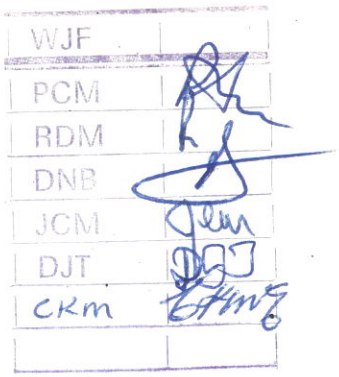


NEW SERIAL NUMBER POLICY

FORMAT

POLICY PRIOR TO 1/1/76:

2-CHARACTER PREFIX
7-DIGIT BASE (WITHOUT CHECK DIGIT)
3-CHARACTER SUFFIX DENOTING PLANT OR PRODUCT PROGRAM

POLICY AS OF 1/1/76:

9- TO 11-DIGIT NONSIGNIFICANT NUMBER WITH CHECK DIGIT IN RIGHTMOST PLACE

EXISTING DUPLICATE SERIAL NUMBERS

DEFINITION OF DUPLICATION: TWO OR MORE INDIVIDUALLY CONTROLLED PRODUCT ASSETS HAVING SERIAL NUMBERS WITH IDENTICAL PREFIXES, BASES, AND SUFFIXES IN THE INVENTORY OF A MARKETING UNIT

ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATES

NEW NUMBER CONSISTENT WITH CURRENT POLICY ASSIGNED BY MARKETING UNIT FROM BLOCK OF NUMBERS ISSUED BY HEADQUARTERS ACCOUNTING AND PROCEDURES

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IMPLICATIONS

1. LOCAL SYSTEMS MUST BE MODIFIED TO ACCOMMODATE BOTH SERIAL NUMBER FORMATS.

2. FACTORY ORIGIN INFORMATION MUST BE MAINTAINED SEPARATELY FROM THE SERIAL NUMBER.

3. DUPLICATES MUST BE ELIMINATED BEFORE THE ENHANCED PRODUCT INVENTORY SYSTEM CAN BE IMPLEMENTED.

Burroughs

B 2500 and B 3500 Style Numbering System

Printed in U.S. America

3-66

Form 1025970

With the release of the B 2500 and B 3500 Systems, a new style numbering system has been instituted for designating all models, components, peripherals and features associated with these systems. The important elements of the new numbers are that they are easy to understand and remember, and are flexible enough to cover all units announced plus expansion for future systems and peripherals.

The key to understanding the numbers is that each of the four digits has meaning in identifying a particular piece of equipment. Once the basic rules are learned it is possible to identify any unit by just interpreting the number.

The prefix letter B, used in other Burroughs systems, is used for the B 2500 and B 3500 Systems to identify the system only. When referring to any individual unit or component of the system, the "B" is not used.

The style numbers are basically four digits in length. Some of the components use a suffix (fifth digit) for further expansion and clarification where necessary. The digit positions are identified in this sequence, 1, 2, 3, 4, - 5. The first four digit positions have a significant meaning. Following is the general rule for each:

First Digit Position - Identifies the system to which the central processor components are applied, or identifies it as a peripheral which can be attached to either system. Peripheral controls and control adapters, which are all housed in the processor cabinets, carry the processor number in the first digit position. The numbers released are:

2 - For the B 2500 System and related central processor components

3 - For the B 3500 System and related central processor components

9 - Peripherals and peripheral options

Second Digit Position - Categorizes the unit into general classifications. The digits released are:

0 - Core Memory

1 - Input Peripherals or Input Controls

2 - Output Peripherals or Output Controls

3 - Input/Output Peripherals or Input/Output Controls

4 - Exchanges

5 - Processors and Processor Options

6 - Control Adapters

9 - Peripheral Features

Third Digit Position - Designates the type of unit or component. The digits released are:

0 - Central Processors*

1 - I/O Channels or Punched Card*

2 - Emulators or Paper Tape*

3 - Floating Point or Sorter Readers*

4 - Console Display or Printers and Listers*

5 - Data Communications*

7 - Disk File and Systems Memory

8 - Magnetic Tape Clusters

9 - Magnetic Tape Free Standing

Fourth Digit Position - Denotes the exact unit, memory size, or type of channel required. For example; a fourth position digit 1, with the appropriate numbers in the other positions for Card Reader, would denote an 800 CPM Reader. Even numbers in the fourth digit position specify Type A I/O Channels, whereas odd numbers are associated with Type B I/O Channels.

Certain peripherals considered fundamental to most systems, have controls which are available for both Type A and Type B I/O Channels in order to permit more flexibility in the type of channels used on any particular system configuration. (See Configurator for explanation of I/O channels.)

As noted in the third digit position there are some numbers that have two meanings in that particular position. However, the preceding digits (1st and 2nd position) will have already categorized the unit; therefore the determination of which of the two meanings to use is definite. For example; the second digit 1 or 2 denotes input or output peripherals and a 5 denotes central processors. This would define whether the third digit 1 is for card equipment or for I/O channels. The first digit would further define the card designation as being an input/output control or a peripheral.

The following examples illustrate the significance of the numbering scheme:

CORE MEMORY

Memory size can be determined by the style number. The third and fourth digits indicate memory sizes from 10,000 to 60,000 bytes of core storage for the B 2500 (2001 - 2006) and from 10,000 to 500,000 bytes for the B 3500 (3001 - 3050).

*These numbers are also used to designate memory sizes when the second digit is zero.

Because two digits are required, it should be noted that no other significance can be made when memory is being referenced. For instance, the style number 3012 indicates 120,000 bytes of core storage. The "1" in the third digit position does not refer to "I/O Channel" but is associated with the fourth digit (to mean 120,000 bytes) whenever the second digit position contains the numeral "0" indicating memory.

CARD READERS AND CONTROLS

Because a card reader is a peripheral, the first digit value is "9". Being an "input" only device, the second digit is "1". The type of peripheral is specified as "card" by a "1" in the third digit position. The various card readers have the following assigned numbers:

9110 - 200 cpm Card Reader

9111 - 800 cpm Card Reader

9112 - 1400 cpm Card Reader

Controls for these card readers have similar numbers. The type of system to which the control attaches is designated by the first digit ("2" for B 2500 and "3" for B 3500). The second digit value "1" specifies the category "input control", and the third digit is assigned "1" indicating type of control (card).

The fourth digit defines the type of I/O Channel the control uses.

The card reader controls are assigned style numbers as follows:

2110 - Type A Card Reader Control for B 2500

3110 - Type A Card Reader Control for B 3500

2111 - Type B Card Reader Control for B 2500

3111 - Type B Card Reader Control for B 3500

Card Readers 9111 and 9112 have optional features available, such as a Postal Money Order feature. The number for this feature is 9918. The second digit position designates that the number is a peripheral feature and the third digit specifies that this feature pertains to card equipment.

PRINTERS AND CONTROLS

The numeric value "4" in the third digit position denotes printers. The second digit position indicates that line printers and listers are in the output only "2" category, whereas the console printer is categorized as input/output "3".

The fifth digit position (suffix) specifies the type of lister. Style numbers for Burroughs' line of printers and listers are:

9240 - 700 lpm, 64 char., 120 p.p. Drum Printer

9241 -1040 lpm, 37 char., 120 p.p. Drum Printer

9242 - 815 lpm, 64 char., 120 p.p. Drum Printer

9243 -1040 lpm, 46 char., 120 p.p. Drum Printer

9244-1 - 1565 lpm Alphanumeric Master Lister

9244-2 - 1565 lpm Alphanumeric Slave Lister

9340 - Console Printer

Printer controls have been assigned the following numbers for the B 3500 system:

3240 - Type A Printer I Control - for 9240 and 9241 Printers

3241 - Type B Printer I Control - for 9240 and 9241 Printers

3243 - Type B Printer II Control - for 9242 and 9243 Printers

3244 - Type A Lister Control

3340 - Type A Console Printer Control

Printer features have the following numbers:

9940 - High Speed Slew (for 9242 and 9243 only)

9941 - Additional 12 print positions

9947 - Dual Printer Control (for 9240 and 9241 only)

9949 - Form Stacker

MAGNETIC TAPE CLUSTERS AND CONTROLS

Style numbers for Magnetic Tape Clusters use a suffix to specify the number of tape stations available on a particular unit. The numbers assigned to Clusters are as follows:

9381-2 - 2-station 36KB Cluster (9 ch. - 800 bpi)

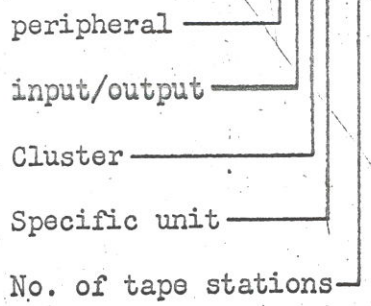
9381-3 - 3-station 36KB Cluster (9 ch. - 800 bpi)

9381-4 - 4-station 36KB Cluster (9 ch. - 800 bpi)

9382-2 - 2-station 72KB Cluster (9 ch. - 1600 bpi)

9382-3 - 3-station 72KB Cluster (9 ch. - 1600 bpi)

9382-4 - 4-station 72KB Cluster (9 ch. - 1600 bpi)



The B 3500 controls for the Magnetic Tape Clusters are:

3381-1 - Type B 36KB Cluster Control (45 ips drive speed)

3381-2 - Type B 72KB Cluster Control (45 ips drive speed)

The first two digits identify it as an input/output control for the B 3500 system. The third digit ties it to a cluster control and the fourth digit defines a 9 channel control and a Type B I/O channel. The suffix then details it to either 36,000 or 72,000 bytes per second transfer rate.