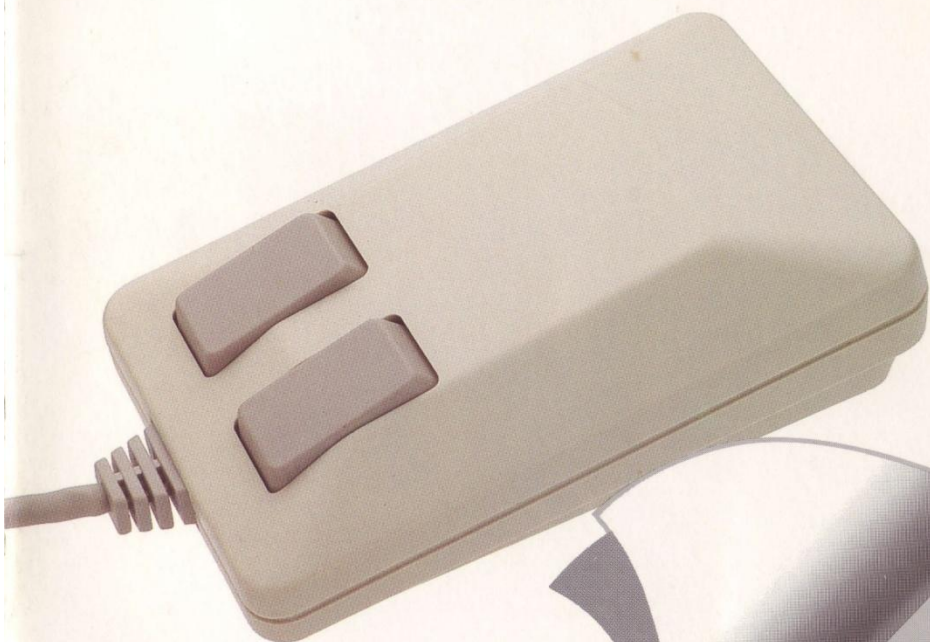


# **COMMODORE<sup>®</sup>** **1351** **MOUSE**

user's  
guide



For Use With Commodore  
C64,<sup>®</sup> 64C,<sup>™</sup> C128<sup>™</sup> Computers





# 1351 MOUSE

## USER'S GUIDE



# USER'S MANUAL STATEMENT

## WARNING:

This equipment has been certified to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device, pursuant to subpart J of Part 15 of the Federal Communications Commission's rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against radio and television interference in a residential installation. If not installed properly, in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, it may cause such interference. If you suspect interference, you can test this equipment by turning it off and on. If this equipment does cause interference, correct it by doing any of the following:

- Reorient the receiving antenna or AC plug.
- Change the relative positions of the computer and the receiver.
- Plug the computer into a different outlet so the computer and receiver are on different circuits.

**CAUTION:** Only peripherals with shield-grounded cables (computer input-output devices, terminals, printers, etc.), certified to comply with Class B limits, can be attached to this computer. Operation with non-certified peripherals is likely to result in communications interference.

Your house AC wall receptacle must be a three-pronged type (AC ground). If not, contact an electrician to install the proper receptacle. If a multi-connector box is used to connect the computer and peripherals to AC, the ground must be common to all units.

If necessary, consult your Commodore dealer or an experienced radio-television technician for additional suggestions. You may find the following FCC booklet helpful: "How to Identify and Resolve Radio-TV Interference Problems." The booklet is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, stock no. 004-000-00345-4.

First Printing, September 1986  
Copyright © 1986 by Commodore Electronics Limited  
All rights reserved

This manual contains copyrighted and proprietary information. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of Commodore Electronics Limited.

Commodore 1351 Mouse is a trademark of Commodore Electronics Limited.

Commodore 64C is a trademark of Commodore Electronics Limited.

Commodore 128 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics Limited.

Commodore and Commodore 64 are registered trademarks of Commodore Electronics Limited.

GEOS is a trademark of Berkeley Softworks.

Copyright © 1986 by Commodore Electronics Limited

All rights reserved

## ABOUT THIS MANUAL

Basically, this manual is divided into two parts. The first part includes the introduction, mouse cleaning, and tips for general care of the mouse. That part is for the user with mouse-compatible software, who wants simply to plug in the mouse and begin using it. The second part of the manual contains information needed by those who wish to develop software for the mouse.



## INTRODUCTION

The Commodore 1351 Mouse™ is a controller designed for use with the Commodore 64® or Commodore 128™ computers. It features two buttons on the top, and a ball on the underside that is rolled upon a flat surface to manipulate onscreen activity.

The mouse has two modes of operation—joystick mode and proportional mode.

In joystick mode, the mouse emulates a joystick and can be used with all joystick-compatible software. In this mode, the left button is the fire button and the right button is usually ignored.

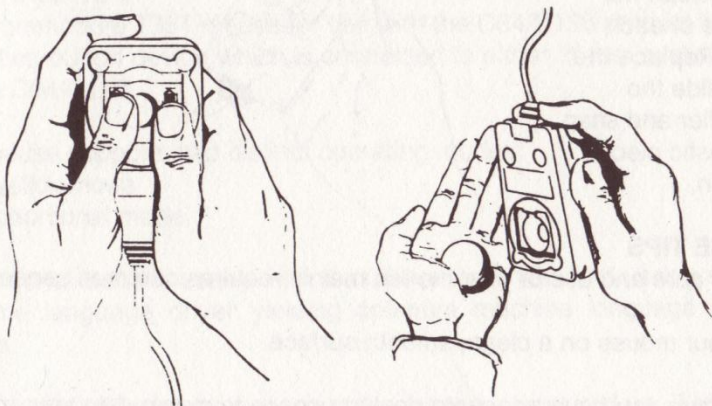
In proportional mode, the mouse uses a new technique to communicate mouse movement to the controlling application software. That requires the software to know the mouse is there and how to read it. For example, the GEOS™ operating system can use many different input drivers. One of them is the Commodore Mouse driver, which can be used with the 1351 in proportional mode.

The 1351 provides proportional mode so that applications can have a fast, responsive pointer that moves easily on the screen. Joystick mode acts as a fallback for those applications that don't have installable device drivers. Therefore, you can use the mouse as a joystick for older software, and take advantage of the benefits provided by proportional mode with newer applications.

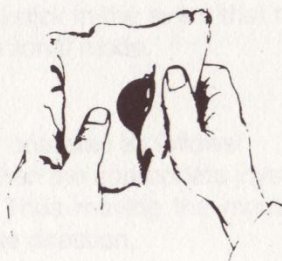
The mouse automatically powers up in proportional mode. To choose joystick mode, plug the mouse into either joystick port on the side of the computer and hold down the right button as the computer is powered up.

## MOUSE CLEANING

Since the ball of your mouse must roll freely to accurately manipulate the cursor (or whatever) on the screen, it's important that the ball remain free of dirt or debris. This is easily accomplished by sliding out the plastic piece holding the ball in place.

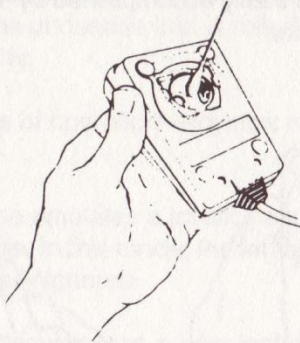


Remove the ball and wipe it off with a soft cloth, such as a handkerchief.





To remove any dirt or dust from the ball area, just blow gently into the opening. Around the top of the opening, there are three metal rollers. To clean these, take a cotton-tipped swab, moistened with head cleaning fluid or alcohol, and gently clean the surface of each roller. Replace the ball inside the controller and snap the plastic piece back on.



### **MOUSE TIPS**

Proper care and use of your mouse mainly requires common sense.

Use your mouse on a clean, smooth surface.

Make sure you have adequate desktop space to manipulate your mouse, so you don't have to constantly pick up and reposition it.

Don't hold the mouse by its cord, or let the body of the mouse hang off the table.



## **PROPORTIONAL MOUSE DEVELOPER'S GUIDE**

This section explains the theory of operation of the Commodore 1351 mouse and suggests software strategies for interfacing to it.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Commodore 1351 mouse for use with the C64/C128 product line is a small two-button device which is connected to either of the joystick ports on the C64/C128.

The mouse supports two distinct operating modes:

- 1) Joystick mode.
- 2) Proportional mode.

Proportional mode is usable with the C64 or the C128, and uses a special machine language driver yielding optimum machine language performance.

Mode selection is determined when the mouse is powered up. If the user depresses the right mouse button when the device is powered up, then the mouse will be in joystick mode.

If the user does not depress the right mouse button when the device is powered up, then the mouse will default to proportional mode.

It is the intent of joystick mode to provide a mode of operation where the mouse can be used as a joystick in the event that the software being run does not support the proportional mode.

### **JOYSTICK MODE**

In joystick mode the mouse operates as follows:

- 1) If the mouse is moved, then the appropriate joystick lines are activated for a period of 20 ms. Thus moving the mouse is like pushing the joystick in the appropriate direction.
- 2) The left mouse button is mapped to what would be the fire button on a joystick.
- 3) The right mouse button is mapped into the SID POTX register. If the button is depressed then the SID POTX register will contain a number  $< \$80$ . If the button is not depressed then SID POTX will contain a number  $\geq \$80$ .
- 4) See the section on SID REGISTER CAUTIONS.

## Software interface:

For most applications, the interface for joystick mode of operation shall be just as any joystick driver, and the right button shall be ignored.

## PROPORTIONAL MODE

In proportional mode the mouse operates as follows:

- 1) Mouse movement is tracked internally to the mouse. The position of the mouse MOD 64 is transmitted to the SID POTX and POTY registers every 512 us., requiring no software intervention.

The POTX register is used to read the X position of the mouse and the POTY register is used to read the Y position of the mouse.

The register contents are as follows:

Bit Position	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
POT Register	X	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0	N

where:

X ..... is a don't care bit.

P5-P0 ..... is the mouse position MOD 64.

N ..... is a special (noise) bit (keep reading...).

- 2) The left mouse button is mapped to what would be the fire button on a joystick.
- 3) The right mouse button is mapped to what would be the UP direction on a joystick.

## Software interface:

- 1) Because the left and right buttons appear as joystick lines, reading them from software is a trivial exercise in polling.

Note that as with a joystick, the buttons will interfere with the keyboard map, and software should make some effort to distinguish between a point short in the keyboard matrix (i.e., a key being depressed), and a whole row or column being grounded (i.e., a joystick type of signal).

- 2) The position information is not difficult to handle. It fits ideally in the 60 hz interrupt routine (preferably at the beginning—see the section on SID REGISTER CAUTIONS).

The strategy is as follows:

- 1) Read the mouse position MOD 64.
- 2) Determine if the mouse has moved by comparing the current position with a saved copy of the previous position.
- 3) If the mouse has moved, then modify your pointer position appropriately.



The mouse makes an effort to transmit a position to the SID register. Unfortunately, there is a single bit of noise in the transmission.

For example, even if the mouse is still, it is possible for the POT register to vacillate between \$80 and \$7F. This would result in the mouse position as jittering between two points.

It is therefore necessary to consider the low order bit of the POT register before making any decision as to whether the mouse has moved.

All of this can be seen in the supplied mouse driver code.

### **SID REGISTER CAUTIONS:**

In the C64 & C128, the SID pot lines are connected to both joystick ports. A 4066 analog switch is used to switch the POT lines between the two ports based on one of the keyboard scan lines. The means that the normal keyscan interrupt temporarily affects the values returned in the POT registers. Therefore, in order to perform reliable conversions, the POT lines must be connected to the mouse for a period of  $>1.6$  ms before the value returned in the POT register is valid.

The best way to insure this is to wedge the mouse driver software into the IRQ handler prior to the polled keyscan. This more-or-less assures that the keyscan lines have been sufficiently stable before the POT register is read by the mouse drivers.



# BASIC AND MACHINE LANGUAGE PROGRAMS FOR 1351 MOUSE AND C64

```
100 GOSUB140:GOSUB330
110 V=13*4096:POKEV+21,1:POKEV+39,1:POKEV+
    0,100:POKEV+1,100:POKEV+16,0
120 POKE2040,56:SYS12*4096+256
130 END
140 FORX=0TO129:READA$:GOSUB430:POKE49408+X,Y:NEXTX:
    RETURN
150 DATAAD,15,03,C9,C1,F0,19,08
160 DATA78,AD,14,03,8D,00,C0,AD
170 DATA15,03,8D,01,C0,A9,21,8D
180 DATA14,03,A9,C1,8D,15,03,28
190 DATA60,D8,AD,19,D4,AC,02,C0
200 DATA20,58,C1,8C,02,C0,18,6D
210 DATA00,D0,8D,00,D0,8A,69,00
220 DATA29,01,4D,10,D0,8D,10,D0
230 DATAAD,1A,D4,AC,03,C0,20,58
240 DATAAC1,8C,03,C0,38,49,FF,6D
250 DATA01,D0,8D,01,D0,6C,00,C0
260 DATA8C,05,C0,8D,04,C0,A2,00
270 DATA38,ED,05,C0,29,7F,C9,40
```

```

280 DATAB0,07,4A,F0,12,AC,04,C0
290 DATA60,09,C0,C9,FF,F0,08,38
300 DATA6A,A2,FF,AC,04,C0,60,A9
310 DATA00,60
320 REM-----
330 FORX = 0TO63:READA$:GOSUB430:POKE3584 + X,Y:NEXTX:
    RETURN
340 DATAF8,00,00,90,00,00,B8,00
350 DATA00,DC,00,00,8E,00,00,07
360 DATA00,00,02,00,00,00,00,00
370 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
380 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
390 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
400 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
410 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
420 REM-----
430 Y = 1:Y1 = 0
440 IFLEFT$(A$,1)<>MID$("0123456789ABCDEF",Y,1)
    THENY = Y + 1:GOTO440
450 Y1 = (Y-1)*16:Y = 1
460 IFRIGHT$(A$,1)<>MID$("0123456789ABCDEF",Y,1)
    THENY = Y + 1:GOTO460
470 Y = Y1 + Y-1:RETURN

```

READY.









70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
86						
87						
88						
89						
90						
91						
92						
93						
94						
95						
96						
97						
98						
99						
100						
101						
102						

```

; movchk      entry      y = old value of pot register
;              a = current value of pot register
;              y = value to use for old value
;              x,a = delta value for position

movchk      sty oldvalue      save old & new values
             sta newvalue      preload x w/ 0
             ldx #0
             sec
             sbc oldvalue
             and #01111111
             cmp #01000000      if > 0
             bcs 50$
             lsr a
             beq 80$
             ldy newvalue
             rts

             50$      ora #011000000      else or in high order bits
                     cmp #0ff
                     beq 80$
                     sec
                     ror a
                     ldx #0ff
                     ldy newvalue
                     rts

             80$      lda #0
                     rts
                     a <= 0
                     return w/ y = old value

```

* * Cross Reference * *				
Reference flags (# = Definition, \$ = Write, <BLANK> = Read)				
Symbol	Value	References		
IIRQ	=0314	5#	26	31
IIRQ2	C000	18#	32\$	34\$
INSTALL	C100	26#	36	37\$
MIRQ	C121	27	61	39\$
MOVCHK	C158	47	77#	
NEWVALUE	C004	21#	78\$	44#
OLDVALUE	C005	22#	77\$	97
OPOTX	C002	19#	46	
OPOTY	C003	20#	60	
POTX	=D419	8#	45	
POTY	=D41A	9#	59	
SID	=D400	7#	8	
VIC	=D000	6#		
VICDATA	=D000	11#	12	14
XPOS	=D000	12#	51	
XPOSMSB	=D010	14#	56	
XPOS	=D001	13#	66	



# BASIC AND MACHINE LANGUAGE PROGRAMS FOR 1351 MOUSE AND C128

```

100 GOSUB230:GOSUB420:SYS6144
120 BA = DEC("0A04"):POKE BA,1ORPEEK(BA)
130 SPRITE 1,1,2:MOVSPR 1,100,100
140 GRAPHIC1,1:CHAR 1,8,1,"1351 MOUSE PAINT"
150 DO:IF (JOY(1) AND 128) THEN GOSUB 180
160 IF (JOY(1) AND 1) THEN GRAPHIC 1,1:CHAR 1,8,1, "1351 MOUSE PAINT"
170 LOOP
180 X = RSPPOS(1,0) - 25:Y = RSPPOS(1,1) - 51:X = - X*(X>0):Y = - Y*(Y>0)
190 LOCATE X,Y: C = 1 - RDOT(2):DRAW C,X,Y
200 DO:X = RSPPOS(1,0) - 25:Y = RSPPOS(1,1) - 51:
    X = - X*(X>0):Y = - Y*(Y>0)
210 DRAW C TO X,Y:LOOP WHILE JOY(1) AND 128 : RETURN
220 REM-----
230 FORX = 0TO135:READA$:POKE6144 + X,DEC(A$):NEXTX:
    RETURN
240 DATAAD,15,03,C9,18,F0,19,08
250 DATA78,AD,14,03,8D,F0,18,AD
260 DATA15,03,8D,F1,18,A9,21,8D
270 DATA14,03,A9,18,8D,15,03,28

```

```

280 DATA60,D8,AD,7E,11,D0,33,AD
290 DATA19,D4,AC,F2,18,20,5D,18
300 DATA8C,F2,18,18,6D,D6,11,8D
310 DATAD6,11,8A,69,00,29,01,4D
320 DATAE6,11,8D,E6,11,AD,1A,D4
330 DATAAC,F3,18,20,5D,18,8C,F3
340 DATA18,38,49,FF,6D,D7,11,8D
350 DATAD7,11,6C,F0,18,8C,F5,18
360 DATA8D,F4,18,A2,00,38,ED,F5
370 DATA18,29,7F,C9,40,B0,07,4A
380 DATAF0,12,AC,F4,18,60,09,C0
390 DATAC9,FF,F0,08,38,6A,A2,FF
400 DATAAC,F4,18,60,A9,00,60,00
410 REM-----
420 FORX=0TO63:READA$:POKEDEC("0E00")+X,DEC(A$):NEXTX:
    RETURN
430 DATAF8,00,00,90,00,00,B8,00
440 DATA00,DC,00,00,8E,00,00,07
450 DATA00,00,02,00,00,00,00,00
460 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
470 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
480 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
490 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
500 DATA00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00

```



```

1      ;
2      ;
3      ;
4      ;
5      ;
6      ;
7      ;
8      ;
9      ;
10     ;
11     ;
12     ;
13     ;
14     ;
15     ;
16     ;
17     ;
18     ;
19     ;
20     ;
21     ;
22     ;
23     ;
24     ;
25     ;
26     ;
27     ;
28     ;
29     ;
30     ;
31     ;
32     ;
33     ;
34     ;
35     ;
36     ;
37     ;
38     ;
39     ;
40     ;
41     ;
42     ;
43     ;
44     ;

=0314
=D000
=D400
=D419
=D41A
=117E
=11D6
=11D7
=11E6
=18F0
=18F2
=18F3
=18F4
=18F5
=18F6
=1800
AD 0315
C9 18
F0 19
1805
1807
1808
1809
180C
180F
1812
1815
1817
181A
181C
181F
1820

= $0314
= $d000
= $d400
= sid+$19
= sid+$1a
active = $117e
vicdata = $11d6
xpos = vicdata+$00
ypos = vicdata+$01
xposmsb = vicdata+$10
*= $18f0
iirg2
opotx
opoty
newvalue
oldvalue
*= $1800
install lda iirg+1
cmp #>mirg
beq 90$
php
sei
lda iirg
sta iirg2
lda iirg+1
sta iirg2+1
lda #<mirg
sta iirg
lda #>mirg
sta iirg+1
plp
rts
90$

```



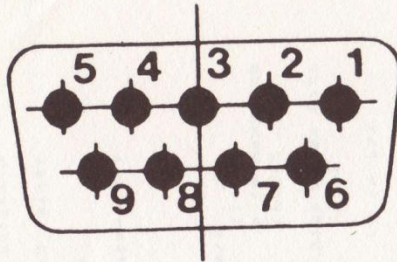


185D	8C 18F5	74	: movchk	entry	Y = old value of pot register
1860	8D 18F4	75	:		
1863	A2 00	76	:	exit	a = current value of pot register
		77	:		Y = value to use for old value
		78	:		X,a = delta value for position
		79	:		
		80		movchk	sty oldvalue save old & new values
		81		sta newvalue	
		82		ldx #0	preload x w/ 0
		83			
		84		sec	a <= mod64( new-old )
1865	38	85		sbc oldvalue	
1866	ED 18F5	86		and #01111111	
1869	29 7F	87		cmp #01000000	if > 0
186B	C9 40	88		bcs 50\$	
186D	B0 07	89		lsl a	a <= a/2
186F	4A	90		beq 80\$	if < 0
1870	F0 12	91		ldy newvalue	Y <= newvalue
1872	AC 18F4	92		rts	return
1875	60	93			
		94		ora #11000000	or in high order bits
		95	50\$	cmp #5ff	if < > -1
		96		beq 80\$	a <= a/2
		97		sec	
		98		ror a	X <= -1
		99		ldx #5ff	Y <= newvalue
		100		ldy newvalue	return
		101		rts	
		102			
		103	80\$	lda #0	a <= 0
		104		rts	return w/ Y = old value
		105			
		106			

* * Cross Reference * *			
Reference flags (# = Definition, \$ = Write, <BLANK> = Read)			
Symbol	Value	References	
ACTIVE	=117E	11#	47
IIRQ	=0314	5#	28
IIRQ2	18F0	20#	34\$
INSTALL	1800	28#	33
MIRQ	1821	29	36\$
MOVCHK	185D	38	40
NEWVALUE	18F4	51	46#
OLDVALUE	18F5	65	81#
OPOTX	18F2	23#	82\$
OPOTY	18F3	24#	92
POTX	=D419	21#	86
POTY	=D41A	22#	50
SID	=D400	8#	64
VIC	=D000	49	66\$
VICDATA	=11D6	9#	63
XPOS	=11D6	7#	8
XPOSM5B	=11E6	6#	9
YPOS	=11D7	13#	14
		14#	15
		16#	56\$
		15#	60
		70	61\$
			71\$
			39\$
			41\$



## 1350 MOUSE PIN-OUT



CONNECTION TABLE		
FUNCTION		
PIN NO.	JOYSTICK MODE	PROPORTIONAL MODE
1	UP	RIGHT BUTTON
2	DOWN	UNUSED
3	LEFT	UNUSED
4	RIGHT	UNUSED
5	UNUSED	Y-POSITION
6	LEFT BUTTON	LEFT BUTTON
7	+5V	+5V
8	GND	GND
9	RIGHT BUTTON	X-POSITION











# COMMODORE ®

Commodore Business Machines, Inc.  
1200 Wilson Drive • West Chester, PA 19380

Commodore Business Machines, Limited  
3470 Pharmacy Avenue • Agincourt, Ontario, M1W 3G3