supplies and the heater supplies are switched off (see Chapter 11): those on RL11 open when RL11 is energised by the changeover from drum clock to crystal clock (see Chapter III). Thus the writing of spurious information due to power-switching transients is prevented, and asynchronous information cannot be written when the computor is operating on crystal clock. (Fig. 4-5.)

6. Contacts on relay RL10 are connected between pins 10 and 11 on write-drive packages 28F and 29F. Pin 10 on each of these packages is connected to pin 10 on the other write-drive packages in the same row (including position P, where packages are inserted only for writing the permanent record); pin 11 is connected to pin 11 on the sockets in positions J, L and P. The result is that the output stages of the four write-drive packages in one row have a common cathode load, which is a parallel combination of the cathode resistors on the packages in positions F, L and J or P. The packages transferred to position P for writing the permanent record should be taken from position J to make it impossible to write at this time with the head stacks that are reading from the lower-store clock and address tracks.

7. Write-switch-control packages 27R and 27S are connected as 100V supplies for the special requirements of the write-read switches, the column read-switch controls and the other write-switch controls. (Fig. 4-2). The outputs of the two packages are connected in parallel to eliminate any difference in their output levels. The special bias requirements for the read-switch controls is provided by a chain of resistors mounted on the stretcher at the back of the bay. (Fig. 4-6). Relays RL8, RL9, RL10 and RL11 are mounted on a panel at the rear of bay 2 (Fig. 4-7).