

Using PICALLW.EXE to test Kits 117 96 81 and 119

In 2001, the Windows version of PICALL is the programming program to use with Kits 117, 96 81 and 119. This program **picallw.exe** is where the developer Bojan Dobaj is putting all his effort.

Forget P16Pro, pf84 and 'picall for dos'. Use the latest version of Picall for programming all the above programmers. (It will also program Dontronics DT-001.)

Instead of changing the documentation for all these kits I have initially done this general information sheet. Download version 0.10c, november 2001 of picallw.exe from

kitsrus.com
dontronics.com

and install it.

Kit 117. This is the easy one since picallw.exe is targeted at Kit 117. Connect a **straight-through** Male/Female cable from the PC parallel port to kit 117. (**Not** a modem cable; **not** a lap link cable – a **straight-through** cable.) Connect power. The green LED should go on. Neither of the red LEDs should turn on. If they do then check component placement and soldering before going on. Make sure PICALL is the programmer selected in the center drop down menu.

- Settings/LPT Port. Set to 'auto' is what I use.
- Settings/Hardware Setup-Test. Click on the first 3 tests will show little dots appearing after the test box. If everything is OK the word 'passed' will appear.
- clicking on Set/Clear VPP and Set/Clear VPP1 will turn the two red LEDs labelled VPP and VPP1 on Kit 117 on/off.

That is it. Click OK and do your programming. If you get any Error Messages you can find the details at:

Help/Contents/Hardware/Picall Hardware/PICALL Error Codes

Kit 117 is the hardware version 3.1 mentioned in Bojans documentation.

Unfortunately I can find no discussion in the Help about Prog Delay Auto Adjust setting. Just leave it where it is seems to work well.

For all the other programmers click P16PRO in the drop down box in the center of the startup screen.

picallw.exe will work **free** for PIC16F84 programming in all these other programmers. No registration is required. If you have a paid registration for P16PRO then move the p16pro.reg file to the same folder as picallw.exe.

First go to Settings/LPT Port and set 'Auto' if it is not already set by default.

Go to Settings/Hardware Setup-Test. If the message 'Can't find the P16PRO or compatible hardware' comes up then check the cable, power supply to the board, component placement and soldering. Is the cable a **straight-through** cable?

If you get the Test box then the PC is able to communicate with the target board. The first thing to do is click on the programmer type you are using in the lower left box: kit 96, kit 119, kit 81 or the dontronics DT-001. (If you made your own Tait-stype programmer you can manually set the settings yourself for it.)

Now look at the 'Set/Clear' boxes in the third column on the right hand side. This is the only place where you will click things if you are using Kits 96 119 81 or DT001.

Each 'Set/Clear' box relates to the hardware connection written in the center column: Data Out, Clock ... Reset.

In kit 96 looking at the schematic:

- pin 3 is Clock
- pin 4 is VDD,
- pins 2 and 10 are Data Out and Dataln,
- pins 5 and 6 are the VPP and VPP40 resp. which turn on each of the two LEDs.

First click Set/Clear on VPP and on VPP1. Click on VPP will turn the PROGRAM LED on/off. Click on VPP1 box should turn the Vpp40 LED on/off. Vpp LED will be on all the time.

In Kit 119, the 'program' LED will come on when either VPP or VPP1 is clicked. Vpp LED will be on all the time.

Now use a multimeter set to 20V. Connect to ground lead somewhere on the board. Connect the red lead to pin 3 of the DB25 connector. Clicking on the Set/Clear will turn on 5V to pin 3 then turn it off. Similarly with pins 4 and 2 & 10. These tests can be used to trace the 0V/5V at other places on the target board. They show that the cable connection is working to the target board.

When just the power is connected to Kit 96 and kit 119 without the cable being connected all LED's will be on. When the cable is connected the LEDs should go off except the Vpp LED.

You should get the hang of it by now.
