## Burroughs B 2700, B 3700, \& B 4700

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Burroughs Corporation now offers medium-scale computer users a choice of 23 data processing systems: five models of the B 2700 systems, three models of the B 3700 systems, and 15 models of the B 4700 systems. Together, these 23 models span a broad range of performance and price, with central processors of five different speeds, main memory capacities ranging from 30,000 to 2 million bytes, and system rental prices ranging from about $\$ 4,400$ to $\$ 75,000$ per month. Thus, the B 2700/3700/4700 product line partially overlaps the smaller B 1700 and larger B 6700 computer families and covers virtually every conceivable price/performance increment in between. Recent product announcements and price reductions have counteracted IBM's recent moves and ensured the continued competitive attractiveness of the Burroughs medium-scale systems.

The B 2700/3700/4700 systems retain and extend the successful hardware and software concepts of the earlier B 2500/3500 systems, which Burroughs introduced in 1966, while delivering significant price/performance improvements. The B 2500/3500 systems have been particularly renowned for their user-oriented software and dynamic multiprogramming capabilities. The B 2700/3700/4700 systems preserve all of the B 2500/3500 features and add improved computing capabilities, provisions for multiple-processor configurations and shared disk files, a programmable data communications processor, and several high-performance peripheral devices.

The principal characteristics of all 23 models of the B 2700/3700/4700 systems are summarized in the comparison charts on the next two pages.

> Burroughs' broad and continually evolving line of medium-scale computers now includes 8 models with fast semiconductor main memories. The current B 2700/3700/4700 systems add increased performance, improved peripherals, and multiple-processor capabilities to the user-oriented software and effective multiprogramming that distinguished the earlier B 2500/3500 computers.

## CHARACTERISTICS

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Corporation, 6071 Second Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48232. Telephone (313) 972-7000.

MODELS: B 2700, B 3700, and B 4700 Data Processing Systems; see table on following pages for characteristics of the 23 specific models.

## DATA FORMATS

BASIC UNIT: 16-bit word (plus parity bit). Each word can hold two 8-bit bytes or four 4-bit BCD digits. Main storage is addressable by digit position.

FIXED-POINT OPERANDS: Can range from 1 to 100 decimal digits or bytes for most instructions. Data in 4-bit format can be either signed (with 4-bit sign digit in leftmost position) or unsigned. Data in 8 -bit format is always unsigned.

FLOATING-POINT OPERANDS: Consist of a 2-digit exponent and a fraction ranging from 1 to 100 decimal digits in length; the signs of the exponent and fraction each occupy an additional digit position.

The optional Fixed-Length Floating-Point Arithmetic capability for the B 3700 and B 4700 central processors provides high-speed arithmetic operations on either "short"


The $B$ 4700, most powerful member of the Burroughs medium-scale computer line, is now available in models with either core or semiconductor main memory and with up to four central processors.

Burroughs B 2700, B 3700, \& B 4700
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE B 2700 \& B 3700 SYSTEMS

|  | B 2731 | B 2751 | B 2761-1 | B 2771-1 | B 2772 | B 3741-1 | B 3771 | B 3772 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CENTRAL PROCESSORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. of processors per system | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Processor cycle time, nanoseconds | 1000 | 500 | 1000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 333 | 333 |
| Add time ( 5 digits), microseconds | 75 | 37.5 | 75 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 34* | 23* | 23* |
| Multiply time (5 digits), microseconds | 416 | 208 | 416 | 208 | 208 | 183* | 122* | 122* |
| MAIN STORAGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of storage | Core | Core | Core | Core | Core | MOS | MOS | MOS |
| Minimum capacity, bytes | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 120,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| Maximum capacity, bytes | 60,000 | 60,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 600,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 600,000 |
| Increment size, bytes | 10,000 | 10,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Cycle time, microseconds | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Bytes fetched per cycle | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| I/O CONTROL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. of I/O channels-standard | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 18 |
| No. of I/O channels-maximum | 6 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Type B channels-standard | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Type B channels-maximum | 3 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Maximum total I/O data rate, bytes/second | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000. |
| File Protect Memory facility | Optional | Optional | Optional | Optional | Standard | Optional | Optional | Standard |
| Disk File Exchanges (standard) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Disk File Controls (standard) | 0 | 0 | 1** | 1** | 2 | 1** | 0 | 2 |
| AVAILABLE PERIPHERALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20-msec Disk File storage | Yes | Yes | Yes** | Yes** | Yes | Yes** | Yes | Yes |
| 23-msec Disk File storage | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 40-msec Data Memory Banks | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Disk pack drives | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Data Communications Processor | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## *Estimated

**Head-per-Track Systems Disk containing 8 million bytes of 20 -millisecond storage is standard.
$\Sigma$ For systems with two or more processors, Burroughs provides software that supports "parallel multiprogramming," with all processors working from the same operating system in disk storage. Each central processor, however, has its own dedicated main storage unit and its own job stream, and each services its own I/O operations. It is not possible for the processors to share a common main storage unit, nor for jobs to be dynamically interchanged among the processors. Within each processor, multiple independent jobs can be processed in multiprogramming fashion, and all processors in a system can jointly access the on-line disk files. File Protect Memory, an exclusive Burroughs feature, provides hardwarelevel protection against interference when two or more programs and/or two or more processors simultaneously attempt to access the same data record on a head-per-track disk file. Thus, the B 2700/3700/4700 systems are particularly well suited for installations where two or more processors, each with its own dedicated workload, must share a common data base. Considerable flexibility is provided for reconfiguring the system resources, through both manual switching and (for disk files and tape drives connected through electronic exchange units) under program control.
or "long" operands. Short operands have an exponent of 2 decimal digits plus sign and a fraction of 8 decimal digits plus sign. Long operands have an exponent of 2 digits plus sign and a fraction of 16 digits plus sign.

INSTRUCTIONS: May consist of from one to four 6 -digit and/or 8 -digit "syllables," a single 8 -digit or 10 -digit "syllable," or a single 2-digit "syllable" consisting of an op code only. Each instruction may contain from 0 to 3 memory addresses.

INTERNAL CODE: EBCDIC (standard) or ASCII, depending upon the setting of a mode flip-flop.

## MAIN STORAGE

STORAGE TYPE: Magnetic core in all B 2700 and ten B 4700 systems; MOS/LSI semiconductor in all B 3700 and five B 4700 systems (see table).

CAPACITY: See table and price list.
CYCLE TIME: See table.
CHECKING: In systems with core memory, a parity bit with each byte is generated during writing and checked during reading. In systems with semiconductor memory, the memory includes a "self-correcting" feature that automatically corrects single-bit memory errors.

Burroughs B 2700, B 3700, \& B 4700
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE B 4700 SYSTEMS

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } 4704 \text { \& } \\ & \text { B } 4708^{* *} \end{aligned}$ | B 4771 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } 4711 \text { \& } \\ & \text { B 4731*** } \end{aligned}$ | B 4781 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } 47128 \\ & \text { B } 4732^{* * *} \end{aligned}$ | B 4782 | B 4713 \& B 4733** | B 4783 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } 4714 \text { \& } \\ & \text { B } 4734 * * \end{aligned}$ | B 4784 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CENTRAL PROCESSORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. of processors per system | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Processor cycle time, nanoseconds | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Add time ( 5 digits), microseconds | 17* | 17* | 17* | 17* | 17* | 17* | 17* | 17* | 17* | 17* |
| Multiply time (5 digits), microseconds | 91* | 91 * | 91* | 91* | 91* | 91* | 91* | 91* | 91* | 91* |
| MAIN STORAGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of storage | Core | mos | Core | mOS | Core | MOS | Core | mOS | Core | mos |
| Minimum capacity, bytes | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 450,000 | 450,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Maximum capacity, bytes | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Increment size, bytes | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Cycle time, microseconds | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Bytes fetched per cycle | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| I/O CONTROL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. of I/O channeis-standard | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 26 | 26 | 34 | 34 |
| No. of I/O channels-maximum | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 80 |
| Type B channels-standard | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 |
| Type B channels--maximum | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 |
| Maximum total I/O data rate, bytes/second | $\begin{gathered} 2,000,000 / \\ 4,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | 4,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000,000 / \\ & 4,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | 4,000,000 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 4,000,000 / \\ 8,000,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 8,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,000,000 / \\ & 12,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | 12,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,000,000 / \\ & 16.000 .000 \end{aligned}$ | 16,000,000 |
| File Protect Memory facility | Optional | Optional | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard |
| Disk File Exchanges (standard) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | , | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Disk File Controls (standard) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| AVAILABLE PERIPHERALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20-msec Disk File storage | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 23-msec Disk File storage | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 40-msec Data Memory Banks | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Disk pack drives | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Data Communications Processor | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

*Estimated
**These two models are similar in all respects except their input/output subsystems, where the maximum total $1 / 0$ data rate is 2 million bytes/second for each processor in the lower-numbered model and 4 million bytes/second for each processor in the higher-numbered model. Only the higher-numbered model is now being proposed.

## $\Sigma$ PROCESSOR MODELS

Burroughs announced the first five models of the B 4700 Series - the B 4704, 4711, 4712, 4713, and 4714 - on October 20, 1971, and simultaneously began making customer deliveries of the system and its supporting software. This rare achievement was possible because (1) the B4700 is completely program-compatible with the earlier B 2500 and B 3500 systems, and (2) the B 4700 is an improved successor to the B 4500 system, which Burroughs announced in March 1970 but elected not to manufacture.

The B 4700 has an expanded addressing structure and instruction repertoire which include the B 2500/3500 addressing structure and instruction repertoire as a subset. Thus, a B 4700 can directly execute all programs written for the smaller systems. Internal speed of the B 4700 averages about 2.3 times that of the B 3500 in typical business applications. The specific differences between the B 4700 and the B 3500 can be summarized as follows:

- The B 4700 has a main memory cycle time of 500 nanoseconds per 2-byte access - twice the speed of the B 3500 .
- The B 4700 processor cycling speed has also been doubled, to 4 million cycles per second.

STORAGE PROTECTION: Provided by a base register and a limit register. The high-order 3 digits of generated memory addresses are checked to ascertain that they fall within the range defined by these two registers.

## CENTRAL PROCESSORS

INDEX REGISTERS: Three 8-digit index registers for each program are stored in reserved main memory locations.

INDIRECT ADDRESSING: Can be specified within the first digit of any instruction address field. If so, the indicated memory location is considered to hold the address of the required operand rather than the operand itself. Multi-level indirect addressing to any depth is possible.

INSTRUCTION REPERTOIRE: The standard instructions provide for efficient arithmetic, comparison, and data movement operations on variable-length operands in either 4 -bit numeric or 8 -bit alphanumeric code. Included are 3-address add, subtract, multiply, and divide commands and 2 -address add and subtract commands, as well as convenient edit, search, and translate instructions. No binary arithmetic is possible, but logical AND, OR, and NOT instructions are included.

Floating point decimal arithmetic is an optional feature for all models. In B 2700 systems, variable-length operands are used in all floating.point instructions. B 3700 and B 4700 systems include an additional standard set of floating-point instructions that use fixed-length operands and operate at far higher speeds.

A number of the standard instructions, including Initiate I/O, are "privileged" and may not be used in normal userwritten programs.

- The B 4700 has a high-speed address memory with a 50 -nanosecond access time - again twice as fast as the B 3500.
- The B 4700 uses a "new generation" of CTL integrated circuits and MSI (medium-scale integration) devices for greater speed and economy.
- The B 4700 uses hard-wired circuits to control its logic sequences, whereas the B 3500 uses read-only memory.
- The B 4700 has a 4-digit parallel adder, whereas the B 3500 uses a 1-digit adder.
- The B 4700 has a redesigned Instruction Fetch process that reduces the number of processor cycles required to execute most instructions.
- The B 4700 offers a new fixed-length floating-point arithmetic capability in addition to the B 3500's vari-able-length floating-point instructions. A new FORTRAN compiler that utilizes the new instructions enables the B4700 to execute most FORTRAN-coded scientific programs from 6 to 20 times as fast as the B 3500 - though in this case direct object-program compatibility with the B 3500 is sacrificed. (An alternative FORTRAN compiler preserves full compatibility.)

In May 1972, Burroughs greatly expanded and updated its medium-scale computer line by announcing the B 2700 Series, the B 3700 Series, and five more models in the B 4700 Series.

The five newer B 4700 models - the B 4708, 4731, 4732, 4733, and 4734 - differ from their predecessors only in their input/output subsystems, where the maximum total I/O data rate has been doubled to 4 million bytes per second for each central processor. Customer deliveries of the five newer B 4700 models began in January 1973.

The B 3700 uses a somewhat slower version of the B 4700 central processor, with the same expanded instruction set. But in the B 3700, the processor is coupled to a new MOS/LSI semiconductor main memory with a 650 -nanosecond cycle time per 2 -byte access. The net result is internal processing speed that falls midway between the B 2700 and B 4700 systems and is about 1.5 times as fast as the earlier B 3500 . B 3700 customer deliveries began in December 1972.

The B 2700 Series uses essentially the same central processors as the earlier B 2500/3500 systems; the changes consist mainly of price/performance improvements, a wider range of model choices, a dual-processor configuration (the B 2772), and availability of the Data Communications Processor. The B 2700 has the same instruction set as the B 2500 and lacks the $\Sigma$

INSTRUCTION TIMES: The comparison charts show the add times and multiply times for 3 -address instructions operating on signed 5 -digit fields.

## INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROL

I/O CHANNELS: The table shows the standard and maximum number of channels available for each system.

CONFIGURATION RULES: One I/O channel is required for each I/O control unit, and each type of peripheral device requires a different control unit. There are two types of $\mathbf{I} / \mathbf{O}$ channels, designated Type $\mathbf{A}$ and Type B. In general, Type A channels are used for the slower $1 / O$ devices (card readers, punches, printers, etc.), while Type B channels are required for the faster or more complex peripherals (magnetic tape, disk files, communications, etc.).

SIMULTANEOUS OPERATIONS: One input or output operation on each installed I/O channel can occur simultaneously with computing. Maximum total I/O data rates are shown in the table.

1/O INTERFERENCE: Only one main storage cycle is required for each unit of I/O data transferred ( 1 character at a time for Type A channels, and 2 characters in parallel for Type $B$ channels).

## MASS STORAGE

B 9371-18 HEAD-PER-TRACK SYSTEMS DISK: This fixed-head disk file, introduced in March 1973, offers economical random-access storage for systems software and/or moderate amounts of data. The basic B 9371-18 stores 8 million bytes. Its capacity can be expanded to a maximum of 40 million bytes by adding from one to four B 9374-18 Add-On Increments of 8 million bytes each. Average access time is 20 milliseconds, and average data transfer rate is 231,000 bytes/second. Data is recorded in 100-byte segments.

The basic B 9371-18, with its associated disk file control and electronics unit, is a standard component of the B 2761-1, B 2771-1, and B 3741-1 Central Systems. It can also be used with any of the other $B 2700 / 3700 / 4700$ systems. The $\mathbf{B} 9371-18$, however, cannot be connected to a Disk File Exchange and cannot share I/O channels, disk file controls, or disk file electronics units with any of the other Burroughs Head-Per-Track Disk Files described below. Deliveries of the B 9371-18 began in July 1973.

HEAD-PER-TRACK DISK FILES: Burroughs offers three other models of its fixed-head disk files, with varying capacities and access times, for use with the $\mathbf{B} 2700$, B 3700, and B 4700 systems. All three models utilize noninterchangeable disks and have a fixed read/write head serving each data track. Various mixes of these models can be included in a single disk subsystem through the use of appropriate control units, electronic units, and Disk File Exchange units. Moreover, a single disk subsystem can include one, two, or four control units, each capable of servicing any of the connected disk files. Simultaneous disk read and write operations can occur in a subsystem with two or more control units.

The $B$ 9372-12 Disk File provides 10 million bytes of storage with an average access time of 20 milliseconds. Maximum data transfer rate is 235,000 bytes $/ \mathrm{sec}$. Data is recorded in 100-byte segments. The B 9372-12 includes one Disc File Electronics Unit (DFEU) and can accommodate up to four B 9374-12 Additional 10-Million-Byte Storage

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$\Sigma$ expanded addressing structure and instruction repertoire of the faster B 3700 and B 4700 central processors. B 2700 customer deliveries began in August 1972.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In March 1973, Burroughs quietly made a number of changes calculated to increase the attractiveness of its medium-scale systems in price/performance comparisons with the IBM System/370 and other competitive equipment. Specifically:

- The B 3741-1 central processor was introduced as a slower and considerably less expensive version of the earlier B 3771, with the same expanded instruction set and the same ability to perform effectively in COBOL, FORTRAN, and/or BASIC environments.
- The B 2731 central processor's cycle time was speeded up from 1.5 to 1.0 microsecond, yielding a 50 percent increase in processor speed at essentially no increase in price. (This improvement obsoleted the B 2741, a more expensive 1.0 -microsecond processor that was accordingly withdrawn from the line.)
- The B 9371-18 Head-Per-Track Systems Disk was introduced as an economical random-access storage device that is a standard component of the B 3741-1, B 2761-1, and B 2771-1 central systems and can also be used with the other B 2700/3700/4700 systems. The B $9371-18$ provides from 8 million to 40 million bytes of storage with a 20 -millisecond average access time.
- The high-density B 9484-4 and B 9485-4 Disk Pack Drives, which store up to 121 million bytes per spindle, were made available to users of the B 3700 and the larger B 2700 systems. (Previously, these drives were available only with the B 4700 systems.)
- A family of compact, low-cost 80 -column card readers, rated at 300,600 , or 800 cpm , was added to the Burroughs medium-scale product line.
- A new 5-year lease plan was introduced, offering unlimited use and unlimited maintenance coverage at a discount of $7 \%$ from the basic 1-year lease rate. (Customers who need only single-shift maintenance coverage on a 5 -year lease get a discount of $11 \%$ from the 1-year lease rate.)
- The earlier B 2501, B 2502, B 2510, B 2520, and B 3501 computer systems were withdrawn form the Burroughs product line, effective June 29, 1973. Thus, the only B 2500/3500 systems currently being marketed are the B 3506, B 3508, B 3510, and B 3514.

During the summer of 1973 , a series of additional announcements further improved the competitive position of the Burroughs medium-scale systems:

Increments. Additional DFEU's can be used if desired to increase the number of simultaneous access paths to the disk files.

The B 9373-3 Disk File provides $\mathbf{2 0}$ million bytes of storage with an average access time of 23 milliseconds. The B 9373-3 includes one DFEU and can accommodate up to four B 9374-3 Additional 20-Million-Byte Storage Increments. Additional DFEU's can be used to increase the number of access paths. The B 9373-3 cannot be used with a B 2731 or B 2751 system.

The B 9375-4 Head-per-Track Memory Bank provides 100 million bytes of storage with an average access time of 40 milliseconds. Data is recorded in 100-byte segments, and maximum data transfer rate is 216,000 bytes $/ \mathrm{sec}$. The capacity can be expanded to a maximum of 2 billion bytes per subsystem through the use of B 9376-5 Additional 20-Million-Byte Storage Increments. The Memory Bank prices include one DFEU for each 100 million bytes or fraction thereof. Additional DFEU's can be used to increase the number of access paths. The B 9375-4 cannot be used with a B 2731 or B 2751 system. In March 1973, Burroughs announced that the B9375-4 is no longer available for new systems orders.

FILE PROTECT MEMORY: This feature permits multiple programs, residing in either single or multiple processors, to share a common data base stored on Burroughs head-per-track disk files. The feature makes it possible to "lock" specific disk record addresses, thus guarding against the errors that can occur when one program attempts to access a data record while it is being updated by another program.

The basic File Protect Memory (FPM) consists of a series of registers and sixteen 40 -bit words of memory, permitting simultaneous locking of up to 16 disk record addresses. Up to 7 additional 16 -word modules of FPM may be added, for a total capacity of 128 words. The FPM can interface into as many as four Disk File Controls, enabling up to four processors to share a common data base. All processors also share a common MCP residing on disk, a common File Directory, and a common Disk Available Table.

FPM is a standard component of all multiple-processor B 2700, B 3700, and B 4700 systems and of the singleprocessor B 4711, B 4731, and B 4781 systems.

B 9388 DISK PACK SUBSYSTEM: These "head-per-track look-alike" disk pack drives, announced in August 1973 for delivery beginning in the first quarter of 1974, permit all currently released programs written for the Burroughs head-per-track disk files to be used without modification. Each B 9388-2 Dual Spindle Drive module consists of two independent disk drives. Up to 8 modules (or 16 drives) can be connected to a dual-channel control unit, but only 1 module ( 2 drives) can currently be connected to the single-channel control unit. Each drive accommodates an 11-high disk pack of the IBM 2316 type and stores 64.8 million bytes of data in 100 -byte segments. Average head movement time is 30 milliseconds, average rotational delay is 12.5 milliseconds, and effective data transfer rate is $\mathbf{6 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ bytes/second. The B 9388 subsystem can be used with any B 2700/3700/4700 computer system, but it cannot currently be used in conjunction with the File Protect Memory. At least one module of head-per-track storage is still required for MCP residence.

DISK PACK DRIVES: In addition to the B 9388 Subsystem described above, Burroughs offers two basic models of disk pack drives for use with all B 2700/3700/4700

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- Five new models - the B 4771, 4781, 4782, 4783, and 4784 - were added to the B 4700 Series. These new models have the same functional capabilities as the earlier B 4708, 4731, 4732, 4733, and 4734, respectively, but the new models feature MOS/LSI main memory in place of the core memory used in the earlier B 4700 processors. Although the basic 150 KB versions of the new MOS-memory processors are priced slightly above their core-memory counterparts, additional MOS memory for the new models costs only about two-thirds as much as additional core memory for the earlier models. Deliveries of the five new B 4700 systems are scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 1974.
- Significant reductions were made in the purchase and rental prices of many of the central processors, including the B $2751,2772,3771,3772,4708,4731$, 4732, 4733, and 4734.
- The B 9388 Disk Pack Subsystem was added to the Burroughs peripheral line-up. Unlike the company's earlier disk pack drives, the B 9388 is a "head-pertrack look-alike" that permits all currently released programs written for the Burroughs head-per-track disk files to be used without modification. This compatibility, achieved through a new "soft" disk controller and appropriate firmware, will ease the transition from head-per-track to disk pack storage for current Burroughs users.
- Four new magnetic tape units were introduced: the 40 KB B $9496-2$, the 80 KB B 9496-4, the 120 KB B 9495-2, and the 200KB B 9495-3.
- Two high-performance printers were announced. The B 9246-2 is a drum printer capable of printing up to 1800 lines per minute, while the B 9247-14 is a train printer rated at 1100 lines per minute.


## HARDWARE FEATURES

Within the B 2700/3700/4700 systems, data can be represented in the form of variable-length fields composed of either 8 -bit bytes or 4-bit digits. Although the memory word length is two bytes ( 16 data bits), each 4-bit digit position can be individually addressed. Numeric fields expressed in the 4 -bit and 8 -bit modes can be combined in decimal arithmetic operations without the need for prior format conversion. No binary arithmetic facilities are included.

The B 2700/3700/4700 central processors operate in either the Normal State or Control State. The Normal State is used for execution of user programs. An interrupt signal causes the processor to enter the Control State and transfer control to the Master Control Program whenever an I/O operation is completed or an abnormal condition is $\Sigma$
systems except the B 2731 and B 2751. Both units feature two independent disk drives per module and either single or dual access control units. Up to $\mathbf{1 6}$ drives can be serviced by one control unit. The comb-style access mechanisms, with one read/write head for each disk surface, are driven by magnetic voice-coil head actuator mechanisms.

Error detection and correction are provided by a blockcount check byte (a count of "one" bits for each full track or 180-byte segment) and an 11-bit checking word appended to each 90 bytes of user data. All single-bit errors are detected and corrected, and all multiple-bit errors are detected.

The disk pack drives are software-supported by the MCP for I/O operations in either the full-track or 180 -byte segment mode. However, every system must also include at least one of Burroughs' head-per-track disk files for systems software residence, and the disk pack drives cannot use the File Protect Memory facility.

The B 9484-3/9485-3/9486-3 Magnetic Actuator Disk Pack Drives are dual-drive units that provide up to 121 million bytes of data storage, $\mathbf{6 0 . 5}$ million bytes per disk pack. Up to 968 million bytes of storage ( 16 drives) can be provided via a single control unit. Average arm movement time is 30 milliseconds, and average rotational delay is 12.5 milliseconds. Data is recorded at 2200 bits per inch, producing a data transfer rate of 312,500 bytes/second. Data is recorded on an 11-high disk pack, which is physically compatible with the IBM 2316 pack; the packs, however, are not data-compatible with the IBM equivalents. Twenty surfaces are used for data recording.

The B 9484-4/9485-4/9486-4 Magnetic Actuator Disk Pack Drives are dual-drive units that provide up to 242 million bytes of data storage, 121 million by tes per disk pack. The B 9486-45 is a single-drive increment that stores up to 121 million bytes. Up to 16 drives, or 1.936 billion bytes of storage, can be connected to a single control unit. Average arm movement time is 30 milliseconds, and average rotational delay is $\mathbf{1 2 . 5}$ milliseconds. Data is recorded at 4400 bits per inch - twice the density of most competitive units - resulting in a data transfer rate of $\mathbf{6 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ bytes/second. Data is recorded on an 11-high disk pack, which is physically compatible with the IBM 2316 pack; the packs, however, are not data-compatible with the IBM equivalents.

## INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS

MAGNETIC TAPE CLUSTERS: Contain two, three, or four tape drives in a single compact cabinet. The feed and take-up reels for each tape drive are mounted on concentric vertical shafts, with the feed reel directly above the take-up reel. Pinch rollers and short vacuum-column buffers are employed. Each of the tape drives has its own drive mechanism, but they share a common power supply and read/write circuitry. Up to eight tape drives (two clusters) can be connected to a Cluster Control. Two of the drives in a cluster can read and/or write simultaneously if two Cluster Controls and an Exchange unit are used.

Burroughs offers numerous models of the Magnetic Tape Clusters, as listed in the Equipment Prices section of this report. All models use standard $1 / 2$-inch tape, can read either forward or backward, and record in IBM-compatible formats at a tape speed of 22.5 or 45 inches per second. The 9381 series units record in 9 -track NRZI mode at 800 bpi and transfer data at either 18,000 or 36,000 bytes/sec; these units can alternatively be equipped to operate in the 7 -track NRZI mode at densities of 200,556 , or 800 bpi .

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encountered. A group of "privileged" instructions, executable only in the Control State, enable the MCP to initiate I/O operations, control the storage protection registers, set the 6 -digit interval timer, and perform other system control functions.

Burroughs has taken several steps toward improved reliability and maintainability in the B 3700 and B 4700 systems. Special test instructions and new diagnostic software aid field engineers in pinpointing malfunctions. Burroughs states that if just 6 percent of the central processor circuitry is "healthy," it will be possible to run basic diagnostic routines that will isolate the problems. A new centralized power supply for each processor and its associated main memory and I/O controls reduces the number of places where malfunctions can occur. The semiconductor main memory in the B 3700 and five B 4700 models includes an error-correction feature that provides automatic recovery from single-bit memory errors. Most significantly, the high redundancy possible in multiple-processor configurations permits "fail-soft" operation; if one processor fails, the operator can switch the required peripheral devices to another processor and use the MCP's "audit trail" capability to pick up the work load that was being executed by the processor that failed.

The Burroughs "700 Systems" are strongly oriented toward data communications. In addition to the single-line and multi-line communications controls used in the B 2500/3500 systems, B 2700/3700/4700 buyers can choose the new Data Communications Processor (DCP). The DCP is an independently programmed "front-end" processor that can control up to 64 lines and presents a "soft". (i.e., programmable) interface capable of accommodating a wide variety of terminals. Multiple DCP's can be used in a system. The Burroughs product line also includes an audio response system, CRT display systems, on-line banking terminals, general-purpose terminals, remote peripheral controllers, and remote terminal concentrators.

Burroughs offers an unusually wide choice of peripheral equipment for the B 2700/3700/4700 systems. About the only noteworthy current omission is an optical page reader. In addition to the full range of B 2500/3500 peripheral equipment and the previously described disks, tape units, and printers announced in the summer of 1973, the larger B 2700/3700/4700 systems can include several important units that were introduced along with the B 4700 in October 1971:

- A disk pack drive subsystem that stores 121 million bytes on each 11-disk IBM 2316-style pack by recording the data at 200 tracks/inch and 4400 bits/inch - twice the density of the IBM 2314 drives in each direction.
- Magnetic tape units that transfer data at up to 400,000 bytes per second.


The B 9340-1 Operator Display Console facilitates man/machine communications and provides regularly updated status displays that list the active programs in the multiprogramming mix.

The 9382 series units record in 9-track phase-encoded mode at 1600 bpi and transfer data at either $\mathbf{3 6 , 0 0 0}$ or $\mathbf{7 2 , 0 0 0}$ bytes $/ \mathrm{sec}$. The 9383 series units are 9 -track models that can operate in either the 800 -bpi NRZI or 1600 -bpi phaseencoded mode, with data transfer rates of either $18 / 36 \mathrm{~KB}$ or $36 / 72 \mathrm{~KB}$.

B 9390 SERIES MAGNETIC TAPE UNITS: These units record data on $1 / 2$-inch tape in IBM-compatible formats. Each tape drive is housed in a separate cabinet of the conventional vertical type. Pinch rollers and vacuumcolumn buffers are employed. Tape can be read in either the forward or reverse direction. Up to 10 free-standing tape drives can be connected to a Tape Control. Simultaneous read/write operations are possible if two Tape Controls and an Exchange unit are employed.

Seven models of the free-standing tape units are available, with the following recording modes, tape speeds (in inches per second), recording densities (in bits per inch), and data transfer rates (in bytes or characters per second):

B 9391: 7 tracks; 90 ips ; 200/556 bpi; 18,000 or $50,000 \mathrm{char} / \mathrm{sec}$.

B 9391: 7 tracks; 90 ips; 200/556/800 bpi; 18,000, 50,000 , or $\mathbf{7 2 , 0 0 0}$ char/sec.

B 9392: 9 tracks; 90 ips; 200/800 dpi; 18,000 or 72,000 bytes/sec.

B 9393-1: 9 tracks; 90 ips; 1600 bpi; 144,000 bytes/sec.

B 9393-3: 9 tracks, 150 ips; 1600 bpi; 240,000 bytes/sec.

B 9394-1: 7 tracks; 120 ips; 200/556/800 bpi; 24,000, $\mathbf{6 6 , 7 0 0}$, or $\mathbf{9 6 , 0 0 0} \mathrm{char} / \mathrm{sec}$.

B 9394-2: 9 tracks; 120 ips; 200/800 bpi; 24,000 or 96,000 bytes $/ \mathrm{sec}$.

B 9495-5 \& B 9495-6 MAGNETIC TAPE UNITS: These high-performance 9-track units, usable only with B 4700

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$\Sigma$ - Line printers that feature simplified operation and a unique "Forms Self-Align" facility that uses preprinted marks on the edge of the forms in place of the usual tape loop to control the vertical format.

- An Operator Display Console that facilitates operator communications and provides regularly updated displays showing the system's operational status.

B 2700/3700/4700 buyers who need mass storage can choose either head-per-track disk files or disk pack drives. The head-per-track disk files that have been a key element in most Burroughs computer systems for the past decade are still offered in a broad range of capacities and access speeds. Disk pack drives, which were conspicuously absent from the Burroughs product line until late 1970, are now available in models that provide either two or four times the storage capacity of an IBM 2314 drive and in the new "head-per-track look-alike" mode. Choosing the most suitable type and model of mass storage for a B 2700/3700/4700 installation will require careful consideration of throughput requirements, processing techniques (random vs. sequential), data security, backup considerations, etc.

## SOFTWARE AND SUPPORT

The B 2700/3700/4700 systems' compatibility with the B 2500/3500 systems enables them to use all the software that has been developed and refined during the six-year operational history of the earlier systems. This includes the comprehensive Master Control Program, which supervises and controls all of the system's operations, and compilers for COBOL, FORTRAN, BASIC, and RPG but not for ALGOL or PL/I to date. Most B 2700/3700/4700 installations will select COBOL for their business programming and FORTRAN for scientific applications.

To augment the existing B 2500/3500 software, Burroughs has developed several new software facilities primarily for the new systems. These include an improved MCP, new FORTRAN and COBOL compilers to utilize the expanded hardware facilities of the B 3700 and B 4700 processors, an improved BASIC compiler, a compiler for the new, machine-oriented Burroughs Program Language (BPL), and a Remote Job Entry system to enable remote batch terminals to access the computers.

All software support for the B 2700/3700/4700 systems is built around the MCP, the integrated operating system that complements the hardware to create an unusually effective environment for multiprogrammed operation. Perhaps the most striking feature of the MCP is the fact that it is truly user-oriented and much easier to understand and use than most of the competitive operating systems. The MCP receives its orders through unusually straightforward messages entered via control cards of the console keyboard. The new, improved version, MCP V, $>$
systems, record data on $1 / 2$-inch tape in IBM-compatible phase-encoded mode at 1600 bpi . The B $9495-5$ has a tape speed of 200 ips and a data transfer rate of 320,000 bytes/second, while the B 9495-6 has a tape speed of 250 ips and a data transfer rate of $\mathbf{4 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ bytes/second. Both models have a rewind speed of 700 ips , enabling a 2400 -foot reel to be rewound in less than 45 seconds. Both drives feature a single vacuum-driven capstan, a sealed tapepath chamber, a power access window, a positive reel latch, automatic tape threading and loading, and "on-the-fly" detection and correction of most errors. A unique "coaxial" hub mounts the feed reel directly in front of the take-up reel, reducing the overall width of the unit to just 24 inches.

A basic B 9495-5 or B 9495-6 subsystem consists of a Dual 1/O Control (which permits simultaneous read/write operations), a Basic Electronics/Exchange, and up to 8 tape drives. The addition of an Electronics/Exchange Extension permits the use of a second Dual I/O Control and up to 16 tape drives. B 9495-5 and B 9595-6 Tape Units cannot be intermixed in the same subsystem.

B 9495-2 \& B 9495-3 MAGNETIC TAPE UNITS: These 9-track units, released in August 1973, offer all the features of the faster B 9495-5 and B 9495-6 units described above. Data is recorded on $1 / 2$-inch tape in IBM-compatible phase-encoded mode at 1600 bpi. Data transfer rate is 120,000 bytes/second for the B 9495-2 and 200,000 bytes/second for the B 9495-3. These units can be used with any B 2700/3700/4700 computer in a subsystem consisting of up to 4 tape controls, up to 16 tape units, and an appropriate Master Electronic Exchange ( $1 \times 4,1 \times 8,2$ $\times 8,2 \times 16$, or $4 \times 16$ ). First deliveries are scheduled for the first quarter of 1974.

B 9496-2 \& B 9496-4 MAGNETIC TAPE UNITS: Introduced in August 1973, these low-cost tape drives feature improved reliability and "low-boy" cabinets ( 44 inches high). Data is recorded on $1 / 2$-inch tape in IBM-compatible phase-encoded mode at 1600 bpi . The B 9496-2 has a tape speed of 25 ips and a data rate of 40,000 bytes/second, while the B $9496-4$ has a tape speed of 50 ips and a data rate of 80,000 bytes $/$ second. These units can be used with any B 2700/3700/4700 computer in a subsystem consisting of one or two tape controls, up to eight tape units, and an appropriate Master Electronic Exchange (1 x 4, $1 \times 8$, or 2 x 8 ). Deliveries are scheduled to begin in the third quarter of 1974.

B 9110 CARD READER: Reads $\mathbf{8 0}$-column cards serially by column, on demand, at up to 200 cpm . EBCDIC is the standard card code, and BCL or binary cards can also be read. The feed hopper and stacker hold 450 cards each.

B 9111 CARD READER: Reads 80-column cards of either standard or postcard thickness serially by column, on demand, at up to 800 cpm . Can also read 51 -, 60 -, or 66 -column cards. EBCDIC is the standard card code, and BCL or binary cards can also be read. The feed hopper and stacker hold up to 2400 cards each and can be loaded and unloaded while the reader is operating. Optional features permit reading of 40 -column Treasury Checks and/or round-holed Postal Money Orders.

B 9112 CARD READER: Reads up to 1400 cpm . Otherwise, has the same characteristics and features as the B 9111 Card Reader described above.

B 9113 CARD READER: Reads up to 475 cpm. Otherwise, has the same characteristics and features as the B 9111 Card Reader described above.

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$\Sigma$ supports shared data bases on head-per-track disk files and yields significant improvements in operational efficiency.

In May 1972, Burroughs partially unbundled the B 2700/3700/4700 software by placing separate license fees on most of the application programs and on certain program development aids and utility routines. The MCP and compilers, along with normal technical support and training, are still offered on a bundled basis at no additional cost.

## COMPATIBILITY

Through the B 2700/3700/4700 systems are billed as members of the Burroughs " 700 Systems" computer family, there is no object-level program compatibility between them and the larger B 5700, B 6700, or B 7700 systems. Burroughs, however, strongly recommends programming in COBOL or FORTRAN and provides "filter" programs that facilitate the conversion of COBOL or FORTRAN programs from one Burroughs computer to another. Moreover, the latest COBOL Compiler for the B 6700/7700 systems accepts B 2700/3700/4700 ANS COBOL directly, eliminating the need for filtering.

The B 2700/3700/4700 systems use the same byteoriented data structure, EBCDIC internal code, and magnetic tape formats as the IBM System/360 and 370 computers, but there is no direct program compatibility between them at the machine-language or assemblylanguage level. Most programs written in ANS COBOL, FORTRAN, or RPG for the IBM computers, however, should be transferable to a B 2700/3700/4700 system without undue conversion difficulty. COFIRS (COBOL From IBM RPG Specifications) has proven to be a particularly effective conversion aid for IBM 360/20 users. Other conversion aids recently announced by Burroughs translate Honeywell Series 200/2000 COBOL or UNIVAC (ex-RCA) Series 70 COBOL or BAL to B 2700/3700/4700 COBOL.

## BURROUGHS VS. THE COMPETITION

The 23 models in the B 2700/3700/4700 family, ranging from a 30 K B 2731 system at about $\$ 4,400$ per month to a 4-processor B 4784 system at about $\$ 75,000$ per month, should provide a suitable choice for nearly every mediumscale computer buyer. The new systems represent attractive upgrades for current users of Burroughs' own "500 Systems," as well as for many users of IBM System/360 Models 20 through 50 and other competitive systems.

The B 2700 systems are marketed as program-compatible upgrade machines for current users of the Burroughs B 2500 systems and as replacements for the IBM 360/20, $360 / 25$, and $360 / 30$ and for similarly priced models in the Honeywell Series 200, NCR Century Series, and UNIVAC 9000 Series. The internal processing speed of the B 2731

B 9115 CARD READER: A compact, table-top unit that reads 80 -column cards serially by column at a rated speed of 300 cpm . Cards are read photoelectrically, with a double strobe comparison for each column to help ensure reading accuracy. The single input hopper and output stacker hold up to $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ cards each. An optional feature permits reading of 51 -column cards.

B 9116 CARD READER: Reads up to $\mathbf{6 0 0} \mathbf{~ c p m}$. Otherwise, has the same characteristics as the $\mathbf{B} 9115$ described above.

B 9117 CARD READER: Reads up to 800 cpm . Otherwise, has the same characteristics as the $\mathbf{B} 9115$ described above.

B 9210 CARD PUNCH: Punches and read-checks 80 -column cards at 100 cpm . EBCDIC is the standard card code, and BCL or binary cards can also be punched. The feed hopper and single stacker hold 800 cards each. The associated control unit contains a full-card buffer. The B 9210 is not available with new B 3700 or B 4700 systems.

B 9212 CARD PUNCH: Punches 80 -column cards at up to 150 cpm .

B 9213 CARD PUNCH: Punches 80 -column cards at up to 300 cpm . EBCDIC is the standard card code, and BCL or binary cards can also be punched. The feed hopper holds up to 2200 cards, and three program-selectable stackers hold at least 1400 cards each. The associated control unit contains a full-card buffer.

B 9120 PAPER TAPE READER: Reads 5-, 6-, 7-, or 8-level punched tape at 500 or 1000 characters per second. The lower speed must be used for fanfold or metallized Mylar tape. Handles reels either 5.5 or 7 inches in diameter. A standard channel-select plugboard and optional Input Code Translator permit wide flexibility in codes.

B 9220 PAPER TAPE PUNCH: Punches 5-, 6-, 7-, or 8 -level tape at 100 characters per second. Handles supply reels up to 8 inches in diameter and 5.5 - or 7 -inch take-up reels. A standard channel-select plugboard and optional Output Code Translator permit wide flexibility in codes.

LINE PRINTERS (B 2700 SYSTEMS): Eight printers of the conventional rotating-drum type provide printing speeds ranging from 475 to 1100 lines per minute for the B 2700 systems. All models have a tape-controlled carriage capable of handling continuous forms 5 to 20 inches in width, vertical spacing of 6 to 8 lines per inch, and a standard skipping speed of 25 inches per second. Characteristics of the various models are as follows:

B 9240-4: $\mathbf{4 7 5} \mathrm{lpm}$; 120 or 132 print positions.
B 9240-5: $\mathbf{7 0 0} \mathrm{lpm}$; $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ or $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ print positions.
B 9242-1: 860 lpm ; 120 or 132 print positions.
B 9242-2: 725 lpm ; 120 or 132 print positions; OCR " A " numeric and standard alphabetic character set.

B 9242-3: 725 lpm ; 120 or $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ print positions; OCR "B" alphanumeric set.

B 9243-1: $\mathbf{1 1 0 0} \mathrm{lpm} ; 120$ or $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ print positions.
B 9243-2: 900 lpm ; 120 or 132 print positions; OCR "A" numeric and standard alphabetic character set.

B 9243-3: $\mathbf{9 0 0} \mathrm{lpm}$; 120 or 132 print positions; OCR "B" alphanumeric set.

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$\Sigma$ and B 2761-1 central processors is closely comparable to that of the IBM $360 / 30$ and $370 / 115$, while the B 2751 and B 2771-1 processors offer internal speeds in the same class as the IBM 360/40 and 370/125.

The B 3700 and B 4700 systems are marketed as program-compatible upgrade machines for B 3500 users and as replacements for IBM System/360 Model 40 and 50 systems and for competitive computers in their price class. In both performance and pricing, the B 3700 systems are closely comparable with the IBM 370/135. In most sales situations, the B 4700 finds itself in head-tohead competition with the IBM 370/145, and the Datapro staff again judges the two systems, in equivalent singleprocessor configurations, to be closely comparable in both performance and price. One significant Burroughs advantage, however, is its more efficient memory management and multiprogramming techniques, which will, for example, often enable a 200 K B 4700 to process a larger workload than a $262 \mathrm{~K} 370 / 145$.

## USER REACTION

Users of the B 2700/3700/4700 systems are generally well satisfied with their reliability and performance. Multiprogramming is the everyday way of life for these installations; the users typically report that they are processing an average of 4 to 10 jobs at a time. Users substantiate the Burroughs claims that the MCP and its associated software facilities are significantly easier to understand and use than most competitive offerings.

Users interviewed by Datapro reported that reliability problems with the Burroughs mainframes were virtually nonexistent, and the incidence of peripheral equipment breakdowns appeared to be no higher than the industry average. Users' ratings of the Burroughs maintenance service and technical support spanned the full range from excellent to poor, though the majority of users were fairly well satisfied. It appears, not surprisingly, that the quantity and quality of service and support a user can expect is likely to vary with his location and the insistence of his demands.

The B 2700/3700/4700 systems combine time-tested hardware and software concepts with impressive price/performance capabilities and unusually effective facilities for multiprogramming, data communications, mass storage, and multiple-processor systems. As such, they deserve careful consideration by medium-scale computer buyers.

[^0]B 9242-11: $\mathbf{8 6 0}$ lpm; $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ or $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ print positions.<br>B 9242-12: 725 lpm ; $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ or 132 print positions; OCR "A" numeric and standard alphabetic set.

B 9243-13: 725 lpm ; 120 or 132 print positions; OCR " $B$ " alphanumeric set.

B 9243-11: 1100 lpm ; $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ or $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ print positions.
B 9243-12: $\mathbf{9 0 0} \mathrm{lpm} ; 120$ or 132 print positions; OCR " $A$ " numeric and standard alphabetic set.

B 9243-13: $\mathbf{9 0 0}$ lpm; 120 or 132 print positions; OCR "B" alphanumeric set.

These new printers incorporate a number of engineering improvements designed to provide increased reliability, print quality, and ease of operation. The changes include new hammer construction, new tractor gears, new power supply, new control knobs, and new end-of-paper sensing device. A new "paper stabilizer" holds the paper motionless during each print cycle by activating six stabilizing arms located below the print station.

The new printers feature a Burroughs innovation called "Forms Self-Align." With this feature, forms are advanced under program control to printed marks on the right-hand edge of the forms, eliminating the need for a format control tape. The three standard marks are line, field, and end-ofpage. The Burroughs Business Forms and Supplies Group offers both stock and custom forms with the require Forms Self-Align markings. A switch allows the operator to select vertical format control by means of either the Forms SelfAlign marks or a conventional 12-channel paper tape loop.

B 9246-2 HIGH-SPEED PRINTER: This fast drum-type printer, announced in June 1973, prints 1800 lines per minute when using only the first 36 characters of its 64 -character set. The speed is 1250 lpm when the full character set is used, and normal alphanumeric character mixes should result in a throughput of 1500 -plus $\mathbf{l p m}$. An optional 64 -character set with OCR A numeric characters and 4 special characters yields a print speed of 1200 lpm when the first $\mathbf{4 6}$ characters are used and 925 lpm for the full character set. The B 9246-2 is fully buffered, has 132 print positions, prints 6 or 8 lines to the inch, and has a skipping speed of 36 inches/second. It can be connected to a B 3700 or B 4700 computer system via the B 3240-1 or B 4240 Printer Control, respectively. First deliveries are scheduled for December 1973.

B 9247-3 TRAIN PRINTER: This 750-lpm train printer, introduced with the B 1700 Series computers in June 1972, was added to the B 2700/3700/4700 peripheral line-up in March 1973. The B 9247-3 achieves its rated $\mathbf{7 5 0 - 1 p m}$ speed with the standard 48 -character set. It can be equipped with other interchangeable train modules containing 16,64, or 96 printable characters and yielding speeds of 1200,610 , or 440 lpm , respectively. The 96 -character set contains both upper and lower-case alphabetics. The B 9247-3 handles vertical format control through either the Burroughs Forms-Self-Align system, which uses codes preprinted on the forms, or an optional 12 -channel carriage control tape. The standard 120 print positions can optionally be expanded to 132.

B 9247-14 TRAIN PRINTER: This high-performance train printer, announced in August 1973, prints 1100 lines per minute and has 132 print positions. It can be used with any B 2700/3700/4700 system. Deliveries are scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 1974.

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B 9244 TAPE LISTER: Produces printed listings of documents read by a MICR Sorter-Reader on 6, 12, or 18 adding-machine tapes, each 2.5 inches wide, which can be individually advanced. The B 9244-1 Master Lister has 6 tapes, and one or two 6-tape B 9244-2 Slave Listers can be connected to it. Maximum printing speed is 1565 lpm when printing is restricted to the digits 0 through 9 and six special characters, or 800 lpm when the full 40 -character alphanumeric set is used.

B 9340 CONSOLE PRINTER/KEYBOARD: A Teletype Keyboard Send/Receive unit, used to provide keyboard input and console printouts.

B 9340-1 OPERATOR DISPLAY CONSOLE: Provides console input via a typewriter-style keyboard and output via a CRT display. Has a 960-character buffer and displays up to twelve 80-character lines of data. $A$ B 2700/3700/4700 central processor can be equipped with either a B 9340 Printer/Keyboard, a B 9340-1 Display Console, or both. Multiple-processor systems can have one B 9340-1 Display Console per processor. The B 9340-1, however, cannot be used with a $B 2731$ or 2751 system. Software support for the B 9340-1 (which adds 8 K bytes to the MCP main storage requirements) interrogates the MCP tables every 10 seconds to determine the system status, formats the information, and displays it on the screen. $A$ $\log$ of all console messages is maintained on disk and listed on a line printer upon request.

MICR READER-SORTERS: Read MICR-encoded documents at up to 1565 items per minute. Can also operate in demand mode, feeding one document at a time at up to 400 items per minute. Models B 9131 and B 9132 have 13 and 16 pockets, respectively. Both models are also usable for off-line sorting. Optional features include an endorser, validity checking, and an item counter. The B 9130 is a similar, 13-pocket unit designed solely for off-line use. The B 9131-1 is a 13 -pocket, on-line model with a lower rated speed of 1000 items per minute.

B 9134-1 READER-SORTER: Reads optically and/or magnetically encoded numeric documents at up to 1625 documents per minute. Can handle both types of documents of varying sizes and weights in intermixed fashion. The sorting section is available in modules of 4 pockets each, and is expandable to a maximum of 32 pockets. Can be used either on-line or off-line.

B 9410 PERIPHERAL SWITCHING UNIT: Permits peripheral devices to be manually switched between two control units, which may be connected to different central processors. (The B 9410 will generally be used for card readers, printers, and other low-speed I/O devices; electronic Exchange units permit magnetic tape units and disk files to be shared by two or more processors.)

## COMMUNICATION CONTROLS

SINGLE-LINE CONTROL: Provides a connection between a single Type B I/O channel and a single communications line. Contains a one-character buffer. Requires an appropriate line adapter, which determines transmission rate, code sensitivity, and character structure. Numerous adapters permit half-duplex communication with a wide range of equipment over dialed, leased, or directly connected lines at speeds of $\mathbf{7 4 . 2}$ to 9600 bits per second.

Burroughs announced two new, special-purpose single-line controls in mid-1973. The Binary Synchronous Single-Line Control is designed for computer-to-computer
communications in the BSC mode at speeds of 2400 to 9600 bits per second; deliveries are scheduled to begin in November 1973. The Broadband Single-Line Control handles computer-to-computer communications with other Burroughs medium-scale systems at $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ bits per second; first deliveries are scheduled for the first quarter of 1974.

MULTI-LINE CONTROL: Permits the connection of multiple simultaneously-operating communications lines to a pair of Type B I/O channels. Requires an appropriate line adapter for each line. The basic Multi-Line Control houses up to 4 line adapters. Optional 8 -line extensions permit a total of up to 36 lines to be connected. A "scratchpad" memory holds control information and provides a onecharacter buffer for each line. Numerous adapters permit half-duplex communication with a wide range of equipment over dialed, leased, or directly connected lines at speeds of 74.2 to 9600 bits per second. The Multi-Line Control cannot be used with a B 2731 or B 2751 system.

DATA COMMUNICATIONS PROCESSOR: The DCP is a small stored-program computer that performs the specialized functions associated with the transmission and reception of data, including editing, line discipline, and line handling. The basic DCP has 16,384 bytes of 1.5 -microsecond core storage, expandable in 4096-byte increments to a maximum of 32,768 bytes. The basic DCP includes a Multi-Line Control capable of interfacing up to 16 communications lines; this capacity can be expanded in 16-line increments to a maximum of 64 lines. An appropriate line adapter is required for each line. Multiple DCP's can be used in a system to handle more lines and/or provide increased reliability. Moreover, each DCP can be connected to multiple central processors. Data is transferred between the DCP and the central processor at the rate of 50,000 bits per second. The basic DCP includes a console printer and keyboard, and a $200-\mathrm{cpm}$ card reader can be added.

AUDIO RESPONSE SYSTEM: Provides responses, in recorded human-voice form, to digital inquiries from push-button telephones. Accommodates up to 128 lines, in $\mathbf{2}$-line increments. Spoken words or phrases are recorded on film wrapped around a revolving drum. The drum contains 63 audio tracks, each capable of storing either one phrase (up to 1.5 seconds in length), the same word recorded three times, or three different words. The Audio Response Generator is used in conjunction with a Multi-Line Control.

## SOFTWARE

MASTER CONTROL PROGRAM: The principal component of Burroughs software support for the B 2700/3700/4700 systems is the MCP, a modular operating system that schedules and controls all operations of the system. The MCP requires from 14 K to 50 K bytes of main memory, up to 400 K bytes of disk storage, at least one magnetic tape unit, a card or paper tape reader, and a console typewriter or display console. A high-speed trace option adds another 7.5 K bytes to the main memory requirements, and support for the B 9340-1 Operator Display Console requires another 8 K bytes. In its largest version, the MCP handles all standard peripherals plus MICR and multi-line data communications, controls up to 80 simultaneous programs, and accommodates up to $801 / 0$ devices and an 80 -request $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ queue.

The MCP performs the following principal functions: (1) schedules the loading and execution of user programs in a multiprogramming environment; (2) allocates core storage and relocates user programs as necessary to achieve efficient

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storage utilization; (3) schedules and initiates all I/O operations; (4) services all interrupts and attempts recovery from I/O errors; (5) provides I/O control functions such as blocking, buffering, file opening and closing, data communications control, etc.; (6) loads program segments or overlays upon request; (7) creates and maintains disk program libraries in symbolic and/or machine-language form; (8) establishes communication between the system and its operator via the console typewriter, display console, and control cards; (9) provides dump, trace, and checkpoint/ restart facilities; and (10) maintains a system log.

The MCP handles batch-mode jobs entered both locally and from remote terminals, as well as data communications and time-sharing jobs. Programs are loaded and executed in a sequence determined by their assigned priorities and memory requirements. Jobs of equal priority are processed on a first-in/first-out basis, and a time-slicing technique is used to insure access to the central processor for programs of equal priority. Top-priority jobs can cause lower-priority jobs to be rolled out to disk to make the required core storage avaialble. When the end of a job is reached and other jobs are waiting, the remaining programs in core storage are compacted to maximize the contiguous core area available for loading and initiating one or more new programs.

To schedule I/O operations, the MCP maintains tables that show the status of each I/O unit and the priority of each I/O request awaiting initiation. Disk files can be processed either sequentially or randomly.

Burroughs states that the newest version of the Master Control Program, called MCP V, yields a 10 to 15 percent increase in overall systems throughput over its predecessor. Among the new features of MCP V are: (1) support of the File Protect Memory hardware, enabling multiple programs to open and share the same head-per-track disk files at the same time; (2) a "STOQUE" capability that permits asynchronous transfers of data between programs; (3) a 3-level priority system that permits assignment of separate priorities for scheduling, processing, and memory utilization; (4) a 3-level logging system that provides an SPO Log of all system messages, a Maintenance Log showing the performance of each system component, and a Run Log that facilitates cost distribution and system audits; (5) ability to relocate the MCP modules in main memory; (6) ability to overlap MCP I/O operations (such as opening files) with computing; (7) redesigned I/O routines with higher execution speeds; (8) improved directory management and searching techniques; and (9) improved checkpoint/restart facilities.

MCP $V$ is currently in operation and is supported along with the earlier CP 14 and CP 40 versions of the MCP for smaller configurations. MCP V can handle "a good level of multiprogramming and several communications lines" with a main memory residence requirement of about 35 K bytes; additional memory is required to support the shared-disk and STOQUE facilities.

COBOL: Three COBOL compilers are available for operation under the B 2700/3700/4700 MCP. All three versions offer identical language facilities, but the larger ones provide faster compilation and higher limits on the number of data names, procedure names, and pictures that can be used. The smallest compiler, called simply "COBOL", requires 17 K bytes of main memory and 190 K bytes of disk storage. The second compiler, called "COBOL L", requires 30 K bytes of main memory and 240 K by tes of disk storage. The largest and newest compiler, called "COBOL $V$ ", re-
quires 45 K bytes of main memory, runs only on the $B 3700$ and B 4700 central processors, and makes use of the extended addressing and 4-digit adders of these processors to generate more efficient object programs.

The B 2700/3700/4700 COBOL language is generally consistent with American National Standard COBOL and includes most of its facilities, although the Report Writer module has not been implemented. Effective (though nonstandard) language facilities are included for the control of data communications. MICR sorter-readers, and multi-tape listers.

The COBOL Cross-Reference Utility System accepts COBOL source programs as input and generates convenient flowcharts and/or cross-reference listings that show where each data name, internal program switch, and special register is used.

FORTRAN: The existing B 2500/3500 FORTRAN compiler, called "FORTRAN", can be used without change on the B 2700/3700/4700 systems. It requires 27 K bytes of main memory (in addition to the MCP requirements) and a card or paper tape reader and line printer. Also required is 200 K bytes of disk storage for the compiler, plus 340 K bytes of working storage for each 1000 source-program cards. The language conforms with American National Standard FORTRAN.

Two newer FORTRAN compilers, called "FORT IV" and "XFORTN," provide expanded language facilities which are compatible with IBM FORTRAN IV Level H, include the full ANS FORTRAN language plus numerous extensions, and are upward-compatible with the FORTRAN compilers for the larger 700 Series systems. Both compilers require 45K bytes of main memory. FORT IV runs only on the B 3700 and B 4700 central processors and makes use of their fixed-length floating-point arithmetic instructions, extended addressing capabilities, and 4-digit adders to achieve significantly higher object program execution speeds. XFORTN makes the same extended language capabilities available to users of the slower B 2500, B 2700, and B 3500 processors.

BASIC: Burroughs offers two different compilers for the BASIC language, a Core-Sharing version and a Batch version. Core-Sharing BASIC provides interactive compilation of programs entered from remote terminals. Batch BASIC compiles source programs entered via a card reader. Both versions implement a language that generally corresponds to the original Dartmouth BASIC system, and both provide immediate execution of successfully compiled programs.

REPORT PROGRAM GENERATOR: For users accustomed to programming in the IBM 360/20 RPG language, Burroughs offers a software tool called COFIRS (COBOL From IBM RPG Specifications). COFIRS accepts 360/20 RPG source statements and generates a COBOL source program reflecting the RPG program logic, which is then compiled and executed. Although COFIRS was developed primarily to facilitate conversions from the $360 / 20$, Burroughs maintains that it can also be used effectively on a continuing basis by RPG-oriented installations.

An earlier Burroughs Report Program Generator for the B 2500/3500 systems is available to B 2700/3700/4700 users but is no longer being actively supported. The earlier RPG is not compatible with IBM RPG specifications ar was deemphasized when it became apparent that $r$

## Burroughs B 2700, B 3700, \& B 4700

B 2500/3500 installations had elected to program exclusively in COBOL.

REPORTER: The Reporter System enables users to generate customized report programs from simplified free-form statements describing the contents of the reports to be produced. Its output is COBOL source code, ready for compilation and execution on either a one-shot or production basis. Reports can be created from information contained in standard disk, tape, or card files or from data base files created and maintained by Disk FORTE. To describe the files and generate the necessary vocabulary (a one-time operation), the Reporter System allows direct reference to COBOL data names and file layouts in existing COBOL source programs; alternatively, the data names and descriptions can be entered separately in standard COBOL notation.

The reports to be produced are described in a concise, English-like language that is largely self-documenting. Numerous default features make it unnecessary for the user to specify each option. The user specifies each data element by name only, and is not required to know its size or format. In similar fashion, the user need only specify the column headings, and the system will automatically handle all other aspects of formatting the output. Burroughs states that the Reporter System is already being used in more than $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ installations.

ASSEMBLERS: Assembler Language is the symbolic programming language used to write machine-oriented programs for the B 2700, B 3700 and B 4700. The Advanced Assembler requires 11 K bytes of main memory and at least 90K bytes of disk storage (in addition to MCP and working-storage requirements), plus card or paper tape reader and printer. Magnetic tape may be used for input and/or output if desired.

The Assembly Language programmer normally uses a fixed-format coding sheet whose arrangement corresponds closely with the 3 -address format of the machine instructions. If the programmer chooses, he can code in a Free-Form Assembly Language which is translated into the regular Assembler format by the Free-Form Translator and then assembled in the usual manner. The Advanced Assembler provides numerous macro and pseudo operations, including data communications control macros. Facilities such as blocking, label checking, and comprehensive error recovery procedures are provided by the MCP.

A new Burroughs Program Language (BPL) Compiler, delivered in April 1972, enables B 2700/3700/4700 programmers to code in a higher-level language that permits complete control of all machine-level facilities, including instruction modification, indexing, incrementation, and character or bit manipulation. Data declarations are required, and facilities for macro instructions and program segmentation are provided. Burroughs emphasizes that BPL is not a COBOL or FORTRAN replacement language, but a replacement for the Assembler for programs that require extensive modification of instructions.

UTILITY ROUTINES: A Sort Program Generator accepts parameters entered by the user and generates disk or tape sort programs tailored to meet his specific requirements. It can also utilize the "intrinsic sort" capability of the MCP to perform immediate sorts without generating specialized programs. When disk units are used to hold the work files, either a tag sort or a full-record sort can be performed. For tape sorting, from 3 to 8 tape units can be used. A merge
capability permits from 2 to 8 properly sequenced input files to be combined into a single output file.

Disk-FORTE is a file management system that enables a user to structure up to 99 files on either disk packs or head-per-track disk files and establish as many as 20 relations between any two of these files. The files may have any of four distinct types of organization: indexed sequential, random, indexed random, and unordered. Appropriate search strategies are used to access the data records in each type of file. "Pointers" can be defined to establish chaining and linking network structures among the files. Disk-FORTE generates COBOL source code which is compiled along with the user's application programs. An improved version called Disk-FORTE II was announced in mid-1973.

The CANDE (Command and Edit) program enables users at remote terminals to enter symbolic programs as permanent disk files, compile and execute the programs, load and update previously created symbolic programs, and perform various other operations. A single copy of the CANDE program in core storage can handle up to 99 remote compilations.

The Network Definition Language (NDL) enables users to generate customized data communications control programs. The user can either insert his own COBOL logic for message control functions or use a standard Message Control System (MCS). The NDL generator runs on a B 2700/3700/4700 system and produces communications control programs for execution by both the Central Processor and the Data Communications Processor (if used).

DMPALL is a general information transfer routine that can print the contents of any card, disk, magnetic tape, or paper tape file or transcribe a file between any two types of hardware devices. The file ID, record length, blocking factor, and/or parity can be altered during the transcription process.

The Source Language Library Maintenance system facilitates the maintenance of source-language programs residing on magnetic tape files. The system provides facilities for either temporary or permanent program changes, for test compilations and executions, and for program listings.

The Time Analysis and Billing System (TABS) utilizes the MCP-created system $\log$ to analyze and disburse the costs of the computer and related services. The system consists of 7 daily programs, a Cost Distribution program that can be run at any time, and 2 optional monthly programs.

Burroughs offers a number of conversion programs designed to assist users in converting from other Burroughs and competitive computers to the B 2700/3700/4700 systems. Translation programs are available to facilitate conversions from: (1) Burroughs B 500 or B 5500 COBOL to B 2700/3700/4700 COBOL; (2) Burroughs B 300/500 Basic or Advanced Assembler to B 2700/3700/4700 Assembler; (3) IBM System/360 RPG to B 2700/3700/4700 COBOL; (4) IBM 1400 Series Autocoder or SPS to B 2700/3700/4700 COBOL; (5) UNIVAC (ex-RCA) Series 70 COBOL or BAL to B 2700/3700/4700 COBOL; and (6) Honeywell Series 200/2000 COBOL to B 2700/3700/4700 COBOL. Also available are simultators that enable a B 2700/3700/4700 to execute certain object programs written for Burroughs B 300/500 or IBM 1401/1440/1460 computers.

APPLICATION PROGRAMS: The steadily expanding array of Burroughs applications software for the B 2700/3700/4700 systems currentiy includes the following facilities:

Advanced Linear Programming System (ALPS)
Assist (integrated statistical system)
Burroughs Hospital Administrative System (BHAS)
Burroughs Inventory Con trol System (BICS)
Burroughs Numerical Control System (ADAPT)
Burroughs On-Line Order Entry System
Commercial Bank Item Processing System
Central Information File System
Commercial Loan Accounting System
Demand Deposit System
Federal Reserve Bank Item Processing System
GASP (FORTRAN-based discrete-change simulation language)
Installment Loan System
On-Line Financial System (savings and loan)
Personal Trust System
Production Control System (PCS)
Project Oriented Management Information System (PROMIS)
Time Deposit System.

## PRICING

EQUIPMENT: The following systems are representative of the types of B 2700/3700/4700 systems that are likely to be commonly installed and are supported by the standard Burroughs software. All necessary control units and exchange units are included in the indicated prices. The quoted rental prices are for the basic one-year lease and include equipment maintenance.

BASIC B 2731 TAPE/DISK SYSTEM: Consists of 30K B 2731 Central Processor with 6 I/O channels, Console with Printer and Keyboard, 8 million bytes of 20 -millisecond Systems Disk storage, B 9381-12 two-drive Magnetic Tape Cluster ( 18 KB ), $475-\mathrm{lpm}$ Printer, and $600-\mathrm{cpm}$ Card Reader. Monthly rental and purchase prices are approximately $\$ 4,400$ and $\$ 199,800$, respectively.

B 3771 TAPE/DISK SYSTEM: Consists of 100K B 3771 Central Processor with 8 I/O Channels, Console with Printer and Keyboard, 60 million bytes of 23 -millisecond Disk File storage, B 9382-14 four-drive Magnetic Tape Cluster ( 36 KB ), $860-\mathrm{lpm}$ Printer, $800-\mathrm{cpm}$ Card Reader, and $150-$ cpm Card Punch. Monthly rental and purchase prices are approximately $\$ 12,500$ and $\$ 621,000$, respectively.

B 4781 TAPE/DISK SYSTEM : Consists of 250K B 4781 Central System with 10 I/O Channels and Floating-Point Arithmetic option, Operator Display Console, B 9372-12 Disk File storage ( 10 million bytes), B 9375-4 Head-per-

Track Memory Bank ( 100 million bytes), eight B 9393-1 Magnetic Tape Units ( 144 KB ) and two tape controls, 1100 lpm Printer, $1400-\mathrm{cpm}$ Card Reader, and $300-\mathrm{cpm}$ Card Punch. Monthly rental and purchase prices are approximately $\$ 23,900$ and $\$ 1,146,000$, respectively.

DUAL-PROCESSOR B 4782 TAPE/DISK SYSTEM: Consists of B 4782 Central System ( 2 processors, each equipped with 400 K bytes of core memory, Floating Point Arithmetic, and an Operator Display Console), 18 I/O channels, B 9373-3 Head-per-Track Disk File ( 60 million bytes), six-drive B 9485-4 Disk Pack Drive subsystem with dual control units ( 726 million bytes), eight B 9495-6 Magnetic Tape Units ( 400 KB ) with dual control units, two $1100-\mathrm{lpm}$ Printers, two $1400-\mathrm{cpm}$ Card Readers, and two $300-\mathrm{cpm}$ Card Punches. Monthly rental and purchase prices are approximately $\$ 49,000$ and $\$ 2,313,000$, respectively.

SOFTWARE: On May 4, 1972, Burroughs announced a Program Products marketing plan covering most of the application programs and certain program development aids and utility routines for the B 2700/3700/4700 systems. The Program Products are offered under either an Un-limited-Time License Plan, for a one-time charge followed by an annual maintenance fee, or a Limited-Time License Plan, with monthly payments during either a 3 -year or 5 -year lease term. The available Program Products and their associated license fees are listed under "Software Prices" at the end of this report. The B 2700/3700/4700 Master Control Program, compilers, and all other software facilities not classified as Program Products are still available to users at no extra cost.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT: The B 2700/3700/4700 hardware prices include "normal and reasonable" technical support to assist in training and advising the customer in the use of his system.

CONTRACT TERMS: The standard equipment lease agreement includes equipment maintenance and entitles the customer to unlimited use of the equipment. The standard agreement covers maintenance of the equipment for eight consecutive hours a day, Monday through Friday. (No 176-hour nor Measured Time Usage lease plans are available for the B 2700/3700/4700 systems.)

In addition to the standard 1-year lease, Burroughs offers 3 -year and 5 -year leases at prices 7 and 11 percent lower, respectively, than the 1 -year lease prices shown in the equipment price list. A 5 -year lease plan providing unlimited maintenance coverage ( 24 hours/days, 7 days/week) is available at a $7 \%$ discount from the 1 -year lease price.

All lease plans may include Option to Purchase provisions, which allow $50 \%$ of the rental paid during the first 36 months to be applied toward the purchase price at any time during the lease period.

EQUIPMENT PRICES

|  | QUIPMENT PRIC | Purchase Price | Monthly$\qquad$ | Rental (1-year lease)* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| B 2700 PROCESSORS AND MAIN STORAGE - - - - - - - - - |  |  |  |  |
| B 2731 | Central Processor, 6 I/O Channels, and 30KB Core Memory | 75,020 | 169 | 1,675 |
| B 2751 | Central Processor, 6 1/O Channels, and 30KB Core Memory | 143,680 | 169 | 3,043 |
| B 2761-1 | Central Processor, 6 I/O Channels, 60 KB Core Memory, Systems Disk ( 8 million bytes, 20 msec ), DFEU, and Systems Disk Control | 155,368 | 421 | 3,406 |
| B 2771-1 | Central Processor, 6 1/O Channels, 60KB Core Memory, Systems Disk ( 8 million bytes, 20 msec ), DFEU, and Systems Disk Control | 222,028 | 422 | 4,774 |


*Rental prices include equipment maintenance.

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## EQUIPMENT PRICES

| B 4700 PROCESS | AND MAIN STORAGE (continued) | Purchase Price | Monthly Maint. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1-year } \\ & \text { lease)* } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B 4782 | Two Central Processors, each with 150KB IC Memory; 18 I/O Channels, 2 Disk File Controls and 1 Exchange, File Protect Memory, and Auxiliary Power Cabinet | 890,750 | 939 | 19,200 |
| B 4783 | Three Central Processors, each with 150KB IC Memory; 26 I/O Channels, 3 Disk File Controls and 1 Exchange, File Protect Memory, and Auxiliary Power Cabinet | 1,316,860 | 1,329 | 28,405 |
| B 4784 | Four Central Processors, each with 150KB IC Memory; 34 I/O Chaninels, 4 Disk File Controls and 1 Exchange, File Protect Memory, and Auxiliary Power Cabinet | 1,742,970 | 1.720 | 37,610 |
| B 4098 | Optional Independent Auxiliary Power Cabinet (for File Protect Memory and/or Disk File or Magnetic Tape Exchange units) | 12,000 | 10 | 250 |
| B 4099 | Floating-Point Arithmetic feature | 7,200 | 10 | 150 |
| B 4301 | Additional Type A I/O Channel | 3,360 | 10 | 70 |
| B 4302 | Additional Type B 1/O Channel | 4,560 | 10 | 95 |
| B 4342 | Console (standing-level; required with all systems) | 1,440 | 15 | 30 |
| B 4340 | Console Printer Control | 6,480 | 15 | 135 |
| B 9340 | Console Printer and Keyboard | 2,640 | 15 | 55 |
| B 4341 | Operator Display Console Control | 10,800 | 19 | 225 |
| B 9340-1 | Operator Display Console | 9,548 | 33 | 217 |
| Core Memory Expansion Modules for B 4704 through B 4734 Systems: |  |  |  |  |
| B 4020-1 | Expansion to 200,000 Bytes | 43,200 | 46 | 970 |
| B 4025-1 | Expansion to 250,000 Bytes | 86,400 | 92 | 1,940 |
| B 4030-1 | Expansion to 300,000 Bytes | 138,600 | 154 | 3,010 |
| B 4035-1 | Expansion to 350,000 Bytas | 190,800 | 215 | 4,080 |
| 8 4040-1 | Expansion to 400,000 Bytas | 243,000 | 261 | 5,150 |
| B 4045-1 | Expansion to 450,000 Bytes | 295,200 | 307 | 6,200 |
| B 4050-1 | Expansion to 500,000 Bytes | 347,400 | 338 | 7,290 |
| IC Memory Expansion Modules for B 4771 through B 4784 Systems: |  |  |  |  |
| B 4020-2 | Expansion to 200,000 Bytes | 30,175 | 38 | 630 |
| B 4025-2 | Expansion to 250,000 Bytes | 60,350 | 76 | 1,260 |
| B 4030-2 | Expansion to 300,000 Bytes | 90,525 | 114 | 1,890 |
| B 4035-2 | Expansion to 350,000 Bytes | 120,700 | 152 | 2,520 |
| B 4040-2 | Expansion to 400,000 Bytes | 150,875 | 190 | 3,150 |
| B 4045-2 | Expansion to 450,000 Bytas | 181,050 | 228 | 3,780 |
| B 4050-2 | Expansion to 500,000 Bytes | 211,225 | 226 | 4,410 |
| HEAD-PER-TRACK DISK FILES |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } 9371-18 \\ & \text { B } 9374-18 \end{aligned}$ | Systems Disk; 8 million bytes, 20 msec (includes DFEU) Additional Systems Disk Increment; 8 million bytes, 20 msec (max. of 4 per B 9371-18) | $\begin{aligned} & 28,800 \\ & 19,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ 115 \end{array}$ | 600 400 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B 2373-3 } \\ & \text { B 3373-3/4373-3 } \end{aligned}$ | Systems Disk Control (for B 2700) <br> Systems Disk Control (for B 3700/4700) | 10,368 16,080 | 12 | 216 335 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B 9372-12 } \\ & \text { B } 9374-12 \end{aligned}$ | Disk File; 10 million bytes, 20 msec (includes 1 DFEU) Additional Disk File Increment; 10 million bytes, 20 msec (max. of 4 per B 9372-12) | $\begin{aligned} & 57,600 \\ & 36,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | 1,200 500 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B 9373-3 } \\ & \text { B 9374-3 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95,760 \\ & 38,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | 1,995 540 |
|  | Additional Disk File increment; 20 million bytes, 23 msec (max. of 4 per 9373-3) | 38,880 | 128 | 540 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B 9375-4 } \\ & \text { B } 9376-5 \end{aligned}$ | Memory Bank; 100 million bytes, 40 msec (includes 1 DFEU) Additional Memory Bank Increments; 20 million bytes (price includes 1 DFEU for each 100 million bytes or fraction thereof) | $\begin{array}{r} 163,360 \\ 32,670 \end{array}$ | 507 87 | 3,150 575 |
| B 9371-1 | Disk File Electronics Unit (DFEU) for B 9372-12 | 31,200 | 82 | 650 |
| B 9371-6 | Additional DFEU for B 9374-3 | 31,200 | 82 | 650 |
| B 9371-11 | Additional DFEU for B 9375-4 \& 9376-5 | 31,200 | 82 | 650 |
| B 2373-1 | Disk File Control (for B 2700) | 10,368 | 12 | 216 |
| B 3373-1/4373 | Disk File Control (for B 3700/4700) | 16,080 | 12 | 335 |
| B 2375-1 | Disk File Combination Control (for B 2700) | 12,960 | 12 | 270 |
| B 3375-1/4375 | Disk File Combination Control (for B 3700/4700) | 19,200 | 12 | 400 |
| B 2472** | Basic Disk File Exchange, N1 $\times$ N2 (up to $4 \times 20$ with appropriate adapters, below) | 10,368 | 10 | 216 |
| B 2472-5** | Control Adapter (for $\mathrm{N} 1^{\text {side; }}$ up to 4 allowed) | 2,592 | 3 | 54 |
| B 2472-6** | DFEU Adapter (for N 2 side; up to 20 allowed) | 1,555 | 1 | 32 |
| B 2472-7** | Exchange Extension (required for over 10 DFEU's) | 7.776 | 10 | 162 |
| B 2376** | File Protect Memory ( 16 40-bit words) | 31,200 | 111 | 650 |
| B 2376-1** | FPM Disk File Control Adapter (1 required per control; max. of 4) | 2,880 | 9 | 60 |
| B 2376-2** | FPM Memory Module (16 40-bit words) | 3,600 | 12 | 75 |
| DISK PACK DRIVES |  |  |  |  |
| B 9484-3 | Dual Drives; 121 million bytes total | 48,000 | 123 | 1,000 |
| B 9484-4 | Dual Drives; 242 million bytes total | 62,000 | 191 | 1,550 |
| B 9485-3 | Dual Drives; 121 million bytes total; simultaneous data access | 57,600 | 149 | 1,200 |
| B 9485-4 | Dual Drives; 242 million bytes total; simultaneous data access | 70,000 | 215 | 1,750 |
| B 9486-3 | Dual Drive Increment for 8 9484-3 or B 9485-3; 121 million bytes | 33,600 | 103 | 700 |
| B 9486-4 | Dual Drive Increment for B 9484-4 or B 9485-4; 242 million bytes | 56,000 | 169 | 1,400 |
| B 9486-45 | Single Drive Increment for B 9484-4 or B 9485-4; 121 million bytes | 32,000 | 103 | 800 |
| B 2380-2** | Dual Control for B 9485-3 drives | 100,800 | 133 | 2,100 |
| B 2380-3** | Single Control for B 9484-3 drives | 45,600 | 108 | 950 |
| B 2383-2** | Dual Control for B 9485-4 drives | 103,200 | 138 | 2,150 |
| B 2383-3** | Single Control for B 9484-4 drives | 45,600 | 108 | 950 |

[^1]EQUIPMENT PRICES

| EQUIPMENT PRICES |  |  |  | Rental (1-year lease)" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Purchase Price | Monthly Maint. |  |
| DISK PACK DRIVES (continued) |  |  |  |  |
| B 4383-1 | Single Control for B $9484-4$ drives (B 4700) | 88,800 | 108 | 1,850 |
| B 4380-1 | Single Control for B 9484-3 drives (B4700) | 86,400 | 103 | 1,800 |
| B 3483-5/4483-5 | Control Expansion Adapter (permits up to 16 drives on a Single Control) | 38,400 | 106 | 800 |
| B 9974-1 | Disk Pack; certified at 200 track:/inch for B 9484-3, 9485-3, or 9486-3 drives | 575 | - | 25 |
| B 9974-4 | Disk Pack; certified at 200 tracks/inch for B 9484-4, 9485-4, or 9486-4 drives | 690 | - | 30 |
| B 9388-2 | Dual-Spindle Drive Unit (head-per-track look-alike) | 83,760 | 113 | 1,745 |
| B 2384-1** | Single-Channel Controller (head-per-track look-alike) | 60,000 | 144 | 1,250 |
| B 2384-2** | Dual-Channel Controller (head-per-track look-alike) | 105,920 | 201 | 2,250 |
| MAGNETIC TAPE UNITS |  |  |  |  |
| B 9381-12 | 2-Station Cluster; $800 \mathrm{bpl}, 18 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 25,200 | 179 | 525 |
| B 9381-13 | 3-Station Cluster; $800 \mathrm{bpl}, 18 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 26,960 | 200 | 570 |
| B 9381-14 | 4-Station Cluster; 800 bpi, 18KB | 32,160 | 241 | 680 |
| B 9381-22 | 2-Station Cluster; 800 bpl, 36KB | 33,600 | 205 | 700 |
| B 9381-23 | 3-Station Cluster; $800 \mathrm{bpi}, 36 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 43,200 | 236 | 900 |
| B 9381-24 | 4-Station Cluster; $800 \mathrm{bpl}, 36 \mathrm{~K} 8$ | 52,800 | 267 | 1,100 |
| B 9382-12 | 2-Station Cluster; 1600 bpi, 36 KB | 29,760 | 205 | 620 |
| B 9382-13 | 3-Station Cluster; 1600 bpi, 36 KB | 34,320 | 241 | 715 |
| B 9382-14 | 4-Station Cluster; $1600 \mathrm{bpl}, 36 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 40,560 | 277 | 845 |
| B 9382-22 | 2-Station Cluster; $1600 \mathrm{bpi}, 72 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 34,800 | 231 | 725 |
| B 9382-23 | 3-Station Cluster; $1600 \mathrm{bpi}, 72 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 45,600 | 267 | 950 |
| B 9382-24 | 4-Station Cluster; $1600 \mathrm{bpl}, 72 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 56,400 | 302 | 1,175 |
| B 9383-12 | 2-Station Cluster; 800/1600 bpi, 18/36KB | 30,720 | 231 | 640 |
| B 9383-13 | 3-Station Cluster; 800/1600 bpl, 18/36KB | 36,000 | 272 | 750 |
| B 9383-14 | 4-Station Clustar; 800/1600 bpi, 18/36 KB | 43,200 | 313 | 900 |
| B 9383-22 | 2-Station Cluster; 800/1600 bpi, 36/72 KB | 36,000 | 256 | 750 |
| B 9383-23 | 3-Station Cluster; 800/1600 bpi, 36/72 KB | 48,000 | 297 | 1,000 |
| B 9383-24 | 4-Station Cluster; 800/1600 bpi, 36/72 KB | 60,000 | 338 | 1,250 |
| B 9390 | Magnetic Tape Uhit; 7 tracks, 18/50KC | 15,860 | 149 | 330 |
| B 9391 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 7 tracks, 18/50/72KC | 18,000 | 169 | 375 |
| B 9392 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 72KB | 20,400 | 169 | 425 |
| B 9393-1 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 144 KB | 19,440 | 149 | 405 |
| B 9393-3 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 240KB | 24,960 | 159 | 520 |
| B 9394-1 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 7 tracks, 24/86/96KC | 18,000 | 174 | 375 |
| B 9394-2 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 96KB | 20,400 | 174 | 425 |
| B 9495-2 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 120KB | 16,650 | 74 | 400 |
| B 9495-3 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 200 KB | 21,110 | 84 | 505 |
| B 9495-5 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 320KB | 29,760 | 169 | 620 |
| B 9495-6 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 400 KB | 34,080 | 195 | 710 |
| B 9496-2 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 40KB | 12,800 | 65 | 270 |
| B 9496-4 | Magnetic Tape Unit; 9 tracks, 80KB | 15,300 | 69 | 320 |
| B 2381-21 | Cluster Control; $800 \mathrm{bpi}, 18 / 36 \mathrm{~KB}$ (B 2700) | 19,200 | 12 | 400 |
| B 3381-21/4381-11 | Cluster Control; $800 \mathrm{bpl}, 18 / 36 \mathrm{~KB}$ (B3700/4700) | 24,720 | 12 | 515 |
| B 2381-22** | Cluster Control; 1600 bpi , 36/72KB | 25,200 | 15 | 525 |
| B 2381-24** | Dual Cluster Control; $800 \mathrm{bpl}, 18 / 36 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 36,000 | 31 | 750 |
| B 2381-25** | Dual Cluster Control; 1600 bpi, 36/72KB | 43,200 | 31 | 900 |
| B 2381-26** | Dual Cluster Control; 800/1600 bpl, 18/36/72K B | 45,600 | 31 | 950 |
| B 2391-11** | Tape Control; 7 tracks, 18/50KC | 14,160 | 12 | 295 |
| B 2391-13** | Tape Control; 7 tracks, 18/50/72KC | 15,360 | 12 | 320 |
| B 2391-14** | Tape Control; 7 tracks, 24/66/96KC | 15,360 | 15 | 320 |
| B 2393-11** | Tape Control; 9 tracks, 72KB | 16,800 | 12 | 350 |
| B 2393-12** | Tape Control; 9 tracks, 144/240KB | 12,000 | 15 | 250 |
| B 2393-13** | Tape Control; 9 tracks, 96K B | 16,800 | 15 | 350 |
| B 2394-4** | Tape Control; 9 tracks 40/80KB | 15,740 | 53 | 325 |
| B 2395-2** | Tape Control; 9 tracks 120/200KB | 21,060 | 55 | 515 |
| B 4395-5 | Dual Tape Control; 9 tracks, 320/400KB (for B 4700 only) | 54,000 | 41 | 1,125 |
| B 2490-10** | Magnetic Tape Unit Exchange; $2 \times 10$ for B 9390/91/92 | 12,220 | 10 | 260 |
| B 2493-1** | Common Electronics Exchange; $1 \times 8$, for B 9393 series only | 19,920 | 46 | 415 |
| B 2493-2** | Common Electronics Exchange; $2 \times 8$, for B 9393 series only | 39,840 | 92 | 830 |
| B 4495-1 | Basic Electronics/Exchange; $2 \times 8$, for B 9495 series only | 14,400 | 77 | 300 |
| B 4496-2 | Electronics/Exchange Extension; extends B4495-1 to $4 \times 16$ | 24,000 | 87 | 500 |
| B 9499-10 | Master Electronic Exchange; $1 \times 4$, for B 9495-2/3 | 5,500 | 20 | 125 |
| B 9499-11 | Master Electronic Exchange; $1 \times 8$, for B 9495-2/3 | 8,800 | 20 | 200 |
| B 9499-12 | Master Electronic Exchange; $2 \times 8$, for B 9495-2/3 | 13,200 | 43 | 300 |
| B 9499-13 | Master Electronic Exchange; $2 \times 16$, for $\mathrm{B} 9495-2 / 3$ | 22,000 | 43 | 500 |
| B 9499-14 | Master Electronic Exchange; $4 \times 16$, for B 9495-2/3 | 38,400 | 66 | 800 |
| B 9499-30 | Master Electronic Exchange; $1 \times 4$, for $\mathrm{B} 9496-2 / 4$ | 5,500 | 20 | 125 |
| B 9499-31 | Master Electronic Exchange; $1 \times 8$, for B 9496-2/4 | 8,800 | 20 | 200 |
| B 9499-32 | Master Electronic Exchange; $2 \times 8$, for B 9496-2/4 | 13,200 | 43 | 300 |
|  | 7-track NRZ Control Adapter for B 2381-21, -24, or -26 | 2,400 | 10 | 50 |
| $\text { В } 9980$ | Unit Designate Switch for B 9381 series Tape Clusters | 480 | 1 | 10 |
| B 9989 | 7-track NRZ Station Adapter for B 9381 serles Tape Clusters | 2,400 | 10 | 50 |

[^2]

[^3] simularly priced, with " 3 " or " 4 "' generally replacing " 2 " as first digit of model number.


[^4]| EQUIPMENT PRICES |  |  |  | Rental (1-year lease)* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATA COMM | ONS PROCESSOR (DCP) (continued) | Purchase Price | Monthly Maint. |  |
| DCP Memory Modules: |  |  |  |  |
| B 2320** | Expansion to 20,480 Bytes | 6,000 | 12 | 135 |
| B 2324** | Expansion to 24,576 Bytes | 12,000 | 25 | 275 |
| B 2328** | Expansion to 28,672 Bytes | 116,8000 | 35 | 385 |
| B 2332** | Expansion to 32,768 Bytes | 21,600 | 45 | 495 |
| B 2310** | Card Reader Control for DCP | 1,680 | 4 | 35 |
| B 9114-1 | Card Reader; 200 cpm | 4,280 | 44 | 105 |
| B 2330-1** | DCP-to-Processor Adapter; 50,000 bps | 9,600 | 25 | 200 |
| B 2330-2** | Second DCP-to-Processor Adapter; 50,000 bps | 9,600 | 25 | 200 |
| DCP Muiti-Line Control Extensions and Adapters: |  |  |  |  |
| B 2335** | 16-Line Extension (maximum of 3) | 9,120 | 21 | 210 |
| B 2335-1** | Adapter for 4-Bit Character Interface | 3,490 | 8 | 80 |
| B 2336** | Model 28/83B3 (8 Adapters) | 2,880 | 18 | 66 |
| B 2336-1** | Direct Connect; up to 9600 bps (4 Adapters) | 1,200 | 4 | 28 |
| B 2336-5** | Data Set Connect; asynchronous, 103 or 202 type at up to 1200 bps, or synchronous, 201 | 1,920 | 6 | 44 |
| B 2338** | type at up to 4800 bps (4 Adapters) | 6,720 | 5 | 154 |
| B 2338-1** | 801 ADO-16-line multiplexor extension | 3,840 | 7 | 88 |
| B 2338-15** | 801 ADO Adapters (4 Adapters) | 2,880 | 10 | 66 |

SOFTWARE PRICES

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

| PTS | Personal Trust |
| :--- | :--- |
| CUS | Credit Union |
| TDS | Time Deposit |
| IPS | Commercial Bank Item Processing System |
| LCB | Large Commercial Bank Item Processing System I |
| LCS | Large Commercial Bank Item Processing System II |
| FRB | Federal Reserve Bank Item Processing System I |
| FRS | Federal Reserve Bank Item Processing System II |
| AIC | IPS Automatic Item Correction |
| TIM | Total Information File Manager |
| TII | Total Information File Inquiry |
| OFS | On-Line Financial Structure |
| OTP | Transaction Processor |
| OGL | On-Line General Ledger |
| CBS | Commercial Banking System |

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

| PRT | PROMIS Time | 5,000 | 460 | 150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OES | Order Entry (no ongoing maintenance) | 15,000 | 1,375 | NA |
| NCS | APT III | 6,300 | 580 | 150 |
| BIA | Burroughs Inventory Control System Analysis | 12,600 | 1,160 | 300 |
| BIC | Burroughs Inventory Control System Control | 8,400 | 770 | 200 |
| PCE | Engineering Data Control | 4,500 | 415 | 100 |
| PCR | Requirements Planning | 4,500 | 415 | 100 |
| PCl | Production Control System Inventory | 4,500 | 415 | 100 |
| PCW | Work in Process | 6,000 | 550 | 140 |
| HSA | Hospital Patient Accounting | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HSB | Hospital Medicare Billing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HSG | Hospital General Ledger | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HSR | Hospital Medical Records | 2,200 | 200 | 50 |
| SSI | School Scheduling | 5,000 | 460 | 150 |
| SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |
| AST | Assist | 7,350 | 675 | 175 |
| ALP | ALPS (provided on an "as is" basis) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GAS | GASP | 3,150 | 290 | 75 |
| PROGRAM PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AIDS |  |  |  |  |
| REP | Reporter | 3,000 | 275 | 75 |
| NDL | Network Definition Language | 4,000 | 370 | 130 |
| FOT | Disk FORTE II | 11,000 | 1,808 | 275 |
| POL | Problem Oriented Language Generator | 5,000 | 460 | 125 |
| BOI | UNIVAC Series 70 BAL to Burroughs COBOL Translator | 12,600 | 1,155 | 350 |
| FIO | UNIVAC Series 70 COBOL to Burroughs | 5,400 | 495 | 150 |
| HNI | Honeywel! COBOL to Burroughs COBOL Translator | 3,600 | 330 | 100 |

[^5]| UNLIMITED-TIME PLAN |
| :---: |
|  |
| Single <br> Annual <br> Payment Monthly <br> Maint. <br> Payments |


| LIMITED-TIME PLANS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Monthly Fee (3-Year Plan) |  |
| 900 | 864 |
| 600 | 576 |
| 100 | 96 |
| 216 | 207 |
| 324 | 311 |
| 486 | 466 |
| 324 | 311 |
| 486 | 466 |
| 27 | 25 |
| 250 | 240 |
| 200 | 192 |
| 250 | 240 |
| 100 | 96 |
| 100 | 96 |
| 1,080 | 1,040 |


| 150 | 144 |
| ---: | ---: |
| NA | NA |
| 150 | 144 |
| 300 | 290 |
| 200 | 192 |
| 100 | 96 |
| 100 | 96 |
| 100 | 96 |
| 140 | 135 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 50 | 48 |
| 150 | 144 |
|  |  |
| 175 | 168 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 75 |  |
|  |  |
| 75 | 72 |
| 130 | 125 |
| 275 | 120 |
| 125 | - |
| 350 | - |
| 150 |  |


[^0]:    The B 9242 and B 9243 models can be equipped with an optional high-speed skipping feature ( 75 inches per second) and/or a "printer memory" that reduces the demands imposed upon the processor during printing.

    LINE PRINTERS (B 3700/4700 SYSTEMS): For use with B 3700 and B 4700 systems, Burroughs offers improved versions of the earlier B 9242 and B 9243 printers described above. Characteristics of the six new models are as follows:

[^1]:    Rental prices include equipment maintenance.

    * *These units are for B 2700 systems; corresponding units for B 3700 and B 4700 systems are simularly priced, with " 3 " or " 4 " generally replacing " 2 " as first digit of model number.

[^2]:    *Rental prices include equipment maintenance.
    ** These units are for B 2700 systems; corresponding units for 83700 and 84700 systems are simularly priced, with " 3 " or " 4 " generally replacing " 2 " as first digit of model number.

[^3]:    - Rental prices include equipment maintenance.
    **These units are for B 2700 systems; corresponding units for B 3700 and B 4700 systems are

[^4]:    *Rental prices include equipment maintenance.
    **These units are for B 2700 systems; corresponding units for B 3700 and B 4700 systems are simularly priced, with " 3 " or " 4 " generally replacing " 2 " as first digit of model number.

[^5]:    *Rental prices include equipment maintenance
    **These units are for B 2700 systems; corresponding units for B 3700 and B 4700 systems are similarly priced, with " 3 " or " 4 " generally replacing " 2 " as first digit of model number.

