IDENTIFICATION: CONVERSION 250 TO 440.

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PURPOSE: To convert 250 codes to 440 codes using the
                           250 Flexowriter for input.

RESTRICTIONS: The conversion routine will convert all 250 characters
                           to 440 characters. The following table shows how to
                           obtain those 440 characters that do not appear on the
                           250 Flexowriter keyboard.

250 Character	440 Character
"	BS
&	>
ᘯ	LF
√	<
π	△
Stop Code	≠ (Paper Tape Input Only)

The 440 characters ≢ +++ and ⌒ cannot be punched by
this routine since they have no Flexowriter correspondence.

STORAGE: Conversion 250 to 440 uses sectors 000 through 203 of
                           any long line, plus additional memory as follows:

1.   When punching-sectors 254 and 255 of line 06.

2   When typing-sectors 254 and 255 of line 05.

TIMING: Conversion 250 to 440 will punch 440 tape codes using either paper tape or keyboard input, at approximately 10 characters per second.

ERROR: The first character received by the program must be a (T) for paper tape or a (K) for keyboard to indicate the input device. A series of G's will be typed on the Flexowriter if any other character is typed. The program will loop back and wait for a T or K to be typed.

USE: Conversion 250 to 440 is to be loaded with DECAID I. To start, transfer to sector 010 of the program. To punch 440 tape directly from the keyboard, type a K. To punch 440 tape from a prepunched 250 tape, place the 250 tape in the reader and type a T on the Flexowriter.

           The 440 unequal sign ($\neq$) can be obtained only if input is via the reader since the Flexowriter "Stop Code" cannot be entered via the keyboard. Code deletes are ignored by this program.