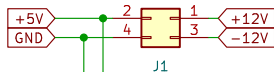


Supply power through J1, only the +5V rail is used. The board connects at the bottom side of the 8-bit Workbench or extension boards.

The +5V rail can also be used at 3.3V (for LVTTTL or LVCMOS experiments).

Top Left  
Power In

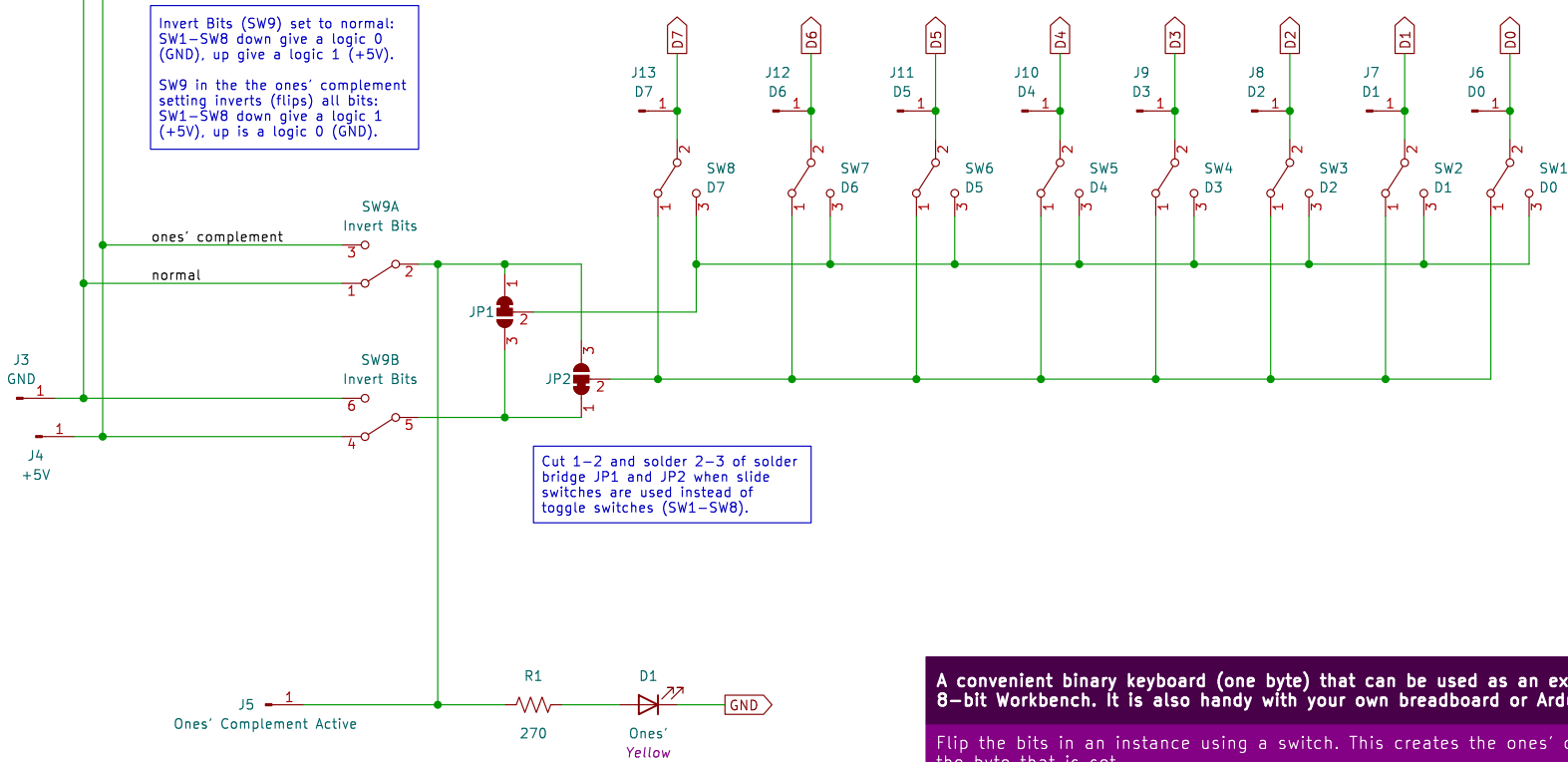
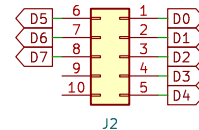


Invert Bits (SW9) set to normal: SW1–SW8 down give a logic 0 (GND), up give a logic 1 (+5V).

SW9 in the ones' complement setting inverts (flips) all bits: SW1–SW8 down give a logic 1 (+5V), up is a logic 0 (GND).

Attach a logic probe using connector pad J3 and J4. Measure pads J6–J13 to double check the data outputs.

Top Right  
Data Out



Cut 1–2 and solder 2–3 of solder bridge JP1 and JP2 when slide switches are used instead of toggle switches (SW1–SW8).

A yellow LED indicates when the ones' complement is selected using SW9.

A convenient binary keyboard (one byte) that can be used as an extension to the 8-bit Workbench. It is also handy with your own breadboard or Arduino.

Flip the bits in an instance using a switch. This creates the ones' complement of the byte that is set.

8BitFlux.com / Bobby Nijssen	
Sheet: /	
File: BinaryKeyboardExtension.kicad_sch	
Title: Binary Keyboard	
Size: A4	Date: 2025-07-10
KiCad E.D.A. eeschema 7.0.5-0	Rev: 1
	Id: 1/1