

Steve Wozniak.

<http://www.woz.org>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Wozniak

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_box

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_computer

Steve Wozniak's patent: Microcomputer for use with video display.

Apple 1 manual.

Apple 1 manual (PDF).

<http://apple2history.org/>

<http://www.digibarn.com/>

<http://www.macmothership.com/>

<http://www.multimedialab.be>

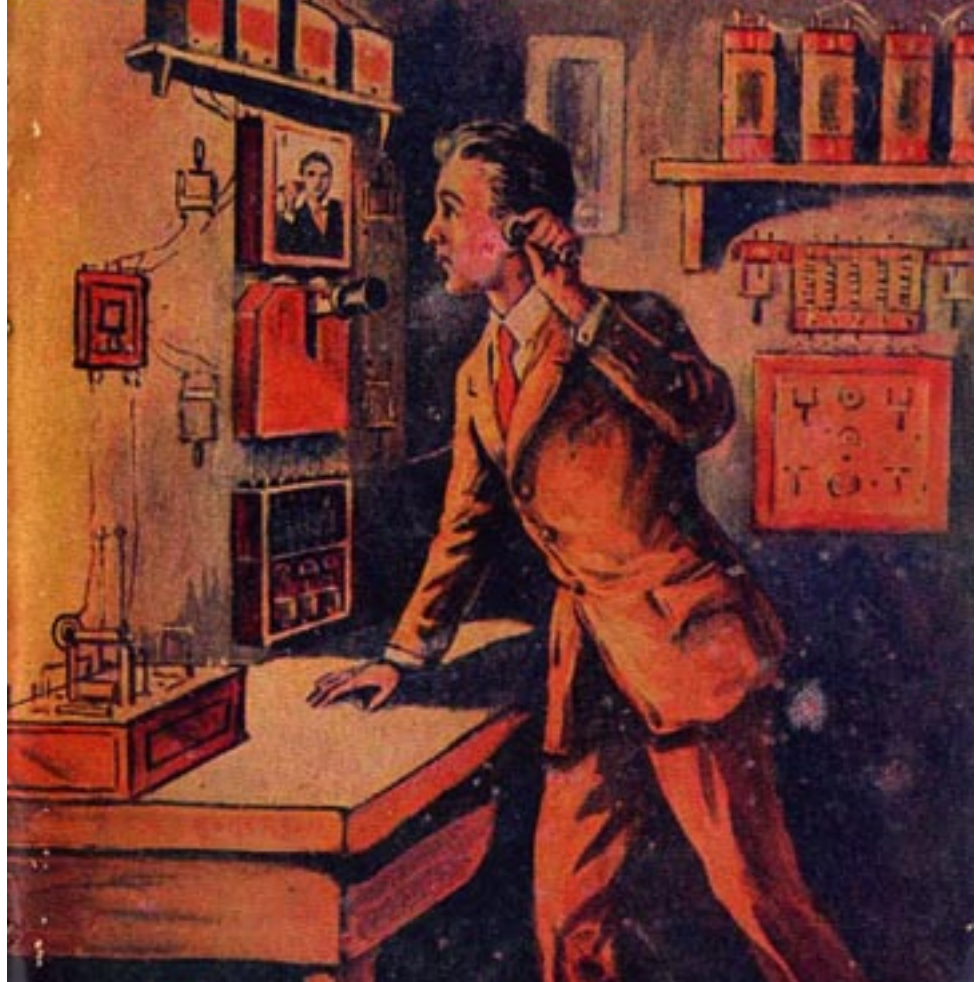
<http://www.mast-r.org>



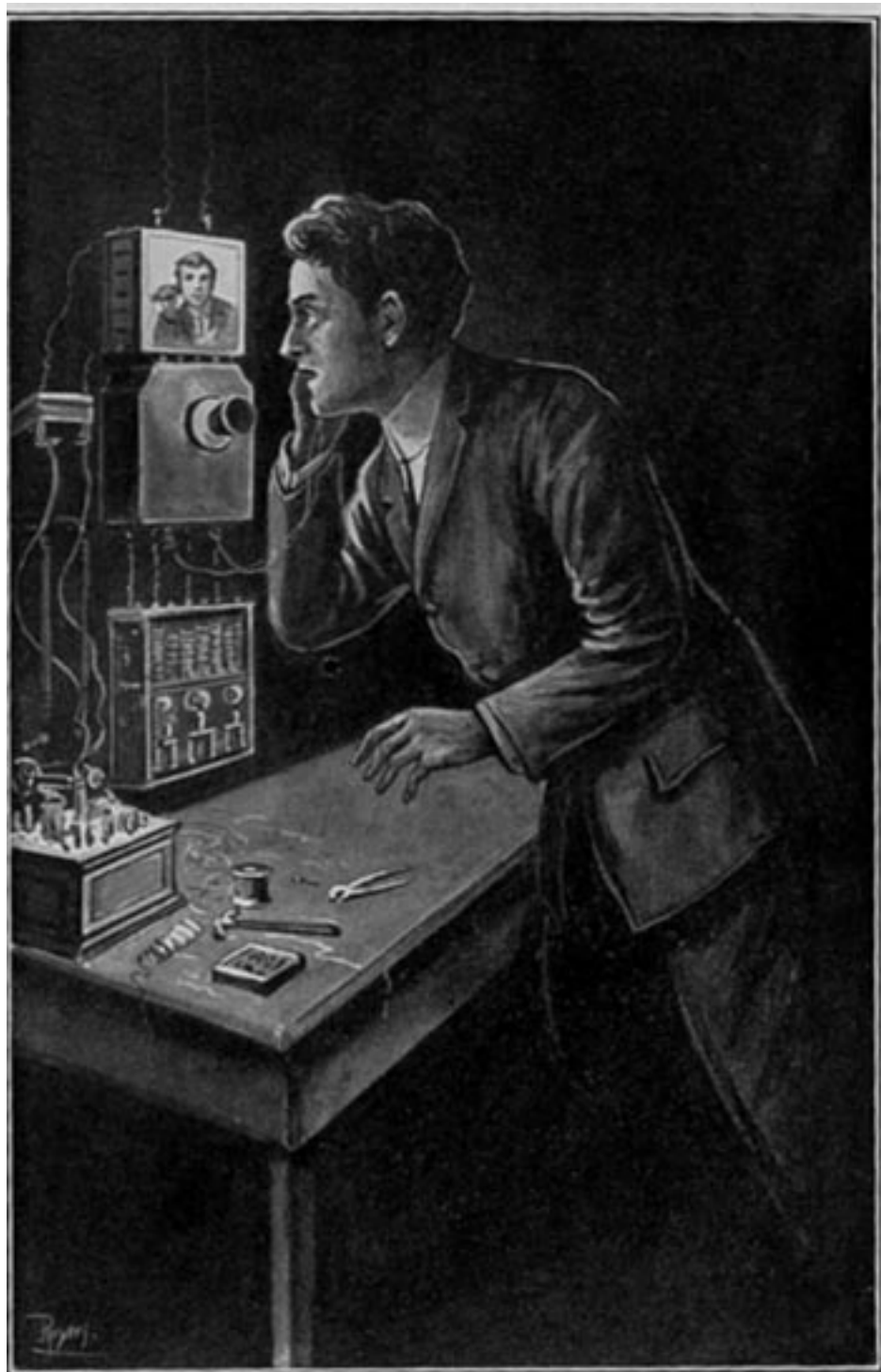
TOM
SWIFT
AND HIS
PHOTO
TELEPHONE
VICTOR
APPLETON



TOM SWIFT AND HIS PHOTO TELEPHONE



BY VICTOR APPLETON



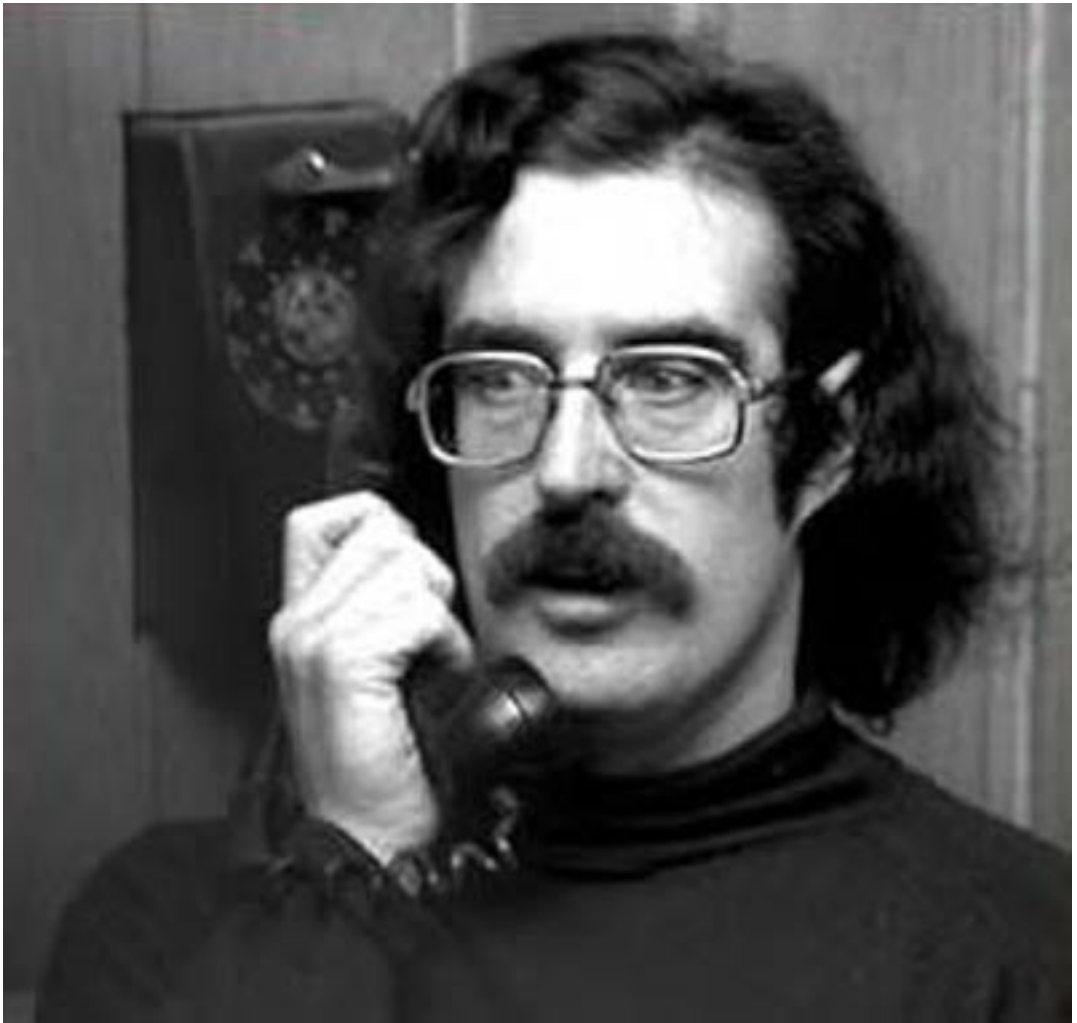
Wozniak's early inspirations came from his father Jerry who was a Lockheed engineer, and from a fictional wonder-boy: Tom Swift.

His father infected him with fascination for electronics and would often check over young Woz's creations. Tom Swift, on the other hand, was for Woz an epitome of creative freedom, scientific knowledge, and the ability to find solutions to problems.

Tom Swift would also attractively illustrate the big awards that await the inventor. To this day, Wozniak returns to Tom Swift books and reads them to his own kids as a form of inspiration.







John Draper explained to Wozniak the Blue Box, a device with which one could (mis)use the telephone system by emulating pulses (i.e. phone phreaking). Although Draper instructed Woz not to produce and especially not sell the gadgets on account of the possibility of being discovered, Wozniak built and sold Blue Boxes for \$150 a piece. Wozniak met Steve Jobs while working a summer job at HP, and they began selling blue boxes together. Many of the purchasers of their blue boxes were in fact discovered and sure enough John Draper was linked to their use.



1975.



By 1975, Woz dropped out of the University of California, Berkeley (he would later finish his degree in 1987) and came up with a computer that eventually became successful nationwide.

However, he was largely working within the scope of the Palo Alto-based Homebrew Computer Club, a local group of electronics hobbyists. His project had no wider ambition.

Jobs and Wozniak came to the conclusion that a completely assembled and inexpensive computer would be in demand. They sold some of their prized possessions (e.g. Woz's HP scientific calculator and Steve Jobs' Volkswagen van), raised USD\$1300, and assembled the first prototype in Jobs' garage.





1976.









Woz's computer, named Apple I, was a fully assembled and functional unit that contained a \$25 microprocessor on a single-circuit board with ROM.

On April 1, 1976, Jobs and Wozniak formed Apple Computer Company. Wozniak quit his job at Hewlett-Packard and became the vice president in charge of research and development at Apple. The Apple I was priced at \$666.66. Jobs and Wozniak sold their first 25 computers to a local dealer.

Wozniak could now focus full-time on fixing the shortcomings of the Apple I and adding new functionality. The Apple I earned the company close to a million dollars. His new design was to retain the most important characteristics: simplicity and usability.

Woz introduced high-resolution graphics in the Apple II. His computer could now display pictures instead of just letters: «I threw in high-res. It was only two chips. I didn't know if people would use it.»

By 1978, he also designed an inexpensive floppy-disk drive controller.

 **apple comp.**

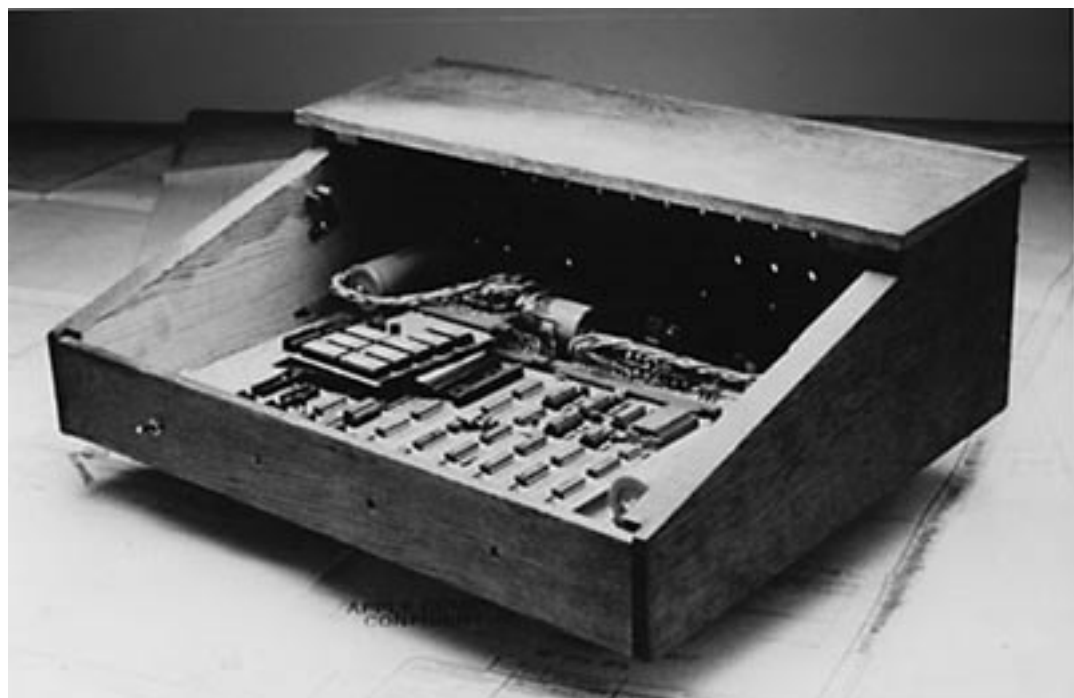






APPLE - 1 OPERATION MANUAL

APPLE COMPUTER COMPANY
770 Welch Road
Palo Alto, Calif. 94304







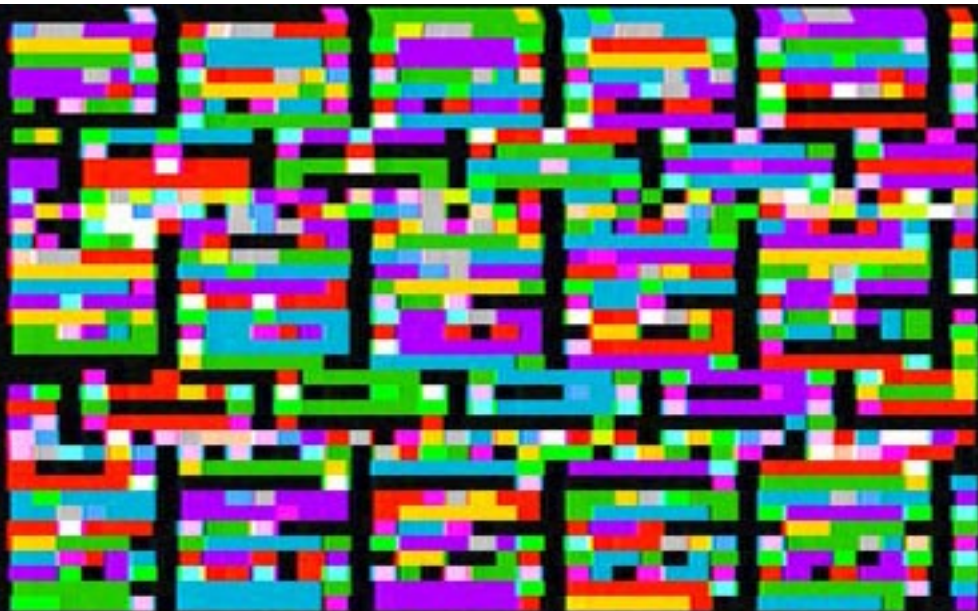
1977.







```
J110 HGR
J125 K=0
J130 FOR X = 0 TO 279
J132 HCOLOR= 0
J135 HILNE X,0 TO X,159
?SYNTAX ERROR
J135 HLINE X,0 TO X,159
J138 HCOLOR= 3
J140 Y = 80 + SIN(15*(X-K)/279)
J150 HPLOT X,Y
J160 NEXT X
J170 K
```



?UNDEF'D FUNCTION IN 3495
1





