

**NAME**

hex2bin/mot2bin – converts Intel/Motorola hex files into binary

**SYNOPSIS**

**hex2bin** [**options**] *file*  
**hex2bin** -s *xxxx* *file*  
**hex2bin** -e *extension* *file*  
**hex2bin** -c *file*

**DESCRIPTION**

**Hex2bin** is a program that converts an Intel hex format into binary. It can handle the extended Intel hex format. Both the segmented and linear address records are supported.

**Mot2bin** does the same with Motorola hex files. It has the same features and command line options. 24 bit and 32 bit records are supported. Records need not be sorted and there can be gaps between records.

**OPTIONS**

-s *xxxx* Normally, **hex2bin** will generate a binary file starting at the lowest address in the hex file. If the lowest address isn't 0000, ex: 0100, the first byte that should be at 0100 will be stored at address 0000 in the binary file. This may cause problems when using the binary file to program an EPROM. If you can't specify the starting address (or offset) to your EPROM programmer, you can specify a starting address on the command line:

**hex2bin -s 0000 start\_at\_0100.hex**

The bytes will be stored in the binary file with a padding from 0000 to the lowest address (00FF in this case). Padding bytes are all FF so an EPROM programmer can skip these bytes when programming.

-e *extension*

By default, the output file will have an extension **filename.bin**. Another extension may be specified with this command:

**hex2bin -e com example.hex**

The output file will be example.com

-c Enables checksum verification.

By default, it ignores checksum errors, so that someone can change by hand some bytes allowing quick fixes without recompiling a source code all over again. This is useful when tweaking constants directly in the code or something similar. If you want checksum error reporting, specify the option -c.

**hex2bin -c example.hex**

If there is a checksum error somewhere, the program will continue the conversion anyway.

**NOTES**

This program does minimal error checking since many hex files are generated by known good assemblers.

**AUTHOR**

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