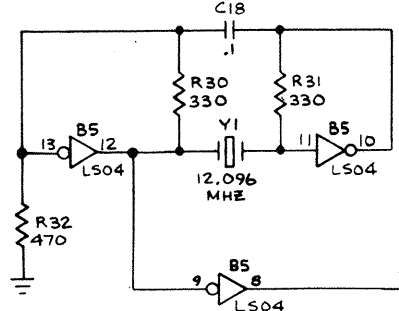


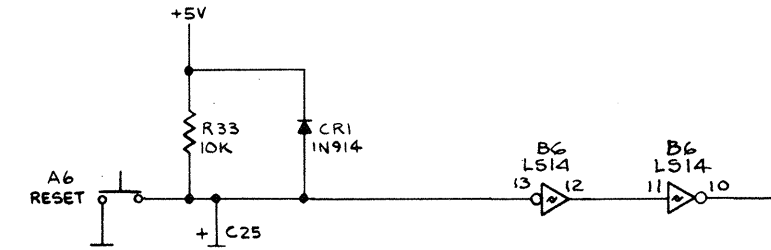
CLOCK CIRCUIT



NOTE: THE MPU IN THIS GAME OPERATES AT A FREQUENCY OF 1.5 MHZ. THEREFORE THE MPU CHIP MUST BE 8502A. THE 8502'S MAXIMUM FREQUENCY IS 1 MHZ AND IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH THIS GAME.

The clock circuit consists of crystal Y1 and associated inverters and counters C4 and B4. Counters C4 and B4 count the crystal frequency down to the frequencies necessary for the Asteroids game.

POWER RESET AND WATCHDOG COUNTER

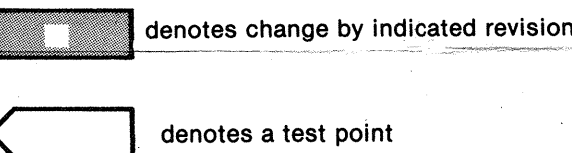


During initial power-up, the delayed charging of capacitor C25 causes a preset of flip-flop D4 and a clear of counter D5. This results in holding RESET input to the MPU low. When the charge of C25 reaches about 1.5 VDC, preset and clear inputs are removed. Counter D5 counts to 128 at 3 kHz rate and RESET is removed (goes high) from the input of the MPU. This allows the logic power input to the PCB to stabilize before allowing the MPU to begin its initialization routine.

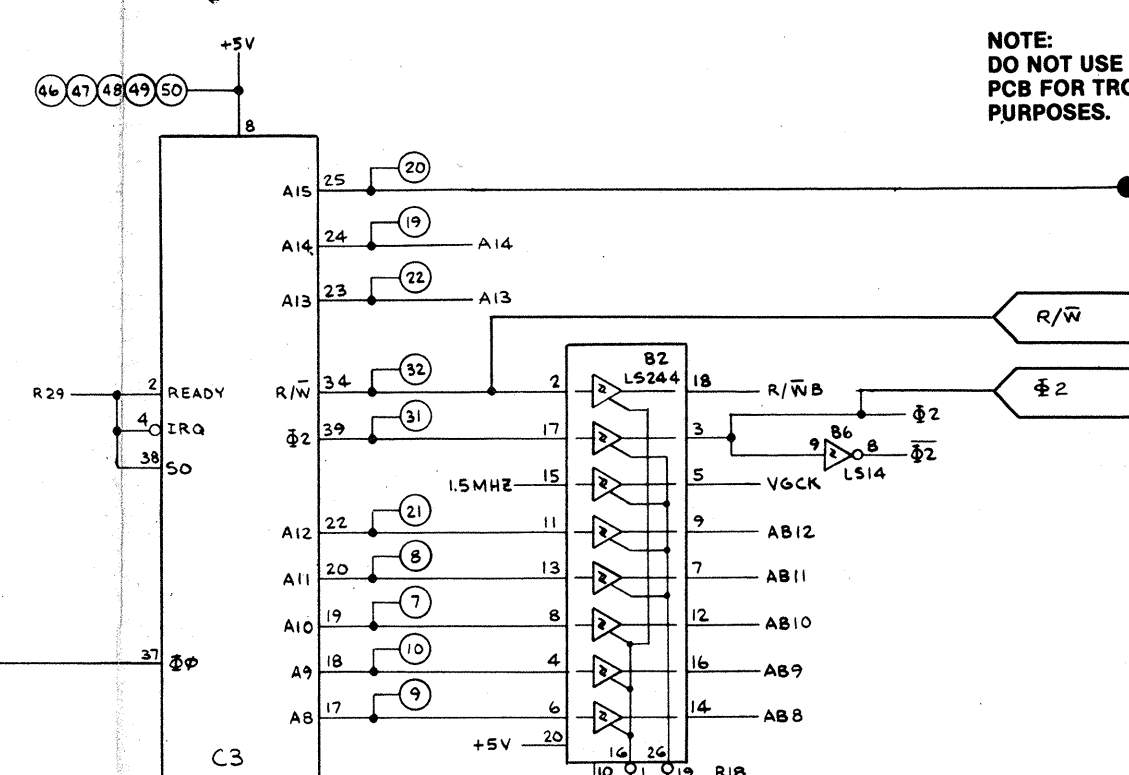
If the MPU program is operating properly, the MPU address decoding circuitry will output the WDCLR (Watchdog clear) signal at predetermined intervals. This serves to clear counter D5 before it counts up to the state that will create the RESET condition. If the MPU program strays from its intended sequence and does not output the WDCLR signal, counter D5 will count up to the RESET state and cause the MPU to return to its initialization routine.

NMI COUNTER

The NMI (non-maskable interrupt) counter causes an interrupt at the NMI input of the MPU every 4 msec. The interrupt is derived by dividing 3 kHz by a factor of 12 through counter C5. The interrupt occurs when pin 6 of inverter B5 goes low. During power-up, the NMI counter is disabled by RESET. During Self-Test, the NMI is disabled by TEST.



MPU CIRCUITRY

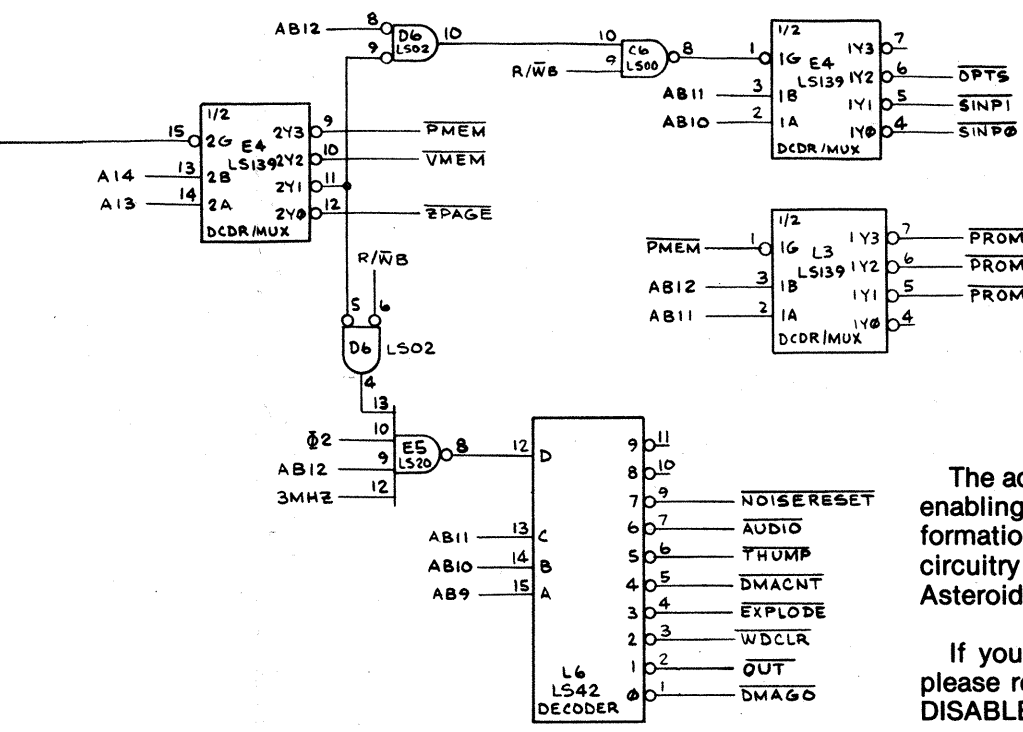


NOTE: DO NOT USE SPLIT PADS ON PCB FOR TROUBLESHOOTING PURPOSES.

NOTE: DO NOT USE SPLIT PADS ON PCB FOR TROUBLESHOOTING PURPOSES. IF A 74LS244 IS INSTALLED AT LOCATION B2 AND/OR C2, THE SPLIT PAD FOR THAT LOCATION SHOULD BE FILLED WITH SOLDER. IF A 74LS04 IS USED, THE APPROPRIATE SPLIT PAD SHOULD BE OPEN.

NOTE: EITHER A 74LS244 OR AN AM8304B MAY BE USED AT LOCATION E2. PIN NUMBERS NOT ENCLOSED IN PARENTHESES ARE FOR 74LS244. PIN NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE FOR AN AM8304B.

ADDRESS DECODING CIRCUITRY

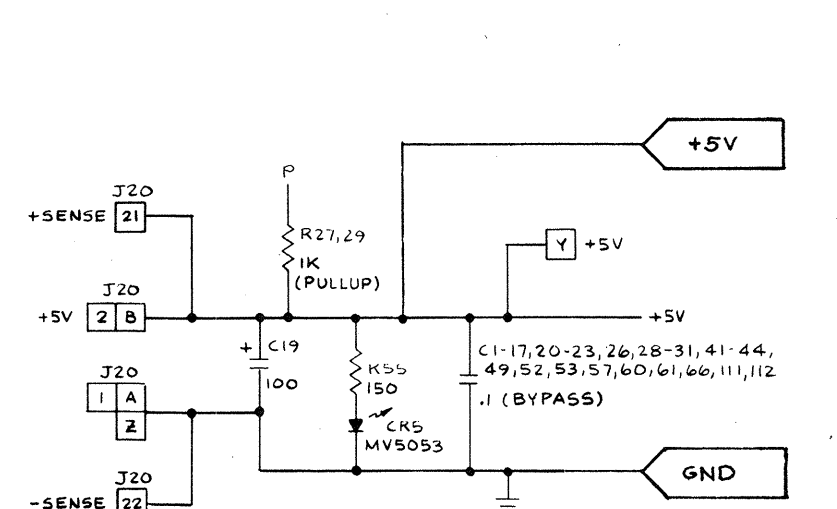


The address decoder performs the function of turning on or enabling the appropriate circuitry at the critical time, so that information can be transferred back and forth between the game circuitry and the MPU. The memory map below is for the Asteroids game.

If you are going to use the Automatic RAM/ROM Tester, please remember to remove MPU C3 and ground the WDOG DISABLE test point.

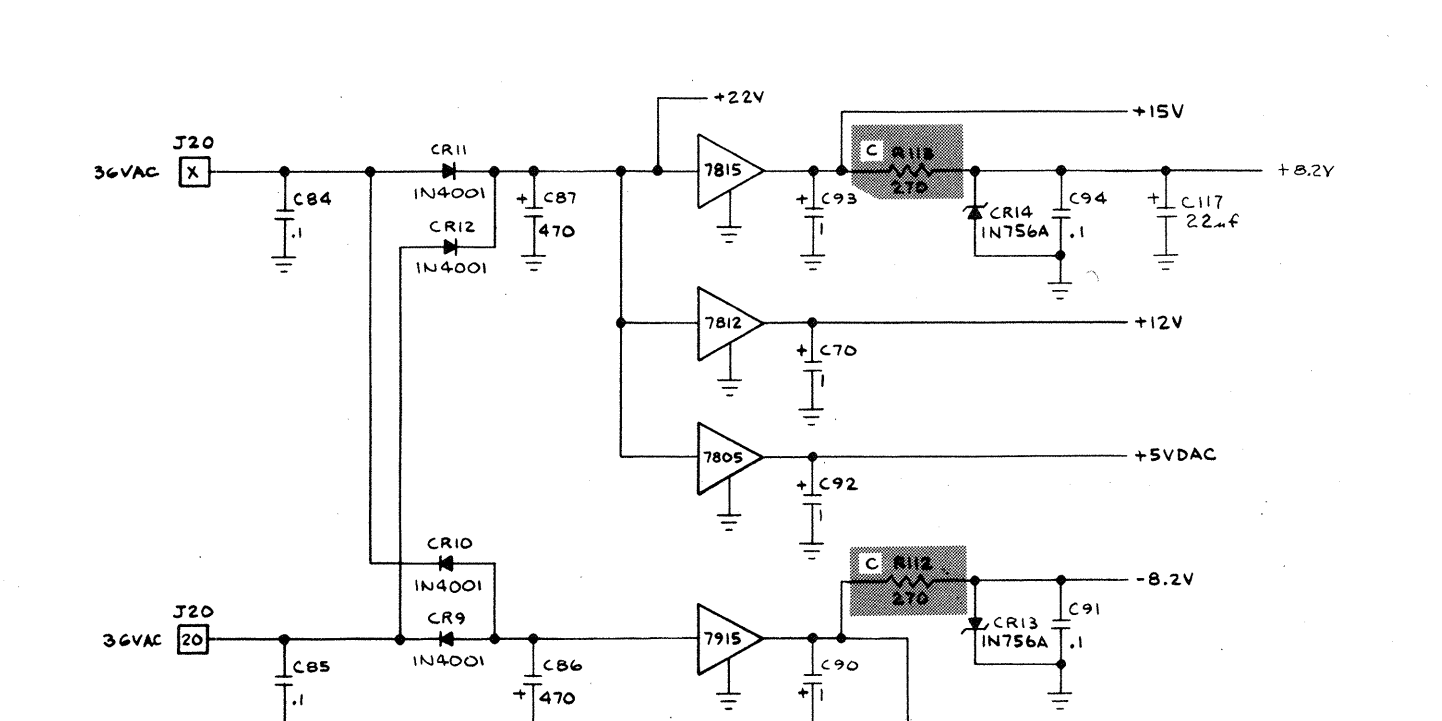
Memory map table with columns for Hexadecimal Address, Address (A15-A0), Data (D7-D0), RW, and Function. Includes entries for 0000-0FFF, 2000-2FFF, and 8000-FFFF.

POWER INPUT



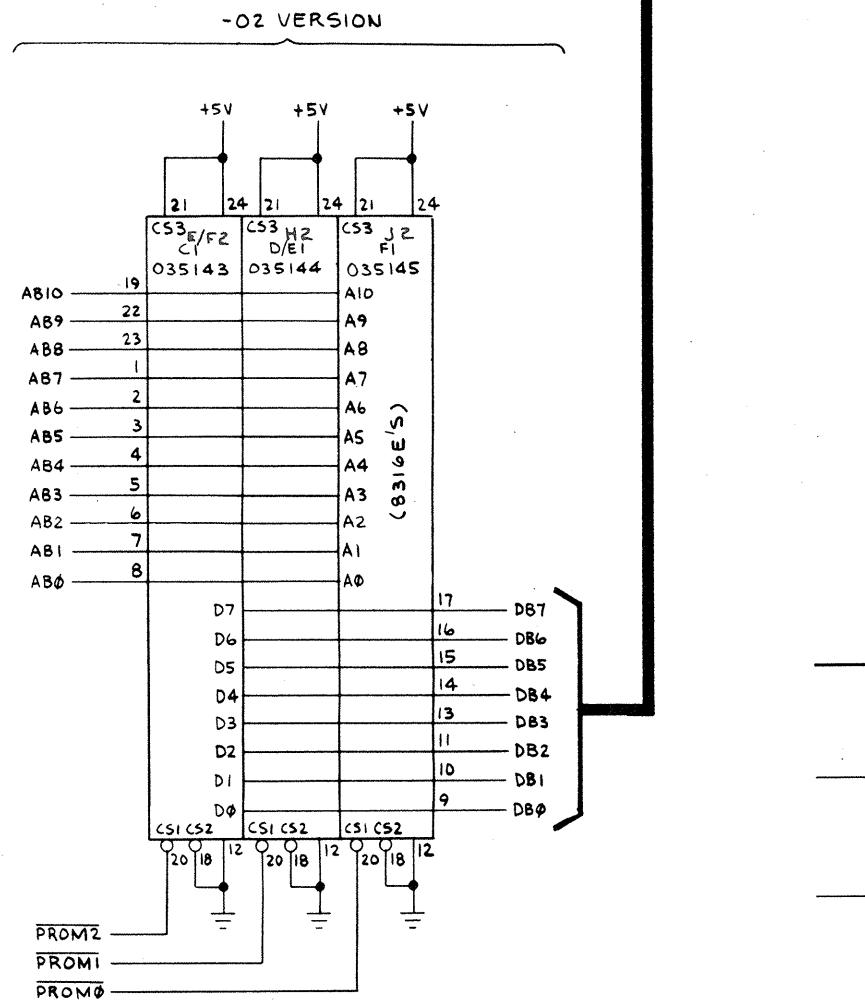
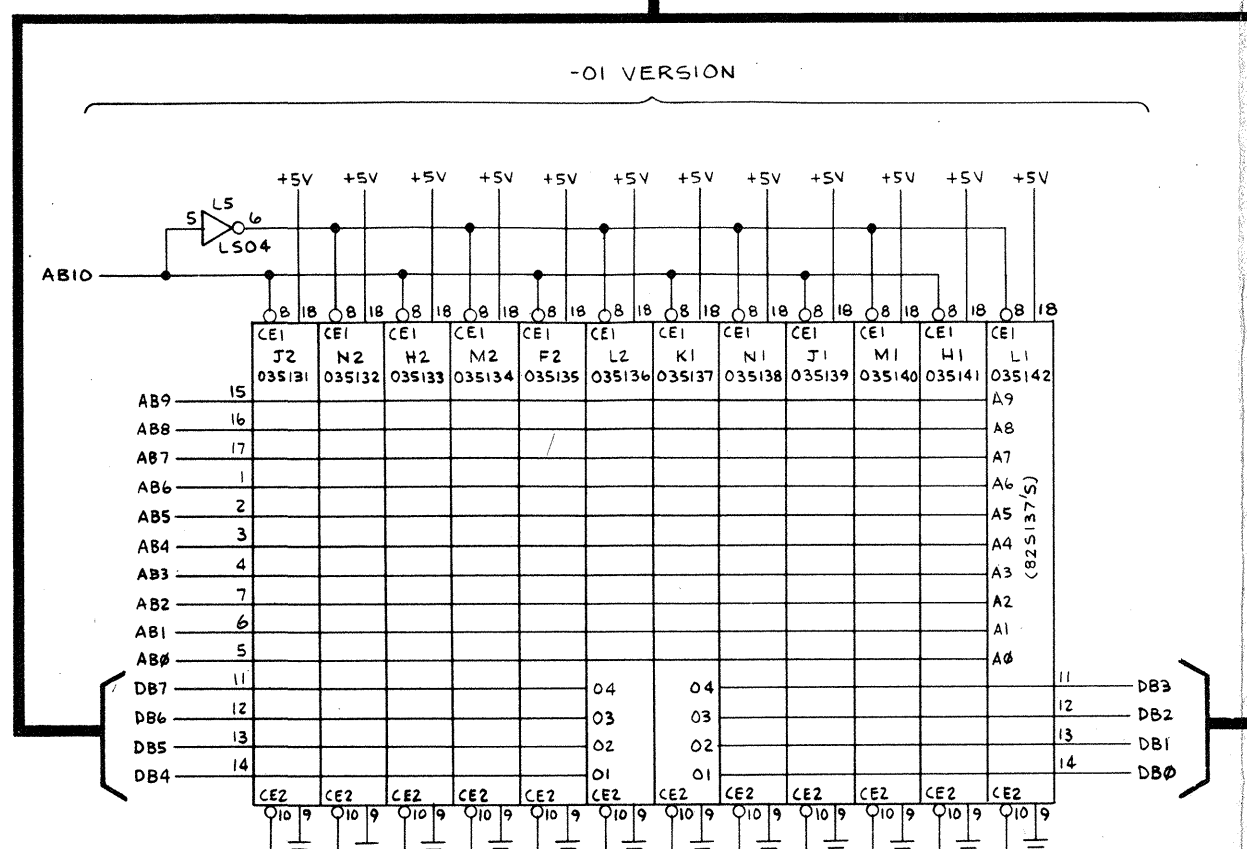
This circuitry consists of the PCB inputs and outputs for the +5 VDC logic power and 36 VAC input to the on board regulators. The +5 VDC inputs and outputs are discussed on Sheet 1, Side A of this schematic set.

The 36 VAC inputs are received by two full wave rectifiers. Diodes CR9 and CR10 rectify the negative cycle of the input and the 7915 regulates the voltage at -15 VDC. Diodes CR11 and CR12 rectify the positive pulse of the 36 VAC input and the 7815 regulates the voltage at +15 VDC. The 7812 regulates at +12 VDC. The 7805 regulates an additional 5 VDC for the DACs. Zener diode CR14 supplies the +8.2 VDC for the sample and hold circuit. The +22V (unregulated) is used to power operational amplifiers P11 and L8 in the audio output.



FROM SWITCH INPUTS SHEET 2, SIDE B
ROM/PROM CIRCUITRY

Program Memory for the Asteroids game is contained in PROMs for the -01 version of the PCB or ROMs for the -02 version of the PCB. One ROM is equivalent to four PROMs. All PROMs connected to a common enable must be removed before replacing with a ROM. For example, remove PROMs at locations F2, H1, L2 and L1 before replacing with ROM at location F1.



NOTE: All reference designations in red are for the -05 and -06 PCB assemblies only. For example, the 8316E ROM above is at location F1 on the -01 thru -04 PCB, but is at location J2 on a -05 and -06 PCB.

The reference designations, used in the circuit descriptions, refer to the -01 thru -04 PCB assemblies only.

RAM CIRCUITRY

The RAM is the temporary storage space for the MPU and is enabled when ZPAGE (Zero Page enable) is low. When R/WB (from the MPU) is low, the RAM stores the data byte input (DB0 thru DB7) at the location addressed by the MPU address bus (AB0 thru AB7). When R/WB is high, the MPU reads the stored data byte at the addressed location.

The signal RAMSEL, when low, has the effect of swapping pages 2 and 3 within the RAM. This allows greater programming flexibility.

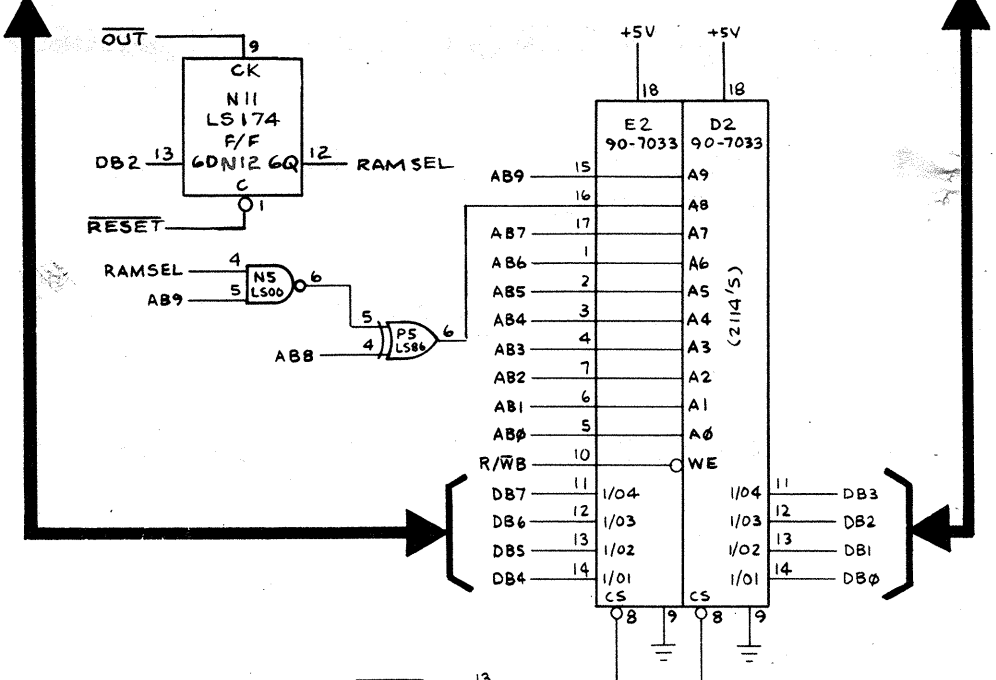


Table listing PROM and ROM components for -03, -04, and -05/-06 PCB versions, including part numbers like 035131-02 J2, 035150-02 J2, etc.