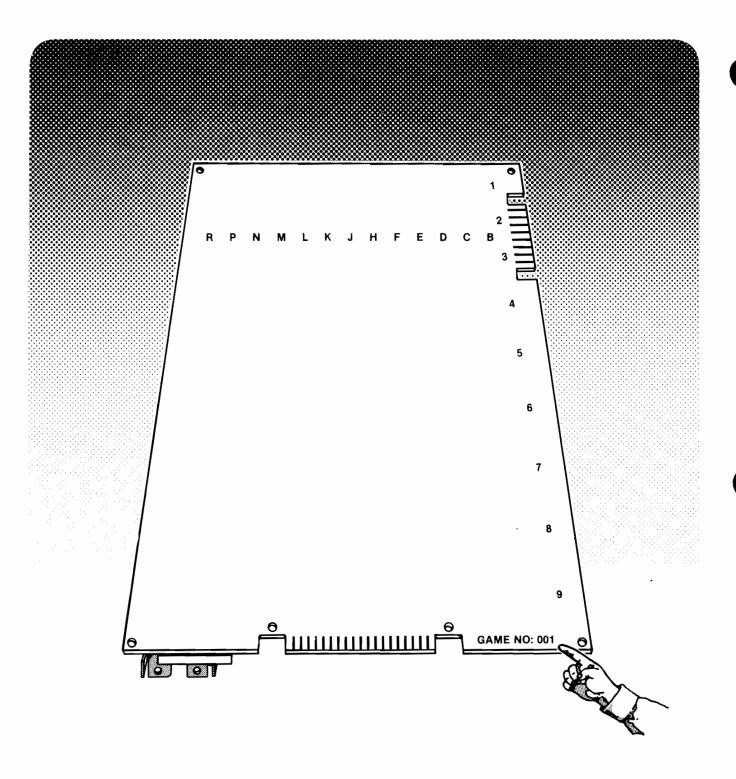


Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual Complete with Illustrated Parts Catalog



### **GAME SERIAL NUMBER LOCATION**

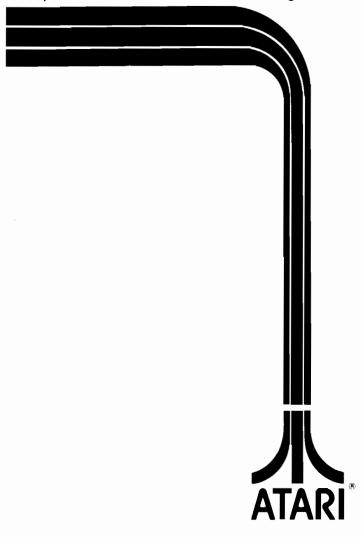
Your game's serial number is stamped on the circuit (back) side, bottom right corner, of the printed circuit board—see the illustration below. The same number is also stamped on the label located on the rear of the game cabinet. Please mention this number whenever calling your distributor for service.

# Smokey Joe™

## Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual

Complete with Illustrated Parts Catalog

ATARI INC 1265 BORREGAS AVENUE P.O. BOX 9027 SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA 94086 408/745-2000 • TELEX 35-7488



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	L	DCATION SETUP	
	Α.	INTRODUCTION	1-1
	В.	GAME INSPECTION	1-2
	C.	LOCATION OF SERIAL NUMBER	1-2
	D.	INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS	
		Power Requirements and Line Voltage Selection	
		Temperature Range	
		Humidity Range	
		Location Space Requirements	
		Type of Power Cord	
	Е.	INTERLOCK AND POWER ON/OFF SWITCHES	
	F.	VOLUME CONTROL	
	G.	SELF-TEST PROCEDURE	
	Н.	OPERATOR OPTIONS	
		CI ENTION OF FIGHT	
2	G	AME PLAY	
	<b>A</b> .	ATTRACT MODE	2-1
	В.	READY-TO-PLAY MODE	
	C.	PLAY MODE	
3	M	AINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENTS	
	<b>A</b> .	CLEANING	3-2
	В.	COIN MECHANISM	3-2
		Components on Coin Door	3-2
		Access to Coin Mechanism	3-2
		Cleaning of Coin Paths	3-3
		Lubrication	<i>3-3</i>
		Adjustment of Coin Switch Trip Wire	<b>3-3</b>
		Mechanical Adjustments on Coin Mechanism	3-4
		General Troubleshooting Hints	3-4
	C.	FUSE REPLACEMENT	
	D.	TV MONITOR ADJUSTMENTS	3-6
	Е.	TV MONITOR REMOVAL	3-7
	F.	LAMP REPLACEMENT	
	G.	SWITCH (LED) AND BUTTON REPLACEMENT	
	Н.	STEERING PCB REPLACEMENT	
14			
4		HEORY OF OPERATION	
	<i>A</i> .	GENERAL INFORMATION	
	В.	POWER SUPPLY	
	C.	CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR AND TV SYNC GENERATOR	
	D.	MICROCOMPUTER	
	Ε.	MICROPROCESSOR	
	F.	MICROPROCESSOR CLOCK	
	G.	MICROPROCESSOR WATCHDOG	
	Н.	ALPHANUMERIC GENERATOR	
	1.	PLAYFIELD GENERATOR	4-6

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	J.	CAB VIDEO GENERATOR	4-6
	Κ.	TAIL VIDEO GENERATOR	
	L.	STEERING CONTROL LOGIC	
	М.	HORN AND BELL GENERATOR	
	N.	MOTOR AND SIREN GENERATOR	
	Ο.	BANG AND SCREECH GENERATOR	
	Р.	AUDIO OUTPUT	
	Q.	SINGLE AUDIO AMPLIFIER	4-8
5	IL	LUSTRATED PARTS CATALOG	5-1
6	T	MONITOR SERVICING INFORMATION	
		MOTOROLA	
		Service Manual	
	<i>A</i> .	GENERAL INFORMATION	
	В.	SERVICE NOTES	
		Circuit Tracing	
		Component Removal	
		CRT Replacement	
		Adjustments	
		Regulator Adjustment	
		Horizontal Hold/Oscillator Adjustment	
		Vertical Height/Linearity Adjustment	
		Focus Adjustment	
	C.	THEORY OF OPERATION	
	C.	Power Supply	
		+73 Volt Supply	
		Video Amplifiers and Output	
	D.	HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION CIRCUITS	
		Phase Detector	
		Horizontal Oscillator	
		Horizontal Pulse Shaper and Driver	
		Horizontal Output	6-8
		Sync Circuits	6-9
		Vertical Oscillator and Output	6-9
		Spot Kill	
		Blanking Amplifier	<b>≻</b> 10
		TEC	
		Service Manual	
	Α.	GENERAL	5-18
	В.	SPECIFICATIONS	

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

wer Supply Input	6-18
wer Consumption	
cture Tube	
gh Voltage	
prizontal Retrace Time	
solution	
anning Frequency	
ne Burst Amplifier	
vironment	

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1-1	Location of Voltage-Changing Plugs on the Power Supply	1-3
Figure 1-2	Location Space Requirements	1-4
Figure 1-3	Location of Interlock and Power On/Off Switches	1-5
Figure 1-4	Location of Volume Control and Self-Test Switch	. 1-ŏ
Figure 1-5	Option DIP Switches on Game PCB	1-7
Figure 2-1	Attract Mode	2-2
Figure 2-2	Ready-to-Play-Mode	2-2
Figure 2-3	<i>Play Mode</i>	2-2
Figure 3-1	Coin Door Assembly	3-2
Figure 3-2	Hinging Open the Magnet Gate Assembly	3-2
Figure 3-3	Removal of Coin Mechanism	3-3
Figure 3-4	Surfaces to Clean Inside the Coin Mechanism	3-3
Figure 3-5	Removal of Plate Covering Rear of Coin Slot	3-3
Figure 3-6	Close-Up View of Lubrication Point	
Figure 3-7	Detail View of Coin Switch and Trip Wire	3-4
Figure 3-8	Coin Mechanism, Exploded View	
Figure 3-9	Locations of Adjustments on TV Chassis	3-6
Figure 3-10	TV Monitor Removal	3-7
Figure 3-11	Fluorescent Lamp Replacement	. 3-8
Figure 3-12	Switch and Button Replacement	3-8
Figure 4-1	Functional Block Diagram of Smokey Joe Game	4-2
Figure 4-2	Block Diagram of the Smokey Joe PCB	4-3
Figure 4-3a	1Mhz Timing Chart (Normal Operation)	
Figure 4-3b	750Khz Timing Chart (Self-test Only)	44
Figure 4-4	Steering Printed Circuit Assembly Output Pulses	4.4
Figure 4-5	Smokey Joe Harness Schematic Diagram (2 Sheets)	4-11
Figure 4-6	Smokey Joe PCB Schematic (6 Sheets)	4-13
Figure 4-7	Coin Door Schematic	4-24
Figure 4-8	Type B Power Supply Schematic Diagram	<b>4-</b> 27
Figure 4-9	Single Audio Amplifier Schematic Diagram	

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

### **ILLUSTRATED PARTS CATALOG**

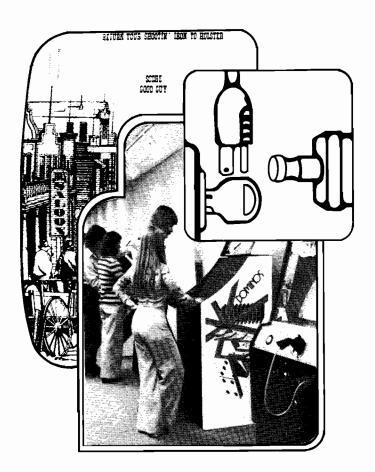
Figure 5-1	Final Cabinet Assembly	5-2
Figure 5-2	TV Monitor Assembly	
Figure 5-3	Control Panel Assembly	
Figure 5-4	Coin Door Assembly	
Figure 5-5	Front Bezel Assembly	5-10
Figure 5-6	Coin Lockout Assembly	5-12
Figure 5-7	Coin Switch Assembly	5-13
Figure 5-8	Type B Power Supply Assembly	5-14
Figure 5-9	Fluorescent Lamp Assembly	5-16
Figure 5-10	RF Shield Board Assembly	5-18
Figure 5-11	Steering Wheel Assembly	5-20
Figure 5-12	Foot Pedal Assembly	5-22
Figure 5-13	Start Button Assembly	5-24
Figure 5-14	Single Audio Amplifier Assembly	5-26
Figure 5-15	On/Off Switch Assembly	5-28
Figure 5-16	Smokey Joe PCB Assembly	5-31

### TV MONITOR SERVICING INFORMATION

Figure 6-1	Motorola Monitor Circuit Board in Service Position
Figure 6-2	Motorola Monitor Block Diagram6-3
Figure 6-3	+73 Volt Supply Circuit
Figure 6-4	Motorola Monitor Vertical Drive Waveform
Figure 6-5	Motorola Monitor Video Amplifiers and Output Circuit 6-4
Figure 6-6	Motorola Monitor Horizontal Deflection Circuit 6-5
Figure 6-7	Motorola Monitor Horizontal Deflection Waveforms
Figure 6-8	Motorola Monitor Horizontal Output Circuit
Figure 6-9	Motorola Monitor Sync Circuit
Figure 6-10	Motorola Monitor Vertical Oscillator Circuit 6-7
Figure 6-11	Motorola Monitor Spot Killer Circuit
Figure 6-12	Motorola Monitor Blanking Amplifier Circuit
Figure 6-13	Motorola Monitor Chassis Rear View — Component Location 6-9
Figure 6-14	Motorola Monitor Circuit Board Detail — Solder View 6-10
Figure 6-15	Motorola Monitor Schematic Diagram 6-11
Figure 6-16	Motorola Monitor Circuit Board Detail — Component Location 6-12
Figure 6-17	TEC Monitor Chassis, Rear View 6-17
Figure 6-18	TEC Monitor Chassis, Top View. 6-17
Figure 6-19	TEC Monitor Printed Circuit Board, Top View 6-18
Figure 6-20	TEC Monitor Schematic Diagram 6-23
Figure 6-21	TEC Monitor Wiring Diagram 6-25

# LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1	Self-Test Procedure	1-9
	Operator Options	
Table 1-3	Points Required to Earn Extended Play	1-10
Table 4-1	Microprocessor Signal Descriptions	4-6
	Motorola Monitor Electrical Specifications	
Table 6-2	Motorola Monitor Replacement Part Numbers	6-15
Table 6-3	TEC Monitor Replacement Part Numbers	6-20

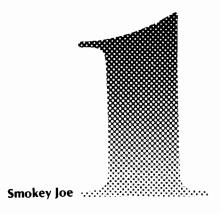


### **LOCATION SETUP**

### A. INTRODUCTION

SMOKEY JOE is a one-player driving game which is packaged in a distinctively styled upright cabinet that rests directly on the floor. A 23-inch TV monitor is mounted in the top front of the cabinet, with the monitor viewing screen slightly tilted from the vertical. Player-operated controls are mounted directly below the TV monitor viewing screen on the front of the game cabinet. The controls consist of a steering wheel, an accelerator foot pedal, a pushbutton for track difficulty, a front start pushbutton, and a back start pushbutton.

Two identical coin mechanisms are mounted on the lower front center of the game cabinet, below the steering controls. Either of these two mechanisms can initiate play. The cash box is located behind a locked access door below the coin mechanisms.



The player's objective is to manipulate the Smokey Joe firetruck along the track in a race against time. The player must avoid sliding in oil pools in the road, or dropping into sand pits, as well as avoiding other cars, while keeping the Smokey Joe firetruck within the boundaries of the road. The player has the option of driving either the cab or the tail.

Acceleration is as in a real firetruck with cab to tail "cooperative" interaction. Accelerate slowly. If the firetruck goes into an oil slick or sand pit, it slides, with sound of sliding from the game cabinet speaker. If the firetruck drives into a track boundary, a tree, or another car, a crash sound will be heard from the game cabinet speaker and the TV monitor viewing screen will flash.

#### **B. GAME INSPECTION**

Follow the procedures below to ensure that your game is in perfect condition.

- 1. Examine all external parts of the game cabinet for dents, chips, or broken parts.
- After determining that the game has been received in good condition, unlock and open the rear access door. Carefully inspect the interior and verify that:
  - All plug-in connectors are firmly seated.
  - All integrated circuits in sockets on the game printed circuit board are firmly seated.
  - The fuses are all seated in their holders.
  - No harness wires are disconnected.
  - No loose foreign objects are present, especially metal objects that could cause electrical problems.

Be sure all major assemblies are checked. Check the game printed circuit board (PCB), the transformer, the two coin mechanisms, the speaker, the fluorescent light, and the player controls. Also, be sure the TV monitor is secure in its mounting.

#### C. LOCATION OF SERIAL NUMBER

The serial number for Smokey Joe is located on a metallic label in the upper left-hand corner on the back of the game cabinet. This serial number also appears in the corner (common to both edge connectors) on the back of the PCB, inside the game cabinet. See the illustration on the inside front cover of this manual.

## D. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Smokey Joe is shipped for operation at 110 VAC, 60 Hz. Power consumption is approximately 150 watts. However, if your local voltage is not 110 volts, follow this procedure. You must select one of four connectors at the power supply and plug it into the voltage selection socket. Figure 1-1 shows the four connectors with one of them plugged in. The plugs are identified by wire color as listed in this figure. Note that there are two basic operating voltages — 110 VAC, 60 Hz, and 220 VAC, 50 Hz, with provisions for low line voltage in each case. To insure proper operation, measure line voltage. If voltage is consistently below 100 V (for 110 VAC lines) or consistently below 210 V (for 220 VAC lines), use the low-voltage connections. Use the black plug for low 110 VAC lines and the green plug for low 220 lines.

#### Temperature Range

Location and storage should not be below 0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit), and no higher than 49 degrees Celsius (120 degrees Fahrenheit).

#### **Humidity Range**

Relative humidity for location or storage should be no more than 95%

#### Location Space Requirements

The game requires a minimum of:

- 168 centimeters (66 inches) of vertical clearance
- 65 centimeters (25.5 inches) of width space
- 175 centimeters (69 inches) of depth space
   See Figure 1-2 for details.

#### Type of Power Cord

Atari has added a strain relief power cord to Smokey Joe. The advantage of this type of power cord is that, if pulled accidentally, the strain relief will hold the cord in place at the pedestal base. The plastic strain relief "cushions" the impact of the shock and prevents the cord from pulling the wires out of the harness connector. Check the power cord assembly periodically for damage.

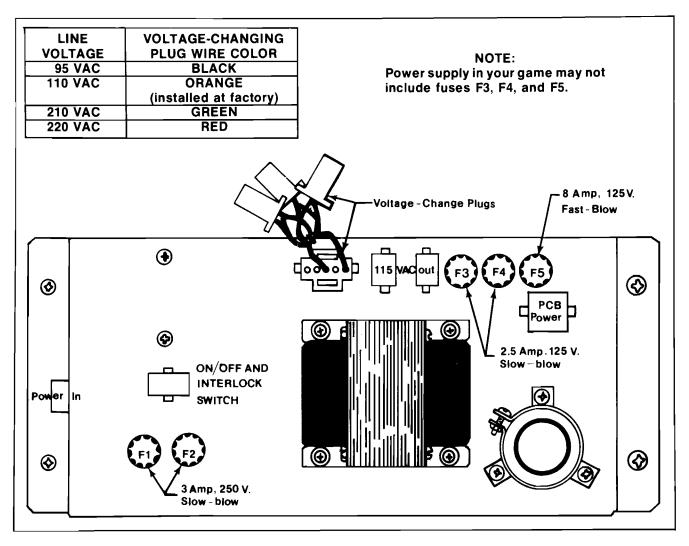


Figure 1-1 Location of Voltage-Changing Plugs on the Power Supply

# E. INTERLOCK AND POWER ON/OFF SWITCHES

To minimize the hazard of electrical shock while you are working inside the game cabinet, two interlock switches have been installed at the rear door assembly and at the coin door. These switches remove all power from the game while the doors are open. To help you conserve energy, a power.on/off switch has been installed on the game so that it can be turned off during closed periods. This switch is located at the rear of the upright cabinet toward the top, as shown in Figure 1-3.

Check for proper operation of the interlock switches by performing the following steps:

1. Unlock and open the rear door assembly and the coin door.

- 2. Plug the AC power cord into a 110-volt source. (If voltage is consistently less than 110 VAC, make sure that you use the black plug instead.)
- 3. Set the power on/off switch to the on position.
- 4. Close both doors. Within approximately 30 seconds the TV monitor should display a picture.
- Slowly open each door until the TV monitor picture disappears. The picture should disappear when the rear door is opened less than one inch from the top.
- 6. If the results of Step 5 are satisfactory, the interlock switches are operating properly. If the picture does not disappear as described, check to see if the ap-

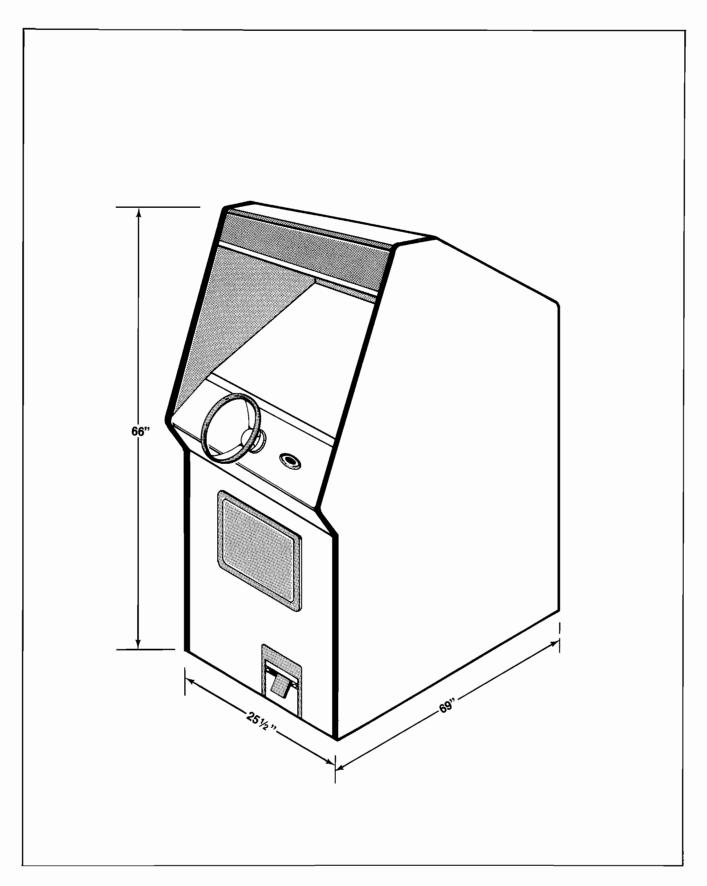


Figure 1-2 Location Space Requirements

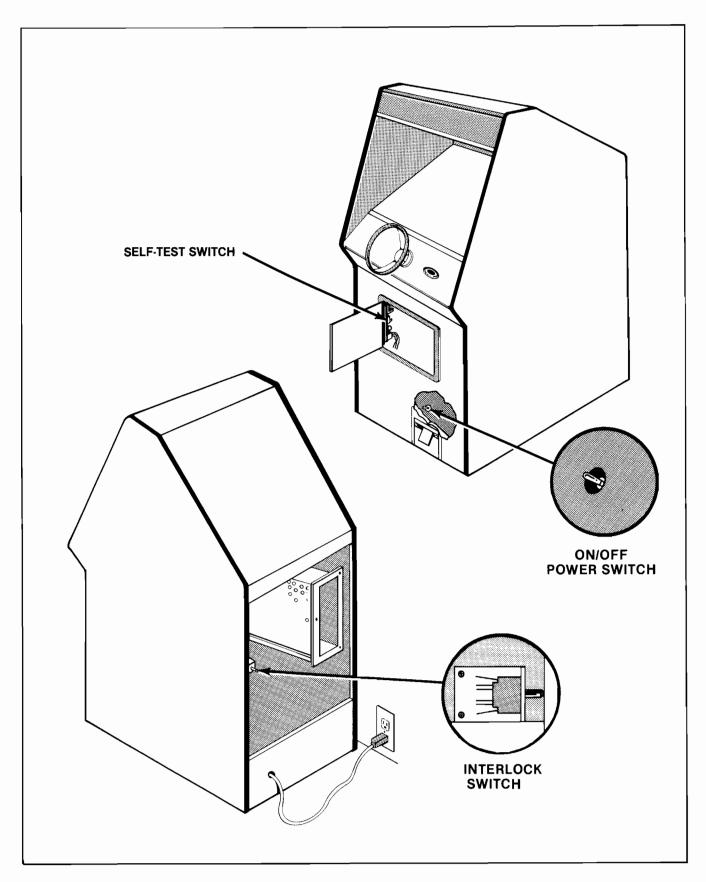


Figure 1-3 Location of Interlock and Power On/Off Switches

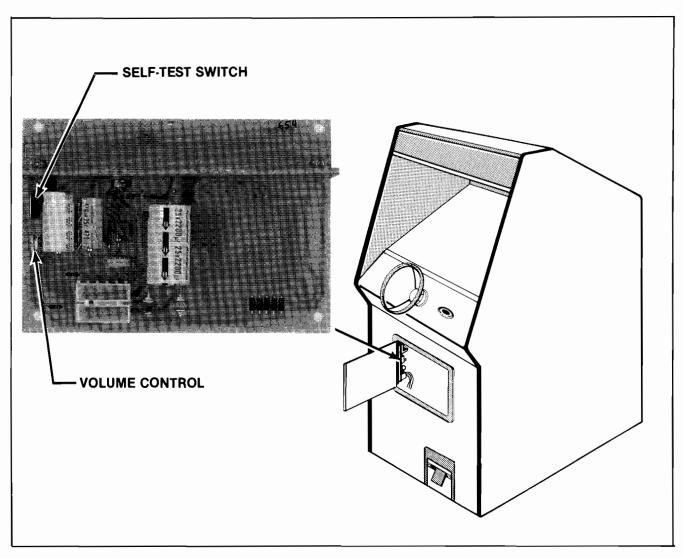


Figure 1-4 Location of Volume Control and Self-Test Switch

propriate switch is broken from its mounting or stuck in the on position.

7. Close and lock both doors.

#### F. VOLUME CONTROL

If volume is incorrect for your location, open the coin door and adjust the volume control. See Figure 1-4 for location of the volume control.

#### G. SELF-TEST PROCEDURE

Smokey Joe will test itself and provide data to demonstrate that the game's circuitry and controls are working properly. This procedure uses the TV monitor and the speakers; no additional equipment is required. SEE FIGURE 1-4 FOR LOCATION OF THE SELF-TEST SWITCH. To start the procedure over from the begin-

ning, turn the switch off, then on again. This will return the test to Step 1 and can be done at any time during the procedure. See Table 1-1 for further details and instructions on the self-test. We suggest that you run the selftest procedure each time the coin box is emptied.

#### H. OPERATOR OPTIONS

Options of the Smokey Joe game offer maximum player appeal for each game location. These options are listed in Table 1-2. They are preset for a certain game setup during production. To determine how the switches have been set for your game, compare the TV monitor viewing screen during the attract mode with the information in Table 1-2.

To change the toggle positions of the switch assembly and set the desired options, the printed circuit board (PCB) must be removed according to the following procedure.

#### NOTE -

The Smokey Joe game includes a new style of easy-access PCB. The radio frequency shield has been redesigned to use only three quarter-turn fasteners—as a direct result of field input.

- Unplug the game. Unlock and open the rear door assembly.
- Locate the radio frequency (RF) shield assembly immediately inside the cabinet on the right. See Figure 1-5. On one end of the box is a printed circuit board (PCB) with an edge connector coming from the edge of the board. (The RF shield assembly is an aluminum box with small holes.)

- 3. Turn the three quarter-turn fasteners on the RF Shield assembly by turning the wing nuts ¼ turn.
- Carefully pull out the PCB and the RF shield board as one unit. These would not normally need to be separated when making option switch changes.
- Set the switches for the desired options, as shown in Table 1-2.
- Reinstall the PCB following steps 1 through 4 in reverse order. Do not force or bend the printed circuit board. Before reinstalling, always inspect the PCB for damage. Close and lock the rear access door.
- 7. Plug in the game and verify options functions by playing it.

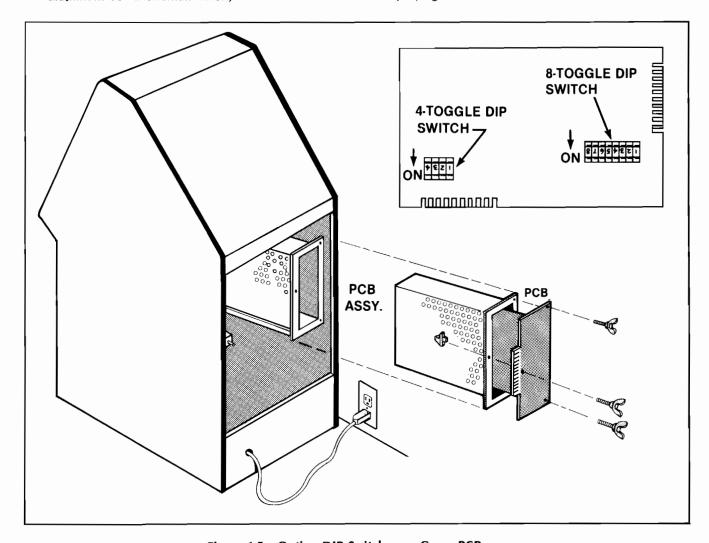


Figure 1-5 Option DIP Switches on Game PCB

Table 1-1 Self-Test

TEST	INSTRUCTION	RESULTS IF TEST PASSES	RESULTS IF TEST FAILS
1	Unlock and open the coin door. Locate the self-test switch and turn to the "on" position.	There are four ROMs programmed into Fire Truck. If they all check satisfactorily, there is no visible change or indication on the TV screen.	1, 2, 3 and/or 4 is displayed in the lower left corner of the TV screen. These numbers correspond to the failing ROM or ROM s.
	The ROM and RAM test will follow	Throughout the self-test, a set of stationary graphics appear in a rainbow pattern (dark to light) from the left side to the right side of the screen.	These examples represent two of the possible four ROMs which could be in error.  If the zero-page RAM is bad, a 0 is displayed in the lower left corner of the screen. A 5 is displayed if the screen RAM
		If the RAM's (zero-page and screen) check satisfactorily, there is no visible change on the TV screen.	is bad.  0  Bad screen RAM Bad Zero-page RAM
2	The next phase of the self-test checks the LED switches and both steering wheels on each control panel. Individually press the six LED switches. Turn each steering wheel to the right, then back to the left. Then reverse the procedure.	The LED's are on. An electronic "pop" sound occurs each time a switch is pressed, and again when the switch is released.  The same pop sound occurs each time there is a change in (the) direction in which the wheel is being turned.	No sound indicates a stuck or broken switch, or an open or shorted harness.
3	Trip the right and left coin switch wires.	The pop sound occurs whenever a coin switch wire is tripped.	

Table 1-2 Operator Options

OPTION	8-TOGGLE DIP SWITCH ON GAME PCB —TOGGLE NO:							
EXTENDED PLAY*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No Extended Play Liberal (Easy to Earn) Medium Conservative (Hard to Earn)	4	1	ON ON OFF OFF	ON OFF ON OFF				
GAME TIME	 							
60 Seconds 90 Seconds 120 Seconds 150 Seconds	( 5 E	5			ON ON OFF OFF	ON OFF ON OFF		
GAME LANGUAGE					_			
English French Spanish German							ON ON OFF OFF	ON OFF ON OFF
OPTION	<b>4-TO</b>	GGLE DIP	SWITCH ON	GAME PC	B — TOGGI	E NO.:		
GAME COST		N O		·				_
Free Play Two Plays Per Coin One Coin Per Play Two Coins Per Play		T U S E D	ON OFF ON OFF	ON ON OFF OFF				

<sup>\*</sup>See Table 1-3 for point scores required to earn extended play.

Table 1-3 Points Required to Earn Extended Play

	Game Length Setting				
	60	90	120	150	
	seconds	seconds	seconds	seconds	
Extended Play Option Setting:	Extended play granted for scoring				
Liberal	90 pts.	140 pts.	190 pts.	240 pts.	
Medium	100	160	220	270	
Conservative	120	180	240	300	



### **GAME PLAY**

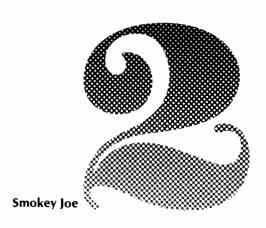
Smokey Joe has three modes of operation:

- Attract power applied or at the end of a game
- Ready-to-Play coins accepted
- Play after one of the Start buttons is activated

### A. ATTRACT MODE (See Figure 2-1)

The attract mode begins when power is applied to the game and the power switch is turned on. (The power on/off switch is located at the back of the cabinet, as shown in Figure 1-2.) This mode also occurs at the end of every game. When the proper amount of coins clear the coin acceptor, the attract mode ends.

During the attract mode a firetruck is shown in the middle of the screen with the roadway scenery and hazards passing by. BONUS information and TOP SCORE information appear (alternately) at the top of the viewing screen. The previous game SCORE and driver rating message (SORRY, SO-SO, GOOD or ACE), appear alternately at the bottom of the screen. The player controls and game sounds are inactive during this mode.



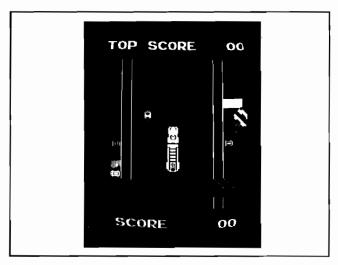


Figure 2-1 Attract Mode / Ready-to-Play Mode



When the correct amount of coins clear the coin acceptor, the ready-to-play mode is initiated. There is no change on the TV monitor from the attract mode. The Start buttons on the control panels flash on and off according to the amount of credit registered for the game. If there is sufficient credit for another game the front and back start button will flash.

It is during the ready-to-play mode that players have the opportunity to select the "Hard" or "Easy" track. If the track select button is lit, the hard track will be displayed for the duration of one game. The button has to be reactivated (lit) at the beginning of each game for the hard track to be displayed.

This mode also occurs at the end of game play if there are credits remaining.

### C. PLAY MODE (See Figure 2-2)

The play mode begins when one of the start buttons is pressed. The player steers either the cab or the tail.

See Section H in Chapter 1 for various operator options (game time, cost, extended play levels, etc.)

It is possible to influence the direction of one part of the firetruck by radically steering the other. For ex-

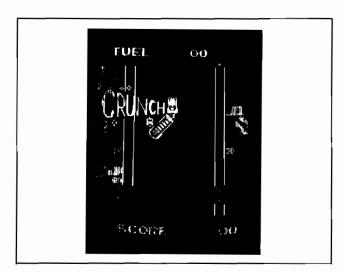


Figure 2-2 Play Mode

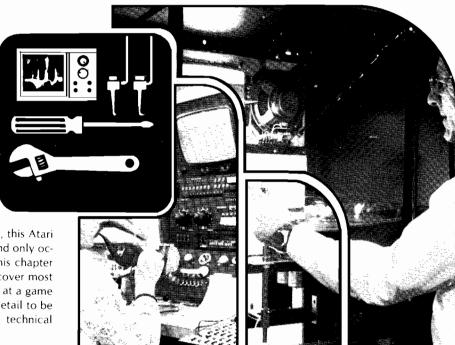
ample, if the cab is steered extremely to one side or the other, the tail steering will be hampered and a "static" noise will be heard over the game speakers.

The object of the game is to crash as little as possible, thereby obtaining a high point score. The front player operates the accelerator foot pedal.

Whenever any part of the firetruck comes in contact with the side of the road (sidewalk) or another obstacle, the TV monitor flashes, all motion freezes, a crash sound is heard over the speakers, and the word CRUNCH is displayed on the screen.

Points are awarded in increments of ten. Each time ten points are earned (by passing certain invisible points on the track), the sound of three ringing bells is heard over the game speakers. When extended play is earned, the track goes into a white video display for the remainder of such bonus time and the EXTENDED PLAY tone is heard. Other game sounds include the:

- Engine sound
- Siren sound
- Screech sound
- Horn sound
- Crash sound



Due to its solid-state electronic circuitry, this Atari unit should require very little maintenance and only occasional adjustment. Information given in this chapter and elsewhere in this manual is intended to cover most servicing situations that may be encountered at a game site. The procedures given are in sufficient detail to be understood by a person with moderate technical background.

#### — NOTE —

If reading through this manual does not lead to solving a specific maintenance problem, you can get help from the following two Atari Customer Service offices.

Atari/New Jersey Customer Service Office 46 Colonial Drive, Piscataway, NJ 08854 Telex 37-9347 (Monday-Friday, 8:30-5 pm Eastern time)

Dial toll-free from anywhere in the shaded area on map below (800) 631-5374.

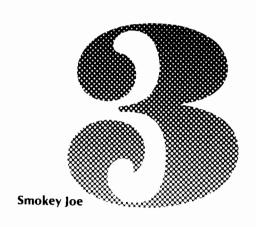


From New Jersey and elsewhere in the U.S. dial (201) 981-0490.

Atarı/California Customer Service Office 1344 Bordeaux Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086 Telex 17-1103 (Monday-Friday, 7:30-4 pm Pacific time)

From California, Alaska and Hawaii dial (408) 745-2900. From the remaining 47 states, dial toll-free (800) 538-1611.

## MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENTS



#### A. CLEANING

The exteriors of game cabinets and Plexiglas® panels may be cleaned with any non-abrasive household cleaner. If desired, special coin machine cleaners that leave no residue can be obtained from your distributor. Do *not* dry-wipe the acrylic plastic panels, because any dust can scratch the surface and result in fogging the plastic.

### B. COIN MECHANISM Components On Coin Door

Figure 3-1 shows the back side of the coin door assembly where the game's two coin mechanisms are mounted. Included is the lock-out coil assembly; the lock-out wires are connected to this assembly but are hidden behind the coin mechanisms. Powering the game causes the lock-out wires to retract far enough to allow genuine coins to reach the coin box. When AC power to the game has already been turned off, the lock-out coil is de-energized, causing the lock-out wires to move out far enough to divert coins to the return chute.

Directly below each coin mechanism is a secondary coin chute and a coin switch with a trip wire exten-

SLAM SWITCH ASSEMBLY

LAMP HOLDER

LAMP HOLDER

Figure 3-1 Coin Door Assembly

ding out to the front edge of the chute. When the trip wire is positioned correctly, a coin passing down the secondary chute and into the coin box will momentarily push the trip wire down and cause the switch contacts to close.

Also shown in the photograph is a slam switch assembly. It has been included to defeat any players who might try to obtain free game plays by violently pounding on the coin door to momentarily close the contacts on a coin switch. The slam switch contacts connect to the microcomputer system, which will ignore coin switch signals whenever the slam switch contacts are closed.

#### **Access to Coin Mechanisms**

To remove jammed coins, and for maintenance cleaning, each magnet gate assembly can be hinged open without removing it from the door, as shown in Figure 3-2. Or, if necessary, each coin mechanism can be entirely removed from the door merely by pushing down on a release lever and simultaneously tilting the mechanism back, then lifting it up and out. This is shown in Figure 3-3.

Plexiglas® is a registered trademark of Rohm & Haas Company.

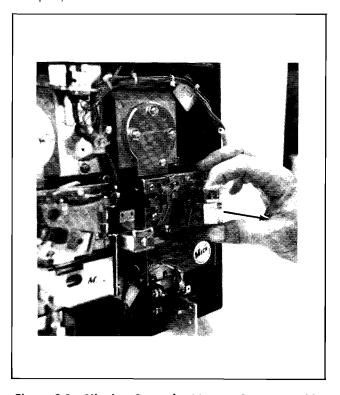


Figure 3-2 Hinging Open the Magnet Gate Assembly

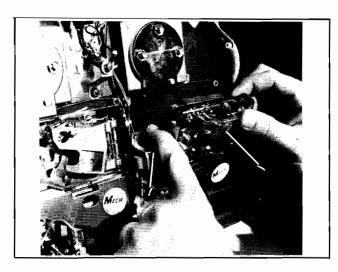


Figure 3-3 Removal of Coin Mechanism

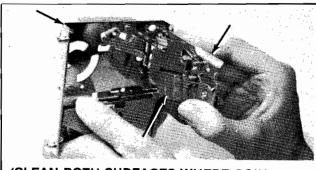
#### Cleaning of Coin Paths

#### CAUTION —

The use of an abrasive (such as steel wool or a wire brush) or a lubrication on a coin mechanism will result in a rapid buildup of residue.

By talking to many operators, we have found that the best method of cleaning a coin mechanism is by using hot or boiling water and a mild detergent. A toothbrush may be used for those stubborn buildups of residue. After cleaning, flush thoroughly with hot or boiling water, then blow out all water with compressed air.

Figure 3-4 shows the surfaces to clean inside the coin mechanism. These include the inside surface of the



(CLEAN BOTH SURFACES WHERE COIN ENTERS THE MECHANISM, AS WELL AS THE MAGNET)

Figure 3-4 Surfaces to Clean Inside the Coin Mechanism

mainplate, and the corresponding surface of the gate assembly. There may also be metal particles clinging to the magnet itself. To remove these you can guide the point of a screwdriver or similar tool along the edge of the magnet.

If coins are not traveling as far as the coin mechanisms, you will need to clean the channel beneath the coin slot. To gain access to this channel, use a 3/8-inch wrench and remove all three nuts that secure the cover plate (refer to Figure 3-5). Removing the plate will provide access to the entire channel.

Also clean the inside surfaces of the secondary coin chutes, but when doing this be careful not to damage or bend the trip wires on the coin switches.

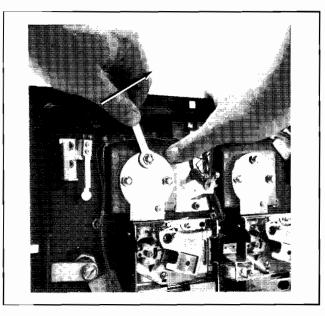


Figure 3-5 Removal of Plate Covering Rear of Coin

#### Lubrication

Do *not* apply lubrication to the coin mechanisms. The only points that may need lubrication (and only rarely) are the shafts of the scavenger buttons (coin rejection buttons) where they pass through the coin door. Apply only one drop of light machine oil, and be positive that no oil drops down onto a coin mechanism. Figure 3-6 shows this lubrication point.

### **Adjustment of Coin Switch Trip Wire**

In order for a coin switch to operate reliably when a coin travels down the secondary coin chute, the rest position of its trip wire should be as shown in Figure 3-7. Use extreme care when handling or touching these wires.

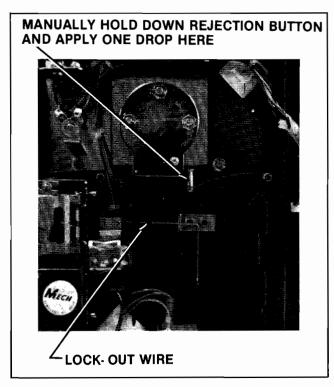


Figure 3-6 Close-Up View of Lubrication Point

In Figure 3-7 you will note that the coin switch trip wire is oriented into the "V" of the secondary coin chute. The wire should extend to only about 1/8" beyond the chute.

A retaining clip holds the wire onto the switch actuating stud. If you should loose a retaining clip, all is not lost. Just crimp the switch actuating stud over the trip wire with a pair of pliers.

#### Mechanical Adjustments on Coin Mechanism

Coin mechanisms are adjusted prior to shipment from the factory and normally will retain these adjustments for many months. If, due to wear or other causes, it becomes necessary to make new adjustments, remove the coin mechanism from the coin door. Then take it to a clean well-lighted area where it can be placed in a vertical position on a level surface (such as a bench top). Besides a screwdriver, you will need a set of several coins, including both new and old, worn ones. Figure 3-8 shows an exploded view of the mechanism and gives procedures for adjusting the kicker, separator, and the magnet gate. These adjustments should only be done by someone who has experienced in servicing coin mechanisms and who understands their operation.

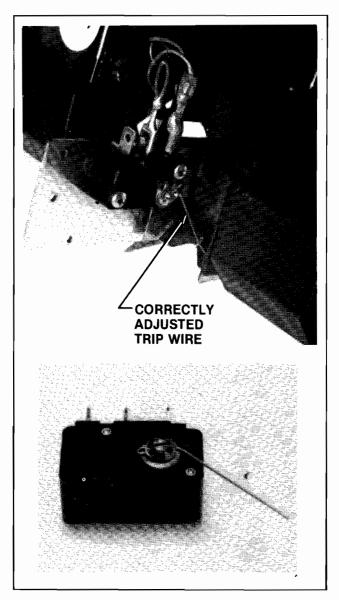
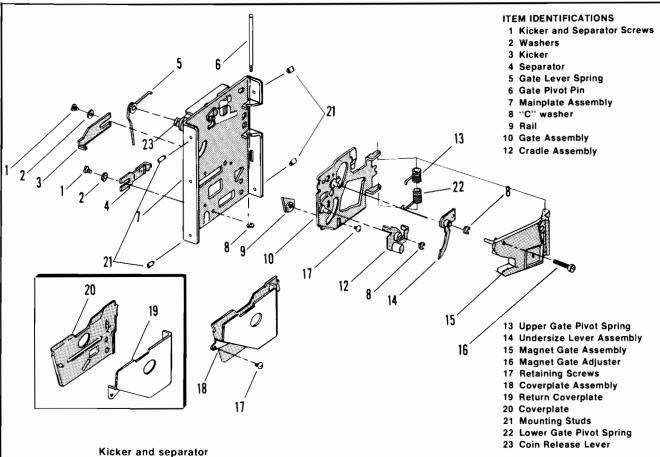


Figure 3-7 Detail View of Coin Switch and Trip Wire

#### **General Troubleshooting Hints**

The first action is to look for jammed coins. After these have been removed, examine the coin path for presence of foreign material or loose objects (such as chewing gum, small metallic objects, paper wads, etc.). In cases where game usage is heavy, it may be necessary to clean the entire coin path periodically, in order to prevent build-up of contaminants that can hinder the movement of coins through the mechanisms. Also confirm that the trip wire on each coin switch is intact, and is properly adjusted. If troubles still persist, check the conditions and positions of the lock-out wires, and the mechanical adjustments on the coin mechanisms, before suspecting the electronics. If a coin mechanism



- 1. Set the acceptor with the back of the unit facing you in the test position.
- 2. Loosen the kicker and separator screws (1) and move the kicker (3) and the separator (4) as far to the right as they will go. Lightly tighten the screws.
- 3. Insert several test coins (both old and new) and note that some are returned by striking the separator.
- 4. Loosen the separator screw and move the separator a slight amount to the left. Lightly retighten the screw.
- 5. Insert the test coins again and, if some are still returned, repeat Step 4 until all the coins are accepted.
- 6. Loosen the kicker screw and move the kicker as far to the left as it will go. Lightly retighten the screw.
- 7. Insert the test coins and note that some are returned.
- 8. Loosen the kicker screw and move the kicker a slight amount to the right. Lightly retighten the screw.
- 9. Insert the test coins again and, if some are still returned, repeat Step 8 until all the coins are accepted.
- 10. Be sure that both screws are tight after the adjustments have been made.

- 1. Set the acceptor with the front of the unit facing you in the test position.
- 2. Turn the magnet gate adjusting screw (16) out or counterclockwise until none of the coins will fit through.
- 3. With a coin resting in the acceptor entrance, turn the adjuster in or clockwise until the coin barely passes through the magnet gate.
- 4. Test this adjustment using several other coins (both old and new) and, if any fail to pass through the magnet gate, repeat Step 3 until all the coins are accepted.
- 5. Fix the magnet gate adjusting screw in this position with a drop of glue.

#### Additional Cleaning

- 1) Remove the transfer cradle (12) and the undersize lever (14).
- 2) Use a pipe cleaner or similar effective cleaning tool to clean the bushings and pivot pins.
- 3) Replace the transfer cradle and the undersize lever.
- 4) To be certain the coin mechanism is completely free of any residue, place the mechanism in boiling water for several minutes. Carefully remove it and let it air-dry completely before reinstalling in the door.

Figure 3-8 Coin Mechanism, Exploded View

rejects genuine coins, try to readjust it. If this is not successful, then replace it with a working mechanism.

Correct operation of the slam switch can be verified by putting the game into the test mode and performing the switch test (described in Table 1). Correct operation of the other switches and of the lock-out coil can also be checked by the switch test, or else merely by manually operating them and watching game responses as it changes from the attract mode to play mode, and then back to attract mode again.

#### C. FUSE REPLACEMENT

Smokey Joe contains seven fuses, five on the power supply assembly in the lower part of the cabinet and two on the TV monitor assembly. Power supply fuses are accessible through the lower rear door assembly. TV fuses are accessible through the upper service panel door. Replace fuses only with the same type as follows:

TEC TM-600/623 Monitors:

3AG 2-amp and 0.5-amp quick-blow, 250 volts *Motorola M5000/M7000 Monitors:* 

3AG 0.8-amp quick-blow, 250 volts *Power Supply:* 

Fuses F1 and F2—3AG 3-amp slow-blow, 250 volts

Fuses F3 and F4—3AG 2.5-amp slow-blow, 125 volts

Fuse F5-3AG 8-amp fast-blow, 125 volts

#### D. TV MONITOR ADJUSTMENTS

CAUTION —

For best results be sure the game has been turned on for a while before making any TV monitor adjustments.

#### - NOTE -

The TV monitor adjustments are accessible through the rear door panel of the game cabinet. These adjustments have to be done while the game is energized. Therefore, only persons familiar with safety measures and repair procedures on electrical equipment should perform them.

The TV monitor should be adjusted only when the picture is distorted or if the contrast or brightness seem out of adjustment.

The monitor's adjustments function like those of a conventional, home television set, except that the volume adjustment has no effect. Instead, the game produces its sound in circuits separate from the TV monitor. Figure 3-9 shows the location of the adjustments on both TV monitors used by Atari. Your game contains a TV monitor manufactured to Atari specifications by either Motorola or TEC.

When making adjustments, follow these general guidelines:

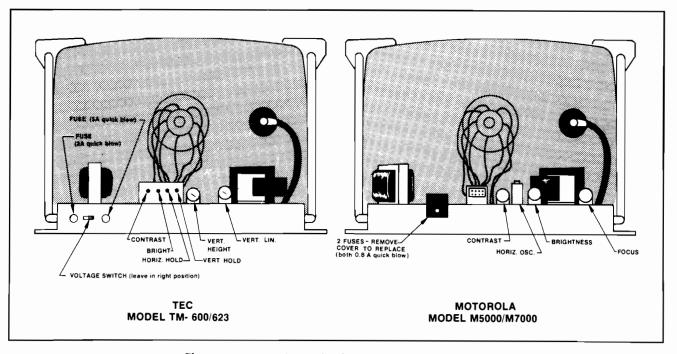


Figure 3-9 Locations of Adjustments on TV Chassis

BRITE (Brightness)—Perform this adjustment before the contrast. Adjust so that the white lines covering the screen just barely disappear, when the brightness is turned up.

CONT (Contrast)—Adjust so that the images are as bright as possible against the dark background without being blurred.

HORIZ HOLD (Horizontal Hold) or HORIZ OSC (Horizontal Oscillator)—Adjust if the picture is slightly off-center horizontally, if the images ap-

pear warped, or if the picture is broken up into a series of diagonal lines. Adjust for a stable, centered picture.

VERT HOLD (Vertical Hold)—This needs adjustment only if the picture appears to be rolling up or down the screen. Adjust for a stable, centered picture.

# E. TV MONITOR REMOVAL (See Figure 8-10)

If the TV Monitor proves to be at fault, remove the monitor as shown in Figure 3-10

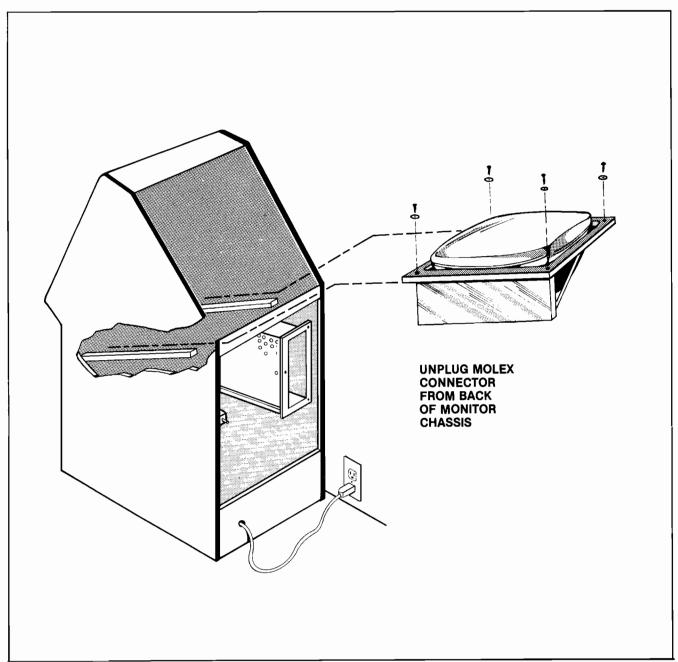


Figure 3-10 TV Monitor Removal

# F. LAMP REPLACEMENT (See Figure 3-11)

Smokey Joe contains an 18-inch fluorescent lamp inside the top of the game cabinet assembly. To replace the lamp, remove the Plexiglas® retainer and screen as shown in Figure 3-11.

### G. SWITCH (LED) AND BUTTON REPLACEMENT (See Figure 3-12)

The player Start buttons and track select buttons on both control panels are LED (light-emitting diode) switches. The Horn and Bell buttons are actually start button assemblies.

Unplug the power cord before working inside the game cabinet.

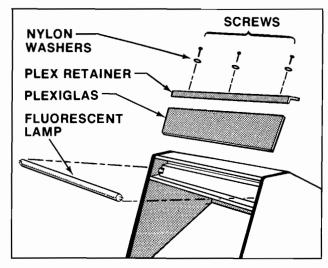


Figure 3-11 Fluorescent Lamp Removal

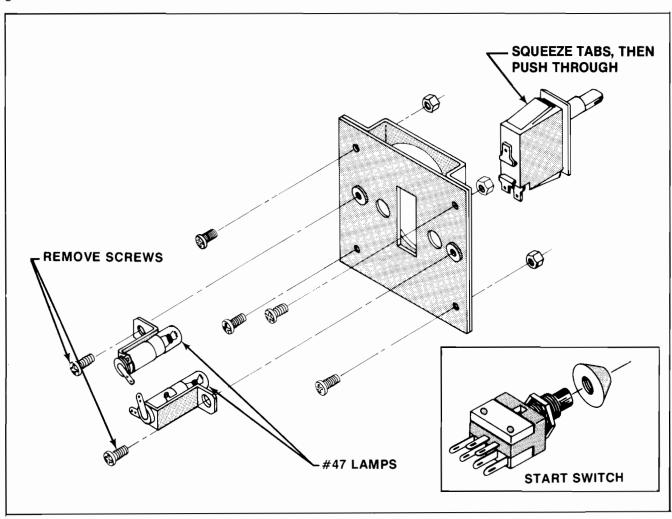


Figure 3-12 Switch and Button Replacement

To remove the switches and Horn button on the front control panel it is necessary first to remove the rear door assembly. Reach in through the back of the cabinet and remove two wing nuts securing the control panel assembly to the cabinet. It is possible at this point to partially remove the control panel. (The panel is hinged and can be moved outward in order to expose the underside.) The switches are now accessible for servicing.

To replace an LED switch:

- Remove all wires from the suspected switch.
- Turn the switch counterclockwise while holding the cone-shaped nut on the outside of the game cabinet.
- Install a new switch using the reverse procedure.
- Reconnect the harness wires.

To replace the Horn or Bell button:

- Remove all wires from the suspected switch.
- Remove four screws that secure the plates surrounding the button to the control panel.
- Squeeze both sides of the switch and pull out.
- Replace the switch using the reverse procedure (switch part number 62-020).

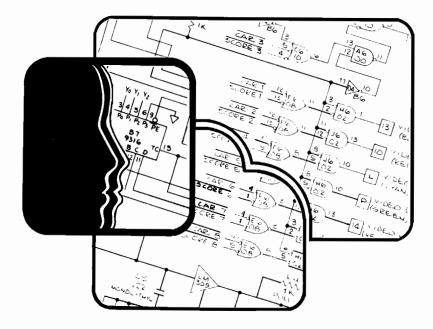
The LED switches and bell button on the back or seat control panel are accessible for servicing when the

panel is removed. Unlock and open the coin door. Reach in through the coin door and remove the two wing nuts as shown in Figure 3-12. Remove the control panel and follow the same procedures as described for replacing the switches and button on the front control panel.

#### H. STEERING PCB REPLACEMENT

If it becomes necessary to replace the steering PCB, use the following procedure:

- 1. Unlock and remove the rear access door to the game cabinet.
- Unplug the 10-pin Molex connector from the steering board PCB.
- 3. With a 7/16-inch wrench, remove the self-locking hexagonal nut and ¼-inch internal tooth starlock washer from the steering wheel axle screw, while a helper holds the steering wheel at the front of the cabinet.
- Remove the black plastic edge-toothed wheel.
- 5. Remove the steering PCB by removing two panhead #2-56 x ½-inch Phillips screws and lifting the board out.
- Before installing the replacement steering PCB, be sure there is a sufficient amount of silicone lubricant on the inner hole of the black plastic edgetoothed wheel.
- Install the replacement PCB by completing steps 1 through 5 in reverse order.



### THEORY OF OPERATION

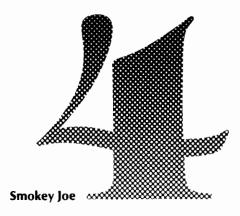
### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

The PCB block diagram of Figure 41 illustrates the major circuit blocks and their related controls either on the board or remote. The input/output lines are also shown. Figure 4-2 is a general overview of the Smokey Joe game.

The game has a solid-state, self-contained television monitor which produces a picture quite unlike that of your home television screen.

The composite video signal from the game PCB is comprised of only four video levels instead of the more or less continuous shades of grey seen on a home television screen. The background of the picture is black video and the game objects are grey and/or white video levels.

On the game PCB schematic diagram of Figure 4-4, the symbol "P" (appearing at various inputs of integrated circuit devices) indicates a connection of  $\pm 5$  volts DC through a pull-up resistor.



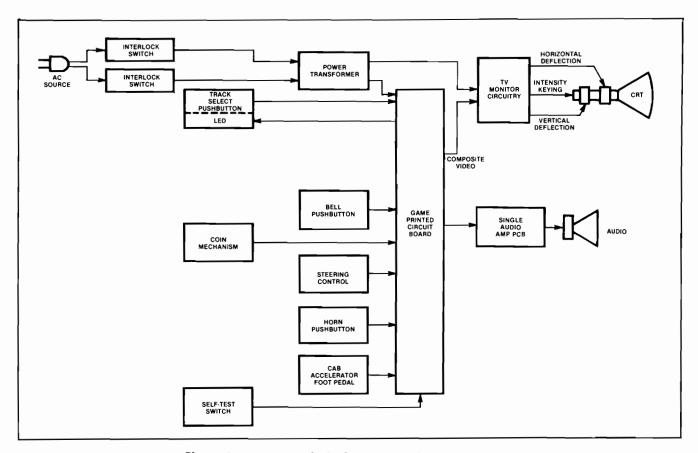


Figure 4-1 Functional Block Diagram of Smokey Joe Game

For easy location reference, the board is divided into sections. These sections are identified by letters A through R (skipping letters G, I, O, and Q because they may be easily confused with numbers 6, 1, and 0 respectively) across the short side of the PCB. Sections are identified along the long side of the PCB by numbers 1 through 11. The letters and numbers create a grid, and all ICs are located on the PCB along the grid lines.

An LM323 regulator is mounted in a large black heatsink and next to it is a 4-ohm, 10-watt resistor. These components produce a great deal of heat during normal operation. The temperature is not extreme, but sensitive skin may burn to the touch.

The harness schematic of Figure 4-7 illustrates how all the electrical and electronic assemblies electrically connect.

# B. POWER SUPPLY (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 1 of 6)

The PCB receives +10 volts unregulated from the type B power supply chassis. This raw +10 volts DC is then regulated by an LM323 three-terminal device to a stable +5 volts DC. The +5 volts DC is distributed throughout the board to power all of the Smokey Joe PCB logic. At the top of the PCB, most of the wide traces are DC ground. On the back of the board the wide trace along the long end of the PCB is 5 volts DC.

### C. CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR AND TV SYNC GENERATOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 1 of 6)

The crystal-controlled oscillator generates a 12-MHz clock frequency (specifically 12.096 MHz) that

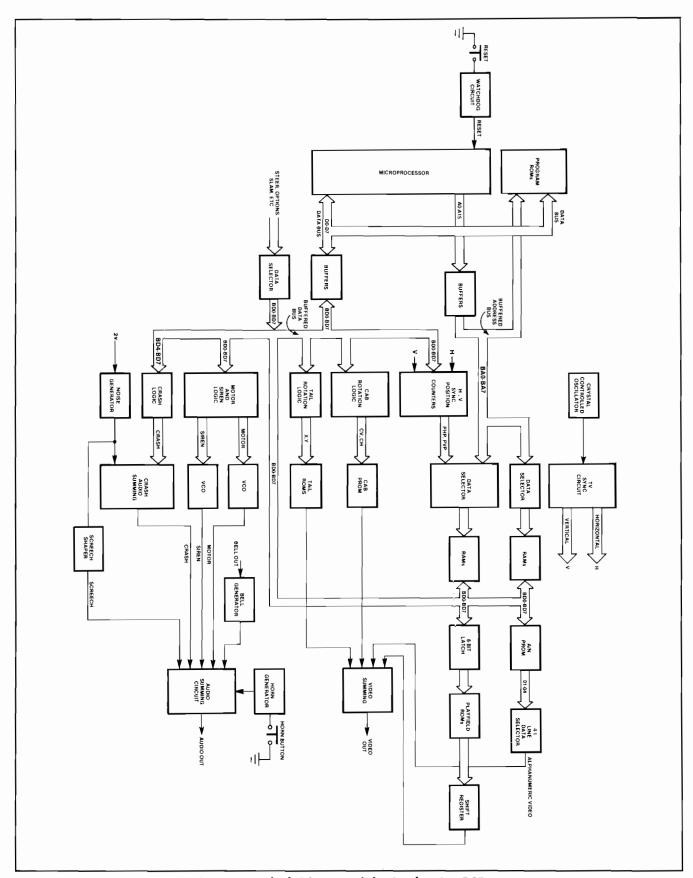


Figure 4-2 Block Diagram of the Smokey Joe PCB

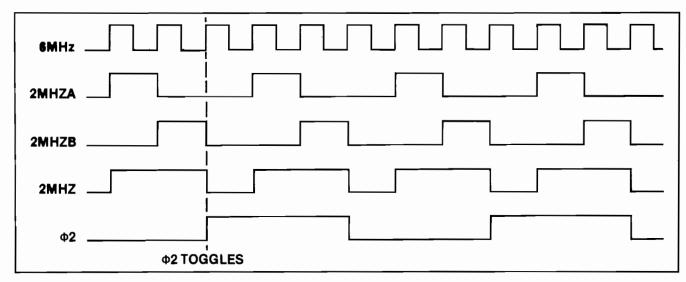


Figure 4-3a 1MHz Timing Chart (Normal Operation)

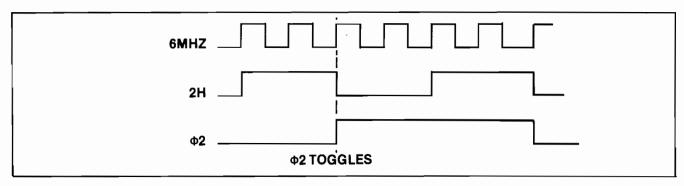


Figure 4-3b 750 KHz Timing Chart (Self-Test Only)

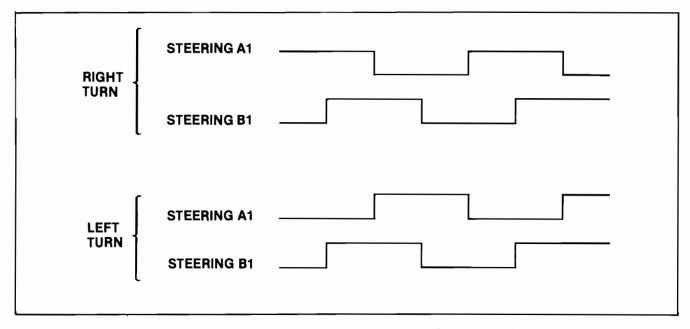


Figure 4-4 Steering Printed Circuit Assembly Output Pulses

is used to produce all of the operating frequencies required of the game PCB.

The oscillator output (12 MHz) is divided by the divide-by-two flip-flop to develop two 6-MHz signals (designated as 6 MHz and 6 MHz). The horizontal sync counters N9 and N10 are driven at 6 MHz, which provide the horizontal synchronizing pulses 1H through 256H. The signals HBLANK and HSYNC are developed in flip-flop P9. HSYNC is the clock input for the vertical counters which provide the vertical synchronizing pulses 1V through 128V. VBLANK and VSYNC are developed by a special coded ROM (read-only memory) at R4.

The horizontal and vertical synchronization signals are used to produce a TV monitor raster made up of 262 horizontal lines at a frequency of 15,750 Hz (256H). Synchronized with line 240 is a vertical blanking pulse that occurs for the duration of 22 more horizontal scans, resulting in the total number of 262 lines per frame. Each frame is repeated 60 times per second.

#### D. MICROCOMPUTER

The microcomputer consists of read-only memory (ROM), random-access memory (RAM), and a micro-processor. The microprocessor controls the microcomputer operations through a 16-bit address bus which addresses the program ROMs. Address lines BA0 through BA7 are also multiplexed with data signals to address the playfield and alphanumerics RAM. An 8-bit bi-directional data bus provides a path for transferring data between the microprocessor and the various memories. A special watchdog circuit makes certain that the microcomputer functions properly.

Address lines (BA0-BA10) are buffered to eliminate signal loading. These buffered address lines address the program ROMs (J1, J2, K1, K2, L1, L2, M1 and M2 for the -01 version and C1, D1, F1 and H1 for the -02 version). The direct non-buffered address lines from the microprocessor are A11-A15.

### E. MICROPROCESSOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 2 of 6)

The 6800 microprocessor (C3) is a bi-directional bus-oriented 8-bit parallel chip with 16 bits of address to select 65K bytes of memory.

To better understand the microprocessor (MPU), refer to Table 4-1 for a complete description of the data, address and control lines to the MPU. Only those control lines used are discussed.

### F. MICROPROCESSOR CLOCK (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 1 of 6)

The microprocessor clocks ( $\Phi$ 1,  $\Phi$ 2) in this system run at 1 Mhz during normal operation and at 750Khz during a self-test sequence. Either of the two frequencies are enabled when the TEST signal changes logic state at pin 1 of Data Selector F7.

When the TEST signal is high, the trailing edge of the 2MHz B signal generated by flip-flop J8 (on sheet 1 of 6) is selected to clock the JK flip-flop D5. The game is in the normal operation as illustrated in timing diagram Figure 4-3a.

When the TEST signal goes low, the game is in the self-test mode which requires a 750Khz clock. This clock is generated by selecting the 2H input to F7; this input clocks the D5 flip-flop—dividing it down to 750Khz as illustrated in timing diagram Figure 4-3b.

#### G. MICROPROCESSOR WATCHDOG (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 2 of 6)

Watchdog is an external monitoring system that resets the program execution back to its initial sequence. This is accomplished by a watchdog statement, incorporated in program memory, that results in a WATCHDOG RESET pulse at the output of the address decoder.

The watchdog circuit is a 5-bit shift register. In normal operation the circuit is pulsed once each TV picture frame by the VBLANK pulse. If five frames occur without a WATCHDOG RESET pulse, the counter resets the microprocessor. This prevents random electronic static from upsetting game operation. The power-on circuit or the hardware for reset presets the counter, which in turn initializes the microprocessor and starts the attract sequence.

#### H. ALPHANUMERIC GENERATOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 3 of 6)

Alpha and numeric characters are displayed as 16 by 16 objects, comprised of 16 lines of 16 bits of video per line. These alphanumeric characters are stored in ROM R3 which is accessed by addressing data from RAMs N2 and P2. The microprocessor loads the alphanumeric location data into these RAMs. Specific times during the active video scan, as determined by the HRDWR signal at pin 8 of device L7, horizontal and vertical synchronization data address the alphanumeric location data stored in RAM. The RAM output data then addresses the actual video data stored in ROM R3.

Table 4-1 Microprocessor Signal Descriptions

Signal	Number of lines	Description/Function
D0-D7	8	These eight lines are bi-directional data bus lines.
A0-A15	16	These sixteen lines are unilateral MPU address lines to supporting memory (i.e., ROMs, RAMs), and I/O.
HALT	1	This input is permanently connected to a 1K-ohm pull- up resistor.
RESET	1	This input line, when low, resets the MPU from either a power-down or on a QE output of the watchdog counter. During the reset sequence prior to RESET going high, the contents of the last two locations (FFFE, FFFF) in memory are loaded into the MPU program counter to point the start of a reset routine.
IRQ	1	This input when low indicates an interrupt request to the MPU. After the MPU concludes its current sequence it will then proceed to the IRQ sequence.
NMI	1	This input line while going low indicates a non-maskable interrupt sequence. After the MPU concludes its current sequence it will then proceed to the NMI sequence.
DBE	1	This input line when high enables the MPU tri-state bus drivers. It is driven by the $\Phi 2$ clock.
Ф1, Ф2	2	Two-phase, non-overlapping MPU clock inputs.
TSC	1	This line is permanently tied to ground.
R/W	1	This output is the read and write signal line which indicates the direction of data transfers on MPU data bus.

The 4-bit parallel output of the ROM is then converted into serial data by shift register P4 and summed into the "Video Out" circuit as the "A/N Video" signal.

# I. PLAYFIELD GENERATOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 3 of 6)

The playfield generator is similar in operation to the alphanumeric generator. Playfield ROM F5 contains the actual playfield video data. ROM data access is controlled by RAMs J4 and H4. As in the alphanumeric generator, the playfield location data is stored in these RAMs by the microprocessor. Then at specified times during active video scan, as determined by the PRAM

signal at pin 2 of H2, the horizontal and vertical playfield position counters (E3, E4, F3 and F4) address the playfield location data stored in RAM. This data then addresses the playfield video ROM. The ROM's parallel output data is converted into serial data by shift register E8 and summed into "video out" as the PFLD signal.

### J. CAB VIDEO GENERATOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 4 of 6)

The cab video PROM (programmable read-only-memory) P7 contains the cab video display data. This PROM specifically contains four distinct cab video rotation displays (0 degrees through 45 degrees). All 24 rota-

tions required to rotate the cab a full 360 degrees are simulated by exchanging the horizontal and vertical sync signals, controlled by the state of the INVTVH strobe to data selectors P8 and R7, and/or by inverting the horizontal and vertical sync pulses via exclusive OR gates R6, R8 and N8. The video Prom's parallel output data is then converted to serial video data by data selector M7, and summed into the "Video Out" circuit as the "Cab Video" signal.

#### K. TAIL VIDEO GENERATOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 4 of 6)

The tail video ROMs J5 and L5 contain the tail video display data. The ROMs actually contain data for seven distinct rotation pictures. Signals TR0, TR1 and TR2 select the proper rotation.

These seven rotations can simulate all 24 rotations necessary to rotate the tail a full 360 degrees. This simulation is accomplished by controlling the up/down polarity of up-down sync counters L3, K3, L4, and K4 (via XINV and YINV). The ROM parrallel output data is then latched (at M5) and converted to serial video data by data selector N6, and summed into the "Video Out" circuit as the "TAIL VIDEO" signal.

### L. STEERING CONTROL LOGIC (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 5 of 6)

Steering (STEER 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B) information for both the cab and the tail is "looked" for by the microprocessor (C3) during the play mode. The steering PCB assembly consists of two light-emitting diodes that are optically aligned with two light-sensitive transistors. A toothed cylinder (turned by the steering wheel) is inserted between the light-emitting diodes and the transistors, and it interrupts the light from the diodes.

When the steering wheel is turned, two pulses appear at the output of the steering PCB assembly that differ in phase as illustrated in Figure 4-4. When the wheel is turned to the right, the A output pulse leads the B output pulse. When the wheel is turned to the left, the A output pulse lags the B output pulse. The inverse of the two pulses are applied to the D and clock inputs of the D-type flip-flops L10 and M11.

The MPU recognizes that a steering maneuver has been made when a low appears on data line BD7. The MPU then looks at the data line BD0 and determines from the logic level (high or low) whether the turn is left or right. Once the MPU has processed a steering maneuver, the MPU then outputs an address that is decoded by the address decoder and results in a low STEERING RESET signal. This signal resets the D-type flip-flop responsible for the STEER FLAG signal.

### M. HORN AND BELL GENERATOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 6 of 6)

The horn is manually sounded by pressing the large pushbutton labeled *HORN* at the cab control panel.

The bell is also manually sounded by pressing another large pushbutton labeled *BELL* at the tail (trailer) control panel. This also occurs automatically when points are scored. The bell is disabled by the microprocessor if the game is in the "front player only" mode (trailer is controlled by computer).

# N. MOTOR AND SIREN GENERATOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 6 of 6)

The key to the motor generator is the operation of transistor Q1 in conjunction with timer B9. Timer B9 operates as an oscillator with its output frequency dependent upon the collector voltage of Q1. This voltage is the result of the base voltage selected at the MOTOR 1, 2, 3, or 4 input lines.

As the Q1 base voltage increases, so does the charging voltage at the collector across capacitor C25. This VCO control voltage sets the VCO circuit at a frequency selected by the buffered data lines; the voltage is adjustable by setting pot R27. The VCO output is divided into two separate frequencies by the divide-bytwelve device A9, and is then summed by resistors R73 and R74. This produces a realistic motor sound as the player shifts gears.

The siren generator is similar to the motor generator. The control voltage to the VCO is generated by voltage levels present at resistors R45, R46, R47, R48 that drives voltage follower E9. The output of E9 is the control voltage that controls the output frequency of timer B9.

### O. BANG AND SCREECH GENERATOR (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 6 of 6)

The heart of the bang and screech generator is the noise generator comprised of 8-bit shift registers B8, C8. These two devices are connected in a manner to produce random noise at the QH (pin 13) output of B8.

The bang is the result of data (BD4-BD7) from the microcomputer; the data is used to gate varying amounts of random noise through to the audio amplifier. Starting with binary data code 1111, then radidly stepping the data code down to 0000 results in gating noise from noise generator B8, C8 through a

resistive value of 550 ohms (R34, R35, R36, R37 in parallel) to 8.2K ohms for a data code of 0001, and infinity for a data code of 0000. The result is an envelope from full "on" to full "off".

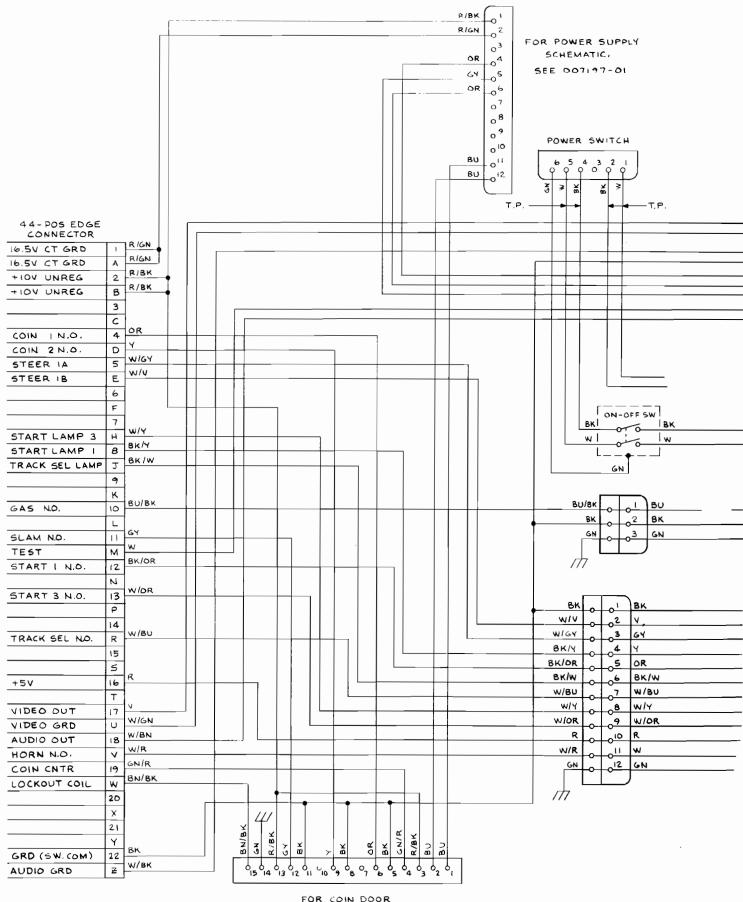
The screech sound is produced by processing the output of the random noise generator with a type of hysterisis feedback loop, comprised of Schmidt-trigger inverter B4 (74LS14). This processed noise is gated to the audio summing network each time SKIDSND goes low and clears the B6 flip-flop.

## P. AUDIO OUTPUT (See Figure 4-6, Sheet 6 of 6)

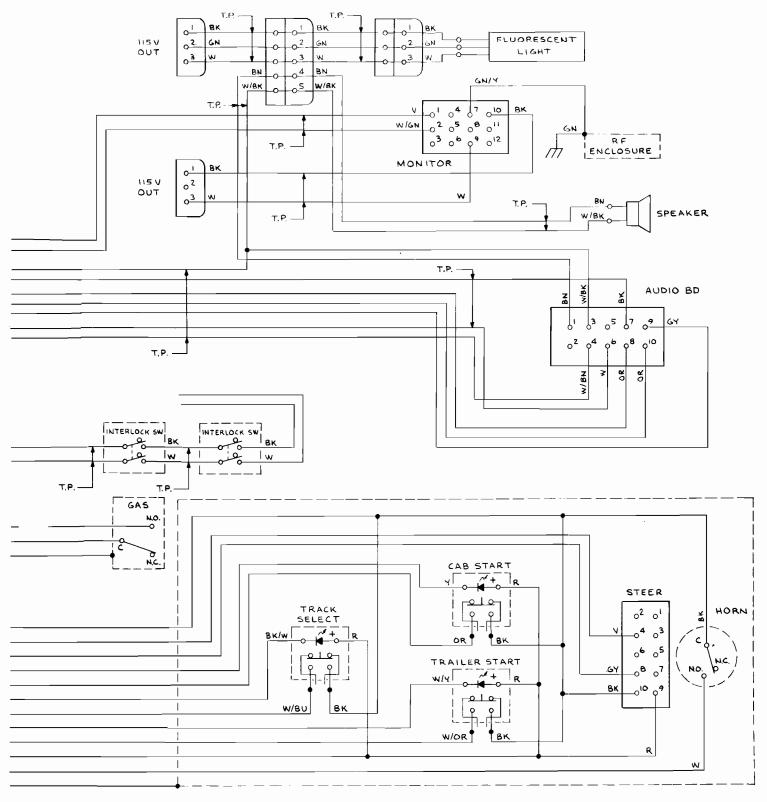
All the processed sounds (i.e. siren, motor, horn) are summed at the inverting input of op-amp E9. The output of E9 is then sent off the main PCB to be amplified by the "Single Audio Amplifier PCB."

## Q. SINGLE AUDIO AMPLIFIER (See Figure 4-9)

The single audio amplifier for Smokey Joe is the -01 version assembly which uses only one of the audio amplifier circuits. The audio output (pin 18 of the Smokey Joe PCB) from op-amp E9 is amplified and matched to an 8-ohm speaker. The audio level (volume) is adjustable by rotating the R2 potentiometer located on the Single Audio Amplifier PCB.

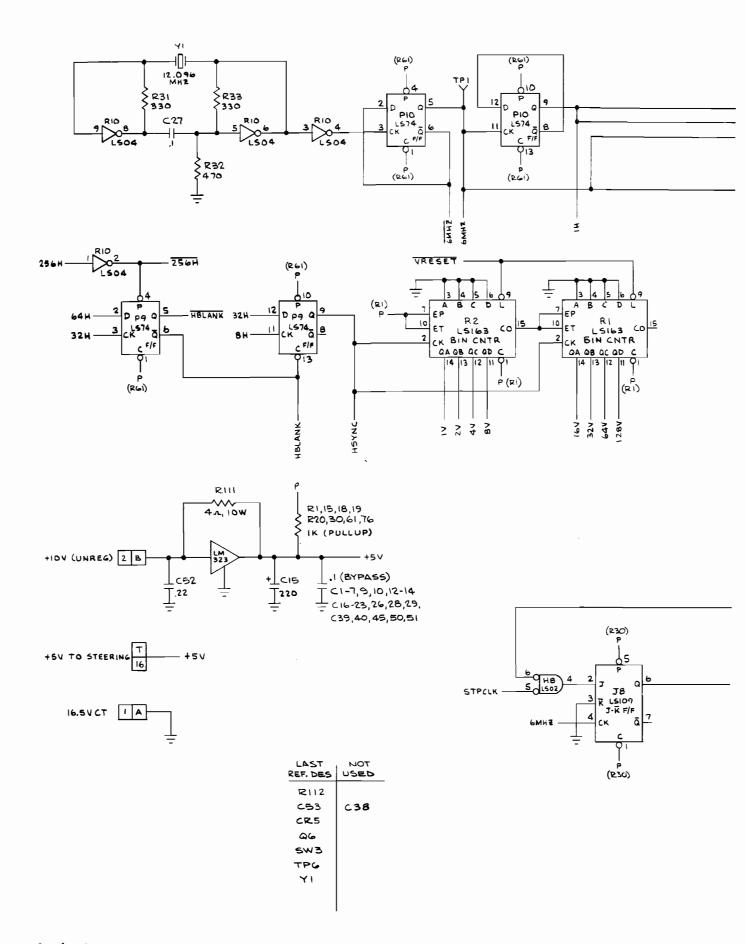


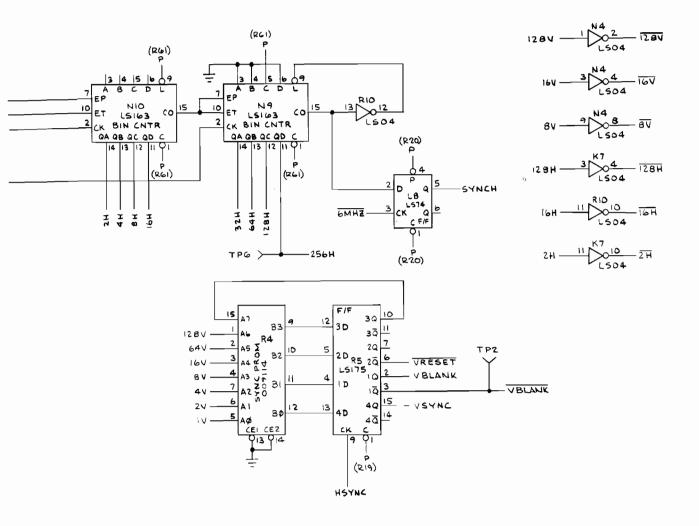
FOR COIN DOOR SCHEMATIC, SEE 030401-01

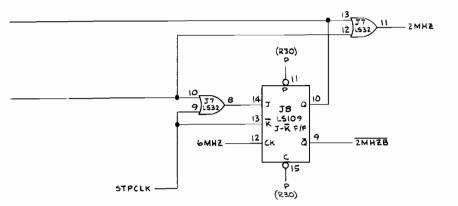


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Figure 4-5 Smokey Joe Harness Schematic Diagram



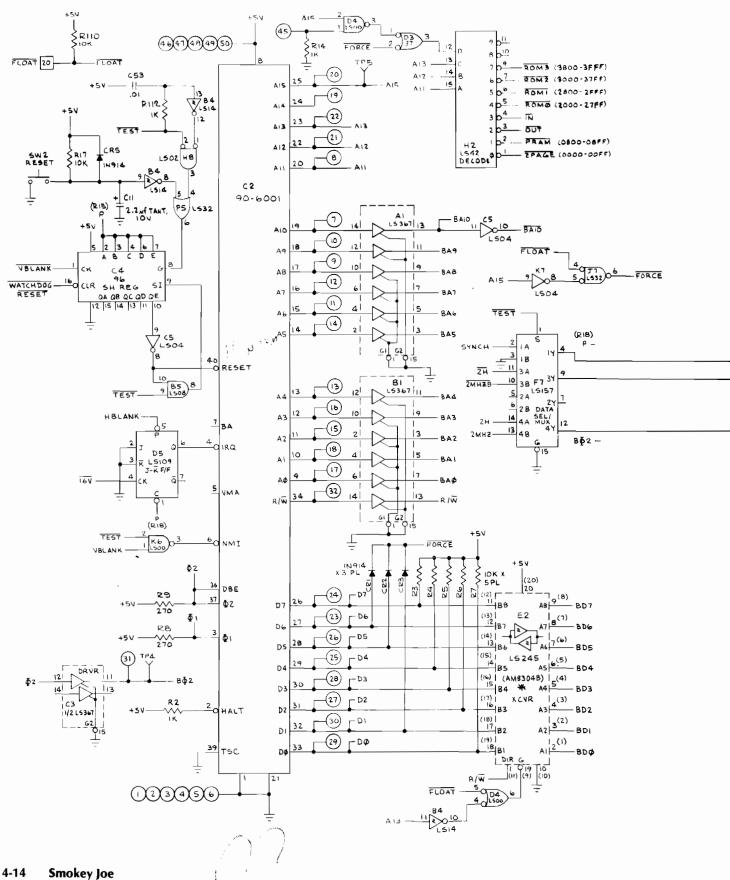


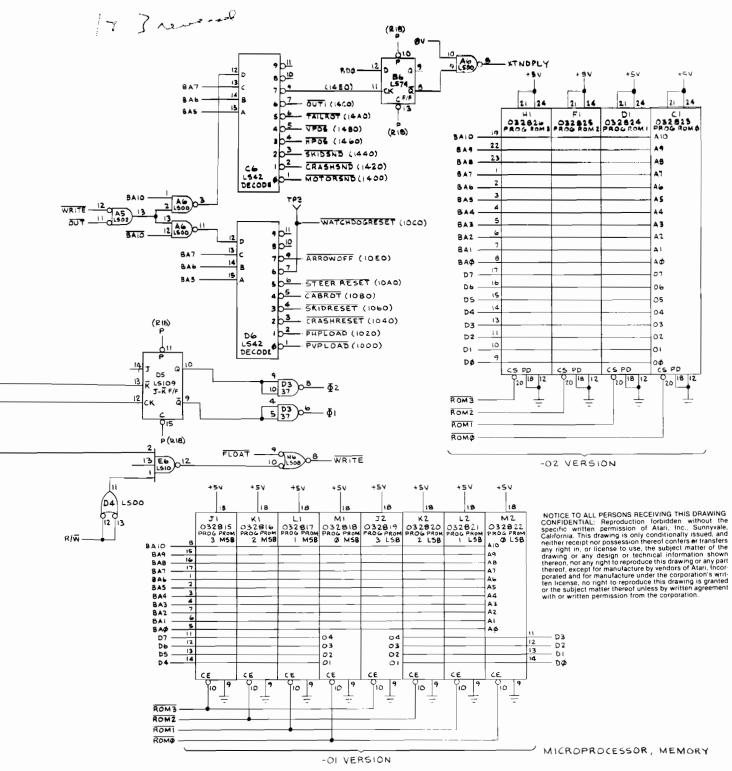


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SYNC, POWER

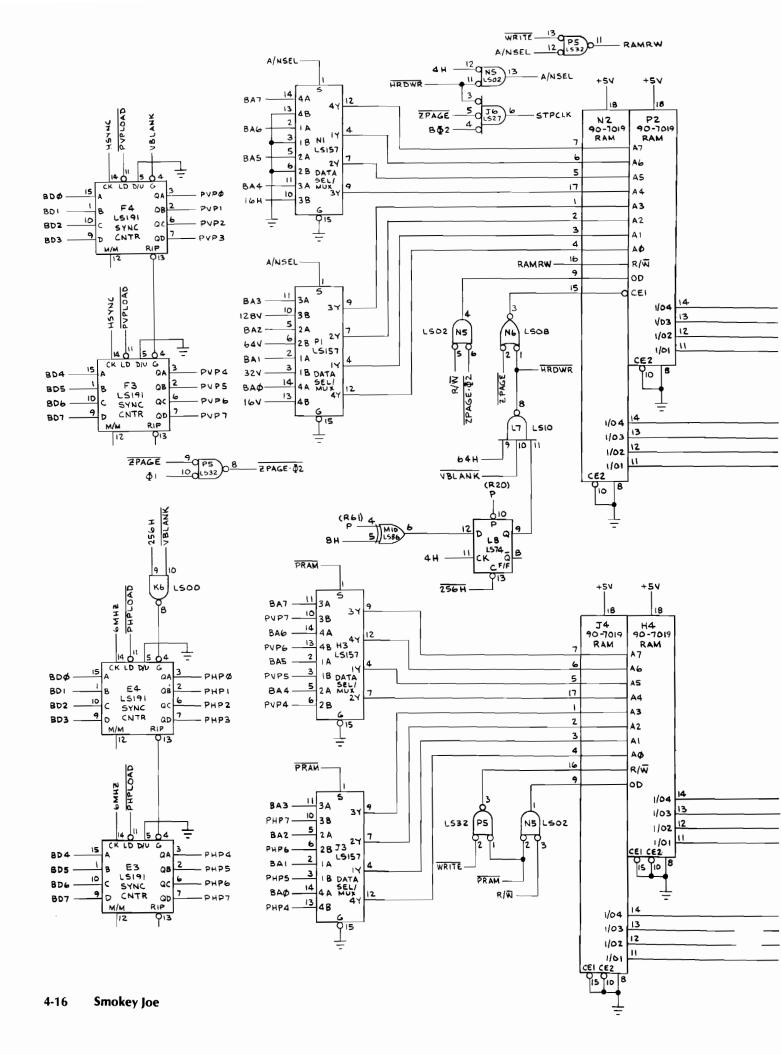
Figure 4-6 Smokey Joe PCB Schematic Diagram Sheet 1 of 6

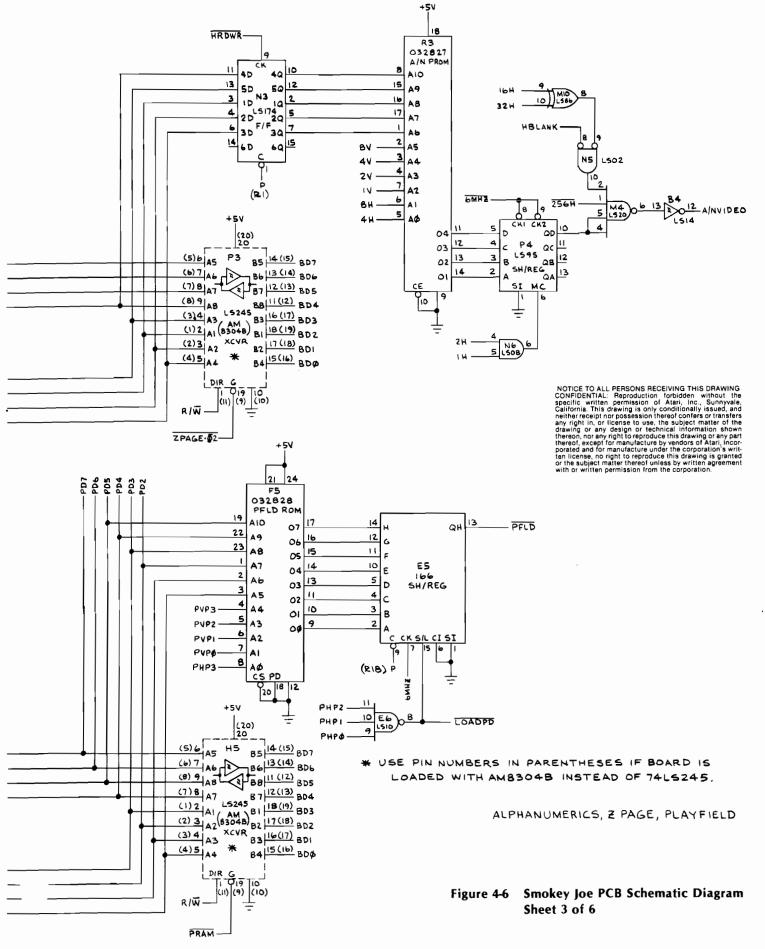


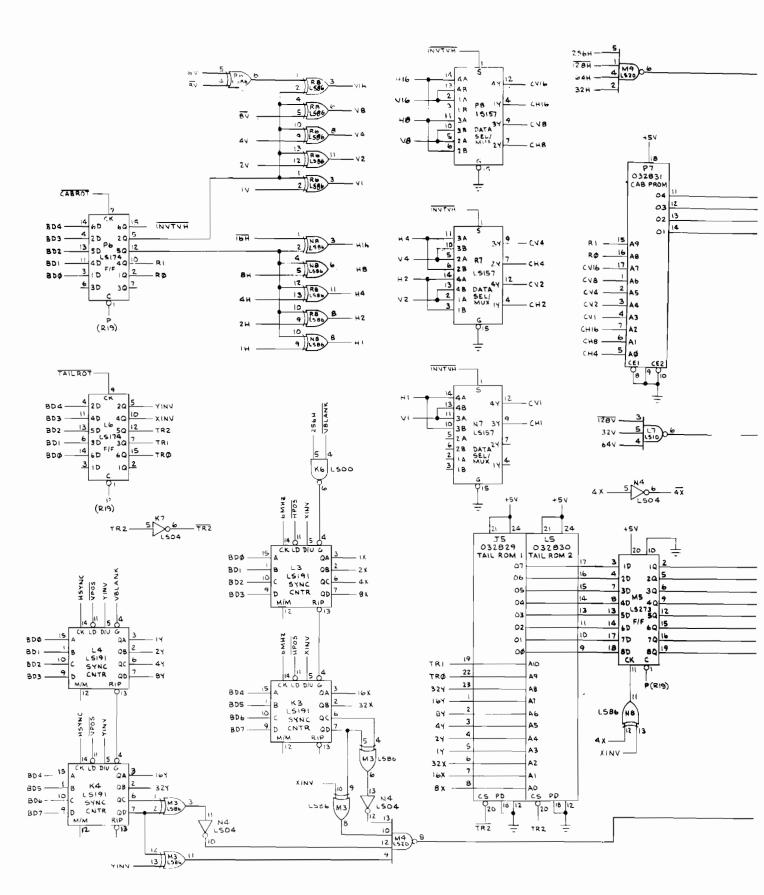


\* USE PIN NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES IF BOARD CONTAINS AMB304B INSTEAD OF 74L5245,

Figure 4-6 Smokey Joe PCB Schematic Diagram Sheet 2 of 6



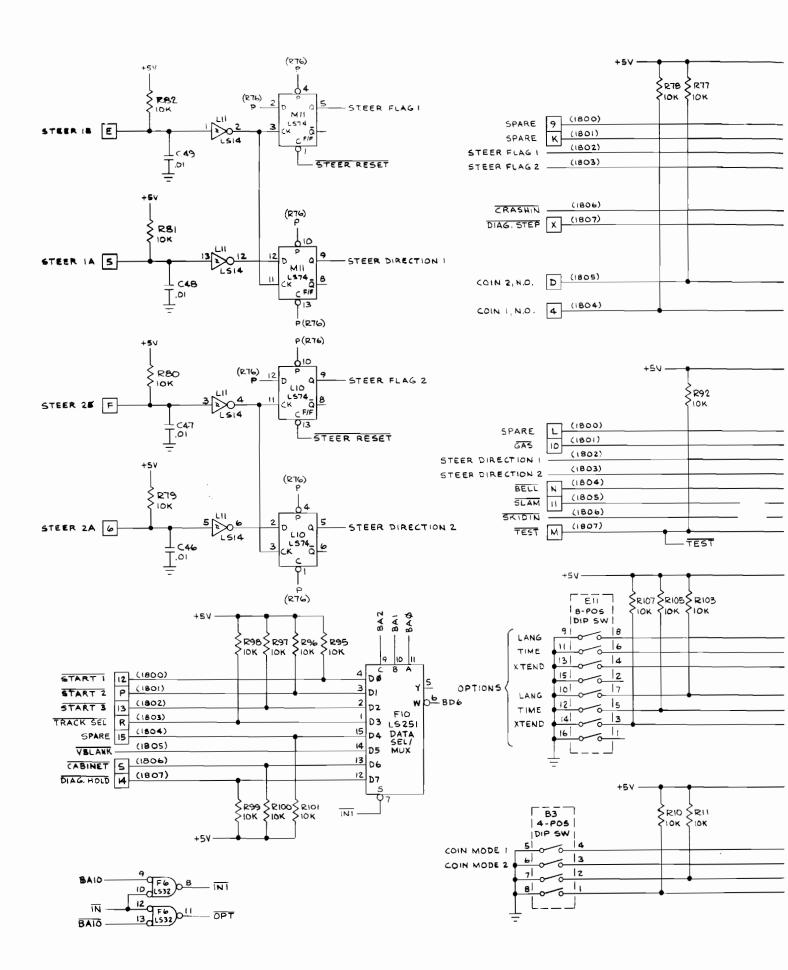


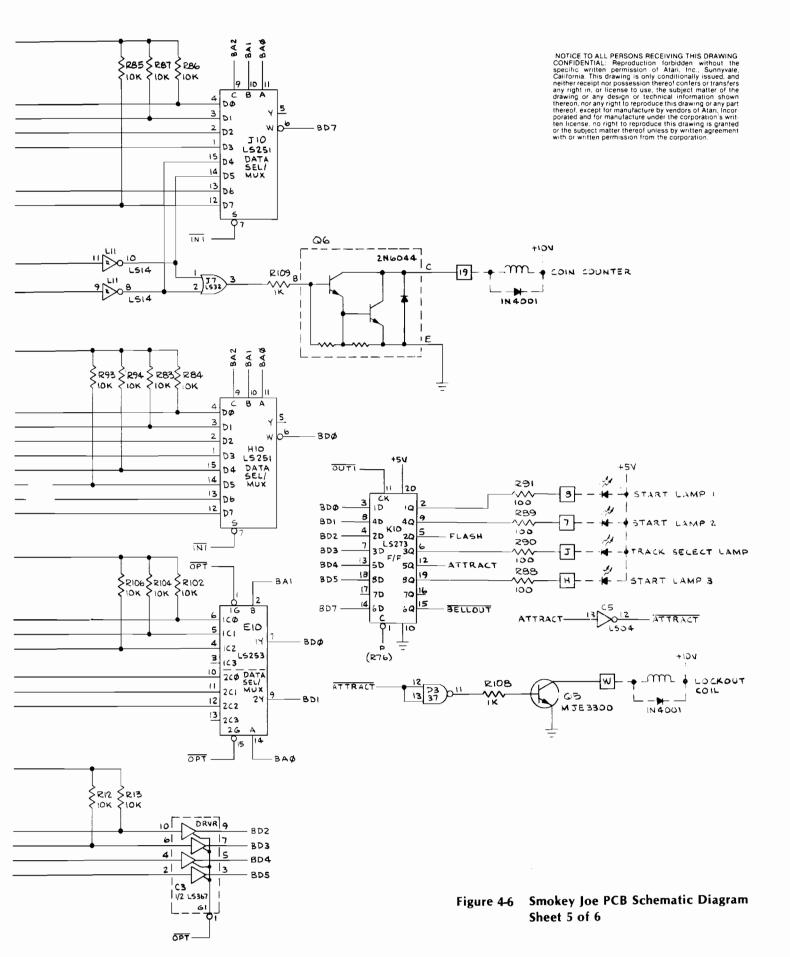


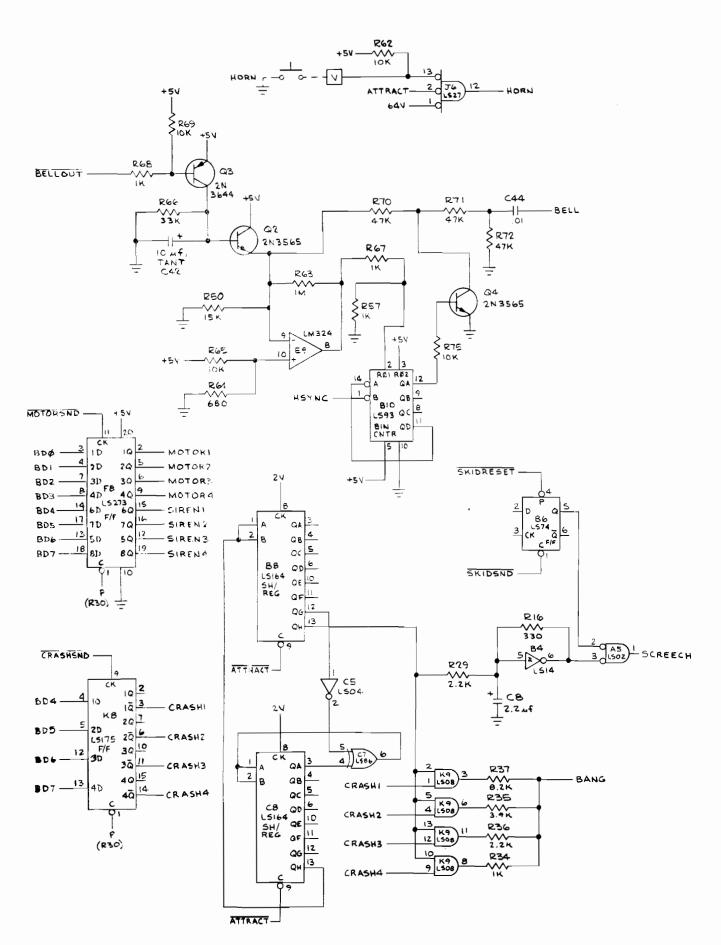
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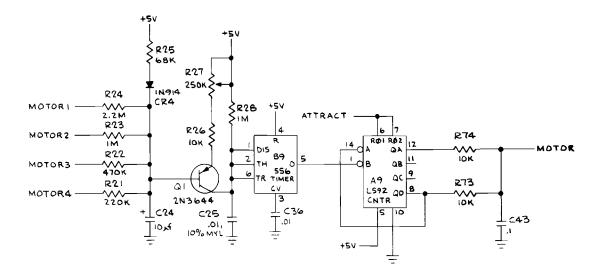
Smokey Joe 4-19

Sheet 4 of 6









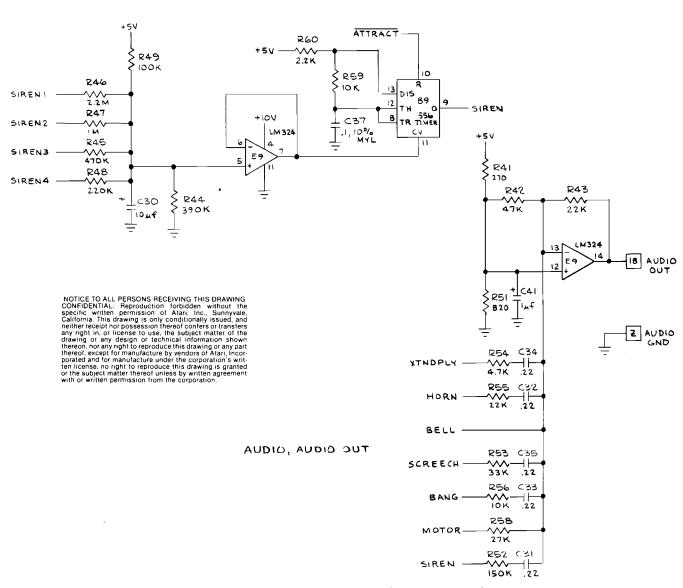


Figure 4-6 Smokey Joe PCB Schematic Diagram Sheet 6 of 6

9mokey Joe 4-23

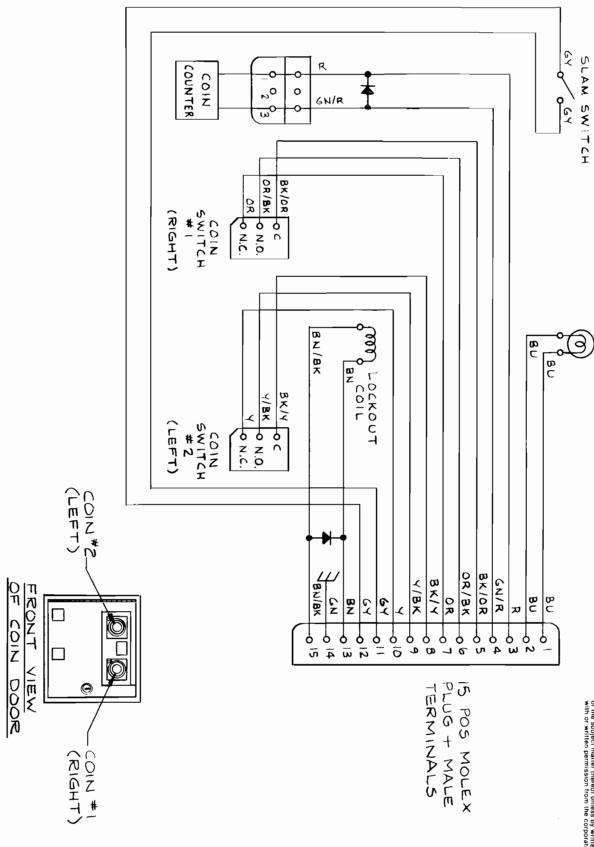
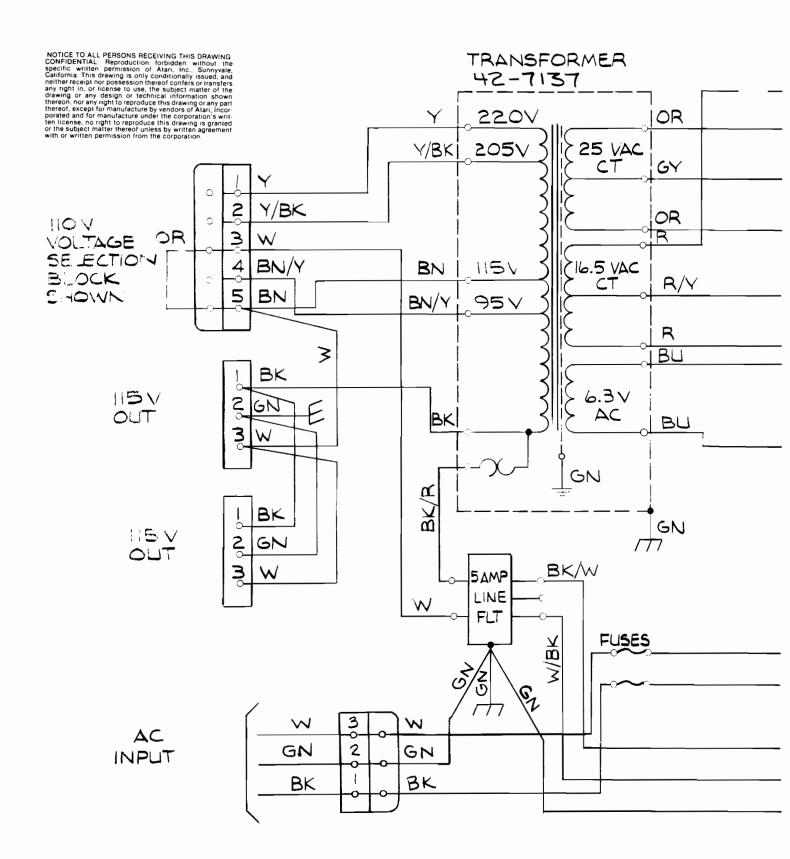
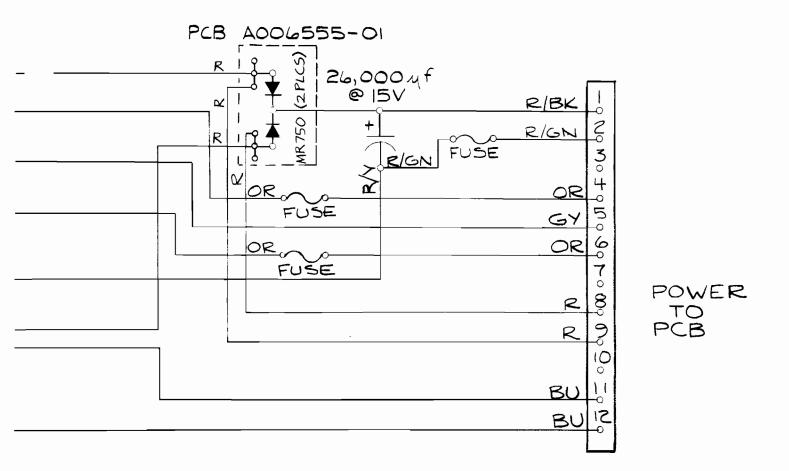


Figure 4-7 Coin Door Schematic 030401-01 B

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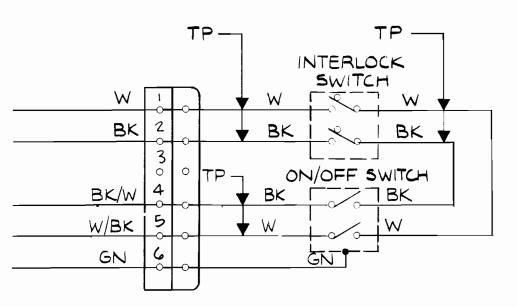
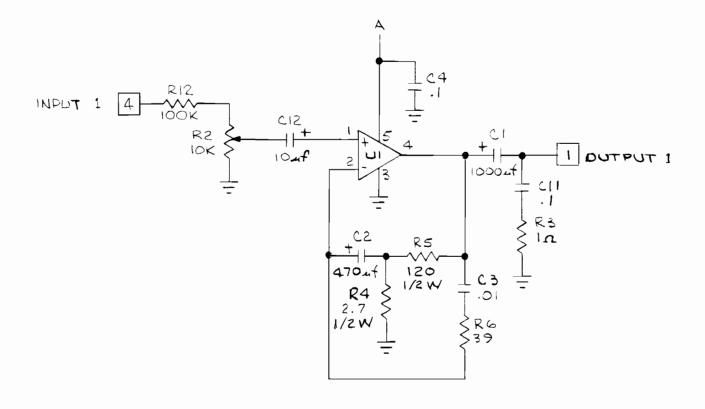
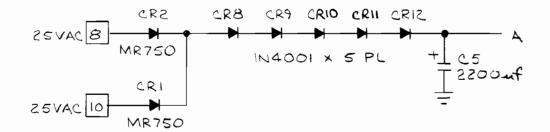
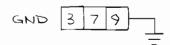
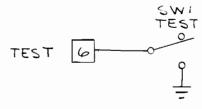


Figure 4-8 Type B Power Supply Schematic Diagram 007197-01 C



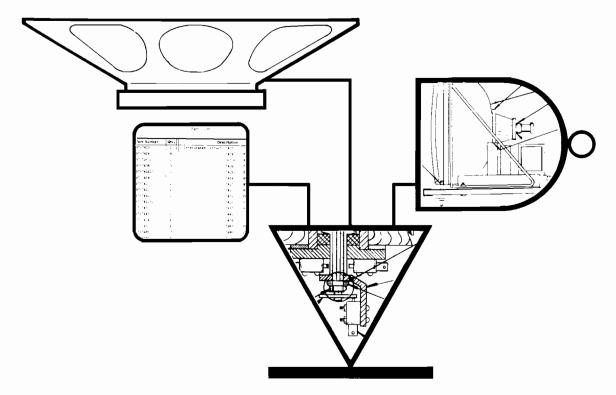






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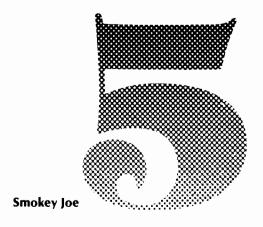
Figure 4-9 Single Audio Amplifier Schematic Diagram



### ILLUSTRATED PARTS CATALOG

The purpose of this chapter is to provide you with the necessary information for ordering replacement parts for the Smokey Joe game.

When ordering parts from your distributor, give the part number, part name, applicable figure number of this catalog, and the serial number of your Fire Truck game. This will help to avoid confusion and mistakes in your order. We hope the results will be less downtime and more profit from your game.



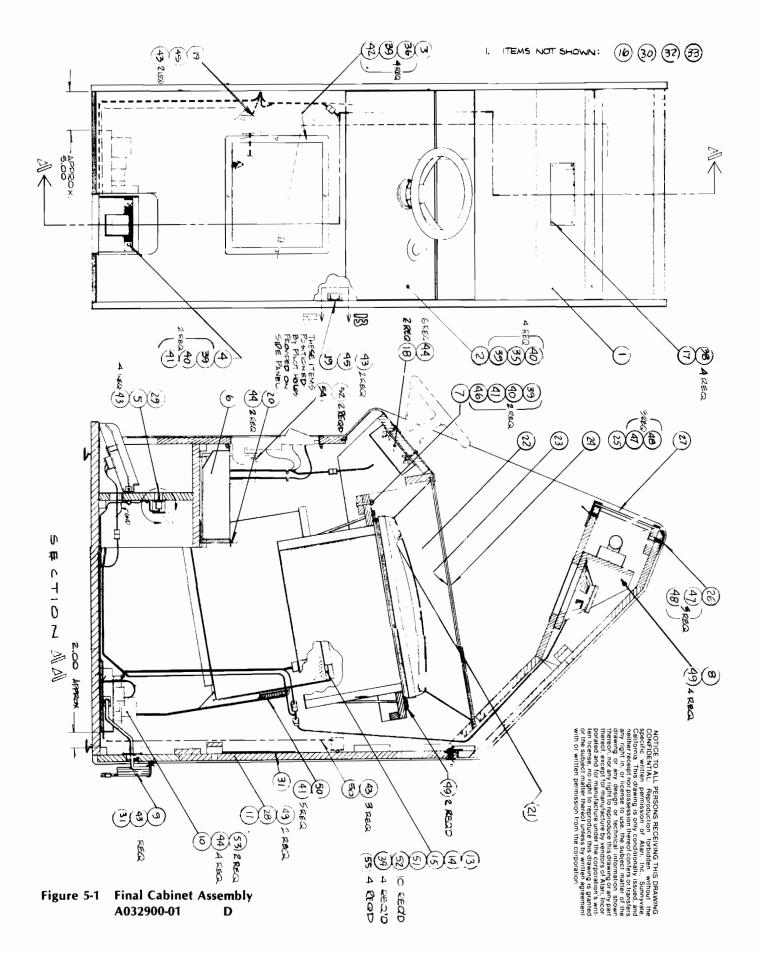




Figure 5-1 Final Cabinet Assembly
Parts List

39	38	37	36	35	34	υ u	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	œ	7	6	5	4	w	2	1	Item	
75-015S	73-77015	78-25001	75-990505S	75-935	78-24007	81-702	TM-116	ST-116	006305-01	007103-01	005233-01	032894-01	008764-01	003053-01	032895-01	008759-02	008767-01	006319-03	006870-01	000268-02	001638-01	005419-01	A009424-XX	A030926-01	A030928-01	A030867-01		A007299-01	A007197-01	A033016-01	A005430-01	A008766-01	A007902-01	A006449-01	A008845-01	A009083-01	A032888-01	A032890-02	Part Number	
12	4	٢	4	4	4	2	1	1	۲	٢	٢	٢	_	_	1	1	٢	٢	1	2	2	٢	1	1	1	_		_	1	-	1	ш	_	1	٢	٢	٦	ר	Qty.	
Washer, Flat, &	Pop Rivet, 3/16 O.D. x .68" Lg,	Tie Wrap, Screw Down	Nut, Lock, Shallow Pattern #1-20	Wing Nut, #\s-20	Cable Tie, Heat Stablized	TIP-N-TELL Indicator	Tech. Manual & Illustrated Parts Cat.	Self Test Chart	Bag, Printed Poly	Cover, On-Off Switch	Seal Rear Door	Plex Display W/Graphics	" Plex	Retainer, Upper Plex	Plex, Monitor W/Graphics	Plex, Monitor (Smoke)	Be zel, Cardboard	Decal, Copyright	" Coin Box	" Switch Mtg	Bracket, Panel Mtg	Grill, Speaker	" Shipping Container	" P.C. Board (FIRETRUCK)	" R.F. Shield P.C.B.	" R.F. Box Shield Assy		" Rear Door W/Lock	" Power Supply Type "B"	" Power Cord	" Display	" T.V. Tray	" Cash Box	" On-Off Switch	" Single Foot Pedal W/Harness	" Coin Door	" Control Panel W/Graphics	Assembly, Cabinet W/Graphics	Description	

Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description
	;	, ;	colist-Tock k
40	/5-045 75-9155	ω 4	Nut, Hex, #1-20
42	75-5516B	44	Bolt, Carriage #1-20 x 1.00" Lg, Blk
43	72-6610	21	
44	72-6812	12	" " #8 x 3/4 Lg
45	68-002	2	Switch, AC Power Interlock
46	75-5532N	2	Bolt, Carriage, #1-20 x 2.00 Lg
4/	82-8016	o 0	Screw, Button Hd, Socket Cap, #10-32 x 1.00" Lg.
49	82-1824	00 (	
50	A032859-02	, ,	#8 × /-
51	72-6808 72-6608	12	Screw, Sht. Met., Pan Ho Fill #0 x 3 19
7 2	46-201202	2 12	es, Slow Acting (2 AMP)
5.0	A009574-01	1	
n 4	A0095/4-01	۱ ۵	ASSEMBLY, AUGIO-AME PUB
55	/2-1406S	4	Screw, Mach., #4-40 X 3/8" Lg.
_			

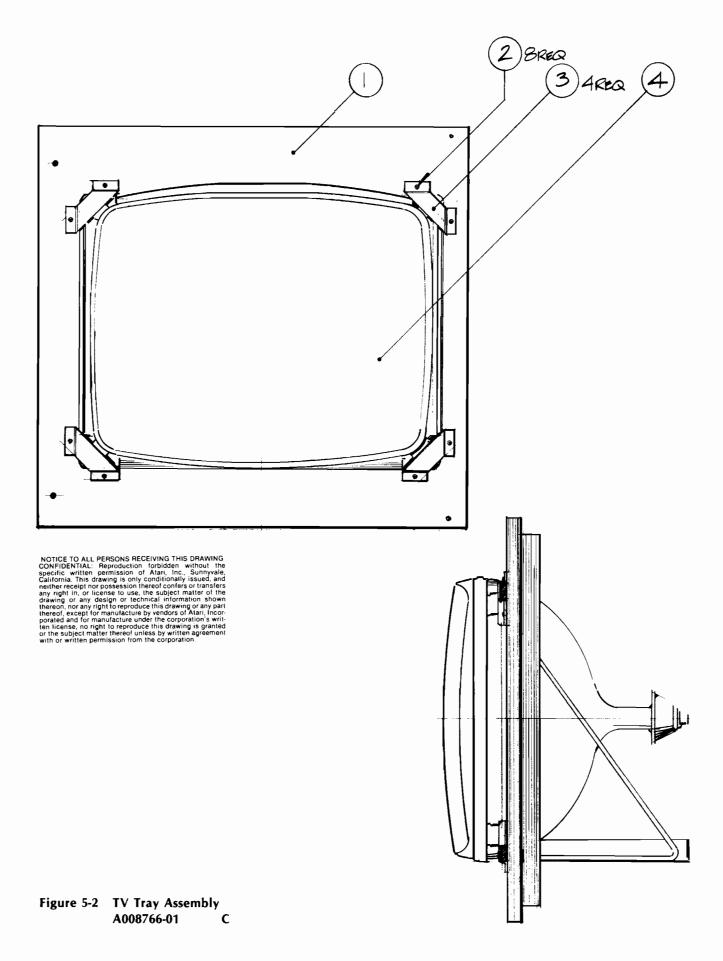




Figure 5-2 TV Tray Assembly **Parts List** 

Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description
1 2 3 4	008755-01 72-6812 005594 90-032	1 8 4 1	T.V. Tray Screws, Self-Tapping, #8 x 3/4 Phil. Pan Hd. Monitor Tie Down T.V. Motorola 23" (M7000-155)

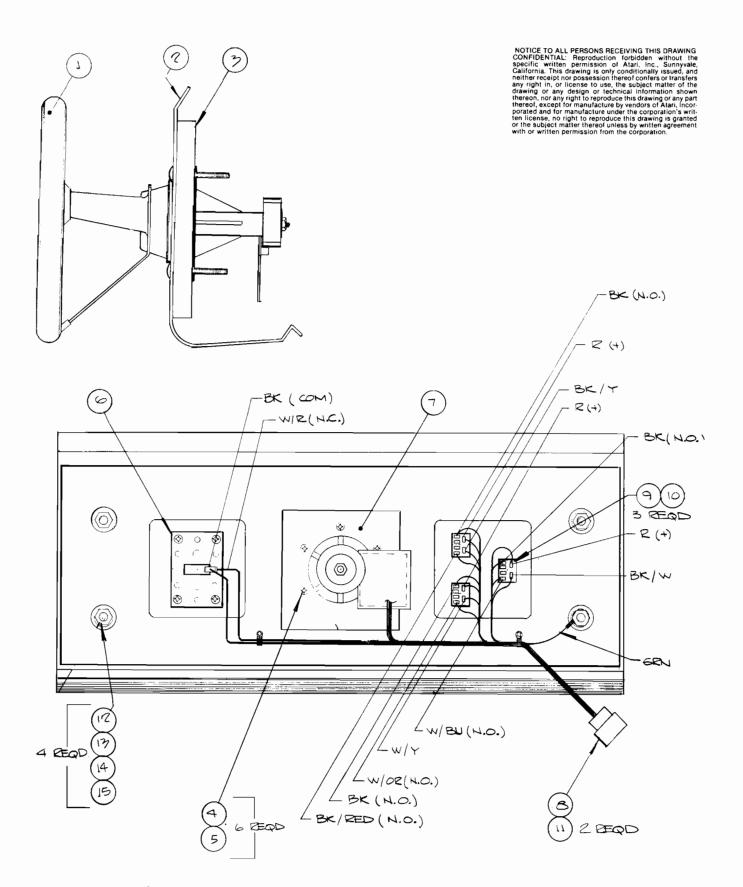
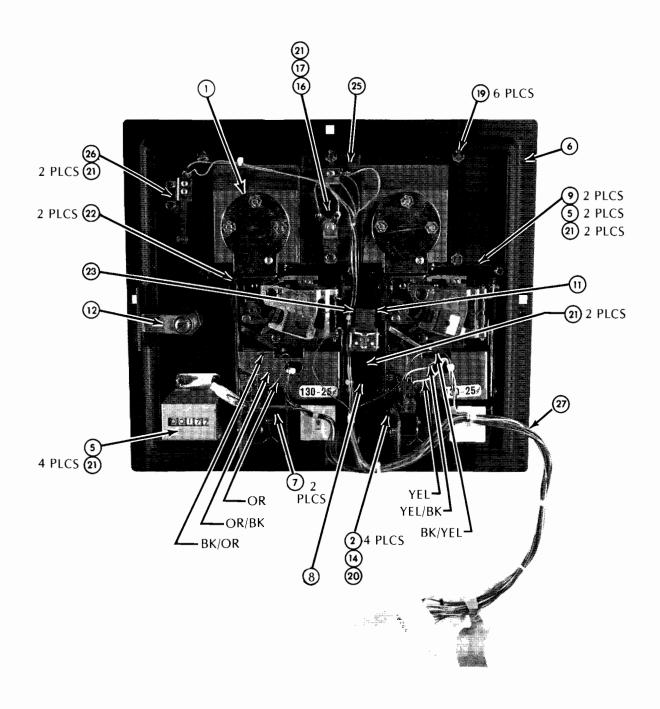


Figure 5-3 Control Panel Assembly A032888-01 B





Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description
1	A000598-03	1	Steering Wheel Assy
2	032892-01	1	Control Panel W/Graphics
3	032893-01	1	Control Panel Back-Up
4	85-22F112	6	Mach. Screw, #10-24 x 3/4" Lg Pan Hd, Phil. Type "F"
5	75-040	6	Washer, Split-Lock, #10
6	A009338-01	1	Start Button Assy
7	000567	1	Bow Washer
8	A032856-01	1	Control Panel Harness Assy
9	001856-01	3	Bezel, Switch
10	62-002	3	Switch, Licon (LED)
11	72-6610	2	Screw, SM., Pan Hd, Phil, #6 x 5/8" Lg
12	75-5524B	4	Bolt, Carriage, #¼-20 x 1½" Lg, Blk
13	75-015S	4	Washer, Flat, الم
14	75-915S	4	Nut, Hex, #4-20
15	75-045	4	Washer, Split-Lock, #4-20



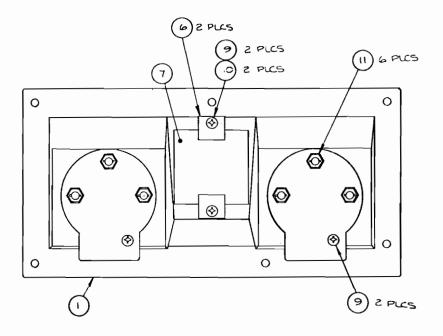
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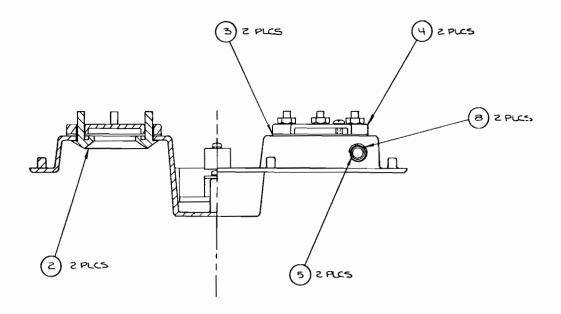
Figure 5-4 Coin Door Assembly A009083-01 C





Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description
1	A007637-01 A007637-02 A007637-03 A007637-04 A007637-05 A007637-06	Ref. Ref. Ref. Ref. Ref.	Front Bezel Assy Used only on -01 Coin Door Assy. Front Bezel Assy Used only on -02 Coin Door Assy. Front Bezel Assy Used only on -03 Coin Door Assy. Front Bezel Assy Used only on -04 Coin Door Assy. Front Bezel Assy Used only on -05 Coin Door Assy. Front Bezel Assy Used only on -06 Coin Door Assy. Front Bezel Assy Used only on -06 Coin Door Assy.
	A007637-J7	Ner.	Front Bezel Assy Used only on -07 Coin Door Assy.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	75-9165  A030362-01 A007640-01 A002465-01 004320-01 004341-01 004344-01 004337-01 004338-01 004336-01 004326-01 75-046 006904-01 007359-01 70-11-47 73-3008 75-9914001 75-026S 75-00516 008629-01 71-2118 71-1225CU 71-125FB 71-1205 FF 71-1201 MG 71-1201 KS 71-1210PE	4 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 4 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	See Figure 5-14  Nut 6-32  Coin Lock-Out Assembly See Figure 5-15  Coin Switch Assembly See Figure 5-16  Coin Counter Assembly See Figure 5-16  Coin Counter Assembly See Figure 5-16  Coin Door Weldment Secondary Coin Chute Key Loop  Spring-Return  Bracket, Wire Form  Lock-Out, Wire Form, R.H.  Lock-Out, Wire Form, L.H.  Button, Scavenger  Lock Washer, #6  Spacer  Lamp Socket  Lamp  Retaining "C" Ring, Truarc #5103-25  Self-Threading Not, Tinnerman #SR188006  Washer #6  Kepnut, Style 842, Stl., 6-32  Spring  Lock Assembly, Hudson Lock  Coin Mechanism for American Quarter only  Coin Mechanism for Belgian 5 Francs Only  Coin Mechanism for German Mark only  Coin Mechanism for Swedish Krona Only  Coin Mechanism for Japanese 100 Yen Only  Coin Mechanism for English 10 Pence Only  Coin Mechanism for Australian 20-Cent Piece only
25 26 27	71-1220CA 007753-01 A007638-01 A006921-01	1 1 1	Plate, Anti-Probe Switch Assembly - Slam Harness Assembly





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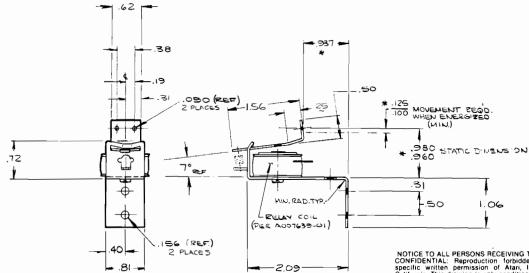
Figure 5-5 Front Bezel Assembly A007637-01 thru -07

D



Figure 5-5 Front Bezel Assembly **Parts List** 

Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description
1	004328-01	1	Bezel
2	See Below	2	Ring
3	004331-01	2	Coin Shield
4	004331-01	2	Primary Coin Chute
1		2	Bearing, Scavenger Button
5	004327-01	ı	
6	004329-01	2	Clamp, Price Plate
7	See Below	1	Price Plate
8	73-3009	2	Retaining "C" Ring, Truarc #5103-37
9	72-1604S	4	Mach. Scr., 6-32 x ½ Lg. Pan Hd., Phil
10	75-046	2	Washer, #6, Split-Lock
11	75-9914001	6	Self-Threading Nut, Tinnerman #SR188006
			DASH NO ITEM 2 ITEM 7 DENOMINATION  OI COUSSO-OI COUSUS-OI 254  OS COUSSO-OI COUSUS-OU I DM  OU COUSSO-OI COUSUS-OS I KR  OS COSSO-OI COUSUS-OS ICOY  CO COSSO-OI COUSUS-OS ICOY  CO COSTSZ-OI COUSUS-OS ICOY  CO COSTSZ-OI COUSUS-OS ICOY  ON COUSUS-OI COUSUS-OS ICOY  ON COSTSZ-OI COUSUS-OS ICOY  ON COUSUS-OI COUS



#### NOTES

- 1. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE DIM'S REQ D.TO INTERCHANGE & REPLACE RELAY WITH EYISTING EQUIPMENT IN FIELD AND PRODUCTION.
- 2. BREAK & DEBURR ALL SHARP CORNERS
- 3. DIMENSIONS TAKEN FROM TOOLED PART.

  DIMENSIONS WITH (\*) ARE SPECIFIED

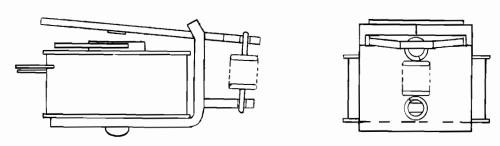
  DIMS REQUIRED IN TOOLING BY ENGENEERING

  TO HAVE PART INTERCHANGE WIPRIOR RIYOUT

  PART.
- 4. COIL DATA 10VDC +2,50 & RES, CURRENT 200 MR MAK.
- 5 MFR: COIN MECH, INC. (VENDOR)

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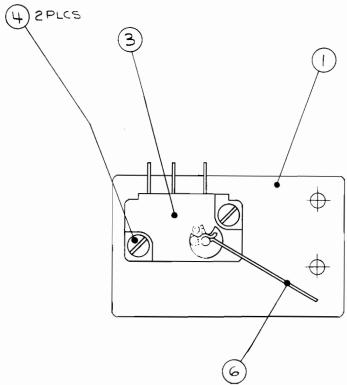
#### Detail of Relay Coil (A007639-01)



COIL	DATA
VOLTAGE	10 VDC ± 2
RES	509
CURRENT	200 ma MAX

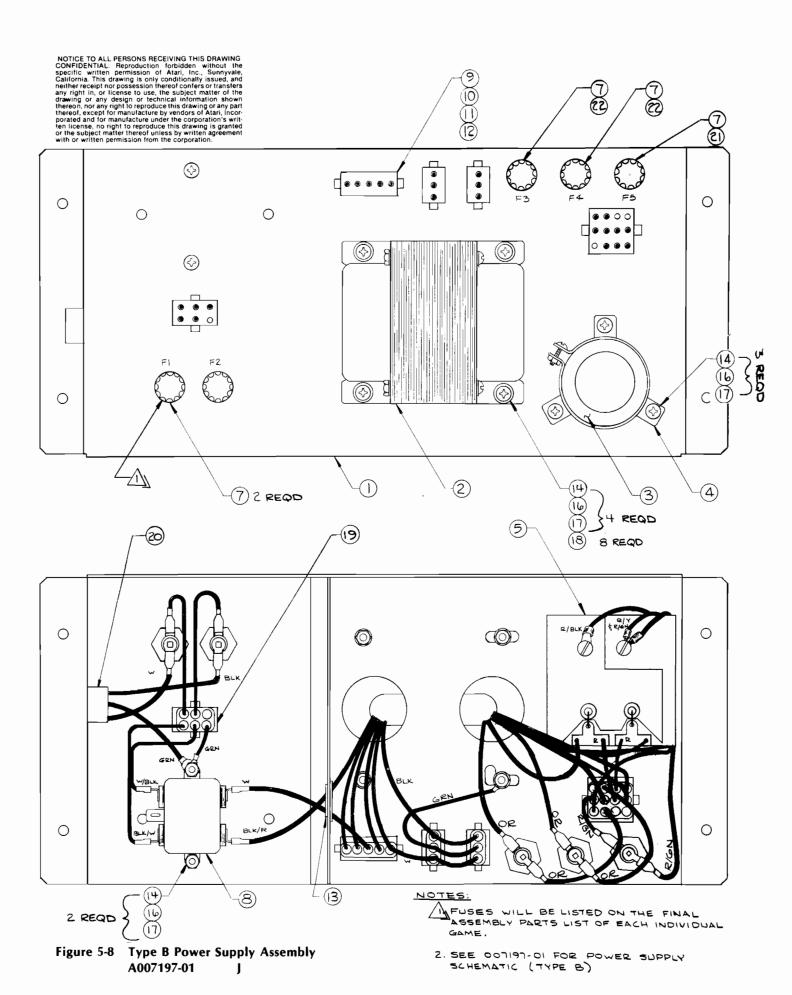
Figure 5-6 Coin Lockout Assembly A030362-01 A

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ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	צדם
١	004342-01	SWITCH MTG PLATE	1
2			
3			1
Ŧ	72-HA 4412	SCR, MS, #4-40 x 34 LGELF TAPPING	2
IJ			
6	008824-01	WIREFORM, CHERRY	1
	- N 3 7	1 004342-01 2 3 65-441C 4 72-HA 4412 5	1 004542-01 SWITCH MTG PLATE 2 3 65-441C SWITCH, OMRON C-5G3-3 4 72-HA 4412 SCR, MS, #4-40x34/LG-ERLE TAPPING

Figure 5-7 Coin Switch Assembly A007640-01 D



5-14 Smokey Joe



Figure 5-8 Type B Power Supply Assembly Parts List

Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	009575-01 10-51P0 10-5390 11-52P7 11-5121 19-316103 24-250106 24-250477 24-250108 24-25028 27-250103 27-250104 31-MR75 O 31-1N4001 37-TDA2002V 69-004 78-58005 030184-01 72-1604C 75-056 78-16009 10-5104	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 1 1 1 3 3 1 1	P.C. Board  Res, Carbon, 5%, 1/4W, 1 Ohm  " " " 39 "  " " 1/2W, 2.7 "  " " 120 "  Trimpot, 10K Ohm  Cap, Electrolytic, 25V, 10uf  " " 470uf  " " 1000uf  " " 2200uf  " Ceramic, " .0luf  " " .luf  Diode, MR75 O  " 1N4001  Audio Amp, TDA2002V  Switch, Slide  Connector, 10-Position  Heatsink  Screw, P.H., Phil, #6-32 x 1/4 Lg, Cres  Washer, Lock, Int Star #6  Silpad  Res, Carbon, 5%, 1/4W, 100K OHM	
			The state of the s	R12

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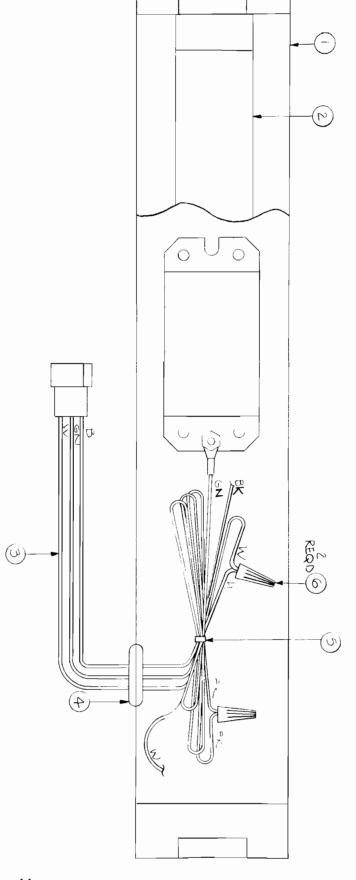


Figure 5-9 Fluorescent Light Assembly A005495-01 A

POW



Figure 5-9 Fluorescent Light Assembly Parts List

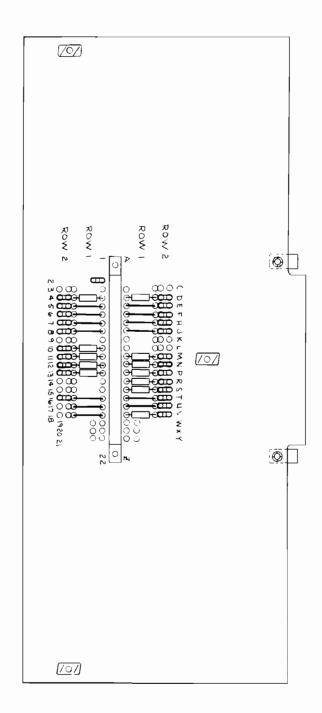
Item	Part Number	Qty.	DESCRIPTION
1 2 3 4 5 6	93-104 70-303 A005493-01 78-2652 78-24001 79-561816	Qty. 1 1 1 1 A/R 2	Gibson Fluorescent Fixture 18 inch Fluorescent Tube 18 inch (or Equivalent) Fluorescent Light Harness Grommet, Rubber Tie Wrap Wire Nut, Ideal 71-B

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ROW 2

ROW 1

CONN.



PIN	NO.	INDUCTOR	JUMPER	CAPACITOR	CAPACITOR
Α			_		
В			_		
D		10044			ı
E			X X X		
F			×		•1
Н			Х		.1
J			X		.1
K					
L					
Μ		100mH			.1
N		100mH			.1
P		HWOOI			.1
R		100mH			.1
S		100mH			.1
Т			X		.1
U			Χ		.1
		100 uH			٠١
_ w		$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$		$\geq \leq$
×		$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$		$>\!\!<$
Y		$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$		$>\!\!<$
7					
2		><	$>\!\!<$	1	$>\!\!<$
3					
4		100mH			٠,١
5			Χ		٠١
6			X X X		.!
7			X		.1
8			X		.1 -
9					
10		100mH			٠.
- 11		100uH			.1
12		100mH			١.
13		100mH			.1
14					
15					
16			X		
17			X		
18			X		
19		$\geq \leq$	$\geq \leq$		$\geq \leq$
20					$>\!<$
					$\leftarrow$
21		$\bigotimes$	$\Longrightarrow$		

Figure 5-10 R.F. Shield PCB Assembly A030928-01 A





Part Number	Qty.	Description
030835-01	1	P.C. Board
		Cap., Monolythic, 0.1uf, 50 V
030835-01 1 E 2 2D-1016 24 0 3 41-3003 12 I 5 52-003 13 J 5 75-E6106081 3 V 75-992302 3 F 79-517222 1 0		Inductor, 100uH
	Jumper, .600 Centers	
		Wing Screw, #6-32 x 1/2" LG
		Fastener, 1/4 Turn, #6-32, Nylon
		Connector, 44 Pin P.C. Mount
		Mount, Connector
		,
	1 1	
	030835-01 2D-1016 41-3003 52-003 75-E6106081 75-992302 79-517222	030835-01 1 2D-1016 24 41-3003 12 52-003 13 75-E6106081 3 75-992302 3 79-517222 1

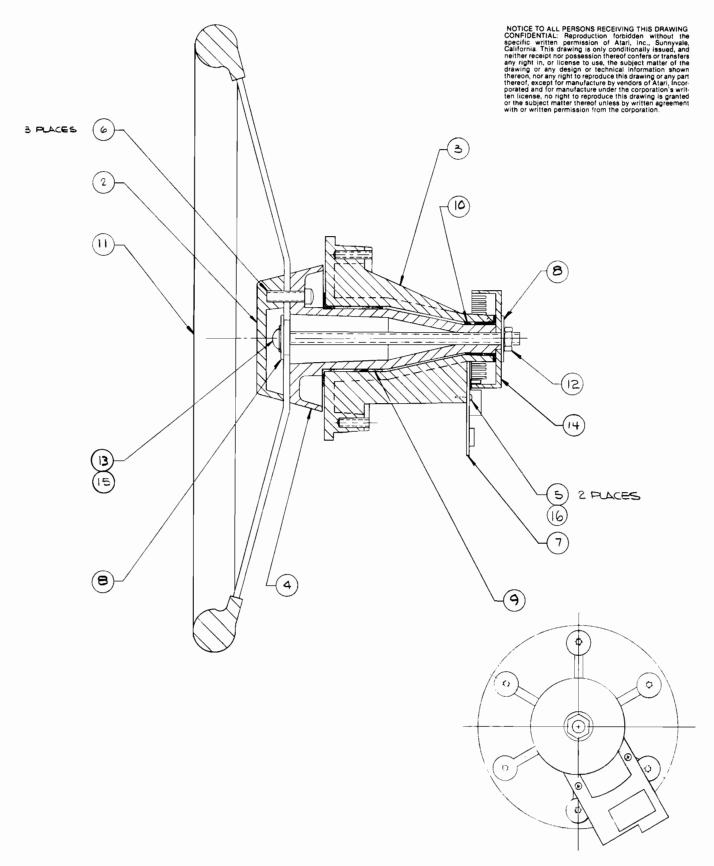
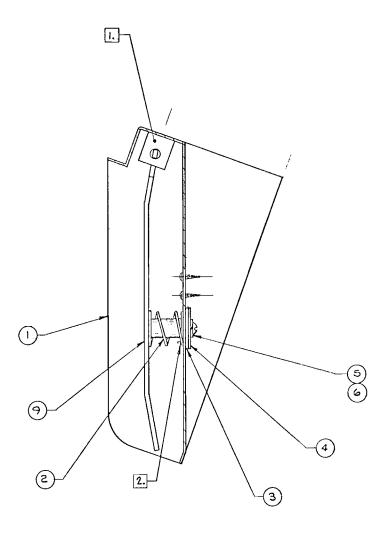


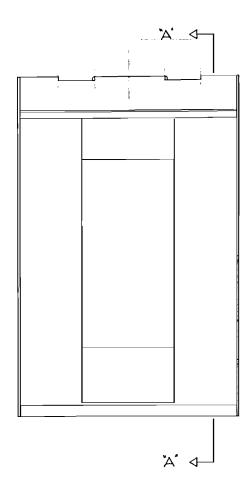
Figure 5-11 Steering Wheel Assembly A000598-01 R



Figure 5-11 Steering Wheel Assembly A000598-01 R

Part Number	Qty.	DESCRIPTION
A000598-03	Ref	Steering Wheel Assembly
000599-02	1	Cover, Atari Logo
000605	1	Housing
000606	1	Shaft
85-22F206	2	Scr. Sht. Metal, #2-56 X 3/8 'F' Type
72 <b>-</b> 7512	3	Mach Scr, 1-20 x 3/4 Lg, Fillister Hd Slotted
A000607	1	Printed Circuit Assembly
75-07002		Washer, Fender, 4
76-092020		Bearing, Thompson (20L20-FK)
76-091010	1	Bearing, Thompson (10L10-FK)
78 <b>-401</b> 04		Steering Wheel, 10"
75-990505 <b>S</b>	1	Nut, 1/4-20, Nylon Lock, Shallow Pattern
72-9580		Mach Scr, 1/4-20 x 5 Lg, Truss Hd, Slotted
	1	Hub Light
		Washer, 1/4" Int. Tooth, Starlock
<b>75-</b> 042	2	Washer, Split Lock #2
	A000598-03 000599-02 000605 000606 85-22F206 72-7512 A000607 75-07002 76-092020 76-091010 78-40104 75-990505 S	A000598-03 Ref 000599-02 1 000605 1 000606 1 85-22F206 2 72-7512 3 A000607 1 75-07002 2 76-092020 1 76-091010 1 78-40104 1 75-990505 S 1 72-9580 1 000616 1 75-055 1





SECTION "A'-"A'

- I. TAB TO BE BENT AT 90' ANGLE WITH BASE, ACTING AS HINGE BRACKET FOR FOOT PEDAL.
- 2. SPRING SHOULD HOCK OVER TAB.

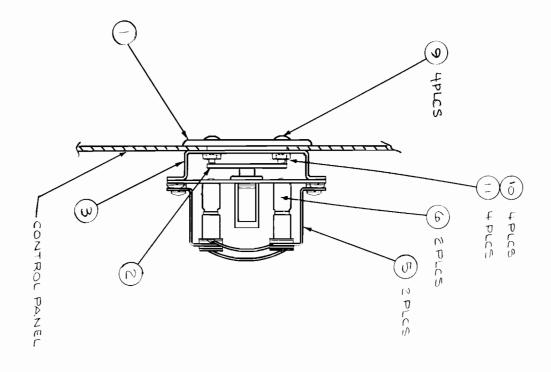
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Figure 5-12 Foot Pedal Assembly A007183-01 C



Figure 5-12 Foot Pedal Assembly Parts List

Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description
1 2 3 4 5 6	A007184-01 000592 003546 75-07002 72-1508S 75-045	1 1 1 1 1 1	Weldment, Foot Pedal, Base Spring Washer, Rubber, (.50 ID x 1.25 OD x .12 Thk) Washer, Steel, (\frac{1}{4} x 1.250 Wide) Mach., Screw, \frac{1}{4}-20 x .50 Pan Hd Phil Washer, Lock, #\frac{1}{4}
8 9	A007136-01	1	Weldment, Foot Pedal



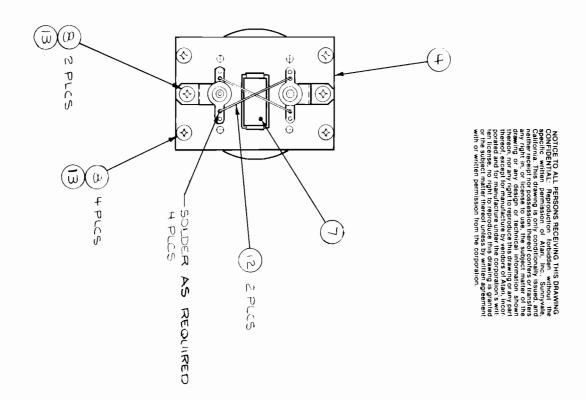


Figure 5-13 Start Button Assembly A007357-01 D



Figure 5-13 Start Button Assembly Parts List

Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description
item	Fart Number	Qty.	Description
1	006530 <b>-01</b>	1	Bezel
2	006535 <b>-01</b>	1	Button
3	006532 <b>-01</b>	1	Chassis
4	A006533-01	1	Switch Mtg. Plate Assembly
5	79-4317	2	Lamp Socket
6	70-11-47	2	Lamp
7	62-020	1	Switch, Cherry, E68-50A
8	72-1603	6	Mach Screw, 6-32 x 3/16 Lg, Pan Hd, Phil.
9	82-8808	4	Screw, Button hd socket 8-32x ½"1g. Black
10 11	75–918S 75–048	4	Nut, 3–32
12	7 <b>5-048</b> 004577-19	<b>4</b> 2	Washer, #8, Split-Lock Jumper Wire, Black
13	75 <b>-</b> 046	6	Washer, Split-Lock #6

W A Warner Communications Company

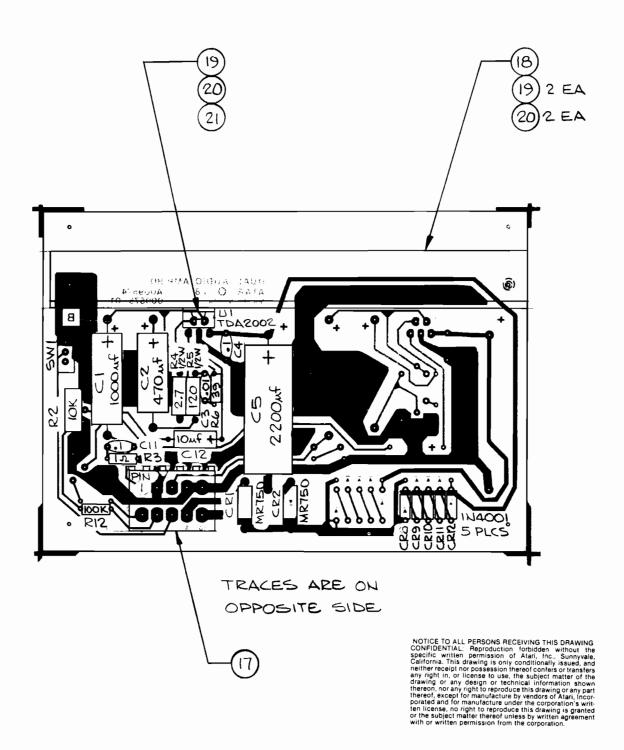
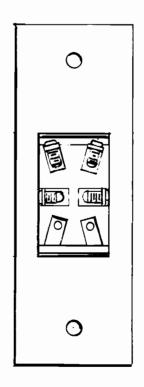


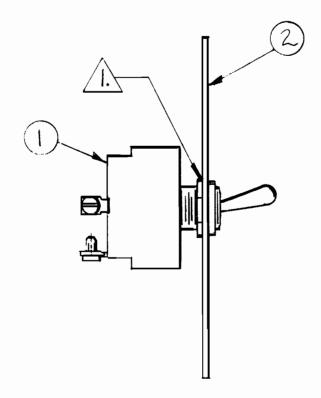
Figure 5-14 Single Audio Amplifier PCB Assembly A009574-01 B



Figure 5-14 Single Audio Amp PCB Assembly Parts List

Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description
1	A009266-01	1	Power Supply Base Weldment Assembly
2	A006886-01	1	Transformer Termination Assembly "Type B"
3	29-053	1 1	Cap., Sprague Electrolytic 26,000uf @ 15V
4	78-70501SC	1 1	Brkt., Cap. Mtg. Sprague #4586-48
5	A006555-01	1 1	P.C. Board Rectifier
6			
7	79-4411004	5	Fuse Holder, Panel Mounting
8	41-2003	1 1	Filter, Power Line, 5 AMP
9	A006958-01	A/R	Volt Sel Block 95V
10	A006958-02	"	Volt Sel Block 110V
11	A006958-03	"	Volt Sel Block 205V
12	A006958-04	13	Volt Sel Block 220V
13	78-2708	1 1	Grommet, Plastic
14	72-1810S	9	Screw Pan Hd., #8-32 x 5/8"Lg.
15			
16	75-048	9	Washer, Split-Lock #8
17	75 <b>-</b> 918S	9	Nut Hex #8
18	75 <b>-</b> 018S	8	Washer Flat #8
19	A007192-01	l i l	Power Switch Termination
20	A007444-01	1 1	Power In Harness
21	46-203801	1 1	Fuse, 8 AMP, 125V, 3 AG Fast Acting
22	46-201251	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Fuse, 2½ AMP, 125V, Slow Acting
22	40-201231	-	Tuse, 27 Am, 125V, Slow Recting
		1 1	
1			





### NOTES

AS SHOWN.

2. HARDWARE FOR MOUNTING SWITCH 45 + NCLUDED WITH SWITCH

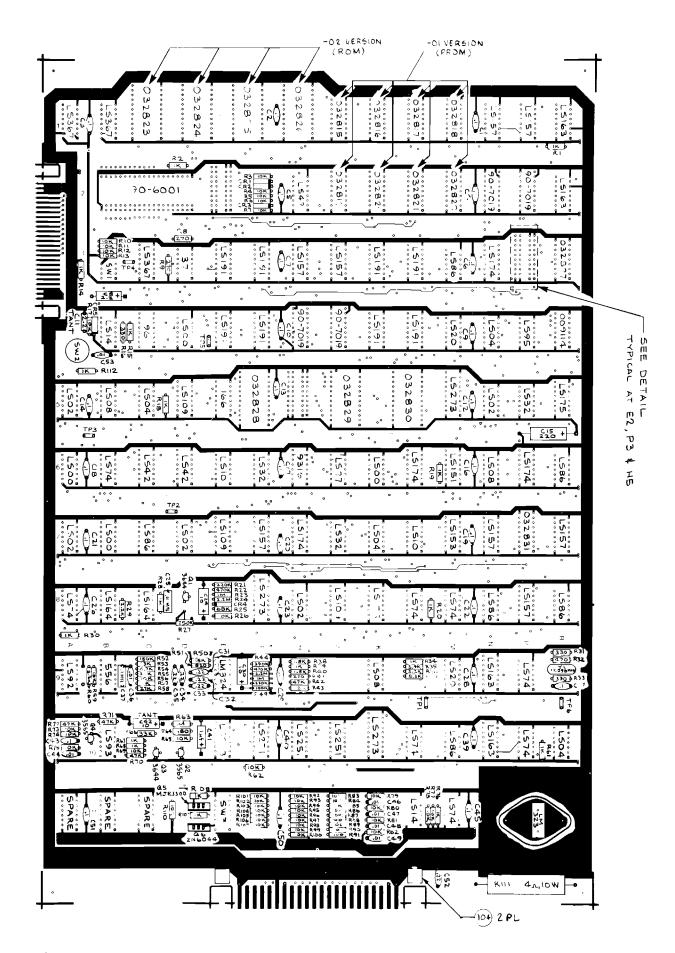
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Figure 5-15 On/Off Switch Assembly A006449-01 A



Figure 5-15 On/Off Switch Assembly Parts List

Item	Part Number	Qty.	DESCRIPTION
Item 1 2	Part Number 61-062A 006450-01	Qty.	Toggle Switch, DPST Carling Switch #2GK54 MTG Plate, On - Off Switch



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Figure 5-16 Smokey Joe PCB Assembly A030926-01 and -02 A

	1
	Figure 5-16
Parts List	Smokey Joe
-01 Version	Smokey Joe PCB Assembly

_					_				_															_		_	_								_
	72	ដ	30 31 32	27 28	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15			14	13	12	11	10	9			20	7	6	5	4	w	2	1	Item
	21-101104	21-101103	19-315254 19-808W4P0	10-5225	10-5105	10-5474	10-5394	10-5224	10-5154	10-5104	10-5683	10-5473	10-5333	10-5273	10-5223	10-5153			10-5103	10-5822	10-5472	10-5392	10-5222	10-5182			10-5102	10-5821	10-5681	10-5471	10-5331	10-5271	10-5101	030927-01	Part Number
	ч	1	11	2	4	2	1	2			_	4	2	_	2	_			47		_	_	w	2			18	_	7	٦	w	w	t,	1	क्षु.
	CAP.,	CAP.,	TR IMP	RES.,	=	=	=	=	=	=	3	=	=	=	=	=			=	=	=	=	=	=			=	=	=	=	=	=	RES.,	P.C.	
	MYLAI		OT, 25	CAR.	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=			2	=	=	=	=	=			=	=	=	=	=	=	CAR.	BOARD	
	MYLAR, 100V	MYLAR, 100V	TRIMPOT, 250K OHM RES., WIREWOUND, 10W, 4 OHM	COMP,	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	2	=			=	=	=	:	=	=			3	:	=	=	=	=	COMP,		
			104	5%,	=	=	=	=	=	2	2	=	=	2	=	=			=	2	Ξ	=	7	=			=	=	=	=	=		5%		ש
	0.luf	.Oluf	4	N.		2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=			=	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ			=	=	=	=	=		M.		escr
			мно	2.2M	14	470K	390K	220K	150K	1000	68K	47K	336	27K	22K	15K			10K	8.2K	4.7K	3.9K	2.2K	1.8		7	1 K	820	680	470	330	270	100		Description
				=	=	=	2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=			z	3	=	=	Ξ	=			=	=	=	=	=	=	MH9		
	C37	C25	R27 R111	R24,46	R23,28,47,63	R22,45	R44	R21,48	R 52	R49	R25	B42 70-72	R53-66	258	R43.55	R50	77-87,92-107,110	59.62.65.69.73-75.	R3-7,10-13,17,26,56.	R37	R54	R35	R29,36,60	R 38 . 40	76,108,109,112,14	3/ 30 57 61 67 68	R1 2 15 18-20 30	R51	R64	R32	R16,31,33	R8.9.41	R88-91		

Item	Part Number	Q <del>q</del>	Description	
×	30,036,76	_	FI.ECTROLYTIC	C4.1
37	24-250225	, ,	2.2u	
39 %	24-250106	1 1	ELECTROLYTIC 25V 2	C15
40		, ,		1
42	27-250103	30	CAP., CER. DISC. 25V O.luf	C1-7,9,10,16-23, C1-7,9,39,40,43,
43	77-250224	σ	CAP. CER. DISC. 25V .22uf	45,50,51,12-14 C3 <b>7-</b> 35,52
4	29-010	,	TANTALUM	Cll
45	29-046	٦	CAP., TANTALUM 20V 10uf	C42
47	31-1N914	ώ	DIODE, 1N914	CR1-5
48	33-2N3644	2	STOR,	Q1,3
49	34-2N3565	2		02,4
<b>51</b>	34-MJE 3300		TRANSISTOR NJE 3300	0.53 0.53
52				
\$ C	37_741.500	νŧ	INIEGRALED CIRCUIT, 74LS00	AS NS A7 D7 H8
55	37-74LS04	4	" 74LS04	N4,C5,K7,R10
56	37-74LS08	, w	" 74LS08	B5, N6, K9
500	37-74LS14	2		B4,L11
59	37-74LS20	2	=	M4, N9
60	37-74LS27	, 1	" 74LS27	J6
62	37-7437			D3
63	37-74LS42	ω	74LS	H2,C6,D6
64	37-74LS74	00	" 741574	110 P10 M11
65	37-74LS86	6	" 74LS86	M3,R6,C7,N8,R8,M10
66	37-74LS92	1	2	A9
67	37-74LS93		: :	B10
600	37-7496	<b>-</b>	7496	40
70	37-74LS109	w	=	E7,J8,D5
71	37-74LS151			
73	37-74LS157	∞ H	" 74LS157	N1,P1,H3,J3,F7,N7,
7,	27 7/181/2	`	" 741 51 63	PS No
75	37-74LS164	2	" 74LS	
76	37-74166	1	: =	
77	37-74LS174	4 0	" 7/1S174	N3,H/,L6,P6
/8 79	37-74LS191	00 1		E3, F3, K3, L3, E4, F4,
3		,	11.77	21 D3 H2
8 8	3/=/4LS245	سا ند		F10.H10.J10
8 2	37-74LS253	<b>-</b> ,		E10
8.8	37-74 <b>L</b> S273	w	=	M5, F8, K10
84	37-74LS367	ω	" 74LS367	A1,81,C3

Figure 5-16 Smokey Joe PCB Assembly Parts List -01 Version

	Part Number	Qty.	Description	
		+		
85	37-556	11	TIMER, 556	В9
86	37-LM323	l i l	REGULATOR, LM323	
87	37-LM324	i	INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, LM324	E9
88	37-9316	1	INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, 9316	н6
89		1		
90				
91	62-001	1 1	SWITCH, SPST, MOM.	
92	66-114PlT	1	SWITCH, SPST, X4, DIP	B3
93	66-118P1T	1	SWITCH, SPST, X8, DIP	E11
94		-		
95	72-1608C	2	SCREW, PAN HD. PH, #6-32x1 LG, C	DEC
				AL3
96	75-016	2.	WASHER, FLAT, #6	
97	75 <b>-</b> 056	2	WASHER, LOCK, INT. STAR, #6	
98	75-916C	2	NUT, #6-32, CRES	
99				
100	78-06001	1	HEATSINK, LM323	
101	78-16005	l ī l	SILPAD, LM323	
102	. 5-10005	*		
	020670 01	6	TERMINAL, TEST POINT	TP1-6
103	020670-01			111-0
104	030868-01	2	MOUNT, CONNECTOR	
105				
106	79 <b>-</b> 42040	1	SOCKET, 40-PIN, MED. INSERTION	C2
107	90-102	1	CRYSTAL, 12.096 MHZ	Y1
108		-		- <b>-</b>
109	90-6001	1 1	MICROPROCESSOR	C2
_				_
110	90-7019	4	RAM, 2111A-4	N2, P2, H4, J4
111	009114-01	1	SYNC PROM	R4
112	032827-01	1	PROM, ALPHA-NUMERICS	R3
113	032828-01	1	ROM, PLAYFIELD	F5
114	032829-01	1	TAIL ROM 1	J5
115	032830-01	līl	TAIL ROM 2	L5
116	032831-01	l il	CAB PROM	P7
	032631=01	1	CAB FROM	F /
117				
118		1 1		
119				
120		1 1		
121				
122				
		1		
123				
124				
125				
126	032823-01	1	PROGRAM ROM O	C1
127	032824-01	1 1	" " 1	D1
128	032825-01	l i l	" " 2	F1
129	032826-01	1 1	_	
147	032020÷01	1	" " 3	н1
		1 1		



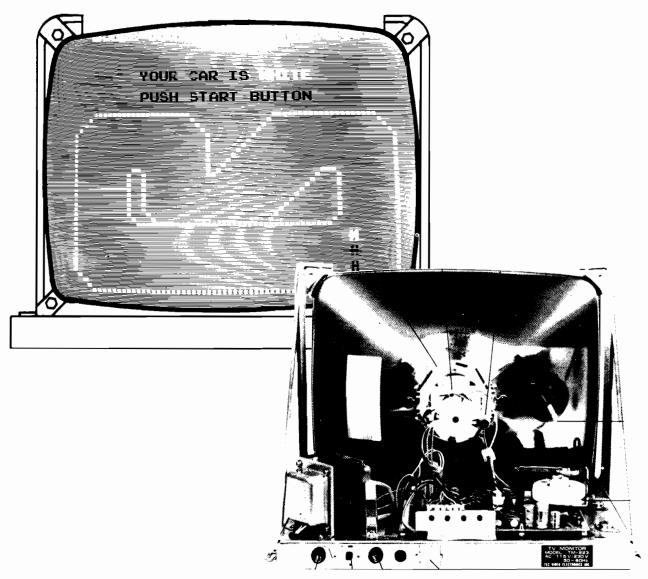
Figure 5-16 Smokey Joe PCB Assembly Parts List -02 Version

																	_																	
35	33	3 22	30	28 29	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15		14	13	12	11	10	9		00	7	6	5	4	w	2	1	Item
21-101104	21-101103	19-808W4P0	19-315254		10-5225	10-5105	10-5474	10-5394	10-5224	10-5154	10-5104	10-5683	10-5473	10-5333	10-5273	10-5223	10-5153		10-2103	10-5822	10-5472	10-5392	10-5222	10-5182		10-5102	10-5821	10-5681	10-5471	10-5331	10-5271	10-5101	030927-01	Part Number
1	1	1	1		2	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	_	2	_		14/	<u>.</u> –	_		w	2		18	1	_	-	w	u	4	_	Qty.
CAP.	CAP.	RES.	TRIM		RES.	:	=	=	=	=	=	:	:	=	=	=	=			-	=	=	=	=		=	=	=	=	=	=	RES.	P.C.	
, MYLAI	, MYLAI	, WIRE	OT, 2		CAR.	=	:	3	=	=	=	:	2	=	=	2	2		:	: 2	=	Ξ	2	=		=	=	=	=	=			BOARD	
CAP., MYLAR, 100V	CAP., MYLAR, 100V	RES., WIREWOUND, 10W, 4 OHM	TRIMPOT, 250K OHM		CAR. COMP,	3	=	2	2	=	=	=	**	2	=	:	=		:	: =	:	=	=	=		=	=	=	=	=	=	COMP.		
		10	<u></u>		5%,	=	=	=	=	Ξ	=	=	2	3	3	2	=		:	: :	2	=	=	2		3	2	=	2	=	=,	5%		De
0.luf	.Oluf	4			Ť	=	=	=	=	=	Ξ	3	=	=	2	=	2		:			=	=	=		2	=	Ξ	=	3	:	Ť		scri
		HH			2.2M	МĪ	470 <b>K</b>	390 <b>K</b>	220K	150 <b>K</b>	100 <b>K</b>	68K	47K	33K	27K	22K	15 <b>K</b>		TOK	8.2K	4.7K	3.9K	2.2K	1.88		1K	820	680	470	330		100		Description
					=	=	=	2	2	=	=	2	=	=	=	=	=		-	: :	=	=	=	=		=	=	=	=	=	=	H		
C37	C25	8111	R27		R24,46	R23,28,47,63	R22,45	R44	R21,48	R52	349	R25	R42,70-72	R53,66	R58	R43,55	R50	77-87,92-107,110	R3-/,10-13,1/,26,56,	R37	R54	R35	R29,36,60	R38,40	34, 39, 57, 61, 67, 68, 76, 108, 109, 112, 14	R1,2, 15,18-20,30,	R51	R64	R32	R16,31,33	R8.9.41	R88-91		

14	7 V	?	The state of the s	
man	Fart Number	Ary.	resertimen	
36	24-250105	۔, ہ	CAP., ELECTROLYTIC 25V luf	C#1
<u>ښ</u> د	24-250106	2	:	C24,30
39	24-250227	1	CAP., ELECTROLYTIC 25V 220uf	c15
41	27-250103	7	CER. DISC.	C36, 44,46-49,53
42	27-250104	30	CAP., CER. DISC. 25V 0.luf	Cl-7,9,10,16-23, 26-29,39,40,43,
43	27-250224	6	CAP., CER. DISC. 25V .22uf	C3 <b>1</b> -35,52
4	29-010	, , ,		CII CII
45 46	29-046	1	TANTALUM 20V	C42
47	31-1N914	ა თ	DIODE, 1N914	CR1.5
5 f	2/ 2N3565	۰ د		07 4
5 6	34-2N6044	,		06
27 2	34-MJE3300	1	TRANSISTOR MJE3300	25
53	37-74LS00	4	INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, 74LS00	D4,A6,K6,B7
54	37-74LS02	5	=	A5,N5,A7,D7,H8
2.5	37-74LS04	4 u	" " 74LS08	B5_N6_K9
57	37-74LS10	2	=	E6,L7
58	37-74LS14	2	: =	M,111
60	37-74L52U	7	" 74LS27	J6
61	37-74LS 32	w	: =	P5,F6,J7
62	37-741.542	⊣ ىد	" " 74LS42	H2_C6_D6
64	37-74LS74	50	" 74LS74	B6,A8,L8,M8,P9,
65	37-74LS86	6		M3,R6,C7,N8,R8,M10
66	37-74LS92	ـ , ـ	" " /4LS92	A9
68	37-74LS95	<b>,</b>	=	P4
69	37-7496	1	: =	C4
71	37-74LS109	_ ,	" " 74LS151	M6
72	37-74LS153	1	. 3	M7
73	37-74LS157	œ	" " /45315/	R1,F1,H3,J3,F7,N7,
74	37-74LS163	4	: :	R1,R2,N9,N10
7.5	37-/4LS164	7	" " 74166	E5 , Co
77	37-74LS174	4	3	N3,H7,L6,P6
78	37-74LS175	2	" " 74LS175	R5,K8
79	3/-/453191	٥	7 - 101 / 1	K4,L4
80	37-74LS245	w	: =	£2,P3,H5
81	37-74LS251	. w	" 7/18251	F10,810,J10
83	37-74LS273	ω +	:	M5,F8,K10
84	37-74LS367	ω	" 74LS 367	Al,Bl,C3

Figure 5-16 Smokey Joe PCB Assembly Parts List -02 Version

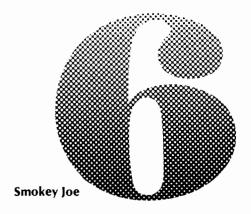
Item	Part Number	Qty.	Description	
85 86	37-556 37-LM323	1	TIMER, 556 REGULATOR, LM323	B9
87 88 89 90	37-LM324 37-9316	1	INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, LM324 INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, 9316	E9 H6
91 92 93	62-001 66-114PlT 66-118PlT	1 1 1	SWITCH, SPST, MOM. SWITCH, SPST, X4, DIP SWITCH, SPST, X8, DIP	B3 E11
94 95 96 97 98 99	72-1608C 75-016 75-056 75-916C	2 2 2 2 2	SCREW, PAN HD. PH, #6-32x LG, C WASHER, FLAT, #6 WASHER, LOCK, INT. STAR, #6 NUT, #6-32, CRES	RES
100 101 102	78 <b>-</b> 06001 78 <b>-</b> 16005	1	HEATSINK, LM323 SILPAD, LM323	
103 104 105	020670-01 030868-01	6 2	TERMINAL, TEST POINT MOUNT, CONNECTOR	TP1-6
106 107 108	79 <b>-</b> 42040 90 <b>-</b> 102	1 1	SOCKET, 40-PIN, MED. INSERTION CRYSTAL, 12.096 MHZ	C? Yl
109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116	90-6001 90-7019 009114-01 032827-01 032828-01 032829-01 032830-01 032831-01	1 4 1 1 1 1	MICROPROCESSOR RAM, 2111A-4 SYNC PROM PROM, ALPHA-NUMERICS ROM, PLAYFIELD TAIL ROM 1 TAIL ROM 2 CAB PROM	C2 N2,P2,H4,J4 R4 R3 F5 J5 L5
117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129	032815-01 032817-01 032817-01 032818-01 032819-01 032820-01 032821-01 032822-01	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PROGRAM PROM 3 MSB "	J1 K1 L1 J2 K2 L2 M2



# TV MONITOR SERVICING INFORMATION

This chapter provides servicing information taken from the Motorola and TEC service manuals. Each manual has been reprinted by permission of the respective monitor manufacturer.

Your game will include either the Motorola or TEC monitor, depending on their availability during production.





#### CAUTION —

No work should be attempted on any exposed monitor chassis by anyone not familiar with servicing procedures and precautions.

#### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

This manual contains information on the M5000/M7000 monitor series and the +5 volt logic power supply. The M5000 uses a 19-inch CRT and the M7000 uses a 23-inch CRT. All CRTs are of the magnetic deflection type with integral implosion protection.

All monitor power supplies are capable of producing both +73 and +12 volts regulated from either 115-volt or 230-volt AC input to the transformer primary. All monitor variations described herein require a composite video input signal.

#### -Note

This service manual refers to the Sky Raider Monitor only

Input and output connections for the monitors are made through a 12-pin connector plug located at the rear of the chassis. Inputs consist of composite video, audio, and 115/220 volt AC three-wire.

All monitors employ: four stages of video amplification, a two-stage sync separator, a two-stage vertical integrator, a four-stage horizontal sweep circuit, a three-stage vertical sweep circuit, a one-stage spot kill, a one stage blanking amplifier; and a regulated, full-wave bridge power supply.

#### Model Breakdown Chart

Model	Video Input	19" CRT	23" CRT
M5000-155	Composite	Х	
M7000-155	Composite		Х

#### — SAFETY WARNING -

#### - CAUTION -

No work should be attempted on an exposed monitor chassis by anyone not familiar with servicing procedures and precautions.

- Safety procedures should be developed by habit so that technicians rushed with repair work automatically take precautions.
- 2. A good practice, when working on any unit, is to first ground the chassis and to use only one hand when testing circuitry. This will avoid the possibility of carelessly putting one hand on chassis or ground and the other on an electrical connection which could cause a severe electrical shock.
- 3. Extreme care should be used in handling the picture tube as rough handling may cause it to implode due to atmospheric pressure (14.7 lbs. per sq. in.). Do not nick or scratch glass or subject it to any undue pressure in removal or installation.

should be worn for protection. Discharge picture tube by shorting the anode connection to chassis ground (not cabinet or other mounting parts). When discharging, go from ground to anode or use a well-insulated piece of wire. When servicing or repairing the monitor, if the cathode ray tube is replaced by a type of tube other than that specified under the Motorola Part Number as original equipment in this Service Manual, then avoid pro-

longed exposure at close range to unshielded

areas of the cathode ray tube. Possible danger of

When handling, safety goggles and heavy gloves

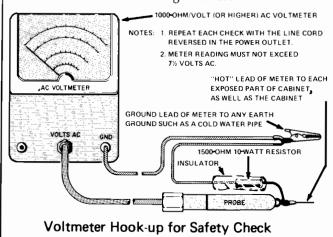
personal injury from unnecessary exposure to X-ray radiation may result.

4. An *isolation transformer* should always be used during the servicing of a unit whose chassis is

connected to one side of the power line. Use a transformer of adequate power rating as this protects the serviceman from accidents resulting in personal injury from electrical shocks. It will also protect the chassis and its components from being

damaged by accidental shorts of the circuitry that may be inadvertently introduced during the service operation.

- 5. Always replace protective devices, such as fishpaper, isolation resistors and capacitors and shields after working on the unit.
- 6. Before returning a serviced unit, the service technician must thoroughly test the unit to be certain that it is completely safe to operate without danger of electrical shock. Do not use a line isolation transformer when making this test.



In addition to practicing the basic and fundamental electrical safety rules, the following test, which is related to the minimum safety requirements of the Underwriters Laboratories, should be performed by the service technician before any unit which has been serviced is installed in a game again.

A 1000-ohm-per-volt AC voltmeter is prepared by shunting it with a 1500-ohm, 10-watt resistor. The safety test is made by contacting one meter probe to any portion of the unit exposed to the operator such as the cabinet trim, hardware, controls, knobs, etc., while the other probe is held in contact with a good "earth" ground such as a cold water pipe.

The AC voltage indicated by the meter must not exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  volts. A reading exceeding  $7\frac{1}{2}$  volts indicates that a potentially dangerous leakage path exists between the exposed portion of the unit and earth ground. Such a unit represents a potentially serious shock hazard to the operator.

The above test should be repeated with the power plug reversed, when applicable.

Never reinstall a monitor which does not pass the safety test until the fault has been located and corrected.

Table 6-1 Motorola Monitor Electrical Specifications

	MODEL M5000-155	MODEL M7000-155					
PICTURE TUBE	19" measured diagonally (48.2 cm); 184 sq. inch viewing area (1188 sq. cm); 114° deflection angle; integral implosion protection; P4 phosphor standard	23" measured diagonally (58.4 cm); 282 sq. inch viewing area (1820 sq. cm); 110° deflection angle; integral implosion protection; P4 phosphor standard					
POWER INPUT	115/230 VAC, 110 Watts (nominal); 60 Hz provision for 230 VAC, 50 Hz						
FUSES	M5000-155, M7000-155—0.8A						
+73 VOLT SUPPLY	Electronically regulated over AC inputs from 103 VAC to 130 VAC, or 260 VAC to 260 VAC						
VIDEO INPUT	0.5 Volts to 2.5 Volts P/P maximum, composite for 50V at CRT						
RESOLUTION	500 lines at picture center						
LINEARITY	Within 3%, measured with standard El	A ball chart and dot pattern					

Table 6-1 Motorola Monitor Electrical Specifications

HIGH VOLTAGE	17KV (nominal)					
HORIZONTAL BLANKING INTERVAL	11 microseconds typical (includes	retrace and delay)				
SCANNING FREQUENCY	Horizontal: 15,750 Hz±500 Hz; Ve	rtical: 50/60 Hz				
ENVIRONMENT	Operating temperature: 10°C to 55°C (ambient) Storage Temperature: -40°C to +65°C Operating Altitude: 10,000 ft. maximum (3048 meters) Designed to comply with applicable DHEW rules on X-Radiation CSA certified for use in coin-operated amusements in a combustible enclosure UL listed under specification 1410 (electronic components)					
TYPICAL DIMENSIONS	14.11" H, 18.18" W, 14.83" D (35.8 x 46 x 37.6 cm) 16.72" H, 21.56" W, 16.18" D (42.4 x 54.7 x 41 cm)					

Specifications subject to change without notice.

#### **B. SERVICE NOTES**

#### Circuit Tracing

Component reference numbers are printed on the top and bottom of the three circuit cards to facilitate circuit tracing. In addition, control names are also shown and referenced on the schematic diagram in this manual.

Transistor elements are identified as follows: E—Emitter, B—Base, C—Collector.

#### Component Removal

Removing components from an etched circuit card is facilitated by the fact that the circuitry (copper foil) appears on one side of the circuit card only and the component leads are inserted straight through the holes and are not bent or crimped.

It is recommended that a solder extracting gun be used to aid in component removal. An iron with a temperature-controlled heating element would be desirable since it would reduce the possibility of damaging the circuit card foil due to over-heating.

The nozzle of the solder extracting gun is inserted directly over the component lead and when sufficiently heated, the solder is drawn away, leaving the lead free from the copper foil. This method is particularly suitable in removing multi-terminal components.

#### **CRT Replacement**

Use extreme care in handling the CRT, as rough handling may cause it to implode due to high vacuum pressure. Do not nick or scratch glass or subject it to any undue pressure in removal or installation. Use goggles and heavy gloves for protection. In addition, be sure to disconnect the monitor from all external voltage sources.

- 1. Discharge CRT by shorting 2nd anode to ground; then remove the CRT socket, deflection yoke and 2nd anode lead.
- 2. Remove CRT from the front of the chassis by loosening and removing four screws, one in each corner of the CRT.

#### Adjustments

A non-metallic tool is recommended when performing the following adjustments.

#### Regulator Adjustment

#### - NOTE

Misadjustment of the +73 volt regulator or the horizontal oscillator may result in damage to the horizontal output transistor or pulse-limiter diode. The following procedure is recommended to insure reliable operation.

- 1. Connect the monitor to an AC line supply; then adjust supply to 120 volts (240 volts in some applications).
- 2. Apply test signal to proper input. Signal should be of same amplitude and sync rate as when monitor is in service.
- 3. Adjust HOR. SET coil L1 until display is stable.
- 4. Connect a DC digital voltmeter or equivalent precision voltmeter to the emitter of the regulator output transistor, Q17, or any +73 volt test point.
- 5. Adjust the 73V ADJUST. control, R93, for an output of +73 volts. *Do not* rotate the control through its entire range; damage to the monitor may result.
- 6. When adjustment is complete, the AC line supply can be varied between 103 and 130 volts AC to check for proper regulator operation. With the regulator operating properly, changes in display size should be negligible.

#### Horizontal Hold/Oscillator Adjustment

Adjust the core of HOR. SET coil L1 until the horizontal blanking lines are vertical or the CRT display is stable (synced).

#### Vertical Height/Linearity Adjustment

1. Connect a test generator whose output is similar to the display signal normally used.

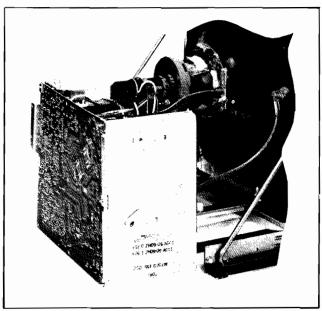


Figure 6-1 Motorola Monitor Circuit Board in Service Position

- 2. Rotate the vertical size control, R60, until the smallest display is obtained.
- 3. Adjust the vertical linearity control, R64, until the top and bottom of the test pattern is equally spaced.
- Readjust R60 until the desired display height is obtained.
- 5. Readjust R64, if necessary, as in Step 2 above.

#### Focus Adjustment

The best overall focus of the display is obtained by adjusting the focus control, R42, for best focus at a point which is near the center and approximately 1/3 down from the top of the display.

#### Monitor Servicing

The monitor circuit board may be installed in a service position to provide easier access to the circuit foil when servicing the monitor (see Figure 6-1).

#### C. THEORY OF OPERATION

#### Power Supply

The power supplies are transformer-operated, full-wave, regulated supplies which maintain constant output voltages for input line variations of 103 volts AC to 130 volts AC, or 206 volts AC to 260 volts AC. Regulation of the output voltages is accomplished by using positive feedback through the integrated circuit reference amplifier.

#### +73 Volt Supply (See Figures 6-3, 6-4)

When the  $\pm 73$  volt supply attempts to increase, the voltage at pin 3 of IC1 will increase, while the voltage at pin 2 remains constant due to D20. The increasing voltage at pin 3 will cause the output voltage of the reference amplifier (pin 6) to increase the forward bias of Q19. The collector voltage of Q19, forward bias of Q18, and the base current of Q17 will all decrease. The resultant proportional increase of Q17 collector-to-emitter voltage will cancel the attempted output voltage increase.

When the +73 volt supply bus attempts to decrease; the voltage at pin 3 of IC1 will decrease while the voltage at pin 2 remains constant. The decreasing voltage at pin 3 will cause the reference amplifier output voltage at pin 6 to decrease the forward bias of Q19. The collector voltage of Q19, the forward bias of Q18 and the base current of Q17 will increase. The collector-to-emitter voltage of Q17, which is in series

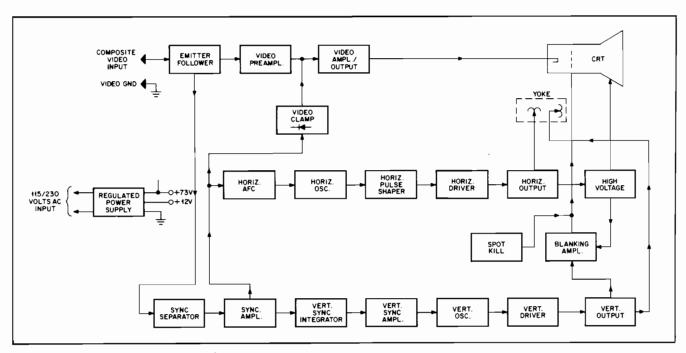


Figure 6-2 Motorola Monitor Block Diagram

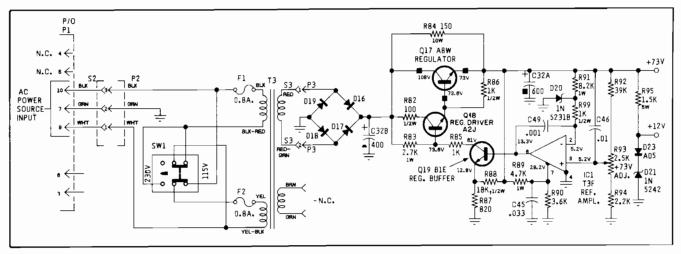


Figure 6-3 +73 Volt Supply Circuit

with the output, will decrease proportionally to the attempted decrease in the outbut bus.

Resistor R84 shunts a portion of the output current around Q17 so less power is dissipated within the device. Resistor R82 is the current-limiting resistor for Q18, and R86 controls the leakage current of Q17. Resistors R83 and R85 are the collector load for Q19, and R88 and R87 provide an emitter voltage for Q19 within the range of IC1's output voltage variations. Capacitor C45 filters high frequency variations from the voltage at pin 7 of IC1, and C49 is a Miller-effect capacitor which eliminates instability.

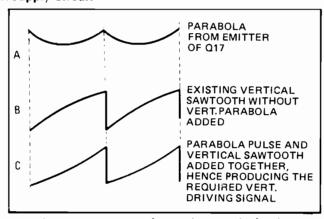


Figure 6-4 Motorola Monitor Vertical Drive Waveform

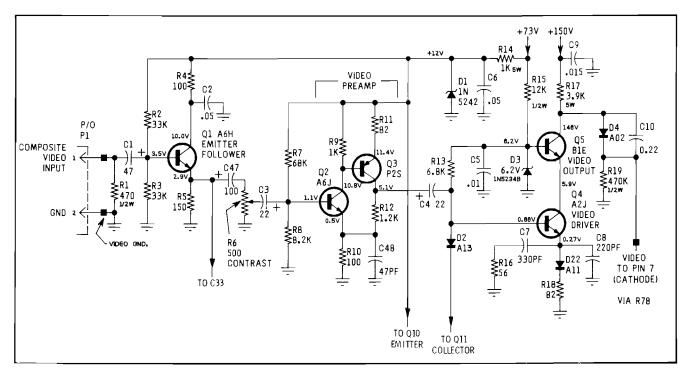


Figure 6-5 Motorola Monitor Video Amplifiers and Output Circuit

Capacitor C32A filters horizontal frequency variations from the output bus,

Resistor R91 provides bias current for D20, and the value of R99 presents an impedance from pin 2 of IC1 to AC ground (through D20). Capacitor C46 couples high frequency voltage variations, which occur at the output bus, back to pin 3—preventing oscillations for proper operation of the reference amplifier. Resistors R92, R93, and R94 provide voltage division such that the adjustment of R93 can be set equal to the voltage of pin 2 of IC1. Resistor R95 provides bias current for D21 and also provides the +12 volt output. Diode D23 is necessary to temperature-compensate for variations within D21. Capacitor C32B filters AC variations from the output of the full-wave bridge.

## Video Amplifiers and Output (See Figure 6-5)

The composite video signal is coupled to the emitter-follower Q1 through the input connector P1 and capacitor C1. Transistor Q1 is a buffer stage which matches the impedance of the signal source to the video preamplifer and the sync separator stages. Resistor R1 is a terminating resistor for the video signal source, and resistors R2, R3, R4, and R5 form the biasing network for the stage. Capacitor C2 bypasses higher video frequencies to ground. The

composite video signal is coupled from the emitter of Q1 to the sync separator Q10 through C33 and to the contrast control R6 through C47.

The contrast control varies the amplitude and couples the composite video signal to the base of Q2 through capacitor C3. Transistors Q2 and Q3 are complimentary, direct-coupled, common emitter amplifiers. The voltage gain (approximately 12) of the preamplifier stage is controlled by the feedback arrangement of R9, R10, R11, and R12. Resistors R7 and R8 provide the base bias voltage for Q2. Capacitor C48 is used for high-frequency peaking.

The output of the video preamplifier stage is coupled to the video output stage through capacitor C4. Diode D2 clamps the video signal to approximately  $\pm 0.7$  volts (DC restoration) when a sync pulse turns on the sync amplifier Q11. The video output stage is connected in a cascade configuration. Transistor Q4 is a common emitter amplifier and Q5 is connected in a common base arrangement. Capacitors C7, C8, and resistor R16 are used for highfrequency compensation, and resistor R18 controls the gain of the stage to approximately 47. Diode D3 maintains the base of Q5 at +6.2 volts, while capacitor C5 filters the video signal variations from the base voltage. Resistor R13 provides a DC bias path for D2, and R19 and D4 are used to limit the current through the CRT.

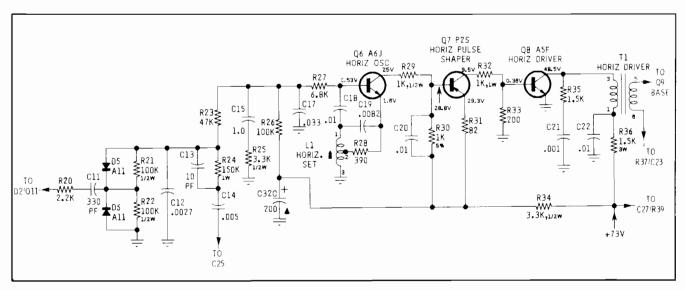


Figure 6-6 Motorola Monitor Horizontal Deflection Circuit

Capacitor C10 AC-couples the video from the collector of Q5 to the cathode of the CRT if D4 turns off due to high beam currents. Resistor R17 is the collector load for Q5, and R15 provides the bias current for the zener diode D3. Capacitors C9 and C6 filter video frequencies from the +150 volt and +12 volt supplies. Resistor R14 and zener diode D1 are used to supply +12 volts for Q1, Q2, and Q3.

# D. HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION CIRCUITS (See Figure 6-6)

Phase Detector (See Figure 6-7)

The phase detector consists of two diodes (D5 and D6) in a keyed clamp circuit. Two inputs are required to generate the required output, one from the horizontal sync amplifier, Q11, and one from the horizontal output circuit, Q9. The required output must be of the proper polarity and amplitude to correct phase differences between the input horizontal sync pulses and the horizontal time base.

The horizontal output (Q9) collector pulse is integrated into a sawtooth by R24 and C12. During horizontal sync time, diodes D5 and D6 conduct, which shorts C12 to ground. This effectively clamps the sawtooth on C12 to ground at sync time. If the horizontal time base is in phase with the sync (waveform A), the sync pulse will occur when the sawtooth is passing through its AC axis, and the net charge on C12 will be zero (waveform B). If the horizontal time base is lagging the sync, the sawtooth on C12 will be clamped to ground at a point negative from the AC axis. This will result in a positive DC charge on C12 (waveform C). The positive polarity

causes the horizontal oscillator to speed up and correct the phase lag. Likewise, if the horizontal time base is leading the sync, the sawtooth on C12 will be clamped at a point positive from its AC axis. This results in a net negative charge on C12 which is the required polarity to slow the horizontal oscillator (waveform D).

Components R23, C15, R25 and C17 comprise the phase detector filter. The bandpass of this filter is chosen to provide correction of horizontal oscillator phase without ringing or hunting. Capacitor C13 times the phase detector for correct centering of the picture on the raster.

#### Horizontal Oscillator

The horizontal oscillator employs the principles of the Hartley-type oscillator. Its operating frequency is sensitive to its DC base input voltage, thus permitting the frequency of the oscillator to be varied by the output voltage of the phase detector. The main frequency-determining components are L1, C19, and R28. The oscillator operates as a switch being biased alternately into saturation and cut-off. The initial forward starting bias is supplied via R26.

#### Horizontal Pulse Shaper and Driver

The horizontal pulse shaper Q7 serves as a buffer stage between the horizontal oscillator and driver. Capacitor C20 and resistor R30 combine to shape the input waveform to the required duty cycle of 50%, which is necessary to drive the horizontal output stage.

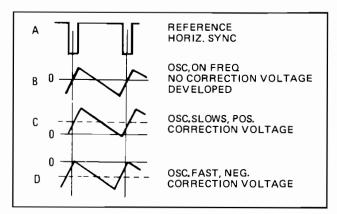


Figure 6-7 Motorola Monitor Horizontal Deflection Waveforms

The horizontal driver Q8 operates as a switch to driving horizontal output transistor Q9 through T1. Because of the low impedance drive and fast switching times, very little power is dissipated in Q8.

Resistor R35 and capacitor C21 provide damping to suppress ringing in the primary of T1 when Q8 goes into cut-off. Resistor R36 is used for limiting current in the collector of Q8, and C22 filters the horizontal frequency variations from the DC side of the transformer primary.

#### Horizontal Output (See Figure 6-8)

The secondary of T1 provides the required low drive impedance for Q9. Resistor R37 limits current in the base of Q9, while capacitor C23 provides additional reverse bias to keep Q9 turned off during the horizontal retrace pulse. Transistor Q9 operates as a switch which once each horizontal time period connects the supply voltage across the parallel combination of the horizontal deflection yoke and the primary of T2. The required sawtooth deflection current through the horizontal yoke is formed by the L-R time constant of the yoke and output transformer primary. The horizontal retrace pulse charges C27 through D8 to provide operating voltage for G2 of the CRT. Momentary transients at the collector of Q9, should they occur, are limited to the voltage on C27, since D8 will conduct if the collector voltage exceeds this value.

The damper diode D7 conducts during the period between retrace and turn-on of Q9 to reduce retrace overshoot; capacitor C28 is the retrace tuning capacitor. Capacitor C25 blocks DC from deflection yoke. Components R38 and C26 are damping components for the width and linearity coils. Capacitor C32D is charged through D10, developing the video output supply voltage.

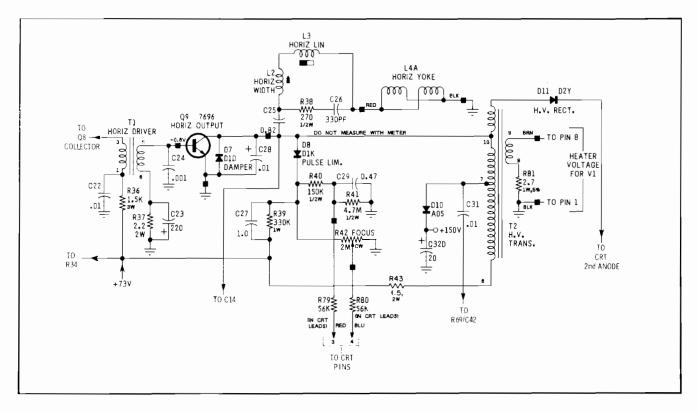


Figure 6-8 Motorola Monitor Horizontal Output Circuit

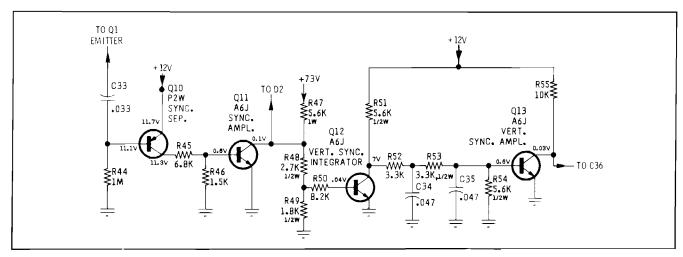


Figure 6-9 Motorola Monitor Sync Circuit

#### Sync Circuits (See Figure 6-9)

The video signal is coupled from the emitter of Q1 to the base of Q10 through C33. The negative-going sync tips turn on Q10 and are clamped to the value of the base voltage due to the base-emitter diode junction. The video information within the composite video signal, however, is less negative and Q10 remains off between each sync tip. Therefore, the waveform at the collector of Q10 will contain only the composite sync pulse information.

Resistors R45 and R46 provide base bias for Q11. The composite sync pulses are amplified and inverted by Q11 where they are coupled to the vertical sync

integrator Q12, the horizontal phase detector, and the video clamp diode D2. Resistors R47, R48, and R49, are the collector load for Q11, and also provide base bias for Q12. Resistor R50 limits current through the base-emitter junction of Q12, and R51 is its collector load. Components R52, C34, R53, C35, and R54 form a double integrator which removes the horizontal pulses from the composite sync signal, leaving the vertical pulses to be amplified by Q13 and coupled to the vertical oscillator.

# Vertical Oscillator and Output (See Figure 6-10)

The vertical oscillator is a relaxation oscillator and operates at a free-running frequency that is set by

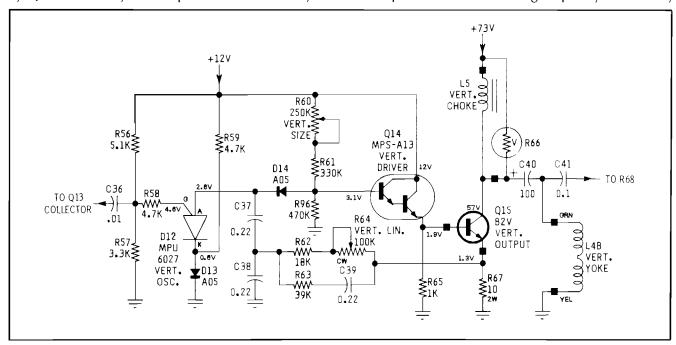


Figure 6-10 Motorola Monitor Vertical Oscillator Circuit

the value of resistors R56 and R57. The series combination of C37 and C38 charges through D14, R61, and R60, until D12 turns on. This occurs when the anode voltage of D12 exceeds the gate voltage by approximately 1.0 volt. When D12 conducts, C37 and C38 are discharged to nearly zero volts; then D12 turns off and the cycle repeats. The value of R61 and the setting of R60 determines the amplitude of the waveform.

Diode D14 provides a small incremental voltage above ground to overcome the forward base-emitter drop of Q14; D13 provides temperature compensation for the output stage. Resistor R96 provides a constant oscillator load for variations in input impedance of Q14. Transistor Q14 is an emitter-follower used to transform the high impedance drive sawtooth to a low impedance drive for Q15.

The vertical choke L5 acts as a current source during linear scan time and provides a high-voltage pulse to aid retrace when Q15 shuts off. To limit this pulse to a safe value, a varistor, R66, is connected across the choke.

Since the impedance of the choke decreases when the collector current of Q15 increases, severe vertical non-linearity will result unless some compensation is employed.

Resistors R64 and R62 couple the emitter voltage of Q15 to the junction of C37 and C38. This path is resistive, and the waveform coupled back will be integrated by C38. This results in a pre-distortion of the drive sawtooth. This is done to compensate for the non-linear charging of C37, C38 and the changing impedance of C5. An additional feedback path through R63 and C39 serves to optimize the drive waveshape for best linearity. Capacitor C40 couples the signal to the vertical yoke winding and blocks DC.

#### Spot Kill (See Figure 6-11)

The spot kill circuitry is used to reduce the effect of the electron beam concentrating on one area of the CRT after the monitor is turned off. The circuitry is accomplished by raising the arm of potentiometer R73 to the +150 volt level and, therefore, increasing the brightness to maximum to dissipate the high-voltage charge that normally remains in the CRT.

When the monitor is operating, transistor Q20 is on and its collector is near zero volts. Capacitor C44 charges through the base-emitter junction of Q20 and R97. Resistor R72 provides the base bias voltage required to keep Q20 on. When the monitor is turned

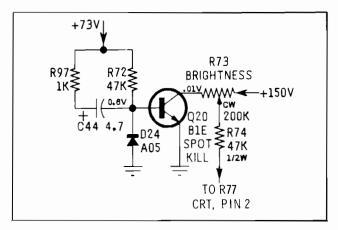


Figure 6-11 Motorola Monitor Spot Killer Circuit

off, the falling +73 volts is coupled to the base of Q20 to turn off the transistor causing its collector voltage to rise to approximately +150 volts. Diode D24 prevents the negative voltage swing at the base of Q20 from exceeding the reverse voltage rating of the transistor.

#### Blanking Amplifier (see Figure 6-12)

The blanking amplifier combines both the vertical and horizontal retrace pulses to turn off the electron beam in the CRT once every horizontal line and once every vertical field.

Capacitor C41 couples the vertical retrace pulses and capacitor C31 couples the horizontal retrace pulses to the blanking amplifier. Resistor R68 determines the amplitude of the vertical pulses, while R69 determines the amplitude of the horizontal pulses. Capacitor C42 bypasses R69 to couple the leading and trailing edges of the horizontal retrace pulses to the amplifier. Resistor R70 allows C41 to discharge when the retrace pulses swing below zero volts. Diode D15 prevents the retrace overshoot from exceeding the reverse voltage rating of Q20. Resistor R71 permits Q20 to turn off between retrace pulses, while R75 and R76 provide the collector voltage for Q20. Capacitor C43 couples the blanking pulses to the control grid of the CRT.

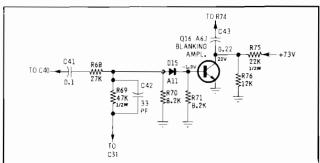


Figure 6-12 Motorola Monitor Blanking Amplifier Circuit

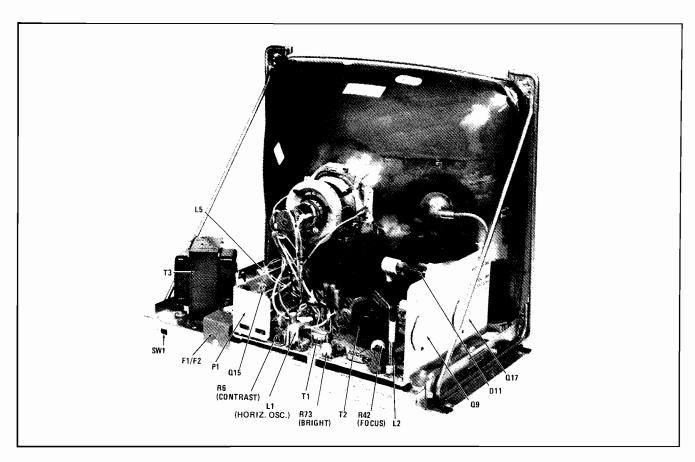


Figure 6-13 Motorola Monitor Chassis Rear View —Component Location

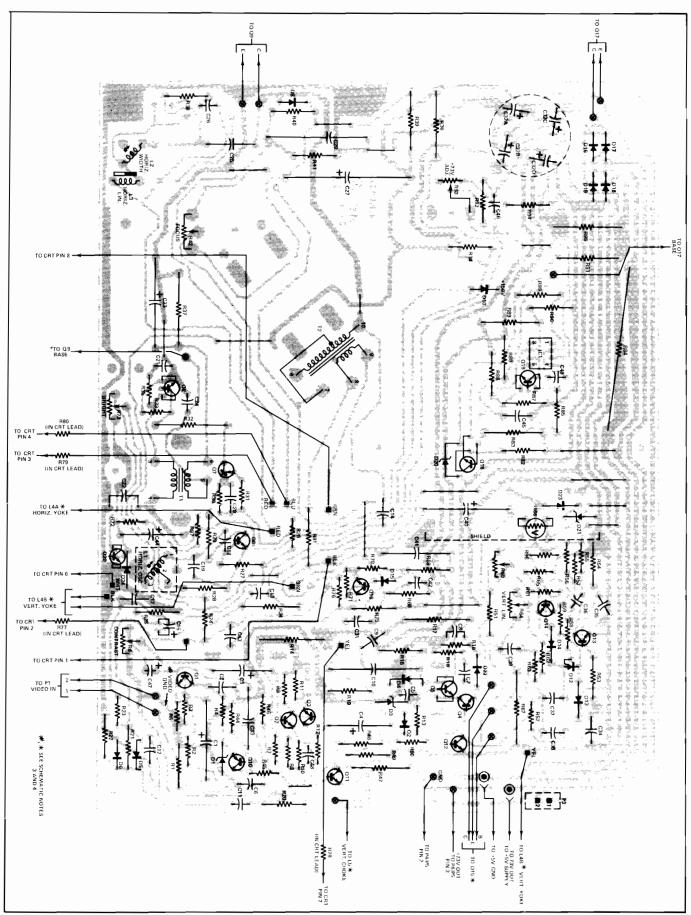


Figure 6-14 Motorola Monitor Circuit Board Detail—Solder View

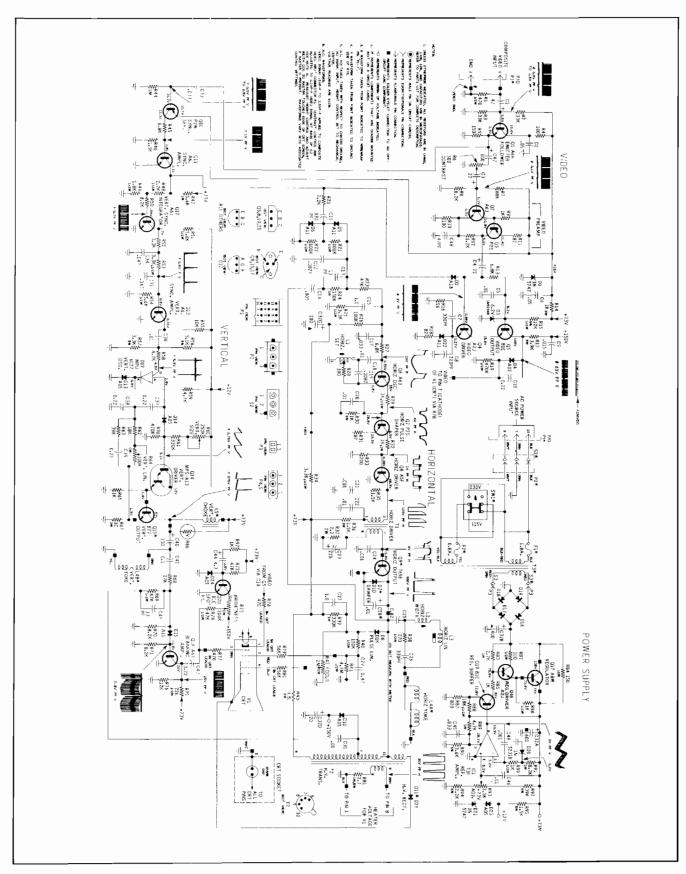


Figure 6-15 Motorola Monitor Schematic Diagram

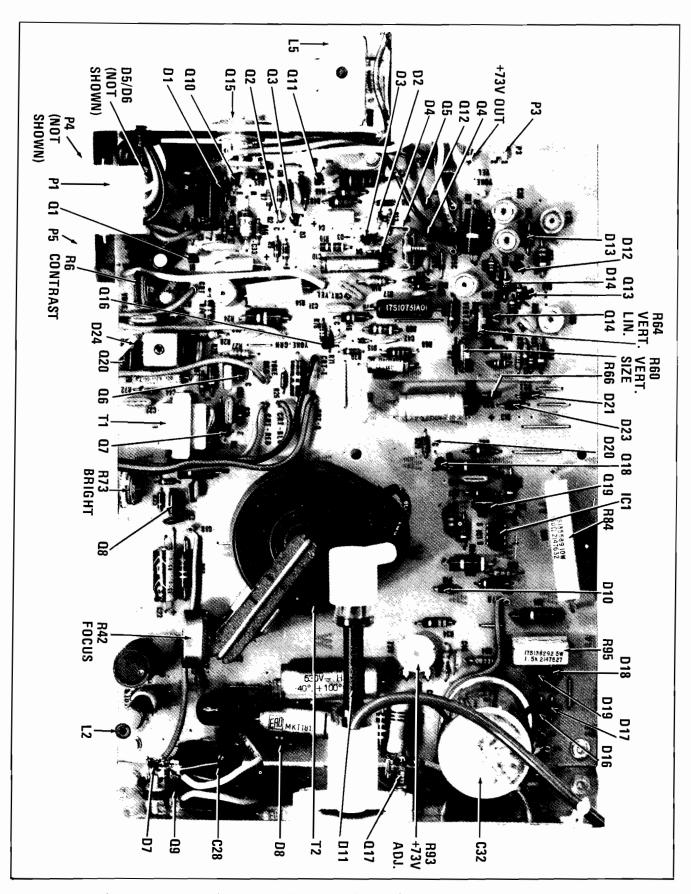


Figure 6-16 Motorola Monitor Circuit Board Detail—Component Location

Table 6-2 Motorola Replacement Part Numbers

REF. NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REF. NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
Capacitor	s•		C31	8S10191B98	.01, 10%, 250V; Poly.
		ds unless otherwise noted.	C32	23S10255B73	20/200, 400/125, 600/100,
C1	23S10255A27	47, 50V; Lytic	C32	25510255075	200/50; Lytic
C1 C2	21S135660	.05, +80-20, Z5V, 50V;	C33	8S10191A51	.033, 10%, 160V; Poly.
62	213133000	Cer. Disc.	C34, C35	8S10191A32	.047, 10%, 250V; Poly.
C3, C4	23S187A26	22, 25V; Lytic	C36	21S180E60	.01, +80-20, Z5V, 50V;
C5	21S180E60	.01, +80-20; Z5V, 50V;			Cer. Disc.
	2.0.00200	Cer. Disc.	C37, 38, 39	8S10191B67	0.22, 10%, 250V; Poly.
C6	21S135660	.05, +80-20, Z5V, 50V;	C40	23S10255A60	100, 63V; Lytic
		Cer. Disc.	C41	8S10212B16	0.1, 20%, 400V; Mtlz.
C7	21S131625	330pf, 10%, X5F, 500V;			Poly.
		Cer. Disc.	C42	21S180C82	0.33, 10%, N150, 500V;
C8	21S180B87	220pf, 10%, X5F, 500V;			Cer. Disc.
		Cer. Disc.	C43	8S10191B67	0.22, 10%, 250V; Poly.
C9	8S10191B99	.015, 10%, 250V; Poly.	C44	23\$10255B28	4.7, 100V; Lytic
C10	8S10212B18	0.22, 10%, 400V;	C45	8S10191B90	.033, 10%, 250V; Poly.
		Mtlz. Poly.	C46	21S132492	.01, +80–20, Z5V, 100V;
C11	21S131625	330pf, 10%, X5F, 500V;	C47	23S10255B63	Cer. Disc.
C10	046400644	Cer. Disc.	C47 C48	21S180D56	100, 10V; Lytic 47pf, 10%, N750, 100V;
C12	21S180C41	.0027, 10%, Z5F, 500V;	C40	213100030	Cer. Disc.
C13	246400602	Cer. Disc.	C49	21S180B51	.001, 10%, X5F, 500V;
C13	21S180C02	10pf, 10%, N150, 500V; Cer. Disc.	(1)	213100031	Cer. Disc.
C14	21S180D34	.005, 20%, Z5F, 1KV;			Ger. Disc.
C14	213100D34	Cer. Disc.	Diodes:		
C15	23S10229A32	1.0, 16V; Lytic	D1	48S10813A03	Diode, Silicon, Zener;
C17	8S10191B90	.033, 10%, 250V; Poly.			IN5242
C18	8S10299B28	.01, 10%, 100V; Polycarb.	D2	48D67120A13	Diode; A13
C19	8S10299B29	.0082, 10%, 100V;	D3	48S10813A01	Diode, Silicon, Zener;
		Polycarb.			IN5234B
C20	8S10191B98	.01, 10%, 250V; Poly.	D4	48S191A02	Rectifier, Silicon; 91A02
C21	21S180B51	.001, 10%, X5F, 500V;	D5, D6	48D67120A11	Diode; A11
		Cer. Disc.	D7	48S134921	Diode, Damper; D1D
C22	8S10191B98	.01, 10%, 250V; Poly.	D8	48S134978	Diode, Pulse Lim; D1K
C23	23S10255B50	150, 10V; Lytic	D10	48S191A05	Rectifier, Silicon; 91A05
C24	21S180B51	.001, 10%, X5F, 500V;	D11	48\$137114	Rectifier, H.V., D2Y
		Cer. Disc.	D12	48S137638	Vert. Osc.; MPU6027
C25	8S10299B27	0.82, 10%, 200V; Mtlz.	D13, D14	48S191A05	Rectifier, Silicon; 91A05
624	24642462=	Polycarb.	D15 D16, D17,	48D67120A11	Diode; A11
C26	21S131625	330pf, 10%, X5F, 500V;	D18, D17,	48S191A05	Rectifier, Silicon; 91A05
C27	0010010411	Cer. Disc.	D10, D19	48S10813A02	Diode, Silicon, Zener;
C27	8S10212A11	1.0, 10%, 630V; Mtlz.		.55 100 15/102	1N5231B
C28	8S10571A06	Poly. .01,5%,1200V;	D21	48S10813A03	Diode, Silicon, Zener;
C20	03103/1/100	Polyprop. Foil			1N5242
C29	8S10212B53	0.47, 10%, 630V; Mtlz.	D22	48D67120A11	Diode; A11
	35,102 12033	Poly.	D23, D24	48S191A05	Rectifier, Silicon; 91A05
		, .			

Table 6-2 Motorola Replacement Part Numbers

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
Fuses: F1, F2	65S138269	Fuse, 0.8A-250V	R60	18D25245A29	Vert. Size; 250K
, i		,	R64 R66	18D25245A31 6S10201A04	Vert. Lin.; 100K
Integrated	Circuits:		R73	18D25245A28	Varistor, 1 ma, 120V, 0.5W Control, Brightness; 200K
IC1	51S10732A01	Ref. Ampl.; T3F	R84	17S135589	150, 10%, 10W
		•	R93	18D25245A21	Control, +73V out Adj.;
Coils/Chok	es:		133	10023243/121	2.5K
L1	24C25448A01	Coil, Horiz. Osc.	R95	10731A03	1.5K, 10%, 5W
L2	24D25603A09	Coil, Horiz. Width	1	10/01/100	1.511, 10 10, 511
L3	24D25248A14	Coil, Horiz. Lin.	Switches:		
L4	24D25261A09	Coil, Defl. (M5000-155, M5010-155)	SW1	40S10624A07	Switch, Slide; D.P. D.T.
L4	24D25261A10	Coil, Defl. (M7000-155,	Transform	ers:	
		M7010-155)	T1	25D25221A05	Horiz.Driver
L5	25D25221C12	Choke, Vertical	T2	24D25240B23	H.V. Transformer
			T3	25D25239B20	Transformer, Power
Transistors	:			23023237020	(M5010-155, M7010-155)
Q1	48S137171	Emitter Follower; A6H	Т3	25D25239B30	Transformer, Power
Q2	48S137172	Video Pre-Ampl.; A6J			(M5000-155, M7000-155)
Q3	485137127	Video Pre-Ampl.; P2S	1		(11.5000 155, 11.11 000 125,
Q4	48S134952	Video Driver; A2J	Misc. Elect	trical Parts:	
Q5	48S137476	Video Output; B1E	V1	96S241A01	19"-CRT; Type 19VARP4
Q6	48S137172	Horiz. Osc.; A6J	''		(M5000/M5010)
Q7	48S137127	Horiz. Pulse Shaper; P2S	V1	96S10848A01	23"–CRT; Type
Q8	48S137093	Horiz. Driver; A5F	''	300 100 101 101	M22VATP4 (M7000/
Q9	48S137570	Horiz. Output; B2L			M7010)
Q10	48S137173	Sync Separator; P2W			,
Q11	48S137172	Sync Ampl.; A6J	Mechanica	al Parts:	
Q12	48S137172	Vert. Sync Integrator; A6J		9B25456A01	Block, Fuse (F1, 2)
Q13	48S137172	Vert. Sync Ampl.; A6J		42D25158C01	Clamp, Defl. Coil
Q14	48S137639	Vert. Driver; MPS A13		26S10251A08	Heat Sink (Q5)
Q15	48S137596	Vert. Output; B2V	P1	15S10183A69	Housing, Connector;
Q16	48S137172	Blanking Ampl.; A6J			Female (12-Contact,
Q17	48S137368	Regulator; A8W			Less Contacts)
Q18	48S134952	Reg. Driver; A2J		39S10184A67	Contact, Plug; 5 Req'd
Q19	48S137476	Reg. Buffer; B1E			M5000/M7000, 9 Req'd;
Q20	48S137476	Spot Kill; B1E			M5010/M7010
D = = ! = 1 = 1 = 1			P2	15S10183A82	Housing, Connector;
Resistors/C		sial resistant are listed. He-			Male (3-Contact, Less
		cial resistors are listed. Use			Contacts), M5000/M7000
		dering standard values of	P2	15S10183A81	Housing, Connector;
	tors up to 2 watts				Female (3-Contact, Less
R6	18D25245A27	Control, Contrast; 500			Contacts), M5010/M7010
R14	17S135204	100, 10%, 5W		39S10184A67	Contact, Plug; 3 Req'd
R17	17S10731A01	3.9K, 5%, 5W			for P2
R36	17S10130B07	1.5K, 10%, 3W	P3	28S10586A35	Header, Connector;
R42	18D25218A14	Control, Focus; 2M			2-Contact

Table 6-2 Motorola Replacement Part Numbers

REF. NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REF. NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
P4, P5	15S10183B12	Housing, Connector; Female (3-Contact, Less		14B25459A01 <sup>.</sup>	Insulator, Fuse Cover (F1, 2)
		Contacts) M5010/ M7010		14A562353	Insulator, Mica (Q9, Q15, Q17)
	39S10184A84	Contact, Plug; 3 ea. Req'd for P5, M5010/		14C25230A01	Insulator, Molded (On D11 Body)
		M7010		14S10157A30	Insulator, Nylon (2-
S2	15S10183A81	Housing, Connector; Female (3-Contact, Less Contacts), M5000/M7000		14S10550A02	Req'd.); Mtg. P.C. Board Insulator, Transistor Cover (Q9, Q15, Q17)
S2	15S10183A82	Housing, Connector; Male (3-Contact, Less Contacts), M5010/M7010		3S136050	Screw, Tpg; 6-20x½ CLU Pan (Mtg. Q9, Q15, Q17 and D11 Socket)
	39S10184A64	Contact, Receptacle; 3 Req'd. for S2		9D25470A01	Socket, CRT; Incl's. R77, R78, R79, R80
S3	15S10183A94	Housing, Connector; Female (2-Contact, Less		9D25201A01	Socket, H.V. and CRT Anode
	39S10184A72	Contacts) Contact, Receptacle;		9C63825A03	Socket, Power Transistor Q9, Q15, Q17)
		3 Req'd. for S3		41D65987A01	Spring Special; CRT Aquadag Gnd.

# TEC VIDEOELECTRONICS INC. SERVICE MANUAL

# A. GENERAL

TM-600 and TM-623 is a television monitor for video games. It is designed for operation either from a power supply of 115 volts/50–60 Hz AC or 230 volts/50–60 Hz AC. The complete monitor incorporates a picture tube, an integrated circuit, 20 silicon transistors, 18 silicon diodes, 2 germanium diodes, and a high-voltage selenium diode.

This model is equipped with 5V/3A power supply for the operation of the TTL control board and operation of double-pulse-type AFC circuit to obtain a stable picture.

### **B. SPECIFICATIONS**

Power Supply Input

115 volts/230 volts  $50-60 \text{ Hz } \pm 10\%$ 

Power Consumption

60 watts

Video input

0.5 volts composite P/P for 100 volts

2.5 volts P/P maximum

Sync negative at input

#### Picture Tube

19" (500 mm), 114° deflection for Model TM-600 23" (584.2 mm), 114° deflection for Model TM-623 Integral implosion protection

## High Voltage

18 KV nominal at 0 microamperes beam current

#### Horizontal Retrace Time

12 microseconds maximum

#### Resolution

500 lines minimum at picture center

#### Scanning Frequency

Horizontal:15.750 Hz ±500 Hz

Vertical: 50-60 Hz

#### Tone Burst Amplifier

5 watts peak output with TTL drive at nominal line, fully adjustable. 4 watts peak output at low line.

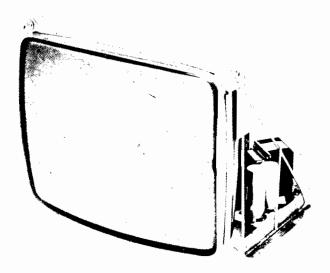
#### Environment

Operation: Maximum ambient temperature 50°C

(122°F)

Storage: Temperature range from -40°C to

+65°C



Model TM-600 and TM-623 Monitors

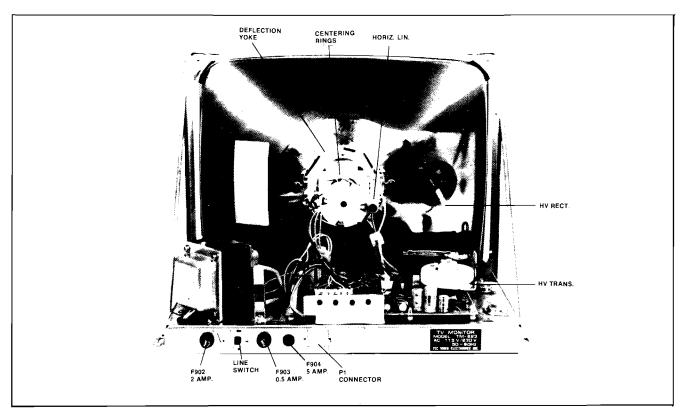


Figure 6-17 TEC Monitor Chassis, Rear View

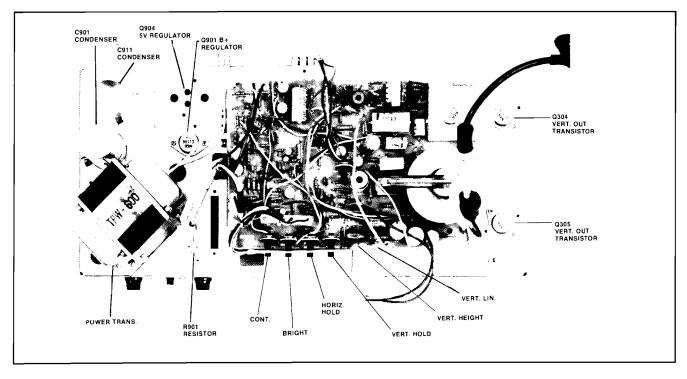


Figure 6-18 TEC Monitor Chassis, Top View

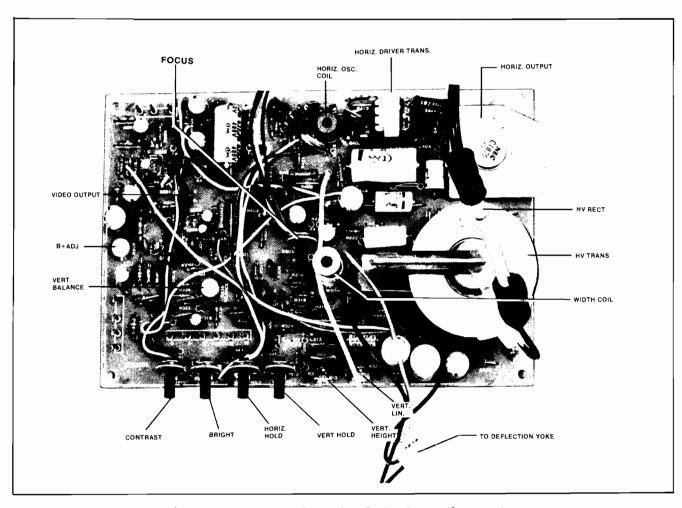


Figure 6-19 TEC Monitor Printed Circuit Board, Top View

Table 6-3 TEC Monitor Replacement Parts Numbers

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description		Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	
Electric PCB1	cal Parts: 2215303600	Main PCB		Q303	5300500201	MPS9700U or MPS834	Vert Amp
A801	485TM60003	CRT PCB		Q304 Q305	4310400030	2SC1106 or 2N6307	Vert Output
Transis Q200	tor and IC: 5310500202	MPS9700T	1st Video Amp	Q400	5310500202	MPS9700T or MPS834	Phase Inv
Q201	5310500261	or MPS834 MPS9750T	2nd Video Amp	Q401	5310500202	MPS9700T or MPS834	Horiz Osc
Q202	5310500410	or MPS4356 2N6558 or MPSU-10	Video Output	Q402	5310500410	2N6558 or MJE9742 or 2N4354	Horiz Amp
Q301	5310500261	MPS9750T or MPS4356	Sync Separator	Q403	5310400040	2SC1875 or MJ205	Horiz Output
Q302	5310500201	MPS9700U or MPS834	Vert Osc	*Q901	5310400030	2SC1106 or MJ3430	Power Regulator

Table 6-3 TEC Monitor Replacement Parts Numbers

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description		Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
Q902	5310500410	2N6558	Regulator Amp	T401	589514015	TLN-506BX Horiz Osc
	r 5310500070	MPS-U04	Deference Amo	T402	589518012	TLN-519 Horiz Drive
Q903	5310500280	LM1796 or MPS-D01	Reference Amp	* T403	58951 <b>70</b> 17	TFB-1006AS F.B.T.
Q904	5310500450	MJ2955	5V Regulator	<b>*</b> T901	589519021	TPW-600 Power Trans
CPT an	nd Diode:			Resisto	ors	
* V801	5380000060	500SB4	CRT	R201	RD-4L471J	470 ohm J ¼ W
D203	5340200280	MR9712	Silicon Diode	R202	RD-4L223J	22 K ohm J ¼ W
		or IN4004	L. V. Rectifier	R203	RD-4L563J	56 K ohm J ¼ W
D204	5340200430	IN4148	Silicon Diode	R204	RD-4L471J	470 ohm J ¼ W
		or IN4002	Blanking Clip	R205	RD-4L332J	3.3 K ohm J ¼ W
D205	5340200430	IN4148 or IN4002	Silicon Diode Blanking Clip	R206	RD-2L823J	82 K ohm J ½ W
D206	5340200420	IN4148	Silicon Diode	R207	RD-4L560J	56 ohm J ¼ W
D206	5340200430	or IN4002	Blanking Clip	R208	RD-4L102J	1 K ohm J ¼ W
D207	534020280	MR9712	200V Rect	R210	RS-029562J	5.6 K ohm J 2 W
		or IN4004		R215	RD-42101J	1 K ohm J ¼ W
D301	5340200260	MR-9701	Rectifier Silicon	* R216	RD-4L101J	100 ohm J ¼ W
			Diode	* R217	RD-4L470J	47 ohm J ½ W
D401	5340100040	AA143	Phase Det	R218	RD-4L223J	22 K ohm J ¼ W
D402	5340100040	AA143	Phase Det	R219	RD-4L563J	56 K ohm J ¼ W
D403	5340200300	MR9722	Damper	R220	RD-4L102J	1 K ohm J ¼ W
*D404	5340400120	TV20-2K80J	H.V. Rectifier	R221	RD-4L102J	1 K ohm J ¼ W
D004	F2 40200000	or HS30/lb	4003 / B = +1'C =	R222	RD-2L102J	1KohmJ½W
D801	5340200290	MR9713	400V Rectifier	R223	RD-2L102J	1Kohm J½W
D901	5340200270	MR9704 or IN4005	Rectifier Silicon Diode	R224	RD-2L122J	1.2 K ohm J 1/2 W
D <b>90</b> 2	53402 <b>00</b> 270	MR9704	Rectifier	* R226	RS01P101J	100 ohm J 1 W
0 302	3340200270	or IN4005	Silicon Diode	R227	RD-2L123J	12 K ohm J ½ W
D <b>90</b> 3	5340200270	MR9704	Rectifier	R228	RD-2L105J	1.5 K ohm J ½ W
		or IN4005	Silicon Diode	R229	RD-4M681J	680 ohm J ¼ W
D904	5340200270		Rectifier	R302	RD-4M331J	330 ohm J ¼ W
<b></b>			Silicon Diode	R303	RD-4L562J	5.6 K ohm J ¼ W
D906	5340300220 or 5340300310	1N5858A 1N6002A	Zener Diode	R304	RD-4M102J	1 K ohm J ¼ W
D907\	1 3340300310	1140002/4		R308	RD-4M104J	100 K ohm J ¼ W
D908	E340300600	MD 4070 1	Postifion	P200	DD 414155T	1 F M obro 1 1/ M/
D909	5340200690	MDA970-1	Rectifier	R309	RD-4M155T	1.5 M ohm J ¼ W
D910>	/			R310	RD-4M332J	3.3 K ohm J ¼ W
Coils a	and Trans:			R311	RD-4M563J	56 K ohm J ¼ W
*L401	589515015	TDY1005	D.Y. Coil	R312	RD-4L182J	1.8 K ohm J ¼ W
L402	589512015	HCH1005	Horiz Choke	R313	RD-4L153J	15 K ohm J ¼ W
			Coil	R314	RD-4L183J	18 K ohm J ¼ W
L403	589512012	HC2-035	Choke Coil	R315	RD-4L203J	20 K ohm J ¼ W
L404	589512012	HC2-035	Choke Coil	R316	RS-2P333J	33 K ohm J ½ W
L405	589514013		Width Coil	R327	RD-4L104J	100 K ohm J ¼ W
L406	589514016	LH-15J54	Lin Coil	R320	RD-4L124J	120 <b>K</b> oh <b>m</b> J ¼ W

Table 6-3 TEC Monitor Replacement Parts Numbers

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Descrip	otion
R322	RD-4L224J	220 K ohm J ¼ W	R904	RD-2L123J	12 K ohm J	1/2 W
R323	RD-4L433J	43 K ohm J ¼ W	R905	RD-2L223J	22 K ohm J	
R324	RD-4L471J	470 ohm J ¼ W	R906	RD-2L563J	56 K ohm J	
R326	RD-4L152J	1.5 K ohm J ¼ W	R907	RD-2L563J	56 K ohm J	
R339	RD-4L101J	100 ohm J ¼ W	R909	RD-2L682J	6.8 K ohm J	
R331	RD-4M331J	330 ohm J ¼ W			·	
R332	RD-4L102J	1 K ohm J ¼ W	Contro			_
R333	RS01P682J	6.8 K ohm J 1 W	R211	553102005E	1 K ohm	Contrast
R334	RD-2L183J	18 K ohm J ½ W	R319	553104005B	100 K ohm	Vert. Hold
R336	RD-4L221J	220 ohm J ¼ W	R321	553124008B	220 K ohm	Vert. Height
R337	5160122901	2.2 ohm J 1/2 W	R327	553472008B	4.7 K ohm	Vert. Linearity
R338	RS-2P150J	15 ohm J ½ W	R335	553102007B	1 K ohm	Vert. Balance
R339	5160112901	1.2 ohm J ½ W	R427	553303005B	30 K ohm	Horiz Hold
R340	RS01P220T	22 ohm J 1 W	R803	553254005B	250 K ohm	Bright
R401	RD-4L153J	15 K ohm J ¼ W	R805	553205005B	2 M ohm	Focus
R402	RD-4L821J	820 ohm J ¼ W	R908	553472007B	4.7 K ohm	B+ADJ
R403	RD-4M561J	560 ohm J ¼ W	Capaci	tors:		
R404	RD-4M103J	10 K ohm J ¼ W	C201	CE2G1C470	47 mF	16V
R405	RD-4M103J	10 K ohm J ¼ W	C202	CE2G1F101	100 mF	25V
R406	RD-4L272J	2.7 K ohm J ¼ W	C203	CE2G1C220	22 mF	16V
R407	RD-4L681J	680 ohm J ¼ W	C204	CE2G1H101	100 mF	35V
R408	RS02P682J	4.7 K ohm J 1/2 W	C205	CE2G1C220	22 mF	16V
R419	RD-4L270J	27 ohm J ¼ W	C206	C1SL1H561K	560 pF K	50V
R410	RD-4L182J	1.8 K ohm J ¼ W	C207	CE2G0J221	220 mF	6.3V
R411	RD-4L151J	150 ohm J ¼ W	C208	5270322401	0.22 mF M	400V
R412	RD-4L561J	560 ohm J ¼ W	C209	CE2G2F229	2.2 mF	315V
R413	RS01P682J	6.8 K ohm J 1 W	C210	CE2G1H220	22 mF	35V
R414	RD-2L221J	220 ohm J 1/2 W	C211	CE2G1H339	3.3 mF	50V
R415	5160122903	2.2 ohm J 1 W	C213	CK1F2H102K	0.001 mF	500V
R416	RD-2L569J	5.6 ohm J ½ W	C220	CE2G2F220	2.2 mF	250V
R417	RS02P182J	1.8 K ohm J 2 W	C301	CQ1M1H473K	0.047 mF K	50V
R418	RS01P123J	12 K ohm J 1 W	C304	CK1B1H391K	470 pF K	50V
*R420	RX05P220J	22 ohm J 5 W	C305	CE2G1H478	0.47 mF	50V
<b>*</b> R421	RD-2L569J	5.6 ohm J ½ W	C306	56405333	0.033 mF K	50V
R422	RD-4L153J	47 ohm J 1 W	C307	CQ1M1H562K	0.0056 mF K	50V
R425	RD-4L153J	15 K ohm J ¼ W	C308	CQ1M1H273K	0.027 mF K	50V
R426	55337153	15 K ohm J ¼ W	C309	CQ1M1H123K	0.012 mF K	50V
R802	RD-2L154J	150 K ohm J 1/2 W	C311	CQ1M1H124K	0.12 mF K	50V
R804	RD-2L474J	470 K ohm J 1/2 W	C312	CQ1M1H392K	0.0039 mF K	50V
R811	RD-2L561J	2MΩJ 1/2 W	C313	DS5D1C229M	2.2 mF	16V
*R901	RX20P251J	250 ohm J 20 W	C314	CQ1M1H474J	0.47 mF	50V
R902	RD-2L101J	1 K ohm J ½ W	C315	CQ1M1H333K	0.033 mF K	50V
R903	RD-2L123J	12 K ohm J ½ W	C316	CF2G1A470	47 mF	10V

Table 6-3 TEC Monitor Replacement Parts Numbers

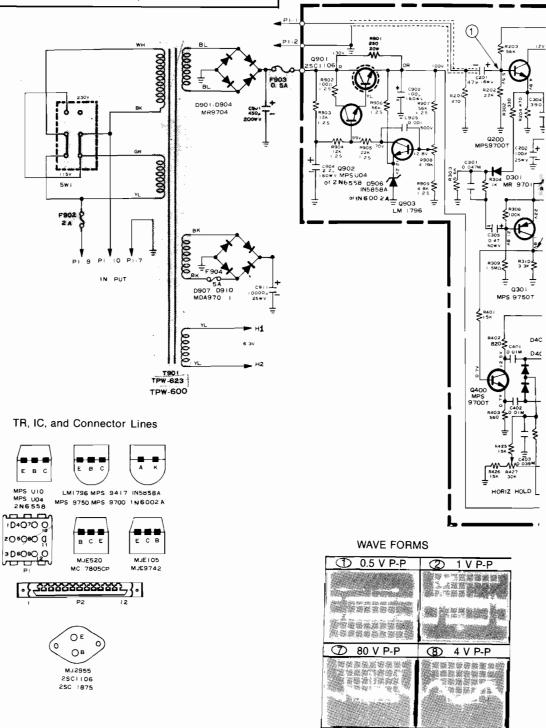
Ref. No.	Part No.	Descripti	on	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
C317	CE2G2A101	100 mF	100∨	Fuses:		
C318	CK1E2H103K	0.01 mF	500V	*F902	6990620011	250V 2 Amp.
C319	5270310301	0.01 mF	630V	*F903	5990610013	250V 0.5 Amp.
C401	CQ1M1H103K	0.01 mF K	50V	F904	5990630010	30V 5 Amp.
C402	CQ1M1H103K	0.01 mF K	50V			
C403	CQ1M1H393K	0.039 mF K	50V	<b>Mecha</b> <b>*</b> K001	nical Parts:	Adam Alda al-Cammantan (AAAD)
C404	CK1B2H151	150 mF	500V	" " " "	22-463020 60085005	Mate-N-Lock Connector (AMP) Edge Collector (Molex)
C405	CE2G1H339	3.3 mF	50V		S-A3915	Transistor Socket (SMK)
C406	CQ1M1H104K	0.1 mF K	50V		*TM60085001	Fuse Holder
C407	CQ1M1H223K	0.022 mF J	50V	or	*TM60085001	Fuse Holder
C408	CQ1M1H683K	0.068 mF J	50 V	K005	1-380826-0	Stand-Off Fastener (AMP)
C409	CE2G1F470	47 mF	25V	P401	PE19-1569	4P Plug Assy. (Yoke Line)
C410	CK1B2H681K	680 pF K	500V	P402	PE19-1570	4F Recep Assy (Yoke Line)
C411	CK1B2H222K	0.0022 mF K	500V	P403	PE19-1571	3P Connector Assy. (Video
C412	CK1B1H152K	0.0015 mF K	50V			Input)
C413	CK1B1H102K	0.001 mF K	50V	A621	PE19-1572	4P Connector Assy.
*C414	CK1B3D471K	470 pF K	2KV			(Q901 Line)
C415	CQ1M2A104K	0.1 mF K	100V	A631	PE19-1573	6P Connector Assy.
*C416	5270333201	0.0033 mF	1.5KV			(Q304/Q305 Line)
C417	CE2G2C100	10 mF	160V	P406	PE19-1574	2P Plug Assy. (Heater Line)
C418	5270333401	0.33 mF K	200V	P407	PE19-1575	2P Recep Assy. (Heater Line)
C419	56635101	100 mF	35V	TE901 E001	PE19-1576	Terminator, 6 Pin Ground Plate
C420	56625471	470 mF	25V	F001	135431015 22-164001	Frame
C801	5270356302	0.056 mF K	630V	H003	5432001-1	Plate Heat Sink A
*C901	5240700400	450 mF	200V		54320011	Plate Heat Sink C
C902		100 mF	160 V			
C904	F2G2C229	2.2 mF	160V			
C905	CK1F2H102K	0.001 mF	500V			
C911	56625105	10000 mF	25V			
C912	56616018	1 mF	16V			
	rge Gaps:			1 1		OTEifications are subject to change
Z802 } Z803	599030001	EGP-H751A		2. J	<ul><li>Minducetes</li><li>Indicates</li><li>5</li><li>Indicates</li><li>±1</li><li>M—Indicates</li><li>±2</li></ul>	0% tolerance
Switch *SW-1		115V/230V F	lower Line			
" 2 VV- I	PE13-1567					
		Slide Switch				

#### WARNING-

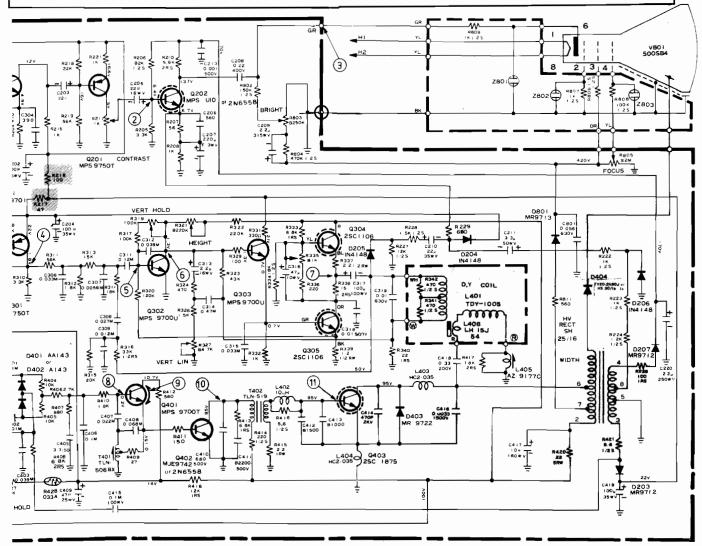
# Safety-Critical Components

Components marked with an asterisk (\*) on the parts list and with gray shading in the schematic have special characteristics important for safety.

You may create shock, fire, or other hazards by using a replacement that does not have the same characteristics as the recommended part.



- Unless otherwise specified, all resistance values are in ohms.
- 2. Unless otherwise specified, in the schematic diagram all capacitor values less than 1 are expressed in mfd, and values more than 1 are in pfd.
- 3. Voltage readings are taken with VTVM from point indicated on chassis to ground.
- 4. All waveforms are measured with strong signal input and contrast set to give normal picture.
- 5. This schematic diagram covers basic or representative chassis only. There may be some differences between actual components on chassis and the schematic diagram.



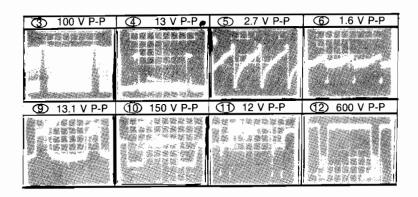
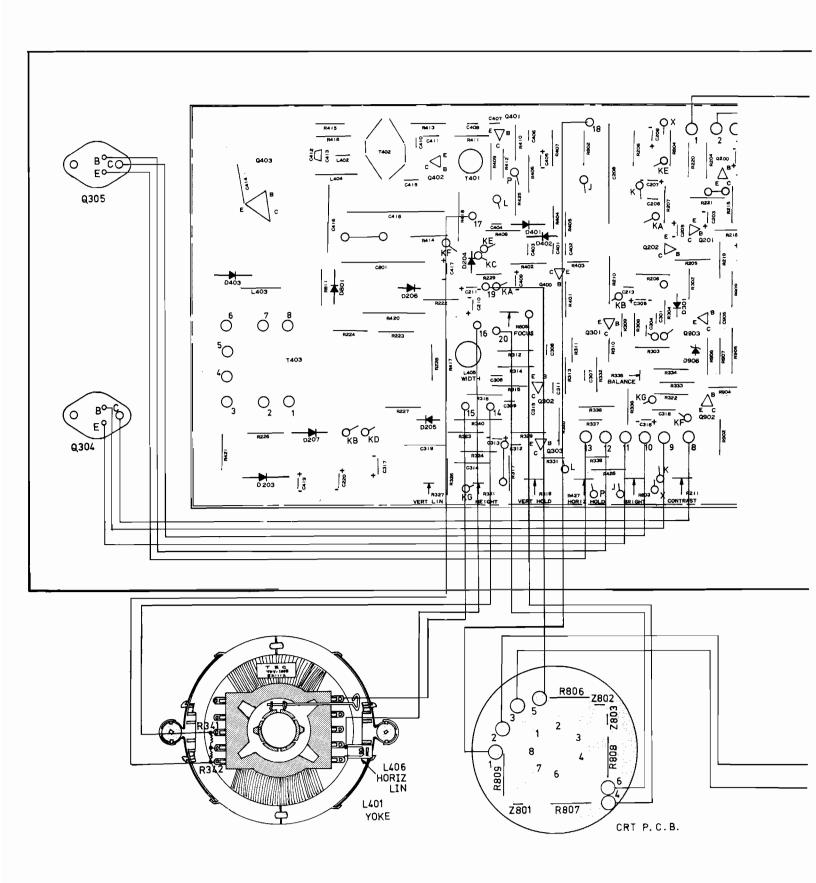
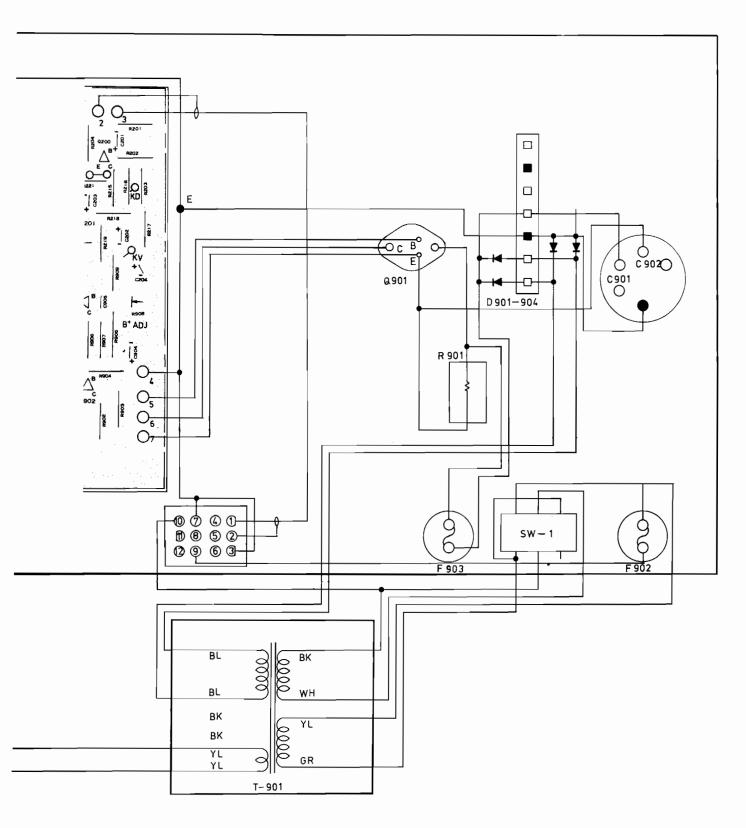


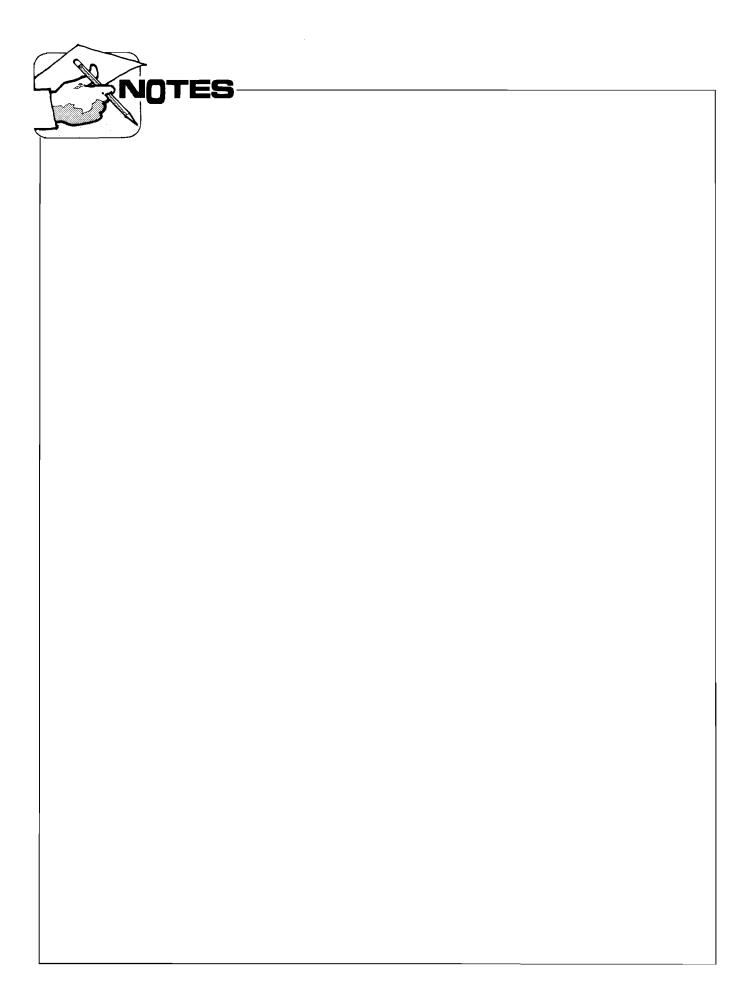
Figure 6-20 TEC Monitor Schematic Diagram

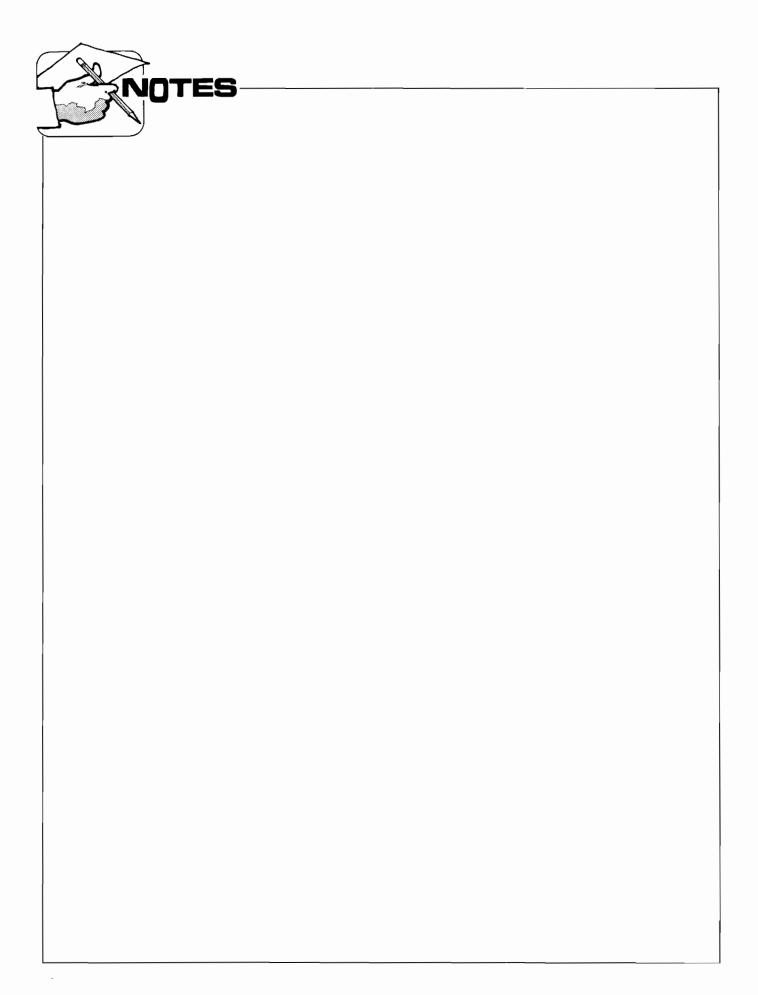


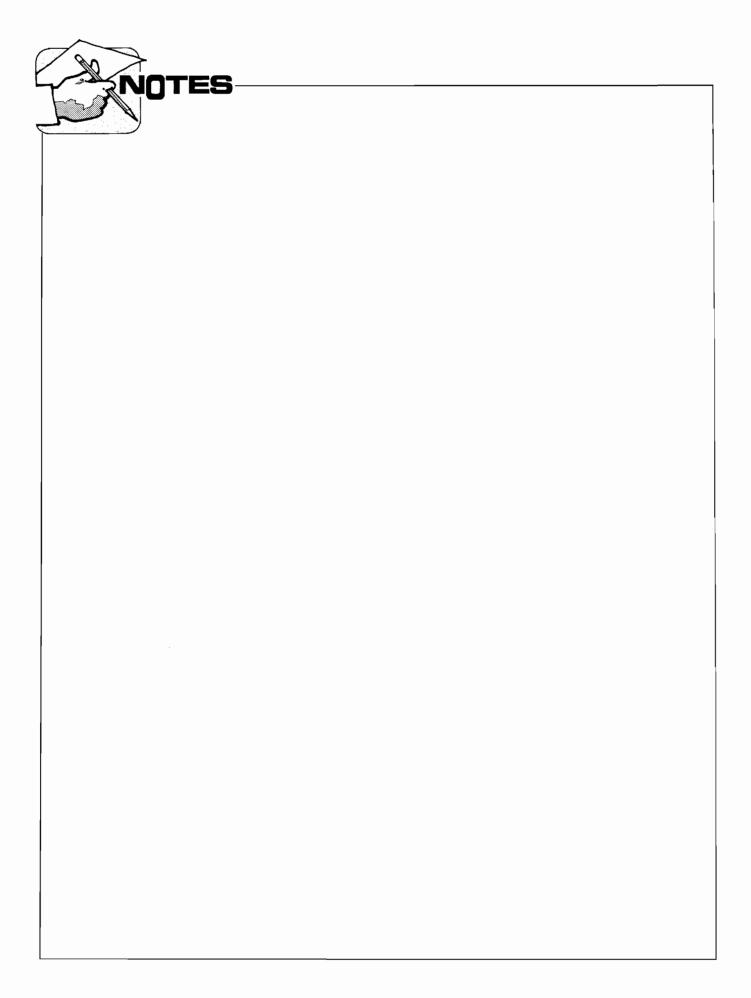


**BOTTOM VIEW** 

Figure 6-21 TEC Monitor Wiring Diagram







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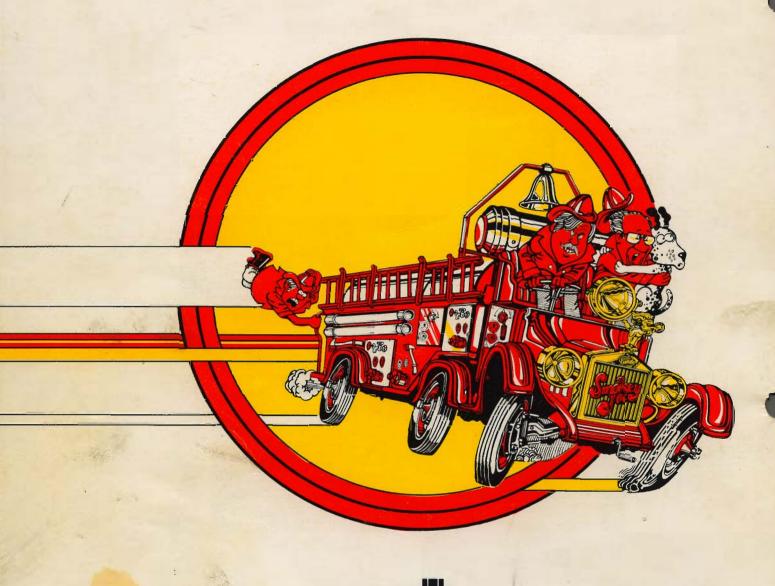
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