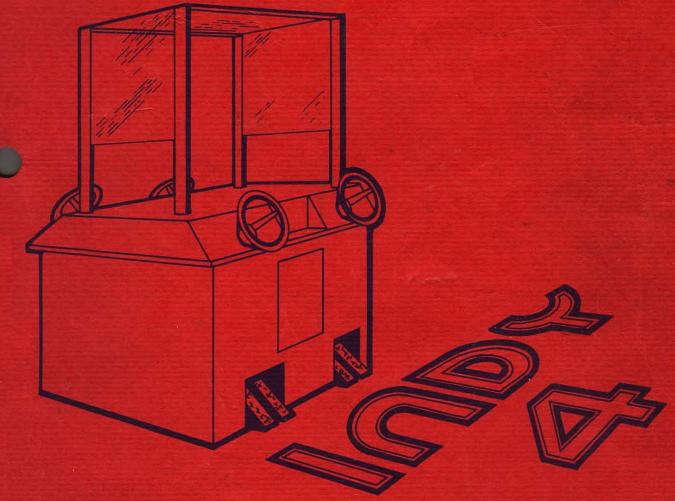
Operation · Maintenance · Service Manual







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 - (b) Such products are returned prepaid to Seller's plant; and
- (c) Seller's examination of said products discloses to Seller's satisfaction that such alleged defects existed and were not caused by accident, misuse, neglect, alteration, improper repair, installation or improper testing.

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Atari Indy 4 game consists of a cabinet, TV monitor, printed circuit boards (PCBs), interconnecting wiring, and various cabinet-mounted circuit components. The TV monitor, a GE 25-inch color unit, is not discussed in this manual, nor is a schematic of its PCB reproduced here. Rather, an in-depth manual has been prepared on this monitor, and it is available from Atari. Ask for TM-053, G.E. #25MB Color Monitor Troubleshooting Manual (for Indy 800 and similar games) from Atari, Inc., Customer Service Dept., 2175 Martin Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95050.

TV circuit malfunctions can be solved using standard television troubleshooting techniques. However, the PCB computer requires trouble-shooting techniques that may be unfamiliar to the average technician. Therefore, the troubleshooting information in this manual is dedicated to the PCBs and their associated cabinet circuitry.

1.2 NEW MACHINE SET-UP PROCEDURE

Before turning this machine on, inspect it carefully for any damage which may have occurred during shipment. Inspect both interior and exterior of the machine for any obvious damage to the cabinet or internal components. Check for cracked or disconnected wires, or foreign objects shorting electrical connections. After the machine has been plugged in and turned on, perform the checkout procedure.

1.3 NEW MACHINE CHECKOUT

As each new machine leaves the factory, every component and subassembly is carefully checked for proper operation. However, since parts may have been damaged or adjustments changed during shipping, the following checkout procedure must be repeated prior to placing the machine on location:

- 1.3.1 GENERAL INSPECTION: Inspect both the exterior and interior of the machine for obvious shipping damage such as cracked or broken cabinet parts, subassemblies broken loose, etc.
- 1.3.2 INTERIOR INSPECTION: Carefully inspect the interior of the machine to see that all solder joints, slip-on connectors, and plug-in type connectors are firmly seated. Pay particular attention to the PCB edge connector and the fuses. Also check the connections to the coin switch, the TV monitor, the interlock switches, and all other Molex-type connectors.
- 1.3.3 APPLYING POWER: Plug the machine in, and pull out the white actuator shafts of the interlock switches if the rear door is open. Inspect the cathode ray tube image for a steady and sharp picture that exhibits the proper levels of brightness and contrast.
- 1.3.4 COIN & BILL ACCEPTORS: Insert several old and new quarters and \$1.00 bills into the acceptors. No genuine money should be rejected, and each insertion should step the counter one digit when using coins (no counter advancing occurs when inserting a bill). Depress the coin

rejector button to make sure that the linkage is operating smoothly.

- 1.3.5 START GAME: Coin or \$1.00 bill insertion should start the game. Check for proper game sequence, making sure that all aspects of the game are functioning correctly.
- 1.3.6 INTERLOCK SWITCH: The interlock switch must turn off the entire machine when the lower cabinet doors are opened.
- 1.4 COIN MECH, INC.'S Q-530 COIN ACCEPTOR -- OPERATION, ADJUSTMENT AND MAINTENANCE

All coin acceptors leave the factory adjusted for maximum performance. If, however, more critical adjustments are desired, or if the unit has been completely disassembled for service, the following adjustment procedure is suggested (see Figure 1-1). If the coin acceptor has been removed from the machine, place it in a vertical position on a level surface. If the acceptor is still mounted on the coin door, place the coin door in a vertical position on a level surface.

1.4.1 KICKER AND SEPARATOR:

- a. Set the acceptor with the back of the unit facing you in the test position. Loosen the screws holding the kicker (1) and the separator (3), and move both the kicker (2) and the separator (4) as far to the right as they will go. Tighten the screws.
- b. Insert several test coins, both old and new, and note that some are returned by striking the separator. Loosen the separator screw and move the separator a slight amount to the left. Tighten the screw.
- c. Insert the test coins again, and if some of them are still returned, repeat Step "b" until all the coins are accepted.
- d. Loosen the kicker screw and move the locker as far to the $\underline{\text{left}}$ as it will go. Tighten the screw. Insert the test coins and note that some are returned. Now loosen the kicker screw and move the kicker slightly to the right. Tighten the screw.
- e. Insert the coins again, and if some are still returned, repeat Step "d" until all the coins are accepted. Be sure that both screws are tight after the adjustments have been made.
- 1.4.2 MAGNET GATE: Set the acceptor with the front of the unit facing you in the test position. Turn the magnet gate adjusting screw (2) out or counterclockwise until none of the coins will fit through.

With a coin resting in the acceptor, turn the adjuster in or clockwise until the coin barely passes through the magnet gate. Test this adjustment using several other coins, both old and new, and if any of them fail to pass the magnet gate, repeat the above adjustment until all the coins are accepted.

Fix the magnet gate in this position with a drop of glue or Loctite $^{\text{TM}}$, if necessary.

1.4.3 ACCEPTOR MAINTENANCE: Depending on the environment in which the acceptor is used, periodic preventive maintenance should be performed. The mainplate (5) may be cleaned with any household cleaner. Thorough rinsing and drying are necessary to remove deposits and/or film. Remove all metal particles from the magnet by guiding the point of a screwdriver or similar tool along the edges of the magnet. You will notice that the particles will cling to the point of the tool.

Remove the transfer cradle (9) and the undersize lever (10) and clean the bushings and the pivot pins. A pipe cleaner is an effective cleaning tool. Apply powdered graphite or pencil lead to the pivot pins and bushings, and reassemble. Spray the entire unit lightly with WD-40 $^{\odot}$, a lubricant.

1.5 GENERAL MACHINE MAINTENANCE

Due to its solid-state circuitry, your machine will require very little maintenance other than periodic cleaning, lubrication and TV monitor adjustment. The cabinet and plexiglass screen may be cleaned with any non-abrasive household cleaner. The coin acceptor and the rejector linkage should be sprayed lightly once every three months with WD-40 or a silicone lubricant. The potentiometer shafts must never be lubricated in any way. The TV monitor is adjusted only when the CRT picture is distorted, or if the contrast or brightness appear to be out of adjustment.

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Figure 1-1 Coin Acceptor and Mechanism

COIN MECHANISM - EXPLODED

2.1 GENERAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- 2.1.1 Parts of the Indy 4 electronics system include:
 - 4 Steering PCB*
 - 4 Car PCB*
 - 1 Coin Control PCB*
 - 1 Score PCB*
 - 1 Sync PCB*
 - 1 Backplane PCB
 - 1 Power Supply PCB
 - 1 25" color TV monitor
 - Harness and controls

The sync, score, coin control, and four individual car boards are housed in a card rack within the game. These PCBs are interconnected by the backplane circuit board which is located at the rear of the card rack. The backplane board also provides edge connectors for interfacing with the other system components through the harness. Figure 2-1 shows the locations of the various boards and connectors within the card rack. The car colors and steering wheel locations, as well as locations of the card rack and power supply, are shown in Figure 2-2.

2.1.2 BASIC FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH PCB:

- a. Sync PCB. This includes the system clock, the video sync counters, and timing function generators, the race track video, the score checkpoints, score video windows, and the ORing circuitry for detection of collisions with other cars. The master audio volume control is also located on this board.
- b. <u>Score PCB</u>. This includes all the circuitry necessary for detecting, counting, and displaying the score for each car. It also senses which car has the highest score and causes that score to blink. Finally, it contains the video outputs to the TV (except sync) and the TV calibration function circuit.
- c. <u>Coin Control PCB</u>. This monitors all coin inputs. It generates the reset and enable for each car. The game time and game turn-off circuitry are also included on this board.
- d. Four Identical Car PCBs. These control each of the individual cars. Each board contains all the circuitry necessary to rotate, move, and produce the video and audio for one car when enabled. The skid, collision, and crash detectors are also on this board.
- e. <u>Backplane PCB</u>. This has no electronic components and serves only as an interface between the various components of the entire system.
- f. Power Supply PCB. This is the source of the unregulated power supplies for the digital and analog circuitry of the other boards. The drivers for the coin mechanism lockout coils are also located on this board.

^{*}All of these come with one additional spare printed circuit board.

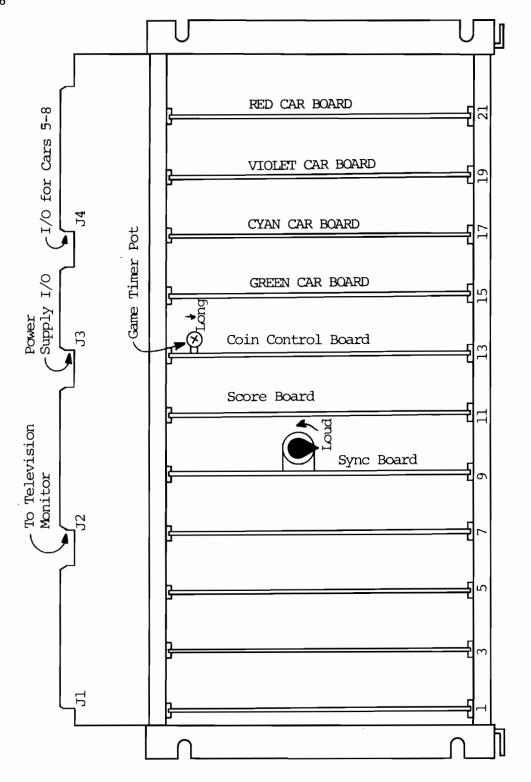


Figure 2-1 Indy 400 Card Rack Layout (Front View)

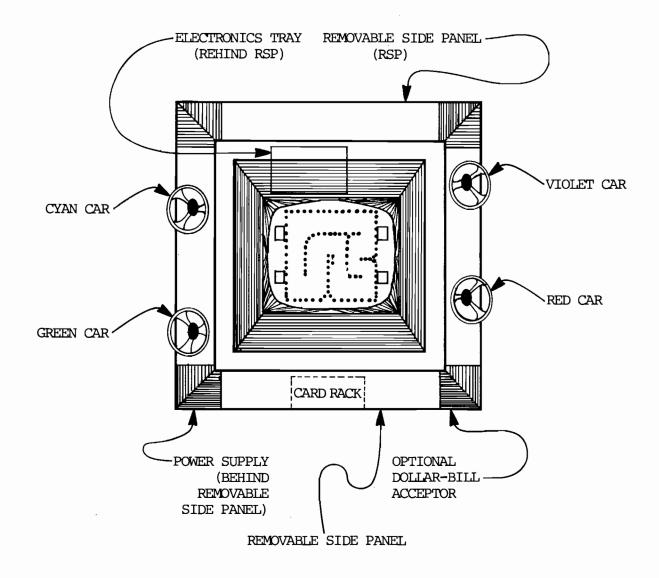


Figure 2-2 Indy 4 Cabinet: Location of Car Controls and Electronics

g. Steering PCB. These are mounted on the backside of the steering wheel assemblies. The boards use optical sensing to produce two signals in quadrature, which may be decoded into rate and direction of rotation.

2.2 SYNC PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

The sync PCB has circuitry to produce the following functions:

- System clock and video countdown chain
- COMP SYNC signal to TV monitor
- Race track video
- Score checkpoints
- SCORE WINDOW signal
- OTHER CARS signal for each car
- +5 volts power for steering boards
- Miscellaneous timing signals to other logic
- Master volume control signals

The system clock runs at 14.3 MHz. The horizontal countdown chain A4, B4, C4 (9316s) divides this basic frequency by 908 for each video line (15.76 KHz). The vertical countdown chain D4, D4 (7493), E3 (74107) divides the line rate by an additional 263 for a video frame (60 Hz).

The horizontal counter starts at 116 (binary 0001110100) and counts to 1024 (111111111). The horizontal sync pulse (HSYNC) begins at count 256 and is 64 clock pulses wide (4.47 μsec). This is done at C3-9 (7474) where the rising edge of 256H clocks a low through to Q, which is set back to a high 64H later by B3-11 (7400).

The vertical counter counts from zero (binary 000000000) to 262 (100000110), at which time D3-12 (7410) goes low. At the next rising edge of 512H, this low is clocked through to C3-5 (7474). VRESET then resets the vertical counters to zero and the cycle begins again after VRESET is cleared again one line later. The vertical sync pulse (VSYNC) comes from an R/S flip-flop, D3-1 (7202). It begins with VRESET and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines long (290 µsec).

The race track signal RT is generated by feeding sync counter signals into a 1K ROM, F4 (003189). The 4-bit output is multiplexed to a single line by F3 (74153) and is gated by 512H and by a signal to produce "dots" from A3-8 (7420).

Similarly, the score checkpoints come from a 256-bit ROM, E5 (003188), which is addressed with functions from the sync counters. The three lowest-order data outputs of this ROM are used to generate the score windows in which the score video will be shown. This generation is accomplished in some random logic including Al (7400), Bl (7486), and finally out of Cl-8 (7420).

COMP RESET CLOCK is a signal that drives the car reset circuitry on the coin control board. It is a signal that occurs at horizontal count 544 through 1024 on one line out of every 12. D1 (74107) is hooked up as a divide-by-3 counter to produce a 4-line signal every 12 lines. B2 (7400)

is hooked up as an R/S flip-flop to produce the proper horizontal timing. These are ANDed together along with IV and 2V signals to produce the required signal at Cl-6 (7420).

BOUNDS is a signal that represents a horizontal boundary. It goes to the car reset circuitry on the coin control board. Any car found coincident with this signal is out of bounds and will be reset back to the starting line.

FLASH is a 4-bit (250 $\mu sec)$ square wave used to make the score of the leader blink.

 $16V \oplus 32H$ is a timing signal used in the generation of the score video. It is a digit select signal that multiplexes the high- and low-order digits of the score.

The OTHER CARS signals are a three-level ORing of every car except the one to which the signal is sent. They are used on the car boards to detect collisions between cars.

VCLOCK is a two-pulse signal during horizontal sync on each line (except those lines from 256V until the end of VSYNC). It is used to clock the vertical-motion counters on the car boards.

The MASTER VOLUME signals choose one of four possible volume levels for all cars.

See Figure 2-3 for a diagram of the sync functions, race track, etc., as oriented on the Indy 4 television screen.

2.3 SCORE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

The score circuit board includes several subcircuits that detect, count, and display the score as well as detect the leader. Each car has 6 bits of score arranged in two digits of 3 bits each. The three least significant bits (cC, nB, nA, where n = car number) represent an even decimal digit from zero to 8, and are the signals from the divide-by-5 outputs of a 7490 decade counter. The three most significant bits (nF, nE, nD) are the outputs of a divide-by-8 counter configuration, and they represent a decimal digit from zero to 7. Thus, the score for each car runs from 00 to 78, counting by twos.

Score is detected by sensing that the car crosses a series of "checkpoints" in a certain sequence. These checkpoints are generated on the sync board, and are located at appropriate places along the race course (see Section 2.2). The detection of coincidence between car and checkpoints in the proper sequence is provided by a 9312 IC, and eight-input multiplexer. The circuit is shown in Figure 2-4. Depending on the least significant digit (3 bits) of score, the next checkpoint to be crossed is selected.

From the score counters, the score bits are time-multiplexed in another stage of six 9312s, so that each score is present at the output of the multiplexers when it is to be displayed on the screen. This time-multiplexed score

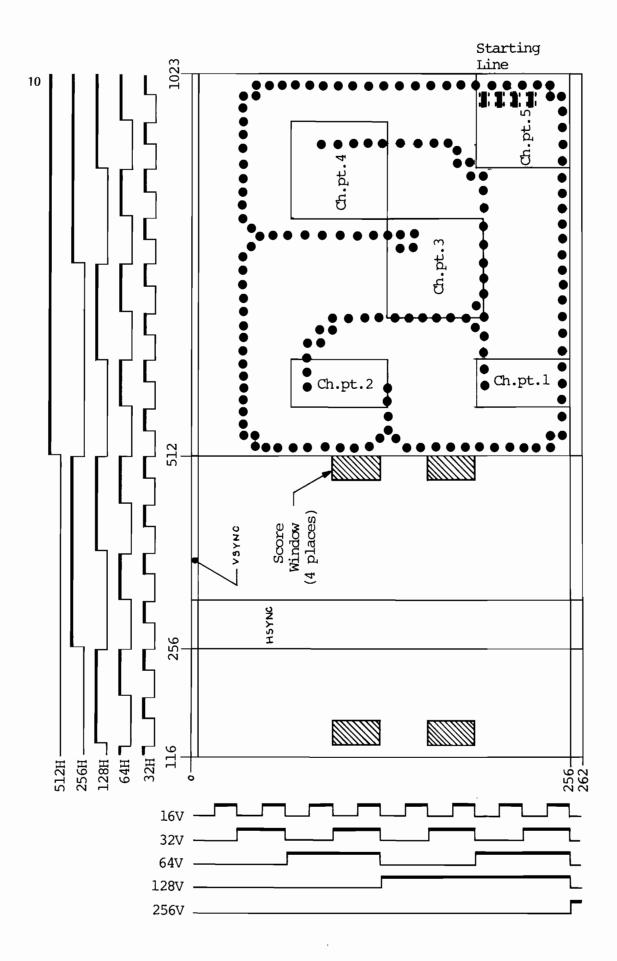


Figure 2-3: Sync PCB Functions

information is then fed into two circuits -- the leader detector circuit and the seven-segment decoder.

The leader detector circuit operates as follows (see Figure 2-5). At the start of a game, all of the score counters and the latches K2 (74175) and H2 (74174) are reset. H2 contains the high score bits and K2 contains a code telling which car first achieved that score. At each video frame all the scores are compared to the highest score by comparing the multiplexed score bits (A through F) with the outputs of H2. This comparison is made in the digital comparators J2 and F2 (7485). When the incoming score exceeds the previous high score, an output of the comparator is gated with some sync signals in C6 (7410) to avoid race conditions. The resulting signal clocks H2 and K2 to store the new highest score and new-leader code.

The time-multiplexed score is further multiplexed into two digits in Hl (9322), and this information is fed into a seven-segment decoder, Fl (7448). A digital comparator, L2 (7485) is used to make the score of the leader blink by exciting the blanking input of Fl when the LEADER ID code matches the time-multiplexed sync signals (256H, 64V, 128V).

Two 74153s (Al, Dl) and two 9312s (A2, C2) are the function generators that translate the multiplexed seven-segment data into score video information. Al and Dl form the seven-segment character. Dl (74153) forms the vertical segments b, c, e, and f. Al (74153), together with a blanking signal from A2 (9312), forms the horizontal segments a, d, and g. These are ORed in Cl (7432): Cl-3 has the video for red and violet scores; Cl-6 has the video for green and cyan scores. These separate video signals are remultiplexed in C2 (9312), where the score window from the sync board is used to gate the information through at the proper time.

This composite score video signal is then demultiplexed in D6 (9301) into four separate score video signals. These signals are then ORed with the car signals, ANDed with the video function signal, and sent out to the television as video information. There is some slight additional circuitry that creates video test and alignment functions on the white video output line. These functions are: normal operation, all-white screen, all-black screen (no video), and a dot pattern for convergence adjustment. They may be selected by attaching the appropriate jumper as shown on the score board schematic (see region B-2).

2.4 COIN CONTROL PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

The coin control circuit board contains the circuitry for the following functions:

- Coin detection and credit latches
- Game control, game timer
- Car reset circuitry

The heart of the coin detection and credit latch circuitry is the LM339 quad analog comparator. This device is used to sense a proper coin input and to latch and register credit for that coin until the end of the game. Normally

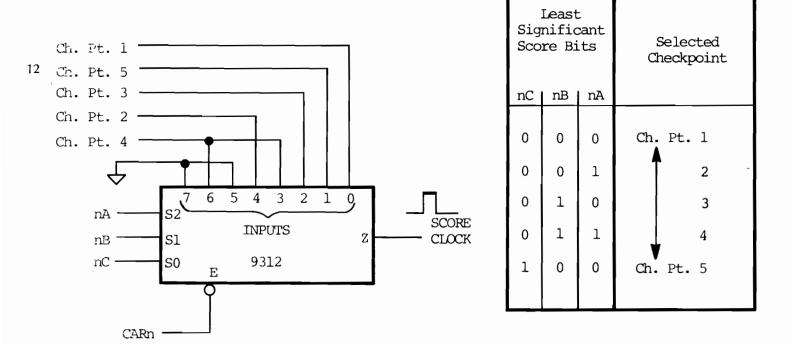


Figure 2-4 Score Detection Circuit

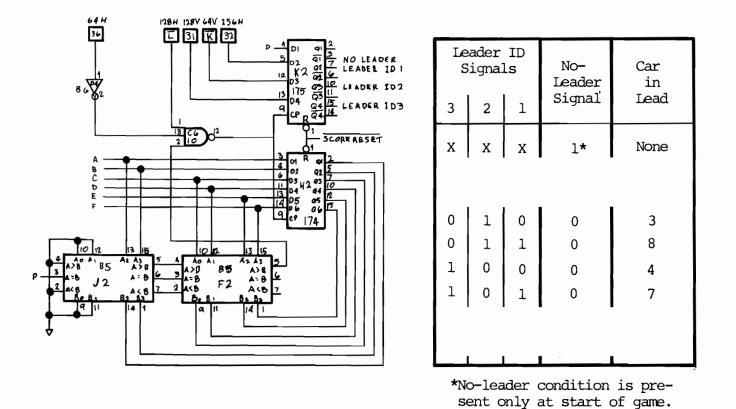


Figure 2-5 Leader Detector Circuit

open and normally closed coin inputs are brought into an inverter latch, where the coin signal is debounced.

When the coin switch is closed, the 0.1 μ f capacitor on the non-inverting (+) terminal of the IM339 is discharged through a 68K resistor. If the switch is closed for more than 12 msec, the voltage at the non-inverting terminal of the IM339 will go negative with respect to the inverting (-) terminal voltage (ref. Voltage). When this occurs, the output of the IM330 changes state. Through positive feedback, this state is latched into the comparator. If the coin switch is closed for less than 6 msec, the capacitor will not discharge sufficiently to allow the output of the IM339 to change state. Between 6 and 12 msec, the latching may or may not take place, depending on device tolerances. The typical duration of coin pulse needed to toggle the latch is 10 msec. At the end of the game, or in case of a power or static interrupt, the ref. voltage at the inverting (-) comparator input is pulled low. The output again goes high, and the 0.1 μ f capacitor is quickly recharged through a diode.

The game control circuitry determines which cars are to be enabled.

If a coin is put into the machine, CREDIT goes high. When this happens, the game counters Kl, Jl (7493s) start counting. After eight pulses from the 1 SEC oscillator, Ll (555), the PLAY 1 latch Hl-10 and Kl-13 (7402) changes state and the game starts.

If the game is in the play mode and car n has credit (Qn is high), then ATTRACT n will go low (IC F4, 7400). This enables the controls on car n, so that it may be driven. During the eight-second waiting period, the SCORE RESET signal is driven low by C2-8 (7410). At the end of the game, after 128 pulses from the one-second clock, the END GAME latch H1-4 (7402) produces a pulse to reset the credit latches.

The car reset circuitry resets each car at the start of the game and if it travels out of bounds. COMP RESET CLOCK shifts a series of high signals through the 8-bit parallel out-shift register, C4 (74164). As the high signal ripples through the shift register on consecutive pulses from COMP RESET CLOCK, the individual car reset clocks (CRCn) are produced. These are used to clock the car reset flip-flops A3, A4, B3 (7474s). If coin switch n is closed or if car n is out of bounds, the set input of car reset flip-flop n will be pulsed low, and CAR RESET n will go high. If the game has credit but car n does not, then the D-input to the reset flip-flop will be held high and CAR RESET n will be continuously clocked high by CRC n. As long as the CAR RESET signal is high, car n will disappear. Then credit for car n is established, CAR RESET n will be clocked low, and the car will reappear at the starting line.

2.5 CAR PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

The car board contains the following circuits:

- Car steering processor
- Car acceleration processor
- Car motion counters
- Car video processor

- Crash and collision detection
- Sound synthesis and power amp

The steering processor is a two-stage up/down counter (E2 and F2, 74193s) with decoding circuitry in front (E3, 7474, and E1, 7300) and the skid detector (C1, 7400) and latch (D1, 7475) after. When the circuit is enabled (ATTRACT goes low), the decoder circuitry translates a quadrature signal from the steering board into direction and rate of turn information -- see Figure 2-6. VTC on E3-13 (7474) serves as a maximum turning rate signal.

When there is a collision between cars, El-6 (7400) forces the car to turn for the duration of the COLLISION signal at the maximum turning rate. The red LEDs on the outputs of H4-10, 12 (7414) serve only as visual indicators of the operation of the quadrature signal from the steering board. E2 and F2 (74193s) divide the rotation pulses or the decoder circuit by 128. The last five bits of this division become the rotation code R4-R0* that represents a specific car orientation. Binary 00000 is straight up; the count continues clockwise through 32 consecutive positions up to binary 11111, which is just left of straight up. The skid latch D1 (7475) contains the direction code* of the car or D4-D1 (the lowest-order direction bit is R0).

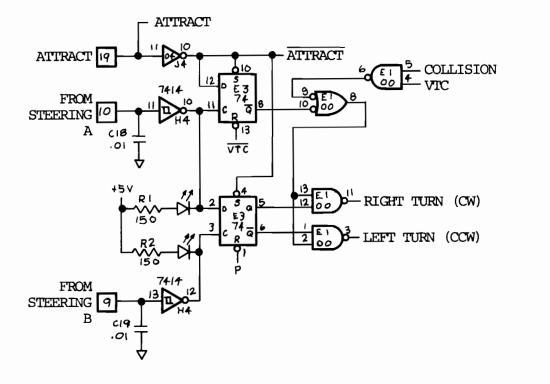
This code differs from the rotation code only when the car is in a skid. The skid condition is determined by Cl (7400). If the car is at quarter-speed or greater when the brake is depressed, or if the car collides with another car, a skid condition exists, and $\overline{\text{SKID}}$ goes low to latch the last rotation into Dl.

The acceleration processor consists of some preprocessing circuitry (D3, 74153) to create acceleration and deceleration pulses, an up/down counter (C2, 74193) to count these pulses and keep track of the speed, and a circuit (D2, 7485) that translates this speed information into speed pulses in the GO signal.

With only the gas pedal depressed, the car will accelerate at the rate of one unit per 16 frames (signal from C3-6, 7420 gates with 8F at D3-4). With no pedal depressed or with only the brake depressed, the car will decelerate at the rate of one unit per eight frames. With both gas and brake pedals depressed, the car will decelerate one unit per 16 frames. The up/down counter, C2 (94193) with a fifth stage Al-5 (7407), counts these acceleration units. At speed 14 (binary 11110), C3-8 (7420) gates out any further acceleration pulses, and maximum speed is attained. At speed zero, in the attract mode, or after a crash into the pylons, the STOP signal resets the counter outputs to zero. The digital comparator D2 (7485) compares the speed code (SPEED 5-SPEED 1) against frame bits (1F-16F) from Bl (7493) and Al-3 (74107). The result is shown in Figure 2-7.

The motion circuit operates on the principle of the Atari patented "slipping counter" method of moving objects on a raster scan display (Patent No.

^{*}The rotation code R4-R0 tells in which direction the car is pointed; the direction code D4-D1, R0 tells the direction of motion.



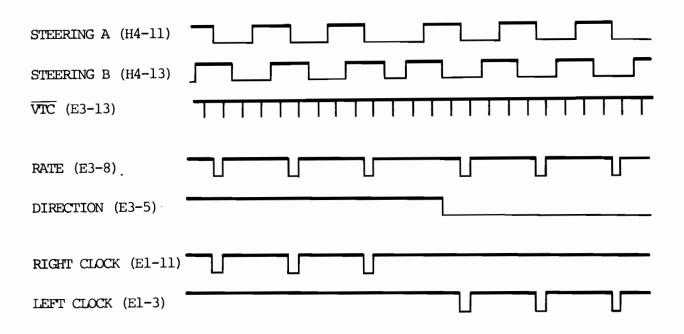


Figure 2-6 Steering Decoder Circuit with Sample Waveforms

3,793,483). The motion counters count in parallel with the sync counters on the sync board. In order to move vertically, the vertical motion counter K3 (9316), L3 (9316) and J1-5 (74107) is forced to count short (up) or long (down) with respect to the sync vertical counter. Similarly, the horizontal motion counter H3, J2, H2 (9316s) causes horizontal motion by counting short (left) or long (right) with respect to the sync horizontal counter.

Each frame in which the GO signal is high causes the motion counters to make a unit move in the direction specified by the direction code (D4-D1, R0). To move faster, GO is high more often. A table of approximate sine/cosine values for the 32 different directions is contained in a PROM (K4, 003187). This motion code goes to the motion counters when GO enables the PROM. The horizontal motion code is gated with VRESET in F3 (7402). This limits the long or short count to one line of the frame. A table of the horizontal and vertical motion codes for all 32 directions, as seen at the load inputs of H3 and K3 (9316s), is given in Table 2-1. The horizontal counter is clocked at the system clock rate of 14.318 MHz.

In order to maintain the same amount of motion resolution vertically as well as horizontally, the vertical motion counter is clocked by VCLOCK. This signal is two pulses per line and is gated out during vertical sync, so that the vertical motion counter requires one less stage. Using the terminal count outputs of the counters, a car window is formed of 16 clock pulses by 8 lines.

The video processor uses line, column, and rotation information to address video information in a 4K ROM, K2 (003186). Further column information from the horizontal motion counter is used to multiplex the ROM outputs to a single line from L2 (9312). This video is then clocked into J1-3 (74107) to remove edge effects and race problems. The result is the car video information.

When the car collides with another car, Ll (555) produces a half-second pulse during which the car will skid and spin. If the car crashes into the pylons, a low pulse is made at CRASH (H1-8, 7400). This signal stops the car and triggers the crunch sound. CRASH SEQ remains low and prevents further crashes until the car is no longer in contact with the pylons.

The sounds that are synthesized are the motor sound, horn, crunch (crash), and screech (skid). The motor sound is produced by performing a D/A conversion on the speed code (SPEED 5-SPEED 1), and using the result to drive a current source that controls the oscillation frequency of B3 (555). This frequency is divided by both 6 and 4, and various divisions are mixed. HORN is a 760-Hz signal gated by the horn button input. CRUNCH is made by gating noise from a noise source (D5-1, IM324) with a discrete one-shot, triggered by CRASH. The screech sound is formed by an op amp (D5-14, IM324) configured as a free-running multivibrator. This oscillator is also perturbed by the noise source to give it a "gritty" quality, and it is turned on and off by the SKID signal F4-8 (7406). The sounds are then mixed, buffered, and fed into a digitally controlled four-position master attenuator. The audio volume trimpot should be adjusted so that with the horn turned on, the signal at D5-8 (IM324) is 0.75 volt peak to peak. Finally, the audio signal is amplified by the IM380 power amp.

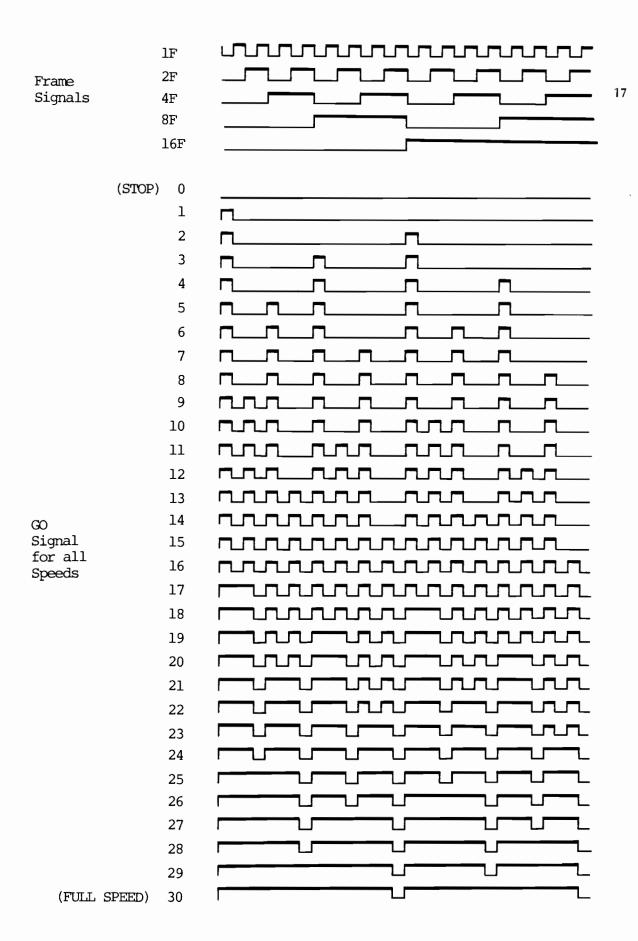


Figure 2-7 GO Signal (Speed Pulses)

2.6 POWER SUPPLY PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

The power supply board has the circuitry for the unregulated supplies and for driving the coin mechanism lockout coils.

The unregulated supplies are both full-wave center-tap rectified configurations. The +9V supply may vary from 7.5V to nearly 11V, depending on line voltage at the transformer primary and the load current. It supplies the power for the +5V regulators on the logic PCBs. The +20V supply may vary from 8V to 22V, again depending on line and load conditions. It supplies power for the audio electronics on the car boards and for the lockout coil drivers.

The lockout coil driver should be active when the IOn signal is high, i.e., when car n does not yet have credit. This causes switching transistor 2N3643 to turn on power transistor 2N5190, allowing current to flow through the lockout coil. This enables a coin to be entered. The entry of a coin for car n causes IOn to go low. This signal going low turns off the 2N3643, and the latter device then turns off the 2N5190. The lockout coil is released by the 2N5190, and further coins are locked out until the end of the present game, i.e., when IOn goes back high.

DIRECTION CODE D4-D1, RO	HORIZONTAL INPUTS (H3) D C B A	VERTICAL INPUTS (K3) D C B A
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0
STOP CODE	0 1 0 0	1000

Table 2-1: Unit Motion Codes for All 32 Directions

3.1 OPERATOR ADJUSTMENTS AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- 3.1.1 ADJUSTMENTS: There are several adjustments available to the operator. These are:
 - Master volume switch (on sync PCB)
 - Game time adjustment (on coin control PCB)
 - Lockout coil power switch (on power supply PCB)

The master volume switch adjusts the overall audio volume level to one of four possible levels. It is located on the sync PCB as shown in Figure 2-1. Clockwise adjustment decreases volume; counterclockwise adjustment increases the sound level. All of the car PCBs have their own separate volume controls. These are preset at the factory for balanced output levels, and should be changed only by service personnel making repairs or adjustments to the car PCBs.

The game timer potentiometer is located on the coin control PCB in the upper corner near the front of the card rack. It adjusts the length of the game from approximately 75 seconds to nearly three minutes. Game time is increased by turning the pot downward or clockwise, as seen from the front of the card rack.

The lockout coil power switch is located near the edge connector of the power supply PCB. If switched to the "off" position, all of the coils will go into the coin lockout mode, and the machine will not accept coins. In order to use the coin mechanisms in the machine, this switch must be in the "on" position and power must be on.

3.1.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS (UNATTENDED OR AUTOMATIC MODE): After insuring that the machine is properly assembled and secure, apply power by inserting the power plug into a 105-125 VAC, 60-cycle, three-pronged or grounded receptacle rated for at least 5 amperes (600 watts). It will take a few minutes for the TV monitor to warm up. The game should come on in the attract mode (no sound or car motion). A coin in any slot will increment that coin counter, cause the lockout coil to engage, and reset that car to the starting line.

After approximately eight seconds, the game will start: sound will come on and the cars may be driven. All cars that have not received credit will disappear from the TV screen. The eight-second delay allows all players to deposit their money before the game starts. Any player depositing money after the game starts will also get his car reset to the starting line and may play for the remainder of the game.

3.2 SERVICE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Indy 4 is sold with one spare PCB for each kind of circuit board in the card rack, and one spare steering PCB. When inserting circuit boards into the card rack, take the following steps to insure that the game will not be damaged:

- 3.2.1 Be certain that the board is the proper type for that position and that it is <u>not</u> reversed. See Figure 2-1 for location of board types. Heat-sinks should always be at the top of the board and to the right.
- 3.2.2 Be certain that the board is inserted <u>straight</u> into position in the card guides.
- 3.2.3 Pushing gently, wobble the board slightly until it begins to seat into the connector. If it does not begin to seat, recheck the above two steps, and check for warpage of the board. Correct any problem.
- 3.2.4 Applying firm, constant pressure, push the board into place until it is seated fully. The $\overline{\text{front edge}}$ of the board should be flush with adjacent circuit boards. DO NOT use fast, jerky motions, as this could damage the backplane board or the edge connector.

When removing boards, always use the card ejector tool provided with the game. Hook the bolt of the tool into the hole in the uppermost corner of the circuit board. Using the frame of the card rack as a pivot, pull gently up to disengage the card from the backplane (see Figure 2-8). Remove the ejector tool, and pull the card out by hand.

When troubleshooting, the short description of each board in Section II of this manual should help in quickly locating a problem. Replacing a suspect circuit board with a replacement gives quick verification of the source of the problem. To fix a circuit board, refer to the schematic and technical description provided in this manual. Repair of circuit boards should be attempted only by qualified technical personnel with proper equipment. As an additional aid to maintenance, the system has been designed so that all four car PCBs are interchangeable. Also, removing one car board will only disable that car, without affecting any others.

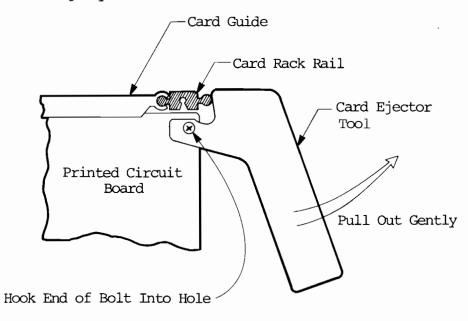


Figure 3-1 Use of Card Ejector Tool

3.3 TEST EQUIPMENT

In order to test any Atari PCB, some items such as the logic probe are absolutely essential. Others are desirable and will make the test procedure easier, but are not absolutely essential. Some of these instruments are available from the Atari Customer Service Department and are: the Kurz-Kasch 520 Logic Probe, the Atari Video Probe, and the Hewlett-Packard 10529A Logic Comparator. Other instruments that are very useful are the HP 10526T Logic Pulser and the Tektronix 465 Oscilloscope. These two items are available through your local electronics supply house. You may write to the Customer Service Dept. at Atari, Inc., 2175 Martin Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95050 or call at (408) 984-1900.

3.4 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

The following items are absolutely essential to perform the test procedures presented in this manual.

- 3.4.1 LOGIC PROBE: The logic probe is an instrument designed for checking the outputs of integrated circuits. The Kurz-Kasch Logic Probe, Model No. LP-520, which is available through the Atari Customer Service Department or most large electronics supply houses, is recommended. This logic probe is indicated if a signal is logic high, logic low, or changing from one state to another. Consult the operating instructions included with the probe for further details about its operation.
- 3.4.2 VIDEO PROBE: The video probe is a very simple but extremely useful device, and consists of two test clips, a length of rubber-coated test lead wire, and a 4.7K, \(\frac{1}{4}\)-watt carbon resistor. Video probes may be obtained from the Atari Customer Service Dept. or, if necessary, they can be assembled from standard components available at all electronics supply houses.

3.5 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

It is possible to find 90% of the possible PCB computer malfunctions without the following items. However, if a complete set of troubleshooting equipment is desired, Atari recommends:

- 3.5.1 HEWLETT-PACKARD 10529A LOGIC COMPARATOR: This device is used to verify correct IC operation. This device simply clips onto in-circuit ICs and instantly displays any logic state difference between the in-circuit test IC and the reference IC in the comparator. Logic differences for each pin of a 14 or 16 dual in-line package (DIP) are indicated by a lamp on the comparator. If the logic comparator is purchased form the Atari Customer Service Dept., it is shipped with 20 preprogrammed reference PCBs. If the device is purchased elsewhere, these PCBs must be specially programmed.
- 3.5.2 HEWLETT-PACKARD 10526T LOGIC PULSER: This device is used to stimulate in-circuit ICs, so that they are driven to their opposite states. This device is available from the Atari Customer Service Dept. or can be obtained from most large electronics supply houses.

3.5.3 TEXTRONIX 465 OSCILLOSCOPE: This scope is used for viewing various wave forms, and should be ordered from Textronix. Consult the manufacturer's operating instructions for details on oscilloscope operation.

3.6 LOGIC TYPES AND FUNCTIONS

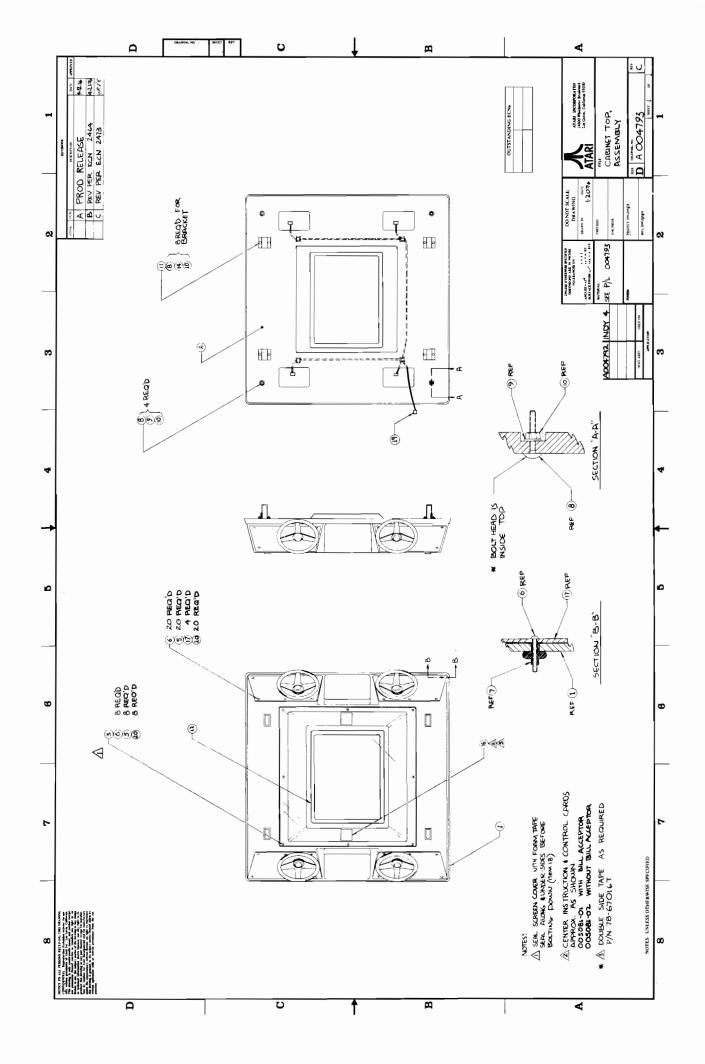
<u>Type</u>	Function
7400	Quad 2-input NAND gate
7402	Quad 2-input NOR gate
7404	Hex inverter
74S04	Hex inverter
7408	Quad 2-input AND gate
7410	Triple 3-input NAND gate
7413	Dual NAND Schmitt trigger
7420	Dual 4-input NAND gate
7425	Dual 4-input NOR with strobe
7427	Triple 3-input NOR gate
7430	Single 8-input NAND gate
7448	BCD to 7-segment decoder
7450	Dual AND/OR gate (inverter/expander)
7474	Dual D flip-flop
7483	4-bit full adder
7486	Quad exclusive OR gate
7490	Decade counter
7492	Divide-by-12 counter
7493	4-bit binary counter
74107	Dual JK M/S flip-flop
74153	Dual 4-bit multiplexer
74157	Quad 2-input data selector/multiplexer
74165	Parallel-load 8-bit shift register
74192	Synchronous decade up/down counter
74193	Synchronous binary up/down counter
LM380	Amplifier
NE555	Timer
NE566	Function generator

<u>Type</u>	Function
747	Dual operational amplifier
RC4136D	Quad operational amplifier
MFC6040	Voltage-controlled operational amplifier
8098	Hybrid
8103	Hybrid
8099	Hybrid
9311	One-of-sixteen decoder/demultiplexer
9312	8-input multiplexer
9314	Quad latch
9316	4-bit binary counter
9321	Dual one-of-four decoder
9602	Dual monostable multivibrator
74186	Read-only memory (ROM)

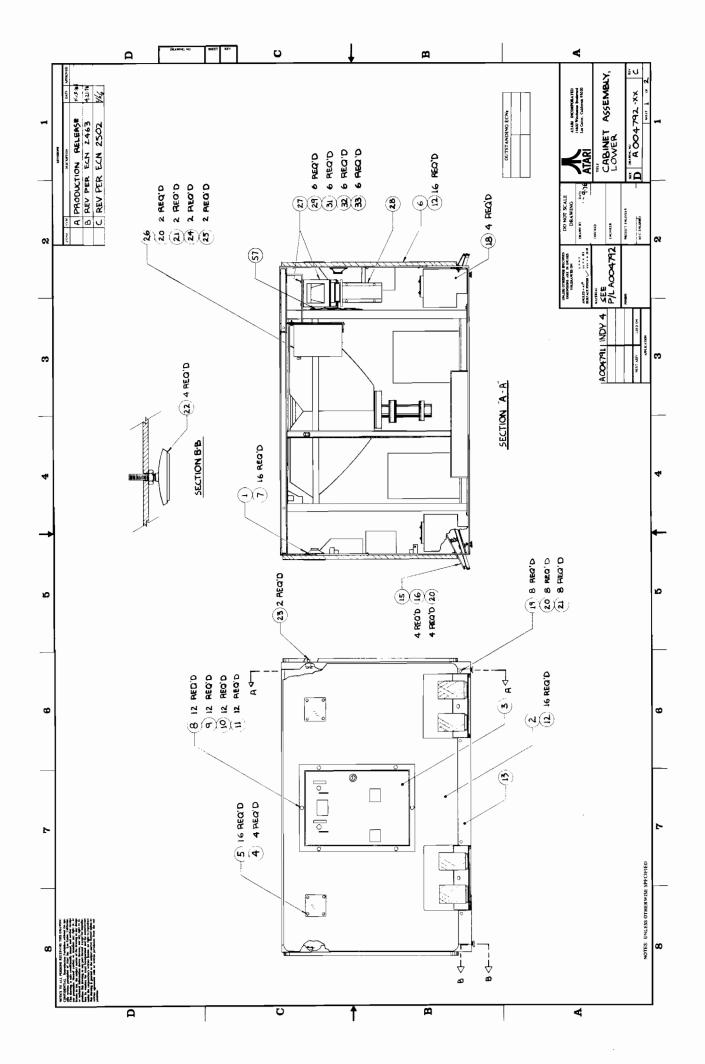
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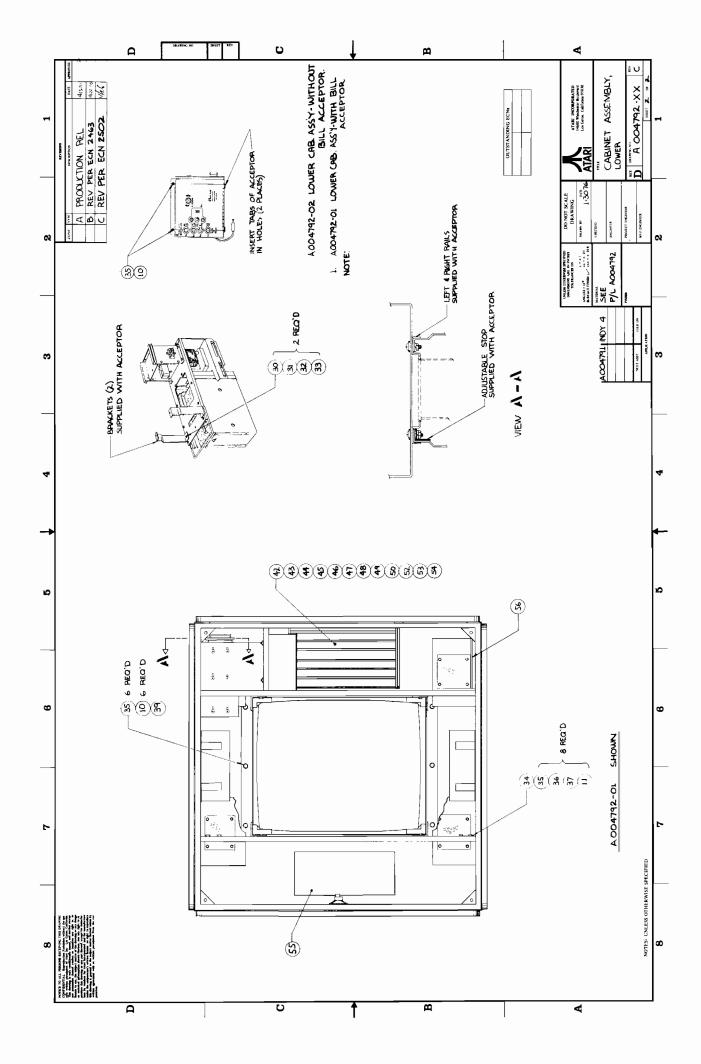
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A004793	Parts List and Drawing Cabinet Top Assembly
A004792	Parts List and Drawing Cabinet Lower Assembly
A005082	Parts List and Drawing Dashboard Assembly
A004797	Parts List and Drawing Double Foot Pedal Assembly
005488	Drawing Harness Installation
005480	Schematic (Wiring Diagram) Harness
A005486	Parts List and Drawing Electronics Tray Assembly
001151 A000607	Schematic, Steering PCB Parts List and Drawing, Steering PCB
A003000	Schematic, Parts List and Drawing Car PCB
A003184-02	Schematic, Parts List and Drawing Coin Control PCB
A003170-02	Schematic, Parts List and Drawing Score PCB
A003182-02	Schematic, Parts List and Drawing Sync PCB
A003199	Parts List and Drawing Backplane PCB
A003191-02	Schematic, Parts List and Drawing Power Supply PCB
(none)	Schematic G.E. Color TV, Chroma Input PCB

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9 10	75-015S 75-915S		4 12		Washer, Flat, Plain Pattern, #4						
11	004605		4		Nut, Mach, Hex, STD Pattern, #1/4-20 Bracket - Canopy Pole						
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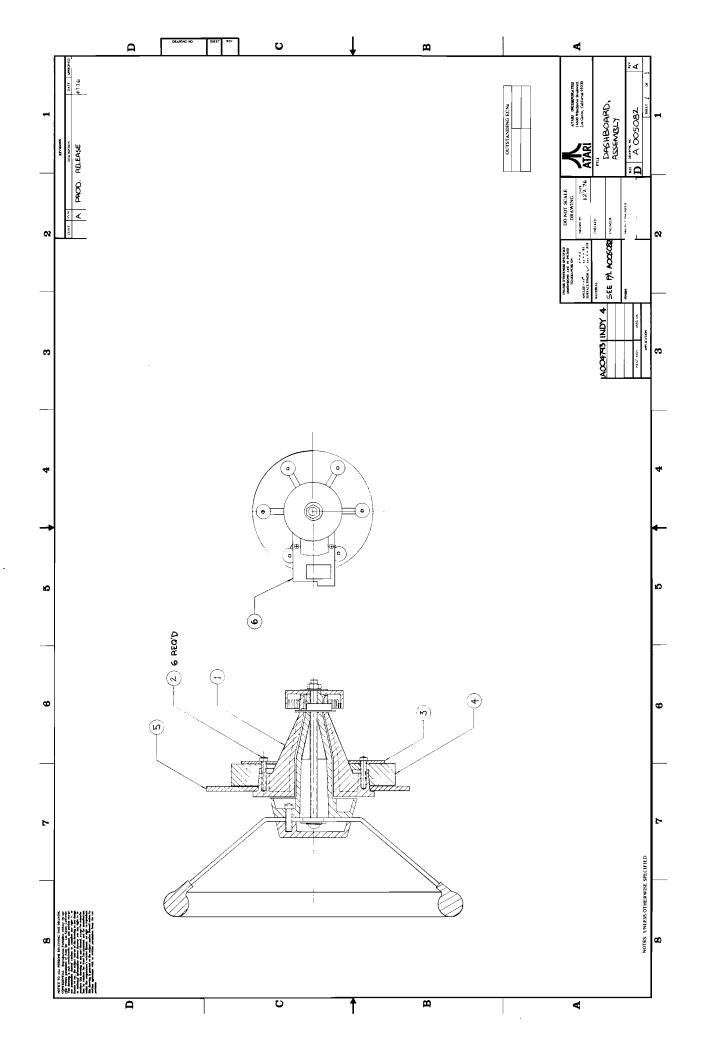


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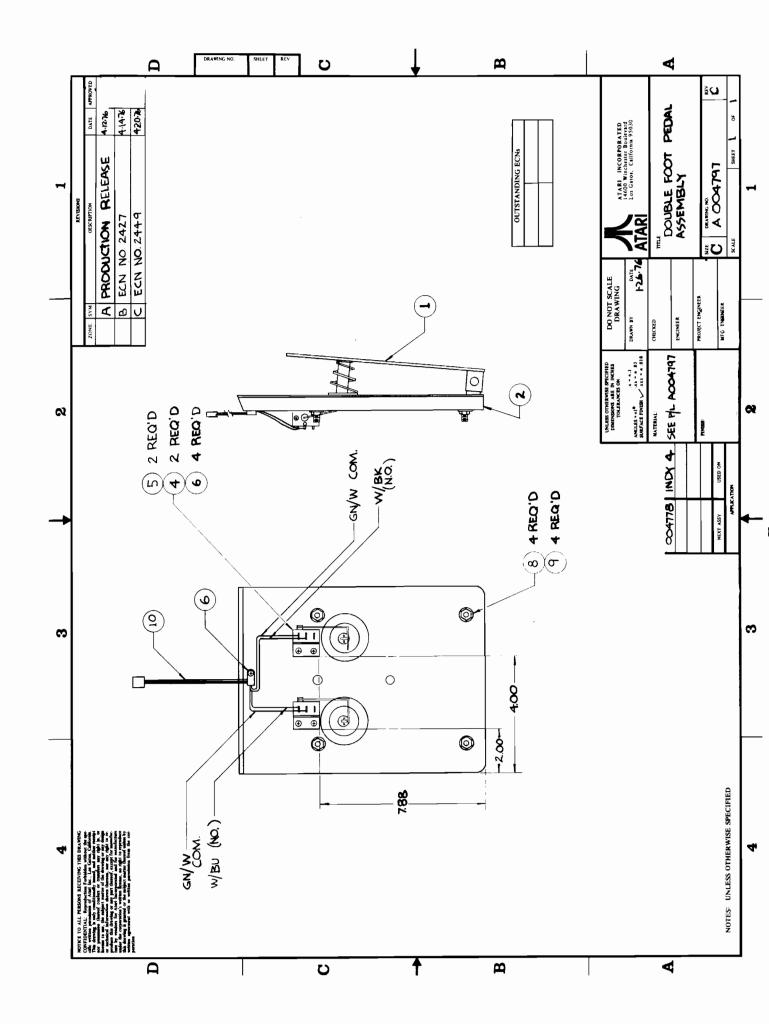


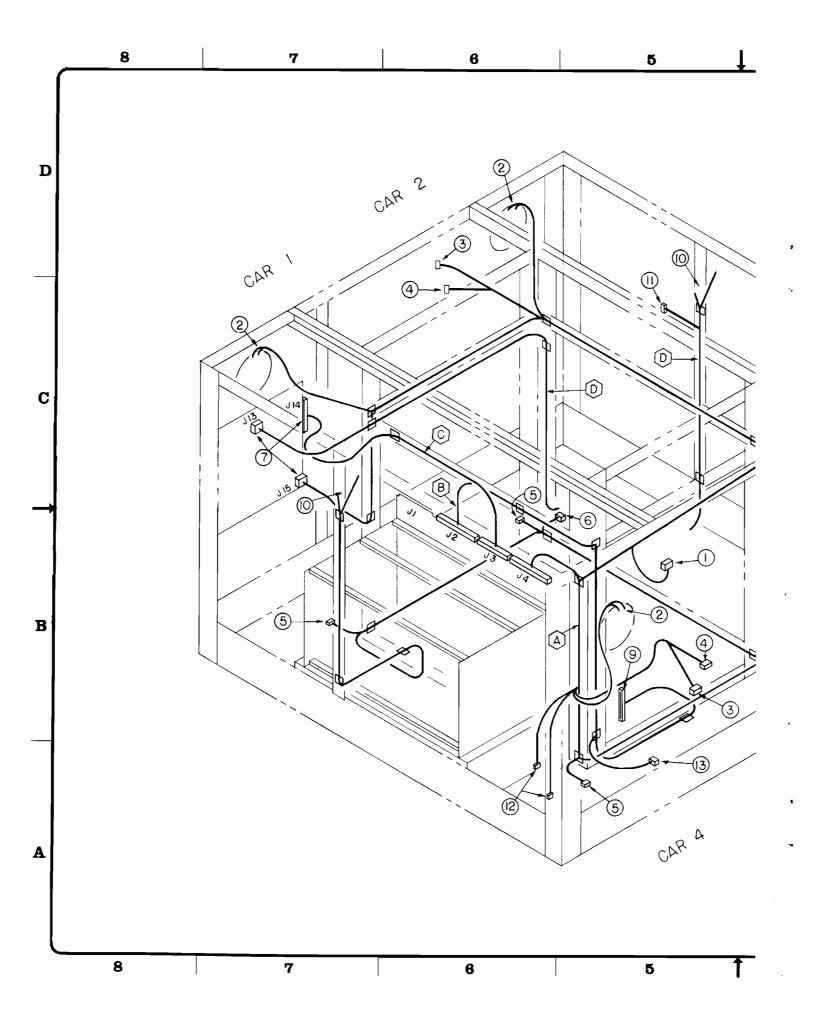


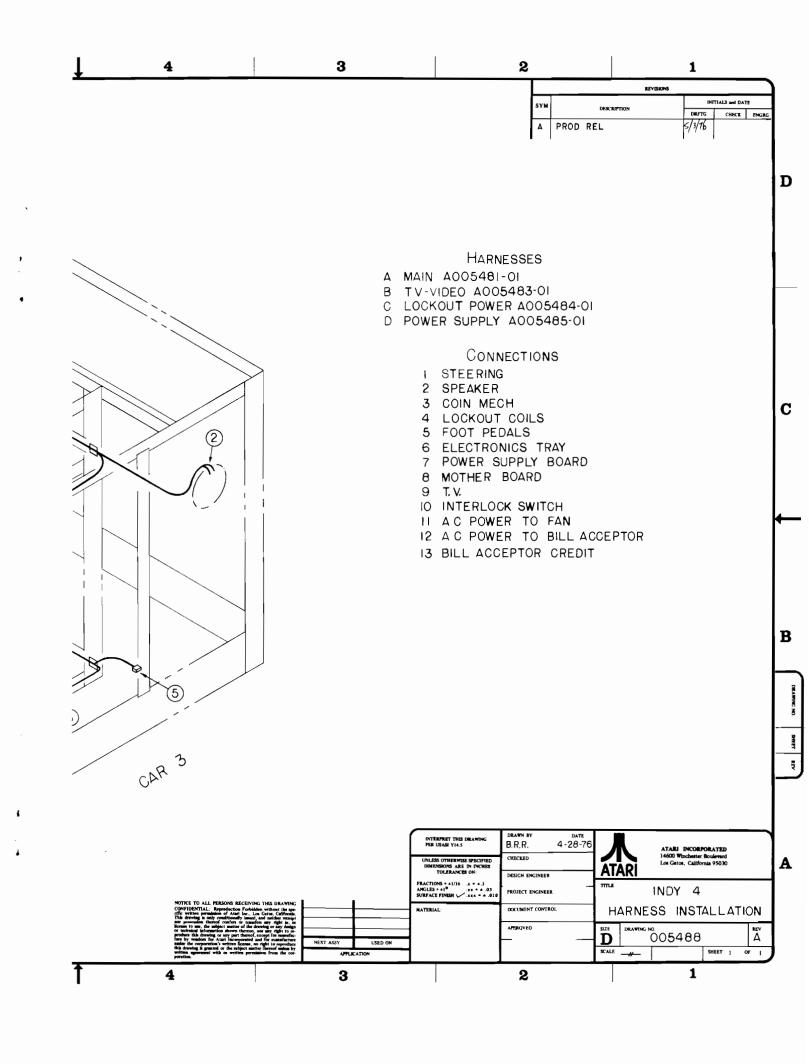
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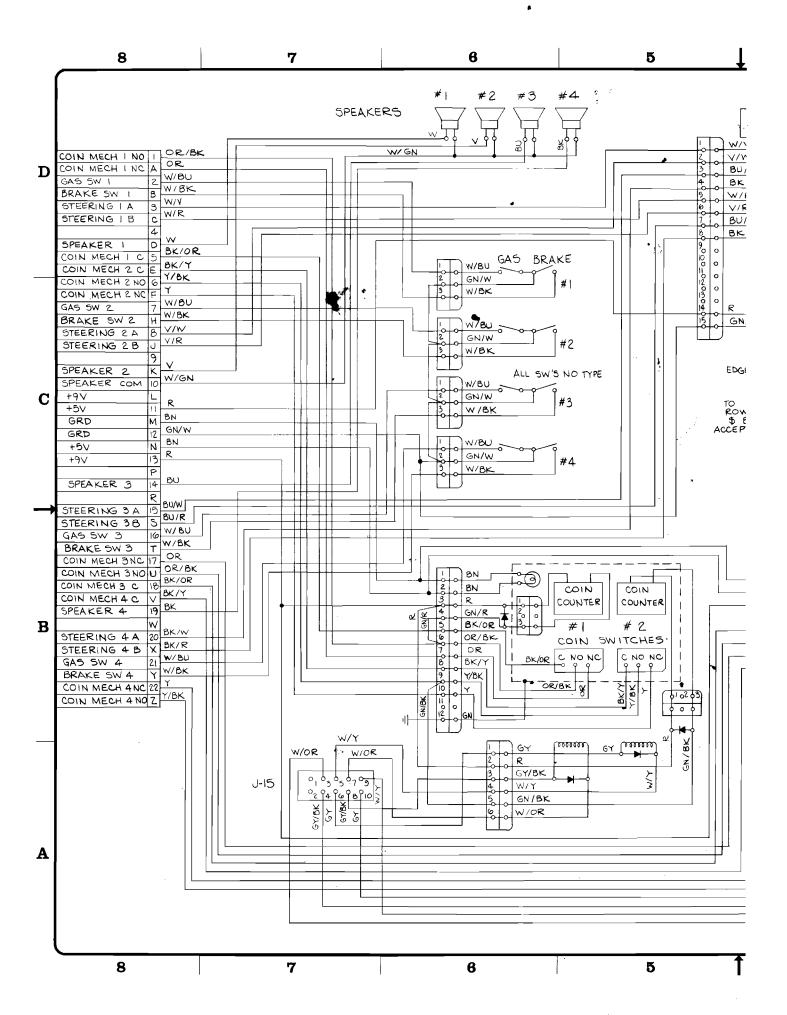


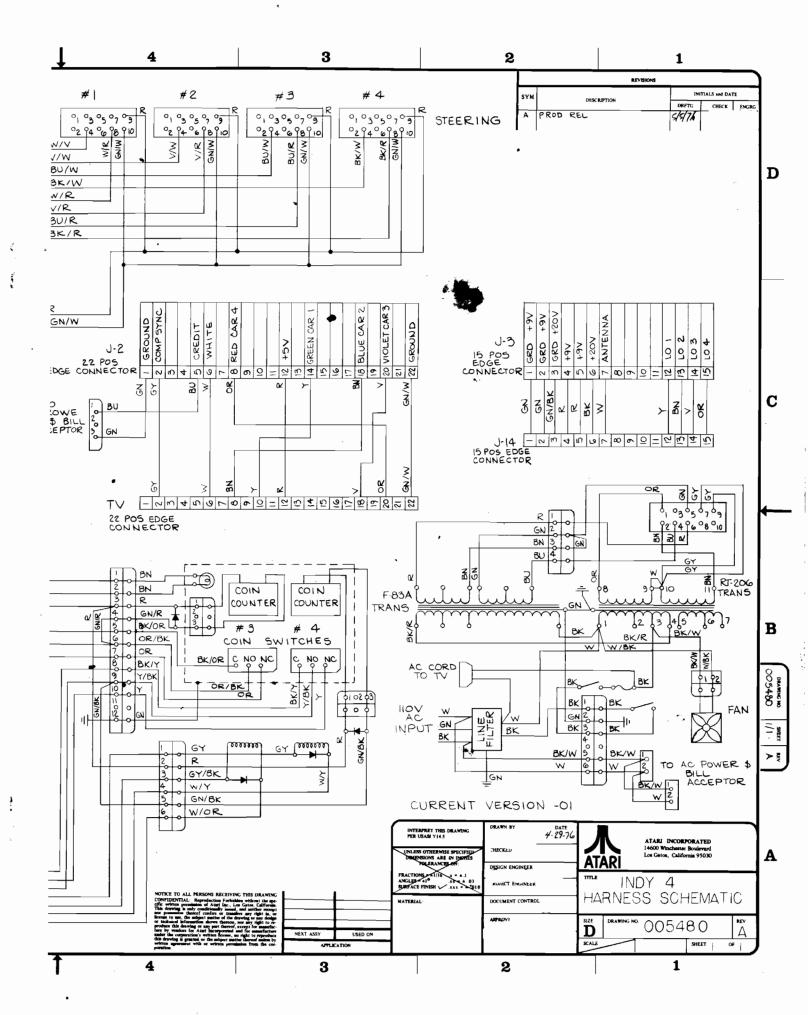
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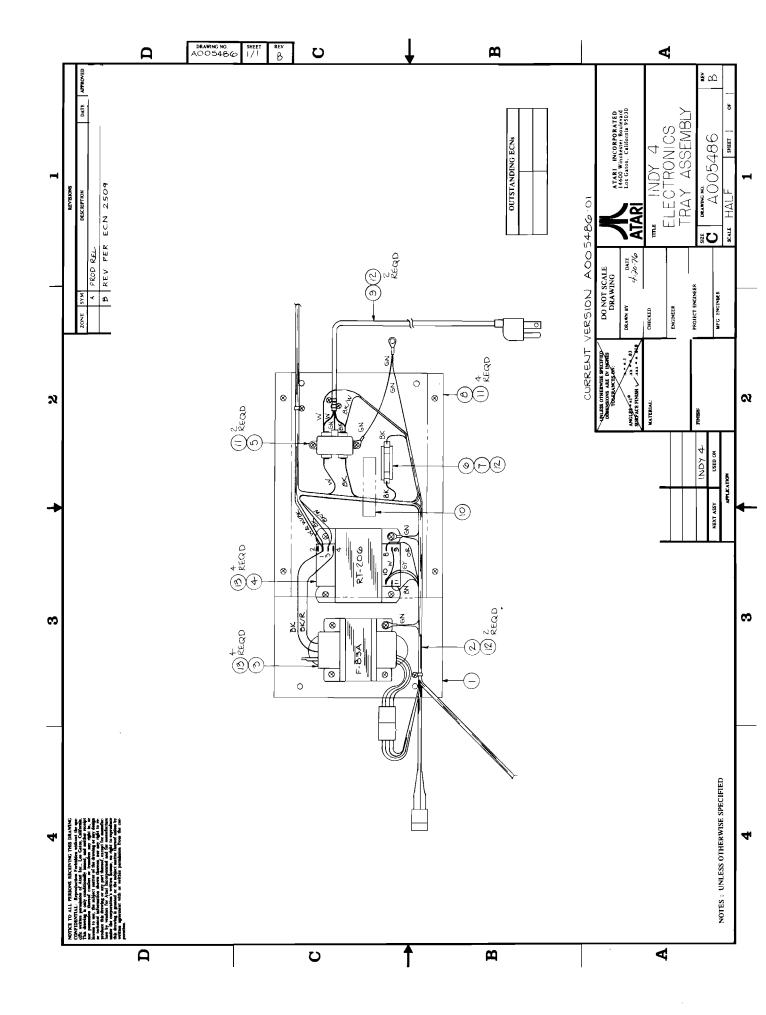


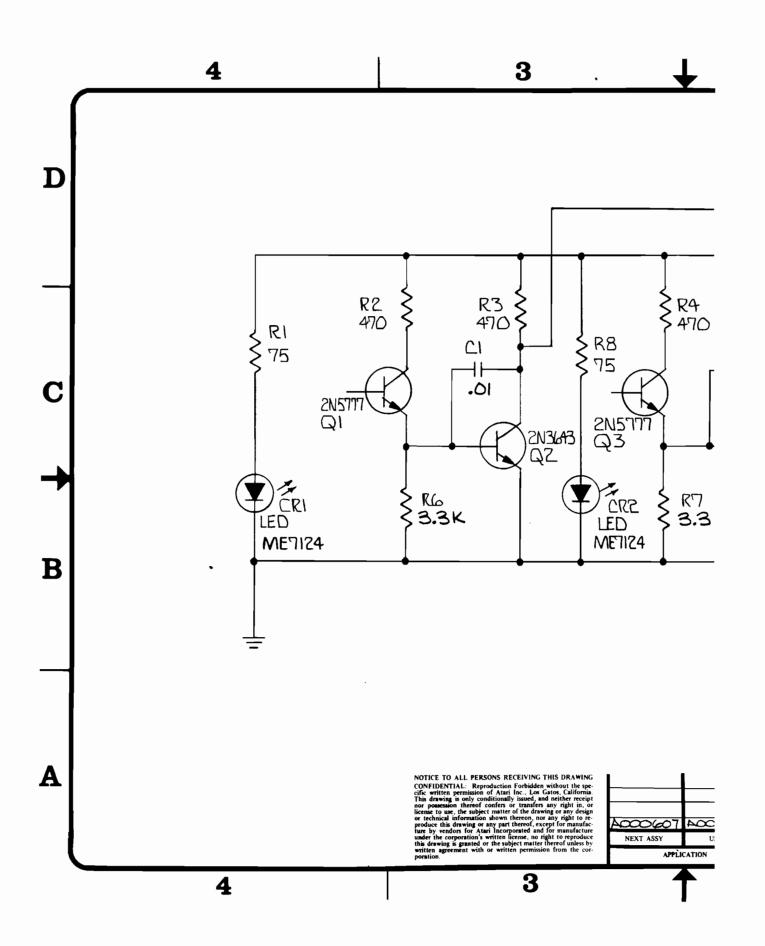


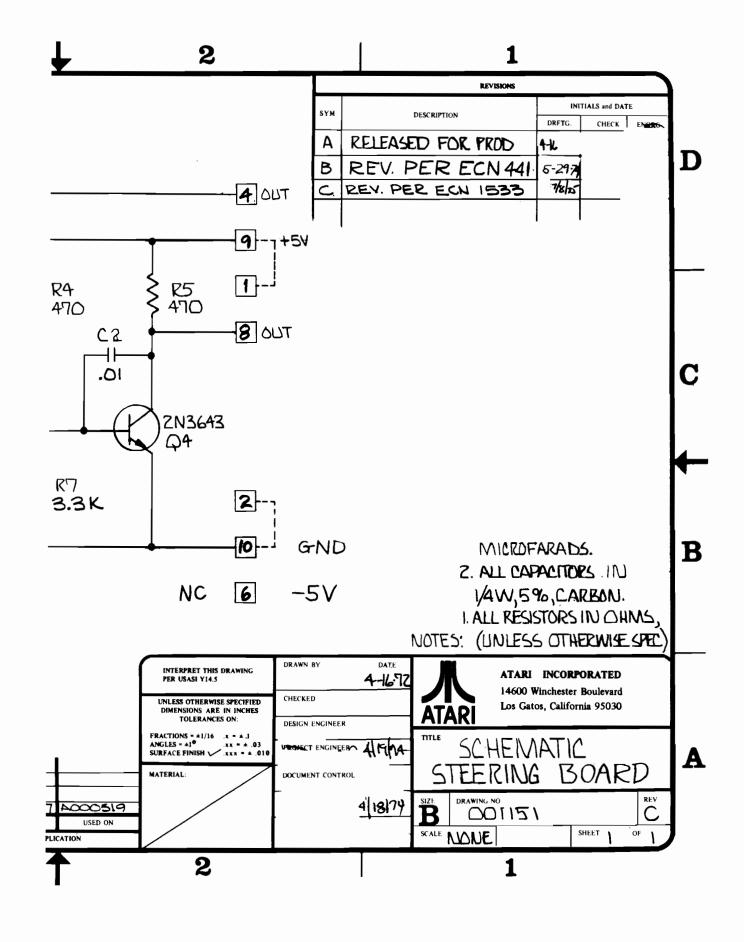


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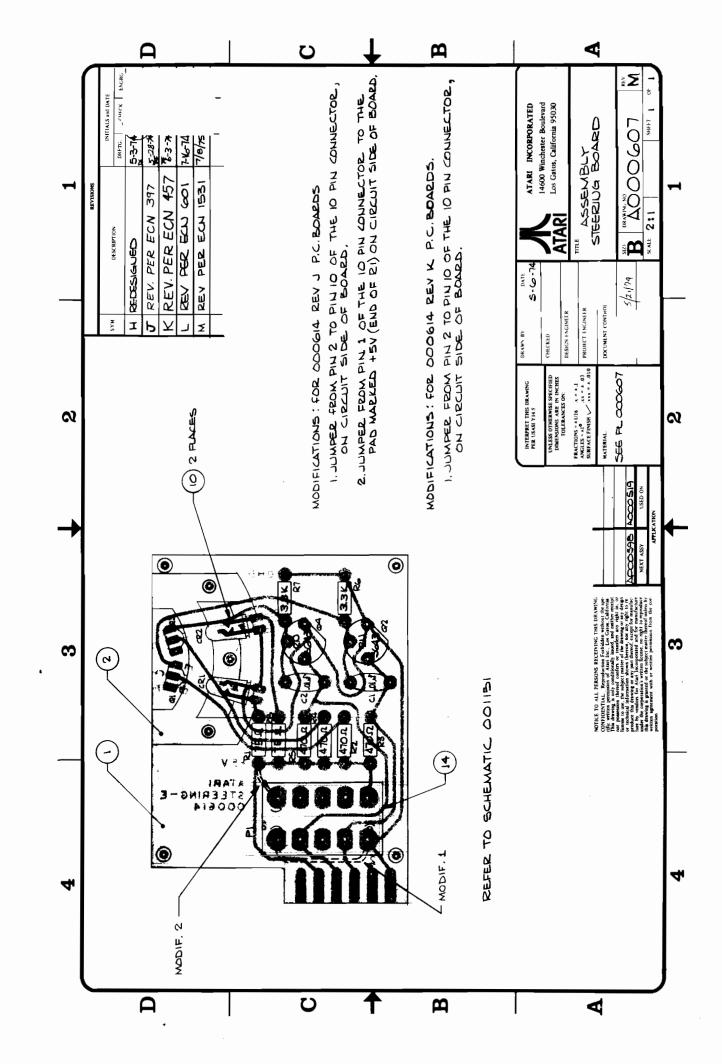


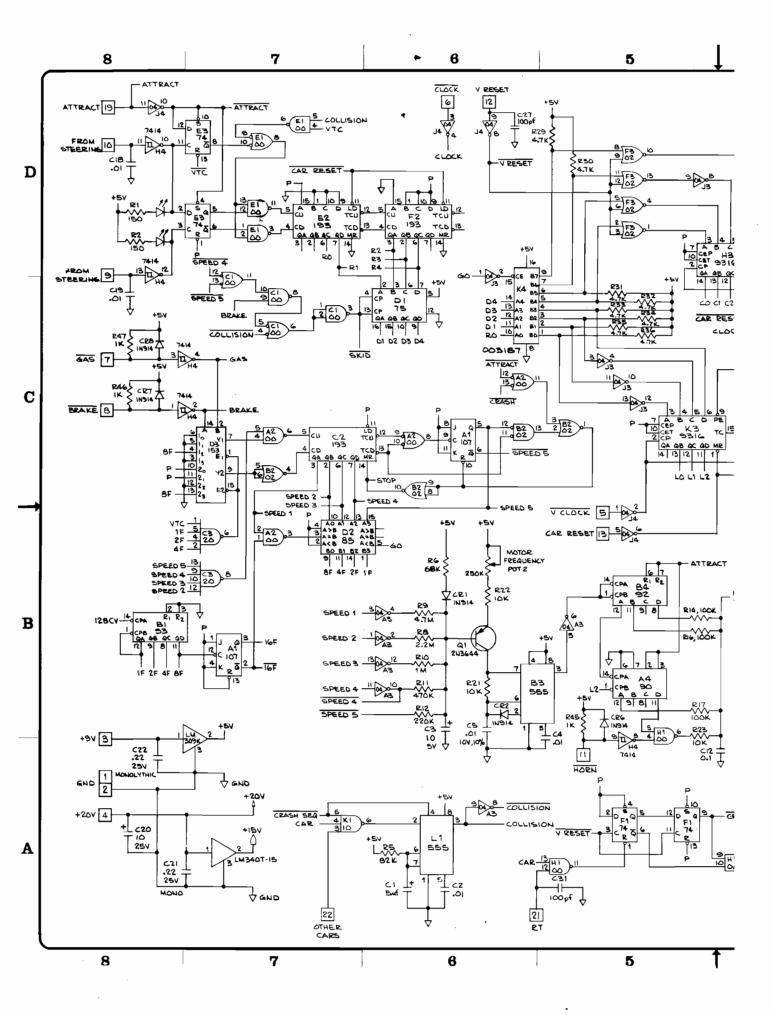
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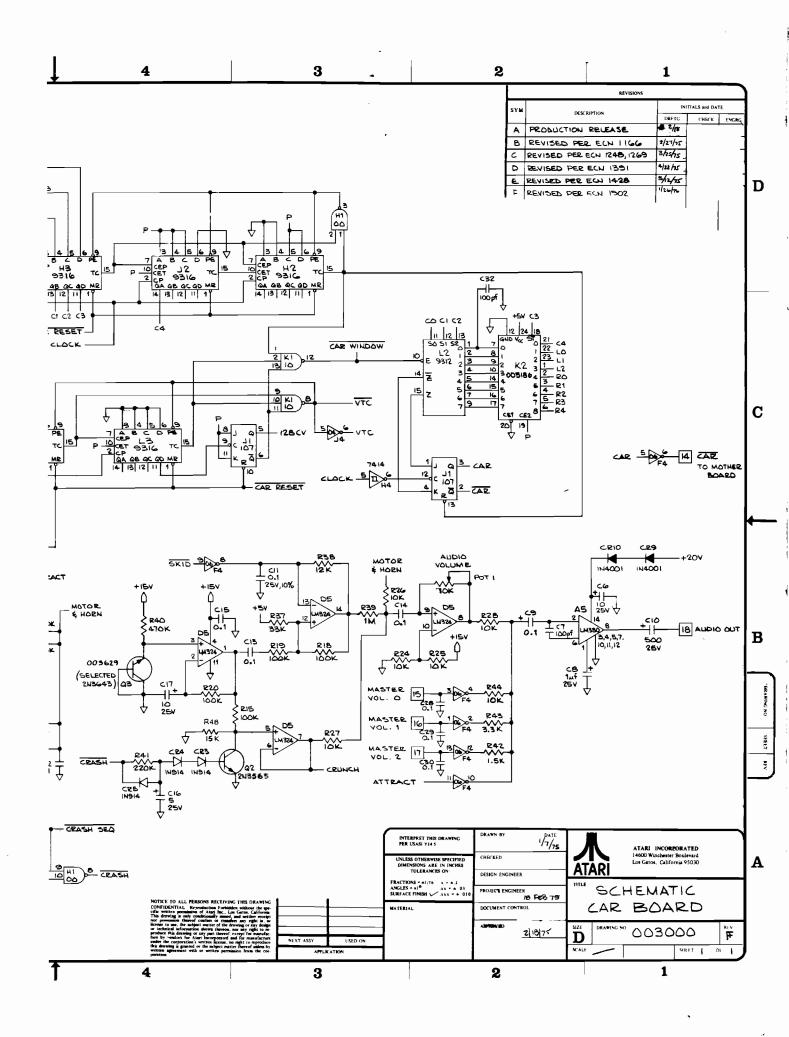
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f) Kusa







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41	3	Resistor, Carbon, 5%, &W, 10Kohm R21-28,44 """"""15Kohm R38 """""15Kohm R48 """"168Kohm R6 """"168Kohm R6 """"168Kohm R6 """"1982Kohm R5 """"100Kohm R14-20 """"170Kohm R11,40 """"170Kohm R11,40 """"170Kohm R11,40 """"170Kohm R11,40 """"170Kohm R10,39 """"170Kohm R10,39 """"170Kohm R10,39 """170Kohm R10,39 """170Kohm R10,39 """170Kohm R10,39 """170Kohm R10,39 """170Kohm R10,39 ""170Kohm R10,39 """170Kohm R11,40 """170Kohm R12,41 """170Kohm

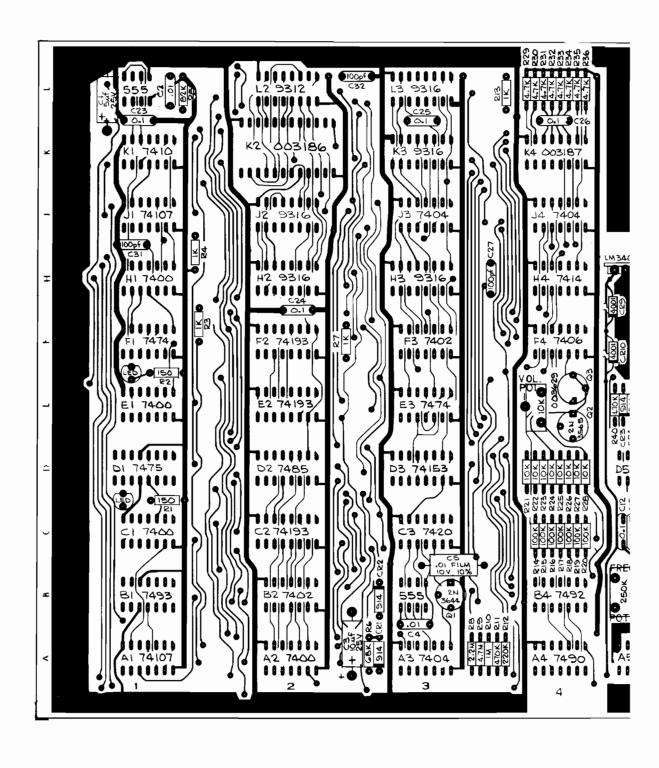
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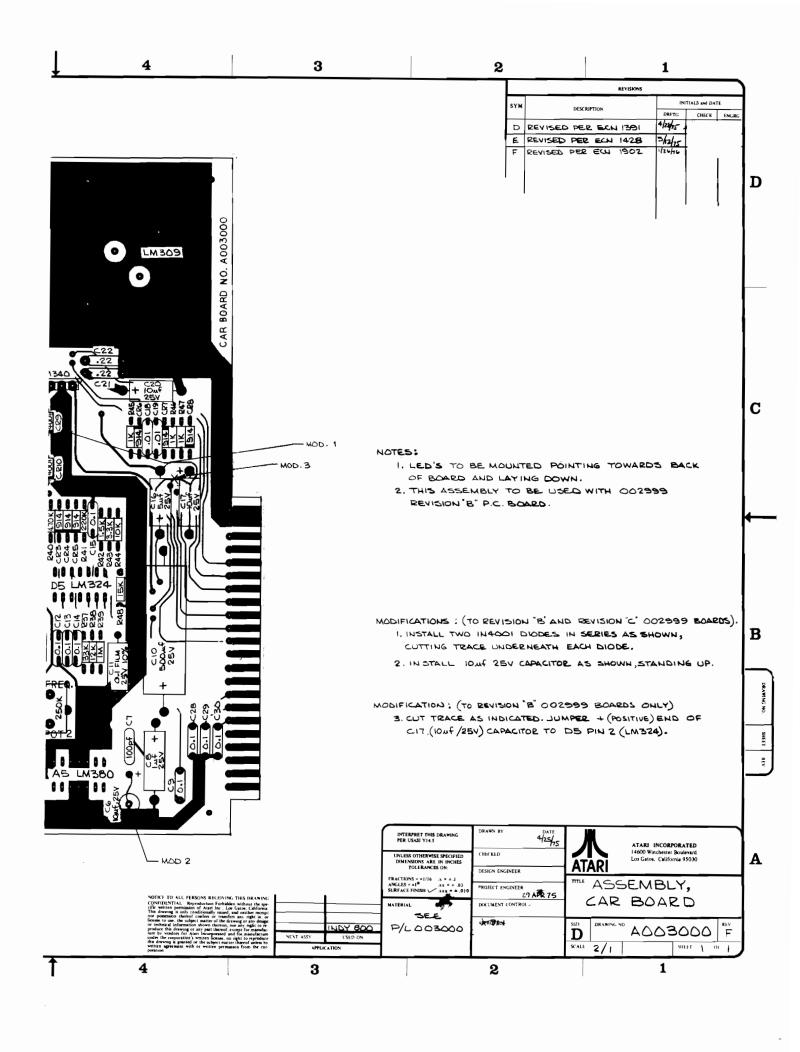
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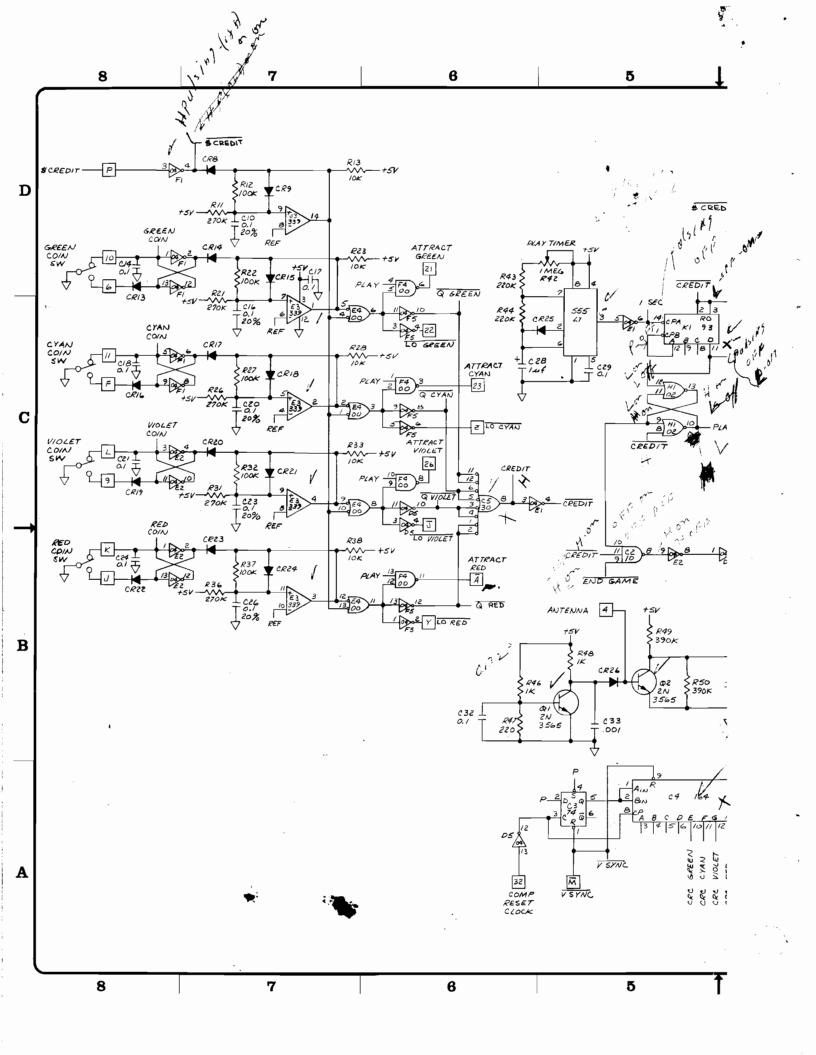
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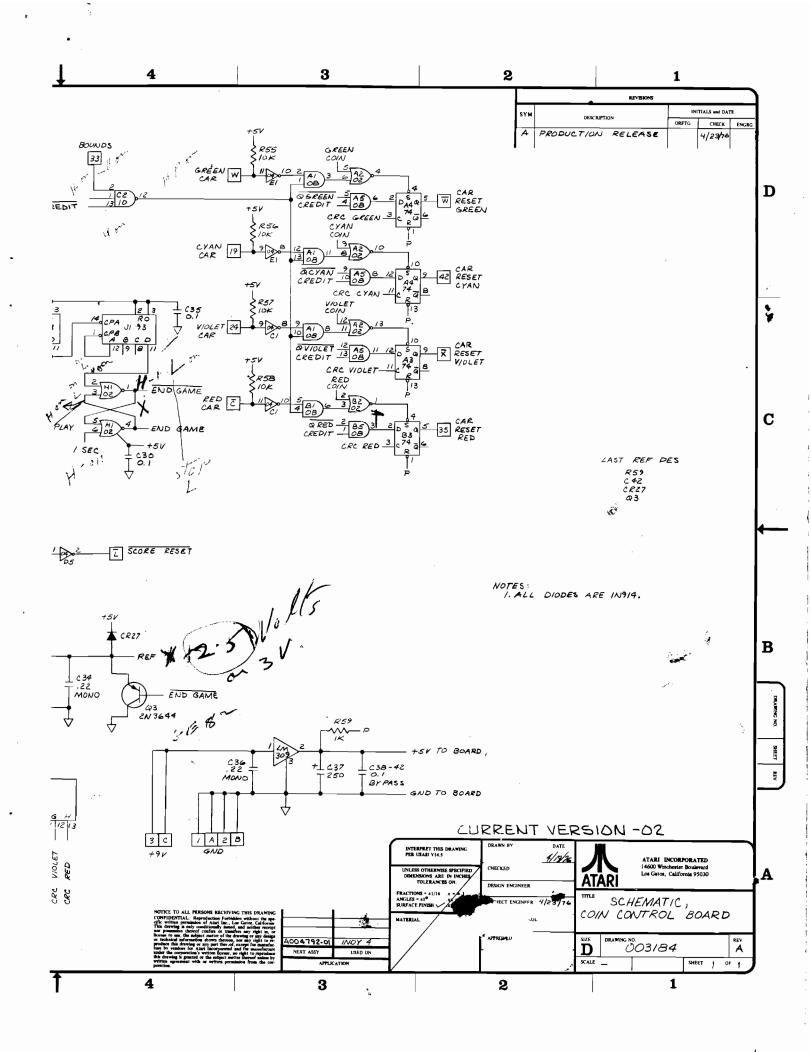
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INDY 4 P/L A003184-02 ASSEMBLY TITLE COIN CONTROL BOARD Page 1 of 2 PARTS LIST SPECIFICATION Drawn Mech. Eng. Checked REV. Proj. Eng. Elec. Eng leisure Α Rev. Description Apprv. Rev. Date Description Date Apprv. Α PROD. REL. 4/23/76 Item Part Number Qty. DESCRIPTION 1 Printed Circuit Board 003185-01 1 2 37-LM309 1 LM309K Positive 5-Volt Regulator 3 78-06004 1 Heatsink, WakeField 680-.75A 4 2 Screw, Machine, Pan Hd., Phil., $6-32 \times 5/8$ 72-1610C 5 75-916C 2 Nut, Machine, Hex, 6-32 6 7 75-056 2 Lock Washer, Internal Star, #6 8 E4,F4 37-7400 2 7400 1.C. 9 37-7402 7402 " H1, A2, B2 3 10 37-7404 6 7404 " C1, E1, F1, E2, D5, F5 11 37-7408 4 7408 " A1, B1, A5, B5 7410 " 12 37-7410 1 C2 13 37-7430 1 7430 " C5 14 37-7474 4 7474 " A3,B3,C3,A4 7493 " 15 2 37-7493 JI, KI 16 37-74164 1 74164 " C4 17 18 1 L1 37-555 555 Timer I.C. 19 2 E3, J3 37-LM339 LM339 Quad Comparator 20 34-2N3565 2 Transistor, NPN, Type 2N3565 Q1, 2 21 .31-IN914 17 Diode, Type 1N914 CR8,9,13-27 22 23 24 4 R41,46,48,59 10-5102 Resistor, Carbon, 5%, \(\frac{1}{4}\text{W}\), IK OHM 10-5103 9 R13,23,28,33,38 25 10K OHM 55-58



ASS	EMBLY TITLE INDY	4 COI	N CONTROL BOARD	P/L A	003184-02
	PARTS LIST	SPECI	FICATION	REV A	Page 2 of 2
Item	Part Number	Qty.	DESCRIPTION	· -	
26					
27	10-5104	5	Resistor, Carbon, 5%, 4	W. 100K OHM	R12,22,27,32,37
28	10-5224	2	11 11 11 11		
29	10-5221	1	и и и		R47
30	10-5274	5	11 11 11 11	270K OHM	R11,21,26,31,36
31	10-5394	2	H II II II	390K OHM	R49,50
32	19 - 315105	1	Trimpot, 1M OHM, P.C. V	ert. Mount	R42
33	24-250105	1	Capacitor Electrolytic,	I uf, 25V	C28
34	24-250227	1	11 11	220 uf, 25V	C37
35	29-008	5	Capacitor, Ceramic, 0.1	uf, 12v, 20	%, C10,16,20,23,26
36	27-250102	1	Capacitor, Ceramic, .00		C33
37	27-250104	14	" " 0.1		ζ14,17,18, 21, , 29,30,32,35,38-
38	29-011	2	Capacitor, Monolythic,	.22uf, 12V,	Rad. C34,36
39	33-2N3644	1	Transistor, PNP, 2N3644		Q3
40	75 - 016S	2	Washer, Flat, Reg. Patt	ern, #6 Stee	1
41	78-16005	1	Silpad		
			¥		

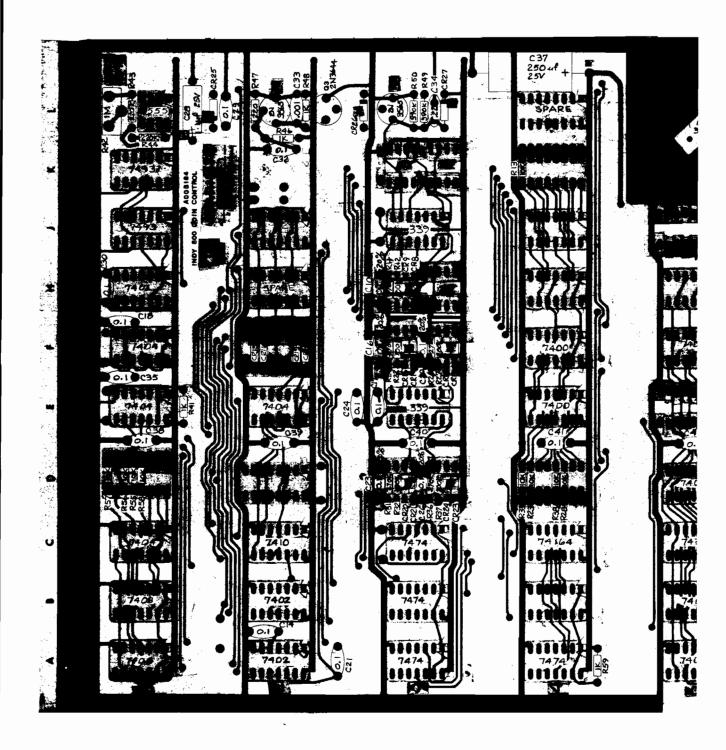
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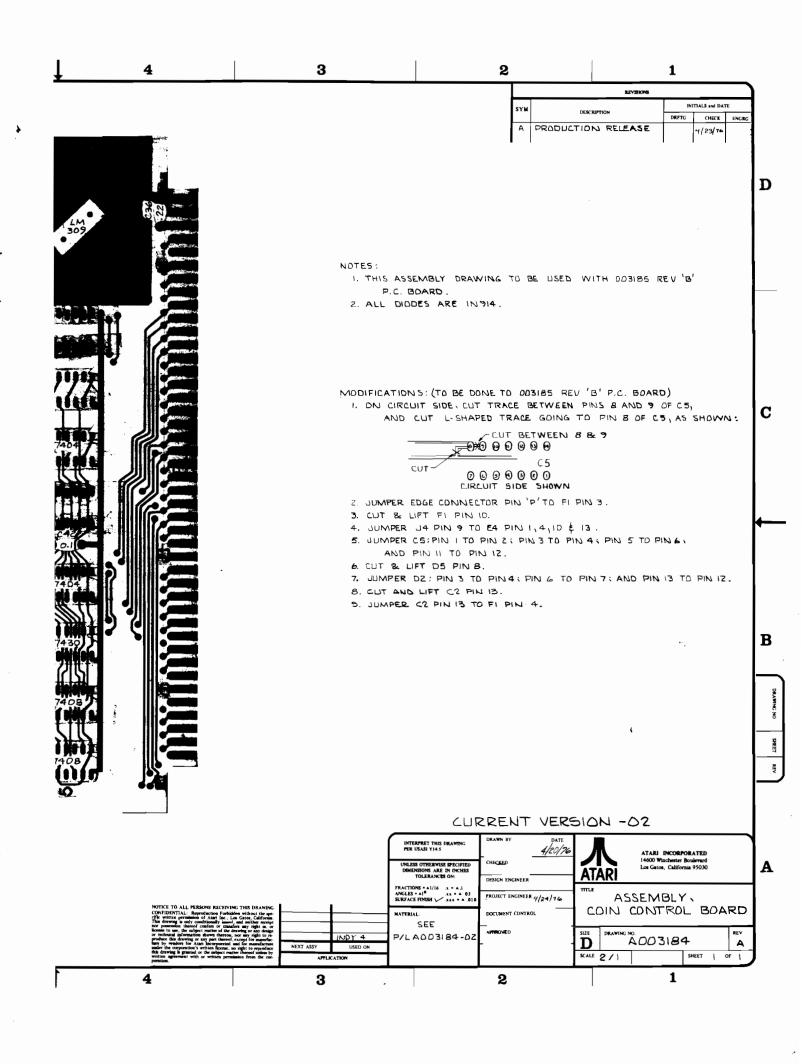
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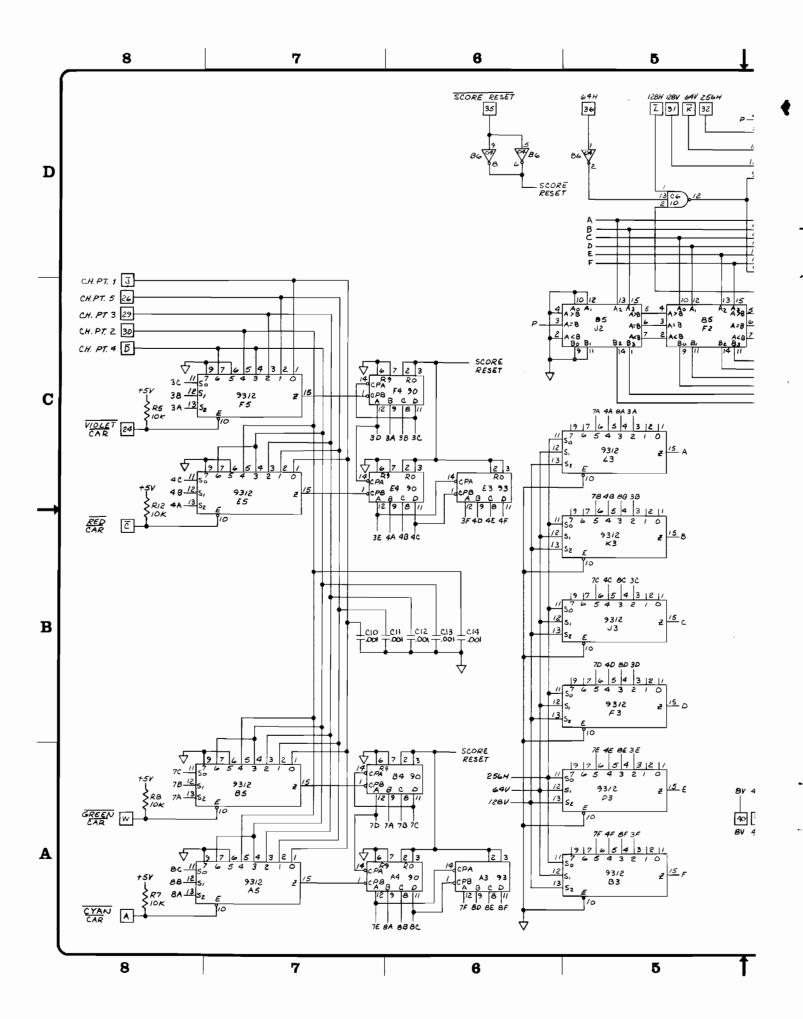
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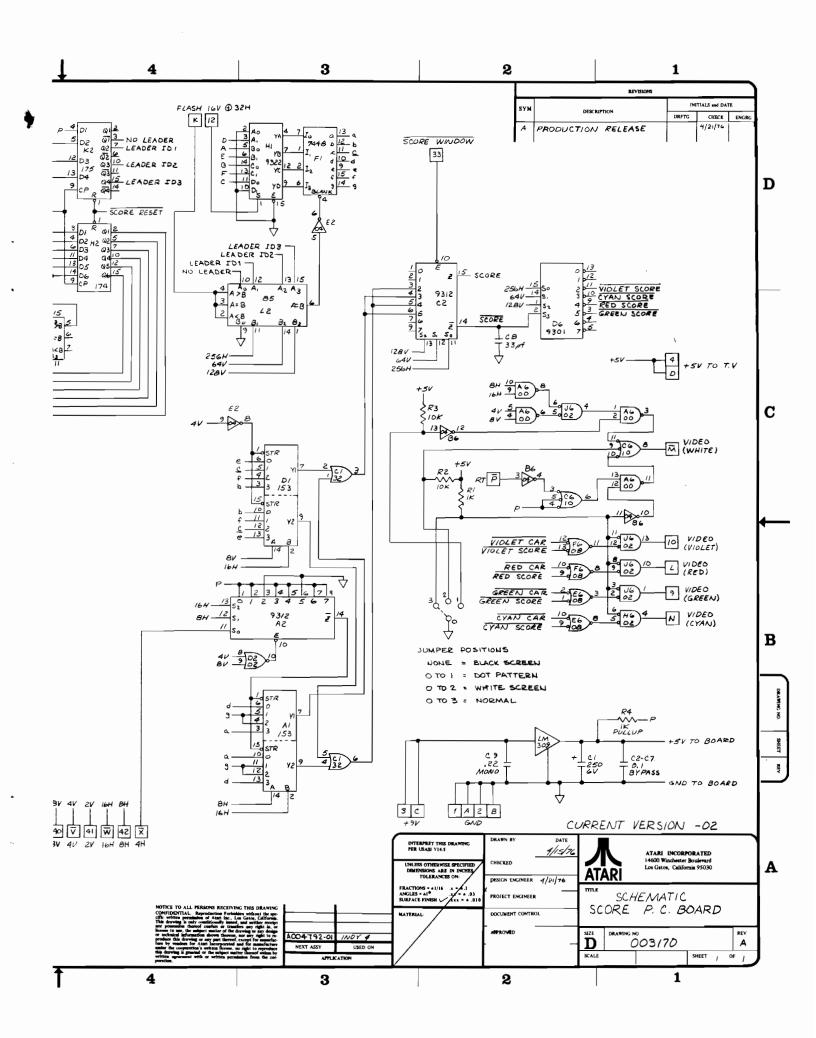
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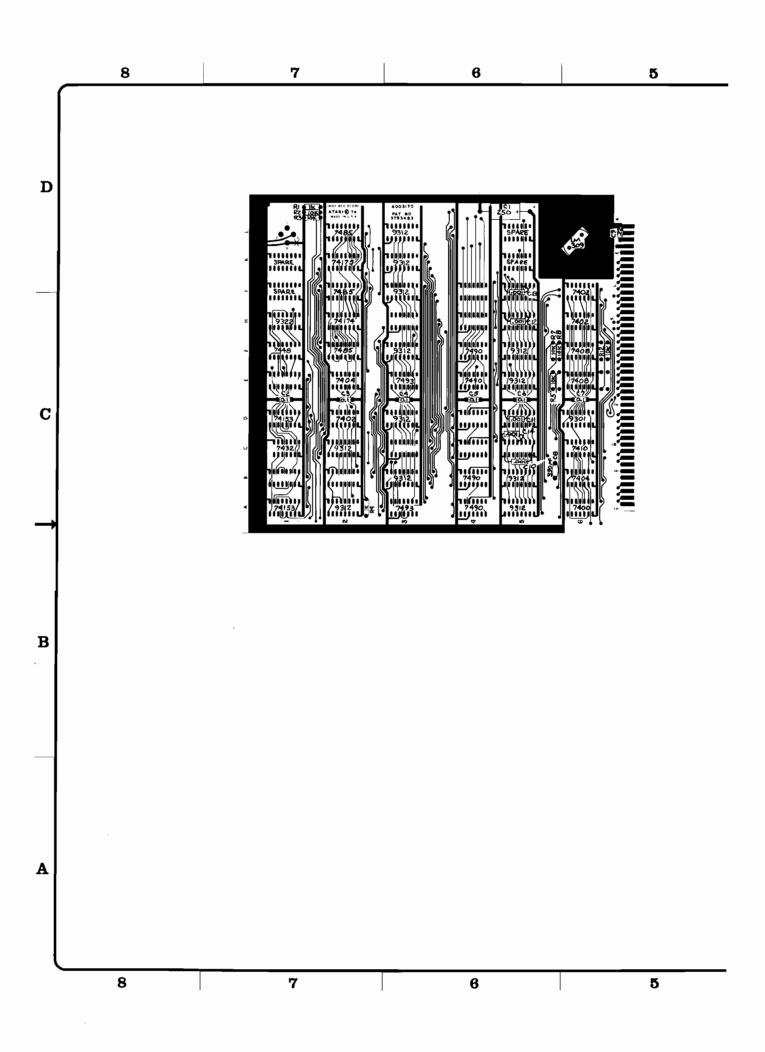


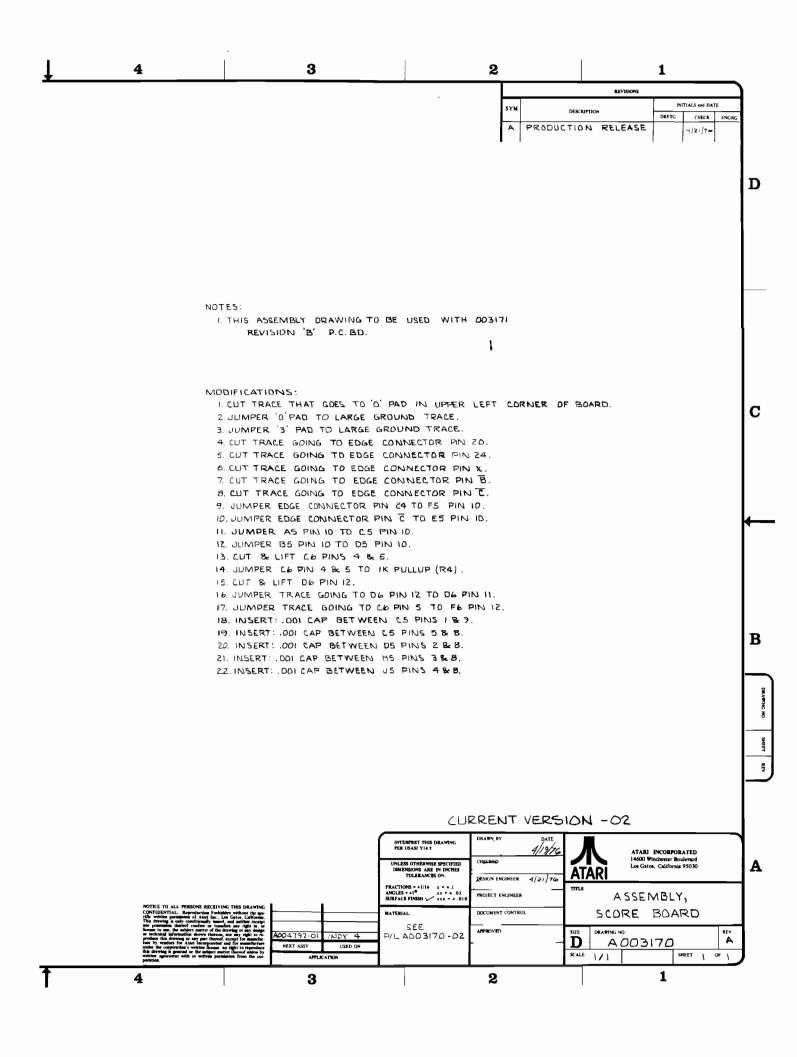


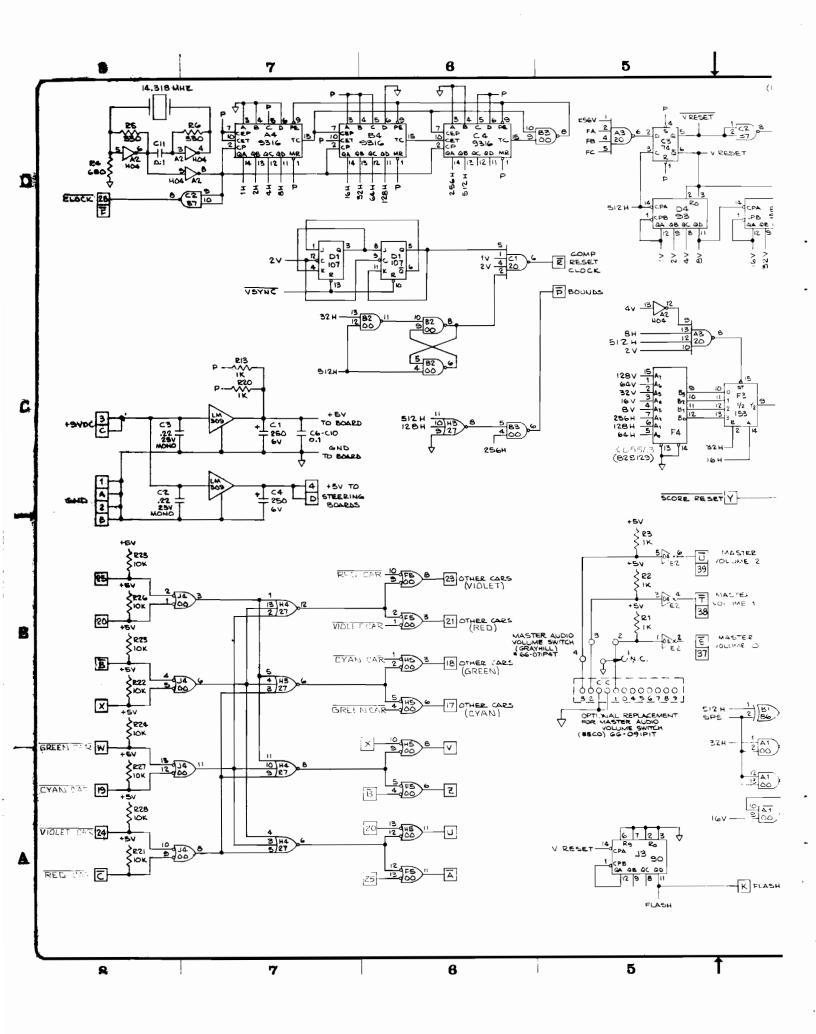
INDY	4	ASSEMBLY	TITLE	S	CORE BO	DARD, P	.C. BOARD	P/L AO	 03170-02
			PARTS	LIST	SPECI	FICATIO)N	Page_1_c	of_2
AT/	ARI K	Orawn Checked Proj. Eng					Eng.	•	REV.
leis	ure			-					A
Rev.	Description			Apprv.	Rev.	Desc	ription_	Date	Apprv.
Α	PROD. REL.	4/	21/76		-				+
			-+						+
			,						
Item	Part Number	Qty.	<u> </u>		<u></u>	ESCR IP	LION		
1	003171-01	1	Print	ed Ci	rcuit I	Board			
2	37-LM309	1	LM309	K Pos	itive !	5-Volt	Regulator		
3	78-06005	1	Heats	ink,	Wakefi	eld 680	-1.0A		
4	72- 1610C	2	Screw	, Mac	h., Par	n Hd, P	hil, 6-32 x 5/8		
5	75 - 916C	2	Nut,	Machi	ne, Hex	k, 6-32			
6	78-16005	1	Silpa	ıd					
7	75-056	2	Lock	Washe	r, Inte	ernal S	tar, #6		
8	75 - 016S	2	Washe	r, Fla	at, Re	g. Patt	ern, #6 Steel		
9									
10	37-7400	1	7400	Integ	rated (Circuit	A6		
11	37-7402	3	7402		ı	11	D2, H6, J6		
12	37-7404	2	7404		1	11	E2, B6		
13	37-7408	2	7408		1	11	E6, F6		
14	37-7410		7410				C6		
15	37-7432	1	7432				C1		
16	37-7448	1	7448		ı ı	11	F1		
17 18	37-7485	3	7485		1		F2, J2, L2		
19	37-7490 37-7493	4 2	7490 7493				A4, B4, E4, F4	•	
20	37-7493	2	74153			11	A3, E3 A1, D1		
21	37-74174	1	74174		1	11	H2		
22	37-74174	'	74175		1	11	K2		
23	37-9301	'	9301		ı	11	D6		
24	37-9312	12	9312		1	11	A2,C2,B3,D3,F3	3.J3.K3.L	3.A5.
	J, JJ	'-					B5, E5, F5	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	J,J,
							-2,-2,-2		

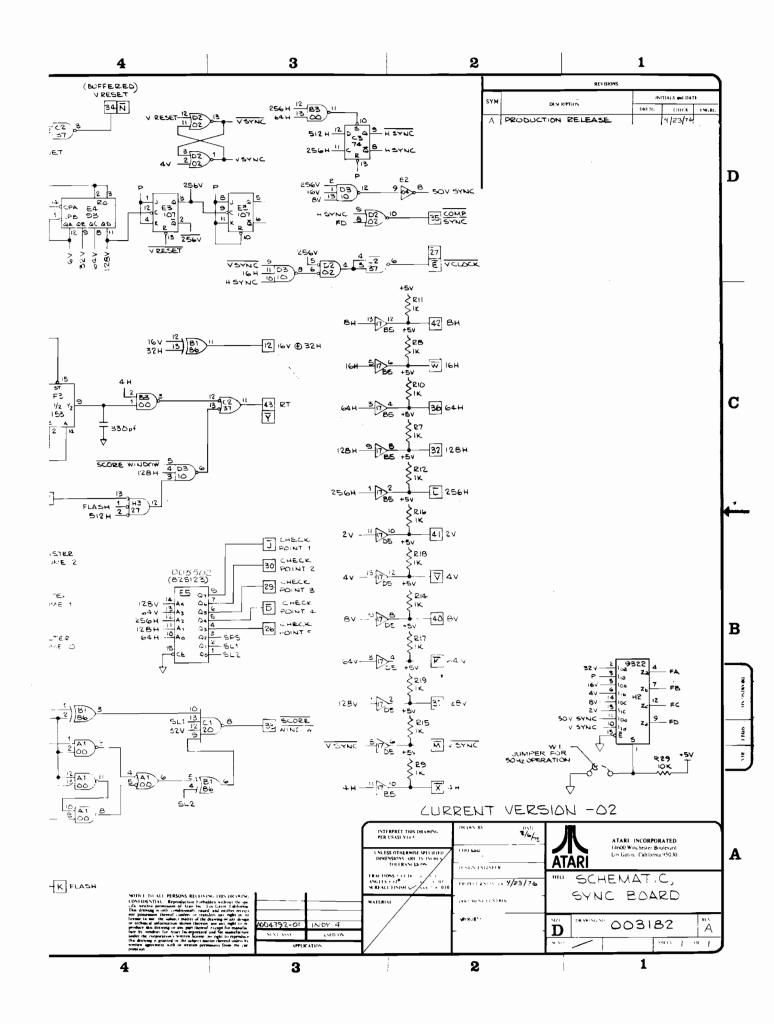
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ASS	SEMBLY TITLE	sco	ORE BOARD, P.C.BOARD P/L A003170-02
	PARTS LIST	SPECI	FICATION REV. A Page 2 of 2
Item	Part Number	Qty.	DESCRIPTION
25	37-9322	1	9322 Integrated Circuit H1
26	10-5102	2	Resistor, Carbon, 5%, ½W, 1K OHM R1, 4
27	10-5103	6	Resistor, Carbon, 5%, ½W, 10K OHM R2,3,5,7,8,12
29	28-101331	1	Capacitor, Mica, 330pf, 100V C8
30	27-250104	6	Capacitor, Ceramic, 0.luf, 25V, C2-7
31	29-011	1	Capacitor, Monolythic, .22uf, 12V C9
32	24-250257	1	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 250uf, 25V Cl
33	27-250102	5	Capacitor, Ceramic, 0.00luf, 25V, ClO-14







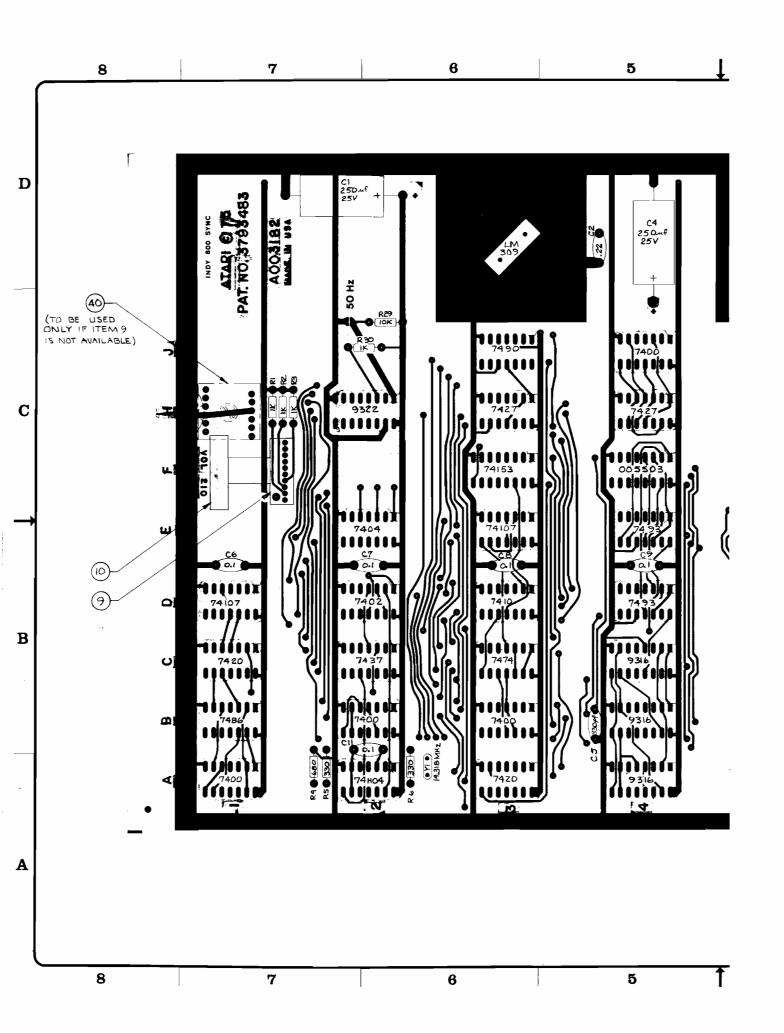


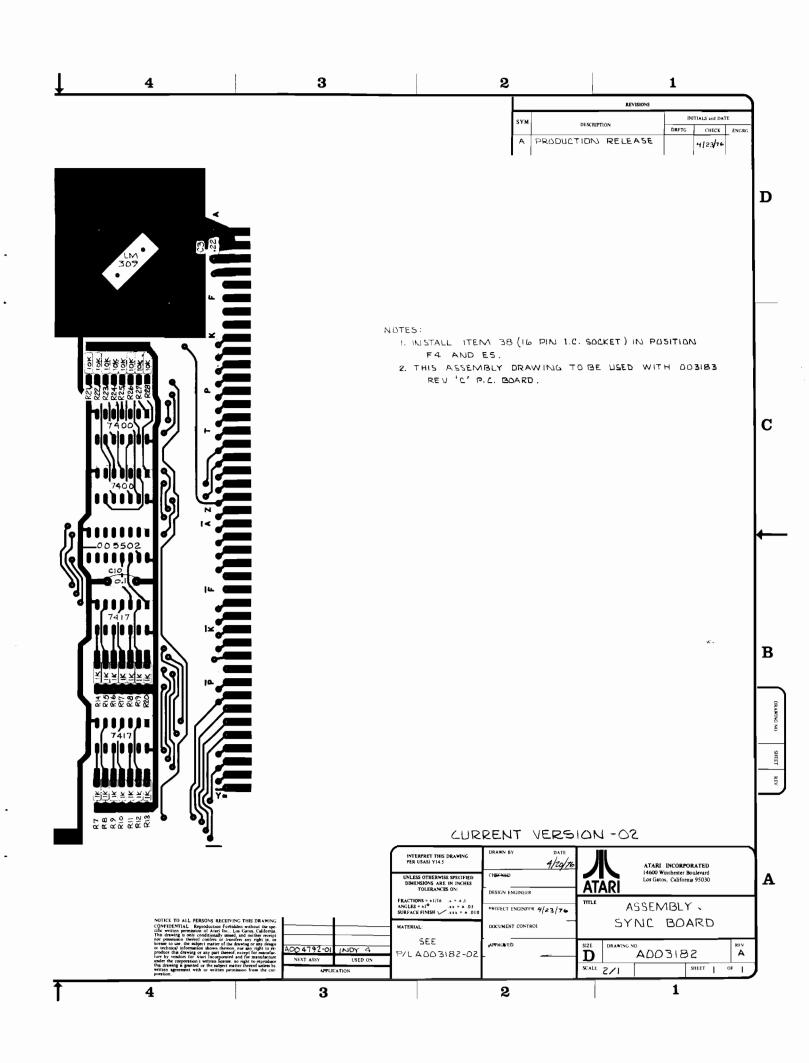
INDY 4 **P/L** A003182-02 ASSEMBLY TITLE SYNC BOARD Page 1 of 2 PARTS LIST SPECIFICATION Drawn Checked Mech. Eng. Proj. Eng. REV. Elec. Eng leisure Α Rev. Description Rev. Date Apprv. Description Date Apprv. PROD. REL. Α 4123176 Qty. Item Part Number DESCRIPTION 1 003183-01 1 Printed Circuit Board 2 2 37-LM309 LM309K Positive 5-Volt Regulator 3 78-06004 2 Heatsink, Wakefield 680-.75A 4 72- 1610C 4 Screw, Mach, Pn Hd, Phil, 6-32 x 5/8 5 75-916C 4 Nut, Machine, Hex, 6-32 6 78-16005 2 Silpad 7 75-016S 4 Washer, Flat, Reg Pattern, #6 Steel 8 75-056 4 Lock Washer, Internal Star, #6 9 66-071P4T 1 Rotary Switch, P.C. Mount, 1P-4T, Grayhill #71AF36-01-1-04-N 73-802 Switch Knob(Raytheon #50-5-1) 10 1 11 6 37-7400 7400 Integrated Circuit A1,B2,B3,J4,F5,H5 11 12 37-7402 1 7402 D2 11 11 13 37-74H04 74H04 1 A2 14 37-7410 1 7410 #1 D3 15 37-7417 2 7417 B5, D5 16 37-7420 2 7420 11 C1, A3 17 2 7427 ff 37-7427 H3, H4 18 37-7437 7437 1 C2 37-7474 7474 11 19 1 11 C3 20 1 7486 11 37-7486 Βl 21 37-7490 7490 1 J3 22 37-7493 2 7493 11 D4, E4 23 2 74107 * * 37-74107 D1, E3 24 t t 37-74153 1 74153 F3 25 37-9316 11 A4, B4, C4 3 9316



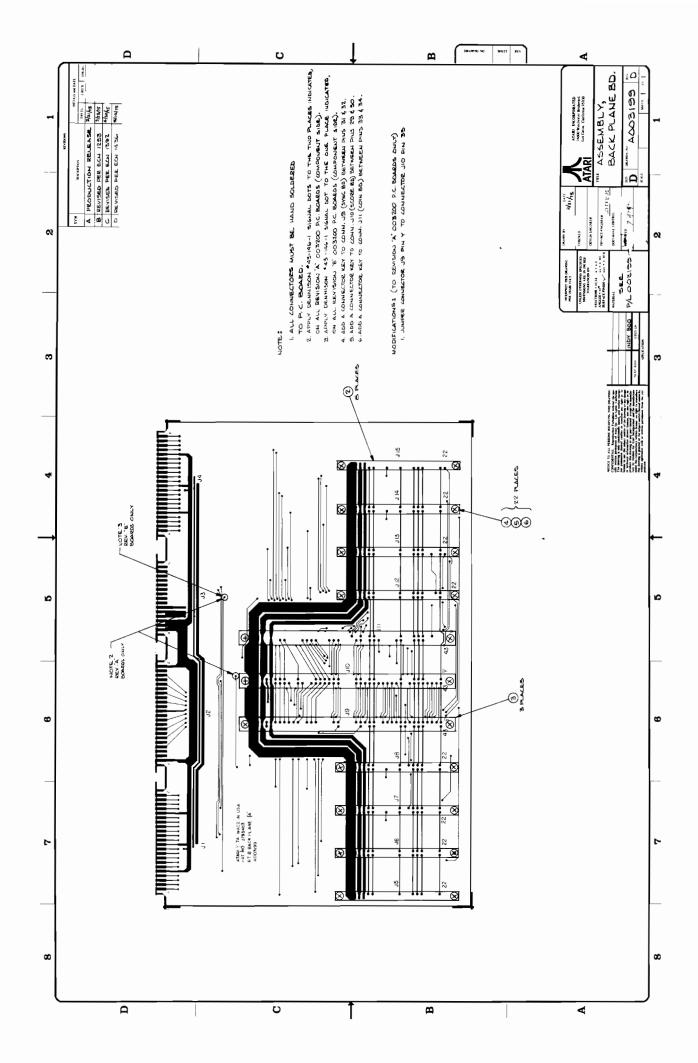
ASS	EMBLY TITLE SYNC	BOARD	P/L A003182-02
	PARTS LIST	SPECI	FICATION REV A Page 2 of 2
I t em	Part Number	Qty.	DESCRIPTION
26	005502-01	1	P-ROM, RT4 Check Points, 32 x 8, 256 Bit E5
27	005503-01	1	P-ROM, Racetrack, 256 x 4, 1024 Bit F4
28	90-101	1	14.318MHZ Crystal Y1
29	10-5331	2	Resistor, Carbon, 5%, ½W, 330 OHM R5,6
30	10-5681	1	'' '' '' 680 OHM R4
31	10-5102	18	" " 1K OHM R1-3,7-20,30
32	10-5103	9	и и и и 10К ОНМ R21-29
33	28-101331	1	Capacitor, Mica, 330pf, 100V C5
34	27-250104	6	Capacitor, Ceramic, O.luf, 25V C6-11
35	29-011	2	Capacitor, Monolythic, .22uf, 12V C2,3
36	24-250227	2	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 220uf, 25V C1,4
37	37-7404	1 1	7404 Integrated Circuit E2
38	79-42116	2	Socket, I.C., 16 Pin F4,E5
39	37-9322	1	9322 Integrated Circuit H2
*40	66-091P10T	,	Stripswitch, P.C. Mount, EECO, #1A211001G
			*NOTE: Item 40 is to be used only if items 9 & 10 are not available



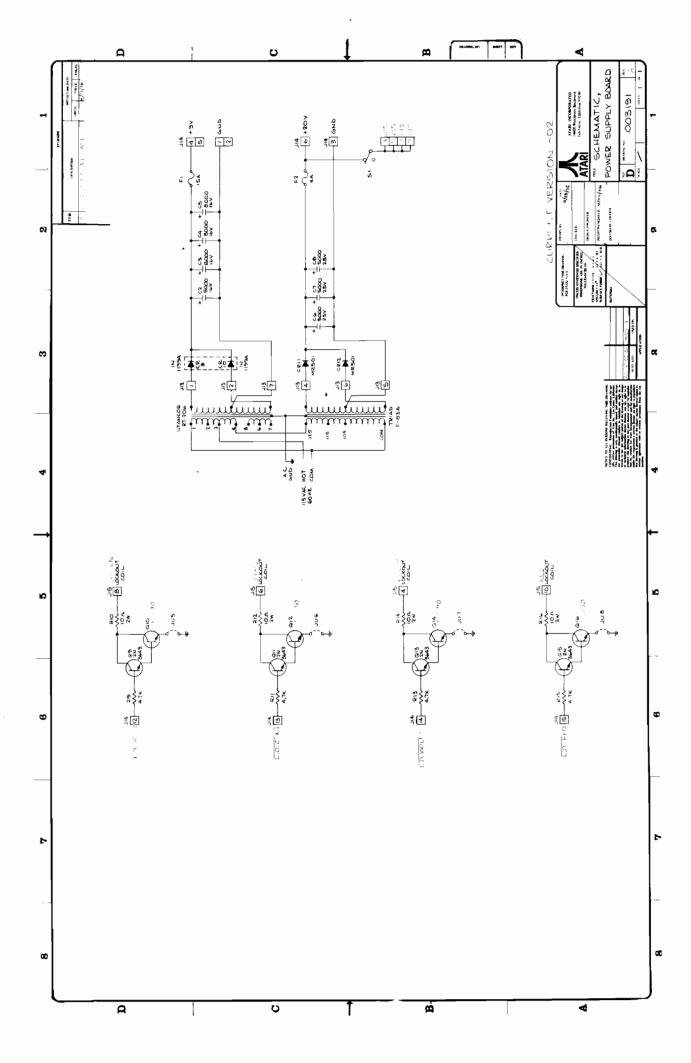




INDY 800 **P/L** 003199 ASSEMBLY TITLE RT8 BACKPLANE BOARD Page 1 of 1 PARTS LIST SPECIFICATION Drawn Mech. Eng. Checked 8/25/7 Proj. Eng. 3 FEE 75 275 Elec. Eng REV. leisure Rev. Description Apprv. Rev. Date Description Date Apprv. PROD REL Α 2**-**3-75 3/25/75 B REV PER ECH 1253 REV PERECN 1392 4/30/75 5/14/75 REY PER ECH 1436 Part Number DESCRIPTION [tem Qty. Printed Circuit Board (Backplane) 003200 1 1 8 44 Pin Edge Connector, 156, Dip Solder 2 79-514222 86 Pin Edge Connector, .156, Dip Solder Screw, Mach., Pan Hd., Phil., 4-40 x 2" 3 3 79-514243 4 75-1408 22 Nut, Machine, Hex, 4-40 Lock Washer, Internal Star, #4 5 75-914 22 6 75-054 22 7 79-511001 3 CONNECTOR KEY

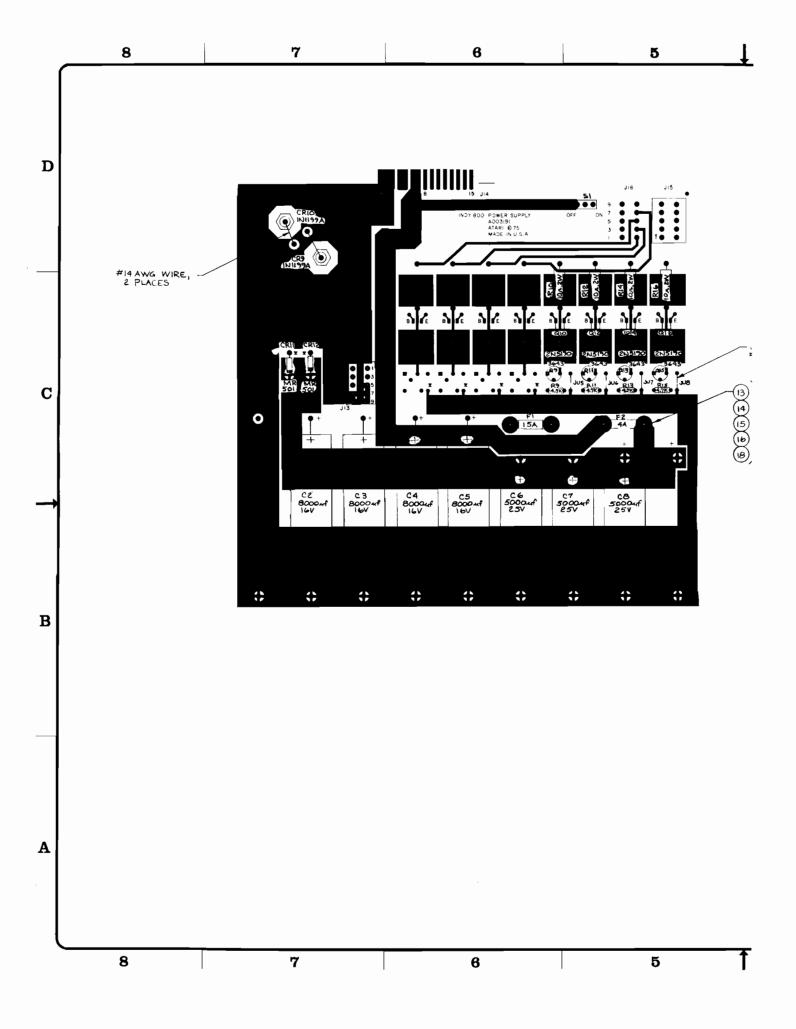


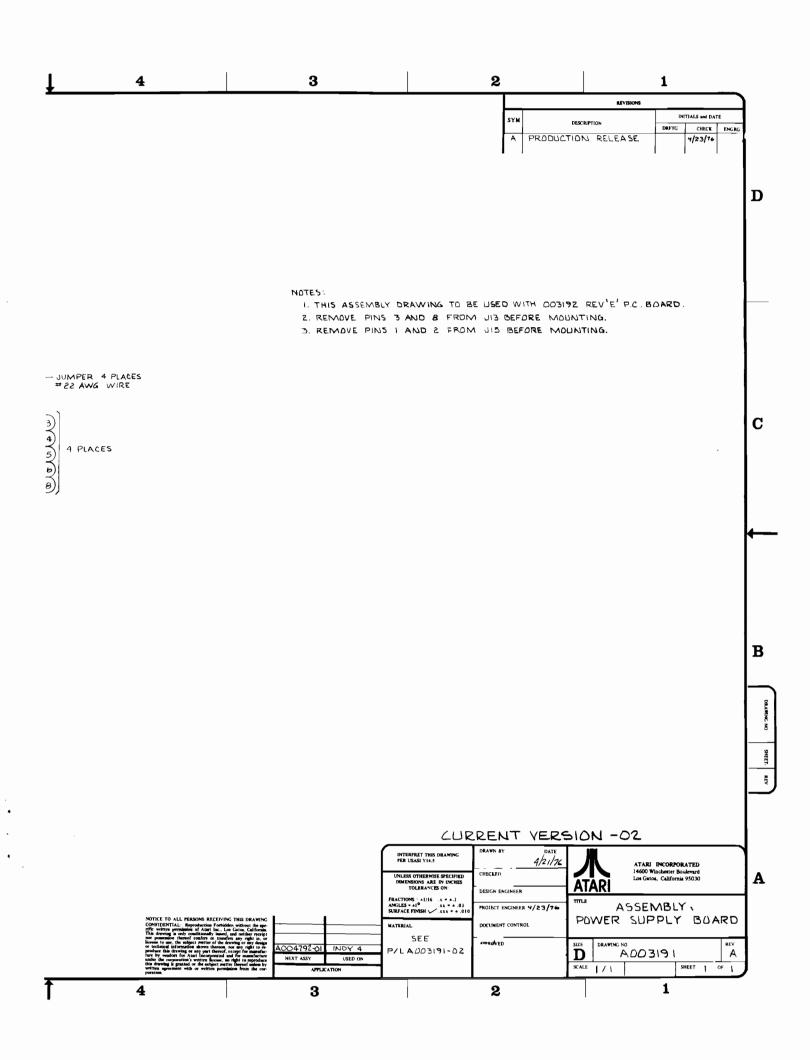
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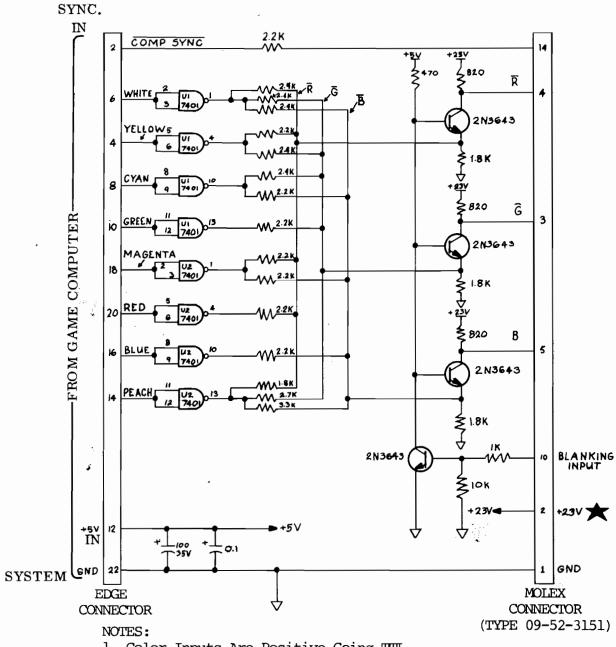
IND	<u>4 </u>	ASSEMBLY TITLE POWER SUPPLY P.C.B.						P/L A003191-02	
小局		PARTS LIST SPECIFICATION					Page 1 of 1		
		Draw					W 1 5		
ATA	ARI k	Chec	ked Eng				Mech. Eng.		
Innov leis			• 1.11.5	•		_	Elec. Eng		REV.
Rev.	Description			ate	Apprv.	Bev.	Description	Date	Apprv.
<u>A</u>	PROD. REL.		4/2	3/76					
				<u> </u>					
				-					
Item	Part Numbe	r	Qty.				DESCRIPTION		
1 003192-01 2 24-160808 3 24-250478 4 31-MR501 5 31-1N1199A 6 78-06006 7 61-011C 8 10-5472 9 13-0100 10 34-2N3643 11 12 34-2N5190 13 72-1406C 14 75-914C 15 75-054 16 75-014s 17 79-58005 18 79-3202 19 46-2031503 20 46-203401 21 78-16007			1432211444 4888824 114	P.C.B., Indy 4 Po Capacitor, Electr Capacitor, Electr Diode, Type MR501 Diode, Type IN119 Heatsink, Wakefie SPDT Toggle Switch Resistor, Carbon, Resistor, Carbon, NPN Transistor, T NPN Power Transis Machine Screw, 4- Hex Nut, 4-40 Lock Washer, Inter Flat Washer, #4 Connector, 10 pir			rolytic, 8000uf, 16v rolytic, 4700uf, 25v 1 (3A) 99A (12A) eld 680-1.25 ch, C & K 7101, 5%, \(\frac{1}{4}\)W, 4.7K OHM 10%, 2W, 10 OHM Type 2N3643 stor, Type 2N5190 -40 x 3/8, Stainless ernal Star, #4 n, P.C. Mount, AMP # Beryllium Copper, Si 001 82V, Fast-Blow	7, 85°C C CR11, 1 CR9,10 S1 R9,11,1 R10,12, Q9,11,1 Q10,12,	3,15 14,16 3,15 14,16







Schematic Diagram Indy 4, TV Chroma Input Board (G.E. 25" Color TV)



- Color Inputs Are Positive-Going TTL
 COMP SYNC Input Is Negative-Going TTL
- 3. Yellow, blue and peach colors not used in Indy 4 game.

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