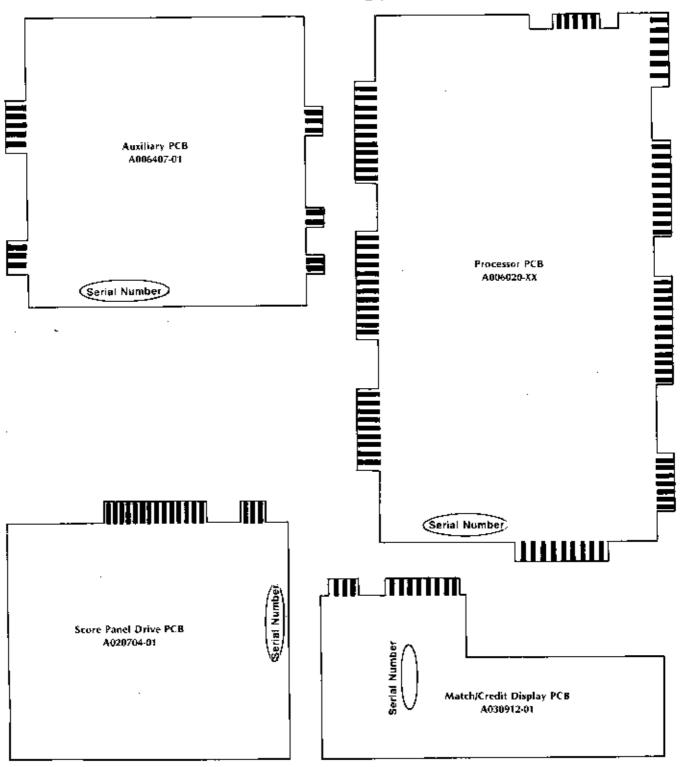


Location of Serial Numbers

Your game's serial number is stamped on all four printed circuit boards, in the locations shown below. The same number is also stamped on the label located on the rear of the back box. Please mention this number whenever calling your distributor for service.

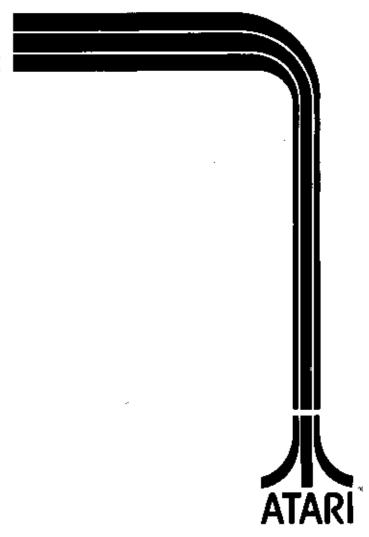


Space Riders[™]

Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual

Complete with Illustrated Parts Catalog

ATARL INC. 1265 BORPLGAS AVENUE 180, BOX 9027 SUNNYVALE, CAUFORNIA 94086 408/745-2000 • TELEX 35 7488



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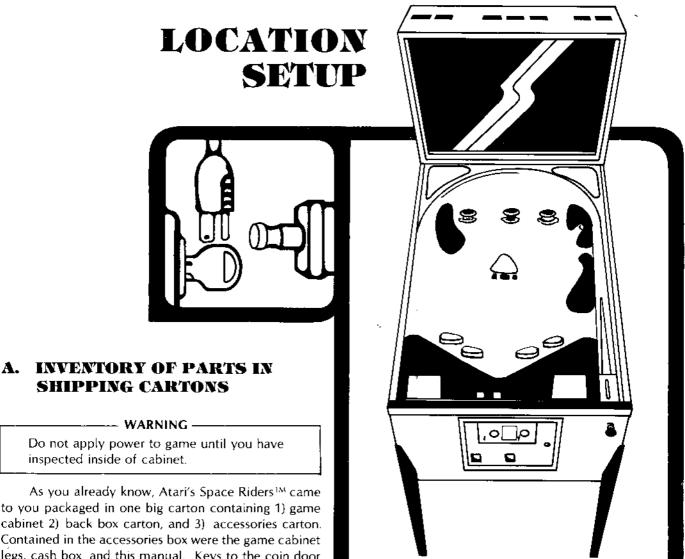
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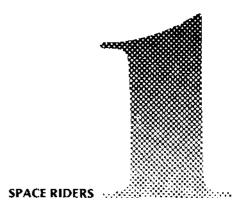
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As you already know, Atari's Space Riders^{1M} came to you packaged in one big carton containing 1) game cabinet 2) back box carton, and 3) accessories carton. Contained in the accessories box were the game cabinet legs, cash box, and this manual. Keys to the coin door are taped to the top back of the game cabinet. Keys to the back box are taped to the bottom of the back box.



B. ASSEMBLY OF GAME

1. Assembly of Legs and Back Box

First, screw leg levelers (from cash box) into the bottom of each leg. Screw the leg leveler locking nuts onto the leg levelers.

If you have a Pin Jack—Place cabinet onto pin jack and raise cabinet at least 2 feet from floor. Then attach all four legs with eight acorn-head bolts.

If you don't have a Pin Jack-Refer to Figure 1-1 and follow the instructions.

2. Attach Back Box

— CAUTION -

Back Box carton is labeled "This side up \nabla." Set the Back Box carton as labeled before removing the Back Box from the carton. This will prevent the Back Box glass from falling out and breaking.

Remove the Back Box and Back Box Key Envelope from the Back Box carton and attach the Back Box to the pin cabinet as instructed in Figure 1-2.

3. Final Inspection

Refer to Figure 1-3 and follow the instructions.

4. Final Assembly

NOTE —

The tilt bob is made of a soft material, carbon: don't overtighten.

- Install the tilt bob (from cash box) onto the pendulum wire at the right front side of the pin cabinet. Tighten the thumb screw lightly and leave it pointing toward the coin door. This way it will be accessible from the coin door for fine tuning after the playfield is lowered.
- 2. Place the game ball (from cash box) onto the playfield.
- Choose the proper instruction cards (from cash box) and attach to the lower arch panel butyrate as illustrated in Figure 1-4.
- 4. Install the cash box.
- 5. Lower the playfield and install the playfield glass (for help, refer to Figure 1-3).
- 6. Level the playfield for a 3° slope from the rear to the front of the playfield.
- Insert the power plug into a 115 VAC power source.

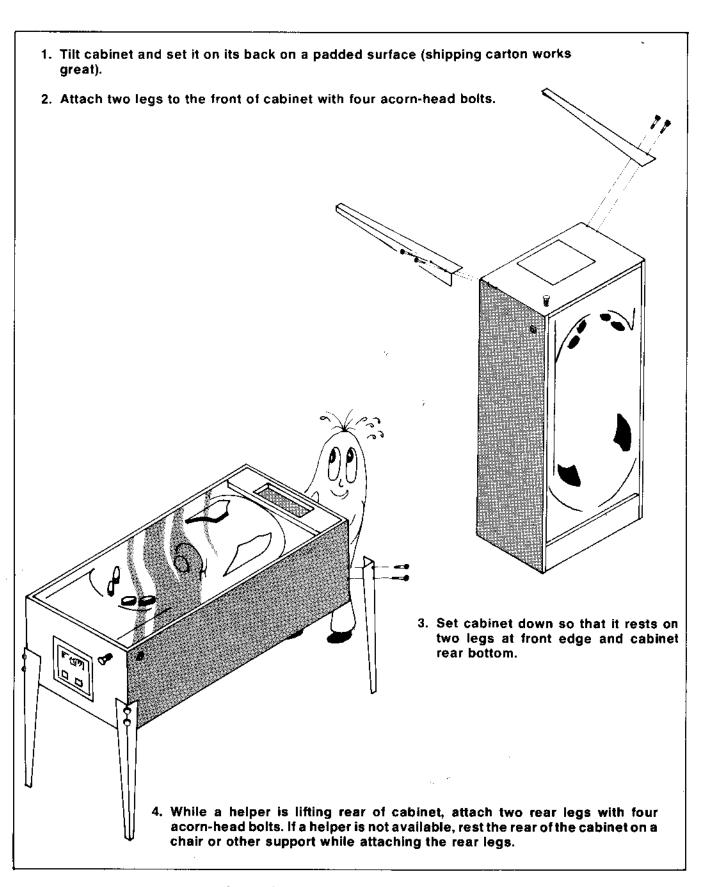
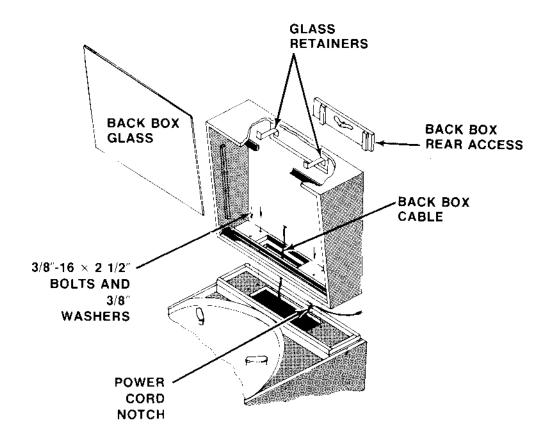
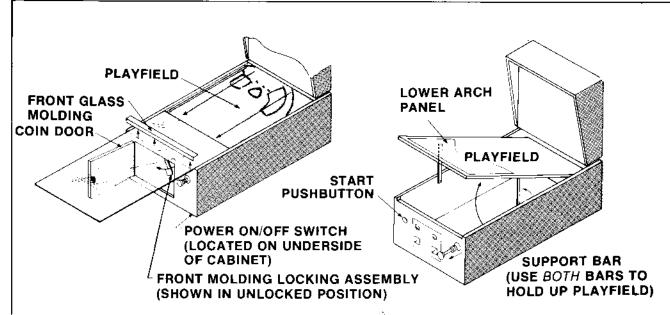


Figure 1-1 Attaching Legs without Pin Jack



- 1. Reach into hole at the back of the cabinet and pull out the power cord. Insert the cord into the notch at the back of the cabinet.
- 2. Remove the key envelope from the top rear of the cabinet.
- 3. Unlock and remove Back Box rear access.
- 4. Pull (about 1/2 inch) on both glass retainers.
- 5. Push up on glass and lift up and out of Back Box.
- 6. Attach Back Box to the cabinet with four $3/8"-16 \times .2-1/2"$ bolts and four 3/8" flat washers. (Place power cord into the power cord notch.)
- Unwind Back Box cable and feed down through hole in Back Box and into the cabinet. Plug the cable connector into the two pin connector receptacle on the lower left front of the Power Supply.
- 8. Snug all lamps, then reinstall Back Box glass.
- 9. Install and lock Back Box rear access.

Figure 1-2 Attaching Back Box



- 1. Unlock and open the coin door.
- 2. Move the playfield Front Molding Locking Assembly to the left and remove the playfield Front Glass Molding, then remove glass.
- Remove mounting screws from the lower Arch Panel. Pull out and discard the foam packing from above the Score Display. Check that the edge pins of the Score Display are aligned with the pins of the interfacing connector. Remount the Lower Arch Panel.
- 4. Lift the front of the playfield and rest it on both support bars.
- Locate two loosely tied large nylon cable ties, one mounted on each side of the cabinet, that secure the connectors during shipping. Cut these cable ties.
- 6. Loosen J21
- 7. Temporarily lift the black plastic cover from above the Processor PCB by cutting tie-rap from the plastic clips that stick through the black cover.
- 8. Throughly inspect the game as follows:

Cabinet Inspection

- 1. Check that all connectors are properly seated.
- 2. Check that all fuses are properly seated.
- 3. Check that there are no disconnected wires.
- 4. Check entire cabinet for loose or foreign objects that may cause short circuiting.
- 5. Check that the contacts of the vertical slam switch, located on the bottom of the cabinet, and the coin door slam switch contacts are both open.
- Check to ensure that the black plastic cover over the Processor PCB is attached.

Playfield Inspection

Check that all harness wires on the underside of the playfield are out of the way of all moving parts and free from being pinched when the playfield is lowered.

Figure 1-3 Final Assembly and Inspection

C. DESCRIPTIONS OF GAME OPTIONS

Several options are available for structuring Space Riders^{IM} for maximum returns at your location. The following is a list of these options:

- 1. Sixteen coin/credit settings
- 2. Four maximum credit levels
- 3. Three- or five-ball game
- 4. Active or inactive match feature
- Replay, add-a-ball, or neither for obtaining replay level
- 6. One or two replay or add-a-ball levels
- 7. Extra ball or 25,000 points for completing extra ball sequence
- 8. Liberal or conservative "special" feature
- 9. Four different awards for "special" (50,000 points, 100,000 points, replay, or extra ball)

D. SETTING THE OPTIONS

--- WARNING ---

Power should never be on while setting the options. Dangerous voltages are present inside the game cabinet.

All the options are selectable by merely flipping a switch. Refer to Self-Test Procedure in Table 1-1. Table 1-1 also lists all the options and the switches necessary to set those options. In these tables, all manufacturer suggested settings are marked with dollar signs. Figure 1-4 shows the location of each switch on the Processor PCB (printed circuit board). To set the switches, slightly press down on the selected switch toggles with a small pointed object. To set the toggle to on, press on the switch side toward the closest end of the Processor PCB.

With your new game, you received sixteen REPLAY level display cards and sixteen ADD-A-BALL display

cards. These cards are printed on both sides. One side is for a 3 BALL game and the reverse side is for a 5 BALL game. Half of the cards (sixteen) are for REPLAY and the other half are for ADD-A-BALL feature. Fifteen of each are printed with the REPLAY or ADD-A-BALL levels that match the resultant levels of the REPLAY rotary switch. The extra two cards are with blank REPLAY and ADD-A-BALL levels. These have been provided in case you should lose a card with the levels at which you would like to set the game.

Once you have set the REPLAY or ADD-A-BALL level(s), insert the display card on the left hand side of the lower arch panel. Make sure the card displays the proper number of balls per game. If you have eliminated the second REPLAY or ADD-A-BALL level, fold the display card so the second level is hidden.

E. SELF-TEST

Self-Test is activated by pressing the TEST pushbutton. The Test pushbutton is located at the inside top middle of the coin door. Pressing the pushbutton once begins the lamp test; pressing the pushbutton twice begins the solenoid test; and the third time, the switch test. Pressing the pushbutton the fourth time causes the game to exit the Self-Test mode and enter the attract mode of operation.

Now perform the Self-Test Procedure described in Table 1-1. As an aid for locating the playfield switches and solenoids, see Figure 1-5.

F. VOLUME ADJUSTMENT

The volume control for all game sounds is located inside the cabinet above and to the right of the game speaker. To adjust the volume, turn the volume control clockwise to increase the volume and counter-clockwise to decrease the volume.

A second volume control is located inside the cabinet on the Auxiliary PCB (labeled VOL). This volume control should only be adjusted by a qualified technician. Technicians may learn the proper adjustment of this control by reading the instructions in the maintenance chapter (Chapter 3) of this manual.

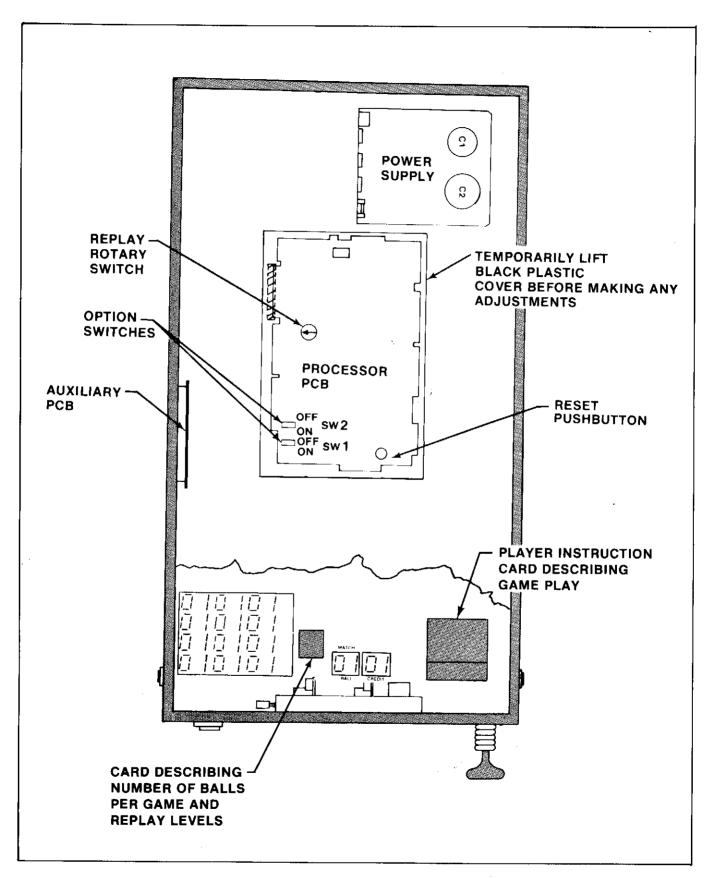


Figure 1-4 Location of Option Switches

Table 1-1 Self-Test Procedure

NOTES:

- PROG SW1, toggle 1, must always be in OFF position.
- Game will enter Self-Test from any mode. However, when Self-Test is entered, all credits (if any) are permanently erased from the credit accumulator.
- All manufacturer's suggested option switch settings are identified with a \$ symbol in the switch setting Tables. These switch settings are as Atari ships the game.
- Volume adjustment may be done either in Switch Test or actual game play.

TEST NAME	TEST INSTRUCTIONS	INDICATION OF TEST MODE	TEST RESULTS	OPERATOR ACTION
Display Check	Set power switch (located on the right front bottom of the cabinet) to OFF, then back to ON.	The attract mode is the indicator of this test.	Score, BALL, and CREDIT displays are filled with 8s. Score display 1ST UP thru 4TH UP strobes continuously.	Check to ensure that all displays are filled with 8s and score display 1ST UP thru 4TH UP strobes.
Lamp, Replay Levels, and ROM Test	Press and release (once only) TEST pushbutton located on inside top middle of coin door.	(Test number) 1 appears in 4th UP score display.	All lamps are lighted (ignore back box lamps). The FIRST REPLAY/ADD-A-BALL score is displayed in 1ST UP score display. If total elimination of REPLAY ADD-A-BALL is selected, 1ST UP and 2ND UP score display is blank. If SECOND REPLAY/ADD-A-BALL is selected, SECOND REPLAY/ADD-A-BALL score is displayed in 2ND UP score display. If elimination of SECOND REPLAY/ADD-A-BALL is selected, 2ND UP score is blank. Number of balls per game is displayed in BALL display. Maximum credits is displayed in CREDIT display. If the computer memory falls, a 1 and/or 2 appears in the lower left corner of the score display. If memory is OK, the lower left corner of the score display is blank.	Check to ensure that all playfield lamps are lighted. To change REPLAY/ADD-A-BALL values, adjust REPLAY rotary switch and PROG SW1, toggle 8, for the results as listed in the REPLAY/ADD-A-BALL SCORE SETTINGS box. Please note that setting the PROG SW1, toggle 8, to ON results in "REPLAY". Toggle 8 in OFF position results in "ADD-A-BALL". To eliminate SECOND REPLAY/ADD-A-BALL score, set PROG SW1, toggle 3, to OFF. To add SECOND REPLAY/ADD-A-BALL score, set PROG SW1, toggle 3, to ON. To change, set PROG SW2, toggle 1, to OFF for 3-ball game; ON for 5-ball game; ON for 5-ball game. To change, set PROG SW1, toggles 5 and 6, as listed in MAXIMUM CREDITS box. A 1 in the lower left corner of the score display indicates a failure of read-only memory location E00. A 2 indicates the failure of read-only memory location E0. NOTE: To exit Self-Test, press and release TEST pushbutton three times, or set power switch to OFF, then back to ON.
Solenoid Test	Press and release (once only) TEST pushbutton. To activate next solenoid, press START.	(Test number) 2 appears in 4th UP score display.	Left thumper bumper activates about once a second while the thumper bumper identification number is displayed in the CREDIT display. By pressing START, each solenoid is activated one at a time, until START is pressed again. (By holding START in pressed position, each solenoid energizes twice before advancing to the next solenoid, identification number for each solenoid is displayed in the CREDIT display, as listed in OPERATOR ACTION column.	NUMBER IN CREDIT DISPLAY 1 Left Thumper Bumper 2 Right Thumper Bumper 3 Left Slingshot 4 Right Slingshot 5 Outhole Klicker 6 Left Drop Target 7 Center Drop Target 8 Right Drop Target 9 Left Hole Kicker 10 Right Hole Kicker 11 Lockout Coil 12 Flipper Relay NOTE: To exit Self-Test, press and release TEST pushbutton two times, or set ON/OFF switch to OFF, then back to ON.
Switch Test	Press and release (once only) TEST pushbutton.	(Test number) 3 appears in 4th UP score display.	Any activated or stuck switches are iden- tified by a number in the CREDIT display. A pulsing tone is heard when a switch is activated or stuck closed.	Identify activated or stuck switches as shown in SWITCH IDENTIFICATION figure. NOTE: To exit Self-Test, press and release TEST pushbutton once, or set power switch to OFF, then back to ON.
Volume Adjustment (Part of Switch Test)	Activate coin door slam switch.	Pulsing tone is emitted from game speaker.		Reach through coin door and adjust volume control (mounted on the cabinet rib behind the game speaker) for the desired volume.

MAXIMUM CREDITS PER GAME SETTINGS

5 Credits - Set PROG SW1, toggles 5 and 6 OFF 10 Credits — Set PROG SW1, toggles 5 and 6 OFF 10 Credits — Set PROG SW1, toggle 5 OFF and 6 ON \$ 20 Credits — Set PROG SW1, toggle 5 and 6 ON

COINS PER GAME SETTINGS						
PROG SW2 toggles						
Left Coin Acceptor	Right Coin Acceptor	3	4	5	6	
\$ 2 coins/3 credits ¹	2 coins/3 credits1	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	
2 coins/5 credits*	2 coins/5 credits1	ON :	OFF	OFF	OFF	
2 coins/1 credit ²	2 coins/1 credit ²	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	
1 coin/1 credit	1 coin/1 credit	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	
1 coin/2 credits	1 coin/2 credits	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	
1 coin/3 credits	1 coin/3 credits	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	
1 coin/4 credits	1 coin/4 credits	QFF	ON	ON	OFF	
1 coin/5 credits	1 coin/5 credits	ON	ON	QN	OFF	
1 coin/5 credits ⁴	2 coins/5 credits*	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	
1 coin/14 credits ⁵	2 coins/5 credits?	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	
1 coin/12 credits ⁵	2 coins/5 credits*	OFF :	ON	OFF	ON	
1 coin/5 credits ⁸	1 coin/2 credits ⁵	ON	ON	OFF	ON	
1 coin/6 credits*	2 coins/2 credits ²	OFF	OFF .	ON	ON	
1 coin/12 credits ⁵	1 coin/2 credits	ON	OFF	ON	ON	
1 coin/12 credits ⁵	2 coins/4 credits ²	OFF	ON	ON	ON	
3 coins/2 credits ³	3 coins/2 credits ³	ON	ON	ON	ON	

- NOTES: Second coin results in one more credit than first coin

 - No credits until all coins are dropped

 One credit for second coin; one credit for third coin

 Coin counter advances 2 times for each coin Coin counter advances 5 times for each coin
 - ⁶ Coin counter advances 10 times for each coin

- REPLAY OR ADD-A-BALL SETTINGS

- Set PROG SW1, toggle 8, to ON, then adjust REPLAY Rotary Switch for Replay Level \$ Replay
- as listed immediately below.

 Add-A-Ball Set PROG SW1, toggle 8, to OFF, then adjust REPLAY Rotary Switch for Add-A-Ball Level

REPLAY LEVEL SETTINGS					
REPLAY Rotary Switch	First Replay Level	Second Replay Level			
0	NONE	NONE			
1	120 000	160 000			
2	140 000	180 000			
3	160 000	200 000			
+ \$ 4	180 000	220 000			
5	200 000	240 000			
6	220 000	260 000			
7	230 000	280 000			
8	250 000	300 000			
9 G	270 000	320 000			
10	290 000	340 000			
11	310 000	360 000			
12	330 000	380 000			
13	350 000	400 000			
14	370 000	420 000			
15	390 000	440 000			
10 11 12 13 14	290 000 310 000 330 000 350 000 370 000	340 000 360 000 380 000 400 000 420 000			

ADD A BALL LEVEL SETTINGS						
REPLAY Rotary Switch	First Add-A-Ball Level	Second Add-A-Ball Level				
0	NONE	NONE				
1	120 000	190 000				
2	140 000	210 000				
3	160 000	230 000				
4	180 000	250 000				
5	200 000	270 000				
6	220 000	290 000				
7	230 000	310 000				
8	250 000	330 000				
9	270 000	350 000				
10	290 000	370 000				
11	310 000	390 000				
12	330 000	410 000				
13	350 000	430 000				
14	370 000	450 000				
15	390 000	470 000				

- ADD.A.RALL LEVEL SETTINGS -

NOTE (\$) 'Both First and Second Replay or Add A Ball Levels active if PROG SW1, toggle 3, is ON Only First Replay or Add A Ball Levels active if PROG SW1, toggle 3, is OFF.

"Suggested REPLAY Rotary Switch setting for 3-ball game.

"Suggested REPLAY Rotary Switch setting for 5-ball game.

EXTRA BALL SEQUENCE REWARD SETTINGS

Extra Bail — Set PROG SW1, toggle 2, to ON 25,000 points — Set PROG SW1, toggle 2, to OFF

- BALLS PER GAME SETTINGS

\$ 3 BALL — Set PROG SW2, toggle 1, to OFF 5 BALL — Set PROG SW2, toggle 1, to ON

- MATCH FEATURE SETTINGS

- \$ Match ON Set PROG SW2, toggle 2, to ON Match OFF Set PROG SW2, toggle 2, to OFF

"SPECIAL" FEATURE DIFFICULTY SETTINGS \$ Liberal (Special lights when all Captive Ball Targets are hit) - Set PROG SW1, toggle

4, to ON

Conservative (Special lights when all Captive Ball Targets are hit and all Drop Targets are down) - Set PROG SW1, toggle 4, to OFF

- "SPECIAL" FEATURE AWARD SETTINGS

\$ Replay — Set PROG SW2, toggles 7 and 8 ON
Extra Ball — Set PROG SW2, toggle 7 ON and 8 OF
50,000 — Set PROG SW2, toggle 7 OFF and 8 ON
100,000 — Set PROG SW2, toggles 7 and 8 OFF

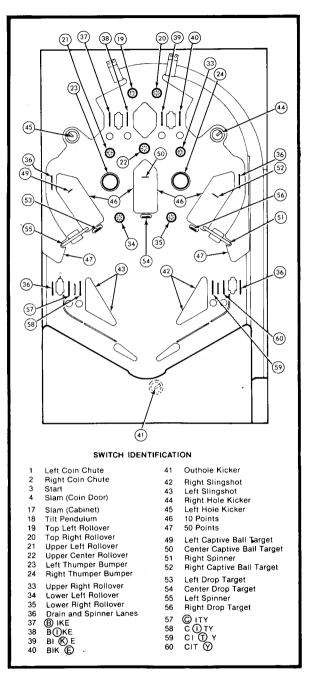
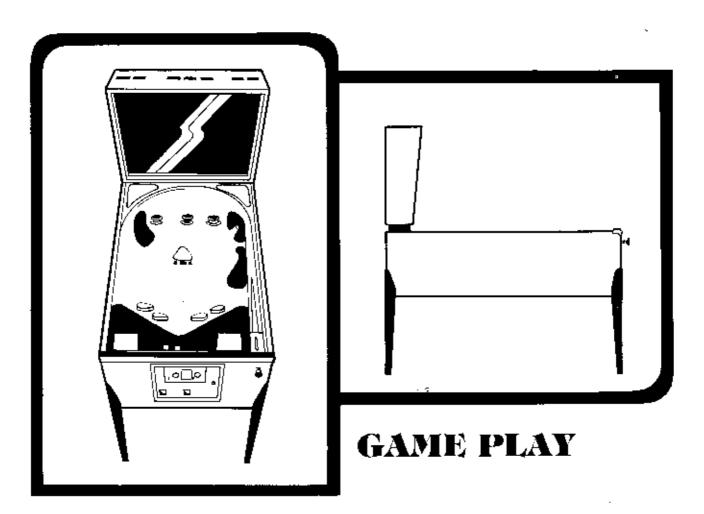


Figure 1-5 **Playfield Switch Locations**



The game has three modes of operation: attract, play, and Self-Test. The attract mode serves to attract players to the game. The play mode is active when the game is being played. Self-Test is used by the operator for game maintenance.

A. ATTRACT MODE

The attract mode is initiated by game power-up, exit from Self-Test, or by the end of the previous game. If entered from power-up or Self-Test, the Score and Match/Credit Displays will indicate all eights. If the attract mode follows a game, the score will indicate the final score of that game. When the game is powered up, or exited from the test mode, the display will go blank after approximately 60 seconds. After the end of a game, the machine will sequence through each player's score.



In the attract mode, the playfield lamps blink on and off in an exotic light show that attracts potential players to the game. The game remains in this mode until a player presses the START button (if there are sufficient accumulated credits) or by the operator entering the Self-Test mode by pressing the TEST pushbutton.

B. PLAY MODE

After a player has depressed the START button, the game responds as follows:

- The top row in the Score Display Panel indicates two zeros, and 1ST UP to the right of the zeros starts to blink on and off.
- The number in the Credit Display decreases by one.
- The Match/Credit Display now displays the number 1, representing the first ball in play.
- 4. The ball is ejected from the out-hole and rolls over to the ball shooter.
- The playfield stops blinking. The rollovers are lighted, rollthru lanes labeled BIKE and CITY are lighted. All other playfield lamps are unlighted.
- 6. The flipper controls are enabled.

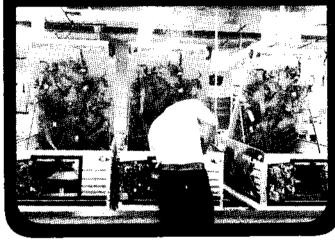
Additional players may join the game any time before the last "UP" player's first ball drops into the outhole. This is done by depositing the necessary coins (if necessary), then depressing the START button. Each time the game responds by adding another row of two zeros in the Score Display Panel and decreasing the Credit Display indication by 1.

C. GAME PLAY

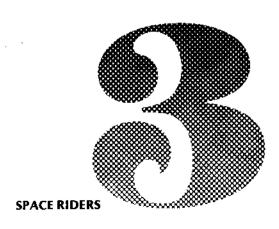
- All scoring is as shown on playfield.
- 2. Completing B-I-K-E or C-I-T-Y lights "DOUBLE BONUS". Completing B-I-K-E and C-I-T-Y lights "TRIPLE BONUS". These lanes are on memory from ball to ball until completed.
- 3. Star Rollovers increase value of Drop Targets.
- 4. When the center Drop Target is down, one of the two Thumper Bumpers lights. When the left or right Drop Target is down, the adjacent Spinning Target lights.
- 5. When all three Drop Targets are down, one of the two Kick-Out Holes lights for "EXTRA BALL". When all three Captive Targets are completed (liberal), one of the two Kick-Out Holes lights for "SPECIAL" (conservative also requires all Drop Targets to be down).
- Drop Targets are reset whenever the ball enters either Kick-Out Hole.
- A lighted Thumper Bumper, "EXTRA BALL" or "SPECIAL" alternates left and right, whenever a Slingshot is contacted.

CONDENSED DETAILS OF ELECTRONIC OPERATON

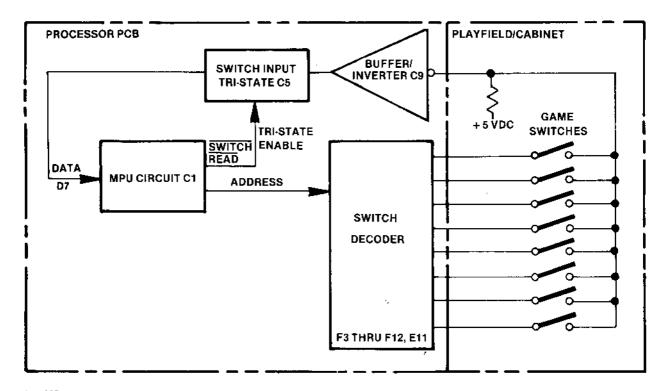




This chapter is a simplified version of the details of operation presented in a block diagram format. Chapter 4 expands the details of electronic operation using the schematic diagrams as a basis for discussion. Therefore, this chapter deals more with the "total picture" of electronic operation, while Chapter 4 deals more with the individual circuits.



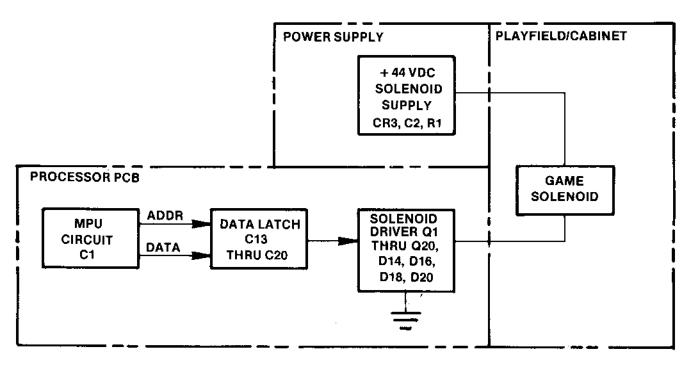
SWITCH CIRCUITRY



- 1. MPU CIRCUIT outputs address to SWITCH DECODER.

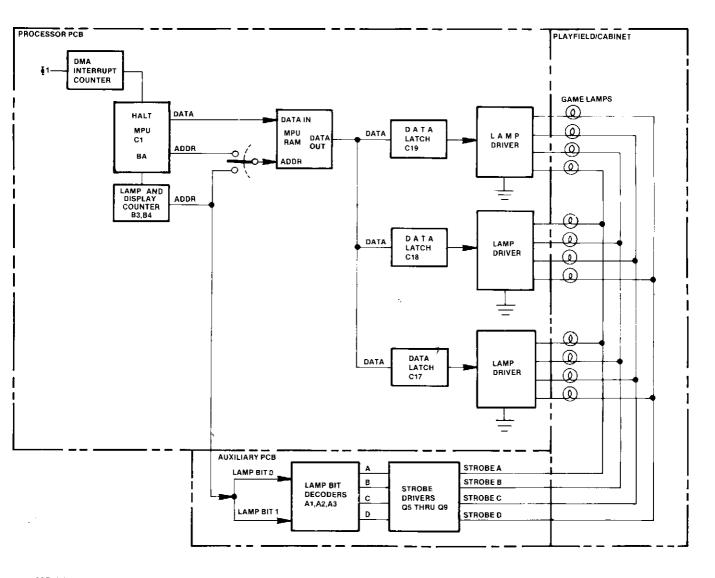
- SWITCH DECODER outputs uniqually timed pulse to each GAME SWITCH.
 If a GAME SWITCH is closed, uniqually timed pulse passes through switch.
 SWITCH INPUT TRI-STATE passes "closed switch" information to MPU CIRCUIT on data line D7.
 MPU CIRCUIT receives "closed switch" information and identifies switch by its unique timing.

SOLENOID CIRCUITRY



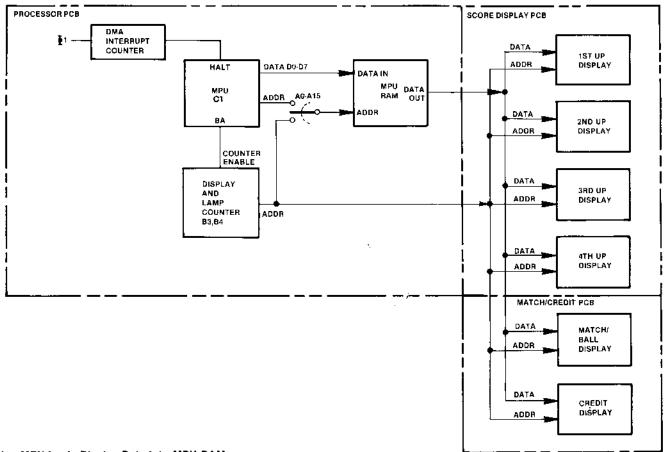
- 1. MPU CIRCUIT outputs address and sets DATA LATCH with high data input for "turn on solenoid" command.
- 2. DATA LATCH outputs high "turn on solenoid" signal to selected SOLENOID DRIVER (defined by address input).
- 3. SOLENOID DRIVER output creates current path to ground for selected GAME SOLEOID.
- 4. GAME SOLENOID is turned on, due to + 44VDC from POWER SUPPLY and ground path thru SOLENOID DRIVER.

C. LAMP CIRCUITRY



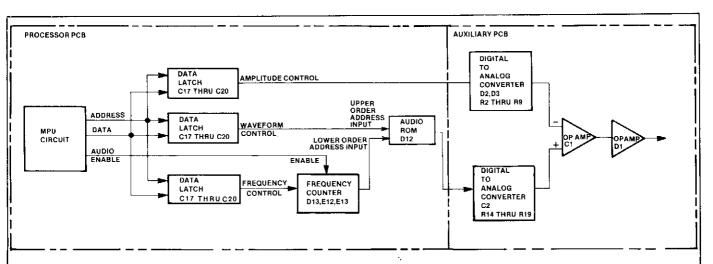
- MPU loads Lamp Data into MPU RAM
- 2. MPU receives DMA interrupt
- 3. MPU halts and outputs BA (Bus Available) signal to DMA circuit
- Lamp and Display Counter is enabled and outputs address to appropriate Lamp Data Latches and to the MPU RAM (Lamp Counter's addresses are temporarily inserted onto the MPU Address Bus).
- 5. Lamp update information is transferred from MPU RAM to appropriate Lamp Data Latches.
- 6. Data Latch outputs a high "light lamp" signal to selected Lamp Driver
- 7. Lamp and Display Counter outputs Lamp Bit data to Auxiliary PCB Lamp Bit Decoders
- 8. Auxiliary PCB outputs one of four STROBE signals to game lamps
- Game lamps connected to active STROBE signal is lighted, due to ground path, through selected Lamp Driver

D. SCORE AND MATCH/CREDIT DISPLAY CIRCUITRY



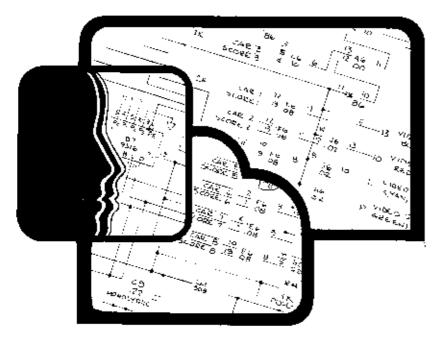
- 1. MPU loads Display Date into MPU RAM
- 2. MPU receives DMA Interrupt (every 500 µsec.)
- 3. MPU halts and outputs BA (Bus Available) signal to Display Circuit
- Display Counter is enabled and outputs address to appropriate display and to MPU RAM (Display counter's addresses are temporarily inserted onto the Address Bus).
- 5. Display update information is transferred from MPU RAM to appropriate display

E. AUDIO CIRCUITRY



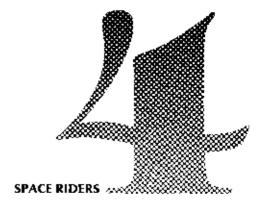
- 1. MPU CIRCUIT outputs three address.
- 2. DATA LATCHES receive three addresses and latch data bits 0 thru 3 for each address.
- 3. FREQUENCY COUNTER is enables by MPU CIRCUIT. FREQUENCY COUNTER begins counting.
- 4. AUDIO ROM receives frequency address (lower order address input to ROM) from FREQUENCY COUNTER and waveform address (upper order address input to ROM) from waveform DATA LATCH. AUDIO ROM outputs digital audio information to Auxiliary PCB.
- DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER on Auxiliary PCB receives audio information and outputs analog audio information to AUDIO AMPLIFIER.
- AUDIO AMPLIFIER outputs audio information to GAME SPEAKER. Audio gain (amplitude) of AUDIO AMPLIFIER is controlled by amplitude control DATA LATCH.

DETAILS OF ELECTRONIC OPERATION



A. PROCESSOR PCB

Since the Processor PCB is the most complex, the individual circuits are isolated in the schematic diagrams of Figures 3-2 thru 3.7. Figure 3-1 illustrates the isolated circuits to aid you in locating them on the actual PCB. The details of operation of this PCB are arranged to follow the schematic Jayout.



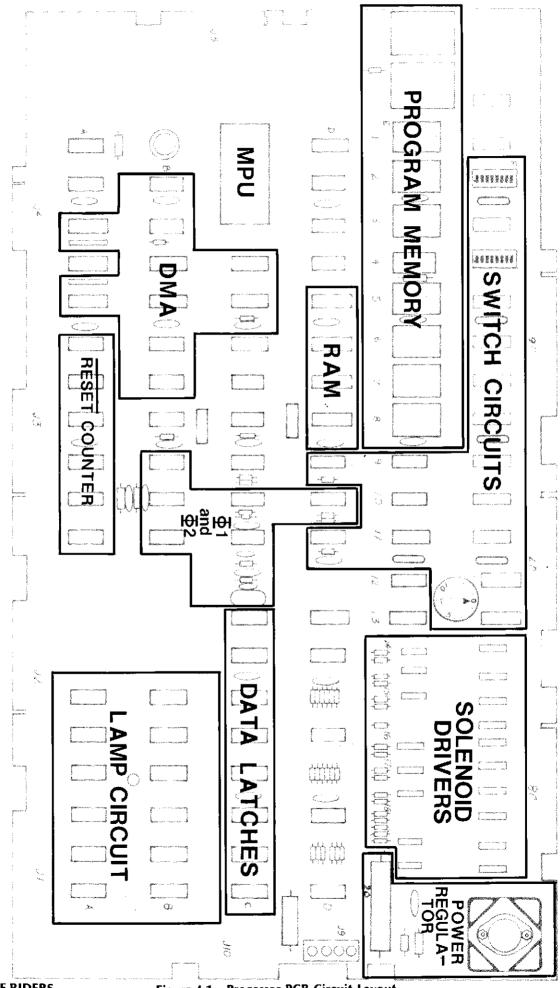


Figure 4-1 Processor PCB Circuit Layout

1. MPU Circuitry-See schematic, Figure 4-2

The heart of the Processor PCB is the microprocessor circuitry. A brief discussion of the major components and their function in the microprocessor circuitry is provided in the following paragraphs. Note that these components include:

- the MPU (C1), its address and data buffers, its ROM memory (E00 through E8, and its RAM memory (D5 through D8) its address decoding circuitry (C6, D1, and miscellaneous gates)
- its Φ1 and Φ2 clock drivers (C11, B9, B10 and miscellaneous gates)
- its RESET and INTERRUPT timing counters (A6 through A11 and miscellaneous gates)
- its DMA circuitry (B2 through B8, B10, C4, C5, and miscellaneous gates).

a) MPU, ROM and RAM

The microprocessor is the "master controller" of all action that takes place in the game circuitry. Upon initialization, the MPU addresses data permanently stored in the Program ROMs (E00 through E8). This addressed data then travels to the MPU via its 8-bit data bus (D0 through D7). The MPU decodes this data to determine what action it is to perform next, i.e., "read coin switch 1," "turn on lamp 43," etc. The MPU uses RAM memory (D5 through D8) to perform many of these instructions. It uses the RAM as a temporary storage space for information which it will later need to recall. The MPU is capable of writing (or putting data into) the RAM and then later reading (or pulling data out of) the RAM, via its address bus (A0 through A15) and bi-directional data bus (D0 through D7).

b) Address Decoding

The MPU address decoding circuitry performs the critical function of "turning on" or enabling the appropriate game circuitry (i.e., RAM, ROM, latches, etc.) at the appropriate time. Therefore, the information can be transferred back and forth between the game circuitry and the MPU.

c) Φ 1 and Φ 2 Clock Drivers

The basic operating frequency of the microprocessor is established by the $\Phi 1$ and $\Phi 2$ clock inputs (on pins 3 and 37). All Atari Pinball PCBs run at an operating frequency of 1 MHz. Examining the $\Phi 1$ and $\Phi 2$ wave forms with an oscilloscope will show two signals of opposite polarity with a period of 1 microsecond. (The

period of a waveform is a measurement of the time of one complete cycle of that waveform.) The 1-MHz clock frequencies are derived from a 4-MHz crystal-controlled oscillator. This 4-MHz frequency is "divided-by-four" by counter C11 and flip-flop B9 and pre-shaped by timer B10.

d) RESET and INTERRUPT Timing Counters

The reset and interrupt timing counters in the microprocessor control circuitry consist of six stages of 4-bit binary counters (A6 through A11). These counters serve a multi-purpose function, by dividing down the MPU's clock frequency into various timing signals.

The first stage of the counter chain, A6, is clocked at a rate of 1 MHz (by Φ 1). This stage's Q_A output (DMA CLK) is used as the basic timing frequency for the DMA circuit, and runs at 500 KHz (period = 2 microseconds).

The $Q_{\rm c}$ output of A6 (AUDIO CLK) is used as the basic timing frequency for the audio control circuitry. It runs at 125 KHz (period = 8 microseconds).

The Q_D output of A8 is used to clock counter A11. The Q_B output of A11 occurs at a frequency of approximately 60 Hz, or about every 16 milliseconds. This output is gated onto the MPU data bus line D6, by the SWITCH READ address decode. The MPU program uses this information during its switch reading routine, to time out or "debounce" any switch closures which it has recognized.

The final function of these counter stages is sending the RESET signal to the MPU. This signal hopefully occurs at a frequency of 0, or in other words, never. Counters A9 and A10 count how many times the $Q_{\rm D}$ output of counter A8 changes states. Meanwhile, the WAKE-UP RESET signal, generated at various points during the MPU's normal instruction sequence, is resetting these same counters (A9 and A10) back to a count of zero. If for some reason the MPU program has strayed from its normal instruction sequence, and WAKE-UP RESET does not occur before these counters count up to the point where the $Q_{\rm B}$ output of A10 goes high, a RESET signal is generated to the MPU, causing it to restart its instruction sequence from the beginning.

NOTE -

If troubleshooting the MPU circuitry, we normally recommend disabling this resetgenerating circuitry until any other problems have been fixed. This disabling is most easily done by cutting and lifting pin 6 of F1.

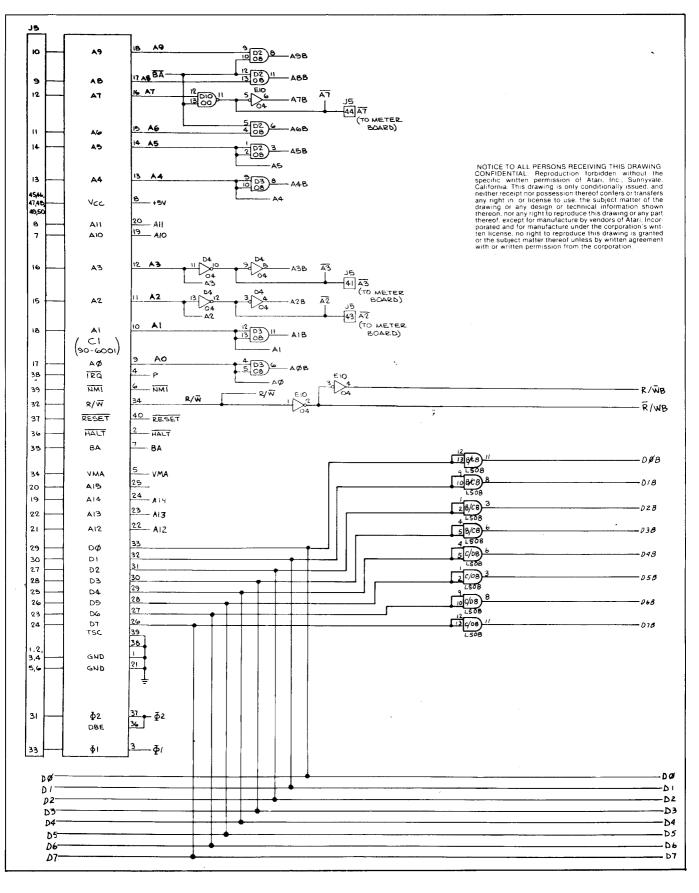


Figure 4-2 Microprocessor Circuitry

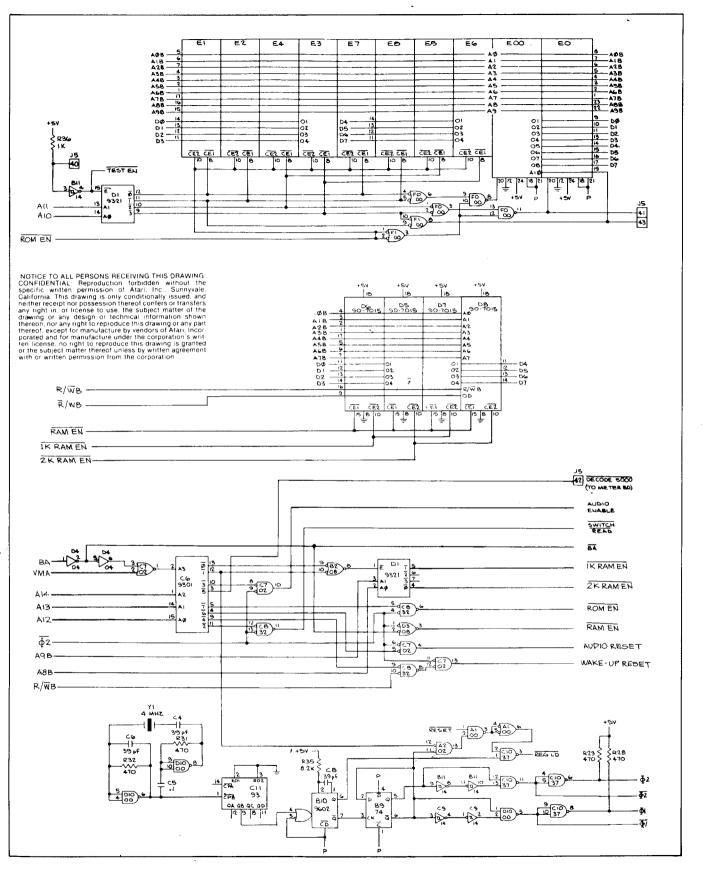


Figure 4-2 Microprocessor Circuitry

e) DMA (Direct Memory Access)

Direct Memory Access is a term used to describe the circuitry, peripheral to the MPU, temporarily taking control of the MPU's address and data bus to gain direct access to some portion of the MPU's RAM memory. As you already know, the microprocessor controls the game operation. It flashes lamps during the ATTRACT mode, recognizes coin inputs, senses playfield switch closures, operates game lamps and solenoids, and does the "bookkeeping" for player score information. The MPU, in performing these tasks, directly "reads" all switch inputs and directly "writes" on/off information to all audio, coil, and solenoid output latches. The MPU, however, does not transfer lamp and score information to the respective lamp and score latches. Instead, the MPU stores the lamp on/off and player score information in selected locations in its RAM memory. Then, at regular intervals (every 512 microseconds) the game circuitry halts the MPU and inserts lamp and score display addressing information onto the MPU address bus. This addressing information is configured so that it accesses the selected RAM cells where lamp and score information has been stored by the MPU. The RAM output data is then used to update the lamp data latches and lamp strobes, the four score displays, and the Match/Credit display. The following paragraph goes into the details of the timing of the game circuitry's access to the MPU RAM memory, and how it uses the information that the MPU has stored in that memory.

Every 512 microseconds a DMA INT signal is generated by the reset and interrupt timing counters. This initiates the DMA interrupt routine. One DMA CLK pulse after the DMA INT goes low, the Q output of the Halt flip-flop (B6, pin 8) generates a HALT signal to the MPU. The MPU responds by finishing its current instruction cycle, and then signaling that it has stopped and relinquished control of its address and data bus, by outputting a high on its BA (Bus Available) output line. BA going high (and BA going low) then generates the LD, LD, ANODE BLANK, and CATHODE BLANK signals and also turns on the tri-state address bus drivers C4 and C5. The access to the MPU RAM is now ready to take place, via address lines A0 through A5 and A12 through A14.

For the next several microseconds, these address lines are controlled by the outputs of counters B3 and B4. They address the respective cells in RAM memory that contain the lamp and display update information. Counters B3 and B4 are both clocked by the basic DMA timing frequency, DMA CLK, at a frequency of 500 KHZ. The $\rm Q_{\Lambda}$ output of B3 (clocked by the $\rm CP_{\Lambda}$ input on pin 14) runs at half of this frequency. This divide-by-two ef-

fect inhibits counter B4 from counting on every other (or alternate) DMA CLK pulse. It also triggers the LOAD DISPLAY one-shot timer (B10) for every other DMA CLK pulse. This alternate-cycle loading of display information, via one-shot B10, is done so that display update data (from the MPU RAM which is being addressed by counters B3 and B4) has time to stabilize before it is actually loaded into the displays. The CP_n clock input of counter B3 (pin 1) is clocked once per each DMA interrupt cycle (by the falling edge of \overline{LD}). The Q_{R} , Q_{C} , and Q_p outputs of B3 indicate to the RAM, as well as to the display, which of the seven display digits (via DISPLAY ADDRESS 0, 1, and 2) is currently being updated. (Please note that the Q_B and Q_C outputs of counter B3 are also used to generate the lamp strobe bits, LAMP BIT 0 and LAMP BIT 1. See Lamp Output Circuitry description.)

Therefore, one of the seven display digits and one of the four sets of lamps is updated each DMA interrupt cycle. Counter B3 determines which of these is updated. Counter B4 determines what information this display digit or set of lamps is updated with. Counter B4 counts from a count of 0 (all outputs low) at the beginning of each DMA interrupt, to a count of 15 (all outputs high), which signals the end of the interrupt. The 16 possible combinations on the Q outputs of B4 are used to address 16 locations in RAM (via A2, A3, A4, and A5). The information contained in these RAM locations is used as follows: 1) four locations contain lamp update information (when B4, $Q_{A'}$ and Q_{B} outputs are both high); 2) four locations contain the four players' score information (when Q_A and Q_B outputs are both low); 3) four locations contain Match/Credit update information (when Q_A output is low and Q_B output is high); and 4) four locations are not used.

When Counter B4 has counted through all 16 locations and all appropriate lamps and display digits for that DMA interrupt cycle have been updated, a "terminal count" pulse is generated at B4 pin 15. This pulse causes the HALT flip-flop (B6) to toggle, causing HALT to go high. The MPU now recognizes that the DMA cycle has finished, responds by outputting a low on its BA (bus available) line, then continues on in its normal instruction sequence from where it left off before the DMA interrupt began. Approximately 500 microseconds from this time, the MPU will receive its next DMA interrupt. It will then repeat the identical procedure, except that it will update a different display digit and set of lamps from the previous interrupt cycle. (Remember, the $Q_{\mathbb{R}}$, $Q_{\mathbb{C}}$, and $Q_{\mathbb{D}}$ outputs of B3 are only clocked once per interrupt cycle; therefore every succeeding cycle will update the next sequential display digit or set of lamps.)

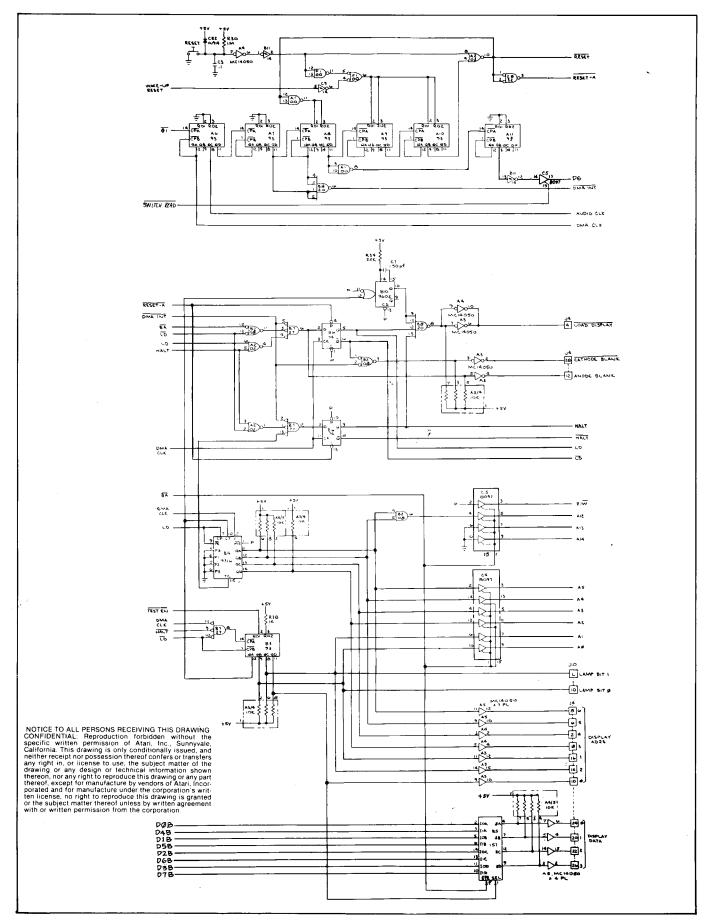


Figure 4-2 Microprocessor Circuitry

4-7

Since there are four sets of lamps, and one set is updated each interrupt cycle, each set is updated every fourth cycle, or every 2 milliseconds (4 x 500 microseconds = 2 milliseconds). In contrast, there are seven display digits. Each of these digits is updated every eighth interrupt cycle, or every 4 milliseconds (8 x 500 microseconds = 4 milliseconds). Though the DMA interrupt cycle, when viewed as a complete routine, is a seemingly complicated process, it is actually a large number of very simple operations happening in a very short amount of time.

2. Switch Reading Circuitry—See schematic, Figure 4-3

The MPU's switch-reading circuitry is relatively simple and straight-forward. One side of all playfield and game PCB switches is bussed together into a single SWITCH COMMON line, which goes to the MPU data bus line D7, via edge connector J7, pins 5 and 6. The other side of each of these normally-open, single-pole, single-throw switches is connected to its own unique output of an open-collector one-of-eight decoder (F3 through F13), via edge connectors J6 and J7.

To determine if any given switch is being actuated, the MPU puts out the unique address that has been assigned to that switch on its address lines. (Note that the MPU hexadecimal address of each switch is listed on the right hand side of the schematic.) This MPU address is decoded by one-of-ten decoder E11 and one-of-eight decoders F3 through F13 to provide a low pulse to the appropriate switch. Simultaneous to outputting this address, the MPU also "reads" data bus line D7, via the SWITCH READ enabling signal to tri-state buffer, C5. If a switch is actuated (or closed), the low pulse caused by the one-of-eight decoder will be seen by data line D7 via the SWITCH COMMON line.

— NOTE —

When troubleshooting the switch-reading circuitry, we recommend you begin by troubleshooting the SWITCH COMMON line. With all switches open (including the on-board option switches, F2 and F4), the SWITCH COMMON line should be a constant high. If not, first check to see if you have any shorted playfield or PCB switches.

3. Lamp Output Circuitry—See schematic, Figure 4-4

All MPU-controlled lamps are powered by one of the four lamp strobes. Each of these four lamp strobes is connected to a string of several lamps. (See game wiring diagram to determine which lamps are connected to which strobes.) The actual lamp strobes are generated by the Auxiliary PCB, but are controlled by the Processor PCB via LAMP BIT 0 and LAMP BIT 1. The two bits of data indicate to the Auxiliary PCB which of the four lamps strobes to turn on. (Note that these two lamp bits are a function of counter B3, as previously discussed under DMA. These two bits count up in a binary sequence with each DMA interrupt, every 500 microseconds.) Each "set" of lamps has power applied to one "side" of each individual lamp every 2 milliseconds for a duration of approximately 500 microseconds. The other "side" of each individual lamp is connected to its own unique lamp driver (A15 through A20 and B15 through B20) on the Processor PCB via edge connector J1 and J2. These 2003A lamp drivers merely provide a current path to ground for any lamp which is to be turned on. The lamp driver's on/off status is controlled by the outputs of data latches C13 through C20. These data latches are updated with the proper lamp information every 500 microseconds by the DMA interrupt sequence previously discussed.

NOTE ————

The 9 data latches (C13 through C20) are used for storing control information for both the lamp driver and solenoid driver circuitry. For this reason, the data latches are schematically shown on both Figures 3-4 and 3-5. It should be noted, however, that only latch outputs Q4, Q5, Q6, and Q7 are used for controlling lamp drivers, while latch outputs Q0, Q1, Q2, and Q3 are used to control solenoid drivers.

4. Solenoid Output Circuitry – See schematic, Figure 4-5

The solenoid output circuitry is very straightforward. To turn a solenoid on at the appropriate time, the MPU writes directly to data latches C13 through C20. The output of these data latches is used to turn on or off the appropriate solenoid drivers, Q1 through Q20. Similar to the lamp driver circuits, the solenoid drivers merely provide a current path to ground. One side of each solenoid is connected to the Solenoid Supply (generated directly from the power supply). The other side of each solenoid is connected directly to its individual driver on the Processor PCB, through edge connector J8.

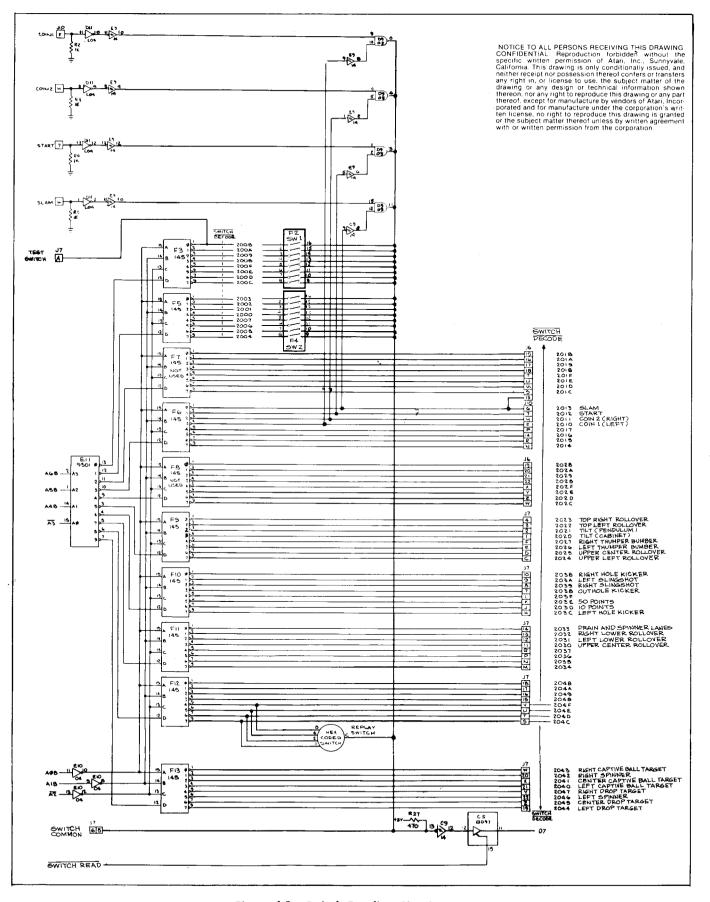


Figure 4-3 Switch Reading Circuitry

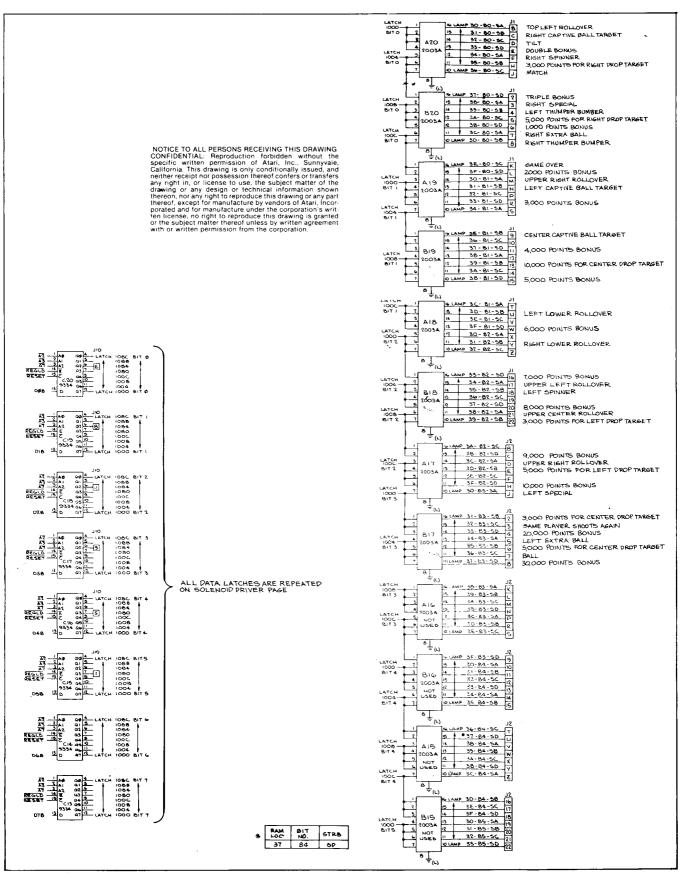


Figure 4-4 Lamp Output Circuitry

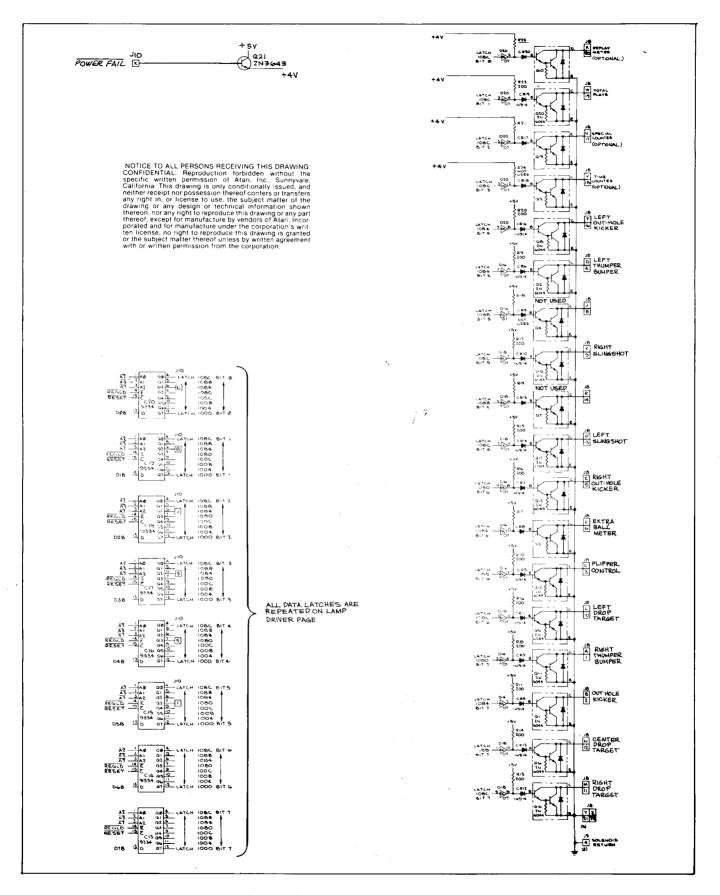


Figure 4-5 Solenoid Output Circuitry

5. Audio Control Circuitry—See schematic, Figure 4-6

Audio signals are generated as digital information on the Processor PCB, then fed to the Auxiliary PCB where the information is converted to an analog signal and amplified.

The Audio Control Circuitry, on the Processor PCB, generates all of the digital audio information via Audio ROM D12. This ROM is programmed at Atari to contain sixteen distinct audio sequences. Each of these sequences consists of thirty-two individual "tones" or notes.

The accessing of this Audio ROM information is controlled by the MPU circuitry. At the appropriate time, the MPU outputs four bits of data (LATCH 1080, BIT0 thru BIT3) to the most significant address inputs of

ROM D12. These four bits determine which of the sixteen audio sequences is to be played. The MPU also outputs four bits of data (LATCH 1088, BIT0 thru BIT3) to counter D13. These four bits preset counter D13 to a known state, and thereby determine the frequency at which counters E12 and E13 are clocked. The five outputs of counters E12 and E13 are used as the least significant address inputs to Audio ROM D12. These select which of the thirty-two tones of the sequence is to be played, and also determine the frequency at which these tones are "played"

The output of the Audio ROM, AUD0 thru AUD3 is sent off the Processor PCB to the Auxiliary PCB, where it is converted to analog audio information, and then amplified before being sent to the game speaker. The MPU, again, outputs four bits of data (LATCH 1084, BIT 0 thru BIT3) which control the amount of amplification of the audio signal at any given time.

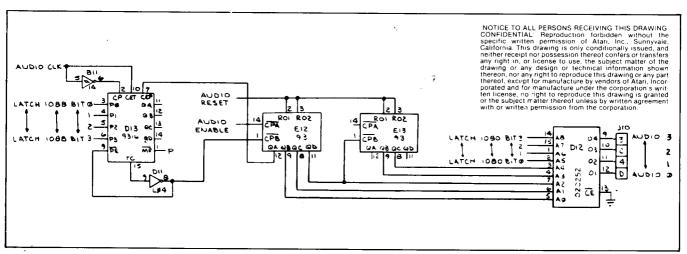


Figure 4-6 Audio Control Circuitry

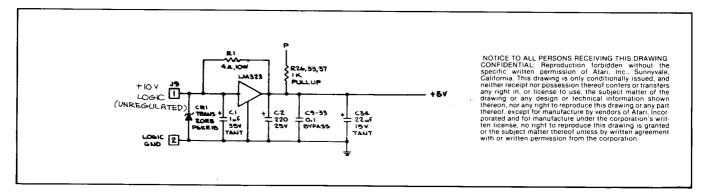


Figure 4-7 Power Circuitry

B. AUXILIARY PCB – See schematic, Figure 4-8

The Auxiliary PCB is in effect an extension of the Processor PCB circuitry. It contains various power-consuming portions of the lamp driver circuitry, the solenoid driver circuitry, and the audio generating circuitry, as well as the audio and display supply voltages.

1. Display Supply

The Display supply is generated from the 170 VAC center-tapped voltage from the game power supply. It is rectified on the Auxiliary PCB to form the +90 V and -90 V DC voltages necessary to power the Score and Match/Credit Displays. Note that this circuitry also includes transistor Q12 as part of the POWER FAIL protection.

2. Miscellaneous Drivers

Drivers for the coin door lockout coil and coin counter coil are also included on this PCB. These two drivers are controlled by latched signals generated on the Processor PCB. Each driver is capable of "energizing" its respective coil by providing a current path through the coil to Auxiliary PCB ground.

3. Lamp Strobes

The Auxiliary PCB also generates four mutually exclusive lamp strobe outputs. These strobes are controlled by the LAMP BIT 0 and LAMP BIT 1 control bits from the Processor PCB. The four lamp strobes should each consistently pulse at a rate of every 2 milliseconds and each pulse should last for a duration of about 500 microseconds. These strobes serve as the "supply voltage" for all MPU-controlled lamps. Since each strobe has an "on" duty cycle of only 25%, even lamps which appear to be on all the time are really only being supplied with power about one-fourth of the time. Since the 25% duty cycle at this frequency is not perceptible to the human eye, this is an efficient way to reduce power consumption as well as prolong lamp life.

As a point of general interest, the Atari "keep-alive" routine will also be mentioned at this time. If you carefully observe any lamps which are supposedly in their "off" condition, you can see a faint pulsing of the lamp filament. This is due to the lamps being turned on and off very quickly at a very low frequency. The effect

of this procedure is to prolong lamp life, since it prevents sudden current surges through the lamp filament.

4. Audio Circuit

The game's audio amplifier (D1) is also located on the Auxiliary PCB. The actual audio control circuitry is located on the Processor PCB, where a three-stage MPUcontrolled counter (consisting of D13, E12, and E13) is used to address audio PROM D12. The output of this audio PROM (Audio 0 through Audio 3) is then sent to the Auxiliary PCB. A D/A (digital-to-analog) conversion is then performed on these four audio bits, using opencollector gate C2 (7407) and resistors R16 through R19. This analog waveform is then buffered and amplitude modulated by op-amp C1. The output of op-amp C1 is then sent to the audio amplifier through a 5K-Ohm volume adjustment potentiometer. The necessary voltages to power the audio circuitry (+20V, +16V, ± 13.6 V, and ± 6.8 V) are also generated on the Auxiliary PCB.

C. SCORE DISPLAY PCB – See schematic, Figure 4-9

The Score Display PCB receives score update information from the Processor PCB. This information includes 7 bits of Display Address information (Display Address 0 through 6), four bits of Display Data (Display Data 0 through 3), a LOAD DISPLAY signal, a CATHODE BLANK signal, and an ANODE BLANK signal. LOAD DISPLAY is a synchronizing pulse generated by the Processor DMA timing circuit which indicates the timing of the actual updating of Display information from the MPU RAM. If DISPLAY ADDRESS 5 and 6 are both low. this indicates to the Score PCB that the information contained by DISPLAY DATA 0 through 3 is intended for updating the Score Display (as opposed to the Match/Credit Display). DISPLAY ADDRESS 3 and 4 are decoded to determine which player's score is being updated. DISPLAY ADDRESS 0, 1, and 2 are decoded to determine which of the 7 digits of a player's score is being updated. DISPLAY DATA 0 through 3 contain the actual information for updating the appropriate digit of the appropriate player's score. ANODE BLANK and CATHODE BLANK inhibit, or blank, the displays during the time when they are actually being updated by the Processor PCB.

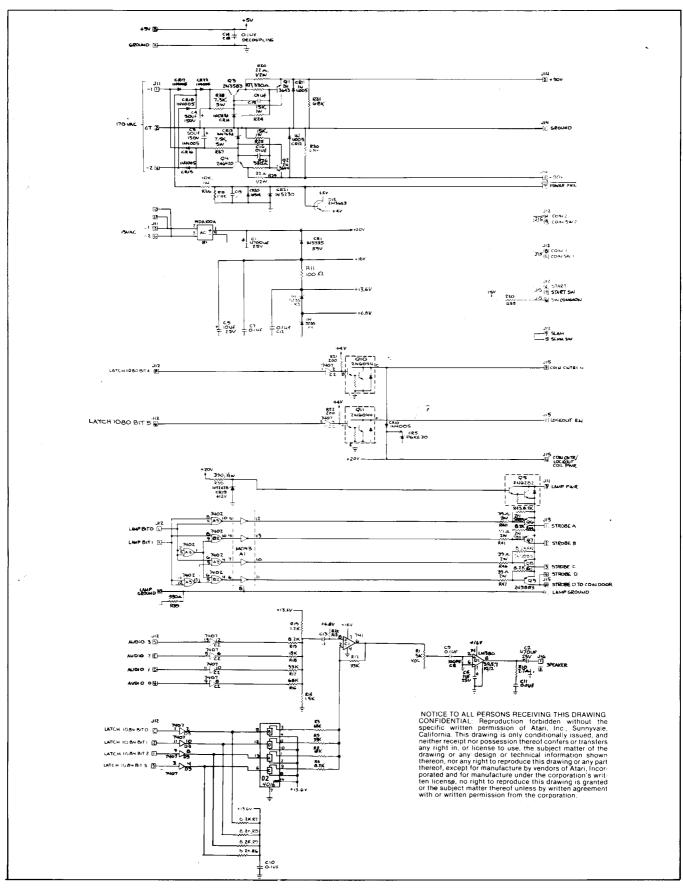


Figure 4-8 Auxiliary PCB Schematic

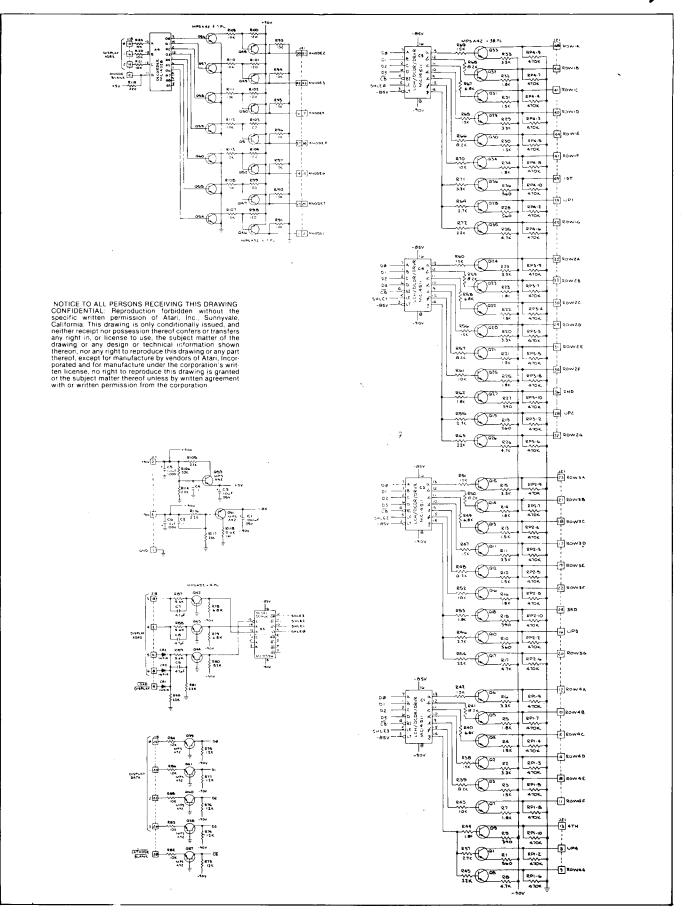


Figure 4-9 Score Display PCB Schematic

D. MATCH/CREDIT PCB – See schematic, Figure 4-10

The Match/Credit PCB also receives its update information from the Processor PCB. LOAD DISPLAY reflects the timing of the MPU's DMA routine, and indicates when the actual loading of Match/Credit display information should take place. If DISPLAY ADDRESS 5 is high and DISPLAY ADDRESS 6 is low, this indicates to

the Match/Credit PCB that the display information contained on DISPLAY DATA 0 through 3 is intended for updating the Match/Credit display. DISPLALY ADDRESS 0, 1, and 2 are decoded to determine which of the four digits on the Match/Credit display is being updated. DISPLAY DATA 0 through 3 contain the actual MPU RAM information with which the appropriate digit is updated. CATHODE BLANK and ANODE BLANK inhibit, or blank, the Match/Credit display while it is being updated.

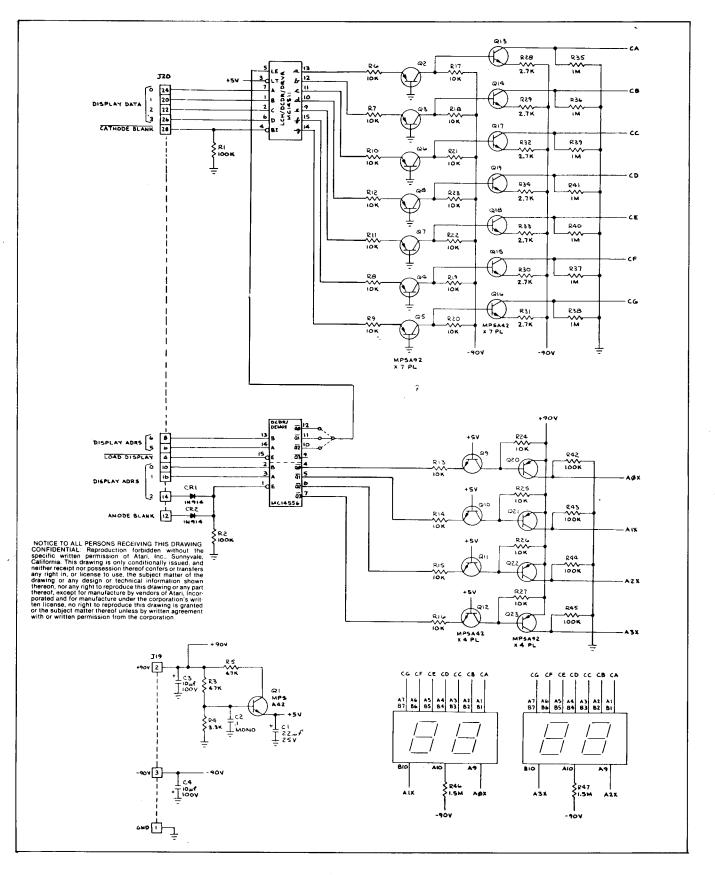


Figure 4-10 Match/Credit PCB Schematic

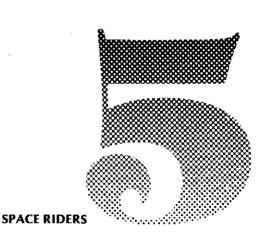




TROUBLESHOOTING

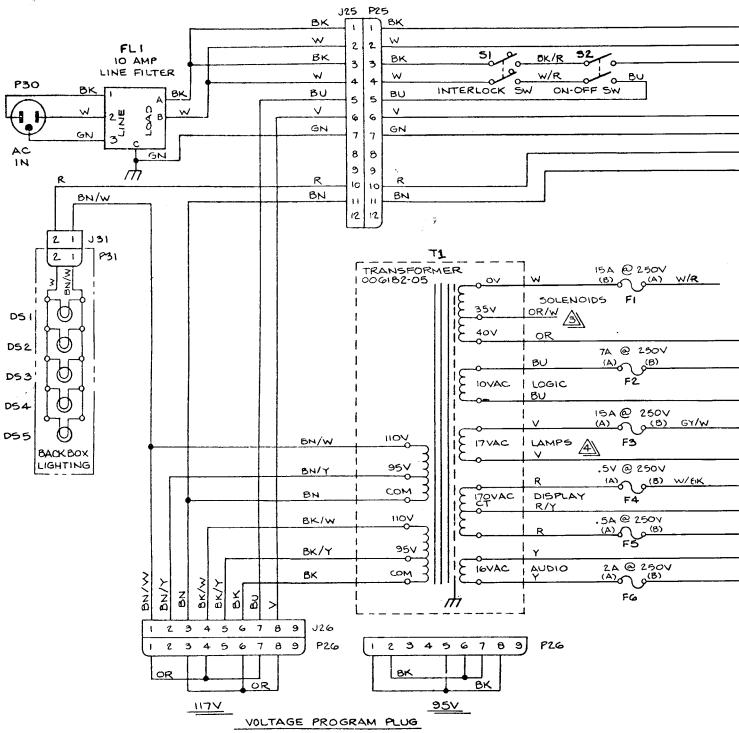


The most effective aid for troubleshooting an Atari pinball game is the Self-Test Procedure. This procedure will allow you to locate stuck switches, burned-out lamps, broken harness wires, burned-out solenoids, and bad printed circuit boards. It is all possible if you use Self-Test to your advantage.



A. POWER DISTRIBUTON— See Power Supply Schematic, Figure 5-1A and 5-1B

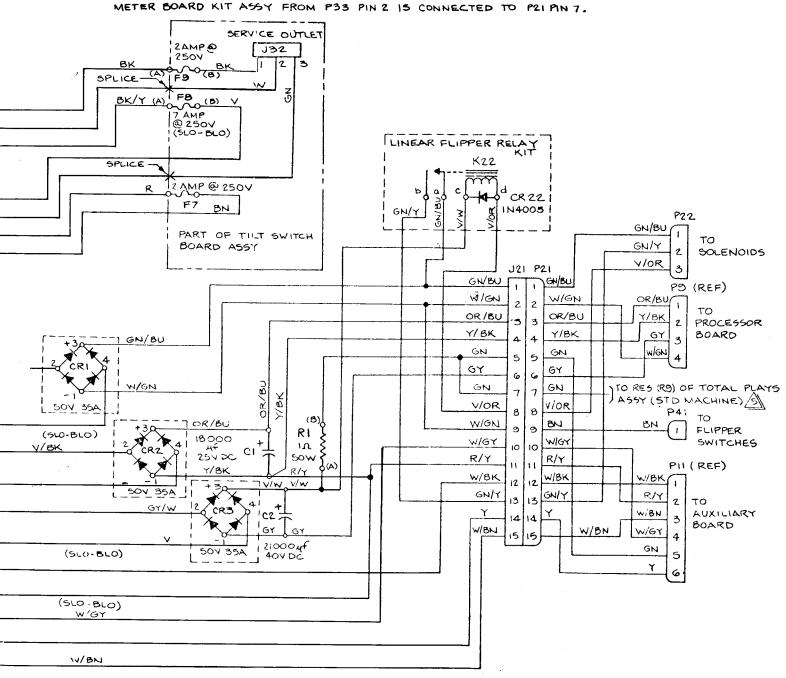
At the right rear bottom of the cabinet is the game Power Supply. It makes no difference whether you have a 115 V or 220 V game, the output of Power Supply is always the same. The Power Supply provides six voltages: SOLENOIDS, LOGIC, LAMPS, DISPLAY, AUDJO, and Back Box lighting.





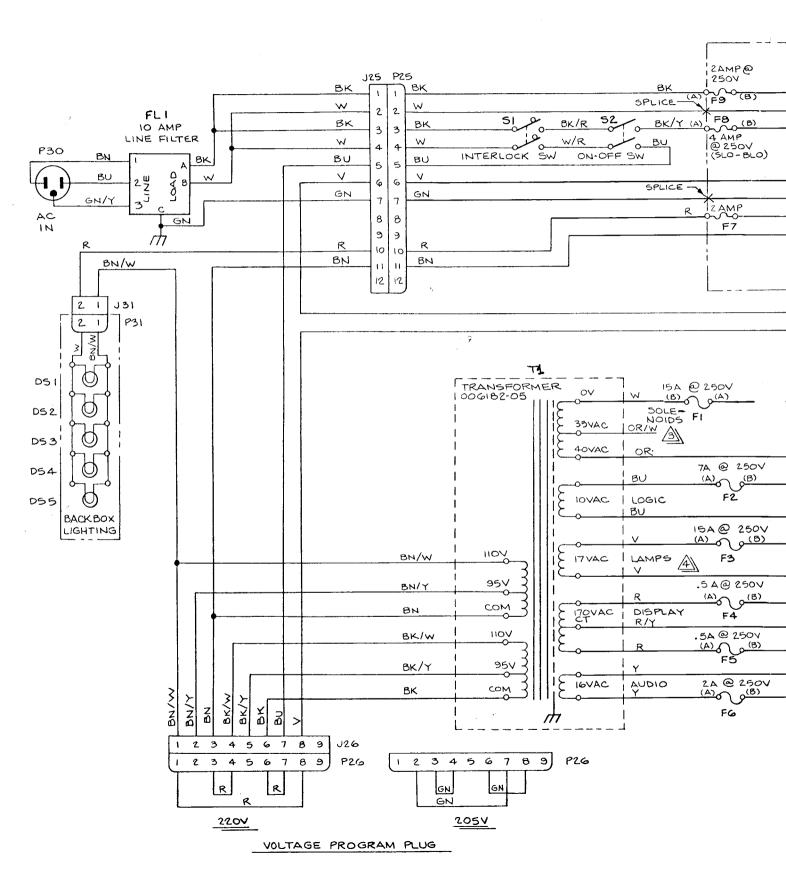
OPTIONAL 35VAC FOR SOLENOID DRIVE. OPTIONAL WIRE COLOR GN/Y. OPTIONAL WIRE COLOR GREEN.

FOR MACHINE WITH OPTIONS, GREEN WIRE IN CONNECTOR P21 PIN 7 IS DISCONNECTED & GREEN WIRE PROVIDED WITH OPTIONAL



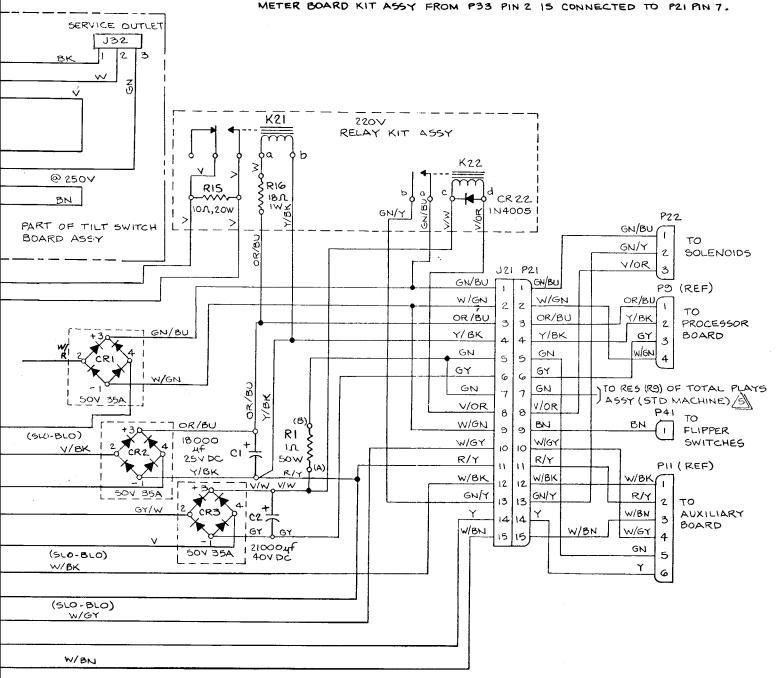
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Figure 5-1A Schematic of Power Supply for 95/117 V Operation



OPTIONAL 35VAC FOR SOLENOID DRIVE. OPTIONAL WIRE COLOR GN/Y. OPTIONAL WIRE COLOR GREEN.

FOR MACHINE WITH OPTIONS, GREEN WIRE IN CONNECTOR P21 PIN 7 IS DISCONNECTED & GREEN WIRE FROVIDED WITH OPTIONAL



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Figure 5-1B Schematic of Power Supply for 205/220 V Operation

Solenoid Power

The Solenoids, except the flippers, are directly connected to +40 VDC through connector J21. The ground side of each of these solenoids is connected to the Solenoid Driver's J8 connector of the Processor PCB. A Fuse Board on the J8 connector of this PCB protects the Solenoid Drivers from a possible shorted harness wire or shorted solenoid coil.

The flippers receive their power only when Flipper Relay K22 is energized. The relay is energized by Flipper Control Solenoid Driver Q12 on the Processor PCB. Once Flipper Relay K22 is energized, +40 VDC is applied to the flipper solenoids. The ground side of the flipper solenoids is connected directly to ground, through the flipper switches.

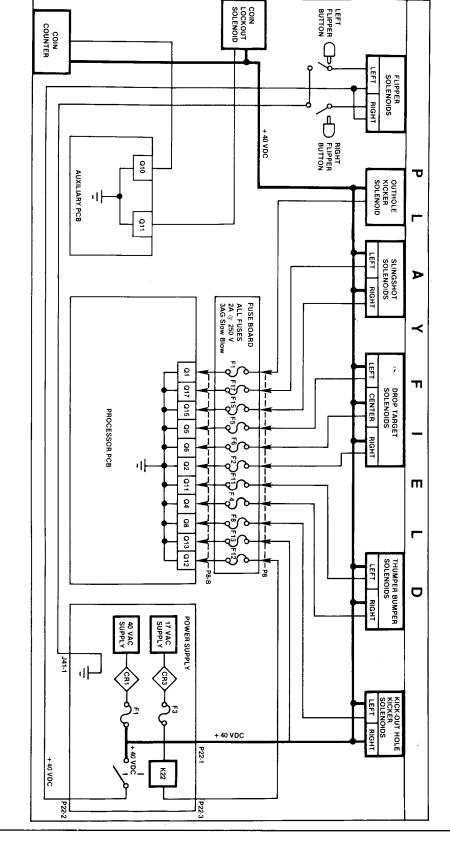


Figure 5-2 Solenoid Operational Block Diagram

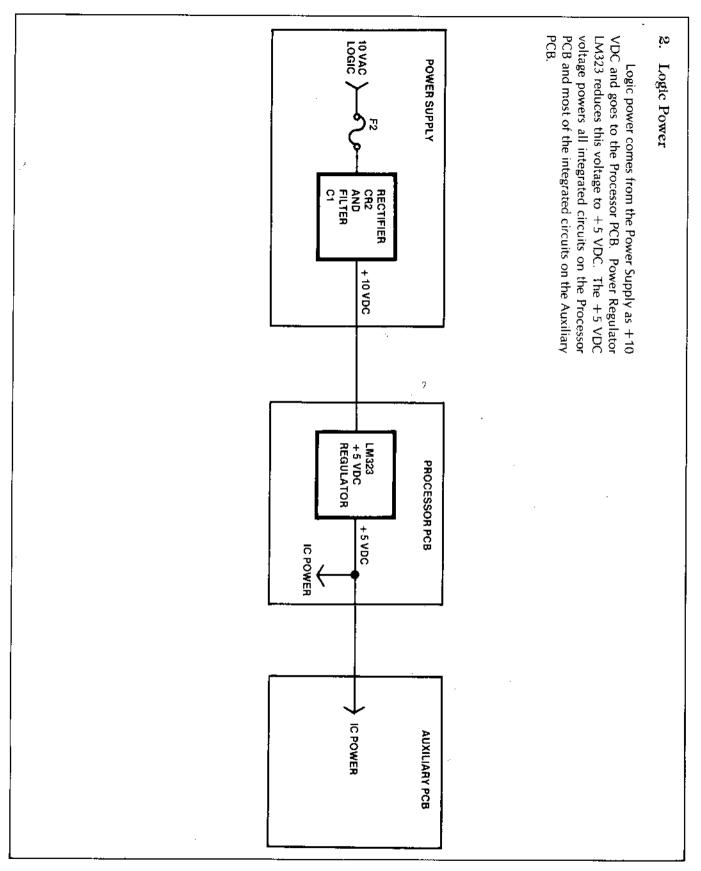


Figure 5-3 Logic Power Block Diagram

3. Lamp Power

The playfield lamps all receive their actual lighting current from the 17 VAC LAMPS winding of the transformer T1 on the Power Supply. However, the 16 VAC AUDIO, from the Power Supply, powers the bias voltage on the base of Lamp Power transistor Q5 on

Auxiliary PCB. Transistor Q5 controls all current to Strobe transistors Q6 thru Q9. These transistors are enabled by LAMP BITS from the Processor PCB. Each Strobe output of the Auxiliary PCB is applied to many Playfield and Coin Door lamps. The ground side of each lamp (as many as twelve playfield illumination lamps are paralleled on one strobe output) is grounded through the Processor PCB Lamp Drivers.

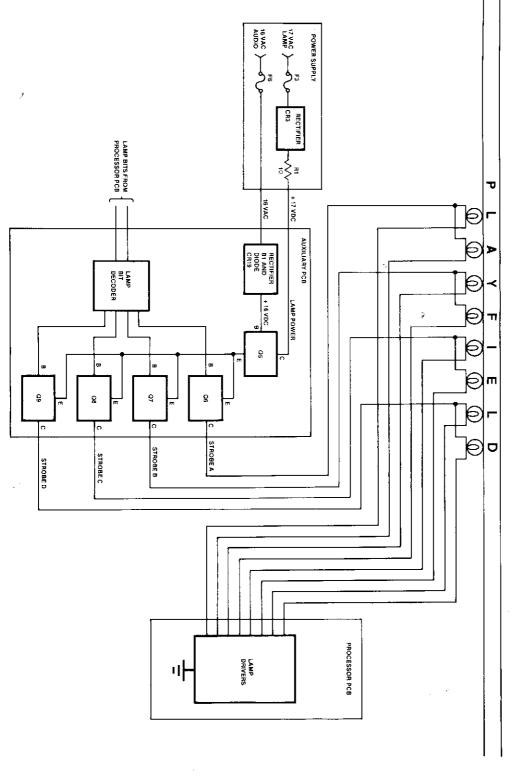


Figure 5-4 Lamp Power Block Diagram

4. Display Power

The Display Power is from the 170 VAC winding of the transformer on the Power Supply. This voltage is received by the Auxiliary PCB, full wave rectified, the + and —90 VDC is fed to both the Score and Match/Credit Displays. Use CAUTION when working with this voltage, as it can generate enough electrical shock to knock you on your buns.

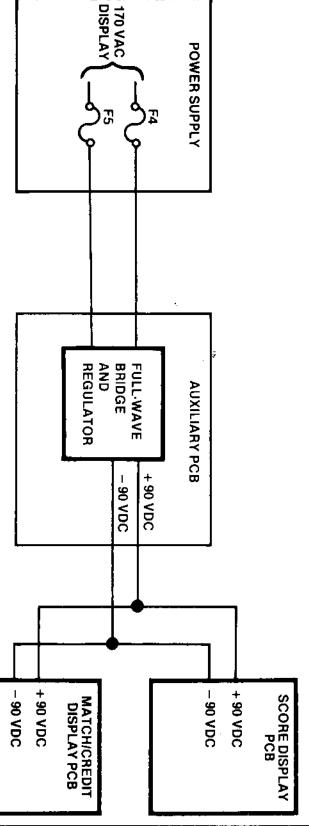


Figure 5-5 Display Power Block Diagram

ள in the Lamp Circuit. in the Audio Circuit. The fourth voltage, 20 VDC, is used four different voltages. Three of these voltages are used by the Auxililary PCB, rectified and divided down into winding on the Power Supply. This voltage is received Audio Power The Audio Power is from the transformer s16 VAC **POWER SUPPLY** BRIDGE **FULL-WAVE AUXILIARY PCB** 유유 유유 유유 +6.8 VDC + 13.8 VDC + 16 VDC AUDIO

Figure 5-6 Audio Power Block Diagram

B. SWITCHES

The Space Riders playfield has only three microswitches. These are used on the three Drop Targets. All other switches are open-leaf switches.

There are four possible causes of a failing switch: 1) The switch may be out of adjustment and therefore never close or always be closed. 2) Edge connector P7, to the Processor PCB may not receive closed switch information. 3) A harness wire may be pinched or broken. 4) The Processor PCB may be defective.

The best method for troubleshooting a failing switch is to set the game into the Switch Test step of the Self-Test mode. Generally, if the Processor PCB is defective, more than one switch will fail. A corroded edge-connector may easily be cleaned, merely by removing the corrosion with a pencil eraser.

C. SOLENOIDS AND SOLENOID FUSES

In order for a solenoid to work, a switch must be closed (except Coin Lock-Out Solenoid). Therefore, always remember that a failing solenoid may be caused by a bad switch or switch wire harness, a bad solenoid or solenoid wire harness or a defective Processor PCB. The best way to isolate the reason for failure is to use the Solenoid Test and Switch Test of the Self-Test procedure.

1. Solenoids

As you can see in Figure 5-2, there are two voltage paths to the solenoids: 1) +40 VDC through Relay K22 to the Flipper Solenoids, and 2) +40 VDC to all other solenoids. All playfield solenoids, except the Flipper Solenoids, are energized (grounded) by the Processor PCB. The Flipper Solenoids are enabled by the Processor PCB through Relay K22, in the Power Supply. The Coin Lock-Out and Coin Counter Solenoids are energized (grounded) by the Auxiliary PCB. (Actual commands to energize these two solenoids are from the Processor PCB.)

2. Solenoid Fuses

The eleven solenoid outputs (connector J8) of the Processor PCB are all protected by a fuse for each output on the Fuse Board. The Fuse Board plugs directly onto connector J8 of the Processor PCB. The Solenoid plug P8 then plugs directly onto the Fuse Board.

-NOTE---

If you should ever need to replace one of the Solenoid Drivers Q1 thru Q20, always replace the accompanying Driver Diode CR1 thru CR20.

D. LAMPS

All lamps in the Space Riders game are driven by STROBES A thru D from the Auxiliary PCB and grounded through the Processor PCB. One or two failing lamps may be caused by either a bad lamp or a bad lamp harness wire. If a large group of lamps, but not all lamps, fail, the cause may be a defective Lamp Driver on the Processor PCB or a defective Strobe Transistor Q6 thru Q9. If all lamps fail, it may be caused by either a loss of LAMP POWER or AUDIO POWER from the Power Supply, or a defective Auxiliary PCB.

E. TESTING PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

You can test the game PCBs either right in the game, or your distributor may test them on his test bench, if he has a PBS-1 Pinball Simulator. However, the following test and troubleshooting procedure makes the following assumptions: 1) All Power Supply voltages are correct, and 2) all game harness wires and connectors are good. To test the PCBs, follow PCB Test, Table 5-1. If the PCBs fail the test of Table 5-1, troubleshoot the PCBs, following PCB Troubleshooting, Table 5-2.

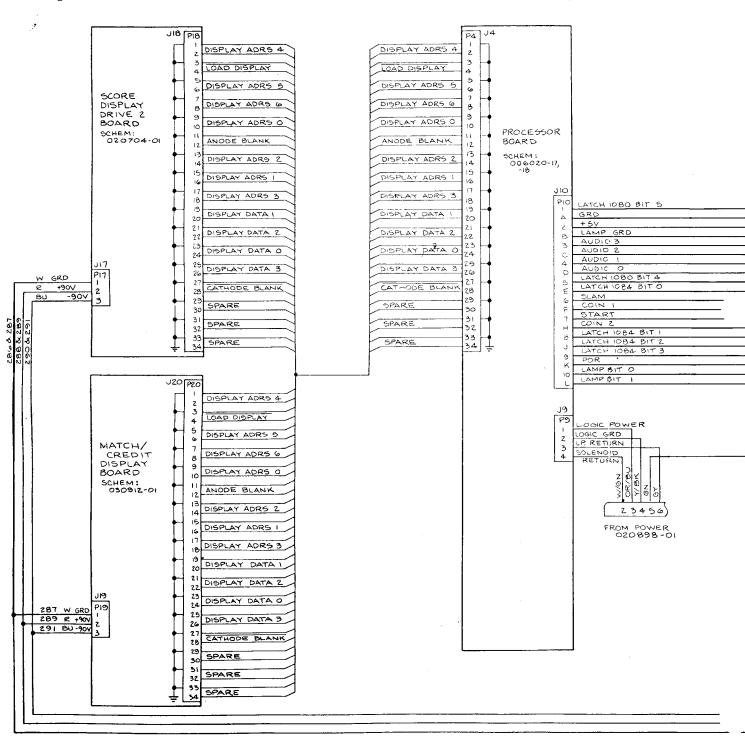
For those of you with an Atari Automatic ROM/RAM Tester, we have included the Space Riders Memory Map, Table 5-6.

F. SPACE RIDERS WIRE HARNESS

Figure 5-7 is the Interconnect and Wiring Diagram for the Space Riders game. Sheet 1 of this drawing illustrates all wire connections for the displays, audio, and coin door. Sheet 2 illustrates the wiring for all playfield lamps, switches, and solenoids, and game metering.

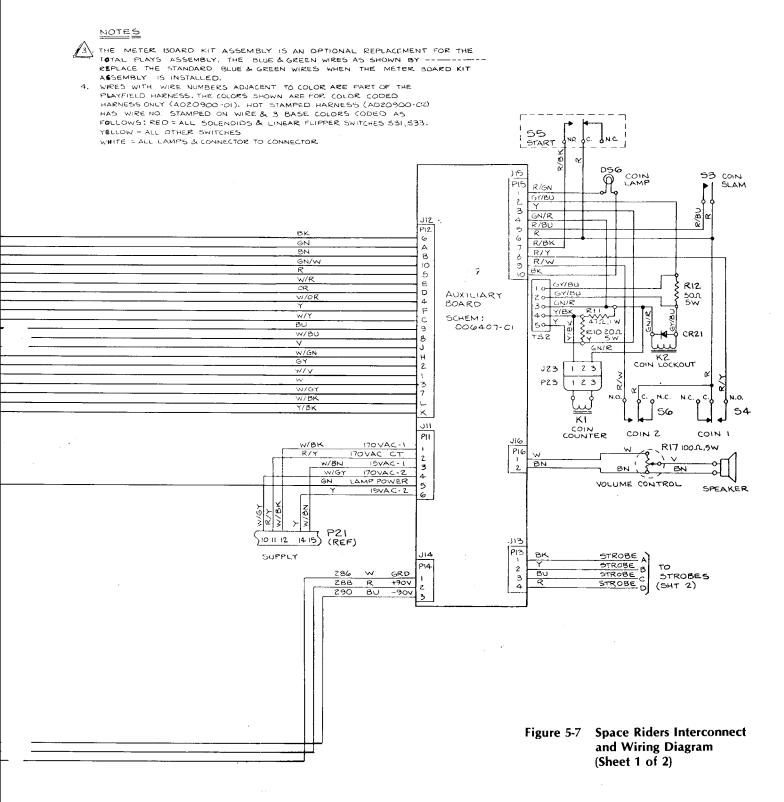
Your game came to you with one of two methods of identifying the wires. Figure 5-7 identifies these both. The first method is a combination of hot-stamped and color-coded wires. The second method is only color-coded wires.

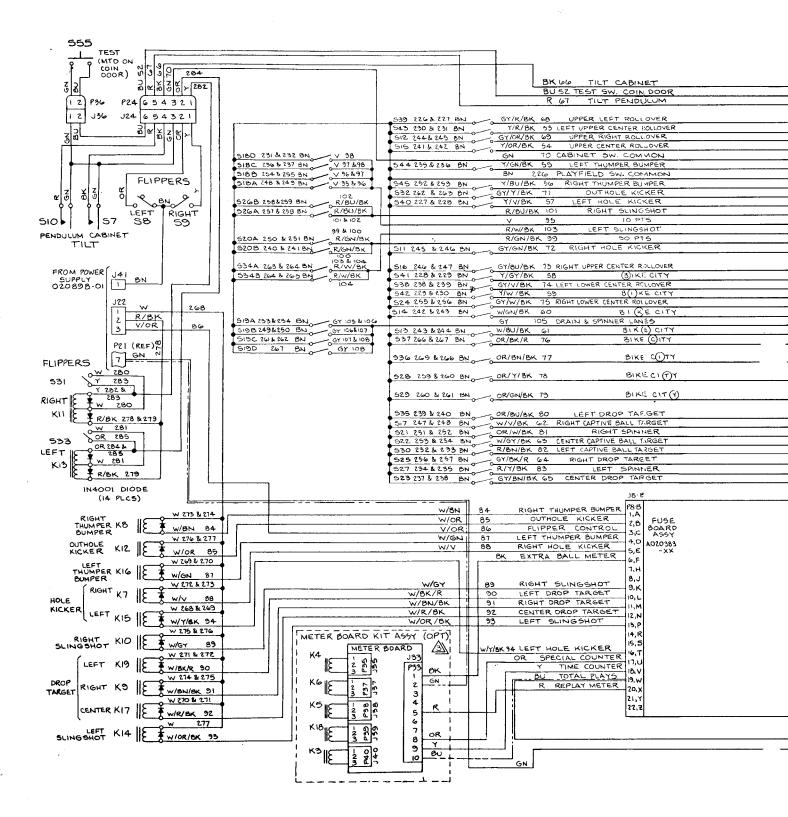
In the first method, all wires to and from solenoids are RED, all wires to and from switches are YELLOW, and all wires to and from lamps are WHITE. Each of



these wires are hot-stamped at the solenoid, switch, or lamp end of the wire with a number, as identified in Figure 5-7. The rest of the wires are color-coded, also identified in Figure 5-7. In the second method, all wires are color-coded, as identified in Figure 5-7.

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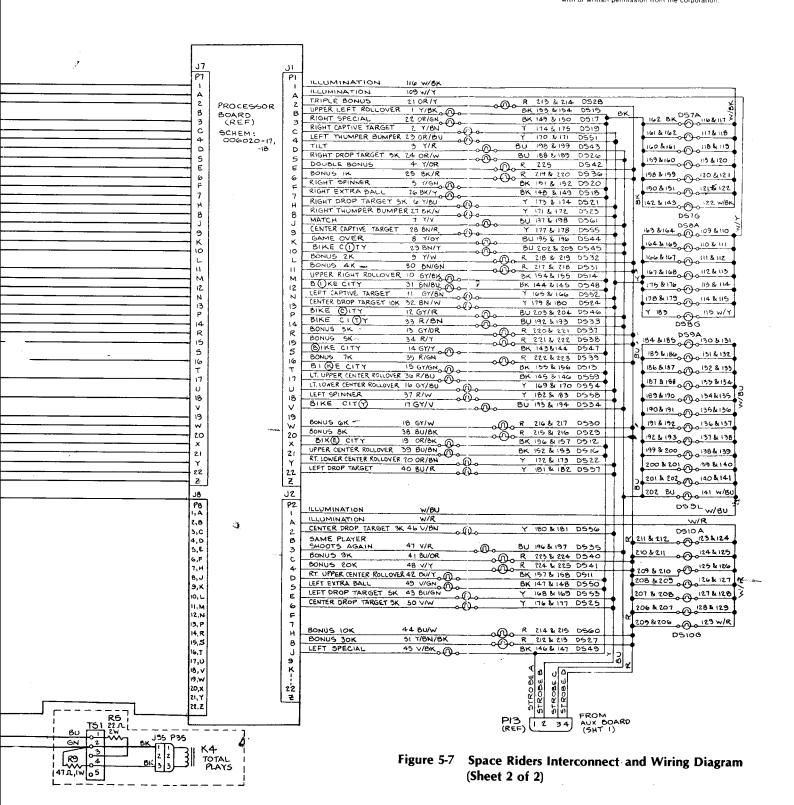


Table 5-1 PCB Test

Test Instruction		If Test Passes:	If Test Fails:	
1	Prepare Space Riders game as follows: a) Remove playfield glass b) Write down settings of PROG SW1, PROG SW2, and REPLAY rotary switch of the Processor PCB c) Set all toggles of PROG SW1 and PROG SW2 to OFF d) Set REPLAY rotary switch to 0 e) Lower Playfield and turn game	Score and Match/Credit Displays show all 8's.	Check if connector J4 of the Processor PCB is firmly seated. If firmly seated, unplug J4 and leave off until completion of Step 3. If Step 3 passes, see Table 5-2, Steps 1 thru 13, Step 1 of Table 5-3, Steps 1 thru 7 of Table 5-4, and/or Steps 1 and 2 of Table 5-5.	
2	on. Are Playfield lamps flashing in the Attract Mode?	See Step 3	See Steps 14 thru 46 of Table 5-2	
3	Are Coin Door lamp and all Playfield lamps on?	See Step 4	See Steps 2 and 3 of Table 5-3	
4	Are all solenoids (Coin Lock-Out Coil should energize) off?	See Step 5	See Steps 47 thru 49 of Table 5-2	
5	After about 60 seconds from when game is turned on, does Score and Match/Credit go blank?	See Step 6	See Steps 50 and 51 of Table 5-2	
6	Trip both left and right Coin Door Coin Switcheswas there an audio response for each tripped switch?	See Step 7	See Steps 52 thru 68 of Table 5-2	
7	Press START pushbutton. Was there an audio response?	See Step 8	See Steps 69 and 70 of Table 5-2	
8	When Flipper Buttons are pressed, do Flippers flip?	See Step 9	Troubleshoot Processor PCB driver Q12 and associated circuitry.	
9	Press and release Coin Door TEST pushbutton — once only. Are all game lamps lighted?	See Step 10	See Steps 58 and 59 of Table 5-2	
-10	Press Coin Door TEST switch once only. Do Solenoids energize while an identification number is displayed in the Credit Display, as listed in Self-Test Label Procedure in Section 1? (To change from one SOLENOID to the next, press START.)	See Step 11	See Steps 60 thru 62 of Table 5-2	
11	Press Coin Door TEST switch once. One at a time Press all Playfield, Cabinet, and Coin Door switches. Is there an audio response and identification number in the Credit Display as listed in Self-Test Procedure in Section 1?	PCBs are all OK.	Troubleshoot Processor PCB Switch Output and Input circuitry.	

Table 5-2 Processor PCB Troubleshooting

	Troubleshooting Question	Instruction for YES Answer	Instruction for NO Answer
1	Is there an Attract Mode?	See Step 2	See Step 14
2	Is there any Display?	See Step 3	See Step 11
3	Is DMA INT pulsing?	See Step 4	Troubleshoot Counters A6, A7, and
		·	Gate B8 in PHASE 1 and PHASE 2
'			clocks
4	Is CATHODE BLANK pulsing?	See Step 5	Troubleshoot Gate B2 and Buffer A3
5	Is HALT pulsing?	See Step 6	Troubleshoot Flip-Flop B6, Bate B7, etc.,
_			and Gate A2
6	Is ANODE BLANK pulsing?	See Step 7	Troubleshoot Gate B7
7	Is LD pulsing?	See Step 8	Troubleshoot Flip-Flop B6
8	Is LOAD DISPLAY pulsing?	See Step 9	Troubleshoot One-Shot B10, Gate B8,
	A DISDLAY ADDOS		and Buffers A3 and B4
9	Are DISPLAY ADDRS outputs	See Step 10	Troubleshoot Counters B3, B4, and
10	pulsing?	C	Buffers A3, A4, and A5
10	Are DISPLAY DATA outputs pulsing?	Suspect RAM	Troubleshoot multiplexer B5 and
11	Are Display segments missing?	Teaublachant multiplum DE Duffen AC	Buffers A5, or suspect bad RAM See Step 12
''	Are Dispray segments missings	Troubleshoot multiplexer B5, Buffers A5 or suspect bad RAM	See Step 12
12	Are Display rows missing?	See Step 13	Troubleshoot Counter B3
13	Are B4 outputs pulsing?	Troubleshoot Buffers A4	Troubleshoot Counter B4
14	Is Program Memory same Part	See Step 15	Replace Program Memory with proper
	Numbers as listed in Chapter 7,	Sec. Step 13	ROMs
	Illustrated Parts Catalog?		New York
15	1s ±5V Supply, from LM323	Sec Step 16	Troubleshoot LM323 circuit
	Regulator, +5VDC and no ripple?	'	
16	Are PHASE 1 and PHASE 2	See Step 17	Troubleshoot Clock Circuit
	pulsing?		_
17	Is RESET high?	See Step 20	See Step 18
18	Is A2, pin 8 low?	See Step 19	Troubleshoot Buffers A4 and B11
19	Clip and lift C9, pin 5. Is	Sec Step 20	Troubleshoot Counters A9 and A10 and
. 20	Attract Mode still failing?		gates F1
20	Is C1, pin 4 high?	See Step 21	Troubleshoot IRQ pullup resistor R33
21 22	Is HALT low or pulsing? Is DMA INT pulsing?	See Step 22	See Step 23
22	is DMA INT puising!	Troubleshoot Flip-Flop B6 and gates A2 and B7.	Troubleshoot Counters A6, A7, and A8
23	Check all address lines to ensure	See Step 24	Correct and restart PCB Test, Table 5-1
	they are not shorted to one	366 Step 24	Correct and restart TCB Test, Table 3-1
	another, to ground, to +5VDC, or		
	open are all address lines OK?		
24	Check all data lines to ensure they	See Step 25	Correct and restart PCB Test, Table 5-1
	are not shorted to one another, to		
	ground, to +5VDC, or open are		
	all address lines OK?		
25	Turn game OFF. Replace Program	Restart PCB Test, Table 5-1	See Step 26
	Memory. Turn game to ON is	.	
	game in Attract Mode?	·	
26	Set game to OFF. Replace MPU,	Restart PCB Test, Table 5-1	See Step 27
	C1. Set game to ON is game in		
07	Attract Mode?		- 11 1
27	Ground A4, pin 7. Is C1, pin	See Step 28	Troubleshoot Buffers A4 and B11 and
	40 low?		Gate A2

Table 5-2 Processor PCB Troubleshooting

	Troubleshooting Question	Instruction for YES Answer	Instruction for NO Answer
28	Are all address lines high, except A0 low?	See Step 31	See Step 29
29	Are address lines A6 thru All high?	See Step 30	Troubleshoot address lines A6 thru A11 for shorts to other traces
30 _, ,	Is BA high?	Troubleshoot Tri-State Buffers C4 and C5	Troubleshoot buffer D4
31	Are all data lines in tri-state?	If Program Memory is in locations E1 thru E8, see Step 35. If Program Memory is in locations E0 and E00, See Step 39	See Step 32
32	Are data lines D1 thru D5 tri-state?	See Step 33	Troubleshoot data lines D1 through D5 for shorts to other traces.
33	Is SWITCH READ high?	Troubleshoot Tri-State Buffer C5	See Step 34
34	ls C6, pin 11 high?	Troubleshoot Gate C8	Troubleshoot Decoder C6
35	Are pins 10 of E1 thru E8 high?	See Step 37	See Step 36
36	Is C6, pin 5 high?	Troubleshoot gate C8	Troubleshoot Decoder D6
37	Is Pin 8 of E1 thru E8 low?	See Step 44	See Step 38
38	Is D1, pin 15 low?	Troubleshoot Decoder D1	Troubleshoot Buffer B11
39	Are pins 20 of E0 and E00 high?	See Step 44	See Step 40
40	Is F1, pin 2 high?	See Step 42	See Step 41
41	Is C6, pin 5 high?	Troubleshoot gate C8	Troubleshoot Decoder C6
42	Is D1, pin 9 low?	Troubleshoot gates F0 and F1	See Step 43
43	Is D1, pin 15 low?	Troubleshoot Decoder D1	Troubleshoot Decoder D1
44	Are D6 and D7, pins 10 high?	See Step 46	See Step 45
45	Is D1, pin 1 high?	Troubleshoot Decoder D1 and Gate B2 Troubleshoot Gate D3	Troubleshoot Decoder D1 Troubleshoot Decoder D1
46 47	Are D5 and D8, pins 10 high? Is output of the Solenoid Buffer	Replace Solenoid Driver Transistor and	See Step 48
	low?	Diode	•
48	Is input of the Solenoid Buffer low?	Replace Solenoid Buffer	See Step 49
49	Set game power to OFF. Clip	Check for bad Latch Bit trace	Replace bad Latch
	lead of Solenoid Latch Bit. Set game power to ON is Solenoid Latch Bit low?		
50	Is A11, pin 9 pulsing?	See Step 51	Replace A11
	·		
51	Is B11, pin 12 pulsing?	Replace Program Memory. Restart PCB Test, Table 5-1	Replace chip B11
52	Does Credit Display show credit increase when either Coin Door Coin Switch is tripped?	See Step 58	See Step 53
53	When either Coin Door Coin Switch is tripped, is C9, pin 12 puls- ing?	See Step 56	See Step 54
54	Is E9, pin 8 constantly pulsing?	See Step 55	Troubleshoot Decoders E11 and F6 and Buffers E10
55	When either Coin Door Coin Switch is tripped, is D9, pin 9 high?	Troubleshoot Gate D9	* Troubleshoot Buffers D11 and E9
56	1s C5, pin 15 constantly pulsing?	Troubleshoot Tri-State Buffer C5. (trigger oscilloscope with falling edge of SWITCH READ. D7 output of C5 should pulse high during SWITCH READ period.)	See Step 57

Table 5-2 Processor PCB Troubleshooting

	Troubleshooting Question	Instruction for YES Answer	Instruction for NO Answer
57	Is C6, pin 11 constantly pulsing?	Troubleshoot Gate C8	Troubleshoot Decoder C6.
58	Is there audio response to tripped Coin Door Coin Switch?	See Step 64	See Step 59
59	Is RAM chip D12 present and plugged correctly into socket?	See Step 60	Correct and restart PCB Test, Table 5-1
60	Does D12, pin 3 pulse when either Coin Door Coin Switch is tripped?	Replace ROM D12	See Step 61
61	Does E12, pin 2 constantly pulse?	See Step 62	Troubleshoot Gate C7 and Decoder C6
62	Does E12, pin 14 pulse when either Coin Door Coin Switch is tripped?	See Step 63	Troubleshoot Gate C7 and Decoder C6
63	Does E12, pin 12 pulse once when either Coin Door Coin Switch is tripped?	Troubleshoot Counter D13 inputs and outputs	Troubleshoot Counter E12
	Is there audio when right Coin Door Coin Switch (facing front of Coin Door) is tripped?	See Step 67	See Step 65
65	Is D9, pin 9 high when right Coin Door Coin Switch is tripped?	See Step 66	Troubleshoot Buffers D11 and E9
66	Is E9, pin 8 constantly pulsing?	Troubleshoot Gate D9	Troubleshoot Buffer E9 and Decoder F6
67	Is D9, pin 4 high when left Coin Door Coin Switch is tripped?	See Step 68	Troubleshoot Buffers D11 and E9
68	Is £9, pin 2 constantly pulsing?	Troubleshoot Gate D9	Troubleshoot Buffer E9 and Decoder F6
69	Is D9, pin 2 pulsing?	See Step 70	Check Source of 74175 Switch Decoder for possible fault
70	Does logic level at D9, pin 1 change when START button is pressed?	Replace D9	Troubleshoot START input circuit (D11 and E9)
71	Is Lamp Driver 2003A Latch input high?	See Step 72	Troubleshoot appropriate 9334 Latch
72	Is Lamp Driver Latch input low?	Check traces to connector J1 and J2	Replace 2003A Lamp Driver
73	Does base of Solenoid Driver transistor go low?	Replaces Solenoid Driver Transistor and Diode	See Step 74
74	Does output of Solenoid Buffer go low?	Replace Solenoid Driver Transistor and Diode	See Step 75
75	Does output of 9334 Latch go high?	Replace Solenoid Buffer	Troubleshoot 9334 Latch

Table 5-3 Auxiliary PCB Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting Question		Instruction for YES Answer	Instruction for NO Answer	
1 2 3	Is ±90VDC Display Power present? Are all lights bad? Are outputs of A1 pulsing?	Troubleshoot traces to connector J14 Troubleshoot Q5, CR19 and R35 Troubleshoot Strobe Transistors Q6 thru Q9	Troubleshoot ±90VDC Regulators See Step 3 Troubleshoot A1, A3, and B2	
4 5 6 ₇	Is D1, pin 14 +16VDC? Is audio information on D1, pin 2? Is audio information present on C1, pins 2 and 3?	See Step 5 Troubleshoot amplifier D1 circuit Troubleshoot amplifier C1 and volume control circuit	Troubleshoot Rectifier B1 and CR5 See Step 6 Troubleshoot C2, D2, and D3 circuits.	

Table 5-4 Score Display PCB Troubleshooting

Are Score Display panel terminals aligned with connector? Are Score Display panel metal	See Step 2 See Step 3	Line up terminals Align metal ribbons
ribbons properly aligned? 3 Are ±90VDC present? 4 Is 5V Regulator +5VDC? 5 Are signals LE0 thru LE3 pulsing? 6 Is output of A4 pulsing? 7 Is -85V Regulator -85VDC?	See Step 4 See Step 5 See Step 6 See Step 7 Substitute another Score Display Panel (glass) and restart PCB Test, Table 5-1	Troubleshoot short Troubleshoot +5VDC Regulator Troubleshoot B3 and input Diode Troubleshoot A4 Troubleshoot -85V Regulator

Table 5-5 Match/Credit PCB Troubleshooting

Table 5-6

Space RidersTM Memory Map (and instructions for using Automatic ROM/RAM Tester)

PCB PREPARATION FOR ALL TESTS

Remove MPU from PCB under test. Cut and lift D4 pin 2 and B10 pin 4.

RAM ADDRESS

0000-00FF

Refer to RAM test procedure

ROM ADDRESS

ROM#	PART#	ADDRESS	SOCKET	AUTOMATIC ROM/RAM TESTER SWITCH SETTINGS
PROM 0(E1) PROM 1(E7) PROM 2(E2) PROM 3(E8) PROM 4(E4) PROM 5(E5) PROM 6(F3) PROM 7(E6) ROM A(E00) ROM B(E0)	020957 020961 020958 020962 020959 020963 020960 020964 020965 020966	7000 to 73FF 7000 to 73FF 7400 to 77FF 7400 to 77FF 7800 to 78FF 7800 to 78FF 7C00 to 7FFF 7C00 to 7FFF 7000 to 77FF 7800 to 77FF	3 4 3 4 7 3 4 3 4 1 1	Set READ/R/W to center position, STOP/RUN to RUN and 1K/2K to 1K. Test PROMs two at a time as indicated by brackets.

SWITCH TEST	HEX ADDRESS	DATA LED
Toggle #1 PROG SW1	(A)200B	D7
Toggle #2 PROG SW1	(A)200A	D7
Toggle #3 PROG SW1	(A)2009	D7
Toggle #4 PROG SW1	(A)2008	D7
Toggle #5 PROG SW1	(A)200F	D7
Toggle #6 PROG SW1	(A)200E	D7
Toggle #7 PŘOG SW1	(A)200D	D7
Toggle #8 PROG SW1	(A)200C	D7
Toggle #1 PROG SW2	(A)2003	D7
Toggle #2 PROG SW2	(A)2002	D7
Toggle #3 PROG SW2	(A)2001	D7
Toggle #4 PROG SW2	(A)2000	D7
Toggle #5 PROG SW2	(A)2007	D7
Toggle #6 PROG SW2	(A)2006	D7
Toggle #7 PROG SW2	(A)2005	D7
Toggle #8 PROG SW2	(A)2004	D7
SLAM ·	(A)2013	D7
START	(A)2012	D7
COIN 2	(A)2011	D7

Table 5-6 (cont.)

SWITCH TEST	HEX ADDRESS	DATA LED
COIN 1	(A)2010	D7
TILT (pendulum)	(A)2021	D7
TILT (cabinet)	(A)2020	D7
TOP LEFT ROLLOVER	(A)2022	D7
,TOP RIGHT ROLLOVER	(A)2023	D7
UPPER LEFT ROLLOVER	(A)2024	D7
UPPER CENTER ROLLOVER	(A)2025	D7
UPPER RIGHT ROLLOVER	(A)2030	D7
LOWER LEFT ROLLOVER	(A)2031	D7
LOWER RIGHT ROLLOVER	(A)2032	D7
LEFT THUMPER BUMPER	(A)2026	D7
RIGHT THUMPER BUMPER	(A)2027	D7
DRAIN LANES AND SPINNER LANES	(A)2033	D7
B LANE OF BIKE	(A)2034	D7
I LANE OF BIKE	(A)2035	D7
K LANE OF <i>BIKE</i>	(A)2036	D7
E LANE OF <i>BIKE</i>	(A)2037	D7
OUTHOLE KICKER	(A)2038	D7
RIGHT SLINGSHOT	(A)2039	D7
LEFT SLINGSHOT	(A)203A	D7
RIGHT HOLE KICKER	7 1	D7
LEFT HOLE KICKER	(A)203C	D7
10-POINT SWITCHES	(A)203D	D7
50-POINT SWITCHES	(A)203F	D7
LEFT CAPTIVE BALL TARGET	(A)2040	D7
CENTER CAPTIVE BALL TARGET	(A)2041	D7
RIGHT CAPTIVE BALL TARGET	(A)2043	D7
RIGHT SPINNER	(A)2042	. D7
LEFT SPINNER	(A)2046	D7
LEFT DROP TARGET	(A)2044	D7
CENTER DROP TARGET	(A)2045	D7
RIGHT DROP TARGET	(A)2047	D7
C LANE OF CITY	(A)2048	D7
I LANE OF CITY	(A)2049	D7
T LANE OF CITY	(A)204A	D7
Y LANE OF CITY	(A)204B	D7

PREPARATION FOR LATCH TEST

Solder B10 pin 4 back down on PCB. Also, lift A1 pin 1.

LATCH TEST (SOLENOIDS)	HEX ADDRESS	DATA SWITCHES
LEFT THUMPER BUMPER	(A)1084	D5
RIGHT THUMPER BUMPER	· (A)1080	D7
LEFT SLINGSHOT	(A)108C	D4
RIGHT SLINGSHOT	(A)108C	D5
OUTHOLE KICKER	(A)1084	D7
LEFT DROP TARGET	(A)108C	D6
CENTER DROP TARGET	(A)1088	D7
RIGHT DROP TARGET	(A)108C	D7
LEFT HOLE KICKER	(A)1084	D4

Table 5-6 (cont.)

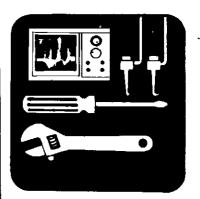
LATCH TEST (SOLENOIDS)	HEX ADDRESS	DATA SWITCHES
RIGHT HOLE KICKER	(A)1080	D6
FLIPPER CONTROL RELAY	(A)1088	D6
EXTRA BALL METER	(A)1084	D6
REPLAY METER	(A)108C	D0
TOTAL PLAYS	(A)108C	D1 .
SPECIAL COUNTER	(A)108C	D2
. TIME COUNTER	(A)108C	D3
LOCKOUT COIL	(A)1080	D5
COIN COUNTER	(A)1080	D4
LATCH TEST (LAMPS)	HEX ADDRESS	DATA SWITCHES
TOP LEFT ROLLOVER	(A)1000	D0
RIGHT CAPTIVE BALL TARGET	(A)1000	D0
TILT	(A)1000	D0
DOUBLE BONUS	(A)1000	D0
RIGHT SPINNER	(A)1004	D0
3000 POINTS FOR RICHT DROP TARGET	(A)1004	Do
MATCH	(A)1004 (A)1004	D0
TRIBLE BONILS	(A)1004 (A)1004	DO
SPLCIAL FOR RIGHT HOLE KICKER	(A)1004 (A)1008	D0
LEFT THUMPER BUMPER	(A)1008 (A)1008	D0
5000 POINTS FOR RIGHT DROP TARGET	(A)1008 (A)1008	D0
1000 POINTS BONUS	7 (A)1008	
EXTRA BALL FOR RIGHT HOLE KICKLR	1 ''	D0
RIGHT THUMPER BUMPER	(A)100C	D0
GAME OVER	(A)100C	D0
	(A)100C	D0
2000 POINTS BONUS	(A)100C	D0
UPPER RIGHT ROLLOVER	(A)1000	D1 .
LLFT CAPTIVE BALL TARGET	(A)1000	D1
3000 POINTS BONUS	(A)1000	D1
CENTER CAPTIVE BALL TARGET	(A)1004	D1
4000 POINTS BONUS	(A)1004	D1
10,000 POINTS FOR CENTER DROP TARGET	(A)1008	D1
5000 POINTS BONUS	(A)1008	D1
UPPER LEFT ROLLOVER	(A)100C	D1
6000 POINTS BONUS	(A)100C	D1
UPPER RIGHT ROLLOVER	(A)1000	D2
7000 POINTS BONUS	(A)1000	D2 .
UPPER LEFT ROLLOVER	(A)1004	D2
LEFT SPINNER	(A)1004	D2
8000 POINTS BONUS	(A)1004	D2
UPPER CENTER ROLLOVER	(A)1008	D2
3000 POINTS FOR LEFT DROP TARGET	(A)1008	D2
9000 POINTS BONUS	(A)1008.	D2
UPPER RIGHT ROLLOVER	(A)100C	D2
5000 POINTS FOR LEFT DROP TARGET	(A)100C	D2
10,000 POINTS BONUS	(A)100C	D2
SPECIAL FOR LEFT HOLE KICKER	(A)1000	D3
3000 POINTS FOR CENTER DROP TARGET	(A)1000	D3
SAME PERSON SHOOTS AGAIN	(A)1000	D3
20,000 POINTS BONUS	(A)1000	D3
EXTRA BALL FOR LEFT HOLE KICKER	(A)1004	D3
5000 POINTS FOR CENTER DROP TARGET	(A)1004	D3
BALL	(A)1004	D3
30,000 POINTS BONUS	(A)1004	D3

TO END TESTING

Solder D4 pin 2 and A1 pin 1 down on PCB.

Replace MPU in socket.







I NOTE I

If reading through this manual does not lead to solving a specific maintenance problem, you can call Tele-HelpTM at the following two Atari Customer Service offices.

WEST and CENTRAL U.S.A.

Atari Coin Op Customer Service 1344 Bordeaux Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086 Telex 17-1103 (Monday - Friday, 7:30 - 4:00 pm Pacific Time)

From California, Alaska, or Hawaii, dial (408) 745-2900

From anywhere else in this area, dial toll free (800) 538-1611



EAST U.S.A

Atari Inc.

New Jersey Customer Service Office 46 Colonial Drive, Piscataway, NJ 08854 Telex 37-9347

(Monday - Friday, 8:30 - 5:00 pm Fastern time)



From New Jersey dial (201) 981-0490

From anywhere else in this area, dial toll-free (800) 631-5374

MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. CLEANING

Game Cabinet Exterior

The exterior parts of the game cabinet and glass may be cleaned with any non-abrasive household cleaner. If desired, special coin machine cleaners which leave no residue can be obtained from distributors.

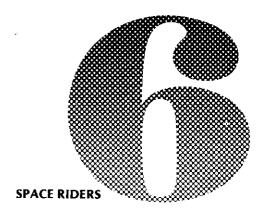
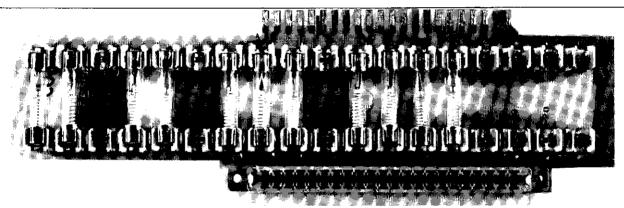


Table 6-1 Fuses Located Near Ball Shooter

Position on Strip	Desig- nation	Circuit Protected	Domestic Fuse Rating	Foreign Fuse Rating
Uppermost fuse	F <i>7</i>	Back Box	2 amps, 250 volts, fast-blow (3AG)	2 amps, 250 volts, fast-blow (3AG)
Middle fuse	F8	Line Power	7 amps, 250 volts, slow-blow (3AG)	4 amps, 250 volts, slow-blow (3AB)
Bottom fuse	F9	Service Outlet	2 amps, 250 volts, fast-blow (3AG)	2 amps, 250 volts, fast-blow (3AG)

Table 6-2 Fuses Located on Power Supply Assembly

Position on Strip	Desig- nation	Circuit Protected	Rating
Uppermost fuse Bottom fuse	F6 F5 F4 F3 F2 F1	Audio Displays Displays Lamps Logic Solenoids	2 amps, 250 volts, fast-blow (3AG) 0.5 amps, 250 volts, slow-blow (3AG) 0.5 amps, 250 volts, slow-blow (3AG) 15 amps, 250 volts, fast-blow (3AB) 7 amps, 250 volts, slow-blow (3AG) 15 amps, 250 volts, fast-blow (3AB)



Notes:

. All fuses are 2 Amp, 250 V, 3 AG, slow-blow.

 Fuse F identification numbers correspond to Q identification number of solenoid driver transistors on Processor PCB.

Figure 6-1 Location and Sizes of Solenoid Fuses

Playfield

The surface of the playfield has a finish chosen for its long-wearing property. Check the surface periodically to make sure that it is both clean and free of foreign material. Also, periodically check the ball to make sure that it also is smooth and clean. Immediately replace any ball that is chipped, burred, corroded, or pitted. A defective ball will cause damage to the playfield surface in a very short time.

Much of the player appeal in pinball games depends on smooth ball travel over the entire playfield. To keep the playfield and ball from wearing out prematurely, Atari recommends using only a non-abrasive cleaner.

Do not use such products as "Formula 409" or "Windex," kitchen cleansers, soapy cleaning pads or steel wool, waxes or polishes, or great amounts of water. These products may easily scour and damage the silk-screened artwork, and/or cause buildup of gummy residue.

While cleaning the playfield, avoid getting foreign material into the bodies of the star rollovers. You might cover the switch body with a small amount of masking tape when cleaning around the switch body.

See Chapter 7,Illustrated Parts Catalog for replacement sizes of playfield rubbers.

B. FUSE REPLACEMENT

- WARNING -

As an additional safety measure when replacing fuses, always unplug the power cord before opening the cabinet.

- CAUTION -

When changing fuses make sure that the replacement fuses have the ratings specified by Atari, and that the fuse is being replaced in the correct fuse holder.

Replacement fuse values are listed on charts near both the power supply fuse panel and service panel. In case these fuse value charts have been destroyed, refer to Tables 6-2 and 6-3 for the values. See Figure 6-1 for location and values of solenoid fuses.

C. COIN MECHANISM

Components on Coin Door

Figure 6-2 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 mechs. During the attract mode, the microcomputer energizes the lock-out

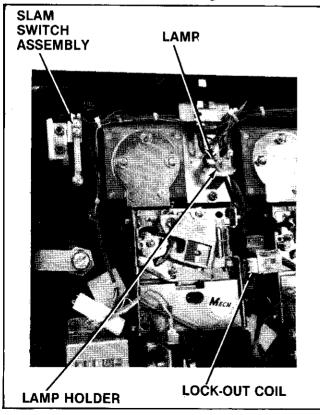


Figure 6-2 Coin Door Assembly

coil, causing the lock-out wires to retract far enough to allow genuine coins to reach the coin box. During play mode (and also when AC power to the game has been turned off) the lock-out coil is de-energized, causing the lock-out wires to move out far enough to divert coins over to the coin return chute.

Directly below each coin mechanism is a secondary coin chute and a coin switch with a trip wire extending 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 credits 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 6-3. Or, if necessary, each coin mechanism can

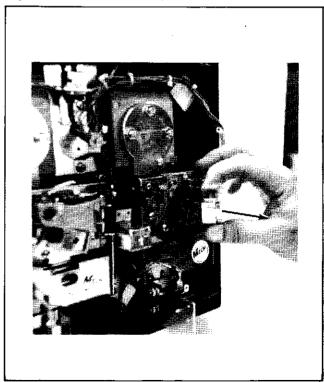


Figure 6-3 Hinging Open the Magnet Gate Assembly

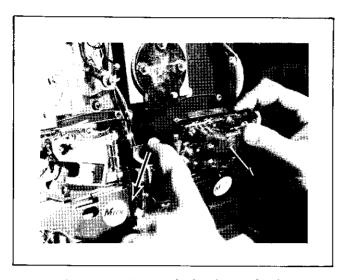


Figure 6-4 Removal of Coin Mechanism

(Clean both surfaces where coin enters the mechanism, as well as the magnet)

Figure 6-5 Surfaces to Clean Inside the Coin Mechanism

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 6-4

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 milk 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 6-5 shows the surfaces to clean inside the coin mechanism. These include the inside surface of the 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 %-inch wrench and remove all three nuts that secure the cover plate (refer to Figure 6-6). 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.

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 the switch's trip wire should be as shown in Figure 6-7. Use extreme care when handling or touching these wires.

In Figure 6-7 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 lose a retaining clip, all is not lost. Just crimp the switch actuating stud over the trip wire with a pair of pliers.

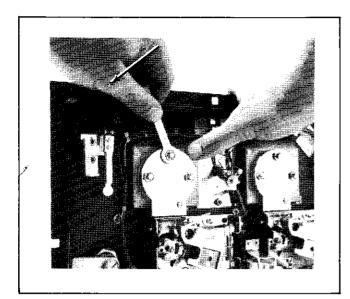
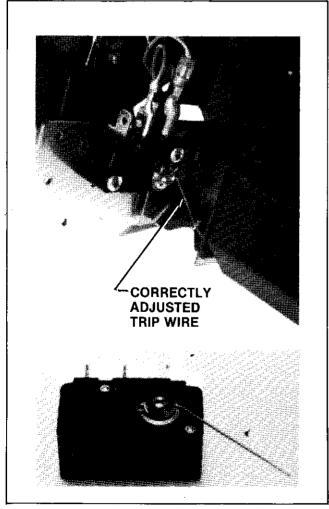


Figure 6-6 Removal of Plate Covering Rear of Coin Slot



Detail View of Coin Switch and Trip Figure 6-7 Wire

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 6-8 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.

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 6-9 shows this lubrication point.

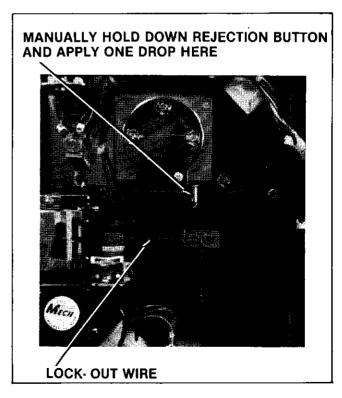
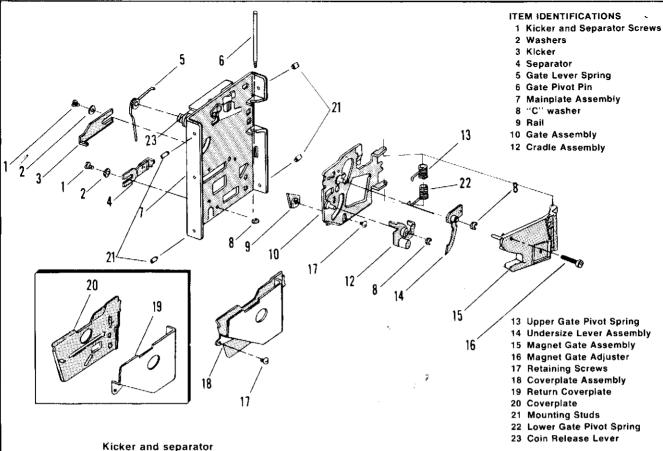


Figure 6-9 Close-up View of Lubrication Point



- 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
- 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.

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 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.

D. GAME CONTROLS AND PLAYFIELD COMPONENTS

Opening the cabinet and raising the playfield will give access to the playfield components and the game controls—START pushbutton switch, flipper switches, pendulum tilt and cabinet tilt switches, Power On/Off Switch, speaker, and the ball shooter.

The game's microcomputer system improves game reliability and significantly reduces maintenance requirements because it replaces conventional electromechanical devices such as step-up rotary switches and motorized trip relay banks. Another game feature is that adjustment-free sealed-contact switches replace all open-contact blade-type switches.

Solenoid Fuses

Plugged onto connector J8 on the Processor PCB is a special miniature PCB assembly that provides individual fuses for each solenoid line. This assembly is identified by the Atari part number A020383. These fuses have been added to prevent the driver transistor from overheating and damaging the surface of the PCB if current flow starts to exceed the maximum fused value.

Whenever a fuse is found to be open, perform the following two checks before replacing the fuse. After making sure that AC power to the game is shut off, first use an ohmmeter to measure the solenoid's DC resistance. Flipper solenoids should have a DC resistance of approximately 7.7 ohms. Hole kickers should have a DC resistance of approximately 18 ohms...

Replace only with 2 amp, 250 volts, slow-blow (3AG)

Troubleshooting of Playfield Switches Connected in Parallel

As described in Chapter 1, Section D, you can use the switch test both for automatically detecting switches with stuck contacts and for manually identifying switches with stuck contacts and for manually identifying switches whose contacts are not closing properly. But in the instance where contacts from two switches are connected in parallel, additional troubleshooting steps will be needed in order to verify whether or not a given switch is defective.

For example, switch test #46 simultaneously checks all 10-point switches. To confirm which switch is defective, one at a time you must temporarily unsolder the wire to either switch leaf of each switch, while leaving the other switch still connected. Then perform the switch test separately for each switch connected alone.

Wiring connections to the playfield switches are shown in Chapter 5 in the Wiring Diagram, Sheet 2.

E. GAS-DISCHARGE DISPLAYS

The displays are designed to be maintenancefree, so they normally require attention only if incorrect operation is observed. Use the following procedures to isolate and correct problems with the displays.

Preliminary Operational Checks

Make sure that the coin door is closed and locked. Then plug in the power cord and place the Power On/Off Switch in its on position. Immediately after AC power is applied, the Score Display should be showing all 8s and the PLAYER UP indications (1ST UP, 2ND UP, etc.) light one at a time, in numerical sequence. All 8s should be showing in the Credit Display and the Match/Ball Display.

The displays are all operating properly if every display segment lights up at least once. But if one or more segments remain dark, isolate the problem circuitry as described in the following subsection.

Check on +90 and -90 Volts Power Supply Voltages

Remove the playfield glass, then remove the lower arch panel. Troubleshoot the displays as follows:

WARNING —

Whenever AC power is applied to the game, voltage potential differences as large as 180 volts are present at the bare terminals of the score panel's edge connector J21, and at various other points on both printed circuit boards.

- 1. Defeat the Interlock Safety Switch by pulling all the way out on the switch's spring-loaded plunger.
- 2. Place the Power On/Off Switch in the *on* position.
- 3. Connect a voltmeter across the following capacitors shown in Figure 6-10, and check for the readings listed below:

On Match/Credit Display PCB, place meter's ground lead on "plus" side of C4; other lead

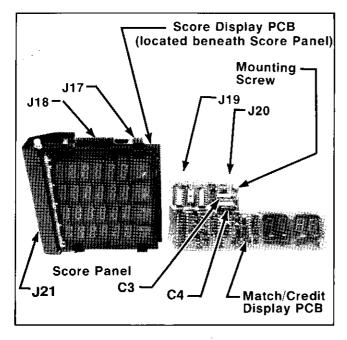


Figure 6-10 Top View of Score and Match/Credit Display Assembly

placed on "plus" side of C3 gives +90 volts reading, and on "minus" side of C4 gives -90 volts reading.

On Score Panel PCB, place ground lead on "plus" side of C6; other lead on "plus" side of C5 gives +90 volts reading, and on "minus" side of C6 gives -90 volts reading.

4. If one or more readings are low (or at zero volts), check each PCB separately as follows. Disconnect J19 and re-measure the voltages on the Score Display PCB. If the voltages are OK, then some portion of the circuitry on the Match/Credit Display PCB is pulling down the supply voltages. If the voltages are still incorrect, reconnect J19, disconnect J17, and re-measure the voltages on the Match/Credit Display PCB. If voltages are OK, then some portion of the circuitry on the Score Display PCB is pulling down the supply voltages.

If the voltages remained incorrect while each board was checked separately, leave J17 and J19 both disconnected. Then check the +90 volt and -90 volt putputs on the Auxiliary PCB (where the high voltage power supply circuitry is located). These 90-volt supply voltages must both be present on each display PCB before the displays can light up.

If all voltage readings on the display PCBs are within 5% of the correct values, then go on to the next portion of the procedure.

Score Panel Removal and Visual Checks

After the +90 volt and -90 volt supply voltages have been verified, the next troubleshooting step on the score panel will be to remove it from connector J21.

- 1. Turn off AC power to the game, preferably by pulling out the power plug from the wall outlet.
- 2. Remove the metal clips holding the score panel onto the bracket arms of J21 (refer to Figure 6-11).
- 3. Loosen nylon screws that position the score panel into the score panel connector (refer to Figure 6-11).

- WARNING

Glass edges of score panel may be sharp. Use caution to prevent cutting your hands.

4. Using your right hand, grasp the right edge of the score panel. Carefully lift it up approximately ¼-inch, and then pull it straight out and remove it completely.

- 5. Examine the positions of the terminal pins on J21. Tips of the pins should be aligned in the same plane, as shown in the detail view of Figure 6-10. If not bent out of alignment, all pins can then make contact with the score panel's terminal strips when the panel is plugged in.
- 6. Next examine the condition of the terminal strips on the score panel. If the surfaces of the strips are corroded, use a pencil eraser to clean them off. Be careful, however, not to rub the eraser against any of the tiny metal ribbons touching certain strips up near the glass "seal" (refer to Figure 6-11). These ribbons must be perfectly centered over the correct pins, not halfway off.

Replacement of Score Panel

After the visual checks have been made on the J21 terminal pins and on the score panel, the original

score panel can be put back, or else a new score panel can be substituted in its place. Carefully observe the following procedure when replacing the score panel.

1. Using both hands, grasp the right-hand edge of the panel and carefully slide it fully into connector J21. Then lower the edge down until the entire panel rests in the bracket arms. Adjust the two nylon screws on each side of the score panel connector until score panel terminals are perfectly aligned (refer to Figure 6-10). At the factory a rubbery substance called RTV was placed between the bracket arms and the score panel. This substance provides a cushion between the glass panel and the metal arms, and positions the panel so that connector J21's terminal pins line up exactly with the panel's terminal strips.

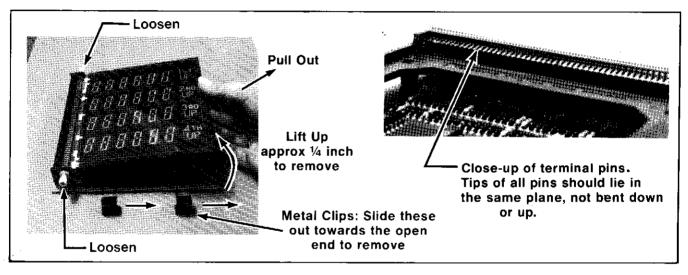


Figure 6-11 Removal of Score Panel

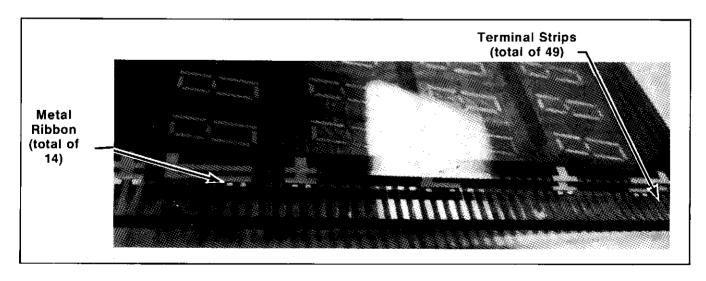
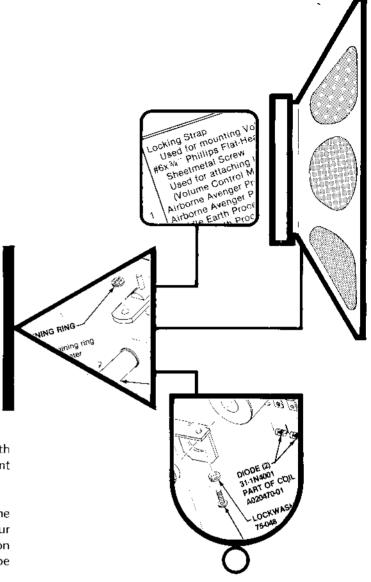


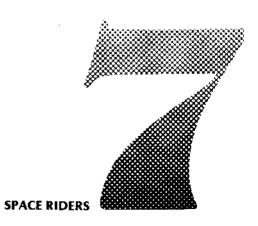
Figure 6-12 Score Panel Terminals



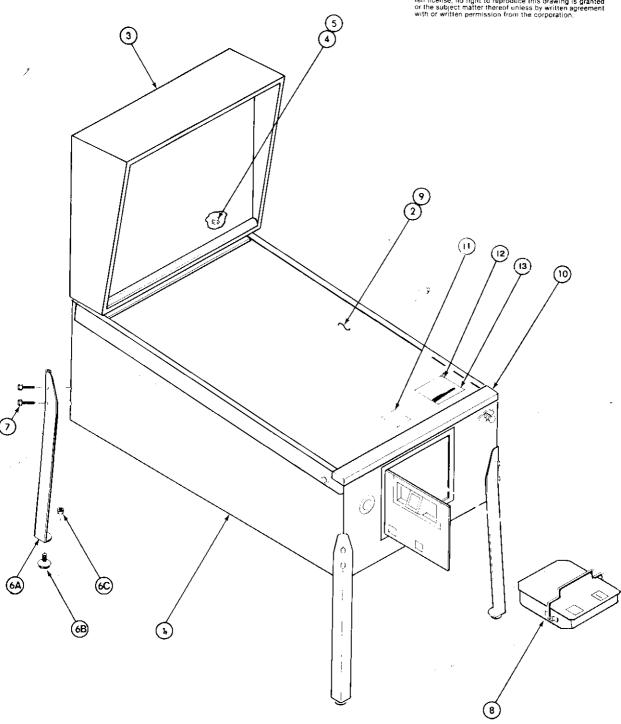
The purpose of this chapter is to provide you with the necessary information for ordering replacement parts for the Space Riders game.

When ordering parts from your distributor, give the part number, part name, and the serial number of your Space Riders 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.





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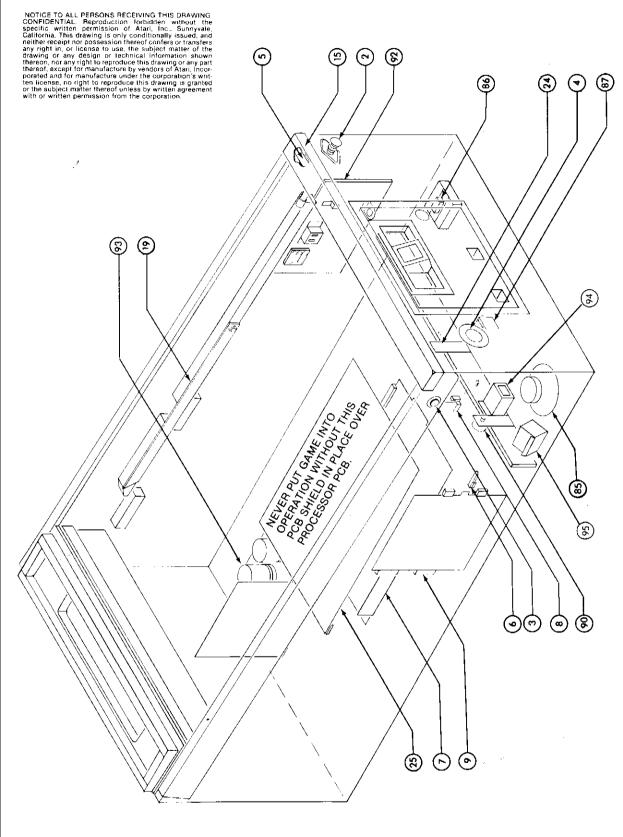
SEE OTHER SIDE FOR PARTS LIST



SSEMBLY FINAL LOCATION ASSE
THE ATARIANS TIME 2000 AIRBORNE AVENGER
SPACE RIDERS

A006015-01 thru -09 A007850-01 thru -09 A020000-01 thru -09 A020163-01 thru -09 A020902-01 thru -11

	PART			FOR MORE
ITEM		QTY	DESCRIPTION	INFORMATION
1	A006016-01	1	Cabinet Assembly Used on The Atarians only	
	A006016-02	1	Cabinet Assembly	
	A006016-03	1	Used on Time 2000 only Cabinet Assembly	
	A020842-01	1	Used on Airborne Avenger only Cabinet Assembly	See Section B. Sheet 2
	A020896-01	1	Used on Middle Earth only Cabinet Assembly	See Section B, Sheet 2
2	A005988-01	, ,	Used on Space Riders only Playfield Assembly	See Section B, Sheet 2
-	A007852-01		Used on The Atarians only	
			Playfield Assembly Used on Time 2000 only	
	A020002-01	1	Playfield Assembly Used on Airborne Avenger only	
	A020164-01	1	Playfield Assembly Used on Middle Earth only	
	A020894-01	1	Playfield Assembly Used on Space Riders only	See Section F, Sheet 5
3	A006986-01	1	Back Box Assembly Used on The Atarians only	See Section D. Sheet 1
	A006986-02	1	Back Box Assembly	
	A006986-03	1	Used on Time 2000 only Back Box Assembly	See Section D, Sheet 1
	A006986-04	1	Used on Airborne Avenger only Back Box Assembly	See Section D, Sheet 1
	A006986-06	1	Used on Middle Earth only Back Box Assembly	See Section D. Sheet 1
4	72-5440X	4	Used on Space Riders only #%-16x2.5" Full Thread Hex Head Machine Screw	See Section D, Sheet 1
5	75-07031	4	Special Purpose Flat Washer with I.D. of 0.436".	
6	A006085-01	1	O.D. of 1", and THK, of 0.88" Legs Kit—Used on The Atarians, Time 2000, Air-	
		İ	borne Avenger, and Middle Earth only— Consists of items 6A, 6B, and 6C	· 3
6	A006085-02	1	Legs Kit—Used on Space Riders only— Consists of items 6D, 6E, and 6F	<i>;</i>
	004999-01	4	Leg-Part of Legs Kit A006085-01	
1	78-3201	4	#%-16x1.5" Adjustable Swivel Guide—Part of Legs Kit A006085-01	
6C	75-919C	4	#3s-16 Standard Pattern Hexagon CRES Machine Nut—Part of Legs Kit A006085-01	
6D 6E	004999-04 78-3203	4	Leg — Part of Legs Kit A006085-02 #3/8,16x1.5" Adjustable Swivel Guide —	
6F	75-919C	4	Part of Legs Kit A006085-02 #3/8-16 Standard Pattern Hexagon	
"	100100	-	CRES Machine Nut-Part of Legs Kit	
7	72-P938N	8	A006085-02 #%=16x2%="Nickel Plated Acorn Head	
8	A007902-01	1	Machine Screw Cash Box Assembly—Consists of items 8A.	
8A	006316-01	1	8B, and 8C Cash Box—Part of Cash Box Assembly	
8B	006317-01	,	A007902-01 Cash Box Lid—Part of Cash Box Assembly	
	006445-01		A007902-01 Cash Box Handle—Part of Cash Box Assembly	
9	005957-01	,	A007902-01 Playfield Glass	
10	A020725-01	1	Playfield Glass Front Moulding Assy	
11	007040-XX		Package of Time 2000 Instruction, Coinage, and Replay Level cards	
11	020264-XX	1	Package of Airborne Avenger Replay Level and Coinage cards	
11	020293-XX	1	Package of Middle Earth Replay Level cards	
11	020294-XX	1	Package of Space Riders Replay/	
12	020263-01	1	Coinage cards Airborne Avenger Instruction card	a.
12	020292-01	1 1	Middle Earth Instruction card Space Riders Instruction card	
13	020294-XX 020295-01	1 1	Package of Middle Earth Coinage cards 5X Scoring label, for Middle Earth only	
		1	Not identified on drawing	
	TM-086	1	The Atarians Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual	
	TM-099	1	Time 2000 Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual	
1	TM-102	1	Airborne Avenger Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual	
	TM-108	1	Middle Earth Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual	
	TM-119	' 1	Space Riders Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual	
L			SELVICE MAILUA!	

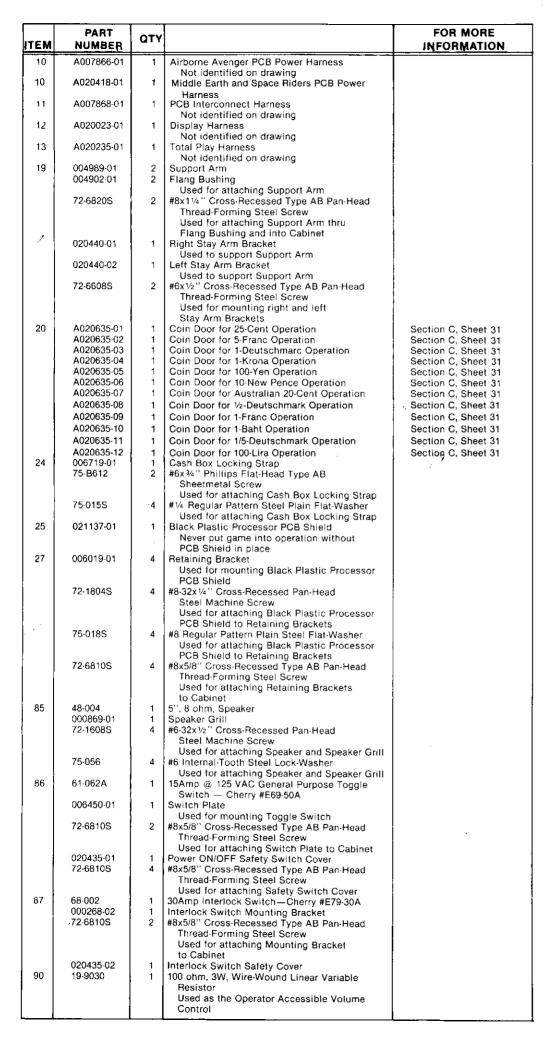




SPACE RIDERS AIRBORNE AVENGER

ITEM	PART NUMBER	QTY	DESCRIPTION	FOR MORE INFORMATION
2	A004769-01	1	Ball Shooter	See Section C, Sheet 1
-	75-940S		#10-32 Polymer Self-Locking Hex Nut	,
1			Used for attaching Ball Shooter	`
3	A004910-01	2	Flipper Button—Used on Middle Earth only	
	72-6608S	4	#6x½" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head	
			Thread-Forming Steel Screw	
			Used for mounting Flipper Buttons	
3	A020895-01	2	Flipper Button—Used on Space Riders only	See Section C, Sheet 13
4		1	Start Button	See Section C, Sheet 18
	020436-01	1	Start Button Safety Cover	
1			Used to cover Wire-Terminals	
	75-5820B	4	#8-32x1¼" Black Steel Square-Neck	
			Round-Head Carriage Bolt	
	75 0496	4	Used for attaching Start Button	
	75-948S	4	#8-32 Polymer Self-Locking Steel Hex Nut Used for attaching Start Button	
5	A005956-01	1	Locking Base Assy	
	72-6810\$		#6x5%" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head	
			Thread-Forming Steel Screw	
			Used for attaching Locking Base Assy	
6	004742-01	1	Slam Switch	
	72-6412S	2	#4x¾" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head	
			Thread-Forming Steel Screw	
			Used for attaching Slam-Switch Assy	
7	A020383-04	1	Fuse Board	
	4 000000 00	4	Used on Airborne Avenger only	
	A020383-06	1	Fuse Board Used on Middle Earth and Space Riders	
		•	only	
8	A006071-01	1	Flipper Button Switch—Not used on Space	
"	7.00007101	'	Riders	
8	A020931-01	2	Flipper Button Switch—Used only on Space	See Section C. Sheet 13
		_	Riders	, , , , , , , ,
1	72-6608S	4	#6x½" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head	
			Thread-Forming Steel Screw	
			Used for attaching Flipper Button Switches	
9	A006407-01	1	Auxiliary PCB	See Section C, Sheet 36
	006762-01	4	Shockmount Spring	
			Used for mounting Auxiliary PCB	
	72-1608S	4	#6-32x1/2" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head	
]	Steel Machine Screw	
			Used for attaching Auxiliary PCB to Shockmount Springs	
Ì	75-016S	4	#6 Regular Pattern Plain Flat-Washer	
	75 0100		Used for attaching Auxiliary PCB to	
			Shockmount Springs	
	75-946S	4	#6-32 Polymer Self-Locking Steel Hex Nut	
			Used for attaching Auxiliary PCB to	
			Shockmount Springs	
	72-6810S	4	#8x5%" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head	
] ,			Thread-Forming Steel Screw	
			Used for attaching Shockmount Springs	
	75-018S	4	to Cabinet #8 Regular Pattern Plain Flat-Washer	
	70-0100		Used for attaching Shockmount Springs	
			to Cabinet	
8A	021105-01	2	Leaf Switch Header Plate	See Section C, Sheet 13
L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

ctio	n





CABINET ASSEMBLE SPACE RIDERS
THE ATARIANS TIME 2000 AIRBORNE AVENGER MIDDLE FARTH

A006016-03 A020842-01 A020896-01

For More PART ITEM OTY DESCRIPTION Information NUMBER 006719-01 1 Locking Strap Used for mounting Volume Control #6x34" Phillips Flat-Head Type AB 75-8612 1 Sheetmetal Screw Used for attaching Locking Strap (Volume Control Mount) Airborne Avenger Processor PCB Airborne Avenger Processor PCB Middle Earth Processor PCB 91 A006020-08 See Section C, Sheet 42 See Section C, Sheet 42 91 A006020-09 1 See Section C, Sheet 43 See Section C, Sheet 43 See Section C, Sheet 43 91 A006020-11 Middle Earth Processor PCB Middle Earth Processor PCB 91 A006020-14 91 A006020-15 See Section C. Sheet 43 See Section C, Sheet 44 Middle Earth Processor PCB 91 A006020-16 91 A006020-17 1 Space Riders Processor PCB See Section C, Sheet 44 Space Riders Processor PCB 91 A006020-18 Shockmount Spring
Used for mounting Processor PCB—Used on Middle 006762-01 4 Earth only #6-32x1/2" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head 72-16088 4 Steel Machine Screw Used for attaching Processor PCB to Shockmount Springs—Used on Middle Earth only #6 Regular Pattern Plain Flat-Washer 75-016S Used for attaching Processor PCB to Shockmount Springs—Used on Middle Earth only #6-32 Polymer Self-Locking Steel Hex Nut Used for attaching Processor PCB to Shockmount Springs —Used on Middle Earth only #8x5/8" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head Thread-Forming Steel Screw Used for attaching Shockmount Springs to Cobject —Used on Middle Earth only 75-946S 72-6810S 4 to Cabinet—Used on Middle Earth only #8 Regular Pattern Plain Flat-Washer 75-018S 4 Used for attaching Shockmount Springs to Cabinet-Used on Middle Earth only PCB Mounting Bracket-Used on Space A020718-01 4 Riders only 72-6810S #8x5/8" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head Thread-Forming Steel Screw-Used for attaching PCB Mounting Bracket to Cabinet 75-048 #8 Stainless Steel Split-Lock Washer 95/177V Tilt Board-Used on Middle Earth only 92 A006728-03 Used on American and Japanese games only 205/220V Tilt Board—Used on Middle Earth only 92 A006728-04 1 Not used on German games 205/220V Tilt Board—Used on Middle Earth only 92 A006728-05 Used on German games only 95/117V Tilt Board-Used on Space Riders See Section C, Sheet 8 92 A006728-06 only-Used on American and Japanese games only A006728-07 See Section C, Sheet 8 92 205/220V Tilt Board-Used on Space Riders only-Not used on German games 'A006728-08 205/220V Tilt Board-Used on Space Riders See Section C. Sheet 8 92 1 only-Used on German games only 72-6616 #6x1" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head Thread-Forming Steel Screw
Used for attaching Tilt Board to Cabinet 117V Power Supply 93 A006032-04 Used on U.S. version of Airborne Avenger only A006032-05 220V Power Supply 93 Used on European version of Airborne Avenger only 93 A006032-06 220V Power Supply Used on Australian version of Airborne Avenger only 95V Power Supply
Used on Japanese version of Airborne 93 A006032-07 Avenger only 93 A006032-08 220V Power Supply Used on English version of Airborne Avenger only A006032-09 93 117V Power Supply Used on American games only 220V Power Supply Used on Belgian, German, and A006032-10 See Section C, Sheet 24 93 Scandinavian games only 220V Power Supply
Used on English games only 93 A006032-11 See Section C. Sheet 24 See Section C, Sheet 24 93 A006032-12 1 220V Power Supply Used on Australian games only 72-B512 4 #1/4-20x3/4" Hex-Head Steel Bolt Used for attaching Power Supply to Cabinet #1/4" CRES Split Lock-Washer 75-045 4 Used for attaching Power Supply to Cabinet #14 Regular Pattern Plain Steel Flat-Washer 75-015S Used for attaching Power Supply to Cabinet Counter Assy for Airborne Avenger only #8x5/8" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head Thread-Forming Steel Screw 94 A002465-01 2 72-6810S Counter Assy for Middle Earth only #8x5/8" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head Thread-Forming Steel Screw 95 A002465-01 72-6810S

SPRING 004764-01 KNOB-PLUNGER ASSY-A004874-01 *COVER 006772-01 - PLATE 004876-01 8 FRONT PLATE ASSY-A020253-01 #10-32 Polymer self-tocking hex nut 73-3006
External retaining ring for shaft diameter of 0.375"
TRUARC #5144-37 RETAINING RING 75-940S -TIP 006113-01 *PART OF PLAYFIELD ASSY SPRING— 004763-01 FLAT WASHER — 75-0720 SEASTROM #5702-136-60

C

Section Sheet 1

1

BALL SHOOTER

A004769-01



TILT BOARD A006728-06 thru -08

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NOTE: See other side for parts list



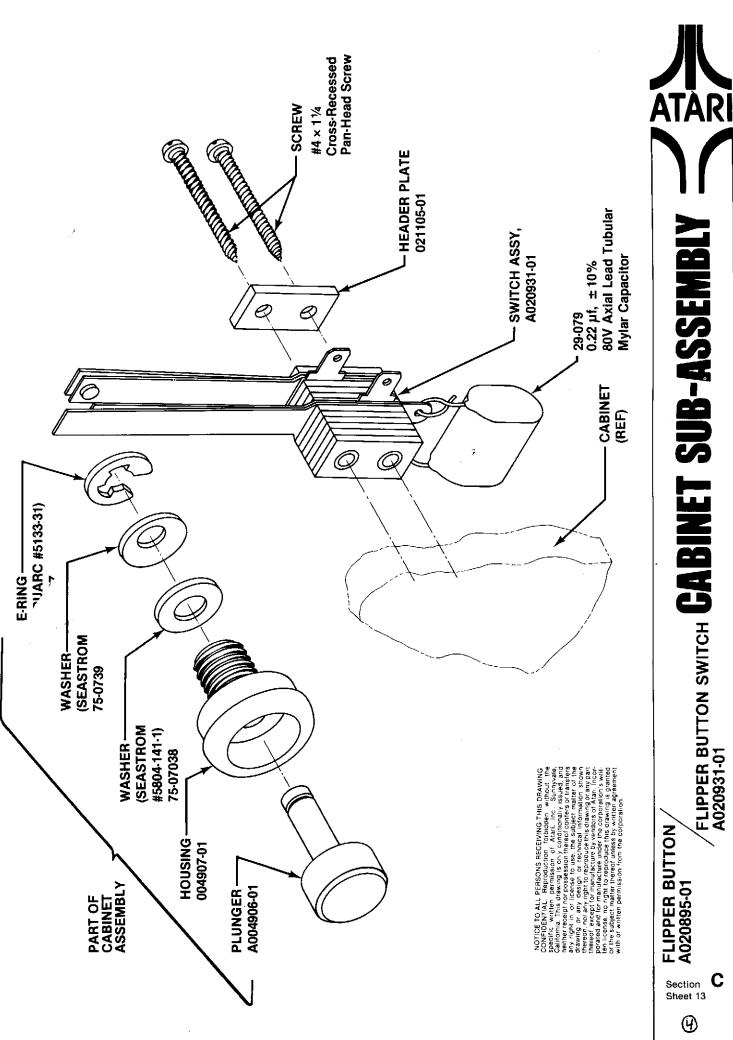




TILT BOARD A006728-06 thru -08

C Section Sheet 8

	DESIG- NATION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
ı	F7	11	46-2032002	2Amp @ 250V 3AG Normal-Blow Fuse—LITTLEFUSE #312002
	F8	12	46-2017002	7Amp @ 250V 3AG Slow-Blow Fuse—LITTLEFUSE #313007 Used on 95/117V Tilt Board A006728-06 only
	F8	12	46-2014002	4Amp @ 250V 3AB Slow-Blow Fuse—BUSSMAN #MDA 4 Used on 205/220V Tilt Board A006728-07 and -08 only
	F9	11 13	46-2032002 79-3203	2Amp @ 250V Normal-Blow Fuse—LITTLEFUSE #312002 Three-Station Fuse Holder—LITTLEFUSE #357003 Used for mounting Fuses F7 thru F9
		18	75-6608S	#6x½" Self-Tapping Steel Sheetmetal Screw Quantity of three used for attaching Fuse Holder
		17	007882-01	Fuse Holder Cover
	J32	14	79-5303	125V, 15Amp, Standard U.S. Grounded A.C. Service Outlet Used on Tilt Board A006728-06 and -07 only
		6	007016-01	Service Outlet Bracket Used on Tilt Board A007728-06 and -07 only
	S10	18	75-6608S	#6x½" Self-Tapping Steel Sheetmetal Screw Quantity of two used for attaching Service Outlet Bracket Pendulum Tilt Switch Assembly—Consists of the following:
		1	004889-01	Pendulum Tilt Weight
		2	004890-01	Pendulum Tilt Contact Ring
		9	75-6606S	#6x%" Self-Tapping Steel Sheetmetal Screw Quantity of two used for attaching Contact Ring
		3 9	004891-01 75-6606S	Pendulum Tilt Mounting Bracket #6x%" Self-Tapping Steel Sheetmetal Screw Quantity of two used for attaching Mounting Bracket
ĺ		4	004895-01	Pendulum Tilt Shaft
		10	82-0816	#8-32x1" Mild-Steel Thumb Screw
	·			
_	·		, 	



FLIPPER BUTTON SWITCH GABINET SUB-ASSEMBLY A020931-01

FLIPPER BUTTON A020895-01

C

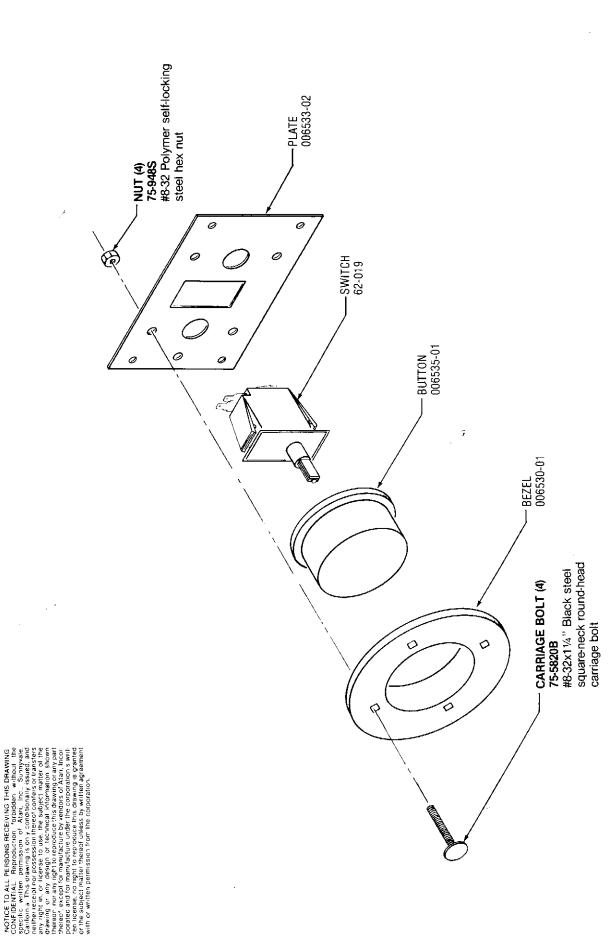
Section Sheet 13

4

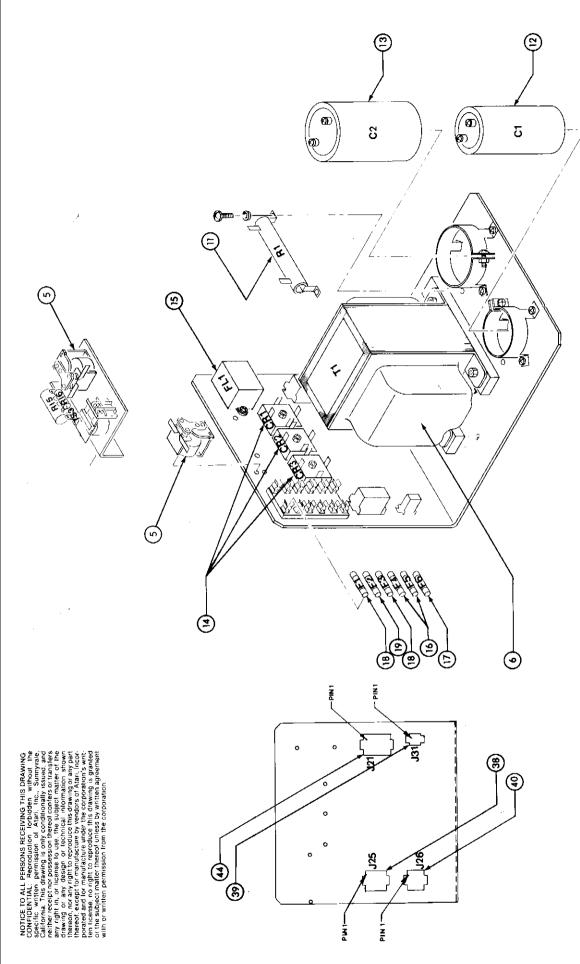
START BUTTON

CABINET SUB-ASSEMBLY





POWER SUPPLY A006032-10 thru -12 A021089-01 and -02







POWER SUPPLY A006032-10 thru -12 A021089-01 and -02



DESIG- NATION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	QTY	DESCRIPTION
		A007355-01	1	Power Supply Tray Harness Connects to Resistor R1, Capacitors C1 and C2, etc.
		A007810-01	1	Not identified on drawing Power Supply Harness Connects to Filter FL1, Connectors J25 and J26, etc. Not identified on drawing
		A007813-02	1	Three Conductor Power Cord with Standard U.S. Grounded Plug Used on A006032-09, -11, and -13 Power Supplies only Not identified on drawing
		A007813-03	1	Two Conductor Power Cord with European Plug Used on A006032-10 Power Supply only Not identified on drawing
		A007813-04	1	Three Conductor Power Cord with Australian Plug Used on A006032-12 Power Supply only
		A020025-01	1	Not identified on drawing Shorting Plug—Mates with Connector J26 Used for 95V operation on A006032-13 Power Supply only
		A020025-02	1	Not identified on drawing Shorting Plug—Mates with Connector J26 Used for 220V operation on A006032-10, -11, and -12 Power Supplies only
		A020025-03	1	Not identified on drawing Shorting Plug—Mates with Connector J26 Used for 117V Operation A006032-09 Power Supply only
C1	12	29-057	1	Not identified on drawing 18,000uf, +75%, -10%, 25WVDC, Electrolytic Capacitor—SPRAGUE #36D183G025BC2A
		78-70501SC	1	Capacitor Mounting Bracket—SPRAGUE #4586-48 Used for mounting Capacitor C1
C2	13	29-058	1	21,000uf, +75%, -10%, 40WVDC, Electrolytic Capacitor—SPRAGUE #36D213G040CC2A
		78-70503SC	1	Capacitor Mounting Bracket—MALLORY #VR10 Used for mounting Capacitor C1
		72-1608S	2	#6-32x1/2" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw
		75-056	2	Used for clamping Capacitors C1 and C2 #6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock-Washer Used for clamping Capacitors C1 and C2
		75-916S	2	#6-32 Standard Pattern Hex Nut Used for clamping Capacitors C1 and C2
	i	72-1604S	6	#6-32¼" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw Used for attaching Capacitors C1 and C2 Mounting Brackets

DESIG- NATION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	ату	DESCRIPTION
		75-056	6	#6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock Washer Used for attaching Capacitors C1 and C2
		72-1006S	4	Mounting Brackets #10-32x¾" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw
		75-040C	4	Used for attaching wires to Capacitors C1 and C2 #10 CRES Split-Lock-Washer Used for attaching wires to Capacitors C1 and C2
CR1-CR3	14	3A-MDA3500 72-1112S	3	Bridge Rectifier—MOTOROLA #MDA3500 #10-24x¾" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw
		75-040C	3	Used for attaching Rectifiers CR1 thru CR3 #10 CRES Split-Lock Washer Used for attaching Rectifiers CR1 thru CR3
		79-07416V	12	Fixed Insulated Terminal—HOLLINGSWORTH #S09721SF
				Used for attaching wires to Recitifiers CR1 thru CR3
F1	18	46-305152	1	15Amp @ 250V 3AB Normal-Blow Fuse— LITTLEFUSE #314015
F2	19	46-2017002	1	7Amp @ 250V 3AG Slow-Blow Fuse— LITTLEFUSE #313007
F3	18	46-305152	1	15Amp A 250V 3AB Normal-Blow Fuse—
F4, F5	16	46-2010502	2	½Amp @ 250V 3AG Slow-Blow Fuse—
F6	17	46-2032002	1	LITTLEFUSE #313500 2Amp @ 250V 3AG Normal-Blow Fuse— LITTLEFUSE #312002
		79-3204	1	Six-Station Fuse Holder—LITTLEFUSE #357006
		72-1606S	2	Used for mounting Fuses F1 thru F6 #6-32x¾" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw
		75-056	2	Used for attaching Fuseholder #6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock-Washer Used for attaching Fuseholder
FL1	15	41-2008 72-1604S	1 2	10Amp RFI Filter #6-32-1/4" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw
		75-056	2	Used for attaching Filter FL1 #6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock-Washer
		79-07416V	4	Used for attaching Filter FL1 Fixed Insulated Terminals—HOLLINGSWORTH #S09721SF
J21	44	79-58119	1	Used for attaching wires to Filter FL1 Fifteen-Pin Connector—AMP
J25	38	79-58084	1	#1-480711-0 Twelve-Pin Connector—AMP #10480709-0
J26	40	79-58117	1	Nine-Pin Connector—AMP #1-480707-0
J31	39 35	79-58134 79-20123	1 29	Two-Pin Connector—AMP #1-480699-0 Connector Pin Contact—AMP #350547-1
	5	A021090-01	1	Relay Kit—Used on A021089-01 and -02 Power
1		,		supplies only Consists of Relay K22 and diodeCR22
	5	A020317-02	1	Replay Kit—Used on A006032-10, -11, and -12 Power Supplies only Consists of Relays K21, K22, Resistors R15 and R16, Diode CR22, and Terminal Strip TS3



POWER SUPPLY A006032-10 thru -12 A021089-01 and -02





POWER SUPPLY A006032-10 thru -12 A021089-01 and -02

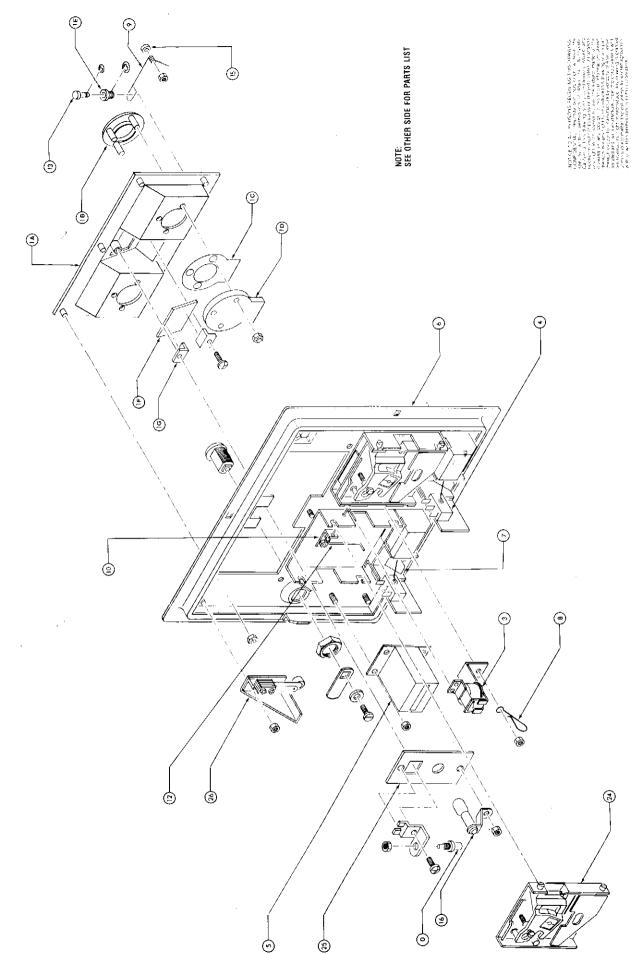
DESIG- NATION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	QTY	DESCRIPTION
		72-1606S	2	#6-32x3/6" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw
		75-916S	2	Used for attaching Relay Kit to Power Supply Tray #6-32 Standard Pattern Hex Nut Used for attaching Relay Kit to Power Supply Tray
K21	5 A	43-4004	1	6VDC, 5Amp, SPDT Relay— POTTER & BRUMFIELD #KA5DY-6V
		75-046		#6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock-Washer Used for mounting Relay K21
		75-916S	1	#6-32 Standard Pattern Hex Nut Used for mounting Relay K21
K22	5B	43-4008	1	24VDC, 20Amp, SPST Relay— POTTER & BRUMFIELD #KR3DH-24V
		75-046	1	#6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock-Washer Used for mounting Relay K22
		75-916S	1	#6-32 Standard Pattern Hex Nut Used for mounting Relay K22
R15	5C	19-10100007	1	10 Ohm, ±5%, 20W, Wirewound Fixed Resistor— OHMITE #1804
R16 TS3	5D 5E	12-5180 79-13505	1 1	18 Ohm, ±5%, 1W, Carbon Composition Resistor Five-Terminal Terminal Strip—H. H. SMITH #1095
				Used for mounting Resistors R15 and R16
		72-1606S	2	#6-32x¾" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw
		75-046	2	Used for attaching Terminal Strip TS3 #6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock-Washer Used for attaching Terminal Strip TS3
		75-916S	2	#6-32 Standard Pattern Hex Nut Used for attaching Terminal Strip TS3
CR22	5F	31-1N4005	1	Silicon Diode—Type 1N4005 Mounted across coil terminals of Relay K22
	5	A020606-01	1	Relay Kit—Used on A006032-09 and -13 Power Supplies only
	5G	43-4008	1	Consists of Relay K22 and Diode CR22 24VDC, 20Amp, SPST Relay— POTTER & BRUMFIELD #KR3DH-24V
		75-916S	1	#6 Standard Pattern Hex Nut Used for mounting Relay K22
	5H	31-1N4005	1	Silicon Diode—Type 1N4005 Mounted across coil terminals of Relay K22
R1	11	19-8C5W1P0	1	1 Ohm, ±5%, 50W, Wirewound Fixed Resistor— CLAROSTAT #VP50K-1
		72-1604S	2	#6-32x¼" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine Screw Used for attaching Resistor R1
		75-057	2	#6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock-Washer Used for attaching Resistor R1
Т1	6	006182-05	1 2	Main Power Transformer
		020434-01	2	Transformer Spacer Used for mounting Transformer T1
		75-5116N	4	#10-24x1" Round-Head Square-Neck Steel Carriage Bolt
		75-010S	4	Used for attaching Transformer T1 #10 SAE Standard Steel Flat Washer Used for attaching Transformer T1





COIN DOOR A009084-01 thru -12 A020635-01 thru -12







COIN DOOR A009084-01 thru -12 A020635-01 thru -12

ITEM	PART NUMBER	QTY	DESCRIPTION	
0	62-030	1	Subminiature Momentary-Contact Normally-Open SPST Switch — C&K #30-3 Switch identified with Test designation. Used only on Airborne Avenger Coin Door	
	020386-01	1	A020635-01 thru -07 Test Switch Bracket	
	A006794-01	1	Used for mounting TEST switch Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12	
	A006794-02	1	Used only on 25-Cent Coin Door Assy A020635 01 Coin Door - Consists of items listed after A006794-12	
	A006794-03	'	Used only on 5-Franc Coin Door Assy A020635-02 Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12	
	A008/94-03	'	Used only on 1-Deutschmark Coin Door Assy A020635-03	
	A006794-04	1	Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12 Used only on 1 Krona Coin Door Assy A020635-04	
	A006794-05	1	Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12 Used only on 100-Yen Coin Door Assy A020635	
	A006794-06	1	Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12 Used only on 10-New Pence (1-Florin) Coin Door	
	A006794-07	1	Assy A0020635-06 Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12 Used only on Australian 20-Cent Door Assy A020635-07	
	A006794-08	1	Coin Door — Consists of items tisted after A006794 12 Used only on 1/5-Deutschmark Coin Door Assy	
	A006794 09	1	A020635-08 Coin Door — Consists of items tisted after A006794-12	
	A006794-10	1	Used only on 1-Franc Coin Door Assy A020635-09 Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12	
	A006794 11	1	Used only on 1 Baht Coin Door Assy A020635-10 Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12	
	A006794-12	1	Used only on 1/5-Deutschmark Coin Door A020635-11 Coin Door — Consists of items listed after A006794-12	
1	A007637-01	1	Used only on 100 Lita Coin Door Assy A020635-12 Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G	
1	A007637-02	1	Used only on 25-Cent Coin Door A006794-0 Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G	
1	A007637-03	,	Used only on 5-Franc Coin Door A006794-02 Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G	
1	A006737-04	1 1	Used only on 1-Deutschmark Coin Door A006794-03 Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G	
1	A007637 05	1	Used only on 1-Krona Coin Door A006794-04 Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G	
1	A007637 06	1	Used only on 100-Yen Coin Door A005794-05 Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G	
			Used only on 10-New Pence (1-Hiorin) Coin Door A0067904-06	
1	A007637-07	1	Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G Used only on Australian 20-Cent Coin Door A006794-07	,
1	A007637-08	1	Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G Used only on1/5-Deutschmark Coin Door A006794-08	
1	A007637-09	1	Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G Used only on 1-Franc Coin Door A006794-09	
1	A007637-10	1	Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G Used only on 1-Baht Coin Door A006794 10	
1	A007637-11	1	Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G Used only on 1/5-Deutschmark Coin Door A006794-11	
1	A007637-12	1	Front Bezel Assy — Consists of items 1A thru 1G Used only on 100-Lira Com Door A006794-12	
1A	004328-01 75-991401	6	Bezel Thread Cutting Nut PALNUT #SR188006 Used for attaching Bezel to Coin Door Weldment ((tem 6)	
1B	004330-01	2	Ring Used only on Coin Door A007637 01, -02, and -04	
1B	007752-01	1	Ring Used only on right side of Coin Door A007637-11	
1B	007752-01	2	Ring Used only on Coin Door A007637-07	
1B	009153-01	1	Ring Used only on left side of Coin Door A007637-08	
1B	009153-01	2	and -11 Ring	
1B	030677-01	2	Used only on Coin Daor A007637 03, -05, -09 Ring	
1B	030677-01	1	Used only on Coin Door A007637-06, -10, and -12 Ring	
1C	004331-01	2	Used only on right side of Coin Door A007637 08 Coin Shield Used only on Coin Door A007637 01 thru -05.	
1C	030248-01	2	-08, -09, and -11 Coin Shield	
1D	004332-01-	2	Used only on Coin Door A007637-06, -07, -10 and -12 Primary Coin Chute	
	75-9914001	6	Thread Cutting Nut — PALNUT #SR188006 Used for attaching Ring, Coin Shield, and Primary Coin Chute to Bezel	
1E	004327-01	2 2	Scavenger Button Bearing Retaining Ring for Shaft Diameter of 0.375"	
	73-3009	۷ .	—TRUARC #5103-37	
			Used for attaching Scavenger Button Bearing to Bezel	



ITEM	PART		
	NUMBER	QTY	DESCRIPTION
1F	004343-01	1	25-Cent Price Plate
1F 1F	004343-06 004343-04	1 1	5-Franc Price Plate 1-Deutschmark Price Plate
1F	004343-03	Ιί	1-Krona Price Plate
1F	004343-05	1	100-Yen Price Plate
1F	004343-02	1	10-New Pence (1-Florin) Price Plate
1F	004343-07	1	Australian 20-Cent Price Plate
1F 1F	004343-08 004343-09	1 1	1/2" - Deutschmark Price Plate 1 - Franc Price Plate
1F	004343-10	1	1 1-Baht Price Plate
1F	'004343-11	1	1/5 - Deutschmark Price Plate
1F	004343-12	1	100 - Lira Price Plate
1G	04329 01	2	Price Plate Clamp
			Used for attaching Price Plate to the Bezel
	75-046	2	#6 Cadmium-Plated Split-Lock Washer
	72-1604s	2	#6-32x1/4" Cross-Recessed Pan-Head Steel Machine
	!		Screw
			Used for attaching bottom Price Plate Clamp to Bezel, Top Price Plate Clamp is attached to bezel with screw
			fed thru Test Switch Bracket (item 0) and Anti-Probe
			Plate (item 25).
3	1007000.04		
3	A007639-01 75-946C	1 2	Coin Lock-Out Assy #6-32 POLYMER Self-Locking Hex Nut
	700400	· .	Used for attaching Key Loop and Coin Lock-Out Assy to
		ľ	Coin Door Weldment studs
4	A007640 01	2	Coin Switch Assy — Consists of items 4A thru 4C. Please
	i		note mounting position method of eliminating "Free game
4A	004342-01	1	for punching coin door Switch Mounting Plate
'''	75-946C	2	Locknut #6 32 used to hold Switch Mounting Plate on
			studs from Secondary Coin Chute item 7
4B	65-071C	1	Miniature Switch — Cherry #E51-60B
1 40	72-HA4412	2	#4-40x5/8``
4C 5	008824-01 A002465-01	1 1	Wireform Coin Counter Assy, Consists of items 54 thru 50
5A	47-1002	'	Coin Counter Assy — Consists of items 5A thru 5C
5B	79-58027	1	3-Circuit Plug Shell Molex #03-09-1031
5C	79-20115	2	Connector Terminal Contact — Molex #02-09-2118
	75-946C	4	Locknut #6-32
l '			Used for attaching Coin Counter Assy to Coin Door Weldment studs.
			Weldfield addus.
. 6	004320-01 004341-01	1 2	Coin Door Weldment Secondary Coin Chute
8	004344-01	1	Key Loop
9	004340-01	2	Return Spring
	75-946C	2	Locknut #6-32
	004007.04		Used for attaching Spring to Weldment Studs
10	004337-01 75-946C	2 4	Bracket, Wire Form Locknut #6-32
	, 5 5 4 5 6		Used for attaching Bracket to Weldment Studs
	004338-01	1	Lockout Wireform, Right Hand
12	004336-01	1	Lockout Wireform, Left Hand
13	004326-01 73-3008	2 2	Scavenger Button C Ring Spacer
	7.0-0000	'	Used to hold Scavenger Button
15	006904-01	2	==== to tion pointing a sutton
16	006904-01	1	Lamp Socket
	70-11-47	1	Lamp
	75-946C	1	Locknut #6-32
	008629-01	2	Used for attaching Lamp Socket to Weldment Stud Return Spring
	000029-01	'	Used to hold Coin Mech in place
23	71-2118	1	Lock Assembly, Hudson
24	71-1225CU	2	Coin Mech 25-Cents for A006794-01
24	71-125FB	2	Coin Mech 5-Franc for A006794-02
24 24	71-121MG 71-121KS	2 2	Coin Mech Deutschmark for A006794-03 Coin Mech Krona for A006794-04
24	71-121N3 71-12100YJ	2	Coin Mech 100 Yen for A006794-05
24	71-1210PE	2	Coin Mech 10-New Pence (1-Florin) for A006794-06
24	71-1220CA	2	Coin Mech Australian 20 Cent for A006794-07
25	007753-01	1	Anti-Probe Plate
26	A007638-01 75-946C	1 2	Slam Switch Assy Locknut #6-32
	70-0400		used to hold Slam Switch Assy to Weldment Stud
1	L	L	<u> </u>



COIN DOOR A009084-01 thru -12 A020635-01 thru -12



Auxiliary PCB A006407-01

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS RECEIVING THIS DRAWING CONFIDENTIAL PRODUCTION for the deal of the d D3 D2 C1 J12 † † † † † † † † † † † † † J16 Ç3 **B**1 J14 R37 R38 A3 □ A1 J15 R 40 R46 R44 R47 841 Q5 Q7 Q6 Q8 Q9 □○○□ 1.3

> C Section Sheet 36





Auxiliary PCB A006407-01

DECIC	1004	Т	DADT	
DESIG- NATION	LOCA- TION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C1	·	18	24-250478	4700μf, +50%, -10%, 25WVDC Electrolytic
		1,0	04.050477	Capacitor
C2 C3, C4		19	24-250477	470μf, -50%, -10%, 25WVDC Electrolytic Capacitor
C3, C4 C5		16	24-151506	50μf 50% 10%. 150WVDC Electrolytic Capacitor
C6		17 20	24-250106	10µf, +50%, -10%, 25WVDC Electrolytic Capacitor
C7		21	24-350105 27-250104	1.0μf, +50%, -10%, 25WVDC Electrolytic Capacitor 0.1μf, ~20%, 25V Disc Ceramic Capacitor
C8		23	28-101101	$100\mu\mu$ f, ±5%. 100V Mica Capacitor
C9-C14		21	27-250104	0.1μf. ±3%. 100V Mica Capacitor
C15, C16		22	27-250103	0.01μf, ±20%, 25V Disc Geramic Capacitor
C18, C19		21	27-250104	0.1μf. =20%, 25V Disc Ceramic Capacitor
CR1		55	32-1N5335	3.9V Zener Diode—Type 1N5335
CR3, CR4		28	32-1N5235	6.8V Zener DiodeType 1N5235
CR5		27	32-P6KE30	Transient Suppressor Diode
CR10-CR12		26	31-1N4005	General Purpose Rectifier—Type 1N4005
CR13-CR14		30	32-1N4763A	91V Zener Diode—Type 1N4763A
CR15-CR18		26	32-1N4005	General Purpose Rectifier Type 1N4005
CR19		29	32-1N5242B	12V Zener Diode—Type 1N5242B
CR20		25	31-1N914	General Purpose Signal Diode -Type 1N914
CR21		56	32-1N523Q	4.7V Zener Diode—Type 1N5230
CR22		26	32-1N4005	General Purpose Réctifier Type 1N4005
J11		52	79-58123	4-Pin Header—Amphenol P.N. 350431-1
J13		53	79-58124	6-Pin Header—Amphenol P.N. 350761-4
Q1		33	34-2N3643	Silicon NPN Tuned RF Power Amplifier—
		1]	Type 2N3643
Q2		31	33-2N3644	Silicon PNP General Purpose Amplifier—
			0.4.0540500	Type 2N3644
Q3		34	34-2N3583	Silicon NPN General Purpose Amplifier—
04		27	22 0NC400	Type 2N3583
Q4		37	33-2N6420	Silicon PNP General Purpose Amplifier—
			72-1408C	Type 2N6420 #4-40x½" Phillips Pan-Head Stainless Steel
		1	72-14000	Machine Screw
				Quantity of four used for mounting transistors
		1		Q3 and Q4
			75-014S	#4 Flat Steel Washer
				Quantity of four used for mounting transistors
				Q3 and Q4
			75-054S	#4 Internal Tooth Steel Lock Washer
		1		Quantity of four used for mounting transistors
				Q3 and Q4
			75-914C	#4-40 Hexagonal Stainless Steel Nut
				Quantity of four used for mounting transistors
				Q3 and Q4
			75-09012T	Teflon Shoulder Washer - Seastrom P.N. 5608-69
				Quantity of four used for mounting transistors
				Q3 and Q4
			78-0A01	Nylon Transistor Insulating Cover—Size TO-66
				Quantity of two used for covering transistors
		1	79 16011	Q3 and Q4 Thermally Conductive Insulator—Size TO-66
1			78-16011	Quantity of two used for mounting transistors
			1	Q3 and Q4
			78-06002	HeatsinkThermalloy P.N. 6111B-66
				Quantity of two used for mounting transistors
		1		Q3 and Q4
<u> </u>	1		L	



	945
Auxiliary PCB	A006407-01

DESCRIPTION	39 ohm, -5%, 2W Carbon Composition Resistor 32 ohm, -5%, 2W Carbon Composition Resistor 39 ohm, -5%, 2W Carbon Composition Resistor 200 ohm, -5%, 2W Carbon Composition Resistor Darlington NPN Transitor Array—Type MC1413 Quad 2-input NOR Gate—Type 7402 Cull-Wave Bridge Rectifier Network Cull-Wave Bridge Rectifier Network Type µA741 Type µA741 Type µA741 Audio Power Ampifier—Type P407 Audio Power Ampifier—Type CD4016AE Hex Buffer/Driver—Type 7407 Audio Power Ampifier—Type CD4016AE Hex Buffer/Driver—Type 7407	
PART	13-5390 10-5822 10-5822 10-5390 37-7402 37-7402 37-741 37-741 37-7407 37-407	
ITEM	00 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
LOCA- TION	AP.	₩
DESIG- NATION	R40 R41 R42-R45 R46 R47 R48	

NATION	TION	E	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NA
90		36	34-2N6282	Darlington Silicon NPN Power Transistor	100
	_			Type 2N6282	74.0
			72-1608C	#6-32x1/2 Phillips Pan-Head Stainless Steel Screw	4.0
				Quantity of two used for mounting transistor Q5	r o
			75-016S	#6 Flat Steel Washer	
				Quantity of two used for mounting transistor 05	
			75-0565	#6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock Washer	
				Quantity of two used for mounting transistor Q5	
			75-916C	#6-32 Hexagonal Steel Nut	
				Quantity of two used for mounting transistor Q5	
			2-060-92	Teffor Shoulder Washer - Seastrom P.N. 5605-25	
				Quantity of two used for mounting transistor O5	
			78-06012	Modified Heatsink—Wakefield P.N. 641-V	
				Used for mounting transistor Q5	
60-90		32	33-2N5883	Silicon PNP General Purpose Amplifier	
	_			Type 2N5883	
			72-1608C	#6-32x12' Phillips Pan-Head Stainless Steel Screw	
				Quantity of eight used for mounting transistors	
	_			60-90	
			75-016S	#6 Flat Steel Wasner	
-				Quantity of eight used for mounting transistors	
				50-9c	
			75-0568	#6 Internal Tooth Steel Lock Washer	
	_			Quantity of eight used for mounting transistors	
				60-90	
			75-9-6C	#6-32 Hexagonal Stainless Steel Nut	
				Quantity of eight used for mounting transistors	
				Q6 Q8	-
<u>e</u>		15	19-311502	5000 ohm Linear Vertical PC Mounting Carbon	
				Trimpot	
R2		4	10-5183		
H3		ω	10-5683	68x ohm. :5%, 4W Carbon Composition Resistor	
R4		'n	10-5822		
RS		~	10-5333	+5°o. '4W Carcor	
R6-R9		m	10-5822	15°s, 14W Carbon	
810		u)	10-52P7	- 5°c 1	
-E		57	10-5101		
R12		7	10.5333	14W Carbon	
R13		0	10-8522	. :5°°, '4W Carbon Composition	
B14		က	10-5152	.5%	
R15		2	.0-5122	: 5%, 14W Carbon Composition	
B16	_	œ	10-5683	5.0	
R17	•••	۲-	10-5333	-5°s, 14W Carbon Composition	
818	٠	4	10-5183	ohrr. ±5% 14W Carbon	
B19	_	ത്	10-5822	ohm. +5%, 14W Carbon	
R21, R22		69	10-5201	· 5°s '4W Carbon	
A24, R25		=	12-5153	150	
R26. R27		9	10-5331	330 ohm. : 5°s. ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor	
R28, R29		10	11-5220	22 ohm. +5%, 12W Carpon Composition Resistor	
R30, R31		00	10-5683		
H33		67	10-5221	220 ohm. +5%, 14W Carbon Composition Resistor	
R35		45	11-5391	390 ohm. +5%. 12W Carbon Composition Resistor	
H36		20	12-5,103	10k ohm ±5%, 1W Carbon Composition Resistor	
R37, R38		13	16-5752	7.5k ohm. ±5%, 5W Carbon Composition Resistor	
R39		ψ	10-533:	500	





PROCESSOR PCB

A006020-17, and -18

CABINET SUB-ASSEMBLY

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DESIG-

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C8

C9-C33

C34

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17

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PART

NUMBER

29-006

24-250227

27-250104

28-101390

27-250104

28-101390

28-101151

28-101390

27-250104

32-P6KE18

29-007

DESCRIPTION

1μf, ±10%, 35V Electrolytic Tantalum Capacitor

 $220\mu f_1 + 50\%, -10\%, 25V$ Axial Lead Fixed

 $0.1\mu f$, $\pm 20\%$, 25V Disc Ceramic Capacitor

 $0.1\mu f$, $\pm 20\%$, 25V Disc Ceramic Capacitor

 $39\mu\mu$ f, $\pm 5\%$, 100V Radial Lead Dipped Mica

 $39\mu\mu$ f, $\pm 5\%$, 100V Radial Lead Dipped Mica

 $150\mu\mu$ f, $\pm 5\%$, 100V Radial Lead Dipped Mica

 $39\mu\mu$ f, $\pm 5\%$, 100V Radial Lead Dipped Mica

 $22\mu f$, $\pm 10\%$, 15V Electrolytic Tantalum Capacitor

0.1 \(\mu f. \pm 20\%. 25\V Disc Ceramic Capacitor \)

Electrolytic Capacitor

Transient Suppressor Diode

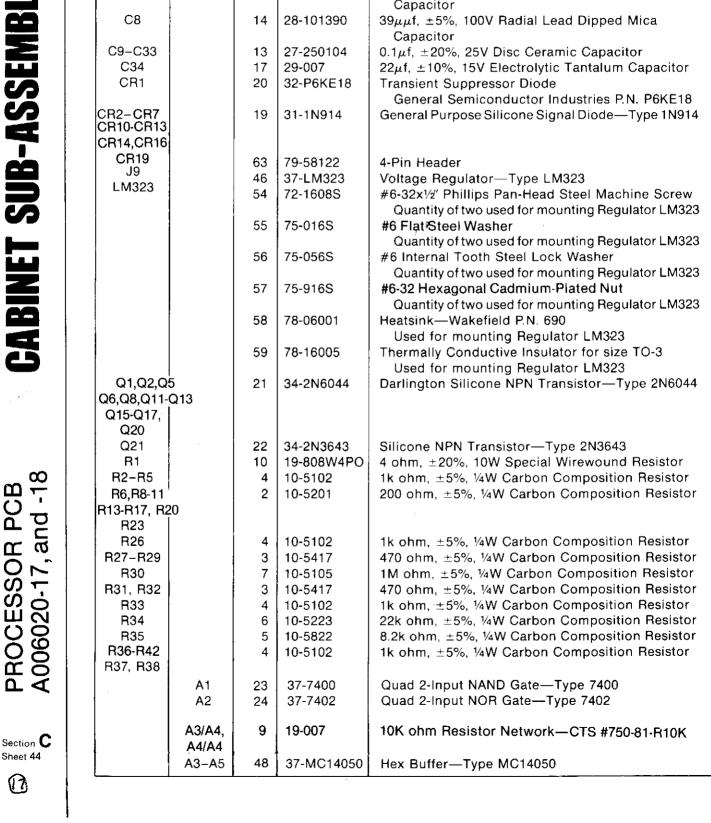
Capacitor

Capacitor

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PROCESSOR PCB A006020-17, and -18





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-7 -7	

DESIG- NATION	LOCA- TION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
	A6-A11	37	37-7493	4-Bit Binary Counter—Type 7493
	A16-A20	47	37-MC1413	Darlington NPN Transistor Array—Type MC1413
	B2	29	37-7408	Quad 2-Input AND Gate—Type 7408
	B3	37	37-7493	4-Bit Binary Counter—Type 7493
	B4	42	37-9316	4-Bit Binary Counter—Type 9316
	B 5	39	37-74157	Quad 2-Input Multiplexer—Type 74157
	В6	36	37-7474	Dual D Flip-Flop—Type 7474
2	B7	33	37-7427	Triple 3-Input NOR Gate—Type 7427
	B8	32	37-7420	Dual 4-Input NAND Gate—Type 7420
	B9	36	37-7474	Dual D Flip-Flop—Type 7474
	B10	45	37-9602	Dual One-Shot Multivibrator—Type 9602
	B11	31	37-7414	Hex Schmitt Trigger—Type 7414
	B16-B20		37-MC1413	Darlington NPN Transistor Array—Type MC1413
	B/C8	30	37-74LS08	Quad 2-Input AND Gate—Type 74LS08
	C1	65	90-6001	Microprocessor—Type MC6800L
	C1	62	79-42040	Medium Insertion 40 Position Socket
ļ	C4, C5	40	37-8097	Tri-State Hex Buffer—Type 8T97
	C6	41	37-9301	1-of-10 Decoder—Type 9301
	C7	24	37-7402	Quad 2-Input NOR Gate—Type 7402
ļ	C8	34	37-7432	Quad 2-Input OR Gate—Type 7432
	C9 C10	31 35	37-7414 37 - 7437	Hex Schmitt Trigger—Type 7414 Quad 2-Input NAND Buffer-Type 7437
	C10	1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	C13-C20	37 44	37-7493 37-9334	4-Bit Binary Counter—Type 7493
	C/D8	30	37-9334 37-74LS08	8-Bit Addressable Latch—Type 9334 Quad 2-Input AND Gate—Type 74LS08
:	D1	43	37-742308	Dual 1-of-4 Decoder—Type 9321
•	D2, D3	29	37-9321	Quad 2-Input AND Gate—Type 7408
	D2, D3	26	37-7408	Hex Inverter—Type 7404
	D5, D8	66	90-7015	Random Access Memory—Type 2111A
	D3, D8	25	37-7403	Quad 2-Input NAND Gate (open collector)—
		20	37-7-100	Type 7403
	D10	23	37-7400	Quad 2-Input NAND Gate—Type 7400
, ,	D11	27	37-74L04	Hex Inverter—Type 74L04
	D12	77	020252-01	Audio Read-Only-Memory
ļ	D13	42	37-9316	4-Bit Binary Counter—Type 9316
· ·	D14, D16		37-7407	Hex Buffer/Driver—Type 7407
	D18, D20	Ί		,,
	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>		
PROGRAM N	MEMORY I	FOR P	ROCESSOR PC	B A006020-17 ONLY
	E00	79	020965-01	020288-01
	E0	78	020966-01	020287-01
DDCCC ***	AFNAGEN	L	L	D 4000000 19 ONLY
PROGRAM	1		F" "	B A006020-18 ONLY
	E1	69	020957-01	Read-Only Memory—Address 7000-73FF, Bits 0-3
	E2	71	020958-01	Read-Only Memory—Address 7400-77FF, Bits 0–3
	E3	75	020960-01	Read-Only Memory—Address 7B00-7FFF, Bits 0-3
	E4	73	020959-01	Read-Only Memory—Address 7800-7AFF, Bits 0-3
	E5	74	020963-01	Read-Only Memory—Address 7800-7AFF, Bits 4–7
	E6	76	020960-01	Read-Only Memory—Address 7800-7FFF, Bits 4–7
	E7	70	020961-01	Read-Only Memory—Address 7000-73FF, Bits 4–7
	E8	72	020962-01	Read-Only Memory—Address 7400-77FF, Bits 4-7
				1
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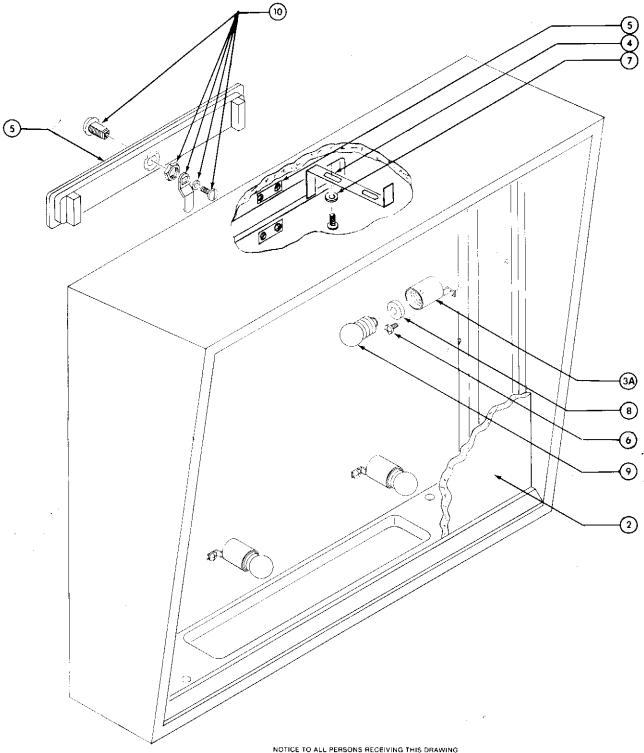


PROCESSOR PCB A006020-17, and -18

DESIG- NATION	LOCA- TION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
	E9 E10 E11 E12, E13	31 26 41	37-7414 37-7404 37-9301	Hex Schmitt Trigger—Type 7414 Hex Inverter—Type 7404 1-of-10 Decoder—Type 9301 Ringry Counter—Type 7403
	F0, F1	37 80	37-7493 37-74S00	Binary Counter—Type 7493 Quad 2-Input NAND Gate—Type 74S00
	F2	52	66-118PIT	8 Position Dual-Inline-Package Switch— PROG SW1
	F 3 F4	38 52	37-74145 66-118PIT	1-of-10 Decoder/Driver—Type 74145 8 Position Dual-Inline-Package Switch— PROG SW2
	F5, F6, F9-F13	38	37-74145	1-of-10 Decoder/Driver—Type 74145
	REPLAY RESET Y1	53 51 64	66-12FPIT 62-001 90-108	Hex Switch SPST Pushbutton Switch 4.000 MHz Crystal
				/ ?
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BOX ASSENELS
S TIME 2000 AIRBORNE AVENGER
MIDDLE EARTH

THE ATARIANS TISPACE RIDERS

A006986-01 thru -04 and -06

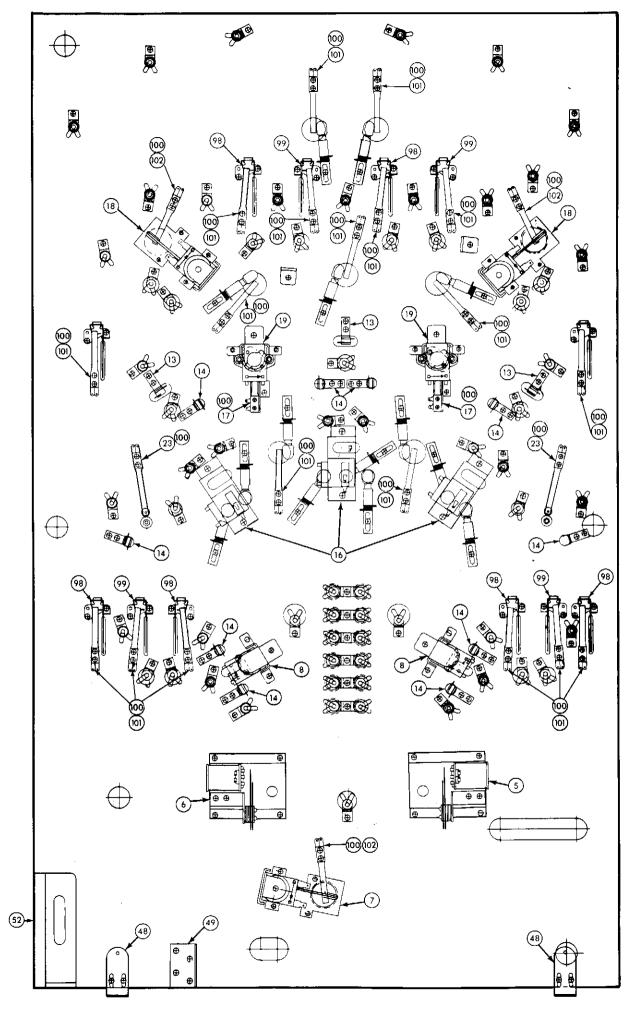
> Section Page 1

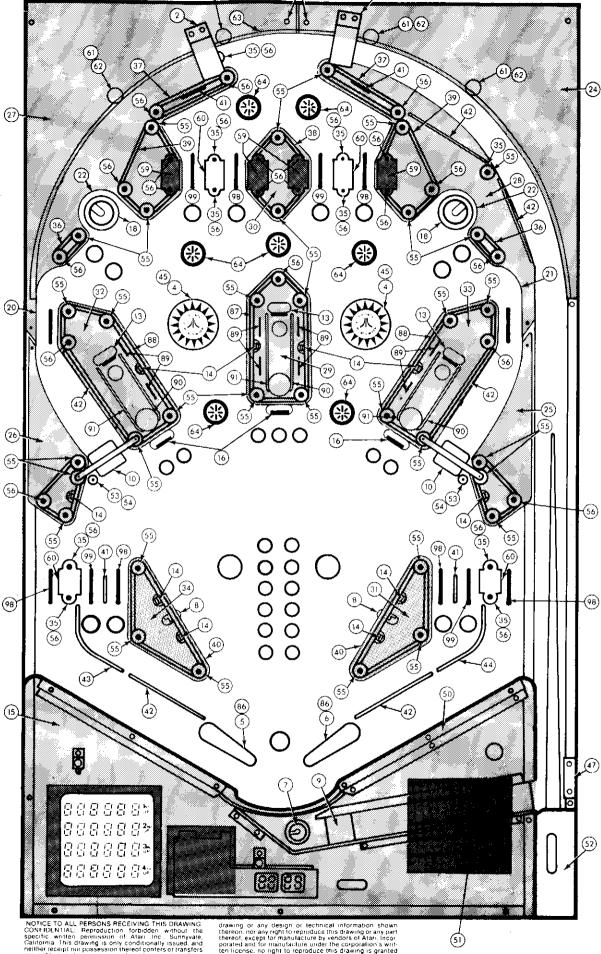
D

ITEM	PART NUMBER	QTY	DESCRIPTION	FOR MORE INFORMATION
2	A007845-01	1	Back Glass Assembly Used on The Atarians only	
	A007845-02	1	Back Glass Assembly Used on Time 2000 only	
	A007845-03	1	Back Glass Assembly Used on Airborne Avenger only	
	A007845-04	1	Back Glass Assembly Used on Middle Earth only	
	A007845-06	1	Back Glass Assembly Used on Space Riders only	
3	A007867-01	1	Back Box Harness Assembly Not identified on drawing	
3A		5	Medium Screw Base Standard AC Utility Lamp Base—Part of Box Harness Assembly A007867-01	
4 5	006019-01 006036-01	2	Glass Retainer Lock Base Plate	
6	72-6808C	8	#8x1/2" Cross-Recessed Type AB Pan-Head Thread-Forming Steel Screw	
7	75-048	6	#8 Regular Pattern Standard Plain Flat Steel Washer	
8 9	43-71600121 70-1617P5	3 5	120V, 60W, Lamp Flasher Thermal Relay 105V, 7½W, Medium Screw Base Standard AC Utility Soft-White Incandescent Lamp	
10	71-2117	1	Panel Cartridge Lock Hudson #CR73A569	
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-D ASSEMBLY SPACE RIDERS PLAYFIE







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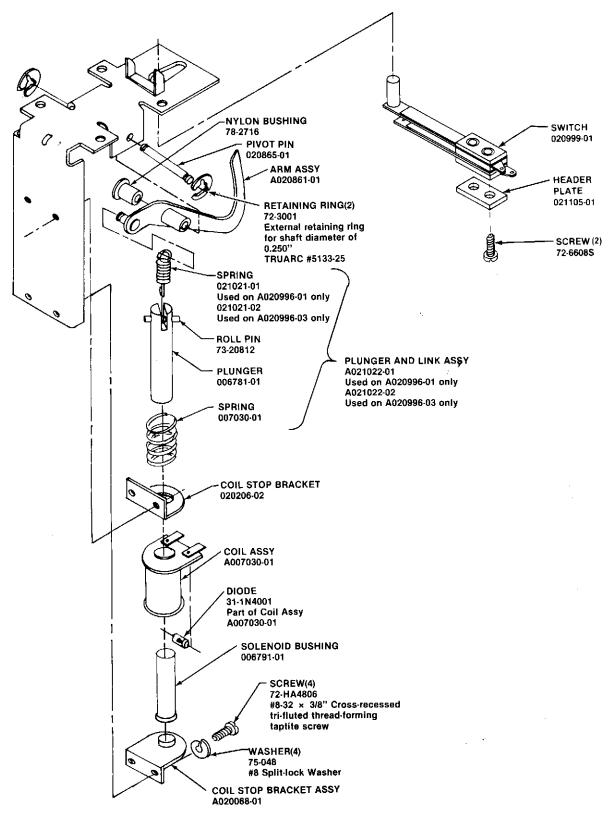
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Item	Part Number	Qty	Description	For More Information
2	A005019-01	1	BALL GATE	See Section G, Sheet 76
3	A020888-01	1	BALL GATE	See Section G, Sheet 76
4	A020115-01	2	THUMPER BUMPER BODY ASSY	See Section G, Sheet 27
5 6	A020968-01 A020968-02	1	LEFT LINEAR SINGLE FLIPPER RIGHT LINEAR SINGLE FLIPPER	See Section G, Sheet 35 See Section G, Sheet 35
7	A020996-01	l i	OUTHOLE KICKER	See Section G, Sheet 6
8	A006074-01	2	SLINGSHOT KICKER	See Section G, Sheet 12
9	A007833-01	1	BALL RETURN RAMP	See Section G, Sheet 97
10 11 12	A020986-01	2	SPINNING TARGET ASSY	See Section G, Sheet 47
13	A020982-09	3	TARGET SWITCH	See Section G, Sheet 49
14	A021000-01	10	SWITCH AND BRACKET	See Section G, Sheet 65
15 16	A021001-01	1	LOWER ARCH BUTYRATE	Can Castian C. Chast 40
17	A020201-03 A020970-01	3	DROP TARGET THUMPER BUMPER SWITCH	See Section G, Sheet 48 See Section G, Sheet 27
18	A020996-03	2 2	HOLE KICKER	See Section G, Sheet 6
19	A007033-01	2	THUMPER BUMPER COIL AND BRACKET ASSY	See Section G, Sheet 27
20	A020562-01	1	LEFT BALL GUIDE	
21 22	A020562-02	1	RIGHT BALL GUIDE	
23	A020126-02 020969-01	2 2 1	BALL DEFLECTOR SPINNING TARGET SWITCH	See Section G, Sheet 47
24	020984-01	1	RIGHT UPPER ARCH BUTYRATE	See Section G, Sheet 47
25	020984-02	1 1	RIGHT SPINNING TARGET BUTYRATE	
26	020984-03	1	LEFT SPINNING TARGET BUTYRATE	
27	020984-04	1	LEFT UPPER ARCH BUTYRATE	
28 29	020984-05 020984-06	1	RIGHT HOLE KICKER BUTYRATE CENTER CAPTURED BALL BUTYRATE	
30	020984-07		CENTER LANE BUTYRATE	
31	020984-08	i	RIGHT SLINGSHOT KICKER BUTYRATE	
32	020984-09	1	LEFT CAPTURED BALL BUTYRATE	
33 34	020984-10	1	RIGHT CAPTURED BALL BUTYRATE	
35	020984-11 006127-01	1 10	LEFT SLINGSHOT KICKER BUTYRATE 5/16" (DIA.) RUBBER RING	
36	006127-04	2	34"(DIA.) RUBBER RING	
37	006127-07	2	11/2" (DIA.) RUBBER RING	
38	006127-08	1	2" (DIA.) RUBBER RING	
39 40	006127-09 006127-10	2 2	2½" (DIA.) RUBBER RING 3" (DIA.) RUBBER RING	
41	004947-07	2	WIRE FORM	
42	004947-02	2	WIRE FORM	
43	020424-01	1	WIRE FORM	
44	020424-02	1	WIRE FORM	
45	020997-10	2	THUMPER BUMPER CAP	
47	007812-01	1	BALL RETURN SHIELD	
48	005952-01	2	PLAYFIELD INDEX PLATE	
49 50	005955-01	1	PLAYFIELD LOCKING BRACKET	
51	006749-01	1	LOWER ARCH POTTOM BALL GUIDE	
52	006772-01	1	LOWER ARCH BOTTOM BALL GUIDE BALL SHOOTER COVER	
53	020636-01	2	MINI POST	
54	99-080006	2	MINI POST RUBBER	
55	005985-01	36	WHITE LONG POST	
56	004985-01	29	WHITE SHORT POST	
59	004986-09	. 4	WHITE BALL GUIDE	
60	004987-09	4	WHITE BALL GUIDE	
61	020236-01	4	RAIL CLAMP BASE	
62	020237-01	4	RAIL CLAMP CAP	
63 64	020238-01	1 7	RAIL STAR BOLLOVER ACTUATOR (BLACK)	
04	020040-30	7	STAR ROLLOVER ACTUATOR (BLACK)	

7

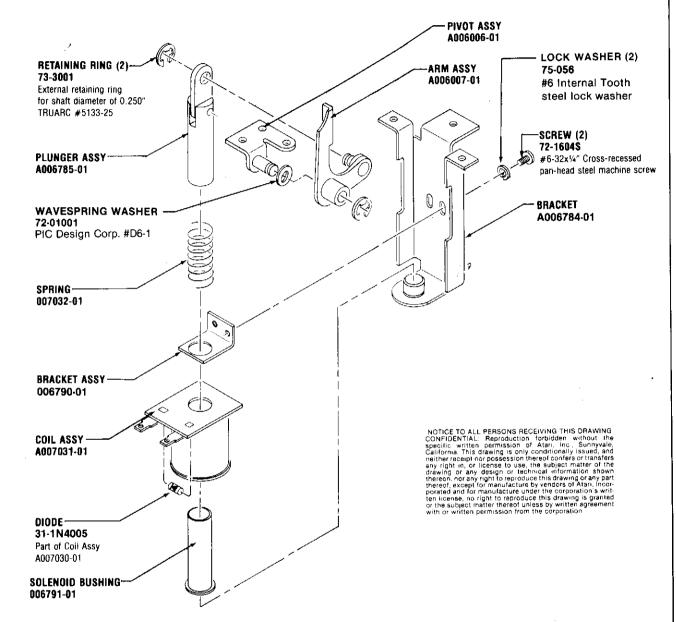
Item	Part Number	Qty	Description	For More Information
83 86 87 88 89 90 91 98 99 100 101 102 107	70-11-47 006040-09 006127-12 006127-13 004947-08 020720-01 020720-02 A020975-01 A020975-02 60-06002 020953-01 A020732-01	84 2 1 2 8 3 3 8 4 24 19 3 1	MINIATURE LAMP, NEMA #7 FLIPPER RUBBER RING 4" RUBBER RING WIRE FORM WIRE FORM WIRE FORM LANE ROLLOVER ACTUATOR LANE ROLLOVER ACTUATOR HEADER PLATE ROLLOVER SWITCH HOLE KICKER SWITCH Score Display	See Section G, Sheet 88 See Section G, Sheet 88 See Section G, Sheet 6 See Section C, Sheet 96C





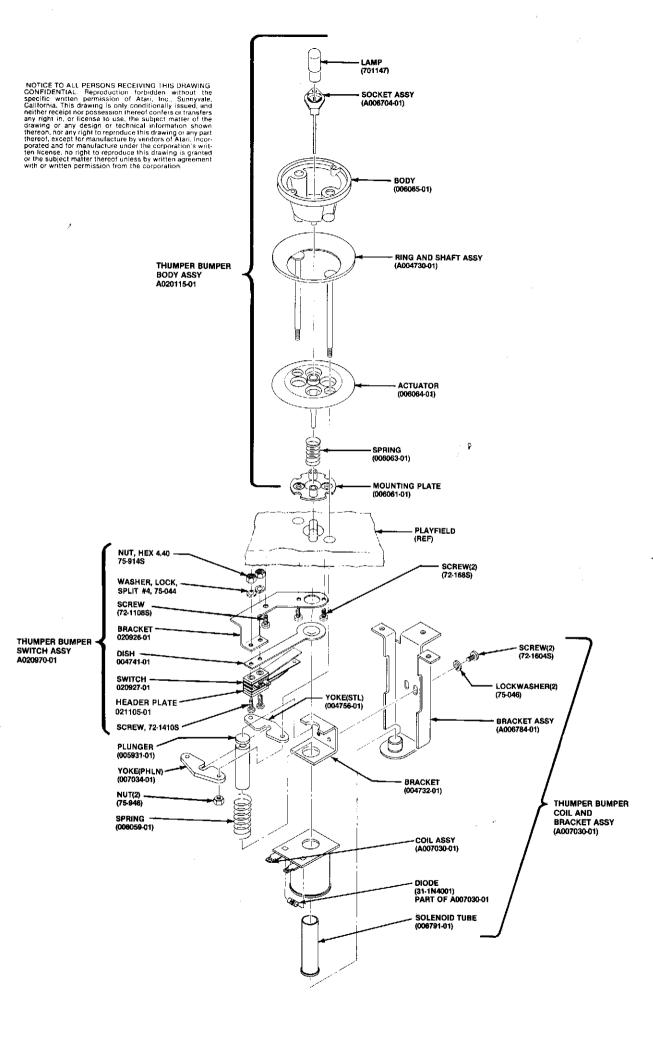
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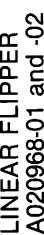
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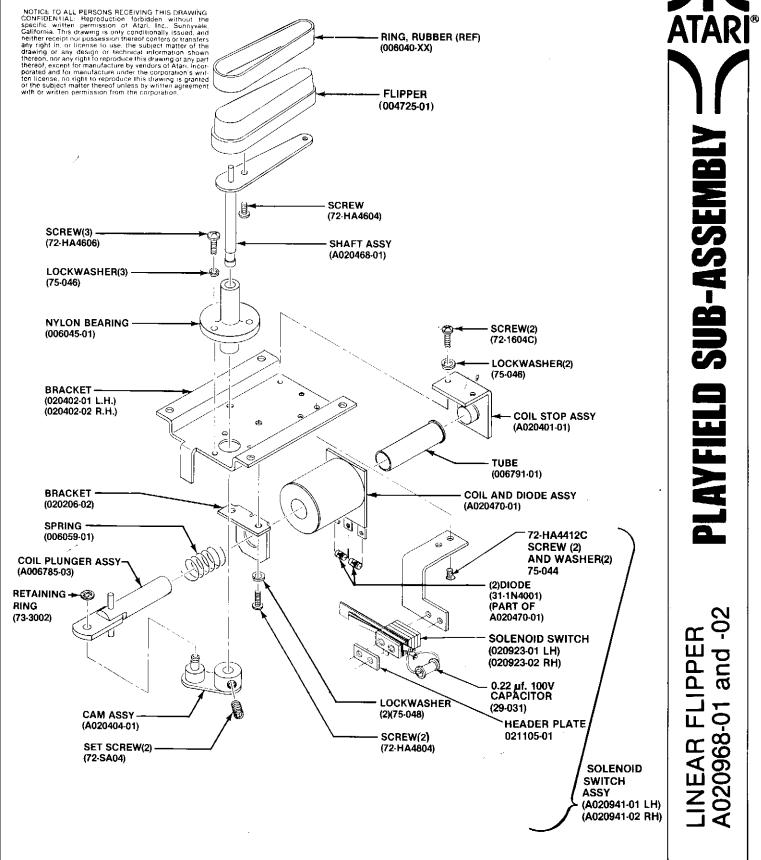


G Section Sheet 27











SPINNING TARGET

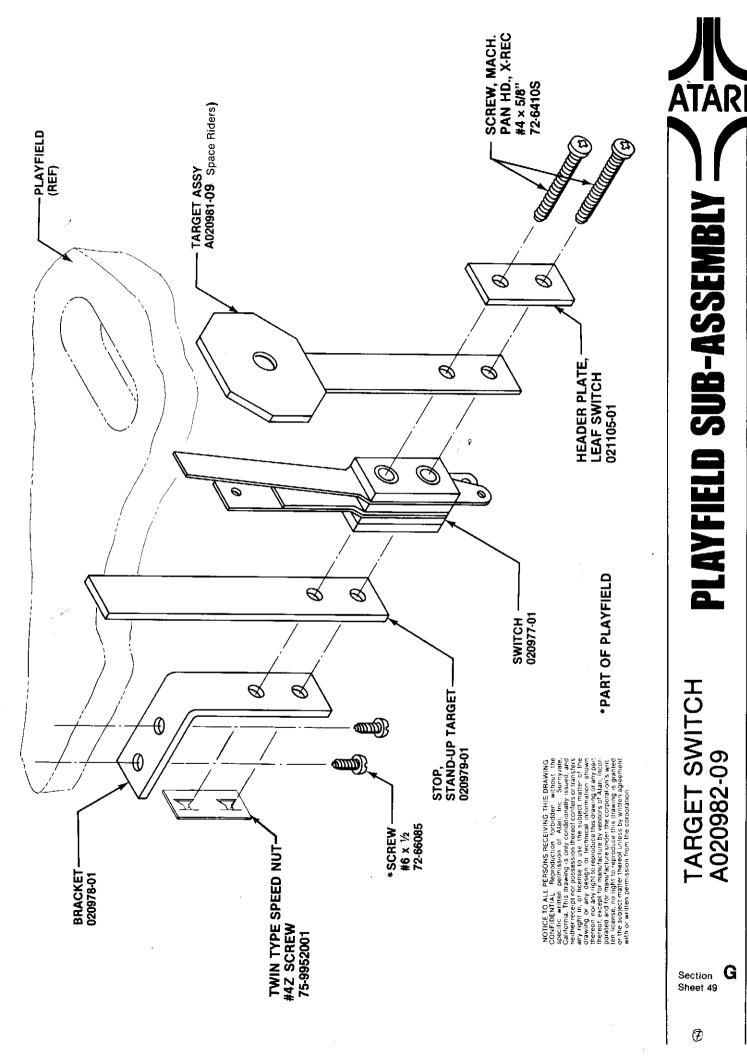
-BRACKET (020108-01) HEADER PLATE 021105-01 ACTUATOR — 020974-01 WASHER (2)-(020110-01) SPINNING TARGET SWITCH 020969-01 TARGET ASSY 020268-04 SPINNING TARGET (A020986-01) ASSY



DROP TARGET A020201-03

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> G Section Sheet 48



TARGET SWITCH

A020982-09

G Section Sheet 49



#4 × ½ 72-6410S SCREW

6)

SWITCH, STAND-UP 020998-01

HEADER PLATE LEAF SWITCH 021105-01

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SCREW

72-6608S % × 9#

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TWIN TYPE SPEED NUT-#4Z SCREW

75-9952001

PLAYFIELD (REF)

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BRACKET, -STAND-UP SWITCH 020978-01



*PART OF PLAYFIELD ASSY

SWITCH AND BRACKET A021000-01

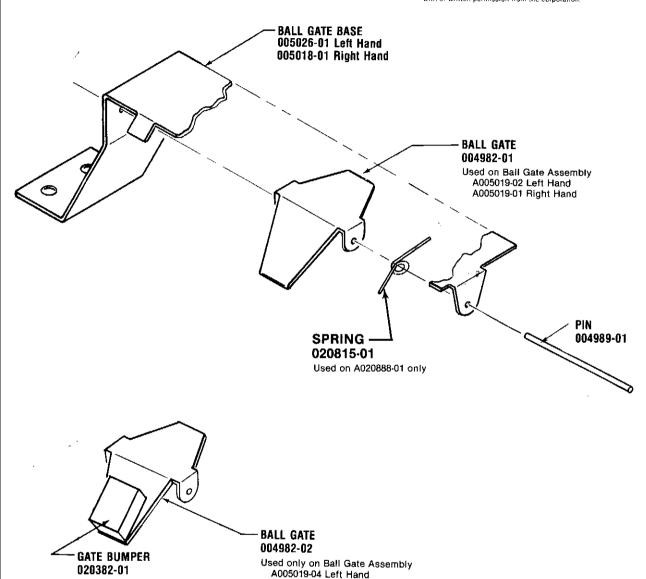
PLAYFIELD SUB-ASSEMBLY

Section Sheet 65



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A005919-03 Right Hand

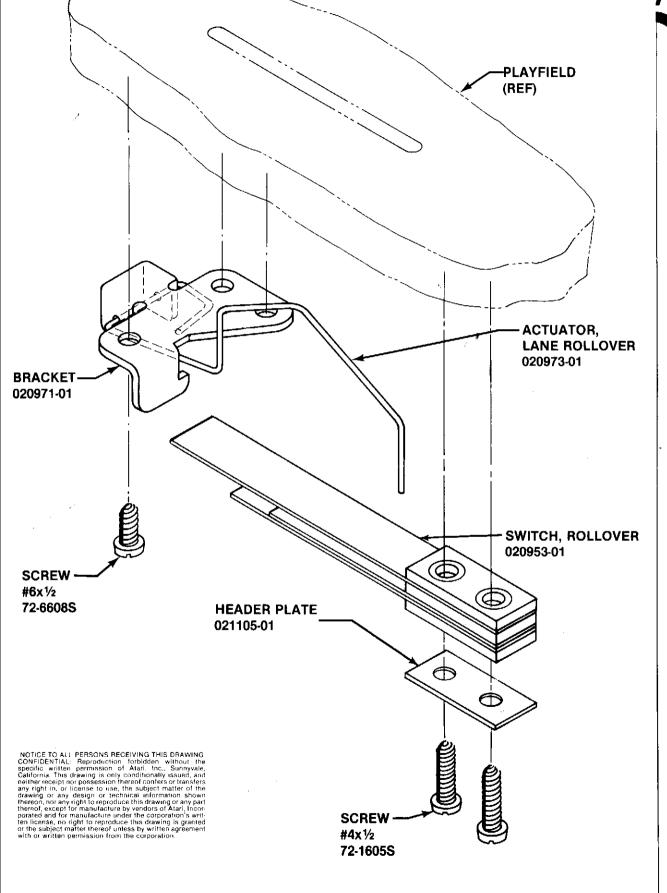
NOTE:

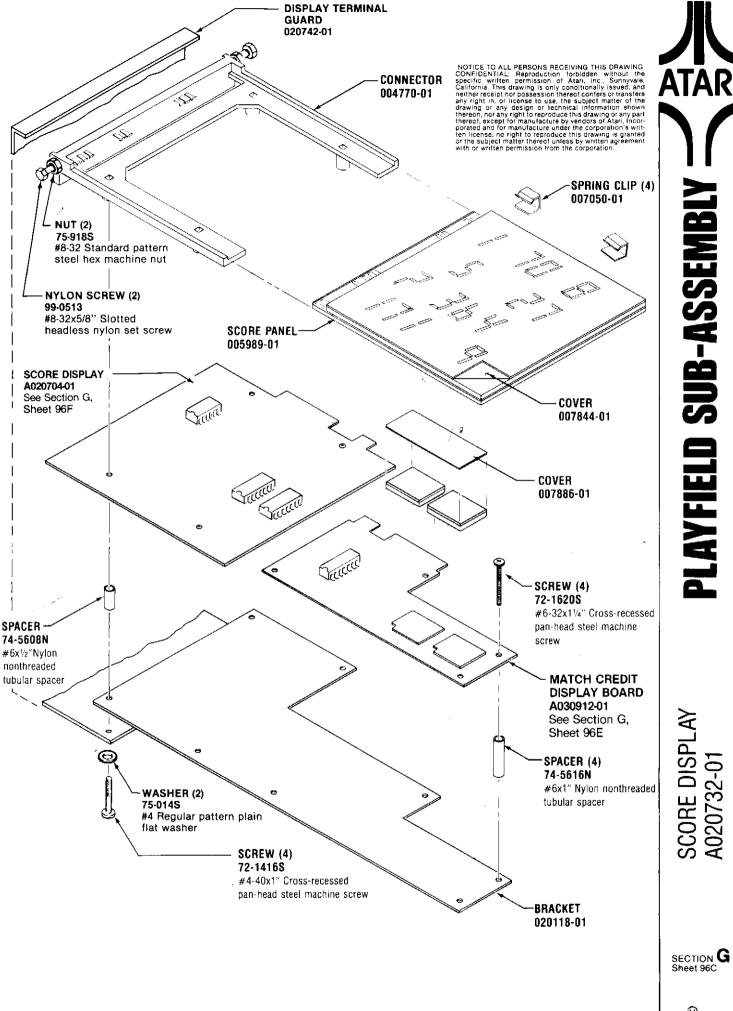
RIGHT HAND GATE SHOWN.





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SCORE DISPLAY A020732-01

SECTION G Sheet 96C

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PLAYFIELD SUB-ASSEMBI

atari

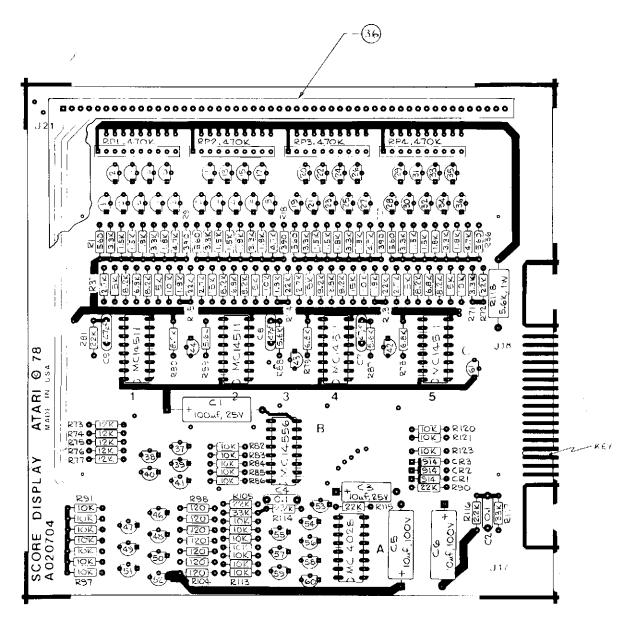
MATCH/CREDIT PCB A030912-01

Section G Sheet 96E

DESIG- NATION	LOCA- TION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C1		11	24-250226	22 μf, + 10%, -50%, 25 WVDC Axial Lead Electrolytic Capacitor
C2		13	29-005	0.1 µf Monolithic Ceramic Capacitor
C3,C4		12	25-101106	10 μf, + 10%, -50%, 100 WVDC Axial Lead Electrolytic Capacitor
CR1,CR2		16	31-1N914	General Purpose Silicon Diode — Type 1N914
Q1		20	34-MPSA42	High Speed NPN General Purpose Amplifier — Motorola #MPSA42B
Q2-Q8		21	33-MPSA92	High Speed PNP General Purpose Amplifier — Motorola #MPSA92B
Q9-Q19		20	34-MPSA42	High Speed NPN General Purpose Amplifier — Motorola #MPSA42B
Q20-Q23		21	33-MPSA92	High Speed PNP General Purpose Amplifier — Motorola #MPSA92B
R1,R2		6	10-5104	100k ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
R3		5	10-5473	47k ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
R4		3	10-5332	3.3k ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
R5	}	5	10-5473	47k ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
R6-R27		4	10-5103	10k ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
R28-R34		2	10-5272	2.7k ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
R35-R41		7	10-5105	1M ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
R42-R45		6	10-5104	100k ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
R46,R47		8	10-5155	1.5M ohm, ±5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor
		28	94-14SP-352	Two-Digit Gas-Discharge Display - BECKMAN #SP-352. Used for displaying MATCH and CREDIT numbers.
		27	79-41001	Two-Digit Display Socket - BECKMAN #CS-352

Section G Sheet 96E

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SCORE DISPLAY DRIVE A020704-01

PART DESIGNATION LOCATION **ITEM** DESCRIPTION NUMBER C1 24-250170 100µr. +50. - 10%, 25V Axial Lead Fixed Electrolytic Capacitor C2 24 27-250104 0.1µf, plus/minus 20%, 25V Disc Ceramic Capacitor C3 21 24-250106 10µf, +50, -10%, 25V Axial Lead Fixed Electrolytic Capaction C4 24 27-250104 0.1µf, plus/minus 20%, 25V Disc Ceramic Capacitor C5, C6 22 24-101106 10μf, +50, -10%, 100V Axial Lead Fixed Electrolytic Capacitor C7-C9 25 28-101470 47pf, plus/minus 5%, 100V Radial Lead Dipped Mica Capacitor CR1-CR3 27 31-1N914 General Purpose Silicon Signal Diode-Type 1N914 Q1-Q36 29 34-MPSA42 High Speed NPN General Purpose Amplifier-Motorola 3MPSA42 Q37-Q52 30 33-MPSA92 High Speed PNP General Purpose Amplifier—Motorola #MPSA92 Q53-Q61 29 34-MPSA42 High Speed NPN General Purpose Amplifiler—Motorola #MPSA42 R1 4 10-5561 560 ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10-5332 R2 9 3.3K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10-5152 1.5K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor R3 5 R4 5 10-5152 1.5K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R5 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor R6 9 10-5332 3.3K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R7 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Comp-osition Resistor 4.7K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor **R8** 10 10-5472 R9 3 10-5391 390 ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R₁₀ 4 10-5561 560 ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R11 9 3.3K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor 10-5332 5 R12, R13 10-5152 1.5K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R14 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R15 9 10-5332 3.3K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R16 6 10-5182 R17 10 10-5472 4.7K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor **R18** 10-5391 3 390 ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R19 10-5561 4 560 ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R20 9 10-5332 3.3K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R21, R22 5 10-5152 1.5K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R23 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor R24 9 10-5332 3.3K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R25 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R26 10-5472 10 4.7K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R27 3 10-5391 390 ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R28 4 10-5561 560 ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition-Resistor R29 9 10-5332 3.3K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R30, R31 5 10-5152 1.5K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor R32 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor **B33** 9 10-5332 3.3K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor **R34** 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R35 10 10-5472 4.7K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R36 10-5561 4 560 ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R37 8 10-5272 2.7K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor **R38** 15 10-5153 15K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor **B**39 12 10-5822 8.2K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R40 11 10-5682 6.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor R41 12 10-5822 8.2K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R42 15 10-5153 15K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R43 10-5103 13 10K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R44 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R45 16 10-5223 22K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R46 10-5272 8 2.7K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor **R47** 15 10-5153 15K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R48 12 10-5822 8.2K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10-5682 R49 11 6.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor R50 12 10-5822 8.2K ohm, plus/minus 5%, 1/4W Carbon Composition Resistor R51 15 10-5153 15K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R52 13 10-5103 10K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R53 6 10-5182 1.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R54 16 10-5223 22K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R55 8 10-5272 2.7K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R56 15 10-5153 15K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor **R57** 12 10-5822 8.2K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor R58 11 10-5682 6.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor

Section Sheet 96F

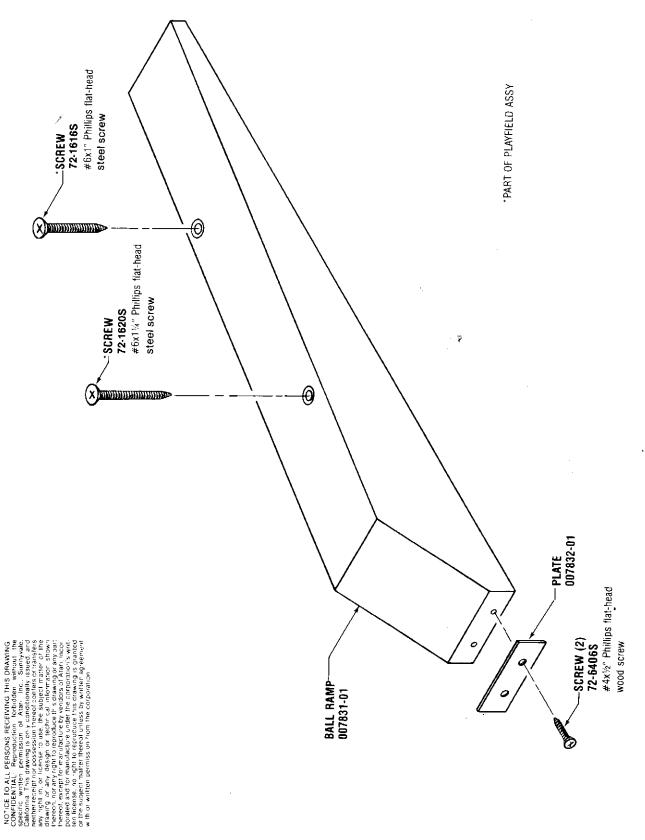
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DESIGNATION	LOCATION	ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72 R72-R77 R78, R79 R80 R81 R82-R86 R87-R89 R90 R91-R97 R98-R104 R105 R106 R107-R113 R114 R115 R116 R117 R118 R120, R121 RP1-RP4	A4 C1, C2, C4, C5 B3	12 15 13 6 16 8 15 12 11 12 15 13 9 16 14 11 12 16 13 20 16 17 13 7 16 7 17 18 13 19 32 33 34 36	10-5822 10-5153 10-5103 10-5182 10-5223 10-5272 10-5153 10-5822 10-5822 10-5103 10-5223 10-5123 10-5123 10-5123 10-5103 10-5223 10-5103 10-5223 10-5103 10-5223 10-5103 10-5223 10-5103 10-5223 10-5103 10-5222 10-523 10-5103 10-5223 10-5103 10-5223 10-5103 10-5223 10-5103 10-5103 10-5226 10-523 10-5103 10-5103 10-5103 10-5226 10-5103 10-5103 10-5103 10-5103 10-5103 10-5103 10-5103	8.2K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 15K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 18K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 22K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 2.7K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 8.2K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 15K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 15K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 12K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 22K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 6.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 6.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 6.8K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 22K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 24K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 25K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10K ohm, plus/minus 5%, ¼W Carbon Composition Resistor 10

Section **G** Sheet 96F

Ball Return Ramp

A007833-01

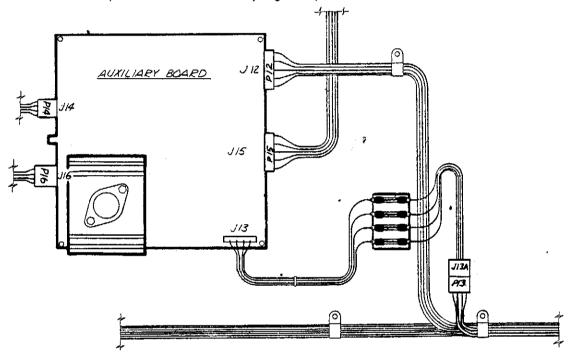


Section Sheet 97 G

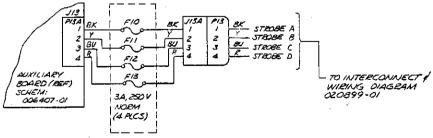


LAMP STROBE FUSE BLOCK

On the inside left Cabinet wall, we have added a Fuse Block between connector J13 of the Auxiliary PCB and harness plug P13, as shown below:



The Fuse Block contains four 3amp @ 250V, Normal-Blow, type 3AG fuses, labeled F10 thru F13, that protect the Auxiliary PCB lamp driver transistors Q6 thru Q9. Schematically, this change is as shown below:



We suggest you mark this change in your Space Riders Operation, Maintenance and Service Manual, Atari Publication No. TM-119. This change affects the following pages:

Pages 3-4, 5-8, 5-13, 6-2, and 6-3

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