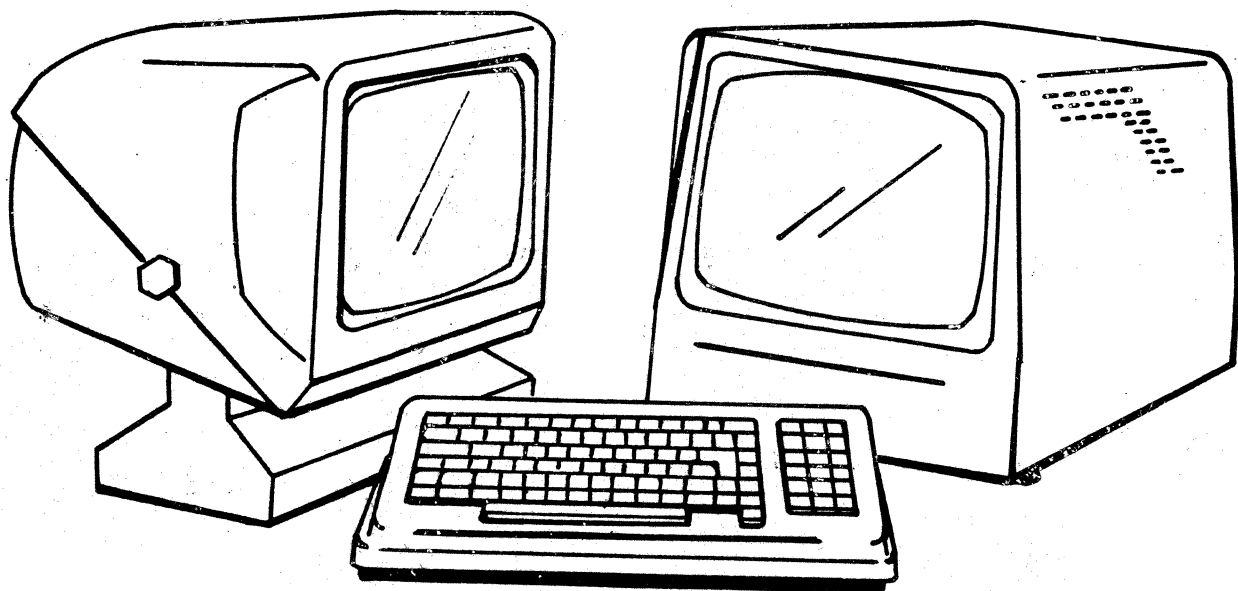


TELERAY

MODEL 100

CRT DATA TERMINAL



REFERENCE MANUAL



RESEARCH INC

BOX 24064 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA USA 55424

PHONE (612) 941-3300 • TWX 910-576-2837 • TELEX 29-0502

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March 1981



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Section I

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Teleray Model 100 consists of four modules: monitor module, power supply module, keyboard module and logic module. The second section of the Model 100 Reference Manual defines the organization of these four modules into the Teleray as a block diagram. The remaining four sections of the manual give detailed information on each of the four modules. Each section consists of a theory of operation, schematic diagram and parts list.

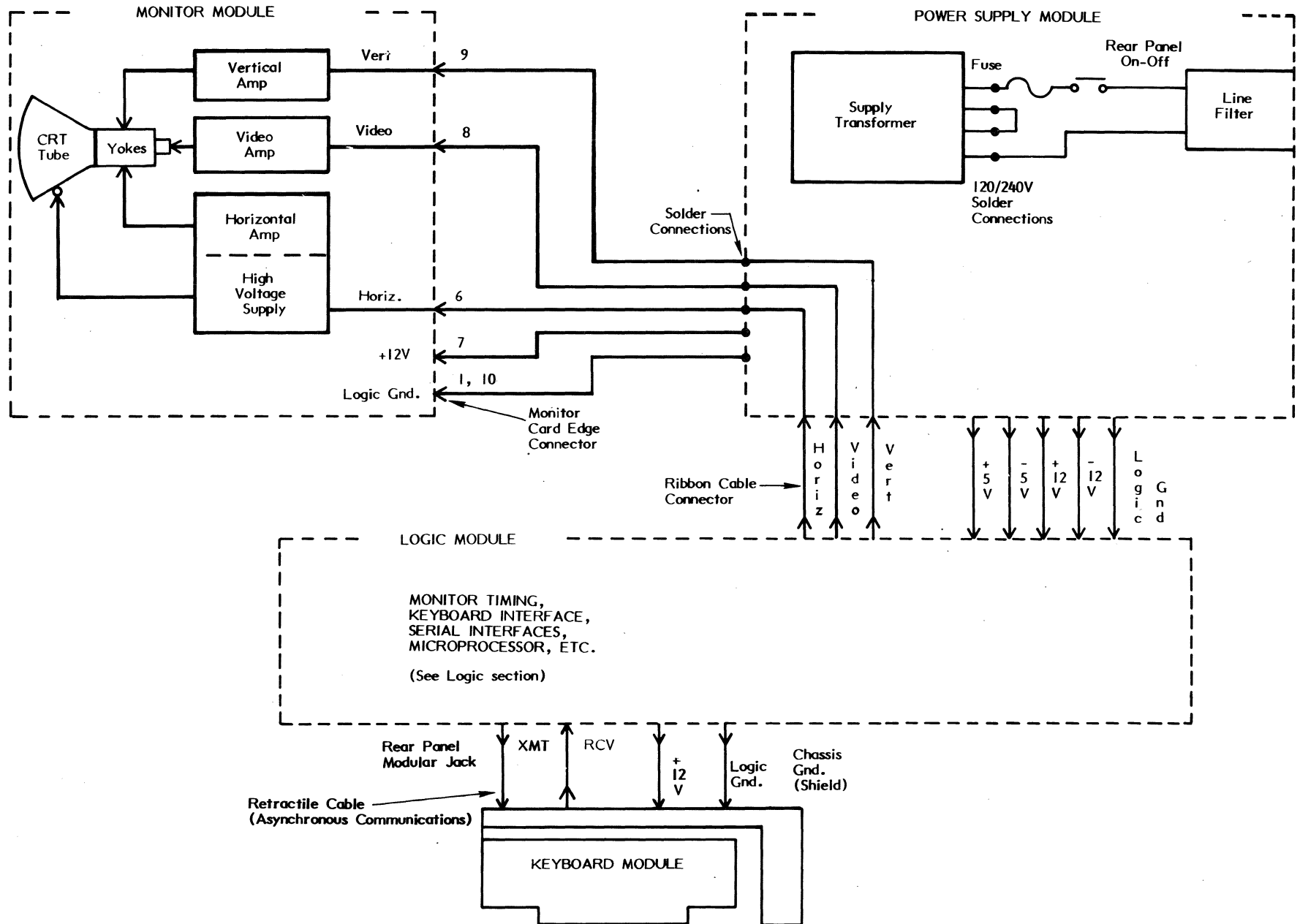
Once any Teleray module has been determined to have a malfunction, the specific section for that module should be used to troubleshoot and repair the module. The connections between modules that are detailed in Section 2 will, in most cases, provide enough information to determine which of the four modules has malfunctioned and needs repair. Some malfunctions in the logic module may be determined without the use of sophisticated testing equipment by using the Teleray self-test feature. The Teleray Model 100 Instruction Manual should be obtained and read as a prerequisite for using the Model 100 Reference Manual.

Section 2

MACHINE ORGANIZATION

The Teleray consists of a display cabinet and an optional detached keyboard module (except on "T" style). The display cabinet contains a monitor module, power supply module and logic module. These modules are accessible without using tools for exchange and/or repair. The Teleray Instruction Manual graphically illustrates module replacement.

The Module Signal Flow and Cabling Diagram describes the signal flow between modules. All connectors are keyed to prevent incorrect insertion. The ribbon cable used is symmetrical; the cable may be reversed end-to-end. Pin numbers on the cable are provided in each section.



MODULE SIGNAL FLOW AND CABLING DIAGRAM

Section 3
MONITOR MODULE

Zenith DTI

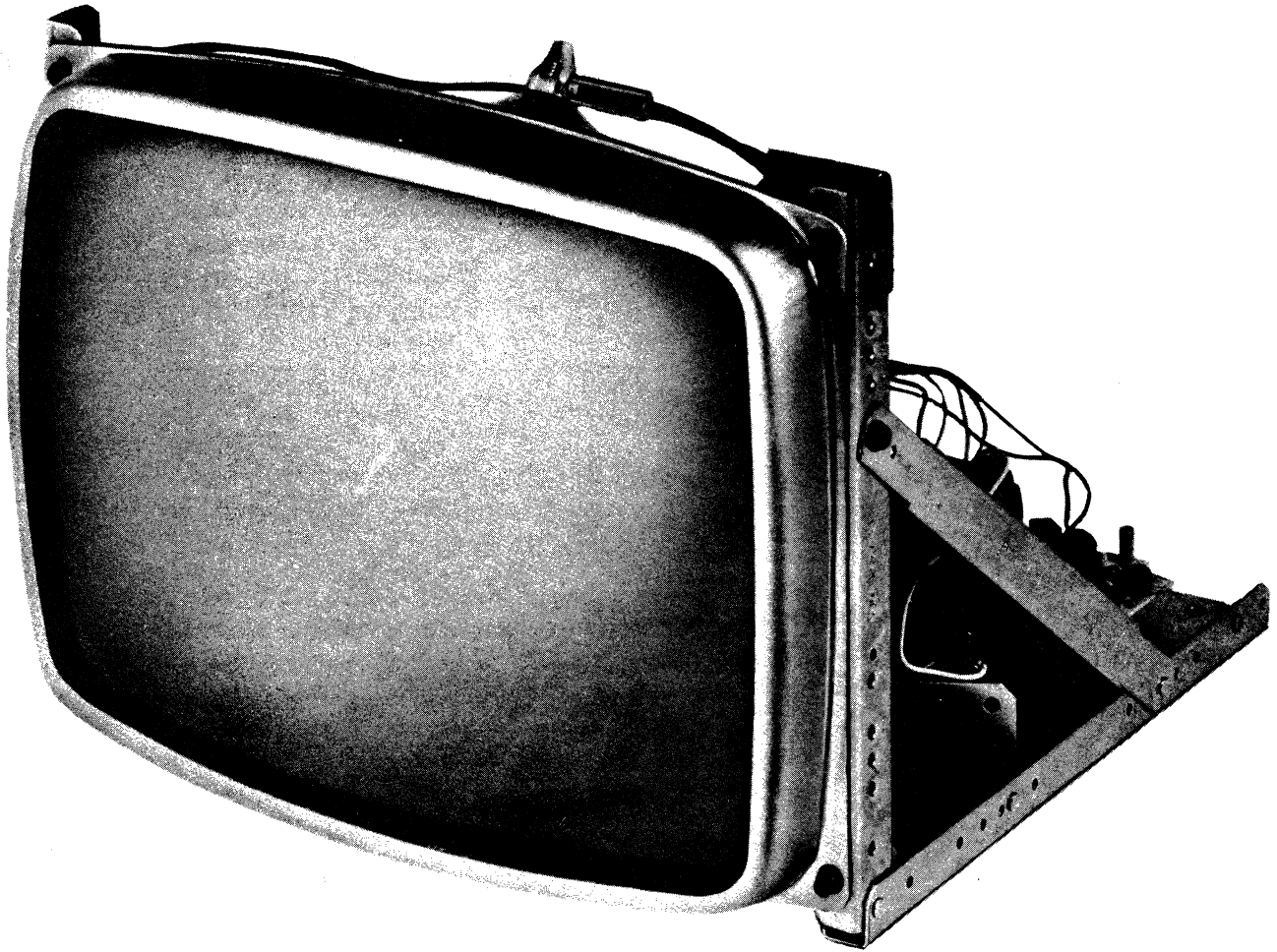
 Servicing Guidelines
 Theory of Operation
 Adjustments
 Schematics
 Parts Lists

DT1

DT1



SERVICE MANUAL



DT1

D12 SERIES DATA DISPLAY TERMINALS

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION

1000 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS 60025

PRODUCT SAFETY SERVICING GUIDELINES FOR ZENITH DATA DISPLAY TERMINALS

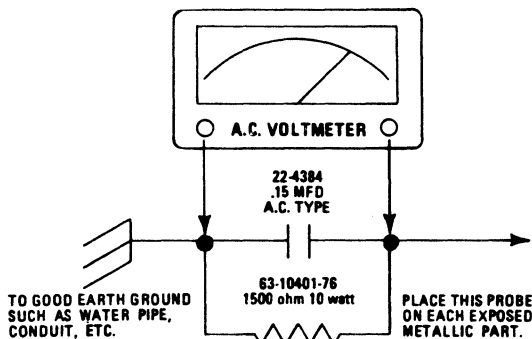
CAUTION: No modification of any circuit should be attempted. Service work should be performed only after you are thoroughly familiar with all of the following safety checks and servicing guidelines. To do otherwise increases the risk of potential hazards and injury to the user.

SAFETY CHECKS

After the original service problem has been corrected, a check should be made of the following:

SUBJECT: FIRE & SHOCK HAZARD

1. Be sure that all components are positioned in such a way to avoid possibility of adjacent component shorts. This is especially important on those chassis which are transported to and from the repair shop.
2. Never release a repair unless all protective devices such as insulators, barriers, covers, shields, strain reliefs, and other hardware have been reinstalled per original design.
3. Soldering must be inspected to uncover possible cold solder joints, frayed leads, damaged insulation, solder splashes or sharp solder points. Be certain to remove all loose foreign material.
4. Check "across-the-line" capacitor (if used) and other components for physical evidence of damage or deterioration and replace if necessary. Follow original layout, lead length and dress.
5. No lead or component should touch a resistor rated at 1 watt or more. Lead tension around protruding metal surfaces must be avoided.
6. All critical components (shaded on the schematic diagram and parts lists) such as: fuses, flameproof resistors, capacitors, etc., must be replaced with exact Zenith types. Do not use replacement components other than those specified or make unrecommended circuit modifications.
7. After re-assembly of the terminal always perform an AC leakage test on all exposed metallic parts of the cabinet and screws to be sure the terminal is safe to operate without danger of electrical shock. **DO NOT USE A LINE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER DURING THIS TEST.** Use an AC voltmeter having 5000 ohms per volt or more sensitivity in the following manner: Connect a 1500 ohm 10 watt resistor (63-10401-76), paralleled by a 0.15 mfd., 150V AC type capacitor (22-4384) between a known good earth ground (water pipe, conduit, etc.) and the exposed metallic parts, one at a time. Measure the AC voltage across the combination 1500 ohm resistor and 0.15 mfd. capacitor. Reverse the AC plug and repeat AC voltage measurements for each exposed metallic part. Voltage measured must not exceed 0.75 volts RMS. This corresponds to 0.5 milliamp AC. Any value exceeding this limit constitutes a potential shock hazard and must be corrected immediately.



SUBJECT: IMPLOSION PROTECTION

1. All Zenith picture tubes are equipped with an integral implosion protection system, but care should be taken to avoid damage during installation. Avoid scratching the tube.
2. Use only Zenith replacement tubes.

SUBJECT: X-RADIATION

1. Be sure procedures and instructions to all service personnel cover the subject of X-radiation. The only potential source of X-rays is the picture tube. However, this tube does not emit X-rays when the HV is at the factory-specified level. It is only when the HV is excessive that X-radiation can be generated. The basic precaution which must be exercised is to keep the HV at the factory-recommended level. Refer to the X-ray Precaution Label which is located inside each terminal for the correct high voltage. The proper value is also given in the schematic diagram. Operation at higher voltages may cause a failure of the picture tube or high voltage supply and, also, under certain circumstances, may produce radiation in excess of desirable levels.
2. Only Zenith-specified CRT anode connectors must be used.
3. It is essential that the serviceman has available at all times an accurate high voltage meter. The calibration of this meter should be checked periodically against a reference standard.
4. When the high voltage circuitry is operating properly there is no possibility of an X-radiation problem. Every time a chassis is serviced, the brightness should be run up and down while monitoring the high voltage with a meter to be certain that the high voltage does not exceed the specified value and that it is regulating correctly. We suggest that you and your service organization review test procedures so that voltage regulation is always checked as a standard servicing procedure, and that the reason for this prudent routine be clearly understood by everyone.
5. When trouble shooting and making test measurements in a terminal with a problem of excessive high voltage, do not operate the chassis longer than is necessary to locate the cause of excessive voltage.

IMPORTANT NOTE: DAG GROUNDING.

Each unit provides for grounding of the main P.C. Board and CRT socket board to the dag of the CRT through the dag grounding spring.

The ground wires are connected to the shell bond or T-band through a terminal lug. Upon installing the Video Display in a terminal, this grounding procedure should be followed to provide adequate high voltage filtering and arc protection. This especially pertains to mounting the video display as a kit version.

CAUTION

**NO WORK SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED ON
ANY EXPOSED MONITOR CHASSIS BY
ANYONE NOT FAMILIAR WITH SERVICING
PROCEDURES AND PRECAUTIONS.**

GENERAL INFORMATION

This service manual introduces the Zenith D12 series of Video Displays. The series includes three basic forms: the D12-PF which is complete with power supply and frame, the D12-NF without power supply, the D12-NK in kit form which comes without frame or power supply.

The D12 series incorporate precision CRT's which provide uniformity of display and controlled spot size and geometry. The display may be operated from a standard 15 volt D.C. supply (or optional 12 V.D.C.) or from 120 volts A.C.

Input and output connections for the displays are made through a 10 pin edge connector on the main circuit board. Provision has been made for an optional remote brightness control. Schematic reference numbers are printed on

the circuit board to aid in the location and identification of components for servicing.

Vertical and horizontal linearity is maintained within specifications without the use of linearity controls or adjustable devices. Excellent vertical linearity is assured by the extensive use of current feedback and horizontal linearity is achieved with a fixed saturable reactor.

Vertical and horizontal deflection systems sustain scan even in the absence or interruption of synchronizing signals. Vertical and horizontal synchronization is automatic and stable throughout the entire specified operating frequency range.

SPECIFICATIONS

CATHODE RAY TUBE

12" diagonal measure, 90° deflection, 12.5 KV nominal high voltage at 50 μ A. beam current. Available with bonded anti-reflective face plate option. P4 phosphor is standard and other EIA phosphors are available.

NOMINAL DISPLAY AREA

51 sq. in. defined by a rectangle 8½"x6" centered on the CRT. (Other display dimensions optional.)

INPUT SIGNALS (TTL LEVEL)

HORIZONTAL

4 to 40 μ sec. duration (positive going standard).

VERTICAL

50 to 1400 μ sec. duration (negative going standard).

VIDEO

1.0V to 2.5V P-P (user supplies 500 ohm contrast control for higher input levels).

Positive polarity for white characters. (Other polarities are available for horizontal and vertical sync.)

POWER SUPPLY

120V \pm 10% or 240V \pm 10%
(customer strappable) 47 to 63 Hz., or
15V DC at 800 ma. max., or
12V DC at 1100 ma. max.

BRIGHTNESS CONTROL

Internal or Customer supplied 100 K Ω potentiometer (accessible at pins 2, 3 and 4 of edge connector).

INTERCONNECT TO CUSTOMER SYSTEM

Via standard 10-pin edge connector.

VIKING #25V10S/1-2
AMP #225-21031-101
CINCH #250-10-30-170

RESOLUTION

900 vertical lines minimum at center of display and 700 vertical lines at the corners. Pulse rise time less than 20 nanoseconds, for 30V rise at CRT. Bandwidth is within 3db from 10 Hz. to 18 MHz.

GEOMETRY

NOTE: Measurements made with an input of 1.0-2.5V P-P and with the display adjusted to 6" high x 8½" wide.

VERTICAL

a. Height of display at left side shall be within \pm 2.0 percent of height at right side.

b. Top and bottom pincushion or barrel shall be within 1.25% of the average height.

HORIZONTAL

a. Width of display at top shall be within \pm 2.5 percent of width at bottom.

b. Side pincushion or barrel shall be within 1.0% of the average width.

LINEARITY

No character shall vary in width or height by more than \pm 10% of the average width or height of all the characters in a row or column respectively. No specific character shall vary in width or height more than \pm 10% of an adjacent character.

SYNCHRONIZATION

HORIZONTAL

15.75 \pm 0.5KHz.

18.60 \pm 0.5KHz. (Optional)

Horizontal Blanking

10.0 μ sec. min.

Horizontal Phasing Control

10.0 μ sec. min. adjustment

VERTICAL

47 to 63 Hz.

VERTICAL RETRACE TIME

850 μ sec. max.

STORAGE

55° C. max. with bonded anti-reflective faceplate.

65° C. max. for plain faced CRT's.

ENVIRONMENT

Operating temperature

55° C. (free air temperature of display electronics).

Altitude

40,000 ft. + storage & shipment.

10,000 ft. max. operating.

WEIGHT

11.5 lbs. max. without optional power supply.

13.5 lbs. max. with optional power supply.

9.0 lbs. max. without frame.

THEORY OF OPERATION

POWER SUPPLY

Power Transformer TX201 is designed for use with 120V or 240V A.C. source. The secondary provides power to bridge rectifier (CR501, CR502, CR503 and CR504). The positive output of the bridge rectifier (junction of CR503 and CR504), forms the raw B+ supply ($\sim 20\text{VDC}$).

Voltage regulation is accomplished in the negative leg of the power supply through a feedback network consisting of transistors QX501 and QX502 and their associated circuitry. The emitter voltage of QX501 is maintained by diodes CR505, CR506 and CR507. The base voltage is provided by potentiometer RX506.

If B+ increases, diodes CR505, CR506 and CR507 will draw more current to maintain the emitter voltage of QX501. Additionally, the voltage developed across RX506 will increase, resulting in a higher positive voltage at the base of QX501 which will result in less conduction. This reduces the base current of QX502 since QX501 provides the emitter/base current path for QX502. When QX502 conducts less, the voltage drop across Q502 is increased thus lowering B+.

If B+ decreases, diodes CR505, CR506 and CR507 will reduce conduction to maintain the emitter voltage of QX501. Additionally, the base voltage provided by RX506 will decrease. Less voltage on the base of QX501 will cause it to increase conduction, resulting in a greater emitter/base current flow in QX502. With this condition the voltage drop for Q502 is less and B+ is increased.

HORIZONTAL

The low-level horizontal section, which consists of transistors Q101 and Q102 (and associated circuitry), functions as a variable time delay monostable multivibrator. The input trigger for this circuit is provided by the horizontal drive pulse. The pulse is injected into the base or emitter (for either positive or negative pulse respectively) of Q101 through injection network C101, C111, R101, R110 and CR101. By varying the recovery time of the multivibrator, potentiometer R104 adjusts video information position (with respect to raster scan). Output of the monostable multivibrator, derived at the collector of Q102, is injected through a coupling network consisting of C110 and CR103. The resulting "Lock" signal is rereceived by one side of a precision astable multivibrator at the

emitter of Q103. The astable multivibrator circuit is completed through Q104 and associated circuitry. This circuit will act as a free running oscillator until the "Lock" signal is received from the previous stage. Once locked, an output pulse is formed at the emitter of Q104 which is then D.C. coupled to the base of the horizontal driver transistor, Q105.

Remainder of the horizontal circuit is straightforward. Features to be noted are: Width and Linearity Coils LX102 and LX101 in series with the yoke (TX202). Linearity is fixed and an adjustable coil is provided for width. The linearity coil has a magnetically biased core which makes the inductance of the coil dependent upon its current. Pincushion and geometric corrections are made at the factory by the addition of rubber magnets around the plastic ring of the yoke. D.C. operation of 12 volts is accomplished by the (optional) addition of a boost circuit at the horizontal sweep transformer.

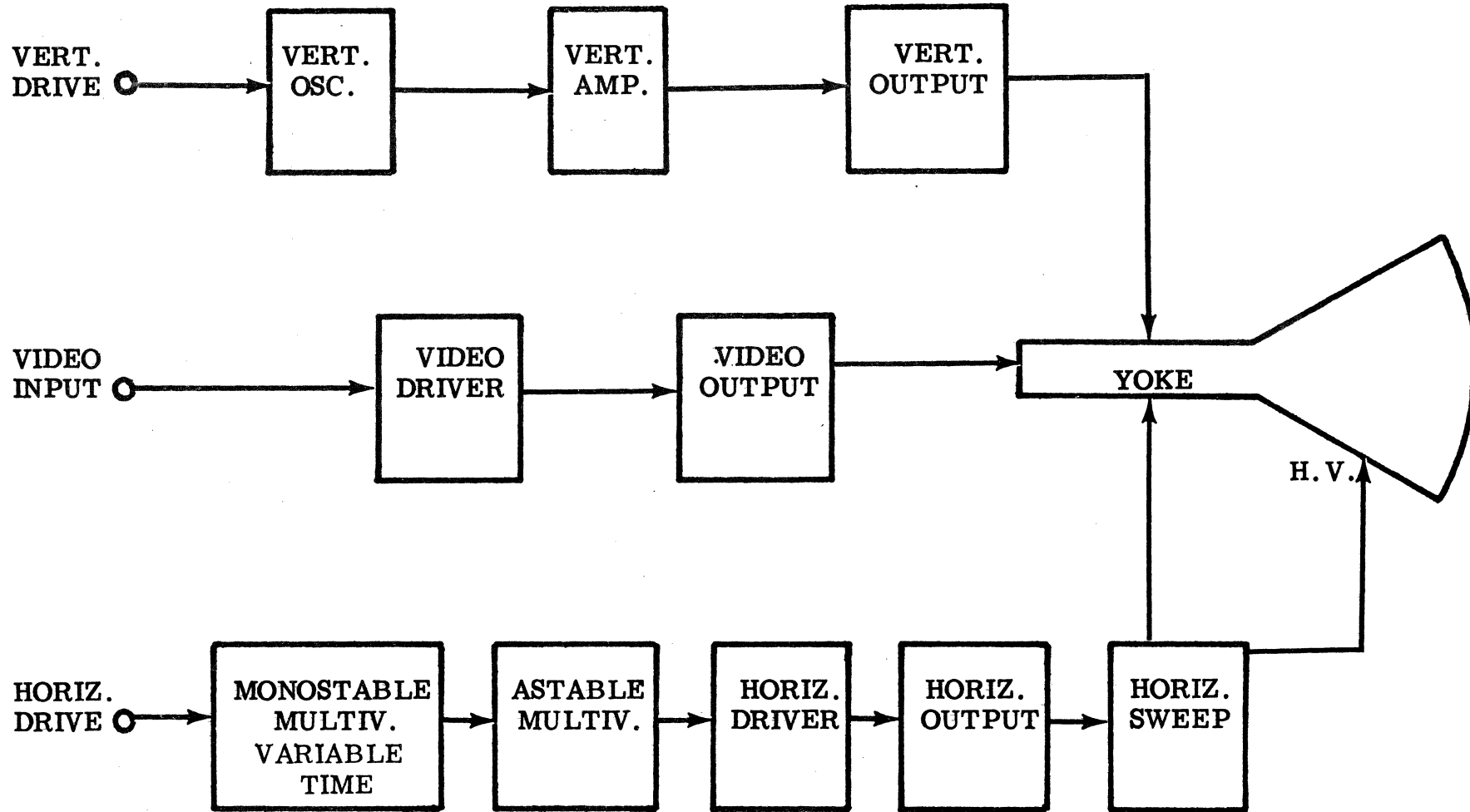
VERTICAL

The vertical circuit includes an oscillator consisting of transistors Q301 and Q302 and associated circuitry. Amplification is provided by transistors Q303 and Q304 with the emitter of Q304 feeding the base of the vertical driver Q305. The vertical output transistors, Q306 and Q307 are wired in the standard push-pull configuration. One feature of this vertical circuit is the addition of transistor Q308. This transistor doubles B+ during retrace, thus maintaining less than 800μ sec. of retrace time.

VIDEO

The video amplifier circuit consists of transistors Q401 and Q402 and associated circuitry. The circuit comprises a cascode amplifier which is triggered by a positive pulse at pin 8 of the edge connector. Upon receiving the input pulse, conduction is initiated and the collector voltage of Q402 is lowered. Amplification of low frequency voltage gain is fixed by the ratio of R407 and R408. Gain is maintained to 18 MHz by the bandwidth enhancing components R406, C403, and L401. Resistors R402 and R403 provide bias for the amplifier.

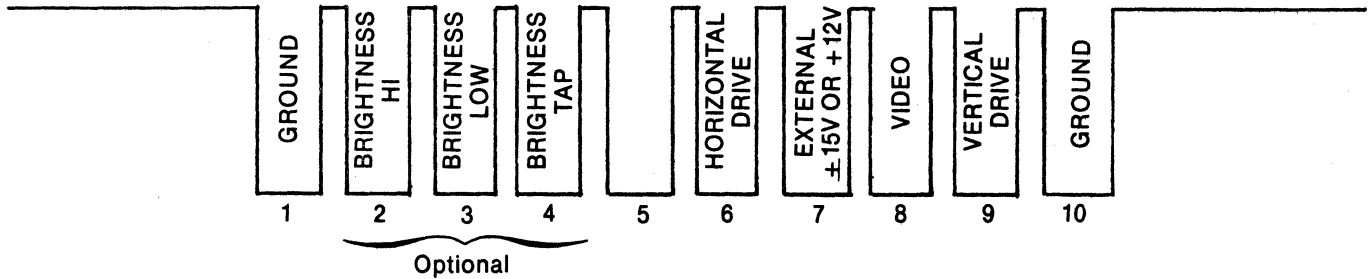
The collector output of Q401 is D.C. coupled to the cathode of the C.R.T. through resistor R201. Raster cut-off is adjusted with the brightness control R114 which is connected to G1 of the C.R.T.



ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES FOR D12 VIDEO DISPLAY

1. External power is applied to the monitor through an AC line cord or a 4 pin molex connector. The unit is wired for 120 VAC 50/60 Hz operation. (240 VAC 50/60 Hz optional)
2. INPUT SIGNALS: Input signals are connected to the display board through a 10 pin edge connector.

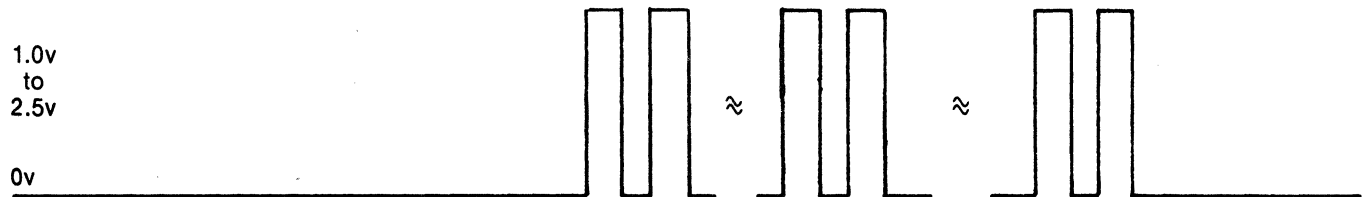
Component Side of Display Board



A. Horizontal drive signal — 15750 Hz \pm 500 Hz

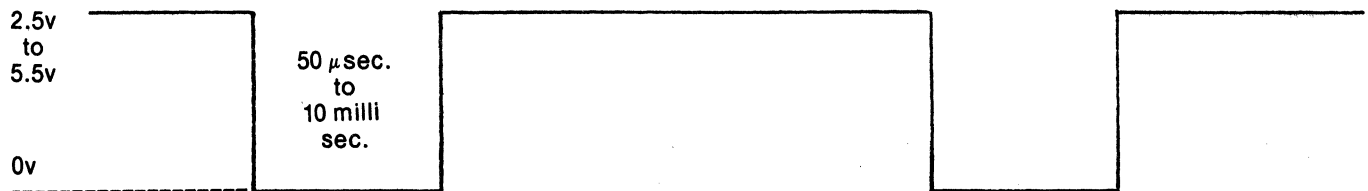


B. Video drive signal



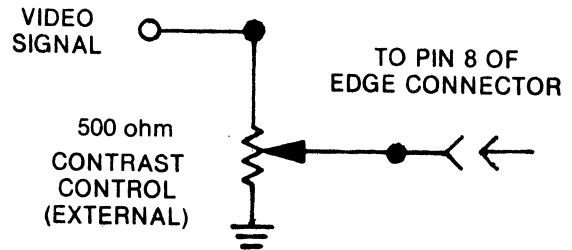
At a horizontal frequency of 15.7KHZ the video drive signal should start 11 microseconds \pm 5 μ sec. after the leading edge of horizontal sync, and 900 microseconds or greater after the leading edge of vertical sync.

C. Vertical drive signal — 47 Hz to 63 Hz



In normal operation the horizontal and vertical drive signals and signal ground are connected to the edge connector through a cable assembly. If this is not the case connect pins 1 & 10 together with a jumper wire at the edge connector.

Should the video drive level exceed the 2.5 volts specified, an external contrast control must be provided. The video drive signal is connected to the top end of the 500 Ω pot, the bottom end is grounded and the wiper arm connects to the video input of the edge connector as shown.

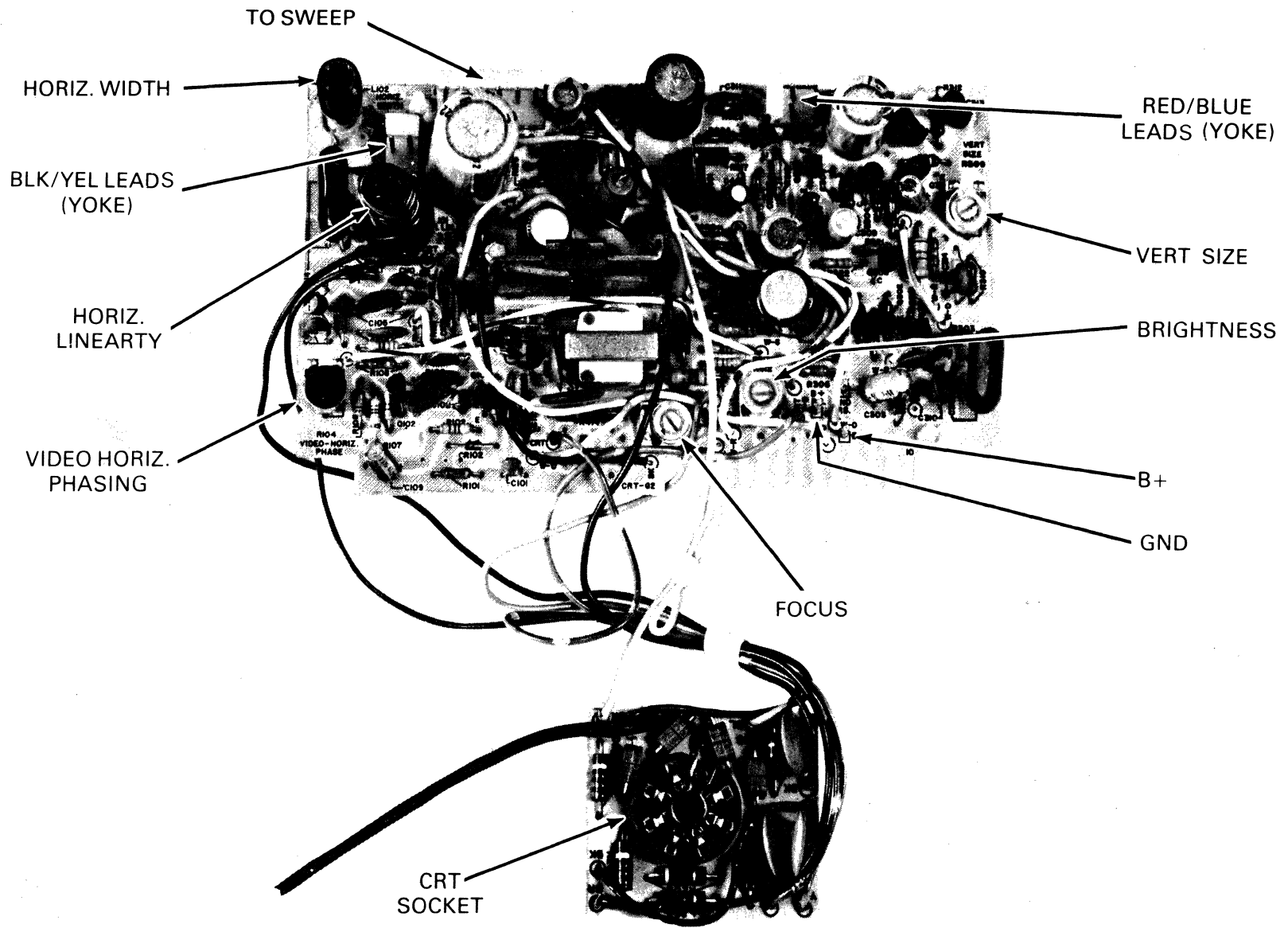


3. Once power is applied to the display and the input signals connected, adjust the brightness control until the edges of the raster are visible.
4. Depending on the requirements for height and width of the video presentation, the vertical size control and width coil should be adjusted accordingly.
5. The power supply board also has a control to adjust the regulated B+ of the monitor to +15V. Check for proper adjustment.
6. Adjust the phase control to center the video information within the raster. (The contrast control may have to be adjusted to obtain a display of the video information.)
7. Adjust brightness control for visual cutoff of the raster.
8. Adjust external contrast control for desired luminance.
9. Adjust focus control for best possible overall focus.

IMPORTANT NOTE: DAG GROUNDING.

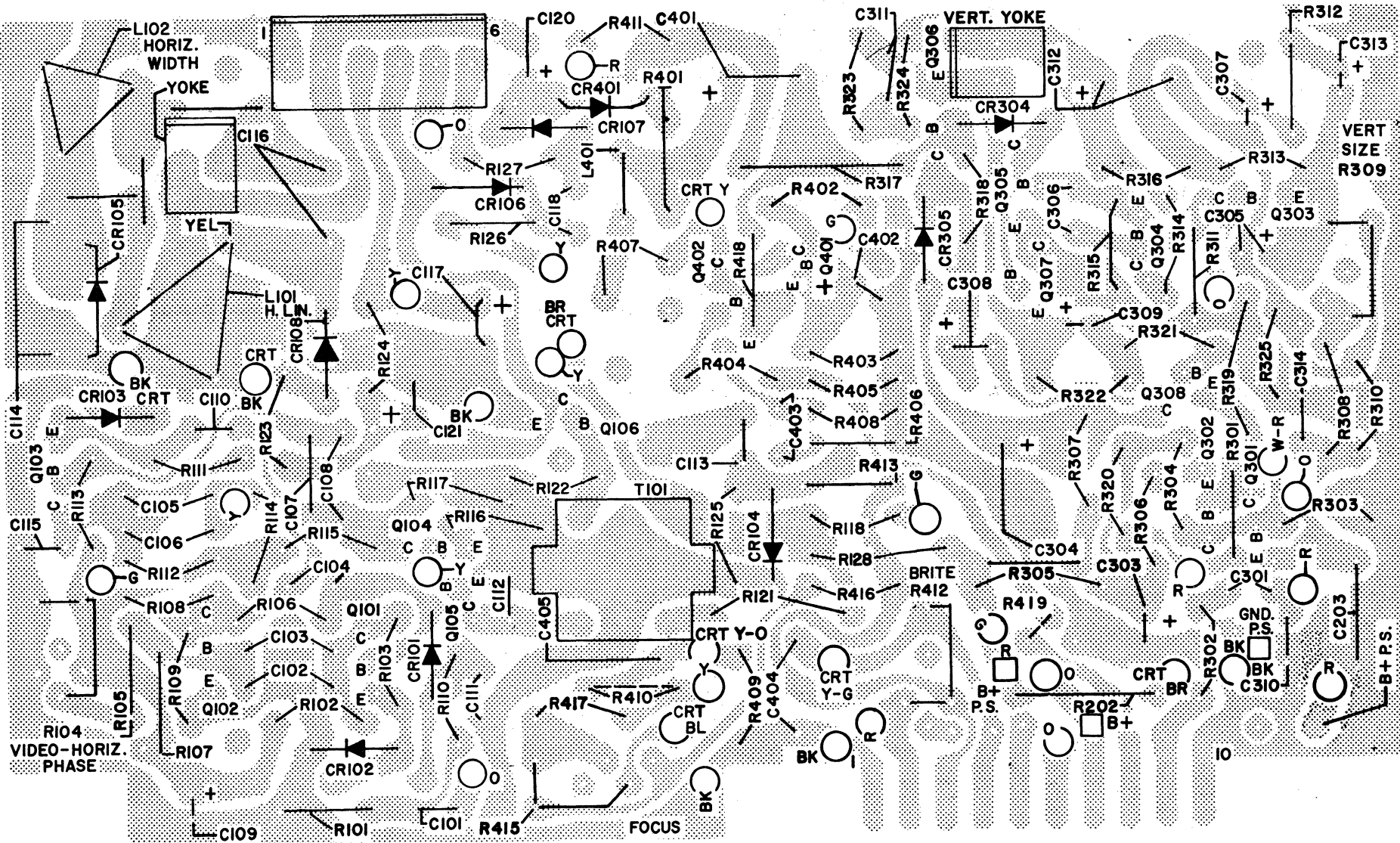
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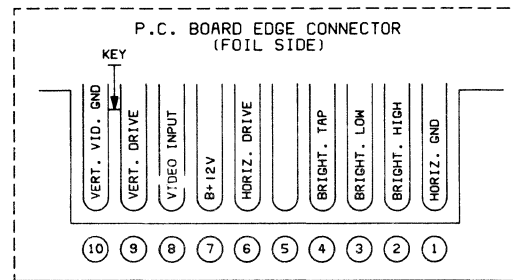
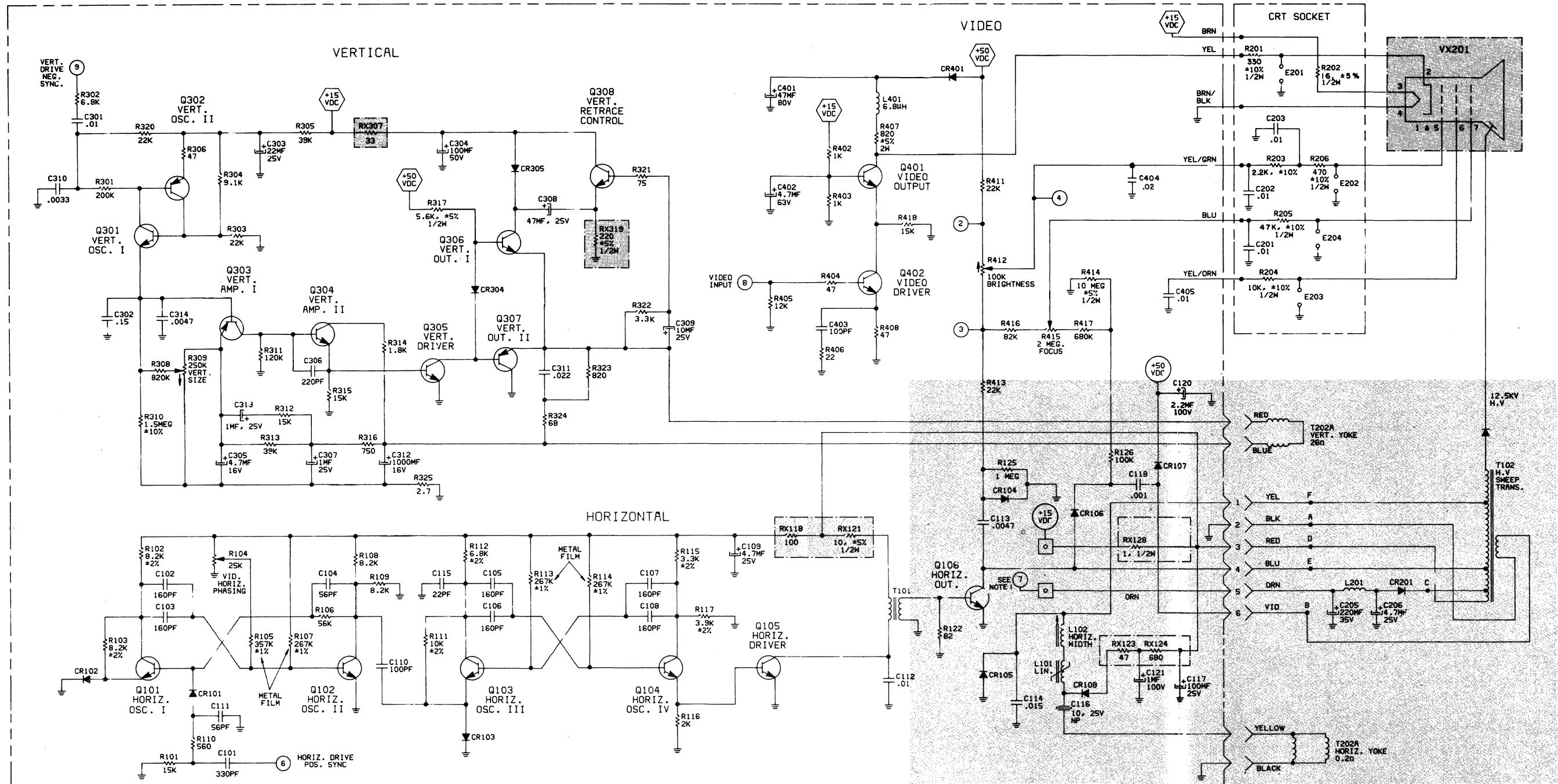


8

VIDEO BOARD & CRT SOCKET



D12 VIDEO DISPLAY 15.7KHz



○ = DC VOLTAGE SOURCE

⬡ = DC VOLTAGE APPLIED

NOTE: 1. CUSTOMER SUPPLIED EXTERNAL DC SOURCE ON PIN 7 EDGE CONNECTOR

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

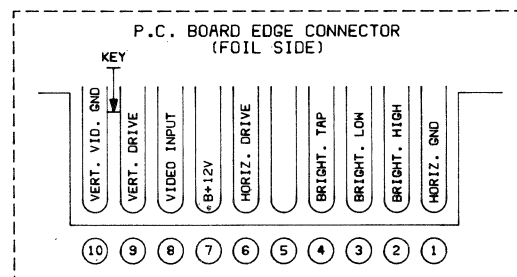
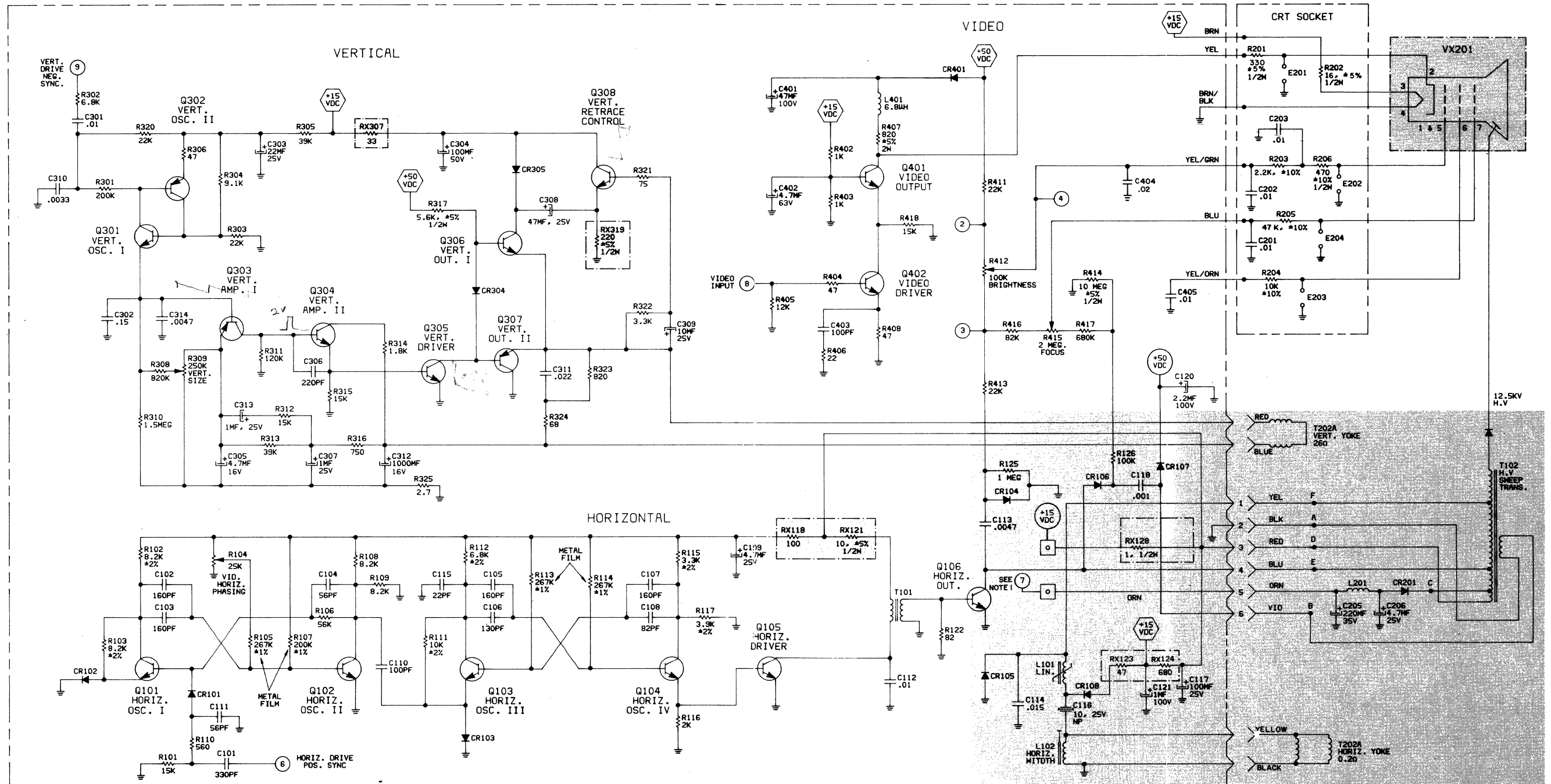
When servicing this chassis, under no circumstances should the original design be modified or altered without permission from the Zenith Radio Corporation. All components should be replaced only with types identical to those in the original circuit. Special components are used to prevent shock and fire hazard. These critical components are shaded on the schematic and parts list for easy identification.

This circuit diagram may occasionally differ from the actual circuit used. This way, implementation of the latest safety and performance improvement changes into the set is not delayed until the new service literature is printed.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

FOR X-RADIATION, FIRE OR SHOCK HAZARD PREVENTION, CERTAIN SPECIAL OR REDUNDANT PARTS ARE USED. USE ONLY EXACT REPLACEMENTS. DO NOT ALTER THE CIRCUIT OR DEFEAT THE FUSES. FAILURE TO COMPLY MAY BE UNLAWFUL.

D12 VIDEO DISPLAY 18.6KHz



- = DC VOLTAGE SOURCE
- = DC VOLTAGE APPLIED

NOTE: 1. CUSTOMER SUPPLIED EXTERNAL DC SOURCE ON PIN 7 EDGE CONNECTOR

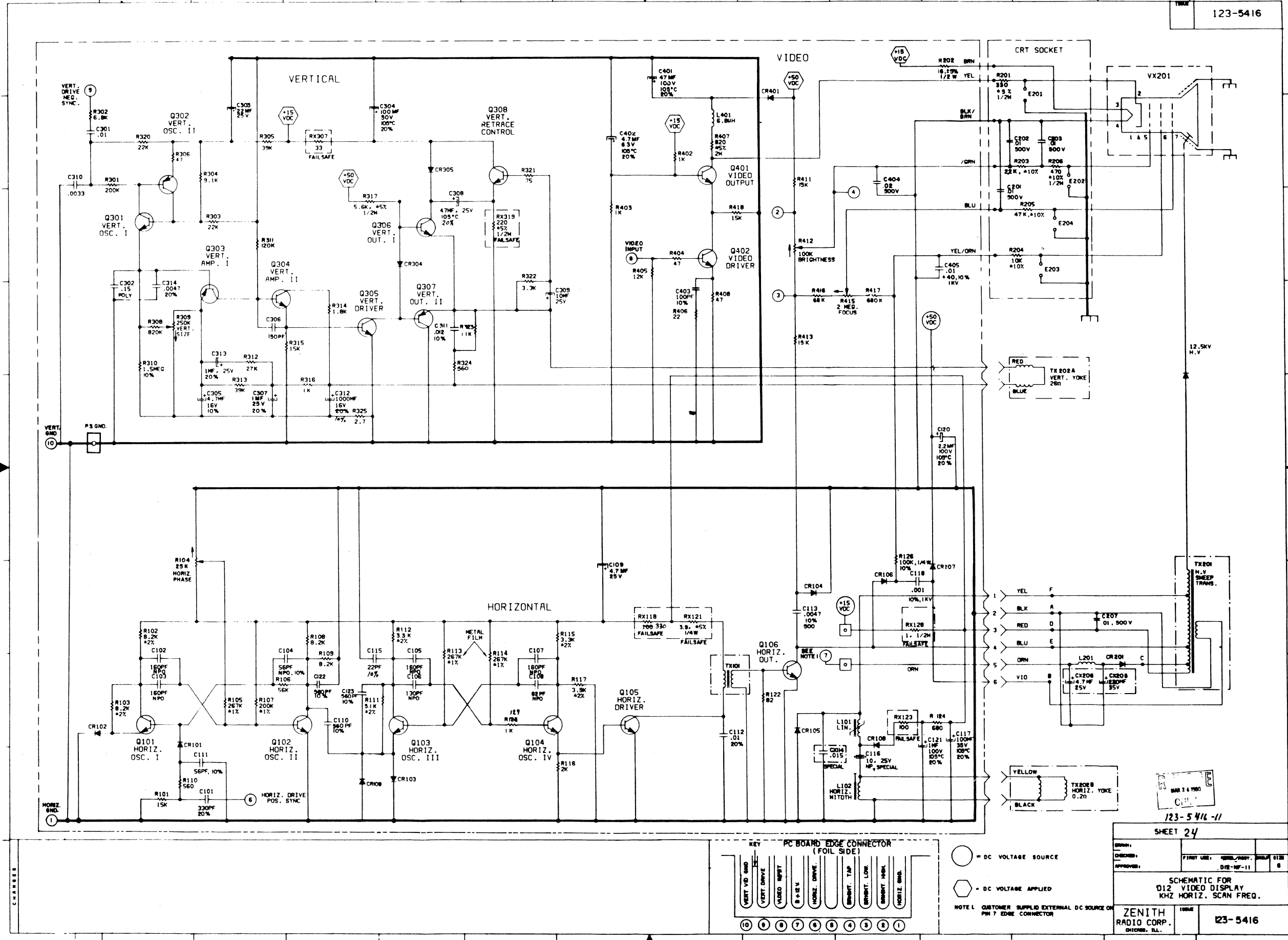
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VERT. GND.

HORIZ. GND.

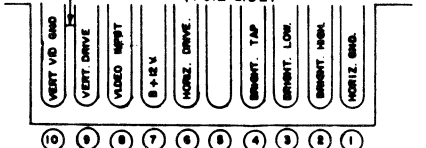
VIDEO

VERTICAL

HORIZONTAL

CRT SOCKET

PC BOARD EDGE CONNECTOR (FOIL SIDE)



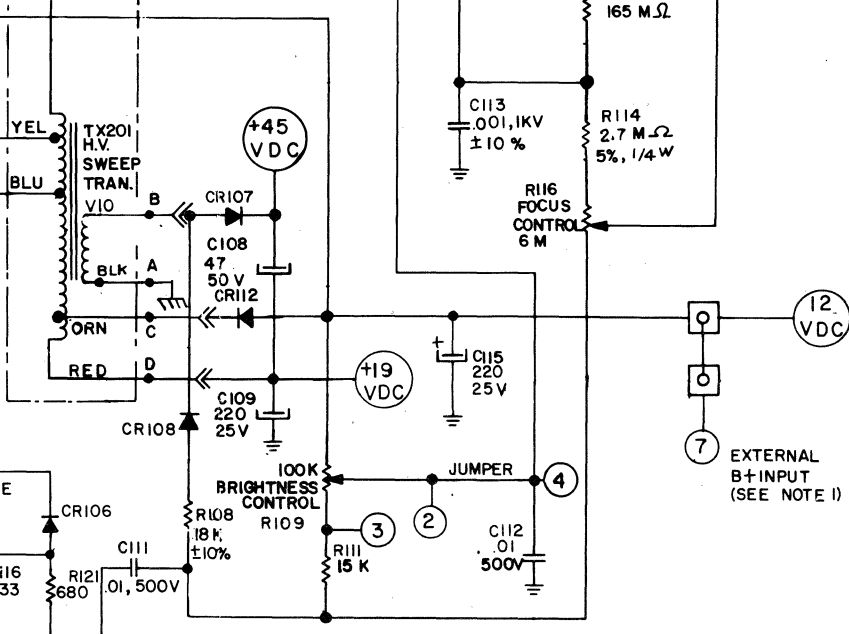
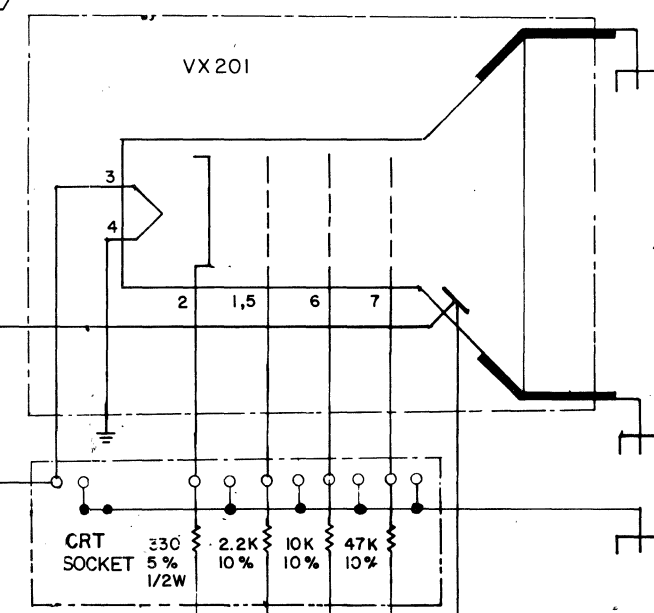
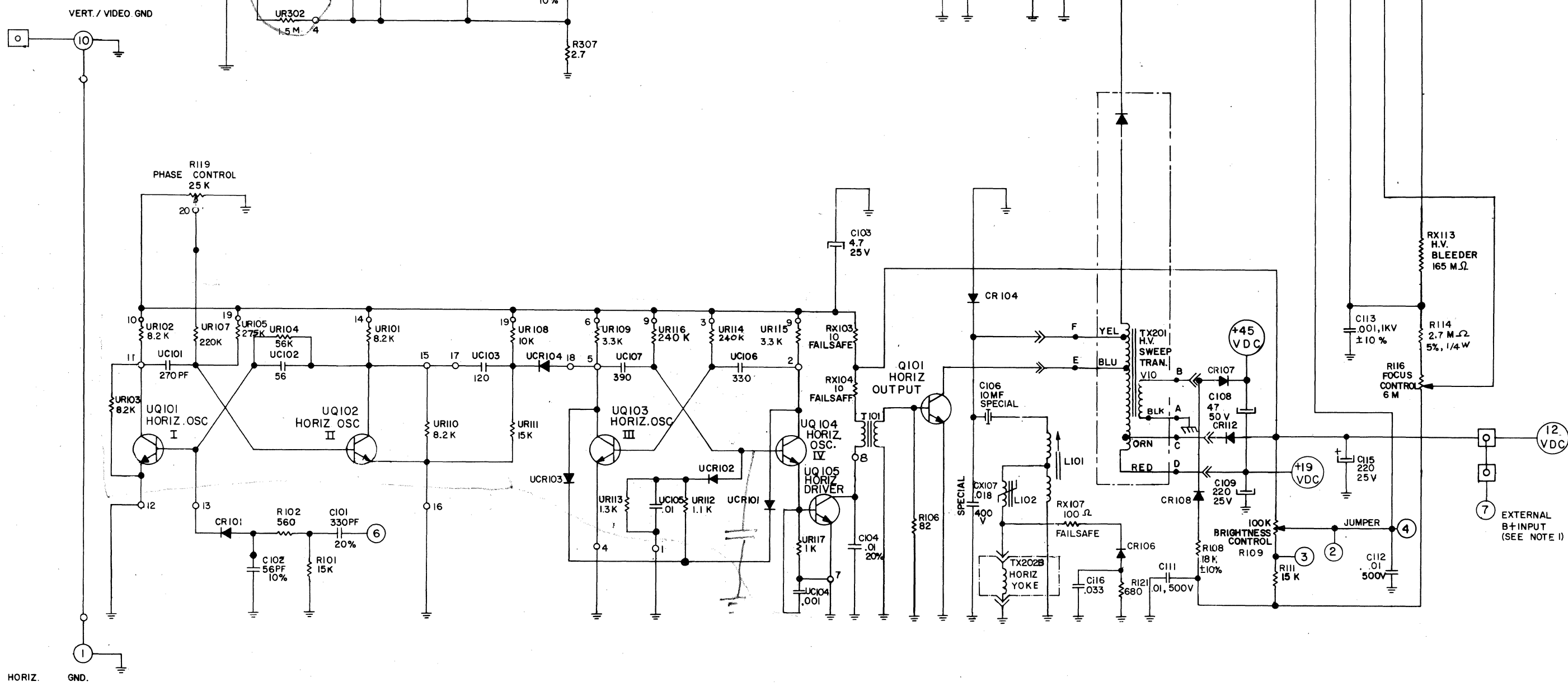
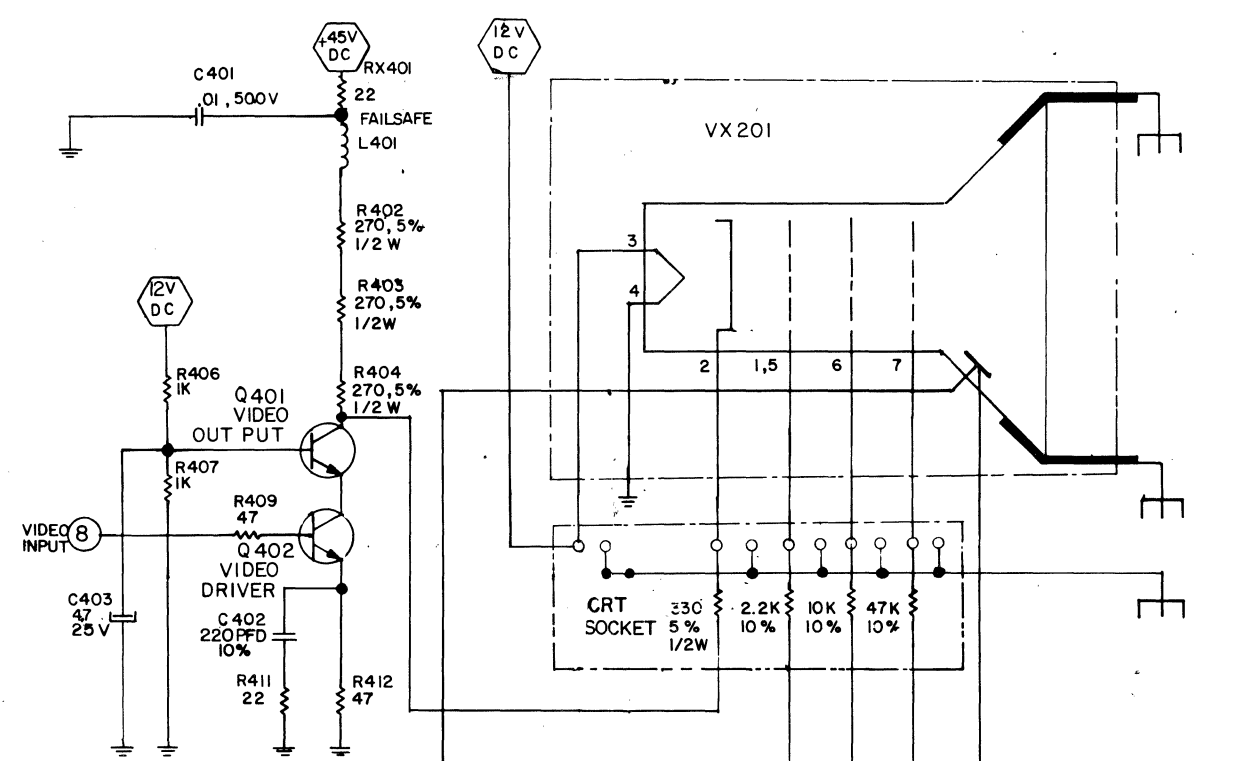
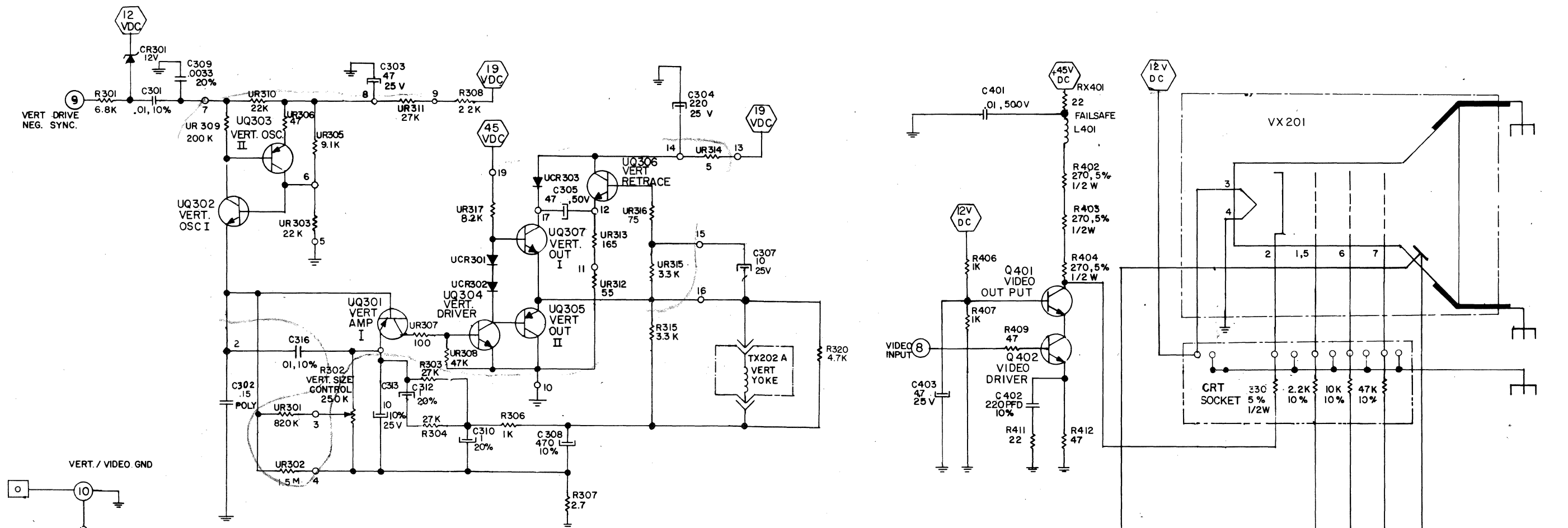
- = DC VOLTAGE SOURCE
- ⬡ = DC VOLTAGE APPLIED

NOTE 1 CUSTOMER SUPPLIED EXTERNAL DC SOURCE ON PIN 7 EDGE CONNECTOR

123-5416-11

SHEET 24

DESIGNED BY:	DATE:
CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
SCHEMATIC FOR 012 VIDEO DISPLAY KHZ HORIZ. SCAN FREQ.	
ZENITH RADIO CORP. CHICAGO, ILL.	123-5416



ITEM NUMBER	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NUMBER	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C101	22-7614-06A	330 PFD CAPACITOR ±20% DISC. 50V	RX401	63-10559-32	22 OHM RESISTOR 5% FAILSAFE 1/4W
C102	22-7622-28A	56 PFD CAPACITOR ±10% DISC. 50V	R402	63-7760	270 OHM RESISTOR 5% CARBON COMP. 1/2W
C103	22-7152-03	4.7 MFD CAPACITOR +100-10% ELEC. 25V	R403	63-7760	270 OHM RESISTOR 5% CARBON COMP. 1/2W
C104	22-7614-24A	.01 PFD CAPACITOR ±20% DISC. 50V	R404	63-7760	270 OHM RESISTOR 5% CARBON COMP. 1/2W
C105			R405		
C106	22-7313	10 MFD CAPACITOR SPECIAL NPZD	R406	63-9921-72	1K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W
CX107	22-7530-08	.018 MFD CAPACITOR SPECIAL 5% 400 V	R407	63-9921-72	1K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W
C108	22-7153-07	47 MFD CAPACITOR +100-10% ELEC. 50V	R408		
C109	22-7152-09	220 MFD CAPACITOR +100-10% ELEC. 25V	R409	63-9921-40	47 OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W
C110			R410		
C111	22-4905-01	.01 MFD CAPACITOR +80-20% DISC. 500V	R411	63-9921-32	22 OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W
C112	22-4905-01	.01 MFD CAPACITOR +80-20% DISC. 500V	R412	63-9921-40	47 OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W
C113	22-3748	.001 MFD CAPACITOR 10% DISC. 1KV			
C115	22-7152-09	220 MFD CAPACITOR 100-10% ELEC. 25V			
C116	22-7615-09	.033 MFD CAPACITOR +80-20% DISC. 50V	CR101	103-142-01	DIODE
C301	22-7613-24A	.01 MFD CAPACITOR ±10% DISC. 50V	CR102		
C302	22-7548	.15 MFD CAPACITOR ±10% POLY 50V	CR103		
C303	22-7152-07	47 MFD CAPACITOR +100-10% ELEC. 25V	CR104	103-298-03A	DIODE
C304	22-7152-09	220 MFD CAPACITOR +100-10% ELEC. 25V	CR105		
C305	22-7153-03	47 MFD CAPACITOR +100-10% ELEC. 50V	CR106	103-254-01	DIODE
C306			CR107	103-323-03A	DIODE
C307	22-7152-04	10 MFD CAPACITOR +100-10% ELEC. 25V	CR108	103-323-03A	DIODE
C308	22-7579-07	470 MFD CAPACITOR ±10% ELEC. 16V	CR112	103-316-02A	DIODE
C309	22-7614-18A	3300 PFD CAPACITOR ±20% DISC. 50V	CR301	103-336-21A	DIODE ZENER 12V
C310	22-7389-02	1 MFD CAPACITOR ±20% ELEC. 25V			
C311					
C312	22-7389-02	1 MFD CAPACITOR ±20% ELEC. 25V			
C313	22-7389-10	10 MFD CAPACITOR ±10% ELEC. 25V			
C316	22-7613-24	.01 MFD CAPACITOR ±10% DISC. 50V	L101	20-3943-02	COIL RCF TUNABLE WIDTH
C401	22-4905-01	.01 MFD CAPACITOR +80-20% DISC. 500V	L102	20-3906	COIL RCF LINEARITY
C402	22-7613-04A	220 PFD CAPACITOR ±10% DISC. 50V			
C403	22-7152-03	4.7 MFD CAPACITOR +100-10% ELEC. 25V	L401	20-3887-10C	COIL RCF 6.8 μ H
R101	63-9922	15K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W	TX101	95-3136	TRANSFORMER HORIZ. DRIVER
R102	63-9921-66	560 OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W	TX201	95-3479	TRANSFORMER H.V. SWEEP
RX103	63-10559-24	10 OHM RESISTOR 5% FAILSAFE 1/4W	TX202	95-3397-02	TRANSFORMER DEFLECTION YOKE
RX104	63-10559-24	10 OHM RESISTOR 5% FAILSAFE 1/4W			
R105			Q101	121-1070	TRANSISTOR HORIZ. OUTPUT
R106	63-9921-46	82 OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
RX107	63-10559-48	100 OHM RESISTOR 5% FAILSAFE 1/4W	Q401	121-1058	TRANSISTOR VIDEO OUTPUT
R108	63-7838	18K OHM RESISTOR 10% CARBON COMP. 1/2W	Q402	121-895	TRANSISTOR VIDEO DRIVER
R109	63-10811-04	CONTROL 100K BRIGHTNESS			
R110					
R111	63-9922	15K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
R112					
R113	63-10824	RESISTOR H.V. BLEEDER 160 MEG. 1/4W			
R114	63-10182-54	2.7 MEG OHM RESISTOR 5% CARBON	S101	223-15-04	INT. CKT. THICK FILM SUBSTRATE HORIZ.
R115					
R116	63-10670-04	CONTROL 6 MEG. FOCUS	S301	223-14	INT. CKT. THICK FILM SUBSTRATE VERT.
R117					
R118	63-10811-03	CONTROL 25K PHASE (ALT. 63-10651-11)			
R119					
R120	63-9921-68	680 OHM RESISTOR 5% CARBON COMP. 1/4W	VX201	100-708	12" CRT
R121					
R301	63-9921-92	6.8K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
R302	63-10811-05	CONTROL 250K VERT SIZE. (ALT. 63-10654-3)			
R303	63-9922-06	27K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
R304	63-9922-06	27K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
R305					
R306	63-9921-72	1K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
R307	63-9921-10	2.7 OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
R308	63-8803	22K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
R309					
R310					
R311					
R312					
R313					
R314					
R315	63-9921-84	3.3K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			
R320	63-09921-88	4.7K OHM RESISTOR 5% FILM 1/4W			

Section 4

POWER SUPPLY MODULE

This module may be one of two types: (1) a series pass supply, or (2) a switching supply.

A. Theory of Operation - Series Pass Type

The power supply is designed for full-wave, center-tapped operation with series pass regulation. One center-tapped winding is used to develop the +5 V supply. A 5 V, 3-terminal regulator is used to develop a 3 A regulated output capability. The regulator is virtually blowout proof and has internal current limiting, power limiting and thermal shutdown. A second center-tapped winding is used to develop the +12 V supplies. The -5 V supply is derived from the -12 V supply. These supplies are also implemented using three terminal regulators. These regulators have a 1 A output capability with internal current limiting, power limiting and thermal shutdown.

The power supply is designed for convection cooling. The three terminal regulators are attached to the aluminum rear panel for thermal conduction; the rear panel is black-anodized to maximize radiation. Thermally conductive pads are installed between the regulators and the rear panel. If a regulator is replaced, the pads must also be replaced or a thermally conductive grease applied.

B. Theory of Operation - Switching Type

The OL25 is a 25 watt supply providing +12 V and +5 V. It is a fly-back switcher whose feedback loop is closed with respect to a primary reference winding on the power transformer. Multiple output voltages are provided through the use of multiple secondary windings, producing outputs that are related by winding count and are, therefore, not independently adjustable. However, all outputs are simultaneously adjusted when the +5 V potentiometer is adjusted. Short circuit and overvoltage protection are provided on all outputs.

C. PARTS LIST

Title: ASSY-POWER SUPPLY, 1061

#D53615

Rev: D

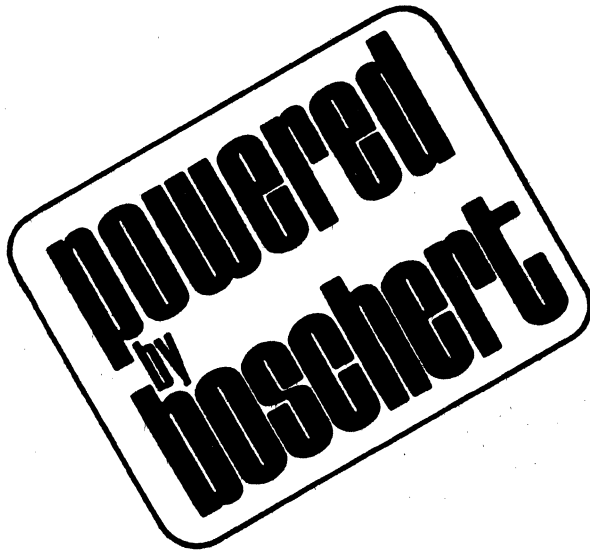
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	INVENTORY	1	2	3	4
1	Assy-Power Supply, 1061		3B2159	X			
2	Trimpot - 500 Ohm	91X	6B0311	X			
3	IC-LIN, Voltage Regulator 5V	LM323K-5	33B0363	X			
4	IC-LIN, Voltage Regulator 12V	7812CK	33B0364	X			
5	IC-LIN, Voltage Regulator -12V	7912UC	33B0365	X			
6	IC-LIN, Voltage Regulator -5V	79M05UC	33B0256	X			
7	Diode	IN5624	32B0271				X
8	Diode	IN4003	32C0133		X		
9	Capacitor-10,000 MFD/15V, Ele.	TVA1175.8	15B0306	X			
10	Capacitor-2500 MFD/25V, Ele.	TVA1213.5	15B0307		X		
11	Capacitor-10 MFD/63V, Ele.	VTT10D63	15B0196				X
12	Capacitor-.1 MFD/50V, Disc.	DG015E104Z	15B0304			X	
13	Fuse - 1 Amp, 125V, Slo-Blo	313001	17B0183	X			
14	Transformer	023-2851	7B0240	X			

ORDERING INFORMATION

- 1) For ordering information and latest prices, contact your local representative or the RESEARCH Incorporated factory in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2) When ordering spare parts, please include reference both to this parts list number and revision level, and the model number and serial number of the instrument for which these parts are being ordered.

D. Boschert OL25

Maintenance Manual
Schematics



SINGLE STAGE

(FLYBACK-DISCONTINUOUS)

POWER SUPPLY

MAINTENANCE MANUAL

All drawings supplied for the BOSCHERT power supply are the property of BOSCHERT INCORPORATED and shall not be reproduced or copied or used in whole or in part as the basis for manufacture or sale of the items shown therein without the express written permission of an officer of BOSCHERT INCORPORATED.

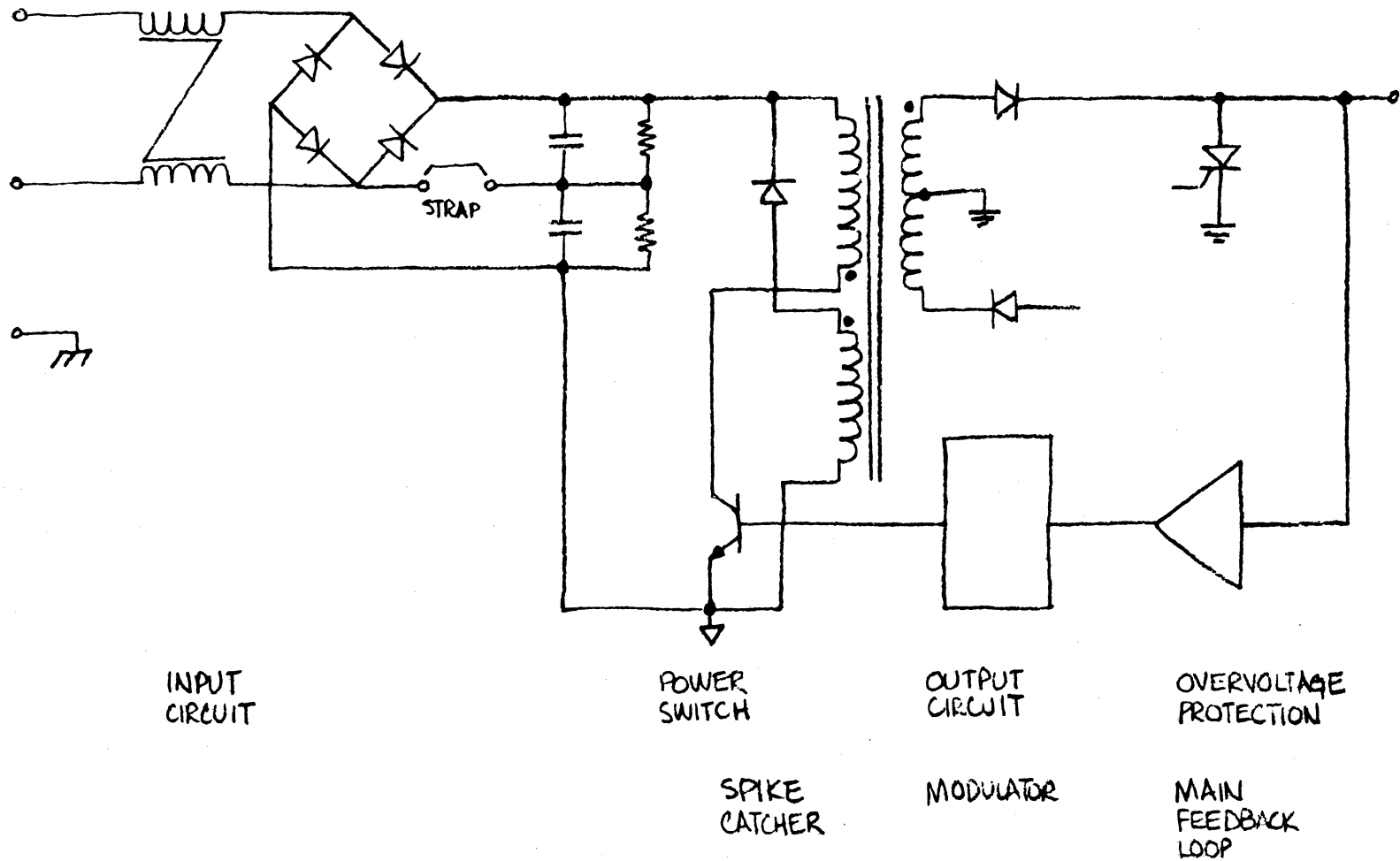
SINGLE STAGE (FLYBACK-DISCONTINUOUS) POWER SUPPLY

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DETAILED THEORY OF OPERATION	2
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NOTE: The descriptions and component designations in this manual refer to the OL25-1001. However, all flyback-discontinuous supplies have analogous circuits which operate in a manner similar to the OL25-1001.

FIGURE 1
 SINGLE STAGE (FLYBACK-DISCONTINUOUS) POWER SUPPLY
 SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC



SINGLE STAGE (FLYBACK-DISCONTINUOUS) POWER SUPPLY

GENERAL THEORY OF OPERATION

The flyback converter-discontinuous mode derives its name from the fact that during each cycle a point is reached where current ceases to flow in either the primary or secondary windings. Thus, the flux in the transformer virtually "ceases" at some point in the cycle.

The converter design is extremely simple. This class of converter operates as a blocking oscillator under the following control law: The output is linearly proportional to the current flowing in the power switch when it turns off, i.e., the output voltage is proportional to the amount of energy loaded into the core in the form of a magnetic field. The greater the field, the higher the output voltage.

The feedback loop regulates output voltages by adjusting the turn-off point of the power switch. Switching frequency is around 25 kHz at full power, and operating frequency is inversely proportional to the output power. The duty cycle remains relatively constant for a constant line voltage.

SINGLE STAGE (FLYBACK-DISCONTINUOUS) POWER SUPPLY

DETAILED THEORY OF OPERATION

Input Circuit

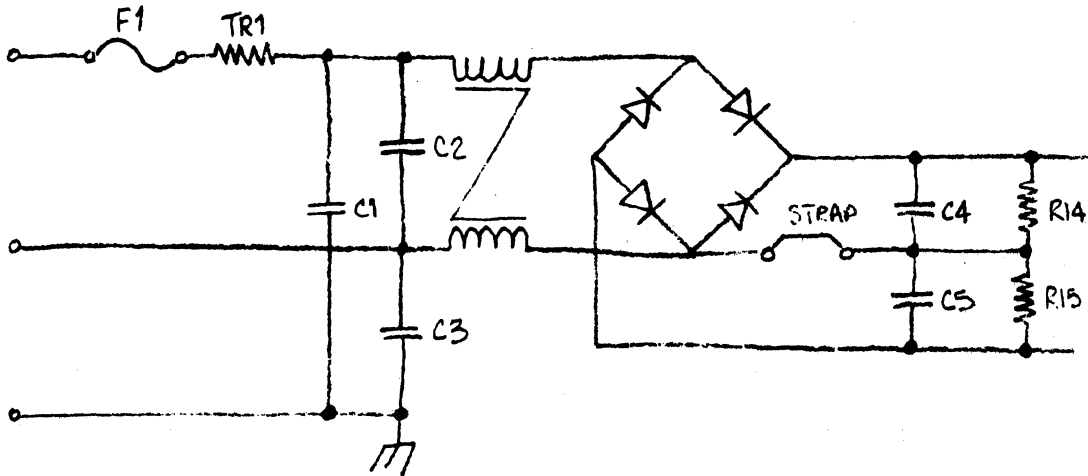


Figure 2
INPUT CIRCUIT

- a. RFI Filter. Consists of L1, C1, C2 and C3. The purpose of this circuit is to filter out 20 kHz and above switching noise, preventing it from being transmitted back out the input line.
- b. Fuse. F1 is included to protect the PC board traces and to reduce fire and personal hazard in the event of catastrophic supply failure. Boschert strongly recommends the use of an additional external line fuse for further protection. A Littlefuse 3AG series or equivalent rated at 1-1/2 A is sufficient.

- c. Voltage Doubler Circuit is a method of allowing the supply to operate from either a 115 VAC or 220 VAC source. In the 115 VAC mode (strap in) capacitors C4 and C5 charge on alternate line half cycles. The voltage which appears across each capacitor is approximately the peak input voltage (about 150 V). The total voltage to the switching regulator is about 300 V.

In the 220 VAC mode (strap out) the input rectifiers act as a full wave bridge rectifier, charging C4 and C5 to approximately the peak input voltage (about 300 V). Resistors R14 and R15 force C4 and C5 to charge equally, and discharge the capacitors when the power is turned off.

- d. Inrush Limiting is accomplished with thermistor R1. When cool, its resistance is high. When the supply is initially turned on, it prevents a huge surge current from flowing into C4 and C5, which are initially discharged. In operation, the normal input current quickly heats R1 decreasing its resistance by a factor of about 10. Since C4 and C5 are fully charged by this time, there is no further need for surge limiting. When the supply is turned off, R1 cools and C4 and C5 discharge. The circuit is designed so that the discharge time constant and cooling time constant are roughly equal. Thus, if the supply is turned back on before R1 has fully cooled, the inrush current is limited by a combination of the charge remaining on C4 and C5, and the resistance of R1.
- e. Energy Storage in capacitors C4 and C5 insure that the supply will continue to operate within regulation limits for a minimum of 16 mS after the input line has fallen below limits or failed. This allows time for information in a volatile memory to be stored permanently before system failure following line interruption or line brownout.

Power Switch Circuit

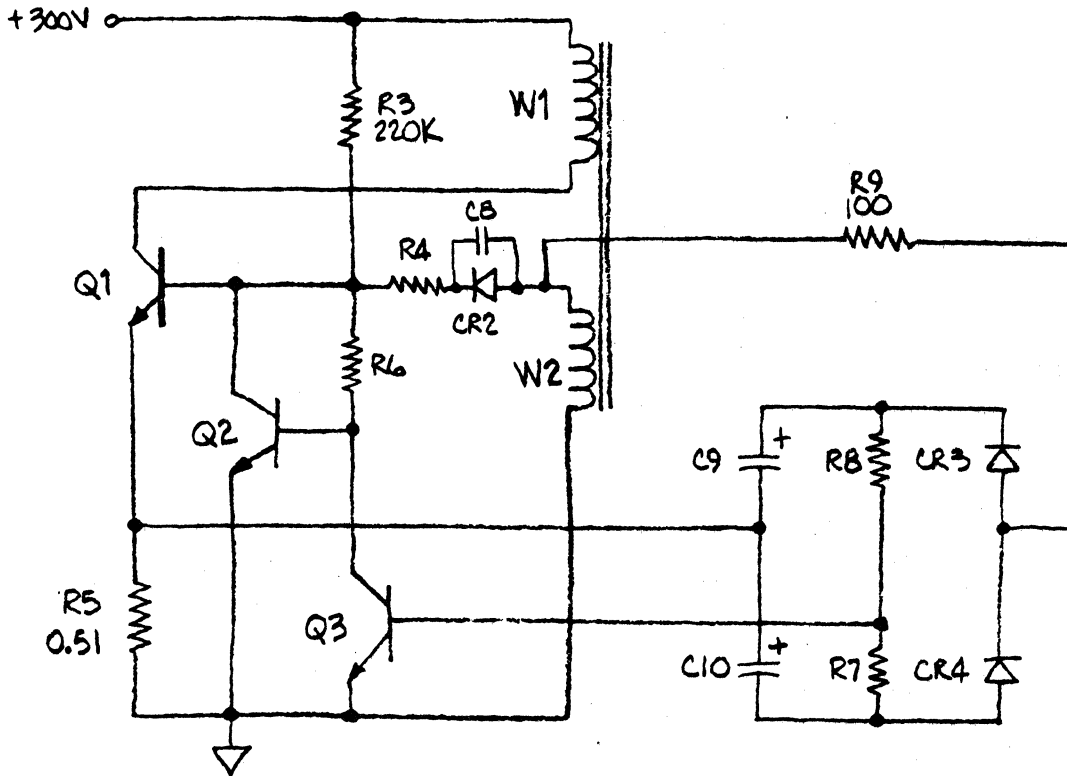


Figure 3
POWER SWITCH CIRCUIT

In the first half of the power cycle, switch Q1 will turn on and load energy into the transformer in the form of a magnetic field. Switch Q1 will then turn off.

The second half of the power cycle is described in the Output Circuit description.

When power (+300) is applied, a small trickle current through R3 begins to bias Q1 on. As the full supply voltage +Vcc begins to appear across winding one (W1), transformer action induces about 6 V across winding two (W2). CR2 is forward biased, and regenerative feedback current from W2 quickly forces Q1 into saturation.

Now the current in W1 begins to ramp up linearly. A voltage ramp also appears across R5 due to the current ramp.

Meanwhile, W2 is also charging C9 to about +6 V via R9 and CR3. When this voltage rises high enough, Q3 is biased on. This also turns on current buffer Q2. Q1 begins to turn off because Q2 and Q3 are conducting base drive away from Q1. The current ramp in W1 stops rising because Q1 is beta limited and is coming out of saturation. The rate of current change (di/dt) has become negative, therefore the voltage polarity on the windings must change. W2 has now reversed voltage (the dotted end is now positive) and it helps turn off Q1 by completely backbiasing the base emitter junction via R5, R4 and C8. When Q1 is off, and the voltage across all transformer windings has reversed, C10 is charged via CR4 and R9.

(The second half of the cycle is continued in the Output Circuit Section.)

Output Circuit

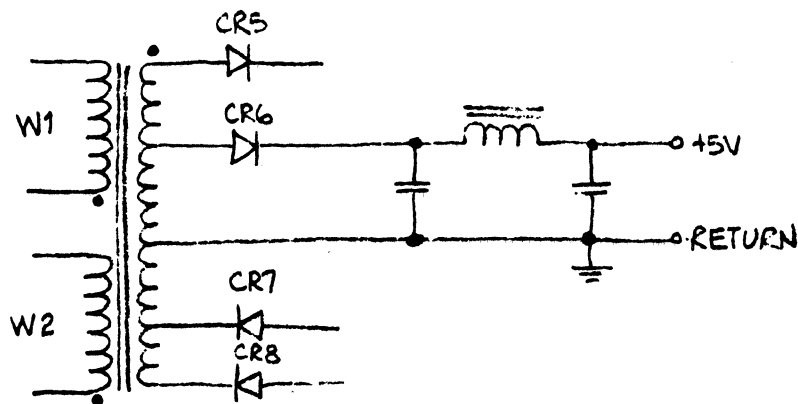


Figure 4
OUTPUT CIRCUIT

This section describes the second half of the power cycle. The first half was described in the Power Switch Circuit description.

In the first half of the power cycle, switch Q1 turned on and loaded energy into the transformer in the form of a magnetic field. Q1 then turned off, and the collapsing magnetic field is now driving positive the dotted ends of all transformer windings, looking for a discharge path.

As the voltage rises on the dotted ends of all the windings, it will eventually forward bias diodes CR5 through CR8. The magnetic field in the transformer rapidly collapses by discharging energy into the outputs. The C-L-C PI filters in the output store and filter this energy.

When the magnetic field has sufficiently collapsed, diodes CR5 through CR8 stop conducting. There is enough energy left in the core to allow it to "ring back." That is, the current in the secondary suddenly reduces its rate of discharge when the diodes stop conducting. di/dt changes, and the dotted end of all windings becomes negative. Q1 begins to conduct again. This is the start of the next cycle.

Modulator Circuit

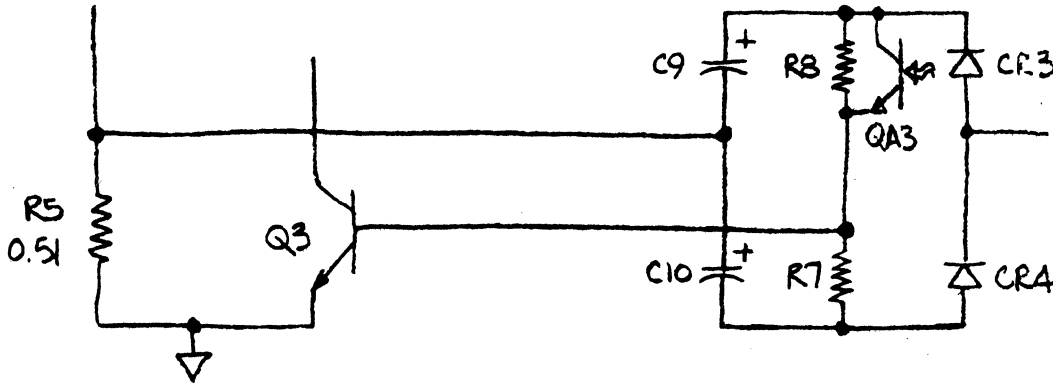


Figure 5
MODULATOR CIRCUIT

The modulator varies the point at which Q1 turns off thereby regulating the output voltages.

In the absence of any feedback loop, Q1 would continue loading energy into the core until a fixed point was reached. This fixed amount of energy would be subsequently discharged into the load. If the load changed, the output voltage would change because Q1 was still loading a fixed amount of energy into the transformer. To compensate for load changes, the feedback loop varies the point at which Q1 turns off, thereby varying the amount of energy loaded in the core. The greater the load, the more energy is loaded into the core. This accomplishes regulation.

During normal operation, C9 and C10 are each charged to about 6 V, or about 12 V total. Since the junction of C9 and C10 is referenced essentially to ground via R5, the base-emitter junction of Q3 must be back

biased due to the base voltage determined by dividers R8 and R9. When Q1 turns on, the voltage across R5 ramps up. This makes the entire modulator circuit voltage rise relative to ground. Eventually a point is reached where Q3 is biased on, which turns off Q1, terminating the first half of the cycle.

The point at which Q3 turns on can be varied by changing the ratio of R8 to R9. The opto-isolator transistor, Q A3, acts as a variable resistor to change this ratio. If the +5 V output tended to fall due to an increase in load, for example, the opto-isolator transistor would turn off, making the base voltage on Q3 more negative. It would take longer for the voltage ramp on R5 to reach a point where Q3 was biased on. More energy would be loaded into the transformer, which would be discharged into the load, raising the output voltage.

Main Feedback Loop

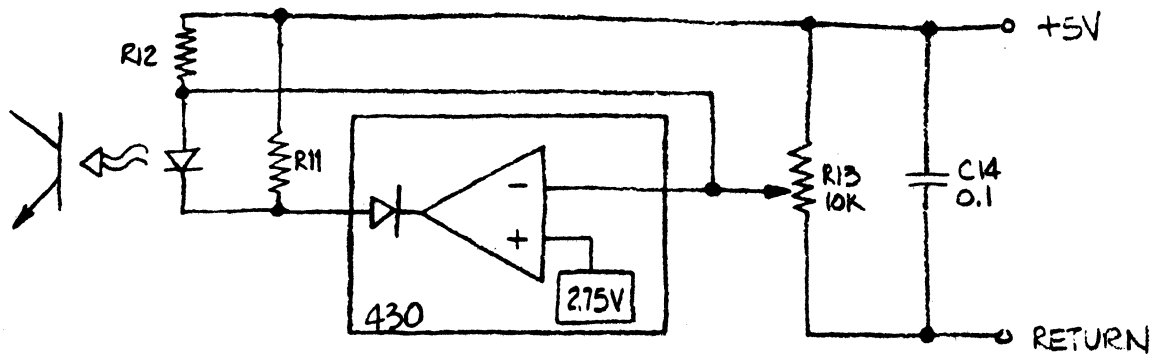


Figure 6
MAIN FEEDBACK LOOP

This circuit maintains the +5 V output at a constant voltage. The loop compares a voltage divided down from the +5 V output via R13 to a 2.75 V reference within the 430 integrated circuit. A proportional current is sunk by the 430, driving the opto-isolator diode via R12. R11 provides bias current for the 430. C13 frequency compensates the loop.

The auxiliary (other than +5V) outputs are "semi-regulated." That is, because of the tight magnetic coupling of all the outputs, an increased load on an auxiliary output lowers the volts per turn of the transformer, which is reflected in the +5V output (which begins to go down). The feedback loop works to restore the +5V output, and in so doing partially compensates for the load change on the auxiliary output. Boschert calls this "semi-regulation."

Overvoltage Protection

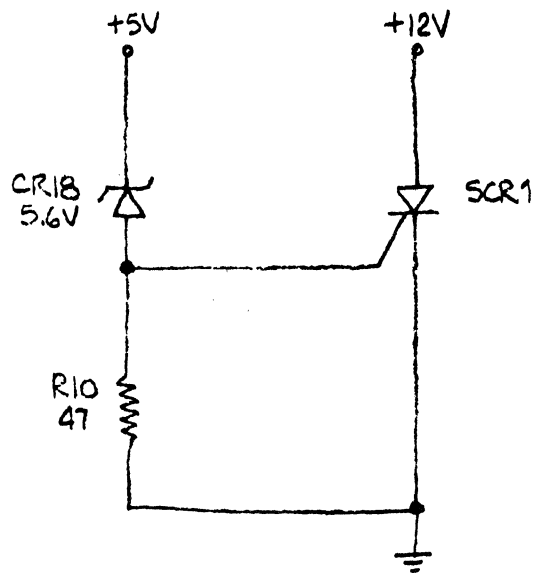


Figure 7
OVP CIRCUIT

The purpose of overvoltage protection is to protect the user's load from an overvoltage condition caused by supply failure. All standard Boschert supplies incorporate this feature. Also, Boschert supplies require OVP on only one output. If all outputs have simple passive filtering, and if one output should rise due to supply failure, they all would rise. Thus, protection is needed on only one output.

If the +5 V output exceeds $6.25 \text{ V} \pm 0.75 \text{ V}$, the SCR pulls the +12 V supply down (to about 1.5 V) and activates the short circuit protection. The +12 V supply is used to insure clean foldback. Pulling the +5 V down to 1.5 V might not exceed the foldback point, and might simply deliver a lot of power to the SCR, destroying it.

This circuit can be cleared by cycling line power.

Spike Catcher Circuit

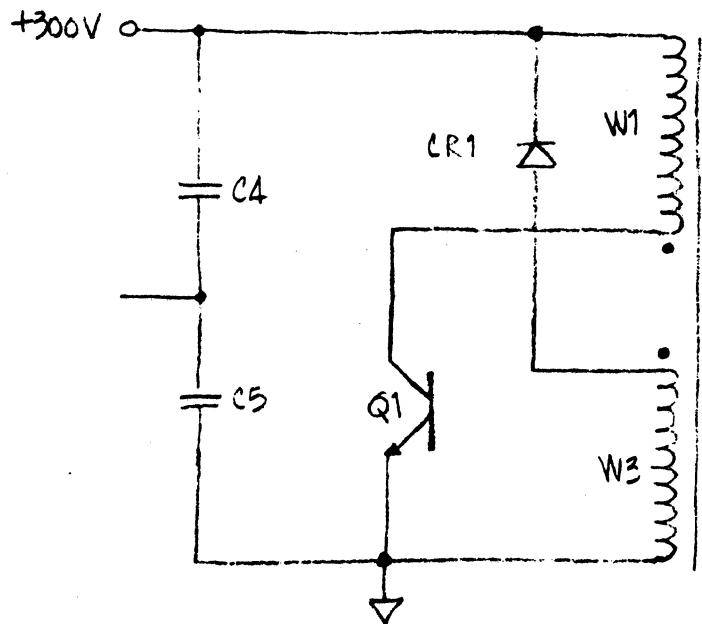


Figure 8
SPIKE CATCHER CIRCUIT

The purpose of the spike catcher circuit is to prevent high voltage turn off transients on the collector of Q1 from destroying it.

C4 and C5 are the input capacitors, charged to about 300 V. When Q1 has finished loading energy into the transformer core and turns off, W1 begins to look like a current source. Its dotted end becomes positive and the voltage rises. Although the discharge path is ultimately through the output, there is enough leakage inductance in W1 to allow the voltage to rise to a destructive value. However, as the dotted end of W1 reaches 300 V, so does the dotted end of W3. (They both have the same number of turns.) As the voltage tries to rise further, CR1 conducts and clamps the collector voltage to 600 V. This prevents the destruction of Q1.

SINGLE STAGE (FLYBACK-DISCONTINUOUS) POWER SUPPLY

TROUBLESHOOTING INSTRUCTIONS

EQUIPMENT NEEDED:

- 1 50 MHz oscilloscope with isolated ground
- 1 DVM or VTVM with isolated ground
- 1 Isolation transformer
- 1 1A Variac (0-130Vac)
- 2 Adjustable lab supplies, 0-20VDC @ 500mA, with adjustable current limit.
A good supply of resistors and clip leads.
- 1 AC voltmeter (0-130Vac)

CAUTION: Lethal voltages are present in this supply. Only authorized service technicians should perform these tests. Use AC isolated equipment in all tests.

NOTE: It is desirable to use an AC isolation transformer in performing all tests to minimize shock hazard. The kVA rating of this transformer should be three times the maximum supply power to avoid AC line waveform distortion.

NOTE: Steps 1 thru 9 are intended as passive tests to be performed with the supply completely disconnected from line power. To prevent any oscillations, connect jumper wire from the anode of CR5 to the cathode of CR8.

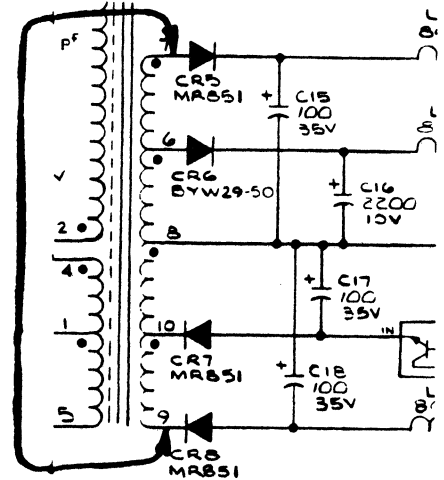


Figure 9

1. Use DVM to check the continuity of the input fuse (F1), thermistor (TR1) bridge rectifier (BR-1), diodes CR1 thru CR8 for proper continuity. Replace as necessary.
2. Connect a lab supply (15V with current limit at 500mA) across the AC input terminals. After an initial surge, no current should flow. Reverse the leads and repeat. If any current flows, check the input section for shorts.

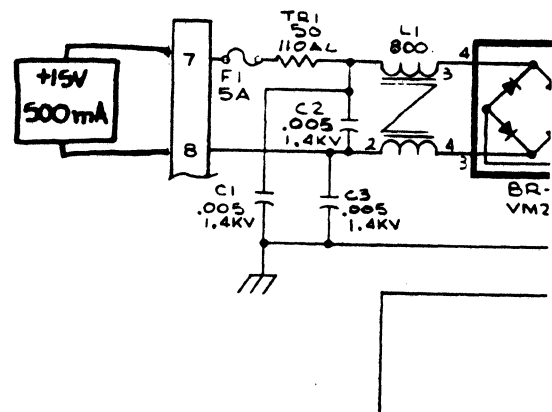


Figure 10

3. Check the operation of Q1. Set the lab supply for 15V with the current limit set for 500mA. Connect a 220 ohm resistor in series with the positive output and connect this to the 115V input terminals as shown. With the DVM across the collector-emitter terminals of Q1, momentarily parallel R3 (220K) with a 100 ohm 1/4W resistor. Is voltage drop across Q1 as follows?

	Vce (Q1)
R3 not paralleled	13.5V ±1V
R3 paralleled	1.5V ±1V

Yes - Go to Step 4

No - Replace Q1 and repeat Step 3

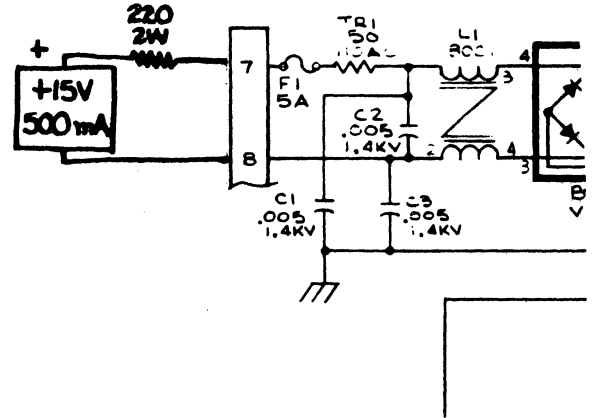


Figure 11

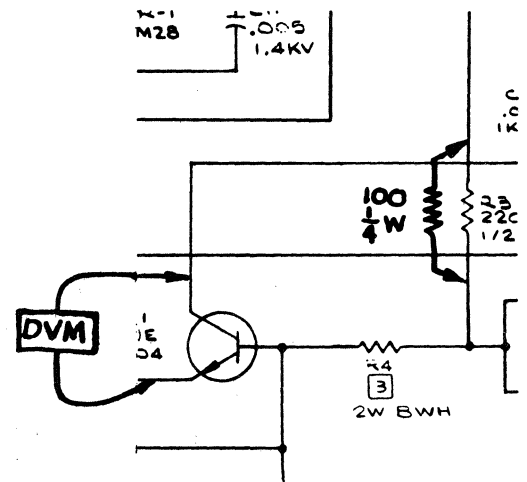


Figure 12

4. Check the operation of Q2 and Q3. Use a DVM or a lab supply with the output set at +5V, current limit at 10mA. Check the continuity of Q2 and Q3 for opens or shorts. Replace as necessary. Then go to Step 5.

5. Check overvoltage protection operation. Set both supplies to +5.0V with the current limit set to 100mA. Connect the first supply across the +5V output and return. Connect the second supply across the +12V output and return. (The +12V output should be the one which the anode of the SCR is connected to. If not, the supply should be connected to the output which is connected to the SCR anode. Now slowly ramp up the voltage on the first supply. At $6.25V \pm 0.75V$ on the first supply, does the second supply suddenly go into current limit?

- Yes - Go to Step 7
 No - Go to Step 6

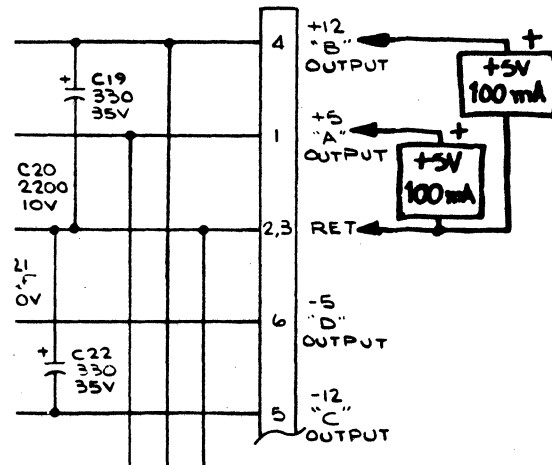


Figure 13

6. Check CR9. Set lab supply current limit to 100mA and the voltage to 0. Connect the positive terminal to the +5V output and the negative terminal to the return. Put a DVM across CR9. Turn the voltage slowly up to 10V, or to the point where the supply limits. Does the DVM voltage ramp up to $5.6V \pm 0.25V$ and stop?

- Yes - Replace CR4, and Repeat Step 5
 No - Replace SCR-1 and Repeat Step 5

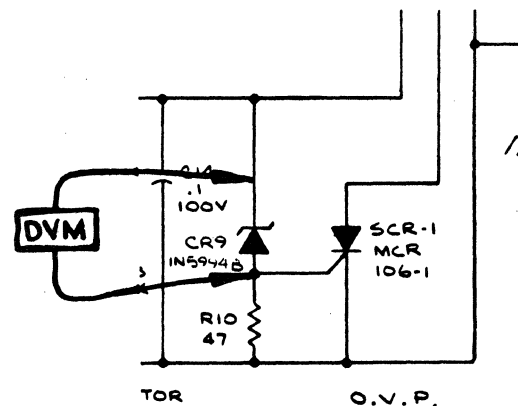


Figure 14

7. Check A2. Set lab supply to +5.0V (I_{lim} = 300 mA) across +5V output. Read voltage across R11 with DVM while adjusting pot R13. Are the voltages as follows?

R13 fully clockwise $3.0V \pm 0.5V$
 R13 fully counterclockwise $0.2V \pm 0.2V$

Yes - Go to Step 8

No - Replace A2 and repeat Step 7

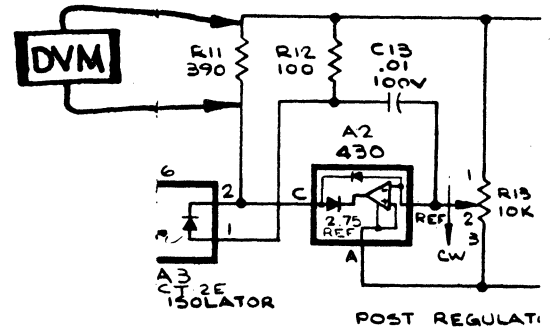


Figure 15

8. Check A3 and modulator. Hook up first supply (+5V, I_{lim} = 300mA) across the +5V output. Hook up second supply (+5V, I_{lim} = 300mA) across the modulator. Watch the voltage across R8 with the DVM while adjusting R13. Are the voltages as follows?

R13 fully clockwise $3.0V \pm 0.5V$
 R13 fully counterclockwise $0.3V \pm 0.2V$

Yes - Go to Step 9

No - Replace A3, repeat Step 8

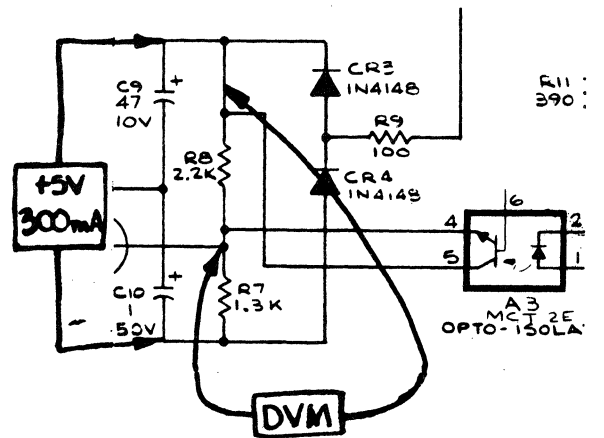


Figure 16

NOTE: This concludes all the passive tests. Disconnect all supplies, DVM, and jumper from CR5 to CR8 before proceeding.

9. Disconnect all connections made for the passive tests. Plug the supply into the Variac and turn the voltage up to 115Vac. Is the voltage across the input capacitor(s) within the following limits?

Supply designed for 115Vac only
 $150V \pm 10V$

Supply designed for 220Vac only
 $300V \pm 20V$

Supply 115/220 strappable
 $300V \pm 20V$

Yes - Go to Step 10

No - Look for faulty component in input circuit. Repeat Step 9.

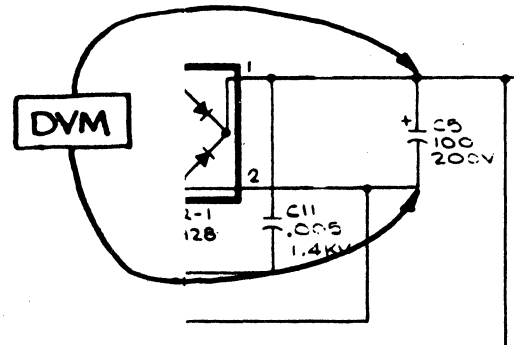


Figure 17

10. Use an oscilloscope to check the voltage waveform on the collector of Q1 with respect to emitter.

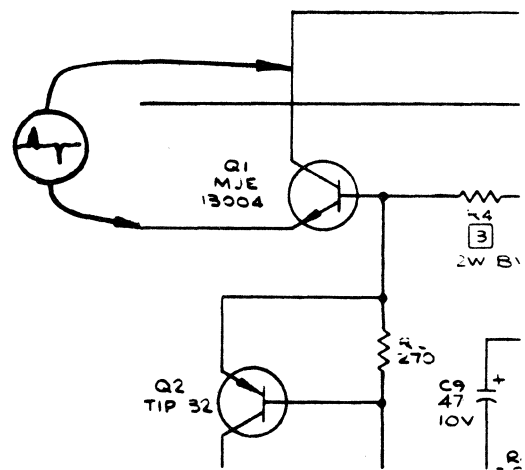


Figure 18

With proper waveform, notice that duty cycle is roughly 50%.

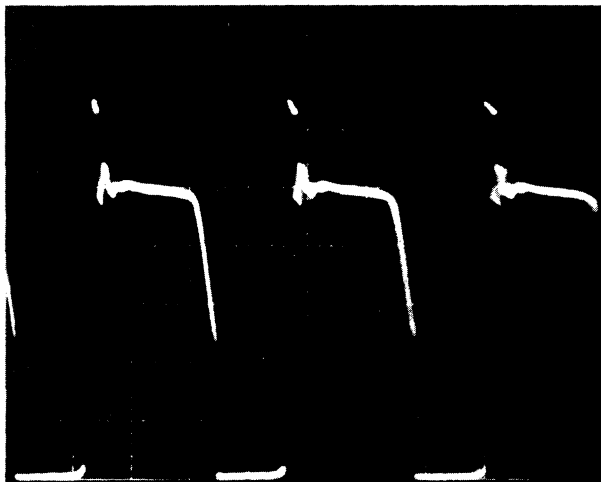


Figure 19
Proper Waveform
Horizontal - $5\ \mu\text{s}/\text{Div.}$
Vertical - $50\text{V}/\text{Div.}$

With no output load, the supply "burps" every 120 ms or so. This is known as the burp mode. (The supply waits about 120ms, tries to turn on, the SCR fires because there is no +5V load to keep it from overshooting, and it folds back and waits 120ms again.)

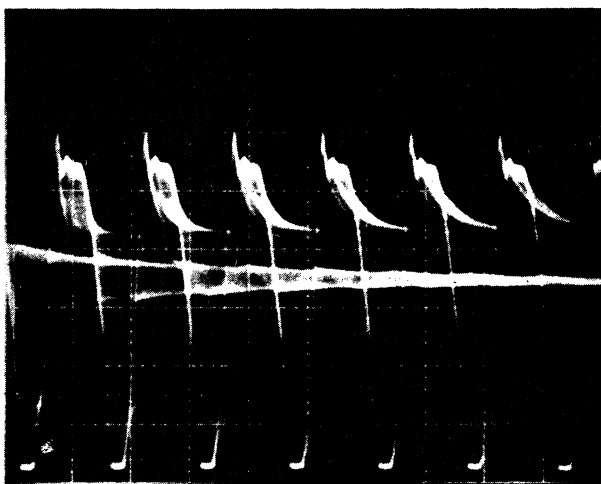


Figure 20
No load waveform
Horizontal - $5\ \mu\text{s}/\text{Div.}$
Vertical - $50\text{V}/\text{Div.}$

In an overload condition, all output voltages and currents are very low. Notice the very short duty cycle (about 12%) which typifies the overload condition. Under a heavy overload, the supply "burps" every 500ms or so.

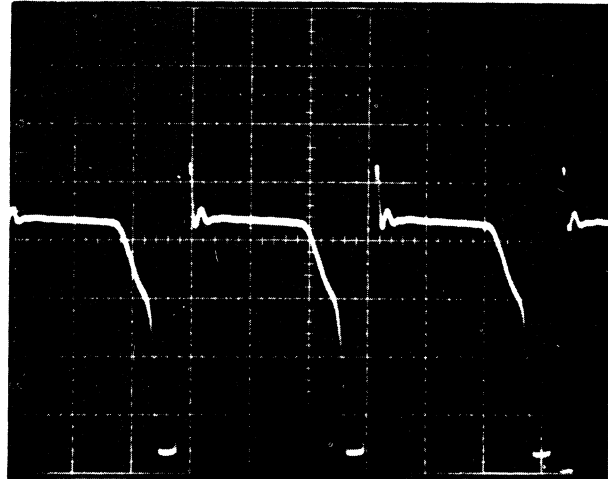


Figure 21
Overload Waveform
Horizontal $5\mu\text{s}/\text{Div.}$
Vertical $50\text{V}/\text{Div.}$

With an output short, the supply goes into its "burp" mode again. The period is about 160ms between "burps."

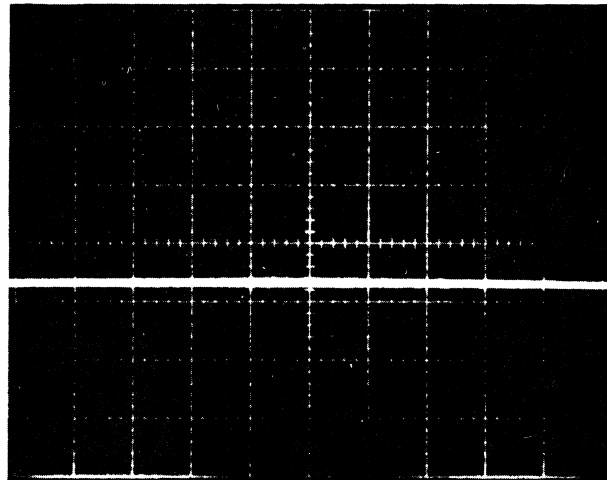


Figure 22
Output Short Waveform
Horizontal $5\mu\text{s}/\text{Div.}$
Vertical $50\text{V}/\text{Div.}$

11. Use the oscilloscope on each or any output to determine if any faults are occurring.

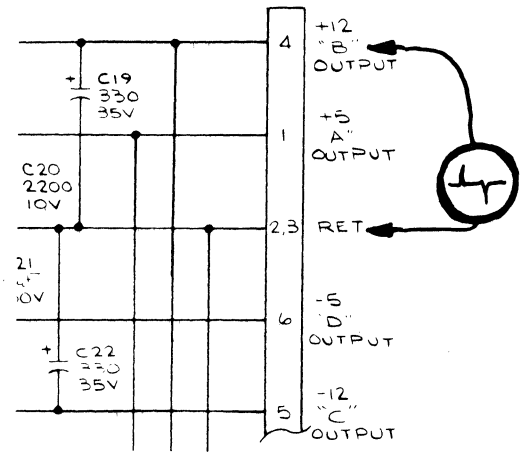


Figure 23

+12V Output Proper Waveform

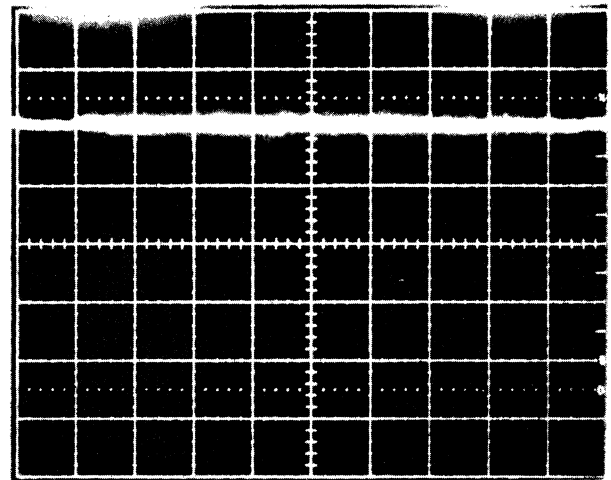


Figure 24

Proper Output Waveform
Horizontal - 50ms/Div.
Vertical - 2V/Div.

The sharp rise and fall time of an output is due to unloaded outputs. Generally only an SCR firing can cause such a rapid fall time on an output.

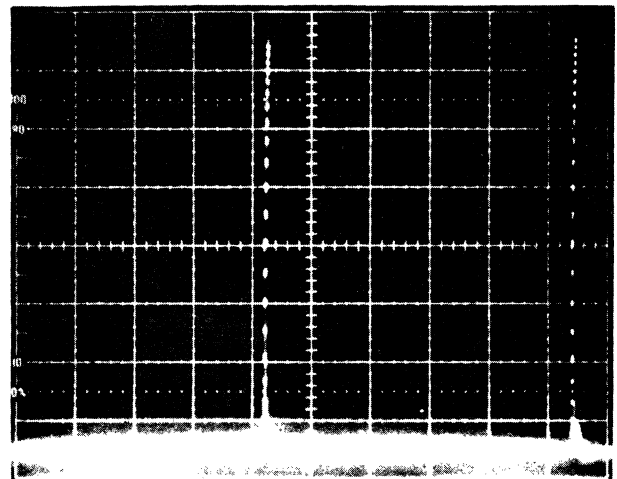


Figure 25

No Load on Outputs
Horizontal - 50ms/Div.
Vertical - 2V/Div.

The much longer fall time of an output indicates a short on some other output than the one measured.

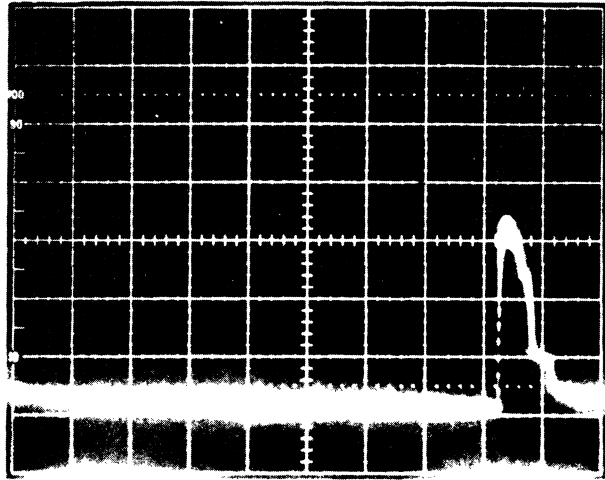


Figure 26

Short on some other output
Horizontal - 50ms/Div.
Vertical - 2V/Div.

No rise or fall indicates the short is on this output.

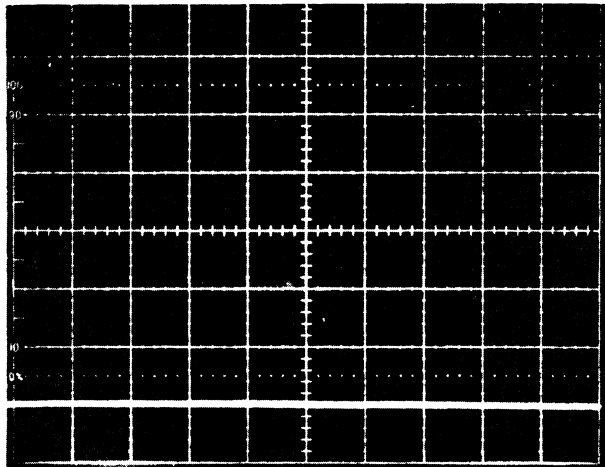


Figure 27

Short on this output
Horizontal - 50ms/Div.
Vertical - 2V/Div.

APPLICATION		REVISION				
NEXT ASSY	USED ON	REV	ECO	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
40006		1	1986	PRE RELEASED FOR PROD		
		A	2259	RELEASED FOR PROD.	9-13-78	JYI
		B	2385	CORRECTED CURRENT CALL-OUTS ADDED PARA. 3 ON PG. 3	12-18-78	C. J. C. W.L.
		C	3335	CORRECTED NOTE 3C. SHT 3 OF 3.	11-2-79	RKS (C. J. C.)
		D	4072	INCORPORATED	4-23-80	W.D.

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UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ARE:

FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES
 \pm — .XX \pm — \pm —
 .XXX \pm —

MATERIAL

FINISH

CONTRACT NO.	
APPROVALS	DATE
DRAWN FRANK KRALOVETZ	7-13-78
CHECKED <i>M. J. Lee</i>	7-17-78
<i>W. S. Lee</i>	9-19-78
<i>J. B.</i>	9-19-78
<i>A. Jackson</i>	9-20-78

BOSCHERT

TEST SPECIFICATION
 MODEL: 25-1001

SIZE A	CODE IDENT NO.	DRAWING NO. 91-20269	REV D
-----------	----------------	-------------------------	----------

SCALE N/A SHEET 1 OF 3

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

TEST SPECIFICATION
MINIMUM MAXIMUM

25-1001

VISUAL INSPECTION

TURN ON AND TURN OFF

SWITCH WAVEFORM

CURRENT MAX. LIMIT RANGE

SEE PAGE 3 FOR LIMITS

CURRENT MIN. LIMIT RANGE

INVERTER WAVE FORMS SAME

INVERTER PERIOD RANGE

INVERTER PEAK-PEAK VOLTAGE

OUTPUT VOLTAGE-CURRENT TEST POINTS:

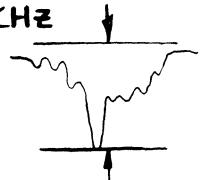
OUTPUT	VOLTAGE	CURRENT	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
1	+5 V	1.5 A	+4.98 V	+5.02 V
2	+12 V	0.25 A	+11.45 V	+12.55 V
3	-12 V	0.25 A	-11.45 V	-12.55 V
4	-5 V	0.25 A	-4.75 V	-5.25 V
5	_____ V	_____ A	_____ V	_____ V
6	_____ V	_____ A	_____ V	_____ V

[SET VOLTAGE HERE]

1	+5 V	3 A	+4.96 V	+5.04 V
2	+12 V	0.1 A	+10.40 V	+13.60 V
3	-12 V	0.1 A	-10.40 V	-13.60 V
4	-5 V	0.1 A	-4.75 V	-5.25 V
5	_____ V	_____ A	_____ V	_____ V
6	_____ V	_____ A	_____ V	_____ V

1	+5 V	0.6 A	+4.96 V	+5.04 V
2	+12 V	.5 A	+10.40 V	+13.60 V
3	-12 V	.5 A	-10.40 V	-13.60 V
4	-5 V	.5 A	-4.75 V	-5.25 V
5	_____ V	_____ A	_____ V	_____ V
6	_____ V	_____ A	_____ V	_____ V

120 Hz ± 20 KHz



MAX. RIPPLE & NOISE:

1	+5 V	3 A	+4.96 V	+5.04 V	95	MVP-P	_____ MV
2	+12 V	.4 A	+10.40 V	+13.60 V	228	MVP-P	_____ MV
3	-12 V	.4 A	-10.40 V	-13.60 V	228	MVP-P	_____ MV
4	-5 V	.1 A	-4.75 V	-5.25 V	95	MVP-P	_____ MV

		MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
OVV	5994B (IN752)	5.7	6.8
	5993B (IN751)	_____	_____

110 VAC

SNAP-ON

AUDIBLE NOISE

FACTORY SELECT PROCEDURE FOR R4, SEE PAGE 3.

220 VAC

BURN IN NO. 001

STRAPABLE

TEST CABLE NO. 050

SIZE A	CODE IDENT NO.	DRAWING NO 91-20269	RE D
SCALE N/A	SHEET 2 OF 3		

Jan 9-19-78

FACTORY SELECT PROCEDURE FOR R4

1. a. SET LOAD AT: 3A, +5V
 .5A, +12V
 .5A, -12V
 .5A, -5V
 b. SET LINE VOLTAGE AT 90VAC
 c. SELECT R4 FOR +5V OUTPUT TO BE
 4.95V \leq +5V OUTPUT \leq 5.05V
2. a. SET LINE VOLTAGE TO 110VAC
 b. SET ALL LOADS TO 0 AMP
 c. LOAD 5V SLOWLY. 5V OUTPUT
 VOLTAGE MUST REGULATE TO
 5V \pm 0.050V AT +5V OUTPUT
 CURRENT OF \leq 0.8 AMP.

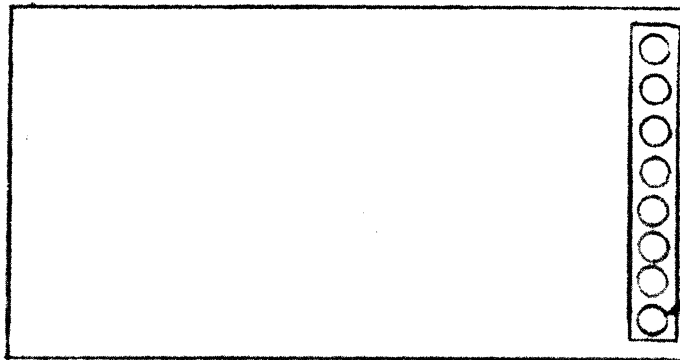
CURRENT MAX LIMIT TEST

- a. SET LINE VOLTAGE TO 110 V AC
- b. SET LOAD TO : +5V 3A
 \pm 12V 0.5A
 -5V 0.5A
- c. INCREASE OUTPUT CURRENT OF +5V
 AND NOTE MAXIMUM CURRENT.
 MAXIMUM CURRENT, I_{MAX} , MUST
 BE: $6.5A \leq I_{MAX} \leq 8.0A$. IF CURRENT
 LIMIT IS NOT IN SPEC, CHANGE R14 TO ANOTHER
 VALUE BETWEEN 470 AND 10K (NOMINAL VALUE
 INSTALLED IS 1.2K). LOWER THE RESISTOR
 VALUE TO BRING THE CURRENT LIMIT DOWN
 OR RAISE THE VALUE TO INCREASE THE CURRENT
 LIMIT.

SIZE A	CODE IDENT NO.	DRAWING NO. 91-20269	REV D
SCALE N/A		SHEET 3 OF 3	

APPLICATION		REVISION				
NEXT ASSY	USED ON	LTR		DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
		1	1986	PRE-RELEASED FOR PROD		
		A	2259	RELEASED FOR PROD.	9-13-78	<i>KM</i>

PIN #	FUNCTION
1	+5V
2	RETURN
3	RETURN
4	+12V
5	-12V
6	-5
7	AC IN
8	AC IN



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UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ARE: FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES \pm — .XX \pm — \pm — \pm .XXX \pm —	CONTRACT NO.		<h1>BOSCHERT</h1> <h2>PINOUT CHART</h2> <h3>25-1001</h3>			
	APPROVALS	DATE				
MATERIAL	DRAWN	FRANK KRALOVETZ	7-13-78	SIZE CODE IDENT NO. DRAWING NO. REV A 20267 A		
	CHECKED	<i>Wysarok</i>	7-17-78			
FINISH		<i>NSX</i>		SCALE N/A SHEET 1 OF 1		
		<i>Orin G.B.</i>	9/12/78			
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		<i>A Jackson</i>	9/29/78	20267 RKS		

REVISIONS

ECO	LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1986	A	PRE-RELEASED FOR PRODUCTION	5-2-78	<i>Frank</i>
2259	A	RELEASED FOR PRODUCTION	9-13-78	<i>SM</i>
2369	B	ITEM 28 WAS P/N 2061 (NO DESCRIPTION CHG); ITEM 45 WAS P/N 1140 (NO DESCRIPTION CHG); ADDED P/N 3810 TO ITEM 86 22Ω ZW BWH SAT R4.	12-13-78	<i>W.S.L.</i>
2413	C	ASSY CHG ONLY	12-13-78	<i>W.S.L.</i>
2623	D	ITEM 76 WAS 1.3K (NOT F.S) ADDED R7 REF TO NOTE 8. ADDITIONAL CHGS NOT PER ECO AS FOLLOWS: DELETED NOTE [2] REF AT ITEM 86 & NOTE [4] REF AT ITEMS 107 & 108	3-27-79	<i>W.S.L.</i>
2799	E	ITEM 76 WAS 1.3K; DELETED ITEM 8 P/N 7641, 45 P/N 10-10056-01, 59 P/N 1081; 61 P/N 1142; ADDED ITEMS 4,5,6.	9-25-79	<i>W.S.L.</i>
3335	F	CHG'D NOTE [2], ITEM 76 WAS P/N 3075, ITEM 81 TVA PENDING WAS P/N 3080; ADDED ITEM 77	5-1-79 11-2-79	<i>2576</i> <i>RKS CADWEL</i>
3915	H	INCORPORATED	3-5-80	<i>W.S.L.</i>
4440	J	CHANGED PER ECO	7-1-80	<i>W.S.L.</i>

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SEE SEPARATE ASSY, DWG NO. 40006 "C" SIZE

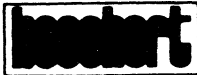
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ARE: FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES ± — .XX ± — ± — .XXX ± —		CONTRACT NO.					
		APPROVALS	DATE				
MATERIAL <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; position: relative;"> X </div>		DRAWN FRANK KRALOVETZ	4-5-78	ASSEMBLY, POWER SUPPLY 25WATT 115V			
		CHECKED <i>W.S.L.</i>	9-19-78				
FINISH <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; position: relative;"> X </div>		DRAWN <i>W.S.L.</i>	9/19/78	SIZE A	CODE IDENT NO.	DRAWING NO. 45-40006	REV J
		NEXT ASSY	USED ON	CHECKED <i>A. Jackson</i>	9/29/78	SCALE N/A		SHEET 1 OF 6
APPLICATION		DO NOT SCALE DRAWING					

REVISIONS

LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED

- 8. FACTORY SELECT R4 & R14.
- 7. FOR QA SPEC SEE DWG NO. 20270
- 6. FOR PINOUT CHART SEE DWG NO 20267
- 5. FOR OUTLINE INSTALLATION SEE DWG NO. 20168
- 4.
- 3. FOR TEST SPEC SEE DWG NO. 20269
- 2.
- 1. FOR SCHEMATIC SEE 20139

NOTES:

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ARE: FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES ± .XX ± ± .XXX ±		CONTRACT NO.					
		APPROVALS	DATE				
MATERIAL		DRAWN		ASSEMBLY, POWER SUPPLY 25W, 115V			
		CHECKED					
FINISH				SIZE	CODE IDENT NO.	DRAWING NO.	Rev
				A		45-40006	J
NEXT ASSY	USED ON			SCALE			SHEET 2 OF 6
APPLICATION		DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		N/A			

ITEM	PART NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REF DES
1	51-9148	1	BOARD, P.C.	
2				
3				
4	43-10568	1	SUB ASSY, HEATSINK, RECTIFIER, BYW 29-50	CR6 REF
5	43-10570	1	SUB ASSY, HEATSINK, TRANSISTOR, MJE-13004	Q1 REF
6	43-10575	1	SUB ASSY, HEATSINK, VOLT REG. I.C., MC7905CT	A4 REF
7				
8				
9				
10				
11	80-8001	1	INDUCTOR,	L1
12	80-8135	1	INDUCTOR,	L2
13	80-8077	2	INDUCTOR,	L3,5
14				
15				
16	80-8190	1	TRANSFORMER, 25W	T1
17				
18				
19	22-2060	1	CAP, CERM, 470 pF, ± 20%, 1000V	C7
20	22-2002	4	↑ , ↑ , .005 μF, ± 20%, 1.4KV	C1,2,3,11
21	22-2005	2	↑ , ↑ , .01 μF, ± 20%, 1000V	C6,12
22	22-2008	2	↑ , ↑ , .1 μF, ± 20%, 100V	C8,14
23				
24				
25				
26				
27	22-2059	1	↓ CAP, CERM, .01 μF, ± 20%, 100V	C13

TITLE
POWER SUPPLY
115V 25WATT



DRAWING NO. 45-40006	REV J
SIZE A	SCALE N/A
SHEET 3 OF 6	

ITEM	PART NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REF DES
28	20-2089	1	CAP, ELECT, 100 μ F, +75% -10%, 200V	C5
29	20-2083	2	↑, ↑, 330 μ F, +75% -10%, 35V	C19,22
30	20-2106	1	↑, ↓, 47 μ F, +75% -10%, 10V	C9
31				
32	20-2119	3	↓, 100 μ F +50% -10%, 35V	C15,17,18
33	20-2047	2	↑, ELECT, 2200 μ F, +50% -10%, 10V	C16,20
34				
35				
36	21-2076	2	↓, CAP, TANT, 1 μ F, \pm 10%, 50V	C10,21
37				
38				
39	10-1038	2	↑, DIODE, GEN PUR, IN4004	CR1,2
40				
41				
42	10-1013	2	↓, GEN PUR, IN4148	CR3,4
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48	10-1088	3	↓, FAST RECV, MR851	CR5,7,8
49				
50				
51	11-1014	1	↓, DIODE, ZENER, IN5994 B	CR9
52				
53	1141	1	BRIDGE, VM28	BRI
54				

TITLE
POWER SUPPLY
115V, 25 WATT



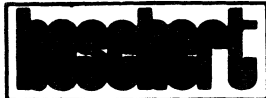
DRAWING NO.
45-40006

REV
J

SIZE **A** SCALE **N/A** SHEET **4** OF **6**

ITEM	PART NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION	F DES
55	16-1132	1	SCR, MCR106-1	SCR-1
56				
57	15-1001	1	I.C, OPTO-ISOLATOR, MCT-2E	A3
58	14-1071	1	I.C, VOLTAGE REG, 430	A2
59				
60				
61				
62	13-1055	1	TRANS, NPN, AMPL, MPS-2222	Q3
63	12-1146	1	TRANS, PNP, TIP32	Q2
64				
65				
66	83-7011	1	FUSE, SUB-MINI, 5A	F1
67				
68				
69	30-3024	1	RES, C.F., 10, ±5%, 1/4W	R1
70	3040	1	↑, ↑, 47, ↓, ↓	R10
71	3048	2	↑, ↑, 100, ↓, ↓	R9, 12
72				
73	3058	1	↓, ↓, 270, ↓, ↓	R6
74	3062	1	RES, C.F., 390, ±5%, 1/4W	R11
75				
76	3074	1	RES, C.F. 1.2K, ±5%, 1/4W,	R7
77	3074	1	RES. C.F. SAT. (1.2K NOM) ±5% 1/4W	R14 8
78				
79				
80				
81	30-3082	1	RES, C.F., 2.7K, ±5%, 1/4W	R8

TITLE
POWER SUPPLY
115V, 25 WATT



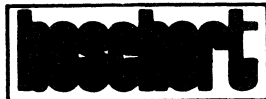
DRAWING NO.
45-40006

REV
J

SIZE **A** SCALE **N/A** SHEET **5** OF **6**

ITEM	PART NO.	QTY	DESCRIPTION	REDES
82	30-3251	1	RES, C.F., 130, ±5%, 1/2 W	R2
83				
84	30-3328	1	, C.F., 220K, ±5%, 1/2 W	R3
85				
86	31-3810	1	, C.C., SAT (ZZ Ω NOM.) 10%, 2W BWH	R4 8
87				
88	35-3802	1	, W.W., .51 Ω, ±10%, 2W BWH	R5
89				
90				
91				
92	36-3944	1	, POT, 10K	R13
93				
94	39-3900	1	RES, 50 Ω, THERMISTOR	TR1
95				
96	73-6058	1	TERMINAL STRIP	
97				
98				
99				
100	53-7742	1	LABEL, 115 VOLTS	
101	53-7740	1	LABEL, DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE	
102	53-7881	1	LABEL, MODEL & SERIAL NUMBER	
103				
104	-7884	A/R	GLYPTAL, RED	
105	87-7959	1	WIRE BARE 22 AWG, .50LG	
106	87-7960	1	WIRE, BARE, 22 AWG, .60LG	
107	87-7464	1	WIRE, GRN, 22 AWG, 3.00 x 1/4 x 1/4	
108				

TITLE
POWER SUPPLY
115V, 25 WATT



DRAWING NO. 45-40006	REV 1
SIZE A	SCALE N/A
SHEET 6 OF 6	

4

3

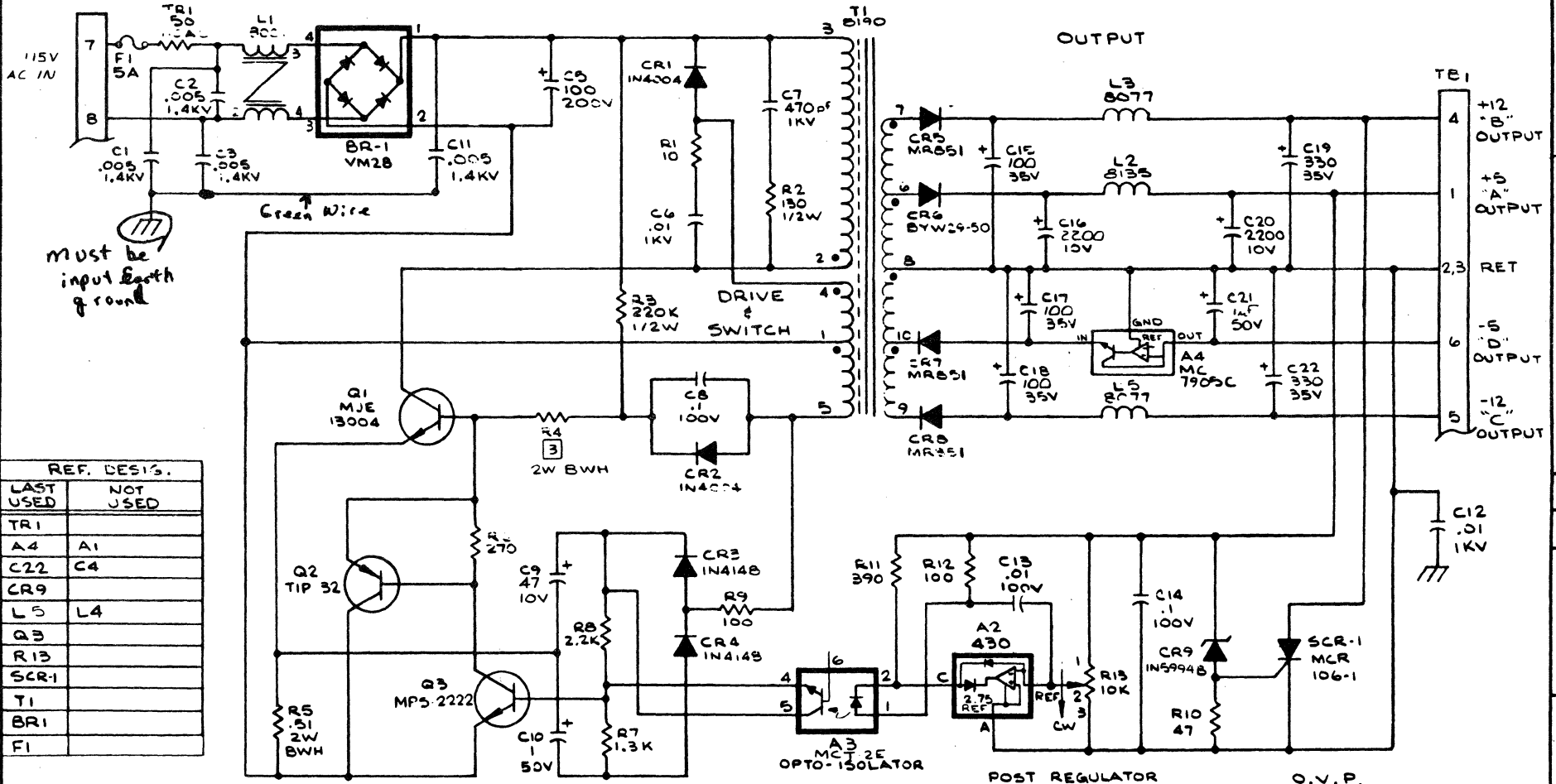
2

1

REVISIONS				
ZONE	LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1984	4	PRE-REL. FOR PROD.	5-2-78	
2259	A	RELEASED FOR PRODUCTION	9-13-78	

INPUT FILTER & BRIDGE

OUTPUT



Must be input Earth ground

Green Wire

REF. DESIG.	
LAST USED	NOT USED
TR1	
A4	A1
C22	C4
CR9	
L5	L4
Q3	
R13	
SCR-1	
T1	
BR1	
FI	

MODULATOR

POST REGULATOR

O.V.P.

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QTY REQD	CODE IDENT	PART OR IDENTIFYING NO.	NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION
PARTS LIST			
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ARE:		CONTRACT NO.	
FRACTIONS	DECIMALS	ANGLES	APPROVALS
±	± .XX	± °	DATE
± .XXX	± .XXX	± °	
MATERIAL		DRAWN BY: <u>W. S. Lee</u>	
FINISH		CHECKED BY: <u>W. S. Lee</u>	
NEXT ASSY		DATE: <u>5-2-78</u>	
USED ON		DATE: <u>8-15-78</u>	
APPLICATION		SCALE: <u>N/A</u>	
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		SHEET 1 OF 1	

BOSCHERT

SCHEMATIC, 115V 25 WATT

SIZE	CODE IDENT NO.	DRAWING NO.	REV.
C		20139	A

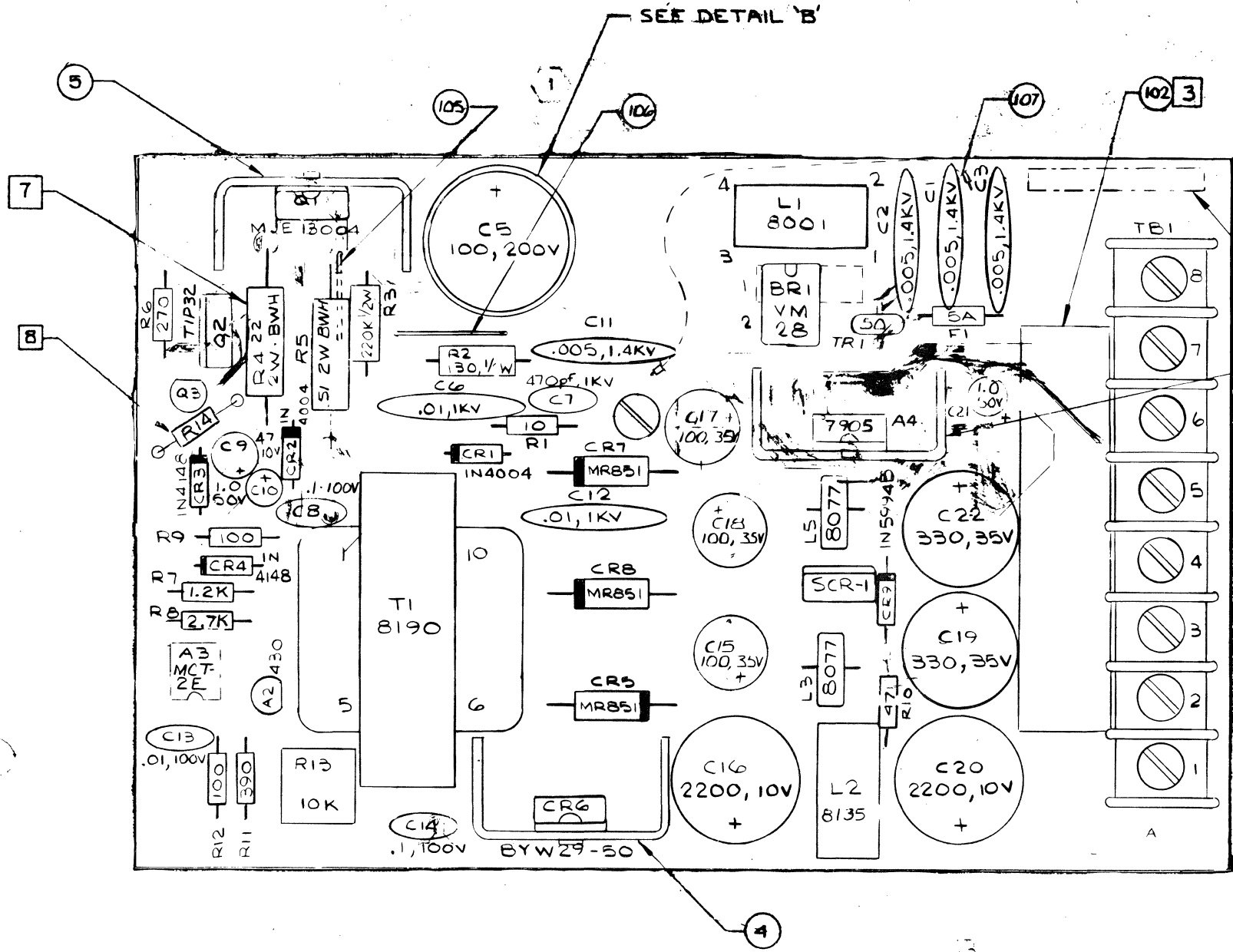
- 3 FACTORY SELECTED, SAT (22 NOM)
 - 2. CAPACITORS ARE IN μ F.
 - 1. RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS, 1/4W.
- NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

4

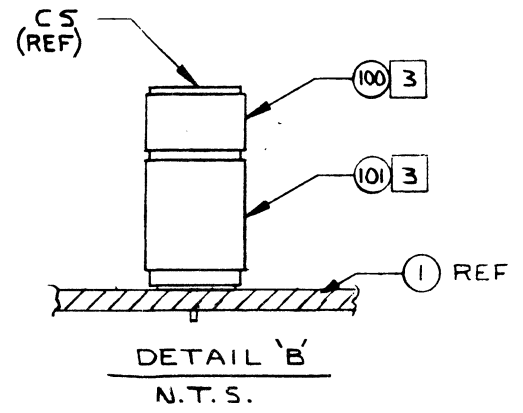
3

2

1



REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO	DATE	APPROVED
4	PRE-RELEASED FOR PROD.	144	5-2-78	
A	RELEASED FOR PRODUCTION	2259	7-13-78	
B	L/M CHG ONLY	2369	12-13-78	
C	ADDED DETAIL B; DELETED 3 & 100 FROM T1 AND 3 & 100 FROM C-5	2413	12-13-78	
D	ADDED NOTE 6 & CALL OUT. CHG NOT PER ECO: ADDED VALUE TO R4.	2623	3-27-79	
E	REVISED PER ECO CHG'S	2799		
TVA PENDING 2596 5-1-77				
F	ADDED R14, R7 WAS F.S. R8 WAS 2.2K.	3335	11-2-79	
H	INCORPORATED	3915		
J	CHANGED PER ECO	4448	7-1-80	



DWG NO 40006

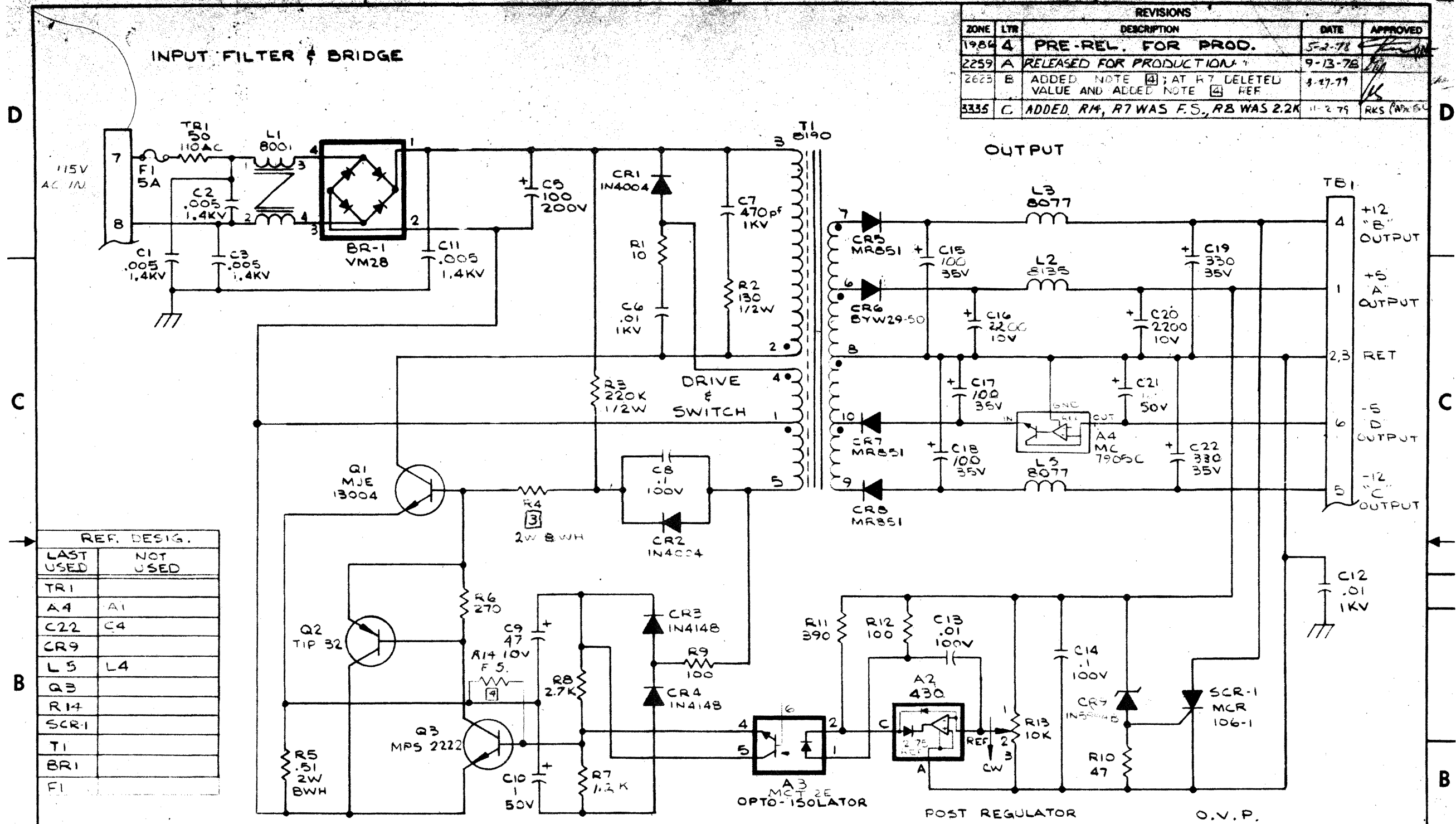
- 8 FACTORY SELECTED SAT (1.2K NOM).
 - 7 FACTORY SELECTED SAT (22 NOM).
 - 6. ALL RESISTORS 2 WATT AND ABOVE MUST BE MOUNTED .15 INCHES ABOVE BOARD.
 - 5
 - 4
 - 3 APPLY LABELS IN APPROX LOCATION SHOWN.
 - 2. FOR REFERENCE DWG. SEE SHEET TWO OF L/M.
 - 1 APPLY ASSY. NO. AND CURRENT REVISION LEVEL IN APPROX LOCATION SHOWN.
- NOTES:

SEE SEPARATE P/L DWG NO. 40006 "A" SIZE

ITEM	QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REV DESIGNATION
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES.				
TOLERANCES: DECIMALS (XX) - FRACTIONS - - DECIMALS (.XXX) - ANGLES - -				
NEXT ASSY		MOD NO.		
FINAL		25-1001		
APPROVALS: DATE 4-6-78				
DRAWN FRANK BRALOWITZ				
CHECKED [Signature] 5-2-78				
ENG [Signature]				
ENG MGR [Signature]				
MFG MGR [Signature]				
QA MGR [Signature]				
RELEASED [Signature] 7-2-78				
SIZE C		DWG NO. 45-40006		REV. J
SCALE 2:1		SHEET 1		OF 1

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REVISIONS				
ZONE	LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
1984	4	PRE-REL. FOR PROD.	5-2-78	
2259	A	RELEASED FOR PRODUCTION	9-13-78	
2823	E	ADDED NOTE [4]; AT R7 DELETED VALUE AND ADDED NOTE [4] REF	4-17-79	
3335	C	ADDED RM, R7 WAS F.S., R8 WAS 2.2K	11-2-79	RKS (W/BC)



REF. DESIG.	
LAST USED	NOT USED
TR1	
A4	A1
C22	C4
CR9	
L5	L4
Q3	
R14	
SCR1	
T1	
BR1	
FI	

- 4 FACTORY SELECTED SAT (1.2K NOM)
- 3 FACTORY SELECTED SAT (22 NOM)
2. CAPACITORS ARE IN μF .
1. RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS, 1/4W.
- NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

QTY REQD	CODE IDENT	PART OR IDENTIFYING NO.	NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION
PARTS LIST			
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ARE:		CONTRACT NO.	
FRACTIONS	DECIMALS	ANGLES	
\pm	XX	\pm	
	XXX	\pm	
MATERIAL		APPROVALS	
FINISH		DATE	
		DRAWN	
NEXT ASSY		CHECKED	
		DATE	
USED ON		SCALE	
APPLICATION		DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	

BOSCHERT

SCHEMATIC,
115V
25 WATT

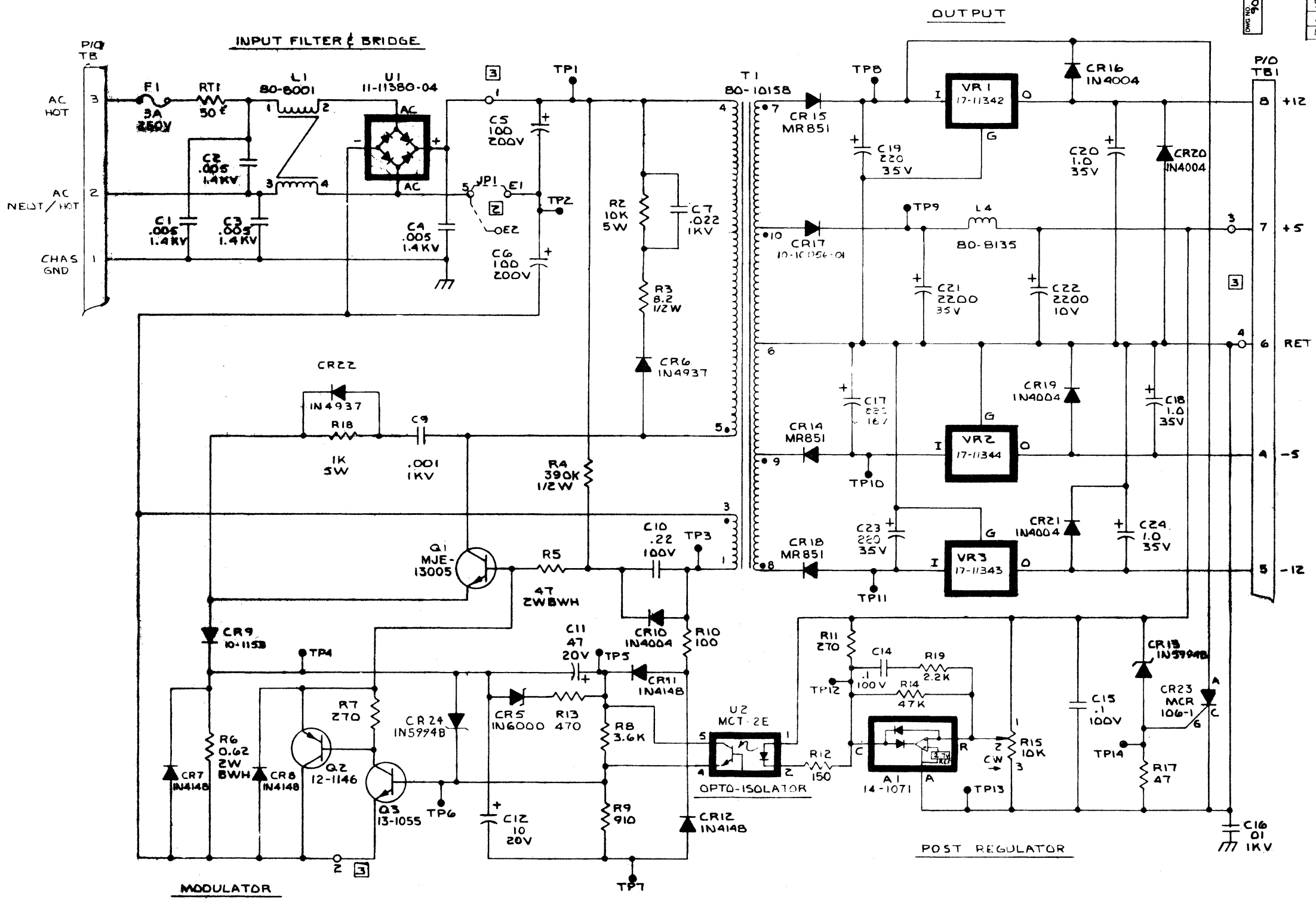
SIZE	CODE IDENT NO.	DRAWING NO.	REV.
C		90-20139	C

SHEET 1 OF 1

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REV 1
90-10150

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO	DATE	APPROV
1	REVISED & RE-DRAWN		3-30-79	WJL
2	ENG PROTOTYPE			
3	PRE REL TO PROD		10 Oct 1979	WJL
4	REL FOR PROD.		2 Jul 80	WJL
5	INCORPORATED	4213	3-31-80	WJL



TP14	
VR3	
T1	
U2	
RT1	
R19	R1,16
Q3	
L4	L3,2
JPI	
TB1	
F1	
E2	
CR24	CR1,2,3,4
C24	C8, C13
A1	
LAST USED	NOT USED
REFERENCE DESIGNATOR	

NOTES:
 1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED: CAPACITORS ARE IN MICROFARADS; RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS.
 2. STRAP POINTS 1 THRU 4 ARE FOR FLYING LEADS.
 3. FOR 220V OPERATION STRAP FROM JPI TO E2.
 4. FOR 110V OPERATION STRAP FROM JPI TO E1.

ITEM	QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REF DESIGNATION
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES.				
TOLERANCES: DECIMALS (XX) = ~ FRACTIONS = ~ DECIMALS (XXX) = ~ ANGLES = ~				
VOLTAGE		NEXT ASSY	MOD NO.	
110 V		45-10152-01	XL25-3001	
220 V		45-10152-02	XL25-3002	

APPROVALS: _____ DATE: _____

DESIGN: _____ DATE: _____

CHK: _____ DATE: _____

MGR: _____ DATE: _____

DATE: _____

boschert BOSCHERT ASSOCIATES
SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA

SCHEMATIC
XL25-3001/4001
110/220V

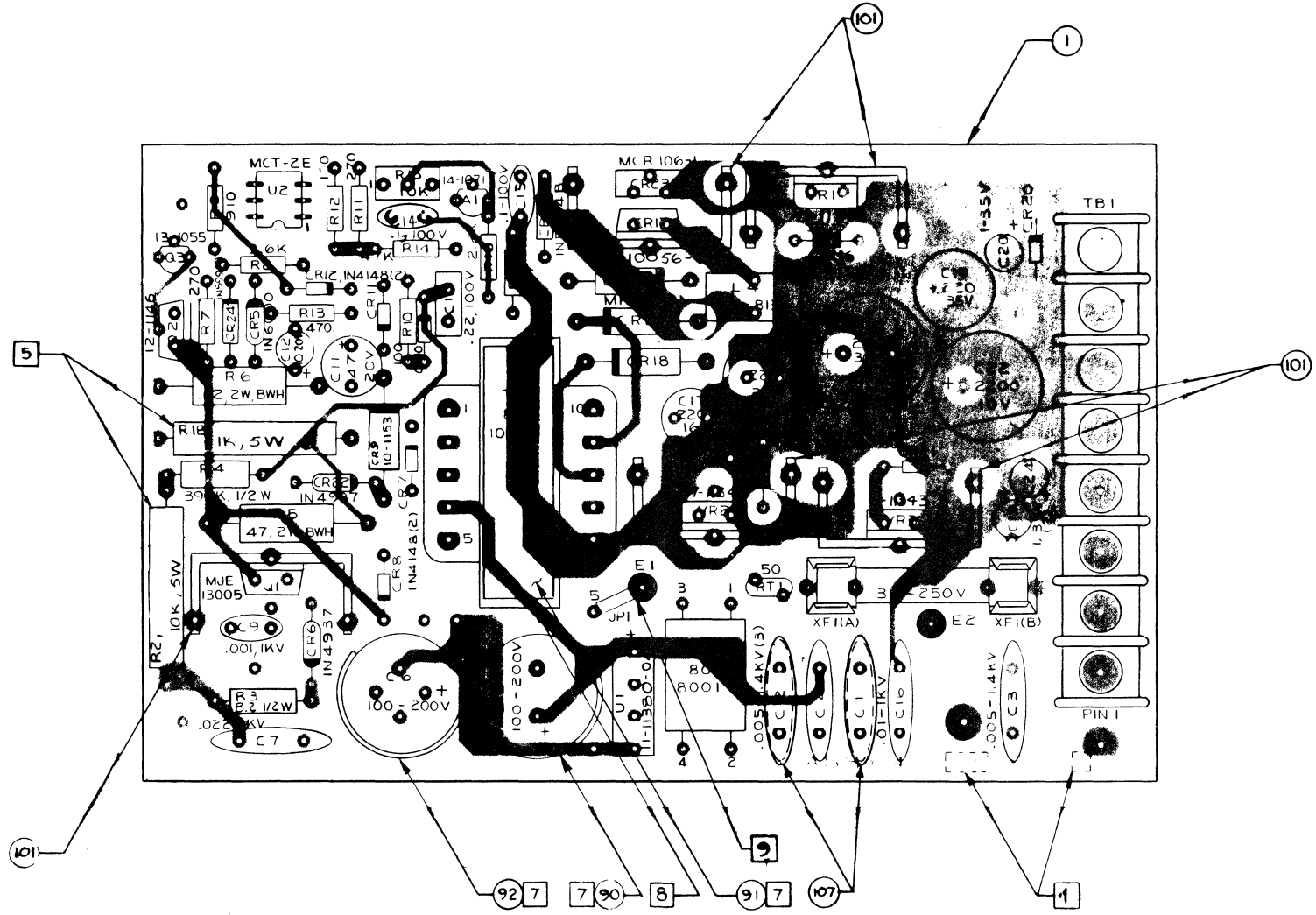
SIZE: _____ DWG NO: **90-10150**

SCALE: NONE SHEET 1 OF 1

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DRAWING NO. 45-10152-01

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO	DATE	APPROVED
1	PRE REL FOR PROD		11-27-79	[Signature]
A	REL FOR PROD.		2-27-80	[Signature]
B	INCORPORATED	4070 4213	3-27-80	[Signature]



OPTION TABLE 1

ASSY P/N	MOD NO.	VOLT. RATING
45-10152-01	XL25-3001	110
45-10152-02	XL25-4001	220

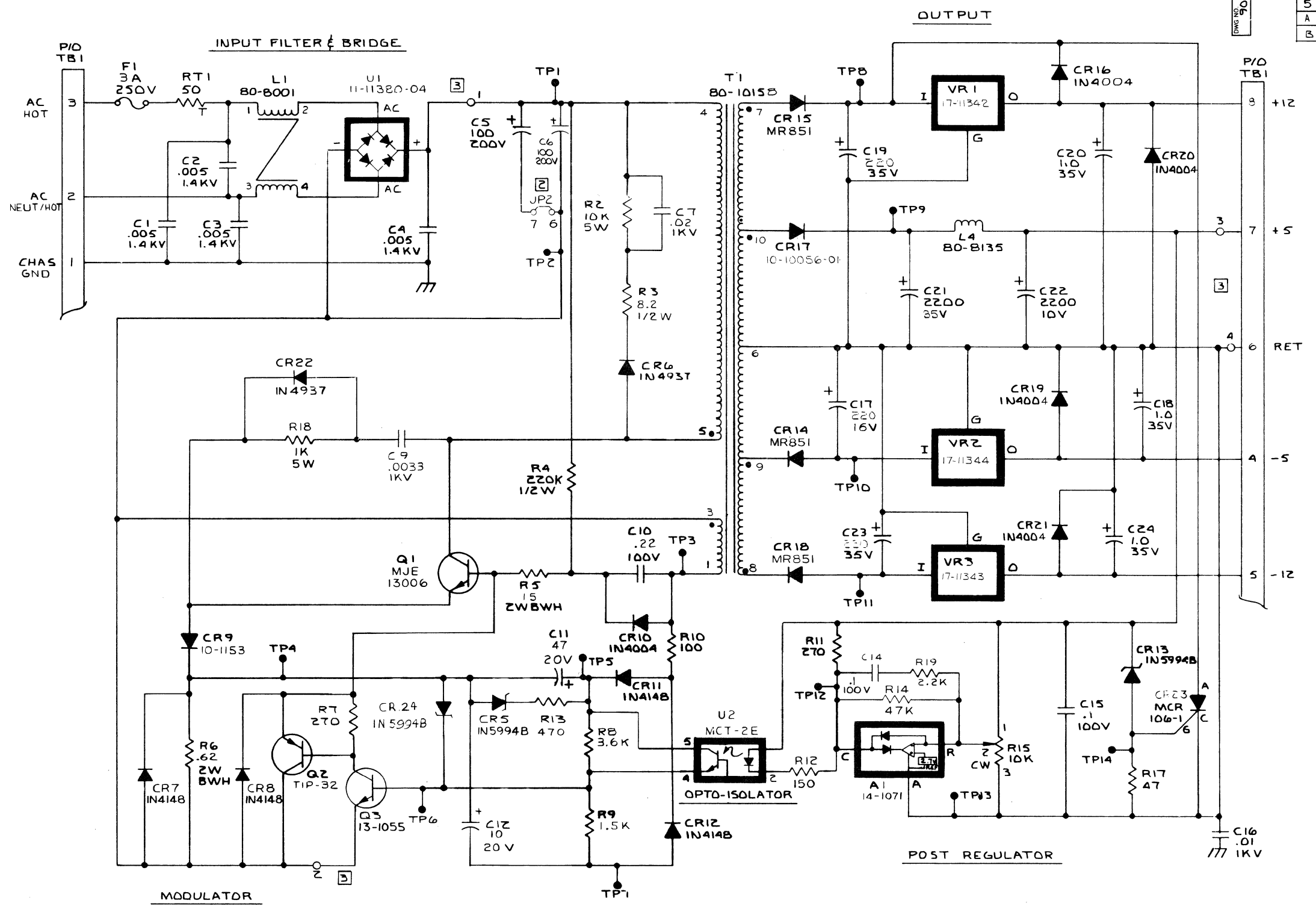
- 11. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED: RESISTORS ARE 1/4 W; DIODES ARE IN4004; CAPACITANCE IS IN μf .
- 10.
- 9. FOR -01 (110 V) STRAP JPI TO E1 AS SHOWN; FOR -02 (220V) STRAP JPI TO E2
- 8. CORE MUST BE .15 ABOVE BOARD.
- 7. APPLY LABELS IN APPROX POSITION SHOWN NOT COVERING THE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION.
- 6.
- 5. R2 & R18 MUST BE MOUNTED .30 IN. OFF THE BOARD.
- 4. ALL HEATSINKS MUST BE MOUNTED .10 IN OFF THE BOARD.
- 3. ALL RESISTORS TWO (2) WATTS AND ABOVE MUST BE MOUNTED .15 IN OFF THE BOARD UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 2. FOR REFERENCE DWG SEE LIST OF MATERIAL.
- 1. MARK ASSY IDENT NO & CURRENT REV LEVEL IN APPROX LOCATION SHOWN PER OPTION TABLE.

NOTES:

ITEM	QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REF DESIGNATION
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES: TOLERANCES: DECIMALS (.XX) = FRACTIONS = DECIMALS (.XXX) = ANGLES =				
NEXT ASSY		MOD NO.		
FINAL		XL25-3001		
FINAL		XL25-4001		
APPROVALS:		DATE		
DRAWN [Signature]		11-27-79		
CHECKED [Signature]		12-27-79		
ENG [Signature]		12-27-79		
MFG MGR [Signature]		1-28-80		
QA MGR [Signature]		2-11-80		
RELEASED [Signature]		2-28-80		
BOSCHERT ASSOCIATES SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA				
ASSEMBLY XL25-3001/4001 110/220 V				
SIZE DWG NO. D 45-10152-01/-02				REV B
SCALE 2:1				SHEET 1 OF 1

REV 90-10155

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO	DATE	APPROVED
2	REVISED & REDRAWN			
3	ENG PROTOTYPE			
4	ENG PROTOTYPE			
5	PRE REL FOR PROD		1-2-80	[Signature]
A	REL FOR PROD		1-4-80	[Signature]
B	INCORPORATED	4291	3-27-80	[Signature]



REF DESIGNATOR	REFERENCE DESIGNATOR
TP14	
VR3	
T1	
U2	
RT1	
R19	R11G
Q3	L3,Z
L4	
TBI	
F1	
JP2	JP1
CR24	CR1,2,3,4
C24	CF,13
A1	
LAST USED	NOT USED
REFERENCE DESIGNATOR	

[3] STRAP POINTS 1 THRU 4 ARE FOR FLYING LEADS.
 [2] BARE WIRE STRAP ACROSS STRAP POINTS, 6-7.
 1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:
 CAPACITORS ARE IN MICROFARADS
 RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS 1/4W
NOTES:

ITEM	QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REF DESIGNATION
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES				
TOLERANCES: DECIMALS (XX) ± FRACTIONS ±				
DECIMALS (XXX) ± ANGLES ±				
NEXT ASSY		MOD NO.		
45-10157-01		XL25-1001		
APPROVALS: <i>[Signature]</i> DATE 3-27-79 DRAWN: <i>[Signature]</i> 4-3-79 CHECKED: <i>[Signature]</i> 1-24-80 ENG MGR: <i>[Signature]</i> 1-24-80 MFG MGR: <i>[Signature]</i> 2-6-80 QA MGR: <i>[Signature]</i> 2/7/80 RELEASED: <i>[Signature]</i> 2/7/80				
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING			BOSCHERT ASSOCIATES SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA	
SCHMATIC XL25-1001 115V			SIZE DWG NO. 90-10155 REV B SCALE NONE SHEET 1 OF 1	

DWG NO. 45-10157

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO	DATE	APPROVED
5	PRE REL FOR PROD		10/16/79	WJL
A	REL FOR PROD		1-4-80	APL
B	INCORPORATED	4023 4069 4241	3-27-80	REH
C	ADDED SUFFIX "R" TO MODEL NO.	4436	6-17-80	RW

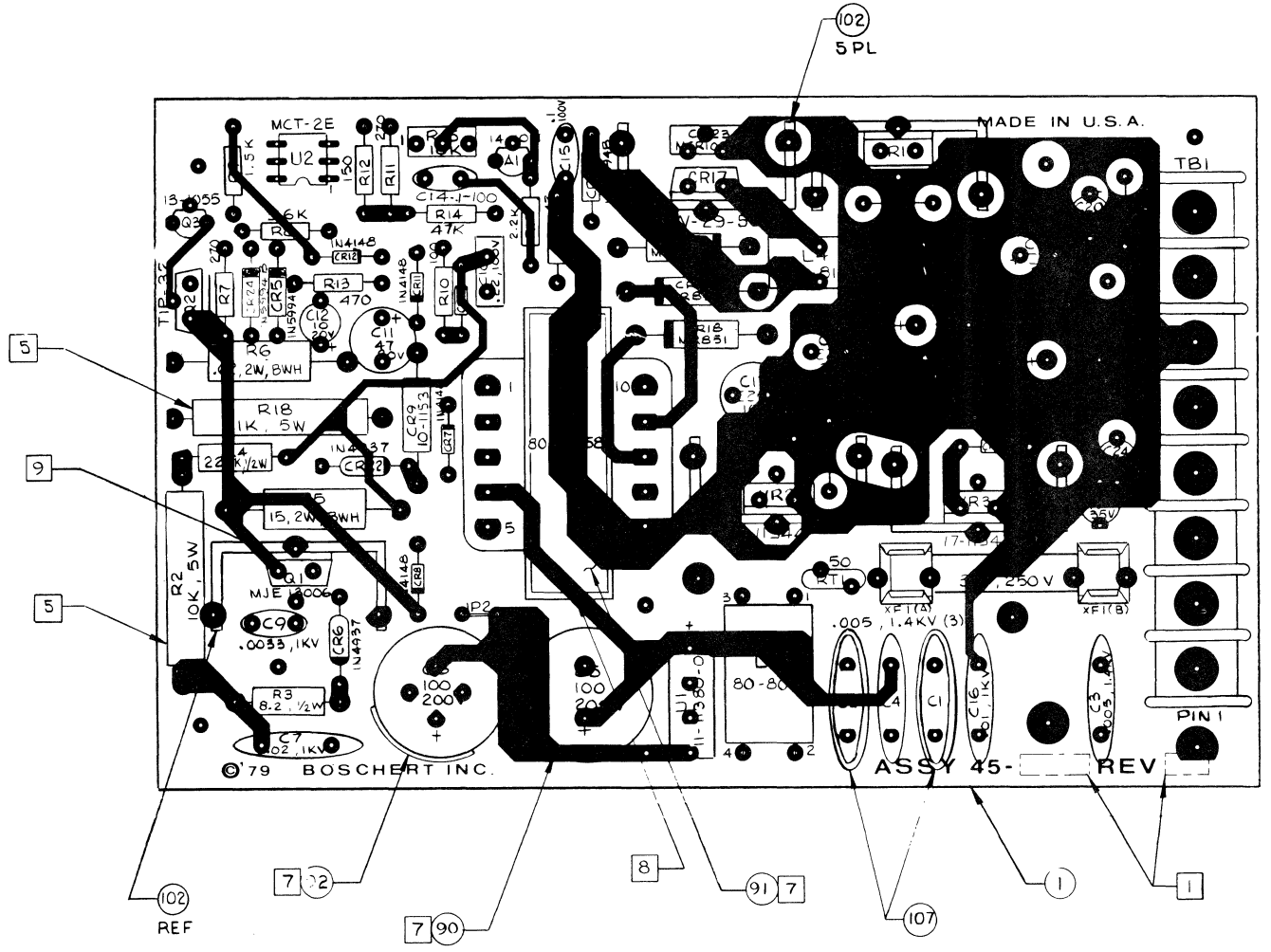


TABLE A

ASSY NO	MODEL NO	VOLT RATING
45-10157-01	XL25-1001R	115V

- 10. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED: RESISTORS ARE 1/4 W; DIODES ARE IN4004; CAPACITANCE IS IN μ f.
- 9. APPLY A THIN COAT OF HEATSINK COMPOUND (P/N 74-7765) BEFORE ASSY.
- 8. CORE MUST BE .15 ABOVE BOARD.
- 7. APPLY LABELS IN APPROX POSITION SHOWN NOT COVERING THE COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION.
- 6.
- 5. R2 & R18 MUST BE MOUNTED .30 OFF BOARD.
- 4. ALL HEATSINKS MUST BE MOUNTED .10 IN. OFF THE BOARD.
- 3. ALL RESISTORS TWO (2) WATTS AND ABOVE MUST BE MOUNTED .15 IN. OFF THE BOARD UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 2. FOR REFERENCE DWG SEE LIST OF MATERIAL.
- 1. MARK ASSY IDENT NO & CURRENT REV LEVEL IN APPROX LOCATION SHOWN PER TABLE A

NOTES:

ITEM	QTY	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	REF DESIGNATION
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES: TOLERANCES: DECIMALS (XX) + FRACTIONS + DECIMALS (XXX) + ANGLES +				
NEXT ASSY		MOD NO.		
FINAL		45-10157R		
APPROVALS: DATE 10-16-79				
DRAWN LINH VO				
CHECKED JOHNSON 8/27/79				
ENG MGR C. FORD 10/16/79				
MFG MGR [Signature] 2-6-80				
QA MGR [Signature] 2/17/80				
RELEASED [Signature] 1-28-80				
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING				
SIZE D		DWG NO. 45-10157		REV C
SCALE 2:1		SHEET 1 OF 1		

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APPLICATION		REVISION				
NEXT ASSY	USED ON	REV	ECO	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
45-10157-01	XL25-1001	1	-	PRE REL FOR PROD	11/6/79	Le Sl
5-10152-01	XL25-3001	A		REL. FOR PROD.		97/10/14/80
5-10152-02	XL25-4001					

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
TOLERANCES ARE:

FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES
 - .XX ± — ± —
 .XXX ± —

MATERIAL

FINISH

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

APPROVALS	DATE
DRAWN <i>John Sanchez</i>	11-6-79
CHECKED <i>SCHATZMAN</i>	Jan 80
ENG <i>C. H. ...</i>	1-25-80
MFG MGR <i>...</i>	2-6-80
QA MGR <i>...</i>	4/7/80
RELEASED <i>...</i>	1-25-80
<i>C. Foley</i>	1-28-80



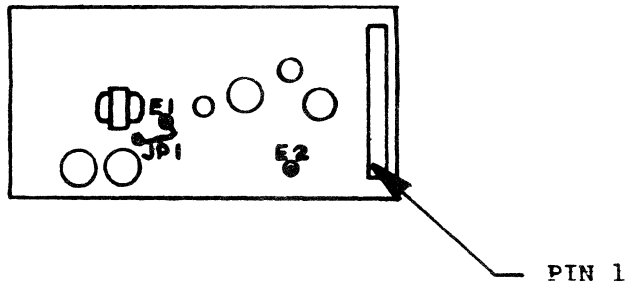
BOSCHERT INCORPORATED
SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA

PIN OUT CHART
XL 25

SIZE A	DRAWING NO. 97-10147	REV A
-----------	-------------------------	----------

SCALE N/A SHEET 1 OF 2

PIN ORIENTATION



NOTE 1 - For 110V as shown; For 220V strap JP1 to E2 (applicable to the XL25-3001/4001 only).

PIN		VOLTAGE
2	INPUT	A.C. NEUT/HOT
3	INPUT	A.C. HOT
1	CHAS GND	
4	OUTPUT	-5V
5	OUTPUT	-12V
7	OUTPUT	+5V
8	OUTPUT	+12V
	OUTPUT	
	OUTPUT	
	OUTPUT	
	OUTPUT	
6	RETURN	
	NOT USED	

MODEL NO. XL-25

MFG. ASSEMBLY NO. _____

MATING
CONNECTOR

AUTOMATIC SHORT CIRCUIT RECOVERY
 AUTOMATIC SHORT CIRCUIT SHUT DOWN

DWG. NO. 97-10147 REV A

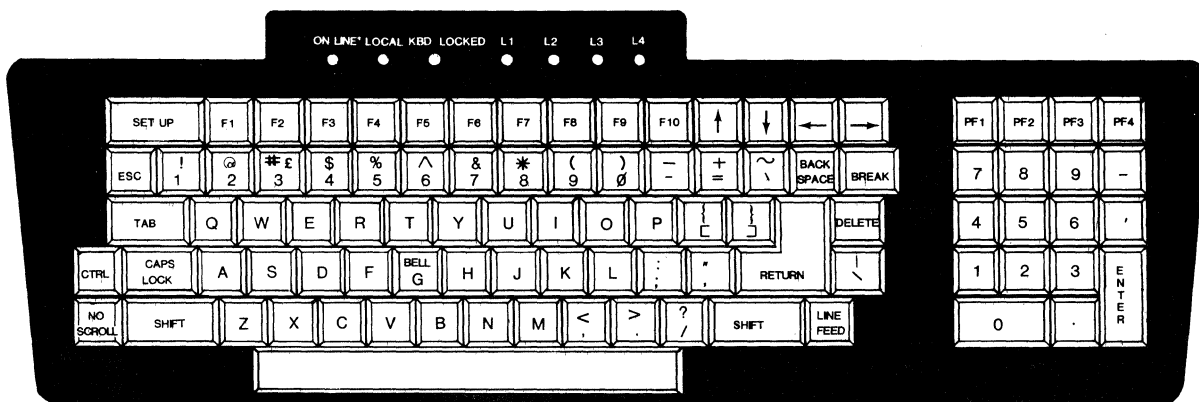
Section 5

KEYBOARD MODULE

A. Theory of Operation

The keyboard is fully detachable from the terminal (except for "T" style) for operator comfort and optional space utilization. The coiled handset cord leading from the keyboard is terminated in a telephone type 4-pin connector; the cord supplied is compatible with those commonly used on Western Electric type telephones. The Teleray 100 keyboard has seven LED indicators: three are used to indicate the (legended) terminal status; the remaining four are used by the host computer to alert the operator of application dependent conditions.

The figure below shows the keyboard.



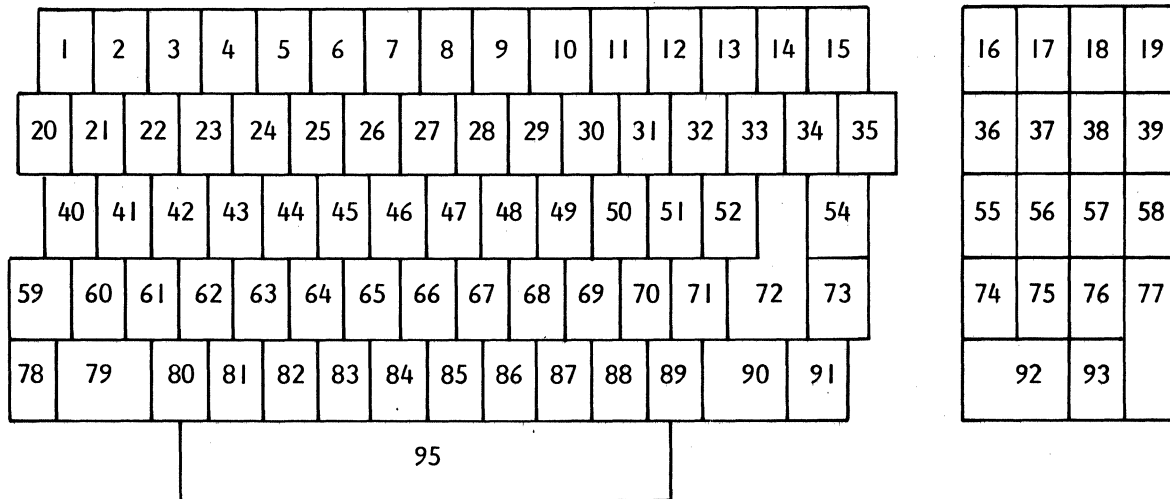
Communications between the keyboard module and the logic module are asynchronous and are controlled by the keyboard. Every 150 milliseconds, the keyboard module sends a request for information, to which the logic module responds with a single-word reply. The keyboard module transmits keyboard depression information whenever keyboard keys are pressed.

The cable between the keyboard module and the logic module has a resistance of about 1.1 ohms per meter. This resistance makes it necessary to send 12 V to the keyboard module and regulate it to 5 V at the keyboard module.

The keyboard module is controlled by a microcomputer. The microcomputer is a single integrated circuit that scans the keyboard switch matrix, transmits and receives, and turns on the seven keyboard LED indicators. Each keyboard key consists of a mechanically sealed switch with a diode in series. The diodes isolate each switch from every other switch, thereby allowing N-key rollover.

B. Key Encoding

Key Numbering Scheme



Key No.	Unshifted	Shifted	Control	Key No.	Unshifted	Shifted	Control
1	-----Unencoded-----			54	Delete	DELETE	DELETE
2 thru 11	---Dynamically Programmable---			59	-----Unencoded-----		
20	ESC	ESC	ESC	60	-----Unencoded-----		
21	|	!	|	61	a	A	SOH
22	2	@	NUL	62	s	S	DC3
23	3	# or £	3	63	d	D	EOT
24	4	\$	4	64	f	F	ACK
25	5	%	5	65	g	G	BEL
26	6	^	6	66	h	H	BS
27	7	&	7	67	j	J	LF
28	8	*	8	68	k	K	VT
29	9	(	9	69	l	L	FF
30	0	)	0	70	;	:	;
31	-	_	-	71	'	"	'
32	=	+	=	72	return	return	return
33	\	~	RS	73	\	|	FS
34	BS	BS	BS	78	-----Unencoded-----		
35	BREAK	BREAK-	ANSWERBACK	79	-----Unencoded-----		
		DISCONNECT		80	z	Z	SUB
40	HT	HT	HT	81	x	X	CAN
41	q	Q	DC1	82	c	C	ETX
42	w	W	ETB	83	v	V	SYN
43	e	E	ENQ	84	b	B	STX
44	r	R	DC2	85	n	N	SO
45	t	T	DC4	86	m	M	CR
46	y	Y	EM	87	,	<	,
47	u	U	NAK	88	.	>	.
48	i	I	HT	89	/	?	US
49	o	O	SI	90	-----Unencoded-----		
50	p	P	DLE	91	LF	LF	LF
51	[	{	ESC	95	SP	SP	NUL
52	]	}	GS				

C. Coding Information

I.

Key Codes	
Bit 8	0
Bit 7	Data 6
Bit 6	Data 5
Bit 5	Data 4
Bit 4	Data 3
Bit 3	Data 2
Bit 2	Data 1
Bit 1	Data 0

A key code is transmitted when a key is down.
A function code is transmitted when a function changes state.

Data is active high = 1

II.

Function Codes		
Bit 8	1	
State of Data Bit		0
Bit 7	Control Key Down	Normal
Bit 6	Shift Key Down	Normal
Bit 5	Caps Lock Key Down	Normal
Bit 4	Auto Repeating	Normal
Bit 3		
Bit 2	① Request Command Word	Normal
Bit 1	Keyboard Power Up	Normal

① Command Request Interval = 150 ms

III.

Serial	Format ②
Stop Bits	1
Start Bits	1
Data Bits	8
Parity	None
Mark State	1 = high
Baud Rate	4800 bps

② Asynchronous - LSB first

IV.

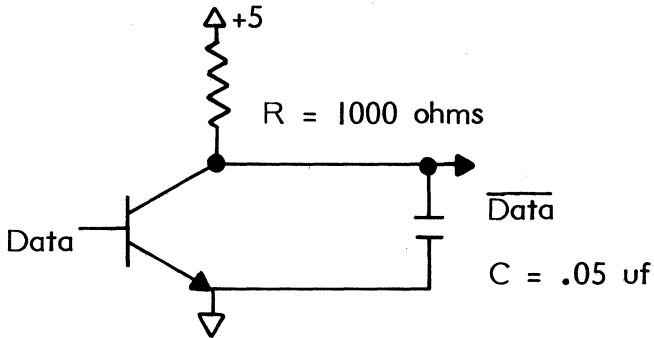
Command Word ④		Status Word
Bit 8	LED Data Bit 1 = off, 0 = on	
Bit 7	LED Address Bit MSB	
Bit 6	LED Address Bit	
Bit 5	LED Address Bit LSB	
Bit 4	③ Auto Repeat 1 = on, 0 = off	
Bit 3	Auto Repeat Rate 1 = 30 cps, 0 = 15 cps	
Bit 2	Request Status Word	1 = RAM Bad, 0 = Normal
Bit 1	Invoke Keyboard Test	1 = Switch Short, 0 = Normal

③ Single key auto repeat, which transfers to the next key pressed.

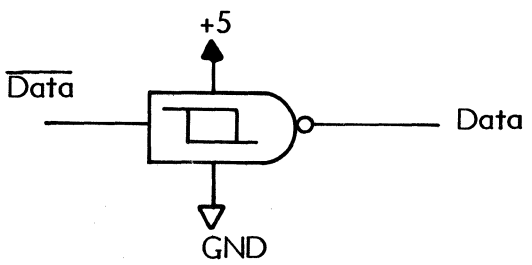
④ Command word receive window = 5 ms

V. Electrical

- a) High level = 1 = 2 to 5.5 volts
Low level = 0 = -.3 to .8 volts
- b) Open collector serial output such as 7406.



- c) Hysteresis serial input such as 7414.



VI. Other

- a) N-key rollover.
- b) Colors - gray, blue and white

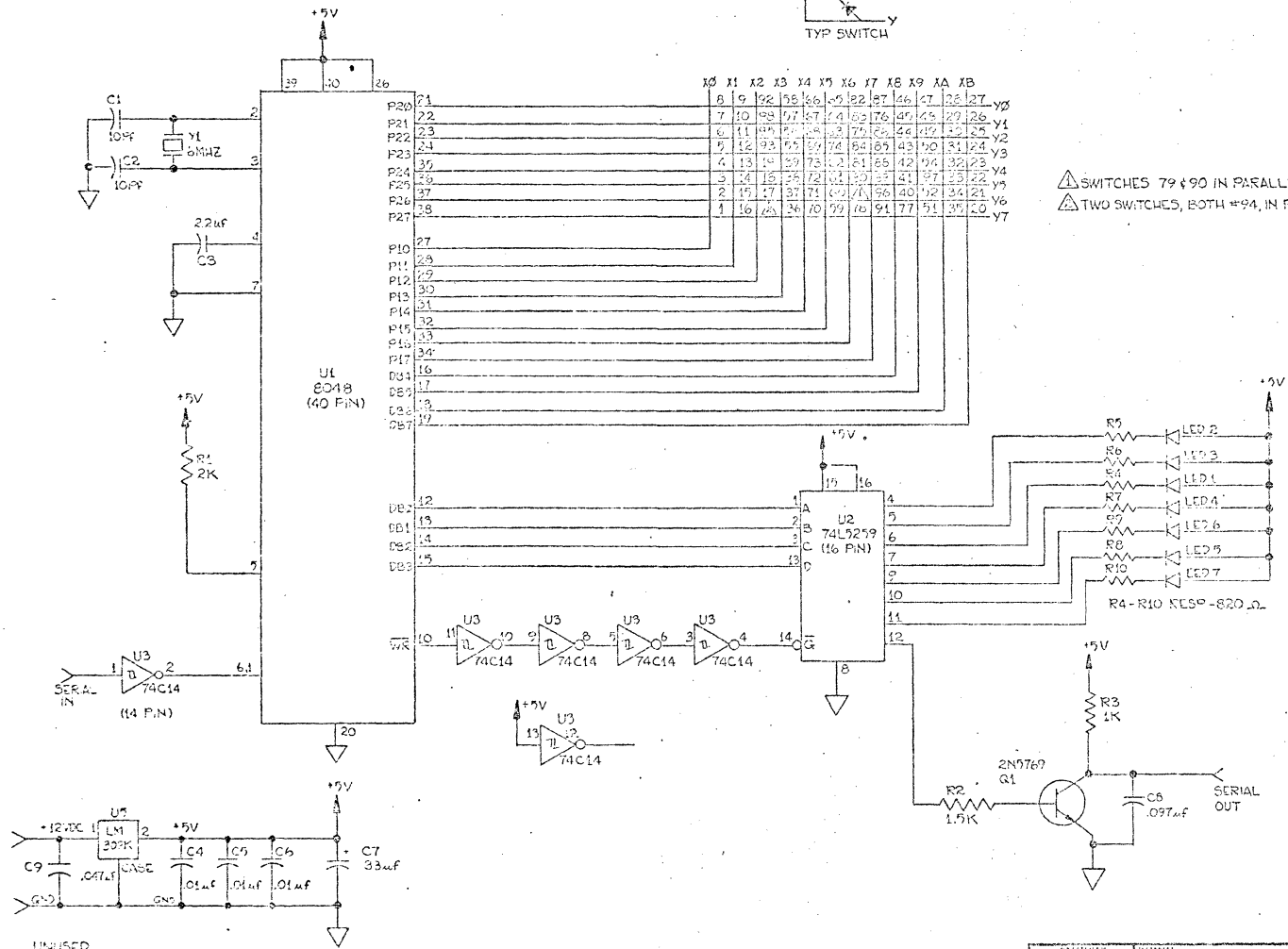
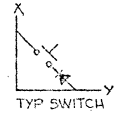
A command word is received on a command word request.

A status word must be transmitted after the command word upon request.

D. Keyboard Schematic

0C059522
Page 2 of 2

Keyboard - Model 100



⚠ SWITCHES 79 & 90 IN PARALLEL.
 ⚠ TWO SWITCHES, BOTH #94, IN PARALLEL.

UNUSED
 UNUSED

DESIGNER	INITIAL	APPROVED	DATE
CHECKED	DATE	REVISIONS	BY
APPROVED	DATE	REVISIONS	BY
TITLE		REV	
KEYBOARD-MODEL 100		0009522-001 2	

Section 6

LOGIC MODULE

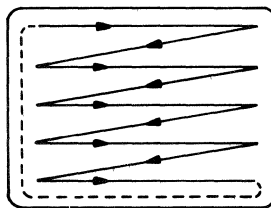
A. Architecture

The Teleray logic module is a microprocessor-oriented bus structured design. Specialized hardware is provided for the display of data from RAM on the CRT (display refresh hardware, character generator). Specialized hardware is also provided for enhancing the data display (Attribute Logic). Bus-oriented interfaces are provided for the keyboard, the serial input/output and non-volatile memory. Program space for ROM and RAM is also provided. The Logic Module Architecture Diagram shows this structure; the Logic Module Block Diagram further details the organization.

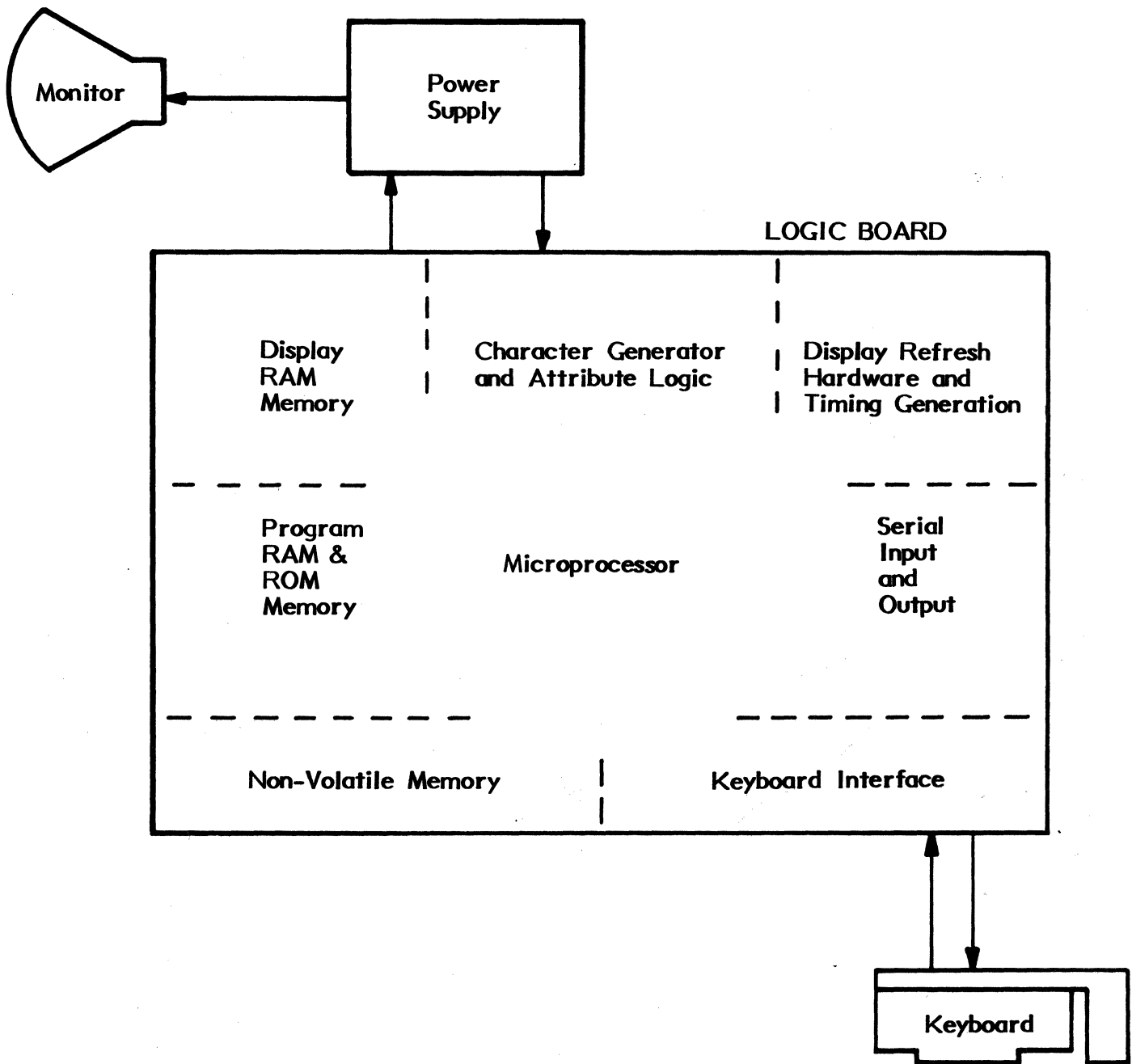
B. Theory of Operation

I. Display Refresh Hardware

The display logic controls the monitor and provides time and address references for retrieving data from memory. The display of the Teleray monitor is a "raster" scan. The electronic beam scans the face of the CRT 60 times a second following the generalized pattern shown below. The pattern is "non-interlaced"; i.e., the beam starts at the same place every time and horizontal lines remain distinct. The "vertical sync" signal causes the beam to return to the top left corner of the screen; the "horizontal drive" signal causes the beam to start a new line. The characters are formed when the beam is moving from left to right by illuminating a given position as the beam passes. The signal that provides the "illumination" information to the monitor is the video signal. The timing section of the Teleray logic provides the Horizontal Drive and Vertical Sync and controls the video signal.

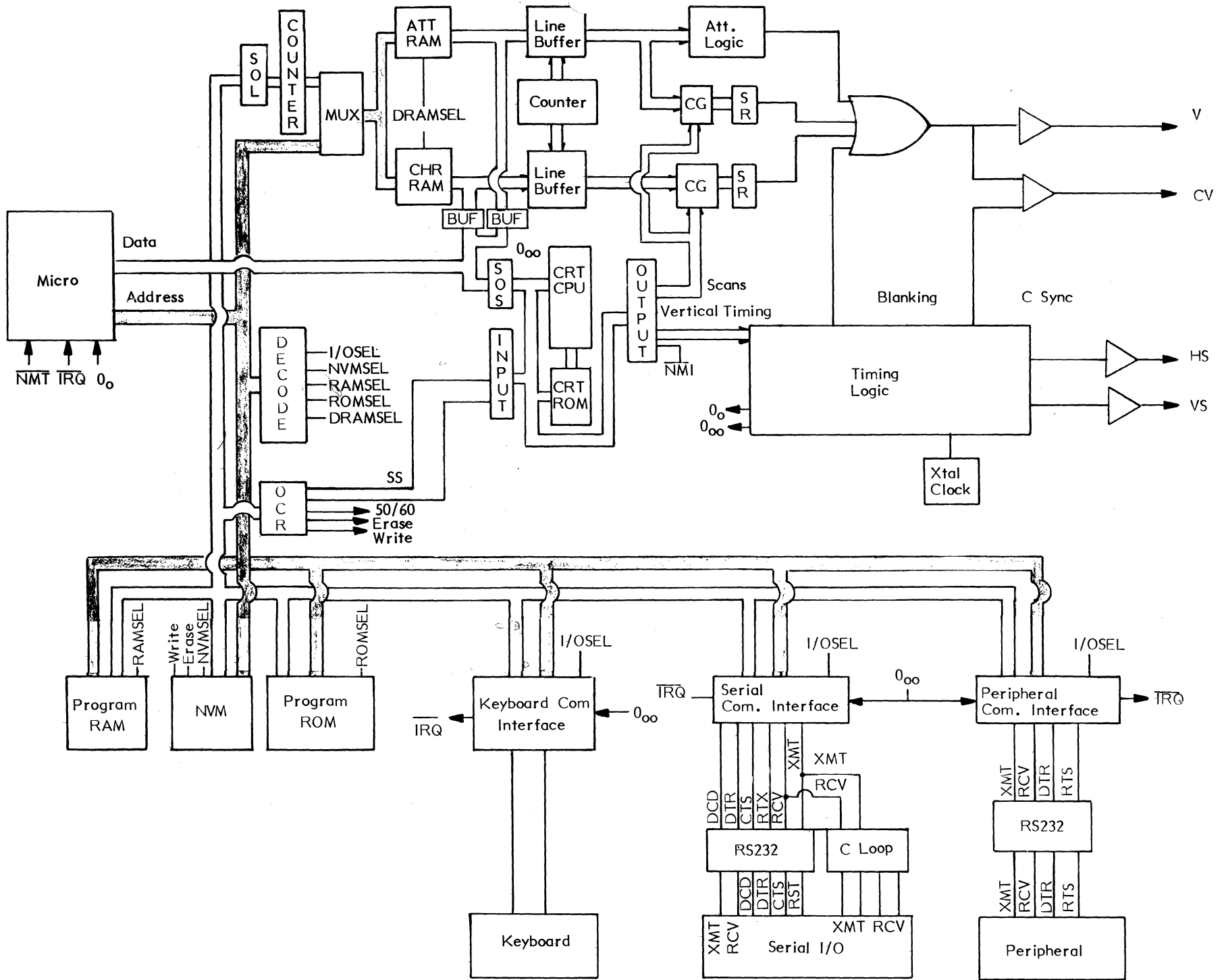


The characters are formed within a 7 x 9 dot matrix. There are seven dots horizontally and nine dots vertically. In addition, there is one dot (horizontally) of intercharacter separation, and three lines of vertical interline separation. Each character position then occupies 12 horizontal lines of eight dots per line, and the characters themselves are formed on a 7 x 9 dot matrix field within this 8 x 12 position field.



LOGIC MODULE ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

3-9



LOGIC MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM

The master oscillator provides the dot clock for a 132-character line. Each character is eight dots horizontally. The master oscillator is divided by 2/3 for the 80-character line dot clock. This divider circuit is synced by the 80-character clock, which is the master oscillator divided by 13. Alternately it requires 13 132-character dots to count an 80-character clock interval.

The following frequencies determine display operation:

Master Clock	23.9568 MHz
Horizontal Refresh	18.6 KHz
Vertical Refresh	50 or 60 Hz
132-Character Clock	2.9946 MHz
80-Character Clock	1.8428 MHz
0 _o CPU Clock	.9214 MHz
0 _{oo} CRTC CPU Clock	1.8428 MHz

80 or 132 characters are formed on each line and selected on a line-by-line basis. The format for each line is determined during the horizontal retrace before the first scan of that line. The 132-character clock is used as the reference for all line timing. Each line is 161 character times long. Thirty or 29 of these character times are blanked for horizontal retrace, with 80 or 132 character lines, respectively. The horizontal sync pulse starts 24 character times before the start of a line, and is 16 character times in duration. Wide Mode operation can also be selected at the same time that the line length of 80 or 132 characters is selected. In Wide Mode, the character clock and the dot clock frequencies are halved, creating a double width character, but all reference timing remains the same.

There are 310 or 372 horizontal scans for 60 or 50 Hz vertical refresh, respectively. The display consists of 24 displayed lines with 12 horizontal scans for each line. This sets the number of displayed scan lines at 288. Twenty-two or 84 horizontal scan lines are blanked for vertical retrace, with 60 or 50 Hz, respectively. The vertical sync pulse is one horizontal scan line in duration.

Horizontal timing is controlled by various hardware counters and associated logic. Vertical timing and scan line counting are under microprocessor control. The CRT control (CRTC) microprocessor uses the horizontal sync pulse as a reference to produce vertical and scan count timing. The scan count feeds the character generators, causing the proper dots to be displayed for a given character. Double-height characters and smooth scrolling are also implemented using the scan count.

A start of line (SOL) register is loaded with a line address by the main microprocessor during the first scan of a line. The line address is used as the starting count for loading a line buffer with the data contents of that line. The transfer occurs during the first scan. Display line data for the remaining 11 scans is read from the line buffer instead of the display memory. There are two display memory banks and two line buffers allowing simultaneous display of foreground (character) data and background (character attribute) data. The main microprocessor cannot access display memory during the first scan of a line when display data is being down-loaded to the line buffer.

2. Character Generator and Attribute Logic

Character generators are used to convert character data in display memory to character dots that are displayed on a CRT. Attribute logic converts attribute data in display memory to logical enhancements for characters being displayed on a CRT. Character data and attribute data in the Teleray Model 100 are converted simultaneously to allow each character to have its own attribute.

There are two overlaid display pages that will be referred to as foreground and background pages. The foreground page is controlled by one of two character generators. One character generator is a ROM encoded to convert ASCII codes to characters. The other character generator is optional. Seven of the eight bits of data for the foreground page are latched and fed into the seven most significant address lines of the character generators. The eighth data bit is used to control which of the two character generators is operating (see Display Bit Memory Map). The least significant four address lines of the character generators are controlled by the microprocessor programmed scan counter.

The background page is controlled by a character generator or the attribute logic. The character generator is encoded to produce the monitor mode characters. The attribute logic produces six attributes (see Display Memory Map). Seven of the data bits for the foreground page are latched and fed to the attribute logic and the character generator. The eighth data bit controls whether the character generator or the attribute logic is operating.

The data output from each character generator ROM is serialized by an 8-bit serial shift register. The foreground character data, background character data, and attribute data are all logically connected to a single video output.

Display Bit Memory Map Foreground Page

<u>Bit</u>	<u>ASCII Char. Data</u>	<u>Alternate Char. Data</u>
7	0	1
6	X (b7)	X (a7)
5	X (b6)	X (a6)
4	X (b5)	X (a5)
3	X (b4)	X (a4)
2	X (b3)	X (a3)
1	X (b2)	X (a2)
0	X (b1)	X (a1)

Display Bit Memory Map Background Page

<u>Bit</u>	<u>ASCII Char. Data</u>	<u>Alternate Char. Data</u>
7	1	0
6	Spare*	X (a7)
5	Bold*	X (a6)
4	Blink*	X (a5)
3	Inverse*	X (a4)
2	Underline*	X (a3)
1	Overline*	X (a2)
0	Blank*	X (a1)

*A logic "1" turns the attribute on, and a logic "0" turns the attribute off.

Legend

X = Data bits
 b = ASCII bit designator
 a = Alternate bit designator

3. Program Memory

Program memory is a combination of RAMs (random access memory) and ROMs (read only memory) that is used by the main microprocessor. The memory is used for program execution, saving terminal status and storing displayable characters. The Teleray program is stored in 4K by 8-bit ROMs. There is one 2K by 8-bit RAM for general purpose program use. Two 1K by 4-bit EAROMs are used for non-volatile memory. The display memory is divided into two 4K by 8-bit blocks for foreground and background pages. Each block consists of two 2K by 8-bit RAMs and associated control logic to implement getting display data to the screen. One block of memory is allocated for input and output devices (see Input/Output Memory Map).

MEMORY MAP

<u>Hexidecimal Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
0000-07FF	Program RAM
0800-0FFF	Input and output
1000-13FF	Non-volatile memory (EAROM)
4000-4FFF	Display RAM foreground page
5000-5FFF	Display RAM background page
C000-CFFF	ROM 1
D000-DFFF	ROM 2
E000-EFFF	ROM 3
F000-FFFF	ROM 4

4. CRT Control Microprocessor

The CRT control microprocessor (CRTC) aids the main microprocessor in performing smooth scroll and creating double-height characters. One 2K by 8-bit ROM contains the CRT control program. Two input and one output registers allow interfacing between the main microprocessor, display control logic and the CRTC. The CRTC also controls vertical timing for the display.

5. Input and Output

Four UARTs (universal asynchronous receiver transmitter) control three serial input/output interfaces. They are: serial input/output, peripheral interface and keyboard. Each UART provides a means for the main microprocessor to serially send or receive characters. Any one of these devices may interrupt the main microprocessor, causing data exchange. A 1162.5 Hz clock also interrupts the main microprocessor and is used for timing functions such as cursor blink. A number of input and output registers exist to control and monitor various terminal operations (see Input/Output Memory Map).

INPUT/OUTPUT MEMORY MAP

<u>Hexidecimal Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
0C00-0C03	Transmitter UART
0A00-0A03	Receiver UART
0900-0903	Peripheral UART
0880-0883	Keyboard UART
0840	*NVM erase (1 = on)
0841	*NVM write (1 = on)
0842	*Blink (1 = off)
0843	*Bell (1 = off)
0844	*Inverse (1 = on)
0845	*Spare
0846	*Smooth scroll (1 = on)
0847	*Vertical refresh rate (1 = 50 Hz)
0848	*Reset timer
0850	Spare
0858	Spare
0860	*Start of scan register
0868	*Start of line register low order
0870	*Start of line register high order
0878	*Contrast register
840	**Input register
841	**Input register

*Write only register
**Read only register

6. Self-Testing

The Teleray is automatically tested whenever the terminal is turned on. The self-test can also be induced in the following ways:

1. Typing the 0 key in SET-UP A mode.
2. Entering a Reset function (ESC c).
3. Entering an Invoke Self-Test command. The Invoke Self-Test command can perform additional tests not included in the Reset Self-Test.

NOTE

If the CAPS LOCK key is depressed during self-testing, the keyboard error symbol (4) will be displayed at the end of the test.

There are two categories of errors: fatal and non-fatal.

Fatal errors cause the terminal to immediately stop all operations. The display screen may contain random characters.

Non-fatal errors do not halt the terminal processor. Instead, the terminal is forced to Local mode, and an error code character is displayed in the upper-left corner of the screen.

There are five types of non-fatal errors:

1. (RAM) Program RAM or display RAM error
2. (NVM) Non-volatile memory error
3. (KBD) Keyboard missing or malfunction
4. (SIO) Serial or peripheral data loopback error
5. (EIA) EIA modem control error

Non-Fatal Error Codes

Character Displayed	-----Fault Detected-----					Character Displayed	-----Fault Detected-----				
	RAM	NVM	KBD	SIO	EIA		RAM	NVM	KBD	SIO	EIA
1	X					@					X
2		X				A	X				X
3	X	X				B		X			X
4			X			C	X	X			X
5	X		X			D			X		X
6		X	X			E	X		X		X
7	X	X	X			F		X	X		X
8				X		G	X	X	X		X
9	X			X		H				X	X
:		X		X		I	X			X	X
;	X	X		X		J		X		X	X
←			X	X		K	X	X		X	X
=	X		X	X		L			X	X	X
→		X	X	X		M	X		X	X	X
?	X	X	X	X		O	X	X	X	X	X

FAULT TYPES

RAM = Random Access Memory
 NVM = Non-Volatile Memory
 KBD = Keyboard
 SIO = Serial Input/Output
 (serial and peripheral interfaces)
 EIA = SIO Control Signals
 (serial and peripheral interfaces)

Possible Bad IC by Grid Location

7H, 1M, 1N, 1P, 1R
 7A, 7B, 2C
 6A, 3B, 5D
 1D, 3D, 4D, 1B, 2B, 3B

Invoked Self-Test - ANSI Mode Only (ESC [2; P_s y)

This command is used to start one or more of the various self-tests on the Teleray. The selective parameter (P_s) indicates which test(s) is to be performed. The parameter value is arrived at by taking the weight of each test and adding them together. A parameter value of 0 causes a reset.

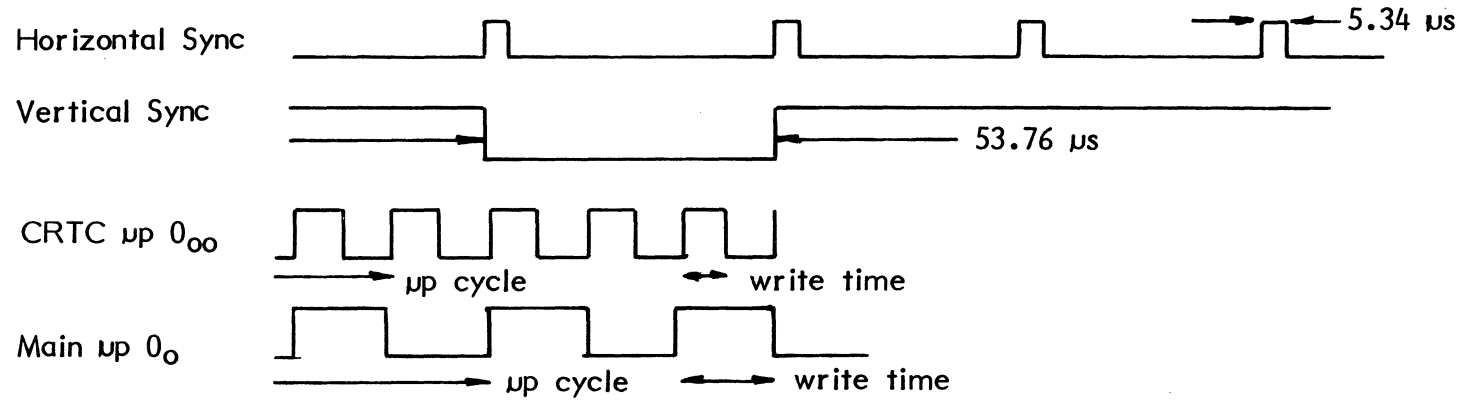
<u>Test</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Power-up checksum	1
Interface Test (Loop Back)	2 (Turn-around plugs needed)*
EIA Test	4 (Turn-around plugs needed)*
Repeat tests until power-off	8

*Tests peripheral interface as well as serial interface; therefore, both plugs are needed. A turn-around plug can be manufactured by using a DB25P connector with the following connections (only).

Pin 2 to Pin 3
Pin 4 to Pin 5
Pin 8 to Pin 20

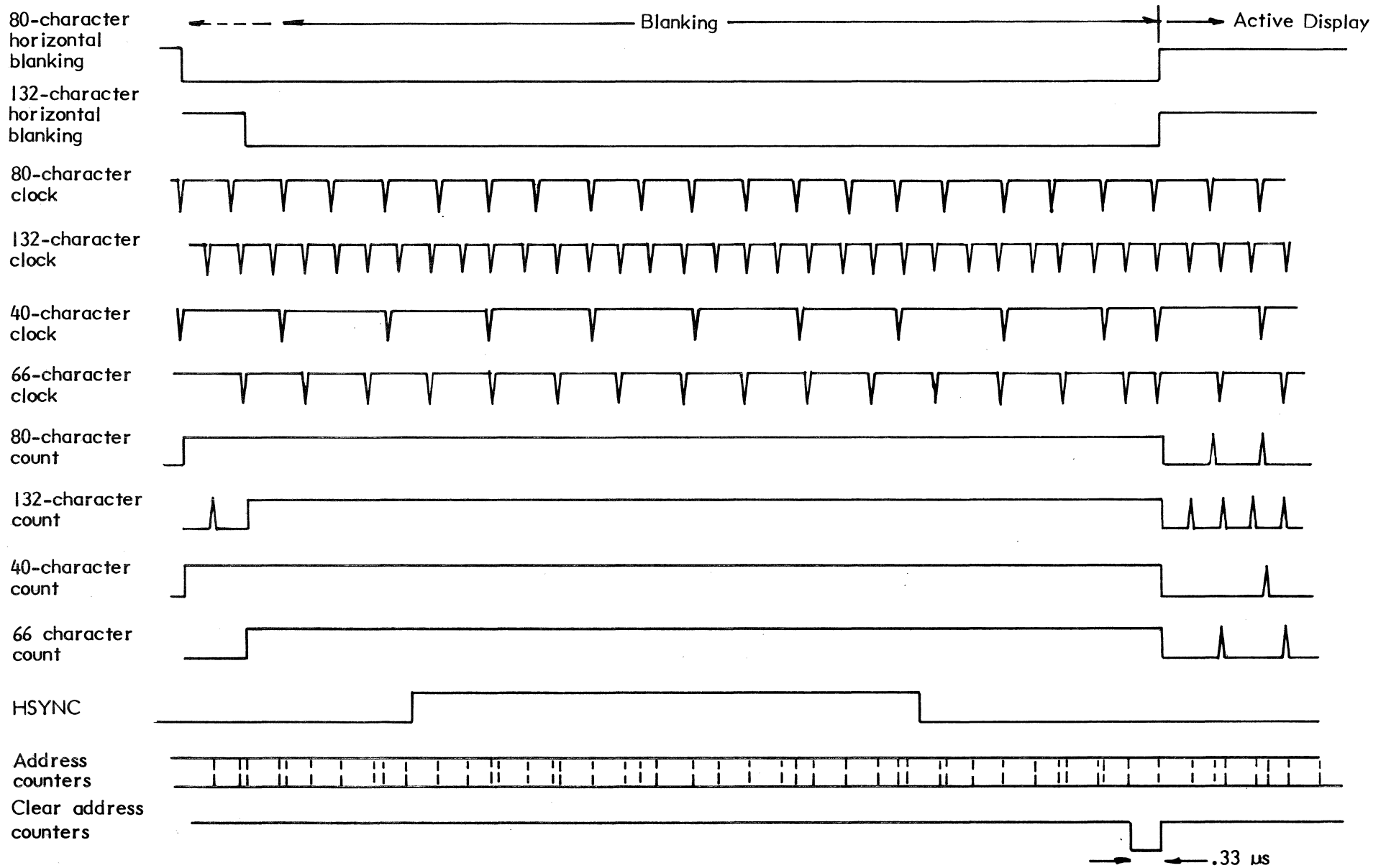
C. Timing Charts

Horizontal Sync, Vertical Sync and Microprocessor Timing

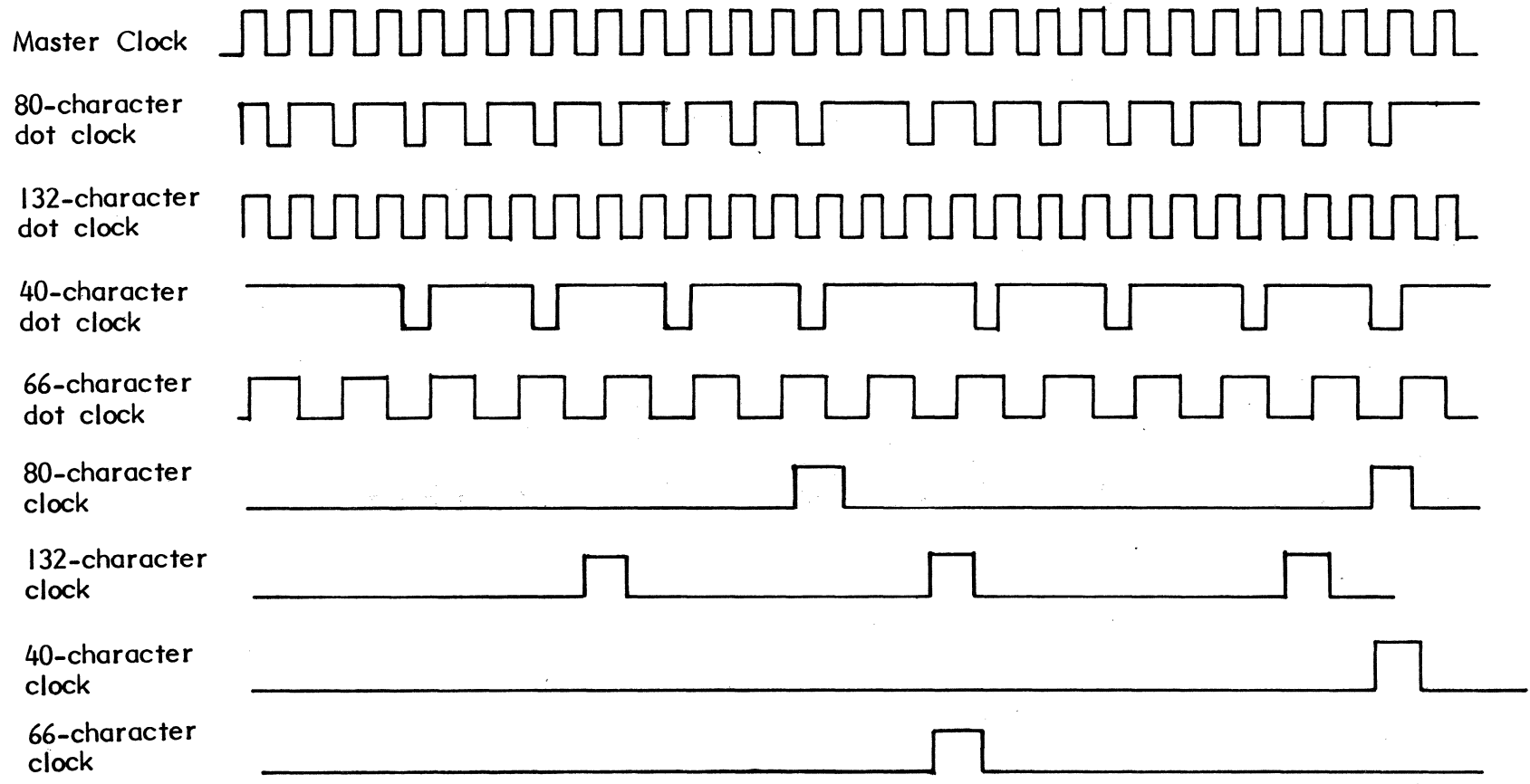


Character Clock and Horizontal Clock Timing Diagrams

6-13



Character Shift and Load Timing Diagrams



6-14

D. Logic Module Test Points

The following is a list of some important test points and the signal that should be present on each. More test points are listed on the schematic in Section E.

<u>Test Point</u>	<u>Description</u>
MC	Master clock should be oscillating at 23.9568 MHz.
O ₂	Main processor clock input; .9414 MHz square wave.
RES	Main microprocessor reset input. Should be at high level except during power-up.
CC	Load shift register character clock. See timing diagram.
HS	Horizontal sync output. Should be a 5.34 us high pulse with a 53.76 us period.
VS	Vertical sync output. Should be a 53.76 us low pulse with a 1/50 or 1/60 second period.
IRQ	Main microprocessor input/output interrupt request. If microprocessor is not busy, should be low pulse with about an 860 us period.
NMI	Main microprocessor display interrupt request. Most common interval is a 53.76 us low pulse with a 645 us period.
KR KT	Keyboard serial receive. Keyboard serial transmit. When the keyboard is operating, there will be an asynchronous character received and an asynchronous character response transmitted with about a 150 ms period.

E. Logic Module Schematics

0D059552-001 Schematic - PCB Model 100

KB050940 Schematic - Current Loop/Source Option

REVISIONS				
REV.	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
2	LAK	1-20-79	ADDED INVERTER (G) AT HL-15; 3F-12 WAS CONNECTED TO 5K-12; 5F-12 WAS CONNECTED TO 6P-6; 3F-5 WAS CONNECTED TO 1E & 1F-15; UPDATE UNUSED IC PORTIONS; 6C-1 WAS AT A13; 6C-3 WAS AT A12; 6C-13 WAS AT A11; 7C, 6, 5, 6-18 WAS AT 6D-3	

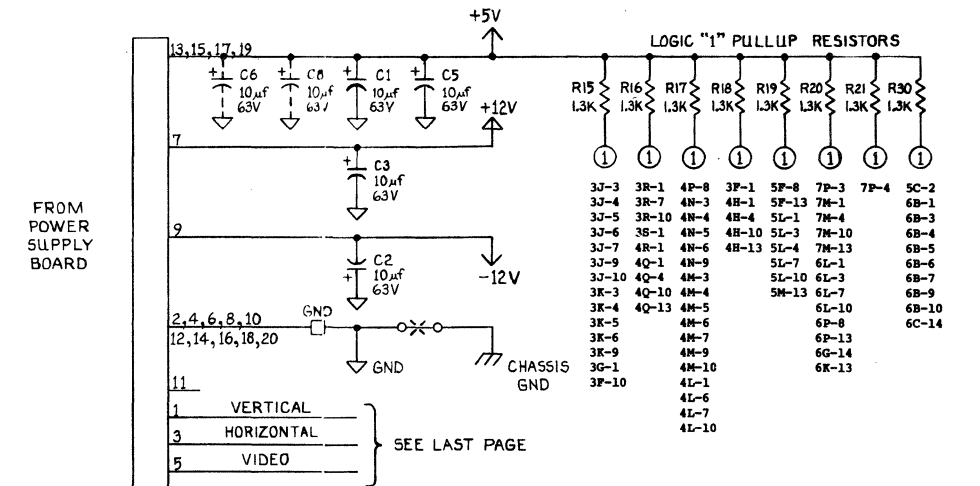
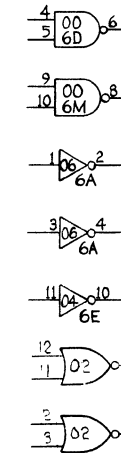
JUMPERS:

- A. SYSTEM PROGRAM ROM - 5 JUMPER SETS**
- STANDARD ARRANGEMENT IS FOR 2716 TYPE EPROM
 - ALTERNATE FOR 2532 (TI) TYPE EPROM
 - ALTERNATE FOR 2732 (INTEL) TYPE EPROM
 - ALTERNATE FOR 8K x 8 BYTE ROM
 - ALTERNATE FOR 2K x 8 BYTE RAM
- B. BOLD ATTRIBUTE - 1 JUMPER SET**
- STANDARD BOLD ATTRIBUTE
 - ALTERNATE DIM ATTRIBUTE
- C. DOWN LOAD ALTERNATE CHARACTER GENERATOR - 1 JUMPER SET**
- STANDARD ROM ALTERNATE CHARACTER GENERATOR
 - ALTERNATE DOWN-LOADABLE RAM ALTERNATE CHARACTER GENERATOR. (EXTRA HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE IS NEEDED.)
- D. HORIZONTAL REFRESH RATE - 2 JUMPER SETS**
- STANDARD 18.6 KHZ HORIZONTAL RATE
 - ALTERNATE 15.6 KHZ HORIZONTAL RATE
- (A CHANGE IN HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE IS NEEDED FOR 2)
- E. CURRENT LOOP (CLP) - ADD RI ASSEMBLY KB050939-001 INTO 1C AND 2C ON LOGIC BOARD WITH BOARD NUMBER AWAY FROM POWER CONNECTOR.**
- F. COMPOSITE VIDEO - ASSEMBLE TO LOGIC BOARD NEAR 5A RI 0C060877-001 AND CONNECT LEAD TO COMP. VIDEO TEST POINT.**

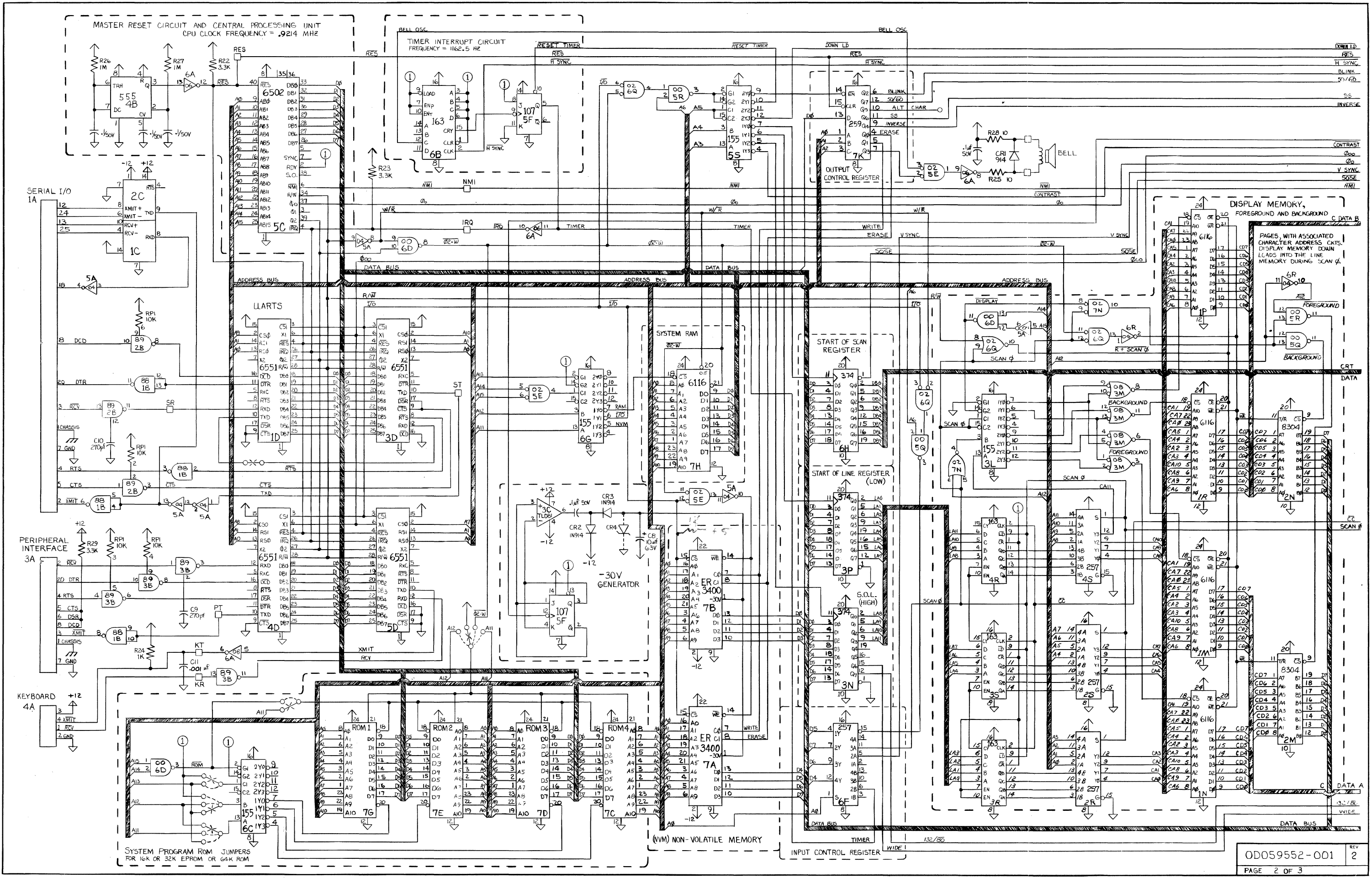
SIGNAL DESIGNATION		DES	TYPE	+5V	-12V	+12V	GND
ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION						
#00	6503 CPU AND 6551 UART CLOCK INPUTS	00	74LS00	14			7
#0	6502 CPU CLOCK INPUT	02	74LS02	14			7
R/W	READ/WRITE						
RES	RESET	04	74LS04	14			7
TIMER	1162.5 HZ TIMER INTERRUPT	06	7406	14			7
NUM	NON-VOLATILE MEMORY						
I/O	INPUT/OUTPUT						
INVERSE	INVERSE SCREEN	08	74LS08	14			7
SS	SMOOTH SCROLL						
50/60	50/60 HZ SCREEN REFRESH	74	74LS74	14			7
BLINK	BLINK ATTRIBUTE						
SOSE	START OF SCAN ENABLE	107	74LS107	14			7
WIDE	WIDE CHARACTER						
132/80	132/80 COLUMNS	155	74LS155	16			8
FOREGROUND	CHARACTER DISPLAY MEMORY						
BACKGROUND	OVERSTRIKE OR ATTRIBUTE DISPLAY MEMORY	163	74LS163	16			8
CC	CHARACTER CLOCK						
H SYNC	HORIZONTAL SYNC	165	74LS165	16			8
V SYNC	VERTICAL SYNC						
COMP VIDEO	COMPOSITE VIDEO	257	74LS257	16			8
SCAN #	FIRST SCAN OF CHARACTER LINE						
SCAN 11	LAST SCAN OF CHARACTER LINE	259	74LS259	16			8
SCANS	SCAN COUNT DATA						
H BLANK	HORIZONTAL BLANKING	374	74LS374	20			10
V BLANK	VERTICAL BLANKING						
C LOAD	DOT SHIFT REGISTER CHARACTER LOAD CLOCK	8304	8304	20			10
DC	DOT CLOCK						
		88	1488		1	14	7
		89	1489	14			7
		6502	6502	8			1,21
		800	74800	14			7
		804	74804	14			7
		555	555	8			1
		451	75451				
		886	74886	14			7
		8157	748157	14			7
		081			4	7	
		6503A		5			2
		6551		15			1
		ROM	2716	24			12
		RAM	6116	24			12

TEST POINTS	
CODE	DESCRIPTION
SR	SERIAL I/O RECEIVE
ST	SERIAL I/O TRANSMIT
COMP VIDEO	COMPOSITE VIDEO
HS	HORIZONTAL SYNC (ACTIVE HIGH)
VS	VERTICAL SYNC (ACTIVE LOW)
GND	GROUND
GND	GROUND
GND	GROUND
BELL	BELL SHUTOFF JUMPER
KR	KEYBOARD RECEIVE
KT	KEYBOARD TRANSMIT
PT	PERIPHERAL INTERFACE TRANSMIT
RES	RESET
IRQ	CPU INTERRUPT REQUEST
#2	CPU CLOCK INPUT
NMI	CPU NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT
CC	CHARACTER CLOCK
HB	HORIZONTAL BLANKING
MC	MASTER CLOCK 23.9568 MHZ

UNUSED IC PORTIONS



INVENTORY		USED ON	ASSEMBLY
MDS 10-30-80			
CHECKED			
APPROVED			
TITLE			
SCHEMATIC-PCB MODEL 100		00059552-001 2	
SHEET 1 OF 3			
R.I. CONTROLS <small>A DIVISION OF RESEARCH, INCORPORATED MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55424</small>			



SYSTEM PROGRAM ROM JUMPERS FOR 16K OR 32K EPROM OR 64K ROM

(NVM) NON-VOLATILE MEMORY

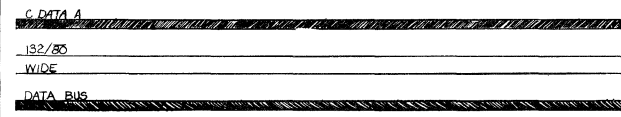
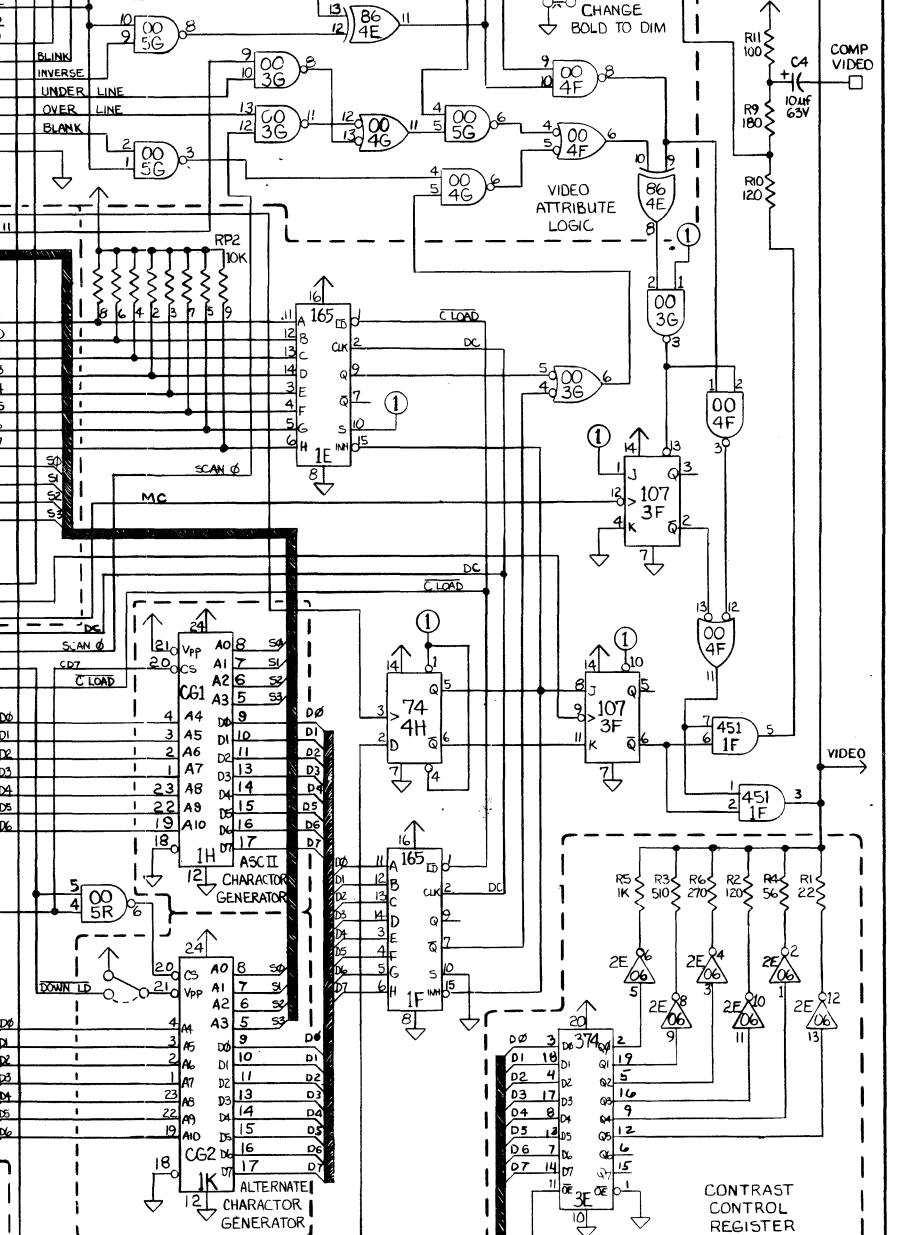
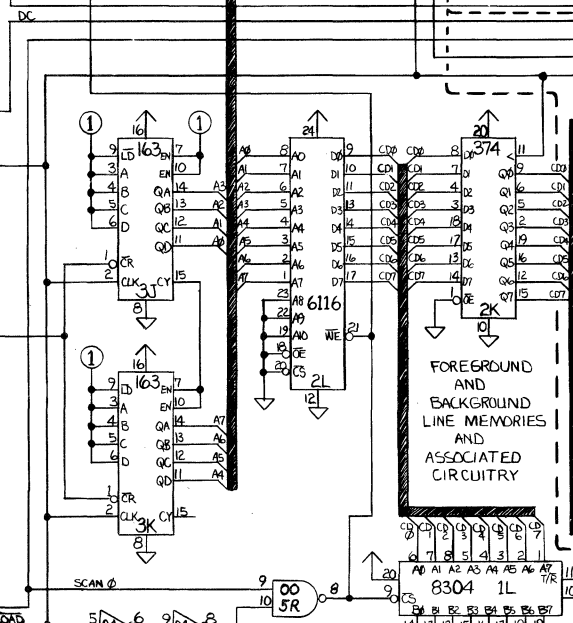
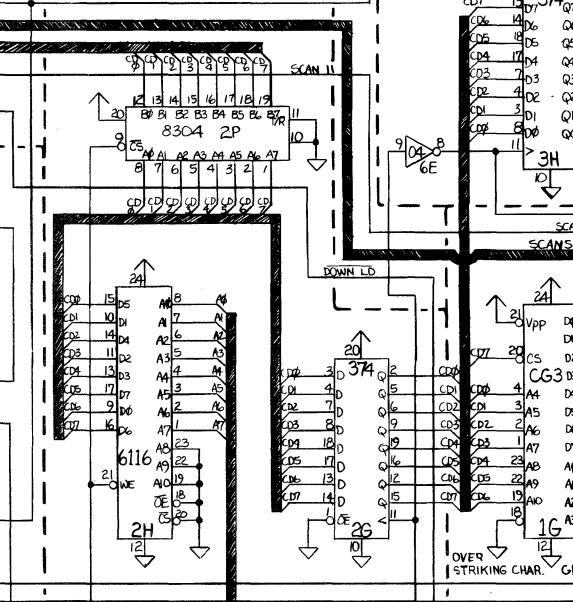
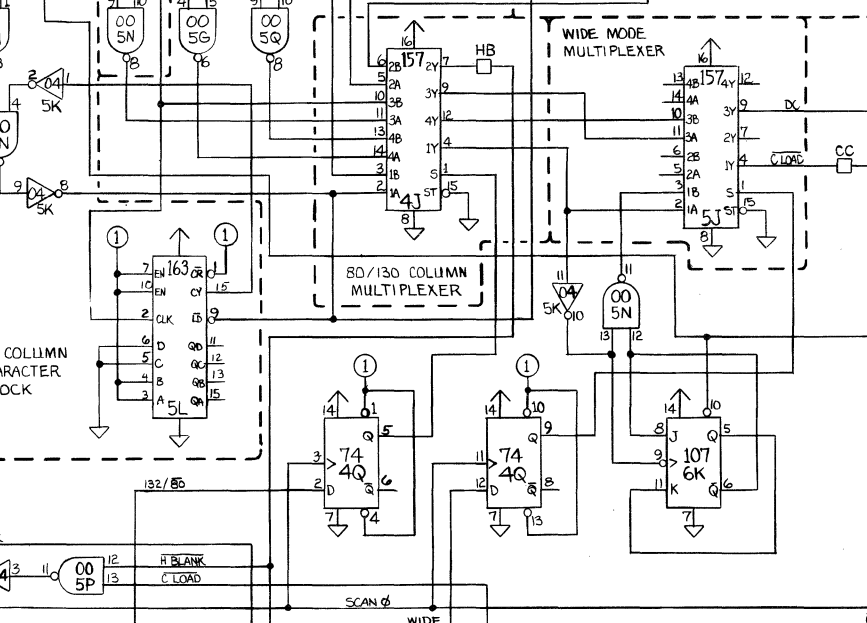
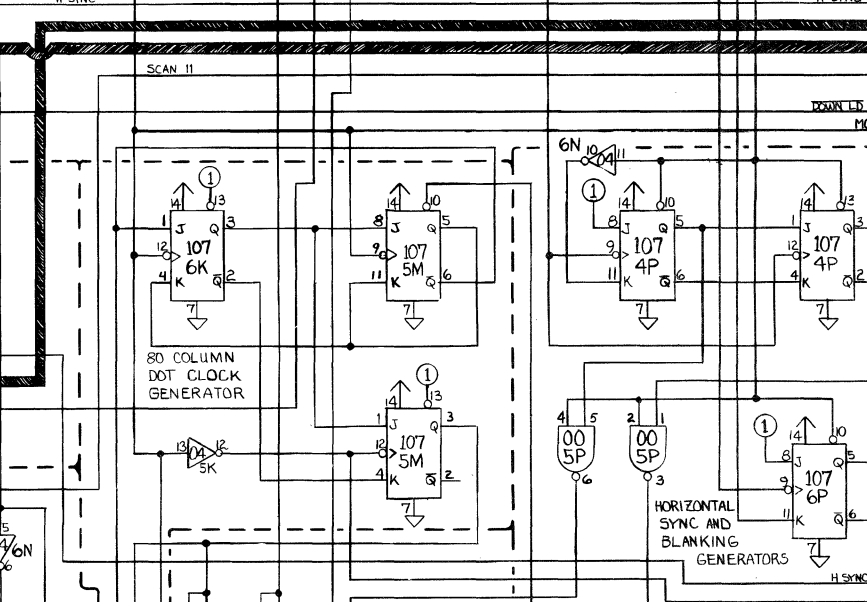
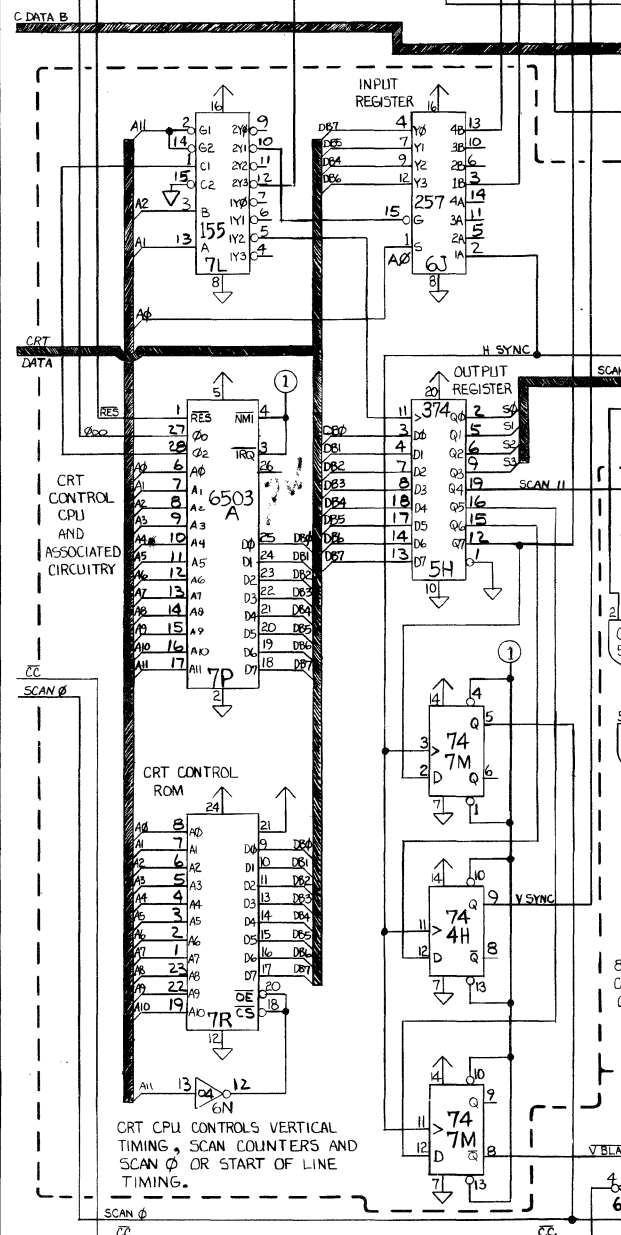
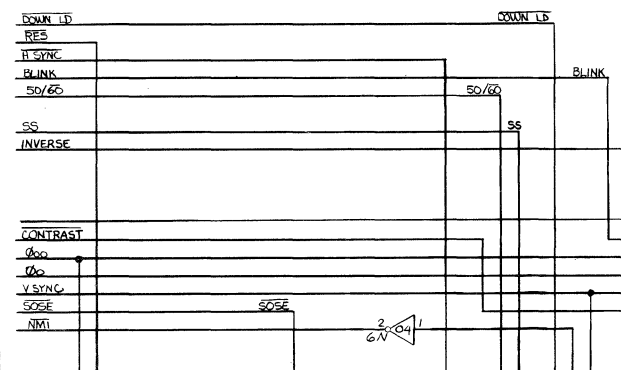
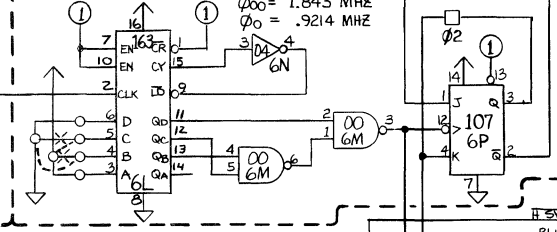
INPUT CONTROL REGISTER

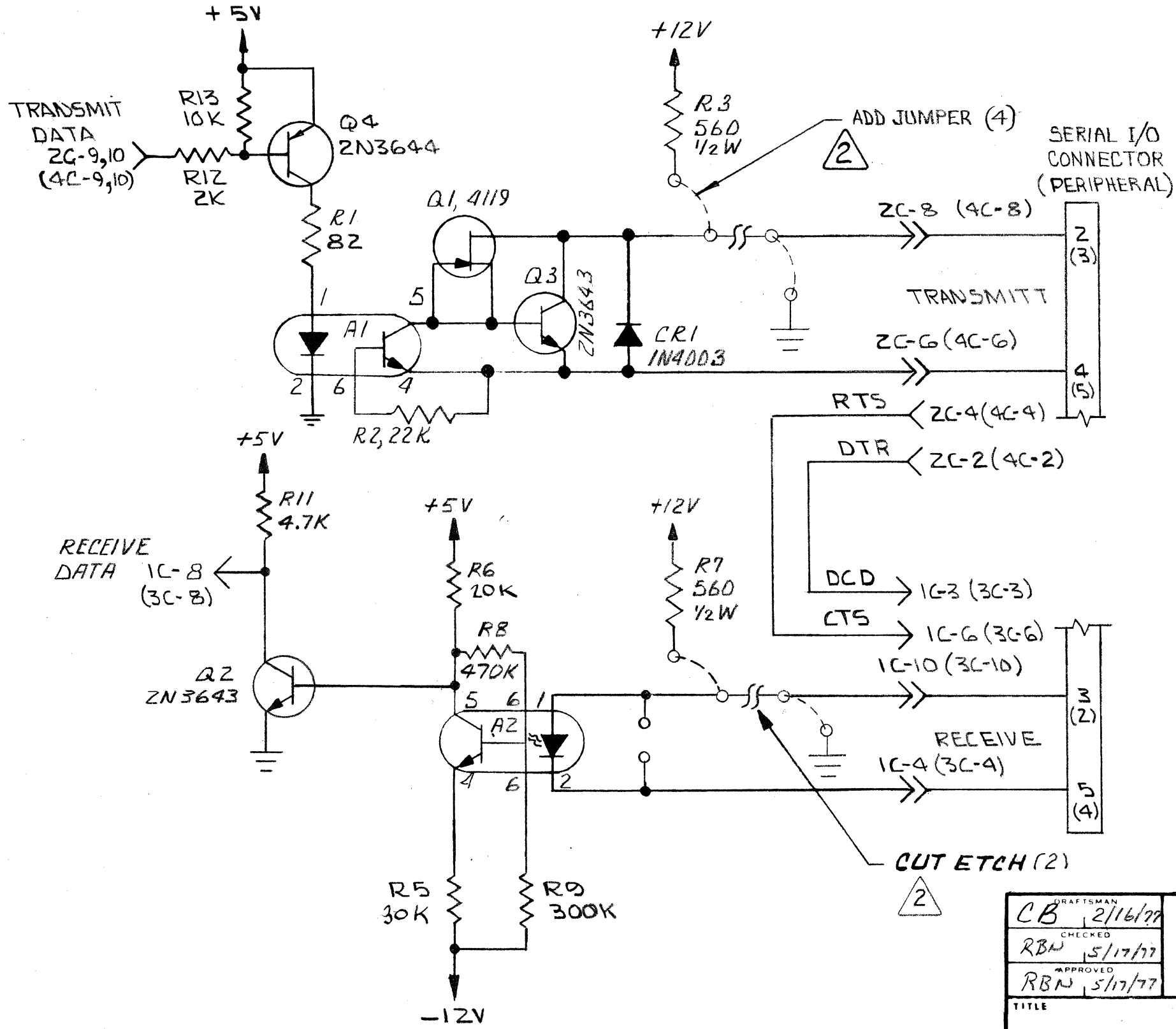
OD059552-001 REV 2

PAGE 2 OF 3

MASTER TIMING FOR 132 COLUMN CHARACTER CLOCK AND HORIZONTAL REFRESH RATE. HORIZONTAL RATE = 18.6 KHZ.

CPU AND UART MASTER CLOCK GENERATOR





REVISIONS

SYM.	DESCRIPTION	DRAFT.	DATE
A		ASW	4-5-77
B	CHG R9 TO 27K, WAS 22K	JB	5-16-77
C	ADD INV NO	SJ	10/11/77
D	ADDED Q4, R12, 13	AKB	11-23-77
E	REMOVED R10, R4, R1 WAS 100, R6 WAS 5.1K, R9 WAS 27K, R5 WAS 7.5K	AKB	12-13-77
F	R6 WAS 43K, R5 WAS 68K	SJ	3/21/78
G	2C-9 TIED TO 2C-10 ARTWORK CHG	MDG	10/6/78
H	DTR, 2C-2 + 4C-2 WERE DTS, 2C-3, 4C-3	AKB	2-19-79
J	DOCUMENTED FOR IMS	SJT	12-18-79

NOTES:

- △ 1 FOR MAIN I/O CURRENT LOOP, INSTALL IN POSITIONS 1C, 2C AND FOR PERIPHERAL CURRENT LOOP, INSTALL IN POSITION 3C+4C.
- △ 2 CUT ETCH (2) AND ADD JUMPERS (4) FOR CURRENT SOURCE OPTION.

	4041	B50939-2
	4041	B50939-1
INVENTORY	USED ON	ASSEMBLY

DRAFTSMAN CB 2/16/77	K = 10 ³	M = 10 ⁶	UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED • RESISTANCE IN OHMS ± 10% ¼ WATT • CAPACITANCE IN MFD ± 20% • INDUCTANCE IN HENRIES • USE 60/40 ROSIN CORE SOLDER • USE NO CORROSIVE FLUX	INVENTORY	
CHECKED RBN 5/17/77	CONNECTION NO CONNECTION			NUMBER	
APPROVED RBN 5/17/77	TITLE SCH - CURRENT LOOP/SOURCE OPTION			REV KT	
SHEET 1 OF 1			R·I CONTROLS A DIVISION OF RESEARCH, INCORPORATED MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55424		

F. Parts Lists

PARTS LIST

Title: ASSY, 100 LOGIC BOARD Rev. 4

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Inventory No.</u>
1	IC-Control Store 100 Series, 7C, 7D, 7E	00060667-001
2	IC-MOS, Microcomputer, 6502, 5C	00055130-000
3	IC-TTL, 74LS00, 3G, 5G, 5Q, 5R, 6D, 6M	
4	IC-TTL, 74LS02, 5E, 6Q, 7N	00055118-000
5	IC-TTL, 74LS04, 5A, 6E, 6N, 6R	00055124-000
6	IC-TTL, 74LS08, 3M	00055127-000
7	IC-TTL, 74LS74, 4H, 4Q, 7M	00055252-000
8	IC-TTL, 74LS107, 3F, 4P, 5F, 5M, 6K, 6P	00055125-000
9	IC-TTL, 74LS155, 3L, 5S, 6C, 6G, 7L	00055131-000
10	IC-TTL, 74LS163, 3K, 3R, 3S, 4M, 4N, 4R, 6B, 6L	00055113-000
11	IC-TTL, 74LS165, 1E, 1F	00055114-000
12	IC-TTL, 74LS257, 2R, 2S, 4S, 6F, 6J	00055138-000
13	IC-TTL, 74LS259, 7K	00055111-000
14	IC-TTL, 74LS374, 2G, 2K, 3E, 3N, 3P, 5H, 3H, 6H	00055112-000
15	IC-TTL, 74LS00, 4F, 4G, 5N, 5P	00055135-000
16	IC-TTL, 74LS04, 5K	00055136-000
17	IC-TTL, 75451 PRHL DRVR, 1F	00058269-001
18	IC-TTL, 74S86, 4E	00058247-001
19	IC-TTL, 74S157, 4J, 5J	00058249-001
20	IC-TTL, 7406, 2E, 2F, 6A	00055122-000
21	IC-TTL, 8304, 1L, 2M, 2N, 2P	00055116-000
22	IC-TTL, 1488, 1488-5, 1B	00055121-000
23	IC-TTL, 1489, 1489-5, 75189, 2B, 3B	00055120-000
24	IC-LIN, 081, 2C	00058147-001
25	IC-LIN, Timer, 555, 1455P1, 4B	00055188-000
26	IC-MOS, CPU, 6503A, 2MHZ, 7P	00058250-001
27	IC-MOS, 1Kx4 Erasable ROM, 7A, 7B	00058260-001
28	IC-MOS, UART, 6551, 1D, 3D, 4D, 5D	00058277-001
29	IC-MOS, 2Kx8 RAM $t_{\text{w}}=300\text{NS}$, 2H, 2K, 1M, 1N, 1P, 1R	00058251-001
30	OSC-Crystal, 23.9568 MHZ, 4K	00058261-001
31	Res-Net, SIP, 10K, 10-Pin, RP1, RP2	00058265-001
32	Cap-.001MFD/1000V, DISC	00057737-001
33	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 1M, R26, R27	00054984-135
34	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 3.3K, R22, R23, R29	00054984-075
35	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 1.3K, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R23, R30	00054984-066
36	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 1K, R24, R5	00054984-063
37	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 510, R3	00054984-056
38	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 390, R13, R14	00054984-053
39	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 270, R6	00054984-049
40	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 180, R9	00054984-045
41	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 120, R2, R8, R10	00054984-041
42	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 100, R11	00054984-039

PARTS LIST, Continued

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Inventory No.</u>
43	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 56, R4	00054984-033
44	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 22, R1	00054984-023
45	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 10, R25, R28	00054984-015
46	Res-Carbon, 1/2W, 5%, 68, R12	00054986-035
47	Diode-Switching, 1N914, CR1, CR2, CR3	00057565-000
48	Res-Carbon, 1/4W, 5%, 130, R7	00054984-042
49	IC-Char Gen 100 Series, CG1, 1H	00060669-001
50	IC-Char Gen 100 Series, CG2, 1G	00060878-001
51	IC-Control Store 100 Series, 7R	00060668-001
52	Assy-Conn. Rcpt. PCB, 25-Pin, 1A, 1B	00061674-001
53	Conn-Rcpt., Flat, PCB, 20-Pin	00055080-001
54	Connector-Modular, 4-Pin, 4A	00058262-001
55	Cap-10MFD/63V, Elec, C2, C3, C4, C8	00057776-001
56	Cap-270PF/1000V, Disc, C9, C10	00057650-003
57	Cap-.1MFD/50V, Mono	00057661-001
58	Polarizing Key-3M	00055017-008
59	Alarm-Audio Transducer, 4C	00057546-003
60	IC-TTL, 74S163, 3J, 4L, 5L	00061242-001

PARTS LIST

Title: ASSY, CURRENT LOOP (Optional) #B50939 Rev. E

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Part No.</u>	<u>Inventory</u>
1	Sch-Current Loop/Source, I061	B50940	3D2017
2	Transistor C1	ITE4119	34B0155
3	Transistor Q2, Q3	2N3643	34B0114
4	Transistor Pad Q2, Q3	7717-8IN WHT	5A0209
5	Diode CR1	IN4003	32C0133
6	IC-Lin, Phototrans Opto-Isolat A1, A2	IL-1	33B0130
7	Resistor-82, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R1		14C0652
8	Resistor-20K, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R6		14C0409
9	Resistor-30K, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R5		14C0657
10	Resistor-22K, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R2		14C0280
11	Resistor-560, 1/2W, 5%, Carbon R3, R7		14C0151
12	Wire-#24, Blk, PVC	W76B	10C0223
13	Resistor-4.7K, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R11		14C0284
14	PCB Connector, 14-Pin	614-AG1	4A0447
15	Resistor-470K, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R8		14C0279
16	Resistor-27K, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R9		14C0295
17	Resistor-300K, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R12		14C0488
18	Resistor-10K, 1/4W, 5%, Carbon R13		14C0267
19	Transistor Q4	2N3644	34B0111

ORDERING INFORMATION

- 1) For ordering information and latest prices, contact your local representative or the RESEARCH Incorporated factory in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2) When ordering spare parts, please include references both to this parts list number and revision level, and the model number and serial number of the instrument for which these parts are being ordered.