ATARI 19- and 25-Inch Color X-Y Display

Atari Part Nos: A200009-01 (19-Inch) & A200011-01 (25-Inch)

Service Manual
Complete with Schematics and Illustrated Parts Lists
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- modify or alter any circuits by using kits or parts not supplied by Atari.
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**ATARI 19- & 25-Inch Color X-Y Display**

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1 WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS

This color X-Y display has been built to Atari specifications by Ampliphone, Inc. The display is not contained within a separate chassis; instead, each of the two printed-circuit boards (PCB) and the cathode-ray tube (CRT) assemblies is separately mounted inside the game cabinet. The Deflection PCB is mounted just to the right of the cathode-ray tube as viewed from the back of an upright cabinet. The High-Voltage PCB is mounted to the left of the cathode-ray tube in an upright cabinet. Input signals for the display are supplied through a 15-pin harness connector wired to the Deflection PCB.

A. Before You Start

Never attempt to work on a display until you are familiar with servicing precautions and procedures necessary for high-voltage equipment. Remember, any video display has at least three sources of possible danger:

• Strong electric shock, due to high voltage or AC line voltage
• X-ray radiation (when the display is incorrectly adjusted)
• Implosion

Therefore, never modify any circuit in this display.

Service a video display only after you are thoroughly familiar with all warnings and safety measures given in this chapter.
WARNINGS

High Voltage

This display contains lethal high voltages. To avoid danger, do not attempt to service the chassis until you take all precautions necessary for working on high-voltage equipment.

X-Radiation

This display has been designed to minimize X-radiation hazard. However, to avoid possible exposure to soft X-radiation, never modify the high-voltage circuitry.

Implosion Hazard

If you drop the cathode-ray tube and it breaks, it will implode! Shattered glass and the yoke assembly can fly 6 feet or more from the implosion site. Use care when replacing the cathode-ray tube.

B. Safety Measures

Good safety habits will allow you to take the proper precautions automatically, even if you are rushed. Whenever you work on a display assembly, always ground it first. Also, only use one hand. This avoids the possibility of carelessly putting one hand on electrical ground and the other on an electrical connection. Doing so could cause a severe electrical shock.

If you service the Atari 19- or 25-Inch Color X-Y Display on a test bench, use only the power supply that came with the game. (Refer to the parts list in the game manual for the Atari part number of the Power Supply Assembly for Color X-Y Games.) Do not use line voltage or a power supply from a black-and-white X-Y game, because the voltages produced by those sources will damage this display.

To prevent fire or shock hazard, never expose this display to moisture.

Periodically check for frayed insulation on wires. If you find frayed wires, remove and replace them with the same gauge, insulation type,
thickness, and length of wire. Always observe the orginal routing and length of harness wires.

Use extra precaution in the high-voltage-circuitry areas of the display. If a short circuit occurs, remove and replace any components that indicate they may have overheated.

C. Handling the Cathode-Ray Tube

Wear safety goggles and heavy gloves for protection whenever you handle a cathode-ray tube. Keep other people away if they are not wearing safety goggles. Never lift the cathode-ray tube only by the neck; the neck should be used only to guide the lifting process.

Use extreme care when handling the cathode-ray tube. Rough handling may cause the tube to implode. Do not scratch the glass or subject any undue pressure upon the tube at any time.

When you are servicing the cathode-ray tube, first discharge the high voltage on the anode connection to ground—not to the cabinet or other mounting parts. When discharging the anode, use a well-insulated 18 gauge wire jumper. Allow two minutes to pass and discharge the anode again.

D. Replace with Proper Components

Maintain the specified values of all components within the display. If you change the values of components, you may cause an increase in the high voltages.

The cathode-ray tube of this display employs integral implosion protection. For continued safety, replace it only with a tube of the same type number. Refer to the parts lists in Chapter 6 of this manual. Use only exact replacement parts, especially for those parts identified in the parts lists with the (!) symbol and on the schematics with shading.

E. Final Testing Before Reinstalling Display Assemblies

Before reinstalling any assembly of this color display into the game, inspect all harness wiring within the display area. Be sure no wires or cables are pinched between the cabinet and other parts in the display.
2 SPECIFICATIONS

A. Input Information

Input Voltage 50 VAC RMS (center tapped), within +10% and -15%.
X-Amplifier Input Voltage 16 V peak-to-peak, ±8 V, for 15 inches of deflection.
Y-Amplifier Input Voltage 12 V peak-to-peak, ±6 V, for 11.25 inches of deflection.
Z-Amplifier Drive 3.5 V for maximum intensity; 1.0 V for black level.
Input Impedance:
   X/Y Amplifiers 2.0 kilohms, approx.
   Z Amplifiers 1 kilohm

B. Z Bandwidth

5 MHz at -3 dB down.

C. High Voltage

19.5 kV at 0 beam current.

D. Controls

Factory Adjusted Brightness, High-Voltage Adjustment, and all Bias and Drive adjustments for the Z Amplifiers.
Operator Adjustable Focus

E. Operating Temperature and Humidity

Ambient Temperature 0 degree to +55 degrees C (+32 degree to +131 degrees F)
Ambient Humidity 0 to 90% non-condensing
3 DETAILS OF OPERATION

A block diagram of the circuitry within this display is shown in Figure 1. Refer to this illustration and the schematic diagrams while you read this chapter.

A. Low-Voltage Power Supply

Input voltage of 50 VAC is applied to bridge rectifier CRL4-CRL5-CRL6-CRL7 through fuses F3 and F4. The bridge rectifier converts the AC input voltage into an unfiltered DC voltage. Capacitors C17-C18 form the first stage of filtering for the ±30 VDC provided by the bridge.

The input voltage is also applied to the degaussing circuit if posistor R74 is cool, (which occurs when power is initially applied to the display). At this time, the current flowing through the degaussing coil degausses the cathode-ray tube (CRT). However, after R74 becomes heated, current is removed from the degaussing coil, rendering it inoperative.

Prefiltered DC voltages from pins 7 and 8 of P3 are applied to pins 7 and 8 of P103. Components R1-C1 and R2-C2 provide further filtering before the +30 V and -30 V are applied to regulators VR1 and VR2. These electronic regulators provide stable DC voltages of +24 V and -24 V.

B. High-Voltage Power Supply

Oscillator U1 provides a 20-kHz squarewave output at pin 3. Variable resistor R7 (off pin 7 of U1) sets the operating frequency of this oscillator. The output from U1 drives current amplifiers Q1-Q2. These, in turn, drive the primary of transformer T1. T1 is a step-down transformer that is used to increase the current.

Transistor Q3 provides more amplification of the current before the 20-kHz signal is applied to the primary of high-voltage transformer T2. The outputs from the secondary of T2 provide the Video B+ of +180 volts, the CRT heater voltage, and the +19.5-kV supply for the CRT anode. The FOCUS and BRIGHTNESS adjustments are in the secondary circuit of T2.

C. Over-Voltage Protection

The over-voltage protection circuit monitors the voltage at pin 4 of the focus assembly. If this voltage increases, SCR Q4 fires, turning off oscillator U1. This shuts off the high-voltage power supply.
Figure 1 Block Diagram of the Display
D. X and Y Deflection Amplifiers

NOTE
Because the X and Y deflection amplifiers operate similarly, only the Y deflection amplifier is described here.

The Y deflection amplifier processes the Y video signals developed by the game circuitry. It also provides final amplification to drive the Y deflection coil of the CRT. The Y input signal is applied to the base of Q1, which is connected as a differential amplifier with transistor Q2. Constant current for this differential amplifier is supplied by Q3.

After amplification by Q1-Q2, the Y signal is applied through driver Q4 to the emitter-follower pair of Q6-Q7. The Y signal from the emitters of Q6-Q7 is then applied through fuse F1 to the Y deflection coil of the CRT. Transistor Q5 is the constant-current source for driver Q4.

E. Input Protection

The input protection circuit monitors the average DC level of the X and Y input signals from the game circuitry. If either of these signals is excessive, the input protection circuit turns off the X and Y deflection amplifiers, which enables the spot killer circuit to turn off the Z amplifiers.

The Y input signal is applied through R37 to the bases of Q18-Q19, and the X input signal is applied through R39 to the bases of Q20-Q21. If either vertical or horizontal deflection is excessive in average DC level, at least one of transistors Q18-Q19-Q20-Q21 turns on. This turns off Q22, which then shuts down the X and Y deflection amplifiers.

F. Z Amplifiers (Red, Green, and Blue)

NOTE
Because the red, green, and blue amplifiers operate similarly, only the red amplifier is described in this manual.
Transistor Q23 is a common-emitter amplifier that provides the final amplification for the red intensity signal from the game circuitry. Variable resistor R46 is the RED DRIVE adjustment and sets the amount of gain in this stage. Variable resistor R49 is the RED BIAS adjustment and is used to set the cutoff characteristics of this stage. The amplified signal from the collector of Q23 is applied across R67 to the red cathode gun of the CRT.

When the spot killer is turned on, transistor Q26 turns off the Z amplifiers.

G. Spot Killer (Blanking)

The spot killer circuit turns off all three of the Z amplifiers whenever deflection is not occurring. This prevents the electron beams from burning the phosphor on the inside of the CRT.

The input signals to the spot killer circuit are taken off the X and Y deflection amplifiers from current-sensing resistors R6 and R26. These sample deflection voltages are rectified and filtered by components CR6-CR7-C9-C7 (for the Y signal) and by components CR9-CR8-C10-C7 (for the X signal). Then they are applied to the bases of Q9 and Q10.

Anytime either deflection amplifier is not driving current through the CRT deflection coils, then that side of the spot killer does not receive a sample signal. This lack of signal on the base of either Q9 or Q10 turns on that transistor. When either Q9 or Q10 conducts, Q8 also conducts. The signal at the emitter of Q8 causes CR23 to illuminate, indicating that the spot killer is on. From the cathode of CR23, the spot killing signal is applied to the base of Q26. When Q26 turns off, the Z amplifiers are turned off.
4 REPAIR

WARNING

Before removing or installing any component of this display, always disconnect the power source! Take the precautions regarding high voltages and cathode-ray tube handling when servicing this display.

Tools Required to Replace the Display Assemblies: 7/16-inch hex socket wrench, Phillips-head screwdriver, and a soldering iron.

A. Replacing the Cathode-Ray Tube

NOTE

You must readjust the BRIGHTNESS control, R, G and B Bias and Drive whenever you replace the cathode-ray tube.

1. Disconnect the 15-pin video-signal connector, which is wired to the Deflection PCB.

2. Discharge the high voltage from the cathode-ray tube as follows:

   a. Attach one end of a well-insulated 18-gauge wire jumper to the DAG spring.

   b. Momentarily touch the free end of the jumper to the anode by sliding it under the anode cap.

   c. Wait two minutes.

   d. Discharge the anode again.

   e. CAREFULLY remove the large high-voltage anode connector from the cathode-ray tube.
3. Unplug the socket from the rear of the cathode-ray tube.
4. Unplug the degaussing coil 2-pin connector from the Deflection PCB.
5. Unplug the 5-wire connector from the Deflection PCB.
6. Unhook the spring that runs across the back of the cathode-ray tube.
7. Unplug the 2-pin connector to the DAG spring that runs across the back of the cathode-ray tube.
8. Refer to the game manual for detailed instructions on removing the cathode-ray tube from the game cabinet.
9. Place the cathode-ray tube on a soft mat in a protected location.
10. To install a cathode-ray tube, reverse the order of this procedure.

B. Replacing the Yoke

NOTE

You must readjust the purity and reconverge the picture whenever you replace the yoke.

1. Disconnect the 15-pin video-signal connector, which is wired to the Deflection PCB.
2. Discharge the high voltage from the cathode-ray tube using the procedure given in step 2 under "Replacing the Cathode-Ray Tube."
3. Unplug the socket from the rear of the cathode-ray tube.
4. Use a thin knife or a single-edged razor blade to carefully loosen the rubber wedges, which are under the yoke, from the cathode-ray tube surface.
5. Loosen the screws that are used to tighten the convergence-magnet assembly and yoke assembly clamps around the neck of the cathode-ray tube.
6. Slide the convergence-magnet assembly and the yoke assembly off the end of the cathode-ray tube.

7. To replace a yoke assembly, reverse the order of this procedure.

C. Replacing the High-Voltage PCB

1. Discharge the high voltage from the cathode-ray tube using the procedure given in step 2 under "Replacing the Cathode-Ray Tube."

2. Unplug the socket from the rear of the cathode-ray tube.

3. Unplug the 9-pin connector that is wired to the Deflection PCB.

4. Unplug the 2-pin connector from the DAG spring.

5. Refer to the game manual for detailed instructions on removing the High-Voltage PCB from the game cabinet.

6. To install a High-Voltage PCB, reverse the order of this procedure.

D. Replacing the Deflection PCB

1. Unplug the four connectors from the Deflection PCB.

2. Refer to the game manual for detailed instructions on removing the Deflection PCB from the game cabinet.

3. To install the Deflection PCB, reverse the order of this procedure.

E. Replacing the High-Voltage Transformer

1. Remove the High-Voltage PCB from the game as previously described under "Replacing the High-Voltage PCB."

2. Unsolder the white wire at the very top of the focus assembly.

3. Remove the two small hex nuts that secure the transformer to the High-Voltage PCB.
ATARI 19- & 25-Inch Color X-Y Display

4. Unsolder the 7 transformer connections on the bottom side of the High-Voltage PCB.

5. Lift the transformer off the High-Voltage PCB.

6. Replace the transformer by reversing this procedure. Be sure to check the picture for sharpness. If appropriate, adjust FOCUS.
5 CONTROL ADJUSTMENTS

WARNING

Remember to take the precautions regarding high voltages when making adjustments on this display!

A. Adjusting the Focus

Adjust the FOCUS control if the screen image is not sharply defined. Figure 2 shows the location of the FOCUS control above the high-voltage transformer. Turn this control until you get optimum screen sharpness. This is the only control not preset by the factory.

B. Adjusting the Brightness

The BRIGHTNESS control is set at the factory and then sealed. Do not adjust the BRIGHTNESS control unless you replace the cathode-ray tube. Figure 2 shows the location of the BRIGHTNESS control above the high-voltage transformer. To adjust:

1. Turn on the display. Allow it to warm up at least 5 minutes.

2. Place the game in the attract or play mode.

3. Use a screwdriver to adjust the display for a pleasing level of brightness or adjust as indicated in the color-level test given in the game manual.

C. Adjusting the Purity

NOTE

You must adjust the convergence after adjusting the purity.
1. Remove power from the display.

2. Loosen the screws that are used to tighten the deflection yoke and convergence-magnet assembly clamps to the neck of the cathode-ray tube.

3. Remove any glue that may be holding the purity magnets in place.

4. Use a razor blade or thin knife to carefully loosen the glue holding the three rubber wedges beneath the yoke collar. Remove these wedges.

5. Position the game so that the cathode-ray tube faces either north or south.

6. Degauss the cathode-ray tube with a hand-held degaussing coil.

7. Apply power to the display.

8. Position the convergence-magnet assembly so that the purity rings shown in Figure 3 are positioned directly over the gap in the cathode-ray tube gun assembly. This is about two inches forward from the start of the neck glass.

9. Secure the convergence-magnet assembly in position by tightening the neck-clamp mounting screw.

10. Set the game to display the self-test diagnostic pattern that shows a vertical and horizontal crosshatch with all three colors. This may appear as a white crosshatch pattern on the screen. (Refer to the Self-Test Procedures within the game manual for the details on selecting self-test diagnostic patterns.)

11. Preset the convergence magnets to superimpose the red, blue, and green lines at the center of the screen.

12. Set the game to display only the green crosshatch diagnostic pattern.

13. Slide the deflection yoke toward the magnet assembly to produce a vertical green band within the center of the crosshatch pattern.

14. Adjust the purity rings of the magnet assembly shown in Figure 3 so that the width of the green band is horizontally equal to the red and blue bands on either side.

**NOTE**

The purity rings must only affect the horizontal centering of the display. If they have a vertical or a diagonal centering effect, rotate the entire magnet assembly so that the purity rings affect ONLY the horizontal centering.
Figure 2 Adjustable Controls on the High-Voltage PCB
ATARI 19- & 25-Inch Color X-Y Display

15. Slide the deflection yoke forward until the crosshatch pattern is all green. Continue the forward movement of the yoke until other colors just begin to show on the display. This is the forward purity-adjustment limit of the yoke.

16. Slide the yoke back toward the magnet assembly, through the position for a pure green display, to the point where the display again begins to show other colors. This is the rear purity-adjustment limit of the yoke.

17. Position the deflection yoke at the middle of the forward and rear purity-adjustment limits. Tighten the yoke-mounting screw.

18. Set the game to display the red and blue crosshatch diagnostic patterns.

19. Check the display for good overall purity.

20. Adjust the convergence.

D. Adjusting the Convergence

NOTE

If the Purity Adjustments have been performed, you must also perform the entire Convergence Adjustments procedure.

1. Adjust for static convergence, which aligns the registration of all three colors over the entire screen area, as follows:

   a. Set the game to display the self-test diagnostic pattern that shows a magenta (both red and blue) crosshatch. (Refer to the Self-Test Procedures within the game manual for the details on selecting self-test diagnostic patterns.)

   b. Adjust the angle of the tabs of the red and blue convergence magnets to superimpose the red and blue vertical lines in the center of the screen area. This will produce magenta vertical lines at screen center. These magnets are shown in Figure 3.

NOTE

Do not attempt to adjust the convergence of the outer areas of the screen at this time.
Figure 3 Purity and Convergence Adjustments
c. Keeping their angles the same, rotate both tabs of these magnets to superimpose the red horizontal lines with the blue horizontal lines in the center of the screen area. This produces magenta horizontal lines at screen center.

d. Set the game to display the diagnostic crosshatch pattern composed of all three colors. (This may appear as a single white crosshatch pattern.)

e. Adjust the angle between the tabs of the green convergence magnets to superimpose the green vertical lines with the magenta vertical lines already converged in the center of the screen.

f. Keeping the tab angles the same, rotate these rings to superimpose the green horizontal lines on the magenta horizontal lines already converged in the center of the screen.

2. Adjust for peripheral convergence, which aligns the registration of all three colors at the outer areas of the screen, as follows:

a. If you have not already done so, loosen the screw securing the deflection yoke assembly to the neck of the cathode-ray tube. Then, use a razor blade or thin knife to loosen the glue holding the three rubber wedges beneath the collar of the yoke. Remove these wedges.

b. Set the game to display the magenta (both red and blue) crosshatch diagnostic pattern.

c. Tilt the deflection yoke in a vertical direction to superimpose the red horizontal lines with the blue horizontal lines at the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions of the screen.

d. Install one rubber wedge at the 12 o'clock position to maintain the vertical position of the yoke.

e. Tilt the yoke in a horizontal direction to superimpose the red crosshatch with the blue crosshatch pattern at the 6 o'clock and 12 o'clock positions of the screen.

f. Install the other two rubber wedges firmly beneath the yoke collar to hold the yoke in position. Recheck the convergence of the display. If necessary, repeat parts c and d of this step.

g. Set the game to display the crosshatch pattern composed of all three colors. (This should appear as a white crosshatch pattern.)

h. Check the display for good convergence at all areas of the screen. If necessary, repeat the static convergence adjustments of step 1.

3. Secure the rings of the convergence-magnet assembly and the rubber yoke wedges with silicon rubber or a similar adhesive.

4. Tighten the deflection-yoke mounting screw.
Figure 4 Adjustable Controls on the Deflection PCB
E. Adjusting the Tracking

1. Set the game to display the self-test diagnostic pattern that shows a series of colored bars of various intensities.

2. Turn all Bias and Drive controls to their fully clockwise position. Figure 4 shows the location of these controls.

3. Adjust RED BIAS R49, GREEN BIAS R57, and BLUE BIAS R65 until the fifth line from the top in the center group of lines is pure white.

4. Adjust RED DRIVE R46, GREEN DRIVE R54, and BLUE DRIVE R62 until the top line of the center group of lines is pure white.

5. If the fifth line from the right is no longer pure white, repeat step 3 of this procedure.

F. Adjusting the High-Voltage Power Supply

WARNING

To avoid possible electric shock, use extreme caution when making these high-voltage adjustments! Do not attempt to make these adjustments without the high-voltage probe!

1. Remove power from the display.

2. Attach the minus lead of the high-voltage probe to the DAG spring.

3. Connect the high-voltage probe to the anode connection of the cathode-ray tube by slipping it under the anode cap.

4. Apply power to the display.

5. Rotate HV OVER-VOLTAGE R17 to its fully counterclockwise position. Figure 2 shows the location of the HV OVER-VOLTAGE and FREQUENCY controls.

6. Rotate FREQUENCY R7 until you obtain a reading of +25 kV on the voltmeter.
7. VERY SLOWLY rotate HV OVER-VOLTAGE R17 until the voltmeter reading just drops to 0.

8. Turn the display power OFF and then ON. This resets the over-voltage protection circuit.

9. Readjust the FREQUENCY control for a voltmeter reading of +19.5 kV.

10. Remove power from the display and then remove the high-voltage probe from the anode connection.
ILLUSTRATED PARTS LISTS

In addition to maintenance and repair information, this chapter provides the necessary information for you to order parts for your Amplifone 19-Inch X-Y Display. Please note that, for simplicity, common hardware has been deleted from most of the parts lists. This includes screws, nuts, washers, bolts, etc.

The parts lists are arranged in alphanumeric order. For example, all "A-" prefix numbers come first. Following this are numbers in sequence evaluated up to the hyphen, namely 00- thru 99-, then 000598- thru approximately 190000-.

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

Atari Customer Service numbers are listed in the front of this manual for your convenience.
Figure 5  19-Inch Medium-Resolution Cathode-Ray Tube Assembly
19-Inch Medium-Resolution
Cathode-Ray Tube Assembly Parts List
A201106-01  A

CAUTION

Components identified by (1) have special characteristics important to safety and must be replaced only with identical types.

A201002-01  DAG Spring Assembly
178137-001  Vinyl Shunt Assembly
A201107-01(1)  Degaussing Coil Assembly
A201108-01(1)  Yoke and Harness Assembly

134004-001(1)  Medium-Speed, Medium-Resolution, 19-Inch 90-Degree Color Cathode-Ray Tube (CRT)
171010-001  CRT Convergence Ring
178058-001  Yoke Wedge
178130-016  Glass Fabric Tape
Figure 6 25-Inch Cathode Ray Tube Assembly
25-Inch Cathode-Ray Tube Assembly Parts List
A201112-01 A

CAUTION

Components identified by (!) have special characteristics important to safety and must be replaced only with identical types.

A201002-01  DAG Spring Assembly
A201044-01  Magnetic Shunt Assembly
A201113-01(!)  Yoke and Harness Assembly
A201114-01(!)  Degaussing Coil Assembly

134005-001(!)  25-Inch 90-Degree Color Cathode-Ray Tube
171010-001    CRT Convergence Ring
178058-001    Yoke Wedge
178130-016    Glass Fabric Tape
Figure 7 Deflection PCB Assembly
CAUTION

Components identified by (1) have special characteristics important to safety and must be replaced only with identical types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A201010-01</td>
<td>Harness Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-101574</td>
<td>0.47 uF, ±10%, 100V Radial-Lead Epoxy-Dipped Mylar Capacitor (C3, 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-1N914</td>
<td>100V Type-1N914 Switching Diode (CR1-4, 6-13, 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-1N4001</td>
<td>50V 1-Amp. Silicon Rectifier Type-1N4001 Diode (CR21, 22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-1N749A</td>
<td>4.3V, ±5%, 500mW Type-1N749A Zener Diode (CR19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-1N751A(1)</td>
<td>5.1V, ±10%, 500mW Type-1N751A Zener Diode (CR5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-1N5242B</td>
<td>12V, ±5%, 500mW Type-1N5242B Zener Diode (CR20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-2N3906</td>
<td>PNP 40V 1W Type-2N3906 Transistor (Q8, 19, 21, 22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-2N3904</td>
<td>NPN 60V 350mW Type-2N3904 Switching Transistor (Q1-3, 9-13, 18, 20, 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38-MV5053</td>
<td>Type-MV5053 Light-Emitting Diode (CR23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-2015002(1)</td>
<td>5-Amp. 250V 3AG Slow-Blow Glass Cartridge-Type Fuse (F3, 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-2033002(1)</td>
<td>3-Amp. 250V 3AG Normal-Blow Glass Cartridge-Type Fuse (F1, 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-16001</td>
<td>Thermally Conductive Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-16014</td>
<td>Thermally Conductive Silicon Insulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-58096</td>
<td>5-Position Header Connector (J105)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-58169</td>
<td>9-Position Header Connector (J103)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-4302</td>
<td>Nylon Snap-In Fastener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-100</td>
<td>10 Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R7, 12, 30, 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-101</td>
<td>100 Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R11, 34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-102</td>
<td>1k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R45, 53, 61, 75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-122</td>
<td>1.2k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Metal-Film Resistor (R1, 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-123</td>
<td>12k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R43, 51, 59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>110000-152</td>
<td>1.62k Ω, ±1%, 1/4W Metal-Film Resistor (R2, 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-153</td>
<td>15k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-222</td>
<td>2.2k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R18)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110000-223</td>
<td>22k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R16, 41, 42)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110000-271</td>
<td>270 Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R48, 56, 64)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110000-273</td>
<td>27k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-333</td>
<td>33k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-335</td>
<td>3.3M Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-391</td>
<td>390 Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R3, 5, 26, 28)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110000-393</td>
<td>39k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R39)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110000-471</td>
<td>470 Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R44, 52, 60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-472</td>
<td>4.7k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R47, 55, 63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-682</td>
<td>6.8k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R38, 40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110000-754</td>
<td>750k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R15, 21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110000-910</td>
<td>91 Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R9, 32)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110001-122</td>
<td>1.2k Ω, ±5%, 1/2W Resistor (R14)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110001-162</td>
<td>1.6k Ω, ±5%, 1/2W Resistor (R72)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110001-272</td>
<td>2.7k Ω, ±5%, 1/2W Resistor (R4, 27, 67-69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110001-472</td>
<td>4.7k Ω, ±5%, 1/2W Resistor (R10, 33)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110001-681</td>
<td>680 Ω, ±5%, 1/2W Resistor (R22, 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110005-001</td>
<td>0 Ω Jumper Resistor (W1-8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110009-222</td>
<td>2.2k Ω, ±5%, 1W Resistor (R19)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110009-681</td>
<td>680 Ω, ±5%, 1W Resistor (R71)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110010-123(1)</td>
<td>12k Ω, ±5%, 2W Metal-Film Resistor (R50, 58, 66)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110010-220(1)</td>
<td>22 Ω, ±5%, 2W Metal-Film Resistor (R73)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110012-030</td>
<td>3 Ω, ±10%, 60V Positive-Temperature-Coefficient Resistor (R74)</td>
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<tr>
<td>110016-033</td>
<td>3.3 Ω, ±5%, 1/2W Metal-Film Resistor (R8, 13, 31, 36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116003-001</td>
<td>1.5 Ω, ±5%, 10W Wire-Wound Resistor (R6, 29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119002-203</td>
<td>20k Ω Horizontal Trimming Potentiometer (R49, 57, 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119002-501</td>
<td>500 Ω Horizontal Trimming Potentiometer (R46, 54, 62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119007-103</td>
<td>10k Ω Horizontal Potentiometer (R76, 79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121009-563</td>
<td>0.056uF 400V Metal/Polyester Capacitor (C25)</td>
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<tr>
<td>122002-104</td>
<td>0.1uF, ±20%, ±20%, 50V-Min. Ceramic Axial-Lead Capacitor (C1, 4-6, 11, 14-16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122013-152</td>
<td>1500pF, ±10%, 50V Ceramic Axial-Lead Capacitor (C21-23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122015-472</td>
<td>0.0047uF, ±10%, 50V Ceramic-Disc Axial-Lead Capacitor (C2, 12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>123001-478</td>
<td>4700uF 50V Vented Aluminum Electrolytic Radial-Lead Capacitor (C17, 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123002-336</td>
<td>33uF 250V Vented Aluminum Electrolytic Radial-Lead Capacitor (C24)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>123003-107</td>
<td>100uF 25V Aluminum Electrolytic Radial-Lead Capacitor (C19, 20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124001-474</td>
<td>0.47uF 50V Aluminum Electrolytic Fixed Axial-Lead Capacitor (C7-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131007-001(1)</td>
<td>100V 6-Amp. Type-MR751 Plastic Diode (CR14-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133003-001</td>
<td>NPN 100V 2-Amp. Type-MPSU07 Medium-Power Transistor (Q5, 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133006-001</td>
<td>NPN 80V 10-Amp. Type-2N3716 Power Transistor (Q6, 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133007-001</td>
<td>PNP 80V 10-Amp. Type-2N3792 Power Transistor (Q7, 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133008-001</td>
<td>PNP 100V 2-Amp. Type-MPSU57 Medium-Power Transistor (Q4, 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133009-001</td>
<td>NPN 225V .5-Amp. Type-D40P5 Transistor (Q23-25)</td>
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<tr>
<td>141003-001</td>
<td>Ferrite Bead (FBL, 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175000-002</td>
<td>Nylon Shoulder Washer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178062-001</td>
<td>Mica Insulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179050-002</td>
<td>PCB-Mounted Tin-Plated Brass Fuse Clip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179069-002</td>
<td>2-Position Header Connector (J104)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201019-01</td>
<td>Heat Sink (Finned Type)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 8  High-Voltage PCB Assembly
High-Voltage Supply PCB Assembly Parts List
A201012-01 D

CAUTION

Components identified by (1) have special characteristics important to safety and must be replaced only with identical types.

A201005-01(1) High-Voltage Transformer Assembly (T2)
A201006-01 Magnetic Correction Assembly (MC1)
A201007-01 High-Voltage Harness Assembly
A201008-01 Driver Transformer Assembly (T1)

A201009-01(1) Focus Assembly (PA1)
21-101472 0.0047uF 100V Radial-Lead Mylar Capacitor (C6)
24-500475 4.7uF 50V Aluminum Electrolytic Fixed Axial-Lead Capacitor (C5)
31-1N4001 Type-1N4001 Diode (CR5, 6)

31-1N914 Type-1N914 100V Switching Diode (CR1)
34-2N3904 Type-2N3904 Transistor (Q1, 5)
37-555 Type-555 Integrated Circuit (U1)
38-MV5053 Type-MV5053 Light-Emitting Diode (CR2)

78-16014 Thermally Conductive Silicon Insulator
81-4302 Nylon Snap-In Fastener
110000-102 1k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R8, 19)
110000-122 1.2k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R5)

110000-222 2.2k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R11, 12, 15)
110000-223 22k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R9)
110000-333 33k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R18)
110000-390 39 Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R13)

110000-392 3.9k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R6)
110000-471 470 Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R16)
110000-472 4.7k Ω, ±5%, 1/4W Resistor (R10)
110005-001 0 Ω Jumper Resistor (W1)
ATARI 19- & 25-Inch Color X-Y Display

116001-500 50 Ω 5W Resistor (R20, 21)
119002-202 2k Ω Horizontal Trimming Potentiometer (R7)
119002-203 20k Ω Horizontal Trimming Potentiometer (R17)
121011-333(1) 0.033µF, ±5%, 600V Radial-Lead Polypropylene Capacitor (C8)

121012-102 0.001µF, ±10%, 1000V Radial-Lead Ceramic Capacitor (C11)
122002-104 0.1µF, +80 -20%, 50V Axial-Lead Ceramic Capacitor (C10, 12, 13)
122014-103 0.01µF Axial-Lead 50V Ceramic Capacitor (C7, 9)
123000-107 100µF 35V Radial-Lead Vented Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor (C3, 4)

123001-477 470µF 50V Radial-Lead Vented Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitor (C1, 2)
131002-001 Type-1N754A Diode (CR4)
131005-003(1) 0.8-Amp. 100V Silicon-Controlled Rectifier (Q4)
131008-001 0.4-Amp. 1500V Fast-Recovery Rectifier (CR3)

133003-001 NPN 2-Amp. 100V Medium-Power Transistor (Q2)
133005-001(1) NPN 7-Amp. 400V Power Transistor (Q3)
137183-001 Type-7824 1-Amp. +24V Fixed Voltage-Regulator Integrated Circuit (VR1)
137220-001 Type-7924 1-Amp. -24V Fixed Voltage-Regulator Integrated Circuit (VR2)

178063-002 Black Aluminum Heat Sink (Acceptable substitute is part no. 178063-001, Heat Sink)
178064-001 Preformed Silicon Boot Insulator
178136-620 Teflon Sleevings
201017-01 Heat Sink
Figure 9 Amplifone Wiring Diagram
ATARI 19- & 25-Inch Color X-Y Display

Figure 10  Deflection PCB Schematic Diagram
Atari 19- & 25-Inch Color X-Y Display

PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

The shaded areas of this schematic indicate components whose values are of special significance to product safety. Should any component in the shaded areas need to be replaced, use only the value given in the parts lists. Do not deviate from the resistance, wattage, and voltage values shown.

Figure 10 continued, Deflection PCB Schematic Diagram
Note: Unless otherwise specified:
1. All resistor values are in ohms,
   1/4 W, 5%
2. All capacitor values are in μF.

Components identified by shading have special characteristics important to safety and must be replaced only with identical parts.
Warranty

Seller warrants that its printed-circuit boards and parts thereon are free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of ninety (90) days from date of shipment. Seller warrants that its video displays (in games supplied with displays) are free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of thirty (30) days from date of shipment. None of the Seller's other products or parts thereof are warranted.

If the products described in this manual fail to conform to this warranty, Sellers' sole liability shall be, at its option, to repair, replace, or credit Buyer's account for such products which are returned to Seller during said warranty period, provided:

(a) Seller is promptly notified in writing upon discovery by Buyer that said products are defective;

(b) Such products are returned prepaid to Sellers' plant; and

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

In no event shall Seller be liable for loss of profits, loss of use, incidental or consequential damages.

Except for any express warranty set forth in a written contract between Seller and Buyer which contract supersedes the terms of this order, this warranty is expressed in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, and of all other obligations or liabilities on the Seller's part, and it neither assumes nor authorizes any other person to assume for the Seller any other liabilities in connection with the sale of products under this order.

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