

Components identified by shading have special characteristics important to safety and should be replaced only with identical types.

Self-Test Procedure Part 1 **Operator Information Display**

The information below is displayed on the screen if you set the self-test switch to **on** during the attract mode. Look at the displayed numbers for SECONDS ON and SECONDS PLAYED. If these numbers run together vertically, make adjustments to the X and Y outputs of the game PCB.

To continue with self-test, rotate the control knob until the message FOR SELF TEST PRESS FIRE AND SUPERZAPPER appears on the monitor. Then press both FIRE and SUPERZAP-PER. To end the operator information display, set self-test switch to off.

To erase High Score Table:
1. Turn control knob until top line reads PRESS FIRE AND START 2 TO ZERO HIGH SCORES.

2. Press both FIRE and START 2.

3. The word ERASING appears and blinks on the screen until the entire table is erased. Wait until the word ERASING disappears before continuing with other tests.

- To erase Game Times:
 1. Turn control knob until top line reads PRESS FIRE AND START 1 TO ZERO TIMES.
- 2. Press botter RE and START 1.
- 3. The word ERASING appears and blinks on the screen until the entire table is erased. Wait until the word ERASING disappears before continuing with other tests.

Self-Test Procedure Part 2

Instruction	Test Passes	Test Fails
1. Set self-test switch to on (see Figure 5). Press RE-SET on the PCB, or turn power off and on again.	After about 5 seconds, the monitor displays the picture below. No sounds are produced.	RAM FAILURE is indicated by a sequence of 1 to 12 tones and an R displayed in half of screen. You will hear a short low tone and see a short flash on the LED signshbutton for each good RAM chip, and a long high tone accompanied by a long pulse on the start pushbutton for a failing RAM chip. The test stops with the first ing RAM. To restart the sequence, press RESET on the PCB, or power game to then to on again. Identify the bad RAM chip with the table below. Example: four show tones followed by a long high tone indicates failure of RAM at location M3.
		Bad RAM Chip Location

	Bad RAM Chip Location	
Long High Tone	·	on Analog Vector-Generat PCB
1st	R2	
2nd	P2	
3rd	R4	
4th	P4	
5th	М3	
6th	M4	
7th	L3	
8th	L4	
9th	КЗ	
10th	K4	
11th	J3	
12th	J4	

ROM FAILURE is indicated by a vertical pair of hexadecimal numbers on the top of the screen. The top number indicates the location of the failing ROM(s). Ignore the bottom hexadecimal number in the pair. Identify the bad ROM with the table immediately

Displayed No.	Bad ROM Chip Location	PCB Location
B	R1	
Α	P1	
9	M/N1	
8	L/M1	Analog Vector-
7	K1	Generator PCB
6	. J1	
5	H1 .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4	F1	
3	E1	
2	. D1	
1	R3	
0	N/P3*	

EAROM, Audio and Math Box Failure are indicated by a single letter in the center of the display. Identify the failure with the table below.

Displayed Letter	Failure	PCB Location
E	EAROM	C3 (Aux. PCB)
P	Audio 1	B/C2 (Aux. PCB
Q	Audio 2	C/D2 (Aux. PCB
R	RAM	See RAM test abo
M	Math Box * *	

*If this ROM is bad, you will hear a continuous low tone, and the program may be unable to display a screen image.

**Math-box failure is explained in TM-195, Tempest Troubleshooting Guide.

Activate start. As switch activates, You will not hear a beep and 0 will remain on the screen for the defective switch. fire, Superzap, you'll hear a beep and 0 changes to 1 on the switches.*

wheel clockwise and number on the screen nected incorrectly. No number change indicates encoder wheel is bad or harness will increase with counter clockwise motion, and decrease with clockwise mo-

> Consult TempestTM Drawing Package to adjust video pots. Each frame corner should be within 1/2-inch of each moni-

> > If display is not centered and symmetrical on the monitor, adjust video pots (see Tempest Drawing Package) on the main PCB. If character set is incorrect, check Vector ROMs (see Troubleshooting Guide).

Horizontal and vertical lines cross in the center of the screen displaying a large "plus" sign. Audio I/O 1 and

cal lines, each with

and corners of the monitor. Rotate the

control knob to

change color.

right line the brightest and left line the dim-

tor bezel corner.

A white cross hatch

pattern appears. A

character set appears

at the bottom of the

screen.

tion.

4. Observe the

white frame around

5. Activate SLAM

7. Activate SLAM

8. Activate SLAM

10. When satisfied

with test, set selftest switch to off

the outside of the

Lines not crossing indicates video pot on main PCB needs adjusting (see Drawing Package for procedure). No sound indicates failure of an audio amplifier and/or the custom audio chip(s).

2 alternate to produce four tones. Use this pattern for tracking adjustments (see the Color X-Y Monitor Manual). Tests purple, cyan,

yellow, white, green, blue, and red for color and intensity. Displays seven groups of verti-

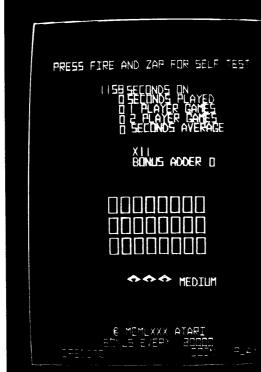
Use this pattern for purity and convergence adjustments (see Color X-Y Monitor A checkerboard pattern touches the sides

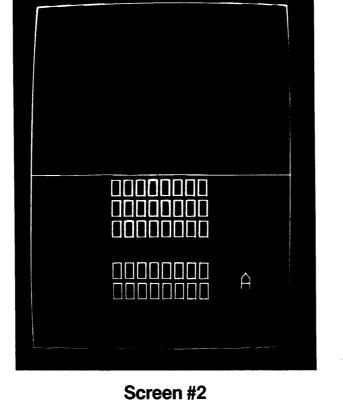
Perform math-box signature analysis (see Troubleshooting Guide). 9. Activate SLAM A white frame is displayed on the screen.

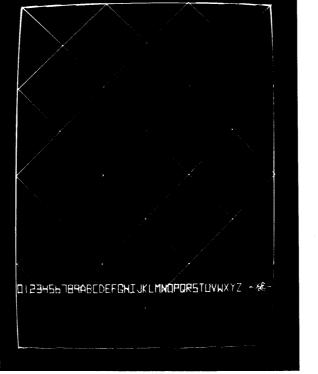
position. *Activate coin switches by inserting at least one coin in each coin slot. You will not

trip the coin counters as long as you are in self-test.

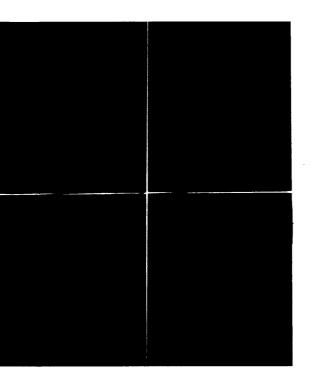
Self-Test Screens

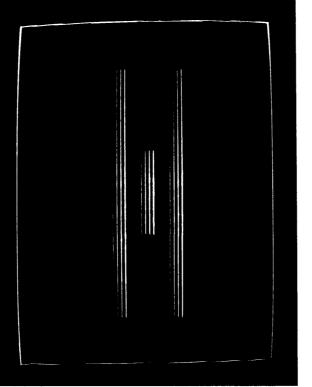


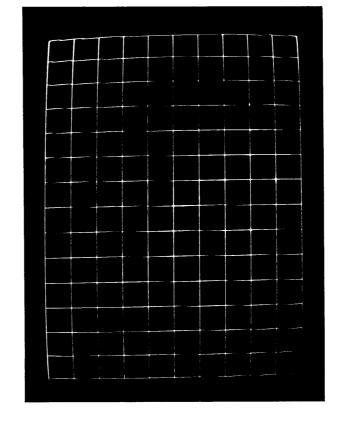


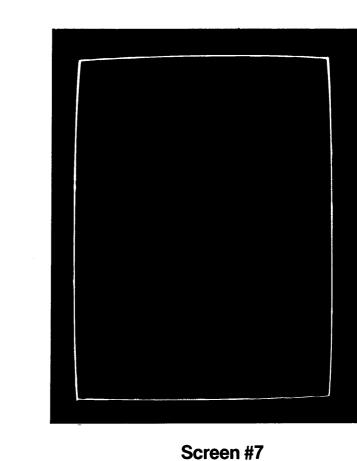






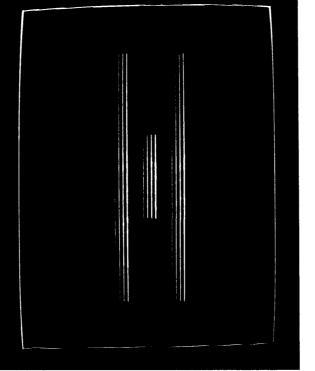






Screen #4

Screen #1



Screen #5

Screen #6

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ROM Memory RAM Memory Sheet 2, Side A

Drawing Package Supplement

to

Tempest[™]

Operation, Maintenance, and Service Manual

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Contents of this Drawing Package

Self-Test Screens Self-Test Procedure 19-In. Wells-Gardner Color X-Y Monitor Sheet 1, Side A

Data Buffer Address Selector Vector Timer State Machine Sheet 3, Side A

High Score Memory Player Inputs and Audio Output Sheet 3, Side B

Microprocessor Address Decoder Power Input Clock IRQ Counter Memory Map

Color X-Y Power Supply Regulator/Audio II PCB

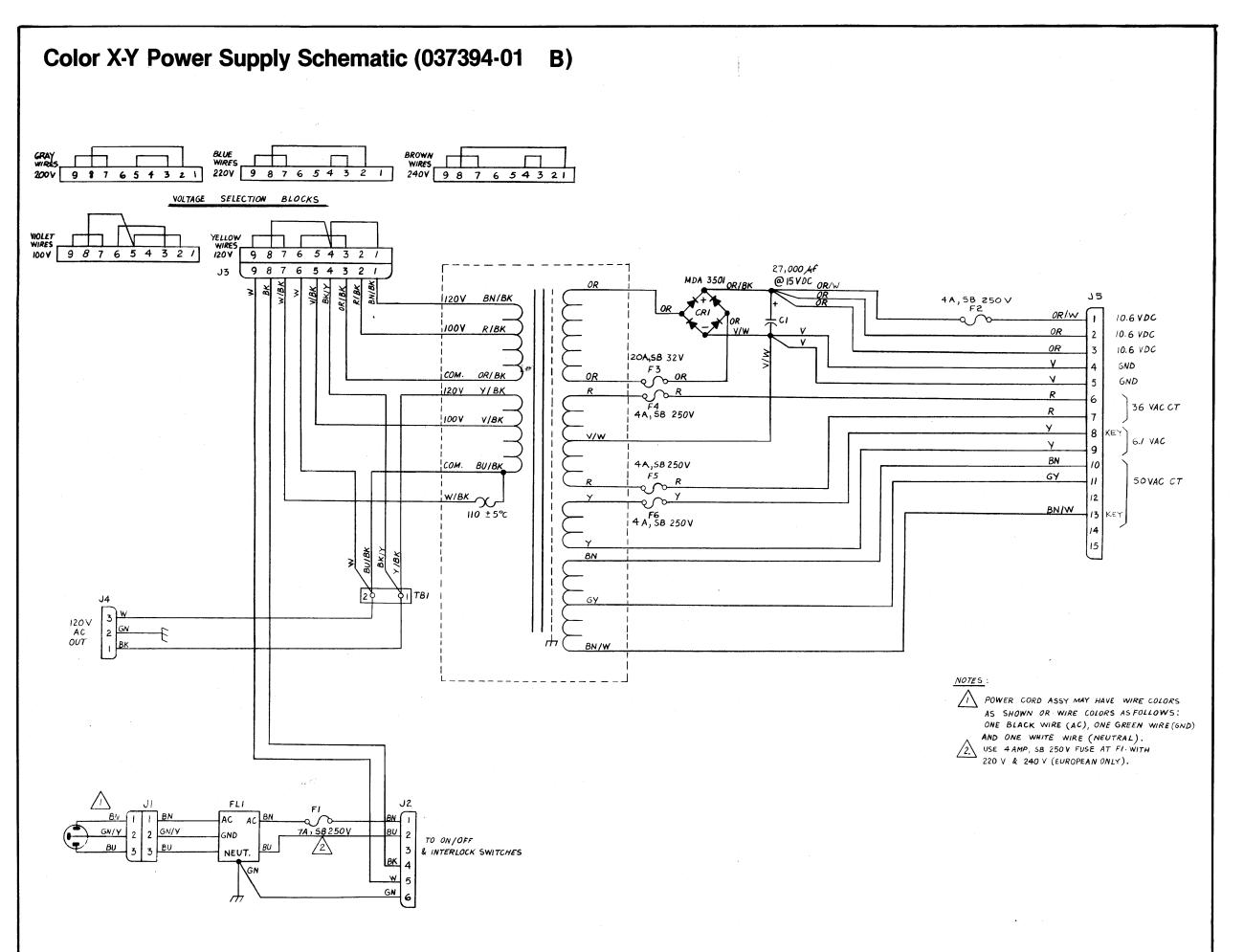
X-Y Outputs Coin Counter and Video Invert Outputs

Vector Generator: Program Counter RAM ROM Data Shifter

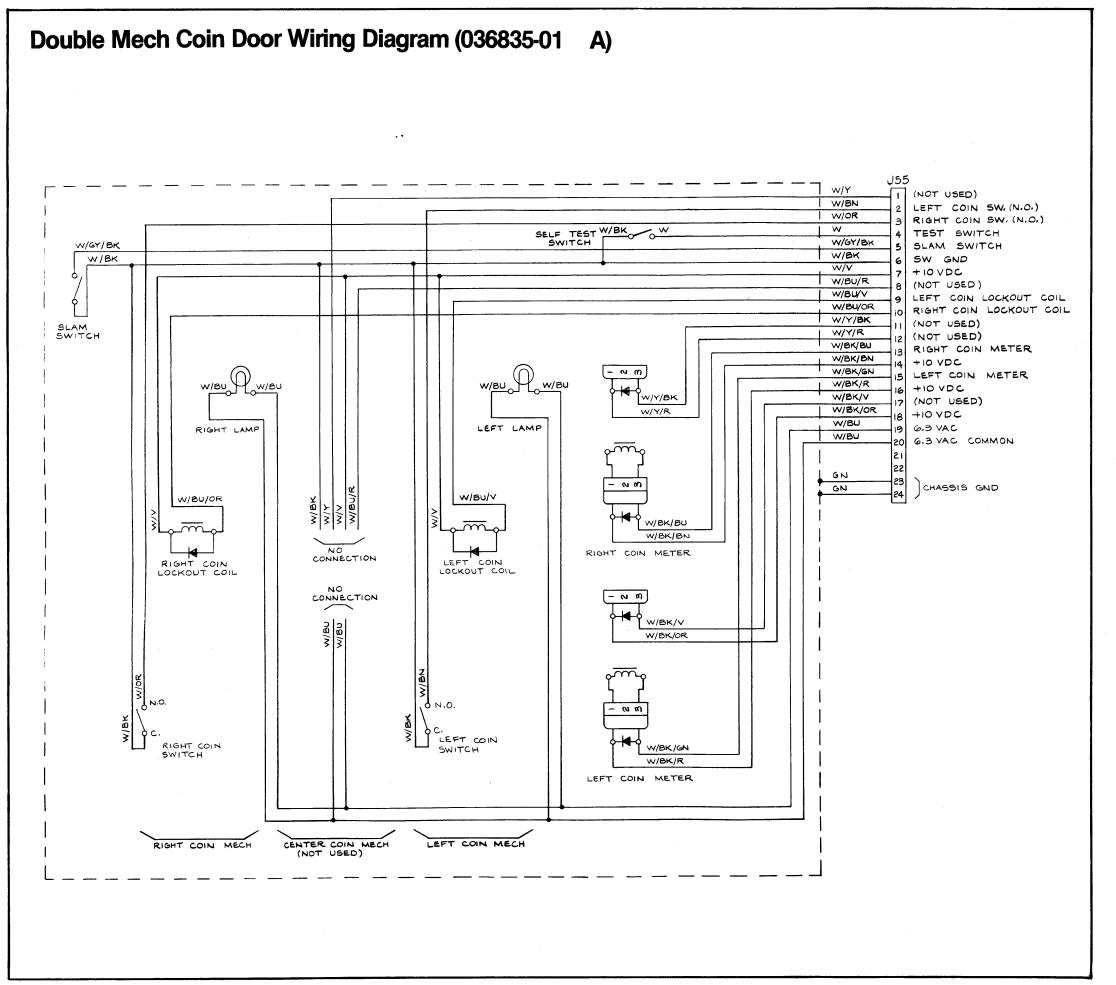
Auxiliary PCB: Power Inputs Address Decoder Math Box

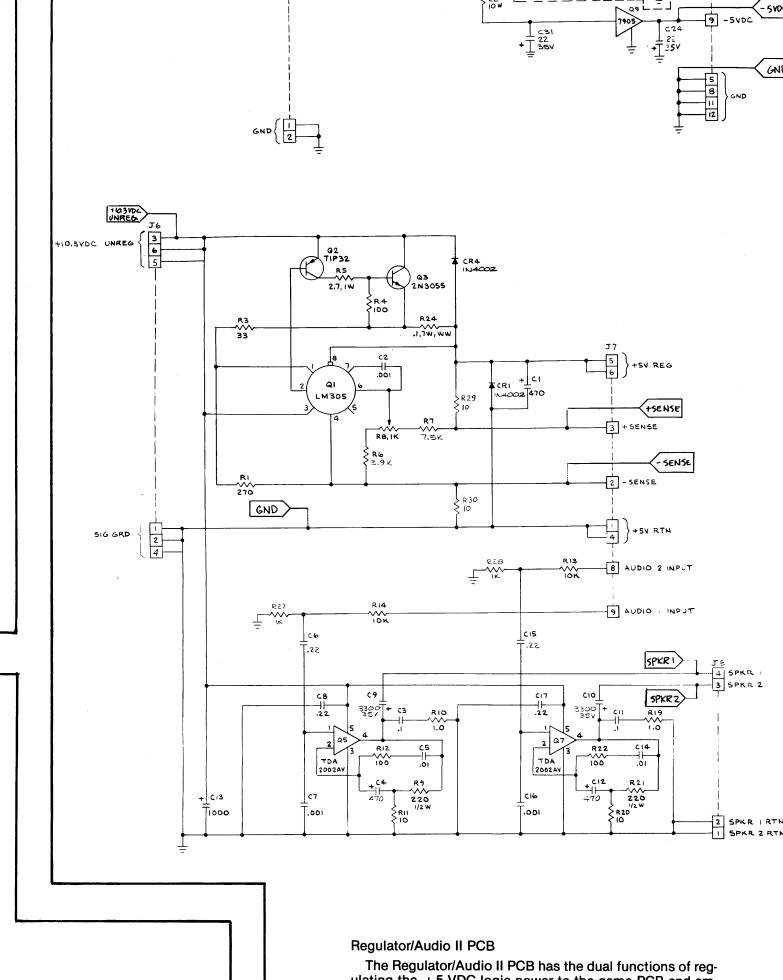
Power Reset and Watchdog Counter

Sheet 1, Side A DP-190-01 2nd printing Tempest™



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Regulator Audio II PCB Schematic (035435-02 E)

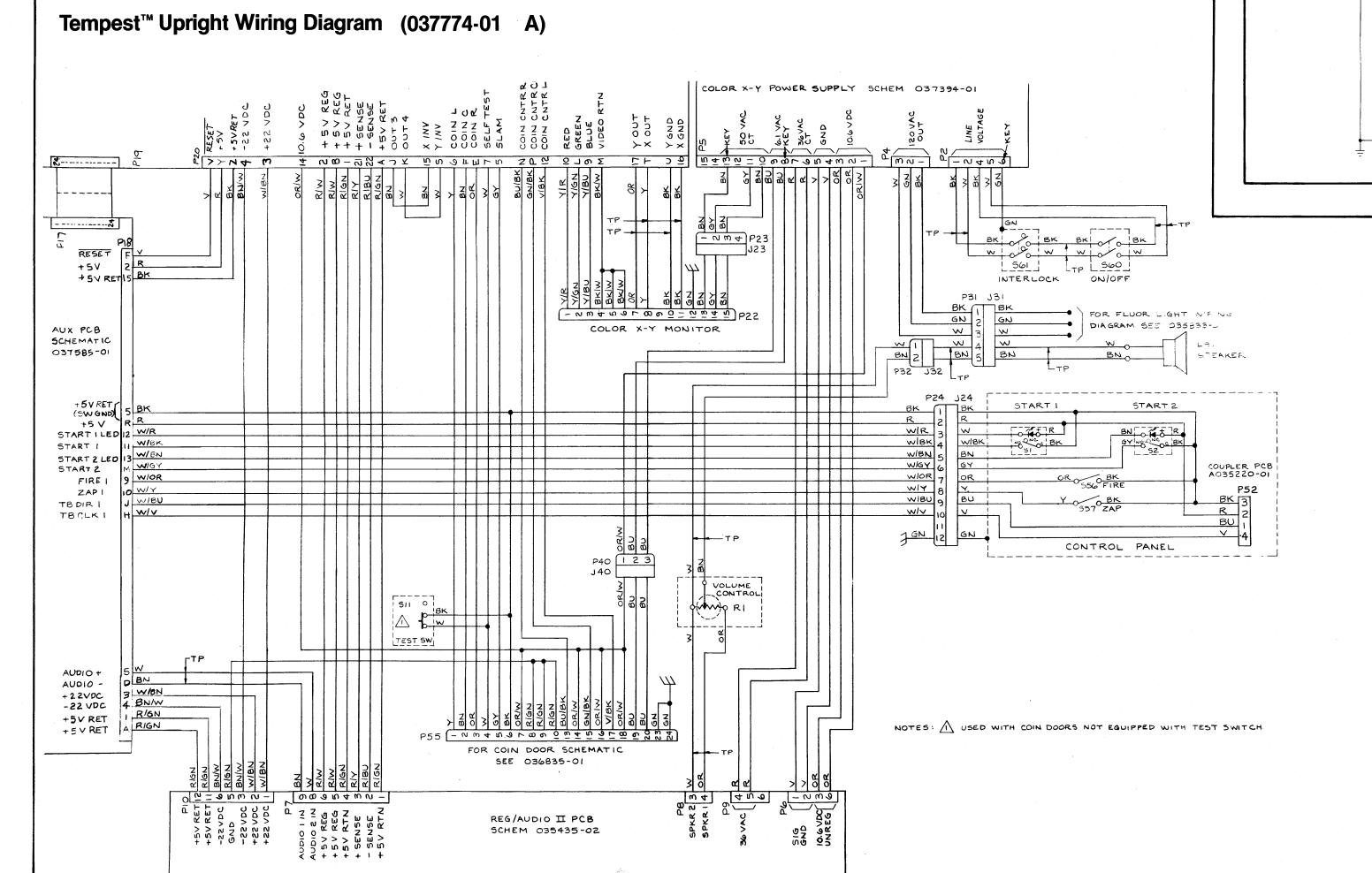


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Tempest[™]

Tempest Upright Wiring Diagram Coin Door Color X-Y Power Supply Regulator Audio II PCB Schematic

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ulating the +5 VDC logic power to the game PCB and amplifying the audio from the game PCB.

Regulator Circuit

The regulator consists of voltage regulator Q1, power pass transistor Q3 and Q3's driver transistor Q2. The regulator accurately regulates the logic power input to the game PCB by monitoring the voltage through high-impedance inputs + SENSE and - SENSE. The inputs are directly from the +5 VDC and ground inputs to the game PCB. Therefore, the regulator regulates the voltage on the game PCB. This eliminates a reduced voltage due to IR loss in the wire harness between the regulator and the game PCB. Variable resistor R8 is adjusted for the +5 VDC on the game PCB. Once adjusted, the voltage at the input of the game PCB will remain constant at this voltage.

Regulator Adjustment

- 1. Connect a voltmeter between +5 V and GND test points of the game PCB.
- Adjust variable resistor R8 on the Regulator/Audio II PCB for +5 VDC reading on the voltmeter.
- 3. Connect a voltmeter between +5 V REG and GND on the Regulator/Audio II PCB. Voltage reading must not be greater than +5.5 VDC. If greater, try cleaning edge connectors on both the game PCB and the Regulator/Audio II PCB.
- 4. If cleaning PCB edge connectors doesn't decrease voltage difference, connect minus lead of voltmeter to GND test point of Regulator/Audio II PCB and plus lead to GND test point of game PCB. Note the voltage. Now connect minus lead of voltmeter to +5 REG test point on Regulator/Audio II PCB and plus lead to +5 V test point on game PCB. From this you can see which harness circuit is dropping the voltage. Troubleshoot the appropriate harness wire or harness connector.

Audio Circuit

The audio circuit contains two independent audio amplifiers. Each amplifier consists of a TDA2002AV amplifier with an effective gain of 2.2.

Sheet 1, Side B DP-190-01 2nd printing

