



SERVICE MANUAL

ELECTRONIC DIVISION

DOCUMENT NR.035-613

MR. OPERATOR

We would advise you of the importance of reading this Manual, which will help you to obtain the very best efficiency in our electronic Pin-Ball.

SECTION A

GENERAL INFORMATION

"SYSTEM III" represents the most advanced application of electronics technology in the pin-ball industry. Its performance betters all previous system possibilities with surprising simplicity, offering in addition such a quantity of information that opens up a new era in coin operated games, thus allowing a strict and programmed control over the performance of every machine in all aspects (coin collection, faults, game behaviour, timing, etc.).

All the information supplied by the machine (which is printed out) can be fed into a main computer, which will file and process all data, giving out percentages, averages, statistics, and activate alarms when some parameter suffers a deviation greater than the set values.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

*	Processor in use: ROCKWELL PPS-4
*	Intelligent system assembled on just 1 (one) module
*	General wiring system: flat tape
*	Data memory maintained when machine is switched off
. , *,	4 counters of $6\frac{1}{2}$ digits
*	Different handicap for each player
*	3 and 5 balls
*	3 adjustable coin rejectors
*	Electronics-digital sound
*	2 types of game with extra play
*	3 types of game with extra ball
*	Limit on extra play = 9 (separate from credit display)
*	Limit on extra ball = 9 (with display for this use)
*	Credit limit adjustable from 9 through 99
*	Electronic match number
*	Adjustments and rules contained in memory (without switches)
*	Model and serial number register
*	Register code of the last printer used for coin collection
*	Data or number register of last coin collection
*	Game Over machine time register
*	Machine "In Play" time register
*	Coin meter for 1st coin rejector
*	Coin meter for 2nd coin rejector
*	Coin meter for 3rd coin rejector
*	Extra ball meter
*	Extra game meter
* ,	Total service meter
*	Total play meter

- * 4 extra meter for use in the game or for any other use
- * Display presentation of all above mentioned data
- * Print-out of all data on portable mini-printer
- * Charge and/or zeroing of registers and meters with printer
- Data collection from mini—printer can be fed to central computer
- * Power supply (adjustable) 95 110 125 145 190 205 220 240 V. (50 cycles) A.C.
- Consumption 110 Watts (at rest)280 Watts (maximum)
- * Playfield inclination: 5° ÷ 10° (adjustable)
- * Dimensions when mounted: 1190 mm deep

650 mm wide

1800 mm high

* Dimensions in transport: 1310 mm deep

660 mm wide

610 mm high

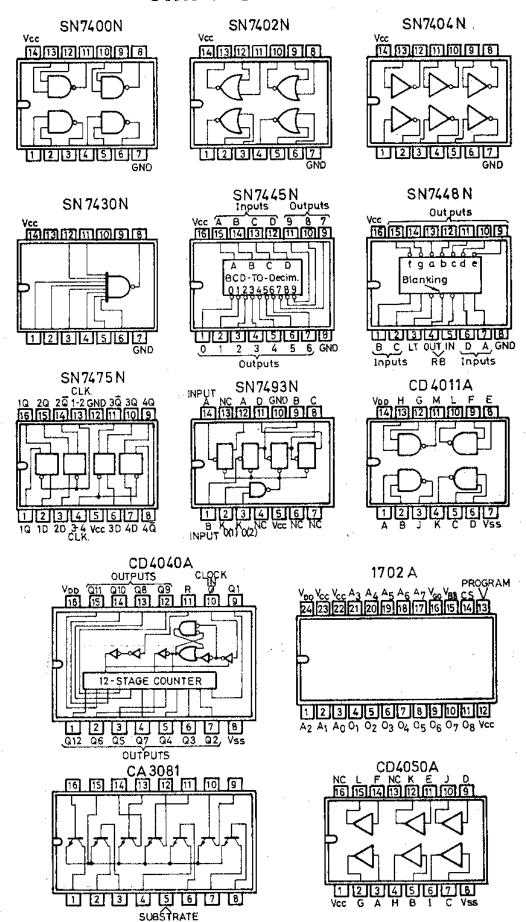
* Nett weight: 105 kgs.

NOTE

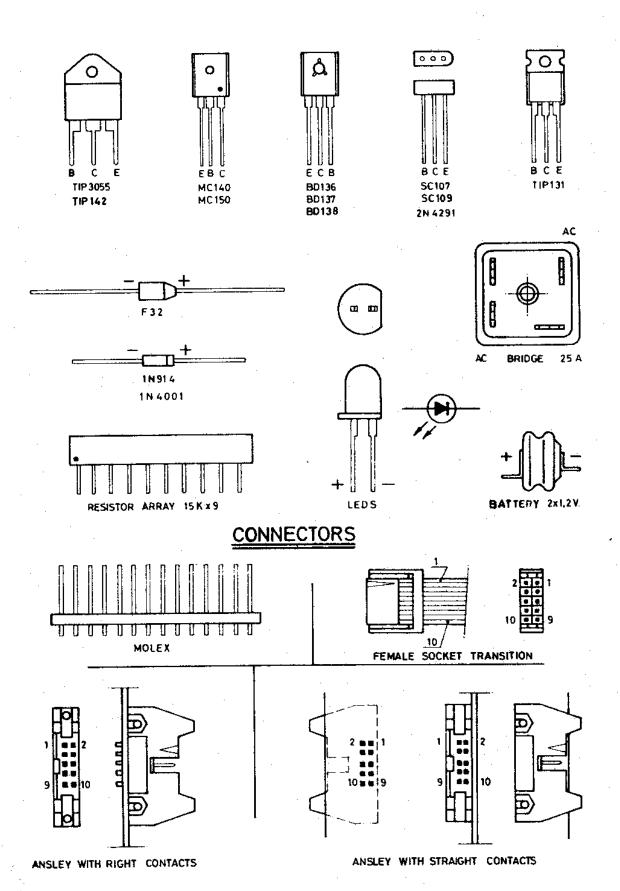
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RECEL S.A. assumes no responsibility as to the use of the information contained herein.

CHIPS UTILIZED



COMPONENTS UTILIZED



DECIMAL/EXADECIMAL/BINARY TABLE

DECIMAL	EXADE- CIMAL	DISPLAY PRES	BINARY	 DECIMAL	EXADE - CIMAL	DISPLAY PRES.	BINARY
f 14			DCBA				DCBA
0	0		0000	8	8		1000
1	1		0001	. 9	9		1001
2	2		0010	10	Α		1010
3	3		0011	† 1	В		1011
4	4.		0100	12	С		1100
5	5		0101	13	D		1101
6	6		0110	14	E		1110
7	7		0111	15	F		111.1

SHORT FOR COLOURS

COLOUR	SHORT		COLOUR	SHORT
BLACK	BLK	٠	GREEN	GRN
BROWN	BRN	,	BLUE	BLU
RED	RED		PURPLE	PUR
ORANGE	ORG		SLATE	SLT
YELLOW	YEL		WHITE	WHT

SECTION B

GENERAL FUNTIONS

A normal Pin-ball machine, in four player version, must offer and offers the following characteristics: coin-slot operation, adjustable tariffs, an indication of the games paid for, four score counters, 3 or 5 balls, start button, fault and tilt contacts and indicators, extra ball, free plays obtained from the score (adjustable), match number and flexibility in the system to give any game on the playfield.

The SYSTEM III pin-ball complies with the above mentioned specification and also offers the following feature:

SELF - CHECK

As soon as the machine is connected (using the switch on the right hand underside of the table), an Auto-Check routine starts covering the electric and electronic systems, indicating any fault and identifying the same; if this routine detects a "major" fault (e.g. a short circuit in the coils, driver or I/O RAM failure, etc.), it decides not to continue operating but indicates this fault. Should a "minor" fault be detected (e.g. coil out, I/O open circuit, short in I/O lamp, etc.), the system will indicate the fault and automatically continue carrying out its function.

The Auto-Check consists of 6 steps and the results will be indicated on the display corresponding to Player N° 2.

Lite Box Display and Indicators

All displays and indicators mounted in the lite-box, will be lit up in sequence in all their combinations. When completed, you will see the indication \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset .

2. RAM Memory

This function inspects word by word all the RAM (shared between the chips 1 and 2). If everything is in order, you will see the indication $9 \ \emptyset$.

If it detects a fault in any of the 256 positions, it will indicate such a fault in the two digits following the number 9, e.g.: position 87 is faulty; the system will indicate 9.8.7.

3. PIO (Chip controlling Sound, Coil and General Indicators in the Playfield).

If everything is in order, this will indicate 8.0.0. If there is a faulty output, it will indicate X.X.X, specifying via the X which is the faulty output and what is the actual fault.

4. ROM I/O

Two chips incorporating the ROM memory, RAM CMOS control outputs and playfield lamp control outputs. This function analyzes one by one all the inputs and outputs. If everything is in order, it will indicate 2.4. If the fault lies in chip 1, it will indicate 1.X.X., and if the fault is to be found in chip 2, 2.X.X. The last two digits indicate the output which is at fault, and the reason why.

5. Sound, coil drivers and coils

This check is made by reading the consumption at the power play supply source, and will indicate, as a "major" fault, the lack of tension, a short circuit in the driver and a short circuit in the coil; and as a "minor" fault, those channels which do not provoke any consumption of the above mentioned supply source (sound, unused channels and drivers or disconnected or cut—off coils). As always the channel and problem will be indicated.

6. RAM CMOS

This function individually checks the 1024 bits of the memory. If all is well, it will indicate 5.0.0. If a fault is discovered, it will indicate the byte which is at fault.

SELFCHECK TABLE

STEP	FUNCTION	DISPLAY	ÇÖMMENT
1	TEST DISPLAY	ជ្ ធំ	END OF TEST DISPLAY
2	RAM MEMORY	SXX	FAULT DETECTED THE LAST TWO DIGITS INDICATE POSITION AT FAULT
2	RAM MEMORY	909	END OF TEST, RAM C.K
3	PIO	***	137 DIGIT INDICATES FROUT 3-4-5-8-7-8 2ND DIGIT INDICATES THE DEPECTIVE BIT 3ND DIGIT INDICATES DEFECTIVE CONFIGURATION
j.	P10	8 \$ \$	END OF TEST. PIO OK.
41	ROM 1/0	17X	SHORT IN OUTPUT X AT-12V (CHIP-1)
,	ROM I/C	14X	SHORT IN OUTPUT X AT +5V (CHIP+1)
4	ROM 1/0	2 7 x	SMORT IN OUTFLY X AT -12V ICHIP-21
4	е о́м і/о	2 4 X	SHORT IN OUTPUT X AT +5V (CH)P-2}

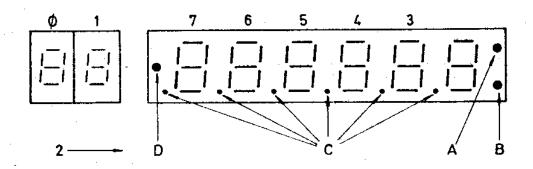
57EP	FUNCTION	DISPLAY	COMMENT
4	8 0 M 1/0	24	END OF TEST HOM CK
5	40 V VOLTAGE	246	LOV VOLTAGE FAULT
5	ORIVER	2 4 5	SHORT IN OH. YER
5	BUMPER	x 4 1	OUTPUT X CPEN .
5	BUMPER	X 4 4	SHORT IN DUTPUT X
5	OR/8V	3 Ø Ø	END OF TEST DR/BU OK NO GRAVE FAULTS DETECTED
6	RAM CMOS	exx	FAULT DETECTED THE LAST TWO DIGITS INDICATE THE DEFECTIVE WORD
ß	RAM CMÓS	5 Ø Ø	END OF TEST CMOS OK

REPRESENTATION AREAS

Areas of representation for the totalizers and RAM memory registers: As stated before, the SYSTEM III accumulates a quantity of information, up to now unknown in the field of pin—ball machines. All this information is represented on the displays as follows: whilst the door is shut, the display always represents that shown in Area 4 which corresponds to the actual play data, and when you reach Game Over, it will alternatively flash data on the last score and last handicap.

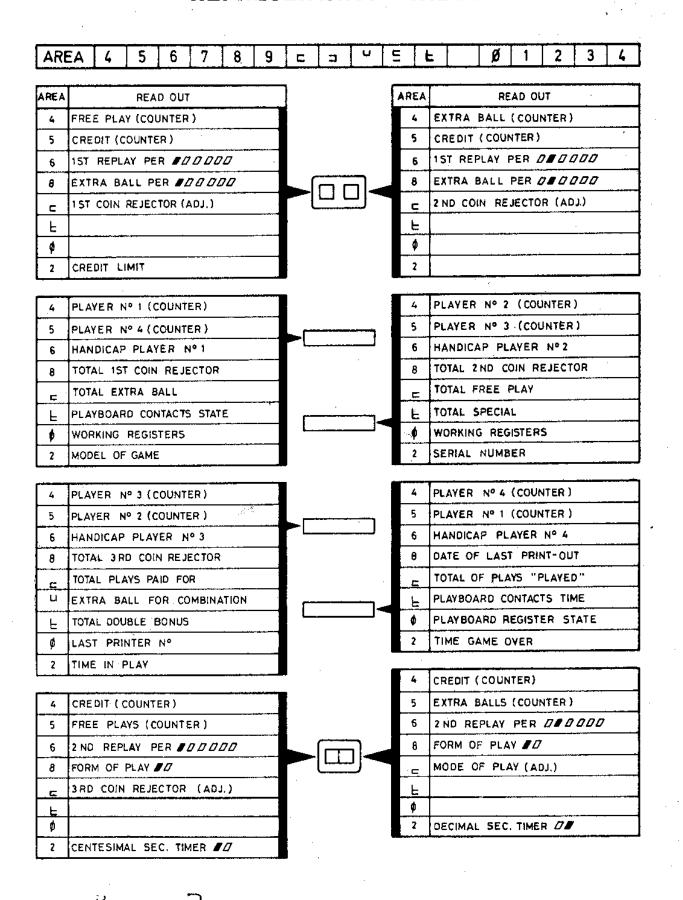
On opening the door, the start button will stop working as such and will serve to change the Area representation on the displays. There are 16 representation areas on the RAM (see page 8-4). In order to advance from one area to the next representation area, you need only press the button once for each advance of area representation. Whilst the button is pressed down, all the lite box displays will indicate the number of the area which is going to be represented. Then on releasing the button, the displays will show the data corresponding to each new area. If we press the button just once (starting from mode 4), it will stay in area 5 representation, but this will have been inverted; i.e. the information that was previously in the upper displays, will now be shown in the lower displays and vice-versa, (we will understand the advantages of this in the ADJUSTMENT section).

In representation area N° 9, we can see the state of the playfield contacts, which are indicated in the displays for Free Plays, Extra Ball and 1st Player (see values in the table on page C-21).



On closing the door, the machine automatically stays ready for play, returning to the preselected mode if the door were to be opened again before pressing the start button. When started, the selected area stays at 4.

REPRESENTATION TABLE



00

HANDICAP

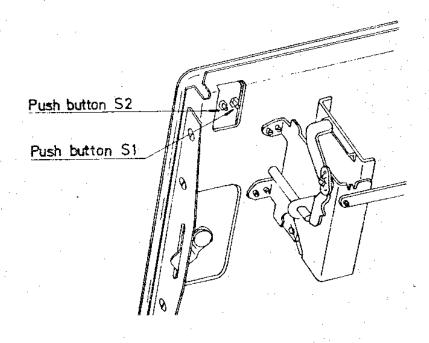
During the time that the machine is at Game Over, the Handicap of each player will be flashed on the displays. It will also be displayed whilst the start button is held down (assuming that the door is closed). The machine leaves the factory with a Handicap for each player of 1.000.000. This value is altered as soon as it is beaten. When the new Handicap exceeds 2.000.000, the respective handicap register stays at 1.000.000, and in this way the machine incorporates an automatic resetting device should the handicap become excessively high.

ADJUSTMENT

EXTERIE PASSISTANCE REMONE RUBBLER INSERT BETWEEN MICHES WITH

There are three RAM memory areas where you will find the various system adjustments.

To gain access to alter any of these, simply select the relevant representation area on the credit displays (with the door open and by pressing the start button). When set in this position, press the buttons S1 or S2 which are mounted on the inside of the door, in order to change the left or right hand digits, thereby altering the reading to the desired value. Once the adjustments have been set as required, start the machine in the normal way (with the door shut), so that the new values will be recorded in the RAM CMOS memory.



ADJUSTMENT TABLE

							A	\mathcal{B} .								
AREA	4	5	6	7	8	9	u	П	ב	រក	Ł	Ø	1	2	α	4

AREA	READ OUT		AREA	READ OUT
6	IST, REPLAY PER # 00000		6 IST REPLAY PER	1ST. REPLAY PER DIOOO
7	2ND, REPLAY PER 💆 🛭 🗎 🗎 🗎		7	2ND. REPLAY PER DB 0000
8	PLAYBOARD ADJUSTMENT		8	PLAYBOARD ADJUSTMENT
9	EXTRA BALL PER 闪 🗆 🗆 🗆	>	9	EXTRA BALL PER [] [] [] [] []
L	3RD COIN REJECTOR (TABLE)	[CREDIT]	E	MODE OF PLAY
- 1	IST, COIN REJECTOR (TABLE)		□	2ND COIN REJECTOR (TABLE)
3	CREDIT LIMIT		٦	1EXTRA PLAY WITH THE 2ND COIN

THE AREA 4 IS SHOWN WHEN YOU OPEN THE FRONT DOOR FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER PLAYING ON THE MACHINE.

IN ORDER TO MOVE ON TO THE NEXT AREA YOU HAVE TO PRESS THE START BUTTON WHILST MAINTAINING THE DOOR OPEN.

TO CHANGE THE ADJUSTMENTS (IN THE CREDIT DISPLAYS) PRESS BUTTONS SI AND S2 ON THE DOOR.

IN ORDER TO REGISTER ANY ADJUSTMENTS IN THE MEMORY PRESS THE START BUTTON WHILST THE DOOR IS CLOSE.

1ST. COIN REJECTOR

Been A

MODE	COINS	PLAYS
8	2 -	1
9	2	2
E	2	3
J	2	4
Li	1	1
ב	- 1 .	2
E	1	3
	1	4

2 ND. COIN REJECTOR

_		
MODE	COINS	PLAYS
Ø	1	1
1	1	2
2	1	3
3	1	4
8	1	1
9	1	2
	1 .	3
	1	4

3RD, COIN REJECTOR

Nº OF MODE (Ø-9) = Nº OF PLAYS PER COIN.

MODE OF PLAY

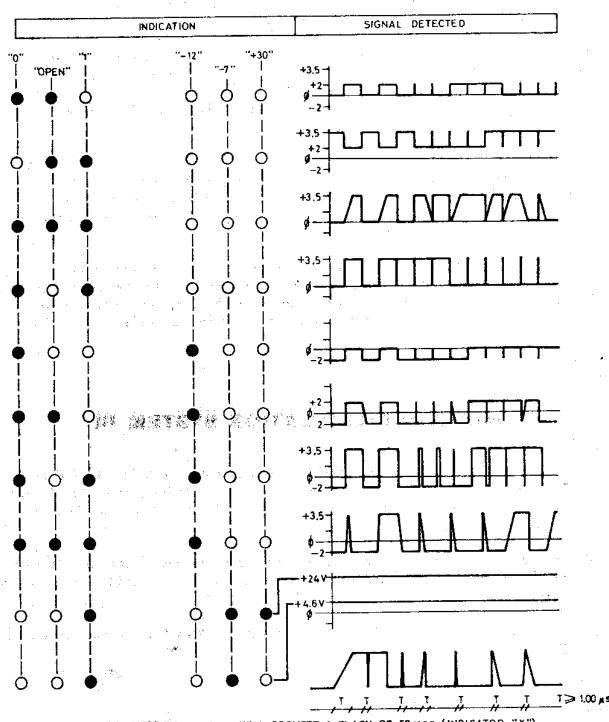
į	МО	DE	EXTRA	BALL	EXT.FLAY	
	SAL 5	LS 3	REPETIT.	ACUMUL.	REPETIT.	
	Ø	8	NO	NO	NO	
ļ	1	9	YES	NO	NO	
	2	E	YES	YES	NO	
	3	⊐				
	4	Ų.	NO	NO	YES	
	5	10	YES	NO	YES	
	6	E	YES	YES	YES	
į	7					

EB - 550,000 1 - 760,000 1 - 920,000

1 EXTRA PLAY WITH THE 2ND. COIN (THIS STATE AFFECTS ALL 3 COIN REJECTORS)

LOGIC DETECTOR 094-001 (LEVELS INDICATOR-PULSE DETECTOR)





NOTE: A DETECTION MORE THAN 1.00 µs. WILL PROMOTE A FLASH OF 50 msg. (INDICATOR "X") INPUT IMPEDANCE=100K TO \$V

PRINTER

Correct use of our Printer, model 2056A, constitutes a really valuable advantage to gain the most from the special characteristics incorporated in the SYSTEM III.

The printer should be used in the following way: Firstly, switch off the machine or unplug it from the mains. Secondly, plug in the printer to the point provided in the Master Unit - Connector MD - to be found in the lite-box. Replug in the machine and wait for it to finish the Auto-check routines; check that the resettable date and printer number registers have absorbed the new values correctly; press the start button; switch off or unplug the machine; unplug the printer (all data is printed out and stored in the printer memory).

If you wish to use the printer merely to obtain data but without it being necessary to reset any of the registers, then you should not press the start button, but switch off the machine and unplug the printer instead. The data is now in the printer, and the machine registers have not suffered any alteration.

The modifications that the printer creates over the registers and totalizers in the machine are programmed in advance within the printer itself, and come into effect when you press the start button, and selecting only the date or coin collection number (if this is the object).

SELF-CHECK-SIMULATION SYSTEM III

The checking simulator 1030/III makes it possible to check, analyse and simulate all components on our System III electronic pin-ball. It has an internal capacity to simulate and control 16 gam 2s which may be increased by external blocks of 16.

Also it contains the necessary connections to enable the substitution of all parts of the machine and to start functioning any unit of the laboratory.

The simulator 1030/III is supplied with its own full technical manual.

SECTION C

GENERAL CIRCUITS

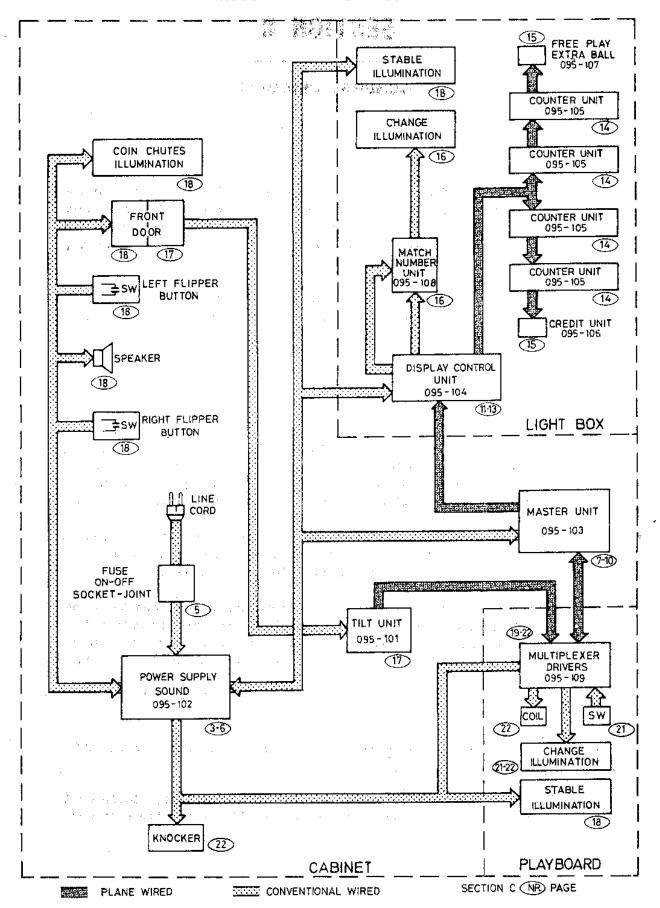
In section "C" we have shown a break-down of the circuits in the machine, and at the same time the relationship between each one of them by virtue of the connectors listed in each circuit which are illustrated in more detail on pages C-2 and C-6 (MACHINE DIAGRAM AND POWER DIAGRAM), respectively.

Generally speaking each circuit is made up of its relevant board and components, together with the corresponding schematics, as well as the external elements which are included within the actual circuit.

OBSERVATIONS

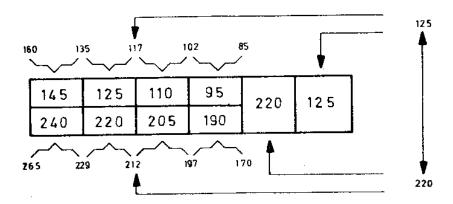
- * Whenever it is necessary to replace any components or boards, it is essential that you switch off the machine beforehand by means of the switch at the right hand side underneath the table; in this way the service plug will continue to function at the normal mains voltage.
- * When replacing parts or components, use only those which comply with the characteristics specified in each case, respecting the polarity or position in all those parts where this is required.
- * Do not neglect those faults which apparently do not seem to be very important, such as: fused lamps, displays with the segments cut, faulty contacts, etc., because both the appearance and functioning will suffer, with the result that the cash returns will fall off.
- * Use the SELF-CHECK systems to trace any kind of fault that might occur and to repair it. (094-003).
- * Use a multimeter and detector 094-001 or its equivalent when taking any measurements.
- * For a complete revision in a laboratory, the 1030/III simulator is the only equipment capable of simulating all the functions of our SYSTEM III.

MACHINE DIAGRAM



POWER SUPPLY AND SOUND 095-102

The power supply board is equipped with a transformer primary with the necessary terminals to allow the machine to work correctly at any mains voltage. The terminal position for 125 volts, covers a range from 85 to 160 v_{\bullet} , and the 220 v_{\bullet} position covers from 170 to 265 volts.



The secondary positions in the transformer supply the necessary voltages to obtain:

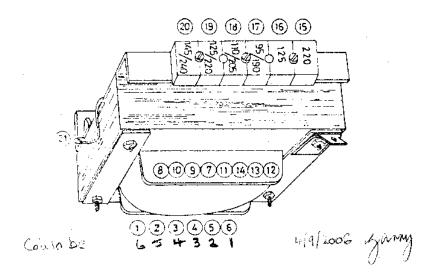
5 v. AC	Lamps for lighting up the coin rejectors.
6,3 v. AC	Stable illumination on the playfield and lite box.
+ 7,5 v. DC	Change illumination on the playfield and rejector coil.
+ 7 v. DC (E)	Stabilized display - lite box.
+ 13 v. DC	(with the Master Unit off) To obtain 5 v. DC stabilized
	current for the electronic logic.
- 20 v. 00	(with the Master Unit off) To obtain -12 v. stabilized
	current for the MOS circuits.
Power — Play	(adjustable) To feed the playboard coils.

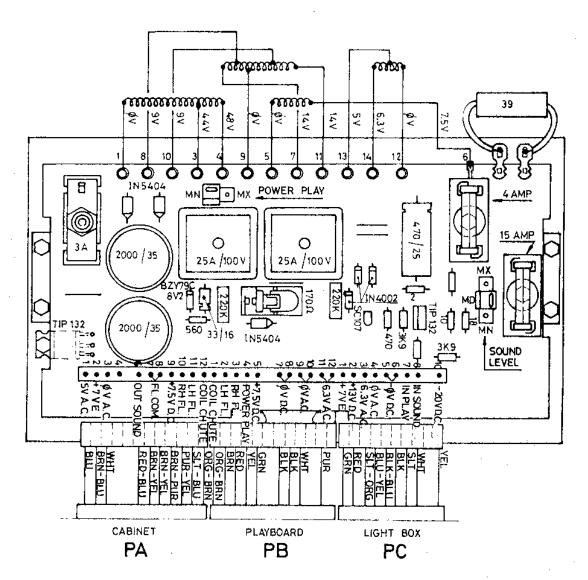
The Play Power is controlled by the K relay which will cut this power when no "In Play" signal is received. The K contact works in parallel with a 39 chm. resistor which allows the processor to determine the state of the coils and drivers during the "self—check" sequence.

The sound power unit is also to be found in this assembly, and comprises a TIP 131 transistor and a series damper composed of three resistors, by means of which the sound level can be adjusted to Maximum (Mx.) Medium (Md) or Mini-mum (Mn).

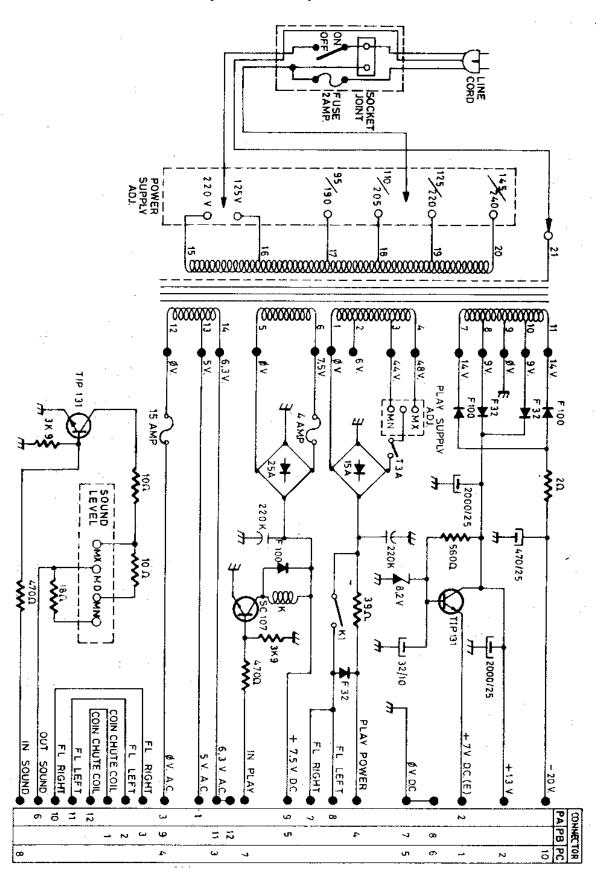
There is also a series of interconnected pins which allow a better distribution of the cable harness, individualizing the connectors of the Cabinet, Playboard and Lite-box.

POWER SUPPLY AND SOUND \$\phi 95 - 1\phi 2\$

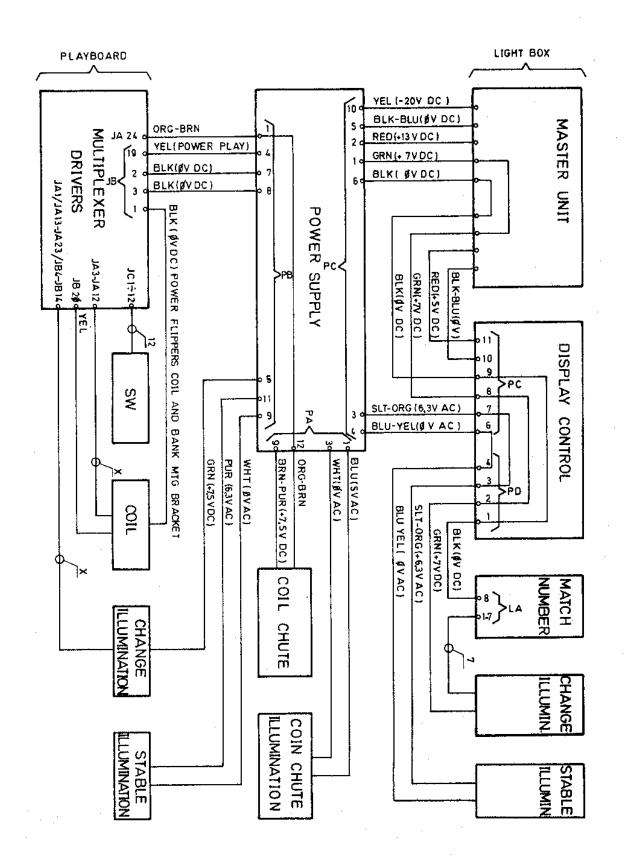




POWER SUPPLY, SOUND Ø95-1Ø2 AND FUSE, ON-OFF, SOCKET-JOINT



POWER DIAGRAM



MASTER UNIT Ø95 1Ø3

The MASTER UNIT needs a working tension of + 13 volts and - 20 volts. These voltages are stabilized by the circuit LM 327, which controls a driver MC 140 (output - 12 volts 500 mA max.) and a TIP 3055 (output 5 volts 4 amp. max.). Both outputs are protected against short circuits, automatically restricting the maximum current to 500 mA and 4 amp. respectively, thereby avoiding any destruction of the output transistors should any short circuiting occur.

On the tension of \pm 5 volts and using the union of two F32 diodes, we obtain 6,4 volts which are used to recharge the battery which feeds the HM 6.508-9 memory (PAM CMOS) and its auxiliary circuits.

If you remove a battery, you will lose the data contained in the memory. (RAM CMOS).

The - 12 volt tension is required, along with the + 5 volt tension, in order to work the N-MOS chips existing on the board (CPU, PIO, ROM RAM/I-O, GPKD, BICS and EPROM).

All the other chips on the board (TTL and Buffer CMOS 4050), as well as those in the Display Control unit and Multiplexer Driver, use only the + 5 volt tension.

The RAM CMOS memory controlled via the 0 - 6 outputs on PAM-RCM/I-O 1 (A 2361), and after carrying out all the Autocheck routines, delivers its contents to the working memory RAM (contained in chips A 2361 and A 2362). Then the entire contents of the working memory RAM is again loaded on to the CMOS each time that the machine is at the start position or whenever a ball is introduced into the Ball Return Kicker hole. This means that the RAM CMOS can hold all the definitive data and recover this after a power cut. As a result of this feature, it is possible to control the totalizers, adjustments and other registers in the machine (all contained in the memory), and also check their functioning without suffering alterations. If the machine is switched off after carrying out all the necessary tests, without reaching the start position or ball return state, then the data stored in the CMOS will be the same as before carrying out the tests; none of the test alterations will have been memorized.

Whilst extracting the data from RAM CMOS, this information is transferred to the memory of the "Printer" if this is connected, feeding the working memory RAM with the serial number of the printer in use, and this is then passed on to the RAM CMOS once the start position is reached. Once the Auto-check routines have been completed, the main program begins and the machine is ready for normal functioning.

In order to control the indicators in the lite—box, a GPKD is used as a peripheral element (display controller), to which all the data contained in the area of the memory selected is transferred at the rate of 10 times per second; if the front door is closed, the area selection has no effect and the transfer area will be " \emptyset A" (play area). By transferring the data at the rate of 10 c/sec., the displays are subject to a smooth but attractive fluctuation.

The GPKD feeds the information to the display control unit in two groups of data, each one of them formed by 16 displays or other types of indicator. The column selection is carried out by means of 8 strobe lines and 1 group selection.

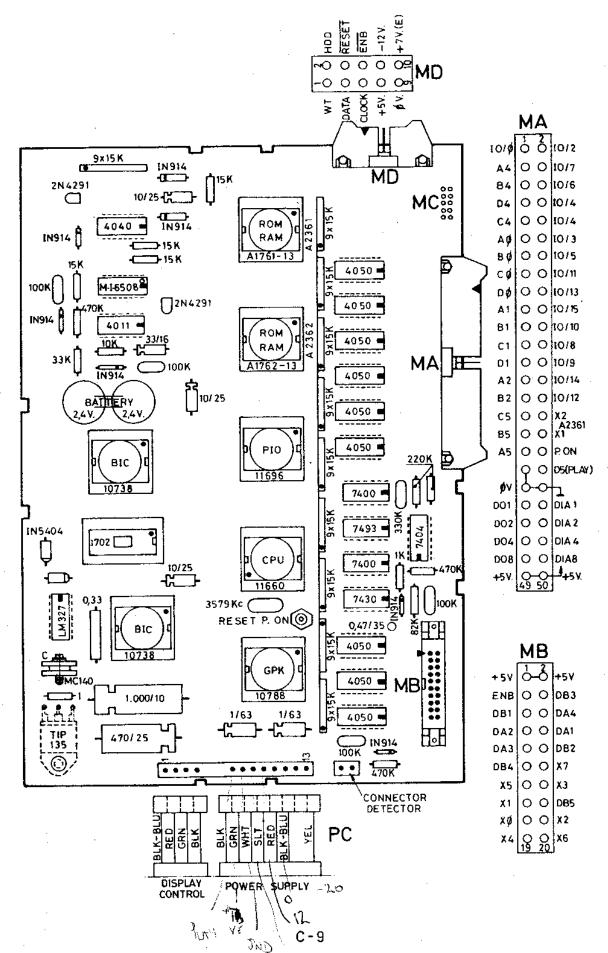
Control of the playboard elements is carried out by means of the PIO peripheral (programable input—output) and the 16 outputs contained in the ROM—RAM/I—O 2 (A 2362).

The PIO has 24 outputs; numbers 0 to 5 control the sound circuit, composed of three gates, an oscillator and a TTL counter and mounted on the Master Unit; butput nº 6 controls the Knocker, nº 7 the ball return driver; butputs 8 to 15 are planned to control other electrical elements on the playboard, and outputs 16 to 23 are used to lite up or switch off the playboard indicators (8).

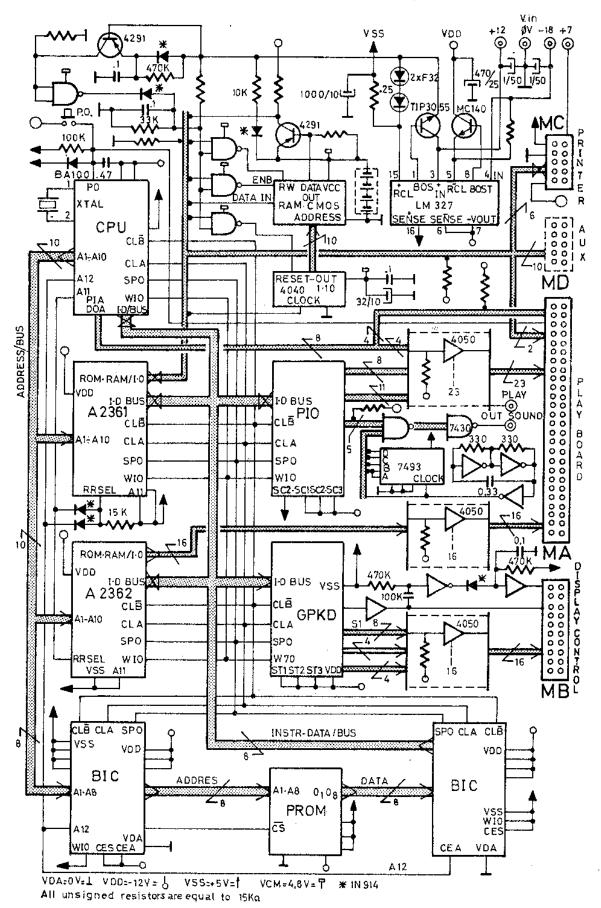
The 16 outputs on the I-0 2 (A 2362) are also planned to control the lites on the playboard.

The I=0 1 (A 2361) is also equipped with 16 inputs-outputs, of which six are used to control the memory RAM CMOS and the "Printer" whilst the remaining ten are also available to control elements on the playfield. Therefore there is a maximum of 8+8+16+10=42 outputs which can be used for elements and indicators particular to the game.

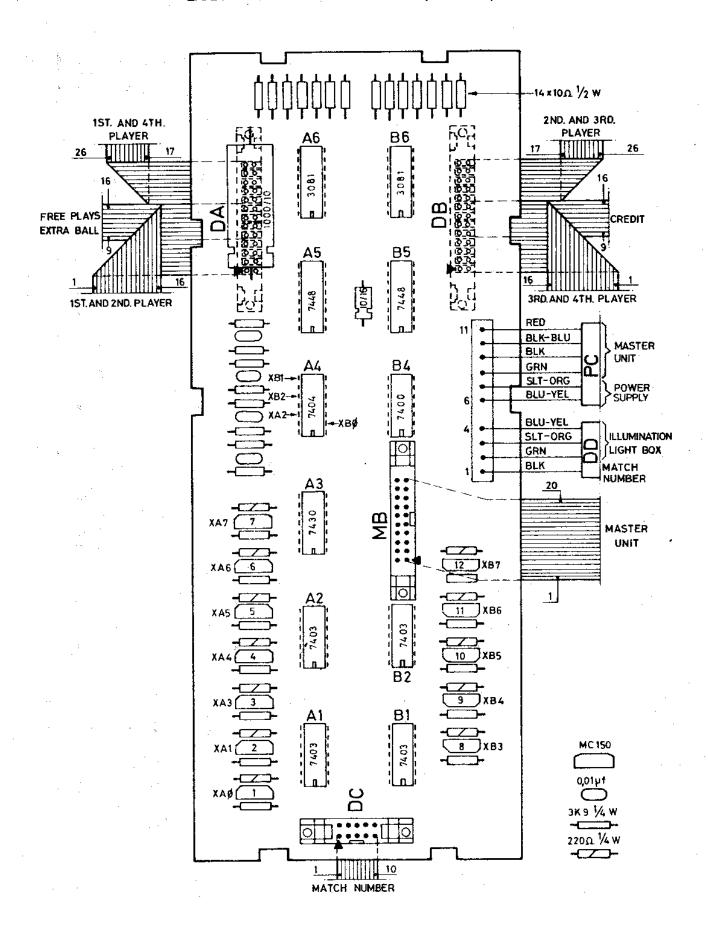
MASTER UNIT Ø95-1Ø3



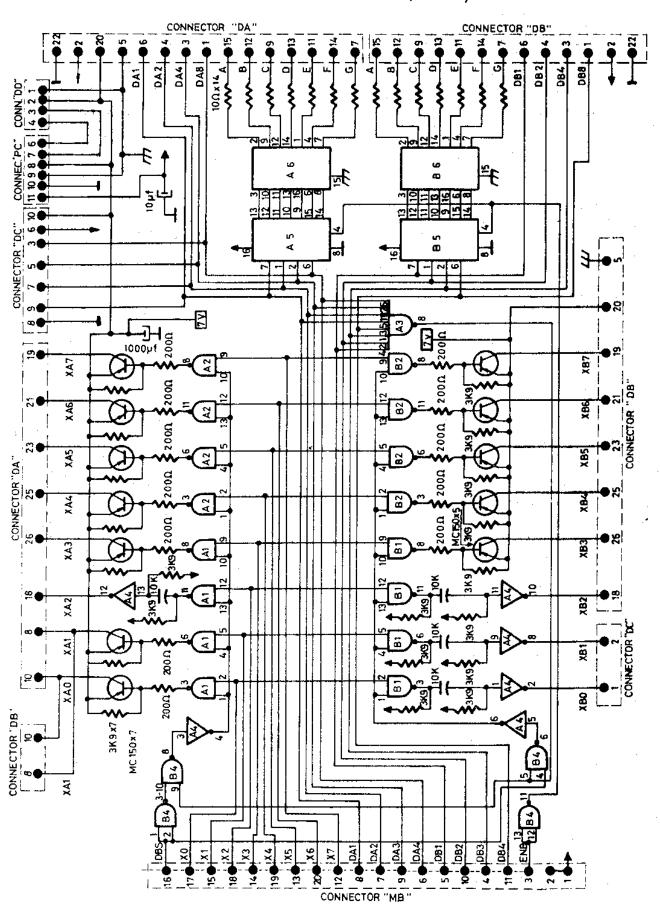
MASTER UNIT Ø95·1Ø3

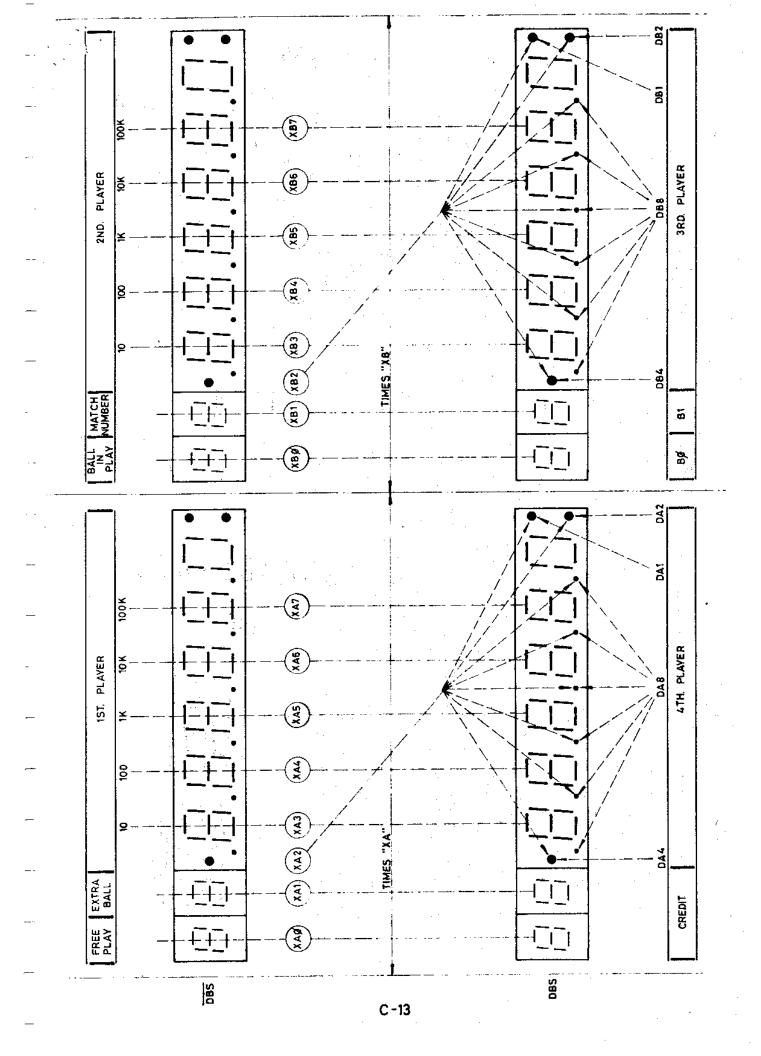


DISPLAY CONTROL Ø95-1Ø4

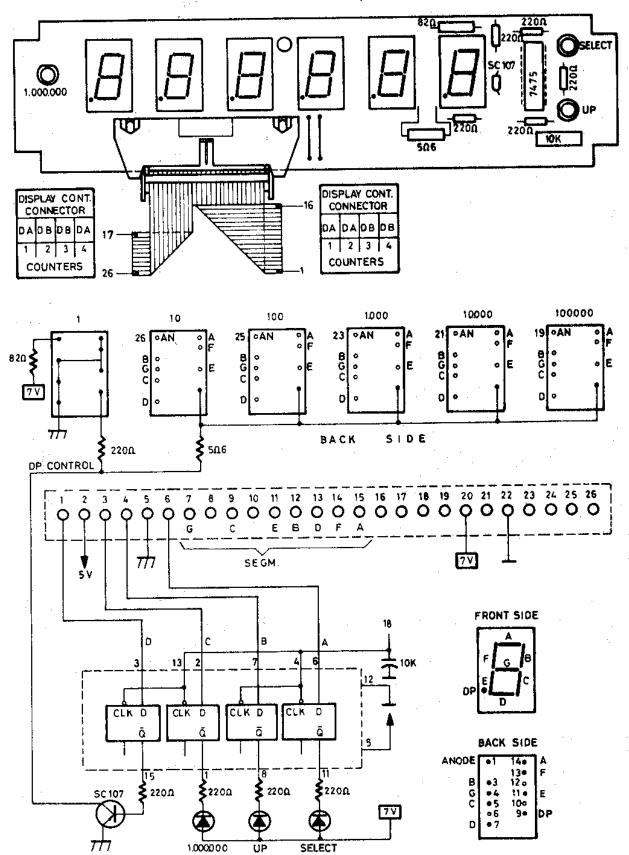


DISPLAY CONTROL Ø95-1Ø4

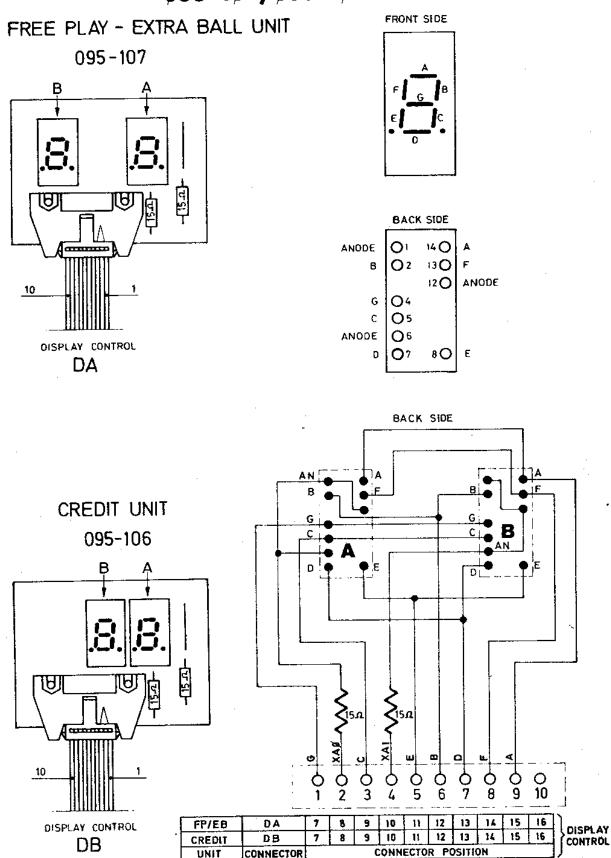




COUNTER UNIT Ø95 1Ø5



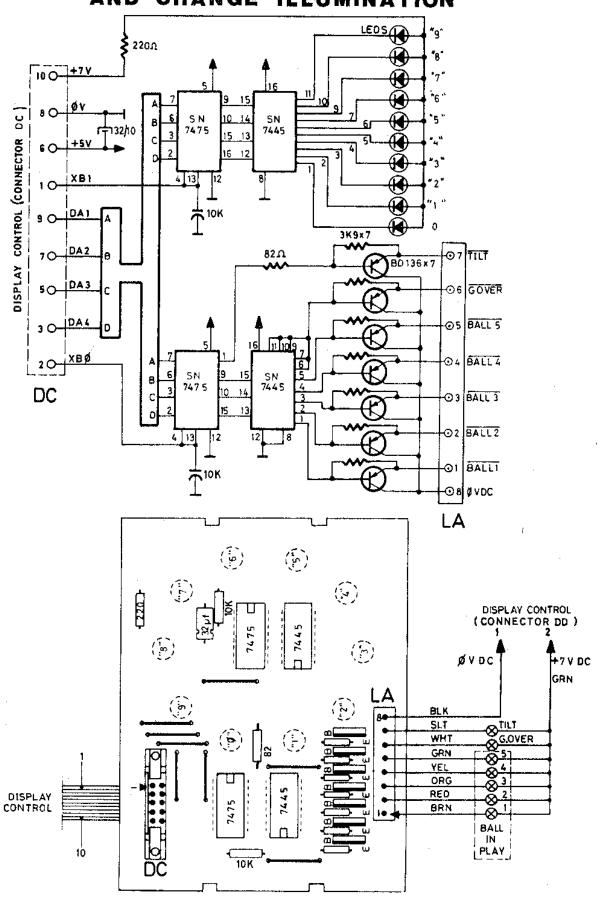
CREDIT, FREE PLAY AND EXTRA BALL UNIT Ø95-1Ø6/Ø95-1Ø7



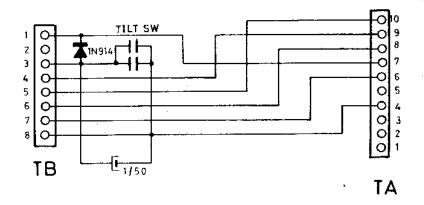
CONNECTOR

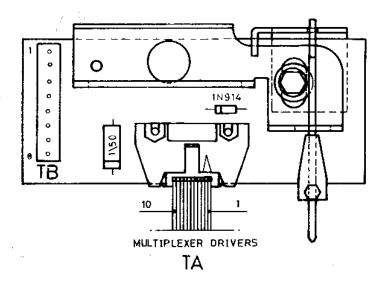
UNIT

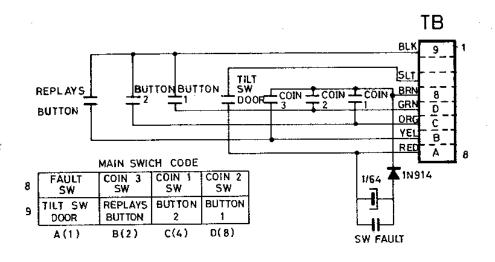
MATCH NUMBER UNIT \$95.1\$8 AND CHANGE ILLUMINATION



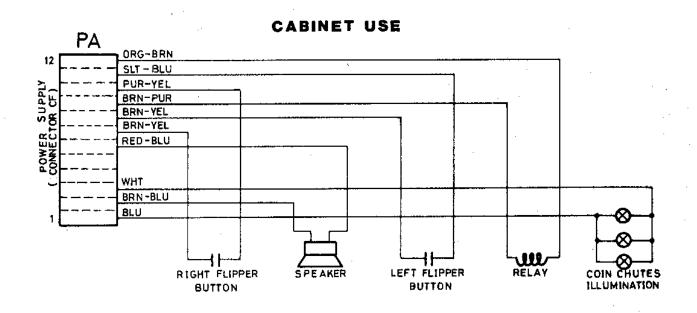
TILT UNIT Ø95-1Ø1 AND FROND DOOR

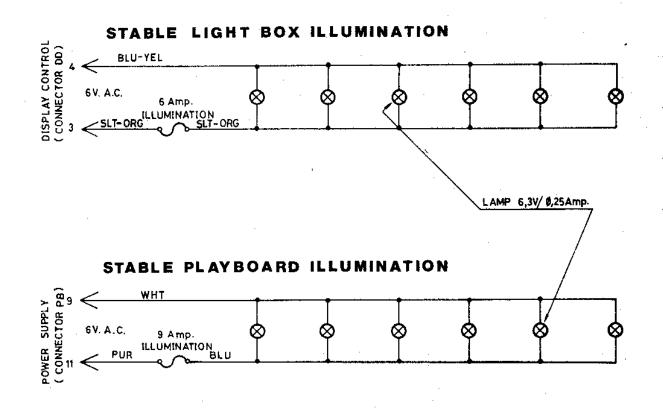






PLAYBOARD, LIGHT BOX ILLUMINATION AND CABINET USE

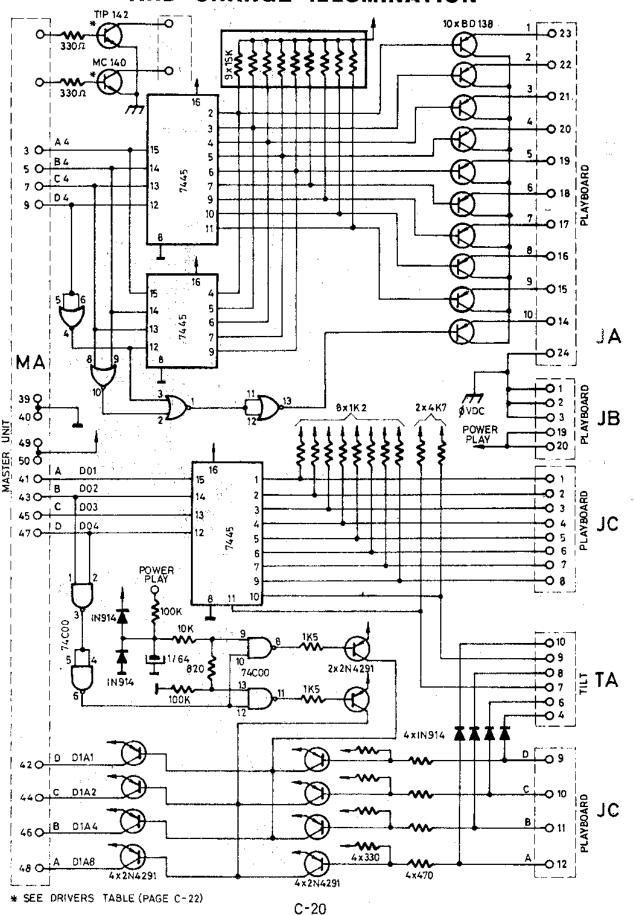




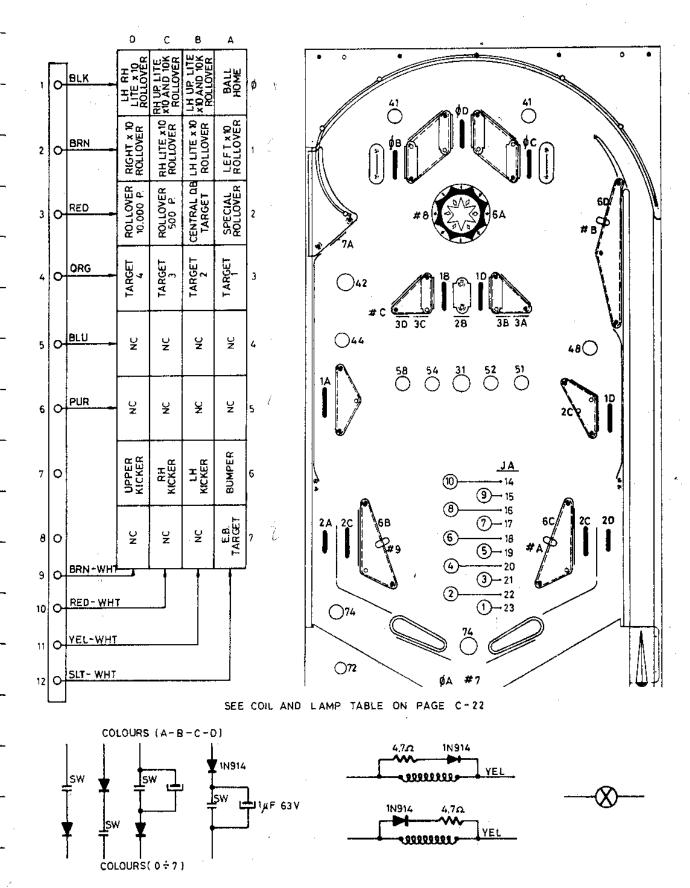
MULTIPLEXER-DRIVERS (Ø95 - 1Ø9) YEL D PLAYBOARD (LAMP.) GRN-RED 9×MC140 GRN-PUR 33/16 SLT - BRN 4x1N914 **GRN-WHT** GRN-BRN GRN-ORG GRN-BLK BLU-PUR GRN-SLT BLK BLK BLK DRG-BRN BRN REO ORG YEL MASTER UNIT GRN Y PLAYBOARD (LAMP AND COIL) **BLU** PUR SLT WHI BLK YEL-BRN YEL-SLT YEL-BLU YEL-RED ٠ YEL-ORG • 50 YEL- GRN • 4x 1N 914 • CONNECTOR DETECTOR 7xTIP 142 BLU-BRN WHT-ORG ĒΤΑ WHT-BRN T 8×2N4291 10K 22/330A PUR BRN-WHIT RED-WHT YEL-WHT JC PLAYBOARD (SW)

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MULTIPLEXER DRIVERS 095-109 AND CHANGE ILLUMINATION



MULTIPLEXER DRIVERS Ø95-1Ø9 CODE OF CONTACTS



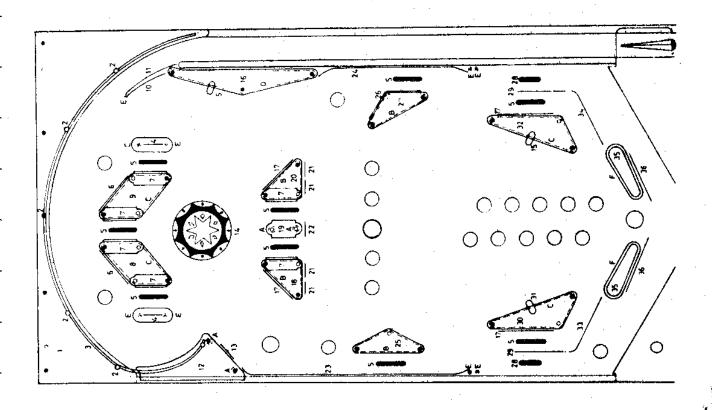
MULTIPLEXER DRIVERS Ø95-1Ø9 — DRIVERS TABLE —

CONNEC.	RESISTOR	DRIVER	REGISTER	CONNECT.	COLOUR	LAMP. COIL	USE	Ì			_
		M C 140	E8				EXTRA BALL	1			
33 🛖	- VV			● JA2	W71-BK	-W-H		JB 20	PB		_
1	1		1		l	(00000)	CONNECTORS	- [49]	}		
31			SP	JA 1				힐蟆	§		
33	330 Ω	MC 140	EB	JA 2	WHT-BRN		EXTRA BALL	 -	+		
35	330 n	MC 140	DB	JA 3	WHT-ORG	1	DOUBLE BONUS RECIAL	-	+		_
29	330 ₪	TIP 142	6	J A 4	BL.U-BRN	COIL -	KNOCKER		050	· 202	
11			D	JA 5							_
13			E	J A 6							_
15			F	JA 7					65	د ج ه	a 2
17	330n	TIP 142	С	JA 8	YEL-GRN	COIL -	RESET BANK		ł	o ,~ .5:	
19	330v	TIP 142	8	JA 9	YEL-ORG	COIL -	UPPER KICKER		67.0	ر م	' '
27	330n	TIP 142	7	J A 10	YEL-RED	coir -	BALL RETURN		e50	20	·7_
25	330 v	TIP 142	8	JA11	YEL-8LU	COIL -	BUMPER		02.50) i iza	Z-12
23	3301	TIP 142	9	JA12	YEL-SLT	COIL -	LEFT KICKER		czo	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	·
21	330Ω	TIP 142	А	JA13	YEL-BRN	COIL -	RIGHT KICKER		\$5.20	o - 23	[*] هُد
1	3300	MC 140	51	J8 4	GRN-SLT	LAMP -	TARGET 1		+		· ~
2	330 n	MC 140	54	JB 5	BLU-PUR	LAMP -	TARGET 3		1		
4	330 n	MC 140	48	JB 6	GRN-BLK	LAMP -	X10 RIGHT		+		_
6	3301	MC 140	44	JB 7	GRN-OPG	LAMP -	X10 LEFT		+		
8	3301	MC 140	41	JB 8	GRN-BRN	LAMP -	50.000 PTS.		<u> </u>		_
10	330 0	MC 140	52	JB 9	GRN-WHT	LAMP -	TARGET 2		1		_
12	330 n	MC 140	58	JB10	SLT-BRN	LAMP -	TARGET 4		+		
14	33 0 Ω	MC 140	42	JB11	GRN-PUR	LAMP -	EXTRA BALL		1		
16			38								
22			34								_
24	3301	MC 140	31	JB14	GRN-RED	LAMP -	DBL.BONUS		J		
26			32							٠.	~
30			21								
32			tr	-		······································	tone doubtle to be				

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FLIPPER COILS OSC - 205

PLAYBOARD PARTS



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