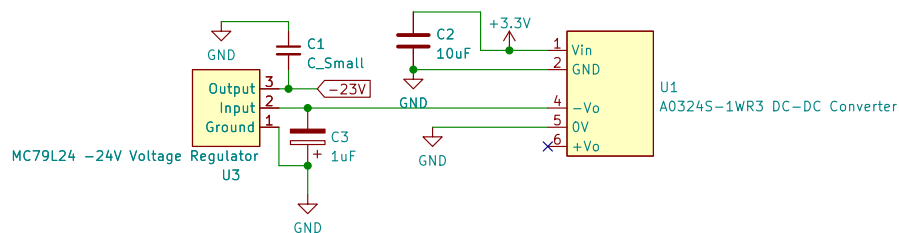
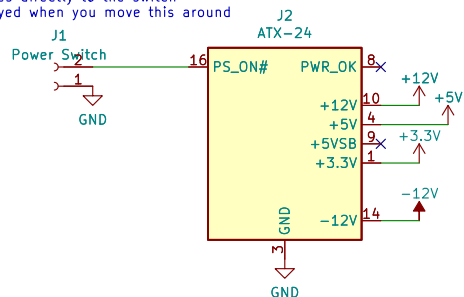


Totally possible the regulator is unneeded here once the VT100 loads the -23V rail, but when I tested the unregulated output with my setup, the converter was putting out close to -27V. My 3.3V rail was only a little too spicy: about 3.4V, so I think the regulation is required, which is a bummer because there are not a lot of parts for regulating -24V and I am not Mr. EE enough to know which linear regulators can be used in the way I need here. This regulator seems to be relatively common so should be fine??? idk



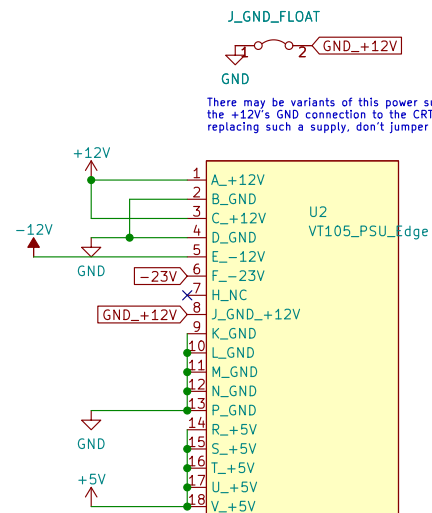
This is now a JST-XH, which might be annoying since the pitch is 2.5mm and not 2.54mm. Feel free to just solder wires directly to the switch if you like being annoyed when you move this around



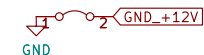
Provide a few watts of load to the 5V rail, and maybe the 12V rail if it's using a single component to regulate both rails.

Welcome to my blog: I tried to read the ATX spec to see if this was still required. The spec seems to indicate it is not, however I have no idea what ATX supply this will be used with, and if it's using a linear regulator, this will be useful.

but also maybe not since the VT100 will load the 5V and 12V rails anyway. I have power resistors around, so nbd, and they're not terribly expensive. You could always make a bouquet of 20 1/4 watt resistors if you're too lazy to buy power resistors



J_GND_FLOAT



There may be variants of this power supply that isolate the +12V's GND connection to the CRT board. If you are replacing such a supply, don't jumper this.



Sheet: /
File: VT100_ATX_DCDC.kicad_sch

Title: VT100 ATX Power Supply Adapter

Size: A4 Date:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad (6.0.8-1)-1

Rev:
Id: 1/1