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A. INTRODUCTION

Super Breakout™ is a one- or two-player game developed by Atari Inc. The game is packaged in an upright, floor-resting cabinet illustrated by brightly colored orange, red and white graphics to further enhance potential play. A 19-inch TV monitor is mounted vertically in the top front of the cabinet. The TV monitor viewing screen is shielded by a Plexiglas® panel that also displays colorful graphics.

Player-operated controls are mounted on a control panel directly below the TV monitor viewing screen on the front of the game cabinet as illustrated in Figure 1-1. The controls consist of a Game Select rotary switch, paddle control knob, a red LED serve pushbutton and a one-player start and two-player start pushbutton.
The coin mechanism on the front mid portion of the game cabinet, below the control panel, initiates the play. The cash box is located behind a locked access door.

Super Breakout is a ball-and-paddle game; the player’s objective is to build up the highest possible point score by hitting the balls toward a wall of bricks, regardless of the game selection. Each time a ball hits a brick, points are added to the player’s score. The brick disappears and the ball rebounds. Player accumulated scores are displayed continuously at the bottom of the TV screen. Besides rebounding from the bricks and from the player’s paddle(s), the ball also rebounds from the two sidewall boundaries and from the backwall boundary behind the wall of bricks.

B. Game Inspection

Your new Super Breakout game is manufactured ready to play on removal from the shipping carton. Your cooperation is desired in order to supply the final touch of quality control to your game. Please follow the procedures below to ensure that your game is in perfect condition:

1. Examine all external parts of the game cabinet for dents, chips or broken parts.

2. After determining that the game has been received in good condition, unlock and open the rear access door. Carefully inspect the interior and verify the following:
   a. All plug-in connectors are firmly seated.
   b. Remove game PCB as instructed in Steps 1-4 of Section E.
   c. All integrated circuit packages (chips) in sockets on the game printed circuit board are firmly seated.
   d. Replace game PCB as instructed in Step 6 of Section E.
   e. The fuses are all seated snugly in their holders.
   f. No harness wires are disconnected.
   g. No loose foreign objects should be present, especially metal objects that could cause electrical problems.

   Be sure all major assemblies are checked. Check the game printed circuit board (PCB), the transformer (located on the power supply chassis), the speaker, fluorescent lamp and all other player controls. Also be certain that the TV monitor is securely mounted.
Check the serial number located on the metallic label in the upper left-hand corner on the back of the game cabinet. This serial number also appears in the corner (common to both edge connectors) on the back of the PCB, inside the game cabinet. See the illustration on the inside front cover of this manual.

C. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Voltage Selection

Your Super Breakout game is shipped for operation at 110 VAC, 60 Hz.

IF YOUR LOCAL LINE VOLTAGE IS 110 VAC, perform the following steps:

1. Measure AC line voltage with an AC voltmeter.

2. If AC line voltage is consistently below 100 VAC, plug in the black low-voltage connection, on the Power Supply Chassis.*

3. If AC line voltage is approximately 110 VAC, plug in the orange connection (factory installed).

IF YOUR LOCAL LINE VOLTAGE IS NOT 110 VAC, BUT INSTEAD IS 220 VAC, perform the following steps:

1. Measure AC line voltage with an AC voltmeter.

2. If AC line voltage is consistently below 210 VAC, plug in the green low-voltage connection.*

3. If AC line voltage is approximately 220 VAC, plug in the red connection.

*Figure 1-2 shows the four connectors with one of them already plugged in.
Table 1-1 Installation Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power Requirements</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply:</td>
<td>110 VAC @60 Hz 220 VAC @50 Hz 200 Watts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature Range</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On Location and In Storage:</td>
<td>No lower than 0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit) No higher than 49 degrees Celsius (120 degrees Fahrenheit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humidity Range</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative Humidity:</td>
<td>No more than 95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Space Requirements</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height: 169 centimeters (66 inches)</td>
<td>Width: 62 centimeters (25 inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth: 70 centimeters (28 inches)</td>
<td>TV Monitor: 19-inch Black and White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Figure 1-3.*

Type of Power Cord
Atari has added a strain-relief cord to your Super Breakout game. The advantage of this type of cord is that if pulled accidentally, the strain relief will hold the cord in place at the cabinet wall. The plastic strain relief “cushions” the impact of the shock and prevents the cord from pulling the wires out of the harness connector.

**D. INTERLOCK, POWER ON/OFF SWITCH AND OTHER OPERATOR CONTROLS**
To minimize the hazard of electrical shock while you are working on the inside of the game cabinet, two interlock switches have been installed. One is located behind the rear access door and one behind the coin door. These switches remove all the power from the game cabinet while the doors remain open. To help conserve energy, a power on/off switch has been placed on the game so that it can be turned off during closed periods. This switch is located in the
upper rear left-hand corner of the game cabinet, as shown in Figure 1-4.

Interlock Switch Checkout Procedure
Check for proper operation of the interlock switches by performing the following steps:

1. Unlock and open the rear access door and the coin door.

2. Plug the AC power cord into your local line AC outlet (110 VAC or 220 VAC).

3. Set the power on/off switch to the “on” position.

4. Close the rear access and coin door. Within approximately 30 seconds after closing the last door to the game cabinet the TV monitor should display a picture.

5. Slowly open either door to the game cabinet, and the TV picture should reappear, when either the rear access or coin door is opened to approximately one inch.
Table 1-2  Option Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION</th>
<th>Switch Settings on 8-Toggle DIP Switch (located at position J8/9 on the Game PCB)</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game instruction language (as displayed on TV screen)</td>
<td>ON ON ON OFF OFF ON OFF OFF</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin Mode</td>
<td>ON ON OFF ON OFF ON</td>
<td>Free play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Plays/Coin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Coin/Player</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Coins/Player</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Length</td>
<td>ON OFF</td>
<td>5 Balls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 Balls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Play Levels (extended play equals one full game)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progressive Breakout Cavity Breakout Double Breakout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON OFF OFF OFF OFF ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON</td>
<td>No extended play allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200 200 200 400 300 400 600 600 900 700 800 1200 900 1000 1600 1100 1200 2000 1400 1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. If the results of Step 5 are satisfactory, the interlock switches are operating properly. If the picture does not disappear as described, check to see if the corresponding interlock switch is broken from its mounting or stuck in the “on” position.

7. Close and lock both doors.

**E. OPERATOR OPTIONS**

The operator options offer maximum player appeal for each game location. These options are listed in Table 1-2. They are preset for a certain game set-up during production. To determine how the switches have been set for the game, compare the attract mode with the information in Table 1-2.

To change the toggle positions of the switch assembly and set the desired options, the printed circuit board (PCB) must be removed according to the following procedure:

1. Unplug the game power on/off switch and open the rear access door.

2. Locate the radio frequency (RF) shield board assembly immediately inside the game cabinet behind the rear access door (see Figure 1-5). On one end of the assembly is a small PCB with an edge connector coming from the edge of the Super Breakout game PCB. (The RF Shield Assembly is an aluminum box with hundreds of holes.)

3. Turn the three individual quarter-turn fasteners on the RF Shield assembly ¼-turn to the left, or counterclockwise.

---

**NOTE**

This game includes a new style of easy-access PCB. The radio frequency shield has been redesigned to use only three individual quarter-turn fasteners as a direct result of field input.
4. Carefully pull out the Super Breakout game PCB and the RF Shield board together as a unit. These would not normally need to be separated when making option switch changes.

5. Set the switches for the desired options, as listed in Table 1-2.

6. Reinstall both PCBs by following steps 1 through 4 in reverse order. Do not force or bend the game PCB. Before reinstalling, always inspect the game PCB for damage.

7. Close and lock the rear access door.

8. Plug in the game and verify that all options function by playing the game.

F. SELF-TEST PROCEDURE

Super Breakout will test itself and provide data to demonstrate that the game's circuitry and controls are working properly. This procedure uses the TV monitor and the speaker; no additional equipment is required. See Figure 1-6 for location of the Self-test switch. To start the procedure, slide this switch to on as indicated in the figure. See Table 1-3 for further details and instructions on the self-test. We suggest that you run the self-test each time the coin box is opened.

G. VOLUME CONTROL

If volume is incorrect for your location, open the coin door and adjust the volume control as indicated in Figure 1-6.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Result if Test Passes</th>
<th>Result if Test Fails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Preliminary  
Set volume level potentiometer (located on a bracket immediately behind and to the left of the coin door) to ½ volume. | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 2. RAM Test  
Set Self-Test Slide switch (located above the volume potentiometer, immediately behind and to the left of the coin door) to the “on” position. | Clears the Screen | The TV monitor screen displays a pattern, and a series of eight tones (representing D0 through D7 respectively) sound off.  
A distinct LOW tone indicates a good bit. A HIGH tone indicates the bit is different from what it should be.  
The test stops (video, no audio) until the self-test switch is turned to “off”, and then back on again. |
| 3. ROM Test  
No operator action required.  
Immediately follows instruction 2 if it passes. This step automatically tests ROMS 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 that represent five 1K byte blocks. | When ROMs 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 checksum correctly no message is displayed on the TV screen. | When ROMs 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 do not checksum, a message is displayed on the TV screen to indicate the failed ROM number. It also indicates the difference between obtained value and the expected value, in a 2-digit hexadecimal number. |
| 4. Lights and Audio Test  
Operator should adjust volume control.  
Immediately follows instruction 3 whether or not it passes. | The one- and two-player start lights and the serve light light up. Four audio tones are also sounded (from high to low tone). | Lights do not turn on.  
Proceed to instruction 5.  
Either no tones or missing tones. |
| 5. Switch and Lamp Test  
Immediately follows instruction 4 whether or not it passes.  
Rotate Paddle Knob | Paddle control potentiometer remains displayed. All lights remain lighted.  
All values from 00 to FF hexadecimal notation should be obtainable. Any movement of the knob should cause the numbers on the screen to move not more than 1 digit in either direction.  
Each pressed switch generates audible click. | No potentiometer values displayed, and any one or several lights turn off.  
Values not between 00 and FF. Possibility potentiometer too noisy as a result of a dirty pot.  
Neither a click or any sound. |
GAME PLAY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Super Breakout game has three different modes of operation. These modes are listed and described below:

- ATTRACT—When power is applied or as a result of a game ending with no further credits.
- READY-TO-PLAY—Coins accepted.
- PLAY—Initiated immediately after pressing the one- or two-player start button.
Super Breakout allows the player(s) to select any one of three different action-packed Super Breakout games by turning the game select knob on the control panel to the desired game. The three available Super Breakout games are the following:

- Double
- Cavity
- Progressive

Each game play is explained in later paragraphs under Section D.

B. ATRACT MODE (See Figure 2-1)

The Attract mode appears in two different versions. The first version occurs immediately after AC power-up of the game or after Self-Test. The second occurs at the end of every game when there is no longer any credit. The difference between these two attract mode versions is appreciable and must be noted.

The first version of the attract mode (power-up) begins when AC power is applied to the game and the power on/off switch is turned "on" (the power switch is located at the top rear of the cabinet as shown in Figure 1-4).

While in the first version of attract mode, the TV monitor displays each game sequentially, beginning with Cavity, for a short time. It then proceeds to Double, to Progressive, and finally returns to Cavity. The screen does not display a paddle but rather an invisible solid line at the bottom of the TV screen (where the paddle normally is displayed).

Immediately upon applying AC power to the game, the first attract mode version is activated and a ball is automatically served. When the ball is served it randomly heads toward the horizontal line; on impact with this line the ball rebounds, then travels towards the brick wall. The ball hits a brick, the ball rebounds and the brick disappears but the serve does not change as a result of having a solid invisible row of paddles that never miss. This continuous rebound action proceeds as the playfields change from Cavity, to Double, to Progressive and back to Cavity, drawing the attention of a passing potential player.

In this attract mode version the last two player scores remain steadily displayed at the bottom of the TV monitor screen, whereas the coin/player credit phrase is displayed blinking at the bottom of the screen.

The sound (or audio) remains muted during the attract mode and neither the one- or two-player start pushbuttons or Serve pushbutton is lighted. These switches and the 3-position rotary switch also remain inoperative during this version of the attract mode.

The second version of the attract mode occurs at the end of every game when there are no longer any credit. When the last ball in the game is served and missed, the second version of the attract mode appears and displays the last game's brick pattern (if any). The paddle(s) disappear, leaving the solid invisible horizontal row of paddles and a flashing coin mode on the screen (corresponding to the operator's option setting), alternating with High Score (if not zero). The required number of balls for the game being displayed are then served and captured to randomly bounce against the playfield objects and boundaries, but never to leave the screen or knock out any bricks until the player adds more credit to the game.

**NOTE**
The game select rotary switch remains inoperative until credits are provided.

After several seconds lapse, the first version attract mode appears on the screen as described in previous paragraphs under this heading.

C. READY-TO-PLAY MODE
(See Figures 2-2, 2-3, 2-4)

The ready-to-play mode exists for each game selection as illustrated in Figure 2-2 (Cavity), Figure 2-3 (Progressive), and Figure 2-4 (Double). This mode is immediately initiated after the coins are accepted by the coin mechanism or at the end of a game with credits remaining. After the coins are accepted, the rotary game select switch becomes active and the screen changes from its current attract mode playfield display sequence to the playfield corresponding to the game select switch setting. For example, if the screen displays a Double Breakout while in the attract mode and the game select switch was set to either Cavity or Progressive, the display would immediately change from the attract mode Double game playfield to the Cavity or Progressive ready-to-play mode playfield.

During the ready-to-play mode the paddle(s) become visible and the ball is no longer automatically served.
Figure 2-1 Attract Mode
SCREEN DISPLAYING
DOUBLE BREAKOUT
PLAYFIELD

ORANGE
BRICKS

GREEN
BRICKS

BALL

INVISIBLE ROW
OF PADDLES

ALTERNATELY
FLASHES WITH
THE COIN MODE
(1 COIN 1 PLAYER)

PLAYER ONE
SCORE

PLAYER TWO
SCORE

VERSION TWO

Figure 2-1 Attract Mode
Figure 2-2 Cavity Breakout Ready-to-Play Mode
Figure 2-3 Progressive Breakout Ready-to-Play Mode
Figure 2-4  Double Breakout Ready-to-Play Mode
DOUBLE BREAKOUT EXAMPLE

BACKWALL

ORANGE BRICKS

GREEN BRICKS

SIDEWALL

SECOND BALL SERVED (SERVE IS NOT LOST IN THIS CASE)

06 1 12

SERVE INDICATOR INDICATES BALL TO BE SERVED (WHEN TWO BALLS ARE SERVED AT THE SAME TIME, THEY ARE STILL COUNTED AS ONE SERVE

WHEN FIRST BALL SERVED IS MISSED, THE SERVE IS LOST AND SERVE INDICATOR COUNTS UP ONE COUNT

Figure 2-5 General Playfield Description

2-8 Super Breakout
The screen also displays point requirements for bonuses (operator option), and the player or players have the option of selecting a desired game. The one-player start pushbutton flashes when only one credit has been accumulated. Both buttons flash when two or more credits have been accumulated. The Licon LED serve pushbutton switch remains off (unlit and inoperative) until either the one- or two-player start pushbutton is pressed.

The game's circuitry has a credit accumulator that can keep track of up to 15 game credits. One credit is subtracted from the accumulator at the beginning of a one-player game, and two credits are subtracted at the beginning of a two-player game. Just after initial application of AC power, the deposit of coins will cause credits to be added. An operator option can be set so that deposit of one coin adds one credit, or else so that it adds two credits. During the first and subsequent play sequences, one credit will also be added each time a player attains the preset bonus score level, provided that a second operator option has been set to allow bonus credits. The game's two start pushbuttons are engraved with the words “One-Player Start” and “Two-Player Start.” The lamp behind the one-player button flashes whenever at least one credit is remaining in the credit accumulator, and behind the two-player button whenever at least two credits are remaining, and the program is waiting for the player(s) to push one of these buttons.

D. PLAY MODE

After the ready-to-play mode is displayed, as discussed in the previous paragraphs, the player(s) may select a game by simply setting the game select rotary switch to the desired setting. Either player start switch initiates the play mode for the selected game whenever pressed. The serve lamp begins to flash and the current PLAYER'S SCORE flashes at the bottom of the TV screen. Before the serve switch is pressed for the first time, the player(s) still has the option of changing the game by turning the game select switch. The bonus score needed will be displayed, but the high score will not be displayed.

The play modes of all three selectable games are explained in detail in the following paragraphs.

The ball's initial direction will be random (see Figure 2-5). Although one component of its direction will always be toward the paddle rather than toward the bricks, the ball may even hit a sidewall boundary before it reaches the paddle end of the screen. The ball is never allowed to move in a direction exactly perpendicular to the front surface of the paddle, the bricks or to any of the boundaries. As soon as the first ball appears, the serve buttons go dark (turn off), but the ball number in the mid-lower portion of the screen remains at “1.” On subsequent serves, however, the number will be increased by 1 each time a new ball appears on the screen.

With the ball moving on the TV screen, the player must now try to volley, that is, try to manipulate the paddle knob so that the paddle will move to a position that intercepts the ball before it escapes off the screen. If the player succeeds, the ball will rebound off the wall of bricks. The “blip” sound will be produced whenever the ball hits the paddle, and the “bounce” sound whenever the ball hits a boundary.

Whenever the ball hits a brick, that brick will disappear and the ball will rebound. But only one brick can disappear at a time. A “tick” sound is produced to represent each point of the brick's score point value.

A serve ends right after the player fails to volley; the serve button lights up and flashes as soon as the ball has disappeared off the end of the screen. To continue the play sequence a player must again depress the serve button. During two-player games the flashing score in the lower left corner of the TV screen changes from the left (player one) to the right (player two) after player one misses a volley, and vice versa when player two misses a volley. Each player in a two-player game receives an equal number of serves. (The game resets the respective player's last position in a two-player game.)

The play sequence continues as described above until all the balls are served. If no credit is remaining in the credit accumulator at this time, then the game reverts back to the attract mode, version two. But the game will remain in the play mode if one (or both) start buttons are lighted, because this means that credit is remaining in the credit accumulator. After the game reverts to the attract mode, version two, it automatically serves itself a ball. This ball cannot escape, however, because it cannot get past the invisible solid row of paddles at the lower end of the TV screen.

Double (See Figure 2-6)

The Double Breakout game is selected by setting the Game Select rotary switch to “Double.” The player then presses the flashing player start pushbutton and serves the ball whenever desired by pressing the flashing red LED serve pushbutton.

Super Breakout 2-9
Figure 2-6  Double Breakout Play Mode
Before serving the ball, the double breakout playfield contains 52 orange bricks (4 x 13) at the top of the TV screen and 52 green bricks (4 x 13) immediately below the orange brick wall. The upper two rows of orange bricks are worth 7 points, when struck by a ball, 5 points for the lower two orange rows, 3 points for the upper two rows of green bricks and 1 point for the lower two rows of green bricks. See Table 2-1 for a quick and easy scoring reference. The maximum score for Double Breakout is 2694.

Table 2-1 “Double” Breakout Scoring Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>brick Row</th>
<th>1 Ball in Playfield</th>
<th>2 Balls in Playfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two paddles are displayed at the bottom end of the TV screen. When the serve pushbutton is pressed two balls are served. If the first ball served is missed, it counts as a missed serve and goes against the players allotted serves per game; otherwise the second ball is served. If the second ball served is missed after striking the first served ball, the player may continue with the first ball. Each brick knocked out scores according to the last two columns of Table 2-1, depending on how many balls are in the playfield. Either ball may be hit with either paddle, and they will not bounce off the bottom of the upper paddle.

Cavity (See Figure 2-7)

The Cavity Breakout game is selected by setting the game select rotary switch to “Cavity.” The player then presses the flashing player start pushbutton. The ball may be served whenever desired by pressing the flashing red LED serve pushbutton.

Before serving the ball, the Cavity Breakout playfield contains 44 orange bricks and 52 (4 x 13) green bricks located immediately below the orange brick wall. At approximately 3 columns in and 2 rows down into the orange brick wall, from both the left and the right of the wall, two cavities exist. These two cavities occupy the space of 4 bricks (a 2 x 2 brick area).

Each cavity contains a captive ball that remains motionless prior to serving the ball. When the ball is served, these captive balls bounce inside the cavity, until the ball is missed. In this case they stop moving, and remain motionless once again until the next ball (if any) is served. As long as the balls remain captive, the bricks surrounding them do not disappear when struck by them, and no points can be accumulated from these balls.

Each brick in the upper two rows of the orange brick wall are worth 7 points when struck by a ball, 5 points for each brick in the lower two orange rows, 3 points for each brick in the upper two green rows and only 1 point for each brick in the lower two rows of green bricks (see Table 2-2).

One paddle is provided in this game, and only one ball is served, unlike Double Breakout. When enough bricks are removed to release a captive ball from its cavity, the score doubles for each brick hit by any one of the two balls in the playfield (as long as the served and freed ball remain active in the playfield). If the third ball is freed, all three balls are played in the playfield, the score triples. If any one of the balls is missed and lost, the score returns to double points. If the second ball is missed and only one ball remains in the playfield, points are then scored as listed under the 1-ball column of Table 2-2.

The maximum score attainable for Cavity Breakout is something less than 3384.

Table 2-2 “Cavity” Breakout Scoring Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Brick row</th>
<th>1 Ball in Playfield</th>
<th>2 Balls in Playfield</th>
<th>3 Balls in Playfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progressive (See Figure 2-8)

The Progressive Breakout game is selected by setting the game select rotary switch to “Progressive.” The player then presses the flashing player start
Figure 2-7  Cavity Breakout Play Mode

2-12  Super Breakout
Figure 2-8  Progressive Breakout Play Mode
(Not Yet Scrolled)
Figure 2-9 Progressive Breakout Scrolling Effect

When the ball is missed and served again, the row of bricks closest to the paddle disappears as the entire picture scrolls down one row.

2-14 Super Breakout
The ball may be served whenever desired, by pressing the flashing red LED pushbutton.

Before serving the ball, the Progressive Breakout playfield contains two 4 x 13 brick walls (one blue and the other green). The blue brick wall, which consists of 52 bricks, is at the top. Then occurs a space equivalent to this wall. In the middle of the screen is a green brick wall consisting of 52 bricks.

The brick walls move or "scroll" toward the paddle at a rate determined by the number of hits on the ball. As the bricks are knocked out and the walls progressively creep up on the player's paddle, new bricks enter the playfield at a progressively faster rate; four rows of bricks are always separated by four rows of blanks.

As the brick walls scroll down, their colors change (see Figure 2-9) which indicates a new point score for that brick at that instant of time. There are four different colors of bricks, each color with a different score value. The blue bricks are worth 7 points when struck by the ball, 5 points for each orange brick, 3 points for each green brick and 1 point for each yellow brick. See Table 2-3 for a quick and easy reference. Bricks that scroll off the bottom of the screen are lost and are not counted toward or against the player's score.

### Table 2-3 Progressive Breakout Scoring Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Points per Brick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum attainable score for progressive Breakout is infinite.

**Ball Speed**

Besides the slowest ball speed already described (right after the serve), there are three possible speed-ups. The first speed-up after the serve occurs on the 4th hit, and a second faster speed-up occurs on the 8th hit. The third occurs after the 12th hit and the fourth occurs when a highpoint (either a 5- or 7-point) brick is hit, regardless of previous speed. Ball speed is restored to the slowest value at the beginning of each serve.

**Ball Direction**

When the ball intercepts the paddle it will rebound in any of four directions, depending on which portion of the paddle was hit (see Figure 2-10). This is still the case after the paddle has been reduced to half its normal size. Note that the ball is not allowed to move in a direction perpendicular to the front surface of the paddle or perpendicular to the edge of the paddle. These directions change with the number of hits of the ball, just like the ball speed changes occur at the 4th, 8th and 12th ball hits.

![Ball Directions Diagram](image)

**Figure 2-10. Diagram of Ball Rebounds off Paddle**

The player must hit the ball first, otherwise bricks cannot be knocked out, and the ball will pass through all the bricks in its path. The ball with also pass through any bricks if it has not gone at least four rows from the last brick hit, and not hit the paddle or the uppermost boundary at the top of the screen.

Immediately on hitting the uppermost boundary at the top of the screen the paddle(s) will reduce to half its width until the next serve if any.
THEORY OF OPERATION

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

This chapter provides a general overview of the theory of operation of the Super Breakout electronics contained on the game printed circuit board (PCB). It also goes into specific detail of the various circuits to explain to an individual of moderate technical background how these circuits should perform. This detailed information has been organized with emphasis placed on troubleshooting the game PCB, circuit by circuit.

The Super Breakout game block diagram of Figure 3-1 illustrates the major components, including all controls remote to the game PCB. The function and direction of the information to and from these various controls is also shown.

The Super Breakout PCB block diagram in Figure 3-2 illustrates the division and function of the various circuits located on the game PCB and how they are controlled by the microprocessor. Refer to Figure 3-2 as you go through the following circuit descriptions.
Figure 3-1 Super Breakout Game Block Diagram
The functional operation of the Super Breakout PCB circuitry begins naturally enough with the microprocessor (or MPU) circuitry. As you go through the various circuit descriptions, you learn how the MPU receives its sequential program instructions from its ROM memory and how it carries out these instructions through the use of its display RAM memory (Section C); how it reads in the game control switches (Section G), and how it writes or outputs the results of its instructions and calculations to the game's other PCB circuitry, such as the playfield generator (Section E), the motion object generator (Section F), and the audio amplifier (Section K).

A circuit description of the standard Atari sync generator (Section D) is also included. This is the only PCB circuitry that functions independently of microprocessor control.

B. POWER SUPPLY
(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 1 of 5 and Figure 3-5)
The power supply produces all the necessary game voltage requirements as shown in Figure 3-4.

The PCB receives +10 volts DC, unregulated, at pins 32 and 34 of the game PCB edge connector; 16.5 VAC to pins C and D and 4; and 25 VAC to pins W and 19 and X and 20 from the secondary of the transformer located on the Type B power supply chassis.

The +10 volts is rectified and filtered off-board and regulated on-board by the LM323 three-terminal regulator device to a stable +5 volts DC. The +5 volts DC is distributed throughout the PCB to power all logic circuits. The 16.5 VAC is rectified on-board via diodes CR1 and CR2, filtered by capacitor C54 before being regulated by the 7905 to produce the −5 volts DC, required by the voltage comparator, LM319. The 25 VAC input is rectified through diodes CR3 and CR4 filtered by capacitor CS5 and supplied as unregulated +20 volts to the TDA 1004 audio amplifier. This +20 volts is also regulated by a three-terminal device 7812 (Q8) to develop +12 volts DC.

C. MICROPROCESSOR CIRCUITRY
(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 2 of 5)
The heart of the Super Breakout game PCB is the microprocessor circuitry. A brief description of the major components and their function within the microprocessor circuitry is provided in the following paragraphs. Note that the microprocessor circuitry components include the following:

1. MPU (at location C3)
2. Address buffers (A2, B2 and C2)
3. Data buffers (E3, E4)
4. ROM memory (C1, D1 and E1) for -04 version or PROM memory as listed in the PCB assembly parts list for the -03 version (refer to Illustrated Parts Catalog, Section 5).
5. RAM memory (F4, H4, J4, K4, F3, H3, J3, and K3)
6. Address decoding circuitry (E2, F2, D2, E8, and H8, and miscellaneous gates)
7. F0 clock driver (A7 and miscellaneous gates)
8. Watchdog reset counter (C67 and miscellaneous gates)

MPU, ROM, and RAM (See Figure 3-5)
The microprocessor is the "master controller" behind all action that takes place in the game circuitry. In going through the following paragraphs refer to Table 3-1, MPU Input/Output Signal Descriptions. Upon initialization, the MPU (via A0-A15) addresses data permanently stored in the program ROMs or PROMs. This addressed data then travels to the MPU via its 8-bit data bus (D0 through D7). The MPU decodes this data to determine what action it is to perform next (i.e., "read coin switch 1," "ball speed up," etc.). The MPU uses RAM memory to perform many of these instructions, namely to temporarily store information which it will later recall. The MPU is capable of writing (or putting data into) the RAM and then later reading (pulling data out of) the RAM, via its address bus (A0-A15) and bidirectional data bus (D0-D7).

Address Decoding
The MPU address decoding circuitry performs the critical function of turning on or enabling the appropriate game circuitry (i.e., RAM, ROM, latches, etc.) at the appropriate time, so that information can be transferred back and forth between this game circuitry and the MPU. A memory map defining the MPU circuit is shown in Table 3-2 as reference.
**ϕ₀ Clock Driver (See Figure 3-6)**

The basic operating frequency of the microprocessor is established by its ϕ₀ input (on pin 37 of the MPU device). The Super Breakout MPU runs at an operating frequency of 750 kHz. Examination of ϕ₁ and ϕ₂ (pins 3 and 39) waveforms with an oscilloscope should show two signals of opposite polarity with a period of 1.33 microseconds. (The period of any periodic waveform is the measurement of the time it takes to complete one full cycle.) The 750 kHz clock frequencies are derived from the ϕ₄ signal. This

Super Breakout 3-5
### Table 3-1 MPU Input/Output Signal Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Description/Function</th>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Description/Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D0-D7</td>
<td>These eight lines are bi-directional data bus lines.</td>
<td>NMI</td>
<td>This input line, while going low, indicates a “non-maskable interrupt” to the MPU. After the MPU concludes its current instruction, it will proceed to the NMI sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0-A15</td>
<td>These sixteen lines are unidirectional MPU address lines to supporting memory (i.e., ROMs, RAMs) and I/O.</td>
<td>IRQ</td>
<td>This input, when low, indicates an interrupt to the MPU. After the MPU concludes its current instruction it will proceed to the IRQ sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RES</td>
<td>When low, this input line resets the MPU on either a “power-up condition” or a Q0 output of the watchdog counter. During the reset sequence prior to RESET going high, the contents of two locations (FFFC, FFFD) in memory are loaded into the MPU program counter to point the start of a reset routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>φ0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>φ1, φ2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3-2 Atari Inc. Programmed Memory Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>DATA</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000-007F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>VIDEO DISPLAY RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0400-077F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>SELECT 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0800-081F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>SERVE SWITCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0830-08E0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LANGUAGE-SW OPTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0831-083E</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COIN MODE-SW OPTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0832-0837</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>abar-SW OPTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0838-083F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LSB OF BONUS-SW OPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0C40-0C6F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>oin-SW options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0C60-0C6E</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>SW options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0C6F-0C70</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>WITCH DOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1FFF</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LSB OF POT READING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000-007F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>ONE PLAYER START LIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0400-077F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>TWO PLAYER START LIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0800-081F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NMI POT READING ENABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0C40-0C6F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>COIN COUNTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0C6F-0C70</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>WITCH DOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1FFF</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>LSB OF POT READING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000-007F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>SELECT 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0400-077F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HORIZONTAL BALL POSITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0800-081F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>NOISE GENERATION BITS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0C40-0C6F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>VERTICAL BALL POSITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0C6F-0C70</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>BALL PICTURE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3-6 Super Breakout
4H frequency is generated by the horizontal sync counter P8, pre-shaped by latch A7, and buffered by driver J8 to produce the 40 clock input. See Figure 3-7, Phase 1 and Phase 2 Signal Shaping.

**Watchdog RESET**

The reset counter in the microprocessor control circuitry consists of a 4-bit decade counter, C67. The Q8 output of this counter is the RESET signal to the MPU. Counter C67 counts how many times the 128V signal changes states. On every high-to-low transition of 128V, the counter advances to the next count in its sequence. Meanwhile, the TIMER RESET signal, generated by the MPU at various times during its normal instruction sequence, is resetting the counter back to zero. If for some reason the MPU program has strayed from its intended instruction sequence and the TIMER RESET signal does not occur before this counter counts up to a point where the Q8 output goes high, a RESET signal is generated to the MPU. The RESET signal causes the MPU to restart its instruction sequence from the beginning of the program.

**D. SYNC GENERATOR**

*(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 1 of 5)*

The base frequency of the sync generator is a 12.096-MHz clock, generated by a crystal-controlled oscillator consisting of crystal Y1, inverter N9, and several discrete components. The output of this oscillator is 12 MHz. Examination of this signal with an oscilloscope (at pin 8 of R9) should show the period (or cycle time) to be approximately 83 nanoseconds (.083 microseconds). See Figure 3-7.

This base frequency is then divided down by flip-flop R8 and binary counters P8 through N8; it provides the various horizontal synchronization frequencies (1H through 256H). The final frequency of this horizontal counter chain is 256H (at pin 11 of N8). This signal is in effect a division of the base frequency (12,096 MHz) by 768, to give a horizontal line frequency of 15,750 Hz. The period of 256H is about 63.5 microseconds. The 256H signal, as well as other horizontal signals, are used to generate the H BLANK and H SYNC timing pulses at flip-flop R1. See Figure 3-8, Horizontal Sync Timing Diagram for the relative timing of these waveforms.

The H SYNC signal is used to clock two stages of vertical sync counters (L3 and M3). This H SYNC signal is divided down by these counters to form the various vertical synchronization...
Figure 3-7  Simplified Diagram of Crystal-Controlled Oscillator and TV Sync Circuitry
frequencies (1V through 128V). These two stages of vertical counters are used, in effect, to do a divide by 262 of the H SYNC signal. This results in the final output of these counters (128V at pin 11 of M3) to be a signal at a frequency of 60 Hz (the period is approximately 16.3 milliseconds). The various vertical frequencies address a sync PROM (M2) whose output data is latched by latch N2. The outputs of this latch are the various polarities and phases of the vertical timing frequency used to synchronize the TV monitor display. These signals all run at a frequency of 60 Hz. See Figure 3-10,

Vertical Sync Timing Diagram for the relative timing of these waveforms.

The end result of the horizontal and vertical timing waveforms is to synchronize the TV monitor display (COMP SYNC*). This display consists of 262 horizontal lines per frame, with each line being the time equivalent of 768 12 MHz clock pulses. Each frame is repeated 60 times per second, providing the necessary frequency of display refresh that provides a stable non-flickering display.
E. PLAYFIELD GENERATOR
(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 4 of 5)

The playfield generator generates both the alphanumeric and playfield data for the TV monitor display. The video is actually generated by graphics ROMs P4 and R4 and 8-bit shift register R3. See Figure 3-10.

Which alphanumeric or playfield characters are to be displayed and where on the screen they are to be placed is controlled by the MPU Display RAM (F4, H4, J4, K4, F3, H3, J3, K3). To understand how MPU-generated data in the display RAM controls placement of these characters, it is first necessary to understand the organization of the playfield display itself. The playfield is structured as a 32 x 32 matrix, consisting of 32 horizontal rows of characters—each row being 32 characters wide. (Actually, only 28 of the 32 rows of characters are visible on the screen, since the bottom four rows are blanked out by the V BLANK* signal during the vertical blanking and retrace period.) Each character is structured as an 8 x 8 block, eight lines high with eight bits of data per line. See Figure 3-11.

Since there are 32 rows of characters, with 32 characters per row, there are a total of 1,024 (32 x 32) positions in which to place a character. The display RAM consists of the eight ICs mentioned above. Each of these chips is a memory size of 1,024 addresses, with one bit of data per address. When all eight of these RAMs are considered as a group, they have a memory size of 1,024 x 8.

Because of the unique way in which the game circuitry is structured, each of 1,024 addresses in the display RAM corresponds to one of the 1,024 possible
positions in which a character can be placed on the playfield. In other words, for each position on the TV monitor screen in which an 8 x 8 playfield character can be displayed, there is an 8-bit data code stored at a particular address in RAM, which determines what character, if any, is to be displayed in that position.

The method by which the MPU writes the appropriate playfield data to each RAM location, and then the horizontal and vertical timing signals read this data out for actual video generation is known as “cycle-sharing.” The circuitry that controls this cycle-sharing technique is composed of the three
2-to-1 multiplexers, K2, J2, and H2, which select one of two sets of addressing information to address the display RAM. This circuitry functions as follows:

1. When MPU Φ2 clock is high, the MPU address bus (A0–A9) addresses various RAM locations, and writes appropriate playfield picture codes into them, via the MPU data bus (D0–D7).

2. When Φ2 is low, horizontal sync signals (8H–128H) and vertical sync signals (8V–128V) are now allowed to address this game display RAM and read data out of it. This data being read is latched by latches P2 and M2, and labeled DISPLAY 0–DISPLAY 7 (See Figure 3-12).

Since the data was read out of the RAM by the horizontal and vertical sync signals, the picture codes contained by DISPLAY 0–7 always correspond to the portion of the monitor display currently being scanned. Because of this, the DISPLAY 0–7 outputs can be used to generate video information for immediate display. These DISPLAY signals address one of 64 8 x 8 pictures stored in graphics ROMs P4 and R4. The output of the ROMs P4 and R4 is then converted to serial video information by shift register R3.

The PLAYFIELD signal represents all of the playfield and alphanumeric character video information. It is summed into the video summing circuit, as shown on sheet 4 of the schematic diagram.

**F. MOTION OBJECT GENERATOR**  
*(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 4 of 5)*

The motion object generator produces the video for Super Breakout's three moving objects (3 balls).
The actual video information for these objects is stored in ROM K6. This ROM provides a total memory size of 32 x 8 bits. (see Figure 3-13).

The MPU controls the positions and different configurations of this video by information that it stores at selected addresses in the display RAM. Each of the three motion objects corresponds to three bytes of data stored in this RAM: one byte determines which of the pictures in ROM is to be addressed; the second byte determines the vertical position of that motion object; and the third byte determines the horizontal position of the object.

These bytes of RAM data are accessed by horizontal sync signals 8H, 16H, 32H and 64H at the beginning of each horizontal scan line (during the horizontal blanking period, i.e., when 256H is low). Therefore, before each horizontal line is scanned, the motion generator receives the necessary information to tell it what, if any, motion objects are to be displayed on that line.

Vertical position data (DISPLAY 0–DISPLAY 7) is received by vertical line comparators C4 and L4. These comparators determine if a motion object is to be displayed on the line currently being scanned. Take, for example, the data code for an object to be displayed beginning on line 120. The RAM byte data code of 01110000 would be loaded into the comparators. If the vertical line count (as determined by 1V, 2V, 4V, 8V, 16V, 32V, 64V and 128V) is also at 01110000, a compare signal (pin 7 of L3, low) will be generated. This signal initiates one of the three vertical load pulses at K8, LDV1A, LDV2A, and LDV3A. These vertical load pulses are used to load the ROM's video information into appropriate video shift registers.

In review, for each ball, the motion object generator receives one byte of RAM data (DISPLAY 0–7 going to C4 and L4) that controls where that object is to be displayed vertically. The generator receives a second byte of RAM data (DISPLAY 7 going to ROM K6) that selects the ball picture to be displayed. The correct video information for that picture (VID 5–7) is then loaded into the appropriate shift register (N7 for ball 1, L7 for ball 2, and J7 for ball 3).

A third byte of RAM data is necessary to determine where the object picture is to be placed horizontally. This data (DISPLAY 0–7) is loaded into a pair of horizontal counters (R5 and R6 for ball 1, P5 and P6 for ball 2, and N5 and N6 for ball 3). These counter pairs are preset when the horizontal scan of that line begins (256H* goes high). The counters begin counting up at the rate of 6 MHz. When the counter pair reaches a specific point in its count sequence, it gen-

**Figure 3-13 Motion Generator Circuit, Simplified Diagram**

Super Breakout 3-13
erates an enable signal that allows the shift register serial data previously loaded into it from the motion object video ROVs to be shifted out. The serial video information for each of the motion objects is then summed into the video summing circuit (as shown on sheet 4 of the schematic diagram).

**G. SWITCH INPUT CIRCUITRY**  
*(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 1 of 5)*

All off-board control switch inputs as well as on-board DIP switch inputs are received and decoded by data selector M8. All switch inputs are multiplexed down to two input lines (pins 7 and 9 of M8) via H9, J9, and MPU address lines ADRO—ADR2. These two lines (pin 7 and 9 of M8) are then gated onto the MPU data bus (D6–D7) by the MPU address decode SWITCH. When the MPU wants to look at any switch, it merely addresses the switch and reads back its status on either D6 or D7. See MPU memory map address output and corresponding data input line for any of the game’s switches.

**H. PADDLE CONTROL**  
*(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 2 of 5)*

The paddle control is a linear clutched potentiometer (POT) with one side of the resistive element to ground, and the other side to +5 volts. The wiper of the pot is then connected to the inverting input of comparator device L10, pin 10.

A ramp generator comprised of transistors Q1, Q2, and Q6 and capacitor C33 produces a positive-going ramp with a slope determined by capacitor C33. This ramp is inhibited at each VBLANK pulse which occurs on each picture frame. VBLANK turns Q1 “on”, which creates a direct short across C33, discharging the voltage across it as illustrated in Figure 3-14. When VBLANK goes low Q1 turns “off”, removing the short from across C33 and allowing it to begin charging up through Q2.

Voltage follower Q6 buffers the positive ramp to the non-inverting input of comparator L10, pin 9. As the player rotates the paddle knob, the wiper voltage will at times match or cross the ramp voltage and the output of L10, pin 7, will go high. This occurs each and every time these two voltages cross.

This high comparator output is gated to the SENSE 1 line when the MASK 1 signal is low and enables the M10, pin 8, gate. MASK 2 is always low, inhibiting gate M10, pin 11, because there is only one paddle available to the player for the Super Breakout.

---

*Figure 3-14 Significant Paddle Signals and Timing*
game. Therefore SENSE 2 is always high which enables the logic path for the SENSE 1 signal to M10, pin 6 (NMI). The NMI signal when low flags the microprocessor as to the location of the paddle on the TV screen at any given time.

**J. VIDEO OUTPUT**

(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 4 of 5)

The video output circuit receives all the video signals (PLAYFIELD, BALL 1, BALL 2, BALL 3) and gates these signals together at NAND gate L6. The composite sync (COMP SYNC*) signal is then summed together with the output of L6 via resistors R32 and R27 to the base of voltage follower device Q5 (2N3643). The signal on the emitter of this transistor then becomes the composite video signal sent to the game’s display monitor.

**K. AUDIO OUTPUT**

(See Figure 3-3, Sheet 5 of 5)

The audio output of the audio generator is applied to one leg of a 5K ohm potentiometer (located behind the coin door next to the self-test switch as illustrated in Figure 1-6 of Section 1 of this manual). Varying the wiper position of the potentiometer varies the signal input to Audio Amplifier device D9. The output of the audio amplifier is then connected to an 8-ohm speaker located in the attraction panel over the TV monitor screen.
Figure 3.3  Super Breakout Schematic Diagram
Sheet 1 of 5

Super Breakout 3-17
Figure 3-3 Super Breakout Schematic Diagram
Sheet 2 of 5
Figure 3-3  Super Breakout Schematic Diagram
Sheet 3 of 5

Super Breakout 3-21
Figure 3-3 Super Breakout Schematic Diagram
Sheet 5 of 5
Figure 3-15  Super Breakout Harness Schematic Diagram
003255-01  D

Super Breakout  3-27

For Coin Door Schematic See 030-401-01
Figure 3-16  Coin Door Schematic Diagram
030401-01  B

3-28 Super Breakout
NOTE

If reading through this manual does not lead to solving a specific maintenance problem, you can call Tele-Help™ at the following two Atari Customer Service offices.

WEST and CENTRAL U.S.A.

Atari Coin-Op Customer Service
1344 Bordeaux Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Telex 17-1103
(Monday - Friday, 7:30 - 4:00 pm Pacific Time)

From California, Alaska, or Hawaii, dial (408) 745-2900
From anywhere else in this area, dial toll-free (800) 538-1611

EAST U.S.A.

Atari Inc.
New Jersey Customer Service Office
46 Colonial Drive, Piscataway, NJ 08854
Telex 37-0347
(Monday - Friday, 8:30 - 5:00 pm Eastern time)

From New Jersey dial (201) 981-6400
From anywhere else in this area, dial toll-free (800) 631-5374
A. CLEANING

The exteriors of game cabinets and Plexiglas® panels may be cleaned with any non-abrasive household cleaner. If desired, special coin machine cleaners that leave no residue can be obtained from your distributor. Do not dry-wipe the acrylic plastic panels, because any dust can scratch the surface and result in fogging the plastic.

B. COIN MECHANISM

Components On Coin Door

Figure 4-1 shows the back side of the coin door assembly where the game’s two coin mechanisms are mounted. Included is the lock-out coil assembly; the lock-out wires are connected to this assembly but are hidden behind the coin mechanisms. Powering the game causes the lock-out wires to retract far enough to allow genuine coins to reach the coin box. When AC power to the game has already been turned off, the lock-out coil is de-energized, causing the lock-out wires to move out far enough to divert coins to the return chute.

Directly below each coin mechanism is a secondary coin chute and a coin switch with a trip wire extending out to the front edge of the chute. When the trip wire is positioned correctly, a coin passing down the secondary chute and into the coin box will momentarily push the trip wire down and cause the switch contacts to close.

Also shown in the photograph is a slam switch assembly. It has been included to defeat any players who might try to obtain free game plays by violently pounding on the coin door to momentarily close the contacts on a coin switch. The slam switch contacts connect to the microcomputer system, which will ignore coin switch signals whenever the slam switch contacts are closed.

Access to Coin Mechanisms

To remove jammed coins, and for maintenance cleaning, each magnet gate assembly can be hinged open without removing it from the door, as shown in Figure 4-2. Or, if necessary, each coin mechanism can be entirely removed from the door merely by pushing down on a release lever and simultaneously tilting the mechanism back, then lifting it up and out. This is shown in Figure 4-3.

Plexiglas® is a registered trademark of Rohm & Haas Company.
Cleaning of Coin Paths

**CAUTION**

The use of an abrasive (such as steel wool or a wire brush) or a lubrication on a coin mechanism will result in a rapid buildup of residue.

By talking to many operators, we have found that the best method of cleaning a coin mechanism is by using hot or boiling water and a mild detergent. A toothbrush may be used for those stubborn buildups of residue. After cleaning, flush thoroughly with hot or boiling water, then blow out all water with compressed air.

Figure 4-4 shows the surfaces to clean inside the coin mechanism. These include the inside surface of the mainplate, and the corresponding surface of the gate assembly. There may also be metal particles clinging to the magnet itself. To remove these you can guide the point of a screwdriver or similar tool along the edge of the magnet.

If coins are not traveling as far as the coin mechanisms, you will need to clean the channel beneath the coin slot. To gain access to this channel, use a 3/8-inch wrench and remove all three nuts that secure the cover plate (refer to Figure 4-5). Removing the plate will provide access to the entire channel.

Also clean the inside surfaces of the secondary coin chutes, but when doing this be careful not to damage or bend the trip wires on the coin switches.

Lubrication

Do not apply lubrication to the coin mechanisms. The only points that may need lubrication (and only rarely) are the shafts of the scavenger buttons (coin rejection buttons) where they pass through the coin door. Apply only one drop of light machine oil, and be positive that no oil drops down onto a coin mechanism. Figure 4-6 shows this lubrication point.

Adjustment of Coin Switch Trip Wire

In order for a coin switch to operate reliably when a coin travels down the secondary coin chute, the rest position of its trip wire should be as shown in Figure 4-7. Use extreme care when handling or touching these wires.
In Figure 4.7 you will note that the coin switch trip wire is oriented into the “V” of the secondary coin chute. The wire should extend to only about 1/8” beyond the chute.

A retaining clip holds the wire onto the switch actuating stud. If you should loose a retaining clip, all is not lost. Just crimp the switch actuating stud over the trip wire with a pair of pliers.

**Mechanical Adjustments on Coin Mechanism**

Coin mechanisms are adjusted prior to shipment from the factory and normally will retain these adjustments for many months. If, due to wear or other causes, it becomes necessary to make new adjustments, remove the coin mechanism from the coin door. Then take it to a clean well-lighted area where it can be placed in a vertical position on a level surface (such as a bench top). Besides a screwdriver, you will need a set of several coins, including both new and old, worn ones. Figure 4.8 shows an exploded view of the mechanism and gives procedures for adjusting the kicker, separator, and the magnet gate. These adjustments should only be done by someone who has experienced in servicing coin mechanisms and who understands their operation.

**General Troubleshooting Hints**

The first action is to look for jammed coins. After these have been removed, examine the coin path for presence of foreign material or loose objects (such as chewing gum, small metallic objects, paper wads, etc.). In cases where game usage is heavy, it may be necessary to clean the entire coin path periodically, in order to prevent build-up of contaminants that can hinder the movement of coins through the mechanisms. Also confirm that the trip wire on each coin switch is intact, and is properly adjusted. If troubles still persist, check the conditions and positions of the lock-out wires, and the mechanical adjustments on the coin mechanisms, before suspecting the electronics. If a coin mechanism
Kicker and separator
1. Set the acceptor with the back of the unit facing you in the test position.
2. Loosen the kicker and separator screws (1) and move the kicker (3) and the separator (4) as far to the right as they will go. Lightly tighten the screws.
3. Insert several test coins (both old and new) and note that some are returned by striking the separator.
4. Loosen the separator screw and move the separator a slight amount to the left. Lightly retighten the screw.
5. Insert the test coins again and, if some are still returned, repeat Step 4 until all the coins are accepted.
6. Loosen the kicker screw and move the kicker as far to the left as it will go. Lightly retighten the screw.
7. Insert the test coins and note that some are returned.
8. Loosen the kicker screw and move the kicker a slight amount to the right. Lightly retighten the screw.
9. Insert the test coins again and, if some are still returned, repeat Step 8 until all the coins are accepted.
10. Be sure that both screws are tight after the adjustments have been made.

Magnet gate
1. Set the acceptor with the front of the unit facing you in the test position.
2. Turn the magnet gate adjusting screw (16) out or counterclockwise until none of the coins will fit through.
3. With a coin resting in the acceptor entrance, turn the adjuster in or clockwise until the coin barely passes through the magnet gate.
4. Test this adjustment using several other coins (both old and new) and, if any fail to pass through the magnet gate, repeat Step 3 until all the coins are accepted.
5. Fix the magnet gate adjusting screw in this position with a drop of glue.

Additional Cleaning
1) Remove the transfer cradle (12) and the undersize lever (14).
2) Use a pipe cleaner or similar effective cleaning tool to clean the bushings and pivot pins.
3) Replace the transfer cradle and the undersize lever.
4) To be certain the coin mechanism is completely free of any residue, place the mechanism in boiling water for several minutes. Carefully remove it and let it air dry completely before reinstalling in the door.

Figure 4-8 Adjustments on Coin Mechanism  Super Breakout 4-5
C. TV MONITOR ADJUSTMENTS

--- CAUTION ---
For best results be sure the game has been turned on for a while before making any TV monitor adjustments.

--- NOTE ---
The TV monitor adjustments are accessible through the rear door panel of the game cabinet. These adjustments have to be done while the game is energized. Therefore, only persons familiar with safety measures and repair procedures on electrical equipment should perform them.

The TV monitor should be adjusted only when the picture is distorted or if the contrast or brightness seem out of adjustment.

The monitor's adjustments function like those of a conventional, home television set, except that the volume adjustment has no effect. Instead, the game produces its sound in circuits separate from the TV monitor. Figure 4-9 shows the location of the adjustments on both TV monitors used by Atari. Your game contains a TV monitor manufactured to Atari specifications by either Motorola or TEC Video electronics.

When making adjustments, follow these general guidelines:

BRITE (Brightness)—Perform this adjustment before the contrast. Adjust so that the white lines covering the screen just barely disappear, when the brightness is turned up.

CONT (Contrast)—Adjust so that the images are as bright as possible against the dark background without being blurred.

HORIZ HOLD (Horizontal Hold) or HORIZ OSC (Horizontal Oscillator)—Adjust if the picture is slightly off-center horizontally, if the images appear warped, or if the picture is broken up into a series of diagonal lines. Adjust for a stable, centered picture.

VERT HOLD (Vertical Hold)—This needs adjustment only if the picture appears to be rolling up or down the screen. Adjust for a stable, centered picture.

D. FUSE REPLACEMENT
Super Breakout contains seven fuses, five on the power supply assembly in the lower part of the cabinet and two on the TV monitor assembly. Power supply fuses are accessible through the lower rear door assembly. TV fuses are accessible through the

--- Figure 4-9 Locations of Adjustments on TV Chassis ---

TEC
MODEL TM-600/623

MOTOROLA
MODEL M5000/M7000

4-6 Super Breakout
LAMP/SPEAKER ASSEMBLY REMOVAL

1. Remove three button-head screws.
2. Remove Plexiglas retainer.
3. Remove Plexiglas shield.
4. Slide out lamp/speaker assembly.

FLUORESCENT LAMP REMOVAL

5. Remove retainer clips which hold built in socket.
6. Gently rotate fluorescent bulb until it slips out of socket. Remove fluorescent bulb.

Figure 4-11 Lamp/Speaker and Fluorescent Lamp Removal

upper service panel door. Replace fuses only with the same type as follows:

TEC TM-600/623 Monitors:
3AG 2-amp and 0.5-amp quick-blow, 250 volts
Motorola M5000/M7000 Monitors:
3AG 0.8-amp quick blow, 250 volts

Power Supply:
Fuses F1 and F2—3AG 3-amp slow-blow, 250 volts
Fuses F3 and F4—3AG 2.5-amp slow-blow, 125 volts
Fuse F5—3AG 8-amp fast-blow, 125 volts

E. TV MONITOR REMOVAL
(See Figure 4-10)
If the TV monitor proves to be at fault, remove the monitor as shown in Figure 4-10.

F. LAMP/SPEAKER ASSEMBLY REMOVAL
(See Figure 4-11)
Super Breakout contains a combined fluorescent lamp and speaker assembly, located at the inside top of the game cabinet assembly. To replace this assembly or any subcomponent, remove the Plexiglas retainer and shield as shown in Figure 4-11.
G. LED (LICON) SERVE SWITCH REMOVAL
(See Figure 4-12)

The LED serve switch on the front panel has a very low failure rate. In case this switch should ever be suspect, first test it. To test the switch perform the following steps:

1. Unlock and open the coin door.
2. Remove the wires from the suspected switch.
3. Set Multimeter to ohms scale.
4. Set ohms scale to R x 1, then zero the meter.
5. Connect multimeter leads to appropriate LED switch contacts. (See Figure 4-12 for designation of switch contacts.)
6. Check contacts (push switch button in and out) for closed and open continuity.
7. If the contacts do not operate sharply or always remain closed or open, then replace the LED switch as outlined in Figure 4-12.
H. LAMP START SWITCH
(See Figure 4-13)
The one-player and two-player start pushbutton switches on the control panel are each backlit by two #47 lamps. The switches themselves are cherry switches with gold-plated contacts. To replace either start switch, see the procedure outlined in Figure 4-13.
J. PADDLE KNOB (POTENTIOMETER) REMOVAL
(See Figure 4-14)

The paddle knob on the control panel is a potentiometer made with resistive carbon material. After frequent use, the carbon material begins rubbing off the potentiometer. This results in a fine dust that can cause the potentiometer to not perform smoothly or linearly. This problem can be detected by performing the potentiometer test, as described in the game's self-test procedure. (See Chapter 1 for details on the self-test procedure.)

If it does become necessary to replace this control, follow the procedure outlined in Figure 4-14.

K. GAME SELECT SWITCH REMOVAL
(See Figure 4-15)

If you need to replace this three-position rotary switch, follow the procedure shown in Figure 4-15.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide you with the necessary information for ordering replacement parts for the Super Breakout game.

When ordering parts from your distributor, give the part number, part name, applicable figure number of this catalog, and the serial number of your Super Breakout game. 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.
ILLUSTRATED
PARTS CATALOG

The purpose of this chapter is to provide you with the necessary information for ordering replacement parts for the Super Breakout game.

When ordering parts from your distributor, give the part number, part name, applicable figure number of this catalog, and the serial number of your Super Breakout game. 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.
## TV Shelf Assembly

### Parts List

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Figure 5-3  Control Panel Assembly
A033436-01  D

5-8  Super Breakout
### Figure 5-3  Control Panel Assembly
#### Parts List

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Figure 5-4  Coin Door Assembly
A009083-01  C

5-10  Super Breakout
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<td>70-11-47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>73-3008</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Retaining &quot;C&quot; Ring, Truarc #5103-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>75-9914001</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Self-Threading Nut, Tinnerman #SR188006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>75-0265</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Washer, #6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>75-00516</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kepnut, Style 842, Stl., 6-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>008629-01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>71-2118</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lock Assembly, Hudson Lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>71-1225CU</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Coin Mechanism for American Quarter Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71-125FB</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>Coin Mechanism for Belgian 5 Francs Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71-1205FF</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>Coin Mechanism for German Mark Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71-1201MG</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>Coin Mechanism for Swedish Krona Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71-1201KS</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>Coin Mechanism for Japanese 100 Yen Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71-1210PE</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>Coin Mechanism for English 10 Pence Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>007753-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plate, Anti-Probe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A007638-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Switch Assembly, Slam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A008621-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harness Assembly</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Super Breakout 5-11
### Front Bezel Assembly Parts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>004328-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bezel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>See below</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>004331-01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Coin Shield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>004332-01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Primary Coin Chute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>004327-01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bearing, Scavenger Button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>004329-01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clamp, Price Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>See Below</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Price Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>73-3009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Retaining &quot;C&quot; Ring, TruArc #5103-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>72-1604S</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mach. Scr., 6-32 x 3/4 Lg. Pan Hd., Phil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>75-046</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Washer, #6, Split-Lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>75-9914001</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Self-Threading Nut, Tinnerman #SR188006</td>
</tr>
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<th>Dash No.</th>
<th>Stem S</th>
<th>Stem T</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>-01</td>
<td>0044120-08</td>
<td>004342-01</td>
<td>B-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-02</td>
<td>0043720-08</td>
<td>004394-08</td>
<td>B-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-04</td>
<td>0044120-08</td>
<td>004394-08</td>
<td>1 BM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-08</td>
<td>0043720-08</td>
<td>004394-08</td>
<td>1 HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-09</td>
<td>0043720-08</td>
<td>004394-08</td>
<td>100 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>0043132-08</td>
<td>004138-08</td>
<td>100 P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| -07      | 0043152-08 | 004158-07 | GOF ALG-

A Warner Communications Company

Super Breakout 5-13
NOTES:
1. Dimensions shown are dim's req'd. to interchange & replace relay with existing equipment in field and production.
2. Break & deburr all sharp corners.
3. Dimensions taken from tooling part.
4. Dimensions with * are specified dims. required in tooling by Engineering to have part interchange with prior breakout part.
5. Coil data: 10 VDC ±2.5%, resistance current 200 ma maximum.
Figure 5-7 Coin Switch Assembly
A007640-01 D

Super Breakout 5-15
Figure 5-8  Type B Power Supply Assembly
A007197-01  D

5-16  Super Breakout
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A009266-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Power Supply Base Weldment Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A006886-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Transformer Termination Assembly &quot;Type B&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>29-053</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cap., Sprague Electrolytic 26,000uf @ 15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>78-705018C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brkt., Cap. Mtg. Sprague #4586-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A006555-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P.C. Board Rectifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>79-4411004</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fuse Holder, Panel Mounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>41-2003</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Filter, Power Line, 5 AMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A006958-01</td>
<td>A/R</td>
<td>Volt Sel Block 95V</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A006958-02</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Volt Sel Block 110V</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A006958-03</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Volt Sel Block 205V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A006958-04</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Volt Sel Block 220V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>78-2708</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grommet, Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>72-1810S</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Screw Pan Hd., #8-32 x 5/8&quot;Lg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>75-048</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Washer, Split-Lock #8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>75-918S</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nut Hex #8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>75-018S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Washer Flat #8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A007192-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Power Switch Termination</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A007444-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Power In Harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>46-203801</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fuse, 8 AMP, 125V, 3 AG Fast Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>46-201251</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fuse, 2½ AMP, 125V, Slow Acting</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Figure 5-9  Fluorescent Light and Speaker Mount Assembly
A033261-01  C

5-18  Super Breakout
Figure 5-9   Fluorescent Light and Speaker Mount
Parts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A009396-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assembly, Light &amp; Speaker Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A005495-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assembly, 18&quot; Flourescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>46-001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Speaker, 8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>72-6810</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Screw, Sht. Met., Pan Hd., Phil. #8 x 5/8&quot;Lg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A005819-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assy, Light &amp; Speaker Harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>72-6610</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Screw Sht. Met. Pan HD., Phil #6 x 5/8&quot; Lg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>75-010S</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Washer, Flat, #10</td>
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Figure 5-11  RF Shield PCB Assembly
A033264-01  D

5-22  "Super Breakout"
## Figure 5-11 RF Shield PCB Assembly

### Parts List

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>030835-01</td>
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<td>P.C. Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2D-1016</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Capacitor, Mono, 0.1uf, 50V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>41-3003</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Inductor, 100uH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>52-003</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jumper, .600 Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>75-E6106081</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wingscrew, #6-32 x 1/2 Lg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>75-992302</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fastener, 1/4 Turn, #6-32, Nylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>79-517222</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Connector, 44 Pin F.C. Mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>030868-01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mount, Connector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Figure 5-12  Start Button Assembly
### Parts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>006530-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bezel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>006535-06</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Button (One Player Start)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>006532-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chassis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A006533-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Switch Mtg. Plate Assy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>79-4317</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lamp Socket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>70-11-47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>62-020</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Switch, Cherry, E68-50A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>72-1603</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mach. Screw, 6-32 x 3/16&quot; Lg., Pan Hd., Phil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>82-8808</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Screw, Button Hd. Socket, 8-32 x 1/2&quot; Lg., Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>75-9185</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nut, 8-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>75-048</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Washer, #8, Split-Lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>004577-19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jumper Wire, Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>75-046</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Washer, Split-Lock #6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Alternate:
006535-07  | 1  | Button (Two Player Start)
### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Super Breakout</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Breakout Block</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Breakout Plate</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diagram

- **Figure 5-13**: Super Breakout PCB Assembly

- **Diagram Notes**
  - [Diagram Description]
  - [Diagram Legend]
  - [Diagram Scale]
### Table 1: Super Breakout PCB Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Ref. Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microcontroller</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MC13522F-18200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>78L05-5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD Display</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1602L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resistors</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>120Ω, 1KΩ, 10KΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10µF, 22µF, 150µF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inductors</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>47μH, 220μH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2x5-pin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diagram 1: Super Breakout PCB Assembly

[Diagram depicting the PCB assembly with components and their connections]

---

**Figure 5-13**

**A1**  
Part List

---

**Note:** This documentation includes all necessary information for the Super Breakout PCB Assembly, including component quantities, types, and a detailed diagram.