

Control Unit Models 51C and 52C Maintenance Information

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## Chapter 1. Introduction

### 1.1 General

This manual gives the information needed by the Product Customer Engineer to maintain the 3274 Control Unit Models 51C and 52C. This information includes:

- Subsystem Problem Isolation Procedure
- Maintenance Analysis Procedures (MAPs)
- Removal and Replacement Procedures
- Communication Reference Information

Entry into, and use of, the MAPs and Maintenance Procedures should result only from performing the sequential steps of the Subsystem Problem Isolation Procedure.

This manual also supplies:

- Illustrations
- 31SD Diskette Drive Maintenance
- 51TD Diskette Drive Maintenance

In most cases, the information supplied isolates a problem to a defective or loose field replaceable unit (FRU), cable, or connector. If the problem cannot be isolated and repaired by performing the Subsystem Problem Isolation Procedure and associated MAPs and Maintenance Procedures, request assistance from the next level of the support structure.

### 1.2 Maintenance Approach

The maintenance approach to 3274 problems is illustrated in Figure 1-1. This approach involves performing the following sequential steps of the Subsystem Problem Isolation Procedure:

Step 1 - Obtain the 3274 Problem Report Form from the operator. This form is used by the operator to record the status (indications) of the 3274 when a problem is encountered. If the form has not been completed, perform the procedure described in the Problem Determination Guide (PDG), GA27-2850, and record the necessary information.

Steps 2 through 9 - Steps 2 through 9 must be performed sequentially. If the problem is encountered by these steps, you will be directed to an FRU replacement figure (chart), a MAP, or a maintenance procedure. When the problem has been isolated and repaired, the Machine Checkout MAP A100 must be used to verify correct operation. Steps 2 through 9 include the following tests and checks:

- Step 2 - Verification that the DC Power light is on
- Step 3 - Bus Test
- Step 4 - Internal tests/IML load
- Step 5 - Device driver/receiver check
- Step 6 - Display symbol/error suffix check
- Step 7 - Operational indicator check
- Step 8 - Host tests
- Step 9 - Voltage checks

Step 10 - If the problem was not encountered by Steps 2 through 9, this step directs you to repeat Steps 2 through 9. If the problem is not encountered while Steps 2 through 9 are being repeated, Step 11 is performed.

Step 11 - Step 11 first directs you to the Symptom Repair List. If this list does not assist you in isolating and repairing the problem, Step 11 directs you to request assistance.
This assistance should be the support structure and/or local assistance, which may consist of data searches, diagnostic assistance, and/or on-site assistance.

The first step will normally be a data search, if available.
Diagnostic assistance may be performed by the support structure and/or locally. The method used should be that which will resolve the problem most rapidly.

Initial on-site assistance will usually be local.


Figure 1-1. Maintenance Approach

### 1.3 Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) Locations

Before using the service information in this manual, you must identify the machine model number and the $01 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Al}$ logic board type. This information is needed to identify the FRU locations when using the MAPs and maintenance procedures.

### 1.3.1 Machine Model Number

The machine model number ( 51 C or 52 C ) is located on the machine identification plate. See Figure 1-2. General physical locations and diskette insertion are also shown in this figure.

### 1.3.2 01A-A1 Logic Board

The type and layout of the 01 A-A1 logic board is determined by the machine model number. These boards are shown in Figures 1-3 through 1-6 as follows:

Figure 1-3 Model 51C with/without the Category B Device Attachment Feature. Machines with the Category B Device Attachment have the $B$ coaxial panel and have cards in positions $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}$, and F .
Figure 1-4 Model 52C (Kanji/Chinese) with storage greater than 64 K . The 52 C is a Kanji (Japanese/Chinese) model control unit.
Figure 1-5 Model 51C without 2400-, 4800-, and $9600-$ bps Integrated Modem.
Figure 1-6 Model 51C with 2400-, 4800-, and $9600-\mathrm{bps}$ Integrated Modem.

Warning: When the board is in the service position, the card/connector rows ( $1,2,3,4,5,6$ ) are inverted. Be careful when identifying the correct position of any card or connector.

### 1.3.3 Card Numbers

To identify the logic cards in the different types of 01A-A1 boards, the MAPs use card numbers. The card number and the board type are used to index a card location chart (Figure 1-7) to determine the actual card location. Foldout illustrations at the rear of this manual (Figure A-12, pages FO-3 and FO-5) containing the 01A-A1 board layouts and card location charts are provided for your convenience when using the MAPs.

### 1.3.4 Operator Panel

Basic operator controls for 3274 Models 51C/52C without communication features (loop, 1200-bps Integrated Modem, etc.) are shown in Figure 1-8. See Appendix D for operator panel locations, switch functions, indicator descriptions, panel layouts, and wiring diagrams.

A functional description of these basic controls follows.

### 1.3.4.1 IML Options

Three IML options are made available by the ALT switch, a three-position pushbutton switch. The three positions are 0 (normal), ALT 1, and ALT 2. When IML is pressed, the position of ALT determines the IML control-storage entry point. The operation is variable, depending on which diskette is installed. The following describes the operation with the system diskette installed.

Normal: With ALT in the normal (not depressed) position, pressing and holding IML will cause a Bus Test to be performed. Releasing IML after a Bus Test will cause the IML Test to run. At the successful completion of the IML tests, Operational Code is loaded. The IML tests require approximately 1 minute to execute. Successful completion is indicated by all indicators being on. All indicators remain on while the Operational Code is being loaded, and all turn off upon completion of this load. The operational code load takes approximately 45 seconds.

ALT 1: Momentarily pressing IML while holding the ALT switch in ALT 1 permits the Operational Code to be loaded directly (bypassing IML tests). This load procedure should be used only following a normal IML attempt, and is intended for those situations where the normal IML fails but useful work can still be performed by the Operational Code.

## Notes:

1. A normal IML attempt is required to initialize memory and bring the 3274 up. Press IML with ALT in the normal position before any other startup method is attempted.
|2. Only an IBM 3178, 3278, or 3279 Display can be attached to port 0 during $I M L$.

ALT 2 without 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem Feature: The Modem Wrap Test can be initiated by using the ALT 2 function as well as the Normal IML Test (with wrappable modem). Momentarily pressing the IML pushbutton while holding the ALT switch in the ALT 2 position invokes an extended Modem Wrap Test. Some types of modems require manual intervention to set up for wrap testing. For a wrappable modem, the test checks the transmission path (Transmit and Receive Data lines) to and from the modem. Modem clocking is required to run this test successfully, and a missing or defective modem clock, or a Wrap Test failure, will indicate a 0111 failure code. For a nonwrappable modem, the data wrap path is to and from the Test/Operate switch at the end of the communication cable. The procedure for ALT 2 with nonwrappable modem is in Chapter 5, paragraph 5.3. The Modem Wrap Test requires approximately 1 minute to complete.

ALT 2 with 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem Feature: See paragraph 5.4 for a description of the ALT 2 functions as related to Integrated Modems.

### 1.3.4.2 Indicators (8 421 )

The four lights ( 842121 ) on the panel are the operational indicators. These indicators first serve as Bus and Lamp Test indicators: if all indicators are on while the IML pushbutton is pressed, a successful Bus and Lamp Test is indicated. When the IML pushbutton is released, all lights go out and the 3274 proceeds to execute the IML tests. During IML, these lights indicate IML test failures. Test segments are run sequentially, and the particular segment running is indicated by the lights in 8421 code. When a failure is detected, the test stops and the failing test number is displayed in the operational indicators (8 42 1).

While Operational Code is running, the lights indicate the last recoverable error encountered. The problemisolation sequence uses this data from IML tests and from operational tests.


Figure 1-2. 3274 Models 51C/52C Locations


Figure 1-3. 01A-A1 Board - Model 51C (with/without Category B Devices - PN 5699828


Figure 1-4. 01A-A1 Board - Model 52C (Kanji/Chinese) - PN 5643330


Figure 1-5. 01 A-A1 Roard - Model 51C without 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem - PN 5643329 or 6226635


Figure 1-6. 01A-A1 Board - Model 51C with 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem - PN 563329' or 6226635

| Card <br> Number | Card Function | 51C | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 52C } \\ & \text { Kanji } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Control Storage 32 (Note 1) | Note 1 | Note 1 |
| 2 | Control Storage 64 (Note 1) | Note 1 | Note 1 |
| 3 | Control Storage 64-R (Note 1) | Note 1 | Note 1 |
| 4 | Storage Feed Thru (4W) or Storage Logic (4W) (Note 2) | 01A-P2 | 01A-M2 |
| 5 | Storage Feed Thru (2W) or Storage Jumper (Note 2) | 01A-02 | 01A-N2 |
| 6 | Storage Jumper (Note 2) | 01A-04 | 01A-N4 |
| 7 | Control Logic 1 | 01A-N2 | 01A-L2 |
| 8 | Control Logic 2 | 01A-M2 | 01A-K2 |
| 9 | Control Logic 3 | 01A-L2 | 01A.J2 |
| 10 | Diskette Adapter | 01A-K2 <br> (Note 3) | 01A-F2 |
| 11 | Response Time Monitor w/wo Type-B Board | 01A-B4 | $\cdots$ |
| 11 | Response Time Monitor w/wo 24, 48, 96 IM Board | 01A.C4 | --------. |
| 12 | Type A Terminal Adapter | 01A-J2 | 01A-D2 |
| 13 | CCA/HPCA | 01A.H2 | 01A-H2 |
| 14 | EIA/DDSA/1200 IM/Loop/X.21/V. 35 <br> (Note 4) | 01A-G2 | 01A-G2 |
| 15 | 2400-, 4800-bps IM Receiver | 01A.F2 | -..-------- |
| 16 | 9600-bps IM Receiver Ext | 01A-D2 | ------...-- |
| 17 | 2400-, 4800-bps IM Processor | 01A-D2 | $\cdots$ |
| 17 | 9600-bps IM Processor | 01A.E2 | ...--.-..... |
| 18 | 2400-, 4800-, 9600-bps TAC (Note 4) | 01A.C2 | ----------- |
| 19 | 2400-, 4800-, 9600 -bps PROM | 01A-B4 | -...-----.. |
| 20 | 2400-, 4800-, 9600-bps IM Front End | 01A-G2 | $\cdots$ |
| 21 | Encrypt/Decrypt (See Note 5) | 01A-A2 | $\cdots$ |
| 22 | File Control (located in the diskette drive) | 01A-K | 01A-K |
| 23 | Not Used | ----....- | -.-------- |
| 24 | Type B Terminal Adapter 1 | 01A-D2 | $\cdots$ |
| 25 | Type B Terminal Adapter 2 | 01A-C2 | .-.......-- |
| 26 | Type B Terminal Adapter 3 | 01A.F2 | ------------ |
| 27 | Type B Terminal Adapter 4 | 01A-E2 | - |
| 28 | Type A Driver/Receiver (Note 6) | 01S-A1 | 01S-A1 |
| 29 | Not Used | ----------- | -----.....-- |
| 30 | Type B Driver/Receiver | 01A-B2 | $\cdots$ |
| 31 | Not Used | --- | ------...-- |
| 32 | CCA/HPCA Interface Jumper | 01A.Y6 | 01A-Y6 |

Notes:
. 9

1. For card locations, see the board storage layout (Figure 2-4).
2. With some part numbers it is possible to plug card in backwards. To ensure correct plugging position, see Figure A-11.
3. Jumper should not be plugged on this card. This jumper is for manufacturing test purposes only.
4. Jumper or switch setting required (see Appendix C).
5. Card removal destroys the master key (see paragraph 6.1.3).
6. Located behind the I/O coaxial panel.

Figure 1-7. Card Location Chart


Ref Description
1
On/Off switch: $\quad\lceil 1=$ On; $\quad\lfloor 0 \mid=$ Off.
2
On indicator: Indicates the 3274 is on.
3 IML (Initial Machine Load) pushbutton: Pressing and holding causes a basic test to run. When the pushbutton is released, IML tests start. At completion, the machine is loaded.

4 Alt IML Address switch:

- 1: Holding, while momentarily pressing the IML pushbutton, bypasses the tests and loads the machine directly. Use only after normal IML fails.
- 2: Holding, while momentarily pressing the IML pushbutton, invokes adapter and wrap tests.

Used Only with Integrated Modems

- 3: Holding the ALT IML Address switch in ALT 2 will cause the Modem Self-Test to be initiated and repeated approximately every 4 seconds until the switch is released.

58421 indicators: These indicators light while the IML pushbutton is held. During IML, they follow the test sequence. At completion, they go out. During operation, they indicate operational status.

Figure 1-8. 3274 Models 51C/52C Basic Operator Controls

## Chapter 2. Subsystem Problem Isolation Procedure

The steps in the Subsystem Problem Isolation Procedure must be performed in sequence. If you encounter a problem when performing these steps, you will be directed to an FRU replacement figure (chart), a MAP, or a maintenance procedure. When the problem has been isolated and repaired, the Machine Checkout MAP (A100) must be used to verify correct operation.

Note: When servicing Models 51C and 52C, observe the applicable safety notices listed under "Safety Notices," in the front of the manual.

## Step 1 - Using the Isolation Procedure

.a. Start with a completed Problem Report Form. Figure 2-1 shows a sample 3274 Problem Report Form.

Note: If the customer has not completed the form, follow the 3274 PDG procedure before starting the Subsystem Problem Isolation Procedure. Refer to the Problem Report Form while following the Subsystem Problem Isolation Procedure.
b. If a problem is encountered during installation or customizing, or after installing a Miscellaneous Equipment Specification (MES), go to MAP A150. Installation and customizing cannot be considered completed until the 32.74 has operated online successfully.
c. Follow this problem isolation flow sequentially until you have fixed the problem, or use your support structure for aid if the problem is not corrected. Go to the next step if the step you are performing does not fix the problem or does not apply.

Note: If you are in a repetitive loop, request assistance from the next level of the support structure.
d. The IML tests do not check the driver/receiver cards. (Step 5 will assist you in isolation of a defective driver/ receiver card.) If this is a single-device failure, it is assumed that the maintenance procedure for that device has been performed.

Warning: For integrated modem multipoint attachment, when the 3274 I/O telephone cable is unplugged, the telephone socket must be terminated with $\mathbf{6 0 0}$-ohm resistors. The $\mathbf{6 0 0}$-ohm terminating plug (shown in Figure 5-11, Part 1 of 2) can be used.
e. See Chapter 5 for communication reference data, Appendixes A through D for location drawings, power information, board layouts, and cable drawings, and Appendix E for 31SD or Appendix F for 51TD diskette drive maintenance information.
f. Go to Machine Checkout MAP A100 after this fix. Go to the next step if this step did not fix your problem or does not apply.

## Step 2 - Power Test

a. Check the DC On light: if it is off, go directly to Power MAP A120.
b. If all the operational indicators ( $\left.842 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 2\end{array}\right)$ are on:
(1) Check for loose cables in the operator panel assembly. See Appendix D and Figure D-9.
(2) Replace the operator panel indicator card.

Step 3 - Bus Test
a. If the Bus Test fails, go directly to Bus Test MAP A10.

Note: A successful Bus Test is indicated if all the operational indicators (8 42 1) are on while the IML pushbutton is pressed and held, and if all the indicators go off when IML is released.

Go to the next step if this step did not fix your problem or does not apply.

## Step 4 - Internal Tests

Note: The IML diagnostic tests run automatically when the 3274 is powered on and when the IML pushbutton is pressed and released. During these tests the 8421 indicators should sequence 0001, 0010,0011, etc., ending with all 8421 indicators on. The indicators remain on as the operational code is loaded, and go off when the tests run successfully. A failure is indicated when the 8421 indicators flash or display the same count continuously.

If the operational code detects a failure, a failing code appears in the 8421 indicators after the operational code is completely loaded (all indicators off). The indicators may display this code alternately or continuously. Depending on the diskette level, some codes may flash for 5 seconds and then alternate with another continuous code for 3 seconds. Use the flashing code in determining the failure code in procedures, MAPs, etc.

After a successful loading of the operational code, all terminals attached to the 3274 that are ready should display a 4 in the Operator Information Area (OIA).


A Normal Display in the Ready State
3290 Display Sequence
a. When the 3290 is powered on, the Basic Assurance Test (BAT) starts and the BAT sequence numbers (binary count) appear in the OIA. If a failure occurs, additional numbers may appear in the OIA. The correct end code is equal to 1000 .
b. When the BATs are completed and the 3274 is ready with the proper load diskette inserted, communication with the 3274 is established and a $\square$ appears in the OIA.
c. Microcode loading from the control unit starts. Then test numbers will appear in the OIA. If a routine number remains displayed for more than 30 seconds, this indicates a failure in that routine.
d. When the microcode loading is done, a 4 (or a $\langle 2\rangle$, if previously in setup mode) will appear in the OIA. The time between power-on and the appearance of the 4 in the OIA should not exceed 2 minutes.

## Internal Test Procedures

a. For a 3274 with either the 2400 -, 4800 -, or 9600 -bps Integrated Modem feature, switch power off and then on.
b. For a 3274 without an Integrated Modem feature, press and release the IML pushbutton.
c. Figure 2-2 can be used to determine the failing area. Also, see item d.

d. Use Figure 2-3, which shows error codes correlated to all possible card failures in order of probability. Change cards according to probability. If the card swap does not correct the problem, go to Power MAP A120, step 049 , entry point $F$ (measure voltages).
e. Isolate the control-storage failure to a specific controlstorage card or cards by using the code that appears on display 0 or in the 32748421 indicators (Type A).
| The system diskette or load diskette code level determines how to display the failing 0101 code and card code in either of the following methods:

Only at display location A0
Code 0101 followed by XXY indicates a control storage failure, including the failure storage card and module. See Figures 2-4 and 2-5.
At the 32748421 indicators and display A0 The 0101 code will flash for 5 seconds and another code representing additional card failures will be displayed continuously for 3 seconds. The codes displayed at the 3274 will repeat. See Figure 2-4.

If the 3274 is newly installed or has been recustomized, verify that 3274 configuration response number 113 agrees with the configuration or data card and with the actual 3274 storage capacity (see Figure 2-4). The configuration data card is stored in the 3274 access door pocket.
f. If the IML tests fail and the card swap does not correct the problem, go to Power MAP A120, step 049, entry point $F$ (measure voltages).
g. Do not go to the next step unless the IML tests run successfully.


Use for Errors during IML

This figure shows error codes (fail codes) correlated to all possible card failures in order of probability. To convert the card number to actual board/card socket location, see Figure A-12 (FO-3, FO-5) or Figure 1-7. If codes 0101, 0110, and 0111 are alternating, use the flashing code as the failure indicator.

| IML Fail Code | Card Reference Number | Map, Reference Figure, and Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000 ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,8,9,3,1,2,4,{ }^{2} 5,{ }^{2} 6,{ }^{2} 11,12,13,27,10,21 \\ & 14,25 \end{aligned}$ | Go to MAP A20 if card-swapping did not fix problem or if not all cards are available. |
| $0001{ }^{1}$ | 3, 7, 4, ${ }^{2}$ | Check for proper diskette. ${ }^{3}$ |
| $0010^{4}$ | 10, 22, 27, 26, 24, 11, 12, 13, 14, 9, 21 | Go to MAP A40 if problem still exists. ${ }^{3}$ |
| $0011{ }^{4}$ | 12, 13, 14, 24, 28, 10 | Check for loose card in socket Y6. Go to MAP A50. |
| $0100^{4}$ | 12, 13, 28 | Go to MAP A50. |
| $0101{ }^{5}$ | 1,2,3,4, ${ }^{2},{ }^{2} 7,9$ Do this first $\longrightarrow$ | See Figure 2-4. |
| $0110^{5}$ | 13,14 | See Step 8 in this chapter and Chapter 5, paragraph 5.3 (Wrap Test). |
| $0111^{5}$ <br> or | $13,14^{6}$ w/o $2400-, 4800$-, or 9600 -bps Integrated Modem feature | See Chapter 5, paragraph 5.3 (Wrap Test). |
| $0111^{5}$ | With 2400-, 4800-, or 9600-bps Integrated Modem feature | See Chapter 5, paragraph 5.4.5.6. |
| $1000^{4}$ | 24, 25, 26, 27, 30 | Go to MAP A90 (Model 51C only). |
| $1001{ }^{4}$ | 21 | The customer security administrator must reload the master key after the card is removed and replaced. This procedure and the associated encrypt/decrypt information are contained in Chapter 6. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1001 \\ & 1110^{7} \end{aligned}$ |  | The 3274 does not have the required storage. Verify storage cards. See Figure 2-4. Verify Customization Response 113. Occurs for Configuration Support $D$ and above. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1001-7 \\ & 1010^{7} \end{aligned}$ |  | Incorrect system diskette or load diskette for Model 51 hardware. Verify system diskette or load diskette. Occurs for Configuration Support D and above. |
| $1110^{1}$ |  | The 3274 control storage does not match customization response 113. Occurs when performing an ALT-1 operation. Verify that storage cards are correct. See Figure 2-4. |
| $1010^{4}$ | $10,13{ }^{8} 1,2-$ Do this first $\longrightarrow$ | Change diskette drive file control card (card No. 22) and system diskette. ${ }^{9}$ |
| $1011^{4}$ | 11 | If the board has been replaced, verify that board wiring has been properly modified. See Figure 4-14. |
| $1101{ }^{4}$ | None | Uncustomized system diskette. |
| $1111^{4}$ |  | Operational code failed to load correctly. Try spare system diskette. |

${ }^{1}$ The 8421 indicators are continuously displaying this code.
${ }^{2}$ With some part numbers it is possible to plug this card in back. wards. To ensure the correct plugging position, see Figure A-11.
${ }^{3}$ If, during use of a customized system diskette, a successful ALT 1 IML can be performed, the operational code was properly loaded from the diskette. This eliminates the diskette, cables, motor rotation, fuses, and voltage as possible causes.
${ }^{4}$ Code is usually flashing (alternately on/off).
${ }^{5}$ Code is usually flashing, but may alternate between a flashing and a continuous code.
6 If code 0111 is displayed continuously, replace card numbers 24 . 25, 26, and 27.
${ }^{7}$ The two codes are alternating.
${ }^{8}$ If HPCA installed.
${ }^{9}$ This code can occur during any IML sequence or during operational code load.

Figure 2-3. Failure Code to Card or MAP Entry


| Card Type | Card Number |
| :--- | :--- |
| 32 | 1 |
| 64 | 2 |
| $64 R$ | 3 |

## Model 51C With/Without Type B Adapter

|  | Location |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Configur- <br> ation <br> Response <br> 1.13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage | Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 02 | 01 | 01 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | V2 | U2 | T2 | S2 | R2 | 02 | 04 | P2 |  |
| 64 Base |  |  |  |  | 64R | ** |  | ** | A000 |
| 96 Ext Funct Store (3630) |  |  |  | 32 | 64R | * | * | * | B000 |
| 128 Ext Funct Store (3632) or (1800) |  |  |  | 64 | 64R | * | * | * | D000 |
| 128 Ext Funct Store (3630) (3631) |  |  | 32 | 32 | 64R | * | * | * | c000 |
| 192 Ext Funct Store (3632) <br> (3650) or (1800) (3650) |  | 64 |  | 64 | 64R | * | * | * | DA000 |
| 192 Ext Funct Store (3630) <br> (3631) (3650) |  | 64 | 32 | 32 | 64R | * | * | * | CA000 |

*Storage Jumper cards and Storage Logic card are required for above 64 K .
"*Base Storage Feed Thru cards are required for 64 K .

Model 52C (Kanji/Chinese)

|  | Location |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Configur- <br> ation <br> Response <br> 113 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage | Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 02 | 01 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | V2 | U2 | T2 | 52 | R2 | 02 | P2 | N2 | N4 | M2 |  |
| 256 Base |  |  | 64 | 64 |  | 64 | 64R | * | * | * | D300 |
| 384 Front Storage <br> Expansion (2879) | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |  | 64 | 64R | * | * | * | D400 |

*Storage Expansion (1802) Storage Jumper cards and Storage Logic card are required for above 64 K .

## Notes:

1. $X X=19$ (multiple modules) - This code does not indicate the failing module.
2. $Y=8$ - Customizing or undetermined storage error. Isolate to storage card.
3. If the card indicated by " $Y$ " does not exist in the 3274, reseat/replace card P2 and 04 (Model 51C), or card M4 and N4 (Model 52C).
4. A repeating 0101 code indicates a control storage card error code of 0000.

Figure 2-4. Control Storage Error Codes/Card Locations

1 Module for each storage position.


Control Storage Card 32K (Card No. 1)

2 Modules (stacked) for each position.


Control Storage Card 64K (Card No. 2)


Control Storage Card 64K-(R) (Card No. 3)
*When $X X=9$ or 18 , the failing module could be either number 9 or 18.
Figure 2-5. Control Storage Card Layouts

## Step 5 - Device Adapters - Driver/Receiver

a. Category A Device Failure (one or all devices fail)
(1) Replace the type A terminal adapter card No. 12 and driver/receiver card No. 28 (located in the coaxial panel).
(2) Reseat device A cable A1-Z1 or Z 3 .
(3) If this is a new installation, a missing Device Ready 4 or a missing Downstream Load $\square$ on a 3290 (in the Operator Information Area) may be caused by customization response 112,116 , or 117 (number of terminals attached).
(4) One device fails - go to step c.
b. Category B Device Failure (one or all devices fail)
(1) Replace the type B terminal adapter card Nos. 24, 25,26 , and 27 , and driver/receiver card No. 30.
(2) Reseat device B cable $\mathrm{A} 1-\mathrm{Z} 2$.
(3) All devices still fail. This could be caused by one disabled Category B device. Perform step d (Device Summary Status, Test 3); if line 2 (status of each display) indicates one dash ( - ), isolate problem to that 3277 device.
(4) One device fails - go to step $c$.
c. Device Problem Isolation - Category A or B Devices
(1) To determine the failing 3274 port location, perform step e (Device Summary Status, Test 3), or see the customer's Device Cable Attachment Form to convert the failing network address (device) to the actual coaxial port location.
(2) Check the coaxial cable device for defects. Cables to the same type of device can be interchanged ( 3278 for 3278,3287 for 3287 , etc.) to assist in problem isolation. The coaxial port panel is shown below.


Coaxial Panel, Port Layout
(3) Check the internal device A and B cables for defects, using Figure $\mathrm{C}-13$ for A devices and Figure C-18 for $B$ devices.

## d. Isolation Procedure for a Coax Problem

If possible, exchange the suspected coaxial cable with the cable at a known working port location. A device POR is required, after the cables are interchanged, for the control unit to recognize the change. For a display, set the Normal/Test switch to Test, then back to Normal. (However, on a 3290 display, turn power off, then on, and wait up to 2 minutes.) To isolate a failing display coaxial cable, verify that the Ready 4 symbol, or $\square$ symbol for a 3290 , is displayed.
Warning: When device cables are being exchanged and the devices are different or the screen size or features are not the same, addressing problems may occur which can affect system operation.
Retry the failing operation or run the Test 0 display pattern. To run Test 0 , see 3274 Models 51C, 52C, and 61C Maintenance Concepts, SY27-2528.

## Notes:

1. Perform Step 5, d(1) and d(2) to isolate a cable problem.
2. It is possible to have unassigned Type-A ports if port addresses were individually configured. Run the $/ 3$ test, and check for $x$ in line 2. See Step 5, item e, Example C.
(1) Resistance Test (to attached device). See Figure 2-6 B .
Note: The coax signal and shield are transformercoupled at the device driver/receiver. Resistance test applies to Category A terminals only.

- Power does not have to be turned off on either the 3274 or the attached device.
- Disconnect the cable from the 3274 coax panel. Measure the resistance from the center pin of the connector, on the cable end, to the outer case of the connector. Use the $\mathrm{R} \times 1$ range on the meter. The presence of 3274 driver/receiver signals will not affect the test.
Is the resistance between 1 and 250 ohms?


$$
\mathrm{N}
$$

- If the resistance is too high or infinite, check for an open or a faulty connection.
- If the resistance is zero, check for a signal-to-shield short.
Reconnect the cable at the 3274 coax panel. Power does not have to be turned off at the 3274.
(2) Resistance Test (To 3274). See Figure 2-6, A.
- Disconnect the coaxial cable from the attached device. Measure the cable resistance again, but at the device cable end, using the $\mathrm{R} \times 100$ range on the meter.

Is the resistance between 1.8 K and 2.6 K ohms?


Resistance higher than 2.6 K ohms indicates an open cable, a bad cable connector, or a defective driverreceiver card. If zero, check for a signal-to-shield short.

- Reconnect the cable at the device.
- The DC cable resistance test may not detect a connector defect such as low resistance in the range of $200-300$ ohms unless the exact cable length is known. The reflective sine wave test in the 3274 Models 51 and 61 Maintenance Concepts manual, SY27-2528, should help detect this defect.

(A) Driver/Receiver circuit-1.8K to 2.2 K ohms
(B) Driver/Receiver circuit-1.0 to 3.0 ohms

C Coaxial center conductor -44 ohms $/ 300 \mathrm{~m}(1000 \mathrm{ft})$, $1525 \mathrm{~m}(5000 \mathrm{ft}$ ) max
(D) Coaxial shield (outer) - 2.6 ohms $/ 300 \mathrm{~m}(1000 \mathrm{ft}$ ), $1525 \mathrm{~m}(5000 \mathrm{ft}$ ) max
E Your cable configuration may contain a cable connection.
Figure 2-6. Coaxial Cable (Driver-Receiver) DC Resistance
|e. Device Summary Status, Test 3
If a summary of the status of all attached devices would be helpful, do the following:
Test /3: Display the Status of All Configured Terminals and Display Control Unit Summary Counters.
(1) To display the status of all attached devices, do the following at any display except 3290:
(a) While holding the ALT key, press the Test Request key.
(b) Key in $/ 3$.
(c) Press the Enter key.
(d) Examine the display. It should be similar to that in Example A, B, or C below.
(2) To exit the test mode, press and hold the ALT key and press the Test key.
(3) To monitor the status over a period of time, exit the existing test and initiate a Test / 3 to indicate the most current changes.
(4) When Test $/ 3$ (Example C) port locations are indicating device disabled (line 2) or coax or device errors (lines 4 and 5), start at Step 5 to isolate the problem.
(5) If line 8 indicates summary checks, go to Step 6.

Example A: (Machine configured for 8 Category A devices)
Line 1: 01234567
Line 2: 111100--
Line 3: 0000000000000000
Line 1 shows (in this display) Category A devices, which are numbered consecutively from 0 through 7.
Line 2 shows the status of each device, where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
1= & \text { device powered on } \\
0= & \text { device recognized as powered off } \\
-= & \text { device recognized as disabled because of } \\
& \text { CU-detected errors }
\end{aligned}
$$

Line 3 consists of control unit statistical summaries.
See 3274 Control Unit Maintenance Concepts, SY27-2528, for details.
Example B: (8 Category A and 4 Category B devices)

|  | Category A device 0 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Category B device 0 |  |  |
| Line 1: | 01234567 | 8901 |  |
| Line 2: | 1111111 X | $11-$ |  |
| Line 3: | 0000 | 0000 |  |
|  | 00000000 |  |  |

Line 1 shows the 8 Category A devices, numbered $0-7$, and the 4 Category $B$ devices, numbered $8-1$ (where $0=$ device 11 and $1=$ device 12). Category A devices always appear first and are separated from Category B devices by two spaces.
This test will display information for each configured device, such as on, off, disabled, and the device type. The summary of coaxial and device errors is also displayed.
A coaxial error is a composite of type A adapter indications, such as a timeout or erroneous data. This composite is increased each time the error occurs.
A device error is a composite of errors detected by the attached device, such as wrong parity or other error.
A device powered off is indicated when the device has been polled 32 times and a poll timeout or parity error has been detected each time.
A device disabled means an excessive number of errors has been detected and the device has been logically disconnected.
| Use Test XX/4 to reset the summary error total.
Example C: (Machine configured for 8 Category A and 4 Category B devices)

- Category A device 0


Line 7:
Line 8: 00000001000000000000
Line 1 shows coaxial port addresses ( $0-11$ ). In this example the 3274 is configured for 12 devices ( 8 Category A displays and 4 Category B printers). Category A devices are always shown first. Printer and Category B devices are then shown separated by two spaces.
Line 2 shows the status of each device, where:
$1=$ device powered on
$0=$ device recognized as powered off

- = device recognized as disabled because of control-unit-detected errors
$\mathrm{x}=$ unassigned port (Note 1)
Line 3 shows the type of device attached, where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{d}=\text { display } \\
& \mathrm{p}=\text { printer } \\
& \mathrm{l}=\text { other } \\
& -=\text { never initialized } \\
& \mathrm{i}=\text { display terminal }(3290)
\end{aligned}
$$

Line 4 shows a summary of coaxial errors, where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\text { no errors } \\
\vdots & =1-10 \text { errors } \\
\mid & =10-20 \text { errors } \\
* & =20 \text { or more errors }
\end{aligned}
$$

Line 5 shows a summary of device errors, where:

```
. = no errors
: = 1-10 errors
= 10-20 errors
* = 20 or more errors
```

Line 6 shows a summary of sessions bound (this line will appear only for SNA attachments), where:
$+=$ session bound
Blank $=$ no session bound
Line 7 shows a display of dialed (X. 21 switched only), where:
\#\#XXXX (up to 32 characters) dialed number entered by the keyboard
\#\#-. - $0000=$ direct call
\#\# $\quad \cdots$ = incoming call

Line 8 shows a summary of 3274 checks:

| AABB CCDD EEFF | GGHH JJKK |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 |
| 0000 |  |  |  |

Counter Meaning

AABB Summary of all machine checks
CCDD Summary of all communication checks
EEFF Summary of all program checks
GGHH SDLC test commands received
JJKK SDLC test commands sent
(Maximum counter values are FFFF)

## Notes:

1. Customized with individual port addressing. Allows unassigned (unused) physical port locations between used coaxial port locations. Applies to configuration Support D.
2. When 3290 displays are attached, the Category B adapters are not installed.
f. Test /B Device Address Assignment Table (Model 51C)

If individual port addressing was used during customization, the physical port and logical device addresses can be displayed using the following / B Test. Refer to Figures 2-7, 2-8, and 2-9.
Do the following at any display except a 3290 :
(1) While holding the ALT key, press the Test Request key.
(2) Key in /B.
(3) Press the Enter key. The minus function ( $\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{F}$ ) is returned if the display does not have a large enough screen size.
(4) To exit the test mode, press and hold the ALT key and press the Test key.
The format will be displayed as shown in Figure 2.8 or 2-9. If this step did not fix your problem or it did not apply, go to Step 6.

## Notes:

1. The address table is displayed if the individual port assignment table was used during customization with Configuration Support D.
2. If customization was performed using sequential port addressing (sequence number 112), the / B Test will not run.
3. Using individual port addressing automatically assigns the device logical addresses and allows unassigned (unused) physical port locations between used coaxial port locations.

| Addresses Displayed With /B Test | SDLC | BSC EBCDIC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BSC } \\ & \text { ASC।I } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 | 02 | 40 | 20 |
| 01 | 03 | C1 | 41 |
| 02 | 04 | C2 | 42 |
| 03 | 05 | C3 | 43 |
| 04 | 06 | C4 | 44 |
| 05 | 07 | C5 | 45 |
| 06 | 08 | C6 | 46 |
| 07 | 09 | C7 | 47 |
| 08 | 10 | C8 | 48 |
| 09 | 11 | C9 | 49 |
| 10 | 12 | 4 A | 58 |
| 11 | 13 | 4 B | 2E |
| 12 | 14 | 4C | 3 C |
| 13 | 15 | 4D | 28 |
| 14 | 16 | 4E | 2B |
| 15 | 17 | 4F | 21 |
| 16 | 18 | 50 | 26 |
| 17 | 19 | D1 | 4A |
| 18 | 20 | D2 | 4B |
| 19 | 21 | D3 | 4 C |
| 20 | 22 | D4 | 4D |
| 21 | 23 | D5 | 4 E |
| 22 | 24 | D6 | 4F |
| 23 | 25 | D7 | 50 |
| 24 | 26 | D8 | 51 |
| 25 | 27 | D9 | 52 |
| 26 | 28 | 5A | 50 |
| 27 | 29 | 5B | 24 |
| 28 | 30 | 5C | 2A |
| 29 | 31 | 5D | 29 |
| 30 | 32 | 5E | 3B |
| 31 | 33 | 5F | 5 E |
| May continue to 76 | May continue to 76 |  |  |

Figure 2-7. Translation Table for /B Test Address


Line 1 is the physical coax port location.
Line 2 shows which physical ports were customized to have devices attached to them where:
$1=$ Available device
$0=$ Unavailable device
Line 3 is the primary address that is assigned to the device.
The primary addresses as shown in Line 3 are zero-based. Translation may be required to determine the actual addresses assigned for your machine. This is necessary because of the various addressing schemes used by BSC, SNA, etc. To translate primary addresses, see Figure 2-7.

Figure 2-8. Port Address Table without 3290 Displays (Model 51C)


Line 1 is the physical coax port location. Port A00 cannot have 3290s attached.

Line 2 is the number of interactive screens. This allows you to address and view up to 5 different screens (terminal addresses) on a single 3290.

Line 3 is the primary address assigned to the device.
Line 4 is the range of secondary addresses customized for that device.

- The primary and secondary addresses as shown in lines 3 and 4 are zero-based. Translation may be required to determine the actual addresses assigned for your machine. This is necessary because of the various addressing schemes used by BSC, SNA, etc. To translate primary and secondary addresses, see Figure 2-7.

Figure 2-9. Port Address Table with 3290 Displays (Model 51C)

## Step 6 - Display Symbols (Category A Only)

 See Figure 2-10 when the following display symbols are on the screen:a. Communication reminder $\rightarrow$

A condition exists that is inhibiting communication with the host system. If the terminal operator uses any host communication key, the communication reminder symbol will be displayed.
b. Communication check $X \rightarrow z$

Communication check appears if the terminal operator uses any host communication key while a communication error exists. Use the ALT 2 communication-wrap procedure if subsystem communication failure is suspected. See paragraph 5.3 and Step 8.
c. Machine check $X \not \otimes$

An error has occurred within the CU or device that is nonrecoverable by the subsystem. The CU will attempt
to display the error suffix. The four operational indicators (8421) should be checked to further define the error. See Figure 2-11.
d. Program error $X$ PROG

An SNA protocol error or an error has been detected in the contents of the data stream.

If Subsystem Ready is off ( 4. ) and the device is disabled, go back to Step 5.

If host connection is off ( $\underline{A}$ or $\underline{B}$ ), see Figure 2-10 or change card Nos. 13, 14, and 20.

Go to Step 7 if this step did not fix your problem or does not apply.

| Error Suffix | Associated Function | Card*/Repair Action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20X, 21 X, 22X | Category A device failure | Replace D/R card No. 28, check internal cable A1Z1 or A1Z3, and use device maintenance manual. |
| 235, 236 | Personal Computer Failure or customer program. | Use Personal Computer maintenance procedures. |
| 237, 238 |  |  |
| 240, 241 | 3290 synchronization error detected by the 3274 | - The diskette microcode level may be incorrect. Verify feature/load diskette compatibility. <br> - Use the 3290 maintenance procedures. |
| 242 | The 3290 detected a permanent $6 n n$ error. <br> The end result is the indication of the code (242). | Use the 3290 maintenance procedures. |
| 243 | The 3290 lost Op Complete. (Data stream to device may be excessive.) | Programming error. Check with program system representative (PSR). |
| 270, 272, 273 | Category B adapter failure | Replace card Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27. |
| 271, 274, 279 | Category B device failure | Replace D/R card No. 30 , check internal cable A1Z2, and use device maintenance manual. |
| 293 | Device attached to unassigned port location. | - Run /3 test, and check for $x$ in line 2. See page 2-9, Example C. <br> - Disconnect unwanted device or recustomize responses 112 or $116,117$. |
| 29x | Category A adapter failure | Replace card No. 12. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 31 \times, 32 \times, 330- \\ & 332,334 \end{aligned}$ | Host adapter failure | Replace card No. 13. |
| 333, 335 | LSA failure (loop) | Replace card No. 14. |
| 336 | LSC failure (loop) | Verify I/O cable to LSC; replace LSC. |
| 382 | Response Time Monitor failure | Replace card No. 11. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 386,387 \\ & 388,389 \end{aligned}$ | Operational load diskette failure | - Run the IML tests (Step 4). <br> - Replace diskette. Replace A1K2, drive unit, and its card. |
| 390, 391 | Control logic/storage | Replace card Nos. 7, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6. |
| 392-395 | Control storage (Kanji - Model 52C) | See code 0111, Figure 2-11. |
| 397, 398, 399 | Encrypt/Decrypt failure | See Chapter 6, Paragraph 6.1.3. |
| 40x, 47x, 48x | Data stream program checks | Request PSR assistance if problem persists. |
| 41X-46x, 49x | SNA protocol program checks | Request PSR assistance if problem persists. |
| 501 (not loop) | Data Set Ready not present** | Check external communication cables, w/o IM feature, and perform ALT 2 (par. 5.3.1.2). |
| 501 IM feature | Data Set Ready not present** | Replace card Nos. 13, 14, 18, 20 with IM feature. |
| 501 (loop) | Local/Communicate switch in Local | Set the Local/Communicate switch to Communicate. |
| 502 | Clear to Send not present | Run ALT 2 Test (Wrap); see paragraph 5.3. |
| 505 | Normal operation after system reset; SNRM required. | Replace card Nos. 13, 14, 20. |
| 520 | Nonproductive timeout (SDLC) | Verify correct TP operation; contact host system operator. |
| 521 | Idle timeout (SDLC) | Verify correct TP operation; contact host system operator. |
| 51X-53X | Data link error | Verify correct TP operation; replace card Nos. 13, 14. |
| 532 | No Syn characters received within 20 seconds (BSC) | Verify correct TP operation; replace card Nos. 13, 14. |
| 590 | 3290 not being polled by the 3274. This code occurs only after the 3290 is ready $\square$ | If more than one device is failing, go to Step 5. <br> If a single 3290 is failing: <br> - Check for disconnected device cable. <br> - Isolate by swapping driver/receiver cards; see Figure 2-4. <br> - Use the 3290 maintenance procedures. |
| 600-699 | Device attachment 3290 failure | Use 3290 device maintenance procedures. |
| 700-799 | Device attachment 3290 program check | Use 3290 device maintenance procedures. |

*Use Figure 1-7 for actual code locations.
** If DDS Adapter, Integrated Modems, or Loop, Data Set Ready is generated within the 3274.
Figure 2-10. Display Symbol Indications

## Step 7 - Operational Indicators (8 44211$)$

Enter Figure 2-11 with the indicator status from the Problem Report Form, item 3 (except for flashing code). These indicators represent failures by the control unit. They should be used in conjunction with any indicators displayed in Step 6.


If the IML tests run successfully, all four operational indicators (8 421 ) will be on. After the operational code is loaded successfully, all indicators will be off. Any failures or interventions required that are detected by the operational code will turn on the operational indicators 1842 1) with the following bit patterns.

| Error | Failure or Intervention Required | Action ${ }^{1}$ Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \text { But . . } \\ & \text { problem exists } \end{aligned}$ | Operational hang condition | Not necessarily a 3274 problem. A trace may help in diagnosis. |
| 0001 | Control Storage parity error - cannot be isolated to a specific card. | Indicator does not provide fault isolation. Microcode-detected error. |
| 0010 | Invalid instruction or address detected. | Indicator does not provide fault isolation. Microcode-detected error. |
| 0011 | Control Storage parity error (Vol 0 ) | Replace cards R2 (51C) and P2 (52C). |
| 0100 | Control Storage parity error (Vol 1 ) | Replace cards S2 (51C) and O2 (52C), and verify that installed storage agrees with customization response 113. |
| 0101 | Control Storage parity error (Vol 1) | Replace card T2 (51C). |
| 0110 | Control Storage parity error (Vol 2) | Replace U2 (51C). |
| 0111 | Control Storage parity error (Vol 3) | Replace V2 (51C). ${ }^{2}$ |
| 1000 | Type A adapter machine check | Replace card Nos. 12 and 28. |
| 1000/0001 ${ }^{3}$ | Type A adapter hang | Replace card Nos. 28 and 12. |
| 1000/0101 ${ }^{3}$ | Type A adapter hang | Replace card No. 12. |
| 1001 | Any host attachment machine | Replace card Nos. 13 and 14. |
| 1010 | Type B adapter machine check | Replace card Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 30. |
| $1010^{4}$ | --------------------- | See Code 1010 (flashing) in Figure 2-3. |
| 1011 | Response Time Monitor machine check | Replace card No. 11. |
| 1100 | Diskette Drive error/machine check | Replace diskette, card No. 10, File Control card No. 22 (Diskette Drive). Run IML tests, Step 4. |
| 1101 | Control logic failure | Replace card Nos. 7, 8, and 9. |
| $1110^{5}$ | Encrypt/Decrypt | Replace card No. 21. |
| 1111/0001 ${ }^{3}$ | Load diskette intervention required | Drive handle was opened after IML sequence. Close diskette drive handle. |
| $1100 / 1111^{3}$ | Operational load diskette failure | Run the IML tests (Step 4). Replace diskette. Replace A1M2, drive unit, and its file card. |

Notes:
${ }^{1}$ Replace cards only when the frequency of error is such that a fix can be verified.
${ }^{2}$ (Model 52C) To further isolate one of four possible cards, perform the A2/1 variation of Test 1 (see MCM, SY27-2528, paragragh 3.3.5) from any Type A display. If bytes 5 through 8 contain information other than 0 's, it indicates the failing card as follows:


Figure 2-11. Operational Indicators

## Step 8 - Host Attachment

If you have reached this step and the IML diagnostics have not detected a failure, but the host CPU site is recording Timeouts, Control Checks, Data Checks, or Operation Checks, perform item 1 (Non-Loop Attachment), item 2 (Loop Attachment), or item 3 (2400-, 4800-, or 9600-bps Integrated Modem Feature).

1. Host Attachment, Non-Loop.
a. Request that the 3274 Online Tests (OLTs) be run.
b. If OLTs indicate a failure or are unavailable, replace card Nos. 13, 14, and 21. [Removing card No. 21 will destroy the master key (Encrypt/Decrypt). See paragraph 6.1.3.]
c. Verify card locations and operator panel adjustments (see Appendix C, paragraph C.2).
d. See paragraph 5.3 (Wrap Test).
2. Host Attachment-Loop.
a. Replace card Nos. 13 and 14.

Note: CPU is recording errors.
b. Verify card and operator panel adjustments (see Figure C-10).
c. - See paragraph 5.3.4 (Loop Panel Indicators).

- See paragraph 5.3.3 (Loop Wrap Test).

3. Host attachment-2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modems.
a. See Chapter 5, paragraph 5.4.5.
b. Go to Entry MAP A130.

## Step 9 - Voltage Checks

If you have reached this step and a problem still exists, measure all voltages. Use Power MAP A120, Step 049,
entry point F . Go to the next step if this step did not fix your problem or does not apply.

## Step 10 - Verification Test

a. Recycle the procedure to verify repair action or to isolate intermittent and multiple problems.
b. Verify and run IML tests by using the IML pushbutton and On/Off switch (power on).

## Notes:

1. Certain error conditions are defined as nonrecoverable either by the application program or by the access method. If the subsystem will not go online, call the PSR or the CE at the host system location.
2. Check the fans for proper operation, and replace if defective.

## Step 11 - Last Option

a. See the Symptom Repair List, Figure 2-12.
b. If the Symptom Repair List (Step 11, Figure 2-12) did not assist you in isolating the problem, use the following if you want to attempt further problem determination:

- Appendix B of the Maintenance Concepts manual.
- The diagnostic test provided by FERS DEMF or a similar program product to assist in problem determination.
c. If item $b$ above fails to result in problem isolation and repair or if you choose not to use item $b$, request assistance from the next level of the support structure.

| Symptom | Action |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Any operator panel switch function failure except power ON/OFF switch (failing indicationt can be a missing function or a function that is always active). | 1. - Verify for loose or incorrectly installed cables in the operator panel assembly. See Figure D-9. <br> - Reseat cable in board location Z5, Z6, or Z2 (2400-, 4800-, 9600bps Integrated Modem Feature) and verify that cable location is correct for the 3274 features. Socket Z6 is used only for loop attached machines. <br> - Use Figures D-10 and D-11 (pages FO-7 and FO-9) to find the card associated with the switch function failures (reseat/swap card). <br> - Verify operator panel cable for continuity. See Figure D-10. <br> - Replace operator panel card. <br> - Go to Machine Checkout MAP A100, Entry Point A. |
| 2. 8421 indicator code is 1101. | 2. This code (1101) will appear when an uncustomized system diskette is used. |
| 3. 8421 indicator code is 0010 and then changes to 0001 after 60 seconds. | 3. This code will appear when a feature diskette is used. |

Figure 2-12. Symptom Repair List

## Chapter 3. Maintenance Analysis Procedures

### 3.1 General

This chapter contains all the Maintenance Analysis Procedures (MAPs) required to support the Subsystem Problem Isolation steps described in the preceding chapter. You will have been directed to a specific MAP by some statement or reference in the sequence. The MAPs are presented in numerical sequence. In performing any MAP, you must follow the procedure exactly as given. Remember to perform Machine Check MAP A100 after having fixed the problem.

### 3.2 Contents

MAP A10, Bus Test 3-2
MAP A20, Control Logic Failure 3-7
MAP A40, Diskette Failure 3-11
MAP A50, Type A Adapter Failure 3-17
MAP A90, Device Adapter Type B Failure 3-20
MAP A100, Machine Checkout $3-22$
MAP A120, Power Problem, Ind On or Off 3-24
MAP A122, Power On Ind Is Off and
Fan Not Turning 3-36
MAP A130, I.M. 2400, 4800, 9600 Failure $3-42$
MAP A150, Installation/Customization Problems 3-47

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ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER | THIS MAP |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| MAP | ENTRY | PAGE | STEP |
| NUMBER | POINT | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| A20 | A | 1 | 001 |

001

## (Entry Point A)



Maintenance concepts for Bus Test
This MAP uses card reference numbers to specify card socket locations. See Fold Out ( $\mathrm{FO}-3$ ) to convert card number to the real socket location.

Bus test tests the Control logic Bus for 'hot bits' (active lines on the bus) when the IML switch is pressed and held. It also functions as a lamp test for the four IML indicator lights on the operators panel. This MAP will isolate a bus failure to one of the following FRUs or card groups: Adapter cards, Control logic and Adapter Control (Type A, B) cards, and the operator panel and cable assembly. Bus test will run with only Control logic card (No. 9) and adapter control type A, card (No. 12) installed in the machine.

## CAUTION

Before removing cards or cables switch power off.
(Step 001 continues)

## EXIT POINTS

| EXIT | THIS MAP | TO |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
| 2 | 005 | A100 | A |
| 2 | 007 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 008 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 010 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 012 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 015 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 017 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 018 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 020 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 022 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 023 | A120 | A |

*A"

- Bus test has failed if any IML indicator is not on. A successfui Bus Test is indicated if all the operational indicators (8 42 1) are on while the IML pushbutton is pressed and held, and all the indicators go off when IML is released.
- If one or two IML indicators fails to light during bus test,

1. Replace card No. 12.
2. Replace the operators panel indicator card.
3. Verify for good cable continuity for -Led indicator on 1, 2, 4, 8 lines from board to operator panel card plug P2. See FO-7 or FO-9.

PAGE 2 OF 5
(Step 001 continued)

Did any indicator fail to light when the IML switch was pressed and held? See "A"
$Y \mathbf{N}$

002
You are in the wrong MAP. Go back to Subsystem Problem Isolation start. (Chapter 2)

003

- Unseat all the cards from the A1 board as a group, except card numbers 9, 12 (Ref. FO-3 and FO-5) and then run Bus test. Note: unseating/removing card No. 21 (Encrypt/Decrypt) destroys the master key. See para. 6.1.3.


## Did Bus test fail?


"B"
To determine type B feature see back of machine for type B coax panel.

- Replace the following cards one at a time: D2, C2, F2, E2, and run bus test each time you replace a card. Bus test should stop failing when one of these cards is replaced.
- Reinstall all the remaining cards that were unseated and install card to card crossover connectors.
- Run bus test to verify the repair.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
009

- Replace the following cards one at a time: No. 9 and 12 and run Bus test each time you replace a card. Bus test could stop failing when one of these cards is replaced.


## Does Bus test still fail?

Y N
010

- Reinstall all the cards that were unseated and install card to card crossover connectors.
- Run bus test.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
011

- Completely remove all the unseated cards from the board card guides. Note: only cards No. 9 and 12 are left in board.
- Switch power on.
- Use a jumper from any D08 pin and momentary ground pin J06 at card socket No. 12. *C*
- Run bus test.

Did bus test fail?
Y N
012

- Switch power off.
- Verify for good cable continuity from board Z4 row, pin M6A04 to power supply No. 1 plug P2, pin 1. (See Figure B2, B3).
- Verify TSR power supply No. 1 for good socket J2 and cable plug P2 connection at pin 1.
- Replace TSR power supply No. 1.
- Run bus test.
- Reinstall all the cards that were removed and install card to card crossover connectors.
- Run bus test.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
"C"
This jumper procedure determines if the power on reset signal is missing.

PAGE 4 OF 5

013

- Use General Logic Probe and probe at power supply No. 1 circuit board, plug P2 pin 1, while power is switched on. See Figure B2 or B3. "D*
- Verify that the signal (- power on reset) is pulsed (red/green) and after a slight delay then goes to UP (red) and stays up. "E".


## Is the probe point correct?

$Y \mathrm{~N}$
014

Does your machine contain 2 TSR power supplies? (Fig.
4-7)
$Y$ N

015

- Switch power off.
- Replace power supply No. 1.
- Run bus test.
- Reinstall all the cards that were removed and install card to card crossover connectors.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

016

- Switch power off.
- At TSR power supply No. 1 disconnect plug P2. "F*.
- Use General Logic Probe and probe at power supply No. 2. plug P2 pin 1, while power is switched on. See Figure B3.
- Verify that the signal (- power on reset) is pulsed (red/green) and after a slight delay then goes to up (red) and stays up.

Is probe point correct at TSR No. 27
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
017

- Switch power off.
- Reconnect plug P2 to TSR power supply No. 1.
- Replace failing TSR power supply No. 2.
- Run bus test.
- Reinstall all the cards that were removed and install card to card crossover connectors.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.


## "D"

Probe to determine if power on reset is properly generated, such as reset is not being held up or down etc.
"E"
General Logic probe is set to the multi switch position.

## *F"

When machine contains 2 TSR power supplies the power on reset signal from each supply is connected together in the board. Disconnecting plug P2 from one TSR determines which supply is failing.
Note: TSR Power on Reset will not operate without board load (Plug P2 disconnected from both TSR's).

## PAGE 5 OF 5

018

- Switch power off.
- Replace failing TSR power supply No. 1.
- Run bus test.
- Reinstall all the cards that were removed and install card to card crossover connectors.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
019
- Reinstall all the cards that were removed and install card to card crossover connectors.
- Inspect for loose operator panel cable in board socket A1-Z5 or A1-Z6.
- Inspect for loose and not correctly installed card to card crossover connectors. See FO-3 and FO-5.
- Inspect for loose cables from card in operator's panel assembly. See FO-7 and FO-9.

Does bus test still fail?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
020
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

## 021

- It is possible to plug card numbers 4,5 and 6 into the board backwards. See Figure A-11.
- Use General Logic Probe and probe at card No. 12 pin M07 as you depress the IML push button.
- Verify that the level (-IML PB on) goes to down (green) when button is pressed and goes back to red (up) when released. (See FO-7 and FO-9).

Is probe point correct?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
022

- Verify for good operator panel cable continuity for plug P2 line (-IML PB on). See Figure FO-7 and FO-9.
- Replace OPS panel indicator card.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
023

- Go through this map once more.

Go To Map A120, Entry Point A.

## Failure Code 0000

PAGE 1 OF 4

ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER | THIS MAP |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAP | ENTRY PAGE | STEP |  |
| NUMBER | POINT | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| No entries in this table |  |  |  |

001
(Entry Point A)

## 

## Maintenance concepts for MAP A20

This MAP uses card reference numbers to specify card socket locations. See Fold Out (FO-3) to convert card number to the real socket location.

MAP A20 was entered because of a failure while testing the operation of the 3 control logic cards: No. 7, 8, 9. The type A adapter card No. 12 and the control storage card No. 3 and the control storage feed thru, jumper cards: No. 4,5 and 6. This test can run with only these cards and all other cards removed from the machine.

## CAUTION

Before removing cards or cables switch power off.

## Did IML control logic test fail? "A*

Y N
002
You are in the wrong Map, go back to subsystem isolation start. (Chapter 2)

EXIT POINTS

| EXIT | THIS | MAP | TO |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
| 2 | 006 | A100 | A |
| 2 | 008 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 009 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 011 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 013 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 014 | A120 | A |

The first IML test has failed if all IML led indicators are off.

## Failure Code 0000

## PAGE 2 OF 4

003

Were all cards replaced as instructed in Chapter 2, Figure 2-3 (Error Code 0000)? $Y \mathrm{~N}$

004

- Only allow the following cards plugged into the board as a group: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, (Ref. FO-3 and FO-5) and unseat the remaining cards. Note: Unseating/removing card No. 21 (encrypt/decrypt) destroys the master key. See para. 6.1.3. "B"
- Run control logic test.

Did control logic test fail?
$\mathbf{Y} \mathbf{N}$

005

Does the 3274 contain device adapter type B feature? "C"
$Y \mathbf{N}$
006

- Reinstall the cards that were unseated in step 004 one at a time and run control logic test after you install each card. Control logic test should fail again when you install one of these cards.
- Replace the failing card.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

007

- Reinstall the type B adapter cards as a group: C2, D2, E2, F2, and run bus test.

Did control logic test fail?
$\mathbf{Y} \mathrm{N}$

008

- Reinstall the remaining cards that were unseated in step 004 one at a time and run control logic test after you install each card. Control logic test should fail again when you install one of these cards.
- Replace the failing card.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
$\begin{array}{ll}4 \\ B & 3\end{array}$
*B"
The unseated cards can interact causing control logic test to fail.
" ${ }^{\circ}$
To determine type B feature see back of machine for type B coax panel.

## Failure Code 0000

PAGE 3 OF 4

009

- Replace the following cards one at a time: D2, C2, F2, E2 and run IML control logic test each time you replace a card. Control logic test should stop failing when one of these cards is replaced.
- Reinstall all the cards that were unseated.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
010

- Replace the following cards from the A1. board one at a time: No. 7, 9, 8, 12, 3, 4, 5, 6 and install card crossover connectors. Run control logic test each time you replace a card. Control logic test could stop failing when one of these cards is replaced. NOTE: Replace only those cards that were not replaced in Chapter 2, Figure 2-3.

Does control logic test still fail?
$\mathbf{Y} N$
011

- Reinstall all the cards that were unseated.
- Run control logic test.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
012

- Reinstall all the cards that were unseated.


## (Entry Point C)

- Check for loose or not correctly installed card to card crossover connectors. See FO-3 and FO-5.
- It is possible to plug card numbers 4,5 and 6 into board backwards. See Figure A-11.


## Does control logic test still fail?

$Y N$

013
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

014

- If machine storage is equal to 64 K (see Figure 2-4), then verify for a board wire from G02 to G12 on card socket No. 5.
- Go through this MAP once more.
- Verify that bus test still runs and if needed Go To MAP A10, Entry Point A.
Go To Map A120, Entry Point A.

Map A20 Control Logic
Failure Code 0000
PAGE 4 OF 4

## 015

Go to Page 3, Step 012, Entry Point C.

Code 0010
PAGE 1 OF 6

ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER | THIS MAP |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAP | ENTRY | PAGE |
| NUMBER | SOIEP |  |
| No entries in this table |  | NUMBER |

## EXIT POINTS

| EXIT THIS MAP | TO |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
| 2 | 004 | A100 | A |
| 2 | 005 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 007 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 010 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 013 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 014 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 017 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 021 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 024 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 026 | A100 | A |
| 6 | 028 | A100 | A |
| 6 | 029 | A100 | A |

001
(Entry Point A)

Maintenance Concepts for Disk Drive
This MAP will aid you in performing a quick mechanical and visual check for failures such as loose pulleys, motor rotation, Drive Belt, Pressure Pad etc. If after additional tests such as power, cables, backup diskette, the problem still exists, the disk drive is replaced as a single FRU. The MAP uses Appendix E and Appendix $F$ for reference. Appendix $E$ applies when the 31SD is installed and Appendix F applies when the 51TD is installed.


NOTE: 1. Before using this MAP the drive file control card no. 22 and the Diskette Adapter card No. 10 should have been replaced. This MAP uses card reference numbers to specify card socket locations. See Fold Out (FO-3) to convert card number to the real socket location.

## 2. Code 0010 Checkpoint:

Using a customized system diskette and performing a successful ALT 1 (operational code load) indicates that the data was properly read from the system diskette. Knowing this ensures that MAP (Step 001 continues)

## Code 0010

PAGE 2 OF 6
(Step 001 continued)
possible cause' such as: Improper diskette, loose cables, motor rotation, voltages, etc. are not at fault. Replace and verify those parts that may be failing with the test 0010 write operation, such as: card M2, disk drive and its card, and diskette.

## CAUTION

Before removing cards or cables, switch power off.
Check the following:

- Diskette drive operator knob is in closed position.
- Diskette is correctly installed.
- Correct diskette for machine model and features. Note: Verify that a 2 sided diskette is not being used in a 1 sided drive (31SD).

Is the drive belt broken or damaged?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

002
Is the disk drive motor turning?
Y N
003

- Measure the AC line voltage on the prime power box plug $\mathrm{P} 2-4$ to $\mathrm{P} 2-6$ when AC power input is 120 V and $\mathrm{P} 2-1$ $\mathrm{P} 2-3$ for 220 V input, see Figure $\mathrm{B}-1$.

Is there $A C$ line voltage?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
004

- Inspect and verify for loose or failing prime power box P2 plug/cable.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
005
- Exchange the A.C. starting motor capacitor. See Appendix E.3.4.3 or F.3.4.3.
- Exchange the diskette drive motor. See Appendix E.3.4.3 or F.3.4.3.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.


## Code 0010

PAGE 3 OF 6

006

- Switch power off.
- Inspect the following for possible cause of failure:

1. Unseated or loose cables on Disk Drive file control card.
2. Drive unit mechanical binding conditions or loose pulleys etc.
3. Inspect that the head load solenoid cable eyelet end, did not disconnect from the head load bail stud. See Figure E.3.4.1 or F.3.4.1.

Were all of the above items correct?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

007

- Repair, replace, adjust as needed.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

008
Is the red felt pressure pad missing or contaminated? (lift head load actuator arm tip). See Figure E.3.2.1 or F.3.2.1.
Y N
009

- Reseat disk drive cable Y5 in board. See Figure A-12.
- Run IML tests.

Does IML test code (0010) still fail?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
010
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
011

- Measure +24 volt D.C. at diskette drive card test point with reference to test point ground. See card $+24 V$. test point Figure E-42 or F-41.

Is the voltage within the limits of +22 V to $+\mathbf{2 6 V}$ ?
Y N

012

- Measure +24 volts D.C at power supply No.1, Plug 1 Pin 7 with reference to ground (D08). See power distribution Figure B-2 or B-3.

Is the voltage within the limits of +22 V to +26 V ?
$Y$ N

444
CDEF

## Code 0010

PAGE 4 OF 6

## 013

- If voltage is missing verify for +24 V at power supply No 1 , socket 1 pin 7 and repair pin 7 connection if needed.
- Replace TSR power supply No. 1.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
014
(Entry Point B)

- Verify cable continuity for the failing voltage point from power supply plug 1 to Disk Drive card cable plug. See Figure $\mathrm{B}-2$ or $\mathrm{B}-3$ plug 1 pins $5,7,11$.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
015
- Measure +5 volts D.C. at diskette drive card test point with reference to test point ground. See card +5 V , test point Figure E-42 or F-41.

Is the voltage within the limits of +4.6 V to +5.5 V ?
Y N

016

- Measure +5 volts D.C. at power supply No.1, plug 1 pin 5 with reference to ground (D08). See power distribution Figure $\mathrm{B}-2$ or $\mathrm{B}-3$.

Is the voltage within the limits of +4.6 V to +5.5 V ?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
017

- If voltage is missing verify for +5 V at power supply No.1, socket 1 pin 5 and repair pin 5 connection if needed.
- Replace TSR power supply No. 1.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

018
Go to Step 014, Entry Point B.

019

- Measure the -5V D.C. at the diskette drive card test point with reference to test point ground (D08). See card -5 voit test point Figure E-42 or F-41.

Is the voltage within the limits of -4.6 to -5.5 V ?

- Measure -5 volts DC at power supply No.1, plug 1 pin 11 with reference to ground (DOB).

Is the voltage within the limits of -4.6 V to -5.5 V ?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

## 021

- If voltage is missing verify for -5 V at power supply No. 1 , socket 2 pin 11 and repair pin 11 connection if needed.
- Replace TSR power supply No. 1.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

022
Go to Page 4, Step 014, Entry Point B.

023

- Obtain the backup customized system diskette.
- Run IML tests.

Does IML test code (0010) still fail?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

024
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
025

- This would normally be experienced after a board replacement and your machine 'does not have' type B adapter features (card Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27) then verify that board has a wire from E2-B03 to E2-G02.
- Verify cable continuity from disk drive cable, board socket $Y 5$ to cable plug at drive file card. See cable chart Figure C-14.
- Replace the Disk Drive unit.
- Run IML tests.

Does IML test code (0010) still fail?
$Y N$

026
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

- The system diskette could be bad or diskette microcode is being destroyed by a defective part.
a) To isolate diskette use this 3274 or another 3274 and check if system diskette can run beyond IML test 0010, if so, system diskette microcode is good. If a 1001-1010 (9A) appears after the 0010 code, this indicates a microcode hardware mismatch. This does not indicate a diskette failure.

Note: A 2-sided diskette will not function in a 1-sided drive.
b) If the system diskette is defective, or cannot be isolated, then as a group use a new set of the following parts:

- Diskette adapter card number 10.
- Card in file drive.
- File drive unit.
- System diskette.

Note: If the system back-up diskette is bad, an uncustomized diskette can be used to run beyond IML test 0010. This diskette will sequence 0001, 0010, 0011,0100 and end with code 1101.

- Use your support structure for aid if problem is not corrected.

028

- USE REPAIR KIT, P/N 2200750 and replace red felt pad.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

029

- Replace drive belt.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

## FAILURE Code 0011 or 0100

PAGE 1 OF 3

ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER | THIS MAP |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAP | ENTRY | PAGE | STEP |
| NUMBER | POINT | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| No entries in this table |  |  |  |

## 001

(Entry Point A)


Maintenance concepts for type A adapter failure.
This MAP is entered from Chapter 2, Step 4, Figure 2-3 (Failure code to card replacement) After cards that can cause TYPE A ADAPTER failure codes 0011 or 0100 were replaced, this MAP is used to isolate a failing 3278/3279 display that can also cause a TYPE A ADAPTER failure code.

CAUTION

Before removing cards or cables switch power off.

Is the IML test failing with error code 0011 or 0100?
$Y N$

002
You are in the wrong MAP, go back to subsystem isolation start. (Chapter 2).

003

- At the 3274 device coax panel, disconnect coax cable at address port A0. "A"
- Run the IML tests. *B*

EXIT POINTS

| EXIT | THIS MAP | TO |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
| 2 | 005 | A100 | A |
| 2 | 010 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 011 | A100 | A |

*A* Display station at address port AO is the only location used for the IML/TYPE A ADAPTER test. NOTE: only 3278/3279 display can be attached to port AO.
"B" Determine if TYPE A ADAPTER failure is caused by interaction with attached 3278/3279.

## Does TYPE A ADAPTER test 0011 or 0100 still fail?


$\begin{array}{ll}2 & 2 \\ A & B\end{array}$

- Connect another display (type A) to address port AO by moving a coax cable from another type A port location. "C* - Run the IML tests.

Does TYPE A ADAPTER test fail again with error code 0011 or 0100 ?
Y N

005

- Problem is in the 3278/3279 or coax cable that was disconnected from port A0. Use display maintenance information manual.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

006

- The display that was swapped to port AO is also failing.

007
Is the IML failing code 00117
Y N
008

Is the failing code 0100 ?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

009
You are in the wrong MAP, go back to subsystem isolation start (Chapter 2).

010

- Verify that type A DR/REC card No. 28 and 29 and cable is securely plugged into I/O coax panel assembly.
- Inspect for loose type A cable in board socket Z1 or Z3. Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
* C* To get the status for all 3274 attached devices, i.e. device powered on, off or disabled, run device summary status (test 3). See Chapter 2, Step 5. NOTE: Test 3 will not run if IML tests are failing. If failing, perform an ALT 1 switch function. The ALT 1 will allow the operational code to be loaded.


## Map A50 TYPE A ADAPTER

## FAILURE CODE 0011 or 0100

## PAGE 3 OF 3

## 011

- Inspect for loose CCA/HPCA jumper card No. 32 in board socket Y6. Note: The card part number must match the machine CCA or HPCA feature. Ref. Figure A-5 for part number.
- Verify that type A Dr/Rec card No. 28 and cable is securely plugged into $1 / 0$ coax panel assembly.
- Verify that DR/REC (type A) card No. 28 has +5V D.C. at push pin terminal. See Figure 4-10 and B2 or B3.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.


## Failure Code 1000 (Mod 51C)

PAGE 1 OF 2

## ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER THIS MAP |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAP | ENTRY | PAGE | STEP |
| NUMBER | POINT | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| No entries in this table |  |  |  |

001
(Entry Point A)

Maintenance Concepts for Type B Adapter Failure
This MAP is entered from Chapter 2, Step 4, Figure 2-3 (failure code to card replacement). After cards that can cause Devise Adapter Type B failure code 1000 were replaced this MAP is used to isolate a failing 3277 display or printer that can also cause this failure code. First the device adapter IML tests are run without testing the attached display or printer and then the attached devices are tested for readiness. The first to be found ready is used for additional device testing, if no device is ready the remaining device tests are bypassed. NOTE: the same IML testing is performed when attached device is a printer or display.

CAUTION: Before removing cards or cables switch power off.

Is the IML. test failing with error code 1000?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
002

- You are in the wrong MAP, Go back to Subsystem isolation start (Chapter 2).


## EXIT POINTS

| EXIT | THIS MAP | TO |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
| 2 | 005 | A100 | A |
| 2 | 006 | A100 | A |

## 003

- At the 3274 device coax panel, (Type B) disconnect the coax cable for the device that is failing. See "A".
- Run the IML tests * $B$ *

Does IML test 1000 still fail?
Y N

## 004

- Connect another device (Type B) to the disconnected address port by moving a coax cable from another Type B port location. "C".
- Run the IML tests.

Does IML test fail again with error code 1000?
$Y N$
005

- Problem is in the device or coax cable that was disconnected from failing port location. Use 3277 display troubleshooting quide SY27-2314.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
006
(Entry Point B)
- If your logic board has the Type B adapter cards, see Figure 1-3, then verify that wire E2G02 to E2B08 is not installed.
- Verify for loose or defective device B cable in board location A1-Z2. See Figure C-18.
- Verify again all cards from chapter 2, step 4, Figure 2-3 that could cause device type B error code 1000.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
007
Go to Step 006, Entry Point B.
*A" - Get the status for all 3274 attached devices, I.E. Device powered on, off or disabled, run device summary status (test 3 ) see Chapter 2, Step 5. NOTE: Test 3 will not run if IML tests are failing. If failing perform an ALT 1 switch function. The ALT 1 will allow the operational code to be loaded.
- To determine the failing type B port location use the summary status and select the lowest port number (Type B) device that is powered on.
- List any device type B power on device location (Could be used in next step).
*B* Determine if device failure is caused by interaction with attached device.
"C" Use powered on device.



## EXIT POINTS

| EXIT | THIS MAP | T0 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
| 1 | 004 | A10 | A |
| 1 | 002 | A120 | A |

## PAGE 2 OF 2

005

- Place system diskette in 31SD drive.
- Run IML tests with the IML switch and again by switching power off and then on.


## Did IML tests run correctly? *A*



Is the subsystem ready symbol lit on the 3278 that is attached to address port zero? " $A$ *
Y N

010
Go back to subsystem problem isolation (Chapter 2) and use step 5 device driver receiver and test 3 (device summary status).

011
End of call or continue subsystem isolation checkout in Chapter 2.
*A" While the IML tests are running the IML indicators are stepped until all the operational indicators go on loperational code has loaded). When the operational code has taken control all the operational indicators are turned off and the ready symbol ' 4 ' is lit on bottom line of display port AO.

Ind. ON or OFF
PAGE 1 OF 12

## ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER THIS MAP |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAP | ENTRY PAGE | STEP |
| NUMBER | POINT | NUMBER |
| NOMBER |  |  |
| Nontries in this table |  |  |

EXIT POINTS

| EXIT | THIS | MAP | TO |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
| 2 | 004 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 009 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 011 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 012 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 014 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 018 | A100 | A |
| 9 | 043 | A100 | A |
| 9 | 046 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 021 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 023 | A100 | A |
| 6 | 025 | A100 | A |
| 6 | 028 | A100 | A |
| 7 | 030 | A100 | A |
| 7 | 032 | A100 | A |
| 7 | 033 | A100 | A |
| 8 | 035 | A100 | A |
| 8 | 039 | A100 | A |
| 8 | 040 | A100 | A |
| 8 | 037 | A100 | A |
| 10 | 051 | A100 | A |
| 12 | 055 | A100 | A |
| 12 | 056 | A100 | A |
| 2 | 003 | A122 | A |

## 001

(Entry Point A)
This MAP is used to find a power problem when the Power On indicator is OFF, or to verify that all TSR output voltages are within limits. When the fan is not turning and Power On indicator is OFF, this indicates a primary AC voltage problem and MAP A122 is used. The output voltages from TSR supply enters the board through cable sockets Y3 and Z4. Depending upon machine features, 1 or 2 TSR supplies are used. When 2 TSR's are used, card sockets $A$ through $G$ receive their voltage from TSR No. 2 and sockets $H$ through $V$ from TSR No. 1. NOTE: Model 52C, sockets are A-H and J-V. The +5 volts is used to turn on the Power On indicator and is needed from each TSR supply: When a voltage short or overload condition occurs on any TSR output voltage the TSR shuts down and all voltages will go to (Step 001 continues)
or OFF
PAGE 2 OF 12
(Step 001 continued)
zero. The MAP concept is to verify that the primary input D.C. voltage to the TSR is correct. If incorrect, the filter capacitor, diode assembly, power transformer cables, etc. are measured for proper voltages. If input voltage is correct to TSR, all the voltage loads are disconnected from TSR supply. The +5 voltage is measured at TSR and if good, loads are reconnected and then disconnected one at a time until the power on indicator turns on, which then isolates the failing part.

NOTE: When power is off and a short or overload condition is disconnected from the TSR supply, a time period of 15 seconds is needed before switching power on. If this is not done the TSR voltages will not reach their proper level. This same condition also occurs if all TSR loads are disconnected (plugs P1 and P2 disconnected).

## CAUTION

Before removing cards or cables switch power off.

## DANGER

Input AC voltage is present on prime power box plug P1, and ON-OFF switch when power is off.

Is the 3274 fan turning? " $A$ *
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
002
Is the power on indicator lighted?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
003

- Input power problem.

Go To Map A122, Entry Point A.

## 004

- Switch power off and disconnect power cord plug.
- Verify plug connection at fan assembly. See Figure 4-6.
- For U.S. and Canada machines: Measure for input A.C. voltage at prime power box plug P5 between pins 1 and 3. If missing, verify plug and socket connection. See Figure B-1.
- For World Trade machines: Measure the fan A.C. input voltage at power transformer terminal block. See Figure B-6 for voltage and terminal pins.
- Replace fan.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

* ${ }^{*}$

If fan is turning this indicates AC line voltage is applied to prime power box jack J3 and J5. Plug P3 goes to power transformer input.
or OFF
PAGE 3 OF 12

## 005

Is the power on indicator lighted? "B"
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
006

Is the machine operating correctly but the only problem is with indicator not lighting?
$Y N$
007

- Set C.E. meter to 150VDC scale.
- Measure +60VDC at filter capacitor C1 between + terminal (wire No. 1) and - terminal (wire No. 2). See Figure 4-8.

Is measured voltage within the limits of +48 V D.C. and +75V D.C. ${ }^{*}$ " ${ }^{*}$
Y N
008

- Measure for the correct input A.C. voltage for your machine at prime power box plug P3 between pins 1 and 3. See Figure B1.

Is the correct A.C. voltage present? $Y \mathrm{~N}$

## 009

- Verify for good socket J3 and cable plug P3 connection at pins 1 and 3.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

010

- Set C.E. meter to 50VAC scale.
- Measure 48 VAC at CR-1 diode assembly across the two pins that have wire Nos. 3, 4 or 7, 8 or 11, 12. See Figure 4-7.

Is the measured A.C. voltage within the limits of 41 and 55VAC? "D"
$Y N$
011

- Replace primary power transformer. See Figure 4-5.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
*B*
If the indicator is OFF this can be caused by a problem with: +60VDC to TSR power supply, TSR output 5V, overload condition at any TSR output voltage, OPS panel card.


## " ${ }^{*}$

Determine if primary power supply voltage is correct. (Goes to TSR supply input).

## "D*

If voltage is within limits: indicates that primary power transformer is good.

*E*
These sockets receive their voltages from TSR supply No. 1.

F G
or OFF

PAGE 5 OF 12

019

- Switch power off.
- At TSR power supply No. 1, disconnect the two plugs P1 and P2. "G"
- After power was off wait 15 seconds and then switch power on.
- At the disconnected power supply No. 1, measure +5VDC at jack J 1 and J 2 pin $2(+)$ and pin $12(-)$. See Figure B2.

Is the +5VDC still missing?
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}N \\ 020\end{array}\right.$

- Switch power off and reconnect disconnected power supply No. 1. plugs P1 and P2. * $\mathrm{H}^{*}$
(Entry Point C)
- At logic board remove about half the cards as a group. " $J$ "
- After power was off wait 15 seconds and then switch power on.

Did the power on indicator remain off?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
021

- Switch power off and reinstall the previously removed group of cards, one at a time, and perform power on after you install each card. Power on indicator should remain off again when you install the failing card. Note: Do not install cards when power is on.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
022
- Switch power off and remove the remaining cards as a group. "J"
- After power was off wait 15 seconds and then switch power on.

Did the power on indicator remain off?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
023

- Switch power off and reinstall the previously removed group of cards one at a time. Power on indicator should remain off again when you install the failing card. Note: Do not install cards when power is on.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.


## *G"

Disconnect all loads from TSR supply and determine if overload is causing +5 V to be at 0 V .

## * ${ }^{*}$ "

TSR No. 1 is not causing power problem.

## *J*

Determine if disconnecting this part or parts is causing the TSR power supply to overload.

- Switch power off.
- At 31 SD , disconnect the 36 pin I/O connector from the file control card. "J" See Figure E-7.
- After power was off wait 15 seconds and then switch power on.

Did the power on indicator remain off?
$\mathbf{Y} \mathbf{N}$
025

- Switch power off.
- Replace card in 31SD. See Figure E.5.7.
- Verify for short in voltage line $(+5,+24,-5)$ in disk file cable. See Figure C-14.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
026
Does your machine contain a line plate assembly? (See Figure 4-12).
$Y N$
027
(Entry Point D)
- Switch power off.
- At Type A coax I/O panel assembly disconnect push pin from terminal E1 (+5V). See Figure 4-10. "J"
- After power was off wait 15 seconds and then switch power on.

Did the power on indicator remain off?
$\mathbf{Y} \mathbf{N}$
028

- Switch power off and reinstall previously removed push pin on coax panel assembly.
- Replace driver-receiver card (isolate to one card, if two Type A cards are installed).
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

029

- Switch power off and reinstall previously removed push pin on coax panel assembly.
- At logic board, disconnect the OPS panel cable in location A1-Z2 (Feature), A1-Z5 or A1-Z6. "J".
- After power was off wait 15 seconds and then switch power on.
- Measure +5 VDC at any card socket D03 pin with reference to ground (D08).

Is the +5VDC missing?
Y N
030

- Switch power off and reconnect the OPS panel cable in board socket Z2, $\mathbf{Z 5}$ or $\mathbf{Z 6}$.
- Replace the OPS panel component card.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
031

- Switch power off and disconnect all the board cables from board except power cables Y3 and Z4. "J*
- After power was off wait 15 seconds and then switch power on.

Did the power on indicator remain off?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
032

- Verify that board cables were in their proper sockets. See Figure 4-14, and Fold Out (FO-3, FO-5).
- Isolate voltage short to one of the previously disconnected board cables.
- Reconnect all board cables and cards.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

033

- A board voltage short is indicated, replace board. See Board

Procedure Figure 4-14.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.


## or OFF

PAGE 9 OF 12

041

- Measure +5VDC at any board D03 pin within the group of sockets A2 through G2. "K"

Is the +5VDC within the limits of +4.6 to 5.5 V ?
Y N

042

Is the +5VDC missing?
Y N

043

- Replace the TSR supply No. 2.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

## 044

- Switch power off.
- At the TSR power supply assembly board No. 2 (Loc. $01 E)$ disconnect the two 15 pin plugs P1 and P2. "L*
- Switch power on.
- At the disconnected power supply No. 2, measure +5VDC at jack J 1 and J 2 pin $2(+)$ and pin $12(-)$. See Figure B-3.

Is the +5 VDC still missing?
$Y$ N
045

- Switch power off and reconnect previously disconnected power supply No. 2 plugs P1 and P2. "M*

Go to Page 5, Step 020, Entry Point C.

046

- Switch power off.
- Replace the TSR power supply No. 2. Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

047
Go to Page 4, Step 016, Entry Point B.
048
Go to Page 8, Step 038, Entry Point E.
"K"
These sockets receive their voltages from TSR supply No. 2 when two power supplies are used (dual).
*L"
Disconnect all loads from TSR supply No. 2 and determine if overload is causing +5 V to be at 0 V .
*M"
TSR No. 2 is not causing power problem.



## CHART B - DUAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM

|  |  | VOLTAGE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \|BOARD | | IFROM POWER | IPPLE *N*\| |
| IVOLT | PIN I DC LIMITS I | ISUPPLY NO. | P (M-V) |
| $1+5$ | 1-2003 1+4.6 to +5.51 | No. 2 | 200 MV |
| $1+5$ | 1T2003 \|+4.6 to +5.51 | No. 1 | 200 MV |
| $1+8.5$ | $\|C 2 B 11\|+7.8$ to $+9.3 \mid$ | No. 2 | 340 MV |
| 1+8.5 | $\|T 2 B 11\|+7.8$ ta +9.31 | 1 No. | 340 MV |
| $1+12$ | $\mid \mathrm{R} 2$ S13 \|+11 to +13 | No. 1 | 480 MV |
| $1+24$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mid \text { \|F2B13 } \mid+22 \text { to }+26 \\ & \|N O T E ~ 1\| \end{aligned}$ | No. | 960 MV |
| $1+24$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} \text { \|K2B13 } \mid+22 \text { to }+26 \\ \mid \text { NOTE } 2 \mid \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | No. | 960 MV |
| 1-5 | \|c2806 |-4.6 to -5.5| | No. 2 | 200 MV |
| 1-5 | \|T2B06 |-4.6 to -5.5| | 1 No. 1 | 200 MV |
| -8.5 | \|G2D07 |-7.8 to -9.3| | 1 No. 1 | 340 MV |

NOTE 1: Measure this point only when machine is a Model 52-C.

NOTE 2: Measure this point only when machine is a Model 51-C.
(Step 053 continues)

- If voltage is missing, verify that same voltage is missing at power supply No. 2 plug and repair cable/plug if needed. See Figure B-3.
- Replace TSR power supply No. 2.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

056

- If voltage is missing, verify that same voltage is missing at power supply No. 1 plug and repair cable/plug if needed. See Figure B-2.
- Replace TSR power supply No. 1.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
057
Go to Page 11, Step 052, Entry Point G.

Off and Fan Not Turning
PAGE 1 OF 6

ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER | THIS MAP |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAP | ENTRY | PAGE | STEP |
| NUMBER | POINT | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| No entries in this table |  |  |  |

001
(Entry Point A)

## Maintenance concepts for MAP A122

Entry to this MAP is from MAP A120 if the Fan is not turning and the power on indicator is off. When the Fan is not turning this indicates that input A.C. voltage is also not being supplied to the input of the power transformer, and thus the power on indicator is off. When the primary fuse F1 is not blowing this indicates the A.C. circuit is not complete through power line cord, plug P1 cable, power on-off switch and fuse. The blown fuse condition can be caused in the primary circuits power transformer, diode assembly, filter capacitor or the TSR-1E power supply assembly. The Fan assembly or 31SD file motor can also cause the fuse to blow. Overloads in the TSR power supply voltage outputs do not cause the fuse to blow, but instead will reduce all voltages to zero. The MAP concept is to measure for missing A.C. voltage when the fuse is not blown. If fuse is blowing, replace fuse and disconnect components until overload condition is isolated.

Note: only use this MAP if the ON-OFF indicator is OFF and fan is not turning.

## EXIT POINTS

| EXIT THIS MAP | TO |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
| 2 | 003 | A 100 | A |
| 3 | 006 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 009 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 010 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 014 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 015 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 018 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 019 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 020 | A100 | A |
| 6 | 022 | A100 | A |
| 6 | 023 | A100 | A |

[^0]Off and Fan Not Turning
PAGE $20 F 6$
(Step 001 continued)

- Verify fuse F 1 on primary power box.

Is the fuse blown?
Y N
002

- Verify that 3274 power cable is connected to an active outlet.
- Verify that the power cable plug is connected tightly on the back of the 3274.

DANGER: Input A.C. voltage is present at power on switch terminals and plug P1 when 3274 power on-off switch is in off position.

- Measure for the correct input A.C. voltage for your machine at prime power box plug P1 between pins 1 and 2. Note: measure with plug P1 connected. See Figure B1.

Is the correct A.C. voltage present?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
003

- Disconnect the 3274 power plug from power outlet.
- Verify for open or defective power line cord/plug.
- On prime power box verify for good socket J1 and cable plug P1 connection at pins 1 and 2.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
004
- Measure for input A.C. voltage at prime power plug P1 between pins 3 and 4 . Note: measure with plug P1 connected. "A"

Is the correct A.C. voltage present?
Y
005

- On prime power box verify for good socket J1 and cable plug P1 connections at pins 1 thru 4.
- An open cable/power on switch (S13) is indicated. Replace OPS panel power on switch/cable assembly. See Figure 4-15.
"A"
Verify that A.C. line voltage is switched through power on switch.

006

- Verify again for blown fuse F1.
- Defective fuse F1 socket is possible, verify fuse socket in prime power box.
- Go through this MAP once more.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
007

- Switch power off.
- Replace blown fuse. See Figure A-4 for part numbers.
- At prime power box disconnect plugs P2 and P5. Note: Plug P5 is not used with World Trade machines. "B"
- Switch power on.


## Does fuse still blow?

## $Y \mathrm{~N}$

008

- Switch power off.
- At prime power box connect previously removed plug P2. *C"
- Switch power on.

Does fuse still blow?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

## 009

- Switch power off.
- Check fan assembly and cable for short circuit.
- Replace fan assembly.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
010

- Switch power off.
- Replace blown fuse.
- Test 31SD drive motor for short or binding condition.
- At prime power box reconnect previously removed plug P5.
- Replace 31SD drive motor assembly.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
*B*
Disconnecting plug P2 and P5 to determine if fan or 315D motor is causing fuse to blow.
*C"
Determine if fan is causing fuse to blow.

## Off and Fan Not Turning

PAGE 4 OF 6

## 011

- Switch power off. "D"
- Replace blown fuse.
- At CR-1 diode assembly disconnect push pin from + terminal (wire no. +). See Figures 4-7 and B1. "E"
- Switch power on.


## Does fuse still blow?

Y N
012

Does machine have two TSR power supplies? (Figure 4-7) $\mathbf{Y} \mathbf{N}$

## 013

- Switch power off.
- At CR-1 diode reconnect previously removed push pin to the + terminal.
- At TSR power supply assembly No. 1, disconnect push pin from terminal E1 (wire No. 1). "F"
- Switch power on.

Does fuse still blow?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
014

- Switch power off.
- At prime power box reconnect previously removed plugs P2 and P5.
- Replace power supply No. 1. See Figure 4-9. Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

015

- Switch power off. "G"
- Replace blown fuse.
- At TSR power supply No. 1 reconnect previously removed push pin to terminal E1.
- At prime power box reconnect previously removed plugs P2 and P5.
- Replace filter capacitor C-1. See Figure 4-8.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
"D*
Isolates blown fuse to power transformer, diode CR-1, filter capacitor C1, or TSR power supply.
"E"
Isolates blown fuse to TSR power supply or input filter capacitor.
"F"
Determines if the TSR power supply assembly is causing fuse to blow.
"G"
Blown fuse with TSR disconnected indicates input capacitor C1 is causing overload.

Off and Fan Not Turning
PAGE 5 OF 6

## 016

- Switch power off.
- At CR-1 diode reconnect previously removed push pin to the + terminal.
- At TSR power supply No. 1, disconnect push pin from terminal E1. "F"
- At TSR power supply No. 2, disconnect push pin from terminai E1. "F"
- Switch power on.

Does fuse still blow?
$Y N$
017

- Switch power off.
- At TSR No. 1 reconnect previously removed push pin to terminal E1. "H*
- Switch power on.

Does fuse still blow?
Y N
018

- Switch power off.
- At prime power box reconnect previously removed plugs P2 and P5. (P5 U.S. and Canada).
- Replace power supply No. 2. See Figure 4-9.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
019

- Switch power off.
- Replace blown fuse.
- At prime power box reconnect previously removed plugs P2 and P5. (P5 U.S. and Canada).
- At power supply No. 2 reconnect previously removed push pin to terminal E1.
- Replace power supply No. 1. See Figure 4-9.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
020

- Switch power off. "G"
- Replace blown fuse.
- At power supply No. 1 and No. 2 reconnect previously removed push pin to terminal E1.
- At prime power box reconnect previously removed plugs P2 and P5. (P5 U.S. and Canada).
- Replace filter capacitor C-1, See Figure 4-8.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

* H *

Determines which of the two TSR power supplies is causing blown fuse.

## Off and Fan Not Turning

PAGE 6 OF 6

## 021

- Switch power off.
- Replace blown fuse.
- At CR-1 diode reconnect previously removed push pin to the + terminal. "J"
- At CR-1 diode disconnect push pin from terminal with wire No. 3 or 7 or 11. (unmarked diode terminal goes to power transformer).
- Switch power on.

Does fuse still blow?
Y N
022

- Switch power off.
- At prime power box reconnect previously removed plugs P2 and P5. (P5 U.S. and Canada).
- Replace CR-1 diode. See Figure 4-7.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
023

- Switch power off.
- Replace blown fuse.
- If World Trade machine, check fan for binding condition.
- If World Trade Machine, check that the power transformer terminal block connections are correct for the input A.C. voltage. See Figure B-6.
- At CR-1 diode reconnect previously removed push pin to the unmarked terminal.
- At prime power box reconnect previously removed plugs P2 and P5.
- Replace primary power transformer. See Figure 4-5.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

## 9600 Failure

PAGE 1 OF 5

ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER THIS MAP |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAP | ENTRY | PAGE | STEP |
| NUMBER | POINT | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| No entries in this table |  |  |  |

## 001

(Entry Point A)

Maintenance Concepts For Modem Failure
This MAP is entered from Chapter 5 after the most probable cards were replaced and the IML test 0111 is still failing. The MAP is also entered from Chapter 2, step 8, Host Attachment Problem. The Maintenance Concept is to run the resident integrated modem self test whenever a flashing 32740111 code and display code of 0111016 is indicated. If the self test fails, the failing card is indicated via the led indicators on the A1-D2 card. The self test and wrap test description and procedure is described in Chapter 5, Integrated Modem Section. The Host attachment and IML test 0111 MAP decisions will aid you in isolating other problems that can cause an integrated modem failure, such as: internal external cables, option wiring, incorrect card type, switch setting, power, etc.

Is the IML test stopping at Code 0111 ?
Y N


EXIT POINTS

| EXIT | THIS MAP | TO |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAGE | STEP | MAP | ENTRY |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | POINT |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 003 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 008 | A100 | A |
| 3 | 011 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 016 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 017 | A100 | A |
| 4 | 019 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 024 | A100 | A |
| 5 | 026 | A100 | A |

## 9600 Failure

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## 002

- Perform and repeat the self test by depressing and holding the ALT switch in position 2.
- Wait about 10 seconds, the correct operator panel indicators are:

1. Test indicator on.
2. Good indicator flashes once (every 4 seconds) for each self test.
3. Poor indicator off.

- Release the ALT switch.

Are indicators correct? See * $A$ "
Y N
003

## (Entry Point B)

- Replace the front end card G2 (Set Card Switches, para. 5.4.6.1).
- Replace the TAC card C2 (set card switches para. 5.4.8).
- Replace the processor card. See "B"
- Inspect for loose operator panel cable in board socket Z2.
- Inspect for loose cable plug P3, on operator panel indicator card. See Figure 4-13.
- If you have a failing led indicator, verify cable continuity from operator panel plug P3 to board socket Z2. See FO-9.
- Replace operator panel card.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

004

Is the operate indicator on and the test indicator off?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
005
Go to Step 003, Entry Point B.
006
When connected to the T.P. Network are the data quality indicators as expected (good led on, poor led off)? See ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ " Y N

## * ${ }^{*}$

Releasing the ALT 2 switch stops the self test from running.

When integrated modem is 2400,4800 BPS, processor card location is D2 or E2 when 9600 BPS. See FO-5.

## "C"

When the 3274 phone line is connected to the master modem and the carrier detect signal is being received the good indicator goes on.

- Verify for loose internal I/O cable in board socket Y1.
- Check that communication cable on back of machine is securely connected.
- Check that communication cable is going to the correct phone line socket.

Is the good indicator still off?
Y N

008
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

009

- Perform the ALT 2 wrap test 0111 function by momentarily pressing IML, while holding ALT switch in position 2. (Ref. 5.4.5.4).

After about 1 minute, does the wrap test end with a code of 11117 *D*
Y N

010

- Replace front end card G2. Set card switches, para. 5.4.6.1.
- Replace card H2.
- Replace the receiver card F2.
- The problem is the 3274 is not receiving a carrier signal from the stand alone control modem. If possible use control modem off line procedures. See appropriate M.I.M.

011

- Replace front end card G2. (Set card switches para. 5.4.6.1).

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
012

Is the problem when communicating with the host system, and the data quality indicators are not as expected? (Good LED on, poor LED off)


## *D"

When the carrier signal is being received from the control modem the end code is 1111.


Does the problem occur when communicating or failing to communicate with the host system?

014

- Go through MAP again. Go to Page 1, Step 001, Entry Point A. (LPDA) tests fail, verify correct setting for the integrated modem CU Address switch (see Figure )
- Verify that board option wiring is correct when point-to-point or multi-point attachment. See Figure 5-23. transmission speed is correct for your machine attachment to control modem model. See Figure 5-24 and check card code function and see para. 5.4 through 5.4.3.

Was board option wiring and card code function correct for machine features?

016
Modify as needed.
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

017
5.4.6.1)

Replace the TAC card C2 (Set card switches, para. 5.4.8)

Replace the processor card. See*B*

- Check the internal I/O cable in board position Y1, and external I/O communication cable for defects. See line flow Fig. 5-10.

018

- Check that transmit level switches are properly set on the front end card G2. See para. 5.4.6.1.

Are the quality indicators still not as expected?


Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

PAGE 5 OF 5

- If possible try running at half the operating speed until T.P. line is repaired. Note: a reduction to half speed can only be set at the master modem. See para. 5.4.4 line attachments. - If problem still exists use your support structure for aid.

021
Were the cards replaced as instructed in Chapter 5, failing 0111 code card chart?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
022

- See Chapter 5 paragraph 5.4.5.6 and perform procedure.

023

- Replace other functional integrated modem cards that were not indicated to be replaced in card failure chart. See FO-5 for integrated modem card layout, card locations are G2, D2, F2, E2, H2, C2, C4.
- Verify for correct card/board plugging for machine integrated modem operating speed. See Figure 5-24 and verify card code on card connector.
- Check integrated modem for loose, not correctly installed or damaged top card crossover connectors.

Does IML test 0111 still fail?
$Y N$
024
Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.
025

- Measure for -8.5 V.D.C. at pin G2 D07.

Is the voltage within the limits of -7.8 V to -9.3 V ?
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
026

- If voltage is missing, disconnect plug 1 at power supply No.

2 and verify socket J 1 for -8.5V D.C. on pin 6. Repair cable/plug pin if needed. See Figure B-3.

- Replace TSR power supply No. 2.

Go To Map A100, Entry Point A.

027

- Use your support structure for aid.


## Customization Problems

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## ENTRY POINTS

| FROM | ENTER | THIS MAP |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAP | ENTRY | PAGE | STEP |
| NUMBER | POINT | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| A10 | A | 1 | 001 |

## 001

## (Entry Point A)

Maintenance Concepts For MAP A150
The map flow is developed to follow the sequence steps used in the setup instruction and customizing procedure forms. When a sequence step does not provide the proper results, a map path can be taken to provide a symptom fix, perform a procedure to help isolate the problem or duplicate the procedure steps to generate the problem. When an error condition occurs the map may provide a repair procedure or you are directed to use subsystem problem isolation in chapter 2 to isolate the error condition. This MAP uses card reference numbers to specify card socket locations. See FO-3 to convert card number to the real socket location.

## CAUTION

Before removing cards or cables switch power off.
Is this an installation setup instruction problem? See * $A$ * $Y$ N

002

Did a problem occur either during customization or when IML was performed following customization? See "B*
$Y N$
$\begin{array}{lll}7 & 2 & 2 \\ A & B & C\end{array}$
*A*
Form GA-23-0047 is used by the customer for performing 3274 Model 51C, 52C set up procedures before customization.
*B*
The procedures that the customer uses to perform customization is contained in the IBM 3270 Information Display Planning, Set-Up and Customizing Guide GA27-2827 (1-sided diskette drive) and GA23-0065 (2-sided diskette drive).

## Customization Problems

PAGE 2 OF 7

Is the problem a failure to communicate with the Host System after a successfull customization and IML?
Y N
004
Go to subsystem problem isolation Chapter 2, step 1C.

005

- It is possible that the diskette configuration information is incorrect and is causing the Host System to fail. Perform the modification procedure of the Planning. Set-Up and Customizing Guide for displaying the configuration information and verify against 3274 customizing procedure form. See "B*
- Perform 'concurent test/2' procedure for displaying configuration table from the system diskette. This table contains the configuration options and if neccessary use table to verify that system attachment is correct. SEE CE Reference Summary SY23-0207 or M.C.M. SY27-2528 for /2 test information.
- Go to subsystem problem isolation Chapter 2, Step 1C.
*C"
This question refers to a step procedure when performing the initial customizing procedure in the Planning and Set-Up Guide.

Does the problem occur after diskette customization when an IML is performed? See "C*
Y N

007

After the IML of the feature diskette, do the 8421
indicators display a code of 0001 ? See "C"
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

$\sqrt{ }$
$\left.\begin{array}{l}6 \\ \text { D }\end{array}\right\}$

## 008

- See figures in the initial customizing procedure of the Planning. Set-Up and Customizing Guide and look up the 8421 indicator code. Verify that the correct meaning/action fix was performed.
- To isolate the problem, replace the feature diskette with the system diskette. Perform an IML and verify the diagnostic tests ending code. See D. If an error occurs go to Chapter 2, step 1.
- Obtain another feature diskette and perform customization (IML) once more.
- Use your support structure for aid if problem is not found.

009

Does the 3278 display the proper starting customization screen format for sequence number 001 and XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX? * ${ }^{\text {* }}$
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

010

- The following cards can be loose or defective; No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. See "E".
- Retry, customization with another display attached to Port 0.
- If problem still exists, obtain another feature diskette and perform customization once more.
- Go to subsystem problem isolation Chapter 2, Step 1C.
- Use your support structure for aid if problem is not corrected.

011

- Perform the next customizing step after the starting screen format is displayed. *C*


## (Entry Point B)

Does a new sequence number appear on the display screen when Enter key was pressed? "C"
$Y \mathrm{~N}$
012

Does the entered response cause a 1 or 2 digit operator code displayed on the upper center of the display screen? * ${ }^{\text {C }}$


444
G H J
"D"

- When a POR or IML with an 'uncustomized system' diskette is performed diagnostic tests 0000, 0001, 0010, and 0011 are run and complete with a 1101 code. If a display is attached to Port AO test 0100 will also run. If the diskette is customized, tests 0101, 0110 , and 0111 etc are also run. These tests may fail because your system diskette may not match your machine configuration.
- Code 0000 is the normal end with a previously 'customized system' diskette.



## 019

- See figures in the initial customizing procedure of the Planning, Set-Up and Customizing Guide and look up 8421 indicator code. Verify that the correct meaning/action fix was performed.
- Verify that the configuration information was correctly entered. Perform the modification procedure of the Planning and Set-Up Guide for displaying the configuration information and verify against 3274 customizing procedure form. See "B*
- If an uncustomized system diskette is being customized the following cards in the A1 board can be loose or defective: No. 10, 22, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. See *E*.
- Obtain another feature diskette and perform customization once more.
- Use your support structure for aid if problem is not corrected.

020

- Follow the initial customized procedure, replacing the feature diskette with the system or language or RPQ diskette.

When performing procedures without feature diskette, did the 8421 indicators display the proper code/codes? "C" Y N

021

- See figures in the initial customized procedure of the Planning and Set-Up Guide and look up the 8421 indicator code. Verify that the correct meaning/action fix was performed.
- If an 'uncustomized system' diskette is being customized the following cards in the A1 board can be loose or defective:
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. See *E"
- Obtain another system diskette and perform customization once more.
- Use your support structure for aid if problem is not corrected.

022

- Perform an IML startup.

Go to Page 6, Step 024, Entry Point C.
"E*
These cards either were not tested when the 'uncustomized' system diskette was run or can cause customizing problems. The cards can only be tested after a successful customization when an IML startup is performed. At this time a diagnostic test will test these cards.

## Customization Problems

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023

- If a 1 or 2 digit operator code is displayed on the upper center of the display screen, then see Figures in the initial customizing procedure of the Planning and Set-up Guide and look up the operator code. Verify that the correct meaning/action fix was performed.
- The intensified response/responses are caused whenever invalid feature combinations were entered. Call planner or prodject leader and indicate which sequence numbers are intensified. Note: The Planning, Set-up and Customizing Guide GA27-2827 and the Customizing Guide GA23-0065 describe sequence number function.
- Use your support structure for aid if problem is not corrected.

024
(Entry Point C)
Do the IML diagnostic tests fail with a flashing 8421 code value of $0101,0110,0111,1000,1001$ or 10117 "C" See " H " $Y \mathrm{~N}$ 025

Do the IML diagnostic tests fail with any other 8421 code? C"
$Y$ N

026
"F*
As the IML diagnostic tests run, the operational indicators sequence and when successfull, all the indicators go on. The indicators remain on as the operational code is loaded and when successfull all the indicators go off.

After the IML diagnostic tests run successfully, does the loading of the operational code cause an ending 8421 code value of 0000? "F* "C*
Y N

027

- An error was detected while the operational code was loaded. Go to Chapter 2 and see Step 6 'display symbols' and Step 7 'operational indicators'.

028

- Successfull IML end.
- Go to subsystem problem isolation Chapter 2, Step 1C.

030

- A wrong customization entry for some sequence numbers will cause a flashing 8421 error indication when an IML is attempted. Perform the modification procedure of the Planning, Set-Up and Customizing Guide, for displaying the configuration information. SEE FIGURE in the initial customizing procedure and look up the 8421 indicator code caused during IML. Verify the correct meaning/action fix was performed. "G"
- The 3274 can be failing due to the additional IML diagnostic testing after customization.
- Go to subsystem problem isolation Chapter 2, Step 1C.

031
(Entry Point D)
After power on, are the 8421 indicators 'ending' with a value of 11017 "D".
Y N
032
After power on, are the 8421 indicators 'ending' with a value 0000? "D*
$Y \mathrm{~N}$

033

- Verify that the 3274 has the proper system diskette.
- Go to subsystem problem isolation Chapter 2, Step 1C.

034

- System diskette is already customized and 3274 is now ready for recustomizing.

035

- System diskette is uncustomized. Set up is complete. If preparation for customizing is complete the 3274 is now ready for customizing.


## "G"

If the error code is a flashing 0110 (See * $\mathrm{H}^{*}$ ), verify that the response to customization sequence number 351 (HPCA or CCA) matches the feature installed. Verify card part numbers for card Nos. 13, 32 and 33. See Figure A-5.

## * ${ }^{*}$

Codes 0101,0110 and 0111 may flash continuously for 5 seconds, then alternate with another continuous code for 3 seconds. Use the flashing code as the failure indicator.

## Chapter 4. Removal and Replacement Procedures

## CAUTION

Safety glasses must be worn when performing removal and replacement procedures.

## DANGER

Before starting any procedure, be sure that the control unit is completely powered off and that the power cord plug is removed from the building power receptacle.

### 4.1 Machine Access - Cover Removal/CE Manuals

 (Figure 4-1)1. Place the $\lceil 1 / \boxed{0\rfloor}$ (on/off) switch in the $\lfloor 0$ position.
2. Turn the cover latches A to the open position by using a key-hex actuator B or a No. 4 metric (No. 156 domestic) Allen wrench.
3. Lift the cover straight up to remove.

The CE maintenance information manuals are located in the document storage compartment.


Figure 4-1. Machine Access, Cover

### 4.2 Machine Access - Board/TSR Supply

 (Figure 4-2)1. Place the position.
2. Loosen the shipping bolts $A$ if necessary and swing the gate open (B).
3. Depress the spring latches (E and open the low-voltage power supply (LVPS) housing (D).

Warning: When the board is in the service position, the card/connector rows ( $1,2,3,4,5,6$ ) are inverted. Be careful when identifying the correct position of any card or connector.
4. To close the gate assembly, reverse these steps and depress the gate latch (G) to allow the gate to close.
5. Card retainer (C) can be discarded after removal.

## CAUTION

When the gate is being closed, be careful not to allow the hand and fingers between the gate corner and housing frame $\boldsymbol{F}$.


Figure 4-2. Machine Access, Board/TSR Supply

### 4.3 Card Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-3)

### 4.3.1 Removal

1. Place the $\lceil 1 /|0|$ (on/off) switch in the 0 position.
2. Unlock and rotate the extractor A levers simultaneously at the top and bottom until the card disengages (as shown below).


### 4.3.2 Replacement

1. Open both extractor levers fully. Insert the card holder tracks into the front guide fingers (card components towards right). Do not use the extractor levers to reseat the card. Apply firm finger pressure to the card holder B (or connector housing for double-ended cards) to ensure proper contact seating.
2. After reseating, press firmly on the indicated extractor levers and rotate them simultaneously until latched.


### 4.4 Internal Cable/Connector, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-3)



1. Push in the tab on the U-shaped retainer to dizengage it from the slot in the gate, and pull the connector
2. To replace, reseat the connector, and ensure that the tab in the retainer is latched in the slot in the gate.

### 4.5 Prime Power Box, Removal and Replacement

 (Figure 4-4)DANGER
Input voltage is present in the On/Off switch housing when power is turned off $(\boxed{1} / \boxed{0}$ switch in the 0 position).

1. Place the $\lceil 1 / 0 \leq$ (on/off) switch in the 0 position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Remove the power cord plug located at the rear of the 3274.
4. Disconnect all the connectors $A$ from the prime power box.
5. Remove the two hex bolts (B) from the upper and lower mounting brackets.
6. Disconnect the ground wire (C) from the machine chassis.
7. Remove the prime power box. To reinstall, reverse these steps.

PDANGER
You must reconnect the green-yellow wire to ground (removed in step 6).


Figure 4-4. Prime Power Box

### 4.6 Prime Power Transformer, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-5)

1. Place the $\lceil 1 /|0|$ (on/off) switch in the 0 position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Open the gate (paragraph 4.2).
4. Disconnect the J3 connector A from the prime power box.
5. Disconnect the wires leading to the diode assembly B (wires 3,4 , or 7,8 or 11,12 ). See Figure 4-7 (the diode assembly is identified as CR1).
6. World Trade countries only - Remove the fan leads from the transformer terminal strip. Note the location of wires for use in reassembly. See Figure B-6.
7. Remove the three hex mounting bolts (C) and remove the transformer.

8a. U.S. and Canada only - To reinstall, reverse these steps.
8b. World Trade countries only - Reconnect the fan leads and connect the plug P3 cable at the transformer terminal strip, using the old transformer as a guide. To reinstall, reverse these steps.

Warning: Verify that the starwashers are replaced between the transformer bracket and the rear casting.


Figure 4-5. Prime Power Transformer

### 4.7 Fan Assembly, Removal and Replacement

 (Figure 4-6)1. Place the $\lceil 1 / 0 \mid$ (on/off) switch in the $\lfloor 0$ position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Open the gate (paragraph 4.2).
4. Remove the four hex mounting bolts $A$ from plenum.
5. Disconnect the plug (B) from the fan assembly and disconnect the green and yellow grounding wire (C).
6. Remove the fan assembly (two fans are present in machines with 2400,4800 , or 9600 bps integrated modem).
7. Remove the four screws (D) securing the fan to the shock mount bracket.
8. Remove the fan.
9. To reinstall, perform the sequence of steps in reverse.

Note: Observe direction of air flow (E.
DANGER
You must reinstall the green-yellow grounding wire removed in step 5.

## Early Version



Figure 4-6. Fan Assembly

### 4.8 Diode Assembly, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-7)

1. Place the $\lceil 1 / \mid 0\rfloor$ (on/off) switch in the $\lfloor 0$ position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Open the gate and power supply housing (paragraph 4.2).
4. Remove the slip-on leads to the diode (CR1) assembly
5. Remove the diode hex mounting bolt $B$ and remove the diode assembly.
6. To reinstall, reverse these steps and use Figure 4-7 to identify diode slip-on pins.

Warning: Be sure that the diode wires are correctly installed on the diode assembly. The TSR power supply will be damaged if these wires are reversed. A.


Figure 4-7. Prime Power Diode Assembly (CR1)

### 4.9 Input Filter Capacitor, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-8)

1. Place the $1 / / 0 \pm$ (on/off) switch in the 0 position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
DANGER
The input capacitor has 60 V at its terminals when power is on.
3. Open the gate and power supply housing (paragraph 4.2).
4. Remove the tie-down strap $A$.
5. Unsnap the shield over the capacitor terminals B .
6. Disconnect the leads and resistor from the capacitor terminals.
7. To reinstall, reverse these steps.


Figure 4-8. Prime Power Input Filter Capacitor

### 4.10 TSR Power Supply, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-9)

## CAUTION

The temperature of the TSR transformer (A) may exceed safe-handling limits.

1. Place the $\lceil 1 /\lfloor 0\rfloor$ (on/off) switch in the 0 position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Open the gate and power supply housing (paragraph 4.2).
4. Remove the plastic shield (to be reinstalled on the new supply) B.
5. Disconnect J1 and J2 connectors from the TSR Power Supply C .
6. Disconnect the push-pin wires from E1, E2, and E4 D
7. Remove the hex holding screw located under the cable $E$ (near the hinge).
8. Slide the power supply out of the guides (away from hinge).
9. To reinstall, reverse these steps.


Figure 4-9. TSR Power Supply

### 4.11 I/O Panel - Driver/Receiver, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-10)

1. Place the $\lceil 1 /\lfloor 0\rfloor$ (on/off) switch in the 0 position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Open the gate (see paragraph 4.2).
4. To remove the $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ panel, depress the two locking tabs A on top of the $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ panel.
5. To remove the driver/receiver card, depress the card locking tab B and remove the card.
6. To reinstall, reverse these steps.


Figure 4-10. I/O Panel, Driver/Receiver Card

### 4.12 Diskette Drive, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-11)

1. Place the $\lceil 1 / \mid 0\rfloor$ (on/off) switch in the 0 position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Remove the RF shield, if installed (not on later machines), by loosening the three bottom holding screws, and by removing the top screw A.
4. Disconnect the J 2 connector from the prime power box B.
5. Disconnect the black ground wire C (I/O cable DC return) from the ground screw.


Figure 4-11. Diskette Drive

### 4.13 Line Plate Card, Removal and Replacement

 (Figure 4-12)1. Place the $\lceil 1 /\lfloor 0\rfloor$ (on/off) switch in the $\lfloor 0$ position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Remove the three screws holding the line plate A.
4. Remove the line plate cover (B).
5. Disconnect cables going to the line plate card C.

Warning: For integrated modem multipoint attachment, when the $3274 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ telephone cable is unplugged, the telephone socket must be terminated with 600 -ohm resistors. The $600-$ ohm terminating plug (shown in Figure 5-11, Part 1 of 2) can be used.
6. Remove the two screws holding the line plate card and the green and yellow grounding wire (D.
7. Remove the line plate card.
8. Install the line plate jumpers (use the old line plate card as a guide).
9. To reinstall, reverse these steps.

DANGER
You must reinstall the yellow-green grounding wire removed in step 6.


Figure 4-12. Line Plate Card (World Trade Countries)

### 4.14 Operator Panel/Indicator Card, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-13)

1. Place the $\lceil 1 / 0$ position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Open the gate (paragraph 4.2).
4. Open the customer access panel door A.
5. Depress the four locking tabs $B$ on the back of the operator panel and remove the panel.
6. Disconnect the J1, J2, and J3 (2400-, 4800-, and $9600-\mathrm{bps}$ Integrated Modems) connectors C from the indicator card.


Figure 4-13. Operator Panel/Indicator Card

### 4.15 Logic Board, Removal and Replacement

 (Figure 4-14)1. Place the $\lceil 1 /\lfloor 0\rfloor$ (on/off) switch in the $\mid 0$ position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Remove all the cards from the board.
4. Disconnect the cables from the Y and Z rows.
5. Remove the 12 hex holding screws and retainers located on the wiring side.
Note: Your board may have the new retainer (B).
6. Lift the board out (wiring side up).
7. Depending on the machine features, wire the replacement board as follows:
a. If the 3274 is a Model 51 C with board PN 5699828 , and control storage is equal to 64 K (see Figure 2-4), add a yellow wire from Q2G02 to Q2G12.
b. If the 3274 is a Model 51C with board PN 5699828 and does not have the Type B Adapter feature cards, add a yellow wire from E2G02 to E2B08.
c. If the 3274 contains the 1200 -bps Integrated Modem feature, perform the following:

- For a two-wire Nonswitched Network, add the following yellow wires -
G2G02 to G2G09
G2J05 to G2J13
- For a Model 51C with the card No. 14 Function
- 1200-bps Integrated Modem Card (Switched, Auto Answer)
- 1200-bps Integrated Modem Card (Nonswitched, Auto Answer SNBU)
Refer to Figure A-5 for part numbers and function; modify board wiring as shown below:

|  | Board at EC Level | Remove Wire |  | Delete Board Land | Add Wires |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Board PN |  | From | To |  | Wire PN | From | To |
| 5699828 | EC 788931 | G2B02 | H5012 | Ream R6802 <br> fon wiring <br> side) Deleting <br> it from <br> R6CO4 and <br> H5D12 | 811695 | G2802 | R6802 |
|  | EC 862637 |  |  |  |  | H5D12 | R6C04 |
| 5699828 | EC 876269 | G2802 | H5D12 | - |  | - |  |
|  | EC 862635 |  |  | - | - | - | - |
| 5643329 | EC 867313 | G2802 | H5D12 | - - | - | - | - |
| 6226635 | No rework required |  |  |  |  |  |  |



FRONT
Figure 4-14. Logic Board Assembly
d. If the 3274 is a Model 52C and card socket E2 is not used, modify as shown below:

| Board PN | Board EC | Wire | From | To |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 5643330 | 788928 | Yellow | E2U10 | E2S10 |
| 5643330 | 876288 | Yellow | E2U10 | E2S10 |
| 5643330 | 876270 | Yellow | E2U10 | E2S10 |
| 5643330 | 867281 | Yellow | Already Wired |  |

e. Add or remove board wire depending on loop feature card G2 and board PNs as shown below:

| Loop Card G2 | Board PN | Wire Yellow | From | To |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Installed | 6226635 | Remove | T1C11 | T1B11 |
| Not installed | 4599828 | Add | T1C11 | T1B11 |
|  | 5643329 |  |  |  |
|  | 5643330 |  |  |  |

f. If the 3274 is a Model 51C and contains the 2400-, $4800-$, or $9600-\mathrm{bps}$ Integrated Modem feature, the board is wired for either point-to-point or multi-point (see paragraph 5.4.9.1).
Note: See paragraphs 5.4.9.2 through 5.4.9.4 for other board wiring that is not normally wired at the factory.
g. If the 3274 Model 51 C contains the Response Time Monitor card, perform one of the two wiring procedures below, the one appropriate for your board type:

1. Wiring rework for board with/without Type B

Adapter (A1B4). See Figure 1-3.

| Delete | Check for Deletion |
| :--- | :--- |
| B4B13 (card side) | B5D02 |
| B4B13 (pin side) | A3D02 |
| Add | Wire Length |
| B2D13 to B5B09 | $203.2 \mathrm{~mm}(8.0 \mathrm{in})$. |
| A3D02 to B5D02 | $177.8 \mathrm{~mm}(7.0 \mathrm{in})$. |
| B5D04 to B4B13 | $101.6 \mathrm{~mm}(4.0 \mathrm{in})$. |

2. Wiring rework for board with/without 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem (A1C4). See Figure 1-5.

| Delete | Check for Deletion |
| :--- | :--- |
| C4B13 (card side) | C5D02 |
| C4B13 (pin side) | M4B12 |
| Add | Wire Length |
| G2D11 to C5B09 | $228.6 \mathrm{~mm}(9.0$ in.) |
| M4B12 to C5D02 | $228.6 \mathrm{~mm}(9.0 \mathrm{in})$. |
| C5D04 to C4B13 | $101.6 \mathrm{~mm}(4.0 \mathrm{in})$. |

8. To reinstall the board, reverse the board removal steps. Ensure that the cables, cards, and crossovers are inserted into their proper socket locations (see Figure A-12, pages FO-3 and FO-5).
9. If the machine has the Encrypt/Decrypt feature (card

- No. 21), a new master key must be entered. See Chapter 6, paragraph 6.4.


### 4.16 Operator Panel Switches, Removal and Replacement (Figure 4-15)

### 4.16.1 On/Off Switch

1. Place the $\lceil$ / 0 (on/off) switch in the $\lfloor 0$ position.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the building power receptacle.
3. Open the gate assembly (paragraph 4.2).
4. Remove the on/off switch as follows:
a. Disconnect the J 1 connector from the prime power box.
b. Press the plastic latch A at the rear of the switch and remove the switch.
5. To reinstall, reverse these steps.

### 4.16.2 Operator Panel Switch (Not Card-Mounted)

1. Remove the operator panel switch (not card-mounted) as follows:
a. Disconnect the J 1 connector from the indicator card B .
b. Remove the front panel decal, or cut the decal around the switch to allow removal.
c. Push the switch from the pin side C to release the switch spring from the panel and remove the switch.
d. Order a new front panel decal if it was damaged during switch removal.
2. To reinstall the operator panel switch assembly, reverse these steps.

### 4.16.3 Encrypt/Decrypt Switch <br> See Figure D-9 for wiring.



Rear View

Figure 4-15. Operator Panel Switches


## Chapter 5. Communications Reference Data

### 5.1 Communications Facilities

### 5.1.1 3274 Models 51C and 52C SDLC

The 3274 Models 51 C and 52 C can communicate with the following using synchronous data link control (SDLC):

- $\mathrm{S} / 370$ over full or half-duplex communications facilities via a 3704 or 3705 Communications Controller. See Figure 5-1, Part 1.
- 8100 Information System through a directly attached loop or through a data-link attached loop. See Figure 5-1, Part 2.


### 5.1.2 3274 Model 51C BSC

The Model 51C communicates with an $\mathrm{S} / 370$ or S/360 using binary synchronous communications (BSC) over duplex or half-duplex communications facilities via a 2701 Data Adapter Unit, a 2703 Transmission Control Unit, or a 3704 or 3705 Communications Controller. See Figure 5-1, Part 1.

The Model 51C can communicate with the following using BSC:

- $\mathrm{S} / 370$ Models $115,125,135$, or 138 via the appropriate BSC features on the $3115,3125,3135$, or 3138 . See Figure 5-1, Part 1.
- The 4331 through its communication adapter.


### 5.1.3 3274 Models 51C and 52C Modes/Speeds

The 3274 Models 51C and 52C operate in half-duplex/ point-to-point mode or half-duplex/multipoint mode on either half-duplex or duplex facilities. Transmission speeds are $1200,2000,2400,4800,7200$, and 9600 bps on nonswitched facilities.

For loop attachment, Models 51C and 52C operate in half-duplex mode at the following speeds:

- Direct attached loop - 9600 or 38,400 bps
- Data-link attached loop - 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps.


### 5.1.4 Communication Adapters

### 5.1.4.1 Communication Common Adapter

The Communication Common Adapter (CCA) is used with a transmission facility of SNA/SDLC or BSC. Clocking must
be provided by the modem or the Communication Facility unless the CCA with clocking is installed in the 3274. When the 3274 contains clocking, the line speed is set by the Line Speed switch, located on the operator panel, and can be either 1200 bps or 600 bps . The CCA with clocking is required when a $1200-\mathrm{bps}$ Integrated Modem is installed.

### 5.1.4.2 High-Performance Communication Adapter

The High-Performance Communication Adapter (HPCA) is used with a transmission facility of SNA/SDLC. HPCA is required when a line speed is used that is greater than 9600 bps (X. 21 nonswitched at 48 K bps, or DDS adapter at 56 K bps), when either the X .21 switched adapter or the loop adapter is installed.

### 5.2 Communications Attachments

### 5.2.1 External Modem - EIA/V. 35

An external modem, or equivalent device, with its own clocking can be attached to a 3274 Model 51C or 52C (w/o V.35). The 3274 must have the external modem interface (EIA or V.35) and either a CCA or an HPCA installed. The V. 35 interface provides support for communication line speeds up to 57.6 K bps for SDLC and 9600 bps for BSC on Model 51C. The V. 35 Interface Communications Line Flow - Model 51C is shown in Figure 5-2, a foldout at the back of this manual (page FO-1). Switched network backup is available with auto answer/manual call on IBM (EIA) modems. A determination should be made as to the wrap capabilities of the modem being used. The 3274 communication line flow for EIA is shown in Figure 5-3.

### 5.2.2 Integrated Modem (1200-bps)

The 1200 -bps Integrated Modem feature provides for the comection of the 3274 Model 51C to switched and nonswitched telephone lines, and the connection of the 3274 Model 52C to nonswitched telephone lines. The 1200 -bps Integrated Modem is compatible with the IBM Mini-12 and $3976-3$ modems.

Note: The operating speed of the IBM $3976-3$ is only 1200 bps .

*AT\&T Data Service Unit (DSU) or equivalent.
**AT\&T Channel Service Unit (CSU) or equivalent.

Note: Modem may be integrated, in which case EIA or V. 35 interfaces are not present.
Figure 5-1 (Part 1 of 2). Communications Configuration


See paragraph 5.1.1.


See paragrapb 5.1.1.
*Host may not be present.
Note: Modem may be integrated, in which case EIA or V. 35 interfaces are not present.
Figure 5-1 (Part 2 of 2). Communications Configuration

The Integrated Modem allows BSC or SDLC data transmission at a speed of 1200 bps ( 600 -bps backup) on leased lines or SDLC transmission on Public Switched Networks.

The 3274 must have the CCA with clock installed. The Integrated Modems can be used in either two- or four-wire point-to-point or multipoint configurations. Additionally, an SNBU feature allows the modem to attach to the Public Switched Network when its leased line is inoperative.

The 3274 communications line flow for the 1200 -bps Integrated Modem, U.S. and Canada, is shown in Figure 5-4, Part 1; the communications line flow, World Trade countries, is shown in Figure 5-4, Part 2.

### 5.2.3 Integrated Modem (1200 bps) Wrap

The 1200-bps Integrated Modem wrap is similar to the wrap performed in paragraph 5.3.1, with the 3274 customized as a wrappable modem.

### 5.2.4 Integrated Modems (2400, 4800, and 9600 bps ), Model 51C

Refer to paragraph 5.4 for a description of these Integrated Modems.

### 5.2.5 DDS Adapter

The Digital Data Service (DDS) Adapter connects the 3274 Control Unit Model 51C to the AT\&T nonswitched Dataphone* Digital Data Service network. The DDS adapter is an integrated adapter for BSC or SDLC data transmission at speeds of $2400,4800,9600$, or 56 K bps. (If the DDS adapter card (Figure C-12) is jumpered for the incorrect speed, the diagnostic tests will not indicate the failure. NNN codes of 521 or 532 may indicate this problem.) Access to the DDS network is provided by the AT\&T Channel Service Unit (CSU), which is the DDS network termination point at the customer site. See Figure 5-1.

The 3274 must have either the CCA or the HPCA installed. The DDS adapter can be used in point-to-point or multipoint configurations. The wrap-test capability of the DDS adapter allows testing of the adapter only, or of the adapter and the communication cable. The 3274 communications line flow for the DDS adapter is shown in Figure 5-5.

### 5.2.6 Loop

The 3274 Models 51C and 52C can attach to an 8100 or 4331 Information System either locally through a directly
attached loop, or remotely through a data-link attached loop using SDLC protocol. The directly attached loop supports a carrier rate of either 9.6 or 38.4 kilobits per second. The data rate of the data link attached loop is 2.4 kilobits per second with half-speed selection of 1.2 kilobits per second. The 3274 Models 51C and 52C can be used with an 8100 System that contains a 8130 or 8140 Processor. The communications line flow for the loop is shown in Figure 5-6.

### 5.2.7 X.21 Nonswitched

The X. 21 nonswitched adapter provides for the connection of 3274 Control Unit Models 51C and 52C to nonswitched Public Data Networks.

Note: Either the switched or the nonswitched card may be installed.

The X. 21 nonswitched adapter is integrated for SDLC data transmission at speeds of $2400,4800,9600$, and $48,000 \mathrm{bps}$. Access to the nonswitched Public Data Networks is provided by the Data Circuit Terminating Equipment (DCTE), which is supplied to the customer by the X. 21 Network Authority [in World Trade this is the country's Postal Telephone Telegraph (PTT)]. The DCTE provides clocking to the 3274. See Figure 5-1.

The 3274 must have either the CCA or the HPCA installed. The X. 21 adapter can be used in either point-to-point or multipoint configurations. The 3274 communications line flow for the X. 21 nonswitched adapter is shown in Figures 5-7 and 5-8.

### 5.2.8 X.21 Switched

The X. 21 switched adapter provides for the connection of the 3274 Control Unit Model 51C to switched Public Data Networks.

The X. 21 switched adapter is an integrated adapter for SDLC data transmission at speeds of $2400,4800,9600$, and 48,000 bps. Access to the switched Public Data Network is provided by the Data Circuit Terminating Equipment (DCTE), which is supplied to the customer by the X. 21 Network Authority [in World Trade this is the country's Postal Telephone Telegraph (PTT)]. The DCTE provides clocking to the 3274. See Figure 5-1.

For switched operation the 3274 must have the HPCA installed. The 3274 communications line flow for the X. 21 switched adapter is shown in Figure 5-8.

[^1]
 indicator (see Figure D-10).
4. Jumpered for two-wire, nonswitched operation.
5. Varistor is installed from pins $9,10,11$, and 12 to ground.

Figure 5-4 (Part 1 of 2). 3274 Communications Line Flow, 1200-bps Integrated Modem - U.S. and Canada; World Trade Countries


Figure 5 -4 (Part 2 of 2). 3274 Communications Line Flow, 1200-bps Integrated Modem - U.S. and Canada; World Trade Countries


Figure 5-5. Communications Line Flow, DDS Adapter


Note: This pin goes to the Local/Comm switch in the Operator Panel. See Figure D-10, a foldout at the back of the manual (page FO-7).
Figure 5-6. Communications Line Flow, Loop

3. Card PN 8564567 is used in early-production machines. It should be
jumpered as shown in Figure C. 15 .

Figure 5-7. Communications Line Flow, X. 21 Card PN 8564561 Nonswitched (World Trade)


Figure 5-8. Communications Line Flow, X. 21 Switched and Nonswitched-Domestic and World Trade


## Switched Network Features Equipment

$D T=$ data tip, $T=$ tip
$D R=$ data ring, $R=$ ring
$D A=$ data modem ready
$\mathrm{OH}=$ off hook
CCT = coupler cut-through (data coupler ready)
RI $=$ ring indicate
SW = switch hook
Figure 5-9. CBS Data Coupler - U.S. and Canada

### 5.3 Wrap Test

### 5.3.1 Modem Wrap Test

- EIA
- V. 35
- DDS Adapter
- 1200-bps Integrated Modem
- X. 21

The modem wrap test can be initiated by one of two IML functions (normal IML, ALT2 IML). For the wrappable modem, the normal IML and the ALT2 IML can initiate the wrap test. For the nonwrappable modem, the ALT2 IML is used. A modem is considered wrappable if its circuitry allows it to be wrapped from the DTE.

### 5.3.1.1 Normal IML (wrappable modem)

If the modem is wrappable, the customer should configure the system diskette as "wrappable modem installed." After configuration, each time a normal IML is performed, a modem wrap will be attempted by the IML tests. (For the DUS adapter, only the adapter and the communication cables are tested.) If the wrap test fails, the 8421 indicators will display a flashing 0111 code. Additional information may also be displayed in the 8421 indicators and/or at the display attached to location A0, depending on the level of the diskette code. When the 3274 does display an additional code, the 0111 code will blink for 5 seconds alternately with the other code which will be displayed continuously for 3 seconds.

The description in this chapter deals only with the codes indicated at the display. Use the chart below to convert to 3274 codes.
Codes at Display A0
$0111-013$
$0111-021$ or 002
$0111-016$ or 001
$0110-005$
$0110-009$

Codes at 8421 Indicators 0111 - 1101
0111-0010
0111-0001
$0110-.0101$
0110 ... 009
0110-1001
An indication of 013, 021 (X. 21 Switched) means "general modem wrap failure." An indication of 016 means "modem failed to set clear to send." The EIA cable Test/ Operate switch should be left in the Operate position if the modem is wrappable. If, during a normal IML, a failure indication of 0110005 or 0110009 appears on the display, the adapter has failed. If the wrap test failed, see Note in paragraph 5.3.1.2.

### 5.3.1.2 ALT2 IML (wrappable/nonwrappable modem)

Pressing the IML pushbutton while holding the ALT switch in position 2 will initiate the wrap test for wrappable and nonwrappable modems. (For the DDS, X.21, EIA and V. 35 with nonwrappable molems, and Loop adapters, only the adapter and the communication cable are tested.) The cable Test/Operate switch ' should be set to Test. The cable should also be left plugs in into the modem (clocking is supplied by the modem). If the wrap test fails, the only
indication will be a flashing 0111 on the operator panel operational indicators. The modem wrap test takes approximately 1 minute to complete.

If the modem wrap test is successful, a test is initiated to check for Carrier Detect by setting the Test/Operate switch* to Operate (does not apply to X. 21 Switched or loop).

If Carrier Detect is not present, the operational indicators $\left(\begin{array}{lll}8 & 2 & 1\end{array}\right)$ will display 1000 . This indication will remain until Carrier Detect is detected, at which time the lights will change to 1111.

## Note: If the wrap test fails:

a. If 1200-bps Integrated Modem, check card G2 switches for proper settings (see Figures C-1 through C-6).
b. Check that the modem power and communication cable connectors are secure and that the modem is in the normal operating mode.
c. Change cards A1G2, H2.
d. Check that the modem feature options in the modem are activated for DTE control modem wrap function.
e. Check the internal I/O cable in board position Y1, and the external I/O communication cable for defects. See line flow Figures 5-3 through 5-5.
f. Check voltages using MAP A120, entry point $F$.
g. See the procedure for running the wrap test without the attached modem (paragraph 5.3.2).

### 5.3.2 Wrap Test without Attached Modem (X.21 and EIA or V. 35 without Clock)

This procedure can be used to further isolate the problem to the CCA/HPCA or to the modem when the modem wrap test has failed. In this procedure the modem is not attached and the internal clock signal in the CCA/HPCA is used in place of the modem clock signal. A successful wrap test indicates that the problem is associated with the modem, and a failing wrap test indicates that the problem is associated with the CCA/HPCA.

1. Turn off the 3274.
2. Set communication cable Test/Operate switch to Test.
3. Disconnect the communication cable from the modem.
4. Place jumpers on the 01A-Al board as follows:

| EIA | X.21** |
| :--- | :--- |
| H2M10 to G2D09 | G2G07 to G2J04 |
| G2G12 to G2J04 | H2P06 to G2D09 |
|  | G2G08 to G2G13 |

V. 35

H2M10 to G2D09
G2F07 to G2J04
G2G13 to G2G08
Move card G2 jumper from F to E. See Figure C-17.

[^2]5. Turn on the 3274.
6. Run the wrap test by performing an ALT2 IML. Successful completion of the wrap test is indicated by the operational indicator (8 4221 ) display of 1000 .

Warning: Remove the jumpers that were placed on the $01 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{Al}$ board before reconnecting the communication cable to the modem. For V.35, restore card G2 jumper from E to F. See Figure C-17.

### 5.3.3 Loop Wrap Test

The loop wrap test can be initiated by a normal IML or an ALT2 IML as follows:

Normal IML - With the diskette customized for loop, a loop wrap test will be initiated each time a normal IML is performed. If the wrap test fails, a blinking 8421 code of 0111 will be indicated. The attached display on port 0 , or at the 3274 , will display one of the following:
0111013 - Indicates a failure from the HPCA to the loop adapter.
0111014 - Indicates that the Loop Station Connector (LSC) wrap test has failed.

Use the chart below to convert display codes to 8421 indicator codes.

| Codes at Display A0 | Codes in 8 4 2 1 Indicators |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0111-013$ | $0111-1101$ |
| $0111-014$ | $0111 \cdots 1110$ |
| $0111-021$ or 002 | $0111-0010$ |
| $0111-016$ or 001 | $0111-0001$ |
| $0110-005$ | $0110-0101$ |
| $0110-009$ | $0110-1001$ |

ALT2 IML - The loop wrap test is initiated by holding the ALT2 switch in the 2 position and momentarily pressing the IML pushbutton.

The following action should be taken if the wrap test fails:

1. If the 8421 code is " 013 ", change cards 13 and 14 .
2. If the 8421 code is " 014 ":
a. Change card 14 .
b. Check the internal I/O cable in board socket Y1 and the external I/O communication cable for defects. See Figure 5.6.

### 5.3.4 Loop Indicators

- Machine Check Indicator - Indicates that a problem is internal to the 3274 . When this indicator is on, run the Loop Wrap Test (see paragraph 5.3.3).
- $\overline{\overline{O K}}$ (Line Ready) - Indicates that a valid message was received within the last 8 seconds. If this indicator does not come on, use the Host/8100 maintenance procedures to isolate the problem.
- External Check Indicator - Indicates that errors are external to the 3274. If this indicator is on, use the Host/8100 maintenance procedures to isolate the problem.
The loop indicators described above are shown in Figure D-2.
5.4 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modems The 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modems connect the 3274 Model 51C to nonswitched telephone lines. These modems operate in either BSC or SDLC; the 3274 Model 51C must be equipped with CCA or HPCA. Figure 5-10 shows the communication line flow.


### 5.4.1 2400-bps Integrated Modem (Feature Code 5640)

- Microprocessor based
- Half speed of 1200 bps
- Operates in duplex mode over a nonswitched four-wire communication channel in either point-to-point or multipoint attachment.
- Central site must provide an IBM 3863 Model 1 modem.


### 5.4.2 4800-bps Integrated Modem (Feature Code 5740)

- Microprocessor based
- Half speed of 2400 bps
- Operates in duplex mode over a nonswitched four-wire communication channel in either point-to-point or multipoint attachment.
- Central site must provide an IBM 3864 Model 1 modem.


### 5.4.3 9600-bps Integrated Modem (Feature Codes 5840 and 5842)

- Microprocessor based
- Half speed of 4800 bps
- Point-to-point (Feature Code 5840)

This attachment operates in duplex mode over a nonswitched four-wire communication channel. The central site must provide an IBM 3865 Model 1 modem.

- Multipoint (Feature Code 5842)

This attachment operates in duplex mode over a nonswitched four-wire communication channel. The central site must provide an IBM 3865 Model 2 modem.

### 5.4.4 Line A thachments

### 5.4.4.1 Multipoint Network Operating Speed

In a multipoint nonswitched network, the operator, at the master modem or through host programming, can cause the 3274 Integrated Modem to adjust its operating speed to half speed. A reduction to half speed cannot, however, be done by the 3274 .

### 5.4.4.2 Point-to-Point Network Operating Speed

In a point-to-point nonswitched network, the operating speed is controlled by the speed switch at the master modem.



$600 \Omega 2$ Termination Plug PN 5151251

## Austria



## Belgium/Germany



## Notes:

1. 25-Pin I/O Connector (Male)
2. Actual connection is through a U.S. and Canada long cable/plug 283B and this short cable.

Figure 5-11 (Part 1 of 2). Communication Cable Plugs (4-Wire, Nonswitched) for U.S., Canada, and World Trade Countries


Japan



NTT Shorting Plug P N 1864272


NTT Wrap Plug PN 1864271


Notes:

1. 25-Pin I/O Connector (Male)
2. Actual connection is through a U.S. and Canada long cable/plug $283 B$ and this short cable.

Figure 5-11. (Part 2 of 2). Communication Cable Plugs (4-Wire, Nonswitched) for U.S., Canada, and World Trade Countries

### 5.4.4.3 Signal Quality

The Data Quality indicators (Good and Poor), located on the operator pancl of the 3274 Model 51C, reflect the quality of the line signal during line tests and during data transmission, and when data is not being received.

When the Good indicator is "on", signal quality is good. The Good and Poor indicators, in combination, give an indication of the number of line hits occurring during a particular monitoring period of 256 baud as follows:

| Signal <br> Quality | Good | Poor | Hits |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Good | On | Off | 0 |
| Marginal | Flashing | Off | 1 |
| Poor | Off | On | 2 or more |
| No Signal | Off | Off |  |

Note: Both data quality indicators may be on at the same time; this is a temporary state lasting less than 1 second.

### 5.4.4.4 Speed Control Backup

When poor lines cause data quality problems at full (normal ) data speed, the integrated modem can be operated at half speed.

Note: A reduction to half speed can be done only at the master modem.

Degraded line quality is indicated by the Data Quality Poor indicator turning on frequently, or by messages trom the host DTE indicating data errors.

### 5.4.4.5 Operate Indicator

The Operate indicator will turn off if the Integrated Modem detects a malfunction in the processor card. When this occurs, the processor causes a modem power-on reset in the Integrated Modem, which then initiates the self-test. The self-test will repeat every 4 seconds until the malfunction is corrected.

### 5.4.5 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem Diagnostics

A self-test program, resident in the Integrated Modem, runs whenever the 3274 is powered on. The self-test will also run when the ALT IML Address switch is held in the ALT2 position. After a power-on, self-contained Integrated Modem diagnostics start running in conjunction with the IML diagnostics. In addition, an Integrated Modem wrap test is run as part of the IML diagnostics. The wrap test ( 0111 ) can also be initiated by momentarily pressing the IML pushbutton while holding the ALT IML Address switch in position 2.

### 5.4.5.1 Self-Test/Wrap Test

When either a self-test or a wrap test locates a failure, a flashing 0111 code will appear in the 8421 indicators of the 3274 operator panel. After power-on, the self-test, if successful, will stop. If an error occurs, the self-test will repeat every 4 seconds. The wrap test, if successful, will cause the IML tests to continue. If the wrap test fails, the 8421 indicators will display a flashing 0111 code. Additional information may also be displayed in the 8421 indicators and/or at the display attached to location A0, depending on the level of the diskette code. When the 3274 does display an additional code, the 0111 code will blink for 5 seconds alternately with the other code which will be displayed continuously for 3 seconds.

The description in this chapter deals only with the codes indicated at the display. Use the chart below to convert to 3274 codes.

| Codes at Display A0 | Codes in 8 4 2 1 Indicators |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0111-013$ | $0111-1101$ |
| $0111-021$ or 002 | $0111-0010$ |
| $0111-016$ or 001 | $0111-0001$ |
| $0110-005$ | $0110-0101$ |
| $0110-009$ | $0110-1001$ |

The self-test checks the Integrated Modem cards; the wrap test checks the CCA/HPCA adapter up to the front end card A1G2.

### 5.4.5.2 Integrated Modem Failure

If either the wrap test (0111) or the self-test fails, the IML tests will stop with a 0111 code appearing in the 8421 indicators. After about 30 seconds the 0111 code will start flashing. Further, when the self-test fails, the LEDs located on the A1D2 card will indicate the failing logic card. The category A device attached to Port 0 or the 8421 indicators, if the diskette code is supported, will display one of the following:
0111013 - Indicating a modem wrap test failure.
0111016 - Indicating a self-test, Clear to Send, or a Data Set Ready failure.

A summary of the self-test and wrap-test failures and probable failing cards is given for the 2400-, 4800-, and 9600bps Integrated Modems in Figure 5-12, 5-13, and 5-14, respectively.

Note: If IML test 0111 is flashing, perform procedure 5.4.5.6.

### 5.4.5.2.1 Operator Panel Lamp Test

To verify that all operator panel indicators will light, perform the following:

Note: The remainder of the 3274 must operate correctly.

1. Switch power on. The Good and Poor indicators should light momentarily.
2. While the IML tests are running, note whether the Operate, Test, and Good indicators light.

To isolate a faulty indicator, operator panel card, cable, etc., use FO-9 (Jackplug 3).

Note: A jumper from signal indicator to ground can be used to light the indicator for fault isolation.

### 5.4.5.3 ALT2 Self-Test

Holding the ALT IML Address switch in position 2 will cause the self-test to cycle every 4 seconds. If there are no failures, the LEDs located on card A1D2 and the Data Quality - Good indicator will flash each time the self-test runs. If the self-test fails, however, the LEDs located on the A1D2 card will indicate the failing card. Releasing the ALT IML Address switch should return the modem to the Operate mode regardless of success or failure.

|  |  | Processor Card D2 LEDs. Note 2 |  |  | Operator <br> Panel LED |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Function Failure | Display <br> Code** | Feat. | Front <br> End | Proc | Poor | Card <br> Note 1 | Notes |
| No Failure | - | 3 | -3 | 38 | O | - | Card LEDs flash once during each self-test. |
| Processor | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | * | D2, G2, B4 | Self-test failed to start. |
| Processor | 0111016 | 38 | -3¢ | 3 | * | D2, G2, B4 | Self-test failed to end. |
| Processor | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | * | D2, G2, B4 | Self-test failed to end. |
| TAC | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | O | O | $\bigcirc$ | C2, G2, D2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Front End | 0111016 | 0 | - | O | - | G2, D2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Processor | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | O | $\bigcirc$ | - | D2, G2, B4 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Modem Wrap | 0111013 | - | - | - | - | H2, G2 | Modem to adapter stops on error. |

## Legend

$$
\begin{aligned}
O & =\text { Off } \\
\text { 该 } & =\text { Flashing } \\
- & =\text { Continuously lighted } \\
- & =\text { Not used }
\end{aligned}
$$

*Not always on or flashing.
**See table in section 5.4.5.1.

## Notes:

1. Replace in order of probability.
2. If two or more card LEDs are on, replace cards for all symptoms.
3. Indicator results shown with ALT2 switch held depressed.

and Test Results

|  |  | Processor Card D2 LEDs. Note 2. |  |  |  | Operator <br> Panel LED | Failing <br> Card <br> Note 1 | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Function Failure | Display <br> Code** | Feat. | Rec | Front <br> End | Proc | Poor |  |  |
| No Failure | - | )¢¢ | \% | - | - 3 | O | - | Card LEDs flash once during each self-test. |
| Processor | 0111016 | O | O | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | * | D2, G2, B4 | Self-test failed to start. |
| Processor | 0111016 | ¢ | 3 H | - | 38 | * | D2, G2, F2, B4 | Self-test failed to end. |
| Processor | 0111016 | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | * * | D2, F2, G2, B4 | Self-test failed to end. |
| TAC | 0111016 | - | O | 0 | 0 | - | C2, G2, D2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Receiver | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | - | O | O | - | F2, D2, G2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Front End | 0111016 | O | O | - | 0 | - | G2, F2, D2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Processor | 0111016 | 0 | O | O | - | - | D2, F2, G2, B4 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Modern Wrap | 0111013 | - | - | - | - | - | H2, G2 | Modem to adapter stops on error. |

## Legend

$\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{Off}$


- = Not used
*Not always on or flashing.
**See table in section 5.4.5.1.


## Notes:

1. Replace in order of probability.
2. If two or more card LEDs are on, replace cards for all symptoms.
3. Indicator results shown with ALT2 switch held depressed.


Figure 5-13. 4800-bps Integrated Modem Card LED Locations and Test Results

| Test <br> Function Failure | Display <br> Code** | Receiver Ext Card D2 LEDs. Note 2. |  |  |  | Operator <br> Panel LED | Failing Card <br> Note 1 | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rec <br> Ext | Rec | Front <br> End | Proc | Poor |  |  |
| No Failure | - | -7 | - | -18 | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | Card LEDs flash once during each self-test. |
| Processor | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | * | E2, G2, C2, B4 | Self-test failed to start. |
| Processor | 0111016 | - ${ }^{2}$ | - | -14 | -3/ | * | E2, G2, F2, D2, B4 | Self-test failed to end. |
| Processor | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | * | E2, D2, F2, G2, B4 | Self-test failed to end. |
| Receiver Ext | 0111016 | - | O | $\bigcirc$ | O | - | D2, F2, E2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Receiver | 0111016 | O | - | 0 | O | - | F2, D2, E2, G2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Front End | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | O | - | G2, E2, F2, D2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Processor | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | E2, F2, G2, D2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| TAC | 0111016 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | O | O | - | C2, G2, E2, D2 | Self-test stops on error. |
| Modem Wrap | 0111013 | - | - | - | - | - | H2, G2 | Modem to adapter stops on error. |

## Legend:

$$
\begin{aligned}
O & =O f f \\
\text {-㪂 } & =\text { Flashing }
\end{aligned}
$$

- Continuously lighted
- = Not used
*Not always on or flashing.
**See table in section 5.4.5.1.


## Notes:

1. Replace in order of probability.
2. If two or more card LEDs are on, replace cards for all symptoms.
3. Indicator results shown with ALT2 switch held depressed.


Figure 5-14. 9600-bps Integrated Modem Card LED Locations and Test Results

### 5.4.5.4 ALT2/IML Modem Wrap Test

Holding the ALT switch in position 2 and momentarily pressing the IML pushbutton will initiate the modem wrap test. If the wrap test is successful, the 0110 code indicated in the 8421 indicators will change to an end code of 1111 (Carrier Detect is present) after approximately 3 seconds.

Note: If the modem is not attached to an active teleprocessing line, the end code will be 1000 (Carrier Detect is not present). If the wrap test fails, the 0110 code will change to a continuous 0111 code for about 26 seconds and then start flashing.

### 5.4.5.5 Test Alarm Card (TAC) Extended Diagnostic

 The TAC allows the central site modem, via a $350-\mathrm{Hz}$ tone, to initiate internal diagnostics to all modems on the telecommunications line. The TAC also sends a power-off warning to the host by transmitting a $350-\mathrm{Hz}$ tone when the 3274 is either deliberately powered down or loses its power.
### 5.4.5.6 Procedure to Follow if IML Test 0111 is Flashing

1. Turn power off and then on, permitling the IML test and the modem self-test to run.
2. While the 0111 code is flashing, check the attached display at Port A0 or the 8421 indicators, for failing codes as shown in steps 3 and 4 below.
Use the following chart to convert to 3274 codes:
Codes at Display A0 Codes at 8421 Indicators

| $0111-013$ | $0111-1101$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0111-021$ or 002 | $0111-0010$ |
| $0111-016$ or 001 | $0111-0001$ |
| $0110-005$ | $0110-0101$ |
| $0110-009$ | $0110-1001$ |

3. If the failing code is 0111013 at a display or 01111101 at the 3274 , see Figure 5-12 for a 2400 -bps modem, Figure 5-13 for a $4800-\mathrm{bps}$ modem, or Figure $5-14$ for a 9600 -bps modem. Refer to code 013 for the replacement of cards.
4. If the failing code is 0111016 at a display or 01110001 at the 3274 , hold the ALT switch in position 2 (stop on error) and let the self-test cycle a few times. The Poor indicator should light if the self-test fails. Also, observe. the LED indicators on the card located in A1D2.
5. Release the ALT switch.
6. Compare the LED failure indications with the appropriate chart located in Figure 5-12, 5-13, or 5-14. Isolate the failing card.
7. Turn power on to initiate IML and the self-test. Verify that the failure has been repaired.
8. If the failure is not repaired, go to the Integrated Modem entry MAP A130.

### 5.4.6 Transmit Level Adjustment

### 5.4.6.1 U.S. and Canada

The transmit level for Integrated Modems operating over nonswitched lines in the U.S. and Canada is preset to 0 dB n on the front end card (A1G2) during manufacture. This setting should not be changed. However, if the front end card must be replaced, ensure that the transmit level switches on the new card are set for 0 dBm , as explained in paragraph 5.4.7.

### 5.4.6.2 Other Countries

The transmit level for Integrated Modems operating over nonswitched lines in countries other than the U.S. and Canada varies according to country PTT regulations. The required transmit level for each country is preset on the front end card (A1G2) during manufacture. Usually, this setting will not have to be changed. Sometimes, however, the card must be replaced or the transmit level must be changed to compensate for local loop losses. If so, set the transmit level switches according to paragraph 5.4.7.

### 5.4.7 Front End Card Replacement and Adjustment

If the transmit level switches on the front end card A1G2 must be changed, refer to Figure 5-15 for the transmit level for your country. Refer to Figure $5-16$ for the associated transmit level switch settings. The locations of the switches on the A1G2 card for 2400, 4800, and 9600 bps are shown in Figures 5-17, 5-18, and 5-19, respectively. Use only the switches indicated as "Nonswitched."

Figure 5-19 shows the locations of jumpers required for proper operation of the 9600 -bps modem. Figure 5-20 shows a jumper required for proper operation of the 9600 -bps modem receiver extension card.

| Country <br> (A/FE)* | Setting <br> $(\mathrm{dBm})$ | Country <br> $(\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{ME} / \mathrm{A})^{* *}$ | Setting <br> $(\mathrm{dBm})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Australia | -13 | France | -15 |
| Chile | -6 | Italy | -10 |
| Japan | -8 | Switzerland <br> United Kingdom | -9 |
| Other A/FE <br> Countries | 0 | Other E/ME/A <br> Countries | -6 |

*Americas/Far East Corporation
**Europe/Middle East/Africa Corporation
Figure 5-15. Transmit Levels (Nonswitched) for A/FE and E/ME/A Countries

| Transmit <br> Level | Switch |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|  | On | On | On | On |
|  | Off | On | On | On |
|  | On | Off | On | On |
| -3 | Off | Off | On | On |
| -4 | On | On | Off | On |
| -5 | Off | On | Off | On |
| -6 | On | Off | Off | On |
| -7 | Off | Off | Off | On |
| -8 | On | On | On | Off |
| -9 | Off | On | On | Off |
| -10 | On | Off | On | Off |
| -11 | Off | Off | On | Off |
| -12 | On | On | Off | Off |
| -13 | Off | On | Off | Off |
| -14 | On | Off | Off | Off |
| -15 | Off | Off | Off | Off |

Figure 5-16. Transmit Level Switch Settings


## Notes:

1. Switches are shown in the Off position.
2. Jumper (PN 2731801) not normally installed. See section 5.6.9.5.

Figure 5-17. 2400-bps Integrated Modem Front End Card

*Switches are shown in the Off position.
Figure 5-18. 4800-bps Integrated Modem Front End Card


Notes:

1. Switches as shown in Off position.
2. Card jumpers (6) PN 2731801 are required for proper operation of the modem.

Figure 5-19. 9600-bps Integrated Modem Front End Card


Note: Card jumper (1) PN 2731801 is required for proper operation of the modem.

Figure 5-20. 9600-bps Integrated Modem Receiver Extension Card

### 5.4.8 Test Alarm Card (TAC) Transmit Tone Adjustment

The TAC, located in A1C2, contains jumper pins used to set the transmit tone required for WT countries. The tone level for integrated modems, manufactured for use in the U.S. and Canada, is set at 0 dBm and thus no jumpers are required. The tone level for WT countries, however, varies according to PTT regulations and is set during manufacture according to codes specified at ordering time. Figure 5-21 shows the TAC tone levels required for the various A/FE and $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{ME} / \mathrm{A}$ countries. To change or verify the TAC transmit tone level, see Figure 5-22 for the necessary jumpering.

| Country <br> (A/FE)* | Setting <br> $(\mathrm{dBm})$ | Country <br> (E/ME/A)** | Setting <br> $(\mathrm{dBm})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Australia | -13 | France <br> Italy | -15 |
| Chile | -6 | -10 |  |
| Japan | -8 | Switzerland <br> United Kingdom | -13 |
| Other A/FE <br> Countries | 0 | Other E/ME/A <br> Countries | -6 |

[^3]Figure 5-21. TAC Tone Levels for A/FE and E/ME/A Countries


Notes:

1. As shown - $0 d B$ domestic machines.
2. Install jumper PN 2731801 for World Trade countries.
3. $C=$ common.

Figure 5-22. Test Alarm Card (TAC) Transmit Tone Level Jumpering

### 5.4.9 Board Wiring Options

### 5.4.9.1 Teleprocessing Attachment (Point-to-Point and Multipoint)

The Integrated Modem can be configured either for point-to-point or as a multipoint tributary in which the master modem (at the CPU end) controls the line speed. Board wiring, needed to accommodate the teleprocessing attachment selected, is done during manufacturing. This is shown in Figure 5-23.

| Attachment | Line Speed | Board Wiring |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Point-to-Point | $\left.\begin{array}{lll}2400-\mathrm{bps} & \text { No extra wiring } \\ & \begin{array}{ll}4800-\mathrm{bps} \\ & 9600-\mathrm{bps}\end{array} & \text { No extra wiring } \\ & \text { No extra wiring } \\ \hline \text { Multipoint } & 2400-\mathrm{bps} \\ & \text { 4800-bps } \\ & 9600-\mathrm{bps}\end{array}\right\}$ | Add G2P07-G2P09 |
|  | G2P09-G2J08 |  |

Figure 5-23. Board Wiring for the Various Teleprocessing Attachment Configurations

### 5.4.9.2 Clear-to-Send Delay (Normally Not Adjusted)

 The modem is set (no board wire required) for a normal (short) Clear-to-Send delay during manufacturing. Normally, it is not readjusted. However, if telecommunication line problems occur, a longer Clear-to-Send delay can be effected by adding a board wire from G2P11 to G2P08. This will improve data transmission during the Ready-forSending delay and improve equalization over the degraded lines.After the line problem is corrected, the wire from G2P11 to G2P08 should be removed. Following are the Clear-to-Send delay values:
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|}\hline \text { Speed } & \text { Delay } \\
\hline \hline 2400 \mathrm{bps} \text { (Normal) } & 8.5 \mathrm{~ms} \\
2400 \mathrm{bps} \text { (Long) } & 25 \mathrm{~ms} \\
\hline 4800 \mathrm{bps} \text { (Normal) } & 24 \mathrm{~ms} \\
4800 \mathrm{bps} \text { (Long) } & 50 \mathrm{~ms} \\
\hline 9600 \mathrm{bps} \text { (Normal) } & 253 \mathrm{~ms} \\
9600 \mathrm{bps} \text { (Long) } & 1753 \mathrm{~ms}\end{array}\right\}$ Model \(\left.1 \quad \begin{array}{ll} \& 24 \mathrm{~ms} <br>

\hline\end{array}\right\}\) Model $2 |$|  |
| :--- |

5.4.9.3 Carrier Detect Sensitivity (Normally Not Adjusted) In the 2400- and 4800 -bps modems, Carrier Detect sensitivity can be adjusted according to signal strength. A low sensitivity is used when there is excessive noise on the telephone lines. Modems are set for normal sensitivity (no board wiring required $)(-0 \mathrm{~dB}$ to $-43 \mathrm{~dB})$ during manufacture. Low sensitivity ( -0 dB to -32 dB ) can be achieved by adding a wire from G2P13 to G2P08. Adjustment is not required in the $9600-\mathrm{bps}$ integrated modem.
5.4.9.4 Continuous/Noncontinuous Carrier (Normally Not Adjusted)
A 9600-bps point-to-point modem (Model 1) is set (no board wiring required) during manufacture for continuous carrier (normal) operation. Continuous carrier means that the modem will maintain a carrier signal over the transmission line regardless of the Request-to-Send signal. Noncontinuous carrier means that the modem will cease to maintain a carrier signal over the transmission line when the Request-to-Send signal is off. The central site modem must match the integrated modem. To operate in noncontinuous carrier, a board wire must be added from G2P13 to G2P08.

### 5.4.10 Card Wiring Options

### 5.4.10.1 Transmission Pre-Emphasis for 2400-bps (Normally Not Adjusted)

The pre-emphasis option for 2400-bps allows better data transmission on particularly distorted nonswitched communication lines. See Figure 5-17.

One jumper can be plugged on the front end card providing the following pre-distortions.
Position A: $-800 \mu$ s group delay slope
Position B: $+800 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ group delay slope
Note: The jumper (PN 2731801) is not provided with the card.

### 5.4.11 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem Reference Information

The following figures contain various information relating to $2400-4800$-, and $9600-\mathrm{bps}$ Integrated Modem cards. Figure $5-24$ is a chart showing card functions, locations, and card codes. Although the part number of a particular card may change because of engineering changes, the card code will remain the same. This will facilitate the ordering of replacement cards. Figure 5-25 shows top card connector pin locations. This chart will aid in probing top card connector pins. Figure 5-26 describes the cabling between the EPROM card and the Processor Card. Figure 5-27 shows the removal of the ROS module and the removal tool.

### 5.53274 System Grounding

For the 3274 Models 51C and 52C grounding requirements, see Figure A-11.

|  |  | TP Network Attachment |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IM Speed | Card Function |  | Non <br> Switched | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Point } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Point } \end{aligned}$ | MultiPoint | Card Coda ${ }^{1}$ |
| 2400 | Front End | G2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ30 |
| 2400 | Processor | D2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ29 |
| 4800 | Front End | G2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ42 |
| 4800 | Receiver | F2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ43 |
| 4800 | Processor | D2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ66 |
| 9600 | Front End | G2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ65 |
| 9600 | Receiver | F2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ59 |
| 9600 | Receiver Ext | D2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ62 |
| 9600 | Processor ( Pt -to-Pt) $^{\text {a }}$ | E2 | Yes | Yes | - | EJ63 |
| 9600 | Processor (Multipoint) | E2 | Yes | - | Yes | EJ80 |
| 2400, 4800, 9600 | TAC | C2 | Yes | Yes | Yes | EJ73 |
| 2400, 4800, 9600 | PROM | B4 | $N A^{2}$ | $N A^{2}$ | $N A^{2}$ | FH34 |

${ }^{1}$ Located on card connector.
${ }^{2} \mathrm{NA}=$ not applicable.
Figure 5-24. 2400-, 4800-, 9600-bps Card Functions, Locations, and Codes


Note: Cards shown are for a 4800-bps Integrated Modem.

Figure 5-25. Top Card Connector Pin Locations


Note: The PROM patch card is used when functional changes are required for the Integrated Modem. The PROM card connects via a cable to the Processor Card module socket. All pluggable ROS modules that are removed from the Processor Card are stored in a plastic box in the 3274. Some of these modules may be used again when the field change updates the Processor Card with the released level part numbers. The ROS module removal tool is shown in Figure 5-27.

Figure 5-26. EPROM-Card-to-Processor-Card Cabling


Figure 5-27. Pluggable ROS Removal Tool

### 5.6 Link Problem Determination Aid (LPDA)

The link problem determination aid (LPDA) function is a host-invoked diagnostic aid that allows the user to perform link problem determination without operator intervention at either the master modem or the 3274. When the LPDA function is invoked, commands to and responses from the modem under test use the same data paths in the modem that are used in normal data transmission between DTE and modem.

Program support in the host DTE is required for LPDA. The using system (host DTE) documentation describes in more detail the LPDA requests and responses that it uses.

The support program interprets the results in order to localize the fault to:

- The master modem
- The 3274 integrated modem
- The DTE interconnection, or
- The communication line


### 5.7 Modem Address Switches

The Modem Address switches, located behind the operator panel (Figure 5-28), must be set correctly before the 3274 can communicate LPDA tests with the 3274. These switches must be set to the binary equivalent of either your BSC control unit address (the hexadecimal polling address you obtained from the system programmer for your response to sequence number 301) or your SDLC control unit address (your response to sequence number 302). Failure to set the Modem Address switches properly will result in valid data operations of the 3274 but inability to execute the LPDA function of the integrated modem.

Use Figure 5-29 to convert your sequence number response to its binary equivalent. For example, if your response to sequence number 301 is 21 , the eight Modem Address switches should be set as shown in Figure 5-30.


| Numeric <br> Value | Modem Address Switch <br> Settings |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | Off | Off | Off. | Off |
| 1 | Off | Off | Off | On |
| 2 | Off | Off | On | Off |
| 3 | Off | Off | On | On |
| 4 | Off | On | Off | Off |
| 5 | Off | On | Off | On |
| 6 | Off | On | On | Off |
| 7 | Off | On | On | On |
| 8 | On | Off | Off | Off |
| 9 | On | Off | Off | On |
| A | On | Off | On | Off |
| B | On | Off | On | On |
| C | On | On | Off | Off |
| D | On | On | Off | On |
| E | On | On | On | Off |
| F | On | On | On | On |

Figure 5-29. Conversion of BSC Control Unit Address and SDLC Control Unit Address to Binary-Equivalent Modem Address Switch Settings on 3274 Model 51C

Figure 5-28. Operator Panel

| Response to <br> Sequence Number 301 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switch Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Switch Setting | Off | Off | On | Off | Off | Off | Off | On |

Figure 5-30. Example of $\mathbf{3 2 7 4}$ Model 51C Modem Address Switch Settings

### 5.8 3290 Address Configuration (Configuration Supports T and D)

Each customized 3274 port has an assigned port address. This port address is considered to be the primary logicalterminal address for the port. To support the Multiple Interactive Screen (MIS) function for an attached 3290 display station, the Type A port to which the 3290 is attached must be assigned the appropriate number (1-4) of secondary logical-terminal addresses in addition to the primary logical-terminal address.

Note the following (refer to Figure 5-31 as you do so):

- Port 0 A cannot be used for MIS devices.
- All used port addresses (B) are designated as primary logical addresses.
- The next unused logical address ( , in this case 8 , is designated as the first secondary logical address.

| Primary Logical Address | Device Type | Number of Secondary Logical Addresses | Secondary Logical Addresses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cos$ | 3278 | - | - |
| 1 MIS | 3290 | $1)$ | $8<C$ |
| 2 MIS | 3290 | 1 | 9 |
| B $\{3 \mathrm{MIS}$ | 3290 | 2 | 10, 11 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4- \\ & 5 \mathrm{MIS} \end{aligned}$ | 3287 3290 -E | 2 (G) | $12,13<F$ |
| 6 MIS | 3290 | 3 | $14,15,16$ $17,18,19$ |
| $(7 \mathrm{MIS})$ | 3290 | 4 | 20, 21, 22, 23 |



Figure 5-31. Addressing Configuration for Multiple Interactive Screen (MIS) - $\mathbf{3 2 9 0}$ Device Attachment, Model 51C

### 5.8.1 Configuration Support T

All Multiple Interactive Screen ports (D) must be assigned in a sequential group. If a non-MIS device $\mathbf{E}$ is attached to a MIS-configured port, the secondary logical-terminal address $\boldsymbol{F}$ assigned to that port is reserved and may not be addressed by the host. Recustomization is necessary to free such addresses, and will cause all secondary addresses to be redefined.
The number of secondary logical addresses (G) must be in ascending order. For example, the number of the secondary address assigned to Port 3 must be equal to or greater than the number of secondary addresses.
For 3274s operating in BSC, the maximum number of logical addresses is 32 H. For 3274 s operating in SDLC, the maximum number of logical addresses is 76 .
If an addressing problem is suspected or if MIS devices cannot be configured for multiple interactive screens, check customization responses 112, 116, 117, and 118 (Config-
uration Support D) or 112, 170, and 171 (Configuration Support T). If the problem still exists, refer to Chapter 2, Step 5.

### 5.8.2 Configuration Support D

If the 3290 with interactive screen was previously customized, running the / B test displays a table that shows which physical ports have a primary and secondary address associated with them. See Chapter 2, Figures 2-7 and 2-8.
Warning: When device cables are being exchanged and the devices are different or the screen size or features are not the same, addressing problems may occur which can affect system operation.
It is possible to have unassigned Type A ports if port addresses were individually configured. Run the $/ 3$ test, and check for x in line 2 . See Step 5 , item e, example C.

## Chapter 6. 3274 Encrypt/Decrypt Feature

### 6.1 Feature Description

The 3274 Encrypt/Decrypt feature can be installed on the 3274 Model 51C. An organization using the Encrypt/ Decrypt feature has the ability to protect the information transmitted and received through the communication network from unauthorized disclosure. The Encrypt/Decrypt feature accomplishes this data protection by encrypting (encoding) messages sent to the host system and decrypting (decoding) messages received from the host system. Messages from the host system to the 3274 (or its attached units) that have been encrypted are decrypted before being displayed or printed. Messages from the 3274 (or its attached units) will be encrypted before being sent over the communication line to the host system.

A 16 -character Terminal Master Key and an 8 -character control unit identification (CID) must be entered into the
| 3274 (by using the 3178,3278 or 3279 Display Station attached to the 3274 port A0) before the Encrypt/Decrypt feature can be used. When the 3274 is turned off, the Terminal Master Key is maintained by a mercury battery in the 3274. The procedures in this section for replacing the Encrypt/Decrypt feature battery, entering the Terminal Master Key, verifying the Terminal Master Key, and testing the Encrypt/Decrypt feature are also contained in the customer's 3274 Control Unit Operator's Guide, GA23-0023.

### 6.1.1 IML Display Indications

When the 3274 contains the Encrypt/Decrypt feature and a normal IML is performed, containing the system diskette, a functional test of the Encrypt/Decrypt card (AlA2) will be performed by the IML tests. If this test fails, a blinking 1001 will be displayed on the operator panel.

When the 3274 is loaded with the Encrypt/Decrypt feature diskette and the master key procedure is entered, and verified or tested, the error codes 397,398 , and 399 may be displayed. When this occurs, the customer is directed by the Problem Determination Guide to replace the customer-accessible mercury battery.

### 6.1.2 Feature Components

The Encrypt/Decrypt feature components are the control logic card (A1A2), a customer-replaceable +4 V mercury battery (PN 1655387), an Enable Write master key switch, and operator panel cable connections. The cable connections and wiring are shown in Figure 6-1.

### 6.1.3 Encrypt/Decrypt Failures

Note: Removing the Encrypt/Decrypt card (A1A2) or interrupting the battery voltage to the Encrypt/Decrypt card destroys the master key. If this should occur, the customer security administrator must reload the master key.

If crypto IML tests fail (a blinking 1001 code is displayed), reseat and/or replace card A1A2.

If display error codes 397,398 , or 399 appear at the bottom of the display screen, verify that the battery voltage on the Al board is correct. See paragraph 6.2. If the battery voltage is correct, perform the following additional checks:

1. Reseat and/or replace card A1A2.
2. See Figure D-10 and perform the following:
a. Check the battery voltage $(+3.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $+4.5 \mathrm{~V})$ at A2G09. See paragraph 6.2.
b. Check that "Write Enable" can be switched through the Encrypt/Decrypt Switch at A2P12.

Verify successful repair by performing the Encrypt/ Decrypt Feature Test procedure as outlined in paragraph 6.6.

### 6.2 Battery Power Supply Check

The customer replaceable mercury battery is located below the Encrypt/Decrypt security keylock. The battery voltage can be measured at board A1H2 pins G09(+) and N2D08 $(-)$. The voltage level should be between +3.5 V and +4.5 V while the 3274 power is off.

## CAUTION

The battery may explode if recharged or disposed of in fire. For recycling the battery, follow local procedures or return it to IBM.

### 6.3 Procedure for Encrypt/Decrypt Battery Replacement

The Encrypt/Decrypt battery retains the Terminal Master Key while 3274 power is off. If the battery is disconnected (or is too weak) while 3274 power is off, the Terminal Master Key will be lost and must be reentered by performing the procedure in paragraph 6.4.

To replace the Encrypt/Decrypt battery, proceed as follows:

1. Ensure that 3274 power is on.
2. If any terminals attached to the 3274 are in use, notify all terminal operators that the 3274 operation is going to be interrupted; then wait until all operations are completed.
3. The battery for the Encrypt/Decrypt feature is located in the customer access area 2 . Open the customer access door 1 .
4. Remove the old battery 3 from the clip 4 on the bracket.
5. Unlatch the connector latch 6 , and disconnect the battery connector 5 .
6. Connect the battery connector 5. to the new battery 3 .
7. Insert the new battery into the clip 4 on the bracket.
8. Close the customer access door.

## CAUTION

When disposing of the replaced battery, observe the disposal instructions on the label attached to the 3274, near the battery location, and the battery manufacturer's disposal instructions.

Note: If the 3274 is powered on initially with the security
 keylock in the On position, key parity errors ( $X$ (398) may occur. To clear these errors:

1. Turn security keylock Off.
2. Disconnect the battery.
3. Power Off the 3274.
4. Reconnect the battery.
5. Power On the 3274.
6. The customer must reenter the Terminal Master Key, using the procedure in paragraph 6.4.

### 6.4 Entering the Terminal Master Key

Perform this procedure only if you are authorized to enter the Terminal Master Key. Contact the appropriate person in your organization to obtain the Terminal Master Key, Terminal Master Key Verification value (if available), and the Control Unit ID (CID).

1. If any terminals attached to the 3274 are in use, notify all terminal operators that the 3274 operation is going to be interrupted; then wait until all operations are ended.
I 2. Use the $3178 / 3278 / 3279$ attached to 3274 port A0 to perform this procedure. Locate the $3278 / 3279$ attached to 3274 port A0; make sure it has a keyboard and is turned on.
2. An $X \& 397, X \& 398$, or $X \otimes 399$ code appearing in the Operator Information Area during this procedure indicates an Encrypt/Decrypt failure. Refer to the 3274 Problem Determination Guide for the recovery procedure.
3. Place the diskette drive operator knob in the open position (as shown in the illustration) and remove the diskette. Insert the Encrypt/Decrypt diskette into the diskette enclosure and place the operator knob in the closed position.

4. If the 3274 is turned on, press the IML pushbutton on the 3274 control panel; if the 3274 is turned off, press the $\Pi$ portion of the 3274 On/Off switch.
5. If the security key is not inserted into the 3274 security keylock (located in the customer access area, below the Operator Panel), obtain the security key from the appropriate person in your organization and insert the key into the security keylock.
6. Make sure the security keylock is in the full clockwise (horizontal) position; if it is not, turn the key clockwise to the horizontal position.

I 8. Go to the 3178/3278/3279 Display Station that is attached to 3274 port A0. The top two rows of the screen should contain the following information:

```
0 0 1
XXXXXXXXXXXX. ...X
```

9. Use the keyboard to enter the characters 1234567690ABCDEF into the character positions occupied by the X's. If you miskey any characters, use the cursor move keys ( $\leftarrow$ and $\longrightarrow$ ) on the right side of the keyboard to move the cursor to the character position(s) to be corrected.
10. Press the ENTER key. The top two rows of the display screen should change to:

EMKV

Note: If a 1 or a 2 appears at the top center of the screen and EMKV does not appear, you entered the 1 through F characters incorrectly at Step 9. To recover, enter the 1 through $F$ characters correctly and press the ENTER key again.
11. EMKV is a prompt message meaning "enter master key value". Use the keyboard to enter (without spaces) the 16 characters of the Terminal Master Key into the positions occupied by the hyphens; the valid characters that can be entered are the numbers 0 through 9 and the letters A through $F$. As each character is entered, the corresponding hyphen will be replaced by an asterisk (*). If you miskey a character, press the RESET key and enter all 16 characters of the Terminal Master Key again.
12. Press the ENTER key. The top two rows of the display screen should change to:

CID

Note: If CID is not displayed and a Do Not Enter symbol ( $\mathbf{X}$ ) is displayed in the Operator Information Area, you did not enter the correct Terminal Master Key in Step 11. The meaning of the Operator Information Area symbols is explained in the 3278 Problem Determination Guide. To recover, press the RESET key, enter the correct Terminal Master Key, and press the ENTER key.
13. Use the keyboard to enter the Control Unit ID (CID) into the positions occupied by the underscores. If the ID is less than 8 characters, enter only as many characters as you have and the remainder of the field will be filled with zeros. As each character is entered, the corresponding underscore will be replaced by an asterisk (*). If you miskey a character, press the RESET key and enter the ID again.
14. Press the ENTER key. The top two rows of the display screen should change to:

## VP <br> YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY

99

The VP message means "verification pattern," and the Y characters represent the Terminal Master Key Verification value. If you have the Terminal Master Key Verification value for the Terminal Master Key just entered, make sure the verification value displayed is correct; if it is not, press the RESET key and return to Step 5, and try to enter the Terminal Master Key again.
15. Press the ENTER key. When the ENTER key is pressed (second time), the top two rows of the display screen should change to:

## VP

## 99

## XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The keyboard is now disabled and cannot be reset until an IMLoperation is performed. To continue your operation, turn the 3274 Encrypt/Decrypt security keylock to the counterclockwise (vertical) position, remove the security key from the lock, remove the Encrypt/Decrypt diskette, perform an IML operation with the proper diskette loaded, and proceed with your normal operation.

### 6.5 Verifying the Terminal Master Key

Use the following procedure to verify that the Terminal Master Key has not been changed; this procedure will not alter the Terminal Master Key. This procedure causes an indication of whether the Terminal Master Key has been changed (99, if the Terminal Master Key has not been changed; 44, if the Terminal Master Key has been changed), to be displayed at the top center of the display screen on
I the 3178,3278 , or 3279 Display Station attached to 3274 port A0.

1. If any terminals attached to the 3274 are in use, notify all terminal operators that the 3274 operation is going to be interrupted; then wait until all operations are ended.
2. 2. Use the 3178,3278 or 3279 attached to 3274 port A0 to perform this procedure. Locate the 3278/3279 attached to 3274 port A0; make sure it has a keyboard and is turned on.
1. An $X \propto 397, X \propto 398$, or $X \propto 399$ code appearing in the Operator Information Area during this procedure indicates an Encrypt/Decrypt failure. Refer to the 3274 Problem Determination Guide for the recovery procedure.
2. Place the diskette drive operator knob in the open position (as shown in the illustration) and remove the diskette. Insert the Encrypt/Decrypt diskette into the diskette enclosure and place the operator knob in the closed position.

3. If the 3274 is turned on, press the IML pushbutton on the 3274 control panel; if the 3274 is turned off, press the $\Pi$ portion of the 3274 On/Off switch.
4. Make sure the security keylock is in the fully counterclockwise (vertical) position; if it is not, turn the key counterclockwise to the vertical position.
5. Go to the 3278/3279 display station that is attached to 3274 port A0. The top two rows of the screen should contain the following information:

## 001 <br> XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

8. Use the keyboard to enter the characters 1234567890 ABCDEF into the character positions occupied by the X's. If you miskey any characters, use the cursor move keys ( $\sim$ and $\longrightarrow$ ) on the right side of the keyboard to move the cursor to the character position(s) to be corrected.
9. Press the ENTER key. The top two rows of the display screen should change to:

## EMKV

Note: If a 1 or a 2 appears at the top center of the screen and EMKV does not appear, you entered the 1 through $F$ characters incorrectly at Step 8. To recover, enter the 1 through $F$ characters correctly and press the ENTER key again.
10. Press the ENTER key. If the Terminal Master Key is as expected, 99 will appear at the top center of the screen; if it is not as expected, 44 will appear at the top center of the screen.
11. To continue your operation, remove the Encrypt/ Decrypt diskette and proceed with your normal operation.

### 6.6 Encrypt/Decrypt Feature Test

The 3274 Problem Determination Guide may instruct you to perform this test procedure when you are having problems operating with the Encrypt/Decrypt feature. This test modifies the Terminal Master Key currently being used by the 3274 .

This test involves entering a Terminal Master Key of "01 23456789ABCDEF"; when this Terminal Master Key is entered, a verification value of "F188 D850 4894 139E" is displayed if the Encrypt/Decrypt feature is operating properly.

1. If any terminals attached to the 3274 are in use, notify all terminal operators that the 3274 operation is going to be interrupted; then wait until all operations are ended.
I 2. Use the 3178,3278 or 3279 attached to 3274 port A0 to perform this procedure. Locate the 3278/3279 attached to 3274 port A0; make sure it has a keyboard and is turned on.
2. An X $\otimes 397, X \otimes 398$, or $X \otimes 399$ code appearing in the Operator Information Area during this procedure indicates an Encrypt/Decrypt failure. Refer to the 3274 Problem Determination Guide for the recovery procedure.
3. Place the diskette drive operator knob in the open position (as shown in the illustration) and remove the diskette. Insert the Encrypt/Decrypt diskette into the diskette enclosure and place the operator knob in the closed position.

4. If the 3274 is turned on, press the IML pushbutton on the 3274 control panel; if the 3274 is turned off, press the 11 portion of the 3274 On/Off switch.
5. If the security key is not inserted into the 3274 security keylock (located in the customer access area, below the Operator Panel), obtain the security key from the appropriate person in your organization and insert the key into the security keylock.
6. Make sure the security keylock is in the fully clockwise (horizontal) position; if it is not, turn the key clockwise to the horizontal position.
7. Go to the 3278/3279 display station that is attached to 3274 port A0. The top two rows of the screen should contain the following information:

## 001 <br> XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

9. Use the keyboard to enter the characters 1234567890 ABCDEF into the character positions occupied by the X's. If you miskey any characters, use the cursor move keys ( - and $\longrightarrow$ ) on the right side of the keyboard to move the cursor to the character position(s) to be corrected.
10. Press the ENTER key. The top two rows of the display screen should change to:

## EMKV

Note: If a 1 or a 2 appears at the top center of the screen, you entered the 1 through $F$ characters incorrectly at step 9. To recover, enter the 1 through $F$ characters correctly and press the ENTER key again.
11. Note: The following sequence of characters is different from that used in the previous procedures.
Use the keyboard to enter (without spaces) the characters "0123456789ABCDEF" into the positions occupied by the hyphens. As each character is entered, the corresponding hyphen will be replaced by an asterisk (*). If you miskey a character, press the RESET key and enter the 0 through $F$ characters again.
12. Press the ENTER key. The top two rows of the display screen should change to (do not enter a CID):

## CID

Note: If CID is not displayed and a Do Not Enter symbol ( $\mathbf{X}$ ) is displayed in the Operator Information Area, you did not enter the correct Terminal Master

Key in Step 11. The meaning of the Operator InforI mation Area symbols is explained in the 3178,3278 or 3279 Problem Determination Guide. To recover, press the RESET key, enter the correct Terminal Master Key, and press the ENTER key.
13. Press the ENTER key. The top two rows of the display screen should change to:
VP
F188D8504894139E

If the above characters are not displayed the Encrypt/Decrypt feature is not operating correctly.
14. To continue your operation, enter your organization's Terminal Master Key into the 3274 by performing the Entering the Terminal Master Key procedure (paragraph 6.4), beginning at Step 5.

## Chapter 7. Response Time Monitor Feature

### 7.1 Feature Description

The Response Time Monitor (RTM) card, and its associated microcode, interfaces with the 3274 control logic card. The RTM card provides the means whereby a customer can differentiate between good and bad responses, as well as questionable ones. The RTM feature measures and records the transaction times of inbound host attention operations from display stations that communicate with the host. Depending on how the 3274 is customized, the RTM feature obtains information from a network management application in the host, from a subsystem display operator, or both.

When the RTM feature support is customized in the 3274, a series of five counters is allocated for each configured device or logical terminal, representing intervals into which the various times are mapped. During the customizing process, up to four counters may be set up by specifying the boundaries (maximum times) associated with each response. By properly specifying boundary values, a customer can obtain a distribution of responses for each logical terminal in his network.

The operator of an authorized display can retrieve and display the RTM logs of all configured devices in his
network. By the operator's performing the A4/1 Test, the log information is displayed for eight logical terminals at a time, until all device logs have been displayed. See 3274 Control Unit Models 51C, 52C, and 61C Maintenance Concepts, SY27-2528.

### 7.2 Microcode Support

The RTM feature is supported by Microcode Configuration Supports C and D only. The D support requires that a twosided diskette drive (51TD) be installed.

### 7.3 IML Testing

When a 3274 contains the RTM feature and is customized for RTM, a normal IML, using the system/load diskette, will perform a functional test of RTM card No. 11. If this test fails, a blinking 1011 code will be displayed in the 32748421 indicators.

When the IML is completed and the operational code is loaded, any RTM adapter errors detected by the operational code will generate a solid 1011 code in the 32748421 indicators. These errors will also generate nnn code 382 on all attached displays.

## Appendix A. Locations

Appendix A provides illustrations showing physical locations. In addition, foldouts (Figure A-12 at the rear of the manual on pages FO-3 and FO-5) showing logic board layouts, card locations, and a card reference chart are provided to facilitate MAP use.

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Figure A-1. Logic Board-Card, Connector, and Pin Locations


Figure A-2. Pin Locations-Top Card Connector

Top Card Connector PN 1794410 (1-Position) Top Card Connector PN 5267787 (2-Position)


Note: See Figure 5-25 for additional information.


Figure A-3. Field Replaceable Units (FRUs)

| Part Name | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Line Cable | See Parts Catalog, Appendix P |  |
| Prime Power Box | U.S. and Canada | 5267836 |
|  | World Trade | 5267861 |
| Fan | $120 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (one-fan version) | 4176642 |
|  | 200/230V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (one-fan version) | 6837984 |
|  | $120 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (two-fan version) | 5699513 |
| Fuse F1 3A 250V SB | Single Power Supply, Input 100-127V | 5718367 |
| Fuse F1 2A 250V SB | Single Power Supply, Input 200-240V | 1149561 |
| Fuse F1 5A 125V SB | Dual Power Supply, Input 100-127V | 512137 |
| Prime Power Transformer | 60 Hz 120 V (75W) Single Power | 2625096 |
|  | 60 Hz 120 V (150W) Dual Power | 2625097 |
|  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 100 \mathrm{~V}$-240V WT Single TSR | 1828818 |
|  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 200 \mathrm{~V}$-240V WT Dual TSR | 1828819 |
|  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} 100 \mathrm{~V}-127 \mathrm{~V}$ WT Dual TSR | 1828817 |
| CR-1 | Input Power Diode Assembly | 4429941 |
| C1 | Input Power Filter Cap | 4430074 |
| TSR1-E | Power Supply | 5646070 |
| Board | See Figure A-5 for part numbers |  |
| V-Logic Cards | See Figure A-5 for part numbers |  |
| Top Card Connectors | 1-Position | 1794410 |
|  | 2-Position | 5267787 |
| Operator Panel Card | DDS Adapter, X. 21 | 5267726 |
| Operator Panel Card | Loop | 5267758 |
| Operator Panel Card | IM 1200 bps - Nonswitched, EIA | 5267726 |
| Operator Panel Card | IM 1200 bps - SW, Nonswitched SNBU (Dom) | 5267978 |
| Operator Panel Card | IM 1200 bps - SW, Nonswitched SNBU (WT) | 5267992 |
| Operator Panel Card | Line Speed (2400-, 4800-, 9600-bps IM ) | 5267993 |
| Operator Panel Switch S4 | TALK/DATA with LED | 5267866 |
| Operator Panel Switch S7 | Line Speed (Loop) | 5267867 |
| Operator Panel Switch S8 | Line Speed (1200 IM) | 5267868 |
| Operator Panel Switch S11 | Local Comm | 5267869 |
| Operator Panel Switch S13 | Power On/Off with Cable | 6814340 |
| Disk Drive Assembly | 100-127V 50 Hz | 4240504 (31SD) |
|  |  | 4240512 (51TD) |
| Disk Drive Assembly | 200-240V 50 Hz | 4240505 (31SD) |
|  |  | 4240513 (51TD) |
| Disk Drive Assembly | $100-127 \mathrm{~V} 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 4240508 (31SD) |
|  |  | 4240516 (51TD) |
| Disk Drive Assembly | $200-240 \mathrm{~V} 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 4240509 (31SD) |
|  |  | 4240517 (51TD) |
| Disk Drive Motor | 100-127V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ with Fan | 4240677 |
| Disk Drive Motor | 200-240V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ with Fan | 4240679 |
| Disk Drive Capacitor | Motor Capacitor | 4240681 |
| Disk Drive Belt | Drive Belt, 50 Hz | 4240604 |
| Disk Drive Belt | Drive Belt, 60 Hz | 4240605 |
| Line Plate Assembly | Line Plate Assembly | 2682397 |

Figure A-4. Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) Part Numbers

Note: This page reflects the machine design as of March 1983 and is EC-controlled. An updated page may be attached to the front cover of this manual when the machine is shipped. Field-installed engineering changes involving card or board updates will include updated pages to be inserted in this manual.


## Notes:

1. To convert the card number to a board/card socket location, see foldout Figure A-12 or Figure 1-7.
2. It is possible to plug this card in backwards. To ensure correct plugging, see Figure A-11.
3. Jumper or switch adjustment required. See Appendix $C$ for adjustment
4. Removal of this card will destroy the Master Encrypt/Decrypt key. See paragraph 6.1.3.
5. PROM card installed for integrated modem

- (used for engineering changes).

6. PN located on card.
7. Assembly PN. Use for ordering replacement.
Board Types

| Model | Function | Part No. | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $51 C$ | Base-replaces PN 5643329 | 6226635 |  | 874273 |  |  |
| 51 C | With or without Type B Adapter |  |  |  |  |  |
| WiC | With 2400-. 4800-. or 9600-bps Integrated | 5699828 |  | 876269 | 862637 | 862635 |
| Modem Feature |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kan | Kanji/Chinese (WT) | 5643329 | 788931 | 867313 | 874273 |  |

Figure A-5. Card and Board Part Number Selection

## Configuration Data Card (Configuration Support: D)

| Number | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| 001 | Keyboard Validation |
| 011 | Patch Request |
| 021 | Printer Authorization Matrix |
| 022 | (See reverse side) |
| 031 | Number of RPQ diskettes |
| 032 | Request RPQ Parameter List |
| 111 | Number of Category B Terminals |
| 112 | Number of Category A Terminals |
| 113 | Extended Function Store |
| 114 | Personal Computer Attachment |
| 115 | Entry Assist |
| 116 | Individual Port Assignment |
| 117 | Port Assignment Specification Table |
| 118 | Port Address Table |
| 121 | Keyboard Language |
| 125 | Miscellaneous Feature Options |
| 127 | RTM Definition |
| 128 | RTM Boundaries and Interface |
| 139 | Keypad Selection |
| 141 | Magnetic Character Set |
| 151 | 3274 Model Designation |
| 160 | Extended Data Stream |
| 161 | Color Convergence |
| 165 | Decompression |
| 166 | Attribute Select Keyboard |
| 170 | Distributed Function Terminals |
| 173 | 3290 Options |
| 175 | Password |
| 176 | BSC Enhanced Communication Option |
| 201 | Control Unit Address |
| 213 | Between Bracket Printer Sharing |
| 215 | Physical Unit ID |
| 220 | Alert |
| 301 | BSC Control Unit Number |
| 302 | SDLC Control Unit Address |
| 305 | BSC Printer Polling |
| 310 | Modem Connection |
| 311 | Modem Wrap |
| 313 | NRZI/NRZ - Internal/External Clocking |
| 314 | Multipoint/Point to Point |
| 317 | Switched Network Backup |
| 318 | Normal/Half Speed |


| Number | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| 331 | BSC/SDLC |
| 342 | RTS Control |
| 343 | Communication Interface |
| 345 | Answer Tone |
| 347 | High-Speed Data Rate |
| 351 | HPCA/CCA |
| 352 | Encrypt/Decrypt |
| 360 | X. 21 Switched Retry |
| 361 | X. 21 Switched Retry Timing |
| 362 | X. 21 Switched Options |

## CE Data

201 Local Channel CU Address
Master Terminal Operator Phone
Host CPU
Application Program

| Remote TP Line |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Logical Line No. |  |
| Logical LU ID |  |
| Line Speed |  |
| Host |  |
| Application |  |
| Diskette No. |  |

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Figure A-6. Configuration and CE Data Card (Stored in Customer Access Door, Front Pocket)

Printer Authorization Matrix

| $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { Printer } \\ \text { Port } \\ \text { Address } \end{array}$ | Mode | Class |  |  |  | Source Device List |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A A | M | x | x | x | $\times$ | $Y$ | r | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | Y |
|  |  | 70717273 | 74757677 | 78798081 | 82838485 | 0123 | 4567 | 891011 | 12131415 | 16171819 | 20212223 | 24252627 | 28293031 |
| -- | - |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -- | - |  |  | $\begin{gathered} - \\ --- \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} - \\ ---- \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| -- | - | - --- |  |  |  |  |  | $----$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
| - - | - | - | -- |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ --- \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
| -- | - |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ --- \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} - \\ --- \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| - - | - |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
| -- | - |  |  |  | $\square$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| - - | - |  |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{--} ^{-}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} - \\ --- \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| -- | - |  |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{-} ^{-}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} - \\ ---- \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| -- | - | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}- \\ -\quad--\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ ---1 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} - \\ ---- \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0=\text { System } \\ & 1=\text { Local } \\ & 2=\text { Shared } \end{aligned}$ |

Figure A-7. Printer Authorization Matrix

Test lead on ground: DOWN light comes on.
Test lead on +5 V dc: UP light comes on.
Test lead on no pin: neither light comes on.
Note: Even a signal of very short duration causes
the associated light to come on enough to be seen.

\|Figure A-8. General Logic Probe (PN 453212)


Figure A-9. Prime Power Box Locations


Figure A-10. 3274 Models 51C and 52C Grounding


Card 8517087

Top Card Connector End


Cards 8514516 No. 5 and 2411890 Nos. 5 and 6

Note: To identify the top card connector end, locate the lighter portion of the card.

Figure A-11. Card Plugging Cautions

|  | Location |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Voluine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storage |  |  | 01 | 01 | 00 |  |  |  |
|  | V2 | U2 | T2 | S2 | R2 | 02 | Q4 | P2 |
| 64 Bas? |  |  |  |  | 64R | ** |  | ** |
| 96 Ext Funct Store (3630) |  |  |  | 32 | 64R | * | * | - |
| 128 Ext Funct Store (3632) (1800) ***. |  |  |  | 64 | 64R | * | * | * |
| 128 Ext Funct Store (3630) (3631) |  |  | 32 | 32 | 64R | * | * | * |
| 192 Ext Funct Store (3632) (3650) or (1800) (3650) |  | 64 |  | 64 | 64R | * | * | * |
| 192 Ext Funct Store (3631) (3650) |  | 64 | 32 | 32 | 64R | * | * | * |


| Card Type | Card Number |
| :--- | :--- |
| 32 | 1 |
| 64 | 2 |
| $64 R$ | 3 |

*Storage Expansion (1802) Storage Jumper cards and Storage Logic card required for above 64 K .

* "Base Storage Feed Thru cards are required for 64 K .
*" " 1802 is not required with 1800.

| Model 52C (Kanji) | Location |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage | Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 02 | 01 | 00 |  |  |  |
|  | V2 | U2 | T2 | S2 | R2 | Q2 | P2 | N2 | N4 | M2 |
| 256 Base |  |  | 64 | 64 |  | 64 | 64R | * | - | , |
| 384 Cont Storage Expan (2879) | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |  | 64 | 64R | * | * | * |

"Storage Expansion (1802) Storage Jumper cards and Storage Logic card required for above 64 K .
A. Control Storage Card Locations


[^4]E. 01 A-A1 Board - Model 51 C (Without 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem), Part Number 5643329 or 6226635

Figure A-12 (Part 2 of 2). Card Locations

|  |  | 51C with/ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Card |  | without <br> Number | Card Function |

## Notes:

1. For card locations, see "A. Control Storage Card Locations" (left).
2. With some part numbers it is possible to plug card in backwards. To ensure correct plugging position, see Figure A-11.
3. Jumper or switch setting required (see Appendix C).
4. Card removal destroys the master key (see paragraph 6.1.3).
5. Located behind the I/O coaxial panel.
6. Jumper should not be plugged on this card. This jumper is for manufacturing test purposes only.
D. Card Location Chart


Notes

1. Category B device adapter cards.
2. Cable is in 25 or 26 dependmq inpon interlace instatled
3. Not present when content is equal to bisk
4. Tupe A Driver/Receiver Card No. 28 Iocated behind the $1 / O$ coaxial mane
5. Top card connector (position $X$ ) not required when storage equal to $64 K$.

Your machine may already have connector installed.
B. 01A-A1 Board-Model 51C (with/without Category B Devices)


Noter:

1. Cable is in $\mathbf{Z 5}$ or $\boldsymbol{Z} 6$ depending unon interface installed
2. Type A Driver/Receiver Card No. 28 located behind the $1 / 0$ coaxial panel
C. 01A-A1 Board-Model 52C (Kanji/Chinese), Part Number 5643330


## Appendix B. Power Supplies

This appendix provides power supply and voltage distribution diagrams.

## Contents

Figure B-1. Prime Power and Input (Single/Dual Supply) B-2
Figure B-2. Single Power Supply System B-3
Figure B-3. Dual Power Supply System (2 Parts) B-4
Figure B-4. Power Supply Distribution, Flow Diagram B-6
Figure B-5. Board Voltage Distribution B-7
Figure B-6. Transformer Input and Fan Voltage Wiring (World Trade) (2 Parts) B-8


## 4. Fan ground wire exists with metal housing fan.

Figure B-1. Prime Power and Input (Single/Dual Supply)


Figure B-2. Single Power Supply System


Figure B-3 (Part 1 of 2). Dual Power Supply System


Figure B-3 (Part 2 of 2). Dual Power Supply System


Figure B-4. Power Supply Distribution, Flow Diagram

Figure B-5. Board Voltage Distribution

P3 From Figure B-1


Notes:

1. Fan ground wire exists only with metal-housing fan.
2. Fan always connects to 01G(T1)-1\&4 (120V) for all values of line voltage.

100V-240V Single TSR Machine (World Trade)


## Notes:

1. Fan ground wire exists only with metal-housing fan.
2. Fan always connects to 01G(T1) - $1 \& 3$ (220V) for all values of line voltage.

200-240V Dual TSR Machine (World Trade)
Figure B-6 (Part 1 of 2). Transformer Input and Fan Voltage Wiring (World Trade)


## Notes:

1. Fan ground wire exists only with metal-housing fan.
2. Fan always connects to 01G(T1)-1\&4(120V) for all values of line voltage.

100-127V Dual TSR Machine (World Trade)
Figure B-6 (Part 2 of 2). Transformer Input and Fan Voltage Wiring (World Trade)

## Appendix C. Connector, Board, and Card Locations

This appendix provides diagrams for card switch settings, card jumpering, and cables. It calls out in paragraph C. 2 the diagrams that should be referred to when host attachment problems occur.

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Figure C-19. Loop Station Connector (LSC) C-15

## C. 2 Host Attachment - Jumpers, Wiring, and Adjustments

Host attachment problems may result if the following are not jumpered, wired, or adjusted correctly:

1. Integrated Modem 1200 bps

- 1200-bps Card: switches, potentiometer (U.S. and Canada). See Figures C-1 through C-6.
- Operator Panel: switches. See Figures D-1 through D-6.
- Board Wiring (U.S. and Canada): Nonswitched two-wire - G2G02 to G2G09, G2J05 to G2J13.
- Line Plate (World Trade): Jumpering. See Figure C-8.

2. EIA/CCITT

- Card: No jumpers required. See Figure C-11.

3. DDS Adapter

- Card: Jumpers. See Figure C-12.
- Operator Panel: Switches. See Figure D-1.

5. X. 21 Switched and Nonswitched (leased)

- Card: Jumpers.
- Card: For jumpering, see Figures C-15 and C-16.

6. Encrypt/Decrypt

- Removal of card A1A2 or battery when power is off destroys the master key (see paragraph 6.1.3).

7. V. 35

- Card: Jumpers. See Figure C-17.


Notes:

1. Switched line transmit level switches (S2) are factory-preset to 0 dBm (1 on).
2. Nonswitched line transmit level (R1) is factory-preset to 0 dBm .
3. "On" indicates switch-on position; all others are off.

Figure C-1. 1200-bps Integrated Modem Card (No. 14), N-Sw and N-Sw-SNBU, U.S. and Canada


PN 8564509

| Sw |  | N-Sw SNBU-AA |  | Description |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position |  | 2.Wire | 4-Wire |  |  |
| Sw 1 | 8 | - | - | Not used |  |
|  | 7 | - | On | CS delay |  |
|  | 6 | - | On | CS delay |  |
|  | 5 | - | - | Card Test |  |
|  | 4 | - | On | Echo clamp |  |
|  | 3 | - | On | 4-wire |  |
|  | 2 | On | - | 2-wire |  |
|  | 1 | - | - | Xmit level -low |  |
| Sw 2 | 8 | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \mathrm{dBm} 1 \\ & -1 \mathrm{dBm} 2 \\ & -2 \mathrm{dBm} 3 \\ & -3 \mathrm{dBm} 4 \\ & -4 \mathrm{dBm} 5 \\ & -5 \mathrm{dBm} 6 \\ & -6 \mathrm{dBm} 1,7 \\ & -7 \mathrm{dBm} 2,7 \\ & -8 \mathrm{dBm} 3,7 \\ & -9 \mathrm{dBm} 4,7 \\ & -10 \mathrm{dBm} 5,7 \\ & -11 \mathrm{dBm} 6,7 \\ & -12 \mathrm{dBm} 1,8 \\ & -13 \mathrm{dBm} 2,8 \\ & -14 \mathrm{dBm} 3,8 \\ & -15 \mathrm{dBm} 4,8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 7 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 6 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 5 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 4 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 3 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 2 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On } \\ & \text { (Note 3) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On } \\ & \text { (Note 3) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 0 dBm | 0 dBm | R1 (Potentiom Nonswitched li xmit level (Note 2) |  |

## Notes:

1. Switched line transmit level switches (S2) are factorypreset to 0 dBm (1 on).
2. Nonswitched line transmit level (R1) is factory-preset to 0 dBm .
3. "On" indicates switch-on position; all others are off.

Figure C-2. 1200-bps Integrated Modem Card (No. 14), N-Sw and N-Sw-SNBU-AA, U.S. and Canada


PN 8564508


Note: "On" indicates switch-on position; all others are off.
Figure C-3. 1200-bps Integrated Modem Card (No. 14), Sw-AA/MA, U.S. and Canada


PN 5688021 or 8564481

|  |  | N-Sw |  | Description |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2-Wire | 4.Wire |  |  |
| Sw 1 | 8 | - | - | Transmit Level-Low |  |
|  | 7 | - | - | Not used |  |
|  | 6 | On | On | Equalizer Setting |  |
|  | 5 | On | - | 2-wire N-Sw |  |
|  | 4 | - | On | Echo clamp |  |
|  | 3 | - | - | CS delay |  |
|  | 2 | - | On | CS delay |  |
|  | 1 | - | On | 4-wire N-Sw |  |
| Sw 2 | 8 | - | - | 0 dBm 1 Pos On <br> -1 dBm 2 Pos On <br> -2 dBm 3 Pos On <br> -3 dBm 4 Pos On <br> -4 dBm 5 Pos On <br> -5 dBm 6 Pos On <br> $-6 \mathrm{dBm} 1,7$ Pos On <br> $-7 \mathrm{dBm} 2,7$ Pos On <br> -8 dBm 3, 7 Pos On <br> $-9 \mathrm{dBm} 4,7$ Pos On <br> $-10 \mathrm{dBm} 5,7$ Pos On <br> -11 dBm 6, 7 Pos On <br> $-12 \mathrm{dBm} 1,8$ Pos On <br> $-13 \mathrm{dBm} 2,8$ Pos On <br> $-14 \mathrm{dBm} 3,8$ Pos On <br> $-15 \mathrm{dBm} 4,8$ Pos On | (1) |
|  | 7 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 6 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 5 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 4 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 3 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 2 | - | - |  |  |
|  | 1 | On (Note) | On (Note) |  |  |
| Sw 3 | 4 | On | On | Equalizer Setting |  |
|  | 3 | On | On |  |  |
|  | 2 | On | On |  |  |
|  | 1 | On | On |  |  |

Note: "On" indicates switch-on position; all others are off. See Figure C-7 for switch setting according to country.

Figure C-4. 1200-bps Integrated Modem Card (No. 14), NSw, WT except Canada


PN 5167247 or 8564480


Note: "On" indicates switch-on position; all others are off. See Figure C-7 for switch setting according to country.

Figure C-5. 1200-bps Integrated Modem Card (No. 14), N-Sw-SNBU-AA, WT except Canada


PN 5167246 or 8564479


Note: "On" indicates switch-on position; all others are off. See Figure C-7 for switch setting according to country.

| Country ${ }^{1}$ | Maximum Transmit Level for a Standard ( 600 ohms) Load |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nonswitched | Switched ${ }^{2}$ |
| Argentina | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |
| Austria | -6 dBm | Not applicable |
| Belgium | -6 dBm | Not applicable |
| Brazil | 0 dBm | Not applicable |
| Canada | 0 dBm | -10 dBm |
| Chile | -6 dBm | Not applicable |
| Colombia | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |
| Costa Rica | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |
| Ecuador | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |
| France | -12 dBm (2 wire) | -9 dBm |
|  | -15 dBm (4 wire) |  |
| Germany | -6 dBm | Not applicable |
| Greece | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |
| Guatemala | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |
| Hong Kong | -5 dBm | -9 dBm |
| Iceland | -6 dBm | -6 dBm |
| Iran | -6 dBm | -6 dBm |
| Israel | -6dBm | -6 dBm |
| Italy ${ }^{3}$ | -10 dBm ( 4 wire) | 0 dBm |
|  | -13 dBm (2 wire) | 0 dBm |
| Japan | 0 dBm | Not applicable |
| Mexico | 0 dBm | Not applicable |
| Netherlands | -6 dBm (4 wire) | -6 dBm |
|  | -9 dBm (2 wire) | Not applicable |
| Panama | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |
| Portugal | 0 dBm | -3 dBm |
| Switzerland | -6 dBm | Not applicable |
| U.K. | $-13 \mathrm{dBm}$ | -9 dBm |
| Uruguay | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |
| Venezuela | 0 dBm | 0 dBm |

${ }^{1}$ For countries not listed, set level to that specified by country PTT.
${ }^{2}$ For switched line: if line plate is installed, add-1 dBm to compensate for insertion loss.
${ }^{3}$ Italy: Integrated modems are generally not allowed. Exceptions can be obtained on a case-by-case basis.

Figure C-7. WTC 1200-bps Integrated Modem Transmit Level Settings (Card No. 14)

Figure C-6. 1200-bps Integrated Modem Card (No. 14), Sw-AA, WT except Canada


| Line Plate Jumper Positions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jumper <br> Position | Jumper <br> Required <br> (PN 1794401) | Description |
| 1 |  | No telephone handset attached |
| 2 | $x$ | Telephone handset attached |
| 3 |  | 0 ohms |
| 4 | $x$ | 150 ohms |
|  |  | (Factory jumpered) DC current |
| 5 |  | 480 ohms adjustment |
| 6 |  | 330 ohms |
| 7 |  | 660 ohms |
| 8 |  | 810 ohms |
| 9 |  | Must not be installed |
| 10 | X | Always required |
| 11 |  | Must not be installed |
| 12 | $x$ | Always required |
| 13 | X | Always required |

3

| Line Plate Current-Adjustment Chart |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage (dc) |  |
| Across Test Points |  |
| 1 and 2 | Jumper Position |
| $0.5-2.0$ | $3-$ |
| $2.0-3.5$ | 4,3 |
| $3.5-4.0$ | 4,6 |
| $4.0-6.0$ | $4,6,5$ |
| $6.0-8.0$ | $6,4,5,7$ |
| $8.0-9.0$ | $6,4,5,7,8$ |
| $9.0-14.0$ | $5,4,6,7,8$ |
| $14.0-26.0$ | $7,6,5,8$ |
| $26.0-37.0$ | $8,5,7$ |
| $37.0-50.0$ | 8,7 |

Line-plate current is adjusted by positioning a jumper on the line-plate assembly as follows:

1. Remove the factory installed adjustment jumper from position 4. See 1 and 2.
2. Connect a voltmeter (use the 0 to 50 V dc scale) across test points 1 and 2. See 1.
3. Set the Data/Talk switch to Talk and place the handset offhook; note the voltage reading.
4. In the Jumper Position column of the current-adjustment chart 3 , find the position(s) corresponding to the observed voltage and plug in the jumper (into the first position given, if there is more than one).
5. Set the Data/Talk switch to Data and again note the voltage. If it changed and if more than one position is given in the chart, move the jumper to the next position-and continue moving it until you find the voltage reading that is closest to that obtained in step 3.

Note: Use only one jumper position, and use only one of those indicated in the current-adjustment chart as being appropriate for the observed voltage.

Figure C-8. Line Plate Current Adjustment Procedure, WT except Canada

$2 \times 8-\mathrm{Pin}$ Connector
Note: Line plate PN 2682397 replaces PN 1734234.
Figure C-9. Line Plate Automatic Adjustment

| Note: Install jumper PN 1675209 (7 required) to select carrier speed and mode using chart below. Speed selected must match I the speed of service provided by the loop controller.

*Beacon mode is on card PN 8548788.
Figure C-10. Loop Card Jumpering (Card No. 14) (PN 2399082 and 8548788)


Notes:

1. Positions B and C are for card test purposes and should be removed.
2. Position D enables wrap at VTL interface (not used on the 3274 Models 51C, 52C).
3. Position E is spare.
4. Positions $F$ and $G$ should not be jumpered for 3274 Models 51C and 52C.

Figure C-11. ElA/CCITT Card Jumpering (Card No. 14) (PN 5864660, 5864668)


## Notes:

1. Install jumper (2731801) to select 56 K bps, 9.6 K bps, 4.8 K bps, or 2.4K bps. Speed selected MUST match the speed of service supplied by common carrier.
2. This jumper MUST always be installed.

Figure C-12. DDS Adapter Card Jumpering (Card No. 14), U.S. and Canada Only


## Notes:

1. Cable location is $Z 1$ for board PN 5643329 or 6226635 (2400, 4800 , or 9600 integrated modem). Cable location is Z3 for board PN 5699828 or 564330.
2. Pin G12 is cut so it does not make contact with card J2. This is done on early-production machines only.
3. +5 V found on D03, J03, and dc rtn (ground) found on D08, J08.

Figure C-13 (Part 1 of 2). Type A Adapter Coaxial Panel Card and Cable

Card Socket
Cable Socket


Figure C-13 (Part 2 of 2). Type A Adapter Coaxial Panel Card and Cable

| Board Conn Y5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P.S.1-P1-5 }{ }^{+5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc}} \\ & \text { P.S.1-P1-7 }+24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc} \\ & \text { +Index } \end{aligned}$ | Diskette Drive I/O Conn |  | Cable <br> Pin <br> -5 V dc |  | Board Conn Y5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { P1 E11 } \\ & \text { P1 E13 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\mathrm{BO1}}{\mathrm{Key}}$ | A01 |  |  | Q1 A11 |
|  |  |  | A02 | D03 Gnd Twisted Pair |  |  |
|  |  |  | A03 | $\begin{aligned} & -\quad \text { D03 } \\ & -\quad \text { D03 } \end{aligned}$ | Gnd Twisted Pair |  |
|  |  | B03 |  |  | Gnd Twisted Pair | Q1 A11 |
|  |  | B04 | A04 | D04 |  | Q 1811 |
|  | +Diskette Sense | B05 | A05 | D04 | Gnd Twisted Pair | Q1 B11 |
| S1 | +Write/Erase Enabled - 13 | B06 | A06 | D05 | Gnd Twisted Pair | Q1 C11 |
| Q1 A13 | +File Data | B07 | A07 | D05 | Gnd Twisted Pair | Q1 C11 |
| Q1 B13 | +Inner Tracks | B08 | A08 | D06 | Gnd Twisted Pair | Q1 D11 |
| Q1 C13 | +Erase Gate | B09 | A09 | D06 | Gnd Twisted Pair | Q1 D11 |
| Q1 D13 | +Access 0 | B10 | A10 | D07 | Gnd Twisted Pair | Q1 E11 |
| Q1E13 | -Head 1 Sel |  | A11 | D08 | Gnd Twisted Pair | R1 A11 |
|  |  |  | A12 | D09 | Gnd Twisted Pair | R1 B11 |
| R1 | +Access 1 | B12 |  | D10 | Gnd |  |
| R | +Write Gate | B13 | A13 | D10 | Gnd Twisted Pair | R1 C11 |
| R1 C13 | +Head Engage | B15 | A14 | D11 | Gnd | R1 D11 |
|  | +Write Data |  | A15 |  | Gnd Twisted Pair | R1 D11 |
| R1 D13 |  | B16 | A16 | D11 | Gnd |  |
|  |  | B17 | A17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D12 } \\ & \text { D12 } \end{aligned}$ | Gnd Twisted Pair | R1 E11 |
|  |  |  | A18 |  |  | R1 E11 |

Figure C-14. Cable from the 01A-A1 Board to Diskette Drive File Control Card


Card PN 8564561 (Early-Production Machines)


Card PN 5864683 (Later Production Machines)

Notes:

1. Use jumper PN 2731801.
2. Place jumper from $C$ to position 7 for HPCA. Place jumper from $C$ to position 8 for CCA.

Figure C-15. X. 21 Nonswitched Adapter Card Jumpering


## Card PN 5687968 or 5864683

Notes:

1. Use jumper PN 2731801.
2. Always jumper card as shown for switched or nonswitched operation.

Figure C-16. X. 21 Switched or Nonswitched Adapter Card Jumpering


Notes:

1. Position A, D. Manufacturing test jumpers. Removed for field operations.
2. Position B. Storage position for card wrap jumper. It should not be used on 3274.
3. Position C. Install for wrap on card.
4. Position E. 3274 diagnostic test mode. Removed for field operations.
5. Position F. Modem mode. Clock supplied by DCE. Jumper (PN 2731801) must be instalied.

Figure C-17. V. 35 Card No. 14 Jumpering


Figure C-18. Cable-Type B Coaxial Panel to A1 Board


Figure C-19. Loop Station Connector (LSC)

## Appendix D. Operator and Control Panels

This appendix provides the following 3274 Models 51C and 52C operator/control panel information:

- General Information
- Switch and Indicator Descriptions
- Operator Panel Functions
- Loop and Modem Control Panel Settings
- Wiring Diagramis
D. 13274 Models 51C and 52C Operator Panel The 3274 operator panels for Models 51C and 52C are illustrated in Figures D-1 through D-11 as follows:
Figure D-1. 3274 Operator Panel - Model 51C with Digital Data Service (DDS) Adapter or Models 51C/52C with X. 21 with/without Encrypt/ Decrypt Feature
Figure D-2. 3274 Operator Panel - Models 51C/52C with Loop Attachment
Figure D-3. 3274 Operator Panel - Models 51C/52C with 1200-bps Integrated Modem or External Modem
Figure D-4. 3274 Operator Panel - Models 51C/52C with 1200 -bps Integrated Modem with (1) Switched Line with Auto Answer Feature or (2) Nonswitched Line with Auto Answer Feature
Figure D-5. 3274 Operator Panel - Model 51C with 1200-bps Integrated Modem with (1) Switched Line with Manual Auto Answer Feature or (2) Nonswitched Line with SNBU and Manual Auto Answer Feature
Figure D-6. 3274 Operator Panel - Model 51C with $2400-4800 \cdot$, or $9600 \cdot$ bps Integrated Modem
Figure D-7 Operator Panel Component Pin Locations
Figure D-8. Operator Panel Locations (without 2400-, 4800-, or 9600-bps Integrated Modem)
Figure D-9. Operator Panel Assembly Cable Plugging
Figure D-10. Operator Panel Card/Panel/Board Connection Wiring Diagram without 2400-, 4800-, and $9600-$ bps Integrated Modem Feature (Foldout)
Figure D-11. Operator Panel Card/Panel/Board Connection Wiring Diagram with 2400-, 4800-, and $9600-\mathrm{bps}$ Integrated Modem Feature


## D.1.1 Indicators 8421

The four lights ( $\left.8 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 2 & 1\end{array}\right)$ on the panel are the operational indicators. These indicators first serve as Bus and Lamp Test indicators: if all indicators are on while the IML pushbutton is pressed, it indicates a successful Bus and Lamp Test. When the IML pushbutton is released, all lights go out and the 3274 proceeds to execute the IML tests.

During IML, these lights indicate IML test failures. Test segments are run sequentially, and the particular segment running is indicated by the lights in 8421 code. When a failure is detected, the test stops and the failing test number is displayed in the operational indicators
(8 42 1).

While Operational Code is running, the lights indicate the last recoverable error encountered. The problem-isolation sequence uses this data, both from IML tests and from operational tests.

## D.1.2. Loop Attachment Indicators

The operator panel for Models 51C and 52C with the Loop Attachment feature has three additional indicators as shown in Figure D-2. These indicators [ $\overline{\mathrm{OK}}$ (Line Ready), External Check, and Machine Check)] report the loop condition and the source of check conditions associated with the loop.

## D.1.3 Switched Line Operate Switch/Call In Progress Indicator

The operator panel for Models 51C and 52C with the Switched Network facility has the Call In Progress indicator and the Talk/Data switch as shown in Figure D-4. The Switched Network facility provides access to switched lines for data or voice communications and can be used for switched network backup.

## D.1.4 2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem Indicators

The operator panel for Model 51C has four additional indicators: Operate, Test; Data Quality-Good, Poor. These indicators are shown in Figure D-6.

## D. 2 IML Options

Three IML options are made available by the ALT switch, a three-position pushbutton switch. The three positions are 0 (normal), ALT1, and ALT2. When IML is pressed, the position of ALT determines the IML control-storage entry point. The operation is variable, depending on which diskette is installed. The following describes the operation with the system diskette installed.

## D.2.1 Normal

With ALT in the normal (not depressed) position, pressing and holding IML will cause a Bus Test to be performed. Releasing IML after a Bus Test will cause the IML Test to run. At the successful completion of the IML tests, Operational Code is loaded. The IML tests require approximately 1 minute to execute. Successful completion is indicated by all indicators being on. All indicators remain on while the Operational Code is being loaded, and all turn off upon completion of this load.

## D.2.2 ALT I

Momentarily pressing IML while holding the ALT switch in ALT 1 permits the Operational Code to be loaded directly (bypassing IML tests). This load procedure should be used only following a normal IML attempt, and is intended for those situations where the normal IML fails but useful work can still be performed by the Operational Code.

Note: A normal IML attempt is required to initialize memory and bring the 3274 up. Press IML with ALT in the normal position before any other startup method is attempted.

## D.2.3 ALT 2

Momentarily pressing the IML pushbutton while holding the ALT switch in the ALT 2 position invokes adapter and cable-wrap test functions for the following adapters:

- High-Performance Communications Adapter (HPCA)
- Common Communications Adapter (CCA)
- Digital Data Service (DDS) Adapter
- 1200-bps Integrated Modem
- Loop Adapter
- 2400-, 4800-, 9600-bps Integrated Modem

The Wrap Test function and invoking procedures are described in Chapter 5.

## D.2.4 ALT 2 (2400-, 4800-, and 9600-bps Integrated Modem)

Holding the ALT IML Address switch in the ALT 2 position will cause the modem self-test to be initiated and repeated approximately every 4 seconds until the switch is released.

## D. 3 Loop and Modem Control Panels

## D. 3. 1 Loop Attachment Control Panel

The loop attachment control panel for Models 51C and 52 C with the loop attachment feature is shown in .Figure D-2. This panel, located in the customer access area, provides loop mode and speed controls.

## D. 3. 2 1200 bps Integrated Modem Control Panel

 The modem control panel for Models 51C and 52C with the 1200 -bps Integrated Modem is shown in Figures D-3 and D-4. This panel, located in the customer access area, provides speed and transmit level attenuation controls.
## D.3.3 1200 bps Transmit Level Attenuation Switch Adjustment Procedure (U.S. and Canada Only)

Four attenuation switches are installed on the 3274 Model 51 C (U.S. and Canada only) when attached to a switched network through a 1200 bps Integrated Modem. These switches are used to match the 3274 transmit level to the data coupler (CDR, DBS, or FCC-certified equivalent) that is attached to the communication line termination. Use the following chart to determine the correct setting of the switches for the dBm level required.

| dBm <br> Level | Transmit Level Switches |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -1 dB | -2 dB | -4 dB | -8 dB |
| 0 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| -1 | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| -2 | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF |
| -3 | ON | ON | OFF | OFF |
| -4 | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
| -5 | ON | OFF | ON | OFF |
| -6 | OFF | ON | ON | OFF |
| -7 | ON | ON | ON | OFF |
| -8 | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |
| -9 | ON | OFF | OFF | ON |
| -10 | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
| -11 | ON | ON | OFF | ON |
| -12 | OFF | OFF | ON | ON |
| -13 | ON | OFF | ON | ON |
| -14 | OFF | ON | ON | ON |
| -15 | ON | ON | ON | ON |

Located on the 1200-bps Integrated Modem Control Panel (See Figure D-4)

In countries other than the U.S. and Canada, the Transmit Level Attenuation switches are not set on the Integrated Modem card (Card No. 14) at the plant of manufacture in accordance with PTT specifications for that country.


IML (Initial Machine Load) pushbutton: Pressing and holding causes a basic test to run. When the pushbutton is released, IML tests start. At completion, the machine is loaded.

4
Description
On/Off switch: $\prod=O n ;|O|=O f f$.
On indicator: Indicates the 3274 is on.

Alt IML Address switch:

- 1: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, bypasses the tests and loads the machine directly. Use only after normal IML fails.
- 2: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, invokes adapter and wrap tests.

Figure D-1. 3274 Operator Panel - Model 51C with Digital Data Service (DDS) Adapter or Models 51C/52C with X. 21 with/without Encrypt/Decrypt Feature

## Description

8421 indicators: These light while the IML pushbutton is held. During IML, they follow the test sequence. At completion, they all go out. During operation, they indicate operational status.

Encrypt/Decrypt Battery - Allows the master key to be maintained in the 3274 when power is off.

Encrypt/Decrypt Key Switch - Allows a new master key to be entered when in the horizontal position.


This panel is located in the customer access area.

Ref Description
1
2
3
IML (Initial Machine Load) pushbutton: Pressing and holding causes a basic test to run. When the pushbutton is released, IML tests start. At completion, the machine is loaded.

4 Alt IML Address switch:

- 1: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, bypasses the tests and loads the machine directly. Use only after normal IML fails.
- 2: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, invokes the adapter and wrap test.

5
8421 indicators: These light while the IML pushbutton is held. During IML, they follow the test sequence. At completion, they all go out. During operation, they indicate operational status.

6
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{OK}}$ (Line Ready indicator): Indicates that a valid message was received within the last 8 seconds.

External. Check indicator: Indicates error external to the 3274.

## Description

Machine Check indicator: Indicates problems internal to the 3274.

Note: If the I/O cable is not attached to the LSC connector, the machine check indicator will be turned on after the IML Op Code is loaded. This is not a machine problem.

9
Loop Data Speed Switches (up is ON, down is OFF)

| Loop Carrier Speed (bps) 4 | Line Speed (bps) ${ }^{3}$ |  | Loop Data Speed Switch Sertings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pri | Sec | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| $9600^{1}$ | 9600 | 4800 | Off | Off | Off |
| $9600^{1}$ | 9600 | 2400 | Off | Off | On |
| $960{ }^{1}$ | 4800 | 2400 | Off | On | Off |
| $9600^{1}$ | 2400 | 1200 | On | Off | Off |
| $\overline{38.400}$ | 38,400 | Not used | Off | Off | Off |
| 38,400 ${ }^{2}$ | 9600 | Not used | On | Off | Off |

1Data-link attached loop
2 Directly attached loop
${ }^{3}$ Line speed must match speed of loop controller.
4 Loop carrier speed is also set on Loop Card No. 14, and must match speed of loop controller. See .Figure C-10.

Primary/Secondary Speed Switch - Used to select the primary or secondary speed as shown in $\mathbf{9}$ above under "Speed (bps)".

11 Local/Communicate Switch - Used to isolate problems on the loop. In the Local position, the 3274 is disconnected from the loop; in the Communicate position, the 3274 is connected to the loop.


Ref

## Description

Ref

T

2
On/Orf switch: $\lceil=$ On; $O=$ Off.
On indicator: Indicates the 3274 is on.
3
IML (Initial Machine Load) pushbutton: Pressing and holding causes a basic test to run. When the pushbutton is released, IML tests start. At completion, the machine is loaded.

4
Alt IML Address switch:

- 1: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton,
bypasses the tests and loads the machine
directly. Use only after normal IML fails.
- 2: Holding, while pressing the $I M L$ pushbutton, invokes the adapter and wrap test.

Figure D-3. 3274 Operator Panel - Models 51C/52C with 1200-bps Integrated Modem or External Modem

## Description

8421 indicators: These light while the IML pushbutton is held. During IML, they follow the test sequence. At completion, they all go out. During operation, they indicate operational status.

Primary/Secondary Speed Switch - In the Primary position the modem operates at normal speed; in the Secondary position the modem operates at half speed.

Encrypt/Decrypt Key Switch - Allows a new master key to be entered when in the horizontal position.

Encrypt/Decrypt Battery - Allows the master key to be maintained in the 3274 when power is off.


Ref Description Ref
1 On/Off switch: $\lceil 1=$ On; $\mid=$ Off.
2
On indicator: Indicates the 3274 is on.
3
IML (Initial Machine Load) pushbutton: Pressing and holding causes a basic test to run. When the pushbutton is released, IML tests start. At completion, the machine is loaded.

Alt IML Address switch:

- 1: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, bypasses the tests and loads the machine directly. Use only after normal IML fails.
- 2: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, invokes adapter and wrap tests.

5
8421 indicators: These light while the IML pushbutton is held. During IML. they follow the test sequence. At completion, they all go out. During operation, they indicate operational status.

6 Call In Progress Indicator: Indicates that a connection has been established (switched network only).

## Description

## Talk/Data Switch

- Talk Position - The operator may use the handset for voice communication.
- Data Position - The handset is bypassed; only machine data is allowed on the communication line (switched network only).

Primary/Secondary Speed Switch - In the Primary position the modem operates at normal speed; in the Secondary position the modem operates at half speed.

Transmit Level Attenuation Switches (switched network/U.S. and Canada only) - These four switches provide 0 to -15 dB attenuation of the transmit level in 1 dB increments.

Encrypt/Decrypt Key Switch - Allows a new master key to be entered when in the horizontal position.

Encrypt/Decrypt Battery - Allows the master key to be maintained in the 3274 when power is off.

Figure D-4. 3274 Operator Panel - Models 51C/52C with 1200-bps Integrated Modem with (1) Switched Line with Auto Answer Feature or (2) Nonswitched Line with Auto Answer Feature


## Description

1 On/Off switch: $\lceil=$ On; $\mid=$ Off.
2 On indicator: Indicates the 3274 is on.
3 IML (Initial Machine Load) pushbutton: Pressing and holding causes a basic test to run. When the pushbutton is released, IML tests start. At completion, the machine is loaded.

4 Alt IML Address switch:

- 1: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, bypasses the tests and loads the machine directly. Use only after normal IML fails.
- 2: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, invokes adapter and wrap tests.

58421 indicators: These light while the IML pushbutton is held. During IML, they follow the test sequence. At completion, they all go out. During operation, the indicate operational status.

## Description

Primary/Secondary Speed Switch - In the Primary position the modem operates at normal speed; in the Secondary position the modem operates at half speed.
7. Transmit Level Attenuation Switches (Switched Network only) - These four switches provide 0 to -15 dB attenuation of the transmit level in 1 dB increments. See the chart in paragraph D.3.3 for the adjustment . procedure.

8
Encrypt/Decrypt Key Switch - Allows a new master key to be entered when in the horizontal position.

9 Encrypt/Decrypt Battery - Allows the master key to be maintained in the 3274 when power is off.

Figure D-5. 3274 Operator Panel - Model 51C with 1200-bps Integrated Modem with (1) Switched Line with Manual Auto Answer Feature or (2) Nonswitched Line with SNBU and Manual Auto Answer Feature


Ref Description

1. On/Off switch: $\lceil\mid=$ On; $O \mid=$ Off.

2 On indicator: Indicates the 3274 is on.
3 IML (Initial Machine Load) pushbutton: Pressing and holding causes a basic test to run. When the pushbutton is released, IML tests start. At completion, the machine is loaded.

4
Alt IML Address switch:

- Position 1: Holding, while pressing the IBM pushbutton, bypasses the tests and loads the machine directly. Use only after normal IML fails.
- Position 2: Holding, while pressing the IML pushbutton, invokes the adapter and wrap test.
Holding the Alt IML Address switch in position 2 will cause the modem self-test to be initiated and repeated approximately every 4 seconds, until the switch is released.

8421 indicators: These light while the IML pushbutton is held. During IML, they follow the test sequence. At completion, they all go out. During operation, they indicate operational status.

Encrypt/Decrypt Key Switch - Allows a new master key to be entered when in the horizontal position.

Encrypt/Decrypt Battery - Allows the master key to be maintained in the 3274 when power is off.

Operate - This indicator shows that the Integrated Modem is ready to exchange data with the attached TP network.

Test - This indicator is on when the Integrated Modem is in test mode. Test mode is entered whenever the self-test is running or by a test function being run from the central site modem or when the link problem determination aid (LPDA) host invoked diagnostics are running.

Data Quality (Good/Poor) - These indicators light according to the errors detected in the receive signal (caused by TP line quality deterioration). The following chart shows the state of the Data Quality indicators.
\(\left.\begin{array}{lll}Good \& Poor{ }^{1} \& Meaning <br>
On \& Off \& - Good signal quality <br>

(no errors).\end{array}\right\}\)| Flashing | Off or flashing | Marginal signal qual- <br> ity (3 bit errors per |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | second). |
| Off | On or flashing | - Poor signal quality |
|  |  | (6 bit errors per |
|  |  | second) |
| Off | Off | No signal being |
|  |  | received. |

Modem Address Switches (8) - These eight switches provide the address for host-invoked LPDA diagnostic tests. The address switches should correspond to the 3274 address that was customized.
${ }^{1}$ When running the self-test by using the ALT 2 switch, the Poor indicator should light if the self-test is failing.

Note: The indicator turns off when the switch is released.

Figure D-6. 3274 Operator Panel - Model 51C with 2400-, 4800-, or 9600-bps Integrated Modem


Notes:

1. Probe Power ON switch S1 at cable termination Plug P2. See Figure B-2.
2. Switches S1,S4,S7,S8, and S11-There is continuity between the Com and N/C contacts with the rocker in the position shown to the right.


Figure D-7. Operator Panel Component Pin Locations


Figure D-8. Operator Panel Locations (without 2400-, 4800-, or 9600-bps Integrated Modem)


Figure D-9. Operator Panel Assembly Cable Plugging

## Appendix E. IBM 31SD Diskette Drive Maintenance

## Safety Information

The CE Safety Practices, located at the front of this manual, should be reviewed before you service the 31SD Diskette Drive. To prevent personal injury and machine damage, observe all Danger and Caution notices, making sure you fully understand them.

AC voltages are present on the 31SD drive motor connector and capacitor terminals when the drive motor is running. The motor and the solenoid become hot after continuous use; let the parts cool before attempting servicing. The following Danger and Caution notices appear in this appendix in the sequence shown:

## DANGER <br> Input AC voltage is present in the prime power box when the $\mathbf{3 2 7 4}$ I/O (on/off) switch is in the $\mathbf{O}$ (off) position. <br> DANGER <br> Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.

DANGER
High voltage may be present at the capacitor terminals.
CAUTION
The motor case becomes hot after continuous use.

This appendix contains the maintenance information needed to service the IBM 31SD Diskette Drive. It includes the service check, adjustment, removal, and replacement procedures for all field replaceable units (FRUs). It also includes information to help the customer engineer diagnose difficult and intermittent failures not found by the maintenance analysis procedures (MAPs).

A paragraph number precedes each paragraph title.
These numbers are used as follows:

- The table of contents lists the paragraph numbers and titles.
- The MAPs (Chapter 3, MAP A-40) direct the customer engineer to maintenance procedures by paragraph number (for example, E.3.7.3, E.3.3.6, E.3.6.1).
- Steps in a procedure direct the customer engineer to another procedure by paragraph number.

Other information about the diskette drives is found in:

- Chapter 3, MAP A-40, IBM 31SD Diskette Drive Maintenance Analysis Procedures (MAPs)
- The IBM Diskette General Information Manual, GA21-9182

Note: Tektronix, as used in this appendix, is a trademark of Tektronix, Inc.
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## E. 1 INTRODUCTION

## E.1.1 General Description

The IBM 31SD Diskette Drive is a direct-access, read/write, data storage device. This drive uses the flexible magnetic diskette for data entry, data exchange, and data storage.

The 31SD Diskette Drive, shown in Figure E-1, can read from and write to a diskette 1. The diskette drive reads and writes in frequency modulation (FM) only. If a diskette 2 or a diskette 2D is inserted into a 31SD Diskette Drive, the drive will never come ready.


Figure E-1. IBM 31SD Diskette Drive

## E.1.1.1 Diskette Description

The IBM 31SD Diskette, shown in Figure E-2, is a thin, flexible disk, permanently protected in a jacket. Information is stored magnetically on the diskette surface, which is covered with magnetic recording material. The diskette is free to turn inside the jacket. As the diskette turns, the inner surface of the jacket cleans the diskette.


The diskette jacket has three holes. The first hole permits the diskette drive to turn the diskette, the second hole permits the read/write head to make contact with the diskette, and the third hole permits the phototransistor light to go through the index hole to sense the type of diskette. For storage, the diskette, which is permanently protected in a thin jacket, can be placed in an envelope. Data can be read from or written on only one side of the diskette.

Information is written on the diskette in tracks. A track is a circular path on the diskette surface. Information is magnetically written to or read from a track by a read/ write head as the diskette turns. See Figure E-2:


Figure E-2. 31SD Diskette

There are 77 tracks on each side of a diskette. Track 00, which is the outside track, is reserved as a label track and cannot be used for data. Tracks 75 and 76, the two tracks nearest the hub, are reserved as alternative tracks and can be used for data only if another track becomes damaged. There is a total of 74 tracks on one side of a diskette 1 available for recording data.

A sector is that part of a track used for one record of information.


Figure E-3. Diskette Insertion

## E.1.1.3 Maintenance

The diskette drive needs no planned maintenance. The MAPs guide the CE in diagnosing diskette drive failures; the MAPs also send the CE to maintenance procedures in this appendix when an adjustment, service check, or FRU replacement is needed.

The CE should verify a repair online using the system or device diagnostic programs.

The head/carriage assembly and the drive hub and pulley assembly are adjusted and tested at the factory. The head/ carriage assembly can be exchanged in the field; the drive hub and pulley assembly cannot be exchanged in the field. If the track 40 adjustment surface or the drive hub and pulley assembly is damaged, the diskette drive should be exchanged.

## E.1.1.4 Special Tools

The CE must use the following special tools (shown in Figure E-4):

- Timing pin B (part 5562019) to adjust or service the read/write head/carriage stepper motor pulley. (This part is supplied with each drive.)
- Force gauge (part 460870), A. to adjust or servicecheck the drive band tension.
- Spring (part 4240631), D , to keep the head/carriage in place against the thickness gauge when performing the head/carriage adjustments. (This part is supplied with each drive.)

Note: Spring must match view, E.

- Clip (part 4240632), © , to keep the thickness gauge in contact with the track 40 adjustment surface.


Figure E-4. 31SD Special Tools

## E.1.2 Machine Characteristics

E.1.2.1 Physical Characteristics

The 31SD diskette weighs 5.0 kg ( 11.0 pounds) and has a speed of 360 rpm. See Figure E-5 for other physical characteristics.

## E.1.2.2 Electrical Characteristics

The system supplies all the power needed to operate the diskette drive, which includes:

- All the following:

| Logic | Maximum |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | Operating |  |
| (dc) | Current (A) | Tolerance (\%) |
| -5 | 0.08 | $\pm 10$ |
| +5 | 0.50 | $\pm 10$ |
| +24 | 0.50 | $\pm 12$ |

- A selection of the needed ac power from the following lists:
-60 Hz , single-phase, ac power

| Input | Input <br> Voltage | Average <br> Operating <br> Current (A) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Voltage (V) | Range | C |
| 100 | $90-110$ | 0.30 |
| 110 | $96.5-119$ | 0.30 |
| 120 | $104-127$ | 0.30 |
| 127 | $111-137$ | 0.30 |
| 200 | $180-220$ | 0.20 |
| 208 | $180-220$ | 0.20 |
| 220 | $193-238$ | 0.20 |
| 240 | $208-254$ | 0.20 |

-50 Hz , single-phase, ac power

| Input | Input <br> Voltage | Average <br> Operating <br> Current (A) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VoItage (V) | Range | 0.30 |
| 100 | $90-110$ | 0.30 |
| 110 | $96.5-119$ | 0.30 |
| 200 | $180-220$ | 0.25 |
| 220 | $193-238$ | 0.20 |
| 230 | $202-249$ | 0.20 |
| 240 | 210.259 | 0.20 |



Figure E-5. 31SD Physical Characteristics

## E.1.2.3 Environmental Characteristics

IBM diskette drives can be operated or stored in the following temperature and humidity ranges, shown in Figure E-6.

## E.1.2.4 Functional Characteristics

The format of the data on a diskette is changed when the number of bytes written in a sector is changed. Diskettes are used with the formats shown in Figure E-7.

- The maximum number of formatted data bytes per diskette is shown in Figure E-8.
- Data rate: 250,000 bits ( 31,250 bytes) per second (FM).
- Cylinder-to-cylinder seek time: 5 ms , plus 35 ms for the head/carriage assembly to stop. (The total seek time is the number of cylinders the heads moved across multiplied by 5 ms , plus 35 ms .)
- Tracks per diskette side: 77 (cylinder 00 is the label cylinder; cylinders 01 through 74 are for data; cylinders 75 and 76 are reserved as alternative cylinders).


## E.1.3 Safety

## E.1.3.1 Personal Safety

The system or device supplies ac and dc power. Ac voltages are present on the drive motor connector and capacitor terminals in the diskette drive when the drive motor is turning.

Motor and solenoid cases become hot after continuous use; let the parts cool before servicing them.

The Danger and Caution notices throughout this appendix are personal safety precautions.

## E.1.3.2 Machine Safety

Diskette drives can be damaged if they are not operated or serviced correctly. The Warning notices in this ąppendix are machine safety precautions.

Do not use IBM cleaning fluid or other cleaning fluids near plastic parts.

Never use damaged diskettes in a diskette drive. Diskettes that are physically damaged (creased or bent) or contaminated (by pencil marks, finger marks, or cleaning fluid) can cause data errors, equipment errors, or head damage.

|  | Temperature |  | Relative <br>  <br>  <br> Celsius |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fumidity |  |  |  | | Operate <br> (Powered On) <br> Store <br> (Powered Off) | $10^{\circ}$ to $40.6^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $10^{\circ}$ to $51.7^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ to $105^{\circ}$ |

Figure E-6. Environmental Characteristics


Figure E.7. Data Formats

|  | Diskette 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 128 Bytes <br> per Sector | $246,272^{1}$ |
| 256 Bytes <br> per Sector | 284,160 |
| 512 Bytes <br> per Sector | 303,104 |

${ }^{1}$ The total number of data bytes that can be stored on the diskette. The Basic Data Exchange Standards for exchanging information from one system to another using diskette 1 are:

- Use 128 bytes per sector.
- Do not use track 74.
- Use 26 sectors per track.

The total number of usable data bytes then becomes 242944.

Figure E-8. Maximum Number of Formatted Data Bytes

## E.1.3.3 Diskette Safety

Return a diskette to its envelope when it is removed from the diskette drive.


Do not lay diskettes near smoke or other sources that can cause the disk to become contaminated.


Do not use clips or rubber bands on a diskette.


Do not place heavy books on diskettes.


Do not touch or attempt to clean diskette surfaces. Contaminated diskettes will not function correctly.


Do not place diskettes near magnetic materials. Data can be lost from a diskette exposed to a magnetic field.


Do not expose diskettes to heat greater than $51.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ or direct sunlight.


Do not write outside the label area on diskettes.


## E.1.4 Diskette Drive Parts

Diskette drive parts are shown in Figure E-9.


Figure E-9 (Part 1 of 4). Diskette Drive Parts

AC


Stepper Motor

Drive Pulley/Fan
Locking Setscrew
AC Drive Motor Pulley/Fan元



Eigure E-9 (Part 3 of 4). Diskette Drive Parts

| Test <br> Points | Line <br> Names |
| :--- | :--- |
| TH01 | Diff Read B |
| TH02 | No Pin |
| TH03 | Diff Read A |
| TH04 | Not Assigned |
| TH05 | -Disable Stepper Motor |
| TH06 | +18 V |


| Test <br> Points |
| :--- |
| TPA01 Line <br> Names <br> TPB01 +5 Vdc <br> TPC01 -5 Vdc <br> TPC02 +Access 1 <br> TPC03 D1 PTX <br> TPC04 Write Data <br> TPD01 Ground <br> TPE01 +Inner Tracks <br> TPE02 +Access 0 <br> TPE03 +Head Engage <br> TPF01 +Index <br> TPF02 Ground <br> +Write/Erase Enabled  |


| Test <br> Points |
| :--- |
| TPGO1 Line <br> Names <br> TPGO2 +File Data <br> TPH01 +Erase Gate <br> TPH02 MC-3 <br> TPH03 MC-2 <br> TPH04 MC-1 <br> TPH05 MC-0 <br> TPAMP1 +Write Gate <br> TPAMP2 Preamp TP1 <br> TPHLD -Head LPad <br> TP24V +24 Vdc <br> TPLED 31SD LED Voltage |

PTXCP - PTX Connector Pins
I/O CP - I/O Connector Pins
LEDCP - LED Connector Pins
SCP - Solenoid Connector Pins
HCP - Head Connector Pins
SMCP - Stepper Motor Connector Pins
Figure E-9 (Part 4 of 4). Diskette Drive Parts

## E. 2 DEVICE THEORY OF OPERATION

The 31SD Diskette Drive is an I/O device that relies on the using system for power, commands, and control. The drive can read from, and write to one side of, a diskette. This section contains theory information about the device interface, data flow, and operation of the diskette drive.

## E.2.1 Control Card Interface

Cylinder access is shown in Figure E-10; the interface lines at connector A1 are shown in Figure E-11.

Following is a description of the interface lines at connector A1:

Write Data: For each change of this signal, the current switches in the read/write head. This process records the data on the diskette surface.

Access 0

Access 1


Figure E-10. Cylinder Access


## Notes:

1. A jumper from ground to disable stepper motor overrides any input access lines. This is used in making head/stepper motor adjustments.
2. The variable frequency oscillator is packaged in the using system logic. The function of the variable frequency oscillator is to separate and clock pulses.

Figure E-11. Control Lines at Connector A1
+Inner Tracks: This line is active from track 43 through track 76. When this line is active, the write current through the data head is decreased, because the bit density increases toward the center tracks and, therefore, less write current is needed.

+ Write Gate: This line activates the write circuits and deactivates the read circuits for a write operation.
+Erase Gate: This line activates the tunnel erase circuits during a write operation to erase the edges of the track just recorded. This erasing prevents crosstalk between tracks during later read operations.
+Write/Erase Enabled: When this line is active, either write or erase current has been enabled on the card.

File Data: This line is a series of clock and data pulses that represent the data read from the diskette surface. The VFO circuits supplied by the using system separate the clock pulses from the data pulses.
+Index: This line indicates the start of a track. This 1.5 to 3.0 ms pulse occurs every 166.7 ms .

Diskette Sense: This line is tied to ground to always indicate a diskette 1 .

Access Lines 0 and 1: Sequentially activating the access signal lines causes the read/write head to move from one cylinder to the next. Note, in Figure E-10, that the sequence is repeated every four cylinders.

These two access signal lines, 0 and 1 , are sequentially activated to cause the head to move in (toward the drive hub) or out (away from the drive hub).
+Head Enagage: When it is active, this line loads the read/ write head.

## E.2.2 Mechanical Operation

Figure E-12 shows the operation of the read/write head on the 31SD Diskette Drive.

The operation of the 31SD is similar to that shown in Figure E-12, but has only one head.

- The diskette is ready to be inserted, 1 .
- The diskette is inserted into the diskette guide, 2 ;
the operator closes the knob, which clamps the collet (R/W heads are now much nearer to the diskette).
- The head is loaded (touching the diskette), 3 . The solenoid is activated, the cable pulls the bail, and the bail lowers the head to the diskette.
- Read/Write operation takes place. The heads are moved to the desired cylinder on the disk when the system activates the two stepper motor access lines in a specific sequence.
- The head is released (deactivate the solenoid), 4 .
- The operator turns the knob to the open position; the diskette is released and then removed from the drive, 5 .


## E.2.3 Typical Device Operation

Figure E-13 shows the sequence of diskette openition.

1. The host system starts the diskette drive motor.
2. The operator inserts a diskette' and turns the operator knob to the closed position. With the operator knob in the closed position, the diskette starts turning, and the read/write heads move into position on the diskette surface (see paragraph E.2.2 for mechanical operation).
3. Index pulses are sensed every revolution ( 166.7 ms ).
4. The using system sequentially activates the two access lines to move the head/carriage assembly in (toward the hub) or out (away from the hub) to select the desired cylinder. Then the system sequentially activates the access lines to turn the stepper motor a distance equal to one cylinder. The two access lines last used to move the head/carriage to the desired cylinder remain active, B . Data from the selected cylinder is valid after 40 ms (minimum time for the head and carriage assembly to stop).
5. A head load command can be given before or during a seek to activate the head load solenoid. Data is valid 80 ms after the head is loaded. Address bytes of the first available ID (identifier) field are read, which locates the head in the correct position.
6. Reading or writing can occur 40 ms after seeking to the last cylinder, A , or 80 ms after the heads are loaded.
7. The read/write head is unloaded after the read or write operation.


2


3

4


5


Figure E-12. Diskette Insertion and Head Load Operation

Index


Head Engaged

Read/Write Operation

Access 0

Access 1


Note: Seeking and head loading are not to the index.
Figure E-13. Diskette Operation Sequence

## E.2.4 Read/Write Principles

## E.2.4.1 Write Data

For each change of the write data signal, the current switches in the read/write head. This process records the data on the diskette surface.


FM Encoding: Writes data bits $4 \mu$ s apart. They are recorded on the diskette as follows:

| Data Bit to | Recorded As: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Be Recorded | Clock Bit | Data Bit |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |

Data bits 0101 appear as follows:


## E.2.4.2 Write Operation

For a write operation (Figure E-14), the write-gate signal activates the write circuits and deactivates the read circuits, E .
during a write operation to erase the edge of the data track, $F$, just recorded. This erasing process prevents crosstalk between tracks during later read operations.

The erase-gate signal activates the tunnel erase circuits


Figure E-14. Write Operation

Format Write Operation: Writes a full track exchanging all the identifier (ID) fields, data fields, and gaps. The index to the first ID field gap is 79 eight-bit bytes.


The write-gate signal is activated any time between the leading edge of the index pulse, ( , and 50 bytes after the leading edge of the index pulse. The write-gate signal is deactivated approximately 51 bytes after the leading edge of the next index pulse, $(\mathbf{H}$.

The erase-gate signal is activated at the same time as the write-gate signal, but is deactivated $537 \mu$ s after the writegate signal is deactivated $J$.

Record (Update) Write Operation: Performed on a data field and its VFO sync field only. ID fields and gaps are not written. See Figure E-15.

The write-gate line is activated $316 \mu$ s after the last ID character is read, $K$. The line is deactivated $5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ after the last clock of the 2 -bit pad is written, $L$.

The erase-gate line is activated, (M), $221 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ after the write-gate line and is deactivated, $N, 537 \mu$ s after the fall of the write-gate line.

The writing of the new VFO sync field starts when the write-gate line is activated, $P$.


Figure E-15. Record Update - Write Operation

## E.2.4.3 Read Data

Read data is the FM encoded read head signal that can be observed at TPAMP1 and TPAMP2. See Figures E-16 through E-20.

Typical measurements for FM encoding are:

```
125 kHz: 120 to 300 mV (all 0's)
250 kHz: 100 to 250 mV (all 1's)
```

The voltage is higher at the outer tracks because of the higher track speeds and lower bit density.

READ DATA : MFM ENCODED (51TD ONLY)


## SCOPE SETUP

Note: Use Tektronix 453, 454, or similar oscilloscope with $\times 10$ probes.

| Channel A sweep mode | Normal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Channel A level | + |
| Channel A coupling | DC |
| Channel A slope | + |
| Channel A source | External |
| Trigger | Normal |
| Mode | Add |
| Channel 1 volts/ division | $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 2 volts/division | $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 1 input | AC |
| Channel 2 input | AC |
| Invert | Pull out |
| Times per division | $2 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Connect channel 1 to | TPAMP1 |
| Connect channel 2 to | TPAMP2 |
| Connect trigger to | $+1 n d e x$ test pin |
| Observe: The amplitude of the read signal |  |
| should be between 6.5 to 560 mV. |  |



## SCOPE SETUP

Note: Use Tektronix 453, 454, or similar oscilloscope with $\times 10$ probes.

| Channel A sweep mode | Normal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Channel A level | + |
| Channel A coupling | DC |
| Channel A slope | + |
| Channel A source | External |
| Trigger | Normal |
| Mode | Channel 1 |
| Channel 1 volts/division | $1.0 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 1 input |  |
| Times per division | DC |
| Connect channel 1 to | $2 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Connect trigger to | + File data |
| Observe: Clock or data pulses every 2 to $4 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. Pulse |  |
| duration should be between 100 and 500 ns. |  |
| Pulse amplitude should be between 2.4 and <br> 4.2 volts. |  |

Figure E-17. File Data Signals


Figure E-18. 31SD Test Pins


Figure E-19. 31SD Control Card

PTXCP - PTX Connector Pins
I/O CP - I/O Connector Pins
LEDCP - LED Connector Pins
SCP - Solenoid Connector Pins
HCP - Head Connector Pins
SMCP - Stepper Motor Connector Pins

| Test Points | Line <br> Names | Test Points | Line <br> Names | Test <br> Points | Line <br> Names |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TH01 | Diff Read B | TPA01 | +5 Vdc | TPG01 | +File Data |
| TH02 | No Pin | TPB01 | . 5 Vdc | TPG02 | +Erase Gate |
| TH03 | Diff Read A | TPC01 | +Access 1 | TPH01 | MC-3 |
| TH04 | Not Assigned | TPC02 | D1 PTX | TPH02 | MC-2 |
| TH05 | - Disable Stepper Motor | TPC03 | Write Data | TPH03 | MC. 1 |
| TH06 | +18V | TPC04 | Ground | TPH04 | MC. 0 |
|  |  | TPD01 | +Inner Tracks | TPH05 | +Write Gate |
|  |  | TPE01 | +Access 0 | TPAMP1 | Preamp TP1 |
|  |  | TPE02 | +Head Engage | TPAMP2 | Preamp TP2 |
|  |  | TPE03 | +Index | TPHLD | -Head Load |
|  |  | TPF01 | Ground | TP24V | +24 Vdc |
|  |  | TPF02 | +Write/Erase Enabled | TPLED | 31SD LED Voltage |

Figure E-20. 31SD Control Card Cable

## E. 3 MAINTENANCE

## E.3.1 Collet/Flat Spring Assembly

## E.3.1.1 Collet/Flat Spring Removal

See Figure E-21 (2 parts).

1. Power down.
2. Turn the operator knob, $\boldsymbol{F}$, to the closed position.

Warning: Do not attempt to remove the collet/flat spring, $E$, before removing the bail, $L$. Too much pressure or binding can damage the spring.


Figure E-21 (Part 1 of 2). Collet/Flat Spring Removal
3. Loosen the lever screw, $\mathbf{K}$.
4. Push the bail, L , inward slightly, and disconnect the bail actuator cable eyelet, $N$, from the lever, (J).
5. Turn the operator knob, $\mathcal{F}$, to the open position.
6. Loosen the bail mounting screw, (M).
7. Observe the position of the bail return spring, $R$; then remove the bail pivot rod, $P$, the bail return spring, $R$, and the bail, $L$, by sliding the bail, (L) , out from under the head load arm, C.

Warning: Damage to the head, B , can occur if the pressure pad, $A$, is permitted to hit the head.
8. Remove the screw and nut, $T$, from the collet actuator rod, (S.
9. Remove the operator knob, $F$.
10. Remove the collet actuator roll, $\mathbf{H}$, and the pressure roll, G .
11. Turn the collet actuator rod, $\mathbf{S}$, up and out of the way. Then remove the collet/flat spring assembly, $E$.

## E.3.1.2 Collet/Flat Spring Replacement

See Figure E-21 (2 parts).
Warning: Too much pressure or binding of the flat spring, (E will damage the spring.

1. Reinstall the collet/flat spring assembly, E.
2. Reinstall the collet pressure roll, G , and actuator roll, $H$.
3. Turn the collet actuator rod, $\mathbf{S}$, down against the spring.
4. Reinstall the operator knob, $F$, in the open position.
5. Reinstall the screw and nut, $T$, that attach the operator knob to the collet actuator rod, S. Push the operator knob and the collet actuator rod, S , together until there is a maximum of $0.1-\mathrm{mm}(0.004-$ inch) end play, $(\mathbb{W}$, between the operator knob, $F$, and the diskette guide, D. (See Part 2 of Figure E-21.) Tighten the screw.
6. Reinstall the bail return spring, $R$, the bail, $L$, and the bail pivot rod, $P$. Place the bail, $L$, on the collet actuator rod, $\mathbf{S}$. Ensure that the spring, R , is in the correct position. Place the bail, (L) under the head load arm. Place the bail pivot rod, $P$, in the groove, and tighten the bail mounting screw, (M).


Figure E-21 (Part 2 of 2). Collet/Flat Spring Removal
7. Turn the operator knob, $F$, to the closed position.
8. Push the bail, ( inward slightly, and connect the cable to the lever, J. Ensure that the eyelet crimp, V. , is facing outward, that the cable remains on the pulley, and that the cable is not twisted. (See Part 2 of Figure E-21.) Turn the solenoid plunger, (U), if necessary.
9. Turn the operator knob, $F$, to the open position.
10. Ensure that the diskette moves in and out of the drive smoothly without hitting the collet. If the diskette will not move in and out smoothly, the flat spring, E. has been damaged, and a new flat spring should be installed.
11. Perform the Head Gap Adjustment (paragraph E.3.3.3).

## E.3.2 Head/Carriage Assembly

Warning: The head/carriage assembly is adjusted and tested at the factory. Do not attempt to adjust or repair any part of this assembly.

Do not attempt to clean the head/carriage assembly. If the assembly is not clean, exchange it.

## E.3.2.1 Head/Carriage Pressure Pad Removal and Replacement

See Figure E-22.


31SD Diskette Drive
Figure E-22. Head/Carriage Pressure Pad Removal and Replacement

If the pressure pad is worn to a point nearly even with the surface of the head load arm, exchange the pad. Use pad B/M (part 2200751).

Warning: The head area can be easily damaged or contaminated. Read the following before exchanging a pressure pad:

- Ensure that your tools are clean; use isopropyl alcohol (part 2200200) and a clean tissue (part 2162567), or use an alcohol pad (part 9900679).
- Do not touch the pressure pad with your fingers.
- Be careful not to damage the new pressure pad or loosen any of the pad's surface. The layer of adhesive on the new pad is very thin; do not damage the adhesive. Do not let the adhesive touch the surface of the pad that will touch the diskette. Do not use damaged pads.
- Do not scratch the head load arm.
- Do not let the head load arm hit the read/write head.
- Move the head load arm as little as possible. The tension spring, A , can come out.

1. Move the head load arm away from the read/write head.
2. Using your scissor clamp (part 9900233), pull the worn pad off the arm.
3. Carefully remove any adhesive that remains on the arm.
4. Ensure that the pressure pad mounting surface is lint-free; use tissue (part 2162567) moistened with isopropyl alcohol (part 2200200) or an alcohol pad (part 9900679). If the surface is not completely clean, the new pad may not seat correctly.
5. Using a knife (or similar thin blade), lift off the paper cover that protects the adhesive layer on the new pad.
6. Using your scissor clamp, carefully remove the new pressure pad from the other new pads.
7. Place the new pad in the center of its location on the head load arm.
8. Lightly press on the new pad with a clean screwdriver.
9. Using the small end of the pressure pad tool, B , press at 90 degrees to the head load arm.
10. Use your other hand to turn the tool at least one revolution in one direction only.
11. Carefully move the head load arm back to its operational position.
12. Test the read/write head output. See Read/Write Principles (paragraph E.2.4).

## E.3.2.2 Head/Carriage Service Check

See Figures E-23 and E-24.
Warning: The head/carriage service check must be performed with the diskette drive installed (or with the diskette drive in the same position as when installed) or the adjustment might not be accurate.

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, J.
3. Remove the head cable guide, $\mathbf{A}$.
4. Turn the stepper motor pulley by hand to track 40, and insert a timing pin, C . (Ensure that the pin goes into the casting.)
5. Power up.
6. To disable the stepper motor, install a jumper, L , from TCPO4 (ground) to TH05 (-'disable stepper motor').
7. To locate the stepper motor at track 40, install a jumper, $(M$, between TPF01 (ground) and TPHO4 (MC-0).
8. Put the timing pin, C , through the stepper motor pulley into the timing hole in the casting. Does the timing pin pass freely through the hole?

Y $N$

- Remove the timing pin, C .
- Remove the jumpers, L and M.
- Power down.
- Go to the Head/Carriage Adjustment (paragraph E.3.2.3), step 3.

9. Remove the timing pin, C .
10. To move the stepper motor to track 39, remove the jumper connected to TPH04 and install the jumper end on TPH01 (MC-3).
11. Verify that this is track 39 by visually checking for no gap, $D$, between the timing pointer, $E$, and the timing block, G .


Figure E-23. Head/Carriage Service Check


Figure E-24. 31SD Control Card
12. To move the stepper motor from track 39 back to track 40, remove the jumper connected to TPH01 and install the jumper end on TPH04 (MC-0).
13. Verify that this is track 40 by visually checking that the timing hole in the pulley lines up with the timing hole in the casting. (Use the dental mirror to verify; do not use a timing pin.)
14. Insert the thickness gauges from the end of the timing pointer, E , and timing block, ( , to verify the indicated gap, $F$ :

- 0.483 mm ( 0.019 inch). Go.
-0.533 mm ( 0.021 inch ). No go.
Note: Because of the torque characteristics of the stepper motor, this step can be performed only once. If it is necessary to perform this step again, go back to step 10 of this service check.

15. If the adjustment is not correct, go to step 12 of paragraph E.3.2.3.
16. Remove the jumpers, $L$ and $M$.
17. Reinstall the head cable guide, $A$. (Ensure that the read/write head can move freely.)
18. Was the head/carriage assembly exchanged?

Y

- Power down.
- Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable.
- Power up.
- End of procedure.

19. Go to the Head Gap Service Check (paragraph E.3.3.2).

## E.3.2.3 Head/Carriage Adjustment

## See Figure E-25.

Warning: The head/carriage assembly adjustment must be performed with the diskette drive installed (or in the same position as when installed), or the adjustment might not be accurate.

1. Power down.
2. Remove the cable guide, $\mathbf{A}$.


Figure E-25 (Part 1 of 2). Head/Carriage Adjustment
3. Measure and record the gap, $K$, between the stepper motor pulley, $L$, and the casting.

Gap is: $\qquad$
4. Loosen the clamp screw, $\boldsymbol{H}$, so the stepper motor drive shaft, $N$, can turn inside the pulley, (L).
5. Turn the stepper pulley, L , by hand to track 40 , and insert the timing pin, J. (Ensure that the pin goes into the casting.)



Figure E-25 (Part 2 of 2). Head/Carriage Adjustment

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
6. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, $F$.
7. Power up.
8. To disable the stepper motor, install a jumper $P$ from TPCO4 (ground) to TH05 (-'disable stepper motor).
9. To locate the stepper motor at track 40, connect a jumper $\mathbf{P}$ from TPF01 (ground) to TPH04 (MC-0).
10. Make the gap, $K$, the same size as the gap recorded in step 3, and tighten the clamp screw, $\boldsymbol{H}$. (Ensure that the timing pin passes freely through the stepper motor pulley into the hole in the casting.) The clamp, M, should be placed even with the end of the stepper motor drive shaft, $N$.
11. Remove the timing pin, J.
12. Loosen the two bracket-to-carriage clamping screws, G .
13. Remove the jumper end from TPH04, and install the jumper end on TPH01 (MC-3).
14. Remove the jumper end from TPHO1, and connect the jumper end on TPH04 (MC-0).
15. Verify that this is track 40 by visually checking that the timing hole in the pulley lines up with the timing hole in the casting. (Use the dental mirror to check; do not use a timing pin.)
16. Insert a 0.508 mm ( 0.020 inch) thickness gauge, $E$. between the timing pointer on the carriage and the track 40 adjustment surface on the casting. Use the clip (part 4240632), D , to attach the thickness gauge to the casting. The clip is attached to the disk. ette guide (see Figure E-4).
17. Slide the head/carriage, C , against the thickness gauge so it just touches but is not forced against the thickness gauge. Install the carriage pressure spring (part 4240631), B , between the casting and the carriage to hold the head/carriage assembly against the thickness gauge. The pressure spring is attached to the diskette guide (see Figure E-4).
18. Tighten the two screws, ( , that fasten the bracket to the carriage.
19. Remove the clip, D , and the carriage pressure spring, B .
20. Go to step 10 of paragraph E.3.2.2.

## E.3.2.4 Head/Carriage Removal

## See Figure E-26.

1. Power down.
2. Carefully remove the head/carriage cable connector, A , from the control card. (Note the cable path for easier replacement.)
3. Remove the cable guide, (B).

Warning: Band C must not be bent or damaged in any way.
4. Remove the band. C , by removing the three screws, $E$ and $M$, that attach the band to the stepper pulley, L , and the carriage bracket, D. (Note the position of the band and clamps; they must be in the same position for replacement.)
5. Remove the carriage bracket, (D) from the carriage.
6. Remove the two screws, $J$, and remove the guide rod, $F$.
7. Carefully lift and turn the head/carriage assembly, $H$, to remove it from the guide rod, (G).

## E.3.2.5 Head/Carriage Replacement

See Figure E-27.

Warning: When you install the head/carriage assembly, S , ensure that the bail, $E$, is under the head load arm, D. Ensure that the bail return spring, ( is correctly installed. Ensure that the band, (L), is not damaged in any way.

1. Carefully install the head/carriage assembly, S , on the guide rod, Q. Then place the head/ carriage assembly at track 00.
2. Reinstall the guide rod, $\mathbf{P}$, and tighten the two screws, $R$. (Ensure that the guide rod notch, ( is aligned with the screw, $T$.)
3. Place the head/carriage assembly at track 40.
4. Reinstall the carriage bracket, $(\mathbb{M}$, on the carriage with the screws and washers, $\mathbf{R}$, installed in the center of the hole.
5. Reconnect the band, $L$ as follows: Install the adapter welded to band $V$ to the slotted end, $B$, of the carriage bracket, M. Leave the screw loose. Install band $L$ to the stepper motor pulley, $W$. with clamp $J$. Install the end of band $L$ to the carriage bracket with clamp $K$. Ensure that the band is parallel to the carriage bracket, $M$, and the edge of the pulley, $H$, during installation.


Figure E-26. Head/Carriage Removal


Figure E-27 (Part 1 of 2). Head/Carriage Replacement


Figure E-27 (Part 2 of 2). Head/Carriage Replacement
6. Block the head/carriage about 25 mm (1 inch) from the casting, $F$.
7. Pull on the adapter welded to band $\mathbf{V}$ with $2.5 \pm 0.25$ pounds' force, and tighten the band clamping screw, C . Ensure that the band is parallel to the pulley edge, $H$.
8. Move the carriage to track 00 and then to track 76. Ensure that the band track is straight and that the drive band is parallel to the pulley edge, $\boldsymbol{H}$.
9. Carefully connect the head/carriage cable to the control card connector, AA.
10. Turn the stepper motor pulley, $\mathbf{W}$, by hand to track 40, and check with the timing pin, $X$. Ensure that the pin goes into the casting.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
11. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, A.
12. Power up.
13. To disable the stepper motor, install a jumper, $\mathbf{Y}$, from TPCO4 (ground) to TH05 (-’disable stepper motor').
14. Install a jumper, $\mathbb{Z}$, from TPF01 (ground) to TPHO4 (MC-0).
15. Put the timing pin through the stepper motor pulley, $(W)$, into the timing hole in the casting. Does the timing pin pass through the timing hole freely?

```
Y N
- Remove the timing pin, X.
- Remove the jumpers Y and Z
- Power down.
- Go to step 3 of paragraph E.3.2.3.
```

Remove the timing pin $X$.
16. Go to step 12 of paragraph E.3.2.3.

## E.3.3 Head Load Solenoid and Bail

## E.3.3.1 Solenoid and Bail Service Check <br> See Figure E-28.

1. Power down.

## DANGER

Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, G .
3. Insert a diskette, and turn the operator knob, B , to the closed position.
4. Power up.
5. To activate the head load solenoid, install a jumper, E from TPCO4 (ground) to the head load TPHLD (-'head load').
6. To deactivate the stepper motor, install a jumper, F , from TPCO4 (ground) to THO5 (-'disable stepper motor').
7. Verify a 0.3 to 0.7 mm ( 0.012 to 0.028 inch) gap, (D) , between the bail and the head load arm at each end of the head movement.
8. Is the gap OK? If not, go to Bail Adjustment (paragraph E.3.3.4, step 5).
9. Remove the jumpers E and F.
10. Turn the operator knob, B , to the open position, and remove the diskette.
11. Turn the operator knob, B , to the closed position.
12. Power down.
13. Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable, (G).
14. Power up.

Head Load Solenoid Activated


Head Load Solenoid Deactivated


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Figure E-28. Solenoid and Bail Service Check

## E.3.3.2 Head Gap Service Check

See Figure E-29.

1. Power down.
2. Turn the operator knob, B , to the closed position.
3. Visually check for a gap of 3 to 4 mm ( 0.118 to 0.157 inch) between the bail assembly and the head load arm.
4. Is the gap OK? If not, go to step 3 of paragraph E.3.3.3.
5. Turn the operator knob, B , to the open position.
6. Power up.
7. If the head/carriage assembly was exchanged, go to the Solenoid and Bail Service Check (paragraph E.3.3.1).

## E.3.3.3 Head Gap Adjustment

See Figure E-29.

1. Power down.
2. Turn the operator knob to the closed position.
3. Tighten the lever screw, $\boldsymbol{K}$, just enough so that the lever, J , can still be adjusted.
4. While looking into the diskette opening, move the lever until the load arm, $F$, just touches the head.
5. Note the lever marks, $H$, on the lever relative to the bail alignment edge, G.
6. Turn the lever $1-1 / 2$ spaces clockwise.
7. Tighten screw K .
8. The gap, B , between the head load arm and the head should now be 3 to 4 mm ( 0.118 to 0.157 inch).
9. Is the gap OK?
[^5]
## E.3.3.4 Bail Adjustment

## See Figure E-29.

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, (L)
3. Power up.
4. Insert a diskette, and turn the operator knob to the closed position.
5. To activate the head load solenoid, install a jumper, C from TPCO4 (ground) to the head load TPHLD (-'head load').
6. To deactivate the stepper motor, install a jumper, (D) from TPCO4 (ground) to THO5 (-'disable stepper motor').

CAUTION: The solenoid case becomes hot after continuous use.
7. Loosen the solenoid locking screw, A.

Warning: Do not let the solenoid plunger and cable turn while you make this adjustment.
8. Turn the solenoid in the mounting bracket to obtain a 0.3 to 0.7 mm ( 0.012 to 0.028 inch) gap, $E$, between the head load arm and the bail.
9. Tighten screw A.
10. Is the gap OK at each end of the head movement (step 8)?

12. Turn the operator knob to the open position, and remove the diskette.
13. Power down.
14. Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable, (L)
15. Power up.


Head Load Solenoid Activated


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Figure E-29. Head Gap Adjustment

## E.3.3.5 Bail Removal

## See Figure E-30.

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, A.
3. Turn the operator knob to the closed position.
4. Loosen the lever screw, C .
5. Push the bail, J , inward slightly, and disconnect the bail cable eyelet, ( from the lever, D.
6. Turn the operator knob to the open position.
7. Loosen the bail mounting screw, $E$.

Warning: Permitting the pressure pad to hit the head can damage the head.
8. Observe the position of the bail return spring, $K$. Now remove the pivot rod, $H$, the bail return spring, $\mathbb{R}$, and the bail, J by lifting the bail out from under the head load arm, B .

## E.3.3.6 Bail Replacement

See Figure E-30.

1. Reinstall the bail return spring, $K$, the bail, $J$, and the pivot rod, $H$. Place the bail, J , on the collet actuator rod, L. Ensure that the bail return spring, $K$, is in the correct position. Place the bail, J. under the head load arm, B , place the bail pivot rod, $H$, in the groove, and tighten the screw, E
2. Turn the operator knob to the closed position.
3. Push the bail, J , inward slightly, and connect the cable eyelet, G . , to the bail lever with the crimp, (N) facing outward. (Ensure that the cable remains on the pulley and is not twisted; turn the solenoid plunger, $M$, if necessary.)
4. Turn the operator knob to the open position.
5. Perform the Head Gap Adjustment (paragraph E.3.3.3).

## E.3.3.7 Solenoid and Idler Removal

See Figure E-31.

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, B .
3. Turn the operator knob, $F$, to the closed position.
4. Loosen the lever screw, $K$.
5. Push the bail, (L) inward slightly, and disconnect the cable eyelet, $M$, from the bail lever, $\mathbb{N}$.
6. Turn the operator knob, $F$, to the open position.
7. Remove the ac motor drive belt, $A$.
8. Remove the solenoid cable connector, E , from the control card.
9. Remove the solenoid, the bracket, and the cable as a unit, D .
10. Loosen the solenoid locking setscrew, ( and unscrew the solenoid from the bracket. (The solenoid and the bail actuator cable are exchanged as a unit.)

## E.3.3.8 Solenoid and Idler Replacement

See Figure E-31.

1. Reinstall the solenoid, $D$, on the bracket.
2. Reinstall the solenoid, bracket, and cable as a unit.
3. Reconnect the head load solenoid cable connector, ( , to the control card.
4. Reinstall the ac motor drive belt, A.
5. Turn the operator knob, $F$, to the closed position.
6. Push the bail, ( ) inward slightly, and connect the cable eyelet, $M$, to the bail lever, $N$, with the eyelet crimp, P , facing outward. (Ensure that the cable remains on the pulley and is not twisted; turn the solenoid plunger, $H$, if necessary.)
7. Turn the operator knob, $F$, to the open position.
8. Perform the Head Gap Adjustment (see paragraph E.3.3.3).


Figure E-30. Bail Removal


Figure E-31. Solenoid and Idler Removal

## E.3.4 AC Drive Parts

## E.3.4.1 Drive Motor Removal See Figure E-32.

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, B .
3. Remove the ac motor drive belt, $\mathbf{A}$.

CAUTION: The motor case becomes hot after continuous use.
4. Remove the two enclosure mounting screws, $P$, and remove the fan enclosure.
5. Loosen the drive pulley/fan locking setscrew, (M) then remove the ac drive motor pulley/fan assembly, K .

## DANGER

High voltage may be present at the capacitor terminals, $F$.
6. Remove the two capacitor insulator caps, $H$, from the capacitor terminals.
7. Discharge the capacitor by jumpering its terminals, F , with the large blade screwdriver.
8. Rronve the motor capacitor leads, G , from the C. itor terminals.
9. Rem.: $\because$ the motor capacitor leads, G , from the cable guide, J , on the casting.
10. Remove the insulator caps, $(\mathbf{H}$, from the motor capacitor leads, G .
11. Remove the remaining two motor mounting screws, ( ) and remove the motor, A .

## E.3.4.2 Drive Motor Replacement

See Figure E-32.

1. Install the ac drive motor, $A$, with the two mounting screws, $L$. Note in Figure E-31 that the cable, B. and the motor capacitor leads, $J$, should extend toward the rear of the machine.
2. Install the ac drive motor pulley/fan, $\boldsymbol{K}$, on the new motor. Ensure that the setscrew, $M$, is centered in the flat surface of the motor shaft. (Leave the setscrew loose.)
3. Position the fan and pulley on the motor shaft with a gap of $0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}(0.020 \pm 0.004$ inch $)$ between the motor face and the fan hub. Tighten the setscrew.
4. Reinstall the fan enclosure, $N$, with the belt clearance slots toward the drive hub, $R$.
5. Reinstall the drive belt, Q.
6. Reinstall the two capacitor insulator caps, $(\mathbf{H}$, on the motor capacitor leads, $\mathbf{G}$ (one on leads 2 and 3 , and one on lead 1).
7. Reconnect the-motor capacitor leads, (in ine guide, J , on the casting.
8. Reinstall the motor capacitor leads, (G), on the capacitor terminals, $F$ (leads 2 and 3 on the top terminal and lead 1 on the bottom terminal).
9. Reinstall the two insulator caps, $\boldsymbol{H}$, on the capacitor terminals, $F$.
10. Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable, B .

## E.3.4.3 Capacitor Removal <br> See Figure E-32.

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, B .
3. Remove the two insulator caps, $H$, from the capacitor terminals, $F$.
4. Discharge the capacitor by jumpering the capacitor terminals, $F$, with a large blade screwdriver.
5. Remove the motor capacitor leads, (G), from the capacitor terminals.
6. Remove the screw, C , and remove the capacitor bracket assembly, D.

## E.3.4.4 Capacitor Replacement

## See Figure E-32.

1. Reinstall the capacitor assembly, $D$, with the screw, C , and tighten the screw.
2. Reinstall the motor capacitor leads, ( , on the capacitor terminals, $F$ (leads 2 and 3 on the top terminal and lead 1 on the bottom terminal).
3. Reinstall the two insulator caps, $(\mathbf{H}$, on the capacitor terminals.


Figure E-32. AC Drive Motor Removal

## E.3.4.5 Drive Fan and Pulley Assembly Removal

See Figure E-32.

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable, B , is disconnected.
2. Remove the ac drive belt, $\mathbf{Q}$.
3. Remove the fan enclosure mounting screws, $P$, and remove the fan enclosure, $N$.
4. Loosen the setscrew, $\boldsymbol{M}$; then remove the ac drive motor pulley/fan, $K$.

## E.3.4.6 Drive Fan and Pulley Assembly Replacement

## See Figure E-32.

1. Reinstall the ac drive motor pulley, $K$, on the motor shaft so that the setscrew, $(\mathbb{M}$, is centered in the flat surface of the shaft. (Leave the setscrew loose.)
2. Position the fan and pulley on the motor shaft with a gap of $0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}(0.020 \pm 0.004$ inch $)$ between the motor face and the fan hub. Tighten the setscrew.
3. With the mounting screws, $P$, reinstall the fan enclosure, $\mathbb{N}$, with the belt clearance slots toward the drive hub, $R$.
4. Reinstall the drive belt, $\mathbf{Q}$.
5. Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable, B .
6. Power up.

## E.3.5 Stepper Drive Parts

## E.3.5.1 Stepper Motor Removal

See Figure E-33.

1. Power down.
2. Remove the head cable connector, ( $L$, from the control card.
3. Remove the head cable guide, $\mathbf{P}$.

Warning: The stepper drive band, $J$, assembly can be easily damaged. Do not bend, crease, or scratch the band.
4. Remove the three mounting screws, A , F , and (G) and clamp, B , that attach the stepper drive band, d , to the stepper motor drive pulley, C. and carriage bracket, $E$. (Note the position of the band, (J , and clamp, B , for easier replacement.)
5. Remove the band assembly.
6. Measure and record the gap, (U), between the stepper motor pulley, C , and the casting for later use.

Gap is $\qquad$
7. Loosen the stepper pulley clamp screw, Q , and remove the stepper pulley, C , and the clamp, $H$.
8. Remove the stepper motor cable connector, $K$, from the control card.
9. Remove the four stepper motor mounting screws, $\mathbf{N}$.
10. Remove the stepper motor, (M).

## E.3.5.2 Stepper Motor Replacement

## See Figure E-33.

1. Reinstall the stepper motor, (M) , using the four mounting screws, $N$. (Locate the motor cable toward the control card.)
2. Reinstall the stepper motor cable connector, $K$. on the control card.
3. Reinstall the stepper motor pulley, C , and the clamp, $H$. (Adjust the gap, (U), between the pulley and the casting to the measurement recorded in step 6 of paragraph E.3.5.1.) The clamp, $H$, should be placed even with the end of the stepper motor drive shaft, D.
4. Reinstall the drive band, J. Go to Head/Carriage Replacement (paragraph E.3.2.5, step 5).


Figure E-33. Stepper Motor

## E.3.5.3 Stepper Pulley and Clamp Removal See Figure E-34.

1. Power down.
2. Remove the drive band (see paragraph E.3.5.7).
3. Measure and record the gap, (C) between the stepper motor pulley and the casting.

Gap is: $\qquad$
4. Loosen the clamp screw, B ; then remove the pulley, D , and the clamp, A .

## E.3.5.4 Stepper Pulley and Clamp Replacement

See Figure E-34.

1. Reinstall the pulley, D , the clamp, A , and the clamp screw, B. The gap should be the same as in step 3 of paragraph E.3.5.3. Ensure that the clamp is even with the end of the stepper motor drive shaft.
2. Reinstall the drive band. Go to Head/Carriage Replacement (paragraph E.3.2.5, step 5).

## E.3.5.5 Drive Band Service Check

See Figure E-34.

1. Power down.
2. Turn the stepper motor pulley by hand between tracks 00 and 76.
3. If the drive band does not track parallel to the pulley edge, $F$, go to Drive Band Adjustment (paragraph E.3.5.6, step 2).

If the band shows signs of physical damage, $F$. exchange the band (see paragraphs E.3.5.7 and E.3.5.8).

## E.3.5.6 Drive Band Adjustment

See Figure E-35, Parts 1 and 2.

1. Power down.
2. Remove the head connector, (M), from the control card.
3. Remove the head cable guide, N.
4. Place the head/carriage assembly, G , at track 40. (Insert the timing pin, $\mathbf{R}$, into the timing hole in the casting to align the head/carriage assembly, (G) at track 40.)
5. Loosen the three mounting screws, A, F , and (H) , that attach the band to the pulley, C , and the carriage bracket, $E$.
6. Tighten screw $F$. (Ensure that the band, $\mathbb{L}$, remains parallel to the carriage bracket, (E.)
7. Tighten screw A. (Ensure that the band remains parallel to the pulley edge, (U.)
8. Block the head/carriage assembly, G , about 25 mm (1 inch) from the end of the casting, $\mathbf{0}$.
9. Pull on the loose end of the band with $2.5 \pm 0.25$ pounds' force, $\mathbf{P}$, and tighten the screw, $\boldsymbol{H}$. (Ensure that the band remains parallel to the pulley edge, (U). If it does not, repeat the adjustment, starting at step 5.)
10. Move the carriage to track 00 and then to track 76 , and ensure that the band, $L$, tracks parallel to the pulley edge, U.
11. Adjust the head/carriage assembly, (G) (go to paragraph E.3.2.3, step 12).

## E.3.5.7 Drive Band Removal

See Figure E-35, Parts 1 and 2.

1. Power down.
2. Remove the head connector, (M) from the control card.
3. Remove the head cable guide, $\mathbb{N}$.

Observe the position of the band, $L$, and clamp, S , before performing the next step.

Warning: The band, L , is easily damaged, $T$. Do not bend, crease, or scratch the band.
4. Remove the three mounting screws, $A, F$, and (H) , and the clamp, B , that attach the band, L , to the stepper motor pulley, C , and the carriage bracket, E.
5. Remove the band assembly.
6. If you have entered this procedure from Stepper Pulley and Clamp Removal (paragraph E.3.5.3), return to step 3 of paragraph E.3.5.3.


Figure E-34. Stepper Motor Pulley and Clamp Removal and Replacement

## E.3.5.8 Drive Band Replacement

## See Figure E-35, Parts 1 and 2.

Warning: The band, $L$, is easily damaged, $T$. Do not bend, crease, or scratch the band. Do NOT use a damaged band.

1. Attach the end of the band, $L$, with the welded adapter, $K$, to the slotted end, $J$, of the carriage bracket. Leave the clamp screw, $H$, loose.
2. Attach the band to the stepper motor pulley, C , with the clamp screw, $A$, and the clamp, B

Ensure that the band is parallel to the pulley edge, (U).
3. Attach the other end of the band to the carriage bracket with the screw, $F$, and the drive band clamp, (D. Ensure that the band is parallel to the carriage bracket.
4. Adjust the drive band. (Go to step 8 of paragraph E.3.5.6.)



Figure E-35 (Part 1 of 2). Drive Band Adjustments



Figure E-35 (Part 2 of 2). Drive Band Adjustments

## E.3.6 LED and PTX Assemblies

## E.3.6.1 Diskette Speed Service Check

## See Figure E-36.

1. Insert a diskette 1, and close the operator knob. See Diskette Use (paragraph E.1.1.2).
2. To activate the head load solenoid, install a jumper,

A , from TPF01 (ground) to TPHLD (-'head load').
3. Set up an oscilloscope as shown in the chart, (E) .

Note: Use a Tektronix 453, 454, or a similar oscilloscope with $\times 10$ probes.
4. Observe an index pulse width of 1.5 to 3.0 ms, C , occurring every $166.7 \pm 4.2 \mathrm{~ms}$, (B) Pulse amplitude should be between 2.4 and 4.2 Vdc , (D).
5. Remove the jumper.
6. Remove the diskette. See Diskette Use (paragraph E.1.1.2).


E Oscilloscope Settings

| Channel A sweep mode | Normal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Channel A level | + |
| Channel A coupling | DC |
| Channel A slope | + |
| Channel A source | Internal |
| Trigger | Normal |
| Mode | Channel 1 |
| Channel 1 volts/division | $1.0 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 1 input | DC |
| Times per division | 20 ms |
| Channel 1 probe to | + Index Test Pin |

## E.3.6.2 LED Output Service Check

See Figure E. 37.

1. Connect the negative probe, $\mathbf{C}$, of the multimeter to the TPF01 (ground) on the control card, A .
2. Set the multimeter scale to 5 Vdc , and connect the positive probe, $B$, to the LED voltage test pin TPLED.
3. Check for a voltage level of 1 Vdc to $2 \mathrm{Vdc}, \mathrm{D}$.

## E.3.6.3 LED Removal

## See Figure E-38.

1. Power down.
2. Remove the LED connector, B , from the control card.
3. Remove the LED cable. (Note the cable path for future replacement.)
4. Remove the LED mounting screw, D ; then remove the LED assembly, C .

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(D)

Figure E-37. LED Output Check

## E.3.6.4 LED Replacement

## See Figure E-38.

1. Reinstall the LED cable, the LED assembly, C and the mounting screw, $D$, on the diskette guide, $A$.
2. Reconnect the LED connector, B , to the control card.

## E.3.6.5 PTX Amplifier Service Check

See Figure E-39.


1. Power down.

## DANGER

Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable, A.
3. Remove the PTX connector, B , from the control card.
4. Power up.
5. Connect the positive probe, $E$, of a multimeter, D. ( 15 Vdc scale) to the index test pin (TPE03) on the control card.
6. Connect the negative probe, $F$, of the multimeter of TPF 01 (ground).
7. Check the multimeter, $D$, for a reading of less than 1 Vdc .


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Figure E-39. PTX Amplifier Service Check
8. Install one end of a jumper, C , to pin A03 of the PTXCP socket on the control card.
9. Observe the multimeter, and touch the other end of the jumper several times to pin A01 of the PTXCP socket on the control card. The multimeter should read 2.5 Vdc or more when the test pin is touched. (A wrong measurement can occur the first time the test pin is touched.)
10. Power down.
11. Remove the jumper.
12. Reinstall the PTX connector on the control card.
13. Reconnect the drive motor power cable.
14. Power up.

## E.3.6.6 PTX Removal

See Figure E-40

1. Power down.
2. Remove the LED connector, $\mathbf{F}$, from the control card. (Note the cable path for easier replacement.) Pull the cable and the connector through the casting.
3. Turn the operator knob, A , to the closed position.
4. Loosen the lever screw, $\mathbf{R}$.
5. Push the bail, $\mathbf{Q}$, inward slightly, and disconnect the bail actuator cable eyelet, ( , from the hook, (N) on the bail lever, S.
6. Turn the operator knob, $A$, to the open position.

W sure pad, $J$, is permitted to hit the head.
7. Remove the four diskette guide mounting screws, $\mathbf{P}$.
8. Remove the diskette guide, $M$, by lifting it up and carefully sliding the bail, $\mathbf{Q}$, from under the head load arm, G.
9. Remove the five remaining connectors, $B$, from the control card. (Note the connector locations and cable paths for easier replacement.)
10. Loosen the control card retainer screw, $E$.

Warning: Be careful not to damage the control card.
11. Turn the two control card retainers, $D$, out of the control card path, and remove the control card, (C). (Note the position of the control card for easier replacement.)
12. Remove the PTX mounting screw, $L$, and the PTX assembly, $K$. (Note the cable path for future replacement.)

## E.3.6.7 PTX Replacement

## See Figure E-40.

1. Reinstall the PTX assembly, $\mathbb{K}$, and the PTX mounting screw, L.
2. Reinstall the control card, C , and turn the two retainers, D, inward until they prevent the control card from moving.
3. Tighten the two retainer screws, $E$.
4. Reinstall the five connectors, $B$, on the control card.
5. Reinstall the diskette guide, M. Place the bail below the head load arm, G .
6. Reinstall the four diskette guide mounting screws, $\mathbf{P}$.
7. Reinstall the LED connector, $\boldsymbol{F}$, on the control card. Go to Bail Replacement (paragraph E.3.3.6, step 2).

## E.3.7 Diskette Drive Control Card

## E.3.7.1 Control Card Removal

See Figure E-41.

1. Power down.
2. Remove the six connectors, A , from the control card.
3. Loosen the two retainer screws, D , and turn the two retainers, C , outward until they are no longer in the path of the control card, $B$.
4. Remove the control card.

## E.3.7.2 Control Card Replacement <br> See Figure E-41.

1. Reinstall the control card, B .
2. Turn the two retainers, C , inward slightly until they prevent the card from moving.
3. Tighten the two retainer screws, D.
4. Reinstall the six connectors, $A$, on the control card.
5. Power up.

## E.3.7.3 Control Card Test Pins and Connector Pins.

See Figure E-42.


Figure E-40. PTX Removal and Replacement


Figure E-41. Diskette Drive Control Card


PTXCP - PTX Connector Pins
1/O CP - I/O Connector Pins
LEDCP - LED Connector Pins
SCP - Solenoid Connector Pins
HCP - Head Connector Pins
SMCP - Stepper Motor Connector Pins

## 31SD Control Card Cable

| Test Points | Line <br> Names | Test Points | Line Names | Test Points | Line Names |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TH01 | Diff Read B | TPA01 | $+5 \mathrm{Vdc}$ | TPG01 | +File Data |
| TH02 | No Pin | TPB01 | . 5 Vdc | TPG02 | + Erase Gate |
| TH03 | Diff Read A | TPC01 | +Access 1 | TPH01 | MC-3 |
| TH04 | Not Assigned | TPC02 | D1 PTX | TPH02 | MC-2 |
| TH05 | -Disable Stepper Motor | TPC03 | Write Data | TPH03 | MC-1 |
| TH06 | +18V | TPC04 | Ground | TPH04 | MC-0 |
|  |  | TPD01 | +Inner Tracks | TPH05 | +Write Gate |
|  |  | TPE01 | +Access 0 | TPAMP1 | Preamp TP1 |
|  |  | TPE02 | +Head Engage | TPAMP2 | Preamp TP2 |
|  |  | TPE03 | +Index | TPHLD | -Head Load |
|  |  | TPF01 | Ground | TP24V | +24 Vdc |
|  |  | TPF02 | +Write/Erase Enabled | TPLED | 31SD LED Voltage |

Figure E-42. 31SD Control Card and Cable Pins

## Appendix F. IBM 51TD Diskette Drive Maintenance

## Safety Information

The CE Safety practices, located at the front of this manual, should be reviewed before you service the 51 TD Diskette Drive. To prevent personal injury and machine damage, observe all DANGER, CAUTION, and Warning notices, making sure you fully understand them.
$A C$ voltages are present on the 51TD drive motor connector and capacitor terminals when the drive motor is running. The motor and the solenoid become hot after continuous use; let the parts cool before attempting servicing. The following. DANGER, CAUTION, and Warning notices appear in this appendix in the sequence shown:

## DANGER

Input ac voltage is present in the prime power box when the 3274 I/O (on/off) switch is in the O (off) position.

## DANGER

Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.

## DANGER

High voltage may be present at the capacitor terminals.

## CAUTION

The motor case becomes hot after continuous use.

## CAUTION

The solenoid case becomes hot after continuous use.

Warning: Do not attempt to remove the collet/flat spring befnre removing : iil. Too much pressure or binding can damage the spring.

Warning: Ensure that the heads do not hit each other when the bail is removed from under the head arm.

Warning: Too much pressure or binding of the flat spring will damage the spring.

Warning: The head/carriage assembly is adjusted and tested at the factory. Do not attempt to adjust or repair any part of this assembly.

Warning: The head/carriage assembly adjustment check must be performed with the diskette drive installed (or with the diskette drive in the same position as when installed) or the adjustment might not be accurate.

Warning: The stepper drive band assembly can be easily damaged. Do not bend, crease, or scratch the band. Do not use a damaged band.

Warning: When you install the head/carriage assembly, ensure that a strip of clean paper is placed between the diskette drive heads to protect them during installation; also ensure that the bail is under the head load arm. Ensure that the bail return spring is correctly installed. Ensure that the band is not damaged in any way.

Warning: Do not let the solenoid plunger and cable turn while you make the bail adjustment.

Warning: When the stepper motor pulley is tightened by the clamp screw, ensure that the pindocated on the back of the stepper motor pulley remains within the cutout slot on the casting.

Warning: Be careful not to damage the control card.

## F. 1 Introduction

## F.1.1 General Description

The IBM 51TD Diskette Drive is a direct-access, read/write, data storage device. This drive uses the flexible magetic diskette for data entry, data exchange, and data storage.
 from and write on one side of a diskette 1 and either side of a diskette 2.

## F.1.1.1 Diskette Description

The IBM 51 TD Diskette, shown in Figure F-2, is a thin, flexible disk, permanently protected in a jacket. Information is stored magnetically on the diskette surface, which is covered with magnetic recording material. The diskette is free to turn inside the jacket. As the diskette turns, the inner surface of the jacket cleans the diskette.

The diskette jacket has three holes. The first hole permits the diskette drive to turn the diskette, the second hole permits the read/write head to make contact with the diskette, and the third hole permits the phototransistor light to go through the index hole to sense the type of diskette. For. storage, the diskette, which is permanently protected in a thin jacket, can be placed in an envelope. Data can be read from or written on either side of the diskette.

Information is written on the diskette in tracks. A track is a circular path on the diskette surface. Information is magnetically written on or read from a track by a read/write head as the diskette turns. See Figure F-2.


Figure F-1. IBM 51TD Diskette Drive


Diskette


Figure F-2. 51TD Diskette

There are 77 tracks on each side of a diskette. Track 00 , which is the outside track, is reserved as a label track and cannot be used for data. Tracks 75 and 76, the two tracks nearest the hub, are reserved as alternative tracks and can be used for data only if another track becomes damaged. A total of 74 tracks on one side of a diskette 1 and on each side of a diskette 2 and 2D are available for recording data.

A sector is that part of a track used for one record of information.

A cylinder is defined as the tracks of a diskette that can be read from or written on without moving the read/write heads.

## F.1.1.2 Diskette Insertion and Removal (Figure F-3)

To insert a diskette:

1. Turn the operator knob to the open position.
2. Remove the diskette from its envelope.
3. Place the diskette squarely into the diskette drive (with the label facing the knob).
4. Turn the operator knob to the closed position.


Figure F-3. Diskette insertion

## F.1.1.3 Maintenance

The diskette drive needs no planned maintenance. The MAPs guide the CE in diagnosing diskette drive failures: the MAPs also send the CE to maintenance procedures in this appendix when an adjustment, service check, or FRU replacement is needed.

Should a diskette drive unit fail (usually indicated by an IML failure code of 0010) the CE should only perform the diagnostic procedures outlined in the MAPs before replacing the drive unit FRU. The CE should perform further repairs only if he or she is capable of doing so quickly.

The head/carriage assembly and the drive hub and pulley assembly are adjusted and tested at the factory. The head/ carriage assembly can be exchanged in the field; the drive hub and pulley assembly cannot be exchanged in the field. If the track 40 adjustment surface or the device hub and pulley assembly is damaged, the diskette drive should be exchanged.


Figure F-4. 51 TD Special Tools

| Input | Input <br> Voltage | Average <br> Operating |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Voltage (V) | Range | Current (A) |
| 100 | $90-110$ | 0.30 |
| 110 | $96.5-119$ | 0.30 |
| 120 | $104-127$ | 0.30 |
| 127 | $111-137$ | 0.30 |
| 200 | $180-220$ | 0.20 |
| 208 | $180-220$ | 0.20 |
| 220 | $193-238$ | 0.20 |
| 240 | $208-254$ | 0.20 |

- All the following:

| Logic | Maximum |  | -50 Hz, single-phase, ac power |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage (dc) | Operating |  |  |  |  |
|  | Current (A) | Tolerance (\%) | Input | Voltage | Average <br> Operating |
| -5 | 0.08 | $\pm 10$ | Voltage (V) | Range | Current (A) |
| +5 | 0.50 | $\pm 10$ | 100 | 90-110 | 0.30 |
| +24 | 0.50 | $\pm 12$ | 110 | 96.5-119 | 0.30 0.30 |
|  |  |  | 200 | 180-220 | 0.25 |
| A selection of the needed ac power from the following lists: |  |  | 220 | 193-238 | 0.20 |
|  |  |  | 230 | 202-249 | 0.20 |
| -60 Hz , | e-phase, ac po |  | 240 | 210-259 | 0.20 |



Figure F-5. 51 TD Physical Characteristics

## F.1.2.3 Environmental Characteristics

IBM diskette drives can be operated or stored in the following temperature and humidity ranges, shown in Figure F-6.

|  | Temperature |  | Relative <br>  <br>  <br> Celsius |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fahrenheidity |  |  |  | \left\lvert\, | $10^{\circ}$ to $40.6^{\circ}$ |
| :--- |
| Operate <br> (Powered On) |
| Store <br> (Powered Off) |
| $10^{\circ}$ to $105^{\circ}$ | | $8 \%$ to $80 \%$ |
| :---: |\right.

Figure F-6. Environmental Characteristics

## F.1.2.4 Functional Characteristics

The format of the data on a diskette is changed when the number of bytes written in a sector is changed. Diskettes are used with the formats shown in Figure F-7.

- The maximum number of formatted data bytes per diskette is shown in Figure F-8.
- Data rate: 250,000 bits ( 31,250 bytes) per second (FM).
- Cylinder-to-cylinder seek time: 5 ms , plus 35 ms for the head/carriage assembly to stop. (The total seek time is the number of cylinders the heads moved across multiplied by 5 ms , plus 35 ms .)
- Tracks per diskette side: 77 (cylinder 00 is the label cylinder; cylinders 01 through 74 are for data; cylinders 75 and 76 are reserved as alternative cylinders).


Figure F-7. Data Formats

|  | Diskette 1 | Diskette 2 | Diskette 2D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 128 bytes <br> per sector | $246,272^{1}$ | $492,544^{2}$ |  |
| 256 bytes <br> per sector | 284,160 | 568,320 | $985,088^{3}$ |
| 512 bytes <br> per sector | 303,104 | 606,208 | $1,136,640$ |
| 1024 bytes <br> per sector |  |  | $1,212,416$ |

${ }^{1}$ The total number of data bytes that can be stored on the diskette. The Basic Data Exchange Standards for exchanging information from one system to another using diskette 1 are:

- Use 128 bytes per sector.
- Do not use track 74.

The total number of usable data bytes then becomes 242,944.
${ }^{2}$ Basic Data Exchange for a diskette 2.
${ }^{3}$ Basic Data Exchange for a diskette 2D.
Figure F-8. Maximum Number of Formatted Data Bytes

## F.1.3 Safety

## F.1.3.1 Personal Safety

The system or device supplies ac and dc power. Ac voltages are present on the drive motor connector and capacitor terminals in the diskette drive when the drive motor is turning.

Motor and solenoid cases become hot after continuous use; let the parts cool before servicing them.

The DANGER and CAUTION notices throughout this appendix are personal safety precautions.

## F.1.3.2 Machine Safety

Diskette drives can be damaged if they are not operated or serviced correctly. The Warning notices in this appendix are machine safety precautions.

Do not use IBM cleaning fluid or other cleaning fluids near plastic parts.

Never use damaged diskettes in a diskette drive. Diskettes that are physically damaged (creased or bent) or contaminated (by pencil marks, finger marks, or cleaning fluid) can cause data errors, equipment errors, or head damage.


Figure F-9 (Part 1 of 5). Diskette Drive Parts


Figure F-9 (Part 2 of 5). Diskette Drive Parts


## Control Card Cable

| Test <br> Points | Line <br> Names | Test Points | Line Names | Test Points | Line <br> Names |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TH01 | Diff Read 8 | TPA01 | MC. 3 | TPB07 | D1 PTX |
| TH02 | No Pin | TPA02 | MC. 1 | TPC01 | +Access 0 |
| TH03 | Diff Read A | TPA03 | MC-2 | TPC02 | + Inner. Tracks |
| TH04 | High Gain | TPA04 | MC-0 | TPC03 | -5 V dc |
| TH05 | - Disable Stepper Motor | TPA05 | Ground | TPD01 | +Access 1 |
| TH06 | +14V | TPA06 | +Erase Gate | TPD02 | +Switch Filter |
| TH07 | Access Clamp Voltage | TPA07 | Ground | TPE01 | +Index |
| TH08 | Oscillator | TPA08 | -Head Load | TPF01 | +Diskette Sense |
|  |  | .TPA09 | +5V dc | TPG01 | +Write Erase Enabled |
|  |  | TPA10 | D2 PTX | TPH01 | +Fite Data |
|  |  | TPB01 | +24V dc | TPLD2 | D2 LED Voltage |
|  |  | TPB02 | Ground | TPLD1 | D1 LED Voltage |
|  |  | TPB03 | +Select Head 1 | TPAMP2 | Preamp TP2 |
|  |  | TPB04 | +Write Gate | TPAMP1 | Preamp TP1 |
|  |  | TPB05 | +Head Engage | TPCTO | Center Tap Head 0 |
|  |  | TPB06 | Write Data | TPCT1 | Center Tap Head 1 |

Figure F-9 (Part 3 of 5). Diskette Drive Parts

1
Stepper Motor
2
AC Drive Pulley (With Fan Hidden)
3 AC Drive Belt
4 Solenoid Idler
5
Head Load Solenoid
6
Spindle Pulley
7
Diskette Drive Control Card
8
Diskette Locking Lever
9
Collet
10 Pressure Roll
11
12
13
Head/Carriage Assembly
14
Timing Pin (Old)
15
16
Thickness Gauge Clip
17
18
Drive Hub
Collet Flat Spring
20 Timing Pin (New)


Figure F-9 (Part 4 of 5). Diskette Drive Parts


Figure F-9 (Part 5 of 5). Diskette Drive Parts

## F. 2 Device Theory of Operation

The Diskette Drive is an I/O device that relies on the using system for power, commands, and control. The drive can read from, and write to either side of a diskette. This section contains theory information about the device interface, data flow, and operation of the diskette drive.

## F.2.1 Control Card Interface

Cylinder access is shown in Figure F-10; the interface lines at connector A1 are shown in Figure F-11. Following is a description of the interface lines at connector $A 1$ :

Write Data: For each change of this signal, the current switches in the read/write head. This process records the data on the diskette surface.
+Inner Tracks: This line is active from track 43 through track 76. When this line is active, the write current through the data is decreased because the bit density increases toward the center tracks and, therefore, less write current is needed. This line is also used to increase the read amplifier gain from tracks 43 through 76.
+Select Head 1: This line, when active, selects head 1.
+Write Gate: This line activates the write circuits and deactivates the read circuits for a write operation.
+Erase Gate: This line activates the tunnel erase circuits during a write operation to erase the edges of the track just recorded. This erasing prevents crosstalk between tracks during later read operations.
+Switch Filter: This line is used with the Inner Tracks line to make corrections for bit shift on those tracks greater than cylinder 60 (for MFM encoding). The Switch Filter line is used only during a read operation.
+Write/Erase Enabled: When this line is active, either write or erase current has been enabled on the card.

File Data: This line is a series of clock and data pulses that represent the data read from the diskette surface. The VFO circuits supplied by the using system separate the clock pulses from the data pulses.
+Index: This line indicates the start of a track. This $1.5-$ to $3.0-\mathrm{ms}$ pulse occurs every 166.7 ms .

Diskette Sense: When this line is active, it indicates that a diskette 2 or 2D is being used. This line is not activated by a diskette 1.

Access Lines 0 and 1: Sequentially activating the access signal lines causes the read/write head to move from one cylinder to the next. Note, in Figure F-10, that the sequence is repeated every four cylinders.

These two access signal lines, 0 and 1 , are sequentially activated to cause the head to move in (toward the drive hub) or out (away from the drive hub).
+Head Engage: When it is active, this line loads the read/ write head.


Figure F-10. Cylinder Access


## F.2.2 Mechanical Operation

Figure $\mathrm{F}-12$ shows the operation of the two read/write heads on the 51TD Diskette Drive.

The operation of the 51TD is similar to that shown in Figure F-12, but has only one head.

- The diskette is ready to be inserted 1 .
- The diskette is inserted into the diskette guide 2 ; the operator closes the knob, which clamps the collet ( $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{W}$ heads are now much nearer to the diskette).
- The head is loaded (touching the diskette) 3. The solenoid is activated, the cable pulls the bail, and the bail lowers the head to the diskette.
- Read/Write operation takes place. The heads are moved to the desired cylinder on the disk when the system activates the two stepper motor access lines in a specific sequence.
- The head is released (deactivates the solenoid) 4 .
- The operator turns the knob to the open position; the diskette is released and then removed from the drive 5 .


Figure F-12. Diskette Insertion and Head Load Operation

## F.2.3 Typical Device Operation

Figure F-13 shows the sequence of diskette operation.

1. The host system starts the diskette drive motor.
2. The operator inserts a diskette and turns the operator knob to the closed position. With the operator knob in the closed position, the diskette starts turning, and the read/write heads move into position on the diskette surface (see F.2.2) for mechanical operation).
3. Index pulses are sensed every revolution ( 166.7 ms ).

The type of diskette inserted is identified on the diskette Sense line. An up level indicates a diskette 2 or 2D while a down level indicates a diskette 1.
4. The using system sequentially activates the two access lines to move the head/carriage assembly in (toward the hub) or out (away from the hub) to select the desired cylinder. Then the system sequentially activates the
access line to turn the stepper motor a distance equal to one cylinder. The two access lines last used to move the head/carriage to the desired cylinder remain active B . Data from the selected cylinder is valid after 40 ms (minimum time for the head and carriage assembly to stop).
5. A head load command can be given before or during a seek to activate the head load solenoid. Data is valid 80 ms after the heads are loaded. Address bytes of the first available ID (identifier) field are read, which verify that the heads are in the correct position.
6. Reading or writing can occur 40 ms after seeking to the last cylinder A , or 80 ms after the heads are loaded.
7. The read/write head is unloaded after the read or write operation.


Note: Seeking and head loading are not to the index.
Figure F-13. Diskette Operation Sequence

## F.2.4 Read/Write Principles

## F.2.4.1 Write Data

For each change of the write data signal, the current switches in the read/write head. This process records the data on the diskette surface.


FM Encoding: Writes data bits $4 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ apart. They are recorded on the diskette as follows:

| Data Bit to | Recorded As: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Be Recorded | Clock Bit | Data Bit |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |

Data bits 0101 appear as follows:


MFM Decoding: Remove the constant clock pulse. A clock bit is recorded only when a 0 (no-data bit) is followed by another 0 . Therefore, the time between data bits is only $2 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Either a data bit for a 1 or a no data bit for a 0 is recorded in this $2 \cdot \mu \mathrm{sec}$ period. They are recorded on the diskette as follows:

| Data Bit to | Recorded As: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Be Recorded | Clock Bit | Data Bit |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | $(X)$ | 0 |

Note: $(X)$ is a 0 bit if the preceding bit is a 0 bit, or a 1 bit if the preceding bit is a 1 bit .

Data bits 10110011 appear as follows:


## F.2.4.2 Write Operation

For a write operation (Figure F-14), the write-gate signal activates the write circuits and deactivates the read circuits E.

The erase-gate signal activates the tunnel erase circuits during a write operation to erase the edge of the data track $F$ just recorded. This erasing process prevents crosstalk between tracks during later read operations.

Figure F-14. Write Operation


Format Write Operation: Writes a full track exchanging all the identifier (ID) fields, data fields, and gaps. The index to the first ID field gap is 79 eight-bit bytes.


The write-gate signal is activated any time between the leading edge of the index pulse G and 100 bytes after the leading edge of the index pulse. The write-gate signal is deactivated approximately 102 bytes after the leading edge of the next index pulse $H$.

The erase-gate signal is activated at the same time as the write-gate signal, but is deactivated $537 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ after the writegate signal is deactivated $J$.

Record (Update) Write Operation: Performed on a data field and its VFO sync field only. ID fields and gaps are not written. See Figure F-15.


Figure F-15. Record Update - Write Operation

The write gate line is activated $316 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ after the last ID character is read $K$. The line is deactivated $5 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ after the last clock of the 2-bit pad is written $L$.

The erase-gate line is activated M $221 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ after the write-gate line and is deactivated $\mathcal{N} 537 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ after the fall of the write-gate line.

The writing of the new VFO sync field starts when the write-gate line is activated $\mathbf{P}$.

## F.2.4.3 Read Data

Read data is the FM or MFM encoded read head signal that can be observed at TPAMP1 or TPAMP2. See Figures F-16 through F-20.

Typical measurements for FM encoding are:
125 kHz : 120 to 300 mV (all 0's)
250 kHz : 100 to 250 mV (all 1's)
The voltage is higher at the outer tracks because of the higher track speeds and lower bit density.

An all 0 's pattern has a higher voltage amplitude and is half the frequency of an all 1 's pattern.

Typical MFM encoding measurements are:
$125 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{mV}$ to 300 mV (alternating 0 's and 1 's, typical measurements)
$250 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{mV}$ to 250 mV (all 0's or all 1's typical measurements)

For MFM, an alternating 0 's and 1 's pattern has a higher voltage amplitude than, and is half the frequency of, an all 0 's or an all 1's pattern.


Read Data:MFM Encoded


Figure F-16. Read Data Signals

## Scope Setup

Note: Use Tektronix 453, 454, or similar oscilloscope with $\times 10$ probes.

| Channel A sweep mode | Normal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Channel A level | + |
| Channel A coupling | DC |
| Channel A slope | + |
| Channel A source | External |
| Trigger | Normal |
| Mode | Add |
| Channel 1 volts/ division | $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 2 volts/division | $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 1 input | AC |
| Channel 2 input | AC |
| Invert | Pull out |
| Times per division | $2 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Connect channel 1 to | TPAMP1 |
| Connect channel 2 to | TPAMP2 |
| Connect trigger to | $+I n d e x t e s t ~ p i n ~$ | | Observe: The amplitude of the read signal will |
| :--- |
| be between 100 mV to 250 mV. |

## Scope Setup

Note: Use Tektronix 453, 454, or similar oscilloscope with $\times 10$ probes.

| Channel A sweep mode | Normal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Channel A level | + |
| Channel A coupling | DC |
| Channel A slope | + |
| Channel A source | External |
| Trigger | Normal |
| Mode | Add |
| Channel 1 volts/ division | $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 2 volts/division | $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 1 input | AC |
| Channel 2 input | AC |
| Invert | Pull out |
| Times per division | $2 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Connect channel 1 to | TPAMP1 |
| Connect channel 2 to | TPAMP2 |
| Connect trigger to | +Index test pin |
| Observe: The amplitude of the read signal |  |
| will be between 100 mV to 250 mV . |  |

## F.2.4.4 File Data (Figure F-17)

The 'file data' signal is a series of clock and data pulses that represents the read data. These pulses can be observed at TPH01. They are from 150 ns to 500 ns long. The VFO circuits (supplied by the using system) separate the clock pulses from the data pulses.

## FM File Data Signal



## MFM File Data Signal

Bit Pattern: Hex E5E5
Example: 0101111001


## Scope Setup

Note: Use Tektronix 453, 454, or similar oscilloscope with $\times 10$ probes.

| Channel A sweep mode | Normal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Channel A level | + |
| Channel A coupling | DC |
| Channel A slope | + |
| Channel A source | External |
| Trigger | Normal |
| Mode | Channel 1 |
| Channel 1 volts/division | $0.2 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$ |
| Channel 1 input | DC |
| Times per division | $2 \mu$ sec/cm |
| Connect channel 1 to | + File data |
| Connect trigger to | + index test pin |
| Observe: Clock pulses every $4 \mu$ sec. Pulse duration <br> should be between 100 and $500 \mathrm{~ns} . ~ P u l s e ~ a m p l i t u d e ~$ |  |
| should be between 2.4 and 4.2 volts. |  |

## Scope Setup

Note: Use Tektronix 453, 454, or similar oscilloscope with $\times 10$ probes.

| Channel A sweep mode Normal <br> Channel A level + <br> Channel A coupling DC <br> Channel A slope + <br> Channel A source External <br> Trigger Normal <br> Mode Channel 1 <br> Channel 1 volts/division $1.0 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$ <br> Channel 1 input DC <br> Times per division $2 \mu \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$ <br> Connect channel 1 to + File data <br> Connect trigger to + Index test pin <br> Observe: Clock or data pulses every 2 to $4 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Pulse <br> duration should be between 100 and 500 ns. Pulse  <br> amplitude should be between 2.4 and 4.2 volts.  |
| :--- |

Figure F-17. File Data Signals


Figure F-18. 51TD Test Points


PTXCP - PTX Connector Pins
I/O CP - I/O Connector Pins
LEDCP - LED Connector Pins
SCP - Solenoid Connector Pins
HCP - Head Connector Pins
SMCP - Stepper Motor Connector Pins
Figure F-19. 51TD Control Card

| Test <br> Points | Line <br> Names | Test <br> Points | Line <br> Names | Test Points | Line <br> Names |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TH01 | Diff Read B | TPA01 | MC-3 | TPB07 | D1 PTX |
| TH02 | No Pin | TPA02 | MC-1 | TPC01 | +Access 0 |
| TH03 | Diff Read A | TPA03 | MC-2 | TPC02 | + Inner Tracks |
| TH04 | -High Gain | TPA04 | MC-0 | TPC03 | -5 V dc |
| TH05 | -Disable Stepper Motor | TPA05 | Ground | TPD01 | +Access 1 |
| TH06 | +14V | TPA06 | +Erase Gate | TPD02 | +Switch Filter |
| TH07 | Access Clamp Voltage | TPA07 | Ground | TPE01 | +Index |
| TH08 | Oscillator | TPA08 | -Head Load | TPF01 | +Diskette Sense |
|  |  | TPA09 | $+5 \mathrm{Vdc}$ | TPG01 | +Write Erase Enabled |
|  |  | TPA10 | D2 PTX | TPH01 | +File Data |
|  |  | TPB01 | +24V dc | TPLD2 | D2 LED Voltage |
|  |  | TPB02 | Ground | TPLD1 | D1 LED Voltage |
|  |  | TPB03 | +Select Head 1 | TPAMP2 | Preamp TP2 |
|  |  | TPB04 | +Write Gate | TPAMP1 | Preamp TP1 |
|  |  | TPB05 | +Head Engage | TPCTO | Center Tap Head 0 |
|  |  | TPB06 | Write Data | TPCT1 | Center Tap Head 1 |

Figure F-20. 51 TD Control Card Cable

## F. 3 Maintenance

## F.3.1 Collet/Flat Spring Assembly

## F.3.1.1 Collet/Flat Spring Removal (Figure F-21)

1. Power down.
2. Turn the operator knob $F$ to the closed position.

Warning: Do not attempt to remove the collet/flat spring E before removing the bail L . Too much pressure or binding can damage the spring.
3. Loosen the lever screw $K$.
4. Push the bail $L$ inward slightly and disconnect the bail actuator cable eyelet $\mathbb{N}$. from the lever $\mathcal{N}$.
5. Turn the operator knob $\mathcal{F}$ to the open position.
6. Loosen the bail mounting screw (M).
7. Observe the position of the bail return spring $(B$; then remove the bail pivot rod $P$, the bail return spring $R$, and the bail $L$ by sliding the bail $L$ out from under the head load arm C.

Warning: Ensure that the heads do not hit each other when the bail $D$ is removed from under the head load arm.
8. Remove the screw and nut $\dagger$ from the collet actuator rod S.
9. Remove the operator knob $F$.
10. Remove the collet actuator roll $H$ and the pressure roll (G).
11. Turn the collet actuator rod $\mathbf{S}$ up and out of the way. Then remove the collet/flat spring assembly E.

## F.3.1.2 Collet/Flat Spring Replacement (Figure F-21)

Warning: Too much pressure or binding on the flat spring E will damage the spring.

1. Reinstall the collet/flat spring assembly $E$.
2. Reinstall the collet pressure roll G and actuator roll $H$.
3. Turn the collet actuator rod down against the spring.
4. Reinstall the operator knob $F$ in the open position.
5. Reinstall the screw and nut $T$ that attach the operator knob to the collet actuator rod $S$. Push the operator knob and the collet actuator rod S . together until there is a maximum of $0.1-\mathrm{mm}(0.004$. inch) end play (W) between the operator knob $F$ and the diskette guide D. (See Part 2 of Figure F-21.) Tighten the screw.
6. Reinstall the bail return spring $R$, the bail $L$ and the bail pivot rod $P$. Place the bail $L$ on the collet actuator rod $S$. Ensure that the spring $R$ is in the correct position. Place the bail $L$ under the head load arm. Place the bail pivot rod $P$ in the groove, and tighten the bail mounting screw (M).


Figure F-21 (Part 1 of 2). Collet/Flat Spring Removal


Figure F-21 (Part 2 of 2). Collet/Flat Spring Removal
7. Turn the operator knob $F$ to the closed position.
8. Push the bail $L$ inward slightly and connect the cable to the lever $J$. Ensure that the eyelet crimp $V$ is facing outward, that the cable remains on the pulley and that the cable is not twisted. (See Part 2 of Figure F-21.) Turn the solenoid plunger $(U)$ if necessary.
9. Turn the operator knob $F$ to the open position.
10. Remove the paper from between the heads.
11. Ensure that the diskette moves in and out of the drive smoothly without hitting the collet. If the diskette will not move in and out smoothly, the flat spring $E$ has been damaged and a new flat spring should be installed.
12. Perform the Head Gap Adjustment (paragraph F.3.3.3).

## F.3.2 Head/Carriage Assembly

Warning: The head/carriage assembly is adjusted and tested at the factory. Do not attempt to adjust or repair any part of this assembly.

Do not attempt to clean the head/carriage assembly. If the assembly is not clean, exchange it.

## F.3.2.1 Head/Carriage Service Check (Figures F-22, F-23)

Warning: The head/carriage service check must be performed with the diskette drive installed (or with the diskette drive in the same position as when installed) or the adjustment might not be accurate.

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable $J$.
3. Remove the head cable guide $A$.
4. Turn the stepper motor pulley by hand to track 40, and insert a timing pin C. (Ensure that the pin goes into the casting.)
5. Power up.
6. To disable the stepper motor, install a jumper (4) from TPB02 (ground) to TH05 (-'disable stepper motor').
7. To locate the stepper motor at track 40 , install a jumper (M) between TPA07 (ground) and TPA04 (MC-0).
8. Put the timing pin C through the stepper motor pulley into the timing hole in the casting. Does the timing pin pass freely through the hole?

Y $N$

- Remove the timing pin C .
- Remove the jumpers (L) and (M).
- Power down.
- Go to the Head/Carriage Adjustment (paragraph F.3.2.2), step 3.

10. To remove the stepper motor to track 39, remove the jumper connected to TPA04 and-install the jumper end on TPA01 (MC-3).
11. Verify that this is track 39 by visually checking for no gap (D) between the timing pointer $E$ and the timing block G .
12. To move the stepper motor from track 39 back to track 40, remove the jumper connected to TPA01 and install the jumper end on TPAO4 (MC-0).
13. Verify that this is track 40 by visually checking that the timing hole in the pulley lines up with the timing hole in the casting. (Use the dental mirror to verify; do not use a timing pin.)
14. Insert the thickness gauges from the end of the timing pointer $E$ and timing block (G) to verify the indicated gap $F$ :

- 0.483 mm ( 0.019 inch). Go.
-0.533 mm ( 0.021 inch). No go.
Note: Because of the torque characteristics of the stepper motor, this step can be performed only once. If it is necessary to perform this step again, go back to step 10 of this service check.

15. If the adjustment is not correct, go to step 12 of paragraph F.3.2.2.
16. Remove the jumpers $(L$ and $M$.
17. Reinstall the head cable guide $A$. (Ensure that the read/write head can move freely.)
18. Was the head/carriage assembly exchanged?
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Y } \\ \text { - Power down. } \\ \text { - Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable. } \\ \text { - Power up. } \\ \text { - End of procedure. }\end{array}\right.$
19. Go to the Head Gap Service Check (paragraph F.3.3.2).


Figure F-22. Head/Carriage Service Check


Figure F-23. Control Card

## F.3.2.2 Head/Carriage Adjustment (Figure F-24)

Warning: The head/carriage assembly adjustment must be performed with the diskette installed (or in the same position as when installed), or the adjustment might not be accurate.

## 1. Power down.

2. Remove the cable guide $A$.
3. Measure and record the gap $K$ between the stepper motor pulley $L$ and the casting.

Gap is: $\qquad$
4. Loosen the clamp screw $H$ so the stepper motor drive shaft $N$ can turn inside the pulley $(L$.
5. Turn the stepper pulley $L$ by hand to track 40, and insert the timing pin $\mathcal{J}$. (Ensure that the pin goes into the casting.)

## DANGER

Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
6. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable
7. Power up.
8. To disable the stepper motor, install a jumper $\boldsymbol{P}$ from TPA05 (ground) to TH05 (-'disable stepper motor).
9. To locate the stepper motor at track 40, connect a jumper from TPA07 (ground) to TPA04 (MC-0).

Warning: When the stepper motor pulley $L_{\text {. }}$ is tightened by the clamp screw $H$ ensure that the pin located on the back of the stepper motor pulley remains within the cutout slot on the casting.
10. Make the gap $K$ the same size as the gap recorded in step 3, and tighten the clamp screw H. (Ensure that the timing pin passes freely through the stepper motor pulley into the hole in the casting.) The clamp ( $M$ should be placed even with the end of the stepper motor drive shaft $N$.
11. Remove the timing pin $J$.
12. Loosen the two bracket-to-carriage clamping screws
13. Remove the jumper end from TPA04, and install the jumper end on TPH01 (MC-3).
14. Remove the jumper end from TPA01, and connect the jumper end on TPA04 (MC-0).
15. Verify that this is track 40 by visually checking that the timing hole in the pulley lines up with the timing hole in the casting. (Use the dental mirror to check; do not use a timing pin.)
16. Insert a 0.508 mm ( 0.020 inch) thickness gauge E. between the timing pointer on the carriage and the track 40 adjustment surface on the casting. Use the clip (PN 4240632) D to attach the thickness gauge to the casting. The clip is attached to the diskette guide (see Figure F-4).


Figure F-24 (Part 1 of 2). Head/Carriage Adjustment
17. Slide the head/carriage $C$ against the thickness gauge so it just touches but is not forced against the thickness gauge. Install the carriage pressure spring (PN 4240631) B between the casting and the carriage to hold the head/carriage assembly against the thickness gauge. The pressure spring is attached to the diskette guide (see Figure F-4).

18. Tighten the two screws (G) that fasten the bracket to the carriage.
19. Remove the clip $D$ and the carriage pressure spring B.
20. Go to step 10 of paragraph F.3.2.2.


Figure F-24 (Part 2 of 2). Head/Carriage Adjustment

## F.3.2.3 Head/Carriage Removal (Figure F-25)

1. Power down.
2. Carefully remove the head/carriage cable connector $A$ from the control card. (Note the cable path for easier replacement.)
3. Remove the cable guide $\mathbf{B}$.

Warning: Band C must not be bent or damaged in any way.


Figure F-25. Head/Carriage Removal
4. Remove the band $C$ by removing the three screws $\mathbf{E}$ and $M$ that attach the band to the stepper pulley $L$ and the carriage bracket $D$. (Note the position of the band and clamps; they must be in the same position for replacement.)
5. Remove the carriage bracket $D$ from the carriage. Place a clean piece of paper between the heads.
6. Remove the two screws $J$ and remove the guide rod F. Do not allow the heads to touch each other.
7. Carefully lift and turn the head/carriage assembly $H$ to remove it from the guide rod (G).

## F.3.2.4 Head/Carriage Replacement (Figure F-26)

Warning: When you install the head/carriage assembly $\mathbf{S}$ ensure that a strip of clean paper is between the diskette drive heads to protect them during installation: also, ensure that the bail $E$ is under the headload arm D. Ensure that the bail return spring G is correctly installed. Ensure that the band $L$ is not damaged in any way.

1. Carefully install the head/carriage assembly $S$ on the guide rod $\mathbf{Q}$. Then place the head/carriage assembly at track 00.
2. Reinstall the guide rod $\mathbf{P}$ and tighten the two screws R. (Ensure that the guide rod notch $(\mathbb{U}$ is aligned with the screw $T$.)
3. Place the head/carriage assembly at track 40.
4. Reinstall the carriage bracket $M$ on the carriage with the screws and washers $R$ installed in the center of the hole.
5. Reconnect the band ( $L$ as follows: Install the adapter welded to band $V$ to the slotted end $B$ of the carriage bracket $(\mathbb{M}$. Leave the screw loose. Install band $L$ to the stepper motor pulley $W$ with clamp J. Install the end of band $L$ to the carriage bracket with clamp $K$. Ensure that the band is parallel to the carriage bracket $M$ and the edge of the pulley $H$ during installation.
6. Block the head/carriage about 25 mm ( 1 inch) from the casting $F$.
7. Pull on the adapter welded to band $V$ with $2.5 \pm 0.25$ pounds force, and tighten the band clamping screw C. Ensure that the band is parallel to the pulley edge $H$. Remove the paper from between the heads.
8. Move the carriage to track 00 and then to track 76. Ensure that the band track is straight and that the drive band is parallel to the pulley edge $H$.
9. Carefully connect the head/carriage cable to the control card connector A.
10. Turn the stepper motor pulley $\mathbf{W}$ by hand to track 40, and check with the timing pin $X$. Ensure that the pin goes into the casting.

> DANGER
> Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
11. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable (A).
12. Power up.
13. To disable the stepper motor, install a jumper $Y$ from TPBO2 (ground) to THO5 (•disable stepper motor').
14. Install a jumper $Z$ from TPA07 (ground) to TPA04 (MC-0).
15. Put the timing pin through the stepper motor pulley (W) into the timing hole in the casting. Does the timing pin pass through the timing hole freely?

Y N

- Remove the timing pin $X$.
- Remove the jumpers $Y$ and $Z$.
- Power down.
- Go to step 3 of paragraph F.3.2.2.

Remove the timing pin $X$.
16. Go to step 12 of paragraph F.3.2.2.


Figure F-26 (Part 1 of 2). Head/Carriage Replacement


Figure F-26 (Part 2 of 2). Head/Carriage Replacement

## F.3.3 Head Load Solenoid and Bail

## F.3.3.1 Solenoid and Bail Service Check (Figure F-27)

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable G
3. Insert a diskette, and turn the operator knob B , to the closed position.
4. Power up.
5. To activate the head load solenoid, install a jumper E from TPA07 (ground) to the head load TPA08 (-'head load').
6. To deactivate the stepper motor, install a jumper $F$ from TPB02 (ground) to TH05 (-'disable stepper motor').
7. Verify a 0.3 to 0.7 mm ( 0.012 to 0.028 inch) gap (D) between the bail and the head load arm at each end of the head movement.
8. Is the gap OK? If not, go to Bail Adjustment (paragraph F.3.3.4, step 5).
9. Remove the jumpers $E$ and $F$.
10. Turn the operator knob $B$ to the open position, and remove the diskette.
11. Turn the operator knob $\mathbf{B}$ to the closed position.
12. Power down.
13. Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable
(G)
14. Power up.


Head Load Solenoid Deactivated


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Figure F-27. Solenoid and Bail Service Check



## F.3.3.2 Head Gap Service Check (Figure F-28)

1. Power down.
2. Turn the operator knob $B$ to the closed position.
3. Visually check for a gap of 2 to $3 \mathrm{~mm}(0.079$ to 0.118 inch) between the bail assembly and the head load arm.
4. Is the gap OK? If not, go to step 3 of paragraph F.3.3.3.
5. Turn the operator knob $B$ to the open position.
6. Power up.
7. If the head/carriage assembly was exchanged, go to the Solenoid and Bail Service Check (paragraph F.3.3.1).

## F.3.3.3 Head Gap Adjustment (Figure F-28)

1. Power down.
2. Turn the operator knob to the closed position.
3. Tighten the lever screw $\boldsymbol{K}$ just enough so that the lever J can still be adjusted.
4. While looking into the diskette opening, move the lever until the two heads just touch.
5. Note the lever marks $(H$ on the lever relative to the bail alignment edge G.
6. Turn the lever one space clockwise.
7. Tighten screw $K$.
8. The gap $\mathbf{B}$ between the head surface should be 2 to 3 mm ( 0.079 to 0.118 inch). This gap cannot be easily measured and should be checked visually only.
9. Is the gap OK?

N

- Go back to step 3.
- Go to Solenoid and Bail Service Check (paragraph F.3.3.1).


## F.3.3.4 Bail Adjustment (Figure F-28)

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable $L$.
3. Power up.
4. Insert a diskette, and turn the operator knob to the closed position.
5. To activate the head load solenoid, install a jumper C from TPA07 (ground) to the head load TPA08 (-head load').
6. To deactivate the stepper motor, install a jumper (D) from TPB02 (ground) to TH05 (-‘disable stepper motor').

## CAUTION

The solenoid case becomes hot after continuous use.
7. Loosen the solenoid locking screw A.

Warning: Do not let the solenoid plunger and cable turn while you make this adjustment.
8. Turn the solenoid in the mounting bracket to obtain a 0.3 to 0.7 mm ( 0.012 to 0.028 inch) gap $(E$ between the head load arm and the bail.
9. Tighten screw $\mathbf{A}$.
10. Is the gap OK at each end of the head movement (step 8)?
$\int_{\mathrm{Y}}^{\mathrm{N}} \quad$ - Go back to step 7.
11. Remove the jumpers $C$ and (D.
12. Turn the operator knob to the open position and remove the diskette.
13. Power down.
14. Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable (L).
15. Power up.

## Head Load Solenoid Activated



Head Load Solenoid Activated


Head Load Solenoid Deactivated


## Control Card



## F.3.3.5 Bail Removal (Figure F-29)

1. Power down.

## DANGER

Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable A.
3. Insert a strip of clean paper between the heads to prevent them from touching.
4. Turn the operator knob to the closed position.
5. Loosen the lever screw C.
6. Push the bail J inward slightly, and disconnect the bail cable eyelet (G) from the lever (D.
7. Turn the operator knob to the open position.
8. Loosen the bail mounting screw E.

Warning: Ensure that the heads do not touch each other when the bail is removed from under the head load arm.
9. Observe the position of the bail return spring $K$. Now remove the pivot rod $H$, the bail return spring $K$ and the bail $J$ by lifting the bail out from under the head load arm B.

## F.3.3.6 Bail Replacement (Figure F-29)

1. Reinstall the bail return spring $K$, the bail $J$, and the pivot rod $H$. Place the bail $J$ on the collet actuator rod $L$. Ensure that the bail return spring $K$ is in the correct position. Place the bail $J$ under the head load arm $B$, place the bail pivot rod $H$ in the groove, and tighten the screw E.
2. Turn the operator knob to the closed position.
3. Push the bail $J$ inward slightly, and connect the cable eyelet ( $\mathbf{G}$ to the bail lever with the crimp $\mathbb{N}$ facing outward. (Ensure that the cable remains on the pulley and is not twisted; turn the solenoid plunger $(\mathbb{M}$. if necessary.)
4. Turn the operator knob to the open position.
5. Remove the strip of paper from between the heads.
6. Perform the Head Gap Adjustment (paragraph F.3.3.3).


Figure F-29. Bail Removal

## F.3.3.7 Solenoid and Idler Removal (Figure F-30)

1. Power down.

## DANGER

Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable B .
3. Insert a strip of clean paper between the two heads.
4. Turn the operator knob $F$ to the closed position.
5. Loosen the lever screw $K$.
6. Push the bail $L$ inward slightly, and disconnect the cable eyelet $M$ from the bail lever $N$.
7. Turn the operator knob $F$ to the open position.
8. Remove the ac motor drive belt $A$.
9. Remove the solenoid cable connector $E$ from the control card.
10. On all domestic machines or World Trade machines, prior to EC 841505, remove the solenoid, the bracket, and the cable as a unit D. On World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later, skip this step.
11. Loosen the solenoid locking setscrew G and unscrew the solenoid from the bracket. (The solenoid and the bail actuator cable are exchanged as a unit.)

## F.3.3.8 Solenoid and Idler Replacement (Figure F-30)

1. On all domestic machines or World Trade machines, prior to EC 841505, reinstall the solenoid (D) on the bracket and tighten the solenoid locking setscrew (G). On World Trade machines with EC 841505, and later, reinstall the head load solenoid (D. on the casting and tighten the solenoid locking setscrew G .
2. On all domestic machines or World Trade machines prior to 841505 , reinstall the solenoid, bracket, and cable as a unit. On World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later, skip this step.
3. Reconnect the head load solenoid cable connector $E$ to the control card.
4. Reinstall the ac motor drive belt $A$.
5. Turn the operator knob $F$ to the closed position.
6. Push the bail $L$ inward slightly, and connect the cable ${ }^{\circ}$ eyelet $M$ to the bail lever $\mathbb{N}$ with the eyelet crimp P facing outward. (Ensure that the cable remains on the pulley and is not twisted; turn the solenoid plunger $H$ if necessary.)
7. Turn the operator knob $F$ to the open position.
8. Remove the strip of paper from between the heads.
9. Perform the Head Gap Adjustment (see paragraph F.3.3.3).
10. Perform the bail adjustment (see paragraph F.3.3.4).


B AC Drive Motor
Power Cable

Figure F-30. Solenoid and Idler Removal

## F.3.4 AC Drive Parts

## F.3.4.1 Drive Motor Removal (Figure F-31)

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable $\mathbf{B}$.
3. Remove the ac motor drive belt $\mathbf{Q}$.

## CAUTION

The motor case becomes hot after continuous use.
4. On all domestic machines or World Trade machines prior to EC 841505 , remove the two enclosure mounting screws $P$ and remove the fan enclosure $N$. On World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later, remove the two mounting screws $L$ and remove the ac drive motor.
5. Loosen the drive pulley/fan locking setscrew $M$; then remove the ac drive motor pulley/fan assembly $K$.

## DANGER

High voltage may be present at the capacitor terminals $F$.
6. Remove the two capacitor insulator caps $H$ from the capacitor terminals.
7. Discharge the capacitor by shorting across its terminals F with the large blade screwdriver.
8. Remove the motor capacitor leads G from the capacitor terminals.
9. Remove the motor capacitor leads G from the cable guide $J$ on the casting.
10. Remove the insulator caps $H$ from the motor capacitor leads G .
11. On all domestic or World Trade machines prior to EC 841505 , remove the remaining two motor mounting screws $L$ and remove the motor $A$. On World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later, skip this step.

## F.3.4.2 Drive Motor Replacement (Figure F-31)

1. On all domestic machines or World Trade machines prior to EC 841505, install the ac drive motor A with the two mounting screws L . Note in Figure F-31 that the cable 8 and the motor capacitor leads $J$ should extend toward the rear of the machine. On World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later, skip this step.
2. Install the ac drive motor pulley/fan $K$ on the new motor. Ensure that the setscrew $M$ is centered in the flat surface of the motor shaft. (Leave the setscrew loose.)
3. Position the fan and pulley on the motor shaft with a gap of $0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}(0.020 \pm 0.004 \mathrm{inch})$ between the motor face and the fan hub. Tighten the setscrew.
4. On all domestic machines or World Trade machines prior to EC 841505 , reinstall the fan enclosure $\mathbf{N}$ with the belt clearance slots toward the drive hub $R$. On World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later, install the ac drive motor $A$ with the two mounting screws (L).
5. Reinstall the drive belt $\mathbb{Q}$.
6. Reinstall the two capacitor insulator caps $H$ on the motor capacitor leads G lone on leads 2 and 3, and one on lead 1).
7. Reconnect the motor capacitor leads (G) in the guide J on the casting.
8. Reinstall the motor capacitor leads G on the capacitor terminals $F$ (leads 2 and 3 on the top terminal and lead 1 on the bottom terminal).
9. Reinstall the two insulator caps $H$ on the capacitor terminals $F$.
10. Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable $B$.

## F.3.4.3 Capacitor Removal (Figure F-31)

1. Power down.

## DANGER

Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable B.

DANGER
High voltage may be present at the capacitor terminals $F$.
3. Remove the two insulator caps $H$ from the capacitor terminals $F$.
4. Discharge the capacitor by jumpering the capacitor terminals $F$ with a large blade screwdriver.
5. Remove the motor capacitor leads (G) from the capacitor terminals.
6. Remove the screw (C and remove the capacitor bracket assembly D.


Figure F-31 (Part 1 of 2). AC Drive Motor Removal


For World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later.
Figure F-31 (Part 2 of 2). AC Drive Motor Removal

## F.3.4.4 Capacitor Replacement (Figure F-31)

1. Reinstall the capacitor assembly (D) with the screw (C) and tighten the screw.
2. Reinstall the motor capacitor leads $G$ on the capacitor terminals $F$ (leads 2 and 3 on the top terminal and lead 1 on the bottom terminal).
3. Reinstall the two insulator caps $\boldsymbol{H}$ on the capacitor terminals.

## F.3.4.5 Drive Fan and Pulley Assembly Removal (Figure F-31)

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable B is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor cable $B$.
3. Remove the ac drive belt $\mathbf{Q}$.
4. On all domestic machines or World Trade machines prior to EC 841505, remove the fan enclosure mounting screws $P$ and remove the fan enclosure $N$. On World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later, remove the ac drive motor A with the two mounting screws $L$.
5. Loosen the setscrew $M$; then remove the ac drive motor pulley/fan $K$.

## F.3.4.6 Drive Fan and Pulley Assembly Replacement (Figure F-31)

1. Reinstall the ac drive motor pulley $K$ on the motor shaft so that the setscrew $M$ is centered in the flat surface of the shaft. (Leave the setscrew loose.)
2. Position the fan and pulley on the motor shaft with a gap of $0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}(0.020 \pm 0.004$ inch $)$ between the motor face and the fan hub. Tighten the setscrew.
3. On all domestic or World Trade machines prior to EC 841505, with the mounting screws $P$, reinstall the fan enclosure $N$ with the belt clearance slots toward the drive hub $R$. On World Trade machines with EC 841505 and later, reinstall the ac drive motor.
4. Reinstall the drive belt $\mathbf{Q}$.
5. Reconnect the ac drive motor power cable B.
6. Power up.

## F.3.5 Stepper Drive Parts

## F.3.5.1 Stepper Motor Removal (Figure F-32)

1. Power down.
2. Remove the head cable connector $L$ from the control card.
3. Remove the head cable guide $P$.

Warning: The stepper drive band $J$ assembly can be easily damaged. Do not bend, crease, or scratch the band.
4. Remove the three mounting screws A , F , and G and clamp $B$ that attach the stepper drive band $J$ to the stepper motor drive pulley C , and carriage bracket $E$. (Note the position of the band $J$ and clamp (B. for easier replacement.)
5. Remove the band assembly.
6. Measure and record the gap $(\mathbb{U}$ between the stepper motor pulley $C$ and the casting for later use.

Gap is $\qquad$
7. Loosen the stepper pulley clamp screw (0) and remove the stepper pulley $C$ and the clamp $H$.
8. Remove the stepper motor cable connector $K$ from the control card.
9. Remove the four stepper motor mounting screws $\mathbb{N}$.
10. Remove the stepper motor $M$.

## F.3.5.2 Stepper Motor Replacement (Figure F-32)

1. Reinstall the stepper motor $(M$, using the four mounting screws $\mathbb{N}$. (Locate the motor cable toward the control card.)
2. Reinstall the stepper motor cable connector $K$ on the control card.

Warning: When the stepper motor pulley (C) is tightened by the clamp screw ( ensure that the pin located on the back of the stepper motor pulley remains within the cutout slot on the casting.
3. Reinstall the stepper motor pulley C and the clamp H. (Adjust the gap $(\mathbb{U}$ between the pulley and the casting to the measurement recorded in step 6 of paragraph F.3.5.1.) The clamp $(H$ should be placed even with the end of the stepper motor drive shaft D.
4. Reinstall the drive band J. Go to Head/Carriage Replacement (paragraph F.3.2.4, step 5).


Figure F-32. Stepper Motor Removal and Replacement

## F.3.5.3 Stepper Pulley and Clamp Removal (Figure F-33)

1. Power down.
2. Remove the drive band (see paragraph F.3.5.7).
3. Measure and record the gap $C$ between the stepper motor pulley and the casting.

Gap is $\qquad$
4. Loosen the clamp screw B ; then remove the pulley (D) and the clamp $A$.

## F.3.5.4 Stepper Pulley and Clamp Replacement

 (Figure F-33)Warning: When the stepper motor pulley $C$ is tightened by the clamp screw $\mathbb{Q}$, ensure that the pin located on the back of the stepper motor pulley remains within the cutout slot on the casting.
the casting.

1. Reinstall the pulley $D$, the clamp $A$, and the clamp screw B. The gap should be the same as in step 3 of paragraph F.3.5.3. Ensure that the clamp is even with the end of the stepper motor drive shaft.
2. Reinstall the drive band. Go to Head/Carriage Replacement (paragraph F.3.2.4, step 5).

## F.3.5.5 Drive Band Service Check (Figure F-33)

1. Power down.
2. Turn the stepper motor pulley by hand between tracks 00 and 76.
3. If the drive band does not track parallel to the pulley edge $F$, go to Drive Band Adjustment (paragraph F.3.5.6, step 6).

If the band shows signs of physical damage $F$
exchange the band (see paragraphs F.3.5.7 and F.3.5.8).


Figure F-33. Stepper Motor Pulley and Clamp Removal and Replacement

## F.3.5.6 Drive Band Adjustment (Figure F-34)

1. Power down.
2. Remove the head connector $M$ from the control card.
3. Remove the head cable guide $N$.
4. Loosen the three mounting screws $A, F$, and $H$ that attach the band to the pulley $C$ and the carriage bracket $E$.
5. Tighten screw $F$. (Ensure that the band $L$ remains parallel to the carriage bracket $E$.)
6. Tighten screw $A$. (Ensure that the band remains parallel to the pulley edge (U).)
7. Block the head/carriage assembly (G), about 25 mm ( 1 inch) from the end of the casting $Q$.
8. Pull on the loose end of the band with $2.5 \pm 0.25$ pounds force $P$ and tighten the screw $H$. (Ensure that the band remains parallel to the pulley edge, U . If it does not, repeat the adjustment, starting at step 5.)
9. Move the carriage to track 00 and then to track 76 , and ensure that the band $L$ tracks parallel to the pulley edge (U).
10. Adjust the head/carriage assembly G Igo to paragraph F.3.2.2, step 12).

## F.3.5.7 Drive Band Removal (Figure F-34)

1. Power down.
2. Remove the head connector $(M$ from the control card.
3. Remove the head cable guide $\mathbf{N}$.

Observe the position of the band L and clamp S before performing the next step.

Warning: The band $L$ is easily damaged $T$. Do not bend, crease, or scratch the band.
4. Remove the three mounting screws $A, F$, and $H$ and the clamp $B$ that attach the band $L$ to the stepper motor pulley ( $C$ and the carriage bracket (E. .
5. Remove the band assembly.
6. If you have entered this procedure from Stepper Pulley and Clamp Removal (paragraph F.3.5.3), return to step 3 of paragraph F.3.5.3.

## F.3.5.8 Drive Band Replacement (Figure F-34)

Warning: The band $L$ is easily damaged (T). Do not bend, crease, or scratch the band. Do NOT use a damaged band.

1. Attach the end of the band $L$ with the welded adapter $K$ to the slotted end $J$ of the carriage bracket. Leave the clamp screw $H$ loose.
2. Attach the band to the stepper motor pulley (C) with the clamp screw $A$ and the clamp $B$.

Ensure that the band is parallel to the pulley edge (1).
3. Attach the other end of the band to the carriage bracket with the screw $F$ and the drive band clamp (D). Ensure that the band is parallel to the carriage bracket.
4. Adjust the drive band. (Go to step 8 of paragraph F.3.5.6.)


Figure F-34 (Part 1 of 2). Drive Band Adjustments


Figure F-34 (Part 2 of 2). Drive Band Adjustments

## F.3.6 LED and PTX Assemblies

## F.3.6.1 Diskette Speed Service Check (Figure F-35)

1. Insert a diskette 1, and close the operator knob. See Diskette Use (paragraph F.1.1.2).
2. To activate the head load solenoid, install a jumper $A$ from TPA07 (ground) to TPA08 (- 'head load').
3. Set up an oscilloscope as shown in the chart $E$.

Note: Use a Tektronix 453, 454, or a similar oscilloscope with $\times 10$ probes.
4. Observe an index pulse width of 1.5 to 3.0 ms C occurring every $166.7 \pm 4.2 \mathrm{~ms}$ B. Pulse amplitude should be between 2.4 and 4.2 Vdc (D).
5. Remove the jumper.
6. Remove the diskette. See Diskette Use (paragraph F.1.1.2).

## Control Card

Jumper A


Figure F-35. Diskette Speed Check

## F.3.6.2 LED Output Service Check (Figure F-36)

1. Connect the negative probe $C$ of the multimeter to the TPA07 (ground) on the control card A.
2. Set the multimeter scale to 5 Vdc , and connect the positive probe $B$, to the LED voltage test pin TPLD2.
3. Check for a voltage level of 1 Vdc to $2 \mathrm{Vdc}(\mathrm{D}$.
4. Move the positive probe to LED voltage test pin TPLD1.
5. Check for a voltage level of 1 Vdc to 2 Vdc ( .

## F.3.6.3 LED Removal (Figure F-37)

1. Power down.
2. Remove the LED connector (B) from the control card.
3. Remove the LED cable. (Note the cable path for future replacement.)
4. Remove the LED mounting screw (D) then remove the LED assembly C.

## Control Card A



Figure F-36. LED Output Check

## F.3.6.4 LED Replacement (Figure F-37)

1. Reinstall the LED cable, the LED assembly C and the mounting screw $D$ on the diskette guide $A$.
2. Reconnect the LED connector $B$ to the control card.


## F.3.6.5 PTX Amplifier Service Check (Figure F-38)

1. Power down.

DANGER
Voltage is still present at the socket when the power cable is disconnected.
2. Disconnect the ac drive motor power cable $A$.
3. Remove the PTX connector $\mathbf{B}$ from the control card.
4. Power up.
5. Connect the positive probe $E$ of multimeter (D) ( 15 Vdc scale) to the index test pin TPE01 on the control card.
6. Connect the negative probe $F$ of the multimeter of TPB02 (ground).
7. Check the multimeter $D$ for a reading of less than 1 Vdc .
8. Install one end of jumper C to pin A04 of the PTXCP socket on the control card.
9. Observe the multimeter, and touch the other end of the jumper several times to pin A01 of the PTXCP socket on the control card. The multimeter should read 2.5 Vdc or more when the test pin is touched. (A wrong measurement can occur the first time the test pin is touched.)
10. Repeat steps 8 and 9 with the jumper on pin $A 03$ of the PTXCP socket on the control card.
11. Power down.
12. Remove the jumper.
13. Reinstall the PTX connector on the control card.
14. Reconnect the drive motor power cable.
15. Power up.


Control Card


Figure F-38. PTX Amplifier Service Check

## F.3.6.6 PTX Removal (Figure F-39)

1. Power down.
2. Remove the LED connector $F$ from the control card. (Note the cable path for easier replacement.) Pull the cable and the connector through the casting.
3. Turn the operator knob $A$ to the closed position.
4. Loosen the lever screw $(\mathbb{A}$.
5. Push the bail $Q$ inward slightly, and disconnect the bail actuator cable eyelet 1 from the hook $N$ on the bail lever S .
6. Turn the operator knob $A$ to the open position.
7. Place a strip of clean paper between the heads.

Warning: Ensure that the heads do not touch each other when the bail Q is removed from under the head arm (G).
8. Remove the four diskette guide mounting screws $P$.
9. Remove the diskette guide $M$ by lifting it up and carefully sliding the bail $\mathbb{Q}$ from under the head load arm G.
10. Remove the five remaining connectors (B) from the control card. (Note the connector locations and cable paths for easier replacement.)
11. Loosen the control card retainer screw E.

Warning: Be careful not to damage the control card.
12. Turn the two control card retainers $D$ out of the control card path, and remove the control card C . (Note the position of the control card for easier replacement.)
13. Remove the PTX mounting screw $L$ and the PTX assembly $K$. (Note the cable path for future replacement.)

## F.3.6.7 PTX Replacement (Figure F-39)

1. Reinstall the PTX assembly $K$ and the PTX mounting screw (L.
2. Reinstall the control card $C$ and turn the two retainers D inward until they prevent the control card from moving.
3. Tighten the two retainer screws $E$.
4. Reinstall the five connectors $\mathbf{B}$ on the control card.
5. Reinstall the diskette guide $(\mathbb{M}$. Place the bail below the head load arm G.
6. Reinstall the four diskette guide mounting screws $P$.
7. Reinstall the LED connector $F$ on the control card. Go to Bail Replacement (paragraph F.3.3.6, step 2).


Figure F-39. PTX Removal and Replacement

## F.3.7 Diskette Drive Control Card

## F.3.7.1 Control Card Removal (Figure F-40)

1. Power down.
2. Remove the six connectors $A$ from the control card.
3. Loosen the two retainer screws $D$ and turn the two retainers C outward until they are no longer in the path of the control card B. .
4. Remove the control card.

## F.3.7.2 Control Card Replacement (Figure F-40)

1. Reinstall the control card (B).
2. Turn the two retainers $C$ inward slightly until they prevent the card from moving.
3. Tighten the two retainer screws $D$.
4. Reinstall the six connectors $A$ on the control card.
5. Power up.

## F.3.7.3 Control Card Test Pins and Connector Pins

See Figure F-41 to check test points and Figure F-42 to check connector pins.


Figure F-40. Diskette Drive Control Card

2 AC Drive Pulley (With Fan Hidden)
3 AC Drive Beit
4 Solenoid Idler
5 Head Load Solenoid
6 Spindle Pulley
7
Diskette Drive Control Card
8 Diskette Locking Lever
9 Collet
10 Pressure Roll
11 Head Load Bail
12 AC Drive Motor
13 Head/Carriage Assembly
14
Timing Pin (Old)
15
Stepper Motor


16 Thickness Gauge Clip
17 Carriage Pressure Spring
18 Drive Hub
19 Collet Flat Spring
20 Timing Pin (New)


Figure F-41 (Part 1 of 2). Diskette Drive Locations and Card Test Points


| TH01 | Diff Read B |
| :--- | :--- |
| TH02 | No Pin |
| TH03 | Diff Read A |
| TH04 | -High Gain |
| TH05 | -Disable Stepper Motor |
| TH06 | +14 V |
| TH07 | Access Clamp Voltage |
| TH08 | Oscillator |


| TPA01 | MC-3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| TPA02 | MC-1 |
| TPA03 | MC-2 |
| TPA04 | MC-0 |
| TPA05 | Ground |
| TPA06 | +Erase Gate |
| TPA07 | Ground |
| TPA08 | -Head Load |
| TPA09 | +5V dc |
| TPA10 | 51 TD PTX |
| TPB01 | +24V dc |
| TPB02 | Ground |
| TPB03 | +Select Head 1 |
| TPB04 | +Write Gate |
| TPB05 | +Head Engage |
| TPB06 | Write Data |


| TPB07 | 31SD PTX |
| :--- | :--- |
| TPC01 | +Access 0 |
| TPC02 | +Inner Tracks |
| TPC03 | -5V dc |
| TPD01 | +Access 1 |
| TPD02 | +Switch Filter |
| TPE01 | +Index |
| TPF01 | +Diskette Sense |
| TPG01 | +Write Erase Enabled |
| TPH01 | +File Data |
| TPLD2 | 51TD LED Voltage |
| TPLD1 | 51TD LED Voltage |
| TPAMP2 | Preamp TP2 |
| TPAMP1 | Preamp TP1 |
| TPCT0 | Center Tap Head 0 |
| TPCT1 | Center Tap Head 1 |

Figure F-41 (Part 2 of 2). Diskette Drive Locations and Card Test Points


Figure F-42. Diskette Drive Card Connector Pins

## Appendix G. Glossary

The following terms are defined as used in this manual.
A/FE. Americas, Far East
carrier. A continuous frequency capable of being modulated or impressed with a second (information-carrying) signal.
category A terminals. Terminals that can be attached to type A adapters. For example the $3178,3278,3279$, and 3290 Displays, the 3287 Models 1, 2, 1C and 2C, the 3262 Models 3 and 13, and the 3289 Models 1 and 2 Printers.
category B terminals. Terminals that can be attached to type B adapters. For example the 3277 Display, the 3284, 3286, 3287 Models 1 and 2, and 3288 Printers.

CCITT. Comite Consultatif International Telegraphique et Telephonique (Consultative Committee on International Telephone and Telegraph).

Data Terminal Equipment (DTE). The equipment that serves as a data input and/or output device and provides data communication control functions. Can be a terminal or a communication controller.

Duplex Transmission. Data transmission over a data circuit in both directions at the same time.

E/ME/A. Europe, Middle East, Asia.
Half-Duplex Transmission. Data transmission in either direction, one way at a time, the choice of direction being controlled by the DTE.
modem. *(modulator-demodulator) A device that modulates and demodulates signals transmitted over data communication facilities.

Multiple Interactive Screen (MIS). A function which provides the capability of using a display as up to four coresident interactive logical terminals.
multipoint network. In data communication, a configuration in which more than two terminal installations are connected.
nonswitched line. A connection established, without the use of switching facilities, for the use of two or more data stations. Contrast with switched line.
point-to-point network. In data communication, a connection established between only two data stations. The connection may include switching facilities.

PTT. Post, Telephone, and Telegraph (Administration).
remote. Pertaining to the attachment of devices to a central computer through a communication control unit. Contrast with local.

SDLC. Synchronous data link control.
SNA. (DPG) Systems network architecture.
SNBU. (DPG) switched network backup.
switched line. A mode of operating a data link in which a circuit or channel is established through switching facilities, as, for example, in a public switched network.
switched network backup (SNBU). A modem feature to provide switched-line backup for nonswitched telecommunication facilities.

Type A adapter. Control logic for attaching Category A devices to a 3274 control unit.

Type B adapter. Control logic for attaching Category B devices to a 3274 control unit.
FIGURE ..... PAGE
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FIGURE P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 1 OF 2, INDEX NOS. 1-49)

LIST P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 1 OF 6)

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 1234 DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 - | 5267800 NP | REF | ```FINAL ASM 3274 FOR ILlUSTRATION SEE FIGURE 1``` |
| - 1 | 5267814 | REF | - COVER ASM |
| - 2 | 5699190 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,DDSA/X21- ENGLISH |
| - 2 | 5699191 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,38LS S OR L SABU-ENGLISH |
| - 2 | 5699192 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,L- ENGLISH I/G |
| - 2 | 5699194 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, R LOOP- ENGLISH |
| - 2 | 5699196 | , | - LABEL- OPS PNL, DDSA/X21 FRENCH |
| - 2 | 5699197 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L SNBU-PRENCH |
| - 2 | 5699198 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, L- PEENCH I/M |
| - 2 | 5699200 | 1 | - LABRL- OPS PNL,R LOOP- FRENCH |
| $-\quad 2$ $-\quad 2$ | 5699202 5699203 | 1 | - Label- OPS PNL, DDSA/X21 PRENCH/CANADIAN <br> - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L SNBU PR/CDN |
| - 2 | 5699204 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, L- PRENCH Canadian im |
| - 2 | 5699206 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,R LOOP- FBENCH/CANADIAN |
| - 2 | 5699208 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, DDSA/X21 GERMAN |
| $-\quad 2$ $-\quad 2$ | 5699209 5699210 | 1 | - Label- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L SNBU- GERMAN <br> - Label- ops pnl, l- gertan I/M |
| - 2 | 5699211 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,S OR L/SNBU- GERMAN I/M |
| - 2 | 5699212 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, ${ }^{\text {c l }}$ LOOP- GERMAN |
| - 2 | 5699214 | 1 | - Label- OPS PNL, DDSA/X21 ITALIAN |
| - 2 | 5699215 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L SNBO- Italian |
| - 2 | 5699216 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, L- Italian i/h |
| - 2 | 5699218 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, ${ }^{\text {e }}$ LOOP- Italian |
| - 2 | 5699226 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, DDSA/X21 BRAZILIAN/PORT |
| - 2 | 5699227 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L SNBU BRZ/PORT |
| - 2 | 5699228 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, L- brazilian port I/M |
| - 2 | 5699230 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,R LOOP- bRAzILIAN/PORT |
| - 2 | 5699220 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, DDSA/X21- Japanese |
| - 2 | 5699221 | 1 | - Label- ops Pnl, 38LS S OR L SNBU Japanese |
| - 2 | 5699222 | 1 | - Label- opS PNL, L- Japanese I/M |
| - 2 | 5699223 | 1 |  |
| - 2 | 5699224 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, R LOOP- Japanese |
| - 2 | 5699232 | 1 | - Labrl- OpS PNL, DDSA/X21 SPANISH |
| - 2 | 5699233 | 1 | - Label- opS PNL, 38LS S OR L SNBU- SPANISH |
| - 2 | 5699234 | 1 | - Label- opS PNL, L- SPANISH I/M |
| - 2 | 5699236 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,B LOOP- SPANISH |
| - 3 | 5267871 | 1 | - NAMBPLATE- 3274 51C |
| - 3 | 5267873 | 1 | - NAMEPLATE- 3274 52C |
| - 4 | 5718217 | 1 | - LABEL, WRITE-IN |
| - 5 | 5699238 | 1 | - Label- ops PNL, 日lank |
| - 5 | 5699239 | 1 |  |
| - 5 | 5699240 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,38LS S OR L/SNBU- ENGLISH |
| - 5 | 5699241 | 1 | - Label- ops pNL, l- ENGLISH I/M |
| - 5 | 5699242 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,R LOOP- ENGLISH |
| - 5 | 5699245 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,EMI- FRENCH |
| - 5 | 5699247 | 1 | - Label- OpS PNL, L- FRENCH I/M |
| - 5 | 5699248 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, R LOOP- FRENCH |
| - 5 | 5699251 | 1 | - Label- OPS PNL, BGI- FRENCH/Canadian |
| - 5 | 5699252 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L/SNBU- FR/CDN |
| - 5 | 5699253 | 1 | - Labrl- ops Pal, l- french/Canadian I/a |
| - 5 | 5699254 | 1 | - label- opS pnl, R LOOP- PRENCH/Canadian |
| - 5 | 5699257 | 1 | - LABEL- OpS PNL, EMI- GERMAN |
| - 5 | 5699259 | 1 | - Label- ors pal, l- gerian I/m |
| - 5 | 5699260 | 1 | - Label- opS PNL,R LOOP- german |
| - 5 | 5699263 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,EMI- ITALIAN |
| - 5 | 5699265 | 1 | - Label- opS PNL, L- Italian I/M |
| - 5 | 5699266 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, R LOOP- ITALIAN |
| - 5 | 5699246 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L/SNBU- FRENCH |
| - 5 | 5699258 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L/SNBU- GERMAN |
| - 5 | 5699264 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L/SNBU- Italian |
| $-\quad 5$ $-\quad 5$ | 5699269 | , | - LABEL- OPS PNL,EEI- Japanese |
| $-\quad 5$ $-\quad 5$ | 5699270 | , | - LABEL- OPS PNL, 38LS S OR L/SNBU JAPANESE |
| $-\quad 5$ <br> $-\quad 5$ | 5699271 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, L- Japanese I/M |
| $\begin{array}{r}-\quad 5 \\ -\quad 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5699272 5699276 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,R LOOP- JAPANESE |
| - 5 | 5699282 | 1 | - Label- OpS PNL,38LS S OR L/SNBU- SPanish |
| - 5 | 5699275 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL, EMI- BRAZILIAN/PORTUGESE |
| - 5 | 5699277 | 1 | - Label- ops PNL, L- bRAZILIAN/PORT IA |
| - 5 | 5699278 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,R LOOP- BRAZILIAN/POET |
| - 5 | 5699281 | 1 | - label- opS PNL, EMI- SFANISH |
| - 5 | 5699283 | 1 | - Label- OPS PNL, l- SPANISH I/M |
| - 5 | 5699284 | 1 | - LABEL- OPS PNL,R LOOP- SPANISH |
| - 6 | 6815211 | 1 | - LABEL, BaT- DISP. - ENGLISH |
| - 6 | 6815262 | 1 | - Label, bat. disp. - french canadian |
| - 6 | 6815210 | 1 | - Label. Bat. DISP. - france |
| - 6 | 6815266 | 1 | - Label, bat. disp. - german |



FIGURE P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 1 OF 2, INDEX NOS. 1-49)

LIST P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 2 OF 6)



FIGURE P.1. FINAL ASSEMBL.Y 3274 (SHEET 1 OF 2, INDEX NOS. 1-49)

LIST P.1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 3 OF 6)



FIGURE P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 2 OF 2, INDEX NOS. 50-109)

LIST P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 4 OF 6)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FIGUREINDEX NUMBER \& PART NUMBER \& UNITS PER ASM. \& $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline $1-50$
-50 A

-51 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2549782 \\
& 1622347 \\
& 1828817
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \\
& 2 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | - SCREW- THD FORHING, HEX WASHER HEAD |
| :--- |
| - WASHER,LOCK EXT STAR B5- 10 OD X 0.6 THK |
| - TRANSFORMER- BOLK XPHR $50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ |
| USED ON DUAL SUPPLY, HTC ONLY | \& <br>

\hline - 51 \& 1828818 \& 1 \& - TRANSFORMER- BOLK XPMR 50/60 HZ USED ON SINGLE SUPPLY, HTC ONLY \& <br>
\hline - 51 \& 1828819 \& 1 \& - TRANSFCRMER- BULK $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ USED ON DUAL SUPPLY, WTC ONLY \& <br>
\hline - 52 \& 5827470 \& $?$ \& - SHIRLD- SHORT \& <br>

\hline $$
-52
$$ \& 361537 \& 1 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - SHIELD- LONG } \\
& \text { USED ON SINGLE SUPPLY. WTC ONLY }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline - 53 \& 10470 \& 1 \& - SCREH, HACH-BIND HD 6-32 y 1/4 LG \& ATT PT <br>
\hline - 54 \& 210883 \& 1 \& - STUD-SHIELD MTG, TAPPED, NO. 6-32 \& <br>
\hline - 55 \& 210884 \& 1 \& - STUD-SHIELD HTG,NO. 6-32 \& <br>
\hline - 56 \& 317232 \& 1 \& - TERMINAL BOARD- 6 DBL SCREN TERMINALS \& <br>
\hline - 56 \& 522850 \& 1 \& - TERMINAL board-H/barr 10dBl SCREH tera USED ON SINGLE SUPPLY, WTC OBLY \& <br>
\hline - 57 \& 38354 \& 2 \& - SCREW, HACH-PIL H 6-32 X 1/2 LG \& ATT PT <br>
\hline - 58 \& 5261398 \& 1 \& - STBIP, BARKER \& <br>

\hline - 58 \& 522849 \& 1 \& | - - AARKER STRIP, TERHINAL |
| :--- |
| USED ON SINGLE SUPPLY, UTC ONLY | \& <br>

\hline - 59 \& 2625096 \& 1 \& - TRANSPORHER- BULK 60HZ 120V SINGLE POMER \& <br>
\hline - 60 \& 2625097 \& 1 \& - TRANSFORAER- BULK 60HZ 120V DUAL POUER \& <br>
\hline - 61 \& 512137 \& 1 \& - PUSE- 5A SB 150 D \& <br>
\hline - 61 \& 1149561 \& 1 \& - FUSE- 2A SB 250V \& <br>
\hline - 61 \& 4885618 \& 1 \& \& <br>
\hline - 61 \& 5718367 \& 1 \& - FUSE,CARTRIDGE- 3.0A 250V \& <br>
\hline - 63 \& 5267817 \& 1 \& - LABEL- FUSE RATING 2 ASB/2507 \& <br>
\hline -63 \& 5267818

4942502 \& 1 \& | - Label- fuSE Rating 5 aSB/125V |
| :--- |
| - LABEL,HARNING | \& <br>

\hline - 64 \& 5718483 \& 1 \& - LABEL- FUSE WARNING ENGLISH- CDN/PRENCH \& <br>
\hline - 64 \& 4406240 \& 1 \& - LABEL- PUSE WARNING- FBENCH \& <br>
\hline -64 \& 4406241 \& 1 \& - LABEL- FUSE HARNING- GERAAN \& <br>
\hline - 64
-64 \& 4406242
4406243 \& 1 \& - LABEL- PUSE WARNING- SPANISH \& <br>
\hline - 64 \& 4406244 \& 1 \& - LABRL- FUSE HARNING- Japanese \& <br>
\hline - 64 \& 4406245 \& 1 \& - LABEL- FUSE WARNING- PORTUGUESE \& <br>
\hline -64 \& 8329451 \& 1 \& - LABEL- PUSE HARNING- EELGIAN \& <br>
\hline - 64 \& 6825826 \& 1 \& - LABEL- FUSE WARNING- FINNISH \& <br>
\hline - 64 \& 8551901 \& 1 \& - LABEL- POSE WARNING- SHEDISH \& <br>
\hline - 65 \& 138754 \& 2 \& - LABEL- VOLTAGE PRESENT ENGLISH \& <br>
\hline - 65 \& 6812828 \& 2 \& - LABEL- VCLTAGE PRESENT PRENCH \& <br>
\hline - 65 \& 6812829 \& 2 \& - LABEL- VOLTAGE PRESENT SPANISH \& <br>
\hline - 65 \& 6812830

6812832 \& 2 \& | - LABEL- VCLTAGE PRESENT ITALIAN |
| :--- |
| - Label- vcltage present geruan | \& <br>

\hline - 65 \& 6815188 \& 2 \& - LABEL- VCLtage, portuguese \& <br>
\hline - 65 \& 6825840 \& 2 \& - Label- voltage japanese \& <br>
\hline -65 \& 4420467 \& 2 \& - LABEL- VCltage present belgian \& <br>
\hline - 65 \& 6825818 \& 2 \& - LABEL- VCltage present finnish \& <br>
\hline - 65 \& 4418722 \& 2 \& - LABEL- VOLTAGE PRESENT NORWEGIAN \& <br>
\hline - 65 \& 8551903 \& 2 \& - LABEL- VCLTAGE PRESENT SWEDISH \& <br>

\hline - 66 \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6812831 \\
& 5267836
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 2 \& | - Label, line voltage-canadian french |
| :--- |
| - PRI POWER ASH- 120V 60HZ DOHESTIC | \& <br>

\hline - 67 \& \[
5267836

\] \& 1 \& | - PRI POHER ASH- 120 V 60Hz DOHESTIC |
| :--- |
| USED ON USA AND CANADA ONLY | \& <br>

\hline - 67 \& - 5267861 \& 1 \& - PRI POWER ASH- 100-240V 50/60 HZ OSED ON WTC ONLY \& <br>
\hline - 67A \& \& 2 \& - SCREH- THD FORHING, HEX HASHER HEAD \& ATT PT <br>
\hline - 678 \& 1622347

5267945 \& 1 \& | - HASHEA,LOCK EXT STAB M5- 10 OD X 0.6 THK |
| :--- |
| - . RECEPTACLE ASH- PRI POYER BOX | \& ATT PT <br>

\hline - 69 \& 4236454 \& 2 \& -. SCREW- THREAD FORMING, FL HD \& ATT PT <br>

\hline -70 \& 483681 \& 2 \& $$
\text { . . TERMINAL, RING-NO. } 8
$$ \& <br>

\hline - 71
-72 \& 317296
5267862 \& 1 \& - . LABEL-NUMBERING LTO R 1 THRD 33 \& <br>
\hline -72
-73 \& 5267862 \& 1 \& - . JUMPER ASH- P/P Box Gnd \& <br>
\hline - 73 \& 483681 \& 1 \& - . TERAINAL,RING- NO. 8 \& <br>

\hline - 74 \& 483682 \& 1 \& $$
\text { . . TERMINAL, RING - } 14 \text { TO } 16 \text { AWG }
$$ \& <br>

\hline - 75 \& 6814345 \& 1 \& - - RECEPTACLE- PORER CEE STYLE \& <br>
\hline -76 \& 5267944 \& 1 \& - . RETAINER- POWER CORD \& <br>
\hline $-76 A$
$-76 B$ \& 1622403 \& 1 \& - NOT- HEX M4 \& <br>
\hline -76B \& 4201819

1860965 \& 1 \& | - PUSEHOLDER |
| :--- |
| - FILTER- EHC, 240V,5 AMP, $50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ | \& <br>

\hline - 77 A \& 1621181 \& 2 \& - SCREW, SLOTTED PAN HD- M3.5×6 LG \& ATT RT <br>
\hline - 778 \& 1743455 \& 1 \& - CLIP- CAPACITOR \& <br>

\hline -78 \& 524519 \& 1 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - CLAMP } \\
& \text { USED ON WTC ONLY }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline - 78 A \& . 5267946 \& 1 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - CAPACITOR ASM- P/P BOX } \\
& \text { DSED ON HTC ONLY }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline -78B \& 483680 \& 2 \& - . TERMINAL \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



FIGURE P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 2 OF 2, INDEX NOS. 50-109)

LIST P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 5 OF 6)

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 1234 DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-78c | 5616104 | 1 | - . CAPACITOR |
| - 780 | 5267718 | 1 | - RESISTOR, 300 K , 1W |
| - 788 | 483681 | 2 | -. TRRMINAL, RING- NO. 8 |
| - 78P | 132808 | 1 | - . BESISTOR, FXD, COHP- 300K. 1\%, 5\% |
| - 79 | 5267741 | 1 | - CABLE ASM-PRI/PGR BOX-H/T <br> USED ON 50/60HZ WTC ONLY |
| $-79$ | 52617410 | 1 | - CAHIN ASiH: FHI/HNH Hiox |
|  |  |  | USED ON 60 Hz dOMESTIC Only |
| - 80 | 5267947 |  | - CHASSIS <br> USED ON WTC ONLY |
| - 80 | 5267835 | 1 | - . Chassis |
| - 80a | 1621170 | 1 | - SCREH, MACH PAN HD-M3 X 6 Lg |
| - 80日 | 1622344 | 1 | - HASHER.LOCK EXt Star aj- 6 Od 80.4 ThK |
| - 81 | 5267881 | 1 | - PLATE- SEE bM POUER 120V 60hz USA |
| - 81 | 5267882 | 1 | - plate- see bh poner 120V 60h2 canada |
| -81 -81 | 5267883 5267884 | 1 | - plate- see ba poler 100V 50 hz a/pe <br> - PLATE- SEE BM POUEB 110 y 50HZ A/FE |
| -81 | 5267884 5267885 | 1 | - PLATE- SEE BM POHER 110V 50HZ A/FE |
| -81 | 5267886 | 1 | - plate see bu poher 220v 50hz egea/afe |
| -81 | 5267887 | 1 | - plate- See bm poher 230 V 50 hz a/fe |
| -81 -81 | 5267888 | 1 | - plate- see bu poube 240v 50hz emea/afe |
| -81 | 5267889 | 1 | - PLate- SEf bm poher 100 V 60h2 a/fe |
| - 81 | 5267890 | 1 | - plate- See bh powee 110V 60hz a/fe |
| -81 | 5267891 | 1 | - Plate- See bh power 120 y 60hz emea/afe |
| -81 | 5267892 | 1 | - Plate- SEE BM POWER 127v 60H2 a/fe |
| -81 | 5267893 | 1 | - PLATE- SEE BM POHER 200V 60Hz a/pe |
| -81 | 5267894 | 1 | - PLATE- SEE EM POUER 208V 60Hz A/FE |
| -81 | 5267895 | 1 | - PLATE- SEE BM POURR 220V 60H2 A/PE |
| -81 -82 | 5267896 855286 | 1 | - Plater see em power $240 \mathrm{~V} 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{a/pe}$ |
| -82 | 960766 | 1 | - Label <br> - Label, CSa |
| - 83 | 5267920 | 1 | - Label- english moder cable |
| - 83 | 5267921 | 1 | - Label- eng/can-fbench modeli cable |
| - 83 | 5267922 | 1 | - label- prench modes cable |
| - 83 | 5267923 | 1 | - Label- german hodem cable |
| -83 | 5267924 | 1 | - LABEL- Spanish hodem Cable |
| - 83 | 5267925 | 1 | - Label- italian modeg cable |
| - 83 | 5267926 | 1 | - LABEL- bRAZIL/PORT MODEM Cable |
| -83 | 5267927 |  | - Label- japanese moder cable |
| -84 | 38264 | 2 | - SCREH, MACH-FIL H 4-40 $\times 3 / 8$ LG |
| - 85 | 37913 | 2 | - NUT-HEX 4-40 X . 250 ID |
| - 85A | 855285 | 1 | - Nameplate |
| - 85a | 8112301 | 1 | - plate,tbadehark-guatehala |
| - 85a | 8112302 | 1 | - PLATE, traderark-chile/mexico/peru |
| - 85a | 1743359 | 1 | - LABEL,FCC |
| - 85A | 6835762 | 1 |  |
| - 85A | 2766967 | 1 | - label, hcdem label wtc suitzerland only |
| - 85A | 1743648 | 1 |  |
| -85A | 5267970 | 1 | - Label, ycdem label wtc germany only |
| - 85A | 6835647 5267872 | 1 | - LABEL, MODEG LABEL HTC AUSTEIA ONLY <br> - Nameplate- 3274 51C |
| - 85B | 5267874 | 1 | - HAMEPLATE- 3274 52C |
| - 85C | 8331675 | 1 | - LABEL, HODEM APPROVAL YTC <br> FRANCE ONLY (1981) |
| - 85c | 8331676 | 1 | - LABEL, BCDEH APPROVAL $\quad$ TTC PRANCE ONLY (1982) |
| - 85c | 8331677 | 1 | - LABEL, MCDEM APPROVAL UTC FRANCE ONLY (1983) |
| - 85c | 8331678 | 1 | - LABEL, HODEM APPROVAL wtc <br> FRANCE ONLY (1984) |
| $-85 c$ | 8331679 | 1 | - LABEL, HCDEH APPROVAL WTC <br> FRANCE OHLY (1985) |
| - 85c | 8331680 | 1 | - Label, hoder approval utc FRANCE ONLY (1986) |
| - 86 | 5718360 | 1 | - bail |
| -87 | 5267928 | 1 | - Clip |
| -88 -89 | 5267844 5267708 | 1 | - hing Stul- hS <br> - I/O PANEL ASA |
| - 90 | 5267719 | 1 | - LABEL- I/0- B0-3 |
| -91 -92 | 5267705 | 1 | - ASy anr device adarief card |
| $\begin{array}{r}-92 \\ -93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5699514 5267717 | 1 | - PPANEL- ADAPTER I/O |
| - 94 | 5699514 | , | - PANBL- ADAPTER $1 / 0$ |
| - 95 | 5267711 | 1 | - t/o panel asa |
| -96 -97 | 5267712 | 1 | - LABEL- I/O- A0-7 |
| -97 -98 | 5267709 5699514 | 1 | - ASM device mds adapter conn card |



FIGURE P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 2 OF 2, INDEX NOS. 50-109)

LIST P-1. FINAL ASSEMBLY 3274 (SHEET 6 OF 6)



FIGURE P.2. GATE/POWER ASSEMBLY

LIST P-2. GATE/POWER ASSEMBLY



FIGURE P-3. GATE ASSEMBLY

LIST P.3. GATE ASSEMBLY

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 12344 DESCRIPTION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 - $\begin{array}{ll} - & 1 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ - & 3 \\ - & 4 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 6 \\ = & 7 \\ - & 8 \\ - & 9 \\ - & 10 \\ = & 11 \\ = & 12 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5267820 \\ & \\ & 5267933 \\ & 264641 \\ & 1622305 \\ & 5267851 \\ & 5267852 \\ & 7362385 \\ & 5267877 \\ & 7362385 \\ & 5267826 \\ & 5267876 \\ & 7362130 \\ & 5267853 \\ & 7362385 \\ & 5267949 \\ & 5350012 \\ & 5267822 \\ & 5267821 \end{aligned}$ | REF <br> 2 2 2 1 1 4 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 8 1 1 | GATE ASH <br> POR NEXT HIGHER ASM, SEE PIGURE 2-31 <br> FOR ILLUSTRATION SEE PIGURE 3 <br> - SCREK- SHOULDER,GATB M4 <br> - EING, RETAINING-EXT 0.114 ID X 0.025 THK <br> - MASHER,FLAT M5- 10 OD 1 THK <br> - RETAINER- GATE, RH <br> - RETAIHER- GATE, LH <br> - SCRBM- THD POBMING INDT HEX HD M4 X 8 LG <br> - HANDLE- GATE <br> - SCREH- THD FORHING INDT HEX HD $14 \times 8$ LG <br> - LATCH- TSR GATE <br> - SPRIXG- FLAT GATB BETAINER <br> - SCREH- THD FORMING <br> - STOP GATE <br> - SCREH- THD PORGING INDT HEX HD B4 X 8 LG <br> - GUIDE,CARD-GATE <br> - SCREH, THD FOEMING HEX WSB HD 8-32 X. 25 <br> - PANEL GATE- RIGBT HAND <br> - PANEL GATE- LEFT HAND | ATT PT <br> ATT PT <br> ATT PT <br> ATT PT <br> ATT PT |



FIGURE P-4. FAN PLENUM ASSEMBLY - NEW STYLE

LIST P-4. FAN PLENUM ASSEMBLY - NEW STYLE



FIGURE P-4A. FAN PLENUM ASSEMBLY - OLD STYLE

LIST P-4A. FAN PLENUM ASSEMBLY - OLD STYLE

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 1234 DESCRIPTION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4A- | $\begin{aligned} & 5699504 \\ & 5699505 \\ & 5699506 \end{aligned}$ | REP <br> REP <br> REF | DUAL FAN ASH, 120 V 60 HZ USA/CANADA <br> DUAL FAN ASH, 100V 50/60 HZ WT <br> DUAL FAN ASH, $200 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ} \mathrm{HT}$ <br> FOR NEXT HIGHER ASA, SEE FIGURE 1-39 <br> FOR ILLUSTRATION SEE PIGURE 4A |  |
| - 1 | 177946 | 2 | - GUARD-FAN |  |
| - 2 | 322550 | 4 | - SCREW, MACH, BD HD 6-32 X . 5 LG | ATT PT |
| - 3 | 438572 | 4 | - SCREH, HACH -UNDRCT BIND HD 6-32 X 2 LG | ATT PT |
| - 4 | 257986 | 4 | - MASHER, PLAT NO. 6 | ATT PT |
| - 5 | 6364 | 4 | - RASHER,LOCK-SPLIT NO. $6 \times 1 / 4$ OD | ATT PT |
| - 6 | 257187 | 4 | - NUT, ELAIN, HEX- 6-32 X 3/8 FL | $\triangle T T$ PT |
| - 7 | 56722 | 2 | - MASHER,LOCK-EXT IEETH NO. 6 | ATT PT |
| - 8 | 5699501 | 2 | - bRACKET |  |
| - 9 | 5717483 | 4 | - ISOLATOR, FAN |  |
| - 10 | 5699503 | 2 | - BRACKET- PAN MTG,DUAL |  |
| - 11 | 5677 | 4 | - SCRER, HACH-BIND HD 10-32 x 3/4 LG | ATT PT |
| - 12 | 9092 | 4 | - WASHER-LCCK, SPLIT RING, . 194 ID .3370D | ATT PT |
| - 13 | 5717473 | 4 | - HASERR-SNUBBEB | ATT PT |
| - 14 | 5420242 | $1$ | - TY-HINIATURE |  |
| - 15 | 5267768 | $1$ |  |  |
| - 15 | 5267769 | 1 | - CABLE ASH- A/C DUAL FAN/H/T/ <br> POB COMPONENT PABTS, SEE FIGURE 12 |  |
| - 16 | 5699502 | $1$ | - PLENUR- FAN |  |
| - 17 | 5699513 | $2$ | - PAN- 115VAC-60Hz, 110/123.5VAC 50Hz USA/CANADA- USED ON 5699504 |  |
| $-\quad 17$ | 4716642 | 2 | - PAN- $115 \mathrm{VAC}-60 \mathrm{H} 2,110 / 123.5 \mathrm{VAC} 50 \mathrm{H} 2$ UTC OSED ON 5699505 |  |
| - 17 | 6837984 | 2 | - PAN- 115VAC-60Hz, 110/123.5VAC 50 HZ WTC OSED ON 5699506 |  |



FIGURE P-5. OPS PANEL ASSEMBLY

LIST P-5. OPS PANEL ASSEMBLY

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 12344 DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 - | 5267803 NP | REF | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OPS PANRL ASH } \\ & \text { FOR dEXT HIGHER ASM SEE FIGURE 1-7 } \\ & \text { FOR ILLUSTRATION SEE FIGURE } 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| - 1 | 6814398 | 1 | - SHITCH LCCK ASM |
| - 2 | 5267879 | 1 | - SPACER- LCCK |
| - 3 | 5267870 | 1 | - CONAECTOR aSi- CRypto <br> FCR COMPONENT PABTS , SEE FIGURE 12 |
| - 4 | 1743456 | 1 | - battery asm |
| - 5 | 2637682 | 2 | - CONNECTOR - DISCRBTE |
| - 6 | 2731835 | 1 | - HOUSING |
| - 7 | 1655387 | 1 | - Battery- 4.14 volt mercury |
| - 8 | 1743455 | 1 | - CLIP- CAPACITOR |
| - 9 | 5267897 | 1 | - OPS PANEL ASM- DDSA, X 21 l L OR S |
| - 9 | 5267898 | 1 | - OPS EANEL ASM- E LOOP |
| - 9 | 5267899 | 1 | - OPS PANEL ASM- 38LS L, EHI L OR S |
| - 9 | 5267900 | 1 | - OPS PANEL ASH- 38LS S OR L/SNBD DOM A/A |
| $-\quad 9$ $-\quad 9$ | 5267901 | 1 | - OPS PANEL ASM- 38LS S OR L/SNBU W/T A/A |
| - 9 | 5267902 | 1 | - OPS PANEL ASH- $2400,4800,9600$ BPS IM |
| - 9 | 5267864 | 1 | - OPS PNL ASM- 38LS S OR L/SNBU DOM 日/A |
| - 9A | 138754 6812828 | 1 | - Label |
| - 9A | 6812828 | 1 | - LABEL- YOLTAGE PRESENT FRENCH |
| $-9 A$ $-\quad 9 A$ | 6812832 6812829 | 1 | - LABEL- VOLTAGE PRESENT GERMAN |
| - 9A | 6812830 | 1 | - LABEL- VCLTAGE PRESENT ITALIAN |
| - 9A | 6815188 | 1 | - LABEL- VOLTAGE, portuguese |
| - 9A | 6825840 | 1 | - LABEL- voltage japanese |
| - 9A | 4420467 | 1 | - LABEL- Voltage present belgian |
| - 9 A | 6825818 | 1 | - LABEL- voltage peesent finnish |
| - 91 | 4418722 | 1 | - LABEL- VOLTAGE PBESENT NORGEGIAN |
| - 9A | 8551903 | 1 | - L LABEL- voltage present Swedish |
| - 98 | 6812831 | 1 | - Label, line voltage-canadian french |
| - 9C | 4423063 | 1 | - RETAINEF <br> USED ON 5267902 ONLY |
| - 10 | 5267726 | 1 | - . ASH OPS PNL CD DDSA, X21 L OR S USED ON 5267897 AND 5267899 |
| - 10 | 5267758 | 1 | - CARD ASH- OPS PNL, P -LOOP |
|  |  |  | USED ON 5267898 ONLY |
| - 10 | 5267978 | 1 | - CARD ASH- OPS PNL 38LS S OR L/SNBU DOH a USED ON 5267900 AND 5267864 |
| - 10 | 5267992 | 1 | - CARD ASM- ORS PNL 38LS S. L/SNBU H.T. A. USED ON 5267901 OHLY |
| - 10 | 5267993 | 1 | - CARD ASM- ORS PNL I/M <br> USED ON 5267902 ONLY |
| - 10a | 6814329 | AR | -. SHITCH- ROCKER dPDT MOMENTARY |
| - 10 B | 6814332 | AR | . . SUITCH- PC BOARD DPST |
| - 10C | 6814331 | 1 | - . . SHITCH- DIP TOGGLE DPST (3 SHITCHES) USED ONLY ON 5267758 |
| - 100 | 1655386 | 2 | -. SWITCH- DPST (3) TOGGLE |
| - 10 E | 4409554 | 1 | . . SUSEDTCH ONLY ON 5267978 |
|  |  |  | USED ONLY ON 5267993 |
| -11 -12 | 6814340 1471028 | 1 | - SWITCH ASH- ROCKER, DPST. POLEER |
| -12 -13 | 1471028 1743191 | 4 | . . SOCKET, DUAL LAACE 14-20 AHG |
| - 14 | 5267866 | 1 | - SHITCH / LED ASA- TALK / data |
| - 14 | 5267993 | 1 | - . USED ON 5267900 AND 5267901 |
| - 15 | 1563214 | 1 | - . LABEL, CONN. - //P1 THRU K/P5 |
| - 16 | 2637689 | 1 | - . INSERT- NYLON |
| - 17 | 2637682 | 3 | - . CONNECTOR - DISCRETE |
| - 18 | 2731731 | 1 | $\text { . . . HOUSING, } 1 \times 6$ |
| - 19 | 2637682 | 2 | - - CONNECTOR - discrete |
| - 20 | 1589880 | 1 | . . . L.E.D. |
| -21 $-\quad 22$ | 1655371 | 1 | - - SHITCH- SPDT ROCKER, SNAP-IN MTG |
| - 22 | 5267867 | 1 | - . SHITCH ASM-SPDT PRI/SEC SPEED SEC R LOOP USED ON 5267898 ONLY |
| $-22$ | 5267868 | 1 | ```- . SHITCH ASK-SPDT PRI/SEC SPRED SEL USED ON 5267899,5267864,5267900 AND 5267901``` |
| - 23 | 5267869 | 1 | - . S日ITCH ASH-SPDT LOCAL/COHMUNICATE USED ON 5267898 ONLY |
| - 24 | 1563214 |  | - - LABEL,CONN. - M/PU THRU K/P5 |
| - 25 | 2637689 | 1 | - - INSERT- NYLON |
| - 26 | 2637682 | AR | . . CONNECTOR - DISCRETE |
| - 27 | 2637680 | 1 | - . HOUSING |
| - 28 $-\quad 29$ | 1655371 5267753 | 1 | -. SUITCH- SPDT ROCKER, SNAP-IN UTG |
| $-\quad 29$ $-\quad 30$ | 5267753 5267847 | 1 | - OPS PANEL ASB <br> LATCH- DOOR |
| - 31 | 5267848 | 1 | - . LATCH- DOOR <br> . . PIN- HINGE |
| $\begin{array}{r}-32 \\ -\quad 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5267751 5267750 | 1 | -. COVER- OPS PANBL <br> - PANEL-OPERATOR |



FIGURE P-6. FILE ASSEMBLY 31SD

LIST P-6. FILE ASSEMBLY 31SD



FIGURE P-7. MOTOR, CAPACITOR, ACTUATOR ASSEMBLY

LIST P-7. MOTOR, CAPACITOR, ACTUATOR ASSEMBLY



FIGURE P-8. DISKETTE GUIDE AND CLAMP ASSEMBLY

LIST P.8. DISKETTE GUIDE AND CLAMP ASSEMBLY



FIGURE P-9. CARRIAGE AND PULLEY ASSEMBLY

LIST P-9. CARRIAGE AND PULLEY ASSEMBLY



FIGURE P-10. SPINDLE AND PULLEY ASSEMBLY

LIST P-10. SPINDLE AND PULLEY ASSEMBLY



FIGURE P-11. CHASSIS ASSEMBLY

LIST P.11. CHASSIS ASSEMBLY


LIST P.12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 1 OF 8)

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | $12 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 3 & 4 & \text { DESCRIPTION }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 - A | 1714951 | REP | ```CABLE ASH- EXTERNAL LEASED LINE 10fT (3.05M) USA/CANADA FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15,-18A,-28,-35,-55,-55B AND -55G``` |
| A | 1714952 | REF | Cable asa- extrenal leased line 20ft <br> (6,14) USA/CANADA <br> FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, <br> $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND -55G |
| $\lambda$ | 1794953 | REP | ```Cable asy- External leased line 30ft (9,144) 0SA/CANADA FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15, -18A,-28,-35,-55,-55B AND -55G``` |
| - $\quad \mathbf{1}$ | 1714954 | REF | ```CABLE ASH- EXTERNAL LEASED LINE 4OFT (12,19a) 0SA/CANADA FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15, -18A,-28,-35,-55,-55B AND -55G``` |
| - $\quad$ A | 1714960 | REP | ```CABLE ASH- EXTERNAL SN-HA TOFT (3,05M) oSA/CANADA for COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15,-18A,-28,-35,-55,-55B AND -55G``` |
| A | 1714961 | REF | ```CABLE ASH- EXTERNAL SH-MA 20FT(6,1M) uSa/CANADA fOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15,-118A,-28,-35,-55,-55B AND -55G``` |
| -1 $-\quad B$ | 1794962 | REP | CABLE ASY- EXTERNAL SN-BA 30 FT <br> (9,144) USA CANADA <br> fob Component parts see indices -10a, <br> $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND -55G |
| - B | 1714963 | REF | ```CABLE ASH- EXTERNAL SN-HA 40 FT (12,19K) FOR COBPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A. -15,-18A,-28,-35,-55,-55B AND -55G``` |
| - B | 1714970 | REP | CABLE ASH- EXTERNAL LOOP <br> FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A. <br> $-15,-28$ AND -55 P |
| - B | 1714973 | REF | ```Cable asm- external sN-aA 10ft (3,05B) uSA/CANADA FOR COBPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, 15,-18A,-28,-55G AND -58B``` |
| - B | 1714974 | REF | ```CABLE ASM- EXTERNAL SN-AA 20PT (6,1A) uSa/Canada FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15,-18A,-28,-55G AND -58B``` |
| B | 1714975 | REP | ```CABLE ASA- EXTEBNAL SN-AA 30FT (9,14B) uSa/CANADA FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15,-18A,-28,-55G AND -58B``` |
| $-\quad \mathbf{c}$ | 1714976 | BEF | ```CABLE ASH- EXTERNAL SN-AA LOFT(T2.19H) -dSa/canada FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15,-18A,-28,-55G AND -58B``` |
|  | 1714978 | REF | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { CABLE ASM- LL SNBU-AA } 10 \mathrm{FT}(3.05 \text { ( } 3,05 \mathrm{H} \\ \text { OSA/CANADA } \\ & \text { FOR COBPONENT PABTS SEE INDICES }-10 A, \\ -15,-18 A,-28,-35,-55,-55 B,-55 G A N D-58 B \end{array}$ |
| $-\quad \mathbf{c}$ | 1714979 | REP | CABLE ASH- EXT LL SNBU-AA 20ft (6,1M) <br> usa/canada <br> FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, <br> $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B},-55 \mathrm{G}$ AND -58 B |
| $-\quad \mathbf{c}$ | 1714980 | REP | CABLE ASH- EXT LL SNBU-AA 30 FT ( 9.14 H ) <br> osa/canada <br> POR COHPONENT PARTS SER INDICES -TOA, <br> $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B},-55 \mathrm{G}$ AND -58 B |
| - c | 1714981 | REF | ```cable ash- ext ll snbu-aa 4opt USA/CANADA) FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES - 10A, -15,-18A,-28,-35,-55,-55B,-55G AND -58B``` |
| $-\quad c$ $-\quad D$ | 1714983 | QEP | CABLE ASM- EXT LLL SNBU-HA 10FT (3,05M) <br> uSa/canada <br> FOR COAPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A. <br> $-15,-181,-28,-35,-55 B$ AND -55G |
|  | 1714984 | REF | ```CABLE ASH- bXt Llb SNBU-HA 20FT (6,1A) USA/CANADA FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, -15,-18A,-28,-35,-55B AND -55G``` |
| - $\quad 0$ | 1714985 | REP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CABLE ASA- EXT LL } S N B O-M A \text { 3OFT }(9,14 \mathrm{H}) \\ & \\ & \text { OSA/CANADA } \end{aligned}$ |

LIST P-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 2 OF 8)


LIST P.12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 3 OF 8)

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART <br> NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 1234 DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12-\mathrm{G}$ | 2767158 | REP | ```-58A AND -65 CABLE AS&- ADAPTOR INTEGRATED MODEM 4 HIRE HT 58A AND -65``` |
| $-\quad \mathbf{G}$ | 2767159 | REF | ```CABLE ASM- ADAPTOR INTEGRATED HODEM 4 MIFE HT FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -42, -58A AND -65``` |
| - G | 2767160 | REF | ```CABLE ASM- ADAPTOR INTEGRATED HODEB 4 HIEE HT FOR COAPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -42, -58A AND -65``` |
|  | 2767161 | REF | ```CABLE ASM- ADAPTOR INTEGRATED modEG 4 HIRE HT FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES - 38,-58A AND -65``` |
| $-\quad \mathbf{H}$ | 2767164 | REF | ```CABLE ASH- ADAPTOK INTEGRATED GODEG 4 HIRE HT FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -40, -58A AND -65``` |
| $-\quad \mathbf{H}$ | 2767165 | REF | ```CABLE ASH- ADAPTOR INTEGRATED MODEM 4 HIEE HT FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -42, -58a AND -65``` |
| $-\quad \mathbf{H}$ | 2767166 | REF | ```CABLE ASM- ADAPTOR INTEGRATED HOEM 4 HIRE HT FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -26,-39, -58A AND -65``` |
| $-\quad \mathbf{H}$ | 5267729 | REF | ```CABLE ASM- ANE ADAPTOR FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES 7.9.29 AND 50``` |
|  | 5267733 | REF | Cable ask- fan ac usa/canada <br> FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -1, -29, $54,-54 B,-57$ AND -64 |
|  | 5267734 | REF | CABLE ASB- TMFR INPUT W/T <br> USED CN HTC ONLY <br> FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -27,-32, $-36,-54,-60 \text { AND }-64$ |
|  | 5267735 | REF | CABLE ASH- OP'S PANEL ETA/DDSA <br> FOR CCMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -8,-9, $-14,-24 \mathrm{~A},-29$ AND -51 |
|  | 5267736 | REF | CAble aSM- OP'S PANEL R LOOP <br> FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -8,-9, $-14 \mathrm{~A},-24 \mathrm{~A},-29 \mathrm{AND}-51$ |
| $-\quad \mathbf{J}$ | 5267737 | REF | CABLE ASM- FILE 1 SIGNAL AND D/C POHER FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -14,-16, $-22,-25,-27,-29,-31,-48 A,-59$ AND -60 |
|  | 5267739 | REF | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CABLE ASH- DIR CARD TO LOGIC BOARD } \\ & \text { FOR COMPONENT PARIS SEE INDICES }-14,-16, \\ & -24,-29 \text { AND }-31 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5267740 | REF | ```CABLE ASH- TP FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -8,-9. -11A,-29,-33 AND -51``` |
|  | 5267741 | REF | CABLE ASH- PRI/PWR BOX - R/T <br> USED ON HIC ONLY <br> FOR COAPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -12,-13. $-20,-27,-29,-32,-48,-48 \mathrm{~A},-55 \text { AND }-56$ |
| $-\quad K$ | 5267743 | REF | ```JUMPER ASM- +5v D/R CARD A FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -48A AND -61``` |
| $-\quad K$ | 5267744 | REP | ```CABLE ASM- PWR SUPPLY/CAP/BRIDGE FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -27,-29, -43,-44,-52A,-55F AND -64``` |
| $\begin{array}{ll} - & K \\ - & K \end{array}$ | 5267745 | REF | CABLE ASM- OP'S PANEL CONTROL <br> FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -8,-9, $-14,-24,-29 \text { AND }-51$ |
| $-\quad K$ | 5267748 | REF | CABLE ASH- PRI/PWR BOX-DOH <br> USED ON DOK ONLY <br> FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -12,-13, $-19,-20,-27,-32,-48,-48 A,-55 \text { AND }-56$ |
| $-\quad K$ | 5267749 | REF | CABLE ASB- PWR SUPPLY NO. 2 TO CAP <br> POA COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -27,-29, $-43,-52 A,-58$ AND -64 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} - & K \\ - & K \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5267764 \\ & 5267768 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REF } \\ & \text { REF } \end{aligned}$ | CABLE aSh- EXTERNAL 7.35 FRANCB <br> Cable asir a/C dual fan <br> FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -29, -36, <br> -48A AND -55A |

LIST P-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 4 OF 8)

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 1234 DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12-K | 5267769 | REP | Cable asu- a/c dual pan (MT) <br> POR COBPOAENT PABTS SBE INDICES -29, <br> $-54 \mathrm{~B},-55 \mathrm{~A},-55 \mathrm{~F}$ AND -64 <br> FOR COAPONENT PABTS SEE INDICES -10A, <br> $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-41,-53$ AND -55G |
| - $\mathbf{L}$ | 5267773 | REF | cable ash- ext l/L cntbl 6 heters france POR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-41,-53$ AND -55G |
| - 1 | 5267774 | EEF | Cable ash- bxt l/l CNTRL 9 meters fbance POR COMPONENT PABTS SEE IHDICES -10A, $-45,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-41,-53$ AND -55G |
| 1 | 5267775 | RRF | Cable asa- ext lyl CNTbl 12aeters framce POR COHPOAENT PABTS SER INDICES -10A, - A5, $-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-41,-53$ AND-55G |
| - $\mathbf{L}$ | 5267776 | BEP | CAble ash- ext ht 1200 bes In Sh a/a 3h FOR COHPONENT PABTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-53$ AND -55G |
| - $\mathbf{L}$ | 5267777 | bef | CABLE ASA- EXT YT 1200 bRS IH SH A/A 64 FOR COBPORENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-53$ AND -55G |
| - L | 5267778 | EEP | Cable ash- Ext RT 1200 beS In Sh a/a 9h FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-53$ AND -55 g |
| - L | 5267779 | REF | Cable asy- ext hi 1200 ges Ia Sh a/a 12 y FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-53$ and -55G |
|  | 5267788 | gef | Cable ash- ext ht 1200 eps Sh a/a 3h for coaponent pabts see indices -10a, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND 55 G |
| - $\quad$ - | 5267789 | REF | Cable ash- ext ht 1200 bPS Sh a/a 6h FOB COBPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND 55G |
| $-\quad \mathbf{H}$ | 5267790 | REf | Cable ash- ext ht 1200 eps Sha/a 9h FOR COAPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND 55G |
| - $\quad \mathbf{}$ | 5267791 | EEP | CABLE ASH- EXT YT 1200 bPS SA A/A 12 H FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND -55G |
| $-\quad M$ | 5267792 | REF | CABLE ASH- EXT HT 1200 APS NS/-SNBU 3M FOB COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND -55G |
| - $\quad$ ¢ | 5267793 | REP | Cable asa- ext ht 1200 bPS NS/-SNBU 6a FOB COMPONENT PARIS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND -55G |
| - M | 5267794 | REF REF | Cable ash- ext wt 1200 beS NS/-SNBU 9M FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ aND -55G |
| - 日 | 5267795 | REF | Cable ash- ext ht 1200 bpS NS/-SNBD 124 for Component paets see indices -10a, $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-35,-55,-55 \mathrm{~B}$ AND -55G |
| - $\mathbf{N}$ | 5267796 | EEF | Cadle ash- ext sh/l im 3y france <br> FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, <br> $-15,-18 \mathrm{a},-28,-41,-53$ and -55g |
|  | 5267797 | REF | Cable ash- ext Sh/L im 6a france <br> FOB COAPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, <br> $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-41,-53 \mathrm{AND}-55 \mathrm{G}$ |
|  | 5267798 | REP | Cable ash- ext sh/l in gy france <br> FOR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A. $-15,-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-41,-53 \mathrm{AND}-55 \mathrm{G}$ |
|  | 5267799 | REF | Cable asy- ext sh/l ik 12 a france <br> FOB COAPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -10A, <br> $-15,-18$ A, $-28,-41,-53$ AND -55G |
|  | 5267854 | REF | CABLE ASH- TP R LOOP <br> for component parts see indices -8,-11, $-16,-29 \mathrm{AND}-33$ |
|  | 5267855 | REF | CABLE ASM- TP-38LS DOM, H/T (L) <br> FOR COMPONRNT PARTS SEE INDICES -3.-8, <br> $-11,-16,-29,-33$ AND -55A |
| $-\quad y$ | 5267856 | REF | CABLE ASH- HODEH 38 LS K/T E NON S/SNBU FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -3,-8, |
|  | 5267863 | get | Jumpbe ash- I/O panel gnd POR COMPONENT PABTS SEE INDICES -62 AND -57 |
| $-\quad \mathbf{p}$ | 5267870 | Ref | ```CONNECTOR ASM- CRYPIO FOR COMPONENT PABTS SEE INDICES -21,-23,``` |

LIST P-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 5 OF 8)

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 1234 DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 |  |  | $-25,-30,-34,-49,-63$ AND -64 |
| $-\mathrm{p}$ | 5267878 | REF | CABLE ASM- FAN HTC |
| - $\quad \mathbf{p}$ | 5267981 | REF | FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -29, -54, |
|  |  |  | FOR COBPONENT PARIS SEE INDICES -8,-14, |
| - P | 5699343 | REF | CORDSET-POHER ATTACHMENT 10A AT $125 Y$ AC |
|  | 5699343 | REP | CORDSET-POHER ATTACHEENT 10A AT 125VAC USA/CANADA(4,3日) W/O PLUG AND AFE |
|  | 5699344 | REF | OVER 200V <br> CORDSET-PORER ATTACHMENT 10A AT 125VAC |
|  | 5699344 | REF | $\text { USA/CANADA }(1,8 \mathrm{H})$ |
|  | 5699345 | BEF | CORDSET-FOHER ATTACHEENT 10A AT 125VAC <br> DSA/CANADA(4,3K) A/AFE UNDER 200V EMRA |
|  |  |  | UITH PLUG |
| - $\mathbf{P}$ | 5699346 | REF | CORDSET-POWER ATTACHBENT 10A AT 125VAC |
|  | 5699347 | REF | USA/CANADA (1,8M) <br> CORDSET-PORER ATTACHMENT 10A AT 125VAC |
|  |  | R | A/AFE-UNDER 200V |
| - Q | 5699348 | REP | CORDSET-POWER ATTACHMENT 6A AT 250VAC |
|  |  |  | A/AFE-OVER 200V (4, 3H) WITH PLOG |
| - Q | 5699349 | REF | CORDSET-POWER ATTACHEENT 6A AT 250VAC |
| - Q | 5699350 | REP | EMEA YITH PLUG <br> CORDSET-POWEB ATTACHAENT 6A AT 250VAC |
|  | 5699350 | REP | EMEA MITH PLUG |
| - Q | 5699351 | BEF | CORDSET-FOWER ATTACHAENT 6A AT 250VAC |
|  |  |  | EHEA WITH PLUG |
| - $Q$ | 5699352 | REF | CORDSET-POHER ATTACHMENT 6A AT 250 VAC |
|  | 5699353 | REF | bhea mith plug |
| - Q | 5699353 | REF | CORDSET-FOWBR ATTACHAENT 6A AT 250VAC EHEA HITH PLUG |
| - | 5699354 | REF | CORDSET-POHER ATTACHAENT 6A AT 250VAC |
|  |  |  | A/AFE OVER 200V (4, 3H) WITE PLUG (ESEA) |
| - 0 | 5699355 | REF. | CORDSET-FOHER ATTACBMENT 6A AT 250 VAC RHEA HITH PLUG (4,3H) |
| - Q | 5699356 | REP | CORDSET-POHER ATTACHMENT 6A AT 250 VAC |
|  |  |  | EMEA HITH PLUG (4,3H) |
| - Q | 5699357 | REF | CORDSET-POWER ATTACHMENT 6A AT 250VAC |
|  |  |  | AFE WITH PLOG (HONG KONG) |
| - Q | 5699511 | REF | CABLE ASH- D/C DIST dUAL PWR SUPPLy (2 FAN) |
|  |  |  | POR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -16,-37, -29 AND -48B |
| - $\quad$ R | 5699512 | REF | CAbLE ASH- D/C DIST DUAL PKR SUPPLY (2 PAN) |
|  |  |  | POR COHPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES - $16,-29$, -37 And -484 |
| - $\quad \mathbf{R}$ | 5717968 | REP | CABLE ASH- PQR ATTACHEENT 16A/250V |
|  |  |  | (4.3H) BETHERLANDS <br> FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE TNDTCES -54 |
|  |  |  | AND -55B |
| - $\quad \mathrm{B}$ | 5718110 | REF | CABLE ASB- PWR ATTACHMENT 7.5A/250V |
|  |  |  | (4.3M) NEH ZEALAND |
|  |  |  | FOR COMPONENT PARTS SER INDICES -54 AND -55B |
| - $\quad$ R | 5718143 | REF | ATTACHMENT CORD- 16A/250V (4,3日) |
|  |  |  | AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, PINLAND, GERMANY, |
|  |  |  | ICELAND, INDONESIA, IRAN, NORVAY, POLAND. |
|  |  |  | PORTUGAL, ROHANIA, SPAIA AND SUEDEN |
|  |  |  | FOR COHPONEAT PARTS SEE INDICES -54 |
| - $\mathbf{R}$ | 5718146 | REP | ATTACHMENT CCRD- 10A/250V (4,3H) |
|  |  | REP | ARGENTINA, AUSTALIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, |
|  |  |  | Coluhbia, paragoay, uruguay and venezuela |
|  |  |  | for Cohponent parts see indices -54 AND -55B |
| - S | 5718147 | REP | ATTACHAENT CORD- 10A/250V (4.38) |
|  |  |  | SUITZERLAND |
|  |  |  | for COBPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -54 AND -55B |
| - S | 5718195 | REF | CABLE ASA- X21-EXTENDER |
|  |  |  | FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -2,-10. $-11,-15$ AND -29 |
| -- | 5718196 | REF | CABLE ASH- EXT X-21 10FT (3,05 () |
|  |  |  | POR COBPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -5,-10A. $-18 \mathrm{~A},-28,-45,-46,-50 \mathrm{~A} \text { AND }-55 \mathrm{D}$ |
|  | 5718197 | REP | CABLE ASM-EXT X-21 20FT (6, 1 A$)$ |
| - S |  |  | FOR COMPONENT PARTS SEE INDICES -5, -104, |


figure p-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 1 OF 3, index NOS. 1-23)

LIST P-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 6 OF 8)



FIGURE P-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 2 OF 3, INDEX NOS. 24-47)

LIST P-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 7 OF 8)

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 1234 DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2731845 2731847 <br> 2637689 <br> 7362770 <br> 317296 <br> 483770 <br> 811825 <br> 1563214 <br> 5267721 <br> 1471018 <br> 1655339 <br> 2731384 <br> 341200 <br> 1847526 <br> 1847536 <br> 2767204 <br> 2767205 <br> 2767206 <br> 8276480 <br> 4100182 <br> 1127037 <br> 317089 <br> 5718181 <br> 5718182 <br> 1743528 | AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR AR $\Delta R$ AR AR AR AR | - HOUSING <br> - HOUSING. $2 \times 16$ <br> - INSERT- NYLON <br> - johper asy- finland <br> - LABEL-NOMBERING L TO R 1 Thro 33 <br> - label, cable identipication <br> - Label-Cable <br> - LABEL,CONN. - A/P1 THRU K/P5 <br> - Paddle Card <br> - PIH,DUAL LANCE 14-20 AHG <br> - PIN, CONTACT <br> - PIN <br> - PLUG-TELEPHONE <br> - plog. 3 cIRCUIT <br> - PLUG 15 CIRCOIT UNIVERSAL <br> - PLUG-TP NON SHITCHED FINLAND (4 POS) <br> - FLUG-SHITCHED FINLAND (3 POS) <br> - PLUG-tP SHITCHED NETHERLANDS (4 POS) <br> - PLOG <br> - PLUG-8 PRONG (BODEG) <br> - RECEPTACLE,TAB- 0.755 LG <br> - RESISTOR,FXD COBP- 3.3K OHAS P/A 5K $2 H$ <br> - SHELL.ORPER <br> - SHELL, LOURE <br> - actuator, Slide-shitch |



FIGURE P-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 3 OF 3, INDEX NOS. 48-65)

LIST P-12. CABLE ASSEMBLIES WITH COMPONENT PARTS (SHEET 8 OF 8)

| FIGUREINDEX NUMBER | PART NUMBER | UNITS PER ASM. | 1234 DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} 12-48 \\ -48 \mathrm{~A} \\ -48 \mathrm{~B} \\ -49 \\ -50 \\ -50 \mathrm{~A} \\ -51 \\ -52 \\ -52 \mathrm{~A} \\ -53 \\ -54 \\ -54 \mathrm{~A} \\ -54 \mathrm{~B} \\ -55 \\ -55 \mathrm{~A} \\ -55 \mathrm{~B} \\ -55 \mathrm{C} \\ -55 \mathrm{D} \\ -55 \mathrm{~B} \\ -55 \mathrm{~F} \\ -55 \mathrm{G} \\ -55 \mathrm{H} \\ -56 \\ -57 \\ -58 \\ -58 \mathrm{~A} \\ -58 \mathrm{~B} \\ -59 \\ -60 \\ -61 \\ -62 \\ -63 \\ -64 \\ -65 \\ -66 \end{aligned}$ | 1471019 <br> 1471027 <br> 1471028 <br> 1743055 <br> 1743515 <br> 5718185 <br> 5717486 <br> 430798 <br> 430801 <br> 483648 <br> 483649 <br> 483650 <br> 483664 <br> 483674 <br> 483677 <br> 483678 <br> 483681 <br> 483685 <br> 483686 <br> 483687 <br> 483688 <br> 483689 <br> 483682 <br> 483646 <br> 483647 <br> 483693 <br> 483695 <br> 1661132 <br> 2451131 <br> 2758578 <br> 5252721 <br> 5462535 <br> 5420242 <br> 5162880 <br> 1743514 | AR AR AR <br> AR <br> AR <br> AR <br> $A R$ <br> AR <br> AR <br> AR <br> $A B$ <br> AR <br> $A R$ <br> AR <br> AR <br> AR <br> $A R$ <br> AR <br> $A R$ <br> $A R$ <br> $A R$ <br> AR <br> AR <br> AR <br> AR <br> $A B$ <br> AR <br> AB <br> AR <br> AR <br> AR <br> AR <br> $\Delta \mathrm{R}$ <br> AR <br> AR <br> AR | - SOCKET, DUAL LANCE 14-20 ang <br> - SOCKET dual lance <br> - SOCKET, dual lance 14-20 ahg <br> - STRAIN Belief <br> - Strain relief <br> - Strain felibf <br> - Strain relief <br> - terminal-receptacle <br> - TERMINAL-RECEPTACLE, 14-16 AWG <br> - TERMINAL, FL. SPADE 22-26 ahg NO. 6 Stud <br> - TERMINAL, FL. SPADE 18-20 AHG NO. 6 STUD <br> - terainal, flanged spade <br> - TERMINAL, FL. SPADE 14-16 aWg NO. 6 STUD <br> - TERMINAL,RING-BRASS 44 STUD 22-26 AHg <br> - TERMINAL,RING-BRASS 16 STUD 18-20 ANG <br> - TERMINAL, BING- NO. 6 <br> - TERMINAL,RING- NO. 8 <br> - terainal <br> - TERMINAL, FING - BRASS $\$ 10$ STUD 14-16 ahg <br> - TERMINAL, RING <br> - TERGINAL,RING <br> - terbinal <br> - tebinal, RING - 14 to 16 ahg <br> - TERM- Sth SPADE NO 10 STUD, 18 to 20 ahg <br> - TERH- STE SPADE NO 10 STOD, 14 to 16 ahg <br> - terminal, StRAIGHT, NO. 4 STUD, 22-26 ahg <br> - TERMINAL-SPADE <br> - terinal, dual lance 18-24 ahg <br> - TERMINAL, PIN 16-18 AGG <br> - terminal <br> - TERMINAL- . 205 RECEPTACLE 18-22 AWG <br> - TERGINAL,QUICK DISCONNECT-RIGHT ANGLE <br> - ty-miniatube <br> - telephone Jack- fehale <br> - Stud,KNUfled |

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| 5699227 | $1-2$ |  | $2-\mathrm{REF}$ | 6815211 | $1-6$ |  |  |
| 5699228 | $1-2$ | 5699828 | 2-30 | 6815262 | 1-6 |  |  |
| 5699230 | $1-2$ | 5717466 | 1-27 | 6815263 | $1-6$ |  |  |
| 5699232 | $1-2$ |  | 12-9 | 6815265 | 1-6 |  |  |
| 5699233 | $1-2$ | 5717473 | 4-10 | 6815266 | 1-6 |  |  |
| 5699234 | $1-2$ |  | $4 \mathrm{~A}-13$ | 6825818 | 1-65 |  |  |
| 5699236 | $1-2$ | 5717483 | 4-11 |  | $5-9 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |
| 5699238 | $1-5$ |  | $4 \mathrm{~A}-9$ | 6825826 | 1-64 |  |  |
| 5699239 5699240 | $1-5$ | 5717486 | 1-29 | 6825840 | 1-65 |  |  |
| 5699241 | 1-5 | 5717874 5717926 | $12-18 A$ $12-16$ | 6835647 | $5-9 \lambda$ $1-85 A$ |  |  |
| 5699242 | $1-5$ | 5717968 | 12 - R | 6835762 | 1-85A |  |  |
| 5699245 | $1-5$ | 5718107 | 12-5 | 6837984 | $4-1$ |  |  |
| 5699246 | $1-5$ | 5718110 | $12-\mathrm{R}$ |  | 4a- 17 |  |  |
| 5699247 | $1-5$ | 5718143 | 12 - B | 7362130 | 3-10 |  |  |
| 5699248 | $1-5$ | 5718146 | 12- R | 7362385 | 1-12 |  |  |
| 5699251 | $1-5$ | 5718147 | 12- S |  | 1-31 |  |  |
| 5699252 | $1-5$ | 5718181 | 12-45 |  | 1-38A |  |  |
| 5699253 | $1-5$ | 5718182 | 12-46 |  | 1-40 |  |  |
| 5699254 | $1-5$ | 5718184 | 12-6 |  | 1-105 |  |  |
| 5699257 | $1-5$ | 5718185 | 12-50A |  | $2-18 \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| 5699258 | $1-5$ | 5718195 | $12-\mathrm{S}$ |  | 2-21 |  |  |
| 5699259 | $1-5$ | 5718196 | 12-s |  | $3-5$ |  |  |
| 5699260 | $1-5$ | 5718197 | $12-5$ |  | 3-7 |  |  |
| 5699263 | $1-5$ | 5718198 | $12-\mathrm{s}$ |  | 3-12 |  |  |
| 5699264 | $1-5$ | 5718199 | 12- 5 |  | $11-9$ |  |  |
| 5699265 | $1-5$ | 5718217 | 1-4 |  | 11-15日 |  |  |
| 5699266 | $1-5$ | 5718262 | $12-\mathrm{S}$ | 7362770 | 12-26 |  |  |
| 5699269 | $1-5$ | 5718296 | 12- $\quad$ T | 8112300 | 1-103 |  |  |
| 5699270 | $1-5$ | 5718297 | 12-T | 8112301 | 1-85A |  |  |
| 5699271 | $1-5$ | 5718298 | 12-T | 8112302 | 1-85A |  |  |
| 5699272 | $1-5$ | 5718299 | 12-100 | 8115654 | $12-\mathrm{T}$ |  |  |
| 5699275 | $1-5$ | 5718343 | $1-100$ | 8276480 | 12-41 |  |  |
| 5699276 | $1-5$ | 5718360 | 1-86 | 8324648 | 12-22A |  |  |
| 5699277 | $1-5$ | 5718367 | 1-61 | 8326797 | 1-34 |  |  |
| 5699278 | $1-5$ $1-5$ | 5718477 | $1-100$ |  | 1-99 |  |  |
| 5699282 | $1-5$ | 5718478 5718479 | $1-100$ $1-100$ | 8326801 | $1-34$ $1-99$ |  |  |
| 5699283 | $1-5$ | 5718480 | 1-100 | 8329451 | 1-64 |  |  |
| 5699284 | $1-5$ | 5718481 | 1-100 | 8331675 | 1-85c |  |  |
| 5699343 | 12-P | 5718482 | 1-100 | 8331676 | 1-85c |  |  |
| 5699344 | 12-P | 5718483 | 1-64 | 8331677 | 1-85c |  |  |
| 5699345 | 12- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 5718486 | 12-51 | 8331678 | 1-85c |  |  |
| 5699346 5699347 | $12-\quad \mathrm{P}$ <br> 12 C | 5800530 5800634 | $12-7$ $12-8$ | 8331679 8331680 | $1-85 c$ $1-85 c$ |  |  |
| 5699348 | 12- Q | 5827470 | 1-52 | 8551901 | 1-64 |  |  |
| 5699349 | 12- Q | 5865679 | 1 -107A | 8551903 | 1-65 |  |  |
| 5699350 | $12-\mathrm{Q}$ | 6812828 | 1-65 |  | $5-94$ |  |  |
| 5699351 | 12- ${ }^{2}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $5-9 \mathrm{~A}$ | 8551904 | 1-34 |  |  |
| 5699352 | 12- $12-\quad 0$ | 6812829 | 1-65 |  | 1-99 |  |  |
| 5699354 | 12- ${ }^{12}$ | 6812830 | 5-65 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 5699355 | 12- ${ }^{2}$ |  | 5-9A |  |  |  |  |
| 5699356 | 12-8 | 6812831 | 1-66 |  |  |  |  |
| 5699357 | 12- ${ }^{2}$ |  | $5-98$ |  |  |  |  |
| 5699454 | $1-32$ $2-\mathrm{BEF}$ | 6812832 | $1-65$ $5-9 \lambda$ |  |  |  |  |
| 5699455 | 1-32 | 6814329 | $5-10 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2-\mathrm{REF}$ | 6814331 | 5-10c |  |  |  |  |
| 5699456 | $1-32$ | 6814332 | $5-10 \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2-\mathrm{REF}$ $4 \mathrm{~A}-8$ | 6814340 6814342 | 5-11 |  |  |  |  |
| 5699502 |  | 6814342 6814343 | $12-$ <br> $12-\quad T$ |  |  |  |  |
| 5699503 | 4a- 10 | 6814345 | 1-75 |  |  |  |  |
| 5699504 | 1-39 | 6814349 | 12-15a |  |  |  |  |
| 5699505 | $4 A-R E F$ $1-39$ | 6814398 6815180 | $5-1$ |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    - Switch power off.
    (Step 001 continues)

[^1]:    *Trademark of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

[^2]:    *Loop and 1200 -bps Integrated Modem does not have communication cable with a Test/Operate switch.
    **Card PN 5864683 or future part number.

[^3]:    * Americas/Far East Corporation
    **Europe/Middle East/Africa Corporation

[^4]:    Notes:

    1. Not present when control is equal to 64 K .
    2. Cable is in $\mathbf{Z 5}$ or 26 depending upon interface installed.
    3. Type A Driver/Receiver Card No. 28 located behind the I/O coaxial panel.
    4. Top card connector (position X) not required when storage equal to 64K. Your machine may already have connector installed.
[^5]:    $\int_{1}^{N} \quad$ - Go back to step 3.
    Go to Solenoid and Bail Service Check (paragraph E.3.3.1).

