

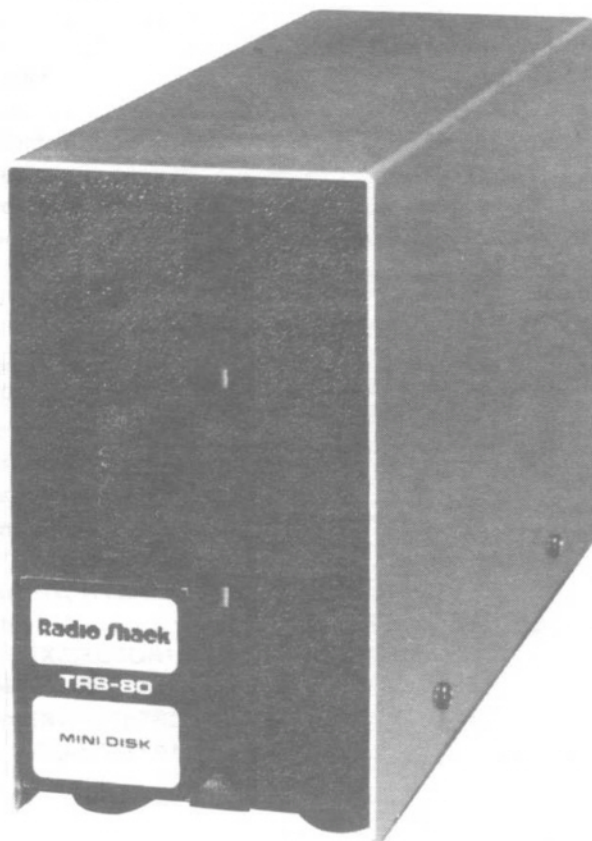
**Radio Shack®**

# **Service Manual**

26-1160/1161

## **TRS-80 MINI DISK**

**Catalog Number 26-1160/1161**



CUSTOM MANUFACTURED IN U.S.A. FOR RADIO SHACK  A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION

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# MINI-DISK SERVICE MANUAL (ASSY 71013 - 001)

## INTRODUCTION

This manual provides a General Description of the Mini-Disk Drive System. It also includes: Theory of Operation; Operation; Maintenance; Schematics; and Parts Lists for Drives that have Logic PC boards with the serial number ASSY171013 - 001.

Service information for Drives that have serial numbers such as MINI25060 - xx can be found in the back of this manual (following the Parts Lists).

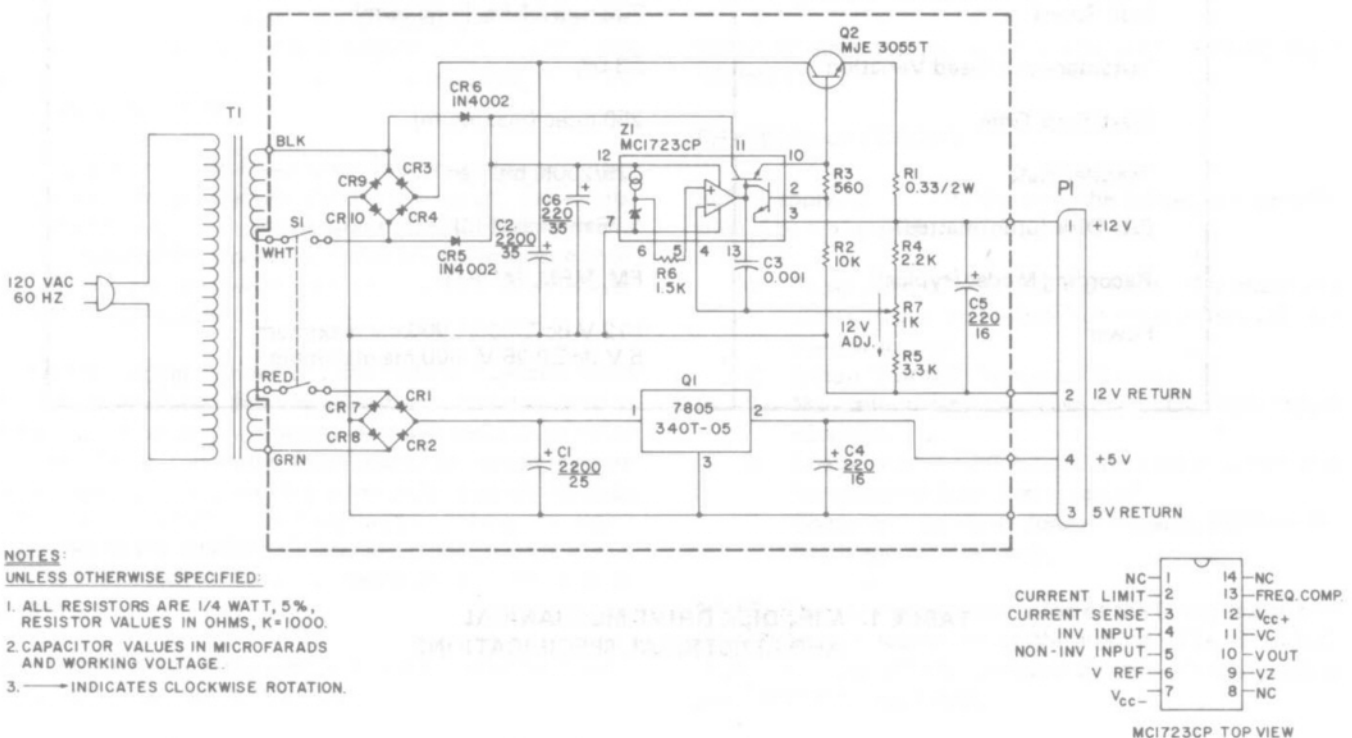
The Power Supply, Case, and external Cables are the same for both units. The Power Supply Specifications are slightly different.

## POWER SUPPLY

### SPECIFICATIONS

INPUT .....	120 VAC, 60 Hz
OUTPUT (1) .....	+12 (±0.6) VDC
CURRENT .....	900 mA (max), 0.75 A (typ)
MAXIMUM RIPPLE .....	100 mV p - p
OUTPUT (2) .....	+5(±0.25) VDC
CURRENT .....	600 mA (max), 0.50 A (typ)
MAXIMUM RIPPLE .....	50 mV p-p

**NOTE:** Refer to Section V - Output (1) current is rated at 1.50 A (max). This value occurs only during Head Loading and lasts approximately 200 ms.



**FIGURE 1. MINI-DISK POWER SUPPLY SCHEMATIC.**



Media	Industry-compatible 5-1/4 inch (133.4 mm) diskette
Tracks per inch	48
Number of Tracks	35
Read/Write Track Width	9.912 inches (252 mm)
Dimensions	
Height	3.38 inches (85.85 mm)
Width	5.87 inches (149.10 mm)
Depth	8.0 inches (203.2 mm)
Weight	4.5 lbs (2.04 Kg)
Temperature (Exclusive of Media)	
Operating	10°C to 43°C (50°F to 110°F)
Non-operating	-40°C to 71°C (-40°F to 160°F)
Relative Humidity (Exclusive of Media)	
Operating	20% to 80%
Non-operating	5% to 95% (non-condensing)
Vibration	6 to 600 Hz 0.5g peak
Seek Time	5 msec track to track
Head Settling Time	15 msec (last track addressed)
Error Rate	1 per 10 <sup>9</sup> recoverable 1 per 10 <sup>12</sup> non-recoverable
Head Life	20,000 hours (normal use)
Media Life	3 million passes on a single track
Disk Speed	300 rpm $\pm$ 1.5% (long term)
Instantaneous Speed Variation	$\pm$ 3.0%
Start/Stop Time	250 msec (maximum)
Transfer Rate	125/250K bits/sec
Bits/Disk (unformatted)	1.75 million (FM)
Recording Modes (typical)	FM, MFM, MMFM
Power	+12 V dc $\pm$ 0.6 V, 900 ma maximum 5 V dc $\pm$ 0.25 V, 600 ma maximum

TABLE 1. MINI-DISK DRIVE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS.

## SECTION I

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### INTRODUCTION

The Disk Drive is a "MINI" Disk Memory designed for random access data entry, storage, and retrieval applications. These applications typically, are intelligent terminal controllers, micro-computers, word processing systems, data communications systems, error logging, micro-program loading and point-of-sale terminals. The Disk Drive is capable of recording and reading digital data using FM, MFM or M<sup>2</sup>FM techniques.

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The electronic components are mounted on two PC boards: the Logic board - located above the chassis and the Servo board - mounted at the rear of the Unit. Power and Interface signals are connected directly to the Logic board (Figure 2).

The spindle is belt driven by a DC motor with an integral tachometer. The servo control circuit, pulleys and the tachometer control the speed of the spindle. The read/write/erase head assembly is positioned by means of a stepper motor, split band and a pulley.

#### FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The Disk Drive is fully self-contained. It consists of a spindle drive system, a head positioning system, and read/write/erase system.

When the front latch is opened, access is provided for the insertion of a 5.25 inch (133.4 mm) standard diskette. The diskette is positioned in place by plastic guides, the front latch and a back stop.

Closing the front latch activates the cone/clamp system which centers and clamps the diskette to the drive hub. The drive hub is driven at a constant speed of 300 rpm by a servo controlled DC motor. In operation, the magnetic head is loaded into contact with the recording medium whenever the front latch is closed.

A 4-phase stepper motor/band assembly and its associated electronics position the magnetic head over the desired track. This positioner employs a one-step rotation to cause a 1-track linear movement. When a write-protected diskette is inserted into the Drive, the write-protect sensor disables the write electronics of the Drive and an appropriate signal is applied to the interface. (When performing a write operation, a 0.013-inch (0.33 mm) [nominal] data track is recorded.)

When performing a write operation, a 0.013-inch (0.33 mm) [nominal] data track is recorded.

Data recovery electronics include a low-level read amplifier, differentiator, zero-crossing detector and digitizing circuits. No data decoding facilities are provided in the basic Drive.

The Drive is also supplied with the following sensor systems:

1. A track 00 switch which senses when the Head/Carriage assembly is positioned at Track 00.
2. The index sensor (an LED light source and a photo-transistor) is positioned so that when an index hole is detected, a digital signal is guaranteed. The index sensor used is a high resolution device which can distinguish holes placed close together, i.e., index-sector holes in a hard sectored diskette.
3. The write-protect sensor disables the Disk Drive electronics whenever a write-protect tab is applied to the diskette.

#### INTERFACE CONNECTIONS

Signal connections for the Disk Drive are made via a user-supplied 34-pin flat ribbon connector (3M Part Number 3463-001 or equivalent). This connector mates directly with the PC board connector (J1) at the rear of the Drive. The DC power connector is a four-pin connector (J2) which is keyed to mate with the connector on the Logic PC board at the top rear of the Drive.

The signal connector harness should be of the flat ribbon or twisted pair type with the following characteristics:

1. Maximum length of 10 feet (3 M).
2. 22 - 24 gauge conductor compatible with the connector to be used.

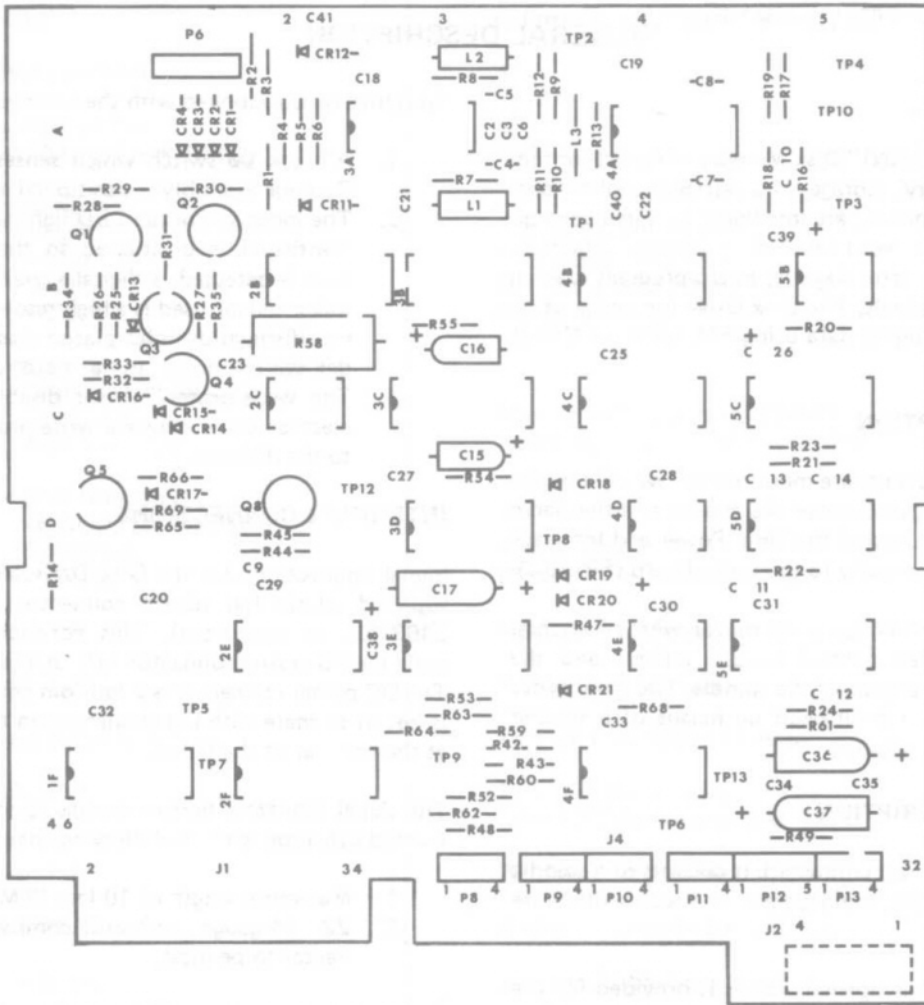
Power connections should be made with 18 AWG cable minimum).

#### PHYSICAL CHECKOUT

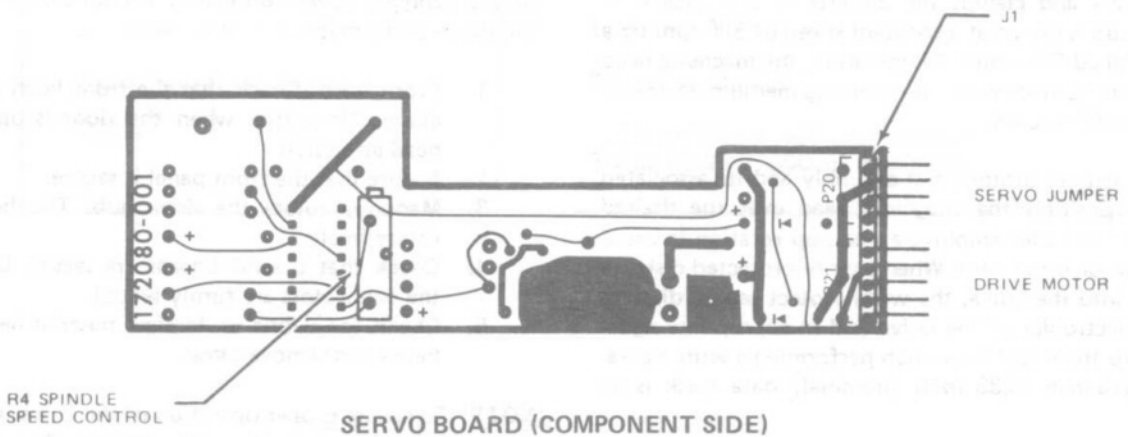
Before applying power to the unit, the following inspection should be performed:

1. Front latch. Check that the front latch opens and closes. Note that when the door is opened, the head arm raises.
2. Ensure that the front panel is secure.
3. Manually rotate the drive hub. The hub should rotate freely.
4. Check that the PC boards are secure. Check that the connectors are firmly seated.
5. Check for debris or foreign material between the heads and remove same.

**NOTE:** To ensure proper operation of the Drive, the chassis should be connected to earth ground. The 3/16-inch (4.76 mm) male QC lug, located at the rear of the chassis, is provided for this connection.



LOGIC BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)



SERVO BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)

FIGURE 2. PC BOARD COMPONENT LOCATIONS.

## MOUNTING THE DISK DRIVE

The Drive can be mounted in any plane, i.e. upright, horizontal or vertical. However, when it is mounted horizontally, the Logic PC board side of the chassis must be the uppermost side. Tapped holes are provided in various locations for the attachment of user-supplied hardware.

### RESISTOR TERMINATION, DIP SHUNT AND JUMPER (See Figure 3).

1. The Resistor Termination in the IC socket is used in Drive number zero only. It must be removed for Drives one, two and three.

2. The DIP Shunt package is used in all Drives and must be punched and seated as illustrated.

**NOTE:** Some Logic PC boards will not have a DIP Shunt in the Drive Select circuit. These boards have been redesigned and the Drive Select circuit is etched into the board.

3. The Jumper Wire between pin 32 of J1 and the DS4 connection (see Figure 5) is used on all Drives.

**NOTE:** Some Logic PC boards will not have the Jumper Wire. The connection will be etched into the board.

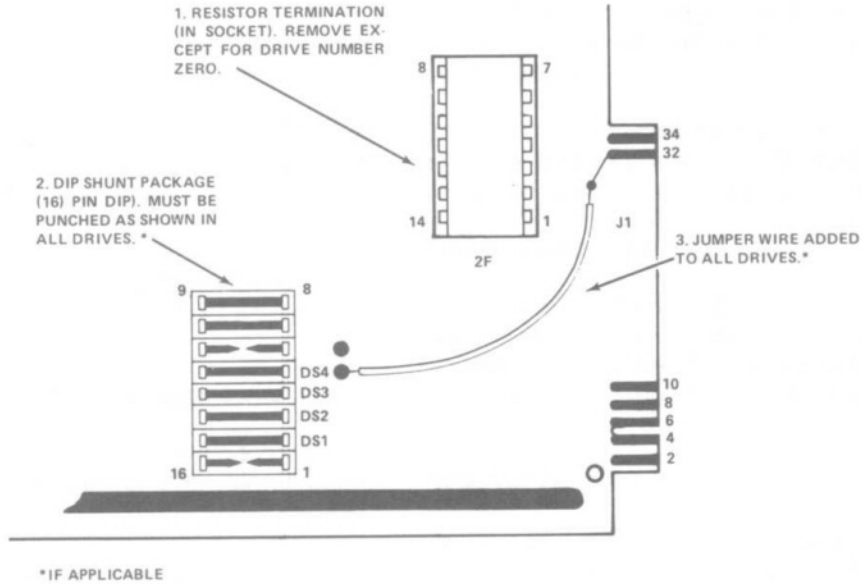


FIGURE 3. RESISTOR TERMINATION, DIP SHUNT AND JUMPER.

### FLAT RIBBON CABLE ASSEMBLY (see Figure 4).

Pins must be removed from Drive connectors on the Cable Assembly as follows and as illustrated:

1. Connector for Drive number zero – pins 12, 14 and 32.
2. Connector for Drive number one – pins 10, 14 and 32.

3. Connector for Drive number two – pins 10, 12 and 32.
4. Connector for Drive number three – pins 10, 12 and 14.

Do not remove any pins from the connector to the Expansion Interface.

DRIVE NUMBER ZERO	DRIVE NUMBER ONE	DRIVE NUMBER TWO	DRIVE NUMBER THREE
12	10	10	10
14	14	12	12
32	32	32	14

FIGURE 4. CABLE ASSEMBLY – CONNECTOR PIN REMOVAL CHART.



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## SECTION II

### THEORY OF OPERATION

#### INTRODUCTION

The Disk Drive consists of the mechanical and electrical components necessary to record and read digital data on a diskette. DC power at  $\pm 12$  V and +5 V (provided by the user) is required for operation.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE DISK DRIVE

All electrical subassemblies in the Disk Drive are constructed with leads which terminate in 4 or 5 pin connectors, enabling the individual assemblies to be removed.

The magnetic head is connected to the PC board via a cable terminating in a 5-pin female connector and its associated male socket which is located in close proximity to the read/write data electronics.

Interface signals and power are provided via connectors at the rear of the Drive. A detailed description of these signals is presented in Section III of this manual.

#### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION

Figure 5 is a functional block diagram of the Disk Drive and should be referred to in conjunction with the following discussion:

The Disk Drive consists of the following functional groups:

- ★ Index Pulse Shaper
- ★ Write Protect Sensor
- ★ Track 00 Sensor
- ★ Spindle Drive Control
- ★ Carriage Position Control
- ★ Write/Erase Control
- ★ Read Amplifier and Digitizer

#### INDEX

An index pulse is provided to the user system via the INDEX PULSE interface line. The index circuitry consists of an Index LED, Index Phototransistor and a Pulse Shaping Network. As the index hole in the disk passes the Index LED/Phototransistor combination, light from the LED

strikes the Index Phototransistor causing it to conduct. The signal from the Index Phototransistor is passed to the Pulse Shaping Network which produces a pulse for each hole detected. This pulse is presented to the user on the INDEX PULSE interface line.

#### WRITE PROTECT

A Write Protect signal is provided to the user system via the WRITE PROTECT interface line. The write protect circuitry consists of a Write Protect Sensor and circuitry to route the signal produced.

When a write protected diskette is inserted in the drive, the sensor is activated and the logic disables the write electronics and supplies the status signal to the Interface.

#### TRACK 00 SWITCH

The level on the TRACK 00 interface line is a function of the position of the magnetic head assembly. When the head is positioned at Track 00 and the stepper motor is at the home position, a true level is generated and sent to the user.

#### SPINDLE DRIVE

The Spindle Drive system consists of a spindle assembly driven by a DC motor-tachometer combination through a drive belt.

Associated with the spindle drive motor are the servo electronics required for control.

The control circuitry also includes a current limiter and an interface control line. When the DRIVE MOTOR ENABLE interface line is true, the drive motor is allowed to come up to speed. When the current through the drive motor exceeds 1.3 A, the current limit circuitry disables the motor drive.

#### POSITIONER CONTROL

The Head Positioning system utilizes a four-phase stepper motor drive which changes one phase for each track advancement of the Read/Write carriage. In addition to the logic necessary for motion control, a gate is provided as an element for inhibiting positioner motion during a write operation.

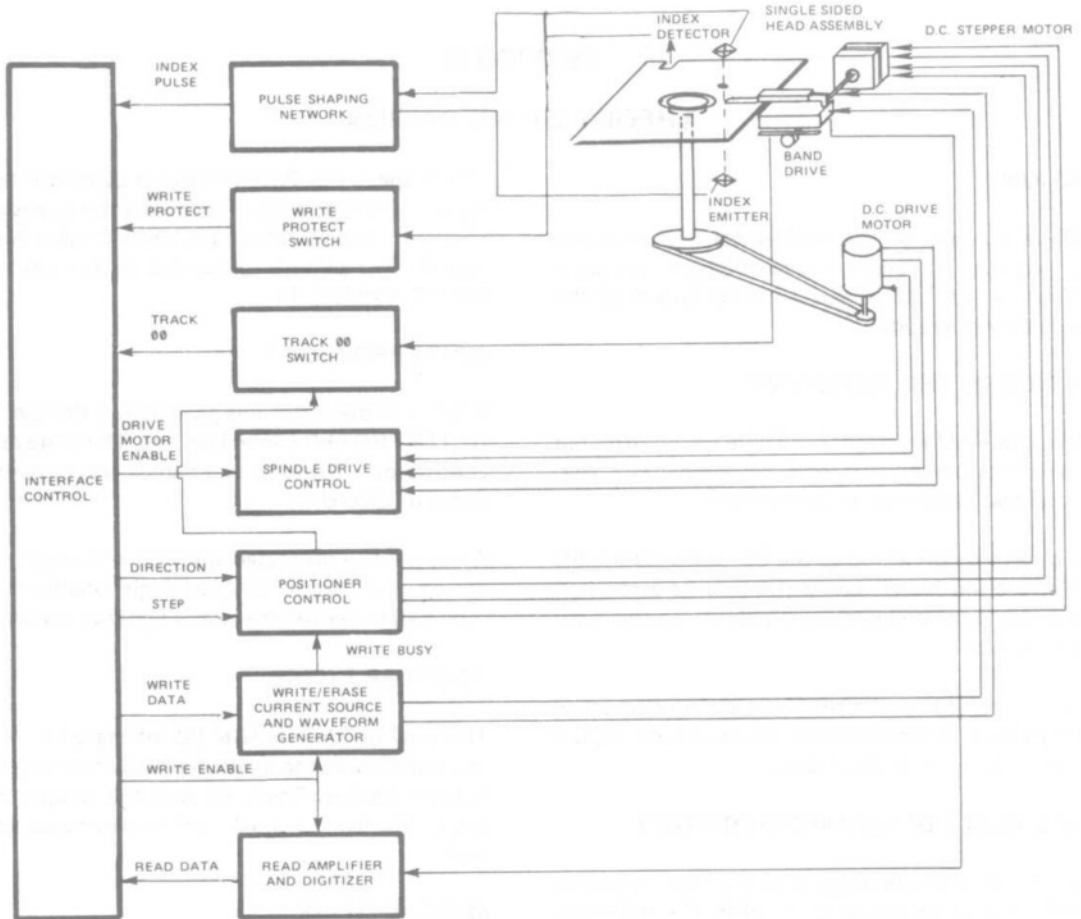


FIGURE 5. FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

## DATA ELECTRONICS

Information can be recorded on the diskette using a double-frequency code. Figure 6 illustrates the magnetization profiles in each bit cell for the number sequence shown.

The erase gaps provide an erased guard band on either side of the recorded track. This accommodates the tolerances in track positioning.

All signals required to control the data electronics are provided by the user system and are shown in the Block Diagram (Figure 5). These control signals are:

- ★ SELECT
- ★ WRITE ENABLE
- ★ WRITE DATA

The READ DATA composite signal is sent to the user system via the interface.

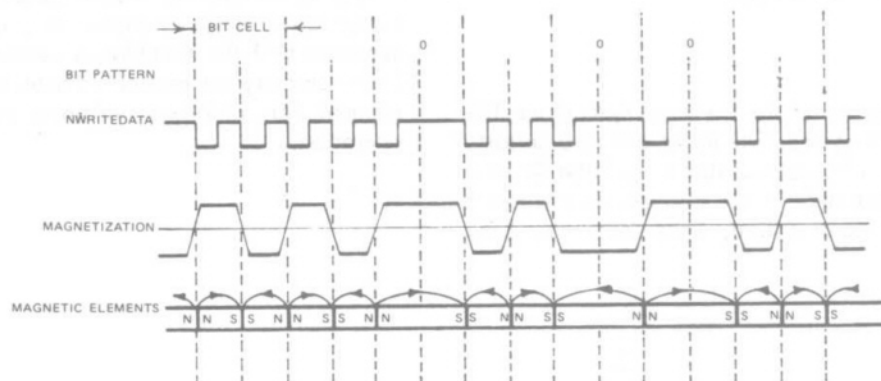


FIGURE 6. FM RECORDING

## DATA RECORDING

Referring to Figure 5, it can be seen that the Write Electronics consists of a Write/Erase Current Source and Write Waveform Generator, Erase Current Source and Trim Erase Control Logic.

The read/write winding on the magnetic head is center-tapped. During a write operation, current from the Write Current Source flows in alternate halves of the winding under control of the Write Waveform Generator.

Before recording can begin, certain conditions must be satisfied. The conditions required for recording (i.e., unit ready) must be established by the user system as follows:

- (1) Drive speed stabilization. This condition will exist 250 mSec after starting the drive motor.
- (2) Subsequent to any step operation, the positioner must be allowed to settle. This requires 20 mSec total after the last step pulse is initiated, i.e., 5 mSec for the step motion and 15 mSec for settling.

**NOTE:** All of the foregoing operations can be overlapped, if required.

Figure 7 shows the relevant timing diagram for a write operation. At  $t = 0$  when the unit is ready, the WRITE ENABLE interface line goes true, this enables the Write Current Source.

Since the trim erase gaps are behind the read/write gap, the TRIM ERASE control goes true 390  $\mu$ Sec after the WRITE ENABLE interface line. It should be noted that this value is optimized between the requirements at Track 00 and Track 34 so that the effect of the trim erase gaps on previous information is minimized.

Figure 7 also shows the information on the WRITE DATA interface line and the output of the Write Waveform Generator which toggles on the leading edge of every WRITE DATA pulse.

Note that a minimum of 4  $\mu$ Sec and a maximum of 8  $\mu$ Sec between WRITE ENABLE going true and the first WRITE DATA pulse is only required if faithful reproduction of the first WRITE DATA transition is significant.

At the end of recording, at least one additional pulse on the WRITE DATA line must be inserted after the last significant WRITE DATA pulse to avoid excessive peak shift effects.

The TRIM ERASE signal must remain true for 800  $\mu$ Sec after the termination of WRITE ENABLE to ensure that all recorded data are trim erased. This value is again optimized between the requirements at Tracks 00 and 34.

The duration of a write operation is from the true-going edge of WRITE ENABLE to the false-going edge of TRIM ERASE. This is indicated by the internal WRITE BUSY waveform shown.

## DATA REPRODUCTION

The Read Electronics consists of the following:

- ★ Read Switch
- ★ Read Amplifier
- ★ Filter
- ★ Differentiator
- ★ Comparator and Digitizer

The Read Switch is used to isolate the Read Amplifier from electrical signals across the magnetic head during a write operation.

Before reading can begin, the Drive must be in a ready condition. As with the data recording operation, this ready condition must be established by the user system. In addition to the requirements established in the paragraph, DATA RECORDING, a 100  $\mu$ Sec delay must exist from the trailing edge of the TRIM ERASE signal to allow the Read Amplifier to settle after the transient caused by the Read Switch returning to the Read mode.

Referring to Figure 8, the output signal from the read/write head is amplified by a read amplifier and filtered to remove noise by a linear phase Filter. The linear output from the Filter is passed to the Differentiator which generates a waveform whose zero crossovers correspond to the peaks of the read signal. This signal is then fed to the Comparator and Digitizer circuit.

The Comparator and Digitizer circuitry generates a 1  $\mu$ Sec READ DATA pulse corresponding to each peak of the read signal. This Composite Read Data signal is then sent to the user system via the READ DATA interface line.



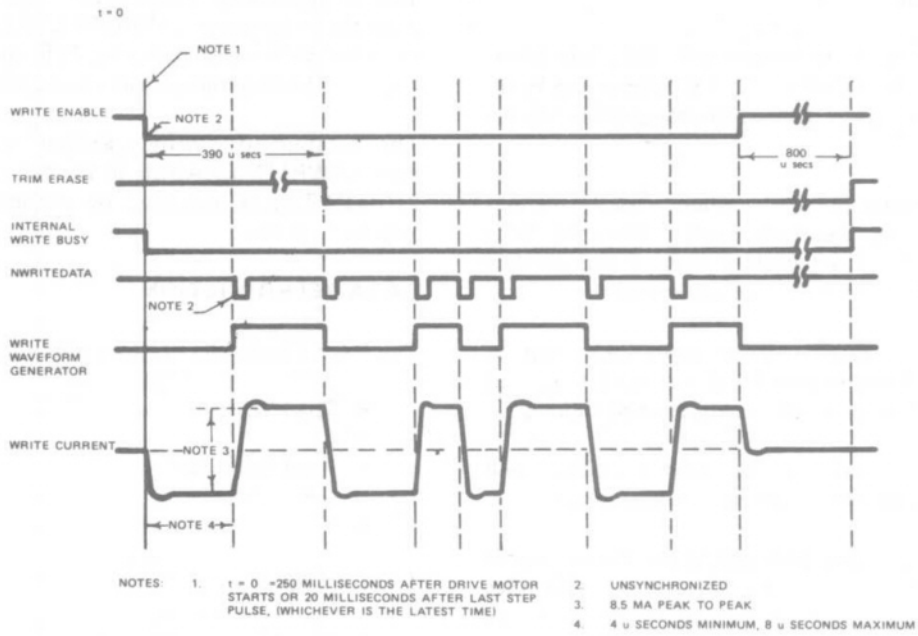
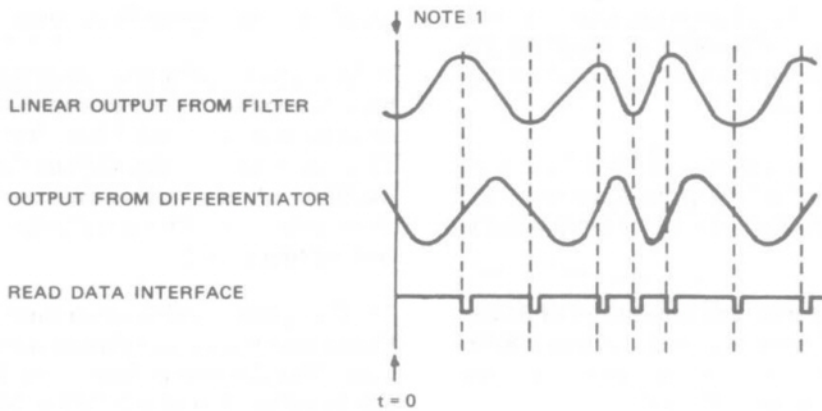


FIGURE 7. WRITE TIMING DIAGRAM.



NOTES:  $t = 0 = 250$  MILLISECONDS AFTER DRIVE MOTOR STARTS, OR 20 MILLISECONDS AFTER STEP COMMAND, OR 100  $\mu$  SECONDS AFTER TERMINATION OF WRITE BUSY, (WHICHEVER IS THE LATEST TIME)

FIGURE 8. READ TIMING DIAGRAM.

## SECTION III

### OPERATION

#### INTRODUCTION

This section contains the interface description and the electrical adjustments necessary for the Disk Drive.

#### INTERFACE ELECTRONICS SPECIFICATIONS

All interface signals are TTL compatible. Logic true (low) is +0.4 V (maximum). Logic false (high) is +2.4 V (minimum). Figure 9 illustrates the interface configuration.

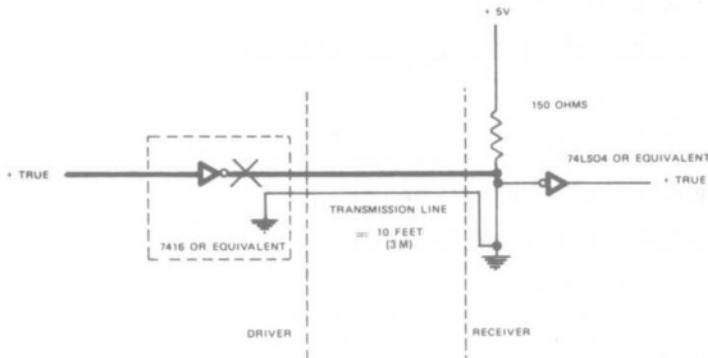


FIGURE 9. INTERFACE CONFIGURATION.

It is recommended that the interface cable be a flat ribbon cable, with a characteristic impedance of 100 ohms. (or equivalent twisted pairs). Maximum interface cable length is 10 feet (3 M).

Interface connector pin assignments and power connector pin assignments are given in Table 2 and Table 3.

#### INPUT CONTROL LINES (see Table 2)

#### SELECT LINES (NDS1 - NDS4)

The SELECT lines provide a means of selecting and deselecting a Disk Drive. These four lines (NDS1 - NDS3 are standard; NDS4 is optional) select one of the four Disk Drives attached to the controller. When the signal logic level is true (low), the Disk Drive electronics are activated and the Drive is conditioned to respond to step or read/write commands. When the logic level is false (high), the input control lines and output status lines are disabled.

A SELECT line must remain stable in the true (low) state until the execution of a step or read/write command is completed.

The Disk Drive address is determined by SELECT lines 1 through 4 (or a DIP Shunt in the 1E position) on the PC board. These lines provide a means of daisy-chaining a maximum of four Disk Drives to a controller. Only one line can be true (low) at a time. An undefined operation might result if two or more units are assigned the same address or if two or more SELECT lines are in the true (low) state simultaneously.

#### DRIVE MOTOR ENABLE (NMOTORON)

When this signal line logic level goes true (low), the drive motor accelerates to its nominal speed of 300 rpm and stabilizes in less than 250 mSec. When the logic level goes false (high), the Disk Drive decelerates to a stop.

#### DIRECTION and STEP Lines (2 Lines) (DIR) (NSTEP)

When the Disk Drive is selected, a true (low) pulse with a time duration greater than 200 nSec on the STEP line initiates the access motion. The direction of motion is determined by the logic state of the DIRECTION line when a STEP pulse is issued. The motion is towards the center of the disk if the DIRECTION line is in the true (low) state when a STEP pulse is issued. The direction of motion is away from the center of the disk if the DIRECTION line is in the false (high) state when a STEP pulse is issued. To ensure proper positioning, the DIRECTION line should be stable 0.1  $\mu$ Sec (minimum) before the trailing edge of the corresponding STEP pulse and remain stable until 0.1  $\mu$ Sec after the trailing edge of the STEP pulse. The access motion is initiated on the trailing edge of the STEP pulse.

#### WRITE DATA (NWRITEDATA)

When the Disk Drive is selected, this interface line provides the bit-serial WRITE DATA pulses that control the switching of the write current in the head. The write electronics must be conditioned for writing by the WRITE ENABLE line (refer to the WRITE ENABLE paragraph below).

For each high-to-low transition on the WRITE DATA line, a flux change is produced at the head write gap. This causes a flux change to be stored on the disk.

When the double-frequency type encoding technique is used (in which data and clock form the combined Write Data signal), it is recommended that; when writing all zeroes, the repetition rate of the high-to-low transitions be equal to the nominal data rate,  $\pm 0.1\%$ . The repetition rate of the high-to-low transitions, when writing all ones, should be equal to twice the nominal data rate,  $\pm 0.1\%$ .

#### WRITE ENABLE (NWRITE GATE)

When this signal is true (low), the write electronics are prepared for writing data (read electronics disabled). This signal turns on write current in the read/write head. Data is written under control of the WRITE DATA input line. It is generally recommended that changes of state on the WRITE ENABLE line occur before the first WRITE DATA pulse. However, the separation between the leading edge of WRITE ENABLE and the first significant WRITE DATA pulse should not be less than 4  $\mu$ Sec and not greater than 8  $\mu$ Sec. The same restrictions exist for the relationship between the least significant WRITE DATA pulse and the

Controller-to-Disk Drive		
Ground	Signal	Description (Mnemonic)
1	2	Connector clamp
3	4	(Spare)
5	6	(Spare)
9	10	SELECT 1 (NDS1)
11	12	SELECT 2 (NDS2)
13	14	SELECT 3 (NDS3)
15	16	DRIVE-MOTOR ENABLE (NMOTORON)
17	18	DIRECTION
19	20	STEP (NSTEP)
21	22	WRITE DATA (NWRITEDATA)
23	24	WRITE GATE (NWRITEGATE)
31	32	SELECT 4 (NDS4)

Disk Drive-to-Controller		
Ground	Signal	Description (Mnemonic)
7	8	INDEX (NINDEX/SECTOR)
25	26	TRACK 00 (NTRK00)
27	28	WRITE PROTECT (NWRITEPROTECT)
29	30	READ DATA (NREADDATA)
33	34	Connector Clamp

TABLE 2. INTERFACE CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS, J1/P1

Pin	Supply Voltage
1	+12 V DC
2	Return (+12 V DC)
3	Return (+5 V DC)
4	+5 V DC

TABLE 3. POWER CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENT

termination of the WRITE ENABLE signal. When the WRITE ENABLE line is false (high), all write electronics are disabled.

When a write protected diskette is installed in a Disk Drive, the write electronics are disabled irrespective of the state of the WRITE ENABLE line.

#### **OUTPUT STATUS** (see Table 2)

#### **INDEX (NINDEX/SECTOR)**

The INDEX signal is provided once each revolution (200 mSec, nominal) to indicate to the controller the beginning of a track. The INDEX line remains in the true (low) state for the duration of the INDEX pulse. The duration of an INDEX pulse is nominally 4.0 mSec.

The leading edge of an INDEX pulse must always be used to ensure diskette interchangeability between Disk Drives.

#### **TRACK 00 (NTRK00)**

When the Disk Drive is selected, the TRACK 00 interface signal indicates to the controller that the read/write head is positioned at Track 00. The Track 00 remains true (low) until the head is moved away from Track 00.

#### **WRITE PROTECT (NWRITEPROTECT)**

When the Disk Drive is selected, this signal line logic level goes true (low) when the diskette is write protected. The write electronics are internally disabled when the diskette is write protected.

**NOTE:** It is recommended that the write data line be inactive whenever Write Enable is false (i.e., read state).

When the level on this line is false (high), the write electronics are enabled and the write operation can be performed. It is recommended that the controller not issue a write command when the WRITE PROTECT signal is true (low).

#### **READ DATA (NREADDATA)**

This interface line transmits the readback data to the controller when the Drive is selected. It provides a pulse for each flux transition recorded on the medium. The READ DATA output line goes true (low) for a duration of 1  $\mu$ Sec for each flux change recorded.

The leading edge of the READ DATA output pulse represents the true positions for the flux transitions on the diskette surface.



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## SECTION IV MAINTENANCE

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PC BOARDS

The Logic PC board is approximately 6 inches (152 mm) long by 5.5 inches (139 mm) wide. Figure 10 illustrates the placement of test points and connectors.

### CIRCUIT BOARD TEST POINTS

The following test point description assumes that the Logic and Servo P.C. boards are installed in the Drive and that the Drive is in an operational mode with a diskette installed:

#### Logic Ground (TP6)

Digital Logic ground is referenced at TP6.

#### Differentiated Read Signal (TP3, TP4)

These test points are provided to observe the differential output of the second stage amplifier and differentiated read signal.

#### Read Data Single Shot (TP5)

The output of the single shot used in the read section is nominally 1.0  $\mu$ sec for each flux transition detected.

#### Index Pulse (TP7)

With a standard soft sector diskette installed, the signal is a high going pulse, nominally 4.0 msec in duration every 200 msec.

#### Amplified Read Signal (TP1, TP2)

These test points are provided to observe the differential output of the first stage of read signal amplification.

#### Motor On (TP13)

This signal is low true for the "motor on" condition.

#### Track 00 (TP8)

This signal is low true when the carriage is positioned at track 00 and the step motor phase is correct.

#### Analog Ground (TP10)

The analog ground reference point is provided for measuring read/write waveforms.

#### Step Pulse (TP12)

When stepping in or out, the signal is a high going pulse for each step of the carriage.

#### Write Protect Switch (TP9)

When a write protected diskette is installed in the Drive, the signal is high.

### OPTION SELECT

#### Input Line Terminations

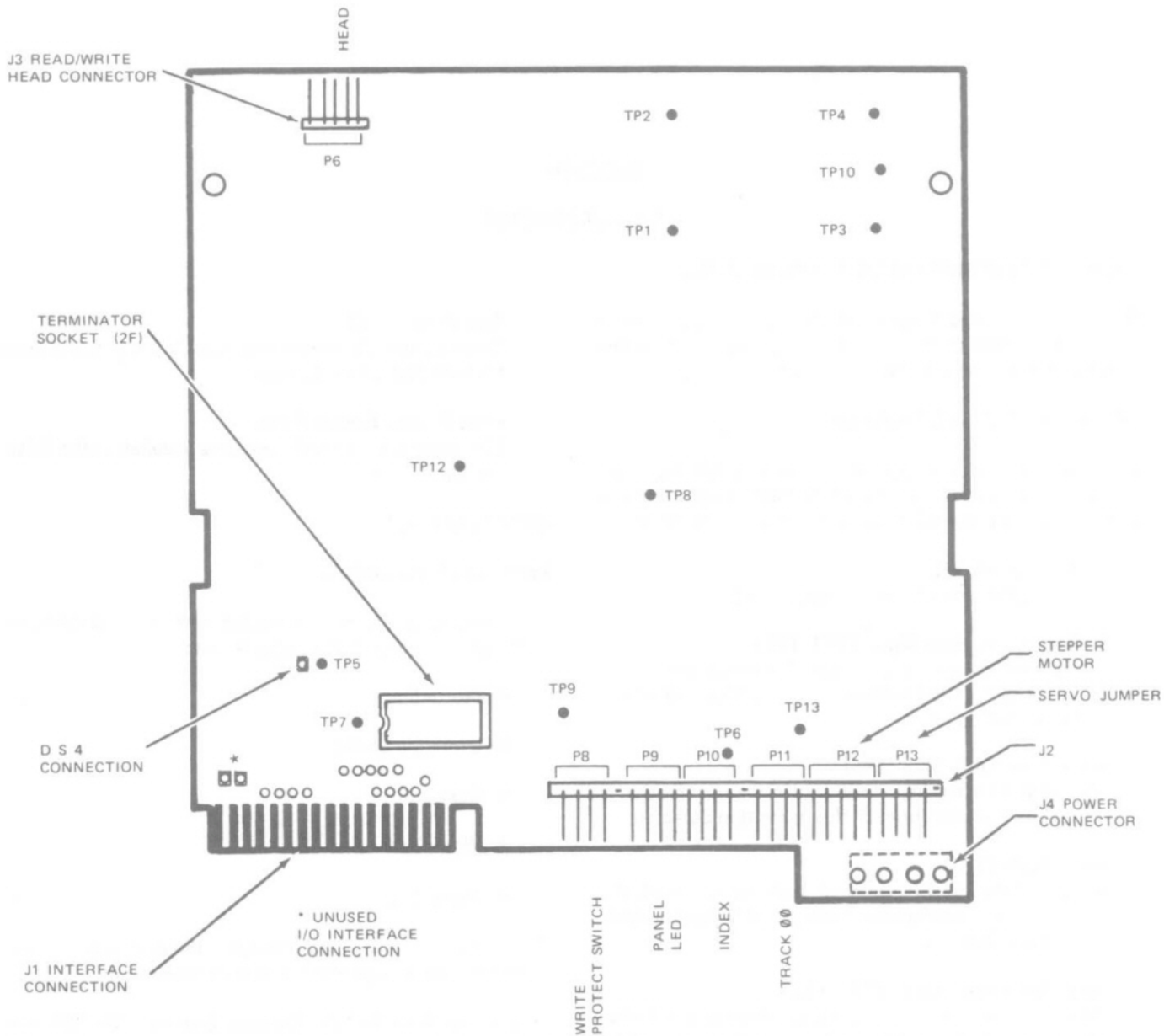
The Disk Drive has been provided with the capability of terminating the input lines listed below:

- ★ Motor On
- ★ Direction Select
- ★ Step
- ★ Write Data
- ★ Write Gate

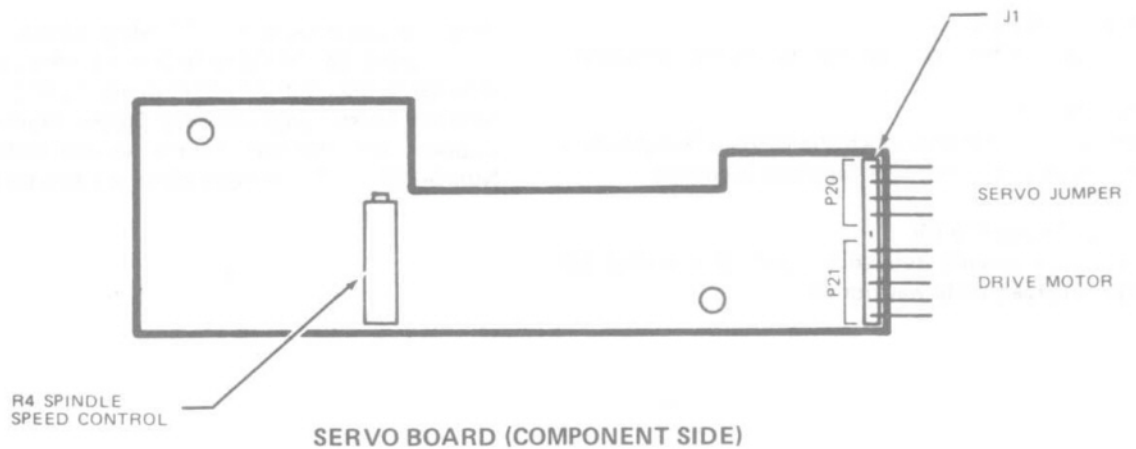
These lines are terminated through a 150 ohm resistor pack installed in a DIP socket located at IC location 2F.

In a single drive system (Catalog Number 26-1160) this resistor pack should be kept in place to provide the proper terminations.

In a multiple drive system (Catalog Numbers 26-1160 and one to three 26-1161's) only the last drive on the interface is to be terminated. All other drives on the interface must have the resistor pack removed. Catalog Number 26-1160 is shipped with the termination resistor installed. Catalog Number 26-1161 is shipped without a resistor pack.



LOGIC BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)



SERVO BOARD (COMPONENT SIDE)

FIGURE 10. CIRCUIT BOARD TEST POINTS AND CONNECTOR LOCATIONS.

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

To ensure that the Disk Drive operates at its design potential, the only scheduled preventive maintenance required is periodic cleaning of the magnetic recording head.

Mechanical and electrical adjustment details are provided for further service as a result of disassembly or repair.

## CLEANING THE HEAD

To clean the magnetic head, use a lint-free cloth or cotton swab moistened with 91% Isopropyl alcohol. Wipe the head carefully to remove all accumulated oxide and dirt. Dry the head using a lint-free cloth.

**CAUTION:** Rough or abrasive cloth should not be used to clean the magnetic recording head. Use of cleaning solvents other than 91% Isopropyl alcohol may damage the head.

Extreme care must be exercised to prevent the heads from being damaged (i.e., scratching, banging together, etc.).

## ADJUSTMENT

### CE ALIGNMENT

The CE alignment procedure locates the magnetic read/write head at the proper radial distance from the hub centerline, thus assuring accurate track location. This adjustment is necessary only after service, or for suspected diskette interchange problems.

### DISK DRIVE PREPARATION

1. Apply the necessary power and control to turn on the Disk Drive.
2. Insert a CE Alignment Diskette (Dysan Part Number 224-2A or equivalent) into the drive and close the front latch.
3. Attach oscilloscope probes to test points TP1 and TP2. Place the ground clip of the signal probes to TP10. Adjust the oscilloscope to read differentially (A + B with B inverted). Sync the oscilloscope on the leading edge of the Index pulse at TP7 with the sync probe ground clip at TP6.

### RADIAL TRACK ALIGNMENT

1. Loosen (do not remove) the two module retaining screws on the bottom of the chassis and the one at the top rear of the module.

2. Follow the instructions that came with the CE Diskette.
3. Manually rotate the cam at the rear of the module until the cat's-eye pattern, shown in Figure 11, is observed. Carefully rotate the cam until the cat's-eye pattern has equal amplitudes.
4. Secure the module by tightening the three retaining screws that were previously loosened.
5. After securing the module screw, verify Step 4. Repeat as required.

## INDEX SENSOR ALIGNMENT

1. Position the Index sensor to the center of travel; lightly tighten the retaining screw.
2. Perform the CE alignment as required to locate the cat's-eye pattern (refer to RADIAL TRACK ALIGNMENT above).
3. Perform fifteen step out commands to position the carriage to Track 01.
4. Set the oscilloscope horizontal time base to 50  $\mu$ Sec per division.
5. Referring to Figure 12, adjust the photo transistor mounting block until the first transition of the 2 mSec burst recorded at Track 01 occurs  $200 \pm 50$   $\mu$ Sec after the leading edge of the index pulse. Adjustment may be made with the use of a flat-bladed screwdriver placed between the photo transistor mounting block and the Cone Lever as required.
6. Secure the retaining screws on the photo transistor mounting blocks and verify the burst location. Readjust as necessary.

### TRACK 00 SWITCH

1. Apply the necessary power and control to turn on the Drive.
2. Insert the CE Alignment Diskette into the Drive and close the front latch.
3. Position the carriage to the radial alignment track. Confirm the position by observing the cat's-eye pattern.



4. If adjustment is required, remove the CE Diskette. Loosen the retaining screw on the base of the Track 00 bracket, retighten slightly to provide some friction on the bracket and rotate the Track 00 Adjustment Screw (at the rear of the chassis) counter-clockwise as far as it will go without forcing it.
5. Position the carriage to Track 01 by performing repetitive step out pulses.
6. Rotate the Track 00 Adjustment Screw clockwise — very slowly — until the switch “clicks”. Then rotate the screw clockwise (same direction) exactly one half turn.
7. Tighten the retaining screw previously loosened.

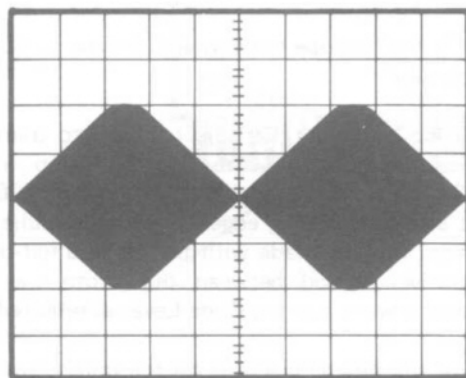
#### WRITE PROTECT SWITCHES

1. Insert a non-write protected diskette partially (half-way) into the Drive.

2. Ensure that the switch is actuated.
3. Insert the diskette fully against the diskette back-stop and close the front latch. Ensure that the switch is deactivated.
4. Adjust the switch by loosening the retaining screw, removing the switch assembly and setting the switch higher or lower as required.

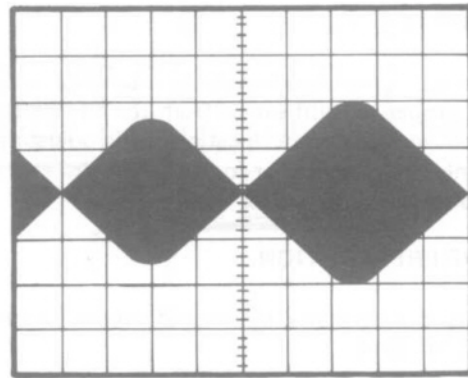
#### DRIVE MOTOR SPEED

1. Apply the necessary power and control to turn on the Drive.
2. Insert the Diskette.
3. Ensure that the Drive Motor Enable line is active.
4. Adjust the Speed Control potentiometer (on the Servo board) until the timing disk is stationary in fluorescent lighting.



EQUAL AMPLITUDE  
(ON TRACK 16)

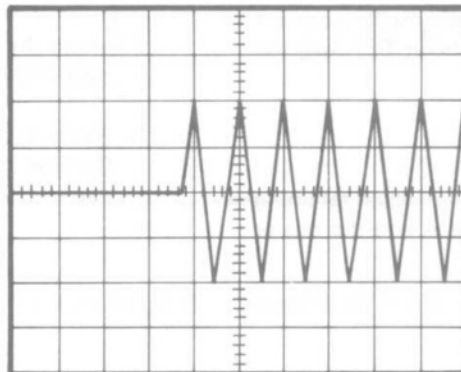
TIME SCALE = 20 ms/DIV



ONE IS 80% OF THE OTHER  
(1 MIL OFF TRACK)

TIME SCALE = 20 ms/DIV

FIGURE 11. CAT'S-EYE PATTERN.



TIME SCALE = 50 usec/DIV

FIGURE 12. INDEX TO DATA

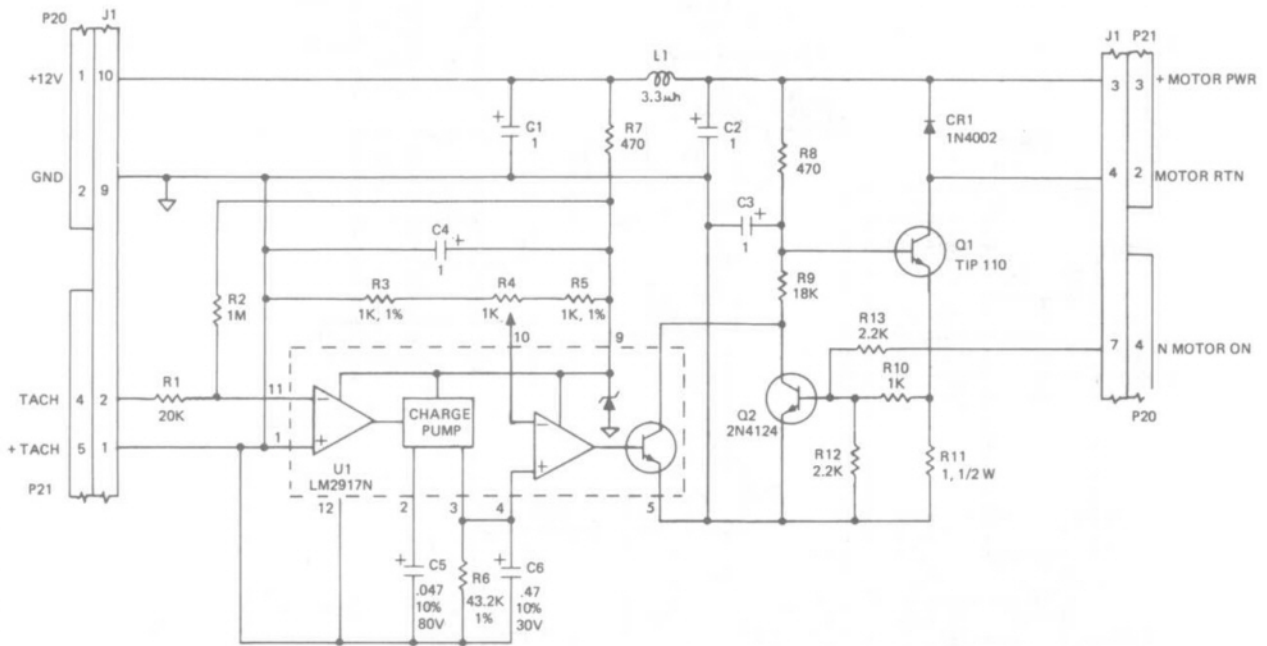


FIGURE 13. SERVO (MOTOR CONTROL) BOARD SCHEMATIC.

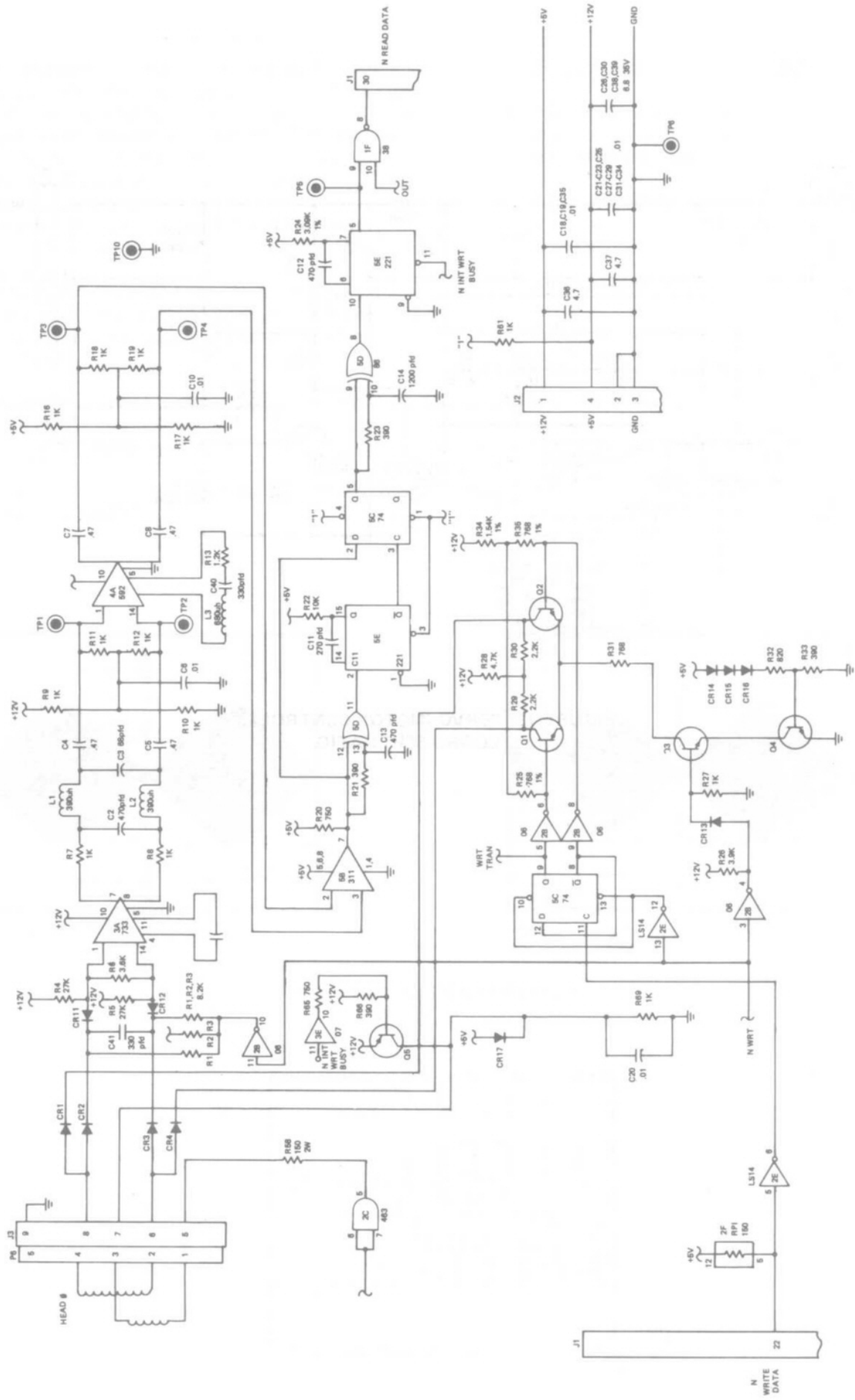


FIGURE 14. MINI-DISK DRIVE SCHEMATIC (Sheet 1).

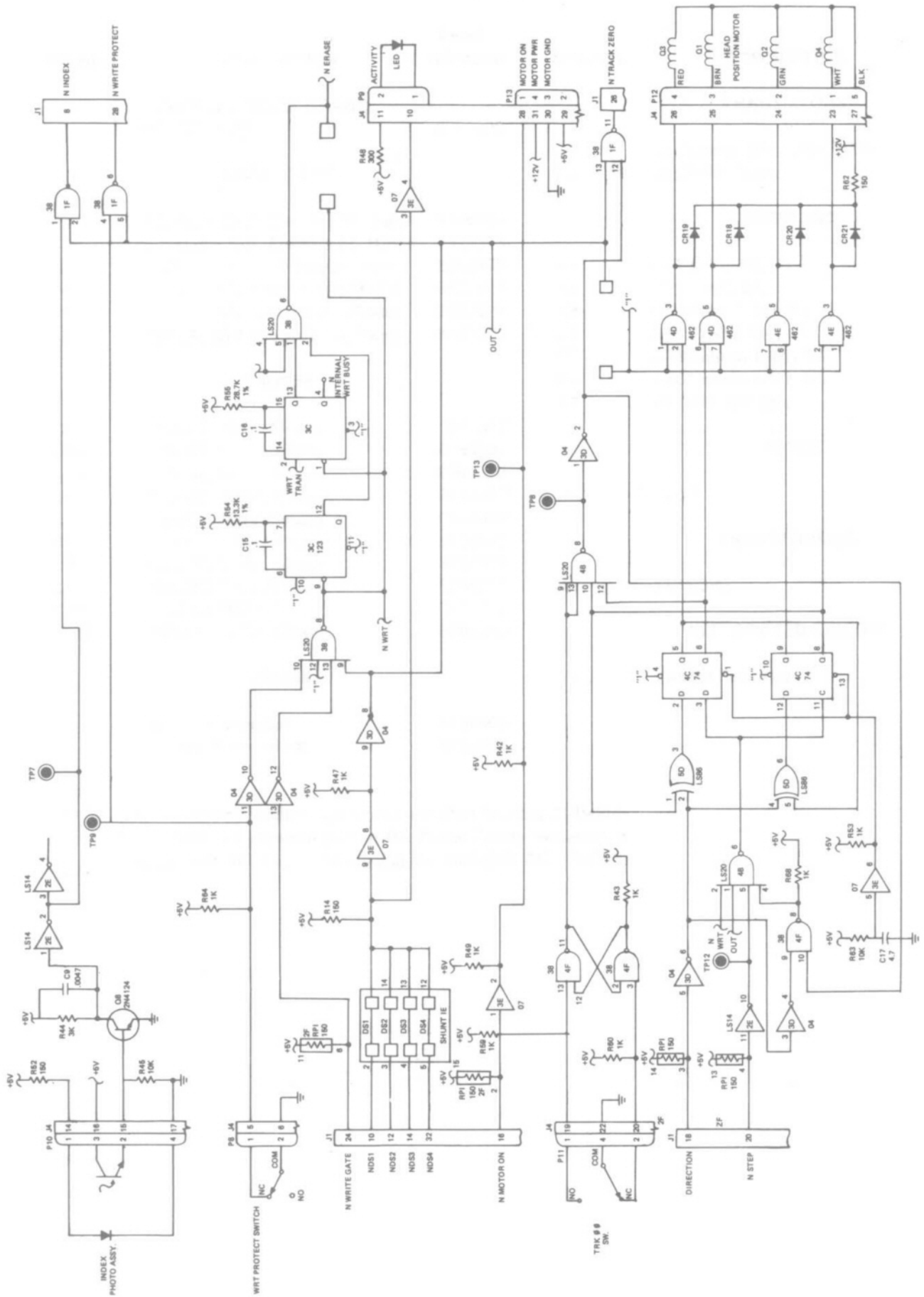


FIGURE 14. MINI-DISK DRIVE SCHEMATIC (Sheet 2).



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## MINI-DISK POWER SUPPLY PARTS LIST

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD, POWER SUPPLY	8790008		<b>TRANSISTORS</b>	
	<b>CAPACITORS</b>		Q1	I.C. Voltage Regulator, 7805	8050805
			Q2	MJE3055. Power	8100601
	<b>DIODES</b>			<b>RESISTORS</b>	
C1	2,200 $\mu$ F, 25V, Electrolytic, Radial	8328222	R1	0.33 ohm, 2W, 5%	8247833
C2	2,200 $\mu$ F, 35V, Electrolytic, Radial	8328223	R2	10K, 1/4W, 5%	8207210
C3	0.001 $\mu$ F, 100V, Polyester, Film	8352105	R3	560 ohms, 1/4W, 5%	8207156
C4	220 $\mu$ F, 16V, Electrolytic, Radial	8327221	R4	2.2K, 1/4W, 5%	8207222
C5	220 $\mu$ F, 16V, Electrolytic, Radial	8327221	R5	3,300 ohms, 1/4W, 5%	8207233
C6	220 $\mu$ F, 35V, Electrolytic, Radial	8327223	R6	1,500 ohms, 1/4W, 5%	8207215
			R7	1K, 30%, Variable	8278210
CR1	1N5392, 100V, Silicon	8150392		<b>SWITCH</b>	
CR2	1N5392, 100V, Silicon	8150392			
CR3	1N5392, 100V, Silicon	8150392	S1	DPDT	8489020
CR4	1N5392, 100V, Silicon	8150392		<b>TRANSFORMER</b>	
CR5	1N4002, 100V, Silicon	8150002			
CR6	1N4002, 100V, Silicon	8150002	T1	117/60Hz	8790012
CR7	1N5392, 100V, Silicon	8150392		<b>INTEGRATED CIRCUIT</b>	
CR8	1N5392, 100V, Silicon	8150392			
CR9	1N5392, 100V, Silicon	8150392	Z1	Voltage Regulator	8050723
CR10	1N5392, 100V, Silicon	8150392			
	<b>PLUGS</b>				
P1	Socket, Connector Plug, Power (4 ea)	8159008 8159006			

**NOTE:** The 34-contact Feedthrough Connector (Part Number 8519004) is not listed or shown as part of the Power Supply. However, it interconnects the Power Supply and the Mini-Disk Drive P. C. B.







## SERVO (MOTOR CONTROL) BOARD PARTS LIST

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD, SERVO (MOTOR CONTROL)	8709096		<b>RESISTORS</b>	
	<b>CAPACITORS</b>		R1	20 K, 1/4 W, 5%	8207320
			R2	1 M, 1/4 W, 5%	8207510
			R3	1 K, 1/4 W, 5%	8207210
C1	1 $\mu$ F, 35 V	8335103	R4	1 K, Trim Potentiometer	8289210
C2	1 $\mu$ F, 35 V	8335103	R5	1 K, 1/4 W, 5%	8207210
C3	1 $\mu$ F, 35 V	8335103	R6	43.2 K, 1/4 W, 1%	8201343
C4	1 $\mu$ F, 35 V	8335103	R7	470 ohms, 1/4 W, 5%	8207147
C5	0.047 $\mu$ F, 80 V	8393474	R8	470 ohms, 1/4 W, 5%	8207147
C6	0.47 $\mu$ F, 35 V	8394473	R9	18 ohms, 1/4 W, 5%	8207018
	<b>DIODES</b>		R10	1 K, 1/4 W, 5%	8207210
			R11	1 ohm, 1/2 W, 5%	8217001
CR1	1N4002, Rectifier, Low Power	8150002	R12	2.2 K, 1/4 W, 5%	8217222
	<b>INDUCTORS</b>		R13	2.2 K, 1/4 W, 5%	8207222
L1	3.3 $\mu$ h, 10%	8419005		<b>TRANSISTORS</b>	
	<b>INTEGRATED CIRCUITS</b>		Q1	TIP110, Power	8110110
U1	LM2917N, Frequency to Voltage Converter	8050917	Q2	2N4124, NPN	8110124
				<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
				10-pin Right Angle Header	8519057
				4-40 x 1/4" Screw, Pan Head	8569032
				4-40 Hex Nut	8579001

### DISK DRIVE PARTS AND SUBASSEMBLIES

### DRIVE ASSEMBLY PARTS LIST

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
	Drive Motor Assembly	8852015		Drive Assembly	7000009
	Track "00" Switch Assembly	8852016		Disk Controller Board Assembly	7000007
	Write Protect Switch Assembly	8552017		Servo Board Assembly	7000008
	Belt Drive	8852018		Disk Drive	8790104
	Index Assembly	8552019		6-32 x 1/2" Screw, Phillips (2)	8569046
	LED Assembly (Panel)	8552020		4-40 x 1/4" Screw (2)	8569032
	Cone Assembly	8552021		#6 Spacer, Nylon (2)	8589025
	Latch Assembly	8552022			
	Right Hand Guide	8552023			
	Left Hand Guide	8552024			
	Front Panel	8552025			
	Front Panel Bushing	8552026			
	Upper Bearing	8552027			
	Lower Bearing	8552028			
	Module Assembly SSR	8552029			
	* Stepper Motor Assembly	8552030			
	* Head Carriage Assembly SSR	8552031			
	* Drive Band Stepper	8552032			

\* Included in Module Assembly SSR.

**SECTION V  
MINI-DISK SERVICE MANUAL  
(MINI 25060 - xx)**

**INTRODUCTION**

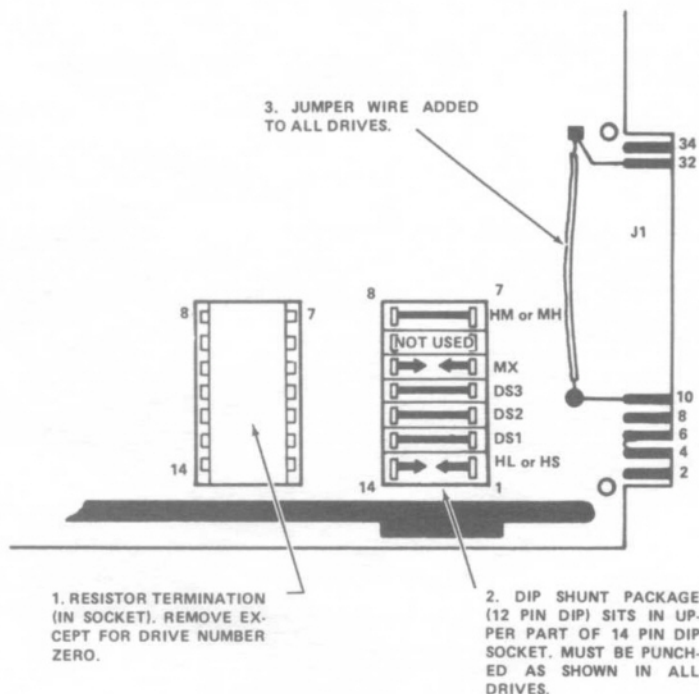
This manual provides service information for the Mini-Disk Power Supply, Termination Resistor Package, DIP Shunt, Jumper Wire and Cable Connectors (for Serial Numbers MINI25060 - xx).

Service information for this system can be found in the SA400 Minifloppy Diskette Storage Drive Service Manual, published by Shugart Associates, dated March 1977. The Shugart Manual follows these pages.

**Resistor Termination, DIP Shunt and Jumper (refer to Figure 15).**

1. The Resistor Termination in the IC socket is used in Drive number zero only. It must be removed for Drives one, two and three.

2. The DIP Shunt package is used in all Drives and must be punched and seated as illustrated.
3. The Jumper Wire between pins 10 and 32 of J1 is used on all Drives.



**FIGURE 15. RESISTOR TERMINATION, DIP SHUNT AND JUMPER.**

**Flat Ribbon Cable Assembly (see Figure 16).**

Pins must be removed from Drive connectors on the Cable Assembly as follows and as illustrated:

1. Connector for Drive number zero – pins 12, 14 and 32.

2. Connector for Drive number one – pins 10, 14 and 32.
3. Connector for Drive number two – pins 10, 12 and 32.
4. Connector for Drive number three – pins 10, 12 and 14.

Do not remove any pins from the connector to the Expansion Interface.

DRIVE NUMBER ZERO	DRIVE NUMBER ONE	DRIVE NUMBER TWO	DRIVE NUMBER THREE
12	10	10	10
14	14	12	12
32	32	32	14

**FIGURE 16. CABLE ASSEMBLY – CONNECTOR PIN REMOVAL CHART.**

RADIO SHACK  A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION

U.S.A.: FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102

CANADA: BARRIE, ONTARIO L4M 4W5

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TANDY CORPORATION

AUSTRALIA

280-316 VICTORIA ROAD  
RYDALMERE, N.S.W. 2116

BELGIUM

PARC INDUSTRIEL DE NANINNE  
5140 NANINNE

U.K.

BILSTON ROAD WEDNESBURY  
WEST MIDLANDS WS10 7JN