

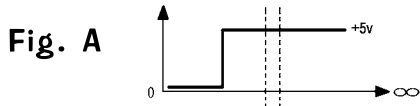
OPTO Troubleshooting

1. Volt Meter Test (indicates normal operating condition):

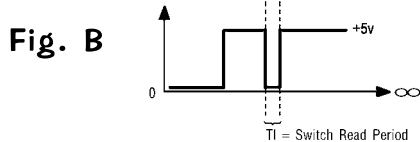
A. **OPEN OPTO** (Light Falling on LED) = **SWITCH OPEN**. Place meter leads across points **A** and **B** on the **LED1 Circuit** (Refer to Schematic Drawing on previous page, 520-5174-00 Receiver Side). It should read approximately 0.8 - 1.2v DC. The **LED2 Circuit** operates the same.

B. **CLOSED OPTO** (Light Blocked) = **SWITCH CLOSED**. Place meter leads across points **A** and **B** on the **LED1 Circuit** (Refer to Schematic Drawing on previous page, 520-5174-00 Receiver Side). It should read approximately 0.0 - 0.1v DC. The **LED2 Circuit** operates the same.

2. Oscilloscope Test (indicates normal operating condition):



A. **OPEN OPTO** (Light Falling on LED) = **SWITCH OPEN**. Place Scope lead at **Pin-1** of OPTO Rec. Board with Scope Grounded (see Schematic). The Scope should display a **STEADY +5v** as shown in **Fig. A**, Wave Form Diagram.



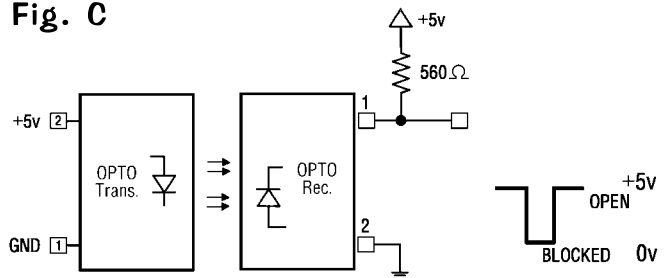
B. **CLOSED OPTO** (Light Blocked) = **SWITCH CLOSED**. Place Scope lead at **Pin-1** of OPTO Rec. Board with Scope Grounded (see Schematic). The Scope should display a **PULSE STREAM** indicating **Q2** has switched "On" as shown in **Fig. B**, Wave Form Diagram. This is your Switch Drive Pulse.

3. Bench Test (See Fig. C):

Please Note: To perform this test you must use a spare 560Ω Pull-Up Resistor, SPI N^o: 121-5047-00

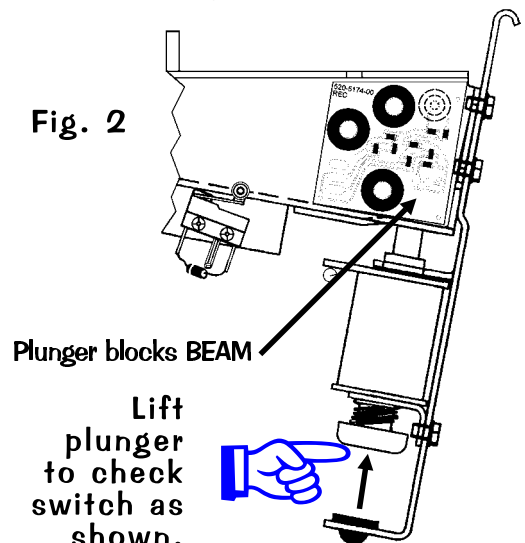
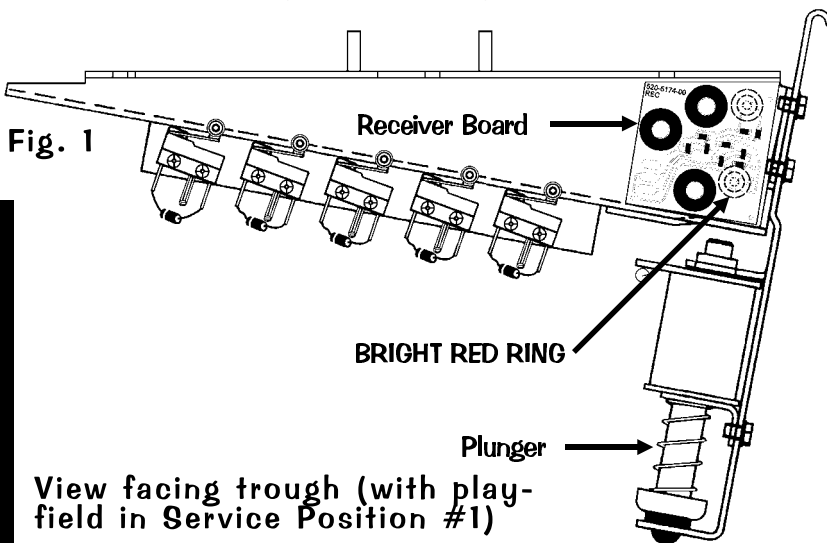
Disconnect the **OPTO Transmitter / Receiver Board** from the circuit. Connect one side of a 560Ω Pull-Up Resistor to **Pin-1** of the OPTO Receiver Bd. and the other side of the resistor to a 5v DC source. Connect **Pin-2** to GND. Connect a +5v DC source to **Pin-1** of the Transmitter & GND to **Pin-2**. Align with the Receiver OPTO approx. 3" distance. Using your Volt-Meter or an Oscilloscope, monitor **Pin-1** while **BLOCKING** and **UNBLOCKING** the **BEAM** from the Trans. The output will be approx. +5v DC when the **BEAM IS NOT BLOCKED** and approx. 0v when the **BEAM IS BLOCKED**.

Fig. C



Trough Dual OPTO Boards Alignment / Test for LED1

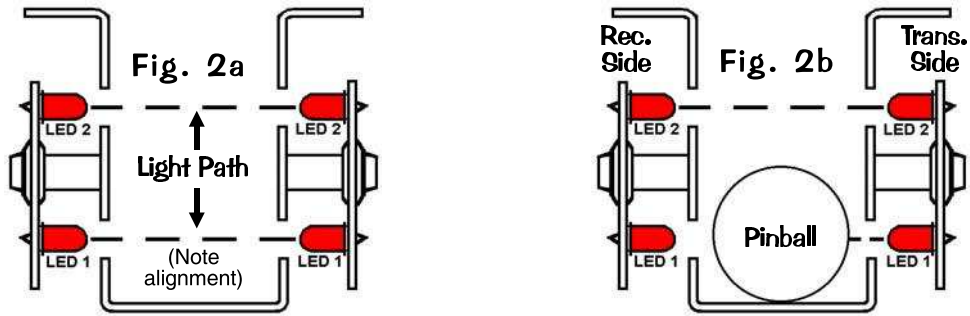
When a working **OPTO** is installed and connected in a game, the transmitter should light (**LED1 lower & LED2 upper**) when the power is switched on. With the playfield in **Service Position #1** (playfield lifted up in the half-way position resting on the Prop Rod or edge slide support brackets) and the game on, the LED lights should show up as a **BRIGHT RED RINGS** through the back of the Receiver Board around the **Receivers LED1 & LED2** (see **Fig. 1**). Testing only **LED1**: With the game in **Switch Test Mode**, lifting the Trough Plunger with a fingertip should block the **BEAM** and cause the Switch Position to trigger (see **Fig. 2**). View **Fig. 2a & 2b** (on the next page) for a sectional view of the Light Path (note alignment) and what happens as a ball breaks the light beam.



Sec. 5: PCBs

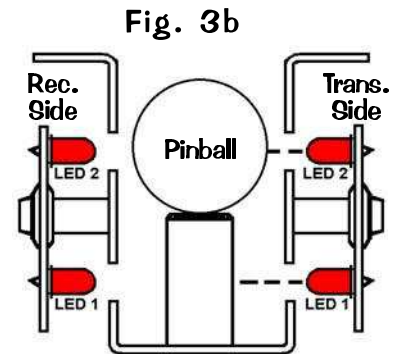
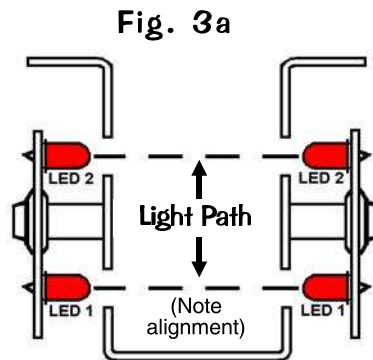
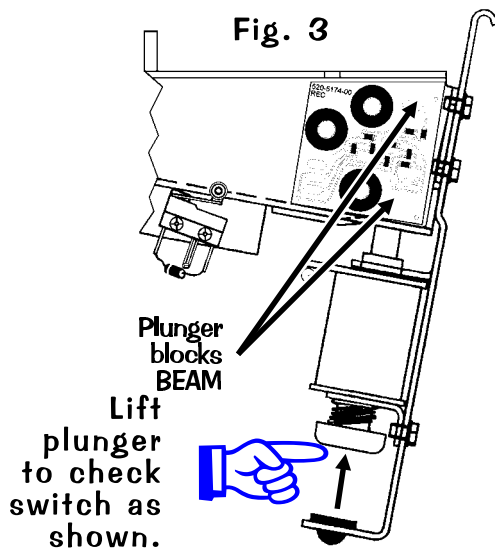


Sectional view from right (Fig. 2a & 2b)



Trough Dual OPTO Boards Alignment / Test for LED2

When a working **OPTO** is installed and connected in a game, the transmitter should light (*LED1 lower & LED2 upper*) when the power is switched on. With the playfield in **Service Position #1** (*playfield lifted up and resting on the Playfield Support Slide Brackets*) and the game on, the LED lights should show up as a **BRIGHT RED RINGS** through the back of the Receiver Board around the **Receivers LED1 & LED2** (see **Fig. 1**, previous page). Testing only **LED2**: *TO PERFORM THIS TEST, A PINBALL MUST BE IN THE BALL TROUGH*. With the game in **Switch Test Mode**, lifting the Trough Plunger with a finger tip should block the **BEAM** on LED2 and cause the Switch Position to trigger (see **Fig. 3**). View **Fig. 3a & 3b** for a sectional view of the Light Path (*note alignment*) and what happens as a "double-stacked" ball scenario breaks the light beam.



I M P O R T A N T

If replacement of **LED** is required, insure that is **mounted correctly before and after soldering** (See **Fig. 4a / 4b**).

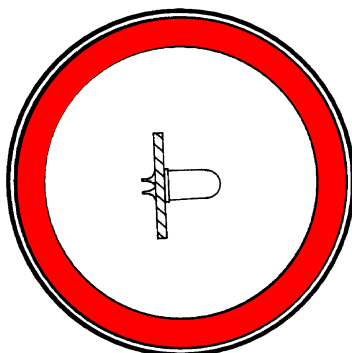


Fig. 4a
Correct Position

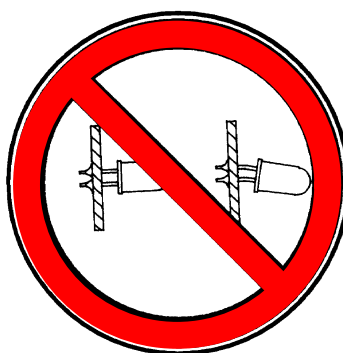


Fig. 4b
Incorrect Position

