sinclair

ZX Spectrum 128

Service Manual

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Spectrum For Everyone Website
https://spectrumforeveryone.com/

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Revision 1.1

With Thanks to Mutant Caterpillar Games
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1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Spectrum 128 is a derivative of the 48K Spectrum Plus offering 128K of RAM, music quality sound, greatly improved video quality and higher hardware reliability.

The firmware is capable of running in Spectrum 48K mode or alternative in 128K mode, which will support paged memory in the form of a RAM disk. Extended BASIC to handle the sound facility is provided, and a full screen editor is incorporated in the firmware.

A list of the principal features appears below:

a) 128K dynamic RAM
b) 32K ROM
c) Numeric keypad
d) TV sound with composite video
e) Elimination of dot crawl (single crystal operation)
f) RGB output
g) RS232 serial port
h) Musical instrument digital interface (MIDI)
i) Software compatible with all previous Spectrums
j) Edge connector compatible with Spectrum.

1.2 ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of the Spectrum 128 shown in Figure 1.1 is typical of many microcomputer systems in that it comprises of a single microprocessor chip (in this case a Z80A or u780), a read only memory (ROM), a paged random-access memory (RAM) and an input-output section. The latter handles the keyboard input, tape and TV display functions using the logic gate array (ULA IC1), and the keypad input, sound and RS232/MIDI interfaces using the sound generator circuit IC32.

The analogue circuits (not shown) generate the 17.7 MHz master clock, and process the RGB colour monitor and sound signals. The resultant outputs are suitable for use with colour (RGB) or black and white monitors, and domestic UHF colour television receivers. A modulated sound carrier is output with the composite video.

The computer is built on a single printed circuit board which also includes a regulated power supply fed from and external 9V power pack. The keyboard matrix is part of the upper case assembly and is connected to the board via two ribbon cables KB1 and KB2. A digital keypad is also provided, connected via a flexible cable. It can be used as a games controller or calculator pad and has special function keys for use with the full screen editor. An in-built peripheral interface controller (PIC) performs the keypad scanning routines and delivers an output to the Z80 on demand.

1.3 Z80A CPU

The Z80A is an 8-bit single chip central processing unit (CPU). It is clocked at 3.5 MHz from a divide of an external source controlled by the logic gate array (ULA) and has a standard three bus input/output arrangement. These buses are the Data Bus, Address Bus and Control Bus respectively.

Data Bus: D7-D0 constitutes an 8-bit bi-directional data bus with active high, tri-state input/outputs. It is used for data exchanges with the memory, sound chip and the ULA.

Address Bus: A15-A0 constitutes a 16-bit address bus with active high, tri-state outputs. The address bus provides the address for memory data exchanges and for data exchanges with the ULA. It is also used during the interrupt routine (see below) when scanning the keyboard matrix.

Control Bus: The control bus is a collection of individual signals which generally organise the flow of data on the address and data buses. The block diagram only shows five of these signals although others of minor importance are made available at the expansion port (see Figure 1.5 for details).

Starting with memory request (/MREQ), this signal is active low indicating when the address bus holds a valid address for a memory read or memory write operation. Input/output request (/IORQ) is also active low but indicates when the address bus holds a valid I/O address for I/O read/write operations.

The read and write signals (/RD and /WR) are active low, and one or other is active indicating that the CPU wants to read or write to a memory location or I/O device. All the control signals discussed so far are active low, tri-state outputs.

The last control signal described here is the maskable interrupt (/INT). This input is active low and is generated by the ULA once every 20ms. Each time it is received the CPU ‘calls’ the ‘maskable interrupt’ routine during which the real-time clock is incremented and the keyboard and keypad scanned.

CPU Clock: Returning to the CPU clock mentioned earlier in this section, the ULA is able to inhibit this input bringing the CPU to a temporary halt. This mechanism gives the ULA absolute priority allowing it to access the contended RAM without interference from the CPU (see RAM description). Switching transistor TR3 ensures that the clock amplitude is +5v rather than some arbitrary TTL level. This is essential if the CPU is to operate effectively while executing fast machine code programs of the 'space invader' type.

Dynamic Memory Refresh: The CPU incorporates built-in dynamic RAM refresh circuitry. As part of the instruction opcode fetch cycle, the CPU performs a memory request after first placing the refresh address on the lower eight bits of the address bus. At the end of the cycle the address is incremented so that over 255 fetch cycles, each row of the dynamic RAM is refreshed.

The Z80 address space is allocated according to the two most significant bits of the address bus (ZA14.15) and the contents of the bank register IC31 which is at address $7FFD_H$ in the Z8O's I/O space. The significance of the register bits is summarised below:

Bits	Function
B2-B0	Selects the page occupying the top 16K of the Z80 address space. Any RAM page can occupy the space.
B3	Instructs the ULA to access the display mapped in page 5 or 7. Bit set: screen in page 7 Bit clear: screen in page 5
B4	Determines whether instruction fetches are from ROM 0 or ROM 1* Bit set: fetches from the 48K Spectrum ROM (ROM 1) Bit clear: fetches from the 128K Spectrum ROM (ROM 0)
B5	Set to prevent further accesses to the bank register (protection against SPECTRUM programs crashing if the bank register is written to in error) * see para. 4.12.2

Clearly, dependent on register bits B2-B0, the Z80 can access page 2 at address 8000_H or $C000_H$ and the screen in page 5 at address 4000_H or $C000_H$. The screen in page 7 can only be accessed at address $C000_H$. On power up, or after reset the bank register is cleared and loads page 0 at address $C000_H$, selects the 128K Spectrum ROM at address 0000_H and informs the ULA that screen accesses are from page 5.

This mechanism only applies to the non-contended RAM area. An alternative refresh method is adopted for the contended RAM.

1.4 Memory Organisation

The Spectrum 128 has 160K bytes of addressable memory - a 32K byte ROM (IC5) and 128K bytes of dynamic RAM (IC6-IC22). The latter is organised as eight 16K byte pages as indicated below.

Page 7	screen 2	Contended video RAM (ICs 6-13)
Page 6		
Page 5	screen 1	
Page 4		
Page 3		Uncontended 'upper' RAM (ICs 15-22)
Page 2		
Page 1		
Page 0		

Pages 0-3 are uncontended and are accessed solely by the Z80. Pages 4-7 are contended in that the Z80 and ULA IC1 both require access to pages 5 and 7 in order to generate the memory mapped displays. *(Editor's note – this is inaccurate. Pages 1,3,5 and 7 are contended and pages 0,2,4 and 6 are uncontended. This is due to an error in the PAL (IC29) equations. This was not corrected until the arrival of the +2A and +3 models.)*

The address of any page of RAM depends on where it appears in the address space of the Z80 which is structured as follows:

$C000_H$	page 0-7	
8000_H	page 2	
4000_H	page 5	Screen 1
0000_H	ROM 0 or 1	

All memory accesses are controlled by the programmable logic array (PAL) IC29. It does this by decoding the two most significant Z80 address bits Z15, Z14 with bits B2-B0 from the bank register to produce three pairs of supplementary address lines. They are:

a) UA15, 14 specifying the page number in the uncontended RAM space
b) VA15, 14 specifying the page number in the contended RAM space
c) ULA15, 14 controlling bus arbitration and Z80 access to the ROM and contended RAM space.

The decodes are summarised below and described in the following paragraphs.

Z80 Operation	**ZA15**	**ZA14**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**	**ULA15**	**ULA14**	**VA15**	**VA14**	**UA15**	**UA14**
ROM access	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	X	X	X	X
4000_H-$7FFF_H$	0	1	X	X	X	0	1	0	1	X	X
8000_H-$BFFF_H$	1	0	X	X	X	1	0	X	X	1	0
Page 0 access	1	1	0	0	0	1	X	X	X	0	0
Page 1 access	1	1	0	0	1	1	X	X	X	0	1
Page 2 access	1	1	0	1	0	1	X	X	X	1	0
Page 3 access	1	1	0	1	1	1	X	X	X	1	1
Page 4 access	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	X
Page 5 access	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	X	X
Page 6 access	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	X	X
Page 7 access	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	X	X

ZA15 = ZA14 = 0: These bits select the first 16K of Z80 address space beginning at 0000_H, and result in the PAL generating ULA15 = ULA14 = 0. These are decoded by the ULA (IC1) to produce a signal /ROMCS enabling the ROM IC5. A13-A0 on the Z80 address bus provide the instruction address, bank register bit 4 determines whether the upper or lower 16K of ROM is accessed.

ZA15 = 0, ZA14 = 1: These bits select the RAM page located in the second 16K of the Z80 address space beginning at 4000_H and result in the PAL generating ULA15 = VA15 = 0 and ULA14 = VA14 = 1. The ULA lines signal an access of the contended RAM area and prompt IC1 to assert the /DRAS, /CAS and /DRAMWE lines controlling the read/write operation. At the same time, ULA15 inhibits the /CAS output from IC27 preventing any access to the uncontended RAM area.

The 2:1 data selector IC30 supplies the most significant row and column address bits to the contended RAM as DMA7, first selecting the row address VA14 = 1 while /DRAS is low and the column address bit VA15 = 0 when it returns high. This combination selects the second 16K bank of RAM in the contended area, allowing DMA6 – DMA0 to access locations in page 5 used for the standard screen display.

ZA15 = 1, ZA14 = 0: These bits select the RAM page appearing in the third 16K of the Z80 address space beginning at $C000_H$, and result in the PAL generating ULA15 = UA15 = 1 and ULA14 = UA15 = 0. The ULA lines signal an access to the uncontended RAM area and enable IC27 to assert the /CAS line which together with /RAS (/MREQ) and /WR control the read/write operation. (Access control lines for the contended RAM area generated by IC1 i.e. /CAS, /DRAS and /DRAMWE, are not asserted at this time). VA15 and VA14 respectively supply the most significant row and column address bits for the uncontended RAM area as MA7 and select the second 16K bank of RAM allowing MA6-MA0 to access locations in page 2.

ZA15 = ZA14 = 1: These bits select the RAM page appearing in the top 16K of the Z80 address space beginning at $C000_H$. The bits together with B2-B0 from the bank register IC31 are decoded by the PAL to select any page from the RAM according to the setting of the supplementary address line pairs. For the uncontended RAM space ULA15 is always high allowing IC27 to control read/write operations. UA15,14 assume one of four possible states reflecting the state of B1, B0 and select a page in the range 0-3. For contended RAM accesses ULA15 is always low allowing IC1 to control the read/write operations, and the data selector IC30 to deliver the most significant row and column address bits VA14.15. The latter also assume one of four states and since B2 is set, selects a page in the range 4-7.

1.4.1 Read/Write Operations and Bus Arbitration

The following description should be read in conjunction with the circuit diagram given in Figure 1.5.

Read Only Memory (IC5): The physical ROM is a 32K byte device, but appears in the Z80 address space as two separate 16K ROM's. ROM 1 is the old 48K Spectrum ROM (slightly modified) and is selected when bank register bit 4 sets address A14. ROM 0 is the new Spectrum 128 ROM and is selected when bit 4 is clear. CPU accesses occur during memory read cycles when the Z80 asserts /MREQ and loads the address bus A13-A0. /MREQ enables the ROM outputs onto the data bus D7-D0, /ROMCS decoded from ZA14.15 (see para. 4.7) selects the chip.

An external ROM chip select input, supplied via the expansion port on pin 25A, selectively disables the on-board ROM by pulling the select input high. By virtue of R33 placed on the ULA side of the ROM the ULA /ROMCS output is effectively inhibited. Interface 1 uses this mechanism, allowing the CPU to read the extension ROM in the interface for microdrive and RS232 applications.

Uncontended RAM (IC15-22): The uncontended RAM comprises eight 64K dynamic RAM chips organised as a 64K byte memory with a 256 x 256 row/column matrix. When ULA15 is high (see para. 4.11) separate 8-bit row/column addresses are supplied by IC27 as MA7-MA0. These are derived from the Z80 address bus A13-A0 with UA14 and UA15 from IC29. The low order address bits A6-A0 with UA14 provide the row address and are selected at the beginning of the memory access cycle when initially the /RAS (/MREQ) output from the Z80 is low. Later, as the row address is latched, IC27 asserts /CAS selecting the high order address bits A13-A7 with UA15.

Row/column address selection and RAS/CAS timing for the RAM is decoded in IC27 in conjunction with IC28 and the associated discrete components. A theoretical timing diagram illustrating the RAS/CAS waveforms is given in Figure 1.2 (A read operation is shown when the WRL line from the Z80 is high).

Contended RAM (IC6-13): The organisation of the contended and uncontended RAM described above is identical. However, because ULA15 is low during accesses to the contended area, IC27 only sources a 7-bit row/column address DMA6-DMA7. The most significant address bit is sourced by the 2:1 data selector IC30. At the start of the memory access cycle IC1 asserts /DRAS and selects the row address as A13-A7 off the Z80 address bus with VA14 via the selector. Later as the row address is latched IC1 sets /DRAS and selects the column address as A6-A0 with VA15.

RAS/CAS timing for the contended RAM area is decoded by the ULA IC1 from /MREQ and A15. /DCAS is asserted a short time after /DRAS returns high, and latches the column address. ULA15 prevents IC27 generating an identical signal for the uncontended RAM. The /DRAMWE signal, also generated by the ULA, is a decode of the RD/WR waveforms and selects a RAM read or RAM write cycle.

It will be apparent from the circuit diagram that the ULA can access the contended RAM by generating a set of addresses independent of those generated by the CPU. The address port for the RAM is therefore dualled by the insertion of small value series resistors on the address lines between IC27 and the RAM. This ensures that where there is likely to be conflict between the ULA and CPU, the ULA address has priority. Priority is assigned on the basis that the ULA must access screen pages 5 and 7 at set intervals in order to build up the video for the TV display. If the ULA is about to access the RAM and it detects either A14 or A15 (i.e. the CPU is also about to access the RAM) the ULA inhibits the CPU clock temporarily halting the CPU memory transaction until its own transaction is completed.

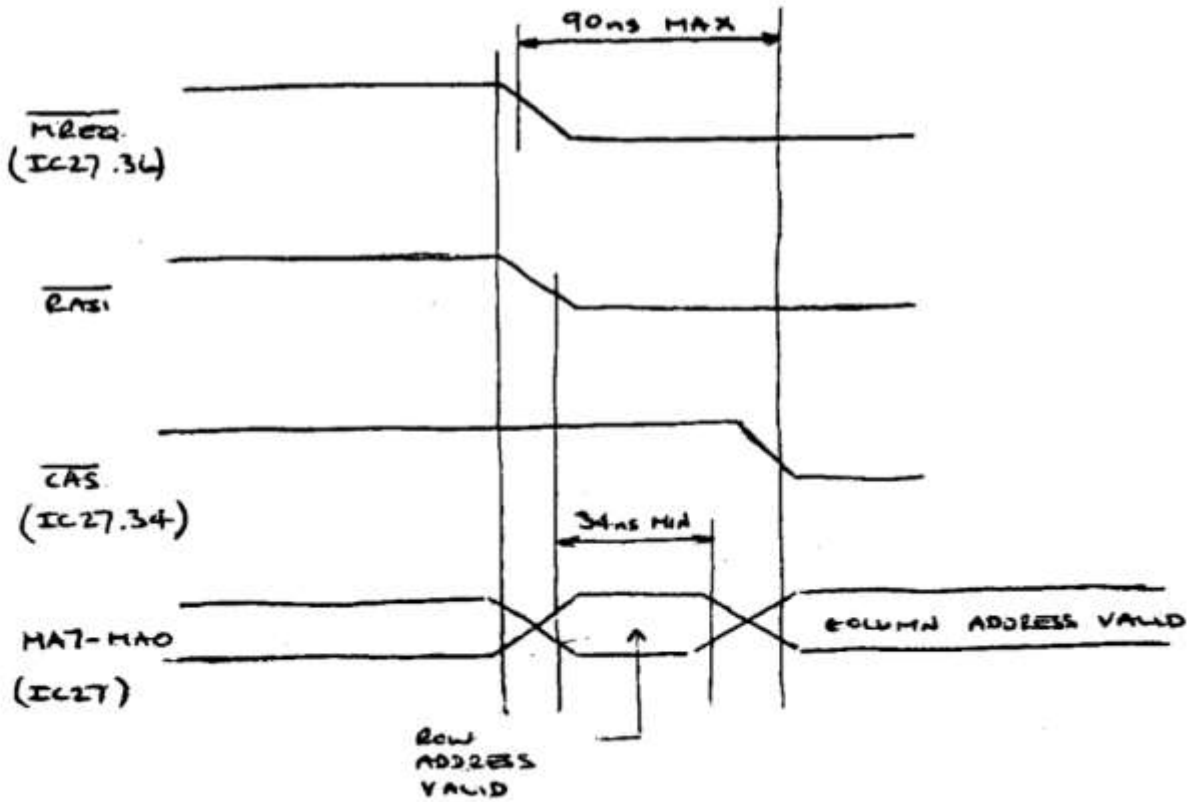


Figure 1.2. Uncontended RAM RAS/CAS timing (read cycle shown)

Resistors R1 to R8, in series with the data bus lines, perform a similar function to the address port resistors described above. They ensure that the ULA does not 'see' CPU write data while the ULA is accessing the contended RAM.

Refresh for the contended RAM is accomplished during normal read cycles, i.e. most rows are refreshed each time the ULA accesses screen pages during picture compilation; the remaining rows are refreshed as a result of other read cycles also known to occur at regular intervals within the refresh period.

Bank Register (IC31): The bank register is at address $7FFD_H$ in the Z80 address space. The register is positive edge triggered and latches D5-D0 off the data bus on the negative (trailing) edge of the BANK output from the PAL IC29. BANK is decoded (set high) from /IORQ and RD/WR active low (I/O read or write cycle) and ZA1 and ZA15 low (address $7FFD_H$).

On selecting the 48K Spectrum mode, the Z80 writes a ‘1’ into bit 5 of the register, thus preventing any further access. This action preserves the Z80 address space, preventing erroneous calls to address $7FFD_H$ crashing the SPECTRUM program. The bit can only be cleared by using the RESET pushbutton or by interrupting the power supply input.

1.5 Input/Output

The input/output functions are controlled by the Z80 in conjunction with the ULA (IC1) and the sound generator circuit IC32. Like its counterpart in the 48K Spectrum, the ULA handles the tape recorder read/write functions, and generates an interrupt during which it scans the main keyboard. It also accesses the contended RAM area while generating the drive waveforms for the TV display and produces a simple tone output while obeying the BEEP instruction.

The sound generator produces high quality music sound by mixing the outputs from up to three programmable tone generators and a noise generator. It also handles the RS232/MIDI interface and reads the keypad status. Each of these functions and the supporting circuits is described below.

1.5.1 TV Picture Generation and Sound Output

The video compilation section of the ULA operates in conjunction with the memory mapped picture display area in the contended RAM, together with the colour encoder IC36 and UHF modulator. This combination produces a high resolution 24 line x 32 character, eight colour display suitable for use with RGB colour or black and white monitors or a domestic TV receiver. The sound output from the ULA or the programmable sound generator is FM modulated and added to the composite video signal for playback through the TV loudspeaker. If a monitor is used the sound is available through the MIC socket.

From the 17.73 MHz external clock (X1/IC37) the ULA derives line and field timing for the composite sync signal on pin 23, and a pixel clock for timing accesses to the RAM. The ULA also generates two 8.8 MHz clocks on pins 46, 47 from which the encoder derives the 4.43 MHz reference and quadrature chroma sub-carriers. The fact that the pixel and chroma carriers are derived from the same external clock source means that dot crawl is eliminated. The dot pattern itself is minimised by adjusting the display line length.

The digital RGB and bright-up signals available from the ULA on pins 19-22 are derived by accessing the picture information located in page 5 or 7 of the contended RAM area at the pixel rate (para. 4.12.8). The addresses are necessarily independent of the CPU and appear on the ULA address lines DMA6 to DMA0 and DMA7 as two separate bytes, timed by the RAS/CAS row/column address select lines. DMA7 is a decode of bit 3 (VB) loaded in the bank register IC31 and sets the most significant row/column address bits as follows:

VB (IC31)	DMA7 (ULA)		RAM page
	Row	Column	
0	1	0	5
1	1	1	7

The RGB colour, bright-up and composite sync signals (Figure 1.6) are coupled to the RGB output socket via 68-ohm resistors and are suitable for direct input to a wide range of colour monitors. The same signals are also applied to the encoder IC36 to produce a composite video output at pin 6. The video circuit comprises of the following components:

a) Line/frame sync with colour burst, derived from the composite sync input CS and a burst oscillator sustained by tank circuit L3. The position of the burst relative to the line sync pulse is determined by a threshold level set-up on the RAMP input of IC36 by R113/C115.
b) Colour chrominance is derived by modulating the chroma sub-carriers with the colour difference signals decoded from the RGB and bright-up signals. The latter are first combined using a diode matrix D20-D25 to produce six colour inputs for IC36 - two for each colour, designated ‘0’ and ‘1’. Without bright-up the presence of any digital colour input at logic ‘1’ drives the ‘1’ input only, producing a pixel display with the colour intensity set for normal viewing. With bright-up activated the ‘0’ and ‘1’ inputs are driven, increasing the intensity so as to highlight the pixel display.
c) Luminance (grey scale) derived by mixing the RGB inputs in a fixed proportion. The signal is used to produce the colour difference signals in (b) and in its own right to drive the black and white monitor. The luminance is brought out at IC36 pin 7 and is applied to the RGB output socket via a complimentary transistor pair TR13,14.

   The luminance is returned to IC36 mixed with the FM modulated sound carrier from IC38. The sound modulator operates at 6 MHz in the UK (5.5 MHz in most other European countries) and is tuned by L4. The modulating signal is derived either by the ULA sourced via R112/C123 or the sound generator circuit IC32 via R132/C127.

The composite video signal at IC36 pin 6 is finally applied to an encapsulated UHF modulator operating on European standard channel 36. The device is current driven via TR10,11,12 to give improved linearity thus reducing the effect of sound on vision and vice-versa. The effect is further reduced by outputting the sound carrier 20dB down with respect to the picture carrier.

1.5.2 Keyboard Scanning

Every 20ms (i.e. once per maskable interrupt), the CPU systematically scans the keyboard recording which keys (if any) have been depressed. The scanning method is described below with the aid of Figures 1.3 and 1.4, As the figures clearly illustrate the main keyboard consists of an upper and lower membrane. The upper membrane is organised as an 8 x 5 matrix, the intersection of each row and column bridged by a normally open switch contact. The lower membrane is organised in a similar manner except that only 16 of the intersections are populated by switch contacts. The row 'outputs' and column 'inputs' are shown connected in both cases to separate ribbon cables KB1 and KB2, one to the ULA and the other to the high order address lines A15-A8. Pull-up resistors R65 through R69 ensure that when the address bus is in the high Z state, or none of the switch contacts is closed, row outputs KB1-KB4 remain high.

When the keyboard scanning routines are entered, the CPU performs successive I/O read cycles setting the /IORQ and /RD lines to the ULA low. At the same time, the I/O port addresses placed on the upper half of the address bus are modified with each cycle such that each of the address lines A15 through A8 is set low in turn, the other lines remaining high.

The sequence starts with I/O port address FE driving address line A8 low. The keyboard matrix also sees this potential on column 6, applied via D6 and the ribbon cable KB2. Thus, when any of the switches on the intersection with the column is pressed, the corresponding row output supplying the ULA via the second ribbon cable (KB1), is pulled low.

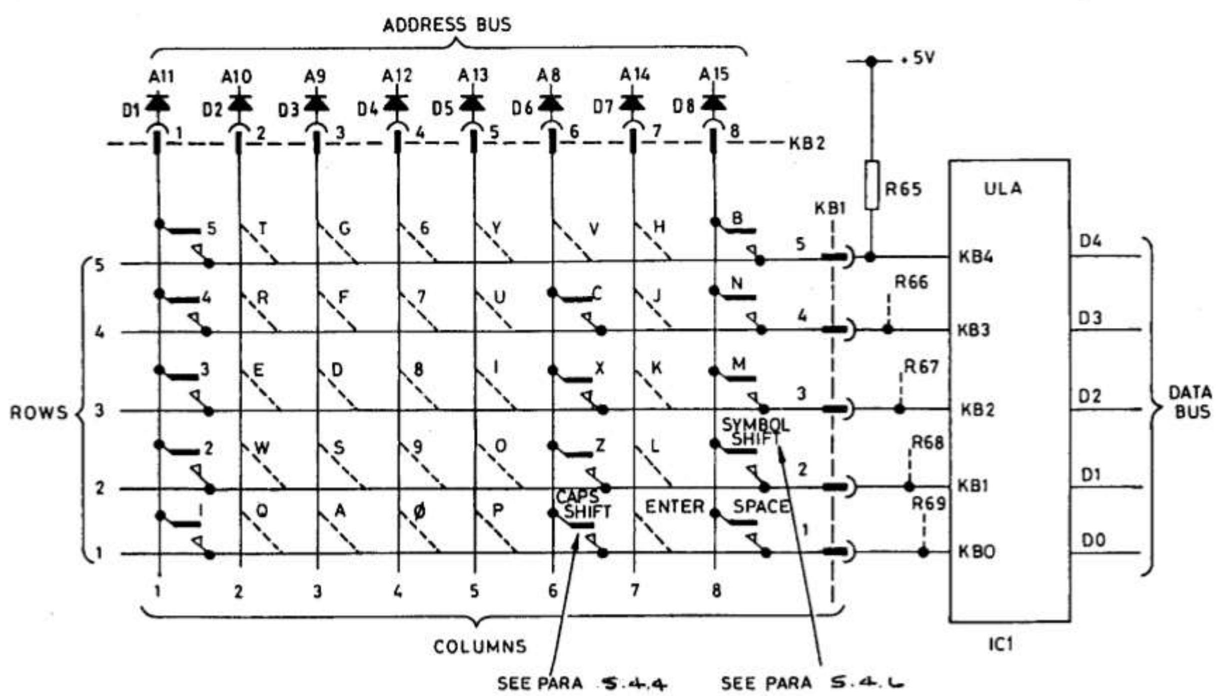


Figure 1.3. Keyboard Upper Membrane

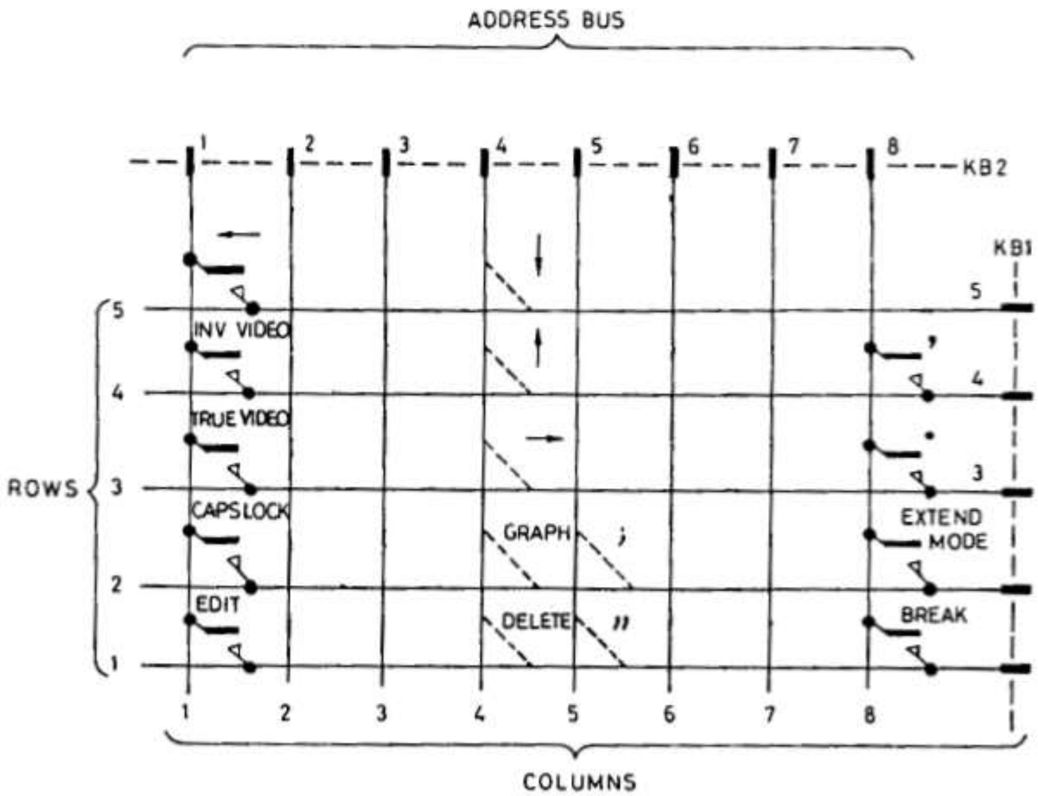


Figure 1.4. Keyboard Lower Membrane

The row signal(s) is subsequently buffered by the ULA and placed on one of the five low order data bus lines. For example, if the CAPS SHIFT key is pressed, row one output drives data bus D0 high, and so on. The sequence ends with I/O address 7F when column 8 is addressed. In this instance, operation of the SPACE key drives D0 high. Clearly, the keyboard scanning routines make the distinction between the CAPS SHIFT and SPACE key by knowing which address line is being driven.

If one of the following keys is pressed the corresponding switch contact on the lower membrane is closed. Additionally, the CAPS SHIFT switch contact on the upper membrane closes.

TRUE VIDEO	EXTEND MODE	CURSOR RIGHT
INV VIDEO	EDIT	CURSOR LEFT
BREAK	CAPS LOCK	CURSOR UP
DELETE		CURSOR DOWN
GRAPH		

For example, pressing TRUE VIDEO closes the switch contact at row 1, column 6 on the upper membrane (CAPS SHIFT) and row 3, column 1 on the lower membrane (TRUE VIDEO).

Similarly, pressing any of the following keys results in the corresponding switch contact on the lower membrane closing as well as the SYMBOL SHIFT switch on the upper membrane:

, (comma)
. (full-stop)
; (semi-colon)
" (quotes)

For example, pressing full stop closes the switch contact at row 2, column 8 on the upper membrane (SYMBOL SHIFT) and row 3, column 8 on the lower membrane (full stop).

1.6 Tape Interface

When LOADing or SAVEing programs using a cassette recorder, the ULA transfers information between the MIC and EAR sockets and the data bus, performing A/D and D/A conversions as required. During the LOAD operation the CPU executes successive I/O read cycles to I/O port address 254, reading the EAR input off bus line D6. When performing a SAVE operation, the CPU executes successive I/O write cycles to I/O port address 254, this time writing data to the MIC output via bus line D3.

To ensure that I/O cycles are correctly implemented, the IORQ line supplying the ULA is gated with address line AO via TR6. Thus, if any memory transactions occur when AO is high (i.e. not port address 254) then the IORQ input is forced high inhibiting any attempt to perform the I/O cycle.

1.6.1 ULA Sound Output

It should be noted that while SAVEing, the level of the MIC output is barely sufficient to modulate the sound carrier to IC38. However, during the execution of a BEEP instruction the CPU writes instead to port 254 on bus line D4. This effectively boosts the MIC output, modulating the sound carrier so that the BEEP tone can be easily heard.

1.7 Programmable Sound Generator

The audio from the sound generator IC32 is derived from a master clock input supplied by the ULA, controlled and shaped in accordance with instruction codes loaded by the Z80 into 14 internal byte wide registers (see below).

Register \ Bit		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
R0	Channel A Tone Period	8-bit Fine Tune A							
R1						4-bit Coarse Tune A			
R2	Channel B Tone Period	8-bit Fine Tune B							
R3						4-bit Coarse Tune B			
R4	Channel C Tone Period	8-bit Fine Tune C							
R5						4-bit Coarse Tune C			
R6	Noise Period				5-bit Period Control				
R7	/Enable	/IN OUT*		/Noise			/Tone		
		IOB	IOA	C	B	A	C	B	A
R10	Channel A Amplitude				M	L3	L2	L1	L0
R11	Channel B Amplitude				M	L3	L2	L1	L0
R12	Channel C Amplitude				M	L3	L2	L1	L0
R13	Envelope Period	8-bit Fine Tune Envelope Period							
R14		8-bit Coarse Tune Envelope Period							
R15	Envelope Shape/Cycle					CONT	ATT	ALT	HOLD
R16	I/O Port A Data Store	8-bit Parallel I/O on Port A*							
R17	I/O Port B Data Store	8-bit Parallel I/O on Port B*							

* RS232/MIDI interface (see below)

The Z80 specifies a register by loading the data bus while writing to address FFFD$_H$ in the I/O space. DA3-DA0 supply the octal address between 0 and 15, DA7-DA4 should be all zero. (In the address mode, DA7-DA4 with IC32 pin 17 strapped high externally, are decoded in IC32 to provide a ‘chip select’ signal). The instruction code is then written to the register by writing to address BFFD$_H$.

BC1 and BDIR, decoded in D26,27 from PSG, A14 and RDL, define the type of write operation for the sound generator as follows:

PSG	A14	/RD	BDIR	BC1	I/O Address	Operation
0	X	X	0	0	-	Inactive
1	1	1	1	1	FFFD$_H$	Write Address
1	0	1	1	0	BFFD$_H$	Write Data
1	1	0	0	1	FFFD$_H$	Read Data

* RS232C/MIDI interface (see below)

PSG is decoded in IC29 from /IORQ with /RD or /WR (I/O read/write cycle) and ZA1 = 0 and ZA15 = 1 (address FFFD$_H$ with A14 high; address BFFD$_H$ with A14 low).

1.8 RS232/MIDI INTERFACE

The RS232C/MIDI interface is implemented using the Port A Data Store in the sound generator chip IC32. The data store is a special register at octal address 16 which accesses an 8-bit bi-directional port A7-A0. The port occupies the same I/O space as the sound generator registers and is accessed in much the same way. The addition of a read cycle at I/O address $FFFD_H$ allows the Z80 to input data.

The port direction is determined by a control bit written to register R7 on bus line D6. When D6 is low the port is configured as an input and when high as an output. In this application A3-AO are only used as outputs and A7-A4 as inputs. A3/A2 supply an RS232C driver IC33 which converts the TTL outputs to RS232C levels (+12V); A2 and A3 drive the CTS and RXD interface lines respectively. A4-A7 are supplied from an RS232C receiver IC34 which converts the RS232C inputs to TTL levels; A6 and A7 are driven by the DTR and TXD interface lines respectively. The data register contents are summarised as follows:

R7 (D6) = 0				R7 (D6) = 1				
A7	A6	A5*	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0*	
TXD	DTR	CTS	X	RXD	CTS	X	TXD	Register R16
RS232 I/P				RS232 O/P				* see para. 5.8.4

It is evident from the signal directions that the Spectrum 128 adopts the role of a data communications equipment (DCE). However, DTR and CTS do not perform a handshake but are the same signal transmitted in opposite directions. The transmission format is asynchronous, full duplex with 11-bit data frames comprising 1 start bit, eight data bits and two stop bits. Two stop bits are always sent, but the interface can receive satisfactorily with one.

1.9 KEYPAD SCANNING

The keypad (Figure 1.7) comprises a 5 x 4 switch matrix and a peripheral interface controller (PIC) with on-chip program and scratchpad memories. The PIC operates from a +5V rail derived by a simple stabiliser from the + 12V Spectrum supply, and is clocked from an external LC network. The nominal clock frequency is 2.556 MHz but may vary between 1.278 MHz and 3.835 MHz dependent on component tolerances. The master clear input (MCLR) is active for a period after power-up or if the +12V supply is temporarily disconnected.

A two-part protocol first synchronises the PIC with the Z80 after power up (or if the flex cable connection is temporarily broken) and then supports the transfer of keystroke data. Assuming synchronisation has been achieved (see below) the keypad scans the keypad once every other interrupt on demand from the Z80.

The keypad scanning routine is much the same as the routine adopted by the Z80 and ULA when scanning the main keyboard. The PIC addresses each column in turn and scans the rows to determine whether a key is pressed. The results of the scan are logged and passed to the Z80 on a demand/response basis (see para. 5.8.9). Each demand prompts the PIC to scan a row and report any change in the status since the previous scan. If there is no change, the PIC responds negatively, sending a space in response to the START signal from the Z80. In this case the PIC and Z80 determine that the next START signal is a call for the result of the row scan at the next column address. If the scan indicates that there has been a change in status since the previous scan, the PIC responds positively by sending a mark in response to the START signal. The Z80 responds by sending a further four START signals, prompting the PIC to transmit a 4-bit serial code with a '1' set in the bit position corresponding with the particular row. Since the Z80 keeps a log of the column address by counting the number of START signals it sends and registering the PIC responses since the start of the interrupt, it can readily identify the key code from a look-up table.

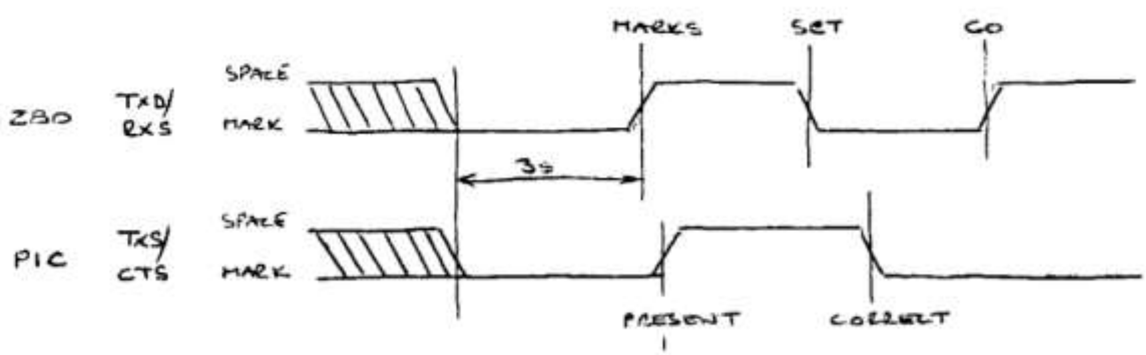
On a physical level, data exchanges between the PIC and the Z80 are conducted at RS232 signal levels over a single line pair - a transmit line (TXD/RXS) from the Z80 to the PIC and a receive line (CTS/TXS) from the PIC to the Z80. The transmit signal, originated by the Z80, is output as bit AO from the Port A Data Store in the sound generator IC32 during a write to I/O address $BFFD_H$. From IC32 the data is converted from logic to RS232 levels in IC33 and routed from there to the PIC. A 4.3V Zener diode on the keypad receive line, limits the positive signal excursion (space) to +4.3V and the negative signal excursion (mark) to 0V.

The transmit signal, originated by the PIC, follows a reciprocal path and is input to the Z80 from the sound generator as bit A5 in the Port A Data Store during a read from I/O address $FFFD_H$ (NOTE: The RS232C receiver IC34 recognises a mark as 0V and a space as any level exceeding +3V).

Accesses to the Port A Data Store are identical to those described under the heading 'RS232/MIDI Interface'.

1.9.1 Reset Protocol

The synchronising sequence which runs after power up or reconnection (as seen at the RS232 connector) is shown below:



The significant time delays are as follows:

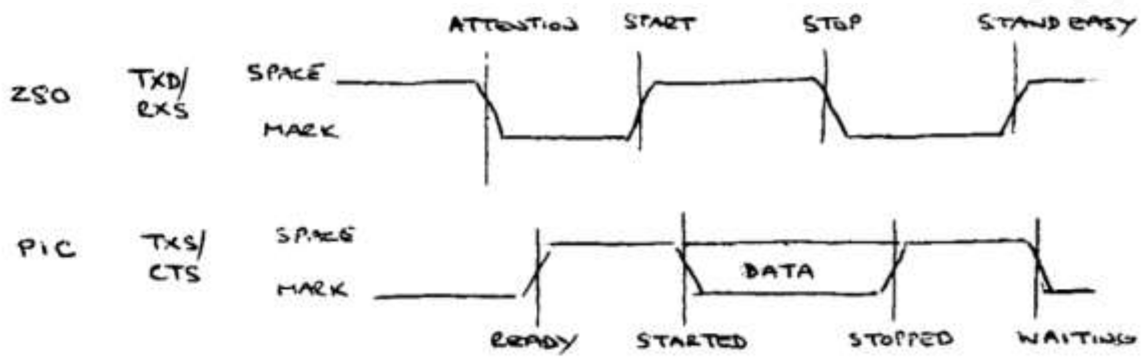
a) The initial 3 second delay which ensures that the PIC is up and running. During this time the keypad is inoperative.
b) The 1ms delay between the Z80 setting TXD high (MARKS) and the PIC responding by setting TXS high (PRESENT). If the delay is exceeded, the Z80 assumes that some other device is connected, and abandons the reset sequence.

c) The 0.6ms delay between the PIC returning to the idle state (CORRECT) and the Z80 setting TXD high (GO). If the delay is exceeded the keypad assumes that the Z80 has been reset and resets itself (i.e. returns to the start of the sequence).

d) The 1ms delay between the Z80 setting TXD high (SET) and the PIC responding by putting TXS low (CORRECT). If the delay is exceeded, the Z80 assumes that some other device is connected, and abandons the reset sequence.

1.9.2 Bit Transfer Protocol

The protocol for transferring a single bit from the PIC to the Z80 (as seen at the RS232 connector) is shown below:



The significant levels and time delays are as follows:

a) At the start of the transfer the Z80 polls TXS which should be idling low. If not the Z80 assumes that some other device is connected and abandons the transfer.

b) Having detected that TXS is low the Z80 sets TXD low (ATTENTION) and waits for the PIC to respond with READY. If READY is not received within 15ms, the Z80 assumes that the keypad has been disconnected and abandons the transfer.

c) After setting READY high the PIC polls RXS waiting for START. If not received within 0.2ms the PIC assumes that the Z80 has been reset, and resets itself.

d) On receiving START the PIC leaves TXS high if it wants to send a ‘0’ data bit, or puts it low to send a ‘1’ (STARTED).

e) Having received the data bit, the Z80 sets TXD low (STOP); the PIC responds with TXS high, if not already so (STOPPED).

f) Having responded with STOP, the PIC waits for the Z80 to set TXD high (STAND EASY); the PIC responds by setting TXS low ready to transfer the next data bit. If the Z80 does not respond with STAND EASY within 1.3ms the PIC assumes that the Z80 has been reset, and resets itself.

1.10 Power Supplies

The on-board power supply unit receives a 9V unregulated supply from the external Sinclair ZX power pack and derives the following internal supply rails:

a) Regulated +5V for the IC logic circuits, the ULA and the sound/UHF modulators
b) -5V for the expansion port
c) +12V for the RS232 driver IC33 and the keypad
d) -12V for the RS232 driver IC33 (unregulated -5V to -12V).

The external power pack incorporates a mains transformer, full wave rectifier and capacitive smoothing. A thermal fuse is fitted at the transformer input.

The on-board power supply unit (Figure 1.5) incorporates a 7805 regulator, deriving the +5V power rail, and an input supply for the inverter stage TR4/TR5. The latter raises the level of the +9V unregulated supply above +12V. The resultant square wave at the junction of TR4 collector and the inverter coil is subsequently rectified and smoothed by D15/C44 producing the +12V output. The square wave at TR4 collector also supplies a charge pump C111/112 and D28/29 which derives the -12V rail. The -5V supply is taken from this rail via a Zener D19.

The following supplies are available on the expansion connector:

a) +5V (pin 3A)
b) Pulsed +12V (pin 23B)
c) +12V (pin 23A)
d) -5V (pin 20B)
e) +9V unregulated (pin 4A)
f) Ground (pins 6A, 7A, 14A)

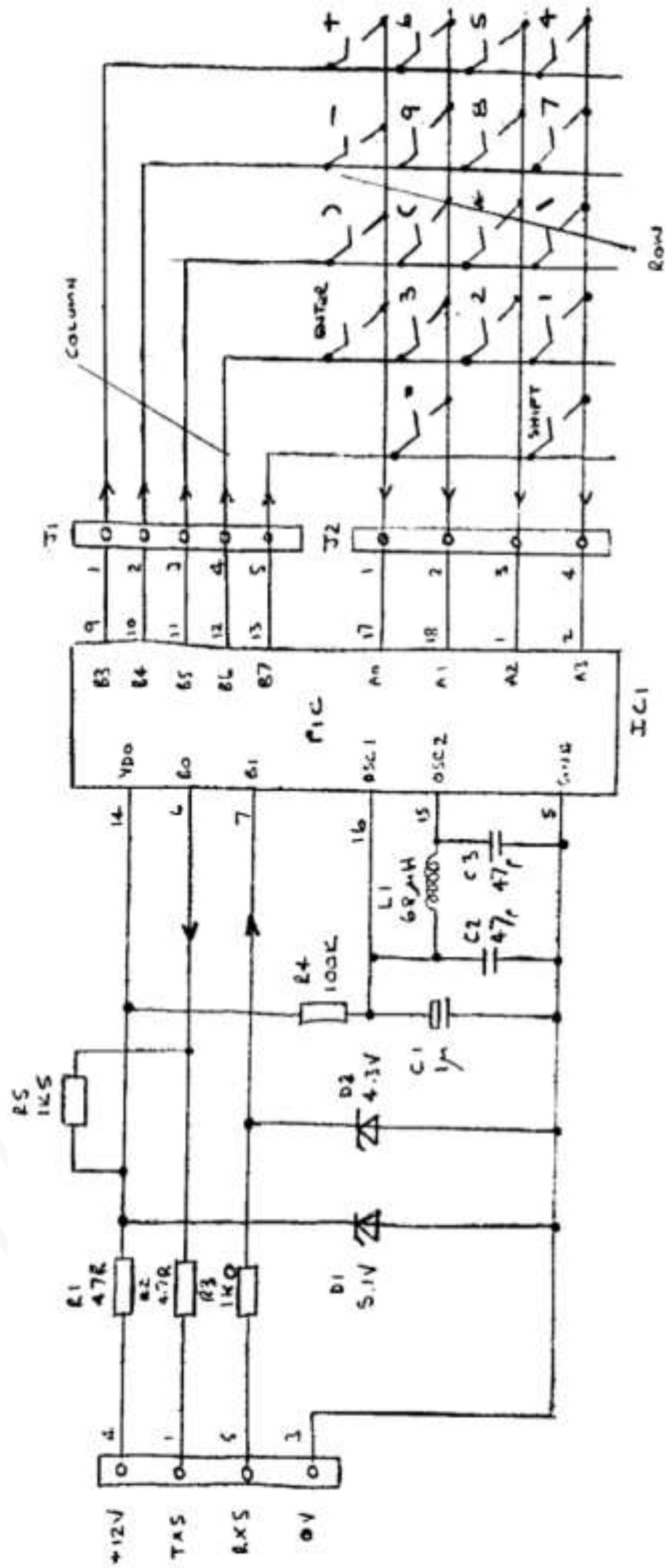


Figure 1.7. Keypad Circuit

2 Disassembly/Assembly

2.1 Disassembly

Unplug all input/output connectors and turn the computer upside down to reveal eight fixing screws. Release the screws (noting the position of two countersunk screws for re-assembly), turn the computer right side up and separate the case halves. To disassociate the case halves, carefully disconnect the keyboard ribbon cables from the PCB.

To remove the PCB from the lower case half, remove the board fixing screws and the fixings securing the voltage regulator to the finned heatsink.

CAUTION: If the PCB is to be powered-up when separated from the case, the PCB, with heatsink attached, should be removed as a complete assembly. The heatsink is secured to the case by two screws. Take care not to damage the electrical connections to the regulator.

To change the keyboard membrane, bubble mat or any of the keys, remove the membrane tail clamps followed by ten screws securing the keyboard reaction plate. Lift the plate clear followed by the membrane and bubble mat below. Individual keys can be removed for cleaning by pressing the key and gently prising the retaining sleeve off the underside of the key using a small screwdriver inserted under the rim.

2.2 Assembly

Assembly is generally carried out using the reverse procedure to that of disassembly. Do not overtighten the self-tapping fixing screws.

When replacing the keyboard components support the upper case half face down so that the keys are clear of the work surface. Position the bubble mat, membrane and reaction plate so that the hole at either end engages with the locating peg. Secure the fixing screws starting with the centre row. Tighten fully and back off a 1/4 turn.

When clamping the membrane tails ensure that there is good electrical contact between the middle, upper and lower tracks. This is achieved by correctly positioning the packing pieces (extensions of the bubble mat) and ensuring that the ends of the middle tracks protrude 1mm beyond the clamps. On new membranes, to prevent the possibility of short circuits, bond the upper and lower tracks together, close to the edge connector end, using double sided tape.

When replacing the PCB, ensure that the reset pushbutton is correctly located in the cut-out provided in the end of the case.

Before final assembly reconnect the keyboard ribbon cables (they should lie in an ‘S’ shape) and ensure that the legs and leg springs are in position.

3 SETTING UP AND SYSTEM TEST

3.1 SETTING UP INSTRUCTIONS

TBD

3.2 SYSTEM TEST

TBD

(note: the above is as per the source manual and is intentionally reproduced as is)

4 FAULT FINDING AND REPAIR

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Test Equipment

Section 4 is intended as a guide to fault diagnosis and repair of the SPECTRUM 128. it is assumed that users have a reasonable knowledge of electronic servicing, theory and standard fault-finding techniques and have access to the test equipment and tools required to carry out the task. The table below contains a list of the minimum recommended test equipment and materials.

Equipment	**Specification/Manufacturer**
Storage Oscilloscope with x10 probe	Rise Time: 0.02us/cm
Variable power supply unit	0 to 30V dc
Mono cassette recorder	With Record and Playback facilities
Mains extension lead	‘Safebloc’ type
Multimeter	General purpose
Colour Television and Monitor	Open Market
ZX Printer	Sinclair
Test tape	

Blank tape	Open Market
Double-sided adhesive tape	12mm and 6mm wide, Tesafix 959 (B.D.F. Tesa) or 3M equivalent

Engineers who are already familiar with the Sinclair SPECTRUM+ will find some similarities in the SPECTRUM 128. The SPECTRUM 128, however, is a more sophisticated device with improved colour and sound circuitry.

4.2 Fault Diagnosis

4.2.1 Techniques

In a closed loop system such as a computer, because of the interdependence of numerous component parts, fault diagnosis is not necessarily straight-forward. In addition, because of the high speed cyclic operation, interpretation of any waveforms on control, data and address lines as being valid depends to a large extent on practical experience of the system. There are however, certain checks with valid waveforms and levels that can be carried out before substituting any integrated circuits. Experience has shown that the best method of initially checking waveforms and levels can be to compare with the same point in a known serviceable board. The following pages provide a basic fault-finding procedure and furnish a list of possible faults along with suggested ways of curing them.

With a densely populated board such as the SPECTRUM 128, a careful physical examination of the board can sometimes indicate an obvious fault. Burnt-out discrete components or an overheated track show up immediately, as do the attentions of an enthusiastic amateur. Bearing in mind the latter, short circuits caused by hairline solder 'splatter' can be of several ohms resistance and can cause some very misleading fault symptoms.

Provided first principles are adhered to and a common-sense approach is adopted, it will be found after a short space of time that fixing a faulty Spectrum is very much a routine operation.

4.2.2 Power Supply Unit

The unstabilised external power supply unit is a source of some problems. The design is such that, at minimum input voltage (215V AC) and 1.4A output, the voltage trough should not be less than 7.0V; at maximum input voltage (265V AC.) and 600mA output, the voltage peak should be less than 13V.

4.2.3 Initialisation

At switch-on the computer should automatically 'initialise' and produce a clear screen with the statement.

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- displayed in the lower left section of the screen. This indicates that most of the system is working. If the SPECTRUM 128 does not initialise, carry out the following basic checks.

Basic Checks: It is difficult to be specific in a fault-finding guide because of the large variety of fault conditions which can occur, but the following procedure, starting with a table of checks set out in order of priority, will however isolate the major fault area. The oscillograms reproduced on pages 4.6 and 4.7 are measured at points referenced on the circuit diagrams.

Function	Circuit Reference	Voltage/Waveform
Voltage regulator input	+ve side of C50	+9V DC +/- 2.0V. At less than +7V the regulator may not operate correctly
Voltage regulator output	+ve side of C34 and IC15 pin 8	+5V DC +/- 0.25V, no discernable ripple
On-board power supply outputs:	IC33 pin 14 IC34 pin 1 D19 anode	+12v DC +/- 0.5V -12V DC +/- 3V, -7V -5V DC
Clock pulses: Crystal Z80 Colour encoder	 IC37 pin 6 IC2 pin 6 IC1 pins 46,47	 17.73447MHz with no jitter; check the oscillogram at point (c) 3.54689MHz with no jitter; check the oscillograms at point (d) 8.8MHz with no jitter

If the basic tests prove satisfactory check the +5V and ground distribution to the ROM, Z80, ULA and the RAM. Also check the following:

a) The /RD, /WR, /MREQ, D0-D7 and A0-A15 lines from the Z80. They should all be active immediately following a reset.
b) The RAS/CAS lines to the uncontended RAM area IC15-IC22. The lines should be active immediately following a reset.
c) The RAS/CAS lines to the contended RAM area IC6 to IC13. Compare with the oscillograms at points (e) and (f). (The RESET pushbutton should be operated to obtain a clear trace).
d) The ROM IC5 is enabled by an active low signal at pin 20.
e) The bank register IC32 is loaded with the correct values. Immediately after reset, pins 2,5,7,10,12 and 15 should be low.
f) Check the outputs on the RGB connector.
g) Check the picture on a domestic television and listen for keyclicks each time the ENTER key is pressed. Also check the following:
    i. LUM0 output on IC36 pin 7; compare with the oscillogram at point (g) on the circuit.
    ii. Sound carrier on IC38 pin 4; compare with the oscillogram at point (h) on the circuit. The frequency should be within 2 KHz of 6.0 MHz for U.K operation or 5.5 MHz for European operation. Adjust as per the ‘Setting Up Instructions’ if the tolerance is exceeded.
    iii. Drive into the modulator; compare with the oscillogram at point (j) on the circuit. Note the DC level at the bottom of the waveform (typically 185 mV).

4.2.4 Symptomatic Faults

As with any complex digital equipment the possible permutations are vast, thus the following table is not intended to be an exhaustive list of the faults that might occur on the Spectrum. It is intended as a guide only to possible courses of action to follow when faults show up in particular areas of the circuit. These areas are listed in the table with sub-headings, in no particular order of priority. It is envisaged that the ZXTP test tape has been loaded, or an attempt has been made to load the tape, in order to check for a faulty condition.

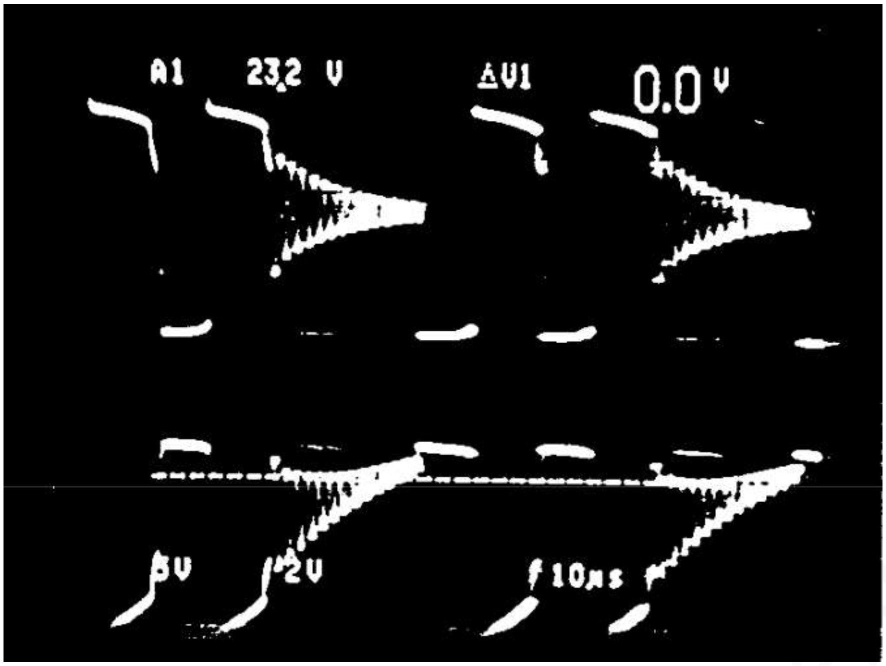
Area	Symptom	Action
TBD	TBD	TBD

Authors Note: Table details to follow when production and in-service history is known.

4.3 Repair

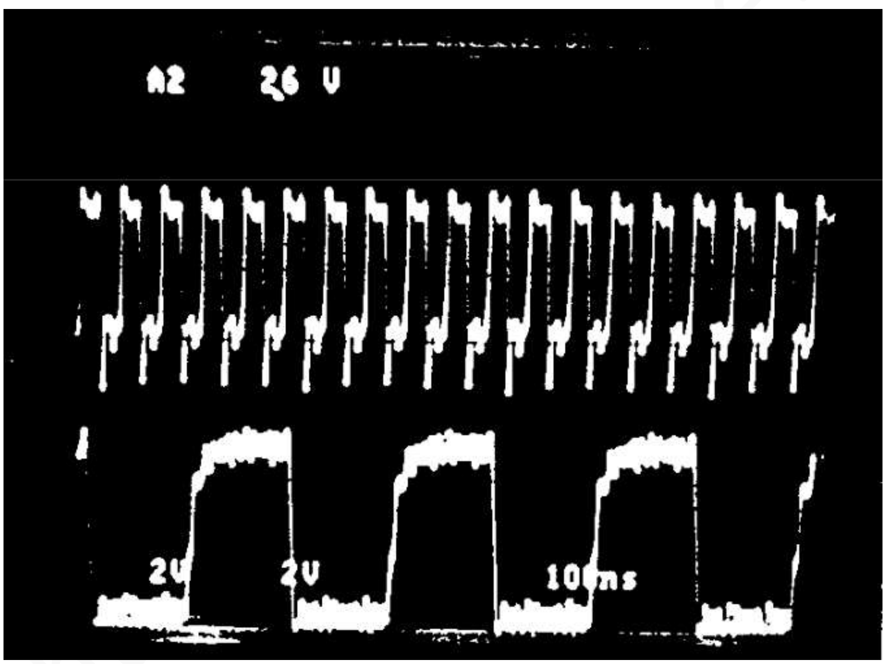
Renewal of components should be carried out using recognised desoldering/heatsinking techniques to prevent damage to the component or to the printed circuit board. Other points to be noted are:

a) When replacing a keyboard matrix, take care that the ribbon connectors are fully inserted into the board connectors, and are not kinked during insertion.
b) Make sure there is a good contact made between the voltage regulator body and the associated heatsink in order to ensure adequate heat conduction.
c) When the regulator is being replaced it is recommended that a suitable proprietary thermal grease is applied to the rear surface of the component body.
d) The modulator should be replaced as a complete unit.
e) When replacing plug-in IC's, it is advisable to use the correct removal and insertion tools. Avoid contaminating the connection pins by handling.
f) When handling IC's take normal anti-static precautions. It is recommended that only a suitably earthed, low power soldering iron be used.
g) After any component has been renewed the circuit board should be examined carefully, to ensure that there are no solder 'splatters' which may cause short circuits between tracks and connector pins.



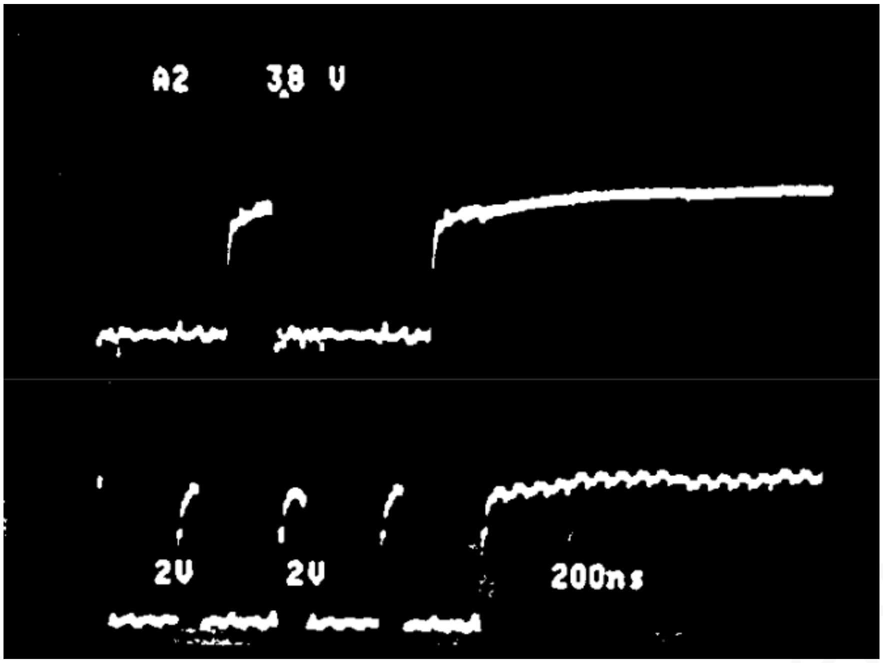
(a) TR4 Collector

(b) TR4 Base



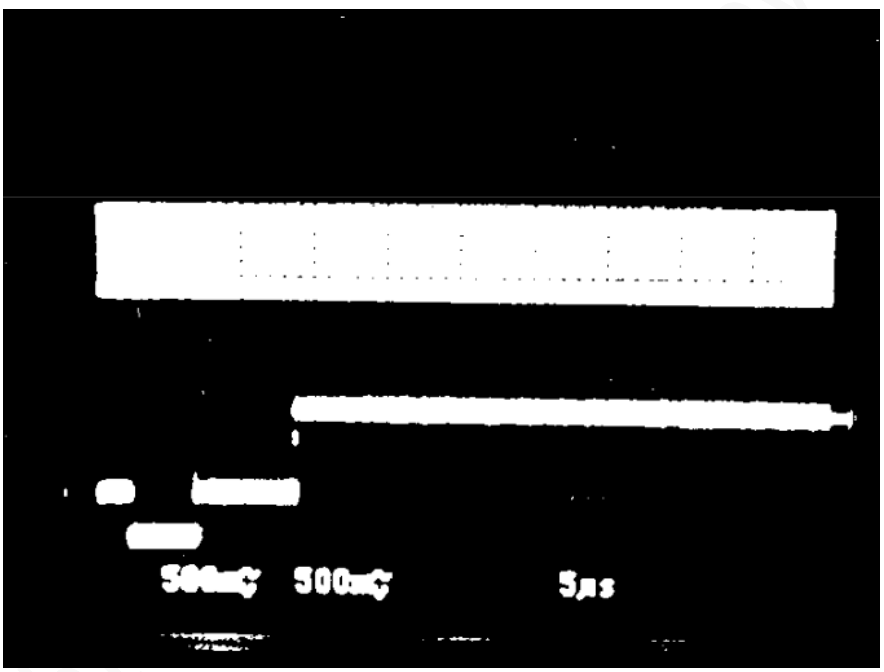
(c) IC37 Pin 6

(d) TR3 Collector



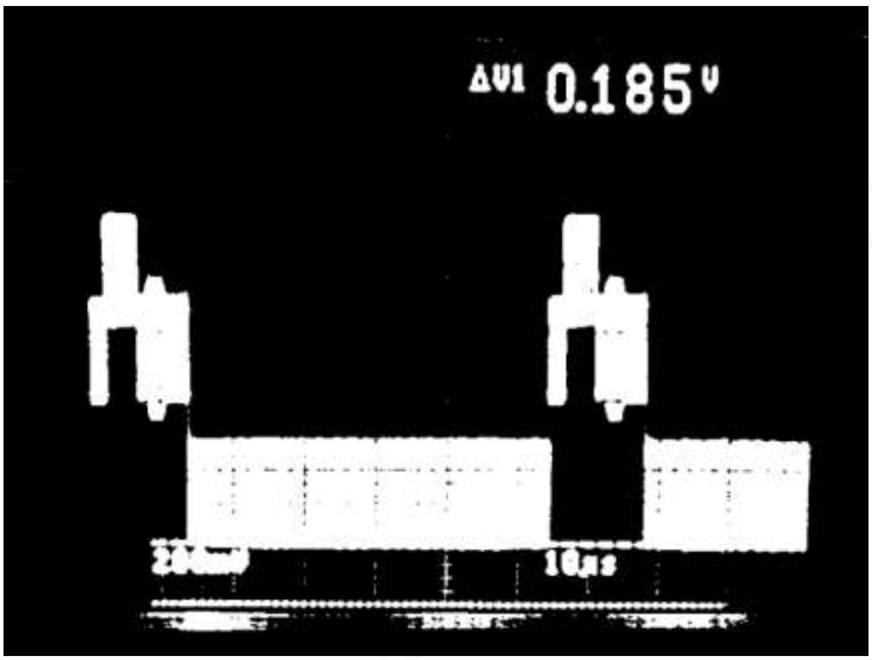
(e) IC1 Pin 42

(f) IC1 Pin 2



(g) IC36 Pin 7

(h) IC38 Pin 4



(j) TR11 Emitter

5 PARTS LIST

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Parts lists for the SPECTRUM 128 are provided in table form; one for the case assembly (Table 5.3), one for the main PCB assembly (Table 5.4) and another for the keypad PCB assembly (Table 5.5). PCB layout diagrams are given in figures 5.1 and 5.2; the notes to be found in Table 5.4 are explained below.

5.2 NOTES TO TABLE 5.4

1. All RAM chips should have 150ns access time and 128 row refresh. This includes parts from the following manufacturers: Hitachi, Intel, Mitsubishi, Mostek, Motorola, NEC, OKI, Panasonic, Toshiba and National.
2. If TR3 is of type KSC839, resistor R24 should be 15K.
3. Provision has been made on the PCB for a 2 to 22pF film dielectric trimmer should the need arise.
4. The ROM should be pin compatible with a 27256 EPROM and have an address access time of less than 400ns. The output enable access time should be less than 250ns.
5. The crystal is series resonant with 20pm and accurate to 10ppm absolute, +/- 10ppm at 20 to 60°C, +/- 5ppm per year.
6. If preferred, the 20pF capacitor used for C124 may be split into two parallel capacitors of 10pF +/- 2% in the positions C124 and C130.
7. For FTZ (German) version only.
8. 6.0MHz version (type no?) for use in the UK; 5.5MHz version (type no?) for use in most other European countries.

5.3 Case Assembly Components

Description		Manufacturer
Base Assembly		
Final PCB Assembly – Table 5.4		
Heatsink		
Retractable legs – 2 off		
Leg Springs – 2 off		
Bottom Case Moulding		
Fixings –		
¼ in self tap screw – 3 off	PCB	
Fibre washer – 3 off	PCB	
5/16 in self tap screw – 2 off	Heatsink	
M3 x 10mm pan hd screw – 1 off	Voltage Regulator	
M3 plain washer – 1 off	Voltage Regulator	
M3 crinkle washer – 1 off	Voltage Regulator	
M3 hex nut – 1 off	Voltage Regulator	
Keyboard Assembly		
Keyboard reaction plate		
Spectrum + Membrane		
Bubble Mat		
Upper Case Moulding		
Key Set		
Tail Clamps – 2 off		
Fixings –		
Double sided adhesive tape 12mm wide (Tesafix 959)		
¼ inch self tap screw – 4 off	Tail clamps	
5/16 inch self tap screw – 10 off	Reaction plate	
General Assembly Fixings		
5/16 in self tap screw – 6 off	Base/keyboard	
½ in self tap screw – 2 off	Base/keyboard	

5.4 Main PCB Components

Capacitors (Unless otherwise stated, all capacitors are axial types):

Circuit Reference	Value	Rating/Tolerance	Manufacturer/Type	Notes
C1-C8	22nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C9-C24	Not used			
C25	100uF	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C26	22nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C27	1uF	50V, 10%	Electrolytic	
C28	22uF	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C29, C31	22nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C31	100nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C32	100nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C33	Not used			
C34	22uF	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C35	10nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C36-C40	Not used			
C41	22nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C42	Not used			
C43	100nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C44, C45	100uF	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C46-C48	Not used			
C49	560pF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C50	22uF	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C51-C54	Not used			
C55-C62	22nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C63-C65	Not used			
C66	22nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C67	100pF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C68-C73	Not used			
C74	4.7uF	5V Min	Electrolytic	
C75	100nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C76-C79	Not used			
C80	22uF	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C81-C99	Not used			
C100	10nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C101	22nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C102, C103	Not used			
C104	100nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C105	180pF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C106-C110	22nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C111, C112	47uF	16V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C113, C114	47nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C115	330pF	25V, 2%	Ceramic	
C116	10nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C117	Not used			
C118, C119	1nF	25v, 10%	Ceramic	
C120	100pF	25v, 10%	Ceramic	
C121	47pF	25v, 10%	Ceramic	
C122	1nF	25v, 10%	Ceramic	
C123	1uF	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C124	20pF	25V, 2%	Ceramic	3
C125	100nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C126	22pF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C127	1uF	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C128	47nF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C129	100pF	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
C130	(Note 6)	25V, 2%	Ceramic	6

Coils:

Circuit Reference	Value	Rating/Tolerance	Manufacturer/Type	Notes
COIL	Spectrum TFR		N Devon	
L1/2			N Devon, Toroidal/2-winding	7
L3			Toko, 7KL (PF291ACS-1885Z)	
L4			Toko, 7KL (?)	8
L5	Not used			
L6, 7	100Uh		Taiyo, LAL04-0-101K	

Connectors:

Circuit Reference	Value	Manufacturer/Part No
EAR, MIC	3.5mm jack socket	N Devon
PWR	2.1mm co-axial socket	Hoseiden
KB1	5-way ribbon connector	BURNDY TE-5-5S1V3
KB2	8-way ribbon connector	BURNDY TE-8-5S1V3
RGB	8-way DIN socket or 9-way D-Type connector	
KEYPAD, RS232	6-way telephone jack socket	BICC, BT Type, 603A

Crystals:

Circuit Reference	Frequency	Manufacturer/Type	Notes
X1	17.734475MHz		5

Diodes:

Circuit Reference	Device	Manufacturer/Type	Notes
D1-D8	1N4148	Signal	
D9-D12	Not used		
D13	1N4148	Signal	
D14	Not used		
D15	BA157	Rectifier	
D16	Not used		
D17	BA157	Rectifier	
D18	Not used		
D19	BZY88C5V1	Zener	
D20-D27	1N4148	Signal	
D28, D29	BA157	Rectifier	
D30-D34	1N4148	Signal	

Integrated Circuits:

Circuit Reference	Device	Manufacturer/Type	Notes
IC1 (ULA)	7C001	Ferranti	
IC2 (CPU)	Z80A/u780	Zilog/NEC	
IC3, 4	Not used		
IC5 (ROM)	SPECTRUM 128	VTI	4
IC6-IC13	4164	150ns	1
IC14	Not used		
IC15-IC22	4164	150ns	1
IC23-IC26	Not used		
IC27	ZX8401	Mullard	
IC28	74LS04	Texas	
IC29	HAL10H8CN	MMI, National	
IC30	74LS157	Not National	
IC31	74LS174	-	
IC32	AY-3-8912A	General Instrument	
IC33	1488	-	
IC34	1489	-	
IC35	Not used		
IC36	TEA2000	Philips	
IC37	74S04	-	
IC38	MC1376	Motorola	

Resistors (1/4W, 5% unless otherwise stated):

Circuit Reference	Value	Rating/Tolerance	Manufacturer/Type	Notes
R1-R8	470R			
R9-R16	8K2			
R17-R23	470R			
R24	1K0			2
R25	180R			
R26, R27	470R			
R28-R30	10K0			
R31	220K			
R32	Not used			
R33	680R			
R34	15R	0.5W or 1W		
R35	10K0			
R36	680R			
R37	1K0			
R38-R57	Not used			
R58	1K0	2%		
R59	1K8	2%		
R60	220R			
R61	15R			
R62-R64	Not used			
R65-R67	10K0			
R68	6K8			
R69	10K0			
R70-R72	Not used			
R73	1K0			
R74-R78	Not used			
R79	2K2			
R80-R86	Not used			
R87	0R			
R88	1K0			
R89	8K2			
R90	1K5			
R91-R95	68R			
R96-R98	10K0			
R99	470R			
R100	1K5			
R101, R102	820R			
R103	3K3			
R104	470R			
R105	1K0			
R106	820R			
R107	3K9			
R108	6K8			
R109	4K7			
R110	15K0			
R111	39K0			
R112	68K0			
R113	36K0	2%		
R114	1K0			
R115	10K0			
R116	Not used			
R117-R120	1K0			
R121	Not used			
R122	1K0			
R123	180R			
R124, R125	470R			
R126	330R			
R127	1K5			

Resistors (Continued):

Circuit Reference	Value	Rating/Tolerance	Manufacturer/Type	Notes
R128	8K2			
R129	1K0			
R130, R131	1K5			
R132	39K0			
R133	56R			
R134	75R			
R135	8K2			
R136	Not used			
R137	47R			
R138	470R			

Transistors:

Circuit Reference	Device	Alternative	Notes
TR1, TR2	Not used		
TR3	ZTX313	KSC839	2
TR4	ZTX650		
TR5	ZTX213		
TR6	ZTX313		
TR7	Not used		
TR8, TR9	Not used		
TR10	BC308B	BC213P/BC558B	
TR11-TR13	BC239B	BC184P/BC549B	
TR14	ZTX313		

Miscellaneous:

Reference	Description	Manufacturer / Part No.
REG	5V Regulator	7805
MOD	UHF Modulator with E36 Vision Carrier (UK only)	ASTEC UM1233
Heatsink	Special (Issue 4)	
Regulator Fixings (1)	Screw, ch hd. 4BA x 15/16 in	
Regulator Fixings (2)	Washer, shk prf, 4BA	
Regulator Fixings (3)	Nut, hex, 4BA	
DIL SKT	48-way for IC1 (ULA)	Airies, 48-511-10
Reset Switch	P/B Switch	Schadow, DPC0

5.5 KEYPAD PCB COMPONENTS

Circuit Reference	Value/Description	Rating/Tolerance	Manufacturer/Type	Notes
Capacitors (axial types)				
C1	1uf	10V, -10%+80%	Electrolytic	
C2, C3	47Pf	25V, 10%	Ceramic	
Coils				
L1	68Uh	+/-10%	Toko, 348LS – 680K	
Connectors				
J1, J2	5-way ribbon connector		BURNDY TE-5-5S1V3	
J3	5-way connector		Molex, 4494-05-04	
Diodes				
D1	BZY88C	5V1	Zener	
D2	BZY88C	4V3	Zener	
Integrated Circuits				
IC1	PIC1652		General Instrument	
Resistors (1/4W, 5%)				
R1, R2	47R			
R3	1K0			
R4	100K			
R5	1K0			

5.6 Part Number References

Number	Description	Part No.
1.	IC Z80A/U780	X-1151
2.	IC Multiplexer 16 pin	X-1152
3.	IC PCF1306P (ZX8401)	X-1153
4.	IC 74LS04	X-1016
5.	IC ROM-28 PIN 256K MASK	X-1154
6.	IC ULA 7C001	X-1155
7.	IC RAM 4164	X-1054
8.	IC HAL10H8CN	X-1156
9.	IC 74LS174	X-1157
10.	IC AY-3-8912A	X-1158
11.	IC 1488/MC1488P/SN 75188N	X-1067
12.	IC 1489/MC1489P/SN 75189N	X-1068
13.	IC TEA2000	X-1159
14.	IC MC1376	X-1160
15.	IC 74S04	X-1161
16.	TR ZTX313	X-1017
17.	TR BC184P/BC239B/BC49B	X-1162
18.	TR BC213/BC3088/BC5588	X-1163
19.	TR ZTX 650	X-1164
20.	DI BA157	X-1023
21.	DI Zener 500mv	X-1165
22.	DI 1N4148	X-1022
23.	COIL 5 pin Neosyd Former	X-1166
24.	CHOKE Bifilar Wound	X-1167
25.	COIL 7KL (6omh)	X-1168
26.	COIL 100mH	X-1169
27.	CRYSTAL 17.73447MHz	X-1170
28.	SOCKET ROM 28 pin	X-1171
29.	SOCKET EAR/MIC 3.5mm	X-1031
30.	SOCKET Power 3 Leg	X-1172
31.	SOCKET U.L.A. 48 pin	X-1173
32.	SOCKET 8 way pin	X-1174
33.	SOCKET 6 way pin	X-1175
34.	CONNECTOR 8 way	X-1176
35.	CONNECTOR 5 way	X-1177

Miscellaneous

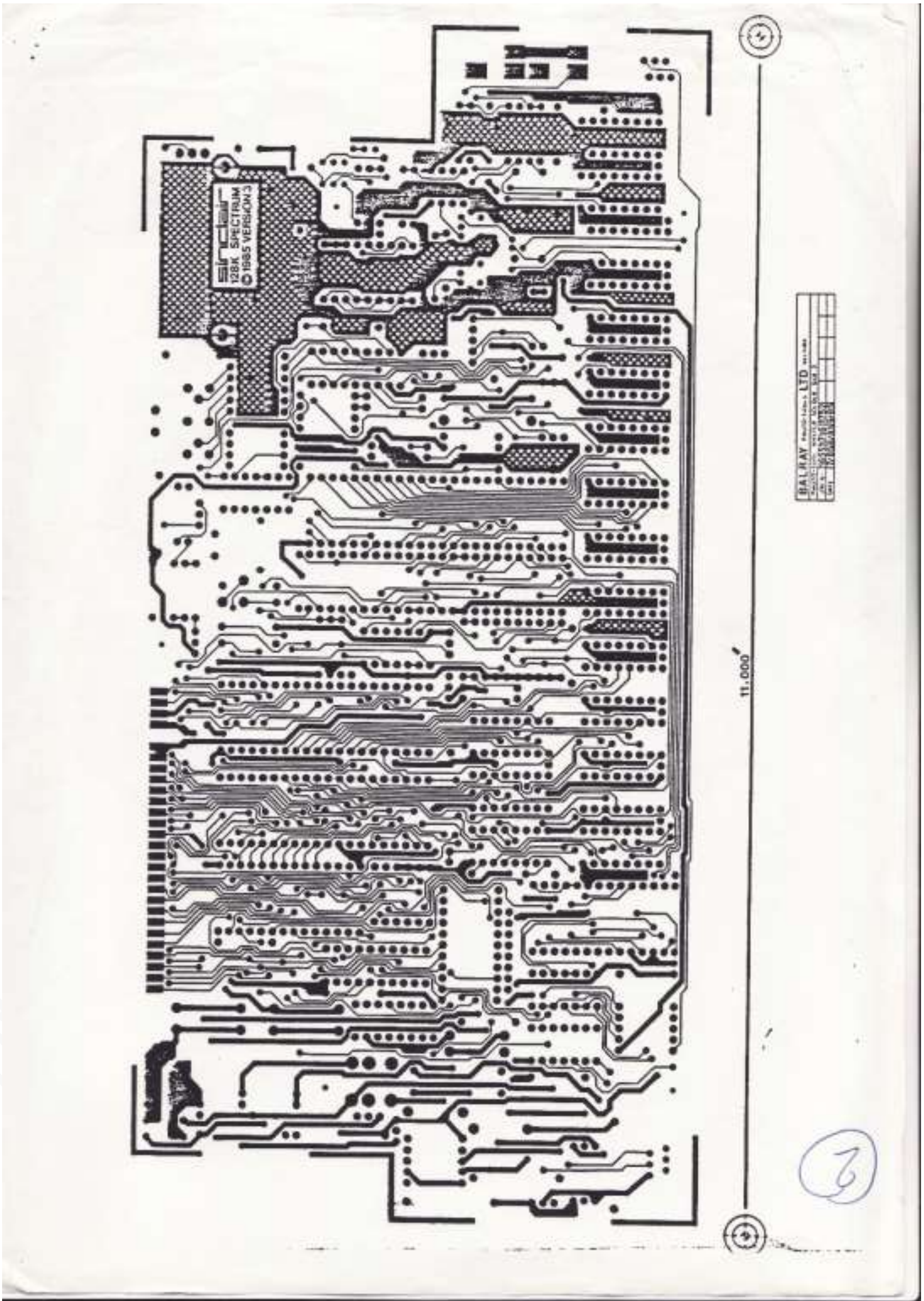
Number	Description	Part No.
36.	MODULATOR UK Type	X-1178
37.	Lower Case Moulding	X-1179
38.	Keyboard and Top case Sub-Assembly	X-1180
39.	Reset Switch Sub-Assembly	X-1181
40.	Foot Rubber	X-1182
41.	Reaction Plate Plastic	X-1183

Accessories

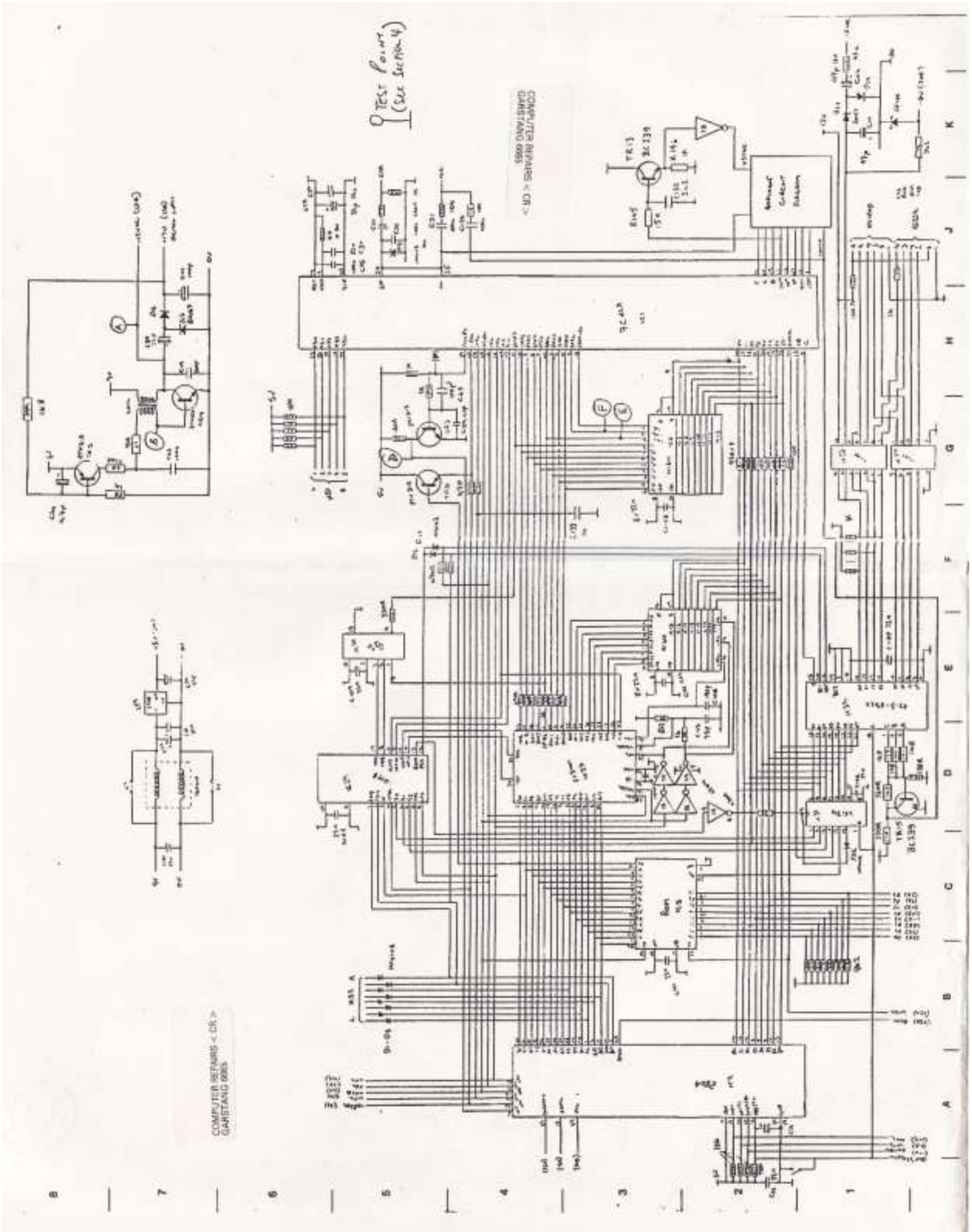
Number	Description	Part No.
42.	Power Supply 9V 1.85 Amp UK 1850	X-1220
43.	Data Transfer Cable 3.5mm 3.5mm into-two	X-1203
44.	128 Super Test Cassette	X-1221
45.	128 Never Ending Story Cassette	X-1222
46.	R.F. Cord	X-1100
47.	Service Manual	X-1223
48.	Introduction Book	X-1224
49.	Carton Plain + SA Label	X-1225
50.	Poly Pack Set	X-1226/PP

6 Appendices

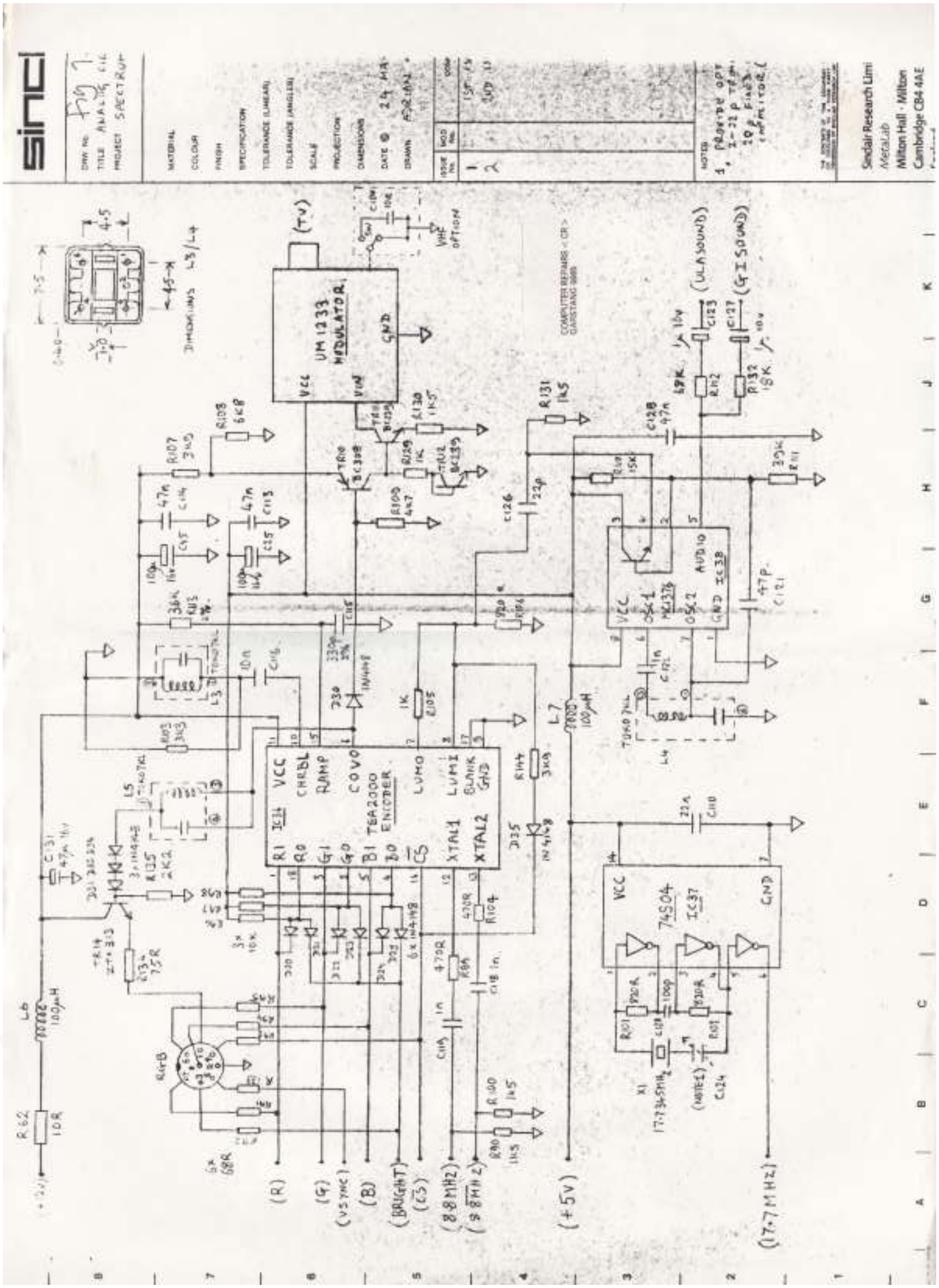
6.1 Spectrum 128 PCB Rear Foil Layout



6.2 Spectrum 128 Digital Schematics



6.3 Spectrum 128 Analogue Schematics



6.4 Spectrum 128 Block Diagram