PRELIMINARY

TANDON OEM OPERATING AND SERVICE MANUAL MODEL NUMBERS TM602S, TM603S, TM602E, AND TM603E 5.25" RIGID DISK DRIVE

MARCH 18, 1982

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CONTENTS

Page Number

SECTION I--GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1	Scope	
1.2	Introduction	1-1
1.3	Introduction Disk Drive Performance Characteristics Disk Drive Model Specifications Physical Dimensions	1-1
1.5	Physical Dimensions	1-1
. (1-4

SECTION II--INSPECTION, INSTALLATION, AND INTERFACES.

2.1	Introduction Unpacking and Inspection	
2.2	Unpacking and Inspection	2-1
2.3		
2.5	Power Cabling	
		2-3

SECTION III--THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1	Introduction
3.2	Input Control Lines
3.2.1	Input Control Lines
3.2.2	
3.2.3	
3.2.4	Step Interface
3.2.5	Step Interface
3.2.6	
3.3	
3.3.1	Output Control Lines
3.3.2	Drive Selected
3.3.3	
3.3.4	
3.3.5	Line Ready
3.3.6	Line Ready
3.4	
3.4.1	
3.4.2	MFM Read Data
	MFM Read Data

i

LIST OF · ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure Number	Title	Page Number
		Mander
1-1	Typical Starting Current at Nominal	
	Voltage	1-3
1-2	Disk Drive Physical Dimensions	
2-1	Locations of Interface Connectors	
2-2	Disk Drive Mounting Characteristics	
2-3	J3 Connector	
2-4	J1 Connector Dimensions	
2-5	J2 Connector Dimensions	
3-1	Control Signal Driver/Receiver	
	Circuit Combination	3-1
3-2	Timing Diagram	
3-3	Data Line Driver/Receiver Circuit	
•	•	

TABLES

Table Number	<u>Title</u>	Page Number
1-1	Disk Drive Performance Characteristics	1-2
1-2	Disk Drive Model Specifications	1-4
2-1	Standard Interface	
3-1	Head Select	3-3

APPENDIX

Appendix Number	Title	Page Number
A	Customer Information Bulletins	A-1
В	Schematics	B-1

1

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SECTION I--GENERAL INFORMATION

.1.1 SCOPE

This manual contains information useful in the installation and operation of Tandon Corporation's TM600 family of 5.25" rigid disk drives. This manual also contains interface requirements and descriptions of signals. TM600 refers to Model Numbers TM602 and TM603, as appropriate.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

The Tandon TM600 family of 5.25" rigid disk drives are low-cost, random access memories that use moving head, noncontact recording techniques. There are both two- and three-platter models, which use standard Winchester technology and 130mm rigid media.

The Tandon 5.25" rigid disk drive consists of storage media that is contained within the drive in a fixed (nonoperator removable) configuration, read/write and control electronics, the drive mechanism, a read/write head, a precision split band positioning device, and an air filtration system.

Interface flexibility is provided by using an industry standard interface on the TM600 family of disk drives. The "S" version is compatible with larger capacity disk drives. Compatible is defined as using the same pin assignment where the signal and the function are common.

1.3 DISK DRIVE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The information contained in Table 1-1 pertains to all models of the Tandon TM600 family of disk drives.

1.4 DISK DRIVE MODEL SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1-2 contains a list of the Tandon 5.25" rigid disk drive models available and the number of platters each one has.

Table 1

Disk Drive Performance Characteristics

Model	TM602S	TM603S	TM6Ø3SE
	2	3	3
Disks/Platters Heads/Recording	2		
, –	4	6	6
Surfaces TPI	153		23Ø
Cylinders RPM	153	3600 RPM + 1 perc	
Desculing Conscitu			
Recording Capacity, Unformatted:			
	6.38 MBytes	9.57 MBytes	14.35 MBytes
Per Surface	1.59 MBvtes	1.59 MBytes	Z. JS MDyces
Per Track	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • 10 •	40 KBytes	•••••
Transfer Rate		5 Mbits per sec	ond
Recording			
	7690	769Ø 918	9625 1380
Tracks	612	910	2000
Access Time			
	152 mg 90 mg	milliseconds 153 ms, 99 ms	210 ms. 137 ms
	ramned seek	ramped seek	ramped seek
Head Settling Time		15 milliseconds.	
Average Latency		.8.34 milliseconds.	
Mechanical Dimensio	ns		
**		1.25 inch	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
171 3+1		.75 inch	
Length	8	0.00 inch	
Error Rates			
Soft Read		.1X10 ¹⁰ bits .1X10 ¹² bits .1X10 ⁶ seeks	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Hard Read		$1X10^{12}$ bits	•••••••
Seek Errors		.IXID SEEKS	
Power			
+12V D. C. +/- 1	Ø% 1.5 amps tyic	al, 5 amps maximum	for 10 seconds
	ith no more than	5 millivolts PARD* al with no more than	50 millivolts
	aRD*		
Environmental Ambient			•
Temperature:	Operating:	16°C to 46°C (50°F -35.4°C to 60°C (-4	to $115^{\circ}F$
-	Nonoperating:	-35.4°C to 60°C (-4	40°F to 140°F)
Relative Humidity Maximum Wet Bulb	: 8% to 80%	26 ⁰ C without condens	sation
Maximum wet buib	remperature.		

*Periodic and Random Deviation.

Specifications Subject To Change Without Notice.



Table 1-2

Disk Drive Model Specifications

Model Number	Number of Platters	Kind of Interface
TM6Ø2-E		
TM602-5	2	Standard
TM6Ø3-E	•	•
TM603-5	3	Standard
		•

1.5 PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

The major physical dimensions of the TM600 family of disk drives are contained in Figure 1-2. These dimensions are given in English and in metric units.

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Figure 1-2 Disk Drive Physical Dimensions

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section contains information pertinent to the inspection, installation, and interfaces of the Tandon TM600 family of 5.25" rigid disk drives.

The electrical interface between the disk drive and the host system is via four connectors. J1 provides control signals for the drive. J2 provides for the radial connection of read/write data signals. J3 provides for D. C. power. J4 provides for frame ground. Figure 2-1 contains the locations of the interface connectors.

2.2 UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

The disk drive is shipped in a protective container which, when bulk packaged, minimizes the possibility of damage during shipment. The following procedure is the recommended, method of uncrating the disk drive.

 Place the shipping container on a flat work surface.

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- 2. Remove the upper half of the inner container.
- 3. Remove the disk drive from the lower half of the ... inner container.
- 4. Check the model number and top assembly description against the packing slip.
- 5. Visually examine the contents of the shipping container for possible damage.
- 6. Notify the carrier immediately if any damage is found.
- 7. The inside chamber of the disk drive is a sealed compartment that must not be opened.

NOTE

REMOVAL OF THE COVER OF THE DISK DRIVE INVALIDATES THE WARRANTY.



Holes for Cable Harnessing Connectors (4 Places)

Figure 2-1

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Locations of Interface Connectors

2-2

Before applying power to the disk drive, the following inspection procedure should be performed:

- Check to ensure that the circuit boards are secure.
- Check to ensure that the connectors are firmly 2. seated.
- 3. Notify the carrier immediately if you find any damage.

MOUNTING CHARACTERISTICS

The mounting characteristics of the TM600 family of disk drives are contained in Figure 2-2. There are four 6-32, tapped mounting holes on the bottom of the disk drive, and two on each side of it.

POWER CABLING

1.

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The D.C. power connector, J3, is a four-pin AMP Mate-N-Lok device, P/N 350211-1, which is mounted on the solder side of the circuit board. The recommended mating connector, P3, is AMP P/N 1-480424-0, using AMP pins P/N 60617-4. J3 pins are labeled on the J3 connector. Figure 2-3 contains an illustration of the J3 connector.



AS SEEN ON DRIVE CIRCUIT BOARD, SOLDER SIDE

Figure 2-3

J3 Connector

The frame ground connector, J4 is the Faston AMP P/N 61761-2. The recommended mating connector is AMP P/N 62187-1.

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STANDARD INTERFACE 2.5

The standard or "S" model interface is contained in Table 2-1. Connection to Jl is via a 34-pin circuit board edge connector. The dimensions of the Jl connector are found in Figure 2-4. The pins are numbered 1 through 34. The even numbered pins are located on the compoenent side of the circuit board. Pin 2 located on the end of the circuit board connentor closest to the D. C. power connector J3/P3, and it A key slot is located between Pins 4 and 6. is labeled.





The recommended mating connector for Pl is a 3M ribbon connector, P/N 3463-0001, without ears.

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Connection to J2 is via a 20-pin circuit board edge connector. The dimensions of the J2 connector are found in Figure 2-5. The pins are numbered 1 through 20. The even numbered pins are located on the component side of the circuit board. The recommended mating connector for P2 is a 3M ribbon connector, P/N 3461-0001, without ears. A key slot is located between Pins 4 and 6.

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Table 2-1

Standard Interface

Connector	Signal 2 4	(1)	Signal Type S	I/0 I	Signal Name Reduce Write I
P1	4		S	Ŧ	Dodugo Write T
	4		3		
•		(3)	S	± _	Head Select 2 ²
	2	(3) (5)			Write Gate
	6 8	(5)	S	I O	Seek Complete
4	10		S S		Track 000
 34-Pin	10	(9)	S	0	Fault
Ribbon	14	(11) (13)	5 5	0 I	Head Select 2 ⁰
Daisy	14	(15)	5		Reserved (To J2-7),
Chain	18				Head Select 2
	20	(17)	S	I O	Index
		(19)	S		
	22	(21)	5	0.	Ready
	24	(23)	5	I	Step Drive Select Ø
	·26	(25)	S S S S S	I	
	28	(27)	5	I	Drive Select 1
	30	(29)	S	I	Drive Select 2
	32	(31)	S	I	Drive Select 3 Direction In
P1	34	(33)	S	I	Direction In
P2 .	1	(2)	C .	0	Drive Selected
FZ N		(2)	S		
	3	(4)	S S	-	Reserved (+5 V)
	5 7	(6)	3	I	Reset
20-Pin	9	(8)		-	Reserved (To J1-16)
Ribbon	11	(10)	-	_	Spare Ground
	13	(12)	_		+ Write Data
Daisy			D	I	
Chain	14	(16)	D	I	- Write Data
or	15	(16)	-	-	Ground
Radial	17		D	0	+ Read Data
6 2	18	(00)	D	0	- Read Data
FZ ,	.19	(20)	-	-	Ground
P3	1			-	+12 V D. C. In
4-Pin Power	2			-	12 V Return
Radial	3			-	5 V Return
P3	4			-	+5 V D. C. In
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BOARD THICKNESS - 0.157cm (0.062in ± 0.007)







SECTION III--THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

There are three kinds of interface signals:

- 1. Input Control Lines
- 2. Output Control Lines
- 3. Data Transfer Lines

Signals on the Input Control lines are standard TTL levels. They have the following electrical specifications:

True: Ø.Ø V D. C. to Ø.4 V D. C. @ I = 40 mA maximum False: 2.5 V D. C. to 5.25 V D. C. @ I = 0 mA open See Figure 3-1 for the recommended circuit.







3.2 INPUT CONTROL LINES

There are two kinds of Input Control lines, those that are multiplexed in a multiple drive system and those that do the multiplexing.

The Input Control lines that are multiplexed include:

- 1. Reduced Write Current
- 2. Write Gate
- 3. Head Select
- 4. Step Interface
- 5. Direction In

The Input Control lines that do the multiplexing are:

- 1. Drive Select Ø
- 2. Drive Select 1
- 3. Drive Select 2
- 4. Drive Select 3
- 3.2.1 Reduced Write Current

When this Input Control line is activated low (true) in conjunction with the write gate, a lower value of write current is selected for writing on the disk. When the signal is set high (false), the higher value write current is selected. When writing on Tracks Ø through 127, it is recommended that this line be set false. For Tracks 128 and greager, the Reduced Write Current line should be set true.

A 220/230 ohm resistor pack allows the line to be terminated.

3.2.2 Write Gate

The Write Gate signal enables data to be written on the disk when it is activated or when the logical zero (true) level is reached. The ready line must be valid before write gate is activated. If a disk drive fault occurs, further writing on the disk is prohibited. In addition, the Seek Complete line should go true before you begin to write any information on the disk.

The inactive or logical high (false) level on the Write Gate line enables the step pulses to step the head arm actuator.

3.2.3 Head Select

There are three Head Select lines. They are used to select each read/write head--0, 1, or 2--in a binary coded sequence.

Head Select signals are logic low (true) levels. They must be activated in conjunction with the Drive Select lines. The heads are numbered 0 through 5. Head Select 0 is the least significant line. Table 3-1 contains information about the Head Select line sequence, disk drive model number, and numbers that may be selected.

Table 3-1

Head Select

	Head Select Line Sequence				Model TM6Ø2	Number TM6Ø3		
	22	21	20	Head	_	Selected		
· · ·	. i	1	1		ø	Ø		
••	1	:. 1	Ø . 1		1 2	1 2	į	
	i	0 0	Ő		3	3		
	Ø	1	Ø	· ·	-	5		
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Legend: l = Logical High (False) $\emptyset = Logical Low (True)$

A 220/330 ohm resistor pack allows the line to be terminated.

3.2.4 Step Interface

When the Step Interface line is activated in conjunction with the Direction In line, the read/write heads move in the direction defined by the Direction In line. The motion is initiated by a logical zero to a logical one transition or by the trailing edge of the step pulse. Any change in the Direction In line must be made one hundred nanoseconds before the leading edge of the step pulse. The quiescent state of this line should be held logically high (false).

The heads move at the rate of the incoming step pulses. Figure 3-2 contains the sequence and the requirements for step timing.



Figure 3-2

TIMING DIAGRAM

3.2.5 Direction In

The Direction In line determines the motion of the read/write heads when a step pulse is issued. The motion is toward the center of the disk if the Direction In line is in the true (low) state when a step pulse occurs. The direction of the motion is away from the center of the disk if the Direction In line is in the false (high) state when a step pulse occurs.

A 220/330 ohm resistor pack allows the line to be terminated.

3.2.6 Drive Select

Drive Select lines Ø through 3 provide a means of selecting and deselecting a disk drive. These four lines select one of four drives that are daisy chained to the controller.

The disk drive address is determined by a select shunt on the Signal circuit board. Drive Select lines Ø through 3 provide a means of daisy changing a maximum of four drives to a controller.

When logically high (false), the output drivers are open circuits or logically high (false), and the drive receivers do not acknowledge signals presented to them. A Drive Select line must remain stable in the true (low) state until a Step or Read/Write command is executed.

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 Drive Select lines are in the true (low) state simultaneously.

3-4

3.3 OUTPUT CONTROL LINES

The Output Control lines are enabled by their respective Drive Select line They send status information to the controller, such as: drive selected, seek complete, Track000 fault, and line ready. In addition, the Index line is provided as an output to the controller for timing information.

The Output Control lines use an open collector gate that is capable of sinking a maximum of forty milliamperes in a logical low (true) level, with a maximum voltage of 0.4 volt measured at the driver. When the gate is off or logically high (false), the collector cutoff is a maximum of 250 u amps. See Figure 3-1 for the recommended circuit.

3.3.1 Drive Selected

When the Drive Selected lines coincide with the selected jumper on the shunt pack, the Select Status line goes logically low (true). This line informs the host system of the selection status of the disk drive.

NOTE

ONLY ONE DRIVE MAY BE SELECTED AT A TIME.

3.3.2 Seek Complete

The Seek Complete line indicates that the read/write heads have settled on the selected track at the end of a seek sequence. This status line is set logically zero (true) at the end of a normal seek. It is set logically high (false) in two cases:

- 1. A recalibration sequence is initiated by drive logic at power on because the heads are not over Track 000.
- 2. Five hundred nanoseconds, typical, after the leading edge of a step pulse of a series of step pulses.

Reading or writing should not be attempted in either of these cases since Seek Complete is false.

3.3.3 Track 000

The Track 000 line indicates to the host system that the read/write heads are positioned on Track 000. The Track 000

line goes logically low (true) only when the heads are positioned on Track 000. It remains low until the heads are moved away from Track 000, the outermost data track.

3.3.4 Fault

The Fault line indicates to the host system that a condition exists on the disk drive that is going to cause improper writing on the disk. When this line is logically low (true), Write Data is inhibited and further writing on the disk is pro-hibited until the condition is corrected. The condition under which the Fault line goes true is that D.C. voltages are grossly out of tolerance.

3.3.5 Line Ready

In conjunction with the Seek Complete line, the Line Ready line indicates to the host system that the disk drive can read, write or seek, and that all I/O signals are valid. The Line Ready line goes logically low (true) approximately 15 seconds after power on. The Line Ready line goes logically high (false) if the drive is not selected or if the speed of the motor is too slow. When this line is false, all writing and seeking is inhibited.

3.3.6 Index

An index pulse is provided once every revolution (16.67 ms nominal) to indicate the beginning of a track to the controller. The transition from logically high (false) to logically low (true) is the only valid transition. The leading edge of the pulse must be used to ensure accurate timing.

3.4 DATA TRANSFER LINES

The Data Transfer lines transfer information between the host system and the disk drive when the drive is selected. These lines are differential in nature. They may be multiplexed when using Drive Select.

The MFM Write Data pair of lines and the MFM Read Data pair of lines are provided for the transfer of data. Figure 3-3 contains a typical driver/receiver circuit combination used for data transfer signals.

3.4.1 MFM Write Data

The MFM Write Data lines are the differential pair that provide the data to be stored on the track. A flux reversal on the track to be written is caused when the plus (+) MFM



Figure 3-3

Data Line Driver/Receiver Circuit

Write Data line goes more positive than the minus (-) MFM Write Data line, provided that the Write Data line is logically low (true). When the disk drive is in a Read mode, the host system must ensure that the MFM write data signals are in the inactive state. The inactive state can be "attained by making the plus MFM Write Data line more negative than the minus MFM Write Data line.

3.4.2 MFM Read Data

These lines are a differential pair that recover the data previously written on a track. A flux reversal on the track to be read is caused when the plus MFM Read Data line goes more positive than the minus MFM Read Data line. Subsequently, the differential pair signal is transmitted to the host system via the MFM Read Data lines.

SECTION 4

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

INTRODUCTION

This section is designed to help locate and correct failures related to the drive. Table 4-2 is a troubleshooting guide outlining the problem, its possible cause, and the recommended action. This section also contains parts removal, replacement, and adjustment procedures.

In all cases, the power supply voltages should be checked before proceeding.

4.1 **TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE**

TEST EQUIPMENT

The following test equipment, or its equivalent, is recommended:

- 1. Oscilloscope, Tektronix 465—vertical and horizontal sensitivity plus three percent specified accuracy—with three 10X probes, each with individual ground leads.
- 2. Counter Timer, Monsanto Model 100B.
- 3. Digital Voltmeter (DVM), John Fluke Model 800A.

TEST POINTS

Table 4-1 contains each test point by function name. All test points referred to are on the logic board. Figure 4-1 illustrates their locations.

TABLE 4-1 TEST POINTS			
Test Point	Signal		
1, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17 2 3 5 6 7 8 10 14 15 18 19	Logic Ground Direction Index Photo Sensor, Track 0 Track 0 Step Seek Complete Pulse Read Data - Analog Read Data + Analog Read Data Reserved + 5 volts D. C. Cable Detect + 5 volts D. C.		



FIGURE 4-1 TEST POINT LOCATIONS

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TABLE 4-2 TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE				
Problem	Possible Cause	Recommended Action		
No activity lamp.	Not selected.	Check for correct drive select jumper.		
	Lamp not plugged in.	Check Connector P-7.		
	Lamp faulty.	Replace lamp.		
	Logic board faulty.	Replace logic board.		
No index.	Not selected.	Check drive select jumper.		
	Index sensor not plugged in.	Check Connector P-5		
	Index sensor misadjusted.	Readjust Index sensor.		
	Index sensor faulty.	Replace sensor.		
	Logic board faulty.	Replace logic board.		
No Track 0.	Not selected.	Check drive select jumper.		
	Track 0 sensor not plugged in.	Check Connector P-9.		
	Track 0 sensor misadjusted.	Readjust Track 0 sensor.		
	Track 0 sensor faulty.	Replace Track 0 sensor.		
	Logic board faulty.	Replace logic board.		
Drive not ready.	Not selected.	Check drive select jumper.		
	No index.	See "No index."		
	No Track 0.	See "No Track 0."		
	Motor not up to speed or not turning.	See "Motor not up to speed, not turning."		
	Drive does not seek. Drive does not restore.	See "Drive does not seek or restore."		

TABLE 4-2 (CONTINUED) TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE		
Problem	Possible Cause	Recommended Action
Drive does not seek or restore.	Drive not selected.	Check drive select jumper.
	Stepper motor not plugged in.	Check Connector P-8.
	Logic board faulty.	Replace logic board.
	Spindle motor speed misadjusted.	Readjust spindle motor's speed.
	Stepper motor faulty.	Return to factory for repair.
	Foreign object interfering with positioning arm or damper.	Remove foreign object.
Motor not up to speed, not turning.	Spindle circuit board not plugged in.	Check Connector P-12.
	Spindle motor not plugged in.	Check Connectors P-10 and P-11.
	Faulty Spindle circuit board (see Figure 4-2).	Replace circuit board.
	Motor not up to speed.	Adjust spindle speed.
	Motor faulty.	Return to factory for repair.
	Brake misadjusted.	Readjust brake.
Does not read.	Not selected.	Check drive select jumper.
	Heads not selected.	Check head select interface lines.
		Check jumper 3P W13, installed for Model Number TM503 (see Table 3-2, page 3-10).
	Head cable not plugged in.	Check Connector P-6.
	Logic board faulty (see Figure 4-3).	Replace logic board.
	Defective head.	Return to factory for repair.

TABLE 4-2 (CONTINUED) TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE		
Problem	Possible Cause	Recommended Action
Does not read.	Improper position.	See "Drive does not seek or restore."
	Drive not ready.	See "Drive not ready."
Does not write.	No Write Gate for writing.	Check Write Gate interface line.
	Not selected.	Check drive select jumper.
	Heads not selected.	See "Does not read."
	Head cable not plugged in.	Check Connector P-6.
	Logic board faulty.	Replace logic board.
	Defective head.	Return to factory for repair.
	Drive not ready.	See "Drive not ready."



LOCATION P10-1

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FIGURE 4-2 SPINDLE MOTOR CIRCUIT BOARD WAVEFORMS



FIGURE 4-3 READ DATA WAVEFORMS 15 TPR + AND 14 TPR ---

4.2 **REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES**

Do not rotate spindle motor or head positioning mechanism. Damage to heads and/or media may occur.

Remove power prior to replacing parts.

The following assemblies may be replaced:

Control and Data Circuit Board Assembly Front Panel L.E.D. Assembly Linear Brake Assembly Front Panel Index Assembly Spindle Control Circuit Board Assembly Frame Assembly Track 0 Sensor Assembly

TOOLS REQUIRED

Number 2 Phillips screwdriver 3/16" nut driver 5/16" nut driver .008" or .010" feeler gauge

CONTROL AND DATA CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY

REMOVAL

To remove the Control and Data Circuit Board Assembly:

- 1. Remove the three screws that attach the circuit board to the chassis.
- 2. Remove the Connectors J4 and J5 from the circuit board.
- 3. Slide the circuit board toward the side of the frame, lift up on the free side of it, and remove remaining connectors.

REPLACEMENT

To replace this assembly, reverse Steps 1 through 3.

FRONT PANEL L.E.D. ASSEMBLY

REMOVAL

To remove the Front Panel L.E.D. Assembly:

- 1. Remove the Control and Data Circuit Board Assembly.
- 2. Remove the L.E.D. Assembly by pressing the center of the Front Panel L.E.D. Assembly with a blunt tool.

NOTE Press from the inside to the outside of the panel.

3. Remove the square retainer from the assembly.

REPLACEMENT

To replace this assembly, reverse Steps 1 through 3.

LINEAR BRAKE ASSEMBLY

REMOVAL

To remove the Linear Brake Assembly:

- 1. Remove the Control and Data Circuit Board Assembly.
- 2. Remove Connector J11 from the Spindle Control circuit board.
- 3. Remove the 5/16-inch nut and washer from the mounting stud.
- 4. Remove the Linear Brake Assembly.

REPLACEMENT

To replace the assembly, reverse Steps 1 through 4.

ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the Linear Brake Assembly:

- 1. Loosen the 5/16-inch mounting nut.
- 2. Set the feeler gauge, adjusted to 0.014 inches, between the brake pad and the spindle drive motor rotor.
- 3. Push the brake pad up against the feeler gauge.
- 4. Align the brake shoe with the Spindle Drive Motor rotor.
- 5. Tighten the 5/16-inch mounting nut.
- 6. Remove the feeler gauge.

INDEX ASSEMBLY

REMOVAL

To remove the Index Assembly:

1. Remove the Control and Data Circuit Board Assembly.

- 2. Loosen the lock nut on the Index Assembly bracket.
- 3. Unscrew the Index Assembly, and remove.

REPLACEMENT

To replace the Index Assembly, reverse Steps 1 through 3.

ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the Index Assembly:

- 1. Loosen the 3/8-inch locking nut.
- 2. Adjust the Index Assembly to between 0.008 and 0.010 inches from the motor rotor.
- 3. Use a 100 megahertz or greater bandwidth oscilloscope.
- 4. Verify the A. C. signal as seen at U9, Pin 6, is greater than one volt peak to peak (see Figure 4-4).
- 5. There must not be more than 100 millivolts peak ripple on the base line.



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LOCATION U9-6

FIGURE 4-4 INDEX SENSOR

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FRONT PANEL

REMOVAL

To remove the front panel:

- 1. Wedge a taper shim 0.030 inch under the edge of the front panel.
- 2. Remove the front panel from the drive frame.
- 3. Clean the front panel thoroughly with solvent.

REPLACEMENT

To replace the front panel, apply new double back tape, and fit the panel over the drive frame.

SPINDLE CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY

REMOVAL

To remove the Spindle Control Circuit Board Assembly:

- 1. Remove the Control and Data Circuit Board Assembly.
- 2. Remove Connectors J10 and J11 from the Spindle Control circuit board.
- 3. Remove the three screws that attach the board to the chassis.
- 4. Lift the board straight up and out.

REPLACEMENT

To replace the board, reverse Steps 2 through 4. When replacing connectors, ensure the proper pin orientation.

ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the Spindle Control circuit board:

- 1. Set potentiometer R23 (closest to interface connectors, single turn) to its approximate center position.
- 2. Using a dual channel oscilloscope, connect one channel to R26 (resistor lead closest to the power transistor leads on Spindle Control Circuit Board), and set scope to 100 millivolts per division. Connect the other channel of the scope to test point three on the logic board (index), and set the voltage scale at one volt per division and the time base at two milliseconds per division.
- 3. Apply power to the drive and wait 15 seconds for the spindle motor to come up to speed.
- 4. While the scope is triggered on index, adjust the speed control potentiometer R5 on the spindle control board (10 turn pot closest to the front of the drive), so the time between index pulses is between 16 and 17 milliseconds.
- 5. Trigger the scope to the line frequency (60 Hertz). Adjust R5 so index pulses are stationary on the scope screen.
- 6. Adjust R23 so voltage spikes, both positive and negative going, across R26 are minimal (see Figure 4-5).
- 7. Repeat Steps 5 and 6 until no further improvement can be made.



FRAME ASSEMBLY

REMOVAL

REMOVAL

To remove the Frame Assembly:

- 1. Remove the Control and Data circuit board.
- 2. Remove the Spindle Control circuit board.
- 3. Remove the three frame nuts and the six washers.
- 4. Remove the Frame Assembly.

REPLACEMENT

To replace the Frame Assembly, reverse Steps 1 through 4 above.

TRACK 0 SENSOR ASSEMBLY

Do not move the positioning mechanism or Track 0 stop.

To remove the Track 0 Sensor Assembly:

- 1. Remove the Circuit Board Assembly.
- 2. Loosen the screw on the Track 0 Sensor Assembly mount.
- 3. Swing the mount clear, and remove the screw that holds the Track 0 Sensor Assembly.

REPLACEMENT

To replace the Track 0 Sensor Assembly, reverse Steps 1 through 3 above.

ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the Track 0 Sensor Assembly:

- 1. Loosen the screw.
- 2. Adjust the sensor so that it is 2.5 ± 1 volt at Test Point 5, while stepping out from Track 5 to Track 0, and the positioner is on Track 2 plus or minus one track.
- 3. Verify that Test Point 6 changes logic level at Track 2, plus or minus one track (see Figure 4-6).



FIGURE 4-6 TRACK 0 ADJUSTMENT

APPENDIX A

CUSTOMER INFORMATION BULLETINS

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CUSTOMER INFORMATION BULLETIN

NO.____

BJECT: TM600 RIGID DISK DRIVE

RAMPED SEEK MODE

Tandon uses a Customer Information Bulletin to inform our customers of changes to and improvements in our products. The following information is an option on Tandon TM602 and TM603 rigid disk drives that may be of interest in your application.

Our current production TM600 series disk drives are designed to operate at a minimum time between steps of 3 milliseconds. Given 18 milliseconds for last step and settling time, this step rate results in an average seek time of 170 milliseconds for the 153 cylinder drive.

Customer requirements may necessitate a reduction in average seek time. By using the ramped seek mode and giving correct step pulse timing, the present drive's average access time can be improved.

- A. In order to utilize a ramped seek, four major conditions must be met:
 - 1. The disk drive must have a Control and Data printed circuit board, P/N 187045-001.
 - 2. Pin 8 and 9 programming shunt of the Control and Data printed circuit board must be closed (shorted).
 - 3. The viscous damper, available from Tandon, must be mounted to the stepper motor.
 - 4. The controller must issue step pulses in accordance with the algorithm below. Note: two pulses per track are required in ramped seek.
- B. The pulse timing for single-track to nine-track seek is:

Two pulses separated by 1.5 milliseconds for each track, i.e., one track seek = two pulses, seven track seek = 14 pulses.

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DATE .
C. Pulse timing for an 10 track seek or greater.

1. Acceleration Phase:

2. Slew Phase: two pulses separated by .75 milliseconds for each track.

23

3. Deceleration Phase: last two tracks or seek.



If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

APPENDIX B SCHEMATICS



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APPENDIX A

RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS LIST AND MAJOR ASSEMBLIES

All assemblies with part numbers are available for purchase as spare replacement parts. The items without alpha designators on the drawings are for reference only, and cannot be purchased as spare replacement parts.

If an assembly has been determined faulty, and is not listed as a spare replacement, the drive must be returned to the manufacturer for repair.

RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS LIST

Description

Part Number

Brake Assembly	962010-001
Index Assembly	187010-001
Track 0 Assembly	
Frame Assembly	187288-001
Front Panel	187323-001
Spindle Control Board	187065-001
Logic Board	187345-002
Front Panel L.E.D. Assembly	
Single Pack Shipping Container	187125-001 (Not Shown)
Four Pack Shipping Container	187125-002 (Not Shown)







APPENDIX B

CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATICS AND ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS

This appendix contains the current circuit board schematics and assembly drawings for the TM500 series of disk drives.

Drawing Number	Title	Page Number
187340-001 REV L	Control and Data Circuit Board Schematic	B-2, B-3, B-4
187345-001 REV S	Control and Data Circuit Board Assembly	B-5
187065-001 REV J	Spindle Control Circuit Board Assembly	B-6
187060-001 REV E	Spindle Control Circuit Board Assembly	B-7





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	U26,27	2719					
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CR24	CRIO					
J9						
L6		L3-05				
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TP19						
<u>U32</u>						



