

the personality module (see Section IV), the clock and display control circuits are assembled. The bus, CPU, decoder and memory circuits are then assembled, followed by the parallel and serial input/output (I/O) and audio cassette I/O sections.

CAUTION

THE Sol-PC USES MANY MOS INTEGRATED CIRCUITS. THEY CAN BE DAMAGED BY STATIC ELECTRICITY DISCHARGE. HANDLE THESE IC'S SO THAT NO DISCHARGE FLOWS THROUGH THE IC. AVOID UNNECESSARY HANDLING AND WEAR COTTON, RATHER THAN SYNTHETIC, CLOTHING WHEN YOU DO HANDLE MOS IC'S. (STATIC CHARGE PROBLEMS ARE MUCH WORSE IN LOW HUMIDITY CONDITIONS.)

3.6.1 Circuit Board Check

- (✓) Visually check Sol-PCB board for solder bridges (shorts) between traces, broken traces and similar defects.
- (✓) Check board to insure that the +5-volt bus, +12-volt bus and -12-volt bus are not shorted to each other or to ground. Using an ohmmeter, make the following measurements (refer to Sol-PC assembly drawing in Section IX).
 - (✓) +5-volt Bus Test. Measure between positive and negative mounting pads for C58. There should be no continuity.
 - (✓) +12-volt Bus Test. Measure between positive and negative mounting pads for C59. There should be no continuity.
 - (✓) -12-volt Bus Test. Measure between positive and negative mounting pads for C60. There should be no continuity.
 - (✓) 5/12/(-12) Volt Bus Test. Measure between positive mounting pads for C58 and C59, between positive pad for C58 and negative pad for C60, and between positive pad for C59 and negative pad for C60. You should measure no continuity in any of these measurements.

If visual inspection reveals any defects, or you measure continuity in any of the preceding tests, return the board to Processor Technology for replacement. If the board is not defective, proceed to next paragraph.