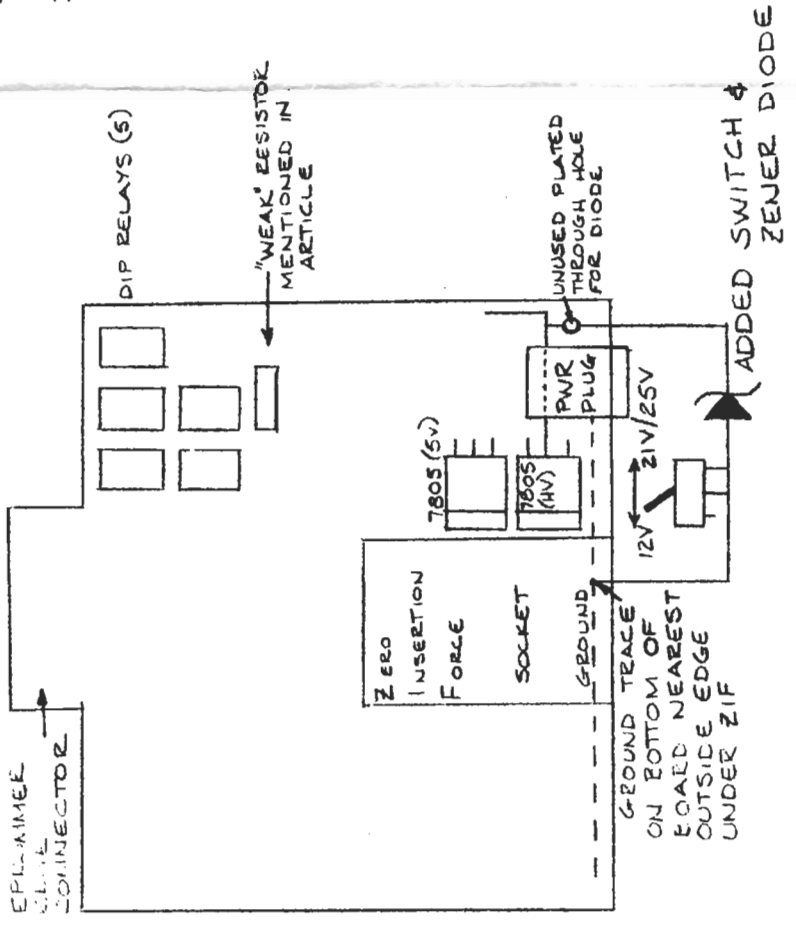


1. CAPACITOR FOR 40V SUPPLY NOT CRITICAL VALUE, ANY VALUE NEAR THIS OK.
2. THE 1K RESISTORS ARE BLEEDER RESISTORS.
3. THE VOLTAGES: 9V, 40V ARE APPROXIMATE.
OK: 8V - 12V
OK: 33V - 45V

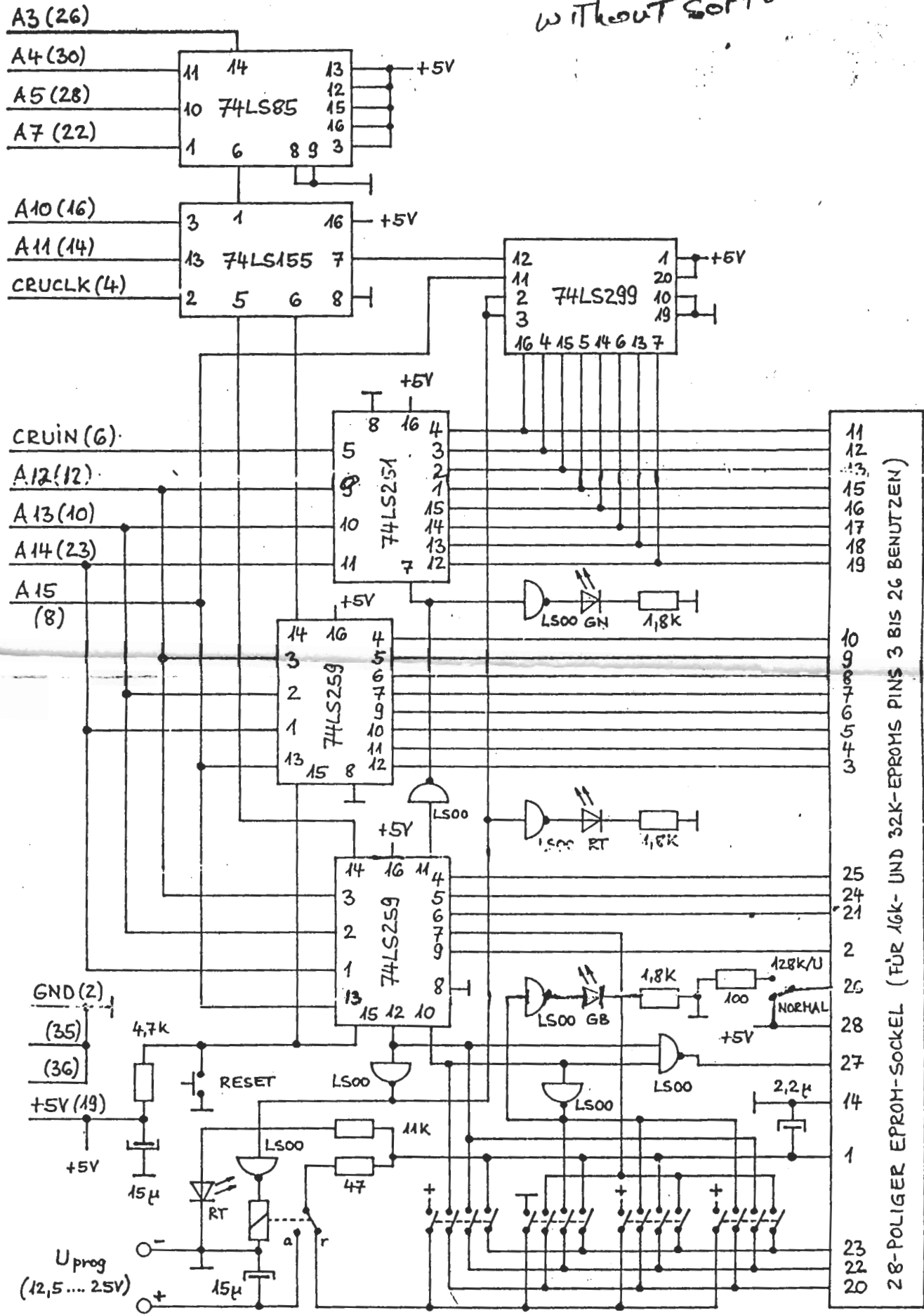
DO NOT FLIP THE POWER PLUG OR GREAT DAMAGE WILL ENSUE!!



SWITCHING PROGRAM VOLTAGE SWITCH ON EPROMMER OVERRIDES SOFTWARE SWITCH!!! LEAVE SOFTWARE SWITCH ON 21V.

ADDED SWITCH & ZENER DIODE

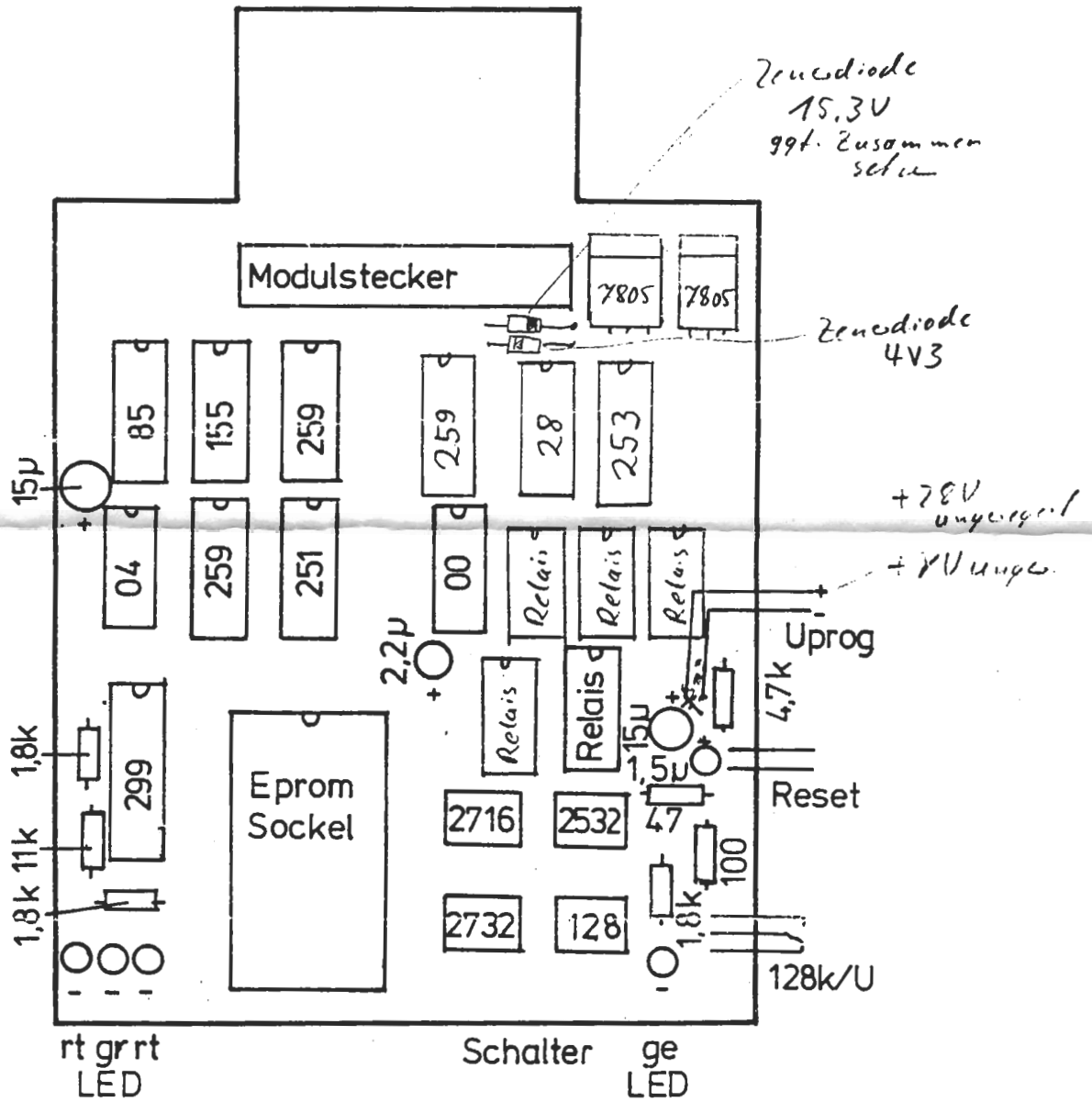
Old VERSION
without software switch



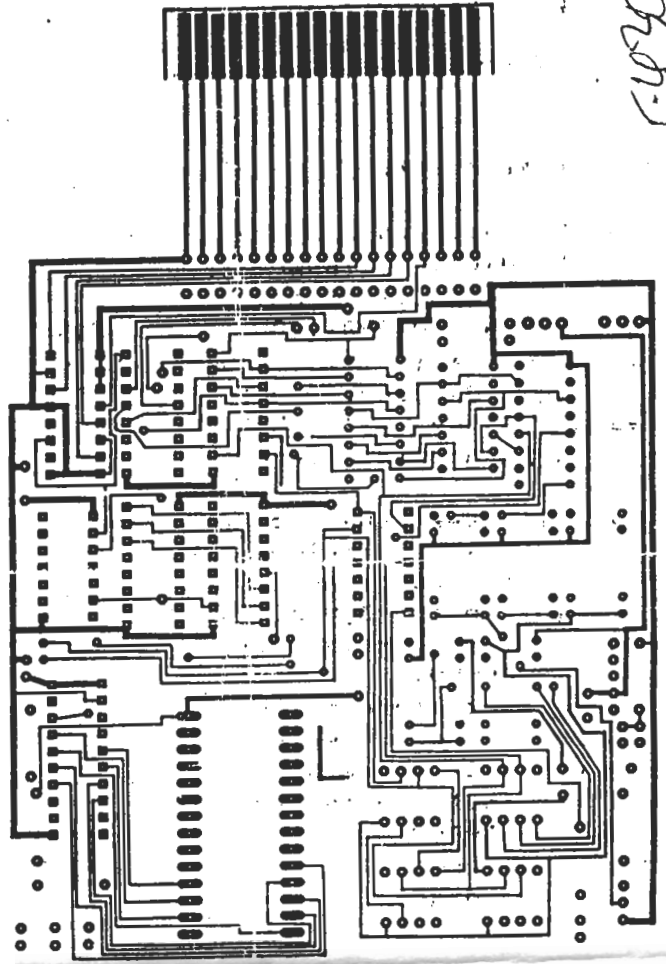
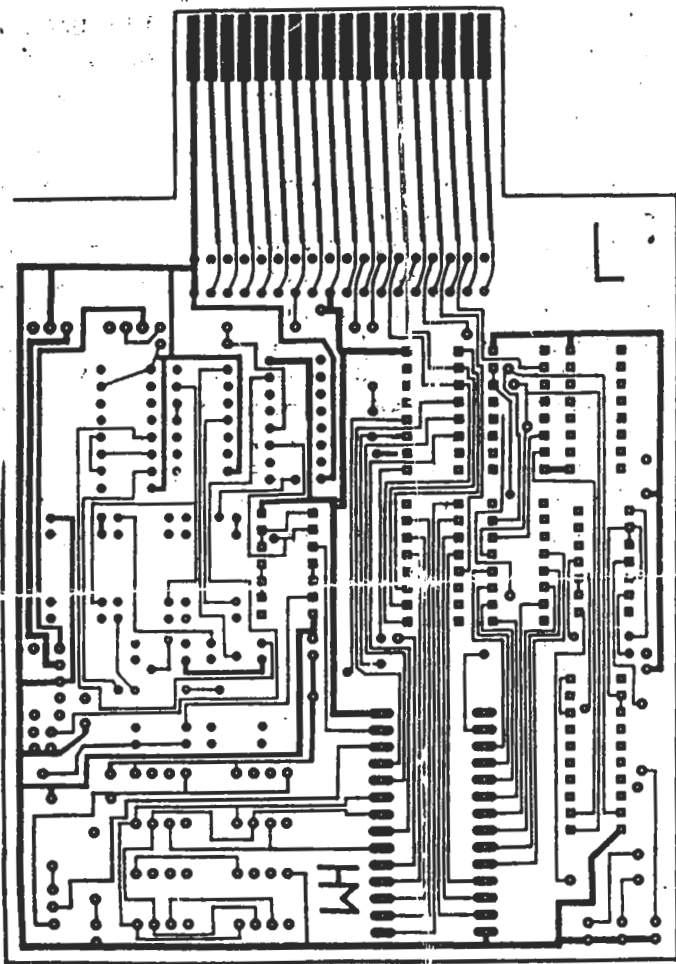
28-POLIGER EPROM-SOCKEL (FÜR 16K- UND 32K-EPROMS PINS 3 BIS 26 BENUTZEN)

2516/2716 2532 2732 2764/27128

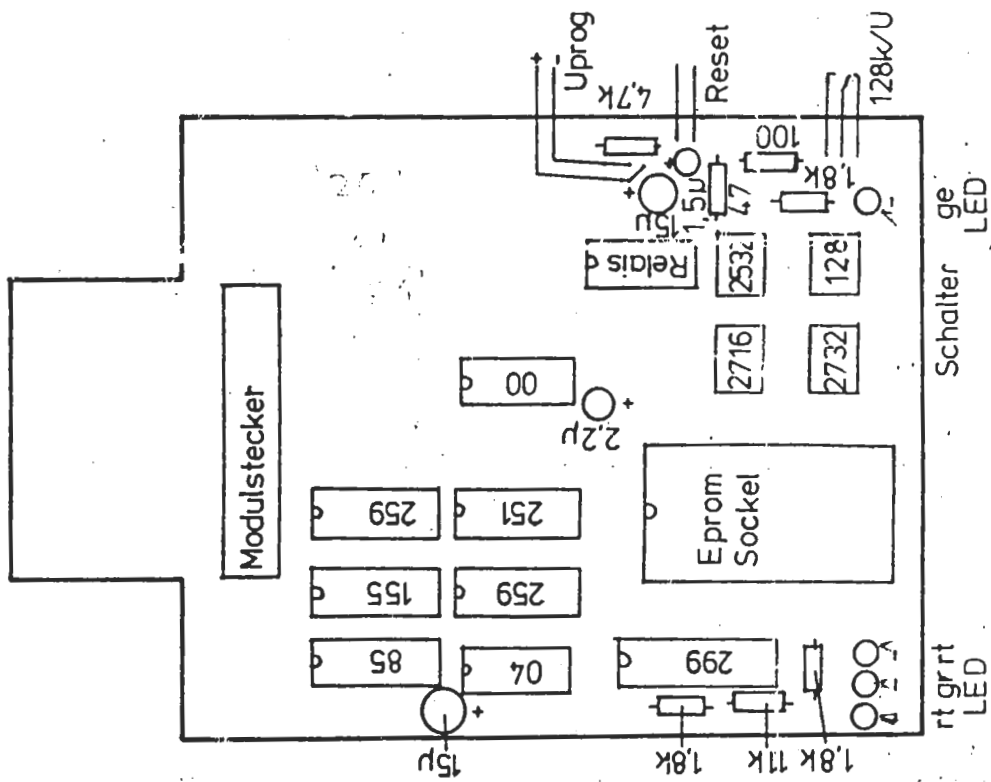
Bestückungsplan



Mechatronic Epiome:



John's



From CHICAGO TIMES DATE 1989

The Eprommer Modification By Jan Janowski

In order to modify Eprommer for optional operation on 12.5 V, let me describe the High Voltage regulation circuit. The 7805 regulator is a +5v regulator. You put in eight or so volts input, the regulator is referenced to ground, and the output is +5v regulated. Simple. If you want a higher regulated voltage (As long as you have a high enough source voltage!), and don't want to spend money of a second device at a different voltage, you could remove the ground reference, and re-connect it to a regulated reference voltage (Zener diode), and then the new regulated voltage would be +5v added to that reference voltage. So if you want 21V, you reference the "ground" terminal of the 7805 to +16V. 16 + 5 = 21 Volts. If you want 25V then: 20 + 5 = 25 Volts. If you want 12V (As I did) you would then need to do the following: Reference = 12V - 5 = 7 Volt reference. I had a 6.8V 1 Watt Zener, and connected the Cathode (banded end) to the CENTER TERMINAL of the High Voltage 7805 Regulator (This is the one closest to the edge of the board), and connected the free end of the diode to the center lug of a Single Pole, Single Throw switch. Solder one end of the switch to ground (The outermost trace on the bottom of the board) no connection to the other switch lug, and that completes the circuit. NO TRACES NEED BE CUT! With the switch on the grounded side, you force 12V programming, IRREGARDLESS OF WHERE YOU SET THE SOFTWARE SWITCH. With the 12V switch NOT GROUNDED, the software switch controls the programming voltage (21 or 25 Volts).

How does it work? Like A Champ!

It just so happens that there is an unused plated through hole to the right of the external power connection, and this connects to the center terminal of the High Voltage 7805. This is the location that you connect the Cathode (banded end) of the 1 Watt Zener diode. I used a 1N4736, but any 6.8V 1 Watt device will work. You could use a 7.2 Volt 1 Watt Zener, too, as the real specification for 12V programming is 12.5V (As you no doubt have noticed by now). I used the 6.8V Zener, and the voltage measured at pin 20 a 2732A prom as it was programming was measured at 12.2 Volts. Give yourself some over-rating on this Zener. Do not use a 300 MW diode here. Rather than try to find a super miniature switch that others may have trouble finding, I used a small Single Pole, Single Throw switch that I Hot Melt Glued to the front of the Eprommer, in between the Prom ZIF socket, and the external power plug. I used heat shrink tubing to insulate the zener and connection wiring from all other components for safety. I have tried many 12.5V programmable Eproms and have had no problems whatsoever. This makes the Eprommer more worthwhile!

Different manufacturers have designed different Eproms to be programmed with different voltages. I wanted to give you some hard and fast rules on this, but from one manufacturer to another there is no cut and dried method as to which devices are 12v, which are 21V, and which are 25V. For this reason, I present here a list of manufacturers and Eprom types that I have personally checked with the manufacturers. One look at this

shows the confusion that reigns as to programming voltages. Some manufacturers could not provide me with the older Eprom's programming voltage information, because the parts are obsolete. So there are some Eproms listed on the following page that do not show a programming voltage. IF YOU ENCOUNTER A EPROM THAT DOES NOT APPEAR ON THIS LIST, I WOULD SUGGEST FIRST TRYING 12V, AND SEE IF IT PROGRAMMS. IF NOT, TRY 21V. AND ONLY TRY 25V IF IT SAYS IT IS STILL BLANK AFTER A 21V PROGRAMMING. I would suggest saving this page for reference.

EPROM TYPES AND PROGRAMMING VOLTAGES Jan Janowski

	Advanced Micro	Fujitsu	Hitachi	Intel	Motorola	Semi.	NEC	Signetics	T.I.
2532	X	X	X	X	25V	25V	X	X	25V
2716	25V	X	X	25V	25V	25V	25V	X	25V
27C16	X	X	X	X	X	25V	X	X	X
2732	25V	X	25V	25V	25V	25V	25V	X	25V
2732A	X	21V	X	21V	25V	X	21V	X	21V
2732B	12.5V	X	X	X	25V	X	X	X	X
27C32	X	21V	X	X	X	25V	X	X	12.5V
2764	21V	21V	X	21V	25V	X	21V	X	21V
2764A	12.5V	X	X	12.5V	25V	X	X	X	X
27C64	12.5V	21V	21V	21V	12.5V	X	12.5V	21V	12.5V
27128	21V	21V	12.5V	21V	25V	X	21V	X	21V
27128A	12.5V	X	21V	12.5V	25V	X	X	X	12.5V
27C128	12.5V	21V	X	12.5V	X	12.5V	X	X	12.5V

One final warning: Do not use the wrong programming voltage on the proms, it could destroy them if you use too high a programming voltage!