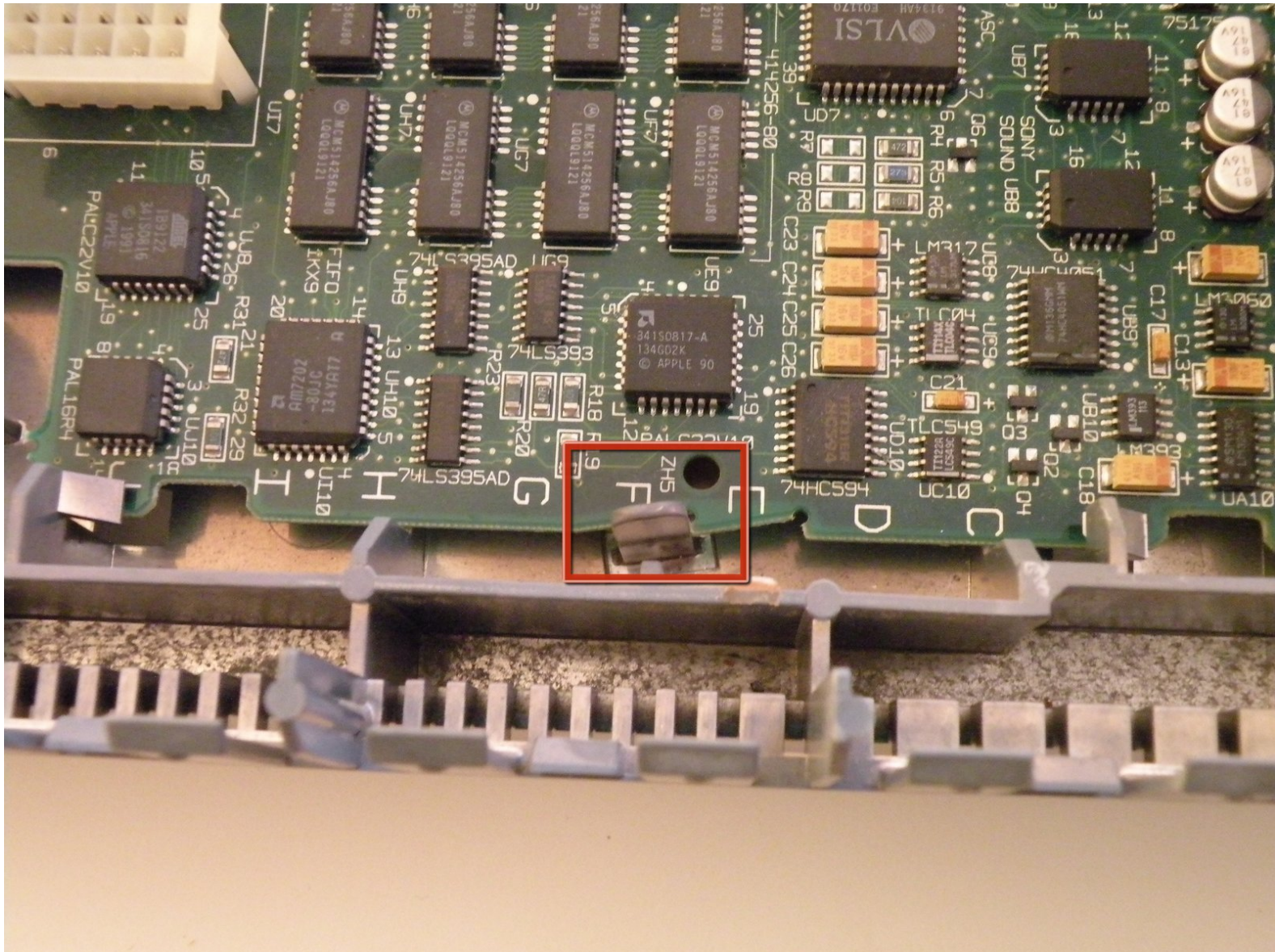




Disassembling Macintosh IIsi Logic Board

Written By: Chris Green



INTRODUCTION

Like all of the other components of the Macintosh IIsx, the logic board requires no tools to remove.



TOOLS:

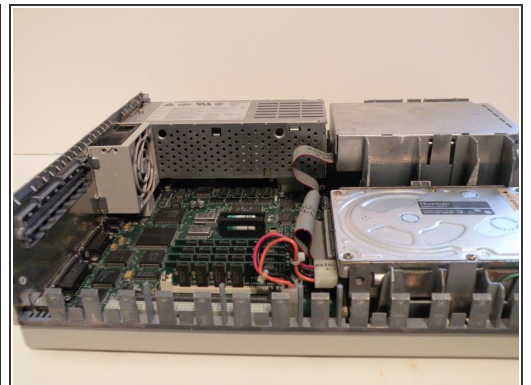
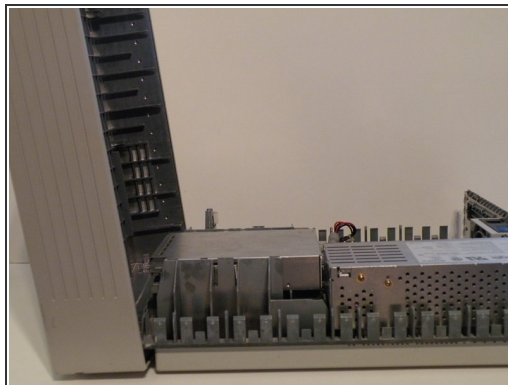
- [Phillips #0 Screwdriver](#) (1)
-

Step 1 — Top Case



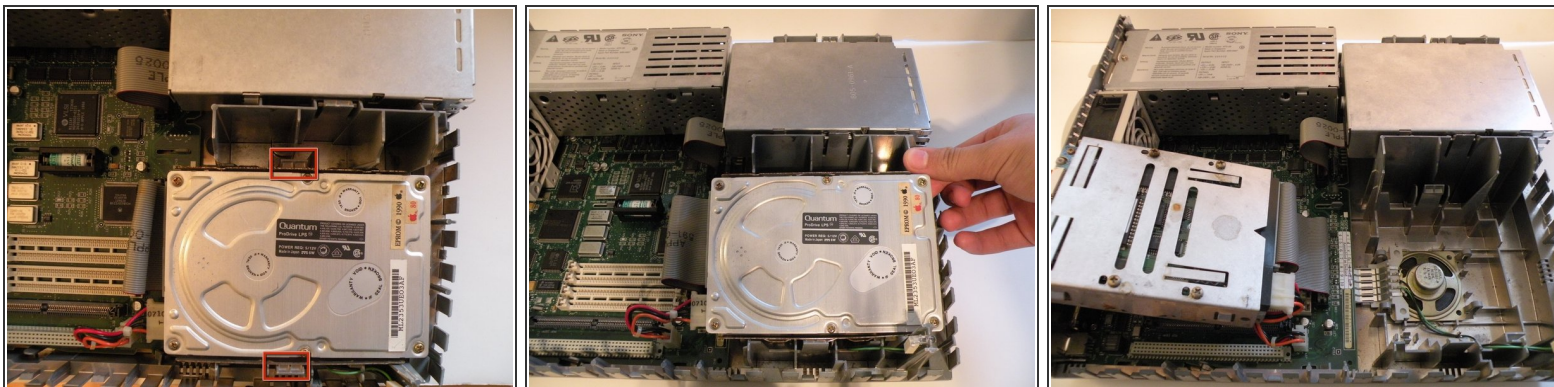
- Start by turning the computer around, and remove this #0 Phillips Screw.
- ⓘ There may or may not be a Phillips #0 screw here, depending on whether or not the computer has ever been serviced.

Step 2



- Now lift these two clips, and slowly pivot the case up.
- You can now separate the top of the computer from the rest of the machine.

Step 3 — Hard Drive



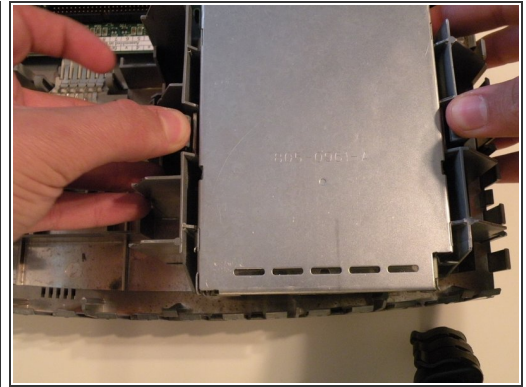
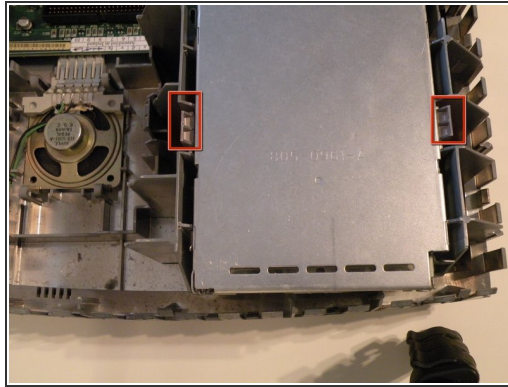
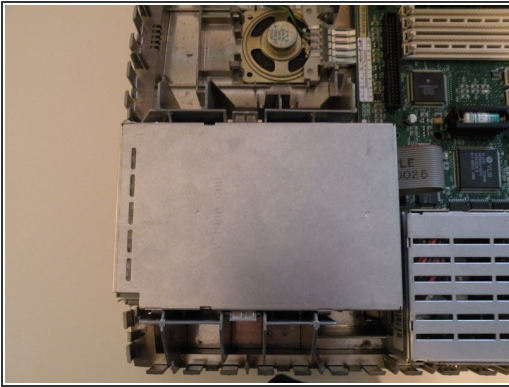
- The Macintosh IIsx's hard drive is located adjacent to the ram and floppy drive.
- Start by pushing these two tabs out, and lifting the drive up.
- Then, flip the drive over, and remove the connection cables.

Step 4



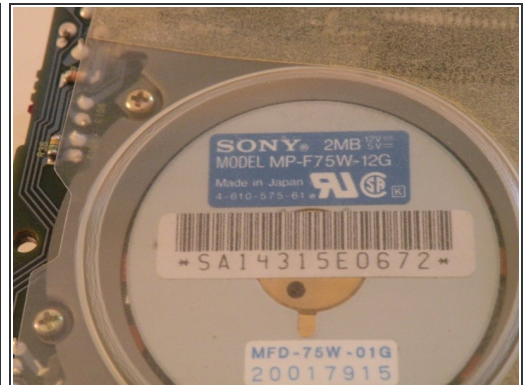
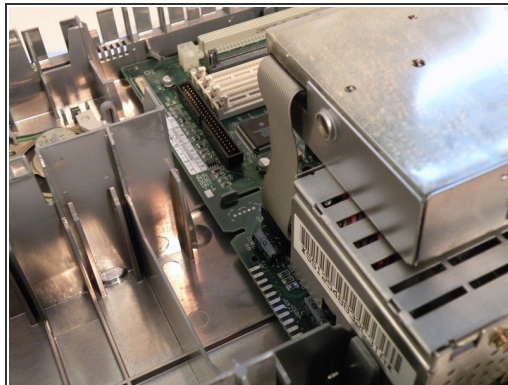
- The hard drive: A Quantum ProDrive LPS, made in 1990, and surprisingly, it still works!
- This drive has an 80MB capacity, not very large by today's standards, but not bad way back then...
- Believe it or not, hard drive construction hasn't changed much in the last 20 years. Other than a few new interfaces, the form factor, 3.5" width and 4-Pin 12V/5V power connector has stayed the same.

Step 5 — Floppy Drive



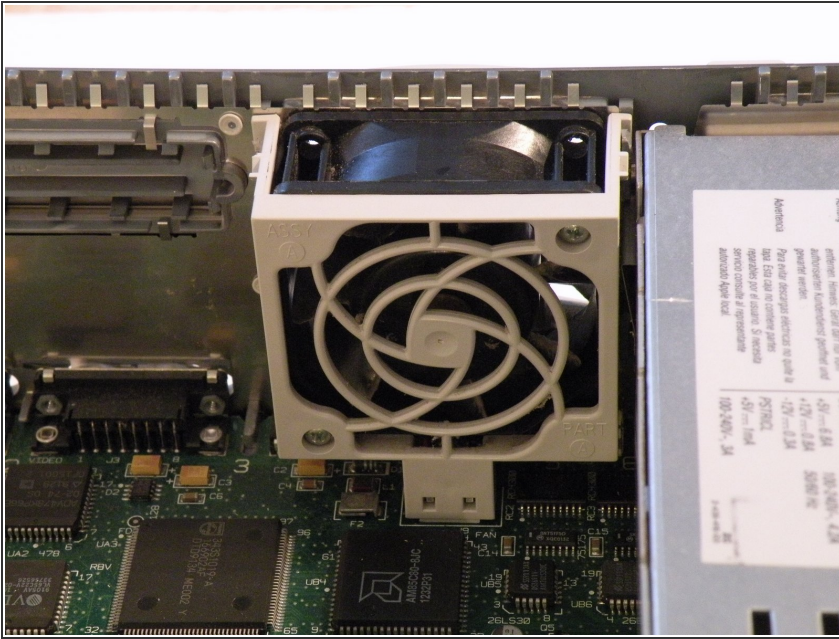
- The "SuperDrive" is mounted similarly to the hard drive, and positioned right next to it.
- Push these two tabs out, and lift the drive up.

Step 6



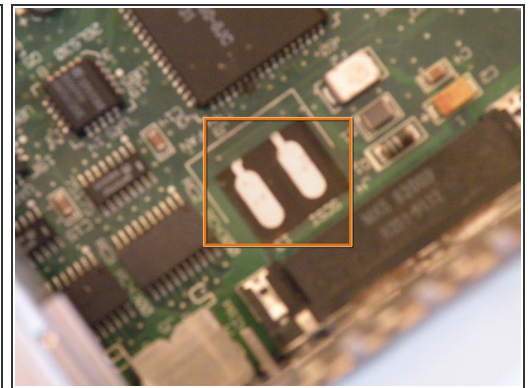
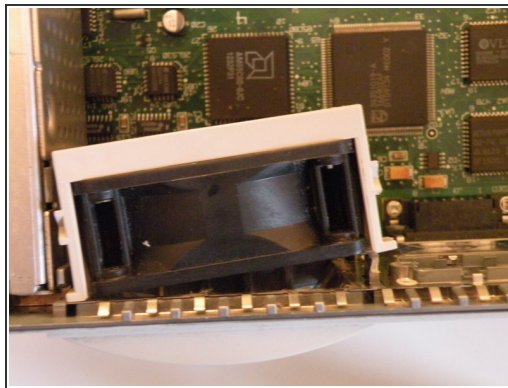
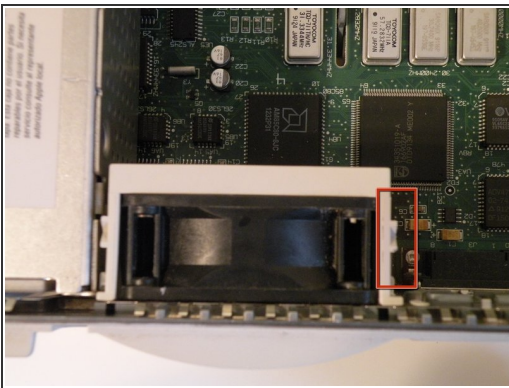
- Flip the drive so it is on top of the power supply, and remove the "Red-Ribbon" cable.
- ☑ 1.44MB floppy drives need a ribbon cable with a red stripe on one side. 400KB floppy drives use a ribbon cable with a yellow stripe on one side. 800KB floppy drives can use a red, or yellow striped cable.
- This drive was manufactured by Sony in 1990.

Step 7 — System Fan



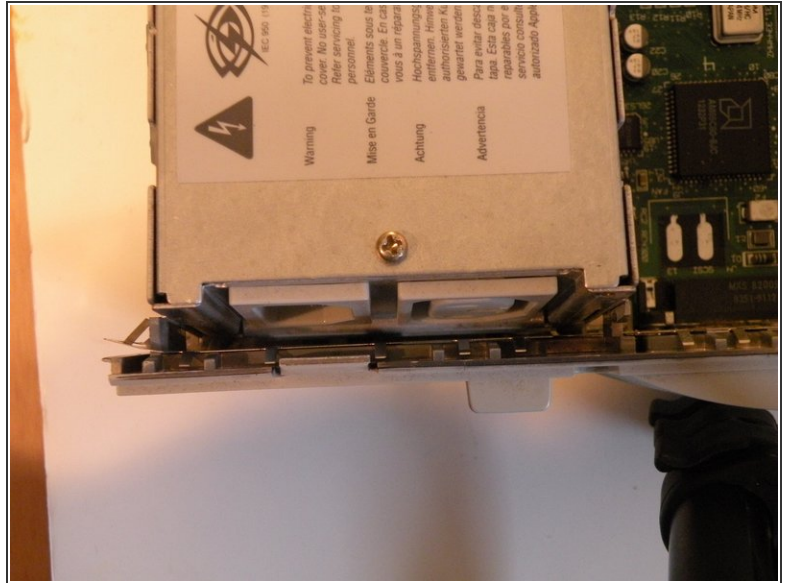
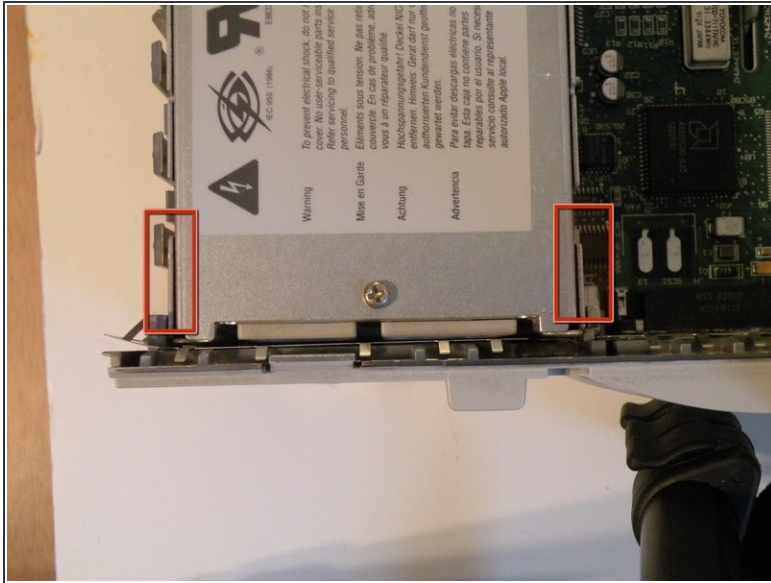
- The fan receives power from two contacts on the logic board and has no connector.

Step 8



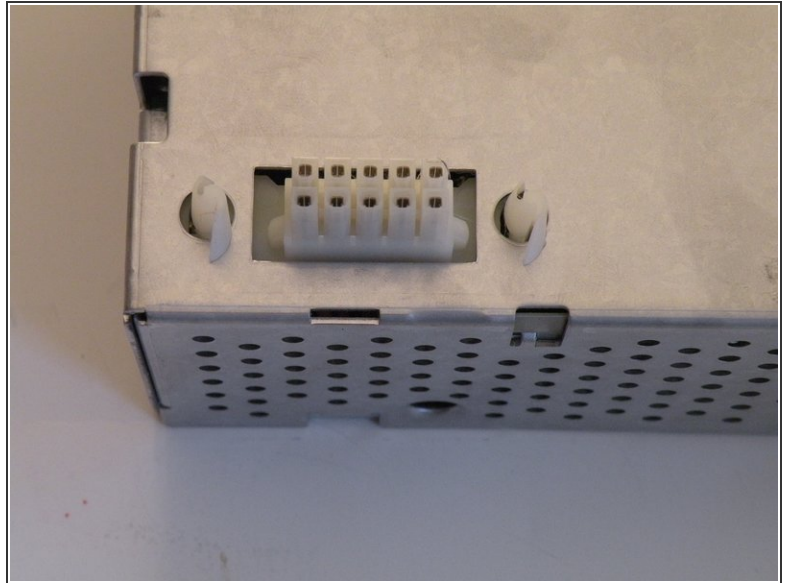
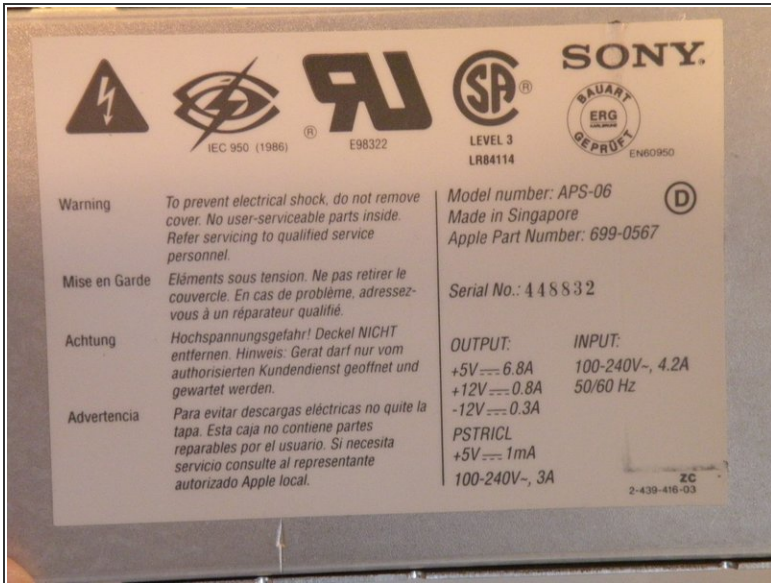
- In all of the years that I have worked on this machine, I have found no good way to remove the fan.
- The best way to start, is to push in here on the side of the fan.
- Being careful not to exert too much force, try to push in, and wiggle the fan outward as such. (2nd Photo)
- You can now lift the fan all the way out, and remove it.
- The Fan Power Contacts on the Logic Board:

Step 9 — Power Supply



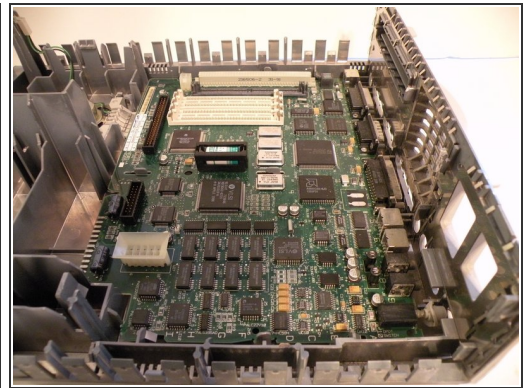
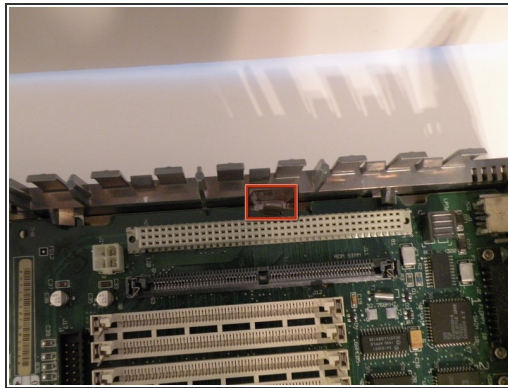
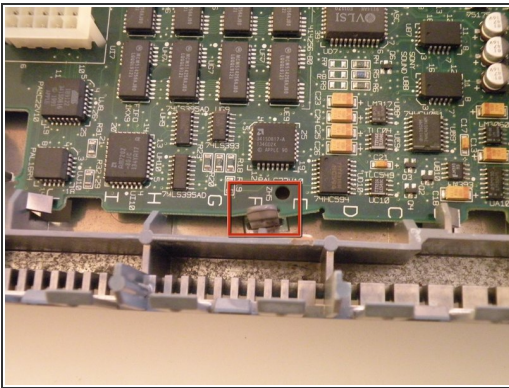
- To remove the power supply, squeeze these two tabs and lift the front up.
- On the back of the power supply, there is a tab that also must be pressed to remove the power supply fully. You can then lift it out all the way. A firm tug may be necessary to separate the power connector.

Step 10



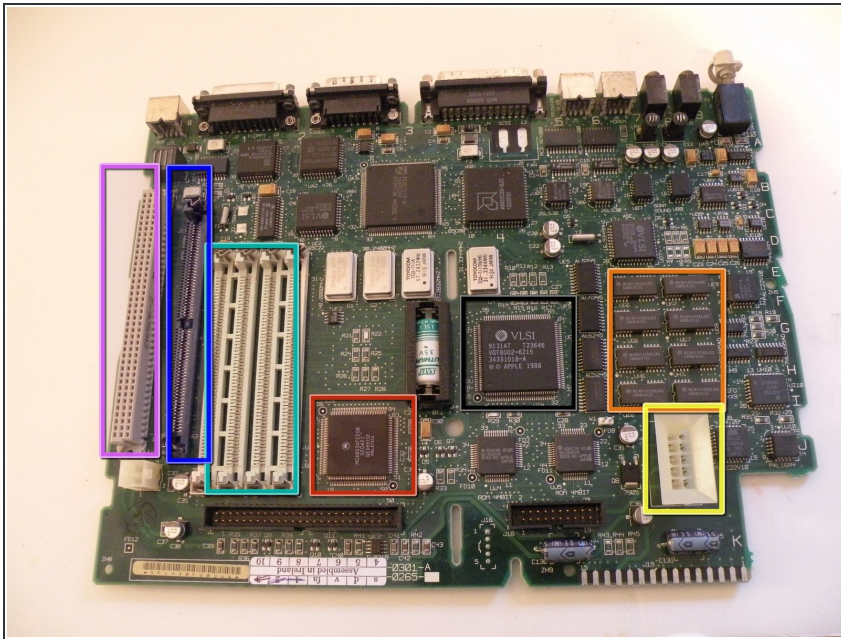
- Information on the power supply:
- It was made by Sony in 1990, and uses a 10-Pin power connector.

Step 11 — Logic Board



- The logic board is designed in a way, where it can be slid forward, then lifted out.
- To remove the board, push these two tabs outward, and begin to slide the logic board away from the back (Port Side) of the computer.
- Once the logic board clears the ports it can be lifted out.

Step 12



- The Processor: 20Mhz Motorola 68030 model # MC68030RC20B
- The Onboard RAM: 1MB Soldered the the logic board.
- RAM Slots: 4 30-Pin DIMMs installed in pairs.
- ROM SIMM Slot: If your computer doesn't have one if these (and it works) , it doesn't need one. If it has one, it needs it in order to boot.
- PDS Slot: For Attaching a riser card containing a math co-processor. A PDS card can then be plugged into the riser card. PDS - Processor Direct Slot
- Power Supply Connector: for direct connection to the power supply.
- "VSLI" chip: This machine's equivalent of a "Northbridge" It manages RAM, PDS, and the external ports.

To reassemble your device, follow these instructions in reverse order.