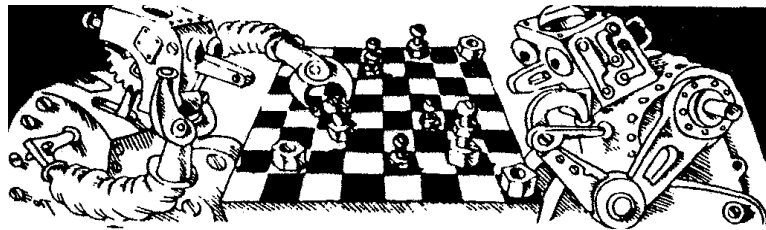


## **A German collector investigated some mysteries surrounding the Fidelity Chess Challenger (1) and Chess Challenger 3 Question resolved?**

Recently, I came across an interesting study from July 2004 in my archives by a German collector who prefers to remain anonymous, but insiders will surely be able to guess who the main characters are in this article. This German collector (I know him personally well) had done some research on the Fidelity Chess Challenger (1) and Chess Challenger 3 from 1977. More than 20 years have passed since then, and I thought it was time to publish some of this information. Who knows, maybe I will receive some responses from third parties after posting it in my database? The chess computers originally come from the USA, so I have decided to publish this item in English.



Göran Grotting in an interview in 1988 with Sidney Samole: But how did you come up with the idea of producing chess computers? Sid: "Yes, that's a funny story! We actually owe it to the television series "Star Trek." In 1976, I was sitting at home watching an episode. I saw Mr. Spock playing chess against a computer. I was fascinated, and the idea stayed with me all night. The next morning, I discussed it with my secretary, and she told me that her boyfriend was working on a chess program in his spare time. That's life! I have to see him immediately I said, and so I did. It was Ronald Nelson, our current hardware expert. I hired him right away, and he wrote all the chess programs for Fidelity until the Spracklens joined us."

Tom Fürstenberg (now 89 years old) wrote the following many decades ago on his now defunct website: "Sid Samole, the CEO of Fidelity who produced the Chess Challenger (1), thought the way the squares were displayed — the letters from left to right and the numbers from bottom to top — was illogical. He wanted to reverse it, and he believed he could change the chess world. The machine accepted all sorts of illegal moves, but I was still fascinated by it. Fidelity was advised that letters and numbers could not simply be swapped, and after a limited production run of 250 computers (one of which was the device I bought at the time and still own), Fidelity finally adhered to the standard."

Hein Veldhuis (February 16, 2026): Based on the information on Tom's website, I can conclude that Tom owned a Chess Challenger 1 that was produced from the first production run of 250 units. Tom (not a former colleague but Fidelity importer for the Benelux) also informs us that 75% of the CC1s were upgraded to a CC3. I doubt that 75% figure. A CC1 cost \$140 in the US. Compared to today's 2026 release, that's \$748.80. So that was quite a sum to buy a chess computer. And then spending another \$75 for an upgrade (around \$400.00 now) is a lot of money. I think at most 50% of CC1s have been upgraded to the CC3. At the end of 1976 and beginning of 1977, a total of 1,000 CC1s were produced. Not in a single day, but 4 times 250 units on different days. In my opinion, those four production runs of 250 units are easy to divide! The first run is between serial numbers 1000 and 9999. The second run is between 10,000 and 19,999. The third run is between 20,000 and 29,999 and the last run is between 30,000 and 39,999.

## **Let's now begin with the research of our anonymous German collector in 2004...**

### **Chess Challenger 1 or Chess Challenger 3 – mystery solved?**

Based on a lot of information I have gathered over the past few weeks, I have been able to take a closer look at many questions surrounding Chess Challenger 1 and Chess Challenger 3 and draw clear conclusions.

### **Chess Challenger 1: How many were actually produced?**

First of all, I would like to start with the forefather of chess computers, the Chess Challenger 1: I theorize that the CC1 started with production number 10,000. Unfortunately, I will disappoint those who previously assumed that only 1,000 of these pieces were originally produced. In my opinion, between 3,300 and 5,900 units were produced. I would like to narrow this number down further with the help of production numbers from other CC1 owners. Some time ago, I conducted research on the two serial numbers of the CC1s owned by collectors. This yielded the following results (the individuals mentioned gave me permission to publish their names at the time).

#### **Participants:**

Kurt Kispert: 6620,

Gorgon Haas: 7765,

Alwin Gruber: 852194 (!),

Karsten Bauermeister: 8206, 5580, 6875 (Niggemann), Heinz Nixdorf Forum: 13124,

Steve Blincoe: 11435, 6506,

Wolfgang Rausch: 5432,

Manfred Vellmer: 14265, 23143 (formerly Piel), 27566 (formerly Günther Wüste) &

Josef Zwinger: 20137.

### **How did CC1 become Chess Challenger 3?**

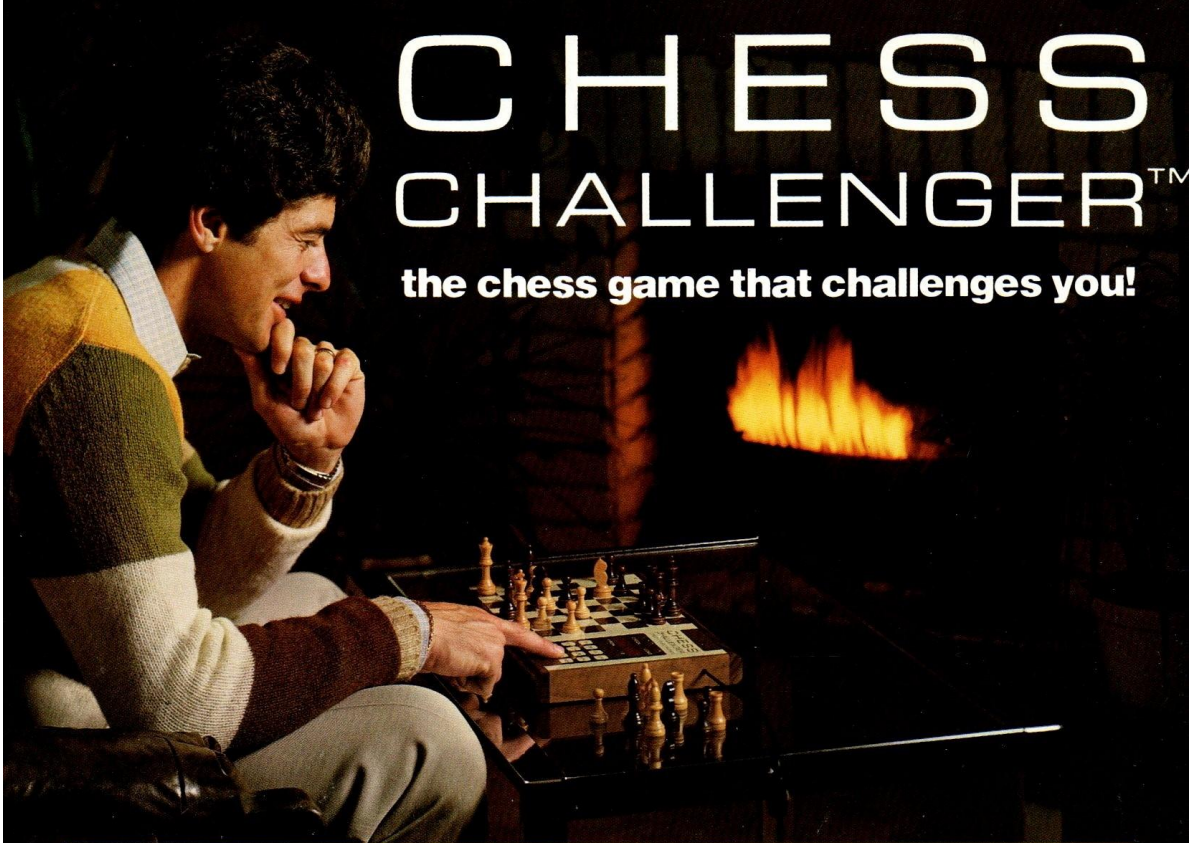
**a.** After the CC1 – as everyone knows – had been completely incorrectly constructed, a new version was produced, which I will refer to as the "CC1 Upgrade." This version had now corrected the initial errors, was equipped with three playing strengths, and was sold with the red sticker "Three Levels of Play" on the original packaging. The "upgrades" have production numbers ranging from 13,300 to 19,999, but more likely up to around 17,000. These are therefore models that have already been converted at the factory, but already feature the 3-level program.

**b.** At the same time, owners who had already purchased the CC1 were offered the opportunity to have their "faulty" devices retrofitted for \$75 ("retrofit ones"). Quite a few owners are likely to have taken advantage of this offer. These retrofitted devices now have production numbers between 10,000 and 13,300 to 15,900.

**c.** At the same time, the Chess Challenger 3 went into normal series production. Fidelity started with production number 20,000. The original packaging already featured a proper label indicating three playing strengths and was no longer just covered with a sticker as was the case with the "upgrade." The three-player model was then distributed worldwide (including at the Funkausstellung trade fair in fall 1977). The highest number I am aware of is approximately 45,000. In order to obtain a reasonably reliable figure, I would be grateful for any higher production numbers. However, this does not mean that 25,000 units were manufactured (although probably a large proportion of this number).

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5245 Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60639

Telephone: (312) 237-8090

### **Why? Now it gets exciting: ...and how did the CC3 become the CC10C?**

Following the CC3, Fidelity produced the Chess Challenger 10. The order of production in CC10A, CC10B, and CC10C is well known in the literature.

**a.** The first production number I am aware of for the CC10A is in the 79,000 range. In order to determine how many 3s were manufactured and when production of the 10s began, and thus to arrive at a fairly accurate number, I would be grateful for any production numbers below 79,000 and above 87,000.

**b.** The CC10B models I am aware of are all in the 150,000 range.

### **c. Now to the CC10C:**

One thing is absolutely clear: the CC10C was manufactured in the CC3 housing! In addition to its external similarity to the CC3 (wooden housing, 12-key number pad – only the foil is different), the production numbers are suddenly back in the 20,000 range. To my knowledge, the question of why Fidelity suddenly equipped the third version (C) of the CC10 with a 12-key instead of a 16-key housing has not yet been properly answered. To be honest, I'm not entirely sure at the moment.

### **For me, there are three possible answers:**

- 1.** They used the case from the 3 because they couldn't get enough 10 cases due to the surprisingly high demand.
- 2.** The 3 was no longer marketable, so the remaining stock of 10 cases was sold, but these had to be adapted to 12 keys and the 10B program had to be improved at the same time.
- 3.** Also theoretically possible: only a small portion of the CC10C production is in the housing of the three, the larger portion is in the normal 10 housing.

### **What happened to the ones, how many still exist?**

The old ones probably met different fates:

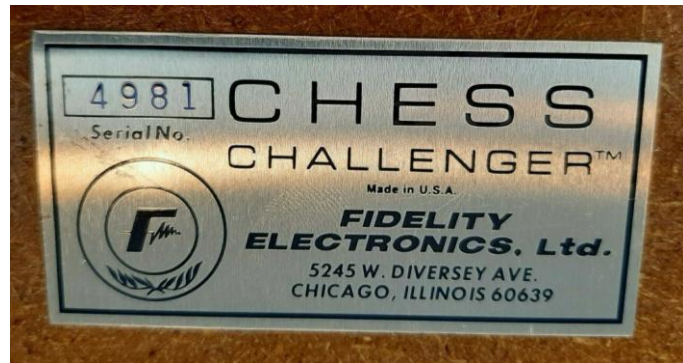
- a.** A certain number remained in their original condition ("original ones") with one level and incorrect field input/keyboard with their original owners.
- b.** A certain number were probably recalled after the errors were discovered, upgraded at the factory, and put back on the market.
- c.** Another portion was upgraded by the exasperated original owners for \$75 ("upgraded ones").

It should also be clear that many of these devices have probably ended up in the trash. In conclusion, it can be said that although more Model 1s were probably produced than previously assumed, only a few of these "original Model 1s" are likely to still exist due to the "upgrade" and "conversion Model 1s." However, from a purely mathematical point of view, the "upgrade" should also be extremely rare. I hope you found this interesting.

With anonymous regards...

July 10, 2004

**Ron Nelson on Talkchess.com in 2016: It has been nearly 40 years ago that I invented Chess Challenger. All of my 8080/Z80 programs used a swap off estimator based upon attackers to a square. CC1 was a 1ply search. CC3 was 1 full, 2 was 1 full plus 1 selective, 3 was 1 full plus 2 selective. CC10 had mixed full width and selective search levels. CC7 was my cost reduced CC10 in plastic instead of wood housing. It used a Z80 and 256 bytes of RAM. The CC1, CC3, CC10 all used 512 bytes of Ram. The search levels would have been similar to the CC10 with 3 removed because of RAM reduction and to not hurt the CC10 marketing.**



**This Chess Challenger 1 was sold in November 2020. As you can see, it has a very low number. The asking price of seller "igotjs" was already \$987.97 at the time.**

**Our anonymous German collector received a reply from a German expert! I also know this person personally, but he is no longer active in the world of computer chess and chess computers.**

### **Our German expert...**

Hello Anonymous,

It's nice to see someone taking an interest in the old Chess Challengers again. Unfortunately, some of what you've figured out is incorrect (sorry!).

### **Our German collector...**

#### **Chess Challenger 1: How many were actually produced?**

First of all, I would like to start with the forefather of chess computers, the Chess Challenger 1: I theorize that the CC1 started with production number 10,000. Unfortunately, I will disappoint those who previously assumed that only 1,000 of these pieces were originally produced. In my opinion, between 3,300 and 5,900 units were produced. I would like to narrow this number down further with the help of production numbers from other CC1 owners. Some time ago, I conducted research on the two serial numbers of the CC1s owned by collectors. This yielded the following results (the individuals mentioned gave me permission to publish their names at the time).

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Josef Zwinger: 20137.

### **Our German expert...**

However, I am not aware of whether any of these units were "upgraded versions." Since they are generally considered to be CC3, I assume that they are not included here. As you can see, there are various serial numbers below 10,000. Who did you ask? The serial number of Alwin Gruber's device stands out in particular. This raises the suspicion that the base plate of another device was used. The figure of 1,000 units built comes from both Fidelity founder Sid Samole and his son Shane. While this does not guarantee their accuracy, it is nevertheless a strong indication. Assuming that they are correct, it stands to reason that the serial numbers were not simply assigned consecutively. Incidentally, if this theory is extended to other Fidelity devices, it is no longer possible to draw any conclusions about the number of units produced. It is also very possible that check digits were used in the "serial" numbers (year, production site, workshop, or other...). Ingo Althöfer, a friend of number puzzles, then tried to find a structure in the existing serial numbers. However, he was unsuccessful. More serial numbers could help here!

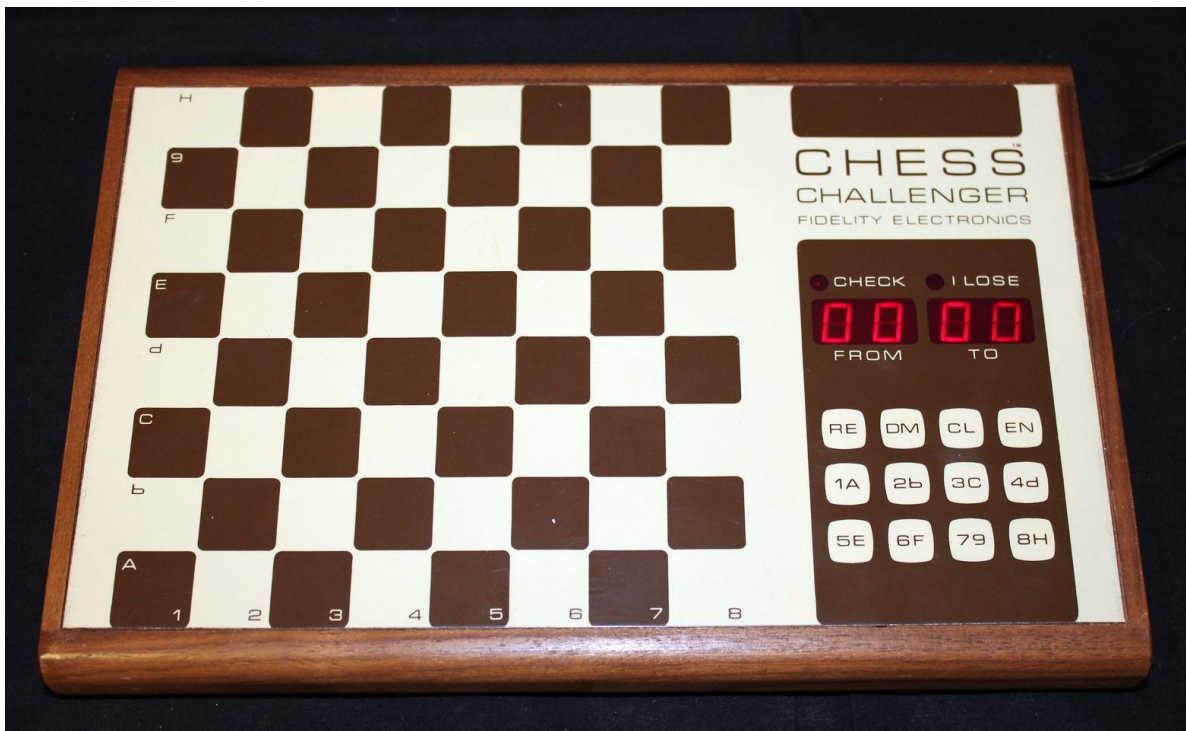
### **Our German collector...**

#### **How did CC1 become Chess Challenger 3?**

a. After the CC1 – as everyone knows – had been completely incorrectly constructed, a new version was produced, which I will refer to as the "CC1 Upgrade." This version had now corrected the initial errors, was equipped with three playing strengths, and was sold with the red sticker "Three Levels of Play" on the original packaging. The "upgrades" have production numbers ranging from 13,300 to 19,999, but more likely up to around 17,000. These are therefore models that have already been converted at the factory, but already feature the 3-level program.

### **Our German expert...**

I'll check my serial number.



**Hein Veldhuis:** In my own collection, I have a Chess Challenger 1 (serial number 12315) that comes from the estate of Tom Luif. This model is therefore from the second production run. The first production run is often a trial project, so everything that comes after it is better assimilated. As we know, most CC1s sold (in my estimation, about 50%) were upgraded to CC3s in 1977 and 1978 for an additional price of \$75. I estimate that this means that there are only about 150 to 250 genuine CC1s left worldwide. Because of this small number, it has become a collector's item. Many people bought a CC1 in 1977 because it was really great to have a machine that could play chess. At the time, it was also seen as a technical curiosity. Not long ago, I checked whether my CC1 still works, and it does. You don't really think about it, but next year it will be 50 years since the first Chess Challenger 1 came on the market! I also have a Chess Challenger 3 with serial number 14063. I cherish both devices and will take good care of them.

### **Our German collector...**

**b.** At the same time, owners who had already purchased the CC1 were offered the opportunity to have their "faulty" devices retrofitted for \$75 ("retrofit ones"). Quite a few owners are likely to have taken advantage of this offer. These retrofitted devices now have production numbers between 10,000 and 13,300 to 15,900.

### **Our German expert...**

This is probably incorrect. The production numbers were certainly not changed during the conversion.



### **Our German collector...**

**c.** At the same time, the Chess Challenger 3 went into normal series production. Fidelity started with production number 20,000.

### **Our German expert...**

Where does this information come from?

### **Our German collector...**

The original packaging already featured a proper label indicating three playing strengths and was no longer just covered with a sticker as was the case with the "upgrade." The three-player model was then distributed worldwide (including at the Funkausstellung trade fair in fall 1977).

### **Our German expert...**

The CC1 too! I have one that was sold in England and one that was bought in Germany!

### **Our German collector...**

**Why? Now it gets exciting: ...and how did the CC3 become the CC10C?**

Following the CC3, Fidelity produced the Chess Challenger 10. The order of production in CC10A, CC10B, and CC10C is well known in the literature.

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**b.** The CC10B models I am aware of are all in the 150,000 range.

### **Our German expert...**

I might have to check my devices. However, this is another very bold assumption: ultimately, we are only talking about stickers that may even have been randomly stuck onto replaceable base plates. From a commercial point of view, it is practically inconceivable that Fidelity would have ventured into the world of electronic chess computers and immediately ordered over 20,000 (very expensive!) wooden cases and put them into storage. After all, the 10C was produced at the end of 1979, approximately two years after the CC1 / CC3. It is more likely that the same cases were reordered from the supplier because it was more economical. The size, type, and quality were already known. This eliminated the need for an extensive and expensive new development (as with the CC10A and CC10B). Given the presumed five-digit quantities, I consider the theory that leftovers were sold off to be unlikely.

Incidentally, it is known that around 500,000 units of the CC7 and Sensory 8 were built. In this respect, the numbers of CC10A, CC10B, CC10C, and also CC1 and CC3 can at least be estimated to some extent. In the case of the CC1, it is particularly important to remember that there was no distribution channel for this completely new type of toy. Advertising was limited and the entrepreneurial risk was enormous. Who could have known that hundreds of thousands of devices would one day be sold? If I had been Sid Samole, I would probably have built around 1,000 units. This quantity is large enough to obtain the components relatively cheaply, but manageable enough to limit the entrepreneurial risk. To my knowledge, the question of why Fidelity suddenly equipped the third version (C) of the CC10 with a 12-key instead of a 16-key housing has not yet been properly answered.

### **Our German collector...**

#### **c. Now to the CC10C:**

One thing is absolutely clear: the CC10C was manufactured in the CC3 housing! In addition to its external similarity to the CC3 (wooden housing, 12-key number pad – only the foil is different), the production numbers are suddenly back in the 20,000 range. To my knowledge, the question of why Fidelity suddenly equipped the third version (C) of the CC10 with a 12-key instead of a 16-key housing has not yet been properly answered. To be honest, I'm not entirely sure at the moment.

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3. Also theoretically possible: only a small portion of the CC10C production is in the housing of the three, the larger portion is in the normal 10 housing.

### **Our German expert...**

The last statement is definitely incorrect: the CC10C had control tones and slightly different functions. If newer programs had been packed into the round wooden cases of the A or B version, this would certainly have become known.

Anonymous greetings.

**And so ended an interesting discussion in 2004 between two enthusiastic collectors of chess computers.**

**The information below is partly based on AI-generated material that I have carefully reviewed and corrected where necessary. Several details have been adjusted or expanded using my own insights, so the result reflects a combination of AI output and my own research.**

**What do we know now in February 2026? Now that this item is online, the first responses are already coming in, and I feel compelled to provide some additional explanation of my hypothesis. Before 1980, Fidelity Electronics used a unique and rather unusual system in which all manufactured devices were numbered in a single continuous sequence, regardless of the type of product.**

In practice, this meant:

- **No product-specific serial ranges:** The serial number of a chess computer could be immediately followed by the number of a completely different device that happened to be coming off the production line at that moment.
- **Mixed equipment numbering:** Serial numbers of the well-known Chess Challengers (such as the CC1) were therefore interspersed with those of, for example, hearing aids, prostheses, and other electronic games that Fidelity produced at the time.
- **General production order only:** The number indicated the overall order of production within the entire factory, not the specific production run of a single model.

**A relevant example of this mixed numbering is the Checker Challenger**, a draughts computer that Fidelity produced around the same period. It shared the same housing style as the Chess Challenger but carried its own model designation on the serial plate, just as the Chess Challenger did. The Checker Challenger was not the only non-chess product in the sequence; Fidelity also numbered various other electronic devices — including hearing aids, prosthetic-related electronics, and other games — within the same continuous factory range. As a result, CC1 serial numbers are occasionally interspersed with those of several different product lines, further confirming that Fidelity did not use model-specific numbering during the 1976–1980 production period.

### **What do we know about the Chess Challenger 1?**

The CC1 was Fidelity's first commercial chess computer (March 1977), and thanks to collectors, the range of known serial numbers has now been reasonably mapped out. CC1 units appear within the general factory numbering sequence from roughly 1,000 up to around 39,999. From the information available to me, I can conclude that Fidelity carried out an initial small production run at the end of 1976, likely around a few hundred units. This early trial phase appears to correspond to serial numbers between 1,000 and 9,999. As we know, Fidelity presented the operational Chess Challenger at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in Chicago, held from January 13–16, 1977. At the time, it was considered a remarkable technical achievement. After the CES, the main production runs followed in early 1977. These seem to be reflected in three consecutive serial number blocks: 10,000 to 19,999, 20,000 to 29,999, and finally 30,000 to 39,999.

The last production run probably took place in March 1977, at a time when Fidelity began to face questions about an unexpected issue. In the patent filing, the accompanying drawing accidentally reversed the usual designation of ranks and files on the chessboard. Because descriptive notation was still common in the United States and the United Kingdom, this was not initially seen as a problem, and the same reversed coordinates appeared on the CC1 itself.



**FIDELITY**



Here in the photo is Luuk Hofman's original CC3 with the extremely low serial number 8922. Luuk also has a CC1 with serial number 10554 that has been upgraded to CC3 with the well-known red sticker on the packaging. He also has three original CC3s with serial numbers 26443, 45615, and 45631.

In Europe, however, algebraic notation was standard, and the mismatch quickly became noticeable. Fidelity was eager to enter the European market, so the incorrect labeling suddenly became a commercial concern. Production of the CC1 was therefore stopped after roughly 1,000 to 1,250 units had been built. When the improved Chess Challenger 3 appeared in July 1977, many early owners chose to have their CC1 upgraded, and an estimated 400 to 600 units were converted. As a result, it is estimated that in 1977 and 1978 only about 250 to 400 original CC1 machines had survived in their original form.

### **What do we know about the Chess Challenger 3?**

There is no exact production figure for the Chess Challenger 3 from 1977, but historical data and surviving serial numbers point to a substantial production run for that era. Estimates suggest that tens of thousands of units were manufactured and sold worldwide, giving Fidelity its first major commercial breakthrough. The CC3 also offered several important improvements over the CC1: it featured correct algebraic board coordinates, three selectable playing levels, and it no longer accepted the illegal moves that the CC1 had allowed. Although the CC3 still contained a few program bugs — typical for early chess computers — it was far more reliable and suitable for international use, especially in Europe where algebraic notation was standard. Serial numbers for the CC3 — which are unrelated to those of the CC1 — range from the low 8,000s to well over 45,000.

The inability of the CC3 to function properly when the computer was assigned the White pieces was a direct remnant of the CC1's internal architecture, which assumed a fixed board orientation with the human player as White at the bottom and the computer as Black at the top. As a result, the CC3 could only operate correctly when the human player took White. If the computer was forced to start as White, the user had to mentally rotate the board and even think in English descriptive notation to interpret the moves. Under those conditions the game was still playable, but only with considerable effort. Fidelity finally resolved this issue with the Chess Challenger 10, which introduced proper algebraic notation and allowed the computer to play either color without confusion.

### **How early Chess Challenger 1 units were upgraded to the CC3**

From the original run of roughly 1,000 Chess Challenger 1 units, Fidelity offered early customers a paid upgrade to the improved Chess Challenger 3. The CC3 appeared in July 1977, only four months after the launch of the CC1, and offered several important enhancements. With its standard algebraic input, three selectable playing levels, and more reliable move handling, the CC3 was far more commercially viable than the first version. Many early CC1 owners chose the upgrade, and these converted units are often identifiable by the well-known red sticker on the packaging.

Fidelity's upgrade program converted a customer's CC1 internally into a CC3. Because this was a service upgrade rather than an official recall, the original CC1 wooden housing and serial number plate were retained. Only the top layout was replaced: a new CC3 foil with the correct algebraic coordinates was applied, and the internal electronics were updated with the CC3 printed circuit board. The upgrade was offered for a fee of \$75, a considerable amount at the time.

### **A CC1 upgrade therefore always has:**

- the original CC1 wooden case
- the CC3 foil/layout
- the CC3 printed circuit board
- the original CC1 serial number (a CC1 upgrade can never have a CC3 serial number)



**During the early Chess Challenger era, Fidelity's production capacity reached up to 250 printed circuit boards per day, reflecting one of the more efficient phases of their manufacturing process.**

Fidelity was already a mature company thanks to its medical electronics work, including the development of artificial limbs for Vietnam veterans. However, chess computers formed a new and relatively small product line within the company. Production operated with limited cash flow, and units were built in small batches depending on the parts that were available at the time.

The serial number plates used on the early Fidelity models were mounted on the back of the unit. These silver-coloured plastic plates, which had a metallic appearance, were not model-specific but product-line-specific. Both the CC1 and CC3 carried the same plate reading "Fidelity Electronics – Chess Challenger – Serial No. XXXXX." Fidelity ordered these plates in large ascending batches and kept them in stock, applying them to any finished case regardless of which model was installed inside. When the mass produced CC10B was introduced, the company switched to a much thinner, completely flat sticker. Interestingly, the later CCVoice returned to a more premium-looking metallic plate similar to the CC1 and CC3.

CC1 units can also carry high serial numbers. A common misconception is that a CC1 must have a "low" number because it was the first model, but that is not correct. Prototypes and test units had already consumed part of the early batches, Fidelity ordered plates in large bulk quantities, the CC1 used only a small portion of that stock, and the plates were applied at random. As a result, the serial number reveals nothing about the model, the production run, or the production sequence.

This also explains why all CC1 units carry plates with the Chicago address. The CC1 was produced in 1976 and 1977, well before Fidelity relocated to its larger facility in Miami in 1979. Every CC1 is therefore, by definition, a pre-Miami unit. Later models do show a mix — for example, early CC10s with Chicago plates and later CC10s with Miami plates — simply because the CC10 remained in production during the company's move. Once again, this confirms that the address on the plate has no connection to the serial number, as the numbering sequence continued uninterrupted regardless of location.

### **How many CC1 units were originally produced, including those later upgraded?**

This is difficult to determine because the CC1 owners list only includes units that were never upgraded, meaning an unknown portion of the total production effectively "disappeared" into CC3 conversions. Based on collectors' reports, the strong popularity of the CC3, the limited functionality of the CC1, the (low) upgrade price, and the general observation that surviving CC1s are rare because "most were upgraded" it is likely that Fidelity originally produced roughly 1,000 to 1,250 CC1 units, of which an estimated 40% to 60% were later converted to CC3.

In summary, the original CC1 production was small — roughly around 1000 units — of which an estimated 400 to 600 were later upgraded to CC3. I estimate that after nearly 50 years, no more than 150 to 200 unmodified CC1s are believed to still exist. This explains why the CC1 is so rare and why neither serial numbers nor address plates provide reliable clues about its original production sequence. It will take time, but as history shows with rare items, a Fidelity Chess Challenger 1, will only increase in value!

**Note: This article was not only made possible by AI, but also with the cooperation of Rob van Son, and for that I sincerely thank him!**



**Ronald ("Ron") C. Nelson (born November 6, 1950) was a major pioneer and hardware and software designer behind Fidelity's earliest chess computers. In 1976 he built the prototypes that led to the first commercially available Chess Challenger.**

#### External & Internal Links

[https://www.chesscomputeruk.com/html/fidelity\\_chess\\_challenger\\_cc1.html](https://www.chesscomputeruk.com/html/fidelity_chess_challenger_cc1.html)

<https://www.chesscomputeruk.com/html/patents.html>

[https://www.chessprogramming.org/Fidelity\\_Electronics](https://www.chessprogramming.org/Fidelity_Electronics)

[https://www.schach-computer.info/wiki/index.php?title=Fidelity\\_Chess\\_Challenger](https://www.schach-computer.info/wiki/index.php?title=Fidelity_Chess_Challenger)

[https://www.schaakcomputers.nl/hein\\_veldhuis/database/files/12-1988,%20Modul,%20Interview%20mit%20Sid%20Samole.pdf](https://www.schaakcomputers.nl/hein_veldhuis/database/files/12-1988,%20Modul,%20Interview%20mit%20Sid%20Samole.pdf)

[https://www.schaakcomputers.nl/hein\\_veldhuis/database/files/03-1977%20\[B-4571\]%20Fidelity%20-%20Chess%20Challenger%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.schaakcomputers.nl/hein_veldhuis/database/files/03-1977%20[B-4571]%20Fidelity%20-%20Chess%20Challenger%20(1).pdf)

[https://www.schaakcomputers.nl/hein\\_veldhuis/database/files/07-1977%20\[D-8601\]%20Fidelity%20-%20Chess%20Challenger%203.pdf](https://www.schaakcomputers.nl/hein_veldhuis/database/files/07-1977%20[D-8601]%20Fidelity%20-%20Chess%20Challenger%203.pdf)