Serial No:

## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

CUEMASTER 77 MK VG

#### PROFESSIONAL TRANSPORTABLE RECORDER

ISSUE 3

# CONSOLIDATED ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES (Incorporated in the State of Victoria)

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#### INTRODUCTION

The CUEMASTER 77 Mk VG professional recorder has been designed to provide operational flexibility and reliable performance. It represents the fifth generation of professional reel to reel transportable recorders.

Packaged as a complete recorder, it offers more facilities and features in a transportable case than many sophisticated studio console recorders.

Technical performance meets or exceeds all broadcasting specifications.

Basic features are:

Three motor - capstan direct drive two speed

Three heads - micro azimuth adjustment

Digital tape timer - hours, minutes, and seconds

Automatic tape tension control - constant tape tension from beginning to end of a reel plus different size reel capability

Deck controls and amplifier monitoring enable accurate dub editing

Fully solid state electronics

Built-in serviceability

The deck is available in full track, two track or stereo configuration with one amplifier unit required for each channel.

#### 2. SPECIFICATION

## 2.1 Deck Specification

Size	Carry Case	527mm wide	, 445mm	high,	248mm	deep
	Deck	433mm wide	, 222mm	high,	152mm	deep
	Amplifier Unit	433mm wide	, 89mm	high,	152mm	deep

Weight		Deck	16.4	kg
2	x	Amplifier Unit	7.3	kg
		Carry Case	9.5	kg
		Total	33.2	kg

Tape size Nominal 4 in.

Power supply 230 to 250V, 50 Hz, 150 VA, 117V 60 Hz optional

Fuses AC 1 amp. M205 230V, 2 amp. M205 I17V DC 2 amp. M205

Heads - Separate Erase, Record and Play heads. Laminated construction

Tape Timer - Driven directly from the tape. Indicates in hours, minutes, and seconds. Maximum time 9 hours. 59 mins. 59 secs.

## 2.2 TAPE DRIVE

#### Capstan

Capstan is direct-drive from a hysteresis synchronous motor. Speed change is via a toggle switch between the RECORD and PLAY push buttons. Power for the motor is derived from the 220 volt power transformer tap.

### Spools

Each spool has an induction motor drive powered directly from the 240 (117) volt power line. Tape tension is automatically controlled by a tension sensing feedback system.

## Brakes

The brakes are solenoid operated and dynamically assisted. Actuation noise is eliminated by an adjustable poling pin, which stops the solenoid armature from poling.

## Pressure Roller

The pressure roller is solenoid operated. Actuation force is controlled by a poling adjustment, which also eliminates noise.

## 2.2 TAPE DRIVE CONTINUED

## Head Mount

Each head is mounted in a precision-machined one-piece brass mount. The head mount has provision for precision azimuth adjustment and a positive lock of the azimuth setting.

## Controls

Stop, Play, Edit, Spool, Record, and Power On. Indication of power on is via the stop lamp. A sliding potentiometer for spooling in either direction. A reset button for the Tape Timer Counter. Tape Speed, and Local/Remote selector switches.

## 2.3 PERFORMANCE DETAILED SPECIFICATION

## 2.3.1 Deck

Tape Speed	7.5/15 i.p.s. with 3.75/7.5 i.p.s. as an option
Tape Speed Accuracy	+ .1% - 0% short term
	+ .2% long term
Tape Timer Accuracy	10 secs for 1,200 feet of tape
Wow and Flutter	Better than 0.08% CCIR peak weighted at 15 i.p.s.
8	Better than 0.1% CCIR peak weighted at 7.5 i.p.s.
Winding Minn	Better than 0.15% CCIR peak weighted at 3.75 i.p.s.
Winding Time	Less than 70 secs. for 1,200 ft of tape
Starting Time	l second to meet wow and flutter specifications.
Equalization	I.E.C., N.A.B. optional

## 2.3.2 Input Signal

	Line (balanced)		mic (balanced)	
33	600 ohm.	10K		
Input impedence	600 ohm	10K	400 ohms	
Return loss	40 dB	=	-	
30 Hz - 16 KHz Min. level	-12 dBM	-12dBM	250uV	
Max. level	+20 dBM	+20dBM	15mV(clipping)	

## 2.3.3 Output Signal

Line Output (via tip, ring and sleeve jack)

+21 dBm maximum level before clipping

Output matching impedance

Line Monitor

600 ohm balanced 15 ohm unbalanced

Output source impedance

100 ohm max. (30Hz to 16 KHz)

Typical 50 ohm

## 2.3.4 Replay Characteristics

Frequency Response:

Using test tape BASF DIN

39S at 15 i.p.s.

30Hz to 18KHz + 1dB

Using test tape BASF DIN

19S at 7.5 i.p.s.

30Hz to 16KHz + 1dB

Using test tape BASF DIN

9 at 3.75 i.p.s.

30Hz to 8KHz + 1dB

Signal to Noise Ratio: Broad band unweighted

w.r.t. 320 nw/m - MONO 3.75 i.p.s. 58dB 7.5 i.p.s. 62dB 15 i.p.s. 64dB 510 nw/m - STEREO 3.75 i.p.s. 58dB 7.5 i.p.s. 62dB 15 i.p.s. 64dB

NOTE: Due to head pole effect [+0.5dB] at 31Hz and [+1.5dB] at 63Hz:75 ips and fringing effect [-1.5dB] at 63Hz and [-0.5dB] at 125HZ:15 ips frequency response is

## 2.3.5 Sync. Characteristics

(Replay from Record head)

Frequency Response:

3.75 i.p.s. 30 Hz to 4KHz ± 3dB 7.5 i.p.s. 30 Hz to 8KHz ± 3dB 15 i.p.s. 30 Hz to 16KHz ± 3dB

Signal to Noise Ratio:

w.r.t. 320 nw/m - MONO

50 dB Play only

510 nw/m - STEREO

50 dB Both channels play mode

## 2.3.6 Record Characteristics

Gain

20dB

Record/Replay Frequency

3.75 i.p.s. 30Hz to 8Hz + 2dB 7.5 i.p.s. 30Hz to 16KHz + 2dB

Response

15 i.p.s. 30Hz to 20KHz + 2dB

Erasure 7.5 i.p.s. 70dB @ 1KHz recorded at 320 nwb/m mono and 510 nw/m stereo

## 2.3.6 Record Characteristics continued

Bias and Erase Frequency 100KHz + 1KHz Maximum input level +20dBm

Unity gain overall noise using Ampex 406 tape with bias applied WRT 320 nwb/m mono and 510 nwb/m stereo.

#### Line Input

	3.75	i.p.s.	7.:	5 i.p.s.	15	i.p.s.
Broadband	54	dB	58	dB	59	dB
30 Hz - 20KHz	58	dB	60	dB	61	dB
ANSII weighted	63	dB	65	dB	66	₫₿

#### Mic Input

18	3.75 i.p.s.	7.5 1.p.s.	15 i.p.s.
Broadband	54 dB	58 dB	59 dB
30 Hz - 20KHz	58 dB	60 dB	61 dB
ANSII weighted	63 dB	65 dB	66 dB

Overall T.H.D. unweighted

Using Ampex 406 tape

320 mw/m - MONO

510 nw/m - STEREO

3% distortion occurs

1.5% max.

2% (34dB at 0.2 dB over bias @ lKHz) 6dB above quoted flux levels for mono and 2dB above for stereo

## 2.3.7 Monitor Characteristics

The monitor may be switched to record, replay or bias signals.

Power

2 watt into 15 ohm

Frequency Response

30 Hz to 16KHz + 3dB at 2W

Signal to Noise Ratio:

Record selected

60dB below 2 watts

metora serected

Distortion at 1KHz 1% T.H.D.

@ +16dBm

## 2.3.8 Line to Line

Frequency Response

30 Hz - 20KHz + 1dB

Distortion at IKHz

Less than 0.3 T.H.D.

## 2.3.9 Mic to Line

Frequency response -  $50\text{Hz} - 15\text{KHz} \stackrel{+}{=} 1\text{dB}$ Distortion at 1KHz @ 2.5 mV - less than 0.5% T.H.D.

#### 3. OPERATION

#### 3.1 Deck Control

With the deck connected to a 250/230 volts and 50Hz supply (optional 117 volt. 60Hz), and the power switch at the lower left hand corner turned on, the STOP push button will illuminate.

Five push buttons and two selector switches on the lower right hand corner of the deck control the various modes of operation. There is provision for remote control of all but the EDIT function.

- 3.1.1 PLAY may be selected at any time and is cancelled by:
  - (1) Tape break
  - (2) SPOOL push button
  - (3) STOP push button

The PLAY push button will cancel RECORD and override the tape break while actually depressed. When selecting PLAY from SPOOL the tape will automatically come to a stop before the PLAY mode is activated.

3.1.2 EDIT is provided to enable manual handling of the tape for various editing purposes. When selected it will release the brakes.

EDIT sets up 4 conditions of operation:

- (1) Can be cancelled ONLY by the STOP push button
- (2) Cannot be selected if already in the SPOOL mode.
- (3) If previously in the PLAY or RECORD mode, the EDIT push button will release the brakes and inhibit the tape-up motor to give bin-editing.
- (4) A tape break will not cancel EDIT.
- 3.1.3 The SPOOL mode can be selected to enable fast spooling in either direction. The direction of spooling is controlled by a sliding potentiometer located next to the power switch.

SPOOL will be cancelled by any of 4 conditions:

- (1) STOP push button
- (2) Tape break
- (3) RECORD push button (selects PLAY, not RECORD)
- (4) PLAY push button

SPOOL cannot be selected if previously in the EDIT mode.

- 3.1.4 RECORD can be selected ONLY if previously in the STOP or PLAY mode RECORD will be cancelled by any of 4 conditions:
  - (1) Tape break
  - (2) PLAY push button
  - (3) SPOOL Push button
  - (4) STOP Push button.

For recording, the channel safe switch on the Amplifier Unit must also be switched into the record mode.

If the RECORD push button is pressed while in SPOOL mode, the tape will stop and PLAY will be activated.

- 3.1.5 The STOP push button cancels any other mode, and causes the capstan motor to run approximately 2 minutes. If a fast start is required the capstan motor will be running (from the last STOP action) or can be started before PLAY or RECORD is selected, by pressing the STOP push button. The STOP lamp is only lit when the capstan motor is running.
- 3.1.6 The speed switch selects low or high tape speed. These speeds are 7.5 and 15 ips or 3.75 and 7.5 ips respectively. The tape timer and record and replay equalization are also changed by this switch.
- 3.1.7 The CONTROL switch selects if control of the TAPE SPEED and spooling to be on the deck or on the remote control unit. When the remote controls are used all functions are in parallel except SPEED and spooling.
- 3.2 Amplifier Controls

The amplifier has controls for:

Record/Safe/Lockout Record Levels Output Selector Output Level Monitor Selector Monitor Volume

One amplifier is used for one channel. Thus a stereo or two track deck requires two amplifiers.

3.2.1 Record/Safe/Lockout

This three position switch enables RECORD to be selected on the deck when in the RECORD position. When in the LOCKOUT position the RECORD push button on the deck is inoperative and the machine cannot be placed in the RECORD mode.

#### 3.2.1 Record/Safe/Lockout (cont)

When in the SAFE position RECORD mode can be selected on the deck but bias is not applied to the RECORD and ERASE head for that channel, but recording can still take place on the other channel of a stereo machine. The LED indicator is only lit when RECORD is selected.

#### 3.2.2 Record levels

The amplifier has two record inputs, input 1 and 2, which are mixed before recording on tape. The level control knobs control the recorded level for each input. Both inputs have a tip ring and sleeve input socket on the front panel in parallel with the Cannon XLR connector on the side.

The CAL position on each knob sets unity gain from input to output when the output level knob is also set in its CAL position and play is selected. When in the CAL position the recorded signal for an input of +16dBm will be 320nWb/m for mono and 510nWb/m for stereo. Input 1 can be supplied as a microphone input as an option. The CALIBRATION switch disables the front panel control and gets

that input to the calibrate level.

## 3.2.3 Output Selector

The amplifier has two output connectors wired in parallel. A tip, ring and sleeve socket below the Output level control and a Cannon XLR socket on the side panel. A jack inserted into the front panel socket internally disconnects the side panel socket.

The signal that appears on these sockets is selected by the three push buttons beside the output level knob. The three signals are:

- 1. RECORD the mixed signal from the record input sockets
  - 2. PLAY the signal from the replay head
  - 3. SYNC \_ signal from the reocrd head used in playback instead of the normal record mode.

## 3.2.4 Output Level

The level control knob beside the output selector push buttons sets the output level when either PLAY or SYNC are selected. When RECORD is selected the output level is set only by the INPUT level controls. When in the CAL position the recorder is set for unity gain as described in Section 7.2.2. The CALIBRATION switch has the same effect as well as disabling the level control when in the calibration position.

## 3.2.5 Monitor Selector

This set of three push buttons selects what signal is displayed on the VU meter and amplified by the monitor speaker amplifier.

Three positions are:

- INPUT The signal on the two inputs are displayed to enable adjustment of the input level controls.
- OUTPUT The signal on the outut socket (as selected by the OUTPUT selector) is displayed to allow checking and adjustment of the output level.
- 3. BIAS The bias on the record head is displayed to give a check of continuing correct operation and to enable adjustment of bias level for different types of tape. OVU indication is correct bias level for Ampex 406 tape.

## 3.2.6 Monitor Volume

The selected signal on the VU meter is also fed to the input

of a monitor amplifier which drives a speaker mounted in the case. The volume of this speaker is set by the Monitor Volume Control located above the monitor output socket. If a tip, ring and sleeve jack is placed in this socket, the internal speaker is disconnected and the external headphones on the jack are fed by the amplifier.

#### 3.3 Connections

## 3.3.1 Remote Control 1 (Side Panel) J20

- 1. Spool lamp
- 2. Spool push button
- 3. Record lockout (ground to activate)
- 4. Timer Count Pulse
- 5. Record lamp
- 6. Ground
- 7. +24V
- 8. Record push button
- 9. +12V
- 10. Play push button
- 11. Play lamp
- 12. Stop push button
- 13. Stop lamp
- 14. Wind
- 15. Rewind

Return push buttons to ground - all buttons are momentary action. Return lamps to  $\pm 24$ V,  $\pm 40$ MA max each.

Mates with Cannon DA 15P connector, DA2096I backshell and two D20419-16 screw latches.

The WIND and REWIND push buttons are enabled only when SPOOL is selected, and active only while actuated.

### 3.3.2 Remote Control 2 (Head Connector panel) J22

This socket connects to Remote Control Unit part number 23-2073 See drawing 23-2072 for details.

- 1. Spool lamp
- 2. Spool push button
- 3. Record lockout
- 4. Timer count pulse
- 5. Record lamp
- 6. Ground
- 7. +24V
- 8. Record push button
- 9. N.C.
- 10. Monitor audio ground
- 11. Speed switch wiper
- 12. Low speed contact
- 13. N.C.
- 14. +12V
- 15. Play push button
- 16. Play lamp
- 17. Stop push button

## 3.3.2 Remote Control 2 (Head connector panel) Contd.

- 18. Stop lamp
- 19. Wind spool pot
- 20. Rewind spool pot
- 21. Timer up/down line
- 22. Monitor audio CH2
- 23. Monitor audio CH1
- 24. Spool pot wiper
- 25. High speed contact

Return all push buttons to ground All push buttons are momentary action Return lamps to +24V, 40 M.A. max. each.

Mates with Cannon DB 25P connector DB 24659 backshell and two D20419-16 screw latches.

## 3.3.3 Input

Front panel input 1 Tip ) balanced input 10K ohms

Ring )

Sleeve ground

Side panel input 1 I ground

Mates with XLP-3-31 2) balanced input 600 ohms - 10Kohms

Side panel input 2 l ground

2)

Mates with XLP-3-31

3) balanced input 600 ohms - 10Kohms

Both inputs are 600 ohm balanced or 10K ohm bridging selected by a slide switch on the side panel.

## 3.3.4 Output

Front panel Tip ) balanced 600 ohm output

Sleeve ground

Side panel 1 ground

Mates with XLP-3-32 2) balanced 600 ohm output

#### Power Inlet

L 240V 50Hz active N 240V 50Hz neutral

E ground

Mates with XLR-LNE-11C

Note: 117V 60Hz optional

## Fuses

Mains 240V - 1 amp M205 117V - 2 amp M205

DC 2 amp M205

## 4. REGULAR MAINTENANCE

## 4.1 Tape Path and Head Cleaning

Each day of regular use all parts of the deck contacting tape should be cleaned. A clean tape path ensures optimum wow and flutter, tape drop out, frequency response and noise.

Each head face and the capstan shaft and pressure roller are the critical items. Use a solvent impregnated soft lint free swab to thoroughly clean each surface so there is no visible evidence of accumulated oxide dust or dirt. Suitable solvents are methylated spirits, toluene petroleum ether (Shell X272) or iso-prophyl alcohol. Tape guides, stabilizer rollers and tension arm posts should be cleaned if they appear dirty.

CAUTION: do not use carbon tetrachloride for cleaning.

## 4.2 Head Demagnetization

Each week of regular use the heads should be demagnetized to minimise noise, program erasure and distortion.

CAUTION: Switch off the deck before demagnetizing the heads.

Switch on the demagnetizer at least half a metre from the deck. Slowly pass the poles of the demagnetizer over and around each head gap and capstan shaft with a circular motion. Slowly withdraw the demagnetizer from the head area and switch it off at least half a metre from the deck.

#### 4.3 Spool Motor Check

4.3.1 To check a spooling motor, run the motor at full speed, without a tape reel in the SPOOL mode. Manually hold the brakes off and press the STOP and START buttons simultaneously, and then release both. The motors should run on for at least ten seconds, without binding in any one spot. If the motor fails this test, it requires new bearings.

The bearings are self-lubricated, and require no oiling.

#### MECHANICAL ALIGNMENT

## 5.1 Brakes

5.1.1 The 77 MkVG machine employs dynamic braking to allow differential sized reels to be used on the deck. This is acomplished by allowing the machine to stop under tension control, so that any loop formed during the braking period is sensed as a loss of tension and the appropriate motor has additional voltage applied to it to remove the offending loop. Note that dynamic braking is applied only while tape is in motion, after which time the spooling motors are switched off.

The brakes are of the differential type, i.e. the braking torque in the "take-up" direction is approximately one-half the torque in the other direction. This is normally sufficient to stop equal sized reels, but when using differential sized reels, the inertia difference between the reels can exceed a 10:1 ratio, so that without dynamic assistance, tape spillage could occur. For mechanical adjustment of brakes, refer to figure 1.

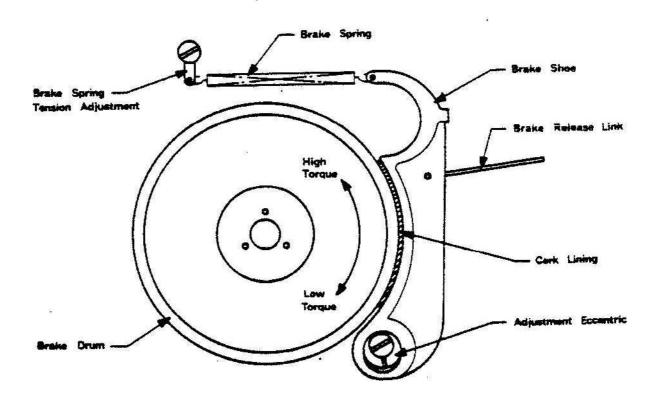


FIG. 1 BRAKE ADJUSTMENTS

5.1.2 Check differential torque on the brake drum. There should be at least a 2:1 ratio. If no significant difference is felt, adjustment of the eccentric is indicated. Slacken the lock screw and rotate the eccentric until the heel of th cork lining (nearest the eccentric) just touches the brake drum. Nip the lock screw and check the differential torque. A slight variation of the eccentric may be needed to optimise the differential torque. When satisfied, tighten the lock screw.

Note that the eccentric mating hole in the brake shoe is slightly oval in the vertical direction to allow the brake shoe to move in this plane, so that when supplying tape, the shoe is driven away from the eccentric, causing the heel (lower) of the shoe to contact the drum (high braking torque) and when accepting the tape the shoe is driven towards the eccentric causing the toe (upper) of the shoe to contact the drum (low braking torque)

5.1.3 With the deck in STOP mode adjust the brake spring to give a spring force of 200 to 300 grams.

A simple check on braking force is to press both PLAY and STOP together with no tape loaded. This turns on the spooling motors with the brakes still applied. The motor should just turn slowly. If they do not turn the brake force is excessive and the spring should be loosened. If they spin quickly the spring should be tightened.

5.1.4 After realigning the brakes, check that the release mechanism works satisfactorily. Select EDIT mode (releases brakes) and check that the brakes release completely, and hubs rotate freely. Select STOP mode and check that the brake release links are free in the mating hole in the shoes.

If the brakes fail to release either bend the release link to absorb excess slack, or check that the solenoid "poling" adjustment (eccentric "DELRIN" cam on the rear of the deck near the brake solenoid) is correctly set.

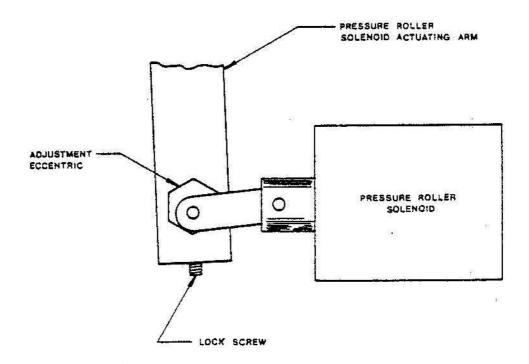
This adjustment prevents the solenoid from poling, and hence reduces the audible noise resulting from poling. It is adjusted by releasing the cam lock screw and manually pushing the solenoid "home", then rotating the cam until until the cam and brake solenoid lever touch. Rotate the cam slightly further so that the solenoid is just off poling (about 0.25mm or 0.010 inch). Lock the cam locking screw and readjust the brake linkages.

Total solenoid travel should be less than 2 mm (0.08 inch) to minimise acoustic noise.

## 5.2 Pressure Roller Solenoid

5.2.1 The pressure roller solenoid is also designed to be acoustically quiet and hence must be adjusted so that it does not pole.

Refer to figure 2 for adjustment points.



## FIG. 2 - PRESSURE ROLLER SOLENOID ADJUSTMENT

5.2.2 Check that when starting the transport the solenoid noise is quiet and the pressure roller force is 2Kg ± 2Kg.

Force is checked by pulling the pressure roller off the capstan with a spring balance. When tape movement stops the balance indicates the pressure roller force. Note that this check is made with the supply spool empty and the take up spool full.

Pressure roller force is altered by releasing the locking screw on the solenoid actuating arm and rotating the solenoid adjustment eccentric until the required force is obtained.

Note that if the solenoid "poles", the adjustment has been taken too far.

5.2.3 The tape lift arm is set so that when spooling with the EDIT control disengaged the tape clears the play and record heads by approximately 2mm.

## 5.3. Tape Path Alignment

5.3.1 Remove the two tape guides between the Erase and Record heads and between the Replay head and Capstan motor. Thread a tape and operate manual EDIT knob so tape is against all three heads. Set SPOOL control in the centre and select SPOOL mode. Spool the tape slowly back and forth across the heads. The tape should track centrally across each head. If this is not the case adjust the stabilizer roller heights by changing the shims below the roller bearing. Note that if a shim is removed it should be added to the top of the roller bearing.

Select PLAY mode and check tape height again. If it rides up or down, adjust capstan parallelism adjusting nut (nut "B" in fig 4) using an 8mm AF "Spintite". This adjustment is locked by nut D.

- 5.3.2. Adjust the height of the brake drums to place the tape central on the spool.
- 5.3.3 Replace the two tape guides and check that the tape rides centrally without touching the edges of the guides.

## 5.4 Tape Tension Setting

- 5.4.1 With the sensor arms in normal play position (about 3mm deflection), measure the spring return force at the sensor. It should be 8 gm 2 gm and have a hysterysis of less than 2 gm. (Hysterysis is the change in force required to reverse the direction of motion of the sensor arm).
- 5.4.2 With the sensor covers in place and a full reel of tape on the machine measure tape tension between reel and sensor arm with equal tape on each reel. Ajust RV1 + RV2 on the spooling board to give 40 gm of tension. If a tentelometer is not available adjust for 3 mm deflection of the tape path over the sensor arm. In the operating position check that manually moving the tension arm gives a tension range of at least 20 gms to 100 gms.
- 5.4.3 Check tension at beginning and end of both reels. It must be between 30 and 60 gms, and is typically 30 to 45 gms.

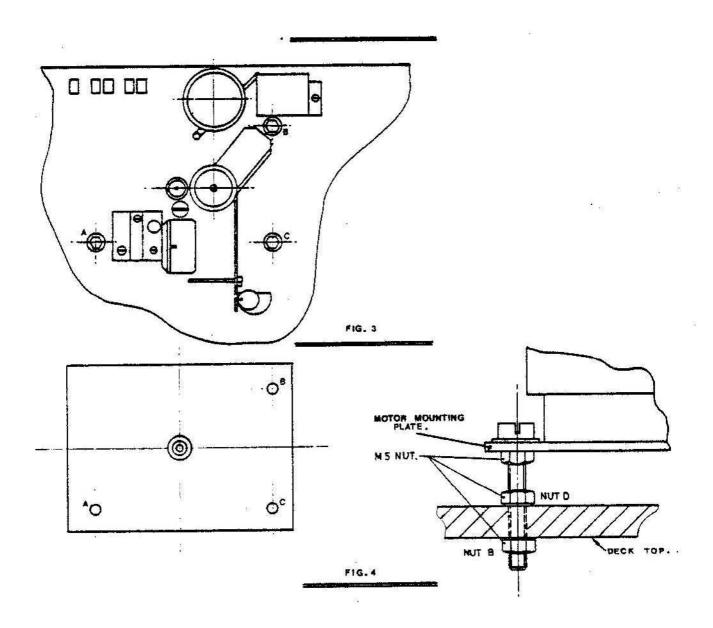
- 5.4.4 Tension setting should be as close as possible to the minimum figure to ensure correct hold back tension in SPOOL mode. Check hold back tension and adjust the tension setting to give a maximum of 60 grams. On the take up side the check should be made with the pressure roller in the "non-edit position". Check the tension on each reel both full and empty and allow time for the start pulse to settle before making a measurement. Excessive hold back will slow spooling towards the end of a reel.
- 5.4.5 Place the deck in a vertical plane and re-check tension. A 15% variation is normal but should not result in the tape tension exceeding the limits of min 30 grams to a max. 60 grams.
- 5.5 Capstan Motor Replacement
- 5.5.1 Removal Refer to figure 3.

  To remove the capstan motor disconnect the electrical cable at the capstan supply circuit board and place the deck vertically on the bench. Unclip the +24V power supply circuit board and place to one side. Unscrew nuts A, B, and C and slide the motor out to the rear.
- 5.5.2 Assembly Refer to figure 3 and 4.

Assembly is the reverse of removal. With the motor in place tighten nuts A and C just finger tight and bring up B until the capstan is approximately parallel to the pressure roller.

## 5.5.2 Assembly continued.

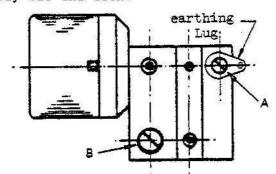
Tighten nuts A and C firmly. Play tape and adjust nut B so the tape between the capstan and tape timer roller is flat and free of buckles and twists. Lock this adjustment by tightening nut D.



#### 5.6 HEAD REPLACEMENT

5.6.1 To remove any of the three head-mount assemblies, the pop-up hum shield should first be removed, by pulling it up off its post. The post is then removed by rotating it 90 degrees and lifting up.

The head leads are then unsoldered from the deck-connector bracket and earthing-lug and the two head-block locating screws (A) and (B) are removed. Remove the tape-guide pins, and lift the assembly off the deck.



- Replacement is the reversal of removal. Place the head-mount assembly on the deck, with one 0,13 mm shim (part no. 01101001) and two 0,25 mm shims (part no. 01101002) under it. Replace the screw, shakeproof washer and earthing lug at A, and the screw at B. Adjust the head-mounts until the screws are in the centre of the holes in the head-block, then tighten the screws.
- Thread a tape behind the tape-lift arm (on the head-side of the arm), and spool forward to settle the tape. Stop the tape by centralizing the spooling-pot lever. Look at the tape-position across the laminations. For a full-track mono machine, the edges of the laminations should show above and below the tape: for a two-track stereo machine the tape should completely cover the laminations.
- Adjust the head-mount by adding or removing head-mount shims, so that all three heads are in line with each other and the centre of the tape, to within  $\pm$  0,05 mm ( $\pm$ .002") (After adding or removing shims, spool the tape as in 5.6.3 to re-settle it on the heads).

- After the head-height is set, resolder the head-leads to the 5.6.5 appropriate connections. Then set the horizontal position of the head-mount assembly. The Replay head position is set to give equal angle tape wrap on each side of the gap. A visual check gives satisfactory accuracy. The actual total wrap angle can best be optimised while playing the azimuth section of a BASF DIN 19S test tape. Adjust the azimuth for peak output. If the output level can be increased by increasing the tape tension by holding back the supply reel, then either the tape tension is too low, or the Replay wrap angle is insufficient. Check tape tension as per section 5.4 If holding back the supply reel to increase tape tension now produces an increase in output level by more than 0.5dB the wrap angle is insufficient. Move the Replay head mount forward. A point will be reached at which forward movement produces no further increase in output. At this position the level will also display an increased steadiness.
- 5.6.6 The Record head is set the same as the Replay head, except that SYNC should be selected to check wrap.
- 5.6.7 The Erase head is not critical, however it should be set to maximise erasure of 50 Hz prerecorded tone.
- 5.6.8 Replace the tape guide-pins as follows:

Assemble a lock-nut (03200102) to each guide-pin, and then screw the cheese-head supply guide-pin (01600734) into the hole between the Erase and Record heads. Spool a tape back and forth across the heads and adjust the guide-pin up or down until the tape rides centrally without touching either edge of the guide. Repeat with the tapered take-up guide-pin, (01600876) which is screwed into the hole adjustment to the spooling motor. Tighten the lock-nuts on the guide-pins.

## 5.7 <u>Tension Arm Replacement</u>

If the tension arm is replaced special care must be taken in setting its operating point. The spring force is adjusted to 8 gm  $\pm$  2 gm with less than 2 gm hysterysis. Hysterysis is the change in force required to reverse the direction of motion of the sensor arm.

Having set the tensions as per section 5.4 the check on control range must be made and the 20 gm to 100 gm range must be achieved to ensure full proportional range from beginning to end of the reel. The arm must be close to the sensor coil and parallel to it. Arm to coil clearance should be between 0.1mm (.004") to 0.2mm (.008"). If the lower end of the control range (20 grm) cannot be achieved by manually moving the sensor arm over the coil while tape is running, the arm angle must be adjusted so the arm covers less sensor coil area in the normal running position.

Note: Bending the arm will change the set tension and a pot adjustment will need to be made before rechecking the control range. Check holdback tension as per section 5.4.4

## 5.8 Stabilizer Roller Replacement

The stabilizer roller height must be carefully set to ensure correct tape handling. The .005" shims enable the height to be adjusted. To set the roller height remove both tape guides and pressure roller. Position the shims to give central tape positioning over the heads with the deck in PLAY mode. Between two and five shims will be needed to take up the clearance between roller height and available post height. When the roller height has been set fill the excess space between roller and top cap with shims to give minimum clearance. Do not compress the shims between the roller and top cover as this will tighten the bearing and produce tape timer errors and wow and flutter problems. When the height is set replace the tape guides and pressure roller. Ensure that the roller rotates freely. Check wow and flutter and tape timer accuracy.

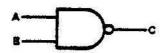
## 6. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 6.1 Deck Control Logic - Refer Drg. 23-2098

The deck control logic circuits control the correct operating sequences of the deck, and ensure that undesirable operating states cannot occur. It consists of five bistable memories to store commands from push buttons, solenoid drivers, capstan motor timer, and interlocking logic.

The two basic logic elements used in the circuit are CMOS NAND and NOR gates operating on a  $\pm 12V$  supply.

#### NAND GATE



 $C = A \cdot B$ 

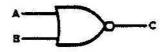
## Truth Table

A Input	B Input	C Output
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	ō

By De Morgan's Law:

If all inputs are 1, the output will be 0 of if any input is 0, the output will be 1.

#### NOR GATE



 $C = \overline{A + B}$ 

## Truth Table

A Input	B. Input	C Output
O	0	1
0	1	ā
1	0	Õ
1	1	ñ

By De Morgan's Law

If all inputs are 0, the output will be 1 or if any input is 1, the output will be 0.

NOTE: Either type of gate, with all inputs connected together acts as an Inverter.

#### 6.1 Cont.

Each of the bistables consists of a two input NOR gate and a transistor. The EDIT bistable is described in detail. U1/8 is normally high via R19 and R21. U1/9 is normally low. Thus U1/10 is low and transistor Q7 is off, and its collector is high, maintaining the high drive to U1/8.

Pushing the EDIT push button takes U1/8 low and since both inputs to the NOR gate are now low, its output U1/10 goes high which immediately turns on Q7 into saturation. Q7 collector going low takes U1/8 low through R19. This positive feedback through R 19 holds U1/8 low even after the push button is released. Thus the bistable is in a stable condition as long as neither input to the NOR gate is forced high. Q7 being low is used to control deck functions in line with EDIT requirements.

To reset the bistable the condition of both inputs low on the NOR gate must be changed. Either input going high will force the output U1/10 low, Q7 will turn off and allow U1/8 to go high and so maintain the reset condition. This resetting action comes from U3/10 which is normally low and goes high when deck conditions necessitate the resetting of the EDIT bistable.

Note that the NOR gate is powered from a +12V supply and R19 will place +24V through R21 on input pin 8. This does not exceed the absolute maximum rating of the device since all gate input pins have internal diode clamps to ground and +12V. Thus the actual voltage appearing on the input will be +12.6V and the diode will conduct approximately  $\frac{11.4V}{100K} = 114$  micro amps to the +12V supply.

## 6.1.1 Play Mode

PLAY mode is selected by setting two consecutive bistable memories. The output of each bistable controls different elements on the deck to implement tape playing.

The first bistable called the Play Request bistable, is formed by UI/a and Q2. Pressing the PLAY push button sets the bistable if the reset input (U1/2) is low.

Resetting action occurs when U3/3 is forced high by either the STOP push button or the TAPE BREAK switch making, or when the SPOOL push button is pressed when not in the EDIT mode, and causing U3/2 or U3/1 to go low.

Once this bistable is set, UI/3 turns on the capstan motor through Q2.

The brake and pressure roller solenoids, the play lamp, and the pulse start to the spooling motor control board will not be energised until the second bistable, formed by Ul/b and Q3 is set.

This bistable is set by the motion input, from the tape timer board going low, and reset by the output of the first PLAY bistable going high. Once the first bistable is set, the second will be set when tape motion ceases and the MOTION line goes low.

## 6.1.1 Play Mode Contd.

When this occurs, 3 events take place simultaneously:

- (i) U1/4 provides a pulse start to the spooling board through Q5.
- (ii) U1/4 energises the brake solenoid through R33, Q9 and Q10.
- (iii) Q3 collector energises the pressure roller solenoid through Q8 and also turns on the PLAY push button lamp.

The PLAY push button resets the SPOOL bistable through U6/3 and the RECORD bistable through U5/4.

The spooling motors will run when Q13 is turned on by U4c and Q11..U4/10 goes high to turn on Q13 only if STOP is not active and the MOTION line is active. The spooling motor will run whenever there is tape motion. The MOTION line is generated by the Tape Timer circuit and will be inactive if there is a TAPE BREAK. This logic ensures that when the tape break switch is made the spooling motor will not run on due to the over-spin of the stabilizer roller that generates the MOTION signal.

## 6.1.2 Stop Mode

The STOP push button resets the PLAY, RECORD and SPOOL bistables through U3/1, U5/5 and U $\frac{6}{2}$  respectively (wired OR through D11 with U5/13 which is the STOP BUS).

The STOP BUS is active when the STOP push button is pressed or when a TAPE BREAK occurs, only if the PLAY, RECORD or SPOOL push buttons are not pressed. This condition is sensed by U5b.

It also resets EDIT directly through U3/9 and sets the capstan motor timer formed by U3/b and U2/d. This timer keeps the capstan motor running for approximately two minutes through Q12. If, during the two minute period, the STOP button is pushed again, D12 discharges the timing capacitor C9 so the timing period commences from zero again.

The STOP lamp is illuminated through Q1 via U3/4 whenever Capstan motor turns.

#### 6.1.3 Record Mode

The record bistable is formed by U2/b and Q4.

The RECORD push button takes U2/5 low to set the RECORD bistable and U1/1 low through D4 to set the PLAY REQUEST bistable. When the MOTION line goes low indicating no tape motion, the PLAY bistable is set. U1/4 which is normally low holds the RECORD bistable reset through U5/2 and enables the bistable to be set only when it goes high.

#### 6.1.3 Record Mode Contd.

The SPOOL bistable is reset through U6/4 when the RECORD push button is pushed. Q4 going low illuminates the RECORD lamp and starts the bias oscillator in the amplifier chassis.

The RECORD LOCK-OUT switch in the amplifier chassis holds the RECORD bistable reset through U5/13.

The PLAY push button also resets the RECORD bistable through U5/4.

## 6.1.4 Spool Mode

The SPOOL bistable is formed by U2/a and Q6.

The SPOOL push button sets the bistable through U2/2. The bistable is reset by the following:

- (i) PLAY push button through U6/3.
- (ii) RECORD push button through U6/4
- (iii) STOP BUS through U6/2.
  - (iv) It is held reset by the EDIT bistable output Q5 through U6/5. This resetting action ensures that SPOOL cannot be selected once EDIT is active.

The collector of Q6 is low when SPOOL is selected and earths the wiper of the SPOOL control potentiometer enabling control of tape motion left and right. It also provides a pulse start to the spooling motors through Q5 to take up any tape slackness when SPOOL is selected.

Q6 collector also holds the EDIT bistable reset through U3/8 so that once in SPOOL, EDIT cannot be selected. U2/2 energises the brake solenoid through U4/8 when SPOOL is active.

## 6.1.5 Edit Mode

The EDIT push button sets the EDIT bistable through U1/8 which in turn energises the brake solenoid through U4/1 and 2.

 $\rm U1/10$  inhibits the take-up motor only when PLAY is active through  $\rm U3d$  and  $\rm D13$  so that when PLAY is also selected a "BIN EDIT" control is achieved. When EDIT only is selected the take up motor is not inhibited and manually moving the spools will give tensioned tape because MOTION will go true and provide constant tension drive to the spooling motors.

The bistable is held reset by SPOOL through U3/8 and the STOP push button through U3/9.

The tape break switch does not reset EDIT unless D8 is in the circuit. If the machine is in the "BIN EDIT" mode the tape break switch will reset the PLAY bistable and set the machine back to the EDIT mode.

## 6.2 <u>Monitor</u> - Ref. drg. 23-2092

The signal selected by S5 to be displayed on the VU meter is amplified by Q1 and Q2, which form a wideband (flat to 300 KHz) class A amplifier with a closed loop gain of 10. The collector of Q2 drives the VU meter through R11 and drives the monitor volume potentiometer direct. The wiper of the monitor volume pot drives the monitor speaker amplifier formed by Q3 to Q9. Q3 and Q4 are a high gain darlington input buffer driving the power drivers Q6, Q8 and Q7, Q9. Q5 provides D.C. bias to eliminate cross-over distortion in the output stage. Gain is set at approximately 20 by R12 and R14.

# 6.3 Spooling Motor Control - Ref. drg 23-2094

Control of the two spooling motors to provide correct operating and braking tension, and wind and rewind speed, is achieved by two tension control systems sensing tape tension, and controlling the spooling motors through a transistor in a bridge rectifier in series with the motor.

The take up and supply motor circuits are almost identical so only the take up circuit is described.

Transistor Ql and transformer T5 form a tuned collector oscillator with a fixed frequency of approximately 170 KHz.

The transformer T5 is mounted on the deck below the tape arm. As tape tension changes, the tape arm swings across T5 to change its "Q". The changing "Q" adjusts the output level on the secondary S2. Thus tape tension is directly proportional to S2 output voltage. The oscillator oscillates only when Q1 emitter is earthed through diodes CR1, CR2 and CR4.

Secondary S2 is rectified and filtered by CR9 and C3, and this level drives the base of Q3 which is in series with the motor via a bridge rectifier formed by CR11 + CR14. Thus Q3 controls the motor current and therefore, the tape tension to hold the tape arm at the preset position over the sensing transformer T5. R13, C5, and R8 provide feedback on Q3 to provide a clean sinusoidal current waveform to the motor. C7, 8 and 9 are the phase lead capacitors for the motor start winding. C17 protects Q3 from mains transients.

When PLAY is selected, pin 12 on the spooling motor control board is grounded and forward biases CR4 and CR7. Thus the oscillators begin oscillating and turn on the motors. For about 100 millisecs after PLAY or SPOOL has been selected, pin 8 is held to ground, forward biasing CR1 and CR5. This causes the oscillators to provide the maximum base drive to Q3 for the 100 milliseconds regardless of the position of the tape arms, and thus give a full 240V drive to the take up motor. R17 in series with CR5 reduces the level of this pulse drive to the supply motor. This high torque pulse gets the tape up to speed quickly and reduces initial tape bounce and flutter. RV1 and RV2 control the preset tension on the spooling motors.

After the STOP button is pressed, pin 12 is held at ground until tape motion ceases, and forward biases CR4 and CR7. This provides dynamic braking drive to the motors while the brakes are applied, but removes the drive after the tape is stopped.

When SPOOL is selected the wiper of the spooling potentiometer is grounded. Shifting the pot left (right) places less (more) resistance in series with CR6 (CR2) through pin 13 (17) and the supply (take up) oscillator increases (decreases) in output to move the tape left (right) onto the supply (take up) reel. To provide a large neutral area in its mid position, the pot is large in resistance so neither oscillator has extra drive in the pot's centre area. To provide a controlled minimum tension when passing through this mid position pin 8 is also grounded to maintain both

## 6.3 Spooling Motor Control Contd.

oscillators running in the normal constant tension mode, through CRI and CR5 R19 and 20 reverse bias diodes CR2 and CR6 to maintain preset tension in SPOOL mode when the spool pot wiper is at each extreme of the pot.

Selecting EDIT disables the take up motor by grounding pin 4 and hence the base of Ql. The motor is disabled so that when EDIT and PLAY are selected together a BIN EDIT mode results.

## 6.4 Capstan Motor Control - Ref. drg. 23-1326

The capstan motor runs when Q12 on the deck logic PCB earths the LED in PC I and causes approximately 22mA to flow through it, illuminating the LDR (light dependent resistor) in the optical isolator, which drops from many meg-ohms to below 50K ohms. C3 and diac DC I then go into a relaxation oscillation mode and turn on triac TC I. The triac is turned on during the zero crossing of the load current due to the leading voltage on the diac caused by C2. This action causes a clean spike-free switching for the motor current. R3 and C4 remove the possibility of false firing of the triac by suppressing transient voltages caused by the back E.M.F. of the motor. C5 - C8 are the phase lead capacitors for the start winding of the motor.

When current is not flowing in the LED the LDR in the optical isolator is many meg-ohms in resistance and does not allow any voltage to appear on the diac. Thus the triac does not conduct, and the motor does not run.

Two speeds can be selected via the tape speed select switch.

- (1) High speed earthing the switch (i.e. energising both relay A and B)
- (2) Low speed opening the switch

The relay contacts switch the motor windings to give a 6 or 12 pole configuration. The high speed requires more torque and therefore, more phase lead capacitance (by switching in another 0.47 uF capacitor C1) for the start winding of the motor.

## 6.5 Power Supply - Ref. drg. 23-2096

The 35 volt secondary of the power supply transformer is rectified by BRI and filtered by CI to produce 40 volts. This is fused by FI and then used to drive the two solenoids and the 24 volt regulator.

The 24 volt regulator uses three transistors to acomplish regulation.

Zener diode CRI forms a stable 12 volt reference connected to the emitter of Q3. The output voltage is sampled by a resistive divider R5 and 6, and compared with the reference. The difference is amplified by Q3 and used to drive Q1 and Q2 which turn on or

## 6.5 Power Supply Cont.

off to reduce the difference to zero. If the output were to fall, the divider R5 and R6 would sense the fall and remove base drive from Q3. This reduces the collector current of Q3 and, hence more of the current being supplied by R1 and R3 goes into the base of Q2, which, in turn, increases the drive to Q1. Q1 turns on further to restore the original output voltage and reduce the difference between reference voltage and sampled voltage.

R2 in series with Q2 collector limits the base drive to Q3 so if the output is shorted, the short circuit current is limited to a safe level before the fuse blows.

Unregulated voltages 40 to 50 V
Regulated voltage 22 to 25 V

Maximum output current 2 amps

Short circuit current 4 to 8 amps

Regulation at 1 amp 200 millivolts

Ripple at 0.2 amp 15 millivolts peak to peak

DC fuse 2 amp M205

AC fuse 1 amp M205 - 240 V 2 amp M205 - 117 V

# 6.6 Replay Amplifier - Ref. drg. 23-2090

Transistors Q1, Q2 and Q3 form a low noise DC coupled equalized preamplifier with a mid band gain of approximately 40dB. Speed equalization networks are selected by earthing the gates of field effect transistors Q4 and Q5. RV2 (RV4) provide independent level adjustments for the low (high) speed and RV1 (RV3) provide independent high frequency compensation adjustment for the low (high) speed. Resistor R15 (R16) sets the low frequency for the low (high) speed.

The output of the preamplifier is wired to the front panel OUTPUT potentiometer. The input to the program amplifier is switch selectable to be the output of the preamp (in PLAY and SYNC modes) or the RECORD input. This input has a OVU nominal level of -15dBm for PLAY AND RECORD switch settings and -35dBm for SYNC switch selection. The input is driven through a filter Ll to remove bias.

The program amplifier has a nominal gain of 18dB. The output of the program amplifier is connected to the output balancing transformer which has a 6dB voltage gain. The balanced output impedence is typically 50 ohms. The capacitor across the balanced output of the transformer rolls off the frequency response beyond 20 KHz and at 100 KHz the output is in excess of 40dB down.

In SYNC mode Relay RL1/1 is energised. This disconnects the

## 6.6 Replay Amplifier Contd.

play head from the input to the preamplifier and substitutes the record head. Since the record head has been optimised for "record" performance its output level is approximately 20dB lower than the play head, hence an additional 20dB gain is required in the program amplifier to bring the SYNC level up to the PLAY level. This network is "switched in" by earthing the gate of FET Q7 (automatic in SYNC REPLAY mode). RV7 controls the SYNC gain. Note that there is additional logic behind selecting SYNC mode.

If SYNC mode is selected when the deck is recording, SYNC operation is inhibited, thus returning the replay channel to replaying from the replay head. Additionally in two track machines, if the front panel SAFE switch is in SAFE mode, SYNC operation is permitted in this channel, while recording takes place in the other channel.

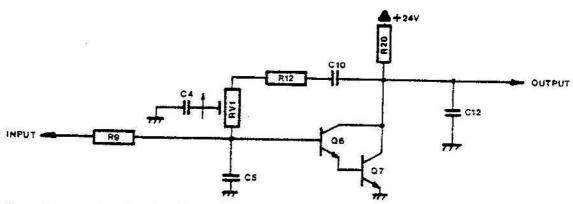
WARNING: In the SAFE mode, this channel can be replaying from the record head while the other channel is recording ONTO the other channel of the same record head. The channel to channel crosstalk of the record head is about - 60dB. However the record track can have up to 2 volts RMS of high frequency audio onit, which means that there will be a high crosstalk between channels in this mode especially above 10KHz.

This mode should only be used for FOLDBACK and not used to remix into the recording channel, otherwise a danger exists of the recording channel oscillating at 15 KHz to 20KHz.

## 6.7 Record Amplifier - Ref. drg. 23-2091

Transistors Ql and Q2 form a low noise low distortion mixing preamplifier with a gain of 20dB. The preamplifier mixes two line inputs which are attenuated by the respective front panel RECORD LEVEL controls.

The preamplifier output is passed on to the low (high) speed level preset potentiometer RV2(RV4). The equalizing amplifier, Q6 and Q7 is self-biased via resistors R17, 18 and 19 and capacitor C13. The speed equalizing netowrks are selected by earthing the gates of Q3 (low speed) or Q4 (high speed).



The above circuit is the equivalent equalizing circuit when low speed is energised (biasing components removed).

## 6.7 Record Amplifier Contd.

It forms a 3 "pole" adjustable active filter. Phase delay network R9/C5, R20/C12 and RV1/C4 delay the phase of the feedback signal with respect to the input to such an extent that the network can self oscillate (180 degrees phase shift) under maximum phase delay. R12 is used to reduce the phase delay to less than 180 degrees to prevent oscillation but still permit the required high frequency boost to be given to the record head driver.

The phase delay is controlled by RVI and C4. Figure 5 shows the maximum, minimum and typical frequency responses of this

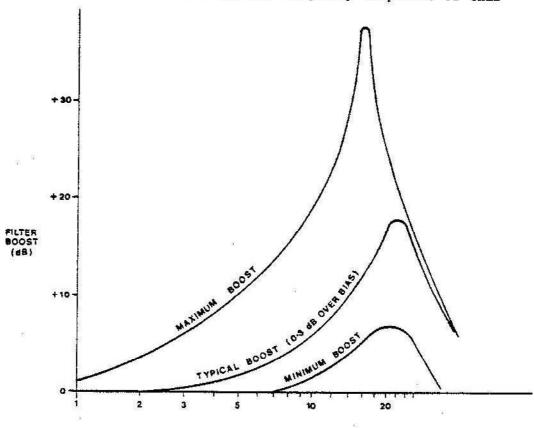


FIG. 5
RECORD EQUALIZER BOOST CHARACTERISTICS

Capacitor C10 is used to provide the 3180 microsecond NAB break point if reduced to 0.047 UF, i.e.3dB boost at 50Hz.

FREQUENCY (KHz)

Since the recording process is basically a constant flux characteristic, a constant head current is required when frequencies are below 3KHz. Above 3KHz the head current requires to be boosted a certain amount to compensate for head losses and tape losses. To implement this current drive to the heads the collector load of Q8 is a 10 mA current source formed by Q9 and associated components.

Transistor Q8 works as an emitter follower so that the collector

#### 6.7 Record Amplifier Contd.

current in Q8 is directly proportional to the emitter voltage which in turn is equal to output of the equalizer stage.

Since the load on Q8 is a constant current any change in current through Q8 must be compensated for by an equal and opposite change in the current through capacitor C16, i.e. the head current.

Thus the record head driver is a voltage to current converter with a transconductance of 5mA/volt with a maximum current drive of 10mA P-P and a limiting voltage of 15V P-P. The source impedence of the current drive is equal to R24 (47K).

The record head current is passed through bias trap L1/C18 to isolate bias frequencies from the record head driver. Capacitor C16 absorbs any stray bias which happens to leak through the bias trap.

Bias, derived from the bias oscillator, is adjusted by RV7 and passed through capacitor C19 to the record head. C19 has a high impedence at audio frequencies and prevents any of the audio current being bypassed by the bias level control.

SYNC relays RL1/1 and RL2/1 are energised in PLAY mode to direct the record head output to the replay amplifier SYNC relay so that in SYNC REPLAY mode the record head is accessible to the replay amplifier.

In RECORD mode relays RL 1 and RL2 de-energise and connect the record head to the record amplifier.

Both leads of the record head are switched to prevent earth loops forming in SYNC mode since the same head is shared between two circuits.

Control of relays RL1 and RL2 is designed for a fast de-energise and a slow energise to ensure that the record head is never switched when there is bias on it.

This timing function is performed by QI on the mother board to de-energise relays in less than  $10m\mathrm{Sec}$  and energise in about  $100m\mathrm{Sec}$ .

#### 6.8 Mic Pre-Amp - Ref. drg. 23-2089

The microphone input is coupled to the pre-amplifier via a 200 ohm to 50K transformer with a gain of 20dB. The pre-amp is a 3 stage DC coupled amplifier with a fixed gain of 28dB. The output of the pre-amp drives the front panel INPUT 1 level pot, the wiper of which is mixed with the INPUT 2 level pot output to drive the record head amplifier.

Transistor Ql operates with a collector current of 10uA. Its bias voltage is derived from the emitter of Q3 and maintained by the DC feedback path. Two negative feedback paths to Ql, one via R5 and the other via R11 and C6 in parallel, increase the input impedence of the amplifier. Q3 is an emitter follower which gives a low source impedence for the feedback and output.

6.9 Tape Timer - Ref. drg. 23-1354

The tape timer counts revolutions of the top stabilizer roll and converts this to an equivalent tape playing time, at the selected speed.

- 6.9.1 Counting, and the direction of the count (either up or down) are sensed by blocking the infra-red light (from LEDI and LED2) to the photo transistors Q1 and Q2. When the light is blocked Q1 (Q2) turns off, Q3 (Q4) turns off and U 2/5,6 (U2/8,9) goes high which in turn produces a low at U2/4 (U2/10). R4, C17 and R3 (R8, C8 and R7) provide positive feedback around the sensor to give a clean transition on the output of U2. When both Q1 and Q2 are covered U3/1 and U3/4 are both low. This gives a low at U1/12 which indicates a "coincidence". This coincidence pulse is used to clock the counter U6 to produce the timing indication.
- 6.9.2 The stabilizer roll has a circumference of 3.75 inches, and one revolution produces two coincidence pulses for 3.75 inches of tape. U4 is set as a binery counter and produces four outputs; divide by 2,4,8 and 16 on pins 6,11,14 and 2 respectively. It is clocked by the coincidence pulse so each output produces one pulse per second if the tape speed is 3.75, 7.5, 15 and 30 i.p.s. respectively.

The appropriate output of U4 is gated to the input, U6/36 of the counter, by grounding the appropriate input line on U5.

- Since tape can be wound in both directions the timer must 6.9.3 decrease its reading when tape id being spooled back on to the supply reel. Direction of rotation is sensed by U3. U1/5,6 and U1/9,8 and R11, R12 and C5 form a 250 KHz oscillator that clocks the first flip-flop of U3. U3/3 will be high at the leading edge of coincidence when counting up and so U3/5 will be clocked high by UI/12. This line is used to control the count direction (either up or down) of the counter U6. If the direction of rotation is reversed U3/5 will go low causing the counter to go down. An error condition can exist if the direction of rotation is reversed during coincidence and the particular coincidence pulse is about to clock the counter chain. In this situation the timer will count one second in the wrong direction. At 7.5 i.p.s. this can occur only on every fourth pulse.
- 6.9.4 The selected count pulse on U6/36 clocks U6 to provide the timing indication. U6 is a 6 digit up down counter-display driver. The clock pulses on pin 36 clock the counter either up or down depending on the state of the up-down line U6/40. U6 provides a multiplexed display drive for common cathode 7 segment displays. Each segment is driven directly from the chip through 1K resistors R16 to R22. Each digit is sequentially selected by Q5 to Q9.

6.9.5 The MOTION signal is generated on U2/II by rectifying and filtering the output of one sensor on U2/4. When tape is in motion U2/4 will be alternately high and low. C3 A.C. - couples this signal to D2 which will hold C4 discharged. When motion ceases C4 will charge through R9 and U2/II will change from high to low when the charge on C4 reaches half supply. This short delay in signalling no motion to the deck logic board is to ensure that tape has definately stopped before PLAY mode begins.

TAPE BREAK high will force U2/11 low regardless of the state of U2/13.

# 6.10 Bias Oscillator - Ref.drg. 23-1329

When the deck is in the RECORD mode, pin 11 on the bias oscillator PCB is grounded and will turn on Q4 if the SAFE switch is in the RECORD position. Q4 turning on will turn on Q1 over a period of approximately 60 milliseconds. Q2, Q3 and L1 form a class C push-pull oscillator which runs when supplied with 24V D.C. from the collector of Q1. Thus when a bias is turned on, it increases to its maximum level over a period of 60 milliseconds, and when turned off decreases to zero level over the same period. This controlled rise and fall of bias eliminates recorded "clicks" on tape. In a two track configuration the oscillators in each amplifier must run at the same frequency to stop beat notes being generated. C6 couples the emitter of Q3 in each oscillator to synchronize their frequencies.

#### AMPLIFIER ALIGNMENT

#### 7.1 Preliminary

Before the audio performance of the machine is checked, or a primary alignment made, the deck must be fully functional and the tape path must be clean and demagnetized.

- CAUTION: 1. Switch off power before demagnetizing the heads.
  - Do not make D.C. resistance measurements on the heads.
  - Use an inert solvent such as methylated spirits to clean the heads and tape path.

#### 7.2 Replay

- 7.2.1 Select a tape speed of 7.5 i.p.s.: LO on a 7.5/15 i.p.s.
  machine and MED on a 3.75 /7.5 i.p.s. machine. Thread a BASF DIN
  19S test tape, select PLAY on the output selector push buttons,
  and place the output level switch at the CAL position. Place
  an A.C. voltmeter across the balanced output and load the output
  with 600 ohms.
- 7.2.2 Play the test tape. The first section of tone enables the correct CAL level to be set. Adjust LO LEVEL RV2 on the replay board to give a reading of +16dBm on the output for a mono head and +12dBm for a stereo head. With the first 1kHz section still playing adjust the azimuth to peak the output level. RV2 may now need to be readjusted to the specified levels above. To set the azimuth slacken the locking screw and rotate the adjusting screw until the output level peaks. Do not overtighten the locking screw. A light lock is sufficient. Fig. 6 shows the adjustment points.

CAUTION: Beware of secondary peaks on either side of the true azimuth setting.

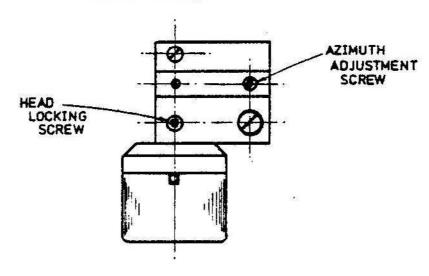


FIG. 6
AZIMUTH ADJUSTMENTS.

7.2.3 The next section of the test tape enables azimuth to be set at 10KHz. The azimuth should be adjusted to a peak steady output level for a full track machine. On a two track deck adjust the azimuth for an in phase signal between the two tracks.

The rest of the tape enables frequency response to be checked. The output should not vary by greater than  $\pm$  1dB over the range 30Hz to 16KHz. High frequency levels can be adjusted by RV1-H.F. COMP LO. on the replay board. Note that the H.F. COMP control affects the 1KHz level slightly, so this must be checked after adjusting the high frequency response. Low frequency response below 60Hz can be adjusted by changing R15. Decreasing R15 decreases the level.

Remove the test tape and select PLAY mode. Check that the noise on the output is less than  $-46\,\mathrm{dBm}$ . This corresponds to a signal to noise ratio of  $-62\,\mathrm{WRT}\,+\,16\,\mathrm{dBm}$ .

- 7.2.4 Select MED speed (15 i.p.s. on a 7.5/15 i.p.s. machine) and thread a BASF DIN 38S test tape. Set the HI LEVEL RV4 on the replay board for +16dBm for mono and +12dBm for stereo. Azimuth should not be adjusted since it is set with the 7.5 i.p.s. tape. Check frequency response + 1dB 30Hz to 18KHz. High frequency response is adjusted by RV3, HF COMP MED. Low frequency can be increased by increasing R16. Noise with PLAY selected, but no tape against the head, should be below -48dBm. This corresponds to a signal to noise ratio of -64dB WRT + 16dBm.
- 7.2.5 For a 3 3/4 / 7 1/2 i.p.s machine the replay levels at 3 3/4 i.p.s using a DIN 9 test tape are set to +14dBm for a full track machine and +10dBm for a two track machine. This is because the level section on the test tape is 250 nwb/m and not 320 nwb/m as in the 7 1/2 and 15 i.p.s. test tapes.

#### 7.3 Line to Line

- 7.3.1 Connect an audio oscillator set for +8dBm to INPUT 2 and set the RECORD 2 LEVEL switch at CAL. Select RECORD on the output selector and measure the signal on the output loaded with 600 ohms. Adjust the TRANSFER GAIN RV4 on the mother board to give +8dBm on the output.
- 7.3.2 With RECORD still selected on the OUTPUT switch increase the input level to +16dBm. Measure total harmonic distortion on the output. It should be less than 0.5% at 1KHz.

- 7.3.3 Reduce the input level back to +8dBm and check the frequency response from input to output. It should be ± 1dB 30Hz to 20KHz.
- 7.3.4 Deselect CALIBRATION switch and increase the RECORD 2 LEVEL control to maximum, select RECORD on the OUTPUT selector switch and decrease the oscillator output until the output is OdBm. Measure the oscillator output. It should be -20dBm, or less which gives a maximum record gain of 20dB or more.
- 7.3.5 Select RECORD on the OUTPUT selector and set the oscillator for 100KHz at +20dBm. Rotate the slug of the replay bias trap L4 on the mother board to give a null on the output.

#### 7.4 Mic to Line

7.4.1 On machines equipped with a microphone input, set INPUT 1 level switch to CAL and select RECORD on the output selector. Measure the output level loaded with 600 ohm and apply a 1KHz signal on the RECORD input at a level of 2mV R.M.S. The output level should be + 8dBm for an input level in the range of 2 to 3mV.

Note: TRANSFER GAIN must have been previously set as in 7.3.1 before this check is made.

A level of 2mV may be difficult to obtain. A satisfactory method is to use a 1000 to 1 divider formed by a 47K and 47ohm resistor, but measuring at the output of the oscillator. With this divider 2mV on the input to the pre-amp would be measured at the oscillator output as a level of 2V.

With the input 1 level switch set to CAL a + 8dBm output should be obtained with an input between 2 and 3mV.

- 7.4.2 With RECORD still selected on the OUTPUT switch, increase the input level to 15mV and reduce the INPUT level 1 control until the output is +16dBm. Measure the total harmonic distortion. It should be less than 0.5% at 1KHz.
- 7.4.3 Decrease the oscillator level until the output is +8dBm and check the frequency response. It should be +1dB 50Hz to 15KHz.

7.4.4 Set the INPUT I level control to CAL. and set the INPUT 2 level control to zero. Dissconnect the oscillator. If the divider described in 7.4.1 is not used, bridge the input with a 47 ohm resistor. Measure the output noise. It should be -40dBm or less to give a signal to noise ratio of 56dB.

#### 7.5 Record

Select RECORD on the RECORD/LOCKOUT switch and select RECORD mode on the deck.

7.5.1 On a full track deck monitor the bias oscillator at TP2 with a high impedance meter or oscilloscope. The level should be 55V RMS (170V P.P.) Connect a frequency meter at the TP1 on the monitor board (drg. 23-2092) and adjust the bias oscillator coil slug to give a 100KHz ± 500Hz output. Check that safe stops the oscillator.

On a two track deck put CHl in RECORD and CH2 in SAFE and set CHl bias oscillator to 100KHz as above. Place both channels in RECORD and adjust the CH2 bias oscillator to the centre point between the audible out-of-sync points. The sync note can be heard by selecting BIAS on the monitor switch.

7.5.2 Connect an oscilloscope at TP3 on the Record PCB and rotate L1 for a null in the 100KHz level. The level should be less than 2V P.P.

Connect a low distortion audio oscillator set for +8dBm to INPUT 2 and set the RECORD 2 LEVEL control to CAL. Select PLAY on the OUTPUT selector, and set the OUTPUT LEVEL control to CAL. Connect an AC voltmeter to the output and load it with 600 chms. Thread a reel of Ampex 406 bulk erased tape on the deck. Set the BIAS LEVEL RV7 on the Record Board to approximately 1/2 clockwise rotation and set the input audio oscillator to 1KHz. Push the RECORD button on the deck. Adjust the LEVEL LO RV2 control on the record board for +8dBm on the output at 7.5 I.P.S. Adjust the LEVEL MED RV4 for +8dBm on the output at 15 I.P.S.

7.5.3 At 7.5 I.P.S. set the Record head azimuth for peak output at 1KHz. Adjust RV7 BIAS LEVEL for peak output at 1KHz. Increase the bias level until the 1KHz level drops by 0.2dB. Change the oscillator frequency to 15KHz and readjust the azimuth for a peak steady output level. On a two track deck set the azimuth for an in phase signal between the two channels at 15KHz.

- 7.5.4 Re-adjust the LEVEL LO controls RV2 and RV4 for 8dBm output at 1KHz. Check the overall frequency response of the machine at -4dBm both speeds. The high frequency response is adjusted by HF COMP LO RV1 at 7.5 i.p.s and HF COMP MED RV3 at 15 i.p.s. The output should be within + 2dB from 30Hz to 16KHz at 7.5 i.p.s 30Hz to 20KHz for 15 i.p.s. and 30Hz to 8KHz at 3.75 i.p.s.
- 7.5.5 Set the oscillator to lKHz and increase its level until the output is +16dBm. Connect a distortion meter across the output and load it with 600 ohm. Measure the distortion. It should be less than 1.5% THD for a mono deck and less than 2% THD for a stereo deck.
- 7.5.6 Change the oscillator frequency to 50Hz and check that distortion is within the specified limits.
- 7.5.7 Record a length of tape with 50Hz at +16dBm. Re-record over the section with no input signal present then replay again in PLAY mode only. The output while replaying is a measure of the erasing ability. The output should be less than -40dBm to give an erasure of 56dB at 50Hz.
- 7.5.8 Record a section of tape with no input signal. Replay that section of tape in PLAY mode only. The output noise should be less than -42dBm at 7.5 i.p.s. to give an overall signal to noise ratio of 58dB. The output noise should be less than -43dBm at 15 i.p.s. to give an overall signal to noise ratio of 59dB.

#### 7.6 Monitor

- 7.6.1 Connect an audio oscillator set for +8dBm at 1KHz to INPUT 2 and set the RECORD 2 LEVEL switch to CAL. Load the output with 600 ohm and connect an AC voltmeter across it.
- 7.6.2 Select RECORD on the output selector and PLAY on the monitor selector. Adjust the MONITOR OUTPUT LEVEL RV2 on the mother board for O VU indication on the VU meter.
- 7.6.3 Select RECORD on the monitor selector. Adjust the MONITOR INPUT LEVEL RVI on the mother board for 0 VU indication.
- 7.6.4 Select RECORD mode on the deck and BIAS on the monitor selector.
  Adjust MONITOR BIAS LEVEL RV3 on the mother board for 0 VU indication.

Select RECORD on the monitor selector and set the oscillator for O VU indication. Place a 15 ohm load across the tip and ring of the monitor jack and connect a noise and distortion meter across it. Set the MONITOR LEVEL to 5.5 V RMS to give an output power of 2 watts. Measure the distortion. It should be less than 1% THD.

7.6.5 With the MONITOR LEVEL still set at 2 watts, check the frequency response. It should be within + 3dB, 30Hz to 16KHz.

7.6.6 With the MONITOR LEVEL still set at the 2W point remove the input signal and measure the noise across the 15 ohm load. It should be less than 5.5 millivolts RMS to give a signal to noise ratio of 60dB.

#### 7.7 Sync

- 7.7.1 Select LOCKOUT on the SAFE switch and thread a BASF DIN 19S test tape on the deck. Select SYNC on the output selector and set the output level with SYNC LEVEL RV7. Check frequency response at 7.5 i.p.s. It should be witnin +3dB 30Hz to 8KHz. With a BASF DIN 38S test tape the frequency response at 15 i.p.s. should be within + 3dB 30Hz to 16 KHz. At 3.75 i.p.s. with a DIN 9 test tape it should be + 3dB 30Hz to 4KHz.
- 7.7.2 Remove the tape. Select PLAY mode and with SYNC still selected on the output selector measure the noise on the output. The level should be less than -34dBm to give a signal to noise ratio of 50dB, w.r.t. 16 dBm.

#### 7.8 Wow and Flutter Check

7.8.1 Thread a reel of bulk erased Ampex 406 tape on the deck.

Connect an oscillator to RECORD INPUT 2 and set it to 3KHz.

Set RECORD 2 LEVEL to CAL and record a tape with 3KHz, at the required speed.

Set output level to CAL. Then select PLAY on the output selector and connect a Wow and Flutter meter across the output connector. Place the deck in PLAY mode and at each tape speed, measure the Peak weighted CCIR Wow and Flutter. It should be less than;

0.08% @ 15 i.p.s. 0.1% @ 7.5 i.p.s. 0.15% @ 3.75 i.p.s.

# 8. SPARE PARTS LISTING

# 8.1 Amplifier

		Manufacturers	CEI
Description	<u>Manufacturer</u>	Part No.	Part No.
Extender P.C.B. assy.			04000871
Bias Oscillator P.C.B.			04000884
Record Amplifier PCB assy. I.E.C. 3 3/4- 7 1/2 I.P	.s		04000928
Record Amplifier PCB assy I.E.C. 7 1/2 - 15 I.P.S.	•		04000934
Replay Amplifier PCB assy.			
I.E.C 3 3/4-7 1/2 I.P.S	3		04000927
Replay Amplifier PCB assy I.E.C. 7 1/2-15_I.F.S.			04000933
Monitor PCB assy.		#	04000922
Mother PCB assy			04000923
Input Transformer	L.M. Ericsson	454 2006/1	00400322
Output Transform			00400323
Bias Transformer			02200041
Replay bias trap			02200042
Record bias trap			02200045
V.U. Meter	Master Instruments	FB30A Illuminated .24V	00700016
Input bridging switch	Swann	1299-02-01	00803026
Monitor & output switch Assy	Schadow	3XF22UGR15FSB	00803177
Pot, Input, Output & Monitor	A. &. R. Soanar	VCU10KC	00200661
Record lockout switch	C & K	7103 KY ZGE SPDT	00803157
Card relay	National	RS24V	02000034
Mic pre-amplfier			02302085
Mic input transformer			90304007
Calibrate Switch	C & K	7201	00803043
Peak Indicator PCB Assembly			02302188

#### 8.2 Below Deck

Manufacturar	Manufacturers	CEI Part No.
		04001229
	HSKZ 32-80-6/12-440D	04001370
		04001074
		04001318
I.R.H.	428-36V	02301054
I.R.H.	427-36V	02301053
		00400039
Belling Lee	L2006A	00802910
		04000909
		04000926
		04000921
		04000900
		04000901
Utilux	н9002	00802098
Utilux	H9001	00802087
Richlok	CBS - 3N	00000150
Relay Pty Ltd	SRE D24	02000045
		02301040
	I.R.H.  Belling Lee  Utilux  Utilux  Richlok	Manufacturer Part no. Papst HSKZ 32-80-6/12-440D  DrPapst HSKZ 32-80-6/12-440D  I.R.H. 428-36V I.R.H. 427-36V  Belling Lee L2006A  Utilux H9002 Utilux H9001 Richlok CBS - 3N

# 8.3 Above Deck

Description	Manufacturer	Manufacturer's Part No.	CEI Part No.
Record and replay head humshield			01602012
Pop Up humshield Spool retaining knob Top stabilizer roller			02301207 02301049
assy. Bottom stabilizer roller			02301316
assy. Stabilizer roller cover Pressure roller cover Tape lifter arm	8		02301339 01600785 01600786 01600719
Tension arm and boss assy take-up.			02301363
Tension arm and boss assy supply.			02301364
Brake drum assy			02301063
Brake shoe assy			02301062
Tape break micro switch Tape lifter and brake	Micro Switch	311SM703-T	00803170
spring Tape arm spring -			00900525
take-up Tape arm spring -			00900539
supply			00900540
Tension Sensor PCB assy			04000867
Tape timer PCB assy			04000899
Spool potentiometer	A & R Soanar	VSU45-5K LIN	01101010
Spool pot knob	A & R Soanar	BH-25MM	00900047
Transistor IR425	International Rectifier	IR 425	01000164
Mains Switch	C & K	7201-J51-Z-Q-RED	00803171
Deck Logic PCB assy			04000908
Stop push button	Mulon	MUM-1S3W-KB	00803180
Play push button Edit push button	Mulon	MUM-1S3Y-KB	00803181
Spool push button	Mulon Mulon	MUM-1S3G-KB	00803182
Record push button	Mulon	MUM-1S3B-KB MUM-1S3R-KB	00803183 00803184
Push button lamp	Chicago Miniature	CM 388	00803112
Tape timer reset	OHILLIAND HILLIANDE GLE	GII 300	00003112
push button Tape timer push	C & K	8125-V3	00803168
button cap Speed and local	C & K	BLACK 7089	00803169
remote switch Pressure roller	C&K	7201-J52-Z-Q	00803167
7½ - 15 i.p.s. Pressure roller			02301064
$3 \ 3/4 - 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ i.p.s.}$			02301159
Tape-guide pin (supply) Tape-guide pin (take-up)	( 0100)		01600734 01600876
Head mount shim: 0,25 mm Head mount shim: 0,13 mm			01101001 01101002

# 8.4 HEADS

The Nortronics part number is the type of head used, but this is mounted in a block and the CEI part number is  $\$ matched head and head mount assembly .

Head	Nortronics Part No.	CEI Part No.
Replay - Full track mono	9102	02302080
- Two track stereo	9213	02301220
Record - Full track mono	9103	02302081
- Two track stereo	9209	02301221
Erase - Full track mono	9125	02302082
- Two track stereo	9222	02301222

# THIS PARTS LIST INCLUDES

HANDLES SCREWS STAND-OFFS BUSHES

1	01600855	DECK
2	01600792	
3	03200520	CSK HEAD SCREW M6 X 20 PROTECTION FRAME
4	03200500	CHEESE HEAD SCREW M6 X 10
5	01600838	HANDLE BAR
6	01600840	HANDLE SUPPORT LOCKING
7	01600839	HANDLE SUPPORT
7 8	00608022	PIN 3/16" DIA X 5/8" LONG
9	01600772	
		LOCKING BLOCK
		CHEESE HEAD SCREW M3 X 30
	00900511	
		PLASTIC WASHER M3
		SHAKEPROOF WASHER M3
15	03200104	NUT M3
16	02301293	PIVOT BLOCK ASSEMBLY
17	01600609	PIN - EDIT SWITCH STOP
		CHEESE HEAD SCREW M6 X 12
19	03200022	SPRING WASHER M6
20	03200305	CHEESE HEAD SCREW M4 X 20
21	01600613	BRAKE SHOE POST
22	03200304	CHEESE HEAD SCREW M4 X 16
23	00600199	SOLDER LUG
24	03200009	SHAKEPROOF WASHER M4
25	01600595	SPRING ANCHOR STAND-OFF
2.6	01600876	TAPE GUIDE PIN, TAPER
27	01600734	TAPE GUIDE PIN
28	03200102	NUT M4
29	03200324	CSK HEAD SCREW M4 X 16
30	01600697	TENSION ARM STOP
31	03200203	CHEESE HEAD SCREW M2 X 12
32	01600496	TAPE BREAK SWITCH STOP
33	01600856	PCB STAND-OFF
34	00900925	NILSEN BUSH

ITEM PART NO: DESCRIPTION

#### THIS PARTS LIST INCLUDES

SWITCHES
BRAKE DRUMS
TAPE TIMER DISPLAY
TAPE TENSION PCB'S
TAPE BREAK MICROSWITCH

```
00803146
                   MAINS SWITCH
2
      01100945
                   BRACKET
                   CHEESE HEAD SCREW M4 X 8
3
      03200301
                   SHAKEPROOF WASHER M4
      03200009
                 SPOOLING POT
5
      01101010
                   BLACK KNOB - FSB SCHADOW
6
      00900053
7
      01100893
                   BRACKET
                   CHEESE HEAD SCREW M3 X 6
8
      03200900
                   SHAKEPROOF WASHER M3
9
      03200017
                   RED LENS
10
      00804044
                  BULB MU 0893 28V
11
      00804043
12
      01100980
                   BRACKET
                   CHEESE HEAD SCREW M4 X 6
13
      03200300
                   SHAKEPROOF WASHER M4
14
      03200009
15
      00803167
                   SWITCH
      01000185
                   LED, RED
16
                   LED. GREEN
17
      01000186
18
      01101004
                   BRACKET
19
      00804045
                   BLUE, LENS
   00804046
                                   LOGIC PCB SWITCHES
20
                   GREEN, LENS
                   YELLOW, LENS
      00804047
21
                   WHITE, LENS
22
      00804048
                   SUPPORT BAR
23
      01101003
      04000899
                   TAPE TIMER DISPLAY PCB
24
                   CHEESE HEAD SCREW M2.5 X 6
25
      03200250
26
      01300191
                   TAPE TIMER DISPLAY INSULATION
27
      01300160
                   MICROSWITCH INSULATION
28
      00803170
                   TAPE BREAK MICROSWITCH
                   CHEESE HEAD SCREW M2 X 12
29
      03200203
30
      03200000
                   WASHER M2
31
      00802307
                   SOLDER LUG
32
      01101000
                   TENSION SENSOR SHIELD, TAKE UP
33
      01100999
                   TENSION SENSOR SHIELD, SUPPLY
34
      02300867
                   TAPE TENSION PCB
35
      01300136
                   TAPE TENSION INSULATION
36
      00900511
                   SPRING
37
      03200253
                   CHEESE HEAD SCREW M2.5 X 12
38
      02301063
                   BRAKE DRUM ASSEMBLY
39 02301049
                   SPOOL RETAINING KNOB ASSEMBLY
```

ITEM PART NO: DESCRIPTION

# THIS PARTS LIST INCLUDES

HEADS BRAKES TRANSISTORS

1	02301226	PLAY HEAD ASSEMBLY, STEREO
	02301223	PLAY HEAD ASSEMBLY, MONO
2	02301227	RECORD HEAD ASSEMBLY, STEREO
	02301224	RECORD HEAD ASSEMBLY, MONO
3	02301228	ERASE HEAD ASSEMLBY, STEREO
5.00		ERASE HEAD ASSEMBLY, MONO
4	01602012	HEAD SHIELD
		HEAD MOUNT BODY
		AZIMUTH ADJUSTING ARM
7	00900511	
8	03200947	SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW M3 X 20
9		GRUB SCREW M3 X 6 CUP POINT
10	03200945	SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW M3 X 10
11	01101002	HEAD MOUNT SHIM 0.127 THICK FOR HEIGHT ADJUST
12	01101001	HEAD MOUNT SHIME 0.254 THICK FOR HEIGHT ADJUST
13	03200009	SHAKEPROOF WASHER M4
14	00600199	SOLDER LUG
15	03200348	SOCKET HEAD SCREW M4 X 25
16	02301062	BRAKE SHOE ASSEMBLY
17	00900525	COTTON DAMPED SPRING
18	01600727	BRAKE TIE ROD, LONG
19	01600728	BRAKE TIE ROD, SHORT
20	02301058	BRAKE LEVER SHAFT
21	01 6005 70	BRAKE LEVER ARM
22	01300234	MICA INSULATION SEE KIT 01000064
23	01000164	TRANSISTOR
24	01000064	TRANSISTOR
25	00802314	SOLDER LUG
	01300234	STEP WASHER SEE KIT 01000064
27	03200005	SHAKEPROOF WASHER M2.5
		CHEESE HEAD SCREW M2.5 X 10
29	01300099	TRANSISTOR COVER
30	02302268	INSULATED SCREW ASSEMBLY M2.5
	03200004	
32	03200101	NUT M2.5
ITEM	PART NO:	DESCRIPTION

# THIS PARTS LIST INCLUDES

STABILIZING ROLLERS TENSION ARMS POP-UP SHIELD

1 2	01600785	STABILIZING ROLLER COVER SHIM WASHER STABILIZING ROLLER ASSEMBLY, TAKE UP
2	01101013	SHIM WASHER
3	02301316	STABILIZING ROLLER ASSEMBLY, TAKE UP
4		STABILIZING ROLLER ASSEMBLY, SUPPLY
5	02302150	TENSION ARM BOSS ASSEMBLY, TAKE UP
6	02302149	TENSION ARM BOSS ASSEMBLY, SUPPLY
7	03200268	TENSION ARM BOSS ASSEMBLY, SUPPLY GRUB SCREW M2.5 X 8 CUP POINT TENSION SENSOR ARM, TAKE UP
8	01600894	TENSION SENSOR ARM, TAKE UP
9	01600893	TENSION SENSOR ARM, SUPPLY
10	00900539	TENSION ARM SPRING, TAKE UP
11	00900540	TENSION ARM SPRING, SUPPLY TENSION CONTROL MOUNTING POST CIRCLIP
12	01600821	TENSION CONTROL MOUNTING POST
13	00900319	CIRCLIP
14	01101005	POST SHIM - FOR HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT
15	01600611	BEARING HOUSING NUT
16	01600892	TENSION ARM BOSS, TAKE UP
17	01600891	TENSION ARM BOSS, TAKE UP TENSION ARM BOSS, SUPPLY SHORLUBE BUSH - DRY STABILIZING ROLLER, TAKE UP
18	00900945	SHORLUBE BUSH - DRY
19	01600787	STABILIZING ROLLER. TAKE UP
20	01600788	STABILIZING ROLLER, SUPPLY
21	00900940	BEARING, SUPPLY
22	00900949	BEARING, TAKE UP 'O' RING SHIM WASHER
23	01300060	'O' RING
24	01101040	SHIM WASHER
25	00900339	CIRCLIP
26	01600817	WEIGHT
27	00900527	POP-UP SHIELD LATCH SPRING
28	03200301	CHEESE HEAD SCREW M4 X 8
29	03200009	POP-UP SHIELD LATCH SPRING CHEESE HEAD SCREW M4 X 8 SHAKEPROOF WASHER M4
30	03200008	FLAT WASHER M4
31	01600751	SPRING RETAINING BUSH
32	01100903	POP-UP MU-METAL SHIELD
33	01600741	POP-UP SHIELD BLOCK
34	03200250	POP-UP MU-METAL SHIELD POP-UP SHIELD BLOCK CHESSE HEAD SCREW M2.5 X 6 RETAINING SPRING
35	00900528	RETAINING SPRING
36	02301205	POP-UP SHIELD SHAFT ASSEMBLY
37	02301204	BEARING HOUSING ASSEMBLY
38	01600739	POP-UP SHIELD NUT
39	01600738	POP-UP SHIELD NUT POP-UP SHIELD BEARING HOUSING NILSEN BUSH
40	00900923	NTLSEN BUSH
	and the second	

ITEM PART NO: DESCRIPTION

# THIS PARTS LIST INCLUDES

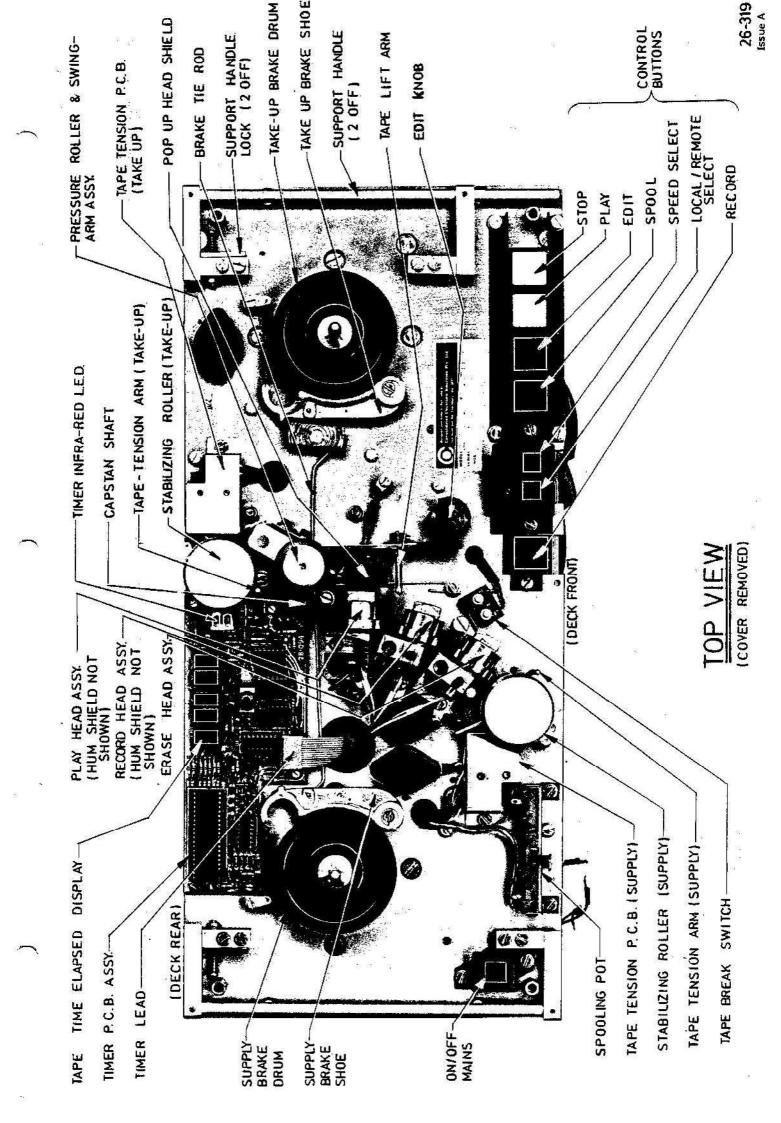
EDIT SWITCH PRESSURE ROLLER TAPE LIFT ARM

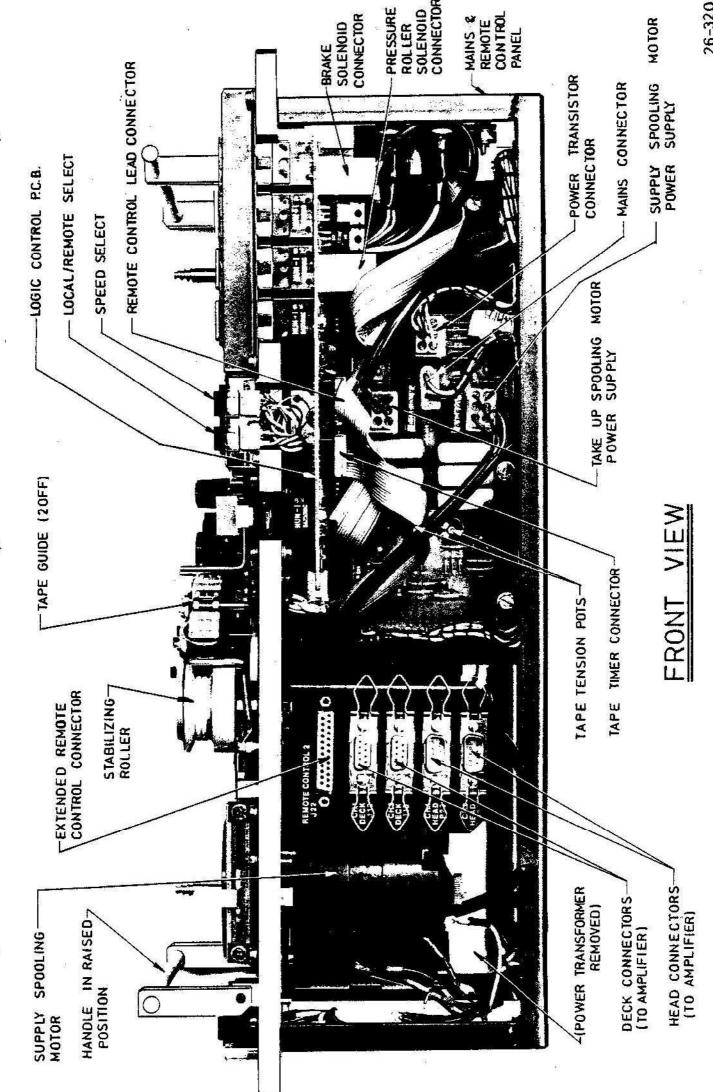
1	02301195	EDIT SWITCH ASSEMBLY
1 2	00900051	
3	00000011	FLAT WASHER
4		WAVE WASHER
5	00900328	
5 6 7		PRESSURE ROLLER PIVOT BEARING ASSEMBLY
7	01600611	BEARING HOUSING NUT
8	02302183	
9	02301064	PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY 19/38 CM.P.S.
OR	02301159	PRESSURE ROLLER ASSEMBLY 9.5/19 CM.P.S.
10	01600696	COVER
11		CSK HEAD SCREW M2.5 X 6
12	02302076	TAPE LIFT ARM SUPPORT BAR SUB-ASSEMBLY
	03200340	GRUB SCREW M4 X 8 CUP POINT
14	00801052	HEAT SHRINK 12MM DIA
15	01600719	TAPE LIFT ARM
16	03200343	SOCKET HEAD SCREW M4 X 8
17	03200009	SHAKEPROOF WASHER M4
18	03200009	FLAT WASHER M4
19	01600129	EDIT SWITCH CAM
20	01600129	EDIT SWITCH CAM EDIT SWITCH SHAFT
	00602024	SELLOCK PIN 1/8" DIA X 1/2" LONG
21	**************************************	
22	01600725	PRESSURE ROLLER PIVOT BEARING HOUSING
23	00900913	NILSEN BUSH
24	01600862	PRESSURE ROLLER SWING ARM
25	01600724	PRESSURE ROLLER PIVOT SHAFT
26	01600577	PRESSURE ROLLER SHAFT

ITEM PARTNO: DESCRIPTION

# DRAWING LIST

PART NO:	TITLE	ISSUE	SIZE
02600319	Deck - Top View	A	4
02600320	Deck - Front View	A	4
02600321	Deck - Bottom View	A	4
02600322	Deck - Bottom View (Frame Removed	) A .	4
02600323	Amplifier- Top View	A	4
02600309	Head Connection Circuit	A	3
02302090	Replay Amplifier Circuit	F	3
02300927	Replay Amp. PCB Assembly	)	
	IEC 3 3/4 - 7 1/2 IPS	)c	3
02300933	Replay Amp PCB Assembly	5	
	IEC 7 1/2 - 15 IPS	j	
02302091	Record Amplifier Circuit	F	3
02300928	Record Amp PCB Assembly	)	
- 100 Marine 100 Co.	IEC 3 3/4 - 7 1/2 IPS	)E	3
02300934	Record Amp PCB Assembly	)	
	IEC 7 1/2 - 15 IPS	)	
02302092	Monitor Amplifier Circuit	В	3
02300922	Monitor Amp PCB Assembly	В	4
02301329	Bias Oscillator Circuit	D	4
02300884	Bias Oscillator PCB Assembly	В	4 3
02302093	Amplifier Interconnection	E	3
02300923	Mother PCB Assembly	F	3
02302096	Power Supply Circuit	A	. 4
02300909	Power Supply PCB Assembly	В	4
02302094	Spooling Motor PCB Circuit	F	3
02300921	Spooling Motor PCB Assembly	H	3
02301326	Capstan Motor PCB Circuit	В	4
02300926	Capstan Motor PCB Assembly	В	4
02301354	Tape Timer Circuit	D	3
02300889	Tape Timer PCB Assembly	D	3
02302098	Deck Logic Circuit	E	3
02300908	Deck Logic PCB Assy	E	3
02302097	Deck Block Diagram	C	3
02302095	Amplifier Block Diagram	E	3
02302089	Mic. Pre-Amp Circuit	D	3
02300929	Mic Pre-Amp PCB Assembly	В	3
02300930	Remote Control PCB Layout	A	4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
02302072	REmote Control Unit Circuit	A	3
02300942	Logic PCB Circuit Sheet 1	В	
02300942	Logic PCB Assembly Sheet 2	В	4
02600342	Deck Assembly Sheets 1 to 10	A	4/3/2



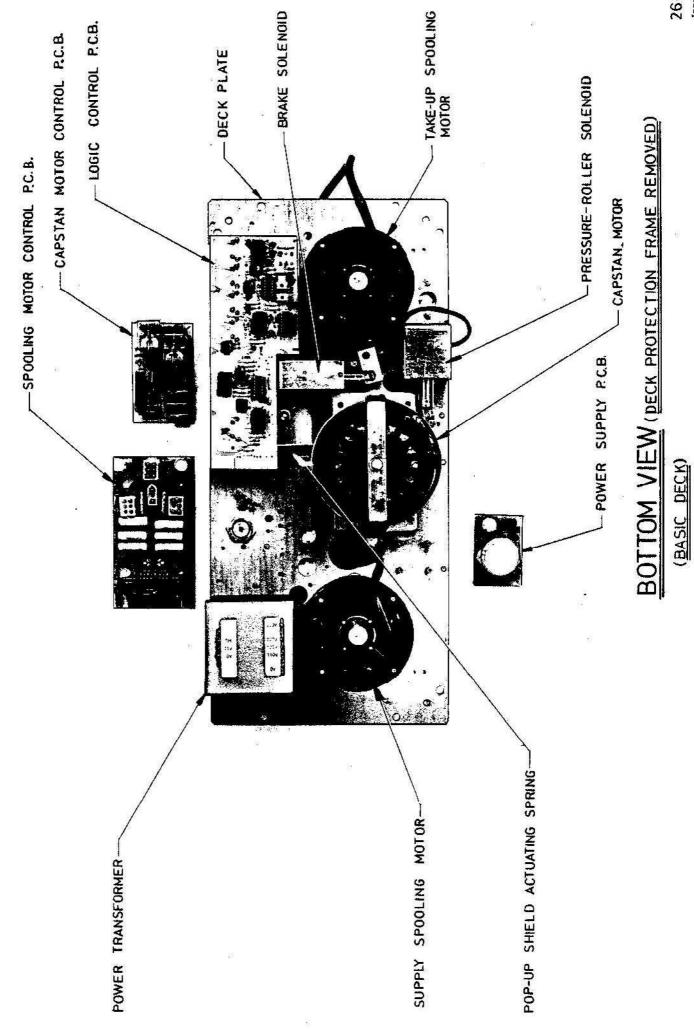


26-320 Issue A

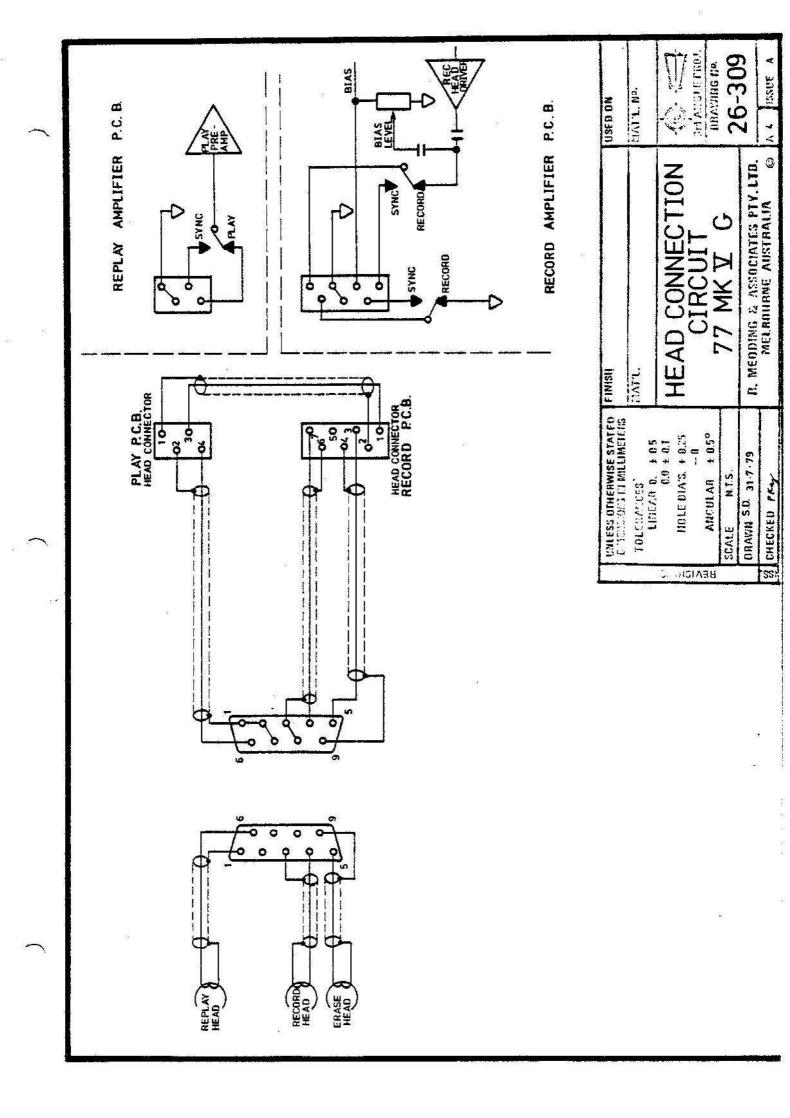
DECK BOTTOM VIEW

MAINS & REMOTE CONTROL PANEL TAKE-UP SPOOLING MOTOR 0 PRESSURE ROLLER SOLENOID--CAPSTAN MOTOR - DECK PROTECTION FRAME - SUPPLY SPOOLING MOTOR 0 - POWER TRANSFORMER

PCB PROTECTION PLATE

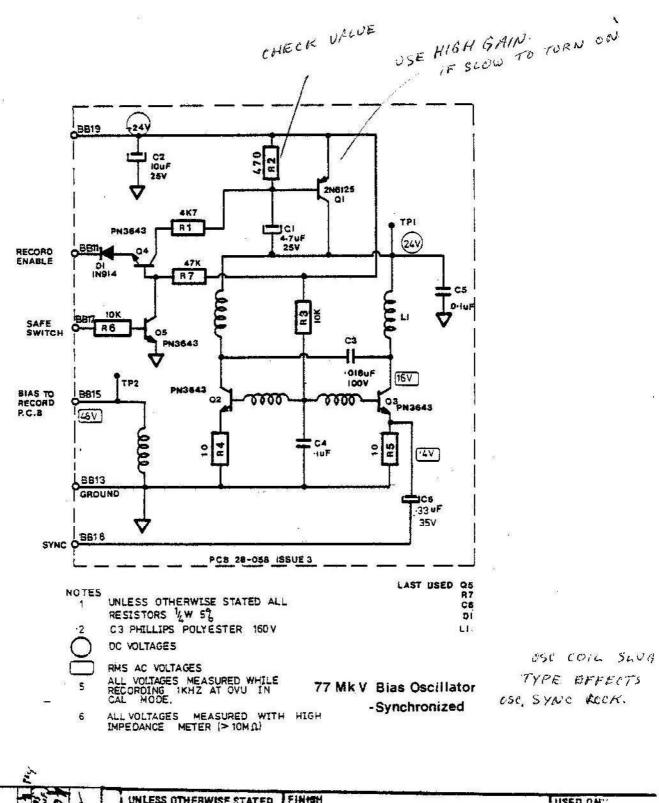


26-32. Issue A

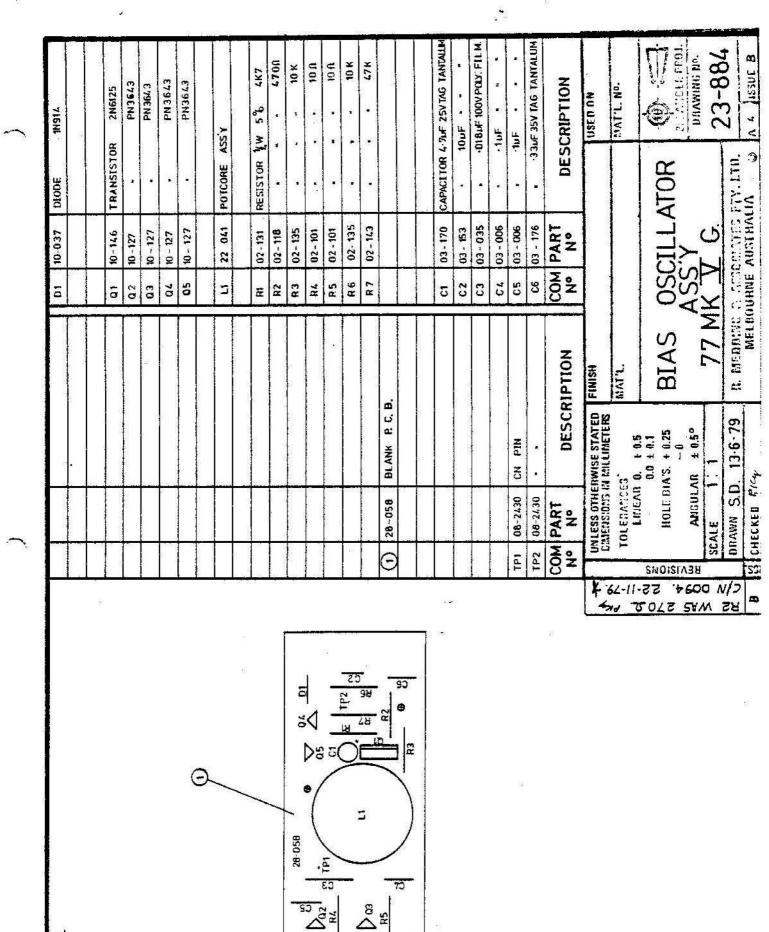


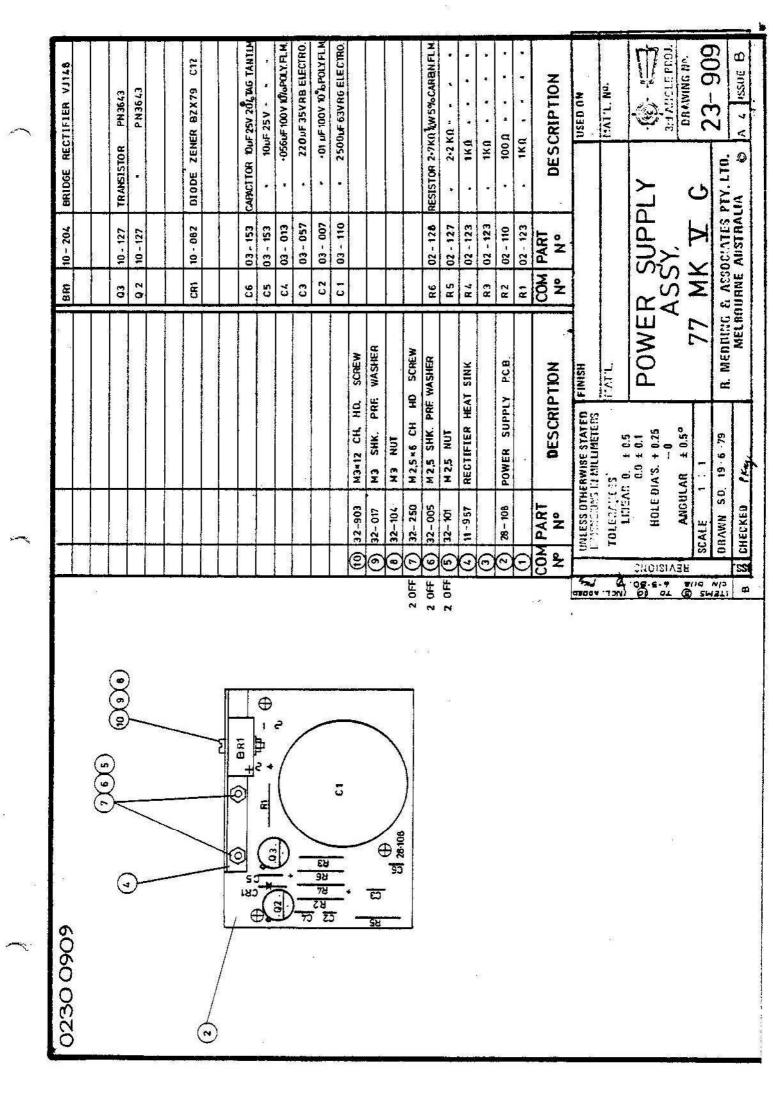
9	28-112	BLANK PCB			192	08-2430	CN PIN	
					TP1	08-2430	•	
L					6.0	10 - 163	TRANSISTOR	TIP 2955
RZZ	270 -20 2	RESISTOR 1 OH	10HM 12W 5%		9.0	10 - 162		TIP 3055
R21	1 02-075	)	1 OHM 1/2 W 5 %		0.7	10 - 128	•	PN 4355
R 20	201 - 20 03	0 ZZ - ZZ 0	22 OHM 14 W S	8	90	10 - 127	•	PN 3643
R19	9 02 - 102	. 22	•		0.5	10 - 059		9C 318B
R18	8 02 - 125	. 1KS	a		70	10 - 059		BC 316B
R17	7 02 - 125	5 X1 *	٠		Q3	10 - 059		BC 318B
R 16	6 02 - 123	¥	*		0.2	10 - 134		PN 4250
R 15	5 02 - 127	* 2K2	*		10	10 - 059	•	BC 318 8
R 14	4 02 - 149	, 150K	. Y					
R13	3 02 - 137	. 15K	•					
R12	2 02 - 39	• 22K	• >					(1) The control of th
R11	1 02 - 130	• 3#9	•		CII	03-053	CAPACITOR 470	CAPACITOR 476µF 25VRBELECTRO
R10	0 02 - 110	001	. MHO 000					
R.9	07 - 110	001	- MHO 00		60	030-60	CAPACITOR 100ul	CAPACITOR 100UF 25V RB ELECTRO
8.8	02 - 131	· 4K7	7	12	60	03-210	15pF	15pF CERAMIC
R7	02 - 135	. 10K	,		7.2	03-152	1-5µF	1-50F 35V TAG TANTALUM
R6	5 02 - 124	- 1K2	* 2		90	03 - 055	H10EE "	330uF 25VRB ELECTRO
RS	5 02 - 123	) IK			50	03-153	* 10uF	10 LF 25V TAG TANTALUM
8	. 02-141	• 33K	, Y	•	7 J	03 - 090	" 100uF	100of 25V RB ELECTRO
œ	3 02-155	, 470K	К	•	63	03 - 154	100nF	HOULF 4V TAG TANTALUM
R 2	02 - 169	* 2M7	7 .	•				
ж -	02 - 155	* 470K	" УС		CI	900 - 60	• · · · 1µF 10	·1µF 100V POLYESTER FILM
Š	o PABT	DESCI	DESCRIPTION		οN	PAR T <sup>®</sup>	DESC	DESCRIPTION
4	UNLESS OTHE	UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS	FINISH				n	USED ON
-	TOI ENANILES		MATT				Σ	MAT'L, NO.
	LINEAN 9.	10. ±0.5						
nion <b>pa</b> -e	HOLE DIA'S.		NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO N	5	Y	FCB.	MONITOR PCB. ASSY.	
iaey	ANGULAR	-0 AR ±0.5°		777	X	77 MK V G		DRAWING HE.
76 W	SCALE 1							22.022
	DHAIVN S.D.	6.5.79	R. THEODESE	15.8 F.	1000	STATE OF THE STATE	PT.2.578.	776_67
S	S CHECKED PK.		Ξ	EL BOUF	RRE	MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA	0	A Second

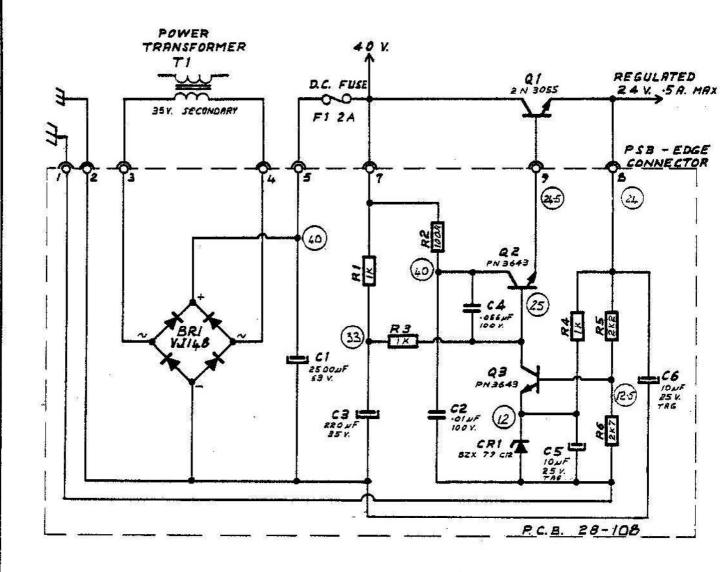
	RS C1 NB1 S
. O	
	# 1
	128



	1 3 P	14		UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS	FINISH	USED ON"
1 2 2 E		TOLERANCES' LINEAR O. ± 0.5	MAT'L.	MAT'L. No.		
	10.4 CHOOSE. 1. C. ALTER HOSEO. J.C. J.K. R.S. WERE 3.	HOLE DIA'S.	0.0 ± 0.1 HOLE DIA'S. + 0.25 - 0 ANGULAR ± 0.5°	BIAS ÓSCILLATOR SYNCHRONIZED PCB CIRCUIT	3rd ANGLE PROJ	
0 REWAS 270 C/V 491. NOTES ABI TO 10.7			77MkV	DRAWING No.		
	2 % %	200		DRAVIL J. BANOS 20-11-77	R. MEDDING & ASSOCIATES PTV. LTB.	23-1329
	83	CHECKED 26-7-70 PK	MELAGURNE AUSTRALIA	a 4 Secre D		





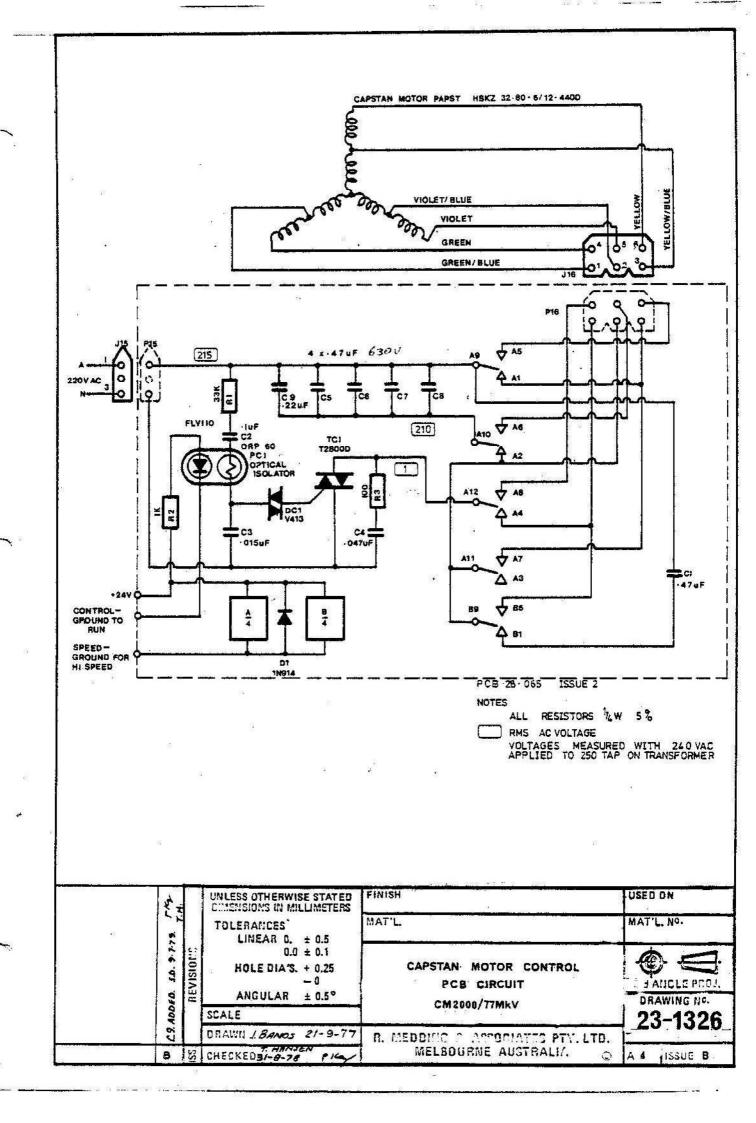


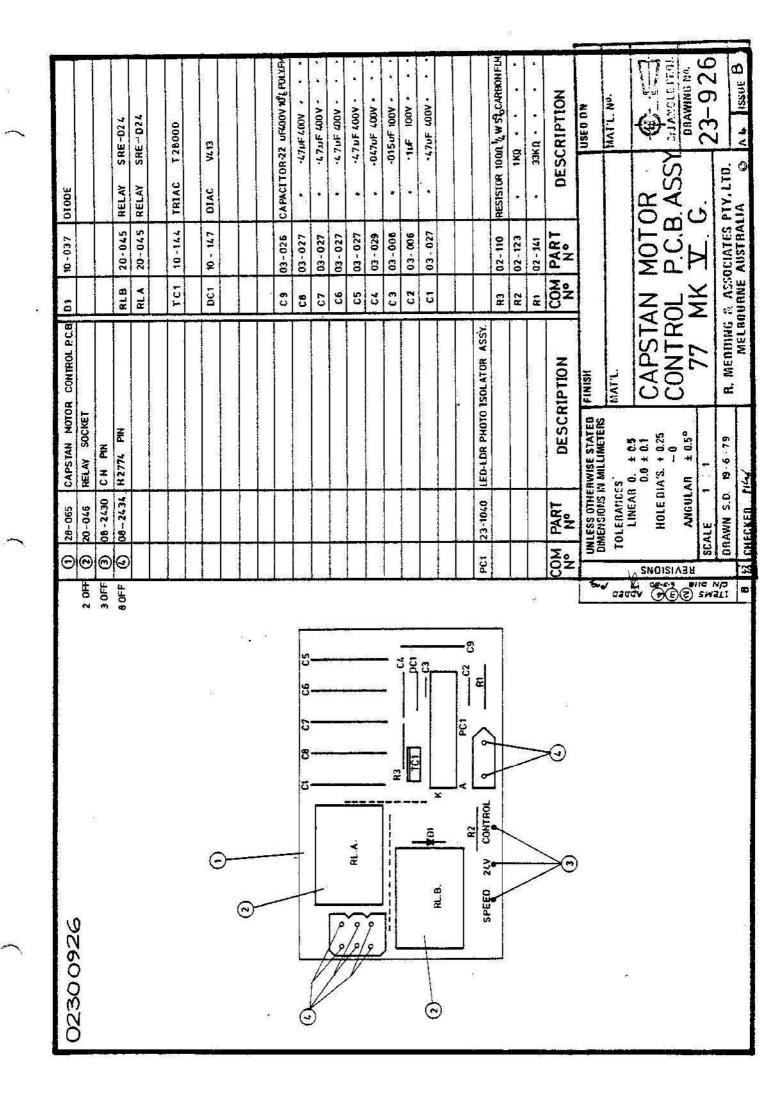
#### NOTES

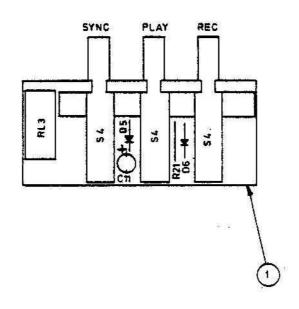
1. ALL RESISTORS 1/4 W. 5 %

(40) DC. VOLTAGES

0	TOLERANCE UNLESS	ROUTING.	
Ξ	FRACTION = 1/50"	NEXT ASSY.	MAT'L.
220	DECIMAL ± 0051	ENG'S	
	AliGLE ± 1/go	R ME THIS & ASSOCI	ATES FTY, LTD DRAWING NUMBER
0	DESIGNED	SOS ENTIREMENTALE BRUN	SWICK C.
	DRAWN S DEUTS CHER	POWER SUPPL	× A 23-2096.
- 33	CHECKED PKy	P. C.B. CIRCU	
		77 MKY G.	

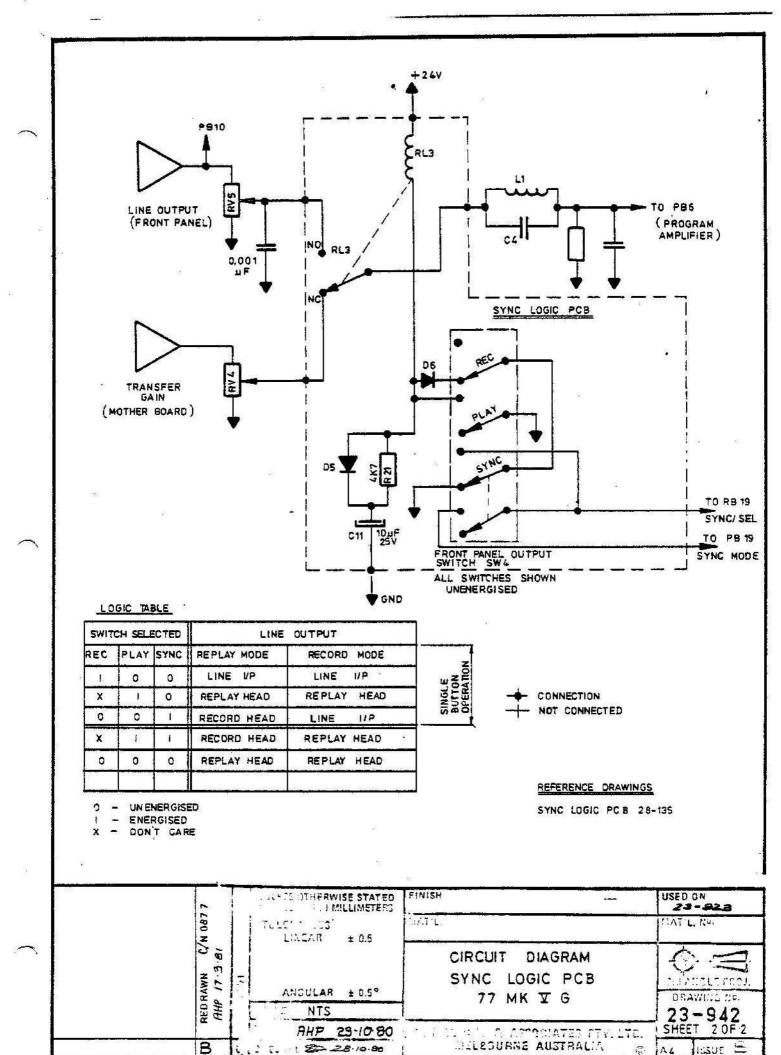


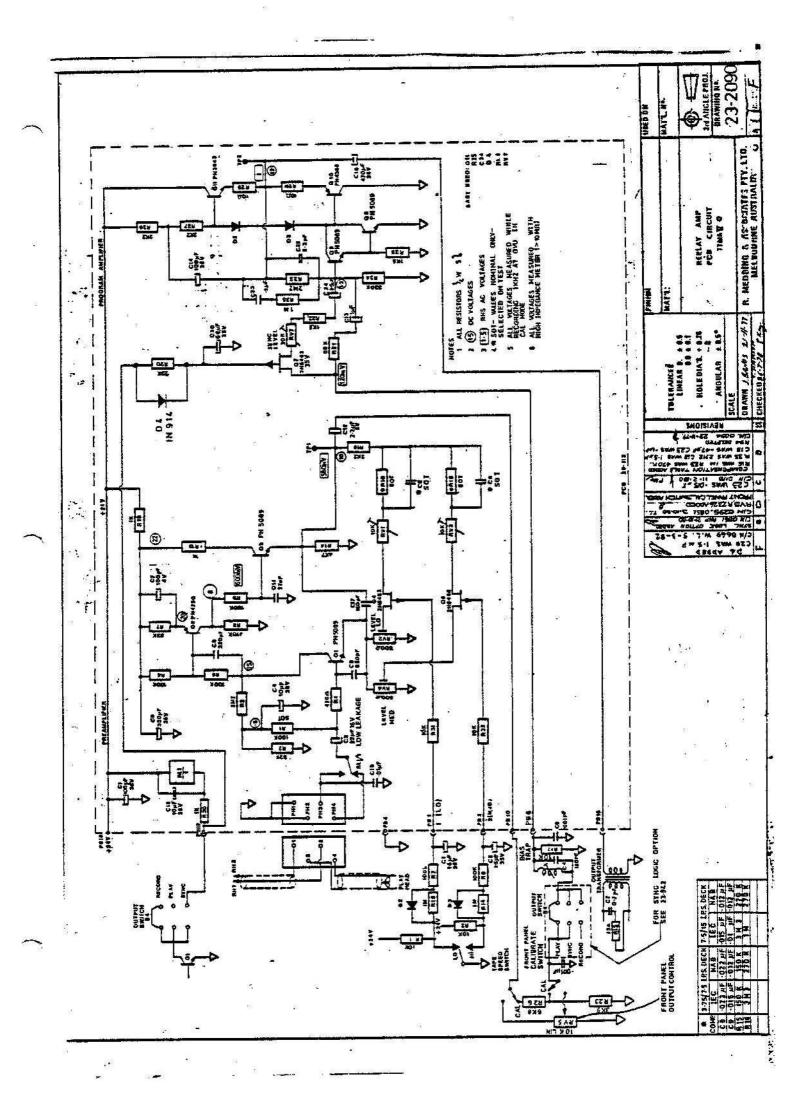




1	28-135	BLANK PCB
\$4	08-3177	ISOSTAT SWITCH 3 GANG (BLACK)
RL3	20-034	RELAY NATIONAL RS 24V
C11	03-153	CAPACITOR 10 pF 25V TANTALUM
R21	02-131	RESISTOR 4K7 1/4 WATT
D6	10-037	DIODE IN914
DS	10-037	DIODE IN914
NO	PART NO	DESCRIPTION

	UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS	FINISH '	USED ON
3	TOLERANCES' LINEAR + D.S	MAT'L,	MAT'L, No.
REVISIONS	ANGULAR ± 0.5°	COMPONENT LAYOUT SYNC LOGIC PCB 77 MK V G	Srd Atticle PROJ
	SCALE 1:1 DRAWN A.H.P 24-10-80		23-942 SHEET 1 0F2
SS	CHECKED	R. MEDDING & ASSOCIATES PTY, LTD. MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA	A4 ISSUE B

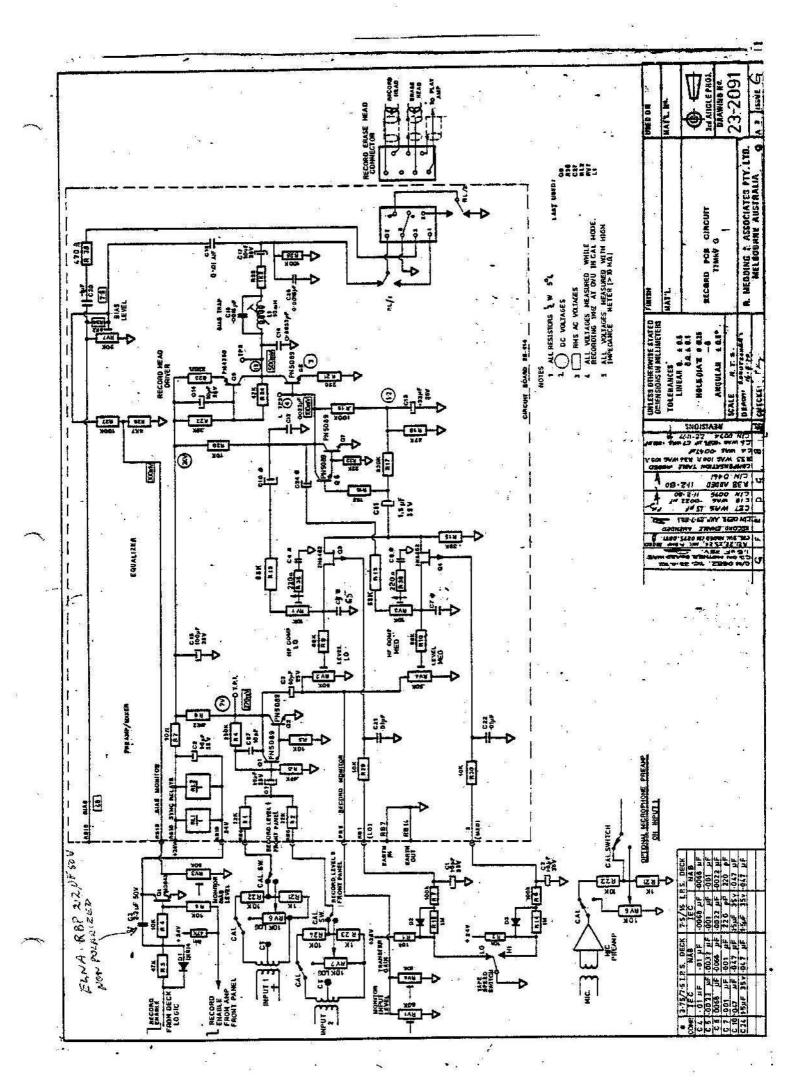


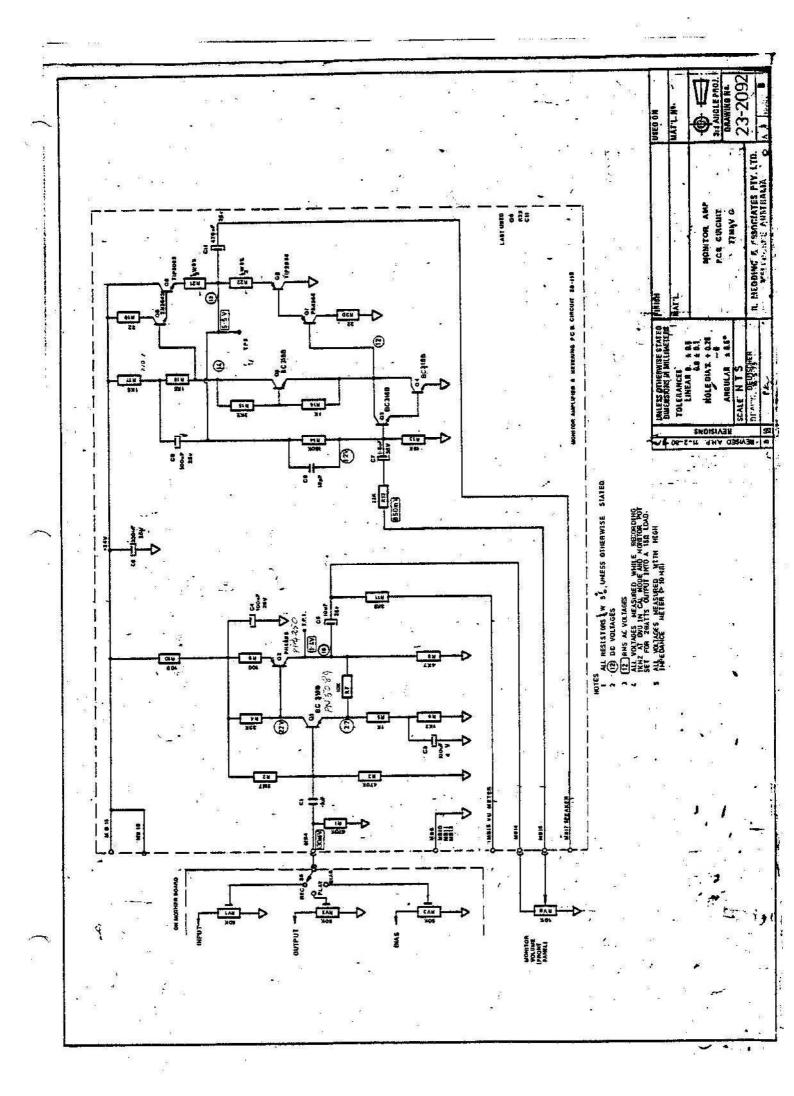


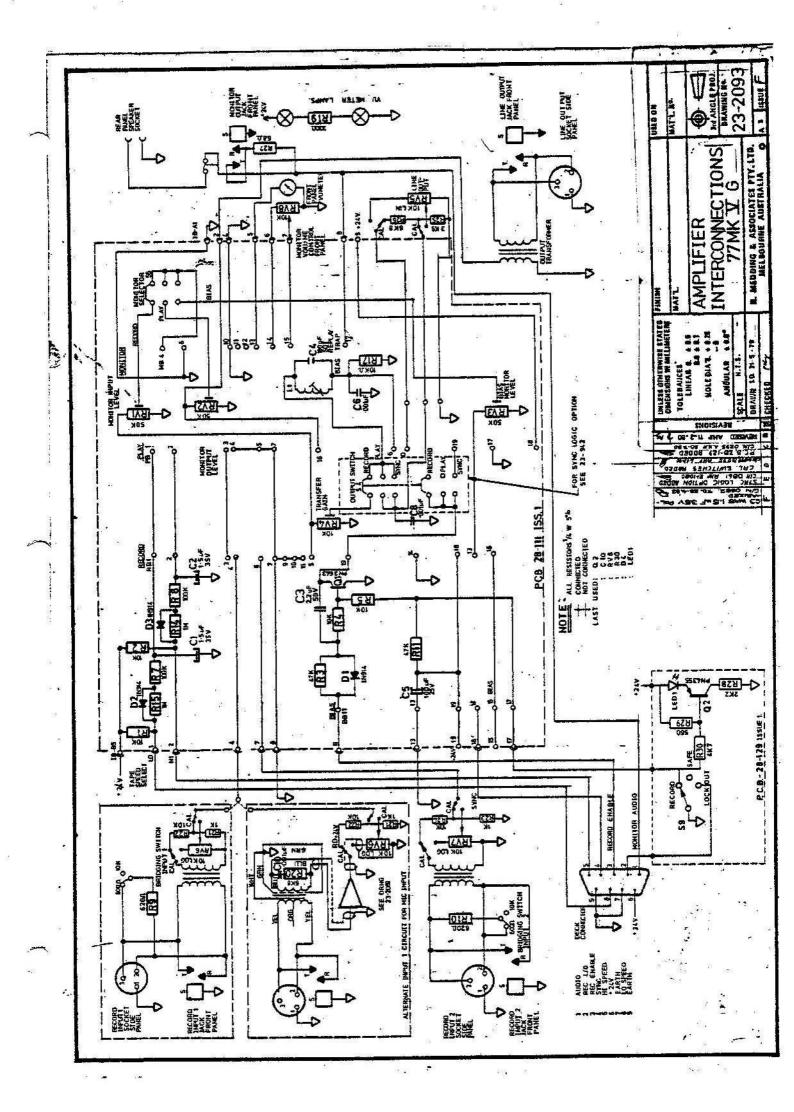
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3 <del>2</del>	RV7	RV6	BY3	RV2	RY:	+	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	R 35		L	E	Ē	12		2	2	R27	#26	B28	-	=	_	2	=	N 820	1		+	÷		2		2		4	_	3	ŧ	7.	8		3		-	÷	=	1		0.00		XX	Ē	
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DESCRIPTION	NATIONAL RELAY	M1 30010	₹.	-			INVINSTS ION		•	•					T D ALLETE TOR	100			PCR BLANK	CN PIN		CAPACITION SELVE 350 YELL ZENGELLS		101-101		3.306	. 6-8 MF 35	• OttuF 100	10.F 25V			21014	i	· MOUF 25V	10.	3-2 uF 35v	. 27pr		· SEE TABLE	· SEE PARE	. 1000F 41	. 320pF	* 650pF	. 10uF 15	. 230.F 25	330F 161	, 100m	E STATED F		•	- -	- -	* 0.5		
ž		Cipo seby Ol	6100 005T	TE00 6010		+	10-126		10 - 083	660 - 02	10 - 084 FET		760 - Ot	10 - 094	+	+	5	7		08- 2430 CH		C3 - EC	9	1	1	21. 234	03-174	400 - 60	C31 - E0	03 - 207	0.3 - 04.3	2		03 - 000	2	- 172	202 - E0		SEE TABLE		Ž.	03-205	03 - 203	03 - 153		L	L	UNICES OTHERWISE STATED	Dets to be	TOLERANCES	111	HOLE BLAT.	ANGULAR	1:1	Ì
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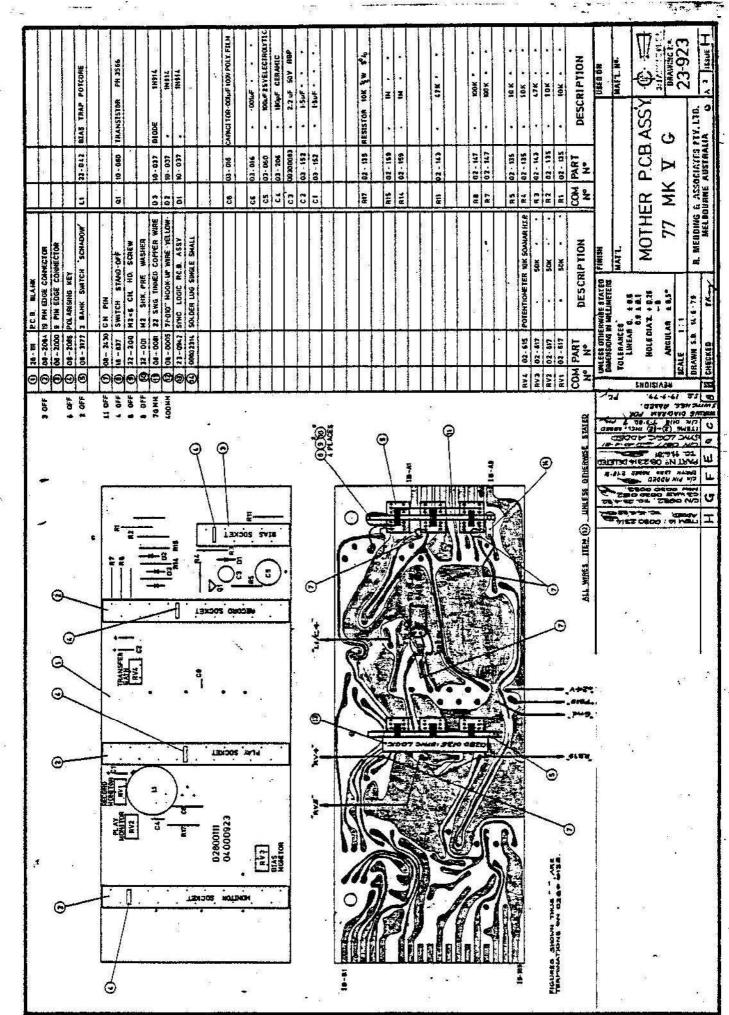
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		RS-14V			PN(250	FR5003	N 300 S	PHEORS		2454.62	245161	PH5089	P.N.S.08.9		100F CERAMIC	BOTSUF 100V POLY, FILM		CAMILITAR SEE TABLE TAG TANTALUI		OWF DOV PRIYESTERRY					TOLF 25V TAG TANTALLIN	COCELF CONFOLTESTERRA	KAUF 25V NB ELECTRO	10uf 25V TAG TANTALLE	. 6	-002 2uf DOVPOLNES TENFO	HELF BSV DIG BUSTALLIN	SEE TABLE POLVES TERFTLA		. SEF TARIFPOTYETTERFL.N.	*			YOLK 25VTAG TARRALUM	ayk .		PTION	USED ON		HAIT. No.	₩ <b>©</b>	STATE OF LINE	DRAWING A		3 1850E
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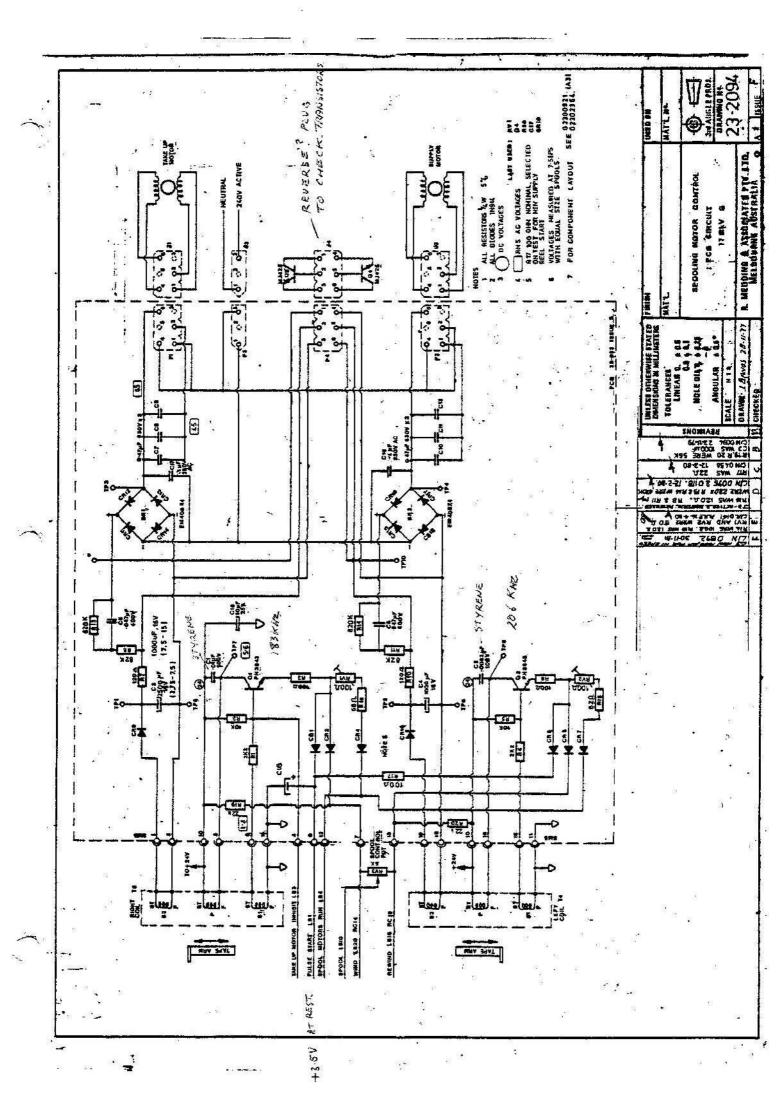


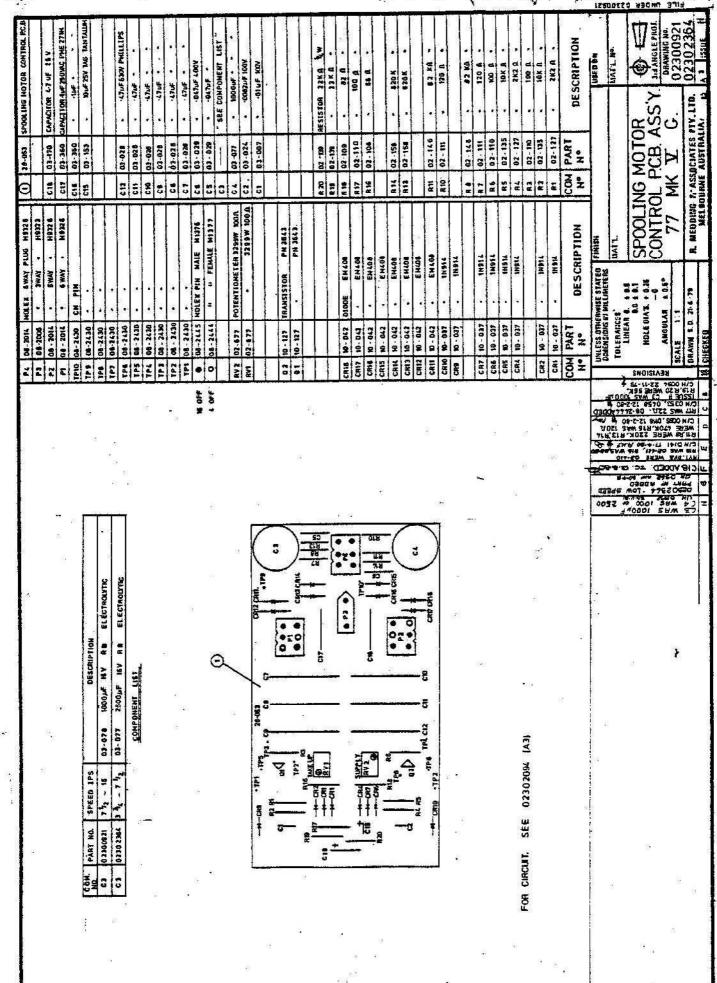


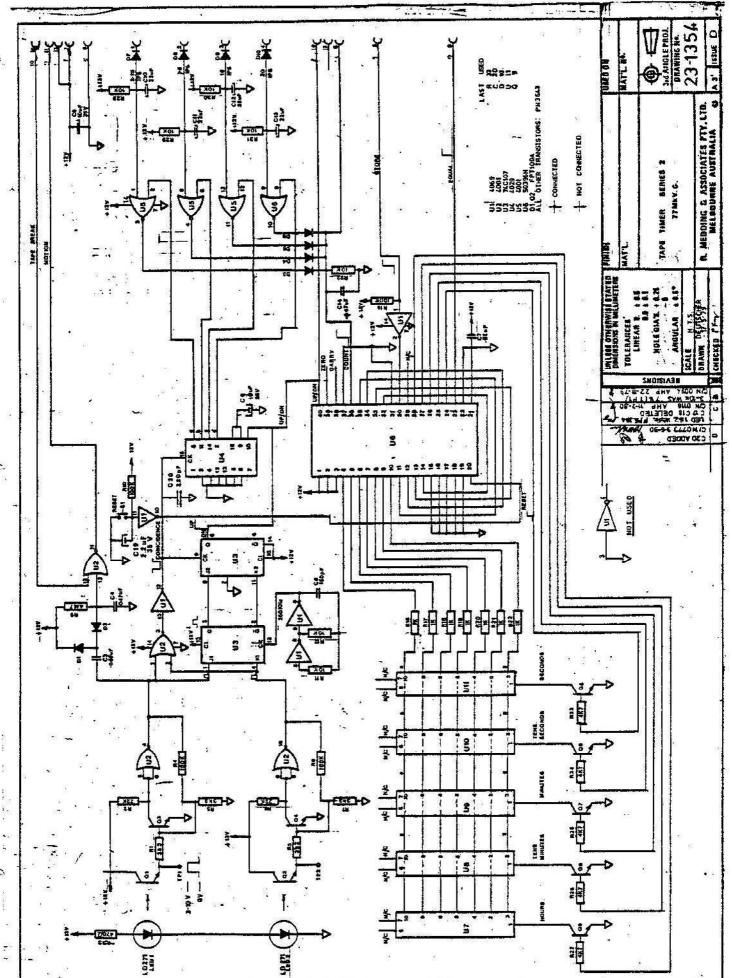




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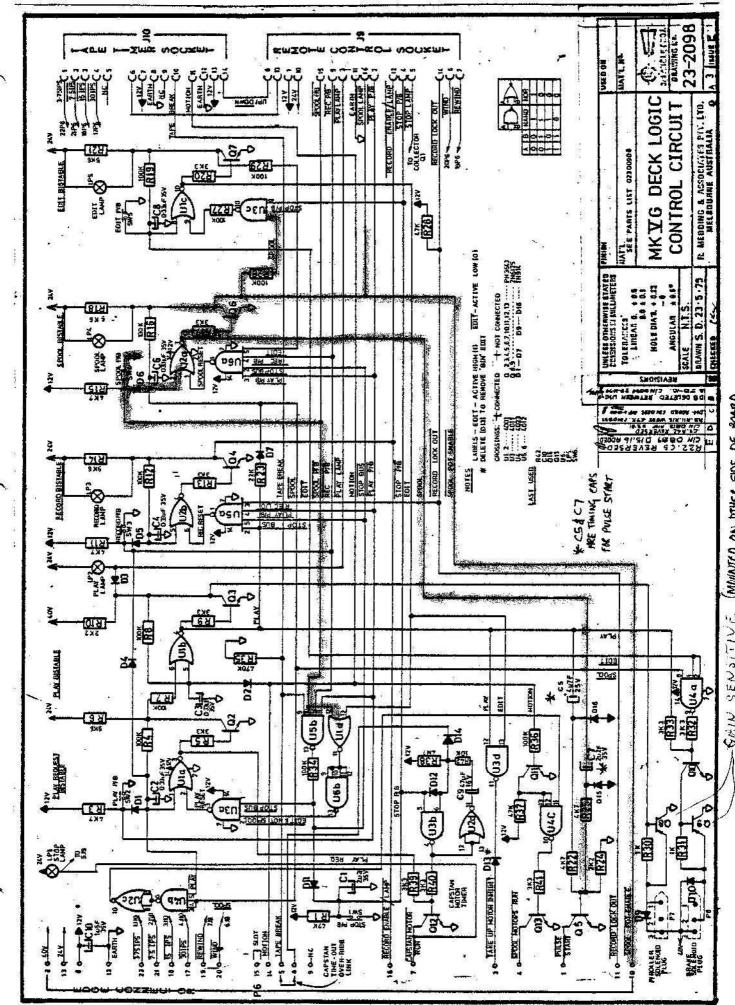




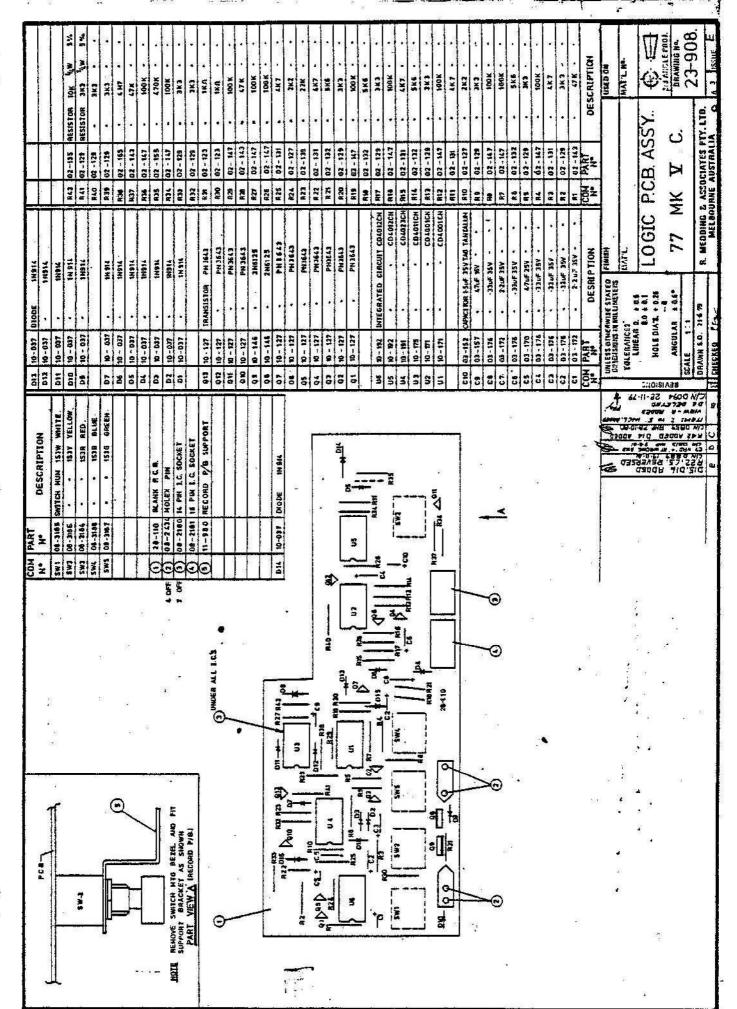


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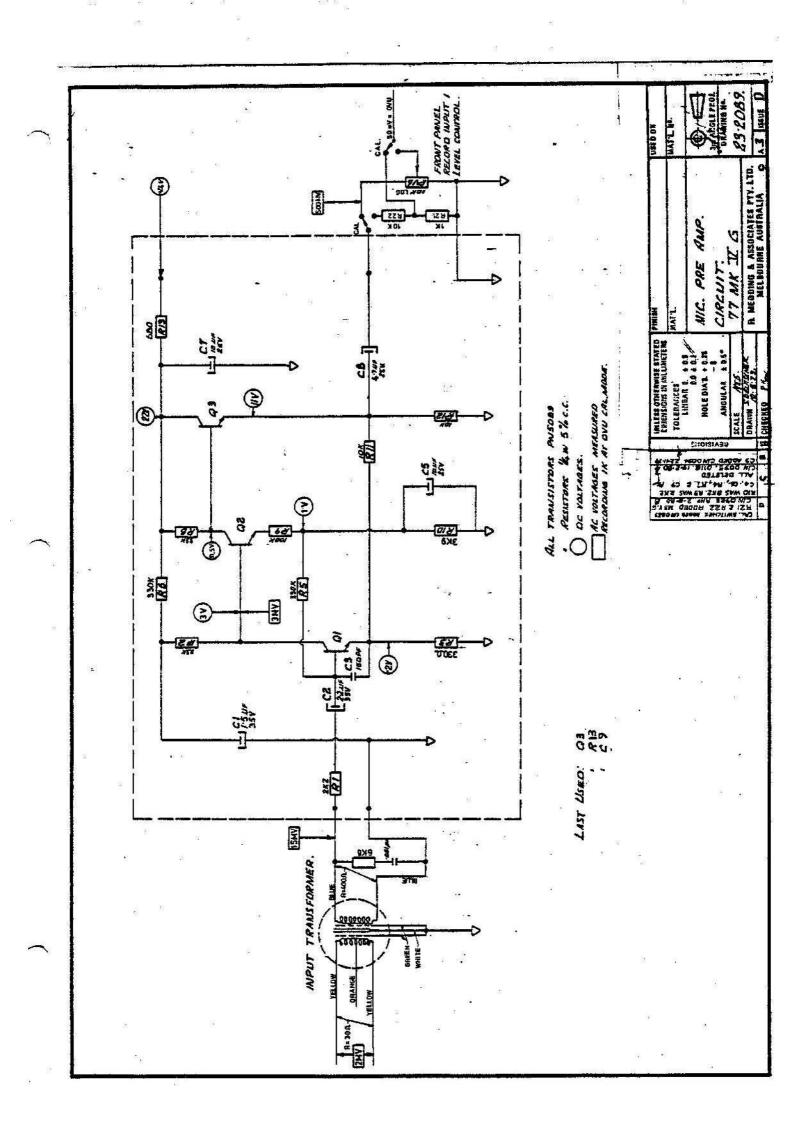
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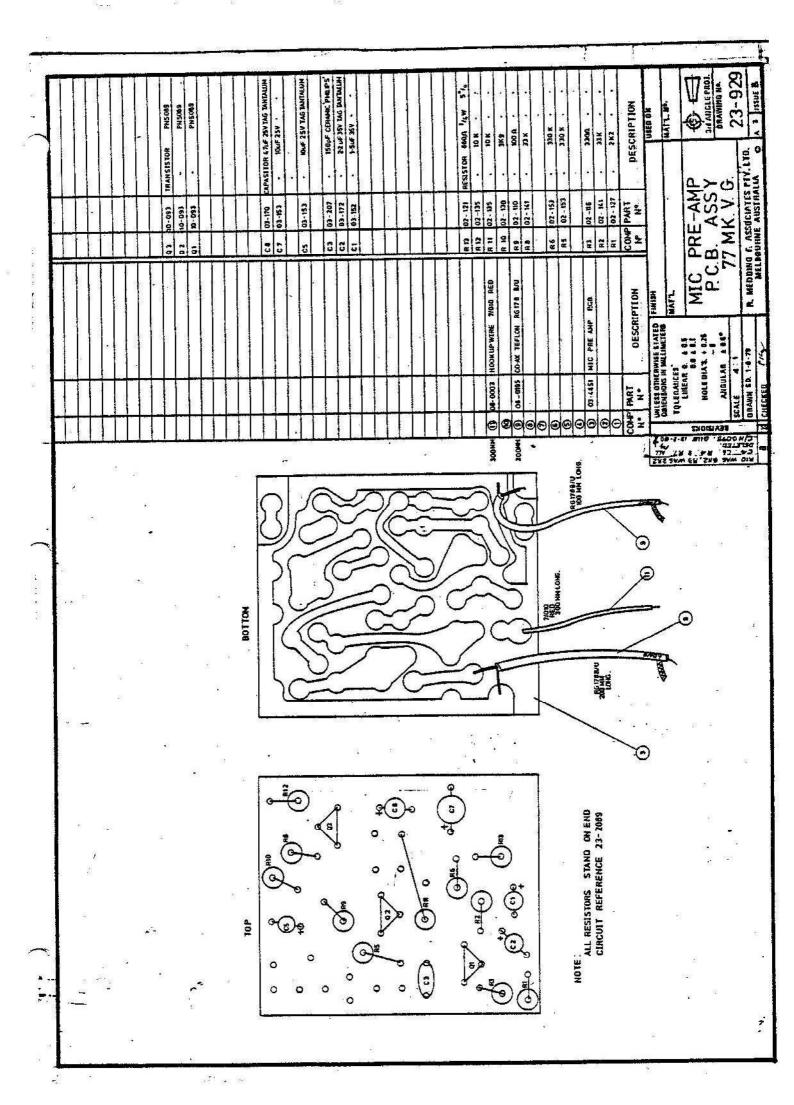


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