

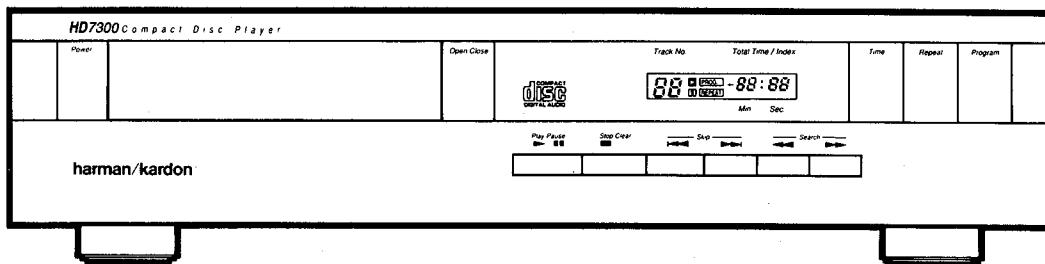
The Harman Kardon

Model HD7300

COMPACT DISC PLAYER

Manual 151A

Technical Manual



The following marks found in the parts list of this manual identify the models as follows.

- : North America area model Black version
- : International model Black version
- : Australia model Black version

harman/kardon

240 Crossways Park West, Woodbury, N. Y. 11797
1112-3152151A4 P-1189081500 Printed in Japan

HD7300

CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT

Product complies with DHHS rules CFR subchapter J part 1040:10 at date of manufacture.

DANGER—invisible laser radiation when open and interlock failed or defeated. Avoid direct exposure to the beam.

CAUTION—use of all controls, adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

Be Careful of the Laser Pickup

Although you cannot see it from the outside, a laser pickup is located under the disc tray and a precision lens is built in it.

Since the laser pickup, including the lens element, is especially sensitive to dust, keep the disc tray closed when not in use. Also do not put your hand inside the unit.


**CLASS 1
LASER PRODUCT**

HD7300

SPECIFICATION

System	: Compact Disc Digital Audio
Signal Detection	: 3-Beam Semiconductor Laser
Error Correction	: CIRC System
Sampling Frequency	: 176.4kHz
Quantization	: 18-bit Linear
Channels	: 2 Channel Stereo
Frequency Response	: 4Hz~20kHz ±0.2dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	: 0.008% (1kHz)
Dynamic Range	: 96dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	: 100dB
Channel Separation	: 88dB (1kHz)
Wow & Flutter	: Immeasurable

Line Output Level/Load	
Impedance	: 2.0V/10k Ohms
Power Supply	
U.S.A. and Canada models	: AC 120V, 60Hz
International model	: AC 220/240V, 50/60Hz
Power Consumption	: 15 Watts
Dimensions (WxHxD)	: 17-3/8" x 4" x 13" (443 x 103 x 330 mm)
Weight	: 11lbs. (5kg)

Specifications and components subject to change without notice.
Overall performance will be maintained or improved.

Adjustment of this unit requires following measuring instruments and jigs.

- Oscilloscope (3 or more modes, 100MHz, input Select DC range) 1740A
- Test Disc: EIAJ CD-1
- Distortion Meter 339A

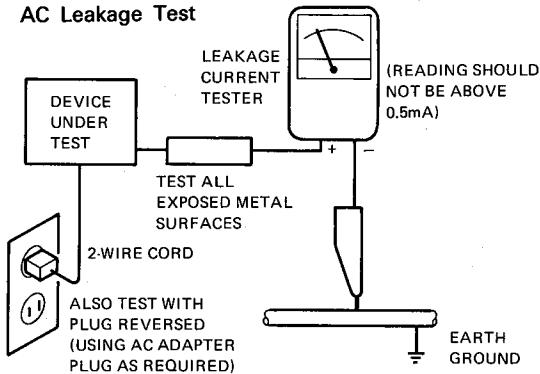
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Before returning an instrument to the customer, always make a safety check of the entire instrument, including, but not limited to, the following items:

- a. Be sure that no built-in protective devices are defective and/or have been defeated during servicing.
 - (1) Protective shields are provided to protect both the technician and the customer. Correctly replace all missing protective shields, including any removed for servicing convenience.
 - (2) When reinstalling the chassis and/or other assembly in the cabinet, be sure to put back in place all protective devices, including, but not limited to, nonmetallic control knobs, insulating fishpapers, adjustment and compartment covers/shields, and isolation resistor/capacitor networks.

Do not operate this instrument or permit it to be operated without all protective devices correctly installed and functioning.
- b. Be sure that there are no cabinet openings through which an adult or child might be able to insert their fingers and contact a hazardous voltage. Such openings include, both are not limited to, excessively wide cabinet ventilation slots, and an improperly fitted and/or incorrectly secured cabinet back over.
- c. **Leakage Current Hot Check** — With the instrument completely reassembled, plug the AC line cord directly into a 120V AC outlet. (Do not use an isolation transformer during this test.) Use a leakage current tester or a metering system that complies with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C101.1 "Leakage Current for Appliances" and Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 1270, (34.6). With the instrument AC switch first in the ON position and then in the OFF position, measure from a known earth ground (metal waterpipe, conduit, etc.) to all exposed metal parts of the instrument (antennas, handle bracket, metal cabinet, screwheads, metallic overlays, control shafts, etc.), especially any exposed metal parts that offer an electrical return path to the chassis. Any current measured must not exceed 0.5 milliamp. Reverse the instrument power cord plug in the outlet and repeat test. **ANY MEASUREMENTS NOT WITHIN THE LIMITS SPECIFIED HEREIN INDICATE A POTENTIAL SHOCK HAZARD THAT MUST BE ELIMINATED BEFORE RETURNING THE INSTRUMENT TO THE CUSTOMER.**

AC Leakage Test

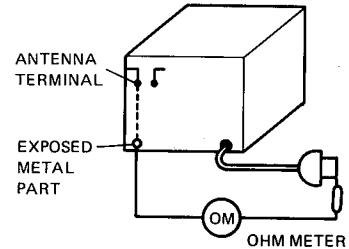


d. Insulation Resistance Test

- (1) Unplug the power supply cord and connect a jumper wire between the two prongs of the plug.
- (2) Turn on the power switch of the instrument.
- (3) Measure the resistance with an ohmmeter between the jumpered AC plug and each **exposed metallic** cabinet part on the instrument, such as screwheads, antenna, control shafts, handle brackets, etc. The reading should be as shown below. If it is not within the limits specified, there is the possibility of a shock hazard, and the instrument must be repaired and rechecked before it is returned to the customer.

e. Insulation Resistance Test Cold Check

- (1) Unplug the power supply cord and connect a jumper wire between the two prongs of the plug.
- (2) Turn on the power switch of the instrument.
- (3) Measure the resistance with an ohmmeter between the jumpered AC plug and each **exposed metallic** cabinet part on the instrument, such as screwheads, antenna, control shafts, handle brackets, etc. When the exposed metallic part has a return path to the chassis, the reading should be between 1 and 5.2 Megohm. When there is no return path to the chassis, the reading must be "infinite". If it is not within the limits specified, there is the possibility of a shock hazard, and the instrument must be repaired and rechecked before it is returned to the customer.



PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

Some electrical and mechanical parts have special safety related characteristics which are often not evident from visual inspection, nor can the protection they give necessarily be obtained by replacing them with components rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc. Parts that have special safety characteristics are identified by shading, by (Δ) on schematics and parts listed. Use of a substitute replacement that does not have the same safety characteristics as the recommended replacement part might create shock, fire, and/or other hazards. Products Safety is under review continuously and new instructions are issued whenever appropriate.

SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION: Before servicing instruments covered by this manual and its supplements, read and follow the **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS** on this page.

NOTE: If unforeseen circumstances created conflict between the following servicing precautions and any of the safety precautions, **always follow the safety precautions.** Remember: Safety First.

General Servicing Precautions

- a. Always unplug the instrument AC power cord from the AC power source before:
 - (1) Removing or reinstalling any component, circuit board, module, or any other instrument assembly.
 - (2) Disconnecting or reconnecting any instrument electrical plug or other electrical connection.
 - (3) Connecting a test substitute in parallel with an electrolytic capacitor in the instrument.

Caution: A wrong part substitution or incorrect polarity installation of electrolytic capacitors may result in an explosion hazard.
- b. Do not defeat any plug/socket B+ voltage interlocks with which instruments covered by this manual might be equipped.
- c. Do not apply AC power to this instrument and/or any of its electrical assemblies unless all solid-state device heat sinks are correctly installed.
- d. Always connect a test instrument's ground lead to the instrument chassis ground before connecting the test instrument positive lead. Always remove the test instrument ground lead last.

NOTE: Refer to Safety Precautions on Page 3.

- (1) The service precautions are indicated or printed on the cabinet, chassis or components. When servicing, follow the printed or indicated service precautions and service materials.
- (2) The Components used in the unit has a specified flammability and dielectric strength. When replacing any components, use components which has the same ratings. Components marked (Δ) in the circuit diagram are important for safety or for the characteristics of the unit. Always replace with the appointed components.
- (3) An insulation tube or tape is sometimes used and some components are raised above the printed wiring board for safety. The internal wiring is sometimes clamped to prevent contact with heating components. Install them as they were.
- (4) After servicing, always check that the removed screws, components and wiring have been installed correctly and that the portion around the service part have not been damaged and so on. Further check the insulation between the blades of attachment plug and accessible conductive parts.

Insulation Checking Procedure

Disconnect the attachment plug from the AC outlet and turn the power on. Connect the insulation resistance meter (500V) to the blades of the attachment plug. The insulation resistance between the each blade of the attachment plug and accessible conductive parts (Note 1) should be more than 1M-ohm.

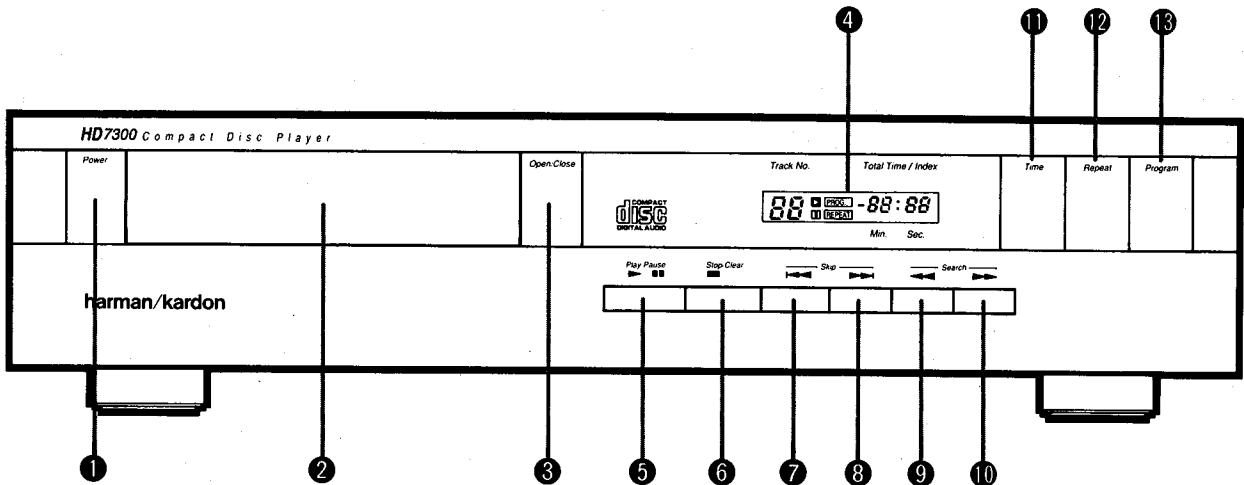
Note 1: Accessible Conductive Parts including Metal panels, Output jacks, etc.

ELECTROSTATICALLY SENSITIVE (ES) DEVICES

Some semiconductor (solid state) devices can be damaged easily by static electricity. Such components commonly are called Electrostatically Sensitive (ES) Devices. Examples of typical ES devices are integrated circuits and some fieldeffect transistors and semiconductor "chip" components. The following techniques should be used to help reduce the incidence of component damage caused by static electricity.

1. Immediately before handling any semiconductor component or semiconductor-equipped assembly, drain off any electrostatic charge on your body by touching a known earth ground. Alternatively, obtain and wear a commercially available discharging wrist strap device, which should be removed for potential shock reasons prior to applying power to the unit under test.
 2. After removing an electrical assembly equipped with ES devices, place the assembly on a conductive surface such as aluminum foil, to prevent electrostatic charge buildup or exposure of the assembly.
 3. Use only a grounded-tip soldering iron to solder or unsolder ES devices.
 4. Use only an anti-static solder removal device. Some solder removal devices not classified as "anti-static" can generate electrical charges sufficient to damage ES devices.
 5. Do not use freon-propelled chemicals. These can generate electrical charge sufficient to damage ES devices.
 6. Do not remove a replacement ES device from its protective package until immediately before you are ready to install it. (Most replacement ES devices are packaged with leads electrically shorted together by conductive foam, aluminum foil or comparable conductive material).
 7. Immediately before removing the protective material from the leads of a replacement ES device, touch the protective material to the chassis or circuit assembly into which the device will be installed.
- CAUTION:** Be sure no power is applied to the chassis or circuit, and observe all other safety precautions.
8. Minimize bodily motions when handling unpackaged replacement ES devices. (Otherwise harmless motion such as the brushing together of your clothes fabric or the lifting of your foot from a carpeted floor can generate static electricity sufficient to damage an ES device).

CONTROLS AND FUNCTIONS



① POWER SWITCH

Pressing this switch will turn on the power. Press the switch again to turn the power off.

② DISC TRAY

By pressing the "OPEN/CLOSE" button, the tray onto which the discs are loaded will slide out.

③ OPEN/CLOSE BUTTON

Press this button to open or close the DISC TRAY. Press it once to make the DISC TRAY slide out, and again to make the DISC TRAY slide in.

④ MULTI DISPLAY

Displays the track number during playback, and displays elapsed playback time from the beginning of the program being played or the index number during stop mode.

⑤ PLAY/PAUSE BUTTON

Press this button to start playback. Pressing this button during playback activates the pause mode. Playback continues when this button is pressed again.

⑥ STOP/CLEAR BUTTON

Press this button to stop playing a disc or to cancel the pause mode. Press the button once again to erase the memory program.

⑦ << >> BUTTON (SKIP)

Pressing this button once skips playback backward to the beginning of the present program. Pressing it once more skips it to the beginning of the previous program, pressing it twice it to the beginning of the program before that, and so on.

- ⑧ >> >> BUTTON (SKIP)
- Pressing this button once skips playback forward to the beginning of the next program. Pressing it twice skips it to the beginning of the program after that, and so on.
- ⑨ << << BUTTON (REVERSE SEARCH)
- Pressing this button starts low speed reverse. Holding the button down longer than two seconds changes the reverse mode to high speed can be heard at a reduced level in this mode. Also, when this button is pressed in the stop mode, the index number is decreased.
- ⑩ >> >> BUTTON (FAST-FORWARD SEARCH)
- Pressing this button starts low speed fast-forwarding. Holding the button down longer than two seconds changes the fast-forward mode to high speed. Sound can be heard at a reduced level in this mode. Also, when this button is pressed in the stop mode, the index number is increased.
- ⑪ TIME BUTTON ITON
- Press to change the display. When pressed, display is switched between the elapsed playback time of a track and the time remaining before the end of the last selection. The display is also switched to the remaining number of programs during program playback.
- ⑫ REPEAT BUTTON
- Pressing this button enables continuous repeat playback of the disc. Pressing this button again disables the repeat playback mode. Pressing this button while in memory playback repeats the programs stored in the memory.
- ⑬ PROGRAM BUTTON
- Used to program the memory for non-sequential playback of disc tracks. Up to 36 program selections can be stored in the memory.

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES (REFER TO PAGES 35, 36, 37 AND 39)

[1] CABINET TOP (123) REMOVAL

Remove 7 screws (A) and then remove the Cabinet Top (123).

[2] FRONT PANEL ASS'Y (AA) REMOVAL

1. Remove the Cabinet Top (123), referring to the previous step [1].
2. Disconnect the connector with lead wire (LCN401) from connector (CN108) on the Main P. C. Board (PCB-1).
3. Open the lid of connectors (CN105, CN106 and CN107) on the Main P. C. Board (PCB-1) and then disconnect the jumper leads (JL402, JL403 and JL404).
4. Remove 6 screws (B) and then remove the Front Panel Ass'Y (AA) with the Front P. C. Board (PCB-2).
5. Remove 7 screws (C) and then remove the Front P. C. Board (PCB-2) from the Front Panel Ass'Y (AA).

[3] MAIN P. C. BOARD (PCB-1) REMOVAL

1. Remove the Cabinet Top (123), referring to the previous step [1].

2. Disconnect the connector with lead wires (LCN101, LCN102, LCN103, LCN104 and LCN401) from connectors (CN101, CN102, CN103, CN104 and CN108) on the Main P. C. Board (PCB-1).

3. Open the lid of connectors (CN1, CN2, CN105, CN106 and CN107) on the Main P. C. Board (PCB-1) and then disconnect the jumper leads (JL1, JL2, JL402, JL403 and JL404).

4. Remove 5 screws (D) and then remove the Main P. C. Board (PCB-1).

[4] CD PLAYER MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY (103) REMOVAL

1. Remove the Cabinet Top (123), referring to the previous step [1].
2. Disconnect the connector with lead wires (LCN101, LCN102, LCN103 and LCN104) from connectors (CN101, CN102, CN103 and CN104) on the Main P. C. Board (PCB-1).
3. Remove 3 screws (E) and then remove the CD Player Mechanical Assembly (103) backward.

DISASSEMBLING THE CD PLAYER MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY

[5] DISC TRAY (16) REMOVAL

1. Remove the Cabinet Top (123), referring to the previous step [1].
2. Connect the Power cord and turn on the power by pressing the Power switch.
3. Open the Disc Tray (16) by pressing the Open/Close button.
4. With the Disc Tray (16) opened as it is, pull out the power plug.
5. Push the Disc Tray (16) by hand to slide it in once.
6. Loosen 2 screws (F) and then slide out the Disc Tray (16) by hand.

[6] OPTICAL PICK-UP (52) REMOVAL

1. Remove the CD Player Mechanical Assembly (103), referring to the previous step [4].

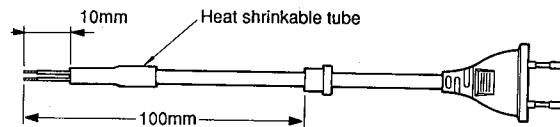
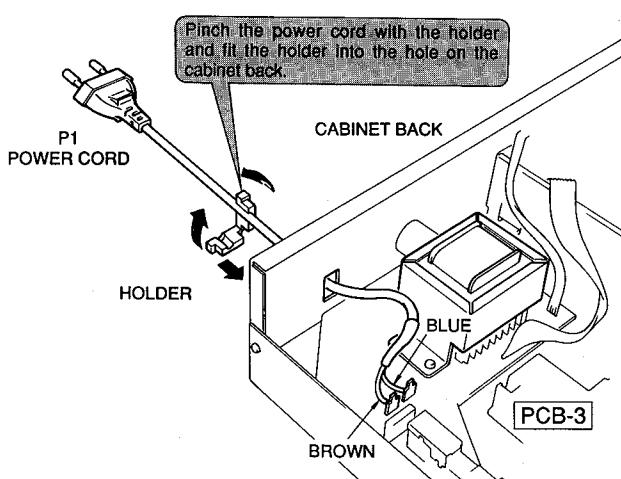
2. Remove 4 screws (G) and then remove the Disc Motor Ass'Y (63) with Pick-up, Slide Motor and etc.
3. Remove 2 screws (H) and then remove the Gears (59 and 60).
4. Remove the 2 screws (I) and then remove the Shaft Clamps (62), then remove the Pick-up (52) with shaft.

[7] SLIDE MOTOR (57) REMOVAL

1. Remove the Gears (59 and 60), referring to the previous step [6]-3.
2. Unsolder the terminal of Disc and Slide Motors, then remove the Motor P. C. Board (65).
3. Remove 2 screws (J) and then remove the Slide Motor (57).

POWER CORD REPLACEMENT (FOR SERVICE ENGINEERS OTHER THAN NORTH AMERICA)

In order to prevent fire or shock hazard when replacing the power cord, follow the procedure below to replace the part with the standard supply parts.



ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

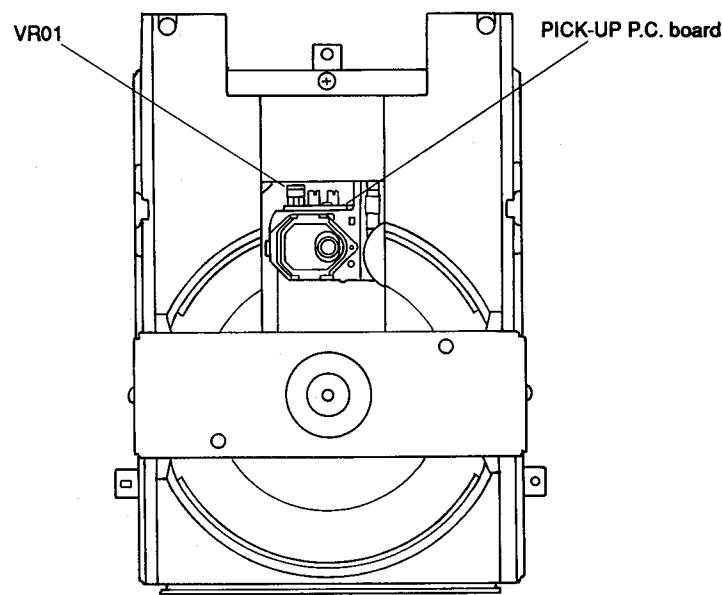
1. Instruments required

- DC voltmeter
- Oscilloscope (3 or more modes, 100 MHz, input select DC range)
- Jitter meter
- Distortion meter
- Test disc: EIAJ CD-1

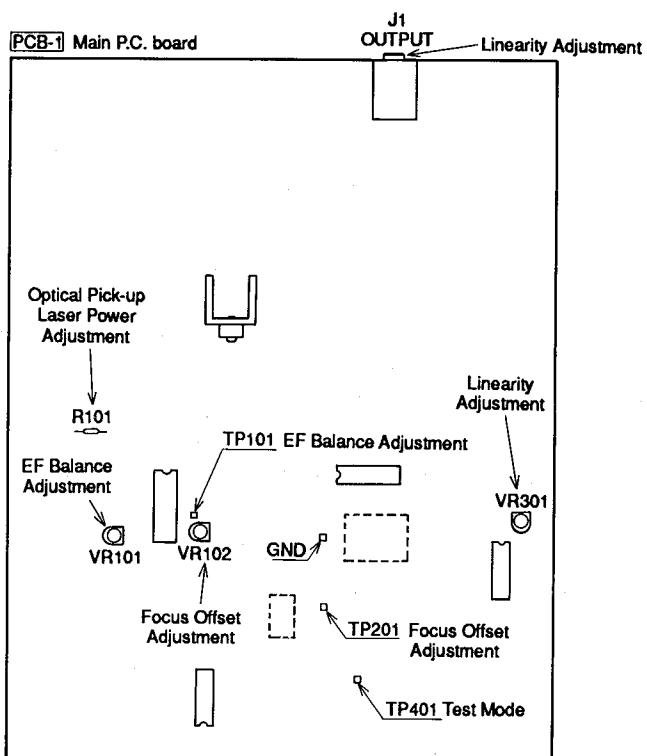
2. Adjustment points

2-1 Adjusting screw layout for CD player mechanical assembly.

Top view



2-2 VR and test point layout for main P.C. board.



3. Test Mode

- Short-circuit TP401 and GND located on the Main P.C. board.

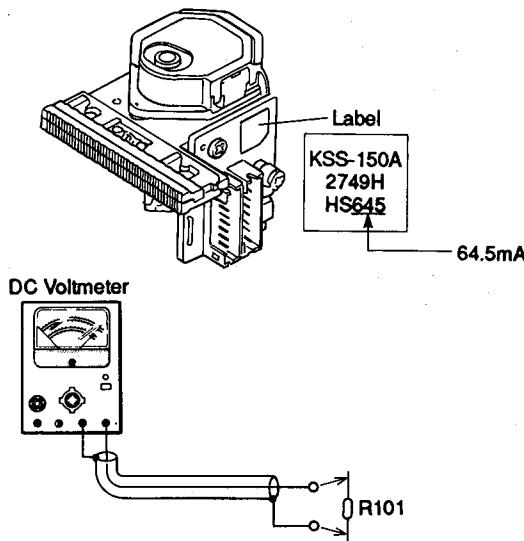
Push the power switch button. (Test Mode)

Press buttons in sequence below	Test mode number	Display	Operation
POWER	0	0 FE :SF	LD OFF All servo OFF
PLAY	1	1 FE :SF	LD ON
PLAY	2	2 FE :SF	FS ON (Focus search)
PLAY (Disc must be in tray)	3	3 FE :SF	FS ON (focus ON) Disc motor rotate Mute OFF
FORWARD SKIP	4	4 FE :SF	TS (Tracking servo) ON SS (Slide servo) ON
FORWARD SKIP	5	12 3:21	Displays the track number and playback time.
REVERSE SKIP	6	3 FE :SF	TS (Tracking servo) OFF SS (Slide servo) OFF
F.F. or REVERSE SEARCH	7	_____	Move the pick-up. (Manual)
STOP, then press OPEN/CLOSE	8	_____	Disc tray open or close This function can be activated from stop mode.

4. Optical Pick-up Laser Power Adjustment

- The specified value for adjustment varies with the type of the pick-up in use. Obtain the voltage value according to the following procedure.
- Read the current value on the label of the pick-up P.C.board.
 - Using the amperage of the current and the following equation, calculate the voltage value.
When the current is 64.5mA:
 $V=0.0645A \times 22=1.419V$

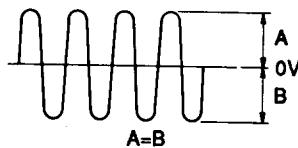
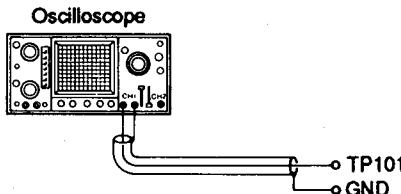
- Connect the DC voltmeter to both ends of R101.
- Insert EIAJ CD-1 test disc and place the unit in the Test Mode 2.
- Adjust VR01 in the pick-up P.C.board to the voltage obtained in step (b) above.



5. EF Balance Adjustment

- Connect the oscilloscope (0.5V/div, 5msec./div) to TP101 and GND.
- Insert EIAJ CD-1 test disc and place the unit in the Test Mode 3.
- Adjust VR101 so that the amplitude above and below the zero DC line becomes equal. (Amplitude A = Amplitude B)

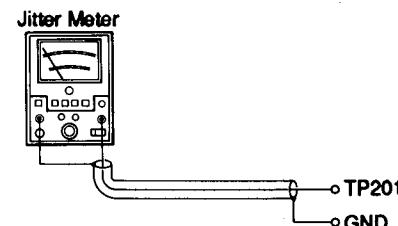
NOTE: Instead of using the DC input of an oscilloscope, you may also use a DC null voltmeter for this alignment.



(approx. 1.5Vp-p)

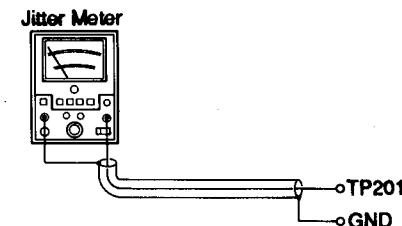
6. Focus Offset Adjustment

- Connect the Jitter meter to TP201 and GND.
- Insert EIAJ CD-1 test disc and place the unit in the play mode.
- Adjust VR102 until the jitter for optimum sensitivity.



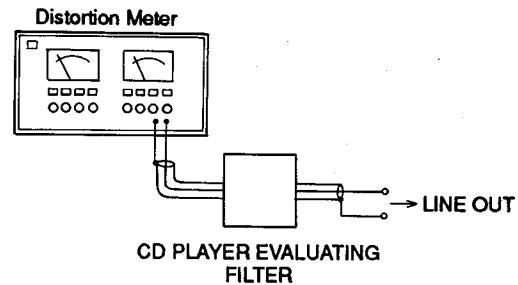
7. Jitter Inclination Confirmation

- Connect the Jitter meter (sigma range) to TP201 and GND.
- Insert EIAJ CD-1 test disc and place the unit in the test mode 4.
- Confirm the jitter meter reading is less than 30ns.



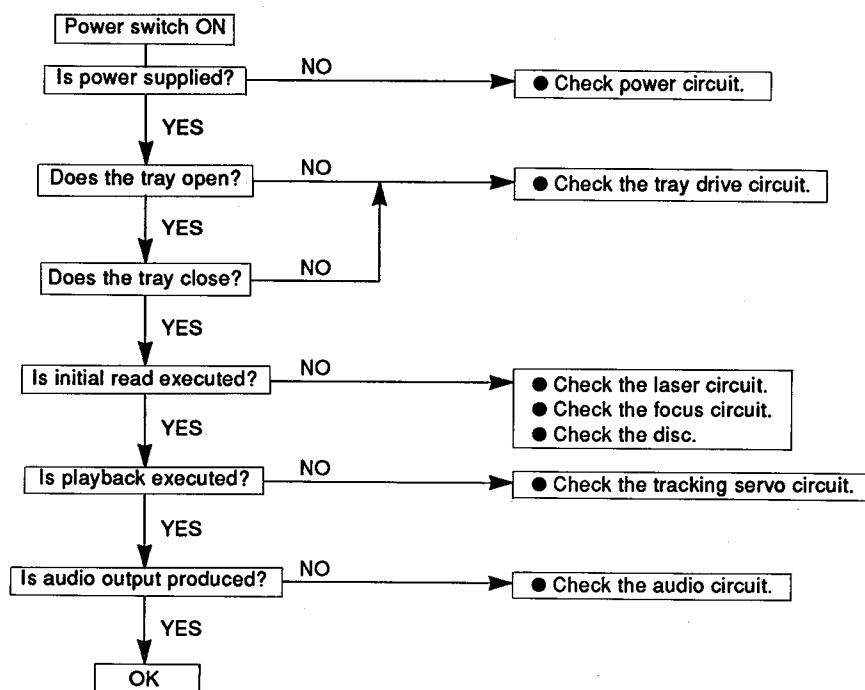
8. Linearity Adjustment

- Connect the distortion meter to line out jacks.
- Insert EIAJ CD-1 test disc track number 5 (recorded level -60 dB) and place the unit in the play mode.
- Adjust VR301 so that the distortion is minimized.

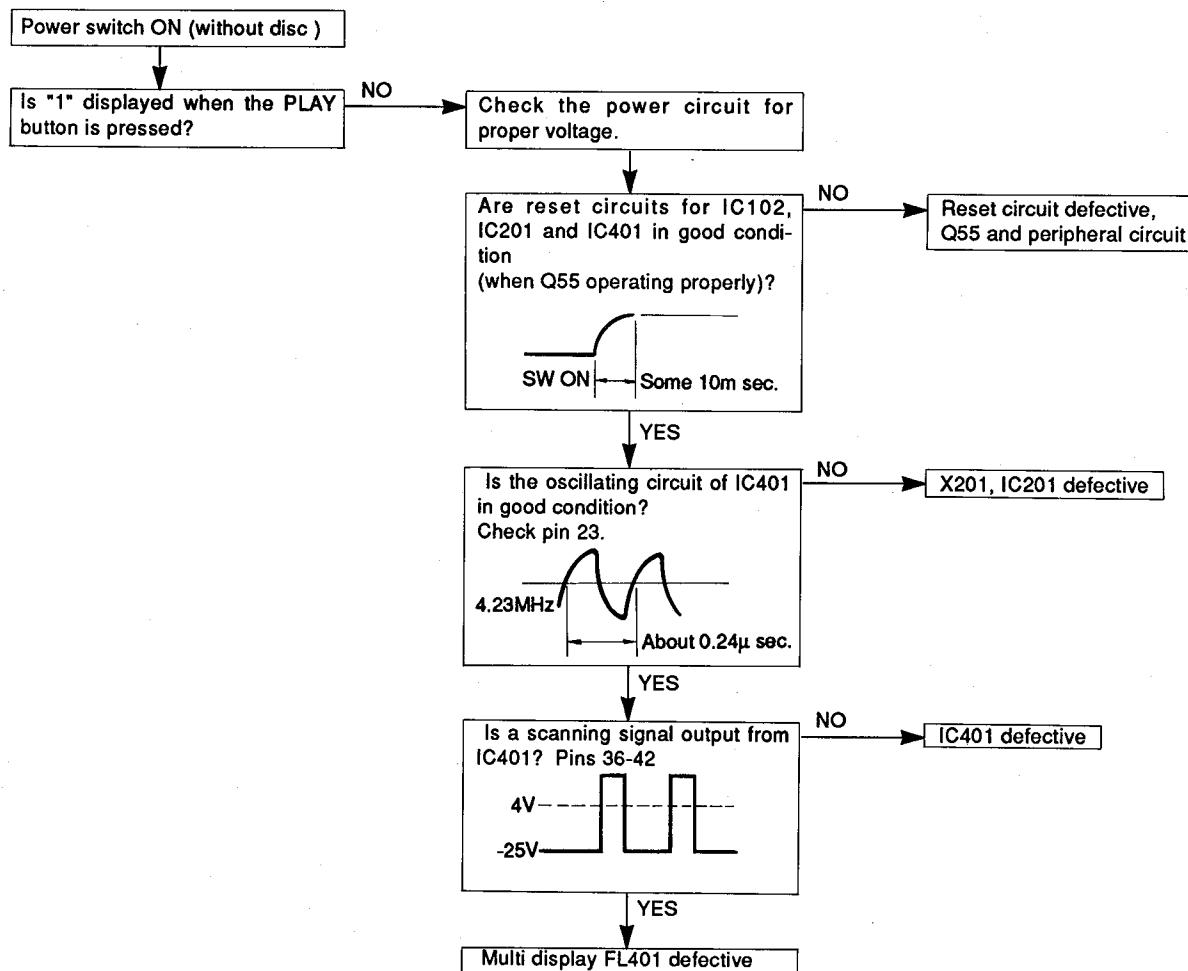


TROUBLE SHOOTING

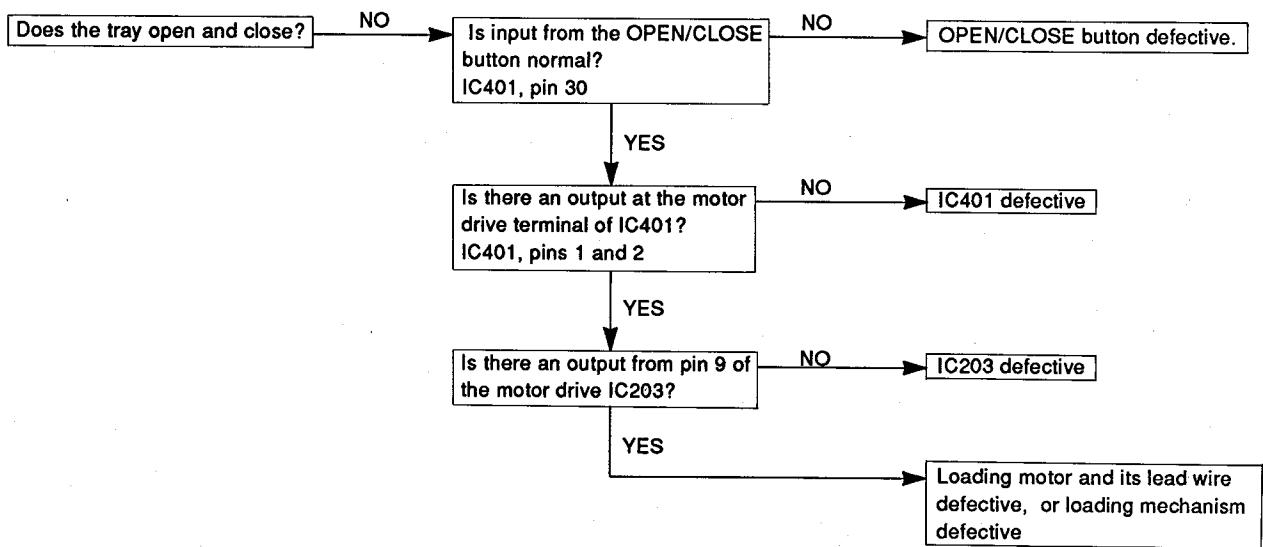
When a trouble has occurred, first check the pick-up lens for dirt and each connector for tight and secure connection. If the problem persists after checking both of these items, use the following check procedures.



(1) When Multi Display fails to light properly

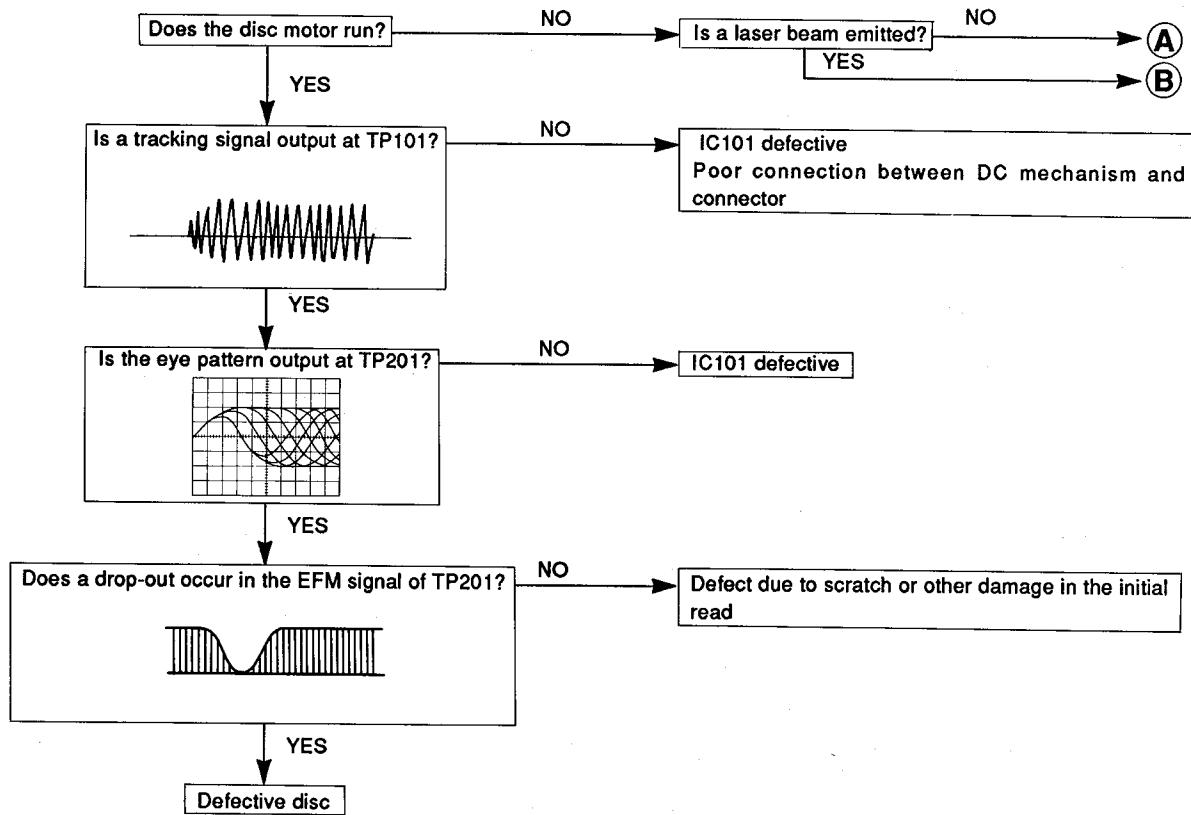


(2) When the tray fails to operate properly

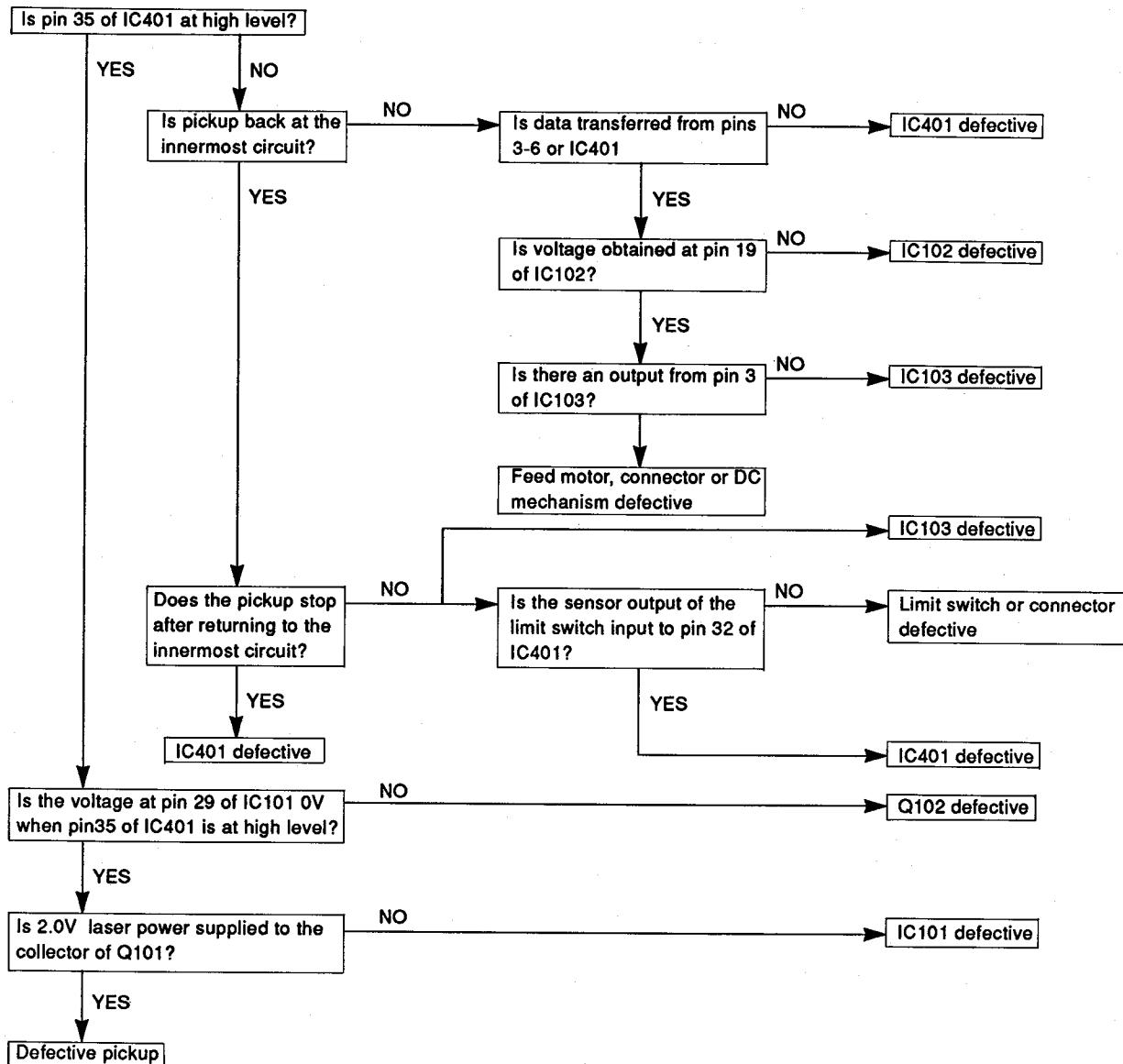


(3) When initial read cannot be executed

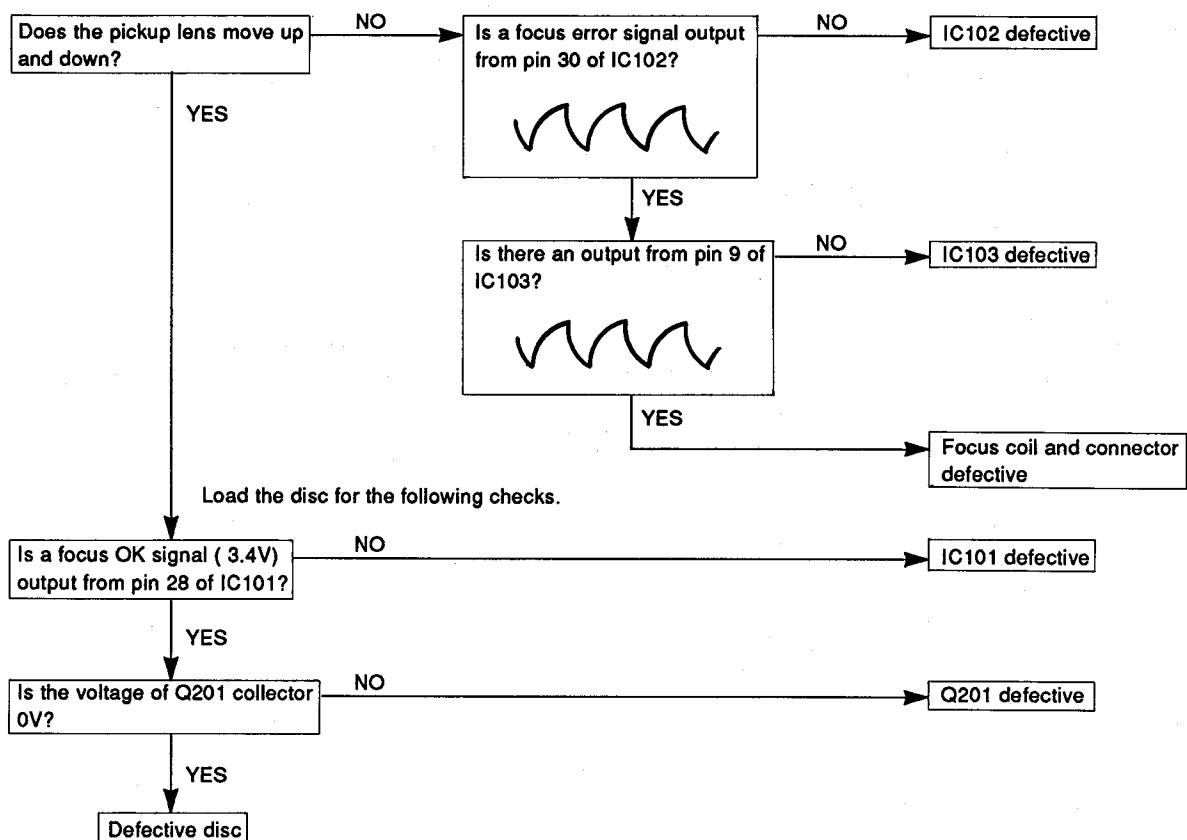
The following checks can be done without a disc loaded.



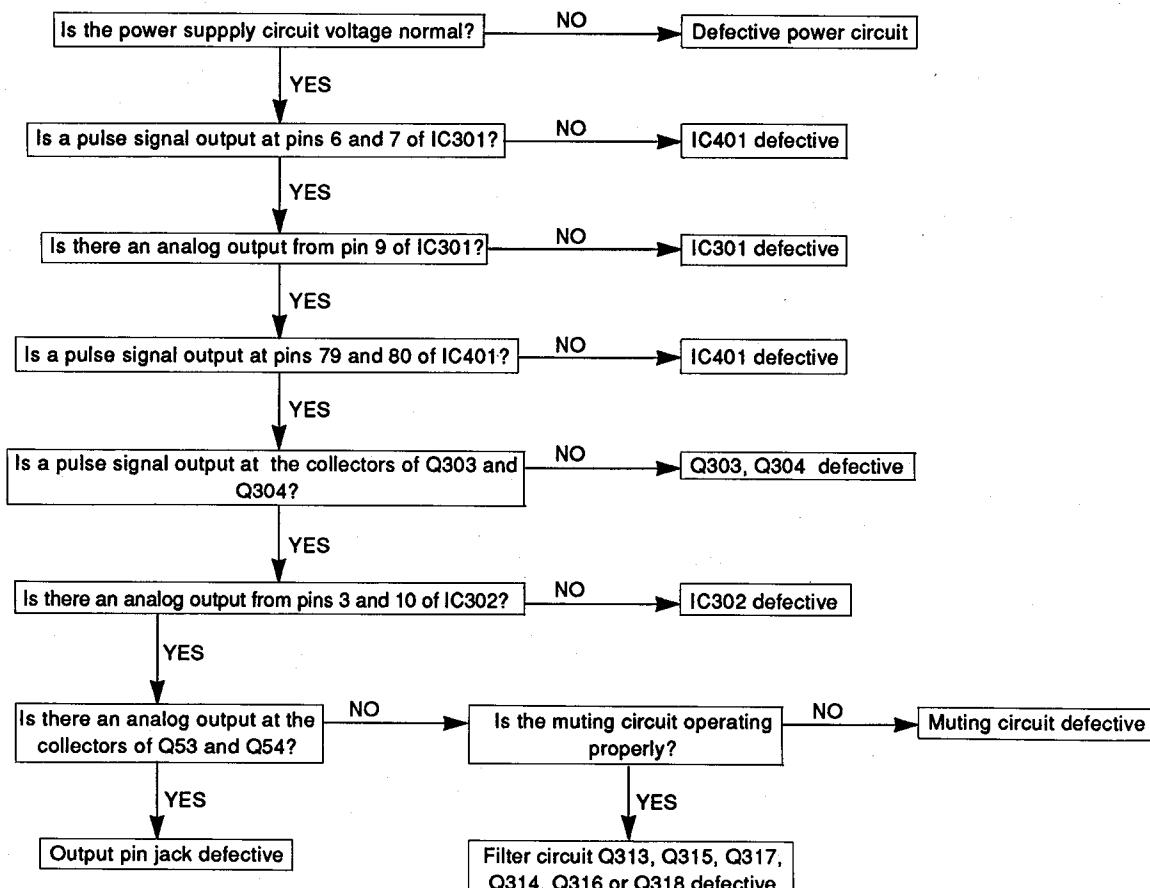
(A) When laser beam is not emitted



B When laser beam is emitted



When there is no audio output



IC TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC101	1	RFI		I	RF summing amp. input terminal.
	2	RFO		O	RF summing amp. output terminal.
	3	RF-		I	RF summing amp. return input terminal.
	4	P/N		I	Laser diode P/N select terminal.
	5	LD		O	APC LD amp. output terminal.
	6	PD		I	APC PD amp. input terminal.
	7	PD1		I	RF I-V amp. (1) invert input terminal.
	8	PD2		I	RF I-V amp. (2) invert input terminal.
	9	VC		—	GND terminal.
	10	F		I	F I-V amp. invert input terminal.
	11	E		I	E I-V amp. invert input terminal.
	12	EO		O	E I-V amp. output terminal.
	13	EI		I	E I-V amp. return input terminal.
	14	VR		O	DC voltage output terminal.
	15	CC2		I	DEFECT signal input terminal.
	16	CC1		O	DEFECT signal output terminal.
	17	VEE		—	Negative power terminal.
	18	FE BIAS		I	Focus error amp. bias terminal.
	19	FE		O	Focus error amp. output terminal.
	20	TE		O	Tracking error amp. output terminal.
	21	DEFECT		O	DEFECT comparator output terminal.
	22	MIRR		O	MIRR comparator output terminal.
	23	CP		I	MIRR hold capacitor connect terminal.
	24	CB		I	DEFECT hold capacitor connect terminal
	25	DGND		—	GND terminal.
	26	ASY		I	Auto asymmetry control input terminal.
	27	EFM		O	EFM comparator output terminal.
	28	FOK		O	Focus OK comparator output terminal.
	29	LD ON		I	Laser diode on/off select terminal.
	30	VCC		—	Positive power terminal.
IC102	1	TE IN	Pre amp. input	I	Tracking error signal input terminal.

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC102	2	TC IN	Pre amp. input	I	Track cross signal input terminal.
	3	SHOCK IN	Pre amp. input	I	Shock detector signal input terminal.
	4	HF OK	Pre amp. input	I	HF OK signal input terminal.
	5	MR	Pre amp. input	I	Mirror detected signal input terminal.
	6	Jump Flag	Mi-com I/O	O	Outputs "H" under jump function.
	7	<u>HFD</u>	Mi-com I/O	O	"1" indicates that MR input is "1" and track servo loop is off (TS OFF, JF, JR).
	8	T-HLD	Track servo	I	Direct control terminal for TS1 switch. "1" indicates that TS1 switch is "b" "0" indicates that priority is given to controller command.
	9	DATA OUT	Mi-com I/O	O	Inner condition output changed by command modes.
	10	<u>JP1</u>	Mi-com I/O	I	1 track jump control signal. Usually "H".
	11	MSD	Mi-com I/O	I	Serial data input terminal (LSB first, 8-bit data).
	12	<u>MLA</u>	Mi-com I/O	I	Latch signal of serial data from mi-com to servo IC.
	13	MCK	Mi-com I/O	I	Clock signal of serial data from mi-com to servo IC. Receives data on leading edge.
	14	<u>ACLR</u>	Mi-com I/O	I	All clear input. (Clear inner registers and flip-flops by "L" signal.)
	15	Bias	Power supply	O	Vcc/2 bias power supply output when single-pole power supply is used.
	16	COM	Power supply	I	Common terminal. Connect to GND when double-pole power supply is used and to BIAS when single-pole power supply is used.
	17	GND	Power supply	I	GND terminal.
	18	VEE	Power supply	I	Negative power terminal. Connect to GND when single-pole power supply is used.
	19	SS OUT	Slide servo	O	Operation amplifier SS output.
	20	SS ⊖	Slide servo	I	Operation amplifier SS reverse input.
	21	SS ⊕	Slide servo	I	Operation amplifier SS non-reverse input.
	22	TS OUT	Track servo	O	Operation amplifier TA output.
	23	TS⊖	Track servo	I	Operation amplifier TA reverse input.

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC102	24	TG2	Track servo	—	Track gain select switch TG2 output. Set to open or common level.
	25	TS \oplus	Track servo	I	Operation amplifier TA non-reverse input.
	26	TG1	Track servo	—	Track gain select switch TG1 output. Set to open or common level.
	27	TE OUT	Track servo	O	Operation amplifier TE output.
	28	TE \ominus	Track servo	I	Operation amplifier TE reverse input.
	29	FSR IN	Focus servo	I	Focus search voltage level detector input.
	30	FS OUT	Focus servo	O	Operation amplifier FA output.
	31	FS \ominus	Focus servo	I	Operation amplifier FA reverse input.
	32	FS \oplus	Focus servo	I	Operation amplifier FA non-reverse input.
	33	FG	Focus servo	—	Focus gain select switch FG output. Set to open or common level.
	34	C-FSR	Focus servo	—	Connect capacitor which determines time constant of focus search waveform.
	35	I-Ref	Power supply	I	Terminal for connecting resistor for setting current value of reference current source.
	36	Vcc	Power supply	I	Positive power terminal.
IC103	1	+VIN 1		I	Positive input terminal 1 for amp. 1.
	2	-VIN 1		I	Negative input terminal 1 for amp. 1.
	3	OUT 1		O	Output terminal 1.
	4	OUT 2		O	Output terminal 2.
	5	-VIN 2		I	Negative input terminal 2 for amp. 2.
	6	+VIN 2		I	Positive input terminal 2 for amp. 2.
	7	+VIN 3		I	Positive input terminal 3 for amp. 3.
	8	-VIN 3		I	Negative input terminal 3 for amp. 3.
	9	OUT 3		O	Output terminal 3.
	10	NC		—	
	11	NC		—	
	12	Vcc		—	Positive power supply.

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC201	1	EMP		O	Emphasis code output. Emphasis = "1"
	2	PWM1		O	Disc motor drive PWM output 1. -
	3	PWM2		O	Disc motor drive PWM output 2. +
	4	DOTX		O	Digital output.
	5	ACRCY		I	Channel status clock input.
	6	TEST1		I	Test mode select input.
	7	DOBSEL		I	Output data bit select.
	8	DASEL1		I	D/A converter interface select input 1.
	9	DASEL2		I	D/A converter interface select input 2.
	10	DASEL3		I	D/A converter interface select input 3.
	11	DASEL4		I	D/A converter interface select input 4.
	12	MSD		I	Microcomputer interface serial data input.
	13	MCK		I	Microcomputer interface shift clock input.
	14	MLA		I	Microcomputer interface data latch clock input
	15	ACLR		I	Microcomputer interface register clear input.
	16	HFD		I	Play signal absence signal input.
	17	HF		I	Play signal input.
	18	IREF		I	Detection/PLL circuit reference current input.
	19	TLC		O	Slice level control output.
	20	LPF		I/O	PLL loop filter connection terminal.
	21	LOCK/DRD		O	Synchronous/low disc rotate status output.
	22	SYCLK		O	Frame synchronous status output.
	23	VDD2		I	5V power supply used for Detection/PLL circuit analog area only.
	24	DRD		O	Low disc rotate status output.
	25	EFFK		O	EFM frame clock output.
	26	SCINT		O	Subcode Q interrupted signal output.
	27	SQRO		O	Subcode Q register output.
	28	SQRCK		I	Subcode Q register data shift clock input.
	29	SCOR		O	Subcode synchronous signal output.
	30	CRCF		O	Subcode Q CRC check result output.
	31	SCCK		I	Shift clock input for serial subcode data output.

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC201	32	VSS2		I	GND terminal.
	33	SCOE2		I	Subcode parallel output channel P to S enable input.
	34	SCOE1		I	Subcode parallel output channel T to W enable input.
	35	SBCW		O	Subcode channel W output.
	36	SBCV		O	Subcode channel V output.
	37	SBCU		O	Subcode channel U output.
	38	SBCT		O	Subcode channel T output.
	39	SBCS		O	Subcode channel S output.
	40	SBCR		O	Subcode channel R output.
	41	SBCQ		O	Subcode channel Q output.
	42	SBCP		O	Subcode channel P output.
	43	RAS		O	Row address strobe signal output.
	44	NC		—	
	45	RDB2		I/O	External memory data I/O 2.
	46	NC		—	
	47	RDB1		I/O	External memory data I/O 1.
	48	RDB4		I/O	External memory data I/O 4.
	49	CAS		O	Column address strobe signal output.
	50	RDB3		I/O	External memory data I/O 3.
	51	WE		O	Write enable signal output.
	52	NC		—	
	53	RAD1		O	External memory address output 1.
	54	RAD2		O	External memory address output 2.
	55	RAD3		O	External memory address output 3.
	56	RAD7		O	External memory address output 7.
	57	RAD4		O	External memory address output 4.
	58	RAD5		O	External memory address output 5.
	59	RAD6		O	External memory address output 6.
	60	RAD0		O	External memory address output 0.
	61	EST2		O	Error status 2.
	62	EST1		O	Error status 1.

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC201	63	VDD1		I	5V power supply.
	64	DOFK		O	OSC frame clock output.
	65	FSCK		O	Clock output. 44.1kHz
	66	C846		O	Clock output. 8.4672MHz
	67	C423		O	Clock output. 4.2336MHz
	68	C16MI		I	1/2 divider input.
	69	C8MO		O	1/2 divider output.
	70	XI		I	Crystal oscillator input.
	71	XO		O	Crystal oscillator output.
	72	DO1		O	D/A converter serial data output.
	73	VSS1		I	GND terminal.
	74	DSCK		O	D/A converter data shift clock output.
	75	LRCK		O	D/A converter left/right clock output.
	76	DO2		O	Dual D/A converter serial data output.
IC202	77	WDCK		O	D/A converter word clock.
	78	DLRCK		O	D/A converter left/right clock output.
	79	APTL		O	D/A converter deglitch clock L.
	80	APTR		O	D/A converter deglitch clock R.
	1	OE		I	Output enable input.
	2	DQ1		I/O	Data I/O.
	3	DQ2		I/O	Data I/O.
	4	W		I	Write control input.
	5	RAS		I	Row address strobe input.
	6	A6		I	Address input.
	7	A5		I	Address input.
	8	A4		I	Address input.
	9	Vcc		—	Power supply (5V).
	10	A7		I	Address input (row address only).
	11	A3		I	Address input.
	12	A2		I	Address input.
	13	A1		I	Address input.
	14	A0		I	Address input (row address only)

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC202	15	DQ3		I/O	Data I/O.
	16	CAS		I	Column address strobe input.
	17	DQ4		I/O	Data I/O.
	18	Vss		—	Power supply (0V).
IC203	1	VSENCE1			
	2	OUT1		O	Output terminal 1.
	3	-VIN1		I	Negative input 1.
	4	+VIN1		I	Positive input 1.
	5	VEE			Negative power supply.
	6	+VIN2		I	Positive input 2.
	7	-VIN2		I	Negative input 2.
	8	OUT2		O	Output terminal 2.
	9	VSENCE2			
	10	VCC			Positive power supply.
IC301	1	-Vs		—	Negative analog power supply.
	2	DIG GND		—	Digital ground.
	3	+VL		—	Positive logic power supply.
	4	NC		—	
	5	CLK		I	Clock input.
	6	LEC		I	Latch enable control input.
	7	DATA		I	Data input.
	8	-VL		—	Negative logic power supply.
	9	VOUT		O	Voltage output.
	10	RF		I	Feedback resistor.
	11	SJ		I	Summing junction.
	12	ANA GND		—	Analog ground.
	13	IOUT		O	Current output.
	14	MSB ADJ		—	MSB adjustment terminal.
	15	V POT		—	Potentiometer terminal.
	16	+Vcc		—	Positive analog power terminal.
IC302	1	SW1 I/O		I/O	SW1 input/output terminal.
	2	SW1 O/I		I/O	SW1 output/input terminal.

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC302	3	SW2 O/I		I/O	SW2 output/input terminal.
	4	SW2 I/O		I/O	SW2 input/output terminal.
	5	CONT2		I	Control input 2 terminal.
	6	CONT3		I	Control input 3 terminal.
	7	VSS			Negative power supply.
	8	SW3 I/O		I/O	SW3 input/output terminal.
	9	SW3 O/I		I/O	SW3 output/input terminal.
	10	SW4 O/I		I/O	SW4 output/input terminal.
	11	SW4 I/O		I/O	SW4 input/output terminal.
	12	CONT4		I	Control input 4 terminal.
	13	CONT1		I	Control input 1 terminal.
	14	VDD			Positive power supply.
IC401	1	P27	I/O port	I/O	Disc tray open direction driving output.
	2	P26	I/O port	I/O	Disc tray close direction driving output.
	3	P25	I/O port	I/O	
	4	P24	I/O port	I/O	Serial data output.
	5	P23	I/O port	I/O	Shift clock output.
	6	P22	I/O port	I/O	Data latch clock output.
	7	P21	I/O port	I/O	
	8	P20	I/O port	I/O	
	9	NC		—	
	10	P07	I/O port	I/O	Serial data input.
	11	P06	I/O port	I/O	Frame synchronous state output.
	12	P05	I/O port	I/O	Low disc rotate state output.
	13	P04	I/O port	I/O	Sub-code synchronous signal output.
	14	P03	I/O port	I/O	Sub-code Q check.
	15	P02	I/O port	I/O	Sub-code channel Q output.
	16	P01	I/O port	I/O	Interrupt input.
	17	P00	I/O port	I/O	
	18	INT2		I/O	
	19	INT1		I	EFM frame clock output.
	20	NC		—	

IC number	Terminal number	Port name	Terminal code	I/O	Outline of functions
IC401	21	CNVss			Usually connected to Vss.
	22	RESET		I	Reset input.
	23	XIN	CLOCK IN	I	Clock input.
	24	XOUTF	CLOCK OUT	O	Clock output.
	25	XOUTS	CLOCK OUT	O	Clock output.
	26	VSS			Power supply.
	27	XCIN	CLOCK IN	I	Serial data input.
	28	XCOUT	CLOCK OUT	O	Clock output.
	29	R3	IN PORT	I	Key input 3.
	30	R2	IN PORT	I	Key input 2.
	31	R1	IN PORT	I	Key input 1.
	32	R0	IN PORT	I	Key input 0.
	33	Ø		O	Timing output.
	34	VP		I	Pull down voltage input.
	35	P17	OUT PORT	O	Laser diode control output.
	36	P16	OUT PORT	O	Display output 7.
	37	P15	OUT PORT	O	Display output 6.
	38	P14	OUT PORT	O	Display output 5.
	39	P13	OUT PORT	O	Display output 4.
	40	P12	OUT PORT	O	Display output 3.
	41	P11	OUT PORT	O	Display output 2.
	42	P10	OUT PORT	O	Display output 1.
	43	P37	OUT PORT	O	Display output i.
	44	P36	OUT PORT	O	Display output g.
	45	P35	OUT PORT	O	Display output f.
	46	P34	OUT PORT	O	Display output e.
	47	P33	OUT PORT	O	Display output d.
	48	P32	OUT PORT	O	Display output c.
	49	P31	OUT PORT	O	Display output b.
	50	P30	OUT PORT	O	Display output a.
	51	NC			
	52	VCC			Power supply.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1. APC CIRCUIT

A semiconductor laser is used as the light source for the optical pickup. As the output from the semiconductor laser changes radically with changes in temperature, a circuit must be provided to stabilize this output. For this purpose, a monitor diode which detects the optical output of the laser diode is used in the semiconductor laser.

As the laser diode emits light from its bonded surface, light is emitted both in front and behind. The light emitted behind is monitored with the monitor diode installed on its rear surface, and the optical output is thus controlled. The light emitted in front becomes the light source for the pickup.

Fig. 1 shows the APC circuit.

When the temperature rises and the optical output decreases, the monitor diode current (I_S) decreases, the electric potential of IC101 pin 5 rises, the base current of the driving transistor increases, and the laser diode current increases. This causes the reduced optical output to return to its former level.

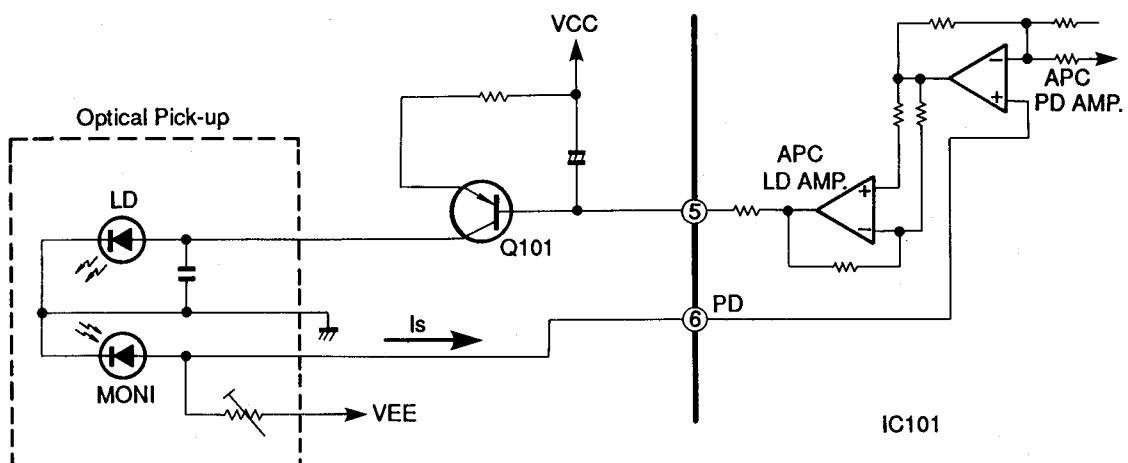


Fig. 1

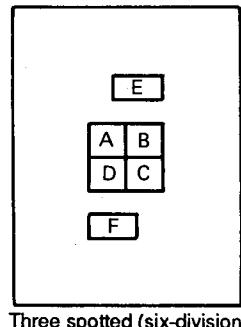
2. FOCUS SERVO

2-1. Optical pickup

This set employs a three-beam optical pickup comprised of six division photodiodes, A through F as shown in Fig. 2. The four photodiodes (A through D) at the center provide focus error detection by using their property to allow the beam to focus into a round image only at a certain point.

The sums of outputs from diagonal two elements of four division photodiodes (A+C and B+D) are compared by the differential amplifier in IC101 to detect the shape of the beam image.

The remaining two diodes (E and F) provide tracking error detection by means of sub-beam spots.



Three spotted (six-division)
photo diodes

Fig. 2

2-2. Focus error detecting operation

The reflected laser beam from a disc is polarized 90° with the beam-splitter and sent to the cylindrical lens. The beam passed through this cylindrical lens is then sent to the four division photodiodes and focuses into an image whose shape varies with the distance between the disc and the objective lens. Such change in the beam shape causes the current flowing from the photodiodes to vary.

Shown in Fig. 3 is the principle of the focus error detection.

The currents from the photodiodes (A+C and B+D) are applied to pins 7 and 8 of IC101 and converted to voltage by RF I-V amplifiers (1) and (2) included in IC101.

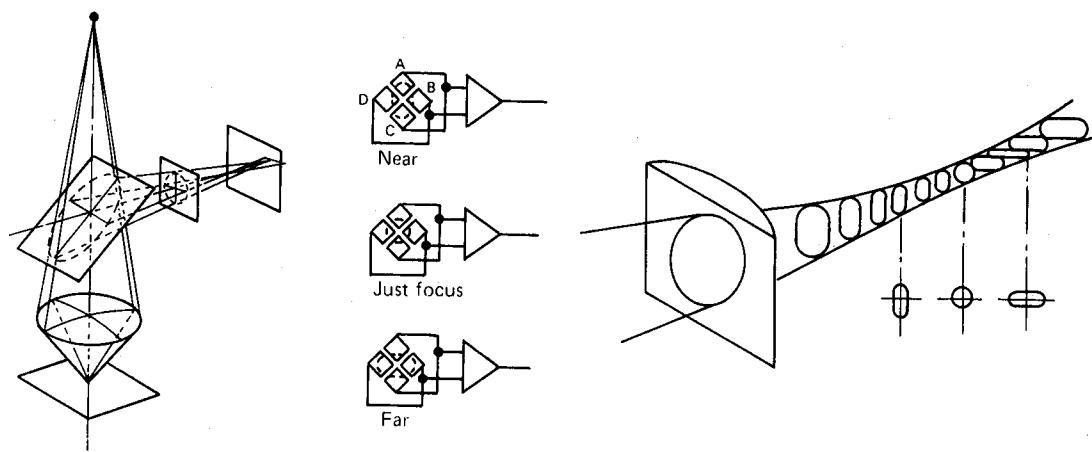


Fig.3

2-3. Focus servo control operation

The focus error signal, after being converted to voltage by the RF I-V amplifier, is transmitted to the operation amplifier in the IC and output from pin 19.

When the disc to objective lens distance is in focus, the beam forms a true round. In this state, the beams applied to four elements of four division photodiodes become equal and thus the output provided then is 0(zero). When the disc to objective lens distance is too close (near focus), the beam is reflected divergently to form an oval in crosswise direction. In this state, the outputs provided from photodiodes A and C are higher than those from B and D, resulting in negative (-) output voltage. On the other hand, when the distance is too far (far focus), the beam is reflected convergently to form an oval in longitudinal direction. Then the outputs from photodiodes B and D are higher, resulting in positive (+) output.

The output voltage(focus error signal) from pin 19 of IC101 passes through IC102 , in from pin 32 and out from pin 30, and IC103, in from pin 7 out from pin 9 as shown in Fig. 4. It is amplified in each IC and fed to the focus coil which then drives the objective lens of the pickup.

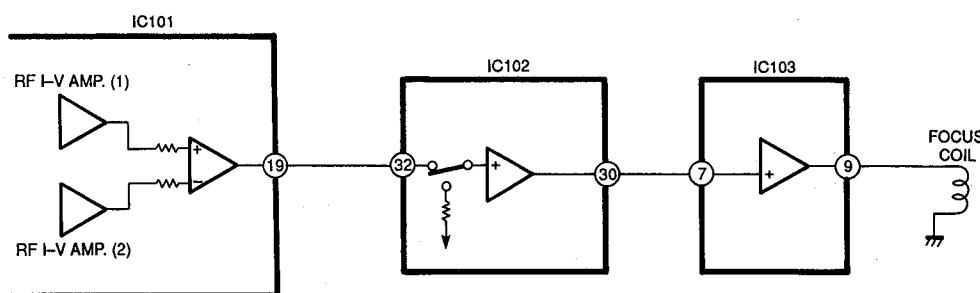


Fig. 4

2-4. Tracking error detection system

Fig. 5 shows the principle of the tracking error detection system which employs the three beam system.

The laser beam is divided into the main beam and two sub-beams by diffraction grating and they are arranged on one line. The center line connecting these three beams has a slight offset angle against the main beam. The main beam is received by photodiodes A, B, C and D and two sub-beams by E and F respectively.

Fig. 5-A shows the on-track state. As both auxiliary beams 1 and 2 are slightly on the track in this state, the outputs of 1 and 2 are off the pit. This allows more light to be received by the photodiode E, resulting in positive (+) tracking signal output. On the other hand, when the track is shifted to the right (Fig. 5-C), the amount of light received by the photodiode F increases, resulting in negative (-) tracking signal output. And these extreme signals are detected as tracking error signals.

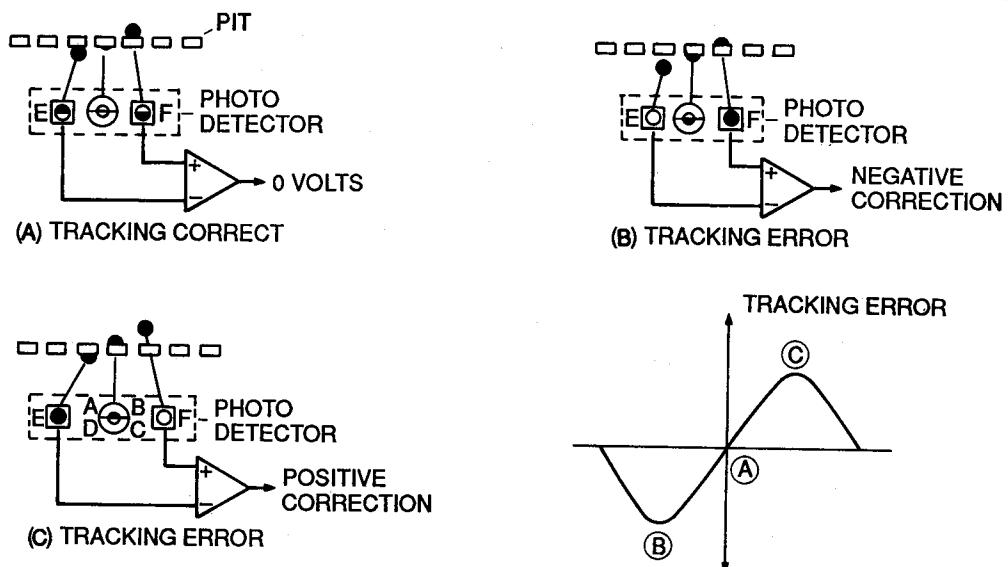


Fig. 5

2-5. Tracking servo control operation

When a tracking error signal is detected by photodiodes E and F, it is fed to pins 11 and 10 of IC101 respectively as shown in Fig. 6. In IC101, the signal is converted into voltage by the E I-V amplifier and F I-V amplifier, transmitted to the tracking error amplifier and output through pin 20. While it passes through IC102, in from pin 1 and out from pin 22, and IC103, in from pin 6 and out from 4, it is amplified in each IC and sent to the tracking coil to adjust pickup so that the amount of track shift is reduced as closely to none as possible.

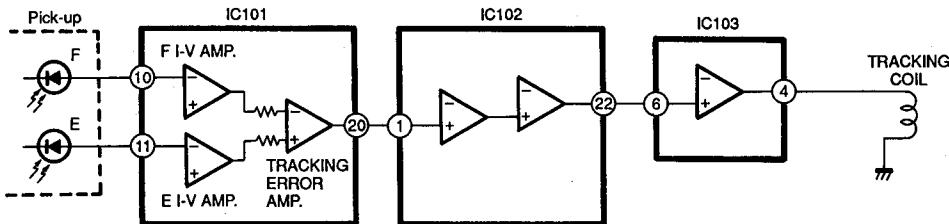


Fig. 6

3. Regenerative Circuit

3-1. RF circuit

The currents from photodiodes (a, b, c and d) are fed to IC101 through pins 7 and 8 and converted to voltage by RF I-V amplifiers (1) and (2) respectively there, added by the RF summing amplifier and output from pin 2 as a signal. As it is sent to pin 7 of IC201, it can be checked at the test point (TP201) provided on its way by means of the eye pattern check.

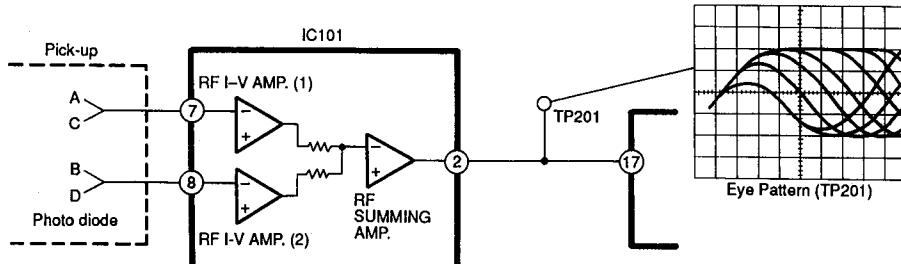


Fig. 7

3-2. EFM demodulation, error correction, serial/parallel conversion

EFM demodulation, error correction and serial/parallel conversion are performed by the internal circuitry of IC201. The eye-pattern signals from pin 2 of IC101 are sent to pin 17 of IC201, then demodulated from 14 bits to 8 bits by EFM readjustment. At the same time any error, if found, is corrected (CIRC) and the signals are sent to the digital filter where they undergo quadruple oversampling conversion and move on to the D/A converter interface. After that, they are output as 18-bit digital signals from pins 72, 74 and 77 of IC201 and fed to the D/A converter of IC301. Also, deglitch pulse signals are output from D/A converter interface of IC201 (through pins 79 and 80). After their levels are shifted in the deglitcher circuit consisting of Q301, Q302, Q303 and Q304, they are sent to IC302.

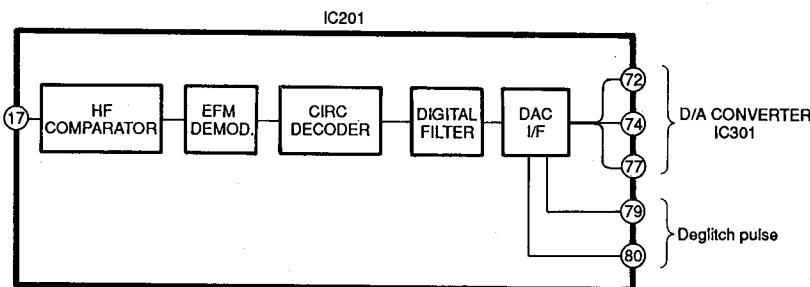


Fig. 8

3-3. Digital filter

Fig. 9 shows the signal data of an audio signal up to 20kHz that has been digitalized, along with the frequency distribution of the signal data. The graphs show the conditions for a sampling frequency of 44.1kHz, plus its doubled frequency, 88.2kHz, and its quadrupled frequency, 176.4kHz.

As the figure shows, for the same signal up to 20kHz, the noise portion of the digitalized signal component tends to shift toward the higher range of the signal if the sampling frequency is increased. However, at any sampling frequency, the volume of necessary audio signal information remains constant up to 20kHz. This allows certain important results to be derived; that is, if the information represented in section (a) is obtained, then it should be possible to create a signal in the form shown in (b) or (c).

When the noise caused by sampling shifts to the higher frequency range, as shown in (b) or (c), the low pass filter characteristic to eliminate noise during re-conversion to an audio signal needs not be steep but can be rather gradual as shown. It is comparatively simple to provide a high audio quality low pass filter of such characteristic with little phase fluctuation or distortion.

The question now becomes how to make a signal sampled at 44.1kHz resemble one sampled at a much higher frequency. Fig. 10 shows the signal sequence sampled at the same 44.1kHz as in Fig. 9 and its frequency distribution.

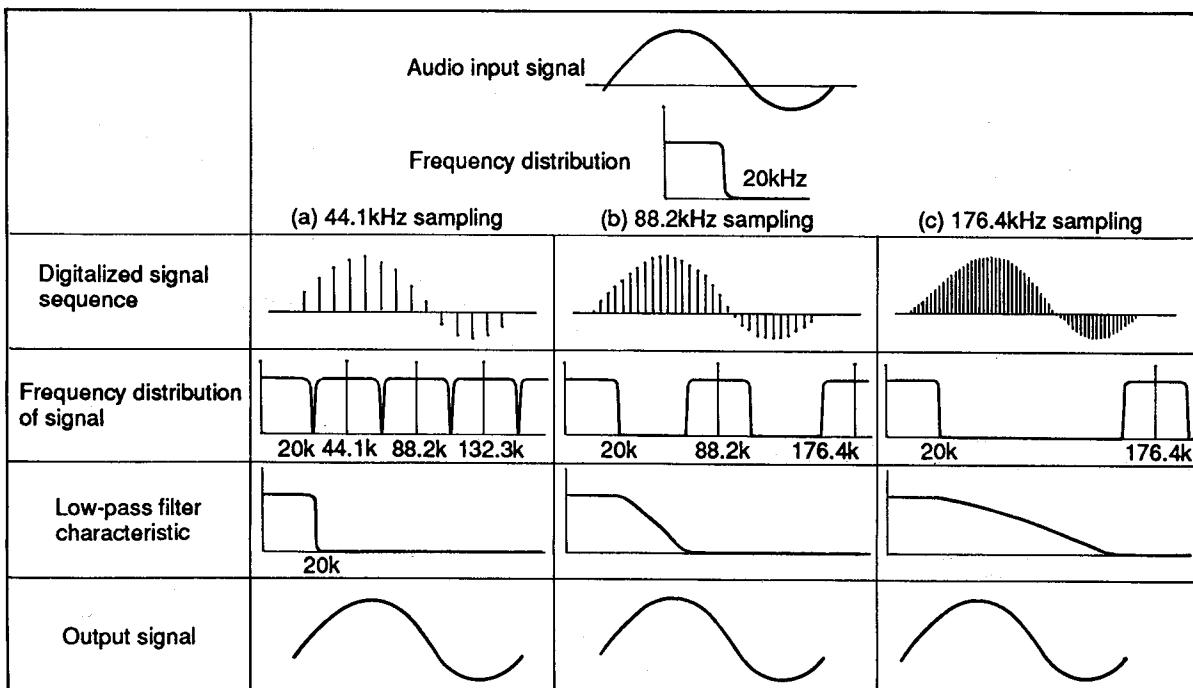


Fig. 9

If the frequency is to be doubled as the first step in increasing the sampling frequency of the signal, zero-level data is added between the data marked with X in Fig. 10(b). In the original signal sequence sampled at 44.1kHz, there are data only at the points of the sampling timing, while the intervals between those points have all been made zero-level. Introducing zero data in these intervals does not change the original data in any way, nor is the frequency distribution altered. Only the sampling frequency is doubled.

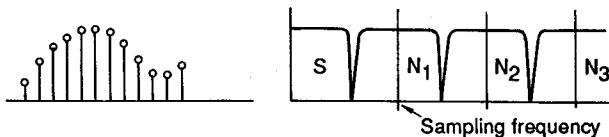
Passing this data in its modified form through a digital filter with the characteristic as shown in Fig.10(c) causes the portion corresponding to N1 to be eliminated, resulting in a signal sequence with the frequency distribution shown in (d). This signal sequence possesses exactly the same shape as that obtained for the signal in Fig. 9(b), sampled at 88.2kHz.

In other words, this method enables the sampling frequency to be doubled.

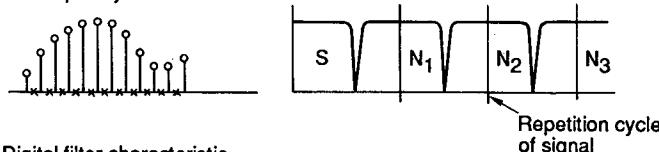
The digital filter used in this unit is a non-cyclic type. Its circuit diagram is shown in Fig. 11.

The sampling frequency of this unit has been quadrupled, and the phase characteristic has been improved by using a softer analog low-pass filter.

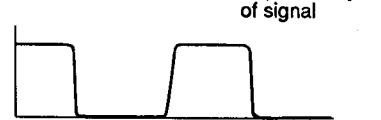
(a) Signal sampled at 44.1kHz



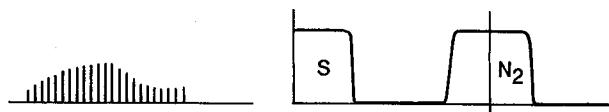
(b) Zero-level signals at the X marks increase the sampling frequency only, without changing the energy distribution of the frequency.



(c) Digital filter characteristic



(d) Signal sequence that has passed through a digital filter



(e)



Fig. 10

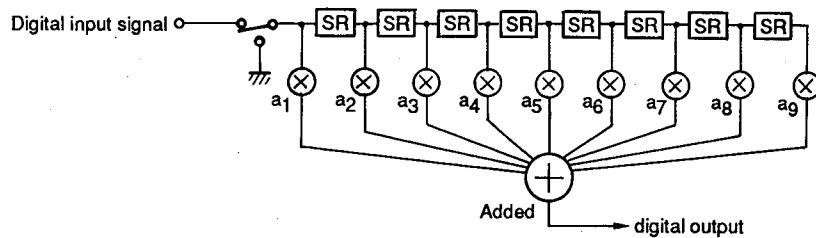


Fig. 11

3-4. Sampling and hold circuit

Because not all of the switches of the D/A converter are turned on at the same time, the output waveform of the D/A converter contains a kind of transient noise known as "glitch". In addition, the settling time (the time required to arrive at the true value) of the current/voltage converter amplifier of the output must also be added, making it fairly impossible to obtain an ideal waveform. If the waveform is input to the filter as it is, the error within itself generates a beat with a fraction of sampling frequency divided by an odd number, and this in turn creates a terrible sound.

The waveform demodulated by the D/A converter must be an ideal impulse with no width as a principle. However, there are cases where such ideal impulse is difficult to obtain or the S/N ratio can not be measured. And to cope with such difficulties and others, demodulation is actually carried out on a pulse with a width.

As shown in Fig. 12, a circuit in which the distortion and error in the output waveform converted by the D/A converter are discarded and only the portion indicating the true value is used is called "degletcher".

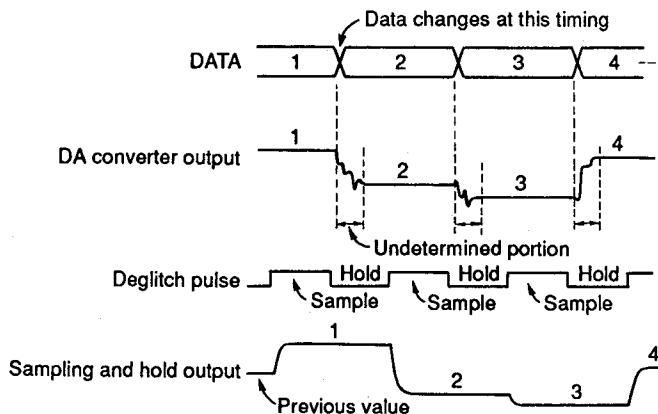


Fig. 12

Fig. 13 shows the sampling and hold circuit used in this unit.

C305 and C304 are capacitors for boosting the speed. The deglitch pulse signal outputs from the APTR(pin 80) and APTL(pin 79) terminals of DSP IC201 are added to the bases of Q301 (left channel) and Q302 (right channel) respectively. Q301 and Q302 are switching transistors which are turned on when biased in the forward direction. When Q301 and Q302 are turned on, Q303 and Q304 are also turned on, and the collectors of these latter two are connected to V. As they are connected to -V through R313 and R312, a deglitch pulse signal which has been level shifted here is input to the control terminals (pin 5 and pin 12) of IC302. This signal turns the analog switch of IC302 on and off, so that the sampling and hold operations are carried out. C308 and C309 are capacitors for hold operation.

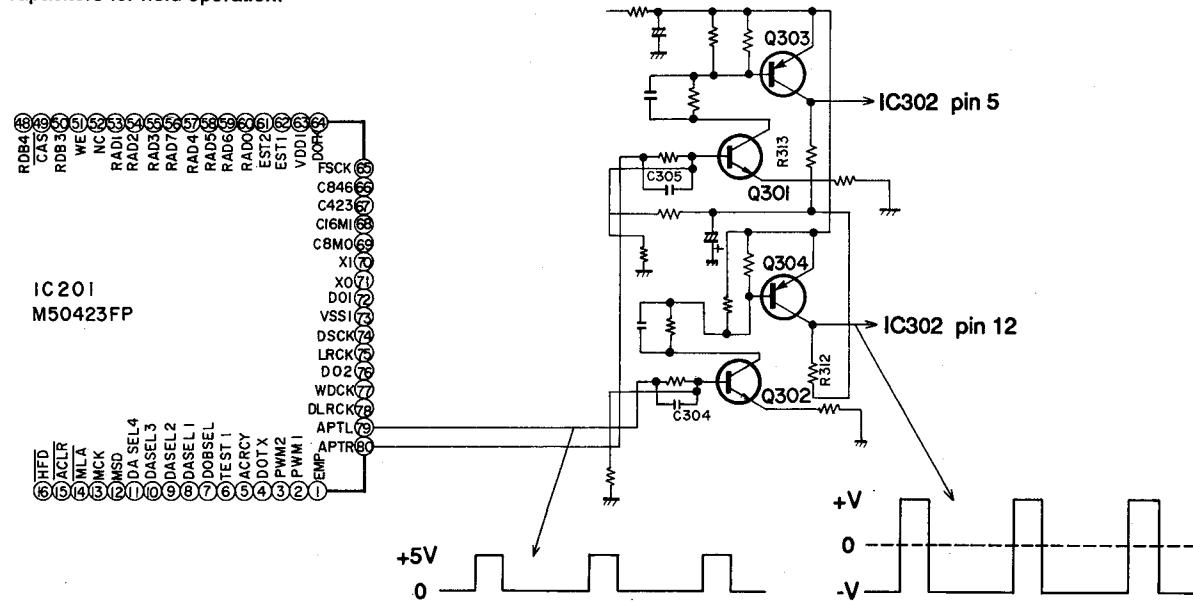


Fig. 13

3-5. Buffer amplifier and low-pass filter

Fig. 14 shows a final-stage circuit which includes a buffer, a low-pass filter and other elements. Q305, Q307 and Q309 (left channel), and Q306, Q308 and Q310 (right channel) are buffer circuits of inverted darlington configuration, and Q309 and Q310 are FET controlled constant-current circuits. The purpose of this circuit is to prevent an interference from occurring between the hold circuit in the previous stage and the de-emphasis circuit or LPF (low pass filter) in the following stage.

The emphasis data from the disc is output through the EMP terminal (pin 1) of IC201. When a disc to which emphasis is applied is played back, this terminal is set high and Q319 turns on. Following this, Q311 (left channel) and Q312 (right channel) are also turned on. Then connecting C317 (left channel) and C316 (right channel) to the ground provides the de-emphasis characteristic.

The portion of Fig. 14 enclosed by the broken line is a 3rd-order active LPF. This LPF causes noise in the high range to be cut. Q315 and Q317 (left channel) and Q316 and Q318 (right channel) are buffer circuits of inverted darlington configuration. Q313 and Q314 are FET controlled constant current circuits.

Q51, Q52 and Q53 are power muting circuits.

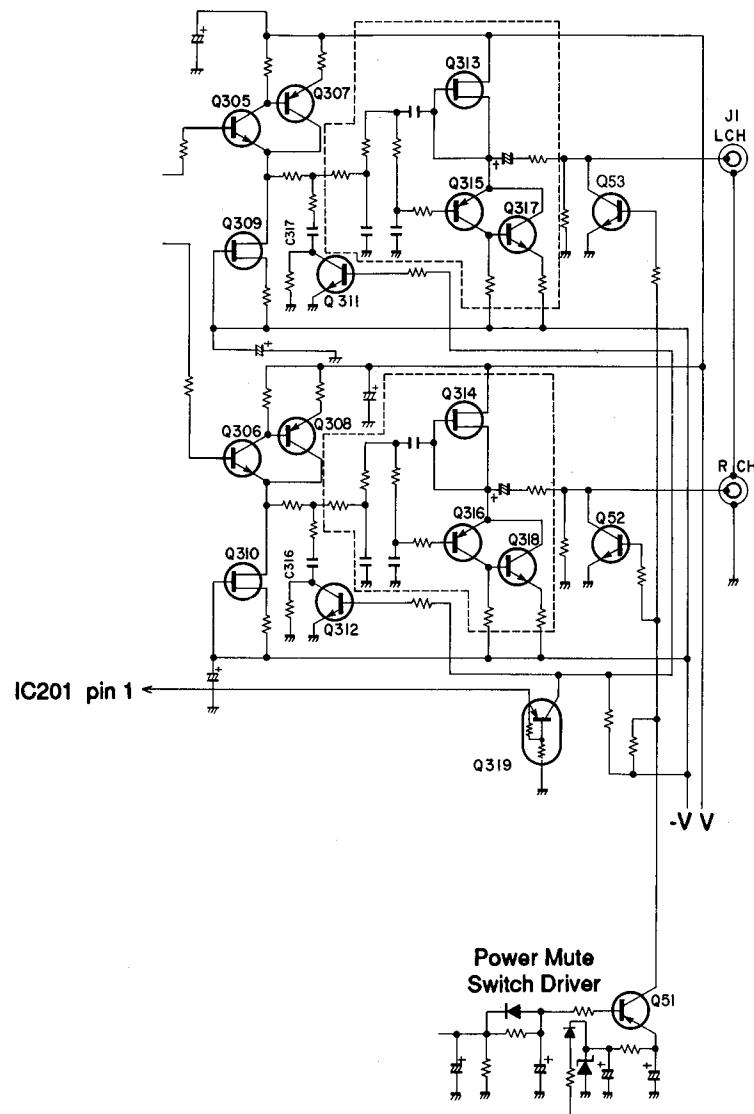
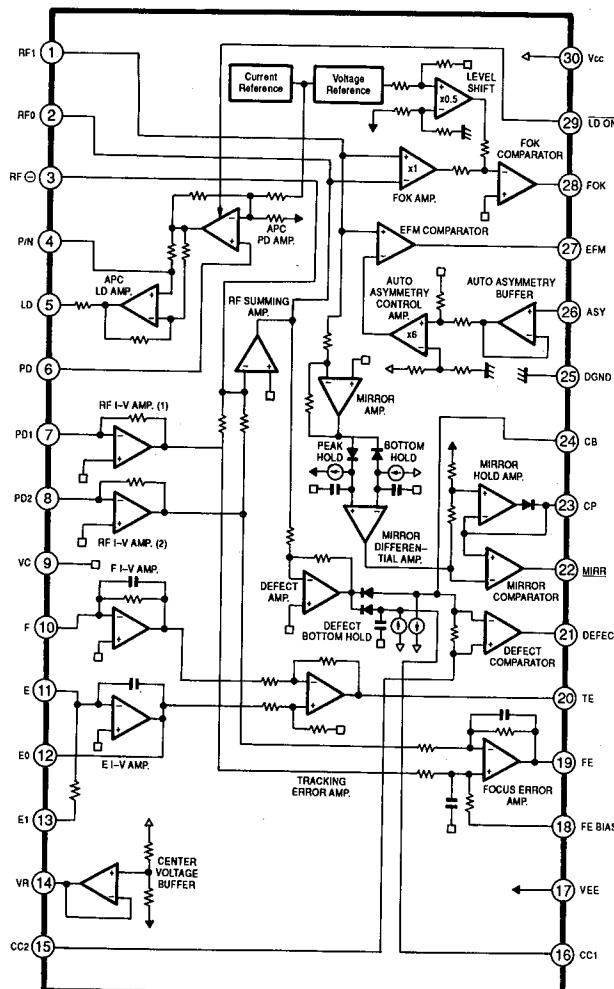
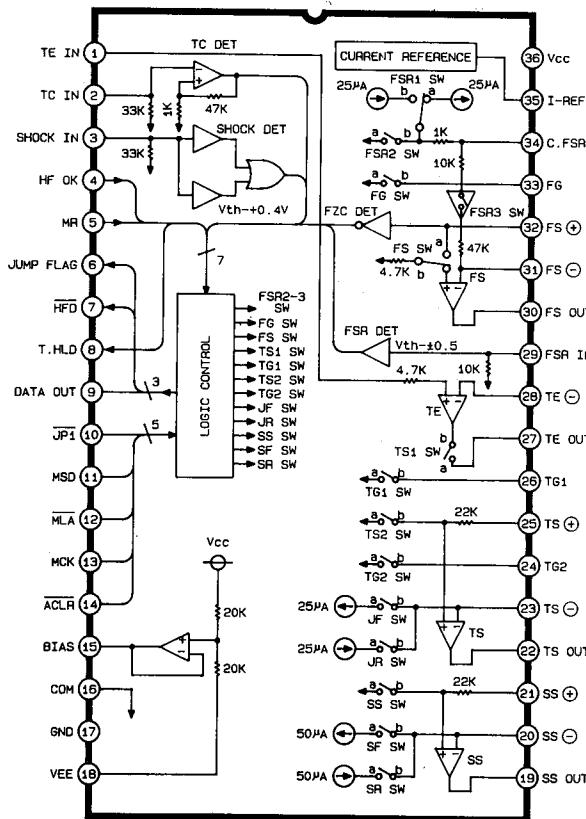
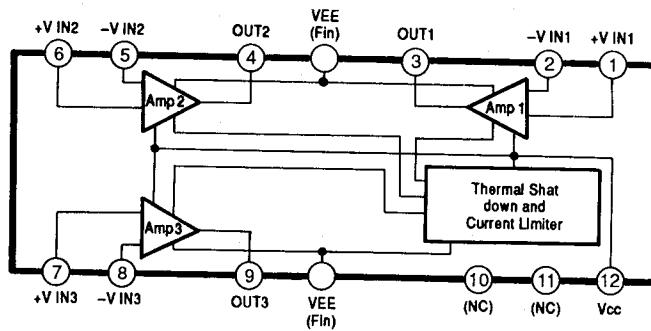
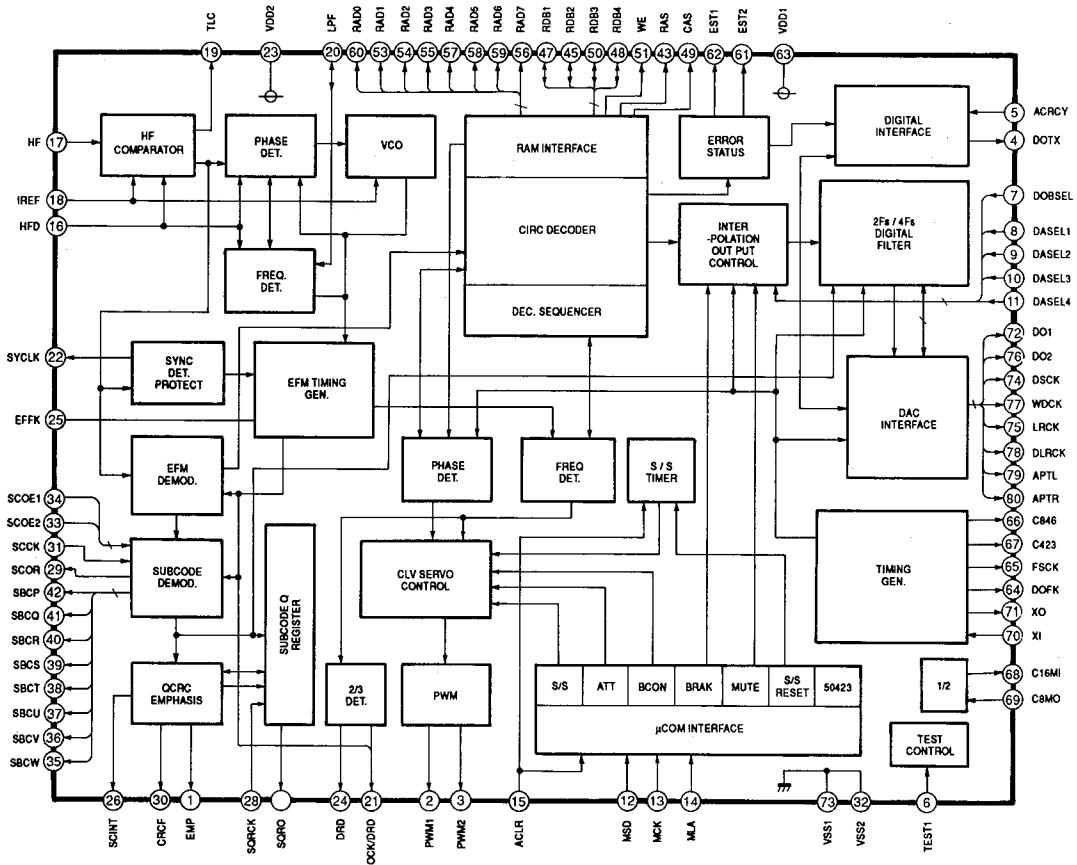


Fig. 14

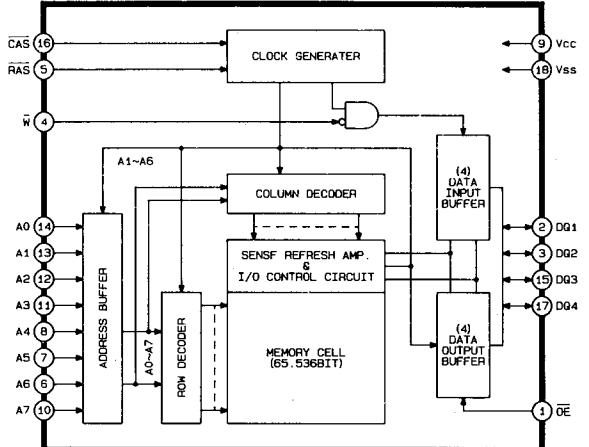
IC BLOCK DIAGRAM

IC101 : CXA1081S
RF Amp.IC102
M51564P
Optical Pick-up Servo ControlIC103 : LA6520
3 channel Power OP-Amp.

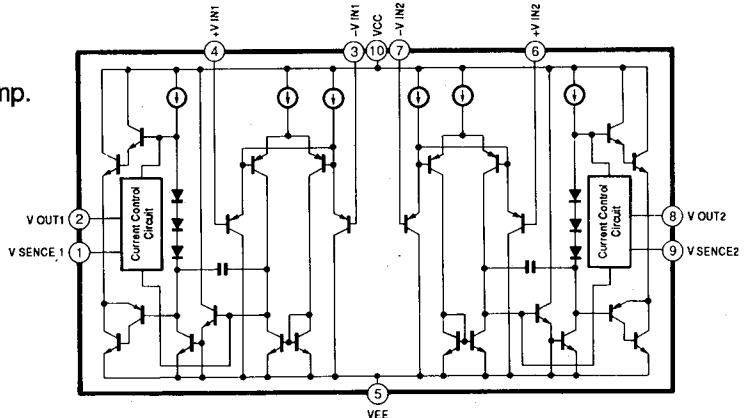
IC201 : M50423FP
Digital Signal Processor



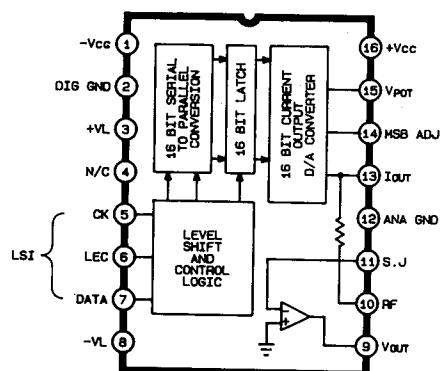
IC202
M5M4416P
65536-Bit (16384-Word by 4-Bit)
Dynamic RAM



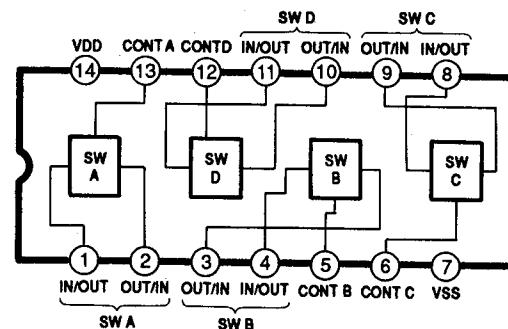
IC203 : LA6515
2 channel Power OP-Amp.



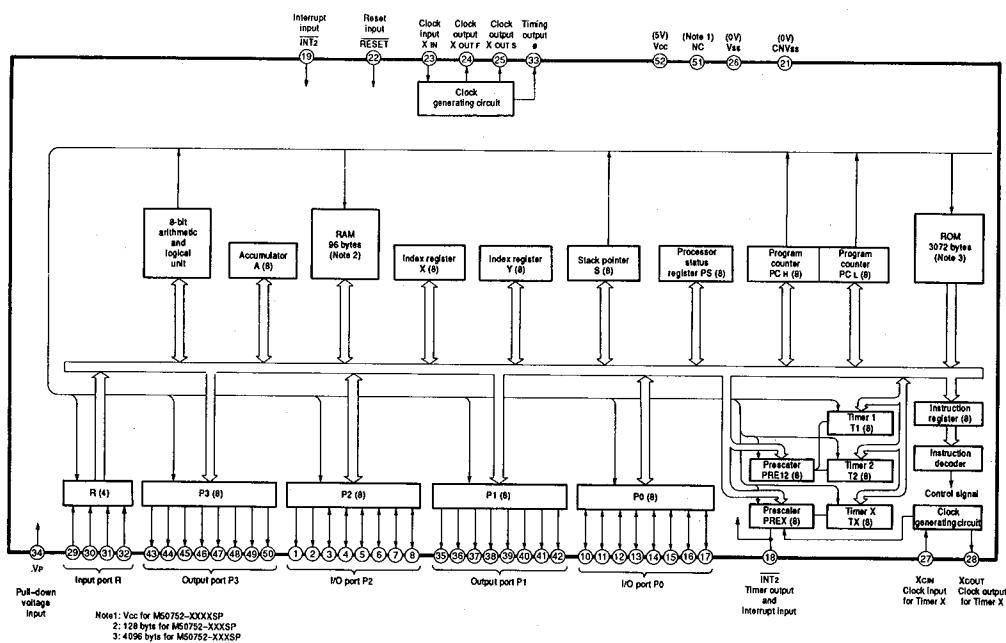
IC301 : PCM61P
D/A Converter



IC302 : LC4966
Sample and Hold

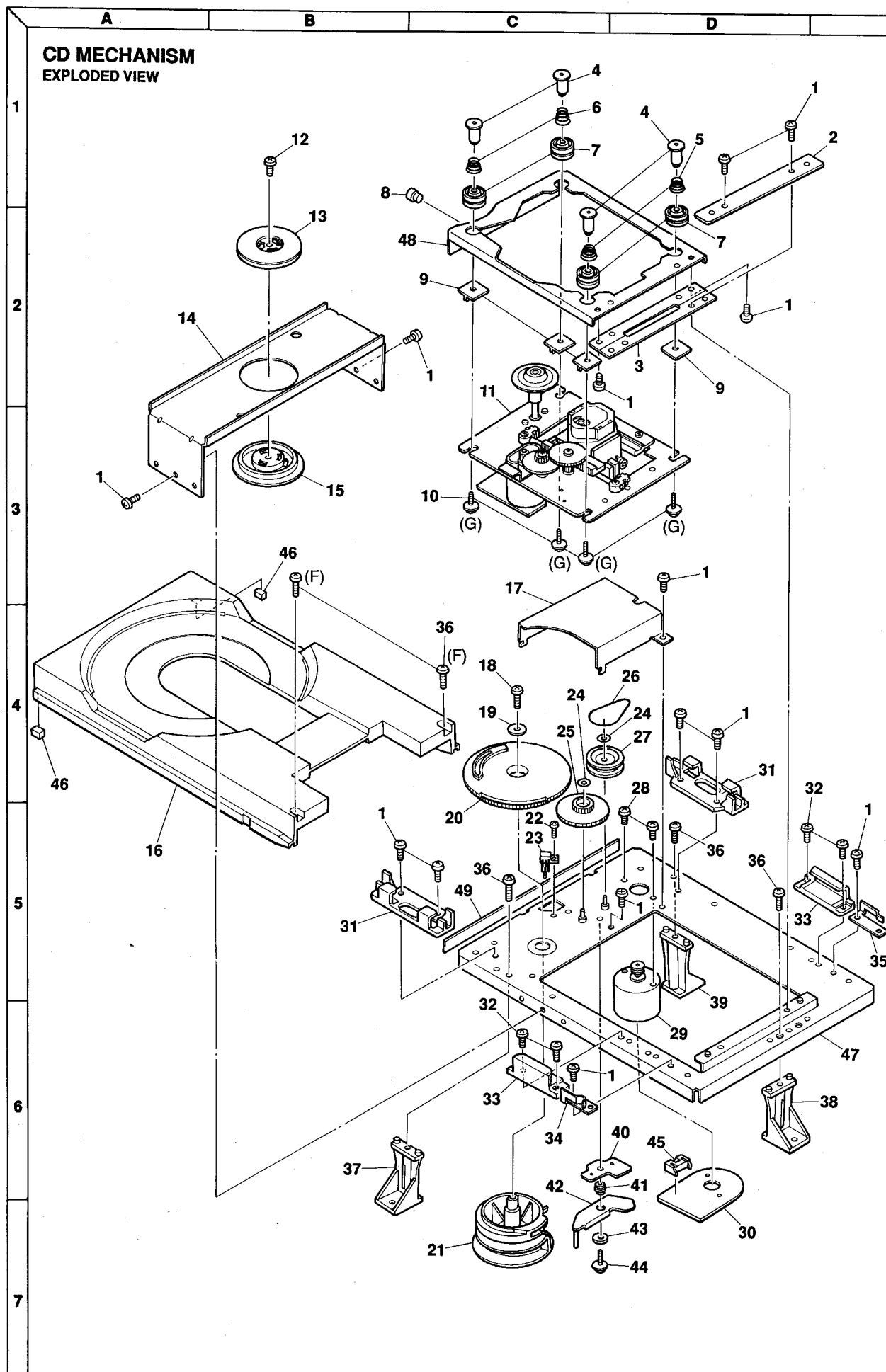
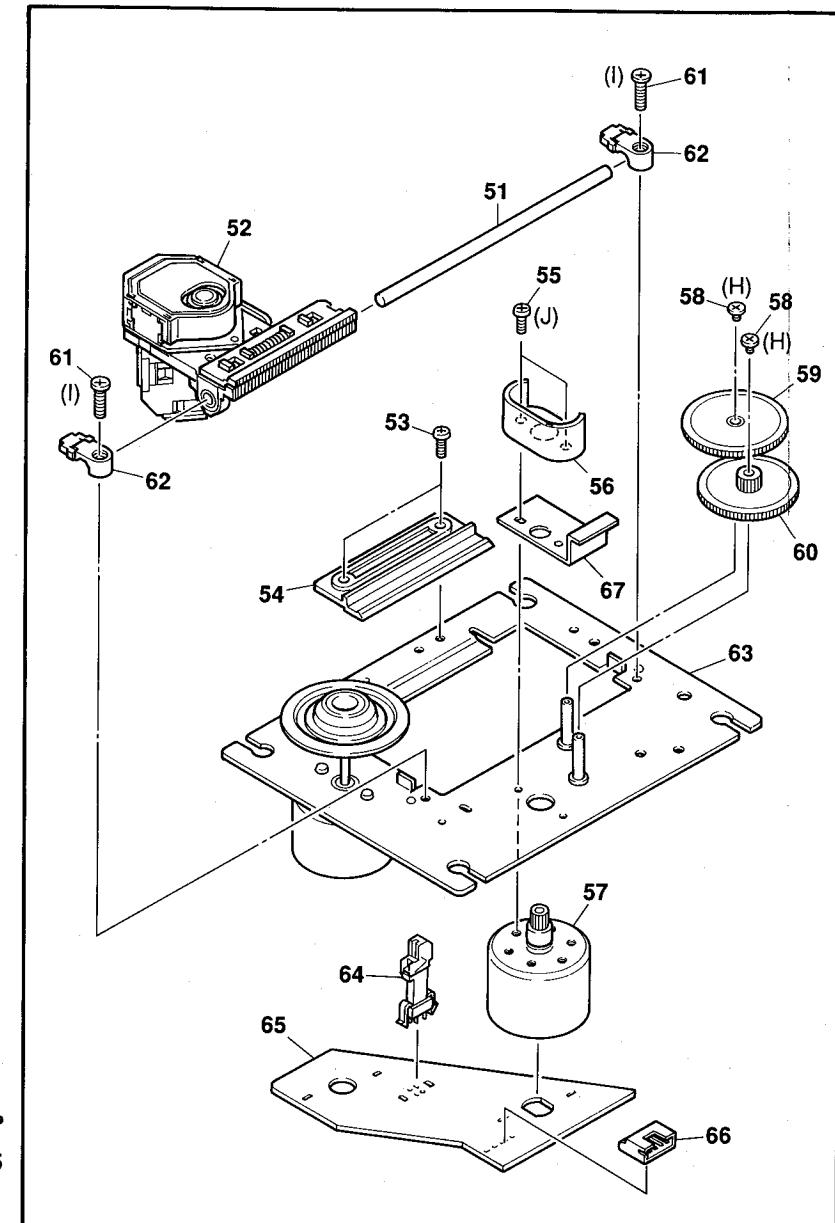


IC401 : M50752-103SP
Microcomputer



PARTS LIST

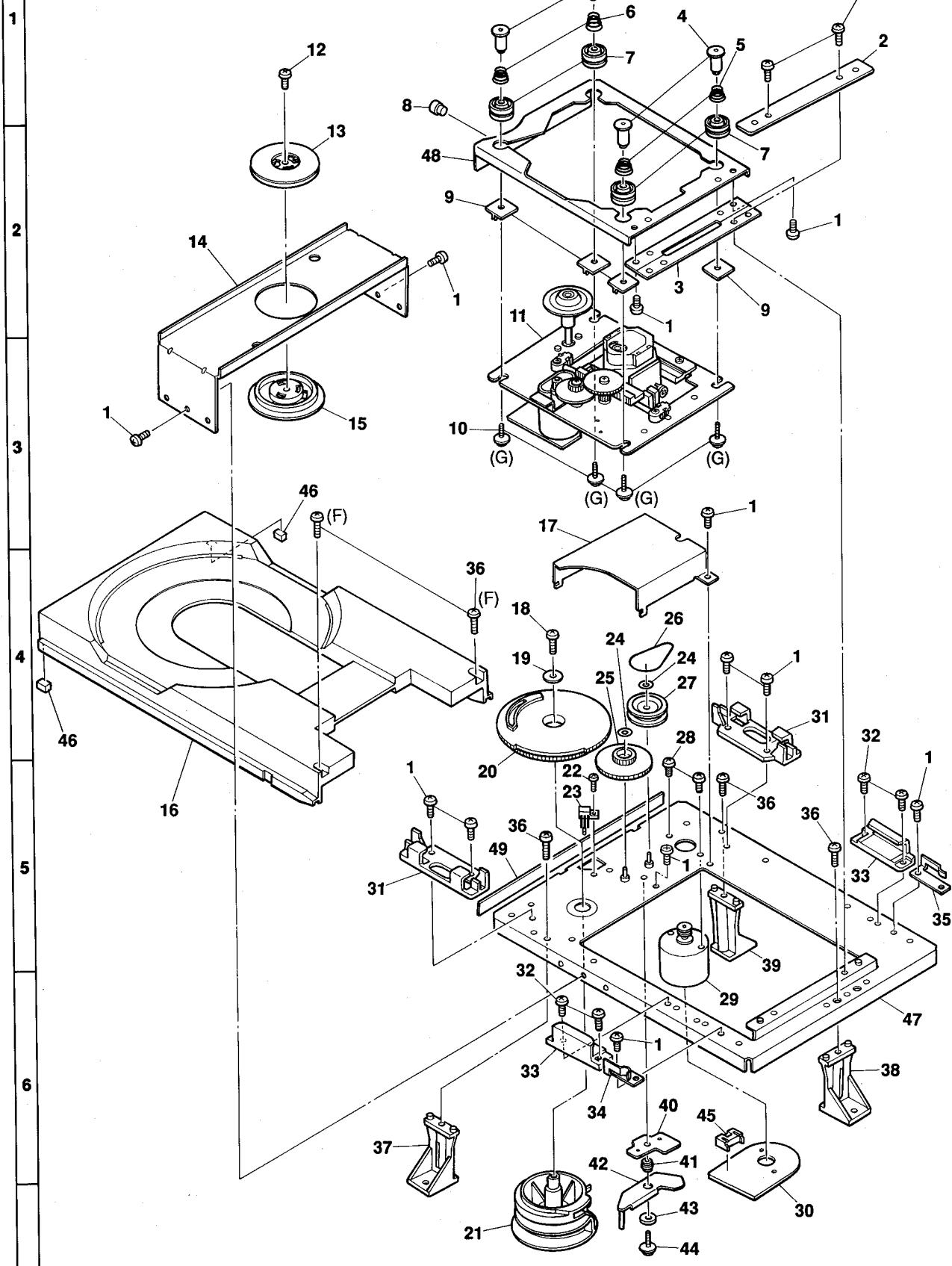
Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
1	7-685-862-(01)	SCREW (+)(2.6x6mm)
2	2-642-170-(01)	HINGE HOLDER
3	2-642-164-(01)	HINGE
4	2-642-160-(01)	SHAFT
5	2-642-137-(02)	COIL SPRING (B)
6	2-642-139-(02)	COIL SPRING (A)
7	2-642-158-(01)	INSULATOR (C)
8	2-642-169-(01)	ROLLER
9	2-642-159-(01)	PLATE (T)
10	2-642-142-(01)	SCREW
11	8-848-097-(01)	CD PLAYER SUB UNIT ASS'Y
12	7-685-532-(19)	SCREW (+)(2.6x5mm)
13	X-2642-108-(1)	MAGNET ASS'Y
14	2-642-165-(01)	CHACK CHASSIS
15	2-642-432-(01)	CHACKING PULLEY
16	2-642-156-(01)	TRAY
17	2-642-149-(02)	GEAR COVER
18	7-685-535-(19)	SCREW (+)(2.6x10mm)
19	4-812-554-(01)	WASHER
20	2-642-154-(02)	DRIVE GEAR
21	2-642-153-(01)	CONTROL CAM
22	7-685-851-(01)	SCREW (+)(2x4mm)
23	1-571-312-(11)	LEAF SWITCH
24	3-558-708-(21)	LOCK WASHER
25	2-642-148-(01)	CENTER GEAR
26	3-653-387-(01)	LM BELT
27	4-913-731-(01)	LOADING PULLEY
28	7-621-775-(00)	SCREW (+)(2.6x3mm)
29	X-2641-336-(1)	MOTOR ASS'Y
30	1-624-793-(21)	MOTOR P. C. BOARD
31	2-642-161-(01)	TRAY HOLDER, FRONT
32	7-685-781-(01)	SCREW (+)(2x4mm)
33	2-642-162-(02)	TRAY HOLDER, REAR
34	2-642-146-(01)	TRAY GUIDE, RIGHT
35	2-642-147-(01)	TRAY GUIDE, LEFT
36	7-685-547-(19)	SCREW (+)(3x10mm)
37	2-642-178-(01)	HOLDER, RIGHT
38	2-642-177-(01)	HOLDER, REAR
39	2-642-176-(01)	HOLDER, LEFT
40	2-642-173-(01)	LINK PLATE
41	2-642-133-(02)	BOSS
42	X-2642-107-(1)	STOPPER LINK ASS'Y
43	2-642-172-(01)	SPACER
44	3-319-501-(11)	SCREW (+)(2.6x8mm)
45	1-564-721-(11)	CONNECTOR, 5 PIN
46	2-642-125-(01)	DAMPER
47	X-2642-106-(1)	MAIN CHASSIS ASS'Y
48	X-2642-105-(1)	SUB CHASSIS ASS'Y
49	2-642-157-(03)	FRONT TAPE
50	4-910-431-(02)	SLIDE SHAFT
51	8-848-046-(51)	PICK-UP ASS'Y
52	2-641-386-(01)	SPECIAL SCREW (2x5mm)
53	2-641-443-(02)	SLIDE HOLDER
54	7-621-255-(35)	SCREW (+)(2x5mm)
55	2-641-434-(01)	GEAR COVER
56	X-2640-770-(1)	SLIDE MOTOR ASS'Y (*See Note below.)
57	X-2641-344-(1)	-for type RF-310T-11400 MOTOR made by Mabuchi
58	3-303-809-(31)	-for type MDN-4RA3_... MOTOR made by Matsushita
59	2-641-404-(02)	SPECIAL SCREW (M1.7x3mm)
60	2-641-403-(06)	GEAR (A)
61	2-641-447-(01)	GEAR (B)
62	2-641-448-(02)	SCREW (+)(2.6x8mm)
63	X-2641-337-(1)	SHAFT CLAMP
64	X-2641-348-(1)	DISC MOTOR ASS'Y (*See Note below.)
65	1-570-822-(22)	-for type RF-310T-11400 MOTOR made by Mabuchi
66	1-625-848-(11)	-for type MDN-4RA3_... MOTOR made by Matsushita
67	1-628-263-(11)	LEAF SWITCH
	1-564-720-(11)	MOTOR P. C. BOARD (*See Note below.)
	2-641-371-(01)	MOTOR P. C. BOARD made by Mabuchi
		MOTOR P. C. BOARD made by Matsushita
		CONNECTOR, 4 PIN
		STOPPER



* Note: When replacing Ref. No. 57 SLIDE MOTOR ASS'Y, Ref. No. 63 DISC MOTOR ASS'Y, or Ref. No. 65 MOTOR P. C. BOARD, be certain to check the motor type number marked on the side of each of the motors, and then order an appropriate part number which corresponds with each of the motors.

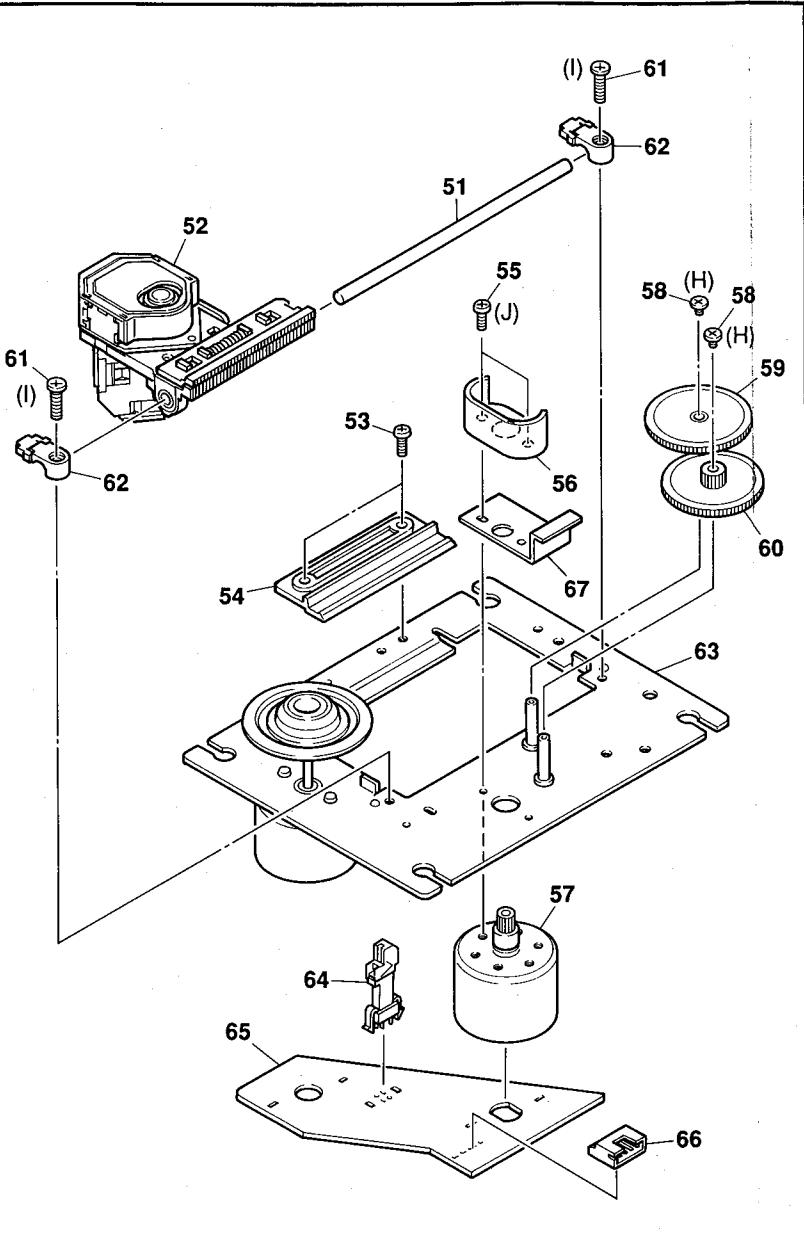
A B C D E

**CD MECHANISM
EXPLODED VIEW**



E | **F** | **G**

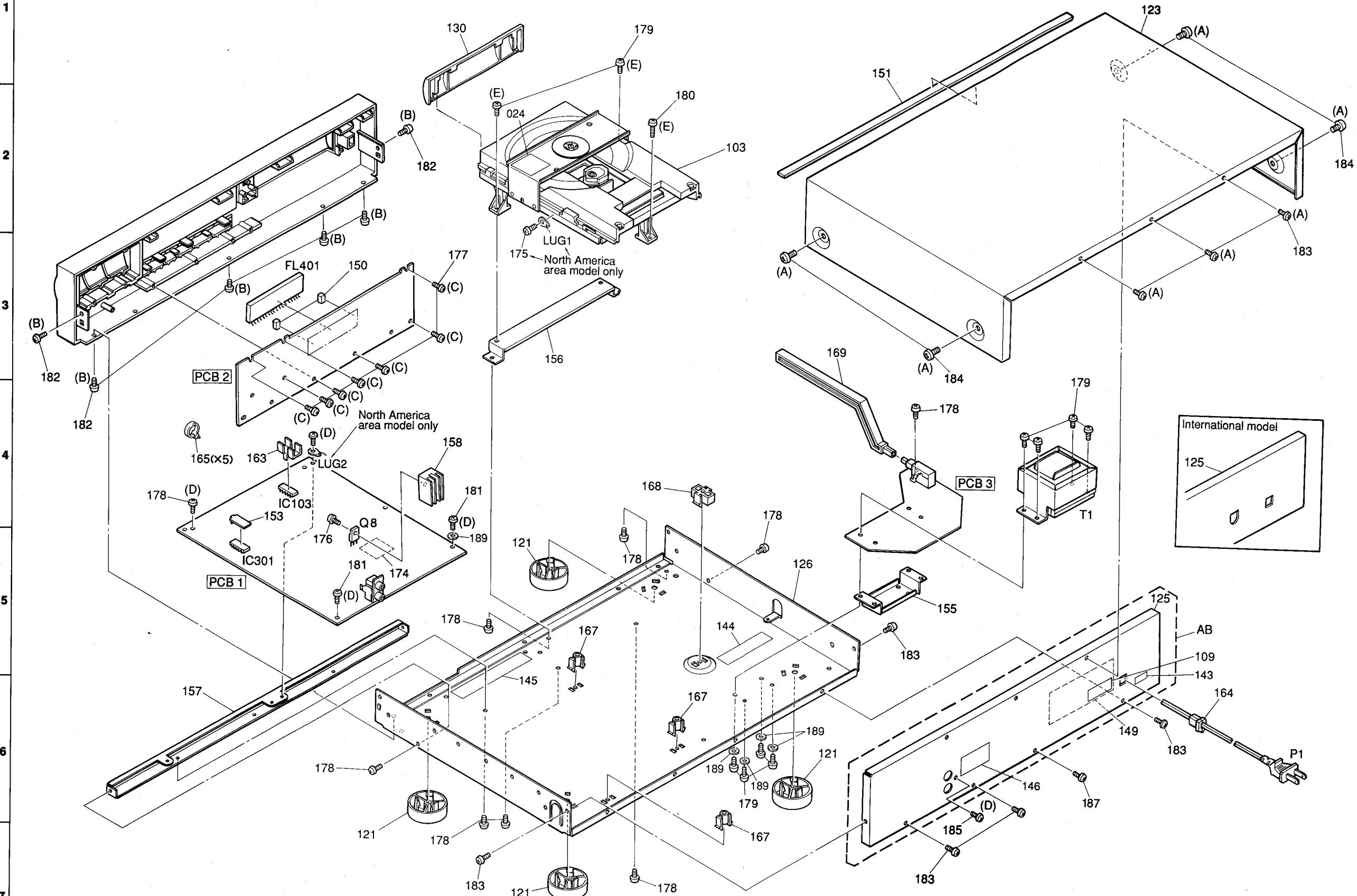
PARTS LIST



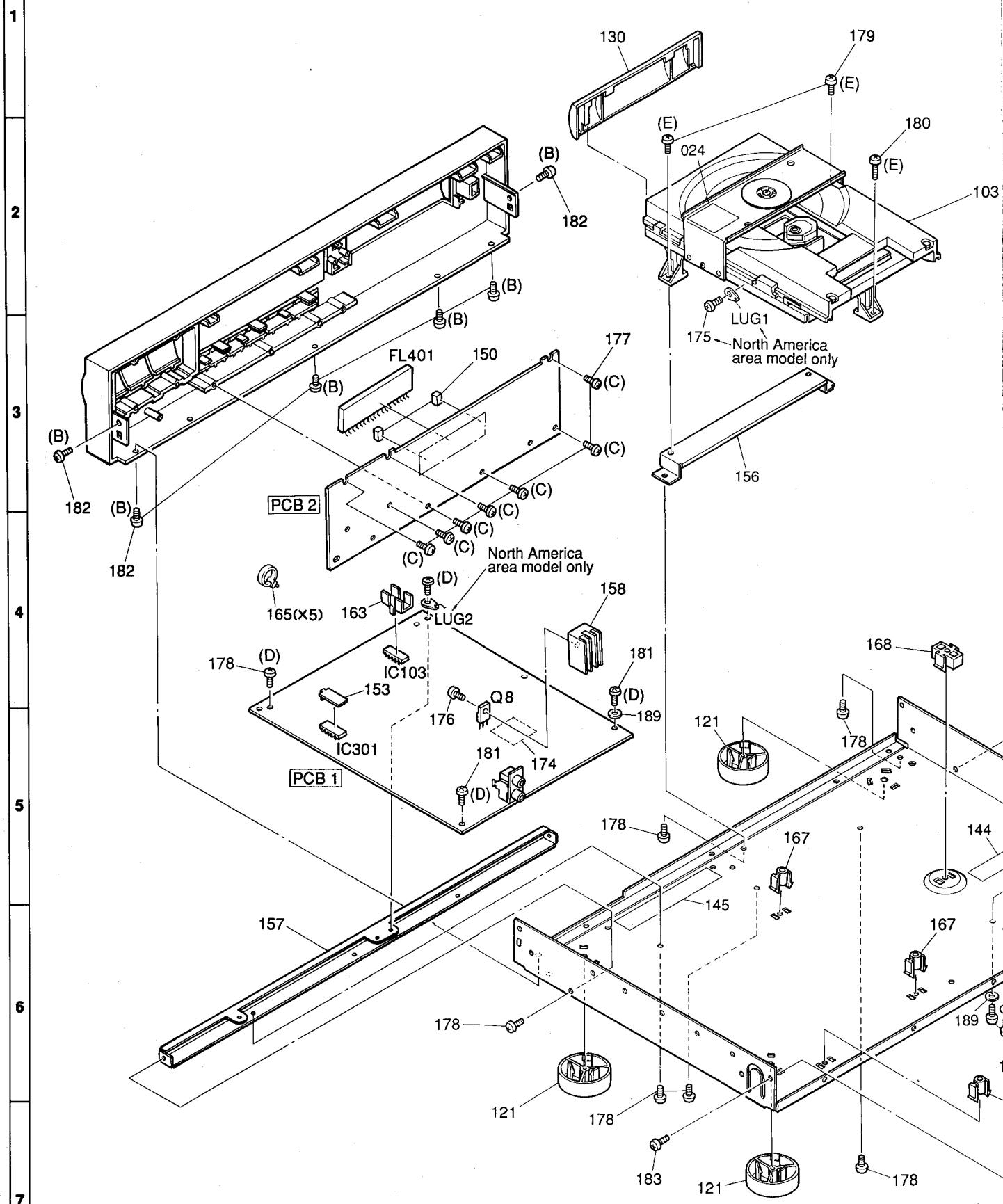
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5	2-642-137-(02)	COIL SPRING (B)
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17	2-642-149-(02)	GEAR COVER
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26	3-653-387-(01)	LM BELT
27	4-913-731-(01)	LOADING PULLEY
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39	2-642-176-(01)	HOLDER, LEFT
40	2-642-173-(01)	LINK PLATE
41	2-642-133-(02)	BOSS
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53	2-641-386-(01)	SPECIAL SCREW (2x5mm)
54	2-641-443-(02)	SLIDE HOLDER
55	7-621-255-(35)	SCREW (+)(2x5mm)
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	X-2641-344-(1)	-for type MDN-4RA3_ _ MOTOR made by Matsushita
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	X-2641-348-(1)	-for type MDN-4RA3_ _ MOTOR made by Matsushita
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	1-628-263-(11)	MOTOR P. C. BOARD made by Mabuchi
66	1-564-720-(11)	MOTOR P. C. BOARD made by Matsushita
	2-641-371-(01)	CONNECTOR, 4 PIN
		STOPPER

* Note: When replacing Ref. No. 57 SLIDE MOTOR ASS'Y, Ref. No. 63 DISC MOTOR ASS'Y, or Ref. No. 65 MOTOR P. C. BOARD, be certain to check the motor type number marked on the side of each of the motors, and then order an appropriate part number which corresponds with each of the motors.

A B C D E F G H I J

**GENERAL UNIT
EXPLODED VIEW**

A B C D E

GENERAL UNIT
EXPLODED VIEW


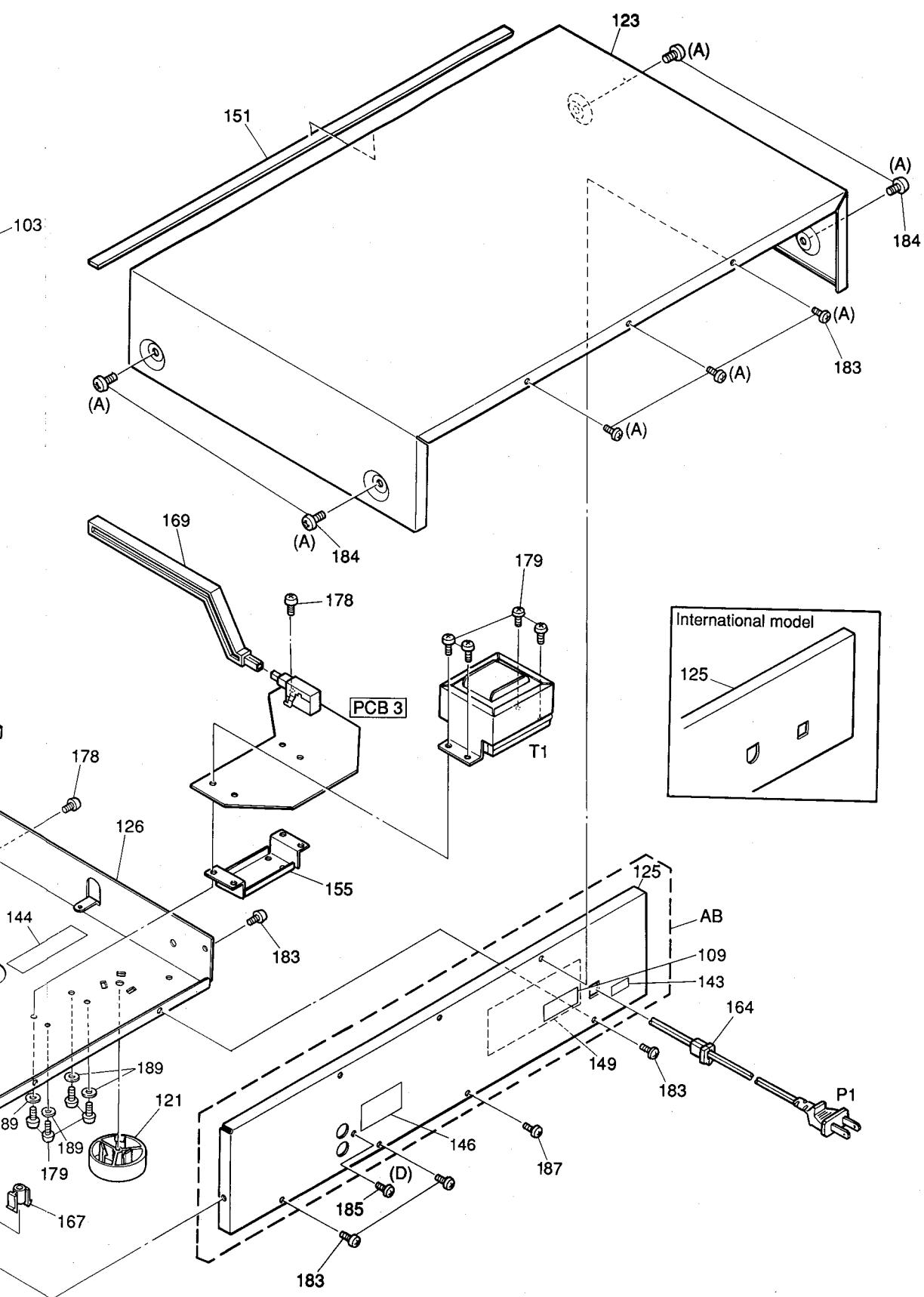
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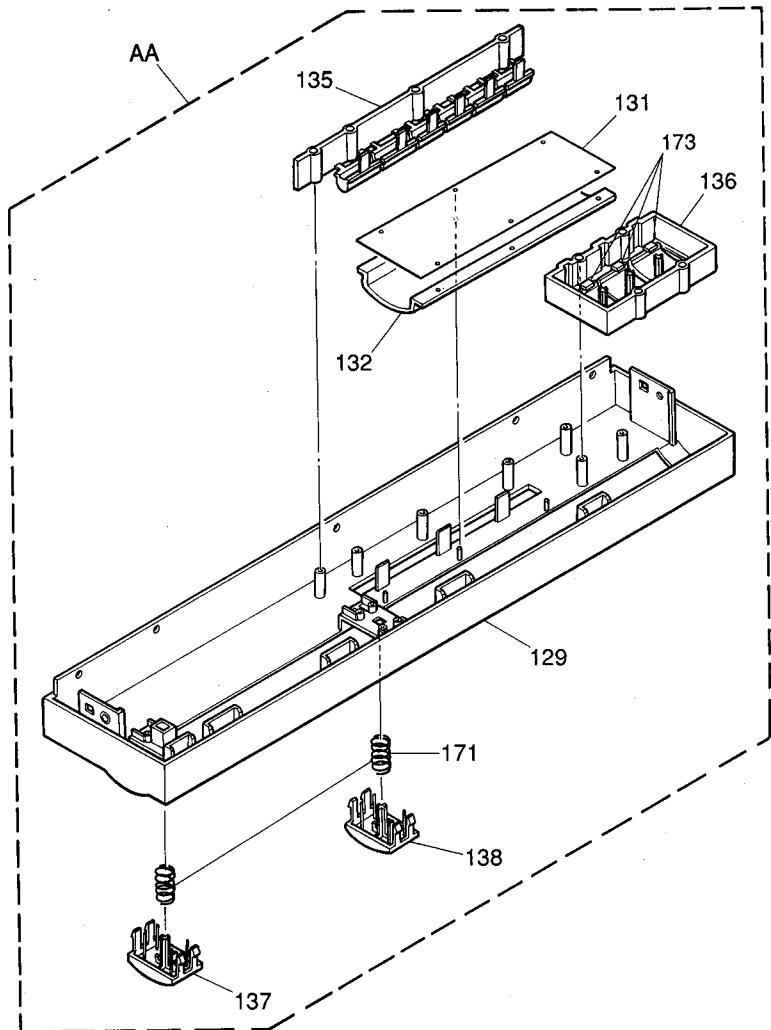
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PARTS LIST

	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
1	AA	A442-HD7300A	PANEL, FRONT ASSY	153	2216-7181	SHIELD PLATE, IC301
	AB	A442-HD7300A	CABI BACK, REAR ASSY 	155	2219-8260	METAL FITTG, TRANS
	AB	A442-HD7300B	CABI BACK, REAR ASSY 	156	2219-8261	METAL FITTG, CD MECHA
	AB	A442-HD7300C	CABI BACK, REAR ASSY 	157	2219-8275	METAL FITTG
	024	1756-11802	LABEL  	158	2222-7217	HEAT SINK, Q8
	103	3119-01201	CD MECHA	163	2222-7264	HEAT SINK, IC103
	109	1117-78	SERIAL LABEL	164	2240-364	HOLDER, AC CORD
	121	1319-02201	LEG (x4)	165	2240-R0101	HOLDER (x5)
	123	1414-14501	CABINET, TOP	167	2360-7021	BOSS, SPECIAL (x3)
	125	1424-29501	CABI BACK, REAR 	168	2360-7018	BOSS, SPECIAL
	125	1424-29504	CABI BACK, REAR  	169	2601-7187	SHAFT, POWER SWITCH
	126	1424-29601	CABI BACK, BOTTOM	171	2651-2101732	SPRING (x2)
	129	1442-21901	PANEL, FRONT	173	2112-11799	SPONGE (x3)
	130	1452-08301	LID, MECHA	174	2112-11801	SPONGE
	131	1511-19801	PLATE, FL FILTER	175	2347-R0131162	SCREW, BNTO T+ 
	132	1532-17501	WINDOW, FRONT	176	2327-R0130082	SCREW (+)(3x8mm)
	135	1662-51801	PUSH BUTTON, PLAY/PAUSE, STOP/CLEAR, SKIP, SEARCH	177	2347-R0126082	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x7)(2.6x8mm)
	136	1662-51901	PUSH BUTTON, TIME, REPEAT, PROGRAM	178	2347-R0130062	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x11)(3x6mm)
	137	1662-52001	PUSH BUTTON, POWER	179	2347-R0130082	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x10)(3x8mm)
	138	1662-52002	PUSH BUTTON, OPEN/CLOSE	180	2347-R0130162	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(3x16mm)
	143	1341-**568	NAME PLATE 	181	2347-R0130202	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x2)(3x20mm)
	144	1756-03305	LABEL	182	2347-R0130084	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x6)(3x8mm)
	145	1756-09602	LABEL 	183	2347-R0130084	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x8)(3x8mm)
	145	1756-12101	LABEL  	184	2347-R0140064	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x4)(4x6mm)
	146	1756-CSA	LABEL 	185	2347-R0130104	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(3x10mm)
	147	1756-11601	LABEL (BK)	187	2459-3003511	RIVET, PLASTIC
	149	1756-11801	LABEL	189	2401-035	WASHR, METAL (x5)
	150	2114-85143	BUSHING (x2)	▲ P1	4161-03601202	CORD W/PLUG 
	151	2111-11769	FELT	▲ P1	4161-03701220	CORD W/PLUG 
				▲ P1	4161-04100	CORD W/PLUG 
				▲ T1	5584-S6201	XFORMER, POWER 
				▲ T1	5584-S6202	XFORMER, POWER 

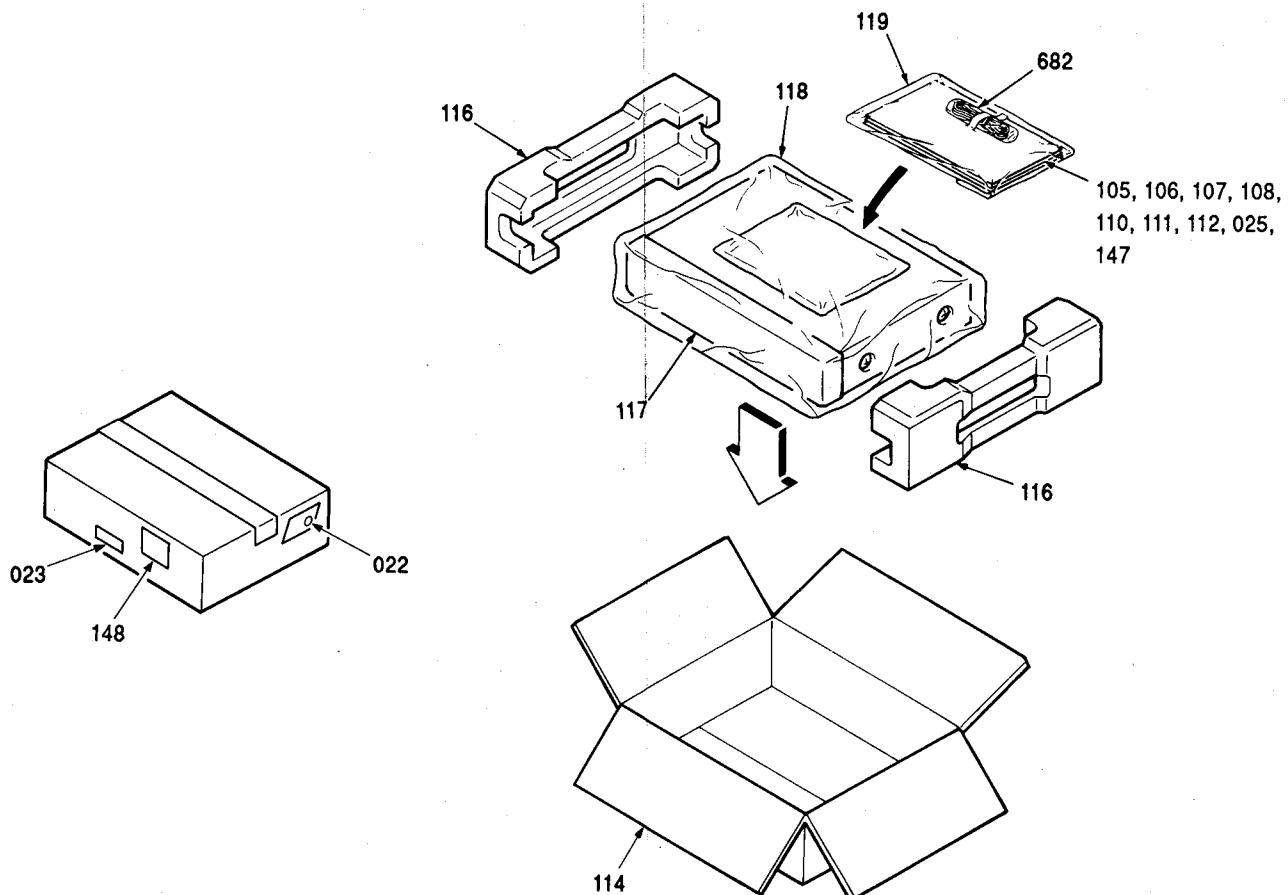
EXPLODED VIEW


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PARTS LIST	PACKAGE										
	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description					
	AA	A442-HD7300A	PANEL, FRONT ASSY	153	2216-7181	SHIELD PLATE, IC301					
	AB	A424-HD7300A	CABI BACK, REAR ASSY (BK)	155	2219-8260	METAL FITTG, TRANS					
	AB	A424-HD7300B	CABI BACK, REAR ASSY (IB)	156	2219-8261	METAL FITTG, CD MECHA					
	AB	A424-HD7300C	CABI BACK, REAR ASSY (BB)	157	2219-8275	METAL FITTG					
	024	1756-11802	LABEL (IB) (BB)	158	2222-7217	HEAT SINK, Q8					
	103	3119-01201	CD MECHA	163	2222-7264	HEAT SINK, IC103					
	109	1117-78	SERIAL LABEL	164	2240-364	HOLDER, AC CORD					
	121	1319-02201	LEG (x4)	165	2240-R0101	HOLDER (x5)					
	123	1414-14501	CABINET, TOP	167	2360-7021	BOSS, SPECIAL (x3)					
	125	1424-29501	CABI BACK, REAR (BK)	168	2360-7018	BOSS, SPECIAL					
	125	1424-29504	CABI BACK, REAR (IB) (BB)	169	2601-7187	SHAFT, POWER SWITCH					
	126	1424-29601	CABI BACK, BOTTOM	171	2651-2101732	SPRING (x2)					
	129	1442-21901	PANEL, FRONT	173	2112-11799	SPONGE (x3)					
130	1452-08301	LID, MECHA	174	2112-11801	SPONGE						
131	1511-19801	PLATE, FL FILTER	175	2347-R0131162	SCREW, BNTO T + (BK)						
132	1532-17501	WINDOW, FRONT	176	2327-R0130082	SCREW (+)(3x8mm)						
135	1662-51801	PUSH BUTTON, PLAY/PAUSE, STOP/CLEAR, SKIP, SEARCH	177	2347-R0126082	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x7)(2.6x8mm)						
136	1662-51901	PUSH BUTTON, TIME, REPEAT, PROGRAM	178	2347-R0130062	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x11)(3x6mm)						
137	1682-52001	PUSH BUTTON, POWER	179	2347-R0130082	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x10)(3x8mm)						
138	1662-52002	PUSH BUTTON, OPEN/CLOSE	180	2347-R0130162	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(3x16mm)						
143	1341-**568	NAME PLATE (BK)	181	2347-R0130202	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x2)(3x20mm)						
144	1756-03305	LABEL	182	2347-R0130084	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x6)(3x8mm)						
145	1756-09602	LABEL (BK)	183	2347-R0140084	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x8)(3x8mm)						
145	1756-12101	LABEL (IB) (BB)	184	2347-R0140064	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(x4)(4x6mm)						
146	1756-CSA	LABEL (BK)	185	2347-R0130104	SELF-TAPPING SCREW (+)(3x10mm)						
147	1756-11601	LABEL (BK)	187	2459-3003511	RIVET, PLASTIC						
149	1756-11801	LABEL	189	2401-035	WASHR, METAL (x5)						
150	2114-85143	BUSHING (x2)	▲ P1	4161-03601202	CORD W/PLUG (BK)						
151	2111-11769	FELT	▲ P1	4161-03701220	CORD W/PLUG (IB)						
			▲ P1	4161-04100	CORD W/PLUG (BB)						
			▲ T1	5584-S6201	XFORMER, POWER (BK)						
			▲ T1	5584-S6202	XFORMER, POWER (IB) (BB)						

EXPLoded VIEW

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
022	1756-03108	LABEL (x2) (IB)	112	1119-0137	ATTACH SHEET (BK)
022	1756-03111	LABEL (x2) (BB)	114	1221-7017144	CARTON BOX
023	1756-06303	LABEL (IB) (BB)	116	1222-7216	CUSHION (x2)
025	1111-F30253	OWNER GUIDE (IB)	117	1223-11729	SOFT SHEET
105	1111-J30307	OWNER GUIDE (BB)	118	1241-C1491	POLYETHY BAG
105	1111-F30308	OWNER GUIDE (BK)	119	1241-R0123350	POLYETHY BAG
106	1119-01201	ATTACH SHEET (IB) (BB)	147	1756-11601	LABEL (BK)
107	1113-717004	OWNER CARD (BK)	148	1756-11701	LABEL (BK)
108	1111-J30254	OWNER GUIDE (BK)	682	4161-71184	CORD W/PLUG (ACCESSORY)
110	1111-J30297	OWNER GUIDE (BK)			
111	1119-047	ATTACH SHEET (BK)			

E F G H I J

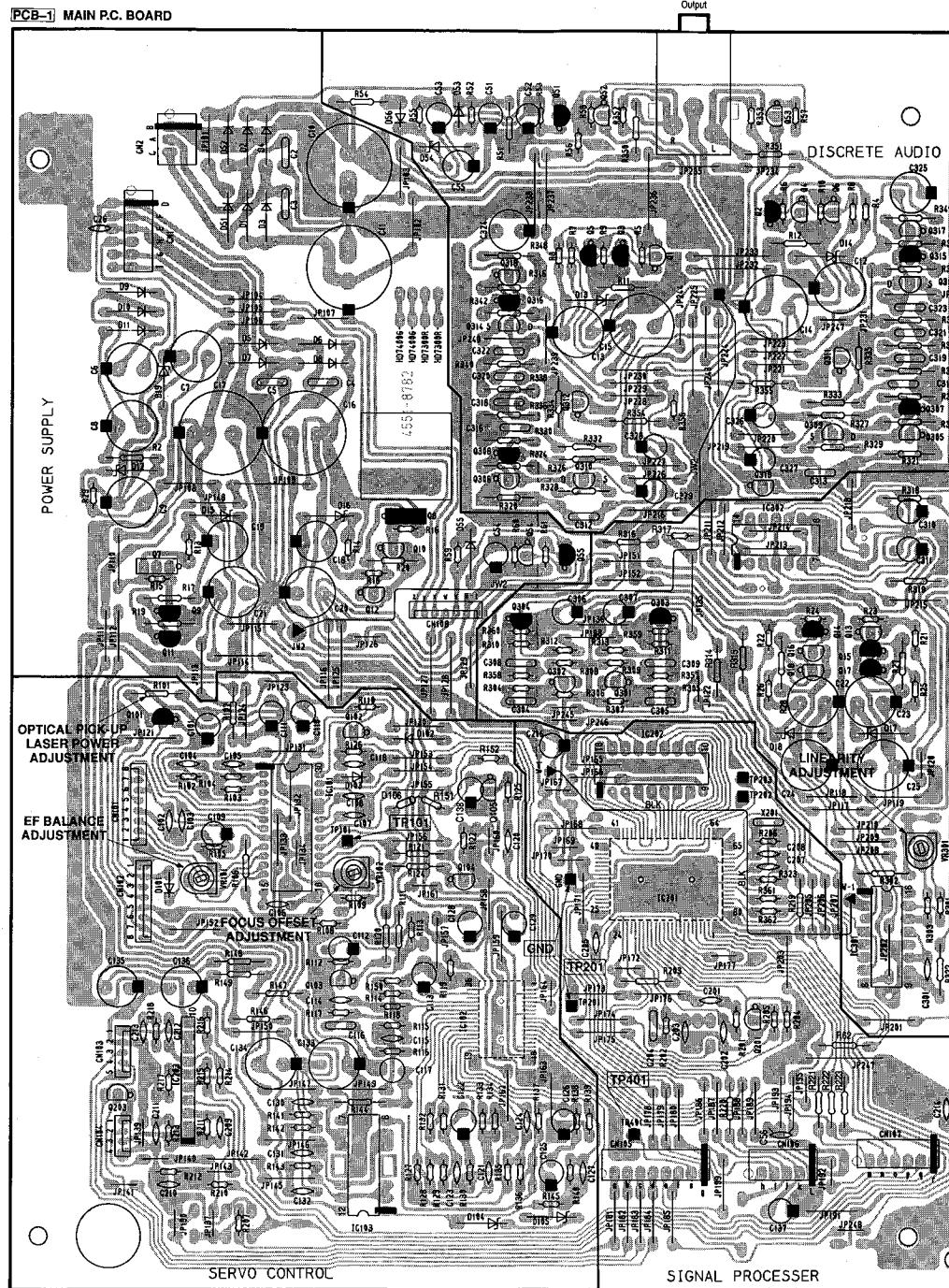
PACKAGE

<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Part No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ref. No.</u>	<u>Part No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
022	1756-03108	LABEL (x2) <small>IB</small>	112	1119-0137	ATTACH SHEET <small>BK</small>
022	1756-03111	LABEL (x2) <small>BB</small>	114	1221-7017144	CARTON BOX
023	1756-06303	LABEL <small>IB BB</small>	116	1222-7216	CUSHION (x2)
025	1111-F30253	OWNER GUIDE <small>IB</small>	117	1223-11729	SOFT SHEET
105	1111-J30307	OWNER GUIDE <small>BB</small>	118	1241-C1491	POLYETHY BAG
105	1111-F30308	OWNER GUIDE <small>BK</small>	119	1241-R0123350	POLYETHY BAG
106	1119-01201	ATTACH SHEET <small>IB BB</small>	147	1756-11601	LABEL <small>BK</small>
107	1113-717004	OWNER CARD <small>BB</small>	148	1756-11701	LABEL <small>BK</small>
108	1111-J30254	OWNER GUIDE <small>BB</small>	682	4161-71184	CORD W/PLUG (ACCESSORY)
110	1111-J30297	OWNER GUIDE <small>BK</small>			
111	1119-047	ATTACH SHEET <small>BK</small>			

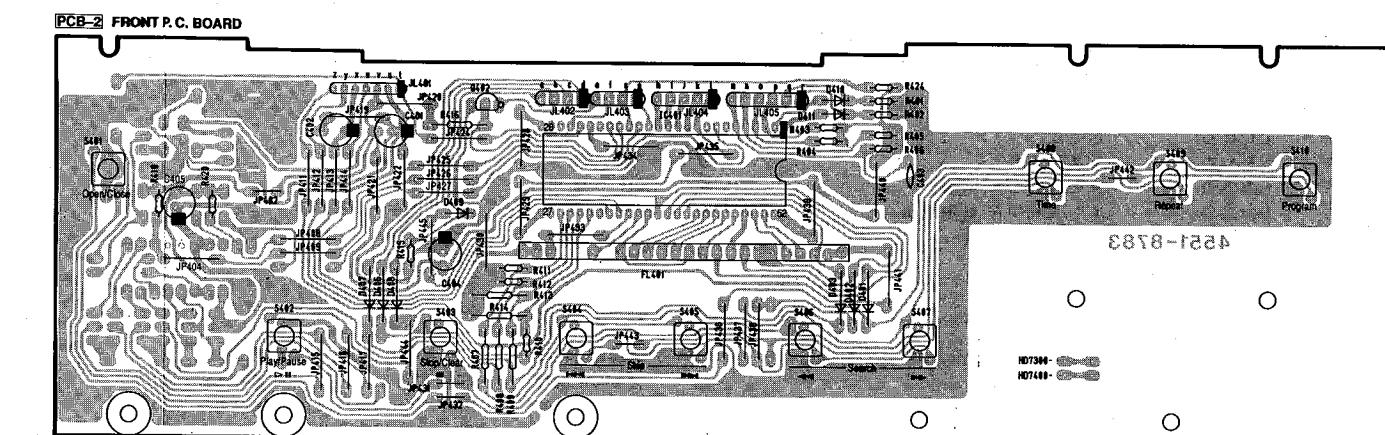
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P. C. BOARDS

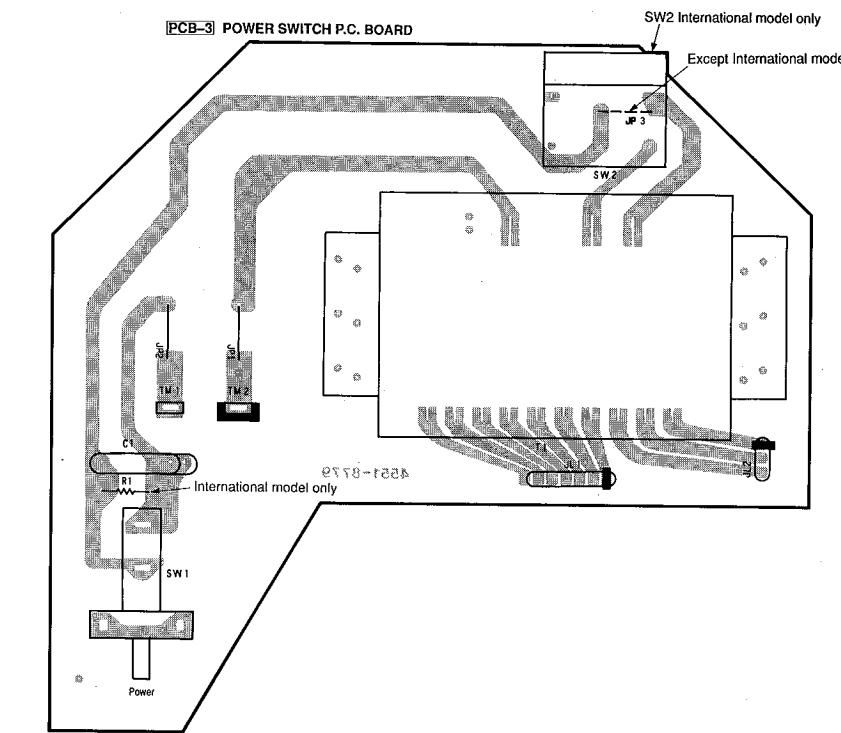
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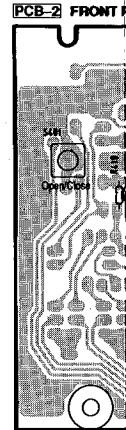
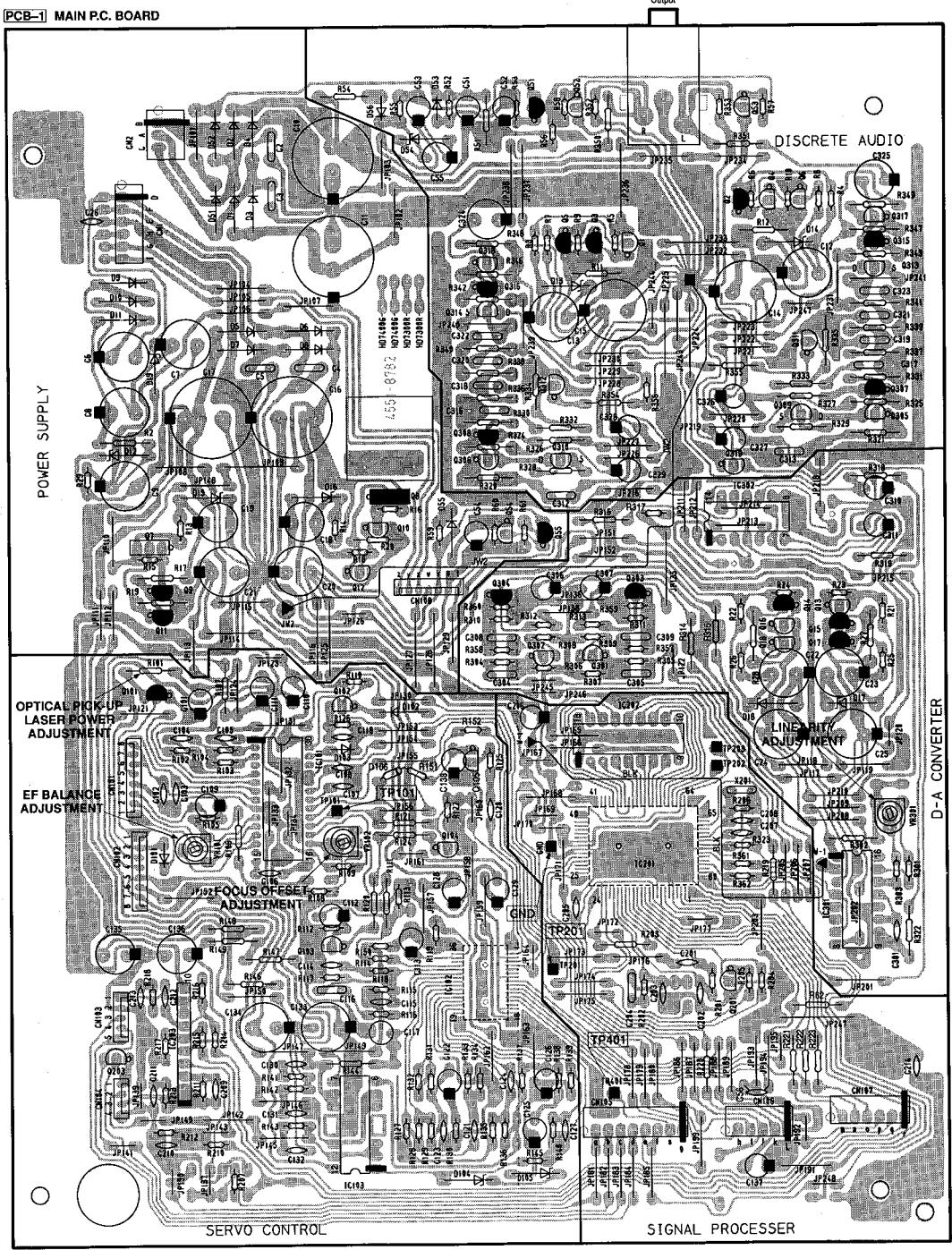
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A B C D E

P. C. BOARDS

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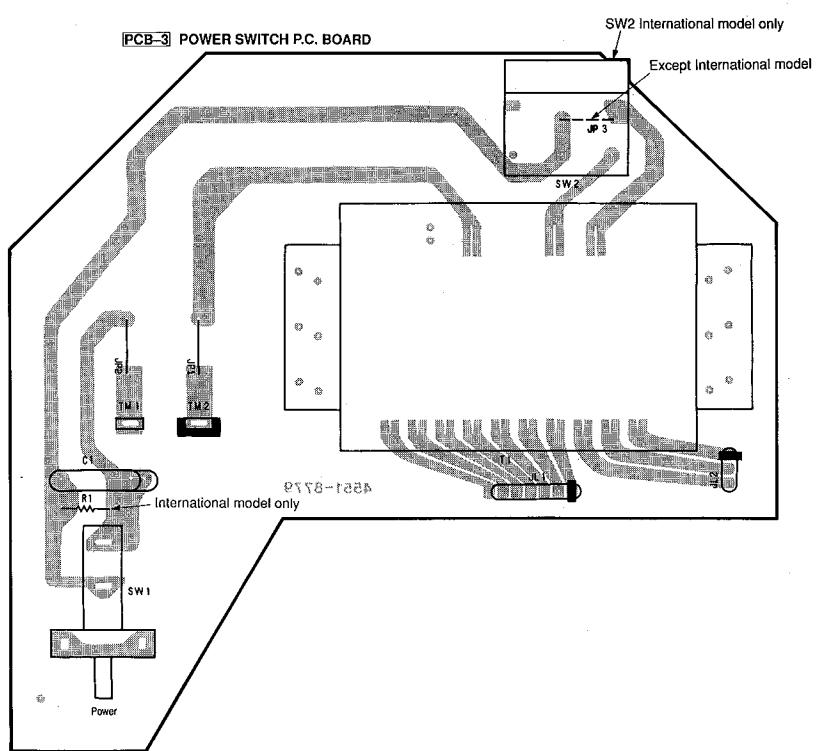
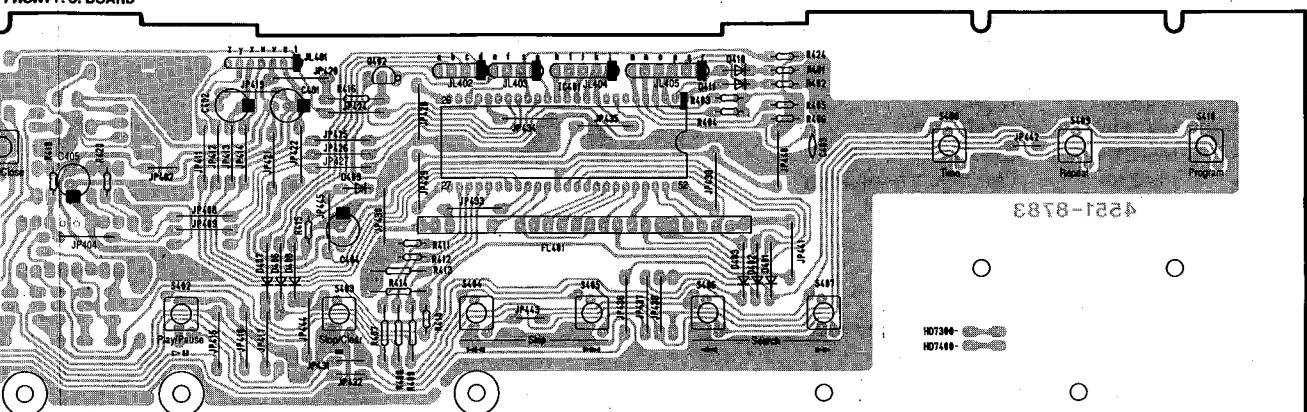
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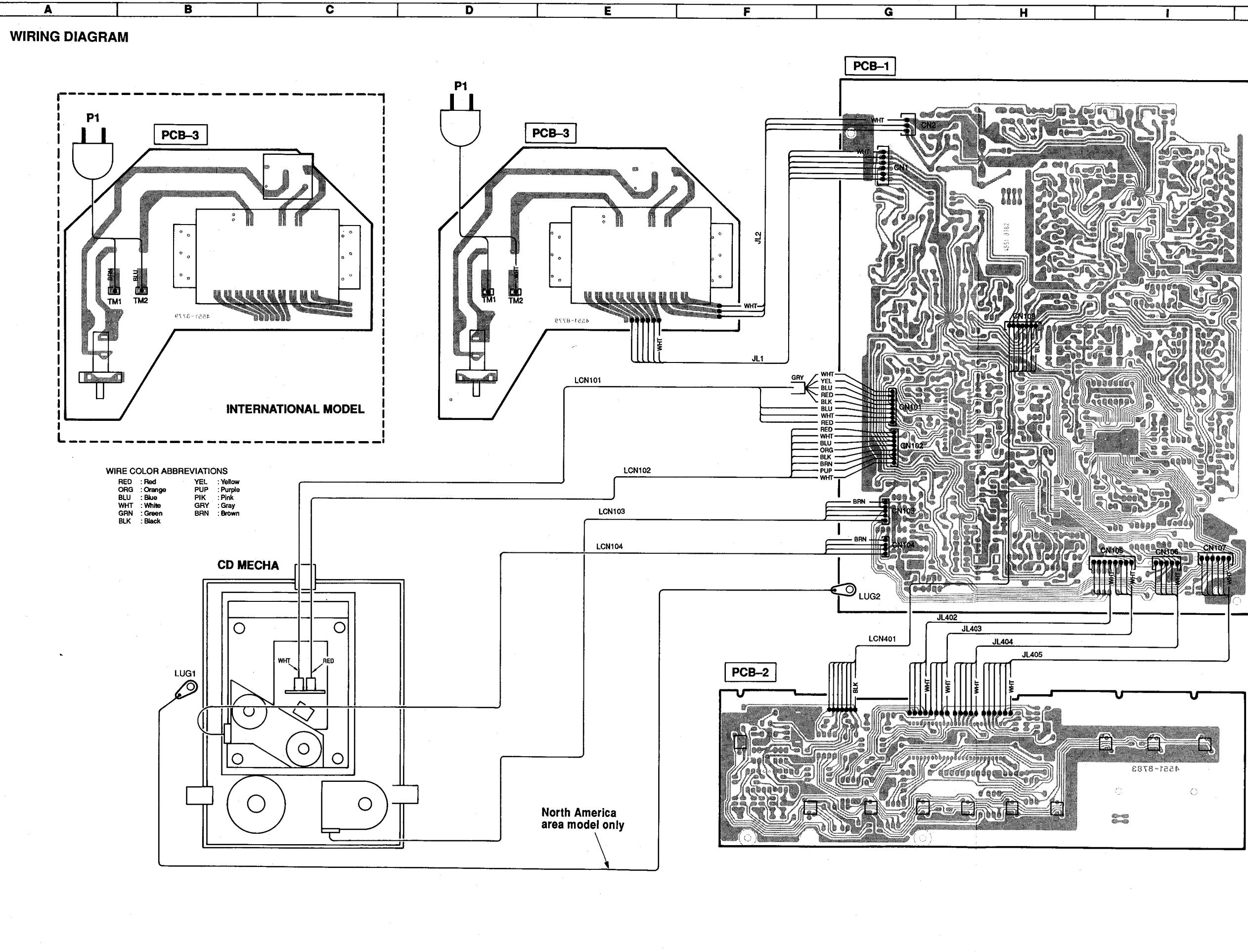
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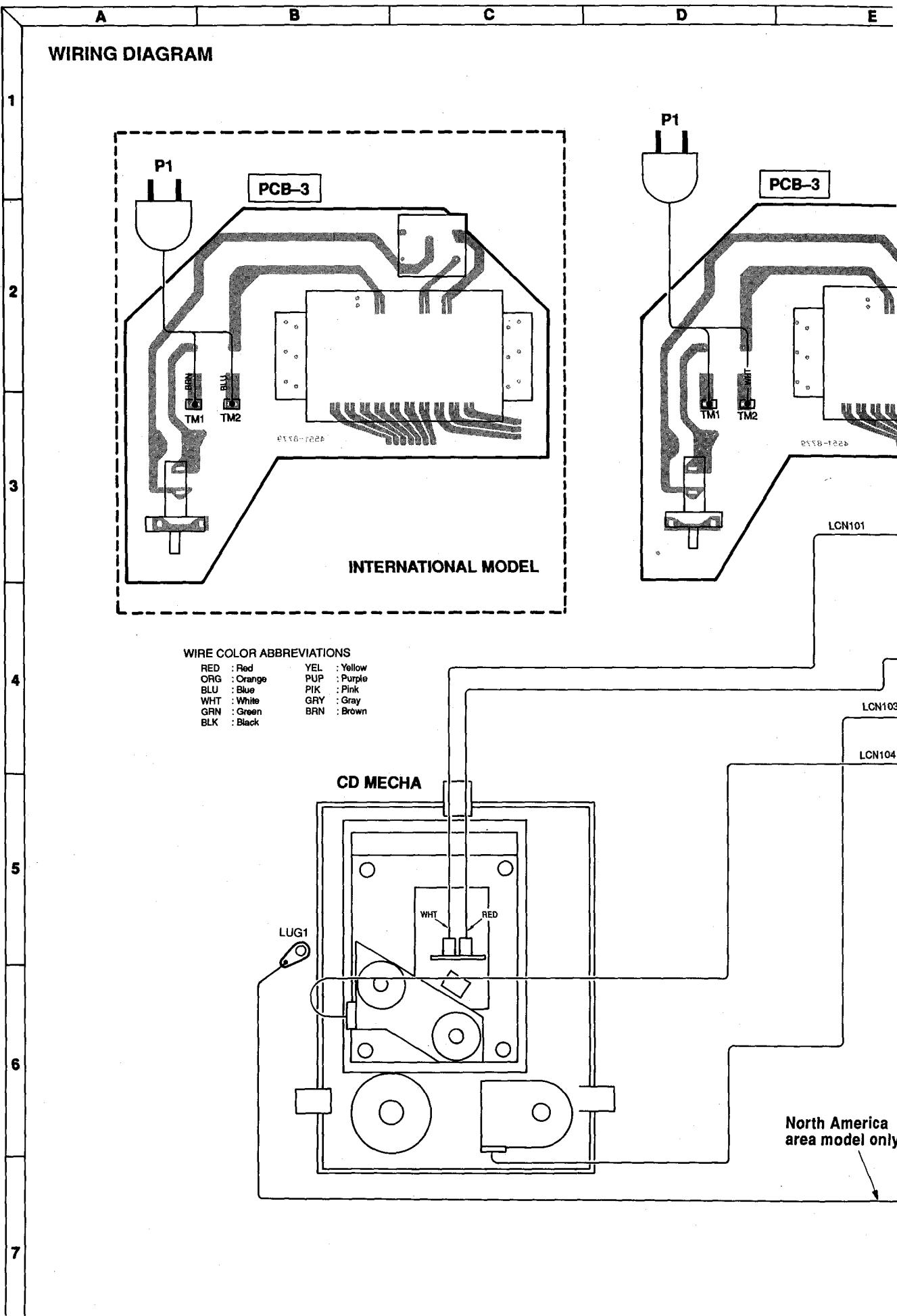
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FRONT P.C. BOARD



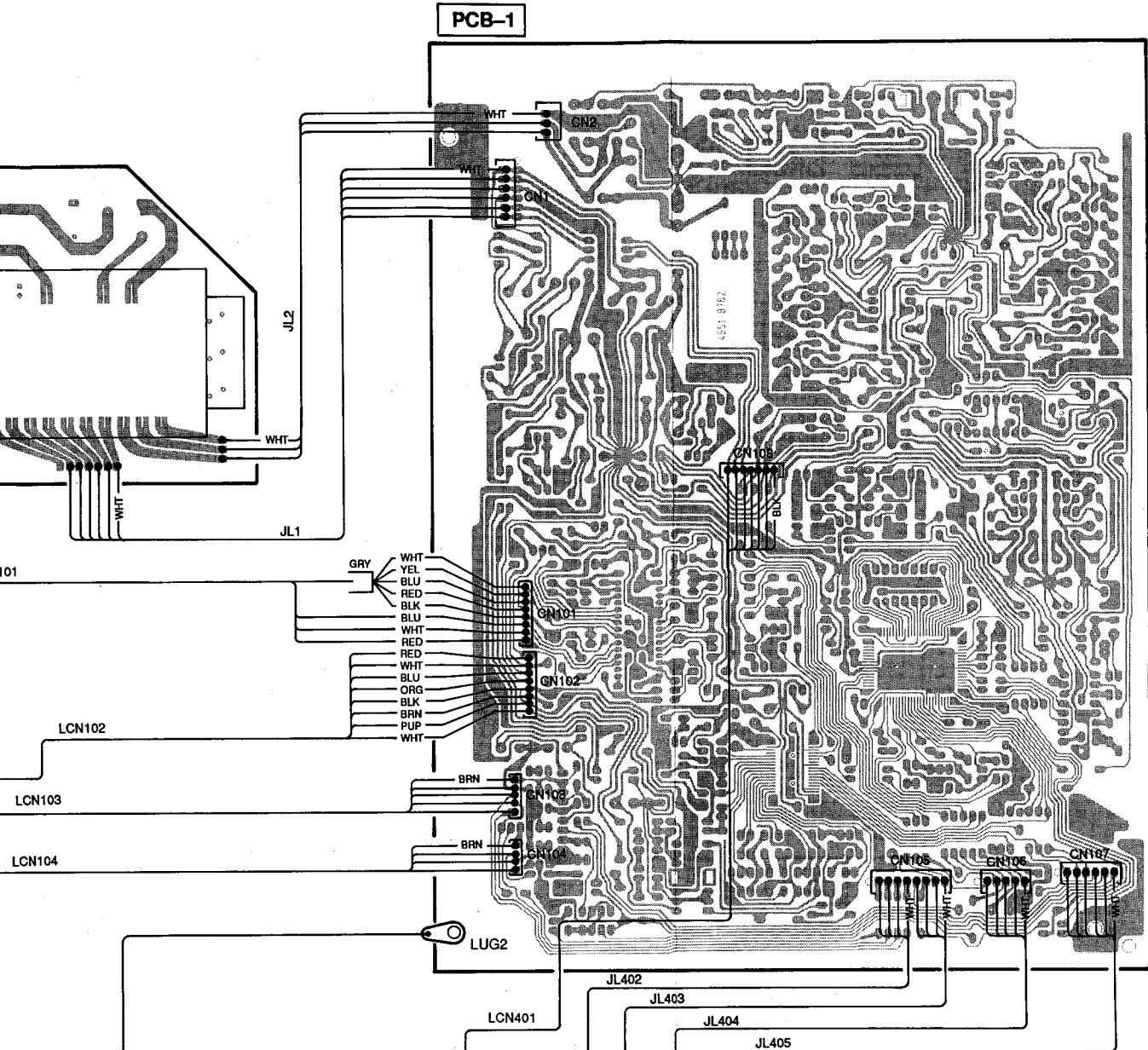


WIRING DIAGRAM

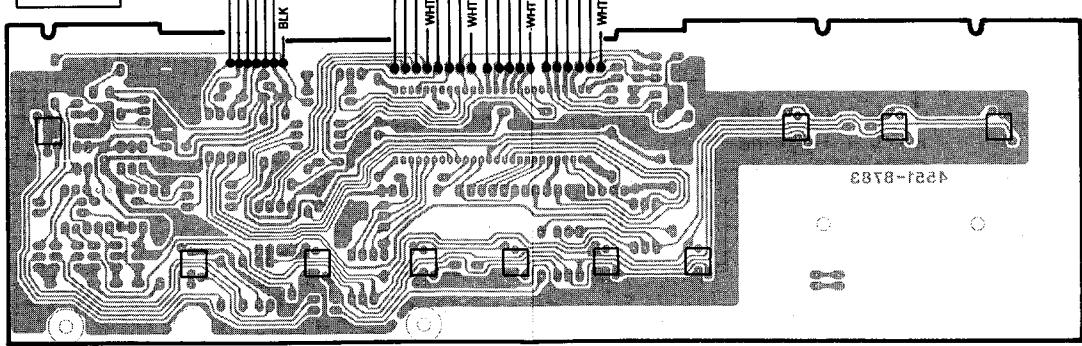


E F G H I J

PCB-1

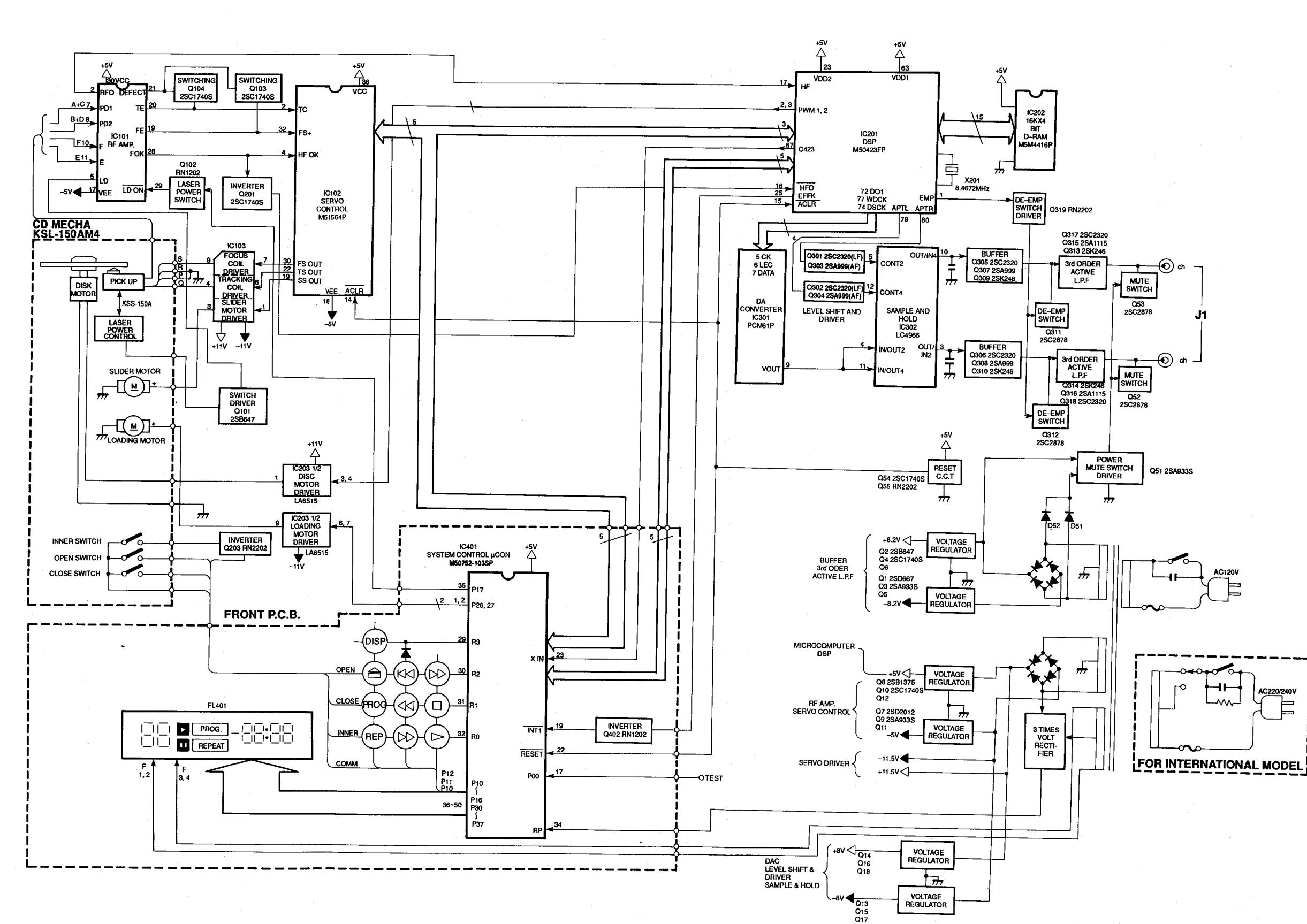


PCB-2

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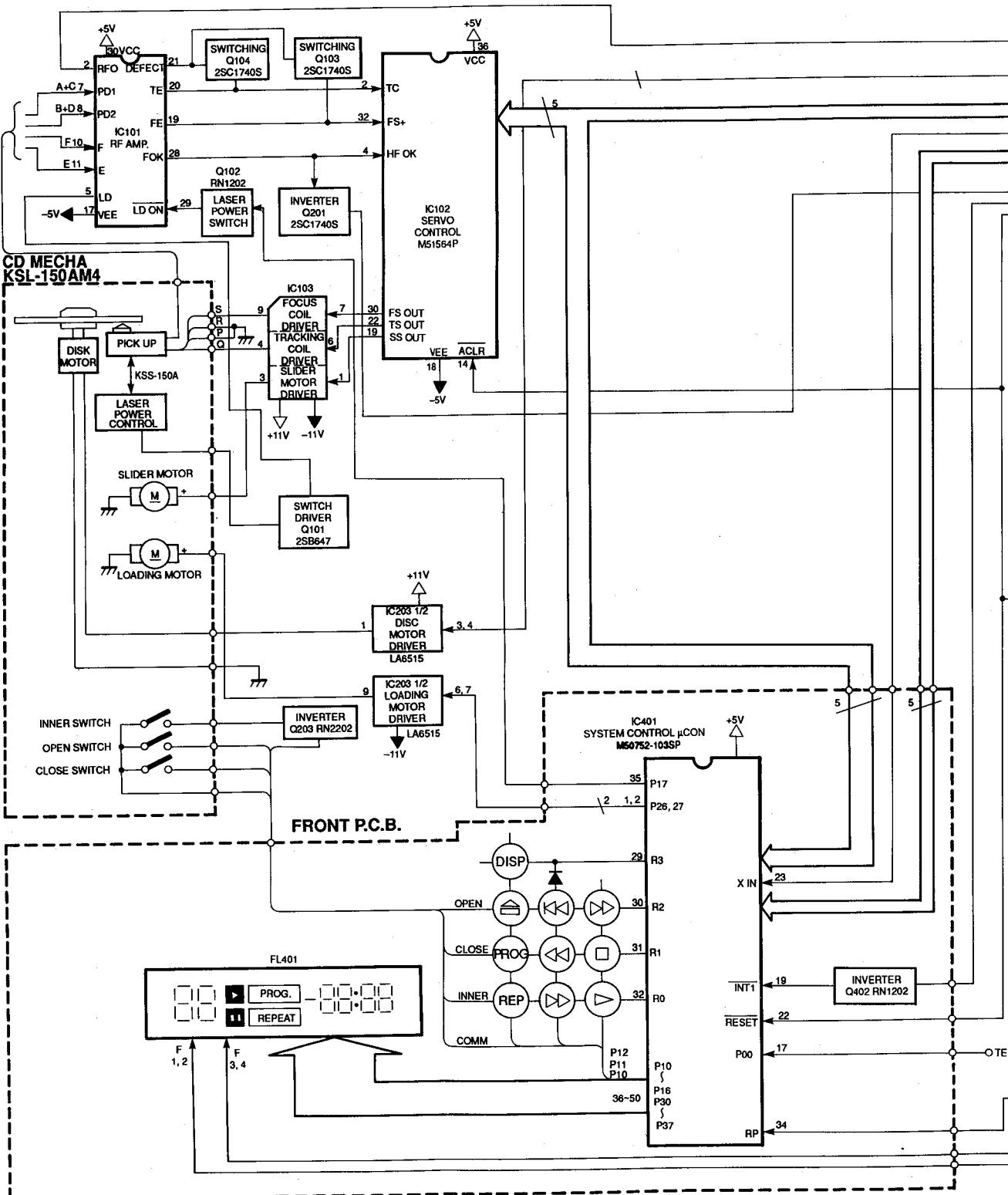
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BLOCK DIAGRAM



A B C D E

BLOCK DIAGRAM



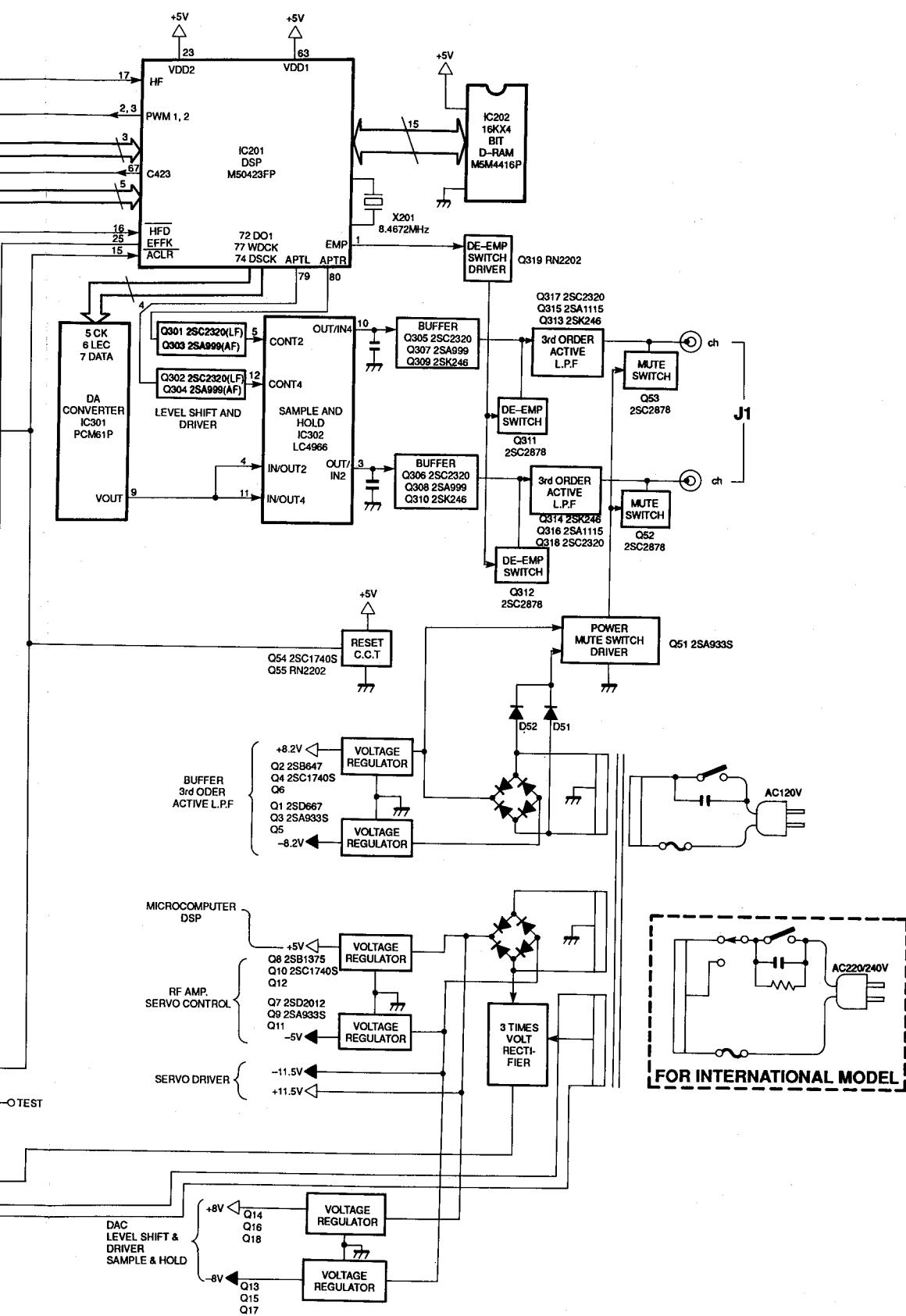
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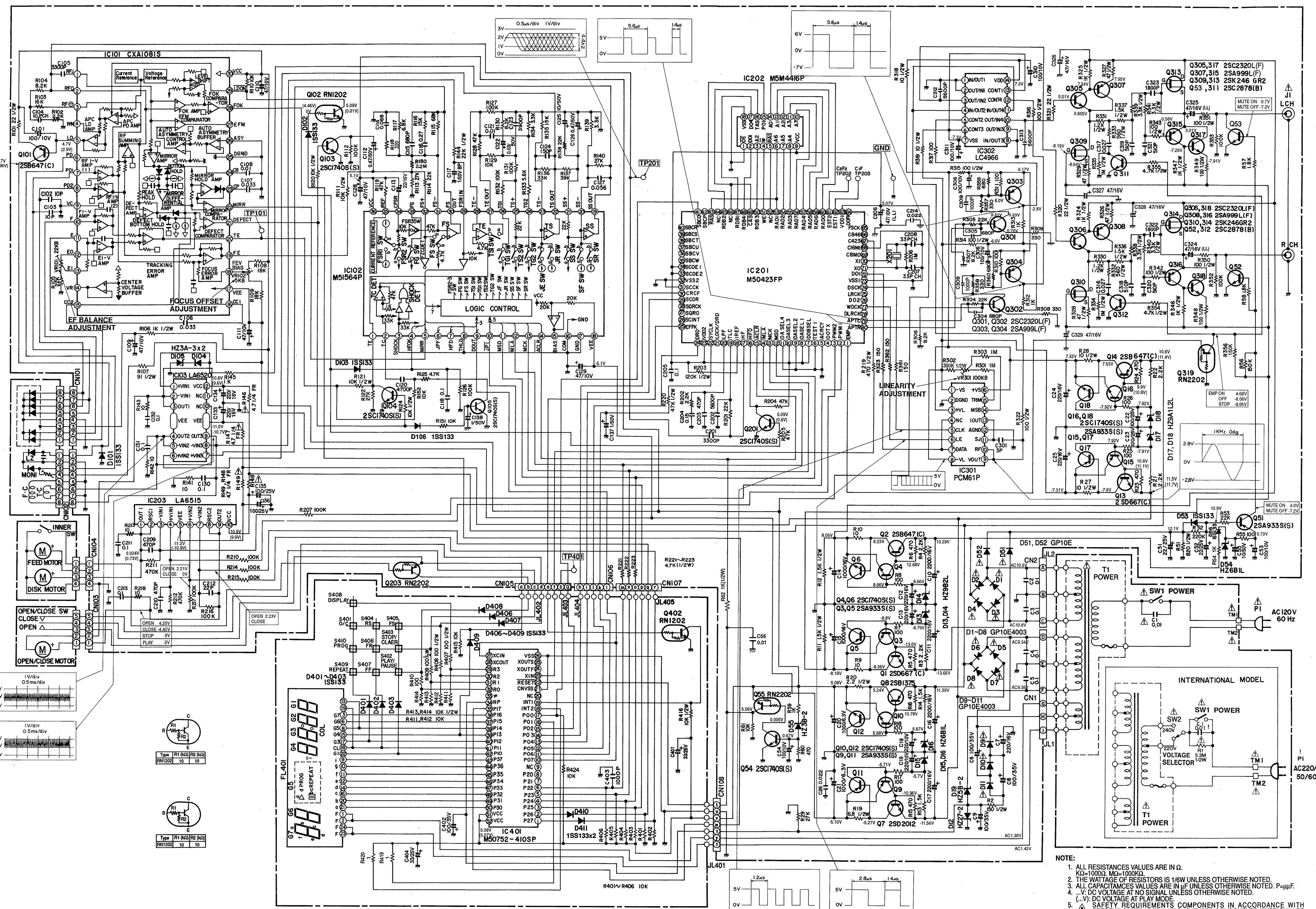
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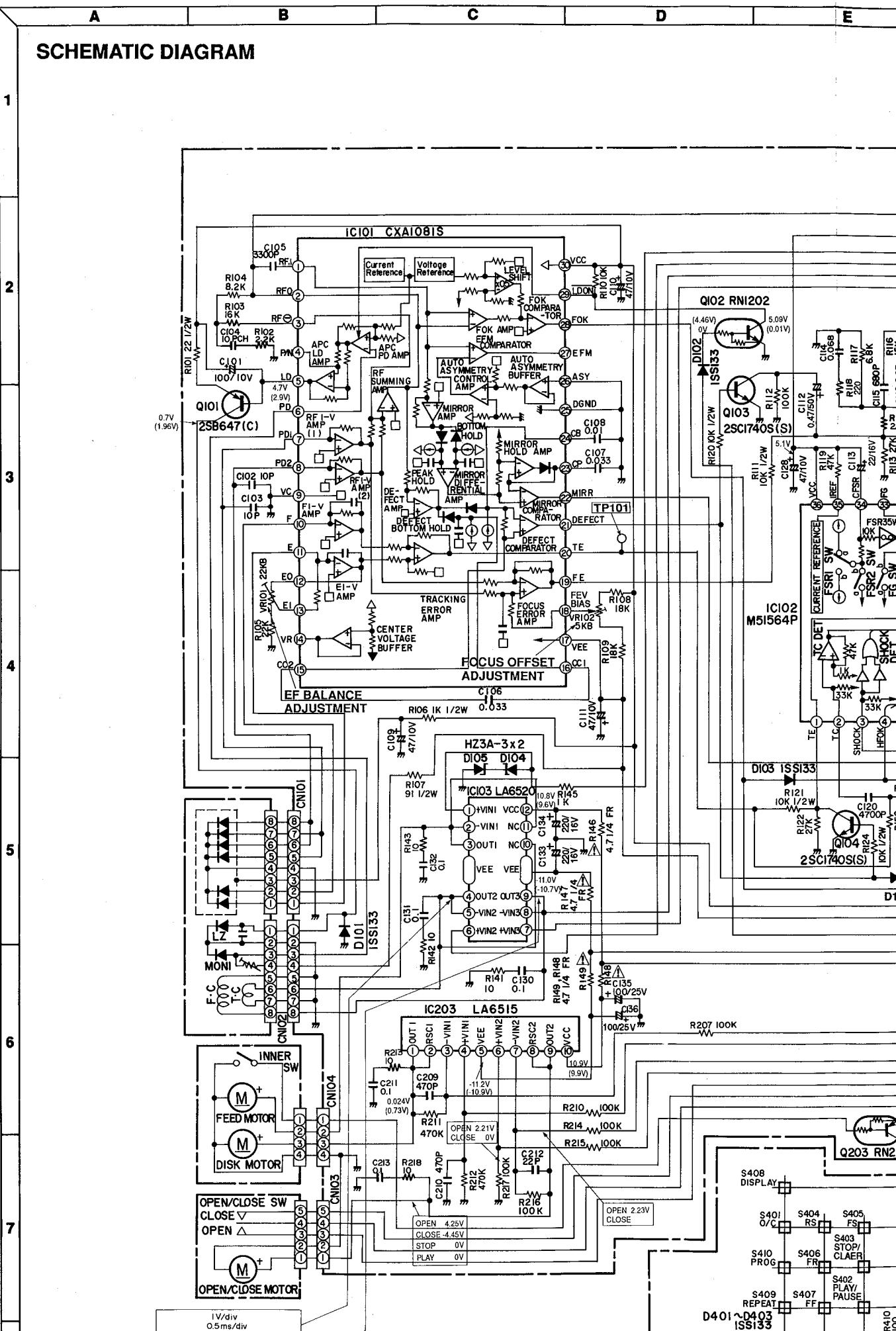
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

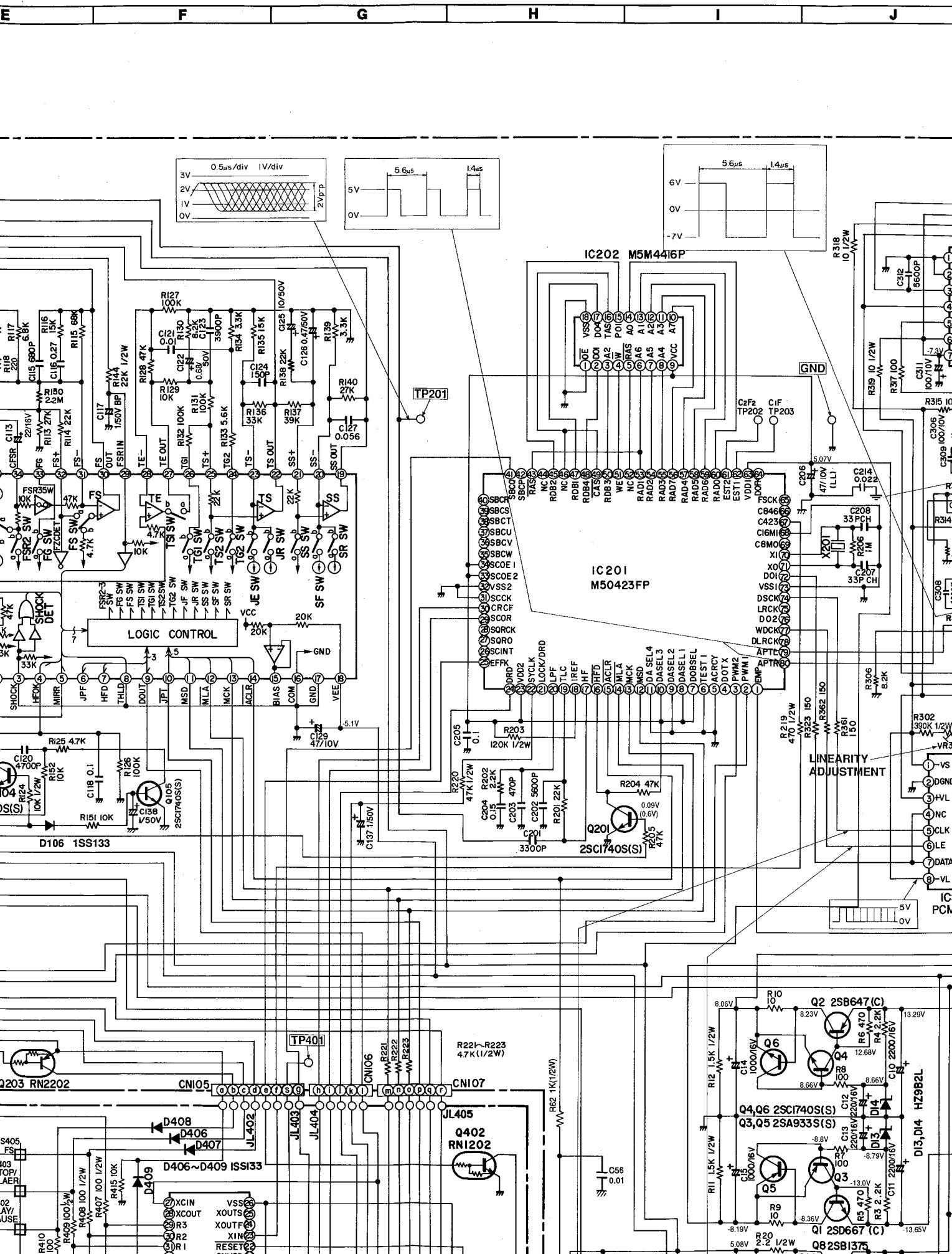


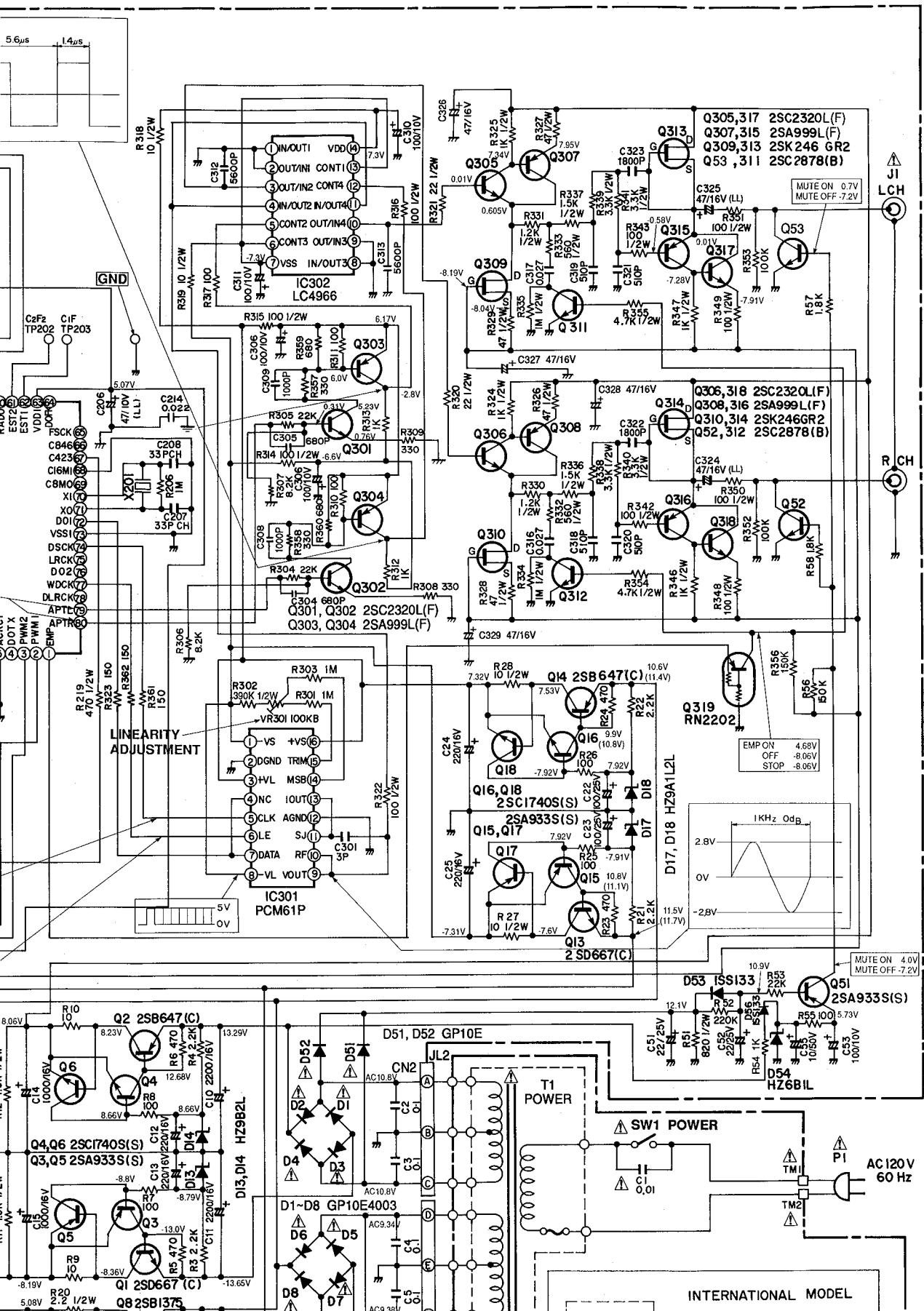
NOTE:

- ALL RESISTANCES VALUES ARE IN Ω . $K\Omega = 1000\Omega$, $M\Omega = 1000K\Omega$.
- THE WATTAGE OF RESISTORS IS 1/6W UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- ALL CAPACITANCES VALUES ARE IN μF UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. $P=\mu\text{F}$.
4. V. DC VOLTAGE AT PLATE MODE ($-V$)
- SAFETY REQUIREMENTS: COMPONENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRESENT SAFETY REGULATIONS. THESE COMPONENTS MUST ONLY BE REPLACED BY ORIGINAL PARTS.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM







INTERNATIONAL MODEL

4

5

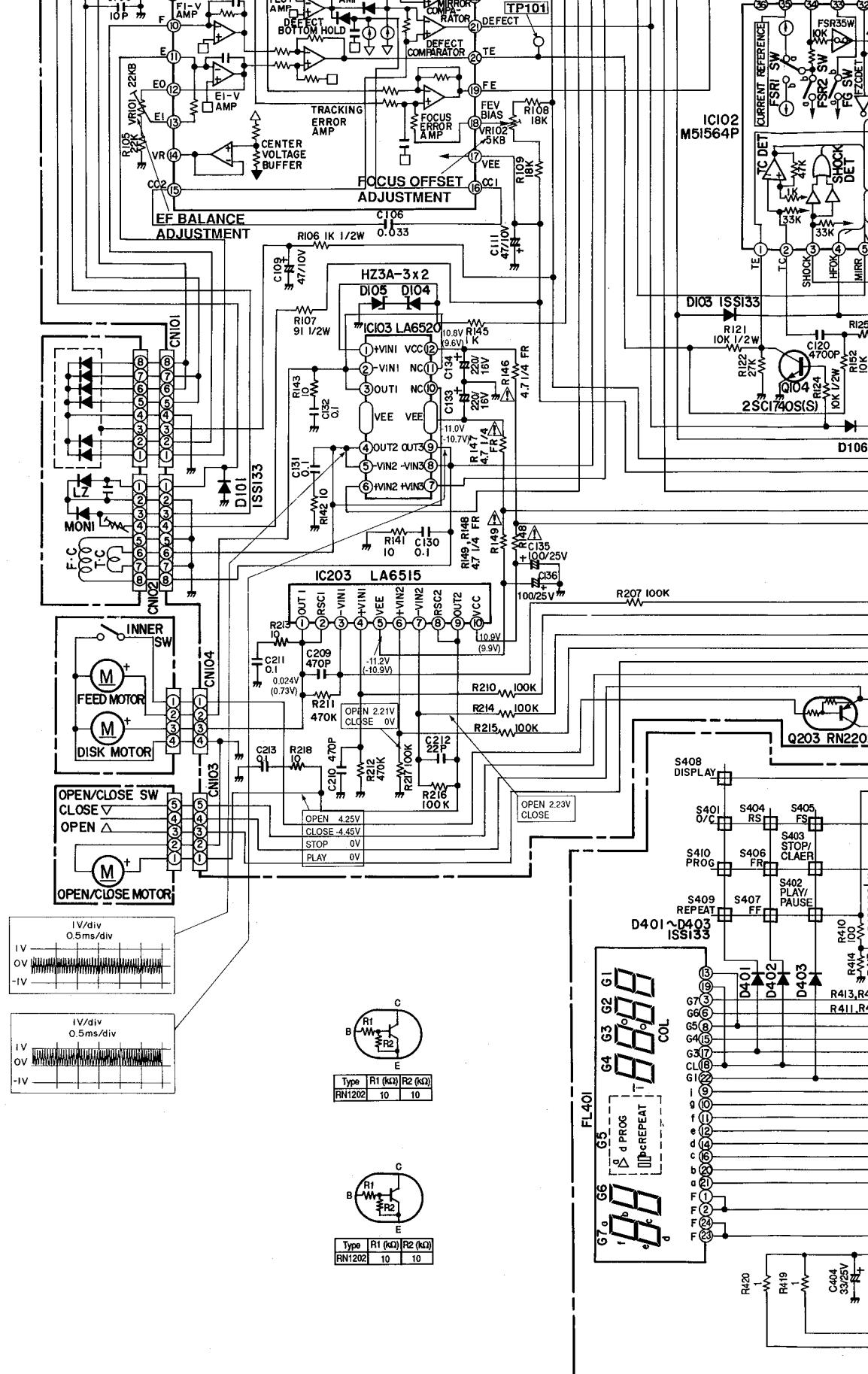
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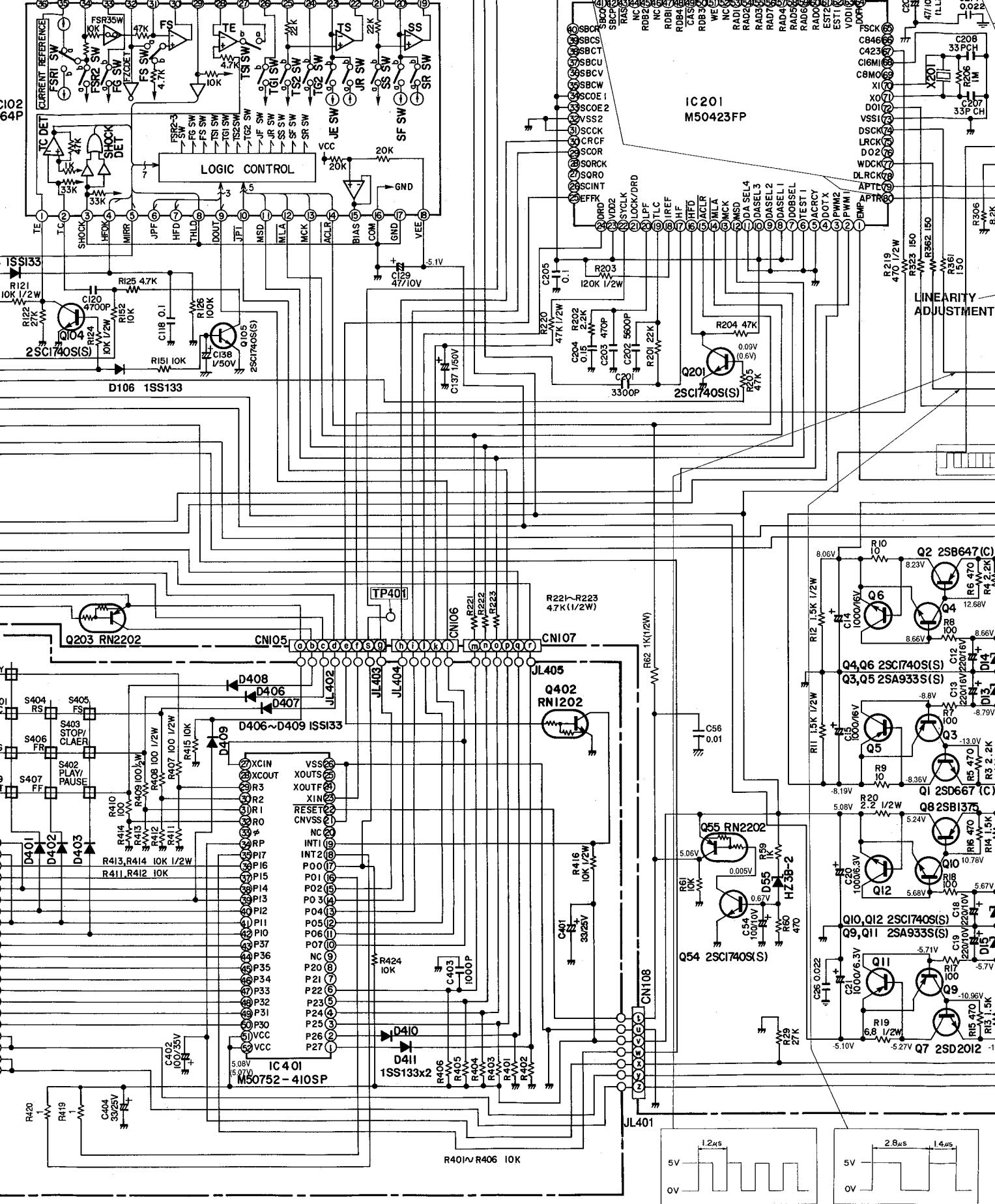
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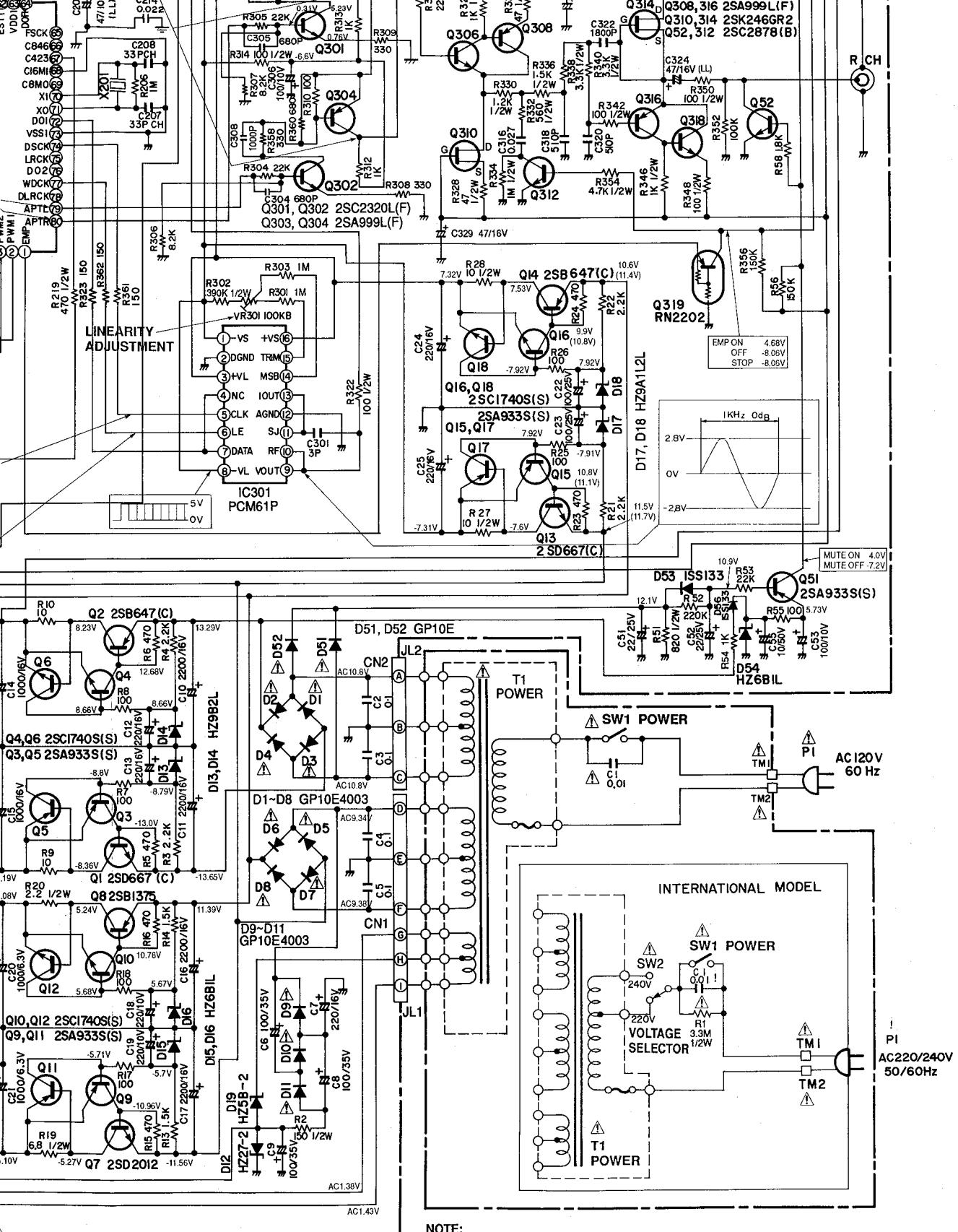
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NOTE:

1. ALL RESISTANCES VALUES ARE IN Ω .
K Ω =1000 Ω , M Ω =1000K Ω .
2. THE WATTAGE OF RESISTORS IS 1/6W UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. ALL CAPACITANCES VALUES ARE IN μF UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. P= μF .
4. (...V): DC VOLTAGE AT NO SIGNAL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
5. SAFETY REQUIREMENTS COMPONENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRESENT SAFETY REGULATIONS. THESE COMPONENTS MUST ONLY BE REPLACED BY ORIGINAL PARTS.

