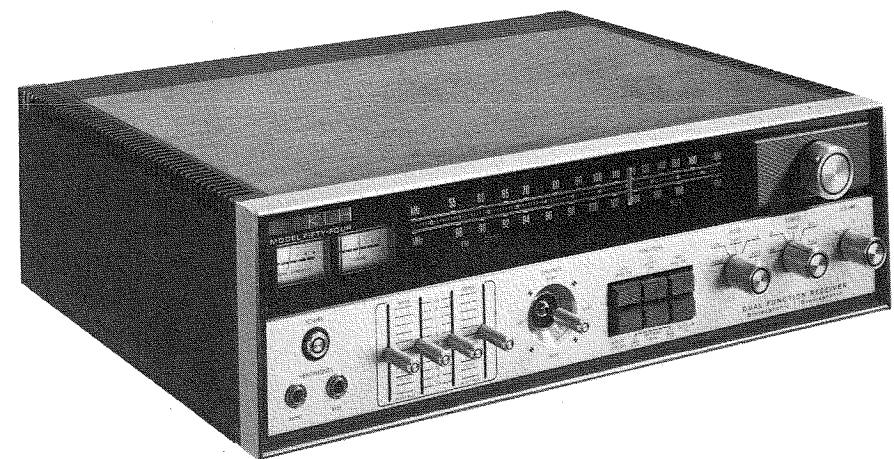


SERVICE MANUAL

SFM-90



KLH MODEL FIFTY FOUR

SPECIFICATIONS

The following specifications have been derived in accordance with the institute of High Fidelity (IHF) Standard of Measurement (IHF-A-201 and IHF-T-100) in all cases where IHF standards exist. Furthermore, the amplifier power output specifications are stated in adherence to the proposed regulations of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The various figures, then, are **not** comparable with the loosely derived and vaguely stated specifications of many current components.

The specifications below are intended to provide complete information about the Model Fifty-Four — not thumbnail comparisons with other units of different manufacturers.

Measurements:

177/8 W x 5 3/4 H x 14 1/4 D

Cabinet:

Walnut Veneer and Textured Black Finished Steel

Electrical Specs include:

All silicon solid-state circuitry
4 gang FET FM front end
All IC FM IF with 2 ceramic filters
IC AM circuit
IC MPX
IC Phono Preamp

Amplifier Section:

RMS power, into 4 or 8 ohms, all channels operating: 4 x 25 watts
RMS power — 2 channel mode 8 ohms, all channels operating: 2 x 60 watts
Harmonic Distortion less than 0.5%
Intermodulation (IM)
Distortion (60 & 7000 Hz, 4:1 SMPTE) 0.5%
Power Bandwidth into 8 ohms ... 16-30,000 Hz
Frequency Response (1 watt) 20-20,000 Hz (± 2 dB)
Damping Factor at 8 ohms

4 channel mode greater than 20
2 channel mode greater than 10

Hum and Noise Below Rated Output (volume control at maximum):

Auxiliary, High Level Inputs -70 dB
Phono Inputs -63 dB

Sensitivity for Rated Output:

Phono 2.5 mV
Auxiliary 250 mV
Tape Monitor 250 mV
Phono Overload Margin 26 dB

Input Impedances:

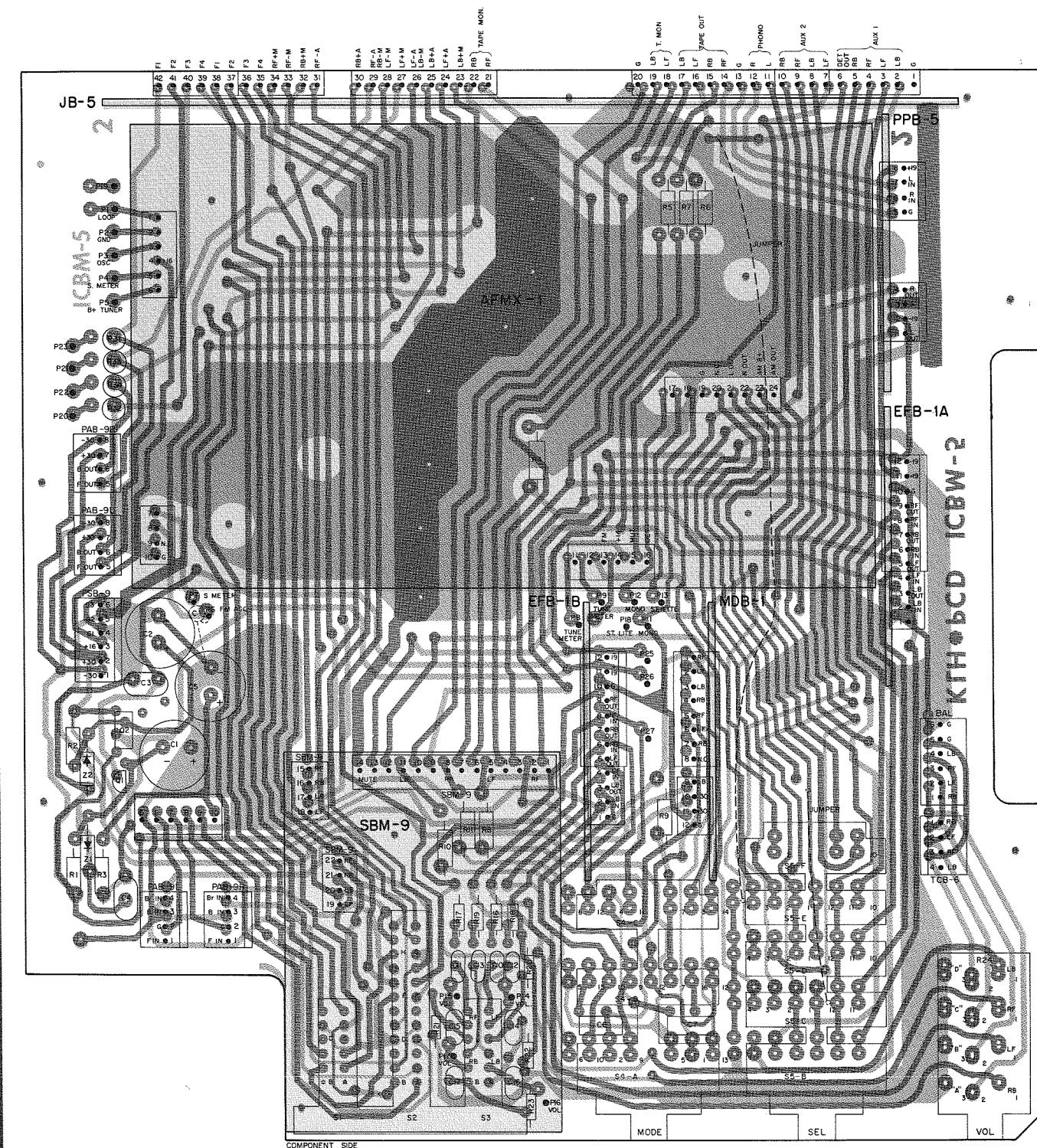
Phono 47,000 ohms
Auxiliary 100,000 ohms
Tape Monitor 50,000 ohms

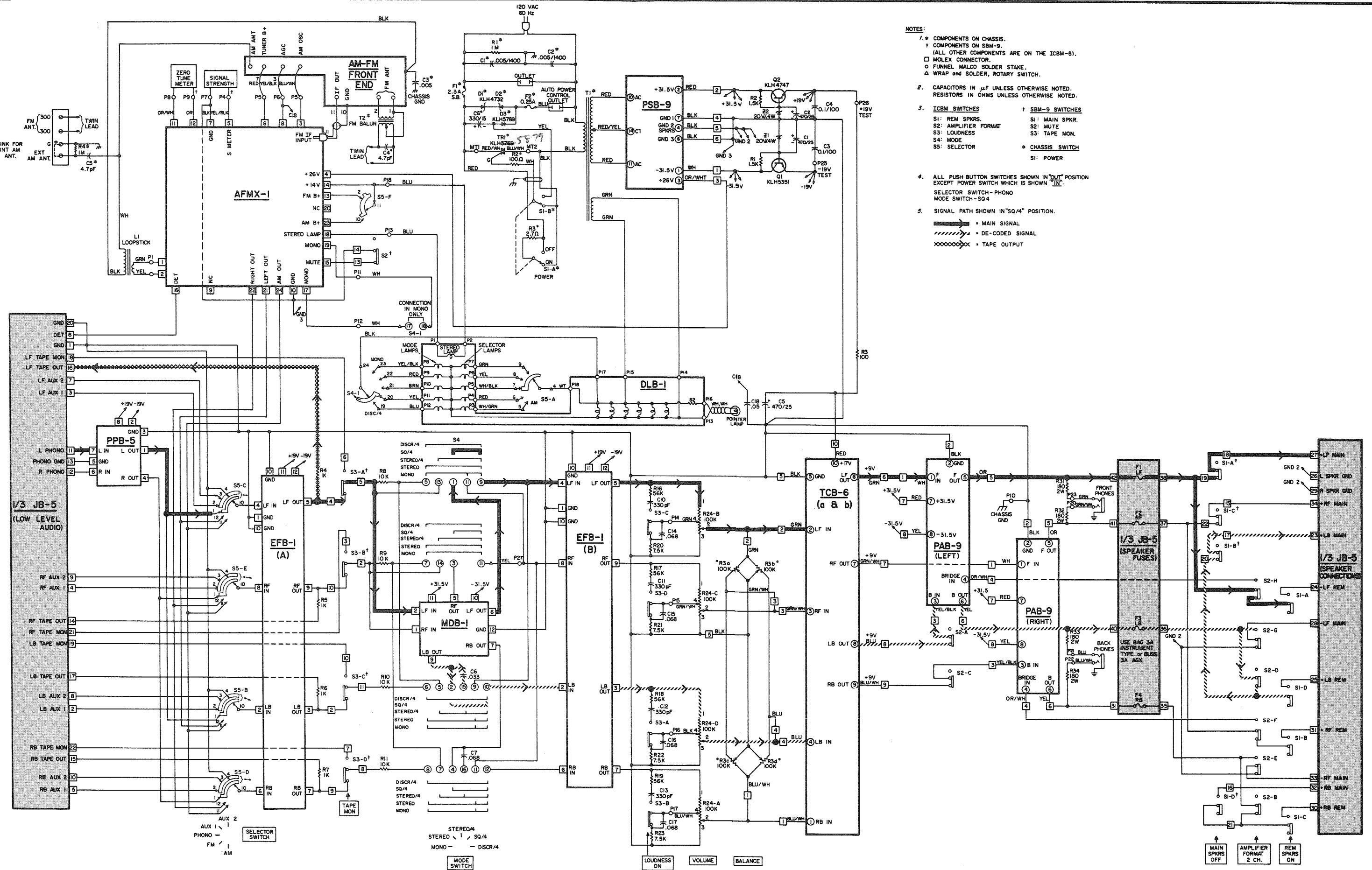
Tape Output Level (for 30% FM modulation, 50% AM modulation, or 2.5 mV at Phono input): 250 mV

Tape Output Impedance: 1200 ohms

KLH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORP.
30 Cross Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Interconnect Board Schematic





FUNCTION OF MODE SWITCH, SELECTOR SWITCH AND AMPLIFIER FORMAT SWITCH

ALTHOUGH THE FUNCTIONS OF THESE SWITCHES CAN BE ACCURATELY DETERMINED BY STUDY OF THE OVERALL SCHEMATIC, A BRIEF DISCUSSION IS IN ORDER TO HELP IN TROUBLE SHOOTING AND SIGNAL TRACING.

SELECTOR SWITCH

The selector switch is connected after the five sources AM, FM, Phono, Aux 1, and Aux 2, but before the Tape Output and Tape Monitor input. It determines the program source and the tape output source. In addition to selecting the source, the switch performs the function of routing mono or stereo signals to all four outputs so that all speakers will have a signal no matter what position the Mode Switch is in.

AM, The mono output of the AM tuner is connected to all four channels and the AM circuit B+ is activated.

FM, The L channel is fed into LF and LB channels, the R channel into the RF and RB channels and the FM B+ is activated.

Phono, As in FM, except that FM B+ is off.

Aux 1, Each of the four discrete input channels is fed to the corresponding channel of the receiver.

Aux 2, As above for Aux 1, except that the FM B+ is activated so that an FM detector output signal fed to the rear panel output is available for connection eventually to an external 4 channel FM decoder.

MODE SWITCH

This switch is connected after the Tape Monitor inputs and acts on all sources to accomplish the five functions Mono, Stereo, Stereo/4, SQ/4, and DISC/4.

Mono: In this position, signals present at any of the 4 input channels are combined into one signal which is then fed to all 4 output channels.

Stereo: Here, LF & LB signals are combined into one signal and fed to the two left output channels. Similarly, RF & RB are combined and fed to the 2 right output channels.

Stereo/4: The LF & RF inputs are fed directly to the LF & RF output channels with no blending. At frequencies below about 1 kHz, LF is fed to LB output channel. Above about 1 kHz, LB & RB output channels are fed from the SQ decoder LB and RB outputs.

SQ/4: The LF and RF inputs are always connected to the inputs of a CBS type SQ decoder. In this position, the 4 outputs of the SQ decoder are fed to the 4 output channels.

DISC/4: Each input channel is fed directly to its corresponding output, with no mixing.

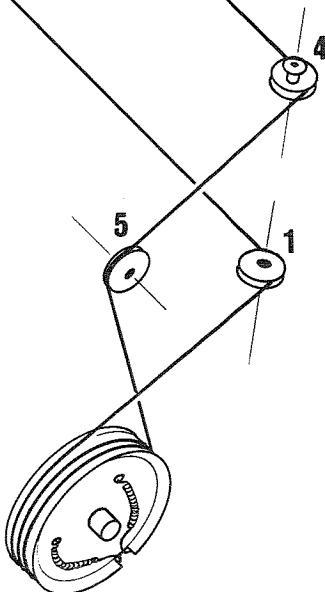
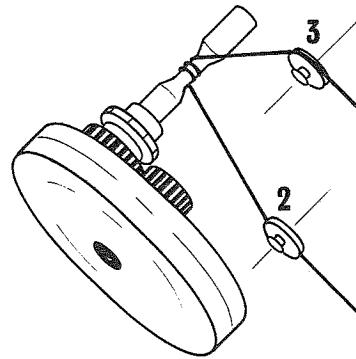
AMPLIFIER FORMAT SWITCH

This switch sets the receiver up for use either in a quadraphonic set-up with four speakers or in a stereo setup with only two speakers. In the four channel format (button out) each of the four internal channels drives its own power amplifier and each amplifier can be connected via the Main and Remote speaker switches to its corresponding speakers.

In the two channel format, connections are changed at the back power amplifier inputs and at the front main speaker (-) terminals.

Specifically, the back amplifiers are driven at a special "bridging" input by the output signals of the corresponding front amplifier in slave fashion. This develops a signal at the back amplifier outputs identical to but out of phase with the output of the front amplifier. Since the speakers are now connected between the outputs of the front and back amplifiers; this doubles the output voltage and permits up to 70 watts output to be delivered to each front main speaker. All other speakers (back main, front remote, and back remote) are disconnected from the amplifiers entirely. Neither + or - speaker terminal is at receiver ground potential in this mode and must not be grounded externally. Nor can they be connected to each other in any fashion.

Dial Stringing Assembly

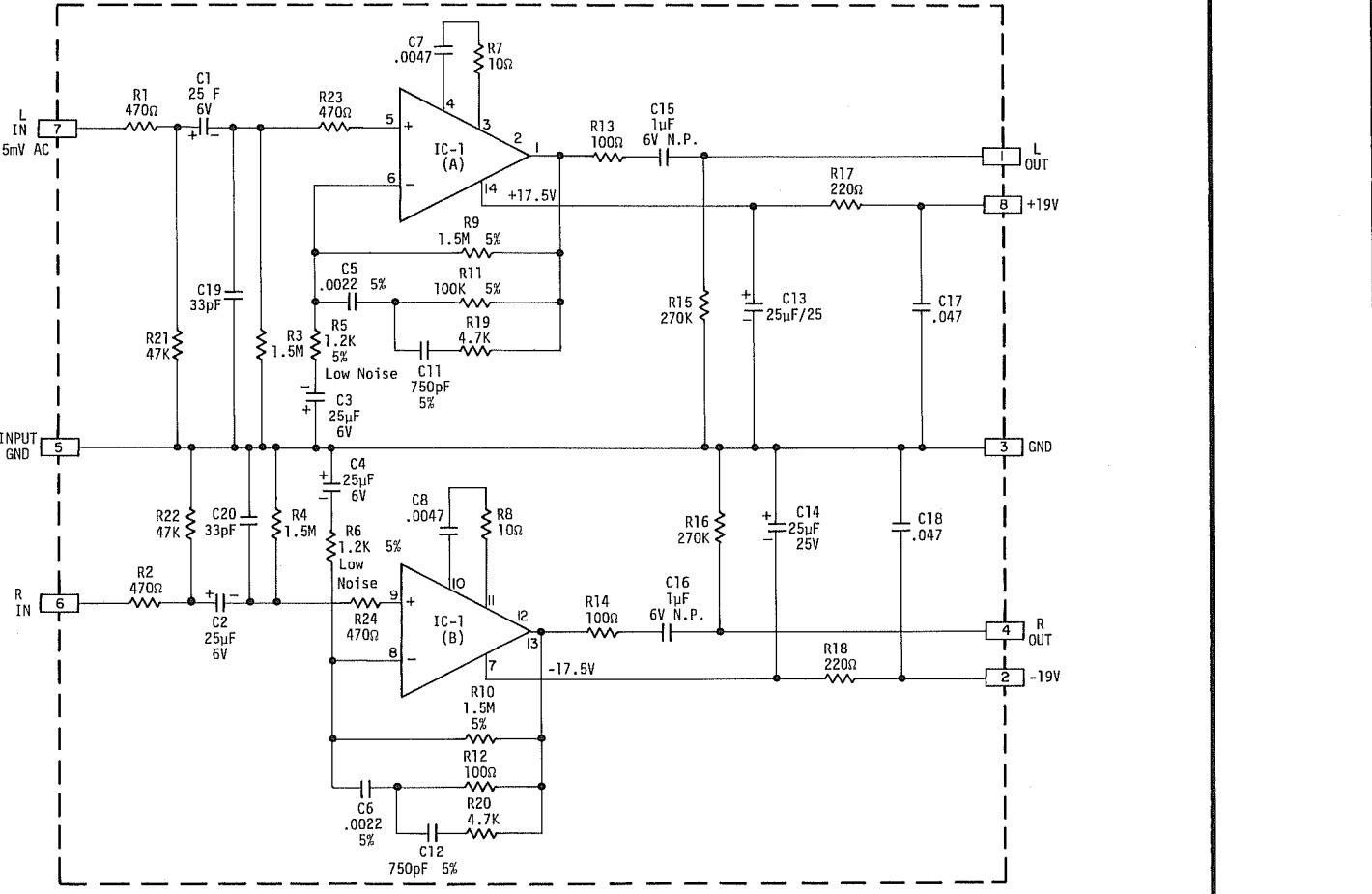


1. Remove top cover and left PAB-9 board.
2. Turn front end drum completely CCW.
3. Hook spring onto tab "A".
4. Following diagram, take $2\frac{1}{2}$ turns around drum.
5. Set M54 on front panel and loop dial string around pulley #1.
6. Dress dial string through TCB6 so that it does not interfere with any wires.
7. Loop dial string around pulley #2.
8. Take $2\frac{1}{2}$ turns around flywheel shaft and then loop dial string around pulley #3.
9. Continue around pulley #4 and #5.
10. Place dial string around bottom of front end pulley and hook spring to tab "B".
11. Attach dial pointer to string and check calibration.

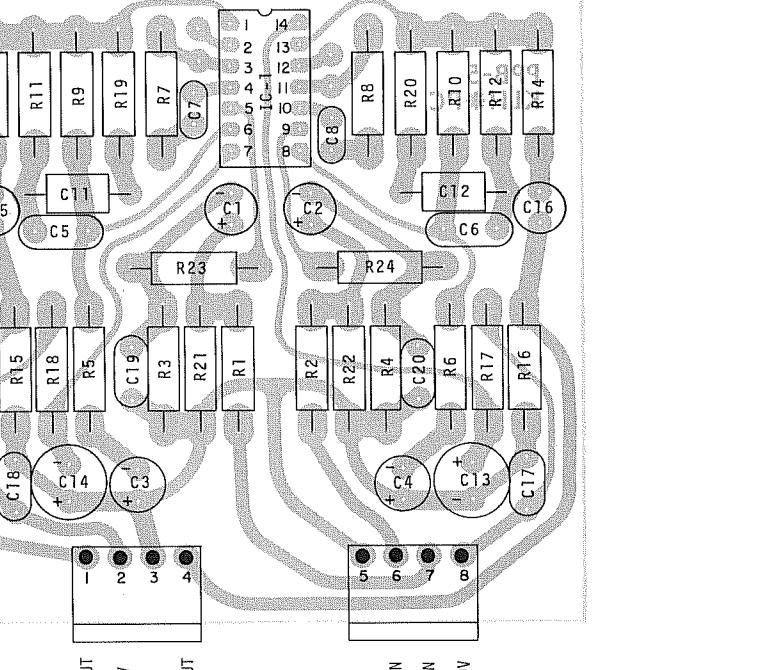
AUDIO ELECTRONICS

Pre Amp Board

Schematic



Component Side

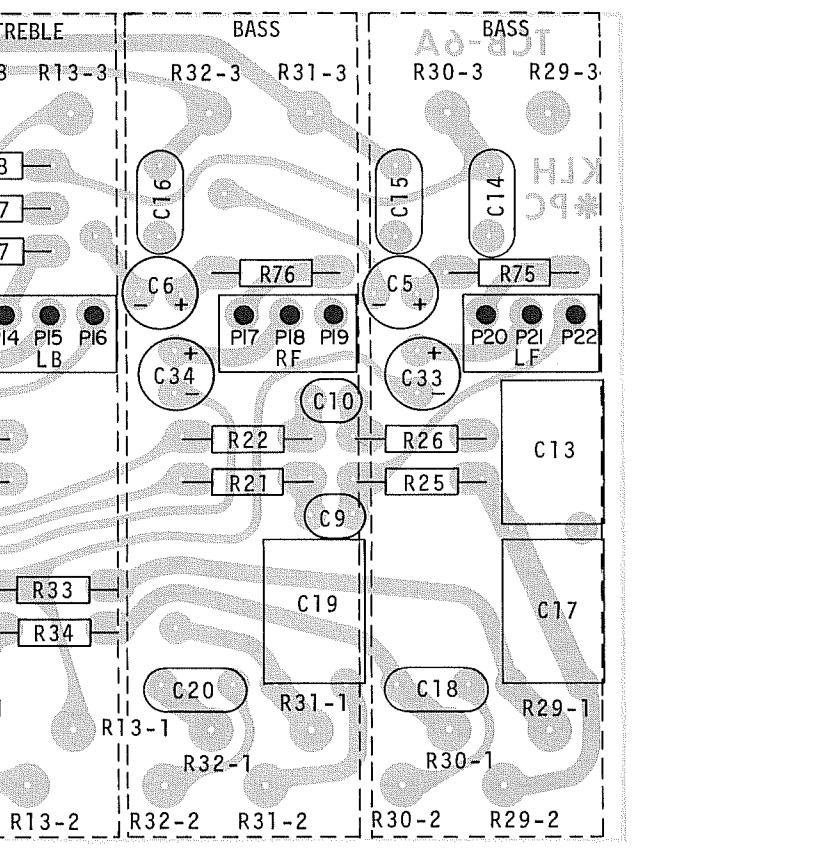


COMPONENT SIDE

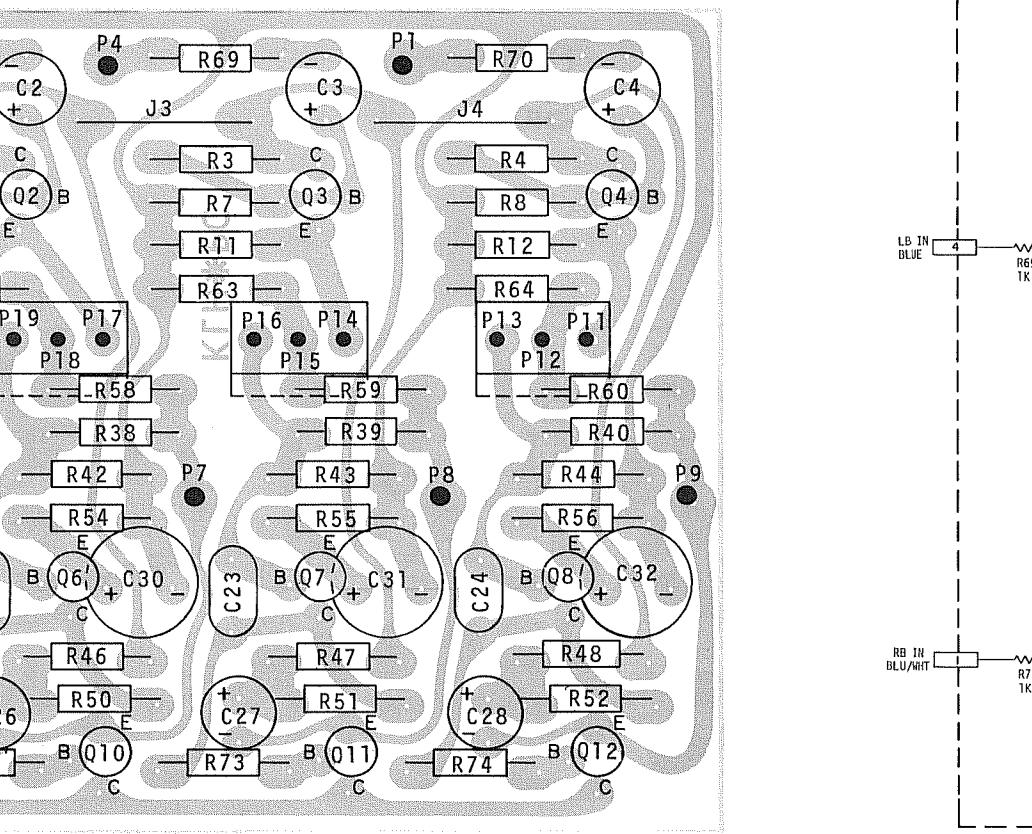
Section 2

Tone Control

TCB-6A Component Side

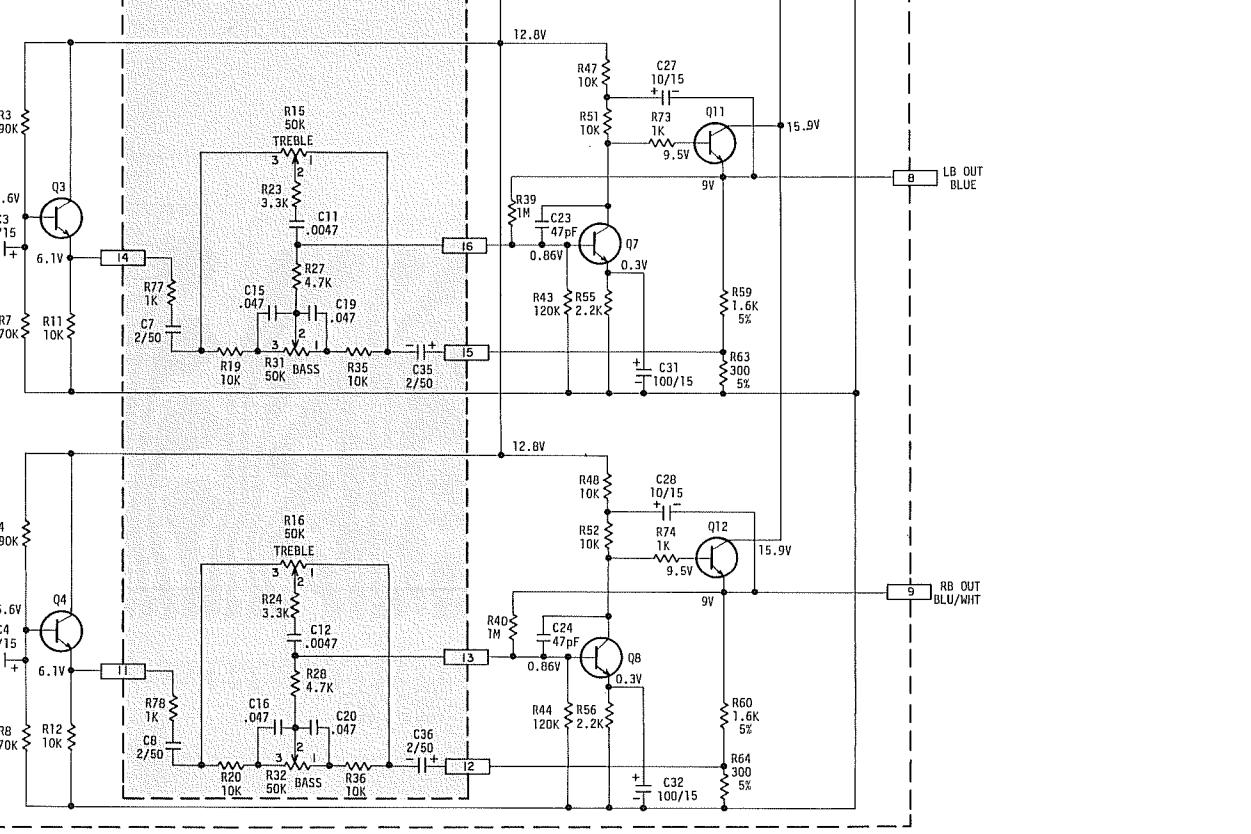
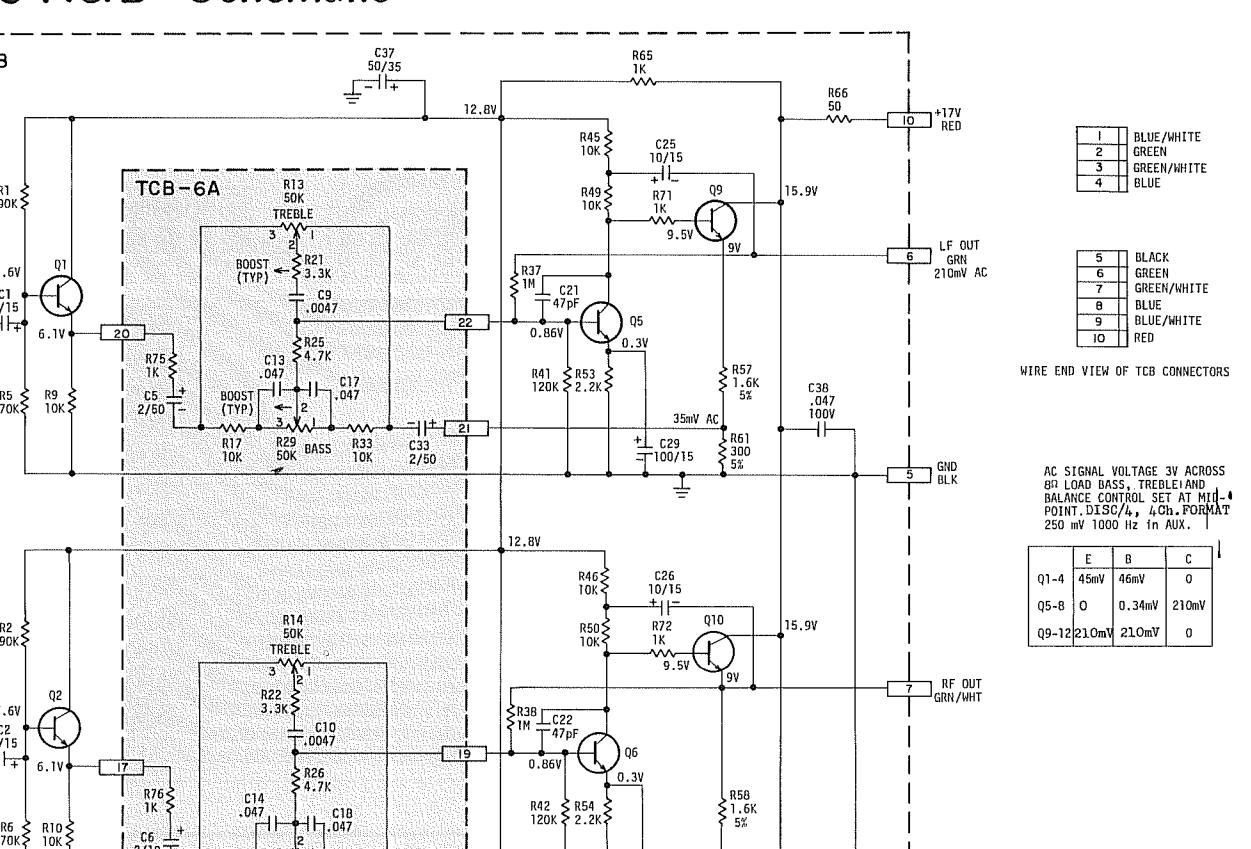


TCB-6B Component Side

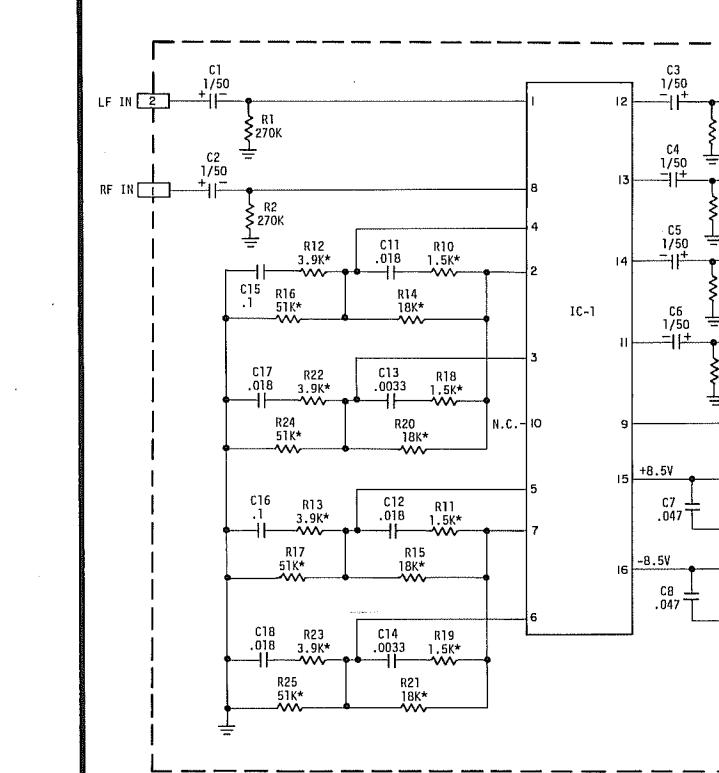


COMPONENT SIDE
FACES FRONT OF UNIT

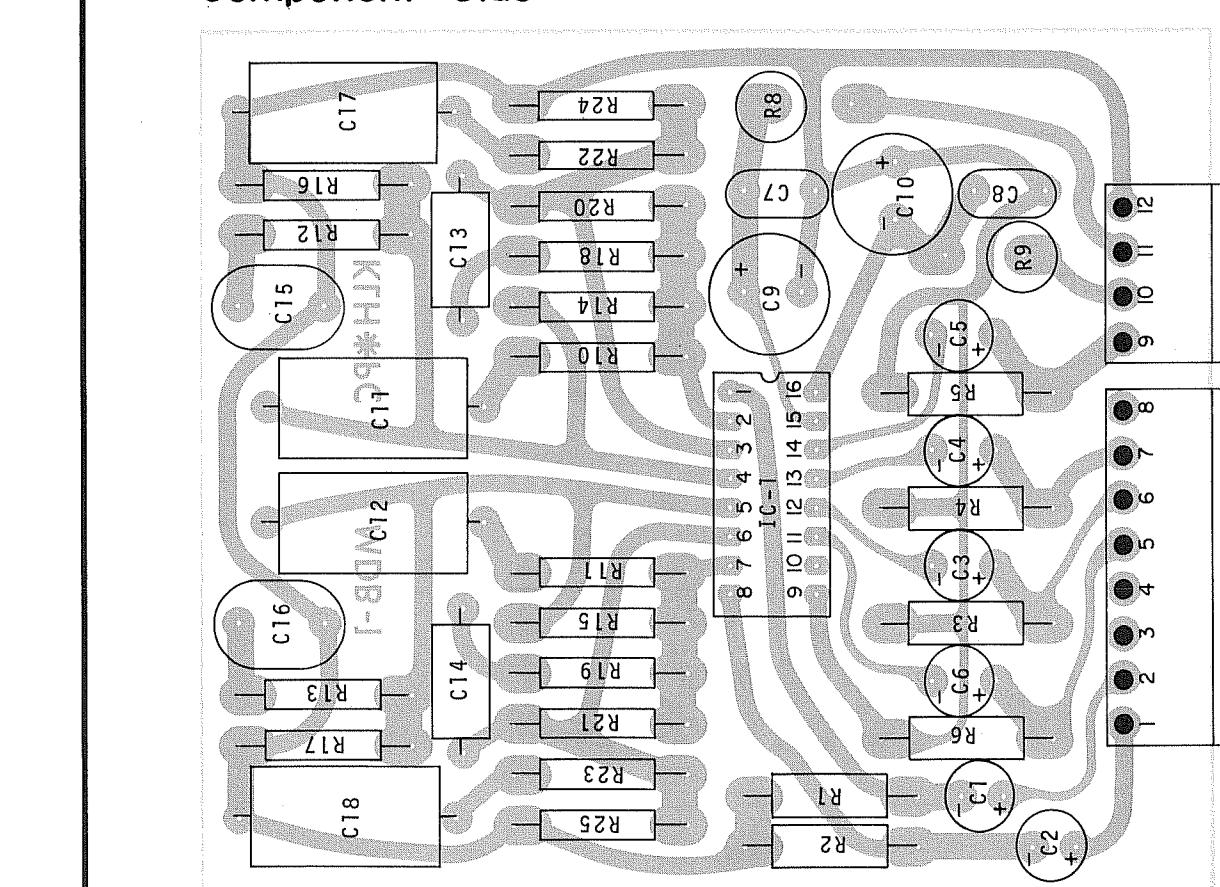
TCB-6 A&B Schematic



Schematic



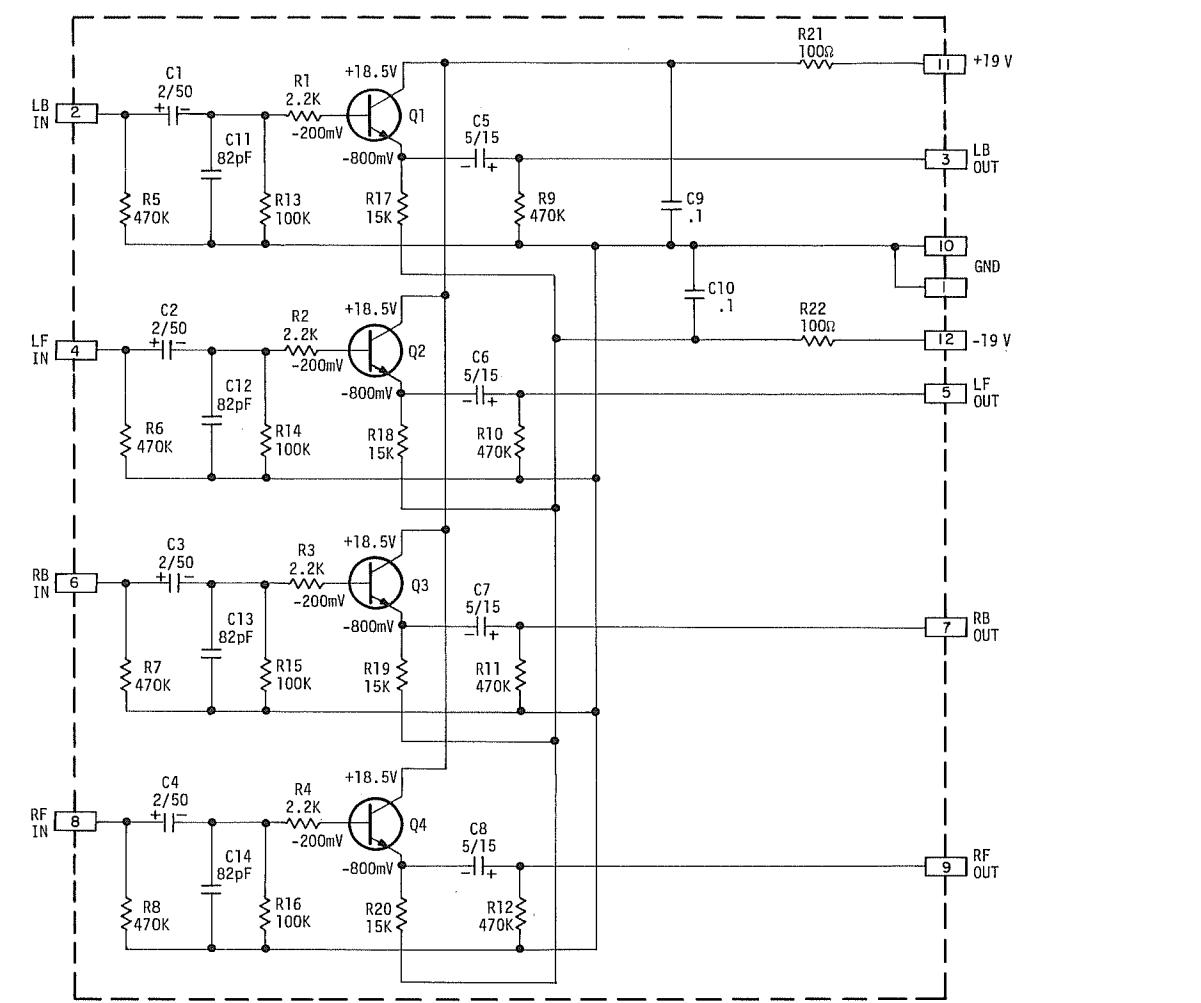
Component Side



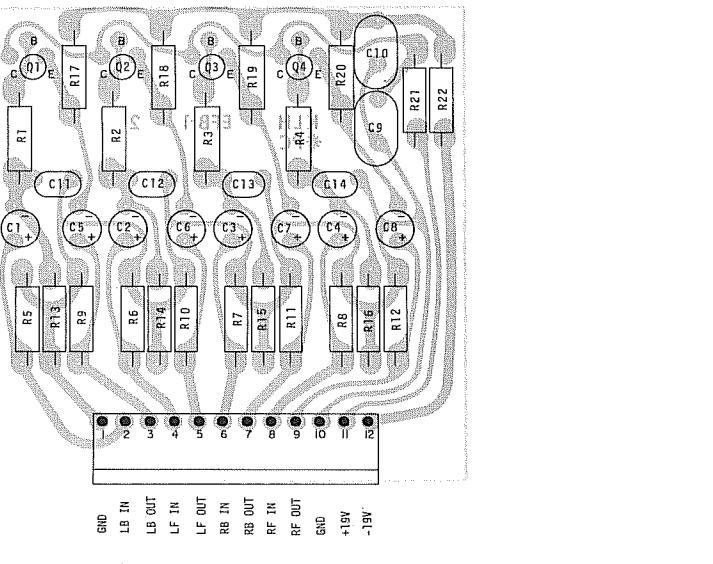
COMPONENT SIDE

Emitter Follower Board

Schematic

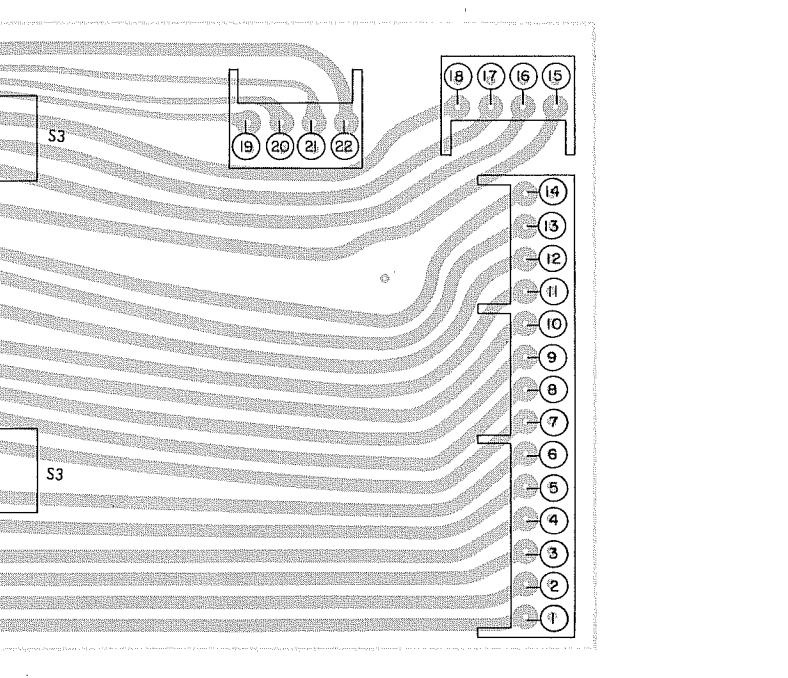


Component Side



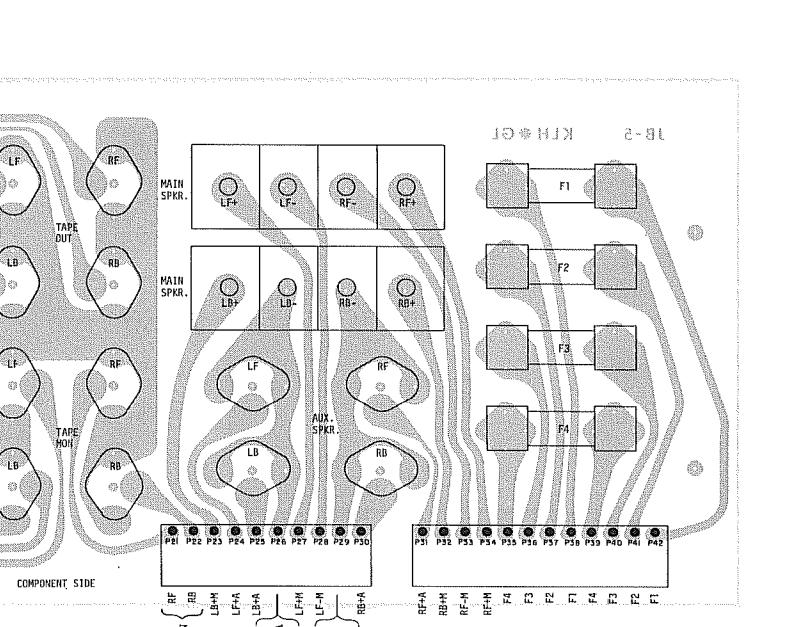
Mode Switch Board

Component Side



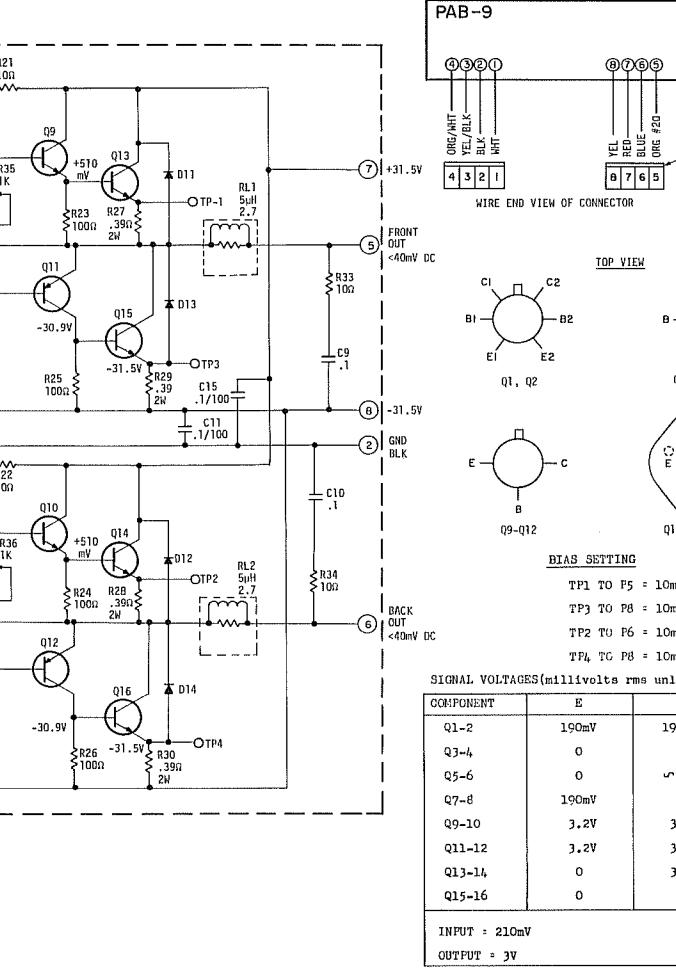
Jack Board

Component Side

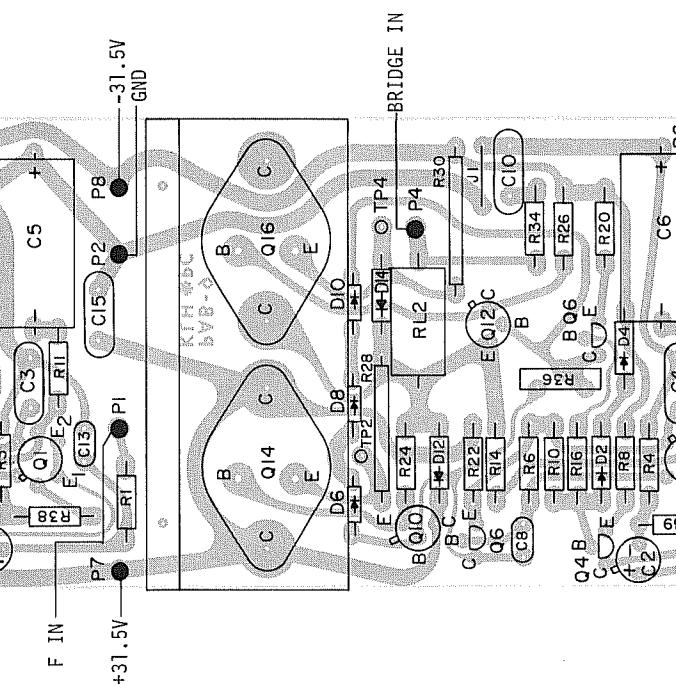


Power Amp Board

Schematic

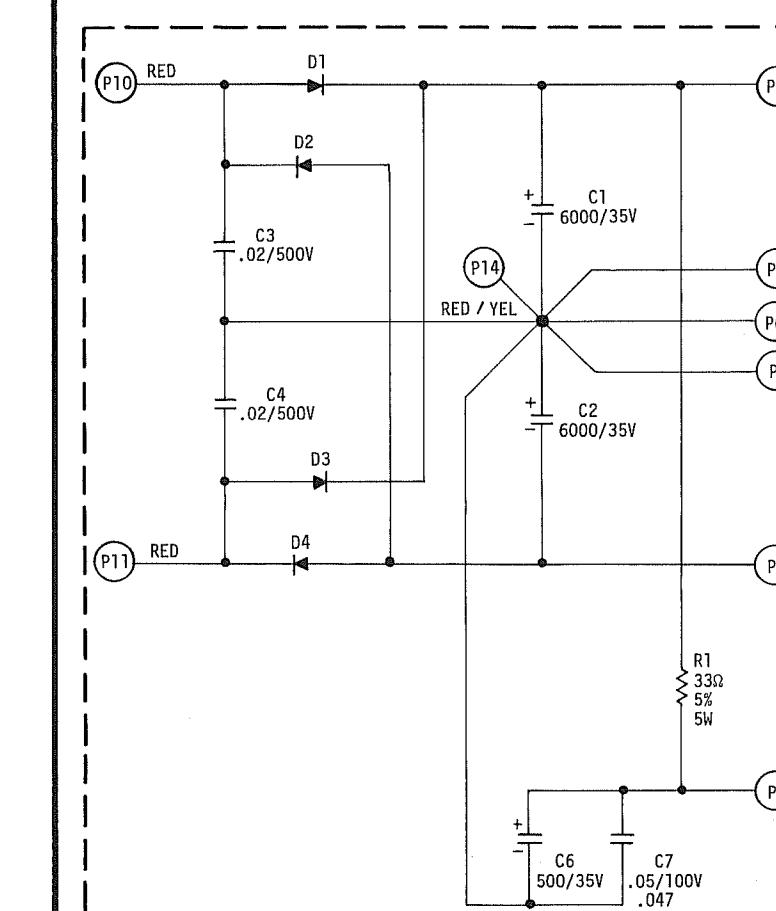


Component Side

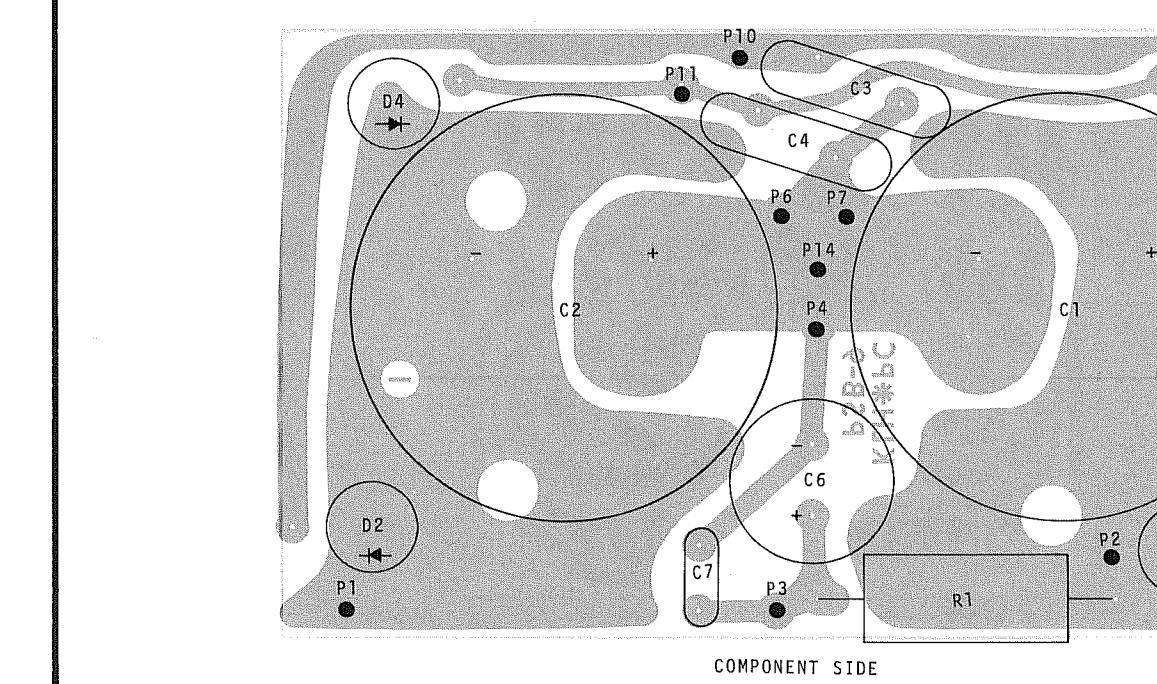


Power Supply Board

Schematic



Component Side



PRELIMINARY ADJUSTMENTS

AFMX-1 Alignment Procedure

DC REGULATOR ADJUSTMENT

With unit plugged into 120V AC line adjust DC Regulator pot R16 on AFM-1 For 14V DC TP "P3"

FM-IF and DETECTOR ALIGNMENT

STEP	TUNER SWITCHES & DIAL SETTINGS	COUPLING	GENERATOR FREQUENCY	GENERATOR MODULATION	GENERATOR RF OUTPUT μ V	MONITOR	ADJUSTMENTS & INDICATIONS
1. A. Detector Secondary	Point of no local interference around 90 MHz Mono Mode.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Short J-1 to remove the input to the IF filters. Adjust the detector secondary (top slug of L9) to center of tuning meter. (0 Volts DC at T-1.)
B. Detector Primary	"	Antenna Terminals-Bal. Input.	Same as FM dial.	75 kHz deviation mode.	1 kuV	Scope and AC VTM on speaker output.	Adjust detector Primary (bottom slug of L9) for maximum output.
2. IF Adjustments.	"	"	"	"	Decrease RF Output until noise appears in signal.	Timing Meter or TP-1/DC VTM at 0 Volts. Scope and AC VTM on speaker output.	Adjust front end IF Primary and Secondary (T2) and Antenna Coil (T1) for maximum output and symmetry.

FM FRONT END ALIGNMENT

STEP	TUNER SWITCHES & DIAL SETTINGS	COUPLING	GENERATOR FREQUENCY	GENERATOR MODULATION	GENERATOR RF OUTPUT μ V	MONITOR	ADJUSTMENTS & INDICATIONS
1. A. Dial Calibration.	FM station around 90 MHz.	-----	-----	-----	-----	Tuning Dial	If dial calibration error exceeds 300 kHz, adjust oscillator coil (L0) to correct dial error.
	FM station around 106 MHz.	-----	-----	-----	-----	"	If the calibration is incorrect, set the dial to 2 times the error in the opposite direction. Example: If the reading is 300 kHz high, set the dial 1MHz low. Just oscillator trimmer (TCO) to re-set the dial at new setting. Recheck station at 90 MHz. Reset station to its correct location.
	FM station around 90 MHz.	-----	-----	-----	-----	"	*Recheck station at 90 MHz. Reset with the oscillator coil (L0). Repeat steps B & C, if necessary.
2. Antenna & Mixer.	Point of no local interference around 90 MHz.	Antenna Terminals-Bal. Input.	Same as FM dial.	400 Hz 75 kHz deviation Mono Mode.	Decrease RF output until noise appears in signal.	Scope & AC VTM on speaker output.	Adjust (IF) (CR) & (IA) coils for maximum symmetrical output.
	Point of no local interference around 106 MHz.	"	"	"	"	"	Adjust (TCR) & (TOA) top and bottom trimmer for maximum symmetrical output.
	FM Mono Mode Point of no local interference. Mute on.	"	"	"	"	"	Adjust mute threshold for muting action.

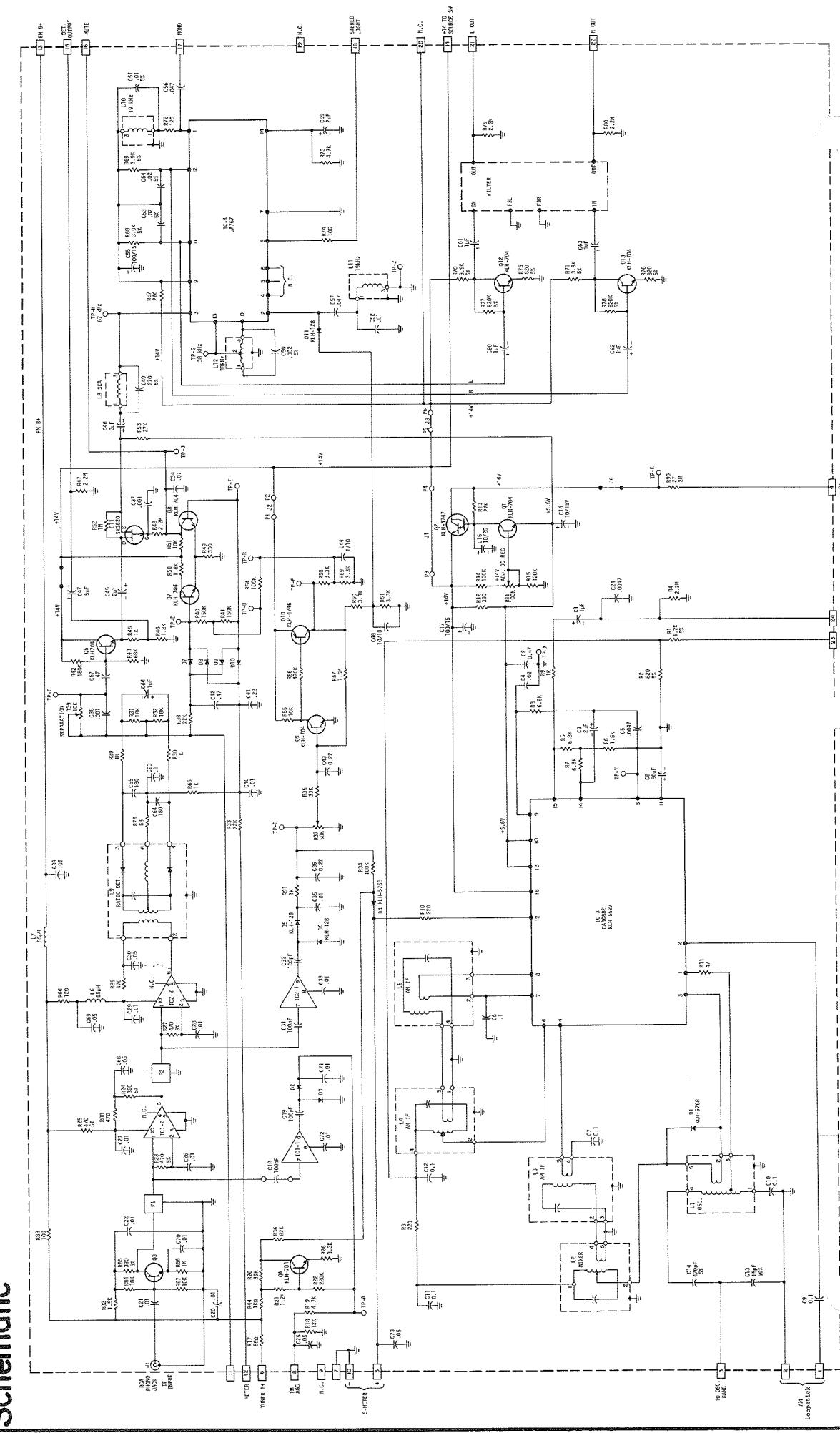
MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT

STEP	TUNER SWITCHES & DIAL SETTINGS	COUPLING	GENERATOR FREQUENCY	GENERATOR MODULATION	GENERATOR RF OUTPUT μ V	MONITOR	ADJUSTMENTS & INDICATIONS
1. 1F Alignment.	Point of no local interference.	-----	-----	-----	-----	Speaker Output	Peak ILO, IL1, IL2 for maximum output.
	Local station around 600 kHz.	Antenna Terminals-Bal. Inputs.	Same as FM dial.	75 kHz deviation. 400 Hz Pilot Level. Stereo Mode. Left Ch.	1 kV	TPG /scope	Speaker Output
	Local station around 1400 kHz.	"	"	75 kHz deviation. 400 Hz Pilot Level. Stereo Mode. Right Ch.	"	"	Adjust oscillator coil (L1) for maximum output. Adjust separation trimmer (AM) for maximum power indication at the correct dial setting.
2. A. Separation.	Point of no local interference around 600 kHz.	Loop of wire near AM ferrite-rod.	Same as AM Dial setting.	75 kHz deviation. 400 Hz Pilot Level. Stereo Mode. Left Ch.	"	VTM on left output.	Check separation and adjust R39 for equal left to right and R40 for right to left separation. Typically 30 db each channel.
	Point of no local interference around 1400 kHz.	"	"	"	"	"	Adjust antenna trimmer for maximum output.
	FM Stereo/Mute off.	"	"	"	"	"	Adjust antenna trimmer for maximum output.
3. RF Alignment.	Point of no local interference around 900 kHz.	Loop of wire near AM ferrite-rod.	As far as possible.	Speaker output.	Adjust antenna coil (L2) and mixer coil (AM) for maximum output.	"	
	Point of no local interference around 1400 kHz.	"	"	"	"	"	
	Auto-stereo/mute adjustment.	"	"	"	"	"	

AM ALIGNMENT

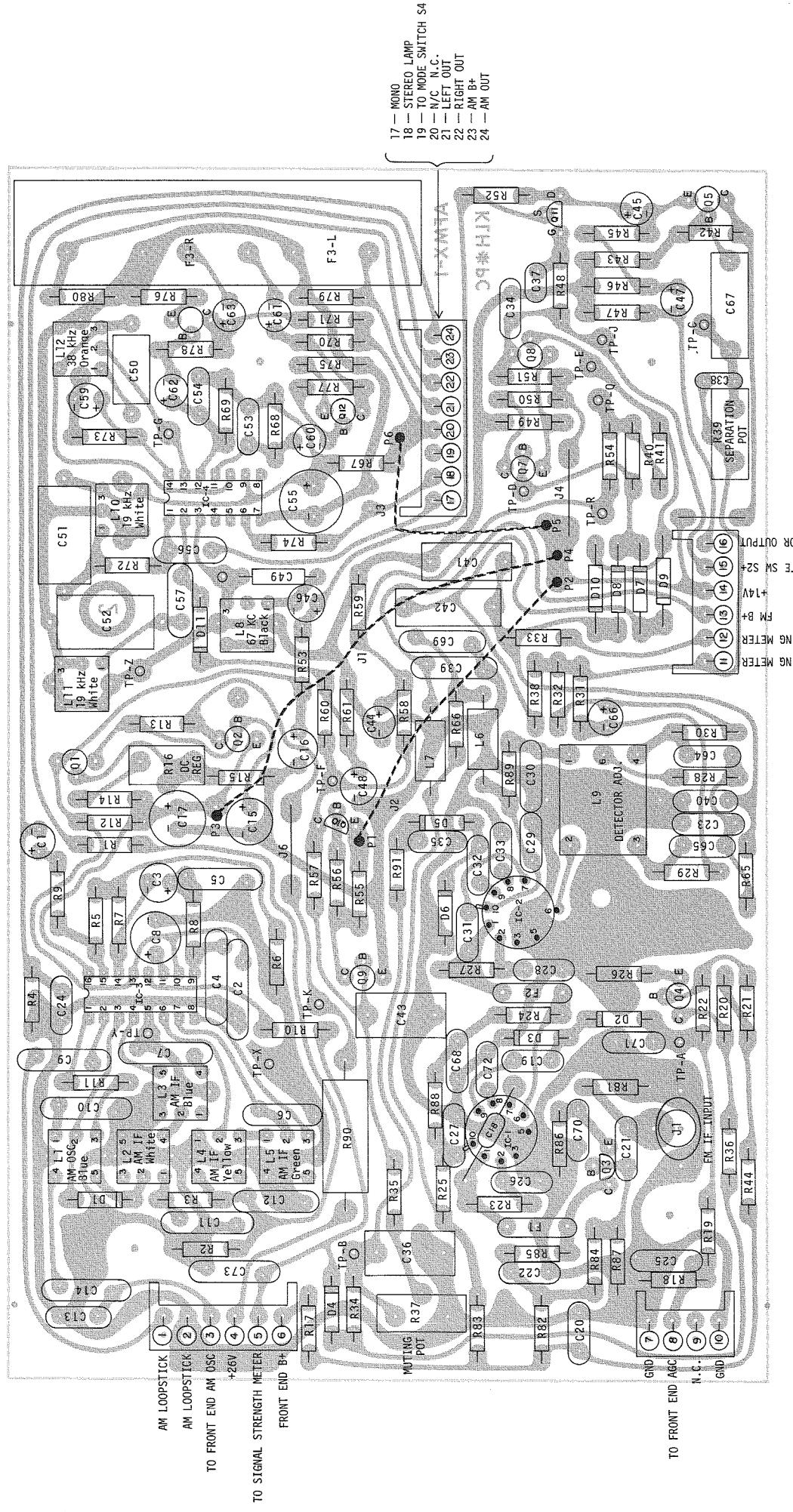
STEP	TUNER SWITCHES & DIAL SETTINGS	COUPLING	GENERATOR FREQUENCY	GENERATOR MODULATION	GENERATOR RF OUTPUT μ V	MONITOR	ADJUSTMENTS & INDICATIONS
1. 1F Alignment.	Point of no local interference.	-----	-----	-----	-----	Speaker Output	Time all IF coils (12 to 15 inclusive) for maximum output.
2. Dial Calibration.	Local station around 600 kHz.	Antenna Terminals-Bal. Inputs.	Same as FM dial.	75 kHz deviation. 400 Hz Pilot Level. Stereo Mode. Left Ch.	"	Meter & Dial	Adjust oscillator coil (L1) for maximum power indication at the correct dial setting.
3. RF Alignment.	Point of no local interference around 1400 kHz.	Loop of wire near AM ferrite-rod.	Same as AM Dial setting.	75 kHz deviation. 400 Hz Pilot Level. Stereo Mode. Left Ch.	"	VTM on left output.	Adjust oscillator trimmer (AM) for maximum power indication at the correct dial setting.
4. Auto-stereo/mute adjustment.	Point of no local interference around 1400 kHz.	"	"	"	"	"	Adjust antenna trimmer for maximum output.

Schematic



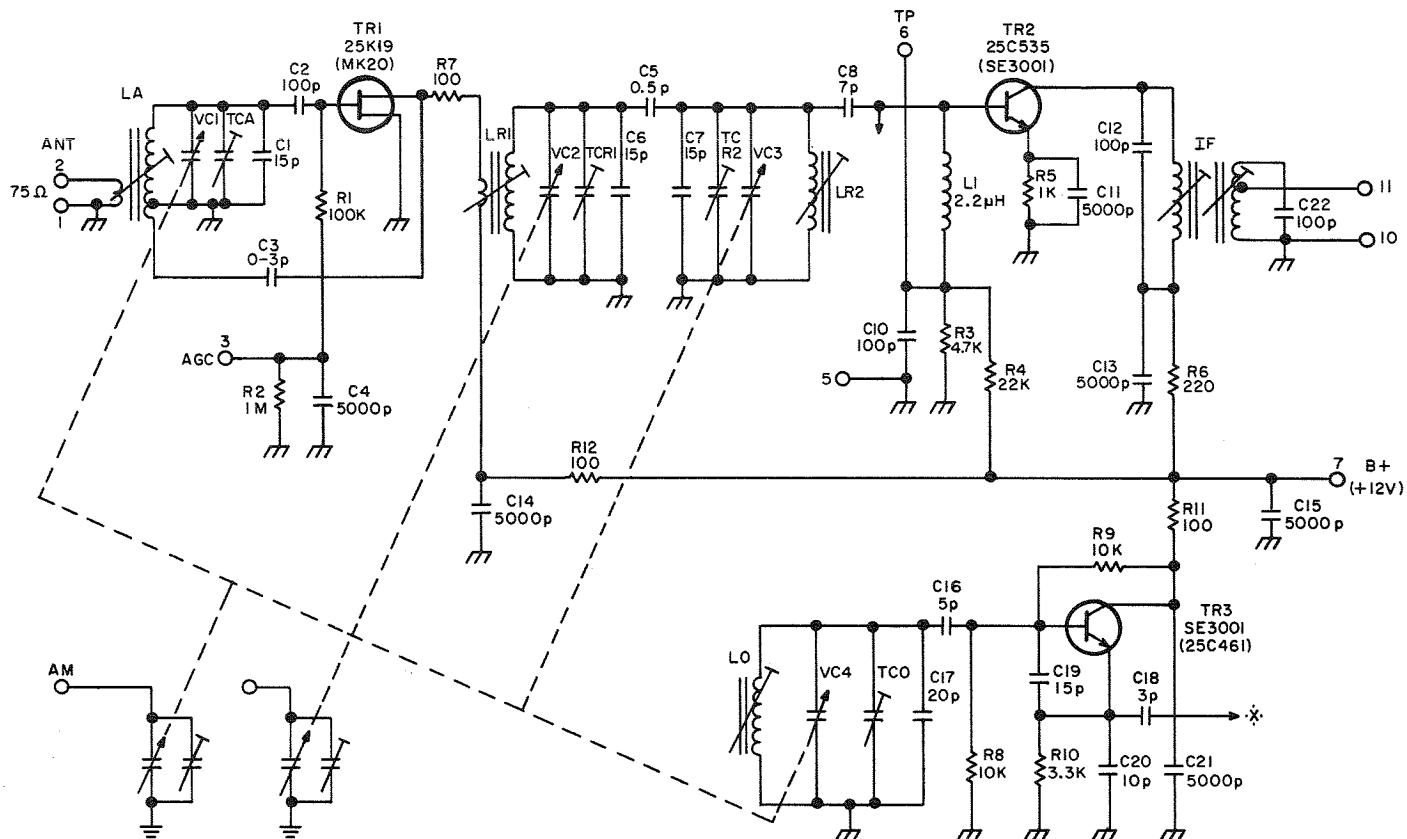
AM/FM/MX

Component Side



Front End

Schematic



Component Side

ALPS TUNER

