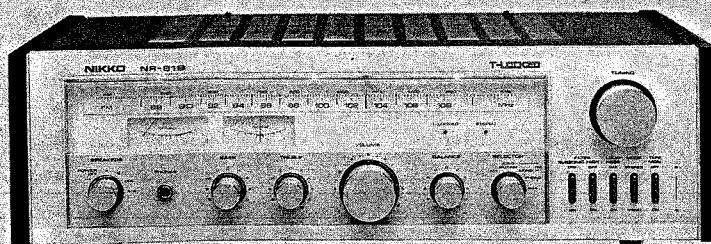


# Nikko

# RECEIVER



# NR-819

AM/FM STEREO RECEIVER

## TYPE AND VOLTAGE

W-TYPE: UL and CSA type	120V AC
E-TYPE: NK-STD type	
N-TYPE: DEMKO and SEMKO type	220/240V AC
D-TYPE: DIN type	

# SERVICE MANUAL

## CONTENTS

SPECIFICATIONS .....	1, 2
BLOCK DIAGRAM .....	3
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION .....	4, 5
DISASSEMBLY .....	6, 7
ALIGNMENT .....	8 ~ 12
POWER TRANSISTORS MOUNTING ASSEMBLY .....	13
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM .....	14, 15
P. C. BOARD .....	16, 17
NOTICE .....	18
DIAL CORD INSTALLATION .....	19
PARTS LOCATION .....	20
PARTS LIST .....	21 ~ 25
SEMICONDUCTOR DATA,	
TRANSISTORS .....	26
FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR .....	26
DIODES, LED'S .....	26
ZENER DIODES .....	26
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS .....	27 ~ 30

109

# SPECIFICATIONS

**(W, E & N-TYPE)**

## FM TUNER SECTION

Usable Sensitivity:	better than 10 dB $\mu$ (3.16 $\mu$ V)
50 dB Quieting Sensitivity:	better than 15 dB $\mu$ (5.6 $\mu$ V)
Signal to Noise Ratio:	better than 65 dB
T. H. Distortion (1 KHz) Mono:	less than 0.3 %
Stereo:	less than 0.5 %
Alternate Channel Selectivity:	better than 35 dB
Spurious Response Rejection:	better than 70 dB
Image Frequency Rejection:	better than 42 dB
IF Rejection:	better than 70 dB
AM Rejection:	better than 40 dB

## AM TUNER SECTION

Usable Sensitivity:	better than 42 dB $\mu$ (125.9 $\mu$ V)
Signal to Noise Ratio:	better than 45 dB
Image Frequency Rejection (1000 KHz):	better than 30 dB
IF Rejection (1000 KHz):	better than 30 dB

## AUDIO AMPLIFIER SECTION

Continuous Power Output per channel, 8 ohms:	
20 Hz ~ 20 KHz	more than 45 Watts
1 KHz	more than 45 Watts
T.H. Distortion, 8 ohms:	
Continuous Power Output	less than 0.05 %
1 Watt Power Output	less than 0.05 %
I.M. Distortion, 8 ohms:	
Continuous Power Output	less than 0.05 %
1 Watt Power Output	less than 0.05 %
IHF Power Bandwidth, 8 ohms:	20 Hz ~ 20 KHz
Damping Factor @ 1 KHz, 8 ohms:	40
Frequency Response:	
PHONO → TAPE OUT (RIAA Equalization)	30 Hz ~ 15 KHz ±1.5 dB
AUX, TAPE IN → SP. TER.	20 Hz ~ 20 KHz ±1.5 dB
Input Sensitivity for 45 Watts Power Output:	
PHONO	2.5 mV ±2 dB
AUX, TAPE IN	150 mV ±2 dB
Phono Max. Input Capability, @ 1 KHz:	more than 120 mV

Capture Ratio:	better than 3 dB
Stereo Separation (100 Hz):	better than 30 dB
(1 KHz):	better than 35 dB
(10 KHz):	better than 30 dB
Subcarrier Suppression:	better than 40 dB
Muting Sensitivity:	25 dB $\mu$ ±8 dB
FM Frequency Range:	87.9 ~ 108.5 MHz
Antenna Impedance:	300 ohms balanced & 75 ohms unbalanced
Output Level:	550 mV ±2 dB

Selectivity (±10 KHz):	better than 30 dB
AM Frequency Range:	530 ~ 1630 KHz
Output Level:	165 mV ±2 dB

Output Level, @ Continuous Power Output, (Input: PHONO):	
TAPE OUT	150 mV ±2 dB
Tone Control:	
BASS (70 Hz) Cut	-10 dB ±3 dB
Boost	+10 dB ±3 dB
TREBLE (10 KHz) Cut	-10 dB ±3 dB
Boost	+10 dB ±3 dB
Loudness Control (VOLUME: -30 dB):	
70 Hz	+9 dB ±3 dB
10 KHz	+5 dB ±3 dB
Subsonic Filter, @ 20 Hz:	-3 dB ±2 dB
High Filter, @ 10 KHz:	-3 dB ±2 dB
Signal to Noise Ratio, IHF "A" Network:	
PHONO	better than 80 dB
AUX, TAPE IN	better than 95 dB
Idling Current:	20 mA ±10 mA
Midpoint Voltage:	0V ±50 mV

**( D-TYPE )** They were measured according to DIN standard

### FM TUNER SECTION

Usable Sensitivity:	better than 6 dB $\mu$ (2.0 $\mu$ V)
50 dB Quieting Sensitivity:	better than 15 dB $\mu$ (5.6 $\mu$ V)
Signal to Noise Ratio:	better than 58 dB
T.H. Distortion (1 KHz) Mono:	less than 0.3 %
Stereo:	less than 1.0 %
Alternate Channel Selectivity:	better than 35 dB
Spurious Response Rejection:	better than 70 dB
Image Frequency Rejection:	better than 42 dB
IF Rejection:	better than 70 dB
AM Rejection:	better than 40 dB

### AM TUNER SECTION

Usable Sensitivity:	better than 42 dB $\mu$ (125.9 $\mu$ V)
Signal to Noise Ratio:	better than 45 dB
Image Frequency Rejection (1000 KHz):	better than 30 dB
IF Rejection (1000 KHz):	better than 30 dB

### AUDIO AMPLIFIER SECTION

Continuous Power Output per channel, 4 ohms:	
20 Hz ~ 20 KHz	more than 50 Watts
1 KHz	more than 70 Watts
T.H. Distortion, 4 ohms:	
Continuous Power Output	less than 0.1 %
1 Watt Power Output	less than 0.1 %
I.M. Distortion, 4 ohms:	
Continuous Power Output	less than 0.1 %
1 Watt Power Output	less than 0.1 %
IHF Power Bandwidth, 4 ohms:	20 Hz ~ 20 KHz
Damping Factor @ 1 KHz, 4 ohms:	45
Frequency Response:	
PHONO → TAPE OUT (RIAA Equalization)	30 Hz ~ 15 KHz ±1.5dB
AUX, TAPE IN → SP. TER.	20 Hz ~ 20 KHz ±1.5 dB
Input Sensitivity for 70 Watts Power Output:	
PHONO:	1.9 mV ±2 dB
AUX, TAPE IN:	140 mV ±2dB
Phono Max. Input Capability, @ 1 KHz:	more than 120 mV
Output Level, @ Continuous Power Output,	
(Input: PHONO):	
TAPE OUT (DIN):	12 mV ±2 dB
Tone Control:	
BASS (70 Hz)	Cut: -10 dB ±3 dB Boost: +10 dB ±3 dB
TREBLE (10 KHz)	Cut: -10 dB ±3 dB Boost: +10 dB ±3 dB

Capture Ratio:	better than 3 dB
Stereo Separation (100 Hz):	better than 30 dB
(1 KHz):	better than 35 dB
(10 KHz):	better than 20 dB
Subcarrier Suppression:	better than 35 dB
Muting Sensitivity:	20 dB $\mu$ ±8 dB
FM Frequency Range:	87.5 ~ 108.5 MHz
Antenna Impedance:	300 ohms balanced & 75 ohms unbalanced
Output Level:	300 mV ±2 dB

Selectivity (±10 KHz):	better than 30 dB
AM Frequency Range:	530 ~ 1630 KHz
Output Level:	165 mV ±2 dB

### Loudness Control (VOLUME: -30 dB):

70 Hz:	+9 dB ±3 dB
10 KHz:	+5 dB ±3 dB
Subsonic Filter, @ 20 Hz:	-3 dB ±2 dB
High Filter, @ 10 KHz:	-3 dB ±2 dB
Signal to Noise Ratio, DIN Filter:	
PHONO:	better than 60 dB
AUX, TAPE IN:	better than 75 dB
Idling Current:	20 mA ±10 mA
Midpoint Voltage:	0V ±50 mV

### GENERAL

Power Requirement:	
W-TYPE:	AC 120V, 60 Hz
E, N & D-TYPE:	AC 220/240 V, 50/60 Hz
Power Consumption:	230 Watts Max.
Dimensions,	
(Width):	19 4/5 inches
(Height):	6 1/5 inches
(Depth):	12 3/4 inches
Weight:	10.3 Kg

Specifications subject to change without notice.

## BLOCK DIAGRAM

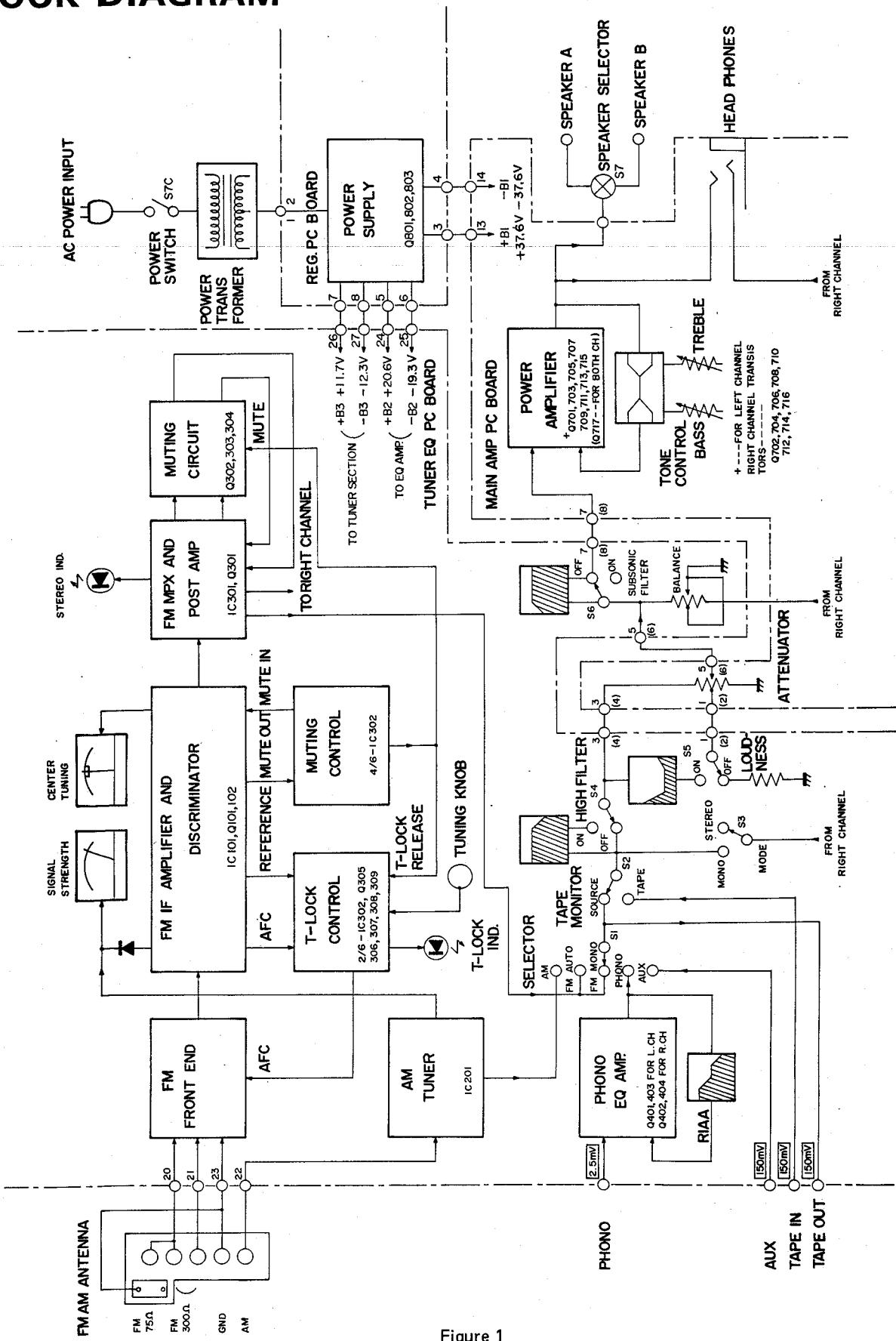


Figure 1

# CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## T-LOCKED (TUNE-LOCKED) SYSTEM

### 1. FUNCTION

The T-Locked system detects a frequency drift caused by temperature change or other reason during reception of FM broadcasting, and makes necessary compensation for minimizing the distortion due to such drift, thereby maintaining the optimum receiving state (locked-state). This locked state can be released automatically by touching the tuning knob with a finger. The locked state can also be attained automatically by releasing finger from the tuning knob after selecting a desired station. The locked state is indicated by an illuminated LED.

### 2. OPERATION

#### (a) Releasing of locked state

1. When a finger touches the tuning knob, the hum induced in the human body is applied to the IC302 ( $\mu$ PD4069C) pin #3, which operates as a high impedance amplifier and amplifies the hum by about 20 dB. The amplified signal, issued at the pin #4, flows through the resistor R342 and the diodes D304 and D305 where it is rectified to a DC voltage (approx. 3 ~ 6 V). This signal "H" is inverted by the IC302 (pin #5 → pin #6), thus a signal "L" (approx. 0 ~ 0.5 V) is obtained.
2. This signal cuts off the transistor Q305 (2SC945L), thereby turning off the T-Locked indicator (LED #2). At the same time, the transistor Q306 is also cut off by this signal, so that the transistor Q307 connected to the source of the Q306 is also cut off. The transistors Q308 and Q307 are functioning as a differential amplifier. The reference signal from the IC101 (HA11225) pin #10 is obtained at the collector of Q309, and this reference signal is fed back to

the front end as the AFC signal. However, this signal cannot affect the local oscillation frequency. This means that the locked state has been released.

**NOTE:** When the FM signal is very weak, or when detuning, the mute output from IC101 pin #12 activates the Schmidt trigger circuit (IC302 pins #8, 9, 10, 11 and 1 meg. ohm) and releases the T-Lock. This signal passes through the diodes D302 and D311, in which it is also used as the muting signal.

#### (b) Locking

1. Upon releasing a finger from the tuning knob, the input voltage applied to the IC302 pin #3 becomes zero, and the transistors Q305 and Q306 are turned on. The Q305 causes the T-Locked indicator (LED #2) to illuminate, and the Q306 allows the AFC signal issued from the IC101 #7 pin to be applied to the base of the transistor Q307. As has been mentioned in the paragraph (a) above, the transistors Q308 and Q307 function as a differential amplifier, and the AFC signal is applied to the base of Q307, while the reference signal is applied to the base of Q308. Difference between these two signals is obtained at the collector of Q309, and it is fed back to the front end for controlling the local oscillation frequency in such a manner that the difference between the reference signal and AFC signal can be minimized. As a result, a stabilized state, that is, the locked state is achieved. In actual receiver operation however, the LED #2 will not illuminate immediately after releasing finger from the tuning knob: it will illuminate after a certain period of delay. This because a time constant circuit consisting of a capacitor C328 and a resistor R339 is adopted in the circuit.

## ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION ON CIRCUIT

Please refer to page 3 on Block Diagram and page 14 on Schematic Diagram. The electric circuit of this unit consists of four PCB (Printed Circuit Board), a power transformer, various switches and so on. The main PCB are altogether, which are respectively called Tuner-EQ (Equalizer) PCB, Main Amp. PCB and REG (Regulator) PCB. The following are the outline of each PCB assembly.

### Tuner-EQ PCB

This PCB incorporates the following circuit block, which are FM Front End, FM IF Block, FM MPX (Multiplex) Block, T-Locked System Block, Muting Control Block, Muting Circuit Block, AM Tuner Block and Phono EQ Block.

### 1. FM Front End

Using three staged variable capacitor, with 300 ohms Balanced Type and 75 ohms Unbalanced Type antenna inputs.

The top stage RF Amplifier incorporates high PG (Power Gain) and low NF (Noise Figure) FET. The clapp oscillator assures stable local oscillation. The resonance circuit of the local oscillator incorporates the varicap diode which enables to change the oscillation frequency by the AFC signal controlled by T-Locked System.

### 2. FM IF Block

It incorporates two transistors, one IC and two ceramic filters. The IC (HA11225) performs amplification, limiting, quadrature FM demodulation, muting level detection and operation of Tuning and Signal meters.

### 3. FM MPX Block

It incorporates one transistor and one IC. The transistor (Q301) suppresses the subsonic noise when de-tuned. The IC (TA7624P) is PLL (Phase Locked Loop) MPX IC. Which assures the high S/N and low distortion, incorporating PLL VCO Circuit, MPX Demodulator, Pilot Auto-cancel Circuit, Stereo/Monaural Automatic Switch Circuit, Stereo Lamp Driver, two Post Amplifiers and Stabilized Power Supply Circuit. In this block, the input signal is once demodulated to stereo and output from the IC, which is then input to the post amplifier of the same IC through the De-emphasis Circuit and Muting Circuit Block.

### 4. T-Locked System

Refer to Circuit Description on page 4.

### 5. Muting Control, Muting Circuit

The Muting Control Block consists of a C-MOS Digital IC ( $\mu$ PD4069C) which incorporates 6 inverters and CR parts. The main feature of this Block is the two Schmidt Trigger Circuits consisting of two inverters, which function is to switch on and off the transistor of the Muting circuit Block mentioned hereafter.

The Muting Circuit Block consists of three transistors and CR parts, of which two transistors (Q303, 304) short the demodulator output of FM MPX Block and ground to perform muting. The other transistor (Q302) shorts the operation signal of Q303 and 304 and ground so as muting is not performed when the switch is set ON. When the FM antenna input becomes weaker than a certain level, the FM IF Block outputs muting signal. This signal triggers one Schmidt Trigger Circuit, which output switches Q303 and 304 on to perform muting. This Schmidt Trigger Circuit output is also connected to the IC of FM IF Block. So muting is performed on the IC output as well. However, when the Selector Switch is set on FM MONO, muting is not performed since Q302 is set ON. Thus FM is still heard when the input signal is weak. The input of the other Schmidt Trigger Circuit is connected the Selector. When the Selector is set at AM, PHONO or AUX, the power supply is connected to the Schmidt Trigger Circuit through Selector, and makes Q303 and 304 on to perform muting over the FM output. When the Selector is set to FM AUTO instead of AM or FM MONO instead of PHONO, the output of the Schmidt Trigger Circuit is set off after certain interval which is determined by the value of the capacitor (C330) and the resistor (R349) connected to its input. Therefore, muting is cancelled from the FM output a little after the Selector is switched. In the reverse operation of the Selector, the FM output immediately receives muting operation since there is little interval and AM or PHONO signal appears in the output stage. These circuits all function in order to eliminate the noise caused by switching the Selector.

### 6. AM Tuner Block

It incorporates two staged variable capacitor, one IC and one dual elements ceramic filter. The IC (IC201, HA1197) incorporates RF Amplifier, Converter, IF Amplifier, Detector and AGC Circuit.

### 7. Phono EQ Block

This is a two stage direct coupling amplifier, incorporating two transistors each in both channels. Carefully selected CR parts assures minimum deviation for the RIAA curve.

### Main Amp PCB

This PCB consists of Power Amplifier and Tone Control Circuit. The Power amplifier has direct coupled pure complementary OCL circuit which incorporates the differential amplifier at the top stage. The dual transistor differential amplifier of the top stage amplifies the input signal and stabilizes the center voltage of the power stage. The next stage constructs Darlington Circuit with Q703 and Q707 (Q704, 708 = R ch.), functioning as a pre-driver and Q705 gives bias to the power stage. The semifixed resistor which is connected to the base determines the idling current. This transistor (Q705) which is thermally connected to the heat sink of the power transistor, also stabilizes the circuit operation. The final stage is the Darlington Pure Complementary OCL Circuit incorporating a mold package power transistor. Tone Control Circuit is incorporated in the Negative Feedback Circuit of the power amplifier and it acquires turn-over and roll-off characteristics respectively in high and low range by varying the negative feedback values of each range by BASS and TREBLE Controls.

### REG PCB

This PCB consists of Rectifier Circuit and its regulation Circuit. The Rectifier Circuit is a bridge type full-wave rectifier circuit and provides direct current of "+" and "-" to the ground. The transistor Q801 and 803 are constant voltage power supply circuit and function also as a ripple filter. The Q802 is ripple filter.

### Antenna Circuit

The coil (L201) and the capacitor (C119) are incorporated within the antenna circuit in order to utilize the signal which is caught by the FM antenna during AM reception. AM signal goes through AM Tuner because the impedance of capacitor is big while the impedance of coil is small. In FM, on the contrary the capacitor's impedance is small whereas the coil's impedance is big, which renders the FM signal go through the Front End. FM antenna, therefore, can be used for AM reception without giving interference to the FM reception.

# DISASSEMBLY

1. SIDE WOODS REMOVAL
  - a. Remove six screws from both sides of the wooden covers.
2. METAL COVER REMOVAL
  - a. Remove wooden covers from both sides.
  - b. Remove six tapping screws from the top of the metal cover.
3. BOTTOM PLATE REMOVAL
  - a. Remove wooden covers from both sides.
  - b. Remove thirteen tapping screws (# 1 ~ # 13) (Photo 1) from the bottom of the unit.
4. FRONT PANEL REMOVAL
  - a. Remove wooden covers and the metal cover.
  - b. Remove two tapping screws (#1 and #2) shown in Photo 2 and three tapping screws (#14 ~ #16) shown in Photo 1.
  - c. Lift the front panel away from the unit.
5. PANEL WINDOW & SUB PANEL REMOVAL
  - a. Remove the front panel.
  - b. Remove six knobs (SPEAKERS, BASS, TREBLE, VOLUME, BALANCE, SELECTOR) from the front of the unit by pulling them forward.
  - c. Remove four tapping screws (#1 ~ #4) shown in Photo 3.
6. REFLEX PLATE REMOVAL
  - a. Remove four lamps in accordance with Photo 4.
  - b. Remove two screws (#1 and #2) shown in Photo 4.
7. LED PC BOARD REMOVAL
  - a. Push the center of push rivet (#1 and #2) (Photo 5) by small screw driver as shown Fig. 2.
  - b. Pull the push rivet forward. LED PC board is now free to be pulled off.
8. METERS REMOVAL
  - a. Remove two clamp springs (#3 and #4) and pull two meters (SIGNAL and TUNING) backward shown in Photo 5.
9. DIAL SCALE REMOVAL
  - a. Remove the reflex plate, LED PC board and two meters.
  - b. Remove four tapping screws (#5 ~ #8) shown in Photo 3.
10. POWER TRANSFORMER (WITH BRACKET AND FUSE) REMOVAL
  - a. Disconnect all the power transformer cables.
  - b. Remove three tapping screws (#5 ~ #7) (Photo 5) from the back plate.
  - c. Remove two tapping screws (#8 and #9) (Photo 5) from the side angle.
  - d. Lift the power transformer away from the unit.

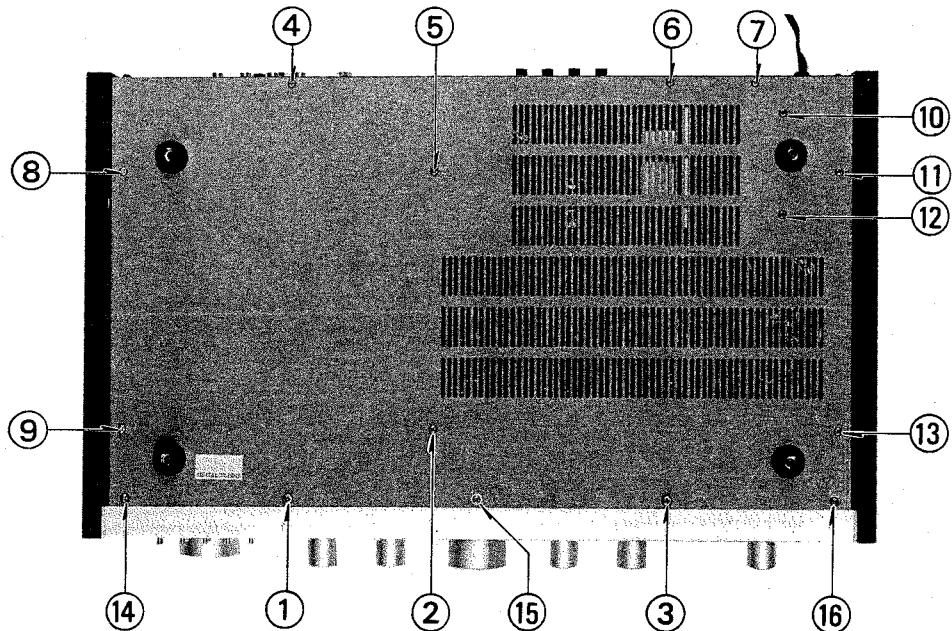


Photo 1

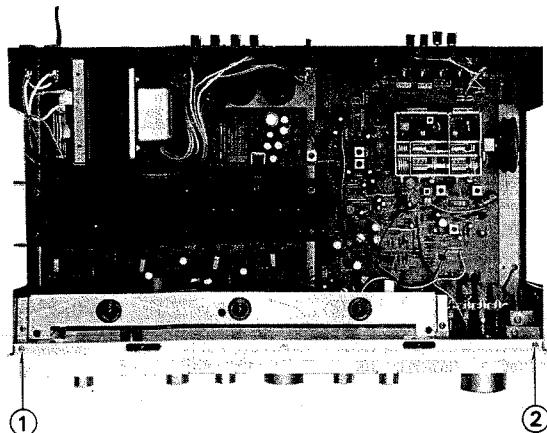


Photo 2

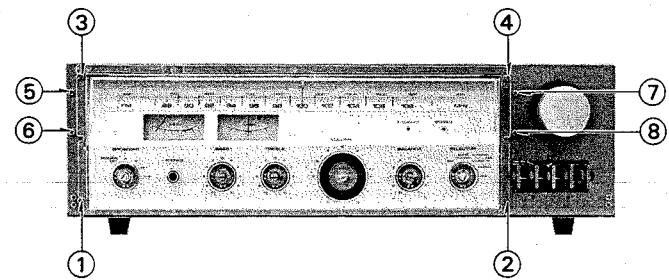


Photo 3

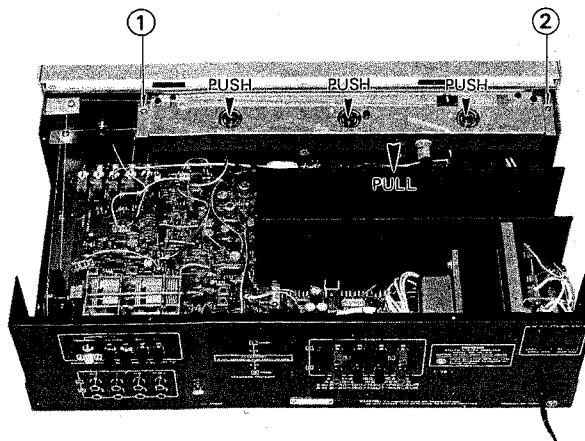


Photo 4

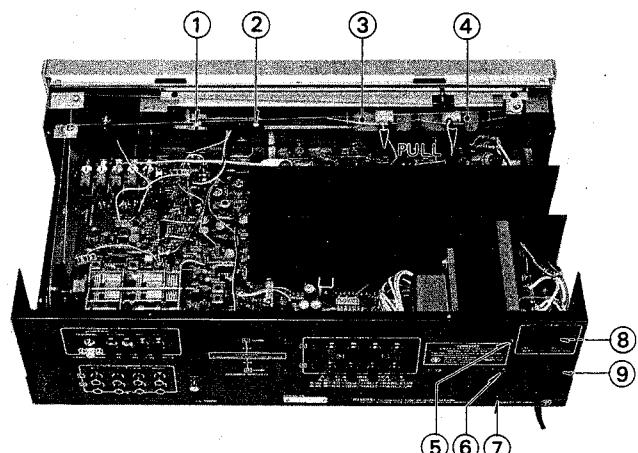


Photo 5



Figure 2 PUSH RIVET

# ALIGNMENT

## TEST EQUIPMENT

Allow a minimum of 10 minutes warm-up for test equipment and the receiver to be tested.

Maintain rated line voltage.

FM Signal Generator (FM SG)

Oscilloscope

AC Voltmeter

Distortion Meter

MPX Signal Generator (MPX SG)

Frequency Counter

AM Sweep Generator (AM SG)

DC Voltmeter

## FM SECTION

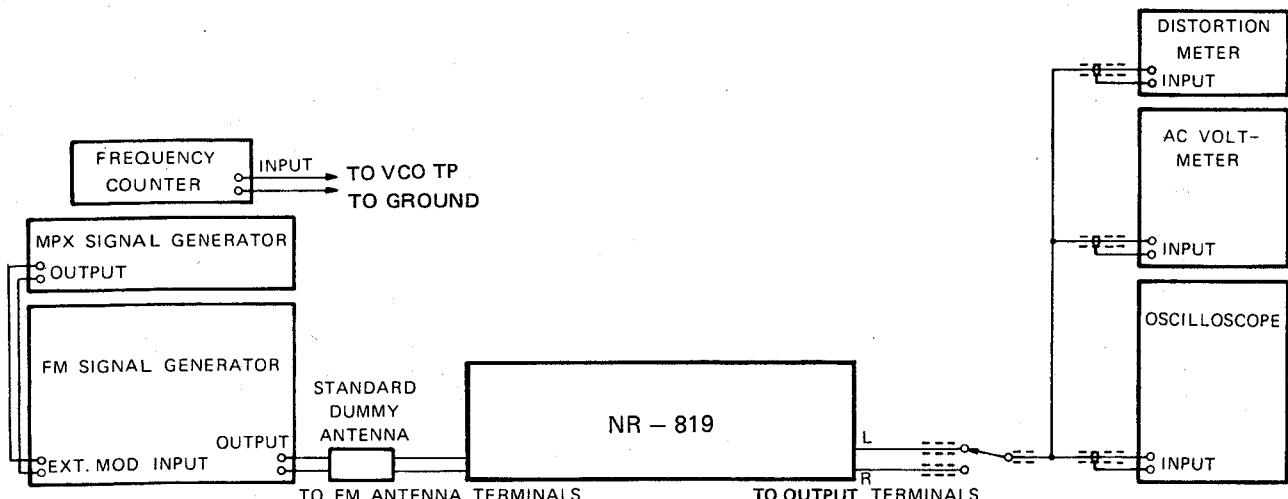


Figure 3. Test Equipment Hook-up

## FM IF Alignment

STEP	FM SG FREQUENCY/ CALIBRATION	MODULATING FREQUENCY/ DEVIATION	SWITCHES OF THE RECEIVER	DIAL POINTER POSITION	ADJUST- MENT POINT	PROCEDURE	REMARKS
1			A. POWER to "ON".  B. SELECTOR to "FM MONO".			Temporarily connect the wiring terminal #18 of the Tuner EQ PCB and the wiring terminal #2 of the REG PCB by clip lead.	This is to prevent operation of T-Locked System.
2				Where no signal is tuned.	T101 (Figure 4)	Adjust until tuning meter indicates mid-scale.	Repeat steps 2 and 3 until distortion can no longer be minimized.
3	98 MHz/60 dB $\mu$	400 Hz/mono [ $\pm 75$ KHz]	98 MHz	T102 (Figure 4)	Adjust for minimum distortion.		
4					Remove the clip lead which was temporarily connected in the step 1. Confirm that T-Locked Indicator is lighted and Tuning Meter indicates mid-scale.	Do not touch the Tuning Knob.	

Table 1 - 1

Figure 4 Adjustment point

TUNER EQ PCB  
(Top view)

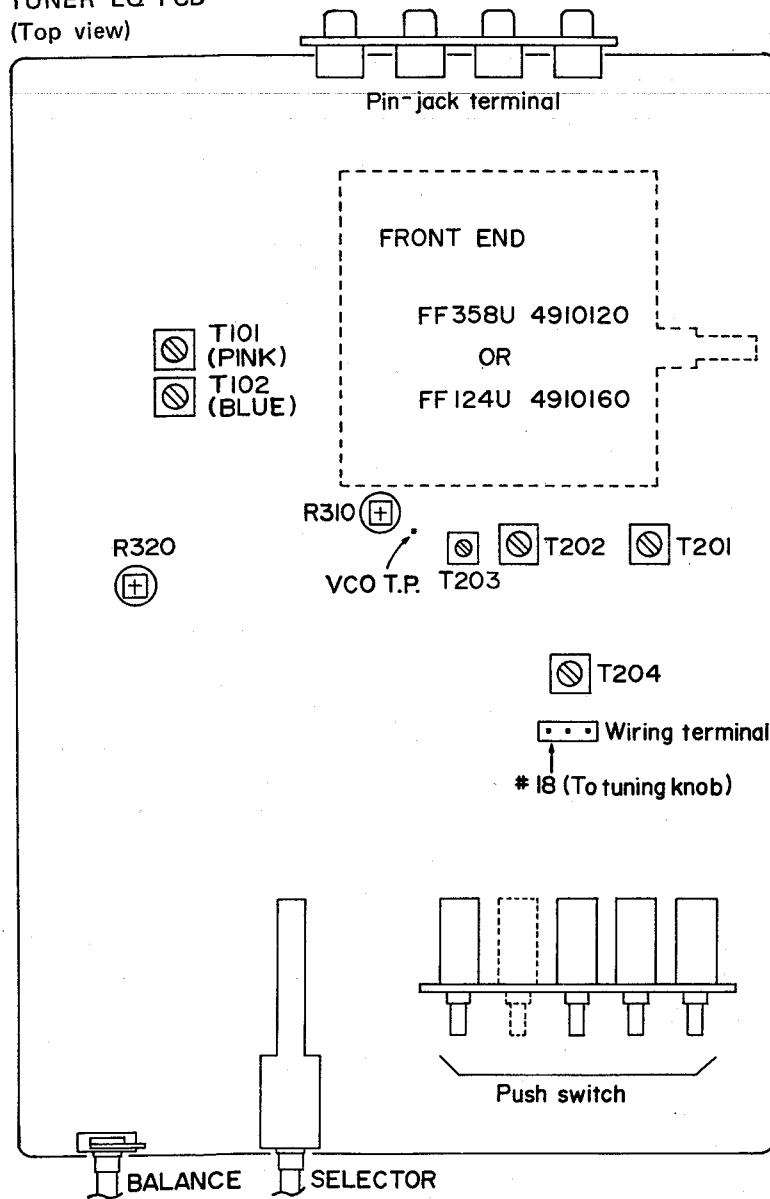


Figure 5-a  
FRONT END FF358U P# 4910120

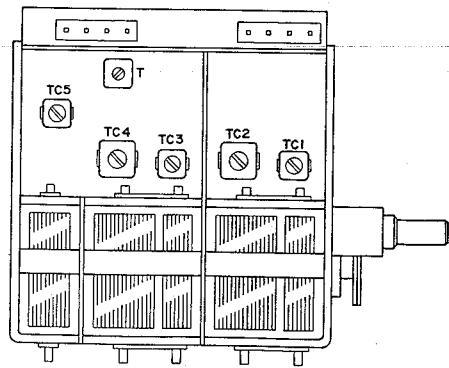
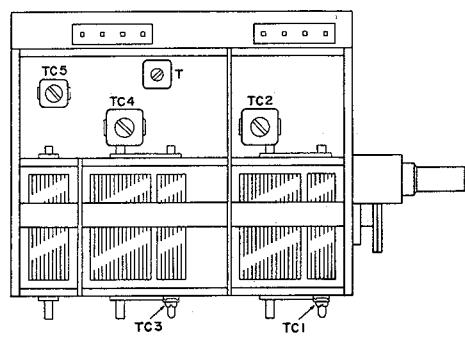


Figure 5-b  
FRONT END FF124U P# 4910160



**FM Frequency Coverage and FM Tracking Alignments**

These adjustments are factory preset and normally need no further adjustment.

However, if necessary proceed as follows:

STEP	FM SG FREQUENCY/ CALIBRATION	MODULATING FREQUENCY/ DEVIATION	SWITCHES OF THE TUNER	DIAL POINTER POSITION	ADJUST- EMNT POINT	PROCEDURE	REMARKS
1			A. POWER to "ON".  B. SELECTOR to "FM MONO".			Temporarily connect the wiring terminal #18 of the Tuner EQ PCB and the wiring terminal #2 of the REG PCB by clip lead.	This is to prevent operation of T-Locked System.
	108 MHz/10 dB $\mu$	400 Hz/mono [ $\pm 75$ KHz]		108 MHz	TC5 (Figure 5)	Adjust for maximum AC Voltmeter deflection and for mid-scale tuning meter indication.	
3	87.4 MHz $\pm 500$ KHz/10 dB $\mu$			Low frequency end of the Dial Scale.		Make sure that FM SG signal can be received at this dial pointer position. (Change the FM SG frequency and confirm that it indicates 87.4 MHz $\pm 500$ KHz when the signal is received.)	Do not move the Dial pointer.
4	108 MHz/ Attenuate for response with 3% distortion.			108 MHz	TC1 TC3 (Figure 5)	Adjust for maximum output.	
5						Remove the clip lead which was temporarily connected in the step 1.	

Table 1 - 2

**FM MPX Alignment**

STEP	FM SG FREQUENCY/ CALIBRATION	MODULATING FREQUENCY/ DEVIATION	SWITCHES OF THE TUNER	DIAL POINTER POSITION	ADJUST- MENT POINT	PROCEDURE	REMARKS
1	(Unmodulated carrier)  98 MHz/60 dB $\mu$	1000 Hz/stereo [main (L) & sub (L): $\pm 67.5$ kHz/pilot signal: $\pm 7.5$ kHz]  1000 Hz/stereo [main (R) & sub (-R): $\pm 67.5$ kHz/pilot signal: $\pm 7.5$ kHz]	A. POWER to "ON"  B. SELECTOR to "FM AUTO"	98 MHz (Set so that tuning meter indicates mid-scale)	R310 (Figure 4)	Adjust for $76 \pm 0.2$ kHz.	
2					R320 (Figure 4)	Adjust for maximum separation (or minimum output of right channel).	Both the separations (both the outputs of right and left channel) should be equal.
3						Adjust for maximum separation (or minimum output of left channel).	

Table 1 - 3

## AM SECTION

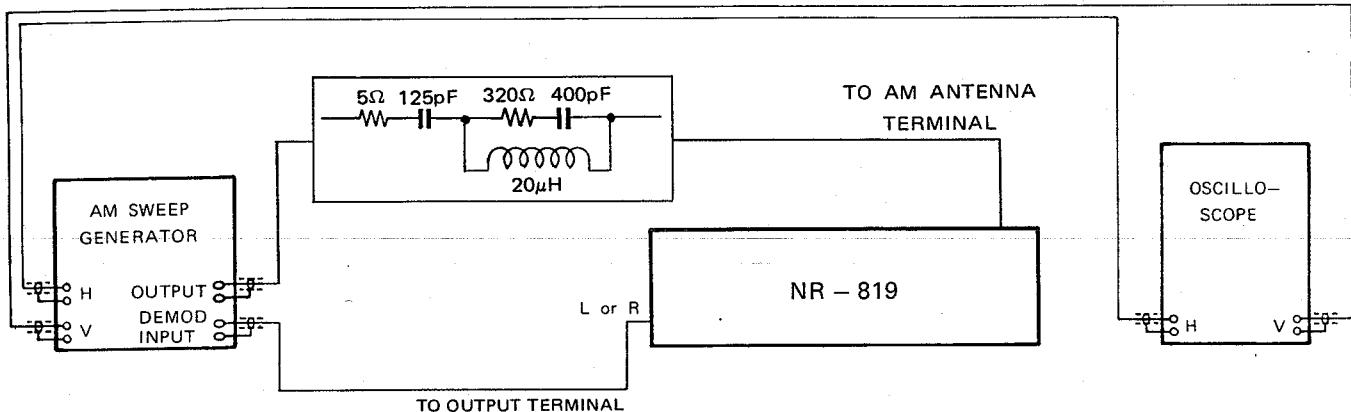


Figure 6. Test Equipment Hook-up

## AM IF Alignment

STEP	AM SG FREQUENCY/ CALIBRATION	MODULATING FREQUENCY/ DEVIATION	SWITCHES OF THE TUNER	DIAL POINTER POSITION	ADJUST FOR MAX. SCOPE INDICATION	REMARKS
1	50 dB $\mu$	Set AM SG IF/ RF switch to "IF" position.	(Unmodulated carrier)	A. POWER to "ON"	High frequency end of the dial scale.	T203 (Figure 4, 7)
2				B. SELECTOR to "AM"		T204 (Figure 4, 7)

Table 2 - 1

## AM Frequency Coverage and AM Tracking Alignment

These adjustments are factory preset and normally need no further adjustment.

However, if necessary proceed as follows:

STEP	AM SG FREQUENCY/ CALIBRATION	MODULATING FREQUENCY/ DEVIATION	SWITCHES OF THE TUNER	DIAL POINTER POSITION	ADJUST FOR MAX. SCOPE INDICATION	REMARKS
1	520 kHz/ 50 dB $\mu$	400 Hz/30%  Set AM SG IF/ RF switch to RF position.	A. POWER to "ON" B. SELECTOR to "AM"	Low frequency end of the dial scale.	T202 (Figure 4, 8)	Repeat steps 1 and 2 several times.
2	1650kHz/ 50 dB $\mu$			High frequency end of the dial scale.	TC4 (Figure 4, 8)	
3	600 kHz/ 50 dB $\mu$			600 kHz	TC2 (Figure 4)	
4	1400kHz/ 50 dB $\mu$			1400 kHz	T201 (Figure 4)	

Table 2 - 2

## PARTS LOCATION

NOTE: Numbers of three digits with a are related to the KEY NUMBERS on parts list.

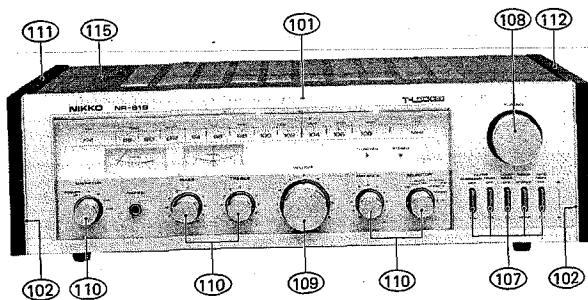


Photo 6

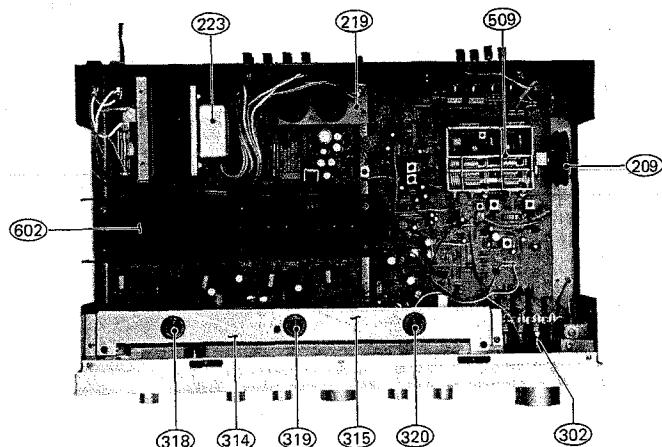


Photo 9

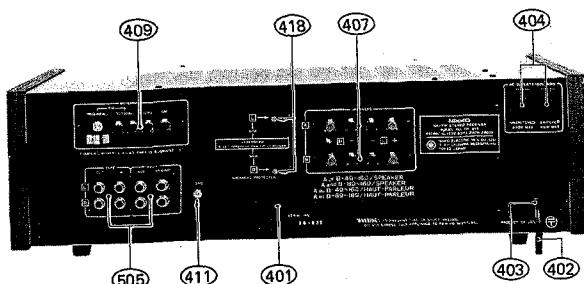


Photo 7

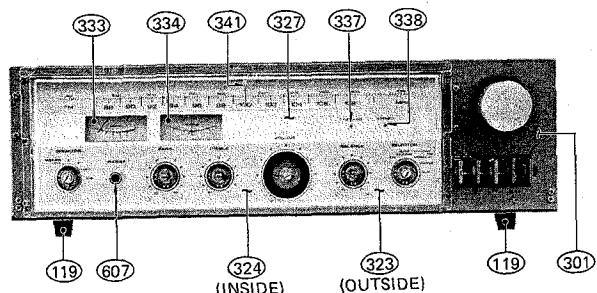


Photo 10

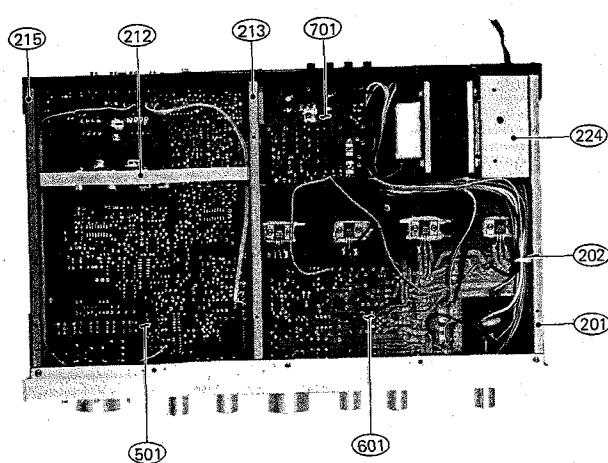


Photo 8

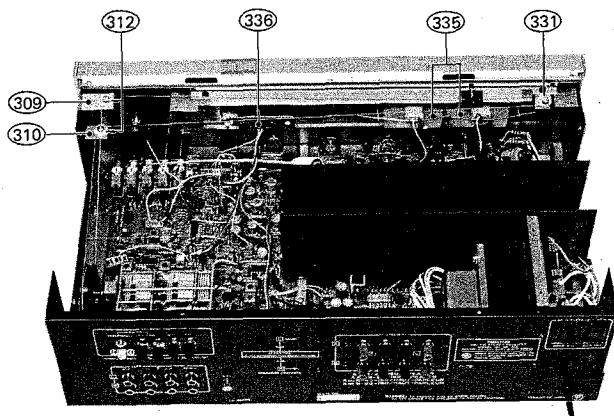


Photo 11

# PARTS LIST

## NOTES:

1. \* The KEY NUMBER (#) marked with a (\*) on parts list relate to number of three digits with a ( ). (Photo 6 ~ 11)
2. + Numerals in file indicate the quantity of parts used in one type.
3. ++ TR : Transistor  
FET : Field effect transistor  
VR : Volume control (Variable resistor)  
RES : Carbon film fixed resistor  
MO-RES : Metal oxide film fixed resistor  
CEM-RES : Cemented wirewound fixed resistor  
FP : Flame proof  
C-CAP : Ceramic capacitor  
E-CAP : Aluminum electrolytic capacitor  
M-CAP : Polyester film capacitor  
S-CAP : Polystyrene film capacitor

KEY	SYMBOL	TYPE <sup>+</sup>	DESCRIPTION <sup>++</sup>	PART NO.
NO.	NO.	WEND		

## PACKING MATERIALS &amp; ACCESSORIES

001	1 1 1 1	Carton box	9825510
002	2 2 2 2	Pad	9840800
003	1 1 1 1	Sack, polyethylen cloth	9640600
004	1 1 1 1	Cloth, polishing	9690040
005	1 1 1 -	Sack, polyethylen cloth - #13	9640320
006	— — — 1	Envelope - G	9690170
007a	1 — — —	Manual, instruction - E	960270E
007b	1 — — —	Manual, instruction - F, CANADA only	960293F
007c	— 1 1 —	Manual, instruction - K	960271K
007d	— — — 1	Manual, instruction - G	960288G
008	1 — — —	List, service stations	9690180
009a	1 — — —	Card, warranty	967007A
009b	1 — — —	Card, warranty - CANADA only	967028E
010	1 — — —	Post card	967008A
011	1 1 1 1	Drier - Silica gel	9690010
012	1 1 1 1	Antenna, FM - Q-MATCH	4581360

## CABINET ASSEMBLY

*101	1 1 1 1	Panel, front	7884380
*102	2 2 2 2	Panel, both sides	7870370
103	2 2 2 2	Guide - P1320BK, for push buttons	7401670
104	1 1 1 1	Guide - P3320BK, for push buttons	7401680
105	2 2 2 2	Spacer, panel - P630	7401660
106	5 5 5 5	Screw - PTS 3φx6	814306S
*107	5 5 5 5	Button, push - P320GL - subsonic/hi-filter/loudness/mode/tape monitor	7852020
*108	1 1 1 1	Knob - 19SL-42R - tuning	7841230
*109	1 1 1 1	Knob - 19SL-38DR - volume	7841240
*110	5 5 5 5	Knob - 19SL-19DR - others	7841250
*111a	1 1 1 -	Side wood - L	7831470
*112a	1 1 1 -	Side wood - R	7831480
*111b	— — 1	Side wood - L, black	7831530
*112b	— — 1	Side wood - R, black	7831540
113	8 8 8 8	Screw - TFTS 4φx16	887416W
114	8 8 8 8	Washer - 5φ	893105W
*115a	1 1 1 -	Cover, metal	7820920
*115b	— — 1	Cover, metal, black	7820980
116	4 4 4 4	Screw - PTS 3φx6	814306W
117	2 2 2 2	Screw - PTS 3φx8	814308W
118	1 1 1 1	Plate, bottom	7325420
*119	4 4 4 4	Foot, polyethylen	7901170
120	4 4 4 4	Screw - PTS WH3φx6	7121130
121	1 1 1 1 1 1	Screw - PTS 3φx6	814306S

T-CAP : Tantalum electrolytic capacitor  
BP-CAP : Bipolar electrolytic  
LC-CAP : Low current leakage electrolytic capacitor.

4. Assemblies and parts are subject to change without notice.

5. Parts ordering procedure:

A. Do NOT USE THE "KEY" NUMBER AND "SYMBOL" NUMBER.  
(these are control # for the factory only)

B. Include in any order

- a. Part number.
- b. Part description.
- c. Model number.

(any of the above lacking from an order may delay shipment of that order.)

KEY	SYMBOL	TYPE <sup>+</sup>	DESCRIPTION <sup>++</sup>	PART NO.
NO.	NO.	WEND		
CHASSIS ASSEMBLY				
*201	3 3 3 3	Angle		7226790
*202	1 1 1 1	Clip, wire		7401340
203	1 1 1 1	(FRONT PLATE ASSEMBLY)		
204	6 6 6 6	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
205	1 1 1 1	(BACK PLATE ASSEMBLY)		
206	6 6 6 6	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
207	1 1 1 1	(TUNER-EQ PCB ASSEMBLY)		
208	4 4 4 4	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
*209	1 1 1 1	Dial drum - 50φ		7401020
210	1 1 1 1	Spring, dial drum - (J)		7440290
211	1 1 1 1	Cord, dial		4581870
*212	1 1 1 1	Angle, for variable capacitor		7032690
*213	1 1 1 1	Bracket, for PCB		7032310
214	5 5 5 5	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
*215	1 1 1 1	Bracket, for PCB - R		7226870
216	1 1 1 1	(MAIN AMP PCB ASSEMBLY)		
217	4 4 4 4	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
218	1 1 1 1	(REGULATOR PCB ASSEMBLY)		
*219	1 1 1 1	Holder, for regulator PCB		7032470
220	3 3 3 3	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
221	1 1 1 1	Washer - TW(I) 3φ		893403U
222	1 1 1 1	Lug, ground - 4P WP		4400100
*223a	1 — — —	Transformer, power - T-1-341 - 120V only		1103410
*223b	- 1 1 1 1	Transformer, power - T-1-342 - 220/240V class II		1103420
*224	1 1 1 1	Holder, power transformer		7226800
225	4 4 4 4	Washer - IN 4φ		892014S
226	4 4 4 4	Washer - TW(I) 4φ		893404U
227	2 2 2 2	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
*228a	1 — — —	Fuse - 4A 250V MGC		4700550
229a	1 — — —	Holder, fuse - 1P		4581840
230	1 — — —	Screw - PTS 3φx8		814308S
228b	- 1 1 1 1	Midget fuse - (S) 2AT 250V		4720370
229b	- 1 1 1 1	Holder, midget fuse - 1P		4581430
231	- 1 1 1 1	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
*301	1 1 1 1	Plate, front		7325410
*302	1 1 1 1	Dial shaft, with fly wheel		7152410
303	1 1 1 1	Holder, dial shaft		7401700
304	3 3 3 3	Screw - PTS 3φx6		814306S
FRONT PLATE ASSEMBLY				

**PART ORDERING PROCEDURE -----** Do NOT USE THE "KEY" NUMBER AND "SYMBOL" NUMBER. (these are control # for the factory only.) Include in any order: a. Part number, b. Part description, c. Model number. (any of the above lacking from an order may delay shipment of that order.)





PART ORDERING PROCEDURE ----- Do NOT USE THE "KEY" NUMBER AND "SYMBOL" NUMBER. (these are control # for the factory only.) Include in any order: a. Part number, b. Part description, c. Model number. (any of the above lacking from an order may delay shipment of that order.)

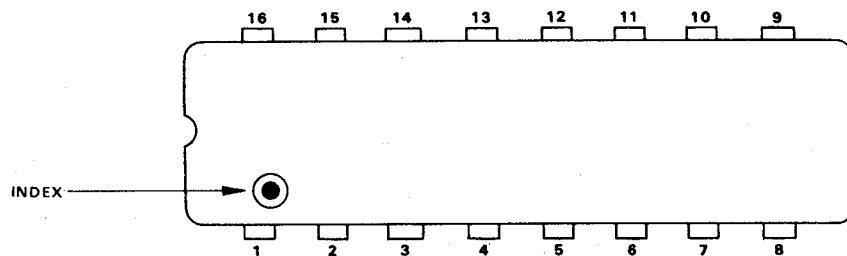
KEY NO.	SYMBOL NO.	TYPE+ WEND	DESCRIPTION ++	PART NO.	KEY NO.	SYMBOL NO.	TYPE+ WEND	DESCRIPTION ++	PART NO.
REGULATOR PC BOARD ASSEMBLY									
R715,716	2 2 2 2	FP-MO-RES	3.9kohm 5% 1/4W	360392L	★701a	1 ---	REGULATOR PCB ASSEMBLY	9450860	
R717,718	2 2 2 2	RES	680ohm 5% 1/4W	328681J	★701b	- 1 1 1	REGULATOR PCB ASSEMBLY	9450870	
R719	1 1 1 1	FP-MO-RES	3.3kohm 5% 1/4W	360332L	702	1 1 1 1	Heat sink - S10, for Q803	7081820	
R720	1 1 1 1	RES	33kohm 5% 1/4W	328333J	703	1 1 1 1	Screw - PMS 3x6	810306S	
R721,722	2 2 2 2	FP-MO-RES	2.2kohm 5% 1/4W	360222L					
R723,724	2 2 2 2	FP-MO-RES	3.3kohm 5% 1/4W	360332L					
R725,726	2 2 2 2	RES	2.7kohm 5% 1/4W	328272J					
R727,728		(Potentiometer)							
R729,730	2 2 2 2	RES	1kohm 5% 1/4W	328102J	704a	F801	1 --- Fuse - 2A 250V MGC	4700620	
R731,732	2 2 2 2	FP-MO-RES	220ohm 5% 1/4W	360221L	705		2 --- Holder, fuse	7050420	
R733,734	2 2 2 2	FP-MO-RES	220hm 5% 1/4W	360221L	704b	F801	- 1 1 1 Midget fuse - (S) 2AT 250V	4720370	
R735,736	2 2 2 2	CEM-RES	0.47ohm 5% 5W	384479W	706		- 2 2 2 Holder, midget fuse	7050430	
R737,738	2 2 2 2	CEM-RES	0.47ohm 5% 5W	384479W					
R739,740	2 2 2 2	FP-MO-RES	10ohm 5% 2W	362100L					
R741,742	2 2 2 2	FP-MO-RES	10ohm 5% 2W	362100L	Q801	1 1 1 1	TR 2SC2002 (L or M)	512113S	
R743,744	2 2 2 2	FP-MO-RES	330ohm 5% 2W	362331L	Q802	1 1 1 1	TR 2SA953 (L or M)	510109S	
R745	1 1 1 1	FP-MO-RES	47ohm 5% 1/4W	360470L	Q803	1 1 1 1	TR 2SD288 (L or M)	513036S	
R746		- DELETED -			D801				
R747,748	2 2 2 2	RES	1kohm 5% 1/4W	328102J	~ D804	4 4 4 4	Diode GP30D	560059S	
(TONE SECTION)									
C521,522	2 2 2 2	E-CAP	10uf 16V	211220Q	ZD801,				
C523,524	2 2 2 2	E-CAP	10uf 16V	211220Q	ZD802	2 2 2 2	Zener diode RD13EB3	502063S	
C525,526	2 2 2 2	M-CAP	0.027uf 10% 50V	222273K	ZD803	1 1 1 1	Zener diode RD22EB4	502059S	
C527,528	2 2 2 2	M-CAP	0.22uf 10% 50V	222224K	C801,802	2 2 2 2	E-CAP 6800uf 50V	217547Q	
C529,530	2 2 2 2	M-CAP	0.0027uf 10% 50V	222273K	C803	1 1 1 1	E-CAP 470uf 25V	211335S	
C530,532	2 2 2 2	M-CAP	0.033uf 10% 50V	222333K	C804	1 1 1 1	E-CAP 47uf 25V	211325Q	
R523,524	2 2 2 2	RES	6.8kohm 5% 1/4W	328682J	C805,806	2 2 2 2	E-CAP 47uf 25V	211325Q	
R525,526	2 2 2 2	RES	6.8kohm 5% 1/4W	328682J	C807,808	2 2 2 2	E-CAP 100uf 16V	211230Q	
R527,528	2 2 2 2	RES	12kohm 5% 1/4W	328123J	C809	1 1 1 1	E-CAP 220uf 16V	211232Q	
R529,530	2 2 2 2	RES	120kohm 5% 1/4W	328124J	C810	1 1 1 1	C-CAP 0.01uf +80, -20% 500V YG	238103P	
R531,532		(TONE VR - bass)			R801	1 1 1 1	FP-MO-RES 4.7kohm 5% 1/4W	360472L	
R533,534	2 2 2 2	RES	1.8kohm 5% 1/4W	328182J	R802	1 1 1 1	RES 18kohm 5% 1/4W	328183J	
R535,536	2 2 2 2	RES	2.2kohm 5% 1/4W	328222J	R803		- DELETED -		
R537,538		(TONE VR - treble)			R804	1 1 1 1	RES 22kohm 5% 1/4W	328223J	
R539,540	2 2 2 2	RES	820ohm 5% 1/4W	328821J	R805	1 1 1 1	FP-MO-RES 150ohm 5% 3W	363151L	
R541,542	2 2 2 2	RES	1 meg.ohm 5% 1/4W	328105J	R806	1 1 1 1	RES 6.8kohm 5% 1/4W	328682J	
					R807	1 1 1 1	FP-MO-RES 1.5kohm 5% 1W	361152L	
					R808	1 1 1 1	FP-MO-RES 4.7kohm 5% 1W	361472L	



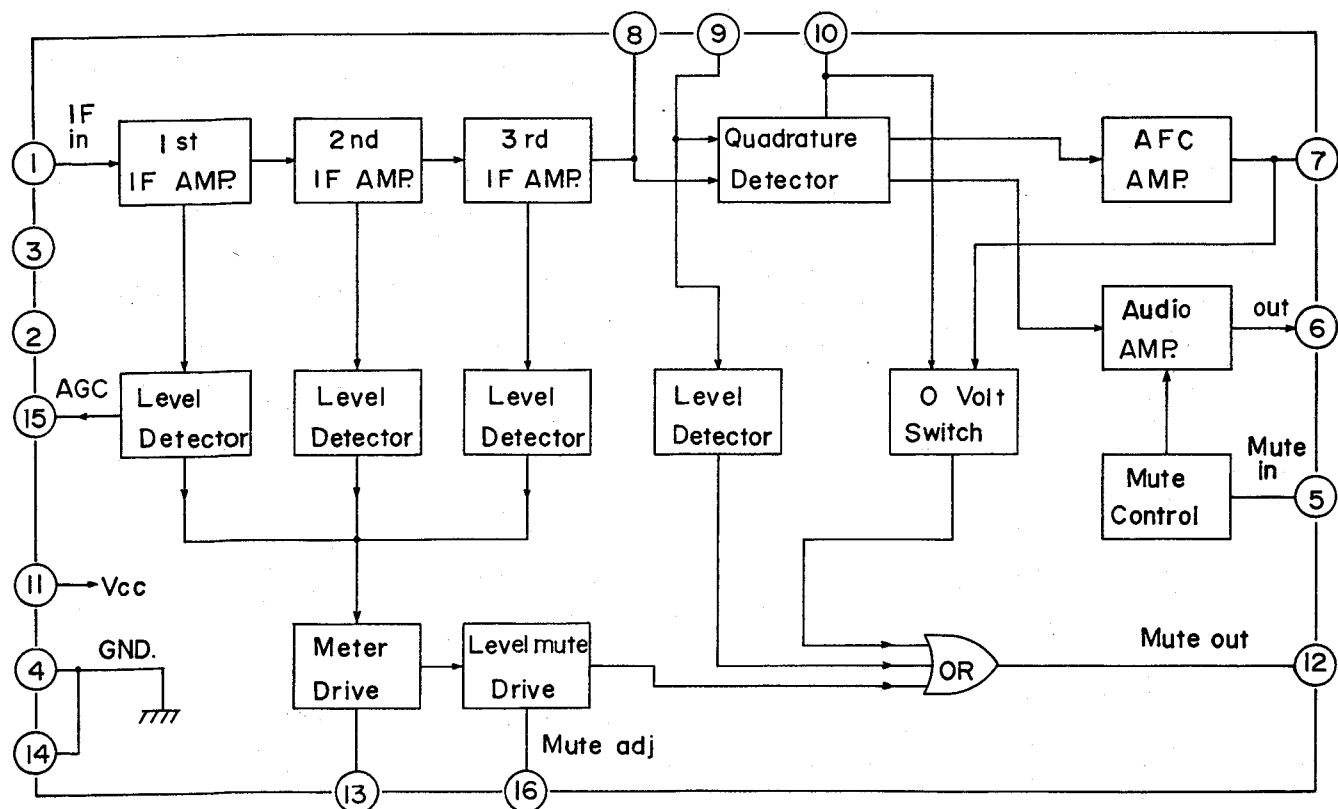
## INTEGRATED CIRCUITS HA11225

DEVICE TYPE	APPLICATION	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )				ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ) Typical Values							MANUFACTURER
		Supply Voltage Vcc (V)	Power Dissipation $P_T$ (mW)	Operating Temperature Range Topr ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Storage Temperature Range Tsig ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Supply Current (mA)	Input Limiting Sensitivity Vin (Ilim) ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	AF Voltage (mVrms)	Total Harmonic Distortion (%)	Signal to Noise Ratio (dB)	AM Rejection (dB)	Muting Sensitivity ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	
HA11225	FM IF Amplifier, Quadrature Detector	14	590 ( $T_a=60^\circ\text{C}$ )	-20 ~ +70	-55 ~ +125	33 max.	35 (-3dB point)	380	0.1 max.	84	54	158	HITACHI

## TERMINAL GUIDE (TOP VIEW)



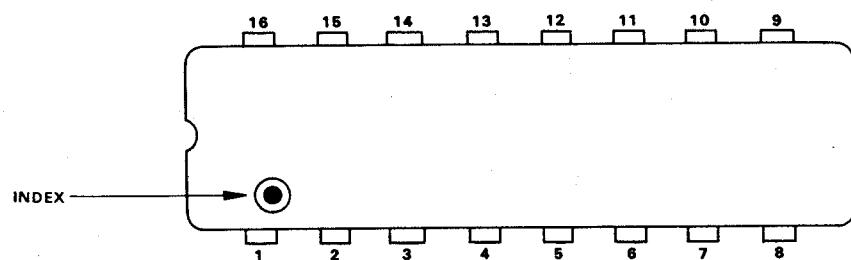
## BLOCK DIAGRAM



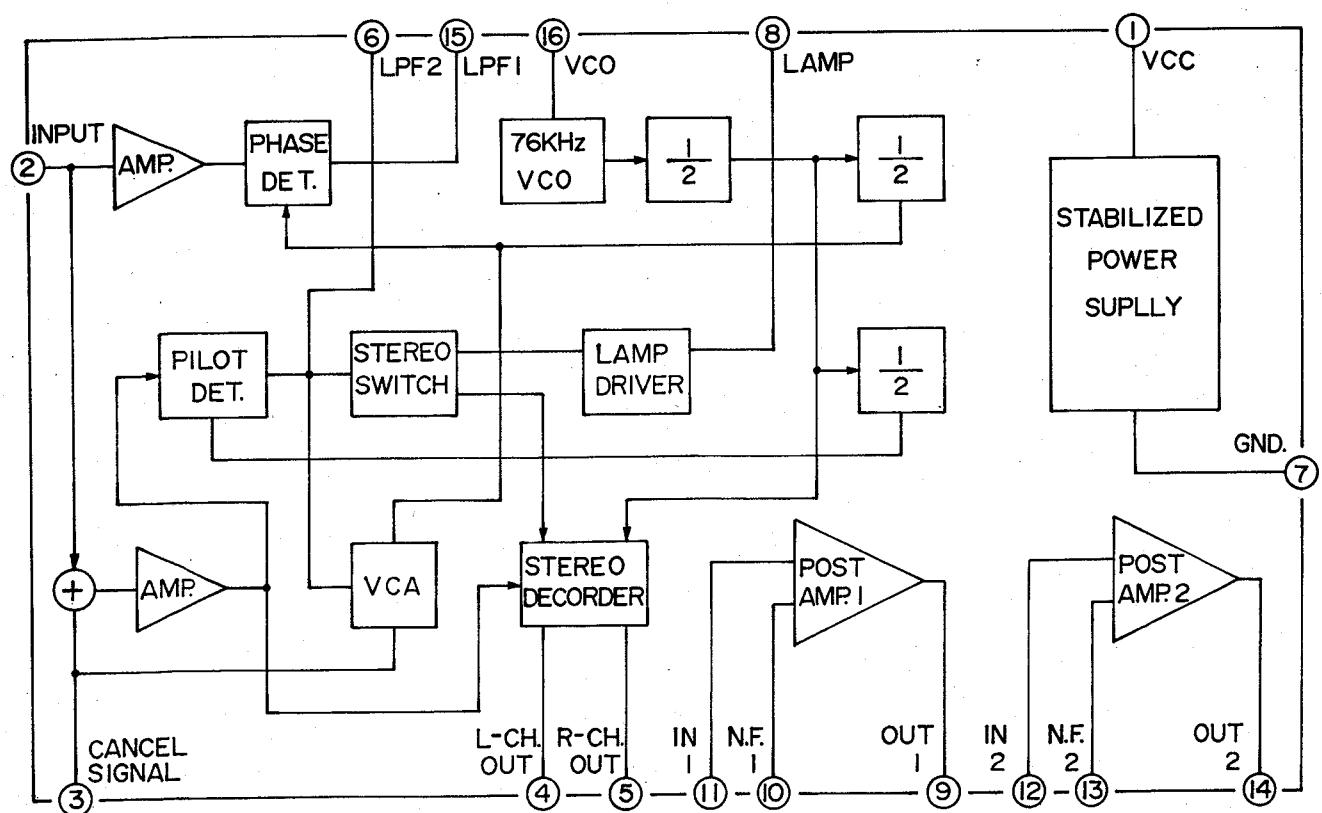
## INTEGRATED CIRCUITS TA7624P

DEVICE TYPE	APPLICATION	MAXIMUM RATINGS Absolute - Maximum Values: ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )				ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Typical Values: ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )								MANUFACTURER
		Supply Voltage (V)	Power Dissipation (mW)	Operating Temperature Range (°C)	Lamp Current (mA)	Supply Current (mA)	Stereo Separation (dB)	Voltage Gain (dB)	Channel Balance (dB)	T. H. D. (mono) (%)	T. H. D. (stereo) (%)	Signal to Noise Ratio (dB)	Lamp ON Sensitivity (mV)	
TA7624P	FM Stereo Demodulator	16	750	-30 ~ +75	45	21 max.	55 (f = 1 kHz)	11	1.5 max.	0.01	0.02	86	25 max. Pilot Input	TOSHIBA

## TERMINAL GUIDE (TOP VIEW)



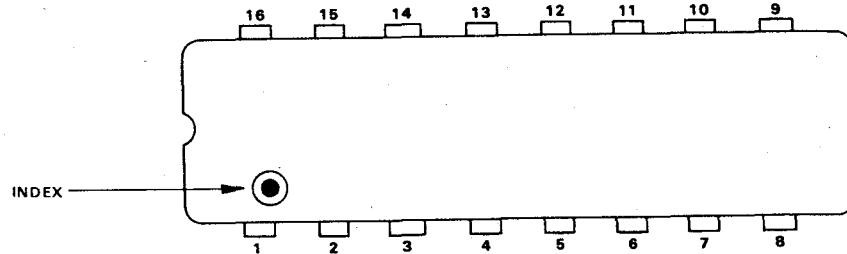
## BLOCK DIAGRAM



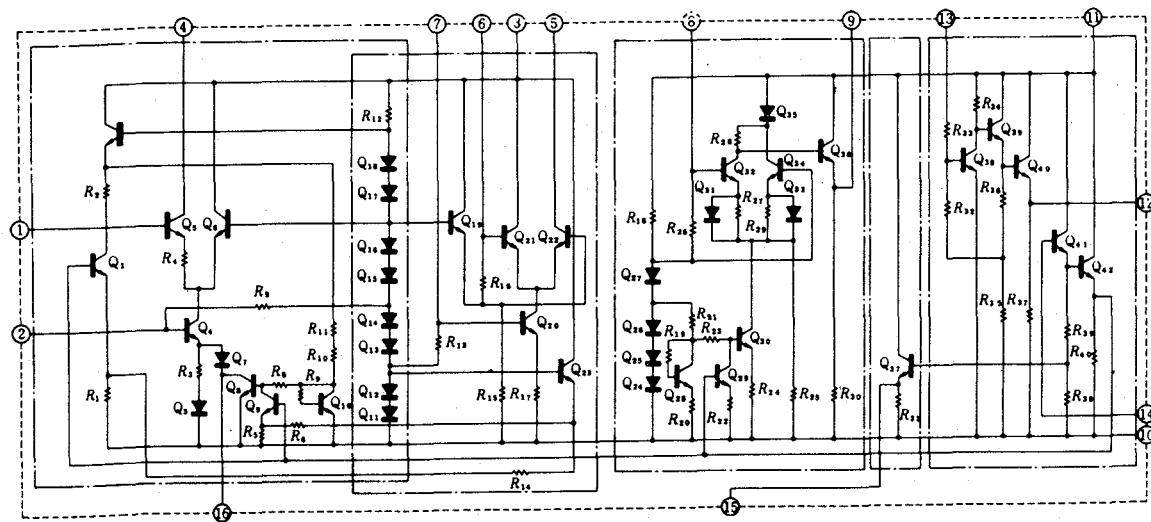
## INTEGRATED CIRCUITS HA1197

DEVICE TYPE	APPLICATION	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )				ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TYPICAL VALUES) $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$				MANUFACTURER
		Voltage Supply Vcc (V)	Power Dissipation Pd (mW)	Operating Temp Range $T_{opt}$ ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Storage Temp Range $T_{stg}$ ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	Signal to Noise Ratio Input=74dB $\mu$ Mod = 30% (dB)	Distortion Input=100dB $\mu$ Mod = 30% (%)	Output Voltage Input=74dB $\mu$ Mod = 30% (mV)	Quiescent Current (mA)	
HA1197	AM Radio	15	450 ( $T_a = 70^\circ\text{C}$ )	-20 ~ +70	-55 ~ +125	53	0.4	212	14.5	HITACHI

## TERMINAL GUIDE (TOP VIEW)



## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



## POWER TRANSISTORS MOUNTING ASSEMBLY

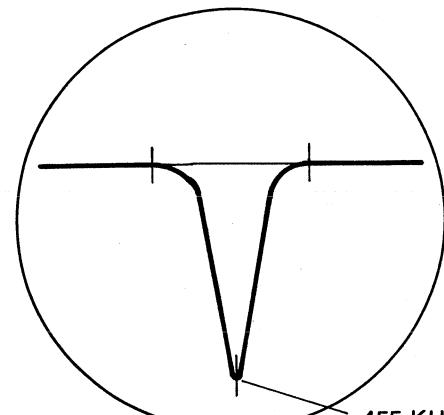


Figure 7. AM IF

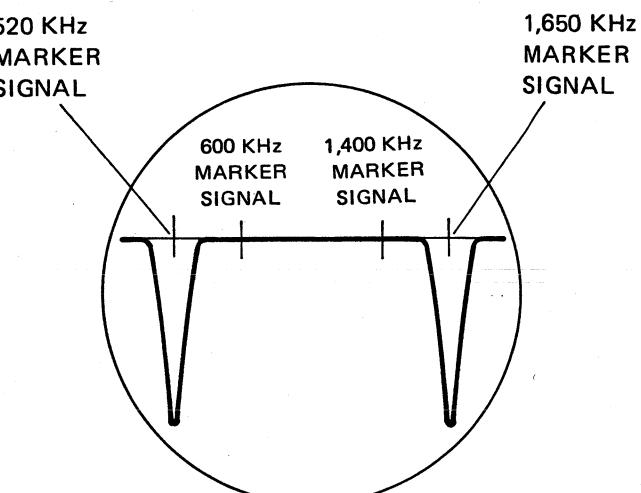


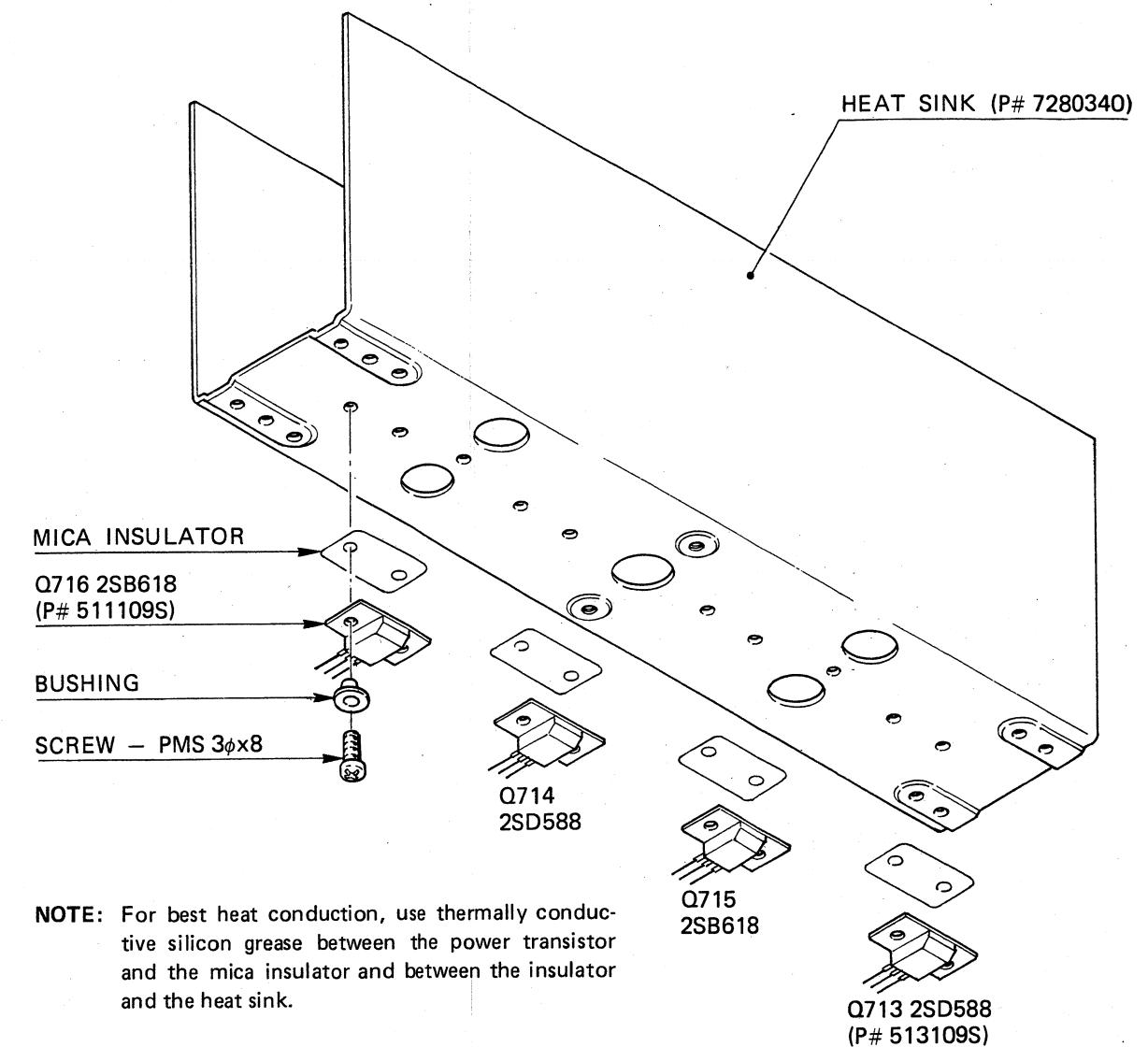
Figure 8. AM Frequency Coverage

### MAIN AMP SECTION ADJUSTMENT

#### Idling Current Adjust

Connect 8 ohms dummy load to speaker terminals. Set volume controls to minimum (fully counterclockwise). Using high sensitivity DC voltmeter, adjust R727 so that the voltage difference between T. P. (near by Q716; 2SB618) and speaker terminal (right channel, + side) is above value.

2SD588) and speaker terminal (left channel, + side) is 4.7 to 14.1 milivolts, or 9.4 milivolts average. Similarly, adjust R728 so that the voltage difference between T. P. (near by Q716; 2SB618) and speaker terminal (right channel, + side) is above value.



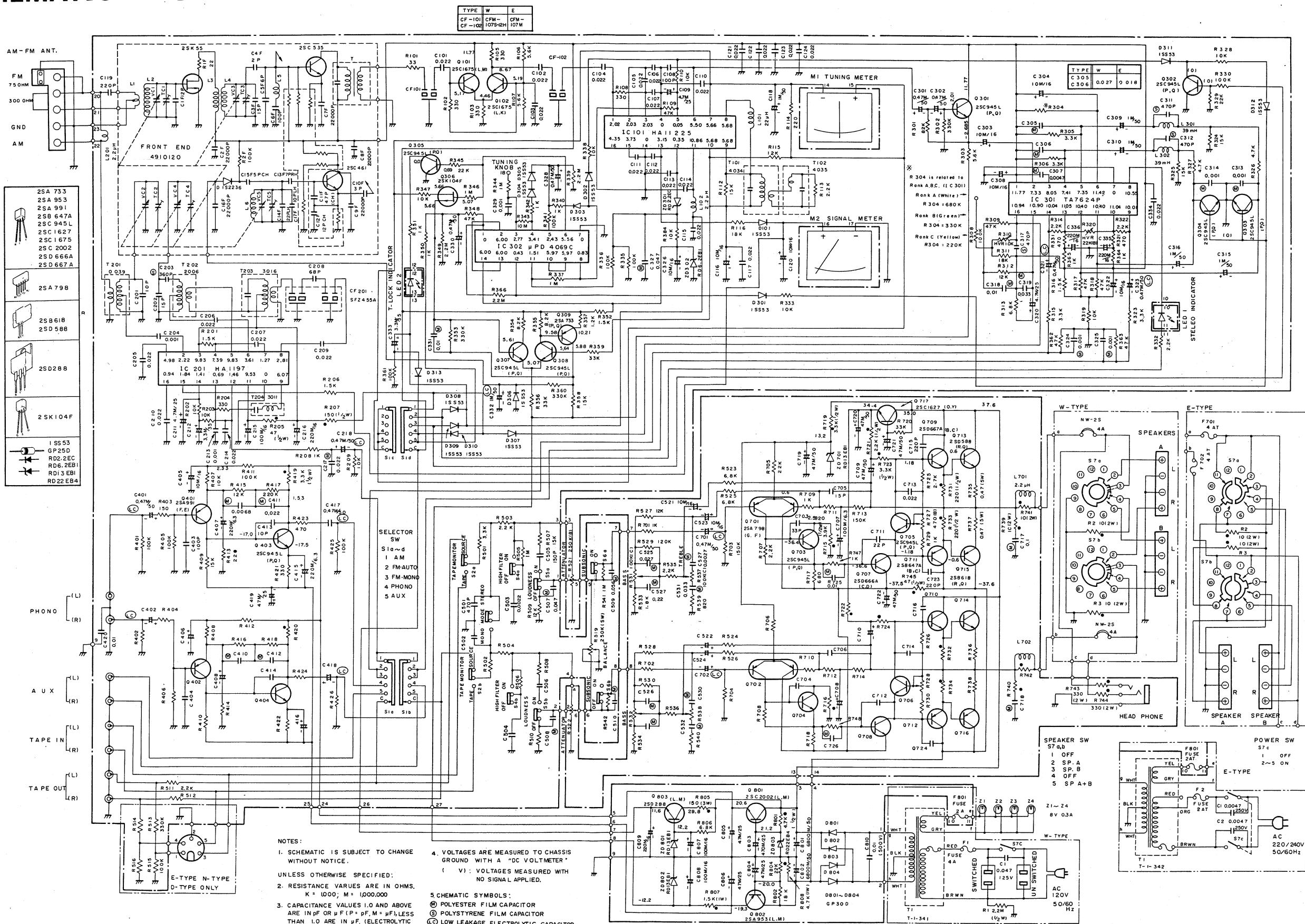
**NOTE:** For best heat conduction, use thermally conductive silicon grease between the power transistor and the mica insulator and between the insulator and the heat sink.

### PRECAUTIONS FOR REPAIR SERVICE

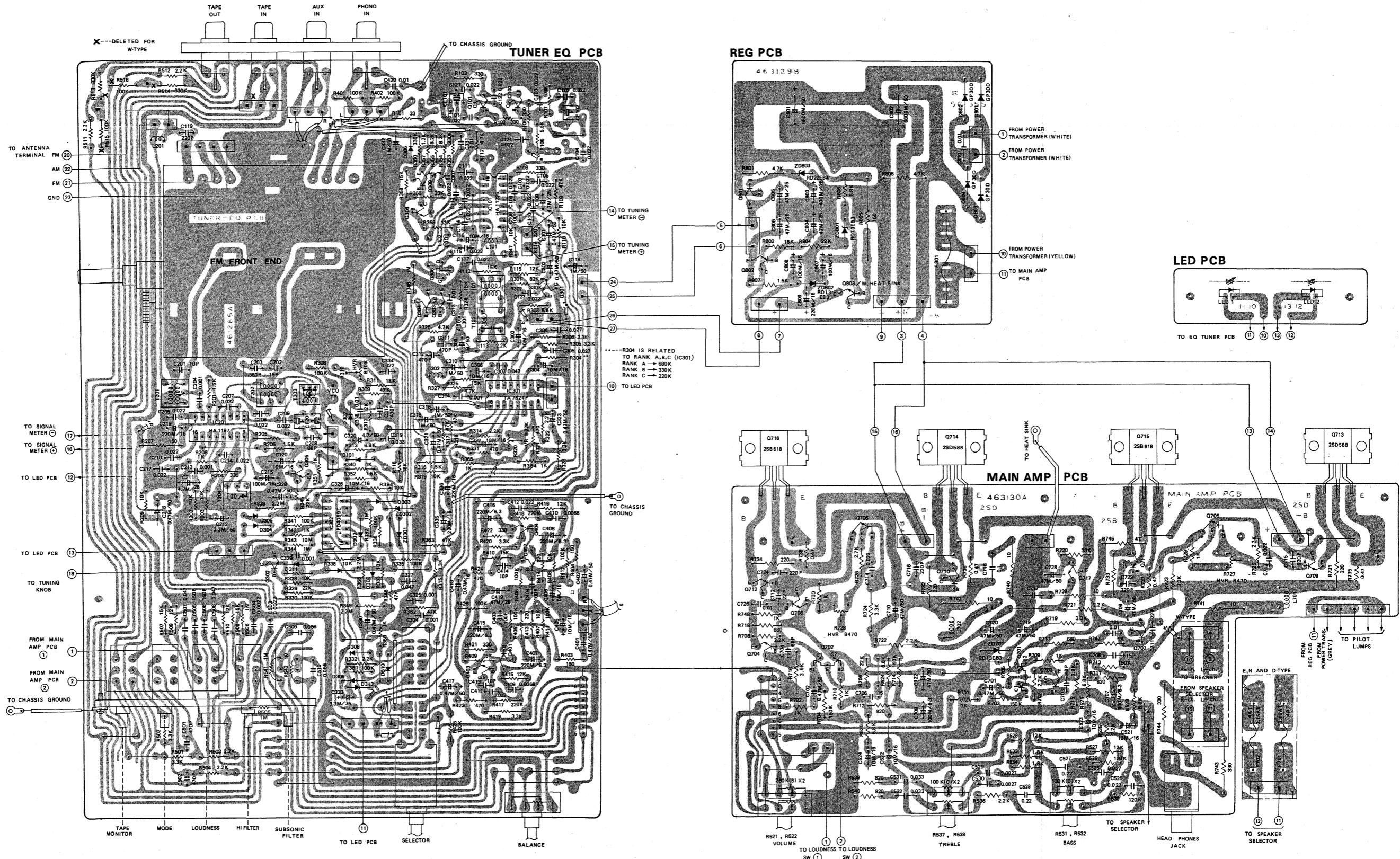
Many of these items are included just as a reminder — they are normal procedures for experienced technicians. Short-cuts can be taken: but, often they cause additional damage to transistors, circuit components or the printed circuit board.

1. **Do not** bridge electrolytic capacitors with AC power. The resultant surges may damage solid state devices.
2. **Do not** bias the base of any transistor while voltage is being applied to its collector.
3. Replacements for output and driver transistors, if necessary, must be made from the same **hfe** group as the original type. Be sure to include this information when ordering replacement transistors.
4. If one output transistor burns out (open or shorts), always remove all output transistors in that channel and check the bias adjustment, the control and other parts in the network with an ohmmeter before inserting a new transistor. All output transistors in one channel will be destroyed if the base biasing circuit is open in the emitter end.
5. Replacement of transistors and components in the front-end, IF stage and multiplex decoder will not normally require realignment of these circuits, unless absolutely necessary. **Do not** attempt a realignment unless the required test equipment is available and the alignment procedure is thoroughly understood.

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



## **P.C. BOARD (BOTTOM VIEW)**



**NOTICE****FRONT END**

The circuit of new type front end, as follows.

FF124U

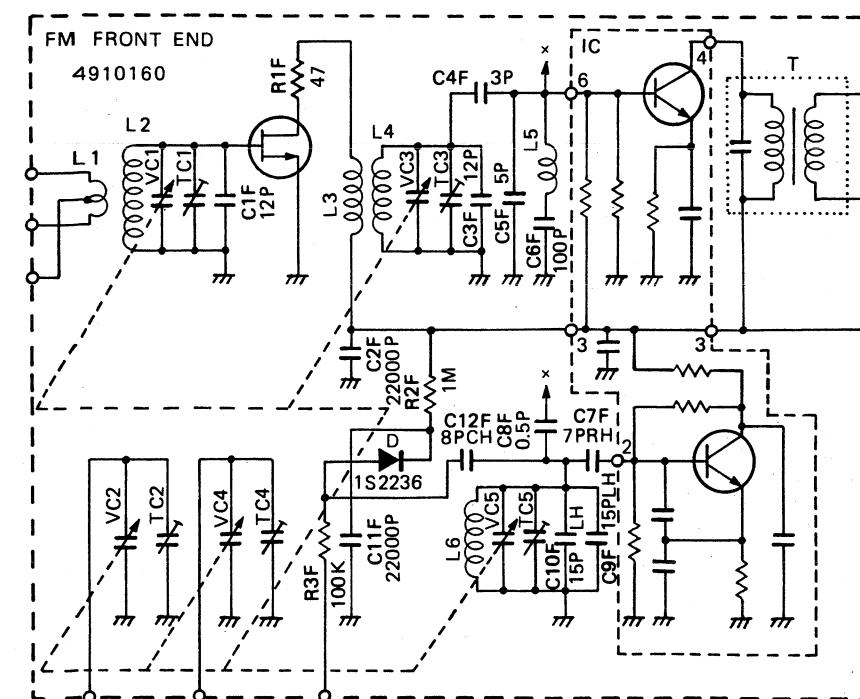


Figure 12

**D-TYPE**

The circuit and the parts of D-type are to be changed as follows.

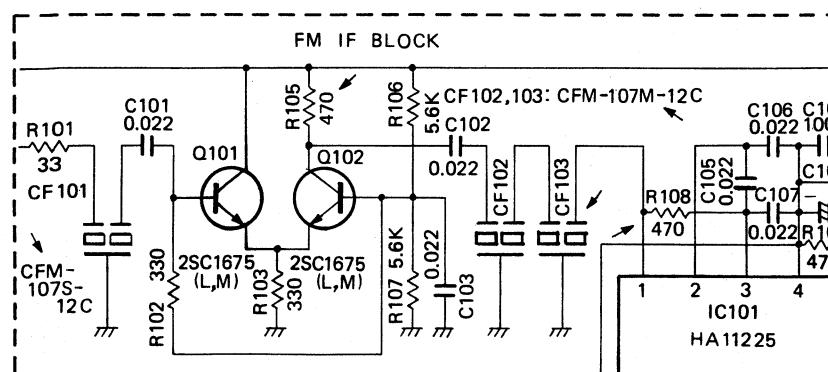
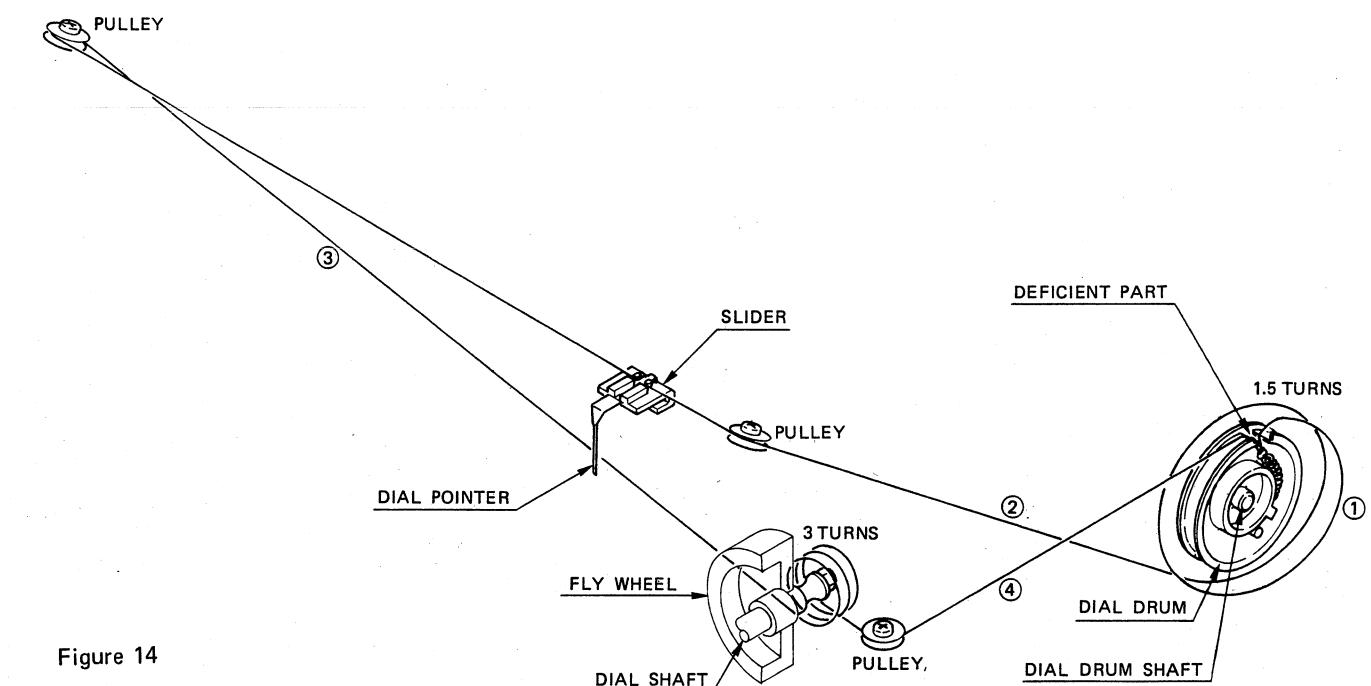
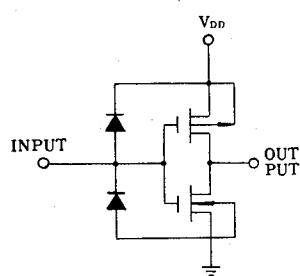


Figure 13

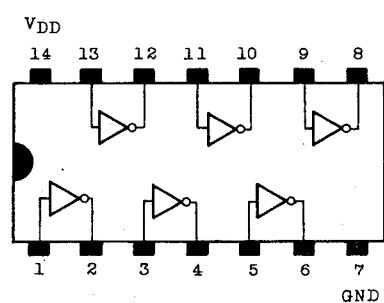
**DIAL CORD INSTALLATION**

1. Remove an old dial cord.
2. Turn the dial drum shaft counter-clockwise until the rotor of the variable capacitor is completely out of the stator. If the deficient part of the dial drum is not in a straight line with the dial drum shaft (vertically), loosen the dial drum drive screws and adjust the dial drum to be placed on the top portion. Then re-tighten the dial drum screws.
3. String the dial drum and pulleys with a new dial cord in accordance with Fig. 14 (in circled numbered order).
4. Fix the dial pointer to the string and adjust to high frequency end (approx. 109.65 MHz) position when the rotor of the variable capacitor is completely out of the stator.

	SYMBOL No.	D - TYPE	W, E & N - TYPE
CERAMIC FILTER	CF 101	CFM - 107S - 12C	CFM - 107S - 12H
	CF 102		
	CF 103		NONE
CAPACITOR	C 104	NONE	C-CAP. 0.022
RESISTOR	R 105	470 OHMS	330 OHMS
	R 108		

**INTERGRATED CIRCUITS  $\mu$ PD4069C****FUNCTION/MANUFACTURER****■ Hex Inverter/NEC****EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT AND CONNECTION INFORMATION**

(1/6 CIRCUIT SHOWN)



TOP VIEW

**MEMO**