C.D.M.-1 mkII

Compact disc player

MECHANISM

Service
Service
Service

Service Manual

For reasons of production, several versions of the C.D. mechanism have been applied.
The C.D. mechanisms are in most cases marked with a round, yellow sticker provided with a letter impression.
The Table below indicates which exploded view and which HF pre-amplifier/laser supply PCB should be consulted.

COMPACT disc DIGITAL AUDIO

CLASS 1
LASER PRODUCT
3122 110 03420

Safety regulations require that the set be restored to its original condition and that parts which are identical with those specified be used.

Documentation Technique Service Dokumentation Documentazione di Servizio Huolte-Ohje Manual de Servicio Manual de Serviçic
Subject to modification

Printed in The Netherlands

SERVICING HINTS

ESD

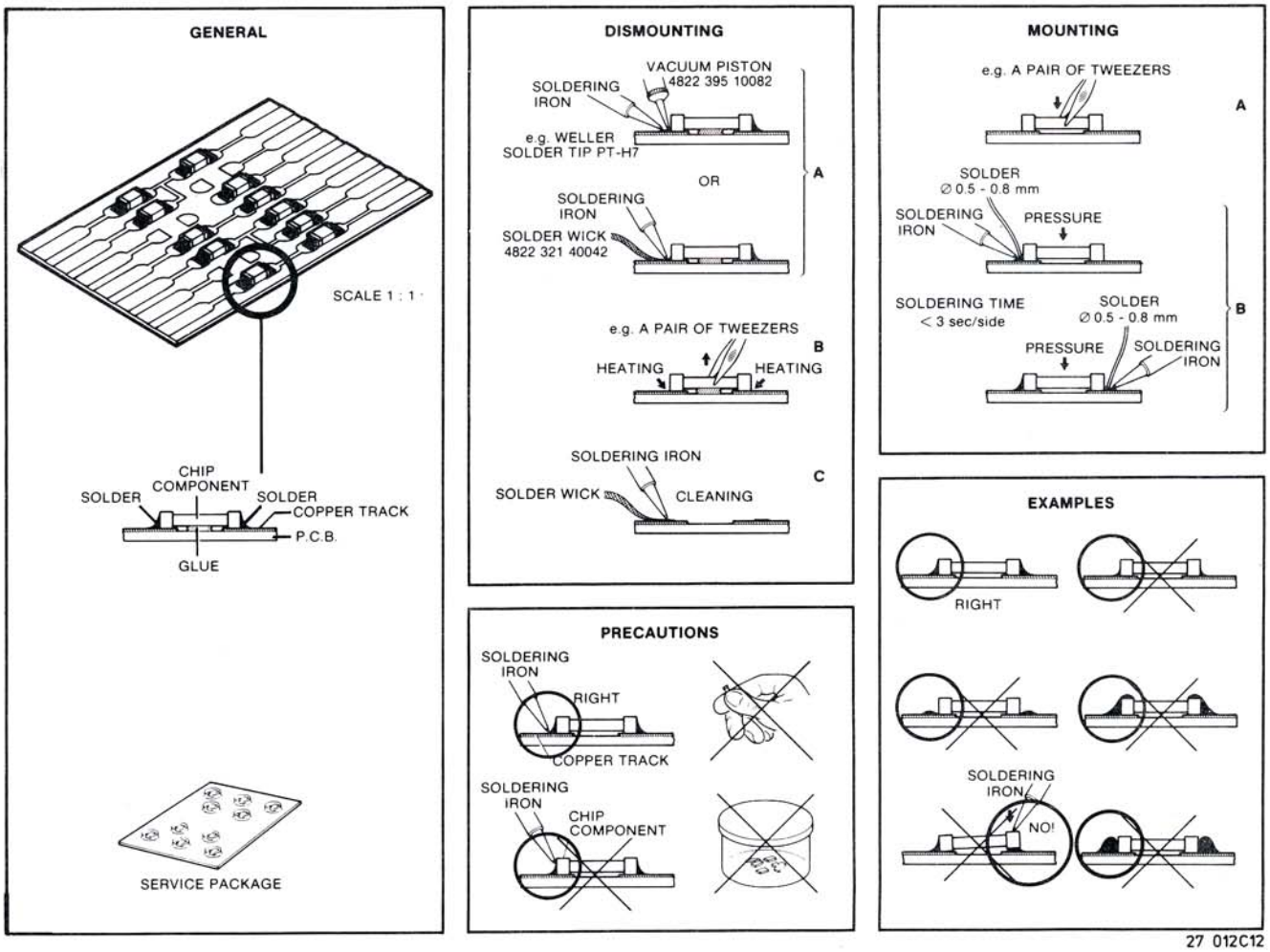
All ICs and many other semi-conductors are susceptible to electrostatic discharges (ESD).
Careless handling during repair can drastically reduce life expectancy.
When repairing, make sure that you are connected via a wrist wrap with resistance to the same potential as the chassis of the set. Keep components and aids also at the same potential.

In the set chip components have been applied.
For disassembly and assembly of chip components see the figure below.

The disc should always rest properly on the turntable.
To achieve this a disc hold–down has been mounted in a bracket of the tray mechanism.
If the tray mechanism has to be disassembled for servicing, a separate disc hold-down should be used. For a service disc hold–down see page 3-2

SERVICE AIDS

Audio test disc	4822 397 30085
Disc without errors + disc with DO errors, black spots and fingerprints	4822 397 30096
Disc 65 min 1kHz without pause	4822 397 30155
Torx screwdrivers	
Set (straight)	4822 395 50145
Set (square)	4822 395 50132
13th order filter	4822 395 30204
Service cable (5p)	4822 321 21273
Service cable (14p)	4822 321 21598
Service flexfoil (14p)	4822 322 40066
Service connector (14p)	4822 267 50676
Glass disc	4822 395 90204



27 012C12

SERVICING THE CDM UNIT

To prevent loose metal objects from getting in the CD mechanism, it will be necessary to see to a clean repair station.

The objective can be cleaned with a blow brush.

When effecting repairs to, or making measurements on the CD mechanism, be careful not to damage the flat springs of the focusing unit.

THE PHOTODIODES AND THE LASER ARE MORE SENSITIVE TO ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGES THAN MOS ICS.
CARELESS HANDLING DURING SERVICING MAY REDUCE LIFE EXPECTANCY DRASTICALLY.
FOR THIS REASON CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT DURING SERVICING THE POTENTIALS OF THE AIDS AND YOURSELF ARE EQUAL TO THAT OF THE SCREENING OF THE SET.

For measurements and adjustments it is possible to position the working mechanism outside the set.
For this purpose, an extension cable can be made from the following parts.

- Service flat cable (14-pole) 4822 322 40066
- Service connector (14-pole) 4822 290 60602

These two items should be used to assemble an extension cable between the connector and the flex cable of the CDM unit.
The two connections to the motor should be lengthened with loose wires.

Remark: The service cable should be assembled as follows; (see Fig. 1)

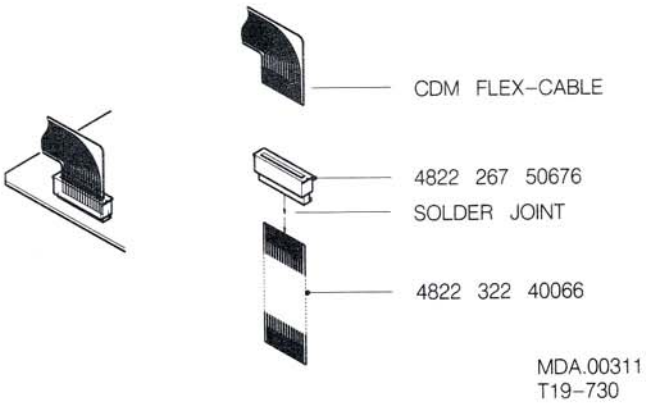


Fig. 1.

Demounting the Rafoc unit

- Take the CD-mechanism out of the set.
- Remove the flexible PCB from the connector on the PCB by lifting the upper part of the connector and taking the flexible PCB out. (see Fig. 2)

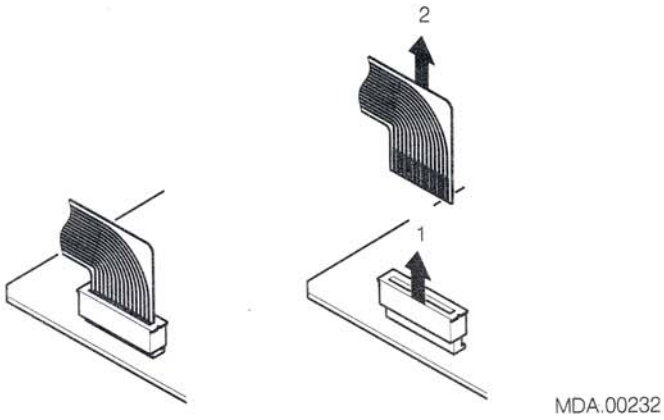


Fig. 2

- The RAFOC unit can be removed after the two fixing screws M3 x 22 have been loosened.
- Now the pivot plate, item no. 54, can be removed.
- After removing the clamping piece, item no. 52, the RAFOC unit/flexible PCB assembly can be taken out.
  Attention: when mounting the RAFOC unit, see to it that the flexible PCB reset well against the mounting plate at the height of the clamping piece (item no. 52).
  In some cases, after exchanging flexible PCB assembly, it may be necessary to glue the flexible PCB with a fast-drying glue to prevent the RAFOC unit from rubbing against the flexible PCB.
  The glueing should be done very carefully.
- When the laser and/or the monitor diodes are defective, it will be necessary to replace the complete CDM unit.
- After mounting the RAFOC unit you should make sure that the arm runs clear over the entire disc diameter.
  This can be checked by means of a spring-pressure gauge which is held against the magnet of the focusing unit.
  The friction of the arm, measured over the entire meter reading, may not be greater than 25mN.
- A fast check of the clearance of the arm is possible in service position 0.
  For servicing positions see detailed measuring method for the decoder circuit: Initiating the service program.
- After mounting, the angle setting should be adjusted.

Replacing the flexible PCB pos. 53

- Demount the RAFOC unit.
- Desolder the connections A (see Fig. 3) of the flexible PCB.

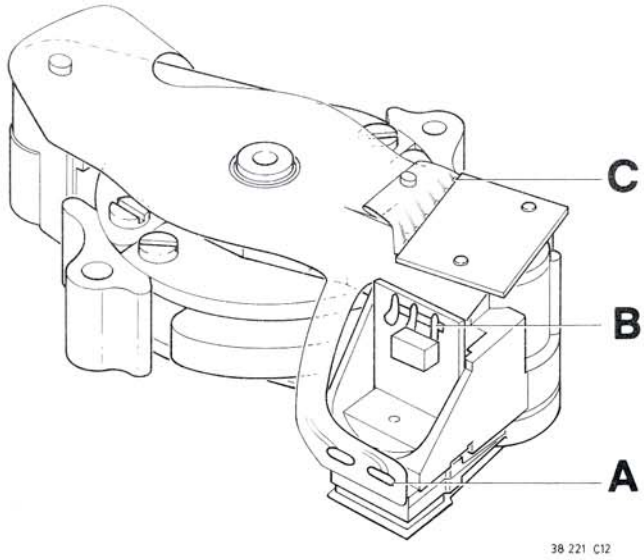


Fig. 3

- Before desoldering the connections C of the photodiode PCB, the positions of the connecting points of the photodiode PCB should be marked, so that afterwards the PCB can correctly be replaced.
- Now the 6 connections C of the photodiode PCB can be desoldered by heating the pins C one by one until the flexible PCB comes loose.
  This should be done very carefully.
- Desolder the 4 connections of the radial coils.
- Desolder the 3 connections of the laser PCB.

Mounting the flexible PCB (pos. 53).

- Solder the 4 connections of the radial coils.
- Apply the connections A and B (see Fig. 3).
- Before the 6 connections of the photodiode PCB can be soldered, they should be provided with an extra coating of tin.
- Place the flexible PCB under the photodiode PCB.
- In order to hold this position, the flexible PCB may be supported (for example by an expanded paper-clip between the arm and the underside of the flexible PCB).
- Then the 6 connections C can be heated so that they become soldered to the photodiode PCB.

Replacing electrical components

- If one of the following components is defective: photodiodes, laser diode, focus motor, radial actuator, the entire CDM unit should be replaced.
- If the turntable motor is defective item 51 should be replaced, using the old RAFOC unit. Adjust the angle setting after mounting the RAFOC unit on the motor plate assy.

MEASUREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Check of the laser supply

The laser and the laser supply in IC6101 plus the monitor diode form a feedback system. A defect in the laser supply may result in the destruction of the laser. If, in that case, the laser (= complete CDM unit) is replaced, the new laser will also become defective. However, it is impossible to check and repair a feedback system if a link is missing. For this reason the laser supply can be checked with the circuit below. The green LED replaces the laser, the voltage across the 18-Ohm resistor is fed back as monitor voltage, the 33-Ohm resistor and the switch serve to draw more current from the laser supply.

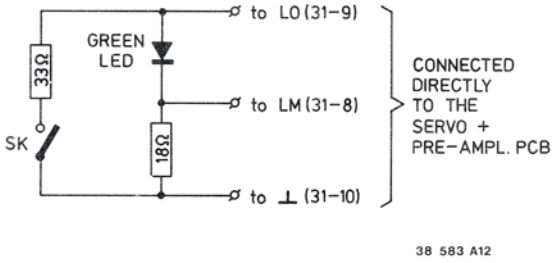


Fig. 4

LED GREEN e.g. CQY 94 IV **5322 130 32182**

The above circuit is connected to connector 31 via an extension cable instead of a flex print. The normal flex print is not suited for this purpose because of its high internal resistance.

Code no. extension cable 4822 322 40066

- The above flex print out of connector 31 on the servo + pre- amplifier PCB.
- Connect the circuit via the extension cable to connector 31.
- Select the play mode by grounding Si (pin 20 of IC6101).
  Note: Si = 0, start initialization low, is the play mode.
- Measure the voltage LO (Laser Out) at test point 9.

  SK open: 1,8 V LO 2,3V
  170 mV LM 220 mV
  The green LED emits little light.

  SK closed: 1,8 V LO 2,3 V
  170 mV LM 220 mV
  The green LED emits little light.

- During the change- over from SK closed to SK open, the LED will emit more light for a short moment.
- The control sees to it that the same amount of current flows through the LED when SK is open and when SK is closed.

At $\overline{Si}$ = 1, in the STANDBY state, LO = 0V ± 0,2 V.

Repair procedure

Since laser, monitor diode and photodiodes are very sensitive to static charges, care should be taken that during measurements and adjustments the aids and yourself have a potential that is equal to that of the CD mechanism.

Laser adjustment for CDM4

- Measure the resistance of R3105 + R3106 with an ohmmeter and adjust potentiometer R3106 so that R3106 + 3105 have a combined value of 1 kΩ.
- Check the monitor diode connections. Measure at test point 11 and ground (⊥).
- Put test disc 5 on the turntable.
- Switch on the set and select the PLAY mode or a similar service position.
- Take a DC voltmeter and measure across R3104. The voltage across this resistor should **stay smaller than 1260 mV.**
- Check if HF is present. IF not, stop the measurement immediately and analyse the fault.
- If HF is present, play track 1 of test disc 5 and adjust the sum HF across R3102 (test points 1 and2) to 50 mV with a DC voltmeter.
  Check, during the adjustment, that the voltage across R3104 does not exceed 1260 mV.
- If the adjustment is not successful within the 1260 mV margin across R3104, check the angle setting.

Checking the angle setting

The angle setting can be checked with the glass-disc method which is explained below.

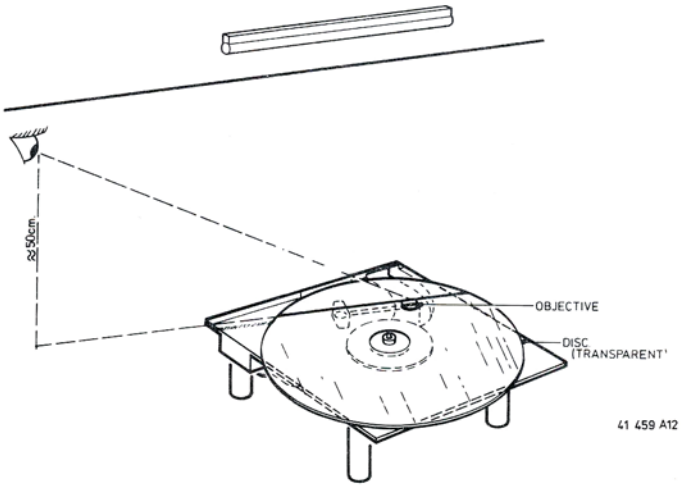


Fig. 5

Put glass disc 4822 395 90204 on the turntable.
Make sure that the glass disc beds down well on the turntable.
Place the CD mechanism under a light source, under which there is a straight line (e.g. under a fluorescent tube with grid).
Set the arm to mid-position of its radial track.
Turn the mechanism until the arm is parallel to the line under the light source (see figure below).
Look into the direction and in the extension of the line to the reflection there of on the glass disc and in the objective.
Locate the CDM in such a way that the line reflected by the glass disc runs across the centre of the objective.
The line reflected by the objective should fall just within the surface of the objective. If this is the case, the two lines are not more than 4 mm apart and squareness is correct.

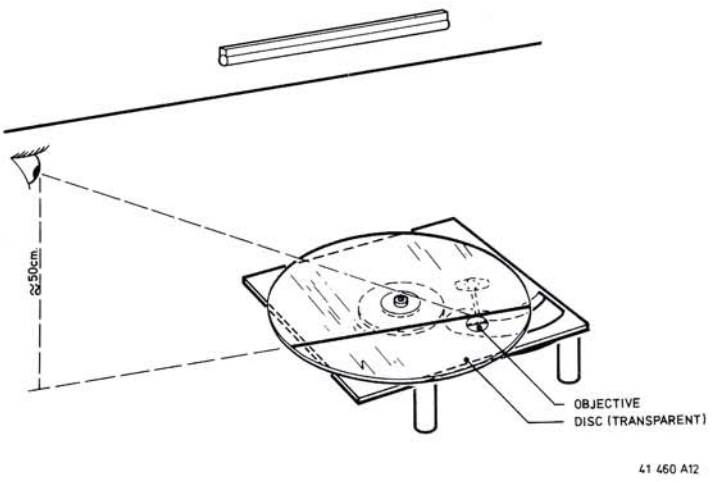


Fig. 6

Turn the CD mechanism through 90° relative to the previous position. The arm must be kept in mid-position (see figure above).
Repeat the previous check.

Adjusting the angle setting

For adjusting the angle setting one or both of the two locking knocks for the bearing plate on pos. 51 must be taken out.
If a check on the angle setting shows that the angle falls outside the tolerance, the angle should NOT be adjusted for minimum deviation, but it should be adjusted within the tolerance.
The new setting should lie between the old setting and the optimum setting. After adjusting the setting, the friction of the arm must be checked. This is done by means of a spring pressure gauge which is held against the magnet of the focusing unit.
The friction of the arm, measured over the entire meter reading, should not be greater than 25 mN.
When the friction appears to be too high, the RAFOC unit must be replaced and the angle between disc and light path adjusted.

The lock is adjusted as follows:

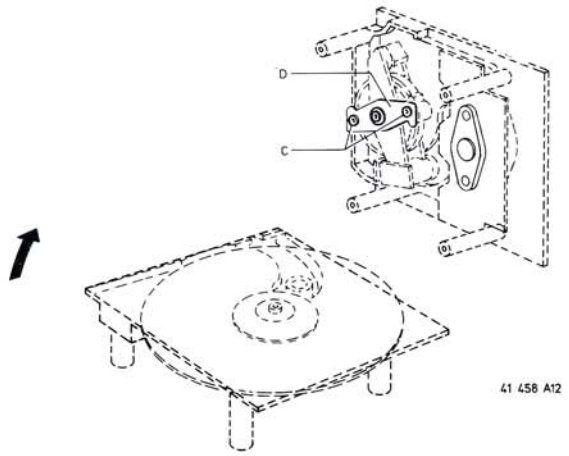
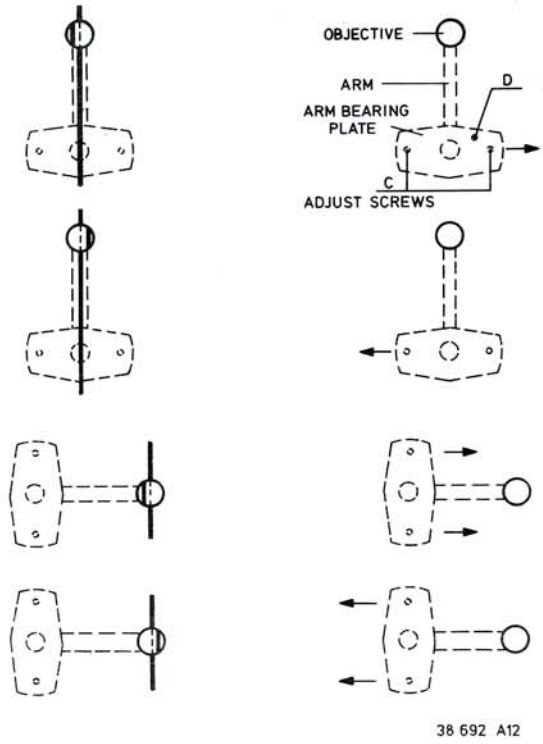


Fig. 7

Loosen screws C (see figure above) until bearing plate D can be displaced. Correct the angle setting by moving the bearing plate into the direction shown in figure below. Tighten screws C, ensuring that the setting does not drift. Then double check the setting in two directions.



Check of the motor control (Hall control) (see motor PCB)

Principle

With the oscilloscope the form of the voltage across resistor 3094 in the +2 lead and across resistor 3093 in the −2 lead is seen. This voltage is a consequence of the current and in this way current signals (pictures) are formed.
The current through the motor−coils A and B is sinusoidal. This current is switched on and controlled by the Hall ICs.
The Hall ICs are mounted at an angle of 90 degrees with respect to each other. Consequently the currents through A and B are shifted in phase 90 degrees.
In the following figures the origin of the current signal through the +2 and −2 leads is shown graphically.

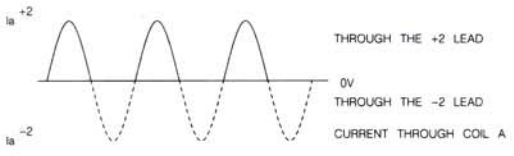


FIG.1

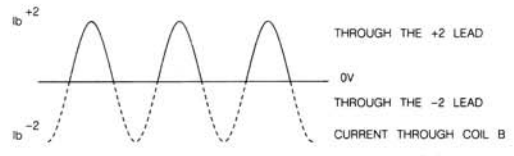


FIG.2

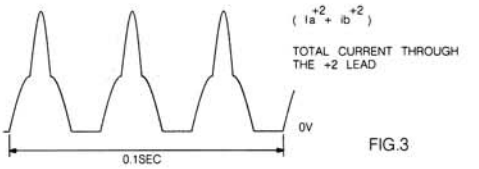


FIG.3

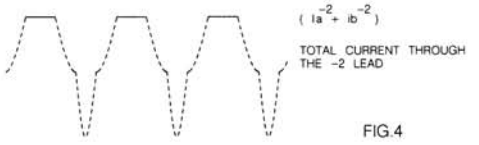
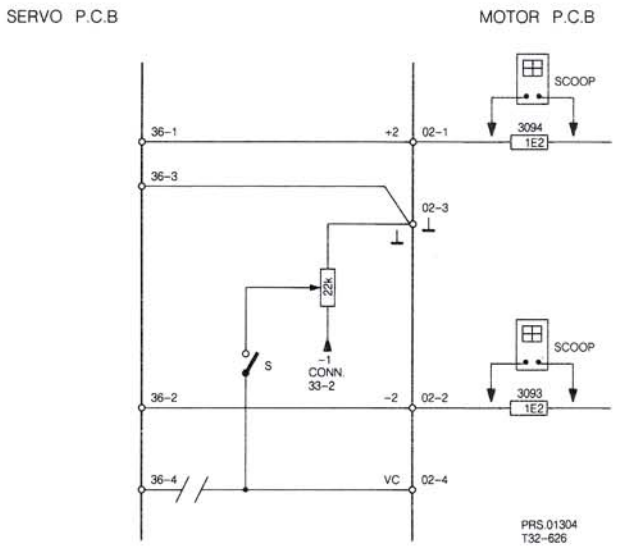


FIG.4

MDA.00336
T32−646



1. Interrupt the Vc connection by unsoldering the connector point 36–4 on the servo + preamplifier p.c.b.

2. Connect a trimming potentiometer of 22K Ohm to the motor print between 02–3( ) and connector 33–2(–1) on the servo board.

3. Connect the slider with 02–4(Vc) via switch S.

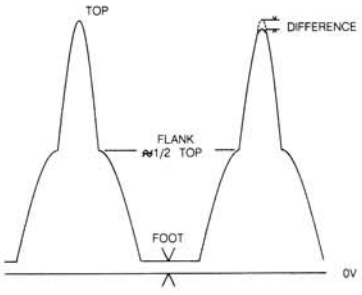
4. Measure with an oscilloscope first across 3094 and hereafter across 3093.
   Do not measure across both resistors at the sametime, since the currents are measured through the +2 lead and –2 lead.

5. Put the trimming potentiometer in the maximum position (the slider is then connected to connector 33–2(–1)).

6. With a disc on the turntable, put the set in service–loop 0. Switch S on and adjust the trimming potentiometer back in such a way that 3 complete pulses are visible during 0.1 sec. (fig. 3). The polarity of the oscilloscope must be chosen so that the tops of the pulses are in upward position.
   The rotor magnet of the motor has 3 polespairs. Therefore the behaviour of the motor during one revolution with a speed of 600 r.p.m. is visible.

7. Measure with a DC–voltmeter on 02–4(Vc).
   A. V_c = –1.7 +/– 0.5 V.
   B. Measure across 3094, value 1 = maximum 56.4 mV.
   C. Measure across 3093, value 2 = maximum 58.8 mV.
   D. Difference: **(value 1 - value 2)** maximum 6 mV. If the difference exceeds 6 mV, while value 1 and value 2 are below the maximum the motor is then wrong!

8. For a good functioning the signal has to meet the following values:

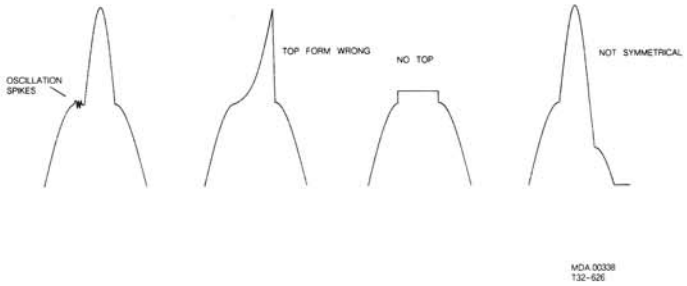


Top is not specified by value, see 7 (value 1 and value 2).

Top difference	<24 mV
Flank difference	<36 mV
Foot	is not specified

Remark:
Flank difference is at one asymmetrical pulse.
Foot is DC offset.

9. Examples of the wave form faults:



10. Adjust the voltage on 02–4(Vc) with the potentiometer back to –0,9 V. The motor must still turn. Although the top height is much lower now the wave form has to be symmetrical and rounded.

Adjustment of the focus off-set (FE lag) R3146

Coarse adjustment

A – Place potentiometer 3146 approximately in mid-position.
  – Put test disc 5 on the turntable.
  – Bring the player in service position 1.
  – The focussing motor can now start focussing and when it has found the focal point a "1" will appear on the display.
  – If this does not happen turn potentiometer 3517 clockwise or anticlockwise a little.
  – Hereafter the fine adjustment of the focus offset has to be carried out.

B – Place with potentiometer 3146 the focussing motor in optical horizontal position.
  – Hereafter the fine adjustment of the focus offset has to be carried out.

Fine adjustment

  – Bring the player in service position 2.
  – Adjust potentiometer 3146 for a voltage across 2136 (testpoint 27) of 400 mV ± 40 mV.

Note:
Notice that the CDM is in a horizontal position.

DETAILED MEASURING METHOD FOR THE SERVO + PRE-AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT

Test discs

It is important that the test discs be treated with great care.
The disturbances on the discs (black spots, finger-prints, etc.) are exclusive and are unamibiguously positioned.
Damages may cause extra drop-outs etc., thus putting an end to the exclusivity of the intentional error on the disc.
In that case it is not possible anymore to check for example the good functioning of the track detector.

Measurements on op-amps

In the electronic circuits, op-amps have frequently been used.
The applications include amplifiers, filters, invertors and buffers.

In those cases where in one way or the other feedback has been applied, the voltage difference at the differential inputs converges to zero.
This applies to both DC and AC signals.
The cause can be traced to the properties of an ideal op-amp ($Z_i=\infty$, $G=\infty$, $Z_o=0$).
If one input of an op-amp is directly connected to ground, it will be virtually impossible to measure at the inverting and non-inverting inputs.
In such cases only the output signal will be measurable.

That is why in most cases the AC voltage at the inputs will not be given.
The DC voltages at the inputs are equal.

Stimulating with "0" and "1"

During faultfinding it is sometimes necessary to connect certain points to ground or to supply voltage.
As a result certain circuits can be brought in a desired state, thus shortening the diagnosis time.
In a number of cases the relevant points are outputs of op-amps.
These outputs are short-circuit-resistant, that is, they can be brought to "0" or ground without problems.
The output of an op-amp, however, should never be connected directly to the supply voltage.

Measurements on microprocessors

Inputs and outputs of microprocessors should **never** be connected directly to the supply voltage.
The inputs and outputs should only be brought to "0" or ground if this is stated explicitly.

Measurements with an oscilloscope

During measurements with an oscilloscope it is recommended to use a 1:10 test probe, since a 1:10 probe has a considerably smaller input capacitance than a 1:1 probe.

Selection of the ground potential

It is very important to select a ground point that is as close as possible to the test point.

Conditions for injection

- Injection of levels or signals from an **external** source should **never** take place if the relevant circuit has no supply voltage.
- The injected levels or signals should **never** be greater than the supply voltage of the relevant circuit.

Indication of the test points

In the drawing of the diagrams and PCBs the test points are indicated by a number (e.g. ◇12◇) to which the measuring method refers.
In the following measuring method the symbol ◇ has been omitted for the test points indicated.

GENERAL CHECK POINTS

In the detailed measuring method below, a number of general conditions, required for a properly functioning set, will not be mentioned.
Before the detailed measuring method is started, these general points should be checked:

a. Ensure that the disc and objective are clean (remove dust, fingerprints, etc.) and use undamaged discs.

b. Check that all supply voltages are present and that they have the correct values.

Initiation of the service programme of the µP

For the initiation of the service programme of the µP, see detailed measuring method for the decoder circuit: Initiating the service programme.

PHOTODIODE SIGNAL PROCESSOR IC 6101

•$\overline{Si}$ (pin 20; test point 21)
LO (pin 17; test point 9)
LM (pin 16; test point 11)

- With the $\overline{Si}$ signal (=Start Initialization) the laser supply, among other things, is switched on.
  When the $\overline{Si}$ signal is "low", the LO signal (=Laser Out) should be "high".
  Via the LM signal (=Laser Monitor) the power supply for the laser diode is controlled.

Position of player	POWER ON	Servicing pos. 1*)	PLAY
$\overline{Si}$ signal	"high"	"low"	"low"
LO signal	"low"	"high"	"high"

*) To ensure that the player stays in servicing pos. 1, there should be a disc on the turntable.

To check the laser supply, see "CHECK OF THE LASER SUPPLY"

•FE (pin 5; test point 26)

- The FE signal (=Focus Error) is used to drive the focusing unit.
  When the $\overline{Si}$ signal goes "high", the focal point will be searched for.

- When the player is brought into servicing position 1 without disc, the objective will search for the focal point. At test point 26 the FE signal varies between +3 V and -3 V.

- The FE signal ensures that the spot stays in focus. When an error signal is injected, the FE signal will correct.
  Bring the player in servicing position 2 (with disc on turntable).

Inject successively a voltage of +5 V and -5 V (=+1B and -1B) via a 200 kΩ resistance to testpoint 25 and check the FE signal.

Signal injected testpoint 25	+5 V	-5 V
FE signal	negative	positive

•FE lag (pin 6; test point 27)

- See adjustment of the focus off-set.

• RD signal (pin 21; test point 24)
HIGH-OHMIC MEASUREMENT

The RD signal (=READY) goes "high" when the starting procedure of IC6101 has been completed.

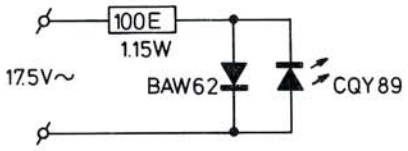
Position of player	POWER ON	Servicing pos. 1	PLAY
RD signal	"low"	"high"	"high"

•D1 (pin 9; test point 4)
D2 (pin 10; test point 6)
D3 (pin 8; test point 7)
D4 (pin 7; test point 8)

- The signals D1÷D4 are the error signals from the photodetector circuits.
- When in servicing position 1 the disc is moved, the focusing unit should keep in track.
  When the disc is moving, there should be a changing signal on test points 4, 6, 7 and 8.

- Check of the photodiodes

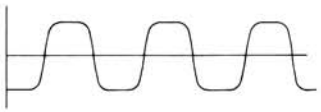
Connected the circuit below to an alternating voltage of 17,5 V.



39 368 A12

100 E-1.15 W	-	4822 116 51098
BAW 62	-	4822 130 30613
CQY 89	-	4822 130 31332

Switch on the supply voltage and bring the player in the stand-by mode or in servicing position 0.
In this measurement, infrared diode CQY89 replaces the function of the laser diode.
When this diode is held above the objective unit, the infrared light falls on the 4 photodiodes.
When the 4 photodiodes are functioning, the following voltage form will be visible on test point 4, 6, 7 and 8 on the servo + pre-amplifier PCB.
(the amplitude depends on the distance between the IR diode and the objective).



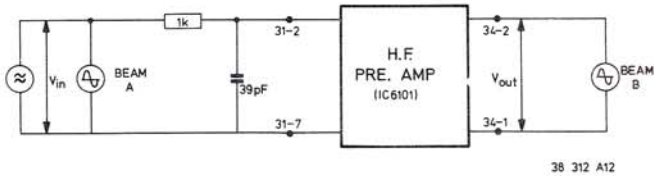
38 314 A12

Position of the oscilloscope: 100 ms/div.

•HF-in (pin 3, test point 3)
- The HF-in signal (=High Frequency in) is the information signal from the 4 photodiodes.

Check of the HF amplifier in IC6101

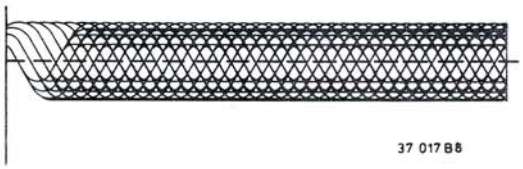
- Take the flexible PCB out of connector 31.
- Switch on the supply voltage.
- Inject a signal V-in of about 10 mVpp, 50 kHz, via the RC network, between connector pin 31-2 and connector pin 31-7 according to the diagram below.
- The output voltage between connector pins 34-2 and 34-1 should be about 1 Vpp.



38 312 A12

•HF-out (pin 27; measure at connector pin 34-14)

- The HF-out signal (=High-Frequency) is the amplified information signal for the decoder circuit.
  During playback of test disc no. 5 (4822 897 30096), a so-called "eye pattern" should be present on test point 17 (see figure below).
- The HF signal should be present and stable in:
  the PLAY mode and in
  servicing position 3 after the lead-in track has been read.
  In servicing position 2 and during the reading of the lead-in track, the HF signal is present, but is not stable.



Position of the oscilloscope: 0,5 µs/div.
Amplitude about 1,5 Vpp.

•DET (pin 26)
HFD (pin 19; test point 23)
$\overline{\text{TL}}$ (pin 18; test point 16)

- The DET signal (=Detector) gives information on the level of the HF signal to the high-frequency Level/Drop-out detector of IC6101.
- When the level of the HF signal is too low, the HFD signal (=High-Frequency Detector) will go "low".
- The $\overline{\text{TL}}$ signal (=Track Lost) will then go "low" in order to tell the servo µP that the tracking signals are unreliable.

Method:
(Can only be used in a playing set).

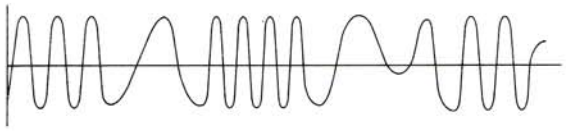
- Put test disc 5A (4822 397 30096) on the turntable.
- Switch on the power-supply switch and press the PLAY key.
- Play track number 10 or 15 and check the HFD signal at test point 23.
  When drop-out pulses are present on the DET signal (pin 26), the HFD pulses should also be present at test point 23.
  (Position of oscilloscope: 2 ms/div).

When the disc is slowly braked by hand, $\overline{\text{TL}}$ pulses will be visible at test point 16.

•RE 1 (pin 11; test point 18)
RE 2 (pin 12; test point 22)

- Signals RE1 and RE2 (Radial Error) are the control signals for the arm during tracking.

- In servicing position 2, the following signals should be visible at test point 18 and 22:



Position of the oscilloscope: 2ms/Div.
The frequency strongly depends on the eccentricity of the disc.

•$\overline{\text{DODS}}$ (pin 24: test point 19)

The $\overline{\text{DODS}}$ signal (= Drop Out Detector Suppression) avoids that Drop-Out signals influence the arm control during track jumping.

•SC (pin 25)
SC (=Start Capacitor)
HIGH-OHMIC MEASUREMENT

Position of player	SC (pin 25)
POWER ON	-4 V
PLAY	+5 V
Servicing pos. 1	+5 V

•FE lag (pin 6, test point 27)

- In service position 2,3 and in the PLAY mode, a voltage of about 400 mV is present at this point.
  When the disc is moved by hand in service position 1, the FE lag will vary.

RADIAL ERROR PROCESSOR

•Check the signals coming from the servo μP and from photodiode signal processor IC6101.

•RE-dig (pin 3; test point 37)

- With the RE dig signal (=Radial Error digital=Radial Polarity), the movement of the arm is controlled/corrected in case of track jumping and bumping against the player).

- In servicing position 3 or in the PLAY mode a square wave should be present at test point 37.
  Because of frequency variations this square wave is hard to trigger.

- In the positions PREVIOUS and NEXT the frequency of the square wave decreases.

•DAC (pin 10; test point 38).
With the DAC signal (=Digital to Analogue Converter) the track jumping speed is controlled.
This signal is derived from the signals B0 ÷ B3 coming from the decoder μP.

•RE (pin 7; test point 39)

- With the RE signal (=Radial Error) the light spot is kept on the track.
  When an error signal is injected, the RE signal will correct.
- Bring the player in servicing position 3.
- Inject successively a voltage of +5 V and -5 V (=+1B and −1B), via a 120 k Ω resistance, to pin 5 of IC6104B and check the RE signal.

Signal injected test point 38	+5 V	-5 V
RE signal	Negative	Positive

•RE lag (pin 8; test point 41)

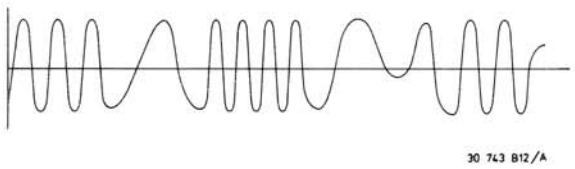
Capacitor 2156 in the RE-lag circuit has a memory function.
It memorizes the degree of inclination of the disc.
When a jump is made to a certain track on the disc, the memory should be cleared.
This takes place by the decoder μP ($\overline{RPU}$ signal) via transistor 6109.

During track jumping (SEARCH), slow pulses should be visible at test point 43 (position of the oscilloscope 0,1 ms/Div).
In that case pulses should also be visible on the collector of transistor 6109.

•RE 1 (pin 20; test point 18)
•RE 2 (pin 1; test point 22)

- Signals RE1 and RE2 (Radial Error) are the control signals for the arm during tracking.

- In servicing position 2, the following signals should be visible at test point 18 and 22.



Position of the oscilloscope: 2 ms/Div.-Ac.
The frequency strongly depends on the eccentricity of the disc.

•B0 (pin 12; test point 36)
B1 (pin 13; test point 34)
B2 (pin 14; test point 33)
B3 (pin 15; test point 32)

With the B0 ÷ B3 signals
•The radial control is switched on and
•The level on the DAC output is controlled.
- In the SEARCH mode, there should be activity on all 4 test points.

	STOP	PLAY	SERVICING POSISTION 0,1,2 ≪SEARCH	SERVICING POSITION 0,1,2 SEARCH ≫
B0	"low"	"high"	"low"	"high"
B1	"high"	"high"	"high"	"low"
B2	"high"	"high"	"high"	"high"
B3	"low"	"low"	"low"	"low"

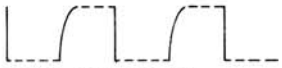
•MCES (test point 12)

The MC signal (= Motor Control) is used to control the speed of the turntable.

- In the standby position (= power on), a signal as shown in the figure below is present at test point 12. The frequency is 88,2 kHz.
- With a disc on the turntable and with the player in service position 3 or in the PLAY mode, a signal as shown in the figure below should be present at test point 12. The frequency is 44,1 kHz.

POSITION: STAND BY

POSITION: PLAY (BEGINNING)



POSITION: PLAY (NORMAL)

38 849 A12

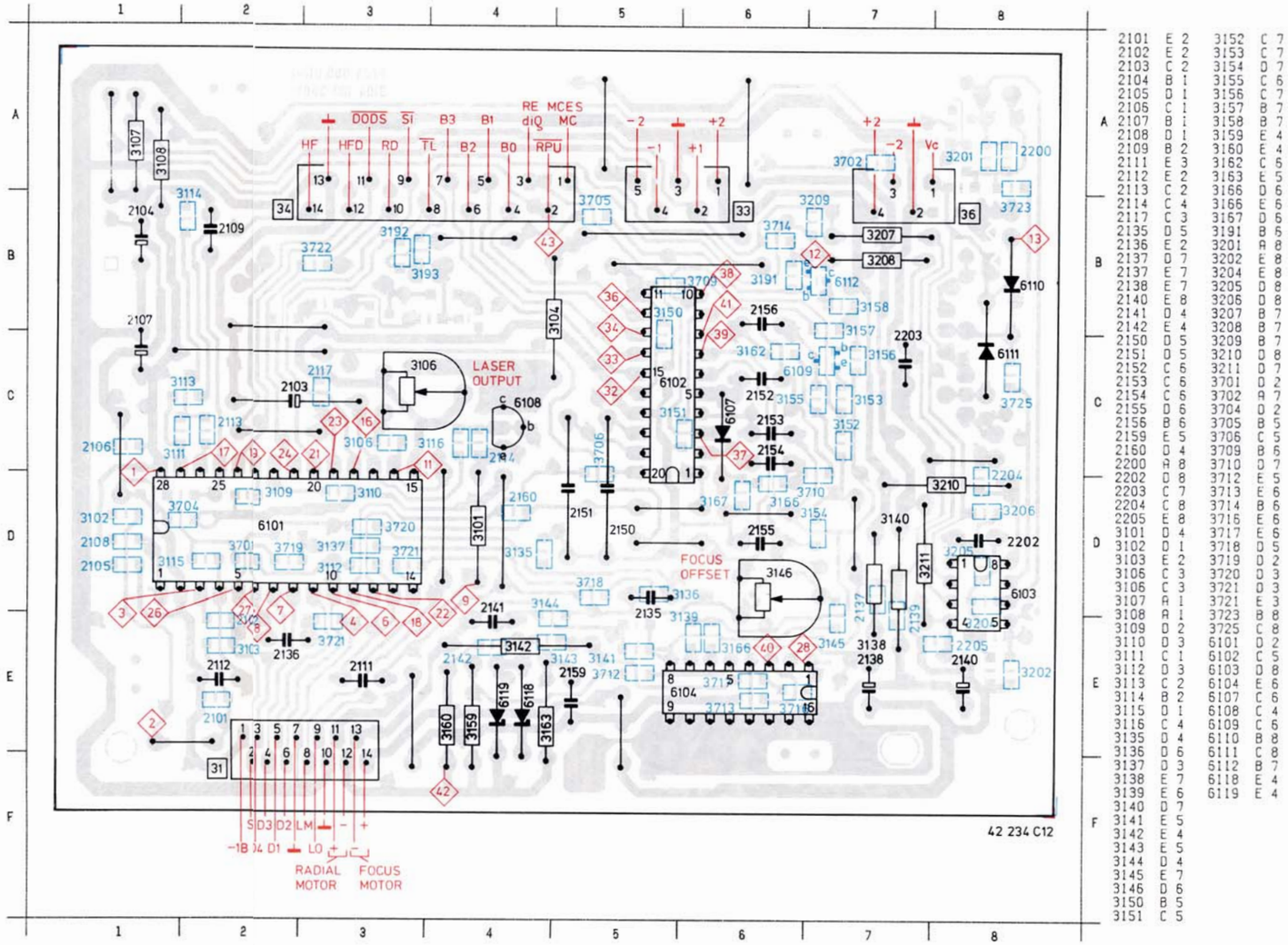
When the MCES signal is correct the turntable motor must be rotating.
(See also "Check of the motor control Hall (control) page 4-2).

•VC (connector point 36-1)

Fast check.

- Place a disc on the turntable. The voltage at connector point 36-1 will be about Vc = 0 > Vc > −1.7 V during playback.

SERVO + PRE-AMPLIFIER PANEL



2101	E 2	3152	C 7		
2102	E 2	3153	C 7		
2103	C 2	3154	D 7		
2104	B 1	3155	C 6		
2105	D 1	3156	C 7		
2106	C 1	3157	B 7		
A 2107	B 1	3158	B 7		
2108	D 1	3159	E 4		
2109	B 2	3160	E 4		
2111	E 3	3162	C 6		
2112	E 2	3163	E 5		
2113	C 2	3166	D 6		
2114	C 4	3166	E 6		
2117	C 3	3167	D 6		
2135	D 5	3191	B 6		
2136	E 2	3201	A 8		
B 2137	D 7	3202	E 8		
2137	E 7	3204	E 8		
2138	E 7	3205	D 8		
2140	E 8	3206	D 8		
2141	D 4	3207	B 7		
2142	E 4	3208	B 7		
2150	D 5	3209	B 7		
2151	D 5	3210	D 8		
2152	C 6	3211	D 7		
2153	C 6	3701	D 2		
C 2154	C 6	3702	A 7		
2155	D 6	3704	D 2		
2156	B 6	3705	B 5		
2159	E 5	3706	C 5		
2160	D 4	3709	B 5		
2200	A 8	3710	D 7		
2202	D 8	3712	E 5		
2203	C 7	3713	E 6		
2204	C 8	3714	B 6		
2205	E 8	3716	E 6		
3101	D 4	3717	E 6		
D 3102	D 1	3718	D 5		
3103	E 2	3719	D 2		
3106	C 3	3720	D 3		
3106	C 3	3721	D 3		
3107	A 1	3721	E 3		
3108	A 1	3723	B 8		
3109	D 2	3725	C 8		
3110	D 3	6101	D 2		
3111	C 1	6102	C 5		
3112	D 3	6103	D 8		
E 3113	C 2	6104	E 6		
3114	B 2	6107	C 6		
3115	D 1	6108	C 4		
3116	C 4	6109	C 6		
3135	D 4	6110	B 8		
3136	D 6	6111	C 8		
3137	D 3	6112	B 7		
3138	E 7	6118	E 4		
3139	E 6	6119	E 4		
3140	D 7				
3141	E 5				
3142	E 4				
3143	E 5				
3144	D 4				
3145	E 7				
3146	D 6				
3150	B 5				
F 3151	C 5				

PRS.02850

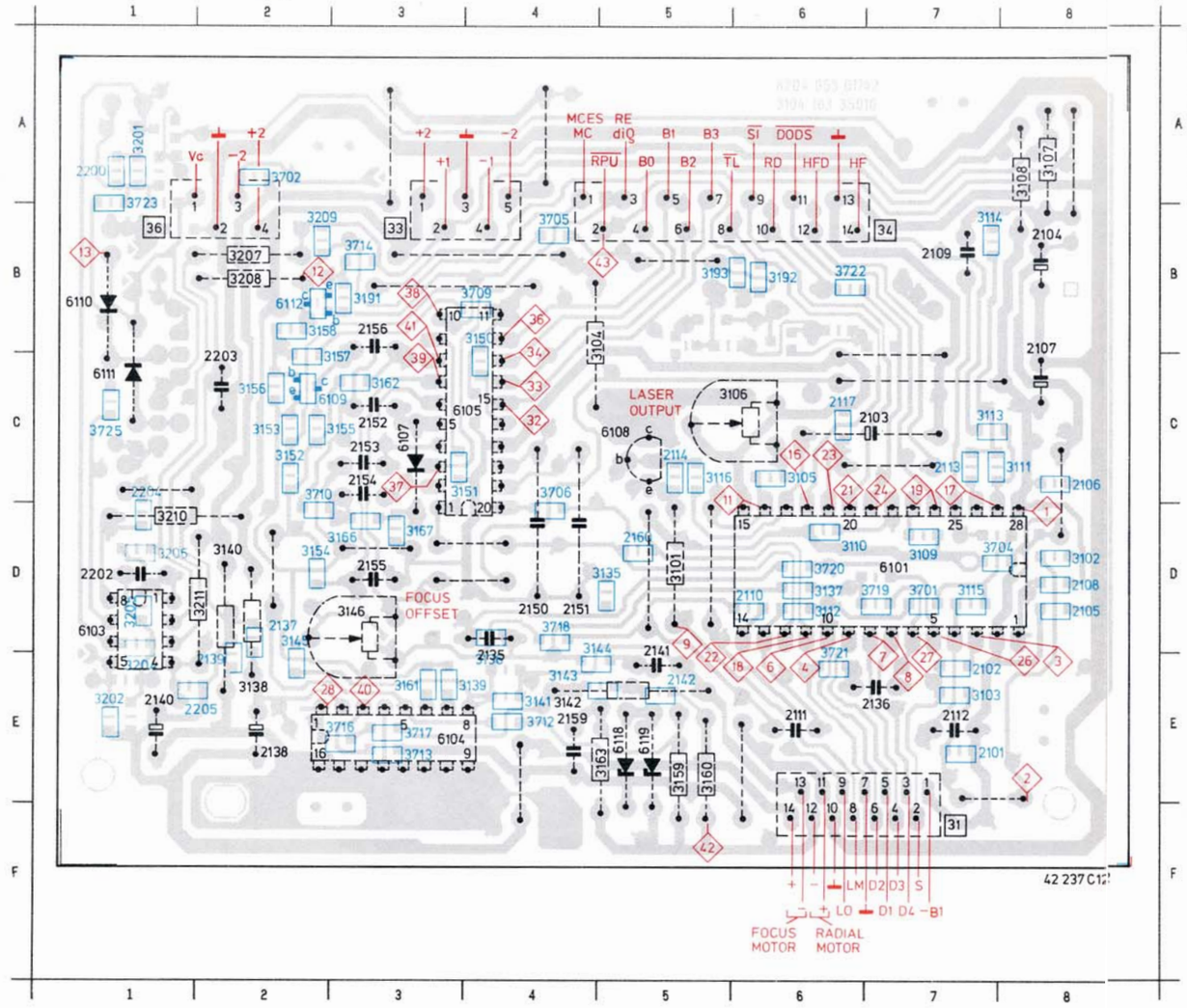
B0-B3	–	Control bits for radial circuit
DAC	–	Current output for track jumping (Digital to Analogue Converted)
$\overline{DODS}$	–	Drop out detector suppression
D1÷4	–	Photodiode currents
FE	–	Focus error signal
FE lag	–	Focus error signal for LAG network
HF	–	HF output for DEMOD
HFD	–	HF detector output for DEMOD
HF-in	–	HF current input
LM	–	Laser monitor diode input
LO	–	Laser amplifier current output
MC	–	Motor control signal
RE	–	Radial error signal (Amplified RE_2-RE_1 currents)
RE1	–	Radial error signal 1 (summation of amplified currents D_3 and D_4
RE2	–	Radial error signal 2 (summation of amplified currents D_1 and D_2
RE dig	–	Radial error digital = RP
RE lag	–	Radial error signal for LAG network
RD	–	Ready signal, Starting up procedure finished.
$\overline{RPU}$	–	Radial puls after track jumping
$\overline{Si}$	–	On/off control for laser supply and focus circuit
$\overline{TL}$	–	Track loss signal
Vc	–	Control voltage for turntable motor

IC's		
6101	TDA5708	4822 209 83202
6102	TDA5709	4822 209 83203
6103	NJM4560D	4822 209 83274
6104	TCA0372DP2	4822 209 72587
Transistors		
6109	BC858B	5322 130 41983
6108	BC338-16	4822 130 40892
Diodes		
6110,6111	BAT85	4822 130 31983
6118,6119	HZ7C2	4822 130 32862

Connectors		
14P	Flex print connector	4822 290 60602
Capacitors		
2150,2151	3.6 nF-160 V-1%	4822 121 51001
Resistors		
3101	12 Ω NFR25	4822 111 30511
3104	18 Ω NFR25	4822 111 30515
3106	1 -Ω NFR25-5%	4822 111 30499
3138,3140	1 Ω NFR25	4822 111 30483
3146	22 kΩ Trimpot	4822 100 11193
3160	4.7 kΩ MRS25	4822 116 52858

CS 13 343

SERVO + PRE-AMPLIFIER PANEL



2101	E 7	3146	D 3				
2102	E 7	3150	B 4				
2103	C 7	3151	C 4				
2104	B 8	3152	C 2				
2105	D 8	3153	C 2				
2106	C 8	3154	D 2				
2107	B 8	3155	C 3				
2108	D 8	3156	C 2				
2109	B 7	3157	C 3				
2110	D 6	3158	B 2				
2111	E 6	3159	E 5				
2112	E 7	3160	E 5				
2113	C 7	3161	E 3				
2114	C 5	3162	C 3				
2117	C 6	3163	E 5				
2135	E 4	3166	D 3				
2136	E 7	3167	D 3				
2137	D 2	3191	B 3				
2138	E 2	3192	B 5				
2139	E 2	3193	B 5				
2140	E 1	3201	A 1				
2141	D 5	3202	E 1				
2142	E 5	3204	E 1				
2150	D 4	3205	D 1				
2151	D 4	3206	D 1				
2152	C 3	3207	B 2				
2153	C 3	3208	B 2				
2154	C 3	3209	B 2				
2155	D 3	3210	D 1				
2156	B 3	3211	D 2				
2159	E 4	3701	D 7				
2160	D 5	3702	A 2				
2202	D 1	3705	B 4				
2203	C 2	3706	C 4				
2204	C 1	3709	B 4				
2205	E 2	3710	C 2				
3101	D 5	3712	E 4				
3102	D 8	3713	E 3				
3103	E 7	3714	B 3				
3104	B 5	3716	E 3				
3105	C 6	3717	E 3				
3106	C 6	3718	D 4				
3107	A 8	3720	D 6				
3108	A 8	3721	D 6				
3109	D 7	3722	B 6				
3110	D 6	3723	A 1				
3111	C 8	3725	C 1				
3112	D 6	6101	D 7				
3113	C 7	6103	D 1				
3114	B 7	6104	E 3				
3115	D 7	6105	C 4				
3116	C 5	6107	C 3				
3119	D 7	6108	C 5				
3135	D 4	6109	C 2				
3135	E 4	6110	B 1				
3137	D 6	6111	C 1				
3138	E 2	6112	B 2				
3139	E 4	6118	E 5				
3140	D 2	6119	E 5				
3141	E 4						
3142	E 4						
3143	E 4						
3144	D 4						
3145	D 2						

PRS.02853

Carbon film 0.2 W	70°C	5%
Carbon film 0.33 W	70°C	5%
Metal film 0.33 W	70°C	5%
Carbon film 0.5 W	70°C	5%
Carbon film 0.67 W	70°C	5%
Carbon film 1.15 W	70°C	5%

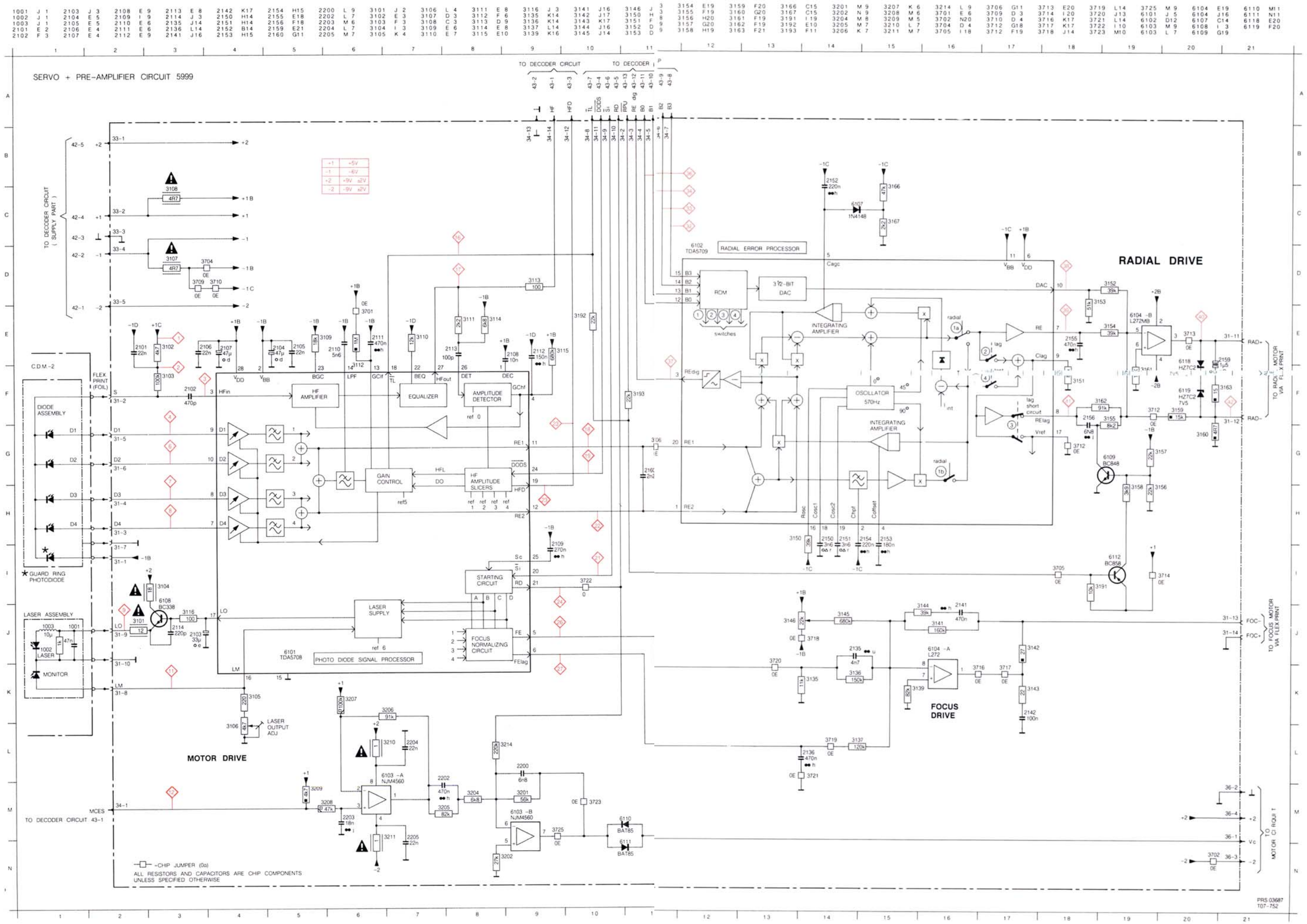
Ⓒ Chip component

Ceramic plate Tuning ≤ 120 pF NP.0	2%
Others	−20/+80%
Polyester flat foil	10%
Metalized polyester flat film	10%
Polyester flat foil small size (Mylar)	10%
Polysterene film/foil	1%
Tubular ceramic	
Miniature single	
Subminiature tantalum	± 20%

*a	2,5 V
b	4 V
c	5,3 V
d	10 V
e	16 V
f	25 V
g	40 V
h	63 V
j	100 V
l	125 V
m	150 V
n	160 V
q	200 V
r	250 V
s	300 V
t	350 V
u	400 V
v	500 V
w	630 V
x	1000 V
A	1,6 V
B	5 V
C	12 V
D	15 V
E	20 V
F	35 V
G	50 V
H	75 V
I	80 V

6101	TDA5708	4822 209 83202
6102	TDA5709	4822 209 83203
6103	NJM4560D	4822 209 83274
6104	TCA0372DP2	4822 209 72587
6109	BC858B	5322 130 41983
6108	BC338-16	4822 130 40892
6110,6111	BAT85	4822 130 31983
6118,6119	HZ7C2	4822 130 32862

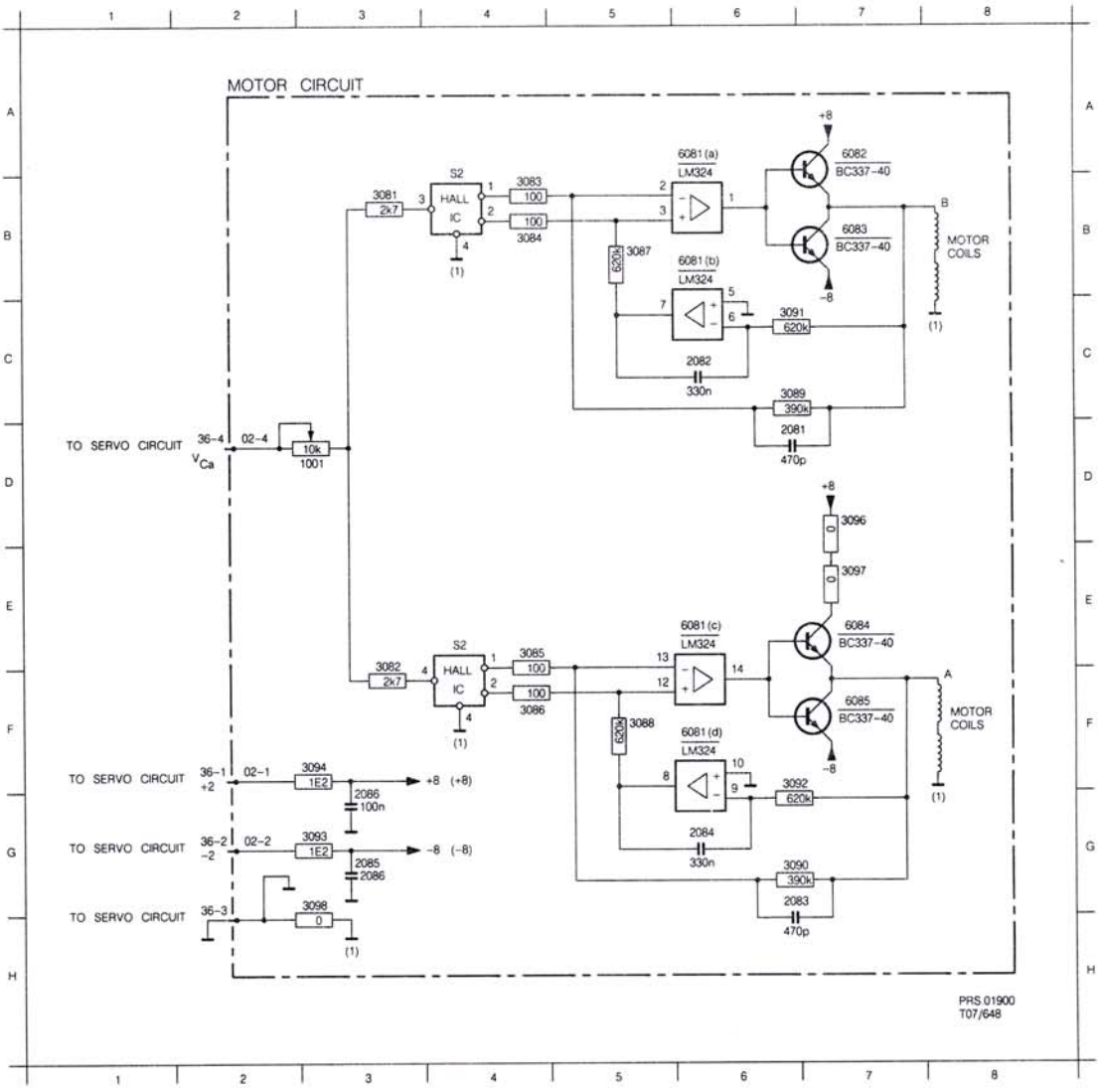
14P	Flex print connector			4822 290 60602
2150,2151	3.6 nF-160 V-1%			4822 121 51001
3101	12	Ω	NFR25	4822 111 30511
3104	18	Ω	NFR25	4822 111 30515
3106	1	-Ω	NFR25-5%	4822 111 30499
3138,3140	1	Ω	NFR25	4822 111 30483
3146	22	kΩ	Trimpot	4822 100 11193
3160	4.7	kΩ	MRS25	4822 116 52858


SERVO + PRE-AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT 5999
TO DECODER CIRCUIT
TO DECODER
TO DECODER CIRCUIT (SUPPLY PART)
+1 +5V
-1 -6V
+2 +9V ±2V
-2 -9V ±2V
RADIAL ERROR PROCESSOR
6102 TDA5709
ROM
12-BIT DAC
INTEGRATING AMPLIFIER
switches
RADIAL DRIVE
OSCILLATOR 570Hz
radial
lag
int
RElag
Vref
Clagc
REdig
6104 -B L272MB
6104 -A L272
6119 HZ7C2 7V5
6118 HZ7C2 6V8
6109 BC848
6112 BC858
C.D.M.-2
FLEX PRINT (FOIL)
DIODE ASSEMBLY
GUARD RING PHOTODIODE
LASER ASSEMBLY
MONITOR
1002 LASER
HF AMPLIFIER
EQUALIZER
AMPLITUDE DETECTOR
GAIN CONTROL
HF AMPLITUDE SLICERS
STARTING CIRCUIT
LASER SUPPLY
FOCUS NORMALIZING CIRCUIT
6101 TDA5708
PHOTO DIODE SIGNAL PROCESSOR
ref 6
LASER OUTPUT ADJ
MOTOR DRIVE
6103 -A NJM4560
6103 -B NJM4560
FOCUS DRIVE
6108 BC338
6110 BAT85
6111 BAT85
TO RADIAL MOTOR VIA FLEX PRINT
TO FOCUS MOTOR VIA FLEX PRINT
TO MOTOR CIRCUIT
MCES
TO DECODER CIRCUIT 43-1
-CHIP JUMPER (0Ω)
ALL RESISTORS AND CAPACITORS ARE CHIP COMPONENTS UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE
PRS 03687 T07-752

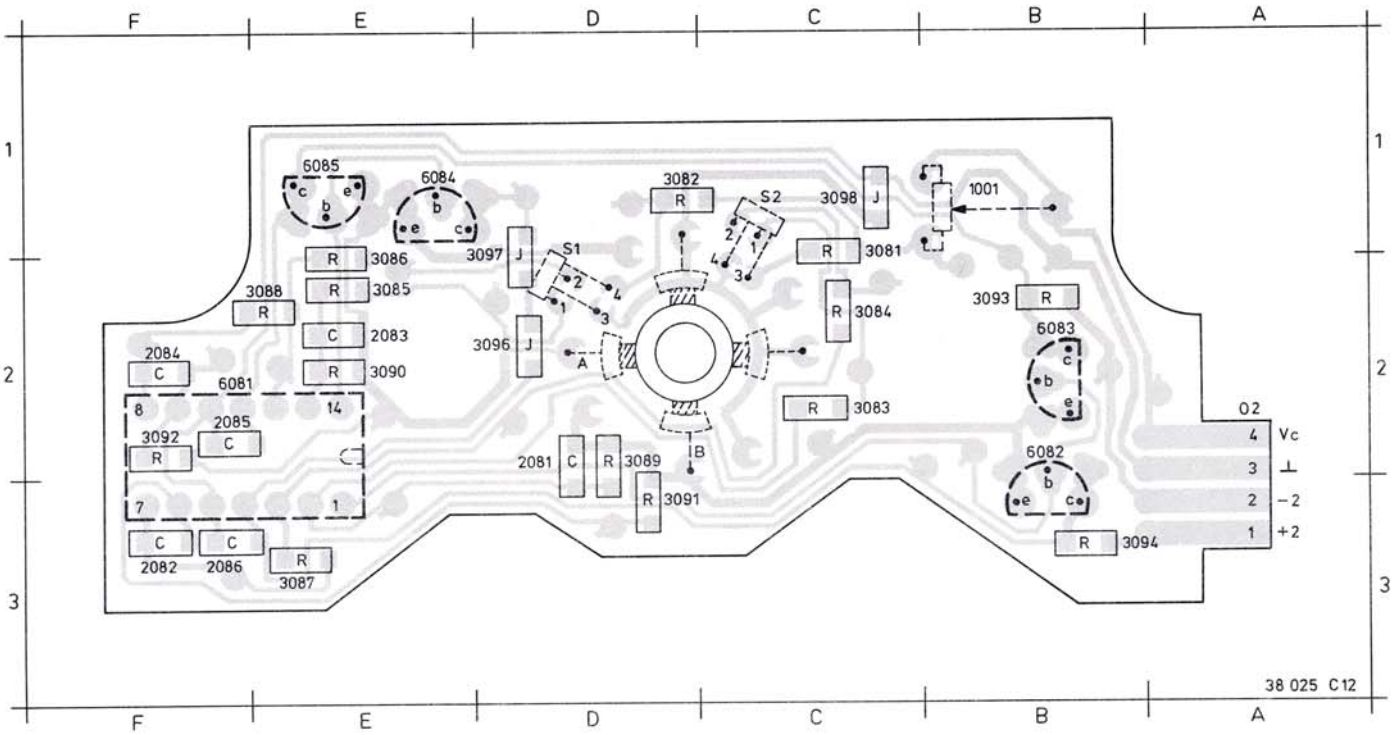
CS 13 345

MOTOR CIRCUIT

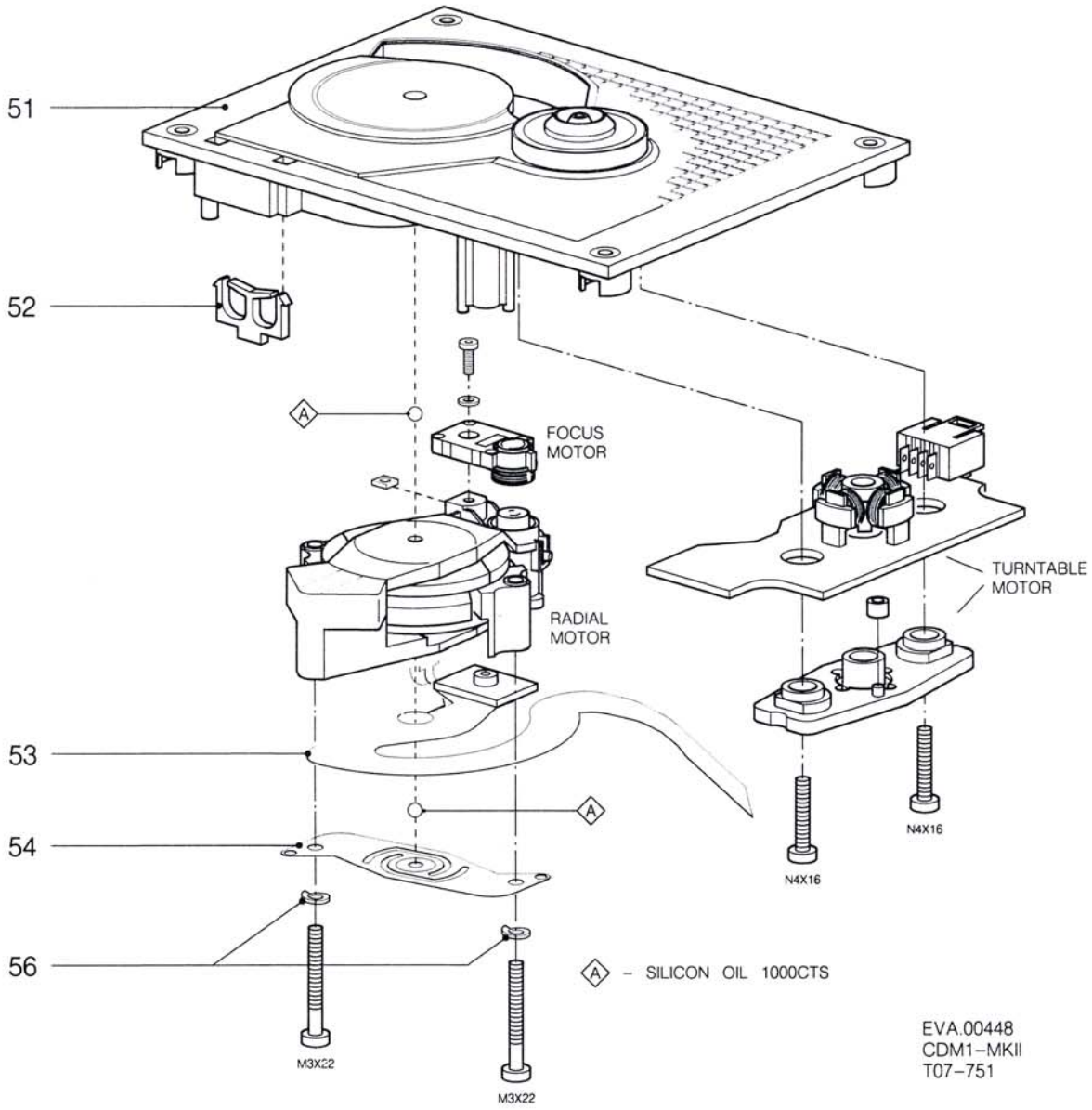
1001	D 3	2084	G 6	3082	E 3	3086	F 4	3090	G 6	3094	F 3	6081	A 6	6082	A 7
2081	D 6	2085	G 3	3083	B 4	3087	B 5	3091	C 6	3096	D 7	6081	B 6	6083	B 7
2082	C 6	2086	G 3	3084	B 4	3088	F 5	3092	F 6	3097	E 7	6081	E 6	6084	E 7
2083	G 6	3081	B 3	3085	E 4	3089	C 6	3093	G 3	3098	G 3	6081	F 6	6085	F 7



MOTOR PANEL



EXPLODED VIEW C.D. MECHANISM



Mechanism parts

Complete unit	4822 691 20449
51	4822 361 21115
52	4822 401 10895
53	4822 323 50124
54	4822 520 10555
56	4822 530 80188
A	4822 390 80145
Ball	4822 520 40177

DETAILED MEASURING METHOD FOR THE DECODER CIRCUIT

HINTS

Test discs

It is important to treat the test discs with great care. The disorders on the discs (black spots, fingerprints, etc.) are exclusive and unambiguously positioned. Damage may cause additional drop-outs etc. rendering the intentional errors no longer exclusive. In that case it will no longer be possible to check e.g. the good working of the track detectors.

Measurements on op-amps

In the electronic circuits op-amps have been used frequently. Some of the applications are amplifiers, filters, inverters and buffers.

In those cases where in one way or the other feedback has been applied the voltage difference at the differential inputs converges to zero. This applies to both DC and AC signals. The cause can be traced to the properties of an ideal op-amp ($Z_i=\infty$, $G=\infty$, $Z_o=0$). If one input of an op-amp is directly connected to ground it will be virtually impossible to measure at the inverting and the non-inverting inputs. In such cases only the output signal will be measurable.

That is why in most cases the AC voltage at the inputs will not be given. The DC voltages at the inputs are equal.

Stimulation with "0" and "1"

During troubleshooting sometimes certain points should be connected to ground or supply voltage. As a result certain circuits can be brought in a desired state thus shortening the diagnosis time. In a number of cases the related points are outputs of op-amps. These outputs are short-circuit-resistant, i.e. they can be brought to "0" or ground without problems.
The output of an op-amp, however, should never be connected directly to the power supply voltage.

Measurements on microprocessors

Inputs and outputs of microprocessors should **never** be connected directly to the power supply voltage. The inputs and outputs should only be brought to "0" or ground if this is stated explicitly.

Measurements with an oscilloscope

During measurements with an oscilloscope it is recommended to measure with a 1:10 test probe, since a 1:10 probe has a considerably smaller input capacitance than a 1:1 probe.

Selection of ground potential

It is very important to select a ground point that is as close as possible to the test point.

Conditions for injection

- Injection of levels or signals from an **external** source should **never** take place if the related circuit has no supply voltage.
- The injected levels or signals should **never** be greater than the supply voltage of the related circuit.

Continuous burning of the laser

See: Initiating the Service programme, service position "0"

Indication of test points

In the drawings of the diagrams and the panels the test points have been indicated by a number (e.g. ◇12◇) to which the measuring method refers. In the measuring method below, the symbol (◇) has been omitted for the test points indicated.

GENERAL CHECKPOINTS

In the detailed measuring method below a number of general conditions, required for a properly functioning set, will not be mentioned. Before the detailed measuring method is started, these general points should first be checked.

a. Ensure that disc and objective are clean (remove dust, fingerprints, etc.) and work with undamaged discs.
b. Check if all supply voltages are present and if they have the correct values.
c. Check the good working of the microprocessors and the CD mechanism by means of the service programme.

Initiating the service programme

Service position "0"

- Press "STOP/CM", "PLAY" and "REPEAT" while switching on the mains voltage.
- The display shows:
  - The number of the internal ROM programme, e.g.: P202;
  - The minutes and seconds field: 00 00.
- Fast CDM check:
  - With "SEARCH>>" and "SEARCH<<: arm outward and inward.
  - Laser control and focus control in.
  - Check that the focus unit jumps over the tracks.

ATTENTION: AFTER ONE OF THESE KEYS (SEARCH) IS PRESSED, THE LASER REMAINS DRIVEN UNTIL SERVICE POSITION 3. THEREFORE, AVOID DIRECT EXPOSURE TO THE BEAM IN SERVICE POSITIONS 0, 1 AND 2.

Service position "1"

- Press "NEXT".
- The display shows:
  - The minutes and seconds field: 00 01;
- Functions:
  - Laser control in;
  - Focus start procedure is repeated unlimitedly;
- With "SEARCH>>" and "SEARCH<<" : arm outward and inward.
- With "PREVIOUS" one can go back to service position "0".

Service position "2"

- Move arm inward with "SEARCH<<".
- Put a disc on the turntable.
- Bring player in service position "1"
- Press "NEXT".
- The display shows:
  - The minutes and seconds field: 00 02;
- Functions:
  - Laser control in;
  - Focus control in;
  - Turntable motor control in;
  - Decoder generates MC signal;
- With "SEARCH>>" and "SEARCH<<" : arm outward and inward.
- With "PREVIOUS" one can go back to service position "1".

Service position "3"

- Bring player in service position "2".
- Press "NEXT".
- The display shows:
  - The minutes and seconds field: 00 03;
- Functions:
  - Test procedures: EPROM; RAM; EEPROM; CLEARING FTS MEMORY!!
    These test procedures may only be carried out if the IC concerned is suspicious.
  - Test EEPROM IC:
  - Press "REPEAT"
  - If test is OK, service position "3" will return, otherwise the indication "Er 11" will appear on the display.
- Test RAM of MC68HC11:
  - Press "STORE".
  - If test OK, service position "3" will return, otherwise the indication "Er 12" will appear on the display.
- Test EEPROM IC:
  - The FTS memory that is filled by the customer is saved, but the mains voltage must not be switched off!!!
  - Press the "FTS" and "STORE" keys.
  - During this test the cell number examined will appear on the display.
  - If test OK, service position "3" will return, otherwise the indication "Er 09" and the deviating cell number will appear on the display.
- Clearing FTS memory:
  - The entire FTS memory, filled by the customer, is cleared. So avoid contact with this test as much as possible!
  - Press the "FTS", "REPEAT" and "CLEAR" keys.
  - The characters "All" will be displayed.
    If an error is detected, the indication "Er 09" will be displayed.
- With "PREVIOUS" one can go back to service position "2".

Service position "D"

- Bring the player in service position "3".
- Put test disc 5A on the turntable.
- Press "STOP" and "PLAY" keys.
- Functions: this is a life test procedure. See life test functions table.
- If an error is detected, the player will stop and give an error message on the display. For a description of the error message: See Error table.

Service position "E"

- Bring the player in service position "3" or "D".
- Put a disc on the turntable.
- Press the "PLAY" key.
- Functions: all keys have their original functions.
- If an error is detected, the player will stop and give an error message on the display. For a description of the error message: See Error table.
- If the µP observes a system error, a system error indication will appear on the display: Er 01 through Er 12.
- If the µP observes an operating error, an operating error indication will be displayed for 1.5 seconds: Er 30 through Er 57 and Er 60.

The service programme can be abandoned again by turning the mains switch (POWER ON/OFF) off and on again (Hardware reset).

ERROR TABLE

System errors

Indication	Cause	Check
Er 01	No RD	$\overline{SI}$, Sc, RD, Photodiode signal processor
Er 02	No $\overline{TL}$ pulse at start-up	$\overline{TL}$, HF, Photodiode signal processor, CD disc present
Er 03	No lead-in track found	CD disc, radial arm position, REdig, Radial error processor
Er 04	Too many $\overline{TL}$ pulses in PLAY	CD disc, $\overline{HFD}$
Er 05	$\overline{TL}$ pulse > 50 msec. in PLAY	CD disc, HF in, photodiodes
Er 06	No $\overline{TL}$ pulse within 0.5 sec. during track jumping	RE-lag circuit
Er 07	Subcoding error during PLAY	HF
Er 08	TOC error	CD disc, turntable motor control, radial arm position
Er 09	EEPROM cell error	Replace EEPROM
Er 10	Search error: selected point on disc cannot be reached	CD disc
Er 11	EEPROM error: programme deviation	Replace EEPROM
Er 12	RAM in µP MC68HC11 defective	Replace µP MC68HC11

Operating errors

Er 30 "NEXT" key operated during the last track, with "REPEAT" turned off.
Er 31 "PREVIOUS" key operated during the first track, with "REPEAT" turned off.
Er 32 Index selected before a track has been selected.
Er 33 The selected index number does not exist on this disc.
Er 34 Programme survey requested; no programme present.
Er 35 The programme memory is full.
Er 36 The progammed track is not present on this CD disc.
Er 37 The selected track is not present on this CD disc.
Er 38 Selected time in seconds greater than 59.
Er 39 Error in the selection procedure.
Er 40 Wrong time programmed.
Er 41 The selected time does not exist.
Er 42 The selected track does not exist.
Er 43 FTS data storage error: memory full.
Er 44 FTS data storage error: no programme presented.
Er 45 FTS data storage error: no more free disc number.
Er 46 FTS playback error: no FTS programme in the memory.
Er 47 FTS selection error: "NEXT" key actuated while FTS points towards the end of the number of tracks.
Er 48 FTS selection error: "PREVIOUS" key actuated while the FTS points to the beginning of the number of tracks.
Er 49 FTS selection error: "NEXT" or "PREVIOUS" key actuated at the moment the µP is storing data.
Er 50 FTS selection error: "REVIEW" key actuated while the CD disc has not yet been stored in the FTS memory; or TOC of the disc has not yet been read in.
Er 51 FTS selection error: "REVIEW" key actuated.
Er 52 FTS selection "CLEAR": "CLEAR" key actuated while data are being stored in the memory.
Er 53 "CLEAR" key actuated, but clear function has not been carried out.
Er 54 FTS data storage error: TOC of the CD disc, of which data should be saved, has not yet been read in.
Er 55 FTS playback error: Insufficient data of the TOC of the CD disc read in for processing in the FTS memory. Check the lead-in track.
Er 56 "A→B" key actuated while the player was not in PLAY mode.
Er 57 "SEARCH" key actuated during "SCAN" mode.
Er 60 End of the "FAST FORWARD/REVERSE" search motion.

TABLE: LIFE TEST FUNCTIONS

Function	Time	Remark
start	0 sec	Test disc 5A on the turntable.
repeat	1 sec	Plays track 1 for 1 sec.
fast search forward	60 sec	Fast search from beginning to end, without sound until Er 60 appears.
fast search reverse	60 sec	Fast search from end to beginning, without sound until Er 60 appears.
previous	60 sec	Plays track 24 for 1 minute (last track).
next	120 sec	Plays track 1 and 10 sec. of track 2 (2 minutes in total).
pause (in)	60 sec	1 minute pause. Display shows pause.
pause (off)	1 sec	Plays track 2 for 1 second after pause mode.
next	120 sec	Plays track 3 and 5 sec. of track 4 (2 minutes in total).
next	120 sec	Plays track 5 for 2 minutes.
next	120 sec	Plays tracks 6 and 3 sec. of track 7 (2 minutes in total).
next	120 sec	Plays track 8 for 2 minutes.
next	120 sec	Plays track 9 for 2 minutes.
next	120 sec	Plays track 10 for 2 minutes.
next	120 sec	Plays track 11 for 2 minutes.
next	120 sec	Plays track 12 and 30 sec. of track 13 (2 minutes in total).
next	120 sec	Plays track 14 and 30 sec. of track 15 (2 minutes in total).
search forward	120 sec	With search sound from track 15 to track 22 for 2 minutes.
search reverse	120 sec	With search sound from track 22 to track 17 for 2 minutes.
next	120 sec	Plays track 18 for 2 minutes.
open	10 sec	Tray opens for 10 sec.
close	10 sec	Tray is closed again. ☐ Then these functions are repeated.

I MICRO PROCESSOR MC68HC11 (IC6303)

- **$\overline{\text{Reset}}$ (pin 39; test point 103)**

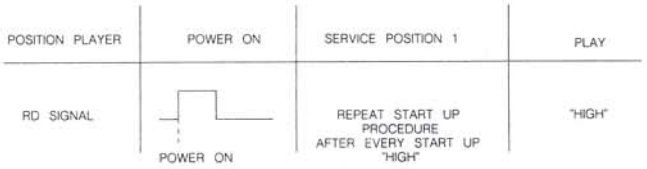
After switching on the supply voltage, a positive voltage should be present.

- **X-TAL out (pen 30; test point 31)**

  The frequency of this signal should be 8 MHz.

- **RD (pin 18; test point 24)**

The RD signal (= Ready) goes "high" when the focal point has been found.
So there should be a disc on the turntable.



MDA.01141
T32-751

- **SWAB/$\overline{\text{SSM}}$ (pin 43; test point 78)**

When, after RD "high", the SWAB/$\overline{\text{SSM}}$ is "high" for a short moment (> 0.2 sec), the turntable motor control will be switched on.
The turntable motor is controlled by the MC-signal (test point 81).
To check MC, see: "Decoder A IC". To check the turntable motor control, see Servicing the CDM unit: "Checking of the motor control".

- **$\overline{\text{TL}}$ (pin 18; test point 16)**

- The $\overline{\text{TL}}$ signal (Track Loss) is used to tell the µP that track loss threatens. The µP then can give correction signals with B0 ÷ B3.
- In the "SEARCH" mode, or when the player is bumped against, there are pulses on test point 16.

- **REdig (test point 37)**

The REdig signal (= Radial Error Digital = radial deviation) is used to determine the place of the arm relative to the track and to check/correct in case of track jumping or bumping against the player.

In position PLAY or PAUSE mode, a square wave should be present on test point 37.
Because of frequency variations, this square wave is hard to trigger.

- **$\overline{\text{DODS}}$ (pin 13; test point 19)**

  The $\overline{\text{DODS}}$ signal (= Drop Out Detector Suppression) avoids that Drop-Out signals influence the arm control during track jumping.

- **RP/4 (pin 6; test point 94)**

  RP/4 enables very fast searching in position SEARCH. In that position, there should be activity at test point 94.

- **E (pin 27; test point 96)**

  E is the internal microprocessor block signal of 2 MHz.

- **AS (pin 26; test point 97)**

  AS is the Address Select strobe signal working with a 2 MHz clock frequency.

- **Data I (pin 44; test point 98)**
- **Data O (pin 45; test point 99)**
- **SCK (pin 46; test point 100)**
- **ACK (pin 47; test point 100)**

After the player is switched on, there should be activity at test points 98 through 101.

II MICROPROCESSOR SLAVE MC68HC24 (IC6332)

- **$\overline{\text{Reset}}$ (pin 39; test point 103)**

When the supply voltage is switched on, a positive voltage should be present.

- **$\overline{\text{Si}}$ (pin 21; test point 21)**

When the $\overline{\text{Si}}$ signal (= Start Initialization) is "low", the laser supply and the focusing control are switched on.

Position of player	POWER ON	Servicing pos. 1	PLAY
$\overline{\text{Si}}$ signal	"high"	When repeating the start procedure "low"	"low"

- **B0 (pin 7 ; test point 36)**
  B1 (pin 8 ; test point 34)
  B2 (pin 9 ; test point 33)
  B3 (pin 10; test point 32)

With the B0 ÷ B3 signals
- The radial control is switched on.
- The level on the DAC output is controlled.
- In the SEARCH mode, there should be activity on all 4 test points.

- In the following positions the signals B0 ÷ B3 are stable:

signal	STOP	PLAY	Service pos. 0,1,2 SEARCH ≪	Service pos. 3 SEARCH ≫
B0	"low"	"high"	"low"	"high"
B1	"high"	"high"	"high"	"low"
B2	"high"	"high"	"high"	"high"
B3	"low"	"low"	"low"	"low"

- **$\overline{\text{DODS}}$ (pin 13; test point 19)**

  The $\overline{\text{DODS}}$ signal (= Drop Out Detector Suppression) avoids that Drop-Out signals influence the arm control during track jumping.

MDA.01143
T12 -651

III DECODER-A (IC6310)

- **Check the MC signal (pin 17; test point 81)**

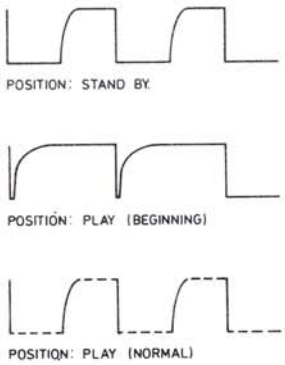
– In stand-by mode, the MC signal (Motor Control) corresponds to the figure below.

Note:
The repetition time of the MC signal is 11.3 µsec.

– Place a disc on the turntable.
– In position PLAY or SERVICE POSITION 2, the MC signal corresponds to the figure below.

Note:
During start-up the duty cycle is 98%, then the duty cycle of the signal becomes about 50%.

See also servicing the CDM unit: "Check of the motor control".



- **Check the HF signal on test point 65 (eye pattern)**

– Insert a disc.
– The HF signal should be present and be stable in the PLAY mode.
– In SERVICING POSITION 2 and during reading of the lead-in track the HF signal is not stable.

Position of oscilloscope 0.5 µs/DIV.

Amplitude ≈ 1.5 V_{pp}

- **Check the HFD signal on test point 66**

– Insert a disc.
– In the PLAY mode the HFD signal is "high"; however, minor pulses may be present and in cause of disorders on the disc.
– In SERVICING POSITION 2 and during playback of track no. 15 of test disc 5A HFD pulses are visible.
– When the disc is braked a little, HFD pulses are visible.

Position of the oscilloscope 5 ms/DIV

- **Check if the $\overline{\text{MUTE}}$ signal (pin 11; test point 67) is "high"**

When Filter-B IC is applied, the $\overline{\text{MUTE}}$ input will not be used.

- **Check the CEFM signal (pin 27; test point 68)**

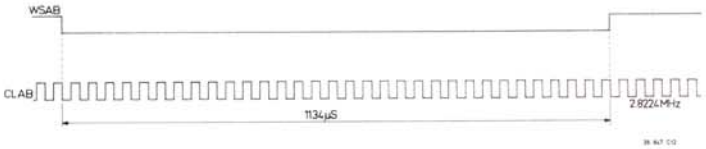
– Place a disc on the turntable.
– In stand-by mode (only the mains switch is depressed), the frequency lies between 2.82 MHz and 5.64 MHz.
– In the position PLAY and SERVICE POSITION 2, the frequency is 4.32 MHz.

- **Check the Xin signal (pin 19; test point 69)**

– The Xin frequency is 11.2896 MHz.
– If this frequency deviates, check test point 70; Xout signal, on Filter-B IC.
This frequency should also be 11.2896 MHz.

- **Check the timing signals meant for Filter-B IC**

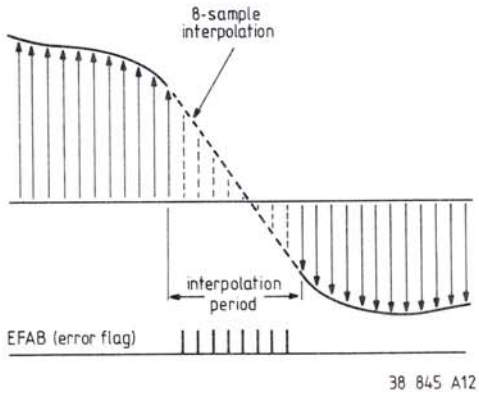
– Place a disc on the turntable.
– Select one of the following positions:
SERVICE POSITION 2, or position PLAY.
– Trigger the oscilloscope with the WSAB signal (test point 71; pin 39).
– Check signals:
WSAB at test point 71 (pin 39)
(Word Select from Decoder-A to Filter-B)
CLAB at test point 72 (pin 38)
(Clock from Decoder-A to Filter-B)
and their interrelation.
– There must be activity at test point 73 (pin 37), DAAB signal (DATA from Decoder-A to Filter-B).



- **Check the EFAB signal (Error Flag from Decoder-A to Filter-B) at test point 74 (pin 36)**

– Place test disc 5A on the turntable.
– During playback, EFAB pulses should be present at test point 74 for soft braking of the disc and during fast search (F.Forward, F.Reverse).

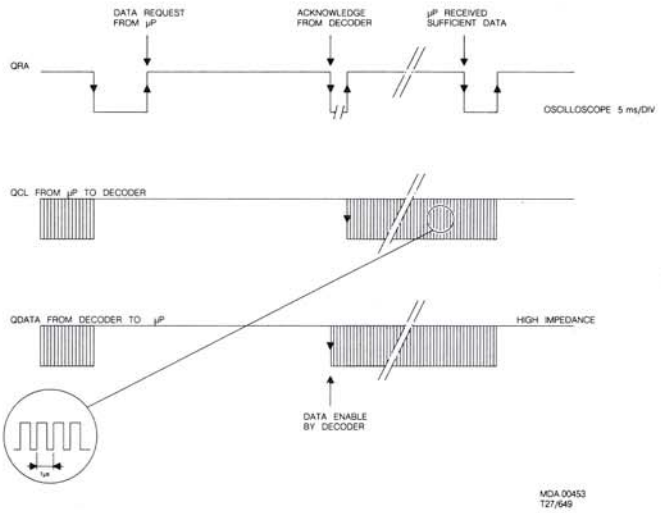
Note:
Filter-B IC is capable of interpolating linearly 8 successive EFAB pulses.



- **Check the Q-channel signals**

- Place a disc on the turntable.
- Select one of the following positions:
  SERVICE POSITION 3 or position PLAY.
- Trigger on the QRA signal (Q-channel Request Acknowledge) test point 75; pin 30.
- Check signals QRA at test point 75 (pin 30)
  QCL at test point 76 (pin 31)
  (Q-channel-clock)
  and their interrelation.
- There should then be activity at test point 77 (pin 29) QDA (Q-channel Data).

Note:
The QRA request is initiated by decoder µP (QRA "high"). Then Decoder-A answers this request (QRA goes "low"). With the next leading clock pulse (QCL) the QRA signal is rendered "high" again by the decoder µP.



As soon as the Decoder-A has taken in enough information via QDA, QRA will go low again. That is why the QRA times vary each time.

- **Check the $\overline{\text{SSM}}$ signal (test point 78; pin 33) = Start-Stop turntable motor**

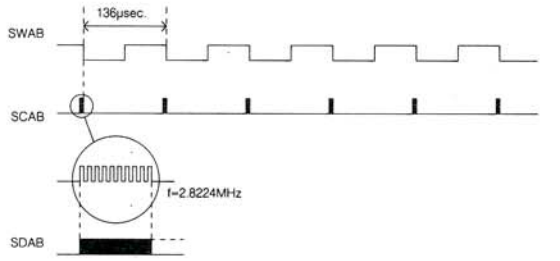
- Motor start pulse when test point 78 is "high" for ⩾ 0.2 sec.
- Motor stop pulse when test point 78 is "low" for ⩾ 0.2 sec.

  Note:
  After the motor start pulse, SWAB information (Subcoding Word clock) will become visible at this point. The period time of that signal is 136 µsec.

- **Check the subcode clock signals**

- Place a disc on the turntable.
- Select position PLAY.
- Trigger the oscilloscope with the SWAB signal at test point 78.
- Check the following signals:
  SWAB at test point 78; pin 33
  SCAB at test point 79; pin 35 (Subcode Clock from Decoder-A to Filter B)
  SDAB at test point 80; pin 34 (Subcode Data from Decoder-A to Filter B)
  and their interrelations.

Note:
While the burst of 10 clock pulses, appear on SCAB the Q-channel information is transferred on SDAB. Hereafter the P-bit indication follows.
The P-bit is "high" between two bursts of 10 clock pulses in case of pause indication and "low" in case of music indication.



- **Check the $\overline{\text{CRI}}$ signal (pin 28; test point 19)**

  The CRI signal is "low" in case of track jumping. Player in position SEARCH.

- **Check the DEEM signal (test point 84; pin 32)**

- Place test disc 5 on the turntable.
- During playback of track no. 14 (recorded without PRE-EMPHASIS), the DEEM signal should be "low".
- During playback of track no. 15 (recorded with PRE-EMPHASIS), the DEEM signal should be "high".

IV FILTER-B (IC6316)

- **Check the signals between Decoder-A IC and Filter-B IC**

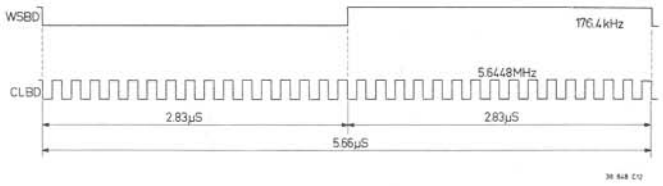
- See sub. "III Decoder-A":
  * Check the X IN signal (test points 69 and 70)
  * Check the timing signals meant for Filter B (WSAB, CLAB, DAAB signals; test points 71, 72 and 73).
  * Check the EFAB signal (test point 74)
  * Check the subcode clock signals (SWAB, SCAB, SDAB signals; test points 78, 79 and 80).

- **Check the timing signals between Filter-B and DAC IC**

- Place a disc on the turntable.
- Select the position PLAY.
- Trigger the oscilloscope with the WSBD signal (Word Select from Filter B to DAC) test point 85 (pin 18).

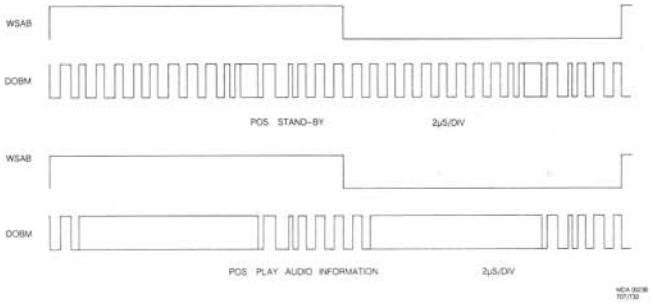
- **Check the following signals:**
  WSBD at test point 85; pin 18
  CLBD at test point 87; pin 16 (Clock signal from Filter B to DAC) and their interrelation.

If an Audio disc is used, there should be activity at test point 86 (pin 15) DABD signal (DATA from Filter B to DAC).
If a disc with Digital Data (CD–ROM) is used, this point is continuously switched "low" by transistor 6318. Then the ANI signal test point 95 is "HIGH".
In that case the word "data" appears on the display.



- **Check the DOBM signal (Digital Output)**

- Place a disc on the turntable.
- Select the stand-by mode (only mains switch depressed).
- Trigger the oscilloscope with the WSAB signal (test point 71).
- Check the DOBM signal (test point 88; pin 14). An empty audio signal has a fixed pattern. See drawing, "Stand-by".
- Select the PLAY mode. Check the DOBM signal. See drawing "PLAY".



- **In position SEARCH the $\overline{\text{ATSB}}$ signal is "low" test point 89; pin 22 (Attenuation Audio Signal)**

- **Check the $\overline{\text{MUSB}}$ signal test point 90; pin 23 (Soft Mute)**

This signal is "low" in positions:
PAUSE
NEXT or PREVIOUS when jumping from one track to another.
During fast SEARCH, when the FAST and SEARCH keys have been actuated.

V DAC IC (Dual Digital Analog Converter)

- **Check the signals between Filter-B and DAC IC**

- See sub. "IV Filter-B":
  * Check the timing signals between Filter-B and DAC IC.

- **Check the output of the OP-AMP after the DAC IC**

- Place a disc on the turntable.
- In position PLAY the analog (= music) signal should be available at the output of the operational amplifier.

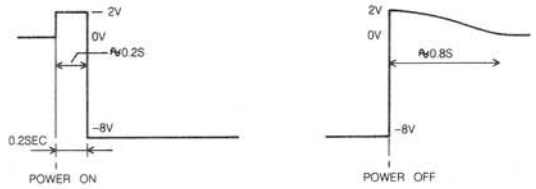
VI DEEM CIRCUIT

- **Check DEEM circuit**

- Place test disc 5 on the turntable.
- During playback of track no. 14 (recorded without PRE-EMPHASIS) the DEEM signal at test point 84 should be "low".
- During playback of track no. 15 (recorded with PRE-EMPHASIS), the DEEM signal at test point 84 should be "high".
- During playback of track no. 14 the analogue signal should be present at the source of 6383 (test point 91) and 6382 (test point 92).
- During playback of track no. 15 the analog signal at the source of 6383 (test point 91) and 6383 (test point 92) should be 0 V.

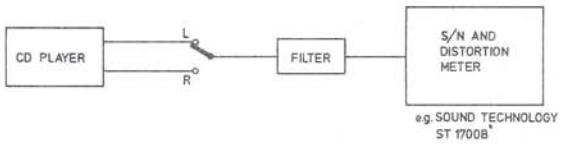
VII KILL CIRCUIT

- During switching on and off the mains voltage the signal on test point should be as indicated in the figure below.



MDA 00134
T07/733

VIII SPECIFICATIONS MEASUREMENT



30 459 A12

To measure the specification use can be made of audio test disc 4822 397 30085 use 13th order filter 4822 395 30204 to measure:
- Total harmonic distorsion
- Intermodulation distorsion
- Signal–to–noise ratio (s/n)

© Chips 50 V NP0 S1206

1 pF	5%	4822 122 32479
1,2 pF	5%	4822 122 33013
1,5 pF	5%	4822 122 31792
1,8 pF	5%	4822 122 32087
2,2 pF	5%	4822 122 32425
3,3 pF	5%	4822 122 32079
3,9 pF	5%	4822 122 32081
4,7 pF	5%	4822 122 32082
5,6 pF	5%	4822 122 32506
6,8 pF	5%	4822 122 32507
8,2 pF	5%	4822 122 32083
10 pF	5%	4822 122 31971
12 pF	5%	4822 122 32139
15 pF	5%	4822 122 32504
18 pF	5%	4822 122 31769
22 pF	10%	4822 122 31837
27 pF	5%	4822 122 31966
33 pF	5%	4822 122 31756
39 pF	5%	4822 122 31972
47 pF	5%	4822 122 31772
56 pF	5%	4822 122 31774
68 pF	5%	4822 122 31961
82 pF	10%	4822 122 31839
100 pF	5%	4822 122 31765
120 pF	5%	4822 122 31766
150 pF	5%	4822 122 31767
180 pF	2%	4822 122 31794
220 pF	5%	4822 122 31965
270 pF	5%	4822 122 32142
330 pF	10%	4822 122 31642
390 pF	5%	4822 122 31771
470 pF	5%	4822 122 31727
560 pF	5%	4822 122 31773
680 pF	5%	4822 122 31775
820 pF	5%	4822 122 31974
1 nF	10%	5322 122 31647
1,2 nF	5%	4822 122 31807
1,5 nF	10%	4822 122 31781
1,8 nF	10%	4822 122 32153
2,2 nF	10%	4822 122 31644
2,7 nF	10%	4822 122 31783
3,3 nF	10%	4822 122 31969
3,9 nF	10%	4822 122 32566
4,7 nF	10%	4822 122 31784
5,6 nF	10%	4822 122 31916
6,8 nF	10%	4822 122 31976
10 nF	10%	4822 122 31728
12 nF	10%	5322 122 31648
15 nF	10%	4822 122 31782
18 nF	10%	4822 122 31759
22 nF	10%	4822 122 31797
27 nF	10%	4822 122 32541
33 nF	10%	4822 122 31981
47 nF	10%	4822 122 32542
56 nF	10%	4822 122 32183
100 nF	10%	4822 122 31947
180 nF	10%	4822 122 32915
220 nF	20%	4822 122 32715

© Chips 0,125 W S1206 NP0

0 E	jumper	4822 111 90163
1 E	5%	4822 111 90184
1,1 E	5%	4822 111 90377
1,2 E	5%	4822 111 90378
1,3 E	5%	4822 111 90379
1,5 E	5%	4822 111 90381
1,6 E	5%	4822 111 90382
1,8 E	5%	4822 111 90383
2 E	5%	4822 111 90384
2,2 E	5%	5322 111 90104
2,4 E	5%	4822 111 90385
2,7 E	5%	4822 111 90386
3 E	5%	4822 111 90387
3,3 E	5%	4822 111 90388
3,6 E	5%	4822 111 90389
3,9 E	5%	4822 111 90391
4,3 E	5%	4822 111 90392

© Chips 0,125 W S1206

4,7 E	5%	5322 111 90376
5,1 E	5%	4822 111 90393
5,6 E	5%	4822 111 90394
6,2 E	5%	4822 111 90395
6,8 E	5%	4822 111 90254
7,5 E	5%	4822 111 90396
8,2 E	5%	4822 111 90397
9,1 E	5%	4822 111 90398
10 E	2%	5322 111 90095
11 E	2%	4822 111 90338
12 E	2%	4822 111 90341
13 E	2%	4822 111 90343
15 E	2%	4822 111 90344
16 E	2%	4822 111 90347
18 E	2%	5322 111 90139
20 E	2%	4822 111 90352
22 E	2%	4822 111 90186
24 E	2%	4822 111 90355
27 E	2%	5322 111 90105
30 E	2%	4822 111 90356
33 E	2%	4822 111 90357
36 E	2%	4822 111 90359
39 E	2%	4822 111 90361
43 E	2%	5322 116 90125
47 E	2%	4822 111 90217
51 E	2%	4822 111 90365
56 E	2%	4822 111 90239
62 E	2%	4822 111 90367
68 E	2%	4822 111 90203
75 E	2%	4822 111 90371
82 E	2%	4822 111 90124
91 E	2%	4822 111 90375
100 E	2%	5322 111 90091
110 E	2%	4822 111 90335
120 E	2%	4822 111 90339
130 E	2%	4822 111 90164
150 E	2%	5322 111 90098
160 E	2%	4822 111 90345
180 E	2%	5322 111 90242
200 E	2%	4822 111 90348
220 E	2%	4822 111 90178
240 E	2%	4822 111 90353
270 E	2%	4822 111 90154
300 E	2%	4822 111 90156
330 E	2%	5322 111 90106
360 E	1%	4822 111 90288
360 E	2%	4822 111 90358
390 E	2%	5322 111 90138
430 E	2%	4822 111 90362
470 E	2%	5322 111 90109
510 E	2%	4822 111 90245
560 E	2%	5322 111 90113
620 E	2%	4822 111 90366
680 E	2%	4822 111 90162
750 E	2%	5322 111 90306
820 E	2%	4822 111 90171
910 E	2%	4822 111 90372
1 k	2%	5322 111 90092
1,1 k	2%	4822 111 90336
1,2 k	2%	5322 111 90096
1,3 k	2%	4822 111 90244
1,5 k	2%	4822 111 90151
1,6 k	2%	5322 111 90265
1,8 k	2%	5322 111 90101
2 k	2%	4822 111 90165
2,2 k	2%	4822 111 90248
2,4 k	2%	4822 111 90289
2,7 k	2%	4822 111 90569
3 k	2%	4822 111 90198
3,3 k	2%	4822 111 90157
3,6 k	2%	5322 111 90107
3,9 k	2%	4822 111 90571
4,3 k	2%	4822 111 90167
4,7 k	2%	5322 111 90111
5,1 k	2%	5322 111 90268
5,6 k	2%	4822 111 90572
6,2 k	2%	4822 111 90545

© Chips 0,125 W S1206

1U

6,8 k	2%	4822 111 90544
7,5 k	2%	4822 111 90276
8,2 k	2%	5322 111 90118
9,1 k	2%	4822 111 90373
10 k	2%	4822 111 90249
11 k	2%	4822 111 90337
12 k	2%	4822 111 90253
13 k	2%	4822 111 90509
15 k	2%	4822 111 90196
16 k	2%	4822 111 90346
18 k	2%	4822 111 90238
20 k	2%	4822 111 90349
22 k	2%	4822 111 90251
24 k	2%	4822 111 90512
27 k	2%	4822 111 90542
30 k	2%	4822 111 90216
33 k	2%	5322 111 90267
36 k	2%	4822 111 90514
39 k	2%	5322 111 90108
43 k	2%	4822 111 90363
47 k	2%	4822 111 90543
51 k	2%	5322 111 90274
56 k	2%	4822 111 90573
62 k	2%	5322 111 90275
68 k	2%	4822 111 90202
75 k	2%	4822 111 90574
82 k	2%	4822 111 90575
91 k	2%	5322 111 90277
100 k	2%	4822 111 90214
110 k	2%	5322 111 90269
120 k	2%	4822 111 90568
130 k	2%	4822 111 90511
150 k	2%	5322 111 90099
160 k	2%	5322 111 90264
180 k	2%	4822 111 90565
200 k	2%	4822 111 90351
220 k	2%	4822 111 90197
240 k	2%	4822 111 90215
270 k	2%	4822 111 90302
300 k	2%	5322 111 90266
330 k	2%	4822 111 90513
360 k	2%	4822 111 90515
390 k	2%	4822 111 90182
430 k	2%	4822 111 90168
470 k	2%	4822 111 90161
510 k	2%	4822 111 90364
560 k	2%	4822 111 90169
620 k	2%	4822 111 90213
680 k	2%	4822 111 90368
750 k	2%	4822 111 90369
820 k	2%	4822 111 90205
910 k	2%	4822 111 90374
1 M	2%	4822 111 90252
1,1 M	5%	4822 111 90408
1,2 M	5%	4822 111 90409
1,3 M	5%	4822 111 90411
1,5 M	5%	4822 111 90412
1,6 M	5%	4822 111 90413
1,8 M	5%	4822 111 90414
2 M	5%	4822 111 90415
2,2 M	5%	4822 111 90185
2,4 M	5%	4822 111 90416
2,7 M	5%	4822 111 90417
3 M	5%	4822 111 90418
3,3 M	5%	4822 111 90191
3,6 M	5%	4822 111 90419
3,9 M	5%	4822 111 90421
4,3 M	5%	4822 111 90422
4,7 M	5%	4822 111 90423
5,1 M	5%	4822 111 90424
5,6 M	5%	4822 111 90425
6,2 M	5%	4822 111 90426
6,8 M	5%	4822 111 90235
7,5 M	5%	4822 111 90427
8,2 M	5%	4822 111 90237
9,1 M	5%	4822 111 90428
10M	5%	5322 111 91141

ELECTRICAL PARTSLIST DECODER PANEL
For non active chip components see separate stocklist

MC68HC11A0/..	4822 209 72537
MC68HC24 /..	4822 209 72538
MC74HC00N	4822 209 72542
MC74HC373N	4822 209 72543
MC79M05CT	4822 209 11079
M27128A-2F1	4822 209 72541
NE5532P	4822 209 72539
PC74HC74P	5322 209 82575
SAA7210P/04	4822 209 71001
SAA7220P/B	4822 209 72545
SN4LS08N (MTLA)	5322 209 81626
TDA1541A/N2	4822 209 72544
UPD41416C-20	4822 209 50582
X2816BP	4822 209 72102

BC328	4822 130 44104
BC338	4822 130 44121
BC548B	4822 130 40937
BC558B	4822 130 44197
BC818-25	4822 130 42696
BC848B	5322 130 41982
BC858B	5322 130 41983
BC858C	4822 130 42513
BD135	4822 130 40823
BF450	4822 130 44287
2N4859	4822 130 60933
2SC2878	4822 130 42022

BAT85	4822 130 31983
HZ6-2	4822 130 31318
HZ4B2	4822 130 32843
HZ6A3	4822 130 32697
1N4002 (TOSJ)	4822 130 30684
1N4148	4822 130 30621

1301	Quartz Crystal 8 MHz	4822 242 72066
1302	Quartz Crystal 11.2896 MHz	4822 242 71644
1303	TOTX172 Optical out	4822 218 20752

5301	Transformer	4822 148 80281
5302	Coil 2,2 µH	4822 157 50963
5303	Coil	4822 157 51193
5304	Coil	4822 157 51193

2302	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2303	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2305	4,7	µF 20%	63 V	4822 124 40246
2309	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2310	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2320	4,7	µF 20%	63 V	4822 124 40246
2325	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2330	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2332	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2351	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2354	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2355	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2357	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2360	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2361	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2362	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2363	330	nF		4822 122 10454
2365	22	nF		4822 122 10289
2366	22	nF		4822 122 10289
2367	3300	µF	35 V	4822 124 22474
2370	47	µF 20%	25 V	4822 124 40433
2371	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2372	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2373	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2374	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2375	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2376	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2378	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2379	100	µF 20%	40 V	5322 124 21189
2381	100	µF 20%	40 V	5322 124 21189
2382	100	µF 20%	40 V	5322 124 21189
2383	100	µF 20%	40 V	5322 124 21189
2384	100	µF 20%	40 V	5322 124 21189
2392	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2394	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2400	5600	pF 1%	160 V	4822 121 51079
2401	5600	pF 1%	160 V	4822 121 51079
2402	18	nF 2%	63 V	4822 121 51225
2403	18	nF 2%	63 V	4822 121 51225
2404	2 N 4			4822 121 51227
2405	2 N 4			4822 121 51227
2406	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2407	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2408	2 N 2			4822 121 51126
2409	2 N 2			4822 121 51126
2410	1 N			4822 121 51135
2411	1 N			4822 121 51135
2412	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2413	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2414	220	µF	25 V	4822 124 22472
2415	220	µF	25 V	4822 124 22472
2416	220	µF	25 V	4822 124 22472
2417	220	µF	25 V	4822 124 22472
2420	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473
2421	100	µF	25 V	4822 124 22473

ELECTRICAL PARTSLIST DECODER PANEL
For non active chip components see separate stocklist

3302	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3305	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3306	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3336	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3360	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3369	1 R	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30483
3372	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3374	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3381	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3383	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3384	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3385	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3388	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3389	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3390	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3396	1 R	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30483
3404	10 M	5%	0,5 W	4822 116 52494
3418	22 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30517
3419	22 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30517
3421	47 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30526
3422	11 K	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52907
3424	150 E	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52846
3425	47 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30526
3426	11 K	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52907
3428	150 E	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52846
3429	47 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30526
3430	11 K	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52907
3432	150 E	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52846
3433	47 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30526
3434	11 K	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52907
3436	150 E	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52846
3446	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3447	10 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30508
3448	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3454	820 E	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52864
3455	820 E	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52864
3458	33 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30522
3459	33 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30522
3460	2 K 4	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52851
3461	2 K 4	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52851
3462	2 K 4	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52851
3463	2 K 4	1%	0,6 W	4822 116 52851
3464	33 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30522
3465	33 E	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30522
3466	620 E	5%	0,5 W	4822 116 52429
3467	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3476	620 E	5%	0,5 W	4822 116 52429
3477	4 E 7	5%	0,33 W	4822 111 30499
3482	330 R	1%	0,6 W	5322 116 53736
3483	270 E	1%	0,6 W	5322 116 53288

Miscellaneous

	Spring clip	4822 255 40179
	Cinch socket 6 pins	4822 265 20374
	Cinch socket digital out 1 pin	4822 265 30598
	Switch digital output	4822 276 12339
6365	Volume Control Unit	4822 116 90318