

ORDER NO.
RRV2345

## DUAL DRIVE AMPLIFIER M-AX10

THIS MANUAL IS APPLICABLE TO THE FOLLOWING MODEL(S) AND TYPE(S).

| Type | Model |  | Rower Requirement |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | M-AX10 |  |  |
| KU/CA | $\bigcirc$ | AC120V |  |
| NY | $\bigcirc$ | AC230V |  |

## CONTENTS

1. SAFETY INFORMATION ....................................... 2
2. EXPLODED VIEWS AND PARTS LIST ................ 3
3. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM ..................................... 12
4. PCB CONNECTION DIAGRAM $\cdot \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 24 ~$
5. PCB PARTS LIST ................................................ 36
6. ADJUSTMENT .................................................... 41
7. GENERAL INFORMATION ................................ 42
7.1 IC .......................................................................... 42
7.2 PROTECTION CIRCUIT ............................. 52

7.3.1 PRODUCT OVERVIEW ....................... 54
7.3.2 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION ..................... 55
8. PANEL FACILITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS $\cdots 58$

## 1. SAFETY INFORMATION

This service manual is intended for qualified service technicians; it is not meant for the casual do-ityourselfer. Qualified technicians have the necessary test equipment and tools, and have been trained to properly and safely repair complex products such as those covered by this manual.
Improperly performed repairs can adversely affect the safety and reliability of the product and may void the warranty. If you are not qualified to perform the repair of this product properly and safely, you should not risk trying to do so and refer the repair to a qualified service technician.

WARNING
This product contains lead in solder and certain electrical parts contain chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Health \& Safety Code Section 25249.6 - Proposition 65

## NOTICE

(FOR CANADIAN MODEL ONLY)
Fuse symbols (fast operating fuse) and/or $\rightarrow$ (slow operating fuse) on PCB indicate that replacement parts must be of identical designation.

REMARQUE
(POUR MODÈLE CANADIEN SEULEMENT)
Les symboles de fusible - \# (fusible de type rapide) et/ou - $\forall$ (fusible de type lent) sur CCI indiquent que les pièces de remplacement doivent avoir la même désignation.

## (FOR USA MODEL ONLY)

## 1. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The following check should be performed for the continued protection of the customer and service technician.

## LEAKAGE CURRENT CHECK

Measure leakage current to a known earth ground (water pipe, conduit, etc.) by connecting a leakage current tester such as Simpson Model 229-2 or equivalent between the earth ground and all exposed metal parts of the appliance (input/output terminals, screwheads, metal overlays, control shaft, etc.). Plug the AC line cord of the appliance directly into a 120 V AC 60 Hz outlet and turn the AC power switch on. Any current measured must not exceed 0.5 mA .


AC Leakage Test

ANY MEASUREMENTS NOT WITHIN THE LIMITS OUTLINED ABOVE ARE INDICATIVE OF A POTENTIAL SHOCK HAZARD AND MUST BE CORRECTED BEFORE RETURNING THE APPLIANCE TO THE CUSTOMER.

## 2. PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

Many electrical and mechanical parts in the appliance have special safety related characteristics. These are often not evident from visual inspection nor the protection afforded by them necessarily can be obtained by using replacement components rated for voltage, wattage, etc. Replacement parts which have these special safety characteristics are identified in this Service Manual.
Electrical components having such features are identified by marking with a $\triangle$ on the schematics and on the parts list in this Service Manual.
The use of a substitute replacement component which does not have the same safety characteristics as the PIONEER recommended replacement one, shown in the parts list in this Service Manual, may create shock, fire, or other hazards.

Product Safety is continuously under review and new instructions are issued from time to time. For the latest information, always consult the current PIONEER Service Manual. A subscription to, or additional copies of, PIONEER Service Manual may be obtained at a nominal charge from PIONEER.

## 2. EXPLODED VIEWS AND PARTS LIST

NOTES: - Parts marked by "NSP" are generally unavailable because they are not in our Master Spare Parts List.

- The $\triangle$ mark found on some component parts indicates the importance of the safety factor of the part.

Therefore, when replacing, be sure to use parts of identical designation.

- Screws adjacent to $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ mark on the product are used for disassembly.


### 2.1 PACKING

## (1) PACKING PARTS LIST

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NSP | 1 | Literature Bag | AHG-117 |
|  | 2 | Instruction Manual (E) | ARB7217 |
| NSP |  | Warranty Card | See Contrast table (2) |
| NSP | 4 | Warranty Card | See Contrast table (2) |
|  | 5 | Styrol Protector L | AHA9014 |
|  | 6 | Styrol Protector R | AHA9015 |
|  | 7 | Packing Case | See Contrast table (2) |
|  | 8 | Door Sheet | AHG7064 |
|  | 9 | Mirror Mat | RHC1024 |
|  | 10 | Polyester Bag | VHL1004 |
|  | 11 | Recycle Label | See Contrast table (2) |

## (2) CONTRAST TABLE

M-AX10/KU/CA and M-AX10/NY are constructed the same except for the following:

| Mark | No. | Symbol and Description | Part No. |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | M-AX10/KU/CA | M-AX10/NY |  |
| NSP | 3 | Warranty Card | ARY7045 | Not used |  |
| NSP | 4 | Warranty Card | Not used | ARY7022 |  |
|  | 7 | Packing Case | AHD7875 | AHD7874 |  |
|  | 11 | Recycle Label | ARW7091 | Not used |  |

### 2.2 EXTERIOR



## for KU type



## (1) EXTERIOR PARTS LIST

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | C.AMP (L) ASSY | See Contrast table (2) |
|  | 2 | C.AMP (R) ASSY | See Contrast table (2) |
|  | 3 | POWER SUPPLY ASSY | See Contrast table (2) |
| $\triangle$ | 4 | Power MOS FET (Q1,Q2,Q5, Q6) | IRFP140 |
| $\triangle$ | 5 | Power MOS FET (Q3,Q4, Q7, Q8) | IRFP9140 |
|  | 6 | Electric Capacitor(C1-C4) | ACH7156 |
| $\triangle$ | 7 | Power Transformer | See Contrast table (2) |
| $\triangle$ | 8 | Fuse (FU1) | See Contrast table (2) |
|  | 9 | 16P FFC 60V (J17) | ADD7155 |
| $\triangle$ | 10 | Wire with 2P Housing (J18) | ADX7336 |
| $\triangle$ | 11 | Cable (J9,J10) | ADX7337 |
| NSP | 12 | Cable (J23,J24) | See Contrast table (2) |
|  | 13 |  |  |
|  | 14 | PCB Holder (PLS) | AEC7316 |
|  | 15 | Plate | AEE7030 |
|  | 16 | Stay L (MET) | ANA9006 |
|  | 17 | Stay S (MET) | ANA9007 |
|  | 18 | Side Frame R | ANA9008 |
|  | 19 | Side Frame L | ANA9009 |
|  | 20 | Panel Stay (MET) | AND7033 |
| NSP | 21 | Bottom Plate | ANF7012 |
|  | 22 | PCB Holder | ANG1474 |
|  | 23 | Transistor Cover L | ANG1724 |
|  | 24 | L Type Plate | ANG7248 |
|  | 25 | Earth Plate | ANG9102 |
| NSP | 26 | Heat Sink (AL) | ANH7105 |
|  | 27 | Sub Inner Plate (MET) | ANK7080 |
|  | 28 | AC Code Cover (MET) | ANK9024 |
|  | 29 | Insulator | ANL7012 |
|  | 30 | Cord Clamper | RNH-184 |
| NSP | 31 | Spacer | AEB7168 |
| NSP | 32 | Spacer | AEB7170 |
| NSP | 33 | Damping Plate | AMR7280 |
| NSP | 34 | Damping Plate | AMR7281 |
|  | 35 | Cushion A | PED1001 |
| NSP | 36 | Sheet | PED1006 |
| NSP | 37 | Tape | PNM-045 |
| NSP | 38 | Tape | PNM1160 |
| NSP | 39 | Tape | PNM1249 |
| NSP | 40 | Washer (Plastic) | RBF-085 |
|  | 41 | ........... |  |
|  | 42 | Screw | ABA1011 |
|  | 43 | Screw | ABA1082 |
|  | 44 | Screw (Steel) | ABA1192 |
|  | 45 | Screw (Steel) | ABA1193 |


| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 46 | Screw (Steel) | ABA1207 |
|  | 47 | Screw (Steel) | ABA7006 |
|  | 48 | Screw (Steel) | ABA7045 |
|  | 49 | M4 SH Screw | ABA7051 |
|  | 50 | PCB Spacer ( $3 \times 12$ ) | AEC1372 |
|  | 51 | Washer (PVC) | RBF1034 |
|  | 52 | Screw | VBA1056 |
|  | 53 | Side AL L | AAH7033 |
|  | 54 | Side AL R | AAH7034 |
|  | 55 | Top Plate F (AL) | AAH7035 |
|  | 56 | Top Plate R (AL) | AAH7036 |
|  | 57 | Bonnet Escutcheon | AAK7658 |
|  | 58 | Rear Mole R | AAP7056 |
|  | 59 | Rear Mole L | AAP7057 |
|  | 60 | Innner Plate (MET) | ANK7081 |
|  | 61 | Screw | BBT30P100FCC |
|  | 62 | Screw | BBT30P080FCC |
|  | 63 | .......... |  |
|  | 64 | Screw | IBZ40P140FCC |
|  | 65 | Screw | BBZ40P180FCC |
|  | 66 |  |  |
|  | 67 | Screw | IBZ30P060FCC |
|  | 68 | Screw | IBZ30P080FCC |
|  | 69 | Screw | IBZ40P080FCC |
|  | 70 | PCB Holder (MET) | ANG9101 |
|  | 71 | Screw | PMZ40P060FCU |
|  | 72 | Screw | VBZ35P080FMC |
|  | 73 | Washer (CU) | WG40FCC |
|  | 74 | Washer | WH30FUC |
|  | 75 | Binder | ZCA-SKB90BK |
|  | 76 | Screw | ABA1050 |
|  | 77 | Screw | IBZ40P080FCC |
|  | 78 | Screw | ABA1208 |
|  | 79 | Trans Shield | ANK7074 |
|  | 80 | Screw | VCZ30P100FMC |
| $\triangle$ | 81 | Fuse (FU2,FU3) | See Contrast table (2) |
| $\triangle$ | 82 | Fuse Holder | See Contrast table (2) |
|  | 83 | Screw | BBZ40P080FCC |
|  | 84 | UL Caution Card | AAX-313 |
| NSP | 85 | IPC Caution Label | See Contrast table (2) |
| NSP | 86 | Fuse Card | See Contrast table (2) |
| NSP | 87 | Fuse Card | See Contrast table (2) |
| NSP | 88 | Micro Fuse Caution Card | See Contrast table (2) |
|  | 89 | 65 Label | See Contrast table (2) |
| NSP | 90 | FCC Label | See Contrast table (2) |
| NSP | 91 | Fuse Card | See Contrast table (2) |

Refer to next page about Contrast table (2).

## (2) CONTRAST TABLE

M-AX10/KU/CA and M-AX10/NY are constructed the same except for the following:

| Mark | No. | Symbol and Description |  | Part No. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | R-AX10/KU/CA | M-AX10/NY | Remarks |
|  | 1 | C. AMP(L) ASSY | AWX7673 | AWX7280 |  |
|  | 2 | C. AMP(R) ASSY | AWX7674 | AWX7281 |  |
| $\triangle$ | 3 | POWER SUPPLY ASSY | AWX7664 | AWX7662 |  |
| $\triangle$ | 7 | Power Transformer | ATS7277 | ATS7251 |  |
|  | 8 | Fuse (FU1) | VEK1029 | REK-106 |  |
| NSP | 12 | Cable (J23,J24) | (10A) | (4A) |  |
| $\triangle$ | 81 | Fuse (FU2,FU3) | ADX7335 | Not used |  |
| $\triangle$ | 82 | Fuse Holder | AEK7069 | Not used |  |
| NSP | 85 | IPC Caution Label | (20A) |  |  |
| NSP | 86 | Fuse Card | AKR7002 | Not used |  |
|  |  |  | AAX7784 | Not used |  |
| NSP | 87 | Fuse Card | AAX7795 | Not used |  |
| NSP | 88 | Micro Fuse Caution Label |  |  |  |
|  | 89 | 65 Label | AAX7796 | Not used |  |
| NSP | 90 | FCC Label | AAX7810 | Not used |  |
| NSP | 91 | Fuse Card | ARW7050 | Not used |  |

### 2.3 REAR PANEL



## (1)REAR PANEL PARTS LIST

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NSP | 1 | V.AMP (L) ASSY | AWX7278 |
|  | 2 | V.AMP (R) ASSY | AWX7279 |
|  | 3 | INPUT (L) ASSY | AWX7273 |
|  | 4 | INPUT (R) ASSY | AWX7274 |
|  | 5 | JOINT ASSY | AWX7283 |
|  | 6 | Ground Terminal | AKE-046 |
|  | 7 | Speaker Terminal $1 P$ (CN1,CN2,CN5,CN6) | AKE7009 |
|  | 8 | Speaker Terminal 1P (CN3,CN4,CN7,CN8) | AKE7010 |
|  | 9 | 23P FFC 60V (J5,J6) | ADD7154 |
| $\triangle$ | 10 | AC Cord with Plug | See contrast tabel (2) |
|  | 11 | 11P Housing Wire (J3,J4) | ADX7278 |
|  | 12 |  |  |
|  | 13 | Connector Assy (J7) | PG10MM-F15 |
|  | 14 | Connector Assy (J8) | PG10MM2F15 |
|  | 15 | Rear Panel (MET) | ANC7820 |
|  | 16 | Rear Panel Plate R | See contrast tabel (2) |
|  | 17 | Rear Panel Plate L | See contrast tabel (2) |
|  | 18 | PCB Holder (MET) | ANG9101 |
|  | 19 | Shield Plate(PLS) | ANK7076 |
|  | 20 | AC Shield L | ANK9025 |
|  | 21 | Shield Cover | ANK9026 |
| NSP | 22 | Spacer | AEB7169 |
| NSP | 23 | Tape | AEH7008 |
| NSP | 24 | Damping Plate | AMR7278 |
| NSP | 25 | Damping Plate | AMR7281 |
| NSP | 26 | Tape | PNM1249 |
|  | 27 | Fiber Washer | RBF1045 |
|  | 28 | Screw | ABA1192 |
|  | 29 | Screw | BBT30P100FCC |
|  | 30 | Screw | ABA1207 |
| NSP | 31 | Rivet | AEC-441 |
|  | 32 | Nylon Rivet | AEC7242 |
|  | 33 | PCB Spacer (14) | DEC1387 |
|  | 34 | Card Spacer | DEC1772 |
|  | 35 | PC Support | VEC1549 |
|  | 36 | Cushion A | PED1001 |
|  | 37 | Screw | BBZ30P080FCC |
|  | 38 | Screw | IBZ30P060FCC |
|  | 39 | Nut | NK70FCU |
|  | 40 | Binder | ZCA-SKB90BK |
|  | 41 | Input Plate (MET) | ANG7274 |
|  | 42 | Locking Card Spacer | VEC1596 |
|  | 43 | Ferrite Core | See contrast tabel (2 |
|  | 44 | Screw | ABA1011 |
|  | 45 | AC Shield Case (PLS) | ANK7075 |
| NSP | 46 | Earth Lead Wire | DE025BF0 |
|  | 47 | AC Cord Spacer | ANG1153 |

## (2) CONTRAST TABLE

M-AX10/KU/CA and M-AX10/NY are constructed the same except for the following:

| Mark | No. | Symbol and Description | Part No. |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | M-AX10/KU/CA | M-AX10/NY |  |
| $\triangle$ | 10 | AC Cord with Plug | ADG7041 | ADG7038 |  |
|  | 16 | Rear Panel Plate R | ANC7288 | ANC7285 |  |
|  | 17 | Rear Panel Plate L | ANC7289 | ANC7286 |  |
|  | 43 | Ferrite Core | Not used | ATX1031 |  |

### 2.4 FRONT PANEL



## - FRONT PANEL PARTS LIST

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NSP | 1 | SW ASSY | AWX7282 |
| NSP | 2 | VR ASSY | AWX7334 |
|  | 3 | FRONT ASSY | AWX7276 |
| NSP | 4 | LED ASSY | AWX7277 |
| NSP | 5 | Cord with Plug | ADH7022 |
| NSP | 6 | Cord with Plug (J20) | DE005VF0 |
|  | 7 | Magnet | AMF7003 |
|  | 8 | Door Hinji L (PLS) | AMR9199 |
|  | 9 | Door Hinji R (PLS) | AMR9200 |
|  | 10 | Door Assy (MET) | ANG9100 |
|  | 11 | Inner Panel (AL) | ANB7184 |
|  | 12 | Damper Assy | AXA9013 |
| NSP | 13 | Spacer | AEB7169 |
| NSP | 14 | Damping Plate | AMR7282 |
| NSP | 15 | Tape | PNM1249 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NSP } \\ & \text { NSP } \end{aligned}$ | 16 | Cushion A | REB1060 |
|  | 17 | Cushion B | REB1061 |
|  | 18 | LED Lens | AAK2459 |
|  | 19 | LED Filter S(PLS) | AAK7657 |
|  | 20 | LED Film (PLS) | AAK7669 |
|  | 21 | Display Panel L (PLS) | AAK9044 |
|  | 22 | Cover | AAK9045 |
|  | 23 | LED Filter L (PLS) | AAK9046 |
|  | 24 | Mode Panel (PLS) | AAK9047 |
|  | 25 | Mode Lens (PLS) | AAK9048 |
|  | 26 | Panel S (PLS) | AAK9049 |
|  | 27 | Door Cushion | AED9014 |
|  | 28 | Tape | AEH7009 |
|  | 29 | Door Yoke (MET) | ANB7187 |
|  | 30 | Name Plate G (AL) | PAN1377 |
|  | 31 | Cushion A | PED1001 |
|  | 32 | Knob S (PLS) | AAB7200 |
|  | 33 | Knob M (AL) | AAB7201 |
|  | 34 | Block | ANL7015 |
|  | 35 | Power Button (ABS) | VNK4159 |
|  | 36 | Side Panel L (AL) | AAH7037 |
|  | 37 | Side Panel R (AL) | AAH7038 |
|  | 38 | Panel Base (PLS) | AMB9020 |
|  | 39 | Door Panel (AL) | ANB7182 |
|  | 40 | Front Panel (AL) | ANB7183 |
|  | 41 | Screw | BBT30P080FCC |
|  | 42 | Screw | BBZ30P080FCC |
|  | 43 | Screw | IBZ30P060FCC |
|  | 44 | Screw | IBZ30P080FCC |
|  | 45 | Nut | NK90FCU |
|  | 46 | Screw | PMH30P060FMC |
|  | 47 | Screw | PSZ20P060FMC |
|  | 48 | Screw (STEEL) | ABA1050 |
|  | 49 | Washer (PLS) | ABF7007 |

## 3. BLOCK DIAGRAM AND SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

### 3.1 OVERALL CONNECTION DIAGRAM AND JOINT ASSY

1. THE $\triangle$ MARK FOUND ON SOME COMPONENT PARTS INDICATES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SAFETY FACTOR OF THE PART. therefore, when replacing, be sure to use parts of IDENTICAL DESIGNATION.



Note : When ordering service parts, be sure to refer to "EXPLODED VIEWS and PARTS LIST" or "PCB PARTS LIST".
3.2 POWER SUPPLY, SW ASSY

NOTES

1. RESISTORS

INDICATED IN Ohm $1 / 10 \mathrm{~W}+5 \%$ TOLERANGE ANH7100
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED K; KOhm
$\begin{aligned} \text { " } F \text { " } & \text { ( NON-FRAMABLE TYPE } \\ \text { "MUF" } & \text { RD1/4MUF TYPE }\end{aligned}$
2. CAPACITORS

IND ICATED IN CAPACITY (UF) /VOLTAGE (V)
"YF"; CKCYF TYPE "TY";CFTYA TYPE
" ZL" ; CEHAZL TYPE "HAT";CEHAT TYPE
3. THE $\triangle$ MARKS

THE PARTS WITH A $\triangle$ MARK CAN NOT BE REPLACED
BY OTHER PARTS,
BECAUSE OF THE SAFTY IMPORTANCE.






### 3.4 INPUT (L), INPUT (R) ASSY

TES

1. RES I STORS

INDICATED IN Ohm $1 / 1$ QW $\pm 5 \%$ TOLERANCE
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED $\mathrm{K} ; \mathrm{KOhm}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED K;KOhm R:RDR1/4W TYPE
2. CAPACITORS

IND ICATED IN CAPAC ITY (UF) /VOLTAGE (V)
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED p:pF 3. THE $₫$ MARKS
" TA"; TANTALUM TYPE "YF";CKSQYF TYPE
" TY" ; CFTYA TYPE "ZA": CEHAZA TYPE
" ZL" ; CEHAZL TYPE
"OS" OS "CON OTHERS:CEAT TYPE
" $\mathrm{CH}^{\prime \prime}$; CCSQCH TYPE



SIGNAL ROUTE
$\Rightarrow$ : AUDIO SIGNAL


### 3.5 V.AMP (L) ,V.AMP (R) ASSY



H
V. AMP(L) ASSY (AWX7278)


SIGNAL ROUTE
$\Rightarrow$ : AUDIO SIGNAL


CN716

|  | M-AX10/NY | M-AX10/KU/CA |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Power Amp Assy | AWH7002 | AWH7003 |
| V. AMP (L) Assy | AW $\times 7278$ | $\leftarrow$ |
| V. AMP (R) Assy | AW $X 7279$ | $\longleftarrow$ |
| C. AMP (L) Assy | AW $\times 7280$ | AW $\times 7673$ |
| C. AMP (R) Assy | AWX7281 | AWX7674 |

NOTES 1. RESISTORS
INDICATED IN Ohm $1 / 10 \mathrm{~W} \pm 5 \%$ TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
k: kOhm, RM: RDM TYPE, R:RDR TYPE
2. CAPACITORS

INDICATED IN CAPACITY (UF) NOLTAGE (V) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED p:pF INDICATED WITHOUT VOLTAGE IS 50V EXCEPT ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR. GA : CEGA, TY: CFTYA, CH : CCSQCH, ZA : CEHAZA, SR:CSZSR
3. NO MARK ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS:CEAT

NO MARK DIODES ARE 1 SS355
4. Voltage
indicated in dc voltage
5. THE M MARK FOUND ON SOME COMPONENT PARTS INDICATES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SAFETY FACTOR OF THE PART.
THEREFORE, WHEN REPLACING, BE SURE TO USE PARTS OF
IDENTICAL DESIGNATION.
6. TRNSISTOR' S RANK

2SC2240: (BL) 2SC5170:(FG) 2SC2712:(GR) 2SC3326:(AB)
2SA970: (BL) 2SA1929: (FG) 2SA1162: (GR)

### 3.6 C.AMP (L), C.AMP (R) ASSY




## 4. PCB CONNECTION DIAGRAM

1. Part numbers in PCB diagrams match those in the schematic diagrams.
2. A comparison between the main parts of PCB and schematic


| Symbol In PCB Diagrams | Symbol In Schematic Diagrams | Part Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OOO |  | Transistor |
|  |  | Transistor with resistor |
| OOO | $\begin{array}{\|ccccc} \hline D & G & S & D & G \\ 0 & S \\ 0 & 0 & O & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0 \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ \hline & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Field effect transistor |
| 000000 | $\sum_{0}\left\{\sum _ { i } ^ { s } \left\{\xi_{0}\right.\right.$ | Resistor array |
| 000 |  | 3-terminal regulator |

3. The parts mounted on this PCB include all necessary parts for several destinations.
For further information for respective destinations, be sure to check with the schematic diagram.
4. View point of PCB diagrams.

## Connector Capacitor


4.1 JOINT, SW, LED, VR ASSY



2


E LED ASSY

(ANP7281-A)


### 4.2 POWER SUPPLY ASSY

B POWER SUPPLY ASSY

| Q812 | Q808 | Q804 | IC801 | IC802 | IC805 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Q810 | Q806 | Q802 |  | IC804 | IC803 |
| Q811 | Q807 | Q803 |  |  |  |
| Q809 | Q805 | Q801 |  |  |  |

3

B power supply assy


### 4.3 FRONT ASSY

D
FRONT ASSY
SIDE A

IC903 IC902 Q946 Q943
Q949 Q947
Q945 Q942


### 4.4 INPUT(L) ASSY

G INPUT(L) ASSY


## G. $\operatorname{INPUT}(\mathrm{L}) \operatorname{ASSy}$



### 4.5 INPUT(R) ASSY


B


### 4.6 V. AMP(L) ASSY

H v. AMP(L) ASSY
SIDE A


## П v. AMP(L) ASSY



### 4.7 V. AMP(R) ASSY



SIDE B
K v.AMP(R) ASSY




## 5. PCB PARTS LIST

NOTES: • Parts marked by "NSP" are generally unavailable because they are not in our Master Spare Parts List.

- The $\triangle$ mark found on some component parts indicates the importance of the safety factor of the part.

Therefore, when replacing, be sure to use parts of identical designation.

- When ordering resistors, first convert resistance values into code form as shown in the following examples.

Ex. 1 When there are 2 effective digits (any digit apart from 0), such as 560 ohm and 47 k ohm (tolerance is shown by $J=5 \%$, and $K=10 \%$ ).

```
560\Omega -> 56\times10' -> 561.................................................RDI/4PU 5 6 1 J
47k\Omega }->\mathrm{ | 47×103 }->473\mathrm{ .................................................RDI/4PU 4 7 3 J
0.5\Omega -> R50............................................................................RN2H R 5 0 K
l\Omega -> 1R0 ............................................................................RSlP 1 R 0 K
```

Ex. 2 When there are 3 effective digits (such as in high precision metal film resistors).
$5.62 \mathrm{k} \Omega \rightarrow 562 \times 10^{1} \rightarrow 5621$................................................... RN1/4PC 5621 F

## CONTRAST OF PCB ASSEMBLIES

| Mark | Symbol and Description | Part No. |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M-AX10 /KU/CA | M-AX10 /NY |  |
| NSP | POWER AMP ASSY | AWH7003 | AWH7002 |  |
|  | -V. AMP (L) ASSY | AWX7278 | AWX7278 |  |
|  | -V. AMP (R) ASSY | AWX7279 | AWX7279 |  |
|  | -C. AMP (L) ASSY | AWX7673 | AWX7280 |  |
|  | -C. AMP (R) ASSY | AWX7674 | AWX7281 |  |
| NSP | AF COMPLEX (A) ASSY | AWM7410 | AWM7410 |  |
|  | - INPUT (L) ASSY | AWX7273 | AWX7273 |  |
|  | -INPUT (R) ASSY | AWX7274 | AWX7274 |  |
| NSP | -SW ASSY | AWX7282 | AWX7282 |  |
| NSP | - JOINT ASSY | AWX7283 | AWX7283 |  |
| NSP | - VR ASSY | AWX7334 | AWX7334 |  |
| NSP | AF COMPLEX (B) ASSY | AWM7507 | AWM7506 |  |
|  | -POWER SUPPLY ASSY | AWX7664 | AWX7662 |  |
|  | -FRONT ASSY | AWX7276 | AWX7276 |  |
| NSP | -LED ASSY | AWX7277 | AWX7277 |  |

## | C.AMP (L) ASSY

AWX7673and AWX7680 are constructed the same except for the following:

| Mark | Symbol \& Description | Part No. |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AWX7673 | AWX7680 |  |
| $\triangle$ | IC501,IC502 | AEK7022 | Not used | IC Protector (10A/125V) |

## L C.AMP (R) ASSY

AWX7674and AWX7681 are constructed the same except for the following:

| Mark | Symbol \& Description | Part No. |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AWX7674 | AWX7681 |  |
| $\triangle$ | IC601,IC602 | AEK7022 | Not used | IC Protector (10A/125V) |

## $B$ POWER SUPPLY ASSY

AWX7664and AWX7662 are constructed the same except for the following:

| Mark | Symbol \& Description | Part No. |  | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AWX7664 | AWX7662 |  |
| $\triangle$ | R849-R852 | Not used | RS2LMF222J |  |

Mark No. Description
Part No.

## A JOINT ASSY

COILS AND FILTERS
L711,L712
RTF1167
CAPACITORS
C711,C712
CEAT100M50
RESISTORS
Other Resistors
OTHERS
CN711,CN712 10P MT CONNECTOR 1-173981-0 CN713,CN714 11P PLUG
711,712 PCB BINDER
KM200TA11
VEF1040

## B POWER SUPPLY ASSY (AWX7664)

SEMICONDUCTORS

| $\triangle$ | IC803 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\triangle$ | IC801,IC802 |
| $\triangle$ | IC804,IC805 |
| $\triangle$ | Q815,Q816,Q819,Q820 |
| $\triangle$ | Q803,Q804,Q811,Q812 |
|  | Q805,Q806 |
|  | Q807,Q808 |
|  | Q821 |
| $\triangle$ | Q813,Q814,Q817,Q818 |
| $\triangle$ | Q801,Q802, Q809,Q810 |
|  | D821-D828 |
| $\triangle$ | D801-D804 |
| $\triangle$ | D805-D812,D833-D837 |
|  | D829-D832 |
|  | D813-D816,D841-D844 |
|  | D817-D820 |
| $\triangle$ | D838 |

COILS AND FILTERS
L801,L802
CAPACITORS
$\triangle$ C851 ( $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 250 \mathrm{~V})$
C803,C804,C833
C829-C832,C836
C813-C820
C809-C812
C821-C824
C838,C840
C839,C841 C825-C828 C834

C837
C805-C808 C842
C801,C802
RESISTORS
$\triangle$ R803,R804 R813,R814
$\triangle$ R831,R839
$\triangle$ R815-R818

AEK7019
AEK7021
BA178M24T
2SA1255
2SA1837
2SA970
2SC2240
2SC2712
2SC3138
2SC4793
1SS355
F10KF20
S5566G(TPB2)
UDZ16B
UDZ24B
UDZ36B
UDZS10B

RTF1167

ACE7014
CEANP1R0M50
CEAT100M50
CEAT100M63
CEAT471M2A
CEATR10M2A
CEHAT100M50
CEHAZA220M25
CEHAZL101M50
CEHAZL182M35
CEHAZL331M35
CEHAZL471M50
CFTYA224J50
CKCYF103Z50

RD1/4LMF470J
RD1/4MUF124J
RS1/10S100J
RS1/10S101J

| Mark | No. $\quad$ Description |  | Part No. |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\triangle$ | R819-R822 | RS1/10S301J |  |
| $\triangle$ | R836-R838 |  | RS1/10S3R3J |
| $\triangle$ | R805-R808 | RS1LMF103J |  |
|  | Other Resistors | RS1/10S $\square \square \square J$ |  |

## OTHERS

CN805,CN806 10P MT CONNECTOR 1-173981-0 CN804 16P CONNECTOR 9604S-16C H851,H852 FUSE CLIP AKR1004 811-822

USE CLIP ANH7100
$\triangle$ CN851
AC CODE SOCKET RKP1751
$\triangle$ CN852
AMP U-P CONNECTOR
RKP1833
$\triangle$ CN853 AMP U-P CONNECTOR RKP1834
805
PCB BINDER
VEF1040
KN801-KN803 EARTH METAL FITTING VNF1084


SW ASSY
SWITCHES AND RELAYS
$\triangle$ S701
ASG-553

## CAPACITORS

$\triangle$ C701 $(0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 250 \mathrm{~V})$
ACE7014

## OTHERS

$\triangle$ CN701 AMP U-P CONNECTOR RKP1833


FRONT ASSY
SEMICONDUCTORS

|  | IC904 |
| :--- | :--- |
| IC902 | AT24C01-10PC |
| $\triangle$ IC903 | BA178M05T |
| IC901 | BA178M15T |
| Q952 | PD5508B9 |
|  | 2SA1048 |
| Q903,Q904 |  |
| Q901,Q902 | 2SC2458 |
| Q943,Q946 | 2SC2705 |
| Q907-Q914,Q942,Q945 | 2SJ146 |
| Q918 | DTA124EK |
|  | DTA143EK |
| Q915-Q917,Q919,Q926,Q928 |  |
| Q930,Q947-Q951 | DTC124EK |
| Q932-Q935 | DTC124EK |
| D933-D935,D953 | DTC124ES |
| D927 | 1SS355 |
|  | DAN202K |
| D936 |  |
| D901-D914 | DAP202K |
| D929-D932 | NSCW100-8511 |
| D951,D952 | SLP6118C51H |

COILS AND FILTERS
X901 (4.19MHz)
VSS1014
SWITCHES AND RELAYS
ASD7014
S901-S904
VSG1009

## CAPACITORS

C921,C922,C942
CEHAZA220M25
C961,C963,C964
CEHAZA470M6R3
CEJA100M35
CEJA2R2M50


| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C305- | C308,C323-C326 | CCSQCH270J50 |
|  | C311, | C312 | CEAT470M25 |
|  | C315- | C318 | CEGA471M50 |
|  | C309, | C310 | CEHAZA470M10 |
|  | C331 |  | CFTYA683J50 |
|  | C337, | C338 | CSZSR100M16 |
| RESISTORS |  |  |  |
|  | R303, | R304 | RDM1/2P221J |
|  | R345 |  | RDM1/2P3600F |
|  | R343, | R344 | RDM1/2P7500F |
|  | R341,R | R342 | RDM1P3001F |
|  | R379, | R380 | RDR1/4PM470J |
|  | R301, | R302 | RDR1/4VM104J |
|  | R315 |  | RS1/10S1001D |
| $\triangle$ | R349-R | R352 | RS1/10S101J |
|  | R314 |  | RS1/10S1101D |
|  | R386 |  | RS1/10S30R0D |
|  | R385 |  | RS1/10S33R0D |
|  | R313, | R316,R325-R328 | RS1/10S3900D |
|  | R347,R | R348 | RS1/10S5100D |
|  | VR301 | ,VR302 (220ת) | ACP7002 |
|  | Other | Resistors | RS1/10S $\square \square \square J$ |
| OTHERS |  |  |  |
|  | CN303 | 23P CONNECTOR | 9604S-23C |
|  | J301 | 2WIRE SHIELD HOUSING | ADX7258 |
|  | J302 | 2WIRE SHIELD HOUSING | ADX7259 |
|  | KN301 | EARTH METAL FITTING | VNF1084 |
| C. AMP (L) ASSY (AWX7673) |  |  |  |
| SEMICONDUCTORS |  |  |  |
| $\triangle$ | IC501, | IC502 IC PROTECTOR(10A) | AEK7022 |
| $\triangle$ | Q503, | Q504 | 2SA1162 |
|  | Q507-Q | Q10 | 2 SC 2712 |
| $\triangle$ | Q517, | Q518 | 2SC3138 |
|  | Q513, | Q15 | 2SK1132 |
|  | Q511, | Q512 | DTA124EK |
|  | Q505, | 506 | DTC143EK |
|  | Q501, | 2502, Q519, Q520 | IMX1 |
|  | D501, | 502 | 1SS355 |
|  | D503, | 504 | BR3371XJ30A |
| COILS AND FILTERS |  |  |  |
|  | L501 |  | RTF1167 |
| SWITCHES AND RELAYS |  |  |  |
|  | RY501 | ,RY502 | ASR1035 |
| CAPACITORS |  |  |  |
|  | C505, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 506 | CEANP470M10 |
|  | C507 |  | CEAT100M50 |
|  | C508 |  | CEHAZA220M25 |
|  | C511, | 512 | CEHAZL471M50 |
|  | C501-C | 504 | CFTYA224J50 |
|  | C509 |  | CFTYA474J50 |
|  | C517, | 518 | CKSQYF104Z50 |
|  | C515, | 516 (47 F/10V) | RCH1139 |
| RESISTORS |  |  |  |
|  | R519,R | 2520,R535,R536 | RS1/10S1502F |
|  | R501,R | R502 | RS1/10S1602F |


| Mark | No. Description | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R503,R504 | RS1/10S6801F |
|  | R521,R522,R537,R538 | RS1/10S8201F |
| $\triangle$ | R509-R512,R531-R534 | RS2LMFR22J |
|  | R513,R514 | RS3LMF2R2J |
|  | VR501,VR502 (4.7K 2 ) | ACP7003 |
|  | Other Resistors | RS1/10S $\square \square \square \mathrm{J}$ |

## OTHERS

| CN502 | 23P CONECTOR | 9604S-23C |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CN507,CN508 | 2P TOP POST | B2B-EH |
| 501 | PCB BINDER | VEF1040 |
| KN501,KN502 EARTH METAL FITTING | VNF1084 |  |

## 」 INPUT (R) ASSY <br> SEMICONDUCTORS

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | IC201 |
| IC202 | DAC8043FP |
|  | Q201,Q202 |
| Q207,Q208,Q213,Q214 | OP275GP |
| $\triangle$ | 2SA1048 |
|  | 2SA1145 |
|  | Q203-Q206 |

COILS AND FILTERS
L201
RTF1167
SWITCHES AND RELAYS
RY201-RY203 VSR1008
CAPACITORS

| C201,C202,C205-C208 (220pF) | ACE7012 |
| :--- | :--- |
| C240 (47 $\mu \mathrm{F})$ | ACH7116 |
| C203,C204 | CCCSL560K2H |
| C235 | CCSQCH100D50 |
| C232-C234 | CCSQCH101J50 |

C228 CCSQCH470J50
C229,C230 CEAT100M50
C221,C222
C231
C225,C226

| C215-C218 | CEHAZL471M50 |
| :--- | :--- |
| C219,C220,C223,C224 | CFTYA104J50 |
| C209,C210 | CQHA561J2A |
| C241,C242 $\quad(22 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ | RCH1077 |
| C211-C214 $\quad(47 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 10 \mathrm{~V})$ | RCH1139 |
| C227 $\quad(100 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 6.3 \mathrm{~V})$ |  |

## RESISTORS

## R237,R238

RDR1/4VM1001F
RDR1/4VM2400F RDR1/4VM3001F RDR1/4VM391J RDR1/4VM473J


Mark No. Description
Part No.

## L C. AMP (R) ASSY (AWX7674)

## SEMICONDUCTORS

$\triangle$ IC601,IC602 IC PROTECTOR(10A) AEK7022
$\triangle$ Q603,Q604 2SA1162
Q607-Q610 2SC2712
$\triangle$ Q617,Q618 2 SC3138
Q613,Q615 2SK1132
Q611,Q612 DTA124EK
Q605,Q606 DTC143EK
Q601,Q602,Q619,Q620 IMX1
D601,D602 1SS355
D603,D604 BR3371XJ30A

## COILS AND FILTERS

L601
SWITCHES AND RELAYS
RY601,RY602
ASR1035

## CAPACITORS

C605,C606 CEANP470M10
C607
C607
C608
C611,C612
C601-C604
C609
C617,C618
C615,C616 (47 $\mu \mathrm{F} / 10 \mathrm{~V}$ )

## RESISTORS

R619,R620,R635,R636 RS1/10S1502F
R601,R602
R603,R604
R621,R622,R637,R638
$\triangle$ R609-R612,R631-R634
R613,R614
VR601,VR602 (4.7k $\Omega$ )
Other Resistors
ACP7003
RS1/10S $\square \square \square J$

## OTHERS

| CN602 | 23P CONNECTOR | 9604S-23C |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CN607,CN608 | 2P TOP POST | B2B-EH |
| 601 | PCB BINDER | VEF1040 |
| KN601,KN602 | EARTH METAL FITTING VNF1084 |  |

## 6. ADJUSTMENT

### 6.1 IDLE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

The idle current is adjusted in two steps: coarse and fine. Note that the adjustment value for fine adjustment depends on the elapsed time from the coarse adjustment.
For the points to be adjusted or measured, see Table 6-1 and Fig. 61.

For the adjustment timing and values, see Table 6-2.
Be sure to turn VR501, VR502, VR601 and VR602 fully counterclockwise before turning the power on.

Table 6-1 Adjustment points of idle current

| Channel | L High ch | L Low ch | R High ch | R Low ch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjustment <br> point | VR501 | VR502 | VR601 | VR602 |
| Measurement <br> point | CN505 | CN505 | CN605 | CN605 |
|  | Between <br> pins 1 and 2 | Between <br> pins 3 and 4 | Between <br> pins 1 and 2 | Between <br> pins 3 and 4 |

Table 6-2 Adjustment values of idle current

|  | Adjustment Timing |  | Adjustment value <br> (Pin voltage) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coarse <br> Adjustment | Power ON immediately |  | $14.5 \mathrm{mV} \pm 1.0 \mathrm{mV}$ |
|  |  | More than 5 min. <br> and less than <br> 10 min. | $16.0 \mathrm{mV} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| Fine <br> Adjustment | Elapsed <br> time from <br> the coarse <br> adjustment | More than 10 min. <br> and less than <br> 15 min. | $15.5 \mathrm{mV} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{mV}$ |
|  |  | More than 15 min. <br> and less than <br> 30 min. | $15.0 \mathrm{mV} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{mV}$ |
|  |  | More than 30 min. | $14.5 \mathrm{mV} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{mV}$ |

### 6.2 DC OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

Adjust the DC offset with the power on immediately before fine adjustment of the idle current.
For the points to be adjusted or measured, and the adjustment values, see Table 6-3 and Fig. 6-1.

Table 6-3 DC offset adjustment method

| Channel | Adjustment <br> Point | Measurement Point | Adjustment <br> Value |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L High ch | VR301 |  |  |
| L Low ch | VR302 | Apply channel speaker |  |
| terminals (Red, Black) | OV $\pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ |  |  |
| R High ch | VR401 |  |  |
| R Low ch | VR402 |  |  |

### 6.3 OPERATION CHECK OF THE PROTECTION CIRCUIT

While supplying a sine wave of $1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.2 \mathrm{Vrms}$ in DUAL MODE, with ATT.THROUGH OFF, increase the volume level and check that the protection circuit activates before the level reaches the maximum value. It works about before twelve o'clock position.

CAUTION : This check mode may damage the speaker(s) when it is connected to the output terminal. It is recommended that output terminal is open at this check mode.


Fig. 6-1 Adjustment and measurement points

## 7. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 7.1 IC

- The information shown in the list is basic information and may not correspond exactly to that shown in the schematic diagrams.
- List of IC

PD5508B9, DAC8043FP

## PD5508B9 (FRONT ASSY : IC901)

## - Control Microcomputer

## - Pin Function

| No. | Mark | Pin Name | I/O | Pin Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P53 | VR2 | 1 |  |
| 2 | P17/Srdy/A10 | LD | O |  |
| 3 | P16/CLK/A9 | CLK | O | Serial I/O pins |
| 4 | P15/Sout/A8 | SRD | 0 | Serial |
| 5 | P14/Sin/A7 | IND. IN1 | 0 |  |
| 6 | P13/T1/A6 | IND. IN2 | $\bigcirc$ | Timer output |
| 7 | P12/T0/A5 | IND. SEPA | 0 | Timer output |
| 8 | P11/A4 | IND.BRD | 0 |  |
| 9 | P10 | IND. DUAL | 0 |  |
| 10 | P27/IN7 | IND. ATT.THROUGH | O |  |
| 11 | P26/IN6 | IND. ATT. HOLD | 0 |  |
| 12 | P25/IN5 | INPUT2 | 0 |  |
| 13 | P24/IN4 | DACVR | 0 | Analog input |
| 14 | P23/IN3/A3 | SEPARATE | 0 | Analog input |
| 15 | P22/IN2/A2 | INVERT | 0 |  |
| 16 | P21/IN1/A1 | SPRYH | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 17 | P20/IN0/A0 | SPRYG | 0 |  |
| 18 | Vref/CE | Vref | - | Reference voltage input |
| 19 | Xin | Xin | 1 | Clock input |
| 20 | Xout | Xout | O | Clock output |
| 21 | Vss | Vss | - | Power supply voltage input |
| 22 | Vcc | Vcc | - | Power supply voltage input |
| 23 | P50/Xcin | VR4 | I |  |
| 24 | P51/Xcout | VR5 | 1 |  |
| 25 | RESET | RESET | 1 | Reset input |
| 26 | P30/INT0/A11 | BACKUP | 1 | External inrerrupt input |
| 27 | P31/INT1/A12 | BRD. | 1 | External inrerupt input |
| 28 | P32/CNTR0/OE | DAL. | 1 | Timer input |
| 29 | P33/CNTR1/Vpp | VR1 | 1 | Timer input |
| 30 | P40/A13 | SEPA | 1 |  |
| 31 | P41/A14 | FMT | 0 |  |
| 32 | P42 | ILL2 | 0 |  |
| 33 | P43 | ILL1 | 0 |  |
| 34 | P00/D0 | SDA | 1/O |  |
| 35 | P01/D1 | SCL | O |  |
| 36 | P02/D2 | MD WKUP | 1 |  |
| 37 | P03/D3 | ATT. THROUGH | 1 | Key ON wake-up function |
| 38 | P04/D4 | ATT. HOLD | 1 | Key ON wake-up function |
| 39 | P05/D5 | INPUT | 1 |  |
| 40 | P06/D6 | ILL. | 1 |  |
| 41 | P07/D7 | P-DET | 1 |  |
| 42 | P52 | VR3 | 1 |  |

Following item "1."~"7." (P.43~P.51) describe about the specifications of IC901 PD5508B9.

## - SPECIFICATIONS

## 1. Basics

### 1.1 Reset

Perform the reset when connecting the AC power supply.


Fig. Flow chart of RESET

Perform reading from the EEPROM while RAM is being initialized after the AC power is turned on (port 25 (Pin25) (RESET): L). Set the read data to RAM using "initcont" after resetting is completed. (See "2. Initializing.(P.44)")

### 1.2 BACKUP Mode

Backup is performed when the AC power is turned off.
SPRYH (port 16) and SPRYG (port 17) are set to "L" 10 ms after the BACKUP port becomes "L."
All the indicators and lamps go dark.
Execution of the BACKUP processes (port processing and register processing) begins 30 ms later.
Last memory writing to the EEPROM is performed each time a key is operated, but not performed in the backup processes.

## Port processing

1) I/O ports are specified as output ports.
2) Output ports are set to "L."

## Backup targets

INPUT1/2, ATT.THROUGH, ATT. HOLD (The level value is also backed up when ON), ILL.
(The VOLUME level and mode settings at the mechanical switch are checked each time the power is turned on.)

|  | BRD. | DUAL | PRO. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ILL | Bright / dark / off |  |  |
| INPUT | $1 / 2$ |  | - |
| ATT. THR | ON/OFF |  |  |
| ATT. HOLD | - | - | ON/OFF |
| ATT. LEVEL | - | - | At ATT. HOLD <br> ON only |

As writing to ROM may require 40 ms at maximum, 5 V will be supplied to the microcomputer for about 100 ms after the AC power is turned off at the hardware.

The data to be written are composed of the following 3 bytes:

| 1 | Bit 0 | ILL1 | ON/OFF |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Bit 1 | ILL2 | ON/OFF |  |
|  | Bit 2 | INPUT | 1/2 |  |
|  | Bit 3 | ATT. THROUGH | ON/OFF |  |
|  | Bit 4 | ATT. HOLD | ON/OFF |  |
|  | Bit 5 | SEPARATE | ON/OFF |  |
|  | Bit 6 | DUAL | ON/OFF |  |
|  | Bit 7 | BRIDGE | ON/OFF |  |
| 2 |  | VOLUME position (5 bit) |  |  |
|  |  | *At ATT. HOLD ON only |  |  |
| 3 |  | BACKUP code |  |  |

Communication is made using ports 34 (SDA) and 35 (SCL) as output ports.


### 1.3 Last Memory

Last memory writing to the EEPROM (IC904:AT24C01-100C) is performed each time a key is operated.
Input-independent last memory is not provided.
The ILL and ATT.THROUGH settings remain the same in switching between INPUT 1 and 2.

### 1.4 TEST Mode

None

### 1.5 SILENT Mode

The unit can enter SILENT mode in a condition other than the following:

- The BACKUP port is "L." (BACKUP mode)
- A volume operation is being processed. $\square$
- A key input is being processed. $\qquad$ (normal operation mode)
- Caution status for mode switching (caution indication state at the operation of OPERATION MODE SW during Power-On state)

When 200 ms have elapsed after such a process is completed, the unit can enter SILENT mode.

The unit restarts upon key input, a volume operation, mode switching, or P-DET input.
The timer is set for 5-second restarting.
When 200 ms have elapsed after the restarting process is completed, the unit can enter SILENT mode again.
(SILENT mode : The control $\mu$-com enter the low power consumption mode and stops the oscillation of system clock.)

### 1.6 POWER ON/OFF <br> (1) POWER ON

After POWER ON, port $16(\mathrm{SPRYH})(\operatorname{Pin} 16)$ is set to " L " and port 31 (FMT)(Pin31) is set to "H."
Port 31 (FMT) is set to "L" after 3 seconds, and muting is set to OFF.
After another 5 seconds ( 8 seconds after POWER ON), ports 16 (SPRYH) and 17 (SPRYG)(Pin17) are set to "H," and relay is set to ON.


## (2) POWER OFF

Port 16 (SPRYH)(Pin16) is set to "L" 10 ms after POWER OFF (port 26 (BACKUP)(Pin26) becomes "L").

Ports that must be processed other than port 16 are operated immediately after this.

26 (BACKUP)

16 (SPRYH)


## 2. Initializing

The main routine starts after reset processing.
Normal processing starts after the initializing process is completed with "initcont".

The data read during the reset processing are written to RAM. (See the "1. Basics"(P.43).)
If the MODE switch was not operated during the POWER OFF period, the read data are written to RAM.
If the MODE switch was operated during the POWER OFF period, the default settings are made.

Default: INPUT1

| ATT.THROUGH | OFF |
| :--- | :--- |
| ATT.HOLD | OFF |
| ILL | Bright |

Then the timers are set.
Refer to the next page Fig.1.

IC901 PD5508B9




Fig. 1 Timing chart of initializing process from the reset

## 3. Key Input (IC901)



## IC901 PD5508B9




Key input, indicators and processes

| Key Input Port | ACT | Indicator Process Port | Contents of Process |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | DUAL | BRIDGE | SEPARATE |
| 37 <br> (ATT. THROUGH) | L | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { (IND ATT. THROUGH) } \end{aligned}$ | Alternates " H " and "L" alternately at each key input. | Alternates " H " and "L" alternately at each key input. | Alternates " H " and "L" alternately at each key input. <br> Key disabled with ATT.HOLD ON. |
| 39 (INPUT) | L | $\begin{array}{\|l} 5 \text { (IND IN1) } \\ 6 \text { (IND IN2) } \end{array}$ | Sets INDIN1 and INDIN2 to " H " and "L" alternately at each key input. | Sets INDIN1 and INDIN2 to "H" and "L" alternately at each key input. | Key disabled. <br> Both INDIN1 and INDIN2 <br> always lit ("H"). |
| $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & \text { (ATT. HOLD) } \end{aligned}$ | L | 11 (IND ATT. HOLD) | Key disabled. Always "L". | Key disabled. Always "L". | Alternates " H " and "L" at each key input. <br> Key disabled with ATT. <br> THROUGH ON. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & (\mathrm{ILL}) \end{aligned}$ | - | None | - | - | - |


| Key Input Port | ACT | Indicator Process Port | Contents of Process |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | DUAL |  | BRIDGE | SEPARATE |
| 37 <br> (ATT. THROUGH) | L | 13 (DAC VR) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { ON } & : " H " ~ \\ \text { OFF } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ON : "H" } \\ & \text { OFF } \end{aligned}$ | ON : "H" (VOL invalid) OFF : "L" (VOL valid) Key disabled with ATT. HOLD ON. |
| 39 <br> (INPUT) | L | 12 (INPUT2) | INPUT1: "L" INPUT2 : "H" |  | INPUT1 : "L" INPUT2 : "H" | Fixed at L. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & \text { (ATT. HOLD) } \end{aligned}$ | L | - | Key disabled. |  | Key disabled. | ON : HOLD data valid <br> VOL invalid <br> OFF: VOL valid <br> Key disabled with ATT. <br> THROUGH ON. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & \text { (ILL) } \end{aligned}$ | L | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { (ILL2) } \\ & 33 \text { (ILL1) } \end{aligned}$ | Cycles Bright/Dark/Off at each key input. <br> Factory setting: Bright (H, L) |  |  |  |

### 3.1 Key Inputs

A key input becomes valid after 40 ms , to eliminate chatter.
The ATT.THROUGH key input from OFF to ON becomes valid when the key is held pressed for 2 seconds.

### 3.2 Switch inputs

The MODE switch (rotary switch) setting is read when the power is turned on.
The switch operation with POWER ON is invalid.
(See "7. WARNING."(P.50))

## 4. KEY PROCESSING (IC901)

### 4.1 ATT.THROUGH Switching

The ATT.THROUGH key input from ON to OFF becomes valid when the key is held pressed for 2 seconds.
Any other key input during these 2 seconds is invalid.
When switching from OFF to ON, the key input becomes valid at normal timing.

Port 16 (SPRYH)(Pin16) is set to "L" 10 ms after ATT.THROUGH switching signal input, and relay is set to OFF.
After another 30 ms , the INDICATOR port is processed.
Port 31 (FMT)(Pin31) is set to "H," and muting is set to ON.
Switching process is performed 100 ms after ATT.THROUGH switching signal input.

When switching ATT THROUGH from ON to OFF:
Data transfer to the DAC IC is performed 2 seconds after the key input.

## When switching ATT.THROUGH from OFF to ON:

Port 2 (LD), port 3 (CLK), and port 4 (SRD) are fixed to "L" before DACVR (pin 13) is set to "L," 30 ms after relay becomes OFF. (See "6. DAC Volume Transfer."(P.49))

After another 2 seconds, port 31 (FMT)(Pin31) is set to "L," and muting is set to OFF.
After another 3 seconds, port 16 (SPRYH)(Pin16) is set to "H," and relay becomes OFF.


Fig. 2 Timing chart when ATT. through key is pressed

### 4.2 INPUT switching

INDICATOR port processing and switching process start 30 ms after INPUT key input [port 39 (INPUT)(Pin39): "L"].
No muting process is performed.


Fig. 3 Timing chart when INPUT key is pressed

### 4.3 ATT.HOLD Key Processing

Upon ATT.HOLD key input, the specified current volume value is held.
While ATT.HOLD is ON, the volume level stays at the held value even if the volume control is operated.
In Muting mode (when the power is turned on or ATT. THROUGH is switched from ON to OFF), the ATT.HOLD key is disabled.


Fig. 4 Timing chart when ATT. HOLD key is pressed

### 4.4 ILL Key Processing

Each press of the key cycles Bright, Dark, Lamp Off, and LED Off.


Fig. 5 Timing chart when ILL key is pressed

### 4.5 VOL Key Processing



Fig. 6 Timing chart when volume is input

### 4.6 Invalid Key Input



Fig. 7 Timing chart when an invalid key is pressed

## 5. Mode Switching Processing (IC901)

Select the mode of the speakers using the MODE switch (rotary switch).
Any of three modes (BRIDGE, DUAL and SEPARATE) can be selected.

Table Mode select indicator processing

| Mode <br> Input Port | ACT | Indicator <br> Process Port | Contents of Process |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 27 <br> (BRIDGE) | L | 8 (IND BRD.) | Sets to "H". |
| 28 <br> (DUAL) | L | 9 (IND DUAL) | Sets to "H". |
| 30 <br> (SEPA.) | L | 7 (IND SEPA.) | Sets to "H". |

IC901 PD5508B9



Table Mode select port processing

| Mode Input Port | ACT | Contents of Process Process Port |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 12 (INPUT2) | 13 (DACVR) | 14 (SEPARATE) | 15 (INVERT) | 16 (SPRYH) | 17 (SPRYG) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & \text { (BRIDGE) } \end{aligned}$ | L | INPUT1 : "L" | ATT. through : "L" | "L" | ATT. through : "H" | "H" | "L" |
|  |  | INPUT2 : "H" | ATT. exist : "H" |  | ATT. exist : "H" |  |  |
| 28 <br> (DUAL) | L | INPUT1 : "L" | ATT. through : "L" | "L" | ATT. through : "L" | "H" | "L" |
|  |  | INPUT2 : "H" | ATT. exist : "H" |  | ATT. exist : "L" |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \text { (SEPA.) } \end{aligned}$ | L | Fixed at "L" | ATT. through : "L" | "H" | ATT. through : "L" | "H" | "L" |
|  |  |  | ATT. exist : "H" |  | ATT. exist : "L" |  |  |

The MODE switch is disabled while power is ON.
(See "7. WARNING.")

## 6. DAC Volume Transfer (IC901)

When the status of port 29 (VR1) changes, port 29 (VR1), port 30 (VR2), port 42 (VR3), port 23 (VR4), and port 24 (VR5) are checked to detect the VOLUME position.
With DUAL, BRIDGE, or SEPARATE, the attenuation volume is read from the VOLUME position/ATT volume table and transferred to the DAC IC in Serial mode (MSB first).

When the transfer is completed, LD (port 2) is set to "L" then returned to "H."

When ATT.THROUGH is ON or port 13 (ATT.THROUGH) is "L," port 2 (LD), port 3 (CLK), and port 4 (SRD) are fixed at "L." Then the data are transferred again when port 13 (ATT.THROUGH) is set to "H."

## When switching ATT.THROUGH from ON to OFF or when turning power ON: <br> Data transfer is performed 2 seconds after the switch is operated.



When switching ATT THROUGH from OFF to ON or when turning the power ON :
Port 2 (LD), port 3 (CLK), and port 4 (SRD) are fixed at "L" before DACVR (pin 13) is set to "L," 30 ms after relay becomes OFF.

Relay

Three data lines "L"

DACVR (pin 13)

Data transfer is performed once in the following conditions and terminated:

- When the power is turned on
- When the VOL is operated
- When ATT.THROUGH is switched from ON to OFF
- When ATT.HOLD is switched from ON to OFF

| Position | Binary Code | BRIDGE / DUAL |  |  | PROCESSOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Attenuation (dB) | Serial Data |  | Attenuation (dB) | Serial Data |  |
| 31 | 00000 | 0 | FFF |  | 0.0 | FFF |  |
| 30 | 00001 | -2 | CB4 | -2.0021 | -0.5 | F19 | -0.5021 |
| 29 | 00010 | -4 | A17 | -4.0026 | -1.0 | E41 | -1.0016 |
| 28 | 00011 | -6 | 804 | -6.0015 | -1.5 | D75 | -1.5013 |
| 27 | 00100 | -8 | 65E | -8.0013 | -2.0 | CB4 | -2.0021 |
| 26 | 00101 | -10 | 50E | -10.0064 | -2.5 | BFE | -2.5023 |
| 25 | 00110 | -12 | 404 | -12.0052 | -3.0 | B53 | -3.0001 |
| 24 | 00111 | -14 | 331 | -14.0006 | -3.5 | AB0 | -3.5028 |
| 23 | 01000 | -16 | 289 | -16.0002 | -4.0 | A17 | -4.0026 |
| 22 | 01001 | -18 | 203 | -18.0089 | -4.5 | 987 | -4.5008 |
| 21 | 01010 | -20 | 199 | -20.0106 | -5.0 | 8FE | -5.0030 |
| 20 | 01011 | -22 | 145 | -22.0074 | -5.5 | 87D | -5.5039 |
| 19 | 01100 | -24 | 102 | -24.0127 | -6.0 | 804 | -6.0015 |
| 18 | 01101 | -26 | CD | -26.0100 | -6.5 | 791 | -6.5025 |
| 17 | 01110 | -28 | A3 | -28.0013 | -7.0 | 725 | -7.0008 |
| 16 | 01111 | -30 | 81 | -30.0333 | -7.5 | 6BE | -7.5043 |
| 15 | 10000 | -32 | 66 | -32.0731 | -8.0 | 65E | -8.0013 |
| 14 | 10001 | -34 | 51 | -34.0754 | -8.5 | 603 | -8.5003 |
| 13 | 10010 | -36 | 40 | -36.1215 | -9.0 | 5AC | -9.0057 |
| 12 | 10011 | -38 | 33 | -38.0937 | -9.5 | 55B | -9.5043 |
| 11 | 10100 | -40 | 28 | -40.2039 | -10.0 | 50E | -10.0064 |
| 10 | 10101 | -42 | 20 | -42.1421 | -10.5 | 4C6 | -10.5037 |
| 9 | 10110 | -44 | 19 | -44.2863 | -11.0 | 482 | -11.0010 |
| 8 | 10111 | -46 | 14 | -46.2245 | -11.5 | 441 | -11.5045 |
| 7 | 11000 | -48 | 10 | -48.1627 | -12.0 | 404 | -12.0052 |
| 6 | 11001 | -50 | C | -50.6615 | -12.5 | 3CB | -12.5007 |
| 5 | 11010 | -52 | A | -52.2451 | -13.0 | 394 | -13.0072 |
| 4 | 11011 | -54 | 8 | -54.1833 | -13.5 | 361 | -13.5048 |
| 3 | 11100 | -56 | 6 | -56.6821 | -14.0 | 331 | -14.0006 |
| 2 | 11101 | -58 | 5 | -58.2657 | -14.5 | 303 | -14.5040 |
| 1 | 11110 | Infinity | 0 | \#NUM! | -15.0 | 2D8 | -15.0025 |

## 7. WARNING

### 7.1 Protection

When abnormal amplifier output is detected, the protection relay and function muting are controlled to warn the user.

When P-DET (port 41) becomes "L," FMT (port 31) is set to "H" and port 16 (SPRYH) is set to "L" immediately.

At the same time, ILL indicators flash in 1-second cycle.

| (ILL1, ILL2) $=(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{L}) \leftrightarrow(\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L})$ | (ILL1=port33(Pin33) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Flashing : Mode illumination light | ILL2=port32(Pin32)) |
| Mode indicator |  |
| Panel light |  |

When the POWER OFF key is pressed, POWER OFF processing is performed. (All other keys are disabled.)

Refer to 7.2 PROTECTION CIRCUIT about the circuit explanation.

### 7.2 Mode Switching

Mode switching is allowed only when the power is OFF.
If mode switching is performed with the power ON, relay is set to OFF. When the previous status is restored, relay is returned to ON.

As a caution, the LED of the selected mode and the LED of the operating mode flash with the timing shown below.
When the MODE switch is returned to its original setting, the LED flashing as a caution stops, and normal status is resumed.

The MODE switch is read every loop.
When the MODE switch is operated when the ILL indicator is dark, the indicator is forcibly turned on.
When the MODE switch setting matches the operating mode setting, the ILL mode resumes its original status.

Relay is set to OFF in the MODE CAUTION status.
 operated


Fig. 8 Timing of mode switching error processing

### 7.3 Warning when switching ATT.THROUGH from OFF to ON

When ATT.THROUGH is switched from OFF to ON, the key becomes valid when it is held pressed for 2 seconds.
The ATT.THROUGH ON/OFF LED flashes during those 2 seconds.

IC901 PD5508B9


DAC8043FP (INPUT(L) ASSY : IC101, INPUT(R) ASSY : IC201)

## - D/A Converter IC

## - Pin Assignment (Top View)



## - Block Diagram



## M-AX10

### 7.2 PROTECTION CIRCUIT

The protection circuits are provided for this unit. When these protection circuits are activated ,the hardware muting is activated and muting and the output relays are controlled by the microcomputer.

There are two protection circuits.

1) DC voltage detection at the output
2) Overcurrent detection due to the short circuit at the load end

## 1. DC voltage detection circuit

At the High-CH (Low-CH) output current amp of C.AMP (L)ASSY, DC voltage is detected by Q507 and Q509 (Q508 and Q510) and these transistors turned ON and P-DET signal becomes Low. When P-DET signal becomes Low ,relay control Tr. Q515 ,Q511 and Q512 becomes open and shut down the relay RY501 and RY502. Also microcomputer receive P-DET Low signal and activate the mute circuit and set OFF the relay control Tr. Q513.

## 2. Overcurrent detection circuit

At the High-CH (Low-CH) output current amp of C.AMP (L)ASSY, (+) side overcurrent is detected by Q503 and Q505 (Q518,Q504 and Q506) and these transistors turned ON and P-DET signal becomes Low. Following is same as above.
(-) side overcurrent is detected by Q517,Q503 and Q505 (Q504 and Q506) and these transistors turned ON and P-DET signal becomes Low. Following is same as above.

Refer to next page FIg. 1 about the circuit description.

## 3. Starting condition of the protection circuit

The above protection circuits works under the following condition.
DC voltage detection $\quad: \quad$ about over $\pm 3 \mathrm{~V}$
Overrcurrent detection $\quad: \quad$ about over $14 \sim 15 \mathrm{~A}$

Fig. 1 PROTECTION CIRCUITS

### 7.3 DESCRIPTIONS

### 7.3.1 Product Overview

Features of this product

## $\square$ Three-mode drive power amplifiers

This product is equipped with power amplifiers for two right and two left channels (total of 4 channels).
Three types of speaker drive formats can be selected.

## 1. SEPARATE mode

The product functions as a 4-channel power amplifier (115 watts, 4 ohms for each of 4 channels). By connecting to a 2 -way channel divider, a high-grade multi-amplifier system can be established. Using two units of this product provides a Hi-Fi surround system for up to 8 channels. The product can also be used for DVD multichannel audio, DOLBY DIGITAL, and DTS applications.

## 2. DUAL mode

By connecting speakers that conform to tandem-wiring use, a Biamplifier (tandem amplifier) system can be established. By driving tweeters and woofers separately with different amplifiers, interference between speaker units is virtually eliminated. Thus, super hi-fi stereo playback with a high degree of purity is enabled.

## 3. BRIDGE mode

The product functions as bridge-output high-power amplifiers (230 watts, 6 ohms for each of 2 channels).

## $\square$ Symmetrical twin-stereo structure

High-performance stereo amplifiers are symmetrically mounted left and right.
Of course in SEPARATE or DUAL mode, enlargement of a large current loop can be eliminated even in BRIDGE mode, restraining sound degradation due to magnetic coupling, which is a disadvantage of bridge amplifiers. The important parts are isolated by shield plates and shield cases to achieve excellent channel separation at high frequencies ( 104 dB or more at 20 kHz between the left and right channels). You can enjoy high-grade stereophonic playback in a rich sound field.

## ■ Advanced direct-energy MOSFET power amplifiers

This product employs MOSFETs of larger capacity than with conventional models. For insulation between each large heat sink and MOSFET, a quite small zero-resistance ceramic sheet is employed to improve the radiation characteristics. Not only a rise in temperature with continuous signal input, but also instantaneous rises in temperature with pulse-type input can be minimized.
For higher sound quality, the response speed to an input of large sound volume and the clarity are highly improved.
In addition, a newly developed Z (ZETT) BIAS circuit that precisely reproduces the thermal factors of a MOSFET is mounted for temperature compensation for the idle current. This drastically improves the drift of the idle current which may greatly affect sound quality, and enables playback at constantly stable sound quality immediately after you turn on the power.

## Wide-range linear circuit

The wide range linear circuit has been enhanced to improve DC stability by newly employing highly accurate parts of $0.5 \%$ error and single-chip dual transistors for a completely discrete structure that uses no DC servo or operational amplifier.
This enables natural and clear playback of low frequencies by keeping NFB stable from very low frequencies.

## DAC (Digital Accurate Control) attenuator

A high-precision 12-bit D/A converter of ladder resistance type is used.
Advantages of the DAC attenuator (when compared with conventional mechanical sliding-type controls)

1. Excellent $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ in practical usage
2. The frequency response is not affected by the attenuation volume setting.
3. The attenuation volume can be programmed. This product provides two curves, for high-frequency attenuation in a multiamplifier system and for normal volume control.
4. No tracking error (gain error between channels)
5. No signal irregularity from vibration, providing pure sound
6. The operation block and the circuit block can be separated. The signal path length can be minimized by free layout.

## ■ Large-sized super ring toroidal transformer

A large-sized super ring toroidal transformer of 450 VA is employed for the lowest possible loss and lowest impedance at the power block. In addition, repression of power harmonics, which has been regarded as impossible with large-capacity toroidal transformer, has been achieved, enabling powerful and smooth playback at high speeds.

## $\square$ Silent control microcomputer

When the knobs and buttons are not operated, the control microcomputer enters Low-Power-Consumption mode (system clock oscillation stops). This decreases power consumption, and eliminates high-frequency interference caused by clock oscillation to maintain high sound quality. In addition, the microcomputer continuously monitors the amplifier status and if it detects an abnormality, it immediately activates the protection circuit. By using the microcomputer in combination with the conventional hardwareprotection circuit, higher reliability and safety are ensured.

## ■ Ultra-Low-Impedance Power Circuit

Power de-coupling by an ultra-low-impedance condenser, ample jumper lines and a No. 16 wire power cable are employed for very low impedance in the power and ground lines.
In the low frequency range, channel separation is greatly improved (achieving 115 dB at 20 Hz ) by decreasing ground common impedance.
In the high frequency range, the rise in impedance due to the inductance component is suppressed, for higher frequency stability. Thus a power amplifier that is virtually impervious to changes in speaker impedance and connection cables has been created.

### 7.3.2 Circuit Description

## $\square$ Block Diagram



■ Each mode of block diagram


- Dual Drive Mode -

- Bridge Drive Mode -

- Separate Drive Mode -


## Descriptions of the Block Diagram <br> 1. INPUT switching block

Four small-signal relays for individual channels are used for input signal switching.

## 2. 12-dB flat amplifier block

The input signal is amplified by 12 dB (4 times) to increase the input level at the DAC attenuator block to improve the dynamic range and signal-to-noise ratio.
In DUAL or BRIDGE mode, the flat amplifier on the low-channel side is shut down by the LOCAL CIRCUIT OFF circuit.
The circuits are mounted in a shielded box to completely eliminate electrostatic and magnetic coupling.

## 3. DAC attenuator block

Attenuator section
This is a digitally controlled high-precision analog attenuator that uses a ladder resistance block of R-2R-type DAC ICs for volume control. The signal is input to the Vref (reference-voltage) terminal and the attenuated signal current is obtained from the Iout (currentoutput) terminal. The signal at this terminal is converted to a voltage signal by an I-V converter of the operational amplifier. An output signal of the same phase as the input signal is obtained through inversion by the operational amplifier. The attenuation volume adjustment is controlled using serial data from the microcomputer.

## Control section

A 5-bit (31-position) digital rotary switch is used. The rotation angle and information can be sent to the microcomputer, enabling the silent function (Low-Power-Consumption mode) of the microcomputer.

Two DAC ICs are used for two individual channels. There is no mechanical contact, resulting in fewer errors in attenuation volume and gang errors within 0.1 dB at any position. The attenuation volume can be flexibly adjusted by the microcomputer software.
With this product, it can be set in $2-\mathrm{dB}$ steps (up to -58 dB ) in BRIDGE mode and in 0.5 dB steps (up to -15 dB ) in SEPARATE mode. When this product is used in combination with a preamplifier, you can bypass the DAC attenuator block using the ATT.THROUGH function. For this bypass switching, the same small-signal relay as with the INPUT switching clock is used.

## 4. 14-dB power amplifier block

Pioneer's original "Direct-Energy MOSFET Amplifier" and "WideRange Linear Circuits" are mounted. The circuits function as the inversion/noninversion switching amplifier on the high-channel side and as an inversion amplifier in BRIDGE mode.
This eliminates the necessity for an inversion amplifier otherwise essential for a bridge amplifier.

## 5. Protection circuit

When a DC voltage at the output end or a short circuit at the load end is detected, hardware muting is activated and muting and output relays are controlled by the microcomputer.
When a short circuit at the load end is detected, a resistance inserted between the MOSFET drain power sources is used (for current detection) in place of a bridge detection circuit, a device greatly affected by the phase difference between the output power voltage and current.
Thus, possible malfunction of the protection circuit in practical use is prevented.

## 6. Power block

A large (450-VA) Super Ring is employed for the transformer.
The second coils are separated into three coil windings for left channel, right channel, and a subcircuit.
For the power amplifier, a full-wave voltage doubler rectifier system is used to suppress high-frequency current.
For the voltage amplifier, a half-wave voltage doubler rectifier system is used to obtain the specified voltage without using additional coils. Each signal stage has a local stabilized power source, and the lamps are driven at a constant current for low power consumption.

## Level Diagram



## 9. PANEL FACILITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

## FRONT SECTION


(1) POWER

Press to switch the appliance on and off.
(2) OPERATION MODE

Use this to switch between the three modes: bridge,dual and separate. Be sure to turn the power off before switching between modes. Switching with the power on will activate the warning circuit. The mode illumination light and mode indicator will flash, and the output will be muted.
If it happens, you should turn the operation mode switch back to its original position. The flashing will stop, and your M-AX10 will return to normal.

## ATT HOLD

This button is activated only if the OPERATION MODE switch is pointing to SEPARATE.
Press the ATT HOLD (attenuator hold) button while in separate mode allows whatever attenuation has been set with the ATTENUATOR knob to be retained.
Pressing it again will cancel the operation. Note,however, that it is not possible to turn ATT HOLD on and off while the output is muted (eight seconds after switching the power on).

## (4) ATT THROUGH

BEWARE: If this button is used ,the volume will be herted at maximum level.
Pressing the ATT THROUGH button for two seconds or longer causes the sound to be output through the speakers without passing through the attenuator circuit. However, because the mute circuit is activated, thereis no sound for five seconds after the button is depressed. The sound will emerge from the speakers five seconds after the ATT THROUGH button is pressed. Note that it will be maximaum volume. Pressing the button again will cancel the operation.
(5) ILLUMINATION

Pressing the ILLUMINATION button once, twice or three times alters the brightness of the panel light, mode indicator as indicated below.
Pressing it a fourth time will return the lights to their initial settings.

|  | Panel <br> light | Mode <br> illumination <br> light | Mode <br> indicator |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| initial <br> setting | Bright | On | On |
| Press <br> once | Dim | On | On |
| Press <br> twice | Off | On | On |
| Press <br> three <br> times | Off | Off | Off |

(6) INPUT

This button allows you to switch between INPUT 1 and INPUT 2. Note, however, that this is not possible if the the OPERATION MODE switch is set to SEPARATE.
(7) ATTENUATOR

This Knob allows you to adjust the attenuation in 31 stages. In dual and bridge modes it functions as a volume control : 0 dB when turned full right, and $-\infty$ when turned full left. In Separate mode it functions as an attenuator for adjusting the volume of the high-frequncy channel ( 0 to -15 dB , in 0.5 dB steps): turning it to the left lowers the volume.
(8) MODE ILLUMINATION LIGHT

The lamp display changes as illustrated below depending on whether the OPERATION MODE switch is set to BRIDEGE, DUAL or SEPARATE. Switching operations modes while the power is on will activate the warning circuit and cause the mode illumination light to flash.

Bridge mode


Dual mode


## Separate mode



## MODE INDICATOR

The lettering lights up to show whether the OPERATION MODE switch is pointing to BRIDGE, DUAL ,SEPARATE. Switching operation modes while the power is on will activate the warning circuit and cause the mode indicator to flash.
(10) ATT THROUGH INDICATOR

This indicator lights up when ATT THROUGH is ON.
(11) ATT HOLD INDICATOR

This indicator lights up when ATT HOLD is ON.
(12) INPUT INDICATORS

These indicators light up to show whether INPUT 1 or INPUT 2 has been selected. They both light up in Separate mode.
(13) PANEL LIGHT

This illuminates the display panel.

## METHODS OF CONNECTION

The M-AX10 has four built-in amplifier channels, which can be connected by means of three different operation modes: BRIDGE ,DUAL and SEPARATE. You may select the mode which best suits your purpose and the equipment you are connecting to your M-AX10.

## Bridge conection

- The four channels are connected two by two, so as to act as two high-output amplifier channels.
- Output comprises two $230 \mathrm{~W} / 6 \Omega$ (DIN), $200 \mathrm{~W} / 6 \Omega$ (FTC) channels.
- Your speakers must be at least $6 \Omega$.


## Dual conection

- The four channels act as two parallel sets of twin amplifier channels.
- Output comprises two $110 \mathrm{~W} / 3 \Omega$ (DIN), $90 \mathrm{~W} / 3 \Omega$ (FTC) channels.
- Speakers with bi-wire terminals will allow you to achieve high-quality sound.


## Separate conection

- The channels act separately as four amplifier channels.
- Output comprises two $110 \mathrm{~W} / 3 \Omega$ (DIN), $90 \mathrm{~W} / 3 \Omega$ (FTC) channels.
- Connecting a channel divider will allow you to use the appliance as an amplifier for a multi-channel system.
- You can adjust the volume of speakers connected to the HIGH channels (INPUT 1) in a range from 0 to 15 dB . You can also retain the attenuation once you have set it.
- Speakers connected to the LOW channels (INPUT 2) will always be at maximum volume.


## REAR SECTION

## INPUT 2

## INPUT 1

This is an input terminal for connecting CD players,control amplifiers,channel dividers and other components.
$\square$ This is an input terminal for connecting CD players,control amplifiers, channel dividers and other components.


This is used for an earth connection with a source appearance equipped with an earth-floating function.

## BEWARE

When connecting, make sure that the power switch is off,and the power cord is disconnected from the power supply. The terminals are arranged symmetrically. Special care is required when connecting the speaker cords:
failure to connect them in the correct manner for the desired mode will result in lost or imperfect sound.

The rear and under sections of this appliance are copper plated to ensure high quality sound. It may somtimes happen that marks are left during the plating process, but this does not affect performance.

## SPECIFICATIONS

Amplifier Section
(U.S model only)
When set to Bridge mode:
Continuous average power output is 200 Watts* per channel, min.,at 6 ohms from 20 Herz to 20,000 Herz with no more than $0.2 \%^{* *}$ total harmonic distortion.

## When set to Dual mode ,Seaprate mode: <br> Continuous average power output is 90 Watts* per channel, min.,at 3 ohms from 20 Herz to 20,000 Herz with no more than $0.2 \%{ }^{* *}$ total harmonic distortion.

Continuous power output
(driven simultaneously at 20 Hz to 20 kHz ) **
(European mode only)
Bridge mode
T.H.D. $0.15 \% 6 \Omega$............................................................... $220 \mathrm{~W} \times 2$
T.H.D. $0.09 \% 8 \Omega$.............................................................. $190 \mathrm{~W} \times 2$
Dual, Seaprate mode
T.H.D. 0.15\% $3 \Omega$............................................................... 100W $\times 4$
T.H.D. 0.09\% $4 \Omega$................................................................... 90W $\times 4$
T.H.D. 0.08\% $8 \Omega$............................................................... $60 \mathrm{~W} \times 4$
DIN Continuous power output
(driven simultaneously at 1 kHz )
(European mode only)
Bridge mode
T.H.D. $1 \% 6 \Omega$.................................................................... $230 \mathrm{~W} \times 2$
T.H.D. $1 \% 8 \Omega$.................................................................... $200 \mathrm{~W} \times 2$
Dual, Seaprate mode
T.H.D. $1 \% 3 \Omega$
$110 \mathrm{~W} \times 4$
T.H.D. $1 \% 4 \Omega$............................................................................ 105W $\times 4$
T.H.D. $1 \% 8 \Omega$........................................................................ $65 \mathrm{~W} \times 4$
Total harmonic distortion **
Bridge mode
20 Hz to $20 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{~W}, 8 \Omega$...................................................... $0.08 \%$
Dual, Seaprate mode
20 Hz to $20 \mathrm{kHz}, 30 \mathrm{~W}, 8 \Omega$....................................................... $0.06 \%$
Input sensitivity/Impedance
INPUT 1,2 $\qquad$ $1 \mathrm{~V} / 47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Frequency Response
INPUT 1,2 $\qquad$ 5 Hz to $150 \mathrm{kHz}+0 \mathrm{~dB},-3 \mathrm{~dB}$
Damping factor ( $1 \mathrm{kHz} / 20 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 20 kHz )


