

REALISTIC®

Service Manual

14-603

SCT-30
3 HEAD DUAL CAPSTAN
STEREO CASSETTE TAPE DECK
Catalog Number 14-603



CUSTOM MANUFACTURED FOR RADIO SHACK **T** A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION

FOR A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATION OF THIS DECK,
PLEASE REFER TO THE OWNER'S MANUAL.

CONTENTS

SPECIFICATIONS.....	2
BLOCK DIAGRAM	4
DOLBY NOISE REDUCTION SYSTEM	5
DOLBY FM	8
AUTO STOP MECHANISM	9
DISASSEMBLY	11
LUBRICATION	14
ADJUSTMENT OF ELECTRICAL PARTS	15
ADJUSTMENT OF MECHANICAL PARTS	21
TROUBLESHOOTING	23
CIRCUIT BOARD DIAGRAM (TOP VIEW)	29
CIRCUIT BOARD DIAGRAM (BOTTOM VIEW).....	31
EXPLODED VIEW (CABINET)	33
EXPLODED VIEW (MECHANISM).....	34
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	SEPARATE SHEET
REPLACEMENT PARTS (ELECTRICAL)	35

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

POWER SUPPLY.....	AC 120V, 60 Hz (U.S.A., CANADA) AC 220—240V, 50 Hz (EUROPE) AC 240V, 50 Hz (U.K., AUSTRALIA) AC 100V, 50/60 Hz (JAPAN)
POWER CONSUMPTION	17W
RECORDING SYSTEM.....	AC bias, 105 kHz
ERASING SYSTEM	AC erase, 105 kHz
INPUT IMPEDANCE	
MIC.	500—5K ohms
AUX IN.....	100K ohms
DIN	1.5K ohms

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

PREAMP OUT	10K ohms
DIN	20K ohms
HEADPHONE	8 ohms
OUTPUT LEVEL	0.55V (adjustable) (DIN : 0.25V High, 0.1V Low)
TAPE	Cassette tape
TAPE SPEED	1-7/8 ips (4.75 cm/sec.) ±2%
DIMENSIONS	5-11/16" (H) × 17-15/16" (W) × 10" (D) (14.4 × 45.6 × 25.4 cm)
WEIGHT	16 lbs. 8 oz. (7.5 kg)

PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

FREQUENCY RESPONSE	Nominal	Limit
SUPERTAPE	30—15,000 Hz	40 Hz +4 dB—12 kHz±5 dB —6
CrO ₂ / FeCr.....	30—16,000 Hz	40 Hz +4 dB—14 kHz +5 dB —6
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO		
SUPERTAPE	55 dB (DOLBY NR IN) 51 dB (DOLBY NR OUT)	45 dB 40 dB
CrO ₂ / FeCr	57 dB (DOLBY NR IN) (CrO ₂ , CCIR weighted : 61 dB) 53 dB (DOLBY NR OUT)	49 dB 45 dB
ERASE RATIO	70 dB	60 dB
CROSS TALK	60 dB	55 dB
WOW AND FLUTTER	0.12% R.M.S. (0.06% W.R.M.S.)	0.22% R.M.S. (0.08% W.R.M.S.)
DISTORTION at 0 VU	0.9%	3%
CHANNEL SEPARATION	35 dB	27 dB
FAST FORWARD OR REWIND TIME (C-60)	100sec.	125sec.
INPUT SENSITIVITY		
MIC.	—68 dB m (0.3mV)	—68 dB m +2 dB —3
AUX IN	—20 dB m (80mV)	—20 dB m +2 dB —3
DIN	—68 dB m (0.3mV)	—68 dB m +2 dB —3
OUTPUT LEVEL (1 kHz OVU)	0.55V	0.55V±3 dB
HEADPHONE OUTPUT (TEST TAPE :		
TEAC MTT-150)	63mV	63mV±3 dB (8Ω LOAD)
TAKE-UP TORQUE (PLAY)	50gr-cm	35~70gr-cm
TAKE-UP TORQUE (FF & REW)	90gr-cm	75~120gr-cm

NOTE : **Nominal** Specs represent the design specs ; all units should be able to approximate these. Some will exceed and some may drop slightly below these specs. **Limit** Specs represent the absolute worst condition which still might be considered acceptable ; in no case should a unit perform to less than within any Limit Spec.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

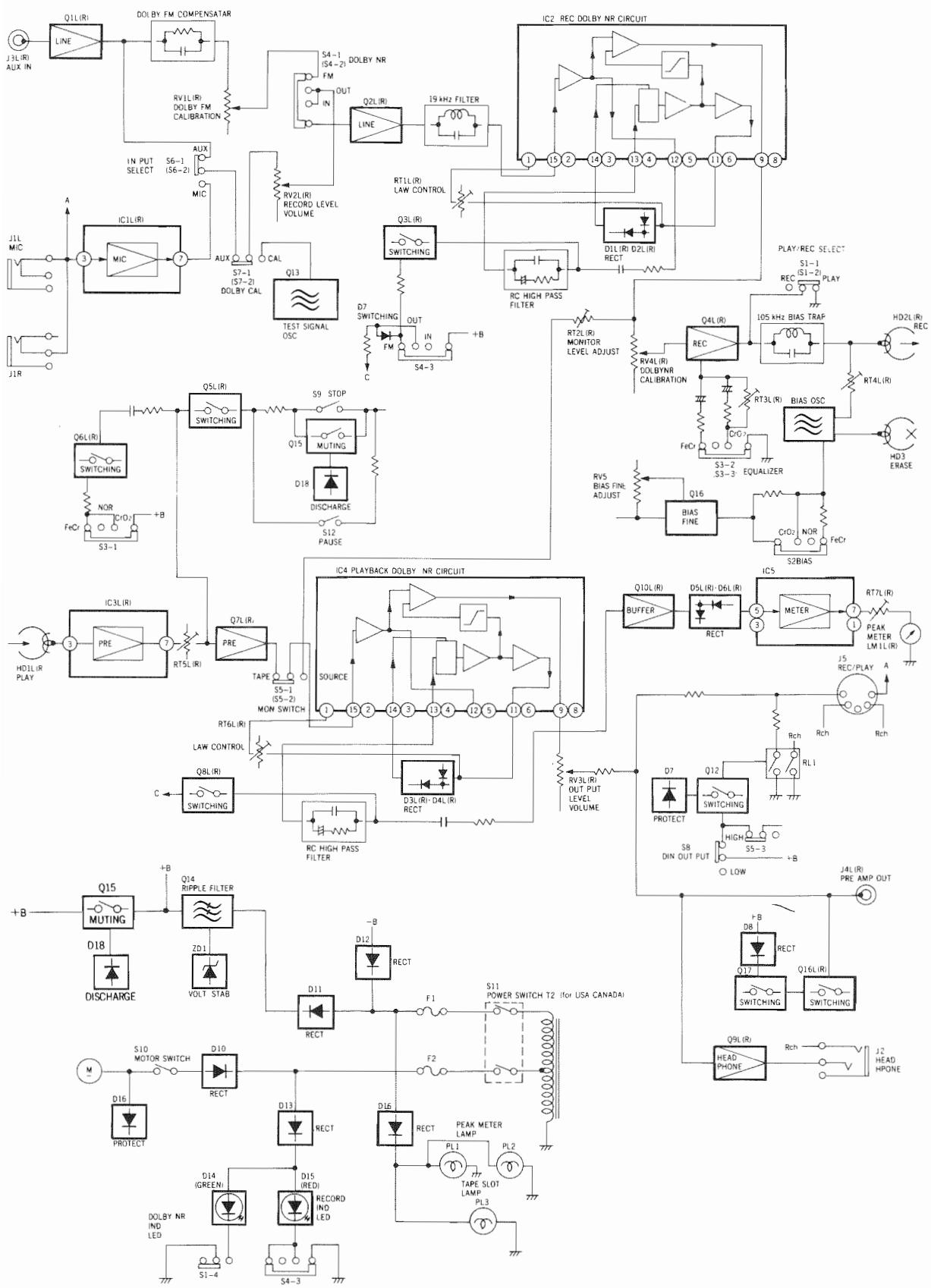


Figure 1

DOLBY NOISE REDUCTION SYSTEM

The REALISTIC SCT-30 incorporates a Dolby NR "B" system, which is designed to reduce noise and hiss by approximately 10 dB. In other words, to provide up to a 10 dB improvement in Signal-to-Noise ratio in the frequency spectrum responsible for noise. Before you attempt to service this unit, we suggest you read over the following introductory material, which is presented to aid you in understanding the principles of the Dolby NR system.

1. Principles of the Dolby NR System (Refer to Figure 2.)

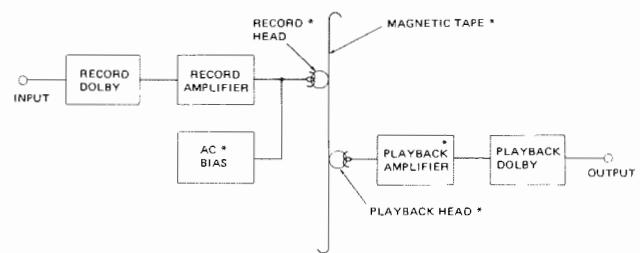


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the block diagram of a tape recorder incorporating a Dolby NR circuit. "Hiss" noise (made up of predominantly high frequencies) is introduced into the system at the points noted with * (AC bias, record head, magnetic tape, playback head and playback amplifier).

This annoying noise can be reduced by passing the signal through a circuit with the characteristics shown in Figure 3 (a Dolby NR playback circuit). This illustration shows that high level and/or low frequencies (below approximately 1000 Hz) are not affected by the Dolby NR Playback circuit; however, low levels (where noise is most objectionable and noticeable) and high-frequencies (where noise components are) are suppressed by up to 10 dB at the lower levels and higher frequencies. Obviously, the result is an improvement in signal-to-noise ratio (and thus dynamic range also).

However, any original signal (music, etc.) also is modified by such a playback circuit—high frequency and low level signals are suppressed along with the noise components. Therefore, the original signal must be modified to the same extent in the opposite direction during the record function. That is, boost low levels and high frequencies by exactly the same amount as the playback circuit will suppress them. The end result is that the input signal will be boosted and suppressed (by equal amounts in the record and in the playback circuits) leaving the output signal an exact reproduction of the input signal, but the noise components (introduced into the circuit at the points noted with an *) are suppressed only. This produces up to a 10 dB improvement in Signal-to-Noise.

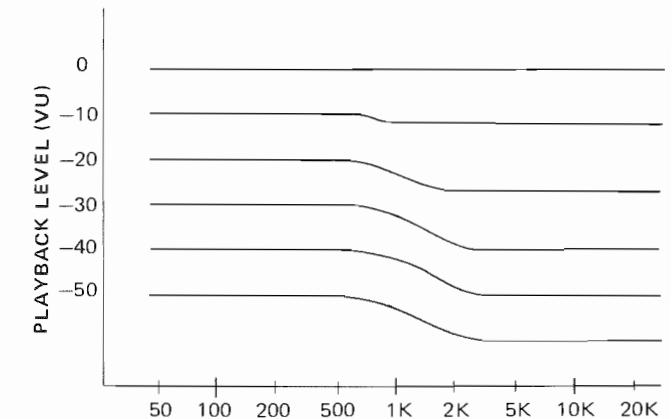


Figure 3

- 2. Record Circuit of SCT-30 (Refer to Figure 4.)**
The record circuit consists of 7 sections : AUX IN amplifier, microphone amplifier, 19 kHz trap and high cut filter, record Dolby NR, record amplifier, phone monitor amplifier and bias oscillator.

2-1. AUX IN amplifier

This is an amplifier which amplifies input signals from AUX IN.

2-2. Microphone Amplifier

This is an amplifier with flat response over the entire audio spectrum, with a voltage gain of 30 dB.

2-3. 19 kHz Trap and High-cut Filter

This stage is incorporated to remove any 19 kHz pilot signal from an FM Multiplex broadcast and/or AC bias leakage. The presence of either of these signals would activate the Dolby NR circuit, thus upsetting the proper response characteristics of the Dolby NR function.

2-4. Figure 5 shows the frequency response characteristics of the circuit from AUX IN to C27.

[The noise level at C27 should be less than 5mV (including bias leakage, hum and noise) with all inputs disconnected. Such measurements are to be made for both positions of the Tape switch, with Record Level set at maximum.]

2-5. Recording Dolby NR Circuit

The output of Q2 is applied to terminals (2) and (15) of IC2 via C27.

In IC2, this signal is amplified by 20 dB with flat amplification and is split into 2 signals. One signal is applied to the Adder and the other is input to terminals (4) and (13) via the RC high pass filter from terminals (5) / (12).

This input is also split into 2 signals, passing through the ATT amplifier.

One portion of the signal is applied to the Adder via the Limiter, thus boosting the output of the Adder.

The ATT is controlled by a DC voltage obtained from terminals (3) / (14).

A signal produced in Amplifier 1 is Amplified by Amplifier 2, and rectified by the rectifier/filter circuit (connecting C.R. to D1 & D2). Those circuits convert the signal to the DC voltage.

Also, this DC voltage is controlled by RT1; and ATT is controlled by the position of RT1. The boost amount and the Dolby operation point in the Adder are determined by this control.

In the Adder, the signal which passes through the Flat Amplifier, and the signal which passes through Amplifier 1 and the Limiter, are added (because the positions of 2 signals are same), and are supplied to terminals (8) / (9).

When the Dolby NR switch is in FM or OUT, a voltage is applied to the base of Q3 via S4-3, turning Q3 ON and the signal from terminals (5) / (12) of IC2 goes to ground via the collector of Q3 from the RC high pass filter and thus is not applied to the Adder. Therefore, the only input to the Adder is the signal which passes through the Flat Amplifier (not boosted). Hence, it is not Dolby encoded.

Refer to Figure 6 for the response characteristics of the Record Dolby NR circuit. The shaded area represents the amount of "boost" added when the Dolby NR switch is "IN". No "boost" is added when the Dolby NR switch is "out".

2-6. Record Amplifier

This amplifier consists of Q4 with associated components to compensate for record current requirements, boosting both high and low ends of the frequency range (commonly termed equalization).

High boost is obtained by the resonance of L3, C46, C51 and C50; low boost is obtained with R42 and C42. A section of the Tape switch is used to change components which alter the resonant frequency of the circuit and the gain of the amplifier—this provides optimum response for either Standard or Special tapes.

2-7. Bias Oscillator

A predetermined, fixed amount of bias current is applied to the Erase Head. But the Record Head receives higher or lower bias current depending on the position of the Tape switch (more for Special).

2-8. Phone Amplifier

The output of this amplifier is 0.5mW into 8Ω impedance when a test tape is played back.

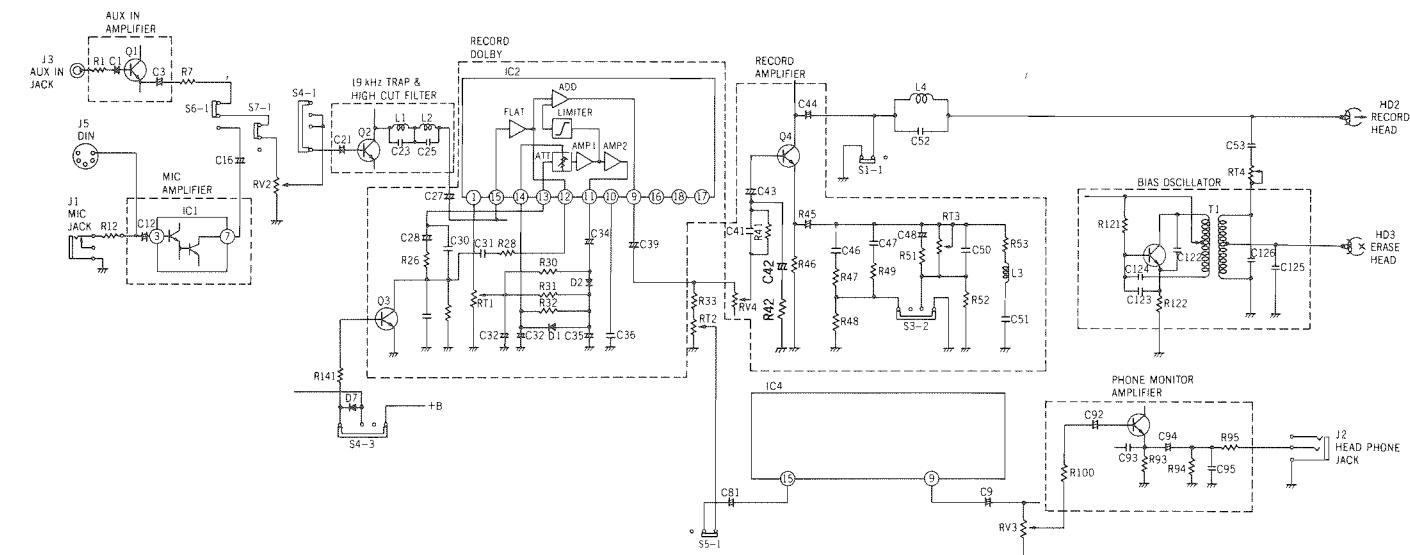


Figure 4

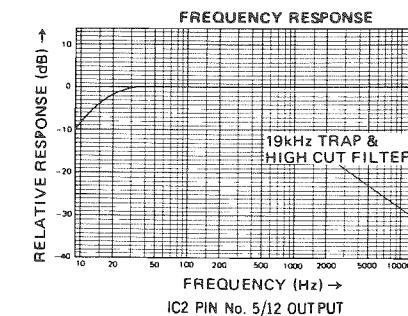


Figure 5

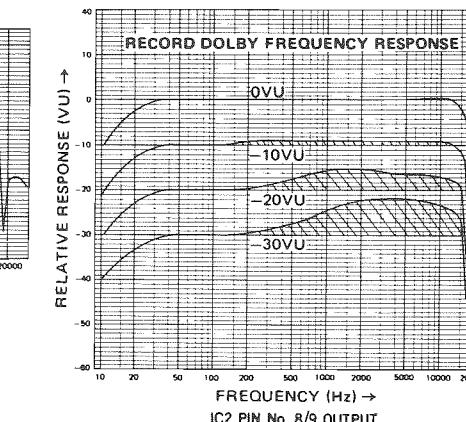


Figure 6

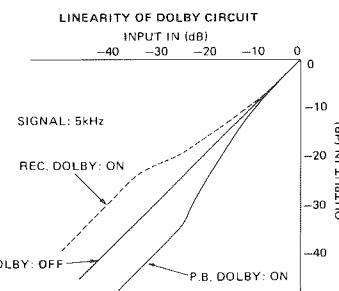


Figure 7

3. Playback Circuit of SCT-30 (Refer to Figure 8)

The playback circuit consists of 4 sections : playback equalization, 19 kHz trap & high cut filter, playback Dolby NR and phone amplifier.

3-1. Playback Equalization Circuit

This is the standard equalization circuit for cassette tapes, with 3180μ sec., 120μ sec. and 70μ sec. time-constants. The voltage gain at 400 Hz should be 53 dB.

3-2. 19 kHz Trap and High-cut Filter

This circuit operates exactly the same as that in the Record circuit, explained in 2-3.

3-3. Playback Dolby NR Circuit

The Playback Dolby NR circuit is the same as the Record Dolby NR circuit, except for the connection of the RC high pass filter. During Playback, the signal (which is amplified in the flat amplifier) is output to terminals (8) / (9) via the adder without being divided, and is applied to terminals (4) / (13) via the RC high pass filter.

The Adder is provided with a function to

reverse the phase of the signal as it passes through this circuit. Therefore, the phase of the signal, which passes through the RC high pass filter (namely, the adder output) is shifted by 180° .

The phase of the signal which is applied to the Adder via the ATT, Amplifier 1 and Limiter, and the phase of the signal which passes through the Flat Amplifier, are reversed, so boosting is performed in the Adder during Record, but attenuation occurs during Playback. Thus, the output is boosted in the Record Dolby NR circuit and reduced in the Playback Dolby NR circuit.

In general, the level of the final output is not changed, but noise is decreased by the amount decreased during Playback.

3-4. Phone Amplifier

The output of this amplifier is 0.5mW into 8Ω impedance when a test tape is played back.

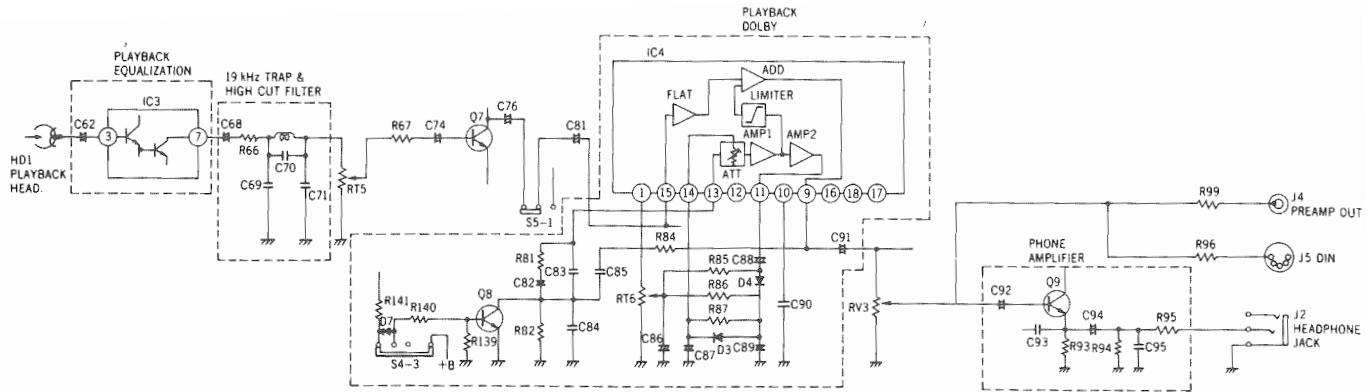


Figure 8

DOLBY FM

In conventional FM broadcasting, a signal having the characteristics shown in Figure 9 is transmitted to reduce noise during broadcasting.

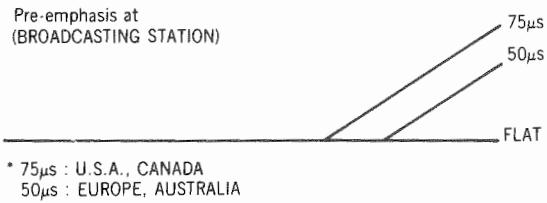


Figure 9

Such signals have characteristics of high-frequency emphasis due to the action of the respective time constants. When processed through a Receiver/Tuner with the correct de-emphasis time-constant (Figure 10), the resulting signal is essentially flat in frequency response (within the limitations of the FM broadcasting system).

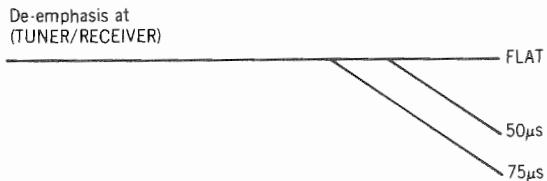


Figure 10

Since such a simple "noise reduction" system can be saturated easily, etc., the introduction of a DOLBY NOISE REDUCTION SYSTEM was considered for the FM Broadcast service : this is DOLBY FM.

DOLBY FM does not emphasize at 75μs or 50μs but emphasizes at only 25μs, and broadcast transmissions are with the DOLBY ENCODE superimposed.



Figure 11

A signal, which is transmitted with 25μs pre-emphasis must be received through a 25μs de-emphasized Tuner/Receiver. However, if the Tuner/Receiver still uses 75μs (50μs) de-emphasis, when a 25μs pre-emphasized broadcast is received, the resulting de-emphasis characteristic will be as shown in Figure 12.

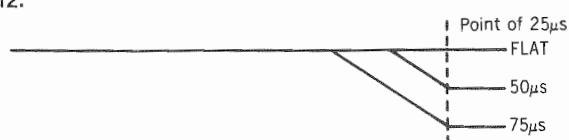


Figure 12

To make the de-emphasis characteristic flat, the signal must be passed through a circuit providing the characteristics shown in Figure 13.

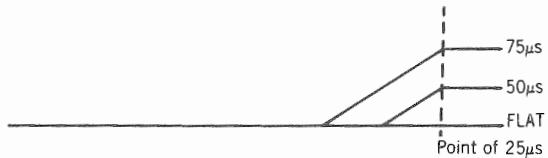
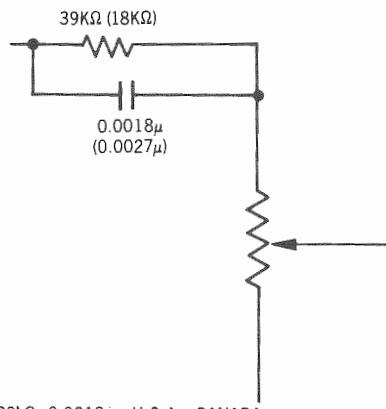


Figure 13

The SCT-30 incorporates the required de-emphasis characteristic as shown in Figure 13. This time-constant conversion circuit converts 75μs → 25μs (50μs → 25μs).



39kΩ, 0.0018μ : U.S.A., CANADA
18kΩ, 0.0027μ : EUROPE, AUSTRALIA
(TIME CONSTANT CONVERSION CIRCUIT)

With DOLBY NR, the audio level at the received end must match precisely with that at the transmission end. Even if these levels are matched initially, when Deck adjustments are changed, these levels would have to be re-matched.

A CALIBRATION CONTROL is provided on the SCT-30 to obtain this necessary re-adjustment.

Both 75μs (50μs) and 25μs de-emphasis are provided for in recent Tuners/Receivers ; and use of 25μs is recommended for DOLBY FM.

A flat output is obtained when using a Tuner/Receiver with provision for 25μs de-emphasis ; but when output from such a Tuner/Receiver is passed through the SCT-30, the frequency characteristic becomes as shown in Figure 12 by means of the time-constant conversion circuit previously described.

Thus, even with a Tuner/Receiver which incorporates the 25μs de-emphasis, 75μs (50μs) de-emphasis must be employed when using the SCT-30.

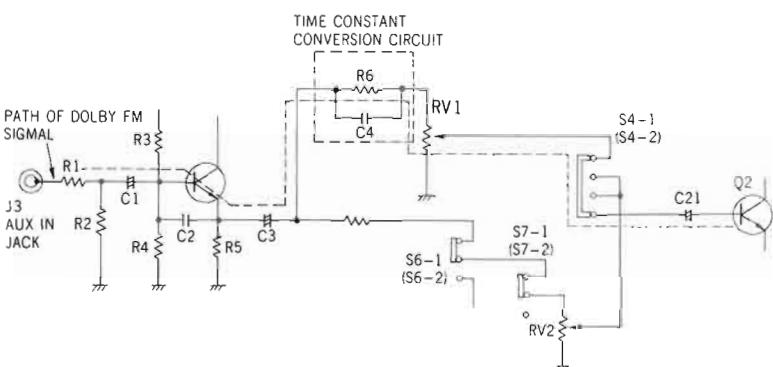


Figure 14

1. Calibration

When the Dolby NR switch S4 (S4-1–S4-3) is set to FM and MON switch S5 (S5-1–S5-3) is set to SOURCE, while the unit is in the Stop mode, the Dolby FM signal from AUX IN (J3), enters the amplifier via the time-constant conversion circuit and RV1L·R, S4-1·2.

Tune to the calibration signal from a Dolby FM broadcast station and adjust RV1L·R so that the pointer of the Level Meter is on the Dolby mark.

2. Dolby FM listen

Set the Dolby NR switch to FM and the MON switch to SOURCE in the STOP mode. Then, only the Dolby NR Playback circuit operates and the Dolby encoded signal (which is transmitted from the broad-

casting station) will be correctly decoded, and is output to the PRE AMP OUT as flat signals and the correct sound can be heard.

3. Dolby FM recording

In Dolby FM, the Dolby encoded signal at the broadcasting station is preemphasized for 25μ s and then it is transmitted. Therefore, the recording is the same as for recording ordinary sound with the Dolby NR circuit operating while matching it to the customer's own tuner (converting 25μ to 75μ or 25μ to 50μ (For Europe)).

Prepare recordings with the Dolby NR switch set to FM and S1 to RECORD. Signals are output at the Pre Amp Out, and Dolby FM can be monitored while the recording is proceeding.

AUTO STOP MECHANISM

Auto-stop mechanism

- Figure 15 shows the tape-end detector for the auto-stop mechanism.

In the recording, playback, fast forward and rewind modes, the Take-up belt, Pulley, Gears and Cam Gears rotate in the directions indicated by the arrows; and when the tape is not completely taken up, the Take-up reel rotates in the direction so that it will take-up the tape.

The Floating cam is provided on the same axis as the Take-up reel shaft, and it lightly touches the reel (by action of a spring). Utilizing the fact that when the Reel rotates, the floating cam faces in the direction of rotation, the floating movement of the Cam Gear and the Floating arm (which has its fulcrum at (A) as shown in Figure 15) this movement is applied to this floating cam, to detect the end of the tape.

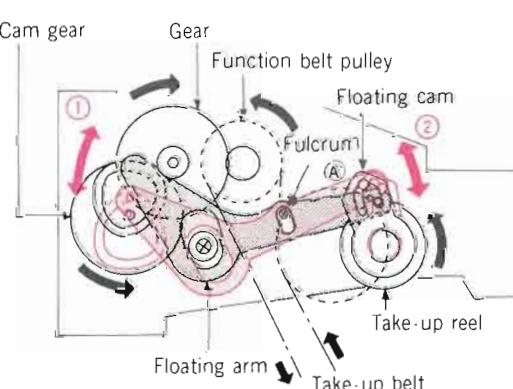


Figure 15

Method of detecting the tape-end

Shafts, which enter into the Cam of the Cam Gear and the shaft which in turn enters into the slide groove of the Floating cam, are provided at both ends of the Floating cam; the floating movement is carried out in the direction of arrow ① with its fulcrum at (A) as shown in Figure 15, by means of the rotation of the Cam Gear.

The shaft of the Floating Arm, which enters into the groove on the Floating Cam, operates to slide and relieve the floating movement which is caused by the Cam Gear by means of this groove. When the Cam of the Cam Gear rotates to the position shown in color in Figure 15, the shaft of the Floating Arm on the Floating Cam side goes into the mode shown in (A) of Figure 16. Next, when the Cam Gear rotates to the position shown in black, the position of the shaft on the floating cam side goes into the mode shown in (B) of Figure 16, during playback or fast forward, and (C) during rewind. These slide grooves are determined by the direction of rotation of the reel.

Incidentally, during Pause, since the reel is stopped, the auto-stop mechanism starts to operate. To prevent this, the Floating Cam is pressed in the direction of arrow ③ (take-up direction) by the auto-stop control spring as shown in (D) of Figure 16, during Pause and Stop. [The AS (auto-stop) control spring is operated by the sliding of the Brake Plate; it is so designed that the AS control spring is released from one end of the Floating Cam and the Floating Cam faces in the direction of rotation of the reel, except during the Pause and Stop modes.] When the tape is finished and the reel stops, the Floating Cam side shaft of the Floating Arm slides between (A) and (E) in Figure 16. The width in which it slides is smaller than that between (A) and (B) or (A) and (C). When the Floating Arm slides up to point (E) in Figure 16, the Floating Arm slides in the direction of arrow ④ in Figure 17 with the Floating Cam as the fulcrum. The tape-end is detected by means of this sliding of the Floating Arm.

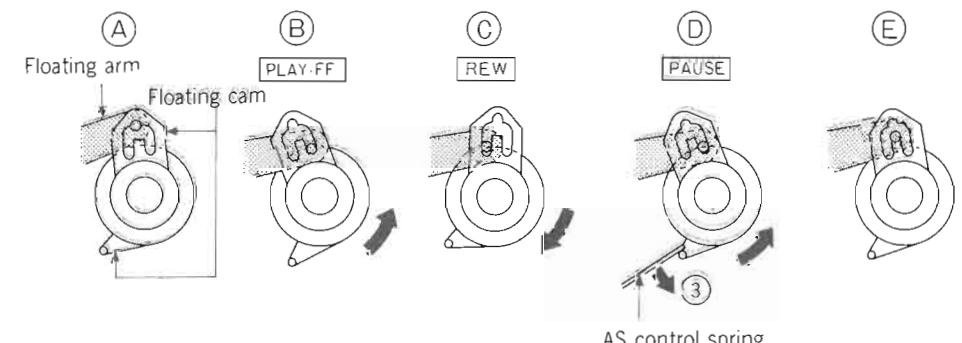


Figure 16

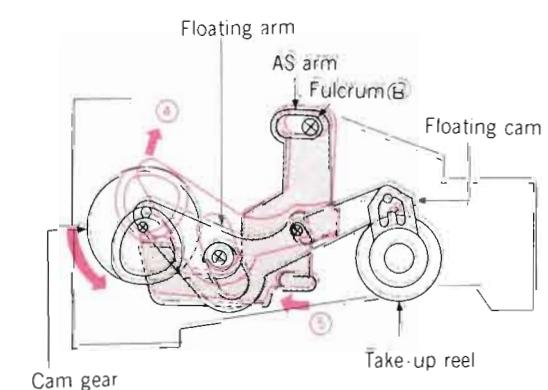


Figure 17

- When the tape-end is detected and the Floating Arm slides, the AS Arm (as shown in Figure 17) slides in the direction of arrow ⑤ with its fulcrum at (B).

3) When the AS Arm slides into the position shown in black in Figure 18, it engages with the AS cam under the Cam Gear and slides in the direction of arrow ⑥.

4) When the AS Arm slides into the position shown in color, the AS Lever rotates in the direction of arrow ⑦ and makes the Lock Plate move in the direction of arrow ⑧. This sliding of the Lock Plate causes the same conditions as when the Stop button is depressed, and each slider goes into the stop mode.

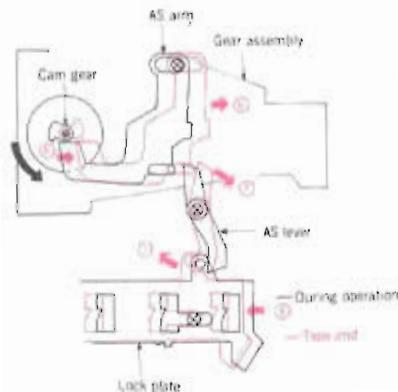


Figure 18

DISASSEMBLY

1. Removal of Case Top

- 1) Remove seven screws holding Case Top as shown in Figure 19.
- 2) Lift Case Top off.



Figure 19

2. Removal of Bottom Cover

- 1) Remove six screws holding Bottom Cover as shown in Figure 20.
- 2) Remove Bottom Cover.

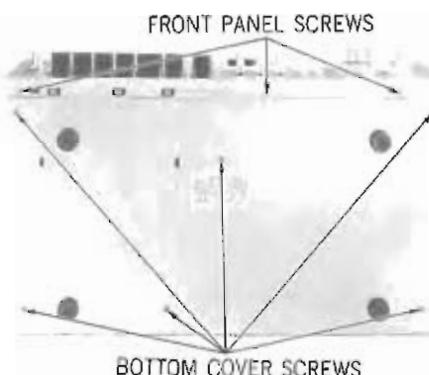
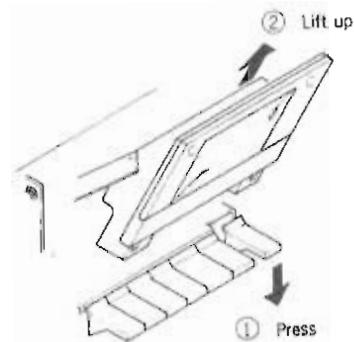


Figure 20

3. Removal of Front Panel

- 1) Remove seven knobs (Record/Output Level Control, DOLBY NR Calibration, BIAS, EQ, DOLBY NR).
- 2) Remove Cassette Lid.
 - ① Press the EJECT button and the cassette lid will open.
 - ② Lift up the cassette lid in the direction of arrow.



- 3) Remove seven screws holding Front Panel as shown in Figure 20 and 21.
- 4) Remove Front Panel.

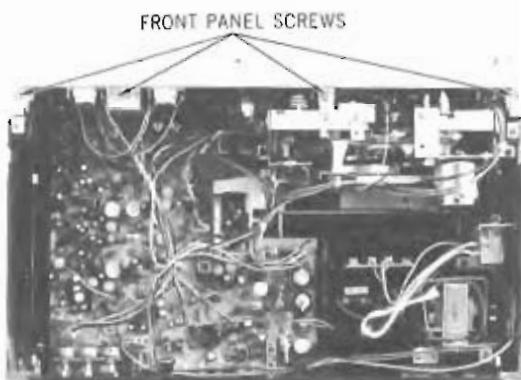


Figure 21

4. Removal of Main Circuit Board

Checking or replacement of the components can be done by removing the Bottom Cover. (Refer to Item 2, Bottom Cover).

When removing the printed circuit board, however, use the following procedure.

- 1) Remove BIAS FINE Knob.
- 2) Remove one screw holding Record Lever as shown in Figure 22.
- 3) Remove four screws holding Main Circuit Board as shown in Figure 22.
- 4) Unsolder the point shown in Figure 22.
- 5) Remove Main Circuit Board.

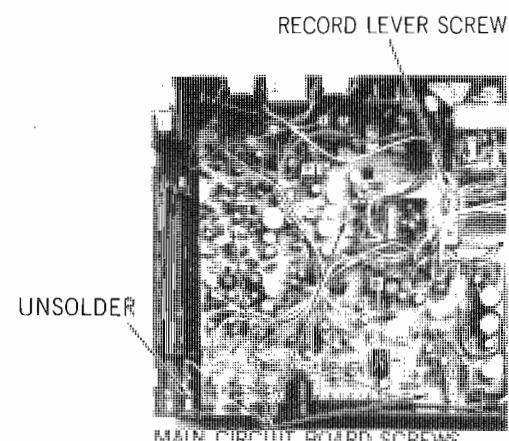


Figure 22

5. Removal of Chassis

Since the cassette deck chassis and the Main Circuit Board are interconnected with pin-connectors, remove the deck chassis after disconnecting these leads.

- 1) Remove two screws holding DOLBY CALIBRATE Circuit Board bracket.
- 2) Remove four screws holding Chassis as shown in Figure 23.
- 3) Remove Chassis.

DOLBY CALIBRATE CIRCUIT BOARD
BRACKET SCREWS

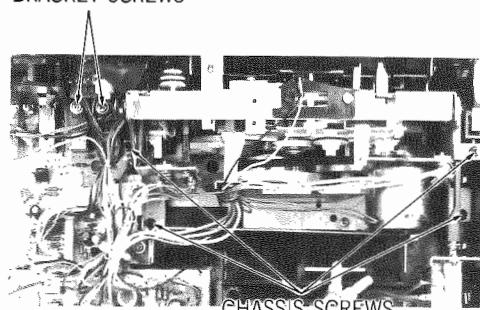


Figure 23

6. Removal of Cassette Holder

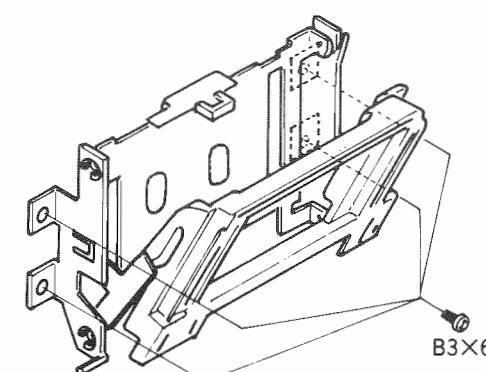


Figure 24

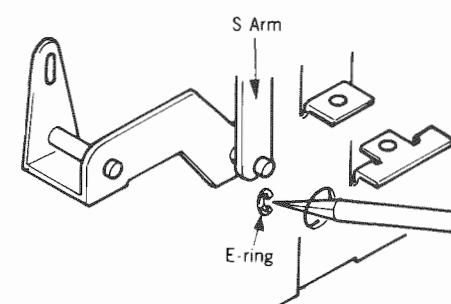


Figure 25

Note : If the Eject slider and Eject arm are not as shown in the figure, the Eject operation may not be smooth or the tape may touch the recording prevention arm, making the cassette holder not fit properly.

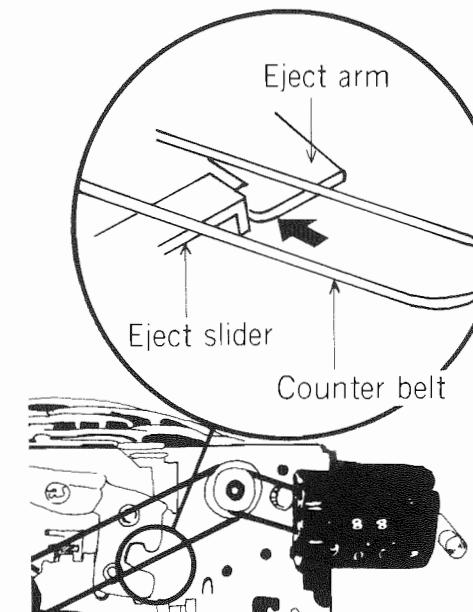


Figure 26

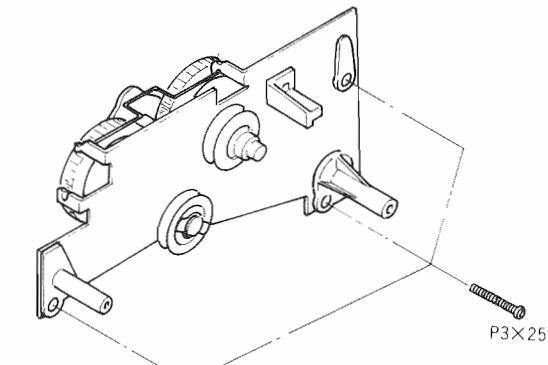


Figure 28

Installation of the Gear Assembly

Install the Gear Assembly after setting the chassis mechanism to the Fast Forward mode. Also, make sure the Gear Assembly is in the Fast Forward mode.

- ① Turn the F arm (shown in Figure 29) in the direction of the arrow ① until it touches the point shown by arrow ⑥ on the Take-up arm. The Reel, the Function gears and Function arm go into the mode shown in Figure 30.

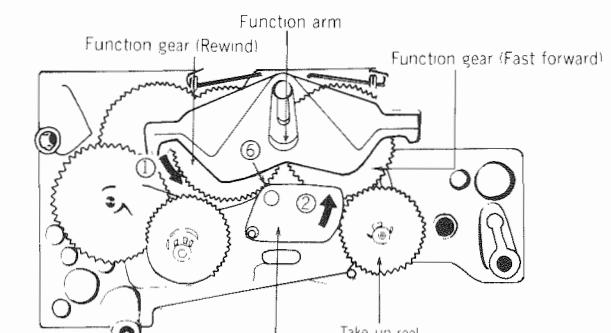


Figure 29

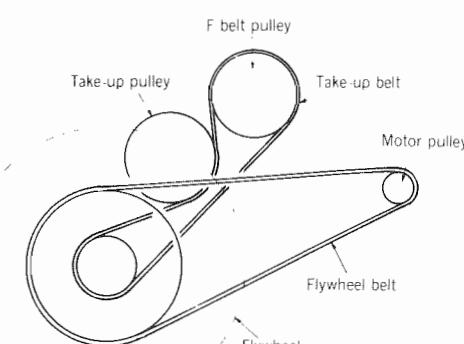


Figure 27

8. Removal of Gear Assembly

The Gear Assembly is composed of the gears, cams, clutches and reel, of the full auto-stop mechanism, Fast Forward/Rewind mechanism and take-up mechanism. It can be removed by removing the screws shown in Figure 28.

- ② Turn the Take-up Arm (shown in Figure 29) in the direction of the arrow ② until the Take-up Gear and Reel underneath separate from each other as shown in the Figure 31.

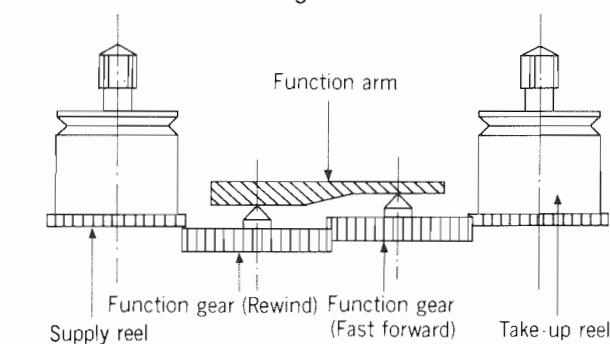


Figure 30

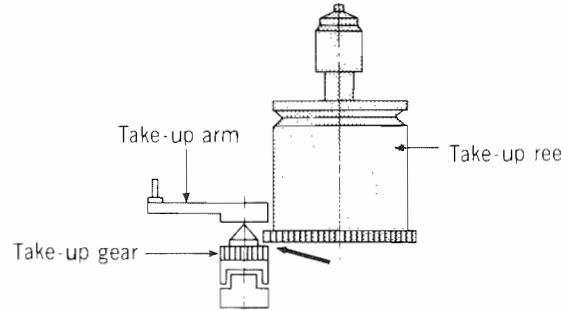


Figure 31

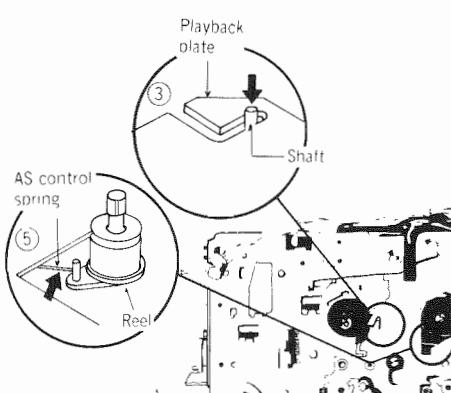


Figure 32

- ③ Lift out the Take-up Arm operating shaft (shown in Figure 31) from the hole on the Playback Plate as shown in Figure 32, and secure the Gear Assembly with screws.

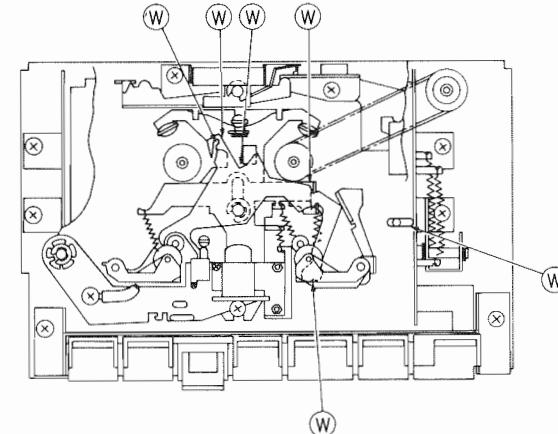


Figure 35

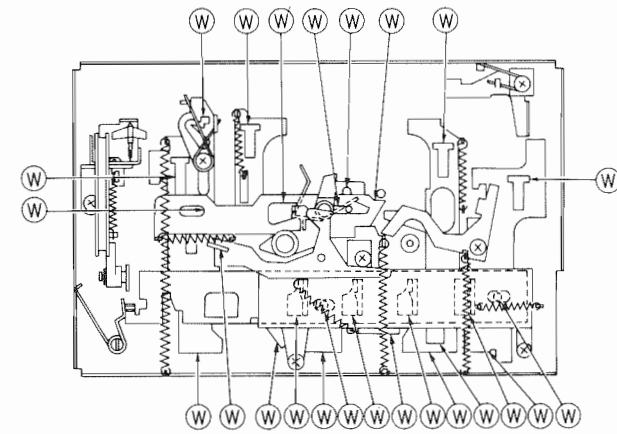


Figure 36

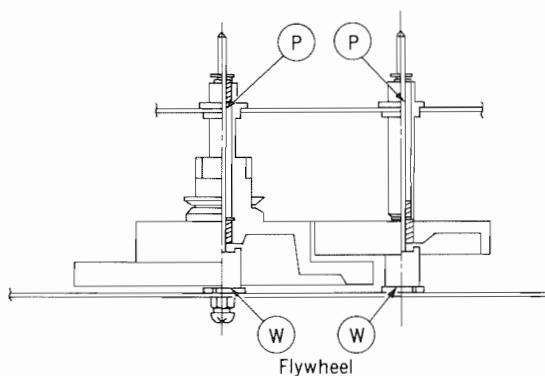


Figure 37

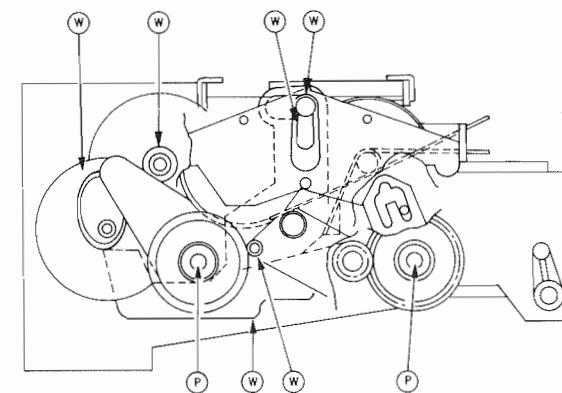


Figure 38

LUBRICATION

Before lubrication, thoroughly clean shafts and metallic parts of all rotating parts. During lubrication, be careful not to accidentally oil the tape contacting face of the Capstan, Belts and Idler. Thoroughly remove oil and grease from the Pressure Roller and Capstan by using trichlene

solution. One or two drops of machine oil may be applied to the points indicated by **(P)** (rotating parts) and grease may be applied to the points indicated by **(W)** (sliding surfaces) as shown in Figures 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.

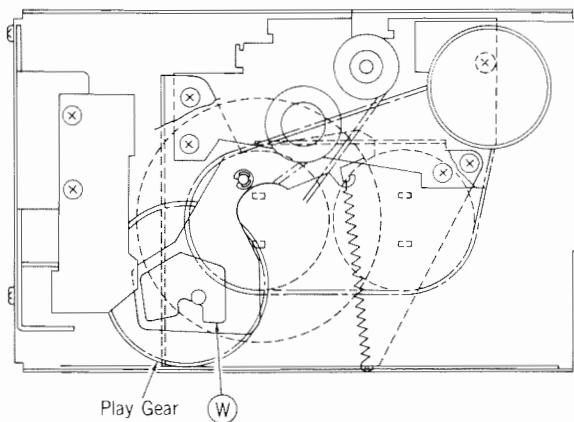


Figure 33

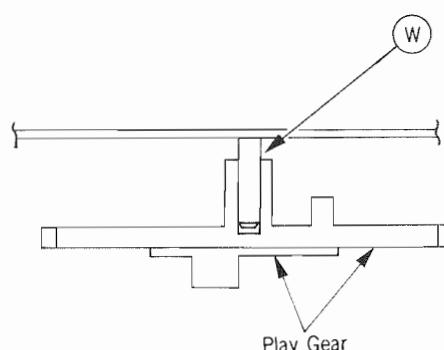


Figure 34

ADJUSTMENT OF ELECTRICAL PARTS

Set the Switches and Controls to the following positions (Unless otherwise specified).

RECORD LEVEL	: MAX
OUTPUT LEVEL	: MAX
INPUT select switch	: AUX.
MON switch	: TAPE
DOLBY NR switch	: OFF
TAPE select switch	
EQ switch	: Norm
BIAS switch	: 120 μ S
DIN OUTPUT switch	: LOW
BIAS FINE	: 0 (center)

Clean the Head and Pinch-Roller before making any adjustments.

1. Tape Speed Adjustment

Play back a tape speed test tape (TEAC MTT-111, etc. 3 kHz) and within 30 sec after doing this test, run for more than 20 minutes, adjusting the semifixed VR in the Motor so that frequency at the PRE AMP OUT (J4) terminal is 3000 Hz $+30$ Hz -10 Hz.

Note : The tape is at the center.

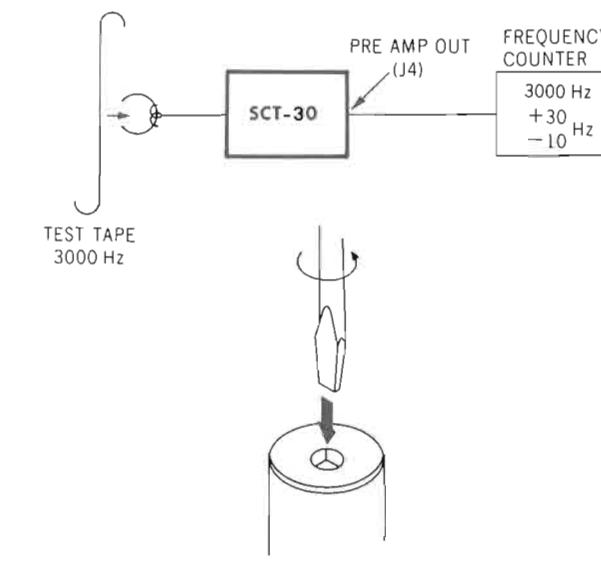
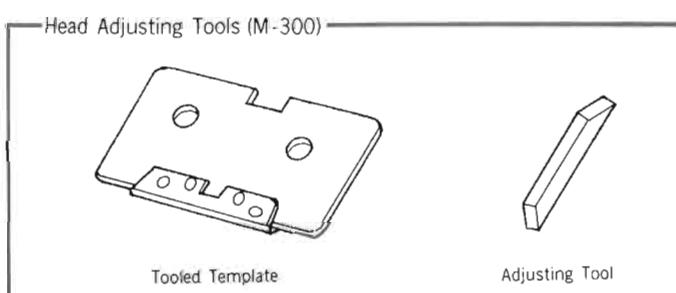


Figure 39

2. R & P Head Height Adjustment

Preparation

- When adjust the height and tilt of the R & P head, use head adjusting tools (Information Terminals' M-300) as below.



- Fix a metal or plastic sheet of which thickness is less than 0.2mm on the Toolled Template as shown in Figures A and B.

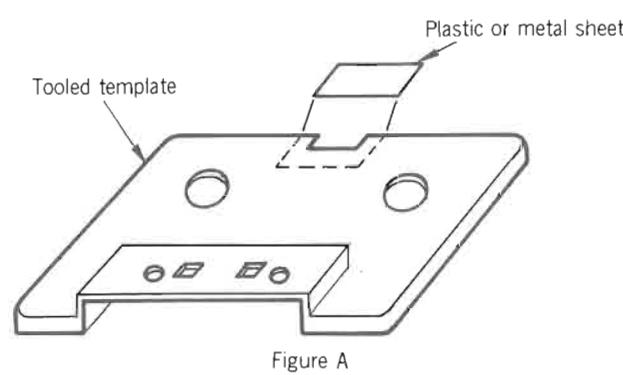


Figure A

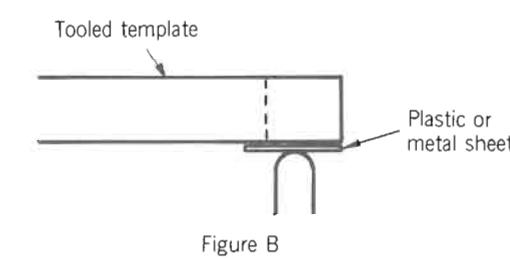


Figure B

- All adjustments should be done in PLAYBACK mode.

Move the Adjusting Tool carefully so that the front of the head is not damaged.

1) Height adjustment

Insert the Toolled Template, place the Adjusting Tool and adjust the Adjusting Nut (b) so that the Adjusting Tool enters into the tape guide of the R & P head smoothly.

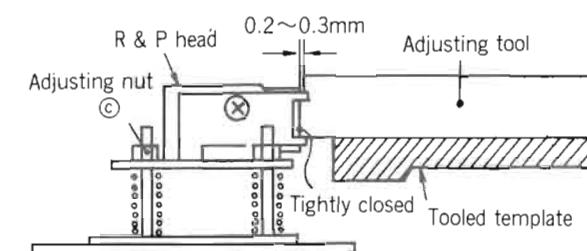
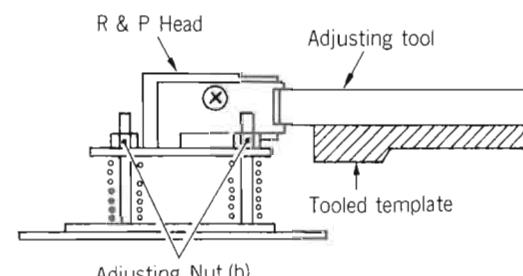


Figure 41

3) Azimuth adjustment

Playback the azimuth adjustment tape (TEAC MTT-116K or MTT-114, etc. 10 kHz) and adjust the screw so that the output is at a maximum.

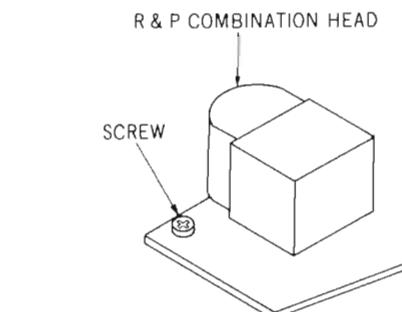
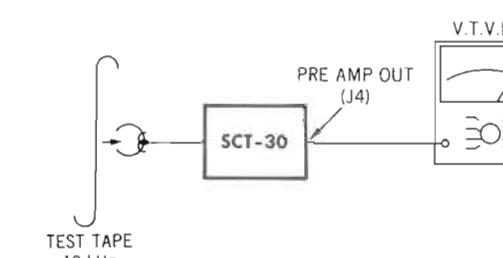


Figure 42

- After completing adjustment of the above, check tape running using both A and B sides of C-120 cassette tape.

When the tape is curled, adjust it again using adjusting screw and nut respectively.

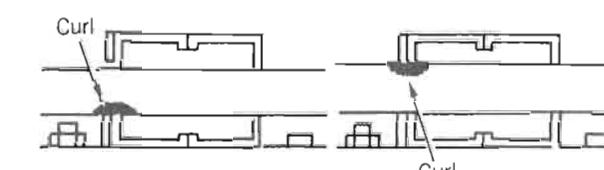


Figure 43

Note : Perform adjustment of the height within ± 0.3 mm (3/4 rotation of adjusting screw).

3. SOURCE Monitor Level Adjustment

Apply a 400 Hz signal to the AUX IN (J3) jacks from an Audio Oscillator and adjust the output of the Audio Oscillator L/R so that 0.775V is output at TP1 of IC2. Then set MON switch (S5) to SOURCE and adjust RT2 L/R so that 0.775V is output at TP3 of IC4.

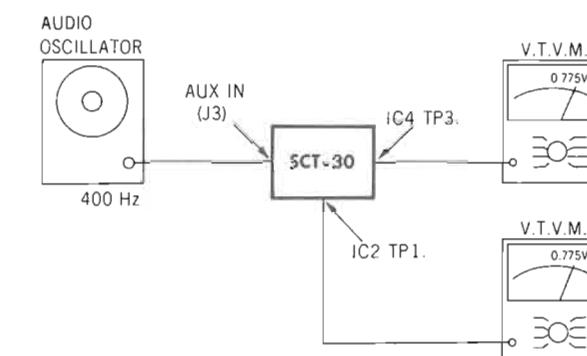


Figure 44

4. Playback Output Adjustment (Adjustment of meter)

After the SOURCE Monitor Level is adjusted, adjust RT7 L/R using the same connections so that the pointer of the L/R Meter is on the \square mark. Next, set MON switch to TAPE and playback a TEAC MTT-150 Test Tape and adjust RT5 L/R so that the pointer of the L/R Meter is on the \square mark.

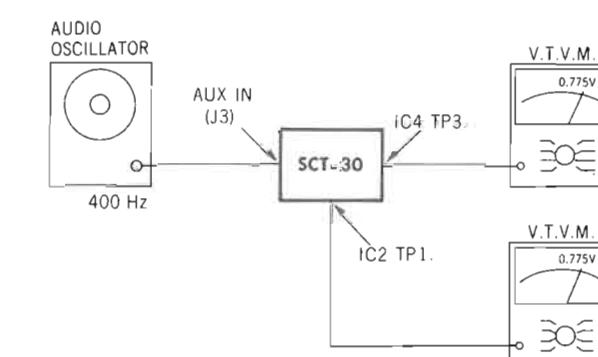


Figure 45

5. Bias Trap Adjustment

Set the Bias switch to CrO₂ in the recording mode. Adjust L4 L/R so that bias leakage measured at the connection of R54 L/R and L4 L/R is at minimum.

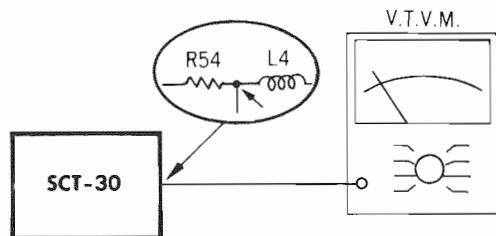


Figure 46

6. 19 kHz Trap Adjustment

Apply a 19 kHz ± 10 Hz signal to AUX IN (J3) from an Audio Oscillator and set MON switch to SOURCE. Adjust L2 L/R for a minimum output at TP1 of IC2.

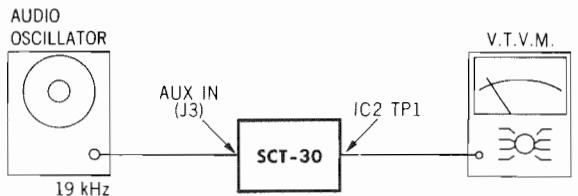


Figure 47

7. Adjustment of Bias Current and Recording Amp Gain

1) Set the Dolby calibration control (RV4 L/R) to the central position and the TAPE switch to NORM (BIAS switch : NORM EQ switch : 120 μ s).

Apply 1.2 kHz and 12 kHz signals (level on Peak level meter : -20 dB) alternately to AUX IN (J3) from the AUDIO Oscillator with MON switch set to SOURCE, and record them on tape (TEAC MTT-502 (C-90), Supertape Gold, UD-XL1C-90 (Maxell)

or other such top-quality "Standard" tape). Next, set MON switch to TAPE and adjust RT4 L/R so that the difference between the 2 frequency output levels is 0 dB ± 1.5 dB indicated VTVM.

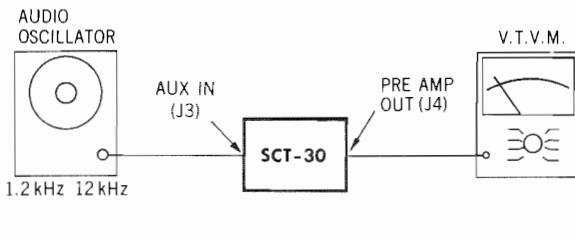


Figure 48

Next, set the MON switch to SOURCE and change the signal applied to AUX IN to 400 Hz (level on Peak level meter : 0 dB) and record it on the tape. Then set MON switch to TAPE and adjust RV4 L/R (Dolby Calibration controls) so that the peak level meters read 0 dB.

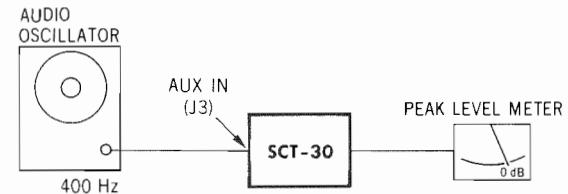


Figure 49

2) Set the TAPE switch to CrO₂ (Bias switch :

CrO₂, EQ switch : upper 70 μ s) and the MON switch to SOURCE, and apply a 400 Hz signal (Peak level meter reading : 0 dB) to AUX IN (J3) from the Audio Oscillator and record it on CrO₂ tape BASF TP-18C401R (Realistic, UD-XL2C-90 (Maxell) or equivalent). Set MON switch to TAPE, and adjust RT3 L/R so that the peak level meters read 0 dB.

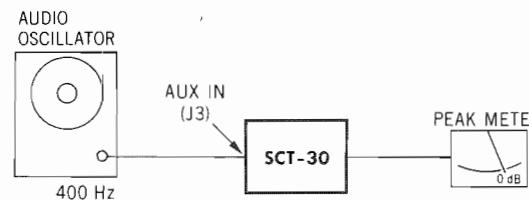


Figure 50

2) Playback circuit

Set the MON switch to TAPE and apply a 2 kHz signal to the (-) side of C74 and adjust the level so that the output at TP3 of IC4 is -15.7 dB.

Next, set the DOLBY NR switch to IN and adjust RT6 L/R so that the level at PRE AMP OUT (J4) is -20 dB.

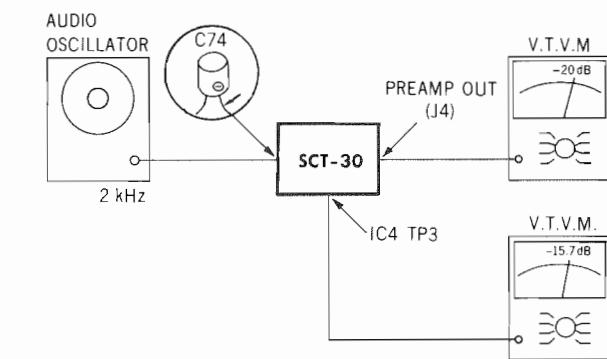


Figure 52

NOTE : If there is a difference in the output levels with the MON switch set to TAPE and SOURCE, readjust RT4 L/R, RV4 L/R and RT3 L/R.

8. Dolby NR Adjustment

1) Recording circuit

Apply a 2 kHz signal to AUX IN (J3) from the Audio Oscillator and adjust the level so that the output at TP1 of IC2 is -20 dB. Next, set the DOLBY NR switch to IN and adjust RT1 L/R so that the level at TP2 (-) side of C37) is -15.7 dB.

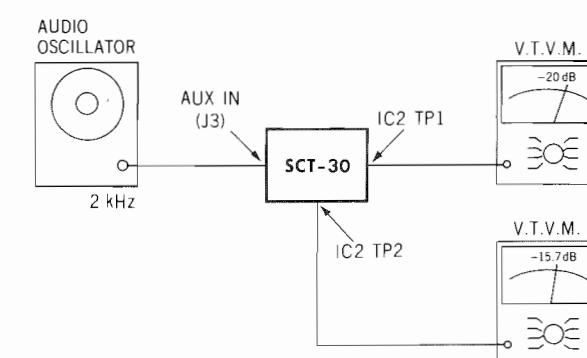


Figure 51

ADJUSTMENT OF MECHANICAL PARTS

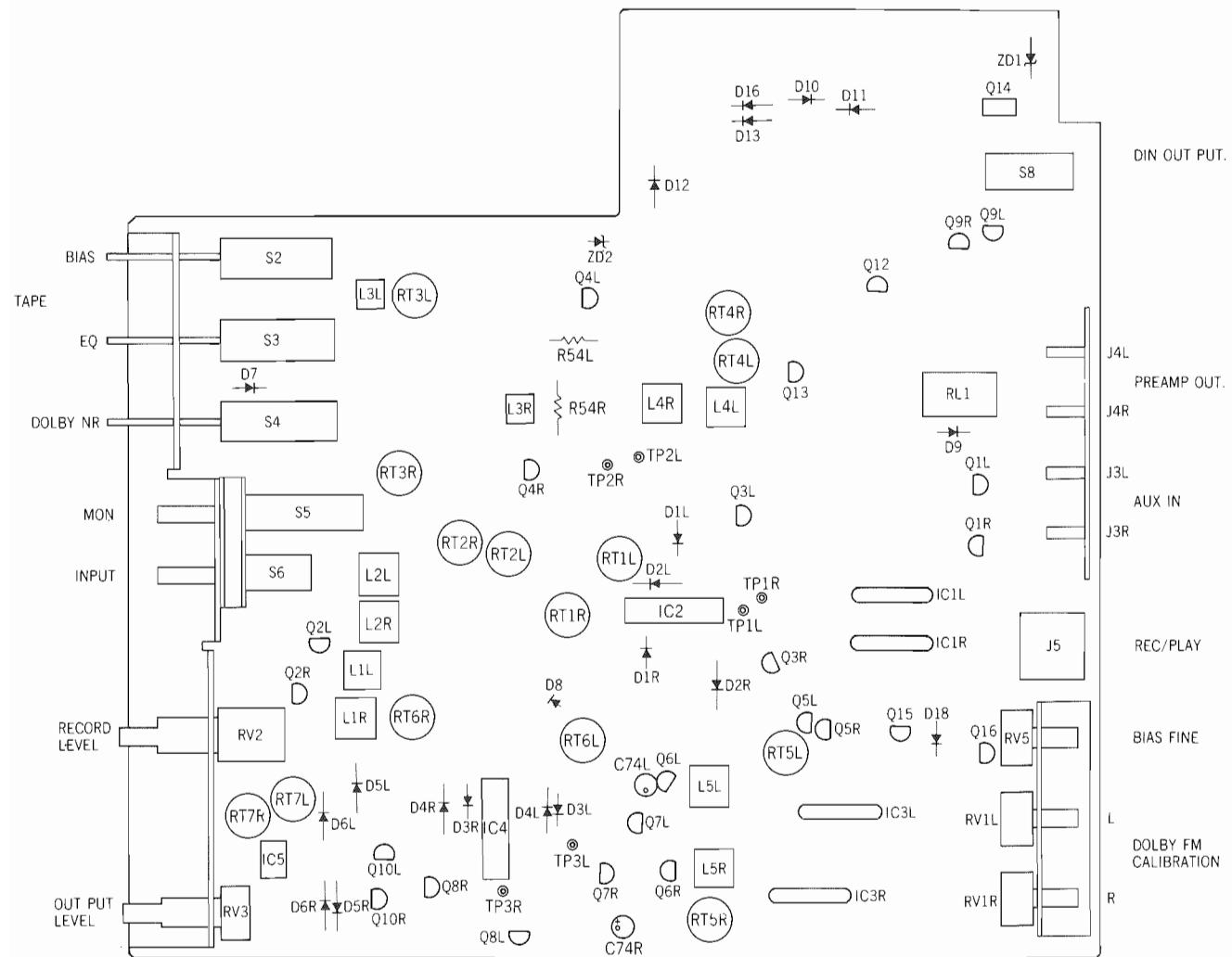


Figure 53

1. Force and Torque

A. In playback

1. Pressure of pressure roller :
Take-up side : 280—450gr
Supply side : 280—410gr (See Figure 54.)
Measurement Method : With the Deck set to Playback function, apply a tension gauge and obtain the reading when the pressure roller just separates from the flywheel shaft.

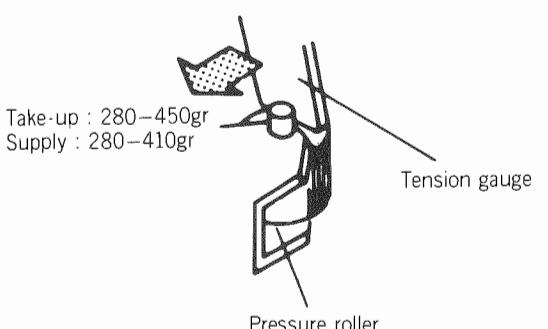


Figure 54

2. Take-up torque : 35—70g·cm

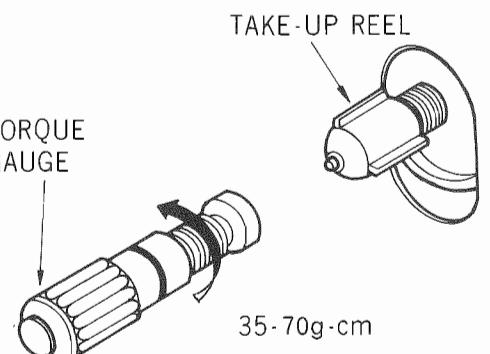


Figure 55

3. Supply reel back tension : 8—12g·cm

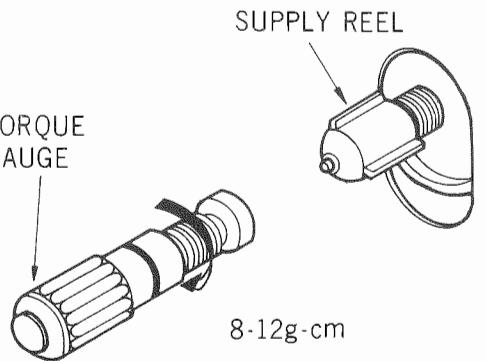


Figure 56

B. In rewind

1. Rewind torque : 75—120g·cm

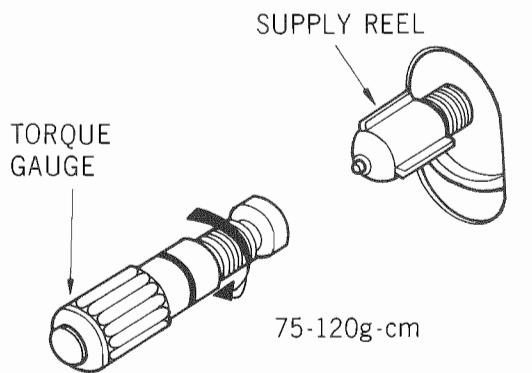


Figure 57

2. Take-up reel back tension : 4g·cm or less

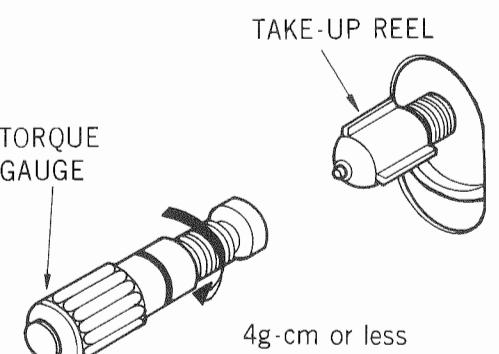


Figure 58

TROUBLESHOOTING

C. In fast forward

Fast forward torque : 75–120g·cm

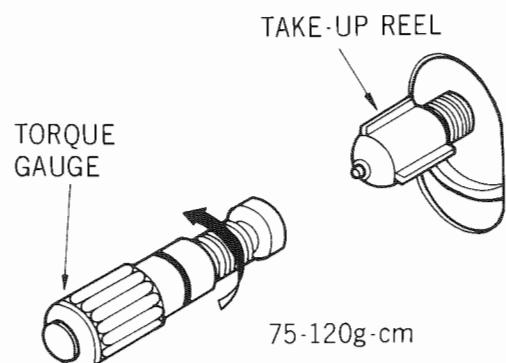


Figure 59

2. Operating force of keys

Measure at the tip of key

STOP.....	800gr or less
F.FWD	800gr or less
PAUSE.....	1.2kgr or less
PLAY.....	800gr or less
REC.....	800gr or less
REWIND	800gr or less
EJECT	800gr or less

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Capstan does not revolve.	Belt is broken. Power switch is broken. Bearing is binding. Motor does not operate.	Replace belt. Replace power switch. Clean bearing and lubricate. Check the motor circuit wiring and replace motor.
Tape cuts, tears and jams.	Misalignment of erase head	Adjust erase head.
Tape does not wind properly.	Take-up torque is too low. Pressure of take-up roller is improper. The cassette is defective.	Replace take-up mechanism. Clean oil and dirt from turntable and take-up roller. Check whether spring is unhooked. Try a good cassette.
Tape speed is unstable.	Head position is misaligned.	Adjust head position.
Tape speed is too slow.	Belt is slipping.	Clean or replace belt.
Wow	Cassette is defective (worn). Pressure roller and capstan shaft are dirty. Take-up torque is too high. Belt is dirty. Belt is twisted. Belt is worn. Flywheel bearing needs lubricating. Pressure of pressure roller is improper.	Use a good cassette. Clean pressure roller and capstan shaft. Replace take-up mechanism. Clean belt with alcohol. Straighten belt or replace. Replace belt. Lubricate. Adjust for normal pressure of Take-up side : 280–450gr Supply side : 280–410gr
Rewind speed is slow.	Slipping at the roller and belt	Clean oil from driving surfaces.
Motor operates, but tape does not wind up.	Rewind torque is too low.	Clean oil from turntable or roller, and clean or replace belt. If the pressure is not sufficient, replace the spring.
Motor does not operate.	No contact at leaf switch	Check and adjust switch position.
Motor operates, but the tape does not wind up in fast-forward.	Fast forward torque is not sufficient.	Clean oil from turntable on the fast-forward roller and/or replace belt. If the pressure of the fast-forward is not sufficient, replace the spring.
No sound, only noise comes from speaker	R & P head open	Replace.
No sound or noise from speaker	Coupling capacitor open in input of some stage Defective transistors or bias resistors	Replace. Check bias voltage and replace defective components.
Weak sound	R & P head dirty Defective transistors or bias resistors	Clean head. Check bias voltages and replace defective components.
Auto Stop Mechanism does not operate.	Belt is broken. Auto stop block is broken.	Replace belt for auto stop. Replace auto stop block assembly.
Auto Stop Mechanism trips before end of tape.	Auto stop block is broken.	Replace auto stop block assembly.

SYMPTOM	Cause	Remedy
POWER-ASSISTED CONTROL MECHANISM		
Pressure roller does not rotate.	Spring for pressure roller has been disconnected or faulty.	Check the spring. Attach or replace it, if required.
Head plate and pressure roller arm do not operate (Power-assisted control mechanism does not operate).	1) Motor does not rotate. 2) Drive-belt has been detached or is faulty. 3) Spring for gear-drive arm has been detached or is faulty. 4) Rotation angle of gear-drive arm is short. 5) Gears of playback section have been damaged. 6) Shaft (A) or (B) of playback gear is damaged. 7) Playback gear is caught on chassis. 8) Connection with playback plate of playback arm has been disconnected, or damaged. 9) Playback arm has been deformed. 10) Playback arm touches chassis or lever. 11) The press-in section of the shaft which connects to the playback arm of the playback plate is damaged. 12) Wiring of the head is crimped or broken. 13) Playback plate is hung-up on chassis. 14) Head plate is hung-up on chassis. 1) Spring of the playback plate has been detached, or is faulty. 2) Playback lock plate is hung-up on chassis. 3) Faulty locking of the playback lock plate and shaft of playback plate. 4) Playback plate has been deformed. Occasionally the unit goes into stop mode during record or playback, and returns to playback by means of the power-assisted control mechanism.	1) Check the power switch for motor ; replace it, if required. 2) Check the drive-belt. Attach or replace it, if required 3) Check the spring. Lubricate it or replace spring. 4) Check the cause of shortage of rotation. Lubricate it or replace spring. 5) Replace playback gear. 6) Replace playback gear. 7) Correct. 8) Check the connection. Connect or replace the playback arm. 9) Replace the playback arm. 10) Correct. 11) Replace the playback plate. 12) Correct wiring. 13) Correct and/or lubricate. 14) Correct and/or lubricate. 1) Check spring. Attach or replace it, if required. 2) Correct and/or lubricate. 3) Lubricate the sliding section of chassis & playback lock plate or replace spring. 4) Replace the playback arm. Faulty locking of the playback lock plate & shaft of playback plate.

STOP MECHANISM	
Stop mode is not activated by pressing stop button while the unit is operating.	1) Contact section of stop button with the lock plate is damaged. 2) Lock plate and chassis are touching. 1) Playback lock plate & chassis are touching. 2) The stop arm has been detached from playback lock plate & lock plate, or damaged. 3) Spring of the playback arm has been detached or faulty. 4) The shaft for playback arm is hung-up on the playback plate.
Every operation button returns to stop mode, but head plate & pressure roller do not return.	1) Replace the button assembly. 2) Correct and/or lubricate the section. 1) Correct and/or lubricate the section. 2) Check stop arm. Attach or replace it, if required. 3) Check the spring. Attach or replace it, if required. 4) Replace the pause slider.
When Pause button is pressed, during record or playback, the head & pinch roller go through stop mode once, but immediately return to playback or record mode (faulty operation of the power assisted mechanism).	1) The contact point of pause button to the pause slider has been damaged. 2) The pause slider is caught by chassis. 3) The playback plate is hung-up on chassis. 4) The shaft, which makes the playback lock plate of the pause slider slide, is damaged. 1) The operation tab, which drives the gear-drive arm of pause slider is damaged. 2) The operation tab (which drives the gear-drive arm of pause slider)and gear-drive are not engaged.
Pause button does not lock.	1) Replace the pause slider. 1) Replace the pause slider. 2) Check the engaging section or repair it. The pause lock plate or pause spring is disconnected. Correct the pause lock plate or pause spring.
TAKE-UP MECHANISM	
The power-assisted mechanism operates properly, but the take-up mechanism does not operate.	1) Shaft of take-up arm has been removed from the L-type groove. 2) Shaft of take-up arm is damaged. 3) The take-up arm is hung-up on chassis.
	1) Detach the cassette holder assembly to insert the shaft into the L-type groove. 2) Replace the gear assembly. 3) Repair the take-up arm.

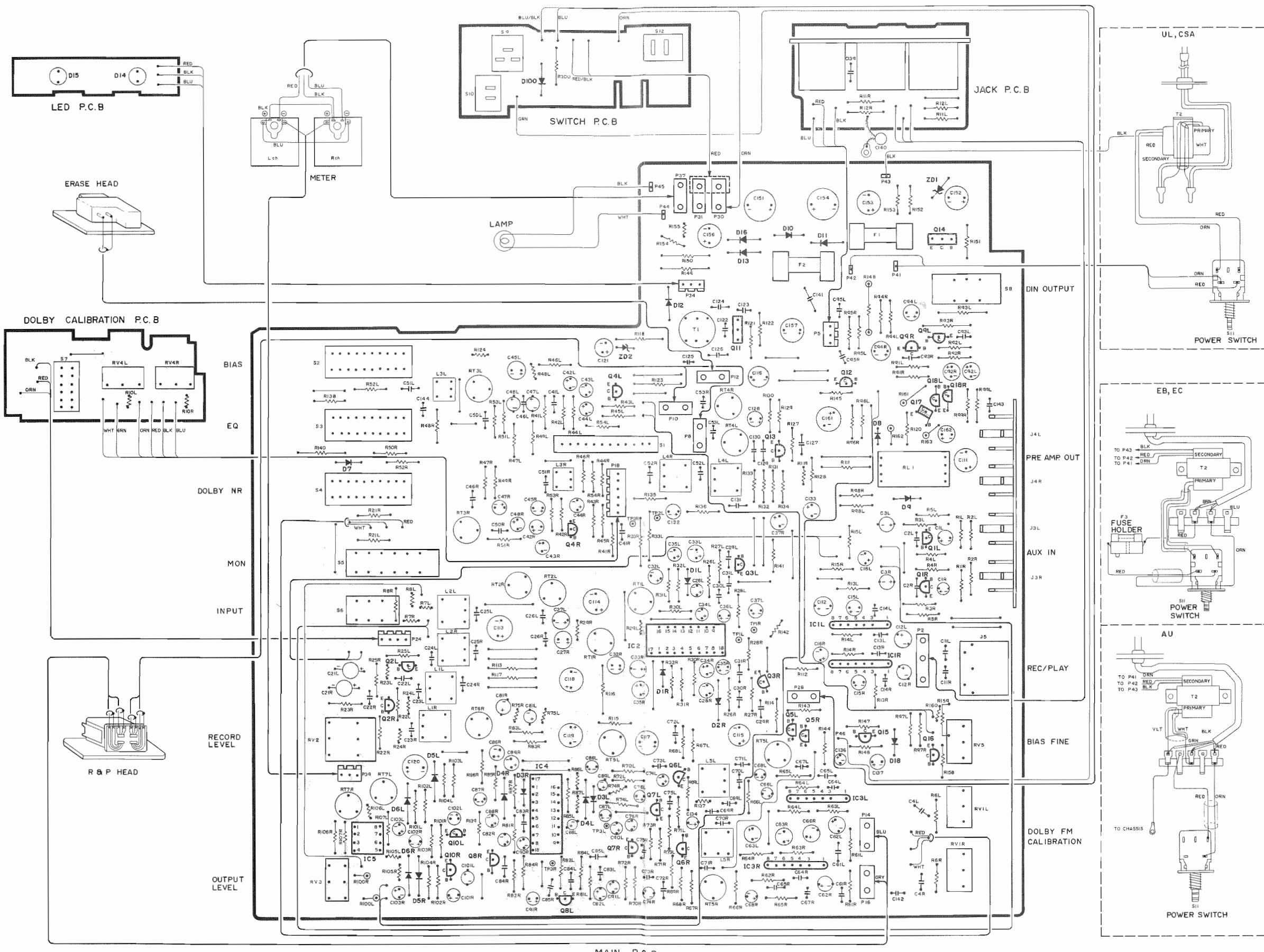
SYMPTOM	Cause	Remedy
	4) Gears of take-up gear are damaged. 5) Gear section of take-up reel is damaged. 6) The spring, which lifts up the take-up gear, is weak. 7) The take-up belt is disconnected or faulty. 8) The clutch mechanism of the take-up pulley has become loose, and the pulley is slipping.	4) Replace the gear assembly. 5) Replace the gear assembly. 6) Replace the spring. 7) Attach the belt or replace it, if required. 8) Replace the gear assembly.
Take-up operation is unstable (stops or delays occasionally).	1) Engagement of take-up gear and the gear of reel is incomplete or part of gears is damaged. 2) Take-up pulley and take-up belt are slipping. 3) The clutch mechanism of take-up pulley has become loose causing slippage.	1) Check the take-up mechanism or replace the gear assembly. 2) Replace the take-up belt, or clean with alcohol. 3) Replace the gear assembly.
		FAST FORWARD/REWIND MECHANISM
Playback functions, but can not Fast Forward or Rewind.	1) The section where the button and the slider contact, is damaged. 2) Take-up belt is disconnected or faulty. 3) F gear (R) does not rotate by means of the slip mechanism of F belt pulley. 4) F gear (R) is slipped out from the F belt pulley. 5) The operation of F arm is incomplete and the F gear (R) or (F) does not engage the gear section of the reel. 6) Gears of the F gear (R) or (F) are damaged. 7) Gear section of the reel is damaged. 8) The spring, which lifts up the gear (R) or (F) is weak and is not engaged with the reel. 9) Rewind or fast forward slider is hung-up on chassis and does not slide.	1) Replace the button assembly. 2) Attach take-up belt or replace it. 3) Replace the gear assembly. 4) Position F gear (R) to the F belt pulley. 5) Check the operation of F arm. 6) Check gear assembly. 7) Replace the gear assembly. 8) Replace the gear assembly. 9) Correct and/or lubricate. 10) Check and correct F arm. 11) Connect the spring for F arm or replace the gear assembly.
When Stop button is pressed during fast forward or rewind mode, stop mode will not activate.	1) F arm is caught and stop mode is not restored. 2) The spring for F arm is disconnected or weak.	1) Check and correct F arm. 2) Connect the spring for F arm or replace the gear assembly.

AUTOSTOP MECHANISM	
Auto-stop does not function.	1) The take-up belt is slipping or faulty. 2) Teeth of small & large gear sections of F belt pulley are damaged. 3) The teeth of the gear (large) and cam gear are damaged. 4) The shaft, which enters into the cam groove of the cam gear on the floating arm, is out of the cam or damaged. 5) The floating arm is deformed and the AS arm and the cam do not engage each other when the tape reaches its end. 6) The spring for the AS arm is off position or faulty. 7) The AS control spring is detached from the brake plate and presses the floating cam toward the take-up direction. 8) Contact of the AS arm and AS lever is incomplete. 9) Contact of the AS lever and lock plate is incomplete. 10) The cam of the AS arm and the cam of the cam gear are not engaging each other or are faulty.
When the Pause button is pressed during record or playback, the "clicking" sound is heard.	1) Remove the cassette holder assembly to attach the AS control spring. 2) Correct the AS lever. 3) Replace the gear assembly. 4) Check the floating arm. 5) Check the floating arm. 6) Attach the spring or replace the gear assembly. 7) Remove the cassette holder assembly to attach the AS control spring. 8) Correct the AS lever. 9) Correct the AS lever. 10) Check the cam gear or replace the gear assembly.
The auto-stop mechanism operates improperly during playback, fast forward and rewind.	1) The AS control spring is off the floating cam, or hung-up on chassis and does not press the floating cam toward the take-up direction. 2) The cam of the AS arm and the cam of the cam gear are not engaging each other or are faulty. 3) Remove the cassette holder assembly and correct the installation condition of the AS control spring. 4) Contact of the AS lever and lock plate is incomplete. 5) Contact of the AS lever and AS arm is incomplete. 6) The cam of the AS arm and the cam of the cam gear are not engaging each other or are faulty. 7) The AS control spring is off the floating cam, or hung-up on chassis and does not press the floating cam toward the take-up direction. 8) Contact of the AS arm and AS lever is incomplete. 9) Contact of the AS lever and lock plate is incomplete. 10) The cam of the AS arm and the cam of the cam gear are not engaging each other or are faulty.
EJECT MECHANISM	1) Replace the rubber plate. 2) Replace the spring which makes gear and rubber plate contact.
The air-damper mechanism does not operate. When Eject button is pressed, the cassette lid opens abruptly.	1) The rubber plate, which is attached to the S arm of the air damper mechanism is weak. 2) Contact of the gears of the air damper mechanism and the rubber plate is insufficient.

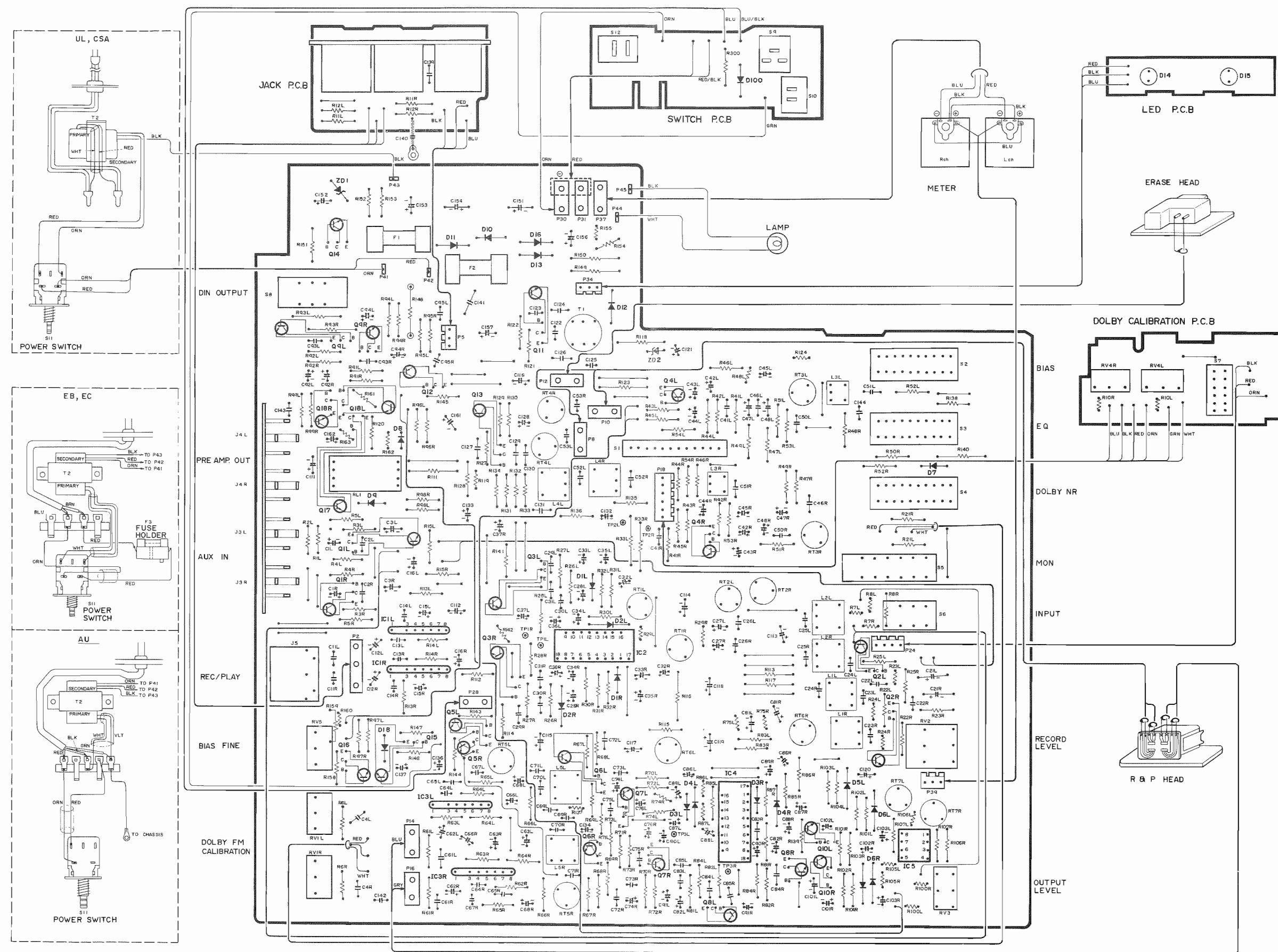
AUTOSTOP MECHANISM	
Auto-stop does not function.	<p>1) The take-up belt is slipping or faulty. 2) Teeth of small & large gear sections of F belt pulley are damaged. 3) The teeth of the gear (large) and cam gear are damaged. 4) The shaft, which enters into the cam groove of the cam gear on the floating arm, is out of the cam or damaged. 5) The floating arm is deformed and the AS arm and the cam do not engage each other when the tape reaches its end. 6) The spring for the AS arm is off position or faulty. 7) The AS control spring is detached from the brake plate and presses the floating cam toward the take-up direction. 8) Contact of the AS arm and AS lever is incomplete. 9) Contact of the AS lever and lock plate is incomplete. 10) The cam of the AS arm and the cam of the cam gear are not engaging each other or are faulty.</p> <p>When the Pause button is pressed during record or playback, the "clicking" sound is heard.</p> <p>The auto-stop mechanism operates improperly during playback, fast forward and rewind.</p>
The air-damper mechanism does not operate. When Eject button is pressed, the cassette lid opens abruptly.	<p>1) The rubber plate, which is attached to the S arm of the air damper mechanism is weak. 2) Contact of the gears of the air damper mechanism and the rubber plate is insufficient.</p>
EJECT MECHANISM	
The cassette lid does not open when the Eject button is pressed.	<p>1) Engagement of the gear of the air damper mechanism and the pinion gear of the mold is incomplete or they are damaged. 2) Contact of the gear of the mold of the air damper mechanism and the worm gear of the wind-wheel is incomplete or they are damaged. 3) Securing screw of the governor (air damper assembly) is loose. 4) The head plate or mechanical section is completely stopped. 5) The contact section of the Eject button to the eject slider is damaged.</p>
The cassette lid cannot be closed.	<p>1) The cassette tape is inserted in reverse. 2) The recording prevention arm is caught by the tape. 3) The head is in playback mode.</p>
The cassette lid cannot be locked.	<p>1) The spring for the eject slider is not in position or is faulty. 2) The eject slider and chassis are touching.</p>

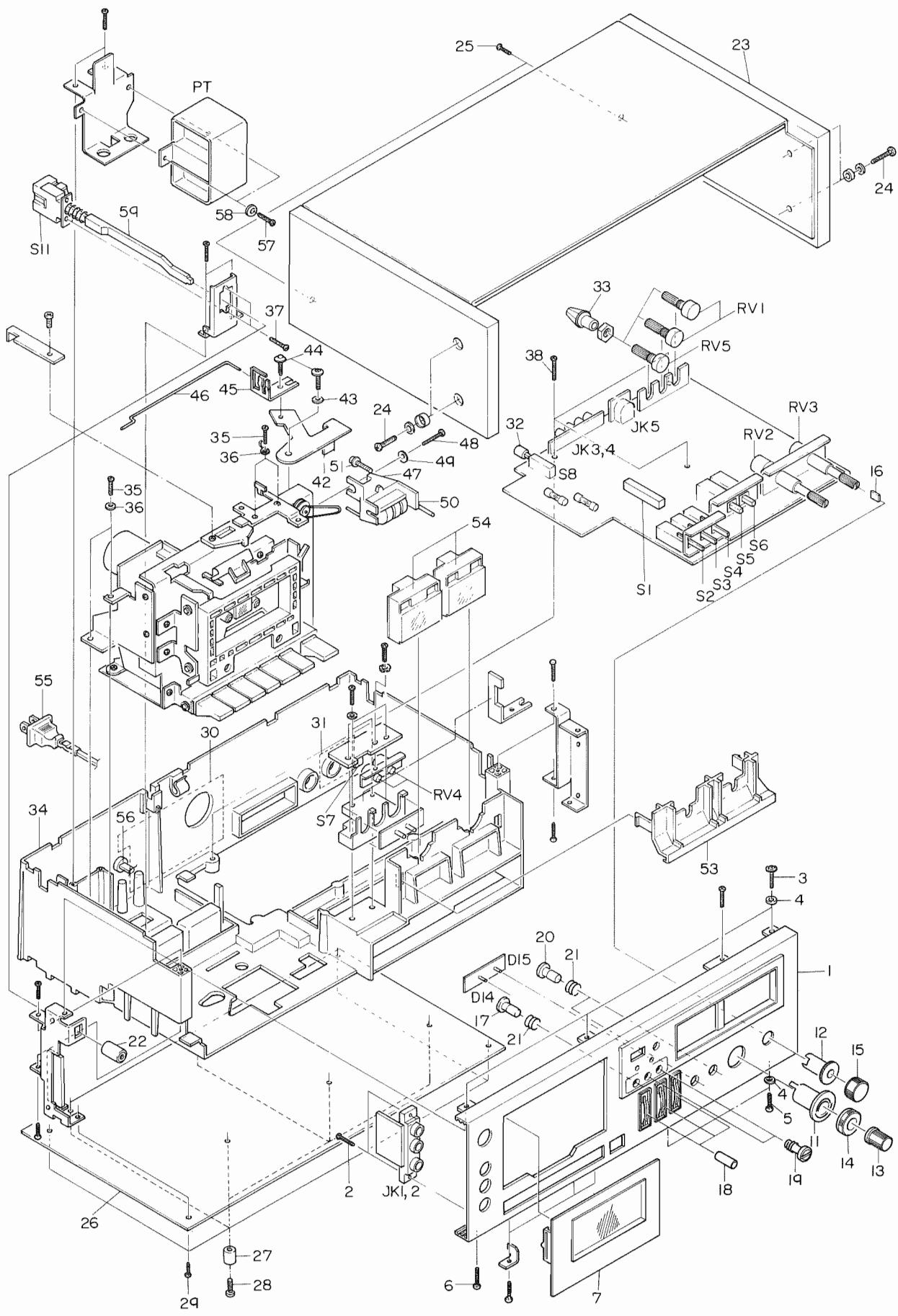
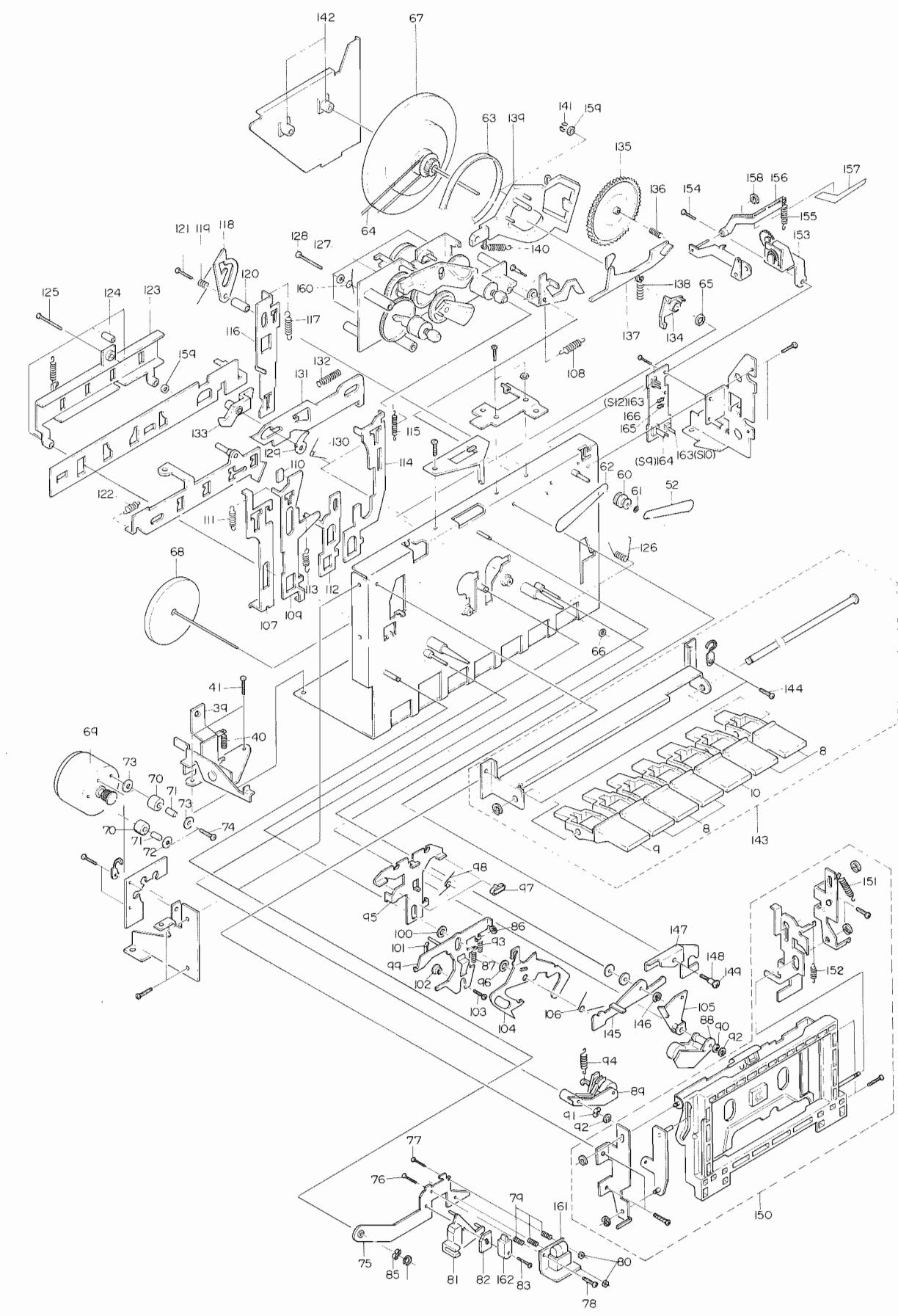
SYMPTOM	Cause	Remedy
The cassette lid does not open when the Eject button is pressed.	<p>3) Engagement of the gear of the air damper mechanism and the pinion gear of the mold is incomplete or they are damaged. 4) Contact of the gear of the mold of the air damper mechanism and the worm gear of the wind-wheel is incomplete or they are damaged. 5) The contact section of the Eject button to the eject slider is damaged.</p>	<p>3) Replace the governor (air damper assembly). 4) Replace the governor (air damper assembly).</p>
The cassette lid cannot be closed.	<p>1) The cassette tape is inserted in reverse. 2) The recording prevention arm is caught by the tape. 3) The head is in playback mode.</p>	<p>1) Take out the cassette tape, and insert in again with its surface facing the head side. 2) Check installation of the recording prevention arm. And, check that the recording prevention arm is released from the recording prevention groove of the tape when the cassette lid opened. If it is not released, check the installation of the eject slider and eject arm.</p>
The cassette lid cannot be locked.	<p>1) The spring for the eject slider is not in position or is faulty. 2) The eject slider and chassis are touching.</p>	<p>1) Position the spring correctly or replace it, if required. 2) Correct and/or lubricate.</p>

CIRCUIT BOARD DIAGRAM (TOP VIEW)



CIRCUIT BOARD DIAGRAM (BOTTOM VIEW)



EXPLODED VIEW—CABINET**EXPLODED VIEW—MECHANISM**

Ref. No.	Description	R.S. PART No.	MFR'S PART No.	Ref. No.	Description	R.S. PART No.	MFR'S PART No.
85	Spring washer for head plate		7189545	127	Gear plate assembly	RA1303	7127937
86	Poly slider washer for head plate		7786115	128	Pan head screw-3mmφ×25mm (3 req'd) for gear plate mounting		8711425
87	Spring for play plate		6301423	129	AS prevention plate	HB7771	7295951
88	Pressure roller arm assembly (R)		6743588	130	Spring for AS prevention plate	RB6196	6308301
89	Pressure roller arm assembly (L)		6743584	131	Pause lock plate assembly	RT1393	7287413
90	Poly slider washer		7778856	132	Spring for pause lock plate	R86197	6323732
91	Spring washer		7189547	133	AS lever	HB7772	6741521
92	"E" ring for pressure roller arm		7230901	134	Stop arm	HB7773	6741702
93	Spring for pressure roller arm	R86184	6301731	135	Play gear	RA2619	6348665
94	Spring for pressure roller arm	RB6185	6301735	136	Spring for play gear	R86198	6303112
95	Brake plate	HB7760	7297242	137	Gear moving arm	HB7774	6741516
96	Polyester washer		0020784	138	Spring for gear moving arm	RA5555	6324811
97	Brake rubber	HB7761	6586071	139	Play arm	RT1394	6741497
98	Brake spring	RB6186	6308072	140	Spring for play arm	RA5807	6324591
99	Play plate assembly	RT1390	7296067	141	"E" ring for play arm		7230901
100	Poly slider washer		7786113	142	Thrust support	HB7775	6741551
101	Felt		7740392	143	Button holder assembly	K2988	6255947
102	Collar for play plate	HB7762	7574355	144	FT bind screw-3mmφ×6mm (2 req'd) for button holder mounting		8641406
103	FT bind screw-3mmφ×6mm		8641406	145	Recording arm		7290493
	for play plate mounting				"E" ring for recording arm		7230902
104	Pause lever	HB7763	7297259	146	Eject arm		7287462
105	Pause change arm	HB7764	7297225	147	Spacer for eject arm		7574832
106	Spring for pause lever	RB6187	6308361	148	FT bind screw-3mmφ×12mm (1 req'd) for eject arm mounting		8641412
107	Recording slider assembly	RT1391	7287064	149	Cassette holder assembly	Z4108	7107052
108	Spring for pause lever	RB6188	6301011	150	Spring for tray arm	RB6199	6319693
109	Rewind slider	HB7765	7287114	151	Spring for eject slider	RB6200	6325061
110	Spring support	HB7766	7661777	152	Governor	RT1395	7290501
111	Spring for rewind slider	RB6189	6300982	153	Pan head screw-2.6mmφ×5mm (1 req'd) for governor mounting		0711305
112	Play slider	HB7767	7287104	154	Spring for stop arm	RB6201	6300843
113	Spring for play slider	RB6190	6325842	155	Stop arm	HB7776	6744101
114	F. F. slider	HB7768	7287095	156	Rubber for stop arm	HB7777	6560234
115	Spring for F. F. slider	RB6189	6300982	157	"E" ring for stop arm		7230901
116	Pause slider assembly	RT1392	7287138	158	Polyester washer		7771761
117	Spring for pause slider	RB6192	6300074	159	Ground spring	RB6202	6309832
118	Pause lock arm	HB7769	7286962	160	R & P combination head	H4346	5444511
119	Spring for pause lock arm	RB6193	6307933	161	Erase head	H4347	5445161
120	Spacer		7574665	162	Leaf switch (MOTOR, PAUSE)	S8166	5603091
121	FT bind screw-3mmφ×12mm		8641412	163(S10, S12)	Leaf switch (STOP)	S8167	5632712
122	Spring	RB6194	6300142	164 (S9)	Diode W06A		5330341
123	Slider cover	HB7770	6741485	165	Carbon film 22Kohm±5% 1/8F		0123949
124	Spacer for slider cover	HB2959	7574591	166			
125	FT bind screw-3mmφ×10mm for slider cover mounting		8641410				
126	Spring for lock plate	HB6195	6307871				

RADIO SHACK  **A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION**

U.S.A.: FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102

CANADA: BARRIE, ONTARIO, L4M 4W5

TANDY CORPORATION

AUSTRALIA

280-316 VICTORIA ROAD
RYDALMERE, N.S.W. 2116

BELGIUM

PARC INDUSTRIEL DE NANINNE
5140 NANINNE

U. K.

BILSTON ROAD
WEDNESBURY, WEST MIDLANDS WS10 7JN

