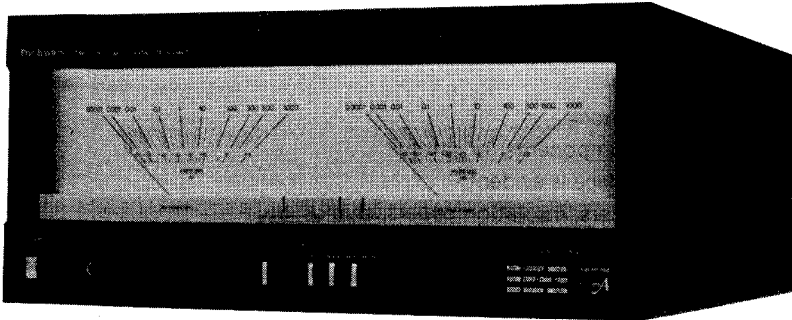


# Service Manual

Computer Drive new class *A*

Stereo DC Power Amplifier  
**SE-A3MK2**

[D], [EW], [EK], [EF],  
[EH], [EB], [Ei], [XA]



#### Areas

- \* [D] is available in Scandinavia and European except Switzerland.
- \* [EW] is available in Switzerland.
- \* [EK] is available in United Kingdom.
- \* [EF] is available in France.
- \* [EH] is available in Holland.
- \* [EB] is available in Belgium.
- \* [Ei] is available in Italy.
- \* [XA] is available in Southeast Asia, Oceania, Africa, Middle Near East and Central South America.

## Specifications (Specifications are subject to change without notice for further improvement.)

(DIN 45 500)

### ■ AMPLIFIER SECTION

20 Hz~20 kHz continuous power output both channels driven	2 × 300W (4Ω) 2 × 300W (8Ω)
40 Hz~16 kHz continuous power output both channels driven	2 × 300W (4Ω) 2 × 300W (8Ω)
1 kHz continuous power output both channels driven	2 × 320W (4Ω) 2 × 320W (8Ω)
<b>Total harmonic distortion</b>	
rated power at 20 Hz~20 kHz	0.003% (4Ω) 0.002% (8Ω)
rated power at 40 Hz~16 kHz	0.003% (4Ω) 0.002% (8Ω)
rated power at 1 kHz	0.0005% (4Ω) 0.0003% (8Ω)
-26 dB power at 1 kHz	0.0003% (4Ω)
50 mW power at 1 kHz	0.0003% (4Ω)
<b>Intermodulation distortion</b>	
rated power at 250 Hz: 8 kHz=4:1, 4Ω	0.001%
rated power at 60 Hz: 7 kHz=4:1, SMPTE, 8Ω	0.001%
<b>TIM (Transient Intermodulation Distortion)</b>	unmeasurably small
<b>Power bandwidth</b>	
both channels driven, -3 dB (T.H.D. 0.01%)	5 Hz~70 kHz (4Ω) 5 Hz~90 kHz (8Ω)

<b>Residual hum and noise</b>	0.15 mV
<b>Damping factor</b>	100 (4Ω), 200 (8Ω)
<b>Input sensitivity and impedance</b>	1 V/47kΩ
<b>S/N rated power (4Ω)</b>	120 dB (IHF, A: 125 dB)
<b>Frequency response</b>	20 Hz~20 kHz, +0 dB, -0.1 dB DC~200 kHz, -3 dB
<b>Headphones output level and impedance</b>	1.1V/330Ω
<b>Load impedance</b>	
<b>MAIN or REMOTE</b>	4Ω~16Ω
<b>MAIN and REMOTE</b>	8Ω~16Ω
<b>Meter</b>	
reading range	0.0001 W~1000 W (8Ω) -60 dB~+5 dB (logarithmic compression)
<b>frequency response (reading accuracy)</b>	10 Hz~20 kHz ±1 dB (more than -40 dB) 10 Hz~10 kHz ±1 dB (less than -40 dB)
<b>attack time</b>	50 μsec.
<b>recovery time</b>	750 msec. (0 dB~-20 dB)

### ■ GENERAL

<b>Power consumption</b>	1700W
<b>Power supply</b>	AC 50 Hz/60 Hz, 110V/120V/220V/240V
<b>Dimensions (W×H×D)</b>	430 × 208 × 507 mm (16-15/16" × 8-3/16" × 19-31/32")
<b>Weight</b>	39 kg (86 lb.)

#### Note:

Total harmonic distortion is measured by the digital spectrum analyzer (H.P. 3045 system).

# Technics

Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Ltd.  
P.O. Box 288, Central Cs aka Japan

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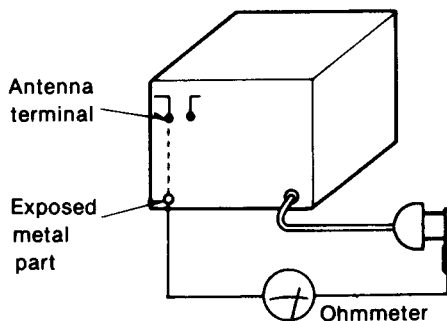
## SAFETY PRECAUTION

1. Before servicing, unplug the power cord to prevent an electric shock.
2. When replacing parts, use only manufacturer's recommended components for safety.
3. Check the condition of the power cord. Replace if wear or damage is evident.
4. After servicing, be sure to restore the lead dress, insulation barriers, insulation papers, shields, etc.
5. Before returning the serviced equipment to the customer, be sure to make the following insulation resistance test to prevent the customer from being exposed to a shock hazard.

### INSULATION RESISTANCE TEST

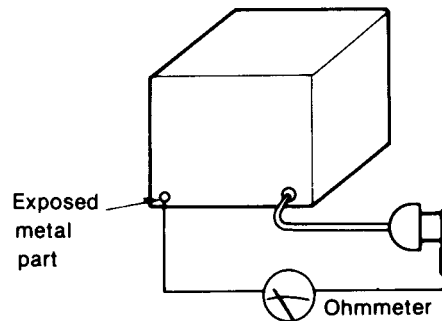
1. Unplug the power cord and short the two prongs of the plug with a jumper wire.
2. Turn on the power switch.
3. Measure the resistance value with ohmmeter between the jumpered AC plug and each exposed metal cabinet part, such as screwheads antenna, control shafts, handle brackets, etc. Equipment with antenna terminals should read between  $3M\Omega$  and  $5.2M\Omega$  to all exposed parts. (Fig. A) Equipment without antenna terminals should read approximately infinity to all exposed parts. (Fig. B)

**Note:** Some exposed parts may be isolated from the chassis by design. These will read infinity.



(Fig. A)

Resistance =  $3M\Omega - 5.2M\Omega$



(Fig. B)

Resistance = Approx  $\infty$

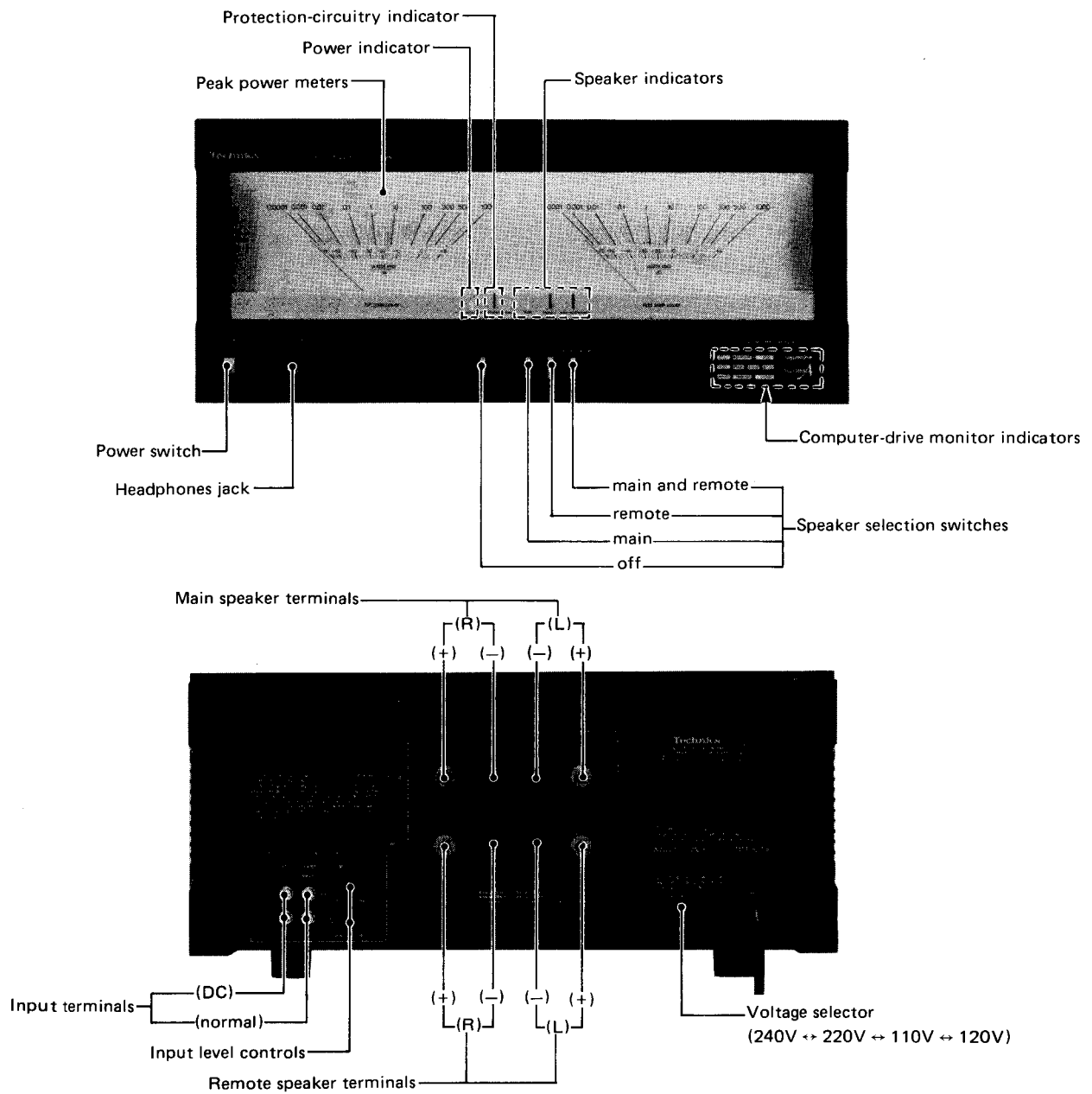
4. If the measurement is outside the specified limits, there is a possibility of a shock hazard. The equipment should be repaired and rechecked before it is returned to the customer.

## BEFORE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT

1. Turn off the power supply and short-circuit of power supply capacitors ( $C1 \sim C4$ ,  $105V$ ,  $22000\mu F$ ) at resistance (about  $100\Omega$ ,  $10W$ ) in order to discharge the charged voltage. Do not short between  $C1 \sim C4$  by screwdriver. It may damage the componet.
2. Before turning on the power supply after completion of repair, slowly apply the primary voltage by using a power supply voltage controller to make sure that the consumed current is free of abnormality. The consumed current at  $50Hz/60Hz$  in no signal mode is shown below with respect to supply voltage  $110V/120V/220V/240V$ .

Power supply voltage		AC 110V	AC 120V	AC 220V	AC 240V
Consumed current	50Hz	0.6A ~ 1.8A	0.5A ~ 1.7A	0.3A ~ 0.9A	0.3A ~ 0.9A
	60Hz	0.5A ~ 1.7A	0.4A ~ 1.6A	0.2A ~ 0.8A	0.2A ~ 0.8A

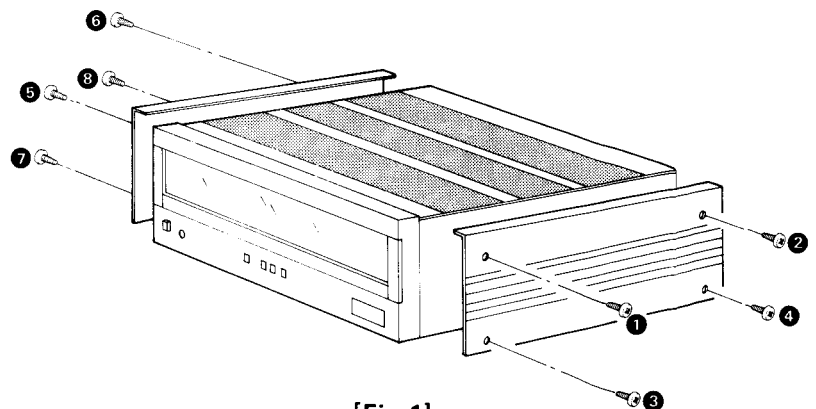
■ LOCATION OF CONTROLS



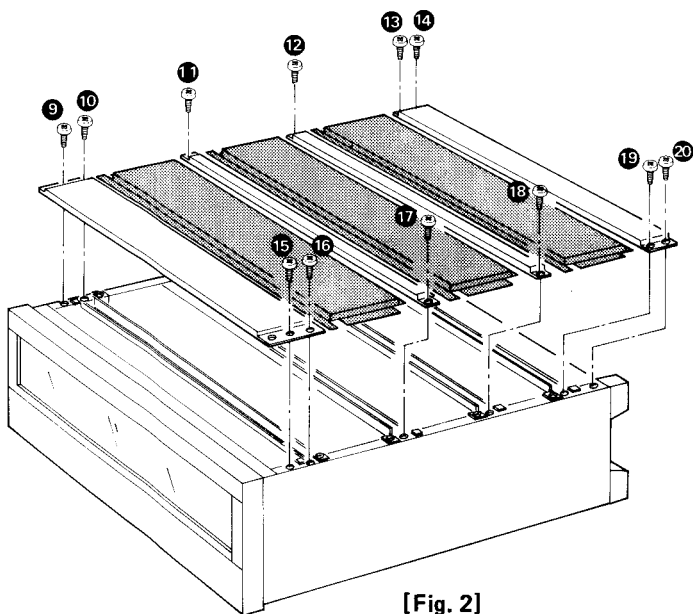
■ DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

● How to Remove the Side and Top Boards [Fig. 1, 2]

1. Remove the 8 setscrews [Fig. 1: ① ~ ⑧] of the side board.
2. Remove the 12 setscrews [Fig. 2: ⑨ ~ ⑳] of the top board. Then the top board and punching metal can be removed.



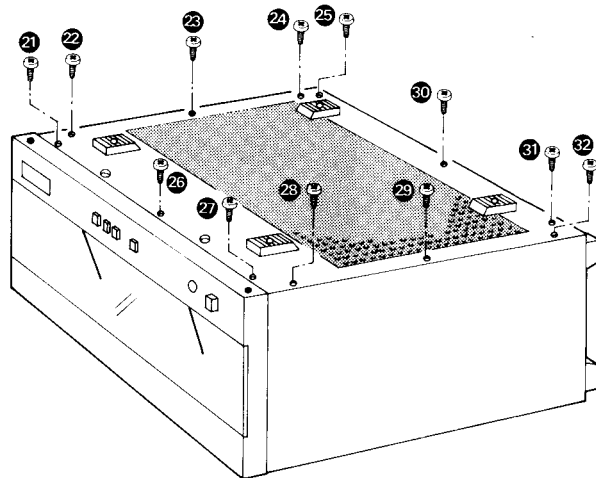
[Fig. 1]



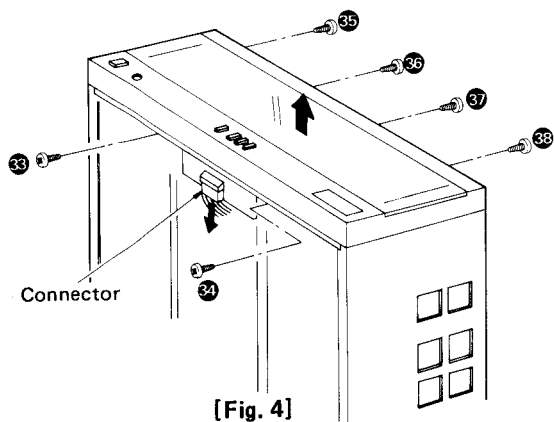
[Fig. 2]

### • How to Remove the Bottom Board [Fig. 3]

1. Remove the 12 setscrews [Fig. 3: 21 ~ 32] of the bottom board. Then the bottom board can be removed.



[Fig. 3]



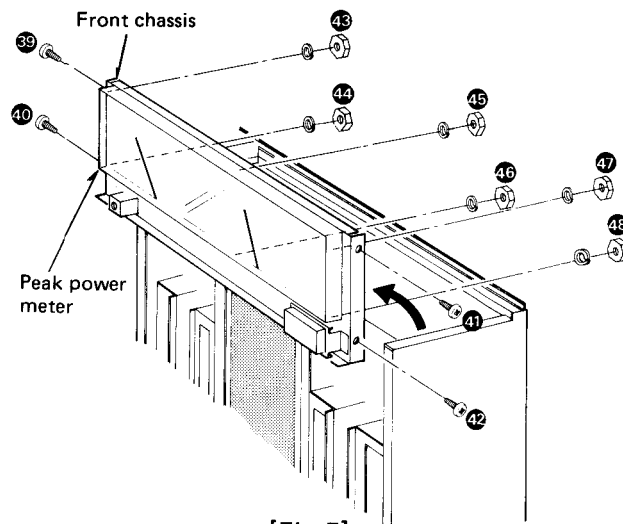
[Fig. 4]

### • How to Remove the Peak Power Meter [Fig. 5]

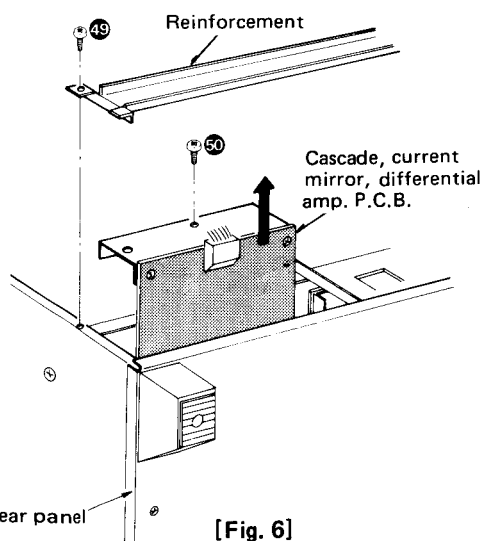
1. Remove the front panel. (Refer to "How to remove the front panel".)
2. Remove the 4 setscrews [Fig. 5: 39 ~ 42] of the front chassis, and then remove the front chassis as shown in Fig. 5.
3. Remove the 6 nuts [Fig. 5: 43 ~ 48] of the peak power meter. Then the peak power meter can be removed.

### • How to Remove the Front Panel [Fig. 4]

1. Remove the top and bottom boards. (Refer to "How to remove the side and top boards" and "How to remove the bottom board".)
2. Remove the 6 setscrews [Fig. 4: 33 ~ 38] of the front panel and the connector, and then remove the front panel.



[Fig. 5]



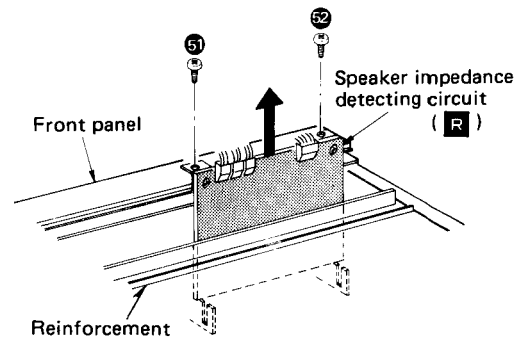
[Fig. 6]

### • How to Remove the Cascade, Current Mirror, Differential Amplifier P.C.B. (C) [Fig. 6]

1. Remove the side and top boards. (Refer to "How to remove the side and top boards".)
2. Remove the 2 setscrews [Fig. 6: 49 x 2] which fasten the reinforcement.
3. Remove the setscrew [Fig. 6: 50] which secures the cascade, current mirror and differential amplifier P.C.B., and then pull out the P.C.B.

● **How to Remove the Speaker Impedance Detection Circuit ( R ) and Ico Control Circuit ( O ) P.C.B. [Fig. 7]**

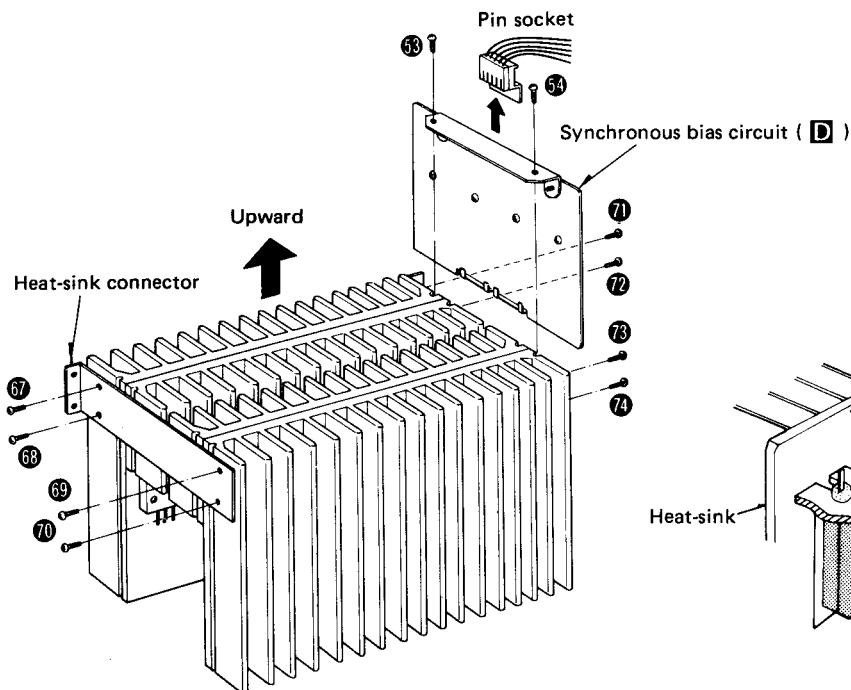
1. Remove the side and top boards. (Refer to "How to remove the side and top boards".)
2. Remove the 2 setscrews [Fig. 7: 51 , 52 ] of speaker impedance detecting circuit board ( R ), and then pull out the P.C.B. in the direction of the arrow.
3. Ico control circuit can be removed in the same way.



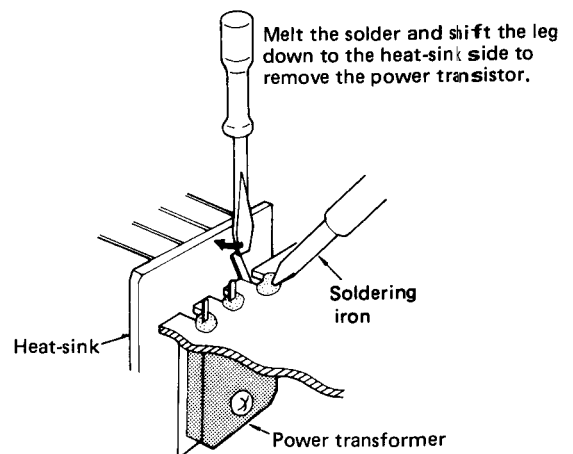
[Fig. 7]

● **How to Remove the Power Transistors [Fig. 8, 9, 10, 11]**

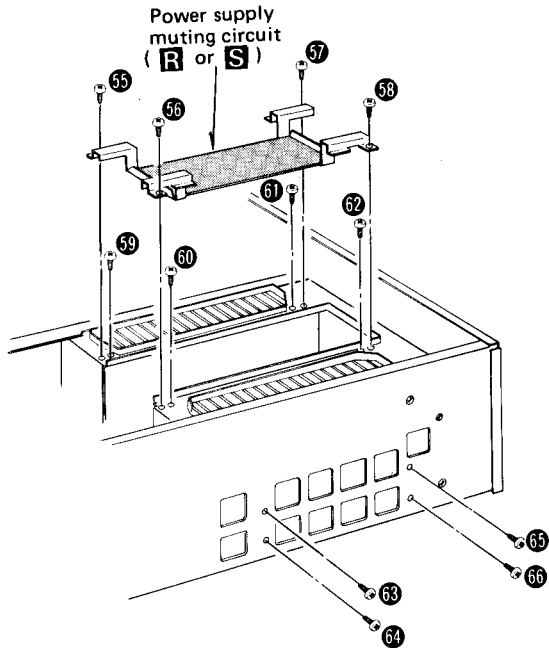
1. Remove the top and bottom boards. (Refer to "How to remove the side and top boards" and "How to remove the bottom board".)
2. Remove the 3 reinforcements at top of the set.
3. Pull out the pin socket of synchronous bias circuit board ( D ). Next, remove the 2 setscrews [Fig. 8: 53 , 54 ] of the P.C.B. ( D ), and then remove the P.C.B. ( D ) upward.
4. Unsolder the 8 power transistors (Q125 ~ Q128, Q135 ~ Q138) as in Fig. 9.
5. Remove the 4 setscrews [Fig. 10: 55 ~ 58 ] of the power supply muting circuit board ( R or S ), and then remove the P.C.B. ( R or S )
6. Remove the 4 setscrews [Fig. 10: 59 ~ 62 ] which secure the heat-sink from underneath the power block chassis.
7. Remove the 4 setscrews [Fig. 10: 63 ~ 66 ] which secure the heat-sink from side of the set.
8. Lift the heat-sink to remove it from the chassis.
9. Remove the 8 setscrews [Fig. 8: 67 ~ 74 ] which fasten the heat-sink connector.
10. Remove the power transistor by removing the 2 setscrews [Fig. 11: 75 , 76 ].
11. When fitting the power transistor, apply silicone compound (or equivalent heat diffusing agent) to the back of power transistor and the mica plate (heat-sink side), and then reversely follow the procedures 1 ~ 10.



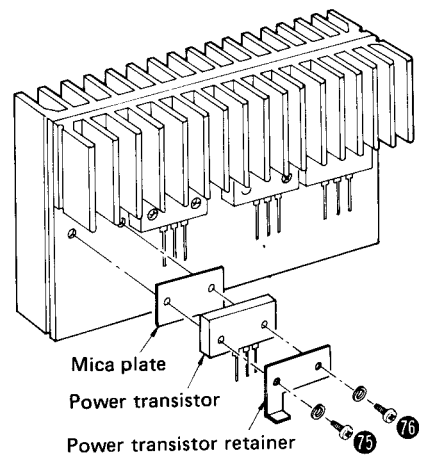
[Fig. 8]



[Fig. 9]



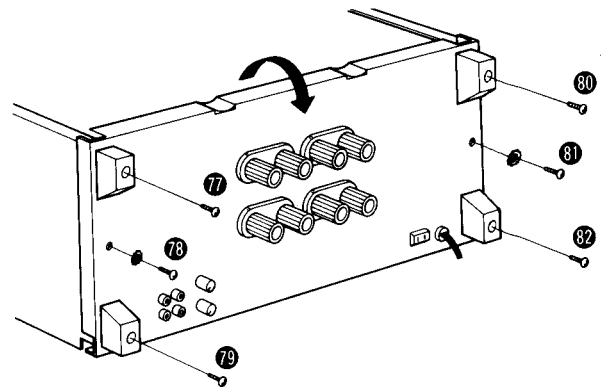
[Fig. 10]



[Fig. 11]

- **How to Remove the Speaker Selector and Protection Circuit P.C.B. ( L )** [Fig. 12]

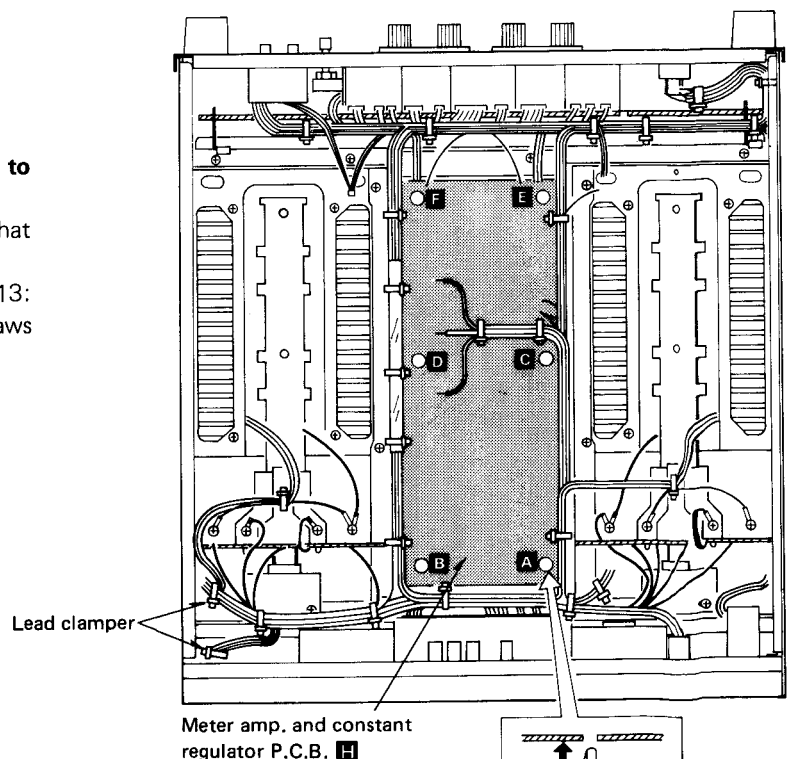
1. Remove the top and bottom boards. (Refer to "How to remove the side and top boards" and "How to remove the bottom board".)
2. Remove the 6 setscrews [Fig. 12: 77 ~ 82] of the rear panel, and then shift the rear panel.
3. Unsolder the speaker terminals. (8 portions)
4. Remove the 4 setscrews of the P.C.B. ( L ) and remove the P.C.B. ( L )



[Fig. 12]

- **How to Remove the Meter Amplifier and Regulator P.C.B. ( H )** [Fig. 13]

1. Remove the bottom board. (Refer to "How to remove the bottom board".)
2. Cut off the lead clamber of the lead wire so that the P.C.B. ( H ) can be easily removed.
3. P.C.B. ( H ) is secured with 6 spacers [Fig. 13: A ~ F] as in Fig. 13. Release the spacer claws and then lift the P.C.B.
4. For the lead wire, refer to Fig. 13.

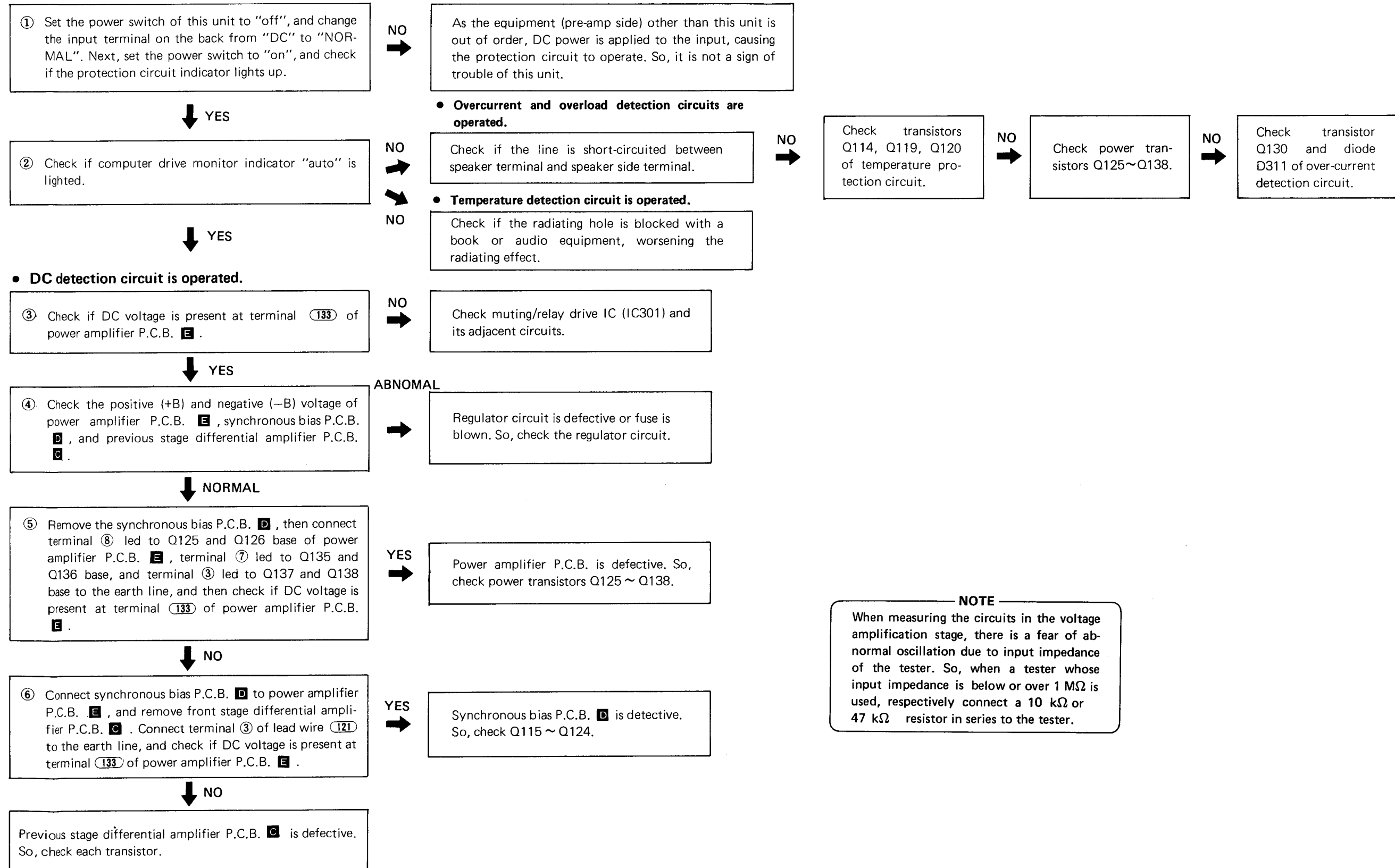


[Fig. 13]

■ CHECK POINTS FOR REPAIR

• When protection circuit indicator is lighted:

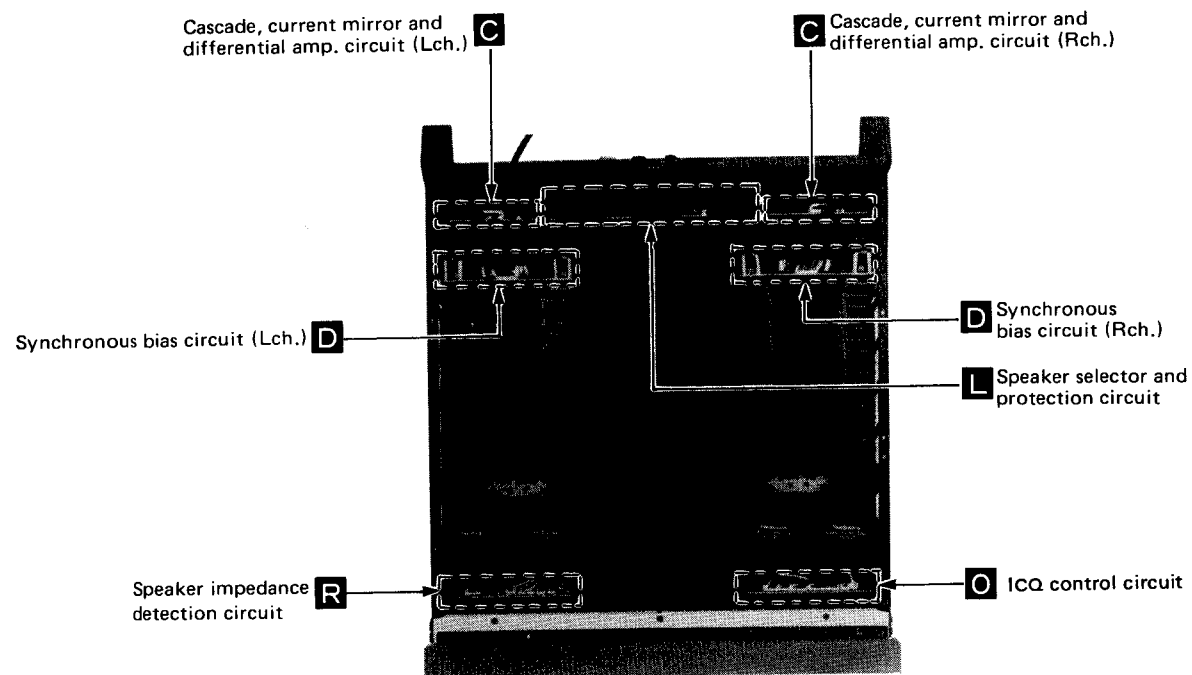
The indicator lights up if the unit is abnormal. It lights up with power supply turned ON, and goes out when the unit is in operation (about 5 sec. later). In case of abnormality during operation, the indicator lights up and then no sound is made. In that case, set the power switch to "off" and check the cause according to the following procedure.



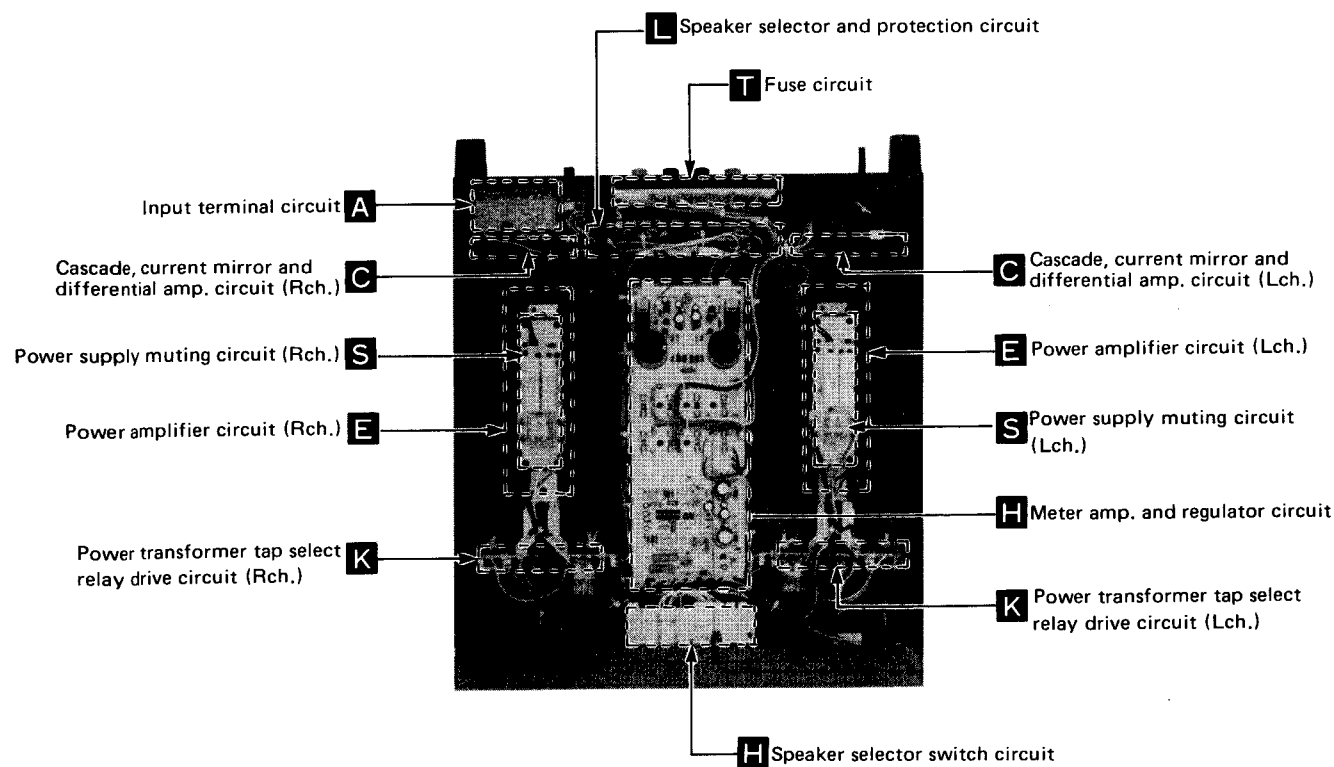
**NOTE**  
When measuring the circuits in the voltage amplification stage, there is a fear of abnormal oscillation due to input impedance of the tester. So, when a tester whose input impedance is below or over 1 MΩ is used, respectively connect a 10 kΩ or 47 kΩ resistor in series to the tester.

■ LOCATION OF P.C.B.

● Top view



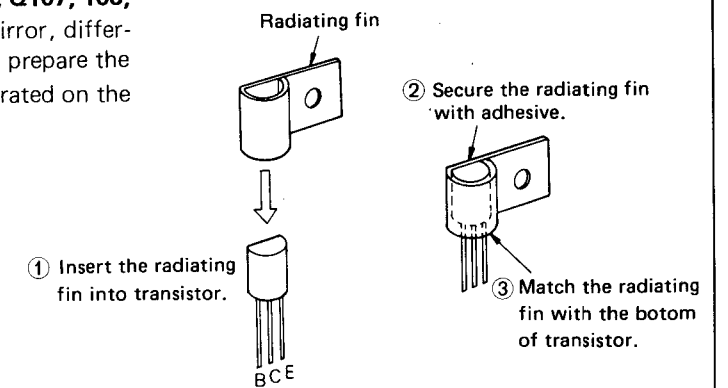
● Bottom view



NOTE

To repair or replace transistors **Q110, 115, 118 (2SC1573NC), Q107, 108, 109, 116, 117 (2SA879NC)** used on the cascade, current mirror, differential amplifier P.C.B. (**C**) and synchronous bias P.C.B. (**D**), prepare the radiating fin packed along with transistor repair parts as illustrated on the right.

Circuit diagram No.	Transistor	Repair part No.
Q110, 115, 118	2SC1573NC	SWV61
Q107, 108, 109, 116, 117	2SA879NC	SWV59



■ MEASUREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

● Voltage regulator adjustment (after repair of voltage regulator circuit).

- ① After the repair, turn the voltage regulator adjusting **VR201** to minimum position before turning power supply ON, and connect nothing to the speaker terminals.
- ② Connect a DC voltmeter between **TP5** (+) and **TP4** (earth), and adjust **VR201** so that the voltage is **+90V**.
- ③ Next, connect a DC voltmeter between **TP3** (+) and **TP4** (earth), then make sure the value is within **-89 to -92V**.

● DC balance adjustment (after repair of power and drive amplifier circuit)

- ① After the repair, turn the sound volume and **VR103** to the minimum positions before turning power supply ON, and connect nothing to the speaker terminals.
- ② Connect a DC voltmeter between **TP2** (+) and **TP4** (earth), and adjust **VR103** to 0mV in 30mV range.
- ③ If it is not adjustable, pull out **J101** and make the above-mentioned adjustment.

● Clock adjustment (after replacement of microcomputer)

- ① Connect an oscilloscope to **TP701**, and adjust **VR701** so that the period of waveform is **3.3μ-sec.** (Refer to Fig. 14.)

● Idling current (**I<sub>CQ</sub>**) and clamp voltage adjustment (after repair of power and drive amplifier)

- ① After the repair, maximize the sound volume before turning power supply ON, and connect nothing to the speaker terminals.
- ② Turn **I<sub>CQ</sub>** adjusting **VR104** (both L ch and R ch) and **VR105** (both L ch R ch) to the minimum positions.
- ③ Connect a DC voltmeter between **TP1** and **TP2**.

Note

\* During idling current and clamp voltage adjustment, if the DC voltmeter is metallic case or earth line comes in touch with other equipment, the transistors, etc. of this unit may be damaged. So, be sure to keep the DC voltmeter away from other equipment.

- ④ Connect a low frequency oscillator to the input terminal and apply 400Hz, 300mV signal to the circuit.
- ⑤ With power turned ON, adjust **VR104** so that the voltage is approx. 19mV, about 10 minutes after computer drive monitor "auto" is lighted.
- ⑥ Next, adjust **VR105** so that the voltage between **TP1** and **TP2** is approx. 20mV.

Note

In this set, **I<sub>CQ</sub>** is controlled by microcomputer. **I<sub>CQ</sub>** is a little more than usual due to "PREHEAT" for 20 sec. after power ON. After that, the output level and transistor temperature are detected in "AUTO" mode, thereby automatically controlling **I<sub>CQ</sub>**.



**OPERATION OF I<sub>cq</sub> CONTROLLER**

**1) Operation of PREHEAT**

This circuit is intended that a great idling current is forcibly applied to the power transistor by the microcomputer for a specific length of time so that the power transistor condition becomes optimum as soon as possible after power supply ON. With power turned ON, "H" output is delivered to terminal ⑰ of IC701 as in Table 1, causing Q752 to turn ON. And then preheat LED lights up, and a voltage is also applied to the LED's of D755, D756 and D757. Each of these diodes is controlled by terminals ②, ③ and ④ of IC701. After power ON, "high" LED lights up first, followed by "mid" and "low" in order. Also, during preheat, "L" output is delivered to terminal ⑳ of IC701, then Q705 and 706 turn ON through IC703. As Q705 and 706 turn ON, the base voltage of Q106 (driver stage transistor) is lowered, and a current more than usual flows in Q106, thus preheating the power stage.

**2) Signal detection and temperature detection**

Music signal from power amplifier is applied to IC701 terminals ⑪ and ⑫ [terminals ⑬, ⑭] through D703 (D704) and IC702. When the signal rectified by D703 (D704) and C703 (C704) becomes 3V or over, then "L" input is applied to IC701 terminal ⑫ [terminal ⑭] and when the signal becomes 9V or over, then "L" input is applied to IC701 terminal ⑪ [terminal ⑬]. Z761 (Z762) is a thermistor (posistor) for radiator temperature detection, and serves to detect the temperatures of heat-sink such as 60°C, 100°C and 130°C. When the heat-sink temperature is 60°C, the 60°C sensor of Z761 (Z762) increases in resistance, then the level of IC702 terminal ② becomes "H". Also, IC702 terminal ⑤ is inverted to "L" and it is applied to terminal ⑩ of IC701.

Similarly, heat-sink temperatures are detected at 100°C and 130°C, and the inputs are applied to IC701 terminals ⑨ and ⑧. When music signal and temperature detection signal are applied to IC701 terminals ⑧ ~ ⑭, the outputs are delivered to IC701 terminals ② ~ ⑥, thereby controlling I<sub>cq</sub> through R721 ~ 726, Q705 and Q706.

When the music signal is in a range of 0 ~ 1.3V or so, the level of IC702 terminal ⑦ becomes "L", while IC702 terminal ⑩ goes "H". It is applied to IC702 terminals ① and ② as "H" input, then IC701 operates as if the 60°C and 100°C temperature sensors were operating.

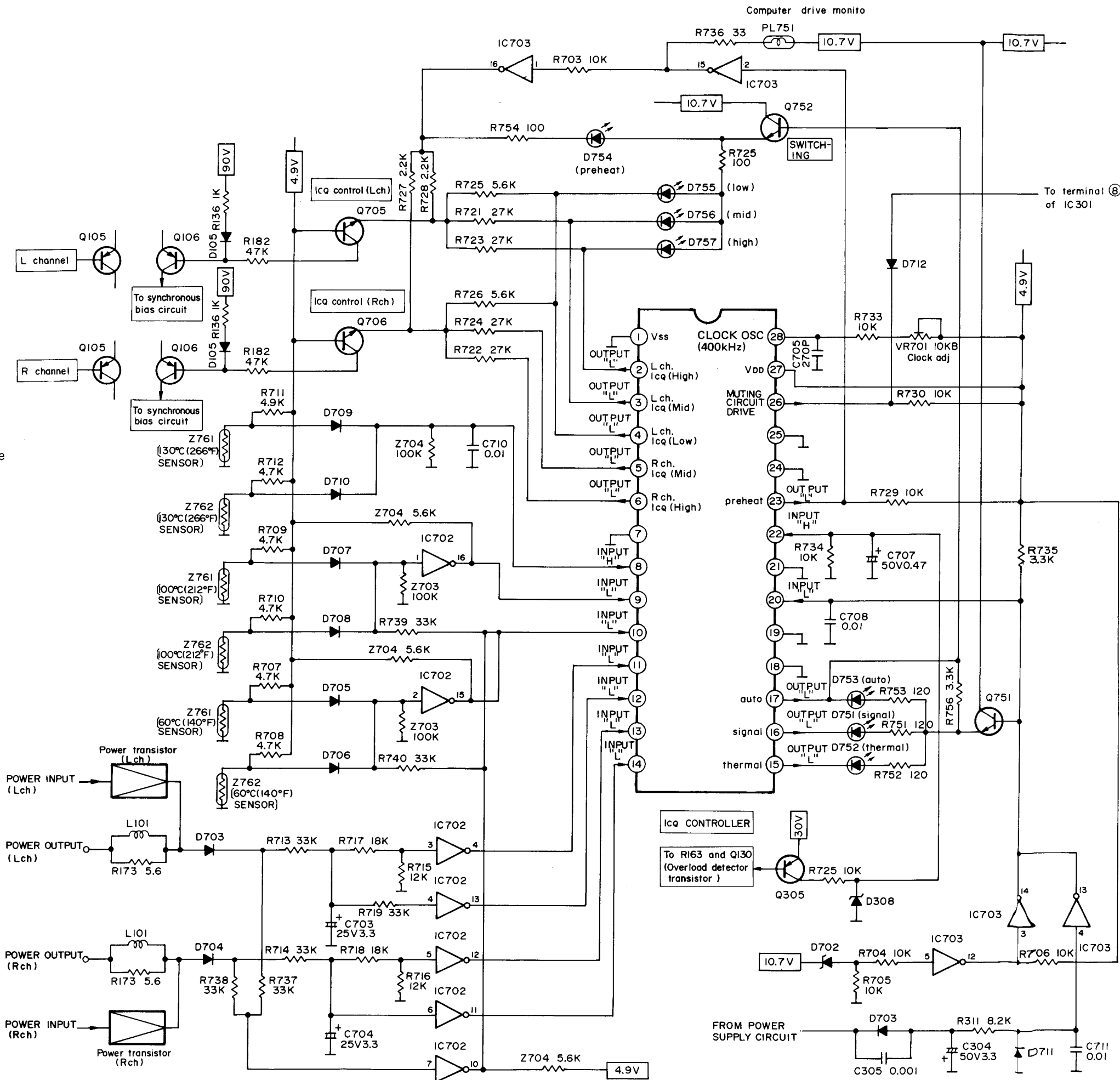
**3) Power ON/OFF muting**

With power turned ON, the output of IC701 terminal ⑳ is at "L" for about 5sec., and "L" input is applied to terminal ⑧ of IC301 (muting and speaker relay drive IC), causing speaker relay RLY301 ~ 303 to turn OFF. With power turned OFF, "H" input is applied to IC703 terminal ④, and "L" input is applied to IC701 terminal ⑳ because the time constant of C304 (3.3μF) and R311 (8.2 kΩ) is smaller than that of block electrolytic condenser of power supply circuit. As terminal ⑳ goes "H", then "L" output is delivered to terminal ⑳. It is applied to IC301 terminal ⑧, causing speaker relay RLY 301 ~ 303 to turn OFF.

**4) Overload detection circuit**

When speaker terminals are shortcircuited, a great current flows in R163, then the base potential of Q130 (overload detection circuit) increases causing Q130 to turn ON. Then Q305 also turns ON, and "H" input is applied to IC701 terminal ⑳. And "L" output is delivered to IC701 terminal ⑳. As IC701 terminal ⑳ goes "L", speaker relay RLY301 ~ 303 turn OFF the same as for power OFF muting.

When "H" input is applied to IC701 terminal ⑳, then the output of IC701 terminal ⑳ is held causing power switch to turn OFF, therefore the speaker relay will not turn ON unless the set is checked beforehand.



● Load impedance detection circuit adjustment (after repair of load impedance detection circuit)

- ① Set the speaker select switch to "main" position, and the sound volume to minimum.
- ② Connect a 6.5 Ω (1W) or 2 series-connected resistors of 6.5 Ω to "main" speaker terminals.
- ③ Connect TP601 and TP602 with lead wire.
- ④ Turn power supply ON and turn VR602 counterclockwise. (Then, the sound of tap relay operation can be heard.)
- ⑤ Connect a DC voltmeter between TP601 and TP605, and then adjust VR601 so that the voltage is -200mV (-80mV to -400mV).
- ⑥ Connect a DC voltmeter between TP601 and TP604, and then adjust VR602 so that the voltage is -200mV (-80mV to -400mV).
- ⑦ Disconnect the lead wire that connects TP601 and TP602, then make sure the tap relay is switched.

● Peak power meter adjustment (after replacement of meter amplifier circuit and peak power meter)

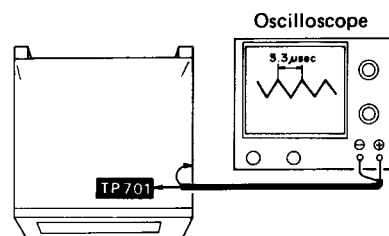
- ① Before power ON, completely turn VR403 and VR404 clockwise.
- ② Connect a low frequency oscillator to "Input DC" terminal, and AC voltmeter to speaker terminals.
- ③ Apply 1kHz signal from the low frequency oscillator, and adjust the output volume of oscillator so that the AC voltmeter reads 0.894V.
- ④ Adjust the meter adjusting VR401 (L ch) and VR402 (R ch) so that the meter reads 0.1W.
- ⑤ Adjust the output volume of low frequency oscillator so that the AC electronic voltmeter connected to speaker terminals reads 48.99V.
- ⑥ Adjust the meter adjusting VR403 (L ch) and VR404 (R ch) so that the meter reads 300W.

● Overload detecting protection circuit check

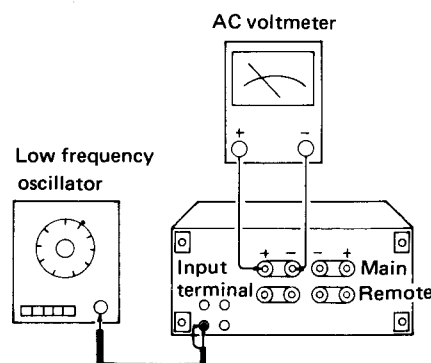
- ① Set the speaker select switch to "main" position.
- ② Connect a 0.33 Ω (30W) resistor to remote speaker terminal.
- ③ Connect a low frequency oscillator to "INPUT" terminal, and AC voltmeter to main speaker terminal.
- ④ Apply 1kHz signal from the low frequency oscillator, and adjust the output volume of oscillator so that the AC voltmeter reads 5V.
- ⑤ With the speaker select switch shifted to "remote" position, if the relay turns off, then the protection circuit is in normal operation.

Note

- \* Check the protection circuit individually on each channel.
- \* If the protective relay is operated, it will not be reset even when abnormality has been eliminated. So, once turn power supply OFF and again turn it ON.



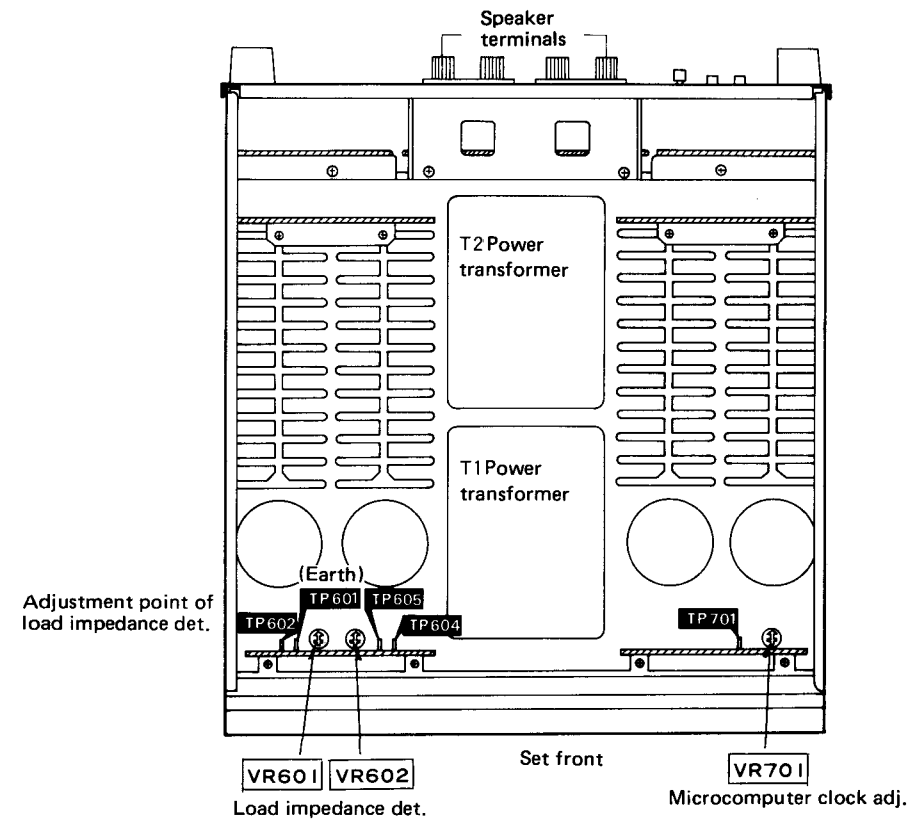
[Fig. 14]  
Clock adjustment



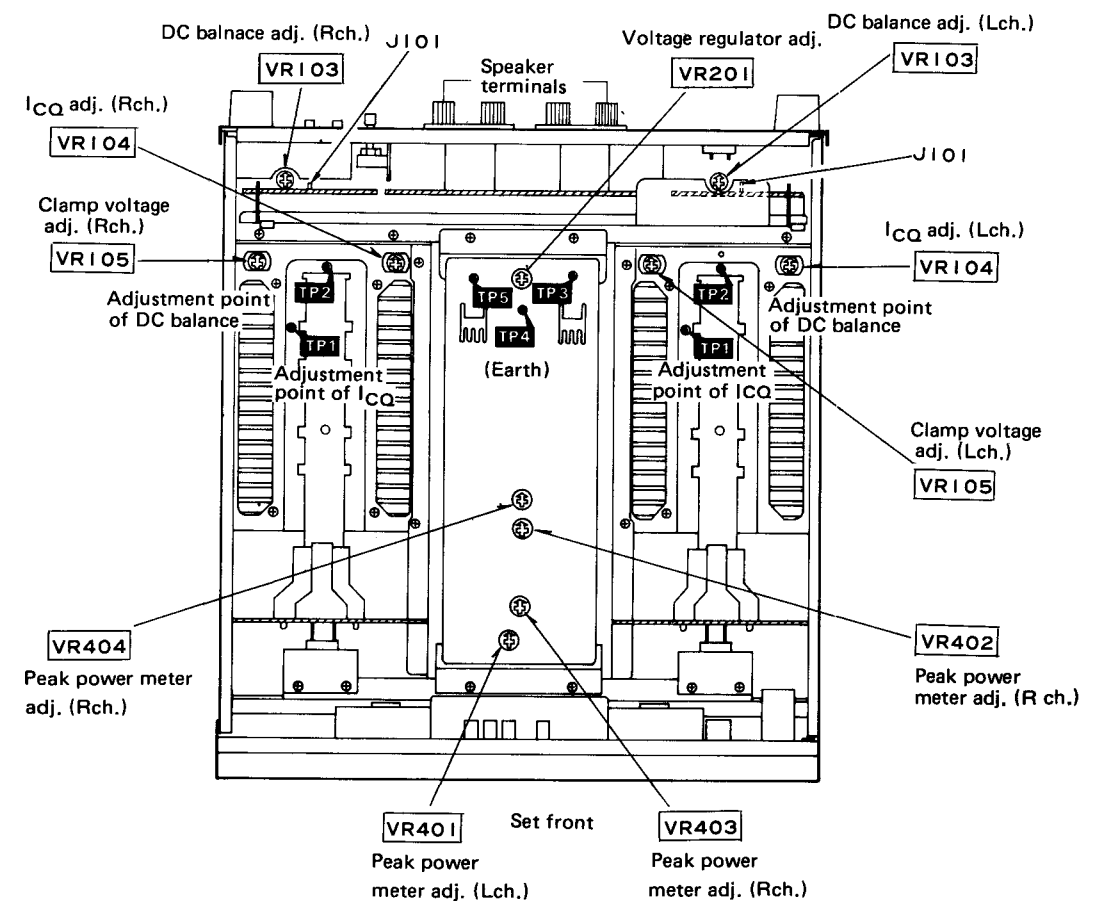
[Fig. 15]  
Peak power meter adjustment

● Adjustment points

Top view



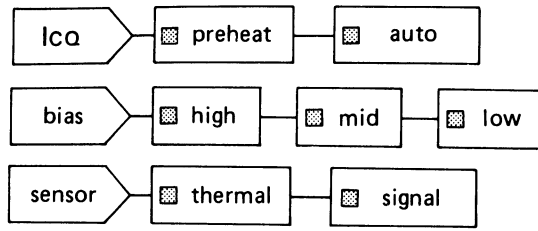
Bottom view



■ BLOCK DIAGRAM

● Computer drive monitor indicators

These indicators are used to check that stable idling current flows from the bias circuit in order to prevent transient crossover distortion.



**ICQ:**  
When the power is switched on, the heat-sink is preheated so that the bias circuit can immediately operate. The "preheat" indicator will illuminate at this time, and then, when the circuit is fully stabilized, the "auto" indicator will illuminate.

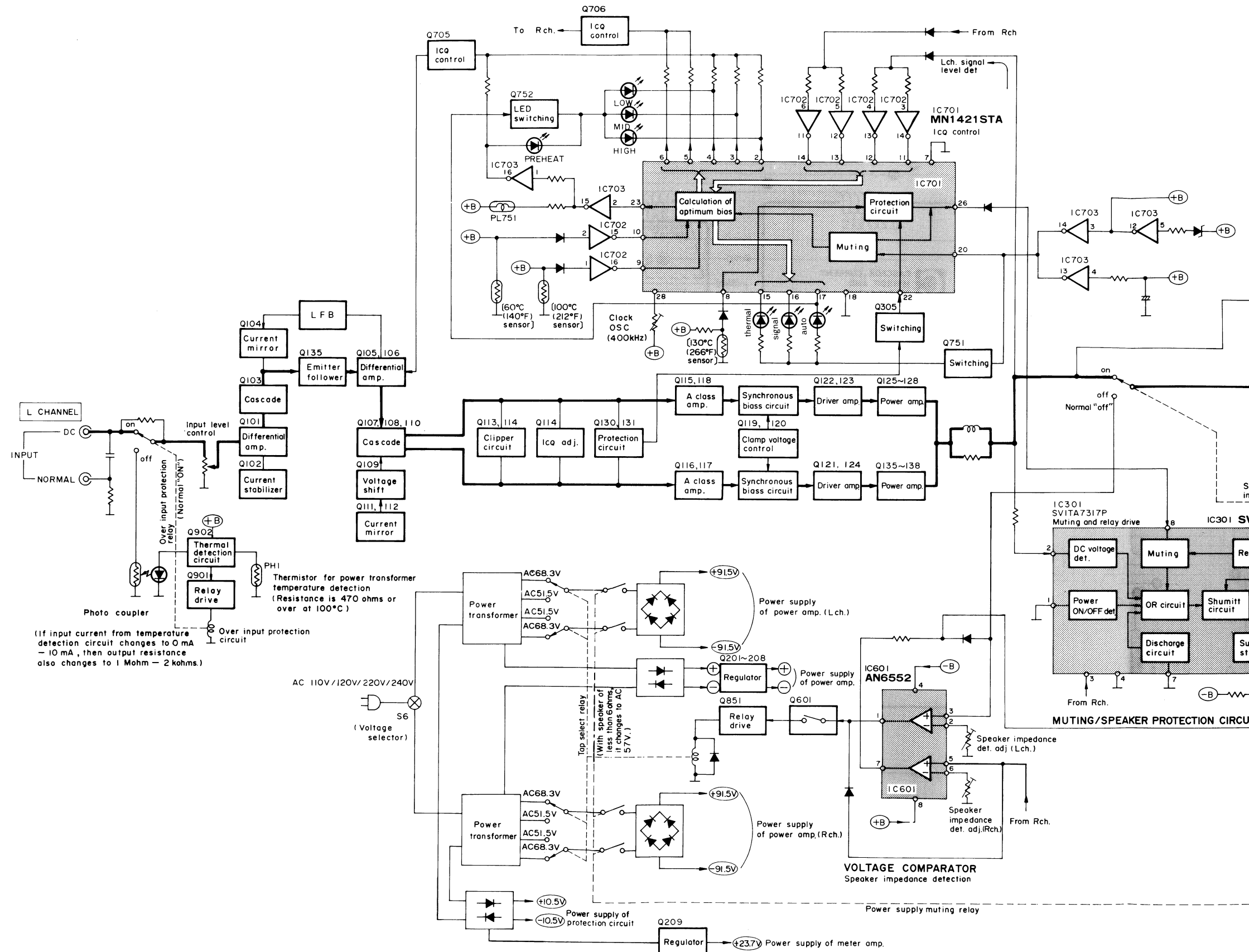
**bias:**  
When the power is switched on, the bias changes from high, mid and low during the time until the idling current becomes stabilized, and the respective indicators illuminate.  
Note that the display will no longer illuminate when the idling current has reached a condition of stability.

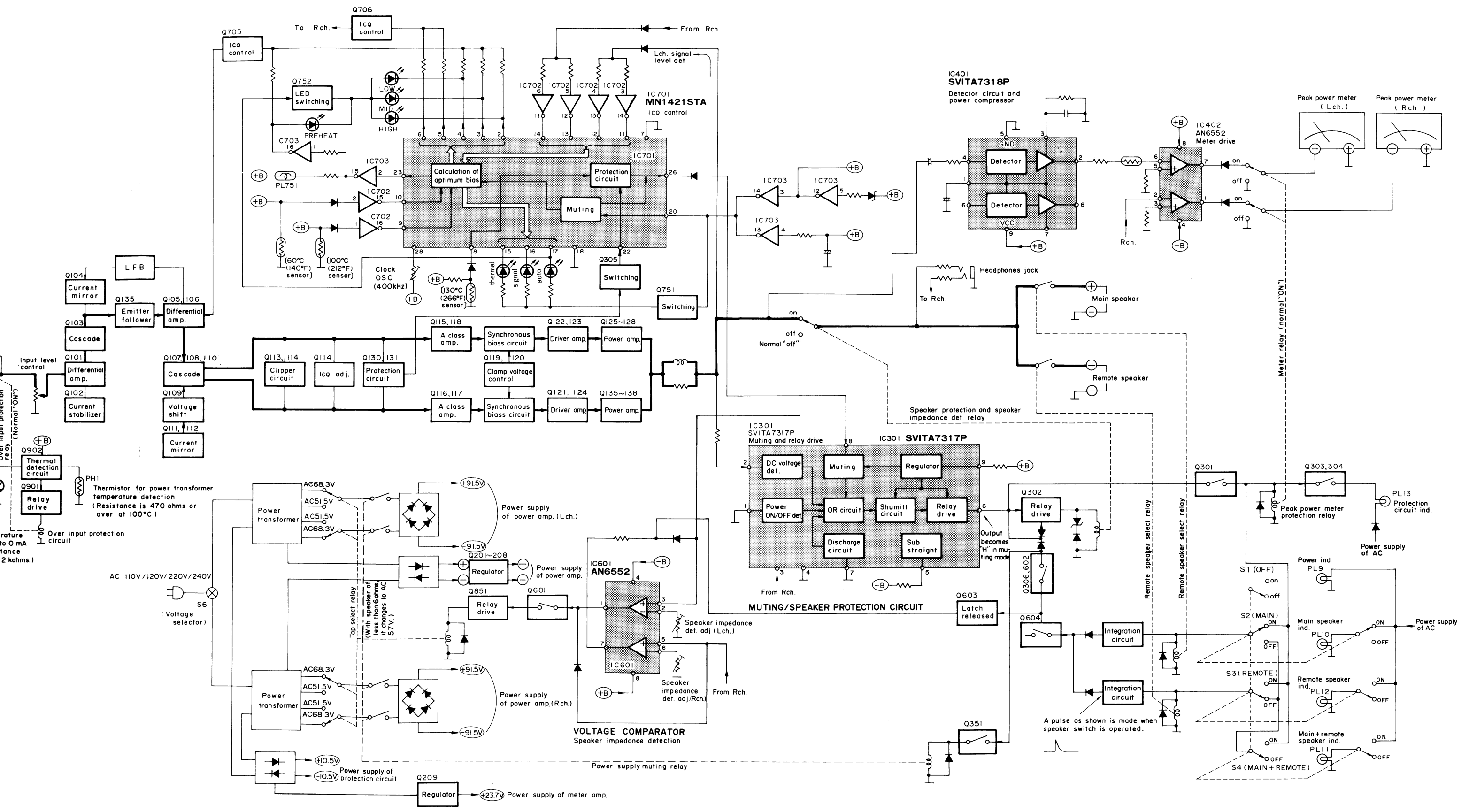
**sensor:**  
The "thermal" sensor detects the temperature of the output transistor(s) and heat-sink, and the "signal" sensor detects the music signal level. Both indicators will illuminate when the sound can be heard.

"ON" (light up) time

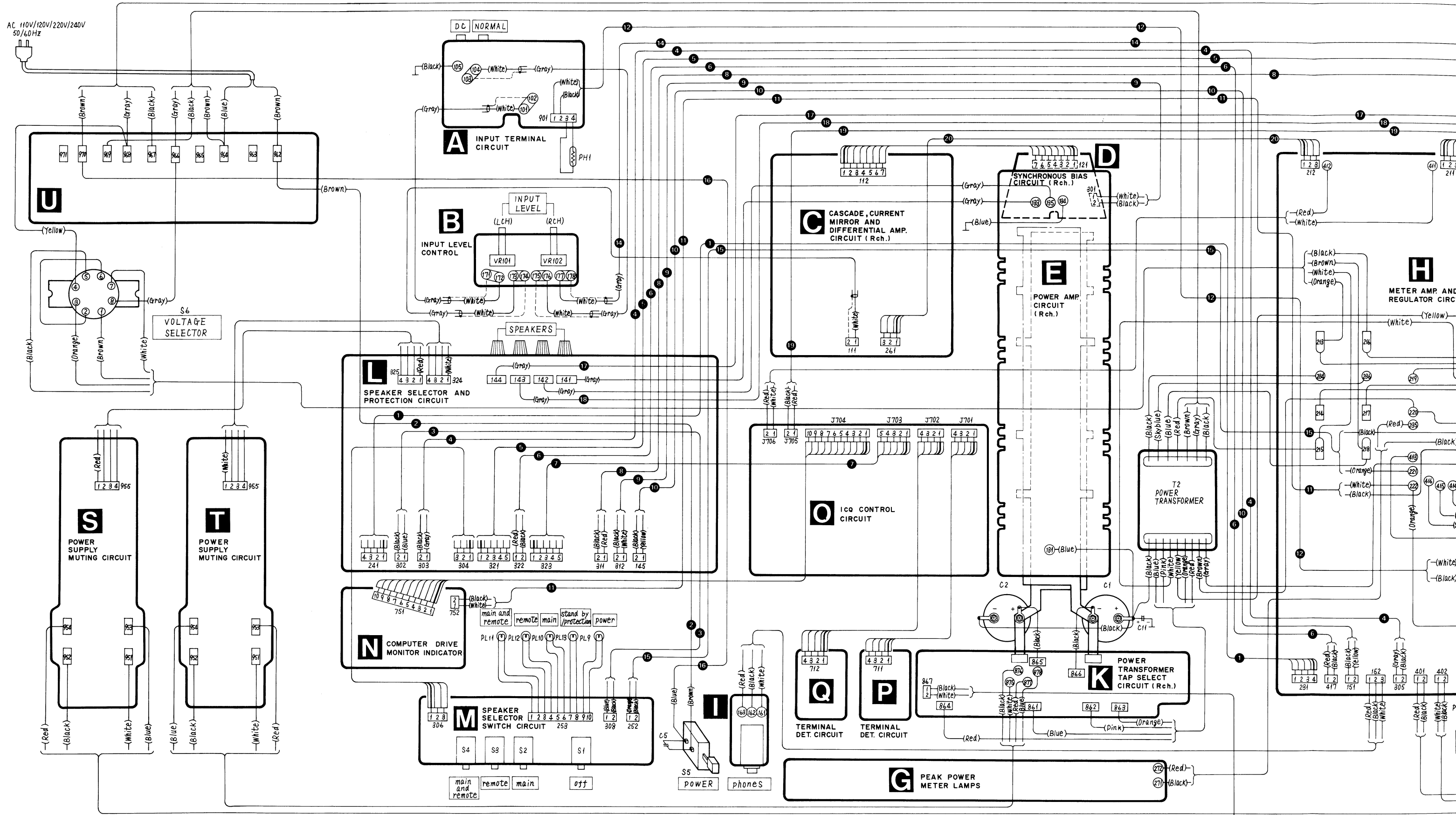
Output port	4 pin CO <sub>7</sub>	3 pin CO <sub>8</sub>	2 pin CO <sub>9</sub>	15 pin EO <sub>0</sub>	16 pin EO <sub>1</sub>	17 pin EO <sub>2</sub>	23 pin DO <sub>0</sub>
Ind. sec.	bias low	bias mid	bias high	sensor thermal	sensor signal	ICQ auto	ICQ preheat
Power "ON"	H	H	L	L	L	H	L
0.4 sec.							
0.4 sec.							
0.4 sec.							
0.4 sec.		L	H		H		
0.4 sec.							
0.4 sec.					H	L	
0.4 sec.							
0.4 sec.	L	H			H		
0.4 sec.							
0.4 sec.							
14 sec.	H		L	L	L		
			H			L	H

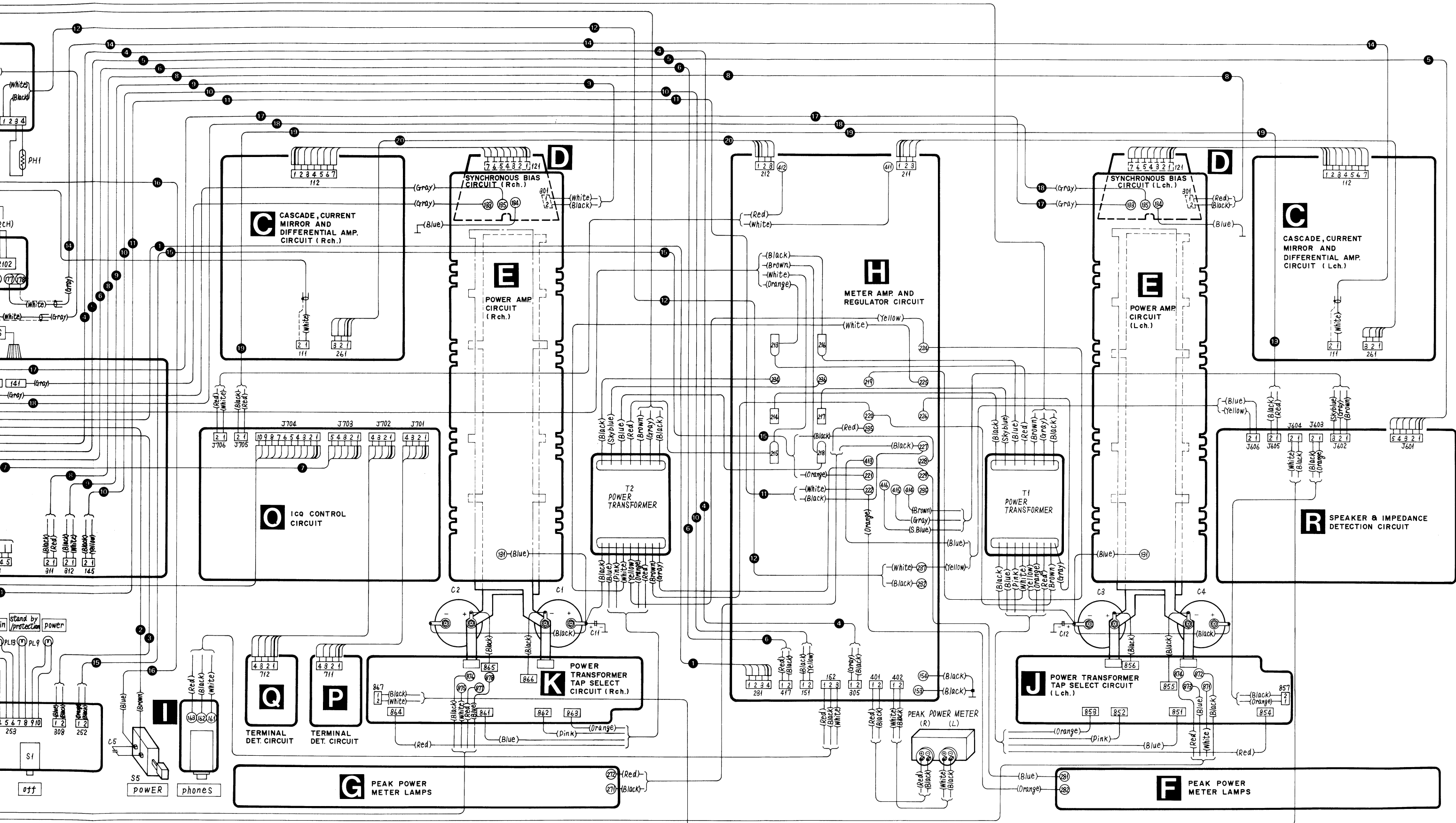
[Table 1]





CIRCUIT BOARDS AND WIRING CONNECTION DIAGRAM (Top View)

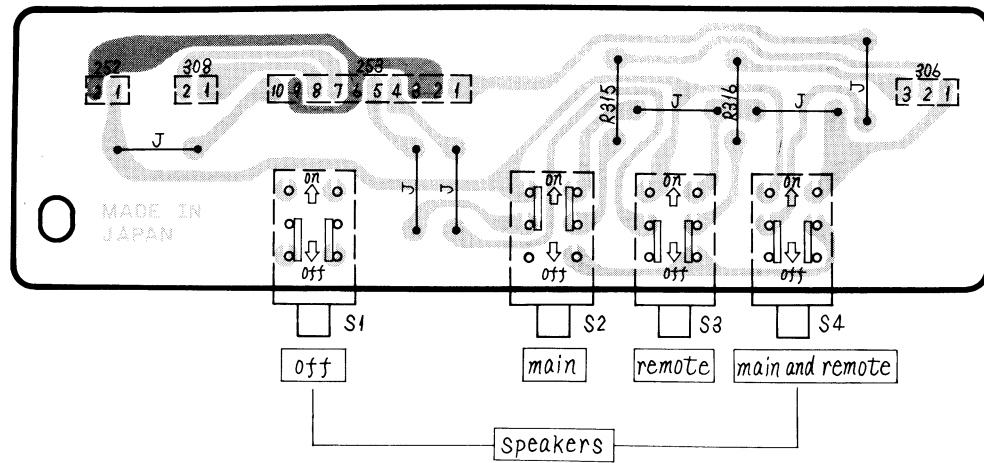




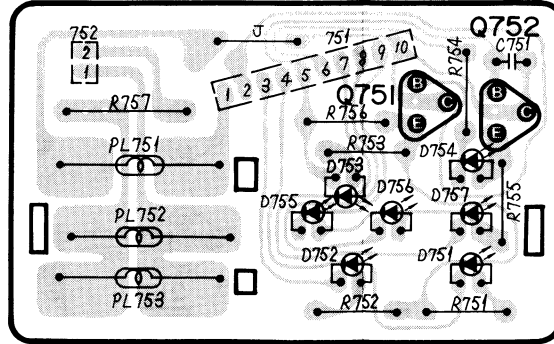
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

Ground (Earth) line

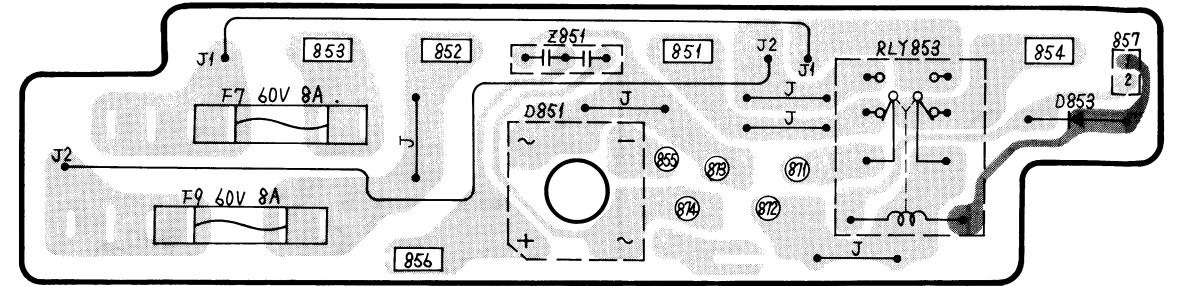
**M** SPEAKER SELECTOR SWITCH CIRCUIT



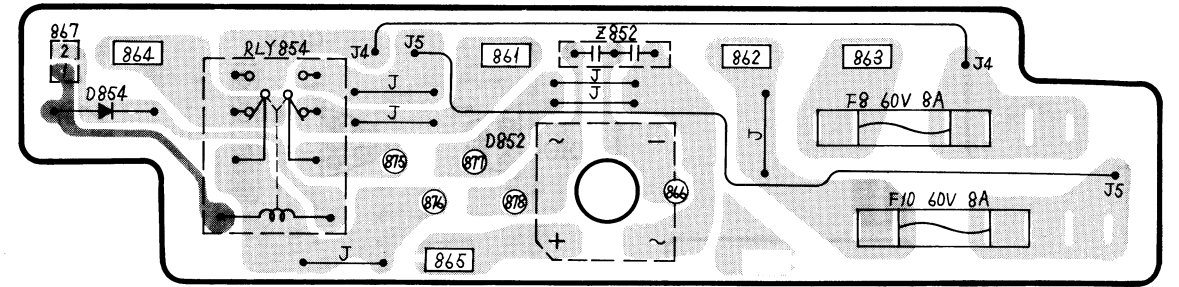
**N** COMPUTER DRIVE MONITOR INDICATOR



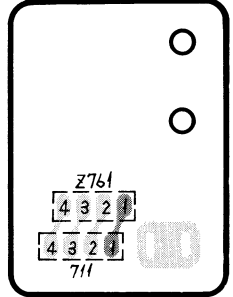
**J** POWER TRANSFORMER TAP SELECT CIRCUIT (Lch.)



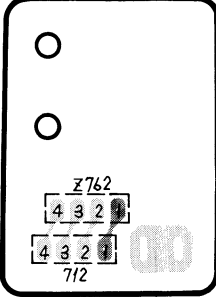
**K** POWER TRANSFORMER TAP SELECT CIRCUIT (Rch.)



**P** THERMAL DET. CIRCUIT (Lch.)

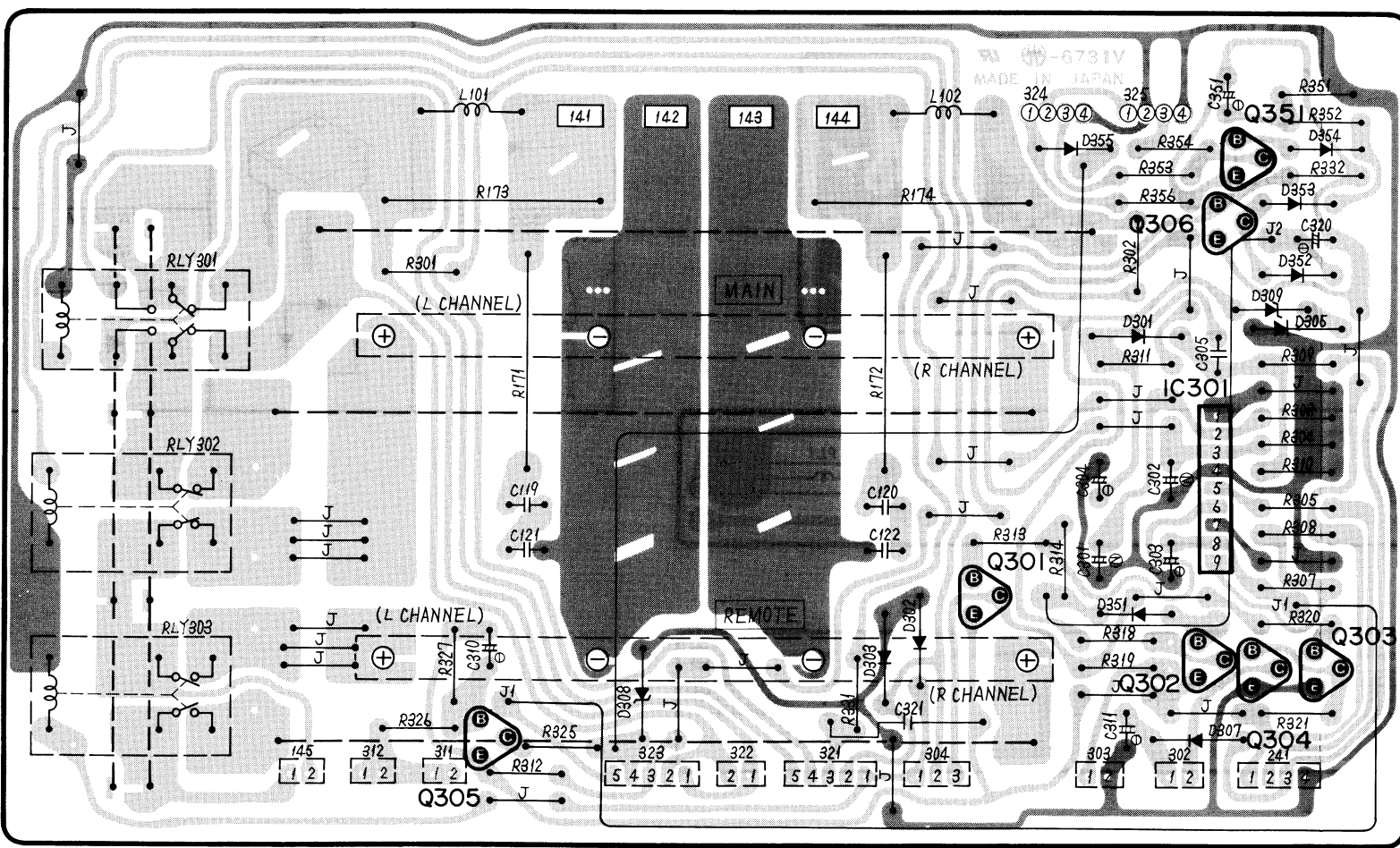


**Q** THERMAL DET. CIRCUIT (Rch.)

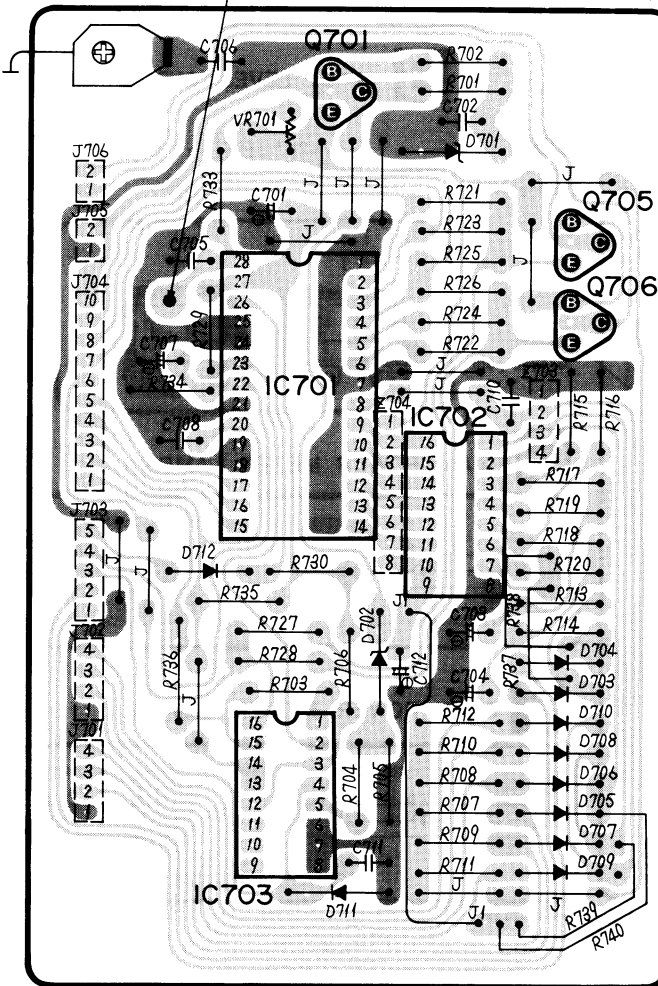


D751: SIGNAL IND.  
D752: THERMAL IND.  
D753: AUTO IND.  
D754: PREHEAT IND.  
D755: LOW IND.  
D756: MID IND.  
D757: HIGH IND.

**L** SPEAKER SELECTOR AND PROTECTION CIRCUIT

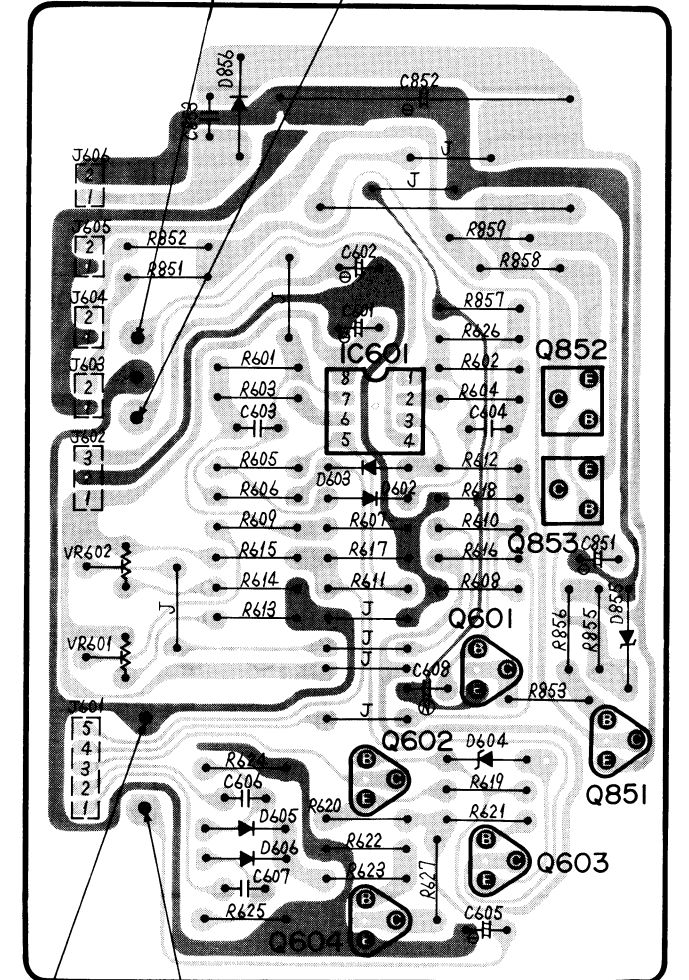


Adjustment point of clock (400kHz)  
TP701



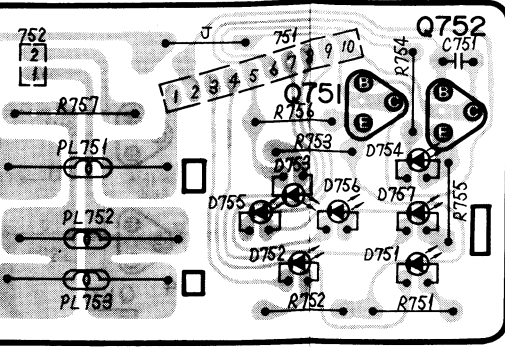
**O** ICQ CONTROL CIRCUIT

Adjustment point of load impedance detection (Rch.) TP604  
Adjustment point of load impedance detection (Lch.) TP605

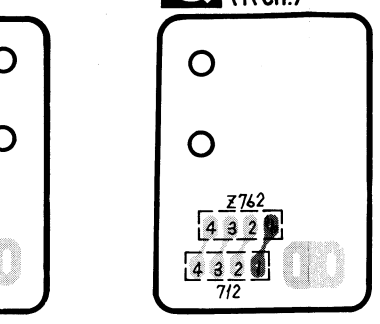


Ground point TP601  
Ground point TP602  
**R** SPEAKER & IMPEDANCE DETECTION CIRCUIT

**N** COMPUTER DRIVE MONITOR INDICATOR

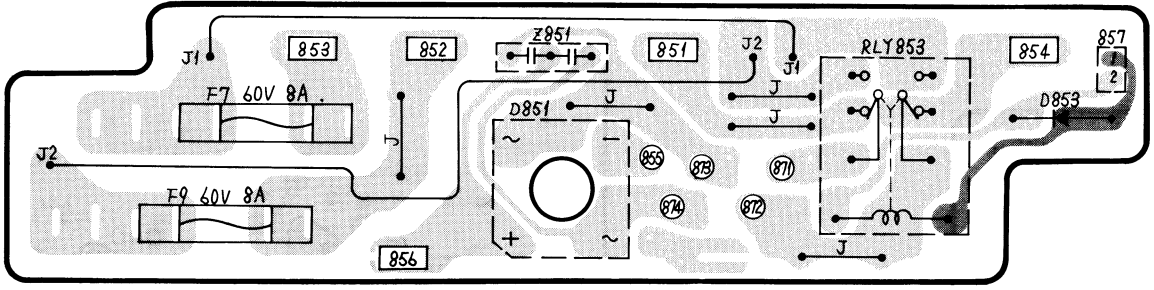


**Q** THERMAL DET. CIRCUIT (R.ch.)

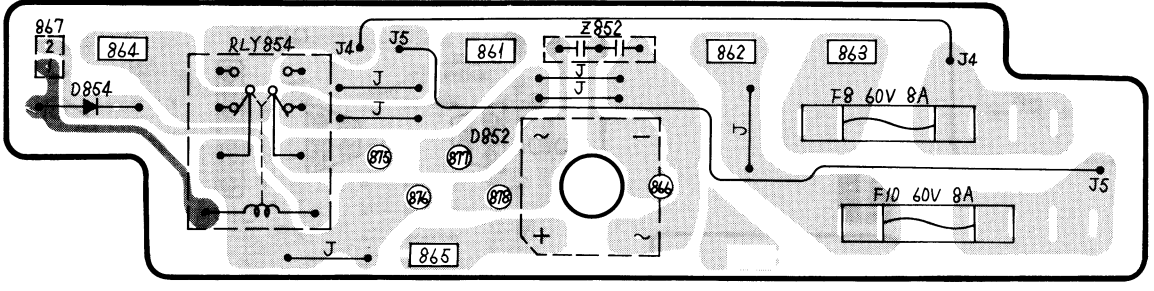


D751: SIGNAL IND.  
 D752: THERMAL IND.  
 D753: AUTO IND.  
 D754: PREHEAT IND.  
 D755: LOW IND.  
 D756: MID IND.  
 D757: HIGH IND.

**J** POWER TRANSFORMER TAP SELECT CIRCUIT (L.ch.)



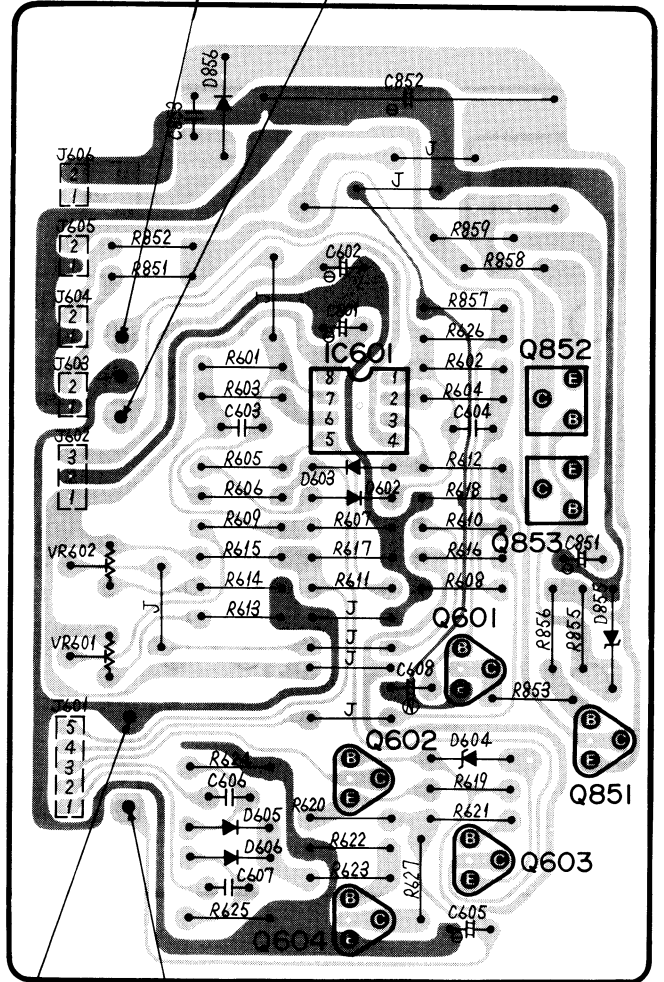
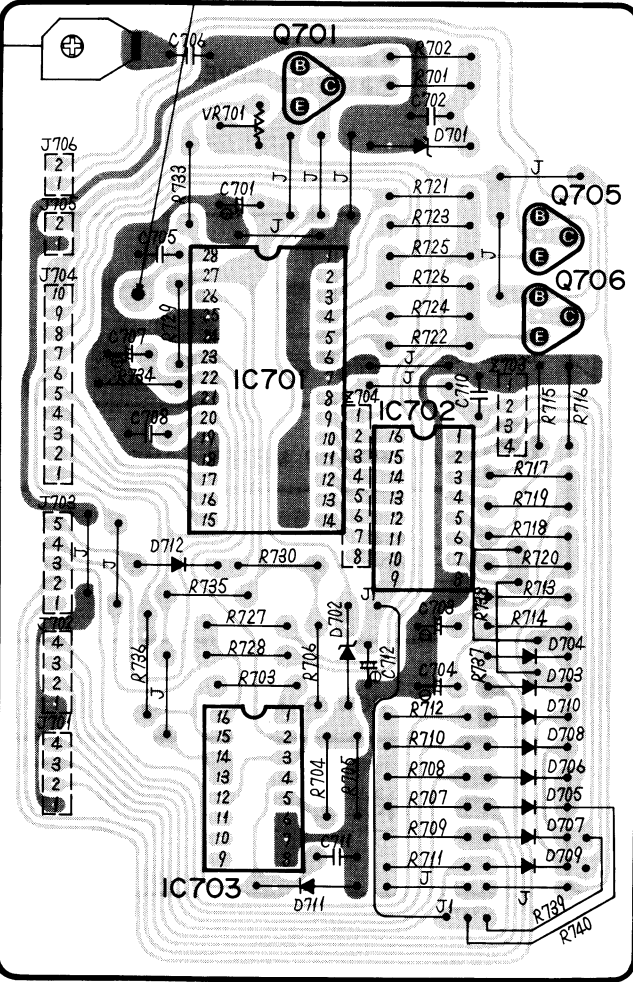
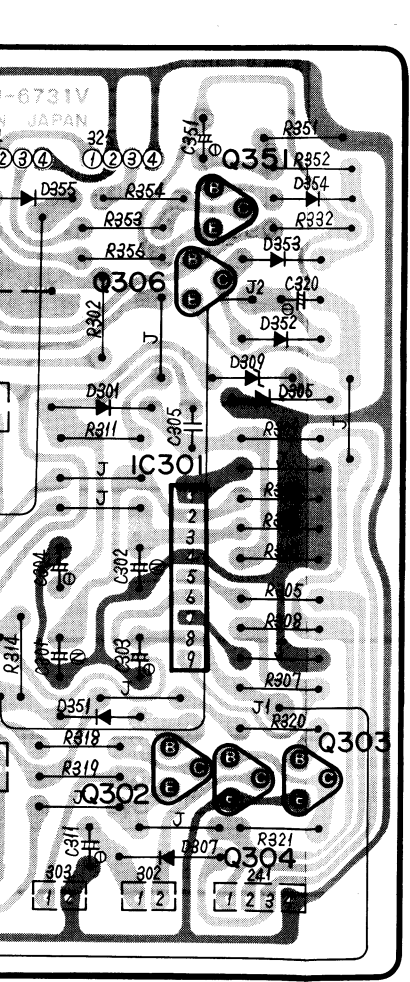
**K** POWER TRANSFORMER TAP SELECT CIRCUIT (R.ch.)



Adjustment point of clock (400kHz)  
**TP701**

Adjustment point of load impedance detection (Rch.)  
**TP604**

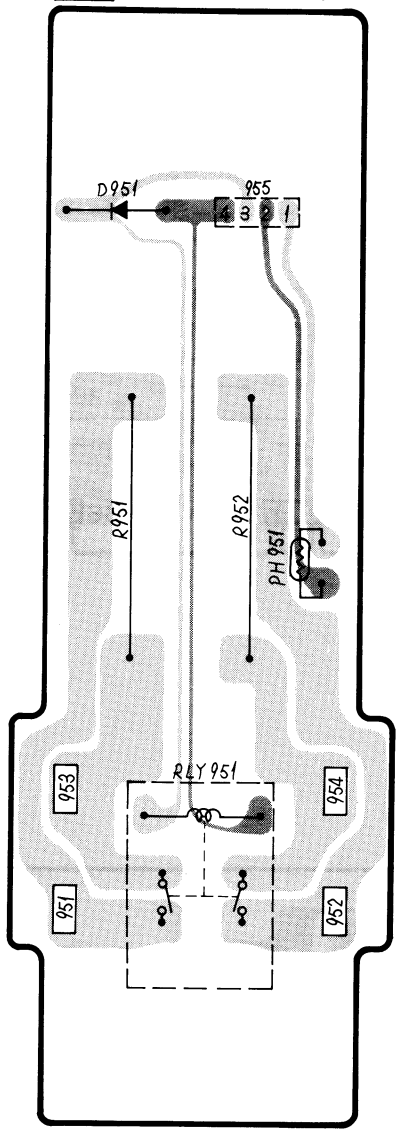
Adjustment point of load impedance detection (Lch.)  
**TP605**



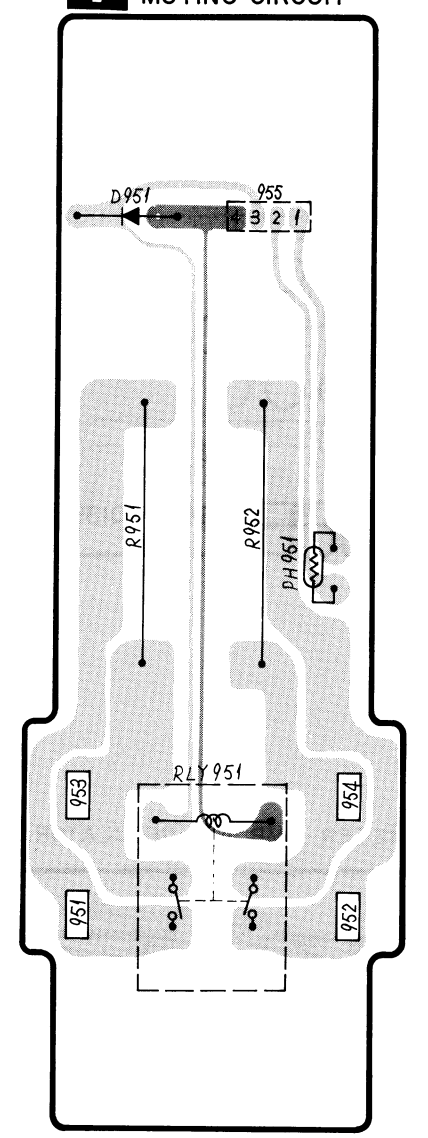
**O** ICQ CONTROL CIRCUIT

**R** SPEAKER & IMPEDANCE DETECTION CIRCUIT

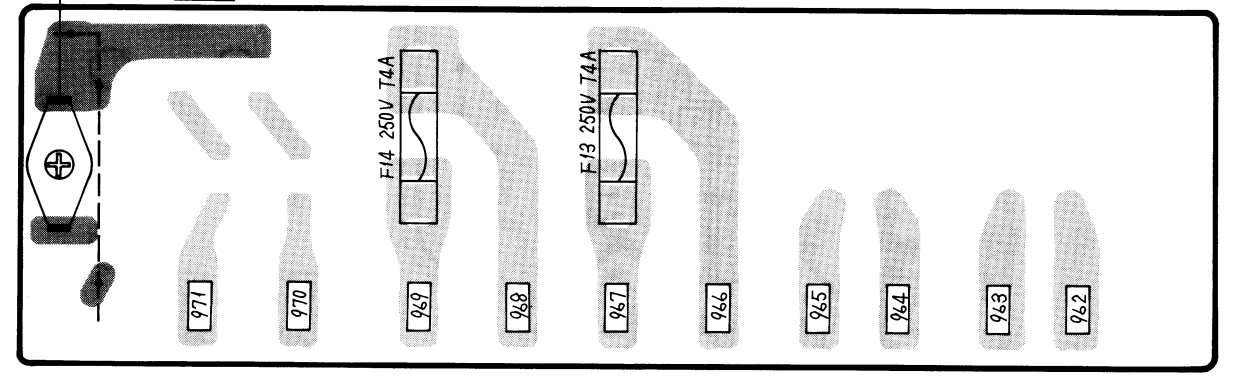
**S** POWER SUPPLY MUTING CIRCUIT



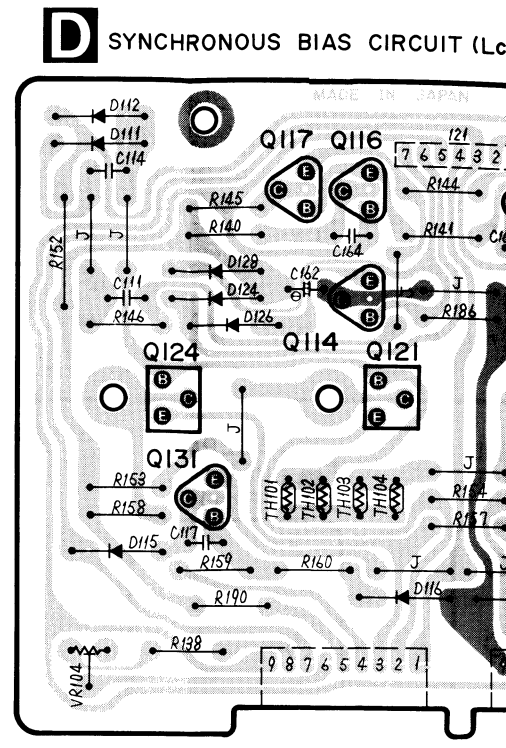
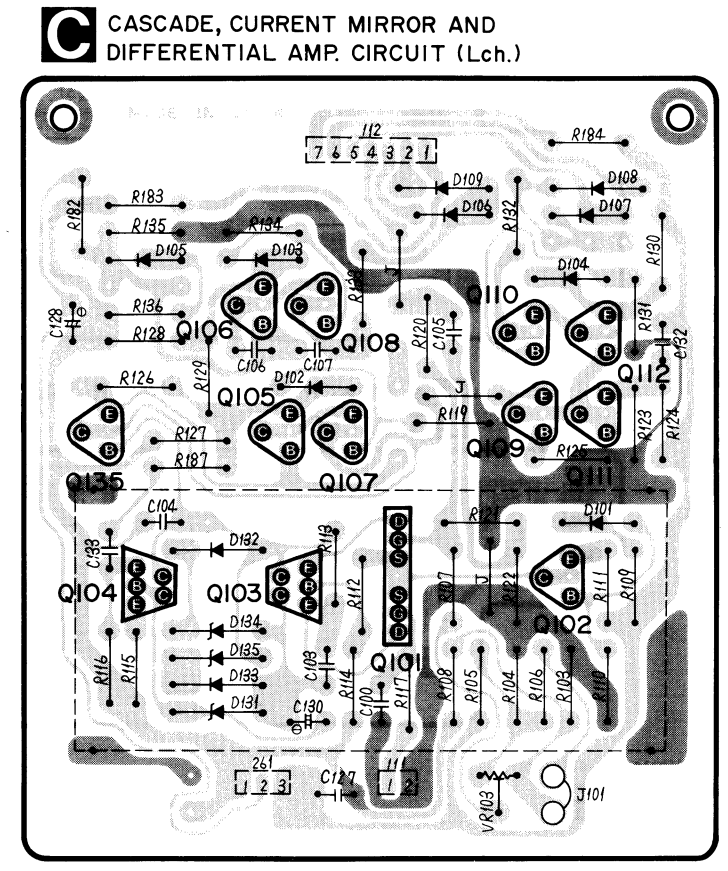
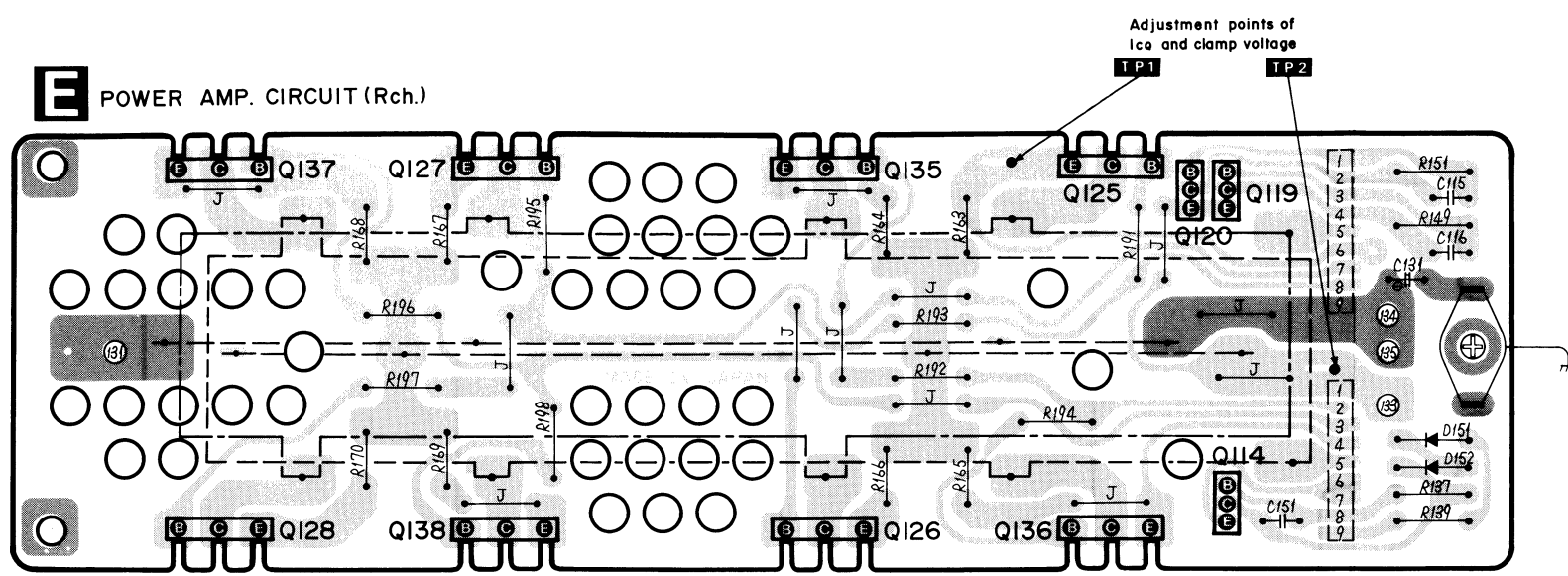
**T** POWER SUPPLY MUTING CIRCUIT



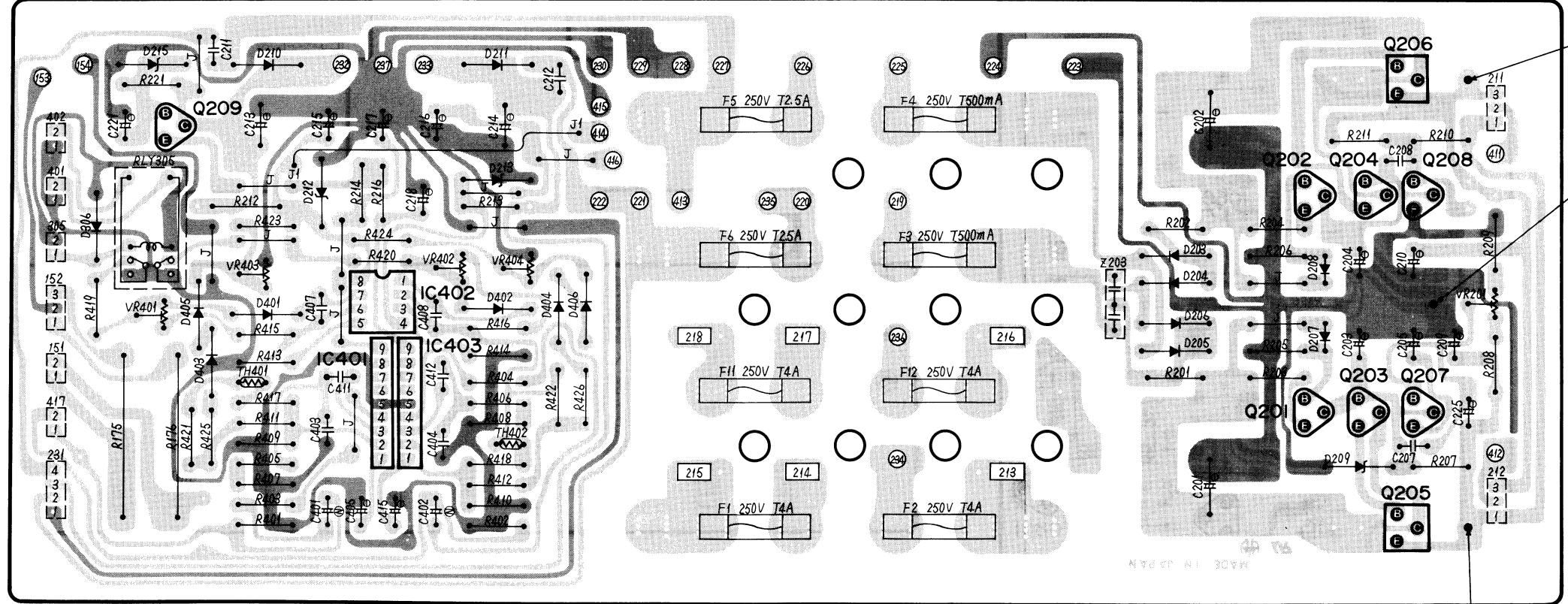
**U**



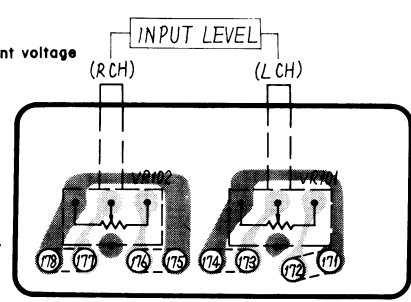




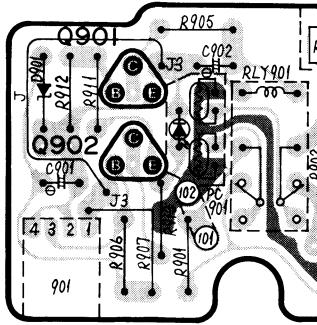
### H METER AMP. AND REGULATOR CIRCUIT



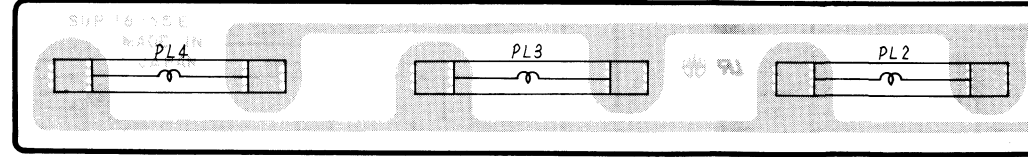
### B INPUT LEVEL CONTROL



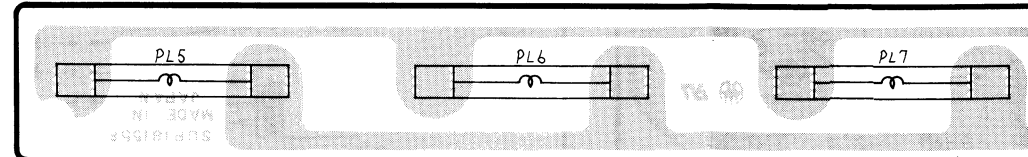
### A INPUT TERMINAL CIRCUIT



### G PEAK POWER METER LAMPS

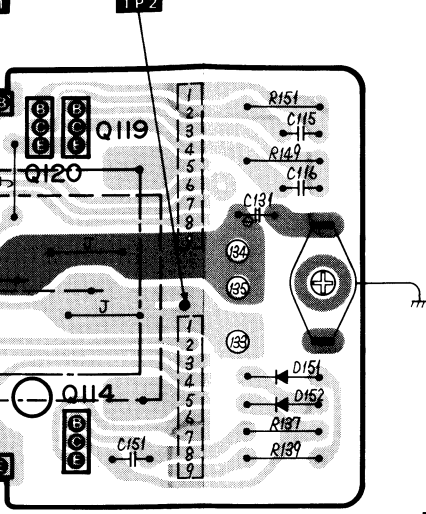


### F PEAK POWER METER LAMPS

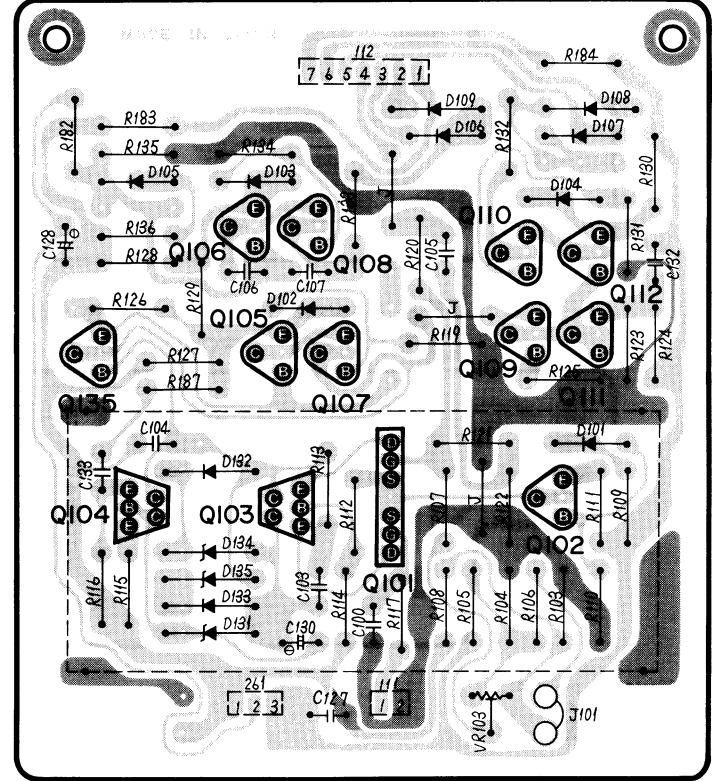


### TP-5 Plus (+) constant voltage adjusting point

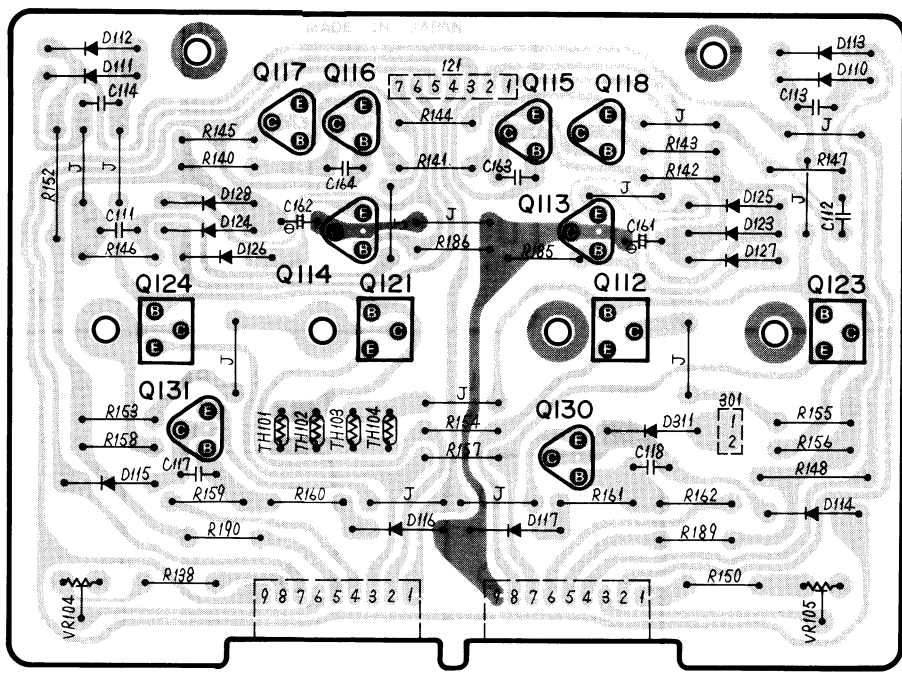
Adjustment points of and clamp voltage



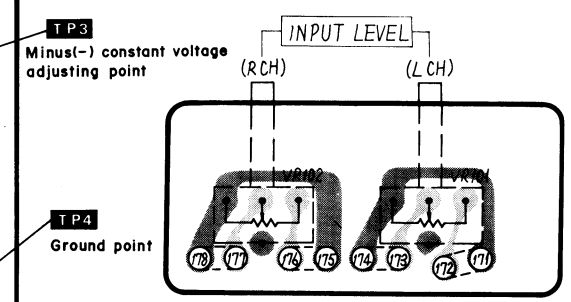
**C** CASCADE, CURRENT MIRROR AND DIFFERENTIAL AMP. CIRCUIT (Lch.)



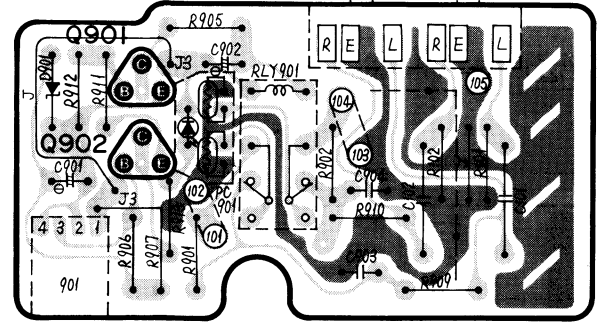
**D** SYNCHRONOUS BIAS CIRCUIT (Lch.)



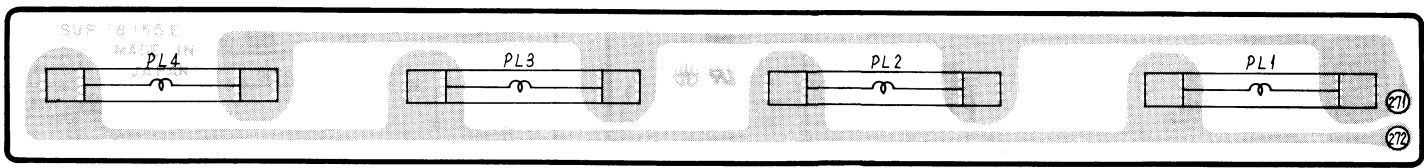
**B** INPUT LEVEL CONTROL



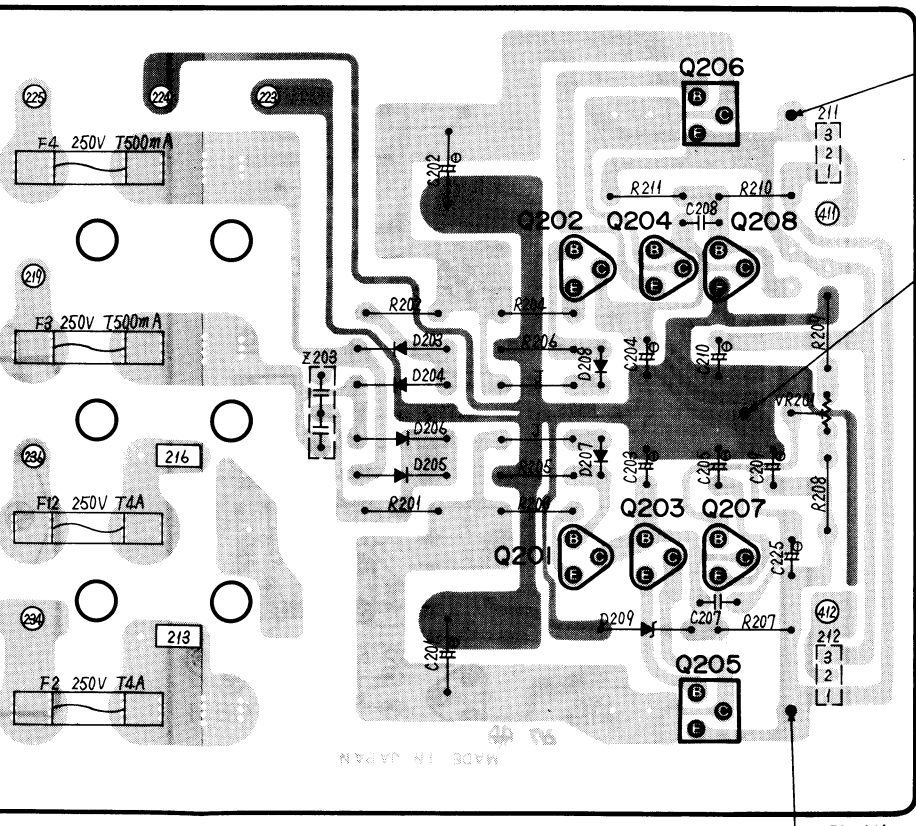
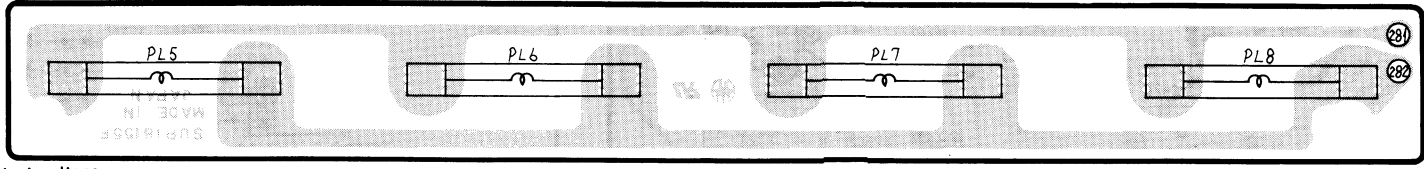
**A** INPUT TERMINAL CIRCUIT



**G** PEAK POWER METER LAMPS



**F** PEAK POWER METER LAMPS



• Terminal guide of transistors, diodes and IC's

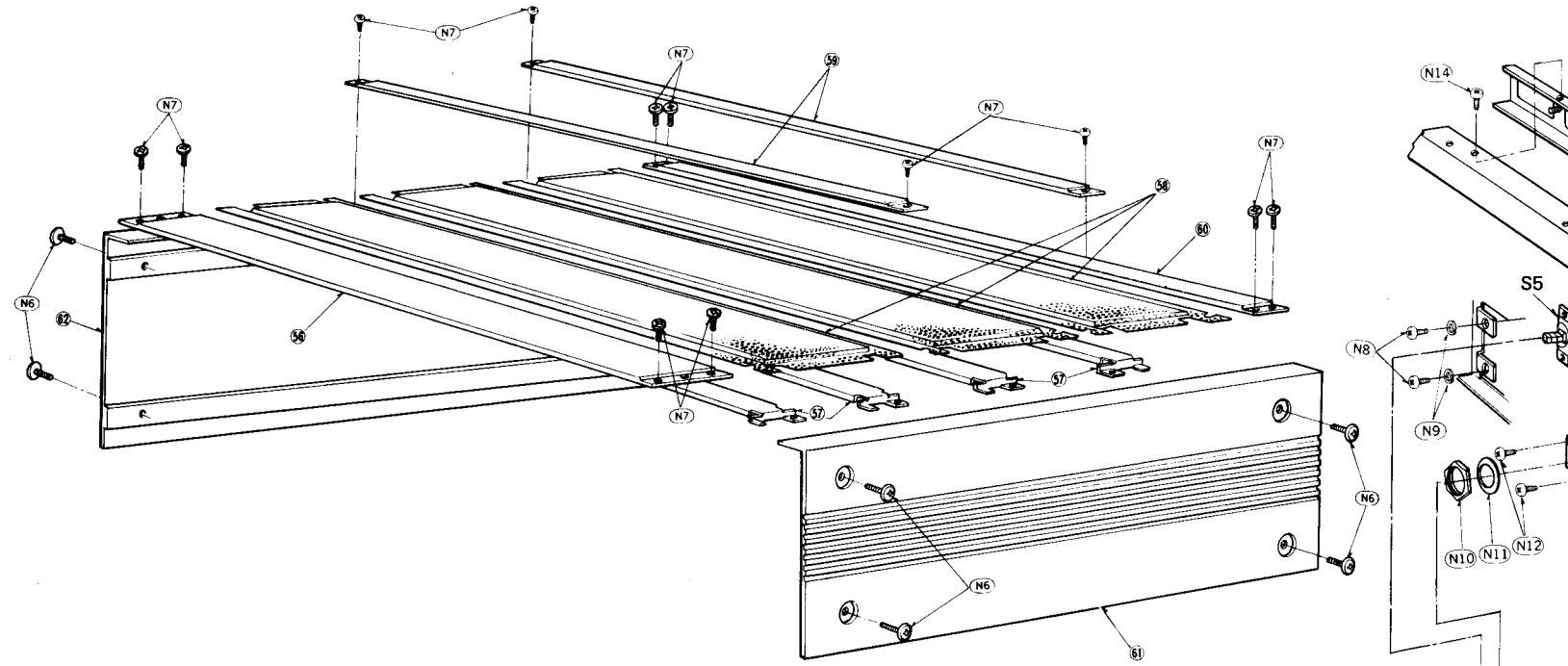
SVITA7317P SVITA7318P 		AN6552F 8pin AN6552 8pin MN1421STA 28pin SVITD6250IP 16pin
SV1μPA68H  D1: Drain 1 G1: Gate 1 S1: Source 1 D2: Drain 2 G2: Gate 2 S2: Source 2	2SC2291, 2SA995  2SA913B, 2SC1913B 2SC2592R, 2SA1112R 2SD836R	2SC1980S, 2SA722 2SA879NC, 2SC1573NC 2SC1328T, 2SA1123 2SC2631, 2SC1885 2SA1015, 2SA912 2SC1509, 2SA777 2SA921, 2SA564 2SC1685NC, 2SD788 2SC3112, 2SC1815
2SD661, 2SB745 	2SC3264, 2SA1295 	SVDMA26-1 SVDMA26-2 Color mark 
MA162A, OA90 MA150 	SVDMZ010003 	MA27WA Color mark 
SVDAY5533KIM SVDBG5533K-1 	SVDSIOVB40 	SVDSRIK2 SVDSRIK8 
		MA1120M Mark 

REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST (Cabinet and chassis parts)

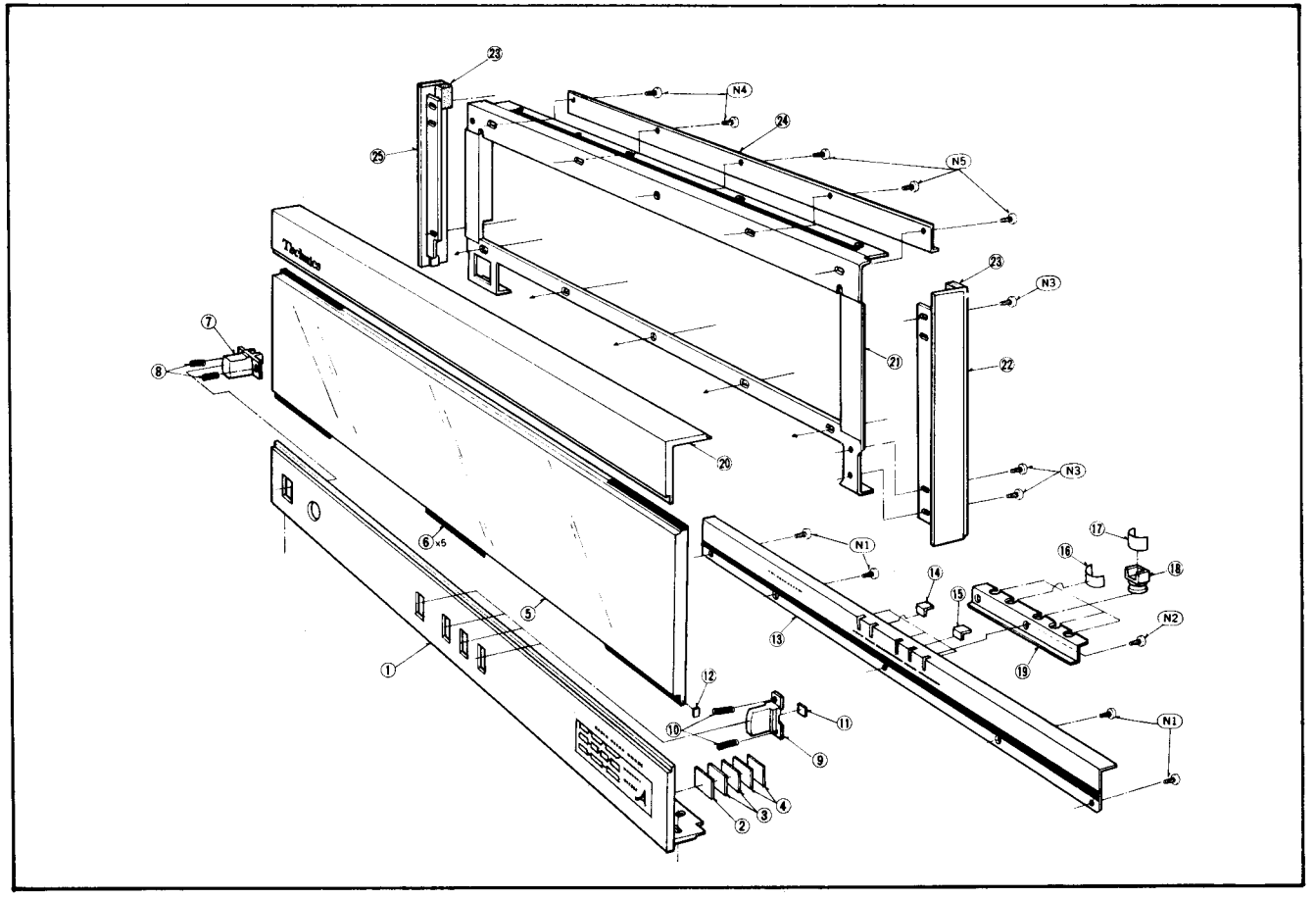
- Notes: 1. Part numbers are indicated on most mechanical parts. Please use this part number for parts order.  
 2. Important safety notice: Components identified by  $\Delta$  mark have special characteristics important for safety. When replacing any of these components, use only manufacturer's specified parts.  
 3. Bracketed indications in Ref. No. columns specify the area. Parts without these indications can be used for all areas.  
 4. The "S" mark is service standard parts and may differ from production parts.  
 5. The parenthesized numbers in the column of description stand for the quantity per set.

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description & Pcs	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description & Pcs	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description & Pcs
<b>CABINET and CHASSISES</b>								
1	SGWEA3MK2N	Panel, Front Ass'y (1)	43	SUW1617	Bracket, Heat Sink (2)	N12 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (2)
2	SDU159-4	Sheet (Orange) (1)	44	RHR110	Bushing (2)	N13 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (6)
3	SDU159-3	Sheet (White) (2)	45	SJF4811	Terminal Board, Output (1)	N14 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (4)
4	SDU159-5	Sheet (Green) (2)	46	SJF3431A	Terminal Board, Input (1)	N15 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (2)
5	SGU145	Glass, Front (1)	47	SUW1613	Bracket (1)	N18 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (4)
6	SHGA971	Spacer, Front Glass (5)	48[E.W.XA]	SHR127	Bushing (1)	N19 S	XSN5+12S	$\odot$ 5x12 (4)
7	SBC261-1	Button, Power Source (1)	48[EK]	SHR129	Bushing (1)	N22 S	XSN4+10FZS	$\odot$ 4x10 (4)
8	SUS193	Spring, Power Source (1)	48[other]	SHR131	Bushing (1)	N24 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (8)
9	SBC219-2	Button, Speaker (4)	49[E.W.] $\Delta$	SJA111	Cord, Power Source (1)	N25 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (5)
10	SUS159	Spring, Speaker (8)	49[EK] $\Delta$	QFC1205M	Cord, Power Source (1)	N26 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (4)
11	SHS6121	Spacer, Push Switch (3)	49[XA] $\Delta$	SJA121	Cord, Power Source (1)	N27 S	XTB4+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 4x8 (30)
12	SHG6123	Spacer, Front Glass (1)	49[other] $\Delta$	SJA123	Cord, Power Source (1)	N28 S	XTB4+12BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 4x12 (12)
13	SGEEA3MK2N	Bracket Ass'y (with Filter) (1)	50	SUV453	Cover, Voltage Selector (1)	N29 S	XTB4+12BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 4x12 (4)
14	SDU31	Filter (Yellow) (1)	51[E.W.EK, XA]	SGP2151-3A	Rear Panel (1)	<b>WASHERS</b>		
15	SDU33	Filter (Red) (4)	51[other]	SGP2151-2A	Rear Panel (1)	N9 S	XWA3B	Spring, $\phi$ 3 (2)
16	SDU41	Filter (Yellow) (4)	52	SKL241	Foot (4)	N16 S	XWA3B	Spring, $\phi$ 3 (6)
17	SDU39	Filter (Red) (1)	53	SBN613	Knob (2)	N20 S	XWA5B	Spring, $\phi$ 5 (4)
18	SHG1555-1	Holder, Lamp (5)	54	SUW1615	Bracket (1)	N23 S	XWA4B	Spring, $\phi$ 4 (4)
19	SUW1645	Holder, Lamp (1)	55	SUW1611	Bracket (2)	N30 S	XWG5	Plain, $\phi$ 5 (6)
20	SGW2310BD	Panel, Front Bottom (1)	56	SKP75	Cabinet, Front Upper (1)	N31 S	XWC8B	Spring with Detent, $\phi$ 8 (2)
21	SUWEA3MK2N-1	Bracket Ass'y, Meter (1)	57	SUH597	Bracket (4)	<b>NUTS</b>		
22	SGW2350B	Bracket (Right) (1)	58	SGM89	Bracket (3)	N10 S	XNS12	$\phi$ 12 (1)
23	SHGA629	Spacer, Panel (2)	59	SKP81	Cabinet, Upper, Center (2)	N11 S	SNE59-1	$\phi$ 3 (1)
24	SUW1651	Bracket (1)	60	SKP79	Cabinet, Upper, Rear (1)	N17 S	XNG3BS	$\phi$ 3 (6)
25	SGW2351B	Bracket (Left) (1)	61	SKS29	Cabinet, Right (1)	N30 S	XNS8	$\phi$ 8 (2)
26	SUW2039	Holder, LED (1)	62	SKS29-1	Cabinet, Left (1)	<b>ACCESSORIES</b>		
27	SDH545	Reflector Plate (1)	63	SUW1619	Bracket (1)	A1 [other]	SQF11773	Instruction Book (1)
28	SMP335-1	Holder, LED (1)	64	SHR301	Clamper, Read Wire (5)	A2 [XA] only	SJP9215	Cord (1)
29	SSM153-1	Meter (1)	65 [XA] only	SMX685	Cover, Capacitor (1)	A3	SJP2237-2	Plug (1)
30	SUW1603	Bracket, Headphone (1)	<b>SCREWS</b>			<b>PACKING PARTS</b>		
31	XCJ6P21B-A	Jack, Headphone (1)	N1 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (4)	P1 [EF]	SPG4481-1	Carton Box (1)
32	SUWEA3MK2N-2	Bracket, Lamp (1)	N2 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (1)	P1 [other]	SPG4477-1	Carton Box (1)
33	SMP275	Bracket, Lamp (1)	N3 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (6)	P2	SPS2605-2	Pad, Bottom (1)
34	SJT347	Crip, Fuse (12)	N4 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (2)	P3	SPS2607	Pad, Upper (1)
35	SUW1961-1	Bracket (4)	N5 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (3)	P4	SPS2789	Pad, Rear (1)
36	SDU35	Filter, Meter (1)	N6	XSS5+12F1S	(8)	P5	SPE349	Pad, Panel (1)
37	SKU8270	Bottom Board (1)	N7 S	XTB3+8BFZ	Tapping, $\odot$ 3x8 (28)	P6	SPH6279	Polyethylene Sheet (1)
38	SKL239	Foot (4)	N8 S	XSN3+6FZS	$\odot$ 3x6 (2)	P7	SPH6281	Polyethylene Sheet (1)
39	SUH461-1	Bracket (2)						
40	SML95-1	Bracket, Power Trans. (1)						
41	SUW1601	Bracket, Heat Sink (4)						
42	SUW1607	Bracket, Heat Sink (2)						

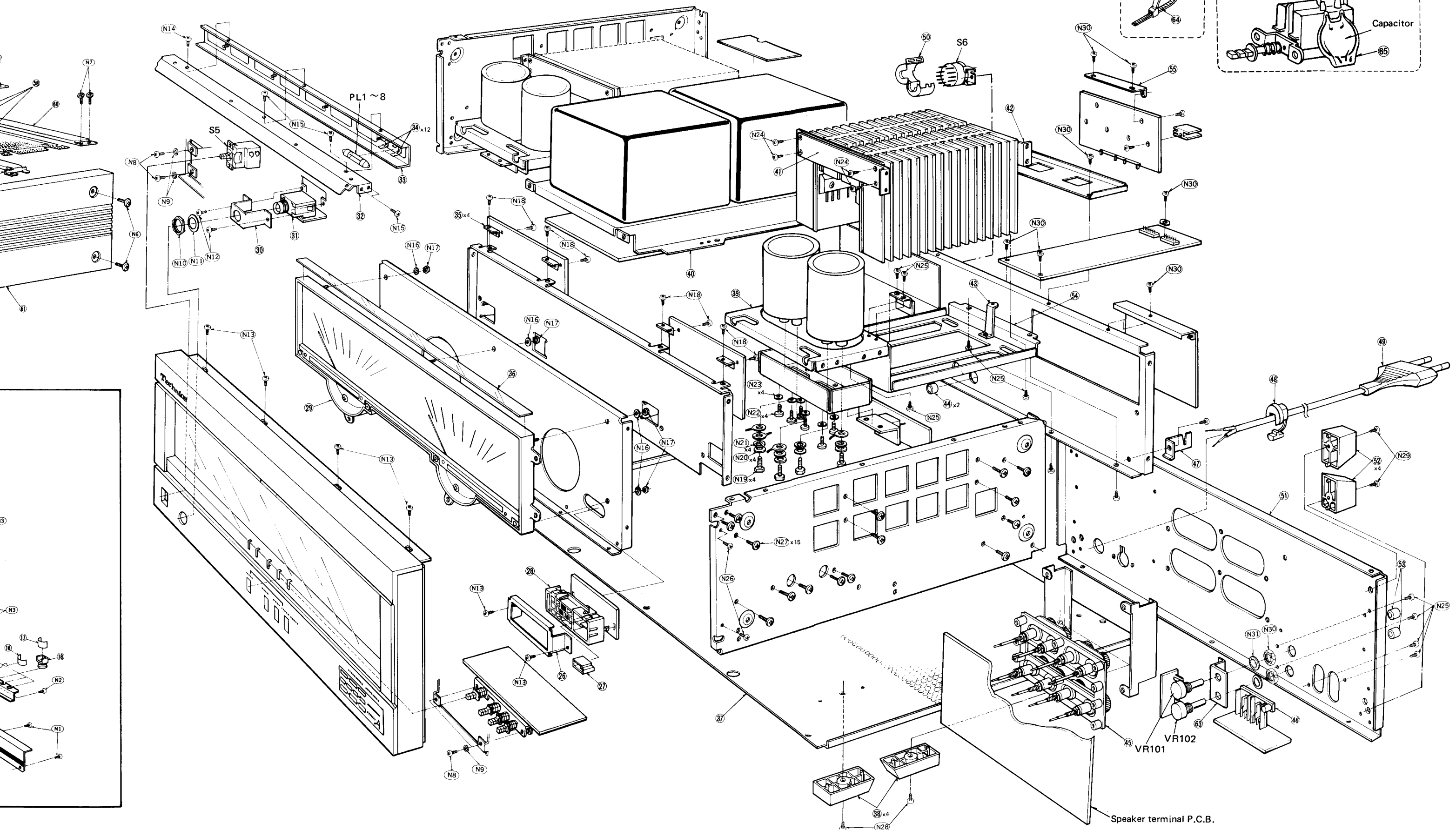
EXPLODED VIEWS



• Front panel



[XA] only  
Power Switch (S5)  
Capacitor (65)



Speaker terminal P.C.B.

**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM**

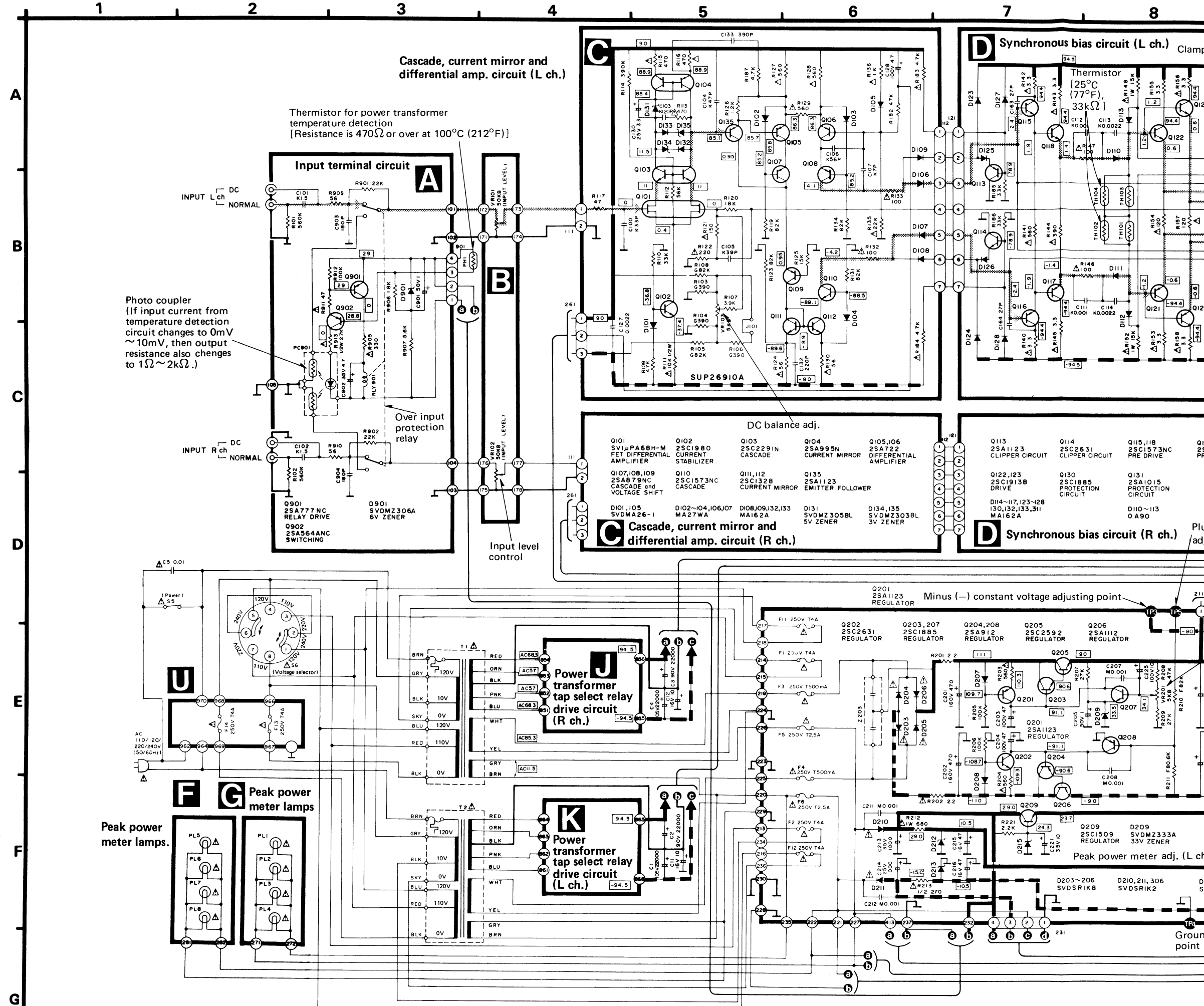
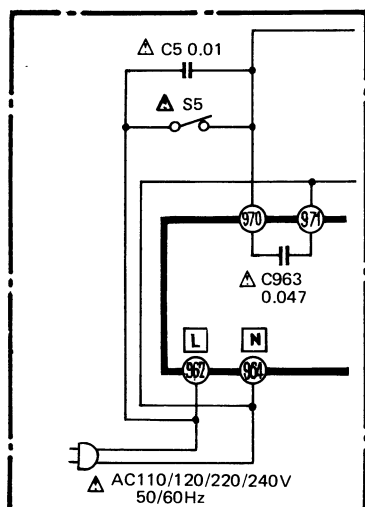
(This schematic diagram may be modified at any time with the development of new technology.)

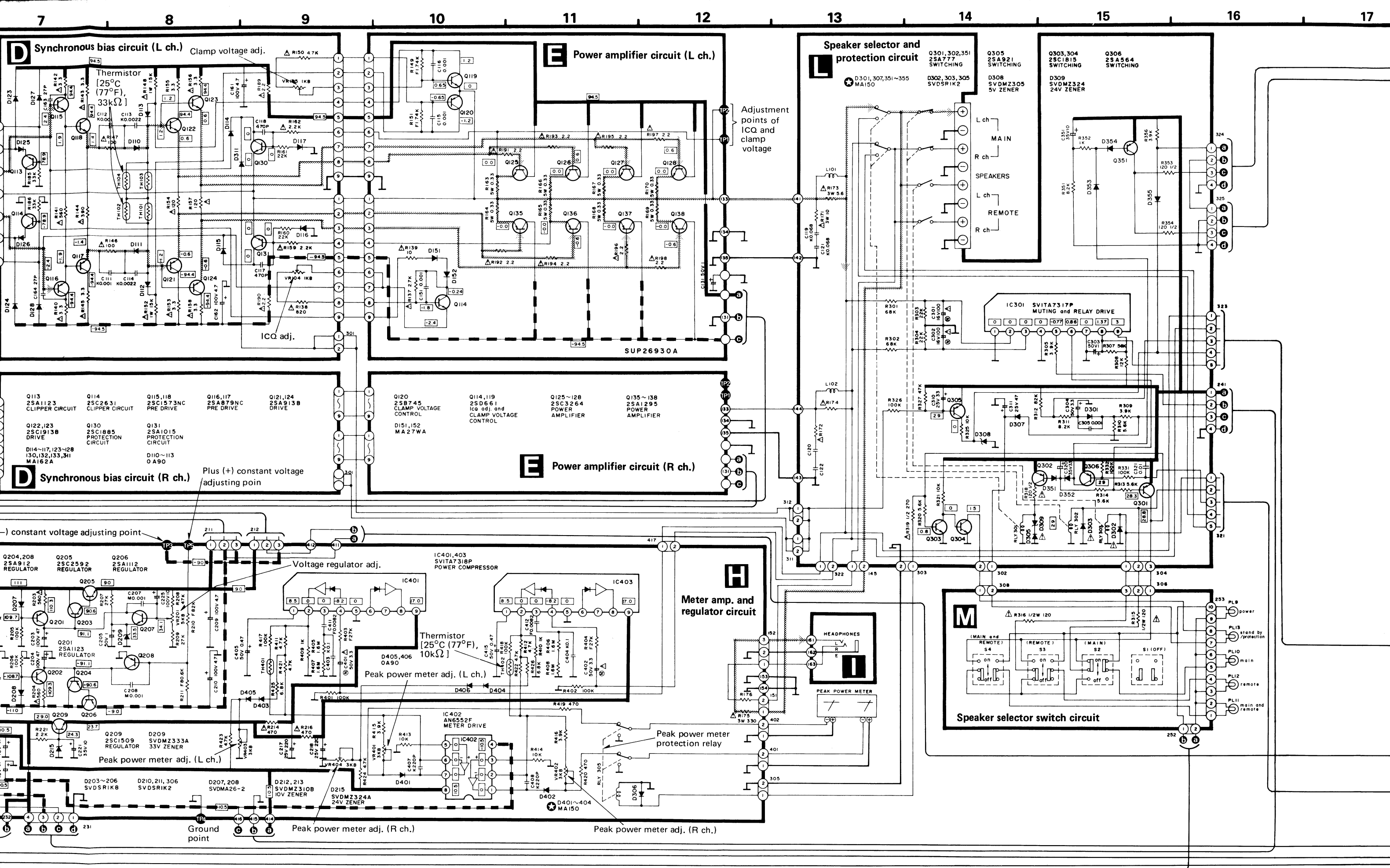
- The part No. of transistors, IC and diodes mentioned in the schematic diagram stand for production part No. Regarding the part No. with **⊙** mark, the production part No. are different from the replacement part No. Therefore, when placing an order for replacement parts, please use the part No. in the replacement parts list.

**Notes**

- S1 ~ S4: Speaker selection switches in "main" position.  
S1: off, S2: main, S3: remote, S4: main and remote
- S5: Power switch in "on" position.
- S6: Voltage selector switch in "240V" position.  
120V ↔ 110V ↔ 220V ↔ 240V
- Important safety notice:  
Components identified by **⚠** mark have special characteristics important for safety. When replacing any of these components, use only manufacturer's specified parts.
- indicated voltage values are the standard values for the DC electronic circuit tester (high impedance) with the ground point taken as standard. Therefore, there may exist some errors in the voltage values, depending on the internal impedance of the DC circuit tester. (high tap)
- ⚡** Phono signal lines
- +** Positive (+B) voltage lines
- Negative (-B) voltage lines

**Circuit to be changed For [EF] area**





**D Synchronous bias circuit (L ch.)**

**E Power amplifier circuit (L ch.)**

**Speaker selector and protection circuit**

**D Synchronous bias circuit (R ch.)**

**E Power amplifier circuit (R ch.)**

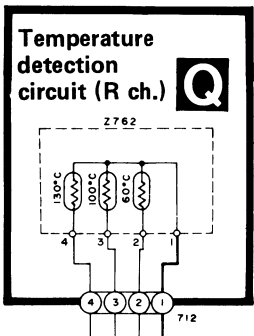
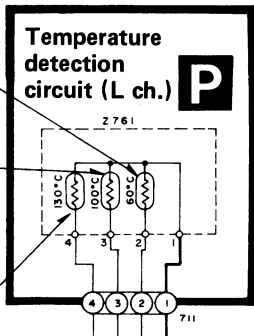
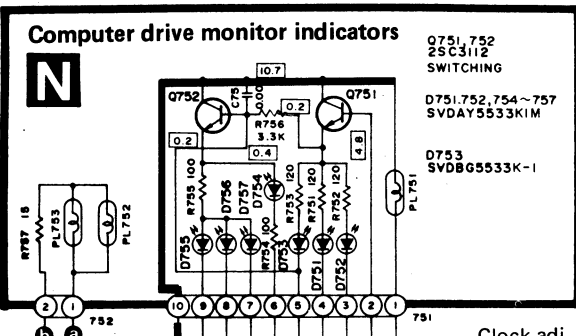
**H Meter amp. and regulator circuit**

**M Speaker selector switch circuit**

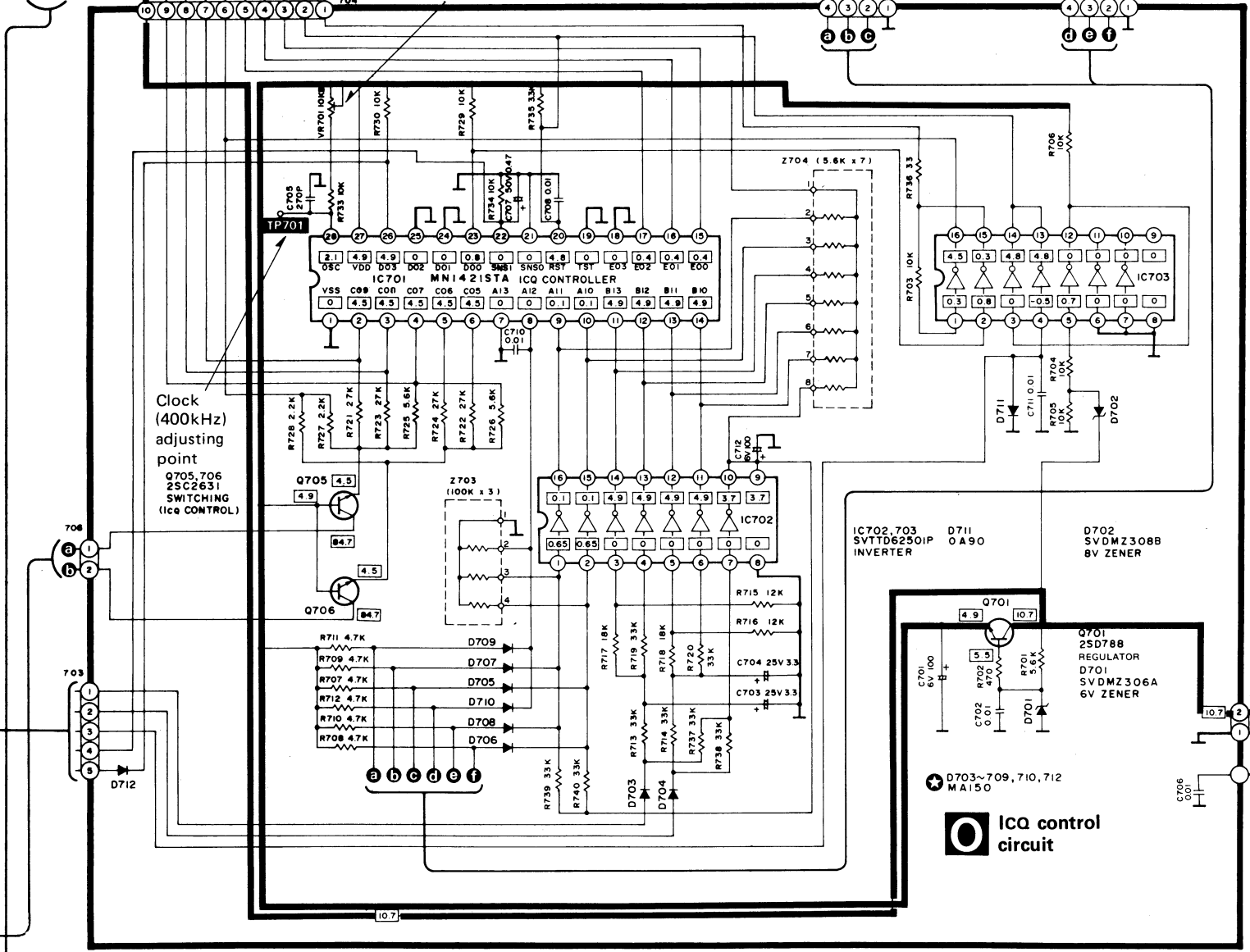
- Q113, 2SA1123 CLIPPER CIRCUIT
- Q114, 2SC2631 CLIPPER CIRCUIT
- Q115, 118, 2SC1573NC PRE DRIVE
- Q116, 117, 2SA879NC PRE DRIVE
- Q121, 124, 2SA913B DRIVE
- Q122, 123, 2SC1913B DRIVE
- Q130, 2SC1885 PROTECTION CIRCUIT
- Q131, 2SA1015 PROTECTION CIRCUIT
- D114~117, 123~128, 130, 132, 133, 311 MA162A
- D110~113, OA90

- Q120, 2SB745 CLAMP VOLTAGE CONTROL
- D151, 152, MA27WA
- Q114, 119, 2SD661 IC QPJ and CLAMP VOLTAGE CONTROL
- Q125~128, 2SC264 POWER AMPLIFIER
- Q135~138, 2SA1295 POWER AMPLIFIER

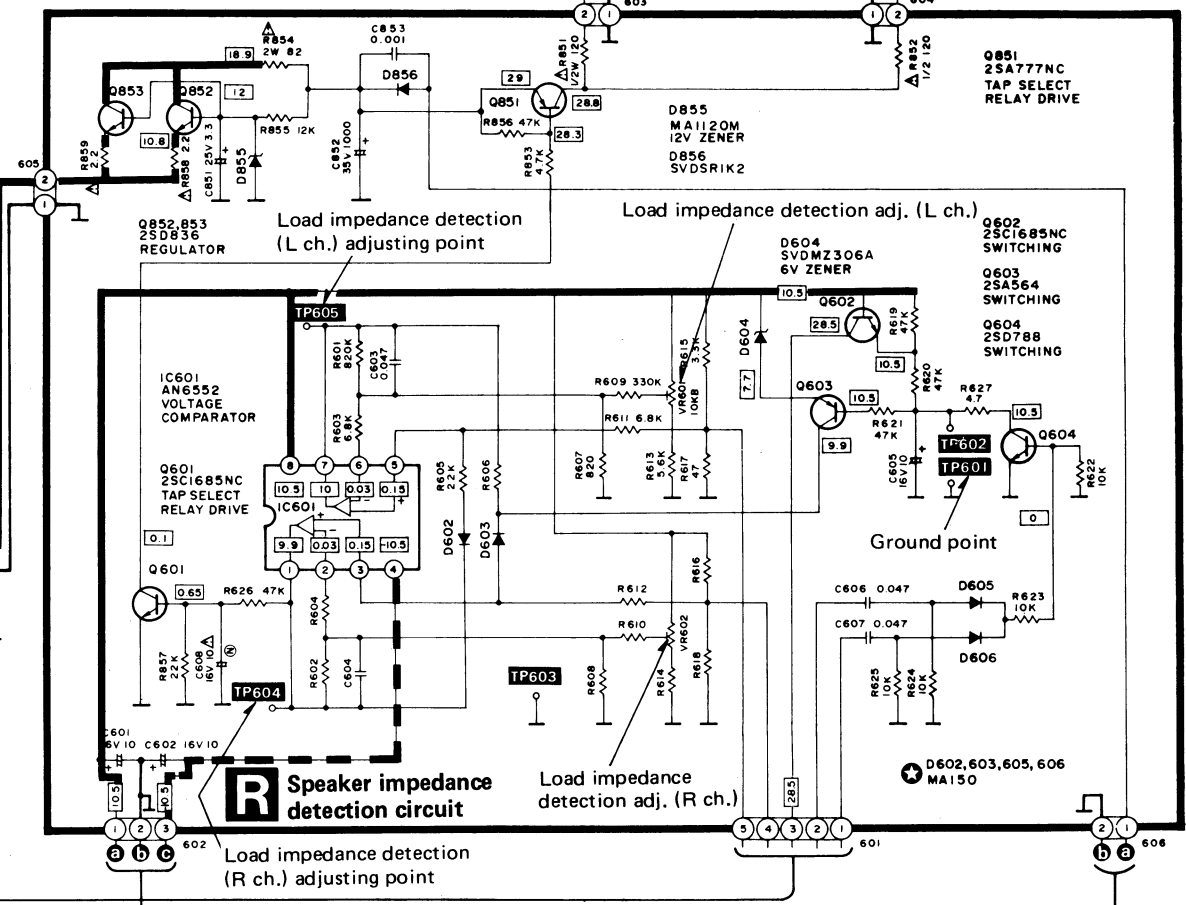
- Q301, 302, 351, 2SA777 SWITCHING
- Q302, 303, 305, SVD5RIK2
- Q305, 2SA921 SWITCHING
- D308, SVDZ305 5V ZENER
- Q303, 304, 2SC1815 SWITCHING
- Q306, 2SA564 SWITCHING
- D309, SVDZ324 24V ZENER



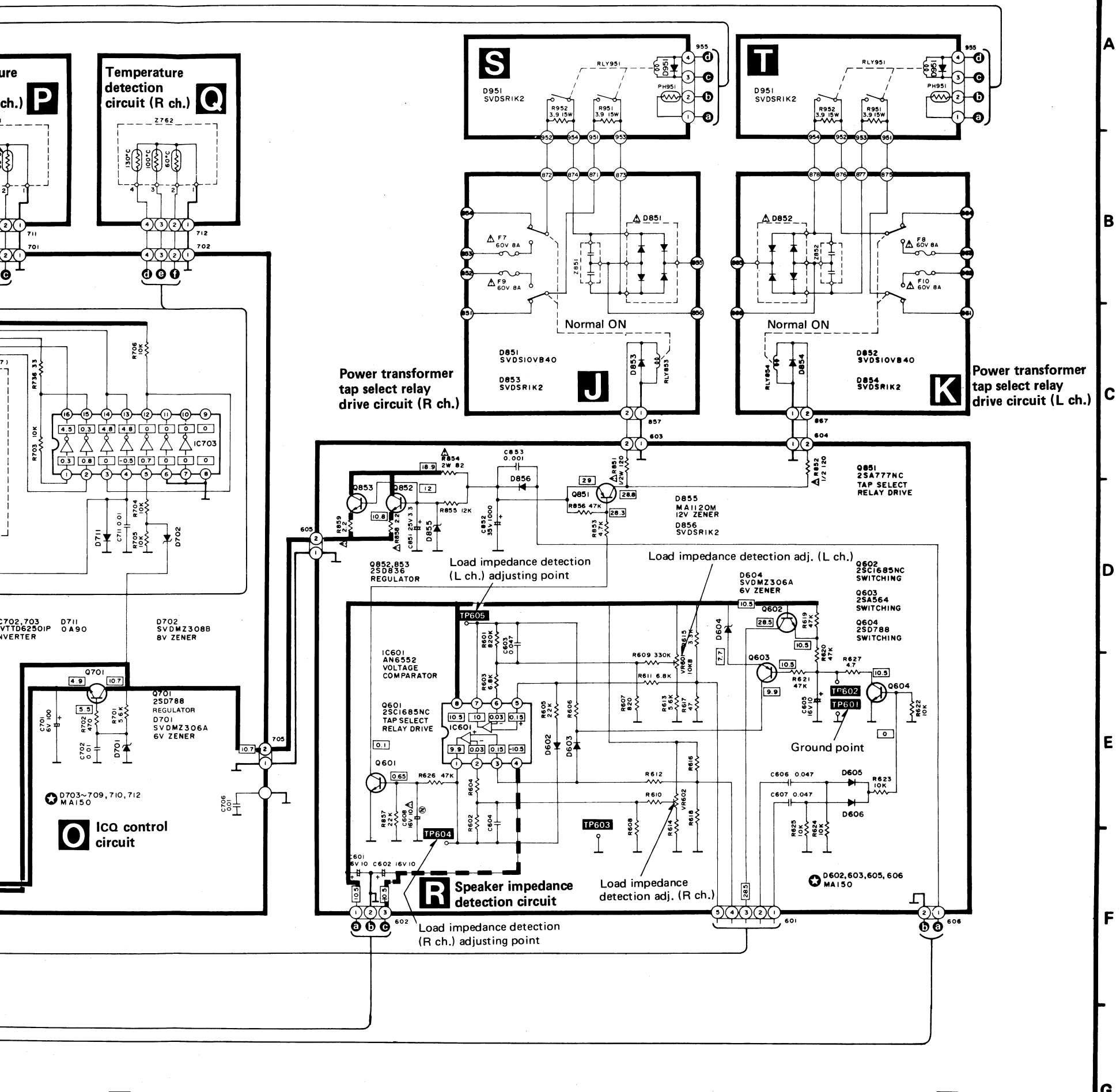
Clock adj. (400kHz)



Power transformer tap select relay drive circuit (R ch.)



Power transformer tap select relay drive circuit (L ch.)



**Note**

1. Transistor No. of Q135 (2SA1123) used in cascode, current mirror and differential amplifier circuit (C) and that of Q135 (2SA1295) used in power amplifier circuit (E) are overlapping. So, be careful of this point when replacing the part.
2. Transistor No. of Q114 (2SC2631) used in New Class A drive amplifier and synchronous bias circuit (B) and that of Q114 (2SD661) used in power amplifier circuit (E) are overlapping. So, be careful of this point when replacing the parts.



REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST (Electric parts)

Notes: 1. Part numbers are indicated on most mechanical parts. Please use this part number for parts order. 2. Important safety notice: Components identified by triangle mark have special characteristics important for safety. 3. Bracketed indications in Ref. No. columns specify the area. 4. The "S" mark is service standard parts and may differ from production parts. 5. The parenthesized numbers in the column of description stand for the quantity per set.

Main replacement parts list table with columns: Ref. No., Part No., Description. Sections include INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, DIODES, FUSES, COILS, TRANSFORMERS, LAMPS, VARIABLE RESISTORS, RELAYS, SWITCHES, THERMISTORS, PHOTO INTERRUPTOR, RESISTORS, and CAPACITORS.

NOTE: Transistors (Q107~110, Q115~118) are provided with radiating fins when supplied. Table mapping Circuit diagram No. to Transistor and Repair part No.

RESISTORS & CAPACITORS

Notes: 1. Part numbers are indicated on most mechanical parts. Please use this part number for parts orders. 2. Important safety notice: Components identified by triangle mark have special characteristics important for safety. 3. The "S" mark is service standard parts and may differ from production parts. 4. The unit of resistance is ohm, K = 1000ohm, M = 1000kohm. 5. The unit of capacitance is microfarad, P = 10^-6 microfarad. 6. Bracketed indications in Ref. No. columns specify the area. Parts without these indications can be used for all areas.

Summary table for Resistors and Capacitors with columns: Resistor Type, Wattage, Tolerance, Capacitor Type, Voltage, Tolerance.

Detailed list of resistors and capacitors with columns: Ref. No., Part No., Value. Includes parts like R101, R151, R214, R619, etc.

