

# Service Manual

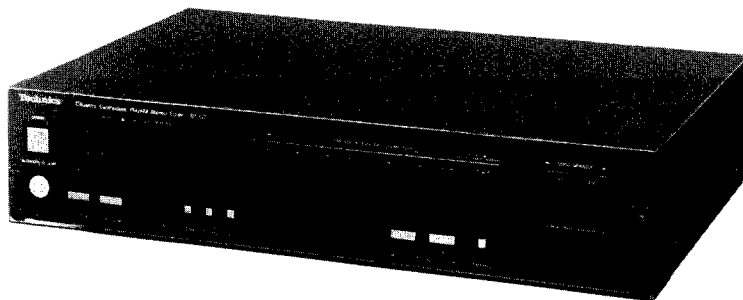
Tuner

## ST-G7

**QUARTZ** Synthesizer  
FM/AM Stereo Tuner

Color

(K) ... Black Type  
(S) ... Silver Type



Color	Area
(K)(S)	[E] ... Scandinavia and Switzerland
(K)(S)	[EK] ... United Kingdom
(K)(S)	[XA] ... Southeast Asia, Oceania, Africa, Middle Near East and Central South America
(K)(S)	[XL] ... Australia
(K)(S)	[EH] ... Holland
(K)(S)	[EB] ... Belgium
(K)(S)	[EF] ... France
(K)(S)	[PC] ... European Audio Club
(K)(S)	[PA] ... Far East PX
(K)(S)	[PE] ... European Military
(K)(S)	[EGA] ... F.R. Germany

## SPECIFICATIONS

(DIN 45 500)

### ■ FM TUNER SECTION

Frequency range	87.50~108.00 MHz
	87.525~108.025 MHz (+25 kHz shift)
Sensitivity	1.2 $\mu$ V (IHF, usable)
S/N 30 dB	1.1 $\mu$ V (75 $\Omega$ )
S/N 26 dB	1.0 $\mu$ V (75 $\Omega$ )
S/N 20 dB	0.9 $\mu$ V (75 $\Omega$ )
IHF 46 dB stereo quieting sensitivity	28 $\mu$ V/75 $\Omega$
Total harmonic distortion	
MONO	0.01%
STEREO	0.02%
Dynamic range	116 dB
Frequency response	4 Hz~18 kHz, +0.2 dB~ -0.5 dB
Alternate channel selectivity	
normal $\pm$ 400 kHz	55 dB
super narrow $\pm$ 200 kHz	25 dB
Capture ratio	1.0 dB
Image rejection at 98 MHz	105 dB
IF rejection at 98 MHz	110 dB
Spurious response rejection at 98 MHz	110 dB
AM suppression	70 dB
Stereo separation	
1 kHz	65 dB
10 kHz	50 dB
Carrier leak	
19 kHz	-70 dB
38 kHz	-70 dB
Channel balance (250 Hz~6,300 Hz)	$\pm$ 1.0 dB
Limiting point	0.75 $\mu$ V

### Bandwidth

IF amplifier

180 kHz

FM demodulator

1000 kHz

### Antenna terminals

75 $\Omega$  (unbalanced)

### ■ AM TUNER SECTION

#### Frequency range

(For Europe, South Africa and Australia)

522~1629 kHz (9 kHz-step)

530~1620 kHz (10 kHz-step)

(For Saudi Arabia and others)

531~1620 kHz (9 kHz-step)

530~1620 kHz (10 kHz-step)

#### Sensitivity (S/N 20 dB)

20  $\mu$ V, 280  $\mu$ V/m

#### Selectivity ( $\pm$ 9 kHz)

55 dB

#### Image rejection at 999 kHz

40 dB

#### IF rejection at 999 kHz

65 dB

### ■ GENERAL

#### Output voltage

0.6V

#### Power consumption

11W

#### Power supply

AC 50 Hz/60 Hz, 110V/120V/220V/240V

#### Dimensions (W×H×D)

430 × 97 × 76 mm

(16-15/16" × 3-13/16" × 3-7/8")

#### Weight

4.1 kg (9 lb.)

• Specifications are subject to change without notice for further improvement.

• Weights and dimensions shown are approximate.

# Technics

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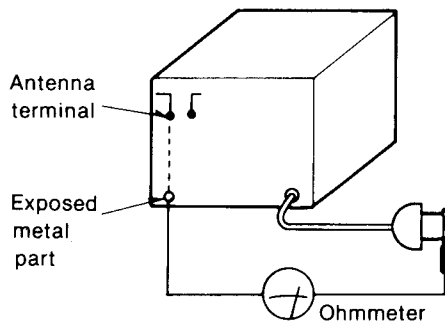
## SAFETY PRECAUTION

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

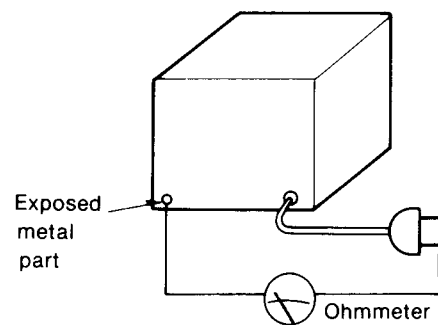
1. Unplug the power cord and short the two prongs of the plug with a jumper wire.
2. Turn on the power switch.
3. Measure the resistance value with ohmmeter between the jumpered AC plug and each exposed metal cabinet part, such as screwheads antenna, control shafts, handle brackets, etc. Equipment with 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  $\infty$

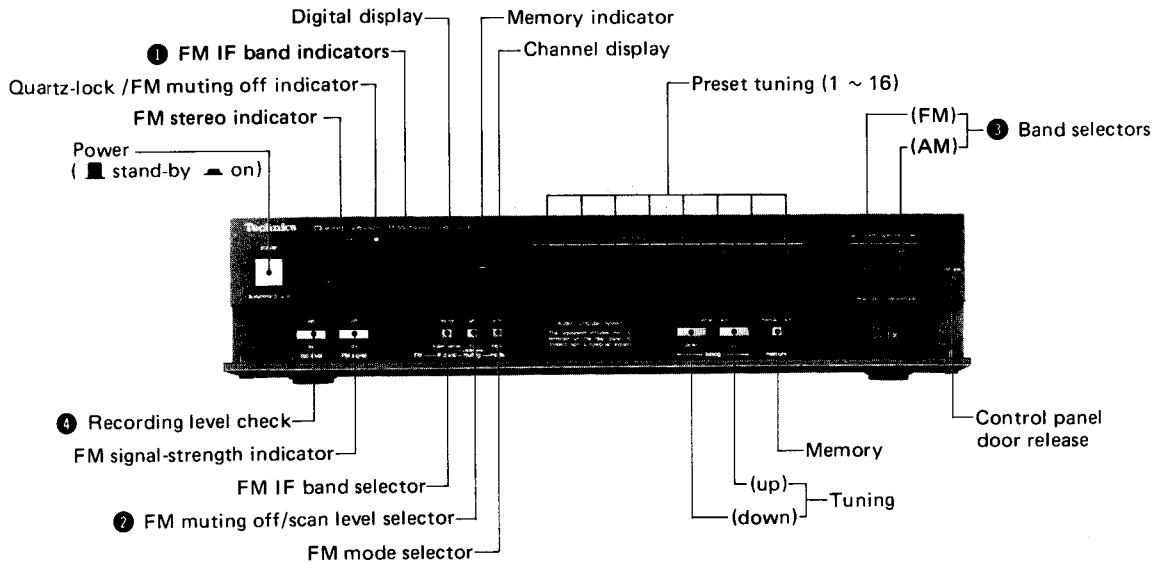
4. If the measurement is outside the specified limits, there is a possibility of a shock hazard. The equipment should be repaired and rechecked before it is returned to the customer.

## FEATURES

- Newly developed LSI successfully incorporating both digital (signal control) and analog (linear & signal transmission) circuits in one body.
- Extra-wide dynamic range of 116 dB (1 kHz), low distortion of 0.01% (1 kHz), and stereo separation of 65 dB (1 kHz).
- Linear detector and linear demodulation digital detector circuits.
- Self-computing RF tuning circuit capable of receiving desired station under the best conditions.
- FM-IF automatic IF band selecting function.
- Input/output terminal for personal computer connection.
- Multi-function LCD intensive display.
- Reference signal 0.33 kHz record checking signal output function.

## LOCATION OF CONTROLS

### Front Panel



#### 1 FM IF band indicators (FM auto IF)

**normal** /

This indicator will illuminate if the signal is strong and there is little effect from interference.

**super narrow** /

This indicator will illuminate if the signal is weak and/or there is interference.

The illumination of the left and/or right parts of the indicator indicates that interference waves are present within  $\pm 300$  kHz (left: -, right: +) of the tuned frequency.

#### 2 FM muting off/scan level selector (muting)

This selector is used when releasing the FM broadcast muting function and when setting the scan level for FM broadcasts.

##### Releasing the muting function (off)

In mountainous areas, etc., where broadcast waves are weak, breakup in the sound can be lessened by lightly pressing the button. When this is done, the function is released only for the station being received.

However, when a tuning button is pressed to begin scanning, the former scan level will be used.

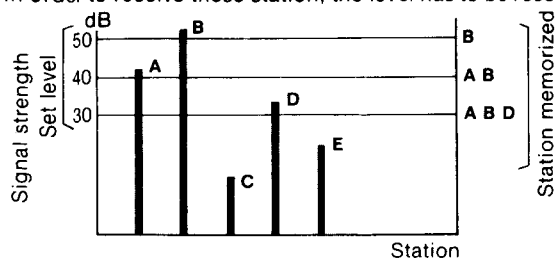
##### Setting the scan level (scan level)

This level setting is effective only for the automatic preset memory and auto tuning.

When the button is held down, "dB" will be displayed and the numbers 30, 40, and 50 will be displayed in order.

When the desired level is reached, release the button. The higher the level, the more noise is reduced. Stations with good reception can use "a high level", but stations below the set level cannot be received.

In order to receive these station, the level has to be reset.



#### 3 Band selectors (band selector)

**FM:**

Press this button to listen to an FM broadcast.

**+25 kHz:**

The displayed FM frequency can be shifted by +0.025 MHz (+25 kHz) in order to precisely align with the frequency of the FM broadcast station.

If the FM button is pressed until the final digit of the frequency display is a small "5", the FM frequency will shift +0.025 MHz (+25 kHz).

To return to the original indication, press until the final small "5" digit disappears.

**AM:**

Press this button to listen to an AM broadcast.

**allocation:**

A frequency step of either AM 9 kHz or AM 10 kHz can be selected. Set to the appropriate position for your locality. When the AM button is pressed slightly longer and then released when the AL10" indication illuminates, the AM frequency "step" will change to 10 kHz.

To return to the original 9 kHz, press the AM button slightly longer, and then release it when the "AL9" indication illuminates.

#### 4 Recording-level check button (rec level)

This button is to be used for adjustment of the recording level when recording an FM broadcast.

When this button is pressed, the microcomputer functions to emit a reference signal of precisely 333 Hz from the output terminals of this unit. The word "CAL" (calibration) and then, soon thereafter, "0.33 kHz" will be shown by the digital display.

##### Adjustment of the recording level

Use the input-level control(s) of the tape deck to make the adjustment while watching the recording-level meters.

##### For VU meters and level meters:

Adjust so that the indication is about +2 VU or +2 dB.

##### For peak-level meters:

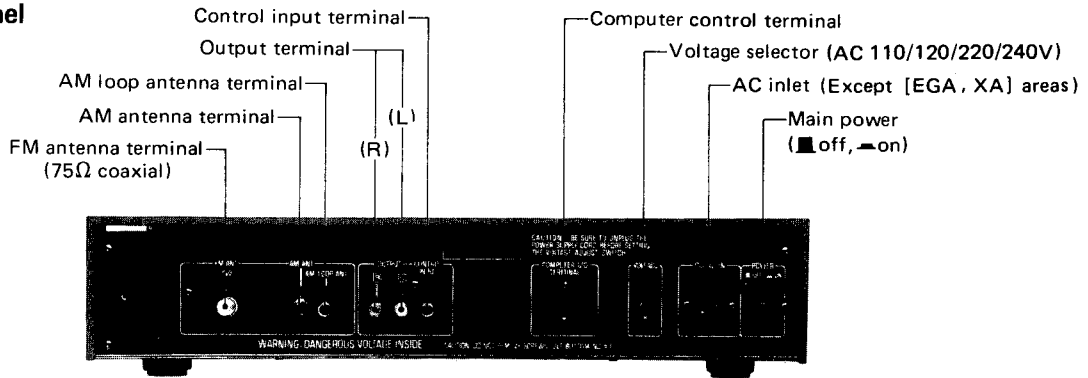
Adjust so that the indication is about -2 dB.

##### Notes:

1) Because the ideal recording level is apt to vary depending upon the program source and the characteristics of the tape deck, the adjustment should be made by also considering those factors.

2) Don't press the operation buttons of this unit during a recording. If they are pressed, the recorded sound may be disturbed.

• Rear Panel

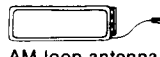


## HOW TO OPERATE

• Listening to radio broadcasts

- 1 Turn the amplifier on, and prepare it for listening to radio broadcasts.

**Important!**



AM loop antenna

This antenna must be installed to receive AM broadcasts.

### 4-2 Station selection by using the tuning buttons:

- 1 Press either "FM" or "AM".
- 2 Press the left button to change the frequency downward, and press the right button to change the frequency upward.

- 3 **Adjustment to FM broadcast signal strength is possible for automatic tuning.**  
Press and hold the button.  
(Will change to dB indication.)  
Release the button when the desired scan level indication (30, 40 or 50 dB) is displayed.  
(When the scan level is set, it will return to frequency display.)

• Auto tuning



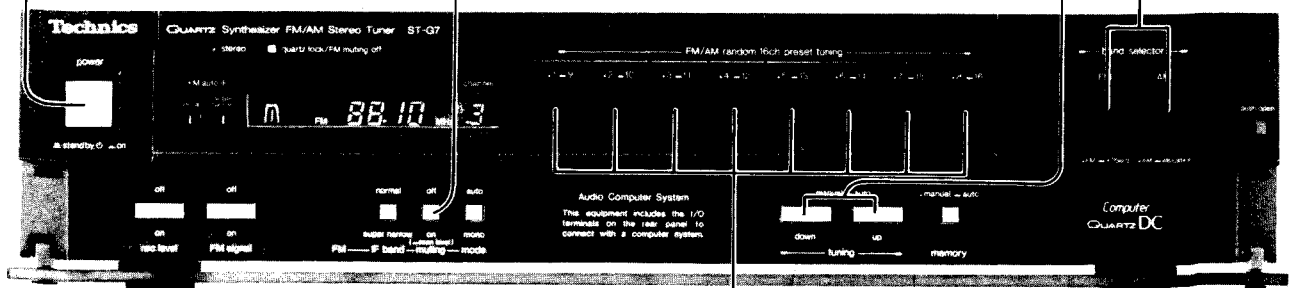
Press the button. When the frequency indication begins to change, release the button (a broadcasting station will be selected automatically). Repeat this operation until the desired station is found.

• Manual tuning



Press the button momentarily (the frequency will change each time the button is pressed) and tune to the desired station.

- 2 Power: "on" (off → on)

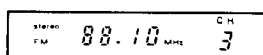


### 4-1 Station selection by using preset tuning buttons:

• To select the front channels (CH 1~8):

Press momentarily.

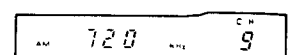
Frequency stored in the memory and channel number are displayed.



• To select the back channels (CH 9~16):

Press slightly longer.

Frequency stored in the memory and channel number are displayed.



• **How to preset radio broadcast frequencies**


This unit is used to preset as many as 16 radio broadcast frequencies: FM/AM random presetting. After broadcast frequencies have been preset as described below, any desired station can be quickly and easily selected by simply touching one button.

■ **Memory presetting**

There are two types of memory presetting: automatic and manual. Select whichever is preferred.



• **Automatic memory presetting**

Beginning at the frequency indicated by the digital display, the FM broadcasting stations and AM broadcasting stations will be automatically preset to "channels" 1 through 16 for FM and 9 through 16 for AM, respectively. Note that in mountainous or remote areas, broadcasting stations which have weak broadcasting signals cannot be automatically preset into the memory.

**Important!**  
 This antenna must be installed to receive AM broadcasts.

■ **Before memory presetting**

Each button is used to preset two stations.

<p>Presetting front channels (CH 1~8)</p>  Press momentarily.	<p>Presetting back channels (CH 9~16)</p>  Press slightly longer.
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• **Manual memory presetting**

Stations can be freely preset to any desired channel.

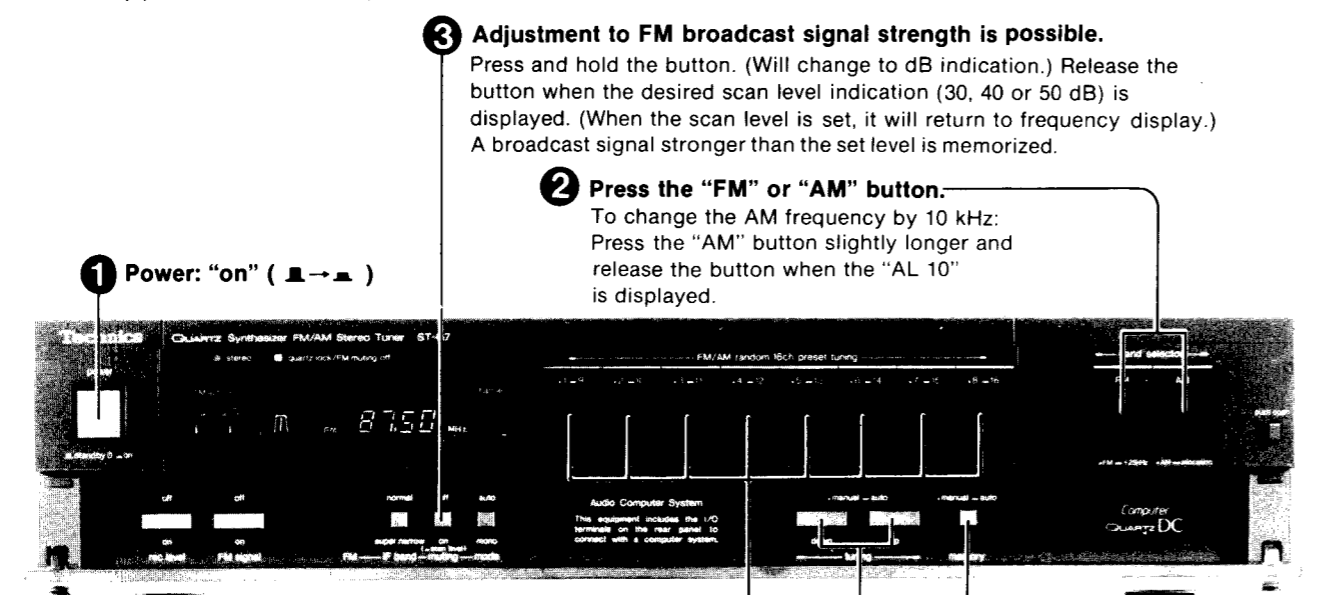
④ **Press the appropriate tuning button to tune to the desired broadcast.**


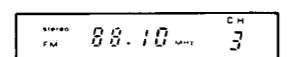
- **Auto tuning**  
 Press the button. When the frequency indication begins to change, release the button (a broadcasting station will be selected automatically). Repeat this operation until the desired station is found.
- **Manual tuning**  
 Press the button momentarily and tune to the desired station (the frequency will change each time the button is pressed).


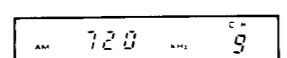
③ **Adjustment to FM broadcast signal strength is possible for automatic tuning.**

Press and hold the button. (Will change to dB indication.) Release the button when the desired scan level indication (30, 40 or 50 dB) is displayed. (When the scan level is set, it will return to frequency display.)

② **Press the "FM" or "AM" button.**  
 To change the AM frequency by 10 kHz: Press the "AM" button slightly longer and release the button when the "AL 10" is displayed.

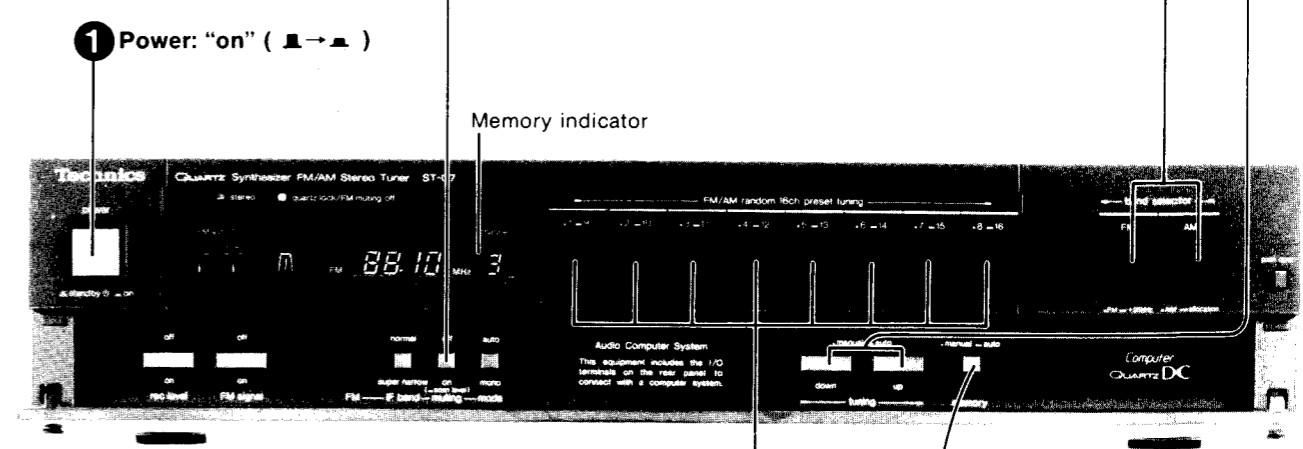
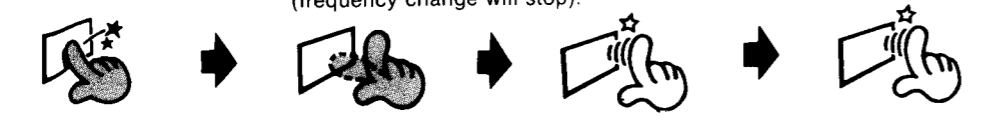


⑥ **Confirm the names (call signs, etc.) of the broadcasting stations which are preset to each channel, and enter them on the station memory file sheet.**  
**To check the front channels (CH 1~8):**  
 Press momentarily. Frequency stored in the memory and channel number are displayed.  
 



**To check the back channels (CH 9~16):**  
 Press slightly longer. Frequency stored in the memory and channel number are displayed.  
 

④ • **To preset FM broadcasting stations: Set to 87.50 MHz.**  
 • **To preset AM broadcasting stations: Set to 522 kHz (or 530 kHz).**

- ① Press the button and hold slightly (frequency will change continuously).
- ② Release it at 87.50 MHz for FM or 522 kHz (or 530 kHz) for AM, and then press the button again momentarily (frequency change will stop).
- ③ Press the button momentarily (frequency will change each time the button is pressed), and tune to one of the above frequencies.



⑥ **While the memory indicator is illuminated, press the button of the desired channel.**

- **To preset channels 1 through 8:**  
 Press the button momentarily, and then release. (Preset channel number is displayed on the channel display.)
- **To preset channels 9 through 16:**  
 Press the button slightly longer, and then release. (Preset channel number is displayed on the channel display.)

⑤ **Press momentarily, and then release.**  
 (The memory indicator will illuminate for approximately 4 seconds.)

**Note:**  
 If the button is pressed continuously, the frequency will begin to change, and the memory will be preset automatically. To stop the automatic memory presetting, once again press either the "up" button or the "down" button.

When the button is pressed, the memory indicator illumination will stop, and the presetting is complete.

**Note:**  
 1. If the memory indication illumination stops before you press the button, once again repeat step (5) and then step (6).  
 2. If a new broadcasting station is preset into a channel, the broadcasting station which was previously entered in that channel will be automatically erased.

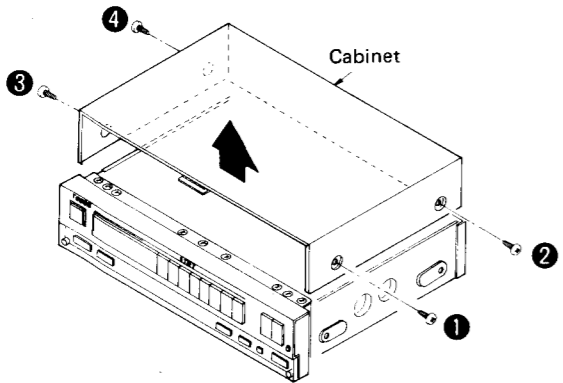
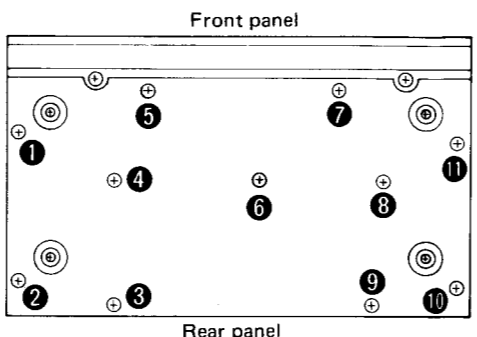
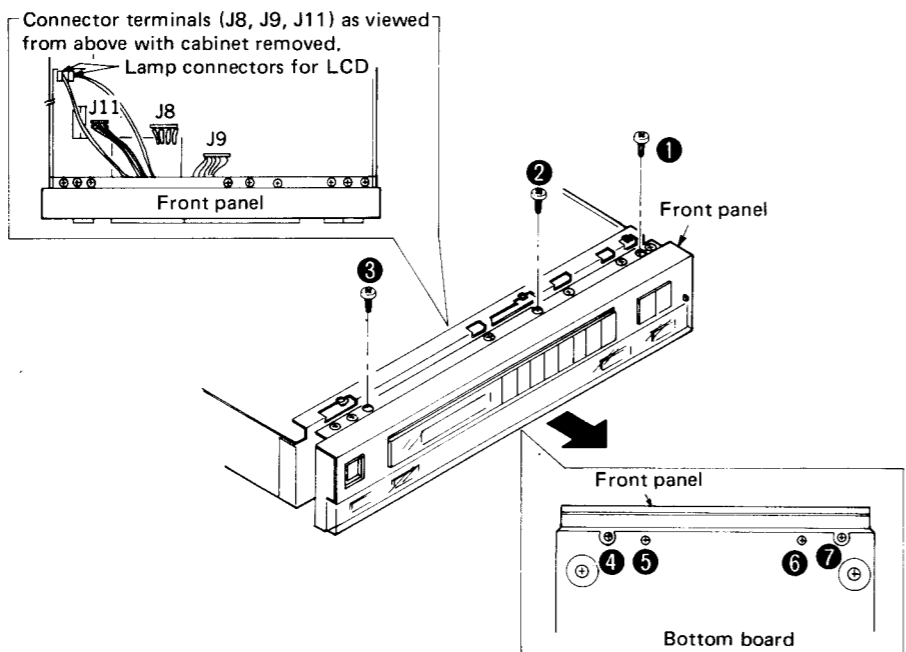
⑦ **Enter the name (call sign, etc.) of the preset broadcasting station on the station memory file sheet.**

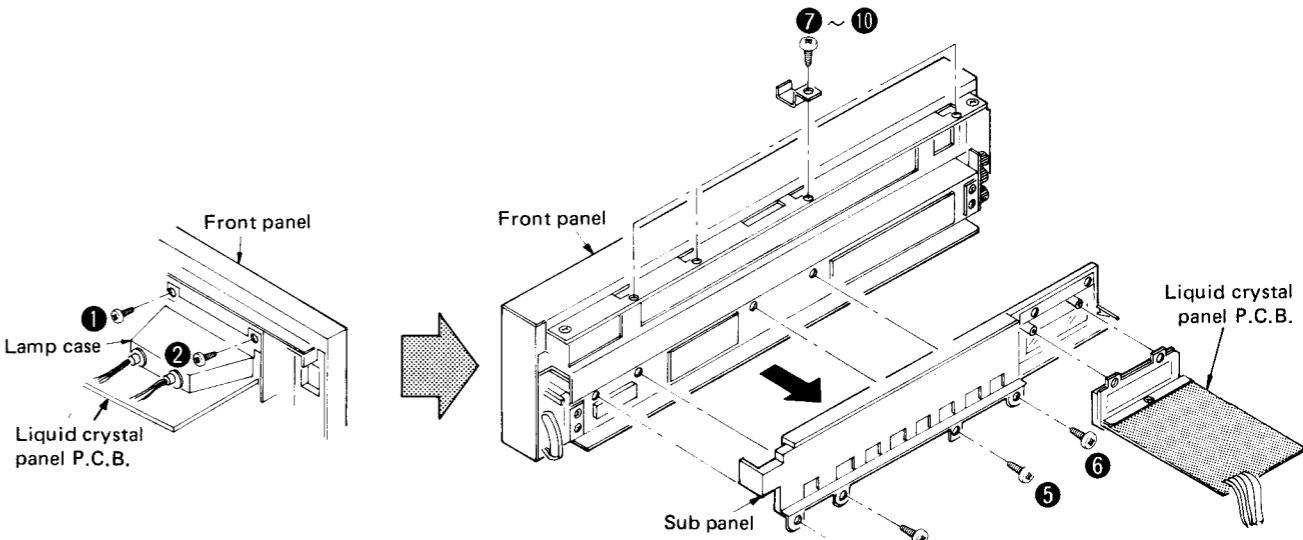
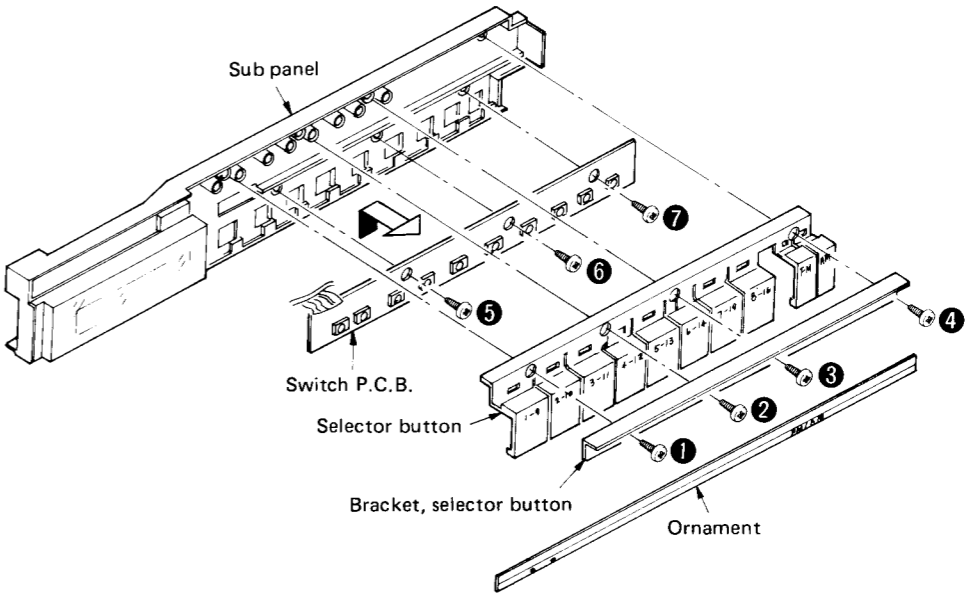
This completes the procedures for presetting radio broadcast frequencies. The other preset-tuning buttons can be preset in the same way by following steps (2) through (7).

## BEFORE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT

The power switch of this unit is located on the secondary side of power transformer. So, be sure to disconnect the power cord from the socket before starting the repair work. Also, when repairing the digital circuit, disconnect the power cord and then short-circuit across the gold capacitors (C920, C921, 2.3 V 3.3F) with a resistor (10 ohms, about 1 W) to discharge the voltage.

## DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

<p><b>Ref. No. 1</b></p> <p><b>Procedure 1</b></p>	<p><b>How to remove the cabinet</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 4 setscrews. (1 ~ 4)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ref. No. 2</b></p> <p><b>Procedure 2</b></p>	<p><b>How to remove the bottom board</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 11 setscrews. (1 ~ 11)</li> </ul>
			
<p><b>Ref. No. 3</b></p> <p><b>Procedure 1 → 3</b></p>	<p><b>How to remove the front panel</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pull out the 5 connectors. (J8, J9, J11 and 2 lamp connectors)</li> <li>Remove the 7 setscrews. (1 ~ 7)</li> </ol>		
			

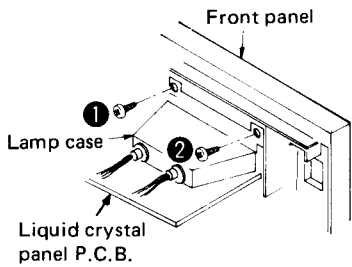
<p><b>Ref. No. 4</b></p> <p><b>Procedure 1 → 3 → 4</b></p>	<p><b>How to remove the sub panel</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 8 setscrews. (3 ~ 10)</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 2 setscrews. (1, 2)</li> <li>Remove the lamp case and liquid crystal panel P.C.B.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Ref. No. 5</b></p> <p><b>Procedure 1 → 3 → 4 → 5</b></p>	<p><b>How to remove the switch P.C.B.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the ornament.</li> <li>Remove the 4 setscrews. (1 ~ 4)</li> <li>Remove the 3 setscrews. (5 ~ 7)</li> </ol>
			

**Ref. No.**  
6

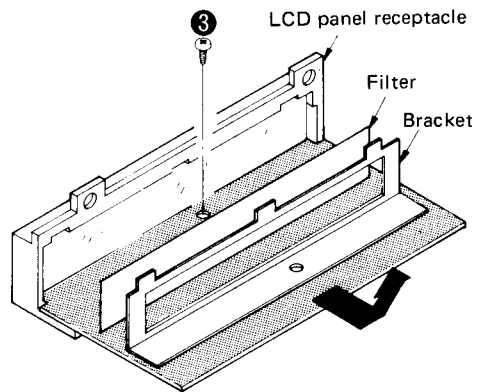
**How to remove the LCD panel**

**Procedure**  
1 → 3 → 6

1. Remove the 2 setscrews ( ① , ② )
2. Remove the lamp case and liquid crystal panel P.C.B.



- Remove the 1 setscrew. ( ③ )



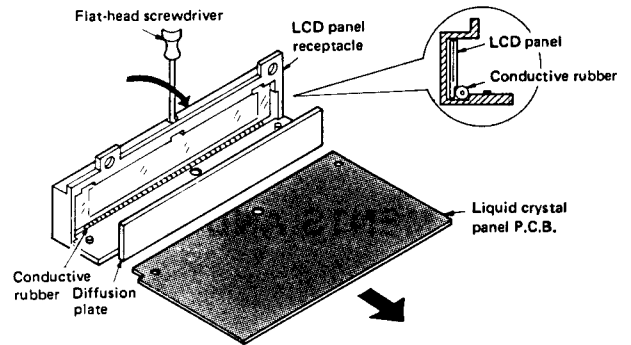
**Ref. No.**  
7

**How to remove the glass door**

**Procedure**  
1 → 3 → 7

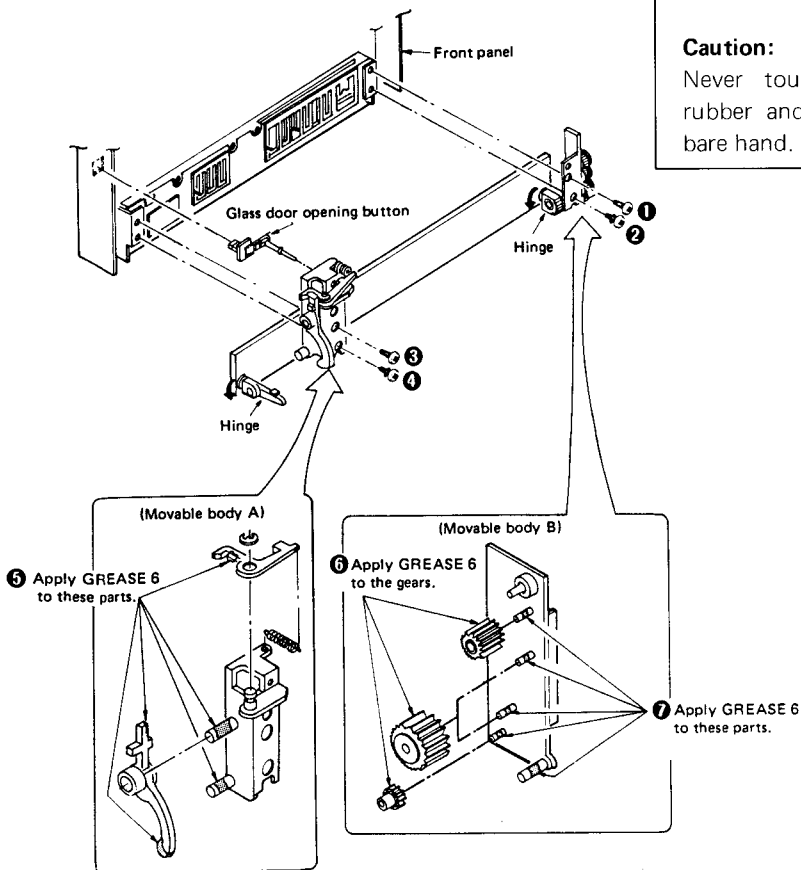
1. Remove the 4 setscrews. ( ① ~ ④ )
2. Turn the glass door hinge counter-clockwise ( ↺ ).
3. When disassembling or assembling the movable bodies A & B, apply GREASE 6 to the parts shown in ⑤ ~ ⑦ .

- Remove the diffusion plate and liquid crystal panel P.C.B. from the LCD panel receptacle.



**Caution:**

Never touch the LCD panel, electrode, conductive rubber and liquid crystal panel P.C.B. electrode with bare hand.



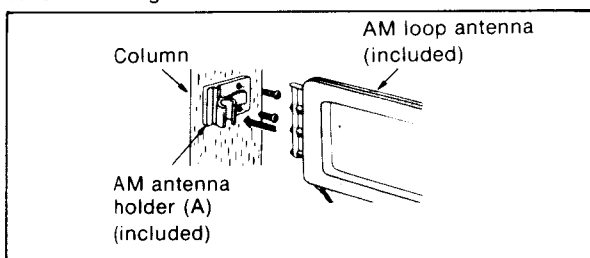
## ■ HOW TO USE THE AM LOOP ANTENNA

Find the best reception position for the FM antenna, and then fix it in place on a wall, the rack, or the unit.

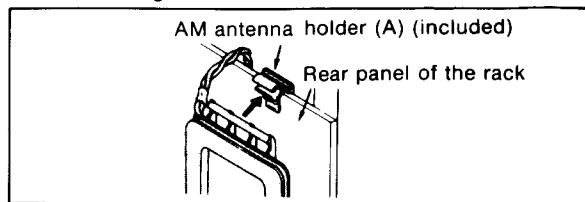
Pay attention to the following points when attaching the antenna.

- 1) Find the height and direction of the antenna where reception is best and then fix it vertically to the wall, rack, etc.
- 2) Do not attach it horizontally (to do so would impair reception).
- 3) Do not attach it close to metal surfaces, power cords, or speaker wires (to do so would result in noise).
- 4) Do not attach it close to a tape deck (when the tape deck is being used, chirping or beeping sounds may be received).

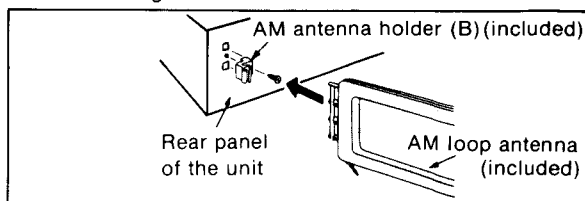
1. When attaching the antenna to a wall, column.



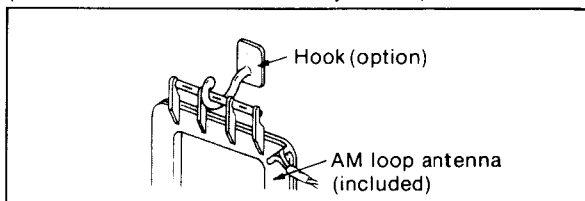
2. When attaching the antenna to the rack.



3. When attaching the antenna to the unit.



4. If a hook is used (if the holder can't be attached by screws)



## ■ MEASUREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

### AM ADJUSTMENT

#### \* Setting and Equipment used

1. AC electronic voltmeters (EVM).
2. AM signal generator (AM-SG).
3. Set Band selector to "AM (allocation 9 kHz)" position.
4. Maintain line voltage at rated voltage.
5. Output of signal generator should be no higher than necessary, to obtain an output reading.
6. Use a non-metal screwdriver for the adjustment.

Step No.	AM SIGNAL GENERATOR		DISPLAY FREQUENCY	PREPARATIONS	PARTS ADJUSTED	ADJUSTING PROCEDURE
	CONNECTION	FREQUENCY				
<b>AM-IF ADJUSTMENT</b>						
1	Connect AM-SG to AM antenna terminal through 200pF capacitor. Common to chassis. (Powerful input) (Refer to Fig. 1)	450 kHz 30% Mod. with 400 Hz)	Frequency of non-interference	Connect AC EVM or scope to "OUTPUT" terminals.	T201 (AM 1 st IFT)	* Adjust the input frequency and adjustment points so that the output becomes maximum.
<b>AM-RF ADJUSTMENT</b>						
2	Connect AM-SG to AM antenna terminal through 200pF capacitor. Common to chassis. (Weak input) (Refer to Fig. 1)	<b>Except [XA] area</b> 522 kHz <b>[XA] area</b> 531 kHz (30% Mod. with 400 Hz)	<b>Except [XA] area</b> 522 kHz <b>[XA] area</b> 531 kHz	Connect AC EVM or scope to "OUTPUT" terminals.	L203 (ANT Coil)	1. Adjust for maximum output. 2. Adjust core of L203 by screwdriver.
3		612 kHz (30% Mod. with 400 Hz)	612 kHz	Connect AC EVM or scope to "OUTPUT" terminals.	L202 (ANT Coil)	1. Adjust for maximum output. 2. Adjust core of L202 by screwdriver.
4		1503 kHz (30% Mod. with 400 Hz)	1503 kHz	Connect AC EVM or scope to "OUTPUT" terminals.	CT201 (ANT Trimmer)	1. Adjust for maximum output. 2. Repeat steps (2, 3) and (4) until the frequency correctly matches the frequency display.



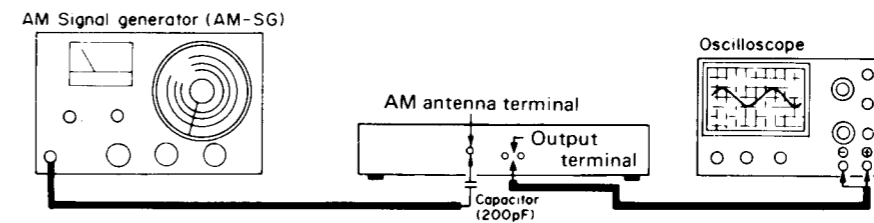
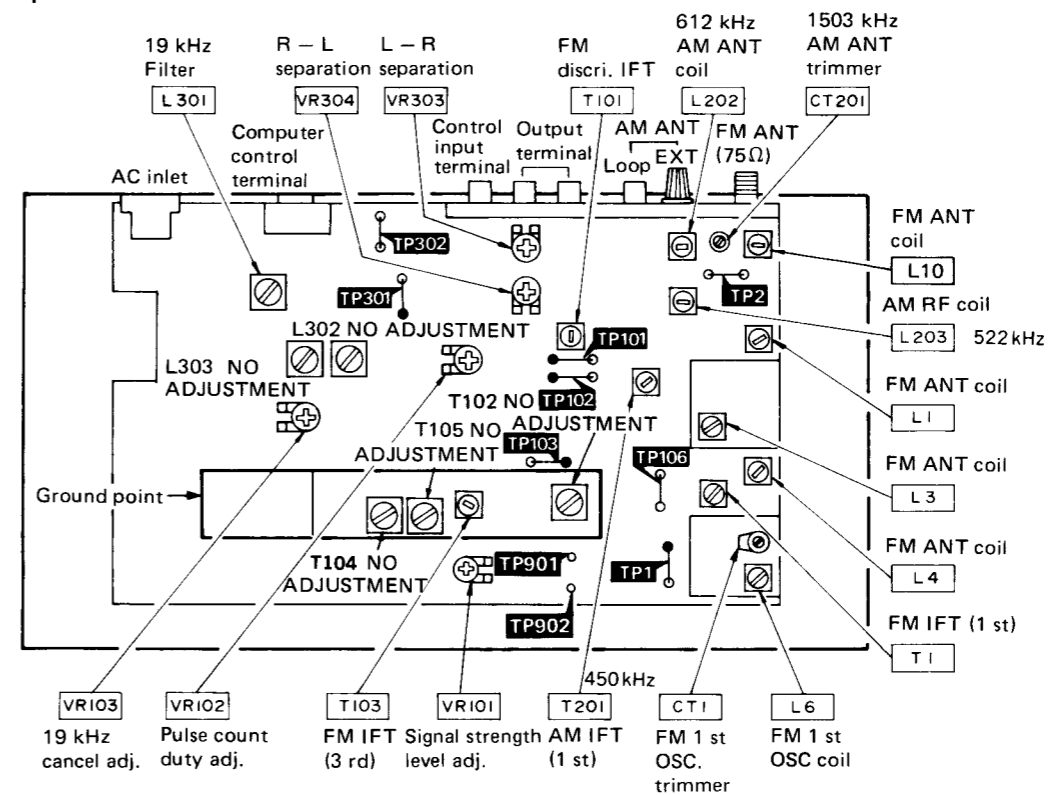
Note: FM IFT (2nd) [T102], FM 2nd IF filter [T104, T105] and FM DET filter [L302, L303] have been already adjusted, and require no adjustment.

## FM ADJUSTMENT

Step No.	FM SIGNAL GENERATOR		DISPLAY FREQUENCY	PREPARATIONS	PARTS ADJUSTED	ADJUSTING PROCEDURE
	CONNECTION	FREQUENCY				
<p><b>* Setting and Equipment used.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FM signal generator (FM-SG).</li> <li>Distortion analyser.</li> <li>Oscilloscope</li> <li>AC and DC electronic voltmeters (EVM).</li> <li>Frequency counter (19 kHz and 108 MHz measurable).</li> <li>Set band selector to "FM" position.</li> <li>Set FM mode selector to "mono" position.</li> <li>Other setting are the same as in AM adjustment.</li> <li>Set IF band selector to "normal" position.</li> </ol> <p><b>* Preparation of FM signal generator (FM-SG)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The standard input of the set is 60 dB (1 mV), 400 Hz, 100% modulation (Because of attenuation, using coaxial cables, SG output must be 6 dB plus. That is, when input 60 dB SG output is to be 66 dB.)</li> </ol> <p><b>* When the frequency is changed, muting is automatically turned on. So, be sure to turn it off by the FM muting off/scan level selector switch. Also, make sure that the FM IF band is at "normal".</b></p>						
<b>FM MONO DISTORTION ADJUSTMENT</b>						
5		100.10 MHz (100% Mod. with 400 Hz)	100.10 MHz	Connect DC VEM between TP101 and TP102 through choke coil. (Refer to Fig. 2)	T101 (Discr. IFT)	1. Adjust T101 core so that voltage measured in signal mode is 0 mV in 300 mV range.
6	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal. (Apply 60 dB to antenna terminal.)	100.10 MHz (0% Mod. with 400 Hz)	100.10 MHz	Connect AC EVM between TP103 and ground. (Refer to Fig. 3)	T103 (FM 3rd IFT)	1. Adjust for maximum output. 2. Adjust core of T103 by screwdriver.
7		100.10 MHz (0% Mod. with 400 Hz)	100.10 MHz	Connect DC VEM between TP302 and ground. (Refer to Fig. 4.)	VR102 (Pulse count duty adj.)	1. Adjust VR102 so that voltage measured in signal mode is 0 mV in 300 mV range.
<p>Short-circuit between TP901 and TP902 by jumper wire only during FM-RF adjustment, and be sure to open the circuit during adjustment other than FM-RF.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FM-RF ADJUSTMENT</b></p>						
8	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal referring to Fig. 5. (Weak input)	87.50 MHz (100% Mod. with 400 Hz)	87.50 MHz	1. Short-circuit between TP901 and TP902 by jumper wire. 2. Connect DC EVM between TP1 (+) and Ground.	L6 (OSC Coil)	1. Adjust L6 for 3.0V reading on DC EVM.
9	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal referring to Fig. 6. (Weak input)	90.10 MHz (100% Mod. with 400 Hz)	90.10 MHz	Connect scope to "OUTPUT" terminals.	L10 (ANT Coil) L1 (ANT Coil) L3 (ANT Coil) L4 (ANT Coil) T1 (FM 1st IFT)	1. Add weak input so that noise is included in the output wave form. 2. Make the adjustment so that the output wave form is vertically symmetrical. (Fig. 7). 3. Repeat the steps (8), (9) and (10) until the frequency correctly matches the frequency display.
10		106.10 MHz (100% Mod. with 400 Hz)	106.10 MHz	Connect scope to "OUTPUT" terminals.	CT1 (OSC Trimmer)	
<b>PILOT CANCEL ADJUSTMENT</b>						
11	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal referring to Fig. 8. (Apply 60 dB to antenna terminal.) (Pilot 10% Mod. stereo signal.)	100.10 MHz (0% Mod. with 400 Hz) (L + R)	100.10 MHz	Connect scope between TP301 and Ground.	L301 (Pilot filter) VR103 (Pilot Cancel)	Make the adjustments so that the output waveform is minimum referring to Fig. 9.
<b>STEREO DISTORTION ADJUSTMENT</b>						
12	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal referring to Fig. 10. (Apply 60 dB to antenna terminal.) (Pilot 10% Mod. stereo signal.)	100.10 MHz (90% Mod. with 400 Hz) (L or R mode)	100.10 MHz	Connect distortion analyser to "OUTPUT" terminals of the set through low-pass filter. (fc = 15 kHz ~ 19 kHz)	T1 (FM 1st IFT) T103 (FM 3rd IFT)	Adjust T1 and T103 core so that distortion of right and left channels are minimized.

Step No.	FM SIGNAL GENERATOR		DISPLAY FREQUENCY	PREPARATIONS	PARTS ADJUSTED	ADJUSTING PROCEDURE
	CONNECTION	FREQUENCY				
<b>SEPARATION ADJUSTMENT</b>						
13	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal referring to Fig. 11. (Apply 60 dB to antenna terminal.) (Pilot 10% Mod. stereo signal.)	100.10 MHz (90% Mod. with 1 kHz) (L or R mode)	100.10 MHz	Connect AC EVM to "OUTPUT" terminals of the set through low-pass filter. (fc = 15 kHz ~ 19 kHz)	VR303, VR304 (Separation)	1. Adjust VR303 so that R output is minimized when stereo modulator is in L (L ch. modulation) mode. 2. Adjust VR304 so that L output is minimized when stereo modulator is in R (R ch modulation) mode.
<b>SIGNAL STRENGTH LEVEL ADJUSTMENT</b>						
14	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal. (Apply 50 dB to antenna terminal.)	100.10 MHz (30% Mod. with 400 Hz)	100.10 MHz		VR101 (Signal strength level)	1. Change LCD display from frequency to dB by pressing the FM signal button. 2. Adjust VR101 so that 50 dB is indicated. 3. Make sure that the signal strength level is 22 ~ 38 dB when the input is 30 dB.

• Adjustment points



[Fig. 1] [Abb. 1]

adjusted, and require no

, 400 Hz, 100% axial cables. SG at 60 dB SG

omatically turned on. ff/scan level selector switch. normal"

**ADJUSTING PROCEDURE**

Adjust T101 core so that voltage measured in signal mode is 0 mV in 300 mV range.

Adjust for maximum output. Adjust core of T103 by screwdriver.

Adjust VR102 so that voltage measured in signal mode is 0 mV in 300 mV range.

Adjust L6 for 3.0V reading on DC EVM.

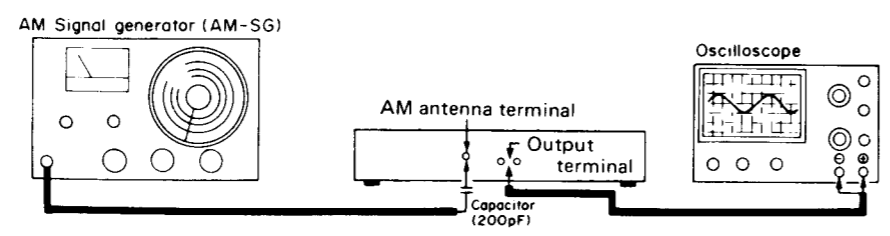
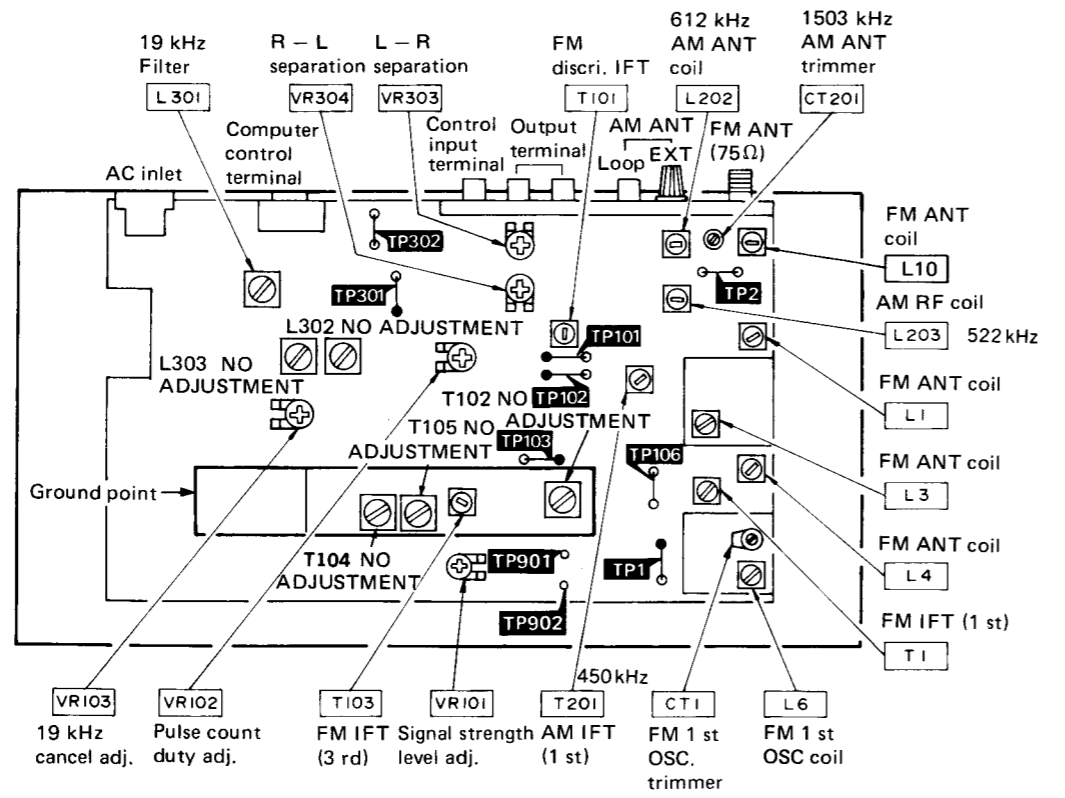
Add weak input so that noise is included in the output wave form. Make the adjustment so that the output wave form is vertically symmetrical. (Fig. 7). Repeat the steps (8), (9) and (10) until the frequency correctly matches the frequency display.

Make the adjustments so that the output waveform is minimum referring to Fig. 9.

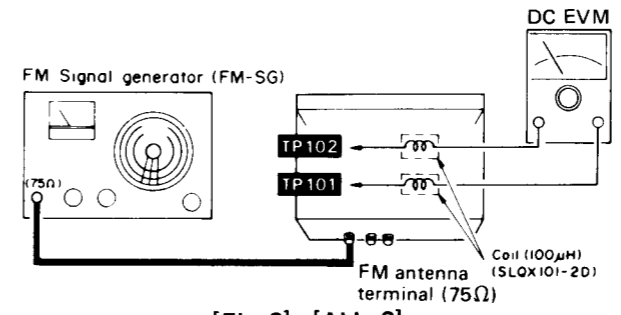
Adjust T1 and T103 core so that distortion of right and left channels are minimized.

Step No.	FM SIGNAL GENERATOR		DISPLAY FREQUENCY	PREPARATIONS	PARTS ADJUSTED	ADJUSTING PROCEDURE
	CONNECTION	FREQUENCY				
<b>SEPARATION ADJUSTMENT</b>						
13	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal referring to Fig. 11. (Apply 60 dB to antenna terminal.) (Pilot 10% Mod. stereo signal.)	100.10 MHz (90% Mod. with 1 kHz) (L or R mode)	100.10 MHz	Connect AC EVM to "OUTPUT" terminals of the set through low-pass filter. (fc = 15 kHz ~ 19 kHz)	VR303, VR304 (Separation)	1. Adjust VR303 so that R output is minimized when stereo modulator is in L (L ch. modulation) mode. 2. Adjust VR304 so that L output is minimized when stereo modulator is in R (R ch modulation) mode.
<b>SIGNAL STRENGTH LEVEL ADJUSTMENT</b>						
14	Connect FM-SG to FM antenna terminal. (Apply 50 dB to antenna terminal.)	100.10 MHz (30% Mod. with 400 Hz)	100.10 MHz		VR101 (Signal strength level)	1. Change LCD display from frequency to dB by pressing the FM signal button. 2. Adjust VR101 so that 50 dB is indicated. 3. Make sure that the signal strength level is 22 ~ 38 dB when the input is 30 dB.

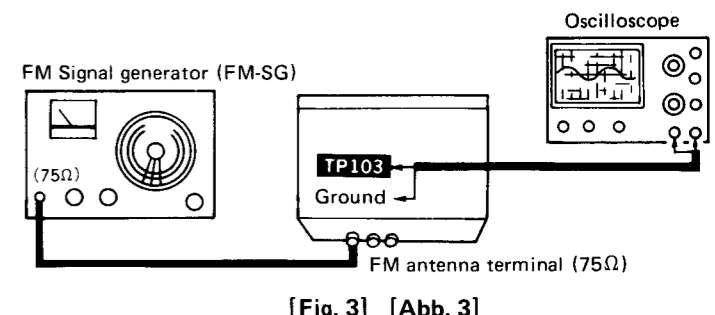
• Adjustment points



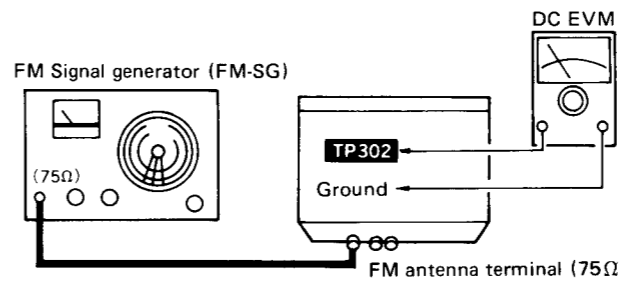
[Fig. 1] [Abb. 1]



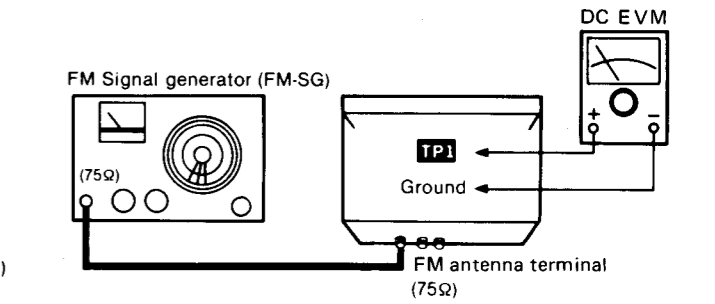
[Fig. 2] [Abb. 2]



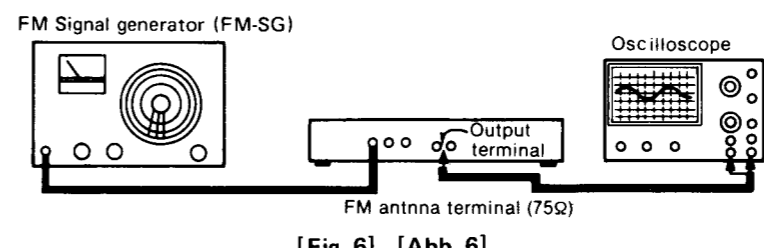
[Fig. 3] [Abb. 3]



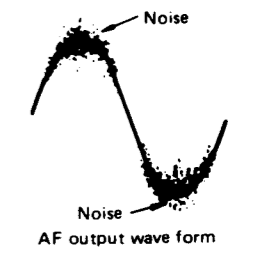
[Fig. 4] [Abb. 4]



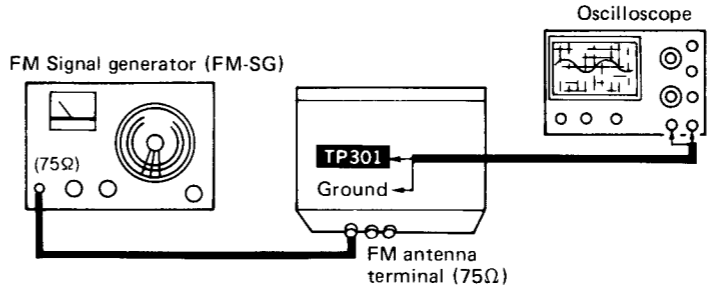
[Fig. 5] [Abb. 5]



[Fig. 6] [Abb. 6]



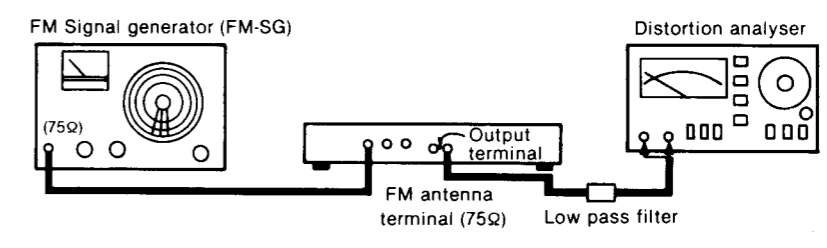
[Fig. 7] [Abb. 7]



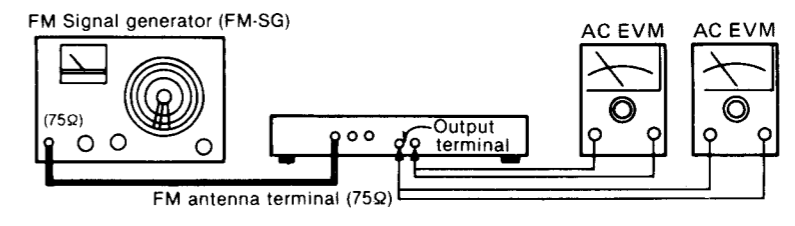
[Fig. 8] [Abb. 8]



[Fig. 9] [Abb. 9]



[Fig. 10] [Abb. 10]



[Fig. 11] [Abb. 11]

FUNCTION OF TERMINAL (MPX IC301 • AN7471S)

Pin No.	Function	Pin No.	Function
1	Pilot cancel signal "output"	13 ~ 16	Not used in this unit
2	6.5V	17	VCO stop control "input"
3	Pilot cancel signal "input"	18	VCO auto/monaural control "input"
4	Phase compensation of PLL circuit "input"	19	VCO OSC frequency adjustment "input"
5	Standard voltage "input"	20	Inner standard voltage "output"
6	Composite signal "input"	21	Low pass filter of PLL compensation "input"
7	Composite signal "output"	22, 23	Low pass filter of PLL circuit "output"
8	Ground	24	19 kHz monitor and stereo indicator drive "output"
9	Sampling pulse (L ch) "output"	25	Stereo/monaural control "input"
10	L-90° Sampling pulse (R ch) "output"	26	Stereo signal detector low pass filter "input"
11	Sampling pulse (R ch) "output"	27, 28	Pilot signal cancel low pass filter "input"
12	R-90° Sampling pulse (R ch) "output"		

FUNCTION OF TERMINAL (PLL CONTROLLER IC902 • MN1291)

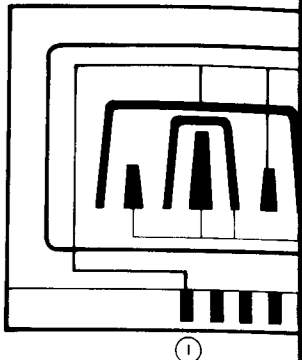
Pin No.	I/O	Mark	Description of terminal	Waveforms No.
1	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
2	OUTPUT	DA01	Digital → analog conversion signal output of input signal terminal 39.	①
3 ~ 6	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
7	INPUT	AD13	Analog → digital conversion of FM-RF tuning voltage (auto track) input signal.	②
8	INPUT	AD12	Analog → digital conversion of FM station tuning voltage.	③
9	INPUT	AD11	Analog → digital conversion of electric field strength level input.	④
10, 11	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
12	INPUT	Vref	Reference voltage input of digital → analog conversion circuit. (5 V)	—
13	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
14	OUTPUT	ADO	Analog → digital conversion output of data of input terminals 7, 8 or 9.	⑤
15	—	Vss	Ground for PLL	—
16	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
17	INPUT	CP	Input of pulse waveform for the beginning and the end of each data of input signal terminal 39.	⑥
18	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
19	OUTPUT	P02	PLL phase comparison output.	—
20	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
21	OUTPUT	DET	PLL lock detection output.	⑦
22 ~ 24	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
25	OUTPUT	F03	1 kHz output for LCD drive and for VCO auto adjustment of MPX circuit.	⑧
26 ~ 28	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
29	INPUT	X1	Connecting terminal for crystal oscillator.	—
30	INPUT	X2	The crystal connected is at 8.55 MHz	—
31, 32	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
33	OUTPUT	PSC OUT	Terminal to put out frequency dividing ratio changeover signal to prescaler.	⑨
34	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
35	—	Vss	Ground	—
36	INPUT	FM IN	FM station (VCO) input, frequency-divided to 1/32 and 1/33 by prescaler.	—
37	INPUT	AM IN	AM OSC input	—
38	INPUT	VDD	Power supply terminal (5 V)	—
39	INPUT	SBI	PLL frequency setting and digital → analog conversion setting signal input.	⑩
40	INPUT	SBT	Signal input of reference clock for data transfer of input signal terminal 39.	⑪
41	—	—	Not used in this unit	—
42	INPUT	AVDD	Power supply terminal (5 V)	—

FUNCTION OF TERMINAL (MICRO COMPUTOR IC903 • MN1554STD)

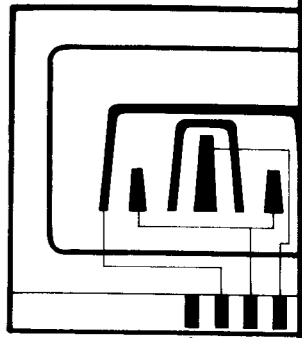
Pin No.	I/O	Mark	Description of terminal	Waveforms No.	Pin No.	I/O	Mark	Description of terminal	Waveforms No.												
1	INPUT	CE1	Power failure detection. Detected with input at "L". 	—	35	INPUT	AD	Analog → digital converted signal is put in from IC902 terminal 14.	⑬												
2, 3	—	—	Not used in this unit	—	36	INPUT	SD	This input terminal detects the reception of an auto tuned. 2.5V with a broadcast received, and 0V without receiving a broadcast. 	—												
4	INPUT	CE2	Power failure reset detection. Detected with input at "L". 	—	37	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
5	INPUT	INT	Interrupt request signal input terminal. Signal from control input terminal is put in. Detected with input at "L". 	—	38	OUTPUT	KO9	Diode matrix key scan signal output	—												
6	OUTPUT	SBT	Signal output of transfer reference clock for LCD drive. (5 V after reference clock output) 	—	39	OUTPUT	HBL	Hi-blend, High frequency cutting command output during weak input signal reception.	—												
7	OUTPUT	SBO	Reference frequency output. (Data output)	⑫	40 ~ 42	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
8	OUTPUT	SBI	Microcomputer reset. Reset with input at "L".	—	43	OUTPUT	DT OUT	Data output to personal computer.	—												
9	INPUT	RST	Signal output for key scan	⑬	44	OUTPUT	RF ATT	Gain control output of RF amplifier.	—												
10 ~ 17	OUTPUT	K00 ~ KO7	Pulse waveform output for the beginning and the end of each data.	⑭	45 ~ 52	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
18	OUTPUT	CP	Not used in this unit	—	53	INPUT	OSC1	Connection terminals of ceramic oscillator. Oscillating frequency is 2 MHz.	—												
19 ~ 24	—	—	Not used in this unit	—	54	INPUT	OSC2	Not used in this unit	—												
25	INPUT	VDD	Power supply terminal	—	55, 56	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
26	—	—	Reference signal output for record level check.	⑮	57	—	Vss	Ground terminal	—												
27	—	—	Key input from external key matrix.	⑯	58	OUTPUT	A	FM/AM/REC selector <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>FM</td> <td>AM</td> <td>REC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> 		FM	AM	REC	A	0	1	0	B	1	1	0	—
	FM	AM	REC																		
A	0	1	0																		
B	1	1	0																		
28	OUTPUT	333 Hz	Power supply terminal	—	59	OUTPUT	B	Normal/Super narrow select for FM IF signal flow (output "L" (0V) → FM IF band is super narrow output "H" (4V) → FM IF band is normal)	—												
29 ~ 32	INPUT	K10 ~ K13	Not used in this unit	—	60	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
33	INPUT	VDD	Power supply terminal	—	61	OUTPUT	IF	Stereo/Monaural switching signal. (Monaural → 5V, Stereo → 0V)	—												
34	INPUT	ST	Stereo detection. Stereo signal with input at "L". 	—	62	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
					63	OUTPUT	MONO	Output terminal to eliminate shock noise in case of PLL lock failure. When CE terminal is at low level, the output to this terminal is at high level. 	—												
					64	OUTPUT	MUTE		—												

FUNCTION OF TERMINAL (IC904)

COMMON



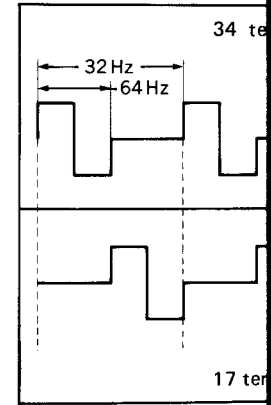
SEGMENT



Terminal No. of IC904	34	10	21	20
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Common output waveforms

Terminals, 34 and 17 always waveforms are shown below



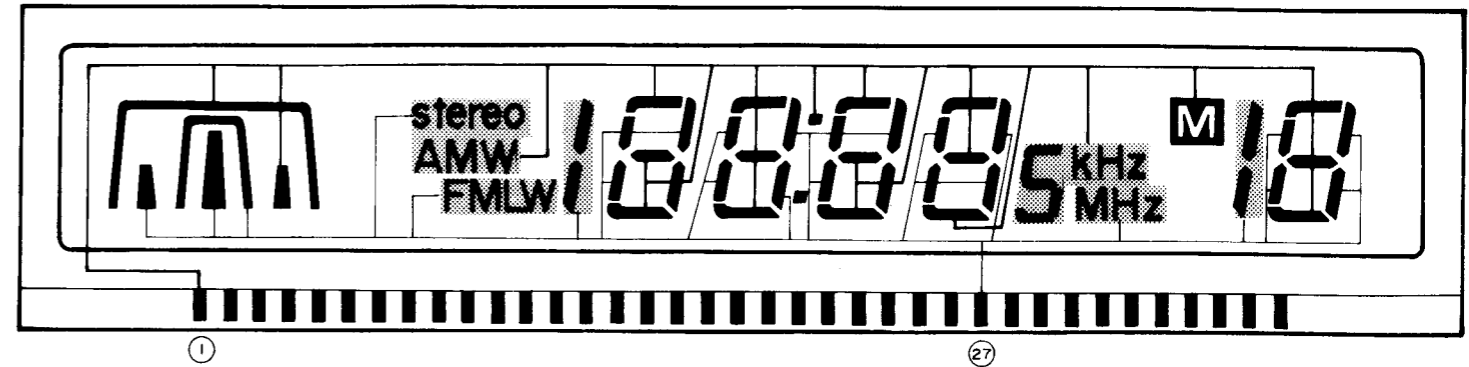
(NOTE) For the output waveform of each segment, the potential difference from that of COM terminal waveform is measured. So, do not connect the ground wire of other equipment to the oscilloscope. Otherwise, IC904 will break down.

## FUNCTION OF TERMINAL (MICRO COMPUTOR IC903 • MN1554STD)

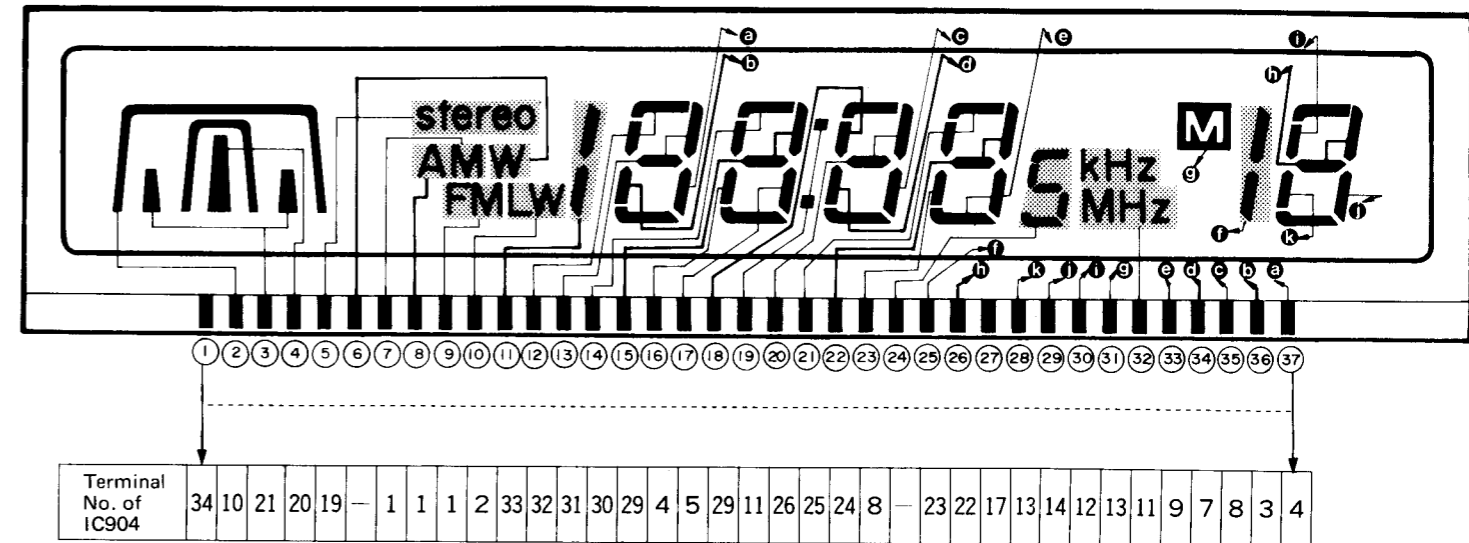
Pin No.	I/O	Mark	Description of terminal	Waveforms No.	Pin No.	I/O	Mark	Description of terminal	Waveforms No.												
1	INPUT	CE1	Power failure detection. Detected with input at "L". 	—	35	INPUT	AD	Analog → digital converted signal is put in from IC902 terminal 14.	17												
2, 3	—	—	Not used in this unit	—	36	INPUT	SD	This input terminal detects the reception of a auto tuned. 2.5V with a broadcast received, and 0V without receiving a broadcast. 	—												
4	INPUT	CE2	Power failure reset detection. Detected with input at "L". 	—	37	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
5	INPUT	INT	Interrupt request signal input terminal. Signal from control input terminal is put in. Detected with input at "L". 	—	38	OUTPUT	KO9	Diode matrix key scan signal output	—												
6	OUTPUT	SBT	Signal output of transfer reference clock for LCD drive. (5V after reference clock output) 	—	39	OUTPUT	HBL	Hi-blend. High frequency cutting command output during weak input signal reception.	—												
7	OUTPUT	SBO	Reference frequency output. (Data output)	12	40	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
8	OUTPUT	SBI	Microcomputer reset. Reset with input at "L".	—	43	OUTPUT	DT OUT	Data output to personal computer.	—												
9	INPUT	RST	Microcomputer reset. Reset with input at "L".	—	44	OUTPUT	RF ATT	Gain control output of RF amplifier.	—												
10	OUTPUT	KO0 K07	Signal output for key scan	13	45	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
18	OUTPUT	CP	Pulse waveform output for the beginning and the end of each data.	14	52	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
19	—	—	Not used in this unit	—	53	INPUT	OSC1	Connection terminals of ceramic oscillator. Oscillating frequency is 2 MHz.	—												
25	INPUT	VDD	Power supply terminal	—	54	INPUT	OSC2	Connection terminals of ceramic oscillator. Oscillating frequency is 2 MHz.	—												
26	—	—	Not used in this unit	—	55, 56	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
27	—	—	Not used in this unit	—	57	—	Vss	Ground terminal	—												
28	OUTPUT	333 Hz	Reference signal output for record level check.	15	58	OUTPUT	A	FM/AM/REC selector <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>FM</td> <td>AM</td> <td>REC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>		FM	AM	REC	A	0	1	0	B	1	1	0	—
	FM	AM	REC																		
A	0	1	0																		
B	1	1	0																		
29	INPUT	K10 K13	Key input from external key matrix.	16	59	OUTPUT	B	—													
33	INPUT	VDD	Power supply terminal	—	60	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
34	INPUT	ST	Stereo detection. Stereo signal with input at "L". 	—	61	OUTPUT	IF	Normal/Super narrow select for FM IF signal flow output "L" (0V) → FM IF band is super narrow output "H" (4V) → FM IF band is normal	—												
					62	—	—	Not used in this unit	—												
					63	OUTPUT	MONO	Stereo/Monaural switching signal. (Monaural → 5V, Stereo → 0V)	—												
					64	OUTPUT	MUTE	Output terminal to eliminate shock noise in case of PLL lock failure. When CE terminal is at low level, the output to this terminal is at high level. 	—												

## FUNCTION OF LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL

### COMMON

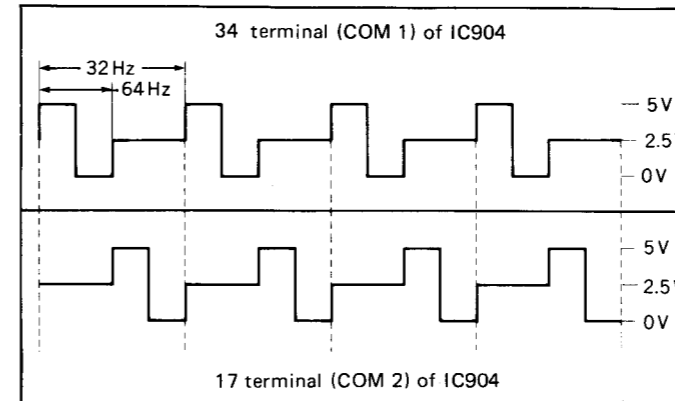


### SEGMENT

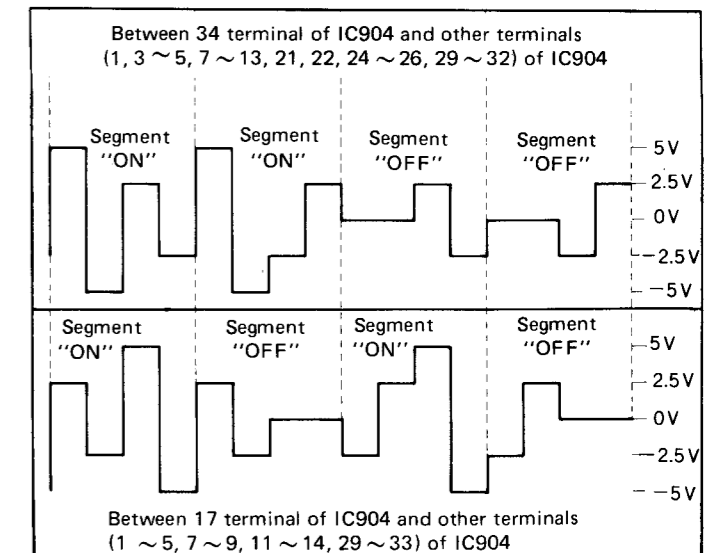


### Common output waveforms of IC904 (LCD drive)

Terminals, 34 and 17 always deliver outputs whose waveforms are shown below.



### Segment output waveforms of IC904 (LCD drive)



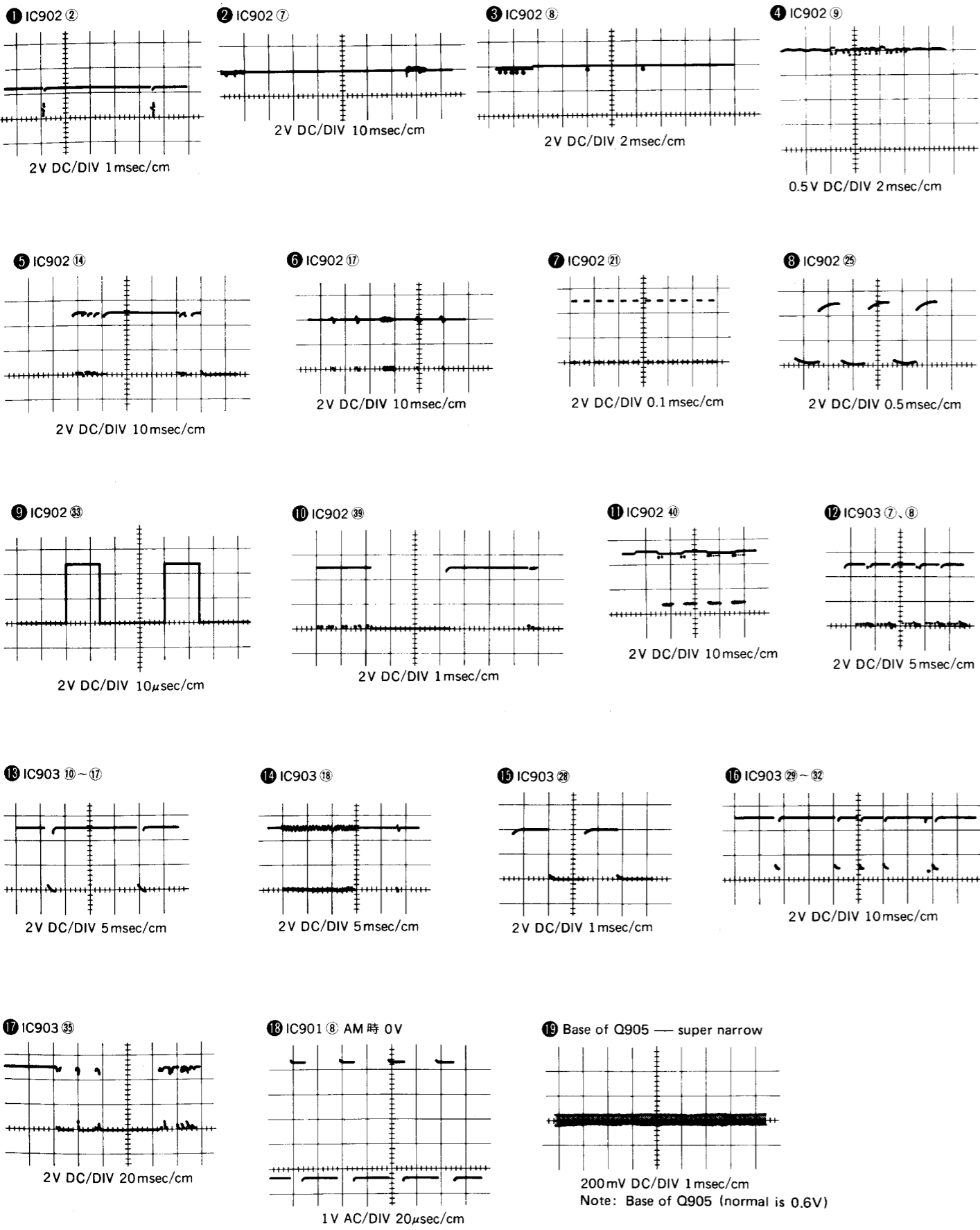
### How to measure the waveform of each segment

Connect common terminal of IC904  
Connect each terminal of IC904  
Oscilloscope

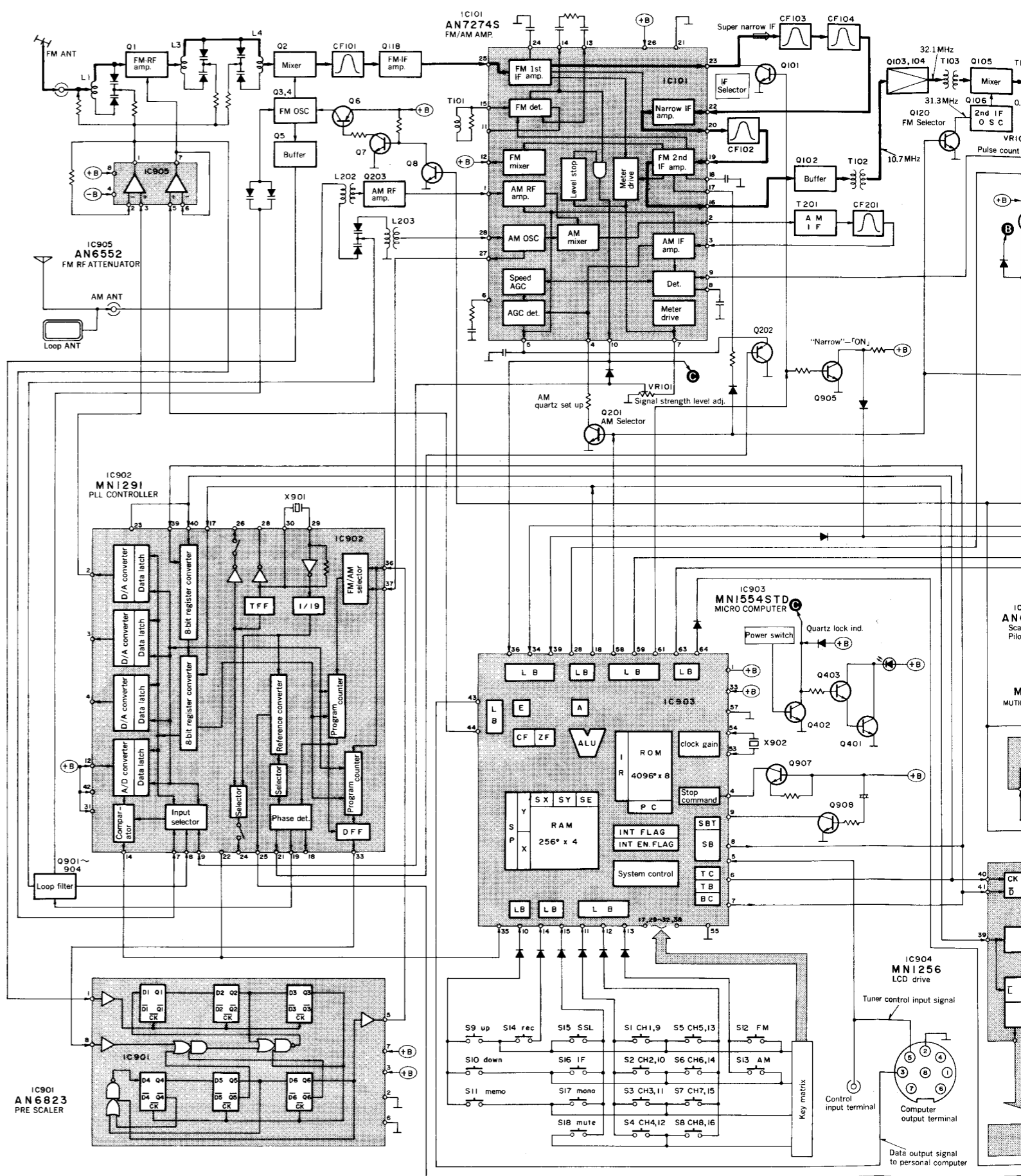
### (NOTE)

For the output waveform of each segment, the potential difference from that of COM terminal waveform is measured. So, do not connect the ground wire of other equipment to the oscilloscope. Otherwise, IC904 will break down.

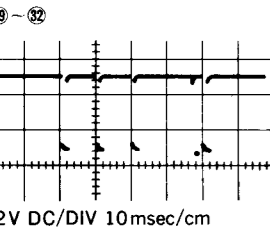
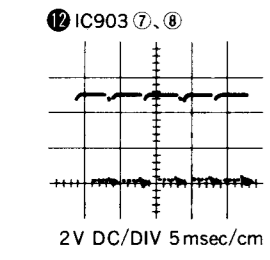
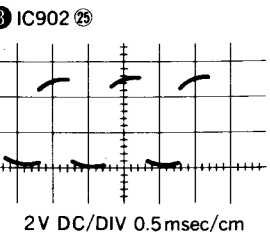
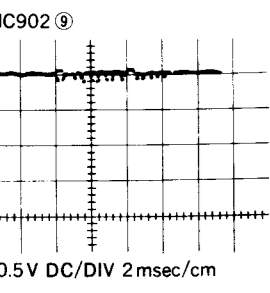
WAVEFORMS (Instantaneous measurement)



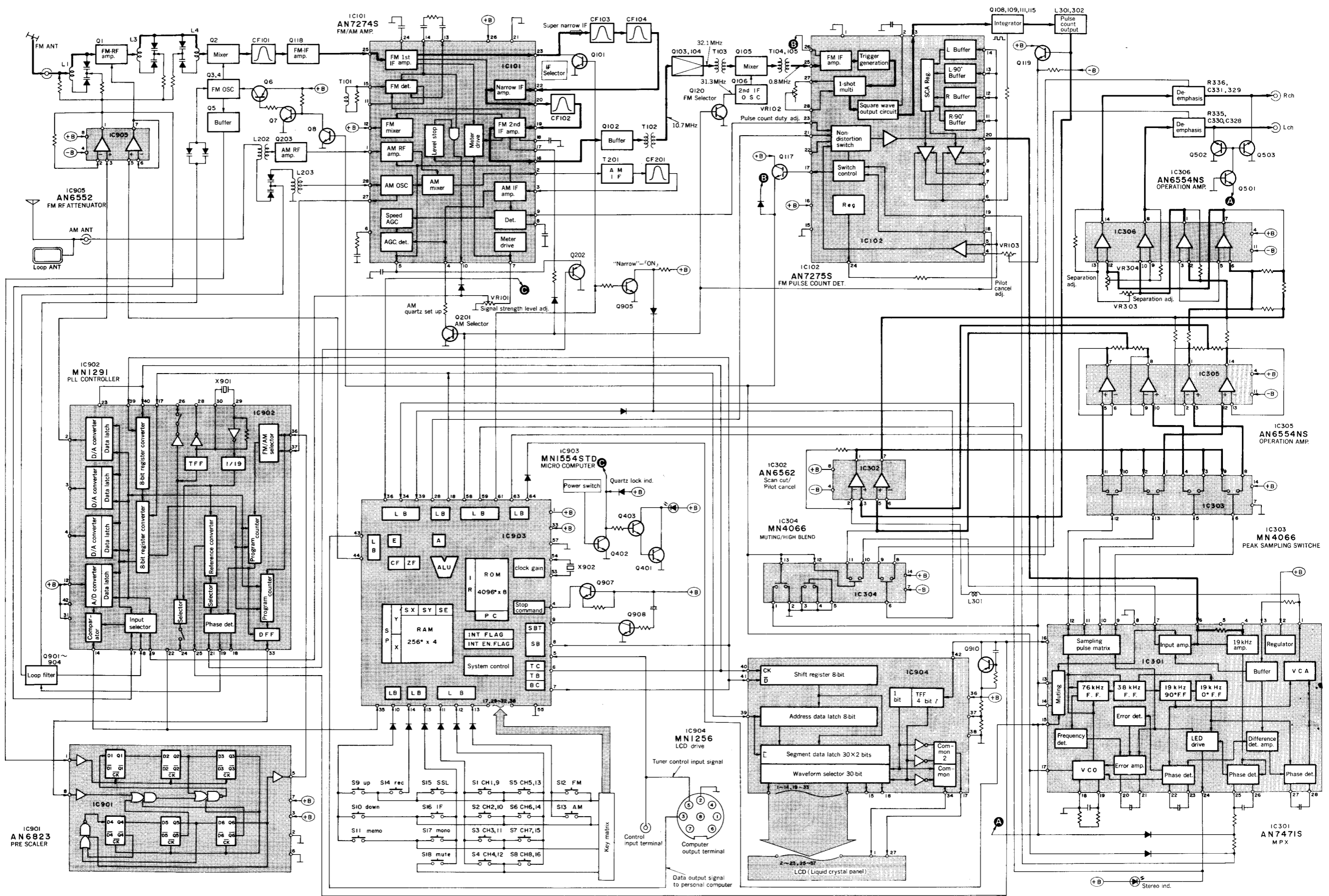
BLOCK DIAGRAM



BLOCK DIAGRAM

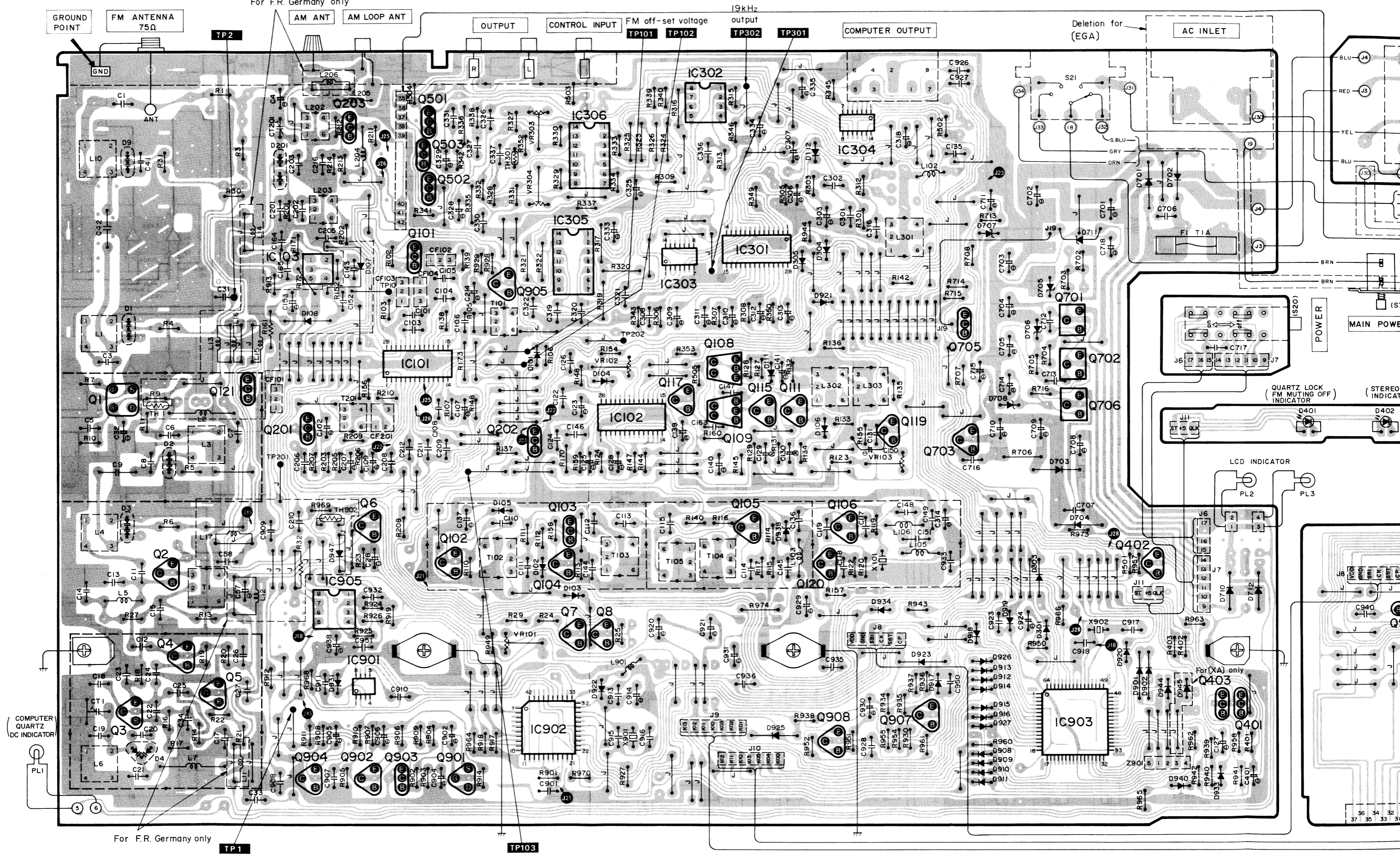


0.6V)

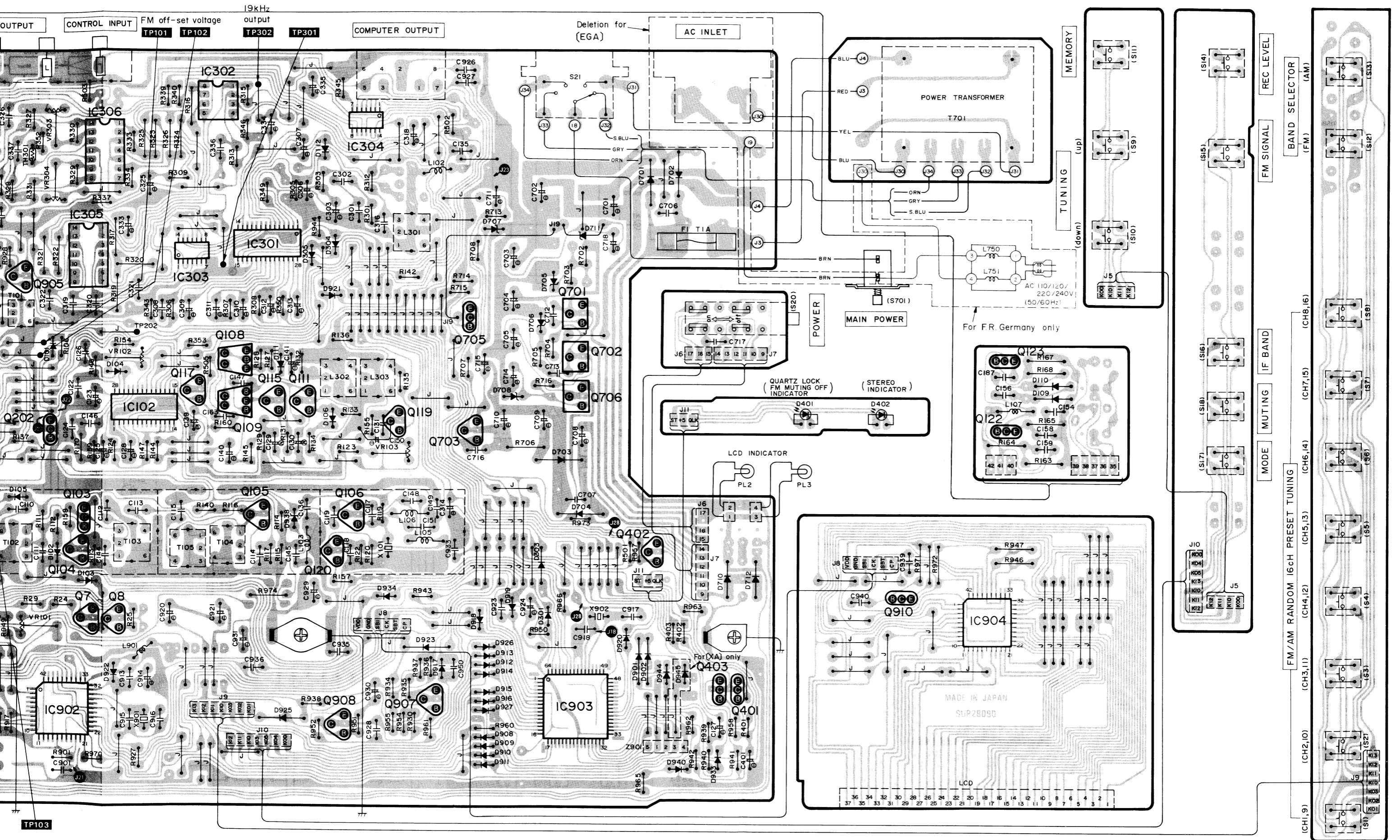


■ CIRCUIT BOARDS AND WIRING CONNECTION DIAGRAM

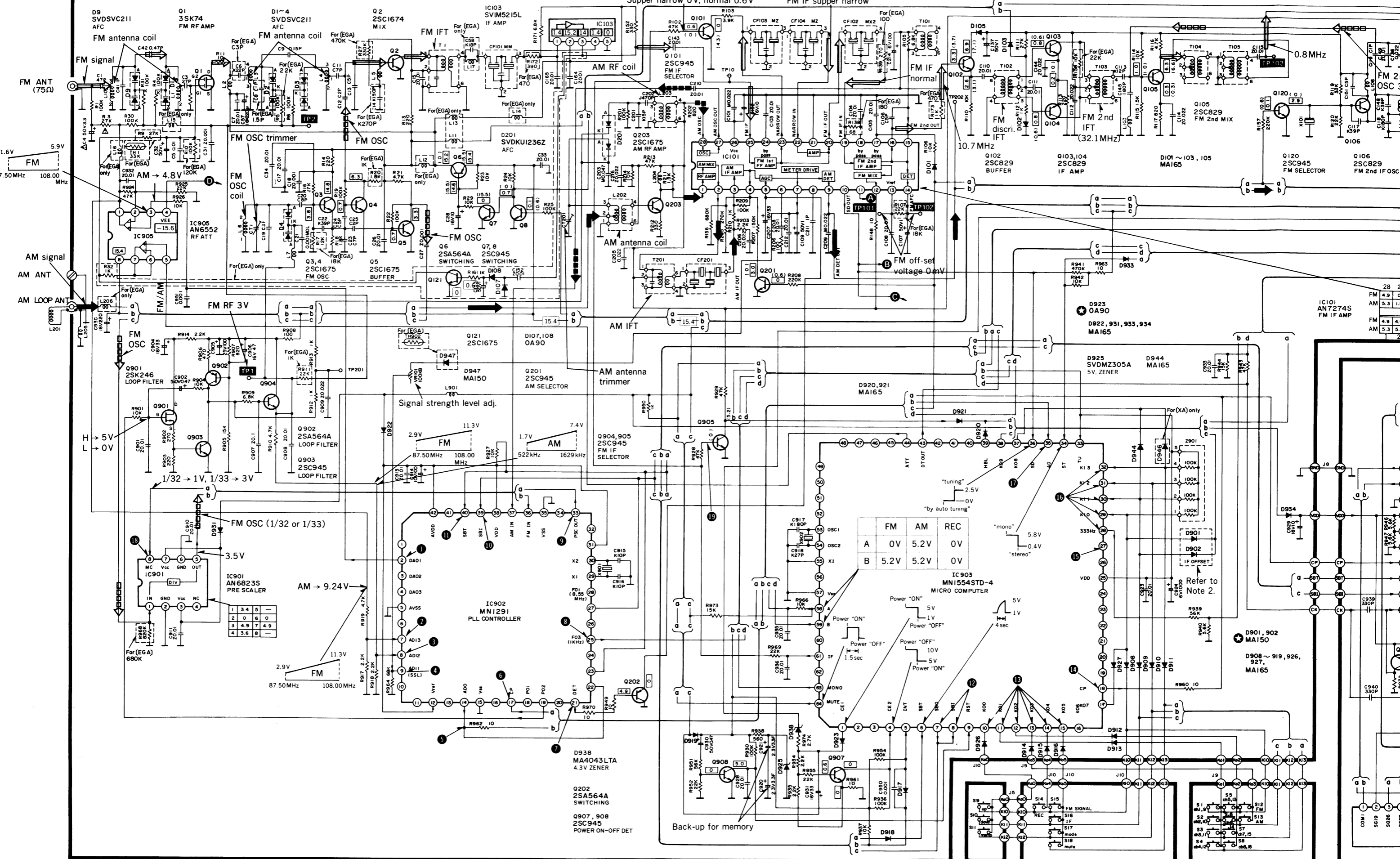
For F.R. Germany only



For F.R. Germany only







1.6V 5.9V  
87.50MHz 108.00MHz

AM signal  
AM ANT  
AM LOOP ANT

H → 5V  
L → 0V

3.5V

2.9V FM  
87.50MHz 108.00MHz

2.9V FM  
11.3V  
1.7V AM  
87.50MHz 108.00MHz  
522kHz 1629kHz

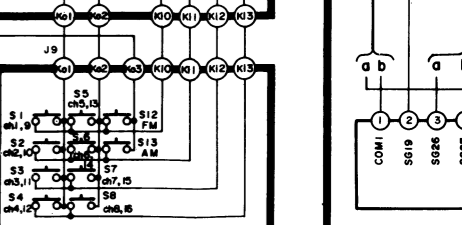
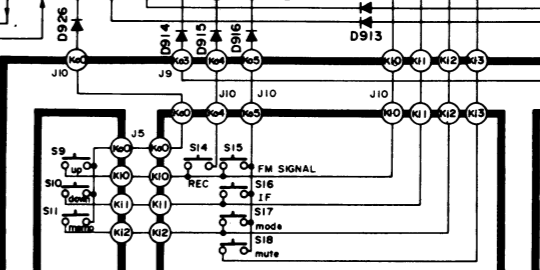
	FM	AM	REC
A	0V	5.2V	0V
B	5.2V	5.2V	0V

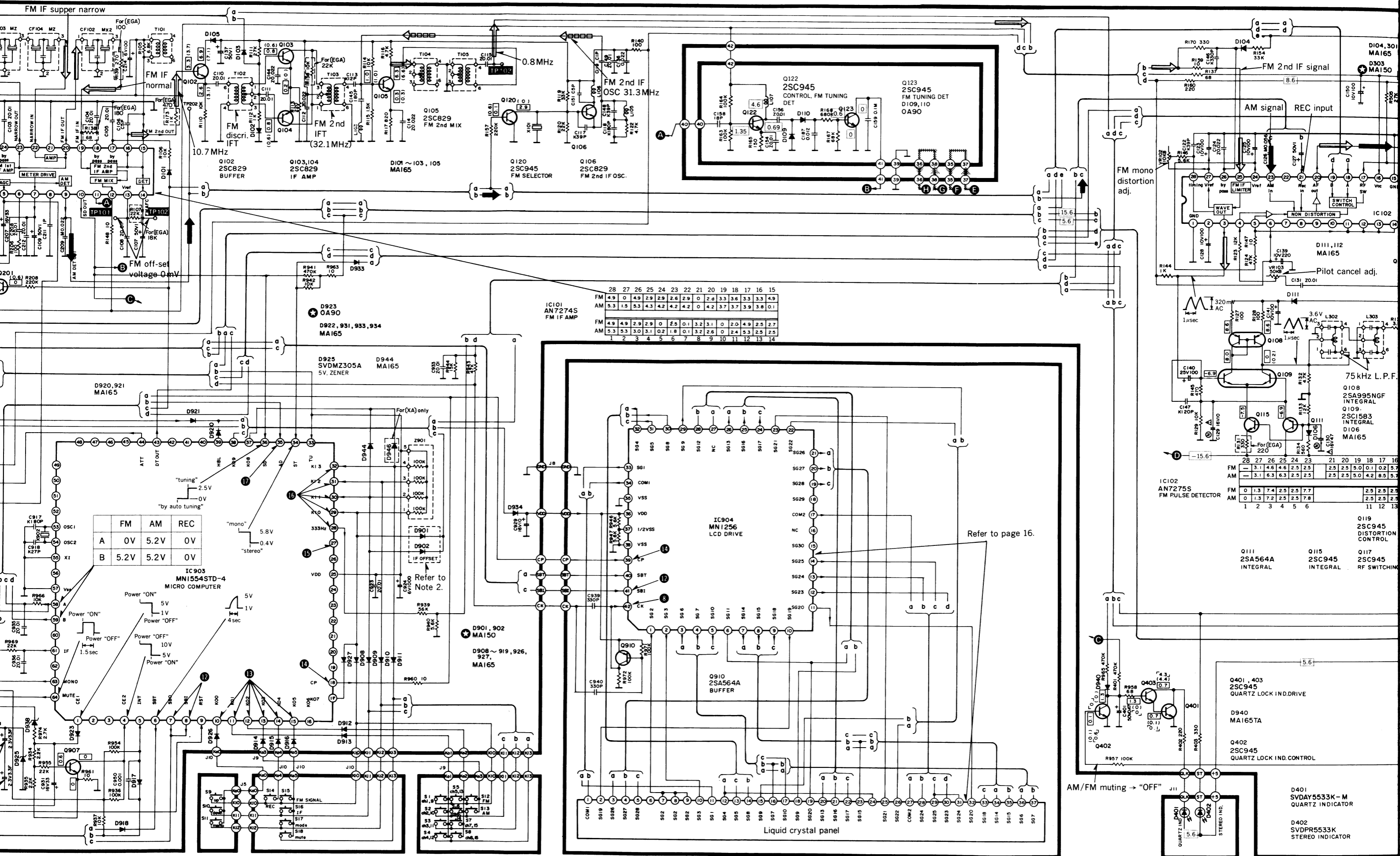
IC903  
MNI554STD-4  
MICRO COMPUTER

"tuning" 2.5V  
"mono" 5.8V  
"stereo" 0.4V

Power "ON" 5V  
Power "OFF" 1V  
Power "OFF" 10V  
Power "OFF" 5V  
Power "ON" 5V

D901, 902 MA150  
D908~919, 926, 927, MA165





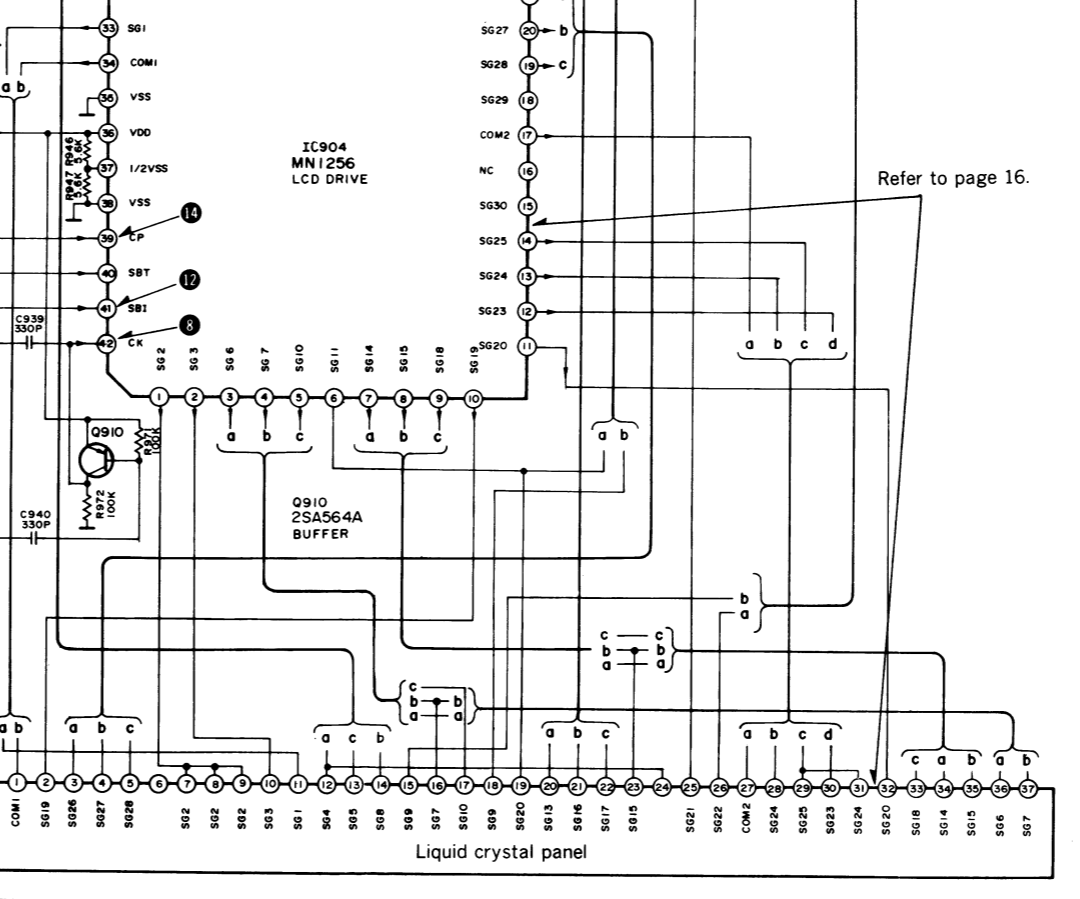
IC101 AN7274S FM IF AMP

28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	
FM	4.9	0	4.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	0	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.9
AM	5.3	1.5	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	0	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	0.1	

FM	4.9	4.9	2.9	2.9	0	2.5	0.1	3.2	3.1	0	2.0	4.9	2.5	2.7
AM	3.3	5.3	3.0	3.1	0.2	1.8	0.1	3.2	2.6	0	2.4	5.3	2.5	2.5
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

	FM	AM	REC
A	0V	5.2V	0V
B	5.2V	5.2V	0V

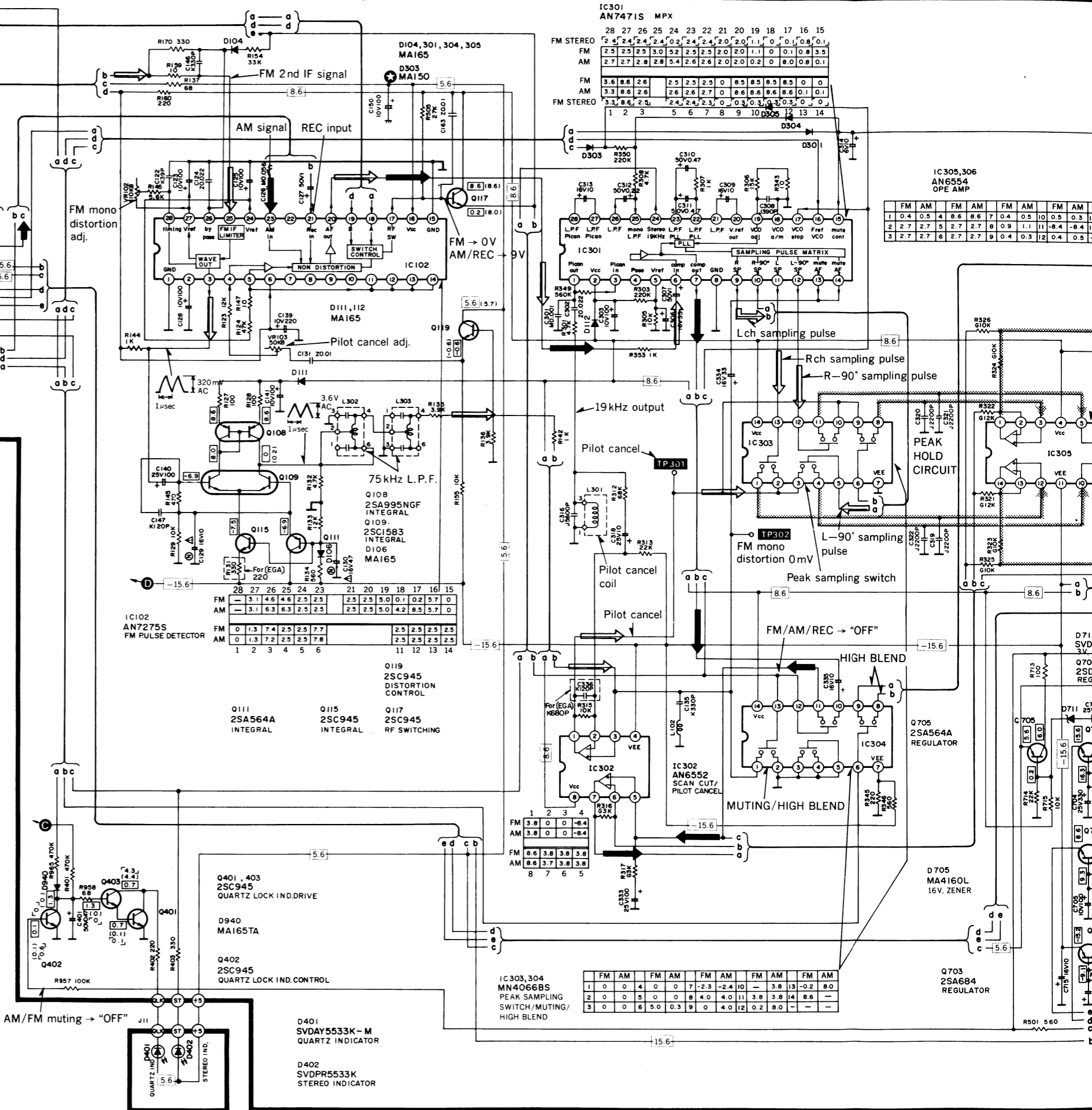
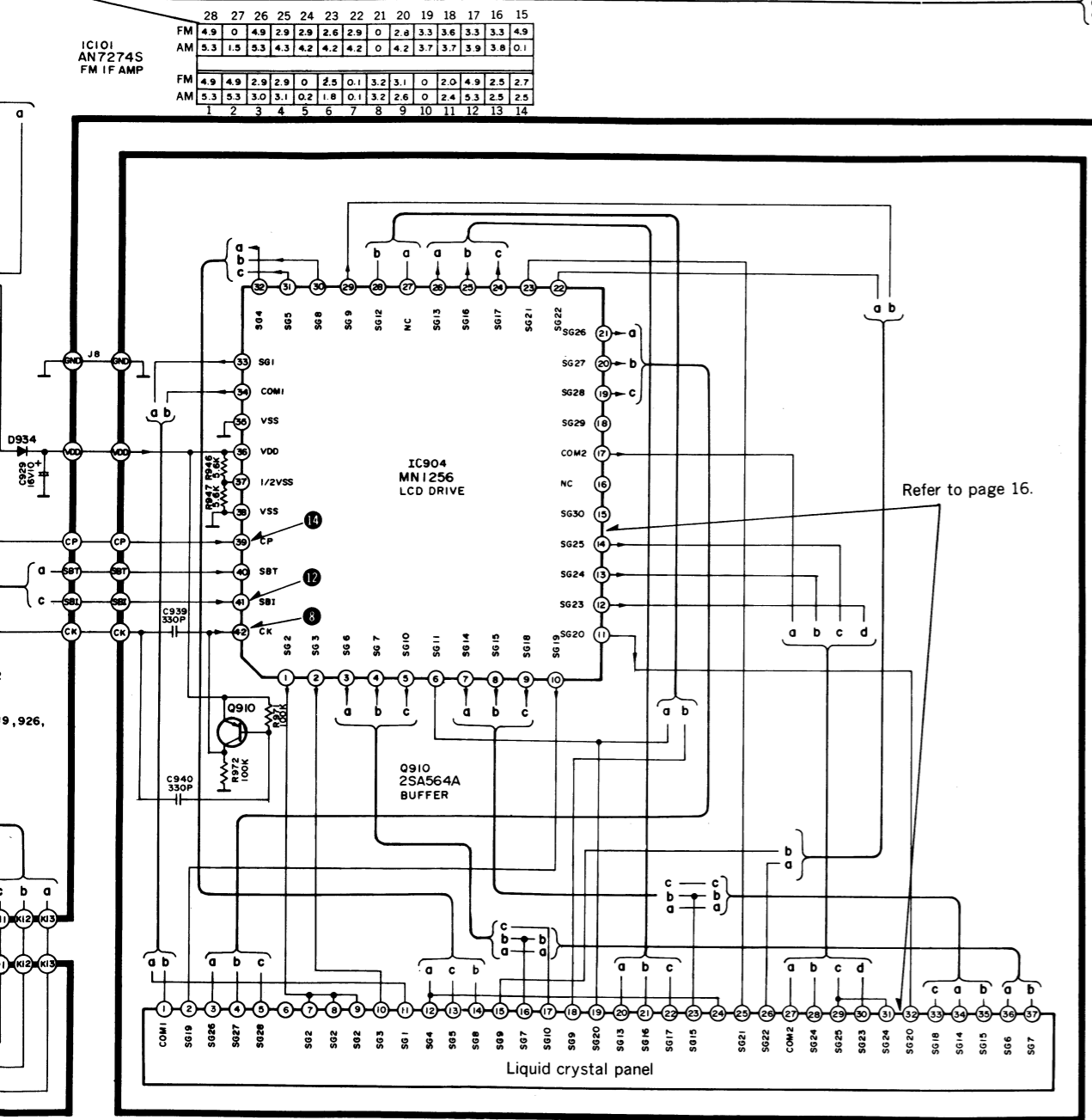
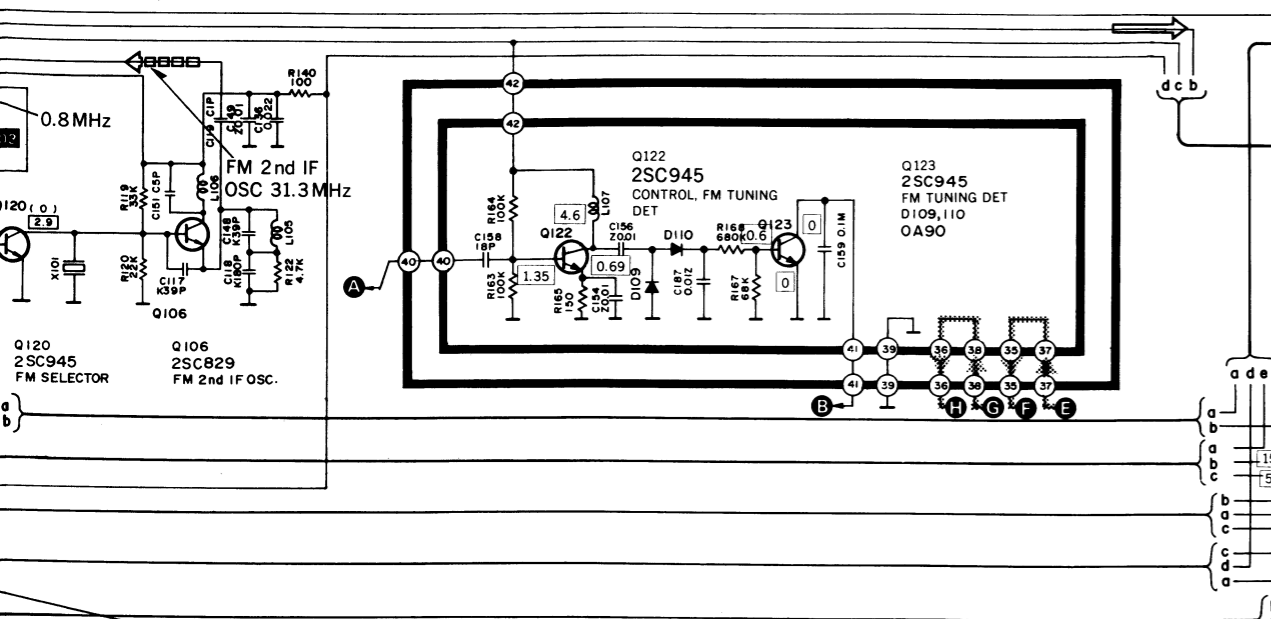


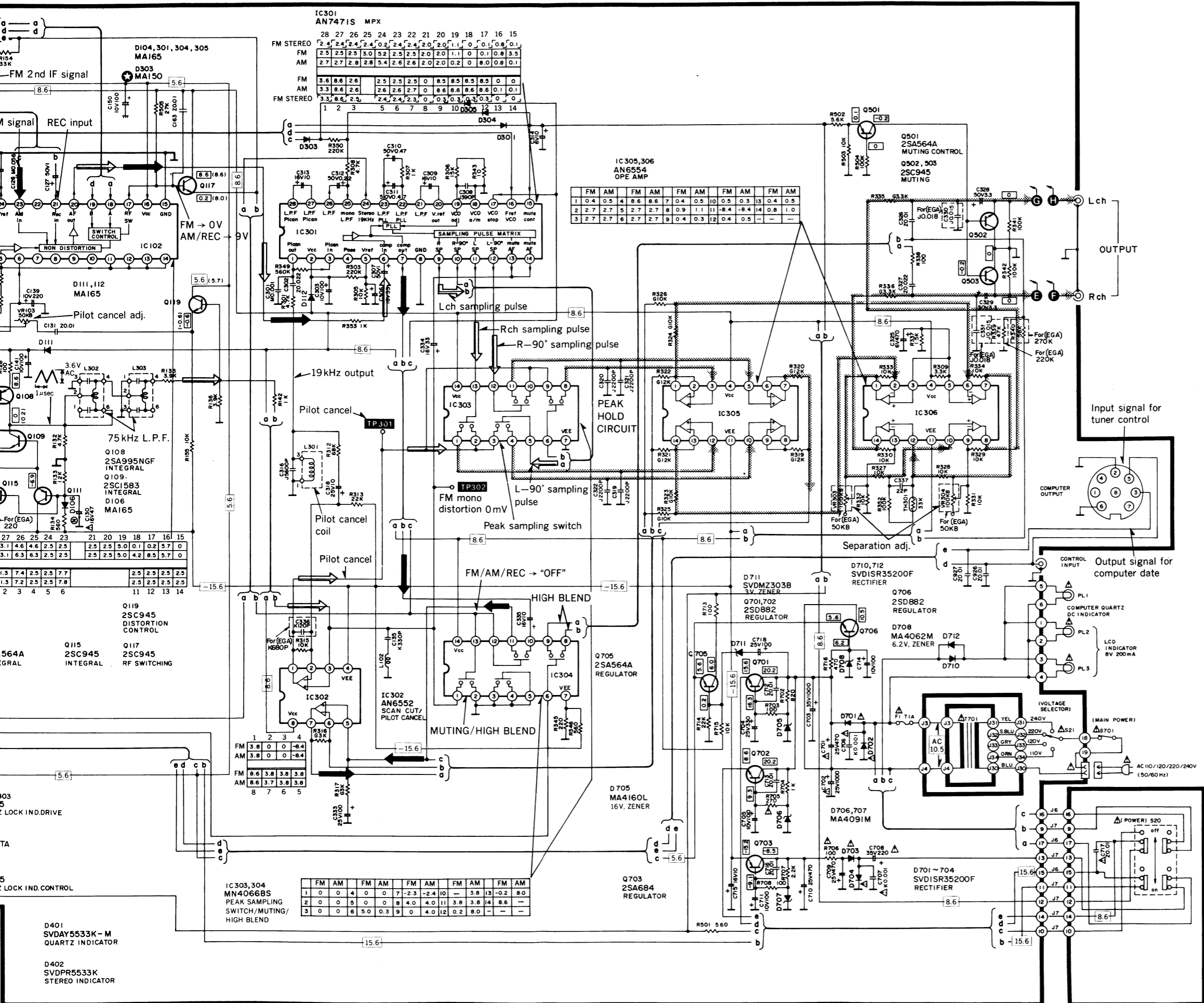
IC102 AN7275S FM PULSE DETECTOR

28	27	26	25	24	23	21	20	19	18	17	16
FM	-3.1	4.6	4.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.0	0.1	0.2	5.7
AM	-3.1	6.3	6.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.0	4.2	8.5	5.7

FM	0	1.3	7.4	2.5	2.5	7.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		
AM	0	1.3	7.2	2.5	2.5	7.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13





**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. with  $\star$  mark, the production part No. are different from the replacement part No. Therefore, when placing an order for replacement part please use the part No. in the replacement part list.

- Note 1:**
- S1 ~ S8** : Preset tuning switch.  
FM 1 ch ~ 8 ch, AM 9 ch ~ 16 ch.
  - S9** : Tuning (up) switch. (manual  $\leftrightarrow$  auto)  
[up: tuning to higher frequency]
  - S10** : Tuning (down) switch. (manual  $\leftrightarrow$  auto)  
[down: tuning to lower frequency]
  - S11** : Memory switch. (manual  $\leftrightarrow$  auto)
  - S12** : FM selector switch.
  - S13** : AM selector switch.
  - S14** : Recording level check switch.
  - S15** : FM signal strength level call switch.
  - S16** : FM IF band selector switch.  
(normal  $\leftrightarrow$  super narrow)
  - S17** : FM mode switch. (auto  $\leftrightarrow$  mono)
  - S18** : FM muting switch. (off  $\leftrightarrow$  scan level)
  - S20** : Power switch in "on" position.
  - S21** : Voltage selector switch in "220V" position.  
110V  $\leftrightarrow$  120V  $\leftrightarrow$  220V  $\leftrightarrow$  240V

- S701** : Main power switch in "on" position.
- Indicated voltage values are the standard values for the unit measured by the DC electronic circuit tester (high-impedance) with the chassis taken as standard. Therefore, there may exist some errors in the voltage values, depending on the internal impedance of the DC circuit tester.
- Figures in  $\square$  stand for DC voltage in FM signal (monaural) reception mode.
- Figures in  $\Gamma$  stand for DC voltage in FM stereo signal reception mode.
- Figures in ( ) stand for DC voltage in AM signal reception mode.
- Figures in  $\langle \rangle$  stand for DC voltage in FM-IF super narrow condition mode.

- $\rightarrow$  FM signal
  - $\square$  FM OSC
  - $\rightarrow$  AM signal
  - $\square$  AM OSC
  - $\dots$  AF signal lines
- Positive voltage lines and negative voltage lines.
- 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.
- The waveforms ① ~ ⑯. Refer to page 17.

**Note 2:**

**Use of ceramic filters in pairs**

The ceramic filters (CF101 ~ CF104) for FM-IF circuit are available in four ranks. For this machine, be sure to use the ceramics of the same rank in a pair. At repairing and replacement, pay close attention to the diodes (D901, D902) for use as different diodes must be used depending on each rank of the ceramic filters.

RANK (Color)	D901	D902	CENTER FREQUENCY
Black	X	O	10.65 MHz
Red	X	X	10.70 MHz
Blue	O	X	10.67 MHz
Orange	O	O	10.73 MHz

Note: O Mark Diode is used.  
X Mark Diode is not used.

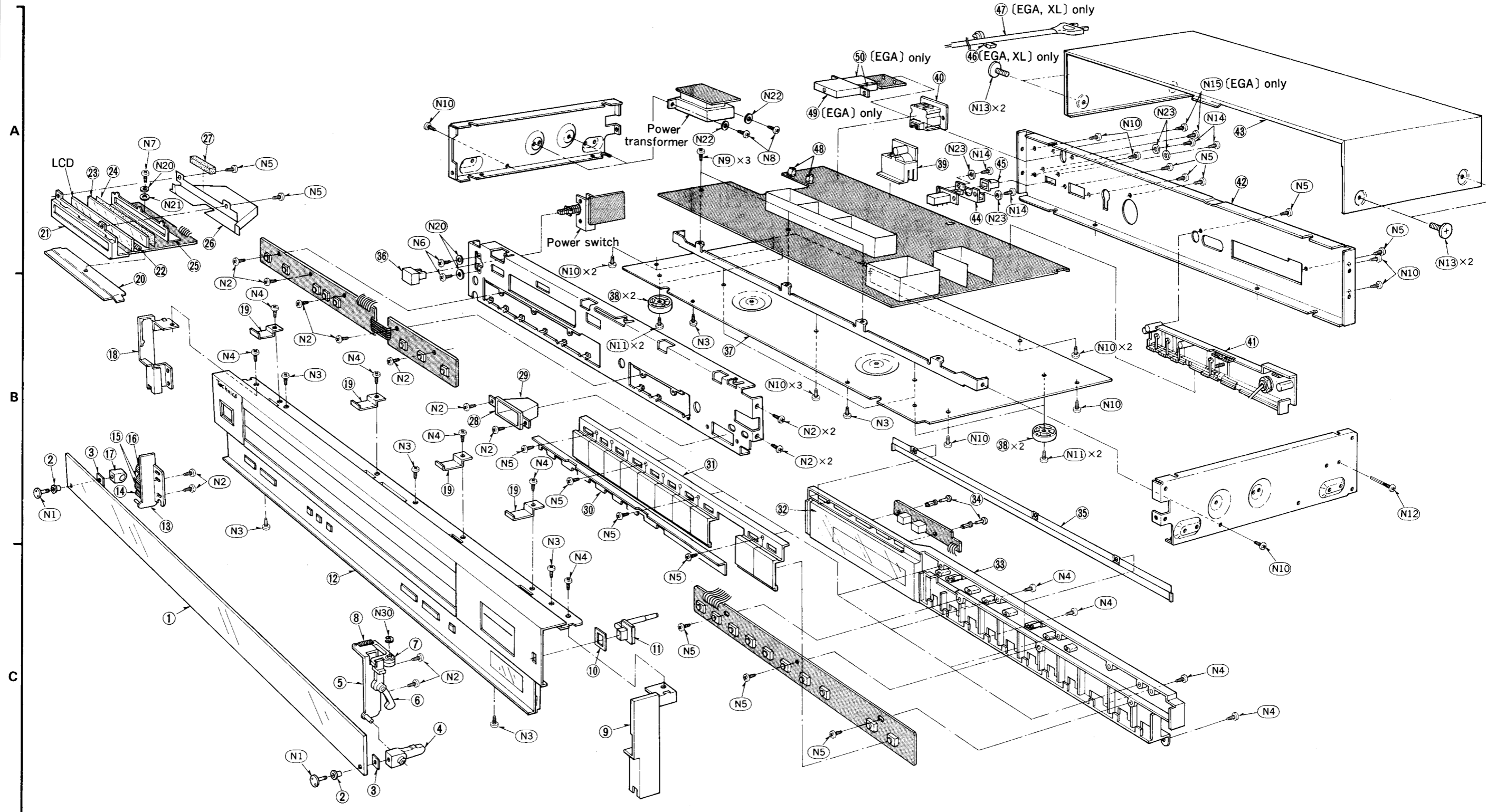






EXPLODED VIEW

Part No.	Description	Quantity
NE2083-1	Tapping (Silver Type)	(2)
NE2083	Tapping (Black Type)	(2)
FB3 + 8BFZ	Tapping, $\varnothing 3 \times 8$	(15)
FB3 + 8BFZ	Tapping, $\varnothing 3 \times 8$	(7)
FB3 + 8BFZ	Tapping, $\varnothing 3 \times 8$	(10)
FB3 + 8GFZ	Tapping, $\varnothing 3 \times 8$	(14)
SN3 + 6S	$\varnothing 3 \times 6$	(2)
SN3 + 8S	$\varnothing 3 \times 8$	(1)
FB3 + 8F	Tapping, $\varnothing 3 \times 8$	(2)
BS3 + 8BFZ1	Tapping with Detent, $\varnothing 3 \times 8$	(3)
FB3 + 8BFZ	Tapping, $\varnothing 3 \times 8$	(15)
FB3 + 12BFZ	Tapping, $\varnothing 3 \times 12$	(4)
NE2053		(1)
NE2095-4	(Silver Type)	(4)
NE2095-5	(Black Type)	(4)
VA3B	Spring, $\varnothing 3$	(3)
VG3	Plain, $\varnothing 3$	(1)
VT4	Plain, $\varnothing 4$	(2)
VA3BFZ	Spring, $\varnothing 3$	(4)
IC3FT	Type E	(1)
ES		
DAC05G02	AC Cord	(1)
A168	AC Cord	(1)
DAC05E02	AC Cord	(1)
P2249	Cord, Stereo Pin-Type Connection	(1)
A901	FM Antenna Cord	(1)
A267-1	FM Antenna Cord	(1)
B525102	Plug, 300 $\Omega$ --- 75 $\Omega$ Impedance Conversion	(1)
SA68-1	Plug, F-Type/Ring (Large)	(1)
SA74	Plug, Coaxial, (w/Bind Band) for "5C-2V"	(1)
P5213-1	Plug Adaptor, AC Power	(1)
P120ZBS	Plug Adaptor, AC Power	(1)
A611-1	AM Loop Antenna Holder (B), Loop Antenna	(1)
A231	Holder (B), Loop Antenna	(1)
A233-1	Holder (A), Loop Antenna	(1)
N3 + 10AFZ	Screw, Loop Antenna Holder	(2)
F12215	Instruction Book	(1)
F12124	Instruction Book	(1)
F12123	Instruction Book	(1)
RTS		
P699	Polyethylene Bag	(1)
P649	Polyethylene Bag	(1)
S3519-1	Pad, Left Side	(1)
S3519-3	Pad, Left Side	(1)
S3521-3	Pad, Right Side	(1)
S3521-5	Pad, Right Side	(1)
G4934	Carton Box	(1)
G4918	Carton Box	(1)
G4917	Carton Box	(1)
G4933	Carton Box	(1)
G4915	Carton Box	(1)
G4919	Carton Box	(1)
K1413	Label	(2)



A	21	23	24	20	22	25	27	26	36	48	49	50	40	39	44	45	46	47	43	42		
B	2	3	17	18	15	14	16	13	19	19	28	19	29	30	38	31	37	32	34	38	35	41
C	1	12	5	2	8	3	7	6	4	10	9	11	33									

\* [E] is available in Scandinavia and Switzerland.  
 \* [EK] is available in United Kingdom.  
 \* [XA] is available in Southeast Asia, Oceania, Africa, Middle Near East and Central South America.  
 \* [XL] is available in Australia.  
 \* [EGA] is available in F. R. Germany.

\* [EH] is available in Holland.  
 \* [EB] is available in Belgium.  
 \* [EF] is available in France.  
 \* [PC] is available in European Audio Club.  
 \* [PA] is available in Far East PX.  
 \* [PE] is available in European Military.



# QUARTZ Synthesizer

## FM/AM Stereo Tuner

# ST-G7

DEUTSCH

- This booklet contains the specifications and adjusting procedures for ST-G7, written in German, French and Spanish.
- File this manual together with the ST-G7 service manual (Order No. HAD84062801C9).
- Das vorliegende Büchlein enthält die technische Daten und Justierverfahren für den ST-G7 in deutscher, französischer und spanischer Sprache.
- Bewahren Sie das Büchlein zusammen mit der Bedienungsanleitung für den ST-G7 auf (Bestell-Nr. HAD84062801C9).
- Cette brochure contient les spécifications et les procédures de mises au point pour le ST-G7, écrites en allemand, en français et en espagnol.
- Classer ce manuel en même temps qu'avec le manuel de service du ST-G7 (N° d'ordre: HAD84062801C9).
- Este librito contiene la especificaciones y procedimientos de ajuste para ST-G7, escritos en alemán, francés y español.
- Guardar este manual juntamente con el manual de servicio de ST-G7 (Pedido N.º. HAD84062801C9).

## DEUTSCH

### ■ TECHNISCHE DATEN

(Die technischen Daten können infolge von Verbesserungen ohne Ankündigung geändert werden.)

<b>(DIN 45 500)</b>		<b>Kanalabweichung (250 Hz ~ 6300 Hz)</b>	±1,0 dB
<b>■ UKW-TUNERTEIL</b>		<b>Begrenzereinsatz</b>	0,75 µV
<b>Wellenbereich</b>	87,50 ~ 108,00 MHz	<b>Bandbreite</b>	
	87,525~108,025 MHz (+25 kHz shift)	<b>ZF-Verstärker</b>	180 kHz
<b>Eingangsempfindlichkeit</b>	1,2 µV (nutzbar nach IHF)	<b>UKW-Demodulator</b>	1000 kHz
<b>S/R 30 dB</b>	1,1 µV (75 Ω)	<b>Antennenanschluß</b>	75 Ω (unsymmetrisch)
<b>S/R 26 dB</b>	1,0 µV (75 Ω)		
<b>S/R 20 dB</b>	0,9 µV (75 Ω)		
<b>Stereoumschaltswelle bei 46 dB nach IHF</b>	28 µV/75 Ω		
<b>Gesamtklirrfaktor</b>		<b>■ MW-TUNERTEIL</b>	
<b>Mono</b>	0,01%	<b>Wellenbereiche</b>	
<b>Stereo</b>	0,02%	(für Europa, Südafrika und Australien)	
<b>Dynamikbereich</b>	116 dB	522~1629 kHz (9-kHz-schritte)	
<b>Frequenzgang</b>	4 Hz ~ 18 kHz (+0,2 dB ~ -0,5 dB)	530~1620 kHz (10-kHz-schritte)	
<b>Trennschärfe bei Störsender</b>		(für Saudi-Arabien und die übrigen Länder)	
<b>normal ±400 kHz</b>	55 dB	531~1620 kHz (9-kHz-schritte)	
<b>super narrow ±200 kHz</b>	25 dB	530~1620 kHz (10-kHz-schritte)	
<b>Einfangverhältnis</b>	1,0 dB	<b>Eingangsempfindlichkeit (S/R 20 dB)</b>	20 µV, 290 µV/m
<b>Spiegelfrequenz-Dämpfung bei 98 MHz</b>	105 dB	<b>Trennschärfe (±9 kHz)</b>	55 dB
<b>ZF-Dämpfung bei 98 MHz</b>	110 dB	<b>Spiegelfrequenz-Dämpfung bei 999 kHz</b>	40 dB
<b>Ansprechdämpfung auf Nebenfrequenzen bei 98 MHz</b>	110 dB	<b>ZF-Dämpfung bei 999 kHz</b>	65 dB
<b>MW-Unterdrückung</b>	70 dB	<b>■ ALLGEMEINE DATEN</b>	
<b>Übersprechdämpfung</b>		<b>Ausgangsspannung</b>	0,6 V
<b>1 kHz</b>	65 dB	<b>Leistungsaufnahme</b>	11W
<b>10 kHz</b>	50 dB	<b>Netzspannung</b>	Wechselstrom 50 Hz/60 Hz, 110V/120V/220V/240V
<b>Trägerrest</b>		<b>Abmessungen (B×H×T)</b>	430 × 97,1 × 276 mm
<b>19 kHz</b>	-70 dB	<b>Gewicht</b>	4,1 kg
<b>38 kHz</b>	-70 dB		

### ■ MESSUNGEN UND JUSTIERUNGEN

#### AM (MW)-EINSTELLUNG

##### \* Einstellungen und zu benutzende Geräte

1. Elektronisches Voltmeter für Wechselstrom.
2. AM (MW)-Meßsender (AM-SG).
3. Bereichsschalter . . . . . AM
4. AM (MW)-Wellenverteilungs-Wahlschalter auf Position "9 kHz" stellen.
5. Netzspannung auf ihrem Sollwert halten.
6. Der Ausgang des Meßsenders darf nicht höher sein als unbedingt notwendig für eine gute Ablesung.
7. Einen nichtmetallischen Schraubenzieher für die Einstellungen verwenden.

Nr.	AM (MW)-MESSENDER		ANZEIGE-FREQUENZ DURCH VOR-EINSTELLUNG	VORBEREITUNG	ABGLEICHSPUNKTE	ABGLEICHVERFAHREN
	ANSCHLUSS	FREQUENZ				
<b>AM(MW)-ZF-ABGLEICH</b>						
1	AM-MO über 200 pF Kondensator an den AM-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 1 gezeigt. (Starker Eingang.)	450 kHz (450 Hz Modulat., 30%)	Kein Empfang	Wechselstrom-Voltmeter oder Oszillograph über den Ausgang "OUTPUT" anschließen.	T201 (1. IFT)	Die Eingangsfrequenz und die Einstellungspunkte so justieren, daß der Ausgang den maximalen Wert erreicht.
<b>AM (MW)-HF-ABGLEICH</b>						
2	AM-MO über 200 pF Kondensator an den AM-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 1 gezeigt. (Schwacher Eingang.)	522 kHz (400 Hz Modulat., 30%)	522 kHz	Wechselstrom-Voltmeter oder Oszillograph über den Ausgang "OUTPUT" anschließen.	L203 (Ant. Spule)	1. Auf max. Ausgang abgleichen. 2. Den Ferritkern von L203 mit einem Schraubendreher justieren.
3		612 kHz (400 Hz Modulat., 30%)	612 kHz		L202 (Ant. Spule)	1. Auf max. Ausgang abgleichen. 2. Den Ferritkern von L202 mit einem Schraubendreher justieren.
4		1503 kHz (400 Hz Modulat., 30%)	1503 kHz		CT201 (Ant. Trimmer)	1. Auf max. Ausgang abgleichen. 2. Die Schritte (2), (3) und (4) wiederholen, bis die Frequenz genau mit der Skalanzeige übereinstimmt.

**FM (UKW)-EINSTELLUNG**

Anmerkung: UKW 2. ZFT (T102), UKW 2. ZF Filter (T104, T105) und UKW DET Filter (L302, L303) sind bereits justiert und bedürfen keiner Abstimmung.

- Einstellungen und zu benutzenden Geräte**
  - UKW-Meßsender (FM-SG)
  - Klirrfaktor-Meßbrücke.
  - Oszillograph.
  - Elektronische Voltmeter für Wechsel- und Gleichstrom.
  - Signalfrequenzmesser (meßbar für 19 kHz und 108 MHz)
  - Bereichsschalter . . . . . FM
  - Den UKW-Betriebsartenschalter in die "mono"-Position stellen.
  - Die anderen Einstellungen sind gleich wie bei der MW-Justierung.
  - Den ZF-Bandwahlschalter in die "normal"-Position stellen.
- Vorbereitung des UKW-Meßoszillators (UKW-MO)**

Die Normal-Eingangsleistung dieses Gerätes beträgt 60 dB (1 mV), 400Hz, 100% Modulation. (Wegen der Dämpfung bei Verwendung von Koaxialkabeln, muß die MO-Ausgangsleistung 6 dB oder mehr betragen: d.h. wenn die Eingangsleistung 60 dB beträgt, muß der MO-Ausgang 66 dB betragen.)

Beim Ändern der Frequenz wird die Stummabstimmung (Muting) automatisch eingeschaltet. Daher ist sie unbedingt auszuschalten, indem der UKW-Stummabstimm-Aus/SCAN-Pegel-Wahlschalter auf OFF gestellt wird. Zudem ist sicherzustellen, daß der UKW-ZF-Bandwahlschalter auf NORMAL eingestellt ist.

Nr.	FM (UKW)-MESSENDER		ANZEIGE-FREQUENZ DURCH VOR-EINSTELLUNG	VORBEREITUNG	ABGLEICHSPUNKTE	ABGLEICHVERFAHREN
	ANSCHLUSS	FREQUENZ				
<b>ABGLEICH AUF MIN. VERZERRUNG IN STELLUNG UKW-MONO</b>						
5	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen. (60 dB an den Antenneneingang anlegen.)	100,10 MHz (400 Hz Modulat., 100%)	100,10 MHz	Ein Gleichstrom-Voltmeter zwischen <b>TP101</b> und <b>TP102</b> über eine Drosselspule anschließen, wie in Abb. 2.	T101 (Diskriminator FT)	Den Kern von T101 so justieren, daß die gemessene Spannung im signallosen Zustand 0 mV im 300 mV Bereich beträgt.
6		100,10 MHz (400 Hz Modulat.)	100,10 MHz	Ein Oszillograph zwischen <b>TP103</b> und Masse anschließen, wie in Abb. 3.	T103 (UKW 3. ZFT)	1. Auf max. Ausgang abgleichen. 2. Den Ferritkern von T103 mit einem Schraubendreher justieren.
7				Wechselstrom-Voltmeter zwischen <b>TP302</b> und Masse anschließen, wie in Abb. 4.	VR102 (Impulszahlungs-Betriebsjustierung)	VR102 so justieren, daß die im Signalzustand gemessene Spannung im 300 mV-Bereich 0 mV beträgt.
<b>UKW-HF-ABGLEICH</b>						
<p><b>TP901</b> mit einer Kurzschlußbrücke an <b>TP902</b> kurzschließen (nur während der UKW-HF-Justierung), und diese Kurzschlußbrücke für alle anderen Justierungen entfernen.</p>						
8	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 5 gezeigt. (Schwacher Eingang)	87,50 MHz (400 Hz Modulat., 100%)	87,50 MHz	1. <b>TP901</b> mit einer Kurzschlußbrücke an <b>TP902</b> kurzschließen. 2. Gleichstrom-Voltmeter zwischen <b>TP1</b> und Masse anschließen.	L6 (Osc. Spule)	1. L6 auf eine Anzeige am Gleichstrom-Röhrenvoltmeter von 3,0 V abstimmen.

Nr.	FM (MW)-MESSENDER		ANZEIGE-FREQUENZ DURCH VOR-EINSTELLUNG	VORBEREITUNG	ABGLEICHSPUNKTE	ABGLEICHVERFAHREN
	ANSCHLUSS	FREQUENZ				
<b>UKW-HF-ABGLEICH</b>						
<p>• <b>TP901</b> mit einer Kurzschlußbrücke an <b>TP902</b> kurzschließen (nur während der UKW-HF-Justierung), und diese Kurzschlußbrücke für alle anderen Justierungen entfernen.</p>						
9	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 6 gezeigt. (Schwacher Eingang)	90,10 MHz (400 Hz Modulat., 100%)	90,10 MHz	Oszillograph über den Ausgang "OUTPUT" anschließen.	L10 (Ant. Spule) L1 (Ant. Spule) L3 (Ant. Spule) L4 (Ant. Spule) T1 (UKW 1. ZFT)	1. Einen schwachen Eingang anlegen, bei dem Geräusch in der Ausgangswellenform enthalten ist. 2. So einstellen, daß die Ausgangswellenform vertikal symmetrisch wird. (Abb. 7) 3. Die Einstellung von (8), (9) und (10) wiederholen, bis die Frequenz mit der Skala übereinstimmt.
10		106,10 MHz (400 Hz Modulat., 100%)	106,10 MHz		CT1 (Osc. Trimmer)	
<b>PILOTSIGNALUNTERDRÜCKUNGSJUSTIERUNG</b>						
11	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 8 gezeigt. (60 dB an den Antennenanschluß anlegen.) (Pilot 10% Mod. Stereo-Signal.)	100,10 MHz (400 Hz Modulat., 0%) (L + R)	100,10 MHz	Oszillograph zwischen <b>TP301</b> und Masse anschließen.	L301 (Pilot-Filter) VR103 (Pilotsignalunterdrückungs-Justierung)	Die Justierung so vornehmen, daß die Ausgangswellenform minimal wird, wie in Abb. 9 gezeigt.
<b>STEREOVERZERRUNGSJUSTIERUNG</b>						
12	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 10 gezeigt. (60 dB an den Antennenanschluß anlegen.) (Pilot 10% Mod. Stereo-Signal)	100,10 MHz (90% Mod mit 400 Hz) (L- oder R-Betrieb)	100,10 MHz	Verzerrungs-Analysator durch Tiefpassfilter an "OUTPUT"-Anschlüsse des Gerätes anschließen. (fc = 15 kHz — 19 kHz)	T1 (Pilotsignalunterdrückungs-Justierung) T103 (Impulszahlungs-Betriebsjustierung)	Den Kern von T1 und T103 so abgleichen, daß die Verzerrung des rechten Kanals minimal ist.
<b>TRENNUNGSJUSTIERUNG</b>						
13	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 11 gezeigt. (60 dB an den Antennenanschluß anlegen.) (Pilot 10% Mod. Stereo-Signal)	100,10 MHz (1 kHz Modulat., 100%) (L- oder R-Betrieb)	100,10 MHz	Wechselstrom-Röhrenvoltmeter durch Tiefpassfilter an die "OUTPUT"-Anschlüsse des Gerätes anschließen. (fc = 15 kHz — 19 kHz)	VR303 VR304 (Trennungs-Justierung)	1. VR303 so justieren daß der R-Ausgang minimal wird, wenn der Stereo-Modulator im L-Zustand (L-Kanal-Modulation) ist. 2. VR304 so justieren, daß der L-Ausgang minimal wird, wenn der Stereo-Modulator im R-Zustand (R-Kanal-Modulation) ist.
<b>SIGNALSTÄRKEPEGELJUSTIERUNG</b>						
14	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen. (50 dB an den Antennenanschluß anlegen.)	100,10 MHz (400 Hz Modulat., 30%)	100,10 MHz	—	VR101 (Signalstärkepegel)	1. Die Flüssigkristallanzeige von Frequenz ±0 dB durch Drücken der UKW-Signaltaste ändern. 2. VR101 so abgleichen, daß 50 dB angezeigt wird. Überprüfen, daß der Signalstärkepegel 22 — 38 dB beträgt, wenn die Eingangsleistung 30 dB beträgt.

**FRANÇAIS**

**CARACTÉRISTIQUES**

(Sujet à changement sans avertissement préalable.)

<b>(DIN 45 500)</b>		<b>Distorsion harmonique totale</b>	
<b>SECTION SYNTONISATEUR FM</b>		<b>MONO</b>	0,01%
		<b>STEREO</b>	0,02%
<b>Gamme de fréquence</b>		<b>Portée dynamique</b>	116 dB
87.525~108.025 MHz (+25 kHz shift)		<b>Réponse de fréquence</b>	4 Hz~18 kHz, +0,2 dB~ -0,5 dB
<b>Sensibilité</b>		<b>Sélectivité alternée par canal</b>	
1,2 µV (IHF utilisable)		<b>normal ±400 kHz</b>	55 dB
S/B 30 dB	1,1 µV (75Ω)	<b>super narrow ±200 kHz</b>	25 dB
S/B 26 dB	1,0 µV (75Ω)	<b>Taux de capture</b>	1,0 dB
S/B 20 dB	0,9 µV (75Ω)		
<b>Sensibilité stéréo au seuil de 46 dB, IHF</b>			
	28 µV/75Ω		

FM (MW)-MESSENDER		ANZEIGE-FREQUENZ DURCH VOR-EINSTELLUNG	VORBEREITUNG	ABGLEICHSPUNKTE	ABGLEICHVERFAHREN
ANSCHLUSS	FREQUENZ				
<b>UKW-HF-ABGLEICH</b>					
Nr. ● <b>TP901</b> mit einer Kurzschlußbrücke an alle anderen Justierungen entfernen. <b>TP902</b> kurzschließen (nur während der UKW-HF-Justierung), und diese Kurzschlußbrücke für					
9	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 6 gezeigt. (Schwacher Eingang)	90,10 MHz (400 Hz Modul., 100%)	90,10 MHz	L10 (Ant. Spule) L1 (Ant. Spule) L3 (Ant. Spule) L4 (Ant. Spule) T1 (UKW 1. ZFT)	1. Einen schwachen Eingang anlegen, bei dem Geräusch in der Ausgangswellenform enthalten ist. 2. So einstellen, daß die Ausgangswellenform vertikal symmetrisch wird. (Abb. 7) 3. Die Einstellung von (8), (9) und (10) wiederholen, bis die Frequenz mit der Skala übereinstimmt.
10		106,10 MHz (400 Hz Modul., 100%)	106,10 MHz	CT1 (Osc. Trimmer)	
<b>PILOTSIGNALUNTERDRÜCKUNGSJUSTIERUNG</b>					
11	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 8 gezeigt. (60 dB an den Antennenanschluß anlegen.) (Pilot 10% Mod. Stereo-Signal.)	100,10 MHz (400 Hz Modul., 0%) (L + R)	100,10 MHz	L301 (Pilot-Filter) VR103 (Pilotsignalunterdrückungsjustierung)	Die Justierung so vornehmen, daß die Ausgangswellenform minimal wird, wie in Abb. 9 gezeigt.
<b>STEREOVERZERRUNGSJUSTIERUNG</b>					
12	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 10 gezeigt. (60 dB an den Antennenanschluß anlegen.) (Pilot 10% Mod. Stereo-Signal.)	100,10 MHz (90% Mod mit 400 Hz) (L-oder R-Betrieb)	100,10 MHz	T1 (Pilotsignalunterdrückungsjustierung) T103 (Impulszahlungs-Betriebsjustierung)	Den Kern von T1 und T103 so abgleichen, daß die Verzerrung des rechten Kanals minimal ist.
<b>TRENNUNGSJUSTIERUNG</b>					
13	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen, wie in Abb. 11 gezeigt. (60 dB an den Antennenanschluß anlegen.) (Pilot 10% Mod. Stereo-Signal.)	100,10 MHz (1 kHz Modul., 100%) (L-oder R-Betrieb)	100,10 MHz	VR303 VR304 (Trennungsjustierung)	1. VR303 so justieren daß der R-Ausgang minimal wird, wenn der Stereo-Modulator im L-Zustand (L-Kanal-Modulation) ist. 2. VR304 so justieren, daß der L-Ausgang minimal wird, wenn der Stereo-Modulator im R-Zustand (R-Kanal-Modulation) ist.
<b>SIGNALSTÄRKEPEGELJUSTIERUNG</b>					
14	UKW-MO an den UKW-Antennenanschluß anschließen. (50 dB an den Antennenanschluß anlegen.)	100,10 MHz (400 Hz Modul., 30%)	100,10 MHz	VR101 (Signalstärkepegel)	1. Die Flüssigkristallanzeige von Frequenz ±0 dB durch Drücken der UKW-Signaltaste ändern. 2. VR101 so abgleichen, daß 50 dB angezeigt wird. Überprüfen, daß der Signalstärkepegel 22 - 38 dB beträgt, wenn die Eingangsleistung 30 dB beträgt.

## FRANÇAIS

### ■ CARACTÉRISTIQUES

(Sujet à changement sans avertissement préalable.)

#### (DIN 45 500)

##### ■ SECTION SYNTONISATEUR FM

<b>Gamme de fréquence</b>	87,50~108,00 MHz	<b>Distorsion harmonique totale MONO</b>	0,01%
	87,525~108,025 MHz (+25 kHz shift)	<b>STEREO</b>	0,02%
<b>Sensibilité</b>	1,2 µV (IHF utilisable)	<b>Portée dynamique</b>	116 dB
<b>S/B 30 dB</b>	1,1 µV (75Ω)	<b>Réponse de fréquence</b>	4 Hz~18 kHz, +0,2 dB~-0,5 dB
<b>S/B 26 dB</b>	1,0 µV (75Ω)	<b>Sélectivité alternée par canal</b>	
<b>S/B 20 dB</b>	0,9 µV (75Ω)	<b>normal ±400 kHz</b>	55 dB
<b>Sensibilité stéréo au seuil de 46 dB, IHF</b>	28 µV/75Ω	<b>super narrow ±200 kHz</b>	25 dB
		<b>Taux de capture</b>	1,0 dB

<b>Rejection d'image à 98 MHz</b>	105 dB	<b>SECTION SYNTONISATEUR AM</b>
<b>Rejection FI à 98 MHz</b>	110 dB	<b>Gamme de fréquence</b>
<b>Rejection de réponse parasite à 98 MHz</b>	110 dB	(Pour l'Europe, l'Afrique du Sud et l'Australie)
<b>Suppression AM</b>	70 dB	522~1629 kHz (9 kHz par palier)
<b>Séparation stéréophonique</b>		530~1620 kHz (10 kHz par palier)
<b>1 kHz</b>	65 dB	(Pour l'Arabie Saoudite et les autres pays)
<b>10 kHz</b>	50 dB	531~1620 kHz (9 kHz par palier)
<b>Fuite de porteuse</b>		530~1620 kHz (10 kHz par palier)
<b>19 kHz</b>	-70 dB	<b>Sensibilité (S/B 20 dB)</b>
<b>38 kHz</b>	-70 dB	20 µV, 290 µV/m
<b>Equilibrage de canaux (250 Hz~6,300 Hz)</b>	±1,0 dB	<b>Sélectivité (±9 kHz)</b>
<b>Point de limite</b>	0,75 µV	55 dB
<b>Largeur de bande</b>		<b>Réjection d'image à 999 kHz</b>
<b>Amplificateur FI</b>	180 kHz	65 dB
<b>Démodulateur FM</b>	1000 kHz	
<b>Bornes d'antenne</b>	75Ω (asymétrique)	<b>DIVERS</b>
		<b>Tension de sortie</b>
		0,6 V
		<b>Consommation</b>
		11W
		<b>Alimentation</b>
		CA 50 Hz/60 Hz, 110V/120V/220V/240V
		<b>Dimensions (L×H×Pr)</b>
		430 × 97,1 × 276 mm
		<b>Poids</b>
		4,1 kg

### ■ MESURAGES ET RÉGLAGES

#### RÉGLAGE DE AM

- \* **Réglage et équipement utilisé**
1. Voltmètres électronique de courant alternatif et de courant continu.
  2. Générateur de signaux AM (AM-SG)
  3. Sélecteur de gamme . . . . . AM
  4. Régler le sélecteur d'attribution AM sur la position "9 kHz step".
  5. Conserver la tension du secteur à la tension nominale.
  6. Le signal du générateur ne doit pas être plus élevé qu'il n'est nécessaire pour obtenir une lecture de sortie.
  7. Utiliser un tournevis non-métallique pour le réglage.

GÉNÉRATEUR AM		FRÉQUENCE D'AFFICHAGE PAR PRÉRÉGLAGE	PRÉPARATIFS	ÉLÉMENTS RÉGLÉS	PROCÉDURE DE RÉGLAGE
BRANCHEMENT	FRÉQUENCE				
<b>RÉGLAGE DE IF-AM</b>					
1	Brancher le AM-SG à la borne de l'antenne AM par un condensateur de 100 pF. Commun au châssis. (Entrée sous-puissante) (Se référer à la Fig. 1.)	450 kHz (modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)	Point sans signal	T201 (Transfor. FI) T202 (Transfor. FI)	1. Régler la fréquence d'entrée et les points de réglage de telle sorte que la sortie devienne maximale.
2		522 kHz (modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)		L203 (Bobine Ant.)	1. Régler au maximum du signal de sortie. 2. Régler le noyau ferrite de L203 à l'aide d'un tournevis.
3	Brancher le AM-SG à la borne de l'antenne AM par un condensateur de 200 pF. Commun au châssis (Entrée faible) (Se référer à la Fig. 1.)	612 kHz (modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)		L202 (Bobine Ant.)	1. Régler au maximum du signal de sortie. 2. Régler le noyau ferrite de L202 à l'aide d'un tournevis.
4		1503 kHz (Modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)		CT201 (Trimmer Ant.)	1. Régler au maximum du signal de sortie. 2. Refaire les étapes (2), (3) et (4) jusqu'à ce que la fréquence s'aligne correctement avec l'affichage du cadran.

#### RÉGLAGE DE FM

Nota: Le 2ème transformateur de fréquence intermédiaire FM (T102), le 2ème filtre de fréquence intermédiaire FM (T104, T105) et le filtre de détection FM (L302, L303) ont déjà été mis au point et ne nécessitent donc aucun réglage.

- \* **Réglage et équipement utilisé**
1. Générateur de signaux FM (FM-SG)
  2. Commande de réglage stéréophonique (ou vu-mètre de séparation).
  3. Etalonneur de distorsion.
  4. Oscilloscope.
  5. Voltmètres électronique de courant alternatif et de courant continu.
  6. Sélecteur d'entrée sur la position "FM".
  7. Placer le sélecteur de mode FM sur la position "mono".
  8. Les autres réglages sont les mêmes que pour la mise au point de l'amplitude modulée (AM).
  9. Régler le sélecteur de bande de fréquence intermédiaire sur la position "normal".
- \* **Préparatifs pour le générateur de signaux FM (FM-SG).**
1. L'entrée normale de l'appareil est de 60 dB (1 mV), 400 Hz, modulation de 100%. (Du fait de l'atténuation, utiliser des câbles coaxiaux. La sortie du générateur de signaux devra être de plus de 6 dB. C'est-à-dire, que lorsque l'entrée est de 60 dB, la sortie du générateur de signaux devra être de 66 dB.)
  - Lorsque la fréquence est modifiée, l'accord silencieux est automatiquement mis en marche. Aussi, s'assurer de mettre hors circuit avec le commutateur-sélecteur du niveau "OFF/SCAN" (Hors circuit/Exploration) d'accord silencieux FM (modulation de fréquence). En outre, s'assurer que la bande de fréquence intermédiaire (IF) FM soit sur "NORMAL".

GLEICHVERFAHREN  
 zschlußbrücke für  
 en schwachen Eingang  
 egen, bei dem Geräusch in  
 Ausgangswellenform  
 halten ist.  
 einstellen, daß die  
 gangswellenform vertikal  
 metrisch wird. (Abb. 7)  
 Einstellung von (8), (9)  
 (10) wiederholen, bis die  
 quenz mit der Skala  
 einstimmt.

rierung so vornehmen,  
 Ausgangswellenform  
 l wird, wie in Abb. 9

rn von T1 und T103  
 icken, daß die  
 ung des rechten  
 minimal ist.

03 so justieren daß der  
 gung minimal wird,  
 n der Stereo-Modulator  
 -Zustand (L-Kanal-  
 ulation) ist.  
 04 so justieren, daß der  
 gung minimal wird,  
 n der Stereo-Modulator  
 -Zustand (R-Kanal-  
 ulation) ist.

lüssigkristallanzeige  
 reuzenz ±0 dB durch  
 ken der UKW-Signal-  
 ändern.  
 01 so abgleichen, daß  
 B angezeigt wird. Über-  
 n, daß der Signalstärke-  
 22 - 38 dB beträgt,  
 die Eingangsleistung  
 3 beträgt.

0,01%  
 0,02%  
 116 dB

z, +0,2 dB ~ -0,5 dB

55 dB  
 25 dB  
 1,0 dB

Rejection d'image à 98 MHz	105 dB	<b>SECTION SYNTONISATEUR AM</b> <b>Gamme de fréquence</b> (Pour l'Europe, l'Afrique du Sud et l'Australie) 522~1629 kHz (9 kHz par palier) 530~1620 kHz (10 kHz par palier) (Pour l'Arabie Saoudite et les autres pays) 531~1620 kHz (9 kHz par palier) 530~1620 kHz (10 kHz par palier)
Rejection FI à 98 MHz	110 dB	
Suppression de réponse parasite à 98 MHz	110 dB	
Suppression AM	70 dB	
Séparation stéréophonique		
1 kHz	65 dB	
10 kHz	50 dB	
Fuite de porteuse		
19 kHz	-70 dB	
38 kHz	-70 dB	
Equilibrage de canaux (250 Hz~6,300 Hz)	±1,0 dB	<b>Sensibilité (S/B 20 dB)</b> 20 µV, 290 µV/m <b>Sélectivité (±9 kHz)</b> 55 dB <b>Réjection d'image à 999 kHz</b> 40 dB <b>Réjection FI à 999 kHz</b> 65 dB
Point de limite	0,75 µV	
Largeur de bande		
Amplificateur FI	180 kHz	
Démodulateur FM	1000 kHz	
Bornes d'antenne		
	75Ω (asymétrique)	
		<b>DIVERS</b> <b>Tension de sortie</b> 0,6 V <b>Consommation</b> 11W <b>Alimentation</b> CA 50 Hz/60 Hz, 110V/120V/220V/240V <b>Dimensions (L×H×Pr)</b> 430 × 97,1 × 276 mm <b>Poids</b> 4,1 kg

**MESURAGES ET RÉGLAGES**

**RÉGLAGE DE AM**

- \* Réglage et équipement utilisé
1. Voltmètres électronique de courant alternatif et de courant continu.
  2. Générateur de signaux AM (AM-SG)
  3. Sélecteur de gamme . . . . . AM
  4. Régler le sélecteur d'attribution AM sur la position "9 kHz step".
  5. Conserver la tension du secteur à la tension nominale.
  6. Le signal du générateur ne doit pas être plus élevé qu'il n'est nécessaire pour obtenir une lecture de sortie.
  7. Utiliser un tournevis non-métallique pour le réglage.

GÉNÉRATEUR AM		FRÉQUENCE D'AFFICHAGE PAR PRÉRÉGLAGE	PRÉPARATIFS	ÉLÉMENTS RÉGLÉS	PROCÉDURE DE RÉGLAGE
BRANCHEMENT	FRÉQUENCE				
<b>RÉGLAGE DE IF-AM</b>					
1	Brancher le AM-SG à la borne de l'antenne AM par un condensateur de 100 pF. Commun au châssis. (Entrée sous-puissante) (Se référer à la Fig. 1.)	450 kHz (modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)	Point sans signal	T201 (Transfor. FI) T202 (Transfor. FI)	1. Régler la fréquence d'entrée et les points de réglage de telle sorte que la sortie devienne maximale.
2		522 kHz (modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)	522 kHz	L203 (Bobine Ant.)	1. Régler au maximum du signal de sortie. 2. Régler le noyau ferrite de L203 à l'aide d'un tournevis.
3	Brancher le AM-SG à la borne de l'antenne AM par un condensateur de 200 pF. Commun au châssis (Entrée faible) (Se référer à la Fig. 1)	612 kHz (modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)	612 kHz	L202 (Bobine Ant.)	1. Régler au maximum du signal de sortie. 2. Régler le noyau ferrite de L202 à l'aide d'un tournevis.
4		1503 kHz (Modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)	1503 kHz	CT201 (Trimmer Ant.)	1. Régler au maximum du signal de sortie. 2. Refaire les étapes (2), (3) et (4) jusqu'à ce que la fréquence s'aligne correctement avec l'affichage du cadran.

**RÉGLAGE DE FM**

Nota: Le 2ème transformateur de fréquence intermédiaire FM (T102), le 2ème filtre de fréquence intermédiaire FM (T104, T105) et le filtre de détection FM (L302, L303) ont déjà été mis au point et ne nécessitent donc aucun réglage.

- \* Réglage et équipement utilisé
1. Générateur de signaux FM (FM-SG)
  2. Commande de réglage stéréophonique (ou vu-mètre de séparation).
  3. Etalonneur de distorsion.
  4. Oscilloscope.
  5. Voltmètres électronique de courant alternatif et de courant continu.
  6. Sélecteur d'entrée sur la position "FM".
  7. Placer le sélecteur de mode FM sur la position "mono".
  8. Les autres réglages sont les mêmes que pour la mise au point de l'amplitude modulée (AM).
  9. Régler le sélecteur de bande de fréquence intermédiaire sur la position "normal".
- \* Préparatifs pour le générateur de signaux FM (FM-SG).
1. L'entrée normale de l'appareil est de 60 dB (1 mV), 400 Hz, modulation de 100%. (Du fait de l'atténuation, utiliser des câbles coaxiaux. La sortie du générateur de signaux devra être de plus de 6 dB. C'est-à-dire, que lorsque l'entrée est de 60 dB, la sortie du générateur de signaux devra être de 66 dB.)
  - Lorsque la fréquence est modifiée, l'accord silencieux est automatiquement mis en marche. Aussi, s'assurer de mettre hors circuit avec le commutateur-sélecteur du niveau "OFF/SCAN" (Hors circuit/Exploration) d'accord silencieux FM (modulation de fréquence). En outre, s'assurer que la bande de fréquence intermédiaire (IF) FM soit sur "NORMAL".

N°	GÉNÉRATEUR FM		FRÉQUENCE D'AFFICHAGE PAR PRÉRÉGLAGE	PRÉPARATIFS	ÉLÉMENTS RÉGLÉS	PROCÉDURE DE RÉGLAGE
	BRANCHEMENT	FRÉQUENCE				
<b>RÉGLAGE DE LA DISTORSION FM EN MONO</b>						
5	Raccorder le générateur de signaux FM à la borne d'antenne FM. (Niveau de sur sortie du générateur 60 dB.)	100,10 MHz (modulé à 100% par 40 Hz)	100,10 MHz	Brancher le voltmètre électronique à C.C. aux bornes TP101 et TP102, en se référant à la Fig. 2.	T101 (Transfor. FI discr.)	Régler le noyau T101 de telle sorte que le voltage mesuré dans le mode sans signal, soit de 0 mV dans la gamme des 300 mV.
6		100,10 MHz (modulé à 0% par 400 Hz)		Brancher l'oscilloscope aux bornes TP103 et à la masse, en se référant à la Fig. 3.	T103 (3ème transformateur de fréquence intermédiaire FM.)	1. Régler au maximum du signal de sortie. 2. Régler le noyau ferrite de T103 à l'aide d'un tournevis.
7				Brancher le voltmètre électronique à C.C. aux borne TP302 et à la masse, en se référant à la Fig. 4.	VR102 (Réglage pour l'utilisation du comptage d'impulsion)	Ajuster VR102 de telle sorte que la tension mesurée sur le mode de signal soit de 0 mV sur une plage de 300 mV.
<b>RÉGLAGE DE RF-FM</b>						
Court-circuiter entre TP901 et TP902 avec un fil de connexion seulement pendant le réglage FM-RF (Modulation de fréquence - Haute fréquence) et s'assurer d'ouvrir le circuit pendant un réglage autre que FM-RF.						
8	Raccorder le générateur de signaux FM à la borne d'antenne FM, en se référant à la Fig. 5. (Entrée faible)	87,50 MHz (modulé à 100% par 400 Hz)	87,50 MHz	1. Court-circuiter entre TP901 et TP902 avec un fil de connexion. 2. Branchem le voltmètre électronique à C.C. aux borne TP1 et à la masse.	L6 (bobine oscillatrice)	1. Ajuster L6 pour une lecture de 3,0V sur le voltmètre électronique à C.C.
9	Raccorder le générateur de fréquences FM à la bobine d'antenne FM, en se référant à la Fig. 6.	90,10 MHz (modulé à 100% par 400 Hz) Entrée faible	90,10 MHz	Oscilloscope sur prise de sortie du tuner.	L10 (bobine ANT.) L1 (bobine ANT.) L3 (bobine ANT.) L4 (bobine ANT.) T1 (1er transformateur de fréquence intermédiaire FM.)	1. Appliquer une entrée faible de telle sorte que le parasite soit compris dans la forme de l'onde de sortie. 2. Faire le réglage de telle sorte que la forme de l'onde de sortie soit verticalement symétrique. (Voir Fig. 7) 3. Refaire les réglages (8), (9) et (10) jusqu'à ce que la fréquence corresponde correctement avec l'échelle du cadran.
10	(Entrée faible)	106,10 MHz (Modulé à 100% par 400 Hz) Entrée faible	106,10 MHz		CT1 (Trimmer OSC.)	
<b>ADJUSTEMENT DE L'ANNULATION DE SYNCHRONISATION</b>						
11	Brancher un générateur de signaux FM à la borne d'antenne FM, en se référant à la Fig. 8. (Appliquer 60 dB à la borne d'antenne.) (Signal stéréo de modulation pilote de 10%.)	100,10 MHz (modulé à 0% par 400 Hz) (G + D)	100,10 MHz	Brancher oscilloscope aux bornes TP301 et à la masse.	L301 (Filtre pilote) VR103 (Ajustement de l'annulation de synchronisation)	Effectuer le réglage de telle sorte que l'onde de sortie au départ soit au minimum, en se référant à la Fig. 9.
<b>RÉGLAGE DE LA DISTORSION STEREO</b>						
12	Brancher un générateur de signaux FM à la borne d'antenne FM, en se référant à la Fig. 10. (Appliquer 60 dB à la borne d'antenne.) (Signal stéréo de modulation pilote de 10%)	100,10 MHz (modulé à 90% par 400 Hz) (Mode G ou D)	100,10 MHz	Brancher le filtre passe-bande (fc = 15kHz ~ 19kHz) à la borne de sortie "OUTPUT" de l'appareil par un mesureur de distorsion à courant alternatif.	T1 (1er transformateur de fréquence intermédiaire FM.) T103 (3ème transformateur de fréquence intermédiaire FM.)	Ajuster le noyau T1 et T103 de telle sorte que la distorsion des canaux de droite et de gauche soit réduite au minimum.
<b>RÉGLAGE DE LA SÉPARATION DES CANAUX</b>						
13	Brancher un générateur de signaux FM à la borne d'antenne FM, en se référant à la Fig. 11. (Appliquer 60 dB à la borne d'antenne.) (Signal stéréo de modulation pilote de 10%.)	100,10 MHz (modulé à 100% par 1kHz) (Mode G ou D.)	100,10 MHz	Brancher le filtre passe-bande (fc = 15kHz ~ 19kHz) à la borne de sortie "OUTPUT" de l'appareil par un mesureur de C.A.	VR303 VR304 (Séparation)	1. Ajuster VR303 de telle sorte que la sortie de droite soit réduite au minimum lorsque le modulateur stéréo est sur le mode de gauche (modulation du canal de gauche). 2. Ajuster VR304 de telle sorte que la sortie de gauche soit réduite au minimum lorsque le modulateur stéréo est sur le mode de droite (modulation du canal de droite).

Nº	GÉNÉRATEUR FM		FRÉQUENCE D'AFFICHAGE PAR PRÉRÉGLAGE	PRÉPARATIFS	ÉLÉMENTS RÉGLÉS	PROCÉDURE DE RÉGLAGE
	BRANCHEMENT	FRÉQUENCE				
<b>INDICATEUR D'INTENSITÉ DES SIGNAUX FM</b>						
14	Brancher un générateur de signaux FM à la borne d'antenne FM. (Appliquer 50 dB à la borne d'antenne.)	100,10 MHz (modulé à 30% par 400 Hz)	100,10 MHz		VR101	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Changer l'affichage à cristaux liquides en appuyant sur la touche de signaux FM.</li> <li>2. Régler VR101 de façon à ce que 50 dB soit indiqué.</li> <li>3. S'assurer que le niveau d'intensité des signaux soit de 22 ~ 38 dB lorsque l'entrée est de 30 dB.</li> </ol>

## ESPAÑOL

### ■ ESPECIFICACIONES

(Estas especificaciones están sujetas a cualquier cambio sin previo aviso.)

<b>(DIN 45 500)</b>		<b>Equilibrio de canales 250 Hz~6 300 Hz</b>	±1,0 dB
<b>■ SECCION PARA SINTONIZADOR FM</b>		<b>Punto de límite</b>	0,75 μV
<b>Gama de frecuencias</b>	87,50~108,00 MHz	<b>Ancho de banda</b>	
	87.525~108.025 MHz (+25 kHz shift)	<b>Amplificador FI</b>	180 kHz
<b>Sensibilidad</b>	1,2 μV (IHF, utilizable)	<b>Demodulador FM</b>	1000 kHz
<b>Señal a ruido 30 dB</b>	1,1 μV (75Ω)	<b>Bornes de antena</b>	75Ω (no equilibrado)
<b>Señal a ruido 26 dB</b>	1,0 μV (75Ω)	<b>■ SECCION PARA SINTONIZADOR AM</b>	
<b>Señal a ruido 20 dB</b>	0,9 μV (75Ω)	<b>Gama de frecuencias</b>	
<b>Sensibilidad de acallamiento estereo de 46 dB IHF</b>	28 μV/75Ω	<b>(Para países europeos, Africa del Sur y Australia)</b>	522~1629 kHz (9 kHz pasos)
<b>Distorsión armónica total</b>		<b>(Para Arabia Saudita y demás países)</b>	530~1620 kHz (10 kHz pasos)
<b>MONO. (MONO)</b>	0,01%		531~1620 kHz (9 kHz pasos)
<b>ESTEREO (STEREO)</b>	0,02%		530~1620 kHz (10 kHz pasos)
<b>Gama dinámica</b>	116 dB	<b>Sensibilidad (Relación de señal a ruido de 20 dB)</b>	20 μV, 290 μV/m
<b>Respuesta de frecuencia</b>	4 Hz~18 kHz, +0,2 dB~-0,5 dB	<b>Selectividad (±9 kHz)</b>	55 dB
<b>Selectividad alternada de canal</b>		<b>Rechazo de imagen a 999 kHz</b>	40 dB
<b>normal ±400 kHz</b>	55 dB	<b>Rechazo de F.I. a 999 kHz</b>	65 dB
<b>super narrow ±200 kHz</b>	25 dB	<b>■ GENERAL</b>	
<b>Relación de captura</b>	1,0 dB	<b>Voltaje de salida</b>	0,6V
<b>Rechazo de imagen a 98 MHz</b>	105 dB	<b>Consumo de energía</b>	11W
<b>Rechazo de F.I. a 98 MHz</b>	110 dB	<b>Alimentación de energía</b>	CA 50 Hz/60 Hz, 110V/120V/220V/240V
<b>Rechazo de respuesta espuria a 98 MHz</b>	110 dB	<b>Dimensiones (An.×Al.×Prof.)</b>	430 × 97,1 × 276 mm
<b>Supresión AM</b>	70 dB	<b>Peso</b>	4,1 kg
<b>Separación estereofónica</b>			
<b>1 kHz</b>	65 dB		
<b>10 kHz</b>	50 dB		
<b>Fuga de onda portadora</b>			
<b>19 kHz</b>	-70 dB		
<b>38 kHz</b>	-70 dB		

### ■ MEDICIONES Y AJUSTES

#### AJUSTE DE AM

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Voltímetros electrónicos de CA (VTVM).</li> <li>2. Generador de señales AM (AM-SG).</li> <li>3. Poner selector FM-AM en posición "AM".</li> <li>4. Poner selector de asignación AM en posición "9 kHz pasos".</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Mantener voltaje de línea a voltaje nominal.</li> <li>6. La salida de generador de señales no debe ser mayor que la necesaria para obtener una lectura de salida.</li> <li>7. Para el ajuste use un destornillador no metálico.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

Nº	GENERADOR DE SEÑALES AM		A FRECUENCIA DE PRESENTACION	PREPARACIONES	PIEZAS AJUSTADAS	PROCEDIMIENTO DE AJUSTE
	CONEXION	FRECUENCIA				
<b>AJUSTE IF-AM</b>						
1	Conectar AM-SG terminal de antena AM a través de capacitor 200 pF. Común a chasis. (Entrada potente.) (Referir a la Fig. 1.)	450 kHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)	Punto de no interferencia.	Conectar VTVM de CA u osciloscopio a terminales de "OUTPUT"	T201 (IFT 1)	Ajuste la frecuencia de entrada y el punto de ajuste de manera que la salida se convierta en máxima.
<b>AJUSTE RF-AM</b>						
2	Conectar AM-SG a terminal de antena AM a través de capacitor 200 pF. Común a chasis. (Entrada débil) (Referir a la Fig. 1) .)	522 kHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)	522 kHz	Conectar VTVM de CA u osciloscopio a terminales de "OUTPUT".	T203 (Bobina ANT AM)	1. Ajustar para salida máxima. 2. Ajustar núcleo de ferrita de L203 con destornillador.
3		612 kHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)			612 kHz	L202 (Bobina ANT AM)
4		1503 kHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)	1503 kHz		CT201 (Trimer de ANT AM)	1. Ajustar para salida máxima. 2. Repetir pasos (2), (3) y (4) hasta que la frecuencia se adapte correctamente a la escala del cuadrante.

#### AJUSTE DE FM

**Nota: 2º TFI FM (T102), filtro de 2º FI FM (T104, T105) y filtro DET FM (L302, L303) han sido ya ajustados y no requiere ajuste.**

Nº	GENERADOR DE SEÑALES FM		A FRECUENCIA DE PRESENTACION	PREPARACIONES	PIEZAS AJUSTADAS	PROCEDIMIENTO DE AJUSTE
	CONEXION	FRECUENCIA				
<b>AJUSTE DE DISTORSION FM MONO</b>						
5		100,10 MHz (Mod 100% con 400 Mz)		Conectar VTVM CC entre terminal <b>TP101</b> y <b>TP102</b> través de bobina de choque, refiriendo a Fig. 2.	T101 (Discri. IFT)	Ajustar núcleo de T101 de manera que voltaje medido en modalidad de señal sea 0 mV en gama de 300mV.
6	Conectar SG-FM a terminal de antena FM. (Aplicar 60 dB a terminal de antena)	100,10 MHz (Mod 0% con 400 Hz)	100,10 MHz	Conectar el osciloscopio entre <b>TP103</b> y Tierra, refiriendo a Fig. 3.	T103 (3er. TFT)	1. Ajustar para salida máxima. 2. Ajustar núcleo de ferrita de T103 con destornillador.
7				Conectar VTVM CA a centro <b>TP302</b> y Tierra, refiriendo a Fig. 4.	VR102 (Ajuste de empleo de conteo)	Ajuste VR102 de manera que voltaje medido en modalidad de señal sea 0 mV en gama de 300 mV.
<b>AJUSTE RF-AM</b>						
<b>Cortocircuite entre TP901 y TP902 mediante hilo de puente sólo durante ajuste de FM-RF, y asegúrese de abrir el circuito durante ajuste otro que FM-RF.</b>						
8	Conectar SG-FM a terminal de antena FM refiriendo a Fig. 5. (Entrada débil)	87,50 MHz (Mod. 100% con 400 Hz)	87,50 MHz	1. Cortocircuite entre <b>TP901</b> y <b>TP902</b> mediante hilo de puente. 2. Conectar VTVM CA a centro <b>TP1</b> y Tierra.	L6 (Bobina OSC)	1. Ajustar L6 para lectura de 3.0V en DC VTVM.

Nº	GENERADOR DE S	CONEXION
<b>● Cortocircuite entre TP ajuste otro que FM-RF</b>		
9		Conectar FM-SG a terminal de antena FM refiriendo a Fig. 6. (Entrada débil)
10		
11		Conectar FM-SG a terminal de antena de FM refiriendo a la Fig. 8. (Aplicar 60 dB a terminal de antena.) (Señal estereofónica Mod. 10% piloto.)
12		Conectar FM-SG a terminal de antena de FM refiriendo a la Fig. 10. (Aplicar 60 dB a terminal de antena.) (Señal estereofónica Mod. 10% piloto.)
13		Conectar FM-SG a terminal de antena de FM refiriendo a la Fig. 11. (Aplicar 60 dB a terminal de antena.) (Señal estereofónica Mod. 10% piloto.)
14		Conectar FM-SG a terminal de antena de FM. (Aplicar 50 dB a terminal de antena.)

### ■ CIRCUITS TO

● Power supply cir

No	GENERADOR DE SEÑALES AM		A FRECUENCIA DE PRESENTACION	PREPARACIONES	PIEZAS AJUSTADAS	PROCEDIMIENTO DE AJUSTE
	CONEXION	FRECUENCIA				
<b>AJUSTE IF-AM</b>						
1	Connectar AM-SG terminal de antena AM a través de capacitor 200 pF. Común a chasis. (Entrada débil.) (Referir a la Fig. 1.)	450 kHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)	Punto de no interferencia.	Conectar VTVM de CA u osciloscopio a terminales de "OUTPUT"	T201 (IFT 1)	Ajuste la frecuencia de entrada y el punto de ajuste de manera que la salida se convierta en máxima.
<b>AJUSTE RF-AM</b>						
2	Connectar AM-SG a terminal de antena AM a través de capacitor 200 pF. Común a chasis. (Entrada débil.) (Referir a la Fig. 1.)	522 kHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)	522 kHz	Conectar VTVM de CA u osciloscopio a terminales de "OUTPUT".	T203 (Bobina ANT AM)	1. Ajustar para salida máxima. 2. Ajustar núcleo de ferrita de L203 con destornillador.
3		612 kHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)	612 kHz		L202 (Bobina ANT AM)	1. Ajustar para salida máxima. 2. Ajustar núcleo de ferrita de L202 con destornillador.
4		1503 kHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)	1503 kHz		CT201 (Trimer de ANT AM)	1. Ajustar para salida máxima. 2. Repetir pasos (2), (3) y (4) hasta que la frecuencia se adapte correctamente a la escala del cuadrante.

No	GENERADOR DE SEÑALES AM		A FRECUENCIA DE PRESENTACION	PREPARACIONES	PIEZAS AJUSTADAS	PROCEDIMIENTO DE AJUSTE
	CONEXION	FRECUENCIA				
<b>AJUSTE RF-FM</b>						
● Cortocircuite entre TP901 y TP902 mediante hilo de puente sólo durante ajuste de FM-RF, y asegúrese de abrir el circuito durante ajuste otro que FM-RF.						
9	Connectar FM-SG a terminal de antena FM refiriendo a Fig. 6. (Entrada débil)	90,10 MHz (Mod. 100% con 400 Hz) Entrada débil.	90,10 MHz	Conectar osciloscopio a terminales "OUTPUT" del aparato.	L10 (Bobina ANT) L1 (Bobina ANT) L3 (Bobina ANT) L4 (Bobina ANT) T1 (1 er. TFI)	1. Añadir entrada débil de manera que ruido se incluya en la forma de onda de salida. 2. Hacer el ajuste de manera que la forma de onda de salida sea verticalmente simétrica. (Fig. 7) 3. Repetir los pasos (5), (6) y (7) hasta que la frecuencia se adapte correctamente a la escala del cuadrante.
10		106,10 MHz (Mod. 100% con 400 Hz) Entrada débil	106,10 MHz		CT1 (Trimer OSC)	
<b>AJUSTE DE EMPLEO DE CONTEO</b>						
11	Connectar FM-SG a terminal de antena de FM refiriendo a la Fig. 8. (Aplicar 60 dB a terminal de antena.) (Señal estéreo/piloto. Mod. 10% piloto.)	100,10 MHz (Mod. 0% con 400 Hz) (L-R)	100,10 MHz	Conectar el osciloscopio a entre TP301 y Tierra.	L301 B.P.F. (Filtro piloto.) VR103 (Ajuste de cancelación de Piloto FM)	Hacer el ajuste de manera que la forma de onda de salida sea mínima refiriendo a la Fig. 9.
<b>AJUSTE DE DISTORSION DE ESTEREO</b>						
12	Connectar FM-SG a terminal de antena de FM refiriendo a la Fig. 10. (Aplicar 60 dB a terminal de antena.) (Señal estéreo/piloto. Mod. 10% piloto.)	100,10 MHz (Mod 90% con 400 Hz) (Modalidad L o R)	100,10 MHz	Conectar analizador de distorsión a terminales "OUTPUT" (salida) del aparato a través de filtro pasabajos. (fc = 15kHz ~ 19kHz)	T1 (1 er. TFI) T103 (Ajuste de empleo de conteo)	Ajustar núcleo T1 y T103 de manera que se minimice distorsión de canales derecho e izquierdo.
<b>AJUSTE DE SEPARACION</b>						
13	Connectar FM-SG a terminal de antena de FM refiriendo a la Fig. 11. (Aplicar 60 dB a terminal de antena.) (Señal estéreo/piloto. Mod. 10% piloto.)	100,10 MHz (Mod. 100% con 1 kHz) (Modalidad L o R)	100,10 MHz	Conectar VTVM CA a terminales "OUTPUT" (salida) del aparato a través de filtro pasabajos. (fc = 15kHz ~ 19kHz)	VR303 VR304 (Separación)	1. Ajustar VR303 de manera que la salida D se minimice cuando el modulador estéreo esté en la modalidad I (modulación de canal I). 2. Ajustar VR304 de manera que la salida I se minimice cuando el modulador estéreo esté en la modalidad D. (modulación de canal D.)
<b>AJUSTE DE NIVEL DE INTENSIDAD DE SEÑAL</b>						
14	Connectar FM-SG a terminal de antena de FM. (Aplicar 50 dB a terminal de antena.)	100,10 MHz (Mod. 30% con 400 Hz)	100,10 MHz		VR101 (Nivel de intensidad de señal)	1. Cambiar presentación de LCD de frecuencia oprimiendo el botón de $\pm 0$ dB señal FM. 2. Ajustar VR101 de manera que se indiquen 50 dB. 3. Asegurarse de que el nivel de intensidad de señal sea 22 ~ 38 dB cuando la entrada es 30 dB.

**AJUSTE DE FM**

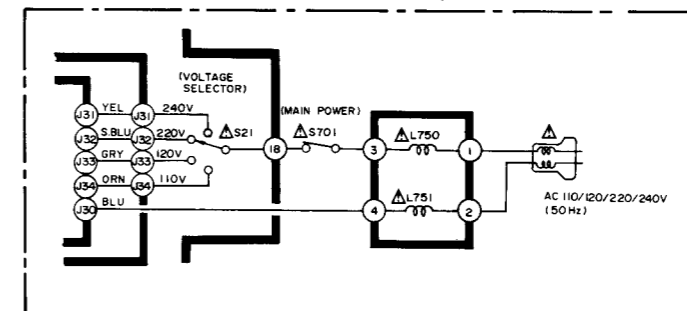
Nota: 2º TFI FM (T102), filtro de 2º FI FM (T104, T105) y filtro DET FM (L302, L303) han sido ya ajustados y no requiere ajuste.

GENERADOR DE SEÑALES FM		A FRECUENCIA DE PRESENTACION	PREPARACIONES	PIEZAS AJUSTADAS	PROCEDIMIENTO DE AJUSTE
CONEXION	FRECUENCIA				
<b>AJUSTE DE DISTORSION FM MONO</b>					
5	100,10 MHz (Mod 100% con 400 Hz)	100,10 MHz	Conectar VTVM CC entre terminal TP101 y TP102 través de bobina de choque, refiriendo a Fig. 2.	T101 (Discr. IFT)	Ajustar núcleo de T101 de manera que voltaje medido en modalidad de señal sea 0 mV en gama de 300mV.
6	100,10 MHz (Mod 0% con 400 Hz)		Conectar el osciloscopio entre TP103 y Tierra, refiriendo a Fig. 3.	T103 (3er. TFI)	1. Ajustar para salida máxima. 2. Ajustar núcleo de ferrita de T103 con destornillador.
7			Conectar VTVM CA a centro TP302 y Tierra, refiriendo a Fig. 4.	VR102 (Ajuste de empleo de conteo)	Ajuste VR102 de manera que voltaje medido en modalidad de señal sea 0 mV en gama de 300 mV.
<b>AJUSTE RF-AM</b>					
● Cortocircuite entre TP901 y TP902 mediante hilo de puente sólo durante ajuste de FM-RF, y asegúrese de abrir el circuito durante ajuste otro que FM-RF.					
8	Connectar SG-FM a terminal de antena FM refiriendo a Fig. 5. (Entrada débil)	87,50 MHz (Mod. 100% con 400 Hz)	87,50 MHz	L6 (Bobina OSC)	1. Cortocircuite entre TP901 y TP902 mediante hilo de puente. 2. Conectar VTVM CA a centro TP1 y Tierra. 1. Ajustar L6 para lectura de 3.0V en DC VTVM.

**CIRCUITS TO BE CHANGED AND THE AREA**

● Power supply circuit

For [EGA] area only



# Service Manual

Tuner

## ST-G7

**Supplement**

 **QUARTZ** Synthesizer  
FM/AM Stereo Tuner

Color

(K)...Black Type  
(S)...Silver Type

Color	Areas
(K) (S)	[M] .....U.S.A.
(K) (S)	[MC]....Canada.
(K) (S)	[E] .....All European areas except United Kingdom.
(K) (S)	[EK]....United Kingdom.
(K) (S)	[EH]....Holland.
(K) (S)	[EB]....Belgium.
(K) (S)	[EF]....France.
(K) (S)	[EGA]..F.R. Germany.
(K) (S)	[XA]....Asia, Latin America, Middle Near East and Africa.
(K) (S)	[XL]....Australia.
(K) (S)	[PC]....European Audio Club.
(K) (S)	[PA]....Far East PX.
(K) (S)	[PE]....European Military.

Please file and use this supplement manual together with the service manual for Model No. ST-G7, Order No. HAD84062801C9 and HAD84092900A1.

**Notes:**

- This supplement has been issued to inform you that IC101 and D101 have been changed in units having serial number suffixes "B" or later to improve the unstable AM function at a low temperatures. (Refer to "How to read the serial number" on page 2.)
- Part No. of IC has been changed but the function is equivalent.

### CHANGES

#### REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

**Notes:** Part numbers are indicated on most mechanical parts. Please use this part number for parts order.

Ref. No.	Change of Parts No.		Description	Remarks
	OLD	NEW		
<b>INTEGRATED CIRCUIT</b>				
IC101	AN7274S	AN7274NS	I.C. FM IF AMP.	Change
<b>DIODE</b>				
D101	MA165	MA700A	DIODE	Change

# Technics

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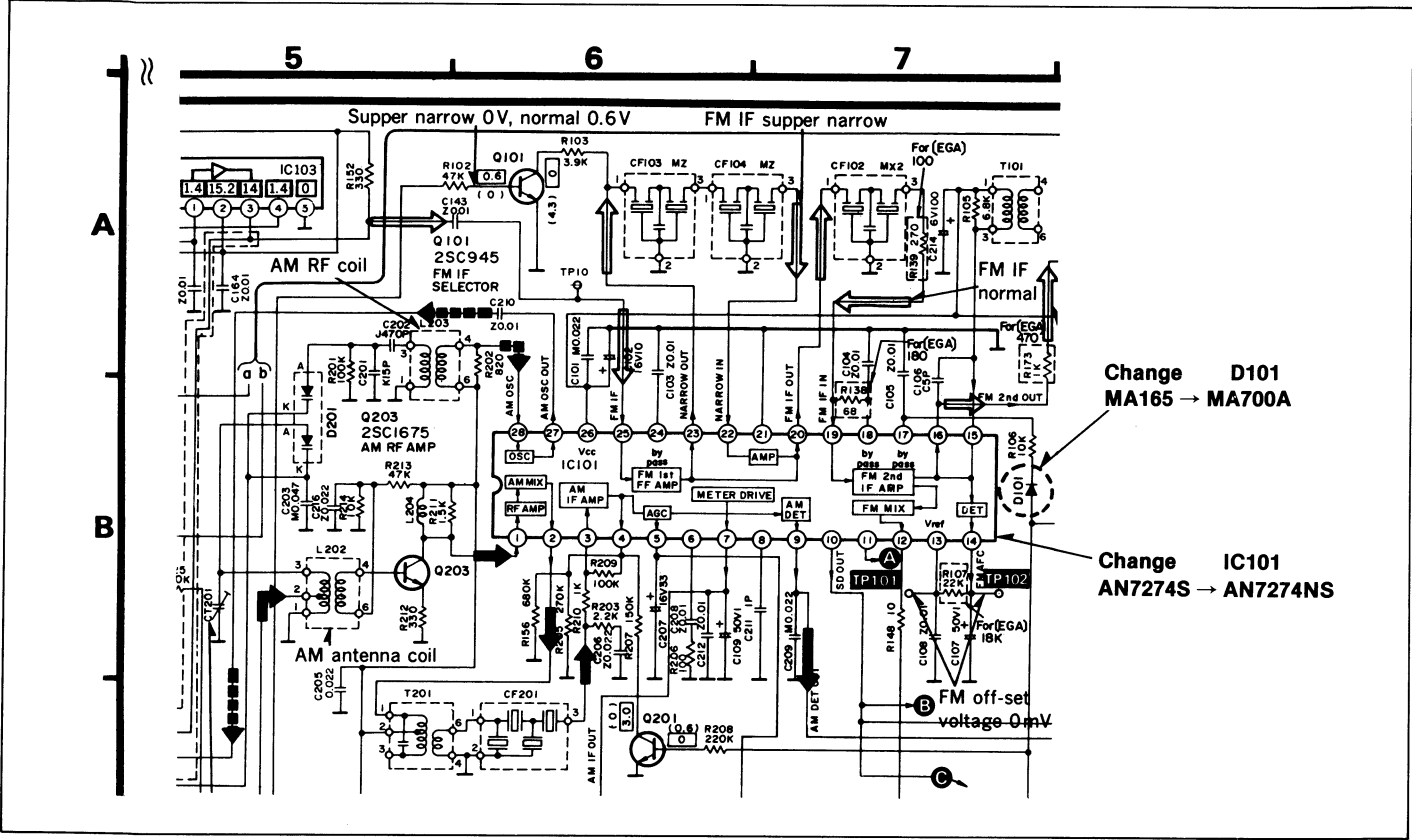
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# SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

Note: IC101 and D101 have been changed to improve the efficiency.



### How to read the serial number

