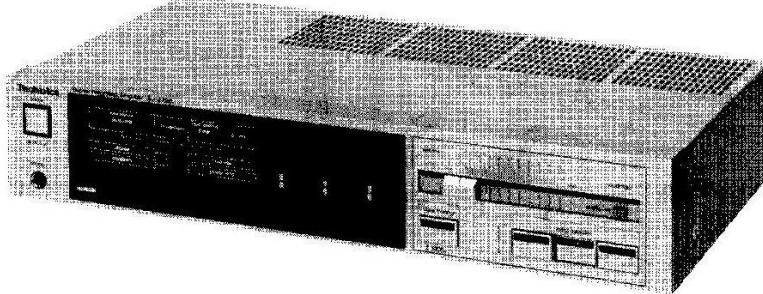


Service Manual

Stereo Integrated Amplifier

Amplifier

SU-Z200



Color

- | |
|---------------------------|
| (S) Silver Type |
| (K) Black Type |

Color	Area
(K) (S)	[E] Switzerland and Scandinavia
(K) (S)	[EGA] F.R. Germany
(K) (S)	[EK] United Kingdom
(K) (S)	[EF] France
(K) (S)	[EH] Holland
(K) (S)	[EB] Belgium
(K) (S)	[Ei] Italy
(K) (S)	[XL] Australia
(K) (S)	[XA] Asia, Latin America, Africa, Middle Near East and Oceania

SPECIFICATIONS

(DIN 45 500)

■ AMPLIFIER SECTION

1 kHz continuous power output both channels driven	2 × 35W (8Ω)
40 Hz~20 kHz continuous power output both channels driven	2 × 30W (8Ω)
Total harmonic distortion rated power at 40 Hz~20 kHz	0.05% (8Ω)
half power at 1 kHz	0.01% (8Ω)
half power at 40 Hz~20 kHz	0.03% (8Ω)
-26 dB power at 1 kHz	0.02% (8Ω)
50 mW power at 1 kHz	0.02% (8Ω)
Intermodulation distortion rated power at 250 Hz: 8 kHz=4:1, 8Ω	0.05%
rated power at 60 Hz: 7 kHz=4:1, SMPTE, 8Ω	0.05%
Power bandwidth both channels driven, -3 dB	10 Hz~25 kHz (8Ω, 0.05%)
Residual hum and noise	0.8 mV
Damping factor	40 (8Ω)
Input sensitivity and impedance PHONO	2.5 mV/47kΩ
TUNER, CD/VIDEO/AUX, TAPE/EXT	150 mV/22kΩ
PHONO maximum input voltage (1 kHz, RMS)	150 mV
S/N	
rated power (8Ω) PHONO	72 dB (IHF, A: 72 dB)
TUNER, CD/VIDEO/AUX, TAPE/EXT	86 dB (IHF, A: 95 dB)
-26 dB power (8Ω) PHONO	62 dB
TUNER, CD/VIDEO/AUX, TAPE/EXT	63 dB
50 mW power (8Ω) PHONO	61 dB
TUNER, CD/VIDEO/AUX, TAPE/EXT	61 dB

Frequency response
PHONORIAA standard curve
±0.8 dB (30 Hz~15 kHz)

TUNER, CD/VIDEO/AUX, TAPE/EXT

10 Hz~70 kHz (-3 dB)

Tone controls

BASS 50 Hz, +10 dB~-10 dB
TREBLE 20 kHz, +10 dB~-10 dB

Loudness control (volume at -30 dB)

50 Hz, +9 dB

Output voltage and impedance

REC OUT 150 mV

Channel balance, CD/VIDEO/AUX 250 Hz~6,300 Hz

±1 dB

Channel separation, CD/VIDEO/AUX 1 kHz

55 dB

Headphones output level and impedance

390 mV/330Ω

Load impedance

4Ω~16Ω

■ GENERAL

Power consumption

165W

Power supply

For Australia and United Kingdom AC 50 Hz/60 Hz, 240V
For continental Europe AC 50 Hz/60 Hz, 220V

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

Dimensions (W×H×D) 430 × 86 × 240 mm
(16-15/16" × 3-3/8" × 9-7/16")Weight 4.4 kg
(9.7 lb.)

Note:

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

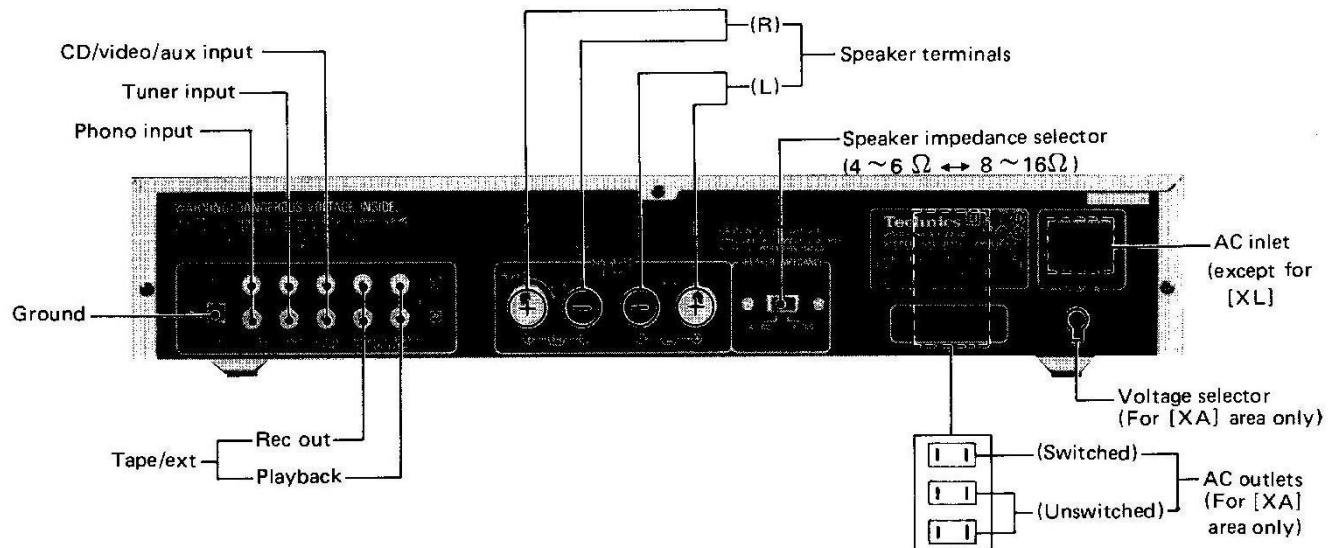
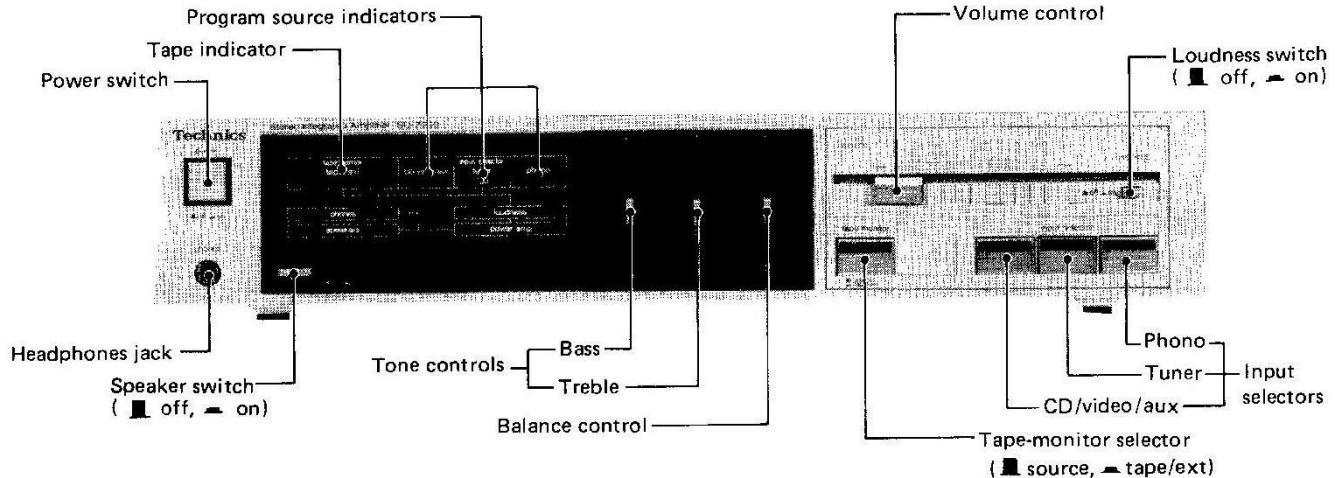
Specifications are subject to change without notice for further improvement.

Technics**Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Ltd.**
P.O. Box 288, Central Osaka Japan

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■ LOCATION OF CONTROLS



- The power supply for this unit varies depending upon the areas. Also, the parts used for power supply are different. So, refer to the circuit diagram and replacement parts list.
- * [XA] area is provided with voltage selector and AC outlets.
- * 240V (50/60Hz) for Australia and United Kingdom.
- * 220V (50/60Hz) for Continental Europe.
- * 110V/120V/220V/240V (50/60Hz) for other [XA] area.
- * Phono input capacitance is about 150pF.

■ PROTECTION CIRCUITRY

The protection circuitry may have operated if either of the following conditions is noticed:

- No sound is heard when the power is turned on.
- Sound stops during a performance.

The function of this circuitry is to prevent circuitry damage if, for example, the positive and negative speaker connection wires are "shorted", or if speaker systems with an impedance less than the indicated rated impedance of this unit are used.

If this occurs, follow the procedure outlined below:

- Turn off the power.
- Determine the cause of the problem and correct it.
- Turn on the power once again.

Note:

When the protection circuitry functions, the unit will not operate unless the power is first turned off and then on again.

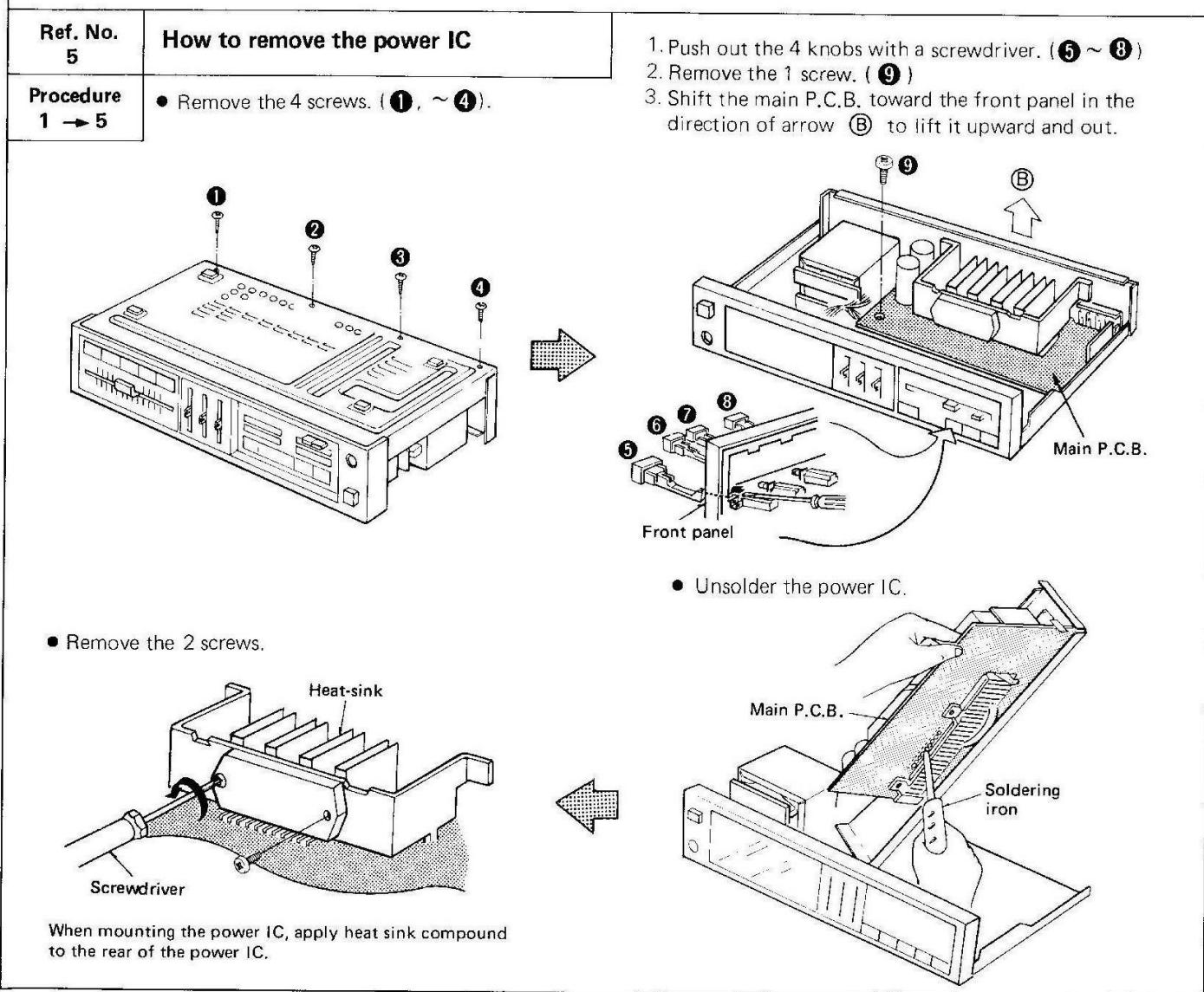
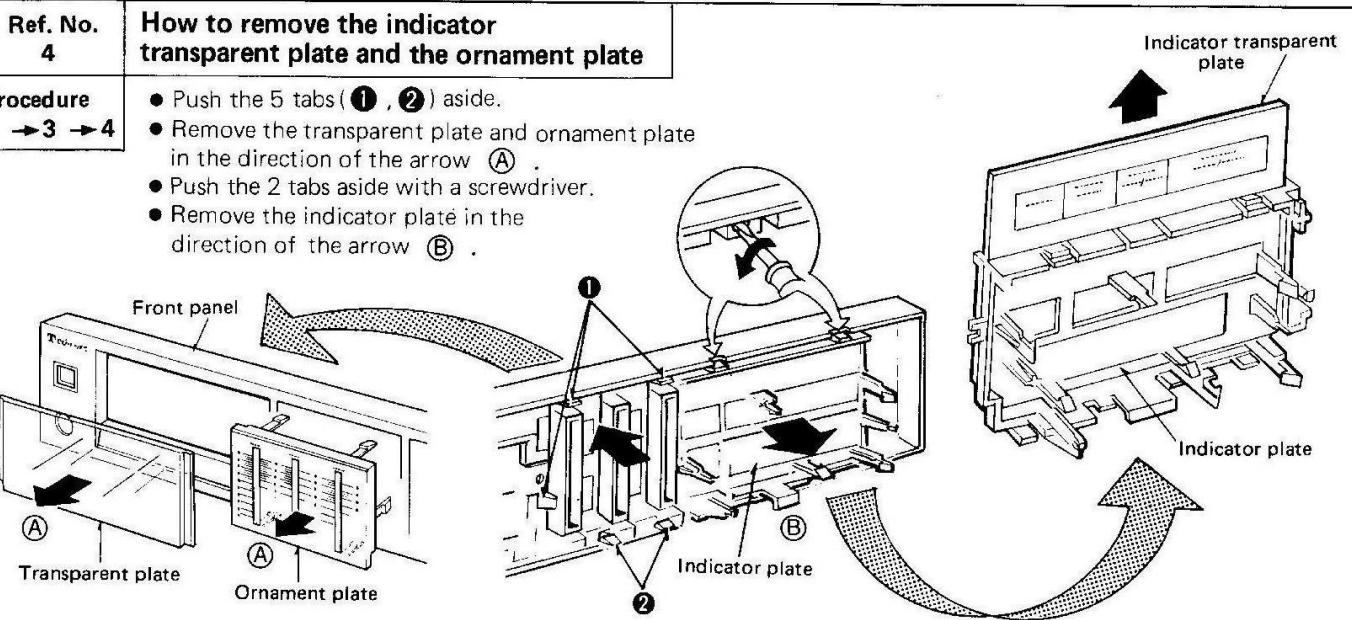
■ BEFORE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT

1. Turn off the power. Discharge both power supply capacitors (C904, C905, 4700μF) through a 10 ohm, 5W resistor to ground. Do not short between C904 and C905. It may damage the capacitors.
2. After completion of repair, slowly apply the primary voltage by using a variac to avoid over current. Current consumption at 60Hz/50Hz in no signal mode should be shown below with respect to supply voltage 110V/120V/ 220V/ 240V.

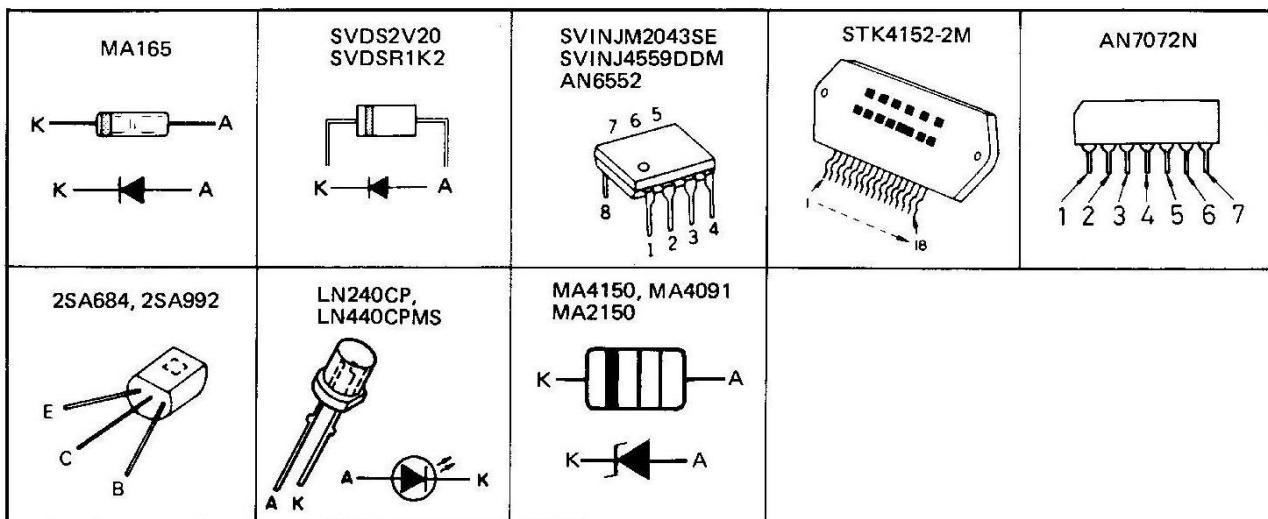
Power supply voltage	AC110V	AC120V	AC220V	AC240V
Consumed current	50Hz 145 ~ 290mA	130 ~ 265mA	70 ~ 150mA	70 ~ 130mA
	60Hz 145 ~ 290mA	130 ~ 265mA	70 ~ 150mA	70 ~ 130mA

■ DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Ref. No. 1	How to remove the cabinet	Ref. No. 2	How to remove the power switch
Procedure 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the 5 screws. 	Procedure 1 → 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the 1 screw. • Remove the power switch knob with a screwdriver.
Ref. No. 3		How to remove the front panel	
Procedure 1 → 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the 3 screws. • Pull out the 3 connectors (J1, J2, J3) • Push out the 4 knobs with a screwdriver. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push the 16 tabs aside. (⑨ ~ ⑪) • Remove the front panel in the direction of the arrow (Ⓐ). 	



■ TERMINAL GUIDE OF TRANSISTORS, DIODES AND IC'S



■ OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION OF IC601 FOR MUTING

- #### 1. Muting operation with power ON.

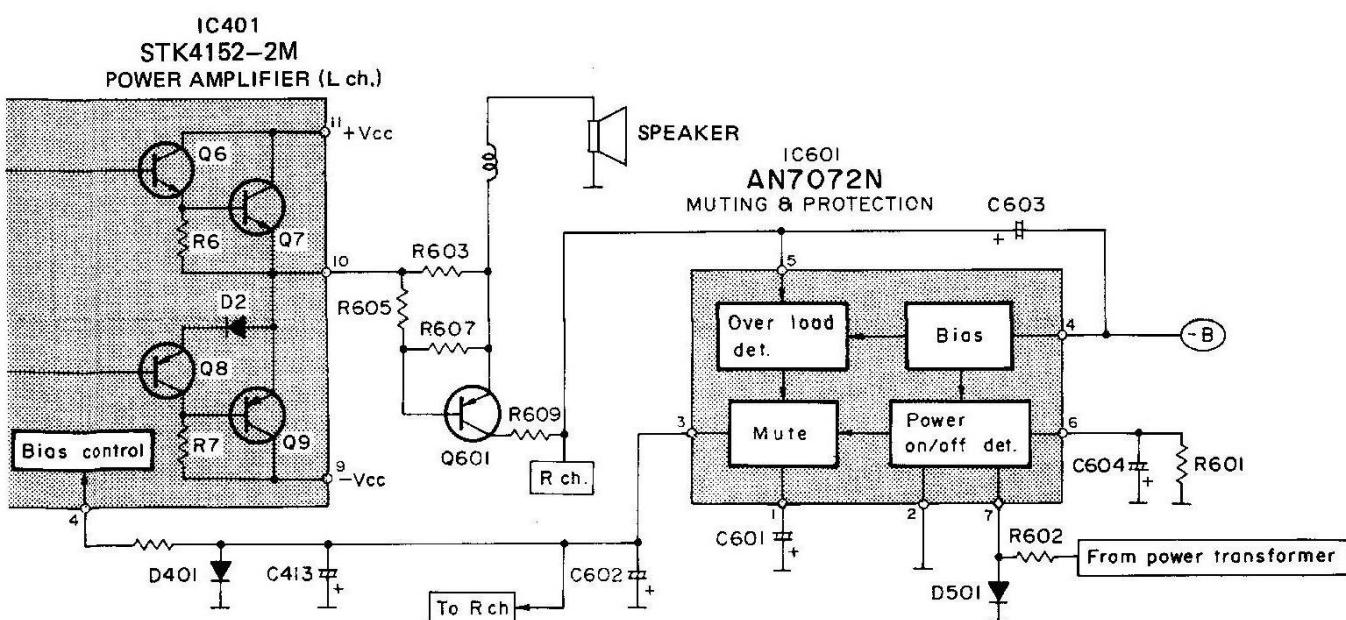
With power turned ON, AC voltage is applied to terminal ⑦ of IC601. Then capacitor C601 connected to terminal ① is charged, and the voltage of terminal ① gradually rises. When the voltage reaches about -4V (about 5 sec. after power ON), the muting circuit turns off, and then -33V is generated at terminal ③. The voltage of terminal ③ is supplied to the power amplifier of IC401, thus operating power IC.

- ## 2. Muting operation with power OFF.

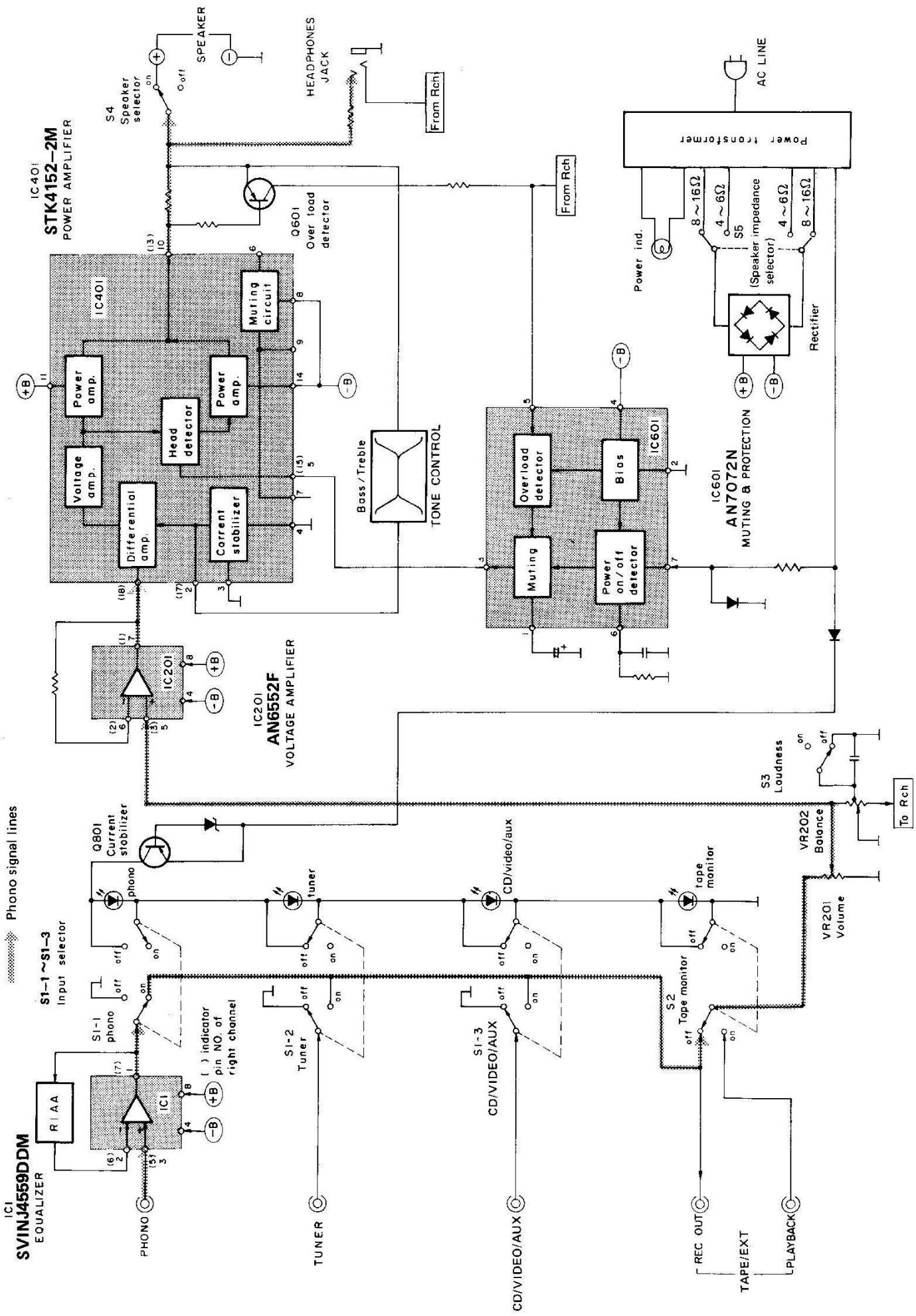
With power turned OFF, capacitor C601 connected to terminal ① is discharged, causing the voltage of C601 to drop, and then the muting circuit in IC turns ON. With the muting circuit turned ON, the voltage of terminal ③ becomes 0V, and then power supply to the power amplifier of IC401 is discontinued.

- ### 3. Muting operation with power amplifier over-loaded.

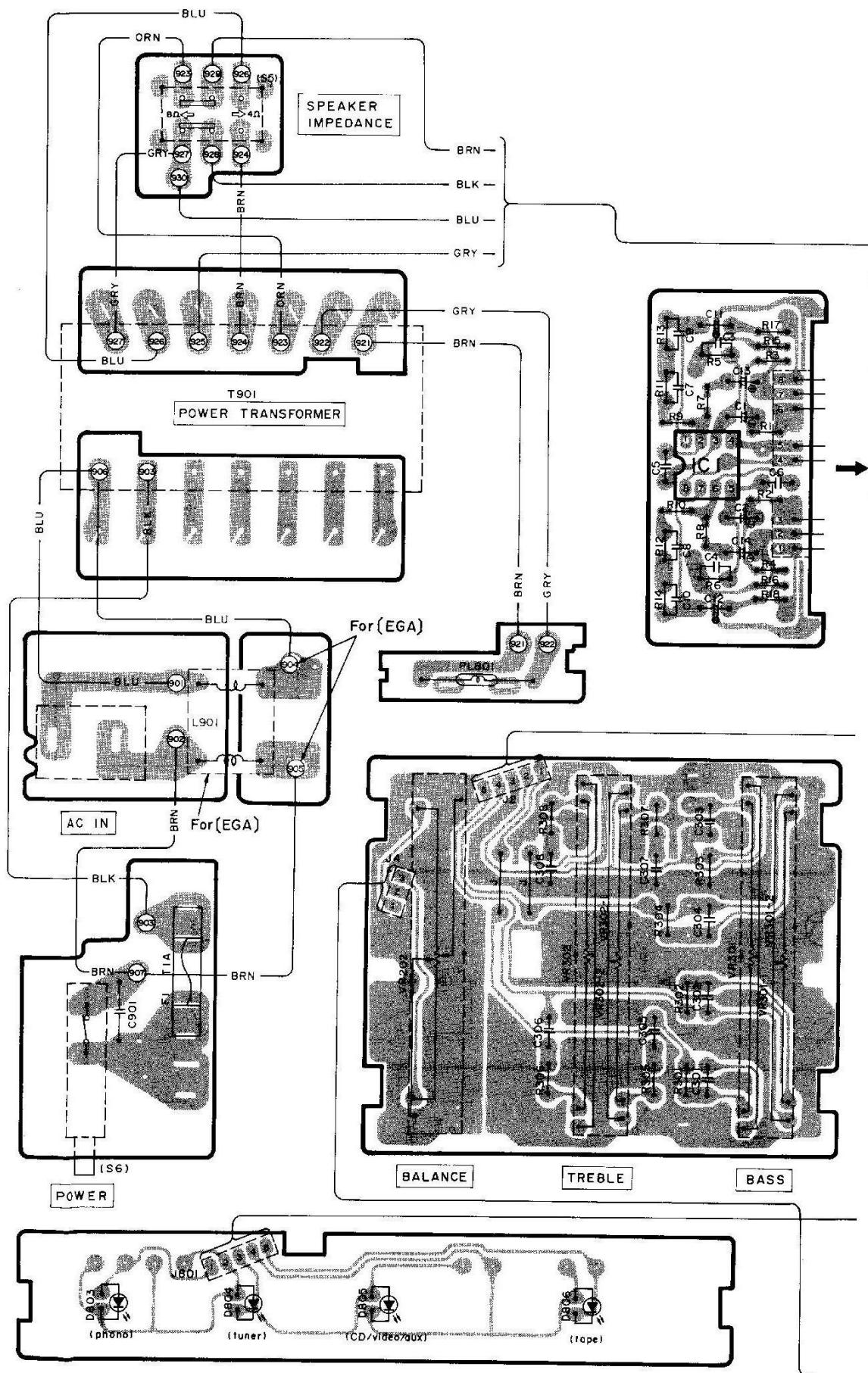
With speaker terminals short-circuited, a large quantity of current flows into R603 (R604), causing the voltage rise. The voltage causes Q601 (Q602) to turn ON, and then overload detecting signal is applied to terminal ⑤. When the potential difference between terminals ④ and ⑤ reaches about 0.7V, capacitor C601 is discharged the same as for muting operation with power OFF. As a result, the muting circuit turns ON and the voltage of terminal ③ becomes 0V.

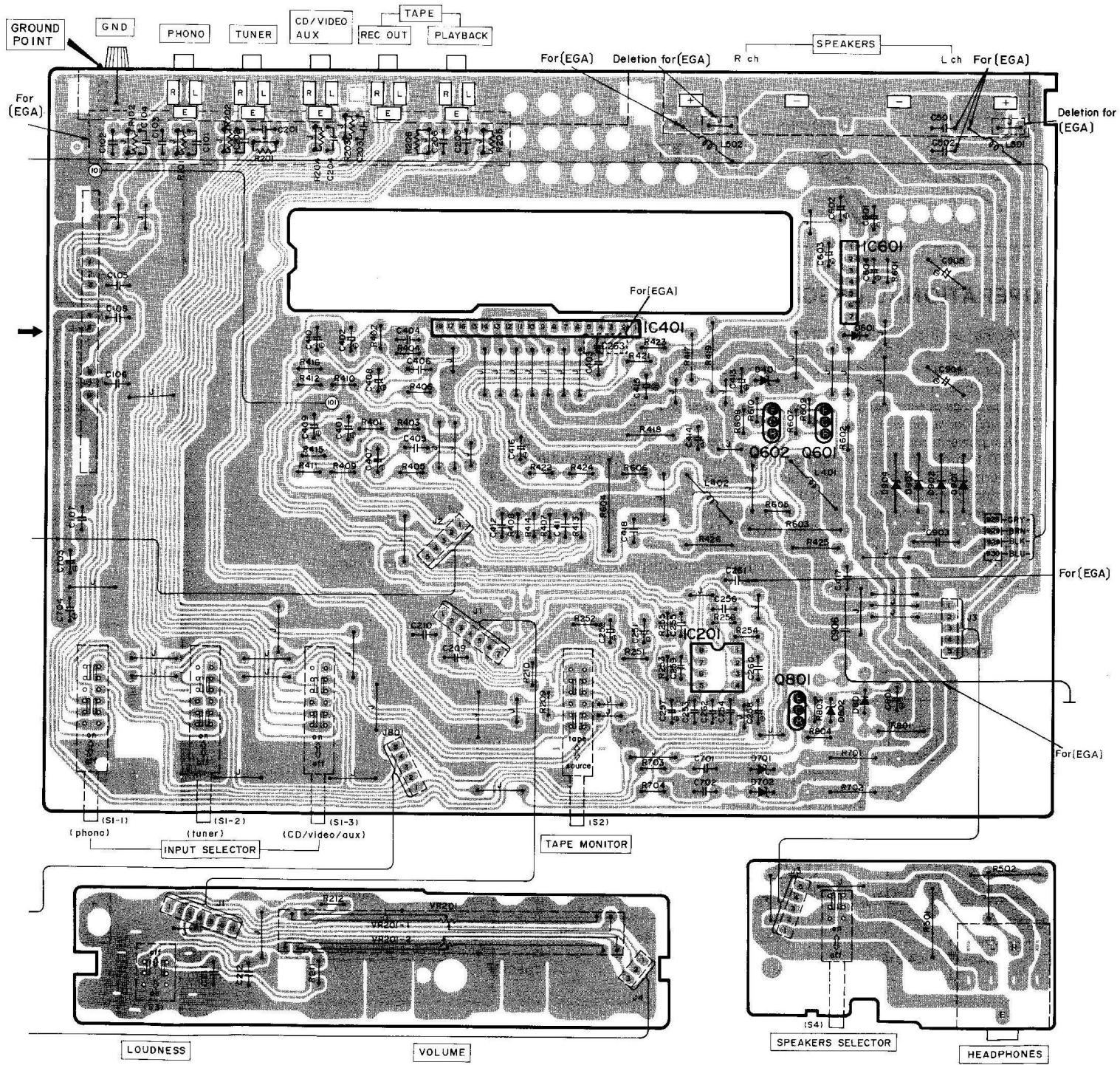


■ BLOCK DIAGRAM

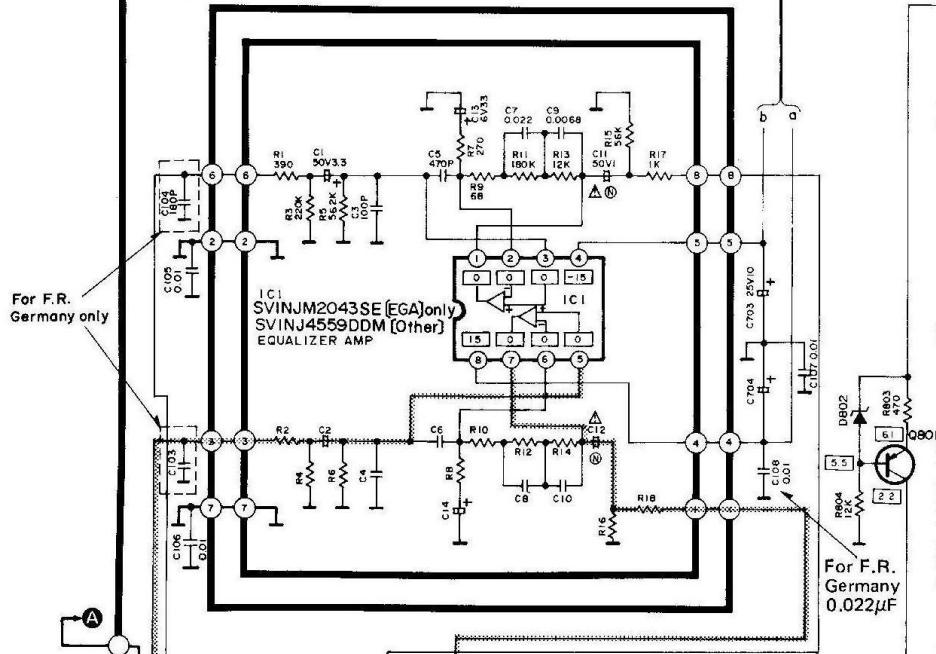


■ PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

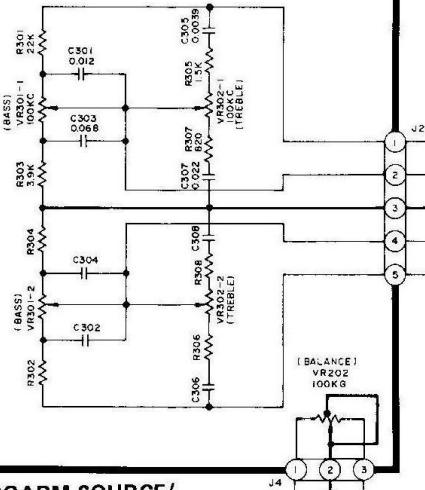




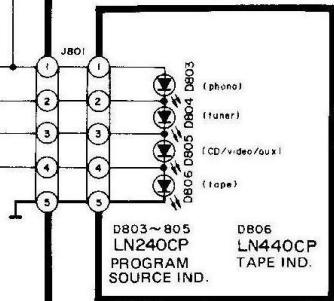
EQUALIZER CIRCUIT



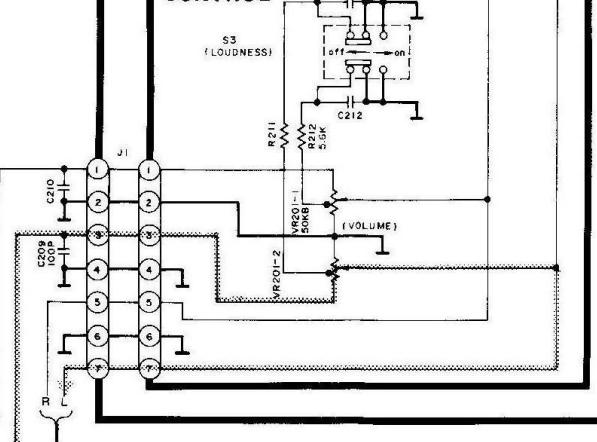
TONE CONTROL



PROGRAM SOURCE/TAPE INDICATORS



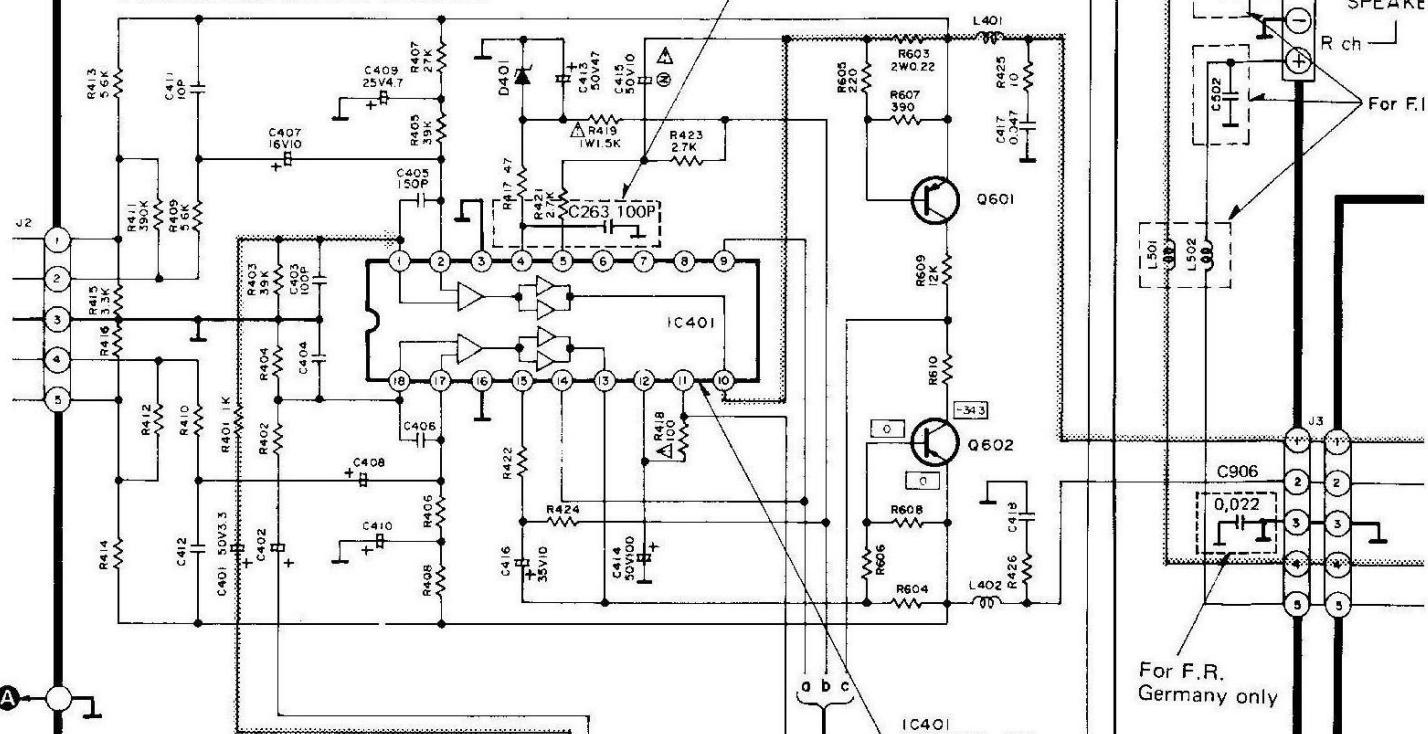
VOLUME CONTROL



D401
MA4091-M For F.R.
Germany only

Q601, 602
2SA992
OVER LOAD DET

POWER AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT



For F.R.
Germany only

IC401
STK4152-2M
POWER AMP

1	0	10	0
2	0	11	35.0
3	0	12	33.5
4	-9.0	13	0
5	-1.3	14	-35.0
6	0	15	-1.3
7	0	16	0
8	0	17	0
9	-35.0	18	0

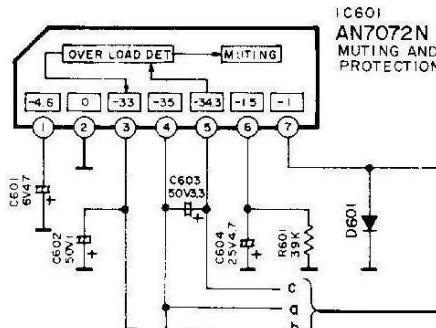
IC201
AN6552F
VOLTAGE AMP

For F.R.
Germany only

D701, 702
MA2150 D901 ~ 904
SVDS2V20
RECTIFIER

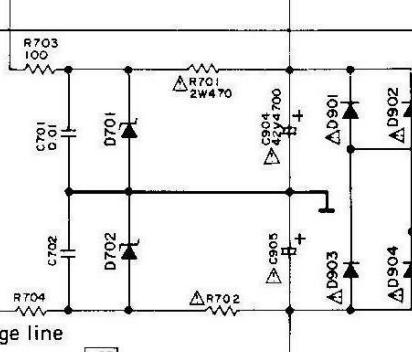
D801
SVDSRIK2

Positive voltage line



D601
MA165

Negative voltage line



MUTING/PROTECTION CIRCUIT

