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PHASE LINEAR
COMPACT DISC PLAYER
BUILD A
POOR-MAN’S WOW &
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Anyway you look at the NEC PJ-4000EN, it's the best looking rear-screen Video Projector around. Its slim 22" depth means that it will look better in your home. Its new dual-pattern screen gathers and disperses light more evenly so more members of the audience can get a better look at the PJ-4000EN's brilliant picture, wherever they're sitting or standing. (Its 120 degree horizontal viewing angle is the industry's widest; its 36 degree vertical viewing angle, the tallest.)

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Whether it's picture quality, styling or features—no matter how you look at it, NEC is the one to watch.
THE FRON
NEC's dual-pattern screen design gathers more light and spreads it more evenly over wider viewing angles.

THE SIDE
Measuring a mere 22" deep, the PJ-4000EN takes up little more room than a conventional console TV.

THE BEST-LOOKING PROJECTION TV. FROM ALL ANGLES.

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You don’t usually see crossovers in loudspeaker ads. Because the crossover is the most embarrassing part of most loudspeaker systems; an electronic ‘kludge’ buried deep in the cabinet. Designed to cover up the deficiencies of mediocre drivers. Or, just to save money so that the speaker can be sold at a particular price.

The ADS crossover, above, is a different breed altogether. All its components are computer grade, and mounted on a ‘military spec’ epoxy printed circuit board. Chokes are wound with wire imported from one country on ferrite cores imported from another. It’s one of the reasons an ADS speaker sounds better, and tighter in the low end. It is an elegant solution, in every way.

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HOW CAN SANSUI CLAIM THE D-970 IMPROVES EVERY TAPE YOU’LL EVER MAKE? SIMPLE. ITS HI-TECH FEATURES INCLUDE COMPU-TREC.

Sansui’s remarkably innovative approach to microcomputer technology is the reason Sansui cassette decks have an unfair advantage over other cassette decks. Sansui’s new top-of-the-line D-970 full-logic cassette deck proves it conclusively.

**Compu-Trec Fine Tunes for Best Performance.**

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**Great Sansui Decks with the Uncommon in Common.**

There’s a lot of the precision and operating convenience of the D-970 in every cassette deck Sansui makes. So regardless which you choose, you’re assured superb recordings every time - automatically. Audition them all at your Sansui audio specialist; or write for full details today.

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Hangover—a rather loose term to describe the stored energy resonance in a loudspeaker, the principal cause of coloration that immediately tells you you’re listening to a loudspeaker. Take it away and there’s a new world—the loudspeakers have nothing more to say—instead there’s just the orchestra and the magic of the music.

If music is an important part of your life, then a pair of ESL-63 loudspeakers could be the best investment you’ve ever made.
The Nakamichi DRAGON
The Most Incredible Creature Of The Decade

Dragon—the first deck to reproduce every cassette with exquisite clarity and definition. Dragon's revolutionary NAAC (Nakamichi Auto Azimuth Correction) system determines the actual recorded azimuth and continuously manipulates the playback head into perfect alignment without special test tones—automatically—on every cassette. Restored are the missing highs that have made pre-recorded cassettes (and many home-recorded ones!) inferior to phonograph records. Gone is the dullness caused by noise-reduction systems that don't receive all the high-frequency energy that was recorded. Move into the future with a deck that's already there!

Dragon—Nakamichi's first auto-reverse deck. Not until we created NAAC to correct the playback-azimuth error that occurs when tape is reproduced in the reverse direction would we put our name on an auto-reverse deck.

Dragon—the world's first deck to reproduce in both directions with equal perfection, the first auto-reverse deck to employ Asymmetrical Dual Capstans, each directly driven by its own Super Linear Torque DD Motor electronically locked to a precision quartz-crystal reference for amazingly low flutter.

Dragon—with a full complement of "traditional" Nakamichi features and such new innovations as switchable subsonic filters to prevent tape overload when recording a warped record and an Auto Pec Pause that triggers automatically whenever a 10-second program break is detected!

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Where a man belongs.

Camel Lights.
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The control panel of this Electronically Tuned Receiver (ETR) is simple—and deceptive. Simple so that the receiver is easy to operate. Deceptive because a very sophisticated technology lies behind it. A technology that produces high fidelity reception from the Delco-GM/Bose Music System under conditions that are even difficult for ordinary radio reception.

The key to this technology is Delco Electronic's own custom integrated circuits. These circuits respond automatically to changing reception conditions and program requirements. So you can enjoy music and driving more.

When you visit your GM dealer* you will understand why Len Feldman wrote in Popular Science: "It's as good as or better than the best home systems I've heard."

*Available as a factory-installed option on Cadillac Seville and Eldorado, Buick Riviera, Oldsmobile Toronado, and Corvette by Chevrolet.
CD on FM

If you want to hear Compact Discs in your living room, you may be able to do it at no cost—via FM. Here in New York, at least three stations are playing CDs—WQXR-FM and WNCN (both classical), and WNEW-FM (album-oriented rock). Across the river in New Jersey, WDHA-FM was the first station in the country to do so (album -oriented rock). The first station in the country to do so was WFMT, Chicago.

Meanwhile, more and more FM stations around the country are getting CD players—mainly classical and AOR stations, since that's what most CD software is. Sony is working out promotional deals with stations around the country, and other brands such as Denon (which supplied the WNCN unit) and Kyocera (which supplied WDHA) are showing up, too.

Can you hear the difference over radio? So far, I've only managed to catch CD records via cheap portable or table radios, which don't show off the difference—when I'm listening to my home system, there's no CD to be heard. But E.P. reports:

"I've listened to broadcasts of Compact Discs over three systems—a personal portable during my commute on a bus, a mini-system with $500 car speakers, and over my 'good' system, which includes Stax Earspeakers. Each time, the improvement and difference were clearly audible; it sounds something like the sudden inclusion of a noise-reduction system. And, best of all, it made each of the systems sound better, a lot better, though it was clearly best on the big system."

Says Robert Linder, General Manager of WDHA-FM, "Rock stations compress a lot, as you know. But with CD, when the compression brings up the soft passages, the noise doesn't come up with it."

Why compress? "Because most listeners are in loud ambient environments, such as the car, the office or the street. There's also the competitive situation, where stations are judged by volume as to how strong they are. At least ours is tastefully done, if compression can be tasteful. We use state-of-the-art equipment, and use it conservatively. But you can't sound too much different from your competition. I'd like to see a system that lets stations broadcast compressed sound for the car and so on, but let living-room listeners expand it back again."

IEEE Conference

The IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) will hold its 1983 International Conference on Consumer Electronics from June 8-10 at the Ramada O'Hare Inn, in Des Plaines, Ill. The papers to be given cover a wide range of consumer electronics. Most are on TV and video, and a few are on computer topics. Audio will get its heaviest coverage on the morning of Friday, June 10, in a session on DAD/PCM audio. Half of the papers given in the Thursday morning session on "IC and Component Technologies" are audio-related, too.

Pre-registration costs $35 for IEEE members, $45 for nonmembers; write Charles Marik, Motorola Corporate Research, 1259 East Algonquin Rd., Schaumburg, Ill. 60196. At the door, admission will be $10 higher than in both categories. If you're interested in the Wednesday keynote luncheon ($12 extra) or the lake cruise that night ($25), mention them while preregistering.

Record Time: Free Program

I feel no guilt in taping my own records for use in my car (or for use in my Walkman, before it walked). They're my records, and since many are long out of print, I couldn't buy new copies—tape or disc—in any case. (There's an argument against tape royalties, but I'm not so think of it: If royalties were charged on blank tapes, the fees I paid would not go to those past recording artists whose work I am taping, but to those current ones whose work, by and large, I do not tape.)

Taping classical works is easy. You just note the time per side, or add up the times for the two (or three, at most) bands on that side. But pop records, with 10 or so short cuts per side, are different. You can either add up a host of times like "2'38" and "4'27," or just record until the tape runs out, erase the partially recorded cut at the tape's end, and start the second side with it.

Computer to the rescue. I've written a record-timing program in BASIC, which adds up the times and either tells you how long a tape to use or (if you've already selected the tape) tells you to start the second side of the tape when you have all the cuts the current side can hold. It also adds four seconds to the time of every cut, to allow for the band between selections. If you want a copy of RECTIME/BAS, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to me, mark your outer envelope "RECTIME." If you've written any programs you'd like to share with fellow Audio readers (about 10% of our readers own computers), please send them in. If the program is long and resides on a machine that I have access to (currently TRS-80 I and III, Apple II and Atari 800 with disc, TRS-80 Color Computer and Sinclair/Timex ZX81 with cassette), I'd appreciate getting it on the appropriate magnetic media—which will be returned, naturally.
TRAFFIC JAM

Once upon a time, you could have put all the car stereo news from CES into one page of this magazine, with space at the bottom for some jokes, like Reader's Digest. Now, even a column the length of this one cannot hold it all. Hence, Round Two of our CES once-over-lightly—including a few items not seen at the Show.

There was some increased emphasis on theft protection. Sony probably had the best such idea, in their XRM-10 Music Shuttle ($380). Its tape transport is removable for security (leaving the radio functions in the dash). Once removed, it can be plugged into an accessory battery pack and headphone interface (supplied), to become a Walkman-type portable. The Shuttle's components are available separately, in case you lose the portable part or want another in-dash unit for your second car. Audiobahn had a somewhat similar idea in their Carport AB-500, with the difference that the entire unit comes out of the dash to plug into a "boom-box" portable unit.

Nakamichi's new TD-1200 in-dash unit also has a theft-discouragement device: Each unit has an individual lock code burned into its memory. If you activate the lock system before turning the set off, it won't power up again until you key in the code on its station-preset buttons. Unfortunately, those thieves who don't read hi-fi magazines won't know a stolen 1200 is worthless until they've ripped it off. Perhaps the set should bear a sticker saying why it wouldn't work if stolen, and offering a no-questions-asked reward if returned to a Nakamichi dealer. That way, stolen units might at least get returned.

In equalizers, Panasonic has a simpler anti-theft idea, a plain cover which conceals their CY-SG50 booster/equalizer. Called The Composer, this seven-band unit has unusual and realistic equalizing capabilities: It has the usual octave spacing only on its lower five bands (60/125/250/500/1k), with the higher bands at 3.5 and 10 kHz. And the 125- and 250-Hz bands, where most cars have pronounced resonances, have 18 dB of cut and no boost, with the usual ±12 dB boost and cut on all the other bands. A suggested curve is marked on the front panel. This model has two "25 watt/channel" amps, delivering a still-respectable 12.5 watts per channel at 1% distortion; the similar CY-SG100 has four such amps, plus Panasonic's Ambience sound circuit (now available in a portable, too) on the front speakers and the option of feeding only bass (below 125 or 350 Hz) to the rear speakers.

Several other equalizers with deliberately asymmetric band spacing were on display. The Rockford-Fosgate equalizers have always had this: Their three-band 2100-252 IIR, for instance, has a bass band with variable (30 to 45-Hz) center frequency and up to 18 dB of boost with no cut, followed by a mid-bass control at 175 Hz with no boost but up (down?) to 12 dB of cut, followed by a high band with a 6 dB per octave rise and hinge frequencies switchable from 3 to 10 kHz. The BGW (formerly Spectron) three-band equalizer has bands at 60 and 180 Hz and 16 kHz.

Alpine's seven-band Model 3015 ($400) has even band spacing—but it also has a built-in spectrum analyzer 3015, so one could automatically equalize for different listening positions: oddly, that feature is available on the French Sofare S-Tronic Mk3 EQ (not sold here), although it only has the automatic level control.

Metrosound introduced a nonautomatic equalizer/booster with all-electronic, pushbutton controls instead of sliders (a feature introduced last year by Kenwood) and DNR noise reduction. Clarion's new 200EQB2 EQ/booster has DNR with sliders, but its DNR control is variable—a first, I think, in auto audio.

AUM Audio's AA-9PC nine-band equalizer has one feature you don't see often in mobile components, an RIAA input. It's for use with turntables like the Technics linear-trackers and some Sharp models, which can also operate on 12 V d.c. (But not while the car's in motion.)

Zapco has a four-band "paragraphic" equalizer, with built-in amplitude controls and plug-in modules to control the Q (bandwidth) and center frequency of each band; a plug-in with variable Q and frequency controls is in the works to make it a true parametric. The $500 unit also has a built-in electronic crossover and a mono bass...
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As a Society member, you always enjoy up to 35% off suggested list prices on all multi-sets. Plus, our Half-Price Bonus Plan means that for every regular member purchase you make, you may choose a Bonus album for only half of the members' already-low club price! That amounts to savings of more than 55%! A postage and handling charge (plus applicable sales tax) is added to all shipments.

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If you'd like to receive the Main Selection, you need do nothing. We'll send it automatically. But if you'd prefer an alternate selection or none at all, just mail back the Notification Card enclosed with the offering by the specified date.

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Panasonic's Composer is a seven-band equalizer and booster, with spacing of the bands tailored to the car's special needs.

More important new ground was broken by Visonic, whose Alphasonic A265 is probably the first Class-A mobile amp. It delivers 65 watts per channel in stereo mode, 130 watts when bridged for mono. Proton introduced two amplifiers with "Soft Clipping," like sister company NAD's, for more apparent headroom. The Proton P240 has switchable Soft Clipping, and delivers 50 watts per channel stereo, 100 watts when bridged to mono. The P222 has full-time Soft Clip, and delivers 22 watts per channel.

Nakamichi introduced its first mobile amplifier, the PA-300, rated 70 watts per channel. BGW offered 50 and 75 watt/channel models with turn-on and turn-off delays to avoid thumps.

Nakamichi, Polk and Boston Acoustics have all joined the ranks of mobile speaker manufacturers. Nakamichi's is a three-way system on a unified mounting plate, with the asymmetrically-sloped crossovers housed separately "to avoid sonic degradation due to magnetic leakage." Boston's new 700 is a two-way system on a plate; Polk offers both a plate and separates.

Bose has updated their 1401 Direct Reflecting system. The Series II version's new features include remote-sensing turn-on switching (so the active equalizer and 4 x 25-watt booster can be concealed), circuit protection (which cuts out only the channels requiring it and restores sound once the problem's gone), and features for easier installation. The stereo sound field is much like that of the Delco/GM/Bose system, giving a sense of stereo throughout the car. Also like that system, its stereo balance control affects only high frequencies, shifting the apparent stereo source without affecting overall bass response or volume level.

The Sound Series 2000 from Philips is wider than most rear-deck speaker systems. Each unit contains three driver modules, side by side: Two low-frequency drivers with square 5-inch flat polymer diaphragms (claimed to reach 20 Hz), plus tilt-up end units with dome tweeter and midrange drivers.

Getting back to in-dash units for a second, Panasonic showed the CQS788, with a Daily Priority Station feature which automatically switches to pre-designated stations at preset times so you won't miss favorite shows. Kenwood has broken Pioneer's record for the greatest number of station pre-selects: 24 (6 AM and 18 FM) to Pioneer's 15 (5 AM and 10 FM). Both should mainly interest metropolitan-area listeners with eclectic tastes, or long-distance travelers who regularly cover the same routes.
The TIA-3012 integrated amplifier matches other components in the Tandberg 3000 Series in its dedication to musical excellence, flexibility, quality, and value.

The TIA-3012, in combination with either of our highly acclaimed 3000 Series tuners and a pair of rosewood side panels, forms the world's finest receiver, with built-in flexibility without loss of investment.

Get together with the TIA-3012 at your local authorized Tandberg dealer.
Too Much High End

Q. Some time ago I sent my tape deck to a company to have it tuned up and indicated that I would like to see the high end brighter. Now the highs seem unnaturally bright. I plan to have a local shop readjust the deck. Please tell me what adjustments are involved so that I may speak intelligently with the shop personnel.—Joseph Lacereza, New Rochelle, N.Y.

A. To brighten the response of your deck, the company may have done one or more of the following: (1) decreased the amount of bias used in recording; (2) increased the treble boost employed in recording; (3) modified the playback equalization.

Your deck should be aligned with respect to the tape that you plan to use in the future. First, playback equalization should be adjusted for flat response when playing a test tape. Then bias and recording equalization should be adjusted for the optimal combination of low distortion and flat response on a record-playback basis, or in your case, perhaps with a slight high-frequency emphasis.

Disc-Dubbing at Half Speed

Q. I propose to play a digitally mastered phono disc at half speed (16½ rpm), dub it onto my cassette deck at 1¼ ips, and play the tape at 3¼ ips.

What changes are necessary in the phono playback and tape record equalization curves? Please provide me with new time constants.—Ralph Morgan, Wahiawa, Hawaii

A. From the tape side, I see no merit in recording a cassette at half speed. Frequency problems in tape recording are functions of recorded wave length; if you halve both the frequency and the tape speed, this will not change. You may even add a problem, because wow and flutter tend to be greater at 1¼ ips than at 3¼ ips. On the phono side, you may solve high-frequency tracking problems, but you’ll raise the frequency of any rumble, wow and flutter in your turntable, and of your arm/cartridge resonance.—J.B.

If you insist on going ahead, do not change the 3½ ips playback equalization, keep that standard. Since record equalization is not standard, but is adjusted so that tapes made on that machine will have standard playback characteristics, it is impossible to tell you in advance specifically what changes to make in that. As a starter, lower the frequency at which your 1¼ ips record-EQ treble boost begins.

The RIAA phono playback curve has maximum bass boost at 50 Hz (a 3.180-µS time constant), declining towards 500 Hz (318 µS), plus a treble cut commencing at 2,122 Hz (75 µS). If all frequencies are halved by playing a disc at half speed, the turnover frequencies must also be halved, by doubling the respective time constants to 6,360, 636 and 150 µS.

The IMF ELECTRONICS HPCM

The IMF Electronics HPCM does not refer to some exotic new type of Pulse Code Modulation, but designates our new High Performance Control Monitor loudspeaker. However, the allusion to PCM is entirely appropriate since digital sound was a vital tool in the development of our HPCM loudspeaker.

Our design goal was a compact loudspeaker that could cope with the extended frequency response, high power-handling requirements, and wide dynamic range of digital recording. In short, we wanted a compact version of our IMF Electronics Reference Standard Professional Monitor Mark VII.

In fact, the HPCM uses the same 1¼ inch x 8⁴ inch, high stiffness/low mass, styrene/fibreglass woofer of the Mark VII, which affords true piston-action bass response, and a polymer-cone mid-range and chemical dome tweeter, both of which are damped with Ferro-fluid. These drivers are mounted in an in-line configuration in a 26.8 inch H x 14.8 inch D x 11.6 inch W sealed enclosure. The enclosure is constructed of epoxy-impregnated heavy particle board. This extremely rigid and virtually inert material, along with heavy internal damping in the enclosure, minimizes resonant colorations. The edges of the enclosure are beveled to attenuate diffraction radiation. The in-line drivers and a third-order crossover network maintains phase integrity and affords precise and stable stereo imaging.

The minus 3 dB point of the HPCM is 37 Hz, and this provides exceptional extended bass reproduction from the new CD digital discs now on the market. The HPCM gives the smooth, clean, highly-detailed sound at high power levels that characterizes the IMF Electronics Reference Standard Professional Monitor Mark VII in a compact, no-compromise, cost effective system. Audition the remarkable IMF Electronics High Performance Control Monitor at selected dealers.
Recording vs. Playback Levels

Q. When recording, I keep the peaks within -3 to 0 dB on the record level meter. However, during playback the meter goes well into the red above 0 dB. Although no distortion is noticeable during playback, I am concerned about the discrepancy between the meter readings in recording and in playback.—Robert Rigsby, Richmond, Va.

A. As long as you hear no distortion, there appears to be nothing to worry about. Some brands and types of tape are "hotter" than others, that is, they have a relatively high output for a given input. The manufacturer of the cassette deck cannot foresee which tape you will be using. If your tape has a higher output than average output, this can drive the meter into the red during playback.

Your meter might be miscalibrated with respect to output readings. Some decks have an internal control for adjusting playback calibration so that the meter gives about the same reading in playback as in recording. If your deck contains such a control, a competent technician can easily adjust it for the tape of your choice.

Reducing Only Noise?

Q. Can any noise-reducing unit operate without losing a lot of sound?—August Yirsa, Brookfield, Ill.

A. When using Dolby NR, there may occasionally be some loss of the very low frequencies—say, below about 30 Hz or so, according to some reports. When using Dolby or dbx NR, there may be some loss of the very high frequencies—say, above 15 kHz or so. But all this tends to vary among decks.

Dynamic-filter noise reducers (such as the Burwen or DNR systems), or autocorrelators, can also cut high frequencies, depending on the setting of their sensitivity controls. For the best compromise between noise reduction and high-frequency loss, these systems should be readjusted with each change of program material.

Dying Left Channel

Q. When I turn on my cassette deck and begin recording, everything is fine, but after about 45 minutes nothing at all works on the left channel. If I turn off the power for a few minutes, everything is okay again. What could be the problem?—Julio Poma, Bronx, N.Y.

A. There may be a poor solder joint in the power supply to the left channel. As temperature varies according to whether the cassette deck is on or off, the joint may cause the connection to be complete or incomplete. Another possibility is a faulty switch or component which doesn't work properly when it's warmed up.

If you have a problem or question on tape recording, write to Mr. Herman Burstein at AUDIO, 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036. All letters are answered. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Don't buy this tuner.

(Until you've heard others at twice the price.)

Sonic performance is the best reason for selecting any audio component. And when it comes to tuners, performance is relatively easy to evaluate.

A tuner either brings stations in clearly, or it doesn’t. Especially the weak and distant stations that on some tuners come in noisily or not at all.

The music, of course, must sound clean and accurate. And two (or more) tuners should be auditioned under identical conditions.

Then you want to compare features: such as the tuning system, programming flexibility, signal displays and signal-enhancement controls.

Now, it's time to consider price. Our new GFT-2 is less than $250. But we suggest you ask your dealer to compare it with other tuners priced up to $500 or more.

When you've done all that, you'll no longer need our advice. You'll know exactly which tuner to buy.

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Unusual FM Reception Problem
Q. I have three high-quality FM tuners. All perform well in my living room and equally well in my basement, except that each produces a loud hiss when receiving WNYC there. None of the tuners does this when receiving WNYC in the living room. All three tuners, when in use, are fed from the same Yagi antenna. I tried a good distribution preamplifier and a splitter.

The basement tuner sits on a shelf above the top of the stone foundation. The only electrical devices reasonably nearby are a refrigerator and the furnace. I turned both of them off, but the hiss persisted. I've also installed a line filter between the tuner and the wall outlet.

This is not a matter of incomplete tuner limiting. The signal strength meters show that the levels are far above those required for total limiting. The condition is far worse when I use a distribution amplifier than when I use a simple splitter. And opening a knife switch in the portion of 300-ohm lead-in going to the downstairs tuner, so that there is a ¼-inch gap, diminishes the hiss drastically—though not enough to make acceptable recordings.—Morton N. Wekstein, Bronxville, N.Y.

A. The answer most likely lies in the 300-ohm lead-in you are using, or its routing to the basement. Perhaps it is wrapped around ductwork or pipes, fastened to a metal support column, or run through ductwork. Such situations cause signal losses and reflections.

If such routing cannot be avoided, I suggest that you use a 75-ohm coaxial system. That should solve the problem. If signal losses are too great overall because of long cable runs, balun and splitters, you will need to try a mast-mounted amplifier, not as a distribution amplifier but as a means of obtaining more signal. This amplifier must, however, have a better noise figure than the tuners have. If it does not have a better noise figure, reception will again be degraded, especially weak-signal reception. The coaxial system will necessitate a complete rewiring of the installation, including the living room—even though reception in this room was always good.

Signal losses are not the only cause of hiss; multipath problems will also cause it. Such added signal reflections can be introduced by metal objects in contact with 300-ohm lead-in as well as those introduced into the antenna from surrounding buildings and/or terrain.

Mono Speaker, Stereo Amp
Q. What's the best way to connect a single speaker to a stereo amplifier or receiver without losing fidelity or damaging the equipment? Would the same connections be used for tube and solid-state gear?—Name withheld

A. With either type of amp, just connect your speaker to one channel's output terminals, rotate the balance control all the way to that side, and use only that channel's input. Set the mode switch to stereo so no signal feeds the unused channel.

Third-Lug Theme
Q. I notice that all volume controls have three terminal lugs. What is the purpose of the third one?—Robert Aries, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. A volume control or potentiometer, consists of a resistor with fixed contacts at each end and a sliding contact between them. The signal is usually passed across the entire resistance of the volume control, and the output taken between the center terminal lug and one end.

Nickel-Cadmium vs. Alkaline Batteries
Q. I am considering buying a set of rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries to be used in a portable stereo system, but a friend tells me they do not provide full power for nearly as long a time as alkalines. I know nickel-cadmiums would pay for themselves in time, but since they supply 1.2 instead of 1.5 volts, does this affect the play speed? Which type is the better choice?—Steve Kuske, Goodhue, Minn.

A. It's true that nickel-cadmium batteries do not provide as much voltage initially as alkaline batteries and that they won't supply their full voltage for as long as alkalines will. However, alkaline cells will gradually fall off in voltage over their lives, while nickel-cadmium types will tend to maintain their operating voltage during much of their discharge cycle. Thus, if such batteries perform well for a specific application, their performance can be relied on until the charge has been virtually exhausted.

Once alkaline cells have been exhausted, they must be discarded; no attempt should be made to recharge them. The nickel-cadmium cells can be recharged a number of times. (In fact, they can be cycled a lot more often than is true of dry, lead-acid cells.)

The lower voltage produced by a battery of nickel-cadmium cells will seldom affect the performance of the equipment in which they are installed. Even tape speed will not be adversely affected because of the recorder's speed-controlling system and because it probably was designed to allow for low-battery operation.

If you plan to use a portable stereo system over extended periods, you definitely should consider using rechargeable cells. Keep two sets on hand, one under charge and the other in use. Should you be away from power lines and should one set of cells run down, the recharged set will be immediately available.

Equipment Compatibility
Q. I once read an article which spoke of "equipment compatibility," claiming it would be unwise to purchase a music source capable of producing more signal than would drive the amplifier to full output. My power amplifier's manual states that "a 1-volt signal will drive each amplifier channel to its full output." I note that many tape decks have outputs of 1.5 volts, 1.8 volts, etc. Would they be incompatible with my present power amp?—Samuel J. Neiditch, Highland, Calif.

A. If you're speaking of an integrated amplifier with a volume control, no problem; just turn down the volume control. If you're using a power amp with the tape deck (which is unusual), there will only be a problem if the amp lacks an input level control and the deck has no control for output level. Gross mismatches (such as a 10-to-1 mismatch) can cause problems with distortion or noise, but not the sort of mismatch you're discussing here.

Alkaline Batteries
Q. If you have a problem or question about audio, write to Mr. Joseph Giovaneli at AUDIO Magazine, 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036. All letters are answered. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
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ROWLAND ON RYE

Too-Rye-Ay: Dexys Midnight Runners
Polygram SRM 1-4069, $8.98

Sound: B  Performance: B+

Too-Rye-Ay is one of the most eclectic records to receive the big radio and MTV push. Although it may not be what you'd term revolutionary music—reactionary might be more applicable—it's a certainty that nothing along the same lines is being recorded these days. What it comes down to is Kevin Rowland, a Celtic lad stylistically in debt to the Martin Scorsese school of ethnic sensibility, drawing heavily from '60s soul records and his own traditional Irish music. He comes up with a sound, devoid of electric guitars, driven by horns, accordions, banjos and fiddles that's unlike the music usually associated with these instruments. Rowland also has a peculiar voice that's rather high and clear, whereas the singers he seems hooked on are midrangey and gruff. This unlikely combination of roots, instrumentation and voicings produces a fairly distinctive sound which has actually gotten onto many radio stations via the infectious hook of "Come On Eileen"—a major accomplishment these days, when every record heard on the FM dial seems to resemble Journey's.

Of course, part of this success is due to the mild resemblance Kevin Rowland's music bears to early Springsteen (The Wild, Innocent, & E-Street period), and how certain people in radio are paranoid about missing out on the next Bruce. The similarities are only superficial; heightened by the fact that everything else around sounds like it was manufactured at the same heavy-metal plant.

The production on Too-Rye-Ay is minimal; none of the instruments are enhanced by the recording, and the drums are thin. But for an American debut, the record is fairly interesting and distinctive. Only time will tell whether Rowland becomes an artist with major impact or, like Graham Parker, just another singer/songwriter in the shadow of the Asbury Park.

Jon & Sally Tiven

On My Own Two Feet: Paul Barrère
Mirage/Atlantic 90070-1, $8.98.

Sound: C  Performance: B-

Paul Barrère’s songwriting blossomed under Lowell George’s shadow in Little Feat as Paul gradually became an adept songsmith with an uncommonly bent wit. Here he emerges as his own man but is still heir apparent to the Little Feat style, if not its sound. The similarities are unavoidable even though Barrère employs bigger sounds than the old group did. The playing throughout is excellent, and several members of The Dixie Dregs figure prominently. The songs are cheery fun if light, but Jeff Glixman’s pedestrian production might act as a dampener in that respect. For all the obvious energy that has gone into On My Own Two Feet, the raw sound is remarkably lifeless.

Little Feat fans and fetishists are sure to like Paul Barrère’s long-awaited solo album, probably a lot.

Michael Tearson

In Cold Blood: Johnny Thunders
New Rose NR350, two discs, $10.98.

Too Much Junkie Business: Johnny Thunders
ROIR A118, cassette, $7.98 (611 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10012).

Sound: B-  Performance: B

Johnny Thunders is one of the more amusing cult figures in rock, if only due to his deliberate attempt to remain a semi-obscure legend: No one could accidentally make records (and tapes) this trashy and yet display so much talent. All his records are characterized by inexcusable playing, whiny singing, and a lack of any real production. Despite all this, Thunders’ songwriting talent and semi-lovable personality shine through. The guy certainly knows how to handicap himself.

He hasn’t been able to get a real record contract, so these are released through a small French label (New Rose) and an American cassette-only company that caters to the tastes of New Wave refugees. Many of the same songs are featured on both. Although the French issue is the more logical—two records, one studio and one live
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"Johnny Thunders is an ex-New York Doll who seems to be finding out the hard way that it takes more than heart to get across."

From Cambridge, Mass.—the cassette has a charm all its own. Too Much Junkie Business features 15 songs with narration in between by Johnny Thunders. Two of the best studio tracks here didn’t make it onto In Cold Blood (“Who Do Voodoo” and “King of the Gypsies”). The live tracks on both packages feature less than great sound. True fans should get The Heartbreakers’ Live in London album recorded seven years ago but only recently made available. The cassette includes more vintage Heartbreaker material, while the New Rose edition duplicates cuts (who needs a studio and a live version of “Green Onions”?). But those who are addicted to vinyl, as opposed to magnetic tape, will probably opt for In Cold Blood despite this disclaimer.

If Johnny Thunders surrounded himself with musicians of at least a marginally talented calibre, he might be able to get away with this kind of performance and become, say, the next Patti Smith. On his So Alone album (where he was aided and abetted by Sex Pistols, The Only Ones, and a Pretender), the presentation was far more coherent than that found here. This ex-New York Doll seems to be finding out the hard way that it takes more than heart and soul to get across to the public. Unfortunately, his recordings show him as his own worst enemy—but in some kooky way, they’re still all right. You figure it out.

Johnny Thunders

Love Over and Over: Kate and Anna McGarrigle
Polydor 810-042-1 Y-1, $8.98.

Sound: C – Performance: A

Love Over and Over is a lovely and very satisfying album by the Canadian McGarrigle sisters. They write genuine songs of the heart that are emotional and blessed with glowing warmth, grace, and wit.

In addition to their new songs, there are two somewhat older, glorious ones. Kate’s “The Work Song” was a highlight of Maria Muldaur’s 1973 solo debut album. Its melodic ties to Stephen Foster are emphasized here in a beautiful performance. Anna has translated (loosely) Bob Seger’s “You’ll Accompany Me” into French and dressed it up with fiddle and accordion.

The arranging throughout the album is excellent, laced with gentle surprises. It is too bad the album is...
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Peter Aczel  The Audio Critic  Winter 1982-83

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Lene Lovich

For an album recorded in no fewer than seven studios, Lene and Les have gotten a nice consistent sheen on the production. Their music’s quirks provide it its abundant character. As you get used to the territory, No Man’s Land emerges as a fine, warm album that gets better and better.

Michael Tearson

Another Page: Christopher Cross
Warner Bros. 23757-1, $8.98

Sound: B+  Performance: B+

As thoroughly as Christopher Cross first album saturated America, it’s hard to believe this is just his second record. With this state-of-the-genre L.A. pop album of mellow rocking sounds, he proves he is not just another one-shot wonder.

Production and sonic values are squeaky clean and clear on the Quiex II vinyl review copies. Musicianship is of the usual high level of the L.A. studio Who’s Who playing on the album.

Cross is a class act. His songs have lovely, full melodies that grow on you. Another Page makes excellent, non-irritating listening.  Michael Tearson

No Man’s Land: Lene Lovich
Stiff/Epic Are 38399.

Sound: B  Performance: B

Lene Lovich and her partner Les Chappell have kept something of a low profile since the last Lovich album in 1980 and the last EP in ’81. With No Man’s Land, she retains her squaky-gypsy-queen vocal persona plus the Balkan rhythms and melodic ideas that make her best work, like “Lucky Number” or “New Toy,” so diverting.

Lene’s peculiar voice can start to wear on some ears by the end of an album, but when the songs are strong on their own, as they are for much of No Man’s Land, everything is peaches. New standout include “Blue Hotel,” “Maria” and “Sister Video.” The lead track, “It’s You, Only You (Mein Schmerz),” ines hard but in the end is just too precious.

BLESSED

CARVER M-1.5t
MAGNETIC FIELD POWER AMPLIFIER

pressed so badly that it very nearly undoes all the fine efforts. Surface noise is prevalent and so are distorted voices, but even delicate percussion and piano parts are undamaged. Something has gone very wrong here technically. I should note that I checked three copies to ascertain that the problems were not isolated.

Still, despite the technical problems, Love Over and Over is a highly recommended album of sensitive and mature songs.  Michael Tearson

Win This Record: David Lindley & El Rayo-X
Electra Asylum 9 60178-1, $8.98.

Sound: B  Performance: A

Win This Record sounds like a musical Siamese twin to Lindley’s first solo album, El Rayo-X, one of the highlights of 1981’s releases. Not that this is a second-string batch of Lindley magic, mind you, but an identical sounding style which differs from its predecessor only in the increased percentage of featured guitar work by the other player, Bernie Larsen, and the larger contribution of originals by the group’s mastermind.

Lindley’s guitar trademarks are all over these tracks—soaring lap steel parts, Mexican-flavored figures, percussive finger-picking rhythm parts, and major-scale solos. Exceptional in composition and execution, his instrumental sections always manage to take off. He’s simply one of the best guitarists, for both originality and sheer chops, now on vinyl.

As for the band, whose other core members are Jorge Calderon on bass and Ian Wallace on drums, it seems to be of one musical mind, judging from the homogenous body of outstanding tracks. Most of the tunes are calypso or reggae in feel as the band leader seems to be heavily into Caribbean and Mexican stylings. There’s a considerable amount of unison and harmony singing, and “Let the Girl Go Home” and “Brother John” suggest

24  AUDIO/JUNE 1983
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"David Lindley is growing as a songwriter and as a musical force who can stand on his own two feet."

that Lindley loves a sing-along. The latter tune gets a four-star treatment whose end product is a masterpiece of simplicity. The arrangement of guitar and percussion instrumentals makes for development within the song which is perfectly suited to Lindley's adenoidal voice. Although it's hard to choose favorites on an album that's as consistently uplifting as this, "Talk to the Lawyer," penned by Lindley, doesn't sound far from what pop radio might choose as a single.

More than anything else, Win This Record proves that Lindley's first record wasn't a fluke. Although Win

THE TURNTABLE THAT BEAT THE COMPACT DISC

In a recent test done by Popular Hi-Fi, all four reviewers chose the Linn Sondek LP12 Turntable over the Compact Digital Disc.

"The Compact Disc Player sounds impressive at first, probably due to its relative absence of surface noise but once the music starts there is something which tells you immediately that it is wrong." — Chris Thomas

"All the key musical elements were there, but the subtle nuances of the music — delicate cymbal playing, intricate guitar work and so on — were missing which made the overall presentation of the music less convincing and involving than that provided by the analogue front end." — Simon Davies

"... although it was better than we had anticipated, it still was far behind our reference Linn/Iittok/Asak T combination in pure sound quality." — Chris Frankland

"In my view it still has some way to go before it is as good as the best analogue disc playing systems." — Jonathan Kettle

For a complete reprint of the review, and other information on the turntable that beat the compact disc, circle the reader service number listed below.

THE TURNTABLE THAT BEAT THE COMPACT DISC

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26 AUDIO/JUNE 1983
Here's a little competition for a lot of speaker systems.

As you can see, the Triad is very small, even when you add up its three pieces.

The subwoofer is about the size of two shoe boxes (8½ x 13¼ x 8"). Each satellite is less than one shoe box (8¾ x 5½ x 5").

So much for their physical size. It's the astonishing dimensions of their sonic performance that's really significant. And interesting.

For example, frequency response extends from 24 to 21,000 Hz, ±3 dB! Power handling is 25 watts continuous, 250 watts peak. And that's for each channel.

Triad accomplished this with a mix of good design and considerable innovation. All acoustically valid. The 6½-inch woofer is self-powered, with a sophisticated signal-conditioning amplifier. The input signal and the cone excursion are electronically monitored for optimum performance within the woofer's designated operating range.

The end result: low-frequency performance you'd expect from a woofer twice that of the Triad's, and an enclosure ten times larger.

Precise stereo imaging is achieved by the special low-diffraction, phase-aligned configuration of the mid and high-frequency drivers.

One last important point. The original Triad system was recommended primarily for use at moderate listening levels and in modest-size rooms. The new model does not have these limitations.

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But first things first. You'll want to hear what the Triad sounds like to your ears. To do that, just call our toll-free number, 800-525-4018, and ask for the name of the dealer nearest you. Or write for our literature to: Acoustic Design Group, 620 East Bleecker St., P.O. Box G-3, Aspen, CO 81611.

You're in for a big surprise.
The Road to Wichita: Billy Nalle
WTO 1959, $9.00 (Billy Nalle Music,
400 West Central Ave. 2205, Wichita,
Kans. 67203).

The time was, many years ago, when
theater-organ records were the ones to
test your system with; they were the
audiophile albums of the late '50s and
early '60s. There were three prominent
organists in those days: Billy Nalle,
with his jazz approach to the instru-
ment; George Wright, with his pop,
somewhat gimmicked approach, and
Ashley Miller, who played more in the
main-line tradition.

In the last decade, the theater organ
has waned in popularity, mainly be-
cause of shifts in the general taste, but
the instrument maintains a cult follow-
ing. One of the finest examples of a
theater organ was the Wurlitzer origi-
nally installed in the New York Para-
mount Theater. The instrument was re-
moved in 1964 when the building was
gutted to make room for a large office
complex. Through the personal and fi-
nancial intervention of Richard Simonton,
the organ was kept intact and
stored for almost 10 years prior to find-
ing a home in the Wichita Convention
Center. In this environment, and with
much refurbishing, the instrument
speaks out more freely than it ever did
in the padded confines of the old Para-
mount; the sound is rich and, rare for a
theater organ, cohesive. In the mid-
'70s, Nalle moved to Wichita to be-
come organist in residence for the
Wurlitzer. Appropriately, this album is
dedicated to the memory of Simonton.

The unusual thing about Nalle's
playing is that he avoids the typical
clichés. His textures are lean, allowing
musical details to come through, and
his rhythmic drive and control are re-
markable. In his hands, the instrument
sounds more like an ensemble of jazz
musicians than the cumbersome mon-
ster it usually is.

Nalle offers a variety of pop songs,
old and new. The sound is just a little
distant for my tastes, but it probably
reflects accurately what you might
hear in the hall. Like most theater or-
gans, this one hisses, the result of min-
ute leaks in the high-pressure wind
supply. The pressing quality is moder-
ate to good.  

Wolftracks: John Kay & Steppenwolf
Nautilus NR-53, $15.98.

Sound: A−  Performance: C−

It's admirable that Nautilus has the
initiative to issue rock albums that
haven't been available before—ideally,
the job of an audiophile label should
go beyond reissuing last year's top 20
albums. The digital recording makes
something of a difference, but it's un-
fortunate that Nautilus picked a record
as lackluster as Wolftracks to kick off
the series. John Kay was never much
of a singer, although he had his hey-
day for a while toward the end of the
'60s (“Born To Be Wild”). The other
members of the original Steppenwolf
have long gone on to greener pas-
tures. Self-produced, the record fea-
tures original material with the excep-
tion of Argent's "Hold Your Head Up"
which doesn't stand up to the earlier
version. Hopefully, the second record
in Nautilus' all-new rock audiophile se-
ries (which allegedly will be a reunion
of Spirit) will be more valid musically.

Jon & Sally Tiven

The King Crimson Collection: King
Crimson
EG Editions/Jem EGKC 1-10, half-
speed mastered; 10 discs, $89.80;
$8.98 each.

Sound: B  Performance: B

In doing a half-speed mastering job
on the recorded works of King Crim-
son, the status of the group is raised
from cult classicists to prog-rock gods.
There is still some question, however,
as to how important this group was to
the development of contemporary mu-
ic. Certainly the alumni of the group
went on to form alliances such as For-
eigner, ELP and Asia, but is being the
progenitor for future bombast a legit
excuse for instant canonization? The
question arises, is the purpose of this
collection to boost Robert Fripp's
standing in the rock community, or to
meet some demand of the general
public anxious to get their hands on
early recordings by John Wetton?

Taking these albums as a whole, one
must have the patience to sort through
the self-indulgent passages in order to
get to anything vital. For every "Cat
Food" or "20th Century Schizoid Man,"
there is a "Happy Family" or ten, and
the presence of all these "name" per-
formers doesn't make the random ram-
bbling of Fripp & Co. any more appeal-
ing. As for the half-speed mastering
job that supposedly is the reason these
hard-to-find albums were reissued, the
A progress report from Dolby Laboratories

Dolby Noise Reduction in 1983

- Only two years after its introduction, more than 4 million listeners are enjoying the benefits of Dolby C-type noise reduction in their stereo cassette recorders. Thanks to its unique combination of dual-level processing and the proven sliding-band principle, Dolby C provides ample noise reduction to satisfy even the most critical listener, along with a freedom from side-effects conventional companders can't match.

- But the rapid acceptance of Dolby C is not all that's happening. Now that low-voltage Dolby B ICs are available, more than 20 personal portable cassette models with Dolby B-type noise reduction are either on the market or in the final development stages. In addition, 20% of all VHS video cassette recorders now being built are equipped with Dolby B, including the many stereo models.

- There is also progress with software. Hundreds of pre-recorded VHS cassettes encoded with Dolby B are now available, among which are many feature films originally released in Dolby Stereo. And thanks to Dolby HX Professional, improved audio cassettes, duplicated at high speed with significantly better high frequency response, are on the way.

- In 1983, confidence in the familiar Dolby trademarks is higher than ever before. There are probably none others as closely associated with quality sound throughout the world.

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original recording jobs done on the first five King Crimson albums were so unstupendous that double-speed mastering could have done the job as effectively. Anyway, it sounds like some of these were not made from first generation tapes. Fortunately, the $8.98 price tag is more in line with the sonic value here, for their interest in sonic excellence was certainly at the low end of the industry standard.

It all comes down to how much of a Fripp fan you are, because the soon-to-be-stellar sidemen aren't doing diddley. And Fripp, for all his pretentious conceptual idiocy, happens to be a tremendous influence on the future of music, he just managed to surround himself with individuals who were very good and who would eventually make their own mark. The closest he has come to being an event unto himself was when, for a brief moment, he guested on Bowie and Blondie records.

These 10 records (which, by the way, come in paper rather than plastic sleeves) seem to indicate that EG wants them kept in print rather than that American audiences are clamoring for them. The music sounds dated and primitive, but when it was released it seemed far-out and futuristic. Such is the benefit of time and perspective upon the works of artists who juggle talent with self-hype. Jon & Sally Tiven
"Though recorded in 1959, Previn's jazz version of West Side Story is a prime example of what can be done with an old master."

**West Side Story**: André Previn and His Pals Shelly Manne & Red Mitchell
Mobile Fidelity MFSL 1-095, $17.00.

What well-known classical conductor was a jazz near-great during the '50s? The answer, of course, is André Previn. He abandoned his career as Hollywood wunderkind to become a conductor, and while we have gained his remarkable insights into English orchestral music, we have lost the freshness and invention of his jazz piano style.

Previn's collaborators on West Side Story are Shelly Manne on drums and Red Mitchell on bass. The recording was made in 1959; but for a minute amount of tape hiss, you would never know it. The sound is clean as can be, and it stands as a prime example of an excellent old master tape given the benefits of up-to-date stereo disc transfer and superb processing.

The eight cuts on this disc are varied in style and never for a moment dull. Only one of them, "America," doesn't seem to work; it lacks the Latin rhythmic drive it needs to make good musical sense.

Congratulations to Mobile Fidelity for dressing up this old masterpiece for our enjoyment. John M. Eargle

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The Advent Market Survey.

For three and a half years Advent has been developing a loudspeaker unlike anything we've ever produced. We need some information regarding speaker/room interface to finalize the design. If you will send us this survey, we will send you technical data on this new Advent 6003. In addition, we will send a coupon good for $50.00 off on the purchase of a pair of these new Advent loudspeakers. Please fill out the survey and send to the address below.

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What year did you purchase them? _________________________
What room are they in? _________________________________
How large is the room? Floor area ________________ x ________________
Ceiling ht. ________________________________

Additional comments are welcome.

ADVENT 4138 N. United Parkway
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"On Some Girls, Mobile Fidelity has once again done a fine job, with all the individual guitar figures articulated."

ied by them. It is for this reason that you wouldn't think they'd lend themselves to the audiophile format; the assumption would be that records this sloppy are made for radio or parties, but not simply listening to in your living room.

Granted, Some Girls is not exactly Ravel or Beethoven, yet it translates extremely well to a listener's record when all the original frequencies and separation are preserved. It also happens to be the last really well-made Stones album (all we've seen since are greatest hits, live versions, and out-takes from these sessions), and there's no mistaking The Stones' excitement when they first record with a new band. The addition of Ron Wood and Ian McLagan made for new textures that had only been hinted at when Woody...
FRONT AND CENTENARY

Stravinsky Celebration. New England Conservatory
NEC 120, $9.98. (Available from Golden Crest, P.O. Box 2859, Huntington Station, N.Y. 11746.)

This is an excellent live recording which celebrates the centennial of Stravinsky's birth. My only complaint is that it should be more adventurous—i.e., two discs. So much in this student/faculty series of concerts is necessarily omitted. It is important that we keep our ears tuned to the remarkable things that can be done today with our professional recording equipment, outside of the general run of record releases, actively inside the large and varied world of music and musical sound. I would hate to have missed this one.

The music spans Stravinsky's whole long career, to his very last little piece, and is performed by all the major departments of the Conservatory, the chorus under Lorna Cooke deVaron, the orchestra under Eiji Oue and so on. What makes things interesting, of course, is the enthusiasm of advanced student performers, young enough so that they understand and love the music as too few senior orchestral players do. And also the direction of experienced faculty members. All this communicates—and there is an audience (deftly managed in the editing) of more students and friends, families, obviously highly interested. If you want live on tape, this is it.

I particularly enjoyed the Dumbarton Oaks Concerto of 1938, very Bach-like, wonderfully tuneful and genial for Stravinsky. I heard one of the early performances at Dumbarton Oaks itself in Washington, D.C. during the war. Also the set of Russian church anthems, in that marvelously rounded style with the big bassos and ornate sound that you will also find in Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky and many others. But perhaps best of all was the segment of that familiar warhorse, "Firebird" (the Firebird Suite), done in an absolutely hair-raising manner, so modern sounding you wouldn't believe. Just as the old-line conductors used to bring out the Romantic aspects of this early work, so the youth of today emphasizes the genuine modern—zowie! We should have the rest.

Indeed, what is noticeable throughout the disc is the easy domination of brass and percussion over the formerly dominant strings (at least as recorded). The strings seem to me rather weak and fussy; the brass is all brassy confidence. That's good for today's listening tastes.

Excellent clean sound, in a rather dead acoustic (I think Boston's Jordan Hall, with audience), giving a very clinical and sharply detailed effect, clearly just right for this composer's often dry and rhythmic music.

The Odessa Balalaikas
Nonesuch D 79034, digital disc. or cassette (D 4-79034), $11.98 each.

What struck me first, listening to this quite charming disc and cassette was that the Russians are entirely free from the uncomfortable trichotomy in our music, between "classical,” pop and folk. The modern balalaika, revived in the 19th century from a cruder folk instrument, is definitely poised right between these three and suffers no problems at all. Whereas we are always offending somebody in two wrong corners of our triangle—whether it's classical-pop, pop-folk, folk-classical? One listen to this balalaika music and you'll see what I mean. It just flows, easily, tunefully and effortlessly. Who cares what corner it does or doesn't inhabit?

An apt analogy because the balalaika is itself triangular, the only such instrument of its sort. It comes in a whole family, low bass through treble, and that is what we have here, sounding indeed like a considerable orchestra, not merely a quintet. This instrument is also remarkable in that its technique includes the strummed note, like the old-fashioned uke hereabouts, but richer and easier.

Curiously, this band was formed on our West Coast by four very un-Russians; they became so adept that in the end they attracted two genoysen Russian, one of whom plays, the other does the arranging. So now they are authentic. The superb Russian-style contralto who sings one number on each side is named Linda O'Brien. I found this recording very pleasing and utterly musical and so will you.

CBS 36947, digital.

Glenn Gould stands unique in music history as the first major pianist to give up the live concert entirely in favor of recording. Even some engineers have doubts about that, but all of us in the field owe him a lot of gratitude. Yes, he was an eccentric—and maybe better eccentricity on tape, invisible (though only too audible at times!), than on the stage. But the real boost he gave was to the validity of recording itself, dis-
tinct from the concert. That is what mattered. Beethoven was even more eccentric, remember.

Absolutely no question, Gould thrived musically in his solitude, if recording can ever be called that. He grew and grew—he became one of the greatest sheer interpreters of the old classics, as is clear when one traverses his successive recordings, from powerful to far more than that. He re-did the Bach Goldberg Variations, his first famous recording, for this very reason; he knew he had much new and more profound thinking to get down on tape.

So—those who think the Haydn piano sonatas are nice, tinny little pieces had better consider this release. Pianists, of course, but also piano teachers who assign these works to their thousands of students! Not to mention those of us who have listened to Haydn, on records or elsewhere, or even played them, more or less, ourselves. Absolutely breathtaking, is all I can say. I could use all the publicity words—stupendous, acclaimed, and so on, but I'll leave it simply that I was stunned. That is the sound of Glenn Gould in recording.

The actual sound, by the way, is cleanly digital but a bit in the familiar Columbia-CBS style, rather dry, a trace steely. Not at all unpleasant, it is a perfectly good top-quality alternative.

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Music can't live without us.
For several months now, I have been evaluating two interesting new loudspeakers, the Meridian M10 and the Acoustat Model Eight.

The Meridian is manufactured by Boothroyd Stuart, Ltd. of Huntingdon, England. In recent years, Meridian has specialized in what they call "interactive" loudspeaker systems. Simply put, this is a design wherein the driver elements are combined with dedicated amplifiers and crossovers, integrated in a common enclosure.

The M10 is the most advanced and most powerful of Meridian's line of interactive loudspeakers. One of the goals of the design is to create a virtual point source of sound, with symmetrical horizontal and vertical dispersion. To this end, a unique enclosure is employed. On the front of the loudspeaker, 5-inch cone midrange drivers are mounted above and below a 2-inch dome tweeter. These drivers are in a heavily damped enclosure isolated from the woofers. The cabinet's width is just slightly larger than the 5-inch midrange units, thus presenting a very narrow frontal area said to reduce diffraction distortion. On each side of this cabinet are mounted two directly driven, 5-inch bass drivers; a flat-diafragm, 8 x 12-inch passive radiator is mounted behind the virtual source. This slim enclosure is integrated into the top portion of a pedestal of the same width. Contained within the lower part of the pedestal are two 75-watt amplifiers for the bass system, another 75-watt amplifier for the midrange drivers, a 35-watt amplifier for the dome tweeter, an electronic crossover, and two power supplies. Quite an assemblage—and in spite of the close proximity of the various elements, very little heat is generated.

The M10 is thus a tri-amplified system, and Meridian points out that the amplifiers and crossover are configured to match the characteristics of the drivers. Crossover from the bass section is at an unusually low 190 Hz, and a time-delay-compensated, fourth-order crossover directs high frequencies to the tweeter from 2 kHz on up.

Meridian claims an overall frequency response of -3 dB at 33 Hz and 24 kHz, with THD of the entire electronic system typically less than 0.01%. This slim pedestal design stands 39 inches high, with the upper enclosure 18 inches deep.

Since the M10 is an active system, the only other electronic component necessary is a preamplifier. Meridian recommends their own Model 101, but any high-quality preamplifier can be used. Each M10 is supplied with frequency-compensation plugs which can be inserted in the rear of the enclosure to tailor high-frequency response for variations in room acoustics.

To evaluate the Meridian M10, I teamed it up with a Levinson ML6A preamplifier which superbly complemented the fine performance of this unusual loudspeaker. With 270 watts of tri-amplified power per side, the M10s gave an impressive performance with large-scale symphonic works. I had the pleasure of a visit from Bob Stuart, the astute young designer of the M10, and we listened to digital discs on a prototype Sony CDP-101 digital audio disc player. It was obvious that the M10 could handle the great dynamic range of a number of recordings at high output levels, certainly approaching the 110 dB on program peaks claimed by Meridian. Bass response was very firm and solid; Bass drums had plenty of punch and weight, and contrabass had a most satisfying clean resonant "thrum." Only the extreme low organ pedals of Virgil Fox recordings indicated the need for a good subwoofer. Transient response of the M10 is exemplary. On the M & K Hot Stix drum recording, high percussion of cymbals and bells was very accurate, while the rim shots were positively explosive in their projection. Given the source material, high-frequency response of the M10 was very smooth, although there was a slight tendency to brightness. Judicious use of the frequency contouring plugs would be indicated in some rooms. As expected, because of the point-source emphasis in the design, imaging and depth projection were extraordinarily good. The image focus and instrument localization have to be considered among the top three or four loudspeakers which excel in this parameter. The overall sound of the M10 is accurate, very musical, and not fatiguing. A pair of M10s costs $4,450, but it must be remembered that this includes 270 watts of tri-amplification per side.

Acoustat now proudly proclaims that their line of electrostatic loudspeakers puts them in the category of the world's 10 best-selling loudspeakers. I have no reason to doubt this, as their speakers have garnered much acclaim and steadily increasing sales in the relatively short span of the company's existence.

Some months ago, Acoustat updated their speakers and added several new models. The Model Eight, their state-of-the-art "flagship" electrostatic loudspeaker, costs $4,750 per pair. It is an imposing monolith, standing 7 feet, 10 inches high, 36 inches wide, 4 inches deep and weighing 220 pounds. The Model Eight is, in essence, two Mode! Four speakers stacked in a single unit. As with all current Acoustat ES

Meridian M10s

Acoustat Model Eight
Some things speak for themselves
"Quite obviously, a speaker of such imposing size as Acoustat's Model Eight should be used in rooms of appropriate dimensions."

| loudspeakers, the Model Eight's signal-carrying wire grids are made of high-purity copper, utilizing 47 strands of 40-gauge wire. This is claimed to produce high output with less mid-range coloration. The wire grids are strung on a very rigid honeycomb plastic form, with the 0.0005-inch-thick conductive mylar diaphragm sandwiched between the grids. Each panel of the Model Eight is equipped with a high-frequency balance control for frequencies above 10 kHz, and the system's frequency response is rated as 24 Hz to 20 kHz, ±2 dB. Each Model Eight panel is also equipped with two Acoustat MK-121 input "biformers," since each side is meant to be driven by both channels of a stereo amplifier. (The MK-121 is said to permit a largely resistive load of 6 ohms.) The Model Eight requires a lot of amplifier power. I have used two Acoustat Trans Nova 200 watt/channel units very successfully, with the amplifiers providing a very clean, highly detailed sound with plenty of punch. I currently use a Levinson ML-3 amplifier on each panel of the Model Eight. The huge voltage and current capabilities of the ML-3 amplifiers provide a sound of unparalleled power and refinement.

Obviously, a speaker of such imposing size should be used in rooms of appropriate dimensions. Acoustat recommends rooms on the order of 20 x 30 feet, and their specification for sound pressure level is 125 dB at 25 feet in a room this size! However, an LEDE (live end-dead end) room can be much smaller since, with the absorption, the speaker is essentially in an "infinite" room. That is how I have the Model Eights set up, and it works perfectly, with excellent directivity and a large soundstage. Imaging is quite good, but not on the order of a B & W 801. On the other hand, depth perception is excellent. In spite of the speaker's height, I do not get disparate or elongated images or the sense of an orchestra performing above my head.

As to performance, the Model Eight has to be deemed one of the world's great loudspeakers. Transient response on everything from percussion to piano has a "right now" immediacy. When fed signals from master analog tapes (and some digital tapes, too), string sound can be ultra-smooth and of ravishing tonal beauty. With 23 square feet of radiating diaphragm driven by two Levinson ML-3 amplifiers, bass response is awesome in its output, clarity and visceral impact. Even with the Virgil Fox organ recordings, no subwoofer is necessary. In large-scale orchestral works like those of Mahler, Bruckner and Stravinsky, the dynamic range capability is enormous. No question whatever that digital sound can be handled. Given a recording of the requisite high quality, the Acoustat Model Eight can furnish some of the most accurate, wonderfully musical sound extant.

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Admittedly, our DA-01's are carried only by selected dealers. If you have trouble finding one, contact: Kyocera International, Inc., 7 Powder Horn Drive, Warren, NJ 07060 (201) 560-0060.
THE CAVIAR SYNDROME

Why is it that if products are of very high quality, or are very expensive, or are rather exotic, so many people seem to resent these products and delight in putting them down? I guess it can be charged to a petty streak in human nature. I call it the caviar syndrome. You hear people say, "I've never tasted it, but I'm sure I wouldn't like it." Or those who derisively sneer at a gleaming new Mercedes and state that "My Chevy gets me from point A to B, and that's all I need."

It would seem that projection TV falls into this category. Yes, it is expensive, and you always hear those well-worn clichés, "It's too big," "It takes up too much space," or "The screen isn't bright enough." All complaints duly noted, but isn't it interesting that when the World Series or the Super Bowl is going to be broadcast, the neighbors call up to ask if they can see the game on your big screen?

There is no doubt that complaints about the size of projection TV systems, their limited screen brightness, and restricted viewing angles were perfectly valid. However, there has been considerable progress in correcting these shortcomings, and current models are quite sophisticated. A case in point is NEC's PJ-4000EN rear-projection TV.

This unit has a 40-inch screen, yet it is only 22 inches deep, about the same as a conventional 25-inch TV set. Height is 48-5/16 inches and it is 37 inches wide. A large unit to be sure, but not overwhelming. This rear-projection system uses three in-line Schmidt-type CRT lenses plus an ultra-fast f/1.0 projection lens. This gives an exceptional 150 foot-lambert screen brightness, which is just about the same as a good quality 25-inch TV set. In addition, the PJ-4000EN has a horizontal viewing angle of ±60° and a ±18° vertical angle. Thus, fairly large groups can view the 40-inch screen; in earlier units, off-axis light fall-off restricted viewing angles. Granted, a 40-inch screen doesn't approach the 6-foot monsters usually found in two-piece projection TVs, but it appears that 40 to 50-inch screens are the best compromise, furnishing quite a large screen with high brightness levels, wide viewing angles and good resolution. The PJ-4000EN offers many other features and amenities. It has phase-locked loop electronic tuning, wireless infrared remote, 134-channel CATV capability, and input/output channels for VCR, videodisc, video games, etc. The unit has a 10-watt stereo amplifier and two speakers for stereo sound. The NEC PJ-4000EN is the embodiment of a new breed of video projectors that may change the minds of those hidebound people mentioned earlier. No price is listed as yet, but my guess is that it will run about $2,300 to $2,400.

NEC also is making news with their TC-100E, a CCD (charge-coupled device) color video camera. Such CCD image sensors are most likely the wave of the future and will replace tube-type color pickups when costs can be brought down. The NEC CCD has more than 200,000 separate light-sensing elements packed onto a chip less than a centimeter square. The CCD affords higher resolution (250 TV lines horizontally and 450 vertically), is relatively insensitive to vibration, has improved color accuracy, and eliminates such things as color shifts, spot burning and "blooming." Of course, since the CCD obviates the need for a pickup tube, the overall camera weight can be reduced. In fact, the TC-100E weighs just 5 pounds.

One of the biggest advantages of the CCD is its high sensitivity. Combined with a fast, f/1.4 6 x power-zoom lens on the TC-100E, NEC claims it will record as low as 50 lux; in practical terms, this means shooting indoors at night under normal room lighting without supplementary lights. Still another plus is that there is instant-on—the CCD image sensor and the electronic viewfinder are activated one second after this camera is switched on.

Speaking of the viewfinder, the TC-100E's is a 1.5-inch miniature CRT. It is detachable from the camera and can be used up to 19 feet away with an optional extension cord. Other features of the TC-100E include an automatic white balance control and an automatic-iris exposure control. Audio is recorded through an omnidirectional electret condenser microphone. The CCD concept is an important advance in video camera technology, and the NEC TC-100E appears to incorporate a successful application of this new device. Price of the camera has not been established.

Video recording enthusiasts who subscribe to a cable service and who happen to prefer the Beta format will welcome a new Betamax VCR from Sony. The Model SL-5101 is the first Betamax VCR that is cable ready and permits direct recording of nonscrambled programs without a converter box. However, its "105-channel" tuner only has the usual 14 preset tuning.
You've got what it takes.

Salem Spirit

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slots; the difference is that these can be tuned to cable as well as broadcast channels. The Express Tuning System can be used to select any 14 channels, in any sequence, from VHF (channels 2 through 13), UHF (14 through 83), cable midband (A through I), and cable superband (J through W). With no converter box required, it is possible to record one nonscrambled program while watching another.

In other respects, the SL-5101 is like its sister model, the SL-5100. It features front loading, a wireless infrared remote control, a 7-day/1-event programmable timer, full-logic microprocessor controls, and 5-hour recording capability. Additionally, the SL-5101 has extra audio and video line inputs and outputs, and as an interesting extra, a PCM switch for use with either of Sony’s two digital processors. This new Betamax SL-5101 is priced at $669.95.

The next item may raise some eyebrows. American Audio Corporation of San Francisco has introduced what they claim is the “world’s first in-dash car video system,” their Model ET-9000TV. An in-dash TV set? The mind boggles, and recoils in horror at what highway carnage could result from such a device. Not to worry, folks. The car video system, though not the TV sound, is inoperative when the car ignition switch is on. However, if the system is mounted in the rear passenger section, the TV could operate while the car is moving.

Actually, the ET-9000TV is a very elaborate entertainment package. On one chassis is an auto-reverse stereo cassette player, an electronic-tuning AM/FM/MPX radio, and, of course, the 2-inch monochrome TV, with all-channel vernier VHF/UHF tuner and controls for contrast, brightness and vertical

American Audio’s ET-9000TV combines TV with AM/FM radio and cassette.

“American Audio’s in-dash car video system may raise some eyebrows, but its TV screen is inoperative when the car’s ignition is on.”

Sony’s cable-ready SL-5101 also offers 14-channel Express Tuning.

**Flash: Video Recording Standard Reached**

It was announced in Tokyo on March 28th that approximately 120 companies have agreed to use quarter-inch videocassette tape in the next generation of VCRs and video cameras. Accord was reached on specifications for audio- and videocassettes, one specific method of video recording, and the tracking method. It is expected that the new format will not be offered to consumers for at least a year, and that the agreement will likely reduce competition among the three current half-inch tape formats of VHS, Beta, and V-2000.
TEST-DRIVE IT
BRISKLY.
BUT DO IT LEISURELY.

PONTIAC 2000

When you take one for a spin, take your time. There's a lot this car wants to tell you.

Pontiac 2000 is an energetic, state of the art, front-wheel-drive compact. Its performance, fit and finish are impressive, to say the least.

An overhead cam 4-cylinder engine with electronic fuel injection and a 5-speed manual gearbox are standard.

It's available in sedan, coupe, hatchback or wagon.

As you can see, Pontiac 2000 is quite good looking. As your test drive will prove, it's also fun to drive: leisurely or briskly.

And as your Pontiac dealer will show you, it's very easy to own.

What a car!

Some Pontiacs are equipped with engines produced by other GM divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliate companies worldwide. See your Pontiac dealer for details.

PONTIAC ✔ WE BUILD EXCITEMENT
GEARING UP

Softgear. That's an emergency or ad hoc name I'm using to cover all the input, for entertainment and/or instruction, which goes into our hardware, our hard gear, and thereby causes it to make noise and maybe produce pictures. A big order and we need a new name.

In times of really fundamental long-range change in, say, the things we deal in (not trying to give them any name!), the fundamental terms themselves go haywire, right along with the status quo when it stops being "quo." I don't think a lot of you out there really believe it yet (because you haven't seen or heard), but this is indeed such a time. Terms get thrown about so fast you can't keep up with them. We latch frantically onto every tricky word that comes along and apply these as fast as we can to our own special bailiwicks, just to show how up-to-date we are. Software, my eye! I'm already sick and tired of calling things like Beethoven by the name of software. Makes me think of a soft-boiled egg. Better a hard nut for him (and a hard one to crack for some of us) than a soft egg.

Besides, software increasingly belongs to developing computer technology, where indeed it must have first appeared. It goes legitimately with bits, addresses, bytes, and the rest of the new logic that builds around the technical instructions which tell a computer, any sort, what to do and in what sequence with what checks and balances. That is the new and stable use of software as a term, and already it should not be mentioned elsewhere except in analogy—"like software." Or if you wish, in metaphor, as the case may be. (Remember from your English class that an analogy says "like" something or "as," whereas a metaphor just calls it that.) Beethoven is like a soft-boiled egg? Thanks, but no.

True, we have a legitimate edge into real software, if you insist. Anything from a phono stylus to a microphone, not to mention a digital signal, does instruct a computer for us if we have a few convenient chips located in our front ends. But this is splitting microhairs—what we really mean is the body of actual entertainment, or educational instruction, or what have you, that is recorded or broadcast so that we may consume it in our, er, homes (meaning, of course, our cars, RVs, boats, cycles, skates, beauty parlors, supermarkets, saunas, whirlpools—whatever happened to the living room?).

You see what I mean. In times of change, terminology just bogs down, or boggles the mind. So—softgear. Strictly weaseling on my part, but at least it sets ours apart from the legitimate computer world.

I am more and more taken up these days, in my mind, with this softgear. You might say I am even worried. Because though we look very hard at our new hardware and we are breaking our worldwide necks to develop more of it every day, we act as if softgear is just softgear and won't really matter very much, just so it's there. That's the way everybody acts, except one very vital force in business, the consumer, because he doesn't know the difference—yet.

Ha! The marketplace, as the marketers call it. That's him & her. Ho! The inventory, as the wholesalers might have it. That's also him & her. And then there is that magic, mystic term, sales. The very embodiment of him & her and we never use it in the singular—a sale is something else again, but sales are just the beginning of what really matters—USE. That, alas, is where the cookie so often crumbles....

Hardware is a nice old term that we can freely use since it long antedates computer science. For maybe a couple of centuries it has been one of those curious one-sided designations, minus any opposite, which serve comfortably, decade after decade, without causing the slightest ripple of confusion. There were hardware stores (but no software) back in the pioneer days, along with dry goods emporia (no wet goods), greengrocers (no white or red grocers), blacksmiths (but, yes, whitesmiths or tinsmiths), and more. If the computer people have appropriated hardware for themselves, so may we. Leave the wet goods to the skin-diving and aqualung types, who really need the term. Neither do we need grocer, nor smith, unless for that overworked personality, the tunesmith. But hardware—yes. And softgear—yes.

Sorry, they do not match. But neither do binaural, for headphone listening, and stereo for two-eyed separate-photography, an exact analog. These should properly be binaural and binocular, but there we get mixed up with a prior usage for, shall I say, telecopy, and a quite accurate one at that. In juggling our terminology we have to

Illustration: Philip Anderson
Maxell XL I-S and XL II-S are the ultimate ferric oxide cassette tapes. Precision engineered to bring you a significant improvement in dynamic range.

XL I-S provides exceptionally smooth linear performance characteristics with high resolution of sound and lower distortion.

While XL II-S has a greater saturation resistance in higher frequencies resulting in an excellent signal to noise ratio.

How did we achieve this?

**IMPROVED EPITAXIAL PARTICLES.**

Maxell engineers have managed to improve the Epitaxial magnetic particles used on both tapes.

By developing a crystallization process that produces a more compact, smoother cobalt ferrite layer on the gamma ferric oxide core, they've been able to pack the particles more densely and with greater uniformity on the tape surface.

This increases maximum output level and reduces AC bias noise which in turn expands the dynamic range.

**IMPROVED EPITAXIAL PARTICLE CHARACTERISTICS:**

- MORE UNIFORM COBALT-FERRITE LAYER
- SMOOTHER PARTICLE SURFACE
- GAMMA-FERRIC OXIDE
- COATING THICKNESS: 10-11A (1A = 1/10,000,000 mm)

So you get a better signal to noise ratio, greater resolution of sound and higher output levels.

Of course, greater dynamic range isn't the only reason to buy Maxell high bias XL II-S or our normal bias equivalent XL I-S.

Both tapes have more precise tape travel and greatly reduced distortion levels.

You'll see both these improvements covered in detail in future Audiofile files. In the meantime, we suggest you listen to them.

For technical specification sheets on the XL-S series, write to:

Audiofile File, Maxell Corporation of America,
60 Oxford Drive, Moonachie, New Jersey 07074.
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We've got a plan to help build your sales... and ours. You're invited to join AUDIO's Retailer Sales Plan. Simply offer everyone's favorite audiophile magazine in our handy display rack and you:

- chalk up 100% profit on every issue sold.
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For details, write to us on your letterhead.
Contact: Mary Lombardo
AUDIO
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The musical accuracy of Bryston components is a revelation. Every note emerges with perfect clarity from a background of silence, then vanishes. The progression of musical events seems real, tangible, almost visual in its presentation....

Bryston believes there is a need for reference standards of musical accuracy. That is why we designed our Models 2B, 3B and 4B power amplifiers, and our Model 1B preamplifier. Their only reason for existing is to provide the most faithful electronic rendition of a musical signal possible within the bounds of available technology. Write to us and we'll tell you how we do it, and where you can listen to our perfect combination.

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IN CANADA:
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(416) 746-1000

Enter No. 14 on Reader Service Card
"In times of change, terminology just bogs down, or boggles the mind. So, softgear—which at least sets us apart from the computer world.

directly affects the softgear that will make it go in the marketplace and in the, er, home, such as home is. It's like the environment. You kill off some itty-bitty fish in a little old stream and next thing you know the lions and tigers in Africa are dying and the dinosaurs are back. We all should be worrying about soft—whoops, I mean softgear—even more than the environmentalists, because this is our environment, it is what counts.

And yet—what do we see? Compatibility is the name of our wishful thinking! What do you do when you finally develop a videocassette, that is, a means for recording and reproducing signals in the video medium? You just handily turn over your old stocks of entertainment, which will do just fine. What happens when a compact digital audio disc comes along? Why what else—transfer the old recordings straight to the new medium and the problem is no more. Compatibility, you bet. But viability? Does anyone truly know—yet?

Strange—so strange—that whereas the audio disc has been a solid and at times brilliant success for almost a hundred years, the videodisc, its precise counterpart and with immense advantages technically, and admirable features (build a home library of entertainment, great classics, etc. at your finger tips...), is oddly sluggish and doesn't seem to want to get started in any big way. While at the same time people keep right on buying that alternative video product, the VCR, because it works and has found its place—unforeseen as that may have been, at the beginning.

I've always suspected that, like the audio cassette (a late but great starter), the videocassette was a lucky strike, even if Sony, that clever outfit, may have had some sneaky and very correct ideas as to what it might do best, back some 10 years ago. You remember? The vast "TV cartridge" marathon involved six or seven revolutionary and wholly incompatible systems, so great did the potential seem to be at that time—and every one died a ghastly corporate death, to the tune of literally billions in losses, except the relatively old-fashioned tape videocassette, an adaptation of professional video recording already in existence,
“Every tiny change in hardware, in its shape, its parameters, etc. directly affects the softgear that will make it go in the marketplace.”

The least revolutionary of all the systems and, you might say, the tamest. Of course! It took off because suddenly there was an absolutely unforeseen area of softgear that the others hadn’t thought about. You recorded right off your TV, and you didn’t do it to build up a great classic library but mainly so you could look at it later on and erase it when you felt like something else. If I dare say so, even CBS didn’t think of that, with its admirable EVR video system, which could not record.

What we must do with our new hardware, our new systems, is to probe and feel and experiment, gingerly, carefully, until we begin to sense an area for softgear breakthrough. If we have any sense, that is how we go at it. Compatibility—just use the old softgear all over again? That is merely a temporary little bridge, useful for a time, which gives us leeway to work on the far side—like those wooden planks and ramps they put down for pedestrians when a new building is going up. Yes, you can throw in all the old (and new) softgear you have on hand, compatibly, and for awhile everybody is happy. But not for long. Never for very long.

If you do not find the key to the new softgear demands, and satisfy those changed demands, you are a dead duck. Speaking of ducks, it is like closing your eyes and shooting a shotgun blast in the general direction of a flock of those birds. You are bound to hit at least a few, though which ones you cannot know—and, just maybe, one of those will turn out to be the duck that lays the golden egg.

Indeed, the contours of a successful softgear are astonishingly subtle, and it is agony to look ahead and try to see their future shape. Practically nobody ever does. Most success is accidental—with a few remarkable exceptions and those almost always on the artistic side. Those early film producers and actors, for instance, who understood the power of the silent film and the actors, for instance, who understood the sound—Buster Keaton, Harold Lloyd, Chaplin—who sensed further that this medium needed longer films, not only funnier but deeper, more involving. Can you credit this to engineering or to business? It was the non-technical minds who saw ahead, though they were intimately with the hardware aspect, knew exactly what it could do and, more important, what it might do.

The true engineers make these things possible and they work towards still better hardware in the indicated directions. But, after all, Edison invented only a dictating machine, not a phonograph. And a moving picture, not a film. It is the softgear, every time, that does it. Right now, I can’t see we’re thinking beyond the compatible bridge in any of our directions.

Well, give us time. Long rows to hoe in a very big field.
NOTHING UP OUR SLEEVES.

NO DIRT.
NO LINT.
NO TEARING.
NO SCRATCHING.
NOTHING.

Serious record collectors know that the inner sleeves provided with most records often do damage rather than offer protection. They disintegrate over time, generating and depositing lint on record surfaces. They create static, which causes "clicks and pops" in addition to attracting dust like a magnet.

In short, paper inner sleeves are good for one thing—throwing away.

Nagaoka No. 102 Anti-static Record Sleeves are the sure way to keep your records mint. Each sleeve is subjected to a special static prevention process and therefore is not susceptible to the generation of static electricity created by the friction between the record and the sleeve itself.

Nagaoka Anti-static Record Sleeves will not deteriorate over time and therefore cannot scratch valuable records with self-generated dust.

Nagaoka Anti-static Record Sleeves are designed to last for the life of your records—a life which will be greatly extended through their use.

Japan leads the world in the production of Hi-Fi equipment. Nagaoka leads Japan in the production of accessories.

How will Nagaoka fare in the United States? One thing's for sure: we're not starting from scratch.

NAGAOKA
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14 Van Zant St., Norwalk, Connecticut 06855.853-553-9790/Telex 643173 HI-FI INC
Cover Competition
Dear Editor:

Couldn't help but notice your March 1983 cover reference to the NAD 4150 tuner, "Better Than Carver's?"

Well, I'm happy that you hold my tuner as the benchmark, worldwide gold standard of tuners against which all others are judged, but also couldn't help but notice that the cover question went unanswered inside the magazine. I've had lots of phone calls about this. So, to help me and to serve the readers of Audio, let's take a look.

Len Feldman tested both tuners and measured the data as reported in Audio. The data presented in the accompanying chart includes everything that was reported for both tuners.

Inspection of Len Feldman's test results shows that the Carver TX-11 is better (with eight wins, four losses, and two ties) than the NAD 4150 (with four wins, eight losses, and two ties).

But the reality is that my chart of Len's numbers proves only one thing: Both tuners are state-of-the-art. Except for one very important exception—the single reason that I invented my special circuits. And that reason is related to only a single number. Look at the 50 dB stereo quieting sensitivity: NAD, 25.0 μV versus Carver, 6.9 μV. It is this number that defines, more than any other, what my tuner is all about.

Inspect Len Feldman's quieting and distortion graphs for the NAD 4150 (from the March 1983 issue) against those for the Carver TX-11 with the magic buttons pushed in. The noise dropped 20 dB at 25 dBf! That's 10 times less noise! And 10 times more station pulling power. And five times less multipath-induced interference.

That's what my tuner is all about. No other tuner in the whole wide world even comes close.

In closing, I wish to compliment Larry Shotz, a very talented and disciplined designer, for his excellent work on the NAD tuner—and for that, my sincerest admiration.

Bob Carver
President, Carver Corp.
Woodinville, Wash.

Satellite to Audio
Dear Editor:

Thank you for the article "WFMT: Satellite Superstation" which appeared in your February 1983 issue. It made very interesting reading for those of us who are involved in satellite audio.

One correction I would like to make concerns the list of other satellite audio services which are piggybacked with WGN-TV. While it's true that Moody Bible Institute of Chicago operates an audio service by this means, it is not radio station WMBI-FM, but rather the Moody Broadcasting Network (MBN) which is distributed via satellite to affiliate radio stations and cable systems. MBN is a long-form, national program service which can be segmented for local radio service use. There is no reference to local news, weather, etc. on MBN.

Wayne Shepherd
Satellite Program Manager
Moody Broadcasting Network
Chicago, Ill.

Will the Real Superstation Please Stand Up?
Dear Editor:

I wish to bring to your attention two minor errors in a basically excellent article regarding WFMT in your February 1983 issue. The first error is listing KTVU in Oakland as being the third superstation carried via satellite. While it's true that KTVU had been called a superstation, it has not been on satellite for over a man's words, "those two magic buttons" on my tuner, an amazing thing happens! Next look at Len's quieting and distortion curves for the TX-11 with the magic buttons pushed in. The noise dropped 20 dB at 25 dBf! That's 10 times less noise! And 10 times more station pulling power. And five times less multipath-induced interference.

That's what my tuner is all about. No other tuner in the whole wide world even comes close.

In closing, I wish to compliment Larry Shotz, a very talented and disciplined designer, for his excellent work on the NAD tuner—and for that, my sincerest admiration.

Bob Carver
President, Carver Corp.
Woodinville, Wash.

Specification

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NAD 4150</th>
<th>Carver TX-11</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifty-dB Quieting, Stereo</td>
<td>25 μV</td>
<td>6.89 μV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sensitivity, Mono</td>
<td>1.2 μV</td>
<td>BEST</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/N, Mono</td>
<td>82 dB</td>
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<td>S/N, Stereo</td>
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<td>0.032%</td>
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<tr>
<td>THD, 1 kHz, Stereo</td>
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<td>0.06%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency Response Deviation</td>
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<td>Separation at 65 dBf</td>
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<td>Mid-Band</td>
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<tr>
<td>19- &amp; 38-kHz Rejection</td>
<td>49 dB</td>
<td>42 dB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selectivity</td>
<td>71 dB</td>
<td>&gt;75 dB</td>
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<tr>
<td>AM Rejection</td>
<td>70 dB</td>
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<td>Spurious, I.f., Image Rejection</td>
<td>≥100 dB</td>
<td>≥100 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture Ratio</td>
<td>1.5 dB</td>
<td>1.0 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Will KEF's new Standard Series Loudspeakers meet the standards of the British Hi-Fi reviewers?

Here's what the British Hi-Fi press said about the original Standard Series:

**CARLTON**

"As we have come to expect from KEF, the construction and finish are exemplary."

"...very precise and detailed... quite good depth discrimination."

"...output well in excess of what people would tolerate in their home!"

"This well made and most reasonably priced loudspeaker offers very good performance, with minimal coloration, good efficiency and excellent power handling. Clearly, it earns a definite recommendation."

**HI-FI NEWS & RECORD REVIEW**

1982

"Sensitivity noticeably above average... bass performance easily the best we have heard from the models in this group (Standard Series)... well worth auditioning as a possible upgrade investment for a medium-priced audio system."

**GRAMOPHONE**

November, 1981

"It looks like you're getting a lot for your money, and looks don't deceive in this case."

"The Coda is very, very good. Far better in fact than its price tag would suggest."

"...a very solid and life-like representation of the signal it's presented with."

"The Coda is a remarkably articulate, musical loudspeaker. Developed and musically refined far beyond its price level, it can only be strongly recommended."

**PRACTICAL HI-FI**

January, 1982

"The Coda has a very good performance, which many vastly more expensive speakers might envy."

**HI-FI NEWS & RECORD REVIEW**

December, 1982

"...a good match for any domestic amplifier at this budget end of the market; a very pleasing design which looks like a genuine bargain."

**GRAMOPHONE**

November, 1982

Hear the new, significantly improved Standard Series today at your KEF dealer and judge for yourself.

$750 A PAIR

$500 A PAIR

$300 A PAIR

KEF

The Speaker Engineers

For people with higher standards.

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Enter No. 38 on Reader Service Card
Igor, Come Here!

Dear Editor:

In these uncertain times, when standards have come to meanso little and brand names have come to stand only for high prices, not quality, it has been comforting to know that one man and one line of components have made a stand for quality and fidelity, much as a beacon of light cuts through the darkness. Yes! Professor I. Lirpa has shown us the way. But if Audio is not to cover the achievements of this inventive genius, then surely all is lost. For years I have counted on Audio's coverage of Prof. Lirpa's unique and unsurpassed equipment. His shower microphone has proved to do the clearest sound available. Lirpa's 5-kg tonearm has been shown to be the undisputed master of the warped disc, and any other disc with which it should happen to come in contact. How can Audio call itself the authoritative publication while leaving out the one man and one line of components worthy of our continued admiration? The world will little note nor long remember what Audio says, but the words and deeds of Prof. Lirpa will live forever, or at least until tax time, whichever comes first. Bring back Prof. Lirpa! Such remarkable genius as his must not be hidden in some small, not quite inconspicuous classified ad (April 1982, pg. 76). Return him to his rightful full-page editorial glory, where he and his talents can be exposed for what they truly are.

Ms. April Fieldsday
Miami, Fla.

Editor's Note: Lirpa has not lapsed. The Professor spent considerable time developing the ultimate one-brand system, which was subject to our careful scrutiny in the April issue.—E.P.
INTRODUCING THE SONY COMPACT DISC PLAYER
The inventor of digital audio processing is pleased to raise the curtain on the CDP-101. Hailed by the discriminating ears at High Fidelity as "the most fundamental change in audio technology in more than eighty years."

There are compelling reasons for such applause. The CDP-101, based on the world's first compact disc system co-developed by Sony and Philips of Holland, offers concert-hall freedom from distortion, wow, flutter, and other sonic gremlins. Plus an awesome dynamic range exceeding 90dB. To bring you the full beauty of Mahler or the Moody Blues as never before.

This highest of fidelity remains faithful, too. Because the digital discs are read by laser beam, there's none of the physical wear inevitable with tape or vinyl. While the CDP-101 ingeniously ignores scratches, dust, and fingerprints.

Equally ingenious, an infrared remote control even lets you select tracks without budging from your armchair. Yet for all its sophistication, the CDP-101 is thoroughly compatible with whatever sound system you now own.

We suggest you hear the CDP-101 soon. For a sound you can't believe, from the audio innovator you assuredly can.

SONY
THE ONE AND ONLY

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You Don't Become A Digital Audio Expert Overnight.

Most of the companies now introducing digital audio players were just recently introduced to digital audio themselves. Such is not the case with Mitsubishi. We've been at the leading edge of digital audio research since the early 70's, when our involvement in satellite communication equipment and computers showed that pulse-coded modulation would bring about a revolution in recorded music.

1972 Mitsubishi begins pioneering research in digital audio recording, culminating in this, our latest 32-channel professional recorder.

1983 Mitsubishi introduces its digital audio player for the consumer.
Our technological focus back then was on professional recorders, which could immediately apply the superiority of digital sound to the recording of conventional analog records.

The 32-channel X-800 model shown (rear) is the most sophisticated audio recorder ever engineered. Taking over where the last generation of analog recorders left off.

And now the digital sound revolution has come full circle, from our pioneering work in digital tape recording to our new digital disc player. Taking over where the last generation of analog record players left off.

INTRODUCING THE MITSUBISHI DIGITAL AUDIO DISC PLAYER.

Analog record players attempt, with varying success, to play back a mechanical, physical likeness of the music's continuously changing waveforms in grooves on the record.

The Mitsubishi DP-101 digital disc player does the infinitely more exacting job of reading music that has been digitally encoded in microscopic "pits" on a Compact Disc. The code represents over 44,000 measurements a second of the musical waveforms. The pits, and their dimensions, represent the digital data.

The beam from the laser diode (A) is reflected off beam splitter (B) and focused through objective lens (C) to read the pit (D) on the disc, and returns with the encoded music information through the lens and beam splitter into the photo-detectors (E).

The music encoded in the pits is read, not by a mechanical stylus, but by a laser beam. This allows for a reproduction accuracy that the stylus, restricted by the laws of physics, can't match.

It's this esoteric laser technology that is the heart of the system, and Mitsubishi's long experience in semiconductor lasers for fiber-optical communications enables us to maximize performance of this key element to our own rigorous standards.

HEAR NOTHING. AND EVERYTHING.

Nothing bad. No noise, no wow, no flutter, no rumble. No pops, clicks or surface noise.

Everything good. From complete silence, the music emerges in its full power and range, every detail etched in great relief. Music utterly uncompromised by the undesirable.

Nothing ever sounded so good before.

As if to validate the evidence of your ears, the specs are spectacular.

Distortion, as shown, 0.008% (compared to analog's 0.5 to 1.5%). Dynamic range, 90 dB (compared to 60-70 dB). Channel separation 80 to 90 dB (clearly separate from analog's 20-50). And an exquisitely flat frequency response within 0.5 dB from 2Hz to 20kHz.

Yet this astonishingly complex machine is easier to operate than an audio tape cassette player.

It features a full-function remote control unit. And extensive programming controls enable you to play any part of the disc, in any sequence you choose. No other digital player we know of can offer you more flexibility.

Nor can they offer you the unique feature located just below those programming controls. One that insures the excellence of all that lies within.

It's stamped into the metal. The name Mitsubishi.

Every If You Can't Have The Best Of Everything, You Can Have The Best Of Something.

Mitsubishi Electric Sales America, Incorporated, 3030 Victoria Street, Rancho Dominguez, California 90221. Specifications are subject to change without notice.
BATTLE OF THE AMPS

by LEONARD FELDMAN
Photograph by ROBERT LEWIS
High-end audio holds a very special place in Japan and constitutes a larger percentage of the market than it does in this country. While some U.S.-made gear is very hot there, Japanese manufacturers often consider this area to be one where their prestige is at stake. A fair amount of this Japanese-produced high-end gear never makes it to the States; when it does, many of these "all out" products reach substantially fewer dealers. It is also apparent that different design approaches are used in these state-of-the-art attempts, for different and much less cost-effective features are often found in them. Indeed, such products are sometimes highly impractical for mass production since they embody design philosophies radically different from those found in mid-level gear. This is not merely because of combining sophisticated designs with relatively small sales. Why put 150 pounds of sand-casting and 20 coats of hand-rubbed lacquer into a turntable with a production run of 100?

The answer I've always received is, "That's what we thought was needed to make it correctly." Whatever your feelings about this approach to hi-fi manufacture, we think it deserves this closer look.—E.P.

Most large Japanese manufacturers of audio equipment have a few high-end, high-performance products which have been designed without regard to price or number of units that are expected to be sold. Call them "im-
Sony's specs on THD and IM distortion are more conservative than Denon's, but both test much better than claims.

Denon Preamplifier Layout

The PRA-6000 preamplifier/control unit's dark front panel is elegantly offset by a pair of gold-colored metal end blocks, tapered to form a pleasing frame for the unit. Only the most often used controls are normally visible and accessible. These include the power on/off switch, seven program selector pushbutton switches with indicator lights above them, a muting on/off switch, a master volume control, and a large, calibrated knob adjustable by the lower door on the panel, exposing the remaining controls. When this last button is pushed, the door not only opens, but slides under the chassis, out of view. Program sources activated by the pushbutton selectors include "Phono-1" (MC or MM), "Phono-2" (MM), "Phono-3" (MC), "Tuner," "DAD," and "AUX." The "DAD" input is designed for connection of a digital audio disc player and is able to handle the extremes of dynamic range inherent in that program source.

Secondary controls normally hidden by the lower door on the panel include a treble and bass control, a tone control turnover switch (which selects various turnover-frequency combinations of 125 and 500 Hz for bass and 2 and 8 kHz for treble), a record-out selector, a "Tape Monitor" switch, a "Preset" priority switch (needed, due to the electronic input switching, to select which program source will switch in when power is first applied), a "Subsonic Filter" switch with settings for 16- or 20-Hz cutoff, and a channel "Balance" control. The "Rec Out" selector has settings for "Source," "Copy Tape-1 to 2," and "Copy Tape-2 to 1." When in the off position, the tape-out jacks are disconnected from the circuit completely, even if tape decks are plugged in. The "Tape Monitor" switch has settings for "Source," "Tape-1" or "Tape-2." It is interesting to note that while many high-end preamplifiers (including the Sony unit which will be described shortly) do not include tone controls of any sort, Denon has not only included bass and treble controls, but has incorporated a rather elaborate turnover control to go along with them.

The rear panel of the Denon PRA-6000 has the usual array of input and output jacks, two grounding terminals, and three switched and two unswitched a.c. outlets. Two sets of output jacks are wired in parallel, should you wish to feed signals to more than the usual pair of power amplifier channels. Of particular interest is a slide switch which converts the "Phono-1" inputs from MM to MC. With three separate sets of phono inputs, a user could conceivably hook up two MM cartridges plus an MC cartridge or two MC cartridges plus an MM pickup. All of this, of course, in addition to the connection facilities for a Compact Disc player.

Sony Preamplifier Layout

The Sony TA-E900 is configured for standard 19-inch rack mounting. Below its power on/off switch is a stereo headphone jack, allowing you to listen to program sources via headphones even if you don't own the companion power amplifiers and appropriate loudspeakers. A large, calibrated knob adjusts master volume of the system, and the "Output Selector" alongside selects headphone or either or both of the output pairs on the rear panel, or disables output altogether. This switch therefore enables you to feed either or both of two power amplifiers connected to the preamp. A stereo "Balance" control comes next, and to its right is a "Mode" switch with mono and stereo settings. A tape "Monitor" switch set...
lects "Source," "Tape 1" or "Tape 2." A "Low Filter" switch, operable only when in the "Phono" selection mode, is located near the two-part program-selection system. A three-position toggle switch selects "Phono," "AUX" or "Tuner." When this switch is in the "Phono" position, a secondary rotary switch is used to choose "Phono 1" or "Phono 2" inputs and to decide whether or not either of these inputs shall be routed through a pre-preamp for moving-coil signal amplification. Cartridge load resistance and capacitance for the "Phono 2" inputs can be varied (25/50/100 ohms or 100/200/400 pF) by two small switches at the lower right corner of the front panel.

Instead of the usual connection jacks on the rear panel, designers of the TA-E900 elected to have input and output jacks accessible from the preamp's top surface, so that the jacks mount directly to the epoxy-encapsulated p.c. board, eliminating internal signal cables. The jack panel surface is recessed below the top of the unit, so cables running out to the back are actually below the top surface, permitting you to mount another component above the preamp without crushing the cables. Two convenience a.c. outlets are found on the rear panel. Each of the outlets (switched and unswitched) is rated at 450 watts.

**Denon Power Amplifier Layout**

The Denon POA-8000 monaural amplifiers feature the same tapered, gold-color metal ends as the PRA-6000 preamplifier. The black front panel is dominated by a huge meter section, calibrated in dB and watts, with fast-acting meter movement displaying peak power levels. An LED illuminates when rated output is exceeded. Two additional indicator lights near the lower right of the panel illuminate when power is applied and when a subsonic filter switch (on the rear panel) is turned on. A speaker selector switch and a meter illumination on/off switch are also located in this region of the panel. A digital display located at the lower left, near the power switch, serves three purposes: It counts down after turn-on, from 7 to 1, after which muting is turned off and amplifier operation begins; it shows which speaker has been selected, and it displays various alpha-

**Sony Esprit TA-E900 preamplifier**

**Sony TA-N900 power amps**

**Sony Power Amplifier Layout**

The only control on the rack-mounted-sized front panel of the Sony Esprit TA-N900 amplifier is a power on/off switch, augmented by a power-on indicator light. The rear panel is equipped with a ground terminal, two input terminals (one of which is for direct d.c. connection, while the other includes an isolating input coupling capacitor), a pair of loudspeaker terminals, and a loudspeaker impedance switch with settings for 2-, 4-, or 8/16-ohm speaker systems. A built-in cooling fan exhausts internally generated heat via a ventilation grid occupying about half the width of the TA-N900's rear panel.

**Sony Power Amplifier Layout**
While some will choose the Sony amps for their light weight and small size, some will prefer the look of the Denons.

### Manufacturer's Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Denon PRA-6000</th>
<th>Sony TA-E900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preamplifiers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Response</td>
<td>RIAA, ±0.2 dB</td>
<td>RIAA, ±0.2 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM Phono</td>
<td>RIAA, ±0.2 dB</td>
<td>RIAA, ±0.2 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC Phono</td>
<td>2 Hz-30kHz, ±0.3 dB</td>
<td>0 Hz-300 kHz, +0, −1 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Level</td>
<td>380 mV/19 mV</td>
<td>180 mV/15 mV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harmonic Distortion</td>
<td>0.002% at 8-V out</td>
<td>0.005% at 8-V out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM Distortion</td>
<td>0.002%</td>
<td>0.005%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rated Output</td>
<td>1.5 V</td>
<td>1.5 V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Input Sensitivity</td>
<td>2.5 mV/125 µV</td>
<td>2.5 mV/200 or 35 µV</td>
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<td>Phono, MM/Studio</td>
<td>150 mV</td>
<td>150 mV</td>
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<td>Phono, MM/Studio</td>
<td>86 dB/76 dB</td>
<td>80 dB/70 dB (IHF)</td>
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<td>High Level</td>
<td>100 dB</td>
<td>115 dB (IHF)</td>
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<td>Low-Filter Response</td>
<td>16 Hz, 12 dB/oct.</td>
<td>15 Hz, 12 dB/oct.</td>
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<td>Tone Control Turnovers</td>
<td>2 kHz, 125 Hz</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<td>Tone Control Turnovers</td>
<td>8 kHz, 125 Hz</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tone Control Turnovers</td>
<td>2 kHz, 500 Hz</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<td>Tone Control Turnovers</td>
<td>8 kHz, 500 Hz</td>
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<td>Tone Control Range, 20 Hz to 20 kHz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power Consumption</td>
<td>90 watts</td>
<td>27 watts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
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<td>19 in. W x 4.25 in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>31.5 lbs</td>
<td>28.6 lbs</td>
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<td>Price</td>
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<td>$3,200.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Denon POA-8000</th>
<th>Sony TA-N900</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Power Amplifiers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rated Output, 8 ohms, 20 Hz to 20 kHz</td>
<td>200 watts</td>
<td>200 watts</td>
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<td>Rated Harmonic Distortion</td>
<td>0.003%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMPTE-IM Distortion</td>
<td>0.003%</td>
<td>0.05% (4 ohms, 0.1%)</td>
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<td>Input Sensitivity for Rated Output</td>
<td>1 V (8 ohms)</td>
<td>1.7 V (4 ohms, 1.2 V)</td>
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<td>Damping Factor, 8 ohms</td>
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<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Response</td>
<td>1 Hz-200 kHz, +0, −1.0 dB</td>
<td>0 Hz-100 kHz, +0, −3 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N Ratio</td>
<td>120 dB (A-weighted)</td>
<td>110 dB (IHF)</td>
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<td>Subsonic Filter</td>
<td>16 Hz, 6 dB/oct.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slew Rate</td>
<td>±380 V/µS</td>
<td>150 V/µS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Consumption</td>
<td>160 watts</td>
<td>175 watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idling</td>
<td>820 watts</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<td>Maximum</td>
<td>12.2 in. W x 7.4 in.</td>
<td>18% in. W x 3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>12.2 in. W x 18.2 in.</td>
<td>18% in. H x 17% in.</td>
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<td>Weight</td>
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<td>23.13 lbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Price per Channel</td>
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<td>$1,750.00</td>
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</table>

### Company Addresses:


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**Preamplifier Circuit Highlights**

The Denon PRA-6000 preamplifier employs non-negative feedback circuitry. Balanced circuitry with slew rates approaching 500 V/µS is used in all amplification stages. The equalizer-preamplifier section uses an RC load-impedance circuit of the current-amplification type, with no negative feedback. The MC pre-preamp has a non-negative feedback circuit with balanced power supplies. Switching from MM to MC (in the Phono 1 circuitry) is accomplished electronically.

The pre-preamplifier of the Sony TA-E900 employs a common-base, complementary push-pull amplifier in cascode connection. The equalizer, input buffer, and flat amplifiers which follow are made up of a bootstrapped cascode differential amplifier, a cascode differential amplifier, a cascode mirror-load circuit, and an output stage made up of a Darlington emitter-follower, single-ended push-pull circuit. The equalizer amplifier is of the non-feedback type. Two regulated power supplies are used for each channel.

**Amplifier Circuit Highlights**

The Denon POA-8000 is a Class-A monaural amp which does not use conventional negative feedback for distortion reduction. Instead of overall loop feedback, a distortion elimination circuit is built into each stage of the amplifier. The power stage is a three-level Darlington design which employs six series-connected high-speed transistors, each with a dissipation capacity of 150 watts. The p.c. board of the power transistor section is made of a glass-epoxy resin coated with oxygen-free copper, 150-microns thick. A toroidal power transformer is used in the highly stable power supply. A block diagram of the POA-8000's circuitry is reproduced in Fig. 1.

The Sony TA-N900 amplifier also operates in pure Class A. Pre-power stages consist of a bootstrapped, double-cascode, FET differential-input stage with current-mirror output, a bootstrapped cascode inverting amplifier, and an emitter-follower, single-ended push-pull driver stage. Double-diffused power MOS-FETs are used in the power output stage. A distortion reduction circuit operates by controlling gate bias in order to improve pow-
er stage linearity. A high-efficiency cooling system accounts for the relatively compact size of the TA-N900. It consists of a heat pipe, heat-sinks, and a crossflow fan driven by an extremely quiet linear-torque brushless and slotless motor—the same type as that used in Sony turntables and tape decks. The system draws in cooling air from the bottom of the amplifier, exhausting it from the rear via a ventilation grid. The power stage uses no negative feedback loops and is a pure-complementary, single-ended push-pull output operated in Class A. A "pulse-locked" power supply is used in the amplifier. Partial block diagrams of the TA-N900 circuitry are reproduced in Fig. 2.

Preamplifier Measurements

Phono (MM) input sensitivity for both preamplifiers was identical, at 0.9 mV, referred to 0.5-V output. Measured from a 50-ohm source impedance, it appeared as though the Denon unit's pre-preamplifier offered more gain from input to main preamp output than the Sony unit; sensitivity measured 50 \( \mu \text{V} \) for the Denon and 312 \( \mu \text{V} \) for the Sony model. With an ultra-low terminating impedance of 4 ohms, however, sensitivity of the Sony's MC input came very close to that of the Denon unit, measuring 55 \( \mu \text{V} \) for the same referenced output. As for RIAA equalization, both preamplifiers offered accuracies within 0.1 dB of the prescribed playback curves throughout the audio band, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Note that the vertical sensitivity of these displays has been expanded to 2 dB per division, rather than the usual 10 dB per division. The Sony response curve (Fig. 4) exhibits a slight tendency to rise in the superaudible region (around 30 to 40 kHz), but even this slight rise did not deviate from flat response by more than 0.25 dB.

Phono overload for the MM inputs (using a 1-kHz test signal) measured a very high 400 mV for the Denon and a more than adequate 225 mV in the case of the Sony preamplifier. Switching to the MC input mode, overload occurred at an input level of 23 mV for the Denon unit, while the Sony preamplifier was only able to handle 5.5 mV before overload was noted. I suspect that some of the higher output moving-
I consider each of these systems to be a superb example of the audio art and the audio science.

Fig. 3—RIAA response curves, Denon PRA-6000 preamplifier with cursor set to 7.80 kHz (A) and 29 Hz (B). Note expanded vertical scale of 2 dB/division.

Fig. 4—RIAA response curves, Sony Esprit TA-E900 preamplifier with cursor set to 7.80 kHz (A) and 29 Hz (B). Vertical scale has again been expanded to 2 dB/division.

coil cartridges now available might cause a problem when operated into this MC input, although when using a favorite MC cartridge (custom-produced by Bang & Olufsen) I encountered no difficulties with either preamp during the listening tests.

The Sony preamp does not incorporate tone control circuitry, as mentioned earlier. Figure 5 shows the boost and cut characteristics of the tone controls provided in the Denon unit. Note that it is possible to select either of two turnover points in the bass region for use with either of the two turnover settings available for the treble control.

Turning to distortion measurements, THD was so low on both preamps that all I could read was the residual instrument IM and not any distortion products produced by the units themselves. It almost goes without saying that the 80 dB dynamic range of the spectrum analyzer prevented my seeing any IHF-IM distortion products at levels below clipping for either preamp. The dynamic range of 80 dB corresponds to a distortion level of 0.01%, so the best I can say is that any and all forms of IM distortion which might have been produced from twin-tone test signals were well below this figure.

The frequency response of the Sony unit’s high-level section surpassed that of the Denon. It extended out to 1.25 MHz (yes, that’s MHz) for a -1.0 dB roll-off and still further out to 1.5 MHz for the cutoff point of -3 dB. The Denon unit was down 1.0 dB at 160 kHz and -3 dB at 200 kHz. Obviously, the bandwidth of both units is more than any of us needs.

Coincidentally, signal-to-noise ratio for the MM phono inputs of both units was precisely the same: 89 dB below 0.5-V output, referred to 5-mV input. That’s about as high an S/N figure as I have ever measured for any phono preamp input, using the new IHF/EIA input and output reference values. As for S/N of the MC input, the Denon unit exhibited an incredibly high 85 dB, while the Sony unit managed a respectable 74 dB. For the high-level inputs, the Sony unit did a bit better than the Denon, measuring 94 dB (referred to 0.5-V output and input) against 90 dB for the Denon preamp. All signal-to-noise measurements are A-weighted.

Power Amplifier Measurements

Sony’s claims regarding harmonic and IM distortion for their Class-A TA-N900 are considerably more conservative than those made by Denon for their POA-8000. Both amplifiers did considerably better than the claimed figures at rated output levels and be-
low. At mid-frequencies, the Denon unit reached clipping levels at a power output of 231 watts (8-ohm load), while the Sony unit began to clip when power output reached 262 watts (8-ohm load). Neither of these amplifiers lists 4-ohm power ratings, but I measured them at that impedance anyway, after first throwing the Sony's impedance switch to the appropriate position. The Sony amp delivered 240 watts under these conditions, for a THD level of 0.1%; the Denon unit produced 220 watts at the lower impedance before THD rose above the nominal 0.003% rating. Real clipping at 4 ohms occurred at a considerably higher power output level—more like 250 watts.

The Denon unit exhibited marginally higher dynamic headroom than the Sony amp, 1.4 against 1.02 dB. Damping factors were very close to published figures, 75 for the Denon amplifier and 52 for the Sony. The CCIF-IM distortion figures were 0.0033% for the Denon amplifier and 0.0167% for the Sony. I was able to detect a bit of IHF-IM distortion for the Sony amp using spectrum analysis and mathematical summation of observed components of distortion in the audio band. The results of my calculations showed that the Sony was producing all of 0.03% IHF IM at rated output. Frequency response for both units extended well out beyond 100 kHz for the −1 dB roll-off point. Input sensitivity for rated output was 1.1 V for the Denon unit and 1.65 V for the Sony TA-N900. Input sensitivity decreased to 1.2 V for the Sony amp when the load impedance (and the impedance switch setting) was changed to 4 ohms. Both amplifiers retained stability when 2-µF nonpolarized capacitors were shunted across the load resistors used in the bench tests.

Signal-to-noise ratios for the amplifiers measured 94 dB for the Denon unit and 95 dB for the Sony, both referred to 1-watt output. Since the Sony amplifier is not equipped with an input-level control, I had to interpolate to obtain its S/N figure: There was no way to establish standard input level (0.5 V) while at the same time adjusting output for the standard 1-watt level at which these measurements are supposed to be made.

Listening Tests—
The Moment of Truth

With amplifiers and preamplifiers such as these, what possible program sources could I use to identify subtle differences, if any, between the two systems? Why, Compact Discs, of course! Happily, I was in the process of testing my very first CD player the first time I auditioned the Sony Esprit system, and by the time I measured and listened to the Denon components, I already owned my very own digital disc player. So, although the listening tests were not blind A-B, at least the program material used in both cases was identical—and superb. So, too, was the quality of sound delivered by both systems. (I told you at the outset not to expect a clear winner, so don't look so disappointed!)

Were there any other physical differences between these two superb systems that are worth noting? Yes, there were. The Sony amplifiers are more compact and much lighter in weight, but that is accomplished in part by the incorporation of forced air cooling. And, as with any forced air cooling system, if you listen carefully (especially when there is no surface noise or tape hiss to mask it) you can hear the fan when it operates. Unlike some public-address amplifiers which feature fans that only turn on when things get too hot, the cooling system in the Sony TA-N900 operates continuously, however quietly. If the amps are at some distance from you, no problem. If you're right on top of them, you will hear the fan motor during ultra-quiet passages of music. The solution, of course, is to get the amps out of the listening room altogether.

That's not necessary with the Denon system, where larger heat-sinks and a generally larger and heavier construction obviate the need for a forced air cooling system. Indeed, this is a good thing because the Denon units, with their attractive solid-aluminum side panels, are worth showing off. All three components are truly beautiful looking as well as beautiful sounding—and that's not easy to achieve with a three-piece electronic preamplifier and amplification system.

If you were considering these two systems for possible purchase, one of the determining factors might be your attitude regarding the need for tone controls. If you feel they are superfluous or even detrimental, as so many audio purists seem to believe, then you would obviously lean towards the Sony system. If you feel that tone controls, if executed with care and used in moderation, can prove to be an asset—especially when program material itself or room acoustics need some measure of tonal compensation—then you will want to look carefully at the Denon trio.

As for my listening tests, using the finest program material on Compact Discs that I was able to obtain, I could detect no difference in quality between the Sony and Denon systems—again, bearing in mind that I was unable to conduct instantaneous A-B comparisons. More important, I consider each of these systems to be a superb example of the audio art and science. If nothing else, the tests proved to me that a company that makes most of its sales in mid-priced components, such as Sony, can turn out products to delight the most esoteric of audiophiles. Similarly, a company like Denon, whose high-end electronic products are perhaps not as well known in this country as are its turntables (which are acclaimed even by the high-end audio fraternity here) can turn out amplifiers and preamplifiers whose performance is second to none.
BUILD A POOR-MAN'S
WOW & FLUTTER METER
M. J. SALVATI

This article describes the construction and operation of a low-cost, commercially available turntable speed meter and record player speed monitor. The author explains the design and layout of the instrument, providing a comprehensive guide for readers interested in building their own speed monitor.

**Theory of Operation**

The output of a turntable or tape machine is fed to a frequency discriminator whose output contains a.c. and d.c. error-signal components representing wow and flutter and speed error, respectively. These error signals are individually processed by two signal channels, and read out by means of a.c. and d.c. voltmeters connected to the unit. The schematic of the basic device is shown in Fig. 1.

**Frequency Discriminator.** Op-amp IC1 is a unity-gain buffer that provides a high input impedance for the unit. A filter whose output contains a.c. and d.c. components is applied to a 200-Hz low-pass filter. The following op-amp (IC4) provides a gain of 44 x, so the total voltage gain for this channel is 75 x. Since this gain is the same as that of the speed channel, it means that when the "Speed" output is calibrated (via pot R17 across capacitor C13), the d.c. voltage appearing at the output of buffer IC5 is sometimes called). Because of the drive capability of IC5, even a low-impedance voltmeter can be used for readout.

**Wow and Flutter Channel.** The error-signal voltage at pin 7 of IC2 is also applied to a 200-Hz low-pass filter. This second filter and amplifier chain removes the test frequency, sets the upper frequency limit of the wow and flutter signal passband, and amplifies the signal to the extent necessary to establish the 1 V per 1% scale factor. Op-amp IC3A uses a small amount of gain (1.7 x) to produce a sharp corner despite the use of only two filter sections (R7, R8, C6 and C7). The following op-amp (IC4) provides a voltage gain of 44 x, so the total voltage gain for this channel is 75 x. Since this gain is the same as that of the speed channel, it means that when the "Speed" output is calibrated (via pot R17 across the output of IC2), the "W & F" output is calibrated simultaneously.

**Internal Metering.** Meter M1 (see Fig. 2A) has a zero-center scale, so it is not necessary to switch polarity as tape speed drifts from faster to slower than normal. For wow and flutter measurements, a high-pass filter and precision rectifier are combined to drive meter M2. Op-amp IC8 is configured as a maximally-flat, two-pole filter whose corner frequency is 0.5 Hz. This establishes the low-frequency limit of the 0.5 to 200-Hz standard wow and flutter passband, and also provides some amplification before the wow and flutter signal is applied to the precision rectifier (IC9), which converts it to a unipolar voltage. The "W & F" percentage switch (S4) selects the resistors that establish the scale factors for meter M2.

**Construction Notes**

There is nothing especially critical about layout beyond the common-sense precaution of not routing the power-switch leads near the "Input" connector and its switch.

With the exception of the power transformer, rectifiers and filter capacitors, nearly all of the basic-unit components are mounted on a single piece of Veroboard® or equivalent perfboard. Furthermore, if you obtain compact filter capacitors, there is no reason why all power-supply components other than the transformer cannot be mounted on the same board. However, if you opt for internal wow and flutter metering (Fig. 2B), it might be more convenient to build the additional circuitry on a separate board.

**Choice of Parts.** There is considerable latitude in the ratings for many of the parts listed in Tables II and III. Where space permits, the alternate choices are given in the parts lists, with the preferred part listed first. For example, the low-power (100 mA, TO-92 case) versions of the three-terminal plastic voltage regulators will do nicely for IC6 and IC7, although any of the equivalent higher-power versions listed work just as well. Similarly, any capacitors having a voltage rating of over 20 V can be used (except for C15 and C16). The most important consideration is to locate the ceramic disc bypass capacitors physically close to the associated ICs, and capacitor C16 close to IC7. Where no type of capacitor is specified, you can use paper, polyethylene, mylar, or ceramic.

**Table I—Specifications**

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<th>Operating Frequency:</th>
<th>3,000 or 3,150 Hz.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Level:</td>
<td>10 mV to 20 V.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Input Impedance:</td>
<td>100 kohms.</td>
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<td>Speed Readout Ratio:</td>
<td>1 V d.c. per 1% speed error.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speed Accuracy Ranges:</td>
<td>Depends on d.c. voltmeter used; ±5% for internal metering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wow and Flutter Frequency Range:</td>
<td>0.5 to 200 Hz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wow and Flutter Readout:</td>
<td>1 V a.c. per 1% wow and flutter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wow and Flutter Ranges:</td>
<td>Depends on a.c. voltmeter used; 0.2%, 1%, 5% for internal metering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table II—Basic Unit Parts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IC1, IC4, IC5</td>
<td>LF351 or LF1374 FET op-amps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC2</td>
<td>NE565 or LM565 PLL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC3</td>
<td>μA747 or LM747 in 14-pin package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC6</td>
<td>78L15, 7815, or LM340T-15 positive regulator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC7</td>
<td>79L15, 7915, or LM320T-15 negative regulator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1</td>
<td>Phono jack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J2, J3</td>
<td>Pairs (red/black) banana jacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>SPST toggle or slide switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>SPDT toggle or slide switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>DPDT toggle or slide switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>16 to 18-V, 0.25-A power transformer (Mouser 41FJ300 or Digi-Key T102).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1, D2</td>
<td>6.0-V, 500-mW zener diodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3</td>
<td>LED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4, D5</td>
<td>100-PIV, 1-A silicon rectifier diodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1, C2, C6, C9, C11, C12, C14</td>
<td>0.022-µF, 25-V ceramic disc capacitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3, C7</td>
<td>0.1-µF, 25-V capacitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>0.001-µF, 25-V capacitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5, C6, C8, C10, C15, C17, C18</td>
<td>0.01-µF, ±10% styrene or silver-mica capacitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C13, C16, C19, C20</td>
<td>0.22-µF, 25-V capacitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C19</td>
<td>220-µF, 35- or 50-V electrolytic capacitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C20</td>
<td>2.2-µF, 25-V tantalum electrolytic capacitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>100-kilohm, ¼-W carbon-film resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2, R13</td>
<td>4.7-kilohm, ¼-W carbon-film resistors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>10-kilohm, 15-turn trim pot (Weston 830P or Spectrol 43P).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>560-ohm, ¼-W resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>13-kilohm, ¼-W, 5% carbon-film resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R6</td>
<td>120-kilohm, ¼-W, 5% carbon-film resistors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R7</td>
<td>430-ohm, ¼-W resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8</td>
<td>9.1-kilohm, ¼-W, 5% carbon-film resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9</td>
<td>47-megohm, ¼-W carbon-film resistors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R10</td>
<td>10-kilohm, single-turn trim pots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R11, R21</td>
<td>43-kilohm, ¼-W, 5% carbon-film resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R12, R20</td>
<td>1-kilohm, ¼-W, 5% carbon-film resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R14</td>
<td>5-kilohm, ¼-W, 5% carbon-film resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R15</td>
<td>10-kilohm, single-turn trim pot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16, R18</td>
<td>500-kilohm, ¼-W, 5% carbon-film resistors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R17</td>
<td>300-kilohm, single-turn trim pot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R19, R22</td>
<td>750-kilohm, ¼-W, 5% carbon-film resistors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 x 5 x 3-inch aluminum box (Mouser LMB TF-782).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Fig. 1—Schematic diagram of basic unit.**

AUDIO/JUNE 1983
The input and output connectors specified are the most typical for their application. They can (and should) be changed to other types more suited to your own tastes and/or test equipment. (I certainly did this in my prototype!)

**Options and Modifications.** The circuit shown in Fig. 1 was designed to interface with as wide a variety of test equipment and tape machines as possible. In most cases, you can save a little time, effort and money by eliminating the features not necessary to your setup.

If all your tape machines have at least one output jack apiece whose normal output level is in the range of 10 mV to 1 V rms, you can eliminate S2 and the 4.7-kilohm resistor. Connect the "Input" jack (J1) directly to pin 3 of IC1, and resistor R1 from there to ground.

If you are using an external d.c. voltmeter to read out speed and flutter is both convenient and cost efficient. If you are using an external d.c. voltmeter to read out speed, eliminate the "Speed" jacks and switch S3, and add the parts shown in Fig. 2A. Resistor R23 then connects directly to pin 6 of IC5, and the meter "-" terminal connects to ground.

Using your a.c. voltmeter to read out wow and flutter is both convenient and cost efficient. However, many a.c. voltmeters lack full response down to the 0.5 Hz commonly used as the lower limit measured by commercial wow and flutter meters. Therefore, you may want to build a low-frequency a.c. voltmeter into this device. A suggested circuit, which consists of a 0.5-Hz high-pass filter, precision full-wave rectifier and metering, is shown in Fig. 2B. This circuit provides full-scale wow and flutter ranges of 0.2%, 1%, and 5%. Since multi-scale meters are rarely available as stock items, you will have to use a 0-50 scale microammeter and add the 0-0.2 and 0-1 scales with dry-transfer lettering. The decade zeros of the existing scale graduations can either be erased or painted over with white enamel.

A list of additional and alternate parts needed for internal metering is given in Table III. Note that some of these parts (mostly capacitors) are used in place of their equivalents in the Basic Unit Parts List. After you have decided what (if any) options or modifications you want in your unit, carefully go through both parts lists to select only those parts you will actually use.

**Packaging.** This depends on the degree of complexity selected. The unit I built is housed in a custom-made box. The recommended standard-size aluminum case for the basic unit is 7 x 5 x 3 inches, with a 5 x 3 end used as the front panel. A suggested layout is shown in Fig. 3A. If you use internal metering, a larger case is necessary to accommodate the meters. For both internal speed and wow and flutter metering using the recommended 4-inch meters, a 10 x 6 x 3½-inch case is ideal. The suggested layout shown in Fig. 3B uses one 10 x 6 face for the front panel.

**Parts Availability.** All of the ICs, resistors, and capacitors are available from consumer-oriented mail-order houses such as Digi-Key and Jameco Electronics. The meters, power transformers, case, and many of the other parts are available from Mouser Electronics. Order their catalogs first to check prices and availability. (Digi-Key, Box 677, Thief River Falls, Minn. 56701; Jameco Electronics, 1355 Shoreway Rd., Belmont, Cal. 94002, $10 minimum order; and Mouser Electronics, 11433 Woodside Ave., Santee, Cal. 92071, $20 minimum.)

**Adjustments.**

To adjust this device, an audio oscillator, a.c. voltmeter, d.c. voltmeter, and frequency counter are needed. Before energizing the circuit, set all pots (R12, R17 and R20) to mid-rotation. Proceed as follows:

1. Plug in the power cord and flip the power switch on. The LED should illuminate.
2. Check the output voltages at IC6 and IC7. They should be +15 and −15 V respectively.
3. Check the voltages at pins 7 and 4 of IC1. They should be +6 and −6 V respectively.
4. Check the voltage at pin 6 of IC2. It should be approximately +4.5 V.

After making these checks, go on to the calibration adjustments, but wait until the wow and flutter meter and test...
Table III—Options Parts List

IC8—LF351 or LF13741 FET op-amp. IC9—LF353, LM1458, RC4558, TL072, or TL082 dual op-amp.
S1—1-pole, 3-position rotary switch.
M1—50-0-50 µA microammeter (Mouser 39LK416).
M2—0-50 µA microammeter (Mouser 39LK414).
S4—1-pole, 3-position rotary switch.
M1—50-0-50 µA microammeter (Mouser 39LK416).
M2—0-50 µA microammeter (Mouser 39LK414).
C19, C22—0.022-µF, 25-V ceramic disc capacitors.
C20, C21—0.22-µF, ±10% capacitors (Panasonic M1224).
C23—100-pF ceramic disc or mica capacitor.
R23—100-kilohm, 1/4-W, 5% carbon-film resistor.
R24—13-kilohm, 1/4-W, 5% carbon-film resistor.
R25, R26—1.5-megohm, 1/4-W, 5% carbon-film resistors.
R27—9.1-kilohm, 1/4-W, 5% carbon-film resistor.
R28, R29—10-kilohm, 1/4-W, 5% carbon-film resistors.
R30—4.7-kilohm, 1/4-W carbon-film resistor.
R31—5.3-kilohm (5.1 kilohms and 200 ohms), 1/4-W, 5% resistor.
R32—33-kilohm, 1/4-W, 5% resistor.
R33—168.5-kilohm (160 kilohms and 8.2 kilohms), 1/4-W, 5% resistor.

Figure 3—Suggested panel layouts of basic unit (A) and unit with full internal metering (B).

Equipment have been warmed up for at least 20 minutes. Do the calibration procedures in the order given, since later adjustments depend on the preceding ones.

D.C. Balance. To adjust the d.c. balance of IC4, connect a d.c. voltmeter across the “W & F” jacks (J2A and J2B). Then, carefully adjust pot R12 for an output voltage of zero, ±0.1 V.

To adjust the d.c. balance of the speed channel, proceed as follows:
1. Connect the d.c. voltmeter across the “Speed” jacks (J3A and J3B).
2. Either connect a jumper from pin 6 to pin 7 of IC2 (best way) or rotate pot R17 so it has zero resistance.
3. Carefully adjust pot R20 for an indication of zero, ±0.1 V.
4. Remove the jumper or restore pot R17 to mid-rotation.

Calibration. The procedure given here will adjust for a scale factor of 1 V d.c. per 1% frequency error at the “Speed” jacks, and a 1-V a.c. output per 1% wow and flutter at the “W & F” jacks, based on the newer standard test frequency of 3,150 Hz. However, the 3,000-Hz figures will be given in parentheses, in case your test tapes use this frequency. After determining which frequency applies, proceed as follows:
1. Connect an oscillator whose frequency can be accurately set (either by dial calibration or by a counter) to “Input” jack J1. Set the oscillator output to around 100 mV rms, and the oscillator frequency to 3,150 (3,000) Hz.
2. Set the range switch of the d.c. voltmeter (connected to the “Speed” jacks) to 5 V and its polarity switch (or S3) to positive. If the prior adjustments were properly made, this voltmeter should indicate 0 V with exactly 3,150-Hz (3,000-Hz) input.
3. Change the oscillator frequency to exactly 3,276 (3,120) Hz, as indicated on the frequency counter or dial. Adjust trim pot R17 for a d.c. voltmeter indication of exactly 4.0 V.

Center-Frequency Adjustment. Pot R3 allows the center frequency to be set to either of the standard test frequencies (3,150 or 3,000 Hz). Again, the procedures given here are for 3,150 Hz, with figures for 3,000 Hz in parentheses. To adjust R3, proceed as follows:
1. Connect a frequency-stable oscillator to “Input” jack J1. Set the oscillator output level to around 100 mV rms.
2. Change a d.c. voltmeter to “Speed” jacks J3A and J3B.
3. Carefully adjust the oscillator frequency (with a frequency counter) to 3,150 (3,000) Hz, ±2 Hz. Then adjust trimmer R3 for zero d.c. output at the “Speed” jacks.
4. When you have done this, recheck the frequency counter display to make sure that the input frequency is exactly 3,150 (3,000) Hz. Readjust the oscillator frequency if necessary, and readjust trim pot R3 for exactly zero d.c. output. The accuracy of your speed-error measurements depends on how carefully this adjustment is made. Note: If you do not have a frequency counter, pot R3 can be set well enough for wow and flutter measurements by using the dial calibrations of the oscillator. However, this alternative is not accurate enough for reliable speed measurements.

Operation
There are two ways to use this device to check tape machines. The simplest method is with your own oscillator as the signal source. This permits an overall check of wow and flutter; record and playback performance is measured as a whole. The second method uses a prerecorded test tape to check playback only for wow and
flutter and speed accuracy. Turntables use this second method with a test disc such as the CBS STR-151. For an overall measurement:
1. Connect an a.c. voltmeter with good low-frequency response to the "W & F" jacks.
2. Connect a stable audio oscillator to the tape machine’s input connector. Set the oscillator output to whatever level the tape machine requires for recording. Set the oscillator frequency to the same test frequency (3,150 or 3,000 Hz) as that for which your device was previously calibrated.
3. Allow the equipment to warm up for a few minutes, then record 10 to 15 minutes of test signal on a blank tape. Do this near the middle of the tape reel or cassette for best results.
4. Disconnect the oscillator from the tape machine. Connect the tape machine’s output to “Input” jack J1.
5. Play back the recorded test signal, and set "Input" level switch S1 to match the tape machine’s output level.

The a.c. voltmeter will indicate total wow and flutter. A fairly steady meter indication means that the output is mainly high-frequency components (flutter). A widely varying indication means that low-frequency components (wow) predominate. However, this is just a generalization, since the damping and ballistics of the a.c. voltmeter affect the amount of pointer movement for any given amount of wow.

Overall wow and flutter measurements will vary considerably from the playback-only wow and flutter specifications listed by most manufacturers. When the tape is recorded and played back on the same machine, the same cyclic speed variations occur in playback and recording, and can either add or subtract, depending on their phase. With test tapes recorded on a different machine of lower wow and flutter, this is less of a problem. In my experience, multiplying the overall measurements by 0.6 or so yields a figure that is roughly comparable to playback-only specifications; some testers recommend a figure of 0.7. It also helps, even with commercial test tapes, to make multiple readings and average them.

Wow and flutter test tapes are available from several sources. Standard Tape Laboratory (26120 Eden Landing Rd. #5, Hayward, Cal. 94545) has open-reel and cassette tapes at $40 to $50 for home formats, higher prices for half-inch, 1-inch or higher-speed tapes. LC Engineering Laboratories (9451 North Kostner Ave., Skokie, Ill. 60076) has open-reel, cassette and microcassette wow and flutter tapes, at $19 to $34.

To check speed accuracy and/or playback-only wow and flutter, proceed as follows:
1. Connect an a.c. voltmeter with good low-frequency response to the "W & F" jacks and a d.c. voltmeter to the "Speed" jacks.
2. Turn on the device, the voltmeters, and tape machine. Allow everything to warm up for 20 minutes.
3. Connect the “Input” jack to the tape machine’s output jack. Set the “Input” level switch to match the tape machine’s output level.
4. Play the test tape in the tape machine. The d.c. voltmeter will indicate total wow and flutter of the playback section alone. Again, a steady meter reading indicates mainly high-frequency speed variation (flutter); if the reading fluctuates, low-frequency components (wow) predominate. The damping and ballistics of the particular a.c. voltmeter used will affect the speed and degree of observed variation for any given amount of wow.
MORE THUNDER FROM THE PERFORMANCE WORLD

USA-1 TAKING CHARGE
inTRoDucinG THE nEW 5-SPEED, 5-LITER Z28.

It's been quite a year for Camaro Z28. First, it became Motor Trend magazine's 1982 "Car of the Year." Then, the official Indianapolis 500 Pace Car. And now, it looks like the competition is in for some more rough weather. With the introduction of the new 5-speed, 5-liter Camaro Z28. More power and more gears than last year. To take you from zero to 50 MPH with lightning-like response. And that, of course, is in addition to all of the advanced engineering features that helped make Camaro the hottest-selling 2 + 2 sport coupe on the road today.* Like road-hugging Ground Effects technology. A cockpit designed with the latest advances in ergonomics. And a shape so sleek, only its shadow can match it.

The new 5-speed, 5-liter Camaro Z28. It's going to be nearly impossible for the competition to steal any of its thunder.

Some Chevrolets are equipped with engines produced by other GM divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliated companies worldwide. See your dealer for details.


Let's get it together... buckle up.
Sanyo is a sufficiently broad-based company to offer just about every type of consumer electronic product currently sold to the public. It's no wonder, then, they have come up with a "total" audio/video package that can be easily assembled and installed to form the basis of a complete home entertainment center.

As complete as this system is—what with its stereo audio component system and rack, matching speaker systems, plus a superb color video monitor, video tuner/control center and video rack—Sanyo wisely chose to offer each of its elements separately. While this didn't allow the designers to provide any interactive features, such as those we have seen on some one-brand audio systems, the trade-off of flexibility in customer options makes up for that omission. After all, the video monitor and TV control center would certainly be a welcome addition for those who already own a high-quality audio component system, while those who own a good color set or even a TV monitor should have the option of being able to add just an audio component system, with or without speakers, and, for that matter, with or without a video tuner-control center.

For those who do choose to go Sanyo all the way, for both video and audio components, the facilities offered by the Pro-Ponent System (as Sanyo calls the total combination) are truly complete. Before detailing the important features of each of the audio and video components, let me state that I was very favorably impressed with the styling. The tuner, integrated amplifier and cassette deck all have cleverly designed, swing-down hinged doors with slots or openings that permit you to operate major controls or observe needed indicators even with the doors closed. Preset buttons on the tuner are still accessible, as are program selector buttons on the amplifier; metering LEDs are visible in the cassette deck, even with these doors in their closed positions.

The P-33 turntable and cartridge combination offers the first linear-tracking turntable I have encountered in a one-brand system. It is fitted with a nonreplaceable cartridge whose stylus is user replaceable. Although selected speed is indicated by a digital readout, this readout does not convey accuracy of speed, for which strobe markings are supplied both on the rim of the turntable and on a small printed card which fits on the spindle. A speed control fine-tunes the 33 1/3 or 45 rpm speeds. I found the tracking of the low-mass arm to be quite good and was rather amazed, in fact, that a linear...
Manufacturer: Sanyo
Model: Pro-Ponent System
Company Address: 1200 West Artesia Blvd., Compton, Calif. 90220.
Cabinet Dimensions: Audio cabinet, 16 in. W x 34 3/4 in. H x 15 1/2 in. D; video cabinet, same but 22 in. W.
Separate Component Prices: System 33 audio components (A-33 amplifier, T-33 tuner, P-33 turntable and cartridge, and D-33 cassette deck), $599.95; S-33 loudspeakers, $199.95 per pair; APB-33 speaker stands, $59.95; AF-33 audio rack, $199.95; AVM-195 color monitor, $599.95; AVT-95 video control system, $399.95; AV-90 video rack, $199.95.
System Price: $2,259.65. For literature, circle No. 98.

General Comments
Integrated Amplifier: Sound quality quite good at moderate listening levels. Because of rather limited power, it would be wise to choose very efficient speakers for this amp, unless you stay with the S-33 speakers Sanyo offers for this system. Excellent phono preamp section with very accurate RIAA equalization. Tuner: Very cleverly designed in terms of physical layout and ease of use and tuning. Only moderately sensitive, however, and an outdoor FM antenna is suggested. Turntable & Cartridge: Cartridge cannot be replaced by one of your own choice, and present cartridge exhibits unusual bass "bump" with the radial tracking tonearm in which it is mounted. Some listeners may actually find this extra bass appealing. Tracking ability was excellent and rumble was low. Cassette Deck: High-end response better than claimed when using premium tapes, but bass response rolled off with all but metal tape. Dolby tracking was excellent, and presence of Dolby C NR adds value to this deck. Video Control Center: Well designed, both in terms of a TV tuner and in terms of its flexibility as a video control center. Adequate number of video and audio inputs for most home entertainment systems. Color Monitor: Provides a far better picture than is available from even the most expensive all-in-one TV sets. When used with the System 33 audio components, the internally supplied amplifiers are bypassed. (But even without them, the AVM-195 is fairly priced for the quality of picture it delivers.) Overall Comment: Audio components don't particularly take advantage of the fact that they are sold as a system (no interactive features), but all components worked well together and integrated nicely with the video components. Overall Rating: Audio, ; video, .

Audio Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component &amp; Specification</th>
<th>Claimed</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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<tr>
<td>Power Amp Section (A-33)</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Power Channel, watts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rated THD, %</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preamp/Control Section (A-33)</td>
<td>RIAA, ±0.2 dB</td>
<td>RIAA, +0, -0.2 dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freq., Response, Phono, ±dB</td>
<td>90†</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
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<td>FM Tuner Section (T-33)</td>
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<td>40.0</td>
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<td>50 dB Quieting, Stereo, dB</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>S/N, Stereo, dB</td>
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<td>71.0</td>
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<td>THD, Stereo, 1 kHz, %</td>
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<td>Separation, 1 kHz, dB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alt. Channel Selectivity, dB</td>
<td>65</td>
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<td>Turntable/Cartridge Section (P-33)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency Resp., Hz-kHz, ± dB</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Separation, 1 kHz, dB</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumble, DIN B, dB</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wow &amp; Flutter, % wtd. rms</td>
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<td>0.05</td>
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<td>Cassette Recorder Section (D-33)</td>
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<td>37-16.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freq., Resp., Hz-kHz, ±3 dB</td>
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<td>Normal Tape</td>
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<td>Chrome Tape</td>
<td>20-17</td>
<td>35-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal Tape</td>
<td>20-19</td>
<td>20-20</td>
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<td>S/N, Best Tape, dB (with NR)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wow &amp; Flutter, % wtd. rms</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
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†Not measured according to IHF/EIA Standards; see text.

Video Components

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<th>Measured††</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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<td>Number of Video Inputs</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of TV Channels</td>
<td>82, +23 Cable</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
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<td>Remote Control</td>
<td>Full-Function</td>
<td>Confirmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video Monitor (AVM-195)</td>
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<td>152 Foot-Lamberts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum Usable Luminance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal-Line Resolution</td>
<td>360 Lines</td>
<td>360 Lines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Level Retention</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Response</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>To 4.2 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>50/50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

††Supplied by CBS Technology Center.

Rating System
* = Poor; ** = Good; *** = Very Good; **** = Excellent; ***** = Superb
The amplifier exceeded its power rating, delivering 30 watts per channel, but with today's program sources, choose high-efficiency speakers.

tracking tonearm could be incorporated in an audio component package in this price range. I was disappointed with the frequency response of the system. Though excellent at the high end, it exhibited a very steep rise at around 25 Hz, which I could only attribute to some unknown resonance. I'm all for getting tonearm resonance up and out of the warp-won region, but 25 Hz—that's a bit high!

The A-33 integrated amplifier incorporates features usually found only on higher powered, more expensive models. Included, for example, is a record-out switch selector, allowing you to record one program source while listening to another. A subsonic filter and loudness control are included, as are the usual bass and treble tone controls and a not-so-usual microphone input, with its own level control for mixing in live mike sounds with other program sources.

The amplifier met its basic published specifications, with the exception of phase in signal-to-noise. Sanyo's specification cannot be compared with my measured results since the company is still referencing this measurement to some undefined (but high) input level and to rated output. Still, my IHF/EIA reading of 78 dB (A-weighted) is certainly acceptable for a system of this type. The amplifier exceeded its power rating, delivering 30 watts per channel at mid-band, but with today's dynamic program sources, you can't expect to reproduce lifelike sound levels with this amp unless you choose high-efficiency speakers to go with it. I did not audition Sanyo's S-33 speakers, but would guess that they are probably high enough in efficiency to compensate for the relatively low power output of this otherwise fine amplifier.

Like so many recently designed tuners, the T-33 offered by Sanyo employs precise frequency-synthesized tuning, eight preset buttons for selecting favorite stations, "Up" and "Down" buttons for manual tuning, and a digital readout of frequencies to which the tuner is set. While not one of the most sensitive AM/FM tuners I have tested, it did exhibit low distortion in both mono and stereo, adequate stereo separation and reasonable selectivity for most metropolitan locations. Signal-strength LEDs, and indicators to tell you which of your preset stations you are tuned to, embellish an otherwise simple, straightforward and very good-looking front-panel layout.

The two-head D-33 cassette deck exhibited excellent signal-to-noise capabilities, thanks to the incorporation of Dolby C noise reduction. Again, this feature is rarely found on low-cost decks and, more important, calibration of Dolby B and C NR was excellent. As is often the case with lower cost decks, however, "0 dB" has been set 3 dB below actual Dolby level (200 nWb/m), which gives the user the feeling that there's more headroom in this deck than there actually is. For superb recordings, I recommend metal tape, though for noncritical, casually made recordings, any premium ferric-oxide or high-bias tape will do nicely. Although wow and flutter was not quite as good as the 0.04% claimed by Sanyo, the 0.06% reading is better than I would have expected from even the most expensive cassette decks just a few years ago.

The AV-T-95 video control system is styled like an audio component. Visible on its front panel are a stereo headphone jack, pushbutton selectors for the one r.f. and three audio/video inputs, a remote-control sensor and a digital channel display, plus pushbuttons for up/down channel scanning and volume control and a power switch. Hidden behind a flip-down panel are still more controls—mono/stereo selection for each input source; a normal/CATV mode selector for the 105-channel, cable-ready tuner; an up/down fine-tuning button; a "sound expander" switch (which produces a synthesized "stereo" effect), and controls for bass, treble, stereo balance and headphone level.

The remote control (included with the unit) repeats the power, volume and channel-scan buttons, and adds a few controls of its own. These include a 10-key, numerical keypad for direct-access channel selection, an audio-mute switch, and a timer button which shuts the system off after 30, 60 or 90 minutes, depending on whether it's pressed once, twice or three times.

The rear panel holds all the connections. In addition to the 75-ohm "FM" connector for the r.f. input, there are three sets of video and stereo audio inputs and two pairs of outputs—one to feed a VCR for recording and one for connection to the monitor. The audio outputs to the VCR are unaffected by the volume control, like tape outputs in audio systems.

The monitor tested was the Model AVM-195, with a 19-inch screen and built-in, 5-watt audio amplifiers. However, since I was testing the video components as part of a total audio/video system, I used only the external audio components for the listening tests.

Because my lab is not (yet) equipped with video test equipment, the two video components which form a part of the Pro-Ponent System were first sent to the CBS Technology Center in Stamford, Conn. That facility has just about the most sophisticated and complete video testing facilities in the country, and the data shown in the expanded ratings chart was supplied by them. I did, however, use the AVM-195 color monitor and the AVT-95 video control system in my lab and listening room, hooking them up with the rest of the Sanyo components.

Since the video component measurements may be unfamiliar to readers of Audio, some explanations may be in order. Maximum usable luminance is the maximum brightness that can be obtained from the picture tube of a TV monitor (or, for that matter, a TV receiver) before the picture begins to "bloom" or become defocused. The 152 foot-lamberts measured for the AVM-195 monitor is an excellent result and more than adequate for comfortable viewing in a well-lit room. Horizontal-line resolution is a measure of how much detail you will be able to see in a TV picture. Typically, most complete audio systems.

Black-level retention is the ability to
"The video monitor's 360-line resolution is very close to the maximum obtainable with the NTSC transmission used here."

Maintain a good, black background in the presence of bright portions of a video scene. I measured 90% for the Sanyo monitor, a good score though not absolutely perfect. It's a lot better, though, than you are likely to get with an ordinary TV receiver. Video frequency response is directly related to the earlier-mentioned horizontal-line resolution. It is measured by using a video test signal consisting of bursts of frequencies, ranging from 0.5 to 4.2 MHz. What appears on the screen are groups of vertical lines, each group more closely spaced than the previous one. If the right-most group can be identified as individual lines rather than as a continuous blur or as gray, then the system's response extends all the way out to 4.2 MHz and picture resolution will be as good as it can be. Such was the case with the Sanyo AVM-195 monitor.

Interlace describes the positioning of two successive "fields" which make up a single "frame" in a video picture. In the U.S. NTSC system, there are 30 frames per second and 60 fields. The lines of two successive fields are supposed to be displaced slightly from each other, so that the 262 lines of the one field of a given frame fit precisely between the 263 lines of that frame's other field. Thus, the two fields make up a single picture or frame containing 525 lines. If lines of the second field fall on top of lines of the first field (or are not evenly spaced between them), the picture loses vertical detail or resolution, and a viewer is more apt to see the picture as distinct lines when sitting close to the screen. The best rating for interlace would therefore be 50/50, which means that alternate field lines are exactly centered with respect to the previous field lines. And it is that 50/50 condition that CBS Technology Center measured for the Sanyo AVM-195 monitor.

Specific comments concerning both the Pro-Ponent audio and video components will be found within the ratings chart. In summing up this complete home entertainment system, I feel that the audio components were, on the whole, well designed and nice to look at, while the video components were truly outstanding; hence the separate overall ratings for the two halves of this system.

Leonard Feldman
PHASE LINEAR 9500 COMPACT DISC PLAYER

Manufacturer's Specifications

Frequency Response: 20 Hz to 20 kHz, ±0.5 dB.
Dynamic Range: More than 90 dB.
S/N Ratio: More than 90 dB.
Channel Separation: 90 dB.
Harmonic Distortion: Less than 0.005%.
Wow and Flutter: Unmeasurable.
Line Output Level: 0 to 2.0 V, variable.
Output Impedance: Less than 100 ohms.
Power Consumption: 30 watts.
Dimensions: 16.93 in. (43 cm) W x 5.2 in. (13.2 cm) H x 12.6 in. (32 cm) D.
Weight: 17.6 lbs. (8 kg).
Price: $995.00.
Company Address: 4136 North United Pkwy., Schiller Park, Ill. 60176.
For literature, circle No. 90
Although Phase Linear admits to having their Model 9500 CD player manufactured off-shore, they are the first U.S.-based and U.S.-owned company to introduce a digital audio disc player for the now-standard Compact Discs developed jointly by Philips and Sony. Representatives of Phase Linear, now an Esmark Company (which also owns Jensen Sound Laboratories and recently acquired the Advent name as well), tell me that some of the unusual user-features found on the front panel of the 9500, as well as some of its internal engineering, were designed here and “contracted out” for manufacture abroad.

The Phase Linear 9500 is configured more like the Technics, Sharp and Hitachi units than like the Sony CDP-101. That is, it features a swing-down hinged door which, when opened, discloses a narrow slot into which a Compact Disc is placed, label facing outward. On the Phase Linear, though, it is then necessary to push the disc down until it is fully inside the door and then to manually close the door, much as one would with a front-loading cassette compartment. I suspect that some users may actually prefer manual control over their discs rather than the automatic loading found on other CD players, which seem to swallow the disc once it is inserted in the slot and then close the door by means of a motor.

A display area to the right of the disc compartment door provides a wealth of information concerning the disc being played. A ruler-like scale with a moving LED behind it tells approximately how far into a record the laser pickup has progressed. A digital readout displays time into the given track being played or total time from the start of a disc, depending upon whether or not the “Total Time” touch button, located elsewhere, is depressed. Surrounding this time display are tiny LED indicators which illuminate when total time is being displayed, when the memorized programmed selections are being played in selected order, and when a separate “Index” button is touched. (More about the “Index” function in a moment.) A separate digital display shows the current track being played or selected. Three more indicator lights along the top of the display area show whether the player is in “Stand By,” “Pause,” or “Play” mode.

Basic operation of the 9500 is handled by seven large touch-pads, the largest of which is labelled “Play/Start.” A “Stop/Eject” control terminates play if a disc is playing or, pressed a second time, opens the disc door and ejects the disc from the door slot enough so that it can be removed. The “Pause” control interrupts play but keeps the laser pickup precisely at the point of interruption. Touching “Pause” again causes play to resume. Forward and reverse “Skip” controls, when touched, move the laser to the start of the next or previous selection on a disc. “Fast Forward” and “Reverse” controls, when held in their depressed positions, move the laser pickup rapidly in either direction while the track and time display follow the movement, allowing you to start playing at any predetermined track or time into a track.

To the right of these large touch pads are smaller keys numbered from 0 to 9. These are used with the “Memory” and “C/AC” (Clear/All Clear) keys for preprogramming a sequence of selections in any order that you choose. Some
"The Phase Linear 9500 has some of the most innovative convenience features found on any Compact Disc player."

of the most innovative convenience features I have yet encountered on any CD player are activated by the last series of touch buttons, located at the extreme right of the front panel. When touched once, the uppermost of these, labelled "Phrase," sets a "mark" for the particular location being played. If the "Phrase" button is touched a second time, a second mark is set, and the unit repeatedly plays the section between the two marks, over and over, until the order is cancelled with the all-clear button. This proved to be extremely useful in my study of the player when I wanted to hear a musical phrase (or section of a test tone) again and again for careful analysis and study.

The second button in this row of switches is identified as "Index." While my present collection of CDs could not be used to check out this feature, I understand that in the future, some Compact Discs—particularly classical works which have very long selections, such as complete movements, as single "track" numbers—may have additional "index" codes within each track. These codes would be listed on the record jacket and could be accessed for listening to a particular portion of a long movement or track. If discs encoded with index points are played, and if these points are called up by the user, the track display continues to show the selected track, while the time display switches from a "minutes: seconds" arrangement to a two-digit representation of the "Index" number called for.

The third button in this group is labelled "Time" and may be used to access any point in a given track. The user first punches in the track number on the numeric keyboard, then punches in the time, in minutes and seconds. After that, the "Time" button is depressed to let the microprocessor know that you not only want a given track but a given time into that track. Then you either press "Play" or, if you want to program several such access points in sequence, "Memory." A "Memo Call" button, when depressed, reviews all of the track numbers you have programmed into memory by flashing each of them on the track display for a couple of seconds. A "Repeat" button is used for playing any given track over and over again. The last button in this group is the "Total Time" button whose function I have already mentioned.

The rear panel of the Model 9500 is equipped with the usual left and right output jacks and an output level control.

Measurements

Figure 1 is a point-by-point plot of the playback frequency response (upper curve) and channel separation capability for the Phase Linear CD player. You may recall that my test disc, supplied by Sony, does not include frequencies below 100 Hz; hence the abrupt termination of the graph plots at that frequency. As I have mentioned in other CD player reports, however, I have no reason to believe that response is any less flat below 100 Hz than it is over the range included in this special test disc. If my digital-readout dB meter can be trusted, maximum departure from flat response in the range covered was no greater than 0.2 dB at any test frequency, and, at most of the spot-frequencies observed, the error was either nonexistent or read +0.1 dB. Separation, depicted by the lower curve in Fig. 1, ranged from 81 to 90 dB for the test frequencies included (100 Hz, 1 kHz, 10 kHz and 20 kHz).

Figure 2 is a plot of harmonic distortion versus frequency. Total harmonic distortion hovered around the 0.004% point for most of the test frequencies included in the test disc, and reached a "high" (if I can, in all conscience, use that term) of 0.007% at 20 kHz. Purely for statistical interest, this is the lowest distortion I have measured for any CD player to date, though it is only of academic interest as far as sound quality is concerned. It would make little difference in what you hear even if the harmonic distortion were 10 times greater.

As I have pointed out in other tests of CD players, with digital audio, THD tends to rise as signal levels decrease. That being the case, I also checked distortion at levels of -10, -20 and -60 dB for a 1-kHz test tone. At -10 dB, THD rose to 0.008%. At -20 dB, the distortion reached a still-inaudible level of 0.023%, while at -60 dB, the reading was 0.18%. Bear in mind, however, that 0.18% is equivalent to -55 dB below reference level. And reference level, in
In this case, is already at -60 dB. What I suspect, therefore (and oscilloscope observations confirmed my suspicions), is that the distortion analyzer was reading quantization noise rather than actual harmonic distortion during the -60 dB tests.

These decreasing-amplitude 1-kHz test tones were used to check linearity of the system as well, and perfect linearity was observed down to 60 dB below maximum levels. At -80 dB, an error of 1.7 dB was noted; at -90 dB I was too involved in the noise floor of the system to really judge linearity with any degree of precision.

SMPTE IM measured 0.0085% at 0 dB (maximum) level, increasing to 0.02% when I played the next track with a test tone of 400 Hz + 7 kHz, recorded 10 dB lower. For the twotone IM test tones, I recorded a reading of 0.0018% CCIF IM at 0 dB recording level and 0.002% at -10 dB level.

Signal-to-noise ratio measured an incredible 96.7 dB, unweighted, and if I added an A-weighting network to the measurement system, it increased to 100.5 dB. These numbers are higher than those recorded for any CD player to date.

De-emphasis was as accurate as my measurement system could detect—to within 0.1 dB—for the 1-, 5-, and 16-kHz test tones used to check this characteristic.

**Use and Listening Tests**

My collection of Compact Discs has grown somewhat since I last tested a CD player, but not by very much. I now own a grand total of an even dozen discs (11 if you exclude the test disc). Two of my most recent acquisitions are a London recording of Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*, with Antal Dorati conducting the Detroit Symphony, and a Deutsche Grammophon recording of Mahler's First Symphony, with Claudio Abbado conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. If you are familiar with either of these selections, I need not tell you that the dynamics and transients contained in them are awesome, to say the least. For the first time, I felt the total excitement and involvement in the music that I had previously experienced only when hearing these works performed in live concert.

But you don't have to be a classical music buff to derive excitement and pleasure from digital discs. At a recent seminar which I gave at an audio dealer in Danbury, Connecticut, I happened to play some cuts (we need a new term here, for sure!) from the digital disc version of Billy Joel's *The Stranger*. By a happy coincidence, one of the sales people at that store had a copy of the analog LP version of the same record. Both discs had been made from digital master tapes. We did our best to synchronize the LP with the CD version. The fact that the surface noise on the LP totally disappeared when I switched to the CD version was just a small part of the total difference. Played alone, the LP sounded fine. Played against the CD, all of us were suddenly aware of how much the LP version had been compressed. As one seminar attendee put it, the Billy Joel LP sounded "squashed," while the CD edition sounded "real."

That's been my experience with every CD player I've tested. Add to this wonderful sound the complete versatility and ease of operation found in the Phase Linear 9500, and you have an outstanding product. It seems very appropriate for the reincarnated company, under its new ownership, to be among the first American firms to deliver a CD player. Their latest line of amplifiers was specifically designed to handle the extremes of dynamic range encountered during the playing of digital discs. The 9500 used with, say, their new DRS 900 power amplifier (which I hope to review in a future issue) should make an unbeatable combination that won't place any limitations on the inherent capabilities of the Compact Disc system.

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Leonard Feldman

The 9500's display/control panel includes four basic sections: Operating status lights, basic function pushbuttons, memory programming, and memory or time-track readout controls.
## SOTA SAPPHIRE TURNTABLE

**Manufacturer's Specifications**

- **Speeds:** 33⅓ and 45 rpm, electronic switching and fine adjust.
- **Motor Type:** Brushless d.c. servo.
- **Drive Type:** Belt.
- **Platter:** 11.2 lb., cast alloy with damping.
- **Suspension:** 20-lb. subassembly, 4-point system.
- **Rumble:** –60 dB unwtd.
- **Wow and Flutter:** 0.04% wtd. rms.
- **Suspension Frequency:** 2.55 Hz.
- **Weight:** 44 lb. (20 kg).
- **Dimensions:** 7½ in. (19.05 cm) H (to top of dust cover) × 20¾ in. (51.4 cm) W × 16½ in. (41.9 cm) D.
- **Price:** $750.00
- **Company Address:** P.O. Box 7075, Berkeley, Cal. 94707.

For literature, circle No. 91
SOTA, located in Oakland, Cal., is the only company in the U.S.A. presently making turntables. This is an amazing fact since, in past years, some of the finest turntables in the world were made in this country. All of the turntables sold here in the past few years have been imported, even those of audiophile quality. Rather than merely copying some previously successful turntable, Rod Herman, a mechanical design engineer and British expatriate, and David Fletcher, a physicist formerly with the University of California, have taken a fresh look at the functions a turntable is meant to perform and come up with a design which has many unique features. They have called their turntable the Sapphire, after the material used for the precision-ground thrust plate upon which the main bearing turns.

SOTA stands for "State of the Art," and the Sapphire turntable is designed and manufactured with state-of-the-art goals in mind. SOTA also makes the lower cost GEM turntables for Sumiko of Berkeley, Cal. The GEM-707 at $725 and the GEM-747 at $800 have many of the same design features as the SOTA Sapphire.

The objective technical measurements and subjective listening evaluations of the Saphire turntable were made using the Sumiko MDC-800 tonearm and the Talisman S moving-coil phono cartridge. Comparisons between this combination and my present reference system were made by a listening panel. My practice is to make the technical measurements prior to the listening tests to insure that the turntable, tonearm and cartridge are functioning at their best and that no hidden defects, which could have been corrected, can invalidate these results. During the playing of each selection, members of the listening panel are asked to make notes, which will be discussed and compared later. There is no talking during the playing of selections, and the panel members are asked not to make any outward reactions which might be distracting.

After the listening tests, I try to correlate the comments of the listening panel with the technical measurements. During the technical evaluations, many measurements are made which never appear in the published report. They are necessary, however, to assure that nothing has been overlooked which might affect performance and to provide insights which help in correlating the subjective judgments of the panel members. In this report, the comments made by members of the listening panel and the technical data are presented together and correlated where possible.

The "turntable that Newton would have built," as SOTA describes the Sapphire, incorporates many ingenious features. The main bearing, instead of being at the bottom of a bearing well as with other turntables, is up at the center of gravity in the middle of the turntable platter. Figure 1 shows the bearing container (it would be silly to call it a well), which is an integral part of the platter and rotates with it. Also shown in Fig. 1 are the two matched, sintered, bronze bearing sleeves: the sapphire thrust plate, and the thrust ball bearing attached to the static (non-moving), 0.55-inch diameter thrust shaft. This design prevents any tendency to wobble, because both the 11-pound mass of the aluminum platter and the belt which drives the platter at the rim are directly in line with the main bearing. The drawing also shows that most of the platter's mass is near the rim, providing a flywheel effect which improves speed stability.

The platter is not removable and is shipped from the factory with transit screws which lift it to release the sapphire thrust plate from contact with the thrust shaft's ball-bearing tip. Note in the drawing that the platter pad, which is permanently attached, extends higher than the center and edge of the platter and allows the record to fit snugly so that unwanted mechanical energy may be dissipated. SOTA warns against the use of heavy record clamps and recommends only light, friction-lock clamps such as the Sumiko BA-20 stabilizer clamp I used.

The subchass, upon which the turntable bearing and tonearm are mounted, hangs by four springs from the turntable base plate. Winding the springs in clockwise and counterclockwise pairs, and mounting them diagonally from each other, effectively cancels the tendency for rotational motion when the springs are flexed. The springs are matched by the factory to resonate with the mass of the turntable at 2.5 Hz. Since the Sapphire is shipped without an arm, the mass of the tonearm is unknown but is taken into account when evaluating tonearm mass.

### Measured Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speed Stability</td>
<td>±0.18%</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wow DIN unwtd.</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIN wtd.</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flutter DIN unwtd.</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIN wtd.</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W&amp;F DIN unwtd.</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIN wtd.</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drift Short-term</td>
<td>+0.32% to</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-0.27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>±0.10%</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumble Unwtd.</td>
<td>-65.2 dB</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wtd.</td>
<td>-84.5 dB</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspension Resonance</td>
<td>2.67 Hz</td>
<td>Well Damped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"The Sapphire provides isolation from outside mechanical energy better than any turntable I have seen so far."

Consideration: A 2.5-pound bag of shot is supplied, and the turntable is set up and balanced with this in place on the tonearm mounting board. After the tonearm is mounted, some of the shot is poured into a well near the tonearm until the total mass of the tonearm and the shot equals 2.5 pounds. When this is done, the turntable is rebalanced. By this technique, arms of up to 2.5 pounds can be used with the Sapphire while still maintaining the 2.5-Hz resonance without any adjustment of the springs. The base, from which the subchassis is suspended, has over twice the mass of the subchassis and platter. I think this is very sensible since suspending a heavy subchassis from something light and flimsy, which itself is susceptible to environmental vibration, is no solution to, and indeed often only compounds, the isolation problem. The SOTA Sapphire turntable provides speeds of 33⅓ and 45 rpm with pitch controls for each speed. The standard base is ash finished in oak, while an optional base of koa wood is $100 more.

Measurements

Some of the data in this report appear different from those in my previous reports because a digital plotter was used instead of the usual photo of the display screen. The digital plotter is connected via the IEEE-488 bus to a Nicolet 660A-2D dual channel fast Fourier transform analyzer (FFT), a Nicolet Explorer III dual-channel digital-storage oscilloscope, and a computer controller. After each test, the data, which have been analyzed and stored by the appropriate instrument, are transferred to the plotter. I hope this data format provides greater clarity than the photos used previously.

Speed accuracy and stability are very important aspects of turntable performance. While the simple wow and flutter numbers shown in the "Measured Data" table are quite good, the data shown in Fig. 2 are even more revealing of performance. This shows that the wow and flutter spectrum is well distributed, with no prominent component which would tend to add coloration to the sound. The listening panel made favorable comments about the clarity of the reproduction from the SOTA turntable, and lack of flutter seems to be a major reason for this impression.

Figure 3 is a 41-second recording of the variation in the 3,150-Hz wow and flutter test tone of the B & K 2010 test record. The output is taken from the drift output of the wow and flutter meter. At precisely 3,150 Hz, the d.c. output is 0 V. If the tone increases in frequency, the d.c. voltage goes positive, which indicates that the turntable speed has increased; the d.c. output voltage goes negative for a decrease in speed. The variation shown occurs at exactly one revolution of the platter at 33⅓ rpm. The short-term drift is from +0.32% to -0.27%. A very slight average drift can be seen over the 41-second period, but it is well within 0.1%. Figure 4 shows the same data in another form, which indicates how accurately the speed is maintained in terms of the same 3,150-Hz tone. In this case, the major spectral components, down to about 20 dB below the average, indicate that the speed variation is about ±0.18%. Bear in mind that all these tests include the speed stability problems inherent in any test record. The data presented in Figs. 3 and 4 show that the SOTA Sapphire turntable has excel-
The lack of flutter seems a major reason for this."

The listening panel commented favorably about the clarity of reproduction. The lack of flutter seems a major reason for this.
"The rumble spectrum is very smooth, with no components which would tend to color the background noise."

Fig. 7—Output vs. time response of the impulse of Fig. 6. The spectrum of Fig. 6 was derived from this using a fast fourier transform analyzer.

Fig. 8—Spectrum (to 5 kHz) of vibrations caused by mechanical shock to massive platform on which the turntable rested. The turntable exhibits excellent isolation from external shock.

Fig. 9—Output vs. time response of the impulse of Fig. 8. The low-frequency oscillation is at 2.67 Hz and is due to the mass of the turntable and the compliance of the springs. The period of measurement is 2.05 s.

Fig. 10—Spectrum (to 100 Hz) of vibrations from a 100 dB acoustic field at the cartridge position. Cartridge is resting in a groove near the middle of a record. Isolation from the acoustic field is excellent.

near the middle of the record. The major output is near the suspension resonance, but it is 26.3 dB below the 1 cm/S reference, which is very low. The next highest output is, as might be expected, at the tonearm/cartridge resonance of 10 Hz. There is output of significance at about 60 to 65 Hz, but even this is at -34 dB.

Use and Listening Tests
The overall impression of the listening panel was corroborated by the measurements very well. The comments were mostly directed toward a very slight brightness or sharpness in the sound when compared with the reference turntable. The data in Fig. 8, which shows the effect of the energy stored in the disc itself, reveal that the energy between 880 and 1,350 Hz is not dissipated very quickly (even though it is at a low level) and therefore does tend to color the sound and add a bit of brightness. This brightness was only noticeable when recordings of strings or brass were played simultaneously on the SOTA and the reference turntables, and the two discs are directly compared by switching between them. In fact, the listening panel had great difficulty in discerning any difference between the turntables on most program material. The deep bass was solid, the upper bass was well defined, the quality of male voice was very good, and the stability and clarity of the stereo image were good on both. The point which put the SOTA Sapphire turntable ahead of the reference turntable was its stability and isolation from environmentally induced mechanical or acoustical energy which could affect the sound. I feel that the SOTA Sapphire turntable is excellent at any price. At its present, reasonable price, it is an exceptional value.

Edward M. Long
You'll be sold on our DRS 900 amplifier after just one peak.

Our new DRS™ 900 amplifier will bring you as close as you can get to concert hall sound without buying a ticket. How? Power and lots of it. And after all, who knows more about high power amplifiers than Phase Linear? We became known for them back in the days when everyone's idea of good stereo was loud stereo. If you could blow the windows out of your home, you had a good stereo. And nothing could blow out windows like an amplifier from Phase Linear. Well, the volume era is over. The quest for purity is on. The trouble is, you just can't get pure sound reproduction out of a low power amplifier. You need lots of power—power for purity. Advances in recording technology like direct-to-disc and digital audio disc recordings require enormous amounts of peak power. Without it, the amplifier simply clips the peaks leaving you without the full musical experience. For example, accurately reproducing the final cannon shot from a digitally recorded version of Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture can require 900 watts of peak power! And that's at reasonable volume levels. That much power is needed because the dynamic range (the ratio of the loudest note to the residual noise) of a digital audio disc is about four times that of a conventional record.

Our DRS 900 handled the previously mentioned cannon shot. No clipping, no distortion. Yet, the DRS 900 is conservatively rated at 150 watts per channel RMS (see specifications). You see, efficient power is the key. The DRS 900 has a dual voltage power supply. It operates at an efficient 150 watt capability. Then, when the music approaches a peak requiring more dynamic headroom (more power to keep it from clipping), the secondary supply kicks in, instantly providing up to 900 watts of peak power per channel. A conventional 150 watt amplifier has a peak power rating of just about 300 watts. Keep that in mind the next time you're comparing amplifiers. Don't go by RMS alone. You have to compare dynamic headroom, too. When you do, you'll be sold on our DRS 900.

See the entire line of Phase Linear audio components at your Phase Linear Dealer, today. For the address of the dealer nearest you, call us toll free at (800) 323-4815. In Illinois call (800) 942-8833. Or write us at 4134 N. United Parkway, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Oh, and remember to give us your address so we can send you a copy of "The Phase Linear Report: Power for Purity." It's an exciting analysis of audio amplification in the eighties. We think it should be required reading for anyone serious about audio.
Manufacturer's Specifications

- **Frequency Response:** 20 Hz to 20 kHz, ±0.3 dB.
- **Dynamic Range:** Greater than 90 dB.
- **S/N Ratio:** Greater than 90 dB (20 Hz to 20 kHz).
- **Channel Separation:** 86 dB (20 Hz to 20 kHz); 90 dB at 1 kHz.
- **Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise:** Less than 0.005%.
- **Wow and Flutter:** Unmeasurable, quartz-crystal precision.
- **Line Output Level:** 2 V rms.
- **Power Consumption:** 20 watts.
- **Dimensions:** 12.6 in. (32 cm) W x 2.87 in. (7.3 cm) H x 10.51 in. (26.7 cm) D.
- **Weight:** 11 lbs. (5 kg).
- **Price:** $800.00.

Billed as the smallest Compact Disc player in the world, this attractively styled unit is also the lowest priced of three models to be offered by Magnavox. Magnavox, as you probably know, is a wholly owned subsidiary of North American Philips. And North American Philips, in turn, is owned by Philips of Holland, to whom must go the primary credit for the development of the CD format, which has already become an international standard. Although credit for the disc and player is generally shared by Philips and Sony, the truth is that Sony's primary contribution was in the area of the error-correction systems that were ultimately adopted. It was Philips which began work on the digital disc idea way back in 1969 and 10 years later showed the first working system to the European press.

The unit I tested, in fact, bore the model number CD-100, suggesting that it was actually a sample of the Philips model being sold in Europe, with its power supply modified for use in the U.S. We are told, however, that the configuration and
all of the features of this model are otherwise identical to the Magnavox FD1000SL, which will be the American designation for this truly compact Compact Disc player.

Magnavox maintains there are subtle differences in the quality of sound reproduction between various manufacturers' CD players, and they attribute this to technical differences in the way the players reproduce sound. The main difference is in the signal-conversion process from digital back to analog. All of the units I have tested to date (with the exception of the Phase Linear Model 9500) use straight 16-bit D/A converters with steep analog filters. Some listeners maintain that the use of a sharp cutoff results in considerable phase shift in the 20-kHz region; they perceive this as detrimental to proper stereo imaging and reproduction of transients.

The Magnavox player incorporates three techniques that are said to provide the effectiveness of a pure 16-bit system, but which require a simpler digital-to-analog converter with simpler filters. First, "oversampling" is used. This has the effect of reducing noise in the audio band by an additional 6 dB. The technique involves sampling the digital signal at four times the normal rate, thereby distributing the noise over a broader spectrum. Secondly, digital filtering is used to remove ultrasonic components while maintaining phase linearity up to 20 kHz. Finally, noise shaping is used to remove ultrasonic components while maintaining noise over a broader spectrum. Secondly, digital filtering is used to remove ultrasonic components while maintaining phase linearity up to 20 kHz. Finally, noise shaping is used to remove ultrasonic components while maintaining phase linearity up to 20 kHz. 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Finally, noise shaping is used to remove ultrasonic components while maintaining phase linearity up to 20 kHz. Finally, noise shaping is used to remove ultrasonic components while maintaining phase linearity up to 20 kHz. Finally, noise shaping is used to remove ultrasonic components while maint
"In this Magnavox player, the emphasis is clearly on purity of sound reproduction and ease of programmability."

**Fig. 1—Frequency response and stereo separation.**

-90 dB I read an output of -88 dB, which may well have been residual noise in my test setup rather than actual departure from true signal linearity.

Signal-to-noise ratio measured 92.5 dB, unweighted, increasing to 99.5 dB when an A-weighting filter was inserted in series with the measuring instrument. At 0 dB recording level, SMPTE IM measured 0.0056%, increasing to 0.013% at -10 dB level. Measurements for CCIF (twin tone) IM were 0.0010% and 0.0025% at 0 and -10 dB record levels, respectively. De-emphasis was accurate to within 0.1 dB at the three test frequencies of 1, 5, and 10 kHz included in the test disc.

**Use and Listening Tests**

Happily, my collection of CD records is growing by leaps and bounds. I now own more than a dozen of these amazing little discs, and I am pleased to report they are getting better and better, musically speaking. Someone out there must be listening to those of us who have suggested that new mixing techniques and approaches (or are they really "old techniques" after all?) are going to be needed if the Compact Disc's potential is to be realized. Two recent acquisitions are from RealTime Records (Miller & Kreisel Sound Corp.). One is from their "Digital Masterpiece Series," Zoltan Rozsnyai conducting The Philharmonica Hungarica in selections by Brahms, Berlioz, Chabrier, Rossini, Bizet, Dvorak, Dukas and Liszt. The other, Real Hot Jazz, features jazz-band music by the likes of Don Menza, Jack Sheldon, John Dentz and Freddie Hubbard and their assorted musical aggregations. If you want to know how totally thrilling digital disc reproduction can be, drop either of these (depending upon your musical taste) into any CD player and you'll be an immediate convert.

Could I hear a "difference" between the sound produced by the Magnavox unit and my own reference CD player? Frankly, no! The new discs sounded absolutely superb on both. This is not to say that you won't be able to detect some subtle differences if you listen long enough. All I'm saying is the CD experience is so overwhelming compared to any analog listening I've done over the years, that straining to pick out hitherto undetectable flaws seems a pointless exercise to me. I prefer to enjoy the music—as I've never enjoyed it before—and to thank the people at Philips (and, yes, those at Sony, too) for bringing this miracle to us during our lifetimes.

This much I will say: The earliest CDs in my collection, and those that were produced from less-than-excellent analog master tapes, point up their failings on any type of CD player, while the most recent Compact Discs sound good on both the Magnavox and my reference player. In that connection, the Philips unit I received for testing was magnificently packaged. Included with it was a Philips Compact Disc containing 14 cuts, eight of them pop music, the rest in the classical domain. This disc, too, offered a superb example of how CDs should be engineered. Magnavox would be wise to offer their version of the player packaged just as it was by Philips, including this magnificent sampler. As for the Magnavox CD player, its small size, excellent design in terms of ergonomic factors and its relatively low price make it a sure winner.

Leonard Feldman
At JVC, innovation is a philosophy that has always been translated into improved performance. Some of the most important improvements—innovations you may take for granted—were introduced by JVC. The list includes the world's first metal-capable cassette deck, quartz-servo controlled turntables, and fine-ceramic speaker diaphragms.

More recently, we've refined the Super-A amp circuitry we originated; it reduces six different kinds of distortion down to imperceptible.

You're also invited to consider the Jewel-Lock head assembly, as found in our auto-reverse cassette decks. It sets the standard for the next generation of audio, because it maintains peak performance in both directions of tape travel, while accomplishing reverse action silently and in no more than .4 seconds.

Now imagine a speaker system with a frequency response range from 35 Hz to 100,000 Hz. With a ribbon tweeter element weighing just 22 milligrams. The only word for its output: pure. The only name on its enclosure: JVC.

The list goes on. There's the JVC turntable with a computer controlled linear tracking tonearm, and a double-servo quartz-control system that's a work of science and a work of art.

So is the JVC computer-controlled synthesizer tuner with four tuning modes and a highly obedient mind of its own.

But perhaps the best suggestion of all is to check it all out. Drop in at a JVC listening room.

And listen to the sound of innovation.
### Manufacturer's Specifications

**Equalizer Section**
- **Harmonic Distortion:** 0.01%
- **IM Distortion:** 0.01%
- **S/N Ratio:** 114 dB at maximum output.
- **Filter-Band Control Range:** ± 15 dB
- **Unity-Gain Control Range:** 18 dB
- **Filter Type:** Passive wirewound coil inductors.

**Analyzer Section**
- **Differential/Comparator Accuracy:** 0.1 dB
- **Input Impedance:** High level, 47 k\(\Omega\); mike, 2 k\(\Omega\).
- **Maximum Gain:** High level, 30 dB; mike, 80 dB.
- **Frequency Response:** 20 Hz to 20 kHz, ±0.1 dB.

### Filter Centers:
- 30 Hz, 60 Hz, 120 Hz, 240 Hz, 480 Hz, 960 Hz, 1.92 kHz, 3.84 kHz, 7.68 kHz, and 15.36 kHz.

### General Specifications

**Dimensions:** 19 in. (490 mm) W x 5 1/4 in. (135 mm) H x 11 1/4 in. (290 mm) D
**Weight:** 28 lbs. (12.7 kg)
**Price:** $699.00

### Company Address:
2200 South Ritchey, Santa Ana, Cal. 92705.
For literature, circle No. 93

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The Soundcraftsmen AE2000 combines a real-time analyzer, a graphic equalizer, a pink-noise source, and Soundcraftsmen's excellent level comparator scheme to make what they call a Real-Time Scan-Allyzer/Equalizer. The RTA display dominates the center of the front panel, with a column of 10 LEDs for each of the 10 filter bands, which are octave-spaced from 30 Hz to 15.36 kHz. The vertical columns have 2 dB steps, from 0 to 18 dB. There is a horizontal white line between "8" and "10," which makes for a good level reference; it is aligned with the center position of the filter sliders.

Each of the filter controls has a range of ±15 dB. The associated unity-gain sliders, one for each stereo channel, have a range of 18 dB for adjusting the equalized-signal...
Fig. 1—Swept-frequency responses of each filter section at maximum boost and maximum cut, and with all sections at maximum cut.

Fig. 2—Swept-frequency responses with 60-, 1,920- and 3,840-Hz filters set successively for 3 dB steps from −15 to +15 dB. Note that +12 and +15 dB curves overlap completely.

Gain to 0 dB, matching the EQ-out gain. Two LED balance lights adjacent to each unity-gain slider show how to adjust that slider to restore unity gain. The indicators provide definite and accurate (to 0.1 dB) feedback to the user when any gain adjustments are needed. The scheme is an excellent one, and Soundcraftsmen has interfaced it with the RTA for fast and accurate sound-system equalization.

The Scan-Alyzer is a special function of the RTA, which normally shows the levels in all 10 bands simultaneously, although rapid scanning is actually taking place. A switch from “Display” to “Analyze” changes the RTA to one that steps from filter to filter, either with a push of “Scan Manual” or with an adjustable stepping rate in “Scan Auto.” The output of the internal pink-noise generator is bandpass-filtered to the same octave as the RTA, and the filtering is stepped in synchronization in either scan mode. The sound-system output is fed into the “Scan-Alyzer Input” phone jacks, “Mic” or “Hi Level.” The “Pink Noise Level” pot is used to set a good level for equalizing—well above background noise, without being excessively loud. The “Scan-Alyzer Input Calibration” pot is adjusted for balance, using the comparator LEDs, in “Display” mode. Then, a switch to “Analyze,” and the balance in each octave band is examined and adjusted in turn, while stepping manually or with “Scan Auto.” Each stereo channel is selected in turn for this equalization. The equalizing is much more accurate than with other units because the adjustments are made with the aid of the high-accuracy comparator, not by trying to read the imprecise indications of an RTA display.

There are also rotary controls for “Auto-Scan Rate” (from about 1 second for all 10 bands to about 10 seconds per band) and for “Display Position,” which is operational in all RTA modes.

To the right of these knobs are pushbuttons marked “Decay Slow/Norm” (for the display) and “Mic/Line” plus jacks for the “Mic” and “Hi Level” Scan-Alyzer inputs and “In” and “Out” jacks for Scan-Alyzing with an external equalizer. The “Mic/Line” description does not tell the whole story: For Scan-Alyzer use, the switch is left in “Mic” position, and the signal to be analyzed is fed into the “Mic” or “Hi Level” phone jack. For RTA use, the switch selects between the front-panel “Mic” input and the rear-panel line outputs. With the “Pink Noise/Source” switch in “Source” position, the “Line” setting will display the equalized signal; one must press “EQ Defeat” to see the unequalized signal that is coming in via the rear line inputs.

That “EQ Defeat” switch is grouped with the “EQ Tape Record” and “Tape Mon” buttons, at the far bottom left. These three are not pushed in during normal equalizer operation. The power switch is to their left.

Eight phone jacks on the rear panel provide in/out connections for a preamp/receiver (or perhaps a mixing board) and a tape recorder. Adaptors to phono jacks are provided.

Removal of the heavy steel top and side cover revealed three large p.c. boards with quality components and very good soldering. Intercard connections were made with wire-wrap. None of the parts were identified. All of the DIP ICs were mounted in sockets, and the single fuse was in a clip. Cabling used twisted wires without an outside shield. The inductors used in the filters appeared to be well made. The box chassis was fairly heavy and rigid, but some sections of the cards were a bit springy.

Equalizer Section Measurements

With all of the sliders set in their center detents, the frequency responses were flat within ±0.5 dB from 20 Hz to 20 kHz with EQ, and within ±0.2 dB with EQ defeated. During this test, the balance lights indicated the discrepancies with EQ at the ends of the band, and a touch of the sliders to match the two LEDs reduced the deviation with EQ to less than 0.1 dB. The 3 dB down points were at 0.8 Hz and 112 kHz with EQ, and at 0.8 Hz and 290 kHz without.

Figure 1 shows the swept-frequency response plots of each filter section at maximum boost and cut and with all filter sections at maximum cut. The response with all sections at maximum boost was pretty much a mirror image of...
“Equalizing with the AE2000 is more accurate than with other units, because adjustments are made with the high-accuracy comparator.”

**Analyzer Section Measurements**

The center frequencies of all of the RTA filters were within 5% of specification, with the exception that those for 30 and 120 Hz were about 7% high, still quite good. The peak responses of the filters were very close, with a total spread of 1.0 dB. At the center of the immediately adjacent bands, the filter responses were down about 7.5 dB. They were down a little over 14 dB in the center of the second bands over, at which point the final 6 dB/octave slopes were well established. These are expected results from fairly high-Q, single-tuned circuits. Although it would be desirable to have more rejection of adjacent-band energy, the design is quite adequate for the intended purpose. The 2 dB steps of the vertical columns were accurate, with a total error spread of 0.6 dB over the range of 18 dB. For a 10 dB change, the display required about 30 mS to reach full indication in “Normal.” In “Slow” about 40 mS was required at the lowest frequencies, but only 15 mS or so at higher frequencies. The big difference was in decay time, with 0.55 S for “Normal” and 8 S for “Slow.”

The high-level input sensitivity for an RTA display and functioning of the Scan-Alyzer was 16 mV to 1.6 V, depending upon the pot settings. The mike input sensitivity showed the same 40 dB range, but from 50 µV to 5 mV. Operation was generally more satisfactory with levels three to five times higher than the minimum figures given. The input impedances were 2.2 kilohms across the band for mike and 27 kilohms for high level, with an unimportant reduction to 22 kilohms at 15.36 kHz. The pink-noise output could be set anywhere from 30 µV to 380 mV, with a minimum of 20 mV required for a good RTA display. The spectrum was fairly flat for most of the pot rotation, but there were some variations. These deviations were judged quite unimportant, because the Scan-Alyzer matches levels band by band, deviated or not. In other words, the comparator measures only relative level differences between the pink noise and the system output in each band. If the pink-noise signal were 2 dB low in the 7.68-kHz band, for instance, it would lower the

**Fig. 3—System equalization test. Simulated room response curve (top), response after analysis and equalization using Scan-Alyzer (middle; top and middle curves shown with 1/2-octave resolution), and equalized response with octave-band resolution (bottom).**

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The maximum-cut plot. The spacing of the filters was even, and the filter shapes were quite consistent, reflected in the constant level of the crossovers of the individual filter responses. The measured center frequencies of the filters were all within 5.3% of the specification, and the average discrepancy was an excellent 2.7%. The maximum boosts were 15.6 dB or more, with the exception of the 30-Hz filter which was very close to the 15 dB spec with 14.6 dB of boost. The maximum cuts were 15.1 dB or more for all filters in a static test, although the swept response showed less cut than that with the 30-Hz filter. As the discrepancy was considered unimportant, it was not investigated further.

Figure 2 shows the swept responses obtained with three filters set at maximum cut and then shifted in steps of 3 dB for each successive sweep until reaching maximum boost. As with most graphic equalizers, the steps close to zero (center detent) change signal level throughout the band, and the response deviations do not match the scale values. This is especially true at maximum boost: The +12 and +15 responses were exactly the same, as shown.

With the 480-Hz filter, a one-octave bandwidth was reached with a boost of 11.2 dB, higher than most such equalizers. This signifies that the filters are on the broad side, but also that one can therefore add more boost than usual before the onset of ringing. The practical limit to minimize the possibility of ringing was a boost of 9.1 dB, at which point Q was 1.0, and the bandwidth was 1.4 octaves.

The unity-gain slider had a range from -14 to +6 dB, with 0 dB gain at the center detent. With all sliders in detent, the change in gain with EQ out was less than 0.1 dB. Level matching with the Soundcraftsmen comparator was within ±0.1 dB across the entire band at any level above 60 mV. The maximum input/output levels were 9.2 V from 20 Hz to 20 kHz, open-circuit, dropping to 8.5 V at the frequency extremes with a 10-kilohm load. The input impedance was 27 kilohms over most of the band, dropping to a somewhat low 12.8 kilohms at 20 kHz. (This would not be a problem for

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**Fig. 3—System equalization test. Simulated room response curve (top), response after analysis and equalization using Scan-Alyzer (middle; top and middle curves shown with 1/2-octave resolution), and equalized response with octave-band resolution (bottom).**
"With the sliders centered, response was flat within ±0.2 dB; but using the LEDs, a touch of the sliders reduced deviation to less than 0.1 dB."

input 2 dB on both sides of the comparator, cancelling out that difference; only the variations due to the system's response would register on the Scan-Alzyer LEDs.

Band-limiting of the pink-noise output is an essential element in the Scan-Alzyer method of equalizing band by band. The pink-noise outputs in the "Analyze" mode are peaked at the center frequency of the band under test, rolling off above and below that point.

Use and Listening Tests

The AE2000 was supplied with the Soundcraftsmen test record, which includes useful bands of noise, and "Computer" charts which can be cut to match equalizer settings, serving as a form of memory. The owner's manual has some good material, including cautions on excessive boost at 30 Hz, but it is lacking in a number of areas where the nonprofessional needs guidance. I would also recommend a lower level than -3 for recording pink noise on a tape deck. Many cassette decks will have high-frequency roll-off at that level.

Soundcraftsmen does not supply a test microphone with the AE2000, but they have a valid point that inexpensive microphones normally included with RTAs are not that good. The manual does have good instructions on how to use a separate microphone to get good results with reference to its response curve. There is no discussion of directivity, however, so let me remind the reader that most microphones will have a response peak at the high end when they are pointed directly at a loudspeaker in a typical listening room. A microphone's normal response would be approached more closely with its axis perhaps as much as 70° or more away from the speaker.

As expected, some familiarization time was required to utilize the Scan-Alzyer efficiently. Sometimes I used "Scan Auto," setting the stepping rate to match my adjustment speed. Other times it seemed easier to step manually, for then I was absolutely certain which slider to adjust. It was always easy to match the brightness of the balance LEDs, and the required slider positions were very definite.

Figure 3 shows the results of running one test with a simulated system response (top). There is a very large peak around 100 Hz, a deep crossover notch at 3 kHz, and poor tweeter response. The middle trace shows the response after using the Scan-Alzyer to set up the AE2000's octave-spaced sliders. No reference was made to the third-octave display when this was being done, and I was quite surprised myself at how flat it was even with the third-octave resolution. The bottom trace is the resulting response on an octave-band basis.

In "Norm" the display was fairly good for music monitoring, while "Slow" was better for looking at the results of Scan-Alzyer equalizing. The LEDs were bright enough for easy use under most any lighting situation. The unit had very low noise and distortion, though some attention was in order for the left channel.

The combination of an equalizer and a matching RTA is a good one, in general, but Soundcraftsmen have done something quite synergistic with the use of their excellent comparator scheme to ensure speedy and accurate equalizing. The price is very reasonable for what the AE2000 can do.

Howard A. Roberson
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE

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For more information write Sony Esprit, 2300 Peachford Rd., NE, Suite 1150, Atlanta, Georgia 30338.

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(504)834-7772

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(212)683-8100

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MD, PERREAUX, DENON

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THE PERREAU preamp is destined to be a classic—incredibly high signal acceptance...uncanny resolution of detail...obviously built to last.

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- Wonder-Caps®, computer-grade electrolytics, and polypropylene caps - the best known, even better!
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<table>
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<th>Model</th>
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<th>Price 2</th>
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Moving Coil Cartridge Compatibility

In this series, we will be discussing some of the areas of preamplifier performance that vitally affect high-fidelity music systems.

When moving coil cartridges were first introduced, they offered a significant advantage over conventional moving-magnet types: substantially reduced high frequency distortion. The previous moving magnet stylus resonate between 10 to 15 kHz, and require a critical combination of mechanical damping in the stylus and electrical damping in the preamplifier to achieve flat audio frequency response. (It is regrettable that most preamplifiers do not provide the means to compensate the electrical system precisely, resulting in sonic colorations.)

While linear electrical damping is simply achieved with passive components, mechanical damping is quite nonlinear, resulting in severe harmonic and IM distortion in the damping region at frequencies above 3 kHz. Because many moving-coil cartridges resonate at ultrasonic frequencies, they require far less damping in the audio band. The consequence of a low mechanical damping design is an easily-compensatable frequency response rise from 10 to 20 kHz.

Oddly enough, while lower distortion damping was exploited fully in the first moving coils, the rising high-frequency response was left uncompensated by most pre-amplifiers, with the unhappy results of unnatural sound. Anomalous specifications, and, worst of all, new moving coil designs which added mechanical damping to flatten the response, but increase the distortion.

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Since overall system performance may be optimized by a moving coil cartridge standard which specifies a uniform rising response and a corresponding (distortion free) electrical rolloff, the pre-amplifier built into the Apt Holman Preamplifier 2 allows for the precise compensation via an inexpensive plug-in capacitor of any present, as well as future, moving coil cartridge.

For more information, please contact your dealer or Apt Corporation. Thank you.

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Denon's Tape Tension Servo Sensor System has been further refined to provide automatic sensing and correction of tape tension for optimum tape-to-head contact throughout the entire play of each cassette. A new SF combination head extends frequency response to 23kHz (metal) with a 70dB S/N ratio (Dolby C). A new computer controlled silent tape transport mechanism provides entirely quiet and safe tape handling. An electronic computer digital counter using a laser detector system automatically indicates tape used and tape remaining information.

The DR-M Cassette Decks feature Denon's Flat Twin direct capstan drive; non-slip clutchless, beltless, reel drive mechanisms; Dolby B & C noise reduction; direct-coupled amplifier design, and separate amp/mechanical power supplies.

The DR-M3 offers computer tape tuning for bias and sensitivity. The DR-M4 adds programmable random access, stopwatch function and dual-capstan transport. Otherwise, all the Denon DR-M Series Cassette Decks are principally the same — each offering the highest performance and quality at its price in the industry. Denon products share more than name alone.

Denon DR-M1 Two-Head Cassette Deck with Dolby C, Tape Tension Servo. $299.

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