# INSTRUCTION MANUAL

SERIES 2000 TAPE CARTRIDGE MACHINE

June, 1985

IM No. 597-0200

BROADCAST ELECTRONICS, INC.



# IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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When delivering the equipment to you, the truck driver or carrier's agent will present a receipt for your signature. Do not sign it until you have (a) inspected the containers for visible signs of damage and (b) counted the containers and compared with the amount shown on the shipping papers. If a shortage or evidence of damage is noted, insist that notation to that effect be made on the shipping papers before you sign them.

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FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE Phone (217) 224-9600 Customer Service

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Do not return any merchandise without our written approval and Return Authorization. We will provide special shipping instructions and a code number that will assure proper handling and prompt issuance of credit. Please furnish complete details as to circumstances and reasons when requesting return of merchandise. All returned merchandise must be sent freight prepaid and properly insured by the customer.

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Replacement and Warranty Parts may be ordered from the address below. Be sure to include equipment model and serial number and part description and part number.

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. 4100 N. 24th St., P.O. Box 3606 Quincy, Illinois 62305 Tel: (217) 224-9600 Telex: 25-0142 Cable: BROADCAST

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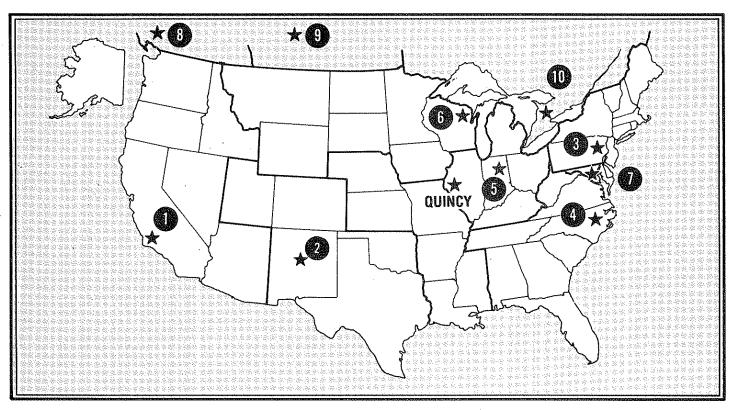
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#### MODIFICATIONS

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- Regional depots reduce parts delivery time and repair turn-around time



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8. Nortec West, Ltd. 325 West Fifth Avenue Vancouver V5Y 1J6, B.C., Canada Ph: (604) 872-8525

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# TECHNICAL MANUAL

597-0200

# BROADCAST ELECTRONICS

SERIES 2000

# TAPE CARTRIDGE MACHINE



597-0200-1

MODEL	STOCK NUMBER
2000P - MONAURAL PLAYBACK	906-2000
2000RP - MONAURAL RECORD/PLAYBACK	906-2001
2000PS - STEREOPHONIC PLAYBACK	906-2020
2000RPS - STEREOPHONIC RECORD/PLAYBACK	906-2021
OPTIONS	
117V ac, 50 Hz Power Source	906-2004
220/240V ac, 50 Hz Power Source	906-2003
1.875 IPS Tape Speed	906-2007
3.75 IPS Tape Speed	906-2006

REFER TO PRICE LIST FOR AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PARAGRAPH</u>		PAGE NO.
SECTION I 1-1 1-5	INTRODUCTION General Description Specifications	1-1 1-1
SECTION II 2-1 2-3 2-4 2-8 2-9 2-11	INSTALLATION Unpacking Installation Audio Output/Input Connections Microphone Input AC Power Remote Control	2-1 2-1 2-1 2-1 2-2 2-3
SECTION III 3-1 3-3 3-5 3-6 3-11 3-19	OPERATION Introduction Controls and Indicators Operation Playback Record Secondary Cue Tone	3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-3 3-4
SECTION IV 4-1 4-3 4-5 4-6 4-7 4-10 4-11 4-12 4-13 4-14 4-18 4-19	THEORY OF OPERATION Introduction Theory of Operation Playback Program Channel Cue Channel Start Switch Stop Switch Record Program Channel Record Flip-Flop Bias Oscillator Drive System and Power Supply	4-1 4-1 4-1 4-1 4-1 4-1 4-4 4-4 4-4 4-4
SECTION V 5-1 5-3 5-6 5-8 5-10 5-12 5-14 5-25 5-39 5-41 5-42	MAINTENANCE Introduction First Level Maintenance Heads Cartridge Tapes Second Level Maintenance Mechanical Adjustments Deck Adjustments Tape Head Alignment Electronic Adjustments Required Equipment	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-4 5-9 5-9

PARAGRAPH		PAGE NO.
SECTION V (Cont' 5-44 5-46 5-47 5-49 5-50 5-51 5-52 5-53 5-55 5-57 5-61 5-66 5-71 5-77 5-81 5-86 5-94	Playback Equalization Cue Tone Sensor Level Bias Trap Tuning Program Bias Level VU Meter Calibration Record Equalization Cue Bias Level Cue Tone Record Levels Mechanical Parts Replacement Pressure Roller Replacement Head Replacement Belt Replacement Motor Replacement Pressure Roller Latch Replacement Pressure Roller Cross-Shaft Replacement Electrical Parts Replacement Integrated Circuits	5-10 5-10 5-10 5-11 5-11 5-11 5-12 5-12 5-12 5-12 5-12
SECTION VI 6-1	PARTS LIST Introduction	6-1
SECTION VII 7-1	DRAWINGS Introduction	7-1
SECTION VIII 8-1	APPENDIX Introduction	8-1
	LIST OF TABLES	
TABLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
3-1	Electrical and Physical Specifications Controls and Indicators Replaceable Parts List Index	1-2 3-2 6-1
	LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	
FIGURE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
2-2 3-1 4-1 5-1 5-2 5-3 5-4 5-5	Output Connections Input Connections Controls and Indicators Block Diagram Tape Deck Adjustment Screws Pressure Roller Parallelism Underside of Tape Deck (Front) Tracking/Azimuth Alignment Lissajous Patterns for Stereo Phase Adjustments	2-2 2-3 3-1 4-2 5-3 5-5 5-6 5-8
	Head Assembly Tape Head Wiring Diagram	5-13 5-15

# SECTION I INTRODUCTION

# 1-1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

- 1-2. Broadcast Electronics Series 2000 Tape Cartridge Machines are designed with reliable performance and easy servicing in mind. A straight-forward design, good electrical specifications, and a wide range of available models make the Series 2000 practical studio equipment.
- 1-3. The equipment is designed to accept all standard NAB cartridges when operated in a table top mount situation. When dual rack mounted, the unit will accept type A, AA, B, and BB cartridges.
- 1-4. Standard features include NAB primary (1kHz) and secondary (150 Hz) cue tone circuitry, balanced transformer output assuring quality audio signals with minimal interference, solid-state circuitry, microadjust head brackets, and an indirect drive hysteresis synchronous motor. Full remote control is available through the rear panel connector.

# 1-5. SPECIFICATIONS.

1-6. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical and physical specifications.

TABLE 1-1. Electrical and Physical Specifications (Sheet 1 of 2)

	(311666 1 01 2)
PARAMETER	SPECIFICATIONS
POWER REQUIREMENTS: STANDARD	105 to 125V/210 to 230V; 60 Hz.
OPTIONAL	105 to 125V/210 to 230V; 50 Hz.
POWER CONSUMPTION	45 Watts
REMOTE CONTROL	24-Pin rear panel connector, STOP, START, 150 Hz cue tone logic, 40 mA contact to ground capability, and TELCO telephone answering accessory.
DIMENSIONS: WIDTH HEIGHT	8.5 inches (21.6 cm) 5.625 inches (14.3 cm)
DEPTH	12 inches (30.5 cm)
WEIGHT	20 pounds (9.0 kg), packed.

TABLE 1-1. Electrical and Physical Specifications (Sheet 2 of 2)

	eet 2 of 2)
PARAMETER	SPECIFICATIONS
MOTOR	Hysteresis synchronous, indirect drive.
TAPE SPEED	7.5 in/s (19.05 cm/s) ±0.2%.
TAPE START TIME	80 milliseconds maximum to reach rated speed.
TAPE STOP TIME	80 milliseconds maximum from rated speed.
EQUALIZATION	NAB, IEC, CCIR as specified.
FREQUENCY RESPONSE	50 Hz to 15 kHz ± 2dB, exclusive of head contour effect.
DISTORTION	2% or less at rated output.
NOISE (REPRODUCER):	
MONOPHONIC	62 dB or better below reference of 400 Hz at 3% THD; 54 dB below 160 nWb/m at 1kHz.
STEREOPHONIC	60 dB or better below reference of 400 Hz at 3% THD; 52 dB below 160 nWb/m at 1kHz.
WOW AND FLUTTER	0.15% DIN weighted.
CROSSTALK	50 dB (magnetic head limited).
AUDIO OUTPUT	Maximum adjustable level +8 dBm from 185 nWb/m at 700 Hz; 600 Ohm transformer balanced.
PEAK OUTPUT LEVEL	+16 dBm before clipping.
RECORDER INPUT LEVELS:	
MICROPHONE	-70 to -25 dBm
LINE	-32 to +18 dBm
CUE TONES	1kHz (Stop, Re-cue) 150 Hz (Secondary, End-of-Message)

# SECTION II INSTALLATION

## 2-1. UNPACKING.

2-2. The equipment becomes the property of the customer when it is delivered to the carrier. Carefully unpack the cartridge machine. Inspect it to determine if any damage was incurred during shipment. All shipping materials should be retained until it is determined that the unit sustained no damage. Claims for damaged equipment must be filed with the carrier immediately.

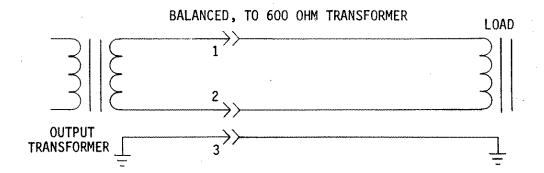
# 2-3. INSTALLATION.

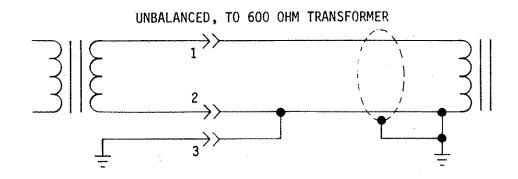
CAUTION

BEFORE CONNECTING THE UNIT TO A POWER SOURCE, BE SURE TO REMOVE AND DISCARD THE CLEAR PLASTIC TY-RAP USED TO SECURE THE MOTOR TO THE BOTTOM PANEL DURING SHIPMENT AND THE CARDBOARD PACKING MATERIAL UNDER THE FLYWHEEL.

# 2-4. AUDIO OUTPUT/INPUT CONNECTIONS.

- 2-5. The rear panel 24-Pin connector (J5) provides audio output and input. The mating plug (P5) may be wired for either balanced or unbalanced operation as shown in Figure 2-1.
- 2-6. The output level is set for a nominal +8 dBm level and is designed to be connected to a 600 Ohm load. If connected to a higher impedance load, a termination must be provided in the form of a 560 or 620 Ohm resistor across the output to ensure proper frequency response (refer to Figure 2-1 as needed).
- 2-7. The recorder input channel provides high impedance for high level (-32 to +18 dBm) line signals. If a 600 Ohm source is being recorded, a 600 Ohm terminating resistor as shown in Figure 2-2 must be installed to insure proper frequency response.
- 2-8. MICROPHONE INPUT. The record input is set at the factory for line level recording. Microphone recording may be done after making the following adjustments to the record circuit board. Refer to schematics C914-1393 and C906-2102 for monaural models and to schematics D914-1397 and D906-2128 for stereo models. For both stereo and monaural machines, jumper pin 11 to pin 12 and pin 10 to pin 13. Stereo machines require an additional jumper from pin 26 to pin 27 and pin 28 to pin 29.





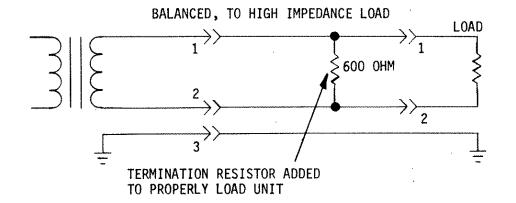


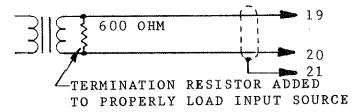
FIGURE 2-1. OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

# 2-9. AC POWER.

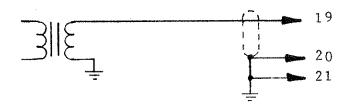
2-10. The standard 2000 cartridge machine operates on 60 Hz ac power at either 105 to 125V or 210 to 230V ac through internal strapping of the power transformer primary. Power supplies for 50 Hz operation on the same voltage ranges or for a 220-240V voltage range are optionally available. Operating voltage requirements are indicated on the rear panel identification plate of the machine.

#### SCHEMATIC CONNECTIONS

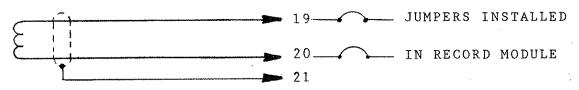
# BALANCED LINE FROM 600 OHM TRANSFORMER



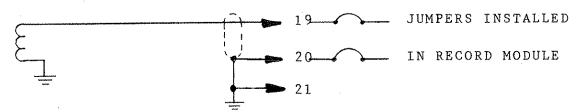
UNBALANCED LINE FROM 600 OHM TRANSFORMER



#### BALANCED MICROPHONE



#### UNBALANCED MICROPHONE



597-0200-3

FIGURE 2-2. INPUT CONNECTIONS

### 2-11. REMOTE CONTROL.

2-12. Remote control capabilities are provided through the rear panel connector J5 to parallel the front panel START/STOP switches and the logic ground output of the 150 Hz (QI) auxillary cue sensor. If remote start or stop lamps are used, a 28V dc lamp with a maximum current drain of 40 mA or less should be used. The remote stop lamp will illuminate in the run mode during playback to indicate QI presence. Wiring for the rear panel connector is shown in schematic B906-2115.

# SECTION III OPERATION

### 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section provides operating procedures and identifies all controls and indicators associated with the operation of the Series 2000 cartridge machine.

## 3-3. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.

3-4. Refer to Figure 3-1 for the location of controls and indicators associated with the unit. The function of each control is described in Table 3-1.

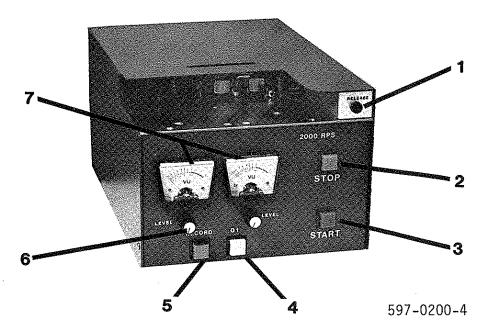


FIGURE 3-1. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

- 3-5. OPERATION.
- 3-6. PLAYBACK.
- 3-7. Operate the rear panel ON/OFF switch to ON. The STOP switch/indicator will illuminate and the tape drive capstan will begin to rotate. Insert the tape cartridge.
- 3-8. Momentarily depress the START switch/indicator to place the tape in motion. When the START switch is depressed the STOP indicator will go out and the START indicator will illuminate.

TABLE 3-1. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

	TABLE 3	1. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS
INDEX NO.	NOMENCLATURE	FUNCTION
1	RELEASE Mechanism	Lowers pressure roller so that the cartridge may be removed from the deck.
2	STOP Switch/ Indicator	Switch: Stops tape motion. Cancels playback and record mode.
		Indicator: Illuminates when power is applied to the unit through the rear panel ON/OFF switch indicating the unit is in the stop mode. Illuminates when a 150 Hz cue tone is detected.
3	START Switch/ Indicator	Switch: Initiates tape motion for the playback and recording processes. In the record mode, inserts a lkHz stop tone on the tape cue track as tape motion begins.
		Indicator: Illuminates to indicate the tape is in motion.
4	QI Switch	Inserts a 150 Hz tone on the tape cue track when the unit is in the record mode.
5	RECORD Switch/ Indicator	Switch: Initiates the record mode when depressed.
		Indicator: Illuminates to indicate that the unit is in the record mode.
6	LEVEL Controls (Potentiometers)	Allows gain level changes of the record amplifiers.
7	VU Meters	Provides level monitoring of the record signal.
	,	

- 3-9. If a 150 Hz (secondary) cue tone is detected during playback, the STOP indicator will momentarily illuminate, however, tape motion will not be affected.
- 3-10. The tape will automatically stop when a 1kHz stop tone is detected. The START indicator will go out and the STOP indicator will illuminate. The tape may also be stopped prior to the automatic stop by depressing the STOP switch. After the tape has stopped, the cartridge may be removed by pressing the RELEASE mechanism.
- 3-11. RECORD.
- 3-12. Operate the rear panel ON/OFF switch to ON. Insert a bulk erased tape into the deck. Select a cartridge at least two seconds longer than the program material to be recorded. Run the tape in the playback mode until the splice travels two or three inches past the head assembly. Avoid recording over the splice, since the audio will drop out or bump on most splices.
- 3-13. Place the unit in the record mode by depressing the RECORD switch/indicator. The RECORD indicator will illuminate. This action does not effect the STOP indicator which remains illuminated.

NOTE

THE UNIT CAN BE PLACED IN THE RECORD MODE
ONLY WHEN THE STOP SWITCH/INDICATOR IS
ILLUMINATED. THE UNIT WILL NOT ENTER THE
RECORD MODE IF THE GREEN START INDICATOR
NOTE
IS ILLUMINATED. CANCEL THE PLAYBACK/RUN
MODE BY DEPRESSING THE STOP SWITCH.

- 3-14. Before starting the recording process, adjust the record gain control. This is accomplished by adjusting the front panel LEVEL controls so that the VU meters, which are active only in the record mode, indicates a maximum  $\emptyset$  VU (100) on peaks.
- 3-15. After the level is set, re-cue the material to be recorded, and return the unit to the record mode.

NOTE

IN THE RECORD MODE, A 1KHZ STOP TONE OF THE PROPER AMPLITUDE AND DURATION WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE RECORDED ON THE TAPE CUE TRACK WHEN THE START SWITCH IS DEPRESSED.

- NOTE DEFINEDCE.
- 3-16. Start the recording process by depressing the front panel START switch/indicator. The STOP indicator will go out, the START indicator will illuminate, and the 1kHz stop tone will be recorded. Start the material to be recorded allowing a 1/2 second pause after starting the tape.
- 3-17. The recording may be manually stopped at any point by depressing the STOP switch/indicator. This action cancels the record mode. The RECORD and START indicators will go out and the STOP indicator will illuminate.

- 3-18. When the recording has been completed, allow the machine to run until it stops automatically. This cues the tape to the beginning of the program and also switches the equipment back to the stop mode.
- 3-19. SECONDARY CUE TONE.
- 3-20. The secondary cue tone (150 Hz) is recorded by depressing the white QI switch on the front panel while the unit is in the record mode. The secondary tone is defined as the end-of-message cue and is generally used to automatically activate another device. If the cue tone will be used to start another unit, begin recording the tone just before the program material ends. Another machine can be wired to start at the beginning of the secondary cue tone.

# SECTION IV THEORY OF OPERATION

# 4-1. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>.

4-2. This section contains a generalized discussion of the theory of operation of the Series 2000 cartridge machine.

# 4-3. THEORY OF OPERATION.

- 4-4. Refer to the block diagram in Figure 4-1 for the following description.
- 4-5. PLAYBACK.
- 4-6. PROGRAM CHANNEL. The left and right program channels are identical, therefore, only the left channel will be described. The signal from the head assembly is fed into a playback amplifier. The playback amplifier is divided into two stages. The first stage is an integrated circuit preamplifier with high and low frequency equalization. In stereo units, audio from the preamplifier is muted by an FET circuit and applied to an output level control. In mono units, muting is not used. The signal then enters the second stage amplifier. The driver amplifier increases the signal to line level. Lastly, the output of the playback amplifier is transformer coupled to provide balanced line output.
- 4-7. CUE CHANNEL. Cue audio passes through two stages of amplification which provides NAB equalization. Cue audio is fed to both the 150 Hz and 1kHz adjust controls and then to the cue sensors. The 1kHz sensor assures that only the 1kHz cue tone will be processed. The 150 Hz sensor does the same for the 150 Hz signal, blocking all other signals.
- 4-8. The 150 Hz signal is routed to the rear panel output connector for external use. Also when sensed, the 150 Hz signal momentarily illuminates the front panel STOP indicator without affecting the operation of the machine.
- 4-9. The 1kHz signal is disabled at the start of playback by the stop cue mute FET. From the 1kHz cue sensor, the signal is routed to the rear panel connector, to the record circuit board, and to the run flip-flop on the playback board. When the machine is running, the output of the 1kHz cue sensor will reset the run flip-flop, halt the machine, and illuminate the STOP indicator on the front panel.
- 4-10. START SWITCH. Depressing the START switch sets the run flip-flop for the playback mode and starts the tape in motion. The run flip-flop illuminates the front panel START indicator as the STOP indicator goes out. A ground from the run flip-flop energizes the play solenoid.

FIGURE 4-1. BLOCK DIAGRAM

- 4-11. STOP SWITCH. Depressing the STOP switch resets the run flip-flop to the stop mode, halting the tape motion. A signal from the run flip-flop also illuminates the front panel STOP indicator while causing the START indicator to go out.
- 4-12. RECORD.
- 4-13. PROGRAM CHANNEL. As the left and right recording channels are identical, only the left channel will be described. The audio input is fed through an input sensitivity selector resistor and the record preamplifier. Amplified audio applied to the front panel record LEVEL control is routed through a FET switch to the input of the booster amplifier which provides additional amplification. The output of the booster amplifier is applied to the record high frequency equalization network, and is also routed to the VU meter circuit consisting of a calibration control, a driver amplifier, and a VU meter. The signal from the high frequency equalizer is applied to the head driver which supplies the required current to drive the record head. The bias trap prevents bias from affecting amplifier operation.
- 4-14. RECORD FLIP-FLOP. The record flip-flop enables the record electronics when the unit is in the record mode and disables the record electronics at all other times. The record flip-flop is reset to the playback mode when power is first applied to the machine, by a 1kHz cue tone, or by depressing the front panel stop switch.
- 4-15. When the RECORD switch is depressed, a pulse is applied to the record flip-flop that sets the flip-flop to record. The record flip-flop illuminates the RECORD indicator, activates the bias oscillator, and enables the 1kHz and 150 Hz cue tone generators.
- 4-16. When the record flip-flop is in the record mode, depressing the START switch on the front panel starts the recording process. As the start switch is depressed, a ground from the run flip-flop energizes the play solenoid. The run flip-flop applies a signal to the one shot timing circuit to record a lkHz cue tone of set length on the tape cue track.
- 4-17. QI Switch. When the record flip-flop is set to record and the tape is in motion, a 150 Hz tone can be recorded on the tape cue track by depressing the QI front panel switch. The length of the cue tone is determined by the length of time the switch is depressed, as the 150 Hz cue tone generator is energized only when the QI switch is depressed.
- 4-18. BIAS OSCILLATOR. The 100 kHz bias oscillator is transformer coupled to the program and cue channels of the record head. The record bias is individually adjusted for each head by individual level controls. Bias traps prevent the record bias from interfering with the recording circuitry.

- 4-19. DRIVE SYSTEM AND POWER SUPPLY.
- 4-20. AC is input through fuse F1 which provides overload protection and a power switch which provides control of the primary voltages. Primary ac voltage is applied to the motor and the power transformer. The output of the power transformer is full-wave rectified. A +30 volt potential is applied to the play solenoid and flip-flop circuitry, placing the unit in the stop mode.
- 4-21. A second output from the power supply is regulated into a +24 volt potential. The regulator is a three-terminal, fixed positive 24 volt regulator, containing internal thermal overload protection and short-circuit limiting features.

# SECTION V MAINTENANCE

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides general maintenance information, mechanical and electrical adjustment procedures, and component replacement procedures for the Series 2000 cartridge machines.

# 5-3. FIRST LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

5-4. First level maintenance consists of routine cleaning and preventive maintenance procedures which help to maintain high performance from the unit.

#### WARNING

DISCONNECT POWER PRIOR TO SERVICING

5-5. Use of a soft cloth moistened with a mild household cleaner to clean fingerprints and marks from the machine chassis and other surfaces. Remove dust from the interior with a soft brush.

WARNING

MOST SOLVENTS WHICH WILL REMOVE TAPE RESIDUE
ARE VOLATILE AND TOXIC BY THEIR NATURE AND
SHOULD BE USED ONLY IN SMALL AMOUNTS IN A
WELL VENTILATED AREA, AWAY FROM FLAME,
CIGARETTES, OR HOT SOLDERING IRONS.

WARNING OBSERVE THE MANUFACTURER'S CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS.

#### 5-6. HEADS.

5-7. At least once a day, heads, pressure roller tape path, guides, and capstan should be cleaned with a suitable cleaning solution to remove accumulated oxide. Demagnetize the heads and other ferrous material in the tape path frequently, about once a week. Use an appropriate degausser, following the directions supplied with the unit. Use care not to scratch the heads during this operation.

#### 5-8. CARTRIDGE TAPES.

5-9. As an inserted cartridge is part of the machine system, a defective cartridge will have adverse affects on machine performance. Before placing a cartridge in service, check the cardridge for cleanliness, mechanical defects, and tape wear. The appendix provides additional information on tape and cartridge maintenance.

# 5-10. SECOND LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

- 5-11. Second level maintenance consists of procedures required to restore the unit to proper operation after a fault has occured. Mechanical and electrical adjustments as well as replacement procedures will be found in this section.
- 5-12. MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS.
- 5-13. Instructions are provided for the following adjustment procedures:
  - A. Deck Adjustments
    - 1. Pressure Roller Parallelism Adjustment
    - 2. Push Link Assembly Screw Adjustment
    - 3. Capstan Pressure Adjustment
  - B. Tape Head Alignment
    - 1. Tracking Height
    - 2. Azimuth
    - 3. Stereo Phasing
    - 4. Penetration
- 5-14. DECK ADJUSTMENTS. Refer to Figure 5-1 as required for the following procedures.
- 5-15. Required Equipment. A 5 1/2 to 10 minute cartridge, a 7/64 inch (0.3 cm) hex wrench, and a No. 1 Phillips screwdriver are required to perform the deck adjustments.
- 5-16. Pressure Roller Parallelism. Manually raise the pressure roller by pushing on the push link assembly screw (refer to Figure 5-1). Apply a slight back pressure to the pressure roller until it latches into place. Determine if the pressure roller is parallel to the capstan. When properly adjusted, the surface of the pressure roller will be parallel to the capstan shaft and slightly indented by the capstan shaft (refer to Figure 5-2). If the pressure roller is not parallel to the capstan, an adjustment to the pressure roller latch must be made (refer to Figure 5-3).

### CAUTION

DO NOT REMOVE THE TWO CENTER SCREWS IN THE FRONT OF THE DECK.

5-17. Disconnect ac power, remove the machine cover, and unplug the record head lead jacks from the underside of the deck. To gain complete access to the underside of the deck remove the two flat head screws on the extreme right and left in front, and remove the two pan head screws in the rear of the deck. Lift the tape deck and unplug the two pin motor plugs from the power supply board. Carefully set the deck to the right of the unit.

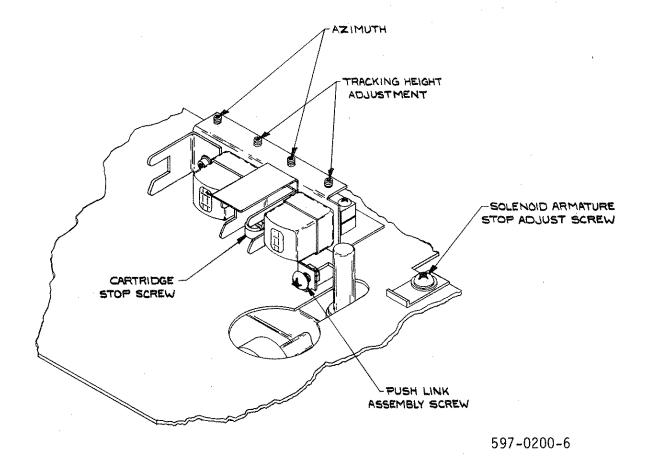


FIGURE 5-1. TAPE DECK ADJUSTMENT SCREWS

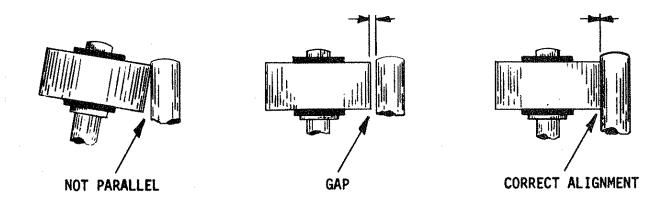


FIGURE 5-2. PRESSURE ROLLER PARALLELISM

5-3

WARNING: DISCONNECT POWER PRIOR TO SERVICING

- 5-18. Loosen the two latch mounting screws (see Figure 5-3). The latch may be moved forward or backward, as required, to achieve pressure roller parallelism. After each adjustment of the latch, check the pressure roller for the correct alignment. Continue to make slight adjustments of the latch until the pressure roller and the capstan are parallel.
- 5-19. Before returning the unit to service reconnect the motor/power supply plug and the head lead jacks. Also, be sure that the tape deck is securely fastened to the chassis.
- 5-20. <u>Push Link Assembly Screw Adjustment</u>. Check the push link assembly screw by slowly inserting a cartridge and noting when the pressure roller latch engages. The latch should engage just as the cartridge comes into contact with the cartridge stop.
- 5-21. If the pressure roller latches into place before the tape comes into contact with the stop, adjust the push link screw clockwise. If the pressure roller has not latched into place when the cartridge is against the stop, adjust the push link screw counterclockwise.
- 5-22. If the tape creeps when the right hand corner of the cartridge is pushed, turn the push link screw 1/4 turn clockwise. If the tape still creeps after this adjustment, check for an excessive gap between the solenoid armature assembly and the solenoid. The gap should be no greater than the thickness of a dime. The distance between the solenoid and the armature assembly can be adjusted by loosening the armature stop screw (see Figure 5-1) and moving the stop mechanism closer to the solenoid.
- 5-23. Optimum adjustment of the push link assembly screw will vary depending on the cartridge manufacturer. If different brands of cartridges are used, each brand should be tested, and an acceptable compromise setting established.
- 5-24. <u>Capstan Pressure Adjustment</u>. Insert a cartridge at least 5 1/2 minutes in length and start the unit. Insert the 7/64 inch hex wrench through the access opening in the front panel (just below the RELEASE button). Turn the wrench counterclockwise until the tape stops moving. After the tape motion has stopped, turn the wrench approximately 3/4 turn in the opposite direction, or until the tape runs smoothly.
- 5-25. TAPE HEAD ALIGNMENT. The alignment of a new head or the realignment of the present head requires two adjustments, tracking height and azimuth. Stereo machines also require a phasing adjustment. Equipment that functions both as a playback and a record unit requires alignment of the playback head before the record head is aligned.

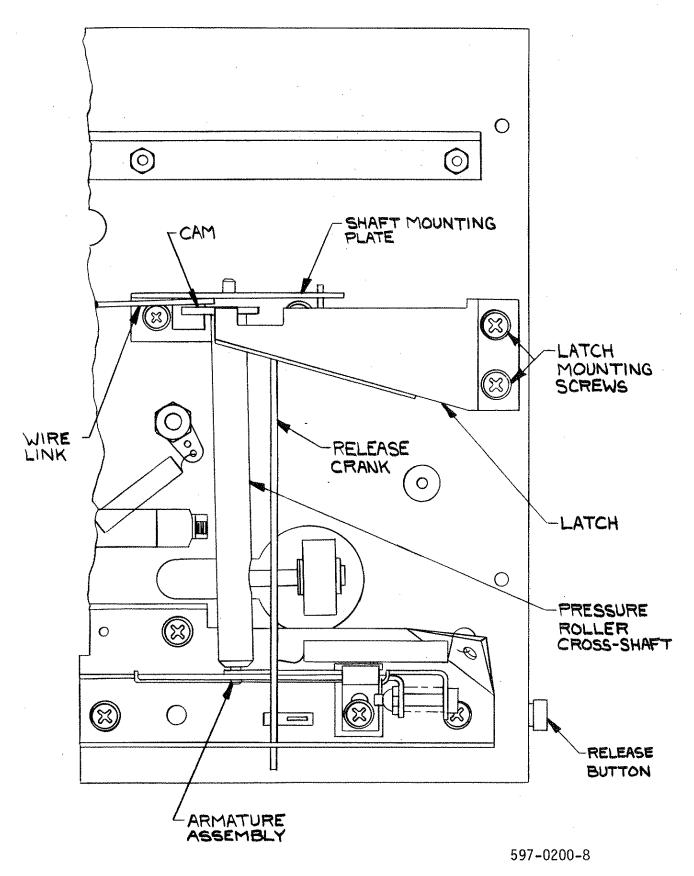


FIGURE 5-3. UNDERSIDE OF TAPE DECK (FRONT)

5-5

WARNING: DISCONNECT POWER PRIOR TO SERVICING

- 5-26. <u>Required Equipment</u>. The following equipment is required to complete the head alignment procedure:
  - A. 0.05 inch (0.127 cm) hex wrench (included with machine).
  - B. A tracking cartridge. (A tracking cartridge may be fabricated from a standard cartridge of approximately 70 seconds in length. The cover and pressure pads must be removed so that the tape travel path across the head may be easily observed. The wire guide should be taped in place at each end to prevent accidental movement of the tape guide.)
  - C. Reproduce Alignment Test Tape (BE P/N 808-0004).
  - D. Signal Generator (Audio range 20 Hz to 20 kHz).
  - E. Bulk-erased Cartridge.
  - F. External VU Meter.
- 5-27. Playback Head Tracking Height. Refer to Figure 5-1 for the location of the tracking adjustment screws. A coarse adjustment of head tracking should be made by measurement. With the 0.05 inch hex wrench, adjust the tracking screw to obtain a spacing of 0.313 inches (0.79 cm) between the deck surface and the lower edge of the head pole pieces (see Figure 5-4).
- 5-28. Place the tracking cartridge in the deck and set the tape in motion. Hold the cartridge firmly against the deck surface with finger pressure. Observe the tape travel path across the head. Adjust the tracking screw so that the top and bottom pole pieces are equidistant from the top and bottom edges of the tape. The lower edge of the tape guides on the head bracket should be flush against the deck surface.

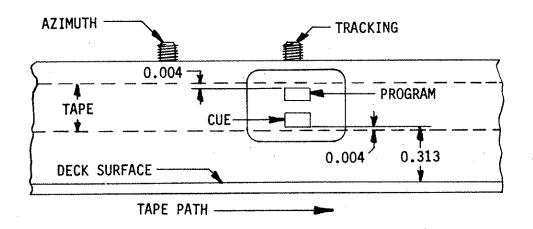


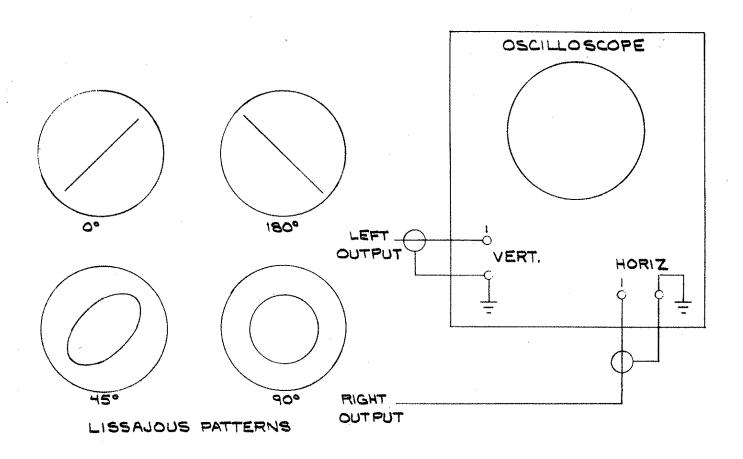
FIGURE 5-4. TRACKING/AZIMUTH ALIGNMENT

NOTE	WHEN ALIGNING A NEWLY INSTALLED HEAD, IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE TO GET CORRECT AZIMUTH READ-
NOTE	INGS IF THE BRASS CLAMPING NUT HAS BEEN IN-
NOTE	CORRECTLY TIGHTENED. THIS SITUATION CAN BE CORRECTED BY FIRST LOOSENING THE CLAMPING
NOTE	CORRECTED BY FIRST LOOSENING THE CLAMPING BLOCK SCREW AND THEN TIGHTENING OR LOOSENING
NOTE	THE CLAMPING NUT SO THAT THE HEAD CAN MOVE
NOTE	FREELY IN A VERTICAL PLANE, BUT DOES NOT
NOTE	MOVE IN THE HORIZONTAL PLANE. RETIGHTEN THE

- 5-29. Playback Head Azimuth Adjustment. Remove the tracking cartridge and place the response alignment tape in the deck. Set the tape in motion and adjust the azimuth screw (see Figure 5-4) for peak output level at 15 kHz, as observed on an external VU meter. Remove and reinsert the cartridge to verify the adjustments.
- 5-30. When the azimuth adjustments are completed, reinsert the tracking cartridge to confirm the tracking height adjustment. If the adjustment has changed, readjust the tracking screw and then check the azimuth adjustment. Continue to reference the two test cartridges against each other until correct head placement is established.

NOTE	ADJUST THE OSCILLOSCOPE FOR EQUAL HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SENSITIVITY. CONNECT THE SAME
NOTE	SIGNAL SOURCE TO BOTH THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL INPUTS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO ASSURE A
NOTE	ZERO DEGREE PHASE SHIFT IS PRODUCED BY THE OSCILLOSCOPE.

- 5-31. Phase Adjustment, Playback (Stereo Models). Connect the left output to the vertical channel and the right channel to the horizontal channel of the oscilloscope as illustrated in Figure 5-5. Playback the azimuth adjustment section of the reproduce alignment test tape. Trim the azimuth screw to yield a zero degree Lissajous pattern (see Figure 5-5) at the position nearest the present setting. Remove and reinsert the cartridge to verify the adjustment.
- 5-32. Record Head Tracking Height. Refer to Figure 5-1 for the location of the record head tracking and azimuth screws. Complete the tracking adjustments as described in paragraphs 5-27 and 5-28.
- 5-33. Record Head Azimuth Adjustment. Remove the tracking cartidge and place an erased cartridge in the deck. Operate the RECORD switch to ON and feed a  $15~\rm kHz$  signal into the record input of the rear panel REMOTE connector. Adjust the line level control for a program level indication of  $-10~\rm VU$  on the front panel VU meter.



#### FIGURE 5-5. LISSAJOUS PATTERNS FOR STEREO PHASE ADJUSTMENTS

- 5-34. Start the tape in motion and adjust the azimuth screw for peak output level at 15 kHz, as observed on an external VU meter. Repeat the procedure to verify adjustments.
- 5-35. When the azimuth adjustment is completed, verify the tracking adjustment as described in paragraph 5-30.
- 5-36. Phase Adjustment, Record (Stereo Models). Adjust the oscilloscope for equal horizontal and vertical sensitivity. Connect the left output to the vertical channel of the oscilloscope, and the right output to the horizontal channel as illustrated in Figure 5-5. Connect a 15 kHz signal to the record input. Trim the azimuth screw to yield a zero degree Lissajous pattern (see Figure 5-5) at the position nearest the present setting. Repeat the procedure to verify the adjustment.

- 5-37. Head Penetration. The head bracket on which the head is mounted is adjustable forward and backward in a horizontal plane. This permits proper penetration of the head into the cartridge and allows compensation for the various types of pressure pads in common use. The bracket is factory adjusted for use with Fidelipac brand cartridges equipped with teflon coated foam pads, but may be changed for use with other pads as required. Generally, the factory adjustment is adequate for most cartridges.
- 5-38. By loosening the two head assembly retaining screws, the head bracket may be moved forward or backward as desired. The best adjustment is obtained when the head penetration into the cartridge is approximately 9/32 inch (0.71 cm) when measured from the leading edge of the cartridge to the face of the head. Essentially, this is equal to half depression of the foam pads on a cartridge. Correct adjustment is important in order to prevent excessive head wear and loss of high frequency response.
- 5-39. ELECTRONIC ADJUSTMENTS.
- 5-40. Access to all electronic components is achieved by removing the machine cover. Before performing any electronic adjustment, the tape heads should be properly aligned, cleaned and demagnetized. Instructions are provided for the following adjustments:
  - A. Output Level
  - B. Playback Equalization
  - C. Cue Tone Sensor Level
  - D. Bias Trap Tuning
  - E. Program Bias Level
  - F. VU Meter Calibration
  - G. Record Equalization
  - H. Cue Bias Level
  - I. Cue Tone Record Levels

#### NOTE

PLAYBACK ELECTRONICS SHOULD BE ADJUSTED BEFORE RECORD ELECTRONICS.

- 5-41. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. The following equipment is necessary to perform electronic adjustments:
  - A. Reproduce Alignment Test Tape (BE P/N 808-0004).
  - B. Cue Tone Test Cartridge (Ordering Information Available on Request).
  - C. Audio Signal Generator (Range 20 Hz to 20 kHz).
  - D. High Impedance Voltmeter.
  - E. Miniature Tip Non-metallic Flat Blade Screwdriver.
  - F. A Bulk-Erased Cartridge.
  - G. External VU Meter.

5-42. OUTPUT LEVEL. Refer to the playback circuit board assembly diagram, C914-1390 (mono) or D914-1400 (stereo), as required for information pertaining to the following adjustment.

NOTE AUDIO OUTPUT IS FACTORY ADJUSTED FOR +8

dBm INTO A 600 OHM BALANCED TRANSFORMER

NOTE AND REFERENCED AT 160 nWb/m.

- 5-43. Connect an external VU meter to the output terminals of the rear panel REMOTE connector. Insert the reproduce alignment test tape into the deck. While reproducing the NAB operating level tone, adjust the output level control on the playback board for the desired output as measured on the external meter.
- 5-44. PLAYBACK EQUALIZATION. While reproducing the 50 Hz tone from the reproduce alignment test tape, adjust the low end equalization control on the playback board for -10 VU (10 dB below the audio output level setting) as measured on an external VU meter.
- 5-45. Reproduce the 10 kHz test tone and adjust the high end equalization control for -10 VU (10 dB below the audio output level setting) as measured on an external VU meter.

NOTE

THE 1 KHZ STOP TONE IS DISABLED FOR THREE SECONDS WHEN THE START SWITCH IS DEPRESSED.

NOTE

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ADJUST THE SENSOR LEVEL CONTROL UNTIL THREE SECONDS HAVE ELAPSED AFTER THE TAPE IS PUT INTO MOTION.

- 5-46. CUE TONE SENSOR LEVEL. Both the 150 Hz and 1kHz cue tone sensor controls, located on the playback circuit board, can be adjusted while reproducing a cue tone test cartridge. As the 1kHz stop tone is reproduced, adjust the 1kHz sensor so that the cue tone just stops the tape motion. As the 150 Hz tone is reproduced, adjust the 150 Hz sensor so that the cue tone momentarily illuminates the front panel STOP indicator. The tape motion should not be effected by the 150 Hz tone, and the START indicator should remain illuminated.
- 5-47. BIAS TRAP TUNING. This adjustment is required on record models only. Refer to the record circuit board assembly diagram, C914-1393 (mono) or D914-1397 (stereo), for information pertaining to the following adjustments.
- 5-48. Connect the voltmeter between the bias trap test point and ground. Depress the RECORD switch. Do not supply any signal to the record input. With a non-metallic screwdriver, tune the bias trap for a minimum reading on the voltmeter.

NOTE	THE BIAS SUPPLIED TO THE RECORD HEAD IS MOST IMPORTANT IN PROVIDING OPTIMUM FRE-
NOTE	QUENCY RESPONSE. BIAS REQUIREMENTS VARY BETWEEN BRANDS OF TAPE AND EVEN BETWEEN
NOTE	SERIES OF ONE BRAND. IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF TAPE IS TO BE USED IN A MACHINE,
NOTE	CHECK THE PERFORMANCE OF EACH TYPE AT
NOTE	ITS OPTIMUM BIAS LEVEL AND ADJUST AS REQUIRED FOR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS. WHERE OLD
NOTE	AND NEW TAPES ARE BOTH IN USE, A BIAS LEVEL JUST LESS THAN THE OPTIMUM FOR THE
NOTE	NEWER TAPE WILL USUALLY PROVIDE AN ACCEPT-ABLE COMPROMISE.

5-49. PROGRAM BIAS LEVEL. Insert a bulk-erased cartridge into the tape deck. Connect an audio signal generator to the rear panel REMOTE connector record input terminals and set the generator for 700 Hz at a level of 0.5 Volt. Adjust the front panel LEVEL control(s) for -10 VU as measured by the front panel meter(s). Connect an external VU meter to the output terminals of the rear panel connector. Begin recording the 700 Hz tone. Observe the external meter and adjust the program bias adjust control for peak output. When this adjustment is complete, recheck the bias trap tuning adjustment.

5-50. VU METER CALIBRATION. While recording a 700 Hz tone, adjust the VU meter calibration control on the record circuit board until the front panel meter indicates  $\emptyset$  VU.

NOTE	DO NOT	ADJUST	THE	FRONT	PANEL	LEVEL
	CONTROL			RECOR	RD EQU	ALIZA-
NOTE	TION AD	JUSTMEN	IT.			

5-51. RECORD EQUALIZATION. Set the signal generator for 15 kHz. Adjust the generator output for 10 dB below the signal generator output level used in the VU meter calibration procedure. While recording the 15 kHz tone, adjust the high frequency adjust control on the record board for -10 VU on the external VU meter (10 dB below the established output level).

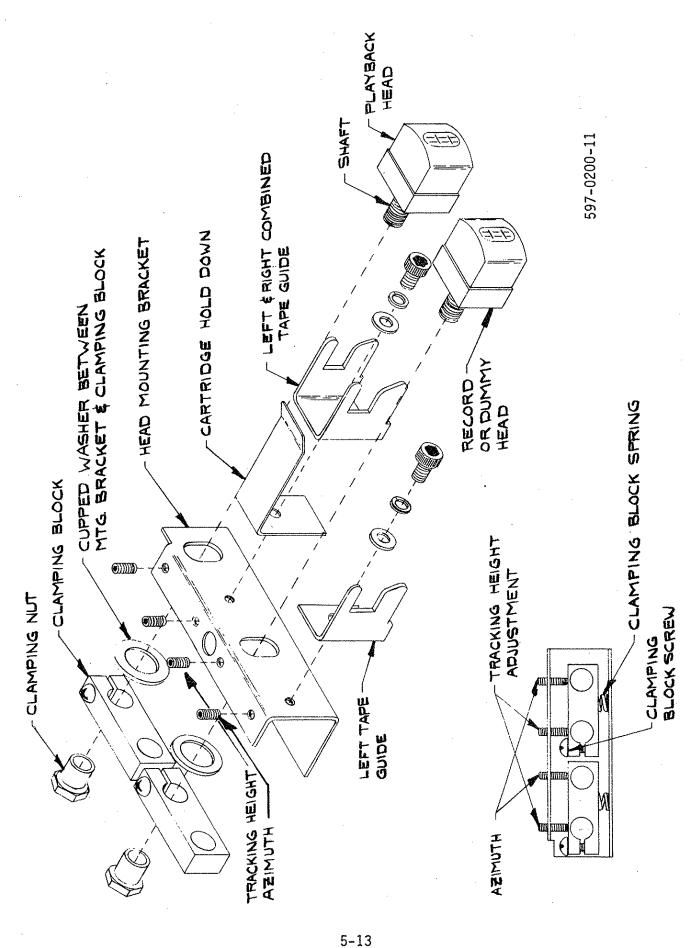
5-52. CUE BIAS LEVEL. Refer to the record circuit board assembly diagram as required. Connect the voltmeter to terminals 1 and 2 on the record circuit board. Do not load a cartridge into the deck but depress the RECORD switch and then the START switch. Wait three seconds to avoid the 1kHz sensor delay and then adjust the cue bias adjust control for 5 volts as measured on the voltmeter.

- 5-53. CUE TONE RECORD LEVELS. Refer to the playback circuit board diagram, C914-1390 (mono) or D914-1400 (stereo), as required. Connect the voltmeter to the cue head input. Load a bulk-erased cartridge in the deck and depress the RECORD switch. Do not depress the START switch. Instead, manually put the tape in motion by pressing the solenoid play armature against the solenoid. While holding the armature in place, record a continuous 1kHz stop tone and adjust the 1kHz level adjust control, on the record circuit board, for a reading of 0.45 mV on the voltmeter. Release the solenoid/armature.
- 5-54. Depress the START switch, wait approximately three seconds and then depress and hold the QI switch, to continuously record a 150 Hz cue tone. While recording this tone, adjust the 150 Hz level adjust control, on the record circuit board, for a reading of 0.3 mV on the voltmeter.
- 5-55. MECHANICAL PARTS REPLACEMENT.

#### WARNING

DISCONNECT POWER PRIOR TO SERVICING.

- 5-56. Instructions are provided for the following replacement procedures:
  - A. Pressure Roller Replacement
  - B. Head Replacement
  - C. Belt Replacement
  - D. Motor Replacement
  - E. Pressure Roller Latch Replacement
  - F. Pressure Roller Cross-Shaft Replacement
- 5-57. PRESSURE ROLLER REPLACEMENT. Manually raise the pressure roller above the deck surface by pushing on the push link assembly screw (refer to Figure 5-1). Apply a slight back pressure on the roller until it latches into place.
- 5-58. Use a small pair of needlenose pliers to remove the E-ring from the top of the pressure roller shaft. Using care not to lose any of the parts, remove the nylon washer, the roller, and the metal washer. Clean the pressure roller shaft with alcohol to remove any residue from the surface.
- 5-59. Replace the metal washer, the new roller, and the nylon washer on the shaft. Finally, seat the E-ring on the end of the shaft. When the E-ring is properly seated it will snap onto the shaft.
- 5-60. Before returning the unit to service, perform the three deck adjustment procedures described in paragraph 5-14.
- 5-61. HEAD REPLACEMENT. Refer to Figure 5-6 as required for the following procedure.

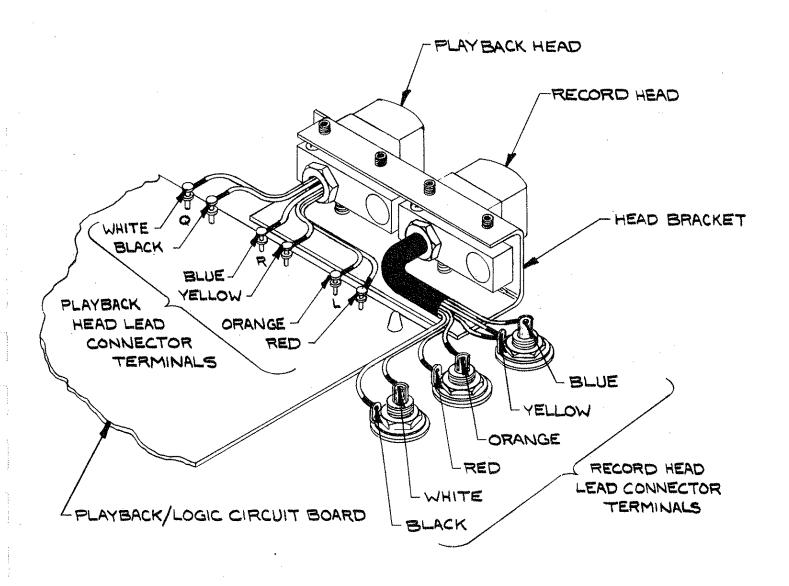


WARNING: DISCONNECT POWER PRIOR TO SERVICING

- 5-62. To remove the old head, first unsolder the head leads from the connector terminals on top of the deck (refer to Figure 5-7). Loosen the clamping block screw and unscrew the clamping nut. Pull the old head and leads free from the mounting bracket.
- 5-63. Remove the hex nut and two washers from the replacement head assembly. This hardware may be discarded.

NOTE	AS THE OLD HEAD WAS PULLED FREE OF THE
NOTE	MOUNTING BRACKET, THE BELLEVILLE (CUPPED) WASHER LOCATED IN FRONT OF THE CLAMPING
*************************	BLOCK PROBABLY MOVED OUT OF POSITION.
<u>NOTE</u>	WHEN INSERTING THE NEW HEAD, MAKE SURE
	THE WASHER IS CORRECTLY ALIGNED WITH THE
NOTE	REST OF THE ASSEMBLY.

- 5-64. Insert the replacement head through the mounting bracket, Belleville washer, and the clamping block. Replace the clamping nut, adjusting it so that the head is able to move in a vertical plane but not in a horizontal plane. Tighten the clamping block screw. Solder the head lead wires to the appropriate connector terminals as shown in Figure 5-7.
- 5-65. Before returning the unit to service, a complete head alignment is required. Refer to paragraph 5-23 for the procedure.
- 5-66. BELT REPLACEMENT. Refer to drawing C906-2105 in Section VII as required.
- 5-67. Disconnect ac power and remove the machine cover. On record units, unplug the record head lead jacks from the underside of the deck plate. Remove the four deck mounting screws located on the extreme right and left in the front and rear of the deck. Lift the deck and unplug the two-pin motor plug from the power supply circuit board. Carefully lay the deck plate to the right of the machine.
- 5-68. Hold the motor and remove the three mounting support screws. Remove the belts from the pulley and pull the motor away from the deck. Remove the three flywheel support bracket screws. Lift the bracket away from the flywheel and remove the belts.
- 5-69. Before replacing the belts, clean the flywheel and pulley belt surfaces with a non-residue type cleaner such as alcohol. It is also recommended that the thrust bushing on the flywheel support bracket be regreased to extend the life of the thrust bushing.
- 5-70. Put the new belts on the flywheel and replace the support bracket. Next place the belts on the pulley and replace the motor assembly. Set the deck plate in place after connecting the motor plug. Also, replace the record head lead jacks. Align the belts in whatever combination of grooves is necessary, so that the belts run as near to horizontal as possible.



# FIGURE 5-7. TAPE HEAD WIRING DIAGRAM

- 5-71. MOTOR REPLACEMENT. Refer to drawing C906-2105 in Section VII as required. Follow the procedures in paragraph 5-67 to gain access to the motor.
- 5-72. Remove the plastic ties on the yellow and black wire casings. Unsolder the wire connections from the capacitor and the brown wire from the motor plug. Make a note of the location of these wires for rewiring purposes.

- 5-73. Remove the three motor support screws and remove the belts from the pulley. Carefully pull the motor free from the machine. Loosen the Allen head set screw on the pulley to free the pulley from the motor.
- 5-74. Put the pulley on the new motor and replace the belts. Connect the motor to the support plate. When the three mounting screws have been tightened, check for 0.0010 inches of end play allowance in the rotor. If there is no end play, adjust the thrust bushing on the motor U-bracket so the thrust bushing does not exert pressure on the motor.
- 5-75. Solder the capacitor connection wires and the motor plug lead wire into place. Tie the black and yellow wire casings together and out of the way of any moving parts.
- 5-76. Reconnect the motor plug to the power supply circuit board, replace the deck plate, and reconnect the record head lead jacks. Check for proper belt alignment as described in paragraph 5-70.
- 5-77. PRESSURE ROLLER LATCH REPLACEMENT. Refer to Figure 5-3 as required. Follow the procedures in paragraph 5-67 to gain access to the pressure roller latch.
- 5-78. Loosen the two latch mounting screws. Slide the latch towards the rear of the deck and out from under the mounting screws.
- 5-79. Slide the new latch into place. The latch should not extend beyond the edge of the slot in the cam. Follow the pressure roller parallelism adjustment procedure to align the latch (paragraph 5-18).
- 5-80. Reconnect all plugs and replace all parts before returning the unit to service.
- 5-81. PRESSURE ROLLER CROSS-SHAFT REPLACEMENT. Refer to Figure 5-1 and drawing C906-2105 as required. Follow the procedures in paragraph 5-57 to remove the pressure roller. Remove the deck plate as described in paragraph 5-67.
- 5-82. Remove the flywheel support bracket screws. Lift the support bracket off and remove the belts. Using a pair of needlenose pliers, remove the E-ring from the capstan shaft and slide the flywheel out.
- 5-83. Remove the pressure roller latch (refer to paragraph 5-78). Unscrew the two mounting plate screws to the right of the latch. Remove the wire link and move the mounting plate off to the side. Remove the other end of the cross-shaft from its support hole in the armature assembly.

- Insert the new cross-shaft into the armature assembly making sure the wire running next to the armature is beneath the cross-shaft peg when you insert the shaft. On the opposite side, attach the wire link to the mounting plate, set the cross-shaft in place and secure the mounting plate into position. There should be approximately 0.0020 of an inch of end play in the cross-shaft, and the cam should be able to rotate freely.
- 5-85. Replace the pressure roller latch and the flywheel. Put the belts back on the flywheel and remount the support bracket. Replace the pressure roller as described in paragraph 5-59 and perform the deck adjustments listed in paragraph 5-13. Finally check the belt alignment (refer to paragraph 5-70) and reconnect all leads and plugs before securing the deck plate.
- 5-86. ELECTRICAL PARTS REPLACEMENT.
- 5-87. The circuit boards used in the series 2000 are double-sided boards with plated through-holes. Because of the plated through-holes, solder fills the holes by capillary action. These conditions require that defective components be removed carefully to avoid damage to the board.
- 5-88. On all circuit boards, the adhesion of the copper trace to the board fails at almost the same temperature as solder melts. A circuit board trace can be destroyed by excessive heat or lateral movement during soldering. Use of a small iron with steady pressure is required for circuit board repairs.
- 5-89. To remove a component from a board such as the type used in the 2000, cut the leads from the body of the defective component while the device is still soldered to the board.
- 5-90. Grip each component lead, one at a time, with long nose pliers. Turn the board over and touch the soldering iron to the lead at the solder connection. When the solder begins to melt, push the lead through the back side of the board and cut off the clinched end of the lead. Each lead may now be heated independently and pulled out of each hole. The holes may be cleared of solder by carefully re-heating with a low wattage iron and removing the residual solder with a soldering vacuum tool.
- 5-91. Install the new component and apply solder from the bottom side of the board. If no damage has been done to the plated throughholes, soldering of the top side is not required.

WARNING

MOST SOLVENTS WHICH WILL REMOVE ROSIN FLUX
ARE VOLATILE AND TOXIC BY THEIR NATURE AND
SHOULD BE USED ONLY IN SMALL AMOUNTS IN A
WELL VENTILATED AREA, AWAY FROM FLAME,
CIGARETTES, OR HOT SOLDERING IRONS.

WARNING OBSERVE THE MANUFACTURER'S CAUTIONARY IN-

5-92. After soldering, remove residual flux with a cotton swab moistened with a suitable solvent. Rubbing alcohol is highly diluted and is not effective. Solvents are available from electronic supply houses which are useful.

- 5-93. The board should be checked to ensure the flux has been removed and not just smeared about. Rosin flux is not normally corrosive, but it will absorb enough moisture in time to become conductive and cause problems.
- 5-94. INTEGRATED CIRCUITS. Extra care should be exercised with integrated circuits. All integrated circuits must be oriented so that its notch matches the notch on the socket for replacement. Do not attempt to remove an integrated circuit with your fingers. Use a circuit puller to lightly pry the circuit from its socket.

#### SECTION VI PARTS LIST

#### 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

- 6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of parts and assemblies required for maintenance of the Series 2000 cartridge machine. Table entries in this section are indexed by the reference designators of the applicable schematic diagram.
- 6-3. Table 6-1 indexes all tables listing assemblies and sub-assemblies having replaceable parts, the table number listing the parts, and the page number of the applicable table.

NOTE	BASIC PARTS THAT ARE COMMON TO ALL MODELS OR
and the second s	ALL VERSIONS OF A CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY ARE
NOTE	LISTED AT THE BEGINNING OF A PARTS TABLE.
<del></del>	PARTS UNIQUE TO A PARTICULAR MODEL OR VERSION
NOTE	OF THAT CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY ARE LISTED UNDER
-	A SPECIAL HEADING WHICH FOLLOWS THE BASIC PARTS
NOTE	IN THE SAME TABLE.

TABLE 6-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST INDEX

TABLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	PAGE
6-2	2000 SERIES CARTRIDGE MACHINE (Chassis Mounted and Deck Assembly Components)	906-2000 906-2001 906-2020 906-2021 906-2003 906-2004 906-2006 906-2007	6-2
6-3	POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY	914-1391	6-5
6-4	2000 RP RECORD MODULE	906-2012	6-6
6-5	RECORD CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY MONAURAL AND STEREO	914-1393 914-1397	6-6
6-6	MONAURAL PLAYBACK/LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY	914-1390	6-11
6-7	STEREO PLAYBACK/LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY	914-1400	6-13

Table 6-2. 2000 Series Cartridge Machine 906-2000/-2001/-2020/-2021/-2003/-2004/-2006/-2007

(Sheet 1 of 4)

	10-2000/-2001/-2020/-2021/-2003/-2004/-2000/-2007	(Sheer I	
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
	ALL MODELS		
1 [	VET LIOPES		
B1	Motor, Hysteresis, Synchronous 117V,	384-1052	1
	60 Hz, 7.5 IPS	00: 1002	
C1	Capacitor, Motor, 6 uF ±10%, 250V	029-6064	1
DS1,DS2	Lamp, No. 85, Incandescent, Subminiature	321-0085	2
, , ,	Wedge Base, 28V, 0.04 Ampere (for		
	START/STOP switch/indicator)		
F1	Fuse, 3AG, 0.5 Ampere, Slow-Blow	334-0050	1
J1	Receptacle, 24-Pin (REMOTE)	418-0303	1 1
L1	Solenoid, 24V dc, 130 Ohms, 0.2 Ampere	289-0033	
P1	Plug, 24-Pin (REMOTE)	418-0306	1
P5	Plug, 12-Pin (Power Supply to Power Transformer)	418-1271	1
P6	Plug, 2-Pin (Power Supply to Motor	418-0701	1
l ro	Capacitor)	410-0701	
S1	Switch, Power, Miniature Toggle, SPDT,	348-7101	1
	2 Amperes @ 250V ac or 3 Amperes @		
'	120V ac (ON/OFF Switch)		
S2,S3	Switch, Illuminated, SPST, Normally	343-0009	2
	Open, Momentary Contact, Push, 10 mA		
	@ 5V dc (START and STOP switch/		
<b>*</b> *	indicator)	276 7656	1
T1	Transformer, Power	376-7656	1
	Dual Primary: 108-115V ac, 50/60 Hz Secondary: 21V @ 1.3 Ampere		
	23V @ 500 mA		
Т2	Transformer, Audio Output	371-0009	1
,	1:1 ratio, 600 0hm, 30 Hz to 20 kHz		_
	±2 dB +15 dBm level		
XF1	Fuse Holder, 3AG	415-2012	1
	Capstan, Flywheel Assembly	444-0335	1
	Steel Ball, 0.25 inch (pressed onto end	442-0772	1
	of flywheel shaft)	200 0100	1
	Pulley, Motor (60 Hz machine) Drive Belt, Motor, O-ring	389-0100 405-0438	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	Thrust Bearing (beneath flywheel)	420-0080	1
	Pad, Thrust Bearing	406-0074	li
	Switch Cap, Red, (STOP switch/indicator)	343-0176	1
	Switch Cap, Green, (START switch/	343-0017	1
	indicator)		
	Rubber Foot	403-0001	4
	Head Mounting Bracket	470-0049	1 1/2
	Conical Washer (one per head, between	436-0052	1/2
	head mounting bracket and clamping		
	block) Head Clamping Block (one per head)	449-0050	1/2
	Line Cord, N.E.M.A. 3-Wire Standard Plug	681-1723	1 1 1
	milio doray hemilion a nina daminana nag		1
<b></b>			

REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
40° EN 100° EN	Clamp Nut, Brass (one per head) Clamping Block Spring (one per head,	421-0003 430-0053	1/2 1/2
	between deck and clamping block) Cartridge Spring Lock (on head mounting bracket)	459-0002	1
	Cartridge Guide, Left	452-2101	1
	Cartridge Guide, Combined Left-Right	452-0103	1
<del>-</del>	Pressure Roller Plug Bumper (between deck plate and	404-0001 403-0038	1 1
	solenoid bracket)	403-0030	.+
	Shaft Assembly (pressure roller)	446-1113	1
	Shaft Return Spring (on pivot lever)	432-0045 429-0016	1 1
	Wire Link (pivot lever to shaft assembly)	423-0010	*
	Spring (shaft pivot strap)	430-0046	1
	Cartridge RELEASE Button	442-4200 459-4107	1 1
	Latch, Cartridge Release, Brass (underside of deck)	403-410/	
	Release Crank	429-4101	1
	Spring Armature Return	432-0044	1 1
	Power Supply Circuit Board Assembly	914-1391	1
	ADDITIONAL PARTS FOR 906-2000 MACHINE ONLY (MODEL 2000P)		
	Head, Playback, 2-Channel, Model DM1B Inductance: 400 mH Impedance at 1kHz: 255 k Ohm DC Resistance: 410 Ohms per channel	252-0001	1
	Monaural Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly	914-1390	
	ADDITIONAL PARTS FOR 906-2001 MACHINE ONLY (MODEL 2000RP)		
J3,J4	Jack, Phone (record head lead cable to record circuit board)	417-0135	2
J7	Receptacle, 10-Pin Card Edge (to record circuit board)	417-1002	1
	Head, Playback, 2-Channel, Model DM1B Inductance: 400 mH	252-0001	1
	Impedance at 1kHz: 2.55 k Ohm DC Resistance: 410 Ohms per channel Head, Record, 2-Channel, Model DM2RB Inductance: 50 mH Impedance at 1kHz: 330 Ohms	252-0003	1
	DC Resistance: 115 Ohms per channel Record Module Assembly Monaural Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly	906-2012 914-1390	1

REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
	ADDITIONAL PARTS FOR 906-2020 MACHINE ONLY (MODEL 2000PS)		
Т3	Transformer, Audio Output 1:1 ratio, 600 Ohm, 30 Hz to 20 kHz ±2 dB +15 dBm level	371-0009	1
	Head, Playback, 3-Channel, Model D1SA Inductance: 350 mH	253-0002	1
	Impedance at 1kHz: 2.2 k Ohms DC Resistance: 800 Ohms per channel Stereo Playback Circuit Board Assembly	914-1400	1
	ADDITIONAL PARTS FOR 906-2021 MACHINE ONLY (MODEL 2000RPS)		
DS3	Lamp, No. 85, Incandescent, Sub- miniature, Wedge Base, 28V, 0.04 A, (for RECORD switch/indicator)	321-0085	1
J2,J3, J4	Jack, Phone (record head lead cable to record circuit board)	417-0135	3
M1,M2	VU Meter, 1.5 inch (3.81 cm) dc Microammeter Type, 200 uA Movement, 225 Ohm resistance	319-0134	2
P2	Plug, Phone, Record Board/Record Head Right Channel Connection (yellow cable)	680-0722	1
Р3	Plug, Phone, Record Board/Record Head Left Channel Connection (red cable)	680-0723	1
P4	Plug, Phone, Record Board/Record Head Cue Channel Connection (gray cable)	680-0720	1
R73,R110	Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm ±10%, 1/2W (record LEVEL control)	191-1053	2
\$4,\$5	Switch, Illuminated, SPST, Normally Open, Momentary Contact, Push, 10 mA @ 5V dc (RECORD and QI switch/ indicator)	343-0009	2
Т3	Transformer, Audio Output 1:1 ratio, 600 Ohm, 30 Hz to 20 kHz ±2 dB +15 dBm level	371-0009	1
** ** ***	Switch Cap, Red (RECORD switch/ indicator)	343-0176	1
	Switch Cap, White (QI switch/ indicator)	343-0156	1
	Head, Playback, 3 Channel, Model D1SA Inductance: 350 mH Impedance at 1kHz: 2.2 k Ohms DC Resistance: 800 Ohms per channel	253-0002	1

			_
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
	Head, Record, 3 Channel, Model DM3RB Inductance: 50 mH Impedance at 1kHz: 400 Ohms DC Resistance: 100 Ohms per channel Knob, (LEVEL control) Record Circuit Board Assembly Stereo Playback Circuit Board Assembly	253-0001 482-2392 914-1397 914-1400	1 1 1
	ALTERNATE PARTS FOR 906-2003 220V ac, 50 Hz Motor Option		
C1 	Capacitor, Motor, 8 uF, 220V Pulley, Motor Line Cord, CEE 7/7 3-Wire European Plug	029-8064 389-0200 681-0001	1 1 1
	ALTERNATE PARTS FOR 906-2004 117V ac, 50 Hz Motor Option	,	
	Pulley, Motor	389-0200	1
	ALTERNATE PARTS FOR 906-2006 3.75 IPS Tape Speed, 50 Hz		
C1	Capacitor, Motor, 8 uF, 220V Pulley, Motor	029-8064 389-0201	1 1
	3.75 IPS Tape Speed, 60 Hz		
44 eo en 46	Pulley, Motor	389-0102	1
	ALTERNATE PARTS FOR 906-2007 1 7/8 IPS Tape Speed		
	Pulley, Motor	389-0204	1

Table 6-3. Power Supply Circuit Board Assembly 914-1391

REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
C1,C2 C3 D1	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1000 uF, 50V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V Bridge Rectifier, Single Phase, Full Wave, 200V, 4 Amperes	014-1094 024-3335 239-0003	2 1 1
D2,D3	Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V, 1 Ampere Integrated Circuit, MC7824CK, Fixed Positive 24V Regulator, 1.5 Ampere, TO-3 Case	203-4005	2
IC1		227-7824	1
J5	Receptacle, 12-Pin (to Power Transformer)	417-1276	1
J6	Receptacle, 2-Pin (to Motor Capacitor)	417-0700	1
	Blank Circuit Board	514-1391	1

Table 6-4. Record Module 2000RP - 906-2012

REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
DS3	Lamp, No. 85, Incandescent, Subminiature Wedge Base, 28V, 0.04 Ampere (for	321-0085	1
M1	RECORD switch/indicator) VU Meter, 1.5 inch (3.81 cm) dc Microam- meter Type, 200 uA movement, 750 Ohm resistance	319-0134	1
P3	Plug, Phone, Record Board/Record Head Cue Channel Connection (Yellow cable)	680-0722	1
P4	Plug, Phone, Record Board/Record Head Program Channel Connection (red cable)	680-0723	1
R73	Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm ±10%, 1/2W (record LEVEL control)	191-1053	1
\$4,85	Switch, Illuminated, SPST, Normally Open Momentary Contact, Push, 10 mA @ 5V dc (RECORD and QI switch/indicator)	343-0009	2
	Knob (LEVEL control)	482-2392	1
	Switch Cap, Red (RECORD switch/ indicator)	343-0176	1
	Switch Cap, White (QI switch/indicator)	343-0156	1
ANY AND 440 MEA	Record Circuit Board Assembly	914-1393	1

Table 6-5. Record Circuit Board Assembly 914-1393/-1397

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1 0		~ ~	_	~ .	•	

	311 1330/ 1337	. (011000 1 0	· • ,
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
	ALL MODELS		
C1,C2 C4 C5 C6 THRU C8	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 25V Capacitor, Mica, 220 pF, 500V Capacitor, Mica, 22 pF, 500V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	023-1083 040-2223 040-2213 064-4763	2 1 1 3
C9 C10 C11	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V Capacitor, Poly Film, 0.0033 uF, 630V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum	024-3335 030-3033 064-1063	1 1 1
C12,C13	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V,	064-4763	2
C14 C15 C16 C17,C18 C19	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.01 uF, 100V Capacitor, Mica, 220 pF, 500V Capacitor, Mica, 150 pF ±5%, 500V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum Capacitor, Mica, 500 pF, 500V	030-1043 040-2223 040-1522 064-4763	1 1 2 1

Table 6-5. Record Circuit Board Assembly 914-1393/-1397

(Sheet 2 of 5)

	914-1393/-139/	(Sheet 2 o	
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
000			
C20	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 25V	023-1083	1
C21	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V	024-3335	ĺ
C22	Canacitan Mulan Film O 01 up 1000		
	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.01 uF, 100V	030-1043	1
C23	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V	024-3335	1 1 3
C24 THRU	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.047 uf, 100V	030-4743	5
	capacitor, rigital little, 0.047 al, 1001	030-4743	J
C26		1	
C27 THRU	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.22 uF, 100V	030-2253	3
C29	oupdoise, tyta, tring orac arg 2001	000 2200	1 ~
		i	
C30,C31	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V,	064-1063	2
<b>'</b>	Tantalum	1	
000		040 000	l ,
C32	Capacitor, Mica, 220 pF, 500V	040-2223	1
C33	Capacitor, Mica, 240 pF, 50V	040-2422	1 1
C34	Capacitor, Mica, 500 pF, 500V	F .	‡
		041-5023	1 1 2
C35,C36	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 0.0047 uF	032-4733	2
	±10%, 200V		
C27		000 1010	l .
C37	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.01 uF, 100V	030-1043	1
C38	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.02 uF, 100V	030-2043	1 1
C39	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V	B .	1 7
	capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 ur, 35v	064-1063	Τ.
CR1 THRU	Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V, 0.3 Ampere	203-4148	6
CR6	,		ł
	Tutamental Ciuruit MC1700C Ouruntiauri	001 7001	
IC1	Integrated Circuit, MC1709C, Operational	221-7091	1
}	Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP		
IC2,IC3	Integrated Ćircuit, RC4558, Dual	221-4558	2
102,100		221-4000	۲.
	Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP		
<b>L</b> 1	Inductor, 8-20 uH, Adjustable	363-9061	1
L2	Choke, 10 uH		<b>.</b>
		364-0670	1 1
Q1	Transistor, 2N5462, Silicon, P-Channel,	212-5462	1
	JFET, TO-92 Case		
Q2	Transistor, MPS6566, Silicon, NPN,	211 6566	4
Ų۷		211-6566	1
1	TO-92 Case		
Q3	Transistor, GES5817, Silicon, PNP,	210-5817	1
١		210-3017	_ +
	TO-18 Case		
Q4,Q5	Transistor, MPS6566, Silicon, NPN,	211-6566	2
`''	TO-92 Case	1	_
		011 00-0	
Q6	Transistor, 2N3O53, Silicón, NPN, TO-5 Case	211-3053	1
Q7	Transistor, MPS6566, Silicon, NPN,	211-6566	1
, ,	TO-92 Case		-
1 00 010			
Q9,Q10	Transistor, 2N3O53, Silicon, NPN, TO-5 Case	211-3053	2
R1,R2	Resistor, 56 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W	100-5653	2
			<u>ر</u> ا
R3,R4	Resistor, 470 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ , $1/4W$	100-4733	2 2
R5,R6	Resistor, 100 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ , $1/4$ W	100-1033	2
R7,R8	Resistor, 100 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W	100-1063	
		E	2 1
R9	Resistor, 1.5 k Ohm $\pm 5\%$ , $1/4$ W	100-1543	1
R10	Resistor, $10 \text{ k Ohm } \pm 5\%$ , $1/4\text{W}$	100-1053	1
		B	†
R11	Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm $\pm 5\%$ , $1/4W$	100-4743	Τ.
R12,R13	Resistor, $100 \text{ k Ohm } \pm 5\%$ , $1/4\text{W}$	100-1063	2
R14	Resistor, 1 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W	100-1043	1 1 2 1
R15	Resistor, 47 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W	100-4753	1
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Table 6-5. Record Circuit Board Assembly 914-1393/-1397 (Sheet 3 of 5) REF. DES. DESCRIPTION PART NO. OTY. **R16** Resistor, 56 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W100-5653 1 R17 Resistor, 39 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 100-3953 1 R18,R19 Resistor,  $4.7 \text{ k Ohm } \pm 5\%$ , 1/4W2 100-4743 Potentiometer, 100 k 0hm ±10%, 1/2W R20 1 176-1064 Resistor, 270 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R21 100-2763 1 R22 Resistor, 22 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W100-2253 1 R23 Resistor, 2.2 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W 100-2243 1 R24 Resistor, 1 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W 1 100-1043 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R25 100-1053 1 R26,R27 Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W2 100-2743 Resistor, 100 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W R28 100-1063 1 R29 Resistor, 10 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 1 100-1053 R30 Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm ±10%, 1/2W 176-1054 1 R31 Resistor, 220 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W 100-2263 1 R32 Resistor, 47 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 100-4753 1 R33 THRU Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W5 100-4743 R37 **R38** Resistor, 10 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 100-1053 1 R39 Resistor, 22 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W 100-2223 1 2 R40,R41 Resistor, 22 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W100-2253 R42,R43 Resistor, 3.9 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W100-3943 **R44** Resistor, 39 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W 100-3953 1 Resistor, 47 k 0hm  $\pm$ 5%, 1/4W R45,R46 100-4753 2 R47 THRU Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W 4 100-1053 R50 R51 Resistor, 62 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 100-6253 1 Resistor, 330 0hm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W R52 100-3333 1 R53 THRU Resistor, 15 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 3 100-1553 R55 R56. Resistor, 82 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 100-8253 1 **R57** Resistor, 6.8 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W100-6843 1 R58 Resistor, 470 Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W1 100-4733 2 R59,R60 Potentiometer, 20 k Ohm  $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2W176-2054 Resistor, 10 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 1 R61 100-1053 R62 Resistor, 6.8 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W100-6843 1 1 R63 Potentiometer, 100 k 0hm  $\pm 10\%$ , 1/2W 176-1064 R64, R65 Resistor, 27 Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W2 100-2723 2 Resistor, 1 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R66,R67 100-1043 R68,R69 Resistor, 22 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W 2 100-2253 R70 Potentiometer, 100 k Ohm ±10%, 1/2W 176-1064 1 R71 Resistor, 820 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W1 100-8263 R75 Resistor, 8.2 k Ohm  $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W100-8243 1 1 T1 Bias Oscillator Transformer, 100 kHz  $\pm 5\%$ , 372-0095 BE Manufactured XIC1 Socket, Integrated Circuit, 8-Pin DIP 417-0800 3 THRU XIC3

Table 6-5. Record Circuit Board Assembly 914-1393/-1397

(Sheet 4 of 5)

	717-1093/-1093	(Sheet 4 Or	· /
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
XQ1 THRU XQ7,XQ9, XQ10	Socket, Transistor	417-0330	9
000 DOC TON ON	Blank Circuit Board, Mono Blank Circuit Board, Stereo	514-1393 514-1397	1 1
	ADDITIONAL PARTS FOR MONO RECORD CIRCUIT BOARD		
R74	Resistor, 15 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W	100-1553	1
	ALTERNATE PARTS FOR STEREO RECORD CIRCUIT BOARD - 914-1397		
R48	Resistor, 15 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W	100-1553	1
	ADDITIONAL PARTS FOR STEREO RECORD CIRCUIT BOARD		
C40 C41,C42 C43 C44	Capacitor, Mica, 220 pF, 500V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 25V Capacitor, Mica, 22 pF, 500V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V,	040-2223 023-1083 040-2213 064-4763	1 2 1 1
C45 C46,C47	Tantalum Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	024-3335 064-4763	1 2
C48 C49,C50	Capacitor, Poly Film, 0.0033, 630V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	030-3033 064-4763	1 2
C51 C52,C53	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	064-1063 064-4763	1 2
C54 C55 C56 C57 C58 CR7 IC4 IC5 L3 Q11 Q12	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.01 uF, 100V Capacitor, Mica, 220 pF, 500V Capacitor, Mica, 150 pF, 500V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V Capacitor, Mica, 500 pF, 500V Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V, 0.3 Ampere Integrated Circuit, MC1709C, Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP Integrated Circuit, RC4558, Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP Inductor, 8-20 uH, Adjustable Transistor, 2N5462, P-Channel, JFET, 40V Transistor, MPS6566, Silicon, NPN, T0-92 Case	030-1043 040-2223 040-1522 064-1063 041-5023 203-4148 221-7091 221-4558 363-9061 212-5462 211-6566	

Table 6-5. Record Circuit Board Assembly 914-1393/-1397

1able 6-5. Record Circuit Board Assembly 914-1393/-1397 (Sheet 5 of 5)				
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.	
R63,R70 R74 R76 R77 R78 R79 R80 R81,R82 R83 R84 R85 R86 R87 R88 R90 R91 R92 R93 R94 R95 R96 R97 R98 R99 R100 R101 R102 R103 R104 R105 R106 R107 R108 R107 R108 R109 XIC4, XIC5 XQ11, XQ12	Potentiometer, 1 Meg Ohm ±10%, 1/2W Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Potentiometer, 1 Meg Ohm ±10%, 1/2W Resistor, 1.5 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 100 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 100 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 56 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 470 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 100 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.2 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 200 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 39 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 270 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Re	178-1074 100-1053 178-1074 100-1543 100-1063 100-1033 100-5653 100-4733 100-1063 100-1063 100-4743 100-1063 100-4753 100-1063 100-2243 100-4743 100-1063 100-2243 100-2743 100-1053 100-2653 100-2763 100-3953 176-1064 100-4743 100-2763 100-2763 100-2763 100-2763 100-2743 100-1053 100-2743 100-1053 100-2743 100-1053 100-2743 100-1053 100-2743 100-1053 100-2743	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

Table 6-6. Monaural Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly 914-1390 (Sheet 1 of 3)

	314-1330	(Sheer I or	-,
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
C1,C2 C3 THRU C5	Capacitor, Mica, 270 pF, 500V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V,	041-2722 064-1063	2
C6,C7 C8 THRU C13	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 0.0047 uF ±10%, 200V	015-5064 032-4733	2 6
C13 C14 THRU C16	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V	015-5064	3
C17	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	064-4763	1
C18 C19,C20	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	015-5064 064-4763	1 2
C21 C22,C23	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 2200 pF, 200V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum	030-2033 064-1063	1 2
C24 C26	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.0047 uF ±5%, 100V	024-3335 003-4723	1 1
C27	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.0027 uF ±5%, 100V	003-2723	1
C28	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.0047 uF ±5%, 100V	003-4723	1
C29	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.01 uF ±5%,	003-1013	1
C30	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.0056 uF ±5%, 100V	003-5623	. 1
C31	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.01 uF ±5%, 100V	003-1013	1
C32 C33	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 40V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum	014-1084 064-1063	1 1
C34 THRU C36	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	064-4763	3
C37 C38 C39 C41 D1 THRU D4	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.047 uF, 100V Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.01 uF, 100V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 470 uF, 25V Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V, 0.3 Ampere	015-5064 030-4743 030-1043 013-4783 203-4148	1 1 1 4
D5 D6 D7 THRU	Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V, 1 Ampere Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V, 0.3 Ampere Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V, 1 Ampere	203-4005 203-4148 203-4005	1 1 3
D9 IC1	Integrated Circuit, RC4739DP, Dual Low Noise Preamplifier, 14-Pin DIP	221-2310	1

Table 6-6. Monaural Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly 914-1390 (Sheet 2 of 3)

REF. DES.   DESCRIPTION   PART NO.   QTY.		914-1390	(Sneet 2 01	٠,
Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP	REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
Q1	IC2,IC3		221-4558	2
Q6	Q1	Transistor, 2N5462, P-Channel, JFET,	212-5462	1
R1,R2 R3 Resistor, 270 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R4,R5 Resistor, 820 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R6,R7 Resistor, 10 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R8 Resistor, 10 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R9 Potentiometer, 1 Meg Ohm ±20%, 0.1W R10 Potentiometer, 50 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R11 Resistor, 330 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R12 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R13 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R14 Resistor, 330 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R15 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R16 Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R177-5054 R17 R18 Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R19 Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm, 0.1W R19 Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm, 0.1W R19 Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R20 Resistor, 47 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R20 R21 Resistor, 1.8 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R22 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R24 R25 Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm, 0.1W R25 R26 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R27 R28 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R28 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R29 R29 R29 R29 R29 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R20 R20 R21 Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W R21 R22 R22 R23 R24,R25 R24,R25 R25 R25 R26 R26 R26 R26 R26 R26 R26 R26 R27 R27 R27 R27 R27 R27 R28 R28 R28 R28 R28 R29		Transistor, MPS6566, Silicon, NPN, TO-92 Case	211-6566	- 5
R56 Resistor, 56 Ohm $\pm 5\%$ , 2W, W/W 132-5623 1 R57 Resistor, 47 k Ohm $\pm 5\%$ , 1/4W 100-4753 1	Q7,Q8 R1,R2 R3 R4,R5 R6,R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15,R16 R17 THRU R20 R21 R22 R23 R24,R25 R26 R27 R28 R30 R31,R32 R34,R35 R36 R37,R38 R39,R40 R41,R42 R43,R44 R45 R46 R47,R48 R49,R50 R51,R52 R53 R55 R56	Resistor, 270 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 56 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 820 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 10 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 150 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Potentiometer, 1 Meg Ohm ±20%, 0.1W Potentiometer, 50 k Ohm ±10%, 1/2W Resistor, 330 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 56 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm, 0.1W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 47 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 47 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 56.2 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 56.2 k Ohm ±1%, 1/4W Resistor, 178 k Ohm ±1%, 1/4W Resistor, 178 k Ohm ±1%, 1/4W Resistor, 21.5 k Ohm ±1%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 1.5 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 1.5 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 56 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W	100-2763 100-5653 100-8233 100-1023 100-1563 177-1074 177-5054 100-3363 100-1053 100-5653 177-1054 100-2753 100-4753 100-1053 177-1054 100-4753 100-4743 100-8243 100-8243 103-5651 103-6641 103-1761 103-2151 100-6233 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-4743 100-2073 100-2073 100-2073 100-2743 100-2743 100-2743 100-2223 100-1543 132-5623	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1

Table 6-6. Monaural Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly 914-1390 (Sheet 3 of 3)

REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
R58 R59 XIC1 XIC2, XIC3	Resistor, 39 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 47 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Socket, 14-Pin DIP Socket, 8-Pin DIP Blank Circuit Board	100-3953 100-4753 417-1400 417-0800 514-1390	1 1 2 1

Table 6-7. Stereo Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly 914-1400 (Sheet 1 of 4)

REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
C1,C2 C3 C4	Capacitor, Mica, 270 pF, 500V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V,	041-2722 064-1063 064-4763	2 1 1
C5 C6 THRU	Tantalum Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 0.0047 uF ±10%, 200V	064-1063 032-4733	1 3
C8 C9,C10	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	064-4763	2
C11 C12,C13 C14,C15	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 470 uF, 25V Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.039 uF, 100V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V,	013-4783 030-3942 064-4763	1 2 2
C16,C17 C18	Tantalum Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 0.0047 uF ±10%, 200V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	032-4733 064-4763	2 1
C19 C20	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 0.0047 uF ±10%, 200V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V,	032-4733 064-4763	1 1
C21 C22 C23	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 40V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V,	024-3335 014-1084 064-4763	1 1 1
C24 C25 C26 C27 C28	Tantalum Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 40V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.01 uF, 100V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	014-1084 024-3335 064-1063 030-1043 064-4763	1 1 1 1
C29	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum	064-1063	1

Table 6-7. Stereo Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly (Sheet 2 of 4)

	314-1400	(Sheet 2 of	. /
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
C30	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.01 uF ±5%,	003-1013	1
C31	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 470 pF ±5%, 200V	003-4713	1
C32	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.01 uF ±5%, 100V	003-1013	1
C33 C34	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.01 uF, 100V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	030-1043 064-4763	1 1
C35 C36	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	064-1063 064-4763	1 1
C38	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.047 uF ±5%, 50V	003-4733	1
C39	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.0068 uF ±5%,	003-6823	1
C40	Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, 0.047 uF ±5%, 50V	003-4733	1
C41 C42 THRU C44	Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.01 uF, 100V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	030-1043 064-4763	1 3
C45 C46	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 0.0047 uF ±10%, 200V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4.7 uF, 35V, Tantalum	032-4733 064-4763	1 1
C47 C48 C49 CR1 THRU CR5	Capacitor, Mica, 270 pF, 500V Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 35V, Tantalum Capacitor, Poly Film, 0.047 uF ±5%, 100V Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V, 1 Ampere	041-2722 064-1063 030-4743A 203-4005	1 1 1 5
CR6 THRU CR8	Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V, 0.3 Ampere	203-4148	3
CR9,CR10 CR11,CR12 IC1	Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V, 1 Ampere Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V, 0.3 Ampere Integrated Circuit, RC4739DP, Dual Low Noise Preamplifier, 14-Pin DIP	203-4005 203-4148 221-2310	2 2 1
IC2 THRU IC4	Integrated Circuit, MC4558PI, Dual Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP	221-4558	3
Q1 Q2,Q3 Q4 Q5 THRU Q7	Transistor, GES5816, Silicon, NPN, TO-92 Case Transistor, MPS6566, Silicon, NPN, TO-92 Case Transistor, GES5816, Silicon, NPN, TO-92 Case Transistor, MPS6566, Silicon, NPN, TO-92 Case	211-5816 211-6566 211-5816 211-6566	1 2 1 3
Q8 THRU Q10	Transistor, 2N5462, P-Channel, JFET, TO-92 Case	212-5462	3
R1	Resistor, 820 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W	100-8233	1

Table 6-7. Stereo Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly 914-1400 (Sheet 3 of 4)

	314-1400	(SHEEL 3 OF	• /
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
R2 R3 R4 R5,R6 R7,R8 R9 R10 R11,R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20 R21 THRU R23 R24,R25 R26 R27 R28 R30 R31 R32 R32 R33 R34 R35 R37 R36 R37 R37 R38,R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44,R45 R46 R47,R48 R47,R48 R49 R50 R51 R52 R53,R54 R55 R55 R55 R55 R55 R55 R55 R56 R57	Resistor, 150 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Potentiometer, 1 Meg Ohm, 0.1W Resistor, 10 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 1.5 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 22 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 22 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 820 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 820 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Potentiometer, 50 k Ohm, 1/2W Resistor, 150 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Potentiometer, 1 Meg Ohm, 0.1W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm, 0.1W Resistor, 27 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 180 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 3.9 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 3.9 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 3.9 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 3.9 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 47 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 2.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 56.2 k Ohm ±1%, 1/4W Resistor, 620 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 180 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 160 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 180 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4640 Ohm ±1%, 1/4W Resistor, 4640 Ohm ±1%, 1/4W	100-1563 177-1074 100-1023 100-2763 100-2753 100-2753 100-2753 100-2253 100-1023 100-8233 177-5054 100-1563 177-1054 100-2753 177-1054 100-2753 177-1054 100-4753 100-4753 100-4753 100-4753 100-3943 100-4753 100-3943 100-2743 100-3943 100-2743 100-2743 100-2743 100-4753 100	11122112111113 211111111111121111212111121

Table 6-7. Stereo Playback/Logic Circuit Board Assembly 914-1400 (Sheet 4 of 4)

	914-1400	(Sheet 4 of	4)
REF. DES.	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	QTY.
REF. DES.  R56 R57 R58,R59 R60 R61 R62 R63 R64 R65 R66 R67 R68 R69 R70 R71 R72,R73 XIC1 XIC2 THRU XIC4	Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm, 0.1W Resistor, 24 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 47 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 120 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 3.9 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 4.7 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 270 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 10 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 330 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 820 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 820 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 180 k Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 620 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Resistor, 620 Ohm ±5%, 1/4W Potentiometer, 50 k Ohm, 1/2W Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm, 0.1W Socket, 14-Pin DIP Socket, 8-Pin DIP	PART NO.  177-1054 100-2453 100-4743 100-4753 100-1263 100-3943 100-4743 100-2763 100-3363 100-8233 100-4743 100-1863 100-6233 177-5054 177-1054 417-1400 417-0800  514-1400	QTY.  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			,

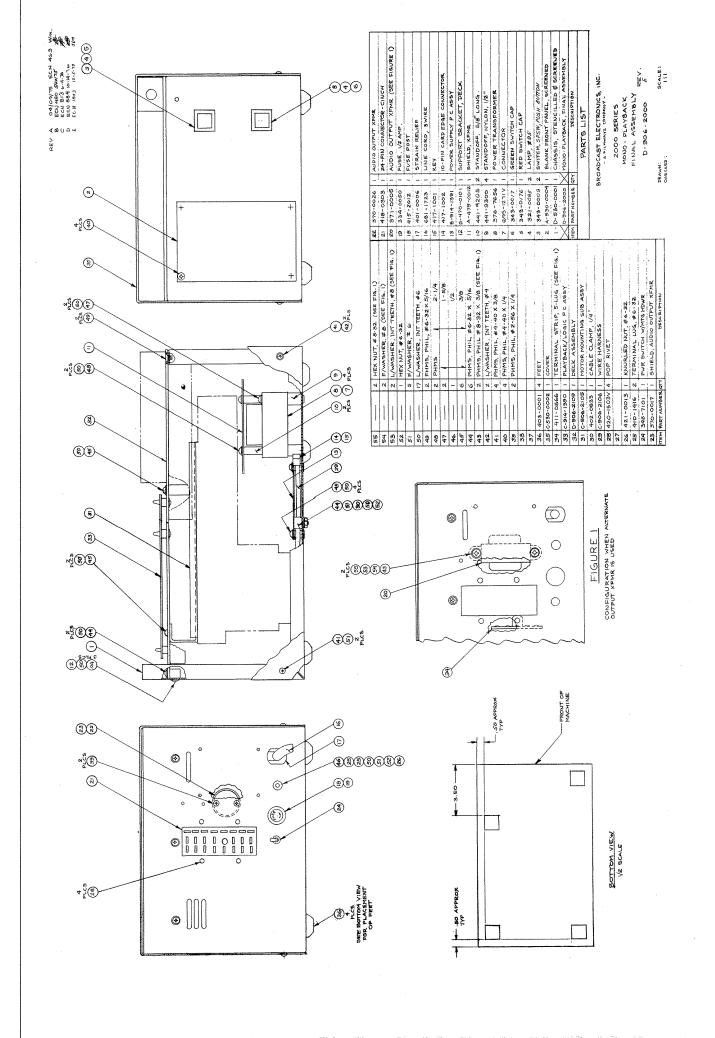
## SECTION VII DRAWINGS

# 7-1. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>.

7-2. This section provides assembly drawings, schematic diagrams, and wiring diagrams as listed below.

NOTE	THE ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS	AND SCHEMATICS IN THIS
Wilder State Company Company	SECTION SHOW THE MOST	COMPLEX VERSION AVAILABLE.
NOTE	LESS COMPLEX VERSIONS	OF THE MACHINE OR ITS COM-
	PONENTS ARE COVERED B	Y THESE TOP LEVEL DRAWINGS.

	TOTAL TIME OF LINE OF	LLVLL DIWINGS
FIGURE	TITLE	<u>NUMBER</u>
7-1	2000 SERIES MONO-PLAYBACK FINAL ASSEMBLY DRAWING	D906-2000
7-2	2000 SERIES RECORD MODULE FINAL ASSEMBLY AND WIRING DRAWING	C906-2012
7-3	2000 SERIES RECORD/PLAY STEREO FINAL ASSEMBLY DRAWING	D906-2021
7-4	DECK PLATE ASSEMBLY DRAWING	D906-2109
7-5	MOTOR MOUNTING SUB-ASSEMBLY DRAWING	C906-2105
7-6	PLAYBACK/LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, MONO	C906-2100
7-7	PLAYBACK/LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DRAWING, MONO	C914-1390
7-8	PLAYBACK/LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, STEREO	D906-2132
7-9	PLAYBACK/LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DRAWING, STEREO	C914-1400
7-10	RECORD MODULE CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	C906-2102
7-11	RECORD MODULE CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DRAWING	C914-1393
7-12	RECORD CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, STEREO	D906-2128
7-13	RECORD CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DRAWING, STEREO	C914-1397
7-14	POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	B906-2114
7-15	POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DRAWING	C914-1391
7-16	WIRING DIAGRAM	D906-2130
7-17	REAR PANEL CONNECTOR WIRING DIAGRAM	B906-2115



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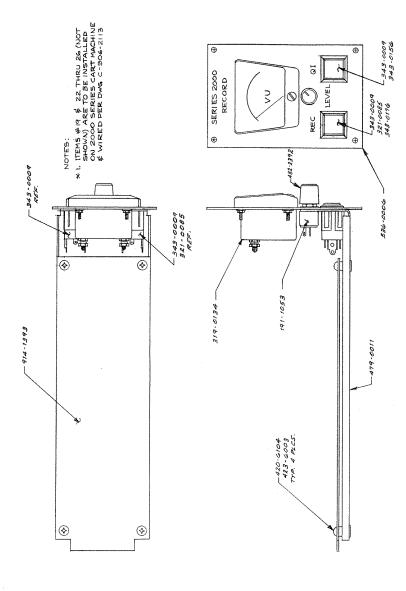
C ECN 868 10.54/10 2

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E ECN 978 11-15-16 2

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5 Į. ф (CUE) PGM P φ. \$ **-**(£) CT OH TEX RED HD LD <u>®</u>-914-1393 P.C. BOARD ## @ ### @ ### @ ### @ ### @ \* \* FOR MIC INPUT INSTALL JUMPERS (W/SLEEVING) FROM PIN II TO 12 # 10 TO 13. 99 4

SEE B/M 906-2012

BROADCAST ELECTRONICS, INC.

2000 SERIES
RECORD MODULE
FINAL ASSEMBLY
\$\precedure{\p

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(FORMERLY C-906-2104)

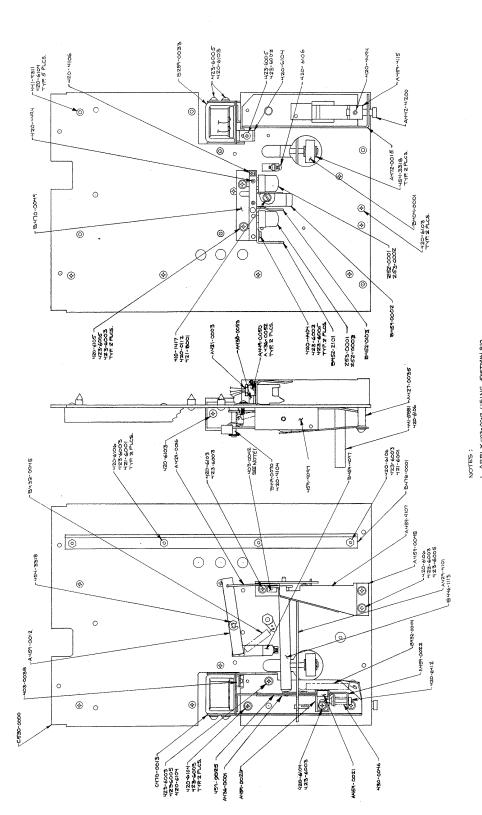
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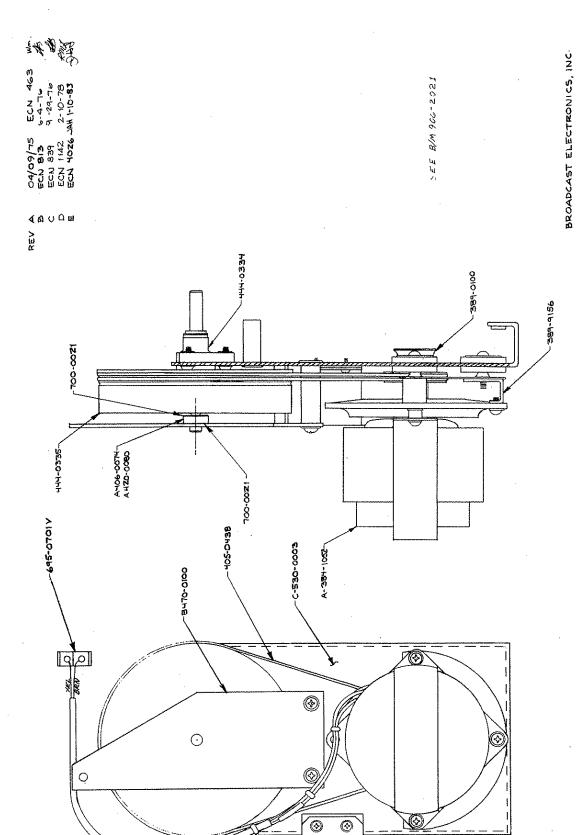
BOTTOM VIEW





), APPLY 403-00% USING EASTMAN 910 (OR EQUINALENT) IN APPROXIMATE POSITION ENOWN, BROADCAST ELECTRONICS, INC.
A MILLAWAY CONTRANT.
1000/2000 SERIES
DECK PLATE ASSEMBLY
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111

SEE BIM 906-2021



NOTES:

), Remove shaft from Flywheel assy (item 2)  $\not\in$  replace with shaft (item 3).

SCALE: FULL

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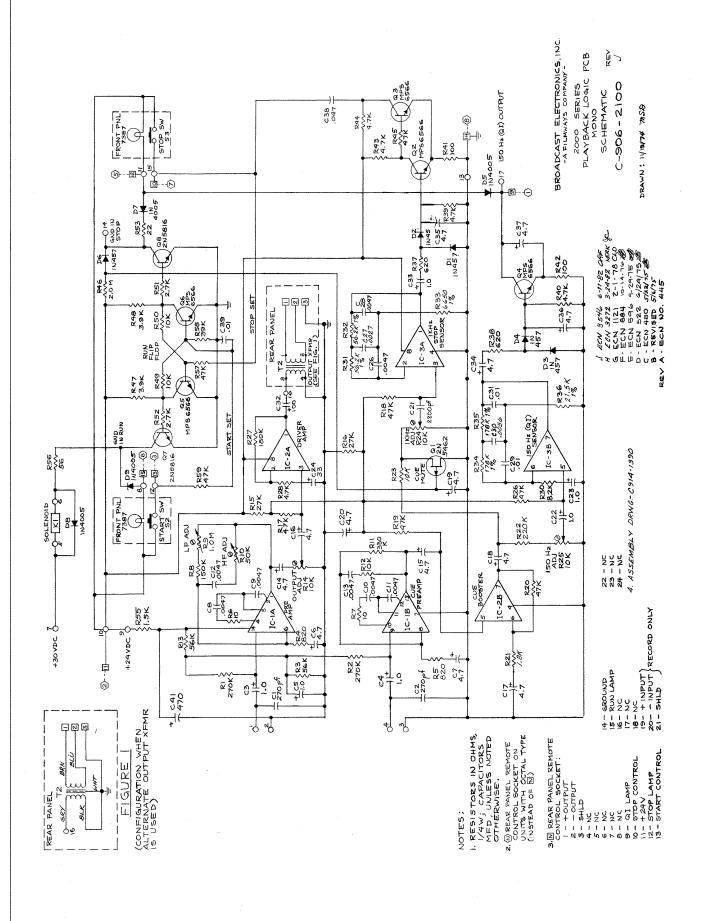
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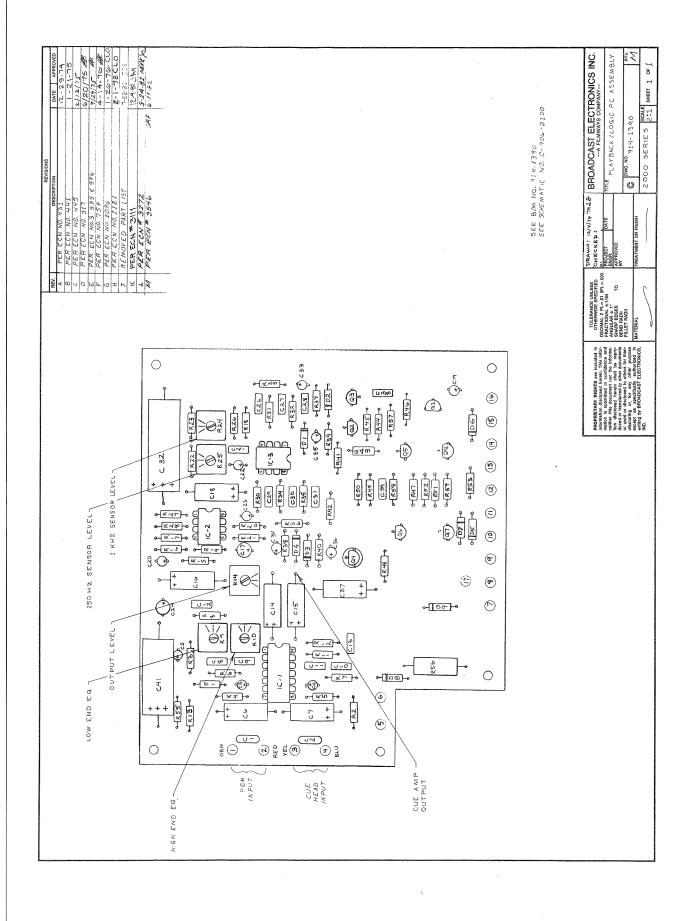
C-906-2105

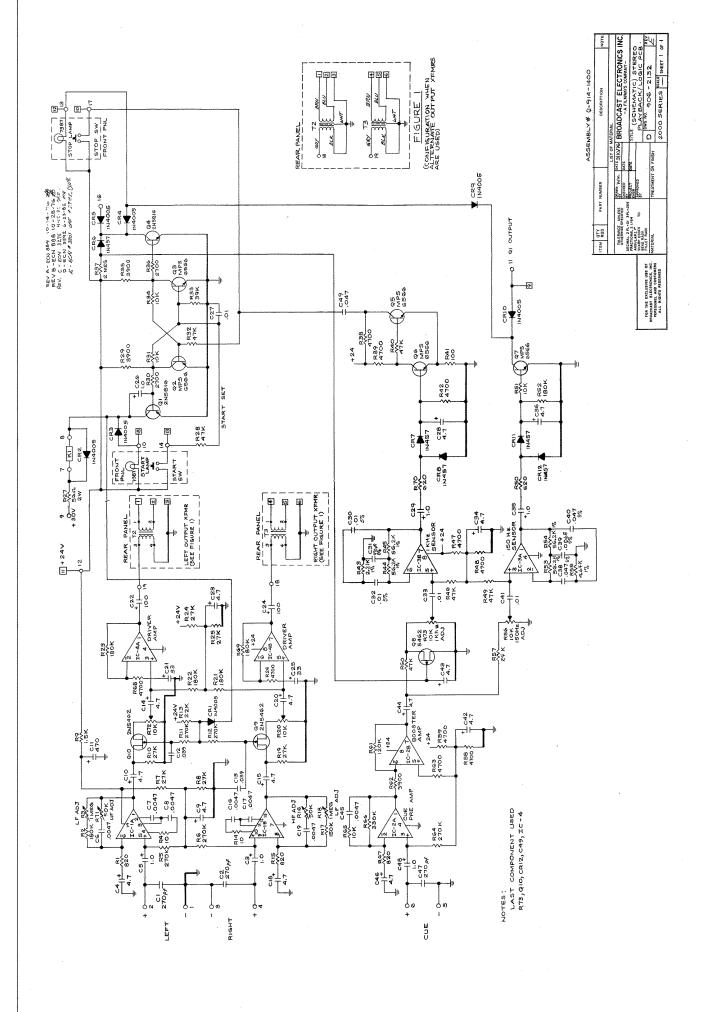
1000/2000 SERIES MOTOR MOUNTING SUB ASSEMBLY

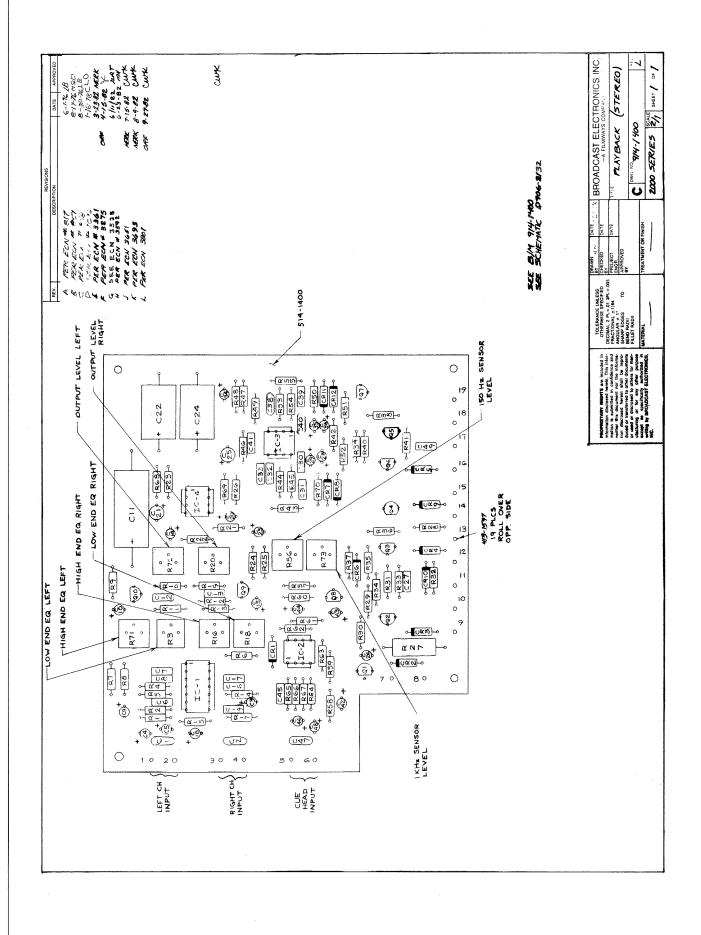
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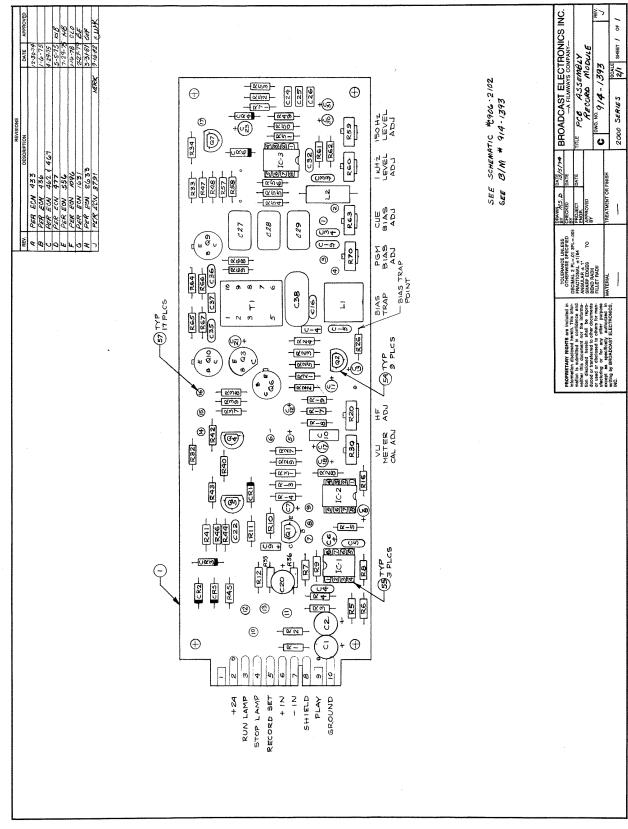
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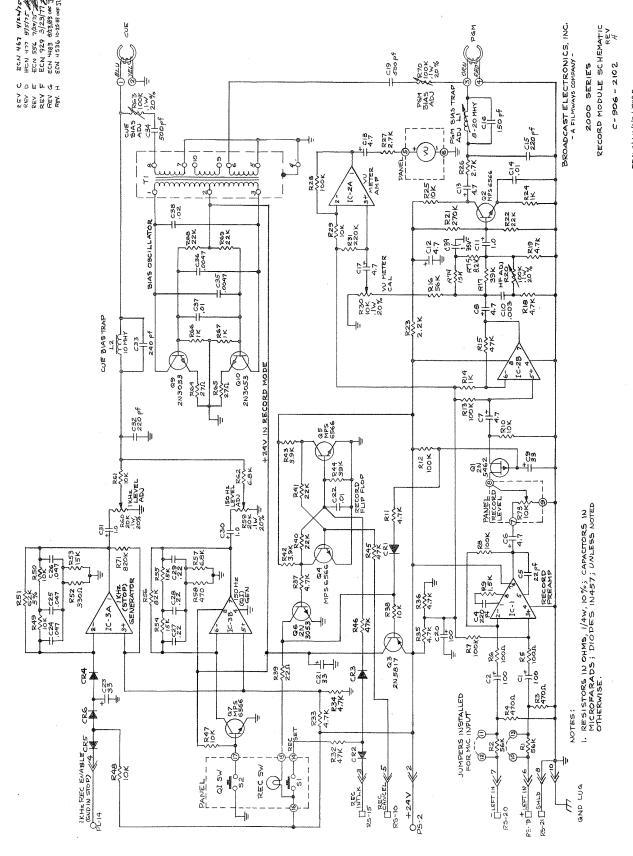










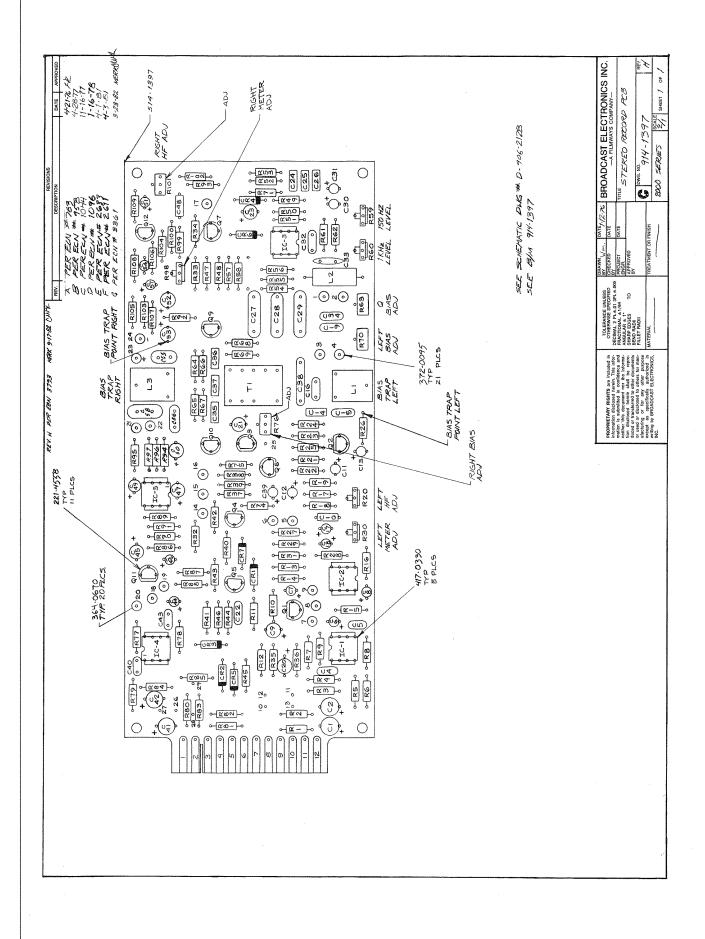


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> # ECN 2090 ECN # /2/1 ECN # 1/77

4-3-50 DIE 4-11-77 3-27-78 040

NOTES:

I. REGULATOR TO BE MOUNTED WITH SCREWS FROM BOTTOM OF BOARD.

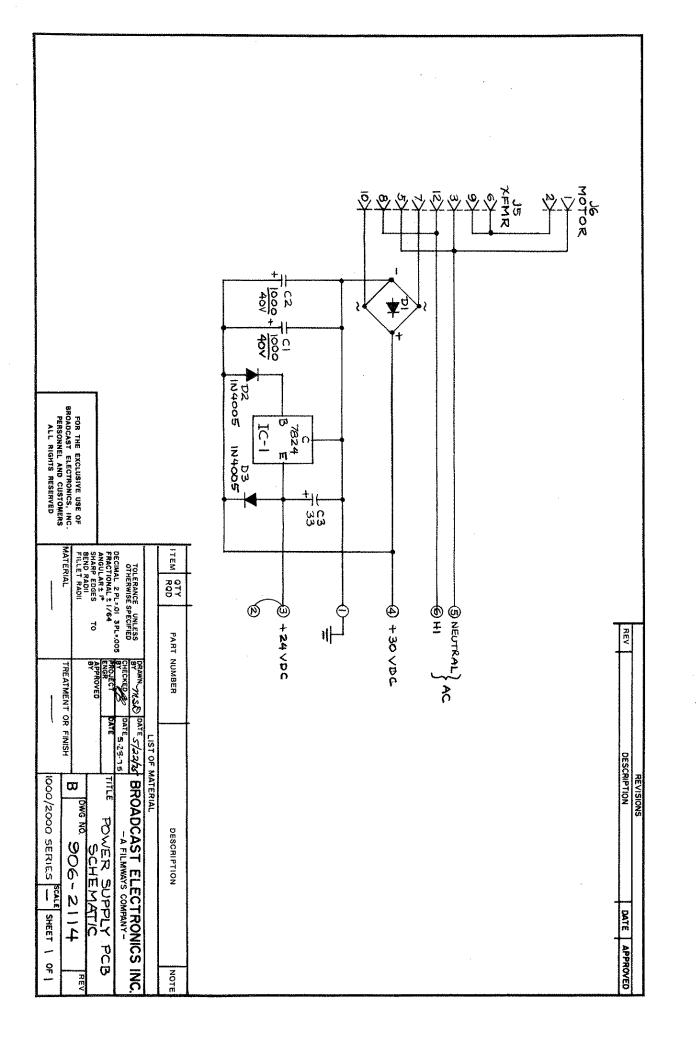
2. HEAT SINK TO BE PROPERLY ORIENTED WITH REGULATOR PINS.
3. FLAT WASHERS ARE APPLIED TO THE SOLDER SIDE OF THE BOARD UNDER THE SCREW HEAD.

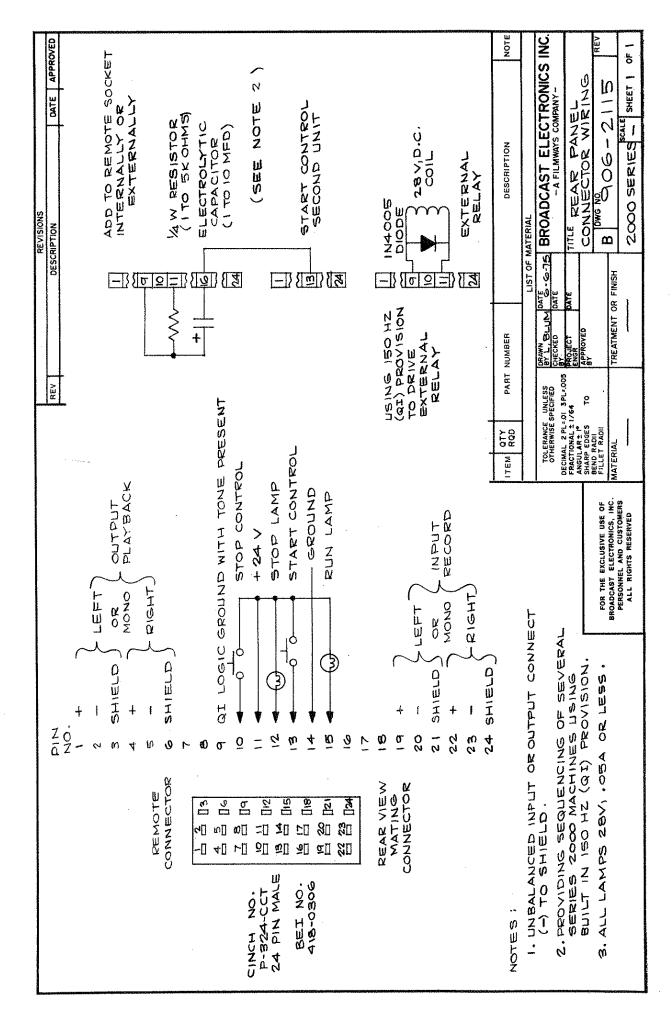
BROADCAST ELECTRONICS INC POWER SUPPLY PC ASSY 1000/2000 SERIES

DRAWN: 01/29/75 WLJ.

SCALE: 2/1

SEE B/M 914-1391 526 SCHEMATIC B-906-2114





# SECTION VIII APPENDIX

### 8-1. INTRODUCTION.

- 8-2. This appendix lists data applicable to the operation and use of the Broadcast Electronics Series 2000 Audio Cartridge Machine. The following information is contained in this section:
  - A. The NAB Tape Cartridge and Its Maintenance.

# BROADCAST ELECTRONICS, INC.

The NAB Tape Cartridge and Its Maintenance

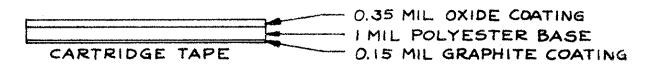
TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
The NAB Tape Cartridge	1
Cartridge Maintenance Tips	7
Cartridge Recording Procedure	10
Cartridges in Stereophonic Systems	11

# THE NAB TAPE CARTRIDGE

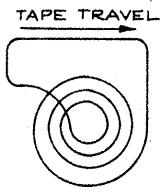
The National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) defines a cartridge as "a plastic or metal enclosure containing an endless loop of lubricated tape, wound on a rotatable hub in such a fashion as to allow continuous motion." Cartridges from the various manufacturers differ slightly in details, but all cartridges usable in NAB standardized systems fit the preceeding definition.

#### THE TAPE

Cartridge tape consists of a synthetic base material approximately 1 mil (0.001 inch) thick. One side of the base is coated with ferric oxide particles for magnetic recording. The other surface is coated with a graphite layer. The total thickness of the tape is approximately 1.5 mils (0.0015 inch). The tape is 0.248 (+0/-0.002) inches wide.



The endless loop is formed by wrapping the tape with the oxide side out into a spiral. The two ends are spliced together so that as the tape is pulled from the center, it passes across the tape heads and winds back onto the outside of the tape spiral.

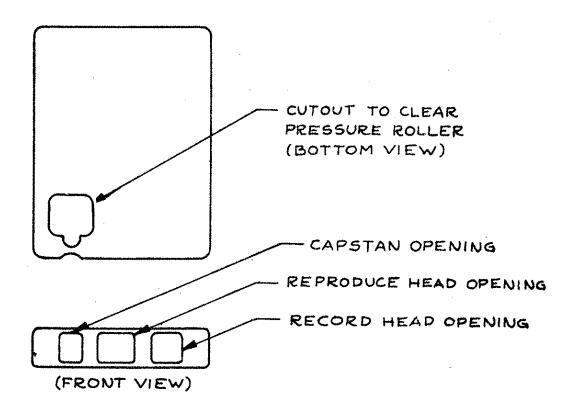


TAPE SPIRAL

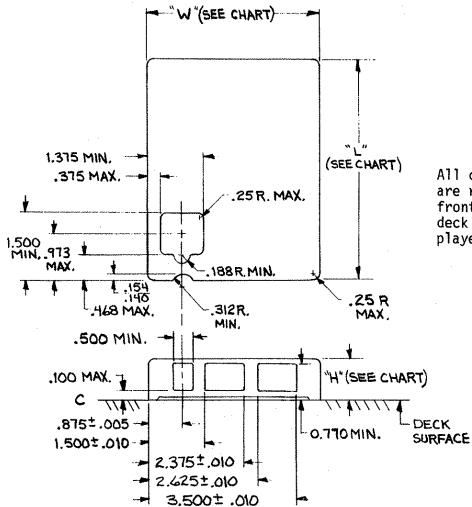
# THE SHELL

The shell holds the tape and other parts. There are three standard sizes of shells: A (Broadcast Electronics 300 series), B (600 series), and C (1200 series). Assuming 1.5 mil tape, the type A cartridge can be loaded with up to 395 feet of tape, the B with up to 650 feet, and the C with up to 1250 feet.

There are three openings across the front of the cartridge that allow the heads and capstan to penetrate the shell and contact the tape. In addition, there is an opening in the bottom for the pressure roller to rotate through the cartridge behind the tape. Unlike some cartridges used in consumer entertainment systems, the pressure roller (pinch roller or capstan idler) is part of the cartridge player and not the cartridge.



NAB tape cartridge dimension standards are presented in Figure 1 and NAB tape head dimension standards are presented in Figure 2.

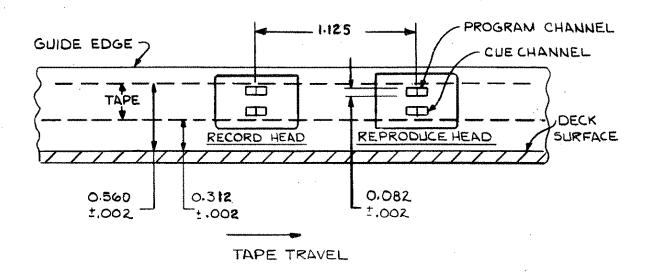


All dimensions are in inches and are referenced from the side and front of the cartridge and the deck surface of the cartridge tape player.

CARTRIDGE NAB TYPE	WIDTH ±0.015625	LENGTH MAXIMUM	HEIGHT MAXIMUM
A,AA	4"	5.25"	0.9375" FOR A 0.895" FOR AA
B,BB	6"	7"	0.9375" FOR B 0.895" FOR BB
0,00	7.625"	8.5"	0.9375" FOR C 0.895" FOR CC

FIGURE 1. NAB CARTRIDGE DIMENSION STANDARDS

# MONOPHONIC STANDARD



# STEREOPHONIC STANDARD

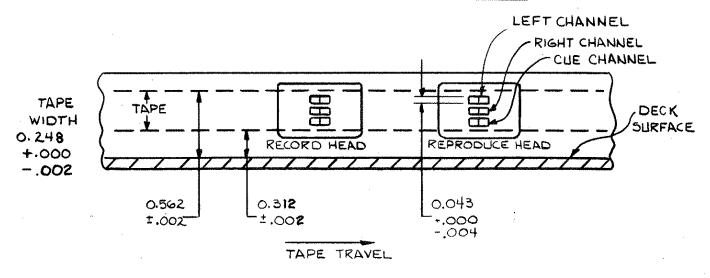
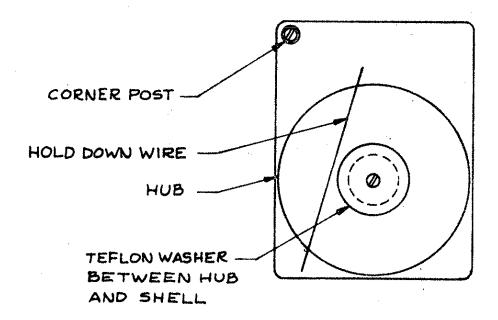


Figure 2. NAB TAPE HEAD DIMENSION STANDARDS

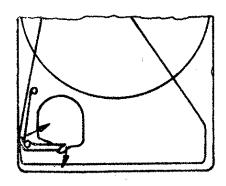
# TAPE HUB, TEFLON WASHER, AND CENTER POST

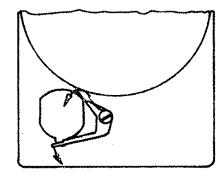
The tape hub stores the tape which is not passing by the cartridge openings. The hub is free to rotate around the center post. To allow free rotation, a teflon washer is used between the hub and the shell. Some means must be provided to keep the tape flat on the hub. A separate cover may fit over the hub, the top may be molded so that the clearance between the hub and the shell is just greater than the tape width, or a hold-down wire may be placed so that it passes above one side of the hub.



# CLUTCH SPRING OR HUB BRAKE (SPRING ACTION DEVICE)

The clutch spring or hub brake keeps the tape from moving when the cartridge is not in place in a machine. This is done either by applying a brake to the hub or by pressing the tape against the shell. The clutch or brake is released by the shaft of the pressure roller when the roller is in the vertical position.

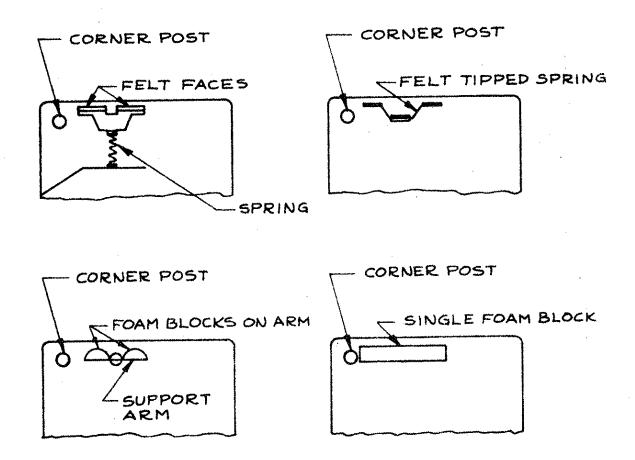




#### PRESSURE PADS

The pressure pads ensure the tape remains in contact with the heads. A foam plastic is the most commonly used material for the pressure pads. The compression of the foam provides pressure to wrap the tape slightly around the heads. Felt is less frequently used. To provide pressure on the tape, the felt is mounted on a phosphor bronze arm or a spring-loaded plastic block.

The foam may be a single block mounted behind the two openings for the record and reproduce heads and held in place by ridges cast into the shell. Alternately, the foam may be in two separate pieces fastened to a metal or plastic arm. A third type mounts the foam on a spring-loaded plastic block. To ensure smooth tape travel, teflon is usually applied to the face of the foam.



#### TAPE GUIDANCE

Primary control of the tape as it moves across the heads is maintained by external guides in the head bracket. Guidance is provided within the cartridge to keep the tape traveling the same path. This is generally accomplished with tabs and grooves molded into the shell. Of primary importance is the corner post which must straighten the tape before it passes across the front openings of the shell. This post may be molded into the shell or a separate piece glued into a dimple in the shell.

# CARTRIDGE MAINTENANCE TIPS

The cartridge is the second half of the tape cartridge system. The cartridge needs regular care just like the cartridge recorder or reproducer. The service department of Broadcast Electronics has developed over the years a rule of thumb for trouble-shooting: Check the cartridge before adjusting the machine.

### TAPE

For maximum performance, the tape must be in good condition. The tape in cartridges wears rapidly, particularly in short length cartridges (70 seconds or less) and cartridges that are used frequently. The tape should be inspected regularly and frequently for obvious signs of wear.

Cartridges should be rewound or replaced when the oxide side of the tape is shiny. Likewise the tape should be discarded if it is wrinkled, or contaminated with fingerprints, grease, or dirt. Less obvious are drop-outs or areas where the iron oxide particles have come loose from the base of the tape. Drop-outs may not be visible, but will show up as a loss of audio signal.

If possible only one type of tape should be used in a single installation. Different brands, and even different types of the same brand of tape require different bias recording levels for optimum response.

When rewinding cartridges use only a graphite lubricated tape. Silicone lubricated tapes cannot stand up to the rugged service in a cartridge.

Every cartridge tape must have one splice, but multiple splices can cause problems. If the top tape ends overlap at the splice or do not meet squarely, the audio may dropout. In addition, a poor splice will catch on the cartridge or the hub. After a splice has been in use for some time, the tape tension may pull the two ends of the tape apart, slightly opening the splice.

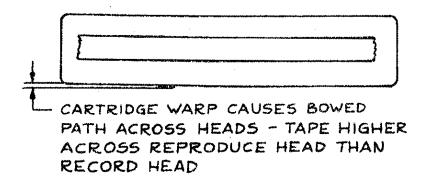
Proper tape tension is most critical. If the tension is too great, the tape will wear rapidly as it is squeezed against the hub, the pressure pads, the corner post, and the tape on the hub. If the tension is too light, the tape will not be pulled back into the hub.

The NAB specifies that tape tension at the capstan should not exceed 3 ounces. Cartridges over 70 seconds in length tend to have too little tension, while those less than 70 seconds tend to have too much. When running, a properly wound cartridge moves tape freely with no reluctance to wind onto the hub. To increase the tension in a cartridge, open up the splice and gently pull on the tape as it wraps onto the hub. To decrease the tension, open up the splice and gently pull out several loops from the center of the hub. Trim off the excess and resplice the tape.

#### THE SHELL

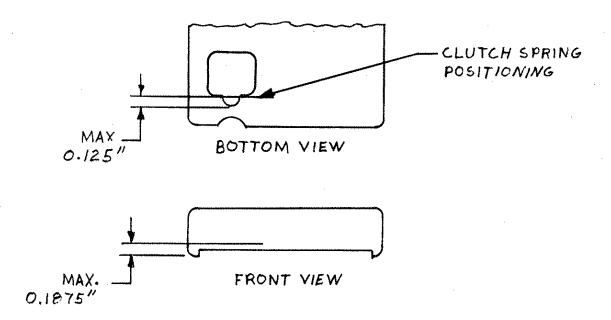
A deformed shell can adversely affect frequency response by distorting the tape path. In particular, a warped cartridge may cause the tape to traverse the head openings in an arc or bowed path rather than a straight line. Sometimes an ill-fitting top can spread the sides of the cartridge enough to cause this same bowing. Check suspect cartridges on a flat surface.

Periodically the cartridge center post should be cleaned. Gummy deposits on the post increase tape tension by not allowing the tape hub to turn freely. Equally important to free movement of the hub is the washer. This washer should always be in place underneath the tape hub, between the hub and the shell. This washer is easily misplaced when the cartridge is opened and the hub removed.



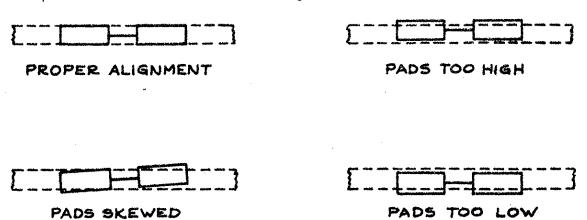
# CLUTCH SPRING OR HUB BRAKE

The clutch spring or hub brake should completely release when the pressure roller is in the vertical position. This allows the hub, and the tape, to move freely. An improperly adjusted clutch spring or defective hub brake may prevent the roller from engaging or disengaging. The clutch should be parallel to the bottom of the shell and no more than 0.1875 inch above the surface of the tape deck. The clutch must not protrude more than 0.125 inch into the opening for the pressure roller. Less than 8 ounces should be required to release the clutch.



### PRESSURE PADS

The pressure pads must wrap the tape around the face of the heads. The pressure applied must be uniform across the tape as it is in contact with the head. Periodically check the pads to see that they are lined up squarely with the tape. If one portion of the tape is not in contact with the pads, that portion of the tape will make poor contact with the head. This may show up as poor frequency response from an individual cartridge.

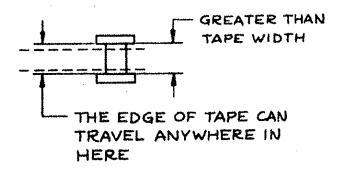


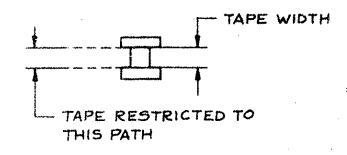
#### THE TAPE PATH

The most frequent cause of distortion of the tape path in the cartridge is a loose corner post. The post should always be glued down so that there is 0.250 inch between the shoulder of the post and the shell. If the post is high, the tape will not run straight across the heads. A loose post frequently causes muffled-sounding audio when the cartridge unit starts.

# LOOSE CORNER POST

# PROPER CORNER POST





The hold-down wire used in many cartridges is important in maintaining proper tape travel. This wire keeps the tape flat on the hub as tape is pulled from the center and returned to the outside. The wire must not exert any pressure on the stored tape or the tape may wrinkle and jam. If a cartridge is dropped this hold-down wire may unseat.

### CARTRIDGE STORAGE

The cartridges should be stored away from direct sunlight, or heat from electronic equipment, radiators, etc. Ideal conditions are a temperature of  $70^{\circ}$  and a relative humidity of 50%. The cartridges storage area should be as free from dust as possible.

#### CARTRIDGE RECORDING PROCEDURE

The following procedure is particularly important when recording cartridges. When the cartridge is first inserted into the machine, put the tape in motion in playback for several seconds. This allows the tape to seat properly in the tape guides and across the heads.

Stop the tape. Do not remove the cartridge after the initial runin. Ensure the tape splice is positioned in an unrecorded portion of the tape between the end and the beginning of the program material.

The tape may now be recorded with satisfactory results.

# CARTRIDGES IN STEREOPHONIC SYSTEMS

#### MAINTENANCE

Rigorous maintenance is a must for cartridges used in a stereophonic system, since any distortion of the tape path can cause phase differences between the program material on the two tracks. When the program material is mixed, phase differences cause degradation of the frequency response.

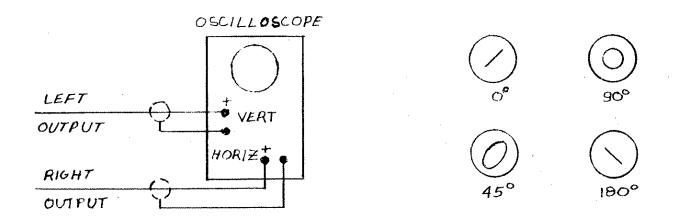
The most important characteristic of a cartridge for stereophonic use is the ability to consistently maintain the identical tape path each time the cartridge is inserted in the player. This allows reliable recording and subsequent accurate reproduction.

Cartridges used in a stereophonic system should initially be selected for phase repeatability using the phasing test outlined below. This test should be repeated on a regular basis throughout the life of the cartridge. A cartridge which fails this test should be discarded.

To provide better guidance within the cartridge, several manufacturers have introduced cartridges with an adjustable corner post. The post is threaded into the shell so that the precise post height may be maintained. These and other cartridges designed to improve performance should be considered for use in a stereophonic system.

#### STEREO PHASING TEST

Connect the output of a record/playback unit to an oscilloscope as shown. Connect an audio signal generator to both inputs of the recorder. While recording observe the phase of the reproduce signals. Remove and re-insert the cartridge several times. Cartridges which exhibit poor phase repeatability of stability should be discarded. Do not test only for the higher frequencies, but check selected frequencies across the audio band.



# **PRODUCT WARRANTY**

LIMITED ONE YEAR

While this warranty gives you specific legal rights, which terminate one (1) year (6 months on turntable motors) from the date of shipment, you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. ("BE"), 4100 North 24th Street, P. O. Box 3606, Quincy, Illinois 62305, hereby warrants cartridge machines, consoles, transmitters and other new Equipment manufactured by BE against any defects in material or workmanship at the time of delivery thereof, that develop under normal use within a period of one (1) year (6 months for turntable motors) from the date of shipment. Other manufacturers' Equipment, if any, shall carry only such manufacturers' standard warranty. This warranty extends to the original user and any subsequent purchaser during the warranty period. BE's sole responsibility with respect to any Equipment or parts not conforming to this warranty is to replace such equipment or parts upon the return thereof F.O.B. BE's factory or authorized repair depot within the period aforesaid.

In the event of replacement pursuant to the foregoing warranty, only the unexpired portion of the warranty from the time of the original purchase will remain in effect for any such replacement. However, the warranty period will be extended for the length of time that the original user is without the services of the Equipment due to its being serviced pursuant to this warranty. The terms of the foregoing warranty shall be null and void if the Equipment has been altered or repaired without specific written authorization of BE, or if Equipment is operated under environmental conditions or circumstances other than those specifically described in BE's product literature or instruction manual which accompany the Equipment purchased. BE shall not be liable for any expense of any nature whatsoever incurred by the original user without prior written consent of BE.

BE shall not be liable to the original user for any and all incidental or consequential damages for breach of either expressed or implied warranties. However, some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. All express and implied warranties shall terminate at the conclusion of the period set forth herein.

Except as set forth herein, and except as to title, there are no warranties, or any affirmations of fact or promises by BE, with reference to the Equipment, or to merchantability, fitness for a particular application, signal coverage, infringement, or otherwise, which extend beyond the description of the Equipment in BE's product literature or instruction manual which accompany the Equipment. Any card which is enclosed with the Equipment will be used by BE for survey purposes only.

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