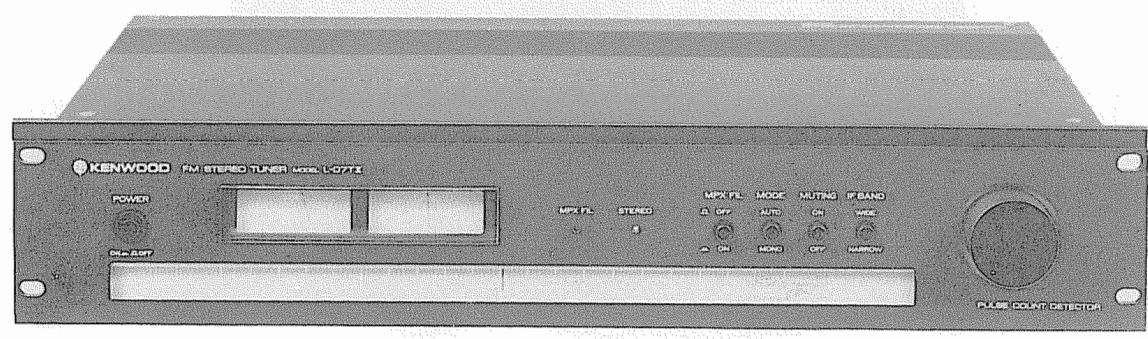


**KENWOOD**  
HI/FI STEREO COMPONENTS

# SERVICE MANUAL

## L-07TII



**FM STEREO TUNER**

**CONTENTS**

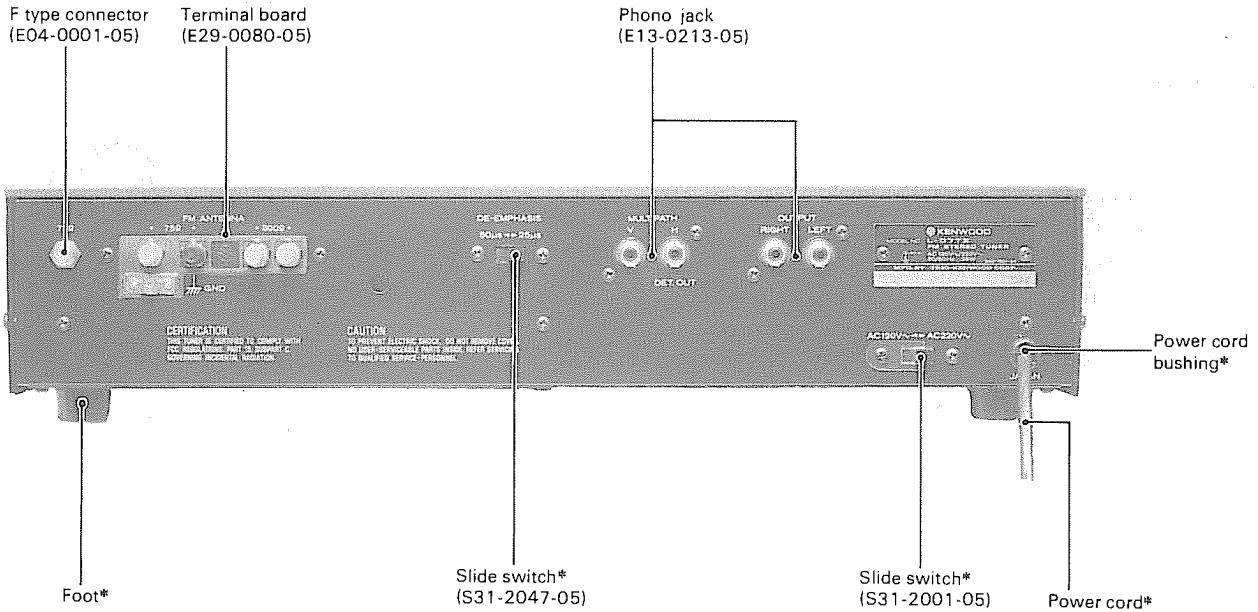
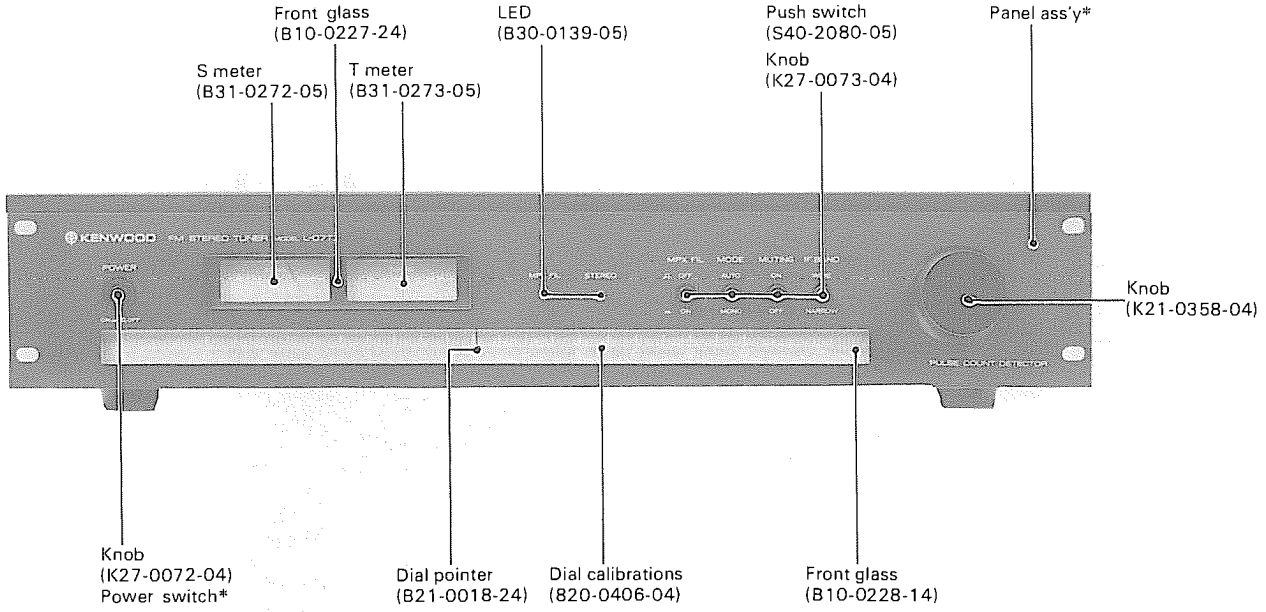
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**Note:**

Component and circuitry are subject to modification to insure best operation under differing local conditions. This manual is based on, the U.S. (K) standard, and provides information on regional circuit modification through use of alternate schematic diagrams, and information on regional component variations through use of parts list.

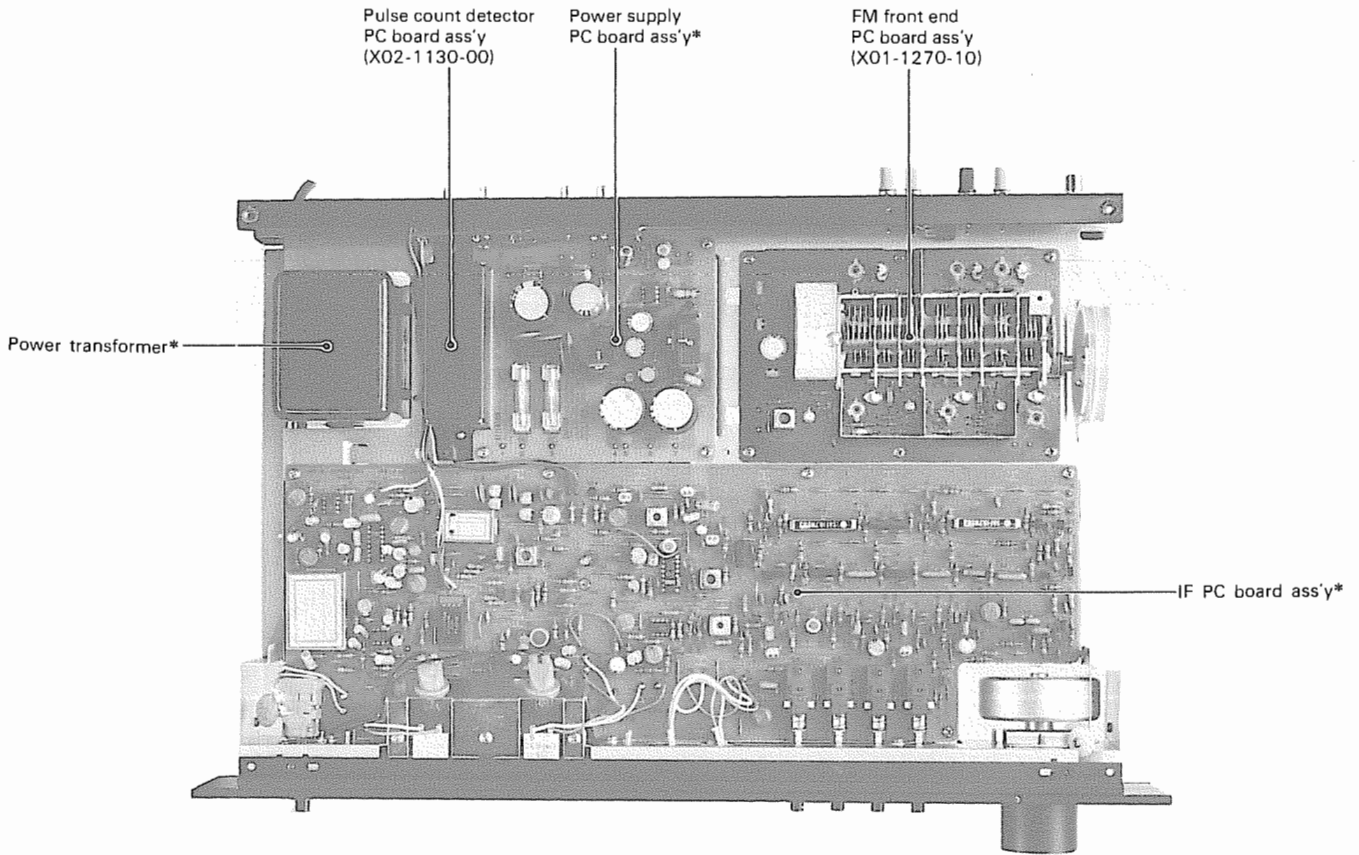
<b>Region</b>	<b>Code</b>
U.S.A. ....	K
Canada.....	P
PX .....	U
Australia.....	X
Europe .....	W
Scandinavia .....	L
England .....	T
South Africa.....	S
Other Areas .....	M

# EXTERNAL VIEW



\* Refer to Parts List.

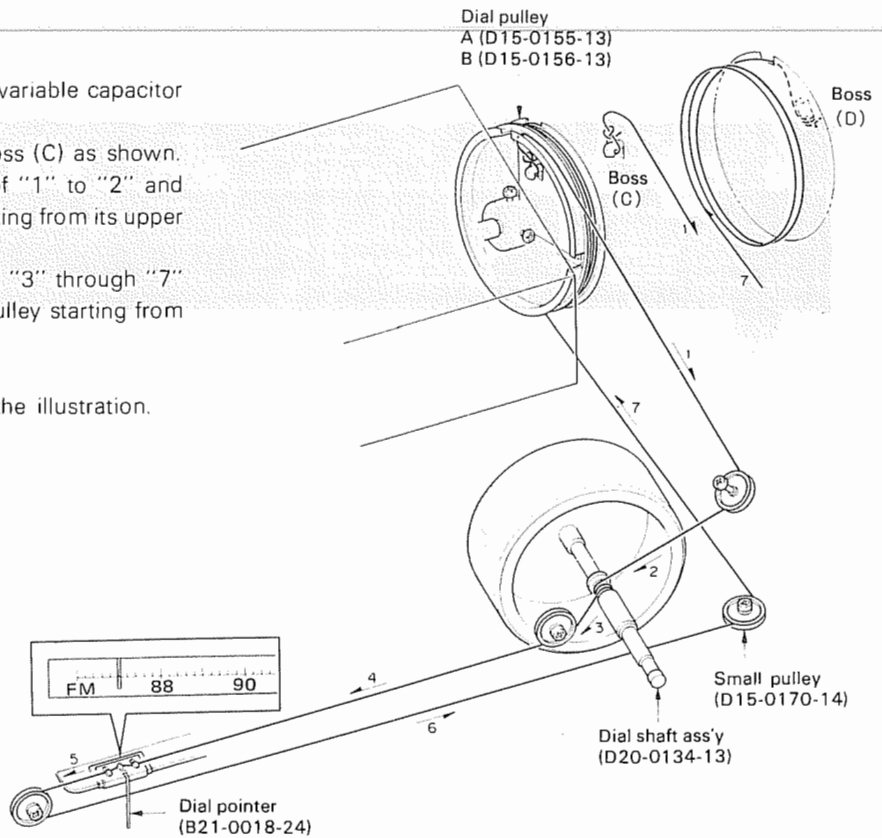
# INTERNAL VIEW/DIAL CORD STRINGING



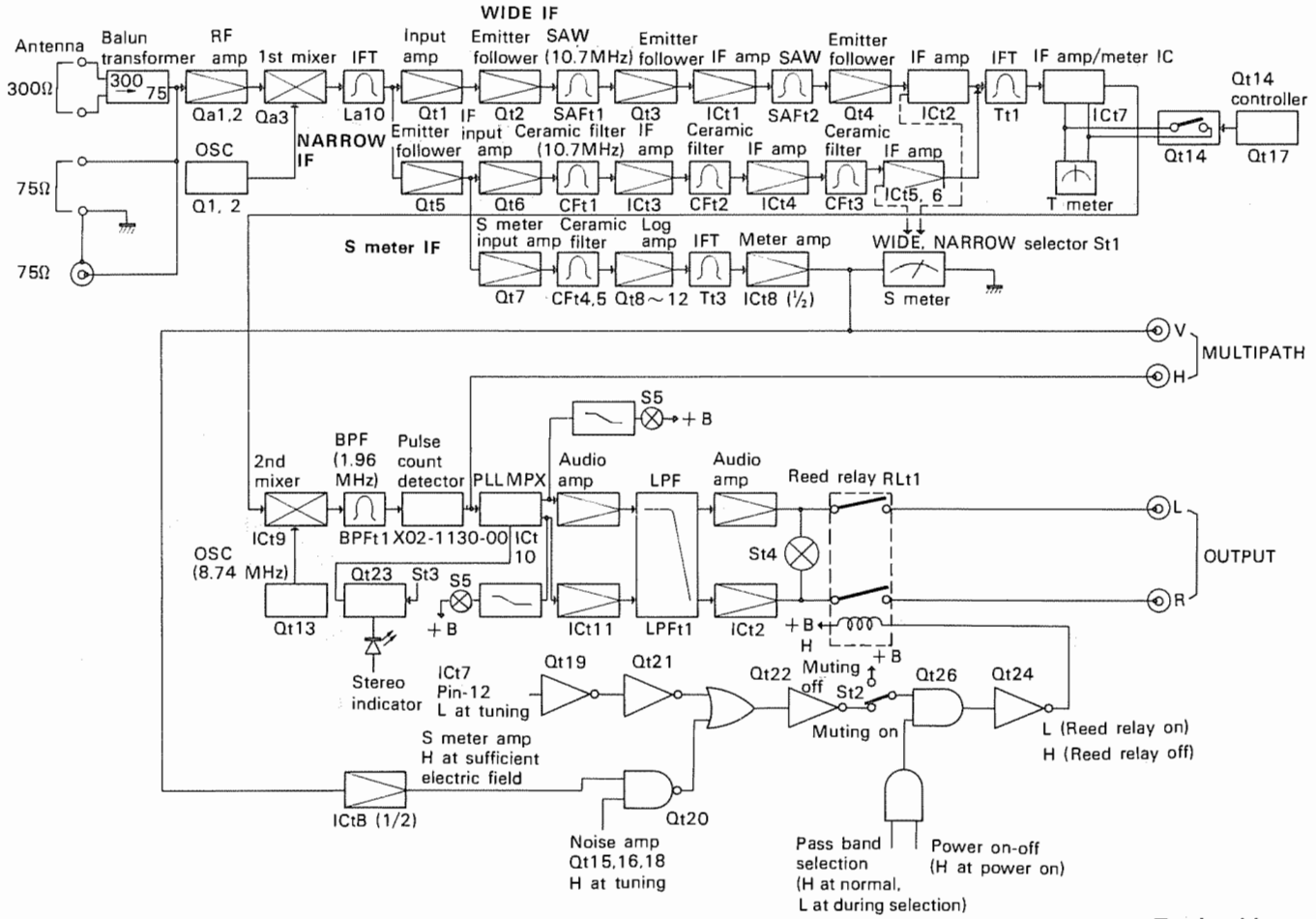
\* Refer to Parts List.

## DIAL CORD STRINGING





1. Fully close the variable capacitor.
2. Fix the dial pulley on the shaft of the variable capacitor using 2 screws.
3. Tie the end of the dial cord to the boss (C) as shown.
4. Dress the dial cord in the direction of "1" to "2" and wind 2 turns around the dial shaft starting from its upper side.
5. Dress the dial cord in the direction of "3" through "7" and wind it 2 turns around the dial pulley starting from its lower side.
6. Fix it to the boss (D).
7. Mount the dial pointer as shown in the illustration.



BLOCK DIAGRAM



Truth table

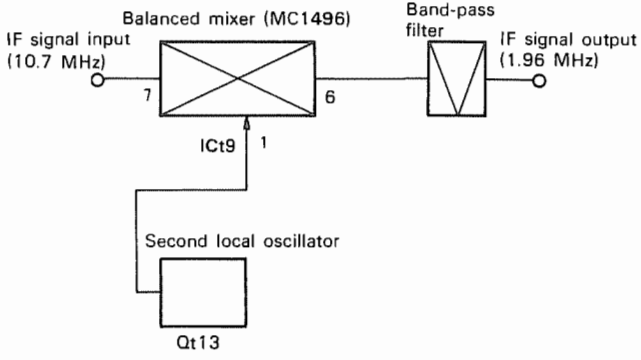
	A	B	Y
NOT : 	L	-	H
	H	-	L
NAND : 	L	L	H
	H	L	H
	H	H	L
OR : 	L	L	L
	H	L	H
	H	H	H
AND : 	L	L	L
	H	L	L
	H	H	H

**CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**

This manual explains the pulse count detector and MPX circuit. For the muting circuit, noise amplifier, and NARROW/WIDE switching circuit, refer to model L-07T service manual. Also, refer to model 600T service manual for the S-meter circuit.

**PULSE COUNT DETECTION**

Ratio detector and Foster Seeley detector have been used for FM detection, however, these detector do not have wide linear range in the S-curve characteristics. In this mode, pulse count detection system, which was also used in model 600T, is employed, and double converting system is used so as to improve S N ratio and distortion. The 10.7 MHz IF signal is converted into 1.96 MHz IF signal before it is demodulated by the pulse count detector.



**Double converting section block diagram**

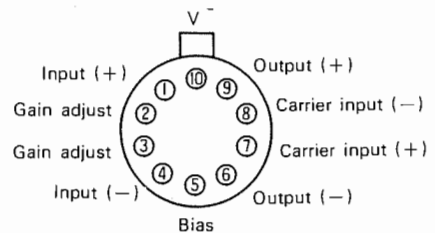
The balanced mixer MC1496 is a multiplier consisting of a dual balanced differential circuit, and outputs the product of two input signals. The MC1496 is also used for the synchronous detectors (KT-8300 multiplicative detector) and demodulators.

Qt13 is the collector tuning LC oscillator generating 8.74 MHz, which is multiplied by 10.7 MHz using ICt9. Then, IF signals of 1.96 MHz (difference) and 19.44 MHz (sum) are obtained at the output of the ICt9. The band-pass filter only passes 1.96 MHz IF signal which is necessary for the pulse count detector.

Different from model 600T, this model employs SN74LS03 TTL (Transistor Transistor Logic) IC which contains 4 NAND gates.

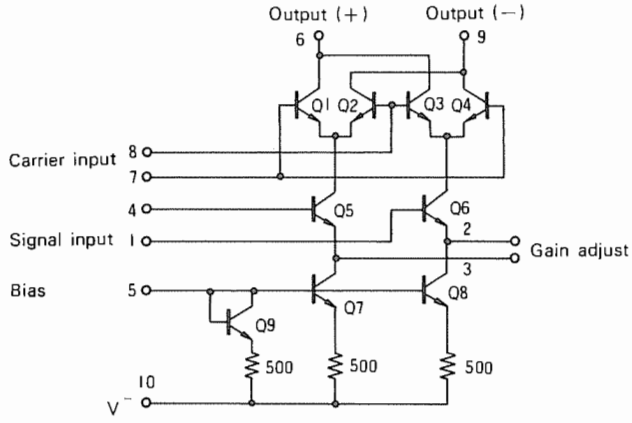
**1. Digital circuits**

There are only two signal levels, "high" and "low", in digital circuits. In this system, NAND gate and inverter circuit modules are used with +5V supply voltage. The NAND gate has inputs A and B, and output Y. The output level is determined depending on the input levels as shown in the truth table.



**NOTE:** Pin-10 is connected to the case.

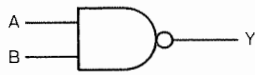
**MC1496 (K package) pin configuration**



**MC1496 (K package) equivalent circuit**

# CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## (1) NAND gate

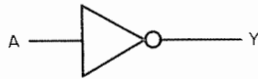


Truth table

A	B	Y
L	L	H
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

The NAND gate has inputs A and B, and output Y. The output level is determined depending on the input levels as shown in the truth table.

## (2) Inverter (NOT)

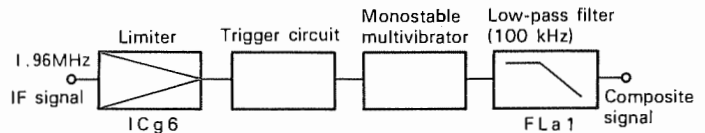


Truth table

A	Y
L	H
H	L

The inverter has input A and output Y. The output level is opposite to the input level.

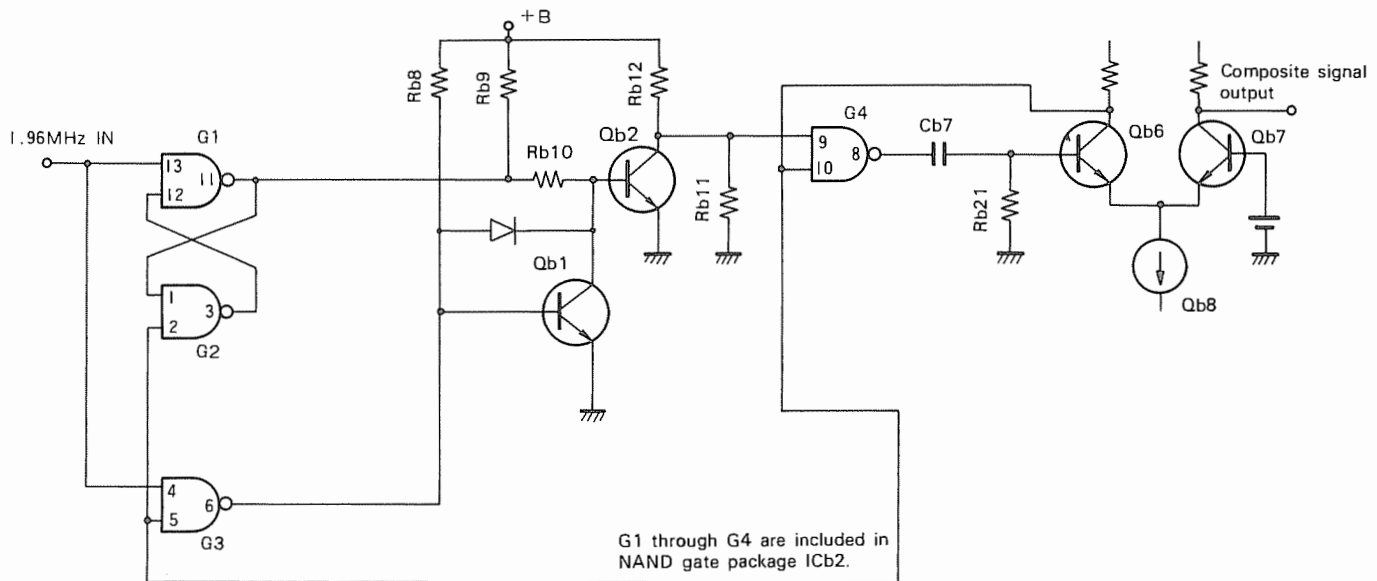
## 2. Pulse counting circuit



Pulse count detector block diagram

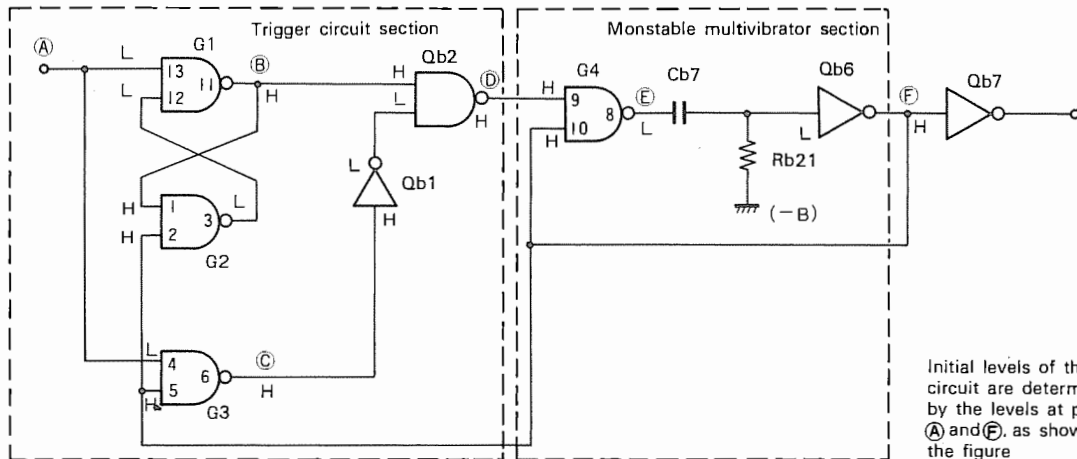
The principle of pulse count detection is as follows:

The IF signal is clipped by the limiter, formed into the trigger pulse, then applied to the monostable multivibrator. The monostable multivibrator emits pulses, and they are integrated to form the composite signal. Circuit operation is explained in detail with the timing chart, as follows:



G1 through G4 are included in NAND gate package ICb2.

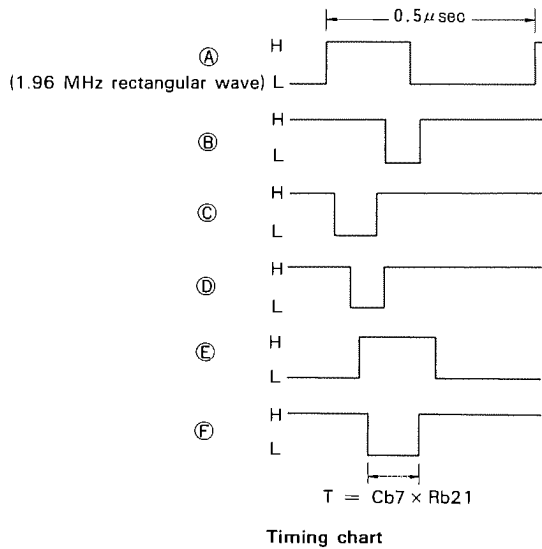
Pulse count detector (Major part)



Initial levels of the circuit are determined by the levels at points (A) and (E), as shown in the figure

Logical circuit for the pulse counter detector

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION



The above figure indicates wave forms at several points in the circuit when the 1.96 MHz rectangular wave is input at point(A).

The signal is delayed by 20 nS when it passes each logical gate. Signal levels of the circuit when no input signal is applied are shown in the previous figure. The circuit operates as follows:

- (1) When point (A) becomes "H",
  - G1 pin-13 becomes "H". (Level "H" is kept while point (A) is "H".)
  - G3 pin-4 becomes "H".
  - Point(C)(G3 pin-6) becomes "L" with a 20 nS time delay. Lower input of Qb2 becomes "H".
  - Point(D) becomes "L" with a  $20 \times 3$  nS time delay.
  - Point(E) (G4 pin-8) becomes "H" with a  $20 \times 4$  time delay.
  - Point(F) becomes "L" with a  $20 \times 5$  nS time delay.

**NOTE:** When point (F) becomes "L", G4 pin-10 also becomes "L", and point E keeps "H" even if point (D) (G4 pin-9) turns to "H".

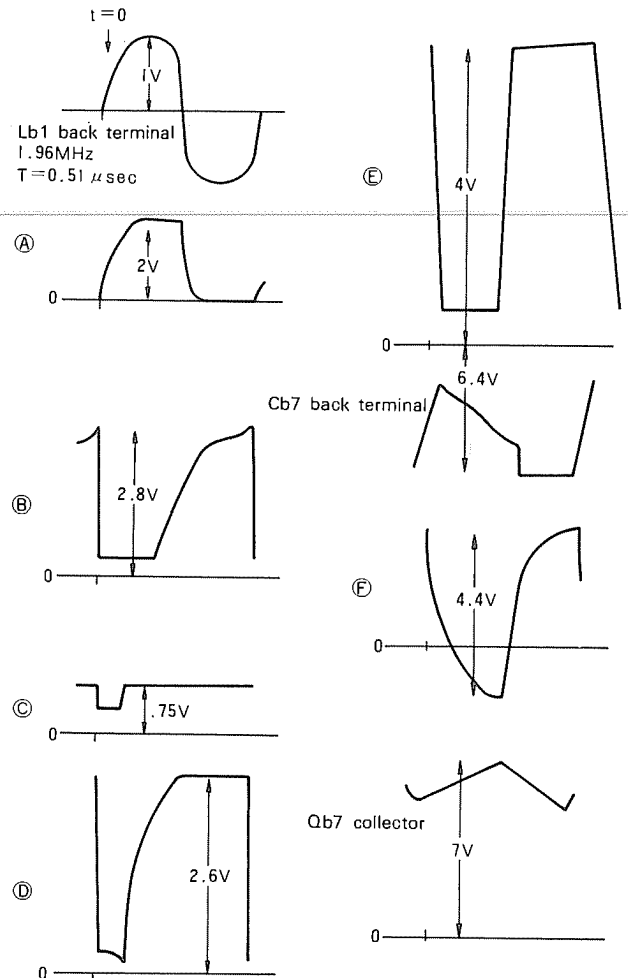
- (2) When point (F) becomes "L",
  - G3 pin-5 becomes "L", ..... G2 pin-2 becomes "L".
  - Point (C) (G3 pin-6) ..... G2 pin-3 becomes "H".
  - become "H" with a 20 nS time delay.
  - Lower input of Qb2 ..... Point B (G1 pin-11) becomes "H" with a ..... becomes "L" with a  $20 \times 2$  nS time delay.

**NOTE:** Point (D) becomes "L" momentarily when the upper input of Qb2 becomes "L" slower than that the lower input becomes "H". However, point (E) of G4 keeps "H" steadily since G4 pin-10 is "L".

- (3) When point (F) becomes "H",
  - The input of Qb6 becomes "H" momentarily when point E has turned to "H". However, the level decreases gradually because Cb7 is started charging, and point(F) returns to "H" when the level becomes lower than the threshold. The time required to return to "H" is determined by values of Cb7 and Rb21. This pulse is the output of the monostable multivibrator.
  - G4 pin-9 has already returned to "H" since the signal had been put out.
  - G4 pin-10 becomes "L".
  - Point(E)(G4 pin-8) becomes "L" with 20 nS delay time. Cb7 discharges and maintains the state until the next pulse will be input.
  - G3 pin-5 becomes "H".
  - Point(C) does not change the level because input pin-4 is "L".

**NOTE:** Point (B) becomes "H" 20 nS after point (A)(G1 pin-13) has become "L".

The following figures show actual waveforms at each point on the circuit. The DC level might slightly be varied.





## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The output of the monostable multivibrator is integrated by low-pass filter FLa1, then becomes the composite signal.

Qb3 and Qb5 are used for clamping, in which Qb3 limits the upper signal level by the base voltage  $+0.6V$ , and Qb5 limits the lower signal level by the base voltage  $-0.6V$ . Qb4 functions as the emitter follower for impedance matching.

Power supply  $+5V$  for ICb2 is stabilized by Db2.

### MPX-AUDIO

The composite signal is divided into R and L by ICt10, then led to the output terminal through the low-pass filter, audio-amplifier, and relay.

#### 1. HA11223

IC HA11223 is used for stereo demodulation.

##### (1) Features

Monolithic IC with DIL 16-pin package

Built-in pilot canceling function

100% negative feedback circuit provides low distortion factor (0.01%/300mV monaural).

High input impedance (75k $\Omega$ )

Large S/N ratio (86 dB/300 mV input).

Improved PLL circuit provides small stereo distortion factor at high frequency (0.06%/10 kHz at Main-ch input).

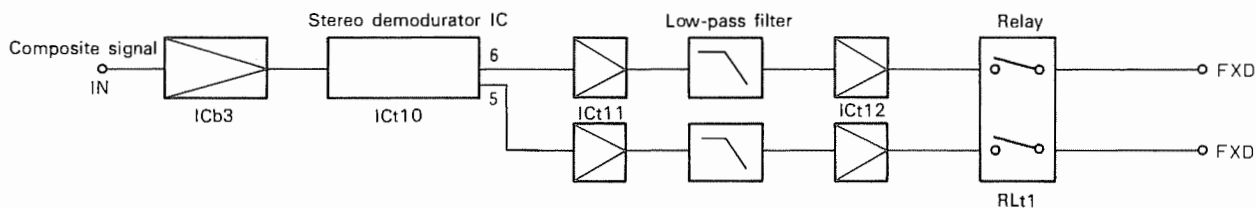
##### (2) Principle of operation

The composite signal is connected to the pre-amplifier through IC pin-2. Then, the output of the pre-amplifier is led to the synchronous detector through the pilot canceler, 100% NFB amplifier, and the output is also led to the phase detector  $\angle 90^\circ$  through Ct102. The VCO oscillates at random at approximately 76 kHz when the control voltage is not applied, and changes 19 kHz by FF 38 kHz and FF 19 kHz  $\angle 0^\circ$ , then the phase is compared with that of the pilot signal by the phase detector  $\angle 90^\circ$ . A multiplier is used for the phase detector, and it produces

output signal which is proportional to the product of two input signals (19 kHz pilot and 19 kHz VCO). (The output is produced when the phase difference is not  $90^\circ$ .) The output signal is filtered by the low-pass filter (Ct104, 105, Rt108), amplified by the DC amplifier, then applied to the VCO. The VCO controls the output so that it has the phase difference of  $90^\circ$  from the pilot signal. Then 38 kHz sub-carrier, the phase of which is locked to the pilot signal, is obtained, and sent to the synchronous detector as a switching signal through the stereo/monaural circuit. The stereo/monaural circuit makes the demodulated audio signal monaural by equalizing the phase of the 38 kHz signal when a monaural signal is received, or when a very weak stereo signal is received. The stereo/monaural circuit operates as follows.

The pilot signal is multiplied by a 19 kHz signal (in the same phase as the pilot signal) by means of the phase detector  $\angle 0^\circ$ . The phase detector output is a DC voltage in proportional to the amplitude of the pilot signal, and it is amplified by the DC amplifier to drive the lamp circuit, and at the same time, it sets the stereo/monaural circuit so as to send the 38 kHz signal to the synchronous detector.

This IC is different from conventional one, including the pilot canceler circuit. The 19 kHz signal, the phase of which precedes the pilot signal by  $90^\circ$ , is input to the gain control amplifier. Also, the output of the phase detector  $\angle 0^\circ$  is partly applied to the gain control amplifier via the DC amplifier. Consequently, the triangle wave in the same phase as that of the pilot signal appears at the output gain control amplifier. The level of the triangle wave is adjusted by VRt6 and applied to pin-4. The phase of the triangle wave is inverted by the pilot canceler, then added to the pilot signal to reduce the 19 kHz component in the composite signal. The 19 kHz switch functions to shut off the output of the gain control amplifier when receiving the monaural broadcasts.



MPX-audio section block diagram

# PARTS LIST

**Note:**

Resistors except the special types (example: cement, metal film, etc.) are not detailed in PARTS LIST. With regard to the value, refer to the schematic diagram on the PC board illustration.

Resistors not detailed are carbon type (1/4W or 1/BW).

☆ : New parts

**TOTAL**

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Re- marks
—	A01-0343-03	Case	
—	A20-1302-02	Panel ass'y	K,P,M,W,L ☆
—	A20-1311-02	Panel ass'y	T ☆
—	A50-0051-03	Side plate (L)	
—	A50-0052-03	Side plate (R)	
—	B03-0132-04	Dress board	☆
—	B07-0241-14	Ring φB	☆
—	B07-0242-14	Ring φ7 × 4	☆
—	B10-0227-24	Front glass (meter)	☆
—	B10-0228-14	Front glass (Dial calibrations)	☆
—	B11-0001-14	Filter (meter)	
—	B20-0406-04	Dial calibrations	
—	B21-0018-24	Dial pointer	
—	B30-0075-05	Pilot lamp × 5	
—	B30-0139-05	LED × 2	
—	B30-0150-05	Pilot lamp × 2	
—	B31-0272-05	S meter	
—	B31-0273-05	T meter	
—	B46-0055-20	Warranty card	P
—	B46-0060-00	Warranty card	T
—	B46-0061-20	Warranty card	K
—	B50-1751-00	Instruction manual	K
—	B50-1752-00	Instruction manual	P,M
—	B50-1753-00	Instruction manual	T
—	B50-1754-00	Instruction manual	W,L
—	B59-0088-00	Guide book	K,P,M,W,L
C1.2	CK45E3D103PMU	Ceramic capacitor 0.01μF +100%—0%	T,W,L
C1	C90-0145-05	Ceramic capacitor 0.01μF 125WV	K
C1	C91-0023-05	Ceramic capacitor 0.01μF 250WV	M
C1	C91-0025-05	Film capacitor 0.01μF	P
—	D15-0155-13	Dial pulley (A)	
—	D15-0156-13	Dial pulley (B)	
—	D15-0170-14	Small pulley × 4	
—	D20-0134-13	Dial shaft ass'y	
—	D32-0075-04	Switch stopper	
—	E04-0001-05	F type connector	
—	E05-0125-05	F type plug (for 3C-2V)	
—	E29-0080-05	Terminal board	
—	E30-0181-05	Power cord	K,P
—	E30-0459-05	Power Cord	W
—	E30-0505-05	Audio cord	
—	E30-0545-05	Power cord	M
—	E30-0585-05	Power cord	L
—	E30-0602-05	Power cord	T
—	G01-0314-04	Dial spring	
—	G01-0358-04	Spring × 5	
—	H01-1822-04	Carton box	K,M,W,L ☆
—	H01-1823-04	Carton box	P ☆
—	H01-1824-04	Carton box	T ☆
—	H12-0063-23	Buffer fixture	
—	H12-0064-23	Buffer fixture	
—	H20-0394-04	Polyethylene cover	K,P,T,W,L
—	H20-0416-04	Polyethylene cover	M
—	H25-0029-04	Polyethylene bag 60 × 110	
—	H25-0078-04	Instruction bag	
—	H25-0096-04	Polyethylen bag	
—	H25-0148-04	Warranty bag	

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Re- marks
—	H39-0015-05	Carton box stopper	
—	H40-0004-04	Anti-rust paper	
—	J02-0088-05	Foot × 4	K
—	J02-0089-05	Foot × 4	P,M,T,W,L
—	J19-0509-04	LED holder × 2	
—	J41-0024-15	Power cord bushing	W
—	J41-0033-05	Power cord bushing	T,L
—	J41-0034-05	Power cord bushing	K,P,M
—	J61-0024-05	Wire crammer	
—	J61-0038-05	Cord band	
—	K21-0358-04	Knob (φ3B) TUNING	
—	K27-0072-04	Knob (φ8) POWER	
—	K27-0073-04	Knob (φ7) × 4 Push switch	
—	L01-1491-05	Power transformer	K,P
—	L01-1492-05	Power transformer	L
—	L01-1495-05	Power transformer	M
—	L01-1496-05	Power transformer	W
—	L01-1497-05	Power transformer	T
—	L19-0009-05	Balun transformer	
—	N09-0299-05	Flat head machine screw with hexagonal head × 4	
—	N29-0033-05	Push rivet × 4	
—	N29-0047-05	Push rivet	
—	S31-2001-05	Slide switch	M,W
—	S40-1004-05	Power switch	K,P
—	S40-1005-05	Power switch	M
—	S40-2092-05	Power switch	T,W,L
—	T90-0202-05	FM indoor antenna	
—	W01-0084-05	Hexagonal wrench	
—	X00-1980-00	Power supply PC board ass'y	M
—	X00-1980-11	Power supply PC board ass'y	K,P
—	X00-1980-61	Power supply PC board ass'y	T,W,L
—	X01-1270-10	FM front end PC board ass'y	
—	X02-1130-00	Plse count detector PC board ass'y	
—	X02-1140-11	IF PC board ass'y	K,P
—	X02-1140-21	IF PC board ass'y	M
—	X02-1140-61	IF PC board ass'y	T,W,L
—	351-0008-04	Dial cord	

**POWER SUPPLY (X00-1980-00,11,61)**

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Re- marks
<b>CAPACITOR</b>			
Ck1 ~ 4	Ck45E2H103P	Ceramic 0.01μF +100%—0%	
Ck5	C90-0325-05	Electrolytic 2200μF 25WV	
Ck6	CE04W1E471EL	Electrolytic 470μF 25WV	
Ck7	CE04W1E221EL	Electrolytic 220μF 25WV	
Ck8	CE04W1C221EL	Electrolytic 220μF 16WV	
Ck9	CK45F1H473Z	Ceramic 0.047μF +80%—20%	
Ck10	CE04W1H010EL	Electrolytic 1μF 50WV	
Ck11	C90-0350-05	Electrolytic 3300μF 16WV	
Ck12	CE04W1E101EL	Electrolytic 100μF 25WV	
Ck13	CE04W1H010EL	Electrolytic 1μF 50WV	
Ck14	C90-0350-05	Electrolytic 3300μF 16WV	
Ck15	CK45E2H103P	Ceramic 0.01μF +100%—0%	
Ck16	CE04AW1H3R3MEL	Electrolytic 3.3μF 50WV	
Ck17	CE04AW1C100MEL	Electrolytic 10μF 16WV	
Ck18	CE04AW1H3R3MEL	Electrolytic 3.3μF 50WV	
<b>RESISTOR</b>			
Rk1	RS14GB3A391J	Metal oxide film 390Ω ±5% 1W	
Rk8	RS14GB3A821J	Metal oxide film 820Ω ±5% 1W	
Rk11	RC05GF2H182KMA	Carbon 1.8kΩ ±10% 1/2W	

PARTS LIST

PARTS LIST

Table with columns: Ref. No., Parts No., Description, Remarks. Includes sections for SEMICONDUCTOR and MISCELLANEOUS components.

Table with columns: Ref. No., Parts No., Description, Remarks. Includes sections for MISCELLANEOUS and PULSE COUNT DETECTOR (X02-1130-00).

PULSE COUNT DETECTOR (X02-1130-00)

Table with columns: Ref. No., Parts No., Description, Remarks. Includes sections for CAPACITOR, RESISTOR, SEMICONDUCTOR, and FERRI-INDUCTOR/FILTER.

IF (X02-1140-11,21,61)

Table with columns: Ref. No., Parts No., Description, Remarks. Includes sections for CAPACITOR and RESISTOR.

FM FRONT END (X01-1270-10)

Table with columns: Ref. No., Parts No., Description, Remarks. Includes sections for CAPACITOR, RESISTOR, SEMICONDUCTOR, and COIL/IFT/INDUCTOR.

Table with columns: Ref. No., Parts No., Description, Remarks. Includes sections for RESISTOR, SEMICONDUCTOR, CAPACITOR, and MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Ref. No., Parts No., Description, Remarks. Includes sections for SEMICONDUCTOR, POTENTIOMETER, SWITCH, IFT/FERRI-INDUCTOR/FILTER, and MISCELLANEOUS.

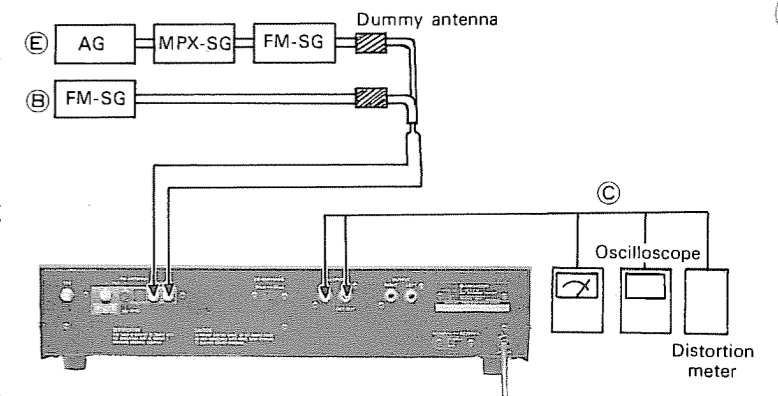
ADJUSTMENT

MUTING switch is OFF and MODE switch is AUTO, unless otherwise specified.

NO.	ALIGNMENT	TEST EQUIPMENT		TUNER SETTING	OUTPUT INDICATOR	ADJUSTMENT POINTS	REMARKS
		CONNECTION	SETTING				
1	IFT *1	Ⓐ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 75 kHz (Dev)	95 MHz WIDE	Lissajous' figure	La10, Tt1	Symmetrical waveform and maximum deflection
2a	TRACKING	Ⓑ	90 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 75 kHz (Dev)	90 MHz WIDE	Ⓒ	La8, La7, La5, La4, La3, La1	Maximum deflection
2b	TRACKING	Ⓑ	106 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 75 kHz (Dev)	106 MHz WIDE	Ⓒ	TCa6, TCa5, TCa4, TCa3, TCa2, TCa1	Maximum deflection
3a	S METER	Ⓑ	95 MHz 0 (Dev) 20 dB (ANT input)	95 MHz WIDE	S meter	Tt3	Maximum deflection
3b	S METER	Ⓑ	95 MHz 0 (Dev) 100 dB (ANT input) VRt1→Max.	95 MHz WIDE	S meter	VRt2	S meter indication is "10".
3c	S METER	Ⓑ	95 MHz 0 dB 7 dB (ANT input)	95 MHz WIDE	S meter	VRt1	S meter indication is "1".
4a	T METER	Ⓑ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 75 kHz (Dev)	95 MHz WIDE	Ⓒ	Position of tuning knob	Adjust the tuning knob so that the noise appears symmetrically on upper and lower peaks of the weak antenna input signal. *2
4b	T METER	Ⓑ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 75 kHz 60 dB (ANT input)	95 MHz WIDE	T meter	Tt2	T meter's pointer is in the center zone.
5	NOISE AMP	Ⓑ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 75 kHz (Dev) SG output (ANT input)→Min.	95 MHz NARROW	Gate-of Qt14	VRt4*3	Adjust VRt4 so that the gate potential of Qt4 becomes 7~7.5V. Then, confirm that T meter operates with a 7 dB FM signal (ANT input)
6	MUTING LEVEL	Ⓑ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 75 kHz (Dev) 29 dB (ANT input) MUTING : ON	95 MHz WIDE	Ⓒ	VRt3	VRt3's position is where output can be derived.
7	VCO	Ⓑ	95 MHz 0 (Dev) 60 dB (ANT input)	95 MHz WIDE	Ⓓ	VRt5	76 kHz ± 200 Hz
8	19 kHz CANCELLER	Ⓔ	95 MHz Pilot signal 60 dB (ANT input)	95 MHz WIDE	SSVM to pin-5 and pin-6 of ICt10	VRt6	Minimum output (average value of L and R)
9a	SEPARATION (1)	Ⓔ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 68.25 kHz (Dev) 60 dB (ANT input) SELECTOR→L	95 MHz WIDE	Ⓒ	VRt7	Minimum crosstalk
9b	SEPARATION (2)	Ⓔ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Dev) 68.25 kHz (Dev) 60 dB (ANT input) SELECTOR→R	95 MHz WIDE	Ⓒ	VRt8	Minimum crosstalk
9c	SEPARATION (3)	Ⓔ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 68.25 kHz (Dev) 60 dB (ANT input) SELECTOR→L (R)	95 MHz NARROW	Ⓒ	VRt9	Minimum crosstalk (average value of L and R)
10	DISTORTION	Ⓔ	95 MHz 1 kHz (Mod) 68.25 kHz (Dev) 60 dB (ANT input) SELECTOR→L + R	95 MHz WIDE	Ⓒ	La10*4	Minimum distortion

TEST INSTRUMENTS

- Oscilloscope ..... OSC
- AM signal generator ..... AM-SG
- FM signal generator ..... FM-SG
- Audio generator ..... AG
- Digital voltmeter ..... SSVM
- FM multiplex generator ..... FM-MPX
- Frequency counter
- DC voltmeter



NOTES ON ADJUSTMENT

1. The IFT needs no adjustment. But after replacement it should be adjusted. If it is adjusted, the IF detector must be manufactured.
2. Refer to the figure.
3. VRt4 must have been turned fully clockwise until VR4 is adjusted, since it affects muting operation.
4. If La10 is turned, the S-meter indication will vary. Then, 3b and 3c must be readjusted.
5. The local oscillator, which is included in the variable capacitor, has been adjusted at the time of delivery.
6. 0 dB = 1 μV.
7. Tt4 has been adjusted by the special tool, and it must be changed.

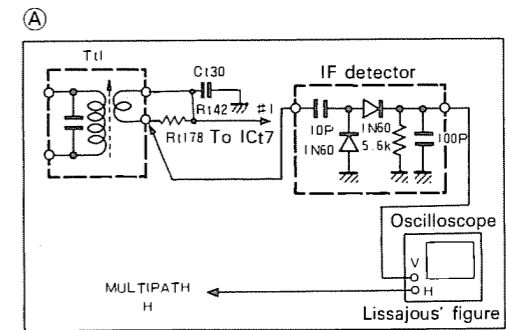
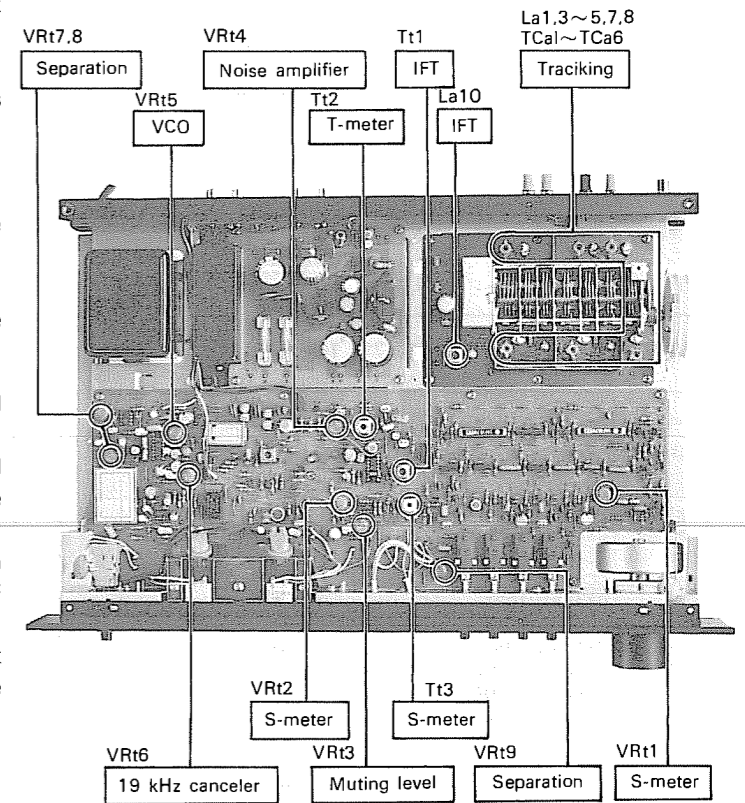
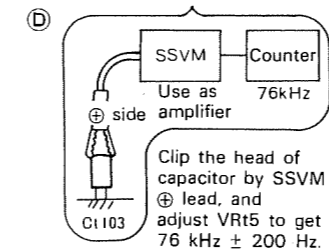
However, the Tt4 must be readjusted when the second local oscillator (Qt3) has been replaced.

First, tune the 85 MHz non-modulated signal, and measure the first IF frequency which outputs from Tt1 by the frequency counter.

Next, adjust Tt4 so that the second IF frequency which outputs from ICt6 pin-6 becomes the value of the first IF frequency divided by 5.5

If the frequency counter which can measure 10.7 MHz is not available, set the central frequency of the ceramic filter to the first IF frequency.

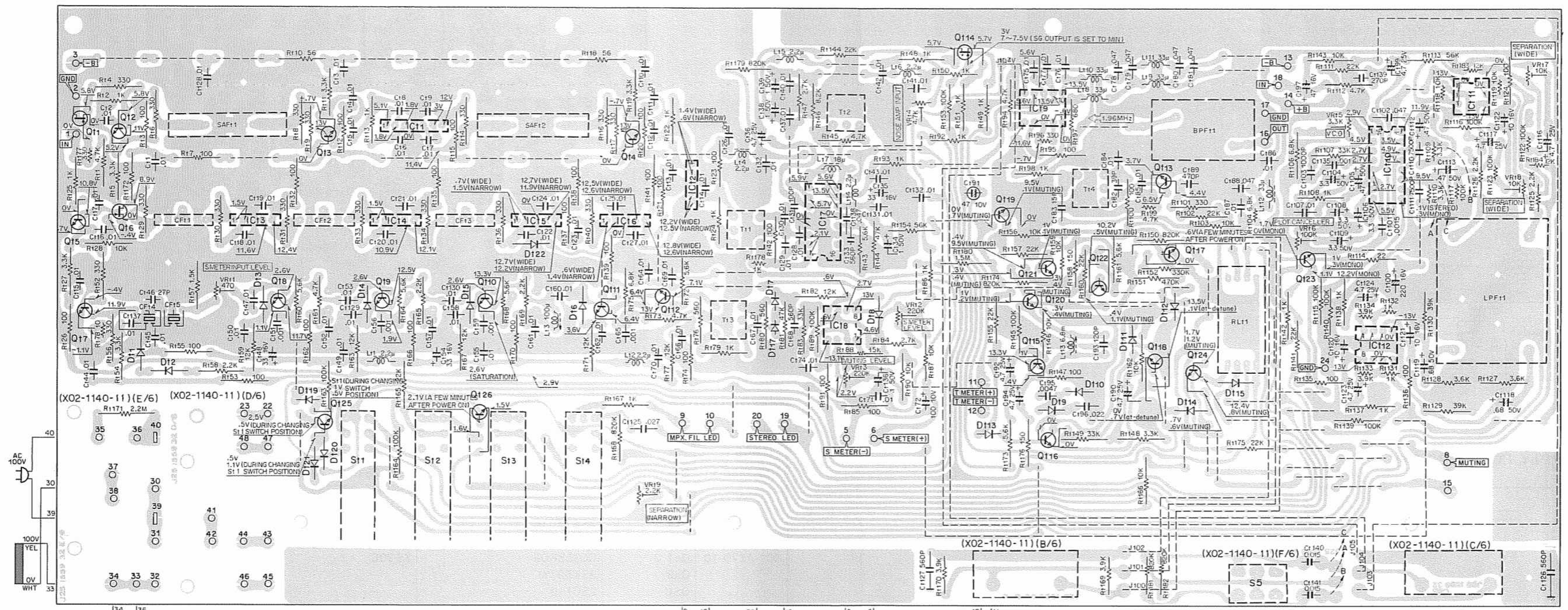
- Red: 10.70 kHz
- Blue: 10.68 kHz
- Orange: 10.72 MHz
- Brown: 10.66 MHz
- Gray: 10.74 MHz
- Black: 10.64 MHz
- White: 10.76 MHz



\* 2  
4a. T-meter  
Adjust the tuning knob so that the noise appears symmetrically on upper and lower peaks of the weak antenna input signal.

PC BOARD

▽ IF (X02-1140-11)



2SA564 2SC828  
 2SA720 2SC945  
 2SA733 2SC1318

2SC381  
 2SC1681

2SC710

2SC984

2SA673A  
 2SC1213A

2SC535

2SA755 2SC1827  
 2SC789 2SD330  
 2SC1419 2SD525

2SK19

2SK55

2SK68

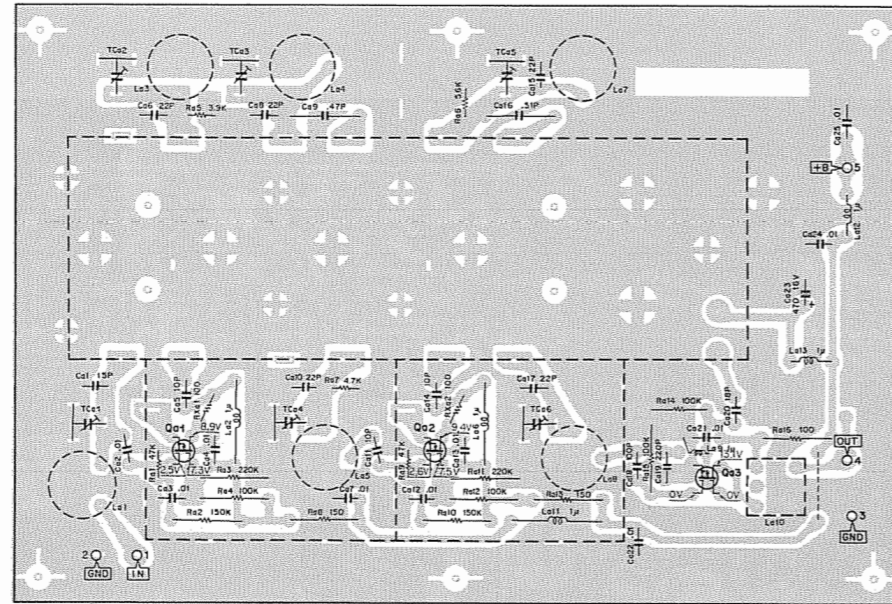
CC3588DE  
 3SK59  
 SD306

- Q1 : 2SK55 (D)
- Q2 ~ 5.7 ~ 13 : 2SC535 (B,C) or 2SC381 (R,O)
- Q6 : 2SK55 (D,E)
- Q14 : 2SK68 (L,M)
- Q15,16,18,20~26 : 2SC828A (P,Q) or 2SC945 (P,Q)
- Q17,19 : 2SC828 (R) or 2SC945 (P)
- D1 ~ 6,8 ~ 15,17,19 ~ 22 : 1S2076 or 1S1555
- D7 : 1N60
- IC1 :  $\mu$ PC577H
- IC2 ~ 6 : TA7060P
- IC7 : HA1137W-05
- IC8 : NJM4558D
- IC9 : MC1496K
- IC10 : HA11223W
- IC11,12 : NJM4559D (F)

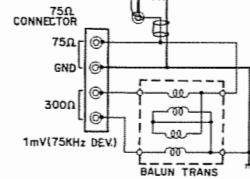


PC BOARD/SEMICONDUCTOR SUBSTITUTIONS

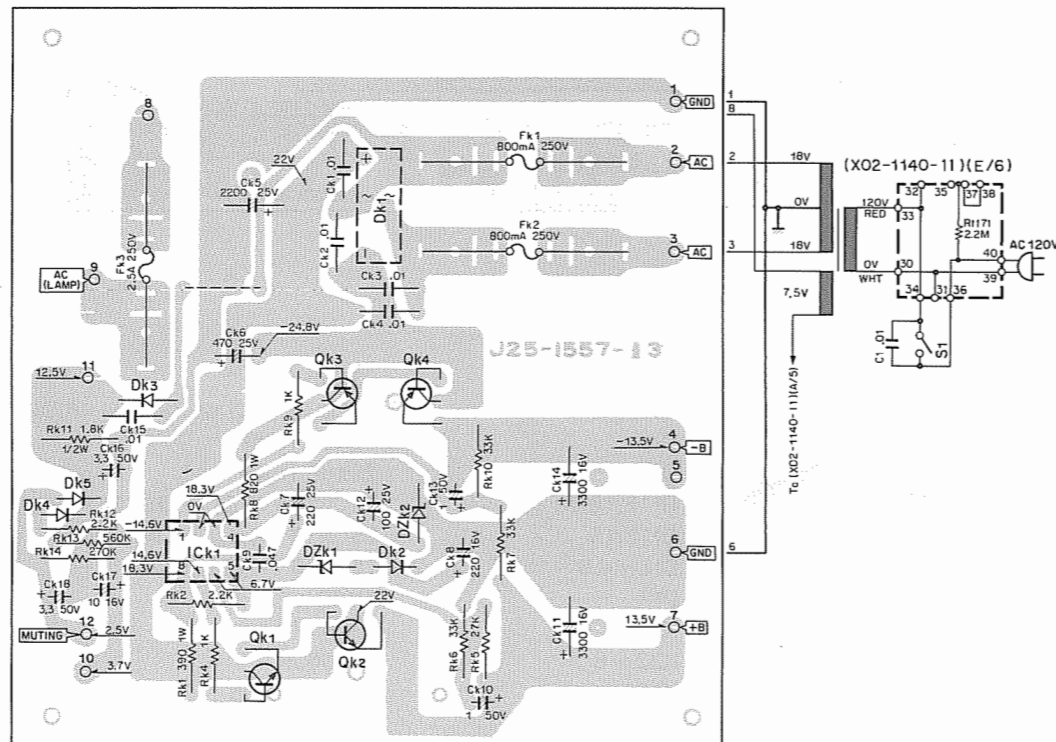
▼ FM FRONT END (X01-1270-10)



Qa1,2: CS3588DE, Qa3: 3SK59(Y)

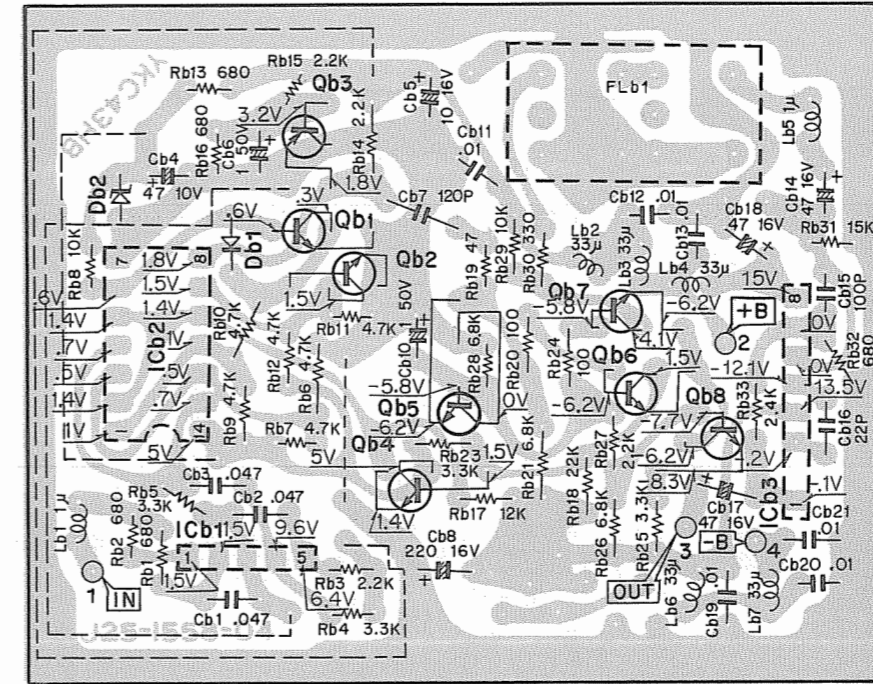


▼ POWER SUPPLY (X00-1980-11)



Qk1: 2SC945(P,Q), Qk2: 2SD330(D,E) or 2SC1419(B,C), Qk3: 2SA733(P,Q), Qk4: 2SA755(B,C), Dk1: SIRBA10, Dk2,4,5: 1S2076 or 1S1555, Dk3: WO6B, Dzk1: EQA01-06S, Dzk2: EQA01-18R, Ick1: NJM4558D.

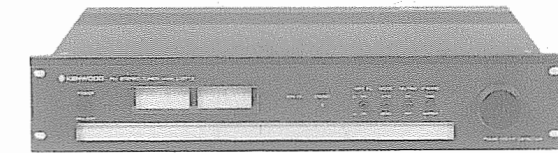
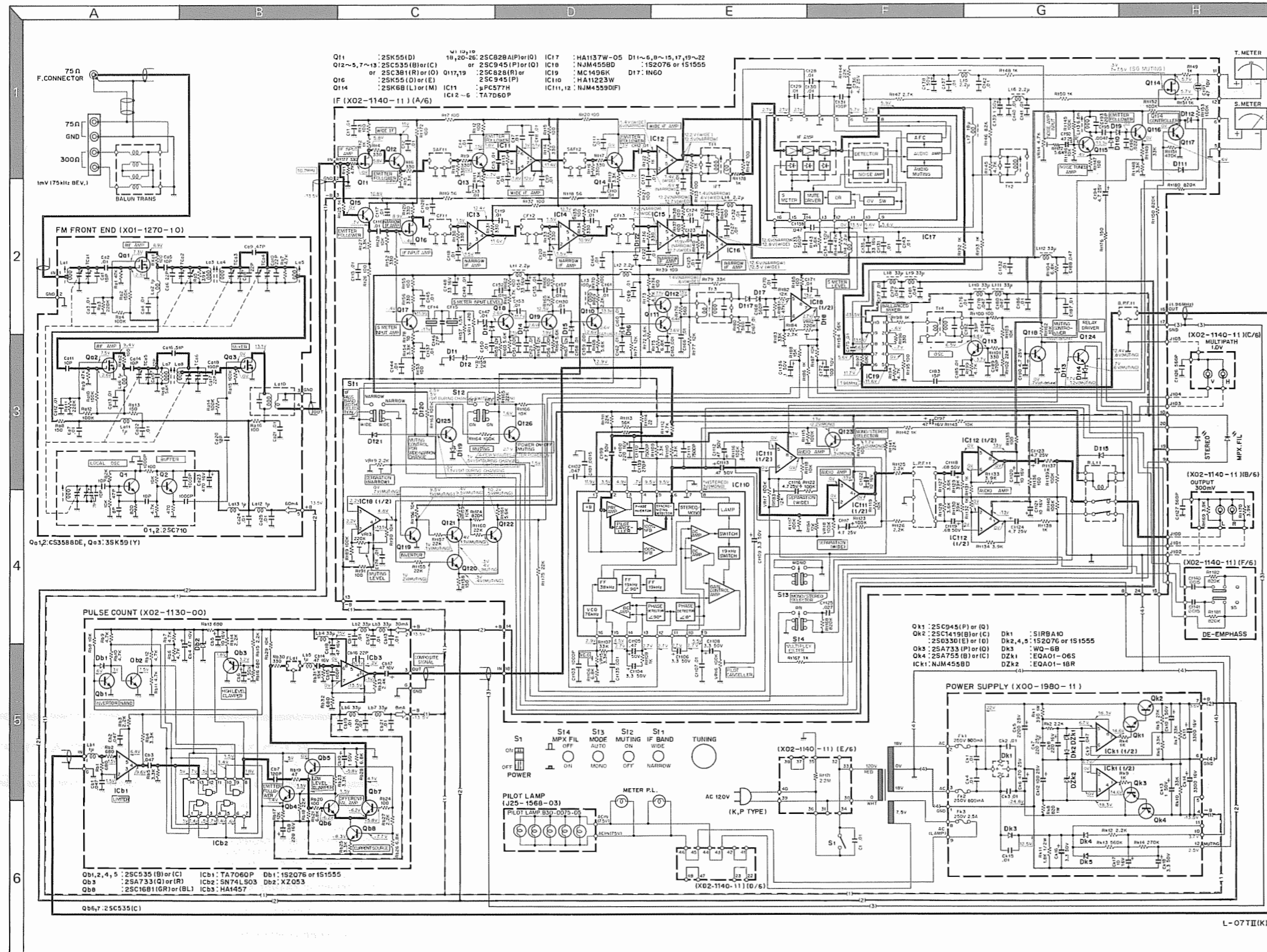
▼ PULSE COUNT DETECTOR (X02-1130-00)



Qb1,2,4,5: 2SC535(B,C), Qb3: 2SA733(Q,R), Qb6,7: 2SC535(C), Qb8: 2SC1681(GR,BL), Icb1: TA7060P, Icb2: SN74LS03, Icb3: HA1457, Db1: 1S2076 or 1S1555, Db2: XZ053.

SEMICONDUCTOR SUBSTITUTIONS

PC BOARD ASS'Y	REF. NO.	SEMICONDUCTOR	SUBSTITUTIONS
X00-1980-11	Qk1	2SC945 (P, Q)	2SC828 (R,Q), 2SC828A (P,Q), 2SC1213A, 2SC1318, 2SC1318A
	Qk2	2SC1419 (B, C), 2SD330 (E, D)	2SD525, 2SC789, 2SC1827
	Qk3	2SA733 (P, Q)	2SA564A, 2SA673A, 2SA720, 2SA720A
	Qk4	2SA755 (B, C)	-
X01-1270-10	Qa1, 2	CC3588DE	SD306
	Qa3	3SK59 (Y)	-
	OSC	2SC710	-
X02-1130-00	Qb1, 2	2SC535 (B, C)	2SC381 (R, O)
	4~7		
	Qb3	2SA733 (Q, R)	2SA564A, 2SA673A, 2SA720, 2SA720A
	Qb8	2SC1681 (GR, BL)	-
	Icb1	TA7060P	-
	Icb2	SN74LS03	-
X02-1140-11	Qt1	2SK55 (D)	2SK19
	Qt2~ 5	2SC535 (B, C), 2SC381 (R, O)	-
	Qt6	2SK55 (D, E)	2SK19
	Qt14	2SK68 (L, M)	2SK30A (Q, R, Y)
	Qt15, 16	2SC828A (P, Q)	2SC984, 2SC1213A, 2SC1318, 2SC1318A
	18, 20~26	2SC945 (P, Q)	
	Qt17, 19	2SC828 (R), 2SC945 (P)	2SC984, 2SC1213A, 2SC1318, 2SC1318A
	Ict1	μPC577H	-
Ict2	TA7060P	-	
Ict7	HA1137W	-	
Ict8	NJM4558D	NJM4559D, RC4558T	



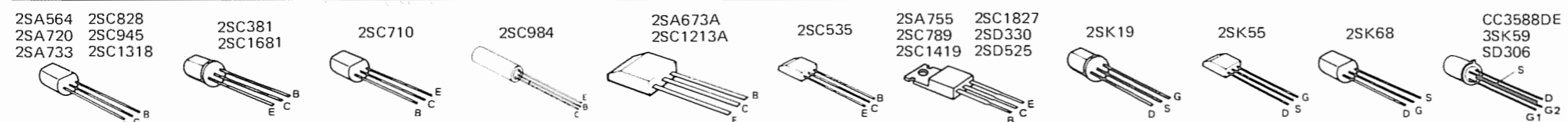
### PERFORMANCE

Usable Sensitivity	9.8 dBf	(1.7 μV)
50 dB Quieting Sensitivity		
(Mono)	14.7 dBf	(3.0 μV)
(Stereo)	37.2 dBf	(40 μV)
Signal to Noise Ratio		
(Mono)	84 dB	
(Stereo)	80 dB	
Total Harmonic Distortion		
Mono at 1,000 Hz	0.035%	0.14%
50 Hz ~ 10,000 Hz	0.06%	0.27%
15,000 Hz	0.075%	0.075%
Stereo at 1,000 Hz	0.065%	0.2%
50 Hz ~ 10,000 Hz	0.1%	0.5%
15,000 Hz	0.5%	1.5%
Capture Ratio	0.7 dB	1.3 dB
Alternate Channel Selectivity	30 dB	100 dB
		(400 kHz)
Stereo Separation		
at 1,000 Hz	52 dB	50 dB
50 Hz ~ 10,000 Hz	45 dB	38 dB
15,000 Hz	40 dB	32 dB
Frequency Response	20 Hz to 15,000 Hz	
	+0.2 dB, -1.0 dB	
Spurious Response Ratio	120 dB	
Image Response Ratio	120 dB	
IF Response Ratio	110 dB	
AM Suppression Ratio	65 dB	
Sub Carrier Product Ratio	70 dB	
SCA Rejection Ratio	75 dB	
Antenna Impedance	300 ohms balanced & 75 ohms unbalanced	
FM Frequency Range	88 MHz to 108 MHz	
Output Level		
at 400 Hz 100% Mod Fixed	1.0 V, 1.0 k ohms	
Multipath Output		
Vertical	0.1 V, 1 k ohms	
Horizontal	0.3 V, 10 k ohms	
FM DET Out	0.3 V, 10 k ohms	

### GENERAL

Power Consumption	28 watts
Dimensions	W 18-29/32" (480 mm) H 3-15/16" (100 mm) D 13-15/32" (342 mm)
Weight (Net)	17.2 lbs (7.8 kg)
(Gross)	20.95 lbs (9.5 kg)

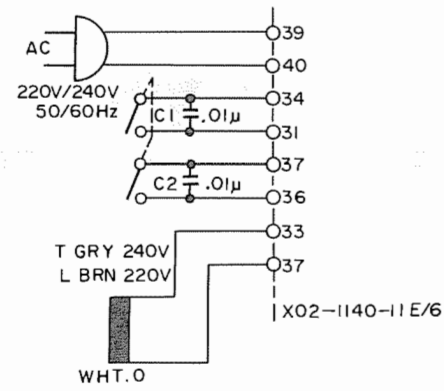
DC voltages and Dc currents are measured with 20kΩ/V VOM under stereo broadcast reception.



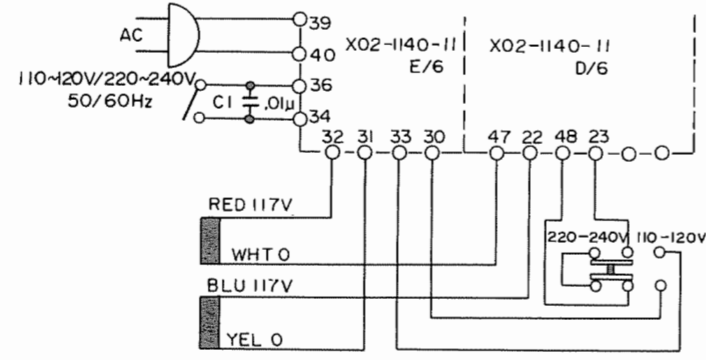
ALTERNATE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

▼ POWER CIRCUIT

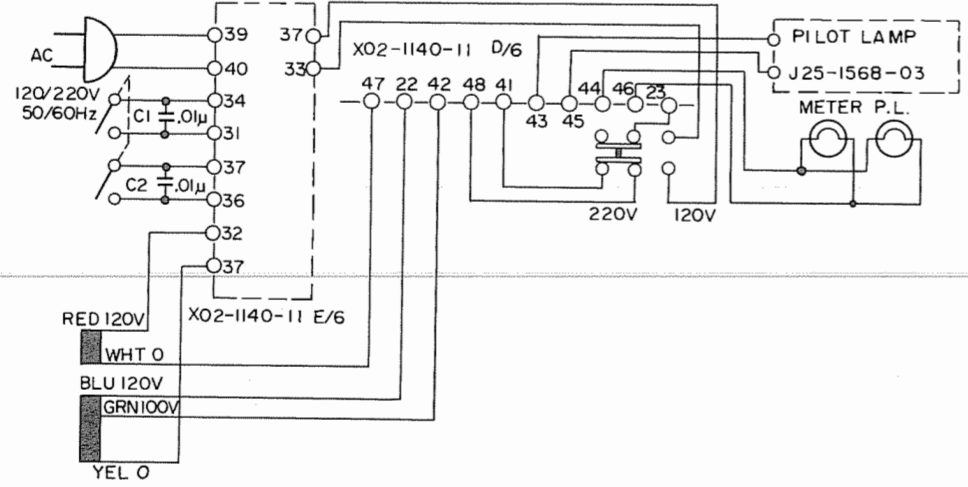
(1) T, L type



(2) M type

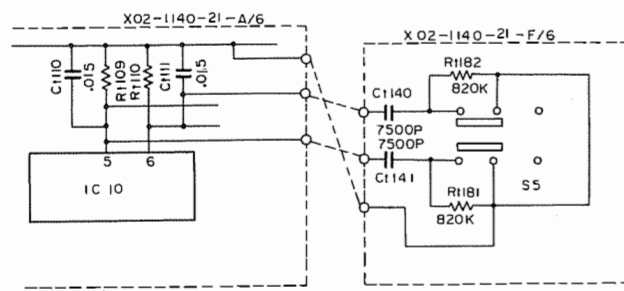


(3) W type

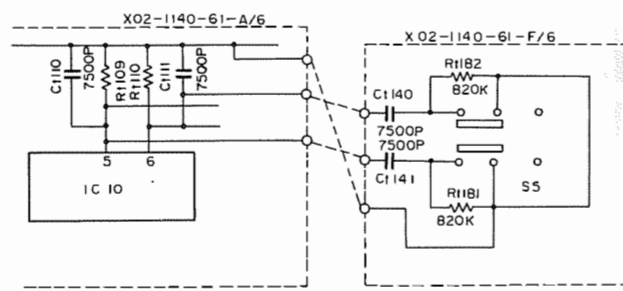


▼ DE-EMPHASIS CIRCUIT

(1) X02-1140-21



(2) X02-1140-61



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