ADJUSTMENTS

1. Idling current

Connect the ⊖ side of a voltmeter to the test point shown in Fig. 3 via a 1 kohm resistance. With R757L, R and R758L, R at their leftmost positions, switch on the power and when at least 8 minutes have elapsed and R757L, R and R758L, R have been shifted separately to the semi-fixed center position, rotate semi-fixed resistor (1) at the side where the voltmeter pointer deflects in a clockwise direction (with the other semi-fixed resistor (2) at its leftmost position), and adjust the deflection of the DC voltmeter to 30 mV. Now rotate the other semi-fixed resistor (2) in the clockwise direction and adjust the voltmeter to 32 mV. Rotate the semi-fixed resistor (1), which was rotated first, in the clockwise direction and adjust to 33 mV. The method of adjustment is the same for the left and right channels.

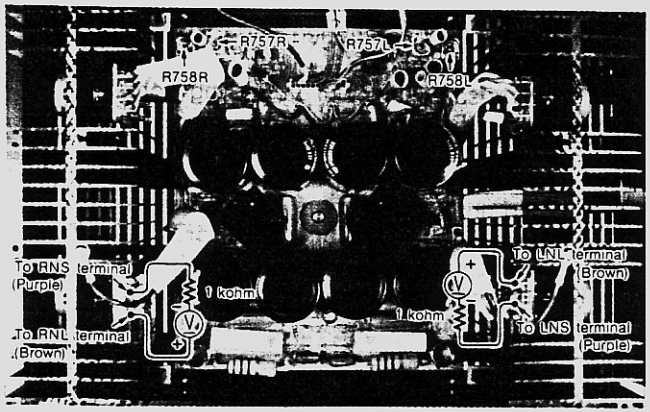


Fig. 3
Abb. 3

2. Adjusting the meter

(1) Zero adjustment of the meter

If the meter point has shifted off the zero point even though no signal or noise is entering the input, remove the escutcheon and adjust the zero adjusting lever so that the pointer of the meter comes to the "0" position of the scale plate (Fig. 4). After adjustment, adhere a piece of tape over the adjustment hole.

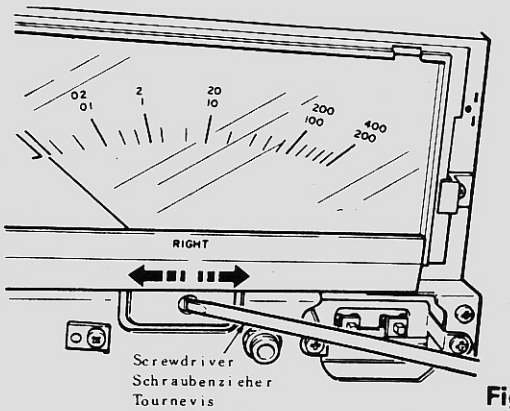


Fig. 4
Abb. 4

(2) Adjusting the meter sensitivity

Adjust sensitivity of the meter after zero adjustment is completed. With no load applied to the speaker terminals, connect the audio oscillator to the CONDENCER COUPLING INPUT to feed in a signal of 1 kHz. Set the BTL switch to OFF and Meter range selector to 8 ohms position.

In this case, adjust the output of the audio oscillator for a speaker terminal output voltage of 8.98 Vrms. Then, adjust R508L and R508R so that the pointer of meter reads 10 W under these conditions. (Fig. 5)

When performing this adjustment, adhere a piece of insulating tape to the screwdriver so that it does not touch the chassis. If it does touch the chassis, the fuse may blow and damage may be caused.

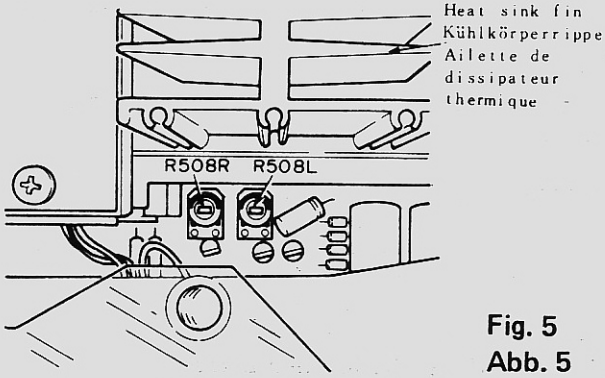
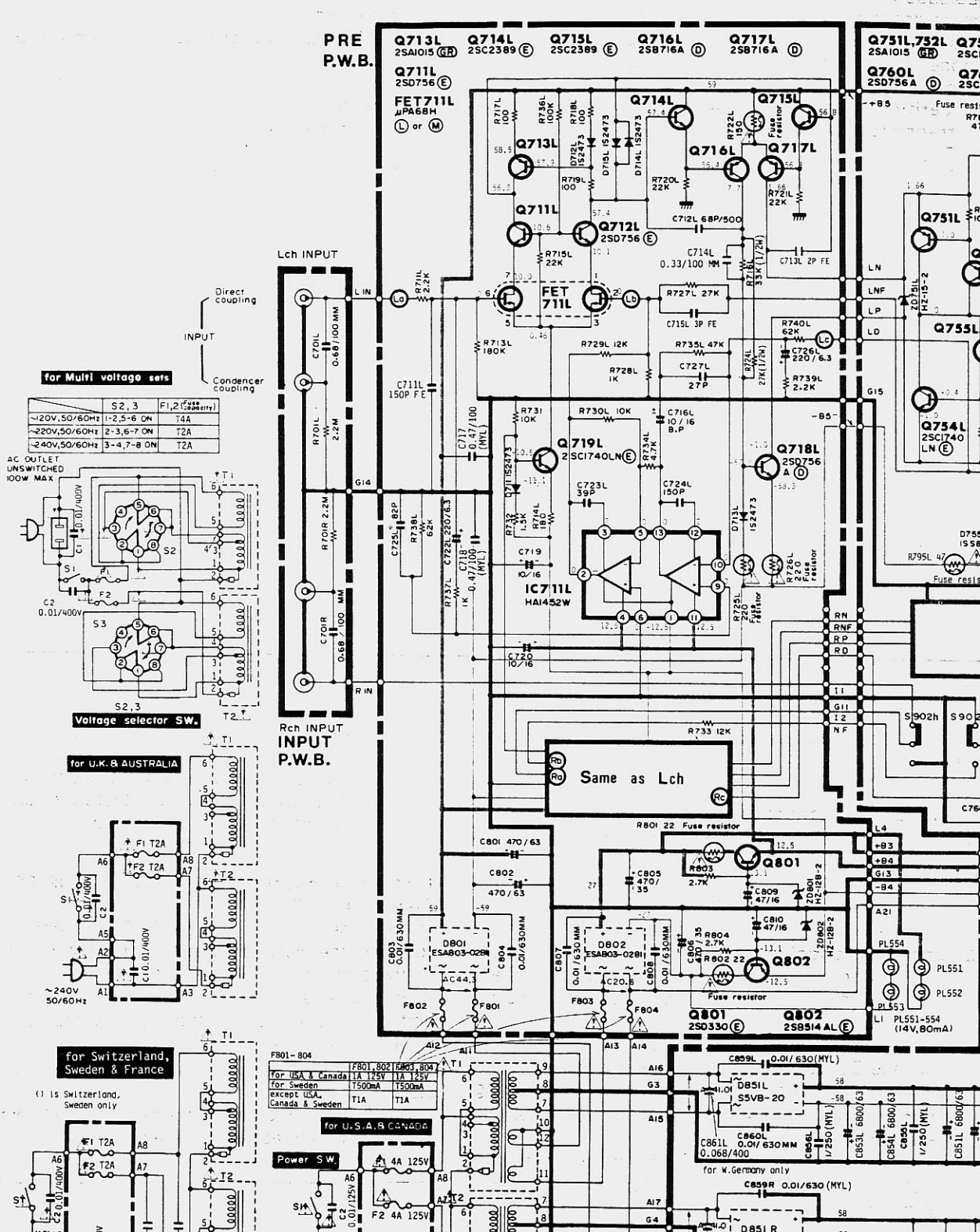


Fig. 5
Abb. 5

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM · SCHALTPLAN · PLAN DE CIRCUIT



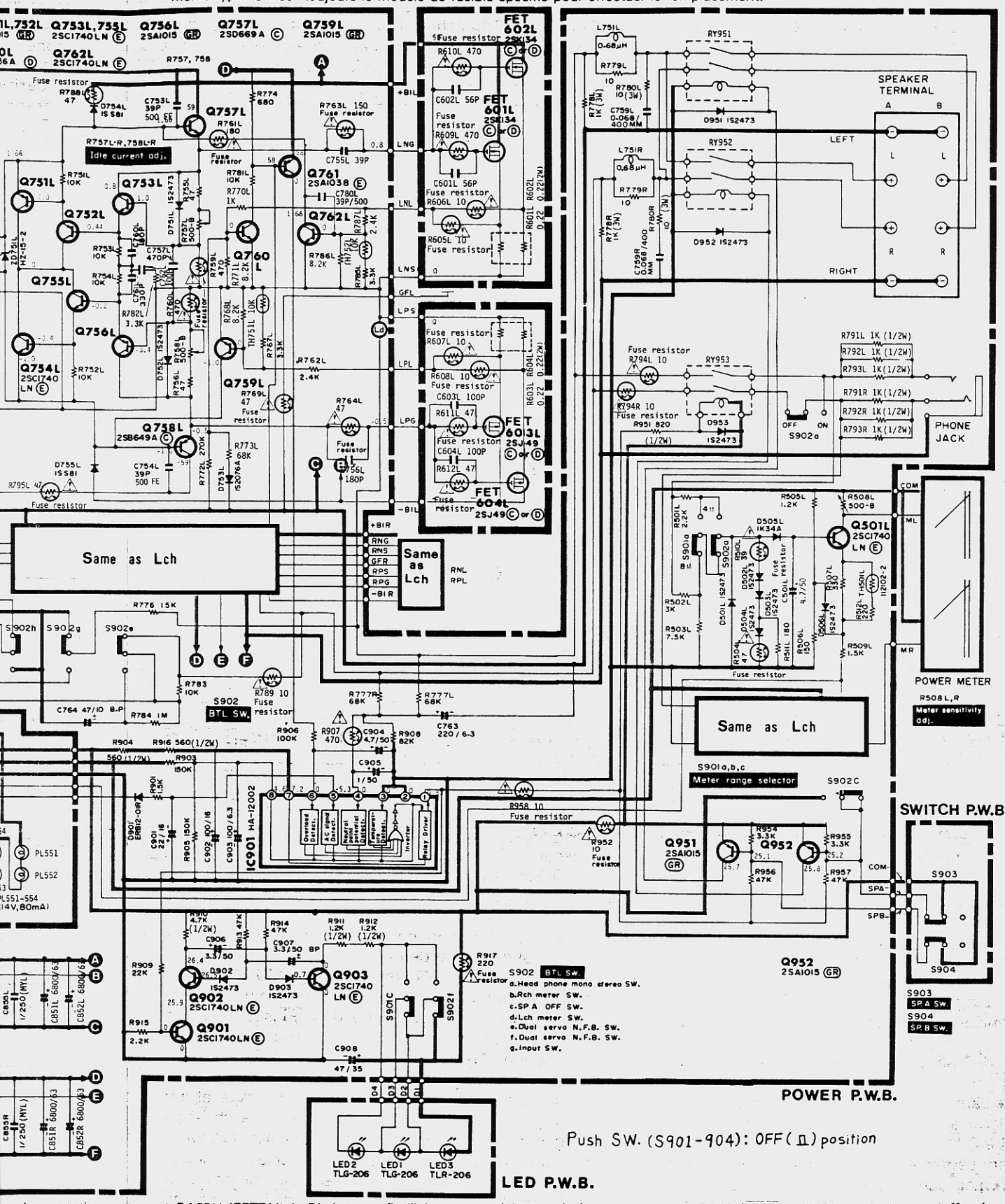
	S2, 3	F1, 2 (Fuse capacity)
~120V, 50/60Hz	1-2, 5-6 ON	T4A
~220V, 50/60Hz	2-3, 6-7 ON	T2A
~240V, 50/60Hz	3-4, 7-8 ON	T2A

F801-804	F801, 802	F803, 804
for USA & Canada	1A 125V	1A 125V
for Sweden	T500mA	T500mA
except USA, Canada & Sweden	T1A	T1A

※: Axial lead cylindrical ceramic capacitor
※: Zylindrischer Keramikkondensator mit axialer Zuleitung
※: Condensateur céramique cylindrique à conducteur axial

- μPA68H (FET711 L, R) is easily impaired by electrosta breakdown. Take care not to touch the pins when replacing a use a first-class soldering iron of which leakage is little and which insulation resistance is more than 10 MΩ.

CAUTION: Fuse resistors are used to improve safety (to protect the circuit). When replacing them with new ones, be sure to use the designated type. Always use the designated fuse without fail.
ZUR BEACHTUNG: Schmelzwiderstände sind zur Erhöhung der Sicherheit vor gesehen (zum Schutz der Schaltung). Bei Austausch bitte r die vorgeschriebene Type benutzen. Vergewissern. Sie sich, daß die richtige Type gewählt ist.
ATTENTION: Les résistance à fusible sont faites pour amliorer la sécurité de l'appareil (protection de circuit). Pour les remplacer, utiliser le même type. Utiliser toujours le modèle de fusible spécifié pour effectuer le remplacement.



electrostatic
replacing and
is little and of

- μPA68H (FET711 L, R) ist empfindlich gegen elektrostatische Störungen. Beim Auswechseln die Kontakt nicht berühren und einen Lötkolben mit geringer Streuung und einem Wärmewiderstand von mehr als 10 MΩ verwenden.

- Le μPA68H(FET711 L, R) est facilement affecté par du courant électrostatique. Veiller à ne pas toucher les broches lors du remplacement, et utiliser un fer a souder de premier ordre dont la fuite est très réduite et dont la résistance d'isolement ne dépasse pas 10 MΩ.