

# Service Manual

Cassette Deck

## RS-M270X

(Silver Face)  
(Black Face)

**dbx** Equipped Direct Drive Cassette Deck  
with Peak Hold FL Meters, Solenoid Controls  
and Dolby Noise Reduction

 **DOLBY SYSTEM**



This is the Service Manual for the following areas.

- ..... For all European areas  
except United Kingdom.  
 ..... For United Kingdom.  
 ..... For Australia.

## RS-M85 MECHANISM SERIES

### Specifications

Track system:	4-track 2-channel stereo recording and playback	Inputs:	MIC; sensitivity 0.25 mV, input impedance 100 k $\Omega$ applicable microphone impedance 400 $\Omega$ - 10 k $\Omega$
Tape speed:	4.8 cm/s	Outputs:	LINE; sensitivity 60 mV, input impedance 47 k $\Omega$ LINE; output level 400 mV, output impedance 2.5 k $\Omega$ or less, load impedance 22 k $\Omega$ over HEADPHONES; output level 125 mV, load imped- ance 8 $\Omega$
Wow and flutter:	0.035% (WRMS), $\pm 0.1%$ (DIN)	Bias frequency:	85 kHz
Frequency response:	Metal tape; 20 - 20,000 Hz 25 - 18,000 Hz (DIN) 30 - 17,000 Hz $\pm 3$ dB CrO <sub>2</sub> tape; 20 - 19,000 Hz 25 - 18,000 Hz (DIN) 30 - 16,000 Hz $\pm 3$ dB Normal tape; 20 - 17,000 Hz 25 - 16,000 Hz (DIN) 30 - 15,000 Hz $\pm 3$ dB	Motor:	2-motor system 1-FG servo controlled direct-drive DC motor 1-DC motor for reel-table drive
Dynamic range:	110 dB (at 1 kHz)	Heads:	2-head system 1-SX (Sendust Extra) head for record/playback 1-sendust/ferrite double-gap head for erasure
Max. input level:	10 dB or more improved with dbx* in (at 1 kHz)	Power requirement:	AC; 110/125/220/240 V, 50-60 Hz Preset power voltage 240 V for Australia and United Kingdom
Signal-to-noise ratio:	dbx in; 92 dB Dolby* NR in; 68 dB (above 5 kHz) Dolby NR out; 58 dB (signal level = max. record- ing level, CrO <sub>2</sub> type tape)	Power consumption:	30 W
Fast forward and rewind time:	Approx. 85 seconds with C-60 cassette tape	Dimensions:	43.0 cm (W) $\times$ 9.8 cm (H) $\times$ 35.0 cm (D)
		Weight:	6.2 kg

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

\* The term dbx is a registered trademark of dbx Inc.

\*\* 'Dolby' and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories.

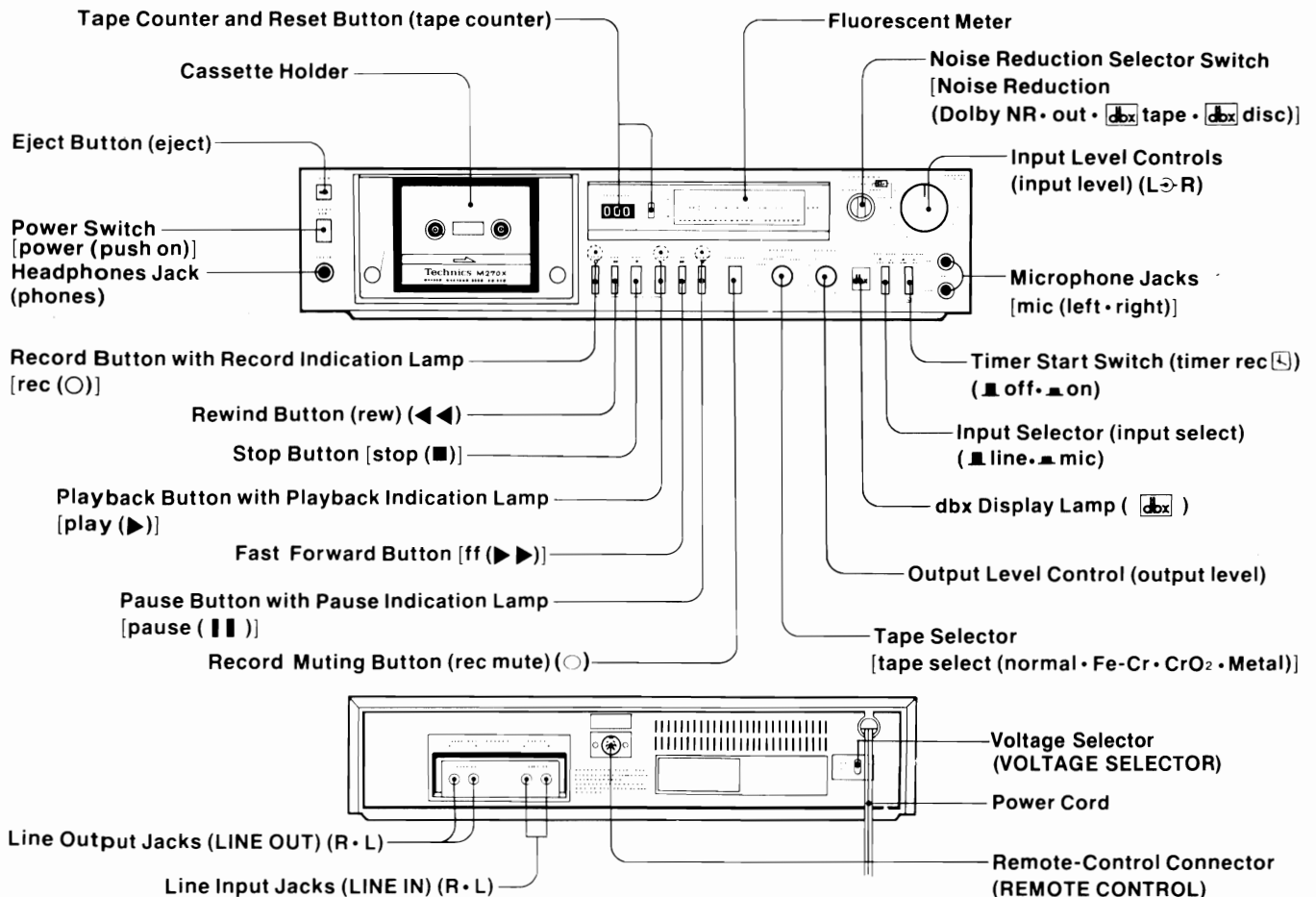
# Technics

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

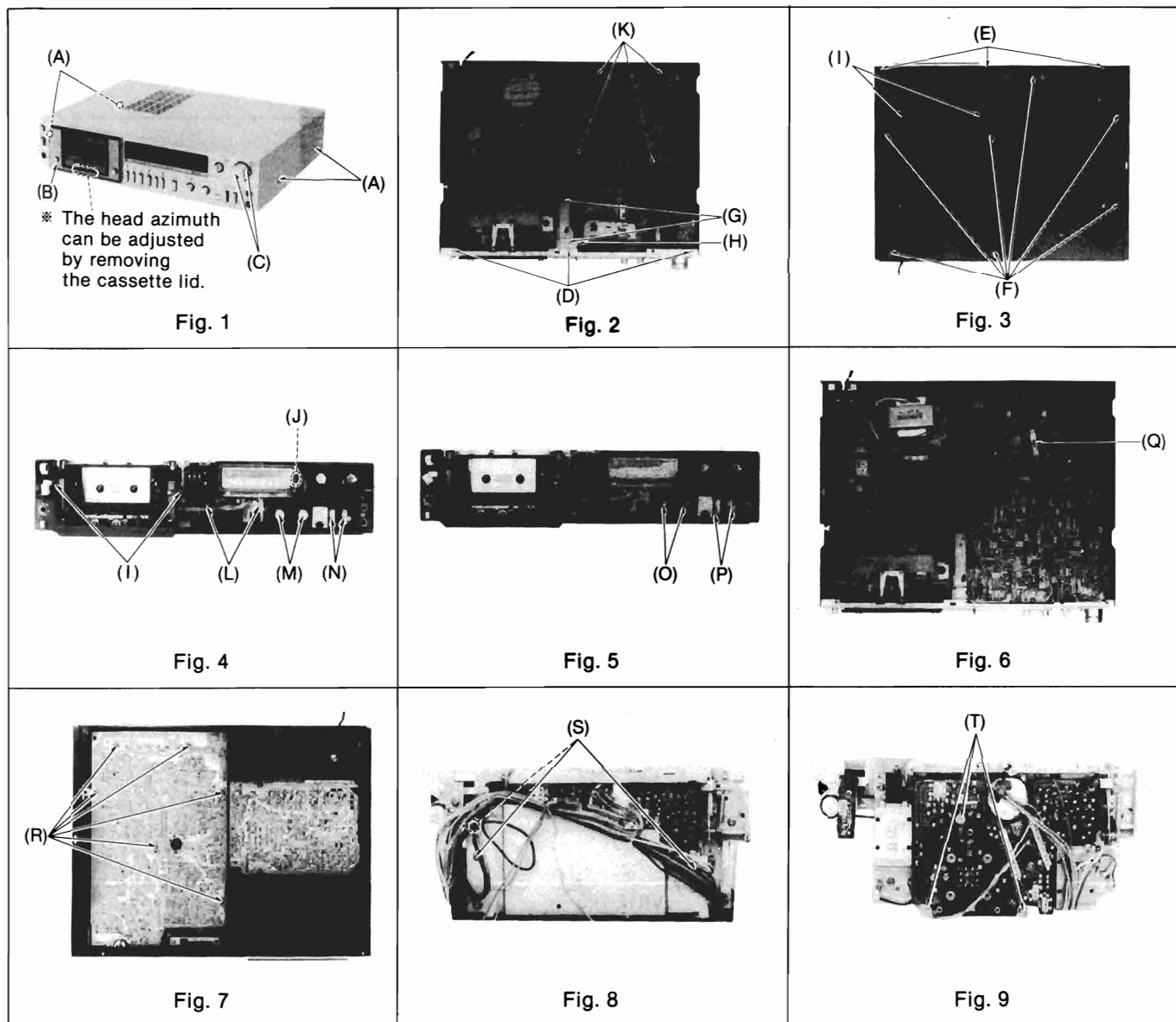
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## LOCATION OF CONTROLS AND COMPONENTS



# DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



Ref. No.	Procedure	To remove	Remove	Shown in fig.
1	1	Case cover	• 4 screws ..... (A)	1
2	1→2	Front panel	• Cassette lid ..... (B)	1
			• 2 volume knobs ..... (C)	1
3	3	Bottom cover	• 3 red screws ..... (D)	2
			• 3 black screws ..... (E)	3
			• 7 red screws ..... (F)	3
4	1→2→4	Mechanism	• 2 red screws ..... (G)	2
			• 1 red screw ..... (H)	2
			• 4 red screws ..... (I)	3, 4
			• 1 meter holder ..... (J)	4
6	1→6	dbx circuit board	• 4 screws ..... (K)	2
7	1→2→5→7	Control key switch circuit board	• 2 screws ..... (L)	4
8	1→2→3→6→8	Main amp. circuit board	• 2 knobs ..... (M)	4
			• 2 push button ..... (N)	4
			• 2 nuts ..... (O)	5
			• 2 screws ..... (P)	5
			• Rotary selector ..... (Q)	6
			• 6 screws ..... (R)	7
9	1→2→4→9	Capstan motor circuit board	• 3 screws ..... (S)	8
			• 3 screws ..... (T)	9

# MEASUREMENT AND ADJUSTMENT METHODS

(WITH OUT dbx SYSTEM)

• CIRCUIT BOARDS AND ADJUSTMENT PARTS LOCATION

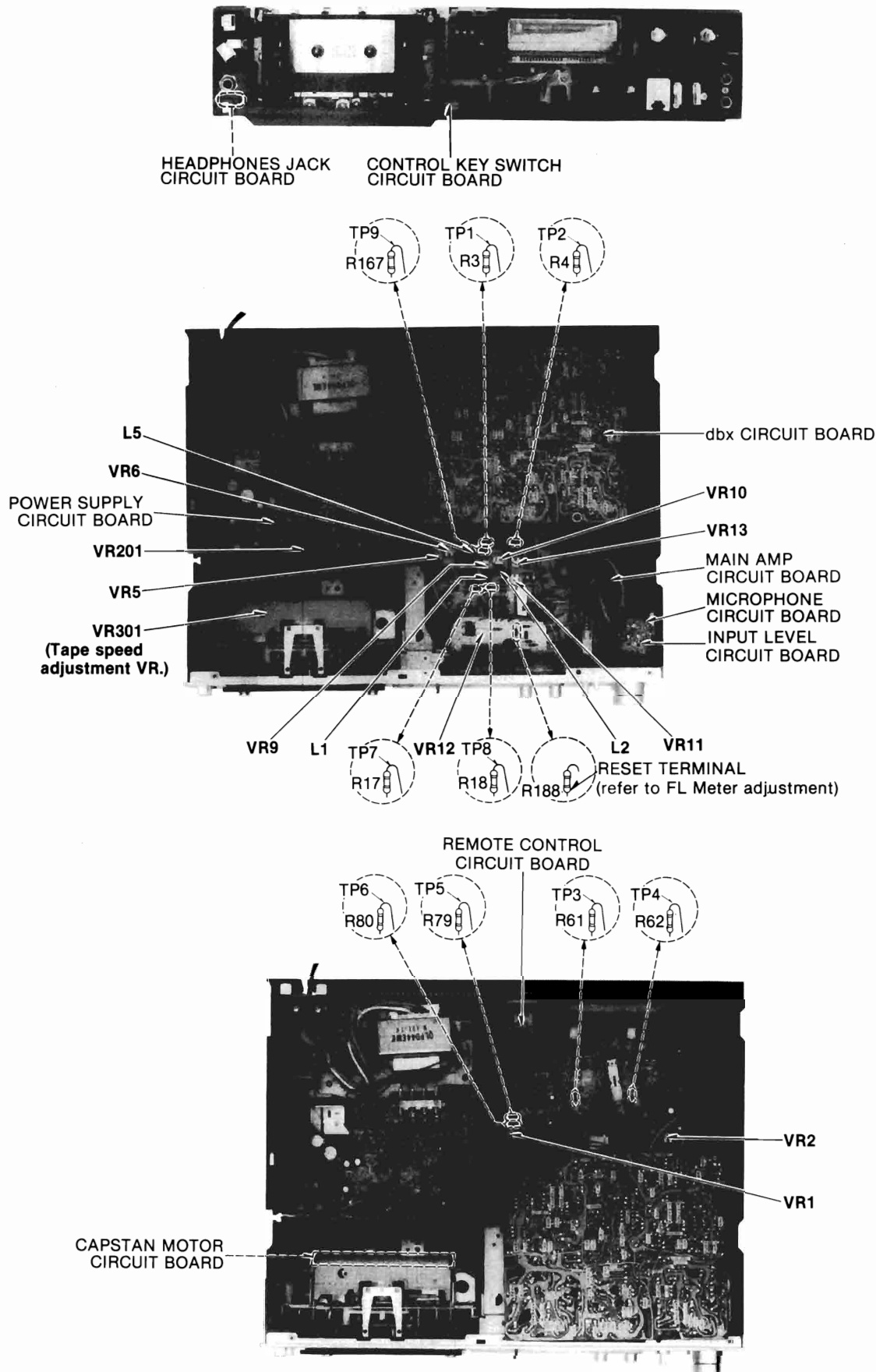


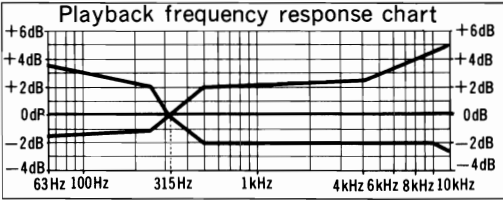
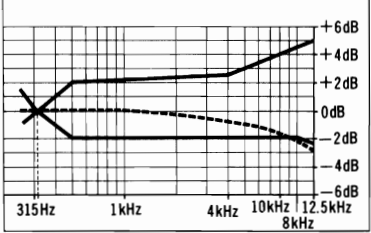
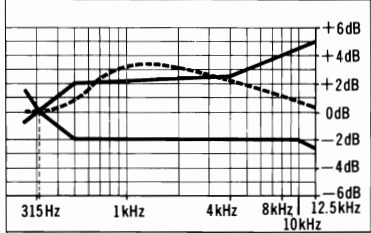
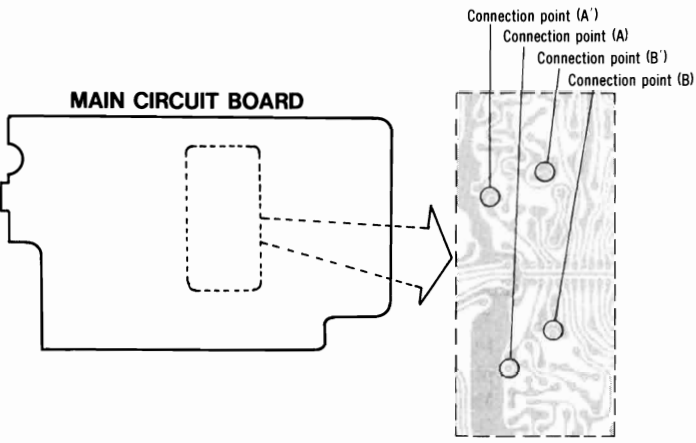
Fig. 1

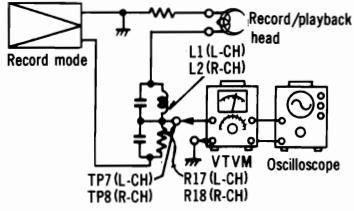
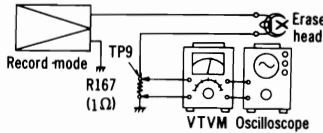
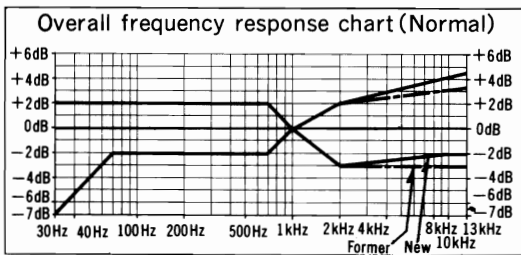


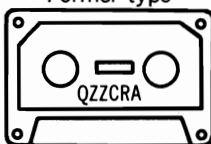

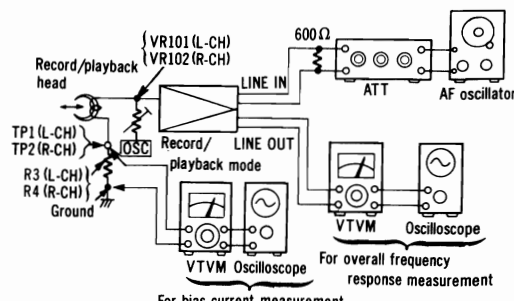
• MEASUREMENT AND ADJUSTMENT METHODS

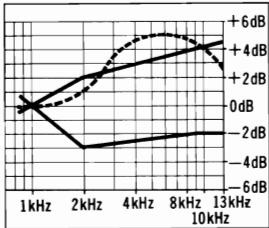
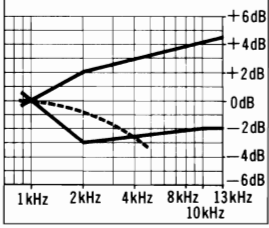
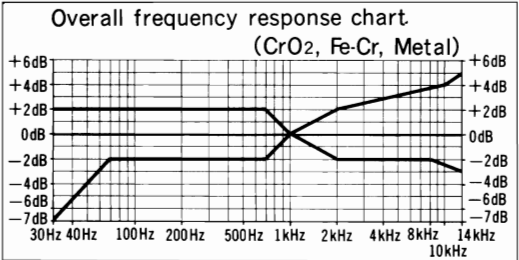
NOTES: Keep good condition, set switches and controls in the following positions, unless otherwise specified.

- Make sure heads are clean.
- Make sure capstan and pressure roller are clean.
- Judgeable room temperature: 20 ± 5°C (68 ± 9°F)
- NR switch: OUT
- Tape selector: Normal
- Input selector: Line in
- Input level controls: Maximum
- Output level control: Maximum

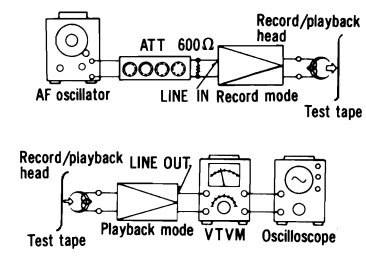
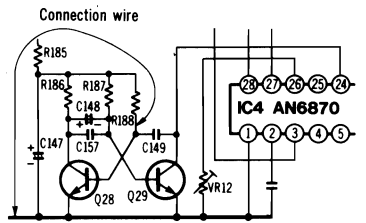


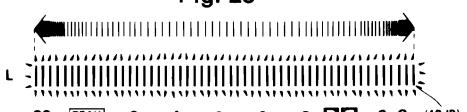
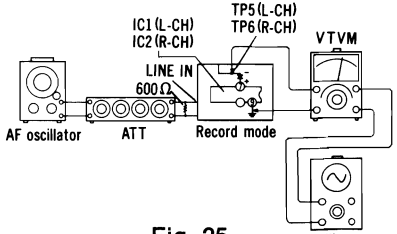
ITEM	MEASUREMENT & ADJUSTMENT
<p><b>A Takeup tension</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Playback mode</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Cassette torque meter (QZZSRKCT)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mount cassette torque meter on UNIT.</li> <li>Place UNIT into playback mode and read takeup torque.</li> <li>Measure several times and determine the mean value.</li> </ol> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p><b>Standard value: 35 ± 5 g-cm</b></p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If measured value is not within standard, adjust VR201 (Shown in fig. 1).</li> </ol>
<p><b>B Head azimuth adjustment</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Playback mode</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* VTVM</li> <li>* Oscilloscope</li> <li>* Test tape (azimuth) ... QZZCFM</li> </ul>	<p><b>L-CH/R-CH output balance adjustment</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make connections as shown in fig. 2.</li> <li>Playback the 8kHz signal from the test tape (QZZCFM). Adjust screw (B) in fig. 3 for maximum output L-CH and R-CH levels. When the output levels of L-CH and R-CH are not at maximum at the same time, readjust as follows.</li> <li>Turn the screw (B) shown in fig. 3 to find angles A and C (points where peak output levels for left and right channels are obtained). Then, locate the angle B between angles A and C, i.e., a point where L-CH and R-CH output levels come together at maximum (Refer to figs. 3 and 4).</li> </ol> <p><b>L-CH/R-CH phase adjustment</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make connections as shown in fig. 5.</li> <li>Playback the 8kHz signal from the test tape (QZZCFM). Adjust screw (B) shown in fig. 3 so that pointers of the two VTVMs swing to maximum and a waveform as illustrated in fig. 6 is obtained on the oscilloscope.</li> </ol> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="1016 703 1439 836"> </div> <div data-bbox="1219 844 1288 873"> <p>Fig. 2</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="1172 880 1351 999"> </div> <div data-bbox="1219 1006 1288 1035"> <p>Fig. 3</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="1110 1057 1439 1265"> </div> <div data-bbox="1219 1271 1288 1300"> <p>Fig. 4</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="630 1300 990 1433"> </div> <div data-bbox="780 1433 849 1462"> <p>Fig. 5</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="1204 1322 1320 1420"> </div> <div data-bbox="1219 1420 1288 1448"> <p>Fig. 6</p> </div> </div>
<p><b>C Tape speed</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Playback mode</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Digital electronic counter</li> <li>* Test tape ... QZZCWAT</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tape speed accuracy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Test equipment connection is shown in fig. 7.</li> <li>Playback test tape (QZZCWAT 3,000 Hz), and supply playback signal to digital electronic counter.</li> <li>Measure this frequency.</li> <li>On the basis of 3,000Hz, determine value by following formula:</li> </ol> $\text{Tape speed accuracy} = \frac{f - 3,000}{3,000} \times 100 (\%) \quad \text{where, } f = \text{measured value}$ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take measurement at middle section of tape.</li> </ol> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p><b>Standard value: ±0.5%</b></p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If measured value is not within standard, adjust VR301.</li> </ol> <p><b>Tape speed fluctuation</b></p> <p>Make measurements in same manner as above (beginning, middle and end of tape), and determine the difference between maximum and minimum values and calculate as follows:</p> $\text{Tape speed fluctuation} = \frac{f_1 - f_2}{3,000} \times 100 (\%) \quad f_1 = \text{maximum value, } f_2 = \text{minimum value}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p><b>Standard value: Less than 0.3%</b></p> </div>

ITEM	MEASUREMENT & ADJUSTMENT																				
<p><b>D Playback frequency response</b></p> <p>Condition:                      * Playback mode                      * Tape selector ... Normal position</p> <p>Equipment:                      * VTVM * Oscilloscope                      * Test tape ... QZZCFM</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test equipment connection is shown in fig. 2.</li> <li>2. Place UNIT into playback mode.</li> <li>3. Playback the frequency response test tape (QZZCFM).</li> <li>4. Measure output level at 12.5kHz, 8kHz, 4kHz, 1kHz, 250Hz, 125Hz and 63Hz, and compare each output level with the standard frequency 315Hz, at LINE OUT.</li> <li>5. Make measurement for both channels.</li> <li>6. Make sure that the measured value is within the range specified in the frequency response chart.</li> </ol> <p><b>Adjustment method</b></p> <p>If the measured value decreases at high frequency range, as shown in fig. 9, P.C.B. connection points (A) (L-CH) and (A') (R-CH) should be shorted (See fig. 11).</p> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="467 754 942 869"> <tr> <td>4 kHz</td> <td>6 kHz</td> <td>8 kHz</td> <td>10 kHz</td> <td>12.5 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>around +0.1dB</td> <td>around +0.2 dB</td> <td>around +0.5 dB</td> <td>around +1.0 dB</td> <td>around +1.5 dB</td> </tr> </table> <p>If the measured value increases at middle frequency range, as shown in fig. 10, P.C.B. connection points (B) (L-CH) and (B') (R-CH) should be shorted (See fig. 11).</p> <p><b>Compensation</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="467 1037 942 1152"> <tr> <td>700Hz</td> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>2 kHz</td> <td>4 kHz</td> <td>10 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>around -0.1dB</td> <td>around -0.2 dB</td> <td>around -0.5 dB</td> <td>around -0.6 dB</td> <td>around -0.8 dB</td> </tr> </table>     <p><b>Fig. 8</b></p> <p><b>Fig. 9</b></p> <p><b>Fig. 10</b></p> <p><b>Fig. 11</b></p>	4 kHz	6 kHz	8 kHz	10 kHz	12.5 kHz	around +0.1dB	around +0.2 dB	around +0.5 dB	around +1.0 dB	around +1.5 dB	700Hz	1 kHz	2 kHz	4 kHz	10 kHz	around -0.1dB	around -0.2 dB	around -0.5 dB	around -0.6 dB	around -0.8 dB
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around -0.1dB	around -0.2 dB	around -0.5 dB	around -0.6 dB	around -0.8 dB																	
<p><b>E Playback gain</b></p> <p>Condition:                      * Playback mode                      * Tape selector ... Normal position</p> <p>Equipment:                      * VTVM * Oscilloscope                      * Test tape ... QZZCFM</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test equipment connection is shown in fig. 2.</li> <li>2. Playback standard recording level portion on test tape (QZZCFM 315Hz), and using VTVM measure the output level at LINE OUT.</li> <li>3. Make measurement for both channels.</li> </ol> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>Standard value: 0.4V ± 1dB</b>                      [around 0.42V: at test points TP3 (L-CH) and TP4 (R-CH)]</p> </div> <p><b>Adjustment</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If measured value is not within standard, adjust VR1 (L-CH), VR2 (R-CH) (See fig. 1 on page 3).</li> <li>2. After adjustment, check "Playback frequency response" again.</li> </ol>																				

ITEM	MEASUREMENT & ADJUSTMENT
<p><b>F Bias leakage</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Record mode</li> <li>* Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>* Tape selector ... Metal position</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* VTVM</li> <li>* Oscilloscope</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test equipment connection is shown in fig. 12.</li> <li>2. Press the record and playback buttons.</li> <li>3. Adjust trap coils L1 (L-CH), L2 (R-CH), so that measured value becomes minimum.</li> <li>4. Make adjustment for both channels.</li> </ol>  <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Fig. 12</b></p>
<p><b>G Erase current</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Record mode</li> <li>* Tape selector ... Metal position</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* VTVM</li> <li>* Oscilloscope</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test equipment connection is shown in fig. 13.</li> <li>2. Press the record and playback button, then measure voltage at test point 9.</li> <li>3. Determine erase current with the following formula:  <math display="block">\text{Erase current (A)} = \frac{\text{Voltage across both ends of R167}}{1 (\Omega)}</math> </li> </ol> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p><b>Standard value: 95 ± 5 mA (Tape selector ... Metal)</b></p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. If measured value is not within standard, adjust VR11.</li> </ol>  <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Fig. 13</b></p>
<p><b>H Overall frequency response</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Record/playback mode</li> <li>* Tape selector ... Normal position</li> <li>... CrO<sub>2</sub> position</li> <li>... Fe-Cr position</li> <li>... Metal position</li> <li>* Input level controls ... MAX</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* VTVM</li> <li>* AF oscillator</li> <li>* ATT</li> <li>* Oscilloscope</li> <li>* Resistor (600 Ω)</li> <li>* Test tape (reference blank tape) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>... QZZCRA for Normal</li> <li>... QZZCRX for CrO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>... QZZCRY for Fe-Cr</li> <li>... QZZCRZ for Metal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Note 1:</b> Before measuring and adjusting, make sure of the playback frequency response (For the method of measurement, please refer to the playback frequency response).</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Test tape QZZCRA to be supplied after July 1980 has higher recording sensitivity in the middle and high frequency range.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 14</b> Refer to note 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*  This chart indicates the standard values for the new type of QZZCRA when in use.</li> <li>*  This chart indicates the standard values for the former type of QZZCRA when in use.</li> </ul> <p>The new type of QZZCRA is marked as shown in fig. 15.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Former type</p>  </div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">→</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>New type</p>  <p>Marking</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 15</b></p> <p><b>Overall frequency response adjustment by recording bias current</b></p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> On RS-M270, overall frequency response is adjusted with tape selector set at Normal.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Recording equalizer is fixed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make connections as shown in fig. 16.</li> <li>2. Input a 1kHz, -24 dB signal through LINE IN. Place the set in record mode.</li> <li>3. Fine adjust the attenuator to obtain 0.4 V LINE OUT output. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Make sure that the input signal level is -24 ± 4 dB with 0.4 V output voltage.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 16</b></p>

ITEM	MEASUREMENT & ADJUSTMENT						
	<p>4. Set the tape selector to Normal, and load the test tape (QZZCRĀ).</p> <p>5. Adjust the attenuator to reduce the input signal level by 20 dB.</p> <p>6. Adjust the AF oscillator to generate 30Hz, 40Hz, 100Hz, 200Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 4kHz, 8kHz, 10kHz and 13kHz signals, and record these signals on the test tape.</p> <p>7. Playback the signals recorded in step 6, and check if the frequency response curve is within the limits shown in the overall frequency response chart for Normal tapes (fig. 14). (If the curve is within the charted specifications, proceed to steps 8, 9 and 10.) If the curve is not within the charted specifications, adjust as follows;</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Adjustment (A):</b> When the curve exceeds the overall frequency response chart specifications (fig. 14) as shown in fig. 17.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 17</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increase bias current by turning VR9 (L-CH) and VR10 (R-CH). (See fig. 1 on page 3.)</li> <li>2) Repeat steps 6 and 7 to confirm. (Proceed to steps 8, 9 and 10 if the curve is now within the charted specifications in fig. 14.)</li> <li>3) If the curve still exceeds the specifications (fig. 14), increase bias current further and repeat steps 6 and 7.</li> </ol> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Adjustment (B):</b> When the curve falls below the overall frequency response chart specifications (fig. 14) as shown in fig. 18.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 18</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reduce bias current by turning VR9 (L-CH) and VR10 (R-CH).</li> <li>2) Repeat steps 6 and 7 to confirm. (Proceed to steps 8, 9 and 10 if the curve is now within the charted specifications in fig. 14.)</li> <li>3) If the curve still falls below the charted specifications (fig. 14), reduce bias current further and repeat steps 6 and 7.</li> </ol> </div> </div> <p>8. Switch the tape selector to CrO<sub>2</sub>, change test tape to QZZCRX, and record 30Hz, 40Hz, 100Hz, 200Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 4kHz, 8kHz, 10kHz and 14kHz signals. Then, playback the signals and check if the curve is within the limits shown in the overall frequency response chart for CrO<sub>2</sub> tapes (fig. 19).</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Overall frequency response chart (CrO<sub>2</sub>, Fe-Cr, Metal)</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 19</b></p> </div> <p>9. Switch the tape selector to Fe-Cr, change test tape to QZZCRY, and record 30Hz, 40Hz, 100Hz, 200Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 4kHz, 8kHz, 10kHz and 14kHz signals. Then, playback the signals and check if the curve is within the limits shown in the overall frequency response chart for Fe-Cr tapes (fig. 19).</p> <p>10. Switch the tape selector to Metal, change test tape to QZZCRZ, and record 30Hz, 40Hz, 100Hz, 200Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 4kHz, 8kHz, 10kHz and 14kHz signals. Then, playback the signals and check if the curve is within the limits shown in the overall frequency response chart for Metal tapes (fig. 19).</p> <p>11. Confirm that bias currents are approximately as follows when the tape selector is set at different positions.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">* Read voltage on VTVM and calculate bias current by following formula:</p> $\text{Bias current (A)} = \frac{\text{Value read on VTVM (V)}}{10 (\Omega)}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">around 355μA (Normal position)</td> <td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 2em; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td rowspan="4" style="padding: 0 10px;">: measured at TP1 (L-CH) and TP2 (R-CH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">around 360μA (Fe-Cr position)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">around 440μA (CrO<sub>2</sub> position)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">around 700μA (Metal position)</td> </tr> </table> </div>	around 355μA (Normal position)	}	: measured at TP1 (L-CH) and TP2 (R-CH)	around 360μA (Fe-Cr position)	around 440μA (CrO <sub>2</sub> position)	around 700μA (Metal position)
around 355μA (Normal position)	}	: measured at TP1 (L-CH) and TP2 (R-CH)					
around 360μA (Fe-Cr position)							
around 440μA (CrO <sub>2</sub> position)							
around 700μA (Metal position)							



ITEM	MEASUREMENT & ADJUSTMENT
<p><b>① Overall gain</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Record/playback mode</li> <li>* Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>* Standard input level;                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MIC ..... <math>-72 \pm 4</math> dB</li> <li>LINE IN ... <math>-24 \pm 4</math> dB</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* VTVM            * AF oscillator</li> <li>* ATT             * Oscilloscope</li> <li>* Resistor (600<math>\Omega</math>)</li> <li>* Test tape (reference blank tape) ... QZZCRA for Normal</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test equipment connection is shown in fig. 20.</li> <li>2. Place UNIT into record mode, and tape selector to Normal position.</li> <li>3. Supply 1kHz signal (<math>-24</math> dB) from AF oscillator, through ATT to LINE IN.</li> <li>4. Adjust ATT until monitor level at LINE OUT becomes 0.4V.</li> <li>5. Using test tape, make recording.</li> <li>6. Playback recorded tape, and make sure the value at LINE OUT on VTVM becomes 0.4V.</li> <li>7. If measured value is not 0.4V, adjust VR5 (L-CH), VR6 (R-CH) (See fig. 1).</li> <li>8. Repeat from step 2.</li> </ol>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 20</b></p>
<p><b>② Fluorescent meter</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Record mode</li> <li>* Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>* Output level control ... MAX</li> <li>* Tape selector ... Normal position</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* VTVM            * AF oscillator</li> <li>* ATT             * Oscilloscope</li> <li>* Resistor (600<math>\Omega</math>)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test equipment connection is shown in fig. 20.</li> <li>2. As shown in fig. 21, connecting the base of Q28 and ground stops the oscillation of the astable multivibrator comprising Q28 and Q29.</li> <li>3. Supply 1kHz signal (<math>-24</math> dB) to the LINE IN jack, then press the record button.</li> <li>4. Adjust the ATT so that the output level at LINE OUT jack becomes 0.4V (The input level at this condition is termed the standard input level).</li> <li>5. Adjustment at "<math>-20</math> dB":                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Adjust the ATT so that input level is <math>-20</math> dB below standard recording level.</li> <li>B. Adjust VR13 so that the <math>-20</math> dB segment lights up in the <math>-20 \pm 0.8</math> dB range (L-CH ONLY) (See fig. 22).</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. Adjustment at "0 dB":                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Adjust the ATT so that the output level at LINE OUT jack becomes 0.4V. (The input level at this condition is termed the standard input level.)</li> <li>B. Adjust VR12 so that the <math>+1</math> dB segment lights up in the <math>0 \pm 0.2</math> dB range of the standard input level (See fig. 23).</li> </ol> </li> <li>7. Repeat twice between steps 5 and 6 above.</li> <li>8. Adjust ATT and check that all segments light up when an input signal level is increased to 10 dB higher than the standard input level (See fig. 24).</li> </ol>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 21</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 22</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 23</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 24</b></p>
<p><b>③ Dolby NR circuit</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Record mode</li> <li>* NR switch ... Dolby IN/OUT</li> <li>* Input level controls ... MAX</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* VTVM            * AF oscillator</li> <li>* ATT             * Oscilloscope</li> <li>* Resistor (600<math>\Omega</math>)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test equipment connection is shown in fig. 25.</li> <li>2. Place UNIT into record mode, set the NR switch to OUT position and supply to LINE IN to obtain <math>-35</math> dB (17.5mV) at TP5 (L-CH), TP6 (R-CH) (frequency 5kHz).</li> <li>3. Confirm that the value at Dolby IN position is <math>8.2 \pm 2</math> dB greater than the value at Dolby OUT position of NR switch.</li> </ol>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 25</b></p>

# OUTLINE OF dbx SYSTEM

In 1971, the dbx company of Massachusetts, U.S.A., succeeded in developing a logarithmic compression/expansion system for audio signals which extends across an extremely wide amplitude range and results in a very low distortion rate.

In this system, the dynamic range of the input signal is compressed to 1/2 its original level (measured in decibels), and then recorded. The recorded signal is then expanded (2x) prior to playback, in order to restore it to the original level. By this process, a dynamic range exceeding 100dB can be easily obtained by using an ordinary tape recorder.

This system is referred to as a decilinear noise reduction system, but is generally called the “dbx system”, the name being derived from the dbx company.

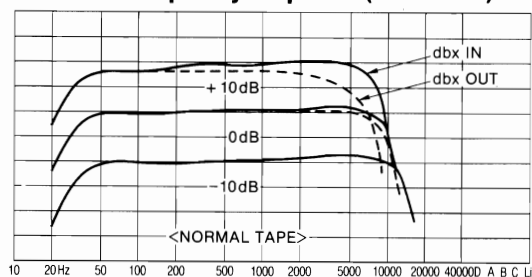
## • The features of the dbx system

1. A significant noise reduction (approximately 30dB or more) is obtained over the entire audible frequency range.

Noise reduction mode	S/N ratio RS-M270X	Remarks
Noise reduction “OUT”	58dB	CrO <sub>2</sub> tape, peak level
Dolby NR “IN”	66dB	CrO <sub>2</sub> tape, peak level
dbx “IN”	92dB	CrO <sub>2</sub> tape, peak level

2. A great improvement in the dynamic range makes it possible to extend the range to 110dB (at 1kHz, CrO<sub>2</sub> tape).
3. The direct logarithmic method of compression and expansion protects against problems caused by level mismatching.
4. Even if phase distortion occurs in the signal transmission system, precise operation is maintained by means of the RMS level detector.
5. A low distortion rate is maintained throughout the frequency range.
  - Improvement of high frequency response. The dbx system solves the problem of deteriorated high frequency at higher input levels which is an inherent fault of cassette tape equipment. The response at approx. 8,000Hz at 10dB input is improved as much as 14dB. As a result, flatter response is obtained at both low and high input levels.

**Overall frequency response (RS-M270X)**

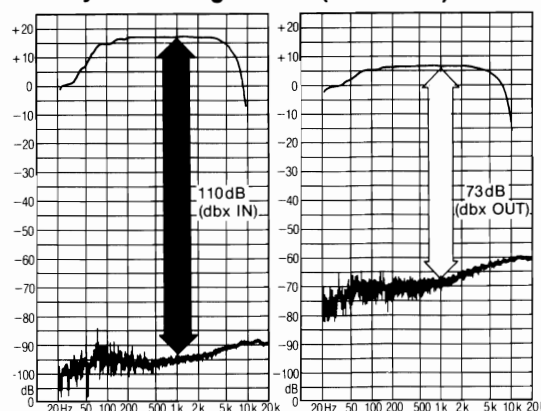


## • Remarkable dynamic range of 110dB

### About dynamic range:

The dynamic range refers to the output range of an audio transmission system, extending from the lowest recognizable level to the highest possible level produced. Dynamic range is one of the values used to express the degree of fidelity of an audio transmission system.

**Dynamic range: 1kHz (RS-M270X)**



- **Compressing the dynamic range to 1/2 before recording, and then expanding it (by 2x) before playback produces the remarkable dynamic range of the dbx system.**

The dynamic range of cassette tape with a saturation level of +10dB and a noise level of -45dB (such as Technics CrO<sub>2</sub> position tape) is 55dB. Any sounds with a level greater than +10dB will result in considerable distortion, and any sounds less than -45dB will be inaudible due to the effect of noise, making high-fidelity reproduction impossible.

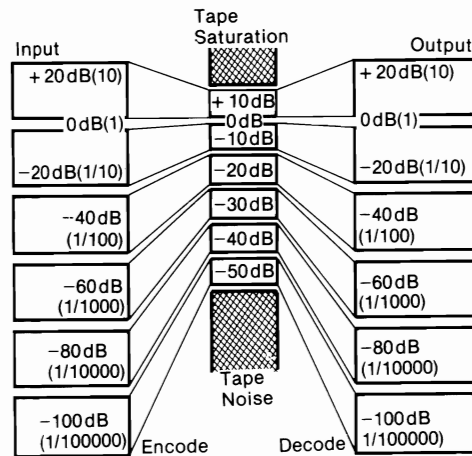
The dbx system, however, linearly compresses the input level by a ratio of 1/2 in decibels prior to recording it onto the tape. A +20dB sound is thus compressed to +10dB, a -20dB sound is compressed to -10dB, and a -90dB sound is compressed to -45dB.

As a result, a signal with a dynamic range extending from -90dB to +20dB (a 110dB dynamic range) can be contained within a range which extends from -45dB to +10dB (a 55dB dynamic range). Recording onto a cassette tape with a 55dB dynamic range is then possible.

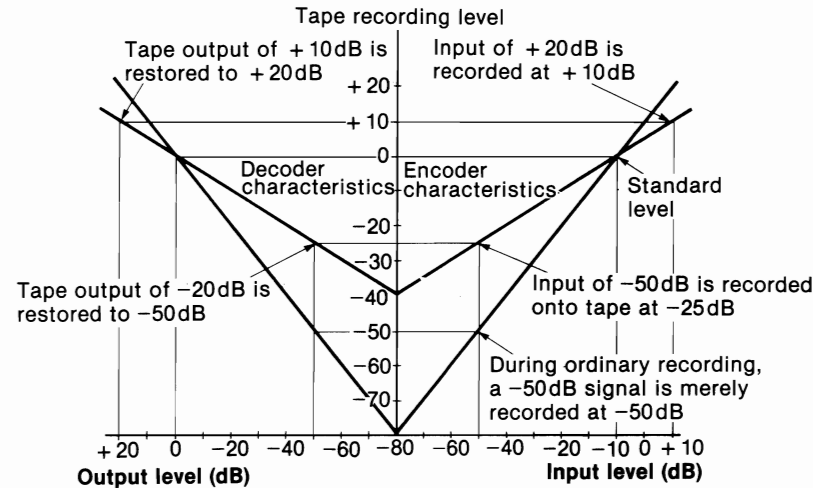
Prior to playback, the exact opposite process occurs and the sound levels are expanded. The +10dB sound is restored to its original level of +20dB, the -10dB sound is restored to -20dB, and the -45dB sound is restored to -90dB.

Therefore, the basic principle of the dbx system, as described above, is to compress the 110dB dynamic range by 1/2 to 55dB prior to recording, and then the expand it (by 2x) prior to playback.

dbx system function diagram



Level compression/expansion diagram



## ENCODER

- The portion of the dbx system with compresses the volume level of the input signal by 1/2 (measured in decibels), before sending it to the recording system, is called the encoder.

### ① INPUT BANDPASS FILTER (27 Hz—20 kHz)

To prevent pulse noise or other types of interference from causing erroneous operation of the dbx system, all signals outside the 27 Hz—20 kHz audio band range are eliminated here.

### ② PRE-EMPHASIS

The high frequency range, where hiss noise is prominent, is emphasized here during recording. The end result is that, although the dbx system is effective in reducing noise across entire frequency band, noise in the high frequency range is reduced still more by this pre-emphasis circuitry.

### ③ VCA (voltage-controlled amplifier/attenuator)

This is an extremely important circuitry in the construction of the dbx system. In response to the incoming DC control voltage, the VCA varies the degree of amplification logarithmically in the same manner as the direct current, resulting in compression and expansion of the input signal's dynamic range.

### ④ RMS DETECTOR (RMS: root mean square)

This is an important element in the composition of the dbx system, because its circuitry generates a DC voltage (the voltage that controls the degree of amplification in the VCA) in proportion to the size of the input signal.

It does this by detecting the root mean square value of the input signal, and then converting it to a DC voltage in proportion to the logarithm of the detected level.

Erroneous operation due to phase shift is prevented by monitoring of the voltage level derived from the root mean square value.

### ⑤ WEIGHTING

To prevent the saturation level of the tape deck in high frequencies, this increases the RMS DETECTOR high frequency sensitivity and decreases the VCA high frequency gain. As a result, the linearity of the tape deck is enhanced in the high frequency range.

### ⑥ RMS FILTER (27 Hz to 10 kHz)

This filter cuts any signal other than 27 Hz to 10 Hz that mixes in input signals to prevent the RMS DETECTOR from malfunctioning. Those to be cut include an FM tuner STEREO PILOT signal, tape deck bias leakage and record player motor rotational noise. In addition, the signal in the frequency range (27 Hz to 10 kHz) passing through the BAND PASS FILTER is comparatively small in level variations when handled by the tape deck.

This ensures correct complementarity in the operation of the RMS DETECTOR and VCA during Encoding and Decoding.

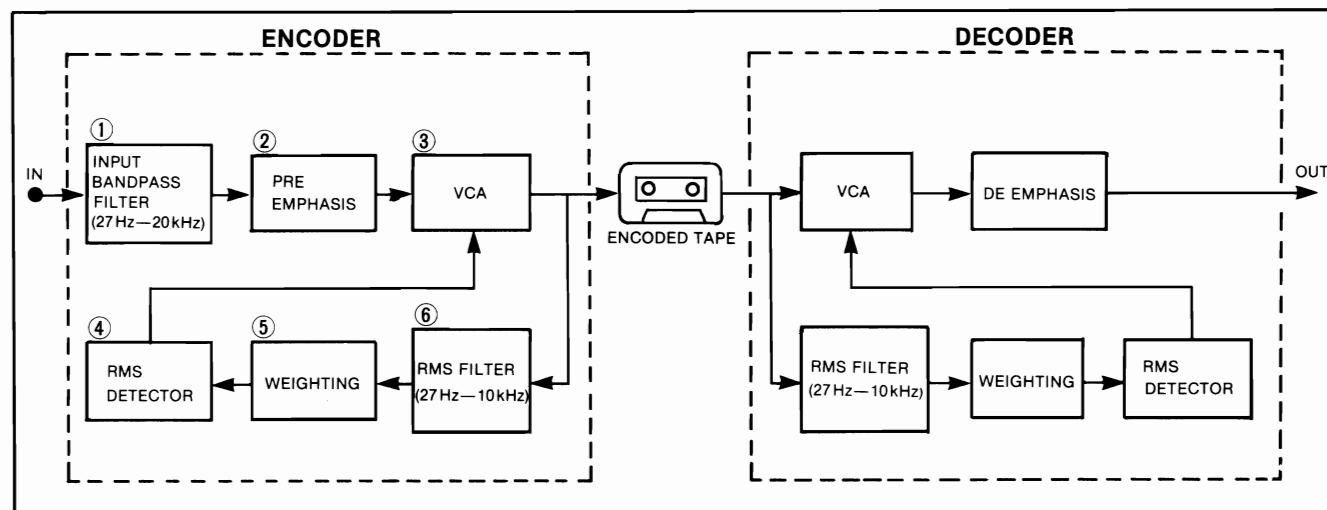
## DECODER

As shown in the diagram on the previous page, for playback output, the decoder expands the constantly changing level to double the decibel range.

For example, 2 -30dB signal is expanded to -60dB, and a level of -45dB becomes -90dB. On the other hand, a playback output +10dB is expanded to +20dB, and a saturation level signal is also correspondingly increased.

In terms of the system's operation, the decoder's function is the exact opposite of the function of the previously mentioned encoder.

## THE BLOCK DIAGRAM OF dbx SYSTEM

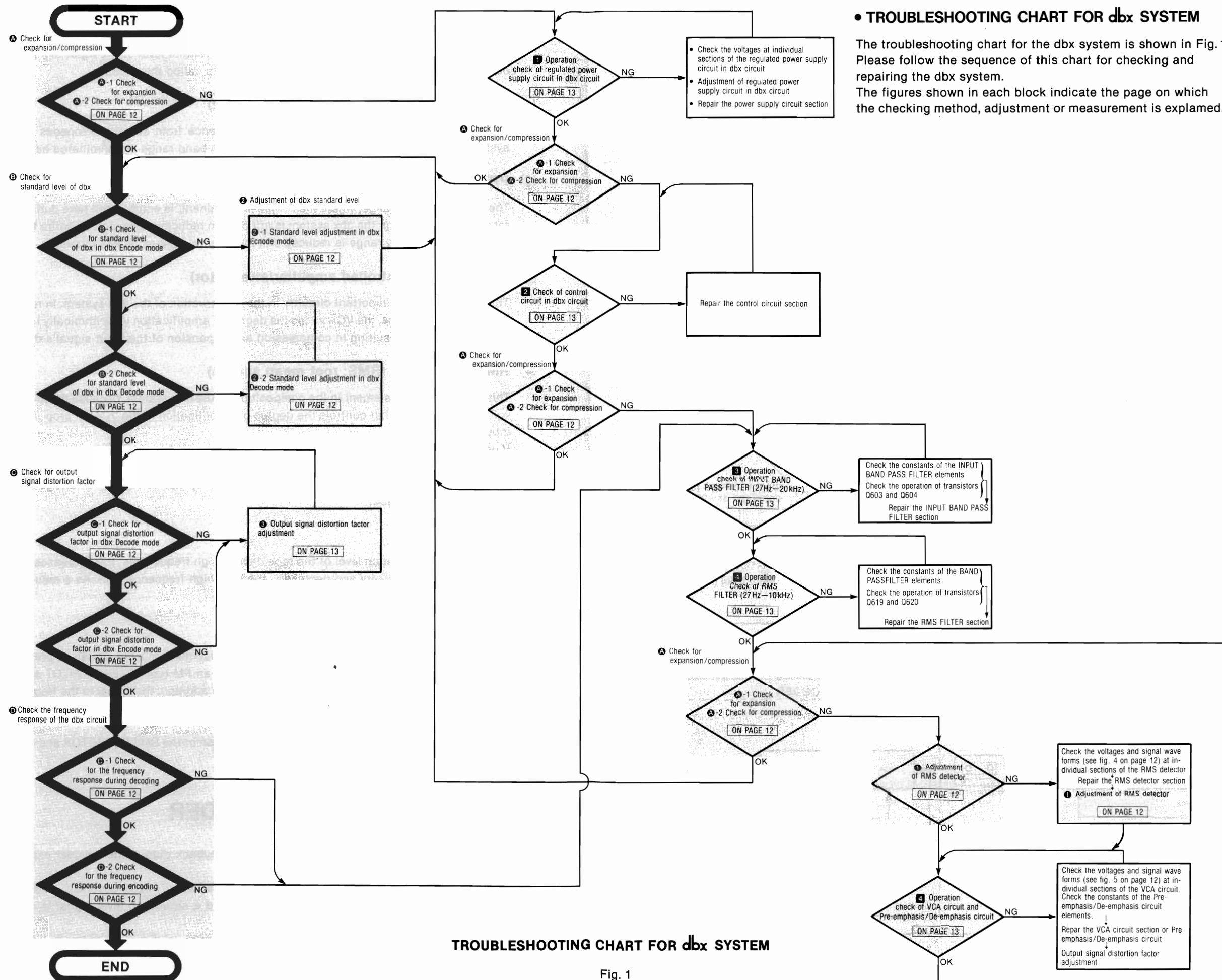


(Block configuration change for dbx circuit Encode/Decode is electrically performed by switching transistors between blocks.)

# MEASUREMENT AND ADJUSTMENT METHODS (FOR dbx SYSTEM)

## • TROUBLESHOOTING CHART FOR dbx SYSTEM

The troubleshooting chart for the dbx system is shown in Fig. 1. Please follow the sequence of this chart for checking and repairing the dbx system. The figures shown in each block indicate the page on which the checking method, adjustment or measurement is explained.



TRUBLESHOOTING CHART FOR dbx SYSTEM

Fig. 1

**ADJUSTMENT PARTS LOCATION OF dbx SYSTEM**

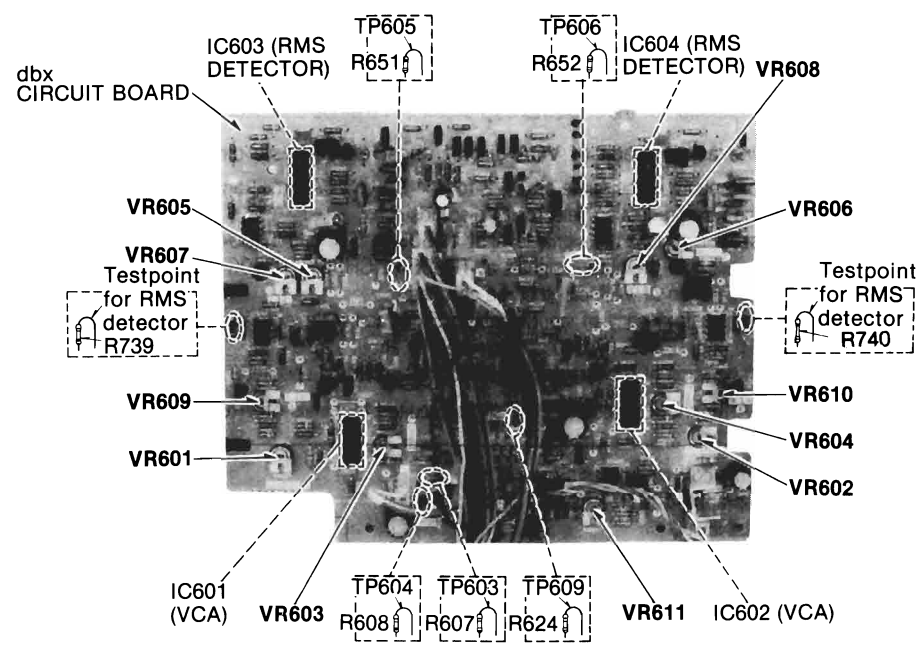


Fig. 2

**SIGNAL WAVE FORMS AT INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS OF THE RMS DETECTOR CIRCUIT & VCA CIRCUIT (FOR OPERATION CHECK OF dbx SYSTEM)**

Figures 4 and 5 show the signal waveforms at pins of the major ICs when an input signal (1kHz, 300mV) shown in Fig. 3 is applied to the input terminals TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) of the dbx system.

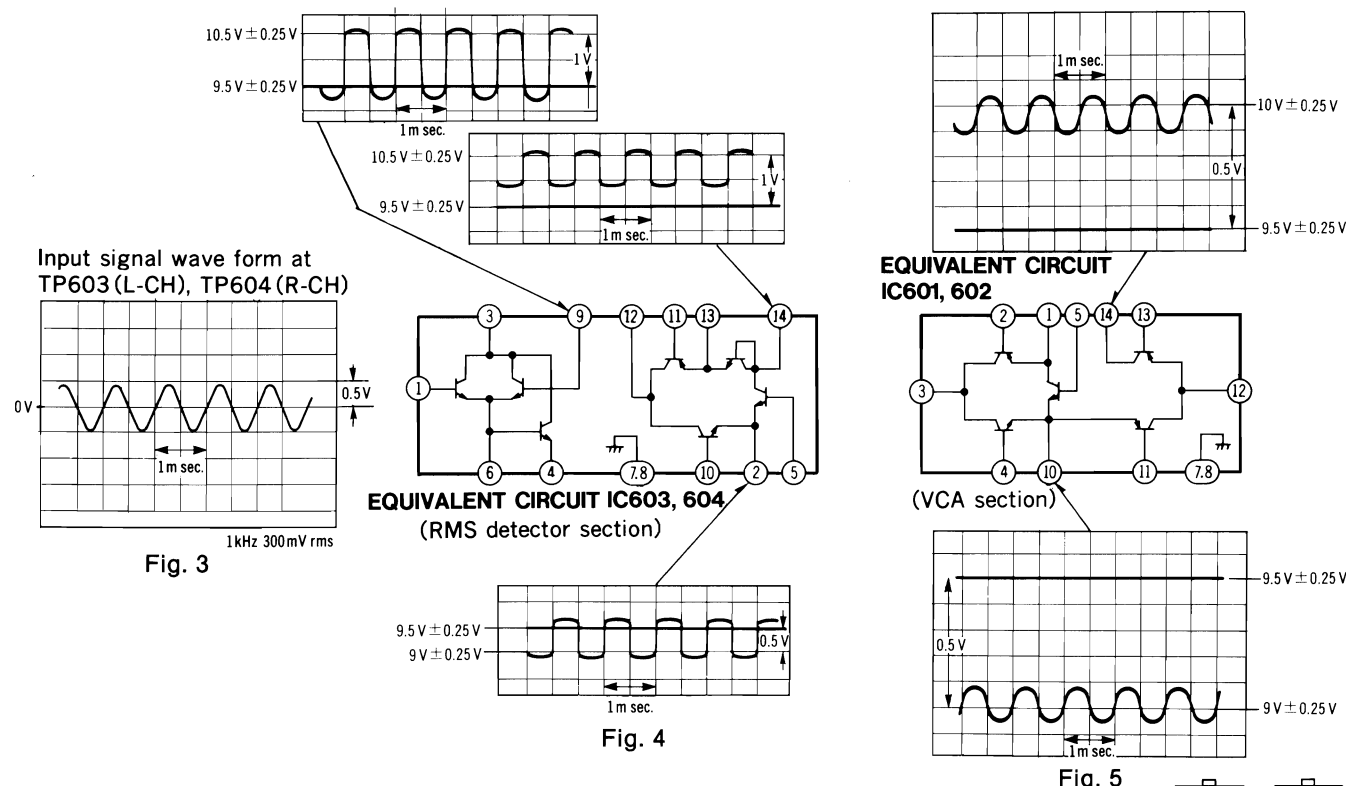


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

**Measurement Method and condition**

1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 6, and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.
2. Set the unit to record mode, adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300mV.

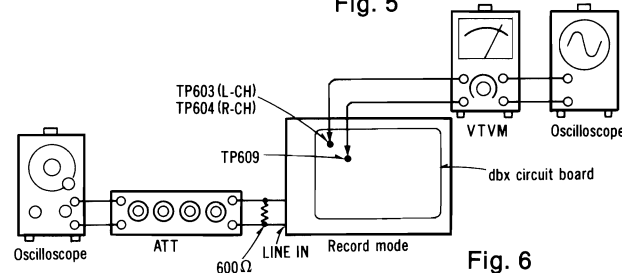


Fig. 6

**dbx SYSTEM CHECKING METHOD**

NOTES: Keep good condition, set switches and controls in the following positions, unless otherwise specified.

- Input selector: Line in
- Input level controls: Maximum
- Output level control: Maximum

ITEM	CHECKING METHOD
<p><b>A Check for expansion/compression</b> Condition: * Stop/record mode * Input level controls ... MAX * Output level control ... MAX * Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</p> <p>Equipment: * VTVM * AF oscillator * ATT * Oscilloscope * Resistor (600Ω)</p>	<p><b>A-1 Check for expansion</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 7 and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to disc position.</li> <li>2. Adjust ATT, increase input signal level by 10dB, and make sure that the reading for VTVM increases by 20dB ± 1dB.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT, decrease the input signal level, and make sure that the reading for VTVM decreases by 20dB ± 1dB.</li> </ol> <p><b>A-2 Check for compression</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 8 and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.</li> <li>2. Set the unit to record mode.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT, increase input signal level by 10dB, and make sure that the reading for VTVM at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) increases by 5dB ± 1dB.</li> <li>4. Adjust ATT, decrease the input signal level by 10dB, and make sure that the reading for VTVM at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) decreases by 5dB ± 1dB.</li> </ol>
<p><b>B Check for standard level of dbx</b> Condition: * Stop/record mode * Input level controls ... MAX * Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</p> <p>Equipment: * VTVM * AF oscillator * ATT * Oscilloscope * Resistor (600Ω)</p>	<p><b>B-1 Check for standard level of dbx in dbx Encode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 8 and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.</li> <li>2. Set the unit to record mode, adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300mV.</li> <li>3. Make sure that the signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) is 300mV ± 0.5dB.</li> </ol> <p><b>B-2 Check for standard level of dbx in dbx Decode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 8 and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and check as follows:</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to disc position and adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300mV.</li> <li>3. Make sure that the signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) is 300mV ± 0.5dB.</li> </ol>
<p><b>C Check for output signal distortion factor (Check for distortion factor of VCA)</b> Condition: * Stop/record mode * Input level controls ... MAX * Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</p> <p>Equipment: * VTVM * AF oscillator * ATT * Oscilloscope * Resistor (600Ω) * Distortion meter</p>	<p><b>C-1 Check for output signal distortion factor in dbx Decode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 9 and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and check as follows:</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to disc position, and adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300mV.</li> <li>3. Measure the distortion factor of output signal at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH), and make sure that the distortion factor is less than 0.2%.</li> <li>4. Next, adjust ATT to raise the output signal level by 5dB and measure the distortion of output factor at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH). Make sure that the distortion is less than 0.8%.</li> <li>5. Adjust ATT to set the output signal at a level 5dB lower than the dbx reference level (300mV), and measure the output signal distortion at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) to check that it is less than 0.3%.</li> </ol> <p><b>C-2 Check for output signal distortion factor in dbx Encode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The connection is the same as above, as is the input signal.</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position, and the unit to record mode.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300mV.</li> <li>4. Measure the distortion factor of output signal at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH), and make sure that the distortion factor is less than 0.25%.</li> </ol>

**Check response circuit**

- Condition:
- \* Stop/record mode
  - \* Input level controls ... MAX
  - \* Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape

- Equipment:
- \* VTVM
  - \* ATT
  - \* Resistor

**ADJUSTMENT**

**NOTES:**

**Adjustment**

- Condition:
- \* Stop mode
  - \* Input level controls ... MAX
  - \* Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape

- Equipment:
- \* VTVM
  - \* ATT
  - \* Resistor

**Adjustment**

## • dbx SYSTEM CHECKING METHOD

NOTES: Keep good condition, set switches and controls in the following positions, unless otherwise specified.

- Input selector: Line in    • Input level controls: Maximum    • Output level control: Maximum

ITEM	CHECKING METHOD
<p><b>A Check for expansion/compression</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop/record mode</li> <li>• Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>• Output level control ... MAX</li> <li>• Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VTVM    • AF oscillator</li> <li>• ATT    • Oscilloscope</li> <li>• Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>	<p><b>A-1 Check for expansion</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 7 and apply 1kHz -27 dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to disc position.</li> <li>2. Adjust ATT, increase input signal level by 10 dB, and make sure that the reading for VTVM increases by 20 dB ± 1 dB.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT, decrease the input signal level, and make sure that the reading for VTVM decreases by 20 dB ± 1 dB.</li> </ol> <p><b>A-2 Check for compression</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 8 and apply 1kHz -27 dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.</li> <li>2. Set the unit to record mode.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT, increase input signal level by 10 dB, and make sure that the reading for VTVM at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) increases by 5 dB ± 1 dB.</li> <li>4. Adjust ATT, decrease the input signal level by 10 dB, and make sure that the reading for VTVM at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) decreases by 5 dB ± 1 dB.</li> </ol>
<p><b>B Check for standard level of dbx</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop/record mode</li> <li>• Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>• Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VTVM    • AF oscillator</li> <li>• ATT    • Oscilloscope</li> <li>• Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>	<p><b>B-1 Check for standard level of dbx in dbx Encode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 8 and apply 1kHz -27 dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.</li> <li>2. Set the unit to record mode, adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300 mV.</li> <li>3. Make sure that the signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) is 300 mV ± 0.5 dB.</li> </ol> <p><b>B-2 Check for standard level of dbx in dbx Decode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 8 and apply 1kHz -27 dB signal from LINE IN, and check as follows:</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to disc position and adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300 mV.</li> <li>3. Make sure that the signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) is 300 mV ± 0.5 dB.</li> </ol>
<p><b>C Check for output signal distortion factor (Check for distortion factor of VCA)</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop/record mode</li> <li>• Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>• Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VTVM    • AF oscillator</li> <li>• ATT    • Oscilloscope</li> <li>• Resistor (600Ω)</li> <li>• Distortion meter</li> </ul>	<p><b>C-1 Check for output signal distortion factor in dbx Decode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 9 and apply 1kHz -27 dB signal from LINE IN, and check as follows:</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to disc position, and adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300 mV.</li> <li>3. Measure the distortion factor of output signal at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH), and make sure that the distortion factor is less than 0.2%.</li> <li>4. Next, adjust ATT to raise the output signal level by 5 dB and measure the distortion of output factor at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH). Make sure that the distortion is less than 0.8%.</li> <li>5. Adjust ATT to set the output signal at a level 5 dB lower than the dbx reference level (300 mV), and measure the output signal distortion at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) to check that it is less than 0.3%.</li> </ol> <p><b>C-2 Check for output signal distortion factor in dbx Encode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The connection is the same as above, as is the input signal.</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position, and the unit to record mode.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300 mV.</li> <li>4. Measure the distortion factor of output signal at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH), and make sure that the distortion factor is less than 0.25%.</li> </ol>

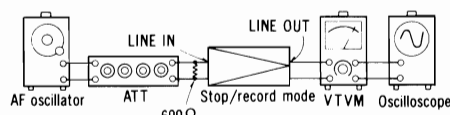


Fig. 7

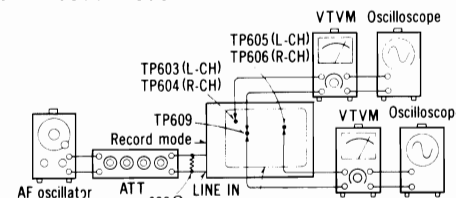


Fig. 8

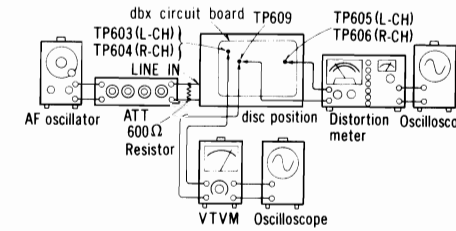


Fig. 9

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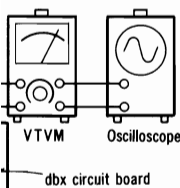
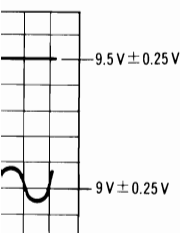
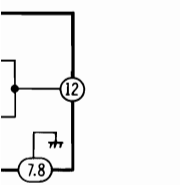
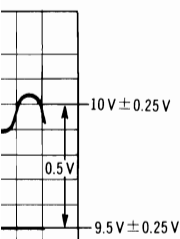


Fig. 6

ITEM	CHECKING METHOD																		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300 mV + 15 dB.</li> <li>6. Make sure that the distortion factor of output signal is less than 0.8%.</li> </ol>																		
<p><b>D Check the frequency response of the dbx circuit</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop/record mode</li> <li>• Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>• Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VTVM    • AF oscillator</li> <li>• ATT    • Oscilloscope</li> <li>• Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>	<p><b>D-1 Check the frequency response during decoding</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 8 and apply 1kHz -27 dB signal from LINE IN, and check as follows:</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to disc position, and adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300 mV.</li> <li>3. With the signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) as 0 dB, change the signal frequency to 100 Hz, 20 Hz and 7 kHz respectively. Read signal levels at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) and check that they are within the specifications-1.</li> </ol> <p><b>D-2 Check the frequency response during encoding</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 8 and apply 1kHz -27 dB signal from LINE IN, and check as follows:</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position, and the unit to record mode.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300 mV.</li> <li>4. With the signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) as 0 dB, change the signal frequency to 100 Hz and 7 kHz respectively. Read signal levels at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) and check that they are within the specifications-2.</li> </ol>																		
	<p><b>Specifications-1</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Signal levels at TP605 and TP606</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>0 dB (300 mV)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100 Hz</td> <td>-0.5 dB ± 1 dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 Hz</td> <td>-28 dB ± 5 dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 kHz</td> <td>+7 dB ± 1 dB</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Specifications-2</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Signal levels at TP605 and TP606</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 kHz</td> <td>0 dB (300 mV)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100 Hz</td> <td>+0.5 dB ± 1 dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 kHz</td> <td>-3.5 dB ± 1 dB</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Frequency	Signal levels at TP605 and TP606	1 kHz	0 dB (300 mV)	100 Hz	-0.5 dB ± 1 dB	20 Hz	-28 dB ± 5 dB	7 kHz	+7 dB ± 1 dB	Frequency	Signal levels at TP605 and TP606	1 kHz	0 dB (300 mV)	100 Hz	+0.5 dB ± 1 dB	7 kHz	-3.5 dB ± 1 dB
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	<p>NOTES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the results of the above checks A, B, C and D do not satisfy the specifications, perform the following adjustments. If the specifications are not satisfied even after the adjustments, follow the checking procedure for problems.</li> <li>• If the output signal is not produced or is extremely distorted, follow the checking procedure for problems.</li> </ul>																		

## • ADJUSTMENT OF dbx SYSTEM

NOTES: When adjusting the circuit of the dbx system, be sure to perform the adjustments in the following order:

- 1) Adjustment of RMS detector,
- 2) Adjustment of dbx standard level
- 3) Adjustment of output signal distortion factor.

Keep good condition, set switches and controls in the following positions, unless otherwise specified.

- Input selector: Line in    • Input level controls: Maximum

ITEM	ADJUSTMENT
<p><b>1 Adjustment of RMS detector</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop mode</li> <li>• Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>• Noise reduction selector ... disc</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VTVM    • AF oscillator</li> <li>• ATT    • Oscilloscope</li> <li>• Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 10, and set the noise reduction selector to disc position.</li> <li>2. Apply 50 Hz -27 dB signal from LINE IN.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300 mV.</li> <li>4. Make sure that the output signal at R739 (L-CH) and R740 (R-CH) (Shown in fig. 2) is at 100 Hz sine wave. If the output signal is not sinusoidal as shown in fig. 11, adjust VR605 (L-CH) and VR606 (R-CH) to make it sinusoidal.</li> </ol> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The voltage of the output signal after adjustment is about 0.8 to 1.1 mVrms.</p>
<p><b>2 Adjustment of dbx standard level</b></p>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> Be sure to perform the standard level adjustment in dbx Encode, followed by the standard level adjustment in dbx Decode.</p>

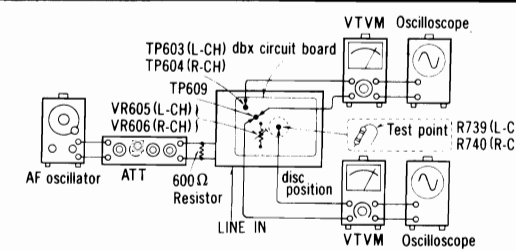


Fig. 10

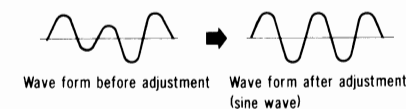


Fig. 11

ITEM	ADJUSTMENT
<p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record/stop mode</li> <li>Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VTVM</li> <li>AF oscillator</li> <li>ATT</li> <li>Oscilloscope</li> <li>Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>	<p><b>②-1 Standard level adjustment in dbx Encode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make the connection as shown in fig. 12 and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.</li> <li>Set unit to record mode, adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300mV.</li> <li>Adjust VR607 (L-CH) and VR608 (R-CH) so that the output signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) becomes 300mV ± 0.5dB.</li> </ol> <p><b>Fig. 12</b></p> <p><b>②-2 Standard level adjustment in dbx Decode mode</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make the connection as shown in fig. 12 and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and perform the following adjustments.</li> <li>Set the noise reduction selector to disc position, and adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300mV.</li> <li>Adjust VR609 (L-CH) and VR610 (R-CH) so that the output signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) becomes 300mV ± 0.5dB.</li> </ol>
<p><b>③ Adjustment of output signal distortion factor</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stop mode</li> <li>Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>Noise reduction selector ... disc</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VTVM</li> <li>AF oscilloscope</li> <li>ATT</li> <li>Oscilloscope</li> <li>Resistor (600Ω)</li> <li>Distortion meter</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make the connection as shown in fig. 13 and apply 1kHz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and perform the following adjustments.</li> <li>Set the noise reduction selector to disc position, and adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300mV - 3dB.</li> <li>Adjust VR601 (L-CH) and VR602 (R-CH) so that output signal distortion at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) is minimized.</li> <li>Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) becomes 300mV + 2dB.</li> <li>Adjust VR603 (L-CH) and VR604 (R-CH) so that output signal distortion at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) is minimized.</li> <li>Repeat adjustments 2 through 5 until the distortion factor is minimized.</li> </ol> <p><b>Fig. 13</b></p>
<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>After adjustments ①, ② and ③, re-check according to "dbx SYSTEM CHECKING METHOD". If the specifications are not satisfied, perform the adjustments again.</p>	

**• CHECKING PROCEDURE FOR PROBLEMS**

**NOTES:** Find defective parts according to the circuit operation checking method given below, and use the results for your reference during repair. Remember to adjust after repair. Keep good condition, set switches and controls in the following positions, unless otherwise specified.

- Input selector: Line in
- Input level controls: Maximum

ITEM	CHECKING METHOD
<p><b>① Operation check of regulated power supply circuit in dbx circuit</b></p> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC volt meter</li> <li>Oscilloscope</li> </ul>	<p><b>①-1 Check of 19V voltage</b></p> <p>Make the connection as shown in fig. 14 and make sure that the emitter voltage of Q645 is +19V ± 0.5V. (If the voltage is deflected slightly from +19V ± 0.5V, it can be adjusted by VR611.)</p> <p><b>①-2 Check of 9.5V voltage</b></p> <p>Make the connection as shown in fig. 14 and make sure that the emitter voltage of Q647 is around 9.5V.</p> <p><b>Fig. 14</b></p>

ITEM	CHECKING METHOD																																																																																																																						
<p><b>② Check of control circuit in dbx circuit</b></p> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC volt meter</li> </ul>	<p><b>E.C.B (G.S.D) voltage check of each switching transistor for Encode/Decode</b></p> <p>The terminal voltage of each switching transistor in Encode/Decode mode are shown in the table below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Transistor Ref. No.</th> <th colspan="3">Encode</th> <th colspan="3">Decode</th> </tr> <tr> <th>E(G)</th> <th>C(S)</th> <th>B(D)</th> <th>E(G)</th> <th>C(S)</th> <th>B(D)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q7, 8</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0.7V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q9, 10, 11, 12</td><td>0V</td><td>9.5V</td><td>9.5V</td><td>0V</td><td>9.5V</td><td>9.5V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q601, 602</td><td>0V</td><td>9.43V</td><td>9.43V</td><td>0V</td><td>9.54V</td><td>9.52V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q605, 606</td><td>10.7V</td><td>9.7V</td><td>0V</td><td>10.7V</td><td>10.7V</td><td>11.3V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q607, 608</td><td>10.7V</td><td>10.7V</td><td>11.3V</td><td>0.3V</td><td>10.7V</td><td>0V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q615, 616</td><td>0V</td><td>9.61V</td><td>0V</td><td>9.61V</td><td>9.61V</td><td>10.2V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q617, 618</td><td>9.61V</td><td>9.61V</td><td>10.1V</td><td>10.6V</td><td>9.61V</td><td>0V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q627, 628</td><td>0V</td><td>9.61V</td><td>9.47V</td><td>0V</td><td>9.59V</td><td>9.58V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q637</td><td>0V</td><td>0.2V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0.6V</td><td>0V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q638</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0.7V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q640</td><td>0V</td><td>12.8V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>9.15V</td><td>0V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q641</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0.7V</td><td>0V</td><td>14.2V</td><td>0V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q642</td><td>19.1V</td><td>19.1V</td><td>18.4V</td><td>19.1V</td><td>0V</td><td>19.0V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q643</td><td>0V</td><td>19.1V</td><td>0.7V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td></tr> <tr><td>Q644</td><td>0V</td><td>0.7V</td><td>0V</td><td>0V</td><td>0.1V</td><td>0V</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>If no abnormality is found in steps ① and ②, check the operation for each part as follows:</p>	Transistor Ref. No.	Encode			Decode			E(G)	C(S)	B(D)	E(G)	C(S)	B(D)	Q7, 8	0V	0V	0V	0V	0V	0.7V	Q9, 10, 11, 12	0V	9.5V	9.5V	0V	9.5V	9.5V	Q601, 602	0V	9.43V	9.43V	0V	9.54V	9.52V	Q605, 606	10.7V	9.7V	0V	10.7V	10.7V	11.3V	Q607, 608	10.7V	10.7V	11.3V	0.3V	10.7V	0V	Q615, 616	0V	9.61V	0V	9.61V	9.61V	10.2V	Q617, 618	9.61V	9.61V	10.1V	10.6V	9.61V	0V	Q627, 628	0V	9.61V	9.47V	0V	9.59V	9.58V	Q637	0V	0.2V	0V	0V	0.6V	0V	Q638	0V	0V	0.7V	0V	0V	0V	Q640	0V	12.8V	0V	0V	9.15V	0V	Q641	0V	0V	0.7V	0V	14.2V	0V	Q642	19.1V	19.1V	18.4V	19.1V	0V	19.0V	Q643	0V	19.1V	0.7V	0V	0V	0V	Q644	0V	0.7V	0V	0V	0.1V	0V
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Q643	0V	19.1V	0.7V	0V	0V	0V																																																																																																																	
Q644	0V	0.7V	0V	0V	0.1V	0V																																																																																																																	
<p><b>③ Operation check of INPUT BAND PASS FILTER circuit (27 Hz - 20 kHz)</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record mode</li> <li>Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>Noise reduction selector ... dbx tape</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VTVM</li> <li>AF oscillator</li> <li>ATT</li> <li>Oscilloscope</li> <li>Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make the connections as shown in fig. 15, and apply 100Hz -27dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.</li> <li>Set the unit to record mode.</li> <li>Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300mV.</li> <li>Make sure that the emitter signal level of Q603 (L-CH) and Q604 (R-CH) is 300mV.</li> <li>Set the input signal frequency to 5kHz and make sure that the emitter signal of Q603 (L-CH) and Q604 (R-CH) remains at the same level (300mV).</li> </ol> <p><b>Fig. 15</b></p>																																																																																																																						
<p><b>④ Operation check of VCA circuit and Pre-emphasis/De-emphasis circuit</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stop/record mode</li> <li>Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VTVM</li> <li>AF oscillator</li> <li>ATT</li> <li>Oscilloscope</li> <li>Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>	<p><b>④-1 Operation check of VCA circuit and Pre-emphasis circuit</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make the connections as shown in fig. 16, and apply 100Hz -27dB signal from LINE IN.</li> <li>Short-circuit both terminals of VR603 (L-CH) and VR604 (R-CH) as shown in fig. 17 to make the VCA control voltage 1/2 Vcc (9.5V), so that the gain of VCA does not change.</li> <li>Set the unit to record mode, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.</li> <li>Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300mV.</li> <li>Make sure that the output signals at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) are sinusoidal. (The operation of VCA can then be checked.)</li> </ol> <p><b>Fig. 16</b></p> <p><b>Fig. 17</b></p>																																																																																																																						

ITEM
<p><b>⑤ Operation check of RMS FILTER (27 Hz - 10 kHz)</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stop mode</li> <li>Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>Noise reduction selector ... disc</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VTVM</li> <li>AF oscillator</li> <li>ATT</li> <li>Oscilloscope</li> <li>Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>

ITEM	CHECKING METHOD																																																																																																																						
<p><b>2 Check of control circuit in dbx circuit</b></p> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DC volt meter</li> </ul>	<p><b>E.C.B (G.S.D) voltage check of each switching transistor for Encode/Decode</b></p> <p>The terminal voltage of each switching transistor in Encode/Decode mode are shown in the table below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Transistor Ref. No.</th> <th colspan="3">Encode</th> <th colspan="3">Decode</th> </tr> <tr> <th>E (G)</th> <th>C (S)</th> <th>B (D)</th> <th>E (G)</th> <th>C (S)</th> <th>B (D)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q7, 8</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0.7V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q9, 10, 11, 12</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.5V</td> <td>9.5V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.5V</td> <td>9.5V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q601, 602</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.43V</td> <td>9.43V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.54V</td> <td>9.52V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q605, 606</td> <td>10.7V</td> <td>9.7V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>10.7V</td> <td>10.7V</td> <td>11.3V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q607, 608</td> <td>10.7V</td> <td>10.7V</td> <td>11.3V</td> <td>0.3V</td> <td>10.7V</td> <td>0V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q615, 616</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.61V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.61V</td> <td>9.61V</td> <td>10.2V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q617, 618</td> <td>9.61V</td> <td>9.61V</td> <td>10.1V</td> <td>10.6V</td> <td>9.61V</td> <td>0V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q627, 628</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.61V</td> <td>9.47V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.59V</td> <td>9.58V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q637</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0.2V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0.6V</td> <td>0V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q638</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0.7V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q640</td> <td>0V</td> <td>12.8V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>9.15V</td> <td>0V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q641</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0.7V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>14.2V</td> <td>0V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q642</td> <td>19.1V</td> <td>19.1V</td> <td>18.4V</td> <td>19.1V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>19.0V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q643</td> <td>0V</td> <td>19.1V</td> <td>0.7V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q644</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0.7V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0V</td> <td>0.1V</td> <td>0V</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Transistor Ref. No.	Encode			Decode			E (G)	C (S)	B (D)	E (G)	C (S)	B (D)	Q7, 8	0V	0V	0V	0V	0V	0.7V	Q9, 10, 11, 12	0V	9.5V	9.5V	0V	9.5V	9.5V	Q601, 602	0V	9.43V	9.43V	0V	9.54V	9.52V	Q605, 606	10.7V	9.7V	0V	10.7V	10.7V	11.3V	Q607, 608	10.7V	10.7V	11.3V	0.3V	10.7V	0V	Q615, 616	0V	9.61V	0V	9.61V	9.61V	10.2V	Q617, 618	9.61V	9.61V	10.1V	10.6V	9.61V	0V	Q627, 628	0V	9.61V	9.47V	0V	9.59V	9.58V	Q637	0V	0.2V	0V	0V	0.6V	0V	Q638	0V	0V	0.7V	0V	0V	0V	Q640	0V	12.8V	0V	0V	9.15V	0V	Q641	0V	0V	0.7V	0V	14.2V	0V	Q642	19.1V	19.1V	18.4V	19.1V	0V	19.0V	Q643	0V	19.1V	0.7V	0V	0V	0V	Q644	0V	0.7V	0V	0V	0.1V	0V
Transistor Ref. No.	Encode			Decode																																																																																																																			
	E (G)	C (S)	B (D)	E (G)	C (S)	B (D)																																																																																																																	
Q7, 8	0V	0V	0V	0V	0V	0.7V																																																																																																																	
Q9, 10, 11, 12	0V	9.5V	9.5V	0V	9.5V	9.5V																																																																																																																	
Q601, 602	0V	9.43V	9.43V	0V	9.54V	9.52V																																																																																																																	
Q605, 606	10.7V	9.7V	0V	10.7V	10.7V	11.3V																																																																																																																	
Q607, 608	10.7V	10.7V	11.3V	0.3V	10.7V	0V																																																																																																																	
Q615, 616	0V	9.61V	0V	9.61V	9.61V	10.2V																																																																																																																	
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Q627, 628	0V	9.61V	9.47V	0V	9.59V	9.58V																																																																																																																	
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Q640	0V	12.8V	0V	0V	9.15V	0V																																																																																																																	
Q641	0V	0V	0.7V	0V	14.2V	0V																																																																																																																	
Q642	19.1V	19.1V	18.4V	19.1V	0V	19.0V																																																																																																																	
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Q644	0V	0.7V	0V	0V	0.1V	0V																																																																																																																	

**NOTE:**  
If no abnormality is found in steps **1** and **2**, check the operation for each part as follows:

**3 Operation check of INPUT BAND PASS FILTER circuit (27 Hz—20 kHz)**

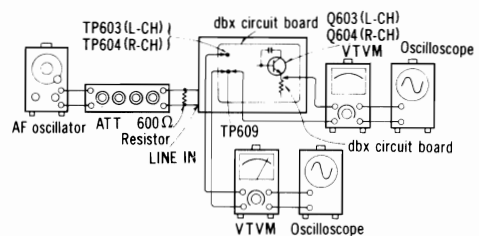
Condition:

- Record mode
- Input level controls ... MAX
- Noise reduction selector ... dbx tape

Equipment:

- VTVM
- AF oscillator
- ATT
- Oscilloscope
- Resistor (600Ω)

1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 15, and apply 100 Hz -27 dB signal from LINE IN, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.
2. Set the unit to record mode.
3. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300 mV.
4. Make sure that the emitter signal level of Q603 (L-CH) and Q604 (R-CH) is 300 mV.
5. Set the input signal frequency to 5 kHz and make sure that the emitter signal of Q603 (L-CH) and Q604 (R-CH) remains at the same level (300 mV).



**Fig. 15**

**4 Operation check of VCA circuit and Pre-emphasis/De-emphasis circuit**

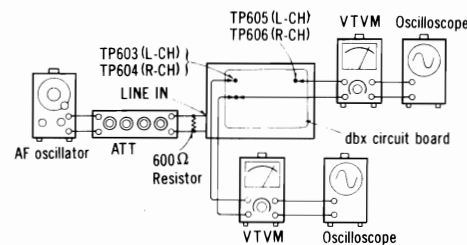
Condition:

- Stop/record mode
- Input level controls ... MAX
- Noise reduction selector ... disc/dbx tape

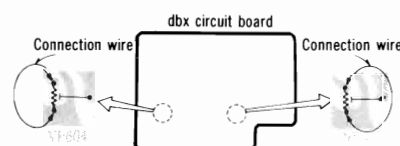
Equipment:

- VTVM
- AF oscillator
- ATT
- Oscilloscope
- Resistor (600Ω)

- 4-1 Operation check of VCA circuit and Pre-emphasis circuit**
1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 16, and apply 100 Hz -27 dB signal from LINE IN.
  2. Short-circuit both terminals of VR603 (L-CH) and VR604 (R-CH) as shown in fig. 17 to make the VCA control voltage  $1/2 V_{CC}$  (9.5V), so that the gain of VCA does not change.
  3. Set the unit to record mode, and set the noise reduction selector to dbx tape position.
  4. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300 mV.
  5. Make sure that the output signals at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) are sinusoidal. (The operation of VCA can then be checked.)

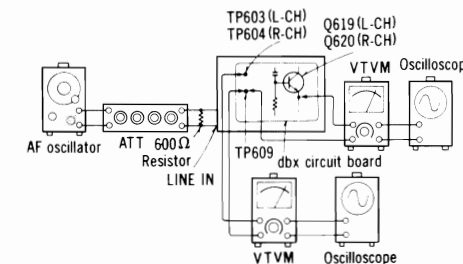


**Fig. 16**



**Fig. 17**

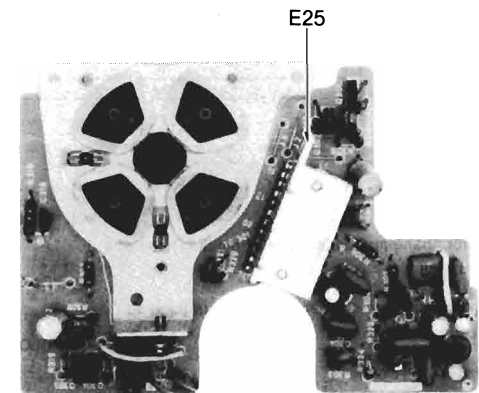
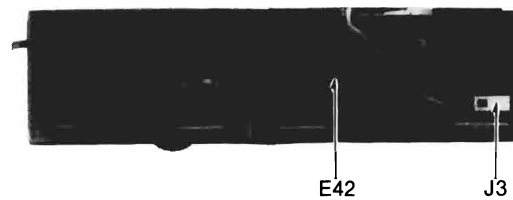
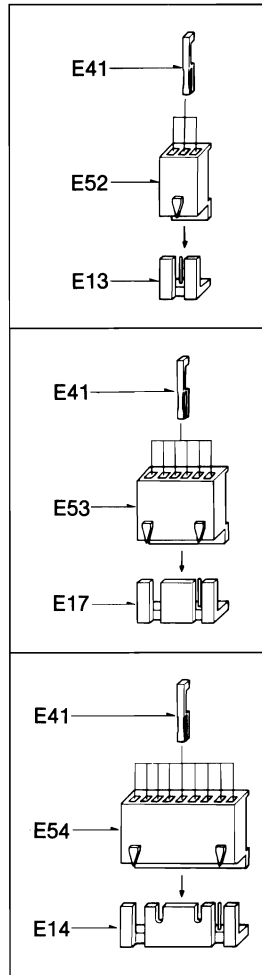
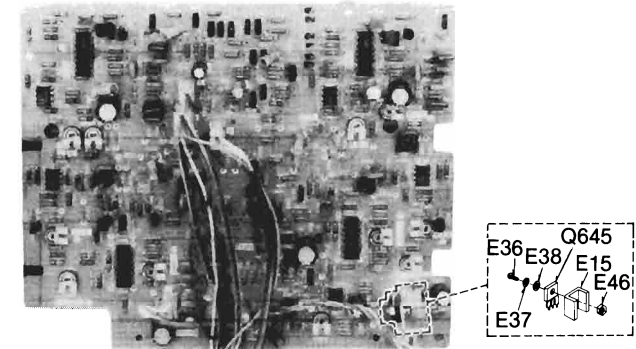
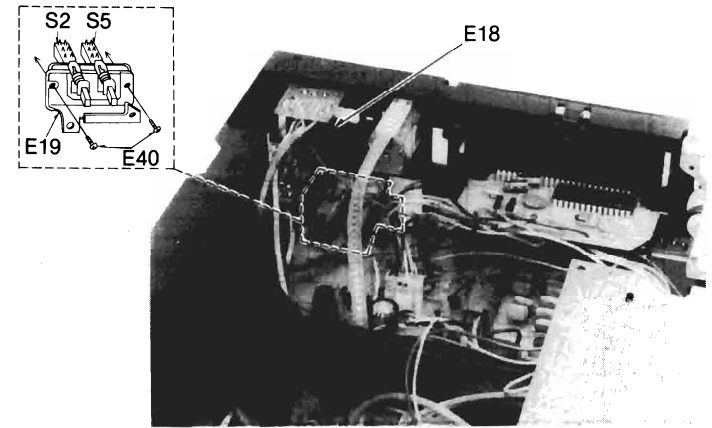
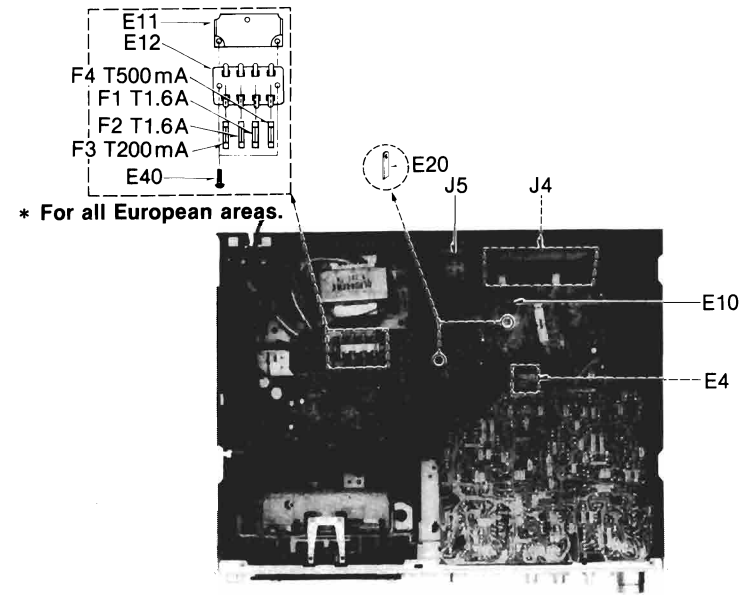
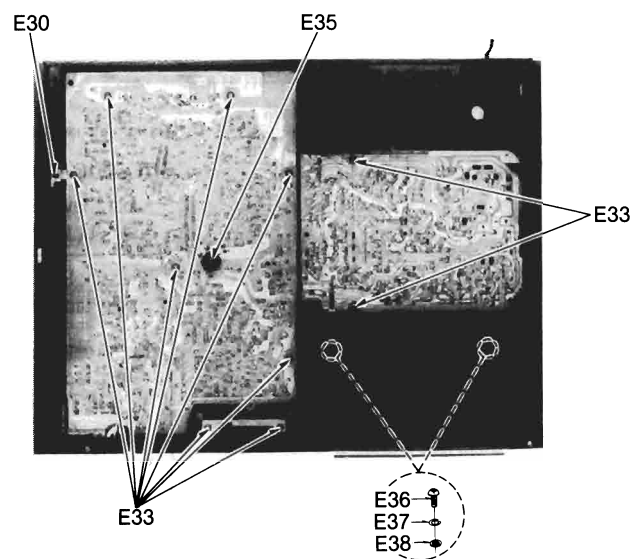
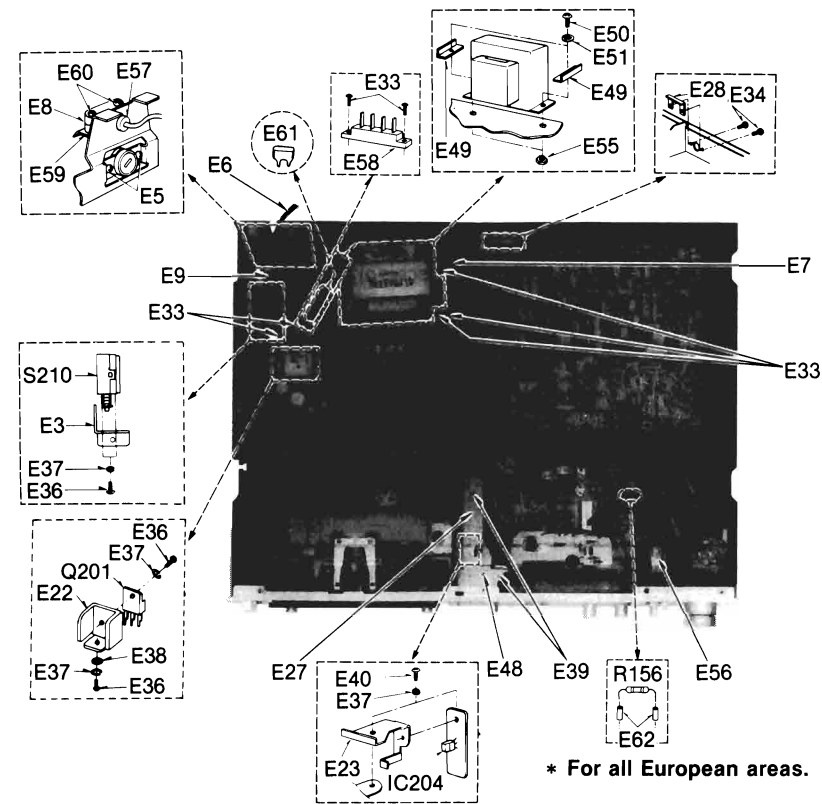
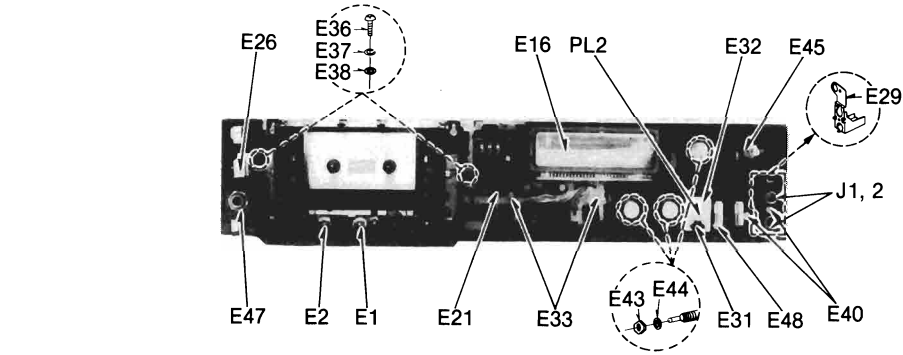
ITEM	CHECKING METHOD
	<p>6. Shift the frequency of input signal to 5 kHz, and make sure that the output signal levels at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) are increased by about 12 dB. (The operation of the Pre-emphasis circuit can then be checked.)</p> <p><b>4-2 Operation check of VCA circuit and De-emphasis circuit</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The procedure is the same as 1—2 for the above VCA circuit and Pre-emphasis circuit.</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to disc position.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300 mV.</li> <li>4. Make sure that the output signals at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) are sinusoidal. (The operation of VCA can then be checked.)</li> <li>5. Change the frequency of input signal to 5 kHz and make sure that the output signal level at TP605 (L-CH) and TP606 (R-CH) is decreased by about 12 dB. (The operation of the De-emphasis circuit can then be checked.)</li> </ol> <p><b>NOTE:</b> After check, disconnect the short-circuited terminals of VR603 (L-CH) and VR604 (R-CH).</p>
<p><b>5 Operation check of RMS FILTER circuit (27 Hz—10 kHz)</b></p> <p>Condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop mode</li> <li>• Input level controls ... MAX</li> <li>• Noise reduction selector ... disc</li> </ul> <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VTVM</li> <li>• AF oscillator</li> <li>• ATT</li> <li>• Oscilloscope</li> <li>• Resistor (600Ω)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the connections as shown in fig. 18, and apply 100 Hz -27 dB signal from LINE IN.</li> <li>2. Set the noise reduction selector to disc position.</li> <li>3. Adjust ATT so that the signal level at TP603 (L-CH) and TP604 (R-CH) is 300 mV.</li> <li>4. Make sure that the emitter signal level of Q619 (L-CH) and Q620 (R-CH) is around 300 mV.</li> <li>5. Change the frequency of input signal to 5 kHz and make sure that the emitter signal of Q619 (L-CH) and Q620 (R-CH) remains at the same level (300 mV).</li> </ol>



**Fig. 18**



ELECTRICAL PARTS LOCATION

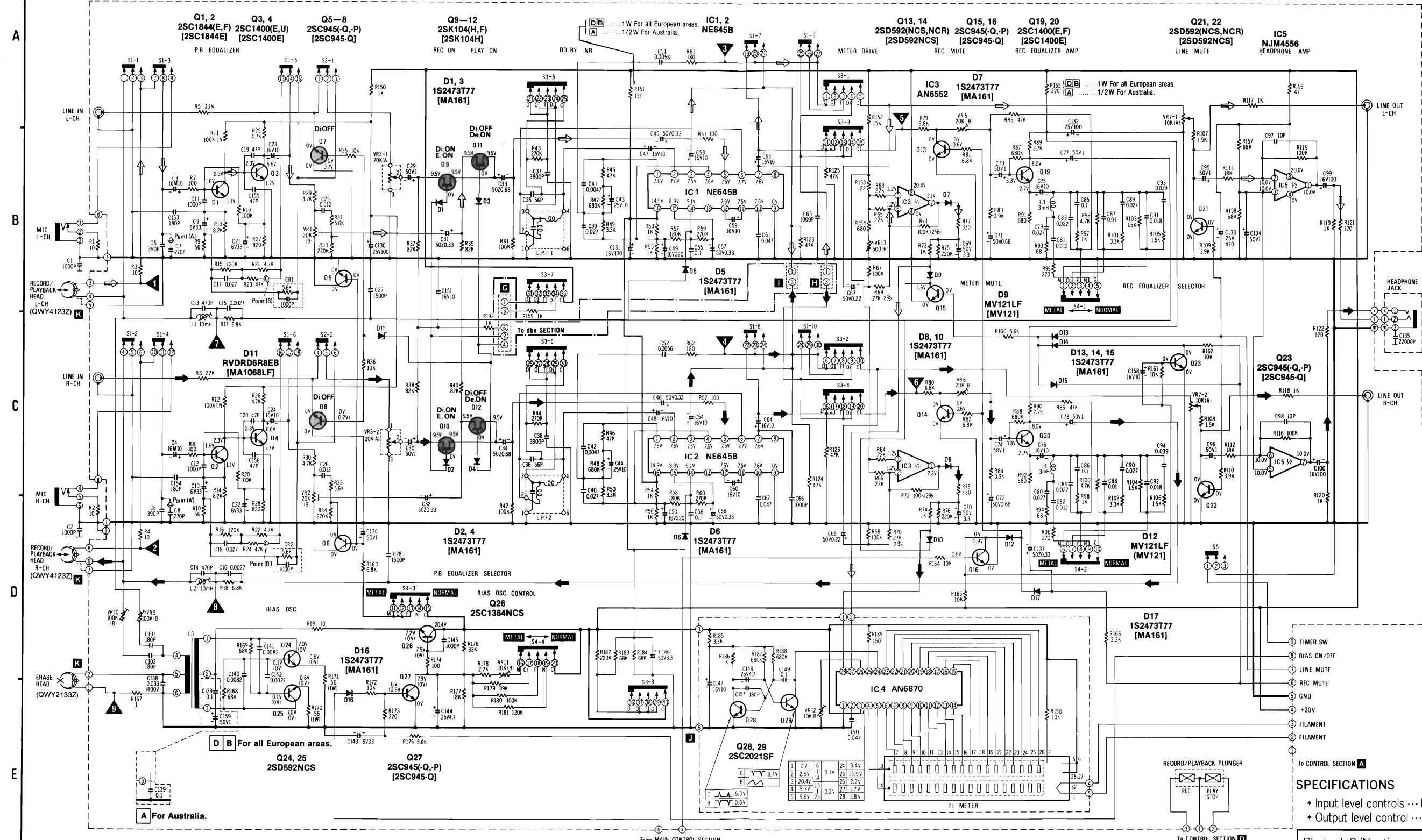


REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

Important safety notice  
Components identified by  $\Delta$  mark have special characteristics important for safety.  
When replacing any of these components, use only manufacturer's specified parts.

Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description
<b>ELECTRICAL PARTS</b>		
E1	QWY4123Z	Record/Playback Head
E2	QWY2133Z	Erase Head
E3	QMA3578	Power Switch Angle
E4	EMR201	Plunger
E5	XTN3+6B	Screw $\phi$ 3x6
E6	$\Delta$ SJA88	AC Power Cord
*For all European areas except United Kingdom.		
	$\Delta$ QFC1205M	"
*For United Kingdom.		
	$\Delta$ QFC1208M	"
*For Australia.		
E7	QTSM0054	Shield Plate
E8	QTD1164	Cord Clamper
E9	QMA3577	Transformer Angle
E10	QTSM0050	Shield Plate
E11	$\Delta$ QMA3944	Fuse Angle
*For all European areas.		
E12	$\Delta$ QTF1039	Fuse Holder
*For all European areas.		
E13	QJP1921TN	3 Pin Post
E14	QJP1923TN	9 Pin Post
E15	QTHM0010	Heat Sink
E16	QSL5006RF	Fluorescent Level Meter
E17	QJP1922TN	6 Pin Post
E18	QTS1494	Shield Plate (for Input Level Control VR)
E19	QMAM0131	Push Switch Angle (for S2 and S5)
E20	QJT1067	Check Pin
E21	QKJ0388	LED Holder (for D225, D226 and D227)
E22	QTH1088	Heat Sink
E23	QMA3866	Hall IC Angle
E25	QTH1151	Heat Sink (for IC301)
E26	QGOM0041	Push Button (for S210)
E27	QMA3867	Angle
E28	QMA3872	Jack Holder
E29	QJC0021	Earth Plate
E30	QJC0020	"
E31	QBG1366	Rubber Cushion
E32	QKJM0051	Pilot Lamp Cover
E33	XTN3+10B	Screw $\phi$ 3x10
E34	XSN3+10BVS	"
E35	QBG1228	Rubber Bush
E36	XSN3+8S	Screw $\phi$ 3x8
E37	XWA3B	Washer
E38	XWG3	"
E39	XTS3+10B	Screw $\phi$ 3x10
E40	XSN3+6S	Screw $\phi$ 3x6
E41	QJT1054	Contact
E42	QMR1825	Switch Rod
E43	XNS8	Nut
E44	XWS8AW	Washer
E45	XNS9	Nut
E46	XNG3ES	"
E47	QNG1070	"
E48	XSS3+6S	Screw $\phi$ 3x6
E49	QTTM011	Spacer
E50	XSN4+10	Screw $\phi$ 4x10
E51	XWA4B	Washer
E52	QJS1921TN	3 Pin Housing
E53	QJS1922TN	6 Pin Housing
E54	QJS1923TN	9 Pin Housing
E55	XNG4ES	Nut
E56	QSR0401	Rotary Selector (for Switching S3)
E57	QBJ1425	Cord Bushing
E58	QJT4017	4 Pin Terminal
E59	QMA3945	Terminal Angle
E60	XSB3+20BNS	Screw $\phi$ 3x20
E61	QTW1195	Spark Killer Cover
E62	$\Delta$ QZE0003	Porcelain Tube
*For all European areas.		

**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM  
MAIN AMP SECTION**



**NOTES:**

- (2%) presents allowable resistance range of resistor used. e.g. R665 220 (2%) → 220±4.4(Ω)
- Mark represents switching transistor for changing connections of blocks in the dbx circuit.
- Circuit constructions for encoding, decoding and disc are different as shown in page 10.

**E.ON**  
**De.ON**  
**Di.ON**  
**Di.OFF**

e.g. "E.ON" shows ON condition during Encode mode. →

"De.ON" shows ON condition during Decode mode. →

"Di.ON" shows ON condition during Disc mode. →

"Di.OFF" shows OFF condition during Disc mode. →

**SPECIFICATIONS**

- Input level controls ... MAX
- Output level control ... MAX

Playback S/N ratio Test tape ... QZZCFM	Greater than 47 dB
Overall distortion Test tape ... QZZCRA for Normal ... QZZCRX for CrO <sub>2</sub> ... QZZCRY for Fe-Cr ... QZZCRZ for Metal	Less than 3% (Normal) Less than 3.5% (CrO <sub>2</sub> , Fe-Cr, Metal)
Overall S/N ratio Test tape ... QZZCRA	Greater than 45 dB (without NAB filter)

NOTES: RESISTORS

- ERD...Carbon
ERG...Metal-oxide
ERS...Metal-oxide
ERX...Metal-film
ERQ...Fuse type metallic
ERC...Solid
ERF...Cement

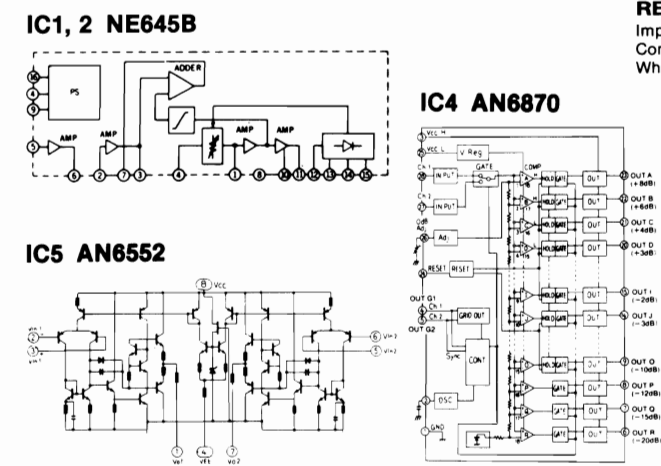
CAPACITORS

- ECBA...Ceramic
ECGD...Ceramic
ECKD...Ceramic
ECCD...Ceramic
ECFO...Ceramic
ECQM...Polyester film
ECQE...Polyester film

ECQF...Polypropylene

- ECEO...Electrolytic
ECEON...Non polar electrolytic
ECQS...Polystyrene
ECSO...Tantalum
QCS...Tantalum

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

Important safety notice
Components identified by Δ mark have special characteristics important for safety.
When replacing any of these components, use only manufacturer's specified parts.

Table with columns: Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No. containing resistor and capacitor part numbers.

Main parts list table with columns: Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No. containing various electronic components.

CIRCUIT BOARD MAIN AMP CIRCUIT BOARD

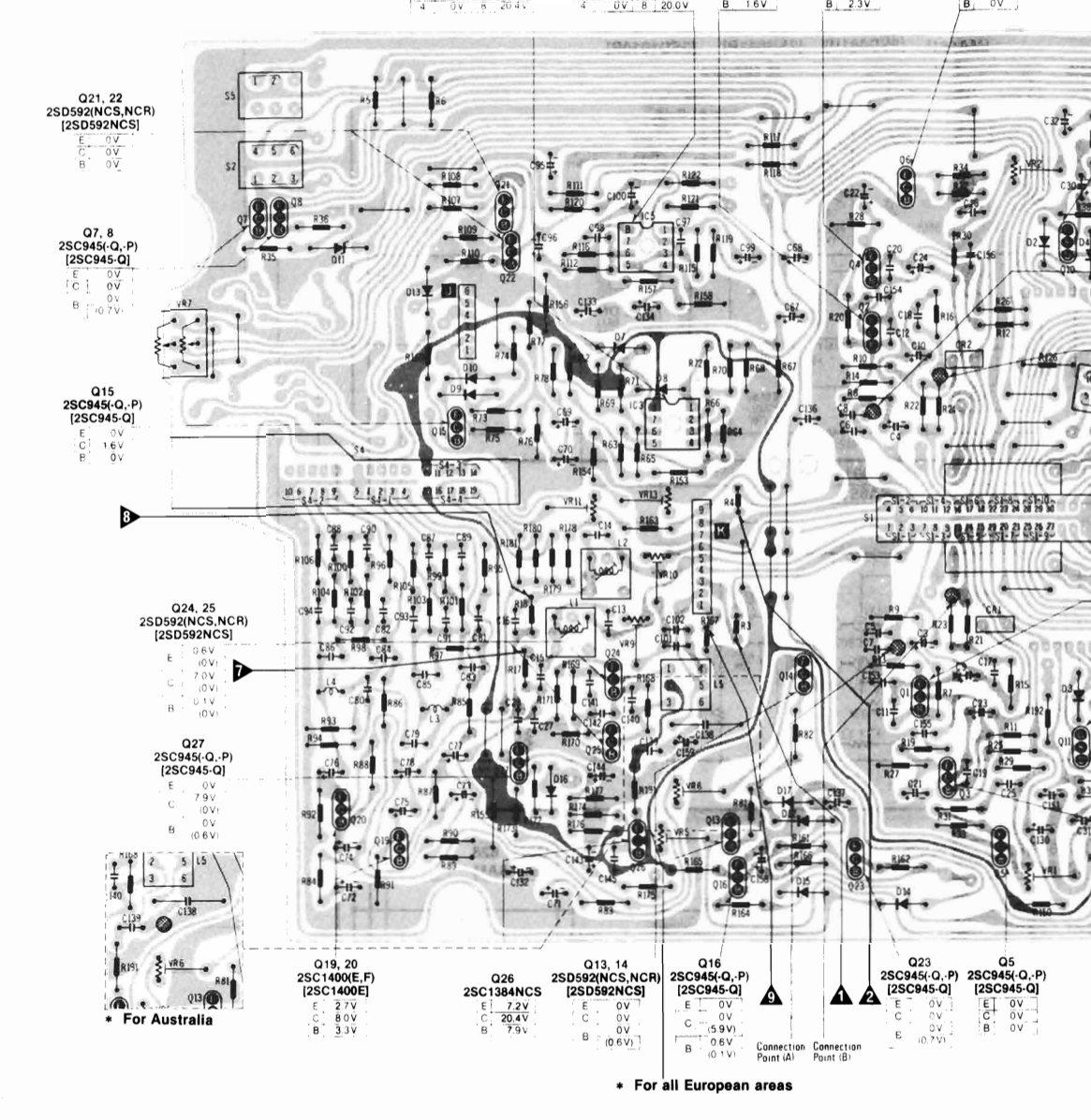


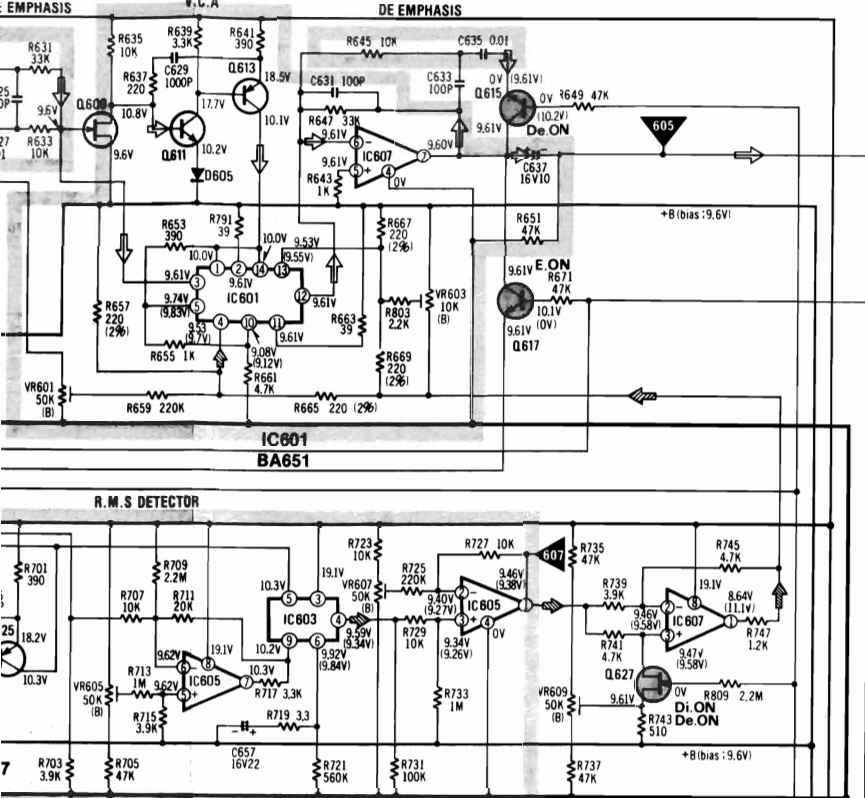
Table with columns: Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No., Ref. No., Part No. containing diodes, transistors, and other components.

- NOTES:
S1-1—S1-10...Record/Playback select switch
S2-1, S2-2...Input select switch
S3-1—S3-8...Noise reduction select switch
S4-1—S4-4...Tape select switch
S5...Timer record switch
VR1, VR2...Playback gain adjustment VR
VR3-1, VR3-2...Input level controls
VR5, VR6...Overall gain adjustment VR
VR7-1, VR7-2...Output level controls
VR9, VR10...Bias current adjustment VR
VR11...Erase current adjustment VR
VR12...FL meter adjustment VR
VR13...FL meter adjustment VR
L1, L2...Bias trap adjustment coil
Connection points (A) (B) and (B)...

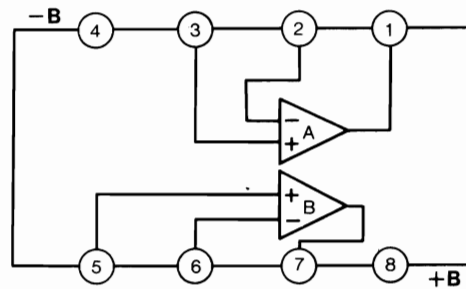
- Resistance are in ohms (Ω), 1/4 watt unless specified otherwise.
Capacity are in microfarads (μF) unless specified otherwise.
P = Pico-farads.
The mark (▽) shows test point.
All voltage values shown in circuitry are under no signal condition and record mode with volume control at minimum position.
For measurement, use VTM.
This arrow indicates the flow of the playback signal.
This arrow indicates the flow of the recording signal.
Described in the schematic diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors and diodes.



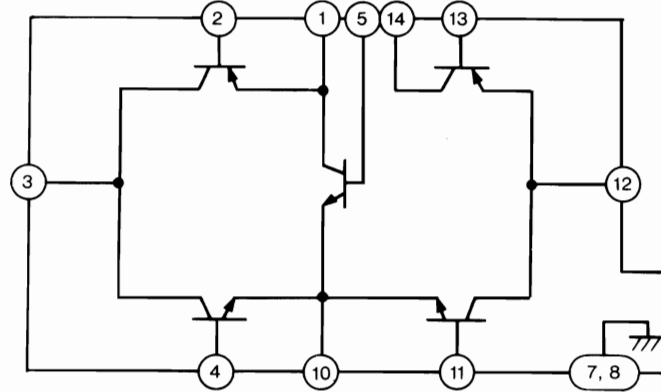
7, 608 Q609, 610 D605 Q611, 612 Q613, 614 Q615-618  
(S) 2SK30AO 1S2473T77 2SD661(U,T) 2SB641(R,S) 2SD1010(R,S)  
R) [MA161] [2SD661U] [2SB641R] [2SD1010R]



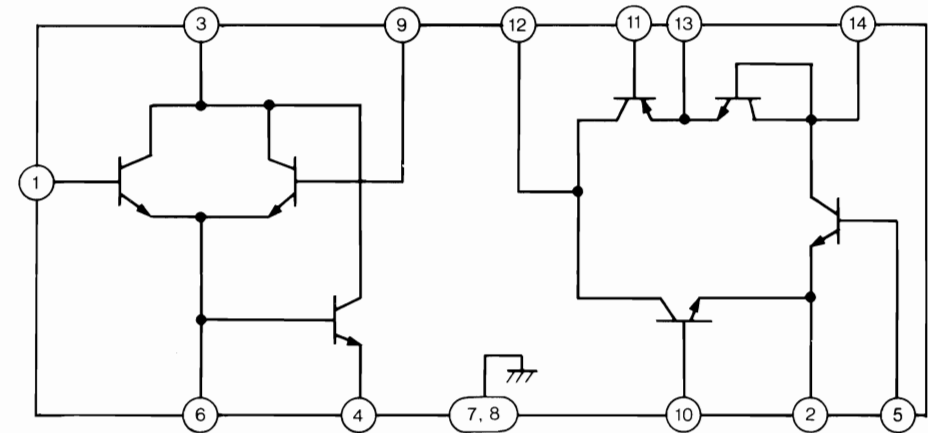
IC605, 606, 607, 608, 609



IC601, 602



IC603, 604



NOTES:

- VR601, VR602.....VCA distortion adjustment VR.
- VR603, VR604.....VCA distortion adjustment VR.
- VR605, VR606.....RMS distortion adjustment VR.
- VR607, VR608.....dbx standard input level adjustment VR (Encode).
- VR609, VR610.....dbx standard level adjustment VR (Decode).
- VR611.....DC voltage adjustment VR.
- Resistance are in ohms ( $\Omega$ ), 1/4 watt unless specified otherwise. 1K = 1,000( $\Omega$ ), 1M = 1,000k( $\Omega$ ).
- Capacity are in microfarads ( $\mu$ F) unless specified otherwise. P = Pico-farads.
- The mark (▼) shows test point. e.g. ▼ = Test point 1.
- All voltage values shown in circuitry are under no signal condition and record mode with volume control at minimum position. However, the voltage in playback mode is indicated in ( ) when it differs from that in record mode.
- For measurement, use VTVM.

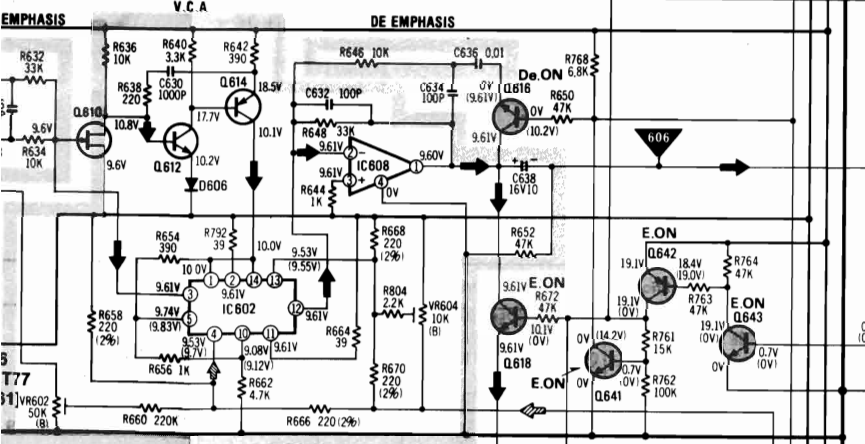
- (→) this arrow indicates the flow of the playback signal.
- (←) this arrow indicates the flow of the recording signal.
- (⚡) this arrow indicates the flow of V.C.A. control signal.
- Described in the schematic diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors and diodes. One type of number is used for supply parts number and production parts number when they are identical.

e.g. Q619, 620  
 [2SC2021(SF,RF)] ← Production parts number  
 [2SC2021SF] ← Supply parts number  
 D602, 604  
 1S2473T77 ← Production parts number  
 [MA161] ← Supply parts number

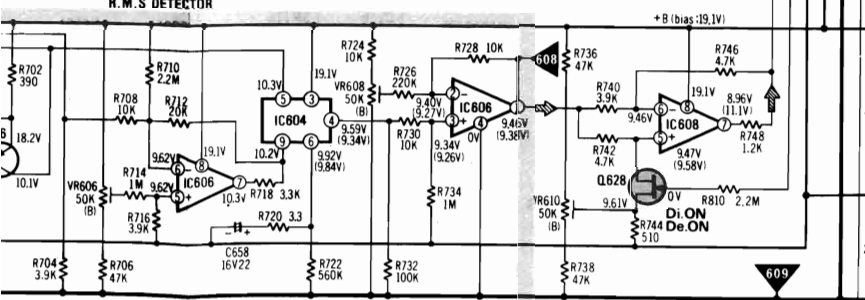
- The supply parts number is described alone in the replacement parts list.
- (2%) presents allowable resistance range of resistor used. e.g. R665 220 (2%) → 220±4.4( $\Omega$ )
- Mark (⊗) represents switching transistor for changing connections of blocks in the dbx circuit.
- Circuit constructions for encoding, decoding and disc are different as shown in page 10.

e.g. "E.ON" shows ON condition during Encode mode. → (⊗)  
 "De.ON" shows ON condition during Decode mode. → (⊗)  
 "Di.ON" shows ON condition during Disc mode. → (⊗)  
 "Di.OFF" shows OFF condition during Disc mode. → (⊗)

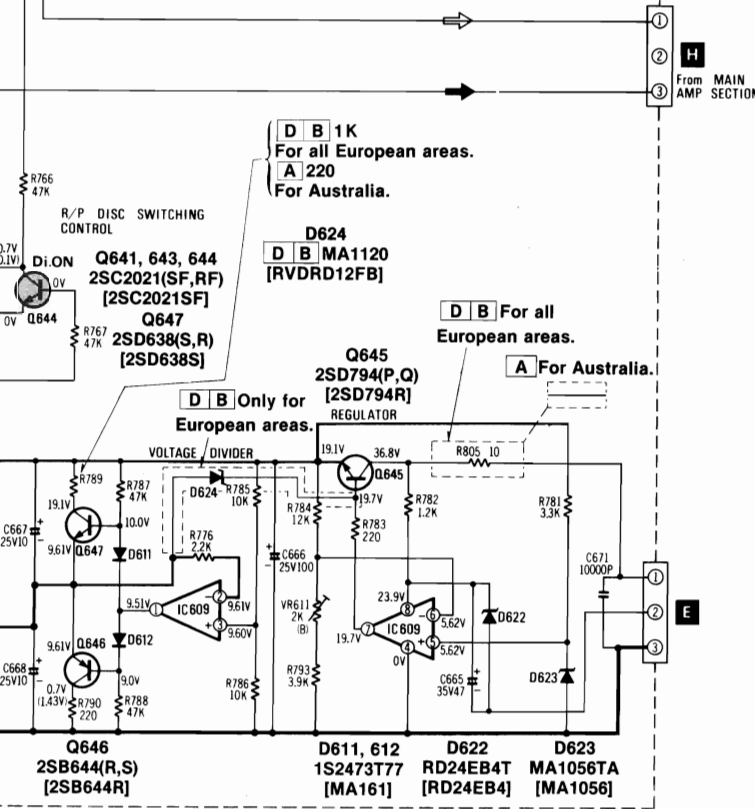
Q625, 626 2SB641(R,S) IC605, 606 NJM4558D IC607, 608 NJM4558DF Q627, 628 2SK68AM



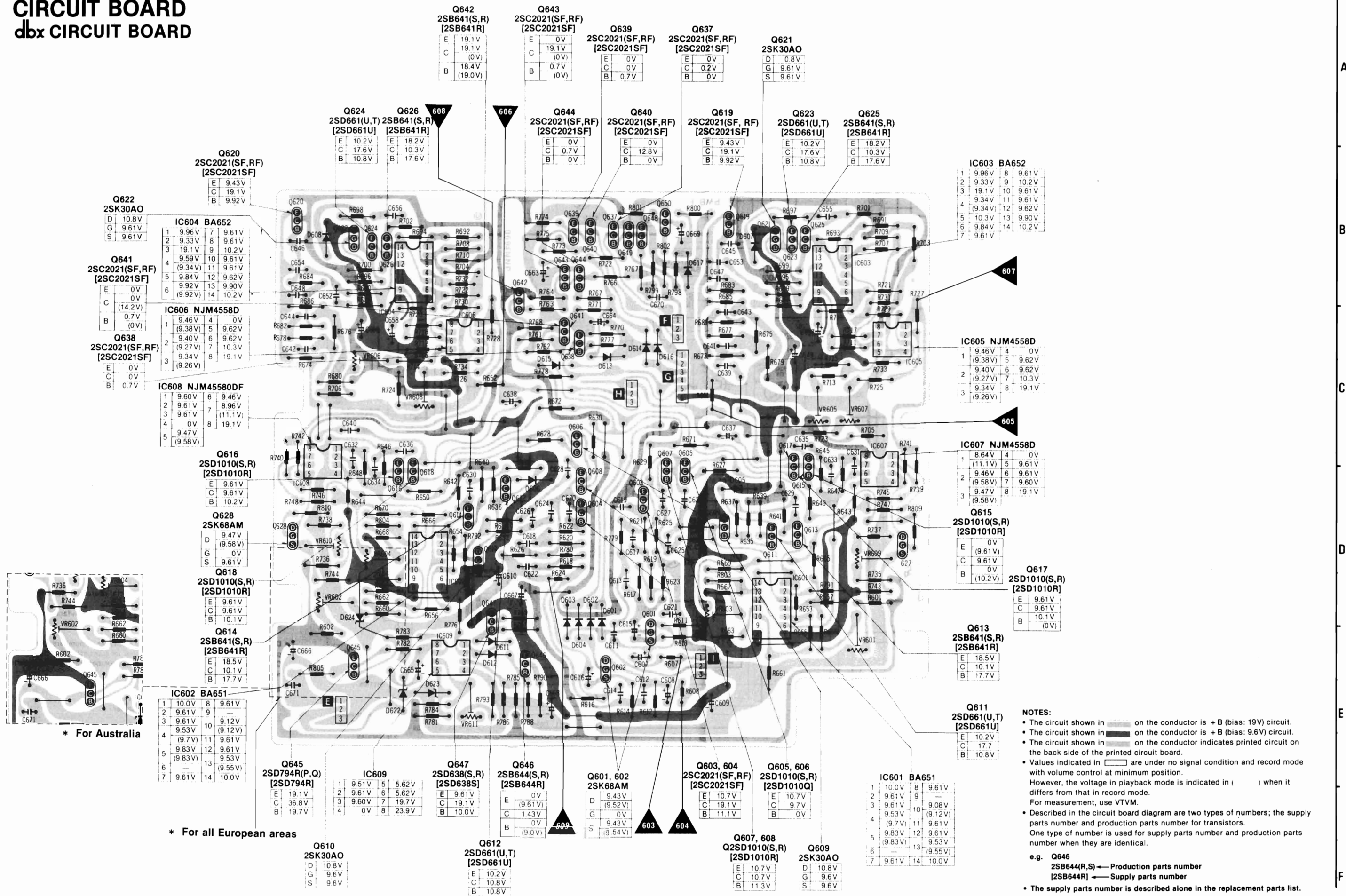
IC602 BA651 Q642 2SB641(R,S) [2SB641R]



Q646 2SB644(R,S) [2SB644R] D611, 612 1S2473T77 [MA161] D622 RD24EB4T [RD24EB4] D623 MA1056TA [MA1056]



**CIRCUIT BOARD**  
**dbx CIRCUIT BOARD**



**Q622**  
2SK30AO

D	10.8V
G	9.61V
S	9.61V

**Q641**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	0V
B	0.7V

**Q638**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	0V
B	0.7V

**IC608** NJM45580DF

1	9.60V	6	9.46V
2	9.61V	7	8.96V
3	9.61V	8	(11.1V)
4	0V	9	19.1V
5	9.47V		(9.58V)

**Q616**  
2SD1010(S,R)  
[2SD1010R]

E	9.61V
C	9.61V
B	10.2V

**Q628**  
2SK68AM

D	9.47V
G	(9.58V)
S	9.61V

**Q618**  
2SD1010(S,R)  
[2SD1010R]

E	9.61V
C	9.61V
B	10.1V

**Q614**  
2SB641(S,R)  
[2SB641R]

E	18.5V
C	10.1V
B	17.7V

**IC602** BA651

1	10.0V	8	9.61V
2	9.61V	9	—
3	9.61V	10	9.12V
4	9.53V	11	(9.12V)
5	(9.7V)	12	9.61V
6	9.83V	13	9.61V
7	(9.83V)	14	9.53V
			(9.55V)

**Q645**  
2SD794R(P,Q)  
[2SD794R]

E	19.1V
C	36.8V
B	19.7V

**IC609**

1	9.51V	5	5.62V
2	9.61V	6	5.62V
3	9.60V	7	19.7V
4	0V	8	23.9V

**Q647**  
2SD638(S,R)  
[2SD638S]

E	9.61V
C	19.1V
B	10.0V

**Q646**  
2SB644(S,R)  
[2SB644R]

E	0V
C	(9.61V)
B	1.43V

**Q601, 602**  
2SK68AM

D	9.43V
G	(9.52V)
S	9.43V
	(9.54V)

**Q603, 604**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	10.7V
C	19.1V
B	11.1V

**Q605, 606**  
2SD1010(S,R)  
[2SD1010Q]

E	10.7V
C	9.7V
B	0V

**IC601** BA651

1	10.0V	8	9.61V
2	9.61V	9	—
3	9.61V	10	9.08V
4	9.53V	11	(9.12V)
5	(9.7V)	12	9.61V
6	9.83V	13	9.61V
7	(9.83V)	14	9.53V
			(9.55V)

**Q607, 608**  
Q2SD1010(S,R)  
[2SD1010R]

E	10.7V
C	10.7V
B	11.3V

**Q609**  
2SK30AO

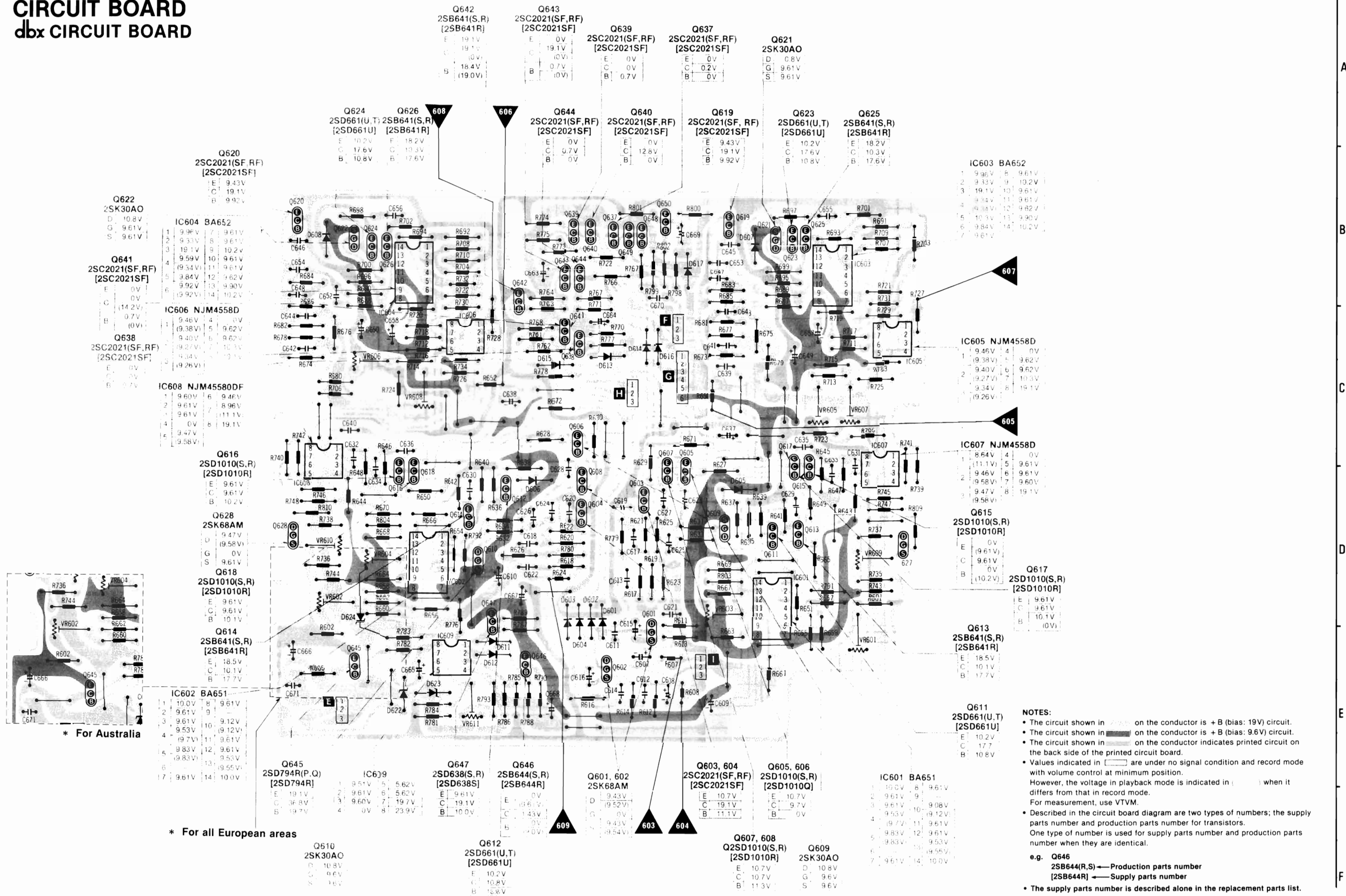
D	10.8V
G	9.6V
S	9.6V

\* For all European areas

\* For Australia

- NOTES:**
- The circuit shown in on the conductor is + B (bias: 19V) circuit.
  - The circuit shown in on the conductor is + B (bias: 9.6V) circuit.
  - The circuit shown in on the conductor indicates printed circuit on the back side of the printed circuit board.
  - Values indicated in are under no signal condition and record mode with volume control at minimum position. However, the voltage in playback mode is indicated in ( ) when it differs from that in record mode. For measurement, use VTVM.
  - Described in the circuit board diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors. One type of number is used for supply parts number and production parts number when they are identical.
- e.g. **Q646**  
2SB644(R,S) — Production parts number  
[2SB644R] — Supply parts number
- The supply parts number is described alone in the replacement parts list.

**CIRCUIT BOARD**  
**dbx CIRCUIT BOARD**



**Q622**  
2SK30AO

D	10.8V
G	9.61V
S	9.61V

**Q641**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	0V
B	14.2V
A	0.7V
(0V)	

**Q638**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	0V
B	0.7V

**IC608** NJM45580DF

1	9.60V	6	9.46V
2	9.61V	7	8.96V
3	9.61V	8	11.1V
4	0V	9	19.1V
5	9.47V	10	9.58V

**Q616**  
2SD1010(S,R)  
[2SD1010R]

E	9.61V
C	9.61V
B	10.2V

**Q628**  
2SK68AM

U	9.47V
G	0V
S	9.61V

**Q618**  
2SD1010(S,R)  
[2SD1010R]

E	9.61V
C	9.61V
B	10.1V

**Q614**  
2SB641(S,R)  
[2SB641R]

E	18.5V
C	10.1V
B	17.7V

**IC602** BA651

1	10.0V	8	9.61V
2	9.61V	9	9.61V
3	9.61V	10	9.12V
4	9.53V	11	9.61V
5	9.83V	12	9.61V
6	9.83V	13	9.53V
7	9.61V	14	10.0V

**Q645**  
2SD794R(P,Q)  
[2SD794R]

E	19.1V
C	36.8V
B	19.7V

**IC609**

1	9.61V	5	5.62V
2	9.61V	6	5.62V
3	9.60V	7	19.7V
4	0V	8	23.9V

**Q647**  
2SD638(S,R)  
[2SD638S]

E	9.61V
C	19.1V
B	10.0V

**Q646**  
2SB644(S,R)  
[2SB644R]

E	0V
C	14.3V
B	0V
(0V)	

**Q601, 602**  
2SK68AM

D	9.43V
G	9.52V
S	0V
(9.54V)	

**Q603, 604**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	10.7V
C	19.1V
B	11.1V

**Q605, 606**  
2SD1010(S,R)  
[2SD1010Q]

E	10.7V
C	9.7V
B	0V

**IC601** BA651

1	10.0V	8	9.61V
2	9.61V	9	9.61V
3	9.61V	10	9.08V
4	9.53V	11	9.61V
5	9.83V	12	9.61V
6	9.83V	13	9.53V
7	9.61V	14	10.0V

**Q607, 608**  
Q2SD1010(S,R)  
[2SD1010R]

E	10.7V
C	10.7V
B	11.3V

**Q609**  
2SK30AO

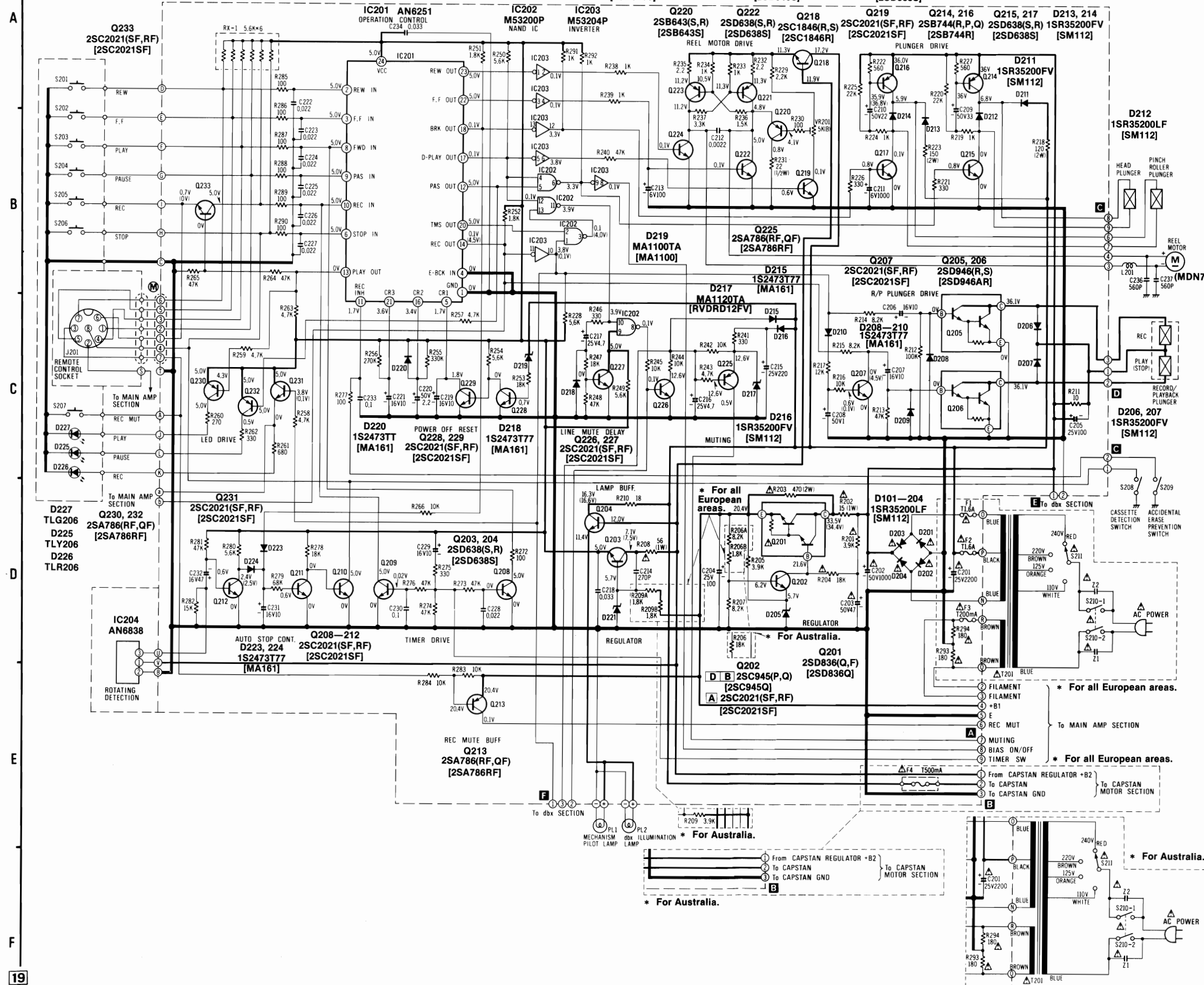
D	10.8V
G	9.6V
S	9.6V

\* For all European areas

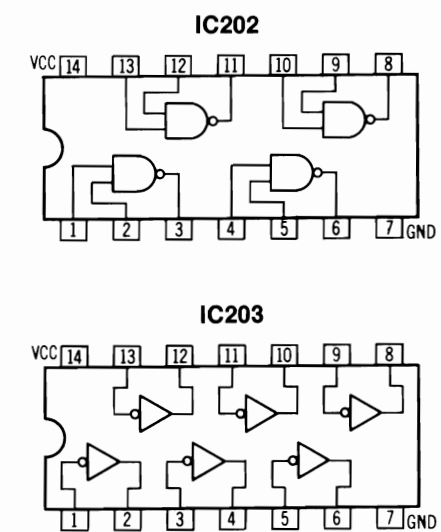
\* For Australia

- NOTES:**
- The circuit shown in on the conductor is + B (bias: 19V) circuit.
  - The circuit shown in on the conductor is + B (bias: 9.6V) circuit.
  - The circuit shown in on the conductor indicates printed circuit on the back side of the printed circuit board.
  - Values indicated in are under no signal condition and record mode with volume control at minimum position. However, the voltage in playback mode is indicated in when it differs from that in record mode. For measurement, use VTVM.
  - Described in the circuit board diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors. One type of number is used for supply parts number and production parts number when they are identical.
  - e.g. **Q646**  
2SB644(R,S) ← Production parts number  
[2SB644R] ← Supply parts number
  - The supply parts number is described alone in the replacement parts list.

# SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM POWER SUPPLY & MAIN CONTROL SECTION



## EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



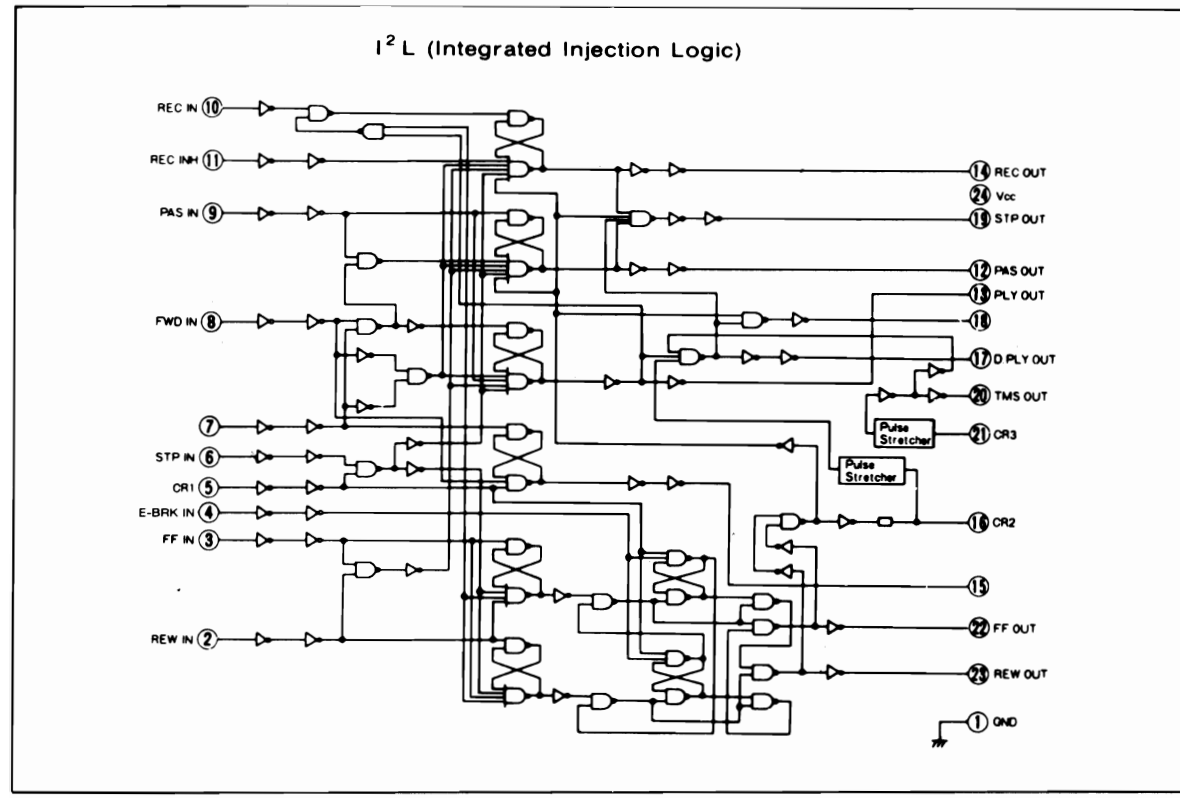
- NOTES:**
- S201 ..... Rewind button switch.
  - S202 ..... Fast forward button switch.
  - S203 ..... Playback button switch.
  - S204 ..... Pause button switch.
  - S205 ..... Record button switch.
  - S206 ..... Stop button switch.
  - S207 ..... Record mute button switch.
  - S208 ..... Cassette detection switch.
  - S209 ..... Accidental erase prevention switch.
  - S210 ..... Power ON/OFF switch.
  - S211 ..... AC power voltage select switch.
  - VR201 ..... Takeup torque adjustment VR.
  - Resistance are in ohms (Ω), 1/4 watt unless specified otherwise.
  - 1K = 1,000Ω, 1M = 1,000k(Ω).
  - Capacity are in microfarads (μF) unless specified otherwise.
  - P = Pico-farads.
  - All voltage values shown in circuitry are under no signal condition and stop mode with volume control at minimum position. However, the voltage in playback mode is indicated in ( ) when it differs from that in record mode. For measurement, use VTVM.
  - Important safety notice  
Components identified by Δ mark have special characteristics important for safety. When replacing any of these components, use only manufacturer's specified parts.
  - Described in the schematic diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors and diodes. One type of number is used for supply parts number and production parts number when they are identical.
  - e.g. Q213  
(2SA786(RF,QF)) ← Production parts number  
(2SA786RF) ← Supply parts number  
1S2473T77 ← Production parts number  
(MA161) ← Supply parts number
  - The supply parts number is described alone in the replacement parts list.

ⓁB ..... For all European areas  
ⓁA ..... For Australia.



# CIRCUIT BOARD POWER SUPPLY & MAIN CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD

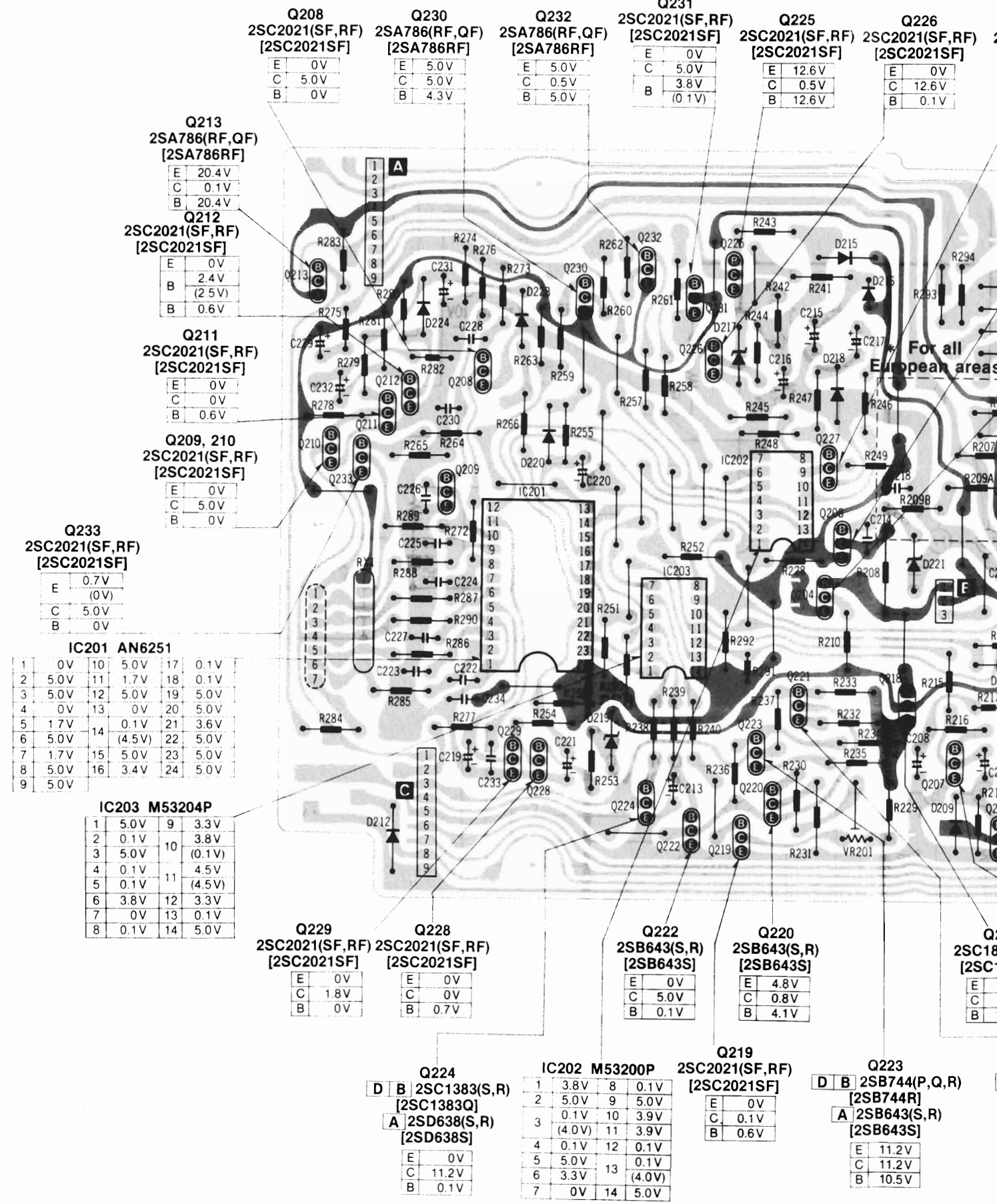
## IC201 (AN6251) equivalent circuit



## Relationship of each operation mode with input/output

Operation mode	Input terminal	IC (AN6251)								
		(12) PAUSE OUT	(13) PLAY OUT	(14) REC OUT	(17) D-PLAY OUT	(18) BRK OUT	(20) TMS OUT	(22) FF OUT	(23) REW OUT	
REW	(2) REW IN	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	
FF	(3) FF IN	H	H	H	H	L	H	L	H	
PLAY	(8) FWD IN	H	L	H	L	L	H	H	H	
PAUSE	(9) PAS IN	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
REC	(10) REC IN	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	
STOP	(6) STOP IN	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	

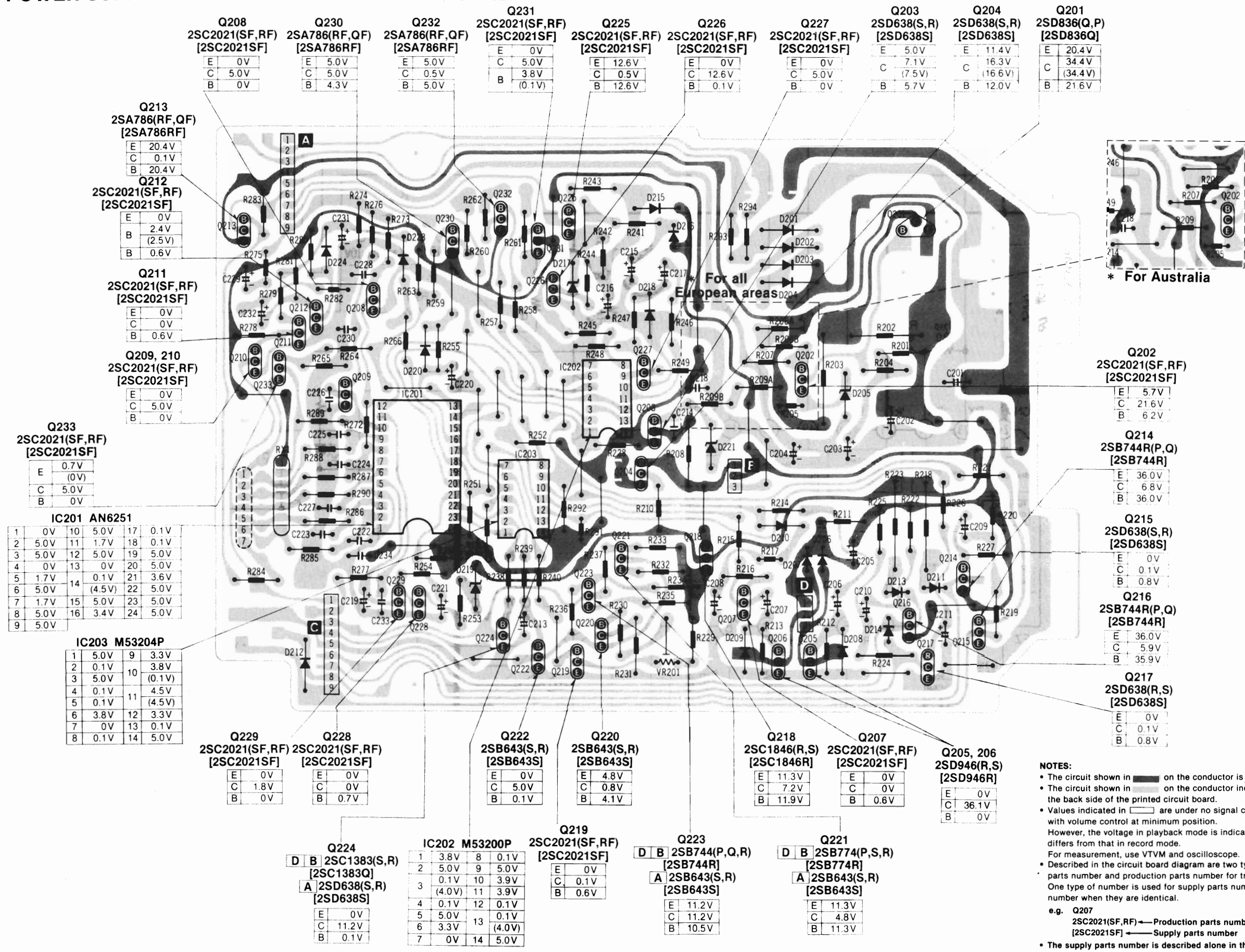
\* Doesn't become "L" immediately even if playback button pushed; becoming "L" after a slight delay.



• [DB] .....F  
• [A] .....F

# CIRCUIT BOARD

## POWER SUPPLY & MAIN CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD



**Q208**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	5.0V
B	0V

**Q230**  
2SA786(RF,QF)  
[2SA786RF]

E	5.0V
C	5.0V
B	4.3V

**Q232**  
2SA786(RF,QF)  
[2SA786RF]

E	5.0V
C	0.5V
B	5.0V

**Q231**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	5.0V
B	3.8V (0.1V)

**Q225**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	12.6V
C	0.5V
B	12.6V

**Q226**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	12.6V
B	0.1V

**Q227**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	5.0V
B	0V

**Q203**  
2SD638(S,R)  
[2SD638S]

E	5.0V
C	7.1V (7.5V)
B	5.7V

**Q204**  
2SD638(S,R)  
[2SD638S]

E	11.4V
C	16.3V (16.6V)
B	12.0V

**Q201**  
2SD836(Q,P)  
[2SD836Q]

E	20.4V
C	34.4V (34.4V)
B	21.6V

**Q213**  
2SA786(RF,QF)  
[2SA786RF]

E	20.4V
C	0.1V
B	20.4V

**Q212**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
B	2.4V (2.5V)
B	0.6V

**Q211**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	0V
B	0.6V

**Q209, 210**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	5.0V
B	0V

**Q233**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0.7V (0V)
C	5.0V
B	0V

**IC201 AN6251**

1	0V	10	5.0V	17	0.1V
2	5.0V	11	1.7V	18	0.1V
3	5.0V	12	5.0V	19	5.0V
4	0V	13	0V	20	5.0V
5	1.7V	14	0.1V	21	3.6V
6	5.0V	15	(4.5V)	22	5.0V
7	1.7V	16	5.0V	23	5.0V
8	5.0V	17	3.4V	24	5.0V
9	5.0V				

**IC203 M53204P**

1	5.0V	9	3.3V
2	0.1V	10	3.8V (0.1V)
3	5.0V	11	4.5V
4	0.1V	12	(4.5V)
5	0.1V	13	3.3V
6	3.8V	14	0.1V
7	0V		
8	0.1V		

**Q229**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	1.8V
B	0V

**Q228**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	0V
B	0.7V

**Q222**  
2SB643(S,R)  
[2SB643S]

E	0V
C	5.0V
B	0.1V

**Q220**  
2SB643(S,R)  
[2SB643S]

E	4.8V
C	0.8V
B	4.1V

**Q218**  
2SC1846(R,S)  
[2SC1846R]

E	11.3V
C	7.2V
B	11.9V

**Q207**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

E	0V
C	0V
B	0.6V

**Q205, 206**  
2SD946(R,S)  
[2SD946R]

E	0V
C	36.1V
B	0V

**Q224**  
2SC1383(S,R)  
[2SC1383Q]  
A 2SD638(S,R)  
[2SD638S]

E	0V
C	11.2V
B	0.1V

**IC202 M53200P**

1	3.8V	8	0.1V
2	5.0V	9	5.0V
3	0.1V	10	3.9V (4.0V)
4	0.1V	11	3.9V
5	0.1V	12	0.1V
6	5.0V	13	0.1V (4.0V)
7	0V	14	5.0V

**Q219**  
2SC2021(SF,RF)  
[2SC2021SF]

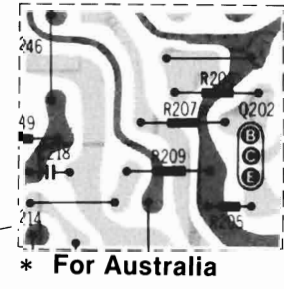
E	0V
C	0.1V
B	0.6V

**Q223**  
2SB744(P,Q,R)  
[2SB744R]  
A 2SB643(S,R)  
[2SB643S]

E	11.2V
C	11.2V
B	10.5V

**Q221**  
2SB774(P,S,R)  
[2SB774R]  
A 2SB643(S,R)  
[2SB643S]

E	11.3V
C	4.8V
B	11.3V



For all European areas

(2) OUT	(23) REW OUT
⊖	⊕
⊕	⊖
⊖	⊕
⊕	⊖
⊖	⊕

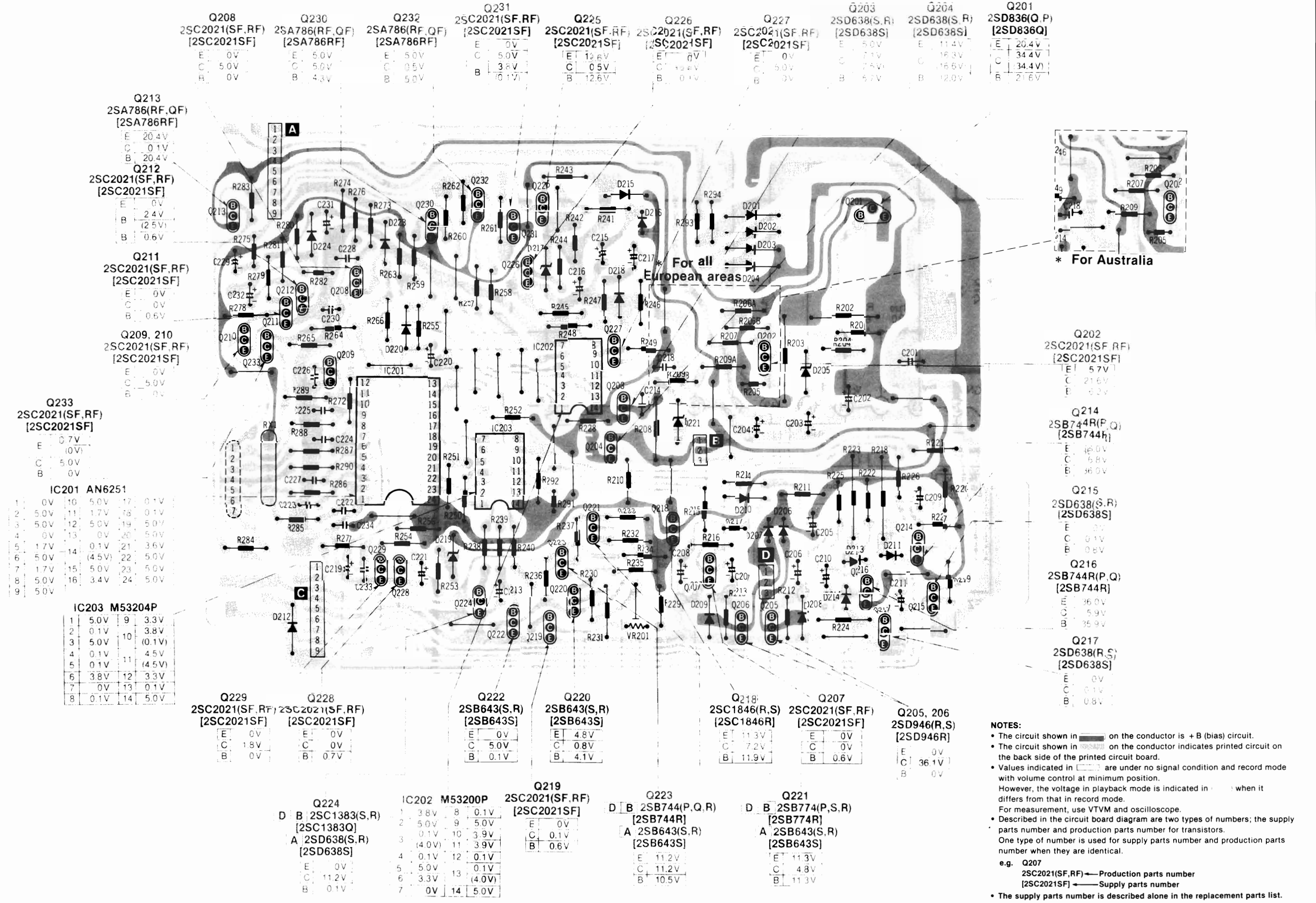
**NOTES:**

- The circuit shown in on the conductor is + B (bias) circuit.
- The circuit shown in on the conductor indicates printed circuit on the back side of the printed circuit board.
- Values indicated in are under no signal condition and record mode with volume control at minimum position. However, the voltage in playback mode is indicated in ( ) when it differs from that in record mode. For measurement, use VTVM and oscilloscope.
- Described in the circuit board diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors. One type of number is used for supply parts number and production parts number when they are identical.
- e.g. Q207  
2SC2021(SF,RF) ← Production parts number  
[2SC2021SF] ← Supply parts number
- The supply parts number is described alone in the replacement parts list.

• .....For all European areas.  
• .....For Australia

# CIRCUIT BOARD

## POWER SUPPLY & MAIN CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD



<b>Q208</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]	<b>Q230</b> 2SA786(RF,QF) [2SA786RF]	<b>Q232</b> 2SA786(RF,QF) [2SA786RF]	<b>Q231</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]	<b>Q225</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]	<b>Q226</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]	<b>Q227</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]	<b>Q203</b> 2SD638(S,R) [2SD638S]	<b>Q204</b> 2SD638(S,R) [2SD638S]	<b>Q201</b> 2SD836(Q,P) [2SD836Q]
E: 0V C: 5.0V B: 0V	E: 5.0V C: 5.0V B: 4.3V	E: 5.0V C: 0.5V B: 5.0V	E: 0V C: 5.0V B: 3.8V (0.1V)	E: 1.6V C: 0.5V B: 12.6V	E: 0V C: 1.6V B: 0.1V	E: 0V C: 5.0V B: 0V	E: 5.0V C: 7.1V B: 7.5V	E: 11.4V C: 16.3V B: 12.0V	E: 20.4V C: 34.4V B: 21.6V

<b>Q213</b> 2SA786(RF,QF) [2SA786RF]	<b>Q212</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]
E: 20.4V C: 0.1V B: 20.4V	E: 0V C: 2.4V (2.5V) B: 0.6V

<b>Q211</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]	<b>Q209, 210</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]
E: 0V C: 0V B: 0.6V	E: 0V C: 5.0V B: 0V

<b>Q233</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]
E: 0.7V (0V) C: 5.0V B: 0V

IC201 AN6251			
1	0V	10	5.0V
2	5.0V	11	1.7V
3	5.0V	12	5.0V
4	0V	13	0V
5	1.7V	14	0.1V
6	5.0V	15	4.5V
7	1.7V	16	5.0V
8	5.0V	17	3.4V
9	5.0V	18	5.0V

IC203 M53204P			
1	5.0V	9	3.3V
2	0.1V	10	3.8V
3	5.0V	11	0.1V
4	0.1V	12	4.5V
5	0.1V	13	4.5V
6	3.8V	14	3.3V
7	0V	15	0.1V
8	0.1V	16	5.0V

<b>Q229</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]	<b>Q228</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]
E: 0V C: 1.8V B: 0V	E: 0V C: 0V B: 0.7V

<b>Q222</b> 2SB643(S,R) [2SB643S]	<b>Q220</b> 2SB643(S,R) [2SB643S]
E: 0V C: 5.0V B: 0.1V	E: 4.8V C: 0.8V B: 4.1V

<b>Q218</b> 2SC1846(R,S) [2SC1846R]	<b>Q207</b> 2SC2021(SF,RF) [2SC2021SF]	<b>Q205, 206</b> 2SD946(R,S) [2SD946R]
E: 11.3V C: 7.2V B: 11.9V	E: 0V C: 0V B: 0.6V	E: 0V C: 36.1V B: 0V

<b>Q224</b> 2SC1383(S,R) [2SC1383Q]	<b>IC202 M53200P</b>
D: B: 2SC1383(S,R) A: 2SD638(S,R) [2SD638S]	1 3.8V 8 0.1V 2 5.0V 9 5.0V 3 0.1V 10 3.9V 4 4.0V 11 3.9V 5 0.1V 12 0.1V 6 5.0V 13 0.1V 7 3.3V 14 (4.0V) 8 0V 15 5.0V

<b>Q223</b> 2SB744(P,Q,R) [2SB744R]	<b>Q221</b> 2SB774(P,S,R) [2SB774R]
D: B: 2SB744(P,Q,R) A: 2SB643(S,R) [2SB643S]	D: B: 2SB774(P,S,R) A: 2SB643(S,R) [2SB643S]
E: 11.2V C: 11.2V B: 10.5V	E: 11.3V C: 4.8V B: 11.3V

**NOTES:**

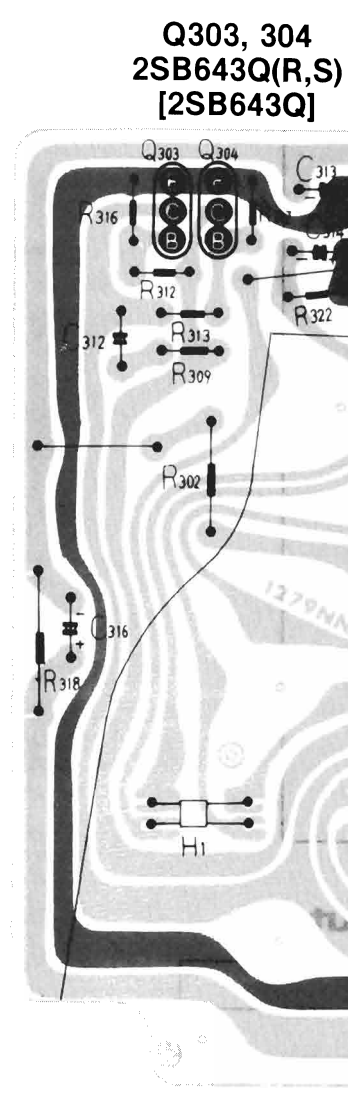
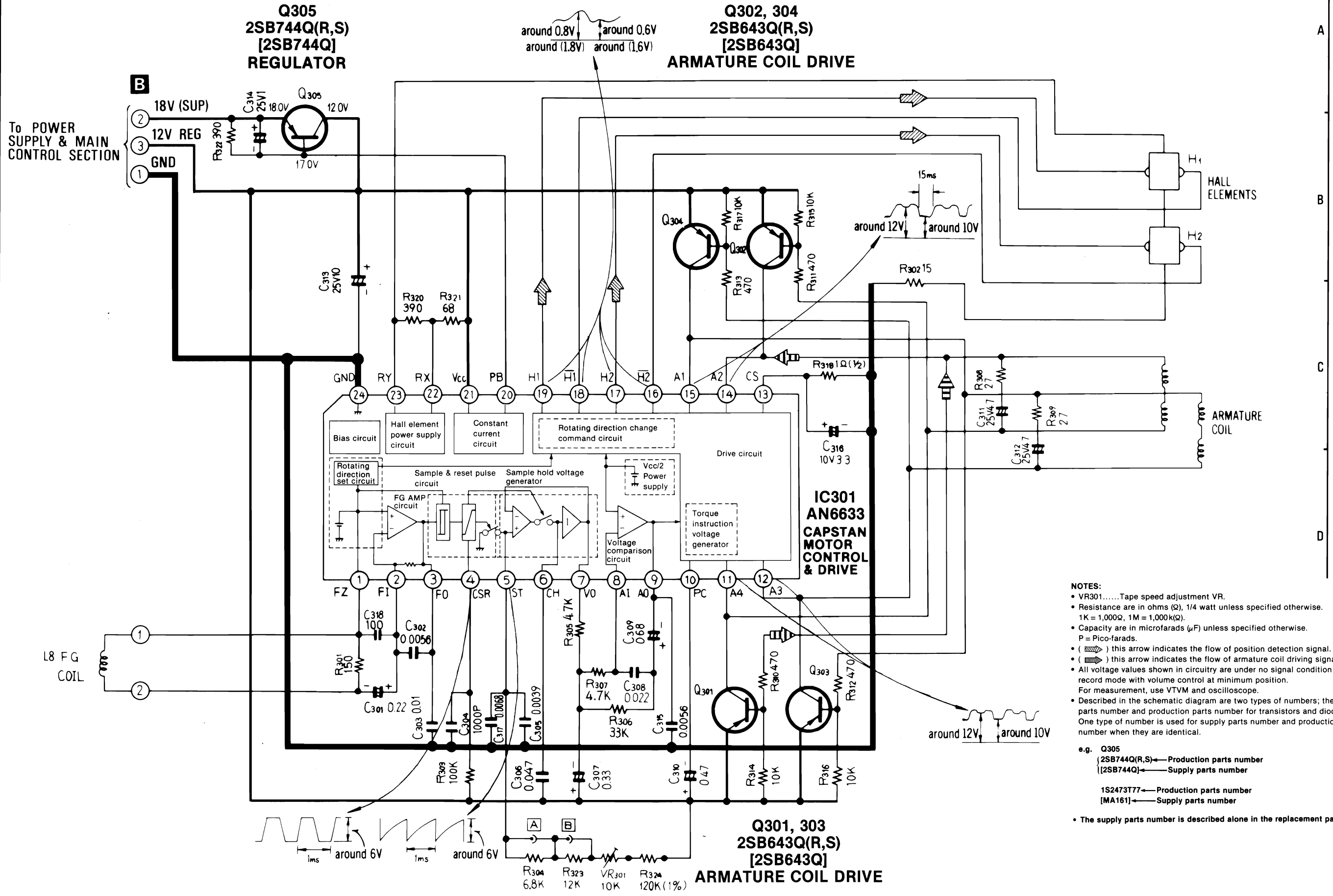
- The circuit shown in [shaded] on the conductor is + B (bias) circuit.
- The circuit shown in [dashed] on the conductor indicates printed circuit on the back side of the printed circuit board.
- Values indicated in [ ] are under no signal condition and record mode with volume control at minimum position. However, the voltage in playback mode is indicated in [ ] when it differs from that in record mode.
- For measurement, use VTVM and oscilloscope.
- Described in the circuit board diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors. One type of number is used for supply parts number and production parts number when they are identical.
- e.g. Q207  
2SC2021(SF,RF) ← Production parts number  
[2SC2021SF] ← Supply parts number
- The supply parts number is described alone in the replacement parts list.

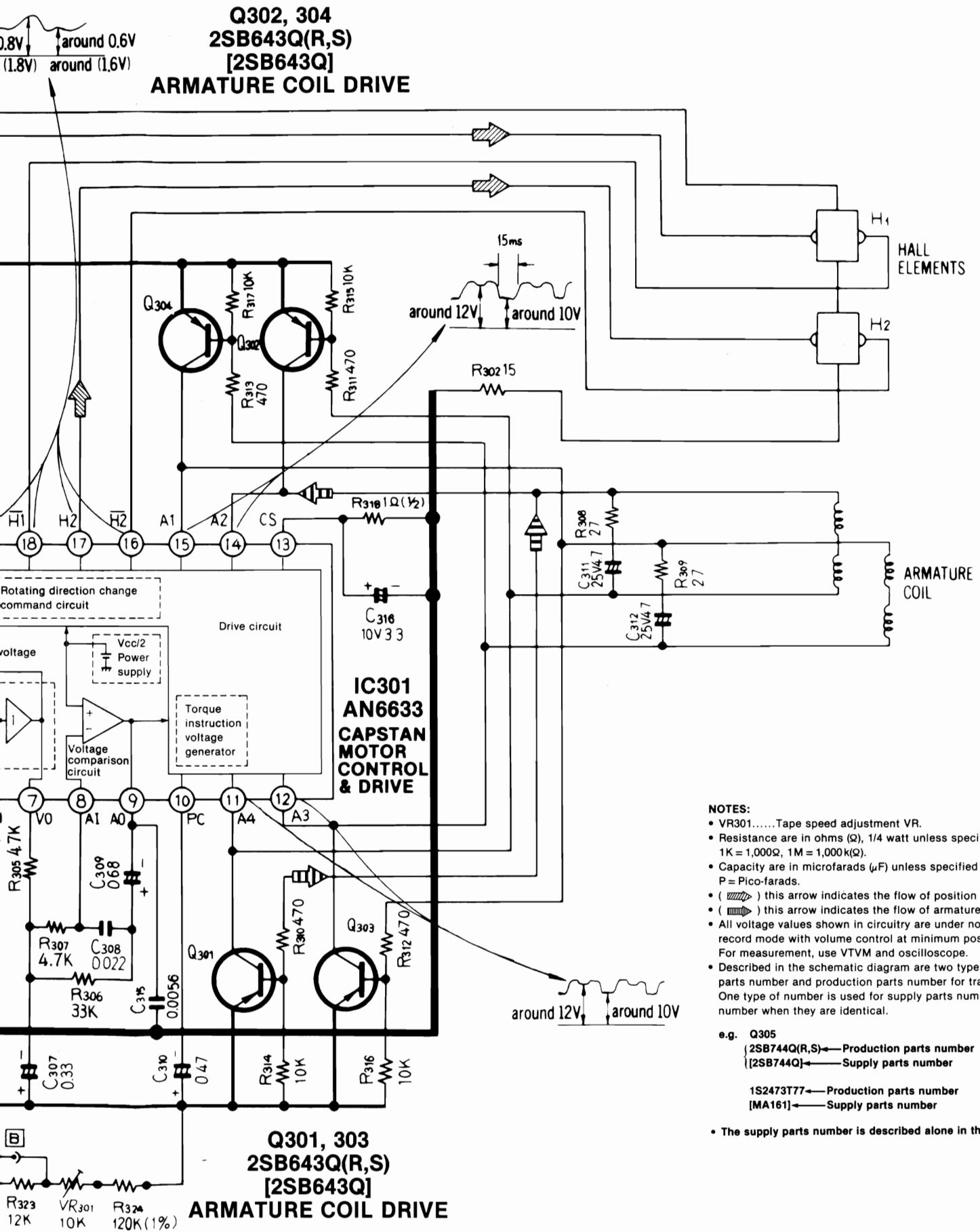
ut	
(2) OUT	(23) REW OUT
⊕	⊕
⊕	⊕
⊕	⊕
⊕	⊕
⊕	⊕

• [D] [B] ..... For all European areas.  
• [A] ..... For Australia



# SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM CAPSTAN MOTOR SECTION

# CIRCUIT BOARD CAPSTAN MOTOR





**NOTES:**

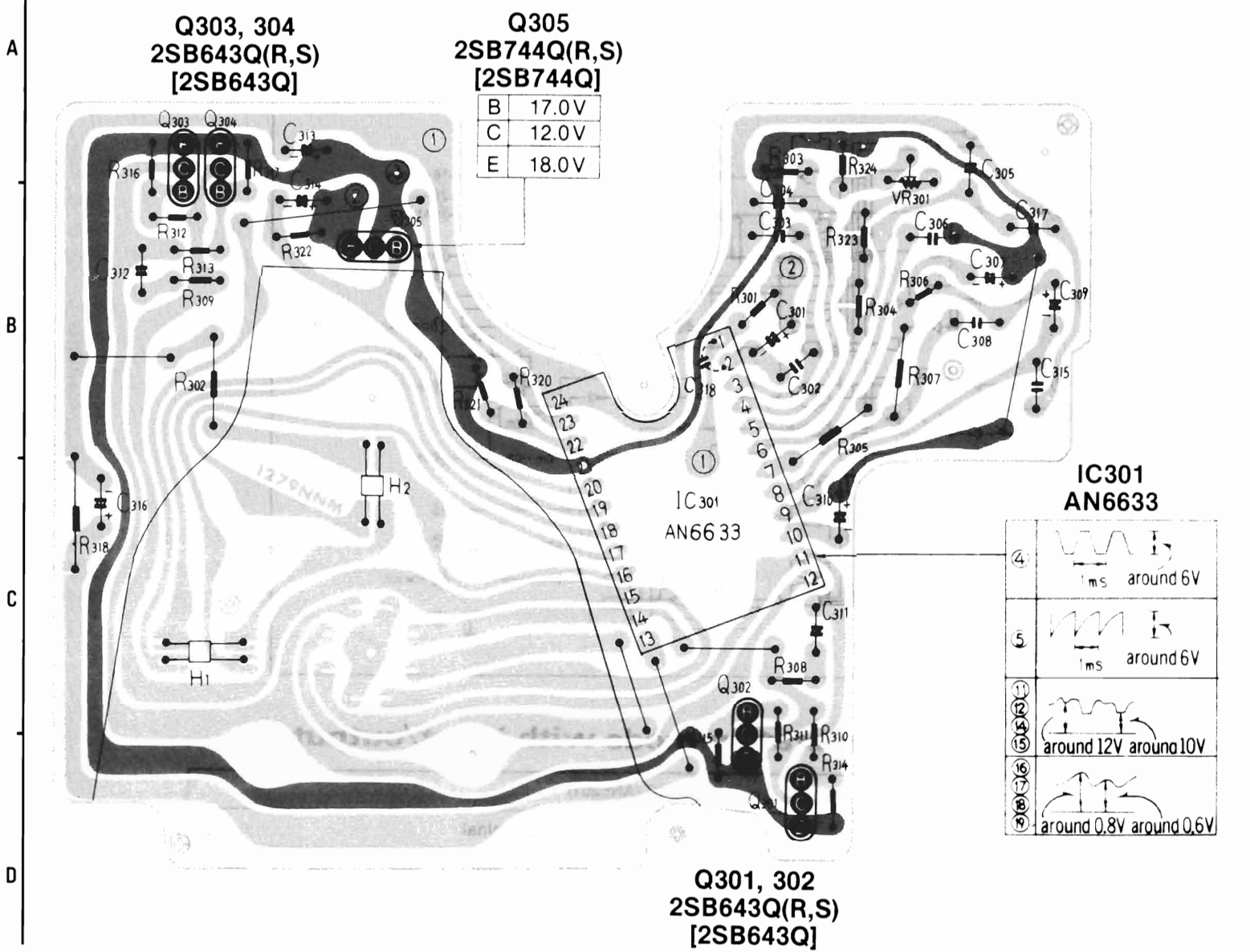
- VR301.....Tape speed adjustment VR.
- Resistance are in ohms ( $\Omega$ ), 1/4 watt unless specified otherwise. 1K = 1,000 $\Omega$ , 1M = 1,000k $\Omega$ .
- Capacity are in microfarads ( $\mu$ F) unless specified otherwise. P = Pico-farads.
- (  ) this arrow indicates the flow of position detection signal.
- (  ) this arrow indicates the flow of armature coil driving signal.
- All voltage values shown in circuitry are under no signal condition and record mode with volume control at minimum position. For measurement, use VTVM and oscilloscope.
- Described in the schematic diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors and diodes. One type of number is used for supply parts number and production parts number when they are identical.

e.g. Q305  
 {2SB744Q(R,S)} ← Production parts number  
 {2SB744Q} ← Supply parts number




1S2473T77 ← Production parts number  
 MA161 ← Supply parts number

- The supply parts number is described alone in the replacement parts list.

**CIRCUIT BOARD  
CAPSTAN MOTOR CIRCUIT BOARD**



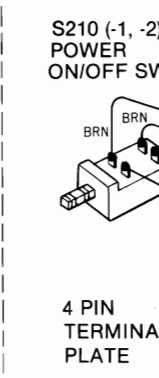
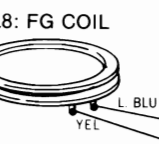
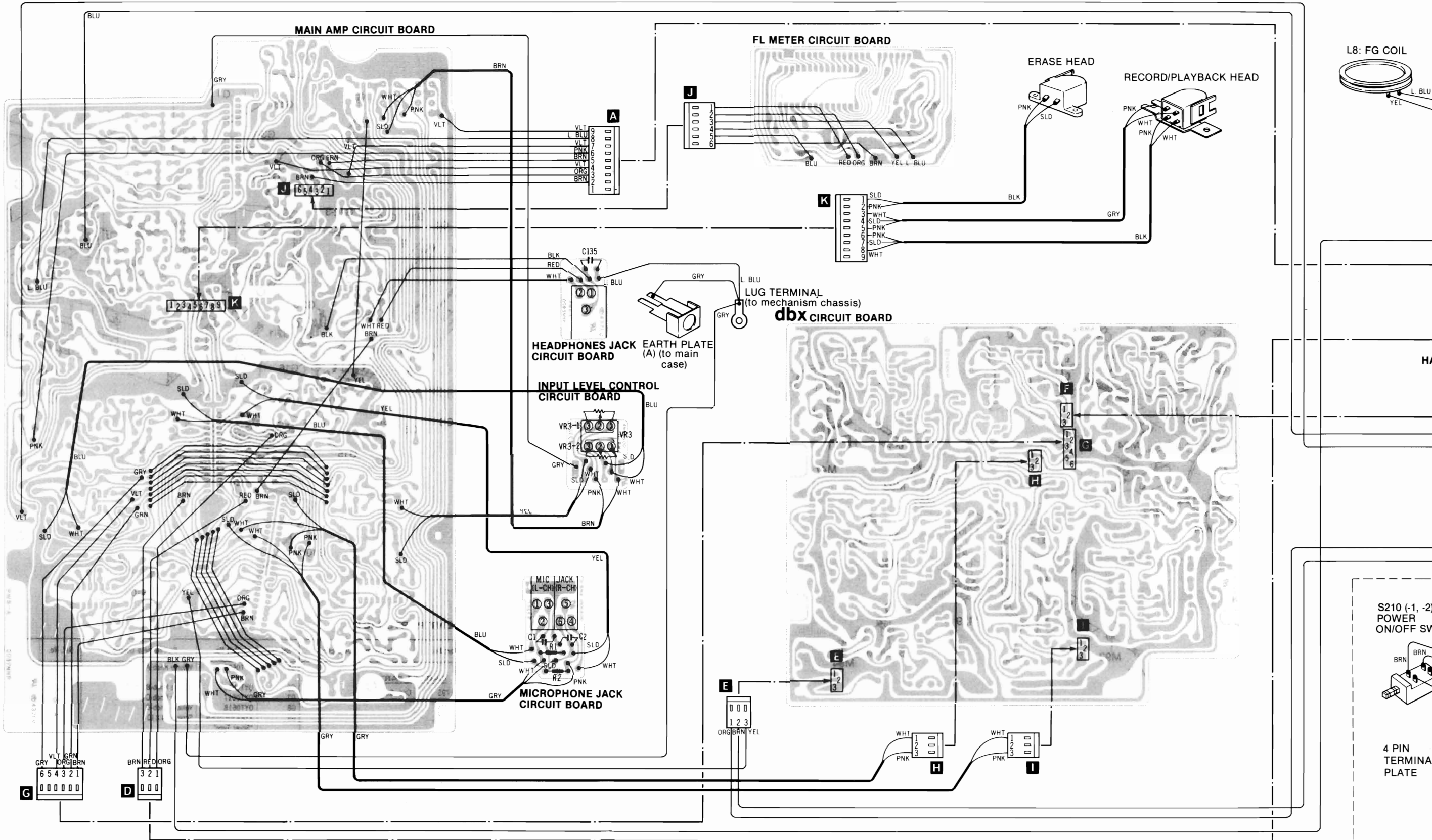
**NOTES:**

- The circuit shown in  on the conductor is +B (bias) circuit.
- The circuit shown in  on the conductor indicates printed circuit on the back side of the printed circuit board.
- Values indicated in  are under no signal condition and record mode with volume control at minimum position. For measurement, use VTVM and oscilloscope.
- Described in the circuit board diagram are two types of numbers; the supply parts number and production parts number for transistors. One type of number is used for supply parts number and production parts number when they are identical.

e.g. Q305  
 {2SB744Q(R,S)} ← Production parts number  
 {2SB744Q} ← Supply parts number

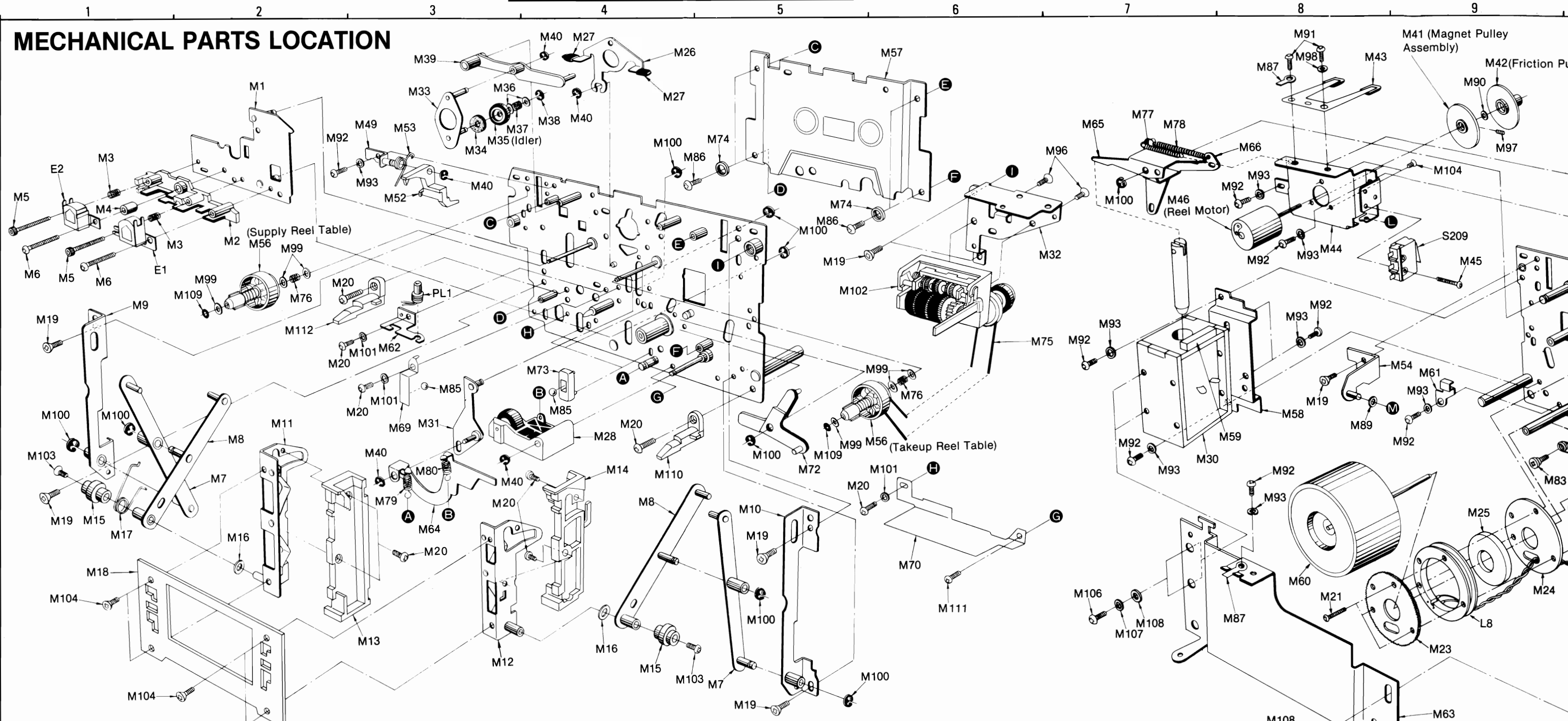
- The supply parts number is described alone in the replacement parts list.

# WIRING CONNECTION DIAGRAM



\* For all Euro

# MECHANICAL PARTS LOCATION

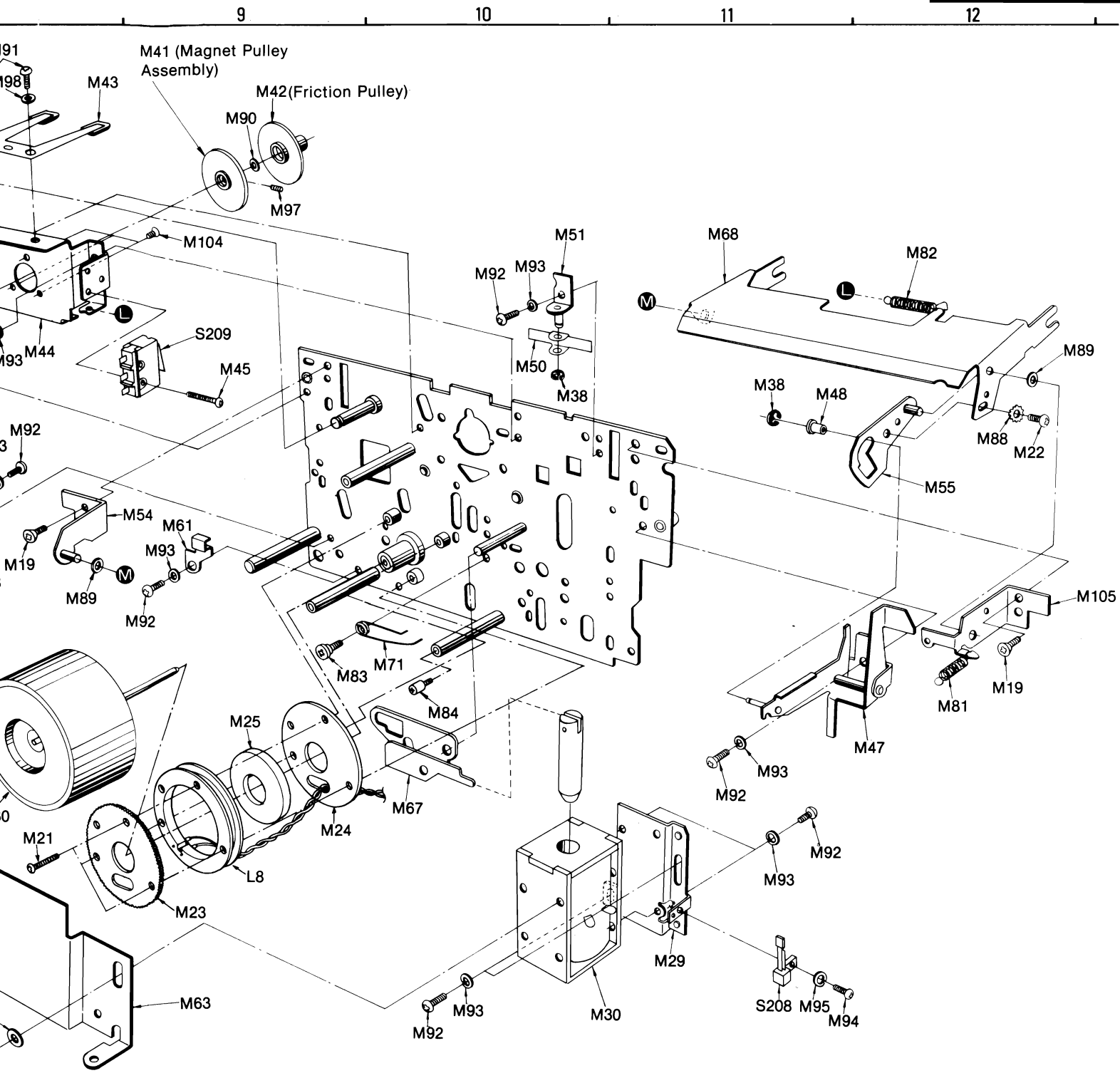


## REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description
<b>MECHANICAL PARTS</b>														
M1	QXK2203	Head Base Plate	M22	XSN3+6S	Screw $\phi 3 \times 6$	M45	QH1182	Step Screw	M68	QML3575	Connector Lever	M91	XSN26+6	Screw $\phi 2.6 \times 6$
M2	QMZ1238	Head Holder	M23	QDG1128	FG Plate-1	M46	MDN7R	Reel Motor	M69	QBP1872	Steel Ball Holder	M92	XSN3+5S	Screw $\phi 3 \times 5$
M3	QBCA0008	Head Spring	M24	QMF2096	FG Plate-2	M47	QXL1188	Eject Lever Assembly	M70	QTS1491	Shield Plate	M93	XWA3B	Spring Washer
M4	QMC0104	Collar	M25	QSF0013	FG Magnet	M48	QDP1758	Roller	M71	QBN1750	Head Base Plate Spring	M94	XSN2+6	Screw $\phi 2 \times 6$
M5	QH1296	Head Adjustment Screw	M26	QML3273	Brake	M49	QXA0714	Detection Angle Assembly	M72	QML3577	Connection Lever	M95	XWA2B	Spring Washer
M6	XSN2+14	Screw $\phi 2 \times 14$	M27	QBG1132	Stopper Rubber	M50	QML3284	Release Lever	M73	QMH2009	Steel Ball Holder	M96	XSS3+8S	Screw $\phi 3 \times 8$
M7	QXL1191	Link Lever-A Assembly	M28	QXL1335	Pressure Roller Assembly	M51	QXA0713	Angle Assembly	M74	QML21213	Spacer	M97	XXE26D3FZ	Screw with Hexagon Hole
M8	QXL1190	Link Lever-B Assembly	M29	QMA3591	Plunger Angle-L	M52	QML3285	Detection Lever	M75	QDB0215	Counter Belt	M98	QBJ3224	Washer
M9	QXA0703	Angle-L Assembly	M30	QME0147BG	Plunger	M53	QBN1573	Detection Lever Spring	M76	QBC1272	Back Tension Spring	M99	QBW2012	Poly Washer
M10	QXA0704	Angle-R Assembly	M31	QXR0540	Connection Rod Assembly	M54	QXA0702	Connector-R Angle Assembly	M77	QBT1713	Record Spring	M100	XUC3FT	Stop Ring 3 $\phi$
M11	QXA1006	Holder Angle-L Assembly	M32	QMA3588	Counter Angle	M55	QXL1173	Lock Lever Assembly	M78	QBT1405	Lever Spring	M101	XWA26B	Spring Washer
M12	QXA1005	Holder Angle-R Assembly	M33	QXL1337	Idler Lever Assembly	M56	QXD0087	Reel Table Assembly	M79	QBT1773	Eject Lever Spring	M102	QXC0069	Tape Counter
M13	QMH2027	Cassette Holder-L	M34	QBF1260	Idler Felt	M57	QXH0277	Mechanism Cover	M80	QBT1441	Pressure Roller Spring	M103	XSS2+4	Screw $\phi 2 \times 4$
M14	QMH2028	Cassette Holder-R	M35	QXi0101	Idler Assembly	M58	QMA3312	Plunger Angle-R	M81	QBT1369	Playback Rod Spring	M104	XQS26+3FZ	Screw $\phi 2.6 \times 3$
M15	QKJ0384	Cover	M36	QBW2015	Poly Washer	M59	QBG1593	Cushion Rubber	M82	QBT1642	Record Lever Spring	M105	QMA3850	Connector Lever Angle-L
M16	QBP1135	Spring Washer	M37	QBC1308	Idler Spring	M60	QXF0160	Flywheel Assembly	M83	QH11775	Step Screw	M106	XSN3+6S	Screw $\phi 3 \times 6$
M17	QBN1734	Cassette Holder Spring	M38	XUC2FT	Stop Ring 2 $\phi$	M61	QMA3851	Cord Clamper	M84	QH1297	"	M107	XWA3B	Spring Washer
M18	QMF2200	Cassette Holder Plate	M39	QML3578	Brake Lever	M62	QMA3321	Lamp Angle	M85	QDK1006	Steel Ball 3 $\phi$	M108	XWG3B	Washer
M19	XSS3+6S	Screw $\phi 3 \times 6$	M40	XUC25FT	Stop Ring 2.5 $\phi$	M63	QMA3852	Mechanism Angle	M86	QH1185	Step Screw	M109	QBW2008	"
M20	XSN26+4	Screw $\phi 2.6 \times 4$	M41	QXP0599	Magnet Pulley Assembly	M64	QXA3571	Pressure Roller Lever Assembly	M87	QTD1001	Lug Terminal	M110	QMG0054	Cassette Guide
M21	XSN2+8	Screw $\phi 2 \times 8$	M42	QXP0600	Friction Pulley	M65	QML3269	Lever-B Assembly	M88	XWC3B	Washer	M111	XSS26+8	Screw $\phi 2.6 \times 8$
			M43	QXH0321	Cassette Holding Cushion	M66	QML3572	Lever-A Assembly	M89	QBW2019	Poly Washer			
			M44	QMA3849	Motor Angle	M67	QML3574	Plunger Lever	M90	QBW2013	Poly Washer			

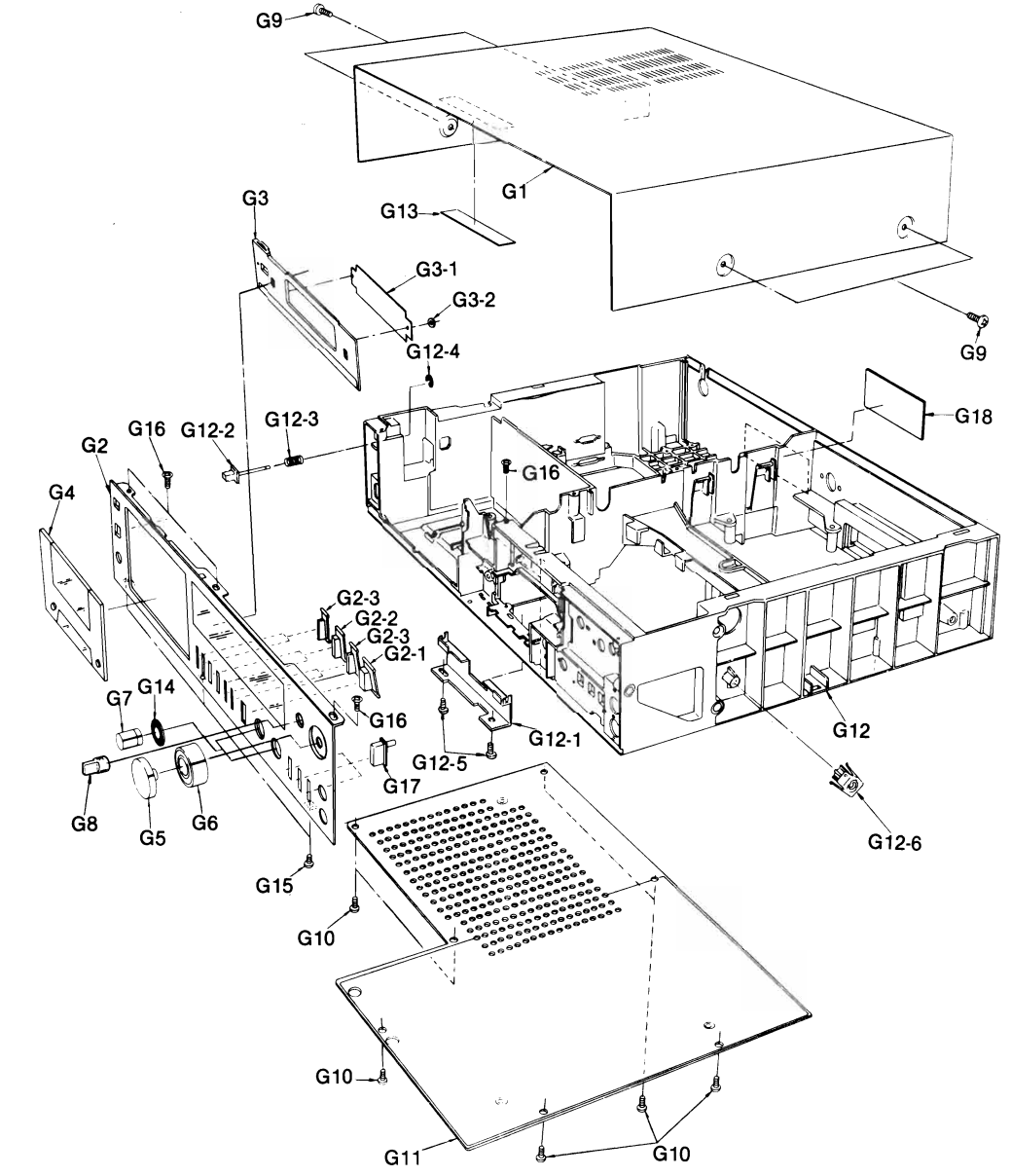
## SPECIFICATION

Pressure of pressure roller	400 $\pm$ 50 g
Wow and flutter (JIS)	Less than 0.05%
Test tape ... QZCZCAT	(WRMS)



400 ± 50 g  
less than 0.05% (WRMS)

### CABINET PARTS LOCATION



### REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name & Description
<b>CABINET PARTS</b>								
G1	QGC1179S "Silver Type" QGC1179K "Black Type"	Case Cover	G5	QYT0590	Volume Knob-A	G17	QGOM0043	Push Button
G2	QYPM0047 "Silver Type" QYPM0044K "Black Type"	Front Panel Assembly	G6	QYT0591	Volume Knob-B	G18	QGSM0147	Main Name Plate
G2-1	QGOM0044	Push Button (rec-mute)	G7	QYT0617	Volume Knob-C	*For all European areas except United Kingdom.		
G2-2	QGOM0045	Push Button (stop, play)	G8	QYT0618	Volume Knob-D	☒ QGSM0139 "		
G2-3	QGOM0046	Push Button (rec, rew, ff, pause)	G9	XYA4+BJ10FN "Silver Type" XYA4+BJ10FZ "Black Type"	Screw ⌀4×10	*For United Kingdom and Australia.		
G3	QYKM0010 "Silver Type" QYKM0010K "Black Type"	Meter Cover Assembly	G10	XTN3+10B	Screw ⌀3×10	<b>ACCESSORIES</b>		
G3-1	QKJ0387	Meter Cover	G11	QYCM0022	Bottom Cover Assembly	A1	RP023A	Connection Cord
G3-2	QBW2008	Washer	G12	QYMM0077K	Main Case	A2	☒ QQT3049	Instruction Book
G4	QYFM0050 "Silver Type" QYFM0050K "Black Type"	Cassette Lid	G12-1	QMA3865	Control Key Switch Circuit Board Angle	*For all European areas except United Kingdom.		
			G12-2	QXBM0022	Eject Button	☒ QQT3097 "		
			G12-3	QBC1189	Eject Button Spring	*For United Kingdom.		
			G12-4	XUC25FT	Stop Ring	☒ QQT3011 "		
			G12-5	XTN3+10B	Tapping Screw ⌀3×10	*For Australia.		
			G12-6	QJC0025	Earth Plate	<b>PACKINGS</b>		
			G13	QBH2043	Spacer	P1	QPNM0167	Inside Carton
			G14	QBH0115	"	P2	QPA0450	Cushion-L
			G15	XTN3+8B	Tapping Screw ⌀3×8	P3	QPA0451	Cushion-R
			G16	XTS3+10B	Tapping Screw ⌀3×10	P4	XZB50X65A02	Poly Bag
						P5	QPG1985	Pad
						P6	QPA0461	Spacer
						P7	QPSM0008	Spacer (for Volume Knob)



# Service Manual

Cassette Deck

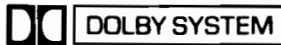
## RS-M270X

 (Silver Face)  
 (Black Face)

**Supplement-1**

**dbx\*** Equipped Direct Drive Cassette Deck with Peak Hold FL Meters, Solenoid Controls, and Dolby Noise Reduction

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### RS-M85 MECHANISM SERIES

- For **D** **B** **A** mark areas, use this manual together with the service manual for model No. RS-M270X (Original) order No. ARD81030031C8-24.
- For **N** **F** **J** mark areas, use this manual together with the service manual for model No. RS-M270X (Original) order No. ARD81020019C7-24.

This is the Service Manual for the following areas.

- D** ...For all European areas except United Kingdom.
- B** ...For United Kingdom.
- N** ...For Asia, Latin America, Middle East and Africa areas.
- A** ...For Australia.
- F** ...For Asian PX.
- J** ...For European PX.

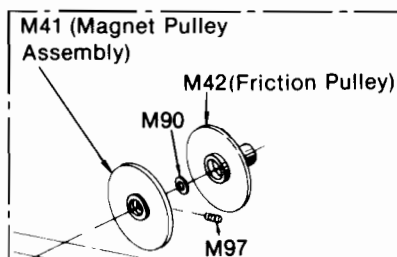
### PARTS COMPARISON TABLE:

Please revise the original parts list in the Service Manual (RS-M270X) to conform to the changes shown herein.

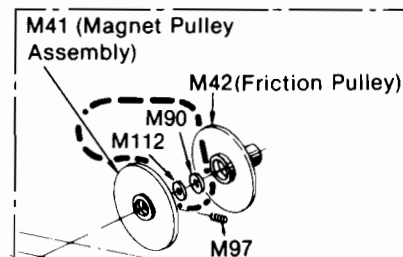
If new part numbers are shown, be sure to use them when ordering parts.

Ref. No.	Part Name & Description	Part Numbers	
		Former Type	New Type
M35	Idler Assembly	QXI0101	<b>QXI0118</b>
M77	Record Spring	QBT1713	<b>QBT1273</b>
M90	Poly Washer	QBW2013	<b>QBW2049</b>
M112	Cushion (Added)	—	<b>QBW2026</b>

## MECHANICAL PARTS LOCATION

**(ADDITION)**


Former Type



New Type

\*The term dbx is a registered trademark of dbx Inc.

\*\* 'Dolby' and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

# Technics

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