

CARVER

Model C-4000

Sonic Holography/Autocorrelation Preamplifier

Technical Service Manual

Carver Corporation

2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The test specifications listed in this section are made in accordance with IHF-A-202, standard methods of measurement. Levels which are specified in dB are referenced to 2.5 volts (dBm) unless otherwise noted. Outputs under test are terminated at 10K ohms. Some changes in test specifications have occurred since production began, and will continue as improvements warrant. The values listed represent the worst-case conditions which the unit is warranted to maintain.

2.1 Dimensions, Assembly

The C-4000 is built in a metal case consisting of a steel chassis, steel sub-front panel and aluminum front-panel. The front-panel is anodized. The unit measures:

Width	19 in
Height	6.75 in
Depth	8.25 in

The depth does not include handles or space for connections. Although champagne-gold C-4000 units are not designed for rack mount, many post-2500 serial units have notches in the chassis behind the handles, which may be used as a template to drill the front-panel. The mounting of the headphone jack makes it necessary to remove top and bottom covers to remove the front panel for drilling. The length/breadth dimension is EIA standard. All black front-panel C-4000 units are precut for rack mounting.

2.2 Output, Gain, Load-Drive

A 250 millivolt signal at any high level input should yield 2.5 Vrms at Main Outputs, with Volume set to full clockwise rotation, with all front panel buttons out. This test condition of dBm reference may vary ± 3 dB depending upon the series, but will not influence frequency response, or signal-to-noise ratio.

The C-4000 will clip at 6.4 Vrms output. Its Main Outputs will drive 5.1K ohm loads with no less than 5.0 Vrms at clipping,

and load conditions at or above this value will not measurably affect frequency response.

The maximum gain at any high-level input is 20 dB; the phono 1 and 2 gain to tape outputs is 40 dB at 1K Hz, equalized by the RIAA characterisitc.

The IC power supply is regulated to hold DC at ± 15 V down to 80% of rated line voltage of 117 Vac. Output-muting clamps below 70% of rated line to prevent thumping. Load-drive specification valid to regulator threshold, 80% line.

A load impedance no lower than 4 ohms is recommended for each channel of the Time Delay power amplifier. Since Left and Center speaker terminals are in parallel, this means that speakers rated at below 8 ohms may be used, but only two (Left and Right) may be connected. If a third speaker is used, all speakers must be 8 ohms minimum.

2.3 Control Functions

The preamplifier Volume control tracking error is no greater than 1 dB from full-clockwise to -40 dB of attenuation, 2.5 dB from -40 to - infinity. The Volume control will attenuate the Main Outputs at full counterclockwise, such that a 250 mVrms input at 2K Hz will be limited to no more than 500 uVrms. This remaining output will vary in level with rotation of the Peak Un-limit and Correlation Manual Threshold controls, and will be minimized at their full counterclockwise positions.

The balance control is designed to vary the level of each channel at the preamplifier's Main Outputs.

The Tone Controls are asymmetrical in boost and cut. Boost is limited to a maximum of 15 dB, while cut does not exceed 5 dB. The following boost and cut specifications are accurate within 1 dB. The left-right mistracking of the tone controls at the fixed detents is also no more than 1 dB.

	IN	Turnover	OUT
Bass - 100 Hz - Full boost	+ 13 dB		+ 10 dB
- Full cut	- 5 dB		- 5 dB
Treble - 10K Hz - Full boost	+ 8 dB		+ 6 dB
Full cut	- 5 dB		- 5 dB

The turnover switches (labelled "50 Hz/Loudness" and "8K Hz/2K Hz") will increase the boost of the tone controls, but will not affect the cut more than 1 dB. Cut is a shelving function, while boost exhibits minimal shelving.

The frequency response of the line amplifier is flat within 1 dB from 20 Hz to 20K Hz. When the "-3 dB Trim" control is depressed, line amp gain is reduced -3 dB at all frequencies below 800 Hz, and reduced less than -0.5 dB at all frequencies above 4K Hz.

The "output -15 dB" switch will reduce the output level at the Main Outputs only by -17.5 dB at all frequencies, within 1 dB.

Stereo separation between input channels of one program source is better than 55 dB at 2K Hz with on channel shorted. Crosstalk or bleedthrough between program sources is better than 85 dB at 2K Hz with all undriven inputs shorted.

2.4 Phono Amplifiers

The RIAA response of both channels of both phono sections is accurate within 1 dB of the standard response, from 20 Hz to 20K Hz. Phono section noise is less than 80 dB below a 0 dB reference obtained at Tape Outputs with a 10 mVrms input 1K Hz to Phono inputs, IHF "A".

Phono 2 shall exhibit no more than 150 mVDC of offset at Main Outputs with Volume at full clockwise.

Input overload level in the phono stages is no less than 150 mVrms at 1K Hz.

Phono gain to tape outputs is 30 dB.

2.5 Sonic Hologram Generator

No more than 1 dB of channel imbalance is introduced by the Sonic Hologram at all frequencies 4K Hz and below, both input channels driven and balanced with 0.5 dB. No more than 2 dB of imbalance is introduced above 4K Hz under the same conditions.

The straight-feed and cross-feed EQ levels do not deviate more than 2 dB from the test specifications outlined in Section 8.

2.6 Peak Unlimiter

The Peak Unlimiter introduces no more than 1 dB of channel imbalance or insertion gain at all frequencies 30 Hz - 20K Hz.

Total dynamic range recovery is no less than 4.5 dB, measured as the difference between output level with PK Unlimit control at the extremes of its rotation.

Attack and release times of the level detectors which control the signal gain are fixed to provide an adequately fast attack rate to track peak transients, while maintaining a slow attack rate to unity gain to prevent tracking of impulse-noise at low levels.

The Peak Unlimiter does not exhibit DC offset when level changes take place.

2.7 Autocorrelator

The Autocorrelator introduces no more than 1 dB of channel imbalance or insertion gain at all frequencies 20 Hz - 20K Hz, with filter gates fully opened, fully closed, or in any intermediate condition.

Noise reduction, measured as signal attenuation in both channels with the Manual Threshold control selected and set at full counter clockwise, is less than 0.5 dB at 800 Hz, and follows these characteristics:

2K Hz	5 dB	10K Hz	8 dB
4K Hz	6 dB	20K Hz	8 dB
7K Hz	7.5 dB		

With the LF Cal set at full counterclockwise, the low frequency noise reduction, measured as signal attenuation, is 7 dB at 100 Hz, and less than 0.5 dB at 800 Hz.

Control filter ripple-induced distortion, measured as output level of channel with shorted input while other channel is driven -50 dB below output reference at 2K Hz, is less than 0.8 mVrms. Filter ripple will decrease to a nominal level of 0.3 mVrms at normal Manual Threshold settings below 2:00 and in the Automatic Mode.

Time-constants of filter gate switching allow the low-frequency gate to open within 300 μ S while closing it no faster than 50 mS. High frequency gates open in less than 200 μ S. The 2K Hz and 4K Hz gates close no sooner than 40 mS, 7K Hz, 10K Hz and 20K Hz gates close within 300 μ S.

The Automatic Threshold fixes 2K Hz gate threshold at -55 dB below output reference.

2.8 Infrasonic Filter

The Infrasonic Filter introduces no more than 1 dB of channel imbalance or insertion gain at all frequencies 20 Hz to 20K Hz.

Filter rolloff is 8 dB per octave. The Infrasonic Filter is AC coupled.

Filter frequency response is within 1 dB, 20 Hz and above. Frequency response is down -3 dB at 15 Hz, -8.5 dB at 10 Hz.

2.9 Time Delay

The Time Delay between any input and the Time Delay Speaker Terminals or Low Level Outputs is within 5 mS of 35 mS or 50 mS in all post 2000 serial units. Many pre-2000 serial units are set for 50 mS and 80 mS. A minimum of 10 mS difference between the two delay length switch positions is allowed.

The recirculation buffer provides a minimum of 150 mS of sustain at the full clockwise setting of the Echo Density control. The time delay does not exhibit regenerative feedback at any Echo Density setting below 3:00.

The gain tracking of the compander noise reduction around the CCD chip is within 3 dB of Main Output level at any level from 1 Vrms at Low Level Time Delay outputs to -40 dB below that reference.

The frequency response compensation for headshadow maintains that the 7K Hz output level be no less than -1 dB below the 2K Hz output level when measured below the compander threshold, 4 to 7 dB above the residual noise floor of the delay.

The Power Amplifiers are rated at 18 watts per channel, both channels driven at 2K Hz into 8 ohm loads, at no more than 0.25% THD. This distortion level does not include nonlinearities introduced by the line-level delay.

2.10 Headphone Amplifier

Power output is no less than 2.2 Vrms into 160 ohm loads for distortion levels below 0.05% THD. Frequency response is within 1 dB, 20 Hz to 20K Hz.

2.11 Noise, Distortion

Phono noise specifications are found in section 2.4.

High-level and processor noise is no less than -74 dB below output of 2.0 Vrms, with all high-level processors switched into the signal path simultaneously.

Volume-up noise, with selected high-level inputs shorted, is less than (IHF "A"):

Line amp	-85 dB
Hologram In	-83 dB
PK Unlimit In	-76 dB
Autocorrelator In	-80 dB
Infrasonic In	-80 dB
Tone In	-85 dB controls flat

below 2.0 Vrms at Main Outputs. The delay-length switch must be depressed, to eliminate ultrasonic clock noise if IHF "A" filter is not used.

Volume-down noise is not affected by Peak Unlimiter, Auto-correlator, or Infrasonic Filter, and is less than (IHF "A"):

Line amp	-88 dB
Tone amp	-88 dB
Hologram	-83 dB

below 2.0 Vrms at Main Outputs.

Time Delay noise is specified with any high level input selected and shorted, Time Delay Output Level and volume at full clockwise, all high level processors switched out, delay length at 50 mS. A maximum of 2.75 mVrms at Main Outputs is allowed. The 60 Hz hum component and its harmonics may constitute no more than 25% of this voltage.

Distortion in the line amp and high-level processor circuits is affected by the settings of the Peak Unlimit and Correlator Threshold settings when input levels exceed that sufficient to yield 1 Vrms at Main Outputs with volume at full clockwise. The lower settings of these threshold controls will yield lower distortion. Total Harmonic Distortion, as measured by the Sound Technology 1700A, is less than 0.05%, 20 Hz to 20K Hz, at rated output of 2.5 Vrms output. Typical distortion levels at typical settings of the threshold controls is 0.02% THD.

The line amp is not restricted by slow-induced distortion at any level within the audio passband up to 20K Hz.

SMPTE intermodulation distortion, 60 Hz and 7K Hz mixed at 4:1, is no more than 0.05%, at rated output or lower.

C-4000 TEST PROCEDURE

Equipment needed:

Dual Trace Oscilloscope
Two AC Voltmeters
~~Signal Generator, 10 Hz - 20k Hz, 10 dB step attenuator~~
8 ohm Load Resistor
AC variac fused no lower than 1.5A

Summery of Test:

1. Energizing
2. High Level Signal Routing
3. Dethump
4. Volume Tracking
5. Phono 1 and 2
6. Stereo/Mono and Separation
7. Tone Controls
8. -3 dB Trim Below 800 Hz
9. Output -15 dB
10. Speaker Off
11. Infrasonic Filter
12. Balance
13. Sonic Hologram Generator
 - Type I vs. Type II
 - Type I
 - Injection Ratio and Listening Angle
 - Mono Balance
 - EQ Straightfeed
 - EQ Crossfeed
 - Type II
 - Injection Ratio and Listening Angle
 - Mono Balance
 - EQ Straightfeed
 - EQ Crossfeed
14. Peak Unlimiter
15. Auto Correlator
 - Manual Threshold
 - Automatic Threshold
 - LF Cal
16. Time Delay
 - Line Level
 - Power Amp
17. Headphone Amplifier
18. Volume Attenuation
19. Phono Noise
20. High-Level Noise
21. ~~Load Drive and Voltage Regulators~~

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Begin with all switches out, volume full clockwise, balance centered.

1. Energizing - Plug AC cord into 110V AC (220 AC). Push the power switch. Verify LED next to Correlation Manual pot is on. Depress and release Correlation automatic threshold button and verify its LED lights.

2. High Level Signal Routing - Verify proper operation of all Inputs and Outputs (except Phono inputs) as shown in the table below. Drive the indicated input with 250 mV, 2k Hz and monitor the indicated outputs with an oscilloscope and AC voltmeters.

<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Selector</u>	<u>Copy</u>	<u>Monitor</u>	<u>Level</u>
Tuner	Upper Main	Tuner	Out	Out	2.5V
Tuner	Lower Main	Tuner	Out	Out	2.5V
Aux 1	Lower Main	Aux 1	Out	Out	2.5V
Aux 2	Lower Main	Aux 2	Out	Out	2.5V
Tape 1	Lower Main	Any	Out	Tape 1	2.5V
Tape 2	Lower Main	Any	Out	Tape 2	2.5V
External Process	Lower Main	Any	External Processor		2.5V
Tape 1	Tape 2	Any	1 to 2	Out	175mV
Tape 2	Tape 1	Any	2 to 1	Out	175mV
External Process	Upper Main	Any	External Processor		2.5V
Tuner	Tape 1	Tuner	Out	Out	175mV
Tuner	Tape 2	Tuner	Out	Out	175mV

3. Dethump - Drive Tuner inputs, monitor Upper Main Outputs. Obtain 2.5V out. Switch power off. Verify output is clamped ~ 30 dB both channels during power-down. Depress Power switch. Verify output is clamped -30 dB both channels for minimum 1 second before normal 2.5V output resumes.
4. Volume Tracking - Use AC voltmeters and oscilloscope to verify that the output level balance does not vary more than 1 dB from full-clockwise to -40 dB below 2.5V. Return volume control to full-clockwise.

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5. Phono 1 and 2 - Test the Phono stages as follows:

<u>Input Frequency</u>	<u>Input Level</u>	<u>Output Level at Tape 1 Out</u>
20 Hz	9.7 mV	2.5V
200 Hz	34.5 mV	2.5V
2kHz	125 mV	2.5V
20kHz	870 mV	2.5V

The output level should be within ± 1 dB of 2.5V. This insures compliance with the RIAA recording standard. If you have an "inverse RIAA" generator or filter, it can be used to check the Phono section.

6. Stereo/Mono and Separation - Select and drive the tuner inputs with a 250 mV 2k Hz signal. Unplug and short each input one at a time, and verify that one output channel is lost at the C-4000 main outputs. Leaving one channel shorted, depress the Stereo/Mono Switch, verify both outputs register at -6.5 dB. Release Stereo/Mono and verify that any signal present in the undriven channel is at least 55 dB below the driven channel.

7. Tone Controls - Select and Drive Tuner inputs as per the chart below and verify the indicated amounts of boost and cut at full clockwise (boost) and full counter clockwise (cut) rotation.

<u>Freq.</u>	<u>Turnover Sw.</u>	<u>Boost</u>	<u>Cut</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Treble Controls:				
12k Hz	8k Hz	+7 dB	-5 dB	2 dB
12k Hz	2k Hz	+10 dB	-5 dB	2 dB
Bass Controls:				
50 Hz	40 Hz	+18 dB	-5 dB	2 dB
50 Hz	Loudness	+21 dB	-5 dB	2 dB

With tone controls centered there should be less than 1 dB difference in gain with the Tone switch IN or OUT.

With tone controls at full rotation, there should be less than 2 dB of channel imbalance with Tone IN, at any setting of the turnover switches.

8. -3 dB Trim Below 800 Hz - Select and drive Tuner inputs to obtain 0 dB reference @ 2.5V, 2k Hz at Main Outputs. Insertion gain should be as follows when -3 dB trim is IN:

<u>100 Hz</u>	<u>2k Hz</u>	<u>15k Hz</u>
-3.5 dB	-1.5 dB	0 dB

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9. Output - 15 dB - Select and drive Tuner inputs to obtain a 2.5V 0 dB reference at 2k Hz at Main Outputs. Switch Output - 15 dB IN and verify a drop in output of 18 dB, ± 2 dB.

10. Speaker Off - With this switch IN, it should not be possible to obtain an output voltage at the Main Outputs.

11. Infrasonic Filter - Select and drive Tuner inputs to obtain a 2.5V 0 dB reference at 2k Hz at the Main outputs. Insertion gain should be as follows when Infrasonic Filter is IN:

<u>2k Hz</u>	<u>20 Hz</u>	<u>15 Hz</u>	<u>10 Hz</u>
0 dB	-0.5 dB	-3 dB	-8.5 dB

12. Balance - Select and drive Tuner inputs to obtain a 2.5V 0 dB reference at 2k Hz at Main Outputs. Center the Balance control at 12:00 and verify no more than 1 dB difference in output level between the two channels. Rotate the balance controls to the extremes of its rotation, verify that left only and right only outputs are fully attenuated.

13. Sonic Hologram Generator - Note: Check C-4000 Serial Number. If serial number is four-digit and has no letter, the unit is fitted with a Type I Hologram. If the serial number is followed by a letter "C", it is fitted with a Type II. Select the test depending on the serial number.

Type I: The function of the front and back panel hologram switches is as follows:

Injection Ratio: Varies the ratio of crossfeed injection to straight feed. The crossfeed level is a constant level below straight feed.

<u>Normal</u>	<u>Theoretical</u>
-5 dB	-3 dB

Listening Angle: Varies the length of the delay in the crossfeed by 12 μ S to compensate for speaker placement.

To test these functions, select and drive Tuner inputs to obtain a 2.5V 0 dB reference at 2k Hz at main outputs. Remove left input cable and insert shorting plug. Depress Sonic Hologram button IN. Output should be as follows:

	<u>Inj. Normal</u>	<u>Inj. Theoretical</u>
Right	-2 dB	-1 dB
Left	-7 dB	-4 dB

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Repeat with right input shorted, left driven. Leave right channel shorted. Drive with 10k Hz input. Set scope at 10 uS per horiz. division. Switch Listening Angle between Normal and Wide and observe 10-14 uS of phase shift.

Mono Balance: Drive both selected input channels to obtain a 0 dB reference at 2.5V output at 2k Hz at Main Outputs. Make certain that input levels are balanced to within 0.5 dB at Main Outputs with Hologram switched OUT. Switch Hologram IN. Check for the following maximum imbalances in both positions of Inj. Ratio and Listening Angle switches:

100 Hz: 1.5 dB 2k Hz: 1.5 dB 10k Hz: 2 dB

Equalization of Straight-Feed: Drive each channel separately, one at a time, to obtain a 2.5V 0 dB reference at the driven Main Output with the Hologram switched OUT. Switch Hologram IN. Straight-feed EQ measures output of driven channel. Inj. Ratio set to Normal, Listening Angle set to Normal. Perform the following high freq. tests:

2k Hz: $-2 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$
10k Hz: $0 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

~~Reduce input level for a 0.8V reference. Adjust input level as outlined above.~~ Perform the following low frequency tests with meters set on 3V scale, with one channel driven and Hologram IN:

10 Hz: $-1.5 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$
100 Hz: $+5 \text{ dB} \pm 1.5 \text{ dB}$

Straight feed EQ should differ no more than 1 dB in either position of Injection Ratio at all frequencies 10k Hz and below. Straight feed EQ should differ no more than 0.5 dB in either position of Listening Angle.

Equalization of Cross-Feed: Measure left channel output with right channel driven at the frequencies shown above in Straight feed EQ test. Crossfeed EQ should track straight feed EQ at 6 dB below straight-feed levels above, $\pm 1 \text{ dB}$, Injection Ratio set to Normal. Perform the following additional tests:

15k Hz: $-30 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$
20k Hz: $-50 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

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Type II:

Injection Ratio: Varies the relative levels of L-R to L+R signal which is delayed and cross-fed.

Listening Angle: Selects a single delay length (Normal), or a mix of three delays (Wide).

To test these functions, select and drive Tuner inputs to obtain a 0 dB reference at 2.5V at Main Outputs at 2k Hz. To test Injection Ratio it will be necessary to continuously vary the input signal level of each channel separately: Reduce left channel input level with Hologram IN and Injection Ratio in Normal. As input level decreases, the output of that channel should decrease and appear to phase-shift (lag). Repeat this test with Injection Ratio set to Theoretical. Output of channel which is being reduced in input level will appear to decrease in level and phase-lag, but will increase in level from a maximum decrease of -8 dB, up to -5 dB when input is fully attenuated. To test Listening Angle, refer to Crossfeed-EQ test, as the effect of mixing multiple delay lengths primarily effects frequency response for bench-test purposes.

Mono Balance: Drive both selected input channels to obtain a 0 dB reference at 2k Hz at Main Outputs. Make certain input levels are balanced to within 0.5 dB at Main Outputs with Hologram OUT. Switch Hologram IN. Check for the following maximum imbalances in both positions of Inj. Ratio and Listening Angle switches.

100 Hz: 1.5 dB 2k Hz: 1.5 dB 10k Hz: 2 dB

Equalization of Straight-feed: Drive each channel separately, one at a time, to obtain a 2.5V 0 dB reference at the Main Output of the driven channel, with Hologram OUT. Switch Hologram IN. Measure the following levels:

10 Hz: -10 dB \pm 1 dB
100 Hz: - 1 dB \pm 1 dB
2k Hz: 0 dB \pm 1.5 dB
10k Hz: 0 dB \pm 1.5 dB

Levels of straight feed should vary as follows:

Injection Ratio IN: + 1 dB \pm 0.5 dB
Listening Angle Normal/Wide: 0 dB \pm 0.5 dB

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Equalization of Crossfeed: Measured as amplitude vs. frequency of left channel output with right channel driven, and right channel output with left channel driven. Measure the following levels referenced to 0 dB level of opposite channel driven with Hologram switched OUT. Switch Hologram IN and measure:

10 Hz: $-1 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

Injection Ratio

200 Hz: $\frac{\text{OUT}}{-7 \text{ dB}} \quad \frac{\text{IN}}{-5 \text{ dB}} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

2k Hz: $-6 \text{ dB} \quad -2.5 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

20k Hz: Inj. Ratio In, Listen Angle Normal: $-3 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

Inj. Ratio Out, Listen Angle Wide: $-15 \text{ dB} \pm 2 \text{ dB}$

14. Peak Unlimiter - Select and drive Tuner inputs to obtain a 2.5V, 2k Hz, 0 dB reference at Main Outputs. Turn the PK Unlimit control pot fully clockwise and verify that the LED adjacent to it is lit. Switch Peak Unlimiter IN and verify an increase in output level of both channels of $2 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$. Now rotate Pk Unlimit pot counter-clockwise until LED just goes off. Verify output level of $+0.5 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$. Rotate pot to full counterclockwise. Verify decrease of $-2.5 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$. When the pot is then quickly rotated to full clockwise, the meter should react quickly to roughly -0.5 dB , then rise slowly (2.5 seconds) to $+2 \text{ dB}$. Total dynamic expansion should be $5.5 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$.

15. Autocorrelator - Select and drive Tuner inputs with signal to obtain a 0 dB, 2.5V, 2k Hz reference at Main Outputs. Switch the Automatic Threshold button OUT, set Manual Threshold at 12:00. Switch Autocorrelator IN, verify an insertion gain difference of no more than $\pm 1 \text{ dB}$. At each of the frequencies listed below, rotate the Manual Threshold pot to full counterclockwise, then back to 12:00. Verify the designated attenuation takes place between 7:00 and 8:00 on the pot rotation.

2k Hz: $-5 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

4k Hz: $-6 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

7k Hz: $-7.5 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

10k Hz: $-8 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

20k Hz: $-8 \text{ dB} \pm 1 \text{ dB}$

~~Reset to 2k Hz. Switch Threshold to Automatic, attenuate input signal by the following dB levels, verify output decreases as indicated:~~

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<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>
-30 dB	-30 dB \pm 1 dB
-40 dB	-41.5 dB \pm 1 dB
-60 dB	-65 dB \pm 1 dB

Reset signal and meters to 100 Hz, 0 dB @ 2.5V out. Switch Correlator IN, set LF Cal at 12:00. Verify insertion gain of no more than + 1 dB. Rotate LF Cal to full-counterclockwise. Verify level decrease of -7 dB \pm 1 dB at output. Reset LF Cal to 11:00, verify signal returns to 0 dB between 7:00 and 9:00 on control.

16. Time Delay - Refer to block-diagram, schematics, and circuit description for outline of circuit configuration. Set meters and scope for 2.5V, 0 dB, 2k Hz reference level at Main Outputs, Tuner inputs driven and selected. Reduce Volume and Time Delay Output Level to full-counterclockwise. Re-connect audio cables from Main Outputs to Low Level Delay Outputs.

Line Level Delay Functions: Push Time Delay button IN. Verify signal at both outputs when Time Delay Output Level and Volume set at 12:00. Switch power off, then on 2 seconds later. Verify output is cut immediately when power is switched off, does not come up for at least 1 second after power-on.

Mono Drive: Pull each input cable, one at a time, verify output present unless both inputs are removed or shorted.

Input Headroom: Rotate volume until delay output begins to visibly distort. This distortion should not be a sharp "clipping", but a "rounding" of the sine-wave peaks. If sharp clipping occurs, reduce Output Level, advance Volume until input overload is reached. This rounding distortion should be symmetrical on top and bottom halves of waveform, and should not occur at any volume setting below 12:00. Refer to Troubleshooting guide for alignment of input headroom.

Delay Length: If a pulse generator is available, it can be used to measure delay length. If not, the following procedure is offered:

1. Connect one channel of scope to Main Outputs, other to Low Level Delay Outputs.
2. Adjust Volume, Output Level, and scope position controls so that each channel of the scope can be viewed separately.
3. Set scope to trigger internally off the channel connected to the Main Outputs. Set trigger to Manual/Internal.
4. Set scope to 10 mS/div (vernier at Cal). Set C-4000 Echo Density at full counterclockwise.

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5. Rapidly push and release the C-4000 Tape 1 Monitor button to obtain a tone-burst display when scope trigger level is set correctly.
6. Trace of main output burst should begin at left edge of graticule. Trace of Delay output burst should begin at a fixed distance to the center of the graticule.

Remember: You must continue to push and release Tape 1 Monitor. With the C-4000 delay-length switch in its "35MS" position (OUT), the Delay output trace should begin 3-4 horizontal divisions right of main output trace. Press delay length switch to "50 MS". Delay trace should now be $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal divisions right of main trace.

Note: Due to engineering changes, be certain to contact the factory before concluding that a C-4000 is defective due to results of this test.

Recirculation: If your test-bench is already set up to do the delay-length test above, refer to test #1, below, if not, refer to test #2.

Test #1: Set scope to 20 mS/div. Rapidly press and release Tape 1 Monitor, so that both leading and trailing edges of the delay tone-burst trace are visible. Rotate Echo Density to 3:00 position. Trailing edge should meet leading edge of recirculated burst, which will lead into another lower in amplitude, etc.

Test #2: Monitor Low-Level delay outputs with oscilloscope, select and drive Tuner inputs with 250 mV at 2k Hz. Adjust Volume and Delay Output level controls to 12:00 position. Set delay length to 50 mS. Rotate Echo Density to full clockwise. Push Tape 1 Monitor. Output should decay slowly, sustaining a minimum of 20 mS. If output goes into regenerative feedback with Echo Density at full clockwise, reduce to 3:00 - regenerative feedback or "runaway" should not occur.

Gain Tracking: Connect one channel of scope/meter monitor system to either channel of Main Outputs, other to either channel of Low Level Delay Outputs. Adjust Volume and Time Delay Output Level to obtain 0.8V "0 dB" reference from both Main and Delay, with C-4000 Tuner inputs driven with 250 mV and selected. It may be necessary to overdrive the input of the delay slightly, indicated by visible distortion of sine waveform: this is normal. Attenuate the input level from the signal generator in 10 dB steps while upranging both meters by 10 dB steps. Main output will track as closely as the generator's step-attenuator. Delay output should track within ± 3 dB from 0 dB (0.8V out) to -40 dB.

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Frequency Response: Select and drive Tuner inputs, adjust input level to obtain 2.5V, 2k Hz, 0 dB reference at Main outputs. Reconnect scope and meters to Low Level Delay outputs. Set Volume and Delay Output Level to 12:00. Switch Time Delay IN. Set Echo Density a full counterclockwise. Delay Length IN to 50 mS. Reduce volume to full attenuation. Uprange scope to sufficient vertical gain to look at residual signal and noise. Bring Volume up, observe trace for action of compander (slight offset when Volume is varied). Set Volume for output level about 5 dB lower than the low-signal threshold of the compander indicated by no DC "bounce" when Volume is varied. Note reading on meters. Switch generator to 7k Hz. Frequency response should be from -1 to -5 dB below 2k Hz level.

Phase Response: Output sinewaves from left and right delay outputs should exhibit the following phase relationships:

20 Hz	less than 5 degrees
4 Hz	180 ± 10 degrees

This observation can be made at all levels.

Delay Power Amp - The output of the power amplifiers is fed through a divider to the Low Level Delay Outputs, so scope and meters may remain connected here.

Output Power: Select and drive any high-level input with a 2k Hz signal, monitor Low Level delay outputs with meters and scope. Set Volume at 12:00, adjust Time Delay Output level of not less than 1.2 volts. Sequentially load the Left, Center, and Right speaker terminals while measuring output voltage at clipping. Verify not less than 1.0 volts.

Bias: Set Time Delay Output level at 12:00, Delay IN, 50 mS, Echo Density at minimum, Uprange scope vertical gain to display output with Volume set no higher than 8:00. Sequentially load Left and Right speaker terminals, and observe crossover point of output waveform for notch, or visible "gap" in waveform when loaded.

Limiters: If current limiters are operating correctly, the Time Delay speaker terminals can be directly shorted without damage to power amplifier. Monitor Low Level Delay outputs, set Volume and Time Delay Output Level at 12:00. Select and drive a high-level input with 2k Hz, 250 mV. Push Time Delay IN. Set volume at full counter-clockwise. Use a tool to short Left and Right Time Delay Speaker Terminals. Increase Volume to 12:00, while watching for any evidence that current is being drawn from the AC line. If current-limiters are working, the fuse will not blow, and normal output will resume when short is removed.

C-4000 Test

17. Headphone Amplifier - Select and drive Tuner input with 2k Hz signal. Monitor output of headphone amplifier by inserting a dummy plug into front panel jack. Set C-4000 volume at full clockwise. Attach two 160 ohm load resistors ($\frac{1}{4}$ W) across outputs. Verify no less than 2.2 Volts at clipping.
18. Volume Pot Attenuation - With selected high-level input driven with 250 mV, 2k Hz, switch all front-panel switches out, rotate Volume full-counterclockwise. Monitor Main Outputs with scope and meters set to observe and measure residual signal. Observe slight "square" glitches, but no sine-shaped signal. Output should not exceed 500 mV. Rotate Correlation Manual Threshold and PK Unlimit pots to full clockwise.
19. Phono Noise - Drive Phone 1 inputs with a 10 mV signal at 2k Hz and obtain a 0 dB reference with a pair of AC voltmeters connected to Tape 1 outputs. Set selector to Phono 1, all front-panel switches out. Remove the inputs and insert shorting plugs. Verify that residual noise level is at least -80 dB below the 0 dB reference (IHF "A" weighted). Repeat this test for Phono 2, verifying in addition no more than 150 mV of offset on Phono 2.
20. High-level Noise - Select and drive any high-level input with a 2k Hz signal to obtain a 2 volt output at the Main outputs with a pair of AC voltmeters. Remove inputs and insert shorting plugs. Verify that with all Volume settings any output is at least -85 dB below the 2 volt reference. With Volume at full-clockwise, depress, in sequence, Tone, Infrasonic Filter, Sonic Hologram, Peak Unlimiter, Auto Correlator. Output should remain at least -74 dB with any one of these IN.
21. Load-Drive and Voltage Regulators - Select and drive any high-level input with a 1k Hz signal adequate to clip the line amp.

With volume at full-clockwise, monitor Main Outputs with scope and meters. Attach two 5.1k ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ watt resistors across Main Outputs, verify:
 - 1) No more than 1 dB of imbalance at 20 Hz, 2k Hz, 20k Hz.
 - 2) No less than 5.0 Volts at clipping.
 - 3) Vary line voltage with variac to 75% of line. No variation in height of rails (clipping level) should be evident down to 80% of line voltage.

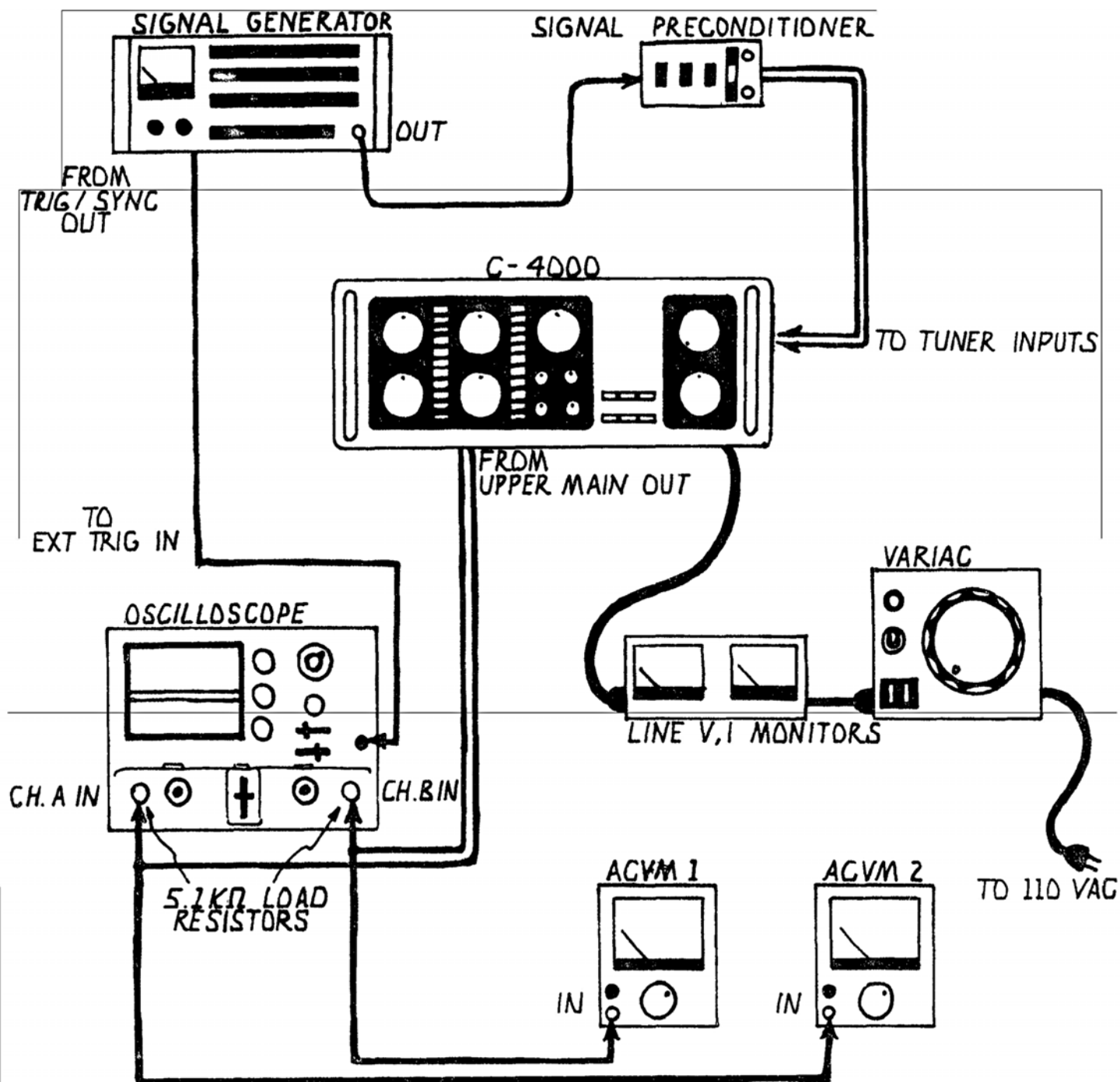
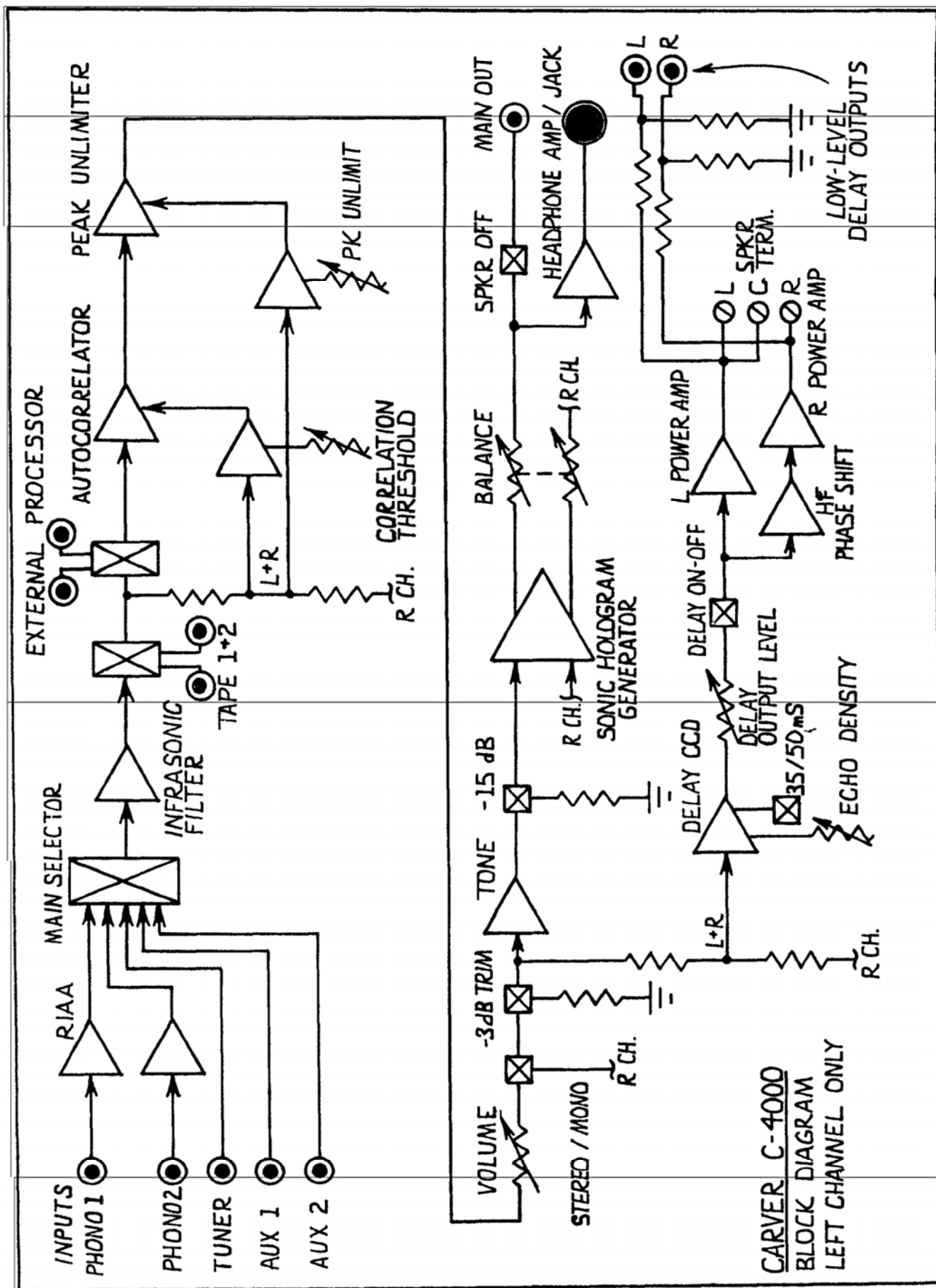
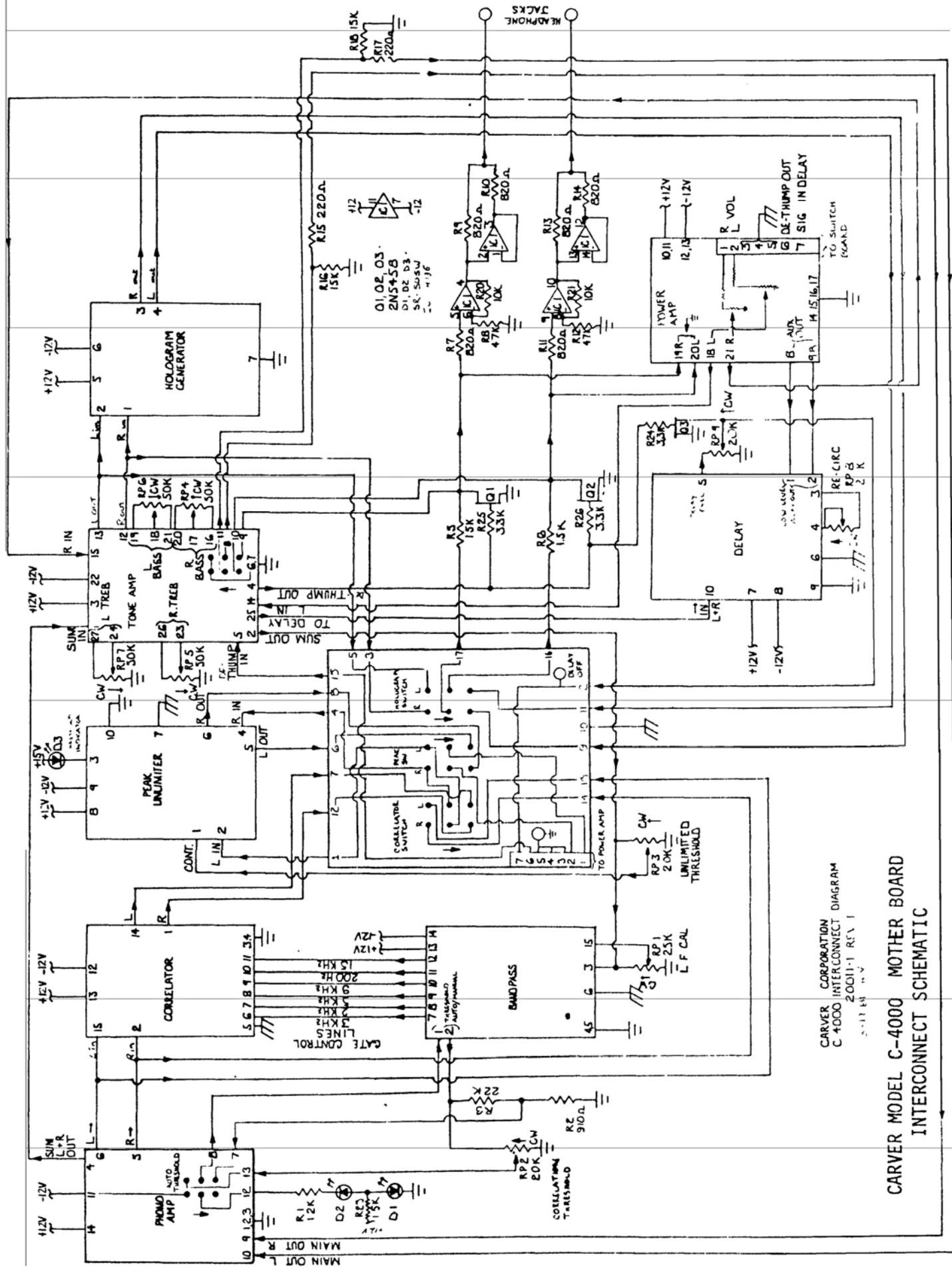


FIG. 1 - INITIAL TEST EQUIPMENT SETUP

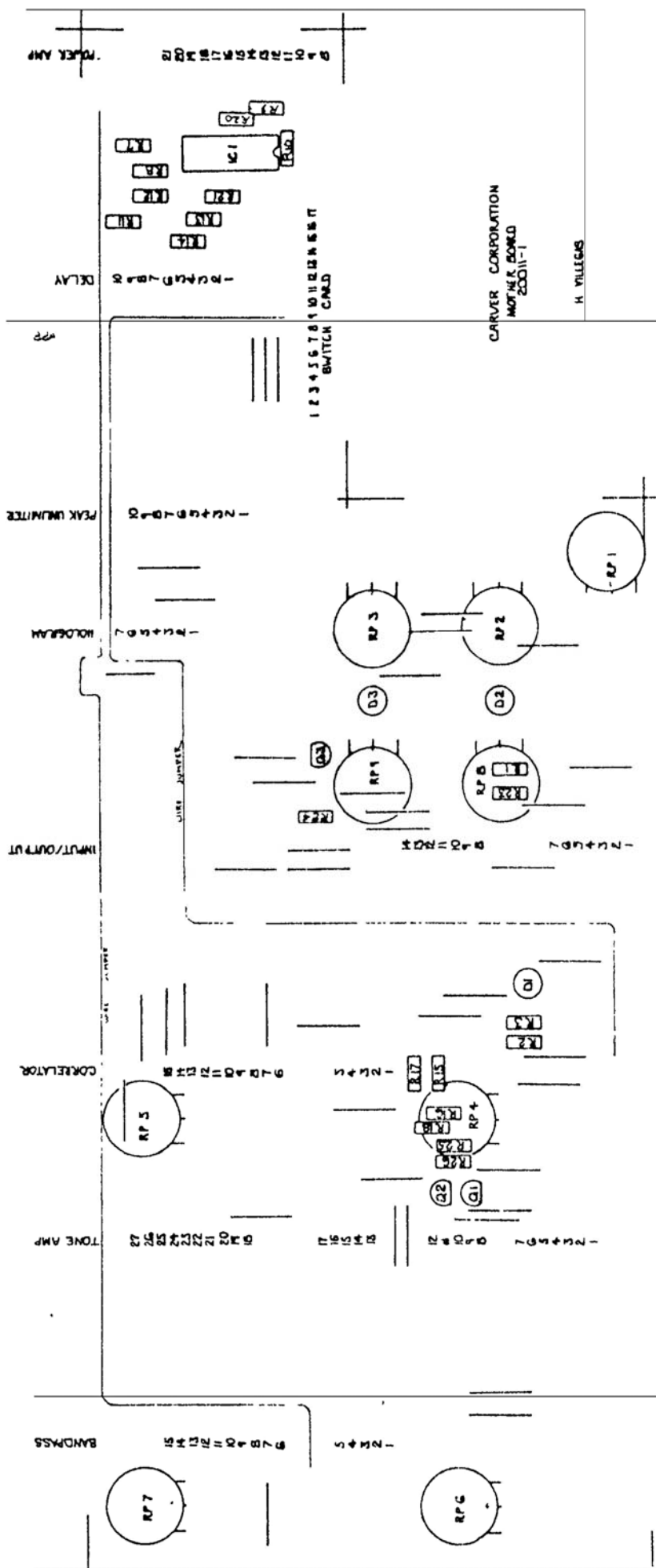




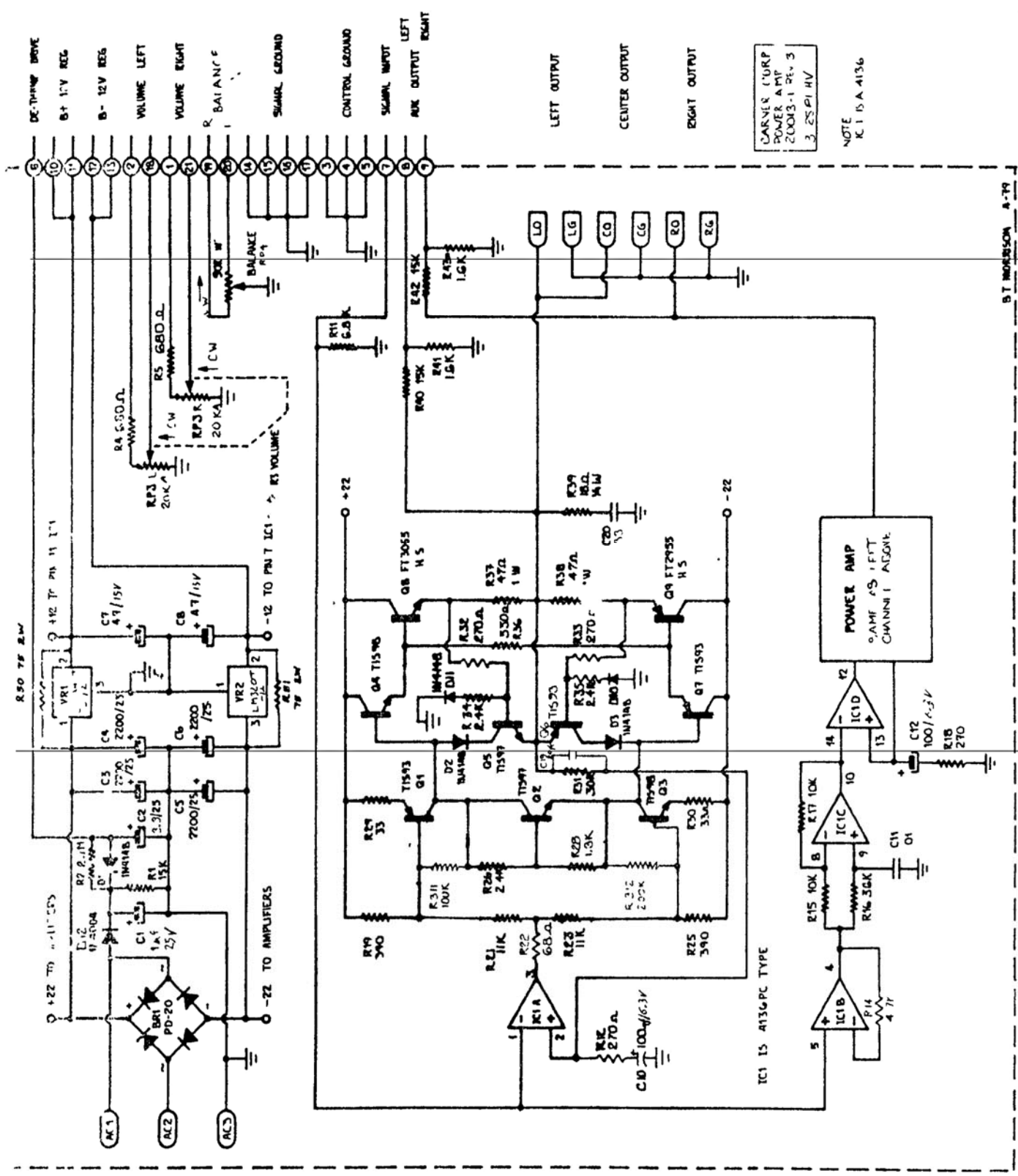
CARVER CORPORATION
C-4000 INTERCONNECT DIAGRAM
20011-1 REV. 1

CARVER MODEL C-4000 MOTHER BOARD
INTERCONNECT SCHEMATIC

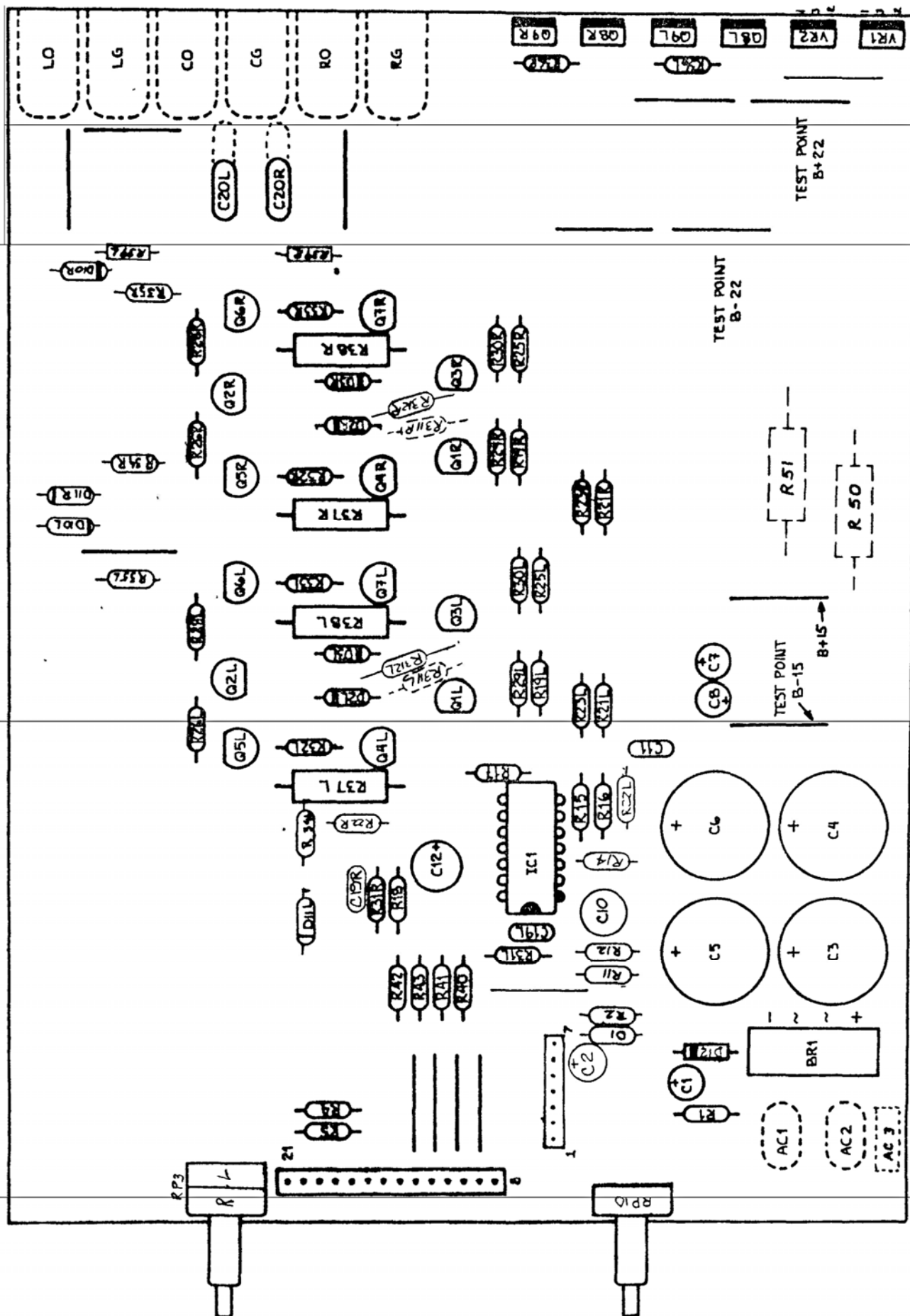
CARVER MODEL C-4000

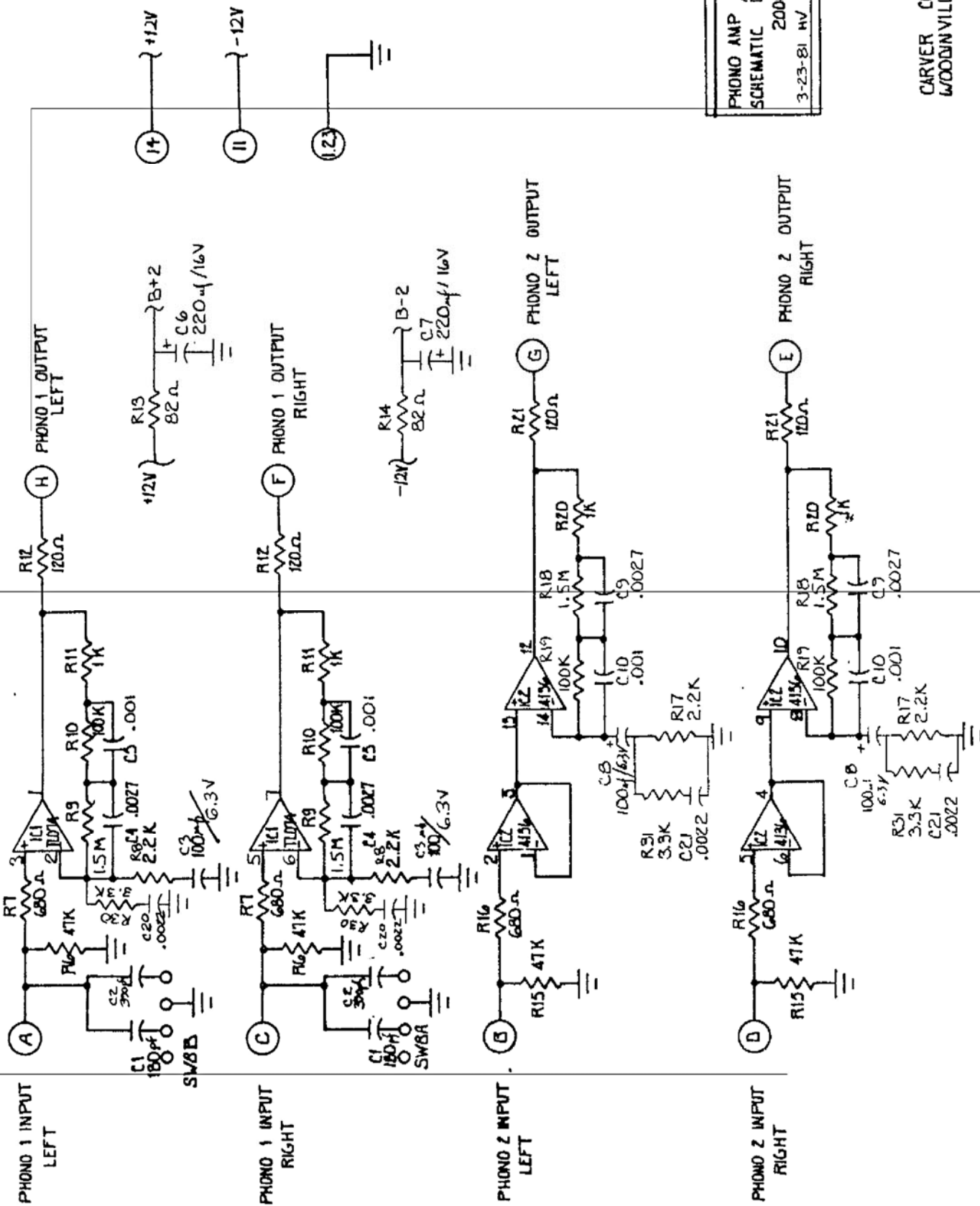


CARVER MODEL C-4000 POWER SUPPLY/ POWER AMP PCB Schematic



CARVER MODEL C-4000 POWER SUPPLY/AMP PCB Parts Locator





PHONO AMP / SUBSONIC FILTER
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
20009-1 REV 1
3-23-81 HV SHT 2 OF 2

CARVER CORPORATION
WOODINVILLE, WA

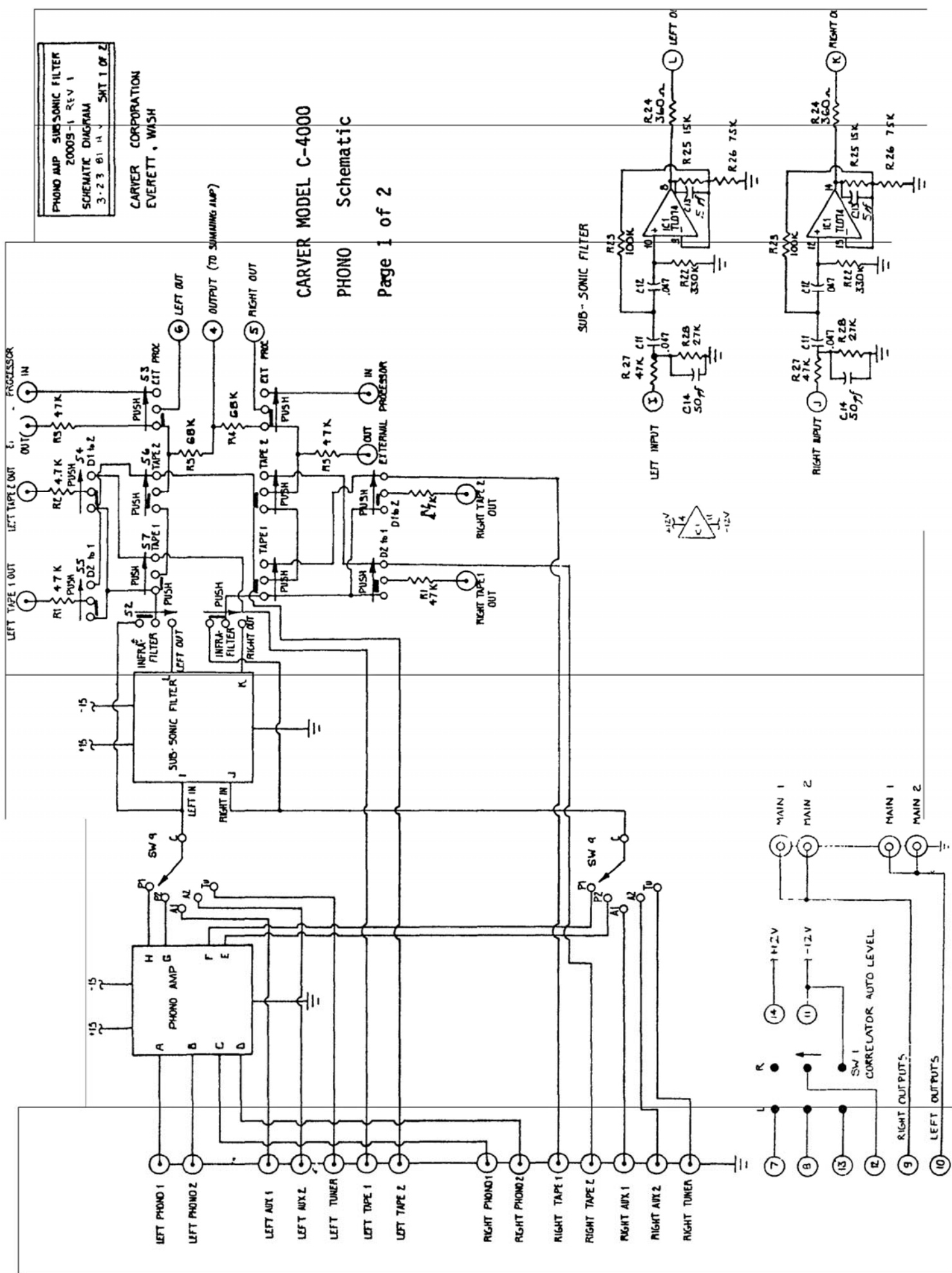
PHONO AMP SUBSONIC FILTER
20009-1 Rev 1
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
3-23 61 11 SMT 1 OF 2

CARVER CORPORATION
EVERETT, WASH

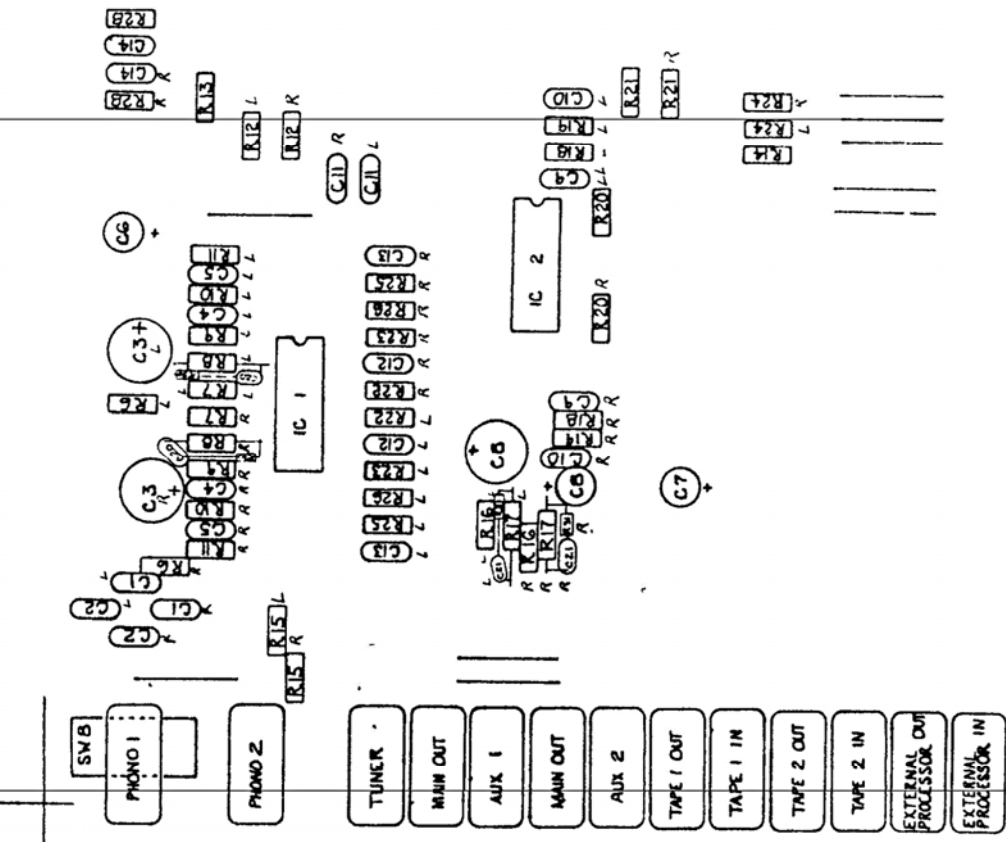
CARVER MODEL C-4000

PHONO Schematic

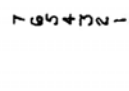
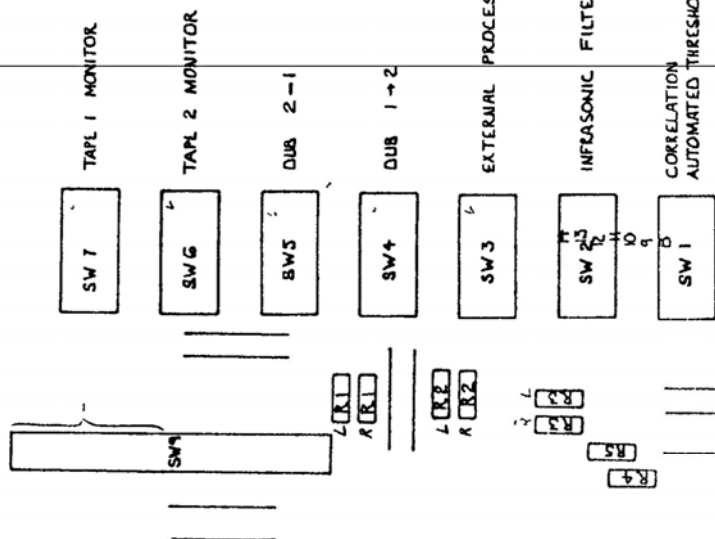
Page 1 of 2



CARVER C-4000 PHONO PCB Parts Locator

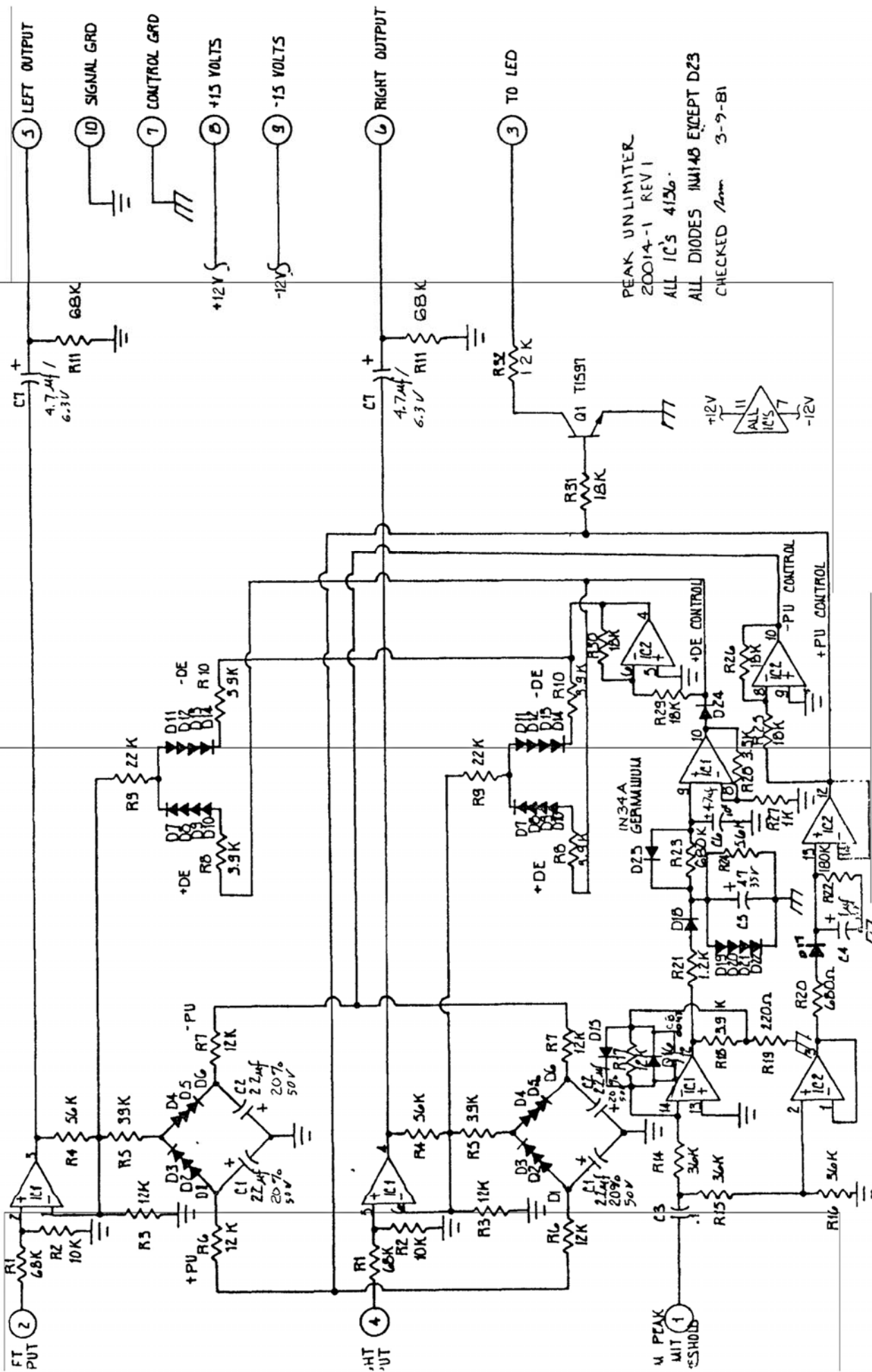


- 1 GROUND
- 2 L + R OUT - TO SUM
- 3 RIGHT OUT - TO CORRELATOR
- 4 LEFT OUT - TO CORRELATOR
- 5 L PUSH
- 6 MAIN OUT R
- 7 MAIN OUT L
- 8 -12 V
- 9 R CENTER
- 10 L RELEASED
- 11 +12V



CARVER CORPORATION
PHONO AMP / SUB SONIC FILTER
20009 1

CARVER MODEL C-4000	PEAK UNLIMITER	PCB Schematic
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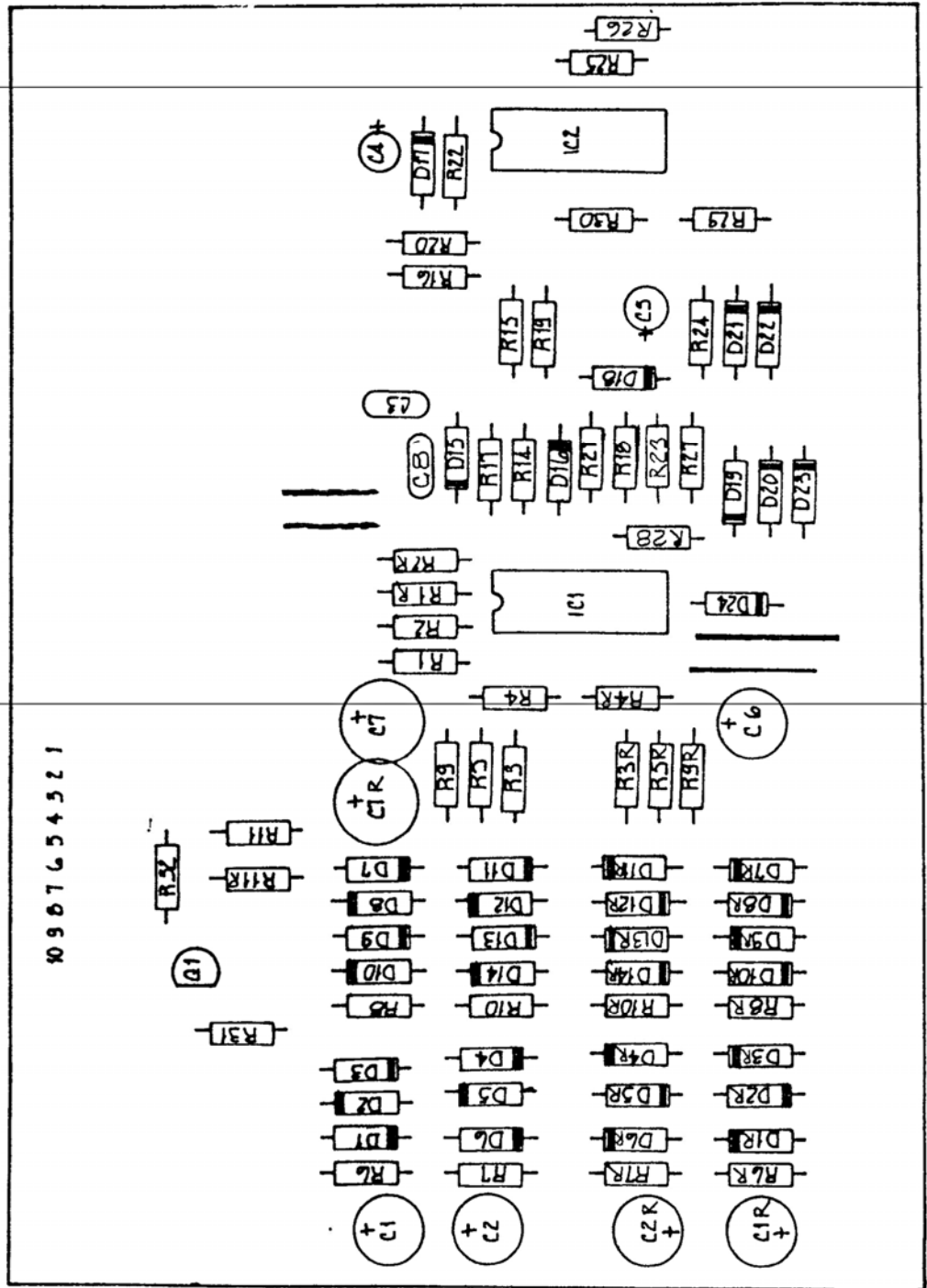
CARVER MODEL C-4000

PEAK UNLIMITER PCB

Parts Locator

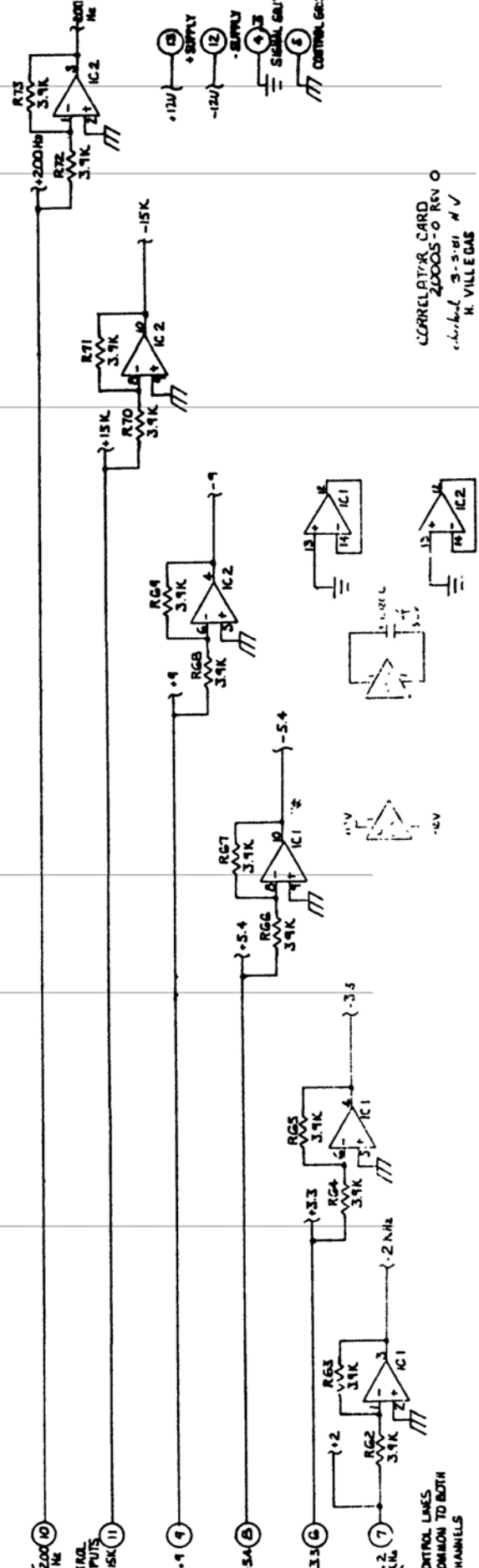
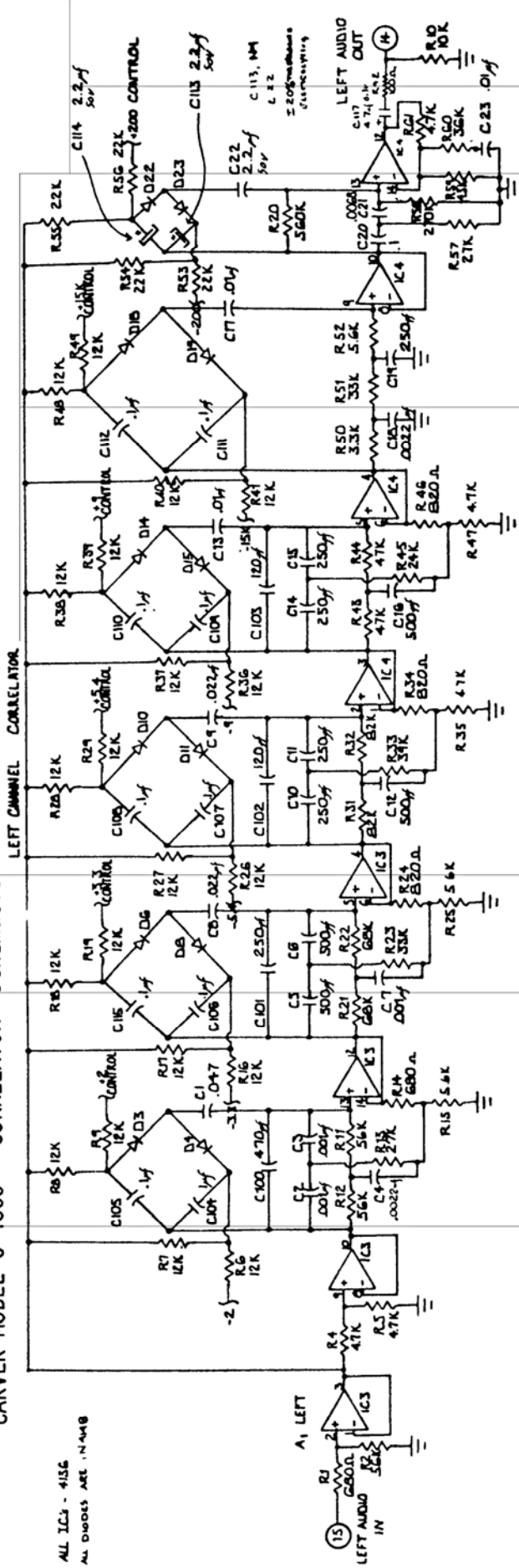
SIGNAL GROUND
-12 VOLTS
CONTROL GROUND
RIGHT OUTPUT
LEFT OUTPUT
TO LED
LEFT INPUT
CONTROL INPUT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



CARVER MODEL C-4000 CORRELATOR Schematic

ALL IC's - 415G
ALL DIODES ARE 1N4148



CORRELATOR CARD
20005-0 REV O
H. VILLE GAS

CARVER MODEL C-4000

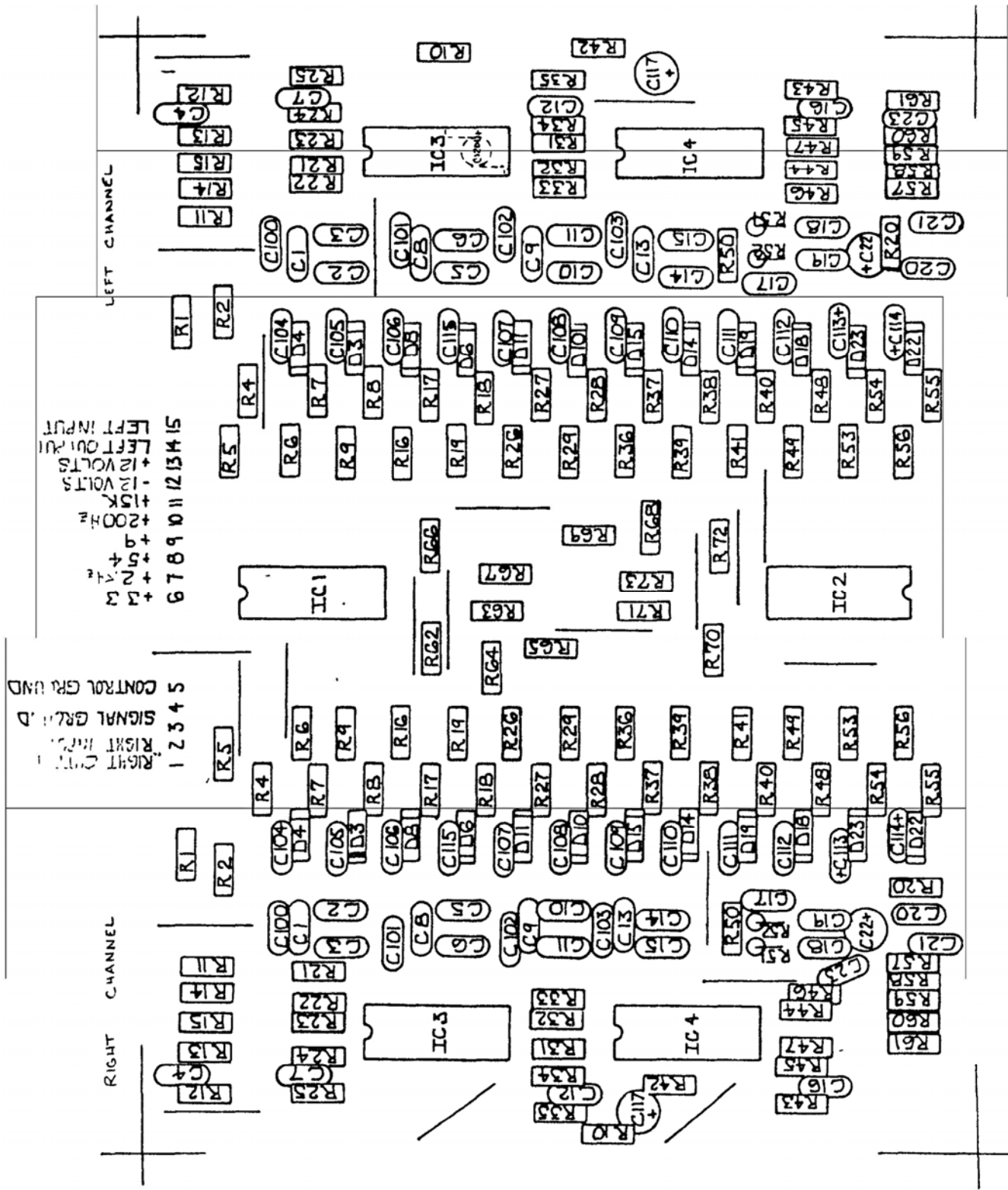
CORRELATOR PCB

Parts Locator

Note; The circuitry on the Correlator board is part of the Auto-correlator.

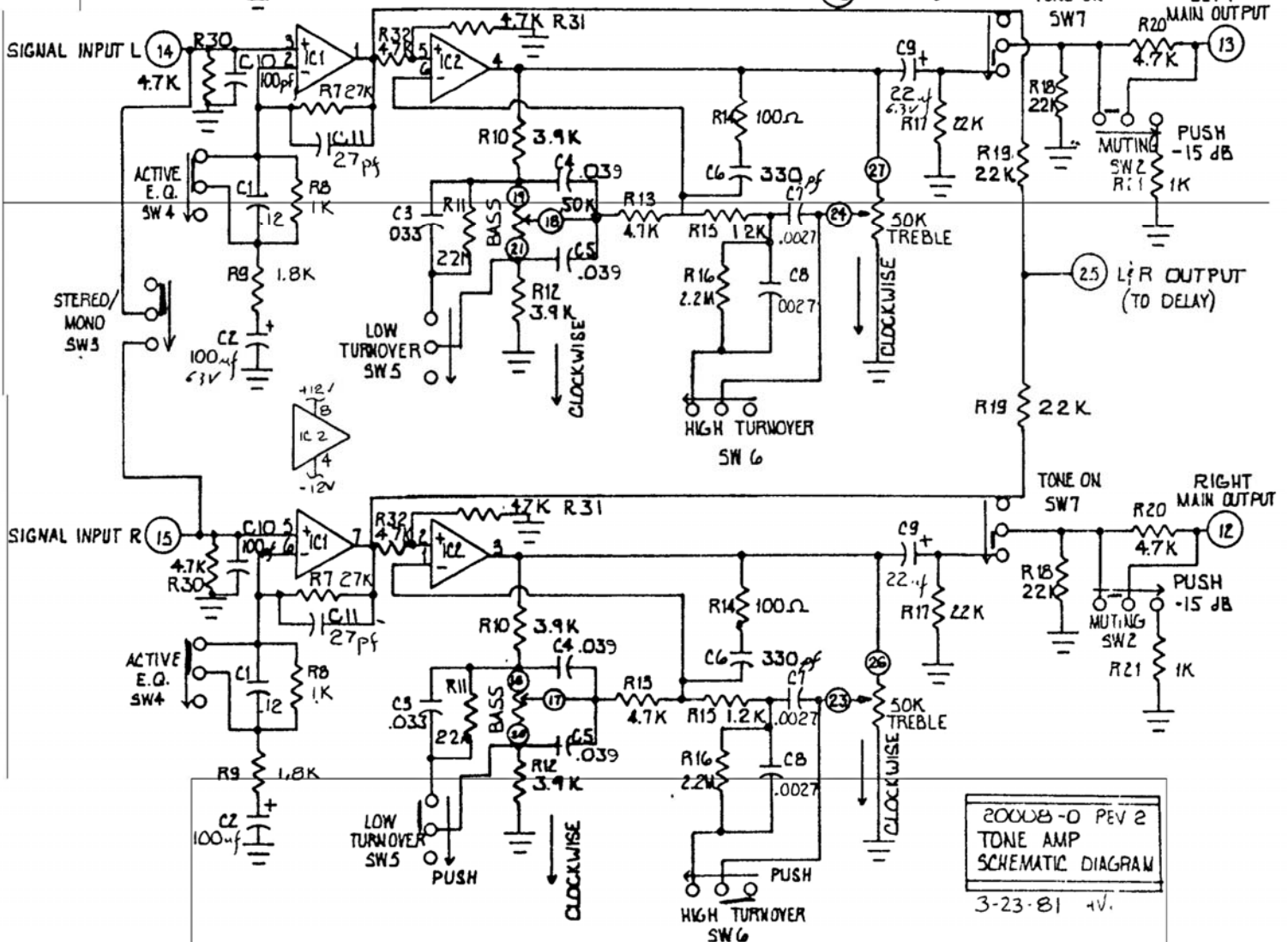
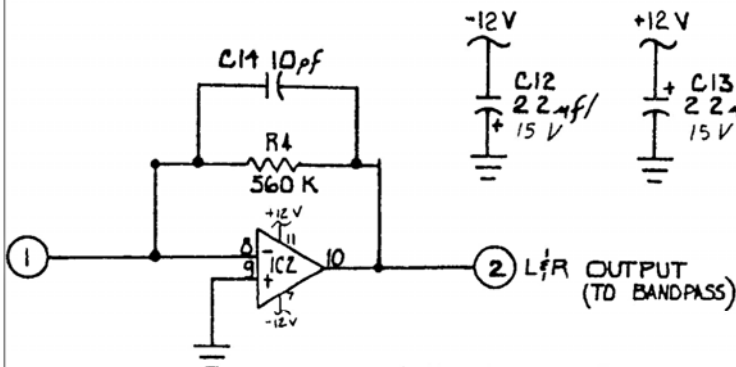
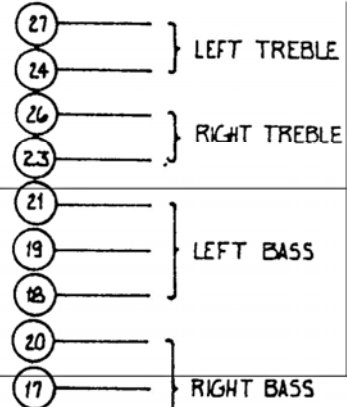
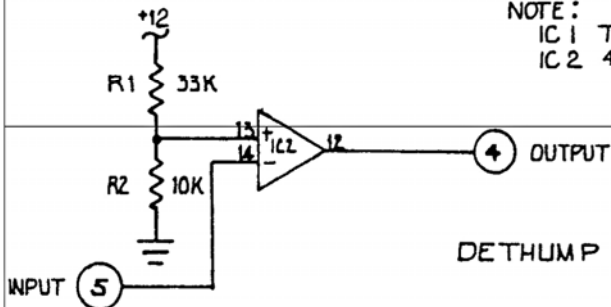
CORRELATOR
DESIGNATION SHEET
20005 -0

H VILLEGAS

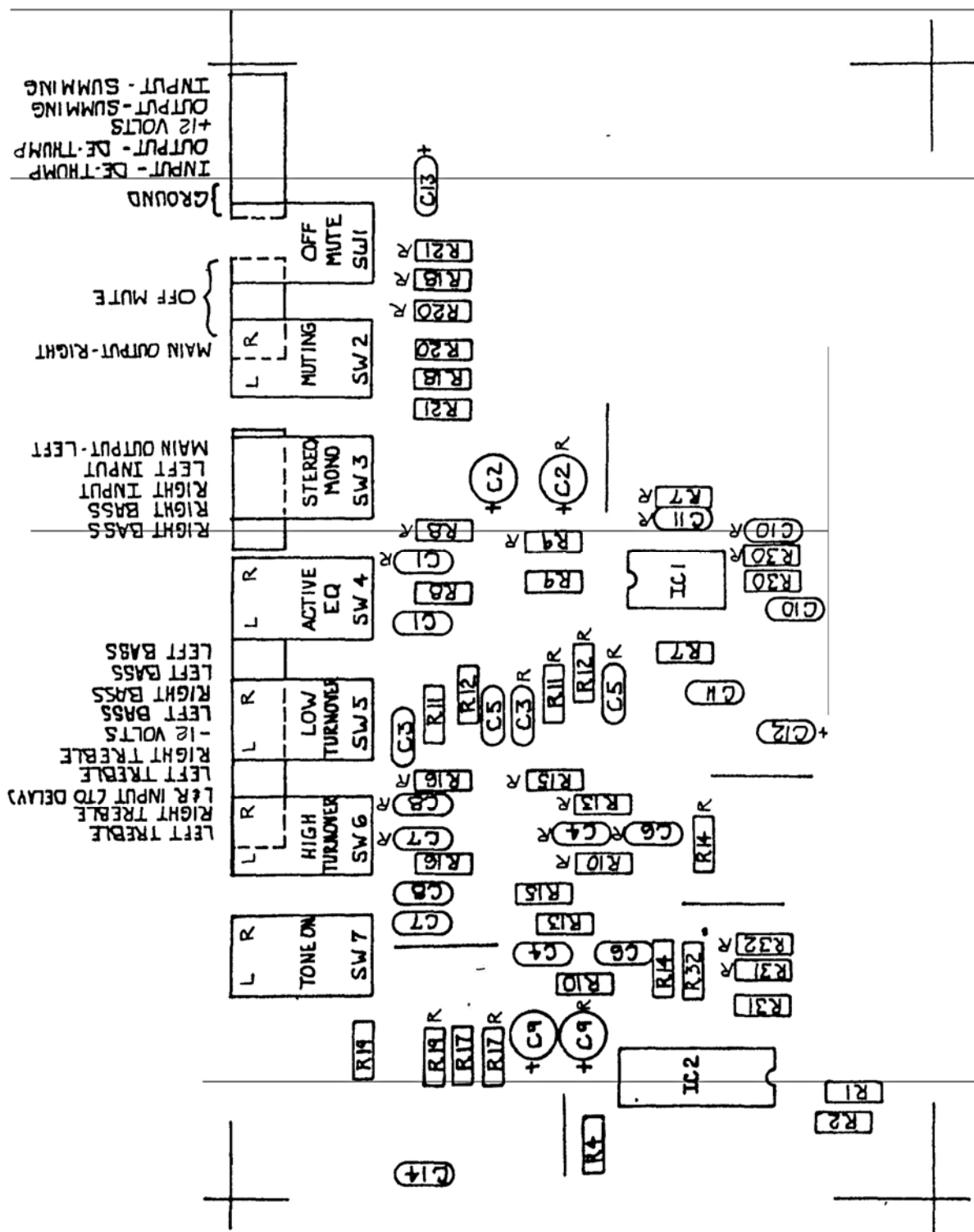


CARVER CORPORATION
WOODINVILLE, WA

NOTE:
IC 1 TLO-72
IC 2 4136



CARVER MODEL C-4000 TONE AMP / LINE AMP PCB Schematic



CARVER MODEL C-4000

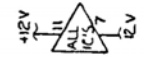
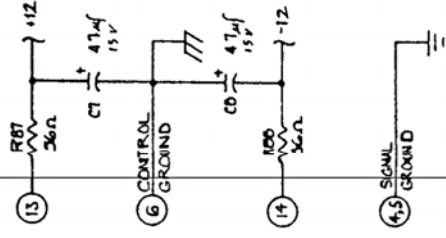
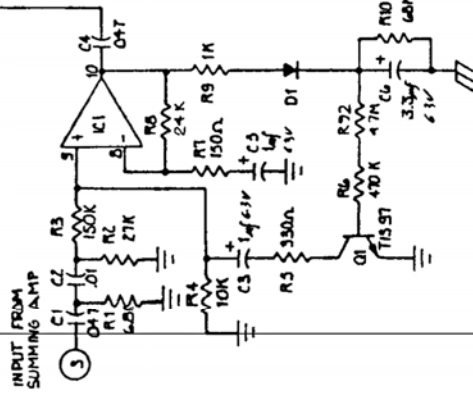
TONE AMP PCB Parts Locator

NOTES
ALL KTS ARE 40K
ALL DIODES ARE 1N4148

TO CORRELATOR
THRESHOLD

FROM
CORRELATOR
THRESHOLD

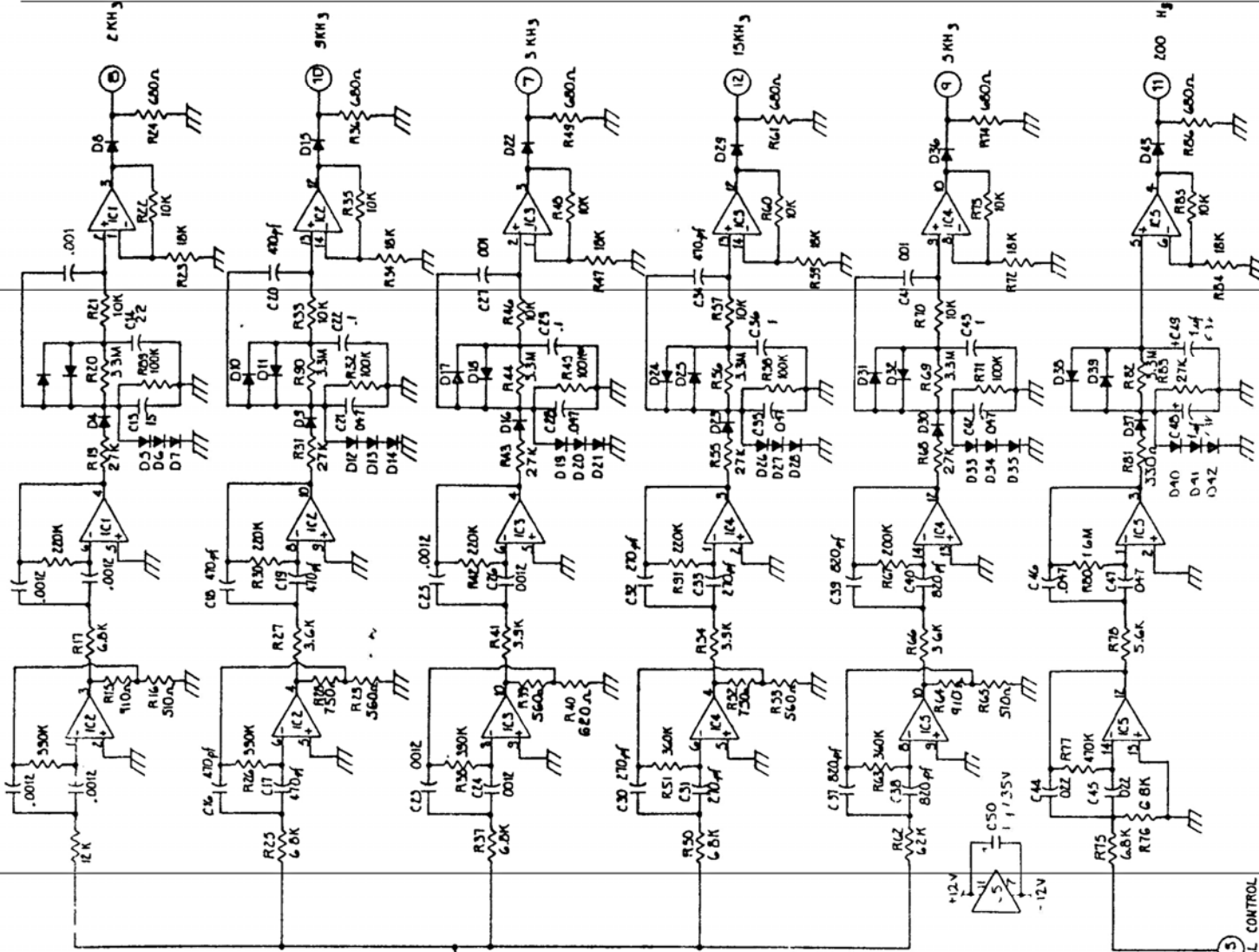
INPUT FROM
SUMMING AMP



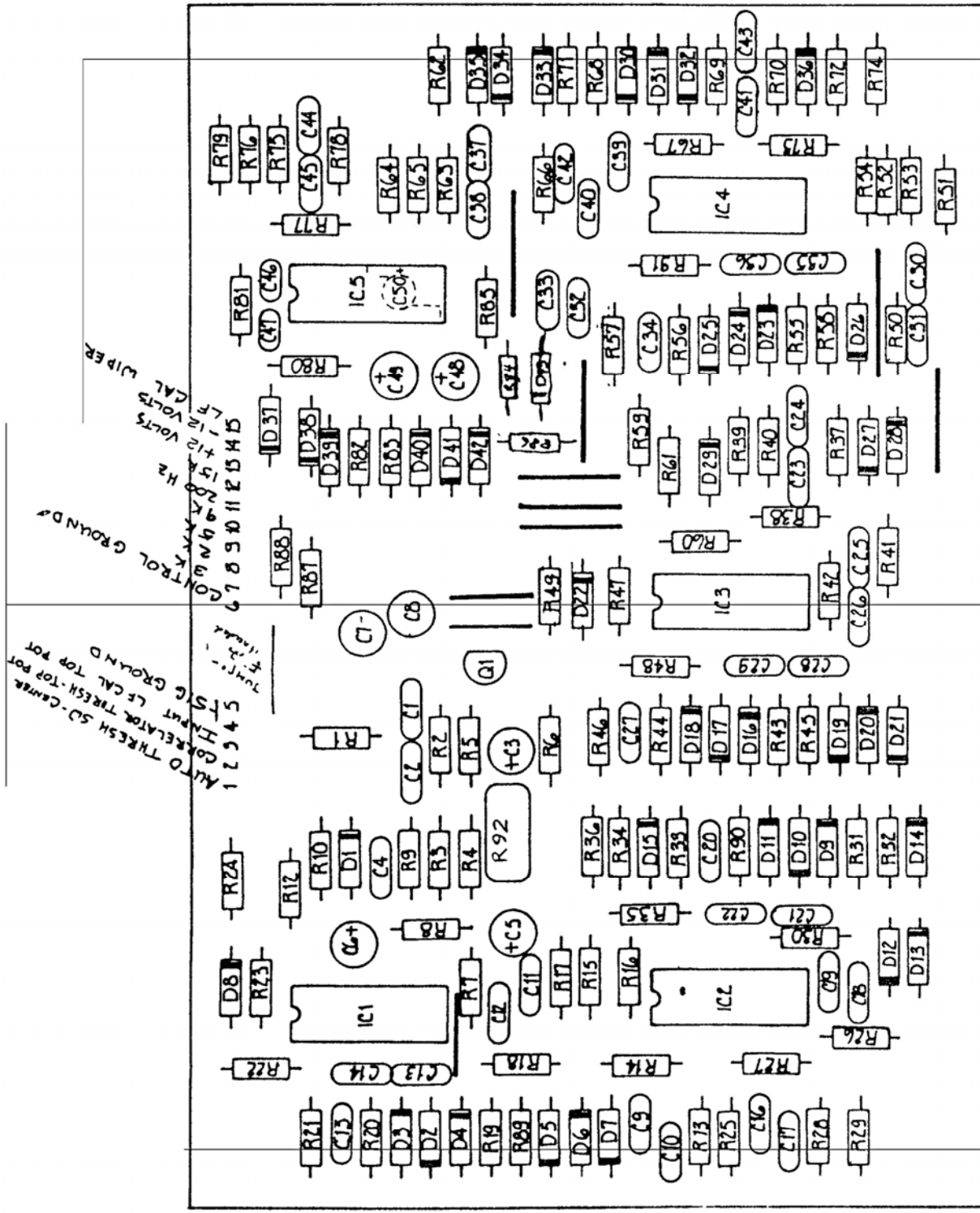
TO L F CAL CONTROL

CARVER MODEL C-4000 BANDPASS PCB Schematic

Note: The circuitry on the Bandpass board is part of the Autocorrelator.



ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM
BANDPASS CARD
20006 - O



CARVER MODEL C-4000 BANDPASS PCB Locator

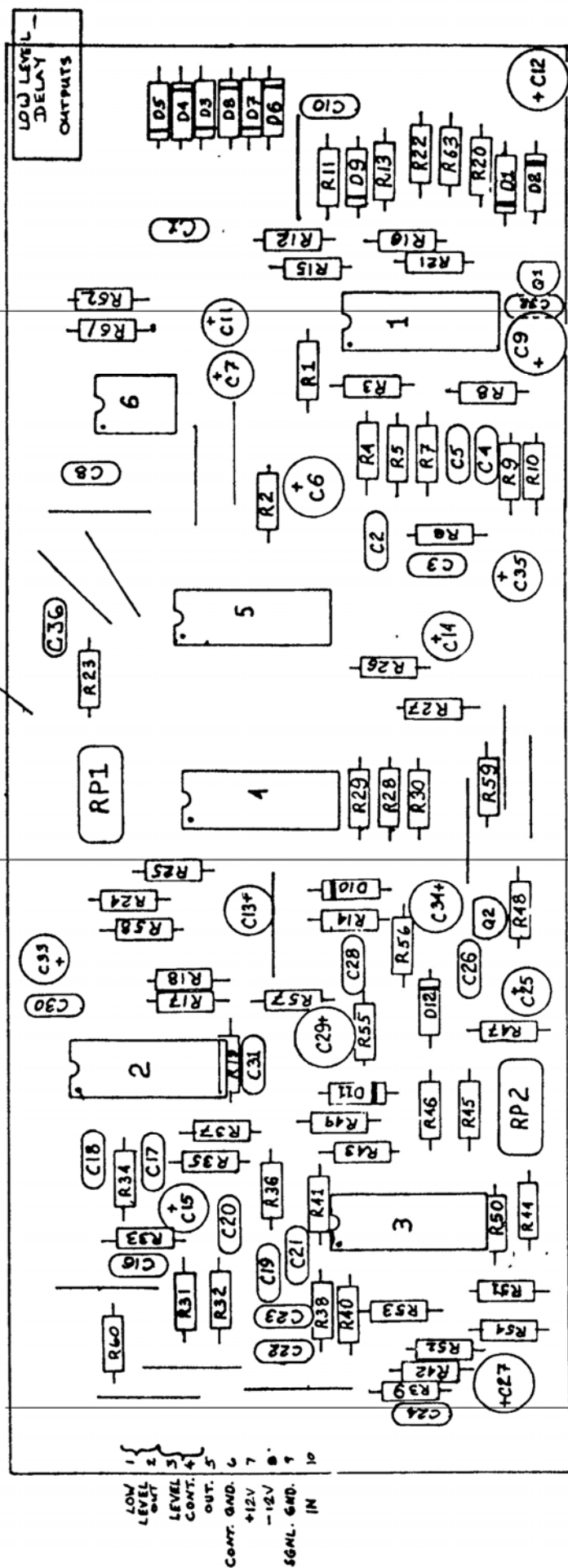
Note: The circuitry on the Bandpass board is part of the Autocorrelator.

CARVER MODEL C-4000

TIME DELAY PCB Parts Locator

CARVER CORP.
DELAY 20010-1

TO DELAY TIME SWITCH



CARVER

SERVICE BULLETIN

Revised 2-15-91

DATE 7 - 8 - 81	PRODUCT C - 4000	PCB Phono
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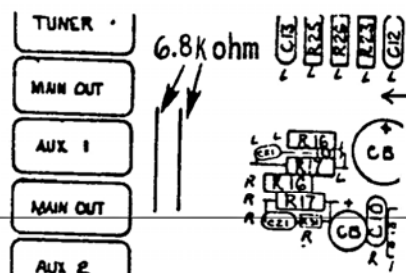
SERVICE PRIORITY	All Units
	Serial Nos. (specify)
	RTS / Dealer Stock
XX	Specific Complaint Gain too high

PROCEDURE

NOISE OR HUM PROBLEMS, WITH VOLUME DOWN, may be alleviated by reducing the output level of the C-4000. To accomplish this, and reduce the level at Main Output (upper) while leaving Main Output (lower) unaffected, follow this modification procedure:

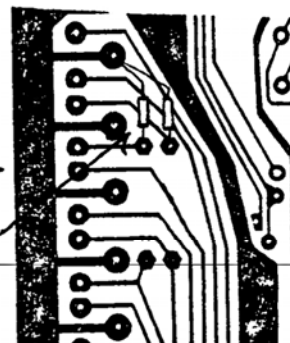
1. Remove top cover.
2. Locate Phono board (center of unit, main input/output jack buss mounted to rear side of this board. Selector switch also mounts onto this board.
3. Locate two jumper wires which conduct signal from lower to upper Main Outputs, near back of board (see illustration below).
4. Remove these jumpers.
5. Install 6.8K ohm $\frac{1}{4}$ watt resistors in their place,
6. Install 3.6 Kohm $\frac{1}{4}$ watt resistors as shown below, on the foil side of the board, between signal out and ground.
7. Replace top cover.

The upper set of Main Outputs will now have about 10 dB lower output level.



NOTE:
For a 6dB reduction
in output level,
use 4.3k ohm resistors here
and 5.6k ohm resistors here.→

3.6 Kohm



DATE 10-13-80

PRODUCT C-4000

PCB PWR AMP

SERVICE PRIORITY

All Units

Serial Nos. (specify)

RTS / Dealer Stock

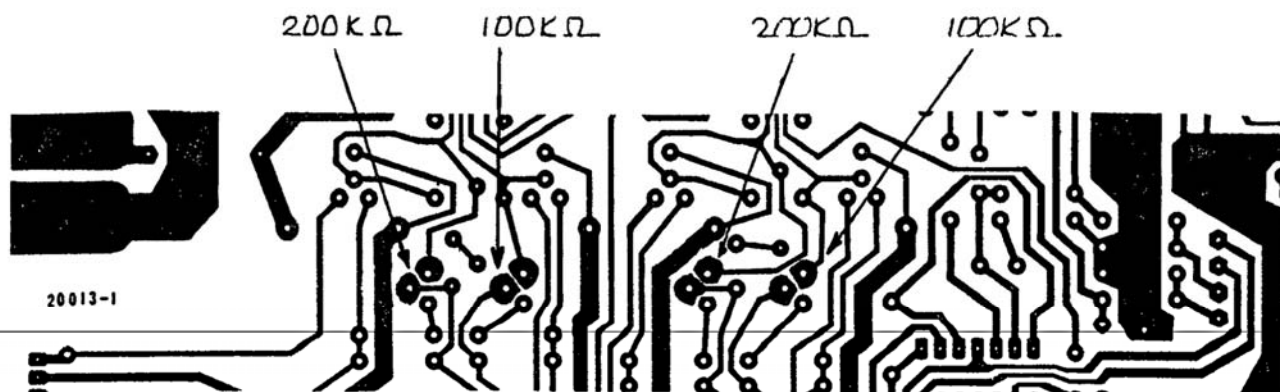
✓ Specific Complaint TURN-OFF "SQUEAL"

PROCEDURE

UPDATE

ADD 2 EA. 100K Ω AND 200K Ω RESISTORS TO PROVIDE LOCAL NEGATIVE FEEDBACK, STABILIZE PWR AMP AT LESS THAN FULL SUPPLY VOLTAGE.

1. REMOVE TOP AND BOTTOM COVERS.
2. PLACE UNIT ON ITS RIGHT SIDE W/ OPEN BOTTOM FACING YOU.
3. LOCATE FOIL SIDE OF PWR AMP PCB. BOARD MOUNTED BEHIND VOLUME AND BALANCE POTS.
4. LOCATE FOIL PADS OF PREDRIVER TRANSISTORS SHOWN BELOW.
5. TACK-SOLDER RESISTORS TO PADS SHOWN BELOW WITH LARGE CIRCLES.
6. REPLACE BOTTOM, REMOUNT 3 PCB'S BY THEIR RESPECTIVE ANGLE-BRACKETS, REPLACE TOP.



DATE 6-11-80	PRODUCT C-4000	PCB DELAY
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SERVICE PRIORITY		All Units
		Serial Nos. (specify)
		RTS / Dealer Stock
	✓	Specific Complaint TOO MUCH / TOO LITTLE ECHO

PROCEDURE

COMPLAINT: "TOO MUCH ECHO [HOWL]", OR "ECHO DENSITY CONTROL HAS TOO LITTLE [NO] EFFECT."

THE MAXIMUM GAIN OF THE OP-AMP WHICH FEEDS BACK DELAY SIGNAL [RECIRCULATION] IS FIXED BY DELAY PCB RESISTOR R60, NOMINAL 9.1KΩ [SEE DELAY SCHEMATIC].

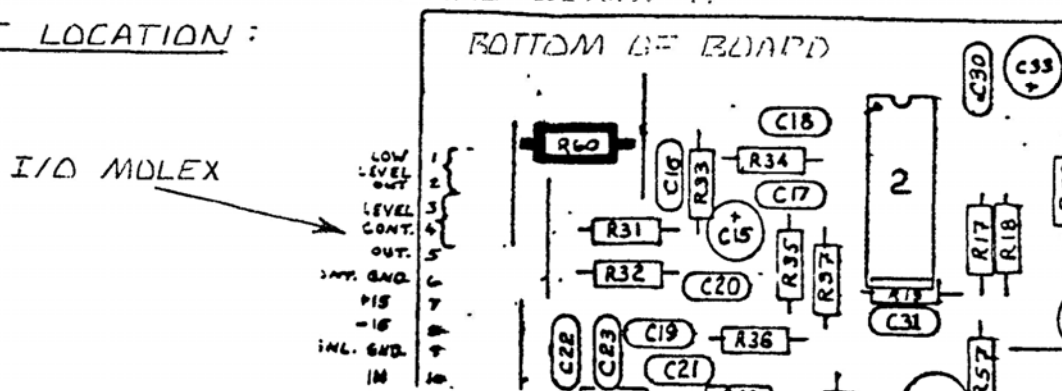
RECIRC. RUNS AWAY:

1. CHANGE R60 [9.1K] TO 6.8KΩ. VERIFY AUDIBLE ECHO RECIRC. BUT NO HOWL AT FULL-CLOCKWISE ROTATION OF ECHO DENSITY POT.
2. IF HOWL PERSISTS, GO TO NEXT-LOWER RESISTOR VALUE [6.2K, 5.6K] UNTIL HOWL CEASES AT FCW ECHO DENSITY.

INSUFFICIENT RECIRC:

1. CHANGE R60 [9.1K] TO 15KΩ. VERIFY AUDIBLE ECHO BUT NO HOWL AT FCW ECHO DENSITY.
2. IF ECHO REMAINS INADEQUATE, CHANGE R60 TO 30KΩ, OR REMOVE R60 AND LEAVE OFF PLR. IF NECESSARY.
3. IF HOWL OCCURS W/ 15KΩ, STEP VALUE DOWN UNTIL HOWL STOPS AT FCW ECHO DENSITY.

PART LOCATION:



DATE 1-22-81	PRODUCT C-4000	PCB MOTHER
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SERVICE PRIORITY		All Units
		Serial Nos. (specify)
		RTS / Dealer Stock
	✓	Specific Complaint DC ON OUTPUTS

PROCEDURE

REPLACE DETHUMP FETs.

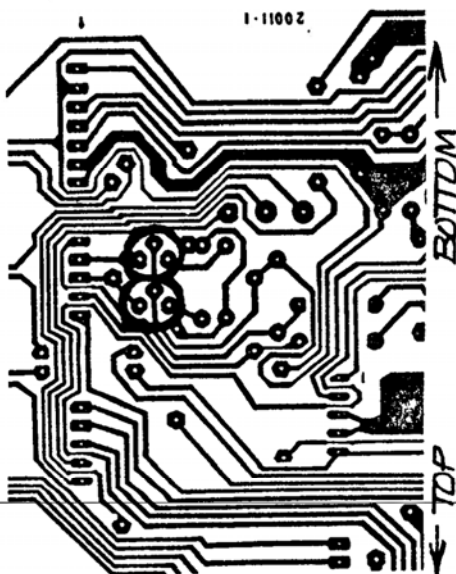
ONE FET PER CHANNEL IS USED TO "DE-THUMP", OR MUTE TURN-ON AND TURN-OFF THUMPS IN THE C-4000.

A SHORTED JUNCTION IN THE FET WILL PUT AS MUCH AS 1 VOLT OF DC ON THE OUTPUT OF THAT CHANNEL. THE USER SYMPTOMS ARE:

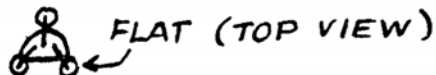
1. BALANCE CONTROL CAUSES POWERFUL LOW-FREQ. THUMP NOISE WHEN ROTATED TO ONE OR THE OTHER EXTREME.
2. HOLOGRAM BUTTON CAUSES LOUD POPS.
3. SHUTDOWN OR ACTIVATION OF POWER AMP PROTECTION CIRCUITS, ESP. WHEN HOLOGRAM IS ENGAGED.

REPAIR:

1. REMOVE TOP-COVER.
2. REMOVE CORRELATOR CIRCUIT CARD (THIRD FROM LEFT).
3. IDENTIFY AND LOCATE FOIL PADS OF DETHUMP FETs: PLACING UNIT FACE-DOWN HELPS.



4. USE WICK TO REMOVE SOLDER.
5. PUSH FET LEADS THROUGH BOARD.
6. TILT UNIT UP AND RECOVER BOTH FETs BEFORE PROCEEDING.
7. INSTALL NEW FETs AS SHOWN:



FET PART NUMBER IS 2N5458.

8. REPLACE CORRELATOR BOARD. MAKE SURE NOT TO MOUNT IT ONE PIN OFF.
9. REPLACE TOP. TEST FOR DC ON OUTPUT OF C-4000.