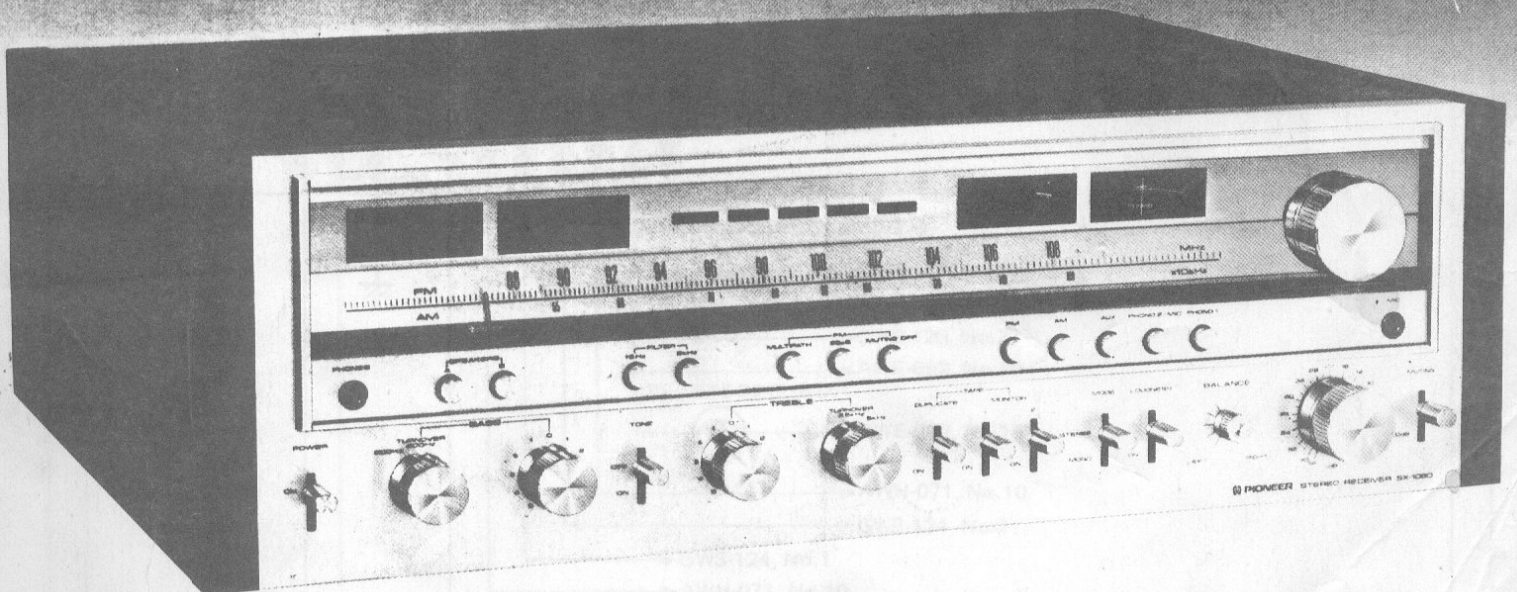


AM/FM STEREO RECEIVER

# SX-1080

## SERVICE MANUAL



 **PIONEER**



**MODEL SX-1080 COMES IN FIVE VERSIONS DISTINGUISHED AS FOLLOWS:**

Type	Voltage	Remarks
KU	120V only	U.S.A. model
KC	120V only	Canada model
HG	220V and 240V (Switchable)	Europe or Oceania model
S	110V, 120V, 220V and 240V (Switchable)	General export model
S/G	110V, 120V, 220V and 240V (Switchable)	U.S. Military model

**NOTICE:**

- This service manual is applicable to the SX-1080/KU.
- The SX-1080/HG, S/G, S, KC service manual is issued as an appendix.

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# 1. SPECIFICATIONS

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## Power Amplifier Section

Continuous power output of 120 watts\* per channel, min. at 8 ohms or 150 watts\* per channel at 4 ohms from 20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz with no more than 0.05% total harmonic distortion.

Total Harmonic Distortion (20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz)	
Continuous Rated Power Output ..	No more than 0.05%
60 watts per channel power	
output, 8 ohms .....	No more than 0.02%
1 watt per channel power	
output, 8 ohms .....	No more than 0.02%
Intermodulation Distortion (50 Hertz: 7,000 Hertz = 4:1)	
Continuous Rated Power Output ..	No more than 0.05%
60 watts per channel power	
output, 8 ohms .....	No more than 0.02%
1 watt per channel power	
output, 8 ohms .....	No more than 0.02%
Frequency Response .....	5 Hertz to 100,000 Hertz $\pm_{-3}^{+0}$ dB
Input Sensitivity/Impedance	
POWER AMP IN .....	1V/50 kilohms
Output	
Speaker .....	A, B, A+B
Damping Factor	
(20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz, 8 ohms) .....	30
Hum and Noise (IHF, short-circuited, A Network) ..	100dB

## Preamplifier Section

Input (Sensitivity/Impedance)	
PHONO 1, 2 .....	2.5mV/50 kilohms
MIC .....	7.5mV/50 kilohms
AUX .....	150mV/50 kilohms
TAPE PLAY 1 .....	150mV/50 kilohms
TAPE PLAY 2 .....	150mV/50 kilohms
PHONO Overload Level (1kHz; T.H.D: 0.05%)	
PHONO 1, 2 .....	200mV
Output Level/Impedance	
TAPE REC 1 .....	150mV
TAPE REC 2 .....	150mV
PRE OUT .....	1V/1 kilohms
Total Harmonic Distortion	
(20Hz to 20,000Hz 1V output) ..	No more than 0.05%
Frequency Response	
PHONO (RIAA equalization) .	20Hz to 20,000Hz $\pm 0.2$ dB
AUX, TAPE PLAY .....	5Hz to 80,000Hz $\pm_{-1}^{+0}$ dB

## Tone Control

BASS .....	$\pm 7$ dB/ $\pm 10$ dB (100Hz)
	Turnover Frequency 200Hz/400Hz
TREBLE .....	$\pm 7$ dB/ $\pm 10$ dB (10kHz)
	Turnover Frequency 5kHz/2.5kHz

## Filter

LOW .....	15Hz (6dB/oct.)
HIGH .....	6kHz (6dB/oct.)

## Loudness Contour (Volume control set

at -40dB position) .....	+6dB (100Hz) +3dB (10kHz)
--------------------------	---------------------------

## Hum and Noise

(IHF, short-circuited, A Network)	
PHONO .....	76dB
AUX, TAPE PLAY .....	90dB
Muting .....	-20dB

## FM Section

### Usable Sensitivity

MONO .....	9.8dBf (1.7 $\mu$ V)
------------	----------------------

### 50dB Quieting Sensitivity

MONO .....	14.2dBf (2.8 $\mu$ V)
STEREO .....	37dBf (39 $\mu$ V)

### Signal to Noise Ratio

(at 75dBf) ... STEREO .....	74dB
(at 65dBf) ... MONO .....	80dB
STEREO .....	71dB

### Distortion (at 65dBf)

100Hz MONO/STEREO .....	0.1%/0.2%
1kHz MONO/STEREO .....	0.1%/0.15%
6kHz MONO/STEREO .....	0.1%/0.2%

Frequency Response .....	30Hz to 15,000Hz $\pm 0.5$ dB
Capture Ratio .....	1.0dB
Alternate Channel Selectivity .....	80dB
Spurious Response Ratio .....	100dB
Image Response Ratio .....	90dB
IF Response Ratio .....	100dB
AM Suppression Ratio .....	55dB
Muting Threshold .....	19.2dBf (5 $\mu$ V)
Stereo Separation ..	50dB (1kHz), 35dB (30Hz - 15kHz)
Subcarrier Product Ratio .....	65dB
SCA Rejection Ratio .....	65dB
Antenna Input .....	300 ohms balanced
	75 ohms unbalanced



## AM Section

Sensitivity (IHF, Ferrite antenna) . . . . .	300 $\mu$ V/m
(IHF, Ext. antenna) . . . . .	15 $\mu$ V
Selectivity . . . . .	30dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio . . . . .	50dB
Image Response Ratio . . . . .	40dB
IF Response Ratio . . . . .	40dB
Antenna . . . . .	Built-in Ferrite Loopstick Antenna

## Miscellaneous

Power Requirements . . . . .	120V 60Hz
Power Consumption . . . . .	350W (UL), 800W (CSA) 1100W (max.)
Dimensions . . . . .	526(W) x 176(H) x 440(D) mm 21-11/16(W) x 6-15/16(H) x 17-5/16(D) in
Weight Without Package . . . . .	21.3kg (47lb)
With Package . . . . .	24.2kg (53lb 6oz)

## Furnished Parts

FM T-type Antenna . . . . .	1
Operating Instructions . . . . .	1
Hex. Wrench . . . . .	1

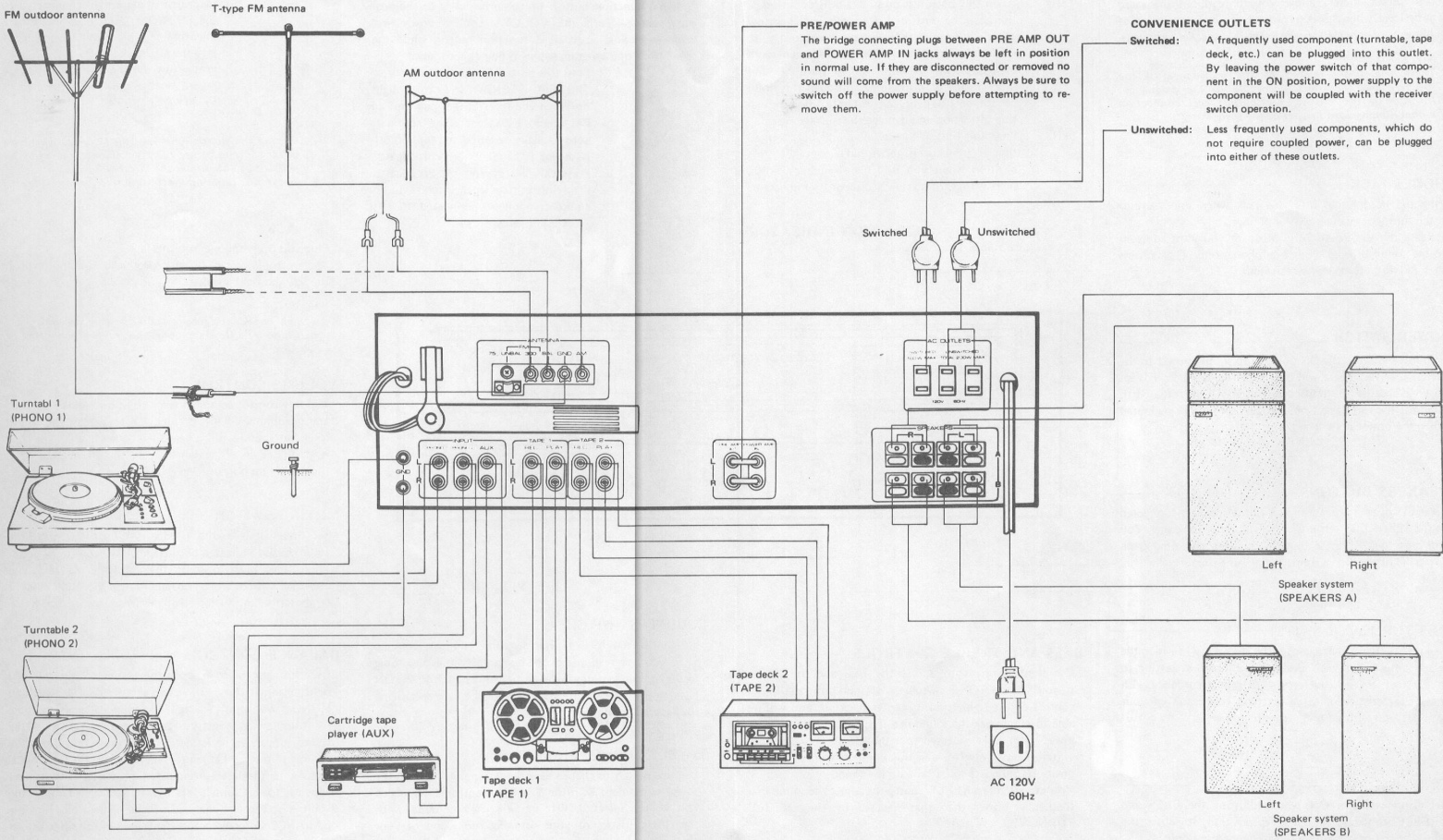
*\*Measured pursuant to Federal Trade Commission's Trade Regulation rule on Power Output Claims for Amplifiers.*

### NOTE:

*Specifications and the design subject to possible modification without notice due to improvements.*



## 2. CONNECTION DIAGRAM





### 3. FRONT PANEL FACILITIES

#### POWER METERS

These power meters allow you to read out the rated power level when speakers with a nominal impedance of 8 ohms are connected to the receiver's speaker terminals.

**NOTE:**  
These values are related to the impedance of the speakers and they vary according to the frequency. In order to find out the exact output level, connect an 8-ohm dummy load instead of the speakers.

#### PHONES JACK

Plug the headphones into this jack when you want to listen through your stereo headphones. Release the all SPEAKERS buttons if you want to listen to the sound through your headphones only. (This means that all two buttons will be released).

#### POWER SWITCH

Flip this switch to the ON position to supply power to the stereo receiver. There will be a short delay when it is set to ON, because the muting circuit has been actuated to suppress the unpleasant noise that is sometimes generated when the power is switched on and off.

#### SPEAKERS BUTTONS

Press the button corresponding to the speakers connected to the SPEAKERS terminals (A, B) on the rear panel. You can press two of these buttons to listen to sound from two pairs of speaker systems at the same time.

#### BASS TURNOVER SWITCH

Use this switch to change over the frequency in which the sound adjustment with the BASS control is starting to take effect. Select 200Hz or 400Hz in accordance with the characteristics of your listening room and of your speakers, and with your general preference.

#### TONE SWITCH

Set this switch to ON when adjusting the BASS and TREBLE controls. In the OFF position, it causes the amplifier to operate with a flat frequency response.

#### FILTER BUTTONS

**15Hz** . . . When this button is pressed, a 6dB/oct attenuation can be provided for frequencies below 15Hz. This means that you can cancel out noise in the ultra-low frequencies which is generated by low-pitched rumble from a turntable and other forms of distortion. Although this noise cannot be heard, it can generate intermodulation distortion and damage the speakers.

**6kHz** . . . Press this button to provide a 6dB/oct attenuation at frequencies above 6kHz. Set it to this position when you find high-frequency noise, such as that from scratched records, unpleasant.

#### FUNCTION INDICATOR

#### FUNCTION BUTTONS

Press the function button which corresponds to the program source. Turn the VOLUME control down first before selecting a different function button while the sound from one program source is being reproduced.

**FM** . . . . . Press this button for FM broadcasts. The FM STEREO indicators light up when the receiver is tuned into an FM stereo broadcast. The sound is automatically received monophonically during FM monophonic broadcasts.

**AM** . . . . . Press this button for AM broadcasts.

**AUX** . . . . . Press this button when listening to an audio component connected to the AUX input jacks.

**PHONO 2/MIC** . . . Press this button when playing a record on the turntable connected to the PHONO 2 jacks, or when using a microphone which you have plugged into the MIC jack.

**PHONO 1** . . . . . Press this button when playing a record on the turntable connected to the PHONO 1 jacks.

**NOTES:**  
1. Unplug the microphone from the MIC jack when you do not intend to use the microphone otherwise you will not be able to use the PHONO 2 jacks.  
2. Only one function button should be pressed at a time.

#### MIC JACK

Plug your microphone into this jack. The microphone signals are reproduced in mono through the left and right speakers.

**NOTE:**  
A high impedance (approx. 50 kilohms) dynamic type microphone with a standard plug can be connected to this jack.

#### VOLUME CONTROL

Use this control to adjust the output level to the speakers and headphones. Turn it clockwise to increase the output level. No sound will be heard if you set it to ∞. The scale is graduated in dB which indicate the attenuation when the maximum output level is 0dB.

#### MUTING SWITCH

Set this switch to the -20dB position to attenuate the audio output indicated by the VOLUME control by 20dB. There is no need to adjust the VOLUME control if you use this switch when turning down the audio output temporarily and when changing over records or tapes.

#### LOUDNESS SWITCH

Set this switch to ON when listening at a low volume. The frequency response of the human ear varies according to the listening volume, and setting this switch to the ON position compensates for hearing response by emphasizing the bass and treble.

#### TREBLE TURNOVER SWITCH

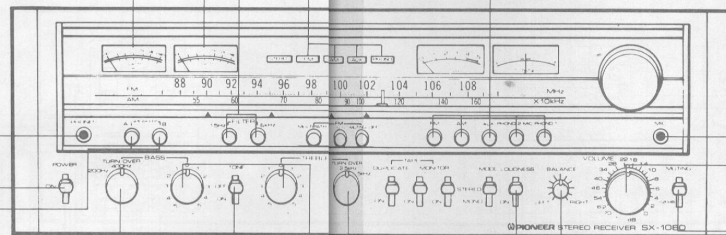
Use this switch to change over the frequency in which the sound adjustment with the TREBLE control is starting to take effect. Select 2.5kHz or 5kHz in accordance with the characteristics of your listening room and of your speakers, and with your general preference.

#### BALANCE CONTROL

Use this control to balance the volume of the left and right channels. First, however, set the MODE switch to MONO, and adjust so that the sound appears to come from somewhere exactly between the two speakers. If the sound appears to be louder on the right, it means that the volume of the right channel is higher. Turn the BALANCE control to the left and adjust. Conversely, if the sound appears to be louder on the left, it means that the volume of the left channel is higher. Therefore, turn the BALANCE control to the right and adjust. After adjusting, return the MODE switch to STEREO.

#### BASS AND TREBLE CONTROLS

Use these controls to adjust the bass and the treble. If you set the TONE switch to ON and turn the BASS control to the right from its center position, you will be able to emphasize the sound in a frequency range which is lower than that selected by the BASS TURNOVER switch. Conversely, turning this control from the center position to the left will attenuate the sound. You can use the TREBLE control to adjust the sound in a frequency higher than that selected by the TREBLE TURNOVER switch.





**FM MUTING BUTTON**

ON (released position) . . . Release this button to suppress unpleasant inter-station noise when tuning in to FM stations.

OFF (depressed position) . . . Depress this button to pick up weak stations.

**FM 25μS BUTTON**

Press this button when listening to a Dolby\* FM broadcast; otherwise keep this button at the released position.

**FM MULTIPATH BUTTON**

Use this switch to detect multipath sound when installing the FM antenna in a position which yields the minimum multipath interference.

**TUNING KNOB**

Use this to tune in to broadcasting stations. Select the station and tune for optimum reception by observing the SIGNAL meter for AM stations and both the SIGNAL and TUNING meters for FM stations.

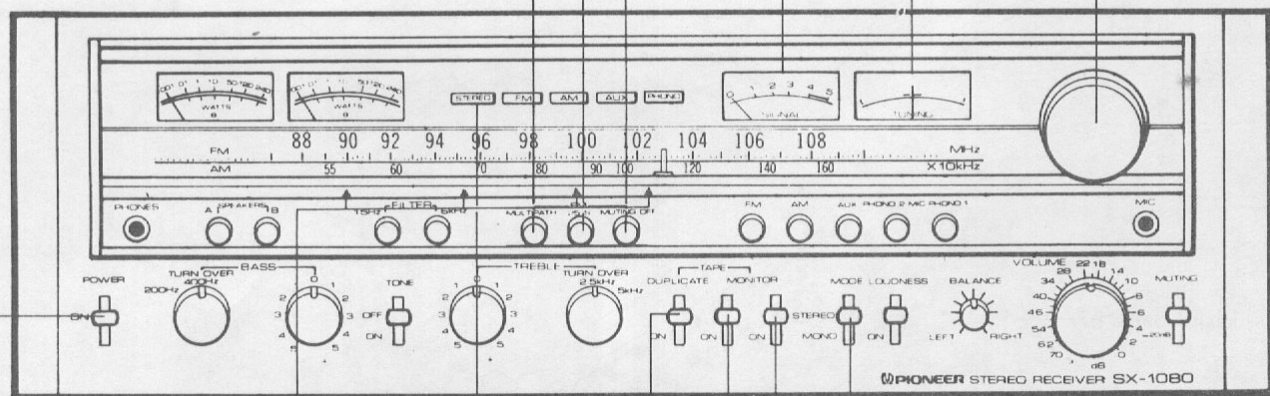
**SIGNAL METER**

When tuning in to an AM or FM station, the optimum reception position is indicated by the maximum deflection of the meter pointer to the right.

**TUNING METER**

When tuning in an FM station, the optimum reception position is indicated when the meter pointer deflects to dead center. Check that the SIGNAL meter pointer has deflected as far to the right as possible.

**POWER SWITCH**



**MEMORY MARKERS**

These are very convenient for frequent tuning in to the same broadcasting station.

**STEREO INDICATOR**

This indicator lights up when the receiver is tuned to receive a stereo broadcast.

**TAPE MONITOR SWITCHES (1, 2)**

Set switch 1 to ON with a tape deck which is connected to the TAPE 1 jacks (REC and PLAY) when you want to monitor the playback or recording of a tape. The tape on a deck which is connected to the TAPE 2 jacks (REC and PLAY) can be similarly monitored by setting switch 2 to ON.

**NOTE:**

Set these switches to the upper (off) position when listening to records or the broadcast.

**MODE SWITCH**

Use this switch for selecting mono or stereo performances. **STEREO:** Set to this position for normal stereo operation.

**MONO:** When set to this position, the left and right channel signals will be mixed and reproduced monophonically from both speaker systems.

**TAPE DUPLICATE SWITCH**

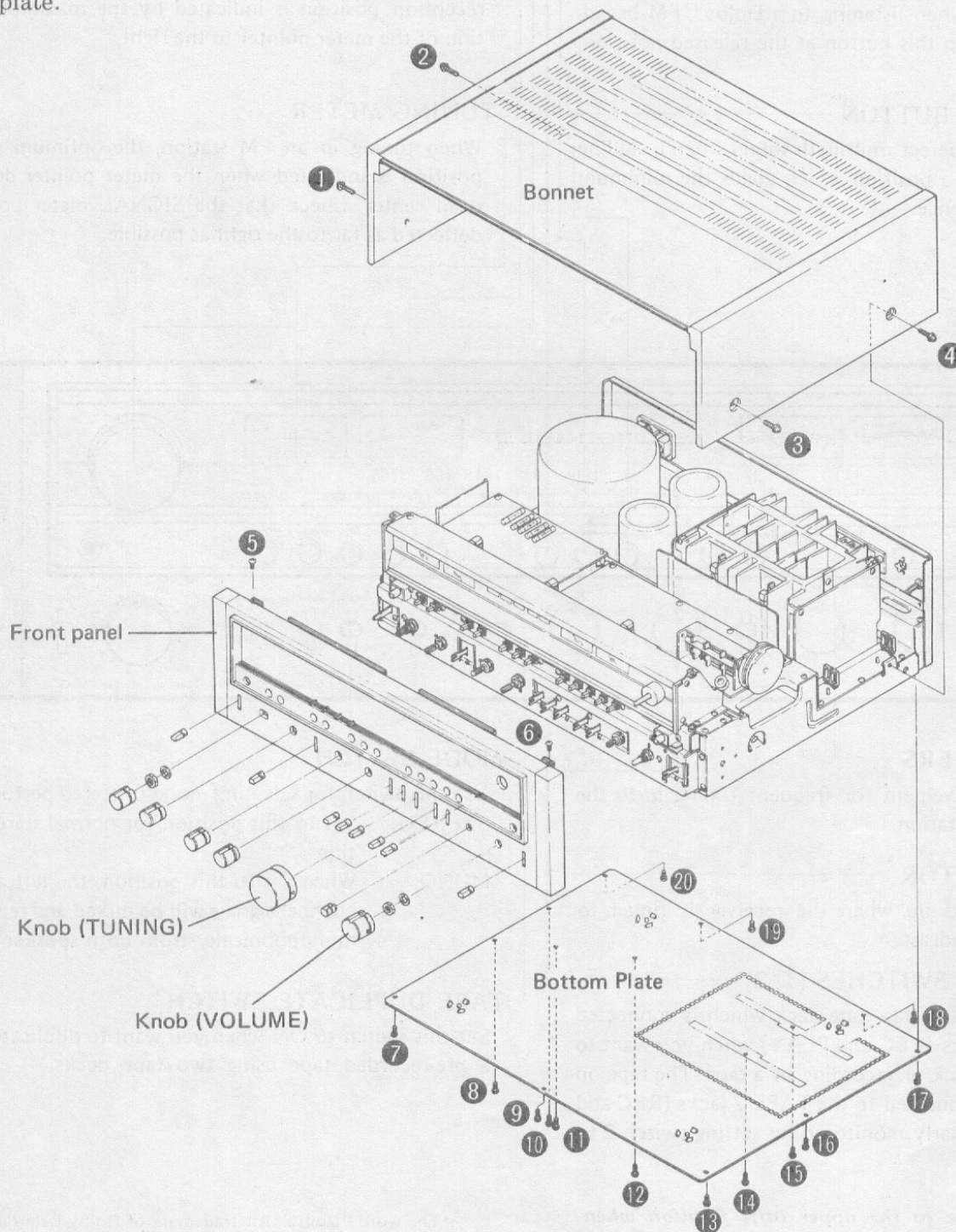
Set this switch to ON when you want to duplicate or edit a pre-recorded tape using two tape decks.

\*The word "Dolby" is a trademark of Dolby Laboratories Inc.



## 4. DISASSEMBLY

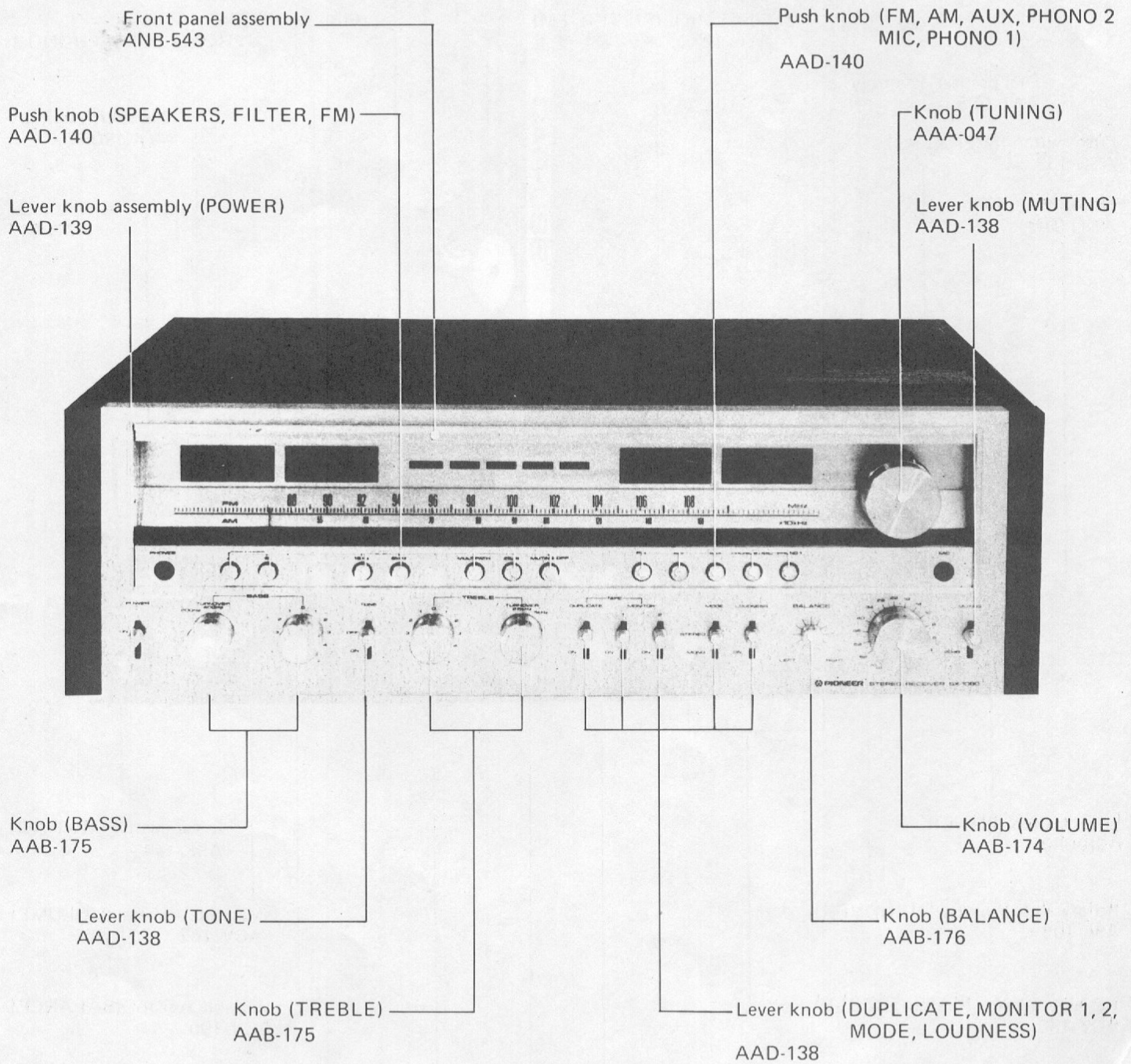
1. Remove screws ① ~ ④ and remove the bonnet.
2. Remove screws ⑤ ~ ⑥, all the knobs, and remove the two nuts and two washers at the front panel. (However, loosen the set screws with the accessory allen wrench before attempting to remove the TUNING and VOLUME knobs.)
3. Remove screws ⑦ ~ ⑳ and remove the bottom plate.





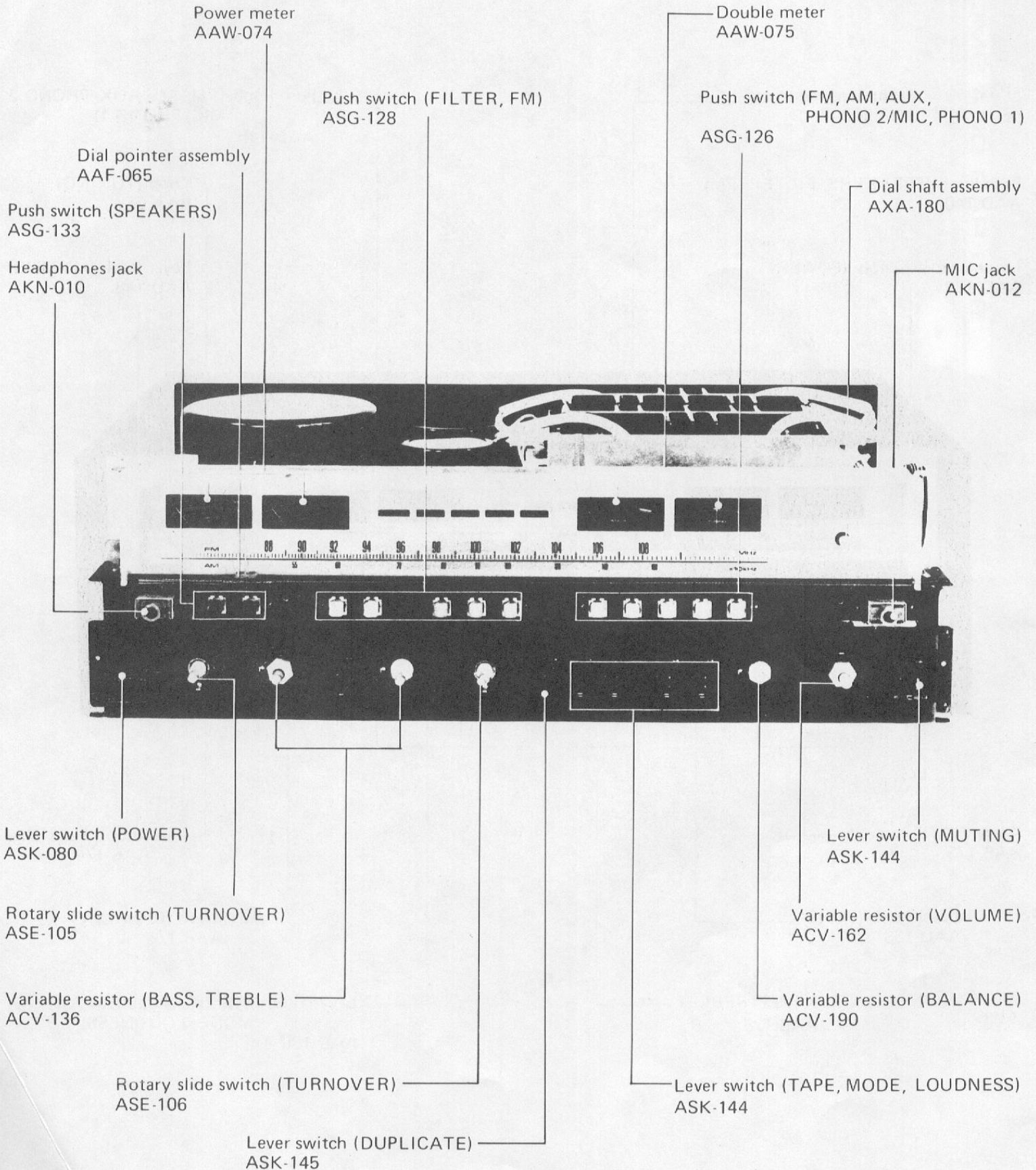
# 5. PARTS LOCATION

## 5.1 FRONT PANEL VIEW



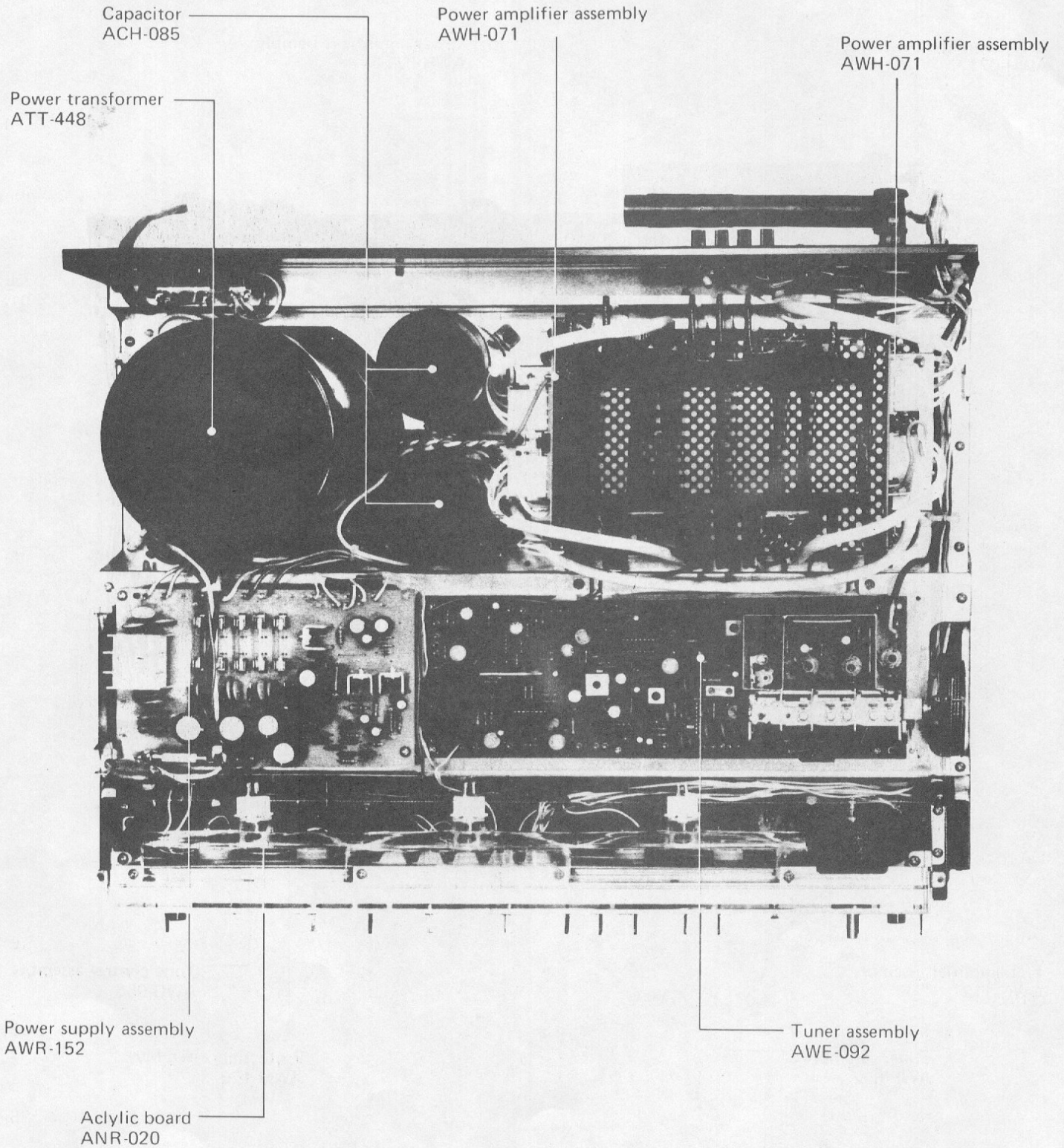


## 5.2 FRONT VIEW WITH FRONT PANEL REMOVED





5.3 TOP VIEW WITH BONNET REMOVED

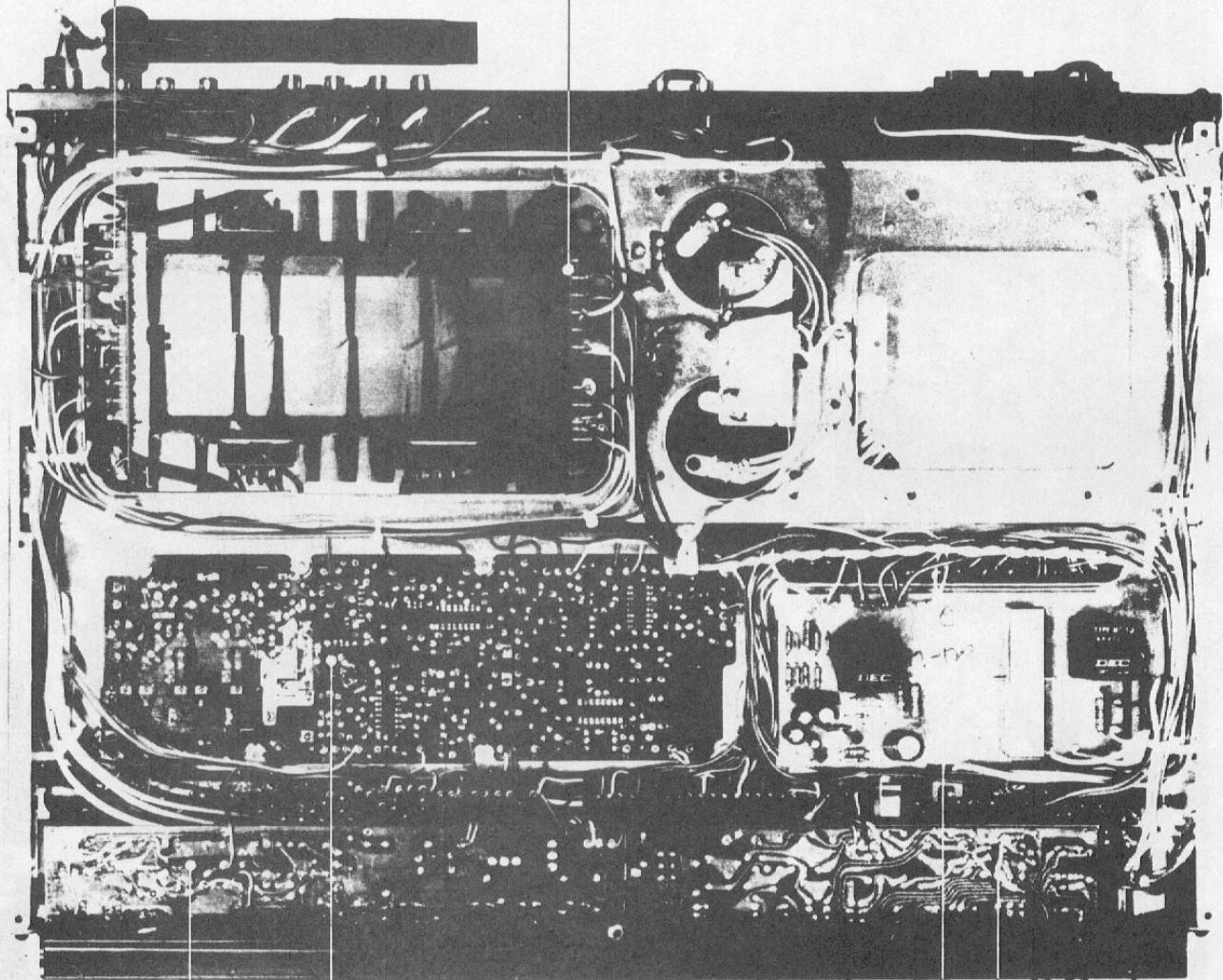




## 5.4 BOTTOM VIEW WITH BOTTOM PLATE REMOVED

Power amplifier assembly  
AWH-071

Power amplifier assembly  
AWH-071



Flat amplifier assembly  
GWG-112

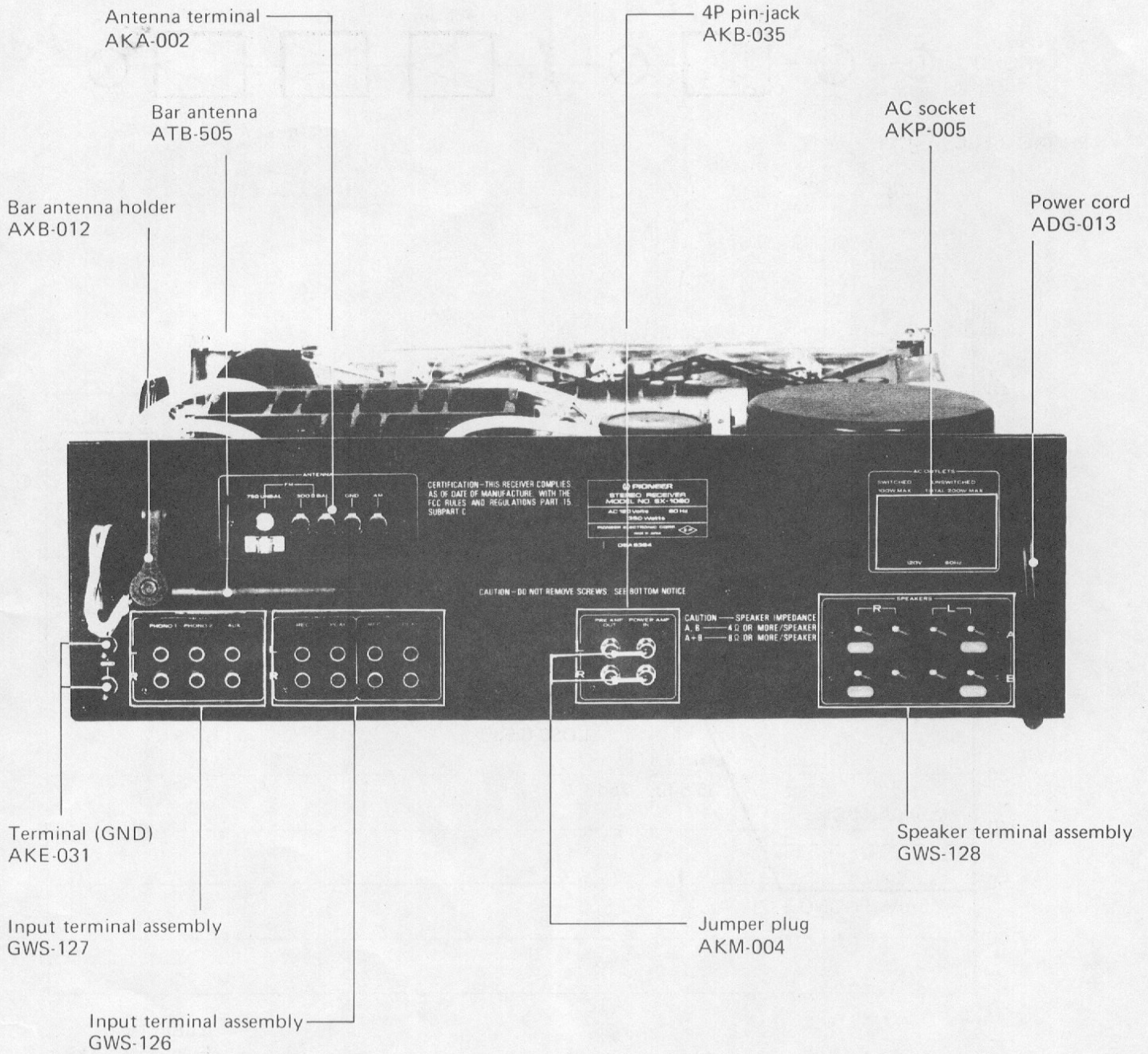
Tone control assembly  
AWG-056

Tuner assembly  
AWE-092

Protection assembly  
AWM-120

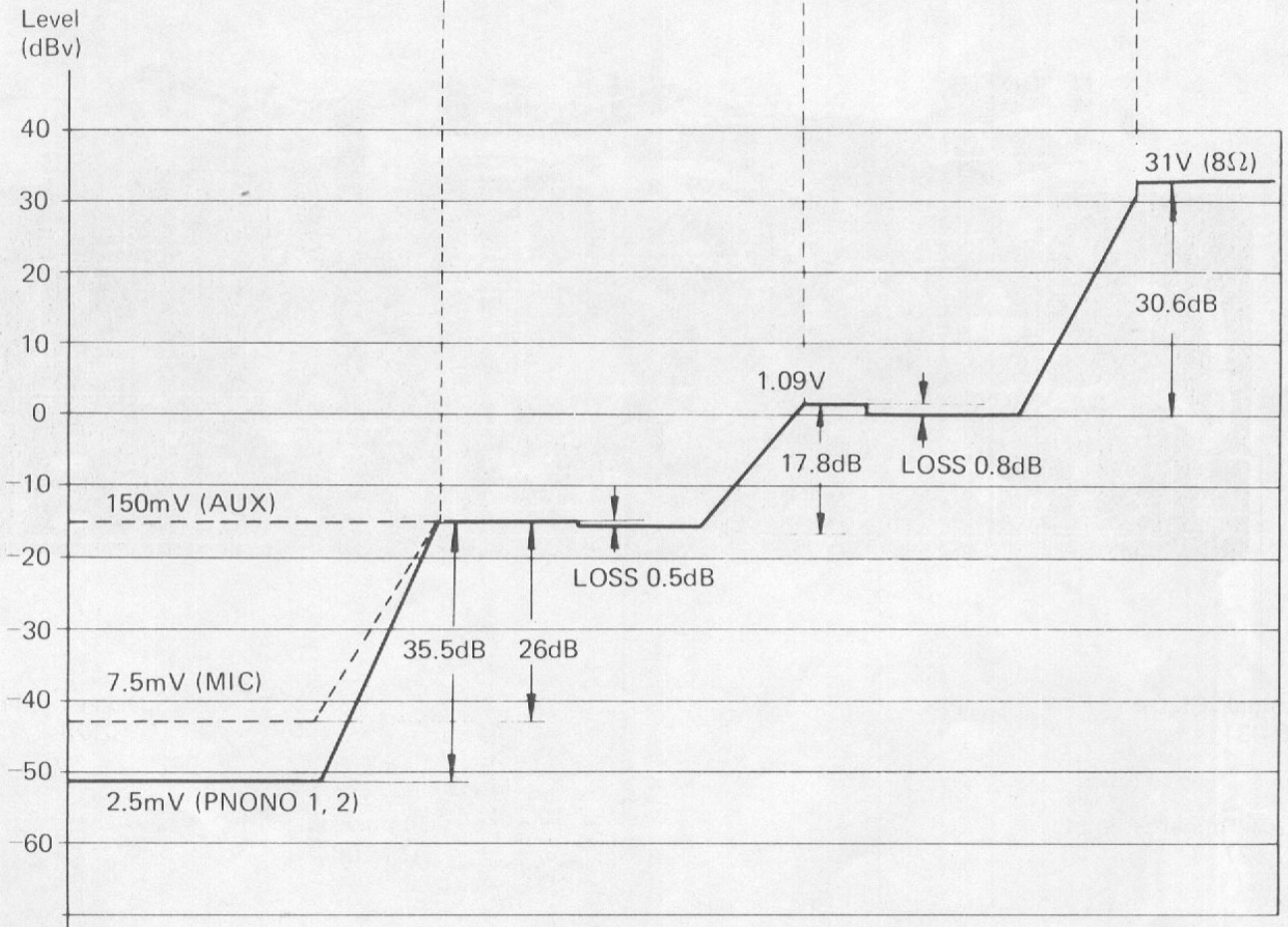
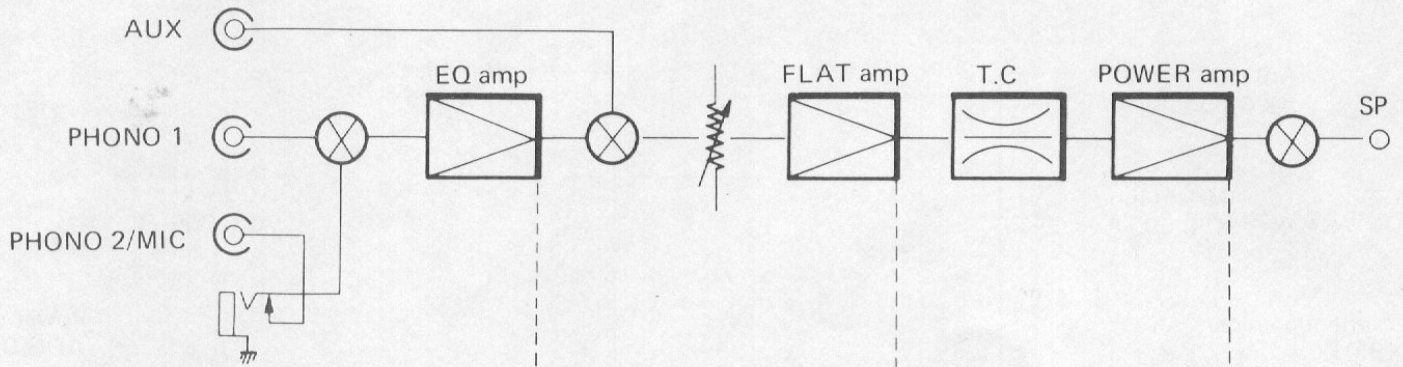


5.5 REAR PANEL VIEW





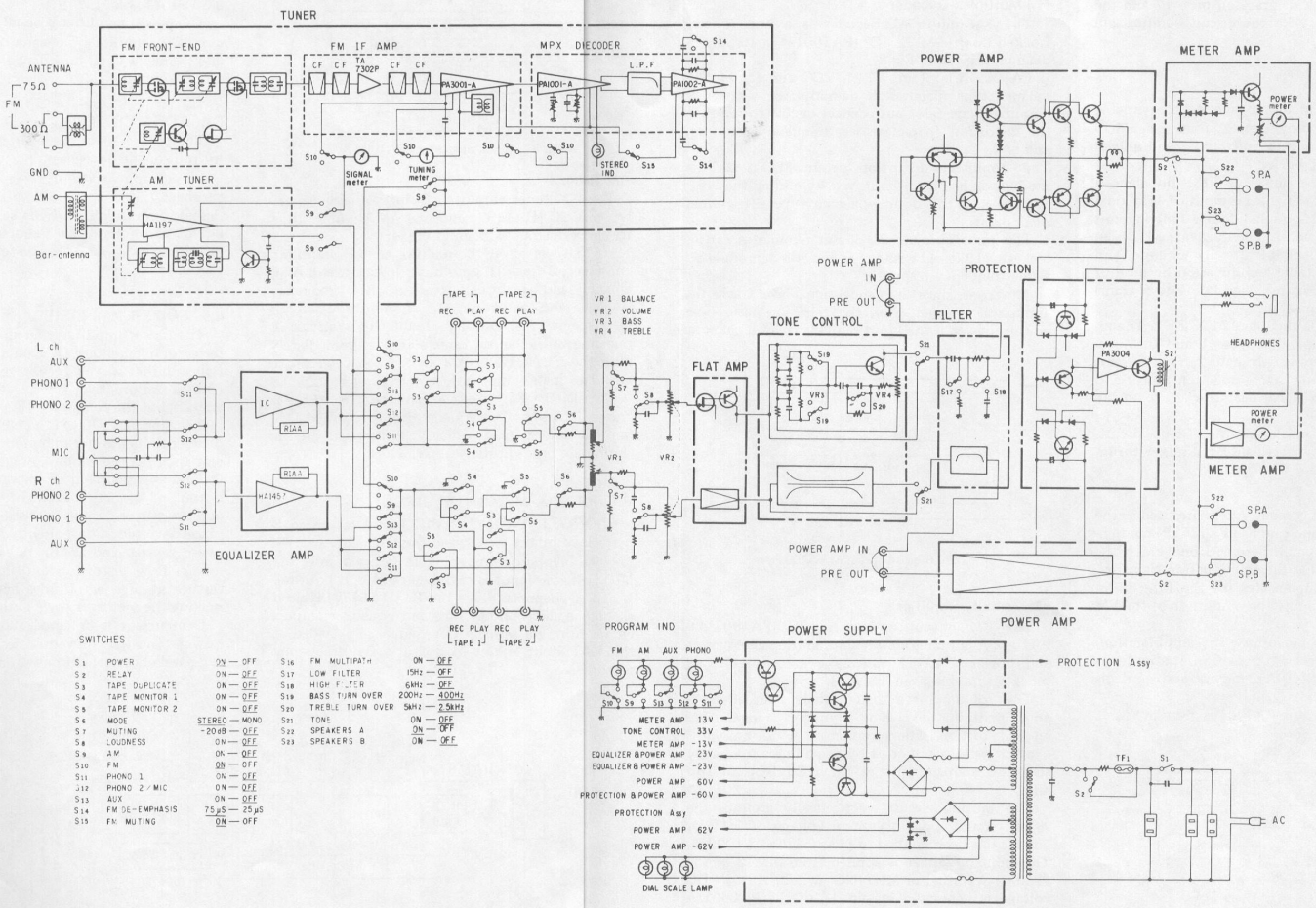
# 6. LEVEL DIAGRAM



0 dBv=1V  
Frequency: 1 kHz



7. BLOCK DIAGRAM



- SWITCHES**
- |     |                |               |     |                  |               |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-----|------------------|---------------|
| S1  | POWER          | ON - OFF      | S16 | FM MULTIPATH     | ON - OFF      |
| S2  | RELAY          | ON - OFF      | S17 | LOW FILTER       | ON - OFF      |
| S3  | TAPE DUPLICATE | ON - OFF      | S18 | HIGH FILTER      | 6kHz - OFF    |
| S4  | TAPE MONITOR 1 | ON - OFF      | S19 | BASS TURN OVER   | 200Hz - 400Hz |
| S5  | TAPE MONITOR 2 | ON - OFF      | S20 | TREBLE TURN OVER | 5kHz - 2.5kHz |
| S6  | MODE           | STEREO - MONO | S21 | TON              | ON - OFF      |
| S7  | MUTING         | 20dB - OFF    | S22 | SPEAKERS A       | ON - OFF      |
| S8  | LOUDNESS       | ON - OFF      | S23 | SPEAKERS B       | ON - OFF      |
| S9  | AM             | ON - OFF      |     |                  |               |
| S10 | FM             | ON - OFF      |     |                  |               |
| S11 | PHONO 1        | ON - OFF      |     |                  |               |
| S12 | PHONO 2 / MIC  | ON - OFF      |     |                  |               |
| S13 | AUX            | ON - OFF      |     |                  |               |
| S14 | FM DE-EMPHASIS | 7.5μs - 25μs  |     |                  |               |
| S15 | FM MUTING      | ON - OFF      |     |                  |               |

- COMPONENTS**
- |                        |     |     |       |             |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------------|
| FM                     | AM  | AUX | PHONO | PROGRAM IND |
| METER AMP              | 13V |     |       |             |
| FLAT AMP               | 33V |     |       |             |
| METER AMP              | 13V |     |       |             |
| EQUALIZER B POWER AMP  | 23V |     |       |             |
| EQUALIZER B POWER AMP  | 23V |     |       |             |
| POWER AMP              | 60V |     |       |             |
| PROTECTION B POWER AMP | 60V |     |       |             |
| PROTECTION Assy        |     |     |       |             |
| POWER AMP              | 62V |     |       |             |
| POWER AMP              | 62V |     |       |             |
| DIAL SCALE LAMP        |     |     |       |             |



## 8. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

Refer to the block diagram on page 17 and the schematic on page 37 for the circuit composition of this unit.

### 8.1 FM TUNER

#### FM Front end

The FM front end employs a 4-stage variable capacitor in the tuning circuit, dual gate MOS FETs at the RF amplifier and mixer, and a local oscillator with J-FET buffer.

The FM front-end input is  $75\Omega$  unbalanced single-tuned circuit. The RF amplifier is a dual gate MOS FET. An M-coupled double-tuned circuit is inserted between stages. The dual gate FET is an amplifying element suitable for RF circuits, and features extremely stable amplification because of its low NF (Noise Figure), high PG (Power Gain) and low feedback capacitance.

The mixer is also a dual gate MOS FET. The reception signal is applied to gate 1 and the local oscillator signal is applied to gate 2. This circuit has low local oscillator signal injection power and the strong reception signal has little effect on the local oscillator.

The local oscillator is a modified Clapp circuit. Its output signal is injected into the mixer thru a J-FET buffer.

#### IF Amplifier

Four dual element ceramic filters are used as the selection elements, and one IC (TA7302P) containing two differential amplifiers and one FM IF IC (PA3001-A) are used as the amplification elements.

The TA7302P compensates for the filter insertion loss, and also limits the amplitude of the FM signal.

The PA3001-A performs IF amplification, amplitude limiting and FM detection. It also drives the TUNING and SIGNAL meters and controls muting.

The block diagram of the PA3001 is given in Fig. 1.

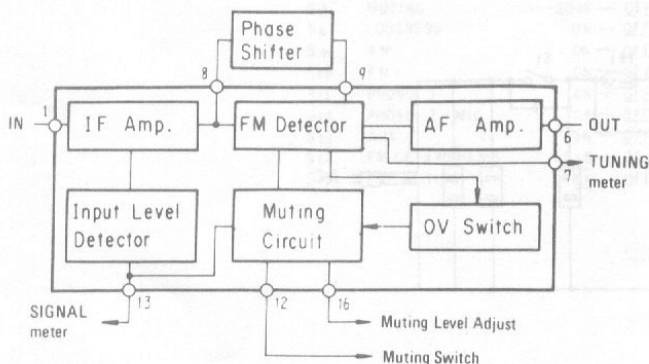


Fig. 1 Block diagram of PA3001-A

#### FM Multiplex Decoder

The FM multiplex decoder is a PLL (Phase-Locked-Loop) MPX IC (PA1001-A). Its block diagram is given in Fig. 2.

PA1001-A contains a PLL VCO circuit, double-balance type differential demodulator with NFB amplifier, and pilot auto-cancel circuit to improve the distortion characteristics, frequency response, and S/N.

The nonlinear distortion produced at the demodulator has been improved by adding the NFB amplifier to the double-balance type differential demodulator.

The pilot auto-cancel circuit eliminates carrier leakage (19kHz), without a loss of demodulated signal frequency response.

Moreover, since the cancel signal level tracks the input pilot signal level, the rejection ratio does not drop even if the input pilot signal level changes.

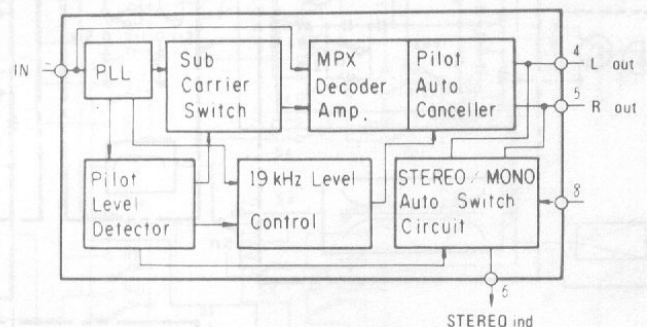


Fig. 2 Block diagram of PA1001-A

#### FM Output Amplifier

The FM output amp is an IC (PA1002-A). PA1002-A contains an AF amp, muting gate circuit and power ON/OFF muting control circuit. Its block diagram is given in Fig. 3.

The AF amp is a differentially coupled NFB amp featuring excellent dynamic range, S/N and distortion characteristics. A de-emphasis characteristic is obtained by providing a frequency selection characteristic at the NFB loop of this amp.

The muting circuit electronically grounds the signal circuit when a control voltage of 1.4V or greater has been applied to pin 8 of the PA1002-A. This control voltage is applied from pin 12 of the PA3001-A thru the MUTING switch. A 1.4V DC voltage is generated at pin 12 of the PA3001-A when de-tuned more than  $\pm 70\text{kHz}$  and at weak inputs (antenna input conversion  $5\mu\text{V}$  or less).



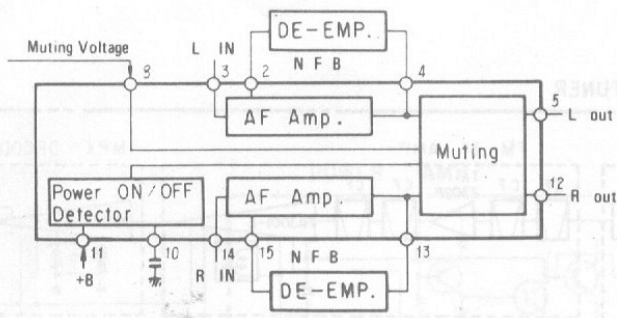


Fig. 3 Block diagram of PA1002-A

### 8.3 FLAT AMPLIFIER

The power amplifier is an all-stage direct-coupled circuit. It amplifies the signal to the required level and sends a low impedance signal to the tone control circuit.

### 8.4 TONE CONTROL

The tone control circuit is an NFB type inserted in front of the power amp.

Bass turnover (200Hz ↔ 400Hz) and treble turnover (2.5kHz ↔ 5kHz) switches and a tone defeat circuit which bypasses the tone control circuit to obtain a flat characteristic are provided, in addition to variable resistor which adjusts the rise and fall.

### 8.5 POWER AMPLIFIER

The power amplifier is an all-stage direct-coupled pure complementary OCL circuit having a differential amplifier at the first stage, current mirror circuit at the predriver stage and a parallel push-pull amplifier at the final stage (Fig.5).

The first stage ( $Q_1$ ) is a PNP type dual transistor differential amplifier that amplifies the input signal and stabilizes the center voltage of the power stage.  $Q_3$  and  $Q_4$  are driven by the opposite phases of the output of  $Q_1$ . The output of  $Q_4$  is applied to the current mirror circuit consisting of  $D_2$  and  $Q_5$  and phase inverted. Consequently,  $Q_3$  and  $Q_5$  are in-phase signals, and are operated as a push-pull predriver. Low distortion and improved rise characteristic at high amplitudes have been realized by making the predriver stage push-pull.

Overcurrent is detected and destruction of the power transistor prevented by  $Q_8$ . The final stage is a parallel connected power amplifier.

### AM Tuner

The AM tuner employs a 2-stage variable capacitor, one IC (HA1197) and one AM ceramic filter. Its block diagram is given in Fig. 4.

HA1197 is an IC containing an RF amplifier, converter, 2-stage IF amplifier, detector, and AGC circuit, and features excellent AF frequency response and distortion.  $Q_1$  of the output circuit is a special AM muting circuit. This circuit is operated until the AM tuner stabilizes immediately after the FUNCTION AM switch has been set to ON. The instant the AM switch is set to ON, +B is supplied to  $R_8$ , thru  $C_9$ , and the base of  $Q_1$  is forward biased. Consequently,  $Q_1$  is turned ON, and the AM output signal is shorted to ground during the time constant of  $C_9$ ,  $R_8$ .

### 8.2 PHONO, MIC INPUT CIRCUIT

PHONO 1, PHONO 2/MIC input switching is performed by the switch and the MIC jack.

When a microphone plug is inserted into the MIC jack, the input is switched to MIC at both the L and R channels. Since the IC (HA1457) is used as both a microphone amp and equalizer amp, a circuit having a reverse RIAA curve is provided at the MIC input circuit to obtain a flat frequency response.

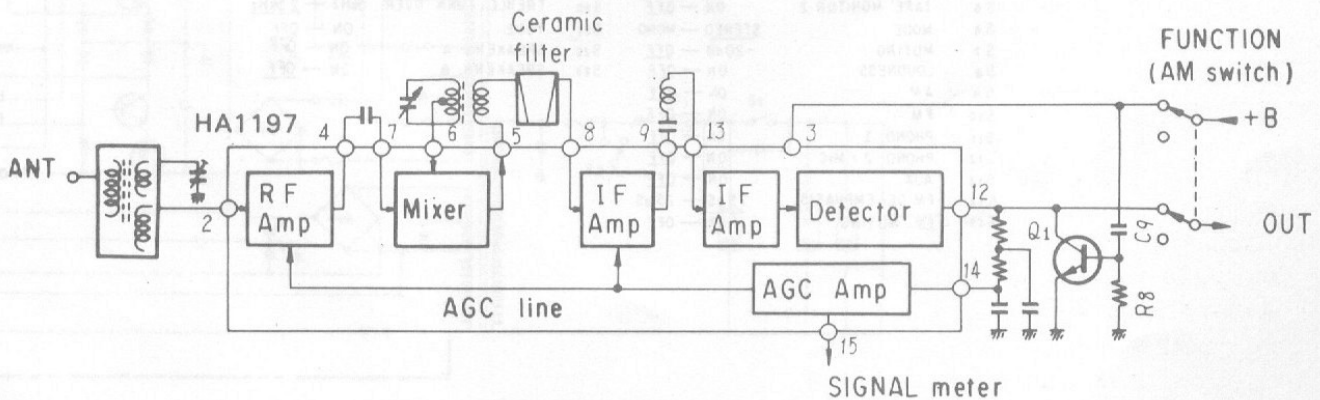


Fig. 4 Block diagram of AM tuner



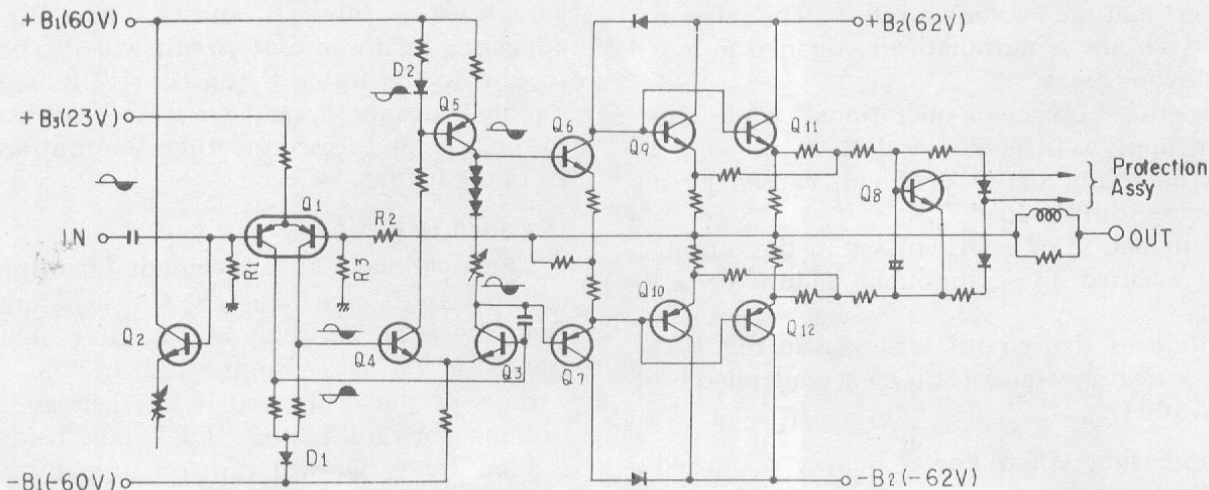


Fig. 5 Block diagram of power amplifier

Q<sub>2</sub> is a Q<sub>1</sub> temperature compensation transistor which prevents changes in the center voltage due to the temperature characteristic of Q<sub>1</sub>. Since the output center voltage is applied to the feedback side base of Q<sub>1</sub> by R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, the input side base potential of Q<sub>1</sub> becomes the standard. Therefore, the input side base potential of Q<sub>1</sub> must be maintained constant at 0V. The voltage generated across R<sub>1</sub> by the input side base current of Q<sub>1</sub> is cancelled by the base current of Q<sub>2</sub> to maintain the input side base potential of Q<sub>1</sub> constant at 0V.

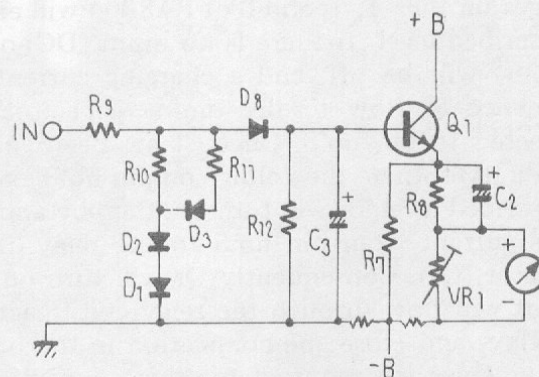


Fig. 6 Schematic diagram of meter amplifier

### 8.6 METER AMPLIFIER

In order to indicate the 0.01W - 120W range with one meter without range switching, a logarithmic indication type meter must be employed and the input signal must be logarithmically compressed. The meter amplifier circuit is shown in Fig. 6.

This circuit consists of a logarithmic compression circuit and a meter drive circuit. The output signal of the power amplifier is applied to the logarithmic compression circuit, and its dynamic range is compressed.

The principles of the logarithmic compression circuit are given in Fig. 7. The output voltage of this circuit is the value divided by R<sub>9</sub> and Z. The attenuation at low signal input is reduced and the attenuation at large signal input is increased, by using the rise of the diode current-voltage characteristic at Z.

The compressed signal is shaped by D<sub>8</sub> and applied to Q<sub>1</sub> of the meter drive circuit. Q<sub>1</sub> current amplifies the DC voltage from D<sub>8</sub> to drive the power meter.

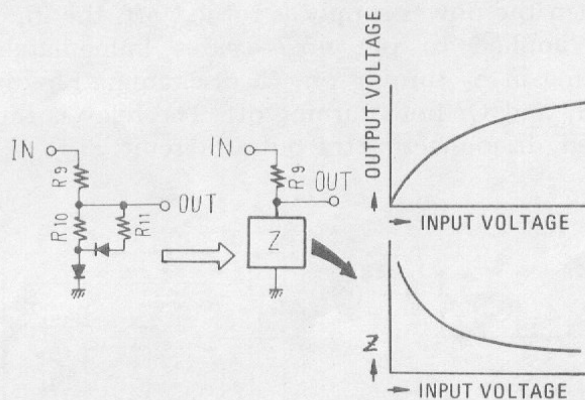


Fig. 7 Schematic diagram of logarithmic compressor



## 8.7 PROTECTION CIRCUIT

The purpose of this circuit is to protect both the speakers and the power amplifiers. The relay in the output circuit is automatically opened in any of the following cases:

1. During the "transient operations" when the power supply is turned on and off.
2. Upon detection of an overload, caused by a short circuit in the load.
3. Upon detection of a DC voltage in the output circuit, caused by component failure or accident.

An outline of this circuit is shown in Fig. 8-1. The relay-activating transistor ( $Q_r$ ) is controlled by the IC (PA3004).

### Muting Operation When Power Supply Is turned Off and On (Fig. 8-1)

When the power supply is first turned on, the voltages on pins 1, 7, and 6 of PA3004 will exceed a prescribed level. If there is no input (DC) on pin no.4,  $S_2$  will be off, and a charging current will commence to flow to the timing capacitor ( $C_t$ ) connected to pin no.8. Once  $C_t$  has been charged up to a level where the voltage on pin no.8 exceeds a prescribed level,  $S_1$  will turn on, thereby applying a bias current from pin no.3 to the relay driving transistor ( $Q_r$ ). Consequently  $Q_r$  will turn on, and current will flow through the relay coil to activate the relay, and close the connection in the output circuit. The time required for this connection to close after the power supply is first turned on is several seconds. During this period, any unwanted transient noises will be therefore muted.

When the power supply is turned off, the input (AC) applied to pin no.7 ceases immediately, resulting in  $S_2$  turning on,  $C_t$  discharging rapidly, and  $S_1$  and  $Q_r$  both turning off. The relay is thus opened, disconnecting the output circuit.

## DC Voltage Detector (Fig. 8-1)

The output circuit is connected to pin no.4 via a low-pass filter ( $R_8$  and  $C_2$ ). Any DC voltages appearing in the output circuit will also be applied to pin no.4, turning  $S_2$  on.  $C_t$  will thus discharge rapidly, turning  $S_1$  and  $Q_r$  off, thereby releasing the relay, and disconnecting the output circuit from the load.

### Overload Detection

The overload detector circuit incorporates the load ( $R_L$ ) in one side of a Wheatstone bridge (see Fig. 8-2). The base and emitter of a sensing transistor ( $Q_1$ ) are connected to the opposite corners of the bridge, so if  $R_L$  decreases,  $Q_1$  will become forward biased. If  $R_L$  falls below a prescribed value,  $Q_1$  will turn on, thereby passing a current through  $R_5$ ,  $D_3$  and  $R_6$ . Due to the voltage difference generated across  $R_6$ ,  $Q_2$  will become forward biased, and consequently turn on. A DC voltage will then be applied to pin no.4, turning  $S_2$  on, and resulting in the rapid discharge of  $C_t$ , and  $S_1$  and  $Q_r$  both turning off. The relay will again be released to disconnect the output circuit.

## 8.8 POWER SUPPLY

The power amplifier and power stage plus and minus supply voltages ( $\pm 62V$ ) are obtained by means of a bridge full-wave rectification system. 22000/71  $\times$  2 electrolytic capacitors are used.

Plus and minus voltages are supplied to the small signal circuit of the AF Section thru a constant voltage circuit by full-wave rectification from a winding separate from the power stage supply. Tuner section, lamp circuit and protection circuit power is supplied thru transistors Darlington connected ripple filter, after full-wave rectification.

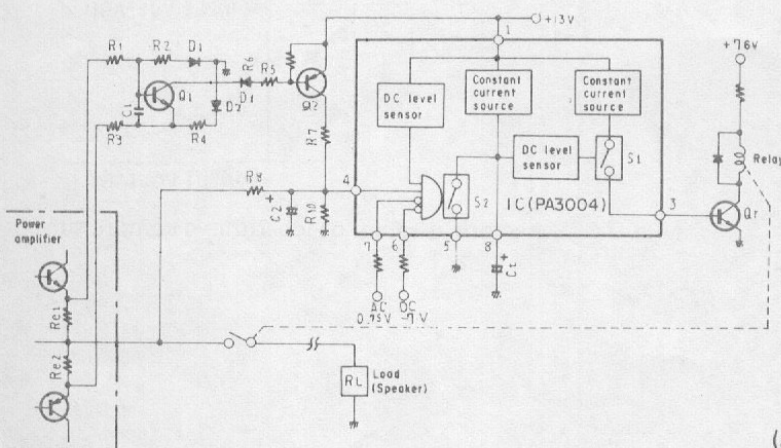
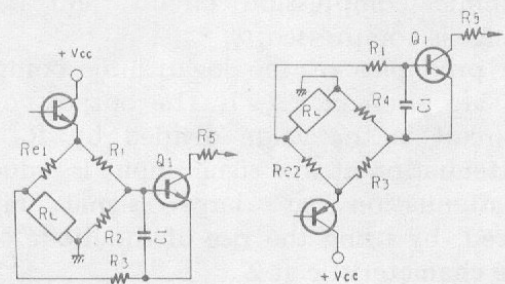


Fig. 8-1 Schematic diagram of protection



(a) Positive half-cycle bridge (b) Negative half-cycle bridge

Fig. 8-2



## 9. ADJUSTMENT

### 9.1 AM TUNER

- Confirm that the dial pointer is at the start point.
  - Connect as shown in Fig. 9, and set the FUNCTION switch to "AM".
1. Set an AM signal generator to 400Hz, 30% modulation, 30dB output, at no input from AGC.
  2. Set the AM signal generator and the SX-1080 dial pointer to 600kHz, and adjust  $T_7$  for maximum output.
  3. Set the AM signal generator and the SX-1080 dial pointer to 1400kHz, and adjust  $TC_6$  for maximum output.
  4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until reception is perfect at 600kHz and 1400kHz.
  5. Adjust  $F_6$  for maximum output.
  6. Adjust the core of the bar antenna (at 600kHz reception) and trimmer  $TC_5$  (at 1400kHz reception) for maximum output and minimum output deviation at 600kHz and 1400kHz.

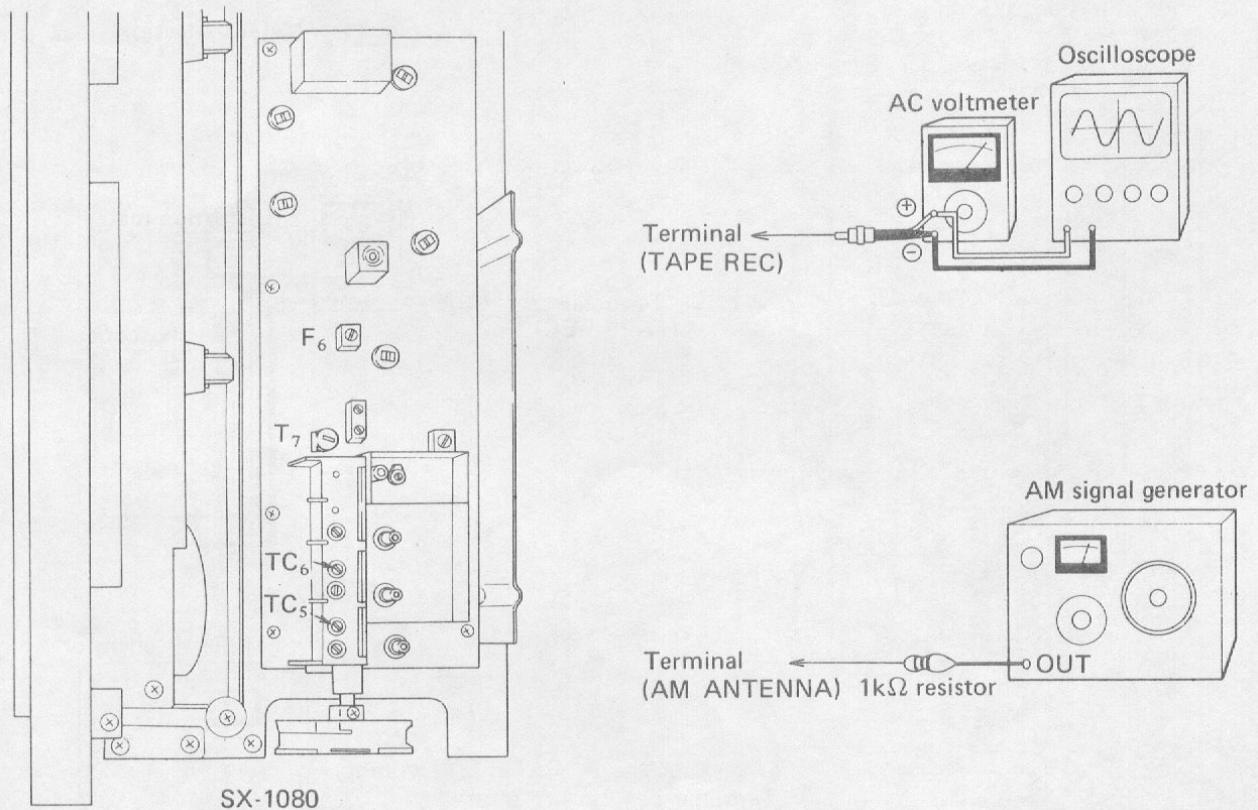


Fig. 9 Connection of AM tracking adjustment



## 9.2 FM TUNER

- Confirm that the dial is set to the start point.
  - Connect as shown in Fig. 10, and set the FUNCTION switch to "FM" and the MUTING switch to "OFF".
1. Set an FM signal generator to 400Hz, 100% modulation 66dB output.
  2. Set  $TC_4$  to near center capacitance, set the FM signal generator and the SX-1080 dial pointer to 90MHz, and adjust  $T_4$  for maximum deflection at the signal meter.
  3. Under the state of "2" above, adjust the primary (bottom) core of  $T_6$  so that the pointer of the tuning meter deflects to the center of the scale.
  4. Set the FM signal generator output to 15dB, and adjust  $T_1, T_2, T_3$  for maximum output.
  5. Set the FM signal generator and the SX-1080 dial pointer to 106MHz, and adjust  $TC_4$  for maximum deflection at the signal meter. (Make the FM signal generator output 10dB).
  6. Set the FM signal generator output to 15dB, and adjust  $TC_1, TC_2, TC_3$  for maximum output.
  7. Repeat steps 2 - 6 until reception at 90MHz and 106MHz is perfect. At this time, adjust  $T_5$  for maximum output.

8. Adjust the primary core (bottom) of  $T_6$  so that the pointer of the tuning meter deflects to the center of the scale in the untuned state (noise only).
9. Set the FM signal generator output to 66dB, set the SX-1080 dial pointer to 98MHz, and tune the FM signal generator at the tuning meter. (Pointer of tuning meter deflects to the center of the scale).
10. Adjust the secondary side (top) of  $T_6$  for minimum distortion.
11. Repeat steps 8 - 10 until the minimum distortion point does not change.
12. Set the FM signal generator output to 100dB, and adjust  $VR_2$  for maximum deflection at the signal meter (Fig. 11).
13. Set the FM signal generator output to 26 dB. Set the MUTING switch to "ON" and adjust  $VR_1$  so that the output waveform disappears.

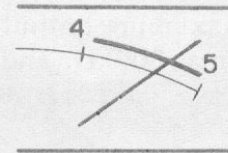


Fig. 11 Meter deflection

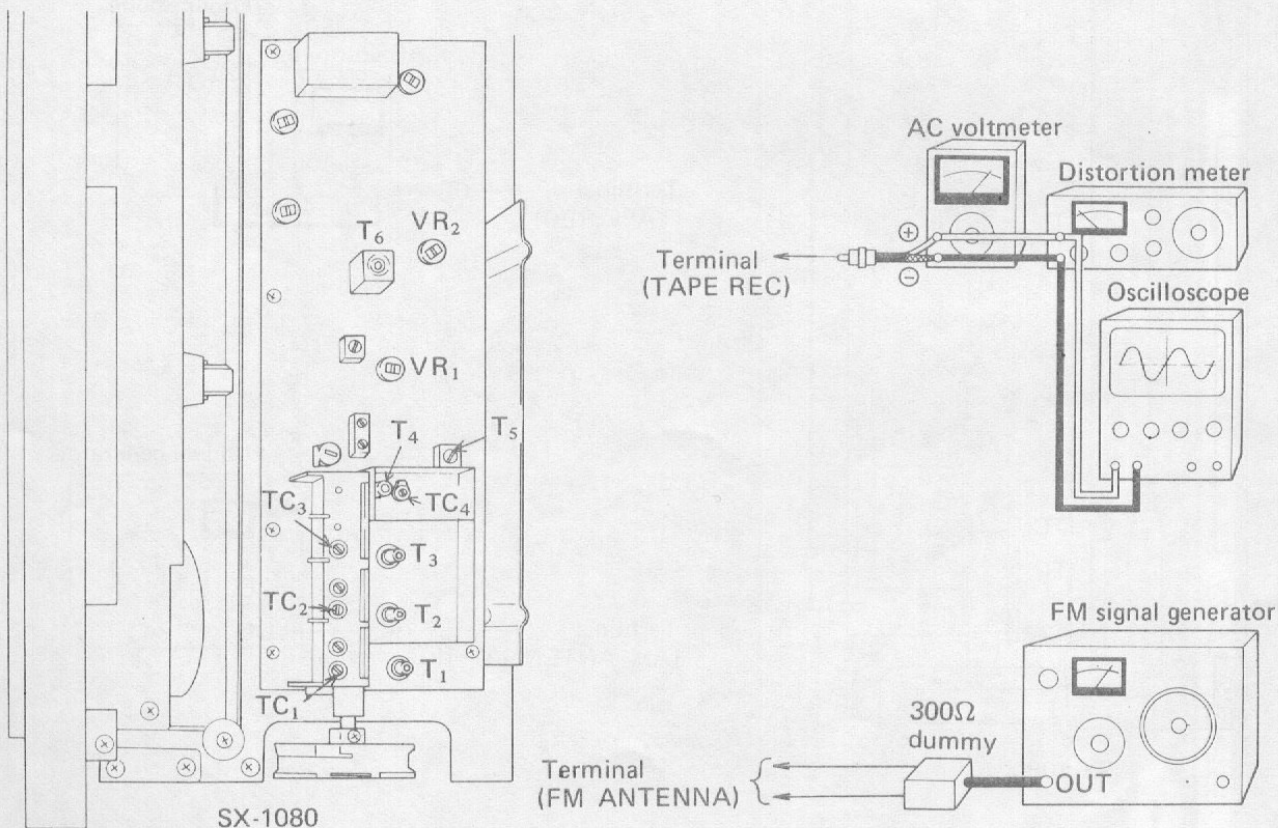


Fig. 10 Connection of FM tracking adjustment



### 9.3 FM MPX

- Connect as shown in Fig. 12, and set the FUNCTION switch to "FM" and the MUTING switch to "OFF".
1. Set the FM signal generator to 98MHz unmodulated, 66dB output.
  2. Connect the output of the MPX SG PILOT OUT terminal to the horizontal axis input terminal of an oscilloscope and tuner ass'y terminal 13 to the vertical axis input.
  3. Set the SX-1080 dial pointer to 98MHz and adjust the FM signal generator so that the tuning meter deflects to the center of the scale.
  4. Adjust VR<sub>3</sub> so that a Lissajous pattern is traced on the oscilloscope (Fig. 13).
  5. Modulate the MPX SG at L+R (1kHz) to deviate the 67.5kHz pilot signal (19kHz) 7.5kHz.
  6. Adjust T<sub>5</sub> for minimum L channel or R channel distortion. (However, within ±90% of the core adjustment range).
  7. Make the MPX SG main signal L or R and adjust VR<sub>4</sub> for best separation.
  8. Next, set the MPX SG to 7.5kHz by pilot signal (19kHz).
  9. Adjust VR<sub>5</sub> for minimum output.

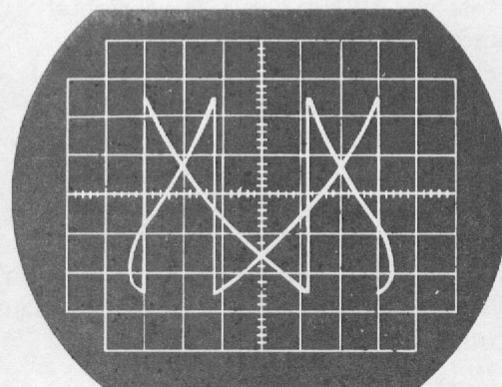


Fig. 13 Lissajous pattern

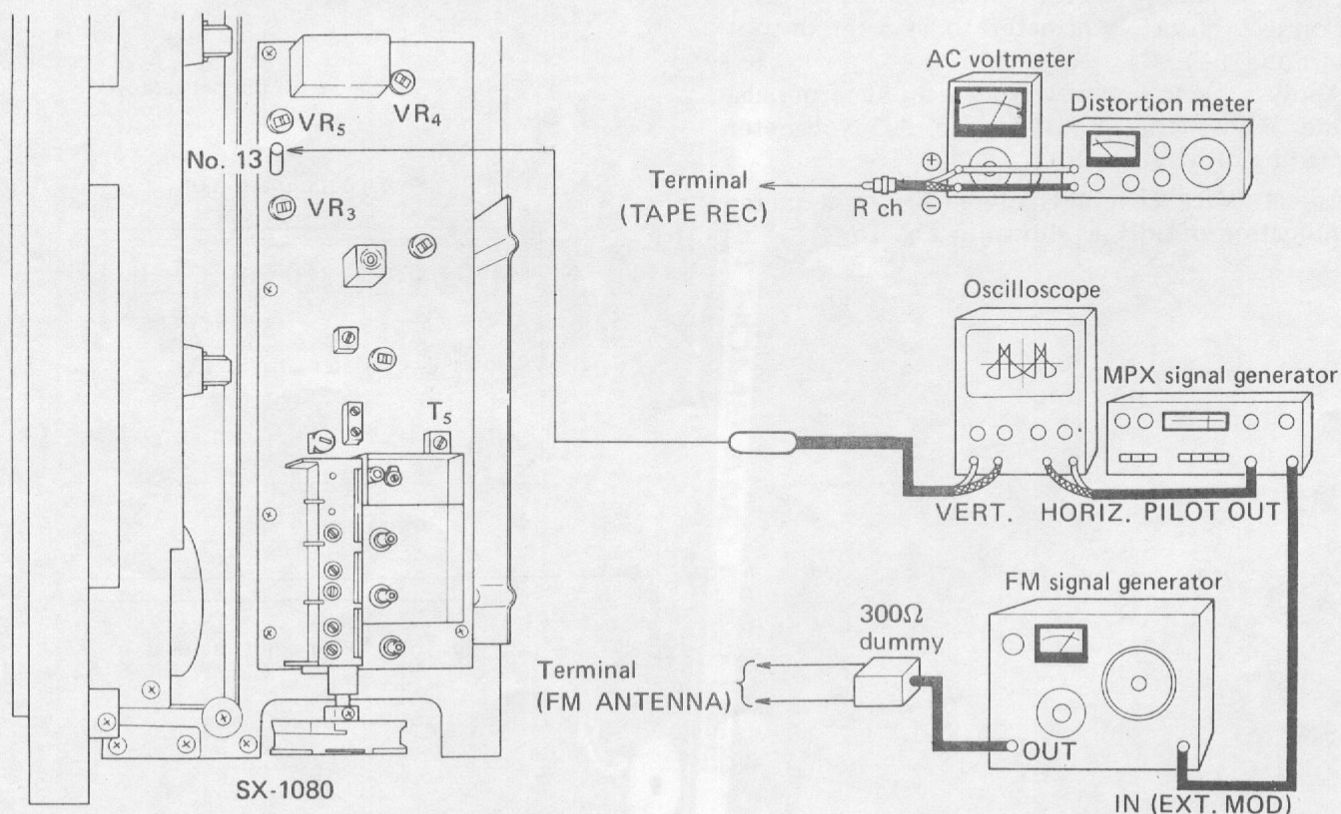


Fig. 12 Connection of FM MPX adjustment



## 9.4 POWER AMPLIFIER

### Center Voltage Adjustment

1. Connect a DC voltmeter between power amplifier ass'y (AWH-071) L-ch terminal 10 and ground.
2. Check if the voltage between terminal 10 and ground is 0V, adjust to 0V with VR<sub>2</sub>.
3. When 0V cannot be obtained by performing the adjustment of item 2 above, cut the jumper wire shown in Fig. 14 and adjust to 0V with VR<sub>2</sub>.
4. The R-ch also uses the power amplifier ass'y (AWH-071). Check and adjust this channel in accordance with items 1 - 3 above.

### Idle Current Adjustment

1. Connect a DC voltmeter between terminals 13-23 of the power amplifier ass'y (AWH-071) L-ch side.
2. Set the power switch to "ON", wait 10 minutes, and then check if the DC voltmeter reads 30mV. If it doesn't read 30mV, adjust to 30mV by turning VR<sub>1</sub>.
3. The R-ch also uses the power amplifier ass'y (AWH-071). Check and adjust this channel in accordance with items 1 - 4 above.

## 9.5 METER AMPLIFIER

1. Push speaker selector switch button "A".
2. Connect an AC voltmeter to speaker output terminal (A).
3. Apply a 1kHz sine wave to the input terminals, and adjust the input for an AC voltmeter reading of 31V.
4. Adjust VR<sub>1</sub> (L) and VR<sub>2</sub> (R) for a meter indication of 0dB, as shown in Fig. 15.

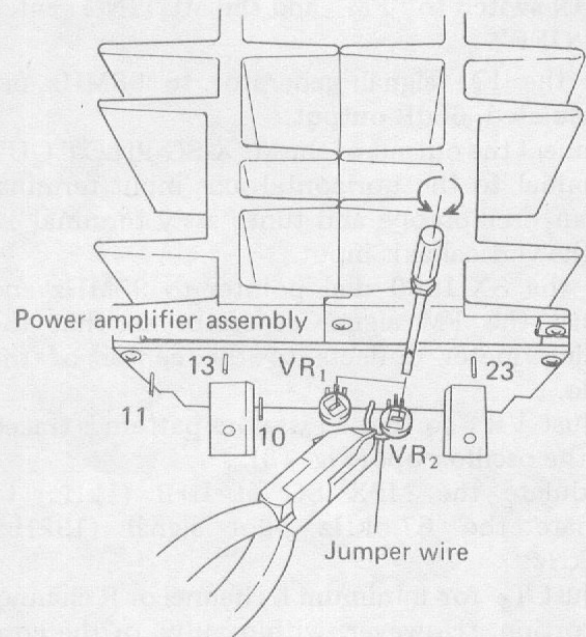


Fig. 14 Power amplifier adjustment

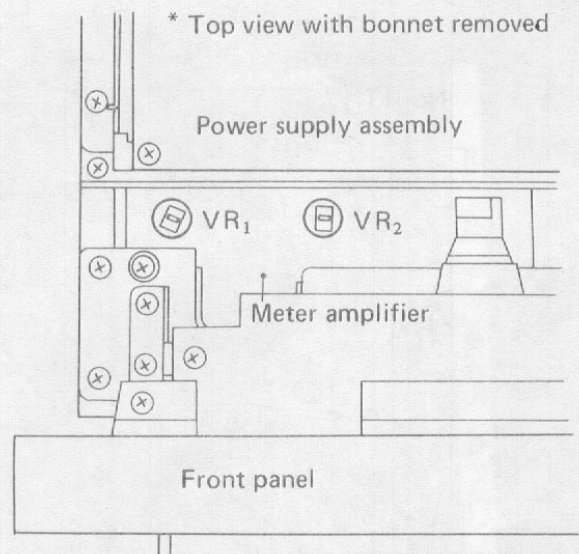


Fig. 15 Meter adjustment



# 10. DIAL CORD STRINGING

Remove the bonnet and front panel as described in "Disassembly" on page 10. Loosen screws ① - ③ and remove the blind sash as shown in Fig. 16.

1. Turn the front-end variable capacitor shaft fully clockwise (Vanes of capacitor fully inside.)
2. Tie one end of the string to the peg on the dial pulley.
3. Position the dial pulley so that the set screw is at the top and tighten the screw.
4. Pass the string through the notch in the dial pulley, wrap it 1/2 turn around the pulley and pass it thru pulley A → B pulley C → dial shaft (3 turns) → pulley D. Next, wrap the string two turns around the pulley, along the pulley grooves, and tie it to the spring hook.
5. Turn the dial shaft and confirm that the movement of the dial pulley and string is normal, and then cut off the surplus string.
6. Turn the dial shaft counter clockwise (variable capacitor vanes fully outside) and set the dial pointer to the start point of the scale and attach it to the string.

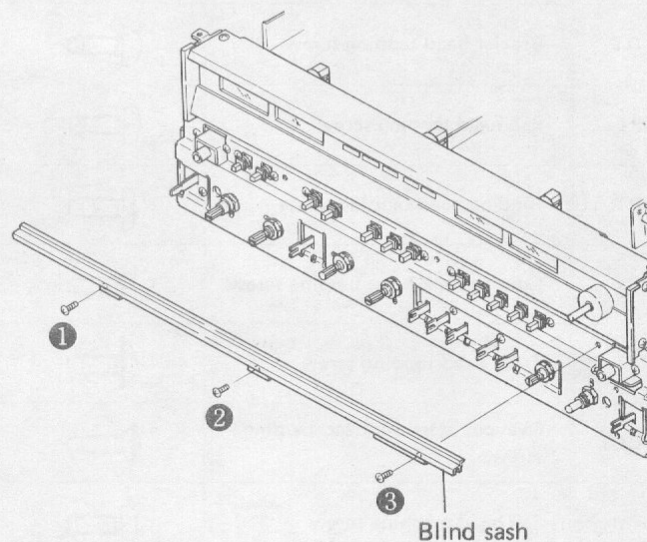


Fig. 16 Remove blind sash

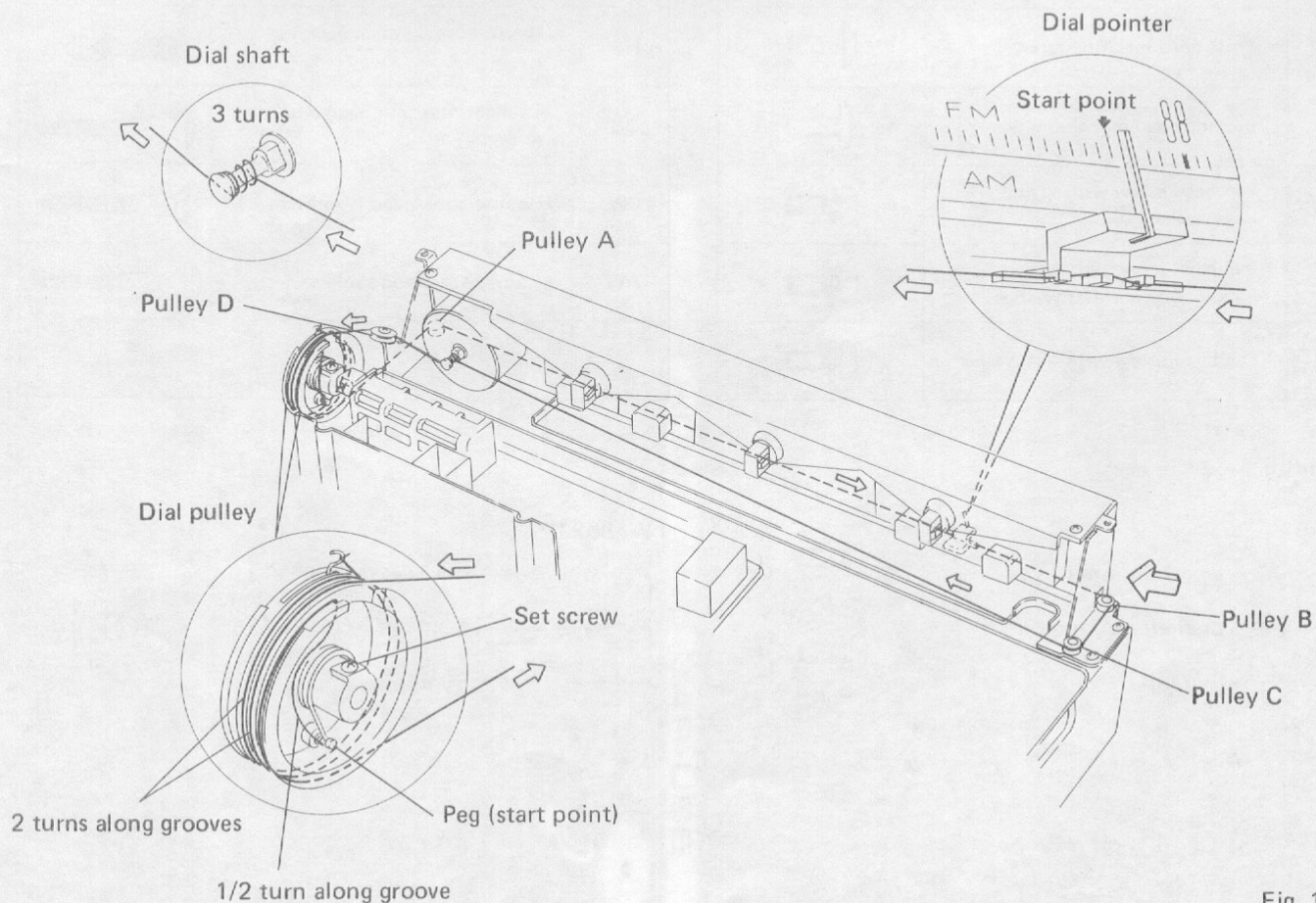























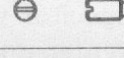
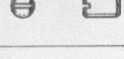
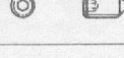

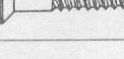
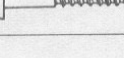
Fig. 17



# 11. EXPLODED VIEWS

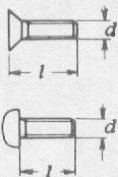
The following symbols stand for screws, washers and nuts as shown in exploded view.

Symbol	Description	Shape
RT	Brazier head tapping screw	
PT	Pan head tapping screw	
BT	Binding head tapping screw	
CT	Countersunk head tapping screw	
TT	Truss head tapping screw	
OCT	Oval countersunk head tapping screw	
PM	Pan head machine screw	
CM	Countersunk head machine screw	
OCM	Oval countersunk head machine screw	
TM	Truss head machine screw	
BM	Binding head machine screw	
PSA	Pan head screw with spring lock washer	
PSB	Pan head screw with spring lock washer and flat washer	
PSF	Pan head screw with flat washer	

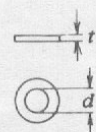
Symbol	Description	Shape
EW	E type washer	
FW	Flat washer	
SW	Spring lock washer	
N	Nut	
WN	Washer faced nut	
ITW	Internal toothed lock washer	
OTW	Outernal toothed lock washer	
SC	Slotted set screw (Cone point)	
SF	Slotted set screw (Flat point)	
HS	Hexagon socket headless set screw	
OCW	Oval countersunk head wood screw	
CW	Countersunk head wood screw	
RW	Round head wood screw	

## EXAMPLE

PM • 3x8  
 length in mm ( $l$ )  
 diameter in mm ( $d$ )  
 Symbol



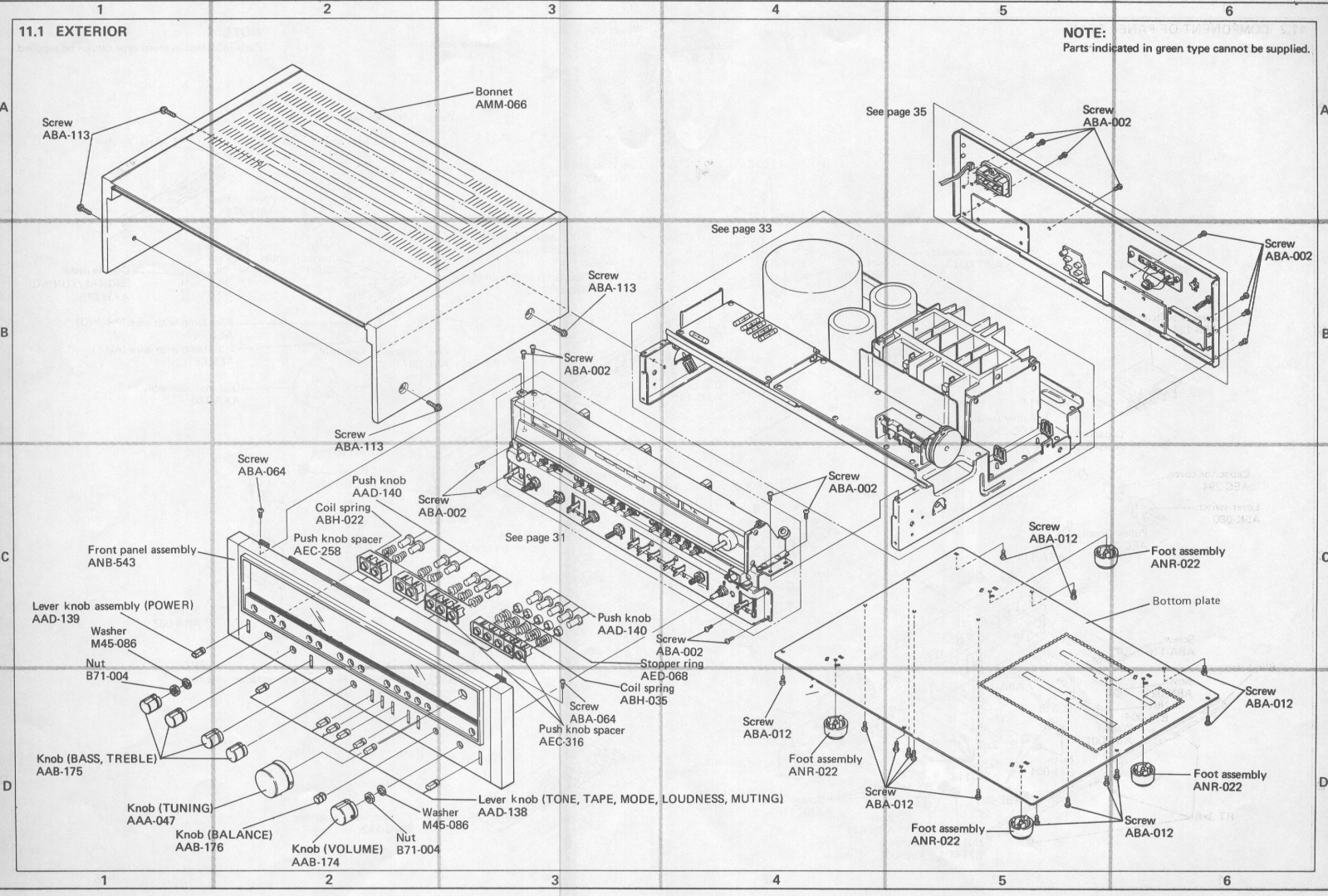
FW • 9φ x 1<sup>t</sup>  
 thickness in mm ( $t$ )  
 diameter in mm ( $d$ )  
 Symbol





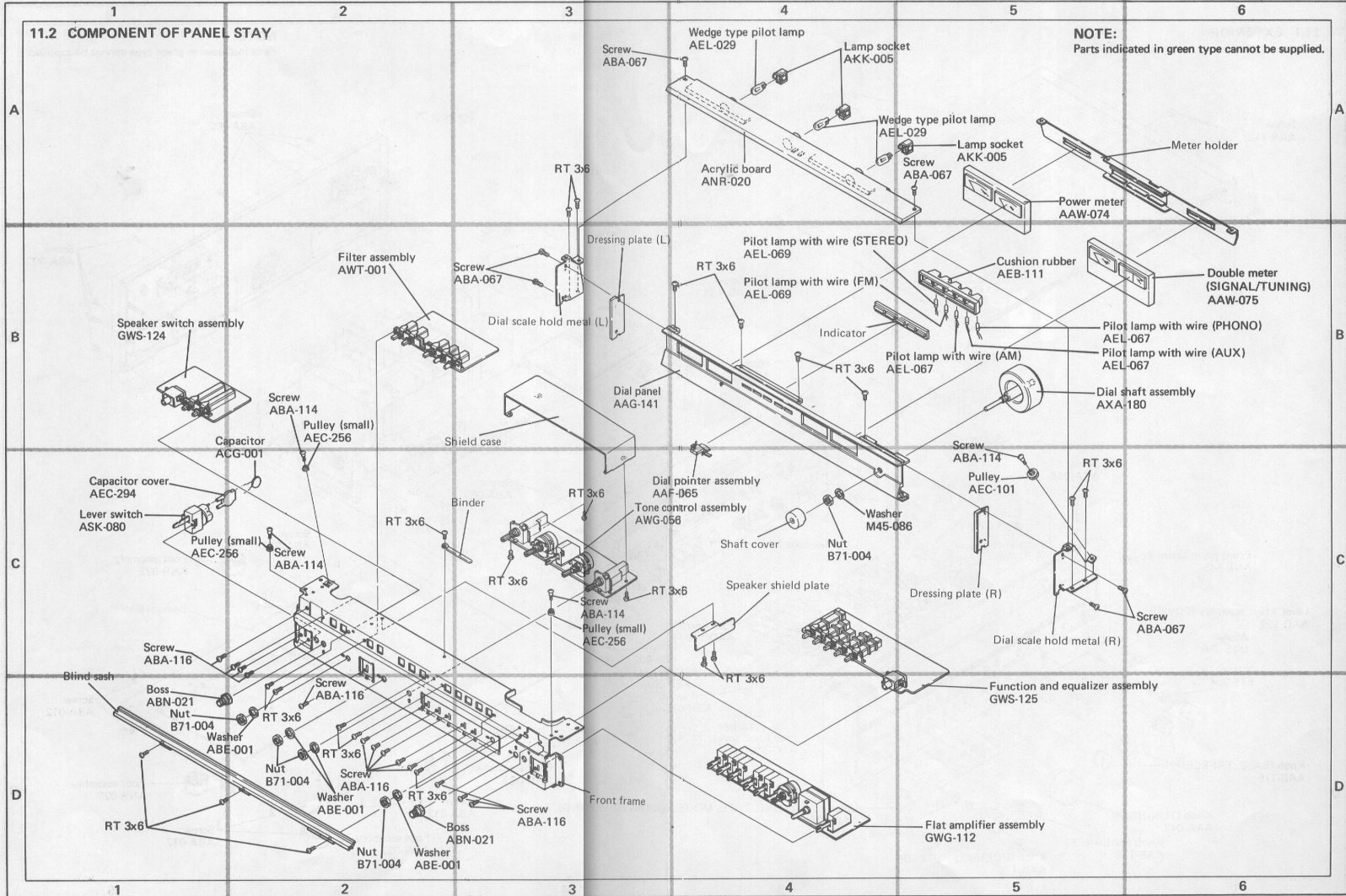
11.1 EXTERIOR

NOTE:  
Parts indicated in green type cannot be supplied.





11.2 COMPONENT OF PANEL STAY





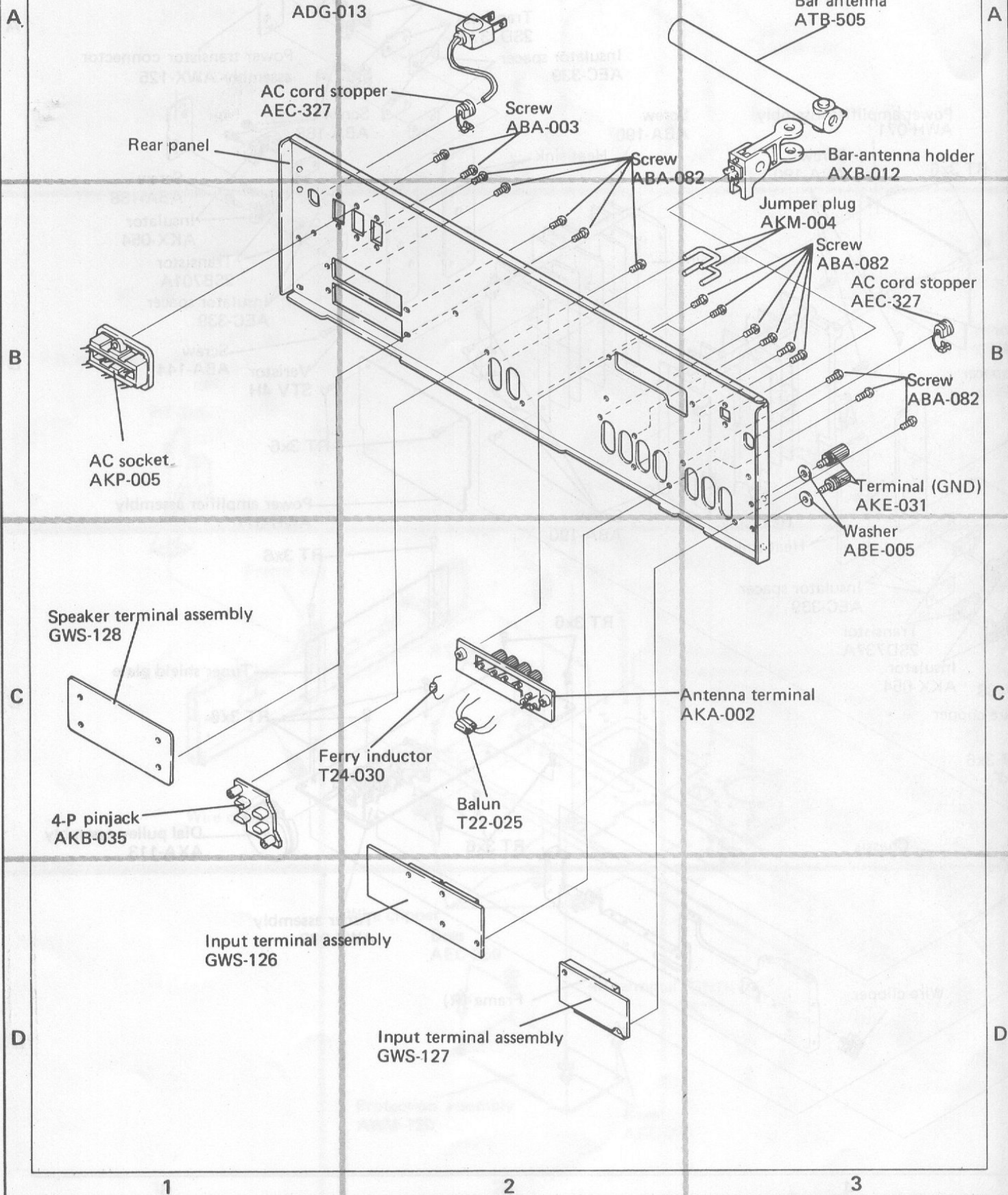




# 11.4 REAR PANEL

## NOTE:

Parts indicated in green type cannot be supplied.





# 12. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS, P.C. BOARD PATTERNS AND PARTS LIST

## 12.1 MISCELLANEOUS PARTS LIST

### NOTE:

- Capacitors: in  $\mu F$  unless otherwise noted p:pF
- Resistors: in  $\Omega$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}W$  unless otherwise noted k:k $\Omega$ , M:M $\Omega$

### SWITCH

Symbol	Part No.	Description	Symbol	Part No.	Description
S1	ASK-080	Lever Switch (POWER)	PL3	AEL-067	Pilot lamp with wire (AUX)
S2	ASR-046		PL4	AEL-067	Pilot lamp with wire (PHONO)
			PL5	AEL-069	Pilot lamp with wire (STEREO IND.)

### TRANSFORMERS AND COILS

Symbol	Part No.	Description	Symbol	Part No.	Description
T1	T22-025	Balun transformer	PL7	AEL-029	Wedge type pilot lamp (Dial scale)
T2	ATB-505	Bar antenna	PL8	AEL-029	Wedge type pilot lamp (Dial scale)
T3	T24-030	Ferry inductor	PL9	AEL-029	Wedge type pilot lamp (Dial scale)
T4	ATT-448	Power transformer	FU1	AEK-302	Fuse (10A)
			FU2	AEK-104	Fuse (1.5A)
			FU3	AEK-106	Fuse (1A)
			FU4	AEK-106	Fuse (1A)
			FU5	AEK-106	Fuse (1A)

### RESISTOR

Symbol	Part No.	Description	Symbol	Part No.	Description
R1	RD $\frac{1}{2}$ PS 225J	Carbon film 2.2M $\frac{1}{4}W$	FU6	AEK-106	Fuse (1A)
R2	RS 2P 122J	Metal oxide 1.2k 2W			
R3	RS 2P 122J	Metal oxide 1.2k 2W			

### OTHERS

### CAPACITORS

Symbol	Part No.	Description	Symbol	Part No.	Description
C1	CKDBC 104Z 25	Ceramic 0.1 25V	AWE-092		Tuner assembly
C2	CKDBC 104Z 25	Ceramic 0.1 25V	GWS-125		Function and equalizer assembly
C3	CKDBC 104Z 25	Ceramic 0.1 25V	GWG-112		Flat amplifier assembly
C4	CKDBC 104Z 25	Ceramic 0.1 25V	AWG-056		Tone control assembly
C5	ACG-001	Ceramic 0.01 250V	AWT-001		Filter assembly
C6	ACG-003	Ceramic 0.01 125V	GWS-124		Speaker switch assembly
C7	ACH-085	Electrolytic 22000 71V	AWH-071		Power amplifier assembly
C8	ACH-085	Electrolytic 22000 71V	AWR-152		Power supply assembly
C9	CEA 010P 80	Electrolytic 1 80V	AWM-120		Protection and surge killer assembly
			AWX-125		Power transistor connector assembly

### SEMICONDUCTORS

Symbol	Part No.	Description	Symbol	Part No.	Description
Q1	2SD737/A/-B or C	Transistor	GWS-126		Input terminal assembly
Q2	2SD737/A/-B or C	Transistor	GWS-127		Input terminal assembly
Q3	2SB701/A/-B or C	Transistor	GWS-128		Speaker terminal assembly
Q4	2SB701/A/-B or C	Transistor	ATB-505		Bar antenna
Q5	2SD737/A/-B or C	Transistor	AXB-012		Bar antenna holder
Q6	2SD737/A/-B or C	Transistor			
Q7	2SB701/A/-B or C	Transistor			
Q8	2SB701/A/-B or C	Transistor			

### LAMPS AND FUSES

Symbol	Part No.	Description
PL1	AEL-069	Pilot lamp with wire (FM)
PL2	AEL-067	Pilot lamp with wire (AM)

List of changed parts information will be furnished whenever necessary and you are requested to amend parts number in this parts list.

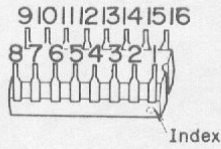
### List of Changed Parts for Factory Modification

Symbol	Part No.	Description

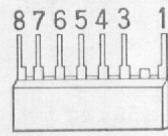


External Appearance of Transistor and ICs

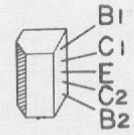
PA1001-A  
PA1002-A  
PA3001-A  
HA1197



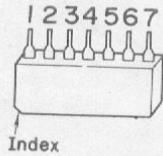
HA1457



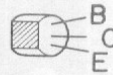
2SA979



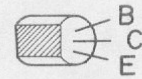
TA7302P



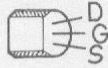
2SA733  
2SA872A  
2SC945A  
2SC1438  
2SC1775A  
2SC1906  
2SC1915



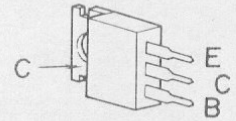
2SA684A  
2SA912  
2SC1384  
2SC1885



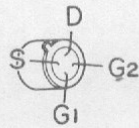
2SK34  
2SK68A



2SB536A  
2SD381A



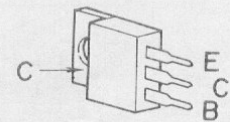
3SK45



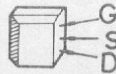
2SA726S  
2SA904A  
2SC869  
2SC1312  
2SC1914  
2SC1919



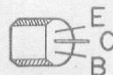
2SB682  
2SD712



2SK55

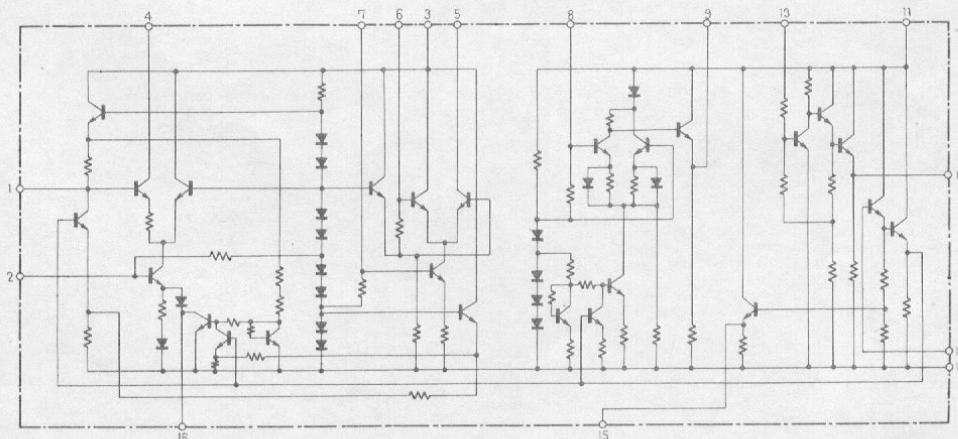


2SA850  
2SC1735



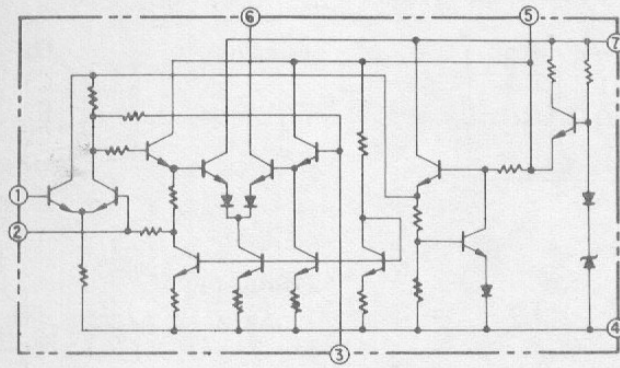
Circuit Diagram of IC

HA1197

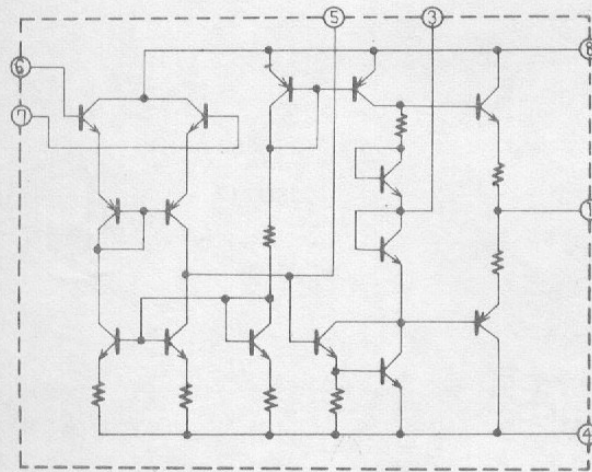




TA730P

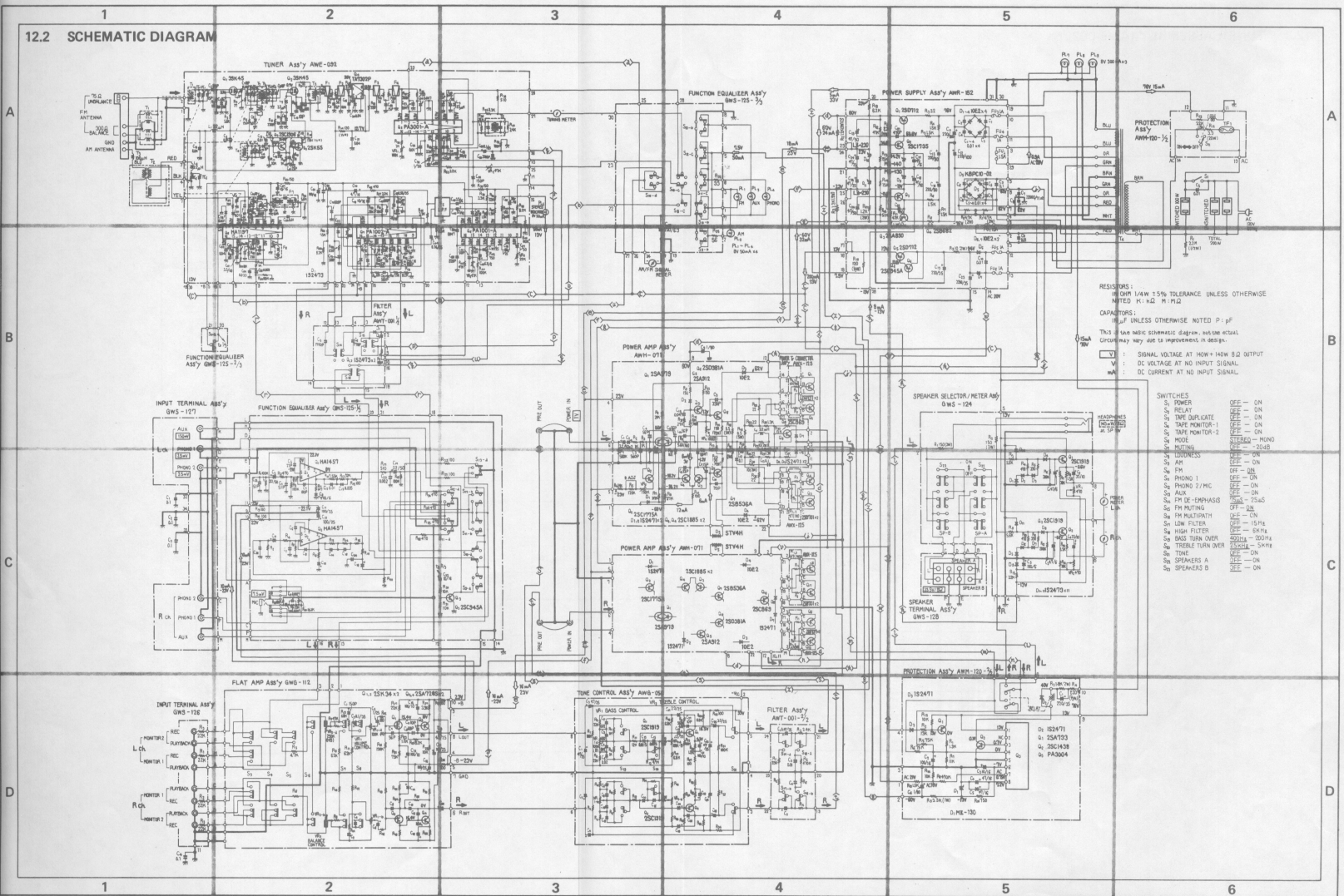


HA1457





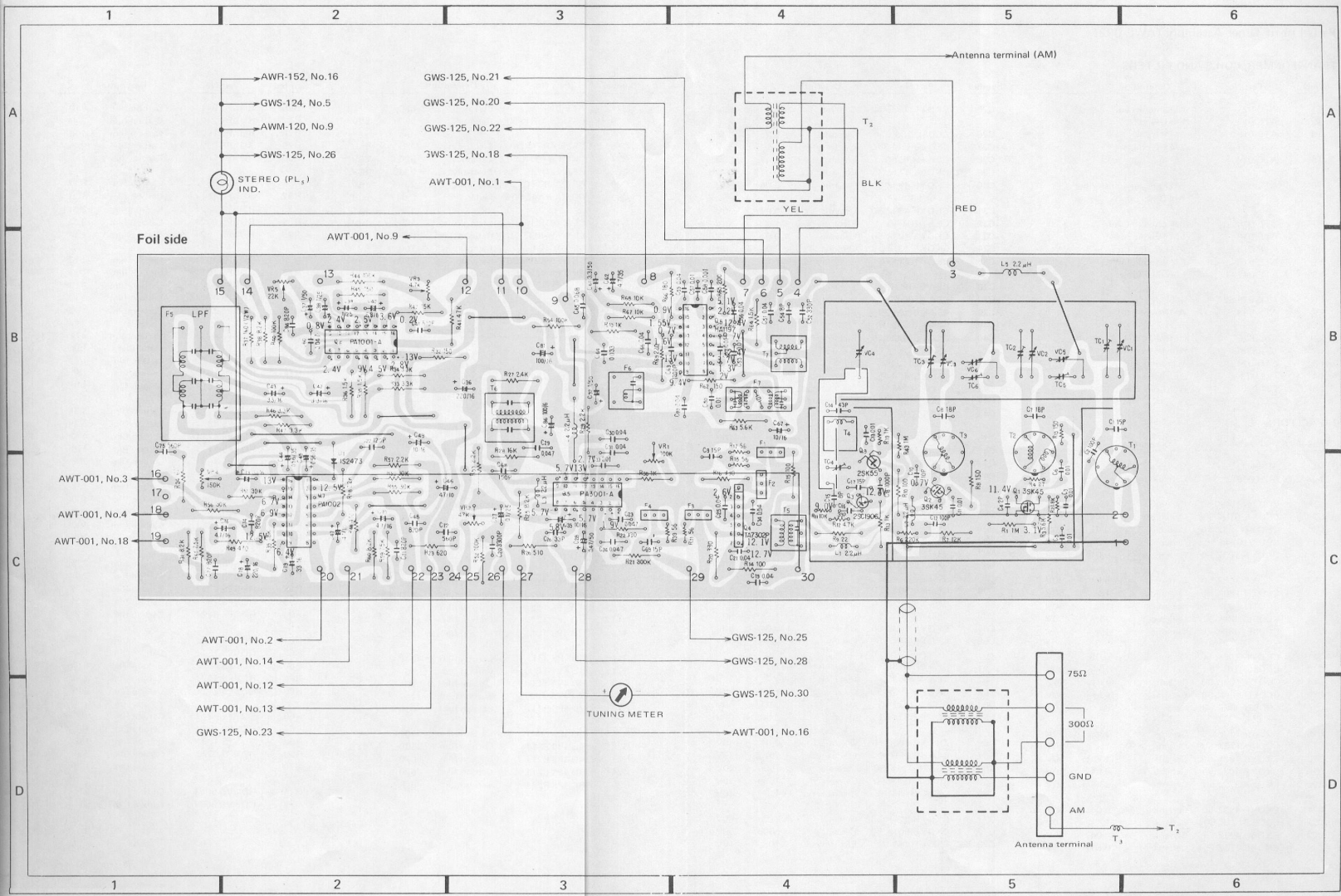
12.2 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

















Symbol	Part No.	Description			Symbol	Part No.	Description	
C74	ACE-019	Styrol	880p		R26	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 511J	Carbon film	510
C75	CKDYB 561K 50	Ceramic	560p	50V	R27	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 242J	Carbon film	2.4k
C76	CSZA 4R7M 16	Electrolytic	4.7	16V	R28	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 163J	Carbon film	16k
C77	CKDYB 821K 50	Ceramic	820p	50V	R29	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 222J	Carbon film	2.2k
C78	CEA 221P 16	Electrolytic	220	16V	R30	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 102J	Carbon film	1k
C79	CEA 330P 16	Electrolytic	33	16V	R31	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 822J	Carbon film	8.2k
C80	CQMA 473K 50	Mylar	0.047	50V	R32	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 151J	Carbon film	150
C81	CEA 101P 16	Electrolytic	100	16V	R33	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 332J	Carbon film	3.3k
C82	CKDYF 403Z 50	Ceramic	0.04	50V	R34	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 332J	Carbon film	3.3k
C83	CEA 101P 6	Electrolytic	100	6V	R35	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 152J	Carbon film	1.5k
C84	CKDYB 821K 50	Ceramic	820p	50V	R36	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 152J	Carbon film	1.5k
C85	CKDYF 403Z 50	Ceramic	0.04	50V	R37	RD $\frac{1}{2}$ PS 161J	Carbon film	160
					R38	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 822J	Carbon film	8.2k
					R39	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 182J	Carbon film	1.8k
					R40	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 104J	Carbon film	100k

### RESISTORS

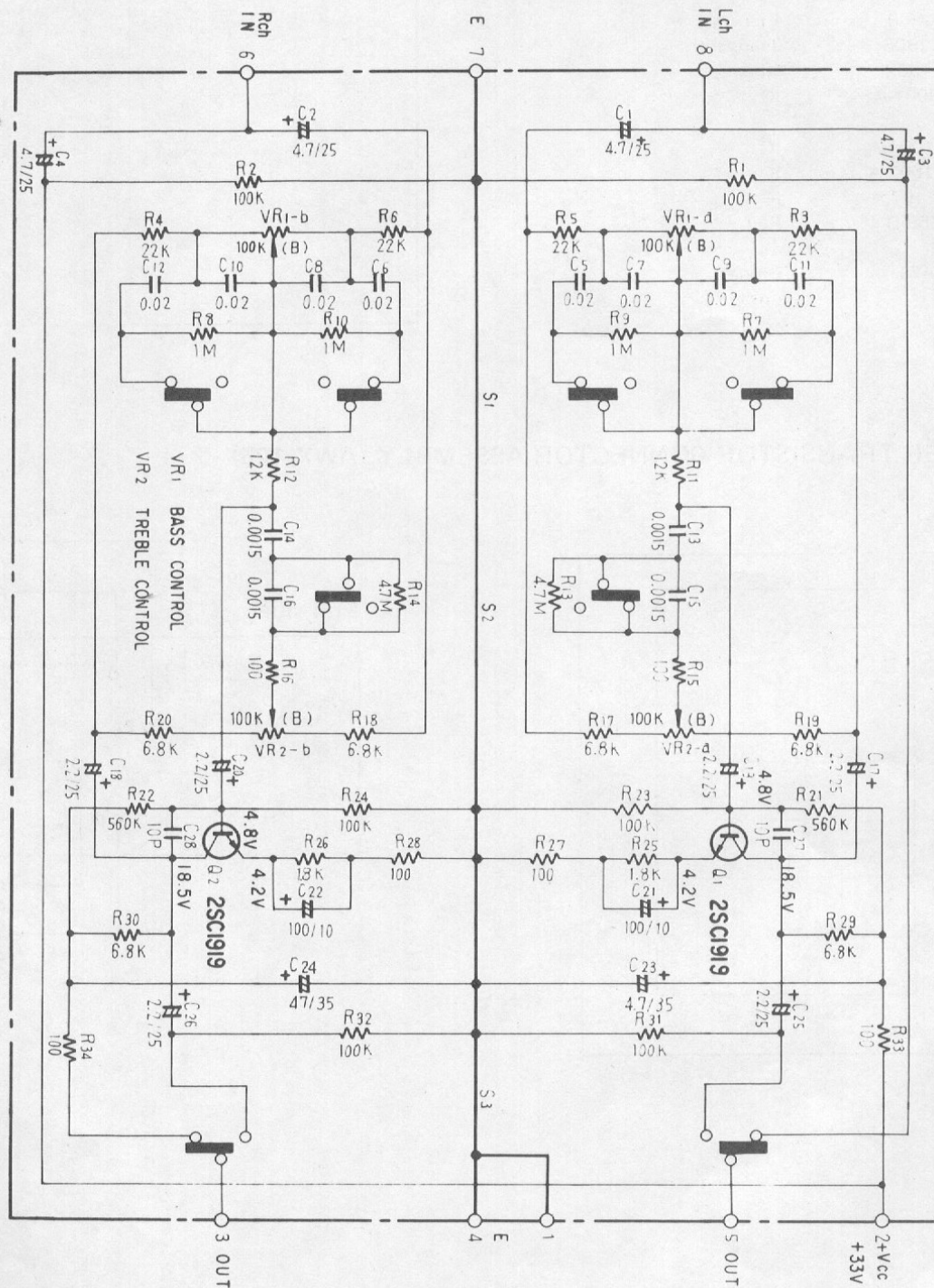
Symbol	Part No.	Description			Symbol	Part No.	Description	
VR1	C92-047	Semi fixed	100k		R41	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 473J	Carbon film	47k
VR2	C92-048	Semi fixed	47k		R42	RN $\frac{1}{5}$ SQ 1502F	Metal film	15k
VR3	C92-051	Semi fixed	4.7k		R43	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 105J	Carbon film	1M
VR4	ACP-057	Semi fixed	150k		R44	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 104J	Carbon film	100k
VR5	ACP-056	Semi fixed	22k		R45	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 751J	Carbon film	750
R1	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 105J	Carbon film	1M		R46	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 332J	Carbon film	3.3k
R2	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 182J	Carbon film	1.8k		R47	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 332J	Carbon film	3.3k
R3	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 562J	Carbon film	5.6k		R48	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 471J	Carbon film	470
R4	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 270J	Carbon film	27		R49	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 471J	Carbon film	470
R5	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 151J	Carbon film	150		R50	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 303J	Carbon film	30k
R6	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 224J	Carbon film	220k		R51	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 303J	Carbon film	30k
R7	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 123J	Carbon film	12k		R52	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 104J	Carbon film	100k
R8	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 151J	Carbon film	150		R53	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 222J	Carbon film	2.2k
R9	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 220J	Carbon film	22		R54	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 104J	Carbon film	100k
R10	RD $\frac{1}{2}$ PS 121J	Carbon film	120	$\frac{1}{2}W$	R55	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 303J	Carbon film	30k
R11	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 103J	Carbon film	10k		R56	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 303J	Carbon film	30k
R12	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 472J	Carbon film	4.7k		R57	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 222J	Carbon film	2.2k
R13	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 102J	Carbon film	1k		R58	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 222J	Carbon film	2.2k
R14	RD $\frac{1}{2}$ PS 121J	Carbon film	120	$\frac{1}{2}W$	R59	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 752J	Carbon film	7.5k
R15	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 101J	Carbon film	100		R60	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 822J	Carbon film	8.2k
R16	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 331J	Carbon film	330		R61	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 752J	Carbon film	7.5k
R17	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 560J	Carbon film	56		R62	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 151J	Carbon film	150
R18	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 560J	Carbon film	56		R63	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 562J	Carbon film	5.6k
R19	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 102J	Carbon film	1k		R64	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 152J	Carbon film	1.5k
R20	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 331J	Carbon film	330		R65	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 201J	Carbon film	200
R21	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 304J	Carbon film	300k		R66	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 181J	Carbon film	180
R22	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 331J	Carbon film	330		R67	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 103J	Carbon film	10k
R23	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 621J	Carbon film	620		R68	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 103J	Carbon film	10k
R24	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 621J	Carbon film	620		R69	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 222J	Carbon film	2.2k
R25	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 822J	Carbon film	8.2		R70	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ PS 102J	Carbon film	1k
					R71	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 560J	Carbon film	56
					R72	RD $\frac{1}{4}$ VS 560J	Carbon film	56







# 12.5 TONE CONTROL ASSEMBLY (AWG-056)









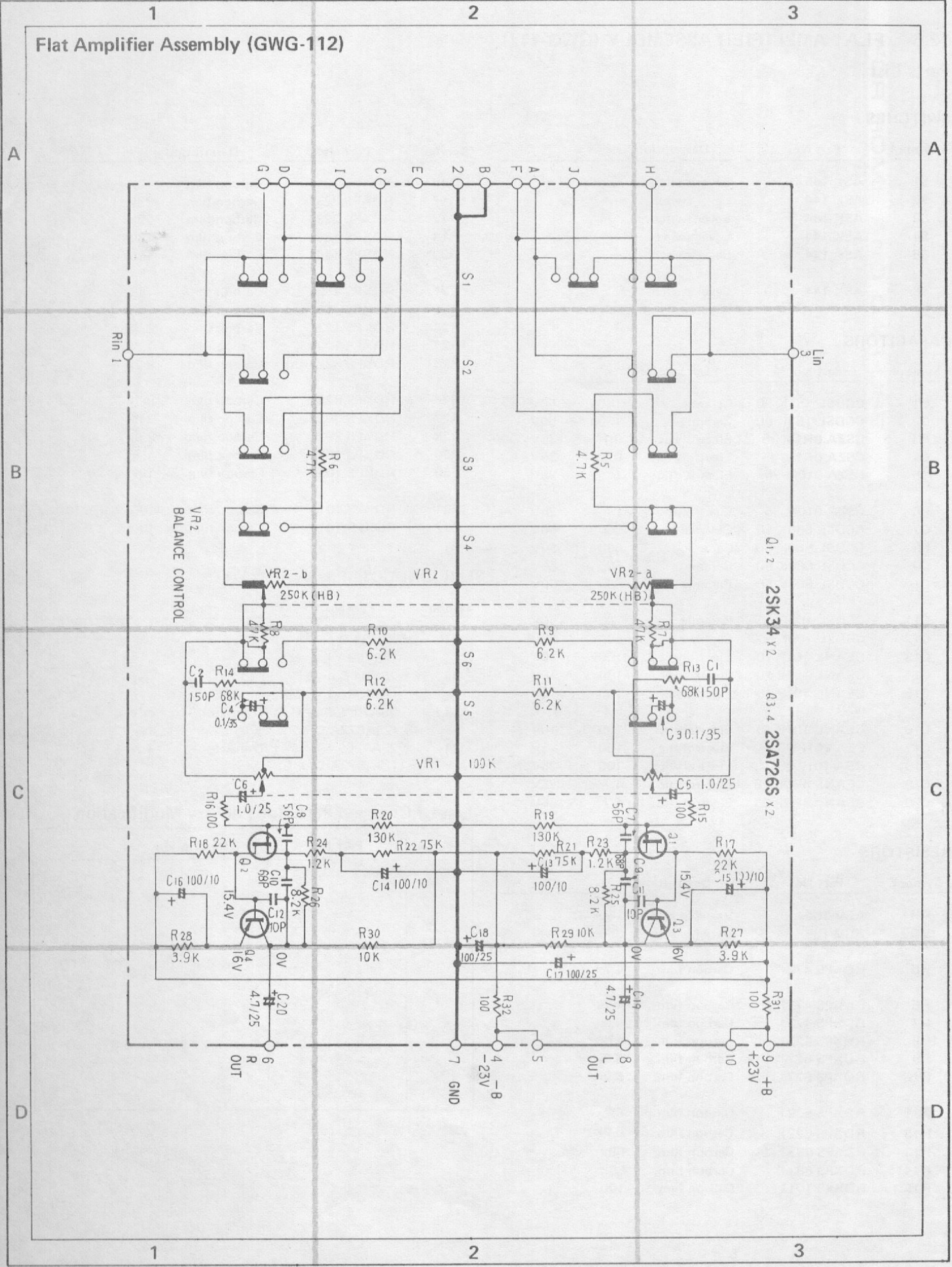




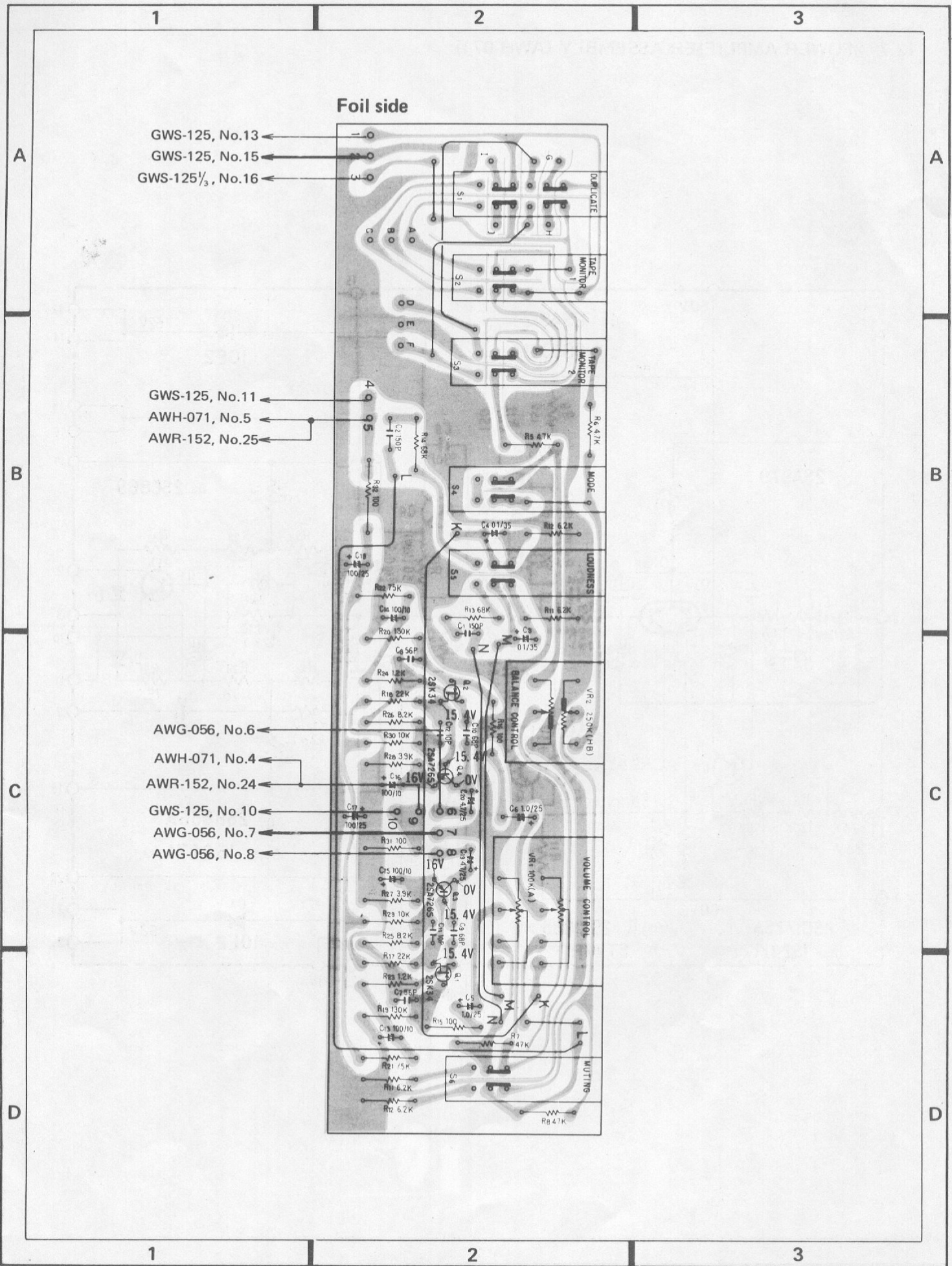




# Flat Amplifier Assembly (GWG-112)







Foil side

- GWS-125, No.13
- GWS-125, No.15
- GWS-125 $\frac{1}{3}$ , No.16

- GWS-125, No.11
- AWH-071, No.5
- AWR-152, No.25

- AWG-056, No.6
- AWH-071, No.4
- AWR-152, No.24
- GWS-125, No.10
- AWG-056, No.7
- AWG-056, No.8

A

B

C

D

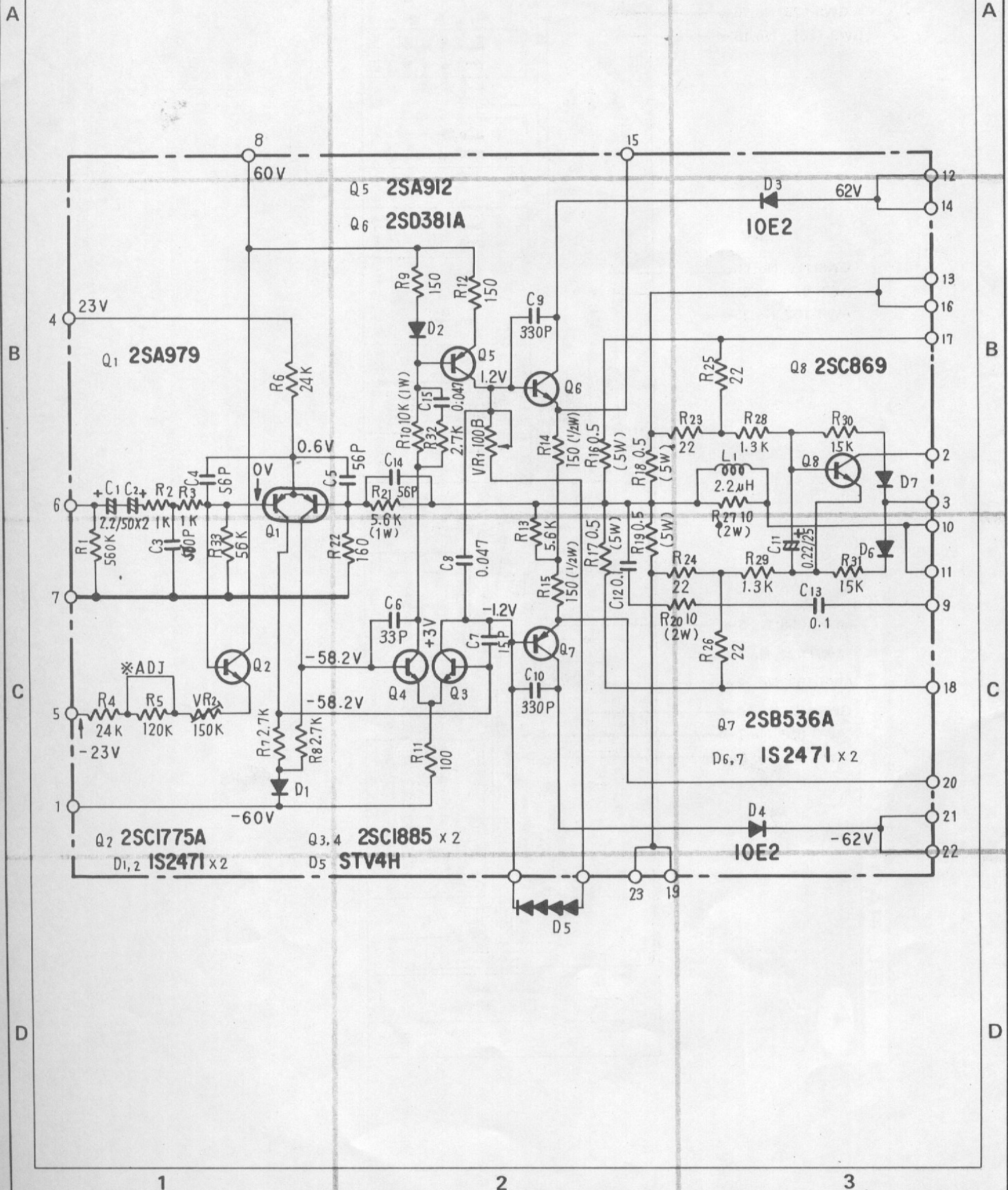
1

2

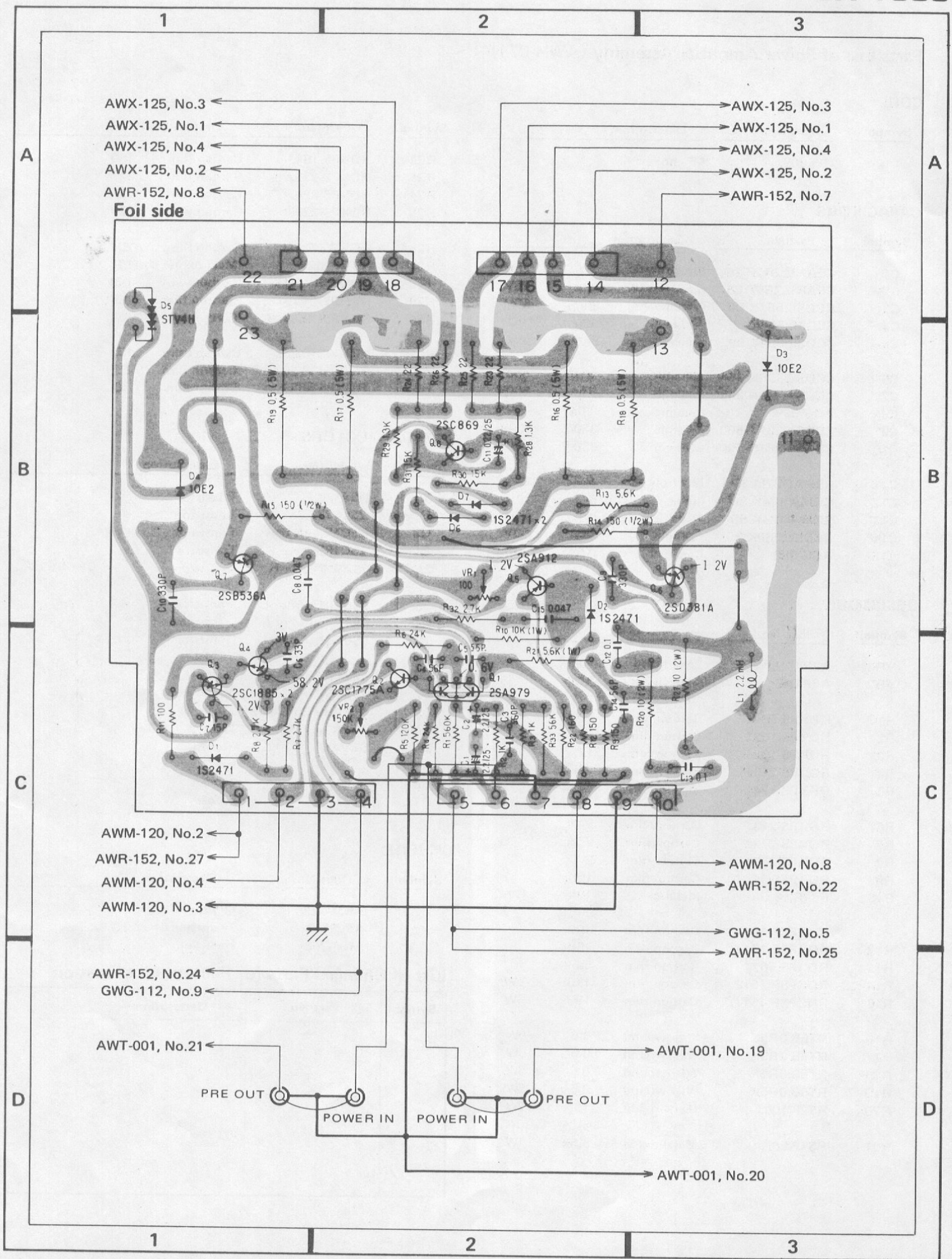
3



# 12.7 POWER AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY (AWH-071)







- AWX-125, No.3 ←
- AWX-125, No.1 ←
- AWX-125, No.4 ←
- AWX-125, No.2 ←
- AWR-152, No.8 ←
- AWX-125, No.3 →
- AWX-125, No.1 →
- AWX-125, No.4 →
- AWX-125, No.2 →
- AWR-152, No.7 →

Foil side

- AWM-120, No.2 ←
- AWR-152, No.27 ←
- AWM-120, No.4 ←
- AWM-120, No.3 ←
- AWR-152, No.24 ←
- GWG-112, No.9 ←
- AWM-120, No.8 →
- AWR-152, No.22 →
- GWG-112, No.5 →
- AWR-152, No.25 →

- AWT-001, No.21 ←
- AWT-001, No.19 →



- AWT-001, No.20 →





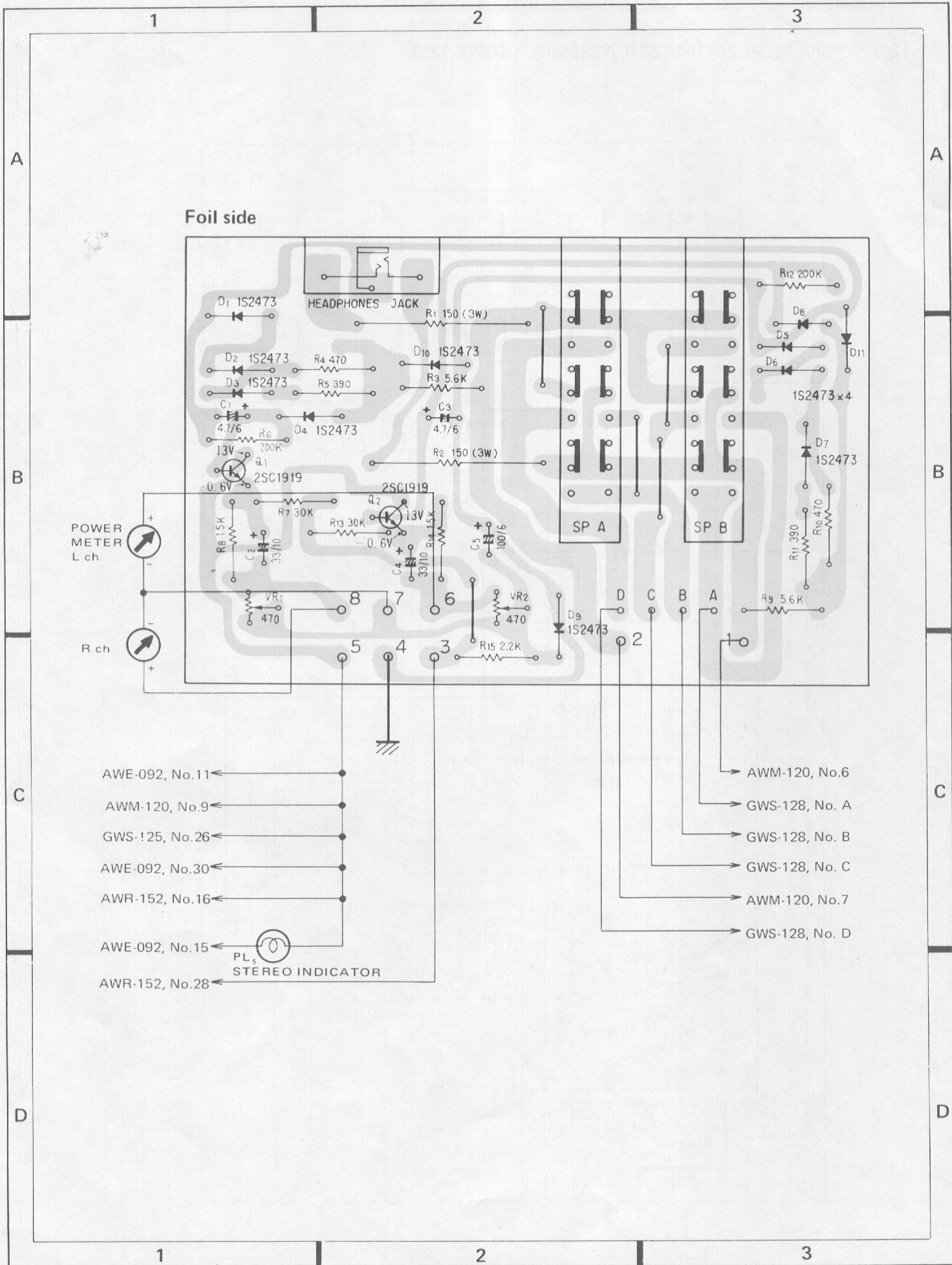






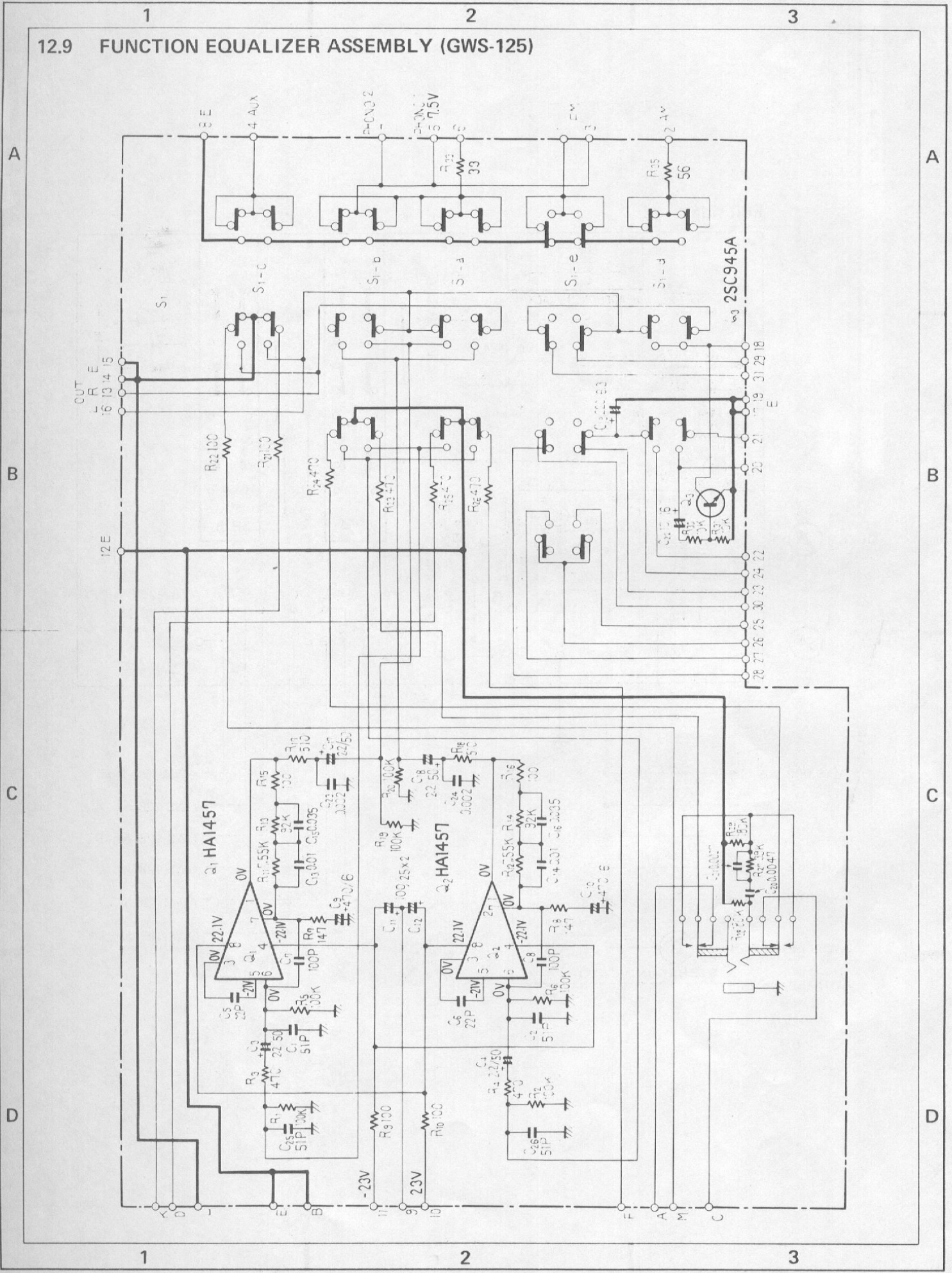




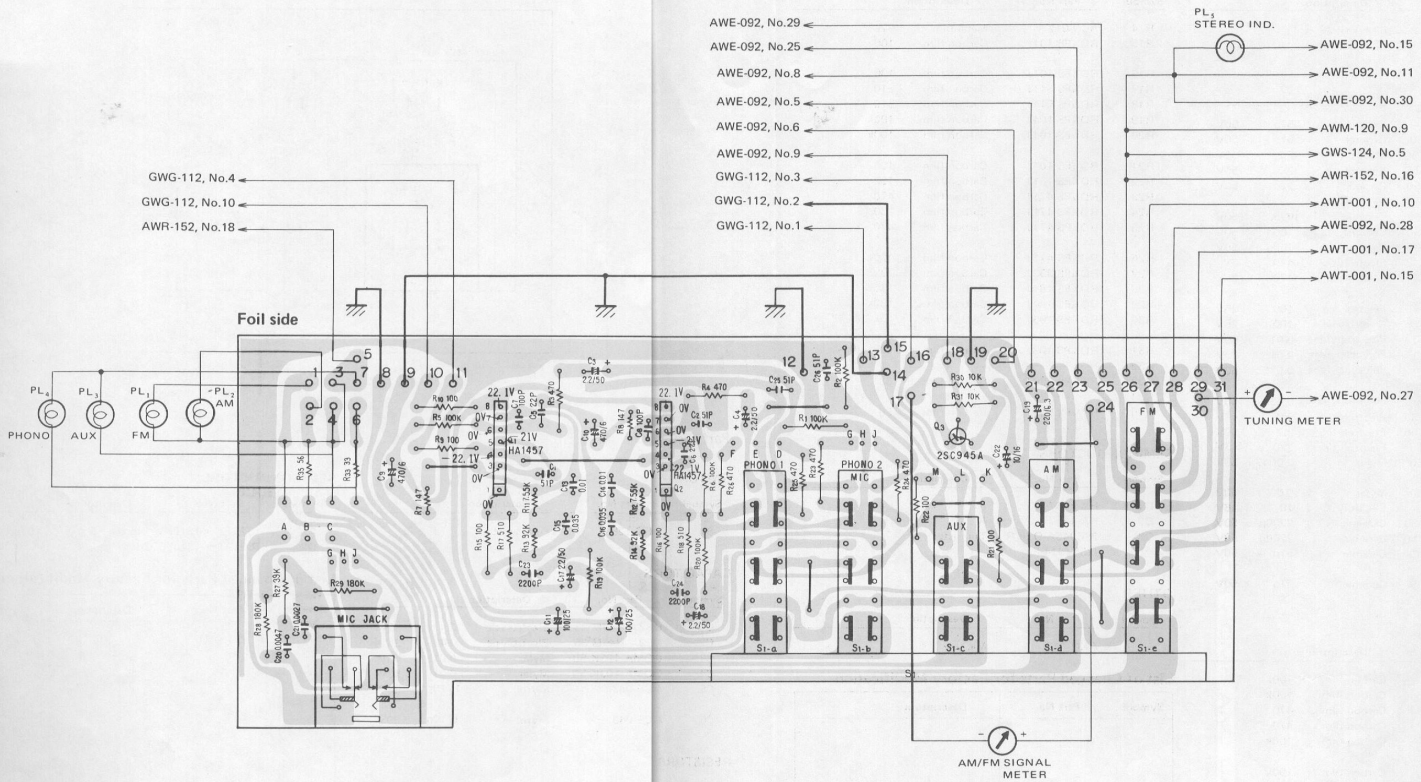




# 12.9 FUNCTION EQUALIZER ASSEMBLY (GWS-125)







GWG-112, No.4  
GWG-112, No.10  
AWR-152, No.18

AWE-092, No.29  
AWE-092, No.25  
AWE-092, No.8  
AWE-092, No.5  
AWE-092, No.6  
AWE-092, No.9  
GWG-112, No.3  
GWG-112, No.2  
PL<sub>1</sub> STEREO IND.  
AWE-092, No.15  
AWE-092, No.11  
AWE-092, No.30  
AWM-120, No.9  
GWS-124, No.5  
AWR-152, No.16  
AWT-001, No.10  
AWE-092, No.28  
AWT-001, No.17  
AWT-001, No.15  
AWE-092, No.27  
TUNING METER  
AM/FM SIGNAL METER

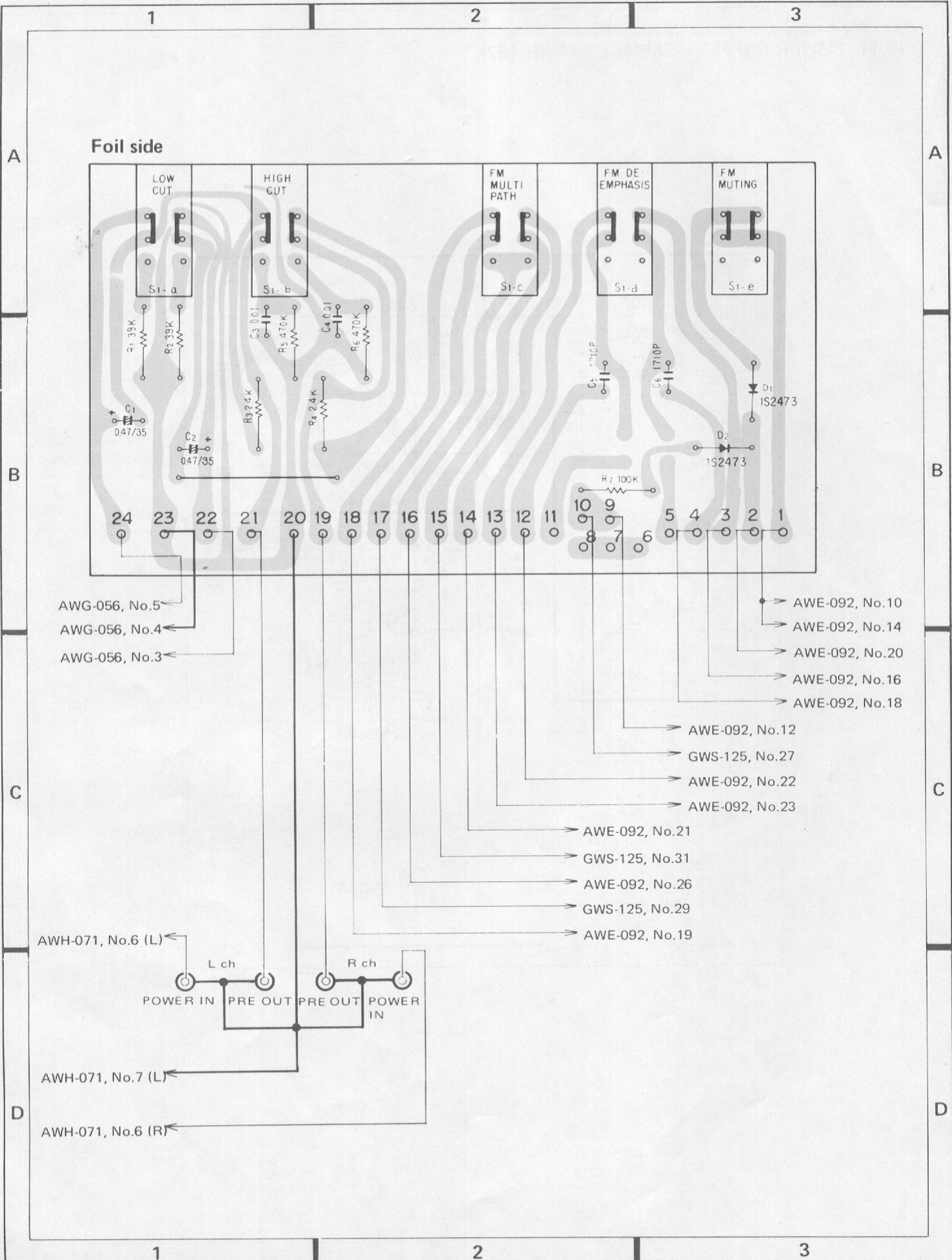






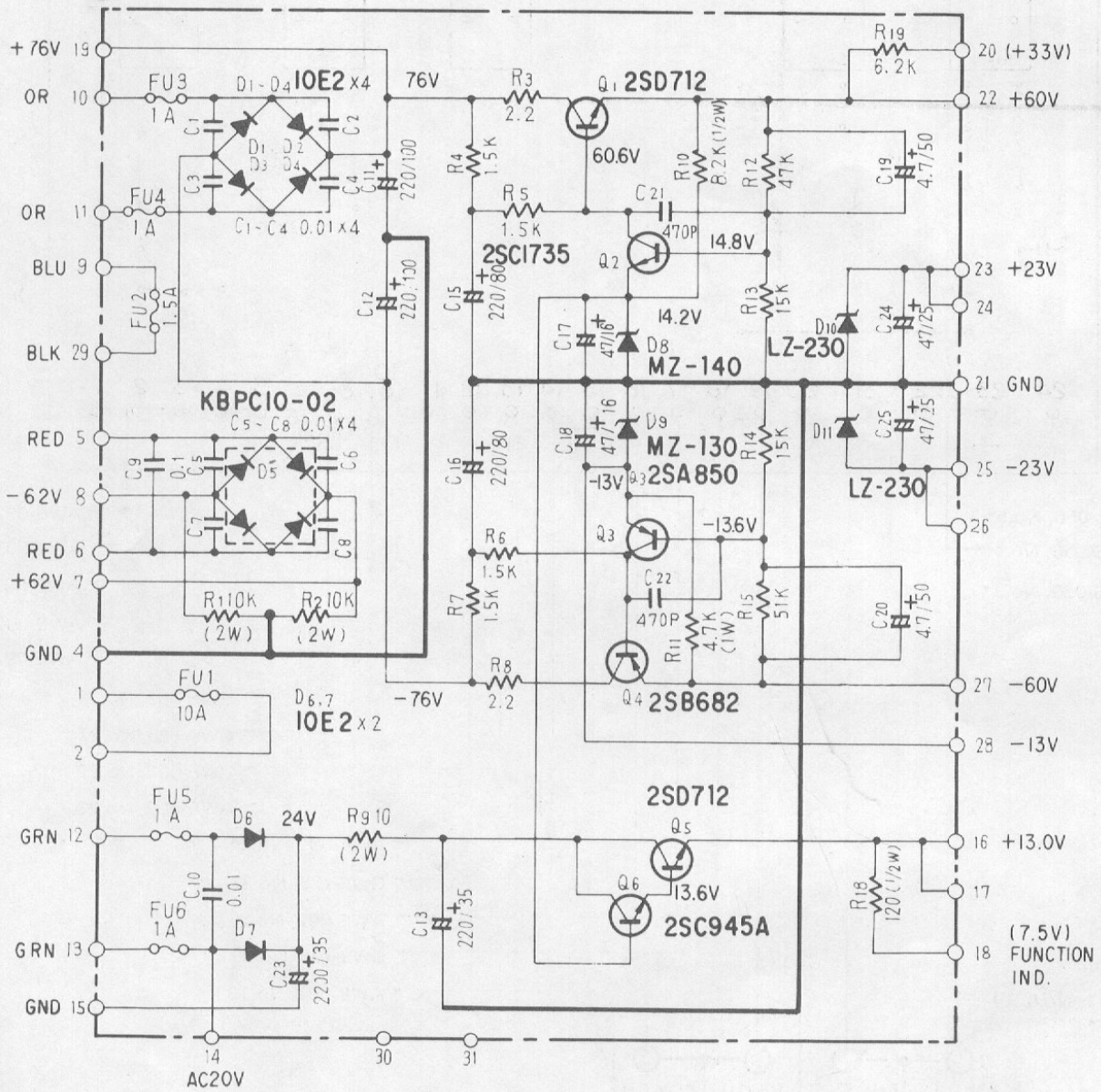




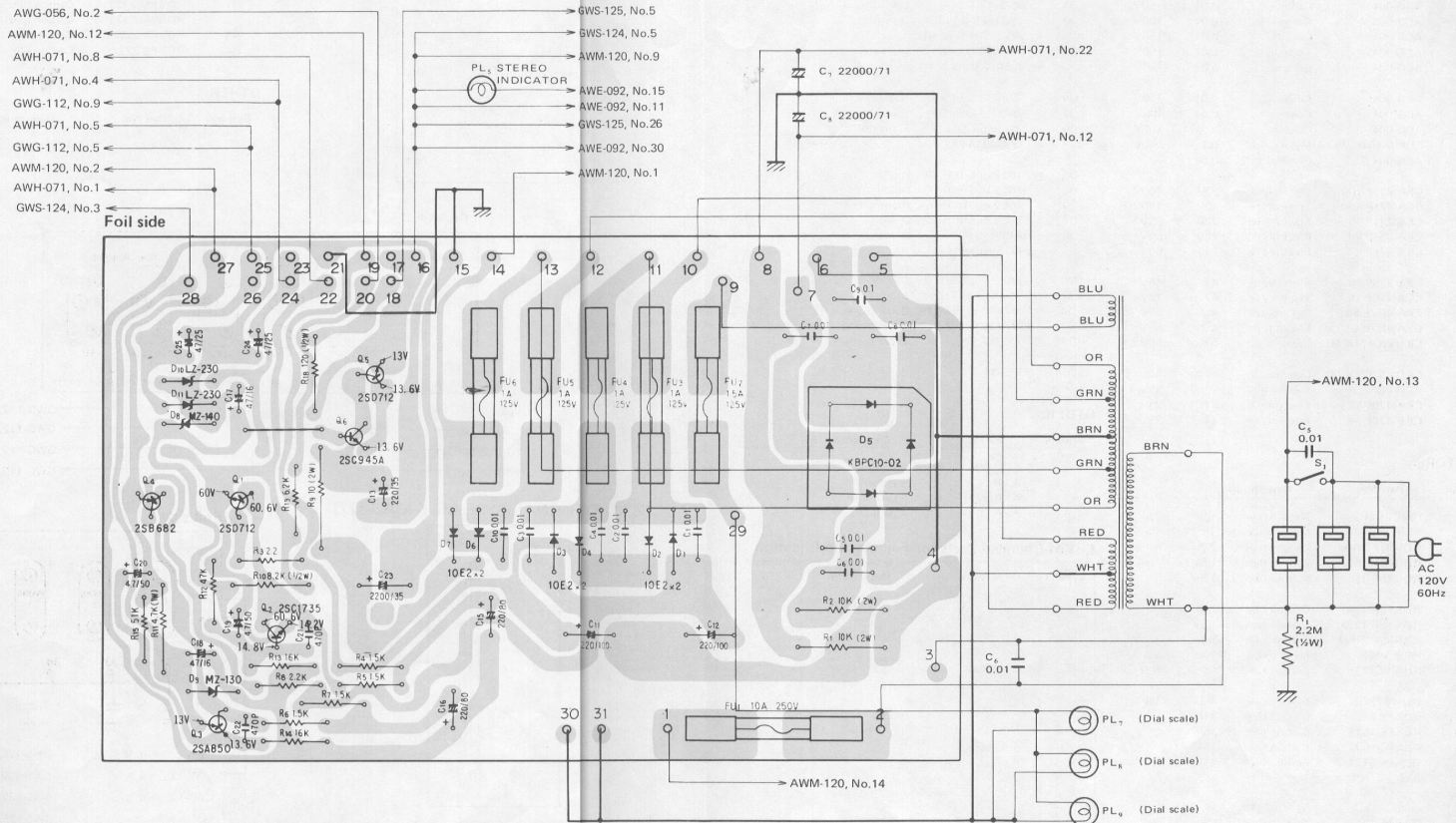




# 12.11 POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY (AWR-152)







- AWG-056, No.2
- AWM-120, No.12
- AWH-071, No.8
- AWH-071, No.4
- GWG-112, No.9
- AWH-071, No.5
- GWG-112, No.5
- AWM-120, No.2
- AWH-071, No.1
- GWS-124, No.3

- GWS-125, No.5
- GWS-124, No.5
- AWM-120, No.9
- AWE-092, No.15
- AWE-092, No.11
- GWS-125, No.26
- AWE-092, No.30
- AWM-120, No.1

- AWH-071, No.22
- AWH-071, No.12

- BLU
- BLU
- OR
- GRN
- BRN
- GRN
- OR
- RED
- WHT
- RED

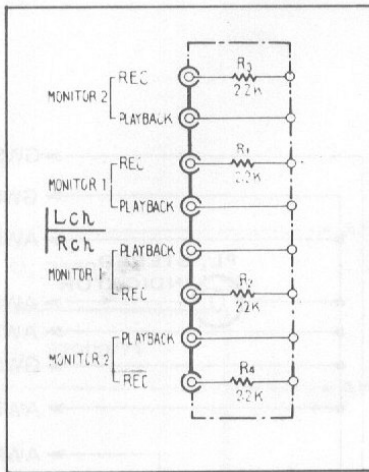
- PL<sub>7</sub> (Dial scale)
- PL<sub>8</sub> (Dial scale)
- PL<sub>9</sub> (Dial scale)







## 12.12 TERMINAL ASSEMBLY (GWS-126)



## Parts List

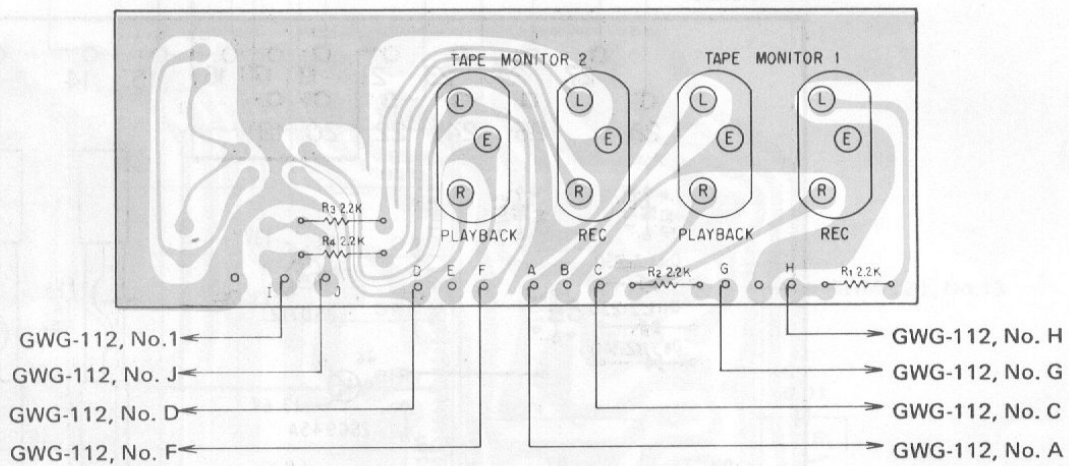
### RESISTORS

Symbol	Part No.	Description
R1	RD¼PM 222J	Carbon film 2.2k
R2	RD¼PM 222J	Carbon film 2.2k
R3	RD¼PS 222J	Carbon film 2.2k
R4	RD¼PS 222J	Carbon film 2.2k

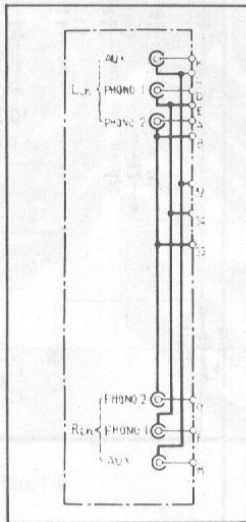
### OTHER

Symbol	Part No.	Description
	AKB-027	4P pin jack

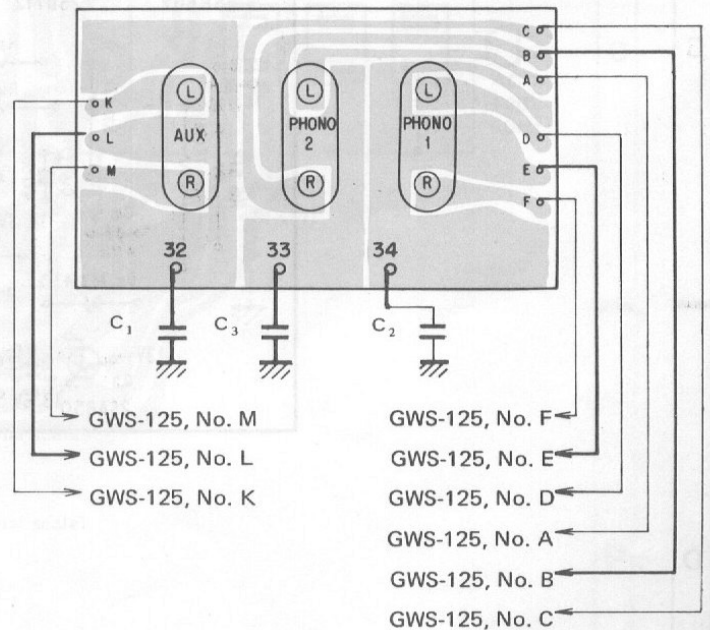
### Foil side



## 12.13 TERMINAL ASSEMBLY (GWS-127)



### Foil side

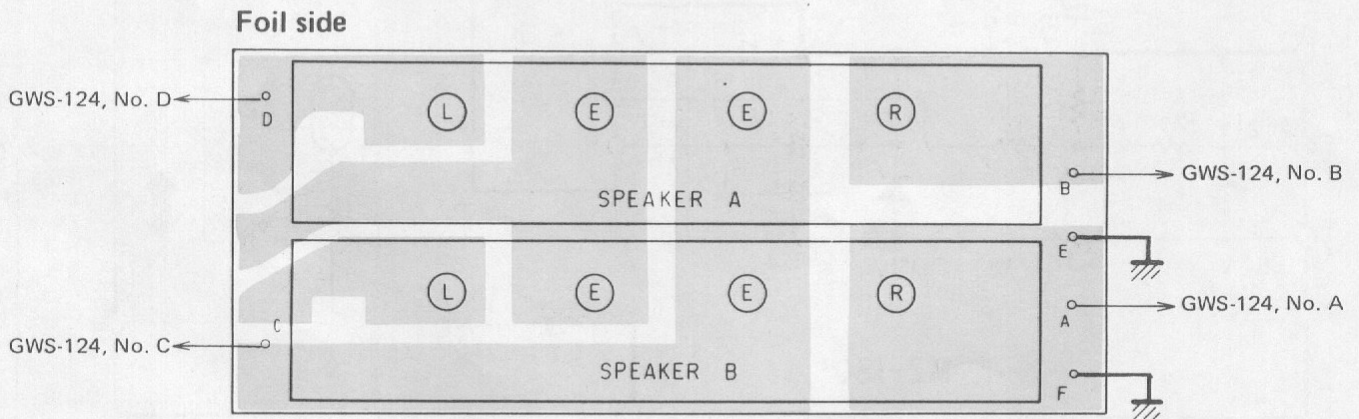
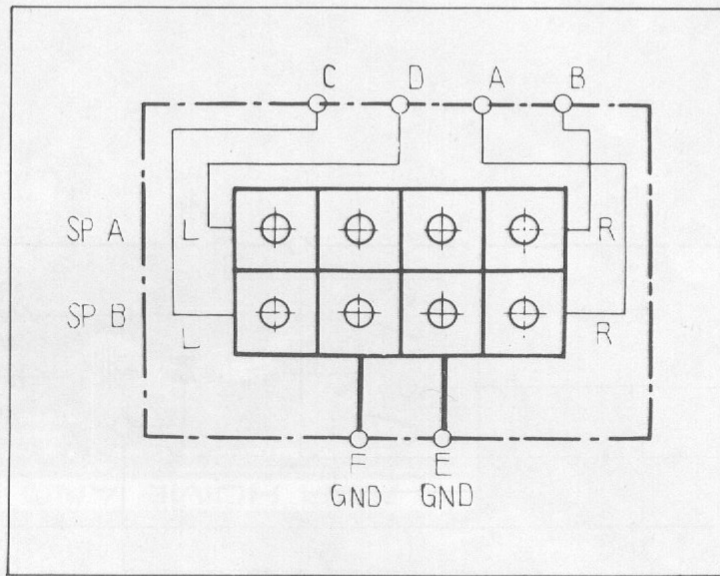


## Part List

Symbol	Part No.	Description
	AKB-028	6-P pinJack



12.14 SPEAKER TERMINAL ASSEMBLY (GWS-128)

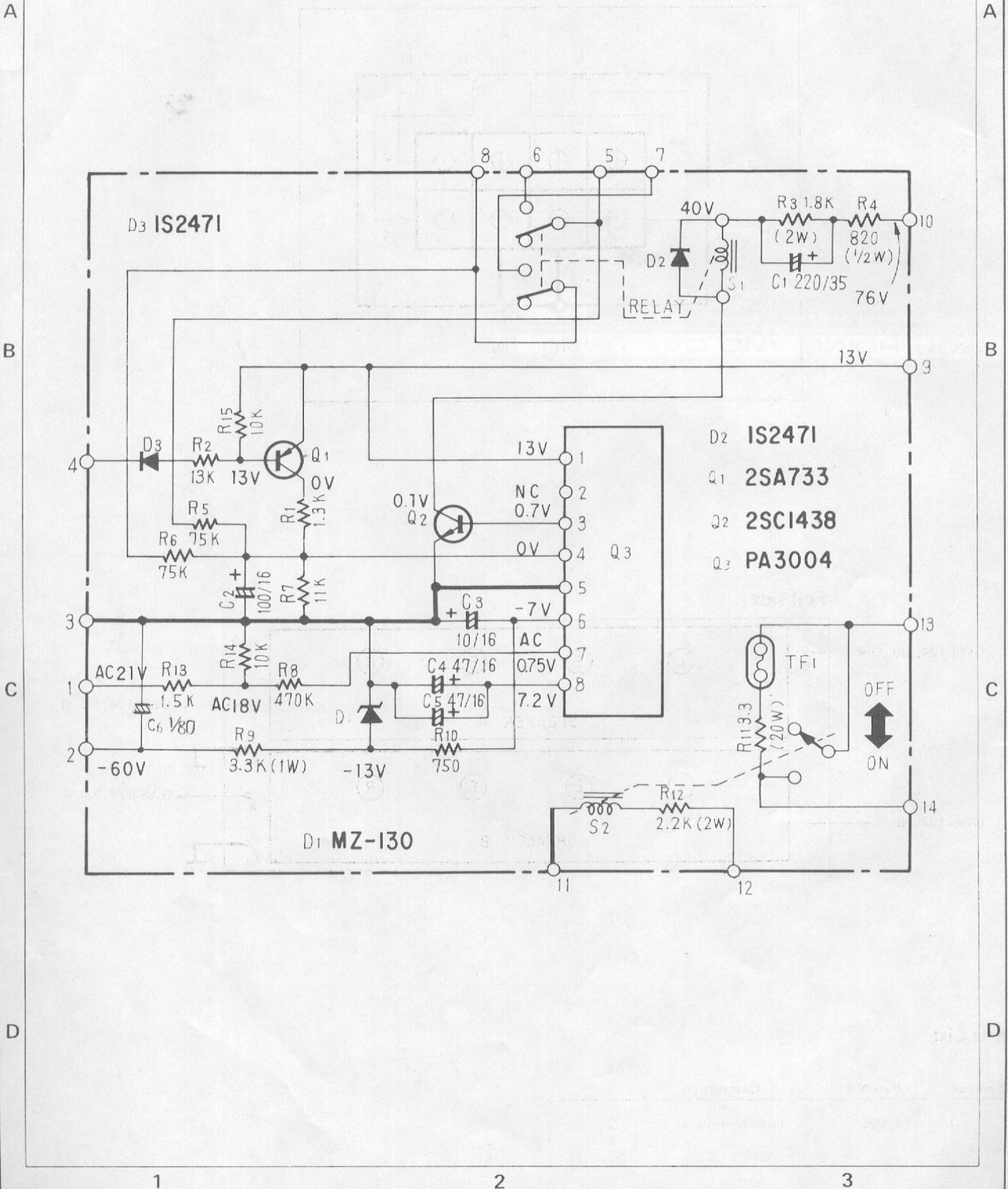


Parts List

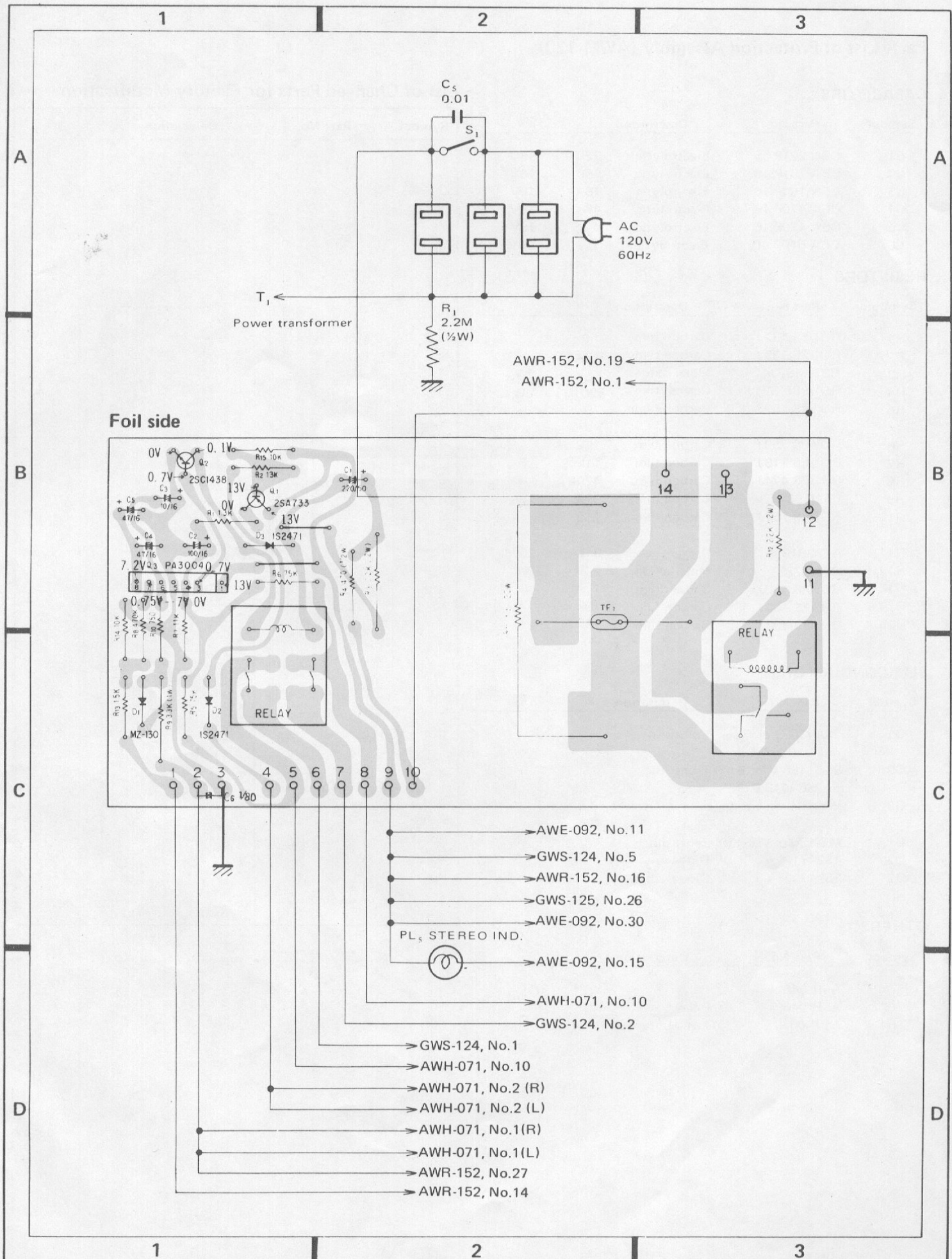
Symbol	Part No.	Description
	AKE-029	Push terminal C



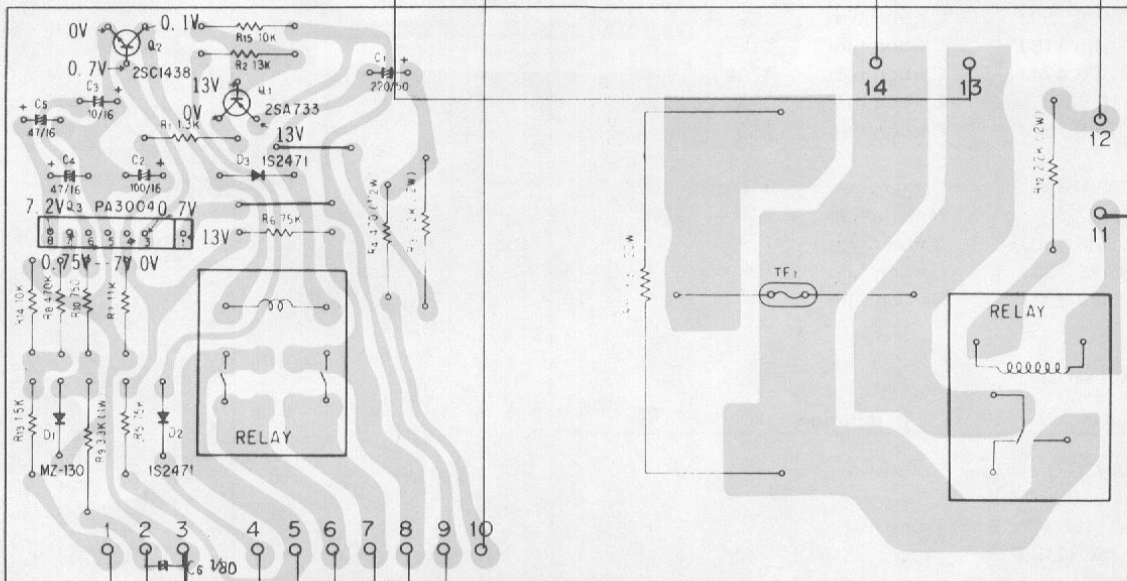
12.15 PROTECTION ASSEMBLY (AWM-120)







Foil side



- AWE-092, No.11
- GWS-124, No.5
- AWR-152, No.16
- GWS-125, No.26
- AWE-092, No.30
- PL<sub>5</sub> STEREO IND.
- AWE-092, No.15
- AWH-071, No.10
- GWS-124, No.2
- GWS-124, No.1
- AWH-071, No.10
- AWH-071, No.2 (R)
- AWH-071, No.2 (L)
- AWH-071, No.1(R)
- AWH-071, No.1(L)
- AWR-152, No.27
- AWR-152, No.14







# 13. PACKING

