

Wijzigingsboek

Portable radio D2999

00/01/02/05/17

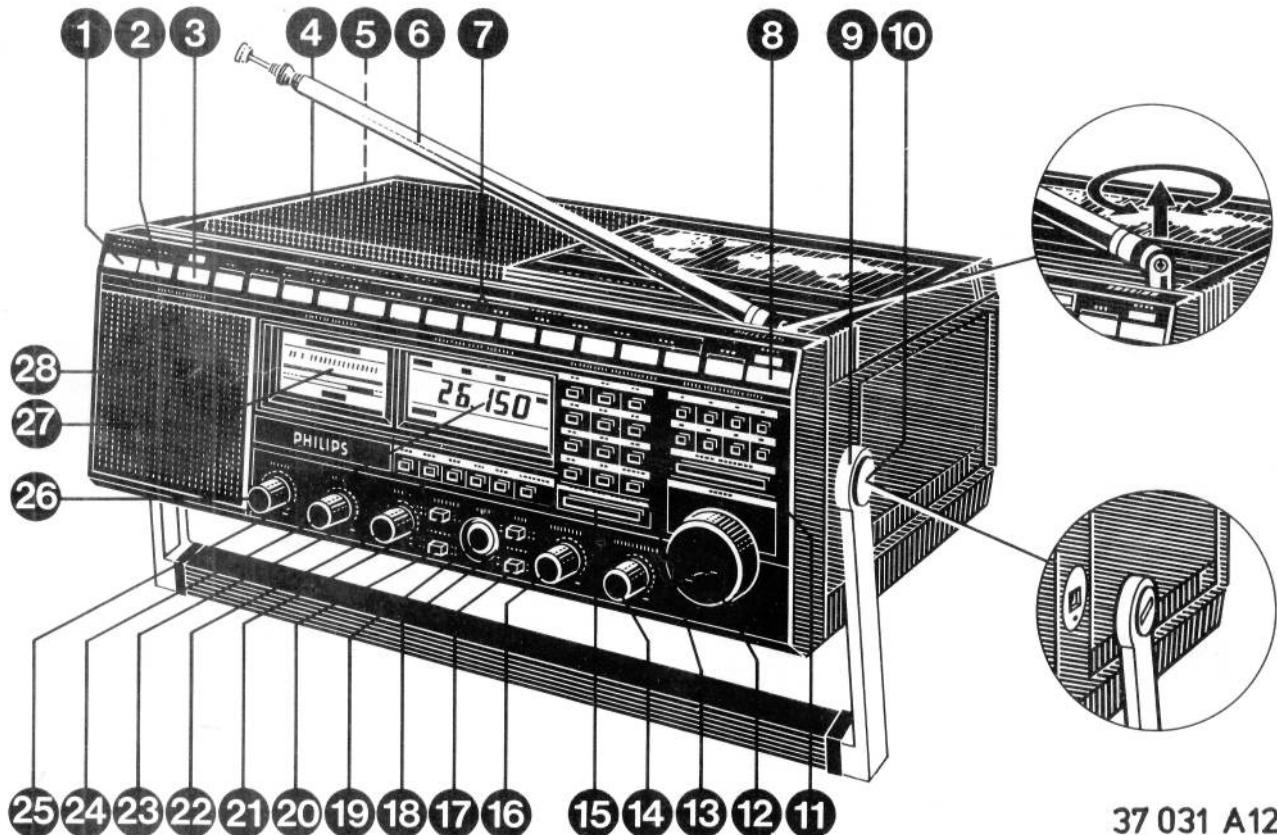
Service Service Service

Let op bij bedruk weglake.

For repair information of the cassette mechanism see
Service Manual of Recorders tape deck RT-1 and
RT-63

For -/17 service parts please read 4H i.s.o. 4822 and
3H i.s.o. 5322

Service Manual



Documentation Technique Service Dokumentation Documentazione di Servizio Huolte-Ohje Manual de Servicio Manual de Servicio



"Pour votre sécurité, ces documents doivent être utilisés par des spécialistes agréés, seuls habilités à réparer votre appareil en panne".



Subject to modification

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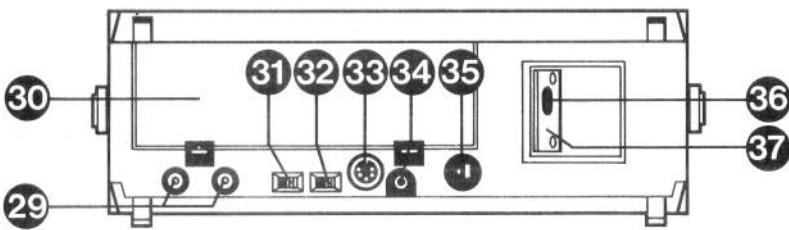
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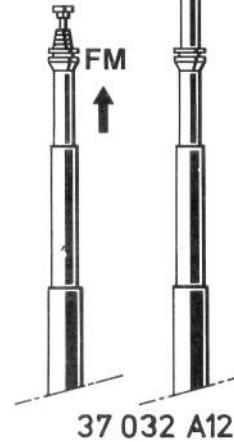
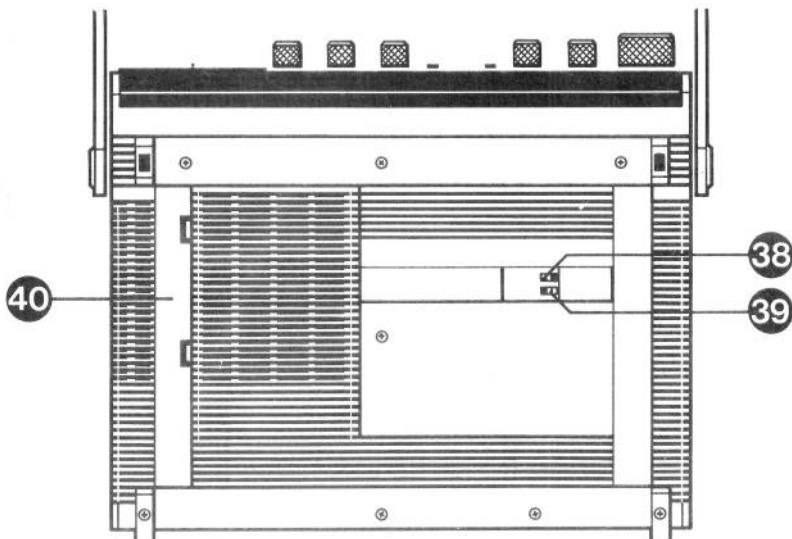
Printed in The Netherlands

PHILIPS

Published by
Service Consumer Electronics



SW



- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 Main speaker on/off switch | 21 Narrow/wide bandwidth switch |
| 2 Signal strength/battery check button | 22 Treble control |
| 3 Light button | 23 Clock/alarm and display function buttons |
| 4 Main speaker | 24 Bass control |
| 5 External DC supply socket | 25 LCD display |
| 6 Telescopic aerial | 26 Volume control |
| 7 Wave range buttons with LED indicators | 27 Field strength/battery check meter |
| 8 Radio on/off button | 28 Monitoring speaker |
| 9 Carrying handle | 29 External aerial connections |
| 10 Fixing screw for carrying handle | 30 Battery compartment for supply batteries |
| 11 Preset buttons | 31 AM external aerial switch |
| 12 Tuning knob | 32 FM external aerial switch |
| 13 Frequency keyboard | 33 Line out DIN socket |
| 14 Gain control | 34 Line out phono socket |
| 15 Start/stop button for search facility | 35 External loudspeaker socket |
| 16 BFO control | 36 Mains socket |
| 17 Gain on/off switch | 37 Mains socket plate |
| 18 BFO on/off switch | 38 12 hr./24 hr. switch |
| 19 Headphone socket | 39 9/10 kHz switch |
| 20 Local/distant switch | 40 Battery compartment for memory batteries |

WAVE RANGES

Display indication for the different frequency ranges:

FM : 87.5-108 MHz

LW : 150-360 kHz

MW : 520-1608 kHz

SW : 1609-29999 kHz (for the /02 version up to 26100 kHz)

The broadcast SW bands are subdivided as follows:

120 meter from 2300 kHz to 2495 kHz

90 meter from 3200 kHz to 3400 kHz

60 meter from 4750 kHz to 5060 kHz

49 meter from 5950 kHz to 6200 kHz

41 meter from 7100 kHz to 7300 kHz

31 meter from 9500 kHz to 9900 kHz

25 meter from 11650 kHz to 12050 kHz

19 meter from 15100 kHz to 15600 kHz

16 meter from 17550 kHz to 17900 kHz

13 meter from 21450 kHz to 21850 kHz

11 meter from 25600 kHz to 26100 kHz

SPECIFICATIONS

IF-AM	: 55000/468 kHz
IF-FM	: 10.7 MHz
	: { 4.5 V (3x R6) µP/display : { 9 V (6x R20)
	: 110-127/220-240 V 50-60 Hz
	: 7 W ± 1 dB 4 Ω (d ≤ 10%)
External supply	: 12 V DC

-/17 ONLY

"After servicing leakage current metal parts to The leakage c

In case of interjacent frequencies both LED's will light up.

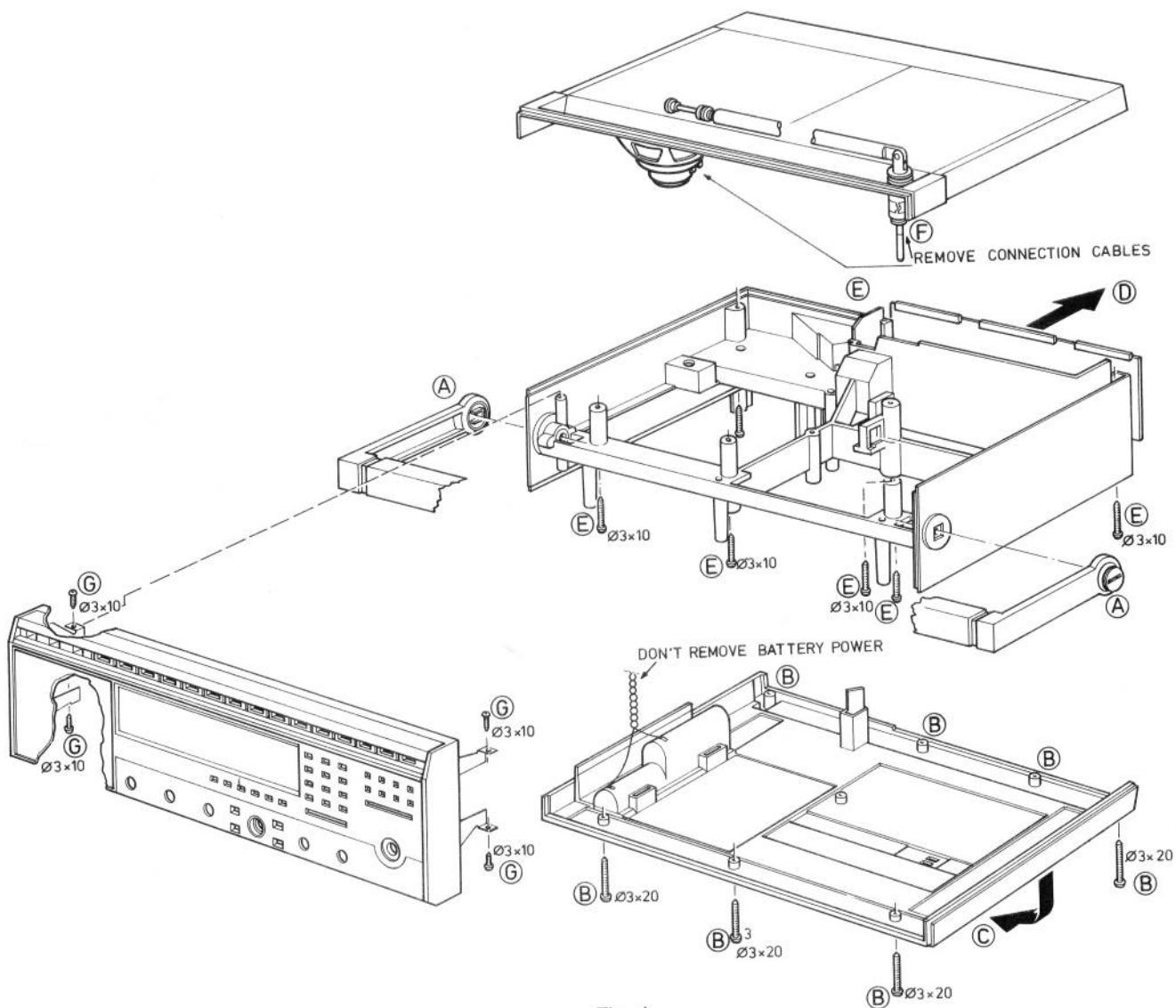


Fig. 1

37 203 D 12

-/17 ONLY

"After servicing and before returning set to customer perform a leakage current or resistive measurement test from all exposed metal parts to earth ground to assure no shock hazard exist. The leakage current must not exceed 0.5 mA".

Diagnosis Analogue-Digital Failure*Introduction:*

The receiver is digitally driven by two μ P's. Both μ P's have been provided with a service testing program, as a result of which it becomes possible to make a clear separation between the functioning of the analog section and the digital section of the receiver. Moreover it is possible to check the output of the digital section by measuring the tuning voltages (table: V - tuning voltages).

The first μ P (7169) is coupled to the Time - Keyboard - Preset memory - LCD display with driver - Alarm time functions. The supply of this μ P is furnished by the three 1,5 V R6 batteries in the small battery compartment, as a result of which the clock functions and the information in the preset memories is stored safely.

The second μ P (7174) constitutes together with the first μ P the control of the synthesizer (7176) and the LED indicators with driver (7175).

Service testing program (see Fig. 2, 3, 4)

1. Remove the batteries from the small battery compartment. After that the +3 supply voltage to the first μ P (7169) is interrupted.
Do not apply mains supply nor battery voltage (9 V).
2. Disconnect connector 1. This is the cable connection between the first μ P (7169) and the second μ P (7174). Restore the mass connection of connector 1/7 by means of a temporary connection with the chassis of the display unit.
3. Connect a switchable external supply voltage of +4,5 V to the + connection of the small battery compartment. Switch off the external supply voltage.
4. For the test of the first μ P connect K2 (this is connector socket 1/1) to the external supply voltage of +4,5 V. Now switch on the external supply voltage. The μ P will now be ready for the service testing program.
For details, see Flow Chart of the first μ P testing program. (Fig. 3).
At the beginning the LCD will remain blank.
Next connect K2 to mass.
The LCD continues to be blank.
After that, connect K2 to the external +4,5 V.
All segments on the LCD will now be driven.
If there is no LCD indication, the output of gate D shall be measured.
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM defective
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD or driver defective

When the μ P functions according to the testing program, various pins of it can be checked with the aid of an electronic voltmeter (only useful when display does not show the desired result). The values measured during this check shall practically correspond with the values mentioned in table 1. The service testing program of the first μ P can be stopped by switching off the +4,5 V. After the μ P has been reset and the connection to K2 has been loosened, the processor will come into its normal clock function and shows this on the LCD as soon as the +4,5 V is switched on again.

5. Before starting the second service program, a test pin shall be fixed to connector 1/2 (plug section) through a hole in the screening around the connector 1. After that the connecting cable is connected again to connector 1.

6. Connect connector 1/2 to mass, apply external supply voltage of +4,5 V and connect the mains supply. The set will now come into its normal clock function and show this on the LCD.

7. After the On/Off knob has been actuated, the second μ P will be ready for the service testing program. For more details, see the Flow Chart of the second μ P testing program (Fig. 4).

At the beginning the LCD indicates 87,5 MHz (or the latest transmitter which was selected). Next loosen connector 1/2 from mass. Now all LEDs will light up.

Then connect connector 1/2 to mass. During the second service testing program various pins of the second μ P can be checked with the aid of an electronic voltmeter. The values found during this check shall correspond with the values stated in table 2. If there is no LED indication, the output of gate D shall be measured.

$D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ RAM defective
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ LCD or driver defective

When the On/Off knob is actuated for the second time, the service testing program of the second μ P is stopped.

After the test pin has been disconnected, the set will come again into its normal clock function and shows this on the LCD.

Remarks:

- * Can only be measured when the output stage is pulled up to a series resistor of 100 k Ω to the +3.
- ** This pin has been connected to mass.
- *** When there is no display,
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM of first μ P is defective
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD or driver defective

Remarks:

- * In some set versions this pin has been connected to mass.
- ** Wide/Narrow switch SK-H to Wide.
- *** Signal consists of pulses.
- **** Supply voltage with pulses.
- ***** When there is no display,
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ RAM of second μ P is defective
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ LED or driver is defective

NL SERVICEWENKEN

Diagnose Analoog-Digitaal Fout

Inleiding:

De ontvanger wordt digitaal gestuurd door 2 µP's. In beide µP's is een service test programma opgenomen, waardoor het mogelijk wordt om een duidelijke scheiding tussen het functioneren van het analoge deel en 't digitale deel van de ontvanger te maken. Ook kan door het meten van de afstemspanningen (tabel: V-tuning voltages) de uitgang van het digitale deel worden gekontroleerd.

De eerste µP (7169) is gekoppeld aan de Time-Keyboard-Preset Memory-LCD display met driver-Alarm time functies. De voeding van deze µP wordt geleverd door de drie 1,5 V R6 batterijen in het kleine batterijhuis waardoor de klok funktioneert en de preset geheugens bewaard blijven.

De tweede µP (7174) vormt samen met de eerste µP de sturing van de synthesizer (7176) en de LED indikatoren met driver (7175).

Service test programma (zie Fig. 2, 3, 4)

1. Verwijder de batterijen uit het kleine batterijhuis. Daarmee is de +3 voedingsspanning naar de 1e µP (7169) verbroken. Ook geen netvoeding of batterijspanning (9 V) aanleggen.
2. Neem connector 1 los. Dit is de kabelverbinding tussen de 1^o µP (7169) en de 2e µP (7174). Herstel de massa aansluiting van connector 1/7 d.m.v. een tijdelijke verbinding met het chassis van de display unit.
3. Sluit een schakelbare externe voedingsspanning van +4,5 V aan de + aansluiting van het kleine batterijhuis. Schakel voorlopig de externe voedingsspanning uit.
4. Voor de test van de eerste µP verbind K2 (dit is connector bus 1/1) met de externe voedingsspanning van +4,5 V. Schakel nu de externe voedingsspanning in. Nu zal de µP in het service testprogramma geraken. Voor details zie Flow Chart van het eerste µP testprogramma (Fig. 3). Aanvankelijk zal de LCD blank blijven. Dan K2 naar massa verbinden. De LCD blijft blank. Daarna K2 met de externe +4,5 V verbinden. Display wordt nu: Alle segmenten op LCD worden aangestuurd. Als er geen uitslag is, moet de uitgang van poort D gemeten worden.
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM fout
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD display of driver fout

Indien de µP in het service testprogramma funktioneert kunnen diverse pennen ervan gekontroleerd worden (alleen nuttig als display niet het gewenste resultaat toont) met een elektronische voltmeter. De gemeten waarden moeten dan vrijwel overeenstemmen met de waarden vermeld in tabel 1.

De eerste µP wordt weer uit het service testprogramma genomen door de +4,5 V weer uit te schakelen. Nadat de µP gereset en de tijdelijke verbinding naar K2 weggenomen is, zal de processor in zijn normale klokfunktie komen en deze op de LCD aangeven zodra de +4,5 V weer ingeschakeld wordt.

5. Voordat het tweede service testprogramma wordt gestart moet, door een gat in de afscherming om connector 1, een testpen aan connector 1/2 (stekerdeel) worden gehaakt. Daarna wordt de verbindskabel met connector 1 weer verbonden.
6. Verbindt connector 1/2 aan massa, schakel externe voedingsspanning +4,5 V in en sluit de netvoeding aan. Het apparaat zal nu in zijn normale klokfunktie komen en deze aangeven op de LCD.
7. Nadat de On/Off knop is bediend zal de 2e µP in het service testprogramma komen. Voor meer details zie het Flow Chart van de 2e µP testprogramma (Fig. 4). Eerst geeft de LCD-display 87,5 MHz aan (of laatste zenderkeuze). Neem daarna connector 1/2 vrij van massa. Nu zullen alle LED's oplichten. Verbindt daarna connector 1/2 met massa. In het 2e service testprogramma kunnen diverse pennen van de 2e µP gekontroleerd worden met een elektronische voltmeter. De gemeten waarden moeten dan overeenstemmen met de waarden in tabel 2. Als er geen LED indikatie is, moet de uitgang van poort D gemeten worden.
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ RAM fout
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ LED of driver fout

Als nu de On/Off knop voor de tweede keer bedient wordt, kan de 2e µP uit het service testprogramma worden genomen. Nadat de testpen is losgenomen zal het apparaat weer in zijn normale klokfunktie komen en deze op de LCD aangeven.

Opmerkingen:

- * Kan slechts dan worden gemeten als de uitgangsknop is verbonden ("pulled up") met een serieweerstand van 100 kΩ aan de +3.
- ** Deze pen is met massa verbonden.
- *** Als er geen indicatie ("display") is,
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM van 1e µP is fout
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD display of driver is fout

Opmerkingen:

- * In sommige apparaten uitvoeringen is deze pen verbonden met massa.
- ** Wide/Narrow schakelaar in positie Wide.
- *** Signaal bestaat uit pulsen.
- **** Voedingsspanning met pulsen.
- ***** Als er geen indicatie ("display") is,
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ RAM van 2e µP is fout
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ LED of driver is fout

F C

Diagnos

Introdu Le récept effectué Les deux permettent partie au peut aussi mesures accord) Le premier "time-key" driver-alarm pré-réglage d'alarmes batteries à piles et mise en Le deux commandes LED avec

Program

1. Extraire la logée: µP et tension

2. Détacher le câble de la connexion

3. Brancher la connexion temporaire d'alimentation

4. Afin de tester le K2 (c'est l'alimentation tension) L'accès est alors air. Pour programme L'affichage Relier toujours Relier Tous les commandes S'il n'y a pas de mesure

$D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM fout
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD display or driver is fout

Si le µP peut contrôler l'affichage voltmètre alors corriger tableau 1. On fait une coupure à zéro le processeur ce qui se nouveau

F CONSEILS SERVICE

Diagnostic erreur digitale-analogique

Introduction:

Le récepteur est à commande digitale, celle-ci est effectuée par 2 µP.

Les deux µP comportent un programme de test service permettant de faire une séparation distincte entre la partie analogique et la partie digitale du récepteur. On peut aussi grâce à ce programme contrôler par les mesures des tensions d'accord (tableau tensions V accord) la sortie de la section digitale.

Le premier µP (7169) est couplé aux fonctions "time-keyboard-preset memory-LCD display with driver-alarmtime" (temps-clavier-mémoire de préréglage-affichage à LCD avec driver et temps d'alarme). L'alimentation de ce µP est fournie par trois batteries de 1,5 V R6 situées dans le petit compartiment à piles ce qui permet le fonctionnement de l'horloge et la mise en mémoire- du préréglage.

Le deuxième µP (7174) forme avec le premier la commande du synthétiseur (7116) et des indicateurs à LED avec driver (7175).

Programme de test service (voir la Fig. 2, 3, 4)

1. Extraire les piles du petit compartiment où elles sont logées. La tension d'alimentation +3 vers le premier µP est ainsi interrompue (7169). Ne pas appliquer de tension secteur ou de tension par pile (9 V).
 2. Détacher le connecteur. Il s'agit de la connexion de câble entre le 1er µP (7169) et le 2ème (7174). Rétablir la connexion de masse du connecteur 1/7 grâce à une connexion provisoire au châssis de l'unité d'affichage.
 3. Brancher une tension d'alimentation externe commutable de +4,5 V à la connexion du petit compartiment de piles. Interrompre la tension d'alimentation externe.
 4. Afin de pouvoir exécuter le test au premier µP, relier K2 (c'est la douille de connexion 1/1) à la tension d'alimentation externe de 4,5 V. Relier maintenant la tension d'alimentation externe.
L'accès au programme de test service du premier µP est ainsi ouvert.
Pour plus de détails, voir à l'organigramme du programme de test du 1er µP (Fig. 3).
L'affichage LCD restera encore vierge au début.
Relier alors K2 à la masse. Le LCD reste encore toujours immaculé.
Relier ensuite K2 à la +4,5 V.
Tous les segments de la LCD sont désormais commandés.
S'il n'y a pas résultat, la sortie de la porte D devra être mesurée.
- D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 → défaut dans la RAM
D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 → défaut à l'affichage LCD au driver

Si le µP du programme de test service fonctionne, on peut contrôler quelques broches (utile seulement lorsque l'affichage ne présente pas le résultat escompté) avec un voltmètre électronique. Les valeurs mesurées doivent alors correspondre approximativement aux valeurs du tableau 1.

On fait sortir le µP du programme de test service en coupant à nouveau la +4,5 V.e +4,5 V. Après avoir remis à zéro le µP et interrompu la liaison vers K2, le processeur reprendra sa fonction normale de rythmeur, ce qui sera affiché par la LCD lorsque les +4,5 V sont à nouveau enclenchés.

5. Avant de démarrer le deuxième programme de test il faut accrocher une broche de test au travers d'un trou dans le blindage du connecteur 1 au connecteur 1/2 (section de prise).

Le câble de liaison est ensuite relié au connecteur 1.

6. Relier le connecteur 1/2 à la masse, enclencher la tension d'alimentation externe +4,5 V et brancher la tension secteur.

L'appareil passe à sa fonction normale de rythmeur, ce qui sera affiché à la LCD.

7. Après avoir agi sur le bouton On/Off (marche/arrêt), le second µP sera mis au programme de test service. Pour plus de détails, consulter l'organigramme du programme de test du 2ème µP (Fig. 4). Au départ, l'affichage à LCD donne 87,5 MHz (ou bien le dernier des émetteurs qui avait été choisi). Dégager ensuite le connecteur 1/2 de la masse. Les LED s'allumeront.

Relier ensuite le connecteur 1/2 à la masse. Au programme de test du 2ème µP on peut vérifier quelques broches à l'aide d'un voltmètre électronique. Les valeurs mesurées doivent à peu près correspondre aux valeurs reprises à la table 2. S'il n'y a pas d'indication par LED, il faudra mesurer la sortie par la porte D.

D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 → RAM défectueuse
D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 → LED défectueuse ou driver

Si l'on agi une deuxième fois sur le bouton On/Off, le 2ème µP est sorti du programme de test. Après avoir détaché la broche de mesure, l'appareil reviendra à sa fonction normale de rythmeur.

Remarques:

* Ne peut être mesuré que lorsque l'étage de sortie est relié à une résistance de service de 100 kΩ à la +3 V.

** Cette broche est reliée à la masse.

*** Lorsqu'il n'y a pas d'indication à l'affichage,
D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 → RAM du 1er µP est défectueuse

D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 → affichage ou driver est défectueux

Remarques:

* Dans certaines versions, cette broche est reliée à la masse.

** Commutateur "Wide/Narrow" en position Wide.

*** Signal composé d'impulsions.

**** Tension d'alimentation à impulsions

***** Lorsqu'il n'y a pas d'indication à l'affichage,
D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 → RAM du 2ème µP est défectueuse

D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 → LED ou driver défectueux

TABEL V-TUNING VOLTAGES

Freq. tuned via	LCD-Display indication	V-tuning measured on Connector 5/2
Wave range key: FM freq. input keyboard: 108	87.5 MHz 108 MHz	1.9 Volt 10 Volt

Freq. tuned via wave range key	LCD-Display indication	V-tuning measured on connector 5/3
LW	150 kHz	1.3 Volt
MW	520 kHz	1.5 Volt
S1	2300 kHz	2.2 Volt
S2	3200 kHz	2.8 Volt
S3	4750 kHz	3.7 Volt
S4	5950 kHz	4.7 Volt
S5	7100 kHz	5.8 Volt
S6	9500 kHz	1 Volt
S7	11650 kHz	1.5 Volt
S8	15100 kHz	2.4 Volt
S9	17550 kHz	3.1 Volt
S10	21460 kHz	4.6 Volt
S11	25600 kHz	6.6 Volt

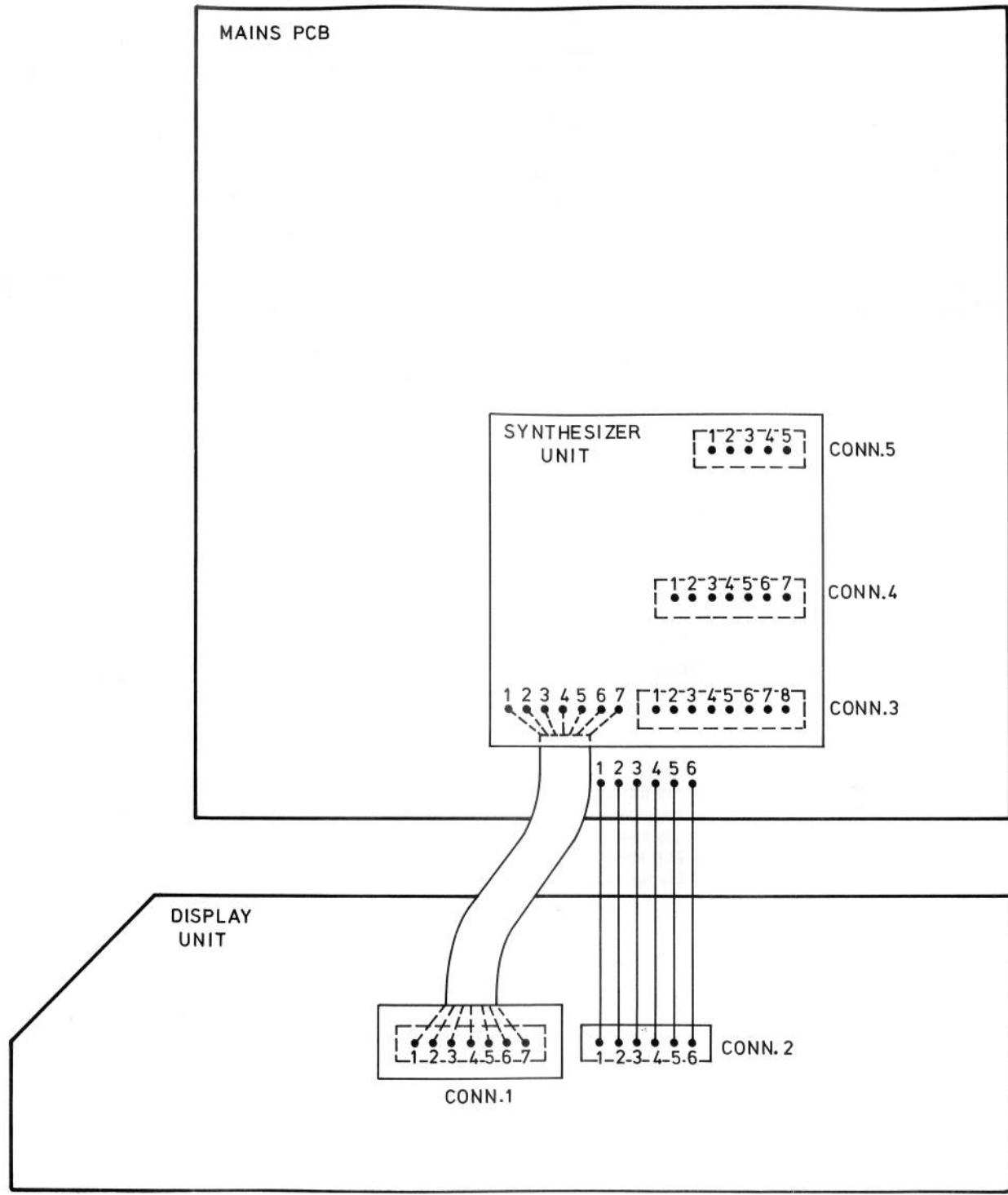
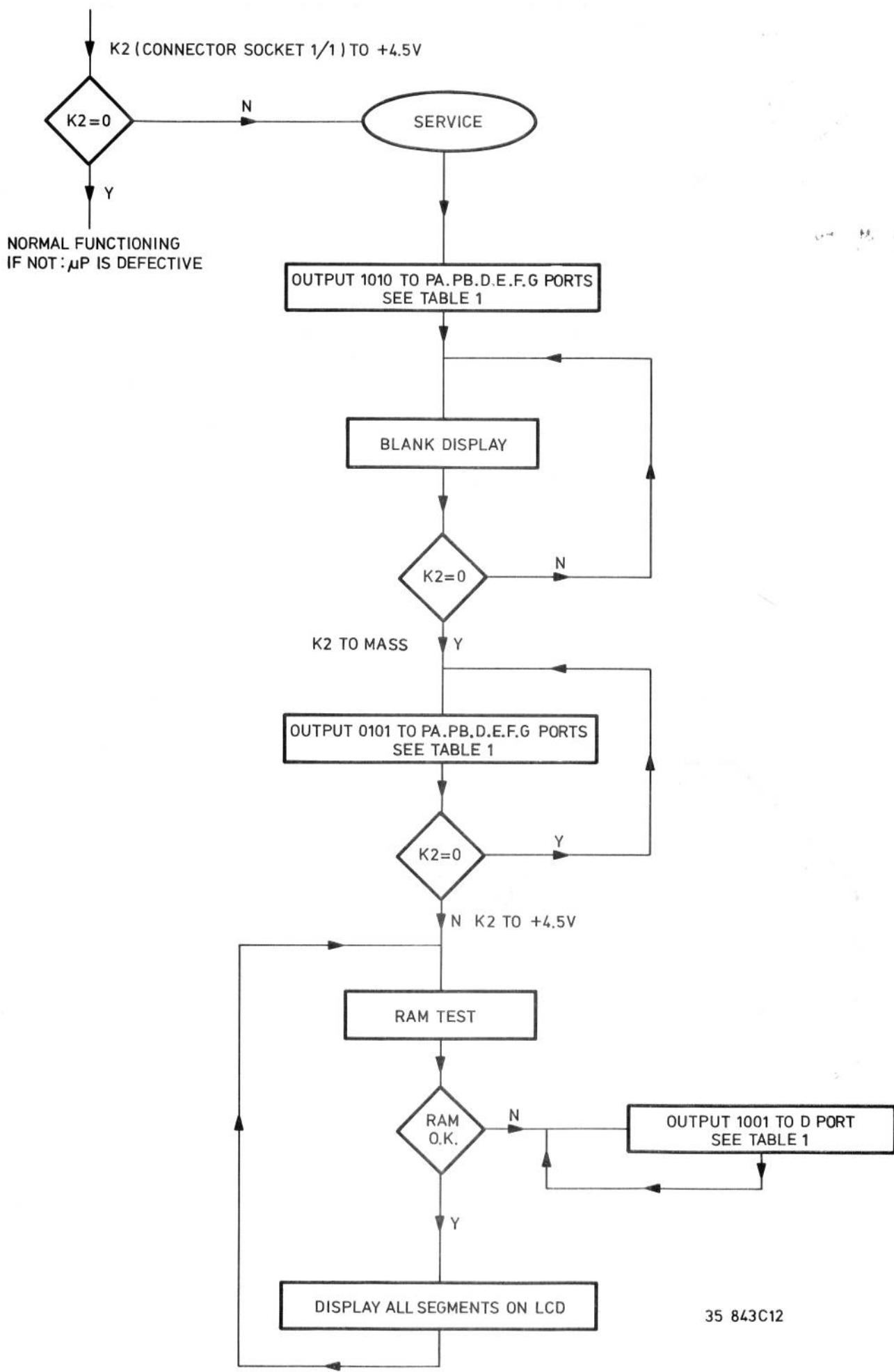


Fig. 2

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Fig. 3

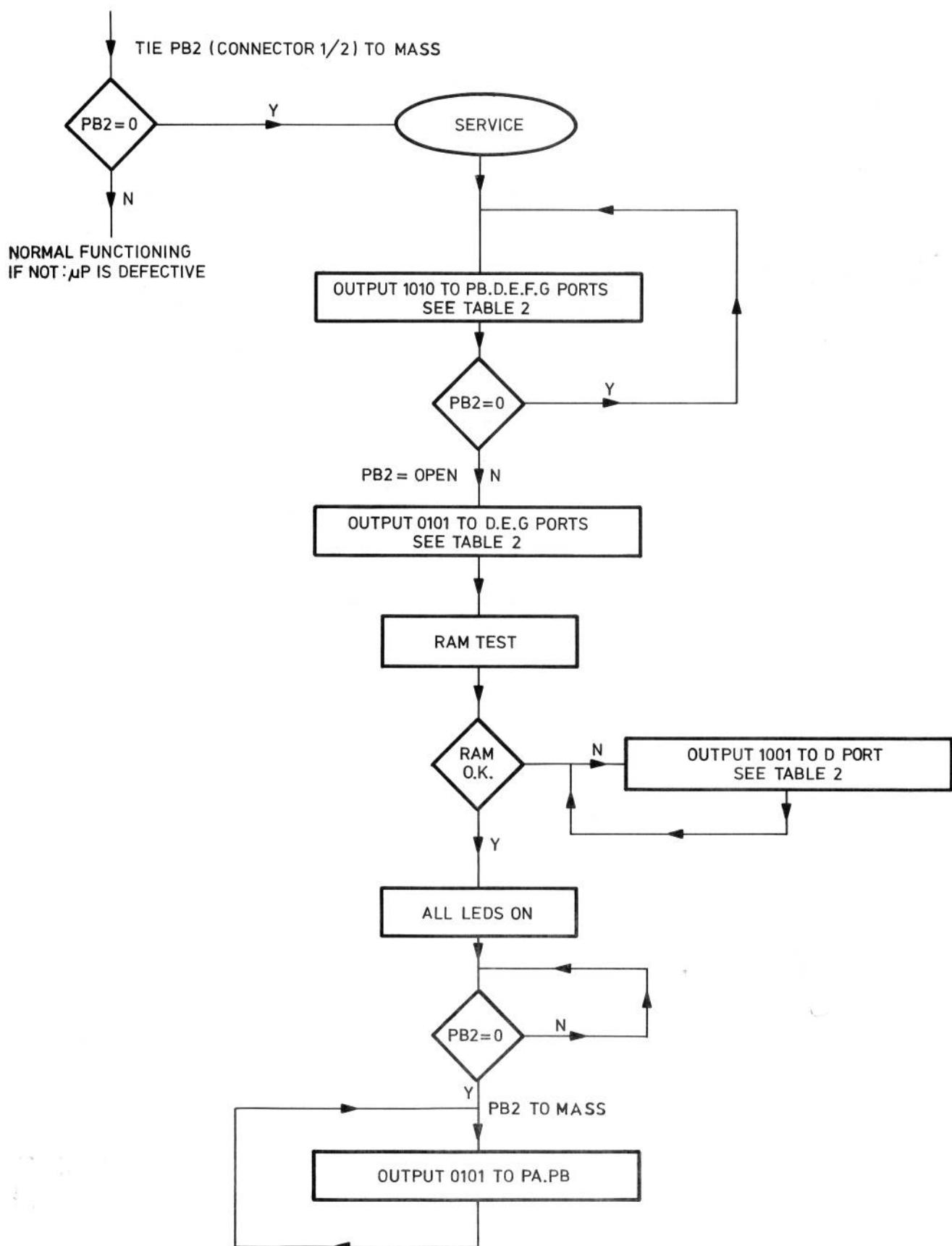


Fig. 4

35 844C12

μP2 **TABLE 2**

I/O Port	Pin	Conn. 1/2 PB ₂ = 0	Conn. 1/2 PB ₂ = open	conn. 1/2 PB ₂ = 0
PA ₀	1	+5	0	0
PA ₁	2	0	0	+5***
PA ₂	3	0	0	0
PA ₃	4	0	+5**	+5**
PB ₀	38	+5*	+5*	0*
PB ₁	39	0	0	+5
PB ₂	40	0	+5	0
PB ₃	41	0	0	+5
D ₀	17	+5	0	0
D ₁	18	0	+5	+5
D ₂	19	+5	0	0
D ₃	20	0	+5	+5
E ₀	23	+5	0	0
E ₁	24	0	+5	+5
E ₂	25	+5	0	0
E ₃	26	0	+5	+5
F ₀	27	+5	0	0
F ₁	28	0	0	0
F ₂	29	+5	0	0
F ₃	30	0	+5****	+5****
G ₀	31	+5	0	0
G ₁	32	0	+5	+5
G ₂	33	+5	0	0
G ₃	34	0	+5	+5

* In some set versions this pin has been connected to mass.

** Wide/Narrow switch to Wide.

*** Signal consists of pulses.

**** Supply voltage with pulses.

***** When there is no display: D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 → RAM of second μP is defective
D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 → LED or driver is defective

μP1 **TABLE 1**

I/O Port	Pin	K ₂ = +3	K ₂ = 0	K ₂ = +3
PA ₀	1	+3	0	0
PA ₁	2	0	+3	+3
PA ₂	3	+3	0	0
PA ₃	4	0	+3	+3
PB ₀	38	+3	0	0
PB ₁	39	0	+3	+3
PB ₂	40	+3	0	0
PB ₃	41	0	+3	+3
D ₀	17	+3	0	0
D ₁	18	0	+3	+3
D ₂	19	+3	0	0
D ₃	20	0	+3	+3
E ₀	23	+3	0	0
E ₁	24	0	+3	+3
E ₂	25	+3	0	0
E ₃	26	0	+3	+3
F ₀	27	+3	0	0
F ₁	28	0**	0**	0**
F ₂	29	+3	0	0
F ₃	30	0	+3	+3
G ₀	31	+3*	0*	0*
G ₁	32	0**	0**	0**
G ₂	33	+3*	0*	0*
G ₃	34	0*	+3*	+3*

Display:
All segments
on LCD***

* Can only be measured when output stage is pulled up to a series resistor of 100 kΩ to +3.

** This pin is connected to ground.

*** When there is no display: D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 → RAM of first μP is defective
D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 → LCD or driver is defective

D SERVICEHINWEISE

Diagnose eines Analog-Digital-fehlers

Einleitung

Der Empfänger wird durch 2 Mikroprozessoren digital gesteuert. In beide Mikroprozessoren ist ein Serviceprüfprogramm aufgenommen, wodurch es möglich wird, eine deutliche Trennung zwischen dem Funktionieren des analogen Teils und des digitalen Teils vorzunehmen. Auch lässt sich durch Messen der Abstimmspannungen (Tabelle: V-tuning voltages) der Ausgang des digitalen Teils kontrollieren.

Der erste Mikroprozessor (7169) ist verbunden mit dem Time-Keyboard-Preset Memory - LCD Display mit Treiber/Lärmzeit-Funktionen. Die Stromversorgung dieses μ Ps wird durch die drei R6-Batterien (1,5 V) im kleinen Batteriegehäuse gewährleistet, wodurch die Uhr arbeitet und die vorprogrammierten Speicher ungeöstet bleiben.

Der zweite Mikroprozessor (7174) bildet gemeinsam mit dem ersten μ P die Steuerung des Synthesizers (7176) und der LED-Anzeiger mit Treiber (7175).

Serviceprüfprogramm (siehe Bild 2, 3, 4)

1. Batterien aus dem Kleinen Batteriegehäuse herausnehmen. Damit ist die +3-Versorgungsspannung zu dem 1. μ P (7169) unterbrochen. Keine Netzspannung noch Batteriespannung anlegen.
2. Steckverbinder 1 lösen. Das ist der Kabelanschluss zwischen dem 1. μ P (7169) und dem 2. μ P (7174). Masseanschluss von Konn. 1/7 wiederherstellen mittels einer provisorischen Verbindung mit dem Chassis der Anzeigeeinheit.

3. Eine schaltbare externe Versorgungsspannung von +4,5 V mit dem + Anschluss des kleinen Batteriegehäuses verbinden. Externe Versorgungsspannung abschalten.
4. Für die Prüfung des ersten μ Ps, K2 (das ist Anschlussbuchse 1/1) mit der externen Versorgungsspannung von +4,5 V verbinden. Externe Versorgungsspannung einschalten. Nun wird der μ P in das Serviceprüfprogramm gelangen. Für Einzelheiten siehe Flussdiagramm des ersten μ -Prüfprogramms (siehe Bild 3).

Anfangs wird die Flüssigkristallanzeige blank bleiben. Dann K2 mit Masse verbinden. Die Flüssigkristallanzeige bleibt blank. Darauf K2 mit der externen Versorgungsspannung +4,5 V verbinden. Display wird nun: alle Segmente auf LCD werden jetzt angesteuert. Wenn kein Ausschlag vorliegt, muss der Ausgang von Tor D gemessen werden.

$D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM falsch
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD-Anzeige oder Treiber falsch

Wenn der Mikroprozessor im Serviceprüfprogramm funktioniert, können diverse Anschlüsse davon (nur nützlich, wenn Display nicht das verlangte Resultat zeigt) mit einem elektronischen Voltmeter kontrolliert werden. Die gemessenen Werte müssen dann mit den in Tabelle 1 aufgeführten Werten nahezu übereinstimmen. Der erste μ P wird wieder aus dem Serviceprüfprogramm herausgenommen, dadurch dass die μ P zurückgesetzt und die Verbindung zu K2 gelöscht werden ist, wird der Prozessor in seine gewöhnliche Uhrfunktion gelangen und die Uhrzeit am LCD anzeigen, wenn die Stromversorgung +4,5 V wieder eingeschaltet wird.

I CONSIGLI PER LA RIPARAZIONE

Diagnosi difetto analogo-digitale

Introduzione:

Il ricevitore è pilotato digitalmente da due μ P. Entrambi i μ P sono provvisti di un programma test di servizio, il risultato di questi test da la possibilità di fare una separazione chiara tra il funzionamento della sezione analogica e la sezione digitale del ricevitore. Inoltre è possibile controllare le uscite della sezione digitale misurando la tensione di sintonia (table: V - tensioni di sintonia).

Il primo μ P (7169) è accoppiato alle funzioni Time - Keyboard - Preselezione memoria - display LCD con suo pilota - e funzioni di allarme. La tensione per questo μ P è fornita da tre batterie di 1,5 V R6 situate in un piccolo vano per batteria, in conseguenza di questo le funzioni di clock e le informazioni di preset sono memorizzate in modo sicuro. Il secondo μ P (7174) costituisce insieme con i primo μ P il controllo del sintetizzatore (7176) e gli indicatori a LED con il pilota (7175).

Programma test di servizio (vedi Fig. 2, 3, 4)

1. Togliere le batterie dal piccolo vano batteria. Dopo che la tensione +3 che alimenta il primo μ P (7169) scompare. Non fornire di tensione rete o di tensione a pila (9 V).
2. Scollegare il connettore 1. Questo è il connettore di collegamento tra il primo μ P (7169) e il secondo μ P (7174). Ristabilire il collegamento di massa del connettore 1/7 tramite un collegamento temporaneo con lo chassis dell'unità display.

3. Collegare una tensione esterna commutabile di +4,5 V al collegamento + nel piccolo vano batteria. Interrrompere la tensione esterna.
4. Per il test del primo μ P collegare K2 (questo è lo zoccolo di collegamento 1/1) alla tensione esterna +4,5 V. Ora inserire la tensione esterna.

Il μ P sarà ora pronto per il programma test di servizio. Per i dettagli, vedere le Flow Chart del programma test del primo μ P. (Vedi Fig. 3).

All'inizio il display LCD rimarrà in bianco. Successivamente collegare K2 a massa. Il display LCD continua ad essere in bianco. Dopo di che, collegare K2 alla tensione esterna +4,5 V. Tutti i segmenti sul display LCD ora si illumineranno. Se non vi è questa indicazione sul display LCD, l'uscita dal gate D deve essere misurata.

$D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM difettosa
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD oppure pilota difettosa

Quando le funzioni del μ P sono conformi al programma test, si possono controllare determinati piedini con l'ausilio di un voltmetro elettronico (è utile solo quando il display non mostra i risultati desiderati). I valori misurati durante questi controlli debbono praticamente corrispondere con i valori che si trovano nella tabella 1. Il programma test di servizio del primo μ P può essere fermato dall'interruzione del +4,5 V. Dopo aver resettato il μ P e tolto il collegamento a K2, il processore andrà nella sua normale funzione di clock e indicherà questo sul display LCD in modo veloce a seconda del tempo impiegato per inserire la tensione +4,5 V di nuovo.

5. Bevor das zweite Serviceprüfprogramm eingelegt wird, muss durch ein Loch in der Abschirmung des Steckverbinders 1 ein Prüfstift an Konn. 1/2 (Steckerteil) eingehakt werden. Dann wird das Anschlusskabel wieder mit Steckverbinder 1 verbunden.

6. Konn. 1/2 an Masse legen, externe Versorgungsspannung +4,5 V einschalten und die Netzversorgung anschließen. Das Gerät wird nun in seine gewöhnliche Uhrfunktion gelangen und sie am LCD anzeigen.

7. Nachdem der On/Off-Knopf betätigter worden ist, wird der 2. μ P in das Serviceprüfprogramm gelangen. Nähere Einzelheiten siehe das Flussdiagramm des 2. μ -Prüfprogramms (Bild 4). Zunächst zeigt die Flüssigkristallanzeige 87,5 MHz (oder letzte Senderwahl) an. Dann Konn. 1/2 von Masse trennen. Nun werden alle Leuchtdioden aufleuchten.

Anschließend Konn. 1/2 an Masse legen. Im 2. Serviceprüfprogramm können diverse Stifte mit einem elektronischen Voltmeter kontrolliert werden. Die gemessenen Werte müssen danach mit den in Tabelle 2 aufgeführten Werten übereinstimmen. Wenn keine LED-Anzeige vorliegt, muss der Ausgang von Tor D gemessen werden.

$D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ RAM falsch
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ LED oder Treiber falsch

Warn nun der On/Off-Knopf zum zweiten Male betätigter wird, lässt sich der 2. μ P aus dem Serviceprüfprogramm herausnehmen. Nachdem der Prüfstift gelöst worden ist, wird das Gerät in seine gewöhnliche Uhrfunktion gelangen und sie am LCD anzeigen.

Anmerkungen:
* Läßt sich nur dann messen, wenn die Ausgangsstufe mit einem Serienwiderstand von 100 k Ω an +3 V verbunden ("pulled up") ist.
** Dieser Stift ist mit Masse verbunden.
*** Wenn keine Anzeige ("display") vorliegt,
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM des 1. μ P ist falsch
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD-Anzeige oder Treiber ist falsch

Anmerkungen:
* In manchen Geräteausführungen ist dieser Stift mit Masse verbunden.
** Wide/Narrow Schalter in Position Wide.
*** Signal besteht aus Impulsen.
**** Versorgungsspannung mit Impulsen.
***** Wenn keine Anzeige ("display") vorliegt,
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ RAM des 2. μ Ps ist falsch
LED oder Treiber ist falsch

$D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 \rightarrow$

5. Prima di iniziare il secondo programma test di servizio, si deve collegare un punto test al connettore 1/2 (sezioni plug) attraverso un foro nella schermatura sopra il connettore 1. Dopo questo collegare il cavo di congiunzione al connettore 1.
6. Collegare il connettore 1/2 a massa, applicare la tensione esterna di 4,5 V e collegare la tensione di alimentazione. L'apparecchio ora andrà nella sua normale funzione di clock e indicherà questo sul display LCD.
7. Dopo aver posizionato su ON l'apparecchio, il secondo μ P sarà pronto per il programma test di servizio. Per maggiori dettagli, vedere la Flow Chart del programma test del secondo μ P (vedi Fig. 4). All'inizio il display LCD indica 87,5 MHz (oppure l'ultima trasmittente memorizzata). Dopo di che togliere il collegamento 1/2 da massa. Ora tutti i Led si illuminano. Quindi collegare il collegamento 1/2 a massa. Durante il secondo programma test di servizio alcuni piedini del secondo μ P possono essere controllati con l'aiuto di un tester elettronico. I valori trovati durante questo controllo dovranno corrispondere con i valori dati nella tabella 2. Se i Led non danno indicazione, l'uscita del gate D deve essere misurata.

$D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ RAM difettosa
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ LED o pilota difettosi

Quando si porta l'apparecchio in posizione OFF, il programma test di servizio del secondo μ P si blocca. Dopo aver scollegato il punto test, l'apparecchio andrà nella sua posizione di clock e questo verrà visualizzato sul display LCD.

Note:
* Può solo essere misurata quando lo stadio di uscita è sollevato con una resistenza in serie di 100 k Ω al +3 V.

** Questo piedino è stato collegato a massa.
*** Quando non vi è indicazione sul display,
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +3, 0, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ RAM del primo μ P è difettoso.
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +3, 0, +3 \rightarrow$ LCD o pilota difettosi

* In alcune versioni di apparecchi, questo piedino è stato collegato a massa.

** Commutatore "Wide/Narrow" in posizione "Wide".
*** I segnali consistono di impulsi.

**** Quando non vi è indicazione sul display,
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = +5, 0, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ RAM difettosa.
 $D_{0,1,2,3} = 0, +5, 0, +5 \rightarrow$ LED o pilota difettosi

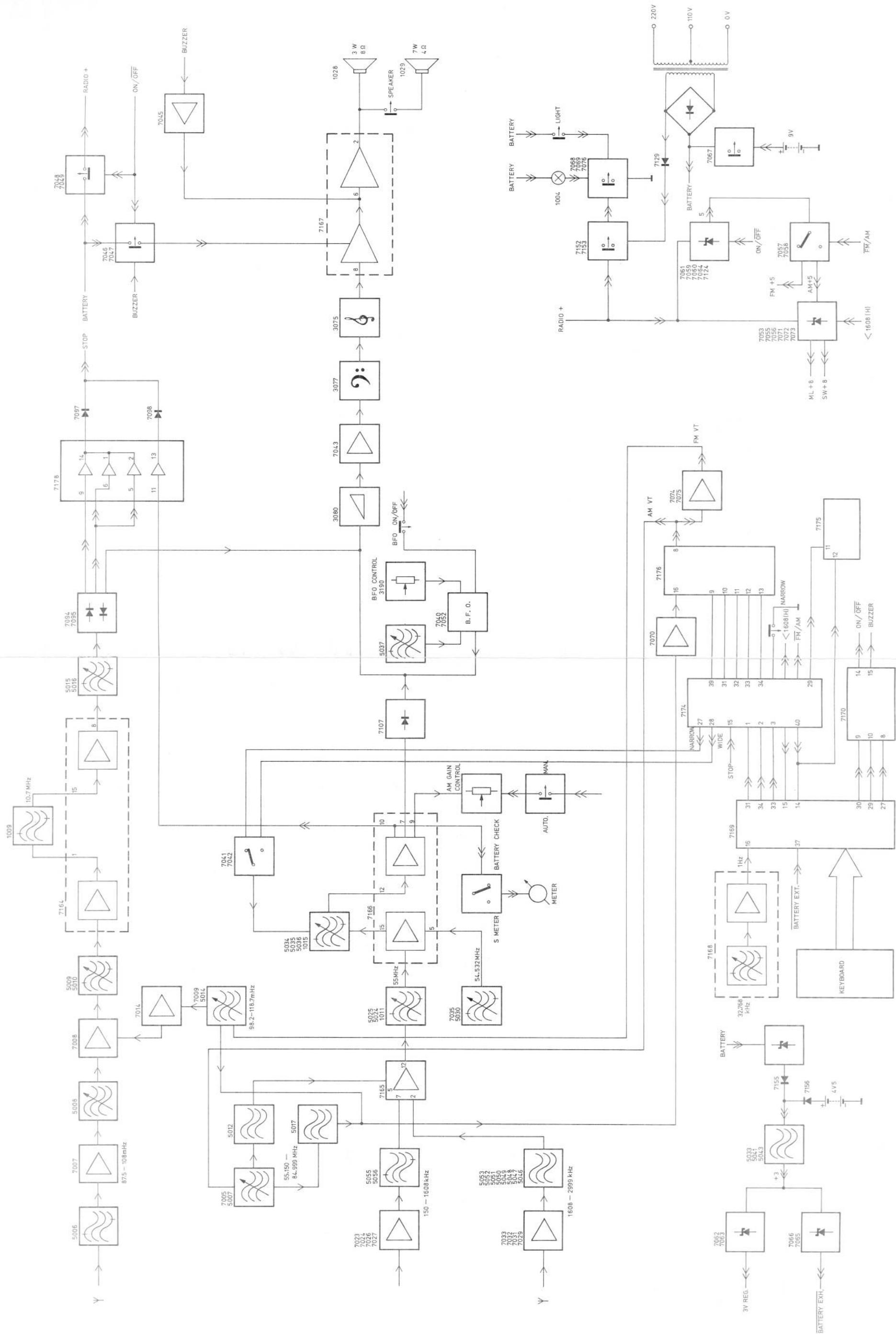


Fig. 5

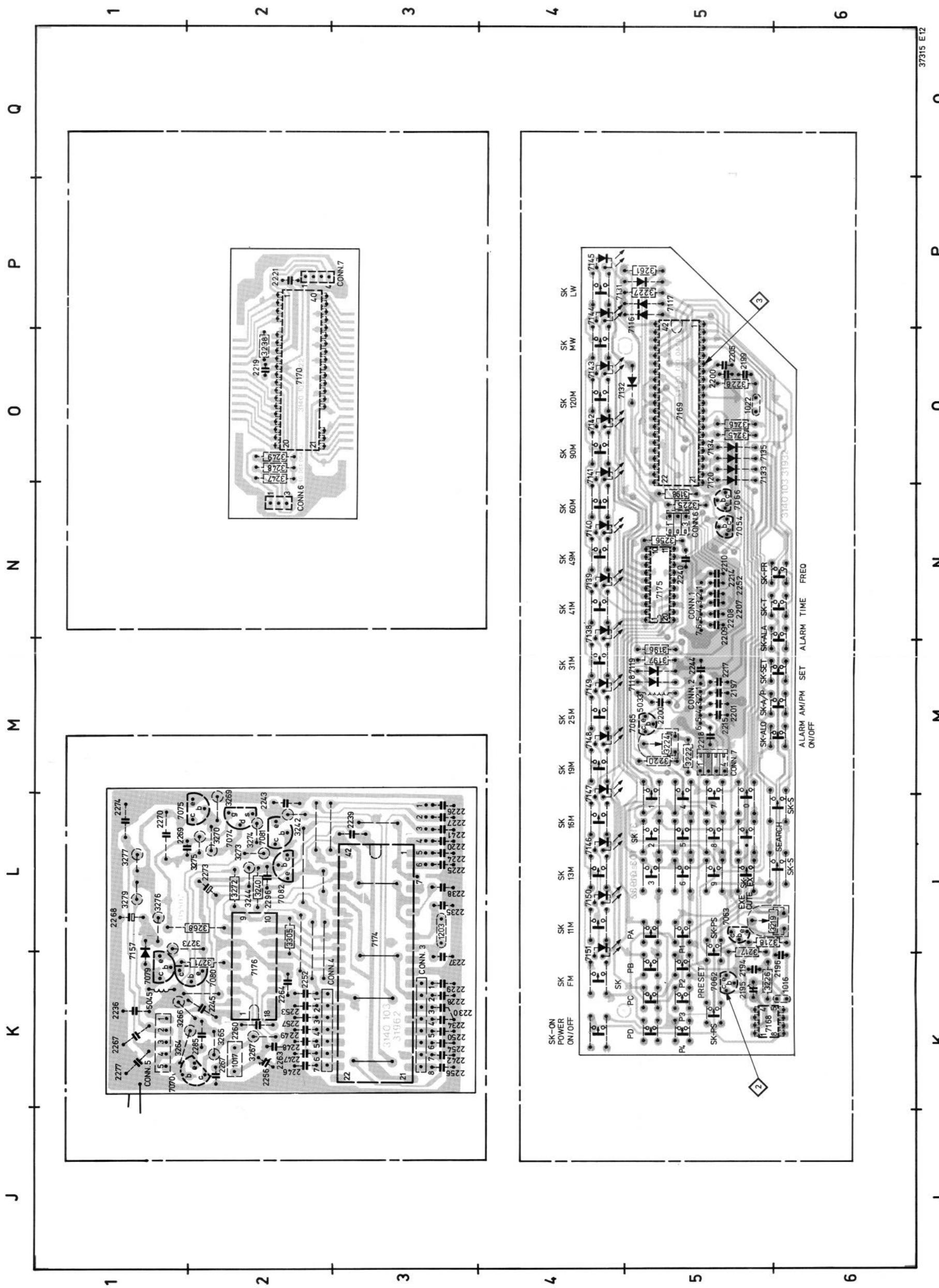


Fig. 6

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM 1

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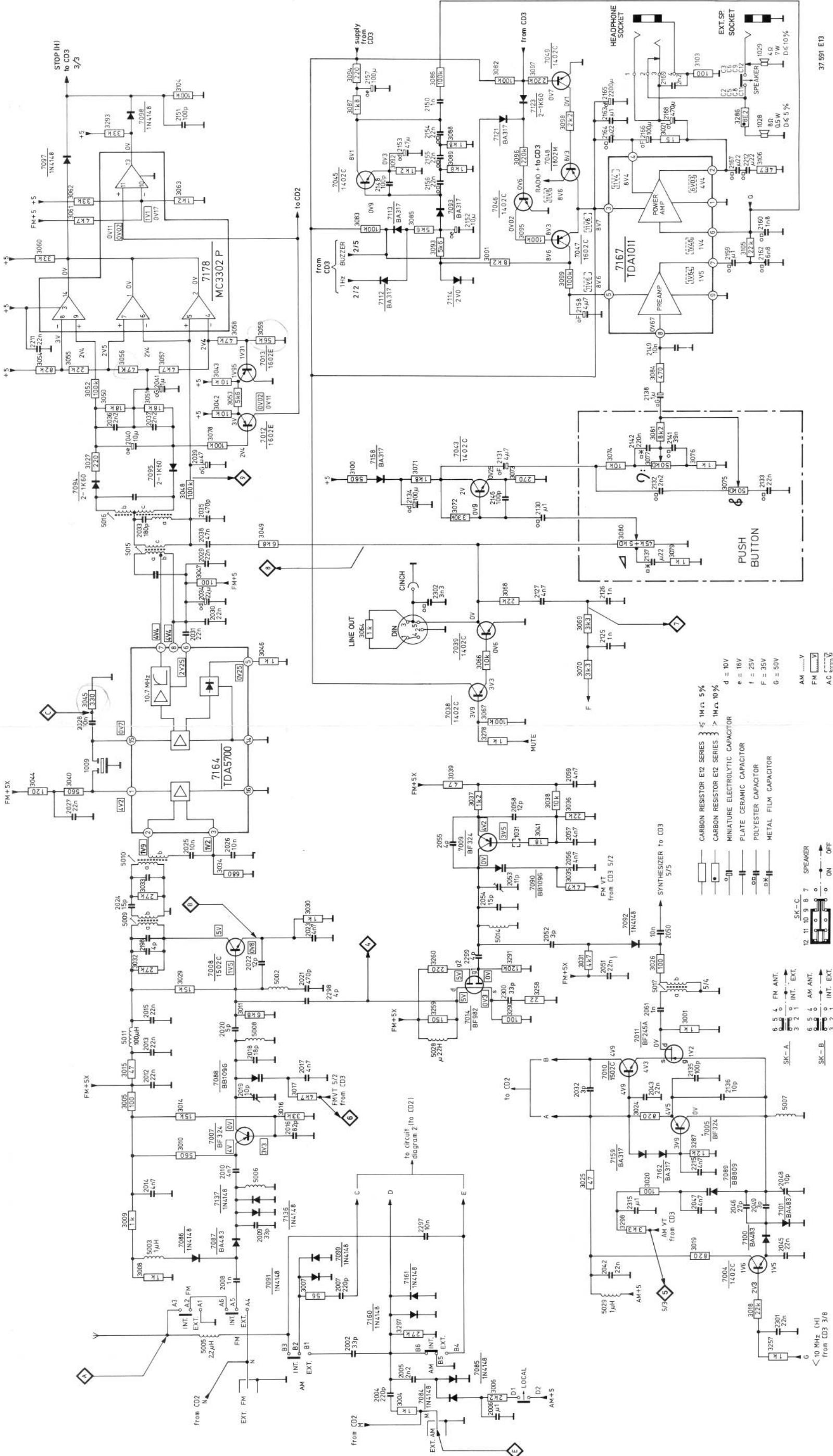
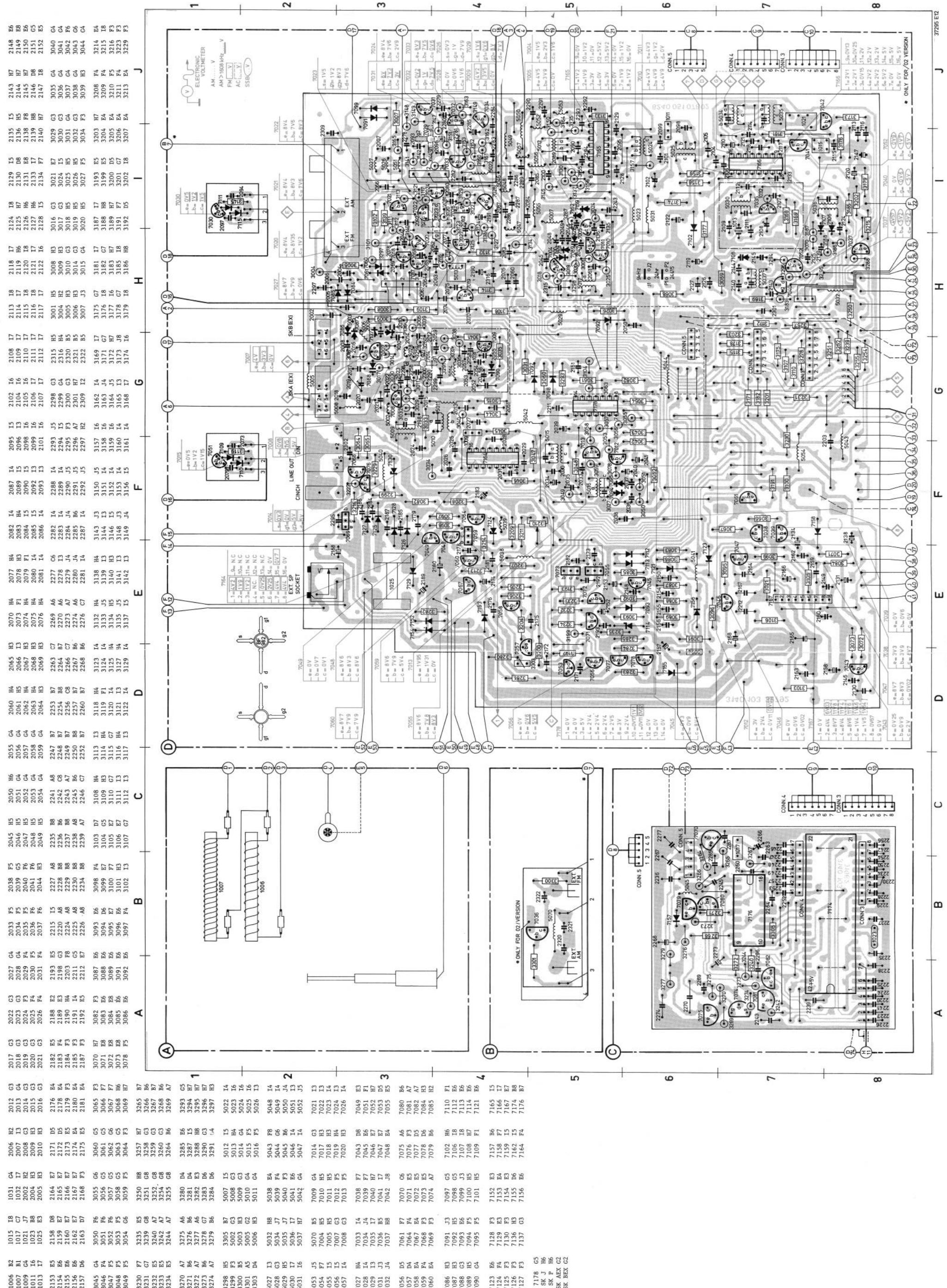


Fig. 7



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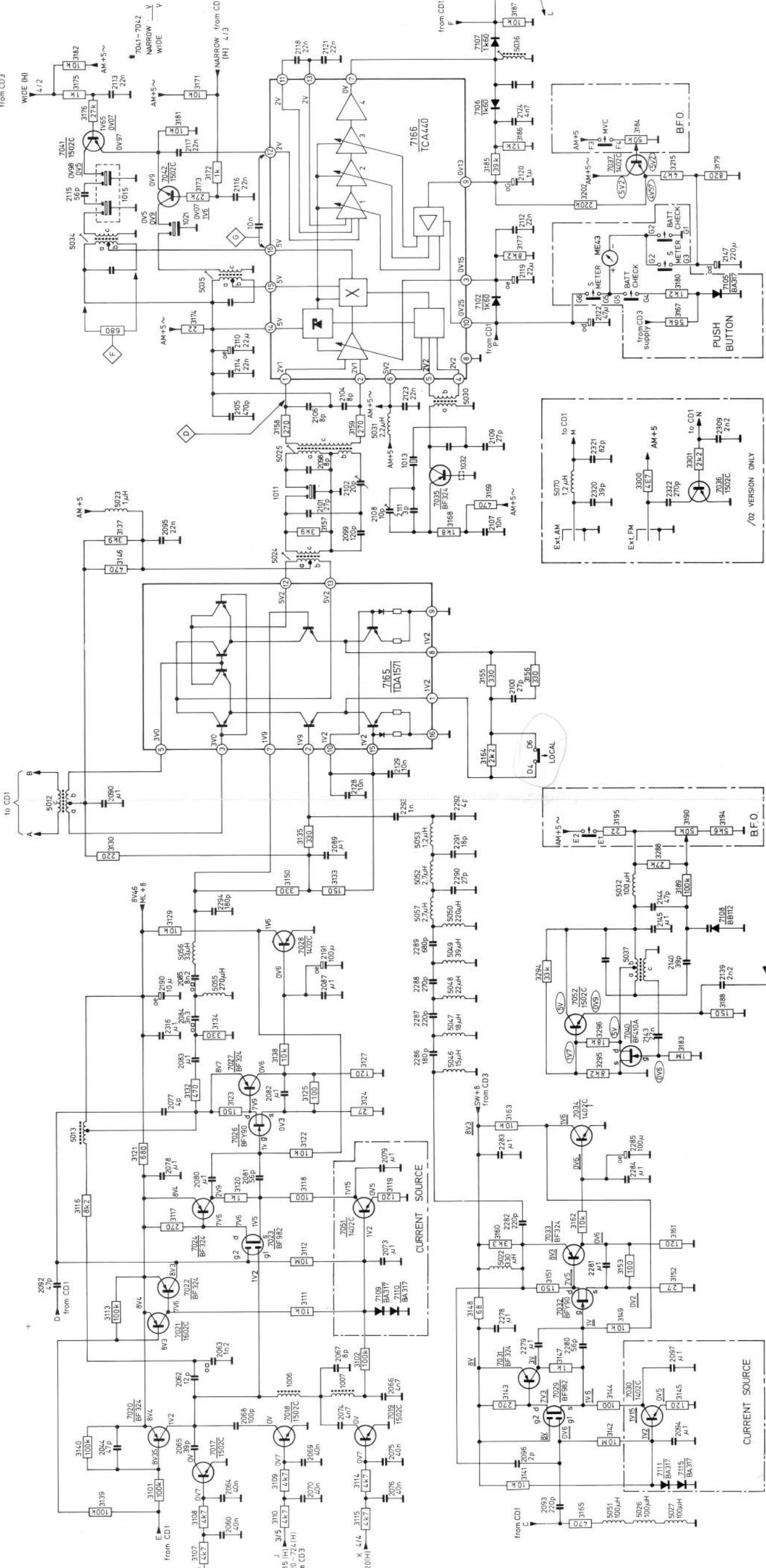
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CIRCUIT DIAGRAM 2



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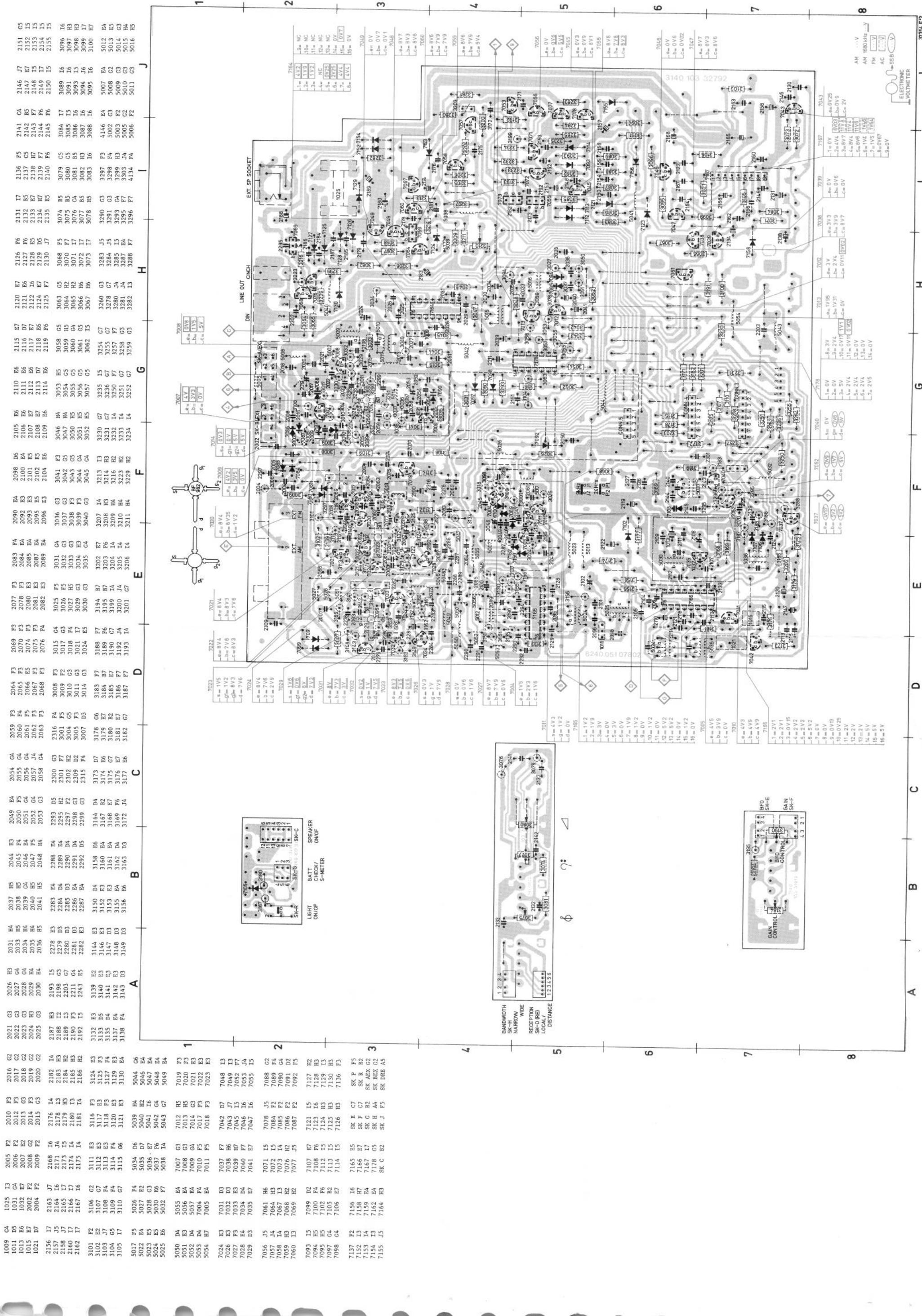


Fig. 10

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM 3

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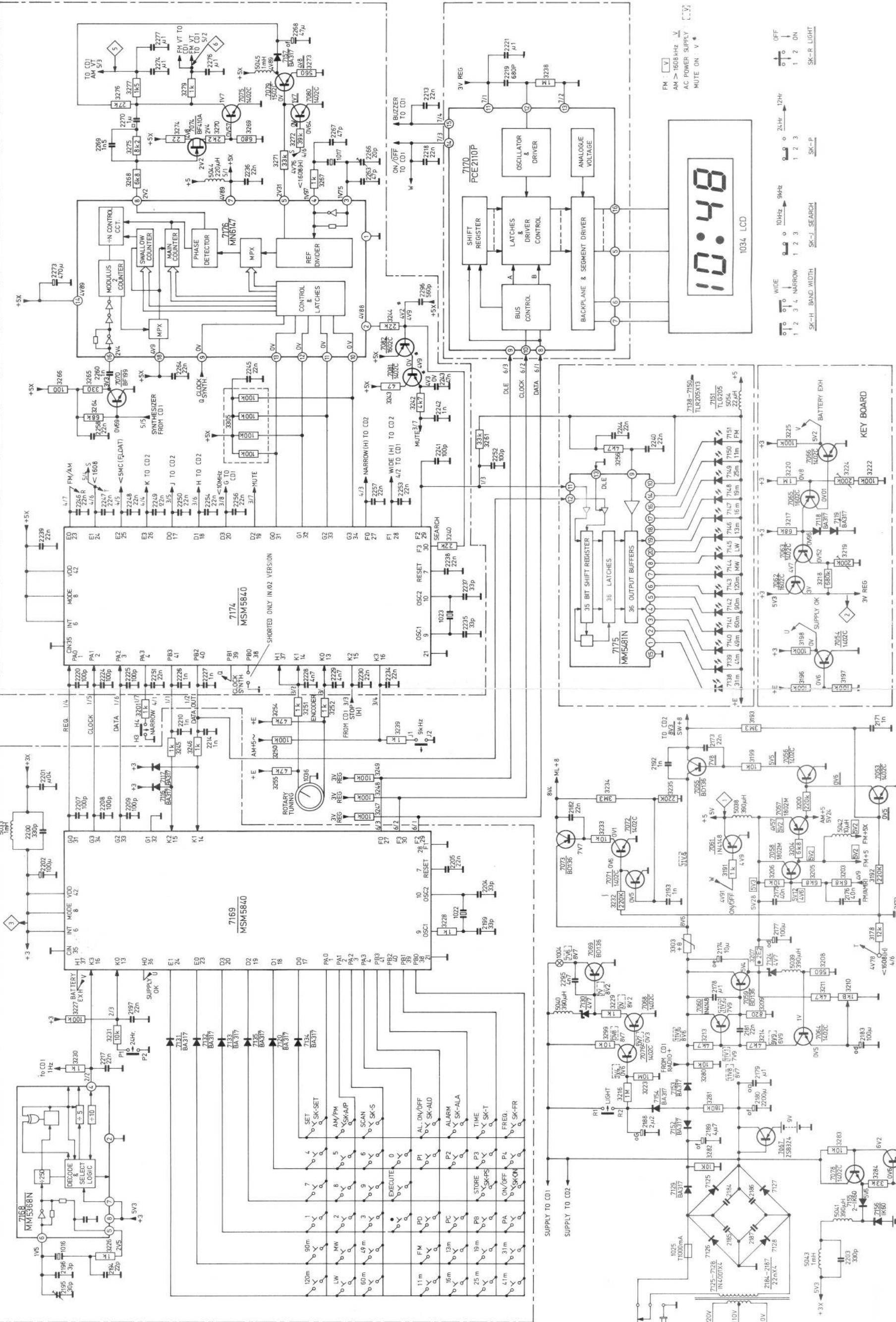
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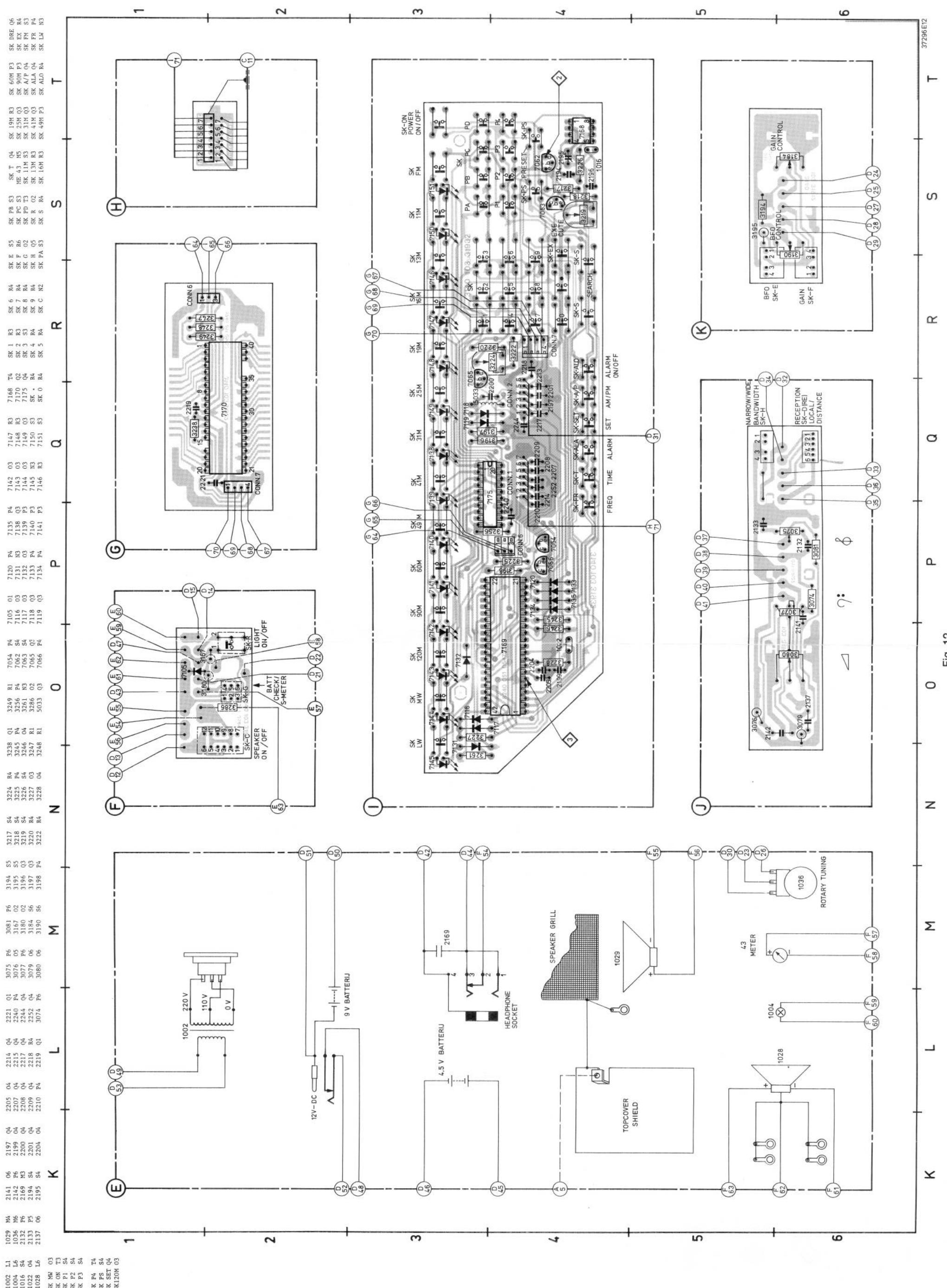
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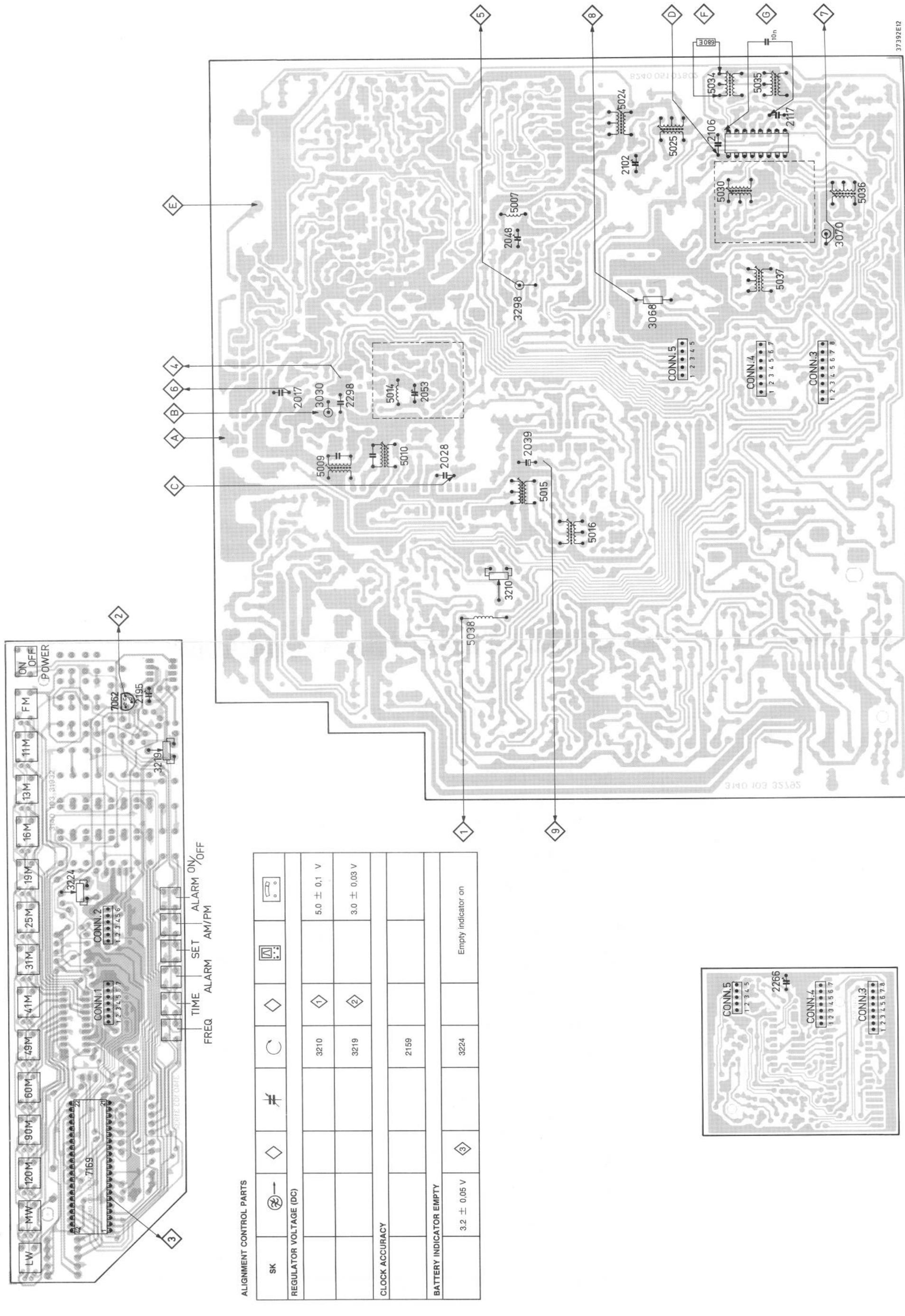


Fig. 13

ALIGNMENT RECEIVER PARTS

SYNTHESIZER PCB [1]									
FM			87.5 MHz	2266	◊				
AM - FM - V-TUNING VOLTAGE (DC)		150 kHz	◊	5					
AM		9499 kHz							
		9500 kHz	5007						
		29999 kHz [2]	2048						
FM		87.5 MHz	5014	◊	6				
		108.0 MHz	2053						
2ND AM IF-468 kHz									
AM	468 kHz*	◊		5035	◊				
Narrow			via 10 nF	5036					
SW	468 kHz*			5034	◊				
Wide									
2ND AM OSCILLATOR -54.532 MHz									
AM [3]	2.3 MHz*	◊	2300 kHz	5030	◊	7			
1ST AM IF									
AM	468 kHz**	◊	468 kHz	5024	◊				
Wide				5025					
AM IMAGE RATIO REJECTION									
AM	936 kHz*	◊	468 kHz	2102	◊	7			
Wide									
SSB									
AM [6]	468 kHz*	◊		5037	◊	AF			
BF0									
FM IF - 10.7 MHz									
FM	10.7 MHz*	◊		5009					
			via 1 nF	5010	◊				
		10.7 MHz ± 200 kHz (50 Hz)		5015					
				5016					
FM - IF - 10.7 MHz S-curve adjustment									
FM	10.7 MHz*	◊		5016	◊			0 V	
FM RF									
FM	87.5 MHz*	◊	87.5 MHz	5014	◊				max
	108 MHz*	◊	108 MHz	2053	◊				

* mod: 1 kHz 30%
** mod: 5 kHz 30%

- [1] All DC voltages must be correct before alignment.
- [2] 26100 kHz for -/02
- [3] See Service Hints.

- [4] Connect a resistor of 680 Ω to primary of 5034 [F]
- Connect a capacity of 10 nF to pin 16 and 12 of IC7166 [G]

- 468 kHz, mod: 5 kHz 30%
SK-B pos. EXT
- [5] Remove connections [F] and [G]
- [6] SK-E (BFO) pos. 'ON'
3190 (BFO CONTROL) pos. 'middle'
3184 (AM GAIN CONTROL) pos. 'max'

- [7] Short capacitor 2041

(NL) De 54532 kHz oscillator

Bij reparatie aan of ontregelingen van de 54532 kHz oscillator kan deze oscillator met spoel 5030 weer in een stabiele toestand worden gebracht.
De afregeling verloopt als volgt:

- Zet het apparaat in de AM positie.
- Meet met 'n frekuentieteller op pin 5 van IC7166 (TCA440) of de oscillator frekuentie 54532 kHz ± 1 kHz aanwezig is.
- Breng de kern van spoel 5030 in het midden van de spoel.
- Draai deze kern rechtsom naar beneden tot de oscillator niet meer funktioneert.
- Draai daarna de kern linksom naar boven totdat de oscillator weer begint te werken.

De oscillator staat nu stabiel ingesteld. Eventuele kleine afwijkingen van de aangeduide frekuentie hebben geen invloed op de goede werking van het apparaat.

(D) Der 54532 kHz-Oszillator

Bei Reparaturen an oder Entregelungen des 54532-kHz-Oszillators kann der Oszillator mit Spule 5030 wieder in eine stabile Lage versetzt werden.
Die Regelung geschieht wie folgt:

- Gerät in die AM-Stellung bringen.
- Mit einem Frequenzmesser an Anschluss 5 von IC7166 (TCA440) messen, ob die Oszillatortröhre 54532 kHz ± 1 kHz vorhanden ist.
- Einstellkondensator 2108 in die Mittelstellung bringen.
- Kern der Spule 5030 in die Mitte der Spule bringen.
- Diesen Kern rechtsdrehend nach unten drehen, bis der Oszillator nicht mehr arbeitet.
- Dann den Kern linksdrehend nach oben drehen, bis der Oszillator wieder wirksam wird.

Der Oszillator ist nun stabil eingestellt. Etwaige geringfügige Abweichungen von der gekennzeichneten Frequenz beeinflussen nicht die richtige Funktion des Gerätes.

(GB) The 54532 kHz oscillator

- The case of repairs to, or derangements of the 54532 kHz oscillator, the oscillator can be brought in a stable condition again by means of coil 5030.
The adjustment takes place as follows:
- Set apparatus in the AM position.
 - Use a frequency counter to measure on pin 5 of IC7166 (TCA440) whether the oscillator frequency, 54532 kHz ± 1 kHz, is present.
 - Set adjusting capacity 2108 in mid-position.
 - Bring the core of coil 5030 in the centre of the coil.
 - Turn this core clockwise and downwards until the oscillator stops functioning.
 - Now turn the core anti-clockwise and upwards until the oscillator starts to function again.

The oscillator is now in a stable condition. Small deviations from the indicated frequency have no influence on the proper functioning of the apparatus.

(F) Oscillateur 54532 kHz

En cas de dépannage ou si l'oscillateur de 54532 kHz est déréglé, il pourra à nouveau être stabilisé grâce à la bobine 5030.
L'ajustage s'effectuera comme suit:

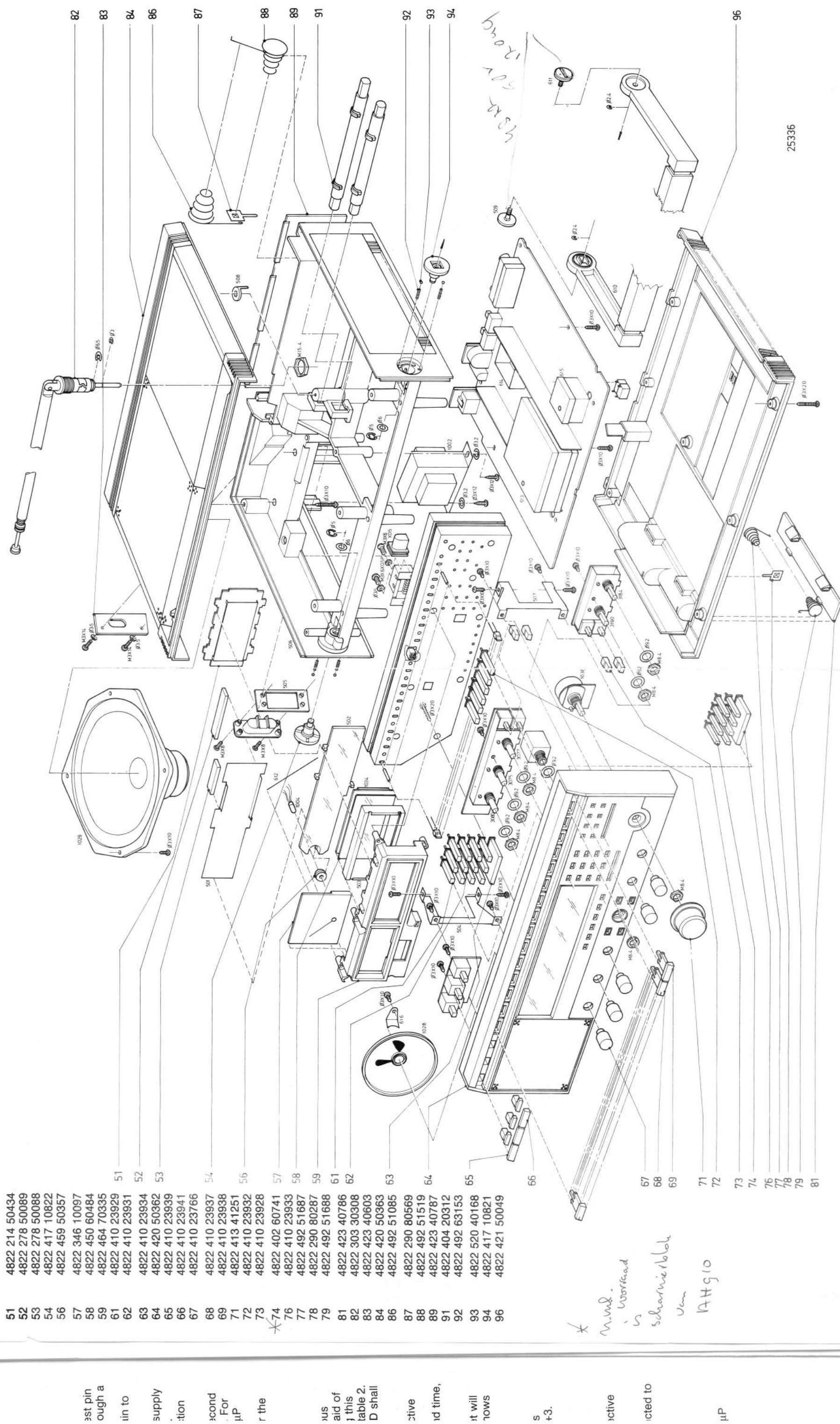
- Mettre l'appareil en position AM.
- A l'aide d'un fréquencemètre mesurer sur la broche 5 de l'IC7166 (TCA440) si la fréquence d'oscillateur de 54532 kHz ± 1 kHz est bien présente.
- Mettre le condensateur de réglage 2108 en position intermédiaire.
- Mettre le noyau de la bobine 5030 au centre de la bobine.
- Enfoncer le noyau vers la droite de manière que l'oscillateur ne fonctionne plus.
- Remonter le noyau en tournant vers la gauche jusqu'à ce que l'oscillateur commence à fonctionner.

L'oscillateur est alors stabilisé. De petits écarts éventuels de la fréquence indiquée n'exercent pas d'influence néfaste sur le bon fonctionnement de l'appareil.

(I) Oscillatore 54532 kHz

In caso di riparazione o se l'oscillatore 54532 kHz è irregolare, potrà essere stabilizzato per mezzo della bobina 5030.
Procedere alla regolazione come segue:

- Mettere l'apparecchio in posizione AM.
- Per mezzo di un frequenzimetro, misurare sul perno 5 dell'IC7166 (TCA440) se la frequenza dell'oscillatore di 54532 kHz ± 1 kHz è effettivamente presente.
- Mettere il condensatore di regolazione 2108 in posizione intermedia.
- Mettere il nucleo della bobina 5030 al centro della bobina.
- Spingere il nucleo verso la destra in modo che l'oscillatore non funzioni più.
- Quindi rialzaré il nucleo tornandolo verso la sinistra fino a quando l'oscillatore comincia a funzionare.
- L'oscillatore è quindi stabilizzato. Eventuali piccoli scarti della frequenza indicata non hanno un influenza negativa sul buon funzionamento dell'apparecchio.



	IC	
TCA440	4822 209 81243	
TDA1011	4822 209 80506	
TDA1571	4822 209 82797	
TDA5700	4822 209 80543	
MC3302P	5322 209 84453	
MM5368N	4822 209 10983	
MM5481N	4822 209 10984	
MM6147	4822 209 10189	
MSM5840H-85RS	4822 209 10981	
MSM5840-86RS	4822 209 10982	
PCE2110P	4822 209 81336	
1002	4822 146 20965	
1006	4822 158 60521	
1007	4822 158 60522	
1028	4822 240 30285	
1029	4822 240 50215	
5002	Coil	4822 153 10341
5003,5023	{ Coil 1 μH	4822 157 51195
5029		
5005,5031	Coil 2.2 μH	4822 157 50963
5006	FM, RF coil	4822 157 51315
5007	AM, VCO	4822 152 20562
5008	FM, RF coil	4822 157 51497
5009,5010	FM, IFT	4822 153 50197
5011,5026		
5027,5032	{ Coil 100 μH	4822 157 50964
5051		
5012	IF balance transformer	4822 156 30984
5013	Feed back transformer	4822 153 10381
5014	FM, VCO	4822 157 10116
5015	FM, IFT	4822 153 10379
5016	FM, IFT	4822 153 10378
5017	AM, VCO O/P coil	4822 156 30985
5022	Coil 330 μH	4822 158 10525
5024	Balance mixer O/P coil	4822 156 30982
5025	1 st IF filter O/P coil	4822 156 30978
5028	: Coil 0.22 μH	4822 158 10471
5030	AM 2nd osc.	4822 156 30981
5033, 5043	{ Coil 1 mH	4822 157 50975
5045		
5034	AM, IFT wide	4822 156 30986
5035	AM, IF narrow	4822 156 30979
5036	AM, IFT	4822 156 30817
5037	BFO coil	4822 156 30983
5038,5039	{ Coil 390 μH	4822 152 20559
5040,5041		
5042	Coil 10 μH	4822 157 51462
5044,5050	Coil 220 μH	4822 157 51192
5046	Coil 15 μH	4822 157 50965
5047	Coil 18 μH	4822 152 20557
5048,5054	Coil 22 μH	4822 157 50961
5049	Coil 39 μH	5322 157 51687
5052	Coil 2.7 μH	4822 157 10119
5053	Coil 1.2 μH	4822 157 51724
5055	Coil 270 μH	4822 152 20558
5056	Coil 33 μH	4822 156 20915
5057	Coil 2.7 μH	4822 157 10119
5070	Coil 1.2 μH	4822 157 51724
only for /02		
BA317		4822 130 30847
BA483		4822 130 32656
BB109G		5322 130 31684
BB112		4822 130 32227
BB809		5322 130 31684
BZV462V0		4822 130 31248
BZX79-C4V7		4822 130 34174
TLG205		4822 130 31691
TLR205		4822 130 31412
1N4001		4822 130 31438
1N4148		4822 130 30621
1K60		4822 130 31232
2-1K60		4822 130 31232
SK-A	FM antenne int-ext switch	4822 277 30693
SK-B	AM antenne int-ext switch	4822 277 30693
SK-C	Woofer speaker switch	4822 276 11435
SK-D	Recep. local/dist. switch	4822 276 11474
SK-E	BFO on/off switch	4822 276 11442
SK-F	AM-Gain man/auto. switch	4822 276 11442
SK-G	Batt. check switch	4822 276 11383
SK-H	Bandwidth narrow/wide switch	4822 276 11442
SK-J	Search 9 kHz/10 kHz switch	4822 277 20914
SK-P	Clock 24 Hr/12 Hr Select bar switch Keyboard switch only for /17 version: Voltage selector switch	4822 277 20914 4822 276 11249 4822 278 90433 4822 277 21002
BD136-16		4822 130 41194
BF199		4822 130 44154
BF245B		5322 130 44499
BF324		4822 130 41448
BF410A		5322 130 44905
BF982		4822 130 41817
BFY90		4822 130 40493
1402C		4822 130 40937
1502C		4822 130 44195
1602C		4822 130 40941
1602E		4822 130 44197
1802M		4822 130 42228
2SB324A-J		4822 130 41934
2019,2048,		
2108	Cap. trimmer 10 pF	4822 125 50062
2053	Cap. trimmer 11 pF	4822 125 50198
2102,2266	Cap. trimmer 20 pF	4822 125 50045
2195	Cap. trimmer 30 pF	4822 125 50229

		Miscellaneous		
3075	Tone con. treble 50k log	4822 100 30048	1004	Lamp 4.5 V/120 mA
3077	Tone control bass 50k log	4822 100 30048	1009	Cer. filter 10.7 MHz
3080	Vol. control 45k+4k log	4822 100 30047	1011	Filter crystal
3184	AM gain control 50k lin	4822 100 20132	1013	Crystal 54.532 MHz
3190	BFO control 50k lin	4822 100 20132	1015	Cer. filter SFZ468G10
3210	Preset DC voltage 1k lin	4822 100 10428	1016	Crystal 32.768 kHz
3219	Preset DC voltage 200k lin	4822 101 10241	1017	Crystal 4.5 MHz
3224	Preset batt. ind. 200k lin	4822 101 10241	1021	Cer. filter SFR468J10
3303	PTC 9.4 Ω	4822 116 40031	1022	Cer. resonator 1 MHz
3305	Array 4x 100 kΩ resistor	4822 111 80311	1023	Cer. resonator 4 MHz
			1025	Fuse 1 AT
			1034	LCD
			1036	Rotery tuning switch
				AC socket
				AC socket only for /17 version
				12 V-DC socket
				FM-AM coax socket
				FM-AM coax plug
				Din line out socket
				Cinch line out socket
				Din socket, ext. speaker
				Headp. socket 6.3 mm
				Connector 1
				Connector 2
				LED connector
				LCD connector
				Plug male connector
				Connector 3
				Connector 4
				Connector 5
				Fuse clip
				4822 256 30142

GB

Safety regulations require that the set be restored to its original condition and that parts which are identical with those specified be used.

NL

Veiligheidsbepalingen vereisen, dat het apparaat in zijn oorspronkelijke toestand wordt teruggebracht en dat onderdelen, identiek aan de gespecificeerde, worden toegepast.

F

Les normes de sécurité exigent que l'appareil soit remis à l'état d'origine et que soient utilisées les pièces de rechange identiques à celles spécifiées.

GB

Because, generally speaking, MOS IC's are very sensitive to overload and too high voltages, measurements should be carried out with greatest possible care. For further instructions, see the directions enclosed in the separate IC-packages.

F

Parce qu'en général, les IC MOS sont très sensibles à la surcharge et à des tensions trop élevées, il faudra procéder aux mesures avec le plus grand soin. Pour plus de détails, voir les instructions accompagnant l'emballage des IC.

I

Dato che gli IC MOS sono molto sensibili alla sovraccarica e alle tensioni troppo alte, occorrerà procedere alle misure con particolare cautela. Per alti particolari riferirsi alla istruzioni comprese nell'imballaggio di ogni IC.

D

Bei jeder Reparatur sind die geltenden Sicherheitsvorschriften zu beachten. Der Originalzustand des Geräts darf nicht verändert werden; für Reparaturen sind Original-Ersatzteile zu verwenden.

I

Le norme di sicurezza esigono che l'apparecchio venga rimesso nelle condizioni originali e che siano utilizzati i pezzi di ricambio identici a quelli specificati.

NL

Omdat MOS IC's in het algemeen zeer gevoelig zijn voor overbelasting en te hoge spanning dient bij het meten de grootst mogelijke zorgvuldigheid in acht genomen te worden. Zie voor verdere instructies de bijsluiter in de verpakking van de IC's.

D

Da MOS IC's im allgemeinen sehr empfindlich gegen Überbelastung und zu hohe Spannung sind, muss man beim Messen äusserst vorsichtig vorgehen. Für weitere Weisungen siehe den beigefügten Zettel in der Verpackung der IC's.

Service Service Service

Information

1985-12-19

D2999/00/01/02/05/17

A85-122

Below mentioned Information can be split up into two parts

- A. Changes with respect to the Service Manual from start production.
- B. Changes with respect to the Service Manual during production.

The, in this Information published circuit diagrams are according to the latest production situation.
The changes mentioned in part B are already implemented in sets with change code 02 (first two digits of the serial number) and in sets with change code 01 on which also a green dot on the serial number plate has been sticked.
We advise you, when ever a set has been brought in for repair, to carry out all changes mentioned, because this will improve the performance of the set very much.

A. Changes from start production

Circuit diagram 1

Deleted parts:

Capacitor 2051 and 2300
Resistor 3031 and 3258
Diode 7092

Added parts:

Capacitor 2011, 2304 and 2305
Resistor 3131, 3236, 3237, 3289 and 3292
Diode 7103, BA483 (4822 130 32656)
7122, BA317 (4822 130 30847)

Circuit diagram 2

Deleted parts:

Capacitor 2288
Coil 5026 and 5048

Added parts:

Resistor 3258

Changed parts:

Capacitor 2115 now 39 pF was 56 pF
Coil 5047 now 15 µH was 18 µH
Coil 5049 now 15 µH was 39 µH

Circuit diagram 3

Deleted parts:

Capacitor 2303
Resistor 3302, 3304 and 3262

Changed parts:

Capacitor 2171 now 10 nF was 1 nF
Capacitor 2193 now 10 nF was 1 nF
Capacitor 2205 now 100 nF was 22 nF
Capacitor 2238 now 100 nF was 22 nF

B. Changes during production (electrical parts)

Circuit diagram 1

Added parts:

Capacitor 2170, 22 nF across loudspeaker 1029
Reason: To improve sound performance

Capacitor 2255, 1 nF from CD1 to ground (see Fig. 4)
Reason: To improve SSB reception

Capacitor 2275, 220 pF between junction 7113/3088 and ground (see Fig. 4).
Reason: To prevent 1 Hz signal audible via amplifier.

Circuit diagram 2

Added parts:

Resistor 3258, 10 kΩ across section b of coil 5034 (see Fig. 4)
Capacitor 2306, 22 nF between p.4 and p.8 of IC7166 (see Fig. 4).

Changed parts:

Capacitor 2093 now 15 pF was 220 pF
2144 now 82 pF was 39 pF
Resistor 3288 now 33 kΩ was 100 kΩ
(See Fig. 4 and service hints)

Reason: To improve SSB reception

Circuit diagram 3

Added parts:

Fuse 1026, 1027 T1 amp
Diode 7096, 1N4002 (5322 130 30684)
Diode 7104, BA318 (4822 130 30852)

Reason: To protect set against reversed polarity of external power supply.

For location of parts see Fig. 4 and read service hints
Capacitor 2259, 2261 and 2265, 1 nF

Resistor 3212, 150 kΩ

Diode 7092, BA317 (4822 130 30847)

Reason: To improve SSB reception

For location of parts see Fig. 4

MECHANICAL PARTS

A bracket with insulation sheet has been provided to rotate the mains transformer trough 90° (see Fig. 5).

Reason: To prevent distortion at SSB reception during mains operation.

Code number bracket: 4822 404 60211.

To mount the fuses 1026 and 1027 two fuse holders have been introduced.

Code number fuse holder (positive) 4822 256 30281.

Code number fuse holder (negative) 4822 256 30279.

SERVICE HINTS

To connect the new introduced fuse holder you first have to remove alle wires from the external DC socket, further see Fig. 4.

Because it some times is difficult to replace the changed components and to add new components on the component side of the P.C.B. it is also possible to mount these parts on the copper track side (see Fig. 4).

Capacitor 2093 replace or cut copper track to disconnect 220 pF and mount 15 pF on track side.

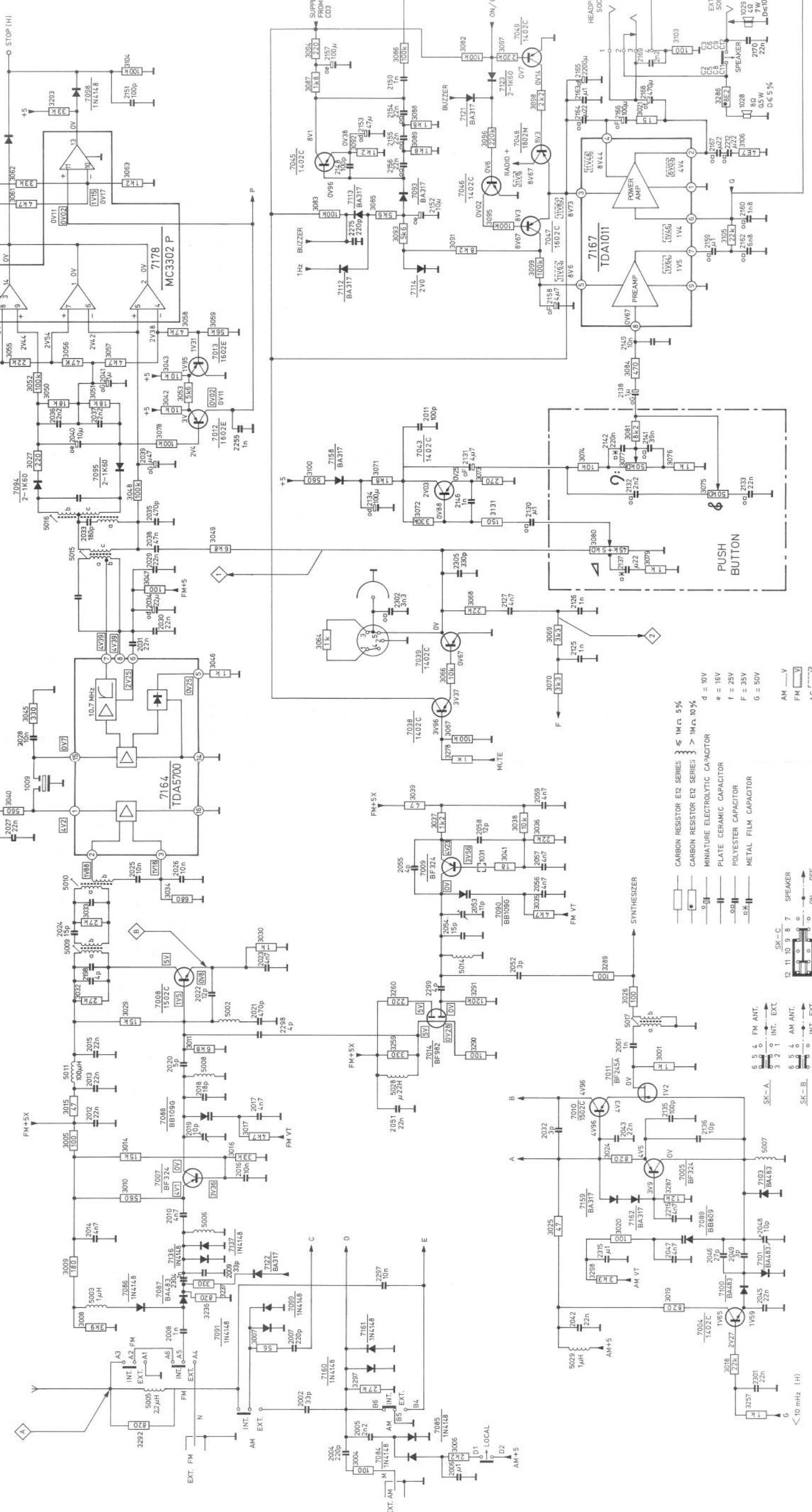
Capacitor 2144 replace or mount 43 pF in parallel on track side.

Resistor 3288 replace or mount 47 kΩ in parallel on track side.

Diode 7092, first demount front section of the set, remove cover of shield can, solder 7092 between source of 7074 and top of resistor 3270 on component side (cathode to resistor). Please note on page CS 101 406 drain and source of 7074 are interchanged.

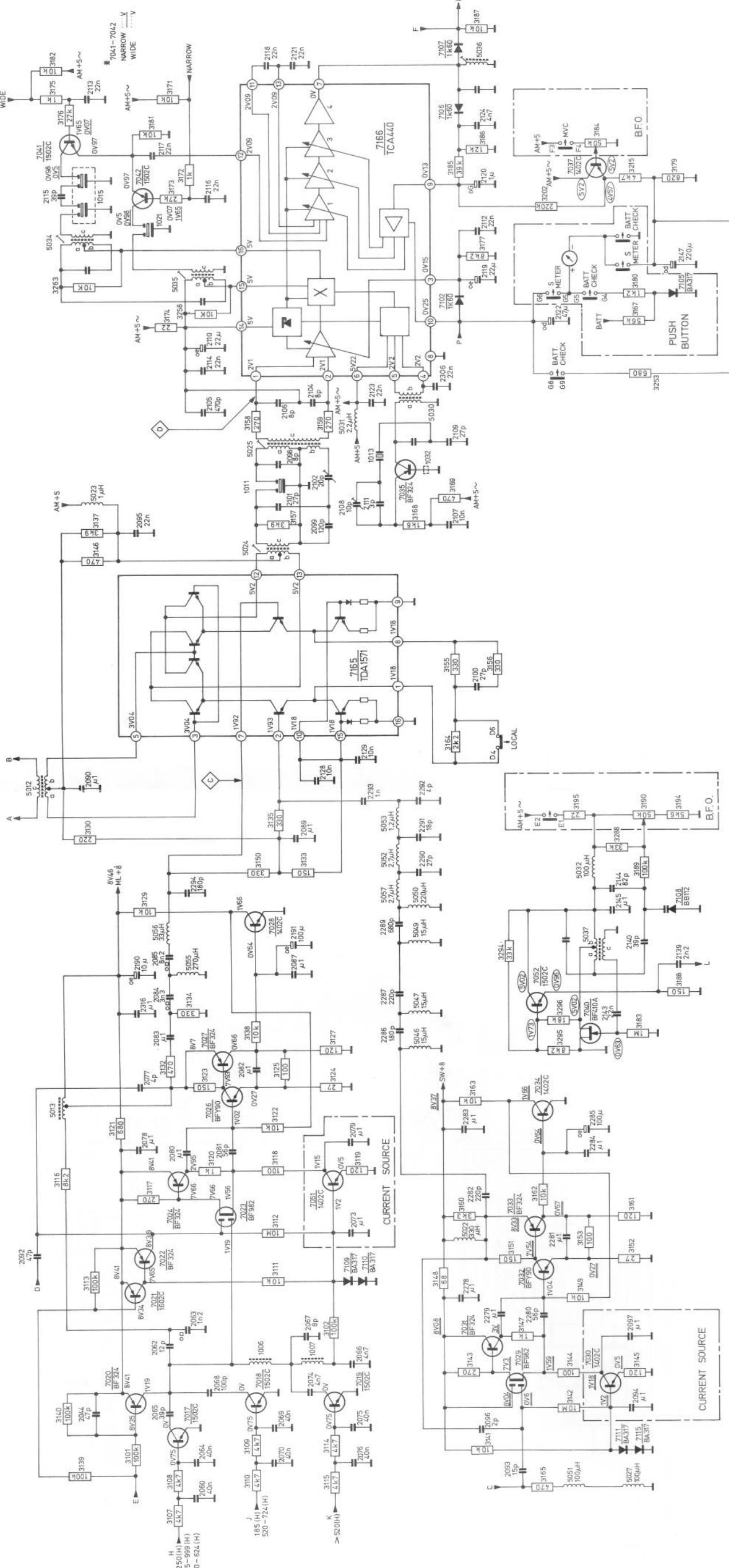
After all these modifications we advise you to realign the set for the following points:

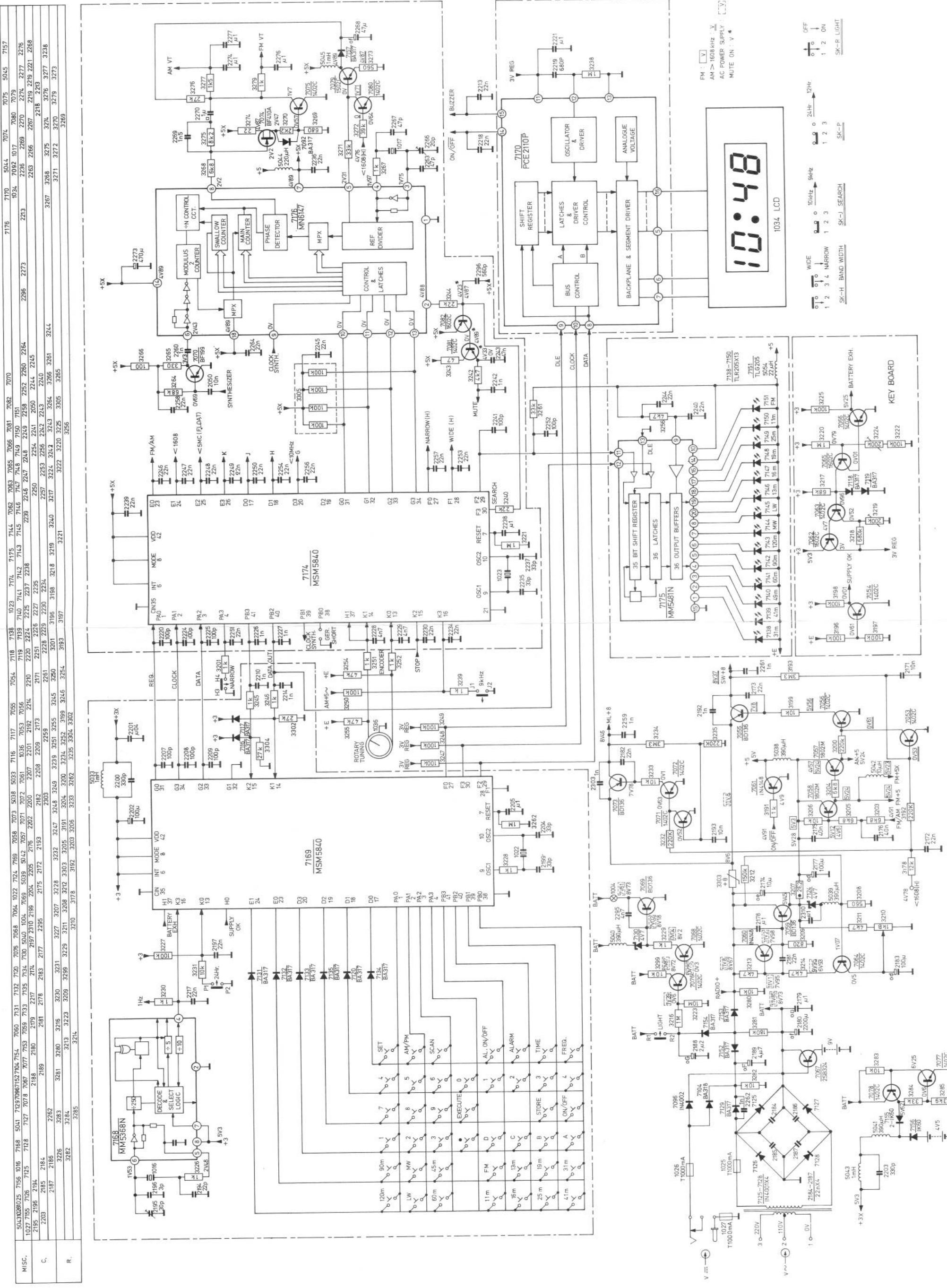
- a. Adjust 5.0 V with potmeter 3210 as given on page CS 101 411, this after a warming-up time of ca. 15 minutes.
- b. Frequency accuracy: Tune into a transmitter of which is known it is stable and of which the exact frequency is known.
Switch narrow/wide in position "narrow".
Switch BFO in position "on".
Control BFO in mid position.
Align capacitor 2108 on minimum interference by listening.
- c. Align zero beat as given on page CS 101 142 under item SSB.



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM 1

MISC.	5051	7111	1006	7029	7020	7021	7022	7023	7024	5022	7033	5013	7026	7027	7052	5037	5056	7028	5057	5052	5053	5072	7165	
C.	5027	7115	1007	7017	2018	7019	7030	7032	7051	7110	2073	2080	2078	2143	2316	2140	2190	2087	2981	2294	2290	2145	2167	2117
C.	2050	2064	2059	2065	2064	2058	2062	2063	2066	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2082	2139	2286	2287	2288	2084	2122	2117
R.	2076	2075	2069	2066	2074	2071	2067	2064	2094	2057	2065	2072	2081	2074	2075	2079	2082	2139	2286	2287	2288	2085	2120	2116
R.	3141	3139	3101	3110	3140	3113	3111	3112	3160	3116	3117	3211	3122	3124	3127	3132	3138	3150	3130	3195	3164	3155	3167	3185
R.	3165	3107	3108	3109	3115	3114	3142	3149	3144	3151	3102	3113	3111	3161	3148	3119	3120	3118	3163	3125	3194	3156	3159	3187





MSIC.	50.31026025	7156	1046	7168	5041	7129	0987152704	7154	7060	1022	7224	769	7058	7073	5033	716	7117	7054	1023	7136	7175	7144	7062	7063	7056	7081	7072	7070					
	1027	7155	1045	7125	7128	7127	7057	7059	7133	7134	7130	7135	7130	7135	7130	5042	7057	7071	7072	7061	1036	7053	7056	7070	7071	7149	7147	7145	7143	7141	7140		
	1025	7156	2194	7126	2180	2188	2179	2181	2183	2177	2178	2181	2183	2177	2178	2179	2200	2202	2204	2205	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206		
C.	2203	2185	2184	2187	2186	2262	2189	2181	2183	2177	2178	2183	2177	2178	2179	2193	2192	2208	2209	2173	2171	2251	2226	2235	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	
R.	3226	3283	3281	3213	3223	3209	3299	3229	3211	3208	3212	3303	3205	3211	3204	3200	3204	3205	3206	3203	3202	3206	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3205	3206	3207	
	3202	3284	3213	3216	3280	3116	3210	3209	3200	3208	3202	3203	3205	3201	3204	3205	3206	3203	3202	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3205	3206	3207
	3205	3216	3213	3216	3206	3210	3178	3203	3192	3201	3170	3178	3203	3192	3201	3196	3198	3203	3198	3201	3196	3203	3198	3201	3196	3203	3198	3201	3196	3203	3198	3201	3196

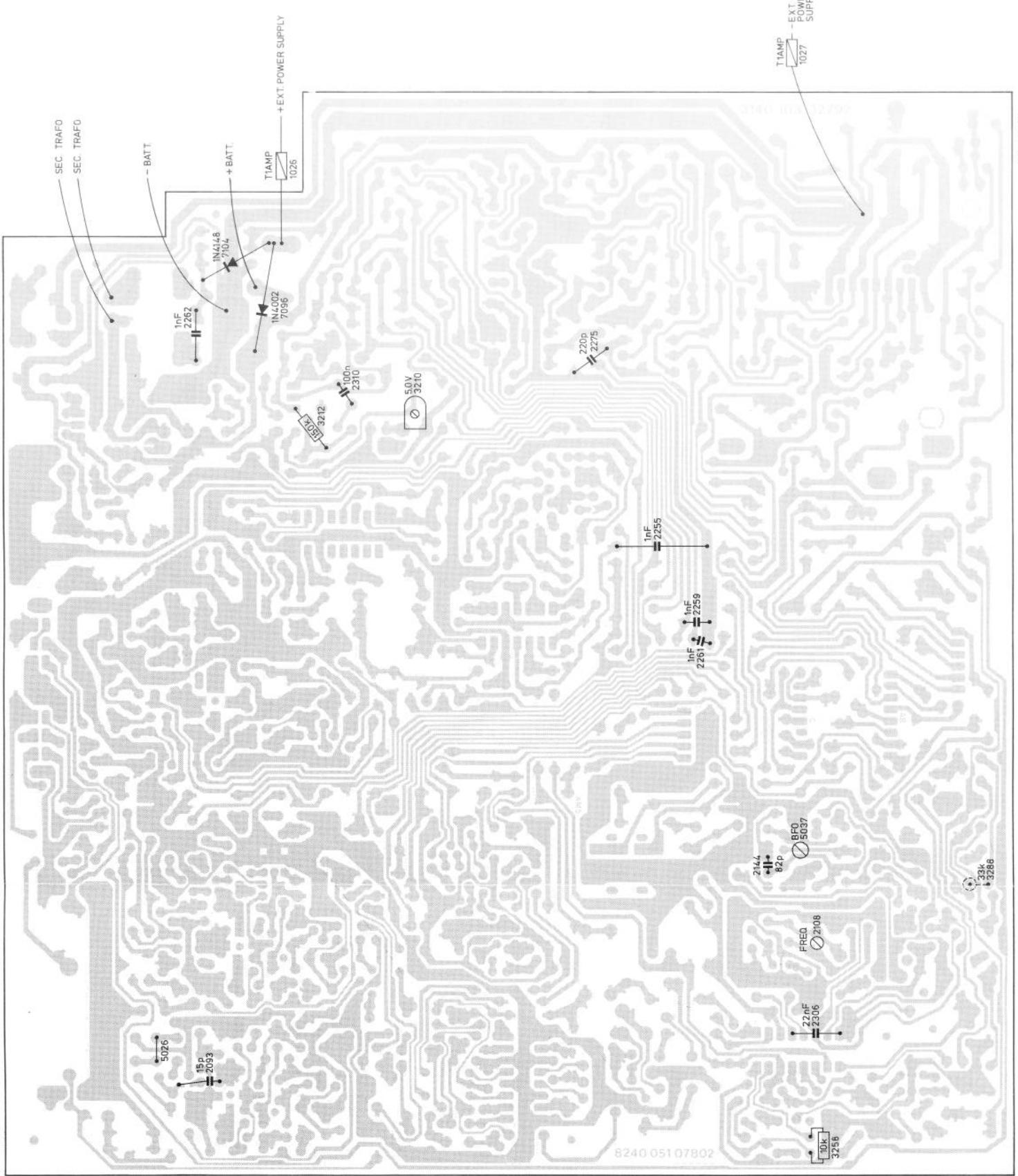
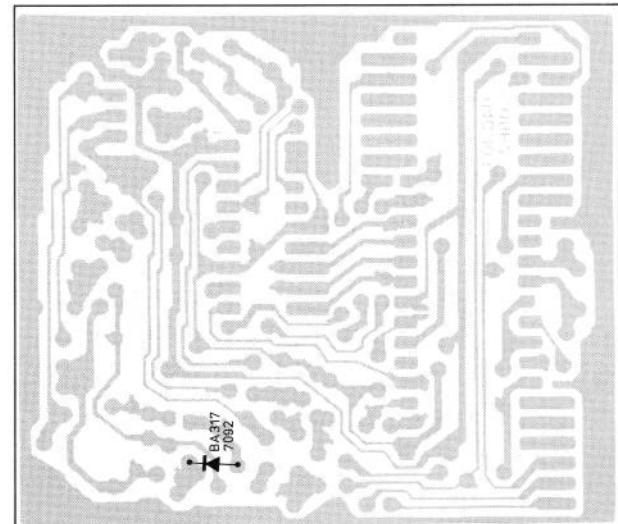
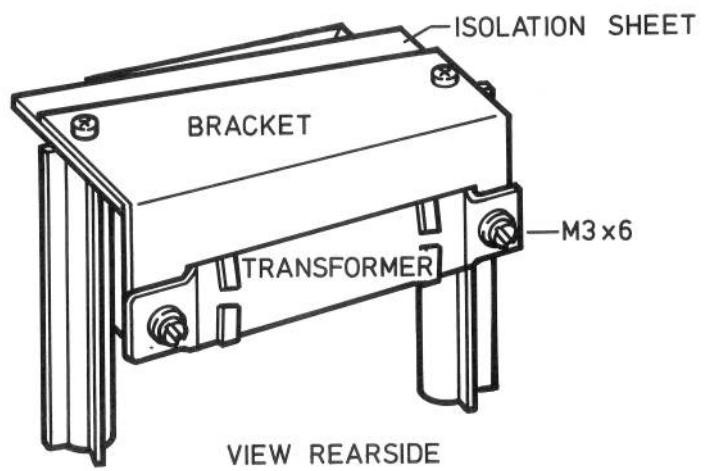


Fig. 4





38 766 A12
Fig. 5

Service
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Service

Information

1986-05-28

20 JUNI 1986

D2999

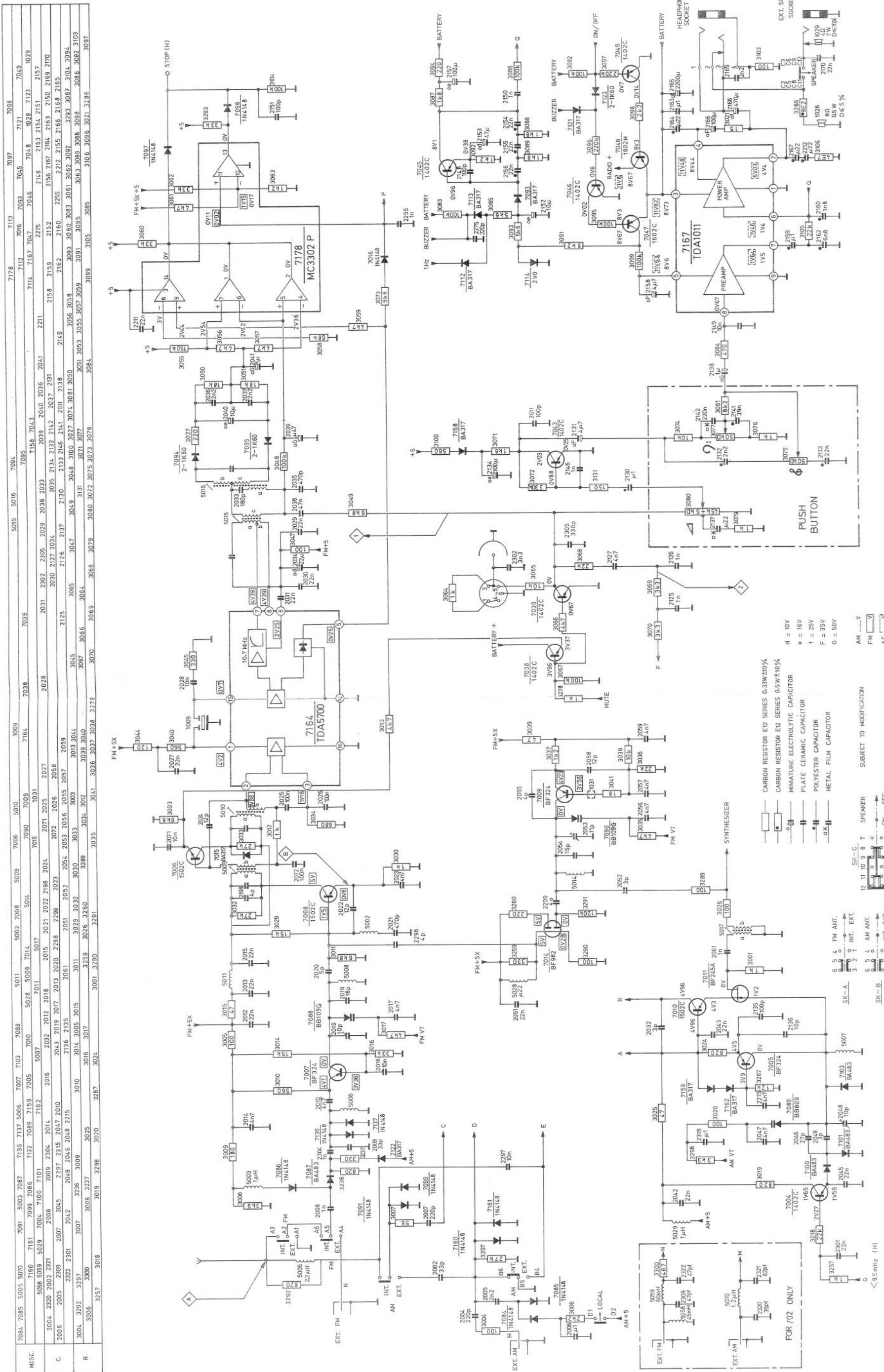
A86-114

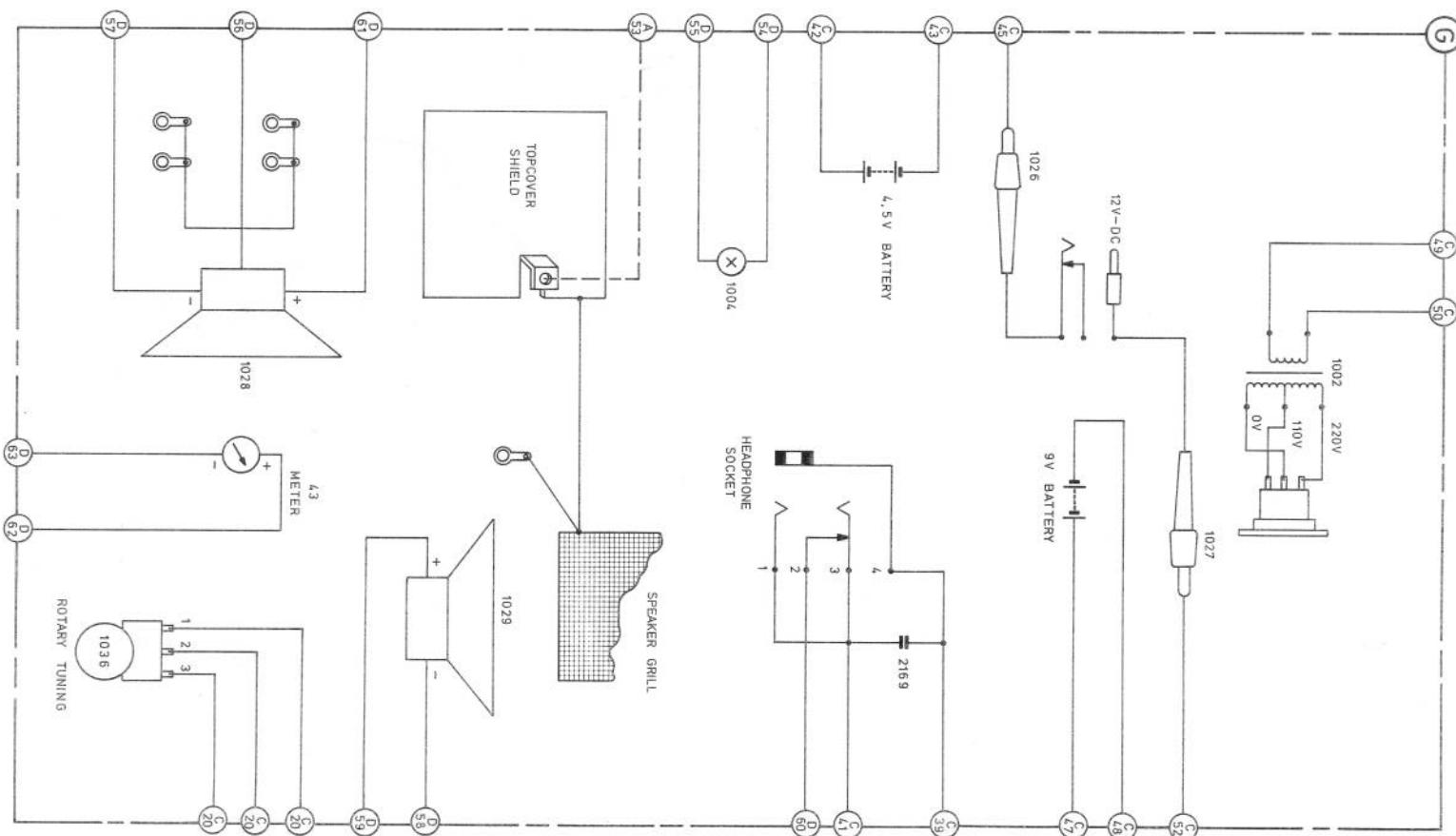
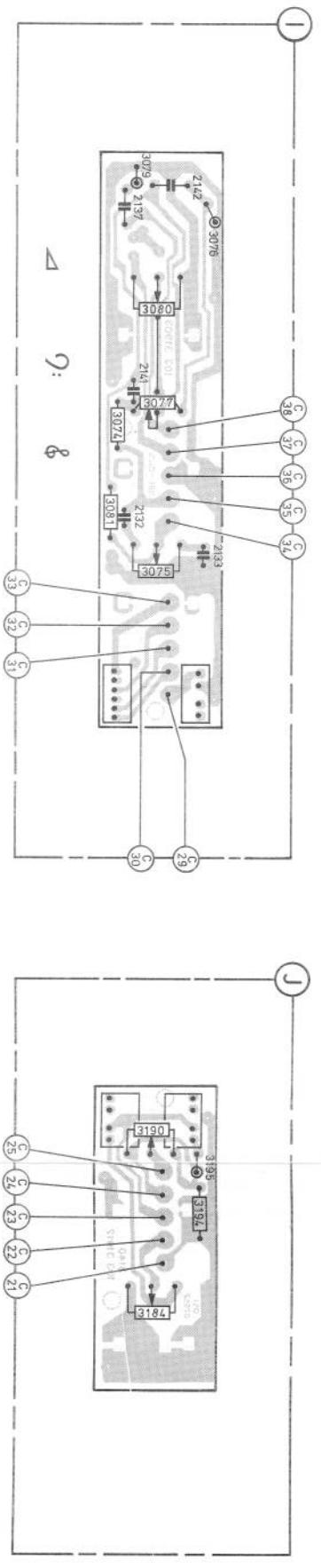
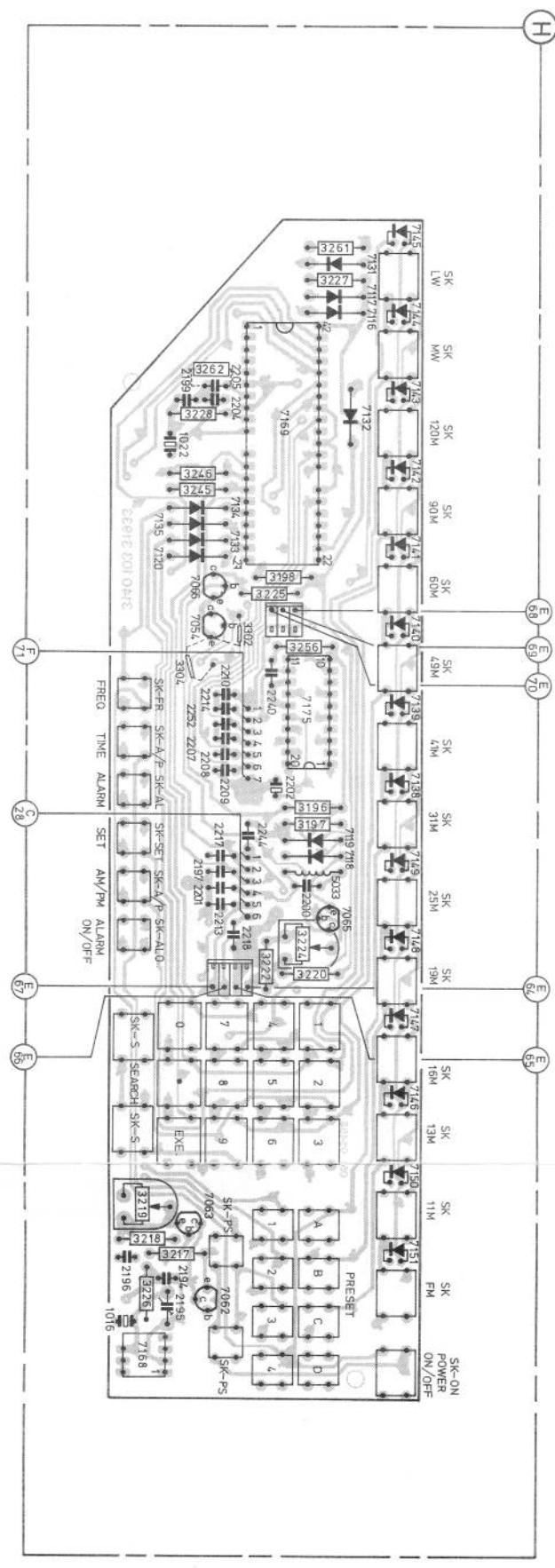
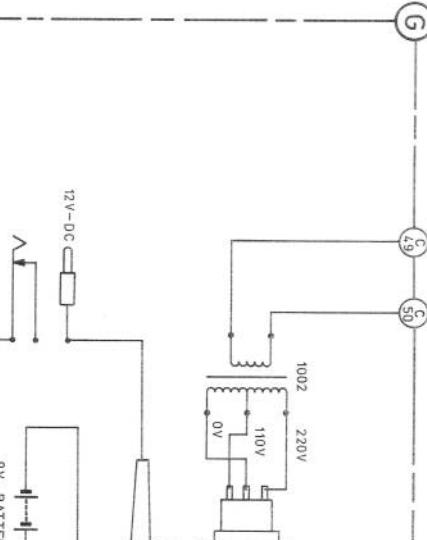
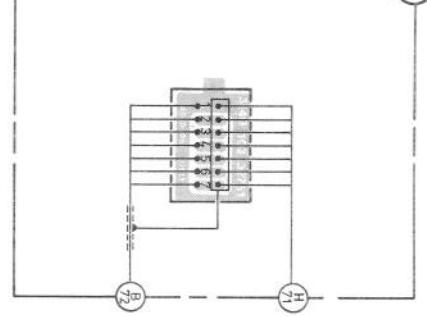
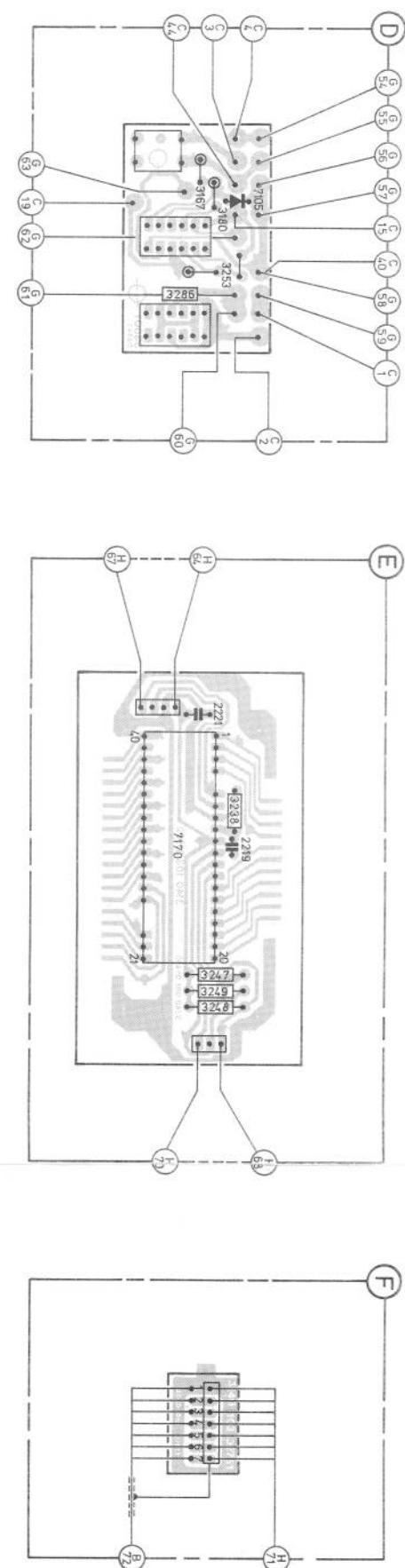
SCHADUWARCHIEF

From week 601 onwards, the circuitry has been changed in order to improve the SSB hum and to meet the radiation requirements. Consequently, a new PCB has been introduced.

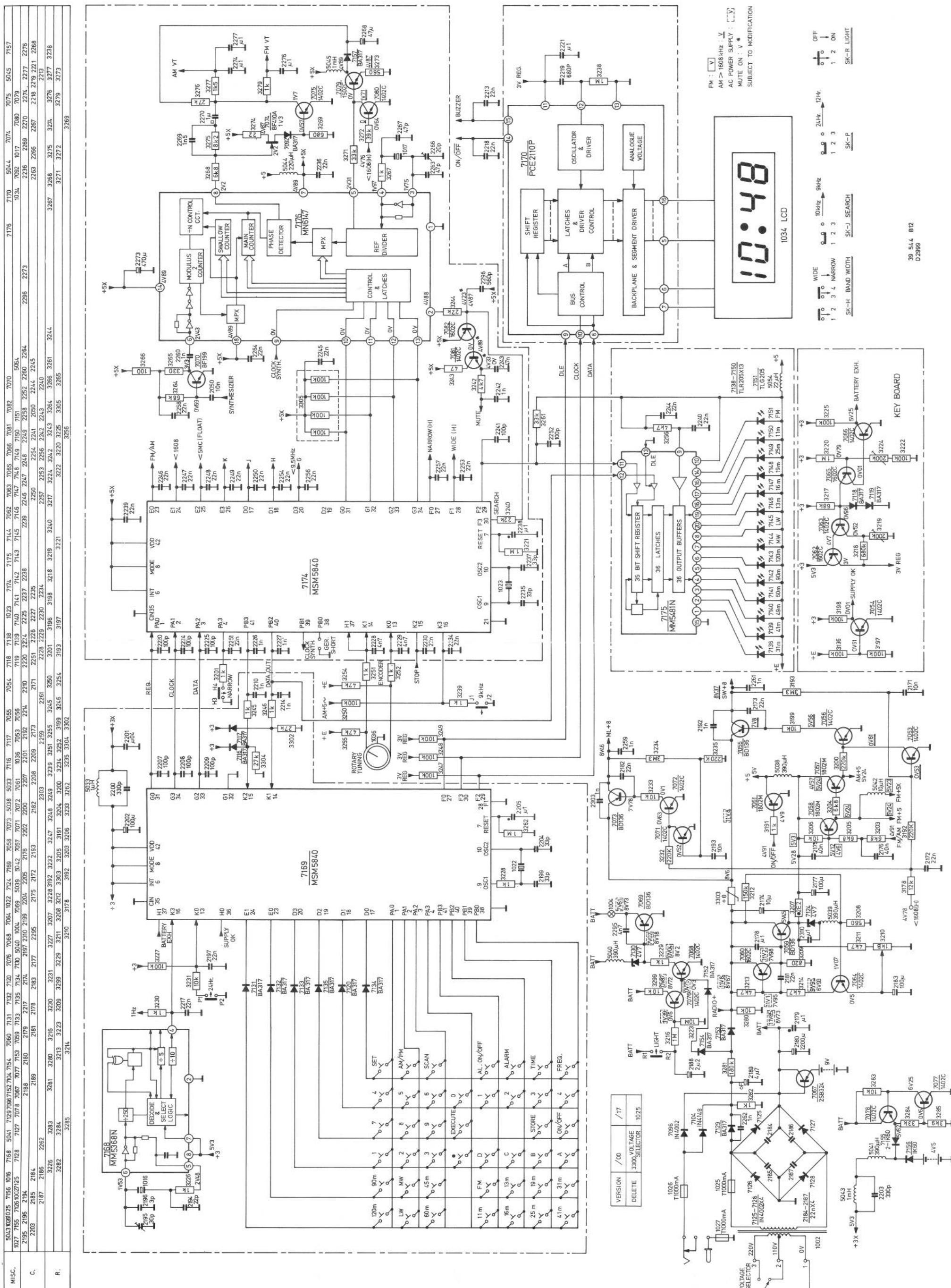
This modification also includes the modifications of Service Info A85-122.

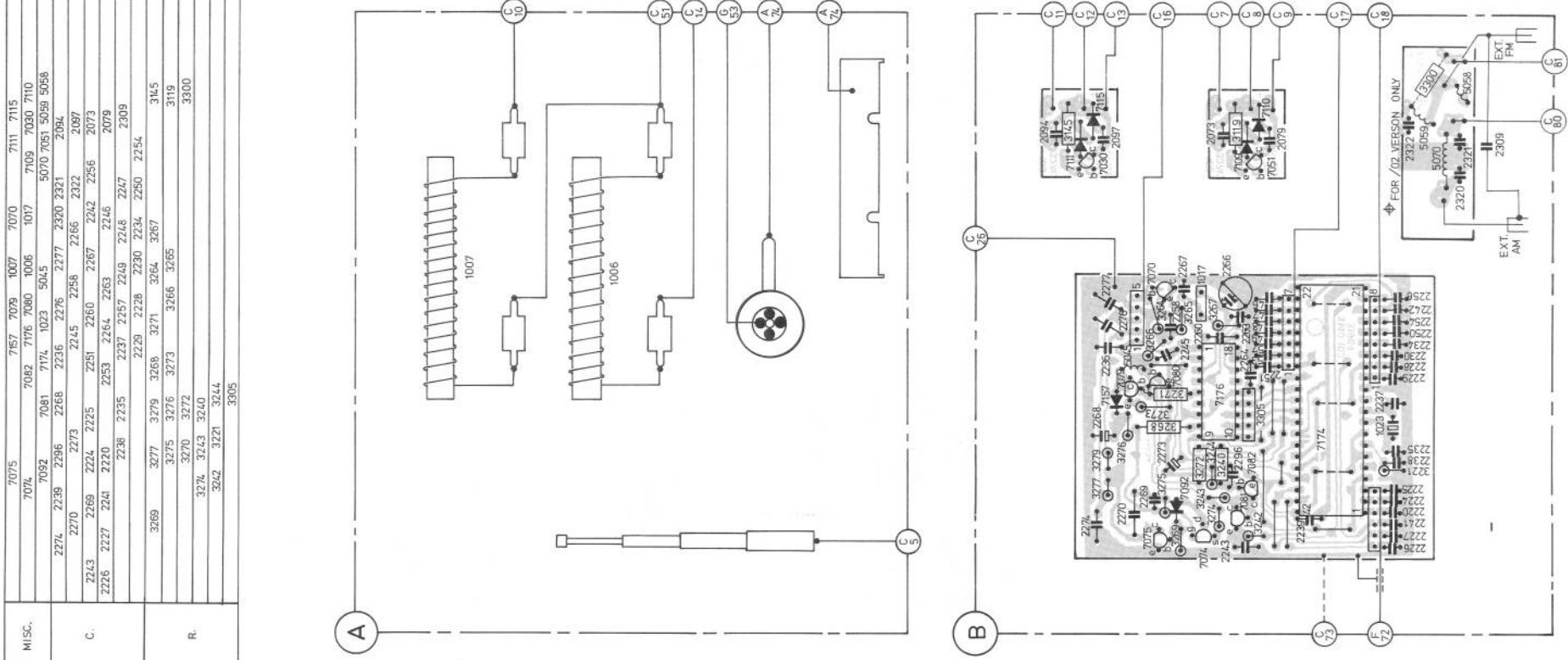
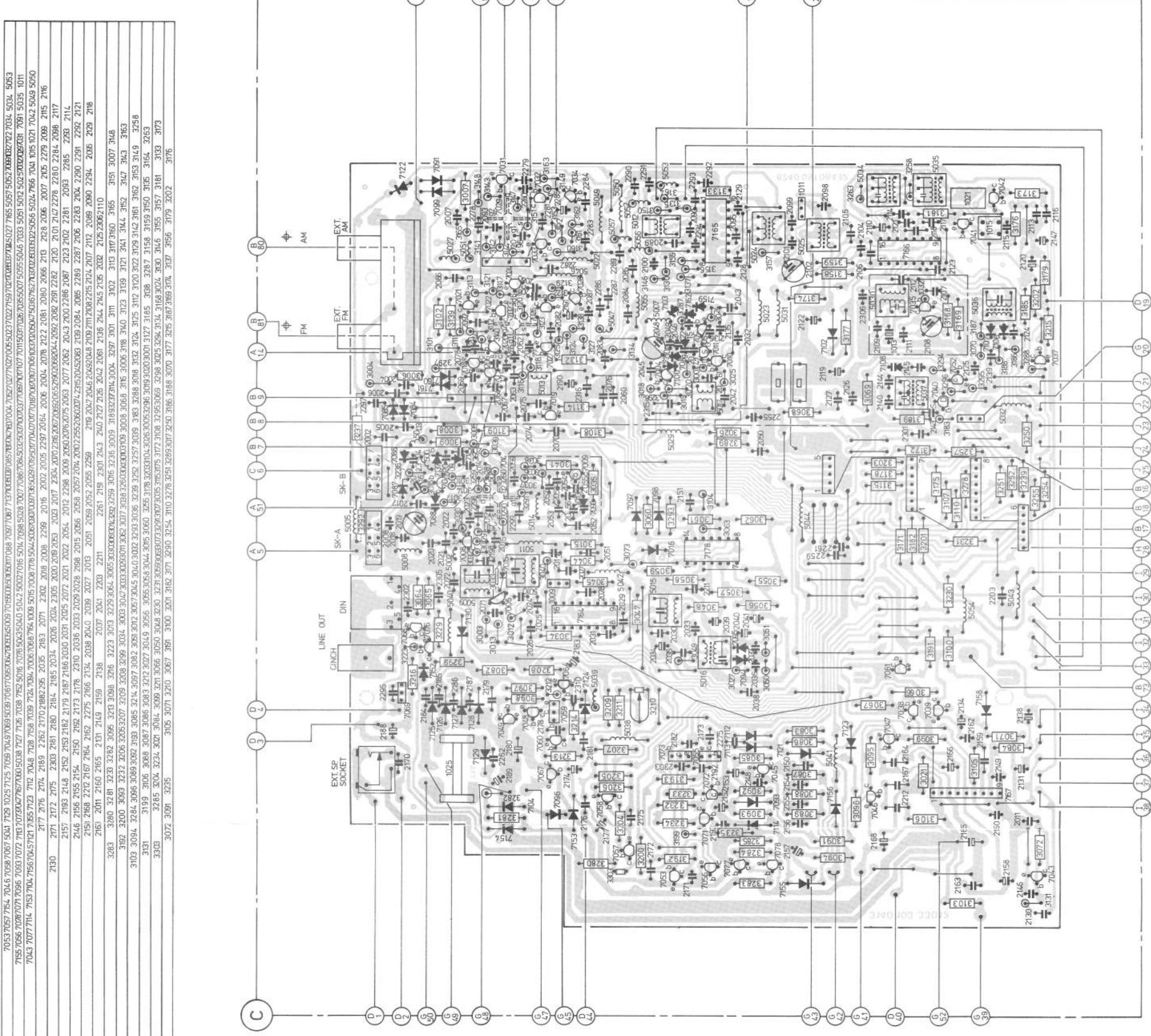
See for the above mentioned modifications the next pages.





CS 2447





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Information

1987-3-23

7 MEI 1987

D2999/17

A87-111

SCHADUWARCHIEF

From 710 onwards, the AC socket has been changed from 4822 267 40458 into 4822 267 40733 in order to comply with new UL requirements.
With the above modification, the change code of the serial number will be changed from 03 to 04.

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Information

1987-12-13

22 JAN. 1988

D2999

A87-168

SCHAALARCHIEF

From week 747 onwards, the circuitry has been modified
in order to improve:

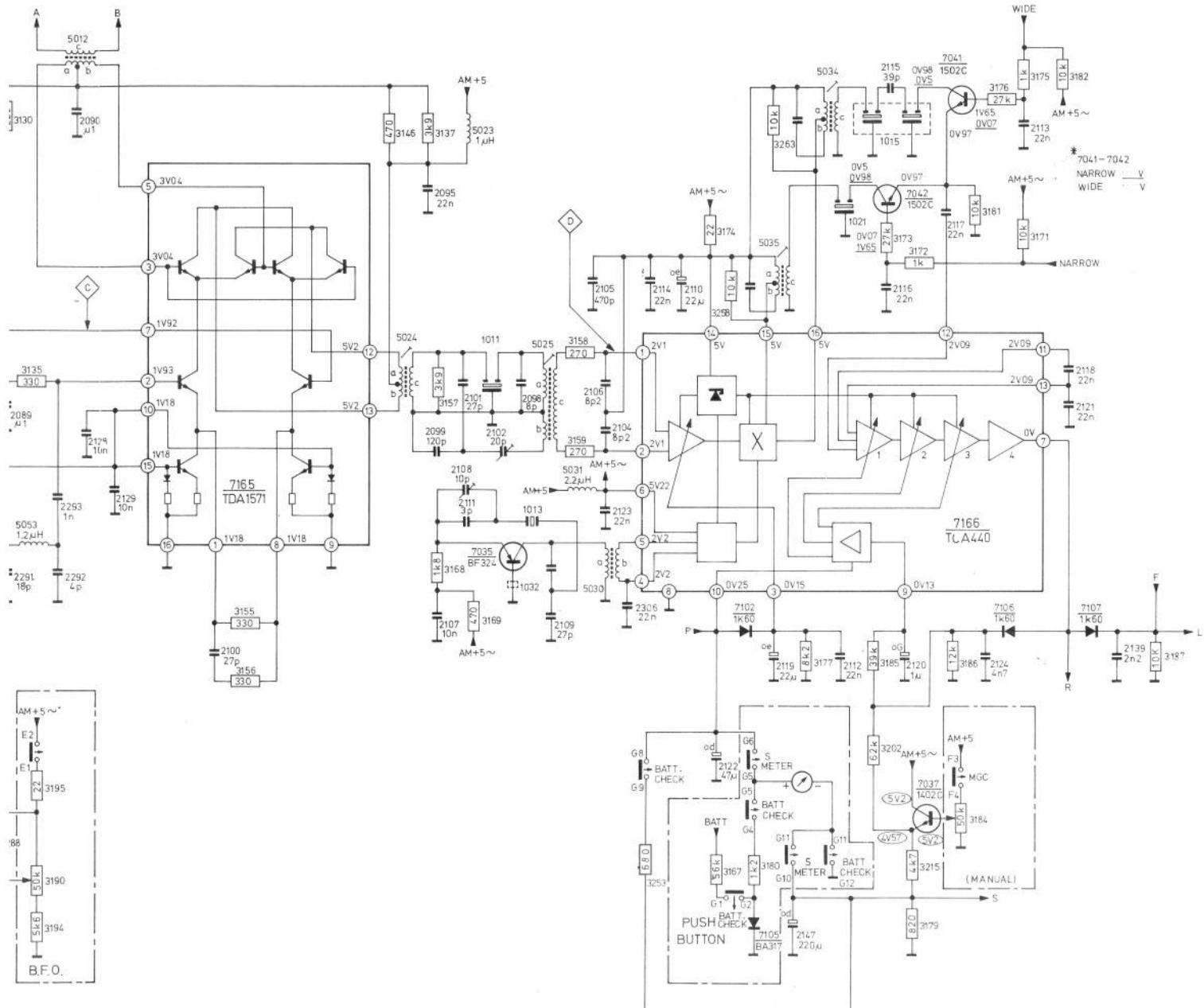
- a) Single side band BFO performance
- b) Automatic search performance

Consequently, a new PCB has been introduced.

Above modification, together with change of AC socket,
(see Service Information A87-111) can be identified by
change code '04'.

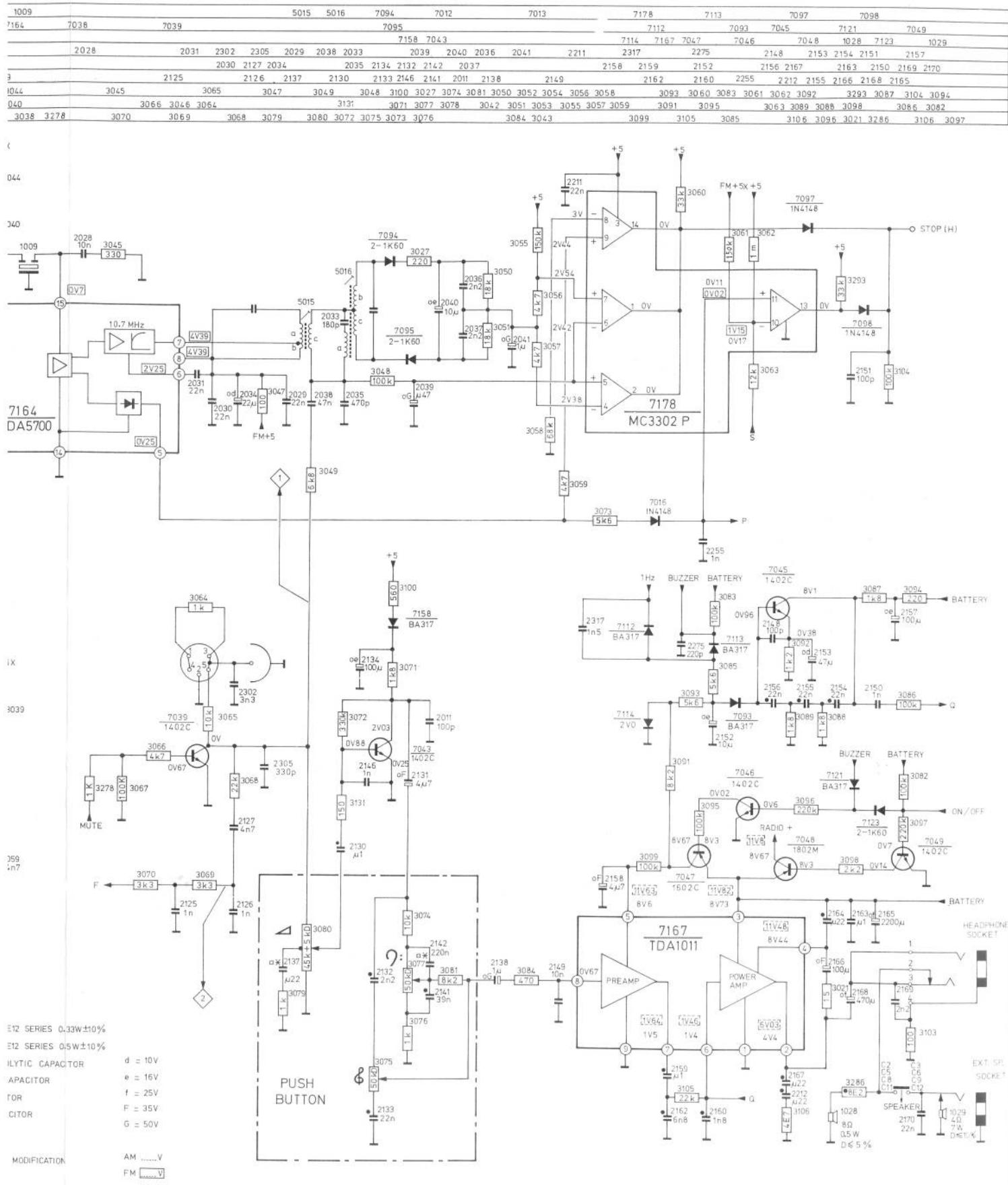
See for above mentioned modifications the next pages.

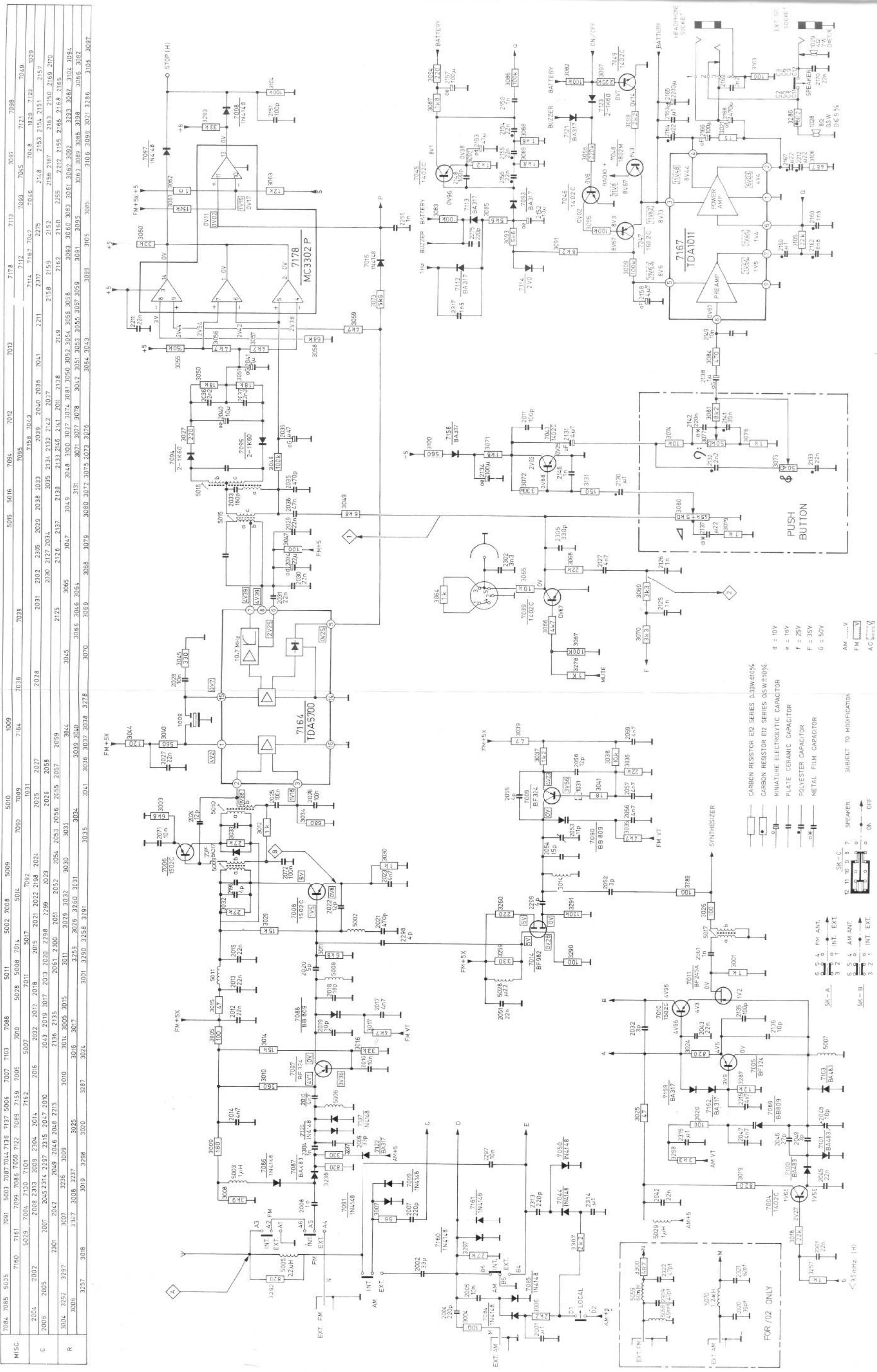
7	5052	5053	5012	7165	7035	5024	5023	1032	1013	5031	5030	7102	5035	5034	7037	7042	7041	5036	7166
7108					2322	2095	2099	2102	2105	2114	2110	2106	2123	2306	2119	2147	2112	2115	2124
2291	2292	2090	2128	2129	2100	2107	2098	2108	2111	2101	2320	2321	2109	2104	2122	2309	2120	2116	2117
		2089	2293															2113	2118
88	3150	3130	3195	3164	3155	3146	3137	3168	3169	3300	3158	3174	3167	3177	3173	3185	3215	3176	3175
89	3133	3135	3190	3194	3156	3157					3301	3159	3253	3258	3263	3180	3202	3170	3186
																	3179	3184	3181
																	3171	3175	3182



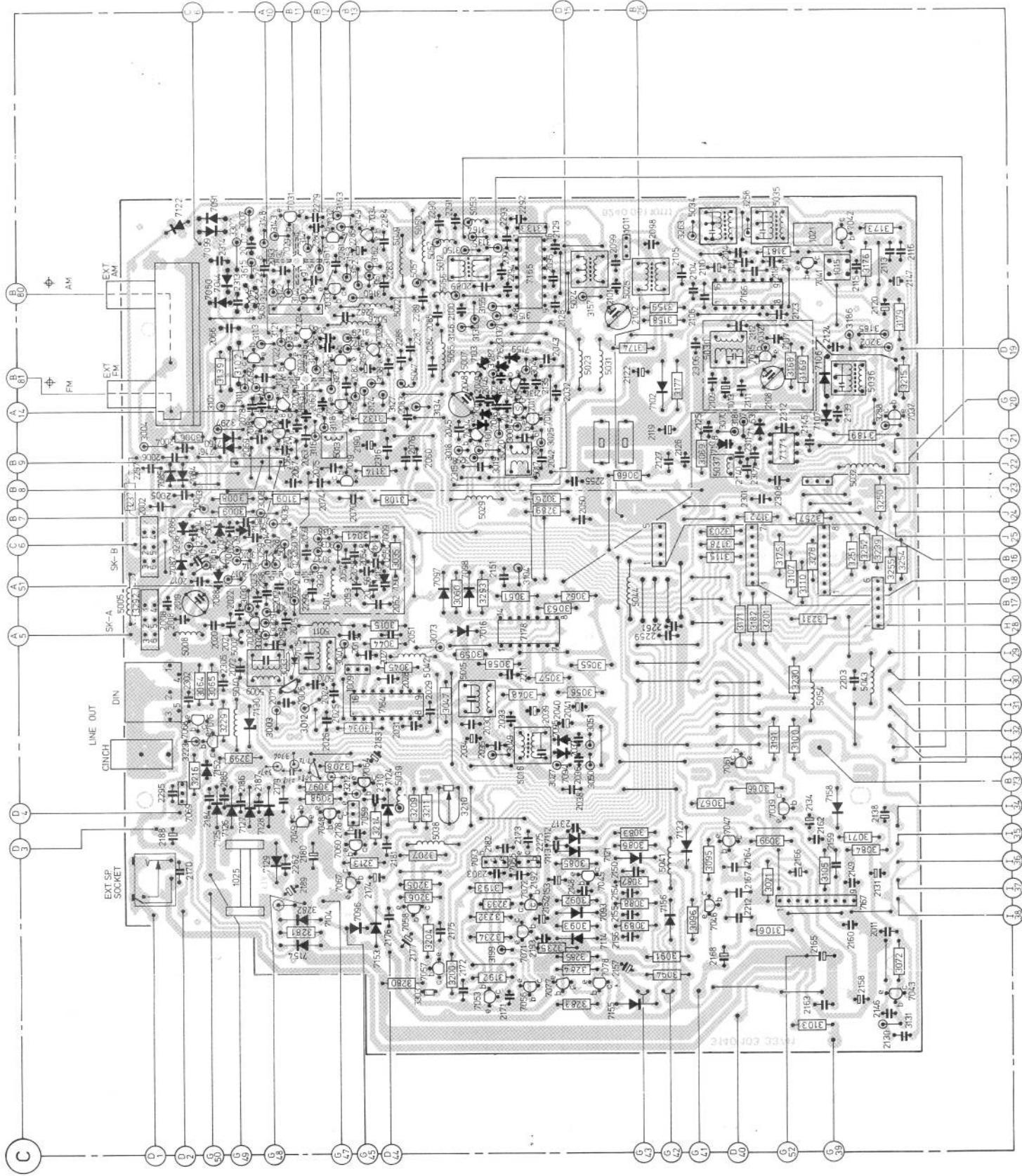
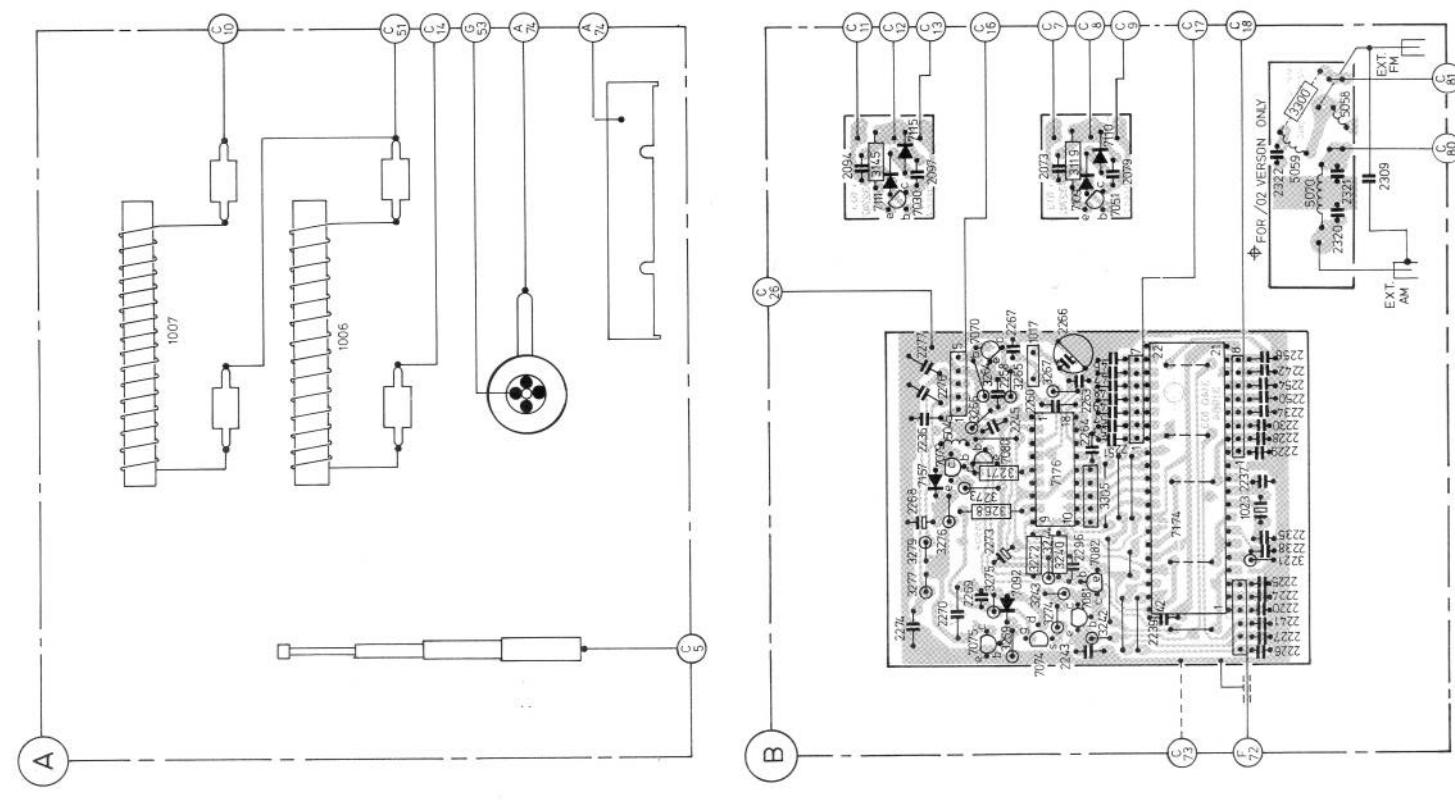
SK-F AM GAIN CONTROL

SK-G BATT. CHECK

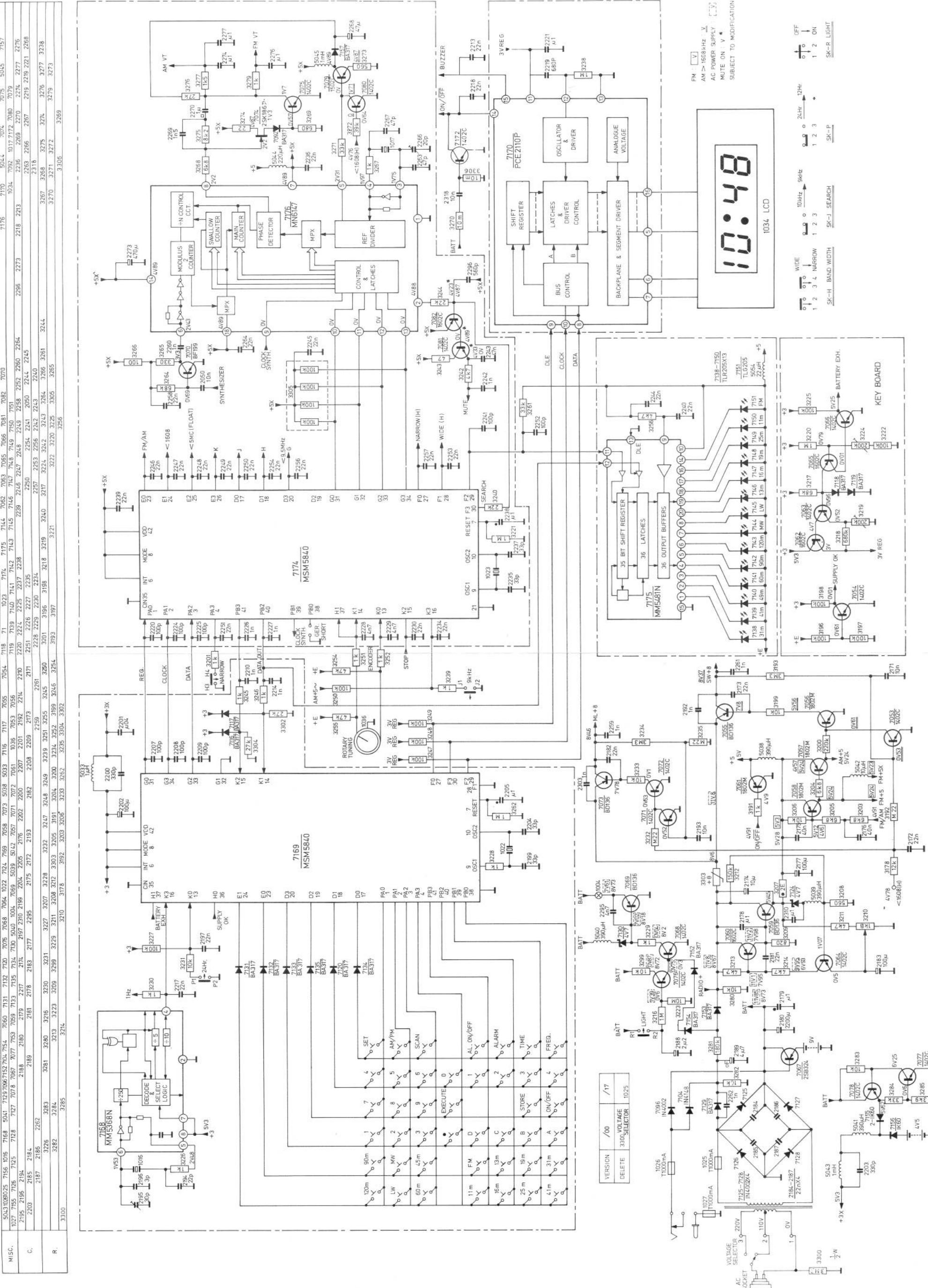




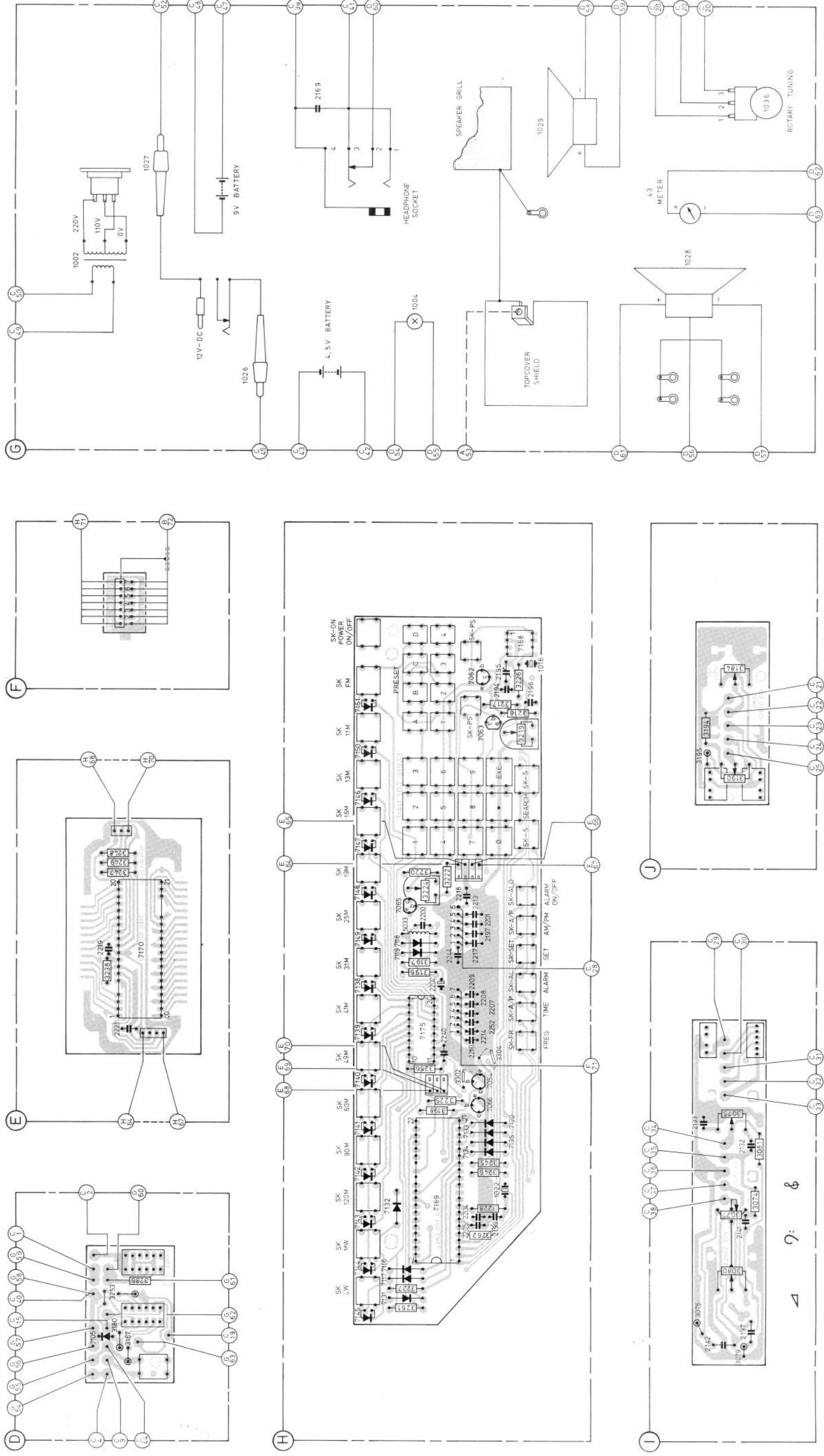
MISC.	7075	7157	7059	1007	7070	7111	7115	
	7074	7082	7176	7080	1017	7109	7030	7110
	7092	7041	1023	5045	5070	7051	5059	5058
C	2270	2279	2296	2236	2215	2258	2377	2320
	2273	2277	2251	2260	2267	2366	2322	2321
	2269	2224	2225	2253	2264	2262	2256	2073
	2227	2241	2220	2255	2263	2246	2248	2079
	2238	2235	2237	2257	2269	2248	2247	2309
R	3269	3277	3279	3268	3266	3265	3267	3145
	3275	3276	3273	3266	3265	3265	319	3300
	3276	3272	3243	3240	3244	3229	3230	2254
	3242	3221	3220	3244	3221	3220	3234	3254
	3305							



25L20



MISC.	7105	7131	7144	7113	7132	7142	7134	7141	7056	7160	7139	7138	7149	7148	7147	7146	7145	7033	7030	7027	1002	1004	1026	1028	1029
C	7145	7116	7169	1022	7133	7135	7120	7121	2205	2204	2132	2252	2244	2200	2119	7118	7119	7118	7065	7063	7062	7151	7150	7152	7153
R	2142	2141	2214	2215	2216	2133	2210	2240	2207	2209	2202	2217	2201	2213	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194
	3167	3076	3253	3227	3262	3228	3225	3198	3081	3074	3246	3080	3077	3074	3245	3081	3075	3225	3302	3304	3196	3197	3224	3219	3217



25421

e	0V	e	0V52
b	0V01	b	0V96
c	5V25	c	0V01
			5V3
			b 4V7
			c 3V