CAUTION: This is a FISHER precision high-fidelity instrument. It should be serviced only by qualified personnel — trained in the repair of transistor equipment and printed circuitry.

TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The following are needed to completely test and align modern high-fidelity instruments such as amplifiers, tuners and receivers.

- Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter (100-mV DC scales)
- Audio Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter (10-mV AC scale)
- Oscilloscope (Flat to 100 kHz Minimum)
- Audio (Sine-Wave) Generator
- Intermodulation Distortion Analyzer
- Harmonic Distortion Analyzer
- AM/FM Signal Generator
- Multiplex Generator (preferably with RF output — FISHER Model 500 or equal)
- 16.7-MHz Sweep Generator
- 455-kHz Sweep Generator
- Line Voltage Autotransformer
- or Voltage Regulator
- 2 — Load Resistors, 4 or 8 Ohm, 50 Watt
- 2 — Full Range Speakers for Listening Tests
- Stereo Source — Turntable or Tape Recorder for Listening Tests
- Soldering Iron with Small Tip
- Fully Insulated from Power Line
- Suction Desoldering Tool

PRECAUTIONS

Many of these items are included just as a reminder—they are normal procedures for experienced technicians. Short-cuts can be taken but often they cause additional damage to transistors, circuit components or the printed-circuit board.

Soldering—A well-sanded, hot, clean soldering iron tip will make it easier to solder without damage to the printed-circuit board or the many circuit components mounted on it. It is not the wattage of the iron that counts—it is the heat available at the tip. Some 50-watt irons reach temperatures of 1,000° F—others will hardly melt solder. Small-diameter tips should be used for single solder connections—larger pyramids and chisel tips are needed for larger areas.

- **When removing defective resistors, capacitors, etc., the leads should be cut as close to the body of the circuit component as possible. (If the part is not being returned for in-warranty factory replacement it may be cut in half— with diagonal-cutting pliers—to make removal easier.)**
- Special desoldering tips are made for unsoldering multiple-terminal units like IF transformers and electrolytic capacitors. By unsoldering all terminals at the same time the part can be removed with little chance of breaking the printed-circuit board.

- **Always disconnect the chassis from the power line when soldering. Turning the power switch OFF is not enough. Power-line leakage paths, though the heating element, can destroy transistors.**

Transistors—Nevert attempt to do any work on the transistor amplifiers without first disconnecting the AC linecord and waiting until the power supply filter-capacitors have discharged.

- **Gazed against shorts—it takes only an instant for a base-to-collector short to destroy that transistor and possibly others direct-coupled to it. In the time it takes for a dropped machine screw, washer or even the screwdriver, to glance off a pair of socket terminals (or between a terminal and the chassis) a transistor can be ruined.**

- **DO NOT bias the base of any transistor to, or near, the same voltage applied to its collector.**

- **DO NOT use an ohmmeter for testing transistors. The voltage applied through the test probes may be higher than the base-emitter breakdown voltage of the transistor.**

**Output Stage and Driver — Replacements for output and driver transistors, if necessary, must be made from the same beta group as the original type. The beta group is indicated by a colored dot on the mounting flange of the transistor. Be sure to include this information, when ordering replacement transistors.**

- If one output transistor burns out (open or shorts), always remove ALL output transistors in that channel and check the bias adjustment, the control and other parts in the network with an ohmmeter before inserting a new transistor. All output transistors in one channel will be destroyed if the base-biasing circuit is open on the emitter end.

- When mounting a replacement power transistor be sure the bottom of the flange, the mica insulator and the surface of the heat sink are free of foreign matter. Dust and grit can prevent perfect contact reducing heat transfer to the heat sink. Metallic particles can puncture the insulator and cause short — ruining the transistor.

- **Silicone grease must be used between the transistor and the mica insulator and between the mica and the heat sink for best heat conduction.** (Use Dow-Corning DC-3 or C21194 or equivalent compounds made for power transistor heat conduction.)

- **Use care when making connections to speakers and output terminals. Any frayed wire ends can cause shorts that may burn out the output transistors—they are directly coupled to the speakers. To reduce the possibility of shorts at the speakers, leads should be used on the exposed ends or at least the ends of the stranded wires should be twisted to prevent frayed wire ends. The current in the speakers and output circuitry is quite high. Poor contacts or small wire can cause power losses in the speaker system. Use 14 or 16 AWG for long runs of speaker wiring.**

Voltage Measurements—Voltage measurements are made with the line voltage adjusted to 117 volts and all readings are ±10%. All voltages are DC, measured with a VTVM to ground, with no signal input unless otherwise noted. Indicated kVA audio voltages, measured with an audio AC VTVM in ground at various points from the phono input to the power amplifier output.

Alignment Procedures — Replacement of transistors and components in the front end, IF amplifier and multiplex decoder will normally not require realignment of these circuits. Realignment of these circuits, unless absolutely necessary, is not recommended. Do not attempt a realignment unless the required test equipment is available and the alignment procedure is thoroughly understood.

BECAUSE ITS PRODUCTS ARE SUBJECT TO CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT, FISHER RADIO CORPORATION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MODIFY ANY DESIGN OR SPECIFICATION WITHOUT NOTICE AND WITHOUT INCURRING ANY OBLIGATION.
SERVICE PROCEDURES

DIAL STRINGING

- Remove dial pointer.
- Lift out left dial glass lamp and remove screw holding left side of dial glass panel.
- Remove two screws holding right side of dial glass panel.
- Pull dial glass panel towards left and lift the panel down as far as the leads allow.
- Rotate the tuning capacitor drive drum to its maximum counterclockwise position.
- Tie an end of dial cord to the end of small spring A. Fasten spring to ear inside the drive drum (Figure 1).
- Run the dial cord through the slot in the rim of the drive drum and get in the underside of groove 1 (side view).
- Pull dial cord taut and wrap ½ turn around the flywheel shaft.
- Rotate the tuning capacitor drive drum to its maximum counterclockwise position, allowing the dial cord to follow the grooves in the drive drum (Figure 2). Keep the dial cord taut during this procedure.
- Guide the dial cord over the top of the drive drum and place it in groove 2 (top view).
- Run the dial cord through the slot in the drive drum and bring it under and around the beveled washer. Pull the dial cord taut and tighten the machine screw to hold the dial cord under the washer.
- Rotate tuning capacitor drive drum to its minimum counterclockwise position.
- Pull the dial cord up through the slot in the drive drum and place it in groove 3 (Figure 2). Guide the dial cord through pulley A and B and the slot in the drive drum.
- Rotate the tuning capacitor drive drum to its maximum counterclockwise position. Keep the dial cord taut during this procedure.
- Guide the dial cord under the drive drum into groove 3 (Figure 2). Bring the dial cord up and around groove 6 and into the slot in the drive drum.
- Note: Check that there is an empty groove between this turn and the next to last turn of dial cord on the drum.
- Loosen the machine screw. Pull the dial cord taut until adjusting spring B strengthens and pulley bracket A stands straight up. Place the cord under the beveled washer and tighten the machine screw.

CAUTION: Do not disturb dial cord already placed under the washer.
- Replace the dial glass panel using the first three steps in reverse order.
- Replace the dial pointer on the top of the dial glass panel.

REPLACING METER LAMP

- Disconnect AC power cord.
- Remove screws which hold top cover to the chassis and lift off the top cover.
- Gently push in on the lamp and turn it counterclockwise to remove. Remove the metal lamp shade and place it in the new lamp in the same position. Place the new lamp in the socket, push in gently and turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
- Replace the top cover and secure with the screws removed previously.

REPLACING STEREO BEACON LAMP

- Disconnect AC power cord.
- Remove screws which hold top cover to the chassis and lift off the top cover.
- Pry plastic lamp holder from the lamp mount. Unscrew the leads from the lamp holder. Solder leads to new terminals on the new lamp holder. Place new lamp holder in the mount.
- Replace the top cover and secure with the screws removed previously.

REPLACING DIAL LAMPS

- Disconnect AC power cord.
- Gently pull all knobs off the front panel control shafts. Remove the hex nuts from the control shafts and lift off the knobs.
- Snap out the defective lamp from the spring clip. Place the new lamp in the socket making sure that the pointed side of the lamp faces the edge of the dial glass.
- Replace the front panel and secure with the hex nuts removed previously. Replace the knobs on the control shafts.

CLEANING DIAL GLASS

- Disconnect AC power cord.
- Gently pull all knobs off the front panel control shafts. Remove the hex nuts from the control shafts and lift off the knobs.
- If there are foam-rubber strips located at the ends of the dial glass, remove these.
- Loosen the screws that hold the retaining clips to the dial glass. Swing the clips aside and lift off the dial glass.
- Remove dust with a dry cloth. If you wish to clean more thoroughly, use a cotton-wool solution only; dry stronger cleaning-agent may damage the markings on the glass.
- Remove the retaining clips from under the left of the chassis front. Swing the retaining clips back into place and tighten the retaining screws. Replace the foam-rubber strips, if removed previously.
- Replace the front panel and secure with the hex nuts removed previously. Replace the knobs on the control shafts.

CLEANING FRONT PANEL

WARNING: Use only plain lukewarm water and a lightly laundered, soft lint-free cloth to clean the front control panel.
MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT

Two methods of aligning the multiplex decoder are given. The preferred procedure uses a multiplex generator with RF and 19 kHz (aka) output and with 1 kHz modulation, such as the Fischer Model 200 Multiplex Generator. This is the better method of alignment since the front end and IF stages are also checked through the use of this procedure. An alternate procedure for use with multiplex generators not having an RF output is also given.

PREFERRED ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Set SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO, MONO/STereo switch to STEREO, and MUTING switch to OFF.
- Connect the multiplex generator to the MAIN antenna terminals and check the connections of the IF board to the antis. Use a 120-kΩ composition resistor in series with each lead from the generator.
- Proceed with alignment as given in Table 1 below.
- NOTE: Check the alignment of the IF amplifier before aligning the multiplex decoder. Poor IF alignment may make proper multiplex adjustment impossible.

ALTERNATE ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Set SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO, MONO/STereo switch to STEREO, and MUTING switch to OFF.
- Disconnect lead going to connection 4P on the multiplex board. Connect a composition resistor to connection 4P through the filter strip shown in Figure 1. Proceed with alignment as given in Table 2 below.
- All alignment, discernment generator and lowpass filter and return lead should be bridged to connection 3P on the IF board to the multiplex board.

STEREO BEACON TEST

Set SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO, MONO/STereo switch to STEREO, and MUTING switch to OFF.
- Connect FM generator to the STEREO antenna terminals. Use a 120-kΩ composition resistor in series with each lead from the generator.
- Modulate FM generator with 19 kHz (aka), 6.5 kHz (aka) deviation, from external FM generator. Set RF generator and TAKING dial pointer to 96 kHz (aka).
- Set generator output to 2 mV; STEREO BEACON lamp should light.
- Reduce generator output to 16 VDC. Adjust Stereo Trigger Control Pot. (R40) on multiplex board until STEREO BEACON lamp just lights.
- Reduce generator output to zero; STEREO BEACON lamp should go out.
- Increase generator output until STEREO BEACON lamp lights. Generator output voltage should be between 10 and 20 VDC.

FIGURE 1. LOW-PASS FILTER CIRCUIT.

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION TEST

Set BALANCE, BASS and TREBLE controls to their center positions. Set MONO/STereo switch to STEREO, SPEAKERS switch to MAIN and SELECTOR switch to AUX. Unplug AC power cord.
- Connect a d-c bias, 500 kΩ resistor across MAIN SPEAKERS terminals, in parallel with the lead resistor, connect the input leads of an IM (Inter-modulation) distortion analyzer and the leads of a d-c bias, 500 kΩ resistor with accuracy.
- Connect IM (Inter-modulation) generator output to the L AUX jack. (NOTE: Speaker common terminals are not at ground potential.) IM distortion analyzer ground should be connected to AUX input ground only.
- Connect AC power cord and rotate VOLUME control to its maximum clockwise position-full volume. Increase IM (Inter-modulation) generator input up to 4 watts output (4.26 K VAC across 400-lead resistor). After one FULL-MINUTE OF WARM-UP TIME, PROCEED TO NEXT STEP.
- IM meter reading should be 0.08% or less. If not, connect in a group for the right-hand channel, as indicated in the Troubleshooting Manual.
- NOTE: All of the preceding instructions are different between models. If necessary, refer to the Troubleshooting Manual (13 page). In the event of failure, a separate lead resistor is required.

HARMONIC DISTORTION TEST

Set BALANCE, BASS and TREBLE controls to their center positions. Set MONO/STereo switch to STEREO, SPEAKERS switch to MAIN and SELECTOR switch to AUX. Unplug AC power cord.
- Connect a d-c bias, 500 kΩ resistor across MAIN SPEAKERS terminals, in parallel with the lead resistor, connect the

TABLE 1 - MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT USING RF MULTIPLEX SIGNAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>GENERATOR MODULATION</th>
<th>RF DEV.</th>
<th>INDICATOR TYPE AND CONNECTION</th>
<th>ALIGNMENT</th>
<th>ADJUST</th>
<th>INDICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>70 to 76 MHz (aka) (connect external audio generator to SCA input of multiplex generator)</td>
<td>125kHz (aka)</td>
<td>Audio (AC) VTFM input to Test Point 403 with 10pF capacitor in series with lead.</td>
<td>Minimum AC VTFM reading.</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19 kHz (aka) only.</td>
<td>7.5kHz (aka)</td>
<td>AC VTFM to Test Point 403.</td>
<td>Z401, 402, 403</td>
<td>Maximum AC VTFM reading.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Same as Step 3.</td>
<td>7.5kHz (aka)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Trigger Control R40</td>
<td>Until Stereo Beacon lights up.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Composite MPX signal 19kHz (aka) on left channel only.</td>
<td>7.5kHz (aka)</td>
<td>Audio (AC) VTFM and scope input to left channel output on preampl board.</td>
<td>Z401, 402</td>
<td>Maximum audio AC VTFM reading - clean 1kHz sine wave on scope.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Composite MPX signal 19kHz (aka) on right channel only.</td>
<td>7.5kHz (aka)</td>
<td>Same as Step 4.</td>
<td>MPX Separation Control*</td>
<td>Minimum audio AC VTFM reading - at least 30 db below reading obtained in Step 4.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Same as Step 5.</td>
<td>7.5kHz (aka)</td>
<td>Audio (AC) VTFM and scope input to right channel output on preampl board.</td>
<td>Same as Step 4.</td>
<td>Same as Step 4.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Same as Step 6.</td>
<td>7.5kHz (aka)</td>
<td>Same as Step 5.</td>
<td>Same as Step 6.</td>
<td>Same as Step 6.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: Separation Control is located on preampl board.

TABLE 2 - MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT USING COMPOSITE MULTIPLEX SIGNAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>GENERATOR MODULATION</th>
<th>LEVEL (RMS)</th>
<th>INDICATOR TYPE AND CONNECTION</th>
<th>ALIGNMENT</th>
<th>ADJUST</th>
<th>INDICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>70 to 76 MHz (aka) (connect external audio generator to SCA input of multiplex generator)</td>
<td>100W</td>
<td>Audio (AC) VTFM input to Test Point 403 with 10pF capacitor in series with lead.</td>
<td>Minimum AC VTFM reading.</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19 kHz (aka) only.</td>
<td>50W</td>
<td>AC VTFM to Test Point 403.</td>
<td>Z401, 402, 403</td>
<td>Maximum AC VTFM reading.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Same as Step 3.</td>
<td>50W</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Trigger Control R40</td>
<td>Until Stereo Beacon lights up.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Composite MPX signal 19kHz (aka) on left channel only.</td>
<td>300W</td>
<td>Audio (AC) VTFM and scope input to left channel output on preampl board.</td>
<td>Z401, 402</td>
<td>Maximum audio AC VTFM reading - clean 1kHz sine wave on scope.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Composite MPX signal 19kHz (aka) on right channel only.</td>
<td>300W</td>
<td>Same as Step 4.</td>
<td>MPX Separation Control*</td>
<td>Minimum audio AC VTFM reading - at least 30 db below reading obtained in Step 4.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Same as Step 5.</td>
<td>300W</td>
<td>Audio (AC) VTFM and scope input to right channel output on preampl board.</td>
<td>Same as Step 4.</td>
<td>Same as Step 4.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Same as Step 6.</td>
<td>300W</td>
<td>Same as Step 5.</td>
<td>Same as Step 4.</td>
<td>Same as Step 5.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: Separation Control is located on preampl board.

POWER OUTPUT MEASUREMENT

The output amplifier of this unit is designed to deliver its full-power output with program material (voice or music) into data (clean lead) for rated VOLUME control, or to 120 VAC rated output. For the minimum maximum input level, it must be measured under the following conditions:
- Measure the power output of one channel at a time.
- Limit the measurement period to 1 minute with a load resistance of 8 ohms.
- If the output power of both channels must be measured simultaneously, any load resistance may be used. In addition, the DDT (Dynamic Down Time) and DDT (Dynamic Down Time) measurements to a period not less than 3 minutes for a 4 ohm load and not longer than 3 minutes for an 8 ohm load.

The output of this unit is designed to deliver its full-power output with program material (voice or music) into data (clean lead) for rated VOLUME control, or to 120 VAC rated output. For the minimum maximum input level, it must be measured under the following conditions:
- Measure the power output of one channel at a time.
- Limit the measurement period to 1 minute with a load resistance of 8 ohms.
- If the output power of both channels must be measured simultaneously, any load resistance may be used. In addition, the DDT (Dynamic Down Time) and DDT (Dynamic Down Time) measurements to a period not less than 3 minutes for a 4 ohm load and not longer than 3 minutes for an 8 ohm load.
**SERVICE PROCEDURES**

**FM FRONT END ALIGNMENT**

**NOTE:** FM IF alignment must be performed before starting this procedure.

Set SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO, MONO/Stereo switch to STEREO and MUTING switch to OFF.

1. Set TUNING dial pointer to zero US calibration mark on the logging scale. If the dial pointer does not coincide with the 0 at the extreme end of the knob rotation, repaint the pointer assembly on the dial cord and cement the pointer in place to prevent slippage.

**NOTE:** Moving dial pointer will make realignment of FM front end necessary.

2. Connect AC VTVM to Test Point 301 on the IF board.

3. Connect an RF generator to the NORM antenna terminals. Use a 120-ohm composition resistor in series with each lead from the generator—see Figure 1.

4. Set RF generator frequency and TUNING dial pointer to 90 MHz (Mc). DO NOT USE MODULATION (AM or FM) and keep the generator output as low as possible during the alignment procedure.

5. Align FM oscillator coil LS01 core first—then align the FM RF coil LS02 and the FM antenna coil LS01 cores for maximum reading on DC VTVM.

6. Set generator frequency and TUNING dial pointer to 106 MHz (Mc).

7. Adjust FM oscillator trimmer (C518) first—then adjust the FM RF trimmer (C511) and the FM antenna trimmer (C9011) for maximum reading on DC VTVM.

8. Repeat alignment several times until accurate dial calibration and maximum gain are obtained. Keep the generator output as low as possible during all adjustments.

**FM IF ALIGNMENT**

Set SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO, MONO/Stereo switch to STEREO and MUTING switch to OFF.

1. Connect an RF generator to the NORM antenna terminals. Disconnect jumper between terminals 3F and 3G on IF board. Connect scope vertical input through 220k resistor to Test Point 301.

2. Adjust generator output voltage and frequency to observe IF response curve. Use as low a generator output as possible during the alignment procedure. Measure voltage at Test Point 301 with DC VTVM during alignment and readjust generator output to keep meter reading between –1.4 to –2.0 VDC maximum.

3. Detune top core of Z303 outward.

4. Align bottom core of Z303, top and bottom cores of Z303, Z301 and LS04 for maximum gain and symmetry—see Figure 2. Repeat alignment.

5. Reconnect jumper between terminals 3F and 3G. Disconnect wire and 0.02-UF capacitor from Test Point 302 (terminal 3N) and connect scope vertical input through 220k resistor to Test Point 302.

6. Align top core of Z303 for maximum gain and symmetry—see Figure 3.

7. Disconnect scope and reconnect wire and 0.02-UF capacitor to Test Point 302. Connect DC VTVM to Test Point 302.

8. Set generator output to 10.7 MHz (Mc) with no sweep. Very generator voltage from minimum to maximum reading on DC VTVM should increase with increase in signal.

9. Connect DC VTVM across resistor R3B. Very generator voltage from minimum to maximum; reading on DC VTVM should decrease with increase in signal.


11. Connect scope vertical input through 220k resistor to terminal 3K.

12. Set generator for sweep and adjust generator output voltage to observe ratio detector responses. Use as low a generator output as possible during the alignment procedure.

13. Adjust top and bottom core of LS04 for maximum gain; readjust top core for best linearity—see Figure 4.

**FM TUNING METER CALIBRATION**

Set SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO, MONO/Stereo switch to STEREO and MUTING switch to OFF.

1. Connect an RF generator to the NORM antenna terminals. Use a 120-ohm composition resistor in series with each lead from the generator—see Figure 1.

2. Connect scope to L0 or LR RCDR jack.

3. Connect a RF generator frequency and TUNING dial pointer to 90 MHz (Mc). Modulate generator with 400 Hz (cyc) ±7.5 kHz (kck) deviation; adjust generator frequency for equal amount of noise on both halves of the 400 Hz (cyc) waveform on the scope. Use as low a generator voltage as possible.

4. Decrease deviation to 0.25 kHz (kck) and increase generator voltage to 100 VDC.

5. Adjust top core of Z303 for maximum reading on tuning meter.


**FM MUTING ADJUSTMENT**

Set SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO, MONO/Stereo switch to STEREO and MUTING switch to OFF.

1. Connect an RF generator to the NORM antenna terminals. Use a 120-ohm composition resistor in series with each lead from the generator.

2. Connect AC VTVM to LEFT or RIGHT RCDR OUT jack.

3. Set RF generator frequency and TUNING dial pointer to 88 MHz (Mc). Set generator output to 16 VDC ±0.25 kHz (kck) deviation with 200 Hz (cyc).

4. Adjust TUNING knob for maximum reading on tuning meter. Note reading on AC VTVM.

5. Set MUTING switch to ON, Adjust Muting Adjust Pot. R42 for reading on AC VTVM to 1.0 dB lower than that previously noted.

6. Reduce generator voltage to zero—no 400 Hz (cyc) signal should be indicated on AC VTVM at RCDR OUT jack.

**AM IF ALIGNMENT**

Set SELECTOR switch to AM.

1. Connect 985 kHz (Mc) sweep generator to Test Point 1 (imulation of wire at pin 1 of Z21). Connect scope vertical input through 220k resistor to Test Point 2.

2. Adjust generator output voltage and frequency to observe IF response curves. Use as low a generator output as possible during the alignment procedure.

3. Align top and bottom cores of Z22, Z3 and core of L3 for maximum amplitude and symmetry—see Figure 3. Repeat alignment.

4. Disconnect jumper between AM RF trimmer IC8 and chassis ground.

5. Set BALANCE, BASS and TREBLE controls to their center positions. Set MONO/Stereo switch to STEREO, SPEAKERS switch to AUX. Set SELECTOR switch to AUX. Unplug AC power cord.

6. Connect 985 kHz (Mc) sweep generator across L MAIN SPKR terminals. In parallel with the load resistor, connect the vertical input leads of an oscilloscope.

7. Connect an audio sine wave generator, set for 1000 Hz (lcp), to the L MAIN jack.

8. Connect AC power cord and rotate VOLUME control to its maximum clockwise position—full volume.

9. Increase generator output until sine wave on scope just begins to clip. Adjust DC Bias Adjust Pot. R302 on the left channel print/cut/drive board for equal clipping on the positive and negative half cycles of the signal.

10. Repeat preceding steps for right channel.

**PREREGISTRATION/DRIVER OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT**

Set BALANCE, BASS and TREBLE controls to their center positions. Set MONO/Stereo switch to STEREO, SPEAKERS switch to AUX. Set SELECTOR switch to AUX. Unplug AC power cord.

1. Connect 985 kHz (Mc) sweep generator across L MAIN SPKR terminals. In parallel with the load resistor, connect the vertical input leads of an oscilloscope.

2. Connect an audio sine wave generator, set for 1000 Hz (lcp), to the L MAIN jack.

3. Connect AC power cord and rotate VOLUME control to its maximum clockwise position—full volume.

4. Increase generator output until sine wave on scope just begins to clip. Adjust DC Bias Adjust Pot. R302 on the left channel print/cut/drive board for equal clipping on the positive and negative half cycles of the signal.

5. Repeat preceding steps for right channel.

**FIGURE 1. CONNECTIONS TO PROVIDE 300-OHM GENERATOR OUTPUT IMPEDANCE. MATCHING RESISTORS REDUCE GENERATOR VOLTAGE BY HALF AT THE ANTENNA TERMINALS.**

**FIGURE 2.**

**FIGURE 3.**

**FIGURE 4.**