MODEL R327 FEATURES

LARGE TUNING DIAL
Large easy to read, back lighted tuning dial, with signal strength tuning meter.

INDICATOR LIGHTS
Instant-information panel indicator lights, show at-a-glance, the program source selected.

STEREO HEADPHONE JACK
Front panel headphone jack for personal listening with stereo headphones.

TONE CONTROLS AND FILTER
Full-range tone controls and switchable filter for complete audio compensation.

MICROPHONE INPUT
Front panel mounted microphone jack, permits receiver to be used as P.A. amplifier and to make live recordings on accessory tape recorder.

DEEMPHASIS SWITCH
Rear panel mounted deemphasis switch, permits simple conversion to 25μs deemphasis for operation with external DOLBY B-Type converter, and to select U.S. or European 75 or 50 microsecond broadcast standards.

ACCESSORY OUTLETS
Rear panel mounted, switched and unswitched, accessory outlet to supply up to 200 watts for tape recorder or turntable.

WARNING:

TO PREVENT FIRE OR SHOCK HAZARD
DO NOT EXPOSE THIS APPLIANCE TO RAIN OR MOISTURE.

__________________________________________________________________________

NOTICE

This appliance is manufactured with a serial number, located on the rear panel.

The final purchaser is requested to record the serial and model numbers, as well as other information listed, so that a record of purchase will be on hand should loss of the equipment occur.

Model No. __________________________________________ Serial No. __________________________

Date of Purchase __________________________ Name __________________________

Address ______________________________________ Telephone No. __________________________

Warranty Registration Date __________________________
THE STEREO SYSTEM

The model R-327 is a high fidelity stereo receiver designed to be incorporated with other high fidelity components into a complete stereo system. It offers the following facilities:

- Outputs and switching for one or two pairs of loudspeakers.
- Inputs for a stereo record player with magnetic cartridge.
- Inputs for any one of the following:
  - Cassette player.
  - Eight track cartridge player.
  - Open reel tape player.
  - Television receiver audio channel.
  - Citizen's band receiver audio channel.
  - Other high level source.
- Tape recorder inputs and outputs, permit connection of any one of the following:
  - Two or three head recorder/playback unit.
  - A noise reduction device.
  - Four channel decoder.*
  - Cassette or cartridge recorder.

RECEIVER INSTALLATION

Installation of the SCOTT model R-327 is not complicated. However, the following guidelines must be followed for satisfactory performance and to assure full coverage under the terms of the warranty.

- The receiver may be placed on a table, or shelf, or it may be mounted in furniture, suitably designed for the purpose.
- The receiver must not be exposed to excessive dust, moisture, or direct sources of heat.
- If mounted where ventilation may be restricted, care must be taken to provide a MINIMUM opening of approx. 50 sq. in. (320 sq. cm), for free air movement, in and out of the cabinet to the room.

* Requires additional stereo power amplifier and two additional speakers.
RECEIVER CONNECTIONS

Refer to pictorial CONNECTION DIAGRAM and DETAILED RECEIVER CONNECTIONS.

- **Loudspeakers**
  - Connect left and right channel speakers to receiver terminals “A”.
  - Use suitable gauge wire.
  - Use care not to “short circuit” speaker cables.
  - Phase properly, make connection to proper channel.

- **Phono Turntable/Changer**
  - Use cables provided with turntable, or obtain insulated and shielded cables terminated with standard pin plug. Make proper channel connection to phono input jacks.
  - Connect separate ground lead to receiver GND.
  - Connect turntable power plug to accessory outlet, or wall receptacle.

- **AUX Equipment**
  - Use insulated and shielded audio cables, terminated with standard pin plug (phono plug). Connect to AUX input jacks, make proper channel connection.
  - Connect accessory power plug to receiver accessory outlet, or wall receptacle.

- **Tape Recorder**
  - Use cables supplied or obtain suitable insulated and shielded audio cables.
  - Connect recorder power plug to accessory outlet or wall receptacle.

- **Receiver Power Supply**
  - Plug the cord set into the receiver and into the wall outlet.
  - REFER TO REAR PANEL FOR SPECIFIED VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY.

- **FM Antenna**
  - Select di-pole supplied, or connect suitable external antenna system.

- **AM Antenna**
  - Select use of attached loopstick, or additional long wire antenna.
RECEIVER OPERATION

With receiver installed and connected as outlined, proceed as follows:

- **Power On**
  
  Rotate POWER/SPEAKER switch to turn the power “ON” and select the desired speaker system.

- **Microphone**
  
  Rotate SELECTOR switch to MIC for use with microphone as a public address system or for tape recording.
  
  Adjust controls for desired sound level and response.

- **Phono**
  
  Rotate SELECTOR switch to PHONO.
  
  Follow specified procedure for operation of record player in use.
  
  Switch MODE switch to MONO for reduced noise and rumble when playing monophonic records. Adjust VOLUME, BASS, TREBLE and FILTER controls to suit individual taste.

- **FM Reception**
  
  Rotate SELECTOR switch to FM.
  
  Rotate TUNING KNOB to select desired station.
  
  Adjust VOLUME, BASS and TREBLE to suit.
  
  The SCOTT AUTO-SENSOR circuit will automatically switch from mono to stereo operation when tuned to a stereo broadcast. Stereo broadcasts are indicated by the illuminated LED*, labeled STEREO, in the dial area.
  
  A properly tuned station is indicated by maximum SIGNAL meter reading. Use this meter for proper positioning of the FM antenna.
  
  When listening to very weak stations, the FILTER switch moved to “ON” will reduce background noise.
  
  Maximum reduction of background noise will be attained by switching MODE switch to MONO. This will, of course, put the system in a monophonic mode of operation.
  
  When listening to weak stations, the MUTE switch should be switched OFF to prevent the receiver from switching to a mute condition due to reduced signal strength.

- **AM Reception**
  
  Rotate SELECTOR switch to AM.
  
  Rotate TUNING KNOB to select desired station.
  
  Adjust VOLUME, BASS and TREBLE controls to suit.
  
  A properly tuned station is indicated by maximum SIGNAL strength meter reading.
  
  Adjust loopstick antenna for max. signal.

*Light-Emitting Diode
• **AUX**

Rotate SELECTOR switch to AUX.

Follow specified operating procedure for accessory in use.

Adjust VOLUME, BASS and TREBLE controls to suit.

Use BALANCE, FILTER and MODE as required.

• **Tape Recording**

Rotate SELECTOR switch to the desired program source.

Follow the specified operating procedure for the recorder in use.

BALANCE, VOLUME, BASS and TREBLE controls have no effect on the recording.

• **Tape Playback**

Push TAPE switch in to MONITOR.

Switch recorder to PLAY.

Adjust VOLUME, BASS and TREBLE controls to suit.

Use BALANCE, FILTER and MODE as required.

• **Tape Monitor**

When the tape recorder in use is equipped with a single record/playback head, the program being recorded may be monitored by leaving the TAPE switch out in NORM position.

If the tape recorder incorporates a separate playback head (with playback electronics), it is possible to listen to the recording a fraction of a second after it is made, as a quality check. Let us assume that a recording is being made from a record. The SELECTOR will be in the PHONO position. With the TAPE switch out in the NORM position, the system will be playing the actual record. With the switch in to MONITOR, the system will now be playing the tape recording of the record just after it has been recorded.

By pushing the switch in and out, it is possible to hear whether the recording is equivalent to the actual record. Adjust VOLUME, BASS and TREBLE to suit.

Use BALANCE, FILTER and MODE as required.

**Note:** If the MODE switch is pushed in to MONO during recording, the program will be recorded in MONO.
- **Tape IN/OUT (DIN)**
  Contact in DIN plug corresponds to DIN 41 523 configuration for record and playback.
  Contacts of DIN jack are as follows:
  1. TAPE OUT LEFT
  2. GROUND
  3. TAPE IN LEFT
  4. TAPE OUT RIGHT
  5. TAPE IN RIGHT

  Note: The DIN jack is always connected in parallel with the pinjack tape in/out, but with reduced output level (DIN norm).

**DETAILED RECEIVER CONNECTIONS**

**Speaker Systems**

Speakers may be located in the room to suit individual taste, however it may be helpful to consider that locating speakers on the floor and/or in a corner will usually reinforce bass reproduction. Speakers mounted between floor and ceiling, and away from the wall and corners will reduce effective bass. For optimum performance in a stereo system, both speakers should be of the same make and model.

Interconnection over distances up to 50 feet (15m) should be made using two conductor, #18 awg. (1.0 mm), copper wire, such as used for lamps and small appliances. For distances greater than 50 feet, it is advisable to use #16 awg. (1.25 mm) wire to prevent excessive power loss.

**Remote Speakers**

Remote speakers are connected to SPEAKER B terminals. Follow above notes for cable length and speaker placement.

"Surround-With-Sound", another use for SPEAKER B. Add another dimension to your listening pleasure. Just as the change from mono to stereo adds spaciousness to music, so does the addition of another pair of stereo speakers provide further enhancement of the stereo effect. Try it with any of the new Scott Controlled Impedance Speakers — you will be pleasantly surprised.*

Simply attach your LEFT FRONT speaker to the LEFT SPEAKER A terminal and your RIGHT REAR speaker to the LEFT SPEAKER B terminal. Connect your RIGHT FRONT speaker to the RIGHT SPEAKER A terminal and your LEFT REAR speaker to the RIGHT SPEAKER B terminal. Attach ground wires to “O” terminals for corresponding channels. Rotate speaker switch to A+B for Surround-With-Sound.

**Speaker Phasing**

For proper stereo reproduction, each pair of speakers must be properly phased. A simple means of phasing speakers is through the use of color coded speaker cables, always connecting the “G” of the amplifier speaker output to the “G”, “O”, or “.” of the speaker terminals. A simple way to check for proper connection is by placing the two speakers face to face (1.2 in./2.5-5.0 cm spacing) while playing a mono source. When properly phased, the sound will be full. Improperly phased, the sound will be weak and mostly high frequencies. Reverse connections to one speaker to compare.

*Speakers are located in the listening room as for 4-channel listening i.e., two speakers in front and two speakers in back of the listener.
Connecting the Turntable/Changer

Phono jacks, labeled PHONO L & R, are provided on the rear panel. LEFT and RIGHT channel shielded cables are connected from the TURNABLE to these jacks. The receiver is designed for use with phono pick-up cartridges, with an output voltage between 3.5 and 7.0 mV.* Cartridges with an output voltage in this range are generally considered better in overall quality and are recommended when new, or replacement cartridges are being considered.

Connecting Tape Deck, Cartridge Player, or other Accessory

AUX input jacks are provided on the rear panel that permit connecting various accessories. The input sensitivity of these jacks is 150 mV. See TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS for additional information. Refer to specification supplied with accessory to determine electrical compatibility.

Receiver Power Supply Connection

The power cord-set supplied with the receiver is a high quality, approved cord. Connect ONLY to supply having same VOLTAGE and FREQUENCY (Hz) RATING as shown on the rear panel of the receiver.

Ferrite Loopstick AM Antenna

The ferrite rod antenna is a sensitive pick-up element of the AM receiver section. For maximum station pick-up, it must be properly positioned away from the rear chassis and other metallic surfaces. The speaker cables and AC power cord should be dressed as far away as possible. For best station pick-up, the antenna should be positioned for maximum signal strength when the dial is tuned to your favorite stations. Use signal strength meter for reference.

External AM Antenna

AM external antenna terminals are provided for a properly designed “long wire” AM antenna system. Such antennae are useful when the desired AM stations are at a considerable distance from the receiver. A simple long wire antenna can consist of a length of single conductor, insulated wire 30 feet (9 meters) or longer, extending from the receiver external AM terminal to the outside of the building. This wire should be positioned away from electrical cables and appliances. As a rule, the longer and higher the antenna, the better the reception. However, as signal pick-up of broadcast stations is increased, so also is the pick-up of undesirable man-made interference. Therefore, the external AM antenna should be evaluated on a trial-and-error basis.

FM Antenna (300 ohm)

A FM dipole antenna is supplied with your new receiver. In strong signal areas, this should be more than adequate to receive most FM stations available. Antenna connections are made to the terminal strip marked FM ANTENNA located on the rear panel. The dipole leads are connected to the screws marked 300 ohm. (The GND screw is not used for the dipole antenna).

The dipole should be unfolded to its full “T” size and oriented for optimum performance. Dipole antennae are most sensitive to FM reception when positioned perpendicular to the station. The antenna is correctly positioned for high quality reception when the signal strength meter on the front panel reads a maximum.

Exterior FM Antenna (300 ohm)

For fringe (weak signal) areas, or areas where interference to FM reception is high, the use of a Log-Periodic, or Yagi antenna system is recommended. These antennae are directional and “high gain” in nature, thus tending to reduce most undesired interference due to reflected signals (multipath distortion) and ignition noise. In areas where stations are located in different directions from the point of reception, the antenna must be repositioned for optimum reception of individual stations. For this reason, a good quality rotor system is suggested.

*Cartridge ratings are usually given in units of mV/cm/sec (millivolts per centimeter per second) of recorded velocity (average recorded velocity considered 5 cm/sec).
Two methods of connection are available on the rear panel of your receiver to accommodate exterior antenna systems. The first employs the FM ANTENNA connector already discussed for dipole antenna applications. To minimize the introduction of multipath distortion and ignition interference by the antenna lead-in wires, the use of balanced and shielded 300 ohm (twin lead) cable is recommended. Unshielded twin-lead is suitable where the lead-in wire length from the antenna is short, and when used it should be twisted at the rate of 1 to 2 turns per foot. Long lead-in wires can act as omnidirectional antenna and can cancel the advantages of directional antenna systems. Unshielded twin-lead is also more susceptible to ignition noise than shielded cable.

Shielded 300 ohm cable is designed for low-losses and consists of two inner signal conductors with an outer shield. An insulating jacket is also provided, covering the shield. The two signal conductors are connected to the screws marked 300 ohm and the shield is connected to the screw marked GND.

Exterior FM Antenna (75 ohm)

A second set of antenna terminals is provided for connecting an unbalanced 75 ohm antenna cable. These terminals should be used whenever a 75 ohm coaxial cable is used as a lead-in from the antenna. The braided outer conductor is connected to GND. Refer to connection diagram on page 5 for proper cable preparation and hook-up. This type of lead-in offers the same advantages as shielded 300 ohm cable by minimizing interference picked up by the lead-in cable.

Many apartment buildings provide T.V. antenna service from rooftop antennae, which feed a distribution system to T.V. antenna wall receptacles. These systems usually provide a 50-75 ohm source impedance and may serve as a satisfactory antenna for FM reception.

Grounding

Under certain conditions a good EARTH GROUND will improve performance of the receiver by reducing interference conducted via the power line. A good ground may also improve the AM performance. Good earth grounding dictates that the ground wire be as short as possible, connected to a specifically designed, copper clad, steel rod driven into moist earth, or to the cold water supply pipe as it enters the building. Clean oxides from rod or pipe and use suitable ground clamp.

Deemphasis Selector Switch

The deemphasis switch is set at the factory for the proper deemphasis. It is suggested that the switch setting be checked again following installation, to be sure that it has not been accidentally moved. The proper position is 75 μS for North America and 60 μS for Europe. A 25 μS position is provided to permit the use of an external DOLBY B-type noise reduction decoder. FM broadcasts using this system have been approved by the Federal Communications Commission in the United States, and a number of broadcasters are now using it.

CAUTION

Suitable grounding must be provided for all AM and FM exterior antenna systems through recognized procedures. If in doubt, consult a professional, specializing in antenna installation.

Note: Do not attempt to connect any two FM antennae to the receiver terminals. Such connections will result in poor performance.
MODEL R-327 RECEIVER

AUDIO SPECIFICATIONS:

Output Power .................................................. 25W per channel min. RMS at 8 ohms from 20-20,000 Hz with no more than 0.3% total harmonic distortion.

Input Sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phono</td>
<td>2.5 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mic</td>
<td>6.0 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aux</td>
<td>160 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape Recorder</td>
<td>160 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signal-to-Noise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SN Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phono</td>
<td>60 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mic</td>
<td>65 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aux</td>
<td>75 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency Response ..................................... ±1 dB, 18 Hz to 30 kHz

Phono Response RIAA ...................................... ±1 dB -3 dB

Phono Overload ........................................... 100 mV

Input Impedance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Impedance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phono</td>
<td>47,000 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aux</td>
<td>60,000 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape Recorder</td>
<td>60,000 ohms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross Talk .............................................. 46 dB at 1 kHz, 35 dB at 10 kHz

Rated Harmonic Distortion ............................ 0.3%

Intermodulation Distortion ......................... 0.3%

From 0.5 Watts to rated equivalent sine wave power at 8 ohms with both channels operating.

CONTROLS:

Bass Control Range ...................................... ±10 dB (±1 dB) 100 Hz

Treble Control Range ................................... ±10 dB (±1 dB) 10 kHz

High Filter .............................................. ±3 dB at 10 kHz ±1 dB

Loudness Comp ........................................... +3 dB at 10 kHz ±1 dB, +7 dB at 100 Hz ±1 dB

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS:

Power Consumption ..................................... 25 Watts min., 270 Watts max.

Accessory Power Outlet ................................ 2, unswitched and switched

Dimensions .............................................. 18-7/16 (W), 15-3/16 (D), 5-5/8 (H) (466 x 390 x 142 mm)
FM TUNER SECTION:

Usable Sensitivity

Mono .................................................. 10.8 dBf (1.9 μV)
Stereo .................................................. 30.3 dBf (18 μV)

50 dB Quieting Sens.
Mono .................................................. 16.1 dBf (3.5 μV)
Stereo .................................................. 37.2 dBf (40 μV)

Signal-to-noise @ 65 dBf
Mono .................................................. .68 dB
Stereo .................................................. .65 dB

Frequency Response 30-15,000 Hz
Mono .................................................. ±2 dB
Stereo .................................................. ±2 dB

Distortion @ 65 dBf
Mono .................................................. 0.3%
Stereo .................................................. 0.5%

Alternate Channel Selectivity .................................................. .52 dB
Stereo Separation 100 Hz .................................................. .36 dB
1,000 Hz .................................................. .40 dB
10,000 Hz .................................................. .34 dB

Tuning Range .................................................. 87.5-108 MHz

Deemphasis (switchable) .................................................. 25, 50 & 75 μS

Tuning Indicator .................................................. Meter, Signal Strength

Interstation Muting .................................................. Switchable

Stereo Threshold .................................................. 7-15 μV Preset

Muting Threshold .................................................. 7-15 μV Preset (switchable, On-Off)

Antenna Input .................................................. 300 ohm Balanced, 75 ohm Unbalanced

AM TUNER SECTION:

Usable Sensitivity .................................................. .150 μV/m

Selectivity .................................................. 35 dB min.

Signal-to-noise ratio .................................................. .50 dB

Total Harmonic Distortion (40% modulation) .................................................. 2.0%

Tuning Indicator .................................................. Meter

Antenna .................................................. Built-in Ferrite Loopstick

Tuning Range .................................................. .515 kHz-1620 kHz
## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

The following guide is intended as an aid in correcting problems encountered when setting up the STEREO SYSTEM. Although the suggested remedy may seem quite elementary, it can be sufficient to make corrections without returning the receiver to your dealer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>SUGGESTED REMEDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiver inoperative when Power switched on</td>
<td>Check POWER FUSE. Refer to rear panel for proper replacement. Be sure power cord is properly connected to powered outlet, having the same voltage and frequency (Hz) as specified on Receiver. Be sure plug is inserted fully into the power input receptacle of the Receiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dial lights up but no output any mode of operation</td>
<td>Check SPEAKER fuses. Check SPEAKER cables for loose or shorted connection. Check SPEAKER switch for proper speaker selection. Check TAPE switch for NORM position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No output One channel</td>
<td>Refer to above. Exchange SPEAKER cables to determine if problem is in SPEAKER or CABLES. If PHONO only, check PHONO leads and cartridge connections. Interchange PHONO CABLES to Receiver Jacks to check whether the same channel remains inoperative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scratchy or noisy Phono sound</td>
<td>Lift the Tone arm, if the noise stops, the problem probably originates in the cartridge or associated wiring. Repair and/or replace as indicated, connect ground wire between changer mechanism and receiver GND terminal (when supplied with turntable or changer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hum, Phono only</td>
<td>Be sure Phono cable plugs are fully inserted in receiver jacks. Move Phono cables around (while listening) to reveal an intermittent or broken shielded lead. Repair or replace as indicated. Connect Ground wire as noted above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hum, other inputs</td>
<td>Check cables and connections, reverse Receiver power plug. Reverse the accessory power plug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak AM reception</td>
<td>Position AM Loopstick antenna for maximum station pick-up. Locate Receiver away from metal surfaces. If building construction uses aluminum foil faced insulation, metal lath, or steel framing, AM reception will be poor. Install an external AM antenna. (See AM antenna section.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noisy AM reception</td>
<td>Usually caused by electrical appliances within the building, or automobile ignition. Use commercial noise filter on appliances. Install external AM antenna. Locate receiver as far as possible from television receiver. Locate external AM antenna as far as possible from interfering source. Install proper Earth ground (see grounding).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>SUGGESTED REMEDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak FM reception</td>
<td>Check all external antenna connections. Install a properly designed antenna (see FM antenna). Position receiving antenna for maximum signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM Multipath distortion</td>
<td>Caused by a broadcast signal reaching the FM receiving antenna from two directions #1 direct from transmitter to receiver #2 the same signal but received as a reflection from a nearby building or other surface. Position receiving antenna for minimum distortion (usually max. signal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noisy FM reception</td>
<td>Install external antenna. Use shielded lead in wire. Install proper Earth Ground. Rotate ANTENNA for maximum SIGNAL. Connect power line NOISE FILTERS to interfering appliances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHIPPING INFORMATION

REPAIR AND SERVICE

Occasionally it may become necessary to have your receiver repaired. If difficulties arise, first consult the TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE section of this manual to determine if the problem is of a minor nature which can be rectified quickly in your own home.

If service is required, there is a broad network of Factory authorized service stations as well as Factory service in the USA and Europe. For information about service, please write to the factory for instructions.

Include in your letter the model and serial number along with a complete description of the problem. No receiver should be returned to the factory without RETURN AUTHORIZATION.

Your receiver should be packaged carefully using the original packing material. If the packing has been discarded or damaged, write to the factory for new material. New packing material (if still available) and shipping instructions will be shipped to you at a nominal charge.

When shipping, insure unit for the full value and use a reputable carrier. Whatever method of shipping used, be sure to obtain a receipt from the carrier.
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tel.: 2-513.46.30

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