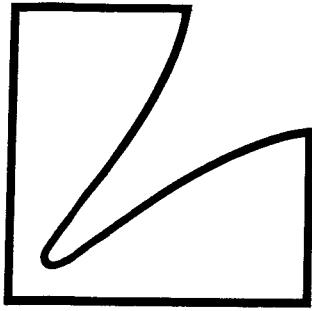




SOLID STATE POWER AMPLIFIER

M-6000

SERVICE MANUAL

MODEL: M-6000 POWER AMPLIFIER
C I R C U I T D E S C R I P T I O N

Emitter Follower Circuit

Output signals of a control amplifier etc. are led to the input terminals (MAIN IN) of this power amp, and level-controlled at the input level control of a detent volume equivalent to the high-grade attenuator with 22 contact-points of 1dB decrement.

Then fed into the Emitter Follower circuit, which is, unlike the ordinary one, composed by two transistors Q601 and Q602. The former is for emitter follower and the latter is for the constant current drive of the emitter follower of Q601. Signals are impedance-converted through this circuit, and therefore electrical isolation is made between the output stage of a control amp and the pre-driver circuit of this amplifier to eliminate interference between both circuits. Thus stable amplification with low distortion is attained.

Pre-Driver Circuit

Signals converted into low impedance at emitter follower circuit are then fed to the two-stage differential amplifier, a kind of balanced DC amplifying circuit, to meet voltage amplification. The differential amplifier is always stable against the fluctuation of mains voltage and temperature drift, and has been adopted widely in computers or measurement instruments etc. by means of IC's as Operational Amplifier.

The two transistors Q301, Q302 for the 1st stage differential amplifier are arranged quite symmetrically, and the emitter of the both transistors are connected to (+) power supply through a common resistor. The base of Q301 accepts the input signal, while that of Q302 accepts the feed back signal. Due to adoption of two transistors of the same characteristic, equivalent collector current and emitter current are available when the same signals are fed to the base of the both transistors. As emitter current for two pieces of resistors will flow through the emitter resistor, the emitter potential will rise up, which corresponds to the amount of negative feedback. On the other hand, if subtle (+) potential may appear at the speaker terminal by the drift of transistors caused by other factors but signals, e.g., the raise up of temperature, this (+) potential is led to the base of Q302 via the feedback circuit, when (+) signal of the same phase will appear at the emitter resistor. In this case, the potential at the emitter resistor varies to (+), which reduces the collector current to have (-) potential at collector. The voltage is amplified by the 2nd differential amplifier Q303, Q304, which makes the (+) potential stable at the speaker terminals, and helps keep balanced 0 potential.

The 2nd differential amplifier operates same as the 1st one, though not perfectly symmetrical. The constant current driven by Q305 is applied, since this stage aims at voltage amplification. The emitter follower circuit is arranged annexed to the differential amplifier with a pair of Q306 and Q307 which electrically isolates the "Class A" operation at the differential stage and the "Class B" operation at the power amp stage. (Q306 is for the emitter follower and Q307 is for its constant current driving.). Therefore, impedance fluctuation caused by the speaker loads would not affect the pre-driver stage. With this pre-driver circuit, stable driving with low distortion is feasible up to high frequency range with a slighter phase compensation comparing with conventional high power amplifiers.

As for the power supply circuit for the "Class A" operation sections up to the differential stage, a real automatic voltage regulator is adopted to avoid bad influence which may possibly be caused by the fluctuation of AC mains voltage or the current fluctuation in the power amplifier section.

Power Output Circuit

Adopted is a pure complementary push-pull circuit composed by the power transistors of NPN group and PNP group which are all specially developed for LUXMAN. In order to produce such a high power of 300W/ch, two parallel triple push-pull stages utilizing 12 power transistors designed for high power output are arranged at the final stage. And the parallel push-pull stage utilizing

4 driver transistors which are also exclusive for LUXMAN is arranged at the complementary driver stage. Thus sufficient driving of various type of the speaker systems is feasible.

With the M-6000 the total collector-dissipation of the power transistors in each channel is 900W, and the collector emitter breakdown voltage is 200V. The parallel push-pull connection is also adopted at the complementary driver stage, and therefore the distortion characteristic is improved just in the same way as the final stage.

The power supply for the final stage and the complementary driver stage is quite independent for the left channel and right channel, which ensures the same power output at each channel whether both channels are driven or single channel is driven. But bear in mind that when the full power output is fed into 4-ohm loads, a slight difference may be possible due to the regulation of the commercial electric power.

Bias Circuit

The adjustment of the quiescent current at the final stage is made by a thermal diode and the transistor Q113. These components directly touch the heat sink, and compensates the excessive heat and the temperature drift.

Protection Circuit

The OCL circuit, in which the speaker system is directly connected to the amplifier, is ideal in the point that the input signal is delivered most faithfully. But this circuit is always accompanied by the danger that any abnormal factors aroused in the amplifier will be delivered to the speaker system without barrier. On the other hand, electronic components will increase in number in proportion with improvements of the circuit design, and it is hard to foresee every trouble that may happen, even if the most severe selection is made for the superior components. Necessity is here to have the protection circuits.

The most important in the operation of the protection circuitry is reliability and speed. Therefore the sensitivity should be as high as possible in the range of the safety operation. The protection circuits of the M-6000 have to be designed not to be mis-functioned by the current of music reproduction signal. The block diagram will help you understand the outline of the protection circuits.

For the over-current sensing, the conventional one-point detection of the abnormal current will tend to induce mis-operation. With the M-6000, when two contradictory current conditions are sensed by the comparator, this sensing circuit operates and shuts off the mains power, for example, short-circuited at output - no output signal and a heavy DC current are sensed at the same time. Further, in order to attain more safety, when excessive current, which may break the power transistors, appears, the current is once restrained electronically to keep the operation of the power transistors in the S.O.A. (Safe Operation Area). And in case the restraint time lasts over the certain time, the mains power is shut off by an S.C.R. (Silicon Controlled Rectifier).

Other protection circuits are:

#D.C.-Drift Sensing --- This protects the speaker system by cutting off the output when some $\pm 3V$ is detected at the speaker terminals. This also operates as the muting circuit which safeguards the speaker system from transient phenomena caused by the mains being turned on.

#Power Transistor Failure Sensing --- This shuts off the mains power when even one fuse of any power transistors is ruptured.

#Abnormal High Temperature Sensing --- This shuts off the mains power when the temperature at the heat sink exceeds $100^{\circ}C$ under hard driving for a long time.

Thus the M-6000 is equipped with 4 protection circuits. One is for protection of speaker systems, and the other three are for protection of the amplifier.

V.U. Meter & Peak Indication Circuit

The purpose of the V.U. meter originally was just to show the reproduced signal visually, but today peak meters of high attack-speed and slow recovery etc. have been adopted to display the precise signal level. But the mechanical meters have difficulty to indicate accurately the pulse signals which are usually contained in the musical signals. In this sense the electronic display method is necessary.

Thus the M-6000 is equipped with electronic peak indicator together with the mechanical V.U. meter to make it easy to visually compare the difference between the average level and the peak level. Further ON-OFF switches are available for the operation of the both indicators.

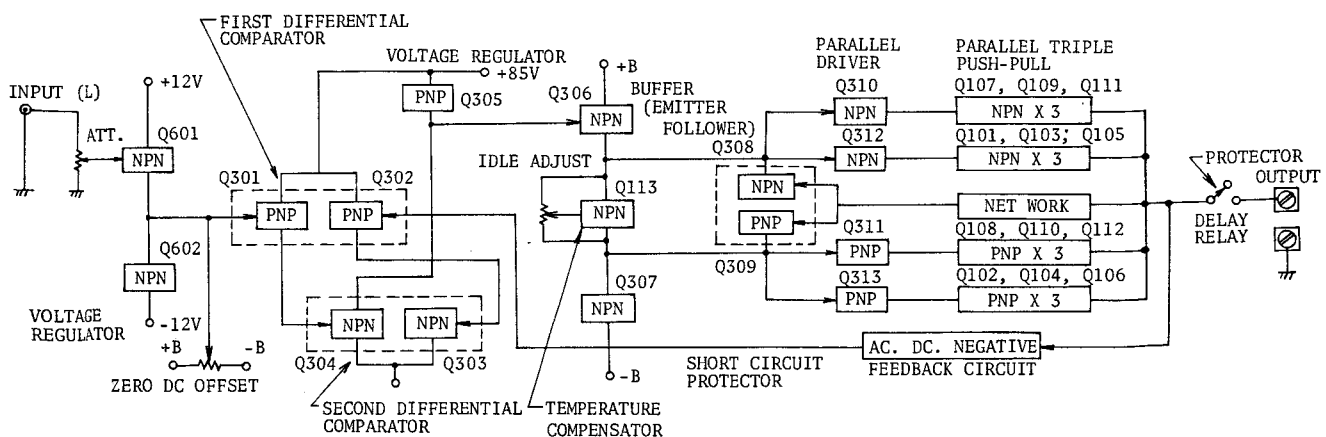
V.U. meter amp circuit, unlike the ordinary V.U. meters in which the needle is directly moved by the detection of signal current, adopts 2 transistors, and the meter is inserted in the NF loop of the meter amp circuit and is driven by constant current. Therefore the scale is made linear and easy-reading is attained.

In the peak indication circuit, after the output signal is detected, the signals flow into the differential Schumitt Circuitry, on which the voltage equivalent to the standard level is given, with a certain retaining time of the peak level, and the indication is made according to the standard level. For the peak indication, Light Emitting Diodes are adopted, which ensures high speed response against the pulsive input signals.

Power Output

The power supply for the output stage of two parallel triple push-pull stage utilizes independent 2 power supplies by adopting separate power transformers for the right channel and the left channel. Therefore, the power output of 300W per channel into 8-ohm loads, 500W per channel into 4-ohm loads is possible.

MODEL: M-6000 BLOCK DIAGRAM



ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1) Pilot lamp does not light up.

1. Protector Indicator lights up.

Causes: Power transistor (TO-3 or TO-66) in the Final stage and Driver stage of Class AB operation may be damaged.

Measures:

a) Check whether the damaged TR is in Left channel or Right channel.

For this check, remove the 2 fuses on one channel (right or left), and power switch should be at "on". By this procedure, when the pilot lamp lights up normally, the channel where the 2 fuses remain is free from failure. When the 2 fuses are inserted to the other channel, and if the PROTECTOR LAMP lights, the TR in this channel is damaged.

b) Remove the screws fixing the heat sink of the damaged channel. And remove this heat sink together with the power transistor (TO-3) block carefully from the main chassis. Then remove the fuse on the printed circuit board PB-680A or PB-681A, and check each transistor if short circuit might happen. Replace when damaged.

[Firstly remove plate-like heat sink block with flat-bladed driver through the round hole available at the side of printed circuit board. Then remove the TR fixing screws at the side of heat sink.]

N.B.

As for PB-680/PB-681, 12 power transistors (TO-3) are mounted on one board.

6 transistors of NPN type are arranged at the outer side and 6 transistors of PNP type at the inner side, in the fixed state of the each printed circuit board.

When replacement of the power transistor is finished, all the fuses removed should be set as they were.

Reconstruction procedure may simply be done in the reverse order. But bear in mind that the connector of the printed circuit board is flexible to obtain clearance, therefore ascertain that the connector contacts the chassis, by pressing the connector toward the board from the bottom of the chassis after the heat sink is mounted.

Now the procedure at Final stage has been finished.

Transistor (TO-66) check at Driver Stage

The printed circuit boards are PB-682A and PB-683A located in front of the PCB of final stage. Transistors are Q410, Q412 or Q310, Q312 for NPN type and Q411, Q413 or Q311, Q313 for PNP type, all of which are located in the vicinity of the fuse; outer ones (bottom) are NPN and center one are PNP.

Now all the check for the power transistors of Class AB has been finished. But the following further procedure is advisable before the power switch ON to prevent the breakage caused by omission of each check procedure.

- 1) Set a DC amperemeter between the No1 and No2 terminals of 4P terminal block at the back of the chassis. The current flows from the inner terminal toward the outer one.
- 2) Remove the short-circuited material connected between No1 and No2 as well as NO3 and NO4, by this, quiescent current may be measured.
- 3) Provisionally short-circuit the terminals of the Power Relays respectively with a certain clip or something like that.
- 4) Gradually increase the AC primary voltage.

- 5) When the swing of the Amperemeter falls abruptly near 1A and no more increase could be confirmed, each transistor is operating without failure.

CAUTION: Never try to turn on the power switch with the block of the Final stage kept removed, for instance, with only the PCB of Driver stage mounted. This may break the Driver transistors because the transistor for temperature compensation is on the PCB of Final stage. Therefore when this is disconnected the bias voltage between Base and Base of Driver TR becomes over-rated.

By this check procedure, when the quiescent current is found abnormally increased, short circuit between collector and emitter of the TR for bias compensation. If the amperage would decrease, the failure may be caused by this TR, and not the other TRs. In this occasion, treatment should be done in the same manner as the replacement of the components at Final stage. The collector and the emitter of this TR are connected to (J) and (L) terminal respectively of the center connector in the connector of the board for Final stage.

N.B.

In case (+) power and (-) power are not supplied at the same time (only for Class AB of Final stage), the Protector lamp will light up. Therefore bear it in mind not to forget that the short-circuited material removed should be soldered as it were after measuring quiescent current etc. is finished. Also note that the Protector lamp may light up when the fuse on the board for protection purpose is detached.

Pre-Driver Stage

In case the supply voltage of +85V is not supplied, failure of Driver PCB(PB-682, PB-683) may be suspected. Remove the Driver PCB and check the voltage again. When the rated voltage is not confirmed, transistors etc. on PB-684A may be damaged.

2. Protector Indicator does not light up.

- a) Check the voltage at one end of the emitter-resistor (22-ohms) of Q700 and Q701 at AVR section on PB-687A. This is adjusted at 22.5V. When it is different, adjust the collector voltage of this TR, and confirm if the input voltage is available. In case this voltage is normal, check whether the AC switching relay on left channel is switched ----- if the relay operated, left channel is all right. When left channel operates normally, right channel may be suspected which operates time-delayed. Check Q713 or Q714.
- b) When AC relay on left channel is damaged by mal-contact etc, pre-driver voltage will not be supplied to right channel, therefore both channels will not operate.
- c) When the muting Relay is damaged, signals will not be available at speaker terminals. In this case, TR's of Q724, Q725 or Q726 may be broken.

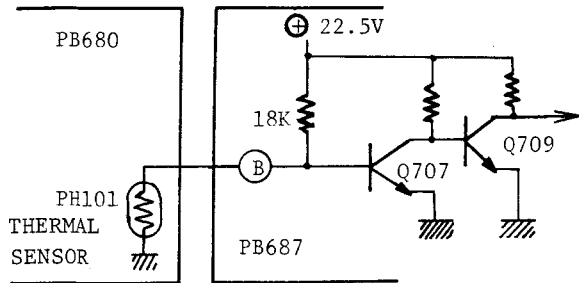
3. L.E.D. Indicator or the Swing of V.U. Meter operates abnormally.

These equipments as L.E.D. Indicator or V.U. Meter may be removed by losing the screws on the sub-panel after removing the attenuator knob. Inside the sub-panel housed are the printed circuit boards, namely, PB-688A, PB-689A, PB-690, PB-686A, PB-691A and PB-692A. These printed circuit boards operate as follows:

PB-686A ----- This is an input amplifier and adjust input signals for ATTENUATOR. Emitter-follower circuit is adopted. Gain: 1.

PB-689A ----- Amplifier for the Peak Indicator. As input level varies, so do the printed circuit boards. This means that one PCB of the same name is prepared for an L.E.D. Totally 8 boards are used to operate the whole L.E.D. Peak Indicator. Each board is of interchangeable type, and when found any mal-

b) Thermal Sensing on the Heat Sink



b) Thermal sensing on the Heat Sink

In case the temperature of the heat sink is below 100°C, Q707 is OFF and Q709 is ON since PH101 has sufficiently low resistance, therefore sensing signal is not available.

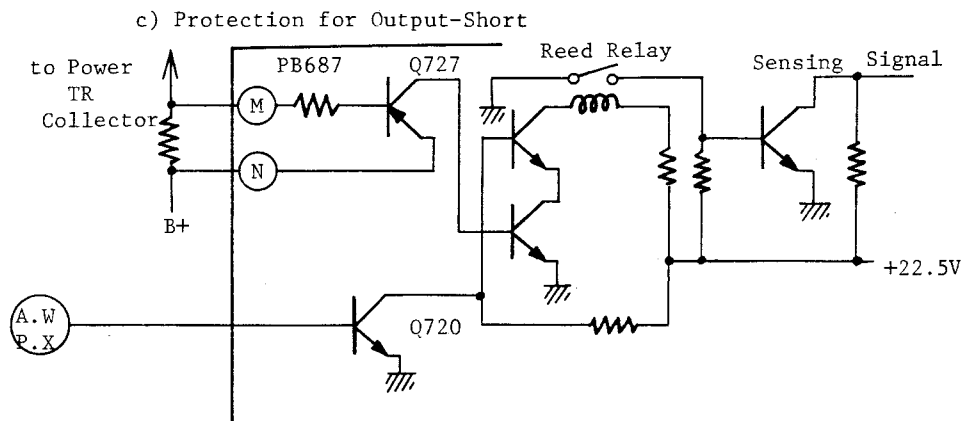
But when it exceeds 100°C, the PH101 is turned to be of high resistance,

which makes Q707 to be ON, and Q709 to be off, and incidentally the sensing signal is generated.

c) Protection for Output-Short

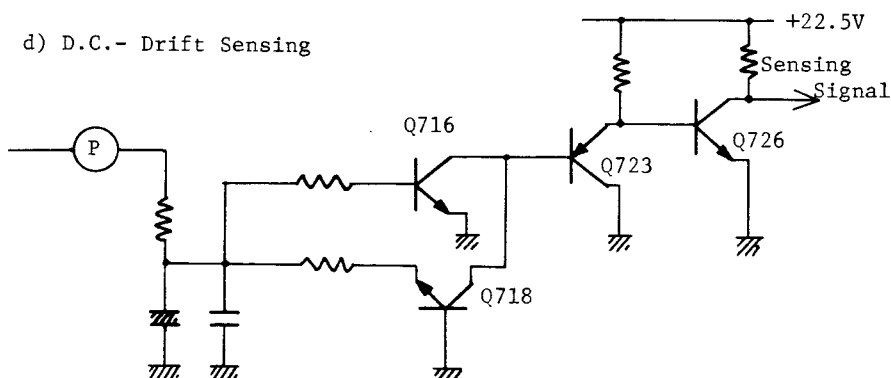
Q727 repeats ON and OFF in accordance with the collector current of the power transistor. Q720 is ON only when the output signal is available at the amplifier output.

Both Q730 and Q731 compare these two states, and generate sensing signal only when large current appears without any music signal at the output terminals. The sensing signal is not generated by such large current as music signals.

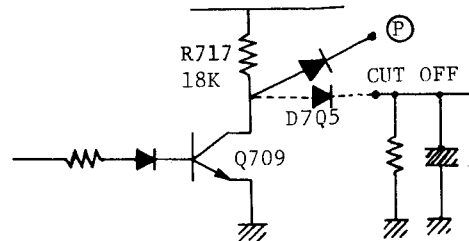


d) DC-Drift Sensing

When the DC-drift appeared at the point P is (+), Q716 is turned ON, while in case the potential is (-), Q718 is turned ON, which turns Q726 OFF. Further +22.5V is generated as the sensing signals.



Protector L.E.D. lights up instantaneously at the time of turning the power switch on.



When PB687 is replaced, normal operation is obtained.

YES

Something wrong with the Amp.
Refer to No. 2.

NO

Remove one end of D705 on PB687
(Regard it as the point P)
Some +22V is available at P.
(See the chart above.)

YES

When Q705 on PB687 is removed, +22V is available at P.

YES

Replace them and then adjust VR700 so as to get +22.5V at the L terminal.
(L terminal is the L of 12P connector on PB687.)

NO

Defective on Q700 - Q703 or on SCR (A - K short-circuited)

NO

+22V is available at P when Q710 is removed with placing Q705 again.

NO

C - E short-circuited on Q706 - Q708 or C - E open-circuited on Q709.

YES

+22V is available at P even when R756 (jumper) on PB687 is cut off.

NO

C - E short-circuited on Q710 - Q712.

YES

+22V is available at P even when R758 (jumper) on PB687 is cut off.

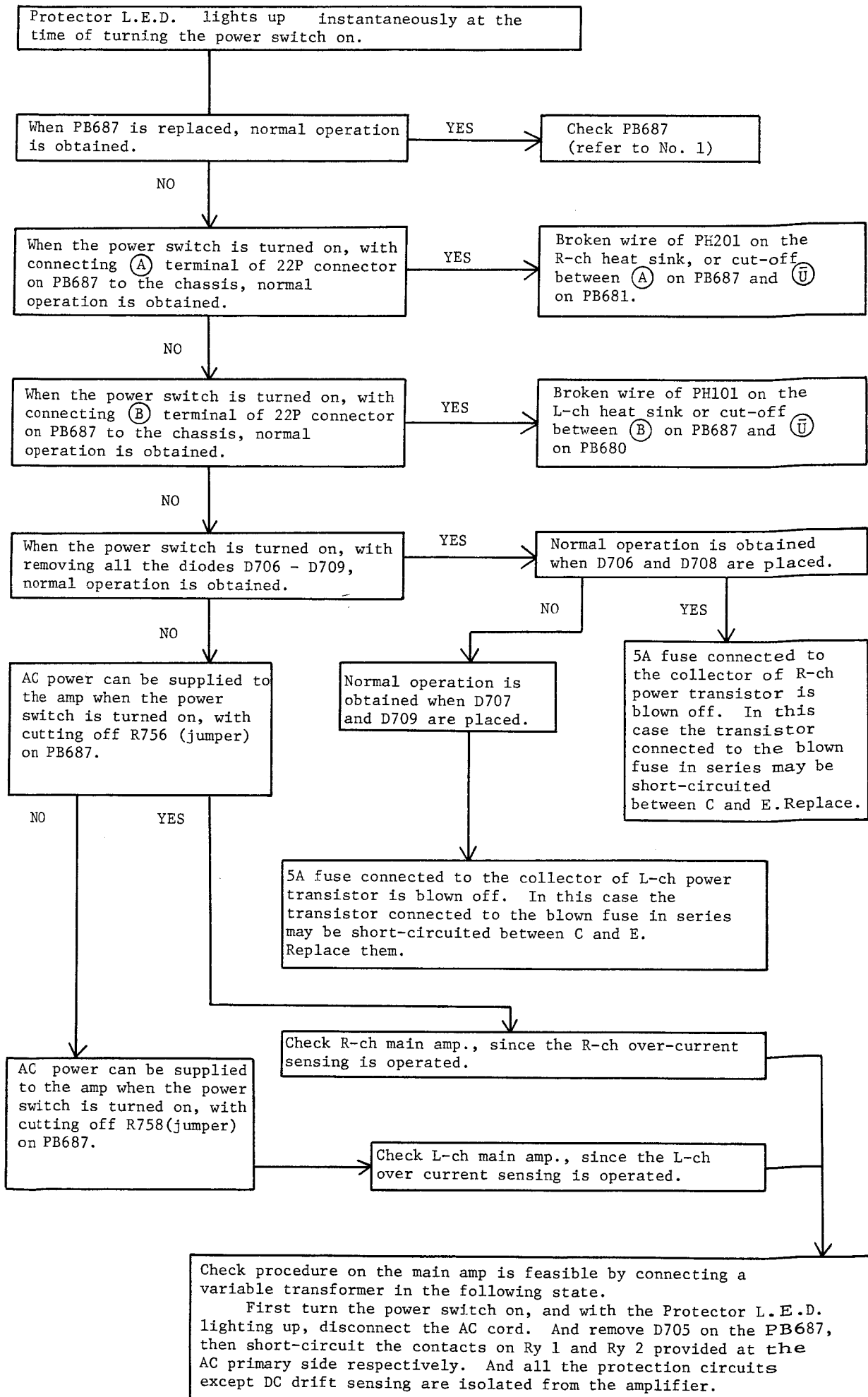
NO

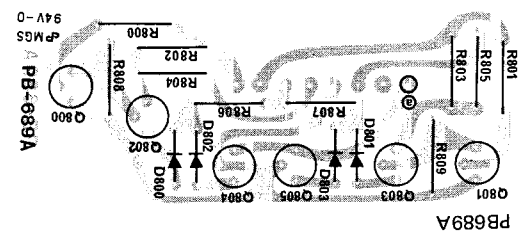
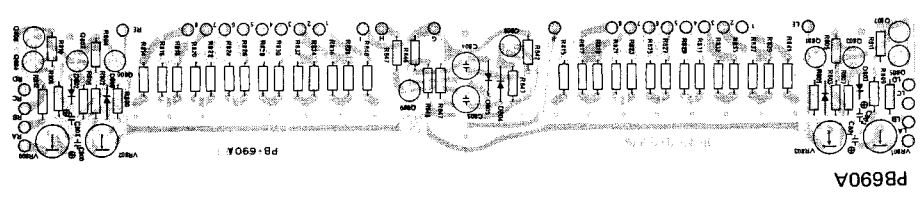
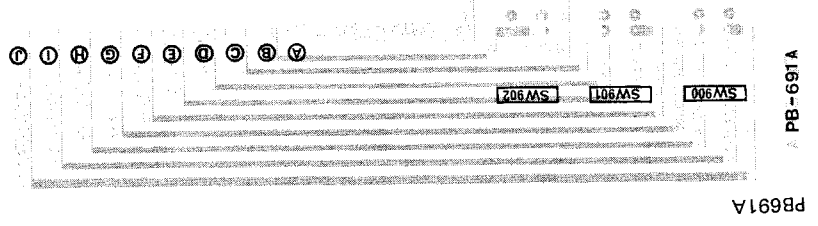
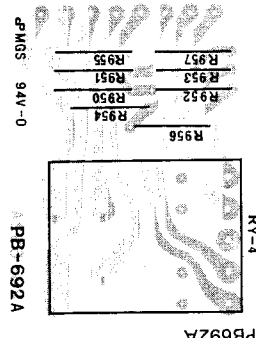
C - E short-circuited both on Q729 and Q732.

YES

C - E of Q704 open-circuited or broken wire of D701.

C - E short-circuited both on Q730 and Q731.





REPLACEMENT PARTS

PB-680A

SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION				SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION			
R101	10	1W	X-B	R123	330K	1/2W	Y-B	R145	10	1W	Y-C				
102	2.2K	1/2W	X-B	124	10	1W	X-A	146	330K	1/2W	Y-C				
103	0.47	5W	X-B	125	2.2K	1/2W	X-A	147	330K	1/2W	Y-A				
104	0.47	5W	X-D	126	0.47	5W	X-A	148	56K	1W	X-C				
105	2.2K	1/2W	X-D	127	0.47	5W	X-C	149	56K	1W	X-B				
106	10	1W	X-D	128	2.2K	1/2W	X-C	150	330K	1/2W	Y-C				
107	330K	1/2W	X-B	129	10	1W	X-C	Q101	2SD424-R,	0	X-B				
108	10	1W	Y-B	130	330	1/2W	X-D	102	2SB554-R,	0	X-D				
109	2.2K	1/2W	X-B	131	330	1/2W	X-A	103	2SD424-R,	0	X-B				
110	0.47	5W	X-B	132	10	1W	Y-A	104	2SB554-R,	0	X-D				
111	0.47	5W	X-D	133	2.2K	1/2W	X-A	105	2SD424-R,	0	Y-B				
112	2.2K	1/2W	X-D	134	0.47	5W	X-A	106	2SB554-R,	0	Y-D				
113	10	1W	Y-D	135	0.47	5W	X-C	107	2SD424-R,	0	X-A				
114	330K	1/2W	X-D	136	2.2K	1/2W	X-C	108	2SB554-R,	0	X-C				
115	330K	1/2W	X-B	137	10	1W	Y-C	109	2SD424-R,	0	X-A				
116	10	1W	Y-B	138	330K	1/2W	X-C	110	2SB554-R,	0	X-C				
117	2.2K	1/2W	Y-B	139	330K	1/2W	X-A	111	2SD424-R,	0	Y-A				
118	0.47	5W	Y-B	140	10	1W	Y-A	112	2SB554-R,	0	Y-C				
119	0.47	5W	Y-D	141	2.2K	1/2W	Y-A	113	2SC1745-BL		Y-C				
120	2.2K	1/2W	Y-D	142	0.47	5W	Y-A	PH101	487A01BD471TS		Y-B				
121	10	1W	Y-D	143	0.47	5W	Y-C								
122	330K	1/2W	X-D	144	2.2K	1/2W	Y-C								

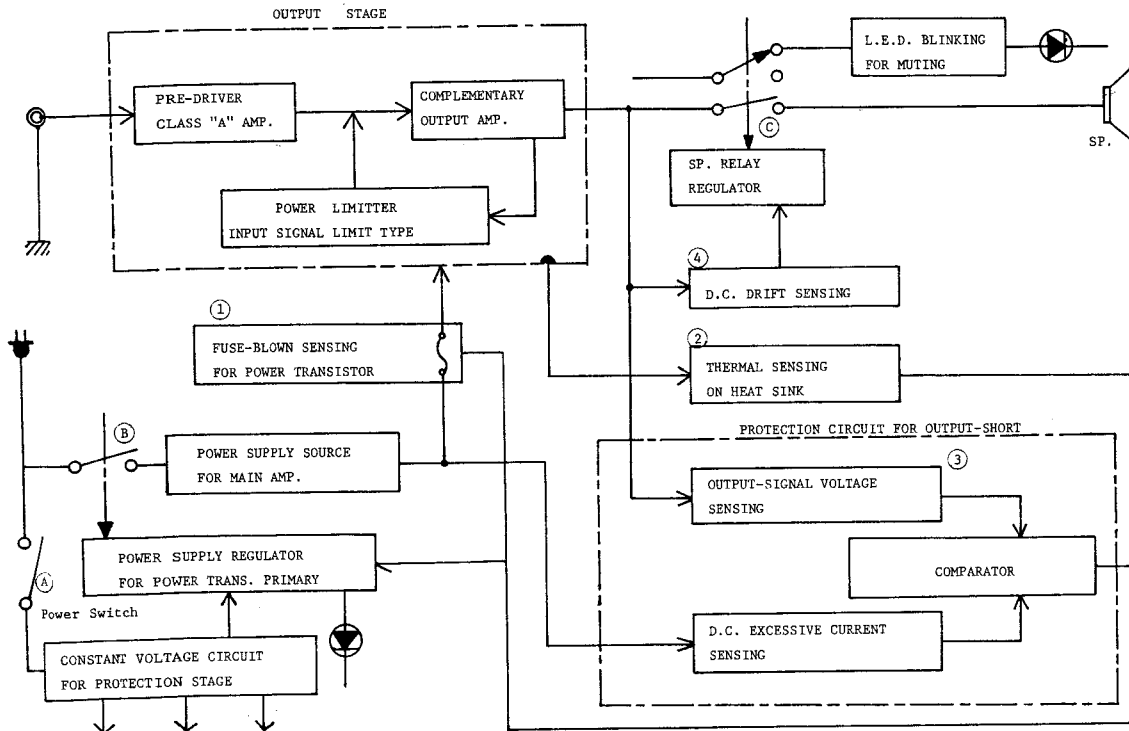
PB-681A

SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION				SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION			
R201	10	1W	X-D	R224	10	1W	X-C	R247	330K	1/2W	Y-C				
202	2.2K	1/2W	X-D	225	2.2K	1/2W	X-C	248	56K	1W	X-B				
203	0.47	5W	X-D	226	0.47	5W	X-C	249	56K	1W	X-C				
204	0.47	5W	X-B	227	0.47	5W	X-A	250	330K	1/2W	X-C				
205	2.2K	1/2W	X-B	228	2.2K	1/2W	X-A	Q201	2SD424-R,	0	X-D				
206	10	1W	X-B	229	10	1W	X-A	202	2SB554-R,	0	X-B				
207	330K	1/2W	X-D	230	330K	1/2W	Y-B	203	2SD424-R,	0	X-D				
208	10	1W	Y-D	231	330K	1/2W	X-C	204	2SB554-R,	0	X-B				
209	2.2K	1/2W	X-D	232	10	1W	Y-C	205	2SD424-R,	0	Y-D				
210	0.47	5W	X-D	233	2.2K	1/2W	X-C	206	2SB554-R,	0	Y-B				
211	0.47	5W	X-B	234	0.47	5W	X-C	207	2SD424-R,	0	X-C				
212	2.2K	1/2W	X-B	235	0.47	5W	X-A	208	2SB554-R,	0	X-A				
213	10	1W	Y-B	236	2.2K	1/2W	X-A	209	2SD424-R,	0	X-C				
214	330K	1/2W	X-B	237	10	1W	Y-A	210	2SB554-R,	0	X-A				
215	330K	1/2W	X-D	238	330K	1/2W	X-A	211	2SD424-R,	0	Y-C				
216	10	1W	Y-D	239	330K	1/2W	Y-C	212	2SB554-R,	0	Y-A				
217	2.2K	1/2W	Y-D	240	10	1W	Y-C	213	2SC1745-BL		Y-B				
218	0.47	5W	Y-D	241	2.2K	1/2W	Y-C	PH201	487A01BD471TS		Y-C				
219	0.47	5W	Y-B	242	0.47	5W	Y-C								
220	2.2K	1/2W	Y-B	243	0.47	5W	Y-A								
221	10	1W	Y-B	244	2.2K	1/2W	Y-A								
222	330K	1/2W	X-B	245	10	1W	Y-A								
223	330K	1/2W	X-D	246	330K	1/2W	X-A								

PB-682A

SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION				SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION			
R301	4.7K	1/4W	Y-A	R311	3.9K	1/2W	X-A	R324	22	2W	Y-B				
302	47	1/2W	Y-A	312	1.2K	1/2W	Y-A	325	15	1/2W	X-C				
303	330	1/2W	Y-A	313	56K	1/2W	Y-A	326	330	1/2W	Y-B				
304	33K	1W	Y-A	314	220	1/2W	X-A	327	330	1/2W	Y-C				
305	330	1/2W	Y-A	315	220	1/2W	Y-B	328	47	1/2W	Y-B				
306	56K	1/2W	Y-A	317	82K	1/2W	X-B	329	47	1/2W	Y-B				
307	33K	1W	X-A	318	47	1W	Y-C	330	3.3K	1/2W	Y-B				
308	3.9K	1/2W	X-A	319	100K	1/2W	Y-B	331	100	1W	Y-A				
309	10K	1W	Y-A	321	100	2W	Y-C	332	3.3K	1/2W	Y-B				
310	8.2K	1/2W	Y-A	322	270	1/2W	X-C	333	100	1W	Y-C				

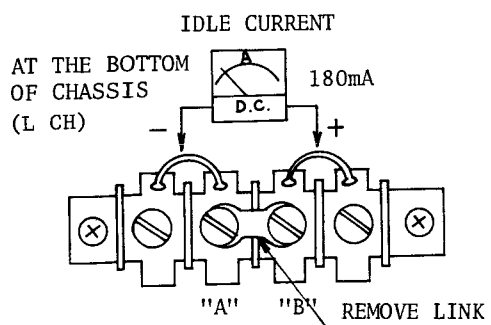
BLOCK DIAGRAM (PROTECTION)



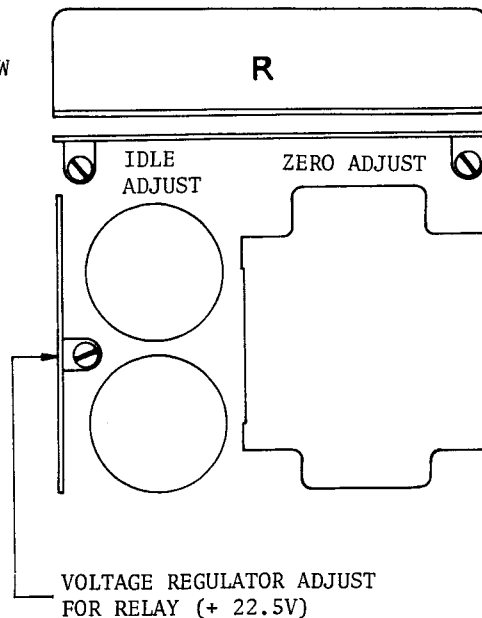
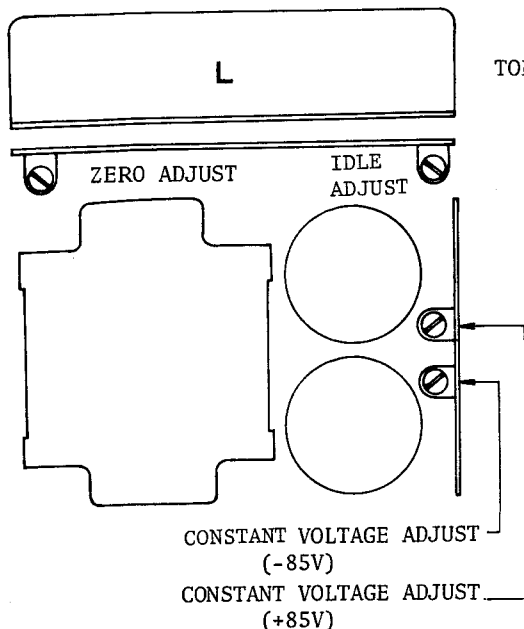
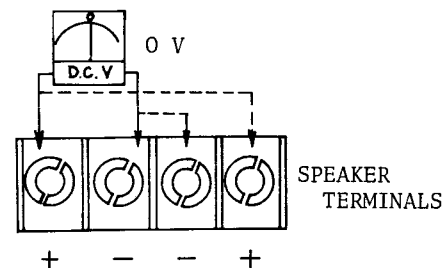
IDLE CURRENT AND ZERO D.C. OFFSET

CAUTION: Set level controls to ∞ position

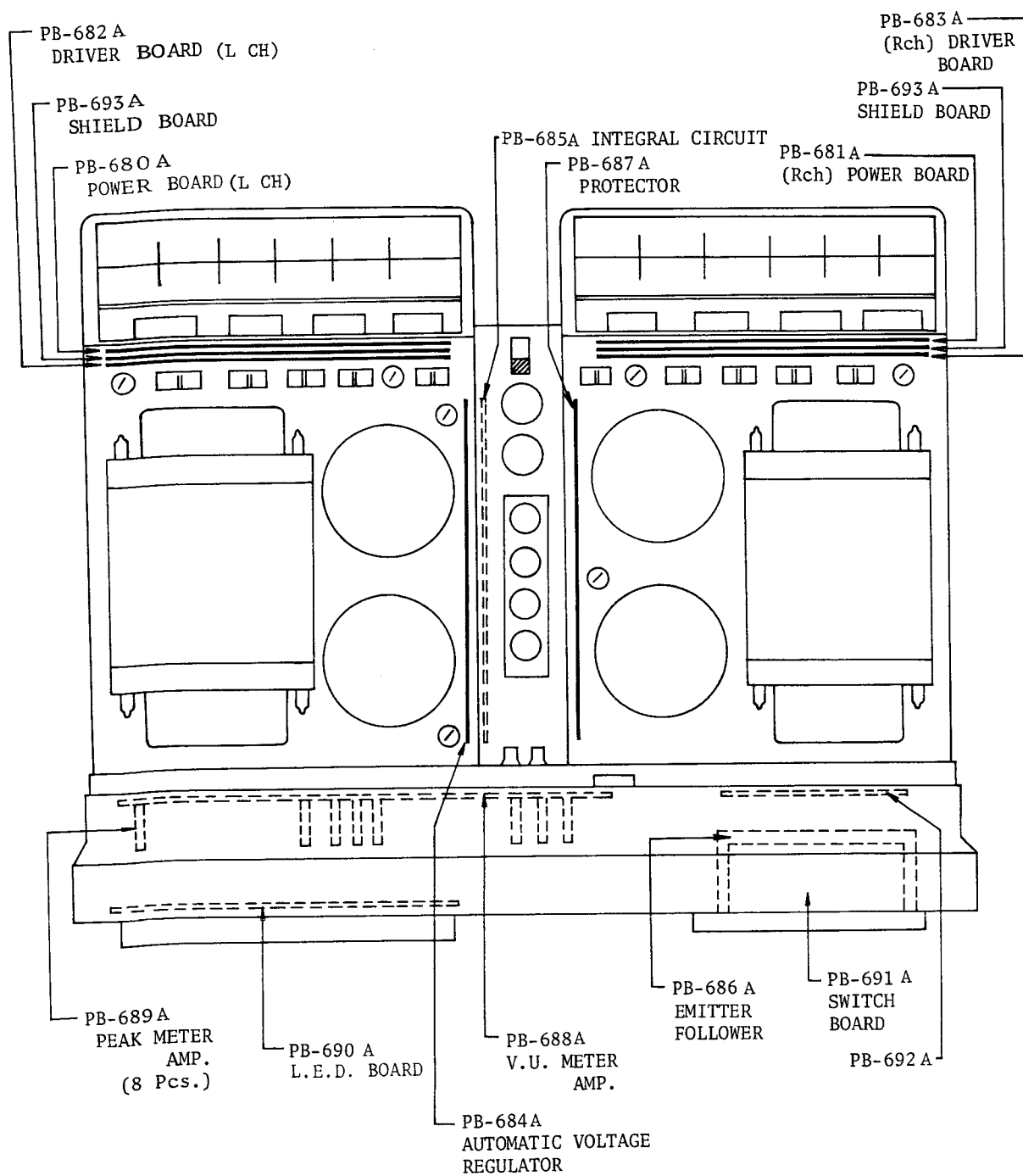
- 1) Do not operate with no "Amp meter" or "Link" connected across points "A & B".
- 2: Final adjustment of the idle current should be set after 30 minutes of operation.



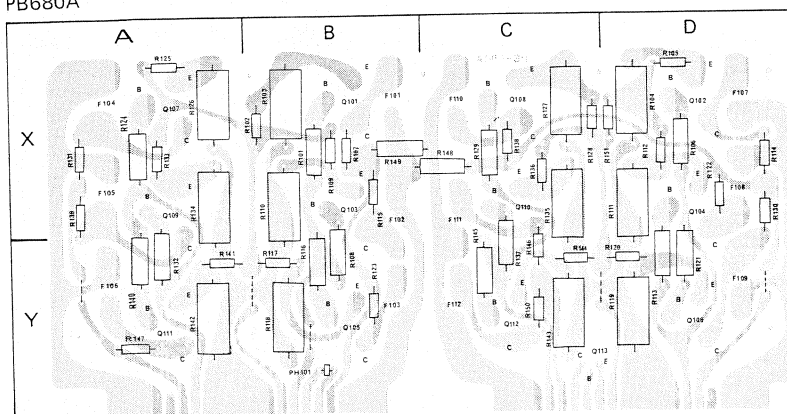
ZERO D.C. OFFSET



P.B. LOCATION



PB680A



The schematic diagram illustrates the electrical connections between various components on the PMGS 94V-0 PB-685A circuit board. The components are labeled as follows:

- R551**: Resistor connected to L551.
- R553**: Resistor connected to L551.
- C551**: Capacitor connected to R551 and R553.
- C553**: Capacitor connected to R551 and R553.
- R555**: Resistor connected to L551.
- R556**: Resistor connected to L552.
- C554**: Capacitor connected to R556 and R552.
- C552**: Capacitor connected to R556 and R552.
- R554**: Resistor connected to L552.
- R552**: Resistor connected to L552.
- L551**: Inductor connected to R551, R553, and R555.
- L552**: Inductor connected to R556, R554, and R552.

The diagram shows two main vertical paths of components, one on the left (L551) and one on the right (L552). Each path includes a resistor (R), a capacitor (C), and another resistor (R) connected to the central inductor (L).

The schematic diagram illustrates the test circuit. It begins with a power supply section on the left, featuring a capacitor C604 in series with a parallel combination of resistors R604 and R602. This is followed by a capacitor C602 and a resistor R608. A central section contains a diode D602 in series with a capacitor C603 and a resistor R610. The output section includes a resistor R603 in series with a parallel combination of capacitors C601, C606, and C608. A resistor R607 is connected to the output, and a resistor R609 is connected to the output. A resistor R606 is connected to the output. The circuit is connected to a load represented by a variable resistor symbol.

The diagram is a complex schematic of the PB-688A circuit board. It features a grid with columns labeled A, B, C, and D, and rows labeled X and Y. The board is populated with numerous components, including resistors (e.g., R451, R452, R453, R454, R455, R456, R457, R458, R459, R460, R461, R462, R463, R464, R465, R466, R467, R468, R469, R470, R471, R472, R473, R474, R475, R476, R477, R478, R479, R480, R481, R482, R483, R484, R485, R486, R487, R488, R489, R490, R491, R492, R493, R494, R495, R496, R497, R498, R499, R500, R501, R502, R503, R504, R505, R506, R507, R508, R509, R510, R511, R512, R513, R514, R515, R516, R517, R518, R519, R520, R521, R522, R523, R524, R525, R526, R527, R528, R529, R530, R531, R532, R533, R534, R535, R536, R537, R538, R539, R540, R541, R542, R543, R544, R545, R546, R547, R548, R549, R550, R551, R552, R553, R554, R555, R556, R557, R558, R559, R560, R561, R562, R563, R564, R565, R566, R567, R568, R569, R570, R571, R572, R573, R574, R575, R576, R577, R578, R579, R580, R581, R582, R583, R584, R585, R586, R587, R588, R589, R590, R591, R592, R593, R594, R595, R596, R597, R598, R599, R600, R601, R602, R603, R604, R605, R606, R607, R608, R609, R610, R611, R612, R613, R614, R615, R616, R617, R618, R619, R620, R621, R622, R623, R624, R625, R626, R627, R628, R629, R630, R631, R632, R633, R634, R635, R636, R637, R638, R639, R640, R641, R642, R643, R644, R645, R646, R647, R648, R649, R650, R651, R652, R653, R654, R655, R656, R657, R658, R659, R660, R661, R662, R663, R664, R665, R666, R667, R668, R669, R670, R671, R672, R673, R674, R675, R676, R677, R678, R679, R680, R681, R682, R683, R684, R685, R686, R687, R688, R689, R690, R691, R692, R693, R694, R695, R696, R697, R698, R699, R700, R701, R702, R703, R704, R705, R706, R707, R708, R709, R710, R711, R712, R713, R714, R715, R716, R717, R718, R719, R720, R721, R722, R723, R724, R725, R726, R727, R728, R729, R730, R731, R732, R733, R734, R735, R736, R737, R738, R739, R740, R741, R742, R743, R744, R745, R746, R747, R748, R749, R750, R751, R752, R753, R754, R755, R756, R757, R758, R759, R760, R761, R762, R763, R764, R765, R766, R767, R768, R769, R770, R771, R772, R773, R774, R775, R776, R777, R778, R779, R780, R781, R782, R783, R784, R785, R786, R787, R788, R789, R790, R791, R792, R793, R794, R795, R796, R797, R798, R799, R800, R801, R802, R803, R804, R805, R806, R807, R808, R809, R810, R811, R812, R813, R814, R815, R816, R817, R818, R819, R820, R821, R822, R823, R824, R825, R826, R827, R828, R829, R830, R831, R832, R833, R834, R835, R836, R837, R838, R839, R840, R841, R842, R843, R844, R845, R846, R847, R848, R849, R850, R851, R852, R853, R854, R855, R856, R857, R858, R859, R860, R861, R862, R863, R864, R865, R866, R867, R868, R869, R870, R871, R872, R873, R874, R875, R876, R877, R878, R879, R880, R881, R882, R883, R884, R885, R886, R887, R888, R889, R890, R891, R892, R893, R894, R895, R896, R897, R898, R899, R900, R901, R902, R903, R904, R905, R906, R907, R908, R909, R910, R911, R912, R913, R914, R915, R916, R917, R918, R919, R920, R921, R922, R923, R924, R925, R926, R927, R928, R929, R930, R931, R932, R933, R934, R935, R936, R937, R938, R939, R940, R941, R942, R943, R944, R945, R946, R947, R948, R949, R950, R951, R952, R953, R954, R955, R956, R957, R958, R959, R960, R961, R962, R963, R964, R965, R966, R967, R968, R969, R970, R971, R972, R973, R974, R975, R976, R977, R978, R979, R980, R981, R982, R983, R984, R985, R986, R987, R988, R989, R990, R991, R992, R993, R994, R995, R996, R997, R998, R999, R1000, R1001, R1002, R1003, R1004, R1005, R1006, R1007, R1008, R1009, R1010, R1011, R1012, R1013, R1014, R1015, R1016, R1017, R1018, R1019, R1020, R1021, R1022, R1023, R1024, R1025, R1026, R1027, R1028, R1029, R1030, R1031, R1032, R1033, R1034, R1035, R1036, R1037, R1038, R1039, R1040, R1041, R1042, R1043, R1044, R1045, R1046, R1047, R1048, R1049, R1050, R1051, R1052, R1053, R1054, R1055, R1056, R1057, R1058, R1059, R1060, R1061, R1062, R1063, R1064, R1065, R1066, R1067, R1068, R1069, R1070, R1071, R1072, R1073, R1074, R1075, R1076, R1077, R1078, R1079, R1080, R1081, R1082, R1083, R1084, R1085, R1086, R1087, R1088, R1089, R1090, R1091, R1092, R1093, R1094, R1095, R1096, R1097, R1098, R1099, R1100, R1101, R1102, R1103, R1104, R1105, R1106, R1107, R1108, R1109, R1110, R1111, R1112, R1113, R1114, R1115, R1116, R1117, R1118, R1119, R1120, R1121, R1122, R1123, R1124, R1125, R1126, R1127, R1128, R1129, R1130, R1131, R1132, R1133, R1134, R1135, R1136, R1137, R1138, R1139, R1140, R1141, R1142, R1143, R1144, R1145, R1146, R1147, R1148, R1149, R1150, R1151, R1152, R1153, R1154, R1155, R1156, R1157, R1158, R1159, R1160, R1161, R1162, R1163, R1164, R1165, R1166, R1167, R1168, R1169, R1170, R1171, R1172, R1173, R1174, R1175, R1176, R1177, R1178, R1179, R1180, R1181, R1182, R1183, R1184, R1185, R1186, R1187, R1188, R1189, R1190, R1191, R1192, R1193, R1194, R1195, R1196, R1197, R1198, R1199, R1200, R1201, R1202, R1203, R1204, R1205, R1206, R1207, R1208

This servicing section should be applied to the models with the serial No. up to Serial No.A6100317.

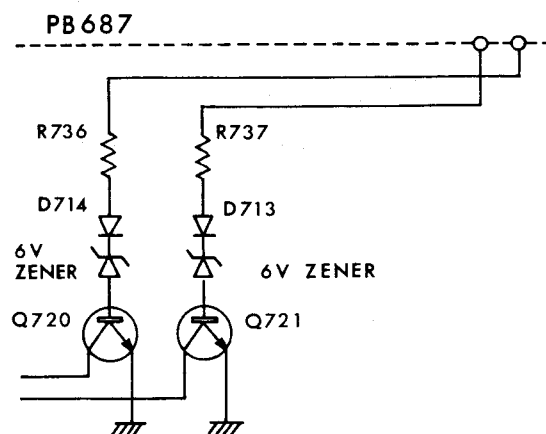
Referring to Power Transistor Breakage

CAUSE: Durability of the transistors manufactured by N.E.C. is found relatively poor as compared with these manufactured by TOSHIBA, and incidentally they may be damaged before the protector is operated. And further the protector does not happen to operate on a certain level of the output and on a certain frequency.

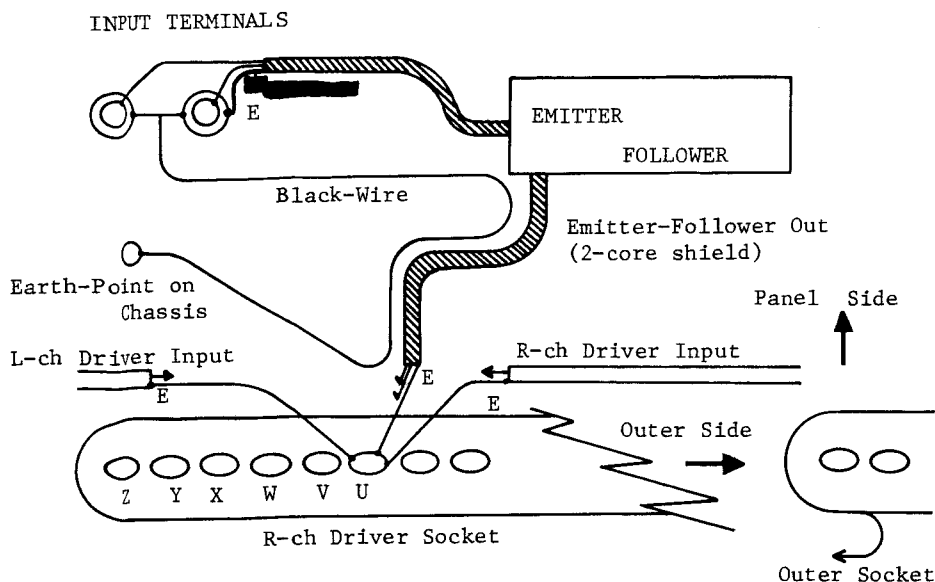
COUNTER-MEASURE: # The poor transistors should be changed from N.E.C. to TOSHIBA brand.

To expand the operational range of the protector circuit, and at the same time to let it operate more speedily.

- MODIFICATION:**
- 1) All power transistors should be changed into TOSHIBA.
 - 2) A 6V zener diode should be added in between the base of Q720 and the existing diode D714, and the same zener in between the base of Q721 and D713.
(To expand the operational range of the protector versus output level.)
 - 3) An electrolytic of 100uF 10V should be added in parallel with the coil of the reed-relay on PB687. (A reed-relay is adopted instead of the photo-coupler in the models for the U.S.A. market.)
(To expand the operational range of the protector versus output frequency.)
 - 4) An electrolytic of 4.7uF 10V should be adopted for C704 on PB687.
(To obtain shorter operational time of the protector.)



Counter-measure against the trouble of the anti-oscillation resistor (2.2-ohm) which is inserted into the input line.



MODIFICATION:

- 1) Remove the cold side of the Emitter Follower Out (2-core shield) and the input of the driver board of both L-ch and R-ch (single-core shield) from the earth terminal on the chassis, and connect these three wires to the U terminals of the inner socket on the R-ch driver board.
- 2) Prepare another black-wire, and connect the earth terminal of the input terminal and that on the chassis. Note that the black-wire should be in parallel with the Emitter Follower Out (2-core shield).

- 3) Remove the resistor (2.2-ohm) inserted into the cold-side of the input line.

SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION				SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION				SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION			
R334	47	1/2W	Y-C					C312	33pfd	100V	X-A					DZ301	BZ-120	1W	Y-A				
335	47	1/2W	Y-C					313	1mfd	250V	X-C					Q301	2SA809-V, B		Y-A				
336	220K	1/2W	Y-C					314	100mfd	100V	Y-C					302	2SA809-V, B		Y-A				
337	100	1W	Y-A					315	1mfd	250V	Y-B					303	2SC996-0		X-A				
338	100	1W	Y-C					316	1mfd	250V	Y-C					304	2SC996-0		X-B				
339	220K	1/2W	Y-B					317	2200pfd	50V	Y-B					305	2N5415		X-B				
VR301	5K-B		X-A					318	1mfd	250V	X-C					306	2SC515A-0		X-C				
302	1K-B		X-C					319	330mfd	6.3V	Y-C					307	2SC515A-0		Y-C				
C302	100mfd	16V	Y-A					320	2200pfd	50V	Y-C					308	2SC1451-V, B		Y-B				
303	0.1mfd	250V	Y-A					321	4.7pfd	50V	Y-B					309	2SA809-V, B		Y-B				
304	220pfd	50V	Y-A					322	4.7pfd	50V	Y-B					310	2SC783		Y-B				
305	220mfd	16V	X-A					D301	SV-02		X-B					311	2SA483(S)		X-C				
306	220mfd	16V	X-A					302	SV-02		Y-C					312	2SC783		Y-A				
307	0.1mfd	250V	X-A					303	SV-03		X-C					313	2SA483(S)		Y-C				
308	330pfd	500V	X-A					304	IS1555		Y-B												
309	2.2mfd	250V	Y-A					305	IS1555		Y-B												
310	33mfd	16V	Y-A					306	IS1586		Y-B												
311	100mfd	100V	Y-B					307	IS1586		Y-B												

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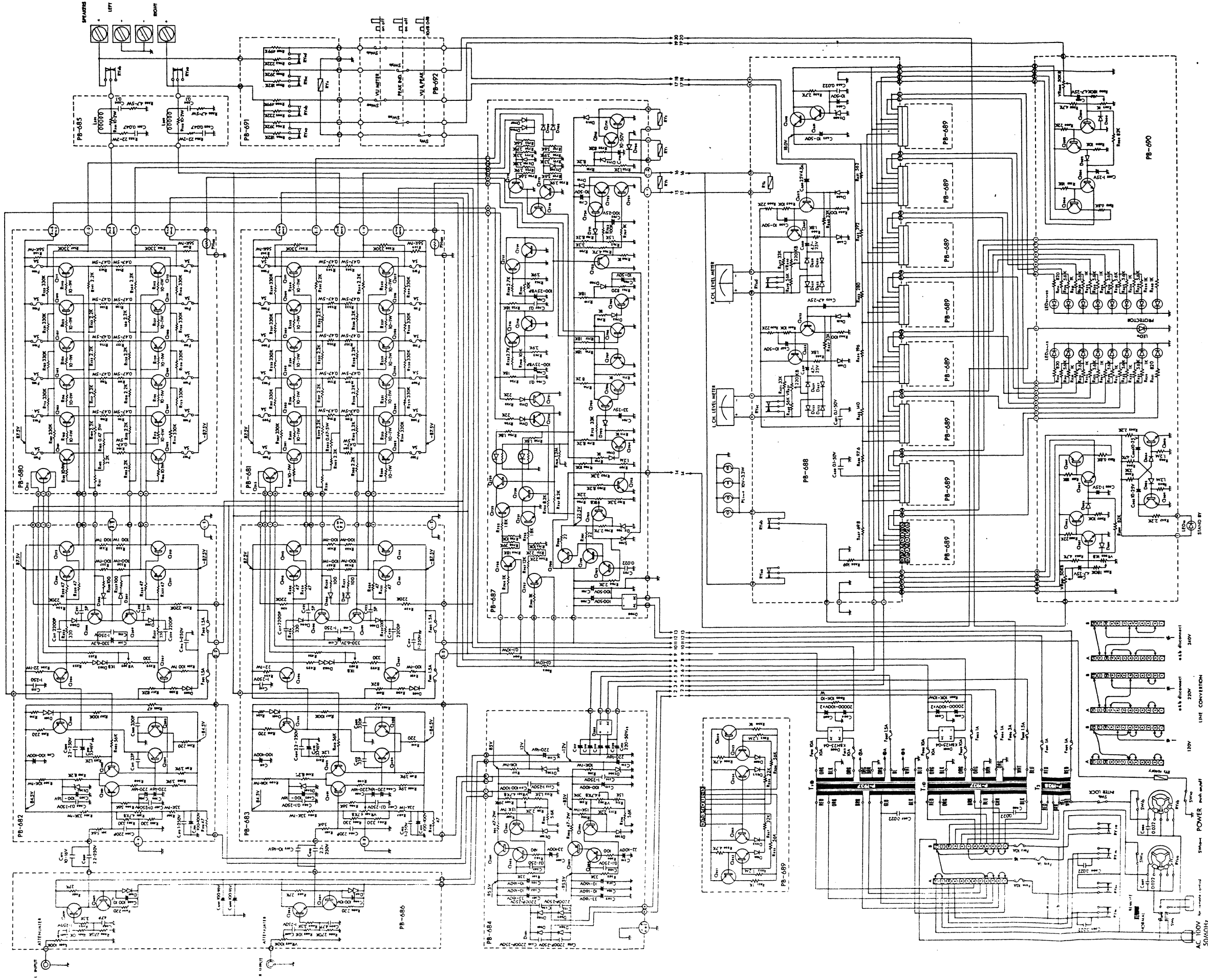
SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION				SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION				SYMBOL NO.				LOCATION			
R401	4.7K	1/4W	Y-C					R430	3.3K	1/2W	Y-B					C415	1mfd	250V	Y-B				
402	47	1/2W	Y-C					431	100	1W	Y-C					416	1mfd	250V	Y-A				
403	330	1/2W	X-C					432	3.3K	1/2W	Y-B					417	2200pfd	50V	Y-B				
404	33K	1W	Y-C					433	100	1W	Y-A					418	1mfd	250V	X-A				
405	330	1/2W	Y-C					434	47	1/2W	Y-A					419	330mfd	6.3V	Y-A				
406	56K	1/2W	Y-C					435	47	1/2W	Y-A					420	2200pfd	50V	Y-A				
407	33K	1W	X-C					436	220K	1/2W	Y-A					421	4.7pfd	50V	Y-B				
408	3.9K	1/2W	X-C					437	100	1W	Y-C					422	4.7pfd	50V	Y-B				
409	10K	1W	Y-C					438	100	1W	Y-A					D401	SV-02		X-B				
410	8.2K	1/2W	Y-C					439	220K	1/2W	Y-B					402	SV-02		Y-A				
411	3.9K	1/2W	X-C					VR401	1K-B		X-C					403	SV03		X-A				
412	1.2K	1/2W	Y-C					402	5K-B		X-A					404	IS1555	1/2W	Y-B				
413	56K	1/2W	Y-C					C402	100mfd	16V	Y-C					405	IS1555	1/2W	Y-B				
414	220	1/2W	X-C					403	0.1mfd	250V	Y-C					406	IS1586	1/2W	Y-B				
415	220	1/2W	Y-B					404	220pfd	50V	Y-C					407	IS1586	1/2W	Y-B				
417	82K	1/2W	X-B					405	220mfd	16V	X-C					DZ401	BZ-120	1W	Y-C				
418	47	1W	Y-A					406	220mfd	16V	X-C					Q401	2SA809-V, B		Y-C				
419	100K	1/2W	Y-B					407	0.1mfd	250V	X-C					402	2SA809-V, B		Y-C				
421	100	2W	Y-A					408	330pfd	500V	X-C					403	2SC996-0		X-C				
422	270	1/2W	X-A					409	2.2mfd	250V	Y-C					404	2SC996-0		X-B				
424	22	2W	Y-B					410	33mfd	16V	Y-C					405	2N5415		X-B				
425	15	1/2W	X-A					411	100mfd	100V	Y-B					406	2SC515A-0		X-A				
426	330	1/2W	Y-B					412	33pfd	100V	X-C					407	2SC515A-0		Y-A				
427	330	1/2W	Y-A					413	1mfd	250V	X-A					408	2SC1451-V, B		Y-B				
428	47	1/2W	Y-B					414	100mfd	100V	Y-A					409	2SA809-V, B		Y-B				
429	47	1/2W	Y-B												410	2SC783		Y-B					
															411	2SA483(S)		X-A					
															412	2SC783		Y-C					
															413	2SA483(S)		Y-A					

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SYMBOL NO.	LOCATION	SYMBOL NO.	LOCATION	SYMBOL NO.	LOCATION
R700 22 1/2W X-A		R746 18K 1/2W Y-B		D711 IK188FM-1 X-C	
701 22 1/2W X-A		747 12K 1/2W Y-B		712 IN4003 X-B	
702 1.8K 1/2W Y-A		748 39K 1/2W X-B		713 IS1586 X-B	
703 3.3K 1/2W X-A		749 22K 1/2W X-B		714 IS1586 X-B	
704 2.2K 1/2W X-A		750 10K 1/2W X-B		715 IK188FM-1 X-C	
705 2.7K 1/2W Y-A		751 22K 1/2W X-B		2700 BZ-120 1W Y-A	
706 2.2K 1/2W X-A		752 1.8K 1/2W X-B		701 WZ-061 1/2W Y-A	
707 3.3K 1/2W X-A		753 1.8K 1/2W X-B		702 WZ-061 1/2W Y-A	
708 10K 1/2W Y-B		754 8.2K 1/2W X-B		Q700 2SC1025-E X-A	
709 1.5K 1/2W Y-B		755 10K 1/2W X-B		701 2SC1025-E X-A	
710 1K 1/2W X-B		756 1.8K 1/2W X-B		702 2SC734-Y X-A	
711 8.2k 1/2W Y-B		757 8.2K 1/2W X-B		703 2SC734-Y X-B	
712 1K 1/2W Y-B		758 1.8K 1/2W X-B		704 2SC734-Y X-B	
713 33K 1/2W Y-B		759 3.3K 1/2W Y-C		705 2SC734-Y Y-B	
714 8.2K 1/2W Y-B		760 1K 1/2W X-C		706 2SC734-Y Y-B	
715 1K 1/2W Y-B		761 8.2K 1/2W Y-C		707 2SC734-Y Y-B	
716 18K 1/2W Y-B		762 1.5K 1/2W Y-C		708 2SC734-Y Y-B	
717 18K 1/2W Y-B		763 100K 1/2W X-C		709 2SC734-Y X-B	
718 1K 1/2W Y-B		764 1K 1/2W X-C		710 2SA561-Y Y-B	
719 18K 1/2W Y-B		765 820 1/2W X-B		711 2SC734-Y Y-A	
720 1.5K 1/2W Y-A		766 4.7K 1/4W X-C		712 2SC734-Y Y-B	
721 3.3K 1/2W Y-A		VR700 1K-B X-B		713 2SC734-Y Y-A	
722 3.3K 1/2W Y-A		C700 100mfd 50V Y-A		714 2SD331-E X-C	
723 5.6K 1/2W Y-A		701 100mfd 50V Y-A		715 2SC734-Y X-C	
724 3.9K 1/2W Y-A		702 0.022mfd 100V Y-A		716 2SC734-Y Y-C	
725 3.9K 1/2W Y-A		703 10mfd 50V X-A		717 2SC734-Y X-C	
726 5.6K 1/2W Y-A		705 100mfd 25V X-C		718 2SC734-Y Y-C	
727 5.6K 1/2W Y-A		706 0.1mfd 50V Y-C		719 2SC734-Y Y-C	
728 3.9K 1/2W Y-A		708 100mfd 25V Y-C		720 2SC734-Y X-B	
729 5.6K 1/2W Y-A		709 100mfd 25V Y-C		721 2SC734-Y X-B	
730 3.9K 1/2W Y-A		710 10mfd 50V X-B		723 2SA561-Y X-C	
731 8.2k 1/2W X-C		711 10mfd 50V X-C		724 2SC734-Y X-C	
732 82K 1/2W X-C		727 0.1mfd 50V Y-C		725 2SD331-E X-C	
733 1.2K 1/2W X-C		D700 W04 Y-A		726 2SD331-E X-C	
734 18K 1/2W Y-C		701 IS1586 X-B		727 2SA809-V, B Y-B	
735 18K 1/2W Y-C		702 IK188FM-1 Y-B		728 2SA809-V, B Y-B	
736 22K 1/2W X-B		703 IS1586 Y-B		729 2SC734-Y X-B	
737 22K 1/2W Y-B		704 IN4003 Y-B		730 2SC734-Y X-B	
738 2.7K 1/2W Y-C		705 IS1586 X-B		731 2SC734-Y X-B	
739 2.7K 1/2W Y-C		706 IS1585 Y-A		732 2SC734-Y X-B	
740 10K 1/2W Y-C		707 IS1585 Y-A		SCR SFIR3D41 X-A	
741 10K 1/2W Y-C		708 IS1585 Y-A			
742 3.9K 1/2W Y-C		709 IS1585 Y-A			
743 3.9K 1/2W X-C		710 IN4003 X-C			
744 1K 1/2W Y-B					
745 1K 1/2W Y-B					

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SYMBOL NO.	LOCATION	SYMBOL NO.	LOCATION	SYMBOL NO.	LOCATION
R650 2.7K 1/2W Y-A		R670 100K 1/2W X-D		D653 IS1555 Y-C	
651 562 1/2W X-A		671 33K 1/2W Y-D		654 IS1555 X-C	
652 392 1/2W X-B		672 33K 1/2W X-D		655 IS1555 X-C	
653 280 1/2W X-B		VR650 220K-B X-D		656 IS1555 X-C	
654 196 1/2W X-B		651 220K-B X-D		657 IS1555 Y-C	
655 140 1/2W X-C		C650 0.1mfd 50V X-A		658 IS1555 X-C	
656 97.6 1/2W Y-C		651 0.1mfd 50V X-A		659 IS1555 X-C	
657 69.8 1/2W X-C		652 10mfd 50V Y-A		660 IS1586 X-B	
658 169 1/2W Y-D		653 0.022mfd 100V Y-A		661 IS1586 X-A	
659 22K 1/2W X-A		654 10mfd 50V Y-A		Z650 BZ-192 1W Y-A	
660 22K 1/2W X-B		655 4.7mfd 25V X-A		Q650 2SC496-Y Y-A	
661 10K 1/2W X-A		656 4.7mfd 25V X-A		651 2SC734-Y Y-A	
662 10K 1/2W X-B		657 10mfd 50V X-A		652 2SC734-Y X-B	
663 100 1/2W X-A		658 10mfd 50V X-B		653 2SC734-Y X-A	
664 100 1/2W X-B		659 4.7mfd 25V X-A		654 2SC734-Y X-C	
665 1.8K 1/2W X-A		660 4.7mfd 25V X-C		2SC734-Y X-A	
666 1.8K 1/2W X-C		D650 IS1586 X-B			
667 33K 1/2W X-A		651 IS1586 X-A			
668 33K 1/2W X-B		652 IS1555 X-C			
669 100K 1/2W X-D					



1 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS
 2 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL CAPACITORS ARE IN MICRO-FARADS
 3 TRANSISTORS AND DIODES ARE REPLACED WITH ANY
 4 EQUIVALENTS OF THE SAME TYPE AND RATING
 5 DUE TO CONTINUED IMPROVEMENTS, WE RESERVE THE
 RIGHT TO ALTER THE CIRCUIT OR SPECIFICATIONS

Part No.	Quantity	Description	Part No.	Quantity	Description
PB-680	1	6X4	PB-685	1	6AR5
PB-681	1	6AV6	PB-686	1	6BD6
PB-682	1	6BE6	PB-687	1	6BE7
PB-683	1	6BE8	PB-688	1	6BE9
PB-684	1	6BE10	PB-689	1	6BE11
PB-685	1	6BE12	PB-690	1	6BE13
PB-686	1	6BE14	PB-691	1	6BE15
PB-687	1	6BE16	PB-692	1	6BE17
PB-688	1	6BE18	PB-693	1	6BE19
PB-689	1	6BE20	PB-694	1	6BE21
PB-690	1	6BE22	PB-695	1	6BE23
PB-691	1	6BE24	PB-696	1	6BE25
PB-692	1	6BE26	PB-697	1	6BE27
PB-693	1	6BE28	PB-698	1	6BE29
PB-694	1	6BE30	PB-699	1	6BE31
PB-695	1	6BE32	PB-700	1	6BE33
PB-696	1	6BE34	PB-701	1	6BE35
PB-697	1	6BE36	PB-702	1	6BE37
PB-698	1	6BE38	PB-703	1	6BE39
PB-699	1	6BE40	PB-704	1	6BE41
PB-700	1	6BE42	PB-705	1	6BE43
PB-701	1	6BE44	PB-706	1	6BE45
PB-702	1	6BE46	PB-707	1	6BE47
PB-703	1	6BE48	PB-708	1	6BE49
PB-704	1	6BE50	PB-709	1	6BE51
PB-705	1	6BE52	PB-710	1	6BE53
PB-706	1	6BE54	PB-711	1	6BE55
PB-707	1	6BE56	PB-712	1	6BE57
PB-708	1	6BE58	PB-713	1	6BE59
PB-709	1	6BE60	PB-714	1	6BE61
PB-710	1	6BE62	PB-715	1	6BE63
PB-711	1	6BE64	PB-716	1	6BE65
PB-712	1	6BE66	PB-717	1	6BE67
PB-713	1	6BE68	PB-718	1	6BE69
PB-714	1	6BE70	PB-719	1	6BE71
PB-715	1	6BE72	PB-720	1	6BE73
PB-716	1	6BE74	PB-721	1	6BE75
PB-717	1	6BE76	PB-722	1	6BE77
PB-718	1	6BE78	PB-723	1	6BE79
PB-719	1	6BE80	PB-724	1	6BE81
PB-720	1	6BE82	PB-725	1	6BE83
PB-721	1	6BE84	PB-726	1	6BE85
PB-722	1	6BE86	PB-727	1	6BE87
PB-723	1	6BE88	PB-728	1	6BE89
PB-724	1	6BE90	PB-729	1	6BE91
PB-725	1	6BE92	PB-730	1	6BE93
PB-726	1	6BE94	PB-731	1	6BE95
PB-727	1	6BE96	PB-732	1	6BE97
PB-728	1	6BE98	PB-733	1	6BE99
PB-729	1	6BE100	PB-734	1	6BE101

ULTIMATE HIGH FIDELITY

M-6000

AC 100V 50/60Hz

POWER

LINE CONVERSION

240V

120V

60Hz

50Hz

100V

50/60Hz

