## AMPEX

AUロID-VIDED
SYSTEMS DIVISION

TEAC A-7300

## ATR-700

## RECORDERIREPRODUCER

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

## ATR-700

## RECORDER/REPRODUCER

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

## WARNING

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. As temporarily permitted by regulation it has not been tested for compliance with the limits for Class A computing devices pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference in which case the user at his own expense will be required to take whatever measures may be required to correct the interference.

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# SECTION 1 <br> GENERAL INF ORMATION 

This manual contains general information, installation, operation, theory of operation, and maintenance information for the ATR-700 Recorder/ Reproducer, Ampex Part No. 4010270-4010275. (See Table 1-1 for configuration/part number information.) Parts lists and schematics are also included in the last section of this manual.

The first section of this manual contains general description and specifications for the ATR-700.

## 1-1. DESCRIPTION

The ATR-700 is a highly reliable, professional audio magnetic tape recorder/reproducer designed for use with $1 / 4$-inch tape and 5,7 , or $10-1 / 2$-inch reels. It is available in six versions; all are switchable between NAB and IEC equalization. Each unit offers two selectable speeds; 7-1/2 and $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ in the high-speed models, and 3-3/4 and 7-1/2 in/s in the low-speed models.

The ATR-700 is available in three different head configurations; full track, two track, and quarter track with either one or two channel capability. All units include two channels of electronics, allowing easy conversion of full-track units to two track or quarter track operation. Table $1-1$ shows the configurations of the six available versions.

The electronics of the ATR-700 feature IC logic control for error-free operation. Motion sensing logic allows changing from fast forward or rewind mode to reproduce mode smoothly and without tape spillage or damage. Reproduce mode begins shortly after the motion sensing circuitry determines that tape motion has stopped. No preset or automatic delays are necessary. The direct drive dc servo capstan motor provides positive tape control unhampered by belts that could introduce wow and flutter or tape speed variations.

The standard ATR-700 utilizes three heads: an erase head, a record head, and a reproduce head. A space is reserved on the right side of the head assembly for installation of a fourth head (a second reproduce head), which may be ordered as an option. Changing a head assembly is a simple operation and requires only minor adjustments. Two-channel versions feature the synchronous reproduce mode which makes it possible to switch the record head of either channel to the reproduce mode for monitoring that channel. Thus, channels recorded at different times are in perfect synchronization.

The two-channel ATR-700 has a built-in "four-in/ two-out" mixer (two-in/one-out for each channel). Four microphones, four line inputs, or two microphones and two line inputs can be mixed down to two channels. For full-track models, two inputs can be mixed down to one channel. MIC ATT switches on the rear connector panel allow selection of 20 dB of microphone input attenuation. In addition, the three-position RECORD LEVEL switch selects three levels of attenuation to the signal (input or tape) fed to the vu meters, LINE OUT jacks, and headphones. This allows easy calibration changes to accommodate either conventional or high-energy tapes.

A digital tape counter allows direct reading of the elapsed time in minutes and seconds when the higher tape speed is selected. (For lower tapespeed operation, the reading must be multiplied by two for actual elapsed time.)

Tape editing is greatly simplified in the ATR-700. Pressing the EDIT button during reproduce mode disables the takeup motor and allows dumping of unwanted tape from the supply reel. The EDIT button also causes the tape lifter to be retracted to allow manual cueing in stop mode. A VARISPEED control can be used to vary tape speed by

Table 1-1. ATR-700 Versions

| AMPEX <br> PART NUMBER | NUMBER OF <br> CHANNELS | TAPE <br> SPEEDS (IN/S) | HEAD <br> CONFIGURATION | SYNCHRONOUS <br> REPRODUCE MODE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4010270 | 1 | $3-3 / 4$ and $7-1 / 2$ | Full Track | No |
| 4010271 | 1 | $7-1 / 2$ and 15 | Full Track | No |
| 4010272 | 2 | $3-3 / 4$ and $7-1 / 2$ | Two Track | Yes |
| 4010273 | 2 | $7-1 / 2$ and 15 | Two Track | Yes |
| 4010274 | 2 | $3-3 / 4$ and $7-1 / 2$ | Quarter Track | Yes |
| 4010275 | 2 | $7-1 / 2$ and 15 | Quarter Track | Yes |

$\pm 5 \%$ in order to compensate for tonal variations of instruments recorded at different times.

Other important features of the ATR-700 include: a rewind-stop MEMORY switch; full remote control capability (using the optional remote control boxl; quick-lock reel holddown knobs; a flip-open head housing to facilitate editing and head maintenance; a cue mode; a pause mode, to prepare for record or reproduce operation; and a universal power transformer which allows the ATR-700 to accept $100,120,220$, or $240-\mathrm{Vac}$ input at a frequency of either 50 or 60 Hz .

## 1-2. SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1-2 gives specifications and performance characteristics for the ATR-700 Recorder/Reproducer. These specifications are subject to change without prior notice. Table 1-3 gives accessories and options available with the ATR-700.

Figure 1-1 shows ATR-700 external dimensions.

Table 1-2. ATR-700 Specifications

Tape Transport
Tape recommended:
Tape width:
Reel sizes:

Reel hub size selector:
Tape speed:

Tape speed accuracy: Within $\pm 0.3 \%$ at both speeds.
Wow and flutter: $\quad 0.08 \%$ Wrms at $7-1 / 2$ and $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s} .0 .12 \%$ Wrms at $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$. Weighting is NAB measured by the reproduce method,

Table 1-2. ATR-700 Specifications (Continued)

## Tape Transport (Continued)

Shuttle time:

Tape drive system:

Capstan motor:
Head configuration:

Tape timer (with rewind-stop memory):

Manually defeatable tape lifter: Lever type for cueing.
Motion sensing:

Operating position:
Mounting:

Transport controls:

Remote controls:
Safety standard approval:

## Electronics:

Line output:
Maximum line input:
Line input:

Mic input:

Maximum mic input (attenuator off): $\quad-30 \mathrm{~dB}(0 \mathrm{~dB}=0.775 \mathrm{~V})$
Input connector:

Indicates in minutes and seconds to a maximum of 99 minutes and 59 seconds; indications are for the higher speed ( $\mathbf{7 - 1 / 2}$ or $15-\mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ ). Accuracy is within $\pm 10 \%$ max error.
Approximately 90 seconds for 1200 -foot reel in either direction.
Three-motor direct-drive.
DC servo motor, direct drive.
3 heads for erase, record, and reproduce in 1-track 1-channel (has basic 2 -channel electronics), 2-track 2 -channel, or $1 / 4$-track 2 -channel. In addition to above, space is provided for a fourth head.

Circuit to detect complete stop of tape before going into the play mode when PLAY button is pushed during fast-forward or rewind. Delay time from stop to next motion is $0.7 \pm 0.3$ second.

Vertical or horizontal.
Can be installed in standard 19 -inch rack (uses vertical rack mount adaptor, included).

FAST FWD, FAST RWD, STOP, RECORD, EDIT, LIFT DEFEAT, PLAY, PAUSE, VARI SPEED, REEL hub size.

FAST FWD, FAST RWD, STOP, PLAY, RECORD, PAUSE.
UL/CSA
$+4 \mathrm{dBm}, 600$ ohms, balanced. (Can be set up for +8 dBm ) +24 dBm.
$-10 \mathrm{~dB}(0 \mathrm{~dB}=0.775 \mathrm{~V}), 100 \mathrm{~K}$, unbalanced.
$-70 \mathrm{~dB}(0 \mathrm{~dB}=0.775 \mathrm{~V}), 600$ ohms, balanced with switchable -20 dB attenuator.

Cannon XLR-3-31

Table 1-2. ATR-700 Specifications (Continued)
Electronics (Continued):

| Output connector: | Cannon XLR-3-32. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Equalization: | NAB or IEC, switchable on rear panel. |
| Record/reproduce frequency response: | $\begin{array}{ll} 15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}: & 40 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB} \text { and } \\ & 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 18 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB} \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} 7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}: & 40 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 100 \mathrm{~Hz}+3,-2 \mathrm{~dB} \text { and } \\ & 100 \mathrm{~Hz} \text { to } 15 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ : 40 Hz to 7.5 kHz , 22 dB . |
| Distortion (THD), maximum (using 456 tape) | NAB equalization, $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$. |
|  | $0.3 \%$ at $400 \mathrm{~Hz}, 185 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$. |
|  | 4.0\% at 15 dB above $185 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$. |
| Eq/Bias/Level: | Separately switchable for different tapes. |


| SWITCH POSITION | REC. EQ. | REC. BIAS | REC. LEVEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 3M250 | 3M250 | $\begin{gathered} (+6 \mathrm{~dB}) \\ 456^{*} / 3 \mathrm{M} 250 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | ( +3 dB ) |
| 2 | 406* | 456/406* | 406* |
| 1 | 456/641* | $641^{*}$ | $\underset{641^{*}}{[185 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}(0 \mathrm{~dB})]}$ |
| - Ampex tape |  |  |  |

Erasure:
Signal-to-Noise ratio (overall, " $A$ " weighted):

Frequency response for synchronous reproduce:

Synchronous Reproduce signal-to-noise (overall " $A$ " weighted)

Headphone output:

70 dB at $400 \mathrm{~Hz},+10 \mathrm{~dB}$ reference.
NAB equalization referred to 6 dB above $185 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$.
$1 / 4$ track $=55 \mathrm{~dB}$.
2 track $=60 \mathrm{~dB}$.
IEC equalization referred to $320 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$.
2 track $=58 \mathrm{~dB}$.
$100 \mathrm{~Hz} \cdot 12 \mathrm{kHz}, \pm 4 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$.
$100 \mathrm{~Hz}-8 \mathrm{kHz}, \pm 4 \mathrm{~dB}$ at $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$
NAB equalization referred to 6 dB above $185 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$.
$1 / 4$ track $=40 \mathrm{~dB}$.
2 track $=45 \mathrm{~dB}$.
10 K ohms minimum load, unbalanced, standard 3-conductor stereo phone jack $=0.8$ volt $\pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$.

## Table 1-2. ATR-700 Specifications (Continued)

Electronics (Continued):

| Record level calibration, $0 \mathrm{vu}=:$ | 0 dB referenced to $185 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$ of tape flux. <br> Position $1-0 \mathrm{~dB}$. <br> Position $2-+3 \mathrm{~dB}$. <br> Position $3-+6 \mathrm{~dB}$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dimensions: | $21-5 / 8$ inches $(54.8 \mathrm{~cm})$ high $\times 17.3 / 8$ inches <br> $(44.0 \mathrm{~cm})$ wide $\times 10-1 / 6$ inches $(25.4 \mathrm{~cm})$ deep |
| Weight: | Approximately $62 \mathrm{lbs}(28 \mathrm{~kg})$. |
| Power requirements: | $100 / 120 / 220 / 240 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \% 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ switchable 150 watts. |

Environmental:

Operating temperature:
Operating humidity:
$+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+41^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.
$80 \%$ maximum, non-condensing.

All performance tests made with Ampex No. 456 (Grand Master) tape.

Table 1-3. Accessories and Options with Ampex Part Number

| STANDARD EQUIPMENT | OPTIONS |
| :---: | :--- |
| 2 NAB reel holddown knobs, Part No. 809-137 | Portable case, Part No. 4010286 <br> 3-to 2-pin AC power adapter, Part No. 809-134 <br> Rack-mount adapter with hardware, <br> Part No. 809-135 |
| Transport remote control, Part No. 4010269 <br> Auxiliary Head Kit, Part No. 1418947-01 <br> (1/4-Track Head) or 1418947-02 (2-Track Head) <br> Part No. 809-326 |  |
| 4 Cannon XLR connectors (unwired) |  |
| 2 Input, Part No. 145-009 |  |
| 2 Output, Part No. 143-125 |  |
| 10-1/2 inch takeup reel (Ampex aluminum |  |
| NAB: Part No. 4690003-01) |  |
| 1 Operation and Maintenance manual |  |
| Catalog No. 4890410 |  |
| Module extender board, Part No. 809-193 |  |



Figure 1-1. ATR-700 External Dimensions

## SECTION 2

installation

This section of the manual provides information on unpacking, site selection, rack mounting, power and frequency conversions, initial connections, and verification procedure prior to operation of the ATR-700.

## 2-1. UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

The ATR-700 is shipped from the factory in a specially designed, double packing carton to prevent damage in transit. During unpacking, exercise care to avoid damage to the carton or accessories. After opening the inner carton (see Figure 2-1), remove rack mounting adapters and box containing empty reel from the top of the ATR-700. With side packing panels still in place, lift the recorder/ reproducer deck from the box.

## CAUTION

THE ATR-700 WEIGHS APPROXIMATELY 62 LB ( 28 KG). USE PROPER LIFTING PROCEDURE.

Remove accessories which are located at the bottom of the box.

## 2-2. INSTALLATION SITE

The ATR-700 can be operated in an upright (vertical) position, standing on the factory-installed feet (see Figure 2-2); on its back in a horizontal position; or mounted in a standard 19 -inch rack using the supplied rack adapters (see Rack Mounting procedure, paragraph 2-3). The recorder/ reproducer operates on ac line power and must be within approximately six feet of an appropriate power source. A 3-pin ac cord with 2-pin adapter is supplied.

CAUTION
MAKE SURE THAT THE ACTUAL INPUT VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY FROM THE POWER SOURCE MATCHES THAT SPECIfied on the label affixed to the ATR-700. IF IT DOES NOT MATCH, REFER to Voltage and frequency converSION PROCEDURES BELOW.

The ATR-700 may be operated in most areas, but to ensure protection of tapes, prolong useful operating life, and maintain reliable performance, the following environmental limitations should be observed:

- Nominal temperature range should be $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(41^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. Direct sunlight or close proximity to heating devices will raise the internal temperature of the recorder/ reproducer, which may cause damage to some components. Low temperatures may cause lubricants to thicken, which may result in sluggish operation and place an overload on the drive motor mechanism.
- As with any precision machine with moving parts, the ATR-700 should be covered when not in use. Excessive dust may result in bearing or tape head wear.
- Avoid high humidity and salt air. Excessive humidity can shorten equipment life due to corrosion or possible fungus growth on printed wiring assemblies (PWAs). When near the ocean, covering the recorder/reproducer immediately after use should prevent salt air from corroding metal surfaces, such as bearings and internal connections.
- Avoid extreme line voltage fluctuation. Line voltage fluctuations must be no more than $\pm 10 \%$ of the power requirement. If line


Figure 2-1. Unpacking the ATR-700


Figure 2-2. ATR-700 in Upright Position
voltage fluctuation exceeds this limit, an input voltage regulator must be used.

## 2-3. RACK MOUNTING

To install the ATR-700 in a standard, 19-inch rack, refer to Figure 2-3 and proceed as follows:

1. Remove side panels of the recorder/reproducer by removing four Phillips screws and washers on each side.
2. Remove two spacer screws toward the front of each side.
3. Install adapters to sides of deck with two screws per side (see Figure 2-3), included in box with accessories.
4. Remove two screws and washers from underside of each foot and remove two feet from the bottom of the unit.
5. On the rear of the machine, remove the two screws and washers and the two small plastic feet (see Figure 2-4) which hold the bottom panel in place. Remove the bottom panel from the deck to allow easier access for adjustments.
6. Mount the deck (with adapters) in the 19-inch rack, using four screws on each side.

## 2-4. AC VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY CONVERSION

The ATR-700 is equipped to operate on any of four input voltages (100, 120, 220 or 240 Vac $\pm 10 \%$ ), and at either 50 or 60 Hz frequency. If the input voltage specified on the recorder/reproducer differs from the line voltage at the installation site, change the line voltage selection on the ATR-700 as follows:

1. Make sure that the ac power cord is unplugged from the power outlet.


Figure 2-3. Rack Adapter Installation


Figure 2-4. Screw Lncations for Panel Removal
2. Remove the rear center panel from the deck by removing two screws on each side and three screws below the ac cord holder (see Figure 2-4).
3. Remove the rear top panel by removing two screws and two plastic feet from the rear of the deck and four screws from the top of the deck (Figure 2-4).
4. Locate the voltage selector plug just to the left of the supply reel motor as viewed from the rear of the deck (see Figure 2-5). Pull out to remove plug, and reinsert it so that the required voltage is indicated in the cut-out section of the plug (see Figure 2-6).

## CAUTION

when voltage setting is changed. be sure to install a new fuse of MATCHING VOLTAGE AND CURRENT IN fuse holder shown in figure 2-5.
5. Locate the frequency conversion switch just below the supply reel motor (Figure 2-5) and check that the selected frequency ( 50 or 60 Hz ) matches the frequency of the power line at the installation site. If not, change the switch setting (shown in Figure 2-7) to correspond to the input line frequency.
6. Replace rear top and rear center panels using screws and plastic feet removed in steps 2 and 3 above.

## 2-5. INITIAL CONNECTIONS

Input and output connections are made on the rear connector panel of the ATR-700 (see Figures 2-8 and 2-9). Also located on the rear connector panel are a REMOTE CONTROL connection and an equalization selector switch. The REMOTE CONTROL connection makes it possible to connect a remote control unit (optional accessory available from Ampex) to provide remote control of all functions of operating control pushbuttons. The NAB/IEC EQualization switch enables selection of either the NAB or the IEC equalization curve.

## 2-6. Input Connections

## NOTE

For full track recording, only channel 1 inputs are used. Do not connect channel 2 inputs.

Four LINE, four MIC, or two LINE and two MIC inputs can be connected to the ATR-700. Two Cannon XLR-3-12C connectors are supplied for use in both MIC and LINE connections. Set MIC/LINE selector switch (Figure 2-8) to match inputs being used. Each MIC/LINE switch controls two input channels; one switch controls both A inputs, and the other controls both B inputs. This ensures that each channel will have the same combination of MIC and LINE inputs.

When MIC/LINE selector switch is set for MIC induts. the MIC ATT switches (Figure 2-8) can be set for 20 dB of attenuation of MIC signals to prevent over-driving of MIC amplifiers. Note that one MIC ATT switch controls both inputs on channel 1 and the other switch controls both inputs on channel 2.

Refer to Table 2-1 for input specifications and settings.

## 2-7. Output Connections

Cannon XLR-3-11C connectors (supplied) must be used for output connectors. Standard output level ( $185 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$ ) is +4 dBm (with RECORD LEVEL switch, item 3 in Table 3-2, in position 1 and OUTPUT level control, item 6 in Table 3-2, at "snap" preset position). Output impedance is 600 ohms balanced.

## 2-8. VERIFICATION OF CONNECTIONS

After initial connections are made, perform the following procedure to confirm that connections have been made correctly and recorder/reproducer is in proper working order.

1. Reconfirm that the power plug is connected to the proper voltage and frequency source.
2. Set POWER switch (item 1, Table 3-1) to the ON position.
3. Check that vu meter lamps light.
4. Apply input signals as desired.
5. Set MONITOR switches (item 4, Table 3-2) to INPUT.
6. Alternately raise CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 record input level controls and MASTER RECORD level control, noting vu
meter indications to confirm that each control is operating correctly.
7. Use headphones or speaker to monitor output signal and, if necessary, individually raise channel 1 and channel 2 OUTPUT level control (item 6, Table 3-2) to confirm that output signal is going to the correct channel.

## NOTE

Individual adjustment is accomplished by turning one knob while holding the other.


Figure 2-5. Voltage and Frequency Conversion


Figure 2-6. Voltage Conversion Plug


Figure 2-7. $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Frequency Conversion Switch


Figure 2-8. Rear Connector Panel


Figure 2-9. Rear Connector Panel - Initial Connections

Table 2-1. Input Connections

| INPUT | MINIMUM INPUT LEVEL | INPUT IMPEDANCE | MIC/LINE SWITCH SETTING | MIC ATT <br> SWITCH SETTING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Microphone | $\begin{aligned} & -70 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & -50 \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ | 600 Ohms balanced 600 Ohms balanced | MIC <br> MIC | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 20 \mathrm{~dB} \end{gathered}$ |
| Line | -10 dB* | 100 K unbalanced | LINE | N/A |
| $\cdot 0 \mathrm{~dB}=0.775 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |  |  |

## 2-9. OPTIONAL MODIFICATION FOR LINE OUTPUT METERING

The ATR-700 is wired for record level metering. To modify the machine so that the vu meters monitor line output level, perform the following steps.

1. Refer to paragraph 5-9 and remove rear center and bottom panels and swing out rear connector panel to gain access to PWA connectors.
2. Use labels on bottom of the machine and/or Figure 5-20 to locate METER/STB and OUT PHONE PWAs. (As viewed from the rear of the machine, these boards are the third from the right and the sixth from the right, respectively.)
3. Disconnect the blue wire from pin 2 of the METER/STB PWA connector.
4. Disconnect the white/blue wire from pin 13 of the METER/STB PWA connector.
5. Insulate the ends of the blue and white/blue wires.
6. Fold the wires back into their own harness and secure in place with tie-wraps or lacing cord.
7. Connect a length of yellow wire (AWG No. 22) from pin 13 of the METER/STB PWA connector to pin 13 of the OUT PHONE PWA connector.
8. Connect a length of orange wire (AWG No. 22) from pin 2 of the METER/STB PWA connector to pin 2 of the OUT PHONE PWA connector.
9. Route the orange and yellow wires and secure them to the harness in the machine.
10. Replace panels removed in step 1.

## SECTION 3 <br> OPERATION

This section of the manual provides locations and functions of ATR-700 controls and indicators, pre-operational procedures, and operating procedures for the various modes of operation.

## 3-1. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

Locations and functions of the controls and indicators are given in Tables 3-1 through 3-3. Table 3-1
lists the controls used in basic operation. Table 3-2 lists controls used for regulating input and output levels. Table 3-3 describes the tape counter controls and those on the head housing. Controls on the head housing may or may not be operational, depending on the configuration of the ATR-700.

Table 3-1. Operating Controls


Table 3-1. Operating Controls (Continued)


Table 3-1. Operating Controls (Continued)

| NUMBER | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (Continued) <br> 6 | PAUSE pushbutton | When pressed during fast forward or rewind operation, the motion sensing circuitry will be activated. The Pause lamp will flash until the tape comes to a complete stop; then, after approximately one second, the play mode will begin. |
|  |  | Pressing the PAUSE button causes three things to happen: the pinch roller moves closer to the capstan than in stop mode; the tape lifters retract; and the red Pause indicator lamp lights. |
|  |  | Serial numbers 8200 and below: Pressing the PAUSE button during record or play mode puts the recorder into a standby mode. To resume record mode, press RECORD and PLAY buttons simultaneously. To resume play mode, press PLAY button. |
|  |  | Serial numbers higher than 8200: The pause mode is entered by pressing the PAUSE button, and exited by pressing either the PAUSE button or the STOP button. Pause mode can be entered only from record, play, or stop mode and, when pause mode is exited. the recorder returns to the mode last selected. |
|  |  | The purpose of the PAUSE button is to allow 1) stopping and starting tape motion in record mode without switching the bias off and on; 2) quicker starts in play mode; and 3) cueing, since the tape lifters are retracted and the mute is released when the recorder is in pause mode. |
| 7 | Pause Indicator lamp | Flashes when unit is first turned on or when motion sensing circuitry is activated. Unit will not operate until lamp stops flashing. |
|  |  | Lights to indicate unit is in a standby mode (PAUSE button has been pressed). Indicator goes out when another mode is entered. |
| 8 | RECORD pushbutton | Press simultaneously with PLAY pushbutton to initiate record mode. To begin recording, at least one channel's READY/SAFE switch (item 15) must be in the READY position and, on two-or quarter-track models, the SYNC/ REPRO switch (Table 3.3, item 1) must be in the REPRO position. |
|  |  | An insert is possible by keeping the PLAY button depressed, then pressing RECORD button at exact spot insert is desired. |

Table 3-1. Operating Controls (Continued)

|  | (13) (11) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER | NAME | FUNCTION |
| 9 10 | RECORD Indicator lamp <br> EDIT ON/OFF pushbutto | Lights when unit is in record mode. <br> Used for editing purposes. Normal position is OFF (depressed) position. Release to activate edit function (ON). <br> When EDIT button is ON, the pinch roller moves close to the capstan, the tape lifters are retracted allowing the tape to contact the heads, and the takeup (right) reel motor is disabled. Reproduce muting is disabled to allow manual cueing by turning the reels manually. <br> When PLAY button is pressed, the pinch roller will be engaged and the transport will begin driving tape. The tape signal can be monitored as the tape passes over the reproduce head. Since the takeup reel motor is deactivated, the tape will be "dumped" as it passes the pinch roller and capstan until the EDIT button is depressed. <br> To stop dumping, press STOP or EDIT button. Press STOP to release the pinch roller and stop the tape; then press PLAY to continue editing. Pressing the EDIT button to OFF causes the shut-off arm to automatically shut off power to the transport until the tape is reloaded or the shut-off arm is held toward the right |

Table 3-1. Operating Controls (Continued)

| NUMBER | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 (Continued) |  | (outer) side of the transport. The shut-off arm will not shut off the transport while the EDIT button is raised (ON) |
|  |  | NOTE |
|  |  | If the EDIT button is ON, fast forward and rewind modes will not operate. Never release the EDIT button to ON during fast forward or rewind modes. |
| 11 | Edit Indicator lamp | Lights to indicate unit is in edit mode. |
| 12 | VARI-SPEED control | Used to vary the speed of the capstan motor $\pm 5 \%$. Pull the knob out (PULL ON) and turn it to the left ( - ) to lower the motor speed and pitch of the reproduced signal, or to the right ( + ) to increase the motor speed and pitch. This feature can be used to compensate for tonal variations or to produce creative effects. |
|  |  | For normal record and reproduce operation, be sure to keep this knob depressed. |
| 13 | Vari-Speed Indicator Lamp | Lights when VARI-SPEED knob is pulled out. |
| 14 | LIFT DEFEAT lever | Push up to retract tape lifter on the right side of the heads to allow the tape to contact the reproduce head during fast forward or rewind operation for monitoring the signal on the tape. |
| 15 | REEL Hub LARGE/SMALL selector switch | Set to LARGE for large hub reels and to SMALL for small hub reels to ensure the proper tape tension and motor torque for the hub size of the reel being used. |
| 16 | SPEED HIGH/LOW <br> selector switch | Allows selection of one or two tape speeds during record and reproduce modes. On high-speed models of the ATR-700, the choice is between $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ (HIGH) and $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ (LOW). On low-speed models, the choice is between $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ (HIGH) and $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ (LOW). |
|  |  | During reproduce operation, the speed selected should normally match the speed at which the tape was recorded. During record operation, the operator may choose the lower speed for economy or the higher speed for better frequency response. |
| 17 | CH 1 and CH 2 RECORD READY/SAFE switches | When set to the READY position, enables recording on the selected channel(s) if the following two conditions are met. |
|  |  | 1. SYNC/REPRO switch(es) (in two or quarter track models) for the respective channel(s) are in REPRO position. |

Table 3-1. Operating Controls (Continued)

| NUMBER | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $17$ <br> (Continued) |  | 2. RECORD and PLAY buttons are pressed simultaneously. |
|  |  | When set to SAFE, prohibits recording on that channel. To prevent accidental recording or erasure, keep switches in SAFE position until ready to record. |
|  |  | CAUTION |
|  |  | DO NOT CHANGE POSITIONS OF THESE SWITCHES WHILE RECORDING OR THE HEADS WILL BECOME MAG. netized. |
| 18 | CH 1 RECORD Indicator lamp | Lights to indicate record mode is in effect on channel 1. |
| 19 | CH 2 RECORD Indicator lamp | Lights to indicate record mode is in effect on channel 2. |

Table 3-2. Input and Output Controls


| NUMBER | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RECORD EQualization selector switch <br> RECORD BIAS selector switch <br> RECORD LEVEL selector switch | Three-position switch used to match record equalization to type of tape being used in order to get optimum flat frequency response, wide dynamic range, and best signal-to-noise ratio. See chart below for proper switch setting for representative tapes. <br> Three-position switch used to match bias signal to type of tape being used. The bias signal on the ATR-700 is a high-frequency ac signal that is recorded together with the input signal. The amount of bias signal affects the signal-to-noise ratio, distortion, and frequency response of the tape and the recorder. See chart below for proper switch setting for representative tapes. <br> Three-position switch that selects level of attenuation of the signal (either input or tape) fed to the vu meters, LINE OUT jacks, and headphones. This allows monitoring of high-level record signals during recording, and high-level signals off the tape during reproduce mode. The record level setting directly affects the amount of discernible hiss noise and the amount of distortion on the tapes. If the recording level is set too low, hiss will |

Table 3-2. Input and Output Controls (Continued)


Table 3-2. Input and Output Controls (Continued)

| NUMBER | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | CH 1 and CH 2 MONITOR <br> TAPE/INPUT selector switches | Used to determine which signal, input or tape, is fed to vu meters, output jacks, and headphone jack. |
|  |  | Set to INPUT for initial record level setting prior to recording. During recording, switching back and forth between INPUT and TAPE allows A/B comparison of input signal vs off-the-tape signal. <br> Set to TAPE position during reproduce operation. |
| 5 | PHONES jack | Used to connect stereo headphones. Designed for 10 K ohms minimum load, unbalanced standard 3-conductor stereo headphone plug. |
|  |  | When using headphones, control output volume with OUTPUT level control (item 6) and RECORD LEVEL selector switch (item 3). |
| 6 | CH 1/CH 2 OUTPUT level control | Dual-concentric control that allows individual or simultaneous adjustment of both output channels. Individual adjustment is accomplished by turning one knob while holding the other. |
|  |  | Control has a Memory Marker Guide Ring for preset reference and a separate "snap-stop" at the 3 o'clock (preset) point for channel 1 . The controls must be at the preset point for proper calibration $(+4 \mathrm{dBm}$ at 0 vu ). |
| 7 | MASTER RECORD level knob | Allows single-knob control of all MIC and LINE inputs. Knob has Memory Marker Guide Ring with "snap-stop" at user preset reference level. |
| 8 | CHANNEL 1 A/B and CHANNEL 2 A/B Record input level controls | Four knobs, two for each channel, that allow individual control of all MIC and LINE inputs. Memory Guide Rings with "snap-stop" allow accurate return to user preset reference levels. |
|  |  | For mixing, use with MIC/LINE selector switches on rear connector panel (Figure 2-9) to balance inputs, and MASTER RECORD level control (item 7) to control recording level of all channels. |
| 9 | VU meters | Indicate input and tape signal levels for associated channel. Whether measured signal is TAPE or INPUT is determined by setting of MONITOR switch (item 4). |
|  |  | For full-track operation, only the left vu meter is used. |

Table 3-3. Head Housing and Tape Counter Controls


Table 3-3. Head Housing and Tape Counter Controls (Continued)

| NUMBER | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 <br> (Continued) <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 | HEAD 2T/4T <br> selector switch <br> Digital Counter <br> Counter Reset button <br> Rewind Stop MEMORY switch | in synchronous reproduce operation, the reproduced signal will not have the quality of the actual recorded signal. Use SYNC position for monitoring to obtain synchonization of signals. Use REPRO position for evaluation of the quality of the recorded signal. <br> When one channel is in SYNC position, recording on that channel is inhibited. When both switches are in SYNC position and RECORD and PLAY buttons are pressed, the record indicators will not light but the unit will enter reproduce mode. <br> Used only on models where optional fourth head has been installed. Used to select fourth head 2T (two track) or 4 (quarter track). <br> Gives elapsed time indication in minutes and seconds during record or reproduce mode up to a maximum of 99 MIN and 59 SEC. <br> When SPEED select switch is set to HIGH, read time directly on digital counter display. When SPEED switch is set to LOW, multiply indicated minutes and seconds by two to find actual elapsed time. <br> Depress to reset digital counter to 0000 to use any point on the tape as a starting location for time reference. <br> Depress prior to entering rewind mode to automatically stop the tape when the digital counter passes 0000 . This makes it possible to return to the beginning of a section of tape, selected by resetting the digital counter. <br> NOTE <br> When using 10-1/2-inch reels, the inertia of the larger reels may carry the tape slightly past the 0000 point on the digital counter. |

## 3-2. PRE-OPERATING PROCEDURES

Before proceeding to operate the ATR-700, verify that the following conditions have been met:

1. The voltage and frequency of the power source match the requirements of the unit. If not, refer to $A C$ Voltage and Frequency Conversion, paragraph 2-4.
2. Refer to Verification of Connections, paragraph 2-8, and confirm that all input and output signals are properly connected.
3. Be sure that both reels to be used (supply and takeup) are the same size and made of the same material.

If these conditions are satisfied, proceed with reel installation for appropriate size reels.

## 3-3. Reel Installation

3-4. Small Hub Reels. When using reels with small hubs, install the reels as follows:

1. Rotate the outer section of the reel-table spindle (see Figure 3-1) fully counterclockwise until the three driving keys in the center section line up with the three driving keys in the inner section.
2. Place the full reel of tape on the supply (left) reel table by matching the center hole of the reel over the spindle and pushing the reel against the reel table.
3. Secure the reel to the spindle by turning the outer section of the spindle clockwise until the three holding keys in the center section press firmly against the surface of the reel hub between the slots around the center hole.
4. Repeat this procedure for the takeup reel (empty right reel).
5. Be sure that both reels are firmly mounted before threading and driving tape.
6. Set the REEL hub size selector switch (Table 3-1) to SMALL.

3-5. Large Hub Reels. Before installing large hub (NAB) reels on the ATR-700, the reel holddown knobs (supplied) must be mounted on the reel spindles. When plastic reels are to be used, refer first to the Holddown Knob Spacer Removal procedure, paragraph 3-6. When metal reels are to be used, proceed as follows:

1. Line up driving keys in reel-table spindles as in step 1 in paragraph 3-4. Then mount the reel holddown knobs on the reel spindles by lining up the driving keys in the spindles with the notches in the center of the holddown knobs.
2. Secure holddown knob by turning spindle shaft fully clockwise until holding keys press firmly against the holddown knob.
3. Turn the outer section of the holddown knob fully counterclockwise to line up the three detents in the inner section with the three detents in the outer section (see Figure 3-2).
4. Line up the three notches in the center of the (full) supply reel with the three detents in the holddown knob on the supply reel table.
5. Push the reel against the reel table and turn the outer section of the holddown knob fully clockwise until the three detents in the outer section of the knob press firmly against the surface of the reel.
6. Repeat this procedure for the (empty) takeup reel.
7. Before starting tape movement, confirm that the reels are firmly secured to the reel holddown knobs and the holddown knobs are firmly secured to reel spindles.
8. Set the REEL hub size selector switch (Table 3-1) to LARGE.


Figure 3-1. Reel Table Spindle


Figure 3-2. Large Hub Real Installation

## NOTE

To remove the reel from the holddown knob, turn the outer section of the knob counterclockwise and use both hands to carefully pull the reel off of the knob.

3-6. Holddown knob Spacer Removal. Each large hub reel holddown knob includes a special spacer, on the surface facing the reel table, that must be used when the ATR-700 is operating with NAB
standard large hub metal reels. When using large hub standard plastic reels, this spacer must be removed before mounting the holddown knob on the machine.

Refer to Figure 3-2 and remove the spacer as follows:

1. Hold the spacer by the outside edge and turn the holddown knob until the ears of the spacer match the cutouts at the back side of the knob.
2. Lift spacer off of the knob.
3. Store the spacer in a safe place for future use with metal reels. Then follow the procedure for installing large hub reels.

## 3-7. Threading the Tape

1. Place a full reel of tape on the supply (left) reel table and an empty reel on the takeup (right) reel table. Secure the reels as explained above under appropriate Reel Installation procedure.
2. Refer to Figure 3-3 and carefully unwind approximately 30 inches of tape from the supply reel and thread it in the following sequence: around the inside of the left tension arm; under the impedance roller; under the head housing; between the pinch roller and the capstan shaft; under the drive roller (between the roller and the lower guide section of the shut-off arm); left around the top section of the shut-off arm; and around the right side of the takeup reel.
3. Secure the end of the tape to the takeup reel by holding the tape end in the reel slot while rotating the reel counterclockwise several turns. Continue rotating takeup reel until tape is no longer loose. Correct tape tension for operation will pull both (left and right) tension arms slightly to the outside.

## 3-8. OPERATING PROCEDURES

For normal recording and reproducing, Table 3-4 may be used as a quick reference for proper switch settings. These settings are also included in the procedures below.

## 3-9. Recording

1. Turn POWER switch to ON (see Table 3-1).
2. Load and thread a blank tape as described in paragraph 3-7.
3. Verify that REEL hub size selector switch is set to SMALL for small size hubs or LARGE for large hubs.
4. Set SPEED selector switch to desired tape speed. On high-speed models, HIGH is $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ and LOW is $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$. On low-speed models, HIGH is $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ and LOW is $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$.
5. Set the Digital Counter to 0000 by pressing the Counter Reset button (Table 3-3).
6. Confirm that EDIT pushbutton is in the off (depressed) position.
7. Confirm that VARI-SPEED control is in the off (depressed) position.
8. For two-channel recording, set both RECORD READY/SAFE switches to READY. For onechannel recording, set only the READY/SAFE switch of the channel to be recorded to READY.
9. Set the RECORD EQ, RECORD BIAS, and RECORD LEVEL switches to appropriate positions for kind of tape being used (see chart in Table 3-2).
10. Set the EQualization switch on the rear panel (Figure 2-9) to match NAB or IEC equalization curve, as necessary.
11. If using two channels, set both MONITOR switches to INPUT. If using one channel, set the MONITOR switch of channel 1 to INPUT.
12. On two- and quarter-track machines, set the synchronous reproduce switches on top of the head housing to the REPRO position (Table 3-3).
13. On rear connector panel, connect input signal(s) to the desired channel(s).
14. Set the MIC/LINE switch on the rear panel to match the input source.
15. Set the MASTER RECORD level knob to approximately the 2 o'clock position (Table 3-2).
16. Set the CHANNEL $1 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ and CHANNEL 2 A/B recording level controls (Table 3-2) for 0 vu recording level.
17. Set the $\mathrm{CH} 1 / \mathrm{CH} 2$ OUTPUT level control to the "click" (preset) position.
18. To monitor input signal, plug in headphones (not supplied) to the PHONES jack.


Figure 3-3. Tape Threading Path

Table 3-4. Switch Settings for Normal Record and Reproduce Operation

| SWITCH/CONTROL | REFERENCE | NORMAL RECORD | NORMAL REPRODUCE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POWER | Table 3-1 | ON | ON |
| SPEED selector | Table 3-1 | As desired | To speed tape was re- |
|  |  | On high-speed models: | corded at |
|  |  | HIGH $=15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$, |  |
|  |  | LOW $=7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |
|  |  | On low-speed models: |  |
|  |  | HIGH $=7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$, |  |
|  |  | LOW $=3.3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| REEL hub size selector | Table 3-1 | To match reel hub size used | To match reel hub used |
|  |  | Large hub reels - LARGE | Large hub - LARGE |
|  |  | Small hub reels - SMALL | Small hub - SMALL |
| EDIT | Table 3-1 | OFF' (depressed) | OFF (depressed) |
| VARI-SPEED | Table 3-1 | OFF (depressed) | OFF (depressed) |
| RECORD READY/SAFE (for appropriate channel) | Table 3-1 | READY | SAFE |
| MONITOR <br> (for appropriate channel) | Table 3-1 | INPUT | TAPE |
| RECORD LEVEL | Table 3-2 | According to kind of tape used (see chart, Table 3-2) | To match level recorded at, if known |
| RECORD BIAS | Table 3-2 | According to kind of tape used (see chart, Table 3-2) | Not applicable |
| RECORD EQualization | Table 3-2 | According to kind of tape used (see chart, Table 3-2) | Not applicable |
| MIC/LINE | Figure 2-9 | To match input | Not applicable |
| NAB/IEC Equalization | Figure 2-9 | To match desired curve | To match previous recording |
| SYNC/REPRO <br> if operative (for appropriate channel) | Table 3-3 | REPRO | REPRO |
| MIC ATT | Figure 2.9 | 0 dB unless mic input level is too high | Not applicable |
| OUTPUT level control (for appropriate channel) | Table 3-2 | Click position (preset) | Click position (preset) |

Table 3-4. Switch Settings for Normal Record and Reproduce Operation (Continued)

| SWITCH/CONTROL | REFERENCE | NORMAL RECORD | NORMAL REPRODUCE |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| MASTER RECORD knob | Table 3-2 | 2 o'clock position | 0 (minimum) |
| Record input level <br> controls (CHANNEL 1 <br> A/B and CHANNEL 2 <br> A/B) | Table 3-2 | For O vu level indication <br> on peaks in program ampli- <br> tude | 0 (minimum) |

19. Start recording by simultaneously pressing the RECORD and PLAY buttons. Record indicator above RECORD button and record indicator lamp(s) for appropriate channel(s) will light to indicate recording is in process.
20. To compare the off-the-tape signal to the input signal, change MONITOR switch(es) to the TAPE position.
21. When recording is complete, press the STOP button to stop the tape and release record mode.

3-10. Synchronous Reproduce Recording. Twochannel versions of the ATR-700 feature two synchronous reproduce (SYNC/REPRO) switches, located on the top of the head housing (see Table 3-3). These switches enable the user to change the record head of either channel into a reproduce head for monitoring a recorded track to use as a sync reference while recording a new track. This allows recording the new track in perfect synchronization with the monitored track. Follow the procedure below to record new input on channel 2 in synchronization with that previously recorded on channel 1. (Reverse channel 1 and channel 2 settings if channel 2 was the previously recorded channel.)

1. Thread the pre-recorded tape on the machine.
2. Set the SYNC/REPRO switch for channel 1 to SYNC.
3. Set the SYNC/REPRO switch for channel 2 REPRO.
4. Set the CH 1 MONITOR switch to TAPE and the CH 2 MONITOR switch to INPUT.
5. Set the CH 1 RECORD READY/SAFE switch to SAFE and the CH 2 RECORD READY/SAFE switch to READY.
6. Follow the basic recording procedure given in paragraph 3-9. In this case, the record indicators will indicate that channel 2 is being recorded.

3-11. MIC Recording. Up to four microphone inputs can be connected to the ATR-700 at one time for recording. Proceed as follows to record from the microphone inputs:

1. Connect microphone(s) to connectors on the rear connector panel (Figure 2-9).
2. Set the appropriate MIC/LINE selector switch(es) to MIC. If microphones are connected to an $A$ and a $B$ input, both switches must be in the MIC position. If microphones are connected only to $A$ inputs, only the $A$ switch must be in the MIC position; if microphones are connected only to B inputs, only the B switch must be in the MIC position.
3. Set the MASTER RECORD control to the 2 o'clock position (approximately).
4. Adjust the input level controls for the desired recording level. If the input is too high, set the MIC ATT switch(es) on the rear panel (Figure $2-9$ ) to the $20-\mathrm{dB}$ position. Note
that each MIC ATT switch controls both microphones on one channel.
5. Follow the normal recording procedure given in paragraph 3-9.

3-12. MIC-LINE Mixing. Microphone and line input mixing on the ATR-700 can be done on one channel, using one MIC and one LINE input, or on both channels, using two MIC and two LINE inputs. Proceed as follows:

1. Connect the desired inputs on the rear connector panel. For two inputs, connect MIC and LINE inputs to the same channel. For four inputs, connect one MIC and one LINE to each channel. Be sure that both MIC inputs are connected to the same source ( A or B ).
2. Set MIC/LINE selector switches appropriately; i.e., if both MIC inputs are connected to the A source, set the A switch to MIC and the B switch to LINE.
3. Adjust the input level controls for the desired recording level and balance between channels.
4. Follow the normal recording procedure.

3-13. LINE-LINE Mixing. The purpose of LINE-LINE mixing is to mix down four inputs to two channels or two inputs to one channel, or to mix to add special effects. Proceed as follows:

1. Connect the inputs, two or four, to the rear connector panel.
2. Set both MIC/LINE selector switches (A and B) on the rear panel to LINE.
3. Use the input level controls and the MASTER RECORD level knob to balance the input and set the record levels.
4. Follow the normal recording procedure.

## 3-14. Reproducing

Use the following procedure to play back a prerecorded tape. Refer to Tables 3-1 and 3-2 if necessary, for locations of controls. Table 3-4
provides a quick reference for proper switch settings.

1. Turn POWER switch to ON position.
2. Thread the prerecorded tape as explained in paragraph 3-7.
3. Verify that the REEL size selector switch is set to SMALL for small hub reels, or LARGE for large hub reels.
4. Set the SPEED selector switch to match the speed at which the tape was recorded. On high-speed models, HIGH is $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ and LOW is $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$. On low-speed models, HIGH is $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ and LOW is $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$.
5. Confirm that the EDIT pushbutton is in the off position (depressed).
6. Confirm that the VARI-SPEED control is in the off position (depressed).
7. Set both RECORD READY/SAFE switches to SAFE.
8. Set both MONITOR switches to TAPE.
9. Set the RECORD LEVEL switch to the position used during recording, if known. The chart in Table 3-2, indicating proper setting for recording on various tapes, may be helpful.
10. Set the MASTER RECORD level knob and the input controls (CHANNEL $1 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ and CHANNEL $2 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ ) to 0 (minimum).
11. Set the OUTPUT control to the click (preset) position.
12. Depress the PLAY button to begin reproduce mode.
13. Connect headphones to the PHONES jack to monitor output signal.
14. Depress STOP button to stop the tape.

## 3-15. Editing

Editing in general refers to the process used to change a recorded tape by cutting out unwanted sections, inserting new sections, or rearranging sections of the tape. The process includes "cueing" and "splicing". Cueing means locating a section or spot on the tape by listening to the sound on the tape until the beginning (or end) of the section to be edited is reached. High-speed cueing is done by pushing up on the LIFT DEFEAT lever (Table 3-1), which retracts the right tape lifter and causes the tape to contact the reproduce head during fast forward or rewind mode. Manual cueing is done by turning the tape reels by hand to move the tape across the reproduce head. (Note: For manual cueing, the unit must be in either pause or edit mode so that tape lifters are retracted and muting is disabled.) The ATR-700 edit function also makes it possible to monitor the tape as it is being pulled across the reproduce head at normal speed in the reproduce mode before being "dumped."

The cutting and joining of sections of tape is called splicing. The tools needed for splicing are:

- a pair of non-magnetic or demagnetized scissors or a special cutting block
- a non-solvent type of marking pencil
- a roll of splicing tape for joining the ends of the tape

The following procedure is just one of many possible tape editing procedures that can be accomplished on the ATR-700.

1. Load the prerecorded tape to be edited on the machine.

## CAUTION

Prior to high-speed cueing, be sure to reduce the volume level to preVENT AN EXCESSIVELY LOUD SIGNAL from overddiving the amplifier or INTERNAL CIRCUITRY.
2. With the MONITOR switches at the TAPE position, select fast forward (FAST FWD)
mode and push up on the LIFT DEFEAT lever to make it possible to listen to the tape sound.

NOTE
High-speed cueing can also be done in fast rewind (FAST RWD) mode.
3. Continue monitoring the tape (using headphones) and locate the section to be edited. Then press the STOP button. The tape will stop with the desired section close to the reproduce head.
4. Release the EDIT button to the ON position. This causes the tape lifters to retract, the pinch roller to move close to (but not touching) the capstan shaft, and the takeup (right) reel motor to be disabled, and the red LED over the EDIT button to light.
5. While monitoring the tape, rotate the reels by hand in either direction to cause the tape to move back and forth across the reproduce head until the exact location on the tape is heard. The monitored sound will come from the tape that is directly under the reproduce head gap.
6. Use the marking pencil to mark this spot on the tape.
7. Turn both tape reels by hand counterclockwise until the marked spot on the tape is just to the right of the capstan shaft and pinch roller.
8. Use the demagnetized scissors to cut the tape at the marked point.
9. Depress the PLAY button. The pinch roller will move against the capstan shaft and the tape will be pulled forward. Since the takeup reel motor is disabled, the tape will "dump" until the EDIT button is depressed.
10. Listen to the tape to determine when the last of the unwanted section of tape passes the reproduce head. Again mark the spot with the marking pencil. Then depress the EDIT button to OFF and cut the tape at the marked point.
11. Use the splicing tape to splice the two cut ends of the tape together.
12. Repeat the entire procedure as many times as necessary. The cut-out sections of tape can be discarded or inserted in another location or in another tape, as desired.

## 3-16. Erasing

Recording with no input signal in effect erases the tape. However, when it is desired to erase a complete tape, a bulk eraser should be used as it will normally do a more thorough erasure. To erase segments of a tape, or to erase one channel of a two-channel recording, proceed as follows:

1. Load the tape to be erased onto the machine and cue to the spot where erasure should begin.
2. Set the MASTER RECORD level knob to 0 (minimum).
3. Set the recording level control(s) for the channel(s) to be erased (CHANNEL $1 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ and/or CHANNEL $2 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ ) to 0 .
4. Set the RECORD READY/SAFE switch(es) for the channel(s) to be erased to the READY position.
5. Set the synchronous reproduce (SYNC/ REPRO) switch(es) for the channel(s) to be erased to the REPRO position.
6. Simultaneously press the RECORD and PLAY buttons.
7. When the segment to be erased is completed, press the STOP button.

## SECTION 4 <br> THEORY OF OPERATION

This section contains theory of operation for the ATR-700 Recorder/Reproducer. The section is divided into two main subheadings: Tape Transport Theory and Signal System Theory. Partial schematics of assemblies are included with their descriptions.

## 4-1. TAPE TRANSPORT THEORY

## 4-2. Sequence of Operation for Each Mode

Figure $4-1$ is a schematic of the control unit and the key switchboard. Figure 4-2 is a schematic of the power supply. Refer to these two figures in the following operational mode descriptions. Table 4-1 lists the sequence of signals generated for each mode and Figure $4-3$ is a timing diagram for the various modes.

4-3. Play Mode. When the PLAY button is depressed, IC11-6, IC10-4, and IC5-13 (Figure 4-1) go high, causing several things to occur. The brake solenoids are energized, releasing the brakes; the capstan solenoids are energized to engage the pinch roller; REC MUTING and REPRO muting are released; and the reel motors have power applied to them.

The reel motors are activated as follows: When the PLAY button is depressed, the play signal turns on Q120 and Q121 (Figure 4-2) and energizes K103 and K104. Capacitor C124 operates to hold K 103 energized for approximately 0.1 second, during which time 100 volts is supplied to the takeup (right) reel motor for initial startup.

Then K103 de-energizes and the takeup motor operates on 57 volts, supplied through the path of K104, R181, and K103.

The supply (left) reel motor operates on 57 volts supplied through K104, R182, and K101. Takeup torque is adjusted by R181; back tension by R182.

When IC4, terminal 3 or 5, receives a low signal, the play mode is released and then reset. This reset signal is generated by any of the following modes: stop, fast forward, or fast rewind. As shown in Figure 4-1, a noise filter, such as that formed by R53 and C43, is provided for each flip-flop.

4-4. Fast Forward Mode. When the FAST FWD button is depressed, IC8-10 and IC11-6 go high. Relay K 103 (Figure 4-2) is energized and, at the same time, K102 is energized for a short time. Energizing K102 opens the supply reel motor drive circuit temporarily to make back tension zero, and reduces the load on the 100 -volt supply to help increase tape speed. In fast forward mode, the 100 volts is applied directly to the takeup reel motor to produce takeup torque. At the same time, R183 is bypassed. The supply reel motor provides back tension. As in play mode, the high on IC51-3 releases repro muting and energizes the brake solenoids, releasing the brakes.

When a low level input is connected to pin 10 or 9 of IC4 (Figure 4-1), the input flip-flop will be reset and the fast forward mode will be released. The reset signal for fast rewind mode
is sent to pin 10 of IC4; the reset signal for play, edit, or stop modes is sent to pin 9 of IC4. When the EDIT pushbutton is released (on), the fast forward mode cannot be selected.

4-5. Fast Rewind Mode. The logic control operation of fast rewind mode is basically the same as that for fast forward mode. When the FAST RWD button is depressed, IC10-2 and IC11-6 go high, energizing the reel motors and releasing repro muting and the brake solenoids. Also the Rewind Stop unit goes into standby. For fast rewind, the left and right reel motors operate in the exact opposite manner as during fast forward mode. The high on IC10-2 energizes K101 and, at the same time, K102 is energized for a short time.

4-6. Record Mode. When the RECORD and PLAY buttons are pressed simultaneously, the resulting signals are ANDed to IC5-1 (Figure 4-1). The REC FF is set, a Record Enable signal (high) from IC10-6 is sent to switchboard A pin 2, and the record signal circuits are energized.

The Record Defeat signal is present when either of the following conditions exist:

- RECORD mode switches for channel 1 (S753) and channel 2 (S754) are both in the SAFE position (see Figure 4-4 for switchboard A schematic).
- Head select switches for channel 1 (S701) and channel 2 (S702) are both in SYNC position (head assembly schematic is Figure 4-17).
4.7. Pause Mode. Each time the PAUSE button is pressed, the output of IC4-12 goes from high to low, or low to high, alternately. When IC4-12 is low, IC11-6 goes low, IC10-4 goes low, IC5-13 goes high, brake solenoid no. 1 goes OFF, capstan solenoid no. 2 goes ON, and pause mode is entered.

To release pause mode, press the PAUSE button once more; press STOP, FAST FWD, or FAST RWD buttons; or set the EDIT switch to ON.

During fast forward, fast rewind, or edit modes, IC10-10 goes low to reset the PAUSE flip-flops and, because of this, the pause mode cannot be entered.

4-8. Stop Mode. Pressing the STOP button sends a signal which resets each of the following flip-flops: play, fast forward, fast rewind, pause, and record. C41 (Figure 4-1) works the same as the STOP button; it holds IC2-10 low from the time power is applied until the circuits stabilize.

When the STOP button is depressed during fast forward or fast rewind modes, the pause lamp flashes until the tape comes to a stop.

## 4-9. Reel Hub Size Selection

Refer to switchboard A schematic, Figure 4-4. When the REEL hub size selector switch (S752) is set to the SMALL position, the following events occur:

1. The base of $Q 119$ is grounded through S752b. This disables the tape acceleration circuit. Tape acceleration time is short when a small reel is used. Therefore, K102, which supplies acceleration voltage during fast forward and rewind modes, is not needed.
2. Relay K 105 a is energized through S752a. Energizing K 105 decreases the voltage to the reel motor by 10 volts. In this way, the takeup torque and back tension are decreased for each mode.

## 4-10. Power Line Frequency Selection ( $50 \mathrm{~Hz} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )

Refer to Figure 4-2. The frequency selector switch controls MP capacitor C182. Switch S101 changes the capacitance value to $7.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or 60 Hz , or $7.0+1.5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or 50 Hz . Capacitor C182 is sub-wired and provides current phase correction to give maximum efficiency.



## Table 4-1. Sequence of Output Signals in Control Unit

| OPERATING MODE | SEQUENCE | OPERATING SECTION/CONDITION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLAY |  | Capstan Solenoid 1 (Pinch) <br> Reel Motors <br> Capstan Solenoid 2 (Shift) Record Muting Released Repro Muting Released Brake Solenoids |
| FAST FORWARD |  | Reel Motors <br> Brake Solenoids Repro Muting Released |
| FAST REWIND |  | Reel Motors Rewind Stop Unit Standby <br> Brake Solenoids Repro Muting Released |
| RECORD |  | Capstan Solenoid (Pinch) Reel Motors <br> Capstan Solenoid 2 (Shift) <br> Record Muting Released Repro Muting Released Brake Solenoids <br> Record LED <br> Record LED (CH-1/CH-2) <br> Bias Oscillator <br> Record Head Muting Released |
| PAUSE |  | Capstan Solenoid 2 (Shift) Record Muting Released Repro Muting Released <br> Pause LED |



Figure 4-3. Timing Diagram (Sheet 1 of 2)


Figure 4-3. Timing Diagram (Sheet 2 of 2)


Figure 4-4. Switchboard A Schematic

## 4-11. Solenoid Drive'Circuit

The capstan solenoid no. 1 drive signal and the play signal are received from the control unit through R129, Q116, and Q117 (Figure 4-2). When Q116 and Q117 are turned on, capstan solenoid no. 1 is energized. In the same manner, the capstan solenoid no. 2 drive signal through R128, Q114, and Q115 energizes capstan solenoid no. 2; and the brake solenoid drive signal through R127, Q112, and Q113 energizes the left and right brake solenoids.

During normal operation, the solenoid drive power is 14 Vdc supplied through D117. To energize solenoids from the de-energized condition, the circuit made up of $0109,0.110$, and 0111 provides 24 Vdc boost power. This operates in the capstan solenoid no. 2 drive circuit as follows:

The capstan solenoid no. 2 (shift solenoid) drive signal is fed to R128, Q114, and Q115. Transistors Q114 and Q115 turn on to provide drive to capstan solenoid no 2. At the same time, the capstan solenoid no. 2 signal is also fed to C120, R125, R123, and D118, turning on Q109. When Q109 turns on, Q110 and Q111 also turn on, and 24-Vdc solenoid power is supplied. After a short time, C120 charges and blocks the signal to the base of Q109, which causes Q109, Q110, and Q111 to cut off, removing the $24-\mathrm{Vdc}$ supply voltage. After this, the 14 Vdc through D117 is used to hold the solenoids energized. Resistor R121 connected to Q109 through Q111 provides positive feedback, which allows Q109 through Q111 to be turned on and off.

The capstan solenoid no. 1 drive circuit does not control the $24-\mathrm{Vdc}$ switching supply. This is because capstan solenoid no. 1 (the pinch roller solenoid) is never operated independently. Capstan solenoid no. 1 operates only in the following two cases:

1. From stop mode to reproduce or record mode. In this case, capstan solenoid no. 1, capstan solenoid no. 2, and the (right and left) brake solenoids are all energized at the same time.
2. From pause mode to reproduce or record mode. In pause mode, capstan solenoid no. 2
is already energized; thus, only capstan solenoid no. 1 and the brake solenoids are energized at this time.

Therefore, it is only necessary for the $24-\mathrm{Vdc}$ power voltage to be controlled by the capstan solenoid no. 2 and brake drive signals.

## 4-12. Rewind Stop Unit

Refer to Figure 4-2. The rewind stop unit, controlled by the rewind-stop MEMORY switch, automatically stops the tape while in rewind mode when the digital counter passes 0000 . The output signal at pin 1 of the rewind stop circuit is fed back to the control unit and has the same effect as pushing the STOP button. The input signal at pin 3 is the fast rewind drive signal of approximately 5 Vdc during fast rewind mode, which comes from the control unit.

The tape counter switch S185 is closed when the digital tape counter reads 0000 . During fast rewind mode, the fast rewind drive signal is applied to the base of Q161 putting it in the ready or standy-by mode. When the MEMORY switch, S161, is on and tape is being rewound, S185 will close when the digital counter reaches 0000 . Then 5 Vdc will be applied through R163 and C162, turning on Q162. Both Q161 and Q162 are now on. If the EDIT switch is off, pin 1 will to to ground potential and the control unit will go to stop mode. The base current of Q 162 will charge C162, and Q162 will be cut off. At the same time, Q161 is also cut off and the stop signal is released.

## 4-13. EDIT Switch

Refer to Figure 4-2. When the EDIT switch is on, it performs the following functions:

1. Switch S184a opens the takeup (right) reel motor circuit, disabling the takeup reel motor.
2. S184b opens the safety switch circuit and the rewind stop circuit.
3. S 184 c grounds out the control unit signal and, at the same time, causes the edit LED to light. This ground holds the fast forward, fast
rewind, and pause flip-flops in the reset state. Therefore, when the EDIT switch is on, fast forward, fast rewind, and pause modes cannot be selected.
4. Switch S184d applies 5 Vdc to the capstan solenoid no. 2 drive transistors on the power supply PWA to hold the transistors on. As a result, during edit mode, capstan solenoid no. 2 (the shift solenoid) is held in the on (energized) position.

## 4-14. SIGNAL SYSTEM THEORY

The following paragraphs explain signal flow and levels for the ATR-700 amplifier system. Figure 4.5 is a simplified block diagram of the signal system and Figure $4-6$ illustrates signal levels at different stages of amplification. Three modes of operation are discussed; reproduce, synchronous reproduce, and record. Amplifier operation is identical for channel 1 and channel 2; therefore, an operational description of only one channel is given.

## 4-15. Reproduce Operation

4-16. Reproduce Equalizer Amplifier. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-7. The reproduce signal is fed from the head assembly to FET switch Q201 of the reproduce equalizer amplifier. Table 4-2 shows the conditions of each transistor in the reproduce equalizer amplifier for each tape speed and type of equalization.

FET switch 0201 is used to determine the amount of negative feedback. When the FET switch is on, its resistance can be assumed to be approximately 370 ohms; when the switch is off, its resistance can be assumed to be infinity. The on/off resistance ratio ( $R_{\text {off }} / R_{\text {on }}$ ) is very large and provides an ideal switch. The "on" offset voltage can be disregarded.

Transistor Q201 is the low-frequency time constant FET switch. FET Q201 is off for 15 and $7-1 / 2-\mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ tape speeds in IEC standard; and on for $3-3 / 4-\mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ tape speed in IEC standard and $15,7-1 / 2$, and $3-3 / 4-\mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ tape speeds in NAB standard.

Transistors Q203, Q205, Q207, and Q209 are high-frequency time constant selection FETs. When any of these FETs are on, the time constant selection is as shown in Table 4-2. The potentiometers (VR201, 203, 205, and 207) are used to determine the high-frequency region time constant to correct for differences in the high-frequency characteristics of the reproduce head.

Resistor R207 and capacitor C203 form a low-pass filter to remove the unwanted frequency band (below 10 Hz ).

Transistors Q211 and Q212 are used to prevent "click noises" during speed changes. Capacitors C213 and C214 work to make the operation of 0211 and 0212 fast when going from on to off, and slow when going from off to on. For highspeed operation at NAB equalization, Q211 and Q209 are on; Q212 and Q207 are off. Consequently, the amplifier feedback circuit is through VR207 only. If the speed is changed from high to low (that is, Q211 is cut off and, at the same time, 0207 is turned on), Q212 will remain off and Q 209 will be on. Then the amplifier feedback circuit will be formed by VR205 and VR207 in parallel. Feedback will increase and the gain will decrease, and the introduction of click noises will be suppressed. After that, Q212 will turn on slowly and Q209 will cut off, smoothly making the transition from VR207 to VR205.

The equalized reproduce signal from the reproduce equalizer amplifier is fed through the repro level cal control to the reproduce line amplifier.

4-17. Reproduce Line Amplifier. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-8. The reproduce line amplifier performs the following functions:

1. During record mode, it serves to attenuate the included bias signal that is fed into the reproduce head.
2. During reproduce mode, it amplifies the equalized reproduce signal from the reproduce equalizer amplifier to $-8 \mathrm{~dB}(0 \mathrm{~dB}=$ 0.775 volt).
3. In synchronous reproduce mode, since the input level of the sync mode signal is approximately 10 dB lower than normal reproduce signal, it changes the amplifier gain.




Figure 4-7. Reproduce Equalizer Amplifier Schematic

Table 4-2. State of Reproduce/Equalizer Amplifier
Transistors for Various Tape Speeds and Equalization Curves

| TAPE SPEED | EQUALIZATION |  | $\begin{gathered} 0210 \\ (\mathrm{Q} 202)^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Q} 203 \\ (\mathrm{Q} 204)^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q207 } \\ (\mathbf{Q 2 0 6})^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q207 } \\ (\mathbf{Q 2 0 8})^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0209 \\ (\mathrm{O} 210)^{*} \end{gathered}$ | 0211 | 0212 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Speed Models$(7-1 / 2-15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | NAB | $\mathrm{H}(15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF |
|  | NAB | $\mathrm{L}(7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | ON |
|  | IEC | $\mathrm{H}(15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
|  | IEC | L(7-1/2 in/s) | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |
| Low-Speed Models$(3-3 / 4-7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | NAB | $\mathrm{H}(7 \cdot 1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF |
|  | NAB | L(3-3/4 in/s) | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | ON |
|  | IEC | $\mathrm{H}(7.1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
|  | IEC | L(3-3/4 in/s) | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |

*Transistor numbers inside () refer to channel 2 circuitry.
4. In non-reproduce modes, it supplies a muting function to suppress noise.

Transistors Q251 and 0253 form the amplifier, with a gain of 21.9 dB at 400 Hz . Inductor L251 and capacitor C254, included in the feedback circuit of the amplifier, form a parallel bias trap. When the resonant frequency of the parallel circuit is adjusted to the bias oscillator resonant frequency, the feedback increases and the amplifier gain decreases.

Transistor Q255 is the amplifier gain switching circuit for the synchronous reproduce mode. The synchronous reproduce mode uses the record head for reproduce monitoring. Since the reproduce sensitivity of the record head is different from that of the reproduce head, VR253 is used to adjust for this difference. Resistors R271 and R273, capacitors C260 and C262, and transistor 0257 comprise a low-pass filter with a $12-\mathrm{dB}$-peroctave gain slope. The cut-off output frequency is 36.5 Hz .

Transistors Q259 and Q260 form the muting circuit. For stop and pause modes, terminal 9 is connected through a 10 K resistor on the power supply PWA to ground. Therefore, $\mathbf{Q 2 5 0}$ and Q260 are on. The output signal terminal of Q260
is connected to ground and the signal is muted. During play, record/play, fast rewind, fast forward and edit play modes, the muting inhibit signal passes through D122 and D123 on the power supply PWA to terminal 9. At this time, Q259 and Q260 are cut off and muting is inhibited.

During record mode, the reproduce line amplifier output signal depends on the recorded signal level as selected by the RECORD LEVEL switch. (There are three steps of fixed attenuation: $6 \mathrm{~dB}, 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ and 0 dB .) The reproduce line amplifier output signal is then fed to the buffer amplifier in switchboard B .

4-18. Buffer Amplifier. The output of the buffer amplifier (Q801 and Q802 on switchboard B) is divided and fed to two lines. One goes to the vu meter amplifier and on to the vu meters. The other goes to the output level control and on to the line output amplifier. The output of the line amplifier is then fed to the line out terminals through an output matching transformer, and to the phones output jack through the phone amplifier. (Figure 4-16 is the schematic of switchboards $B$ and C.)

When playing back a tape that was recorded at the standard level of $185 \mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$, the standard output


Figure 4-8. Reproduce Line Amplifier Schematic
level at the line out terminals will be $+4 \mathrm{dBm} / 600$ ohms. The phones output will be approximately 1 volt. VU meters will indicate 0 vu .

4-19. Line Output/Phone Amplifier. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-9. This PWA contains two amplifiers. Transistors Q303, Q305, and Q307 make up a single-end, push-pull type output amplifier. The output has a standard output of +4 dBm . To obtain 25 dB of headroom, a 20 to 600 -ohm transformer is used (see Figure 4-10). Transistors Q309 and Q311 make up the phone output amplifier, which is designed to be used with 10 K impedance headphones.

## 4-20. Synchronous Reproduce Operation

The synchronous reproduce mode signal sequence is nearly the same as that for normal reproduce mode. The only differences are that the record
head is used for playback, and the gain of the reproduce line amplifier is increased to compensate for the lower level signal from the record head. Both of these changes are accomplished by changing the SYNC/REPRO switch on the head assembly to the SYNC position.

## 4-21. Record Operation

4-22. Input Selector. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-11. The input selector PWA takes care of four input selection functions: mic/line switching, mic amplifier, mic transformer, and MIC ATT selection. The input selector switches are ganged to change channel 1A and channel 2A together, and channel $1 B$ and channel $2 B$ together. The MIC ATT selector changes channel $1 A$ and $1 B$ together, and channel 2 A and channel 2 B together. The following explanation is for channel 1 A only.


Figure 4-9. Output/Phone Amplifier Schematic

Switch S401 is the MIC/LINE selector switch; S403 is the MIC ATT switch. With the MIC ATT switch at the $0-\mathrm{dB}$ setting, the permissible microphone input level is from -24 dBm to the specified level of -70 dBm , a range of 46 dB . By setting the MIC ATT switch to the $20-\mathrm{dB}$ position, an input signal of -4 dBm can be used, which gives a range of 66 dB from the specified microphone input level of -70 dBm . The mic transformer converts the balanced MIC input to the unbalanced input of the amplifier and steps up the signal level by approximately 18.2 dB . The output of the transformer is amplified in IC401 and then fed through S401a to VR701. Potentiometer VR701 is the input level control (channel gain control) which controls the level to the mix amplifier.

For a line input, the signal passes through R401 and R402 and is reduced to the same level as the output of the microphone amplifier. The
amount of decrease is approximately 18 dB . The signal then passes through S401a to VR701 to the mix amplifier input.

4-23. Mix Line Amplifier. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-12. The mix line amplifier PWA includes the following three circuits:

1. A mixer which mixes the $A$ and $B$ input for each channel,
2. An amplifier which increases the signal from the MASTER RECORD gain control to $-8 \mathrm{~dB}(0 \mathrm{~dB}=.775 \mathrm{~V})$, and
3. A muting circuit which prevents any signal from passing through the line amplifier during any mode except record mode.

The mixer output is decreased by the MASTER RECORD gain control as it is fed to the line


Figure 4-10. Output Transformer PWA Schematic
amplifier. Transistors 0505 and 0507 comprise the amplifier circuit, which has a gain of approximately 19.4 dB .

Transistors Q509 and Q511 form the muting circuit of the line amplifier. This circuit works to prevent the signal from going to the next circuit, the record amplifier, during any mode except record mode. The muting circuit prevents the possibility of recording with no bias.

4-24. Record Amplifier. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-13. The record amplifier is made up of the following two circuits:

1. The record frequency equalization circuit, and
2. An output circuit to provide sufficient record current range for current to the record head.

The record amplifier is required to have the following capabilities.

1. It should supply the established head current regardless of the impedance of the head.
2. The record current at the high frequency region should be the proper value to prevent head losses due to excess head current.
3. At low frequencies, the frequency response should comply with the applicable NAB and/ or IEC standard record equalization curve.

The record head impedance rises at a 6-dB-peroctave rate with an increase in frequency. If the drive voltage is held at the rated voltage, the record head current will decrease at the 6 -dB-per-octave rate as the frequency increases. Therefore, some method must be utilized to maintain the head current at the rated current. In the ATR-700, the standard output circuit is changed by replacing the collector resistor with a transistor, used to maintain the proper load to achieve the rated current. The output impedance of the circuit
is 14 K ohms for all frequency ranges. This output impedance-to-head-impedance relationship makes it possible to maintain the rated drive current.

However, even though this method ensures that recording is done at near the rated drive current, the retained magnetism on the tape becomes weaker as the frequency rises. Therefore, highfrequency equalization is necessary. This equalization is accomplished by the series LC circuit at the emitter of Q611, which acts as a peaking circuit for high-frequency loss compensation. For high-speed operation, 0615 is turned on; for lowspeed operation, 0613 is turned on. The collector and emitter of Q613 and Q615 are cross-connected to reduce click noise caused by the transistor offset voltages.

The record amplifier is controlled by a feedback circuit to an FET switching network, as selected by the feedback amplifier. The input signal from this amplifier complies with NAB and IEC characteristics for each speed for standard record equalization. The equalized signal is combined with the output of the bias oscillator and fed to the record head. When the RECORD LEVEL switch is set to position 1 and the vu meter level set to 0 VU , the tape will be recorded at the $185-\mathrm{nWb} / \mathrm{m}$ level.

The record amplifier is modified by the equalization amplifier inputs to provide the proper equalization for high and low speeds and for IEC and NAB equalization curves. The conditions of the transistors for each speed and equalization curve are shown in Table 4-3. Note that the 3-3/4-in/s NAB and IEC characteristics are the same. Thus, there is no need to have a different compensation circuit for differences in the specification.

Since the ATR-700 has a high-speed model (15 and $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ ) and a low-speed model (7-1/2 and $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ ), Q601, Q605, and Q607 act as a control for changes in signals. This can be accomplished by inserting jumper wires at RS609, RS610, and RS611 on the record amplifier printed wiring assembly. Resistor R673 and capacitor C627 form a low-pass filter in the record amplifier. Capacitor C629 and inductor L603 form a bias trap.

4-25. Bias Oscillator. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-14. The bias oscillator is a push-pull oscillator with low distortion output. Bias frequency is 100 kHz .

In modes other than record mode, Q553 is cut off and no operating power is supplied to the oscillator. During record mode, the +5 -volt Record Enable signal is applied to 0553, turning it on. When Q553 turns on, operating power is applied to the oscillator and it begins oscillating. At the same time, relay K 551 is energized, which removes the ground to the record head and bias oscillator output. The contact of K551 is normally closed, during all modes except record, which grounds out the record head and prevents no-bias recording. The amount of bias is controlled by changing the supply voltage to the oscillator.

4-26. Meter Amplifier/Stabilizer. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-15. The meter amplifier is a simple grounded emitter amplifier. The stabilizer functions to supply a stabilized voltage to each amplifier. The supply voltages to the reproduce equalizer amplifier are +12.6 volts and -13.8 volts. The other amplifiers require +24 volts.

Transistors Q356 to Q359 form the +24 -volt stabilizer. The specified voltage across D351 and the voltage drop across the divider network of VR353, R370, and R371 are compared by Q357, and that output voltage is added to the voltage across Q359 and Q358 to provide the stabilized output voltage.

Transistor Q353 is the stabilizer for the +12.6 -volt supply. The stabilized +24 volts is applied to the voltage divider, R367 and R368, to get 13.2 volts. That voltage is current-amplifier by 0353 . The base-to-emitter drop ( 0.6 volt) across Q353 decreases the voltage to +12.6 volts. Transistors Q354 and Q355, using the -13.8 V from the stabilizer, form a tracking regulator.

4-27. Switchboard A. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-4. Switchboard A PWA carries the following switch functions:

- Channel 1 RECORD mode switch


Figure 4-12. Mix Line Amplifier Schematic

- Channel 2 RECORD mode switch
- REEL hub size switch
- Tape SPEED switch

REEL hub size switch details are given in para graph 4-9. Tape SPEED switch details are given graph 4-9. Tape SPEED switch details are given switch has the following effects when in the SAFE position:

1. Switches S753b (channel 1) and/or S754c (channel 2) ground out the record head and record amplifier to prevent recording on specified channel.
2. Switches S753c and S754d inhibit erase current from flowing through the erase head. current from flowing through the erase head lator At the same time, to keep the load on
the bias oscillator constant, a dummy coil the bias oscillator constant, a dumm
3. Switches S753a and A754a cut off Q751 and 0752 respectively which inhibits the record LEDs from illuminating.
4. When both the channel 1 and channel 2 switches are in the SAFE position, a Record Defeat signal is sent from the control PWA. Then, even if the RECORD and PLAY buttons are pressed, the record mode cannot be selected. Also, while recording, if both channel 1 and channel 2 switches are changed to the SAFE position, the record mode will be cancelled.

Diode D753, capacitor C751, and resistor R758 are wired to function as follows: Pin 2 of plug CN752 has a high potential ( $1+5$ volts) during


Figure 4-13. Record Amplifier Schematic


Figure 4-14. Bias Oscillator Schematic


Figure 4-15. Meter Amplifier/Stabilizer Schematic

Table 4-3. State of Transistors in Record Amplifier for Various Speeds and Equalization Curves

| TAPE SPEED | EQUALIZATION |  | Q601 (602) | Q605 (606) | Q607 (608) | Q613 (614) | 0615 (616) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High-Speed Models$(15,7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | NAB $\quad \mathrm{H}(15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ <br> NAB L(7-1/2 in/s) <br> IEC $\quad \mathrm{H}(15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ <br> IEC $\quad \mathrm{L}(7 \cdot 1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ |  | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
|  |  |  | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
|  |  |  | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |
|  |  |  | ON | ON | OFF | ON | OFF |
| Low-Speed Models | NAB | $\mathrm{H}(7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |
| (7-1/2, 3-3/4 ins) | NAB | L (3-3/4 in/s) | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
|  | IEC | $\mathrm{H}(7.1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | ON |
|  |  | $\mathrm{L}(3.3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s})$ | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |

record mode, which will make 0753 go on. At the same time, the bias oscillator will be oscillating. During repeated stop and record operations, if the bias oscillator is cut off at the same time that the stop command is given, the tape reel inertia may carry the tape past the erase head and there would be a small section of tape that is not erased. To prevent this, C750 is charged. Then the bias oscillator will continue for a short time after the stop command is given and all moving tape will be erased.

4-28. Switchboard B. Refer to schematic, Figure 4-16. Switchboard B PWA carries the following switch functions:

1. MONITOR switch - The reproduce signal or the record input signal can be selected for monitoring.
2. RECORD LEVEL switch - This switch is used to prevent overscale reading on the vu meters during high-level recording or when playing back a high-level recorded tape. It is used to reduce monitor output level. Attenuation levels for each switch position are: (1) 0 dB , (2) 3 dB , and (3) 6 dB .
3. Buffer amplifier - The buffer amplifier splits the monitor signal between the meter amplifier and the output/phone amplifier. The buffer amplifier is an emitter follower type, one-stage amplifier.
4. RECORD BIAS switch - This switch is used to select the record bias level for the type of tape being used. It selects the power voltage to be supplied to the bias oscillator.
5. RECORD EQualization switch - This switch selects the high-frequency response equalization to match the type of tape being used during recording. It also selects the highfrequency RC equalization circuit to be connected in parallel to the record amplifier.

4-29. Head Select PWA. See schematic, Figure 4-17. Since the ATR-700 has a synchronous reproduce mode, the head select PWA is used to perform the head switching function and the necessary signals for head switching. During synchronous reproduce mode, the record head is switched to a reproduce function as follows:

1. The reproduce head is disconnected from the reproduce amplifier, and the record head is connected to the reproduce amplifier. This is accomplished by switches S701a, S701b, and S701d; or S702a, S702b, and S702d for channels 1 or 2, respectively.
2. The record amplifier bias output is connected to ground through S701c or S702c.
3. To prevent possible erasure, the erase head is disconnected and a dummy coil is connected through S701e or S702e.


Figure 4-16. Switchboard B, C Schematic
4. Since the reproduce output voltage from the record head is about 12 dB lower than the reproduce voltage from the reproduce head, the reproduce amplifier gain has to be increased by this same amount. This gain change is achieved in the reproduce line amplifier. A +5 -volt gain change signal is sent to the reproduce line amplifier through S701g or S702h.
5. Since recording is not possible on the channel in the synchronous reproduce mode, the record LED for that channel is extinguished by sending a +5 -volt signal to 0751 or 0752 through S701f or S702f.
6. If both channel 1 and channel 2 switches (S701 and S702) are in synchronous reproduce position, a Record Defeat +5 -volt signal is sent via S701f and S702g to the control circuit to inhibit the record mode.

The record head also has a longer gap than the reproduce head, which causes the gap loss to increase when the record head is used for reproduce. This causes losses in the high-frequency region. A capacitor (C701 or C702) is inserted in parallel with the head circuit to form a parallel resonant circuit to compensate for these losses. Resistors R701 and R702 provide "damping" action to prevent the resonant Q from getting too high.


Figure 4-17. Head Assembly Schematic

## SECTION 5 MAINTENANCE

This section provides preventive and corrective maintenance information on the ATR-700, along with check and adjustment procedures. The sections on Cleaning, Demagnetizing, and Lubrication include all preventive maintenance necessary on the ATR-700. Adjustments are located with the appropriate test procedures, grouped under Electro-Mechanical Checks and Adjustments, Performance Tests, and Electrical Checks and Adjustments. Information on part removal and
replacement is found under the heading, Replacement of Parts. A Troubleshooting Flow Chart is included at the rear of this section as an aid in corrective maintenance.

## 5-1. TEST EQUIPMENT

Table 5-1 lists required test equipment and suggested types. Test equipment with equivalent or better specifications can be substituted for type suggested in the table.

Table 5-1. Test Equipment and Material

| EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL | SUGGESTED TYPE* |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mechanical: |  |
| Empty Reel | 10-1/2-Inch (NAB) (Supplied) |
| Spring Scale | 0-5 lb. Chatillon, Catalog 719-5 |
|  | 0-1 lb. Chatillon, Cat. 516-1 |
| 30-Inch String <br> Head Cleaner | Any |
|  | Ampex Part No. 4010823 |
| Head Demagnetizer | Ampex Part No. 4010820 |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | Any |
|  | Glyptol |
| Lubrication Oil | Ampex Part No. 4010825 |
|  | Esso No. Teresso 47 |
|  | Socony No. Mobiloil DTE MED |
| Electrical: |  |
| Oscillator | Hewlett Packard Model 204C or 209D |
| VTVM | Hewlett Packard Model 400D |
| Attenuator | Daven Model T-693 |
| Oscilloscope | Tektronix 453 |
| Distortion Meter | Hewlett Packard Model 302A |

Table 5-1. Test Equipment and Material (Continued)

| EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL | SUGGESTED TYPE* |
| :---: | :---: |
| Electrical (Continued) : |  |
| Wow and Flutter Meter | Micon B8100 or 8100W |
| Frequency Counter | Hewlett Packard Model 5221A |
| Wave Analyzer | General Radio 1900-A |
| Ampex Test Tapes | See Table 5.3 |
| Blank Tape | Ampex No. 456 |
|  | Ampex No.406 |
| Ampex No. 641 |  |
| 3M No. 250 |  |
| Or equivalent. |  |

## 5-2. CLEANING

All components in the tape path should be cleaned at least once for every eight hours of use to remove accumulations of oxide deposited by the tape and dust or debris picked up from the air. Excess accumulation of oxide and debris can result in poor high frequency response and/or dropouts in the tape signal. In extreme cases, the tape deck may not record or reproduce at all. Since some types of tape oxide are not easily visible with the naked eye, regular cleaning schedules should be established rather than relying on observation to determine when cleaning is necessary.

Flip up the head housing and clean the heads and tape path as follows:

## CAUTION

do not allow head cleaner to COME IN CONTACT WITH OTHER COMponents in the tape path.

1. Use Ampex head cleaner (part no. 4010823) to clean heads only. Use a cotton applicator or soft cloth moistened in the head cleaner and rub lightly over the heads.
2. Use isopropyl alcohol (or equivalent) to clean other parts which normally come into contact with the tape, such as the tension arms, impedance roller, tape guides, and capstan shaft.

## 5-3. DEMAGNETIZING

After long periods of use, the heads and other components in the tape path may become permanently magnetized. This residual magnetism, although normally very weak, can cause noise to be introduced on the tapes or can otherwise degrade the performance of the deck. To avoid this, tape path components should be demagnetized periodically (every 40 hours), using Ampex head demagnetizer (or equivalent) as follows:

1. Turn equipment power off and remove any recorded tape near the tape deck (tape could be partially erased by the demagnetizer).
2. Cover the demagnetizer with pressure-sensitive tape to prevent scratching the heads.
3. Hold the demagnetizer at least three feet from the recorder and connect it to a 110 120 Vac power source.
4. Lift the recorder head housing and slowly move the demagnetizer toward component to be demagnetized.
5. Lightly touch the two demagnetizer tips simultaneously to the surface of the component.
6. Holding the tips perfectly parallel to the component, move the demagnetizer slowly back and forth across the part several times.
7. Repeat this procedure for each head, capstan shaft, and guide post (all metal parts that come into contact with the tape).
8. Slowly draw the demagnetizer away from the recorder to a distance of at least three feet; then, disconnect the demagnetizer.

## 5-4. LUBRICATION

The ATR-700 employs oilless metal bearings throughout, and frequent lubrication is not required under normal operating conditions. At intervals of approximately one year, the following points may be lubricated lightly to prolong the useful operating life of your deck: pinch roller, capstan shaft, and digital counter roller. Lubricate only the indicated parts and be careful not to spill or apply oil to any other part, especially belt and driving surfaces or parts that contact the tape. If any oil is spilled or splashed, be sure to clean up the oil with isopropyl alcohol or equivalent.

## 5-5. Pinch Roller

1. Lift the head housing and unscrew the shiny cap on the pinch roller (see Figure 5-1) by turning it counterclockwise with your fingers.
2. Remove the pinch roller cap, pinch roller cover, small washer and pinch roller.
3. Apply a light coating of oil to the shaft extending from the pinch roller arm.
4. Replace the pinch roller, small washer, pinch roller cover and cap, and secure by turning the pinch roller cap clockwise.

5-6. Capstan Shaft

1. Locate the capstan shaft under the head housing and apply one or two drops of oil to the capstan shaft bearing.
2. Apply power to the recorder, hold the right tension arm toward the right side of the


Figure 5-1. Lubrication Points
deck, and press the PLAY button to engage the pinch roller and capstan shaft.
3. After about 30 seconds, press the STOP button and use isopropyl alcohol to clean any excess oil off of the pinch roller and capstan shaft.

## 5-7. Digital Counter Roller

1. Remove the rear center panel from the ATR-700 by removing two screws on each side and three screws at the bottom of the ac power cord holder (see Figure 2-4).
2. Locate the digital counter roller below the takeup motor (see Figure 5-2) and apply one or two drops of light oil as shown in Figure 5-3.
3. Thread a tape on the recorder, turn on power, and run in play mode for a short time to allow the oil to penetrate into the roller; then clean off any excess oil with isopropyl alcohol. Be especially careful not to get any oil on the belt.
4. Replace rear center panel removed in step 1.


Figure 5-2. Digital Counter Roller Location

## 5-8. ELECTRO-MECHANICAL CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

### 5.9. Panel Removal

In most of the following procedures, if adjustment is necessary, it must be performed through the rear of the machine with the rear top, center, and bottom panels removed and the rear connector panel lifted out of the way. If necessary, refer to Figure 2.4 for screw locations and remove panels as follows:

- Top panel: Remove two screws and two plastic feet from the rear of the deck and four screws from the top of the deck.
- Center panel: Remove two screws on each side and three screws below the ac cord holder.
- Bottom panel: Remove two screws and washers from underside of each foot and remove the two feet from the bottom of the unit. On the rear of the machine, remove the two screws and washers and the two small plastic feet that hold the panel in place.


Figure 5-3. Digital Counter Roller Lubrication

- Side panels (if necessary): Remove four Philips screws and washers on each side.
- Rear connector panel: Do not remove, but swing out for easy access to components. Remove four screws shown in Figure 5-4. Take hold of top of panel and gently swing out.


Figure 5-4. Connector Panel Screws

## 5-10. Capstan Shaft Tolerance Adjustment

1. On the front of the machine, lift the head housing and rotate the capstan shaft by hand to check that the capstan motor turns freely and without binding.
2. If the capstan shaft is binding, locate the capstan motor assembly on the rear of the recorder/reproducer (see Figure 5-5). Loosen the locknut on the adjustment screw.
3. Turn the adjustment screw (clockwise and/or counterclockwise) until the capstan shaft turns freely.
4. Tighten the locknut and secure the adjustment with locking paint (see Table 5-1).

## 5-11. Coarse Head Adjustment

Proper head alignment is very important in the ATR-700 as it affects frequency response and
tracking during both play and record modes. The tape must contact each head so that the gap is centered in the tape contact area, and the tape must contact the top and bottom of the head equally. Perform the check and adjustments below and then use proper test tapes to align heads electrically. (Refer to paragraph 5-30.)

Check tape wrap and head zenith as follows:

1. Lift the head housing and use a black grease pencil or crayon to lightly cover the face of each head.
2. Thread a blank tape on the machine and run the recorder/reproducer in play mode at the higher tape speed for approximately ten seconds.
3. Lift the tape from the heads and examine the coating on each head.
a. The area cleaned by the tape should extend an equal distance from each side of the head gap (in the center of the head). This checks tape wrap. If adjustment is needed, refer to step 4.
b. Check that the area cleaned by the tape is equally clean at top and bottom of contact area. If not, refer to step 5 for adjustment.
4. To adjust tape wrap, refer to Figure 5-6 and proceed as follows:
a. Head height: Adjust height and tilt screws until the head core for track 1 (inner core) is even with the inner edge of the tape. (See Figure 5-7 for exact tape positioning.)
b. Azimuth: Adjust azimuth screw so that the gap of the head is perpendicular to tape travel.
5. To adjust head zenith (tilt), use height and .tilt adjustment screws shown in Figure 5-6 until head surface is parallel to tape guide surface.
6. Proceed to Electrical Adjustments section, paragraph 5-30, to complete head alignment.


Figure 5-5. Capstan Shaft Tolerance Adjustment

## 5-12. Pinch Roller <br> Pressure Check and Adjustment

Pinch roller pressure is supplied by the pinch roller solenoid no. 1. Pressure measurement must be taken while the machine is in play mode so that the solenoid plunger is fully bottomed. Proceed as follows:

1. Turn on power switch.
2. Load a blank tape on the recorder/reproducer or block the shut-off arm (right tension arm) in the "on" position (toward the right side of the deck).
3. Lift the head housing and remove the pinch roller cap and protective cover (with washer) by turning the cap counterclockwise.
4. Install a screw in the pinch roller shaft and connect a 0 to 5 lb spring scale using a piece
of string approximately 30 inches long as shown in Figure 5-8.
5. Press the PLAY button, hold the spring scale as shown in the figure, and slowly pull against the pinch roller.
6. Pull slowly and note the reading on the spring scale at the moment that the pinch roller stops turning (loses contact with the capstan shaft). The spring scale should indicate $67 \pm 7$ oz ( $1900 \pm 200 \mathrm{~g}$ ).
7. If adjustment is necessary, turn power off, and set machine on its side. If center rear panel is still on the deck, remove them and set connector panel aside as explained in paragraph 5-9.
8. Adjust pinch roller pressure as follows:
a. From the rear of the deck, use a long Philips screwdriver to loosen the three


Figure 5-6. Head Alignment
mounting screws in the pinch roller solenoid as shown in Figure 5-9.
b. Move the solenoid mounting plate assembly slightly up or down with a screwdriver to obtain the precise pressure adjustment. Move the solenoid up to decrease the pressure, or down to increase the pressure.
c. Tighten all screws.
d. Turn on power and repeat steps 5 and 6. If pressure is within specifications, proceed to step 8 e . If spring scale indication is not within specifications, repeat steps 8 a through 8 c .
e. Turn on power, block shut-off arm to the on position, and run the machine in play mode for a few minutes. Confirm that the solenoid plunger fully bottoms
in the solenoid after the solenoid has warmed up.

## 5-13. Tension Measurements and Adjustments

Table 5.2 summarizes correct play and fast forward tension readings. All measurements must be made with the shut-off arm (right tension arm) in the "on" position (toward the right side of the deck).

5-14. Back Tension (Play Mode). Measure and adjust back tension as follows:

1. Load an empty $10-1 / 2$ inch reel on the supply (left) reel table.
2. Turn power on and set the REEL hub selector to SMALL.
3. Connect a piece of string approximately 30 inches long to the reel hub and wind several turns of string counterclockwise around the reel hub. Attach a spring scale ( 0 to 1 lb ) to the end of the string.


Figure 5-7. Tape Positioning for Head Alignment


Figure 5-8. Pinch Roller Pressure Measurement


Figure 5-9. Pinch Roller Solenoid Mounting Screws Location
4. Pull on the scale slightly to remove slack in the string, and then press the PLAY button.
5. Refer to Figure $5-12$ and, with a steady. smooth motion, pull the spring scale away from the reel against the motor torque as shown in the figure.
6. Note the force indication on the spring scale; then press the STOP button. Reading should be $\approx 1.9$ oz ( 53 grams).
7. If reading is not correct, turn power off and adjust as follows:
a. If top rear panel is still on the machine, remove as described in paragraph 5-9.
b. On the top of the machine, refer to Figure 5-13 and locate resistor R182. Loosen screw and adjust in direction indicated in Figure 5-13 to increase or decrease tension.
c. Turn power on and again measure back tension. If not $\approx 1.9$ oz ( 53 g ), turn power off and repeat 7 b until correct.
8. With power on, set REEL hub size selector to LARGE, and repeat steps 3 through 6.

Correct reading should now be $2.8 \pm 0.12$ oz ( $79 \pm 3.5 \mathrm{~g}$ ).
9. If tension is not within these limits, turn power off and again adjust R182 as in step 7 until both readings are as close to specifications as possible.
10. Remove scale, string, and reel from supply table.

5-15. Takeup Tension (Play Mode). Measure and adjust takeup tension as follows:

1. Load an empty $10-1 / 2$ inch reel on the takeup (right) reel table.
2. Turn power on and set REEL hub size selector to SMALL.
3. Connect string ( 30 inches long) to the reel hub and wind several turns of string clockwise around the reel hub. Attach spring scale $(0-1 \mathrm{lb})$ to the end of the string.
4. Pull on the scale slightly to remove slack in the string. Then press the PLAY button.
5. Allow the rotation of the reel to draw the scale toward the reel hub. Then hold back on the spring scale with enough force to get a reading of the motor force on the spring scale (see Figure 5-12).
6. Note the reading on the scale; then press the STOP button. Reading should be $\approx 2.2 \mathrm{oz}$ (61g).
7. If reading is not correct, turn power off and adjust as follows:
a. If top panel is still on the machine, remove as explained in paragraph 5-9.
b. On the top of the machine, refer to Figure 5-13 and locate resistor R181. Loosen screw and adjust R181 in direction indicated to increase or decrease tension as necessary. Tighten screw.
c. Turn power on and again measure takeup tension. If not $\approx 2.2 \mathrm{oz}(61 \mathrm{~g})$, turn power off and repeat 7 b until correct.
8. With power on, set REEL hub size selector to LARGE and repeat steps 3 through 6. Reading should now be $3.4 \pm 0.12$ oz ( $97 \pm 3.5 \mathrm{~g}$ ).
9. If tension is not within these limits, turn power off and again adjust R181 as in step 7 until both readings are as close to specifications as possible.
10. Remove scale, string, and reel from takeup table.


Figure 5-11. Pinch Roller Pressure Adjustment

Table 5-2. Tension Measurements

| REEL HUB SELECTOR SETTING | REEL TABLE USED | MEASUREMENT | PROPER SPECIFICATION (APPROXIMATE) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SMALL <br> LARGE <br> SMALL <br> LARGE <br> SMALL <br> LARGE <br> SMALL <br> LARGE | Supply <br> Supply <br> Takeup <br> Takeup <br> Supply <br> Supply <br> Takeup <br> Takeup | Back Tension (Play) <br> Back Tension (Play) <br> Takeup Tension (Play) <br> Takeup Tension (Play) <br> * Fast Winding Back Tension <br> * Fast Winding Back Tension <br> * Fast Winding Takeup Tension <br> * Fast Winding Takeup Tension | $\begin{gathered} 1.9 \mathrm{oz}(53 \mathrm{~g}) \\ 2.8 \pm 0.12 \mathrm{oz}(79 \pm 3.5 \mathrm{~g}) \\ 2.2 \mathrm{oz}(61 \mathrm{~g}) \\ 3.4 \pm 0.12 \mathrm{oz}(97 \pm 3.5) \\ 0.5 \mathrm{oz}(14 \mathrm{~g}) \\ 0.7 \mathrm{oz}(21 \mathrm{~g}) \\ 9.9 \mathrm{oz}(281 \mathrm{~g}) \text { or greater } \\ 11.8 \mathrm{oz}(333 \mathrm{~g}) \text { or greater } \end{gathered}$ |

*Specifications for takeup and back tension are the same for fast forward and fast rewind modes.

5-16. Fast Winding Back Tension. Measure back tension in fast forward (or fast rewind) mode as follows:

1. Load an empty $10-1 / 2$ inch reel on the supply reel table.
2. Turn power on and set REEL hub size selector to SMALL.
3. Connect 30 -inch string to the reel hub and wind counterclockwise several times around the reel hub.
4. Attach spring scale (0-1 lb ) to end of string and pull slightly to remove slack (see Figure 5-12A).


Figure 5-12. Tension Measurement
5. Press FAST FWD (or FAST RWD) button and pull on the spring scale until the reel begins to turn. Take a reading from the scale, then press the STOP button. Tension should be 0.5 oz (14g).
6. Change REEL selector to LARGE and repeat steps 3 through 5. Reading should now be 0.7 oz ( 21 g ).
7. Remove string and scale from supply table.

5-17. Fast Winding Takeup Tension. Measure fast winding takeup tension in fast forward (or fast rewind) modes as follows:

1. Load empty $10-1 / 2$ inch reel on the takeup reel table.
2. Turn power on and set REEL hub size selector to SMALL.
3. Connect string to reel hub and wind clockwise several times around the reel hub (Figure 5-12B).
4. Attach $0-1 \mathrm{lb}$ spring scale to the string and pull slightly to remove slack.
5. Press FAST FWD (or FAST RWD) button and slowly allow the rotation of the reel to pull the spring scale toward the reel. As the spring scale moves toward the reel, note the scale when the reading becomes steady. Then press STOP. Reading should be 9.9 oz ( 281 g ) or greater.
6. Change REEL hub size selector to LARGE and repeat steps 3 through 5 . Reading should now be $11.8 \mathrm{oz}(333 \mathrm{~g})$ or greater.
7. Remove string and scale.

## 5-18. Brake Torque <br> Measurement and Adjustment

Measure and adjust brake torque as follows:

1. Load an empty $10-1 / 2$ inch reel on either reel table.


Figure 5-13. Tension Adjustment Resistors
2. Wind a 30 -inch string counterclockwise around the reel and attach a 0.5 lb spring scale to the end of the string.
3. With power off or machine in STOP, pull the spring scale in the direction indicated in Figure 5-14A and read the indication on the scale. Reading should be $11.1 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{oz}$ $(316 \pm 35 \mathrm{~g})$.
4. Next wind the string clockwise around the reel and pull the spring scale as in Figure $5-14 \mathrm{~B}$. Scale should now read $5 \pm 1.2$ oz $(140 \pm 35 \mathrm{~g})$. Repeat the check again winding string counterclockwise.
5. If values do not meet specifications, adjust brake torque as follows:
a. If still on machine, remove top and center rear panels as explained in paragraph 5-9.
b. Through the back of the deck, locate brake assembly for reel being measured (supply or takeup), refer to Figure 5-15, and loosen screw 3 and screw 4. (The figure shows supply reel assembly but equivalent screws on takeup motor are easily identifiable.)
c. Adjust screw 5 (Figure 5-15) up to tighten (increase tension), or down to loosen (decrease tension). Then tighten screws 3 and 4 and recheck brake torque.
d. Repeat steps $b$ and $c$ until brake torque is within specifications.
6. Transfer the empty reel to the other reel table and check brake tension as in steps 2 through 4. If adjustment is necessary, perform step 5.
7. Remove string and scale.


Figure 5-14. Brake Torque Measurement

## 5-19. Brake Band and Drum Clearance Adjustment

1. If center and top rear panels are still on the deck, remove as explained in paragraph 5-9.
2. Refer to Figure 5-15, turn on power, depress PLAY button, and visually check that the brake band does not contact the brake drum. Check both right and left brake assemblies.

## NOTE

In order for reel motors to turn when PLAY button is pressed, a tape must be threaded on the machine or the shut-off arm (right tension arm) must be blocked to the "on" position (toward the right side of the deck).
3. If brake band touches brake drum, turn off power, loosen screws 1 and 2 in Figure 5-15
and move the solenoid until the brake band and drum do not make contact. Keep the solenoid stroke as short as possible.
4. Tighten screws, apply power, and recheck clearance while in PLAY.
5. If adjustment has been made, recheck brake torque as in paragraph 5-18.

## 5-20. PERFORMANCE TESTS

This section provides a condensed procedure for checking the overall condition of the ATR-700. Perform these tests at regular intervals to ensure that the recorder/reproducer is operating in accordance with specifications; following repairs to equipment that may affect performance; and whenever the equipment appears to be malfunctioning. The performance tests check tape speed and flutter, head alignment, reproduce frequency


Figure 5-15. Brake Assembly
response, reproduce signal-to-noise ratio, overall frequency response, and overall signal-to-noise ratio. For more detailed procedures, or for adjustment instructions, see Electrical Checks and Adjustments, paragraph 5-27.

## 5-21. Test Equipment

Test equipment required is listed in Table 5-1 along with suggested models. Test tapes needed for these tests are given in Table 5-3. These test tapes are precisely recorded in an Ampex laboratory and must be correctly handled to retain their accuracy. The following requirements especially should be observed:

1. Clean and demagnetize heads and tape path prior to loading test tapes. Cleaning and demagnetizirig procedures are given in paragraphs 5-2 and 5-3.
2. Never store test tapes in areas where there are temperature or humidity extremes.
3. Remove test tapes from equipment only after a normal play run, never after a fast winding mode.

## CAUTION

TAKE CARE NOT TO INITIATE RECORD MODE WHEN TEST TAPES ARE LOADED ON THE MACHINE, OR THE TAPE WILL BE ERASED.

After extensive use of test tapes, the level of high frequency tones may drop as much as 2 dB and flutter indications may rise, even though actual flutten on the recorder remains unchanged. Flutter increase is caused by demagnetization of the recorded signal from repeated runs, tape deformation due to tape tension and changes in temperature or humidity, and increased dropouts resulting from tape wear.

Thread the test tape in the normal threading path from supply to takeup turntable. During alignment

Table 5-3. Ampex Test Tapes

| TEST | TAPE SPEED | SIGNAL/EQUALIZATION | AMPEX PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tape Speed and Flutter | $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | $3,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ signal | $31336-01$ |
|  | $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | $3,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ signal | $31326-01$ |
|  | $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | $3,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ signal | $31316-01$ |
| Level | $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 700 Hz signal | $31325-01$ |
|  | $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 700 Hz signal | $31315-01$ |
| Alignment | $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | NAB/IEC | $4690037-01$ |
|  | $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | NAB | $31321-01$ |
|  | $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | IEC | $4690014-01$ |
|  | $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | NAB | $31311-01$ |
|  | $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | IEC | 31313.01 |

procedures, the rewind and fast forward modes may be used as necessary. After alignment, wind the tape completely on the takeup reel, interchange reels, thread the tape, and place the recorder/reproducer in reproduce mode to wind the tape back to its original reel.

All tones on $15-\mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ standard alignment tapes are recorded at operating level. On slower speed tapes, all tones are recorded 10 dB below operating level, except for the last tone.

## 5-22. Tape Speed and Wow and Flutter Test

Flutter meters are sensitive to amplitude modulation that results from poor head-to-tape contact or from signal dropouts. Therefore, it is important that the heads be cleaned before making flutter tests. The following procedure applies to the use of a Micon (Bahr) Model 8100 flutter meter. If a different meter is used, follow the instructions of the manufacturer.

## Proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect all equipment interconnections except the ac power plug.
2. Refer to Table 5-3 and determine the appropriate test tape to use for tape speed being checked. Thread the tape on the machine
with the tape on the takeup reel table. Rewind the tape to the reel on the supply table. (This allows the test tape to be stored without rewinding.)
3. Connect a frequency counter and the wow and flutter meter to the output connectors.
4. Set the flutter meter controls as follows:
a. Demod Input Select to line of 100 MV -5 V .
b. Meter Select to Demod.
c. Weighting control to NAB Unweighted.
d. \% Full Scale Selector to 0.1 for $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ and $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ or to 0.3 for $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$.
5. Set SPEED selector to match tape speed being checked. Set SIZE selector to match hub size of reel being used. Set SYNC/REPRO switch to REPRO and MONITOR switch to TAPE.
6. Put the recorder/reproducer in play mode. The Normal lamp on the flutter meter should light, indicating that the reproduce output is at the correct level for the meter.
7. Check on the frequency counter that the deck output is $3,000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 9 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
8. Check that the flutter meter reads: $0.08 \%$ Wrms or less for $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ and $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s} ; 0.12 \%$ Wrms or less for 3-3/4 in/s.
9. Allow the test tape to completely unwind from the supply reel.
10. Label test tape reel "Rewind Before Using" and store in safe place.

## 5-23. Reproduce Signal-to-Noise Ratio

1. Connect the output connectors of the deck through an " $A$ " weighted filter (see Figure 5-16) to a vtvm, and terminate in 600-ohm load.
2. Set the RECORD LEVEL switch to position 1 and the OUTPUT level control to the click (preset) position.
3. Hold the right tension arm to the "on" position (far right) and press the PLAY button.
4. Measure the output levels on both channels and calculate signal-to-noise ratio by the formula signal-to-noise las measured on vtvm) +4 dBm (standard output level) + 4 dB (for filter loss). The signal-to-noise ratio should be 55 dB or greater on quarter-track models and 60 dB or greater on two-track and full-track models.

## 5-24. Reproduce Frequency Response

Reproduce frequency response is checked using a standard alignment tape that matches the tape speed and equalization curve being checked (see Table 5-3). When using a standard alignment tape, recorded the full width of the tape, to check a recorder/reproducer with heads less than the full width of the tape (i.e., 2 -track and $1 / 4$-track models), the response readings below 700 Hz are invalid. This is a result of the low-frequency fringing effect of the reproduce head. The reproduce head will pick up additional flux beyond the track width of the head as the frequency decreases. Therefore, a full-track standard alignment tape will show a rising response as the frequency decreases. Do not readjust the low-frequency equalization to attempt to correct flat response from the standard tape. When reproducing a tape made on a recorder with the same track width, there will be no fringing since there is no flux recorded beyond the track width of the head.

## Proceed as follows:

1. Thread the recorder/reproducer with the standard alignment tape that matches the tape speed and equalization curve being checked.
2. Connect the output connector of channel 1 to a vtvm.


Figure 5-16. ASA " $A$ " Weighted Filter
3. Set MONITOR switches to TAPE and SYNC/ REPRO switches to REPRO.
4. Press the PLAY pushbutton to put the machine in normal play mode.
5. Measure the output signal and check that the frequency range is within the following limits:

| $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 40 Hz to $7.5 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 40 Hz to $100 \mathrm{~Hz}+3,-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 Hz to $15 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 40 Hz to $100 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 Hz to $18 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

6. On two-track and quarter-track models, set the synchronous reproduce switches to SYNC and again measure the output signal. The range should now be as follows:

| $7 \cdot 1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 100 Hz to $8 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 4 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 100 Hz to $12 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

7. On two-channel machines, connect the vtvm to the channel 2 output connector and repeat steps 3 through 5.

## 5-25. Overall Frequency Response

Normally the overall frequency response check is run for both speeds of the deck with the RECORD BIAS, RECORD EQ, and RECORD LEVEL switches checked at positions 1,2 , and 3 , and for both NAB and IEC equalization settings. However, if the desired recording speed, type of tape to be used, and equalization curve is predetermined and constant, it is only necessary to check the specific configuration which will be used.

Proceed as follows:

1. Refer to Table 5-4 and select one of the blank tapes listed, and load it onto the machine. Set the RECORD EQ, RECORD BIAS, and RECORD LEVEL switches as indicated in the table.
2. Set the SPEED selector switch and the EQualization switch (on the rear connector panel) to the desired tape speed and equalization.
3. Refer to Figure 5-17 and connect an oscillator through an attenuator to the input connectors to set the input level to -10 dBm . Connect a vtvm to the output connector of channel 1.
4. Turn on power and depress RECORD and PLAY buttons simultaneously to begin recording.
5. Refer to the chart below and sweep the frequency of the input oscillator across the range of frequencies for the speed being checked. Measure the output level on the vtvm and check that the level falls within the frequency response limits indicated.

| TAPE SPEED | FREQUENCY RESPONSE LIMITS |
| :---: | :--- |
| $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 40 Hz to $7.5 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 40 Hz to $100 \mathrm{~Hz}+3 .-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 Hz to $15 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | 40 Hz to $100 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 Hz to $15 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

6. On two-track and quarter-track models, connect the vtvm to the output connector of channel 2 and repeat steps 4 and 5.
7. If recorder/reproducer will be used with other types of tape, speeds and/or equalization settings, change SPEED and/or EQ setting(s), load the appropriate tape, and repeat steps 4 and 5.

## 5-26. Overall Signal-to-Noise Ratio

1. Disconnect all input signals from the input connectors. Connect channel 1 output connector through an A-weighted filter to a vtvm. (See Figure 5-16 for schematic of filter.)
2. Load an Ampex No. 456 blank tape on the recorder/reproducer.
3. Make the following switch settings:

RECORD EQ switch to position 1;
RECORD BIAS switch to position 2;
RECORD LEVEL switch to position 3;
CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B input controls to minimum;

Table 5-4. RECORD Switch Settings for Four Types of Tape

| TYPE OF TAPE | RECORD EQ | RECORD BIAS | RECORD LEVEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ampex No. 456 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ampex No. 641 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ampex No. 406 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3M No. 250 | 3 | 3 | 3 |



Figure 5-17. Test Connections

MASTER RECORD control to minimum; SPEED switch to HIGH;

MONITOR switch to TAPE;
READY/SAFE switch of channel being tested to READY;
Digital Counter to 0000 for a reference point.
4. Simultaneously press PLAY and RECORD buttons to begin recording. Record for approximately 30 seconds, then rewind tape to the 0000 point and set the READY/ SAFE switch back to SAFE.
5. Press the PLAY button and read the output level on the vtvm. Calculate signal-to-noise ratio as follows: $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}=$ output level (as read
on the vtvm) +4 dBm (standard output) level +4 dB (filter loss). Ratio should be 55 dB or greater for quarter-track models and 60 dB or greater for two-track and full-track models.
6. Repeat procedure with output connector of channel 2 connected to vtvm.

## 5-27. ELECTRICAL CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Electro-Mechanical Checks and Adjustments (paragraph 5-8) and Cleaning and Demagnetizing procedures (paragraphs $5-2$ and $5-3$ ) should be performed prior to performing electrical adjustments. In addition, the following points should be observed.

- Full-track models require check and adjustment of channel 1 only. On two- and quartertrack models, perform each check (and adjustment when necessary) for channel 1 first; then repeat the procedure for channel 2.
- Switches and functions not specifically indicated in procedures should be left in the "off" or non-functioning position.
- Procedures are written for NAB test tape. Set NAB/IEC EQualization switch on the rear connector panel to NAB unless otherwise indicated.

Refer to Figure $5-17$ when making required test connections. Table 5-3 gives Ampex part numbers for test tapes required for these procedures. Blank tapes are listed in Table 5-1, along with other necessary test equipment.

## 5-28. DC Voltage Adjustment

Check and adjust dc voltage as follows:

1. Turn off power switch.
2. Through the rear of the deck, unplug Control Board Connector CN101 (Figure 5-18) and Capstan Motor Connector CN901 (Fig. ure 5-19).
3. Turn power switch on.
4. Refer to Figure 5-18 and connect vtvm between TP101 ( + ) and TPE (PWA ground).
5. Adjust VR101 for $24 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (see Table 5-5).
6. Connect vtvm between TP102 $(+)$, or pin 5 of Hall IC, and TPE (ground).
7. Adjust VR102 for $5 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{Vdc}$ (see Table 5-5).
8. Turn off power and install connectors CN101 and CN901.

Table 5-5. DC Voltage Test Points and Adjustments

| TEST POINT | ADJUSTMENT | VOLTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TP 101 | VR101 | 24 Vdc $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| TP 102 | VR102 | 5 Vdc $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{~V}$ |

## 5-29. Tape Speed Adjustment

1. Refer to Table 5-3 and load the appropriate test tape for the tape speed being tested onto the machine.
2. Make the following switch settings:

VARI-SPEED switch to off;
SIZE selector to match size of reel hub being used;

SPEED switch to match speed being checked (HIGH or LOW):
OUTPUT control to click (preset) position (3 o'clock);
MONITOR switch to TAPE.
3. Connect a frequency counter to the output jack on the rear connector panel.
4. Depress the PLAY button to begin reproduce mode and check that the frequency reading

Figure 5-18. DC Voltage Adjustment, Power Supply PWA
is $3,000 \mathrm{~Hz}+9,-0 \mathrm{~Hz}$. If the reading does not meet specifications, perform the following:
a. Locate the speed adjustment resistors on the capstan motor (see Figure 5-19).
b. Adjust VR901 for HIGH speed or VR902 for LOW speed. Refer to the figure for direction of adjustment to increase or decrease frequency.
5. Load the test tape for the other tape speed, change the setting of the SPEED switch, and repeat step 4.

## 5-30. Reproduce Head Alignment

Before performing the reproduce head alignment procedure that follows, perform the Coarse Head Adjustment, paragraph 5-11.

1. Refer to Figure 5-17 and connect a vtvm to the output connector. Also connect an oscilloscope with the channel 1 output
connected to the horizontal input of the scope and the channel 2 output connected to the vertical input of the scope.

## NOTE

Oscilloscope connections are only valid for two-track and quarter-track models.
2. Refer to Table 5-3 and select the alignment tape for the speed and equalization curve to be checked. Set SPEED selector switch and EQualization switch appropriately.
3. Load the tape on the recorder/reproducer and apply power.
4. With the synchronous reproduce switches (two-channel models only) in the REPRO position, play the $10-\mathrm{kHz}$ signal on the tape. Adjust the aximuth of the reproduce head, using adjustment screws shown in Figure 5-6, for maximum output as seen on the vive.
Record hear TEACH so664520

$$
R C_{1}=49.9 \Omega
$$



Figure 5.19. Tape Speed Adjustments
5. Play the $5-\mathrm{kHz}$ signal on the tape and readjust azimuth slightly for less than $45^{\circ}$ of phase difference between the two channels as seen on the oscilloscope.
6. Set the synchronous reproduce switches (two-channel models) to the SYNC position and repeat steps 4 and 5 , adjusting the azimuth of the record head.
7. Reset synchronous reproduce switches to the REPRO position.

## 5-31. Reproduce Output Level Setting

The reproduce output level setting is done at the highest speed of the recorder/reproducer, $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ for the high-speed model or $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ for the lowspeed model.

1. Connect recorder/reproducer to vtvm as shown in Figure 5-17, terminating output with a 600 -ohm load.

## NOTE

Since adjustments are made through the bottom of the recorder with a test tape playing, the deck must be on its back for the following steps. To avoid damage to connectors, use blocks or other supports to prop deck up.
2. Load the appropriate Ampex test tape, part no. 31315-01 for $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ or 31325-01 for $7 \cdot 1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$. Turn on power.
3. Make the following switch settings:

SPEED selector switch to HIGH;
MONITOR switches to TAPE;
RECORD LEVEL switch to position 1;
RECORD mode switches to SAFE;
Synchronous reproduce switch(es) to REPRO;

CH 1 and CH 2 OUTPUT control to the click (preset) position;
and CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B controls to the 0 position.
4. Play the test tape and check that the vtum reads $+4 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ at both right and left channel outputs. If not, refer to Figure 5-20 for adjustment locations and adjust VR251 (for channel 1) and/or VR252 (for channel 2).
5. Stop the tape. Set synchronous reproduce switch(es) to SYNC and again play the tape.
6. Check for $+4 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ at both channel outputs. If necessary, adjust VR253 (for channel 1) and/or VR254 (for channel 2). Return switch(es) to the REPRO position.

## 5-32. VU Meter Setting

1. Set up recorder/reproducer as in steps 1 through 3 under paragraph 5-31.
2. Play the test tape and check that reading on vu meter is $0 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$. If not, adjust VR351 for channel 1 or VR352 for channel 2.
3. Set RECORD LEVEL switch to position 2 and check that vu meters read $-3 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$.
4. Set RECORD LEVEL switch to position 3 and check that vu meters read $-6 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$.
5. Adjust VR351 and/or VR352 to get the best vu reading for all three positions of the RECORD LEVEL switch.

## 5-33. Frequency Response

Frequency response is measured using a standard alignment tape that is recorded the full width of the tape. Thus, on two-track and quarter-track models, the response readings below 700 Hz are invalid. Do not attempt to correct flat response from the standard tape at low frequency. See information in paragraph 5-24 for further explanation.

1. Load the appropriate alignment tape corresponding to tape speed and type of equalization being checked. Refer to Table 5-3.
2. Connect vtvm to output connector and terminate with a 600 -ohm load.

## NOTE

Since adjustments are made through the bottom of the recorder with a test tape playing, the deck must be on its back for the following steps. To prevent damage to connectors, use blocks or other supports to prop deck up.
3. Make the following switch settings:

SPEED - as desired;
REEL hub size to match the reel being used;
MONITOR switch to TAPE;
OUTPUT control to click (preset) position;
CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B controls to 0 ;

Synchronous reproduce switches to REPRO;
Equalization switch to match equalization curve being checked.
4. Turn on power; play the tape, and check that the limits for each frequency are as shown in Table 5-6. If limits are exceeded, adjust potentiometer indicated in Table 5-7 for appropriate speed and equalization. Refer to Figure 5-20 for locations of potentiometers.
5. Set the synchronous reproduce switches to SYNC and repeat step 4. After check and adjustment, return setting to REPRO.
6. If deck being tested has a four-track head (optional item), set the $2 \mathrm{~T} / 4 \mathrm{~T}$ head switch to 4T and repeat step 4.
7. After checking frequency response for both channels, load alignment tape for other speed and repeat steps 4 through 6 . Then repeat for other equalization curve.

## 5-34. Reproduce Signal-to-Noise Ratio

1. Connect an A-weighted filter (Figure 5-16) between the output connector and the vtvm.

(BOTTOM VIEW OF UNIT - SUPPORT 日RACKET REMOVED)

| RECORD | L603/604 | BIAS TRAP |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MIX LINE | VR501/502 | RECOPD LEVEL |
| METER | VR35I/352 | METER LEVEL |
| /STB | VR353 | 24V ADJ. |
|  | VR20I/202 | IEC HIGH SPEED EQ |
| REPRD EQ | VR203/204 | IEC LOW SPEED EQ |
|  | VR205/206 | NAB LOW SPEED EQ |
|  | VR207/208 | NAB HIGH SPEED EQ |


| REPRO | VR 251/252 | REFRO LEVEL |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LINE | VR 253/254 | SEL-SYNC LEVEL |
|  | L251/252 | BIAS YRAP |
| BIAS OSC | VR551/552 | BIAS I /2 |
|  | VC551/552 | BIAS ADJ. |
| HEAD |  |  |
| SELECT | L.70I |  |
| (HEAD ASSY) |  |  |

Figure 5-20. Locations of Electrical Adjustments

Table 5-6. Frequency Response Limits

| SYNCHRONOUS/REPRODUCE <br> SWITCH SETTING | TAPE SPEED | EQUALIZATION | FREQUENCY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REPRO | $3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | NAB \& IEC | 40 Hz to $7.5 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| REPRO | $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | NAB \& IEC | 40 Hz to $100 \mathrm{~Hz}+3,-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  |  | 100 Hz to $15 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| REPRO | $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | NAB \& IEC | 40 Hz to $100 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | NAB \& IEC | 100 Hz to $18 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| SYNC | $15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ | NAB \& IEC | 100 Hz to $8 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 4 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| SYNC |  |  |  |

Table 5.7. Frequency Response Adjustment Potentiometers

| TAPE SPEED SETTING | EQUALIZATION SETTING | ADJUSTMENT POTENTIOMETER |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | CH 1 | CH 2 |
| HIGH | NAB | VR207 | VR208 |
| LOW | NAB | VR205 | VR206 |
| HIGH | IEC | VR201 | VR202 |
| LOW | IEC | VR203 | VR204 |

2. Load any blank tape in the normal manner except thread the tape so that it does not pass between the pinch roller and the capstan shaft. This will allow no tape movement.
3. Make the following switch settings:

MONITOR switch to TAPE;
EQualization switch to NAB;
OUTPUT controls to the click (preset) position;
RECORD LEVEL switch to position 1; SPEED switch to HIGH;
and synchronous reproduce switch(es) to REPRO.
4. Put the deck in play mode and read the noise level on the vtvm. Determine signal-to-noise ratio by comparing this output noise level with the standard output level of +4 dBm .

Signal-to-noise ratio equals noise level (as read on the vtvm) +4 dBm (standard output level) +4 dB (for loss through the filter). For quarter-track models, signal-to-noise ratio should be 55 dB or more; for two-track and full-track models, it should be 60 dB or more.
5. Set synchronous reproduce switches to SYNC and repeat step 4. For quarter-track models, signal-to-noise ratio should be 40 dB or more; for two-track and full-track models, it should be 45 dB or greater.
6. Upon completion of tests, return synchronous reproduce switches to the REPRO position.

## 5-35. Headphones Output Level

1. Make connection from PHONES jack on front of the recorder/reproducer to the vtvm. Attach a 10 K -ohm load.
2. Load Ampex test tape 31325-01 on the deck.
3. Make the following switch settings:

SPEED switch to $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$ (HIGH on lowspeed models or LOW on high-speed models);
MONITOR switch to TAPE;
OUTPUT controls to the click (preset) position.
4. Put the recorder/reproducer in play mode and check that the output level as seen on the vtvm is 0.8 volt $\pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$.

## NOTE

The vu meters will indicate 0 vu at this time.

## 5-36. Monitor Performance Checks

5.37. LINE Input Level Check. Check monitor performance with a line input as follows:

1. Make the following switch settings:

MIC/LINE switch (on rear connector panel) to LINE;
MONITOR switch to INPUT;
CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B input controls to maximum (fully clockwise);
MASTER RECORD control to maximum (fully clockwise);
RECORD LEVEL switch to position 1.
2. Using the oscillator and attenuator, connect a $400-\mathrm{Hz}_{,}-16 \mathrm{~dB}$ signal to the INPUT connectors CHANNEL 1A and CHANNEL 1B.
3. Note the reading on the vu meter. Level should be $0 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$.
4. Switch the RECORD LEVEL switch to position 2 and change the level of the input signal to -13 dB . Again check that the vu meter reads $0 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$.
5. Set the RECORD LEVEL switch to position 3 and change the level of the input signal
to -10 dB . The vu meter should again read $0 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$.
6. Connect the input signal to CHANNEL 2A and CHANNEL 2B. Set the signal level to -16 dB and the RECORD LEVEL switch to position 1. Check that the vu meter again reads $0 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$.
7. Repeat steps 4 and 5 with the input signal connected to the channel 2 inputs.

5-38. MIC Input Level Check. Check monitor performance with a MIC input as follows:

1. Make the following switch settings:

MIC/LINE switch to MIC;
MONITOR switch to INPUT;
MASTER RECORD control to maximum;
RECORD LEVEL switch to position 1; MIC ATT switches to 0 .
2. Connect a $400-\mathrm{Hz},-76-\mathrm{dB}$ level signal to CHANNEL 1 A and CHANNEL 1 B input connectors.
3. With CHANNEL 1A input control in the maximum position and CHANNEL 1B input control in the minimum position, verify that the vu meter reads $0 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$.
4. Set CHANNEL 1A input control to minimum and CHANNEL 18 input control to maximum and again verify that the vu meter reads $0 \mathrm{vu} \pm 1 \mathrm{vu}$.
5. Change the level of the input signal to -56 dB and set the MIC ATT switches to 20 dB and repeat steps 3 and 4.
6. Connect the input signal to CHANNEL 2A and CHANNEL $2 B$ input connectors, set the MIC ATT switches to 0 , and change the input signal to -76 dB .
7. Repeat steps 3 through 5 for channel 2 inputs, using the CHANNEL 2A and CHANNEL 2B input controls. After the test, reset MIC/LINE switches to LINE and MIC ATT switches to 0 .

## 5-39. Record Adjustments

Refer to Figure 5-20 for test point and adjustment locations.

## NOTE

Since the following adjustments are made through the bottom of the deck with a tape playing, the recorder must be on its back. For paragraphs 5-41 through 5-43, connections are made to output and/or input jacks on the rear connector panel. To avoid damage to connectors, use blocks or other supports to prop deck.

5-40. Bias Trap Adjustment (Record). Adjust record bias trap as follows:

1. Load a blank 3M No. 250 tape on the recorder/reproducer.
2. Make the following switch settings:

RECORD BIAS to position 3;
RECORD EQ to position 3;
RECORD LEVEL to position 1;
CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B controls to minimum;
MASTER RECORD control to minimum; RECORD READY/SAFE switches to READY.
3. For channel 1 measurement, connect a vtvm to test point TP601 and ground.
4. Simultaneously press RECORD and PLAY buttons to initiate record mode.
5. Adjust L603 for minimum reading on the vtvm.
6. For two-track and quarter-track models, to adjust channel 2, connect vtvm to TP602 and ground and repeat steps 4 and 5 , adjusting L604 to achieve minimum reading.

5-41. Bias Trap Adjustment (Reproduce). Adjust reproduce bias trap as follows.

1. With same conditions as in steps 1 and 2 in paragraph 5-40, and the MONITOR switch in the TAPE position, connect vtvm to channel 1 OUTPUT connector. Load the output with a 600 -ohm load.
2. Simultaneously press PLAY and RECORD buttons to initiate record mode.
3. Adjust L251 for minimum output level.
4. Connect vtvm to channel 2 OUTPUT connector and repeat steps 2 and 3, adjusting L252.

5-42. Bias Setting Adjustment (Position 3). The following procedure to adjust bias setting for position 3 setting must be performed after the bias trap adjustments. Proceed as follows:

1. With the same conditions as in paragraph 5-41, make the following switch settings:

MONITOR switch to TAPE;
SPEED switch to HIGH;
RECORD LEVEL to position 1;
CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B controls to maximum;
MASTER RECORD control to maximum;
OUTPUT control to the click (preset) position.
2. Using oscillator and attenuator, connect a $7-\mathrm{kHz},-16-\mathrm{dB}$ signal to the CHANNEL 1A and CHANNEL 2A input jacks.
3. Simultaneously press PLAY and RECORD to initiate record mode.
4. Reduce CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 controls so that the vu meters read -6 vu .
5. Turn VC551 (for channel 1) or VC552 (for channel 2) fully counterclockwise. Then adjust slowly clockwise until the level on the vtvm rises to a peak at 7 kHz ; continue rotating in a clockwise direction until reading decreases by 2 dB from the peak level. Adjust for both channels.

5-43. Record Level Set. Set record level as follows:

1. With the same conditions as in paragraph 5-42, change the input signal to $400 \mathrm{~Hz},-10 \mathrm{~dB}$ and connect this signal to the CHANNEL 1A and CHANNEL 2A input connectors.
2. Press the PLAY and RECORD buttons simultaneously to initiate record mode.
3. With the MONITOR switch set to INPUT, adjust CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 controls for 0 vu on the vu meters.
4. Set the MONITOR switch to the TAPE position and adjust VR501 (for channel 1) and then VR502 (for channel 2) to get a reading on the vtvm of +4 dBm at the output connectors.

## 5-44. Frequency Response Adjustments

Refer to Figure 5-20 for adjustment locations.

## NOTE

Since the adjustments for paragraphs 5-45 through 5-47 are made through the bottom of the recorder with a tape playing, the deck must be on its back. To avoid damage to connectors to rear panel, use blocks or other supports to elevate deck.

5-45. Bias Setting at Position 3. Perform the following procedure to adjust frequency response with RECORD BIAS set at position 3. Test must be performed at both speeds of the unit.

1. Connect oscillator and attenuator to input connectors and a vtvm to the output connectors of the recorder/reproducer.
2. Load a blank 3 M No. 250 tape on the recorder/ reproducer.
3. Make the following switch settings:

SPEED switch to HIGH;
EQualization switch to NAB or IEC (whichever desired);
RECORD BIAS to position 3;
RECORD EQ switch to position 3;
RECORD LEVEL switch to position 1;
READY/SAFE switch to READY.
4. With the input signal set for -10 dB , set the MONITOR switch to INPUT and adjust input so vtvm reads at a convenient point on the scale.
5. Set MONITOR switch to TAPE and simultaneously press the PLAY and RECORD buttons to put the unit into the record mode.
6. Sweep the signal frequency over the specific range for the speed being checked:
$3-3 / 4 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}-40 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 7.5 kHz ;
$7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}-40 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 15 kHz ;
$15 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}-40 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 18 kHz .
7. Watch the vtvm and check that the frequency response is within tolerance of the specified frequency range (see Table 5-6). If necessary, adjust VC551 (for channel 1) or VC552 (for channel 2).
8. Set the SPEED switch to LOW and repeat steps 5 through 7.

5-46. Bias Setting at Position 2. Adjust frequency response as follows:

1. With the same connections as in paragraph $5-45$, load an Ampex No. 456 test tape on the deck.
2. Make the following switch settings:

SPEED to HIGH;
RECORD BIAS to position 2;
RECORD EQ to position 1;
RECORD LEVEL to position 1;
All other settings remain the same.
NOTE
In the following step, do not adjust VC551 or VC552.
3. Perform steps 4 through 8 under paragraph $5-45$, adjusting VR552, if necessary.
4. Load an Ampex No. 406 tape on the deck and set the RECORD EQ switch to position 2.

NOTE
In the following step, do not adjust VC551 or VC552.
5. Again repeat steps 4 through 8 of paragraph $5-45$ to confirm that output meets specifications. However, there is no adjustment.

5-47. Bias Setting at Position 1. Adjust frequency response as follows:

1. With the same connections as above, load an Ampex No. 641 tape on the deck.
2. Make the following switch settings:

RECORD BIAS switch to position 1; RECORD EQ switch to position 1; RECORD LEVEL switch to position 1; SPEED switch to HIGH.

NOTE
In the following step, do not adjust VC551 or VC55?.
3. Perform steps 4 through 8 under paragraph $5-45$, adjusting VR551, if necessary, to get the specified frequency response.

5-48. Dummy Coil Adjustment. On two-track and quarter-track models only, use dummy coil to adjust frequency response as follows:

1. With Ampex No. 641 tape still on the recorder, and settings the same as in paragraph 5-47, set the RECORD READY/SAFE switch for channel 2 to the SAFE position and the SPEED switch to HIGH.
2. Repeat steps 4 through 8 under paragraph 5-45, but DO NOT touch VC551, VC552, VR551, or VR552. If adjustment is necessary. proceed as follows:
a. Refer to paragraph 5-21, step 1, for removal of head housing cover.
b. Adjust L701 dummy coil on the head assembly (see Figure 5-21) to get specified response. Note that there will be an output on channel 1 only.

## 5-49. Overall Signal-to-Noise Ratio

1. Connect an $A$ weighted filter (Figure 5-16) between the output connectors and the vtvm.
2. Load a blank Ampex No. 456 tape on the recorder/reproducer.
3. Make the following switch settings:

RECORD BIAS switch to position 2;
SPEED selector switch to HIGH:
MASTER RECORD to minimum (fully counterclockwise);
CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B controls to minimum (fully counterclockwise);
READY/SAFE switches to READY;
Digital Counter to 0000 for a reference point.
All other switches remain as previously set.
4. Disconnect the input signal.
5. Press RECORD and PLAY buttons simultaneously to initiate record mode.
6. Record for approximately 30 seconds; then press STOP button followed by FAST RWD to rewind tape to the beginning of the "no signal" recording ( 0000 on Digital Counter).
7. Press PLAY button and read the output level on the vtvm. Determine signal-to-noise ratio by the formula: Signal-to-noise ratio $=$ noise (as read on vtvm) +4 dBm (standard output


Figure 5-21. L 701 Dummy Coil
level) +4 dB (for filter loss). This ratio should be 55 dB or greater for quarter-track models and 60 dB or greater for two-track and fulltrack models.

## 5-50. Distortion Check

1. Connect a distortion meter to the output connectors of the recorder/reproducer.
2. Load a blank Ampex No. 456 tape on the machine.
3. Make the following switch settings:

RECORD BIAS switch to position 2;
RECORD EQ switch to position 1; OUTPUT control to the click position; READY/SAFE switches to READY; MONITOR switch to INPUT; MASTER RECORD control to maximum.
4. Connect a $400-\mathrm{Hz},-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ signal from the oscillator and attenuator to the input connectors.
5. Adjust CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B input controls for 0 vu on the vu meters.
6. Simultaneously press PLAY and RECORD to record the input signal for several seconds. Then rewind the tape to the beginning of the recording.
7. Set the MONITOR switch(es) to TAPE and play the tape.
8. Read the output on the distortion meter. Third harmonic distortion should be $0.3 \%$ or less.

## 5-51. Erasure

1. Load a blank Ampex No. 456 tape on the recorder/reproducer. Reset the Digital Counter to 0000.
2. Make the following switch settings:

Both RECORD READY/SAFE switches to READY;
CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL 2 A/B input controls to maximum;
MASTER RECORD control to maximum.
3. Set the-oscillator and attenuator to apply a $400-\mathrm{Hz},-6 \mathrm{~dB}$ level signal to the input
connectors. Connect a vtvm to the output connectors.
4. Simultaneously press PLAY and RECORD to begin recording.
5. While recording, monitor the tape signal at the output connectors by reading the vtvm to ensure that the output level is +10 dB . If necessary, adjust the signal from the oscillator to get the +10 dB level at the output connectors. Record this signal for a minute or two.
6. Press STOP button. Then rewind the tape to about half way through the recorded portion of the tape. Again press STOP.
7. Remove the input signal; set the CHANNEL 1 and CHANNEL $2 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ input controls to minimum and the MASTER RECORD control to minimum.
8. Again press PLAY and RECORD simultaneously and erase tape by recording through the previously-recorded section with no input signal.
9. Rewind the tape all the way back to the 0000 location.
10. Connect a wave analyzer to the output connector. Press PLAY button and compare the level on the vtvm from the original $400-\mathrm{Hz}$ signal recording with the level from the "no signal" recording. The level difference should be 70 dB or greater.
11. If level difference is below this specification, check erase head for proper alignment as explained under paragraph 5-11. Also check filter loss and tuning for possible problem.

## 5-52. Crosstalk

This check is applicable only on two-channel (twotrack or quarter-track) models.

## NOTE

The tape used for this test should be bulk erased prior to performing the test, as any residual signal may affect the measurement.

1. Thread a blank tape on the recorder/reproducer.
2. Make the following switch settings:

READY/SAFE switch for channel 2 to the SAFE position;
READY/SAFE switch for channel 1 to the READY position;
CHANNEL 1 A/B input control to maximum; MASTER RECORD control for channel 1 to maximum;
RECORD BIAS, RECORD EQ, and RECORD LEVEL switches to match the type of tape being used.
3. Using an oscillator and attenuator, as in previous tests, apply a $1-\mathrm{kHz},-10-\mathrm{dBm}$ signal to the input connector for channel 1.
4. Press RECORD and PLAY buttons simultaneously to begin recording on channel 1. Record for a short while, then rewind the tape to the beginning of this recording.
5. Adjust the CHANNEL 1 control for 0 vu on the vu meter.
6. Connect a wave analyzer to the output connector.
7. Play the tape back (through the wave analyzer). First measure the output of channel 1 to get a level reference. Then measure the output of channel 2. The difference between the two channels should be 50 dB or greater on two-track models and 55 dB or greater on quarter-track models.

## 5-53. REPLACEMENT OF PARTS

CAUTION
be sure to unplug power cord from AC OUTLET PRIOR TO REMOVING OR REPLACING ANY PARTS.

## 5-54. Head Assembly and Head Replacement

All three (or four, when optional head is ordered as an accessory) heads make up the head assembly.

To replace an individual head, it is necessary to first remove the whole head assembly from the recorder/reproducer, and then remove the individual head from the head assembly. Remove and replace head and head assembly as follows:

1. Remove head housing by removing one screw and washer from each side (see Figure $5-22)$; then gently remove housing.
2. With rear center panel removed, reach through the rear of the machine and remove the three connectors mounted on the rear of the head assembly (shown in Figure 5-23).
3. Remove four mounting screws that hold head assembly on the front of the deck (Figure 5-22). Take care that two upper screws do not drop into machine.
4. Lift off head assembly.
5. To remove shield case from head, refer to Figure 5-24 and loosen A screws from the rear plate of the head assembly. Then remove two small $B$ screws from the top of the head and slide off shield case $C$.
6. To replace a single head, a nut driver is required. Remove the two D nuts (shown in Figure 5-24) on the defective head through the access hole provided. This releases the head from the mounting plate.
7. After replacing head, reassemble head assembly in reverse order of disassembly. Be sure to replace shield case and tighten A screws on the rear of the head assembly plate, and attach head assembly connectors through the rear of the machine. Replace head housing using screws and washers removed in step 1.
8. After head assembly is replaced, perform head alignment procedures. First perform Coarse Head Adjustment, paragraph 5-11; then perform Head Reproduce Alignment procedure, paragraph 5-30.


Figure 5-22. Head Assembly Removal


Figure 5-23. Head Assembly Connectors

5-55. Capstan Motor Replacement

1. Ensure that ac cord is unplugged from the power source, rear panels are removed from the recorder/reproducer, and rear connector panel has been moved aside.
2. On capstan motor assembly, unplug connector CN901 (see Figure 5-19).
3. Refer to Figure $5-25$ and unscrew the three $A$ screws that hold the capstan motor.


Figure 5-24. Head Disassembly
4. Gently pull out the capstan motor. Use care not to lose the dust cap on the capstan shaft on the front of the deck.
5. Install replacement capstan motor assembly in reverse order.

5-56. Replacement Capstan Motor with Different Speed. Two types of capstan motors are available; the high-speed model and the low-speed model. After installing a capstan motor assembly of different speed than the original, proceed as follows:

1. If replacing low-speed model with a highspeed model, proceed to step 2. If replacing a high-speed motor assembly with a lowspeed motor assembly, the diameter of the capstan shaft on the new assembly will be smaller than the diameter of the capstan shaft of the high-speed motor assembly. Therefore, it is necessary to reposition the pinch roller solenoid on the mounting bracket to its lowermost position. Proceed as follows:
a. Loosen the three mounting screws shown in Figure 5-9 and, if necessary, the adjustment screw (Figure 5-10).
b. Push the solenoid toward the bottom of the deck (toward the PWAs) as far as it will go.
c. Retighten all screws and proceed to step 2.
2. Perform the check and adjustment for pinch roller pressure, paragraph 5-12.
3. On the reproduce PWA, connect jumper resistor RS207 to the high or low position to match the speed of the new motor assembly.
4. Perform the Tape Speed Adjustment, paragraph 5-29.
5. Perform the Wow and Flutter check, paragraph 5-22.
6. Refer to Frequency Response procedure, paragraph 5-33, to recheck equalization for new speeds selected, and readjust if necessary.

## 5-57. Reel Table Replacement and Height Adjustment

1. Refer to Figure 5-26 and remove three screws from the front of the reel table. Pull off reel table.


Figure 5-25. Capstan Motor Removal
2. Replace reel table using three screws removed in step 1.
3. Load a reel of tape on the machine to check height adjustment.
4. Turn on power and place machine in play mode. If tape rubs on either flange of the reel during tape movement, the reel height must be adjusted as follows:
a. Turn off power and remove applicable (left or right) side of panel if necessary.
b. Refer to Figure 5-27, reach screwdriver through side of machine, and loosen the two Allen setscrews shown in the figure.
c. Move the reel table in or out to adjust height.


Figure 5-26. Reel Table Removal
d. Tighten setscrews and run the tape to check the adjustment.

## 5-58. Reel Motor Replacement

1. Remove reel table as described in paragraph 5-57.
2. Through the front access hole under the reel table, remove the four screws holding the reel motor assembly. Screws are marked A in Figure 5-28.


Figure 5-27. Reel Height Adjustment
3. Unplug reel motor connector (CN106 on takeup reel or CN 105 on supply reel).
4. Unsolder the two wires connected to the brake solenoid. Note the colors of the wires for later resoldering to the replacement motor assembly brake solenoid.
5. Remove reel motor assembly with brake solenoid and replace with néw assembly.
6. Install new reel motor assembly in reverse order of removal.
7. Perform brake torque check, paragraph 5-18.

## 5-59. TROUBLESHOOTING

Figure 5-29 is a troubleshooting flow chart for the ATR-700, included as an aid in corrective maintenance.


Figure 5-28. Reel Motor Assembly Removal

## SECTION 6 PARTS LISTS AND SCHEMATICS

This section of the manual provides parts lists, assembly drawings and schematic diagrams for the ATR-700 Recorder/Reproducer.

## NOTE

In Section 6, refarence to 4 -track configuration applies to $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ track versions.

## LIST OF ASSEMBLIES AND SCHEMATICS



## LIST OF ASSEMBLIES AND SCHEMATICS (Continued)

TITLE ASSEMBLY NO. PAGE NO.
Amplifier Section (Continued)
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Record Amplifier Schematic ..... 1418964 ..... 6-77
Lever Switch Board PWA B ..... 1418991 ..... 6-79
Lever Switch Board Schematic ..... 1418969 ..... 8-81
Lever Switch Board PWA C ..... 1418974 ..... 6-83
Lever Switch Board Schematic (See page 6-81) . . . . . . . . 1418969
Trim and Cabinet Assembly. ..... 1418953 ..... 6.84
Remote Control Assembly Schematic ..... 1418949 ..... 6.87
Interconnect Diagram ..... 1418948 ..... 6-89

## METRIC HARDWARE CODING LIST

All screws conform to International Standards Organization (ISO) standards, and have cross-recessed heads, unless otherwise noted. ISO screws have the head inscribed with a point as in the figure below.


|  | $\cos \theta$ | Full Name | Type |  | code | Full Name | Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MACHINE SCREW | R | Fiound Head Screw | $8=$ | TAPPING SCREW | BTA | Binding Head Tapping Screw( A Type) | (3). m (17115 |
|  | P | Pan Head Screw | (i) $-\infty$ |  | BTE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Binding Head } \\ & \text { Tapping Screw(B Type) } \end{aligned}$ | (8) |
|  | $T$ | Siove Head Serew <br> (Truss) | $(x) \longrightarrow$ |  | RTA | Round Head Tapping Screw(A Type) | (8) mimb |
|  | B | Binding Head Screw | (1) $\longrightarrow$ |  | RTE | Round Head <br> Tapping Screw(B Type) | 8 mini |
|  | F | Flat Countersunk Head Screw | $\widehat{6}$ | SE TSCREW | SF | Hex Socket Setscrew (Flat Point) | $\bigcirc \square$ |
|  | 0 | Oval Countersunk Head Screw | R-m |  | SC | Hex Socke: <br> Selscrew(Cup Poini) | $\bigcirc$ |
| WOOD SCREW | RW | Round Head Wond Screw | $8 \square$ |  | SS | Slofted Socket <br> Sctscrevi(Flal Point) | $\boxtimes \square$ |
|  | FW | Flat Countersunk Wood Screw | x) | WASHER | E | E-Ring (Retainıng Washer) | 50 |
|  | OW | Oval Countersunin Wood Screw | (6) |  | $w$ | Flat Washer (Plan) | (0) |
| SEMS SCAE W | BSA | Binding Head SEMS Screw(A Type) |  |  | SW | Lock Washer (Spring) | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | BSE | Binding Head SEMS Screw( 8 Type) |  |  | LWI | Lock Washer (Internal Teeth) | nin |
|  | BSF | Binding Mead SEMS Screw(F Type) | (4) |  | LWE | Lock Washer <br> (Exlernal Teeth) | NOTS |
|  | PSA | Pan Head SEMS Screw(A Type) | $80$ |  | TW | Trim Washer (Countersunk) | (0) |
|  | PSB | Pan Head SEMS Screw(B Type) |  | NUT | $\mathbf{N}$ | Hex Nut | (-) |


| ITEM NO. | AMPEX <br> PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418950-01 1418950.02 $1418950-03$ $1418950-04$ 1418950.05 $1418950-06$ |  | CENTEA BASESECTION. 4 TRACK, 3-1/2-7 IN/S CENTER BASE SECTION, 2 TRACK, 3-1/2-7 IN/S CENTER BASE SECTION, FULL TRACK, 3-1/2-7 IN/S CENTER BASE SECTION, 4 TRACK, 7-1/2-15 IN/S CENTER BASE SECTION, 2 TRACK, 7-1/2-15IN/S CENTER EASE SECTION, FULL TRACK, 7-1/2-15 IN/S |  |
| 1 | 809.180 |  | NAMEPLATE | A 5052P T=2 |
| 2 | 809.179 |  | HOUSING. HEAD | ADC-12 |
| 3 |  |  | SCREW, $P$ | M2X4 (BLK) |
| 4 |  |  | WASHER, POLY SCREW, | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \phi \times 5 \phi \times 0.25 T \\ & M 3 \times 10(B L K) \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | 809.183 |  | PLUG, DUMMY, RUBBER |  |
| 7 | 809-178 |  | HOUSING, BASE | ADC-12 |
| 8 |  |  | SCREW, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | M4×6 |
| 9 | 809.181 |  | CUSHION, RUBBER |  |
| 10 | 809.182 |  | SPRING. CLICK | SWPA |
| 11 |  |  | SCREW, E | M3X6 (BLK) |
| 12 | 809-066 |  | STUD, HEAD HOUSING |  |
| 13 | 809-317 |  | ANTISPOILER |  |
| 14 |  |  | SCREW, B | M3X6 (BLK) |
| 15 | 809.321 |  | PLATESPOILER |  |
| 16 | 809.095 |  | CAP A |  |
| 17 | $809-094$ |  | LEFT ASSEMBLY, TENSION ARM |  |
| 18 |  |  | SCREW, P | M $2 \times 4$ |
| 19 |  |  | WASHER. SPRING | 2ф |
| 20 | 809.138 |  | 日RACKET. HEAD SELECT |  |
| 21 | 809-144 |  | COVER, SW, 4T, $2 T$ |  |
| 22 | 809.318 |  | HEADSELECT PWA. 4T |  |
| 22 | 809-319 |  | HEAD SELECT PWA. 2T |  |
| 22 | 809-320 |  | HEAD SELECT PWA, FT |  |
| 23 | 1418998-01 |  | HEAD ASSY, 4T |  |
| 23 | 1418997-01 |  | HEAD ASSY, 2T |  |
| 23 | 1418996.01 |  | HEAD ASSY, FT |  |
| 24 | 809.120 |  | Plate. erase head |  |
| 25 | 809-131 |  | HEAD, ERASE, 4T-2CH |  |
| 25 | 809.130 |  | HEAD. ERASE, 2T-2CH |  |
| 25 | 809.132 |  | HEAD. ERASE. FT |  |
| 26 |  |  | WASHER | $2 \phi$ |
| 27 |  |  | NUT | $M_{2}$ |
| 28 | $809.133$ |  | SPACER, ERASE HEAD |  |
| 29 | $809-128$ |  | HEAD, RECORD, 4T-2CH |  |
| 29 | 809-127 |  | HEAD, RECORD, 2T.2CH |  |
| 29 | 809.129 |  | HEAD, AECORD, FT |  |
| 30 |  |  | WASHER | 20 |
| 31 32 |  |  | NUT PLATE HEAD | M2 |
| 32 | 809.117 |  | PLATE, HEAD |  |
| 33 34 | 809.118 |  | SPRING, HEADE |  |
| 34 35 |  |  | SCAEW, B | M3X11 (NI) |
| 35 35 | 809.125 809.124 |  | HEAD, REPRODUCE, 4T-2CH |  |
| 35 | 809.126 |  | HEAD, REPRODUCE, FT |  |
| 36 | 809.116 |  | BRACKET, HEAD PLATE |  |
| 37 38 | 809-119 |  | SHIELD. HEAD |  |
| 38 |  |  | SCREW, B | M $2 \times 5$ (NI) |
| 40 | 809.121 |  | SCREW, B <br> SPRING. HEADADJ | M3 $\times 10$ (NI) |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ITEM } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | AMPEX PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | 809-122 |  | TAPE GUIDE, B | 10¢ |
| 42 | 809-123 |  | TAPE GUIDE, C | $3 ¢$ |
| 43 |  |  | SCREW, F | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 44 |  |  | SCREW, 旦 | M3×6 (NI) |
| 45 | 809.115 |  | plate, head base |  |
| 46 |  |  | SCREW, B | M4×6 (BLK) |
| 47 | 809-102 |  | DRIVE ROLLER ASSY |  |
| 48 |  |  | WASHER, POLY | 5¢ $\times 8 \phi \times 0.5 T$ |
| 49 | 809.104 |  | RING. TENSION ARM ASSY |  |
| 51 | 809-103 |  | TENSION ARM R ASSY |  |
| 52 |  |  | SCREW, P | M $2 \times 6$ (NI) |
| 53 |  |  | WASHER, SPRING |  |
| 54 |  |  | SCREW. PSA | M $4 \times 10$ |
| 55 | 809-106 |  | PULLEY DRIVE ROLLEA ASSY. 3-1/2-7 IN/S |  |
| 55 | 809-105 |  | PULLEY DRIVE ROLLER ASSY, 7-1/2-15 IN/S |  |
| 56 |  |  | SCREW, SC | M $3 \times 4$ |
| 57 | 809.108 |  | PULLEY DRIVEROLLER L |  |
| 57 | 809-107 |  | PULLEY DRIVERCLLER |  |
| 58 | 809.109 |  | MAGNET |  |
| 59 | 809-110 |  | O-RING |  |
| 60 | 809-322 |  | HOUSING, CONNECTOR, 10P | MOLEX 5051 10 (BLK) |
| 61 | 809.009 |  | HOUSING, CONNECTOR, 5P | MOLEX 5051-5 |
| 62 | 809.021 |  | HOUSING, CONNECTOR, 10P | MOLEX 5051. 10 |
| 63 | 809-065 |  | BASE. CENTER MOUNTING | ADC-12 |
| 64 |  |  | SCREW. PSA | M $4 \times 10$ |
| 65 | 809-093 |  | IMPEDANCE ROLLER ASSY |  |
| 66 | 809-100 |  | SPACER, IMPEDANCE |  |
| 67 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M $4 \times 10$ |
| 68 |  |  | WASHER | $4 \phi \times 15 \phi \times 1 T$ |
| 69 |  |  | LUG |  |
| 70 |  |  | SCREW. | M4×25 |
| 71 | 809.101 |  | HOOK, SPRING T |  |
| 72 |  |  | ERING | 2ф |
| 73 | 809.098 |  | RING. DAMPER |  |
| 74 | 809.096 |  | ARM, DAMPER |  |
| 75 | 809.097 |  | STOPPER |  |
| 76 |  |  | WASHER, SPRING | 2ф |
| 77 |  |  | SCREW, P | M $2 \times 4$ |
| 78 | 809.099 |  | IMPEDANCE WHEEL |  |
| 79 |  |  | SCREW, SC | M4×6 |
| 80 |  |  | SCREW. PSE | M3x6 |
| 81 | '809-010 |  | TERMINAL. CONNECTOR | MOLEX 2759 TL |
| 82 | 809.312 |  | BELT, COUNTEF, 3 1/2-7 INS |  |
| 82 | $809-038$ |  | BELT, COUNTER. 7 1/2-15 INS |  |
| 83 | 1418989-01 |  | REWIND STOP UNIT PWA |  |
| 84 | 809-150 |  | SWITCH, PUSH |  |
| 85 | 809-161 |  | BUTTON, SWITCH |  |
| 86 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 87 | 809.111 |  | BRACKET, COUNTER |  |
| 88 |  |  | SCREW, BSA | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 89 |  |  | CLIP, HARNESS | $3 ¢$ |
| 90 | 809-112 |  | COUNTER, INDEX |  |
| 91 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 92 | 809-114 |  | DIRECT DRIVE CAPSTAN MOTOA |  |
|  |  |  | ASSEMBLY, LOW, 3-3/4 - 7-1/2 INS |  |


| ITEM NO. | AMPEX PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 92 | 809-113 |  | DIRECT DRIVE CAPSTAN MOTOR ASSEMBLY HIGH, 7 1/2-15 INS |  |
| 94 |  |  | SCREW, ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | M4×12 |
| 95 |  |  | WASHER, LWE | $4 \Phi$ |
| 96 | 809-158 |  | CONNECTOR, HOUSING, 11 PIN |  |
| 97 | 809-077 |  | ARM, ACTUATING |  |
| 98 | 809-076 |  | SPAING, PRESSURE |  |
| 99 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M3 $\times 8$ |
| 100 | 809-075 |  | ARM, SOLENOID |  |
| 101 |  |  | SCREW. SC | M4×6 |
| 102 | 809-092 |  | SPRING, TENSION |  |
| 103 |  |  | WASHER, PQLY | $9 \phi \times 12 \phi \times 0.5 \tau$ |
| 104 | 809.086 |  | SPRING. LIFTER |  |
| 105 | 809-071 |  | SPACER, $3 \times 7$ |  |
| 106 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M3×6 |
| 107 | 809.078 |  | SPRING, PINCH ROLLER |  |
| 108 | 809.083 |  | LINK, SOLENOID |  |
| 109 | 809.088 |  | SOLENOID. PLUNGER B |  |
| 110 | 809.089 |  | PIN, PLUNGER |  |
| 111 |  |  | E RING | 3¢ |
| 112 |  |  | SCREW, PSE | M3X8 |
| 113 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 114 | 809-031 |  | DIODE | V06E |
| 115 | 809.079 |  | SOLENOID |  |
| 116 | 809.082 |  | DAMPER, SOLENOID |  |
| 117 |  |  | SCREW. PSA | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 119 | 809.080 |  | PLATE, CUE SOLENOID |  |
| 120 | 809.081 |  | LINK, CUE |  |
| 121 | 809.313 |  | SPRING, CUE RETURN |  |
| 122 | 809.091 |  | LEVER, CUE |  |
| 123 | 809.084 |  | SPRING, LINK |  |
| 124 | 809.070 |  | SPACER, $3 \times 3$ |  |
| 125 |  |  | LUG | 3¢ |
| 126 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 127 | 809.085 |  | ARM, TAPE LIFTER A |  |
| 128 | 809.087 |  | ARM. TAPE LIFTER B |  |
| 129 |  |  | WASHER, POLY | $4 \phi \times 6.5 \phi \times 0.5 \tau$ |
| 130 |  |  | ERING | 3¢ |
| 131 | 809.090 |  | ARM, CUE |  |
| 132 | 809.067 |  | HOOK STUD A |  |
| 133 | 809.072 |  | SHIELD, MOTOR, PE |  |
| 134 |  |  | SCAEW, PSB | - M3 $\times 6$ |
| 135 | 809.069 |  | STUD, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 136 | 809.068 |  | STUD, A |  |
| 137 |  |  | SCREW, F | M2.6×6 |
| 138 139 | $1418985-01$ 809.314 |  | SWITCH BOARD A PWA日RACKET, SW BOARD |  |
| 139 140 | 809.314 809.315 |  | BRACKET, SW BOARD LED ASSEMBLYA |  |
| 141 |  |  | WASHER | $30 \times 6 \Phi \times 0.5 \tau$ |
| 142 | 809.041 |  | 日RACKET, SWITCH A |  |
| 143 | 809.176 |  | KNOB, LEVEASW (ABS) |  |
| 144 | 809-043 |  | PANEL, CONTROL |  |
| 145 | 809-044 |  | END CAP (ABS) |  |
| 146 | 809.042 |  | DAMPER, CUE SCREW, B | M4 X8 |




Assembly No. 1418950. Center Base Section (Sheet 1 of 2)


Assembly No. 1418950. Center Base Section (Sheet 2 of 2)

| ITEM NO. | AMPEX <br> PART NO. | REFERENCE <br> NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDECNO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418989.01 |  | REWIND STOP UNIT PWA (NHA 1418950) |  |
| 1 | 809-303 | O161.162 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 2 | 066-665 | R161,163 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $1 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 3 | 066.849 | R162,R164 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 100K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 4 | 066.830 | R165 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 10K. $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 5 | 809-281 | C161 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 0.47 MFD, 50 V |  |
| 6 | 809-279 | C162 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, 0.033 MFD. $50 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \%$ |  |
| 7 | 809-274 | C163 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC, $0.01 \mathrm{MFD}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 8 | 809.160 | S181 | SWITCH. PUSH |  |
| 9 | . 1418967 |  | SCHEMATIC |  |







Schematic No. 1418968. Switch Board A



Assembly No. 1418945 Key Switch PWA


NOTES

1. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS, 50V
2. ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, I/4 WATT,5\%

Schematic No. 1418962 . Key Switch



Assembly No. 1418941 Control Unit PWA

| ITEM NO. | AMPEX PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PARTNO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1418992-01 \\ & 1418992-02 \\ & 1418992-03 \end{aligned}$ |  | HEAD SELECT PWA, 4 TRACK HEAD SELECT PWA, 2 TRACK HEAD SELECT PWA, FULL TRACK |  |
| 1 | 066-665 | R701.702 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $4 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%, 2$ TRACK - HI |  |
| 2 | 066-689 | R701,702 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $2.2 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%, 4$ TRACK - LO |  |
| 3 | 809-276 | C701,702 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, 0.018 MFD, $50 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%-$ 2T HI - 4 T LO. 2 AND 4 TRACK |  |
| 4 | 809-140 | L701 | COIL, DUMMY. 3 MH. 2 AND 4 TRACK |  |
| 5 | 809-139 | S701,702 | SVYITCH, SLIDE, 8P-2, 2 AND 4 TRACK | A LPS SSP-082(NS) |
| 6 | 809.141 | CN701P | CONNECTOR, WAFER (BLK) | MOLEX 5046-10 ( BLK ) |
| 7 | 809-143 | CN 702 | CONNECTOR, WAFER | MOLEX 5046-5 |
| 8 | 809-142 | CN703 | CONNECTOR, WAFER | MOLEX 5046.10 |
| 9 | 1418960 |  | SCHEMATIC, 4 TRACK $/ 2$ TRACK |  |
| 10 | 1418959 |  | SCHEMATIC, FULLTRACK |  |
| 11 | 066.924 | R701,702 | RESISTOR, CAPBON, 1.5K, $5 \%, 4$ TRACK - HI |  |
| 12 | 809.275 | C701.702 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, 0.015 MFD, 50V, 5\%, 4 TRACK - HI |  |
| 13 | 809-277 | C701,702 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, 0.022 MFD. 50V, 5\%, 2 TRACK - LO |  |



| * SPEED | HIGH SPEED MOOEI |  | LOW SPEED MOOEL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 T | 4 T | 2 T | 4 T |
| R701,R702 | IK | 1.5 K | 2.2 K | 1 K |
| $\mathrm{C} 701 . \mathrm{C} 702$ | 0.018 | .015 | .022 | 0018 |

NOTES
I. All CAPACITOR VAUES ARE IN MICROFARADS, zOV
2. ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, I/4 WATT, $5 \%$

Schematic No. 1418960. Head Select PWA, 4 Track/2 Track


Schematic No. 1418959. Head Select PWA, Full Track


Schematic No. 1418958. Capstan Motor

| ITEM NO. | AMPEX PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418951-01 |  | LOWEA MAIN CHASSIS |  |
| 1 | 809.033 |  | DAUM 日fAKE |  |
| 2 |  |  | SCREW, SF | M4×6 |
| 3 | 809-027 |  | BRAKE, FELT |  |
| 4 | 809-025 |  | BRAKE BAND ASSEMBLY R |  |
| 5 |  |  | SCAEW, PSA | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 6 | 809.028 |  | RETAINER, ERAKE SHAPING |  |
| 7 |  |  | SCREW, $\boldsymbol{B}$ | M3 $\times 20$ |
| 8 | 809.029 |  | SPACER, 日fAKE RETAINER |  |
| 9 | 809-023 |  | PLATE, SOLENOID |  |
| 10 |  |  | SCREW, PSE | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 11 | 809.022 |  | PLATE, BRAKEP |  |
| 12 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M4×8 |
| 13 | 809.030 |  | BRAKE. SOLENOID, LOW NOISE |  |
| 14 | 809.031 |  | DIODE |  |
| 15 | 809.032 |  | O-RING, P-4 |  |
| 16 | 809.007 |  | REEL MOTOR ASSEMBLY |  |
| 17 | 809.011 |  | TRANSF ORMER, POWER, 100/120/220/240V |  |
| 18 |  |  | SCREW, PSE | M4×10 |
| 19 | 809.024 |  | BRAKE BAND ASSEMELYL |  |
| 20 | 809-026 |  | CLIP. CABLE, 175, NYLON |  |
| 21 | 809-013 |  | PLUG, VOLT SELECTOR |  |
| 22 | 809.014 |  | SOCKET, VOLT SELECTOF, 100/120/220/240V |  |
| 23 | 809-012 |  | BRACKET, SELECTOR |  |
| 24 |  |  | SCREW, B | M3 $\times 10$ |
| 25 |  |  | NUT | M3 |
| 26 |  |  | SCAEW, PSA | M3X6 |
| 27 | 809.009 |  | HOUSING, CONNECTOR, NYLON | MOLEX 5051-5 |
| 28 | 1418994-01 |  | POWER SUPPLY UNIT PWA |  |
| 29 |  |  | NUT | M3 |
| 30 | 809-155 |  | BAACKET, POWER UNIT B |  |
| 31 | 809-154 |  | BAACKET, POWER UNIT A |  |
| 32 | 1418999-01 |  | HALL IC ASSEMBLY |  |
| 34 |  |  | SCREW, PSE | M3 $\times 8$ |
| 35 |  |  | SCREW, RTE | M3 $\times 8$ |
| 38 | 809.015 |  | HOUSING, CONNECTOR, NYLON | MOLEX 1545-P |
| 39 |  |  | SCAEW, PSE | M $4 \times 10$ |
| 40 | 809-018 |  | RESISTOR, WIPE WOUND, $300 \mathrm{OH}, 30 \mathrm{H}$ |  |
| 41 | 809.019 |  | RESISTOR, WIPE WOUND, $100 \mathrm{OHM}, 30 \mathrm{H}$ |  |
| 42 | 809-020 |  | RESISTOR, WIRE WOUND, 600 OHM, 30H |  |
| 43 |  |  | SCREW, P | M4×85 |
| 44 |  |  | WASHER | 4фX15¢ 1 1t |
| 45 |  | - | WASHER, SPRING |  |
| 46 |  |  | WASHER, BAKELITE | $4 \Phi \times 16 ¢ 1$ \% |
| 47 | 809.017 | - | PLATE, RESISTOR |  |
| 48 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 49 | 809-005 |  | CHASSIS, REEL MOTOR A |  |
| 50 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M4×10 |
| 51 | 809.004 |  | STANDOFF, REEL MOTOR, ESBM |  |
| 52 |  |  | SCAEW, F | M4×12 |
| 53 | 809.003 |  | PANEL, CHASSIS |  |
| 64 | 809.034 |  | feel table assembly |  |
| 55 |  |  | SCREW, SC | M4×6 |
| 56 | 809-311 |  | HOUSING, CONNECTOR, 4P | MOLEX 2390V4 |
| 57 | 809-021 |  | HOUSING, CONNECTOR, 10P | MOLEX 5051 . 10 |




Assembly No. 1418951. Lower Main Chassis

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ITEM } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | AMPEX <br> PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418943-01 |  | POWER SUPPLY UNIT PWA (NHA 1418951) |  |
| 1 | 809.234 | 0101 | TRANSISTOA |  |
| 2 | 809-232 | 0102 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 3 | 809.239 | 0103.105 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 4 | 805.683 | 0106 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 5 | 809.239 | 0107-109 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 6 | 809-232 | 0110 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 7 | 805-683 | 0111 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 8 | 809-239 | 0112 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 9 | 805-683 | 0.113 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 10 | 809-239 | 0114 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 11 | 805.683 | Q115 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 12 | 809.239 | 0116 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 13 | 805.683 | 0117 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 14 | 809-239 | 0118-121 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 16 | 809.226 | D101.108 | DIODE |  |
| 17 | 809-031 | D109-114 | DIODE |  |
| 18 | 806.663 | D115 | DIODE |  |
| 19 | 809.225 | D116 | DIODE, ZENER |  |
| 20 | 809-226 | 0117 | DIODE |  |
| 21 | 806.663 | O118-135 | DIODE |  |
| 22 | 809-330 | 0139 | DIODE, ZENER |  |
| 23 | 809-031 | 0140 | DIODE |  |
| 24 | 809.156 | K101-105 | RELAY | OMRON LC1.C.JT |
| 25 | 059-561 | R101 | RESISTOR, WIRE WOUND, 1 OHM, 2W, 10\% |  |
| 26 | 066.669 | R102 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 8.2K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 27 | 066-718 | R103 | RESISTOR, CARBON. 5.6K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 28 | 066-665 | R104 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 1K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 29 | 066.824 | R105,106 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $1.5 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W} .5 \%$ |  |
| 30 | 066.718 | R107 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 5.6K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 31 | 066-666 | R108 | RESISTOR. CARBON, 2.7K, 1/4W. $5 \%$ |  |
| 32 | 066-827 | R109 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $3.9 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 33 | 066.860 | R110 | RESISTOR, CARBON. $39 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 34 | 066-813 | F112 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 150 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 35 | 066.720 | P114 |  |  |
| 36 | 066.818 | R115 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 470 OHM, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 37 | 066-816 | R116 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 390 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 38 | 066.830 | R117.118 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $10 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 39 | 066-720 | R119 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 3.3K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 40 | 066-830 | R120 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 10K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W} .5 \%$ |  |
| 41 | 076.015 | R121 | RESISTOR, CARBON. $3.3 \mathrm{M}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W} .5 \%$ |  |
| 42 | 066.856 | R122 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $15 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 43 | 066.830 | R123.124 | RESISTOR, CARBON. 1OK, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 44 | 066-668 | R125,126 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $4.7 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 45 | 066.830 | R127.129 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 10K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 46 | 066-668 | A130-133 | RESISTOR, CAPBON, 4.7K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 47 | 066849 | R134 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $100 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 48 | 066-668 | R135 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 4.7K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 49 | 066-829 | R136 | RESISTOR. CARBON, 6.8K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 50 | 066.849 | R137 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $100 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 51 | 066.668 | R138.139 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 4.7K, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 52 | 066818 | R140-144 | RESISTOR, CARBON. 470 OHM, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W} .5 \%$ |  |
| 55 | 066-810 | R148-150 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 10 OHM, 1/4W. 5\% |  |

SHEET 1 OF 2

TITLE: POWER SUPPLY UNIT PWA



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ITEM } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | AMPEX PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 1418942-01 <br> 066 -838 <br> 809-336 <br> 809-337 <br> 809 -338 <br> 1418938-01 | R191,192 <br> CN 190 <br> C183 | EDIT SWITCH PWA <br> RESISTOR, CARBON, 330 OHM, $1 / 4 W$ WAFER, CONNECTOR, REF CN190 HOUSING, CONNECTOR TERMINAL, CONNECTOR CAPACITOR-RESISTOR CIRCUIT, 120 OHM/ 0.1 UF. 400 V | 5046-4 5051.4 2769 |




SHEET 1 OF 1

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { IT EM } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | AMPEX PART NO. | AEFERENCE <br> NUMEER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418952-01 |  | AMPLIFIER SECTION |  |
| 1 | 146-998 |  | CONNECTOR, INPUT, XLA 3-31 |  |
| 2 | 147-999 |  | CONNECTOR, OUTPUT, XLR 3-32 |  |
| 3 |  |  | SCREW, O | M2.6X6 ( Ni ) |
| 4 | 809-200 |  | PANEL, REAR CONNECT |  |
| 5 |  |  | WASHER, LWE | $3 ¢$ |
| 6 |  |  | SCREW, 8 | M3 $\times 6$ (BLK) |
| 7 | 809-201 |  | FUSEHOLDER |  |
| 8 | 070-019 |  | FUSE, 2A-250V |  |
| 9 | 809-323 |  | CLAMPER, CORD | HEYCOSR-5P- <br> 4 |
| 10 | 809.202 |  | CORD. AC, $3 P$ |  |
| 11 | 809-205 | S721 | SWITCH, SLIDE, L-12, NON SHORT |  |
| 12 |  |  | SCREW, $B$ | M2.6×4 (Ni) |
| 13 | 809-203 |  | TERMINAL STRIP, 2P |  |
| 14 |  |  | SCREW, | M3 $\times 10$ (NI) |
| 15 |  |  | NUT | M3 |
| 16 | 809.204 |  | CAPACITOR. POLY, $0.0047 \mathrm{MFD} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 17 | 1418987-01 |  | OUTPUT TRANSISTOA BOARD ASSEMBLY |  |
| 18 | 809-207 |  | BRACKET, TRANSISTOR BOARD |  |
| 19 | 809-206 | T721,722 | TRANSFORMER, OUTPUT |  |
| 20 |  |  | LUG | 3¢ |
| 21 |  |  | SCREW, PSB | M3 $\times 6$ |
| 22 |  |  | SCREW, E | M3 $\times 6$ (NI) |
| 24 | 1418986-01 |  | INPUT SELECT PWA |  |
| 25 | 809-208 |  | 日RACKET, INPUT BOARD |  |
| 26 | 809-190 |  | CONNECTOR, 14P |  |
| 27 |  |  | SCREW, PSE | M3×12 |
| 28 | 809-324 |  | PLATE, PANEL REINFORCING |  |
| 29 |  |  | SCREW, RTE | M3X |
| 30 | 809-304 |  | ANGLE, LONG |  |
| 31 | 809.305 |  | ANGLE, SHORT |  |
| 32 | 809.306 |  | CLIP, CAELE, 047. NYLON |  |
| 34 | 809-307 |  | PLATE, SHIELD |  |
| 35 | 809-185 | VR721-724 | RESISTOR, VARIAELE, 100K, (SINGLE) |  |
| 36 | 809.186 | VR725 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, 50K, (DOUBLE) |  |
| 37 | 809-187 | VR726 | RESISTOR, VARIAELE, 50K |  |
| 38 | 809-189 |  | JACK, HEAD PHONE, 3P |  |
| 39 | 809-188 |  | ERACKET, HEAD PHONE |  |
| 40 | 809-184 |  | CLIP, HARNESS TERMINAL, 1L-2P | 3¢ |
| 42 | 809-192 |  | SWITCH, POWER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C\&K 7101-.ل2- } \\ & \text { ZQE } \end{aligned}$ |
| 43 |  |  | SCREW, P | M2X6 |
| 44 | 809-191 |  | CHASSIS ASSEMBLY, AMPLIFIER |  |
| 45 | 909.308 |  | SCREW, HINGE |  |
| 46 | 1418979-01 |  | EIAS OSCILLATOR PWA |  |
| 47 | 1419984-01 |  | OUTPUT PHONE AMPLIFIEAPWA |  |
| 48 | 1418983-01 |  | REPRODUCE LINE AMPLIFIER PWA | . |
| 49 | 1418981-01 |  | REPRODUCE EQUALIZER AMPLIFIER PWA |  |
| 50 | 1418980-01 |  | METER AMPLIFIER/STABILIZER PWA |  |
| 51 | 1418976-01 |  | MIX-LINE AMPLIFIER PWA |  |
| 52 | $1418977 \cdot 01$ $809-194$ |  | RECORD AMPLIFIER PWA HOLDER, PCB |  |
| 54 | 809.195 |  | PANEL, TRIM, AMPLIFIER |  |
| 55 | 809-198 |  | MEMORY MARKER 日 |  |
| 66 | 809-177 |  | KNOE, LOWER |  |




Assembly No. 1418952. Amplifier Section



Schematic No. 1418961. Output Transformer PWA



Assembly No. 1418986. Input Select PWA


| ITEM NO. | AMPEX <br> PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1418979-01 \\ & 1419979.02 \end{aligned}$ |  | BIAS OSCILLATOR PWA <br> BIAS OSCILLATOR PWA, (4 TRACK) (NHA 1418952) |  |
| 1 | 809-240 | 0551-554 | TRANSISTOR | 2SC1567 |
| 2 | 805-663 | 0551 | DIODE | 152473 |
| 3 | 809.223 | K551 | RELAY, OC24V/1740 | OMRON LZN2-1 |
| 4 | 066.668 | R551.552 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $4.7 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 5 | 062-165 | R553 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $2.2 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 6 | 066.816 | R554 | RESISTOA, CAREON, 390 OHM, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 7 | 066.660 | R555.556 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 22 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 8 | 066-712 | R557 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $22 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 9 | 066.824 | R558 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $1.5 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 10 | 066.661 | R559 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 120 OHM, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 11 | 809.275 | C551 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, $0.015 \mathrm{MFD} .50 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 12 | 809-271 | C552.553 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, $0.0047 \mathrm{MFD}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 13 | 809-289 | C554 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, $0.033 \mathrm{MFD}, 15 \mathrm{~V} .5 \%$ |  |
| 14 | 809.290 | C555 | CAPACITOR, MICA, 4200 PFD. $250 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 15 | 809.285 | C556 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $10 \mathrm{MFD}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 16 | 809-242 | C557 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $22 \mathrm{MFD}, 10 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 17 | 809-276 | C560 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, 0.018 MFD, 50V. $5 \%$ |  |
| 18 | 809.297 | VR551 | RESISTOR, SEMIFIXED, 2K |  |
| 19 | 809.296 | VRS52 | RESISTOR, SEMI FIXED, 1K |  |
| 20 | 809.220 | VC551,552 | CAPACITOR TRIMMER, BOPFDMAX. |  |
| 21 | 809.221 1418970 | T551 | TRANSFORMER, OSC SCHEMATIC |  |
| 23 | 041-003 | R560 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 100 OHM, 1/2W, 5\% (4 TRACK) |  |



Assembly No. 1418979. Bias Oscillator PWA


Schematic No. 1418970. Bias Oscillator

| ITEM NO. | AMPEX <br> PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418984-01 |  | OUTPUT/PHONE AMPLIFIER PWA (NHA 1418952) |  |
| 1 | 809-236 | 0301,302 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 2 | 809-233 | 0303,304 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 3 | 809.240 | 0305,306 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 4 | :09-232 | 0307.308 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 5 | 809-236 | 0309,310 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 6 | 809.233 | 0311,312 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 7 | 805-663 | D301.304 | DIODE |  |
| 8 | 076.009 | R301،302 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 68K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 9 | 066.832 | R303 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $18 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 10 | 066.830 | R304 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $10 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 11 | 066-849 | R305,306 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 100K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 12 | 066.689 | R307,309 | AESISTOR, CARBON, 2.2K. $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 13 | 066-668 | R309,310 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $4.7 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 14 | 066-666 | R311,312 | RESISTOR. CARBON, $2.7 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 15 | 066.689 | R313,314 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $2.2 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 16 | 066.938 | R315,316 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 47 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 17 | 066.715 | R317,318 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 1.2K. $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 18 | 066810 | R319,320 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 10 OHM, i/4W, 5\% |  |
| 19 | 066-665 | R321,322 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $1 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 20 | 066-814 | R323,324 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 270 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 21 | 076-031 | A325-328 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 6.8 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 22 | 066.827 | R329-332 | RESISTOA, CARBON, 3.9K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 23 | 066.814 | R333,334 | RESISTOR. CAREON, $18 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 24 | 066.827 | 8335,336 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 3.9K, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 25 | 066-669 | R337.338 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 8.2K. $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 26 | 066.938 | R339.340 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 47 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 27 | 066-824 | R341,342 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 1.5K, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 28 | 066-849 | R343.344 | RESISTOA, CARBON, 100K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 29 | 066.818 | R345,346 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 470 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 30 | 809-281 | C301,302 | CAPACITOA, ELEC، 0.47 MFD . 50 V |  |
| 31 | 809.249 | C303 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 22 MFD. 16 V |  |
| 32 | 809-265 | C304,305 | CAPACITOR, MICA, $100 \mathrm{PFD}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \%$ |  |
| 33 | 809.246 | C306,307 | CAPACITOR, ELEC. 10 MFD , 16 V |  |
| 34 | 809.267 | C308,309 | CAPACITOR, MICA, 220 PFD, 50V. 10\% |  |
| 35 | 809-252 | C310.311 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $100 \mathrm{MFD}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 36 | 809.254 | C312,313 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $1000 \mathrm{MFD}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 37 | 809-246 | C314.315 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 10 MFD .16 V |  |
| 38 | 809-264 | C316,317 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 47 PFD, 16 V |  |
| 39 | 809-282 | C318,319 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 1 MFD, 50 V |  |
| 40 | 809-261 | C320 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $100 \mathrm{MFD}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 41 | 1418957 |  | SCHEMATIC |  |



Assembly No. 1418984. Output/Phone Amplifier PWA


```
0301,302,309,310
0303,304,311,312
0305,306
0307, 308
03OI~304
```

$25 C 1000$ ( $\mathrm{BL}, \mathrm{GR}$ )
$2 S A 842$ (BL,GR)
2SCI567 (P,Q,R)
$2 S A 794$ ( $P, Q, R$ ) IS2473

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
I. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS, 50 V
2. AL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, 1/4 WATT , $5 \%$

Schematic No. 1418957. Output/Phone

| ITEM NO. | AMPEX <br> PART NO. | REFERENCE <br> NUMEER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418983-01 |  | REPRODUCE LINE AMPLIFIER PWA (NHA 1418952) |  |
| 1 | 809.236 | 0251,252 | TRANSISTOA | 2SC1000 |
| 2 | 809-233 | 0253,254 | TRANSISTOR | 2SA842 |
| 3 | 809-303 | 0255,256 | TRANSISTOR | $2 \mathrm{SC828}$ |
| 4 | 809-236 | 0257.258 | TRANSISTOA | 2SC1000 |
| 5 | 809-233 | 0259 | TRANSISTOR | $2 S A 842$ |
| 6 | 809-236 | 0260.261 | TRANSISTOR | 2SC1000 |
| 7 | 805.663 | D251.254 | DIODE | 152473 |
| B | 066849 | R251،252 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 100K, 1/aw, $5 \%$ |  |
| 9 | 076-009 | R253 | RESISTOR, CAFBON, 68K, 1/4W. $5 \%$ |  |
| 10 | 066-832 | R254 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 18K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 11 | 066.665 | R255,256 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $1 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 12 | 066-829 | R257.258 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $6.8 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 13 | 066.669 | R259.260 | PESISTOR, CARBON, 8.2K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 14 | 066-689 | R261, 262 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $2.2 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 15 | 066.712 | R263,264 | PESISTOR, CAREON, 22K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 16 | 066-938 | ค265,266 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 47 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 17 | 066-668 | R267.268 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 4.7K, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 18 | 066.830 | R269,270 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 10K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 19 | 066856 | R271-274 | PESISTOR, CARBON, $15 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 20 | 066-666 | R275.276 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $2.7 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 21 | 066-812 | R277.280 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 100 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 22 | 066.666 | R281,282 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 2.7K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 23 | 066.668 | R283 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 4.7K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 24 | 066-665 | R284,285 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $1 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 25 | 066.812 | R286.287 | PESISTOR, CAREON, 100 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 26 | 066.665 | R288 | PESISTOR, CAREON, $1 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 27 | 809-282 | C251.252 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 1 MFD, 50V |  |
| 28 | 809.249 | C253 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $22 \mathrm{MFD}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 29 | 809.273 | C254.255 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, 0.01 MFD, 50V, 5\% |  |
| 30 | 809-249 | C256.257 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $22 \mathrm{MFD}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 31 | 809.262 | C258,259 | CAPACITOR, MICA, 22 PFD, 50V, 10\% |  |
| 32 | 809-268 | C260.261 | CAPACITOR, MICA, 470 PFD, 50V, 10\% |  |
| 33 | 809-266 | C262,263 | CAPACITOR, MICA, 180 PFD, $50 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \%$ |  |
| 34 | 809-255 | C264.265 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 2.2 MFD, 25 V |  |
| 36 | 809-260 | C266 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $22 \mathrm{MFD}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 36 | 809.282 | C267.268 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 1 MFD. 50 V |  |
| 37 | 809-300 | VR251,252 | RESISTOR, SEMI FIXED. 5OK |  |
| 38 | 809297 | VR253,254 | RESISTOR, SEMIFIXED, 2K |  |
| 39 | 809-219 | L251,252 | INDUCTOR |  |
| 40 | 1418965 |  | SCHEMATIC |  |



Assembly No. 1418983. Reproduce Line Amplifier PWA


```
D251,0252
0251,0252, 0257, 0258,0260,0261
0253,0254,0259
0255,0256
```

IS 2473
2SC1000 (GR, BL)
$25 A 842$ (GR, BL)
$25 C 828(0, R, S)$

NOTES : UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

1. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN mICROFARADS,50V
2. ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS,I/4WATT,5\%

Schematic No. 1418965. Reproduce Line Amplifier

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ITEM } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | AMPEX PART NO. | REfERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418981-01 |  | REPRODUCE EQUALIZER AMPLIFIER PWA (NHA 1418952) |  |
| 2 | 809-302 | 10201,202 | INTEGRATED CIRCUIT |  |
| 3 | 809.237 | 0201-210 | TRANSISTOR, FET | 2SK30A |
| 4 | 809-239 | 0211.212 | TRANSISTOR | 2SC828A |
| 5 | 805-663 | D201-222 | DIODE | 152473 |
| 6 | 066.868 | R201.202 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 120K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 7 | 076.056 | R203,204 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 820K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 8 | 066.838 | R205-208 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 330 OHM, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 9 | 076.011 | R209-211 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 180K. $1 / 4 W$, $5 \%$ |  |
| 10 | 066-912 | R212. 213 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $82 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 11 | 076-056 | R214.215 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $820 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 12 | 076.015 | R216-219 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 3.3M, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 13 | 076.014 | R220-227 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 1.5M, 1/4W. $5 \%$ |  |
| 14 | 066.669 | R228-231 | RESISTOR, CAFBON, 8.2K, 1/4W. $5 \%$ |  |
| 15 | 066.849 | R232 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 100K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 16 | 066-665 | R233 | RESISTOR. CAREON, $1 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 17 | 066.949 | R234 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 100K, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 18 | 066-665 | R235 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $1 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 19 | 809.247 | C201,202 | CAPACITOR, TANT, 10 MFO .16 V |  |
| 20 | 809-251 | C203,204 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 47 MFD .16 V |  |
| 21 | 809.249 | C205 | CAPACITOR. ELEC, 22 MFD, 16 V |  |
| 22 | 809.263 | C206.207 | CAPACITOR, MICA, 33 PFD, 50V, 10\% |  |
| 23 | 809-262 | C208.209 | CAPACITOR, MICA, 22 PFD, 50V, $10 \%$ |  |
| 24 | 809-278 | C210,C211 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, $0.022 \mathrm{MFD}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 25 | 809-249 | C212 | CAPACITOR, ELEC., 22 MFD . 16 V |  |
| 26 | 809.282 | C213.214 | CAPACITOR, ELEC., 1 MFD. 50 V |  |
| 27 | 809-259 | C215,216 | CAPACITOR. TANT, 1 MFD, 35V |  |
| 28 | 809-298 | VR201.202 | RESISTOR, SEMIFIXED, 5K |  |
| 29 | 809-299 | VR203-206 | RESISTOR, SEMI FIXED, 10K |  |
| 30 | 809.298 | VR207,208 | RESISTOR, SEMI FIXED, 5K |  |
| 31 | 1418972 |  | SCHEMATIC |  |



Assembly No. 1418981. Reproduce Equalizer Amplifier PWA


Schematic No. 1418972. Reproduce Equalizer Amplifier

0

| ITEM NO. | AMPEX PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418980-01 |  | METER AMPLIFIER/STABLILZER PWA (NHA 1418952) |  |
| 1 | 809-239 | Q351, 0352 | TRANSISTOR | 2SC828A |
| 2 | 809-240 | Q353 | TRANSISTOR | 2SC1567 |
| 3 | 809-232 | 0354 | TRANSISTOR | 2SA794 |
| 4 | 809.233 | 0355 | TRANSISTOR | 2SA842 |
| 5 | 809-239 | 0356,0357 | TRANSISTOR | 2SC828 A |
| 6 | 809-238 | Q358 | TRANSISTOR | 2SD389P |
| 7 | 809-239 | 0359 | TRANSISTOR | 25C828A |
| 9 | 809-229 | D351 | DIODE, ZENER | WZ090 |
| 9 | 066.830 | R351,352 | RESISTOR. CAREON, 10K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 10 | 066.868 | R353,354 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 120K, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 11 | 066.833 | R355,356 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 56K, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 12 | 066.668 | R357,358 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 4.7K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 13 | 066-666 | R359.360 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $2.7 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 14 | 066.814 | R361.362 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 270 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 15 | 066856 | R363.364 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 15K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 16 | $066-890$ | R365.366 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 10K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 17 | 066.689 | P367 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $2.2 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 18 | 066.666 | R368 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 2.7K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 19 | 066.830 | R369 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 10K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 20 | 066.827 | R370 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $3.9 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 21 | 066.720 | R371 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 3.3K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 22 | 062-282 | R372 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 1 OHM, 1/2W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 23 | 066.829 | R373 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $6.8 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 24 | 066.689 | R374 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $2.2 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 25 | 066-668 | R375 | RESISTOR, CAR8ON, 4.7K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 26 | 066.689 | F376 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 2.2K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 27 | 809-282 | C351, 352 | CAPACITOR, ELEC. . 1 MFD .50 V |  |
| 28 | 809.249 | C353,354 | CAPACITOR, ELEC., $22 \mathrm{MFD}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 29 | 809.255 | C355,356 | CAPACITOR, ELEC., 2.2 MFD, 25V |  |
| 30 | 809-270 | C357,358 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, 0.001 MFD, 50V, $10 \%$ |  |
| 31 | 909. 253 | C359,360 | CAPACITOR, ELEC., 220 MFD .16 V |  |
| 32 | 809.249 | C361 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, $22 \mathrm{MFD}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 33 | 809.261 | C362 | CAPACITOR. ELEC. 100 MFD .35 V |  |
| 34 | 809.262 | C363 | CAPACITOR, MICA, 22 PFD, 50V, $10 \%$ |  |
| $35$ | $809-261$ | $\mathrm{C} 364$ | CAPACITOR, ELEC. $100 \mathrm{MFD}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 36 | $809.297$ | VR351-VR353 | RESISTOR, SEMI FIXED, 2K |  |
| 37 38 | 809.218 |  | HEATSINK <br> PLATE, INSTALLATION |  |
| 39 | 1418971 |  | SCHEMATIC |  |



Assembly No. 1418980 . Meter Amplifier/Stabilizer PWA


NOTES : UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
I. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS, 50 V
2. ALL RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, 1/4 WATT , 5\%

Schematic No. 1418971. Meter Amplifier/Stabilizer



Assembly No. 1418976. Mix-Line Amplifier PWA


Schematic No. 1418963. Mix-Line Amplifier

| ITEM NO. | AMPEX PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1418977-01 \\ & 1418977-02 \end{aligned}$ |  | RECORD AMPLIFIER PWA, 3-3/4-7-1/2 IPS RECORD AMPLIFIER PWA, 7-1/2-15 IPS (NHA 1418952) |  |
| 1 | 809-237 | Q601,602 | TRANSISTOR, FET | $2 S K 30 A$ |
| 2 | 809.236 | 0603,604 | TRANSISTOR | 2SC1000 |
| 3 | 809.303 | 0605.608 | TRANSISTOR | 2SC828 <br> 2SC1000 |
| 4 | 809.236 | 0609.612 | TRANSISTOR | $25 \mathrm{~S} 828$ |
| 5 | 809-303 | Q613-616 | TRANSISTOR |  |
| 6 | 805.663 | D601-609 | DIODE | 152473 |
| 7 | 809-225 | D610 | DIODE ZENEA | 02Z5.6A |
| 8 | 066.720 | R601 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 3.3K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 9 | 066.830 | R602 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 10K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 10 | 066.720 | R603,604 | RESISTOR, CAPBON, $3.3 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 11 | 066-830 | R605 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $10 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 12 | 066.720 | R606 | PESISTOR, CARBON, 3.3K. $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 13 | 066.830 | R608.609 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 10K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 14 | 076-014 | R610,611 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $1.5 \mathrm{M}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 15 | 066.652 | R612.613 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 470K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 16 | 066-974 | R614.615 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 150K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W} .5 \%$ |  |
| 17 | 066866 | P616.617 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $27 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 18 | 066849 | R618.619 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 100K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 19 | 066.689 | R620.621 | AESISTOR, CARBON, $2.2 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 20 | 066.668 | A622.623 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $4.7 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 21 | 066.827 | P624,625 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $3.9 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 22 | 076.014 | R626,627 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $1.5 \mathrm{M}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 23 | 066-669 | R628, 629 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $8.2 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 24 | 066856 | R630,631 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 15K, 1/4W, $5 \%$ |  |
| 25 | 076-014 | R632,633 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $1.5 \mathrm{M}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 26 | 066.711 | R634.635 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $7.5 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 27 | 066856 | R636,637 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $15 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 28 | 066.712 | R638,639 | PESISTOR, CARBON, 22K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 29 | 066860 | R640,641 | RESISTOR, CAREON, 39K, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 30 | 066.847 | R642,643 | RESISTOR. CAREON. $33 \mathrm{~K} .1 / 4 \mathrm{~W} .5 \%$ |  |
| 31 | 066.712 | R644.645 | RESISTOR, CAREON, $22 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 32 | 066.840 | P646,647 | RESISTOR, CAFEON, 680 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 33 | 066.814 | R648,649 | RESISTOA, CAFBON, 270 OHM, 1/4W, 5\% |  |
| 34 | 066.812 | R650,651 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 100 OHM, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ (3.3/4.7-1/2 (PS) |  |
| 35 | 076.004 | R650,651 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 180 OHM, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%(7-1 / 2.15$ (PS) |  |
| 36 | 076.004 | R652,653 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 180 OHM, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ (3-3/4-7-1/2 (PS) |  |
| 37 | 066.818 | R652,653 | FESISTOR, CARBON 470 OHM, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W} .5 \%$ (7-1/2-15 IPS) |  |
| 38 | 066856 | R654.655 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $15 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 39 | 066.949 | R656.659 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 100K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 40 | 066856 | R670.671 | FESISTOR, CARBON, $15 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 41 | 066.830 | R672 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 10K, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 42 | 066.666 | R673,674 | RESISTOR, CARBON, $2.7 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 43 | 066.675 | R675,676 | RESISTOR, CARBON, 1.8K, 1/4W, 5\% (7-1/2-15 IPS) |  |
| 44 | 809-282 | C601.602 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 1 MFD, 50 V |  |
| 45 | 809-261 | C603 | CAPACITOR, ELEC, 100 MFD, 35 V |  |
| 46 | 809-255 | C604.605 | CAPACITOR, ELEC. $2.2 \mathrm{MFD}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 47 | 809.280 | C606,607 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, $0.12 \mathrm{MFD}, 50 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |  |
| 48 | 809-241 | C608,609 | CAPACITOR, ELEC. $100 \mathrm{MFD}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
| 49 | $809-272$ $809-271$ | $\mathrm{C} 610,611$ |  |  |
| 50 | 809-271 | C612,613 | CAPACITOR, MYLAR, 0.0047 MFD. $50 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |  |




Assembly No. 1418977. Record Amplifier PWA



| * SPED | HIGH SPEED MODEL | LOW SPEED MODEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L601. 602 | $2.4 / 4.2 \mathrm{mH}$ | 1.5/2.4 mH |
| R650.651 | 180 | 100 |
| R652.653 | 470 | 180 |
| R675.676 | 1.8 k |  |
| C622.623 | 0.018 | 0.039 |
| C624.625 | 0.0047 | 0.015 |
| C631.632 | 0.022 |  |

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

1. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS, 5 CV 2. ALL RESISTOR VaLUES ARE IN OHMS, $1 / 4$ WATT, $5 \%$



Assembly No. 1418991. Lever Switch Board PWA B


|  | Low Speed Model | High Speed Madel |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R815,818 | 2.7 k | 0 |
| R816, 819 | 0 | 0 |
| R817,820 | 27 k | 4.7 k |
| R821,424 | 3.3 k | - |
| R822,825 | 8.2 k | - |
| R823,826 | 68 k | - |
| C806,809 | 0.022 | - |
| $C 807,810$ | 0.0068 | - |
| $C 808,811$ | 0.018 | - |

Schematic No. 1418969. Lever Switch Board


| ITEM NO. | AMPEX <br> PART NO. | REFERENCE NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | JEDEC NO. OR MFR. PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1418953.01 |  | TRIM AND CABINET ASSEMBLY |  |
| 1 | 809-059 |  | AIf VENT | M3X6 |
| 2 |  |  | SCREW, B |  |
| 3 | 809-003 |  | PANEL, CHASSIS |  |
| 4 |  |  | SCREW, F | M4×12 |
| 6 | 809.035 |  | PANEL, TRIM |  |
| 7 | 809.036 |  | COVER, COUNTER |  |
| 8 |  |  | SCREW, B | M3X6 (M2.6 HEAD) |
| 9 | 809-060 |  | COVER, TOP |  |
| 10 |  |  | SCREW, B | M3×6 (8LK) |
| 11 | 809-040 |  | ANGLE, FRONT |  |
| 12 |  |  | SCREW, F | M4X8 |
| 13 | 809-056 |  | SASH, TRIM, SIDE |  |
| 14 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | M3×6 |
| 15 | 809.055 |  | SCREW. GUIDE |  |
| 16 | 809.052 |  | ANGLE, COVER |  |
| 17 |  |  | SCREW, F | M4X8 |
| 18 | 809-002 |  | PANEL ASSY, SIDE L |  |
| 19 | 809-001 |  | PANEL ASSY, SIDE R |  |
| 20 | 809.332 |  | SIDE, BOARD, WOODEN |  |
| 21 | 809-333 |  | WASHEA, TAIM |  |
| 22 |  |  | SCREW. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | M4×20 (NI) |
| 23 | 809.054 |  | PLATE, PC Boand |  |
| 24 | 809.053 |  | CUSHION, PC BOARD |  |
| 25 | 809.061 |  | COVER ASSY, REAFA |  |
| 26 |  |  | SCREW, 8 , | M3 $\times 6$ (BLK) |
| $27$ |  |  | WASHER, LOCK, EXTERNAL TEETH |  |
| 30 | 809-062 |  | COVER, BOTTOM |  |
| 31 |  |  |  | M3×6 (8LK) |
| 32 33 | 809.063 |  | MOUNTING FOOT, SMALL |  |
| 34 | 809-064 |  | SCREW, B MOUNTING FOOT, LARGE | M3×18 |
| 35 |  |  | WASHER, FLAT | $\Delta \Phi$ |
| 36 |  |  | SCREW, B | M4×15 (NI) |
| 37 |  |  | SCREW, PSA | $\mathrm{M} 4 \times 10$ |



Assembly No. 1418953. Trim and Cabinet Assembly


Schematic No. 1418949
Remote Control Assembly


## AMPEX

AUDIO-VIDED SYSTEME DIVISION

