

Display PCB

To remove this, the front panel assembly must be removed first (see above).

CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

All the circuitry in the amplifier is contained in 5 modules. These have been designed to be easily removed and replaced. It is advisable to only repair simple faults such as power transistors or any obvious failures.

Warning. Any repair work should only be carried out by qualified personnel. There are exposed high voltages inside the amplifier which have very high current capability.

If the high current supply fuses should blow, make sure that the smoothing capacitors C1 - C6 on the power supply PCB are fully discharged before replacing the fuse. This should be done with a 10 Watt power resistor value 200 ohms or greater.

In order to bench test the amplifiers, the following minimum equipment will be required.

1. Oscilloscope 2 channels, 20MHz or greater.
2. Digital Multimeter capable of measuring resistances below 1ohm.
3. Signal generator. Sine wave, 20-20KHz. minimum, balanced output.
4. 2 x Resistive power loads approximately 4 ohms capable of dissipating 700 Watts each.
5. A comprehensive stock of spares.

Two methods of re-aligning the bias are explained, one is quick and easy, but will not set it at its optimum and should only be used to get the amplifier 'up and running'. The second method will require the following test equipment:-

6. Audio test system capable of measuring Harmonic distortion down to 0.001%. Such as the Audio Precision System one, or similar unit from Neutrik, Sound Technology etc..

The following circuit diagrams and layouts include instructions on repair and re-alignment. There are no layouts for the front panel PCB (6042) because the layout is obvious, or the processor PCB (6034) because no attempt should be made to repair this module.