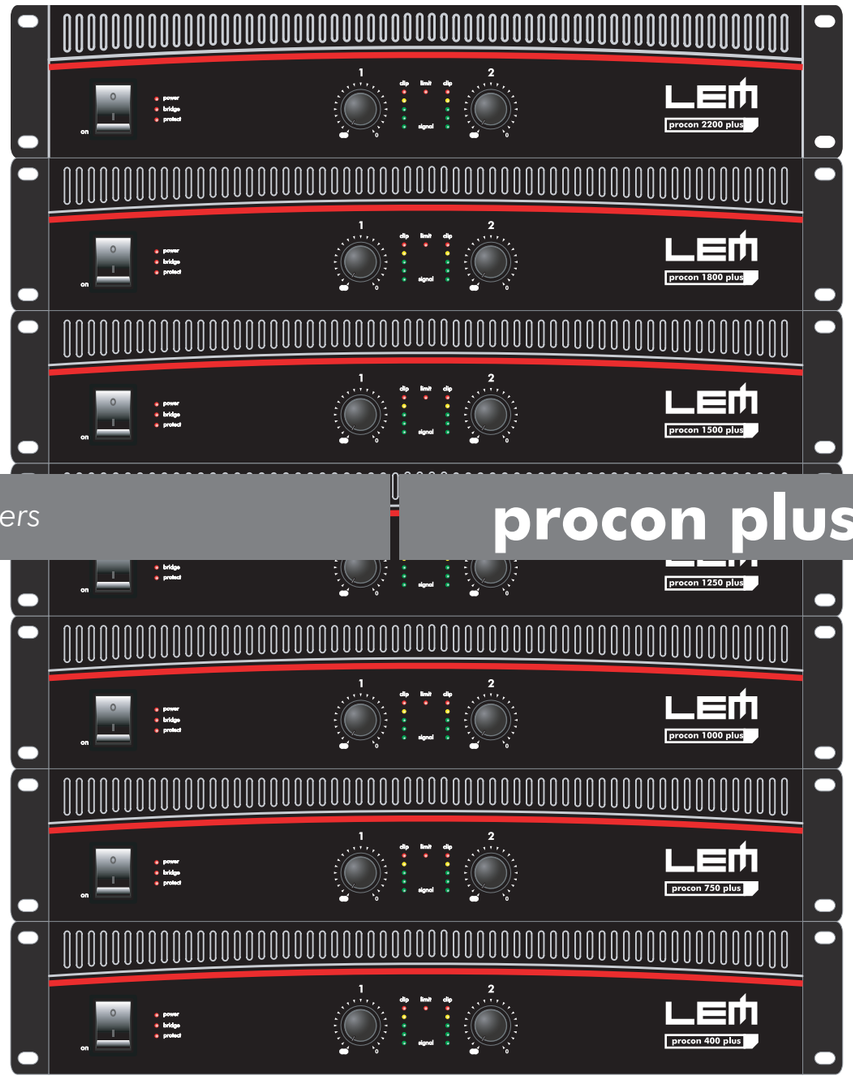
PROFESSIONAL SOUND



Power Amplifiers

procon plus

service manual

schematic diagrams

CODE: 270312

GENERALMUSIC

Index

Notice

Service must be carried out by qualified personnel only. Any tampering carried out by unqualified personnel during the guarantee period will forfeit the right to guarantee.

For a correct operation of the instrument, after having switched off, be careful to wait at least 3 seconds before switching on again.

To improve the device's specifications, the schematic diagrams may be subject to change without prior notice.

All components marked by this symbol have special safety characteristics, when replacing any of these components use only manufacturer's specified parts.

The (μ) micro symbol of capacitance value is substituted by U.

The (Ω) omega symbol of resistance value is substituted by E.

The electrolytic capacitors are 25Vdc rated voltage unless otherwise specified.

All resistors are 1/8W unless otherwise specified.

All switches shown in the "OFF" position. All DC voltages measured to ground with a voltmeter 20KOhm/V.

- Soldering point.
- Male connector.
- Female connector.
- M/F faston connector.
- Supply voltage.
- Test point.
- Flag joined with one or more flags with the same signal name inscribed.
- Logic supply ground.
- Analog supply ground.
- Chassis ground.
- Earth ground.

ATTENTION Observe precautions when handling electrostatic sensitive devices.

GENERALMUSIC S.p.A. Sales Division: 47842 S.Giovanni in Marignano (RN) ITALY - Via delle Rose, 12

Phone +39(0)541/959511 - Fax +39(0)541/957404 - Internet: www.generalmusic.com

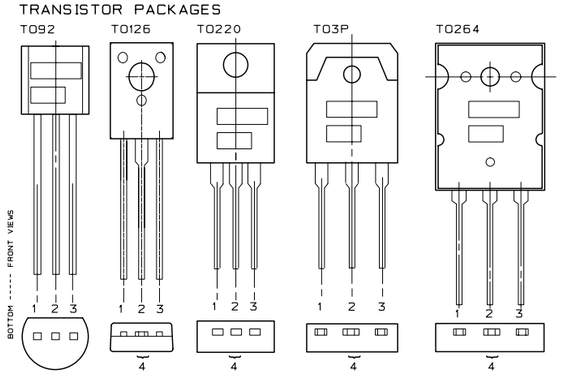
PROCON PLUS SERIES • TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

POWER SPECIFICATIONS		400P	750P	1000P	1250P	1500P	1800P	2200P
EIA output power	8 ohm	125+125	215+215	300+300	375+375	450+450	550+550	650+650
1kHz, THD maximum 1%	4 ohm	200+200	375+375	550+550	625+625	750+750	900+900	1100+1100
Both channels	8 ohm BRIDGED	400	750	1100	1250	1500	1800	2200

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS		400P	750P	1000P	1250P	1500P	1800P	2200P
INPUT SENSITIVITY		0dB (0.775V)						
INPUT IMPEDANCE		10 kOhms (balanced)						
FREQUENCY RESPONSE		10÷50000 Hz (-0.5dB)						
VOLTAGE GAIN		32dB	33dB	35dB	36dB	37dB	37dB	39dB
SLEW RATE		22 V/ms						
DAMPING FACTOR		>400:1 @ 1kHz, 8Ohms						
CROSSTALK		-82 dB (1KHz)						
S/N ratio		-100 dB						
Harmonic distortion THD		<0.1% (ref 20Hz -20KHz)						
Intermodulation distortion SMPTE		<0.1% (SMPTE method, 60Hz & 7kHz, 4:1 ratio)						

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS		400P	750P	1000P	1250P	1500P	1800P	2200P
PROTECTIONS		Power transformer thermal protection Short circuit protection Sensor for current on outputs CLIP Limiter on each channel Soft-start circuit (1000P to 2200P)						
CONTROLS		ON/OFF switch 21-detect input level control for each channel MODE selector SHIELD selector						
INDICATORS		POWER ON: 1 red LED BRIDGE: 1 red LED PROTECT: 1 red LED LEVEL: 2 x 5-LED meters LIMIT: 1 red LED						
CONNECTORS	IN OUT	1 XLR-F + 1 JACK in parallel for each channel 2 x BINDING POST + 1 SPEAKON for each channel (400-1500) 1 SPEAKON for each channel + 1 SPEAKON for BRIDGE output (1800-2200)						
POWER SUPPLY		see label on the unit						
DIMENSIONS	mm (WxHxD)	483x88x366		483x88x428			483x88x456	
WEIGHT	kg	13	15	18	19.5	21	23.5	25

TRANSISTOR PACKAGES



PROCON400p - Test procedures

PRECAUTION

• To prevent short circuit during any test, the oscilloscope must be EARTH INSULATED, this occurs because some test require to connect its probe to the amplifier output, non-compliance may cause damages to oscilloscope inputs circuitry.
• Before removing or installing any modules and connectors, disconnect the amplifier from AC MAINS and measure the DC supply voltages across each of the power supply capacitors. If your measurement on any of the caps is greater than 10Vdc, connect a 100E 60W resistor across the applicable caps to discharge them for your safety. Remember to remove the discharge resistor immediately after discharging caps. Do not power up the amplifier with the discharge resistor connected.
• Do not check the amplifier with the speakers connected use the appropriate load resistors only.
• BE CAREFUL increasing the Variac you must not exceed the nominal mains voltage plus its tolerance (see specifications) any upper voltage can be cause of damage.

VISUAL CHECK

• Use compressed air to clear dust in the amplifier chassis.
• Before proceed to supply the amplifier check visually the internal assembly, if appears an evident damage find the most possible reasons that cause it.
• Check the wiring cables for possible interruptions or shorts.
• If the damage has burnt a printed circuit board don't try to repair it, replace with a new one.

TESTING GEAR

• Audio Generator
• Dual Trace Oscilloscope
• Digital Multimeter
• 4E 300W, 8E 450W, 100E 60W resistors
• Variac
• Digital Thermometer (not indispensable)

SETUP

• Connect the Variac between the Mains and the amplifier and set it at zero voltage.
• Turn full counter-clockwise the LEVEL potentiometers.
• Connect the audio generator to the channel inputs and set it to 1KHz 775mVrms (0dBu) sinusoidal signal.
• Connect the two scope traces to the amplifier outputs, before the relay, and set them in DC at 20V/div. 2mS/div.

SUPPLY CHECK

• Verify with the Multimeter the insulation between the heatsinks and all transistor collectors mounted on them; placing the multimeter tips between the screw heads and the collector pins you can exclude an erroneus reading due to the insulation of the heatsink anodization.
• Verify with the Multimeter the NTC (RT1) and R1 paralleled resistor value, it must be about 1080ohm (at 25°c).
• Disconnect the amplifier module supplies of each channel (red and yellow wires).
• Set the Variac to the nominal mains voltage, turn on the Amplifier, then check with the Multimeter the AC supply voltages:

F1-F2 = 29±2Vac.
RED secondary wires = 87±9Vac.

• Re-set the Variac at zero voltage, turn off the amplifier and reconnect the supplies at each amplifier module.
• Set up the Variac slowly monitoring the oscilloscope screen, it should display no signal; if you notice a DC voltage or a protection trips check the amplifier as suggested in the ADVICES.
• As soon as the +12VF supply circuit reaches its nominal value, all cooling fans run at their minimum and the speaker output relais (J201-202) switch.
• When the Variac ac voltage reaches the nominal voltage verify the DC supplies as follow:

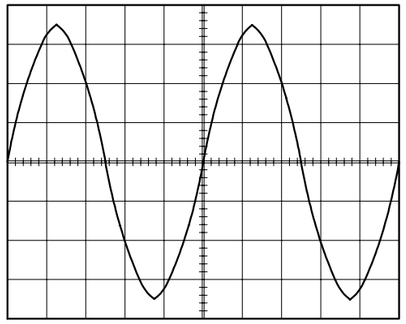
+VCC = +59±6Vdc
-VCC = -59±6Vdc
U101 pin 8 = +12±0.5Vdc
U101 pin 4 = -12±0.5Vdc
U403 pin 3 = +12±0.5Vdc

• If one or more voltages don't correspond, check the rectifiers, capacitors and transformers disconnecting them from circuitry.

CHANNEL CHECK

• Be sure you have disconnected the load resistor.
• Increasing the input signal also the output signal raise accordingly, it must be symmetrical without visible distortion or oscillation as shown in figure (note: the figure is representative don`t refer to the levels displayed). If there is a distortion read the section ADVICES.
• When the input signal exceeds -20dBu (20Vpp on output) the fans turn at their maximum speed.
• Firstly you must check the channel without load, afterwards you must repeat the check with the loads attached, the following table reports the approx. maximum level obtainable with this amp:

OSCILLOSCOPE FIGURE



TRACE setting:
TIMEBASE: 2mS/div.
AMPLITUDE: 20V/div.

	out level	in level
no load	113Vpp	+1.5dBu
1CH 4E	91Vpp	-0.2dBu
2CH 4E	82Vpp	-2.0dBu
Bridge 8E	161Vpp	-2.3dBu

LEVEL METER ADJUSTMENT

• Check if the clip led lights at -2dBu on input (~80Vpp on output), if necessary adjust the trimmers W301/2 on display board.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

• Set the input level at minimum (no signal), the output dc offset voltage must be within range ±20mV, if necessary adjust the VR201 trimmer (for each channel) to be within this range.

BIAS ADJUSTMENT

• No bias adjustment is necessary for this amplifier circuitry.

ADVICES

• If you have determinate that the problem is a short on a rail, you must check the output transistors.
• To determine which transistor devices are bad, use a soldering iron to lift one leg of each emitter pin and measure the resistance across emitter and collector of each device. Unsolder and lift one leg of each base pin and check the base-collector resistance. Replace any device that measure as a short.
• If all the transistors are OK, unsolder and lift one leg of each diode and check them.
• Check the circuit board for open foil traces.
• Use the Multimeter to check the resistors, particularly the base and emitter resistors of damaged transistor.
• If the input sinewave appears to be distorted during the negative cycle, you can assume that the problem is located somewhere in the circuitry of the positive rail.
• If the positive cycle appears distorted, you can assume that the problem is in the circuitry of the negative rail.
• The dc voltages printed on the schematics are measured with the amplifier in steady state without input signal and nominal mains voltage supply, it can be useful to localize a damage.

PROCON750p - Test procedures

PRECAUTION

• To prevent short circuit during any test, the oscilloscope must be EARTH INSULATED, this occurs because some test require to connect its probe to the amplifier output, non-compliance may cause damages to oscilloscope inputs circuitry.
• Before removing or installing any modules and connectors, disconnect the amplifier from AC MAINS and measure the DC supply voltages across each of the power supply capacitors. If your measurement on any of the caps is greater than 10Vdc, connect a 100E 70W resistor across the applicable caps to discharge them for your safety. Remember to remove the discharge resistor immediately after discharging caps. Do not power up the amplifier with the discharge resistor connected.
• Do not check the amplifier with the speakers connected use the appropriate load resistors only.
• BE CAREFUL increasing the Variac you must not exceed the nominal mains voltage plus its tolerance (see specifications) any upper voltage can be cause of damage.

VISUAL CHECK

• Use compressed air to clear dust in the amplifier chassis.
• Before proceed to supply the amplifier check visually the internal assembly, if appears an evident damage find the most possible reasons that cause it.
• Check the wiring cables for possible interruptions or shorts.
• If the damage has burnt a printed circuit board don't try to repair it, replace with a new one.

TESTING GEAR

• Audio Generator
• Dual Trace Oscilloscope
• Digital Multimeter
• 4E 450W, 8E 800W, 100E 70W resistors
• Variac
• Digital Thermometer (not indispensable)

SETUP

• Connect the Variac between the Mains and the amplifier and set it at zero voltage.
• Turn full counter-clockwise the LEVEL potentiometers.
• Connect the audio generator to the channel inputs and set it to 1KHz 775mVrms (0dBu) sinusoidal signal.
• Connect the two scope traces to the amplifier outputs, before the relay, and set them in DC at 20V/div. 2mS/div.

SUPPLY CHECK

• Verify with the Multimeter the insulation between the heatsinks and all transistor collectors mounted on them; placing the multimeter tips between the screw heads and the collector pins you can exclude an erroneus reading due to the insulation of the heatsink anodization.
• Verify with the Multimeter the NTC (RT1) and R1 paralleled resistor value, it must be about 1080ohm (at 25°c).
• Disconnect the amplifier module supplies of each channel (red and yellow wires).
• Set the Variac to the nominal mains voltage, turn on the Amplifier, then check with the Multimeter the AC supply voltages:

F1-F2 = 29±2Vac.
RED secondary wires = 106±10Vac.

• Re-set the Variac at zero voltage, turn off the amplifier and reconnect the supplies at each amplifier module.
• Set up the Variac slowly monitoring the oscilloscope screen, it should display no signal; if you notice a DC voltage or a protection trips check the amplifier as suggested in the ADVICES.
• As soon as the +12VF supply circuit reaches its nominal value, all cooling fans run at their minimum and the speaker output relais (J201-202) switch.
• When the Variac ac voltage reaches the nominal voltage verify the DC supplies as follow:

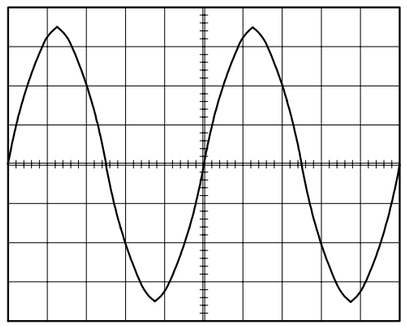
+VCC = +72±7Vdc
-VCC = -72±7Vdc
U101 pin 8 = +12±0.5Vdc
U101 pin 4 = -12±0.5Vdc
U403 pin 3 = +12±0.5Vdc

• If one or more voltages don't correspond, check the rectifiers, capacitors and transformers disconnecting them from circuitry.

CHANNEL CHECK

• Be sure you have disconnected the load resistor.
• Increasing the input signal also the output signal raise accordingly, it must be symmetrical without visible distortion or oscillation as shown in figure (note: the figure is representative don`t refer to the levels displayed). If there is a distortion read the section ADVICES.

OSCILLOSCOPE FIGURE



TRACE setting:
TIMEBASE: 2mS/div.
AMPLITUDE: 20V/div.

• When the input signal exceeds -20dBu (20Vpp on output) the fans turn at their maximum speed.
• Firstly you must check the channel without load, afterwards you must repeat the check with the loads attached, the following table reports the approx. maximum level obtainable with this amp:

	out level	in level
no load	**139Vpp**	**+3.0dBu**
1CH 4E	**117Vpp**	**+1.5dBu**
2CH 4E	**109Vpp**	**+0.9dBu**
Bridge 8E	**214Vpp**	**+0.7dBu**

LEVEL METER ADJUSTMENT

• Check if the clip led lights at -1dBu on input (~90Vpp on output), if necessary adjust the trimmers W301/2 on display board.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

• Set the input level at minimum (no signal), the output dc offset voltage must be within range ±20mV, if necessary adjust the VR201 trimmer (for each channel) to be within this range.

BIAS ADJUSTMENT

• No bias adjustment is necessary for this amplifier circuitry.

ADVICES

• If you have determinate that the problem is a short on a rail, you must check the output transistors.
• To determine which transistor devices are bad, use a soldering iron to lift one leg of each emitter pin and measure the resistance across emitter and collector of each device. Unsolder and lift one leg of each base pin and check the base-collector resistance. Replace any device that measure as a short.
• If all the transistors are OK, unsolder and lift one leg of each diode and check them.
• Check the circuit board for open foil traces.
• Use the Multimeter to check the resistors, particularly the base and emitter resistors of damaged transistor.
• If the input sinewave appears to be distorted during the negative cycle, you can assume that the problem is located somewhere in the circuitry of the positive rail.
• If the positive cycle appears distorted, you can assume that the problem is in the circuitry of the negative rail.
• The dc voltages printed on the schematics are measured with the amplifier in steady state without input signal and nominal mains voltage supply, it can be useful to localize a damage.

PROCON1000p - Test procedures

PRECAUTION

• To prevent short circuit during any test, the oscilloscope must be EARTH INSULATED, this occurs because some test require to connect its probe to the amplifier output, non-compliance may cause damages to oscilloscope inputs circuitry.
• Before removing or installing any modules and connectors, disconnect the amplifier from AC MAINS and measure the DC supply voltages across each of the power supply capacitors. If your measurement on any of the caps is greater than 10Vdc, connect a 100E 80W resistor across the applicable caps to discharge them for your safety. Remember to remove the discharge resistor immediately after discharging caps. Do not power up the amplifier with the discharge resistor connected.
• Do not check the amplifier with the speakers connected use the appropriate load resistors only.
• BE CAREFUL increasing the Variac you must not exceed the nominal mains voltage plus its tolerance (see specifications) any upper voltage can be cause of damage.

VISUAL CHECK

• Use compressed air to clear dust in the amplifier chassis.
• Before proceed to supply the amplifier check visually the internal assembly, if appears an evident damage find the most possible reasons that cause it.
• Check the wiring cables for possible interruptions or shorts.
• If the damage has burnt a printed circuit board don't try to repair it, replace with a new one.

TESTING GEAR

• Audio Generator
• Dual Trace Oscilloscope
• Digital Multimeter
• 4E 700W, 8E 1100W, 100E 80W resistors
• Variac
• Digital Thermometer (not indispensable)

SETUP

• Connect the Variac between the Mains and the amplifier and set it at zero voltage.
• Turn full counter-clockwise the LEVEL potentiometers.
• Connect the audio generator to the channel inputs and set it to 1KHz 775mVrms (0dBu) sinusoidal signal.
• Connect the two scope traces to the amplifier outputs, before the relay, and set them in DC at 50V/div. 2mS/div.

SUPPLY CHECK

• Verify with the Multimeter the insulation between the heatsinks and all transistor collectors mounted on them; placing the multimeter tips between the screw heads and the collector pins you can exclude an erroneus reading due to the insulation of the heatsink anodization.
• Verify with the Multimeter the NTC (RT1) and R1 paralleled resistor value, it must be about 7Kohm (at 25°c).
• Disconnect the amplifier module supplies of each channel (red and yellow wires).
• Set the Variac to the nominal mains voltage, turn on the Amplifier, then check with the Multimeter the AC supply voltages:

F1-F2 = 29±2Vac.
RED secondary wires = 125±6Vac.

• Re-set the Variac at zero voltage, turn off the amplifier and reconnect the supplies at each amplifier module.
• Set up the Variac slowly monitoring the oscilloscope screen, it should display no signal; if you notice a DC voltage or a protection trips check the amplifier as suggested in the ADVICES.
• As soon as the +12VF supply circuit reaches its nominal value, all cooling fans run at their minimum and the speaker output relais (J201-202) switch.
• When the Variac ac voltage reaches the nominal voltage verify the DC supplies as follow:

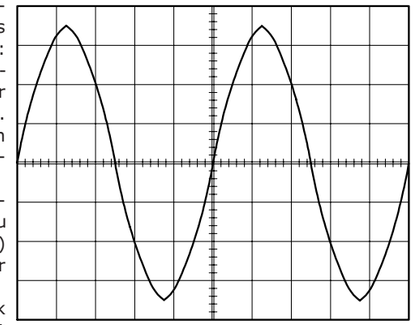
+VCC = +82±5Vdc
-VCC = -82±5Vdc
U501 pin 8 = +12±0.5Vdc
U501 pin 4 = -12±0.5Vdc
U403 pin 3 = +12.5±0.5Vdc

• If one or more voltages don't correspond, check the rectifiers, capacitors and transformers disconnecting them from circuitry.

CHANNEL CHECK

• Be sure you have disconnected the load resistor.
• Increasing the input signal also the output signal raise accordingly, it must be symmetrical without visible distortion or oscillation as shown in figure (note: the figure is representative don`t refer to the levels displayed). If there is a distortion read the section ADVICES.

OSCILLOSCOPE FIGURE



TRACE setting:
TIMEBASE: 2mS/div.
AMPLITUDE: 20V/div.

• When the input signal exceeds -20dBu (24Vpp on output) the fans turn at their maximum speed.
• Firstly you must check the channel without load, afterwards you must repeat the check with the loads attached, the following table reports the approx. maximum level obtainable with this amp:

	out level	in level
no load	**162Vpp**	**+2.0dBu**
1CH 4E	**141Vpp**	**+1.7dBu**
2CH 4E	**131Vpp**	**+1.0dBu**
Bridge 8E	**258Vpp**	**+0.5dBu**

LEVEL METER ADJUSTMENT

• Check if the clip led lights at -2dBu on input (~150Vpp on output), if necessary adjust the trimmers W301/2 on display board.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

• Set the input level at minimum (no signal), the output dc offset voltage must be within range ±20mV, if necessary adjust the VR201 trimmer (for each channel) to be within this range.

BIAS ADJUSTMENT

• No bias adjustment is necessary for this amplifier circuitry; in any case the amplifier has the possibility to adjust it if necessary. To check properly the bias proceed as follows:
• Using a sinusoidal signal (1KHz or more) and the 4E load attached, wait till the heatsink temperature reaches about 60°c.
• Turn down the signal at the smallest intensity you can read on your oscilloscope trace connected at the amplifier output.
• Zoom in the crossing region using the amplitude, timebase and trigger controls of your oscilloscope. If you see a distortion, try to eliminate it adjusting the VR202 trimmer.
• Finally, set the input level at minimum and verify with the multimeter attached across an emitter resistance (p.e. R232) that the dc voltage doesn`t exceed 10mV.

ADVICES

• If you have determinate that the problem is a short on a rail, you must check the output transistors.
• To determine which transistor devices are bad, use a soldering iron to lift one leg of each emitter pin and measure the resistance across emitter and collector of each device. Unsolder and lift one leg of each base pin and check the base-collector resistance. Replace any device that measure as a short.
• If all the transistors are OK, unsolder and lift one leg of each diode and check them.
• Check the circuit board for open foil traces.
• Use the Multimeter to check the resistors, particularly the base and emitter resistors of damaged transistor.
• If the input sinewave appears to be distorted during the negative cycle, you can assume that the problem is located somewhere in the circuitry of the positive rail.
• If the positive cycle appears distorted, you can assume that the problem is in the circuitry of the negative rail.
• The dc voltages printed on the schematics are measured with the amplifier in steady state without input signal and nominal mains voltage supply, it can be useful to localize a damage.

PROCON1250p - Test procedures

PRECAUTION

• To prevent short circuit during any test, the oscilloscope must be EARTH INSULATED, this occurs because some test require to connect its probe to the amplifier output, non-compliance may cause damages to oscilloscope inputs circuitry.
• Before removing or installing any modules and connectors, disconnect the amplifier from AC MAINS and measure the DC supply voltages across each of the power supply capacitors. If your measurement on any of the caps is greater than 10Vdc, connect a 100E 90W resistor across the applicable caps to discharge them for your safety. Remember to remove the discharge resistor immediately after discharging caps. Do not power up the amplifier with the discharge resistor connected.
• Do not check the amplifier with the speakers connected use the appropriate load resistors only.
• BE CAREFUL increasing the Variac you must not exceed the nominal mains voltage plus its tolerance (see specifications) any upper voltage can be cause of damage.

VISUAL CHECK

• Use compressed air to clear dust in the amplifier chassis.
• Before proceed to supply the amplifier check visually the internal assembly, if appears an evident damage find the most possible reasons that cause it.
• Check the wiring cables for possible interruptions or shorts.
• If the damage has burnt a printed circuit board don't try to repair it, replace with a new one.

TESTING GEAR

• Audio Generator
• Dual Trace Oscilloscope
• Digital Multimeter
• 4E 800W, 8E 1300W, 100E 90W resistors
• Variac
• Digital Thermometer (not indispensable)

SETUP

• Connect the Variac between the Mains and the amplifier and set it at zero voltage.
• Turn full counter-clockwise the LEVEL potentiometers.
• Connect the audio generator to the channel inputs and set it to 1KHz 775mVrms (0dBu) sinusoidal signal.
• Connect the two scope traces to the amplifier outputs, before the relay, and set them in DC at 50V/div. 2mS/div.

SUPPLY CHECK

• Verify with the Multimeter the insulation between the heatsinks and all transistor collectors mounted on them; placing the multimeter tips between the screw heads and the collector pins you can exclude an erroneus reading due to the insulation of the heatsink anodization.
• Verify with the Multimeter the NTC (RT1) and R1 paralleled resistor value, it must be about 7Kohm (at 25°c).
• Disconnect the amplifier module supplies of each channel (red and yellow wires).
• Set the Variac to the nominal mains voltage, turn on the Amplifier, then check with the Multimeter the AC supply voltages:

F1-F2 = 29±2Vac.
RED secondary wires = 137±7Vac.

• Re-set the Variac at zero voltage, turn off the amplifier and reconnect the supplies at each amplifier module.
• Set up the Variac slowly monitoring the oscilloscope screen, it should display no signal; if you notice a DC voltage or a protection trips check the amplifier as suggested in the ADVICES.
• As soon as the +12VF supply circuit reaches its nominal value, all cooling fans run at their minimum and the speaker output relais (J201-202) switch.
• When the Variac ac voltage reaches the nominal voltage verify the DC supplies as follow:

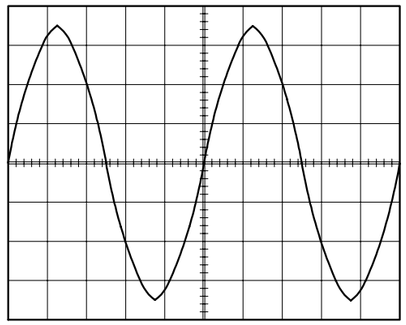
+VCC = +92±6Vdc
-VCC = -92±6Vdc
U501 pin 8 = +12±0.5Vdc
U501 pin 4 = -12±0.5Vdc
U403 pin 3 = +12.5±0.5Vdc

• If one or more voltages don't correspond, check the rectifiers, capacitors and transformers disconnecting them from circuitry.

CHANNEL CHECK

• Be sure you have disconnected the load resistor.
• Increasing the input signal also the output signal raise accordingly, it must be symmetrical without visible distortion or oscillation as shown in figure (note: the figure is representative don`t refer to the levels displayed). If there is a distortion read the section ADVICES.
• When the input signal exceeds -20dBu (24Vpp on output) the fans turn at their maximum speed.
• Firstly you must check the channel without load, afterwards you must repeat the check with the loads attached, the following table reports the approx. maximum level obtainable with this amp:

OSCILLOSCOPE FIGURE



TRACE setting:
TIMEBASE: 2mS/div.
AMPLITUDE: 20V/div.

	out level	in level
no load	**178Vpp**	**+1.0dBu**
1CH 4E	**154Vpp**	**+0.8dBu**
2CH 4E	**141Vpp**	**+0.0dBu**
Bridge 8E	**278Vpp**	**-0.5dBu**

LEVEL METER ADJUSTMENT

• Check if the clip led lights at -2dBu on input (~130Vpp on output), if necessary adjust the trimmers W301/2 on display board.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

• Set the input level at minimum (no signal), the output dc offset voltage must be within range ±20mV, if necessary adjust the VR201 trimmer (for each channel) to be within this range.

BIAS ADJUSTMENT

• No bias adjustment is necessary for this amplifier circuitry; in any case the amplifier has the possibility to adjust it if necessary. To check properly the bias proceed as follows:
• Using a sinusoidal signal (1KHz or more) and the 4E load attached, wait till the heatsink temperature reaches about 60°c.
• Turn down the signal at the smallest intensity you can read on your oscilloscope trace connected at the amplifier output.
• Zoom in the crossing region using the amplitude, timebase and trigger controls of your oscilloscope. If you see a distortion, try to eliminate it adjusting the VR202 trimmer.
• Finally, set the input level at minimum and verify with the multimeter attached across an emitter resistance (p.e. R232) that the dc voltage doesn`t exceed 10mV.

ADVICES

• If you have determinate that the problem is a short on a rail, you must check the output transistors.
• To determine which transistor devices are bad, use a soldering iron to lift one leg of each emitter pin and measure the resistance across emitter and collector of each device. Unsolder and lift one leg of each base pin and check the base-collector resistance. Replace any device that measure as a short.
• If all the transistors are OK, unsolder and lift one leg of each diode and check them.
• Check the circuit board for open foil traces.
• Use the Multimeter to check the resistors, particularly the base and emitter resistors of damaged transistor.
• If the input sinewave appears to be distorted during the negative cycle, you can assume that the problem is located somewhere in the circuitry of the positive rail.
• If the positive cycle appears distorted, you can assume that the problem is in the circuitry of the negative rail.
• The dc voltages printed on the schematics are measured with the amplifier in steady state without input signal and nominal mains voltage supply, it can be useful to localize a damage.

PROCON1500p - Test procedures

PRECAUTION

• To prevent short circuit during any test, the oscilloscope must be EARTH INSULATED, this occurs because some test require to connect its probe to the amplifier output, non-compliance may cause damages to oscilloscope inputs circuitry.
• Before removing or installing any modules and connectors, disconnect the amplifier from AC MAINS and measure the DC supply voltages across each of the power supply capacitors. If your measurement on any of the caps is greater than 10Vdc, connect a 100E 100W resistor across the applicable caps to discharge them for your safety. Remember to remove the discharge resistor immediately after discharging caps. Do not power up the amplifier with the discharge resistor connected.
• Do not check the amplifier with the speakers connected use the appropriate load resistors only.
• BE CAREFUL increasing the Variac you must not exceed the nominal mains voltage plus its tolerance (see specifications) any upper voltage can be cause of damage.

VISUAL CHECK

• Use compressed air to clear dust in the amplifier chassis.
• Before proceed to supply the amplifier check visually the internal assembly, if appears an evident damage find the most possible reasons that cause it.
• Check the wiring cables for possible interruptions or shorts.
• If the damage has burnt a printed circuit board don't try to repair it, replace with a new one.

TESTING GEAR

• Audio Generator
• Dual Trace Oscilloscope
• Digital Multimeter
• 4E 900W, 8E 1500W, 100E 100W resistors
• Variac
• Digital Thermometer (not indispensable)

SETUP

• Connect the Variac between the Mains and the amplifier and set it at zero voltage.
• Turn full counter-clockwise the LEVEL potentiometers.
• Connect the audio generator to the channel inputs and set it to 1KHz 775mVrms (0dBu) sinusoidal signal.
• Connect the two scope traces to the amplifier outputs, before the relay, and set them in DC at 50V/div. 2mS/div.

SUPPLY CHECK

• Verify with the Multimeter the insulation between the heatsinks and all transistor collectors mounted on them; placing the multimeter tips between the screw heads and the collector pins you can exclude an erroneus reading due to the insulation of the heatsink anodization.
• Verify with the Multimeter the NTC (RT1) and R1 paralleled resistor value, it must be about 7Kohm (at 25°c).
• Disconnect the amplifier module supplies of each channel (red and yellow wires).
• Set the Variac to the nominal mains voltage, turn on the Amplifier, then check with the Multimeter the AC supply voltages:

F1-F2 = 29±2Vac.
RED secondary wires = 145±8Vac.

• Re-set the Variac at zero voltage, turn off the amplifier and reconnect the supplies at each amplifier module.
• Set up the Variac slowly monitoring the oscilloscope screen, it should display no signal; if you notice a DC voltage or a protection trips check the amplifier as suggested in the ADVICES.
• As soon as the +12VF supply circuit reaches its nominal value, all cooling fans run at their minimum and the speaker output relais (J201-202) switch.
• When the Variac ac voltage reaches the nominal voltage verify the DC supplies as follow:

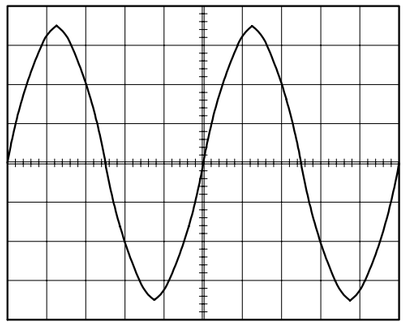
+VCC = +97±6Vdc
-VCC = -97±6Vdc
U501 pin 8 = +12±0.5Vdc
U501 pin 4 = -12±0.5Vdc
U403 pin 3 = +12.5±0.5Vdc

• If one or more voltages don't correspond, check the rectifiers, capacitors and transformers disconnecting them from circuitry.

CHANNEL CHECK

• Be sure you have disconnected the load resistor.
• Increasing the input signal also the output signal raise accordingly, it must be symmetrical without visible distortion or oscillation as shown in figure (note: the figure is representative don`t refer to the levels displayed). If there is a distortion read the section ADVICES.
• When the input signal exceeds -20dBu (24Vpp on output) the fans turn at their maximum speed.
• Firstly you must check the channel without load, afterwards you must repeat the check with the loads attached, the following table reports the approx. maximum level obtainable with this amp:

OSCILLOSCOPE FIGURE



TRACE setting:
TIMEBASE: 2mS/div.
AMPLITUDE: 20V/div.

	out level	in level
no load	**189Vpp**	**+1.0dBu**
1CH 4E	**166Vpp**	**+0.7dBu**
2CH 4E	**154Vpp**	**+0.2dBu**
Bridge 8E	**307Vpp**	**+0.0dBu**

LEVEL METER ADJUSTMENT

• Check if the clip led lights at -2dBu on input (~130Vpp on output), if necessary adjust the trimmers W301/2 on display board.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

• Set the input level at minimum (no signal), the output dc offset voltage must be within range ±20mV, if necessary adjust the VR201 trimmer (for each channel) to be within this range.

BIAS ADJUSTMENT

• No bias adjustment is necessary for this amplifier circuitry; in any case the amplifier has the possibility to adjust it if necessary. To check properly the bias proceed as follows:
• Using a sinusoidal signal (1KHz or more) and the 4E load attached, wait till the heatsink temperature reaches about 60°c.
• Turn down the signal at the smallest intensity you can read on your oscilloscope trace connected at the amplifier output.
• Zoom in the crossing region using the amplitude, timebase and trigger controls of your oscilloscope. If you see a distortion, try to eliminate it adjusting the VR202 trimmer.
• Finally, set the input level at minimum and verify with the multimeter attached across an emitter resistance (p.e. R232) that the dc voltage doesn`t exceed 10mV.

ADVICES

• If you have determinate that the problem is a short on a rail, you must check the output transistors.
• To determine which transistor devices are bad, use a soldering iron to lift one leg of each emitter pin and measure the resistance across emitter and collector of each device. Unsolder and lift one leg of each base pin and check the base-collector resistance. Replace any device that measure as a short.
• If all the transistors are OK, unsolder and lift one leg of each diode and check them.
• Check the circuit board for open foil traces.
• Use the Multimeter to check the resistors, particularly the base and emitter resistors of damaged transistor.
• If the input sinewave appears to be distorted during the negative cycle, you can assume that the problem is located somewhere in the circuitry of the positive rail.
• If the positive cycle appears distorted, you can assume that the problem is in the circuitry of the negative rail.
• The dc voltages printed on the schematics are measured with the amplifier in steady state without input signal and nominal mains voltage supply, it can be useful to localize a damage.

PROCON1800p - Test procedures

PRECAUTION

• To prevent short circuit during any test, the oscilloscope must be EARTH INSULATED, this occurs because some test require to connect its probe to the amplifier output, non-compliance may cause damages to oscilloscope inputs circuitry.
• Before removing or installing any modules and connectors, disconnect the amplifier from AC MAINS and measure the DC supply voltages across each of the power supply capacitors. If your measurement on any of the caps is greater than 10Vdc, connect a 100E 120W resistor across the applicable caps to discharge them for your safety. Remember to remove the discharge resistor immediately after discharging caps. Do not power up the amplifier with the discharge resistor connected.
• Do not check the amplifier with the speakers connected use the appropriate load resistors only.
• BE CAREFUL increasing the Variac you must not exceed the nominal mains voltage plus its tolerance (see specifications) any upper voltage can be cause of damage.

VISUAL CHECK

• Use compressed air to clear dust in the amplifier chassis.
• Before proceed to supply the amplifier check visually the internal assembly, if appears an evident damage find the most possible reasons that cause it.
• Check the wiring cables for possible interruptions or shorts.
• If the damage has burnt a printed circuit board don't try to repair it, replace with a new one.

TESTING GEAR

• Audio Generator
• Dual Trace Oscilloscope
• Digital Multimeter
• 4E 1100W, 8E 2000W, 100E 120W resistors
• Variac
• Digital Thermometer (not indispensable)

SETUP

• Connect the Variac between the Mains and the amplifier and set it at zero voltage.
• Turn full counter-clockwise the LEVEL potentiometers.
• Connect the audio generator to the channel inputs and set it to 1KHz 775mVrms (0dBu) sinusoidal signal.
• Connect the two scope traces to the amplifier outputs, before the relay, and set them in DC at 50V/div. 2mS/div.

SUPPLY CHECK

• Verify with the Multimeter the insulation between the heatsinks and all transistor collectors mounted on them; placing the multimeter tips between the screw heads and the collector pins you can exclude an erroneus reading due to the insulation of the heatsink anodization.
• Verify with the Multimeter the NTC (RT1) and R1 paralleled resistor value, it must be about 7Kohm (at 25°c).
• Disconnect the amplifier module supplies of each channel (red and yellow wires).
• Set the Variac to the nominal mains voltage, turn on the Amplifier, then check with the Multimeter the AC supply voltages:

F1-F2 = 29±2Vac.
RED secondary wires = 164±9Vac.

• Re-set the Variac at zero voltage, turn off the amplifier and reconnect the supplies at each amplifier module.
• Set up the Variac slowly monitoring the oscilloscope screen, it should display no signal; if you notice a DC voltage or a protection trips check the amplifier as suggested in the ADVICES.
• As soon as the +12VF supply circuit reaches its nominal value, all cooling fans run at their minimum and the speaker output relais (J201-202) switch.
• When the Variac ac voltage reaches the nominal voltage verify the DC supplies as follow:

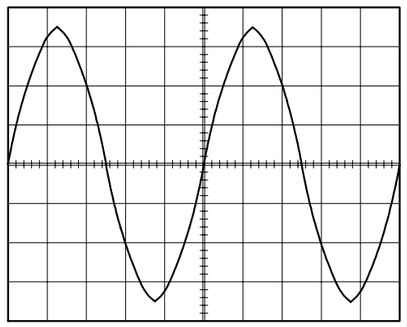
+VCC = +110±7Vdc
-VCC = -110±7Vdc
U501 pin 8 = +12±0.5Vdc
U501 pin 4 = -12±0.5Vdc
U403 pin 3 = +12.5±0.5Vdc

• If one or more voltages don't correspond, check the rectifiers, capacitors and transformers disconnecting them from circuitry.

CHANNEL CHECK

• Be sure you have disconnected the load resistor.
• Increasing the input signal also the output signal raise accordingly, it must be symmetrical without visible distortion or oscillation as shown in figure (note: the figure is representative don`t refer to the levels displayed). If there is a distortion read the section ADVICES.

OSCILLOSCOPE FIGURE



TRACE setting:
TIMEBASE: 2mS/div.
AMPLITUDE: 20V/div.

• When the input signal exceeds -20dBu (24Vpp on output) the fans turn at their maximum speed.
• Firstly you must check the channel without load, afterwards you must repeat the check with the loads attached, the following table reports the approx. maximum level obtainable with this amp:

	out level	in level
no load	**210Vpp**	**+2.0dBu**
1CH 4E	**184Vpp**	**+1.7dBu**
2CH 4E	**170Vpp**	**+1.0dBu**
Bridge 8E	**343Vpp**	**+0.6dBu**

LEVEL METER ADJUSTMENT

• Check if the clip led lights at -2dBu on input (~140Vpp on output), if necessary adjust the trimmers W301/2 on display board.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

• Set the input level at minimum (no signal), the output dc offset voltage must be within range ±20mV, if necessary adjust the VR201 trimmer (for each channel) to be within this range.

BIAS ADJUSTMENT

• No bias adjustment is necessary for this amplifier circuitry; in any case the amplifier has the possibility to adjust it if necessary. To check properly the bias proceed as follows:
• Using a sinusoidal signal (1KHz or more) and the 4E load attached, wait till the heatsink temperature reaches about 60°c.
• Turn down the signal at the smallest intensity you can read on your oscilloscope trace connected at the amplifier output.
• Zoom in the crossing region using the amplitude, timebase and trigger controls of your oscilloscope. If you see a distortion, try to eliminate it adjusting the VR202 trimmer.
• Finally, set the input level at minimum and verify with the multimeter attached across an emitter resistance (p.e. R232) that the dc voltage doesn`t exceed 10mV.

ADVICES

• If you have determinate that the problem is a short on a rail, you must check the output transistors.
• To determine which transistor devices are bad, use a soldering iron to lift one leg of each emitter pin and measure the resistance across emitter and collector of each device. Unsolder and lift one leg of each base pin and check the base-collector resistance. Replace any device that measure as a short.
• If all the transistors are OK, unsolder and lift one leg of each diode and check them.
• Check the circuit board for open foil traces.
• Use the Multimeter to check the resistors, particularly the base and emitter resistors of damaged transistor.
• If the input sinewave appears to be distorted during the negative cycle, you can assume that the problem is located somewhere in the circuitry of the positive rail.
• If the positive cycle appears distorted, you can assume that the problem is in the circuitry of the negative rail.
• The dc voltages printed on the schematics are measured with the amplifier in steady state without input signal and nominal mains voltage supply, it can be useful to localize a damage.

PROCON2200p - Test procedures

PRECAUTION

• To prevent short circuit during any test, the oscilloscope must be EARTH INSULATED, this occurs because some test require to connect its probe to the amplifier output, non-compliance may cause damages to oscilloscope inputs circuitry.
• Before removing or installing any modules and connectors, disconnect the amplifier from AC MAINS and measure the DC supply voltages across each of the power supply capacitors. If your measurement on any of the caps is greater than 10Vdc, connect a 100E 150W resistor across the applicable caps to discharge them for your safety. Remember to remove the discharge resistor immediately after discharging caps. Do not power up the amplifier with the discharge resistor connected.
• Do not check the amplifier with the speakers connected use the appropriate load resistors only.
• BE CAREFUL increasing the Variac you must not exceed the nominal mains voltage plus its tolerance (see specifications) any upper voltage can be cause of damage.

VISUAL CHECK

• Use compressed air to clear dust in the amplifier chassis.
• Before proceed to supply the amplifier check visually the internal assembly, if appears an evident damage find the most possible reasons that cause it.
• Check the wiring cables for possible interruptions or shorts.
• If the damage has burnt a printed circuit board don't try to repair it, replace with a new one.

TESTING GEAR

• Audio Generator
• Dual Trace Oscilloscope
• Digital Multimeter
• 4E 1300W, 8E 2200W, 100E 150W resistors
• Variac
• Digital Thermometer (not indispensable)

SETUP

• Connect the Variac between the Mains and the amplifier and set it at zero voltage.
• Turn full counter-clockwise the LEVEL potentiometers.
• Connect the audio generator to the channel inputs and set it to 1KHz 775mVrms (0dBu) sinusoidal signal.
• Connect the two scope traces to the amplifier outputs, before the relay, and set them in DC at 50V/div. 2mS/div.

SUPPLY CHECK

• Verify with the Multimeter the insulation between the heatsinks and all transistor collectors mounted on them; placing the multimeter tips between the screw heads and the collector pins you can exclude an erroneus reading due to the insulation of the heatsink anodization.
• Verify with the Multimeter the NTC (RT1) and R1 paralleled resistor value, it must be about 7Kohm (at 25°c).
• Disconnect the amplifier module supplies of each channel (red and yellow wires).
• Set the Variac to the nominal mains voltage, turn on the Amplifier, then check with the Multimeter the AC supply voltages:

F1-F2 = 29±2Vac.
RED secondary wires = 173±10Vac.

• Re-set the Variac at zero voltage, turn off the amplifier and reconnect the supplies at each amplifier module.
• Set up the Variac slowly monitoring the oscilloscope screen, it should display no signal; if you notice a DC voltage or a protection trips check the amplifier as suggested in the ADVICES.
• As soon as the +12VF supply circuit reaches its nominal value, all cooling fans run at their minimum and the speaker output relais (J201-202) switch.
• When the Variac ac voltage reaches the nominal voltage verify the DC supplies as follow:

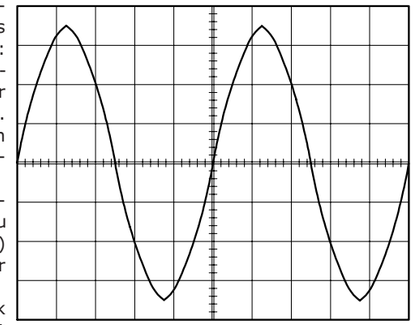
+VCC = +115±8Vdc
-VCC = -115±8Vdc
U501 pin 8 = +12±0.5Vdc
U501 pin 4 = -12±0.5Vdc
U403 pin 3 = +12.5±0.5Vdc

• If one or more voltages don't correspond, check the rectifiers, capacitors and transformers disconnecting them from circuitry.

CHANNEL CHECK

• Be sure you have disconnected the load resistor.
• Increasing the input signal also the output signal raise accordingly, it must be symmetrical without visible distortion or oscillation as shown in figure (note: the figure is representative don`t refer to the levels displayed). If there is a distortion read the section ADVICES.

OSCILLOSCOPE FIGURE



TRACE setting:
TIMEBASE: 2mS/div.
AMPLITUDE: 20V/div.

• When the input signal exceeds -20dBu (20Vpp on output) the fans turn at their maximum speed.
• Firstly you must check the channel without load, afterwards you must repeat the check with the loads attached, the following table reports the approx. maximum level obtainable with this amp:

	out level	in level
no load	**225Vpp**	**+2.0dBu**
1CH 4E	**200Vpp**	**+1.7dBu**
2CH 4E	**185Vpp**	**+1.0dBu**
Bridge 8E	**373Vpp**	**+0.6dBu**

LEVEL METER ADJUSTMENT

• Check if the clip led lights at -2dBu on input (~150Vpp on output), if necessary adjust the trimmers W301/2 on display board.

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT

• Set the input level at minimum (no signal), the output dc offset voltage must be within range ±20mV, if necessary adjust the VR201 trimmer (for each channel) to be within this range.

BIAS ADJUSTMENT

• No bias adjustment is necessary for this amplifier circuitry; in any case the amplifier has the possibility to adjust it if necessary. To check properly the bias proceed as follows:
• Using a sinusoidal signal (1KHz or more) and the 4E load attached, wait till the heatsink temperature reaches about 60°c.
• Turn down the signal at the smallest intensity you can read on your oscilloscope trace connected at the amplifier output.
• Zoom in the crossing region using the amplitude, timebase and trigger controls of your oscilloscope. If you see a distortion, try to eliminate it adjusting the VR202 trimmer.
• Finally, set the input level at minimum and verify with the multimeter attached across an emitter resistance (p.e. R232) that the dc voltage doesn`t exceed 10mV.

ADVICES

• If you have determinate that the problem is a short on a rail, you must check the output transistors.
• To determine which transistor devices are bad, use a soldering iron to lift one leg of each emitter pin and measure the resistance across emitter and collector of each device. Unsolder and lift one leg of each base pin and check the base-collector resistance. Replace any device that measure as a short.
• If all the transistors are OK, unsolder and lift one leg of each diode and check them.
• Check the circuit board for open foil traces.
• Use the Multimeter to check the resistors, particularly the base and emitter resistors of damaged transistor.
• If the input sinewave appears to be distorted during the negative cycle, you can assume that the problem is located somewhere in the circuitry of the positive rail.
• If the positive cycle appears distorted, you can assume that the problem is in the circuitry of the negative rail.
• The dc voltages printed on the schematics are measured with the amplifier in steady state without input signal and nominal mains voltage supply, it can be useful to localize a damage.

HGB768036 - INPUT, PROTECTION, DRIVER BOARD

HGB768037
200+200W AMPLIFIER MODULE

HGB768018
DISPLAY BOARD

(PCB# HQ7.7407)

HGB768017
STATUS BOARD

(PCB# HQ7.7367)

HGB768016
XLR INPUT BOARD

(PCB# HQ7.7347)

HGB768035
VCC CAPACITORS BOARD

PCB# HQ7.7349

OUTPUTS

CH1_FAN

SPK_GND

CH2_FAN

SPEAKONCH1

CH1

SPEAKONCH2

CH2

CH1 MIN.4OHM

BRIDGE MIN.8OHM

CH2 MIN.4OHM

LOUT

ROUT

LIN

RIN

J401

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c ARPAX 67L095

CZ402

CZ3

OFFSET ADJ

MODE

STEREO

BRIDGE

SW2

SW401

SHIELD

LIMIT

METER ADJ 1

METER ADJ 2

CH1 METER

CH2 METER

CLIP

SIGNAL

LEVEL CH1

LEVEL CH2

POWER

BRIDGE

PROTECT

CH1 INPUTS

CH2 INPUTS

TRANSFORMER

14VAC-YEL

0VAC-BLK

43VAC-RED

MAINS (EU) 230VAC ±10% 50Hz

POWER ON/OFF

F T3.15A 250V

140°c

WHITE

BLU

BRIDGE1 KBPC3510

+12V

-12V

+12VF

-12VF

+VCC

-VCC

PVCC2

PVCC1

NVCC2

NVCC1

OUT2

OUT1

GND2

GND1

(IRED)

(GRN)

(BLK)

(YEL)

SPK_GND

CH2_FAN

CH1_FAN

2 FAN

THERMIC SWT 65°c ARPAX 67F065

NOTE: ALL DC VOLTAGES ENCLOSED INTO SQUARES ARE MEASURED IN STEADY STATE WITHOUT INPUT SIGNAL AT 25°C AND NOMINAL MAINS VOLTAGE SUPPLY.

(PCB# HQ7.7417)

(PCBA HQ7.7473)

DRW G.BOCCATO	DWG# 550833.scm	PCB#	GENERALMUSIC S.p.A. ITALY
CKD G.RICCI	DATE 21/12/2005	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	ALL RIGHTS ARE RESERVED. NO COPIES OR REPRODUCE THIS DOCUMENT WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT BY GENERALMUSIC.
APP. R.FALCONI	REV: A	Procon 400p	

HGB768033 - INPUT, PROTECTION, DRIVER BOARD

HGB768034
375+375W AMPLIFIER MODULE

OUTPUTS

CH1_FAN
SPK_GND
CH2_FAN
SPEAKONCH1
CH1
SPEAKONCH2
CH2
CH1 MIN.4OHM
BRIDGE MIN.8OHM
CH2 MIN.4OHM

HGB768018
DISPLAY BOARD

LIMIT
CH1 METER
CH2 METER
CLIP
SIGNAL
5 LED LEVEL METER
METER ADJ 1
METER ADJ 2
IPCB# HQ7.7407J

HGB768017
STATUS BOARD

POWER
BRIDGE
PROTECT
LEVEL CH1
LEVEL CH2
IPCB# HQ7.7367J

HGB768016
XLR INPUT BOARD

CH1
INPUTS
CH2
IPCB# HQ7.7347J

MODE
STEREO
BRIDGE
SHIELD
THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095
OFFSET ADJ

NOTE: ALL DC VOLTAGES ENCLOSED INTO SQUARES ARE MEASURED IN STEADY STATE WITHOUT INPUT SIGNAL AT 25°C AND NOMINAL MAINS VOLTAGE SUPPLY.

HGB768032
VCC CAPACITORS BOARD

PCB# HQ7.7349

MAINS (EU) 230VAC ±10% 50Hz
POWER ON/OFF
TRANSFORMER
14VAC-YEL
0VAC-BLK
53VAC-RED
BRIDGE1 KBPC3510
(RED)
(BLK)
(YEL)
SPK_GND
-VCC

(IPCB# HQ7.7417)
(IPCBA HQ7.7474)

THERMIC SKT 65°c AIRPAX 67P065

DRW G.BOCCATO	DWG# 550832.scm	PCB#	GENERALMUSIC S.p.A. ITALY
CKD G.RICCI	DATE 06/12/2005	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	
APP. R.FALCONI	REV: A	Procon 750p	

OUTPUTS

SPEAKONCH1 CH1 — CH1 MIN.4OHM

BRIDGE MIN.8OHM

SPEAKONCH2 CH2 — CH2 MIN.4OHM

HGB768018 DISPLAY BOARD

LIMIT

CH1 METER: U302 BA6144, U301 BA6144 — 5 LED LEVEL METER — METER ADJ 1

CH2 METER: U301 BA6144, U301 BA6144 — 5 LED LEVEL METER — METER ADJ 2

(PCB# HQ7.7407)

HGB768017 STATUS BOARD

POWER, BRIDGE, PROTECT

(PCB# HQ7.7367)

LEVEL CH1, LEVEL CH2

HGB768031 - INPUT & PROTECTION BOARD

U404 TA7317P — SPEAKER PROTECTION CIRCUIT — MUTING, RELAY, VOK_IN, DISCHRG, +VCC, +VDC1, +VDC2, -VCC, GROUND

STEREO/BRIDGE MODE

THERMIC SWT 65°c AIRPAX 67F065 (CH1 FAN1, CH2 FAN2)

(PCB# HQ7.7462)

HGB768015 SOFT START BOARD

NOTICE: REPLACE THIS CIRCUIT ENTIRELY.

SHIELD

HGB768016 XLR INPUT BOARD

CH1 INPUTS CH2

(PCB# HQ7.7347)

230VAC MAINS (EU) 230VAC ±10% 50Hz

POWER ON/OFF

17AM035 140°c

TRANSFORMER

14VAC-YEL, 0VAC-BLK, 14VAC-YEL, 64VAC-RED, 0VAC-BLK, 64VAC-RED

BRIDGE1 KBPC3510

+VCC (RED), (BLK), -VCC (YEL)

HGB768028 - CH1-500W AMPLIFIER MODULE

OFFSET ADJ

BIAS ADJ

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095

PVCC1 +VCC (RED1)

OUT1 (GRN1)

GND1 (BLK)

NVCC1 -VCC (YEL)

(PCBA HQ7.7415) (PCBA HQ7.7416A)

HGB768029 - CH2-500W AMPLIFIER MODULE

OFFSET ADJ

BIAS ADJ

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095

PVCC1B +VCC (RED1)

OUT1B (GRN1)

GND1B (BLK)

NVCC1B -VCC (YEL)

(PCBA HQ7.7415) (PCBA HQ7.7416A)

NOTE: ALL DC VOLTAGES ENCLOSED INTO SQUARES ARE MEASURED IN STEADY STATE WITHOUT INPUT SIGNAL AT 25°C AND NOMINAL MAINS VOLTAGE SUPPLY.

DRW G.BOCCATO	DWG# 550830.scm	PCB#	GENERALMUSIC S.p.A. ITALY
CKD G.RICCI	DATE 16/03/2006	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	
APP. R.FALCONI	REV: B	Procan 1000p	

OUTPUTS

SPEAKONCH1 CH1

CH1 MIN.4OHM

BRIDGE MIN.8OHM

SPEAKONCH2 CH2

CH2 MIN.4OHM

HGB768018 DISPLAY BOARD

LIMIT

CH1 METER: CLIP, SIGNAL, 5 LED LEVEL METER, METER ADJ 1

CH2 METER: CLIP, SIGNAL, 5 LED LEVEL METER, METER ADJ 2

(PCB# HQ7.7407)

HGB768017 STATUS BOARD

POWER, BRIDGE, PROTECT

(PCB# HQ7.7367)

LEVEL CH1, LEVEL CH2

HGB768016 XLR INPUT BOARD

CH1 INPUTS CH2

(PCB# HQ7.7347)

HGB768015 SOFT START BOARD

NOTICE: REPLACE THIS CIRCUIT ENTIRELY.

(PCB# HQ7.7365)

SHIELD

HGB768030 - INPUT & PROTECTION BOARD

U501 NJM4580D

U404 TA7317P: SPEAKER PROTECTION CIRCUIT, MUTING, RELAY, VOK, DISCHRG, GROUND

THERMIC SWT 65°c AIRPAX 67F065

CH1 FAN1, CH2 FAN2

STEREO / BRIDGE MODE

(PCB# HQ7.7407)

HGB768026 - CH1-625W AMPLIFIER MODULE

OFFSET ADJ

BIAS ADJ

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095

(PCBA HQ7.7416)
(PCBA HQ7.7416A)

HGB768027 - CH2-625W AMPLIFIER MODULE

OFFSET ADJ

BIAS ADJ

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095

(PCBA HQ7.7416)
(PCBA HQ7.7416A)

NOTE: ALL DC VOLTAGES ENCLOSED INTO SQUARES ARE MEASURED IN STEADY STATE WITHOUT INPUT SIGNAL AT 25°C AND NOMINAL MAINS VOLTAGE SUPPLY.

DRW G.BOCCATO	DWG# 550830.scm	PCB#	GENERALMUSIC S.p.A. ITALY
CKD G.RICCI	DATE 16/03/2006	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	
APP. R.FALCONI	REV: B	Procon 1250p	

OUTPUTS

SPEAKONCH1 CH1 — CH1 MIN.4OHM

BRIDGE MIN.8OHM

SPEAKONCH2 CH2 — CH2 MIN.4OHM

HGB768019 - INPUT & PROTECTION BOARD

HGB768018 DISPLAY BOARD

CH1 METER / CH2 METER — CLIP / SIGNAL — 5 LED LEVEL METER

METER ADJ 1 — METER ADJ 2

(PCB# HQ7.7407)

HGB768017 STATUS BOARD

POWER / BRIDGE / PROTECT

LEVEL CH1 — LEVEL CH2

(PCB# HQ7.7367)

HGB768016 XLR INPUT BOARD

CH1 INPUTS CH2

(PCB# HQ7.7347)

HGB768015 SOFT START BOARD

SHIELD

NOTICE: REPLACE THIS CIRCUIT ENTIRELY.

MODE — STEREO / BRIDGE

THERMIC SWT 65°c AIRPAX 67F065

HGB768024 - CH1-750W AMPLIFIER MODULE

OFFSET ADJ — BIAS ADJ

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095

(PCBA HQ7.7415) (PCBA HQ7.7415A)

HGB768025 - CH2-750W AMPLIFIER MODULE

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095

(PCBA HQ7.7415) (PCBA HQ7.7415A)

NOTE: ALL DC VOLTAGES ENCLOSED INTO SQUARES ARE MEASURED IN STEADY STATE WITHOUT INPUT SIGNAL AT 25°C AND NOMINAL MAINS VOLTAGE SUPPLY.

⚠ MAINS (EU) 230VAC ±10% 50Hz

⚠ TRANSFORMER

DRW G.BOCCATO	DWG# 550829.scm	PCB#	GENERALMUSIC S.p.A. ITALY
CKD G.RICCI	DATE 16/03/2006	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	
APP. R.FALCONI	REV: B	Procan 1500p	

OUTPUTS

SPEAKONCH1

CH1
MIN.4OHM

SPKBRIDGE

BRIDGE
MIN.8OHM

SPEAKONCH2

CH2
MIN.4OHM

HGB768018 DISPLAY BOARD

LIMIT

METER ADJ 1

METER ADJ 2

CH1 METER

CH2 METER

5 LED LEVEL METER

(PCB# HQ7.7407)

HGB768017 STATUS BOARD

POWER

BRIDGE

PROTECT

(PCB# HQ7.7367)

LEVEL CH1

LEVEL CH2

HGB768016 XLR INPUT BOARD

CH1 INPUTS CH2

(PCB# HQ7.7347)

HGB768015 SOFT START BOARD

NOTICE: REPLACE THIS CIRCUIT ENTIRELY.

MAINS (EU)
230VAC ±10%
50Hz

POWER ON/OFF

230VAC

17AM035

140 °C

TRANSFORMER

(PCB# HQ7.7365)

HGB768019 - INPUT & PROTECTION BOARD

U404 TA7317P

SPEAKER PROTECTION CIRCUIT

MUTING RELAY

VOK...IN

DISCHRG

-VCC GROUND

STEREO BRIDGE MODE

THERMIC SWT 65°c AIRPAX 67F065

CH1 FAN1

CH2 FAN2

(PCB# HQ7.7462)

HGB768022 - CH1-900W AMPLIFIER MODULE

OFFSET ADJ

BIAS ADJ

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095

(PCBA HQ7.7409)
(PCBA HQ7.7409A)

HGB768023 - CH2-900W AMPLIFIER MODULE

OFFSET ADJ

BIAS ADJ

THERMIC SWITCH 95°c AIRPAX 67L095

(PCBA HQ7.7409)
(PCBA HQ7.7409A)

NOTE: ALL DC VOLTAGES ENCLOSED INTO SQUARES ARE MEASURED IN STEADY STATE WITHOUT INPUT SIGNAL AT 25°C AND NOMINAL MAINS VOLTAGE SUPPLY.

DRW G.BOCCATO	DWG# 550828.scm	PCB#	GENERALMUSIC S.p.A. ITALY
CKD G.RICCI	DATE 16/03/2006	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	
APP. R.FALCONI	REV: B	Procon 1800p	

OUTPUTS

SPEAKONCH1
CH1
MIN.4OHM
SPKBRIDGE
BRIDGE
MIN.8OHM
SPEAKONCH2
CH2
MIN.4OHM

HGB768019 - INPUT & PROTECTION BOARD

HGB768018 DISPLAY BOARD

HGB768017 STATUS BOARD

HGB768016 XLR INPUT BOARD

HGB768015 SOFT START BOARD

HGB768020 - CH1-1100W AMPLIFIER MODULE

HGB768021 - CH2-1100W AMPLIFIER MODULE

NOTE: ALL DC VOLTAGES ENCLOSED INTO SQUARES ARE MEASURED IN STEADY STATE WITHOUT INPUT SIGNAL AT 25°C AND NOMINAL MAINS VOLTAGE SUPPLY.

DRW G.BOCCATO	DWG# 550xxx.scm	PCB#	GENERALMUSIC S.p.A. ITALY
CKD G.RICCI	DATE 16/03/2006	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	
APP. R.FALCONI	REV: B	Procan 2200p	

Spare Part List

Legend	
EU	= Europe version 230V
code	**description**

Miscellaneous Parts

130285	Mains Cable (EU)
110291	16A 250Vac Bipolar Power Switch
020493	100n 250Vac MKP EMI Capacitor
110003	T3.15A Fuse 5X20mm (Procon400P)
110029	T4A Fuse 5X20mm (Procon750P)
110023	T8A Fuse 5X20mm (Procon1000P)
110030	T10A Fuse 5X20mm (Procon1250P)
110040	T12A Fuse 6.3X32mm (Procon1500P)
110041	T15A Fuse 6.3X32mm (Procon1800P/2200P)
HGB110100	Panel Fuse Holder for 5x20mm fuses
HGB110101	Panel Fuse Holder for 6.3x32mm fuses
HGB238007	**Transformer 230Vac 550W (EU) (Procon 400P)**
HGB238008	**Transformer 230Vac 920W (EU) (Procon 750P)**
HGB238009	**Transformer 230Vac 1480W (EU) (Procon 1000P)**
HGB238010	**Transformer 230Vac 1660W (EU) (Procon 1250P)**
HGB238011	**Transformer 230Vac 2090W (EU) (Procon 1500P)**
HGB238012	**Transformer 230Vac 2680W (EU) (Procon 1800P)**
HGB238013	**Transformer 230Vac 3170W (EU) (Procon 2200P)**
HGB080801	KBPC3510 35A 1000V Rectifier Diode Bridge (Procon 400P...1800P)
HGB080802	KBPC5010 50A 1000V Rectifier Diode Bridge (Procon 2200P)
141200	Speakon Socket (NL4MP Neutrik)
HGB347001	Volume Knob
HGB140000	Dual Red/Blk Binding Post
HGB110300	12Vdc 0.25A 80x25mm Fan (Procon 400P...1000P)
HGB110302	12Vdc 0.45A 80x25mm Fan (Procon 1250P...2200P)
HGB110305	Thermostat 65° NO 67F065 Airpax
HGB110306	Thermostat 95° NC 67L095 Airpax
110360	Fan Grid 80mm
HGB030004	10000uF 160V Electrolytic Capacitor Screw-Terminal (Procon2200P)
HGB030003	10000uF 120V Electrolytic Capacitor Screw-Terminal (Procon1800P)
HGB030002	10000uF 110V Electrolytic Capacitor Screw-Terminal (Procon1250P/1500P)
HGB030001	10000uF 100V Electrolytic Capacitor Screw-Terminal (Procon1000P)

Soft Start Board

HGB768015	**Soft Start Board (Pcb# HQ7.7365) (Procon 1000P...2200P)**
HGB110303	Relay 12V / 1 Switch 30A 240Vac NO
080156	1N4002 1A 100V Rectifier Diode
030862	6800uF 25V Electrolytic Capacitor
HGB061002	40E 10W 5% Wire Resistor

VCC Capacitor Board

HGB768035	**VCC Capacitor Board (Pcb# HQ7.7349) (Procon 400P)**
HGB768032	**VCC Capacitor Board (Pcb# HQ7.7349) (Procon 750P)**
030884	10000uF 80V Electrolytic Capacitor Snap-In (Procon750P)
HGB030005	12000uF 63V Electrolytic Capacitor Snap-In (Procon400P)
HGB768016	XLR Input Board (Pcb# HQ7.7347)(All Models)
HGB140002	Hor Female XLR Socket

Display Board

HGB768001	**Display Board (PCBA HQ7.7407)(All Models)**
HGB075001	10KA RK16 Rotary Potentiometer K15 40CLK
HGB100001	BA6144 5-Point Led Level Meter
080705	3mm Red Led
080706	3mm Green Led
080710	3mm Yellow Led

Status Board

HGB768017	**Status Board (PCBA HQ7.7367)(All Models)**
080705	3mm Red Led

Input, Protection, Driver Board

HGB768036	**Input, Protection, Driver Board (PCBA HQ7.7417)(Procon 400P)**
HGB768033	**Input, Protection, Driver Board (PCBA HQ7.7417)(Procon 750P)**
HGB140004	2sw 2pos H Slider Switch
HGB140003	Jack Horizontal S-F Socket
HGB110301	Relay 12V / 2 Switch 10A 250Vac
HGB100000	TA7317P Speaker Protection Circuit
100045	7812 +12V 1A Voltage Regulator
100043	7912 -12V 1A Voltage Regulator
100971	NJM4580D Dual LN Operational Amplifier
SKK100000	NJM2068D Dual LN Operational Amplifier
100004	LM3080 Single Operational Transconctance Amplifier
HGB090008	2SC2690 TO126 Npn Transistor (Procon 750P)
HGB090010	2SA1220 TO126 Pnp Transistor (Procon 750P)
HGB090000	2SC2240GR TO92 LN Npn Transistor
HGB090017	2SD667AC TO92L Npn Transistor (Procon 400P)
HGB090018	2SB647AC TO92L Pnp Transistor (Procon 400P)
090200	2N5551 TO92 Npn Transistor
HGB090019	2N3904 TO92 Npn Transistor
HGB090020	2N3906 TO92 Pnp Transistor
080272	12V 1W 5% Zener Diode
080158	1N4004 1A 400V Rectifier Diode
080103	1N4148 100mA 75V Signal Diode
110011	T1A Fuse 5x20mm (EU)

Dual Channel Amplifier Module

HGB768034	**375+375W Amplifier Module (PCBA HQ7.7474)(Procon 400P)**
HGB768037	**200+200W Amplifier Module (PCBA HQ7.7473)(Procon 750P)**
HGB090008	2SC2690 TO126 Npn Transistor
HGB090010	2SA1220 TO126 Pnp Transistor
HGB090014	2SA1943 TO264 Pnp Transistor (Procon 750P)
HGB090013	2SC5200 TO264 Npn Transistor (Procon 750P)
HGB090006	2SA1941 TO3P/TO218 Pnp Transistor (Procon 400P)
HGB090005	2SC5198 TO3P/TO218 Npn Transistor (Procon 400P)
HGB090000	2SC2240GR TO92 LN Npn Transistor
HGB090004	2SA970GR TO92 LN Pnp Transistor
HGB080800	Ntc type DKF503 (Thermometrics)
080158	1N4004 1A 400V Rectifier Diode
080103	1N4148 100mA 75V Signal Diode
HGB060089	0E43 5W 5% Wire Resistor

Input, Protection, Board

HGB768031	**Input, Protection, Board (PCBA HQ7.7462)(Procon 1000P)**
HGB768030	**Input, Protection, Board (PCBA HQ7.7462)(Procon 1250P)**
HGB768019	**Input, Protection, Board (PCBA HQ7.7462)(Procon 1500P/1800P/2200P)**
HGB140004	2sw 2pos H Slider Switch
HGB140005	4sw 2pos H Slider Switch
HGB140003	Jack Horizontal S-F Socket
HGB100000	TA7317P Speaker Protection Circuit
100045	7812 +12V 1A Voltage Regulator
100043	7912 -12V 1A Voltage Regulator
100971	NJM4580D Dual LN Operational Amplifier
HGB090008	2SC2690 TO126 Npn Transistor
090200	2N5551 TO92 Npn Transistor
090201	2N5401 TO92 Pnp Transistor
080158	1N4004 1A 400V Rectifier Diode
080103	1N4148 100mA 75V Signal Diode
110012	T1.6A Fuse 5x20mm (EU)

Single Amplifier Module

HGB768029	**CH2-500W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7416)(Procon 1000P)**
HGB768028	**CH1-500W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7416)(Procon 1000P)**
HGB768027	**CH2-625W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7416)(Procon 1250P)**
HGB768026	**CH1-625W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7416)(Procon 1250P)**
HGB768025	**CH2-750W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7415)(Procon 1500P)**
HGB768024	**CH1-750W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7415)(Procon 1500P)**
HGB768023	**CH2-900W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7409)(Procon 1800P)**
HGB768022	**CH1-900W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7409)(Procon 1800P)**
HGB768021	**CH2-1100W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7444)(Procon 2200P)**
HGB768020	**CH1-1100W Amplifier Module (Pcb# HQ7.7444)(Procon 2200P)**
HGB110304	Relay 12V / 1 Switch 30A 240Vac NO
100971	NJM4580D Dual LN Operational Amplifier
SKK100000	NJM2068D Dual LN Operational Amplifier
100004	LM3080 Single Operational Transconctance Amplifier
HGB090013	2SC5200 TO264 Npn Transistor
HGB090014	2SA1943 TO264 Pnp Transistor
HGB090005	2SC5198 TO3P/TO218 Npn Transistor
HGB090006	2SA1941 TO3P/TO218 Pnp Transistor
HGB090015	2SC4793 TO220P Npn Transistor
HGB090016	2SA1837 TO220P Pnp Transistor
HGB090000	2SC2240GR TO92 LN Npn Transistor
HGB090004	2SA970GR TO92 LN Pnp Transistor
HGB090001	2SC2001K TO92 Npn Transistor
HGB090019	2N3904 TO92 Npn Transistor
HGB090020	2N3906 TO92 Pnp Transistor
080272	12V 1W 5% Zener Diode
HGB080800	Ntc type DKF503 (Thermometrics)
HGB080000	FR107 OR BA159 Fast Rec Diode 1A 1000V 500ns DO41
HGB061000	10K 4W 5% Resistor
080158	1N4004 1A 400V Rectifier Diode
080103	1N4148 100mA 75V Signal Diode
060151	1E 5W 5% Wire Resistor

Note:

Each spare part is single quantity unless otherwise specified.

Asterisk prefix explanation:

Omitted = First level spare part.

One asterisk = Second level, part of previous listed first level part.

Two asterisk = Third level, part of previous listed second level part.

Three asterisk= .....

Any request for not above mentioned part must encompass specific description including:

1) Model name,

2) Section name,

3) Module code,

4) Reference name,

5) Quantity number.