## 3m SERIES 79 RECORDER



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

## FOR SALES INFORMATION

## WESTERN U. S.

Mincom Division
3M Company
300 South Lewis Road
Camarillo, California 93010
(805) 482-1911

## EASTERN U.S.

Mincom Division
3M Company
4701 Lydell Avenue
Cheverly Industrial Center
Cheverly, Maryland 20781
(301) 773-5050

## NORTHEAST

76 Bryant Road
Blackwood, New Jersey 08012 (609) 227-2228

## FOR PARTS AND SERVICE

## WESTERN U. S

Mincom Division
3M Company
300 South Lewis Road
Camarillo, California 93010
(805) 482-1911

EASTERN U. S.
Mincom Division
3M Company 4701 Ly dell Avenue Cheverly Industrial Center Cheverly, Maryland 20781 (301) 773-5050

## LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

This page indicates the effective pages for a specific issue of this publication. The latest issue of this publication may not be the correct version for your equipment. When ordering a publication, please specify the issue originally received with the equipment

To order a publication, give the catalog number of this publication, and the complete manual number shown at the bottom of this page.

Issue, date and manual number are:

| Issue . . | . . Aug. 72 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Issue . . | 2 | . April 73 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES IN THIS PUBLICATION IS 146 CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:

| Page <br> No. |  |  | Issue <br> No. | Page <br> No. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Issue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

This manual is Catalog No. 83-5990-1388.

## SECTION I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. General ..... 1-1
-3. Function ..... 1-1
1-5. Equipment Description ..... 1-1
1-7. Tape Transport ..... 1-1
1-10. Signal Electronics Assembly ..... 1-5
1-11. Display Panel ..... 1-5
1-12. Remote Control Assembly ..... 1-5
1-14. Power Supply ..... 1-6
1-15. Optional Accessories ..... 1-6
-17. 3M Brand Selectake ..... 1-6
1-18. 3M Brand Series 79 Synchronizer/Reader ..... 1-6
1-19. Conversion Kits ..... 1-6
1-20. Input Transformers ..... 1-7
1-21. 3M Brand SMPTE Code Generator ..... 1-7
1-22. Transport Remote Control ..... 1-7
1-23. Rack Mount Adapter ..... 1-7
1-24. Specifications ..... $1-7$
SECTION II. INSTALLATION
2-1. Receipt Inspection ..... 2-1
2-3. Location Considerations ..... 2-1
2-5. Initial Setup ..... 2-2
SECTION III. OPERATION
3-1. General . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3-1
3-3. Tape Threading ..... 3-1
3-5. Transport Tape Motion Operation ..... 3-7
3-7. Monitoring ..... 3-7
3-9. In/Out Monitor Switching ..... 3-7
3-10. Recording ..... 3-8
3-13. Reproduce ..... 3-8
3-15. Cueing or Overdubbing ..... 3-9
3-18. Editing ..... 3-10
SECTION IV. MAINTENANCE
4-1. General ..... 4-1
4-3. Field Service ..... 4-1
4-5. Test Equipment ..... 4-1
4-7. Preventive Maintenance ..... 4-1
4-9. Cleaning ..... 4-1
4-12. Corrective Maintenance
4-14. $\quad$ Power Supply Check ..... $4-3$

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

## SECTION IV. MAINTENANCE (Cont.)

4-15. Capstan Servo PC Board ..... 4-3
4-19. Logic and Bias Oscillator PC Board ..... $4-5$
4-24. Tape Transport Adjustments ..... 4-7
4-36. Signal Electronics Alignment ..... 4-10
4-50. Troubleshooting ..... 4-15
4-53. Factory Repair Service ..... 4-16
SECTION V. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION
5-1. General ..... 5-1
5-5. Tape Transport Mechanical Functions ..... $5-1$
5-10. Transport and Logic Circuitry ..... 5-2
5-12. Power Circuits ..... 5-2
5-13. Tape Threaded Condition and Standby ..... 5-3
5-14. From Stop to Play ..... 5-3
5-15. From Play to Stop ..... 5-3
5-16. From Stop to Rewind ..... 5-4
5-17. From Rewind to Stop ..... 5-4
5-18. From Stop to Forward ..... 5-4
5-19. From Forward to Stop ..... 5-4
5-20. From Forward to Rewind ..... 5-4
5-21. From Rewind to Forward ..... 5-4
5-22. From Rewind to Play ..... 5-4
5-23. From Forward to Play ..... 5-4
524. Forward/Rewind Logic ..... 5-4
5-26. Braking Circuit ..... 5-5
5-27. Tape Tension ..... 5-5
5-28. Record Mode ..... 5-5
Tape Runout ..... 5-6
5-30. Editing/Mute Defeat ..... 5-6
5-31. Fail-Safe ..... 5-6
5-32. Capstan Speed Switch ..... 5-7
5-33. Relays ..... 5-7
5-34. Bias Oscillator ..... 5-7
5-35. Capstan Servo ..... 5-7
5-37. Capstan Run ..... 5-7
5-38. Capstan Stop ..... 5-9
5-39. DC Amplifier and Output Transistors ..... 5-9
5-40. $\quad+5$ Volt Regulator ..... 5-9
5-41. Supply and Take-Up Motor Circuitry ..... 5-9
5-43. Motor Drivers ..... 5-9
5-45. Remote Control Assembly ..... 5-10
5-47. Remote Transport Control Switches ..... 5-10
5-49. Master Signal Electronics Switches ..... 5-11
5-57 Function Assembly Switches ..... 5-12
5-62. Signal Electronics ..... 5-13
5-64. Decoder ..... 5-13

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

PAGE
SECTION V. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION (Cont.)
5-68. Record, Reproduce, Cue, and Monitor Logic ..... 5-13
5-73. Speed Select Logic ..... 5-14
5-74. Bias and Erase Amplifiers ..... 5-15
5-77. Record Amplifier . ..... 5-15
5-78. Reproduce Preamplifier ..... 5-15
5-79. Line Amplifier. ..... 5-15
5-80. Cue Preamplifier ..... 5-17
5-81. Power Supply ..... 5-17
SECTION VI. SCHEMATICS
6-1. General ..... 6-1/6-2
SECTION VII. PARTS LISTS
7-I. General ..... 7-1
7-3. Ordering Replacement Parts ..... 7-1
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS
Figure No. ..... Page
1-1 Series 79 Recorder ..... 1-21-21-31-41-52-12-23-13-23-3
4-14-2
4-3
4-44-5
5-1
5-2$5-2$
$5-3$
Series 79 Recorder (4 Track) ..... 1-3
Isoloop Tape Drive ..... 1-5
Signal Electronics Assembly ..... 1-6
Remote Control Assembly ..... 1-7
Outline Dimensions ..... 2-1
Input/Output Connector Wiring ..... 2-2
Operating Controls ..... 3-1
Remote Control Assembly ..... 3-2
Tape Threading ..... 3-6
Tape Transport Adjustments, Top View ..... 4-4
Tape Transport Adjustments, Bottom View ..... 4-6
Capstan Idler Alignment ..... 4-9
Capstan Idler Linkage Adjustment ..... 4-10
Reel Height Adjustment ..... 4-11
Tape Drive ..... 5-2
Capstan Servo Pulse Generation Sequence ..... 5-8
Signal Electronics ..... 5-16(Figures for Section VI are listed on page 6-1.)(For Parts Lists Drawing Numbers see page 7-1.)

## LIST OF TABLES

Table No. Page

1-I
3-1 4-1 4-2


## SECTION I GENERAL DESCRIPTION

## 1-1. GENERAL

1-2. The 3M Brand Series 79 Recorder, Part No. 79000 A 000 , is manufactured by the Mincom Division of the 3M Company in Camarillo, California.

## 1-3. FUNCTION

1-4. The recorder is a versatile, multichannel, compact magnetic tape recorder for producing superior quality master recording tapes. The recorder can record and reproduce up to 24 tracks with full remote control operation, including synchronous cue (overdub). Tape editing can be accomplished at the console for 1,2 , and 4 track recorders. The patented Isoloop tape drive system incorporated in the tape transport provides flexibility of tape handling and ease of tape threading. A new standard of timing accuracy has been attained in the tape transport as a result of an entirely new capstan dc motor drive coupled with the Isoloop Drive. Variable internal speed control, and synchronization to external speed signal sources are incorporated. The packaging concepts provide greatly improved accessibility of components for alignment and maintenance purposes. The use of silicon solid-state devices in the electronic circuits provide greater stability and long-term reliability.

## 1-5. EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

1-6. The tape recorder can be configured to contain 24,16 , or 8 , and 4,2 or 1 track. Physically, each configuration consists of a tape transport pivot mounted in the top of rectangular plastic-laminated wood console (see figures $1-1$ and $1-2$ ). Below the transport is a signal electronics module assembly containing the record/reproduce electronics and operating mode switching circuits. Input and output transformers and connectors are accessible from the rear. A meter display panel mounted above the transport provides selective input/output signal monitoring of each channel. A self-contained solidstate power supply is fastened to the floor of the console, and a remote control assembly which is detachable from the front of the console allows
the recorder to be operated up to 30 feet from the console (for 8, 16, and 24 tracks only). When the remote control assembly is detached, a panel fits into the front of the console. Table 1-1 lists major assemblies.

1-7. TAPE TRANSPORT. The tape transport contains the tape motion and tape handling controls, and performs certain electrical command functions common to each channel of the record/ reproduce electronics. The POWER ON-OFF switch on the transport controls power to the entire system. Transports are provided with 2 inch, 1 inch, $1 / 2$ inch, or $1 / 4$ inch tape guides. The wide tape transport will accommodate $10-1 / 2$ inch diameter NAB reels for the 1 inch width tape, and semi-precision video tape reels for the 2 inch width tape. The narrow tape transport will accommodate NAB hubs, or 7 inch plastic reels. Four electrically selectable capstan servo modes are available. The most common are 15 and 30 ips , variable 5 to 45 ips , and external sync. 7-1/2 and 15 ips speeds are also available by reversing a plug-in on the capstan servo pc board. The external sync accommodates control by a variable resistor or by a voltage source.

1-8. Isoloop Tape Drive. The tape transport mechanism is derived from designs used in instrumentation recorders, where standards of timing accuracy and wow and flutter are even more demanding than in audio recording. The heart of the patented Isoloop tape drive is the differential capstan which maintains a constant tape tension within the drive and positive contact of the tape against the heads (see figure 1-3). In addition, the unsupported tape path is extremely short in comparison to standard design tape recorders. The short tape path reduces longitudinal oscillation to a new low and eliminates the need for a series of tape guides to maintain a proper tape path.

## 1-9. The tape tension required to minimize

 flutter and hold the tape against the heads is generated within the closed loop by the differential drive capstan. The tape drive surface of the capstan is divided into regions of two different diameters. The incoming idler roller is contoured so as to press the tape firmly into the matching "grooves" (of the smaller diameter) of the capstan. The outgoing idler roller is shaped so as to press the tape firmly against

Figure 1-1. Series 79 Recorder


3224

Figure 1-2. Series 79 Recorder (4 Track)

Table 1-1. List of Components

| COMPONENT | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tape Transport 79013A400 | Consists of basic transport less head assemblies, tape guides, and reel drive motors. |
| Tape Transport Drive 79013A100 | Drive assembly for 2 inch and 1 inch tape. |
| Tape Transport Drive 79013A200 | Drive assembly for $1 / 2$ inch and 1/4 inch tape. |
| Capstan Assembly <br> 79011 C 000 or 79011 Cl 00 | Capstan assembly for all transports. |
| Capstan Servo PCB Assembly E79011C020 | Contains the circuitry to drive and control the capstan motor. |
| Reel Drive Motor Assembly E79013A030 | Contains the power amplifiers to drive the reel motors. |
| Signal Electronics PC Board E79059E010 | One printed circuit board for each channel. Contains the line amplifier, record amplifier, bias and erase amplifiers, cue (overdub) preamplifier, reproduce preamplifier, decoder, and logic to command record, reproduce, or cue. |
| Signal Electronics Housing $79104 \mathrm{~A} 100-200-300-400-$ 500 and 600 | Signal electronics housing for $24,16,8,4,2$, and 1 track recorders, respectively. |
| Signal Electronics Termination Board E79000A045 | One board for 8 channels. Contains input connectors, output transformers, output connectors, and output termination resistors and switches, VU meter resistors, and input transformers, if used. |
| Logic and Master Bias Oscillator E79013C010 | Contains transport and electronic logic circuitry, the 234 kHz Master Bias Oscillator, and four relays (edit, capstan brake, cutout, and fail-safe). Edit relay on 1, 2, and 4 track recorders only. |
| Extender Board 79059 A012 | Used as an aid in troubleshooting the signal electronics board. Allows circuit board to operate in an extended position providing access to both sides of the board. |
| Meter Panel Assembly 79038A100 (24 Track) 79038A200 (16 Track) 79038A300 (8 Track) 79038A400 (4 Track) 79038A500 (2 Track) 79038 A 600 (1 Track) 79038A600 (1 Track) | Consists of $1,2,4,8,16$, or 24 VU meters panel mounted with interconnecting cable and connectors. |
| Remote Control Assembly 79017A300 (24 Track) 79017A200 (16 Track) 79017A100 (8 Track) | Consists of a control box with a cable and connector containing controls and indicators appropriate for providing remote control of either an 8,16 , or 24 track recorder. |
| Power Supply Assembly 79031 A900 | Consists of a dual dc regulated power supply with cable and connector assembly. Outputs are $+28,+17$, and +15 volts. |
| Heads, Magnetic 79119A100 | 2 inch, 24 channel, record/reproduce. |
| 79119 A 200 | 2 inch, 16 channel, record/reproduce. |
| 79119 A 300 | 1 inch, 8 channel, record/reproduce. |
| 79119 A 400 | 1/2 inch, 4 channel, record/reproduce. |
| 79119 A 500 | 1/4 inch, 2 channel, record/reproduce. |
| 79119 A 600 | 1/4 inch, 1 channel, record/reproduce. |



Figure 1-3. Isoloop Tape Drive
the "ridges" (of the larger diameter) of the capstan. The differential of capstan diameters constantly tries to extract more tape than is being fed into the loop and creates the necessary tension due to the slight elasticity of the tape. The tape tension is always kept safely within the elastic limits of the tape.

## 1-10. SIGNAL ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLY.

The signal electronics assembly located below the tape transport (see figure 1-4) consists of one row of signal electronics printed circuit plug-in boards. The row may contain $1,2,4,8,16$, or 24 pc boards corresponding to the number of tracks in a particular recorder. The assembly is accessible through two doors on the front of the console, allowing access to all of the circuit boards, adjustments, and control components. The input and output signal connectors, function control input connector, meter monitoring output connector,
and input (dc) power connector are located on the rear of the signal electronics assembly which are accessible from the rear of the console.

1-11. DISPLAY PANEL. The display panel contains $1,2,4,8,16$, or 24 VU meters corresponding to $1,2,4,8,16$, or 24 tracks. Each meter is numbered for channel identification. The 24 track recorder is shown in figure 1-1 containing meters (channel 1 through 24).

1-12. REMOTE CONTROL ASSEMBLY. The remote control assembly (used in 8,16 , or 24 track recorders only) is divided into two groups of controls and indicators. See figure 1-5. The right-hand group of backlighted pushbutton control switches (STOP, PLAY, RECORD, REWIND, and FORWARD) are common to the tape motion controls on the transport and provide identical control at a remote location when desired. Four master signal electronics


3039

Figure 1-4. Signal Electronics Assembly
pushbutton switches (common to the remote control only) are also included in this group that provide control of RECORD, CUE, and monitor functions IN or OUT of all channels. The RECORD and CUE pushbuttons are backlighted. The IN pushbutton contains a RUNOUT indicator, and the OUT pushbutton contains a RECORD indicator. The left-hand group of switches are common to the remote control only, and allow the mode of operation of each channel to be preselected to fit the need of any particular technique of recording desired. The preselection is accomplished by 32, 64 , or 96 backlighted pushbutton switches which select four modes of operation (record-cue-in-out) for each channel. The switches are arranged in four rows of red, green, white, and amber. The rows are numbered sequentially I through the number of channels contained in a recorder. The function of each is as follows: red for RECORD, green for CUE, white for IN, and amber for OUT.

1-13. The 1,2 , and 4 track recorders (see figure 1-2) contain RECORD, CUE, IN, and OUT master control pushbuttons, and one, two, or four sets of red, green, white, and amber switches corresponding to RECORD, CUE, IN, and OUT. The controls cannot be removed and operated remotely as in the 8,16 , and 24 track recorders.

1-14. POWER SUPPLY. The record/reproduce electronics and associated control circuits are energized by a common solid-state regulated power supply fastened to the floor of the console.

## 1-15. OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

1-16. Optional accessories are listed in the following paragraphs.

1-17. 3M BRAND SELECTAKE. The Selectake provides illuminated readouts to indicate tape position and a search system to automatically locate a preselected position on a tape.

1-18. 3M BRAND SERIES 79 SYNCHRONIZER/ READER. The 3M Brand Synchronizer/Reader synchronizes audio program material on a multitrack audio tape to video program material played back from a video recorder.

1-19. CONVERSION KITS. The conversion kits contain tape guides, VU meters, heads (record, reproduce, and erase), signal electronics pc boards, mother boards, and termination boards to convert from 8 to 16 track, 8 to 24 track, or 16 to 24 track.


Figure 1-5. Remote Control Assembly

1-20. INPUT TRANSFORMERS. The recorder input impedance is 2.5 K ohms without the transformers. With transformers, input impedance is 20 K ohms.

1-21. 3M BRAND SMPTE CODE GENERATOR. The Code Generator generates 80 bit SMPTE edit code.

1-22. TRANSPORT REMOTE CONTROL. The transport remote control contains a tape RUNOUT indicator, the PLAY, RECORD, FORWARD, REWIND, STOP, pushbutton switches, and a tape lifter switch. Available for 2 and 4 track recorders.

1-23. RACK MOUNT ADAPTER. The adapter is used to mount the 3 M Brand Series 79

Synchronizer/Reader into a 19 inch RETMA rack mount.

1-24. SPECIFICATIONS
1-25. Specifications for the 3 M Brand Series 79 Recorder are presented at the end of this section. These specifications are based upon operation and maintenance in accordance with the procedures and conditions presented in this manual. Deviation from these procedures, use of other than recommended magnetic tapes, or modification of the equipment may result in degradation of the equipment performance. These specifications are subject to change without notice.

## SERIES 79 <br> PERFORMANCESPECIFICATIONS

## NAB-CCIR-NEW 30 IPS CHARACTERISTIC

The electronics can be setup for all NAB, all CCIR or combination: NAB at low speed, machine will automatically switch to CCIR or new $30 \mathrm{ips} 17.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ characteristic at high speed. Terminals can be linked on the electronics boards to obtain required function.

Number of Channels: 8,16 , or 24.
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO: 8 and 16 channel models.

|  | Standby | Biased Tape |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Normal | 68 dB | 64 dB |
| Sync | 68 dB | 64 dB |

70 mil track width $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$ bandwidth, with reference to $3 \%$ maximum third harmonic distartion level at 700 Hz , using 3M 206 or 207 tape.

For the 24 track model, SNR figures are 64 dB and 60 dB respectively (in the normal mode).

EQUALIZATION: Machines are normally equalized for NAB 15 ips and $17.5 \mu \mathrm{~s} 30$ ips. Equalizers automatically switch electronically when tape speed is changed. When variable speed is used, 15 ips NAB equalization is activated.

CAPSTAN DRIVE: Dc servo control with following switched selection: Off, Lo, Hi, variable and external. A Local control is provided to vary the speed from $5-45 \mathrm{ips}$. External control is available from a single variable resistor or voltage source. Fixed speeds, 7.5 and 15 , or 15 and 30 ips by plugin selector.

REEL DRIVE: Contains solid state power switching with three rate response modes. Nominal winding velocity 300 ips . Maximum capacity $10-1 / 2$ inch reel, NAB hub.

FREQUENCY RESPONSE:

| IPS | Mode | Limit |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7.5 | reproduce | +2 dB | $40 \mathrm{~Hz}-12 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 7.5 | rec/repro | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $40 \mathrm{~Hz}-12 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 15 | reproduce | +1 dB <br> -2 dB | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 15 | rec/repro | +1 dB <br> -2 dB | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 30 | reproduce | +1 dB <br> -2 dB | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 30 | rec/repro | +1 dB <br> -2 dB | $50 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{kHz}$ |

Sync response same as normal reproduce (separate equalizers and amplifier).

PHASING: On all channels, input to output polarity is maintained. 1 mil wavelength error is less than $90^{\circ}$ between any two tracks.

CHANNEL SEPARATION: Better than 50 dB at 500 Hz to 8 and 16 tracks. Better than 45 dB for 24 tracks.

ELECTRONICS INPUT: 2.5 K ohms single ended input.

ELECTRONICS OUTPUT: +4 dBm reference level into 600 ohm load, termination switches provided. +26 dBm maximum distortion $1 \%$ total.

BIAS AND ERASE OSCILLATOR: Master oscillator on tape transport supplies 234 kHz low impedance bus feeding individual bias and erase power amplifiers for each channel.

DEGREE OF ERASURE: A 1 kHz signal at $3 \%$ distortion level is reduced 75 dB or more by erase head.

POVVER INPUT： 110 to 135 or 220 to 250 volts， ac 50 or 60 Hz ．All power to machine is elec－ tronically regulated within the power supply unit．

$$
\begin{aligned}
8 \text { track unit } & 400 \text { VA maximum } \\
16 \text { track unit } & 450 \text { VA maximum } \\
24 \text { track unit } & 500 \text { VA maximum }
\end{aligned}
$$

## MECHANICAL：

Weight： 300 lbs．（ 24 trk）
Height： 8 trk 46＂， 16 trk 50 1／2＂， 24 trk 55＂
Width： 27 inches
Depth： $231 / 2$ inches
FLUTTER PERFORMANCE：
NAB UNWEIGHTED

| IPS | Flutter Band（Hz） | Max RIMS Flutter |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | $0.5-200$ | $0.06 \%$ |
| 15 | $0.5-200$ | $0.06 \%$ |
| $71 / 2$ | $0.5-200$ | $0.08 \%$ |

DIN WEIGHTED $\pm$ PEAK \％：
IPS

| 30 | 0.04 Maximum |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15 | 0.04 Maximum |
| $71 / 2$ | 0.05 Maximum |

NOTE：All measurements of flutter made by recording a tone on machine under test，rewind－ ing and measuring flutter on replay．Flutter measurement is maximum cumulative．

TIMING ACCURACY：$\pm 0.2 \%$
REMOTE CONTROL：A control unit is provided and provides full control for all functions except－ ing speed selection．Positive indication of erase current flow is provided for each channel．

START TIME：Less than 0.5 second to reach PLAY speed．

STOP TIME：Less than 0.5 second from PLAY mode．Less than 4.0 seconds from FAST FWD or RWD．

REWIND TIME：Less than 1.5 minutes for 2，500 feet．

OPTIONAL EXTRAS：
A Selectake Counter Locator unit can be supplied．

Input transformers yielding a 20 K ohm，fully floating，or unbalanced line．-10 to +10 dBm range on 600 ohm bus．

## NAB-CCIR-NEW 30 IPS CHARACTERISTIC

The electronics can be set up for all NAB, all CCIR or combination: NAB at low speed, machine will automatically switch to CCIR or new 30 ips $17.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ characteristic at high speed. Terminals can be linked on the electronics boards to obtain required function.

Number of Channels: 1,2, or 4 .
SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO: * 1,2 , and 4 channel models.

|  | Standby | Biased Tape |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Normal | 68 dB | 64 dB |
| Sync | 68 dB | 64 dB |
| 1 Channel Model | 70 dB | 66 dB |

*Referenced to $3 \%$ maximum third harmonic distortion level at 700 Hz , using 3 M 206 or 207 tape.
EQUALIZATION: Machines are normally equalized for NAB 15 ips and $17.5 \mu \mathrm{~s} 30$ ips. Equalizers automatically switch electronically when tape speed is changed.

CAPSTAN DRIVE:
servo control with following switched selection: Lo, Hi, and External. External control is available from a single variable resistor or voltage source. Fixed speeds, 7.5 and 15 , or 15 and 30 ips by plug-in selector.

REEL DRIVE: Contains solid state power switching with three rate response modes. Nomınal winding velocity 300 ips. Maximum capacity $10-1 / 2$ inch reel, NAB hub, or 7 inch plastic reel.

FREQUENCY RESPONSE:

| IPS | Mode | Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.5 | reproduce | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~dB} 40 \mathrm{~Hz}-12 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 7.5 | rec/repro | $\pm 2 \mathrm{~dB} 40 \mathrm{~Hz}-12 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 15 | reproduce | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & -2 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & -20 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ |
| 15 | rec/repro | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & -2 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & -20 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ |
| 30 | reproduce | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & -2 \mathrm{~dB} 50 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ |
| 30 | rec/repro | $\begin{aligned} & +1 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & -2 \mathrm{~dB} 50 \mathrm{~Hz}-15 \mathrm{kHz} \end{aligned}$ |

Sync response same as normal reproduce (separate equalizers and amplifier).

PHASING: On all channels, input to output polarity is maintained. 1 mil wavelength error is less than $90^{\circ}$ between any two tracks.

CHANNEL SEPARATION: Better than 50 dB at 500 Hz 2 and 4 tracks.

ELECTRONICS INPUT: 2.5 K ohms single ended input. (Input transformers optional.)

ELECTRONICS OUTPUT: +4 dBm reference level into 600 ohm load, termination switches provided. +24 dBm maximum distortion 1\% total.

BIAS AND ERASE OSCILLATOR: Master oscillator on tape transport supplies 234 kHz low impedance bus feeding individual bias and erase power amplifiers for each channel.

DEGREE OF ERASURE: A 1 kHz signal at $3 \%$ distortion level is reduced 75 dB or more by erase head.

POWER INPUT: 110 to 135 or 220 to 250 volts, ac 50 or 60 Hz . All power to machine is electronically regulated within the power supply unit.

1 track unit 300 VA maximum
2 track unit 325 VA maximum
4 track unit 350 VA maximum

| MECHANICAL: | Weight: 200 ibs $(4$ trk $)$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Height: | 46 inches |
|  | Width: | 27 inches |
|  | Depth: $23-1 / 2$ inches |  |

## FLUTTER PERFORMANCE:

NAB Unweighted

| IPS | Flutter Band $(\mathrm{Hz})$ | Max RMS Flutter |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | $0.5-200$ | $.06 \%$ |
| 15 | $0.5-200$ | $.06 \%$ |
| $7-1 / 2$ | $0.5-200$ | $.08 \%$ |

DIN Weighted $\pm$ Peak \%

| 30 | 0.04 Maximum |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15 | 0.04 Maximum |

7-1/2 $\quad 0.05$ Maximum

NOTE: All measurements of flutter made by recording a tone on machine under test, rewinding and measuring flutter on replay. Flutter measurement is maximum cumulative.
TIMING ACCURACY: $\pm 0.1 \%$
START TIME: Less than 0.5 second to reach PLAY speed.
STOP TIME: Less than 0.5 second from PLAY mode. Less than 4.0 seconds from FAST FWD or RWD.

REWIND TIME: Less than 1.5 minutes for 2,500 feet.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASER
The following is made in lieu of all warranties, express or implied:
Seller's and manufacturer's only obligation shall be to replace such quantity of the product proved to be defective. Neither seller nor manufacturer shall be liable for any injury. loss or damage, direct or consequential, arising out of the use of or the inability to use the product. Before using, user shall determine the suitability of the product for his intended use, and user assumes all risk and liability whatsoever in connection therewith.
No statement or recommendation not contained herein shall have any force or effect unless in an agreement signed by officers of seller and manufacturer.

RMC $791240013 / 73$
mincom Division 3 M
300 SOUTH LEWIS ROAD - CAMARILLO. CALIFORNIA 93010

## 2-1. RECEIPT INSPECTION

2-2. The 3 M Brand Series 79 Recorder was inspected, completely checked out, and adjusted before leaving the factory. Immediately upon receipt, inspect the equipment for any shipping damage. If any damage is noticed, notify the carrier immediately. If everything is normal, proceed with the installation.

## 2-3. LOCATION CONSIDERATIONS

2-4. The tape recorder can be installed in almost any location as long as reasonable air flow is used. The recorder should not be installed in an extremely dusty or damp location. Strong magnetic fields should be avoided, such as from power transformers and tape degaussers. Dimensions of the console for 24 track are given in figure 2-1. For other recorders, the difference in height of 4.38 inches is for each meter panel.


Figure 2-1. Outline Dimensions

## 2-5. INITIAL SETUP

2-6. When the console is uncrated, the following steps should be taken to prepare the recorder for operation.

1. Connect the input and output signal lines to their proper jacks, as marked on the rear of the signal electronics assembly. Type XL3 wire standard audio plugs (not supplied) are required for both input and output connections. See figure 2-2 for plug wiring details.
2. The termination slide switches, located above the output jacks, should be placed in either the up position ( 600 ohm termination), or the down position (unterminated), depending on the termination required. The outputs should be terminated internally or externally at all times.
3. Inspect all connectors on the rear of the signal electronics assembly and underside of the tape transport to ensure that all are properly engaged.
4. Open the doors on the front of the console; inspect each circuit board within the electronics assembly to ensure that all are properly engaged.
5. Rotate by hand the reversing idler, capstan, take-up reel hub, and the supply reel hub. There should be no binding; each should turn freely and smoothly with very little torque applied.
6. Connect the 3 conductor power cord, (connected to the power supply) to a 115 volt, 60 Hz power source.

## NOTE

230 volt, 50 Hz power can be applied by changing the ac input terminals of the power supply.
7. The remote control assembly can be removed from the console and relocated up to 30 feet away from the recorder. Install the blank panel in place of the remote control assembly.


Figure 2-2. Input/Output Connector Wiring

## SECTION III <br> OPERATION

## 3-1. GENERAL

3-2. The 3M Brand Series 79 Recorder may be operated at the console, or up to 30 feet from the console using the remote control assembly provided with the 8,16 , and 24 track recorders. The tape motion controls are conveniently grouped on the tape transport and remote control assembly so as to provide a minimum of movement by the operator. If the optional remote transport control is used with 1,2 , and 4 track recorders, the tape motion controls operate the same as in the 8,16 , and 24 track remote control. All controls and indicators are identified in figures 3-1 and 3-2 with a complete description of each control function tabulated in table 3-1. A study of Section V, Technical Description, is useful for understanding the operation of the controls.

## NOTE

For consistently good recordings, the heads, guides, reversing idler, and capstan should be cleaned frequently to remove dust and oxide deposits. The heads should also be degaussed for optimum performance with the power switched off.

## 3-3. TAPE THREADING

3-4. Threading the recorder is extremely simple, as there are no compliance arms or other mechanical devices in the tape path. Also, there is no tension on the tape until the tape breaks the light path of the photoelectric circuit in the Isoloop assembly and the STOP button is pressed. The use of Scotch Brand Dynarange recording tape, Type 206 or 207 , is recommended, although adjustable bias and equalization permits accommodation of a wide range of tape characteristics. To thread the tape, refer to figure 3-3 and proceed as follows:

1. Set the CAPSTAN SPEED switch to HIGH, LOW, VAR, or EXT as desired.
2. Set the TAPE TENSION switch to the HIGH position when using 2 inch tape, or the LOW position when using 1 inch, $1 / 2$ inch, or $1 / 4$ inch tape. LOW is also used if thin tape or small reels are being used.


Figure 3-1. Operating Controls


Figure 3-2. Remote Control Assembly

Table 3-1. Operating Controls and Indicators

| CONTROL/INDICATOR | FUNCTION |
| :--- | :--- |
| POWER OFF-ON | TAPE TRANSPORT |
| REEL BALANCE | Controls ac power to the tape transport and the signal electronics <br> assembly. Press to ON to energize. Power on is indicated by illumi- <br> nation of the VU meter lamps and the end-of-tape sensor lamp; the <br> head shield covers also open. |
| CAPSTAN SPEED | A three position switch compensates the reel drive motor drivers for <br> difference in reel inertia such as 7 inch reels on one side and I0 inch <br> reels on the other side, and beginning versus end of reel. Normal <br> position is the center position. With a small reel on the right, press <br> the switch RIGHT. With a small reel on the left, press the switch <br> LEFT. |
| VAR LOW | A five position rotary switch selects capstan speed. (3 position for <br> 1, 2, and 4 track recorders.) |
| VAR HI | The tape speed can be varied between 5 and 45 ips by rotating the <br> VARIABLE SPEED control. A VARIABLE INDICATOR lights <br> when the switch is set to VAR LOW or VAR HI. Low speed <br> equalizer is selected in the LOW position, high speed equalizers <br> in the HI position. A master recording would not normally be <br> made if this indicator is lighted. |
| EOW | Selects the lower of two fixed tape speeds (7-1/2 or 15 ips), and <br> the corresponding equalizers. |
| EXT | Selects the higher of two fixed tape speeds (15 or 30) and the <br> corresponding equalizers. |
| Selects an external input plugged into remote connector J3. The <br> input may be a variable resistor, a voltage source, or a <br> synchronizer input. |  |

Table 3-1. Operating Controls and Indicators (Cont.)

| CONTROL/INDICATOR | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| TAPE TRANSPORT (Cont.) |  |
|  | NOTE |
| The pushbutton switches that backlight when pressed, extinguish when another backlighted pushbutton is pressed. |  |
| STOP | Backlights when pressed to place the transport in a standby condition. Stops tape motion from any mode of operation. The switch must be pressed and backlighted to reset after any occurrence of tape runout or power interruption. |
| PLAY | Backlights when pressed and tape moves at the selected speed. Pressed to reproduce or record. |
| RECORD | Backlights when pressed simultaneously with the PLAY pushbutton. The record mode is initiated if the remote control master signal electronics RECORD pushbutton is pressed. (Record can also be initiated by the remote control RECORD pushbutton.) |
| FORWARD | Backlights when pressed, and moves the tape at a rapid speed onto the take-up reel. |
| REWIND | Backlights when pressed, and rewinds the tape at a rapid speed onto the supply reel. |
| MUTE DEFEAT * | Allows audible signal in fast forward or rewind when switch is pressed to on and backlights. Press for off. |
| EDIT * | Backlights when pressed, and disables the take-up reel so that tape can be spilled. Press for on, press for off switch. This mode can only be initiated from STOP or PLAY. |
| MODE RESPONSE | A three position switch affects the reeling velocity rate of change when changing from one reeling mode to another, or changing from a reeling mode to a stop or play mode. |
| 1 | Fast or maximum rate of change permitted by the transport. |
| 2 | Fast except for a period of time immediately following a change from FORWARD to REWIND or REWIND to FORWARD. |
| 3 | Slow rate of change. |
| *The EDIT switch is used in the 1,2 , and 4 track recorders instead of MUTE DEFEAT which is used in 8,16 , and 24 track recorders. |  |

Table 3-1. Operating Controls and Indicators (Cont.)

| CONTROL/INDICATOR | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| TAPE TENSION <br> HIGH <br> LOW | TAPE TRANSPORT (Cont.) <br> A two position switch affects the reel motor torque, and by making internal adjustments, may be used to accommodate difference in tape width, tape thickness, or reel size. <br> Normally used for widest or thickest tape, and large reel size. <br> Normally used for narrowest or thinnest tape, and smaller reel size. |
| REMOTE CONTROL ASSEMBLY (Mode Control Pushbuttons \& Tape Lifter) |  |
| Remote <br> STOP, PLAY, RECORD, FORWARD, REWIND <br> Tape Lifter (Unlabeled) | NOTE <br> Assembly is used in 8, 16, and 24 track recorders. <br> Same as the transport switches except the STOP switch will not reset the logic to standby after a fail-safe condition. <br> The unlabeled switch located above the STOP pushbutton is a three position momentary switch normally set to the center (off) position. In forward or rewind, when pressed to the right, the tape lifter solenoid is defeated which allows the tape to be monitored during the spooling modes. See note under paragraph 5-58. |
| REMOTE CONTROL (Master Signal Electronics) |  |
| NOTE <br> 1, 2, and 4 track recorder Master Signal Electronics switches are not remote, but are located in the center of the control panel as shown in figure 1-2. |  |
| RECORD (Red) | Backlights when pressed, and allows the record command to be transferred to the individual channel record switch when received from the transport or remote RECORD button. |
| CUE (Green) | Lights to indicate the command to cue (overdub) playback is being presented to the individual channel function switch. The cue lamp lights when the CUE switch is pressed in play or stop and when the master signal electronics RECORD switch is lighted. |
| IN (White) | When pressed, will command all channels to monitor the record input signals unless the OUT switch is pressed. A RUNOUT indicator (unassociated with the IN function) is displayed in the switch assembly. |
| RUNOUT | The RUNOUT indicator lights when tape runs out or breaks, or if tape is not threaded. |

Table 3-1. Operating Controls and Indicators (Cont.)

| CONTROL/INDICATOR | FUNCTION |
| :--- | :--- |
| RECORD (Amber) | When pressed, overrides the IN button and will command all channels <br> to monitor the playback output signals. A RECORD indicator (un- <br> associated with the OUT function) is displayed in the switch assembly. |
| The RECORD indicator lights when one or more of the individual |  |
| channel red record switches are pressed to show a record ready |  |
| condition. The lamp goes out when the master record switch is |  |
| lighted. This indicates a normal record condition exists. If a mal- |  |
| function occurs in one or more channels, the indicator will flash on |  |
| and off and recording should not proceed. |  |



Figure 3-3. Tape Threading
3. Press the POWER to ON. The panel meters lamps light, the tape sensor lamp lights, and the head shield covers open. (Normally, the numbered amber buttons of the remote control will be illuminated. If the white buttons are illuminated, press any amber button and the amber buttons will light.)
4. Place a reel of tape on the left-hand spindle in such a manner that the reel rotates counterclockwise when tape is unwound. Unwind about two feet of tape from the supply reel and drop the tape on the inside of the incoming tape guides, between the capstan idler and the capstan, past the erase and record
head, around the reversing idler, past the play head, between the right-hand capstan idler and the capstan, past the outgoing tape guides on to the take-up reel. Thread the tape on the take-up reel hub so that the tape will wind in a counterclockwise direction. As the tape breaks the photoelectric light path at the exiting tape guides, a click can be heard which is the cut out relay deenergizing.
5. Press the STOP button to apply torque to the reel motors which takes up any slack in the tape threaded through the Isoloop, the STOP button should also illuminate at this time indicating that the transport is in standby and ready to operate.

## 3-5. TRANSPORT TAPE MOTION OPERATION

3-6. Upon initial operation of the transport, observe each mode of operation to gain familiarity with the mechanical actions of the transport as follows:

## NOTE

Either the transport or remote control buttons (STOP, PLAY, RECORD, FORWARD, or REWIND) can be used to control tape motion.

1. Press the POWER to ON. The panel meters lamps light, the tape sensor lamp lights, and the head shield covers open.
2. Set the CAPSTAN SPEED, REEL BALANCE, TAPE TENSION, and MODE RESPONSE switches to the desired positions.
3. With tape threaded, press the transport STOP button to light the stop lamp.

## NOTE

The tape motion controls may be pressed in any sequence at any time with complete safety to the tape and transport. When the transport is operating in the forward or rewind modes, tape motion has to be stopped before RECORD is initiated at the transport or remote control.
4. Press the PLAY button. Observe that the capstan starts, the head shield covers close, the capstan idlers pull in, and tape starts to move in the forward direction of the selected speed.
5. Press the STOP button. Observe that the capstan idlers release tape tension, the capstan stops, the head shield cover drops back, and the tape comes to a smooth stop.
6. Simultaneously press the PLAY and RECORD buttons. Observe that the PLAY and RECORD buttons both illuminate and that the transport mechanical functions are the same as in step 3. Press the STOP button and allow the tape to stop.
7. Press the FORWARD button. Observe that the tape lifters lift the tape away from the heads, the head shield covers remain open, and the tape rapidly accelerates in the forward direction.
8. Press the STOP button. The tape motion will come to a smooth rapid stop, and the tape lifters will drop back.
9. Press the REWIND button. Observe that the transport mechanical functions are the same as step 7 except the motion will be in the rewind direction.
10. Press the STOP button and allow the tape to stop as in step 8.
11. Observe that in standby (STOP button illuminated), the head shield covers will remain open or closed when operated manually. Note that the head shield covers, if closed in the standby mode, will open when the tape is lifted from the running path between the right-hand tape guides.

## 3-7. MONITORING

3-8. Signals that are to be recorded or reproduced are monitored on the meter panel above the transport. External monitoring equipment can be connected to the output jacks at the rear of the electronics assembly. Master switches IN and OUT and individual numbered channel white and amber pushbutton switches control the input and output signals, respectively.

3-9. IN/OUT MONITOR SWITCHING. The IN and OUT pushbutton switches are located on the remote control assembly. Pushbuttons IN (white) and OUT (amber) provide simultaneous switching of the output and meter monitoring circuits of all channels to either the input signal being recorded on the reproduced signal from the recorded tape. Monitoring is automatic if none of the switches are pressed. The IN button selects the record input signal, the OUT button the reproduce output signal. Individual switching for each channel is provided by the numbered white and amber monitor select switches. The individual switches allow either the input (white) or output (amber) of any one channel to be selected independently of all other channels.

The individual channel white and amber switches are inoperative if either the master IN (white) or OUT (amber) switch is pressed, but the individual channels will indicate. Master OUT (amber) overrides master IN (white) when pressed.

## 3-10. RECORDING

3-11. Recording requires the use of a RECORD pushbutton on the transport or a similar RECORD pushbutton on the remote control assembly. In addition, a master RECORD pushbutton on the remote control assembly along with a channel red pushbutton are required to select a channel or channels. To avoid confusion, the following will be indicated to identify the pushbuttons for the recording operation:

1. RECORD ( t ) (r) refers to the transport or remote RECORD pushbutton pressed simultaneously with the PLAY pushbutton to initiate record.
2. RECORD (m) refers to the master signal electronics RECORD pushbutton on the remote control assembly.
3. Red refers to the individual channel record pushbutton on the remote control assembly.

## NOTE

Before preparing to record, the record level adjustment on each board should be set according to the maintenance section.

3-12. The following procedure is for a single recording channel. When multiple channel recording is desired, perform the same procedure for each channel.

1. Press the POWER switch to ON to apply power.
2. Thread a reel of tape through the Isoloop as previously described. For critical recording applications, new or previously degaussed tape should be used.
3. Set the CAPSTAN SPEED, REEL BALANCE, TAPE TENSION, and MODE RESPONSE switches to the desired positions.
4. Press transport STOP button for stand by.
5. Press the master RECORD (m) button and the particular channel red button on the remote control assembly. The RE$\operatorname{CORD}(\mathrm{m})$ is lit, the channel red button lamp is dimly lit, and the RECORD lamp in the OUT button lights when the channel red button is pressed.
6. To start recording, simultaneously press the PLAY and RECORD ( t ) ( r ) buttons on the transport or remote control. The OUT button RECORD lamp goes out, and the red channel lamp brightens.

## NOTE

When the amber OUT button is pressed, all channels are monitored for output. When the white IN button is pressed, all channels are monitored for input. To monitor individual channels for combinations of IN and OUT, press only the individual channel white and amber buttons. If none of the buttons are pressed, monitoring is automatic for record input.
7. Press the amber OUT and amber channel select buttons; the playback signal monitored on the VU meter should be approximately the same level as the input signal being recorded. Alternately press the white IN and OUT buttons to ascertain that the input and output signals are at the same level. Listen critically on a good monitor speaker or headphone system to be certain the signals sound identical with the switch in both the IN and OUT positions.
8. To stop recording, press the STOP button. The tape will stop, the STOP and OUT (RECORD) buttons will light, the individual channel buttons dim.

## 3-13. REPRODUCE

3-14. When the recorder is used to reproduce prerecorded tape, the following procedure should be followed:

1. Press the STOP switch to light the stop lamp.
2. Check and assure that the master CUE and master RECORD ( m ) button is not pressed.
3. Press the OUT select button, or individual channel amber button.
4. Press the PLAY button to start the recorder in the reproduce mode of operation. The reproduce output level of the prerecorded tape monitored at the VU meter or output jack will represent the true amplitude level of the signal recorded on the tape.

## NOTE

The amplitude level of the prerecorded tape is established by the calibrated adjustment of the reproduce level adjustment located on the reproduce preamplifier in the signal electronics. The adjustment should only be adjusted when performing the playback alignment adjustments covered in the maintenance section.

## 3-15. CUEING OR OVERDUBBING

3-16. Cueing or overdubbing provides a means of adding one or more audio tracks in synchronism with a first track or set of tracks previously recorded on the tape, and a means of patching tape. Cueing while in the record mode requires that the individual channel green cue button be pressed. The master CUE button can be in either position, but normally out. In play (reproduce) or stop, the cue command is initiated by pressing the master CUE button, and the individual channel green buttons. To disable the cue command, only the master CUE button need be pressed.

3-17. Consider a tape which has had an orchestra previously recorded on track no. 1 and a synchronized vocal is to be added to track no. 2 , which has
been left unrecorded. To accomplish the synchronized dubbed-in vocal recording on track no. 2 , the following procedures should be followed:

1. Thread the prerecorded tape on the transport in the normal manner, and press transport STOP button for standby.
2. Press the master CUE button if the lamp is lighted to extinguish the lamp.
3. Press the channel no. 1 green button.
4. Press the channel no. 1 amber button.
5. Connect an appropriate headphone monitoring set to the output of channel no. 1 .
6. Press the master RECORD (m) button and the channel no. 2 red button.
7. With the vocalist listening in the headphones, press the RECORD ( t ) (r) button. The orchestra previously recorded on track no. 1 will be heard in the phones, and the voice of the vocalist will be recorded on track no. 2 in synchronism with orchestra on track no. 1.
8. After an overdub selection has been recorded, the same tape can be replayed in the normal reproduce mode by pressing the PLAY button without resetting any switches. If a second recording attempt is necessary, starting the recorder in the record mode will again activate the previously selected cue and record tracks.
9. If it is desirable to listen to a prerecorded track for cueing purposes before the recorder is activated in the record mode, the master CUE switch should be pressed. Monitoring of the cue track will now be obtained in the play and stop mode. The master CUE switch should be pressed and released when the overdub recording is played back, otherwise the prerecorded track and the overdub track will not be in sync.

## 3-18. EDITING

## NOTE

The editing procedure described below is used only on 1,2 , and 4 track recorders.

3-19. Editing tape is extremely fast, accurate, and easy utilizing the unique features of the recorder such as simplicity of the Isoloop drive, tape tension and release, and the safety interlocks which permit initiating the edit mode from play or stop modes only. The EDIT switch is also located on the transport for convenience. The take-up reel is inoperative in the edit mode as tape is automatically moved past the playback head. The operators hands are free to handle tape, stop tape motion, and precisely mark the tape for cutting.

## 3-20. To edit, perform the following:

1. Perform (a) if in PLAY, or (b) if in STOP.
(a) If in the play mode, press the EDIT button. The EDIT button will light and after a short interval, the takeup reel will come to a complete stop. After stopping, the tape will be
moved from the supply reel past the playback head and spill out.
(b) If in the stop mode, press the EDIT switch to light the EDIT button. Then press the PLAY button. The tape will move from the supply reel past the playback head and spill out.

## NOTE

For recorders equipped with variable speed. When tape is close to the cutting point, the CAPSTAN SPEED switch can be set to VAR LOW or HI and the VARIABLE SPEED control can be adjusted for a very slow speed.
2. When the cutting point has been found, press the STOP button.
3. Move the capstan manually to position the tape precisely to the cutting point.
4. After tape is spliced, set the CAPSTAN SPEED switch to the desired position and continue editing.

## SECTION IV <br> MAINTENANCE

## 4-1. GENERAL

4-2. Maintenance is of prime importance for reliability and useful life of all magnetic tape systems. Maintenance consists of: preventive maintenance to help prevent breakdowns and corrective maintenance to correct the malfunction if a breakdown occurs.

## 43. FIELD SERVICE

4-4. Regularly scheduled maintenance service is available from the Mincom Sales and Service Office on a contract basis, or service may be obtained on an emergency basis through the same office. In either case, every effort is made to provide the needed service in the minimum amount of time. Warranty service will be provided by the dealer from whom the recorder was purchased.

## 4-5. TEST EQUIPMENT

46. Test equipment or equivalent recommended for alignment and troubleshooting of the recorder is listed in table 4-1.

## 4-7. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

4-8. Perform the following inspections at intervals considered necessary, based upon the operation and environment in which the recorder is operated.

1. Watch for excessive wear of moving surfaces, such as capstan, capstan idlers, reversing idler, and tape guides
2. Check all connectors for security and tight fit, and tighten if necessary.
3. Inspect input and output cables for broken or frayed leads, and repair if necessary.
4. Check that all circuit boards in the signal electronics assembly are engaged properly.
5. The capstan speed should be checked by using a neon or fluorescent light. With the light projected on the marked capstan, the marks should appear to stand still if the capstan is rotating at the proper speed. Adjust the servo speed potentiometers if the speeds are incorrect.

4-9. CLEANING. The tape handling surfaces should be cleaned periodically. The time between cleaning will depend on the amount of use and environment since increased temperature, dust and humidity will cause the tape handling surfaces to become dirty more quickly. The best precaution is to clean the surfaces daily, and just prior to a recording session.

4-10. To clean the guides, capstan, and reversing idler, use a cotton swab dipped in Freonxylene Cleaner (Mincom Catalog Number 83-9830-0075), or equivalent. Caution must be used when applying this solvent because damages to plastic and rubber surfaces can result, and excessive amounts that could get into the bearing surfaces can dissolve the lubricants, causing bearing problems.

4-11. To clean the capstan idlers, use a dry cotton swab lightly dipped in Freon TF, but do not apply the swab while the transport is in the play mode because some of the fluid may be splashed on other surfaces and may cause damage. After cleaning with Freon TF, allow the idlers to dry and then use a dry swab on the rubber idlers with the tape transport in the play mode. This process will clean the surfaces of fingerprints that may accumulate.

## 4-12. CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

4-13. Corrective maintenance involves procedures for the correction of malfunctions and possible ad justments that are required when assemblies are changed or replaced because of wear or damage. The Series 79 Recorder has been factory adjusted for peak performance. Occasionally certain adjustments may have to be made to maintain optimum performance. The following information provides a procedure for a thorough performance check and adjustment of the recorder.

Table 4-1. Test Equipment or Equivalent

| EQUIPMENT | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Flutter Meter, MINCOM 8155 | Measure percentage of flutter in reproduced output. |
| Wave Analyzer, HP 302A | Measure percentage of harmonic distortion. |
| Oscilloscope, Tektronix RM 504 | Measure phase and observe test signals. |
| VTVM, HP 400LR | Measure voltages and continuity. |
| Audio Oscillator, HP 200CDR | Provide test and alignment signals. |
| Frequency Counter, HP5233L | Measure bias frequency. |
| 7-1/2 ips ( $1 / 4$ inch) NAB calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 01-31321-01 | To provide standard NAB reproduce alignment signals. |
| $7-1 / 2$ ips ( $1 / 2$ inch) NAB calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 01-31321-05 | To provide standard NAB reproduce alignment signals. |
| 7-1/2 ips (1 inch) NAB calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 46-90007-01 | To provide standard NAB reproduce alignment signals. |
| 7-1/2 ips ( 2 inch) NAB calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 46-90022-01 | To provide standard NAB reproduce alignment signals. |
| 15 ips ( $1 / 4$ inch) NAB calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 01-31311-01 | To provide standard NAB reproduce alignment signals. |
| 15 ips ( $1 / 2$ inch) NAB calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 01-31311-05 | To provide standard NAB reproduce alignment signals. |
| 15 ips ( 1 inch) NAB calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 46-90006-01 | To provide standard NAB reproduce alignment signals. |
| 15 ips (2 inch) NAB calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 46-90024-01 | To provide standard NAB reproduce alignment signals. |
| 30 ips ( 1 inch) AES calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 46-90042-01 | To provide standard AES reproduce alignment signals. |
| 30 ips (2 inch) AES calibration tape, Ampex Catalog No. 46-90047-01 | To provide standard AES reproduce alignment signals. |

4-14. POWER SUPPLY CHECK. Before performing any adjustments on the recorder, the following power supply voltages should be made with input power between 105 and 125 volts, i.e., 60 Hz , or 210 to 250 volts ac, 50 Hz .

## NOTE

For maintenance and adjustment information on the power supply unit, refer to the manual supplied with the unit.

1. Connect the positive test lead of a dc voltmeter ( 50 volt scale) to TB 1-6 and the negative lead to TB1-7 of the power supply.
2. Press the transport POWER switch to ON; the dc voltage at TB1-6 should be between 26 and 28 volts dc, the indicator lamps on the meter panel should light, the tape sensor lamp should light, and the RUNOUT indicator lamp on the Remote Control should light indicating K3 on the logic board has operated. If the proper indications are not observed, refer to the troubleshooting table in this section.
3. Place a piece of opaque material (tape sensor mask) in the tape path between the tape sensor light and the tape sensor cell. Press the transport STOP button to back-light. The take-up motor should rotate at approximately 200 rpm in a counterclockwise direction, and the rewind motor should rotate approximately 200 rpm in a clockwise direction.
4. Press the PLAY button, then press the FORWARD button, and then the REWIND button. The voltage at TB1-6 should remain between 26 and 28 volts in all modes.
5. Remove the tape sensor mask, the STOP button should go out.
6. CAPSTAN SERVO PC BOARD. The cap-
stan servo adjustments consist of R13 and RI5 which set the pulse widths for high and low speeds, and capstan speed R41, R42 and R43 which fine adjusts for $7-1 / 2,15$, and 30 ips , respectively. RI3 and R15 are factory adjustments and seldom need readjustment.

4-16. Pulse Width. If the capstan speeds cannot be adjusted using R41, R42, and R43, perform the following:

1. With the recorder power off, remove the servo PC board, and reinsert using the servo board extender. The plug-in speed selector must be inserted for $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips} /$ 15 ips corresponding to LOW and HIGH on the CAPSTAN SPEED switch.
2. Connect an oscilloscope to TP2, and rotate R15 to mid position.
3. Place the recorder in standby, and thread tape onto the recorder using 7 -inch reels ( 10 -inch reels will not clear the extender board).
4. Set the CAPSTAN SPEED switch to HIGH and press the PLAY button.
5. The pulse width observed on the oscilloscope should be $20 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. If not, adjust R13.
6. Set the CAPSTAN SPEED switch to LOW.
7. Adjust R15 for $50 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. pulse width.

## NOTE

For recorders set at $7-1 / 2$ and 15 ips , the speed change plug-in (see figure 4-1), has to be reversed so that the HIGH position of the CAPSTAN SPEED switch is 30 ips , see paragraph $4-18$ to change the plug-in.
8. For $15 \mathrm{ips} / 30 \mathrm{ips}$ recorders change the plug-in then adjust R41 for 30 ips and R42 for 15 ips .
9. Stop the recorder and set the POWER switch to OFF.
10. Assure that the plug-in is in the proper position, then reinstall the servo PC board.

4-17. Capstan Speed. Before checking capstan speed, assure that the play tension is correct. When adjusting speeds, the strobe cap on the capstan may be used, however, drift may be noted. Using a test tape of known frequency and a frequency counter


NOTE: THE ERASE, RECORD, AND PLAYBACK HEADS AND SHIELD COVERS ARE REMOVED.

Figure 4-1. Tape Transport Adjustments, Top View


CAPSTAN MOTOR
ASSEMBLY

3075
Figure 4-2. Tape Transport Adjustments, Bottom View
will provide accurate setting of speed．Perform the following to make the speed checks：

1．With the power on，thread tape onto the transport，and press the transport STOP button．

2．Set the CAPSTAN SPEED switch to HIGH，then press the PLAY button，and observe that the capstan runs at the high speed（ 15 ips for $7-1 / 2-15 \mathrm{ips}$ record－ ers）．If necessary，adjust R42 for 15 ips ， and R41 for 30 ips ．

3．Set the CAPSTAN SPEED switch to LOW，and observe that the speed is one－ half of the speed in step 2．If necessary， adjust R42 for 15 ips and R43 for 7－1／2 ips．

4．If the adjustments cannot set the proper speeds，check the pulse width adjust－ ments R13 and R15．

4－18．Capstan Speed Changes．The recorder can be operated at $7-1 / 2$ and 15 ips or at 15 and 30 ips by reversing the position of the speed change plug－ in，see figure 4－1．The recorders are normally ship－ ped with the plug－in inserted for 15 and 30 ips operation，and a jumper connected from E10 to E13 on the signal electronics pc board（this yields NAB equalization at 15 ips and AES equalization at 30 ips ）．If speeds are changed from $15-30 \mathrm{ips}$ to 7－1／2－15 ips，remove the jumper from E10 to E13 and connect from E10 to 建 7 （this yields NAB equalization at both speeds）．If CCIR application is desired，commect the jumper between E10 and E12 of remove the jumper．Perform the following：

1．Set the POWER switch to OFF．
2．Carefully remove the plug－in from the servo board（a small screwdriver can be used to raise the plug out of the socket） rotate 180 degrees and reinsert the plug－in．

## NOTE

Check that jumper at EIO is connected according to the data in this paragraph．

3．Speeds should correspond to the CAP－ STAN SPEED switch positions in paragraph 4－17．

4．The equalizers in the signal electronics will have to be adjusted for the speeds selected in step 2 for recording and playback．

## 4－19．LOGIC AND BIAS OSCILLATOR PC

BOARD．The logic and bias oscillator PC board contains the adjustments for the take－up and supply motor tension（stop and play），mode response，edit stop torque，and the master bias oscillator．The master bias oscillator adjustment is made concur－ rently with the bias frequency and erasure test in the signal electronics．

4－20．Stop（standby）Tension．The standby ten－ sion adjustments R74 and R75 are located on the logic and bias PC board．Perform the following：

1．Place the recorder in the standby mode with the tape threaded．

2．Run tape until an equal amount is on each reel．

3．The tension on the take－up and supply reel should be $3 \pm 0.25$ ounces for wide tape， 2.5 ounces for $1 / 2$ inch tape，and 1.5 ounces for $1 / 4$ inch tape．If not within tolerance，adjust R74 for the take－up ten－ sion，and R75 for the supply tension．

4－21．Play Tension．The play tension adjustments R85 and R86 are located on the logic and bias PC board．Perform the following：

1．Place the recorder in the play mode with tape threaded．

2．Run tape until an equal amount is on each reel．CAPSTAN SPEED may be switched to VAR LOW or HI．

3．The tension on the take－up and supply reels should be $8 \pm 0.25$ ounces for wide tape， 6 ounces for $1 / 2$ inch tape，and 4.5 ounces for $1 / 4$ inch tape．If not within tolerance，adjust R85 for take－up tension and R86 for supply tension．

4－22．Mode Response．The mode response adjust－ ment R115 sets the forward／rewind response when the MODE RESPONSE switch is in position 3．Ad－ just R115 so that the rate of change is slow when changing reeling modes，or changing from a reeling
mode to stop or play modes. If R115 is adjusted incorrectly, the motion in rewind or forward may cease.

4-23. Edit Standby Torque. When in the edit mode and the recorder is placed in standby, torque is provided by adjusting R63. The torque is set between 3 and 8 ounces determined by the users preference. Perform the following:

## NOTE

Adjust only for 1,2 , and 4 track recorders.

1. With tape threaded, place the recorder in the edit mode.
2. Press the STOP switch.
3. The supply tape reel should apply torque when the tape is pulled from the reel. Adjust R63 for the desired torque.

4-24. TAPE TRANSPORT ADJUSTMENTS.
Before attempting mechanical or circuit adjustments on the tape transport, a thorough understanding of the transport operation is necessary. Review the equipment specifications, mechanical and electrical descriptions, and the circuit diagrams in the Schematic Section. Location of the transport adjustments are shown in figures 4-1 and 4-2.
425. Transport Cover Plate Removal. Access to the adjustments located on the top area of the transport shown in figure 4-1 is obtained by removing the transport cover plate. If reels are on the machine, they should be removed. The cover plate is fastened to the transport by four screws located on the top of the cover plate. After removing the four screws, lift the cover plate up from the rear two to three inches. Then slide the cover to the rear until the retaining clip on the front edge of the cover is disengaged. The cover plate can now be completely removed from the transport.

4-26. Reel Servo R4 and R5. Two wire wound slide control resistors are used to regulate current when switching from high to low tension. The resistors are set at the factory as follows: For wide tape with the TAPE TENSION switch set to the HIGH position, the sliders on the resistors are set for a measurement of .7 to .8 ohms to ground ( $1 / 2$ inch tape is 2 ohms, $1 / 4$ inch tape is 6 ohms). When
the switch is set to LOW, the measurement should be 2.5 ohms ( $1 / 2$ inch tape is $6 \mathrm{ohms}, 1 / 4$ inch tape is 2.5 ohms) $\pm 10 \%$. Operate the recorder from forward to rewind, and from rewind to forward; the tape should pack solidly on the reels. Readjust R4 as necessary.

4-27. Forward/Rewind Pushout. The forward/ rewind pushout R6, see figure 4-2, is adjusted for $15 \pm 1$ ohm ( 60 ohms for $1 / 4$ and $1 / 2$ inch tape) so that when changing from forward to rewind or from rewind to forward, the initial pushout of tape at the supply reels after stopping and reversing is equal at each reel (the reels should have equal amounts of tape for the checkout). This can be determined by physically holding the take-up reel after changing from one mode to the other. Adjust R6 so that equal amount of tape is spilled at each reel corresponding to the forward and rewind modes. Further check by reeling $95 \%$ of the tape on one reel then reverse the mode. The near empty reel should push out of tape without throwing a loop. Readjust R6 as necessary so that pushout of tape is made smoothly.

4-28. Tape Sensor Adjustment. Proper operation of the tape sensor circuit is dependent on the adjustment of R142 with respect to the translucence of the tape leader material used. For this reason it is important that the adjustment of R142 be made using the same type of leader that will be used on the machine during recording sessions, etc. The following steps should be performed when adjusting R142.

1. Place a length of translucent tape leader in the normal tape path over the two outgoing guides in such a manner that the leader falls between the photocell and the tape sensor lamp assembly. The leader should be held taut over the tape guides.
2. Position R142 to the extreme counterclockwise position; then slowly adjust R142 in the clockwise direction until the RUNOUT indicator extinguishes. Note the position of R142.
3. Press the transport STOP button; the STOP button backlights.

4．Remove the leader．The STOP button should go out，and the RUNOUT indica－ tor should light．Slowly adjust R142 in the clockwise direction until the RUN－ OUT indicator extinguishes．Note this position．

5．Position R142 mid－way between the two points noted above．The RUNOUT indi－ cator should light．When the leader is in－ serted，the RUNOUT indicator should extinguish and，when pressed，the STOP button should backlight．

4－29．Capstan Belt Adjustment．Occasionally it may be necessary to adjust the belt tension or belt alignment on the capstan drive assembly．The fol－ lowing adjustments should also be followed when replacing the belt or any of the drive components， i．e．，capstan，capstan motor，or flywheel．

4－30．Access to the belt drive assembly is accom－ plished through the bottom of the transport as shown in figure 4－2．To facilitate adjustments in this area，the transport can be pivoted up to approx－ imately 45 degrees by grasping the front edge mould－ ing on the transport and raising the transport to the canted position．To expose the belt inside the dust cover，remove the two screws on the front，and the two screws at the rear of the cover，and slide the lower half of the cover down and away from the top section．Four socket head cap screws located on the capstan motor bracket assembly permit the adjustment of the belt alignment and tension．The following procedure should be used when adjust－ ment of the belt is necessary．

1．Spin the flywheel by hand and observe that the belt remains centered as it passes over the crown of the flywheel．There should be no skewing of the belt（up or down motion across the crown of the flywheel）．

2．Position the SPEED switch for 15 ips operation．Press the POWER buttons， and insert the tape sensor mask．Press the STOP button then the PLAY button and allow the capstan to get up to speed． Press the STOP button and observe that the flywheel stops at the same time the capstan motor pulley stops with no belt slippage over the motor pulley or fly－ wheel．If slipping occurs，loosen the
four screws on the motor assembly bracket back to a point where the belt just stops slipping．Tighten the screws in the motor bracket at this point．

4－31．Capstan Idler Tracking．The alignment of the capstan idlers with the capstan is important in maintaining the proper tape tension within the Isoloop．Shims may be used under the idler to shift the idler up or down，depending on the align－ ment needed．Figure $4-3$ shows the proper relation－ ship of the idlers to the capstan and the position at which the shims are placed．The tilt adjustment is shown in figure $4-1$ and is used to align the idlers parallel with the capstan．

4－32．Capstan Idler Pressure Adjustment．Capstan idler pressure is adjusted by means of a spring－ loaded screw in the solenoid linkage which varies the linkage arm length．See figures 4－1 and 4－4． Perform the capstan idler pressure adjustment as follows：

1．Press the plunger of the ingoing idler solenoid all the way in，and turn the adjustment screw counterclockwise until the idler does not contact the capstan．

2．Repeat step 1 for the outgoing idler．
3．Insert the tape sensor mask．
4．Press the POWER switch to ON．Press the STOP button，then the PLAY button． The capstan idlers should move toward the capstan．

5．Adjust the ingoing linkage arm screw clockwise until the idler is positively driven by the capstan，then turn the screw approximately $1-1 / 4$ additional turns clockwise．

6．Repeat step 5 for the outgoing idler．
7．Remove the tape sensor mask，and thread a full reel of tape on the transport．

8．Press the STOP button then PLAY button；both idlers should press the tape against the capstan，and tape movement should start smoothly without any loops forming in the tape path．


Figure 4-3. Capstan Idler Alignment
9. Observe the tape just before entering between the ingoing idler and the capstan. If any wrinkling or deformation of the tape is observed at this point, the idler pressure is too great. Turn the ingoing linkage arm screw counterclockwise until there is no distortion of the tape as it enters the idler, and the idler is still positively driven.
10. With the finger, press in firmly on the capstan idler solenoid plungers to be certain the plungers are fully seated when the solenoids are energized. The solenoid mounting screws may be loosened, and the solenoid positioned to obtain proper seating of the plunger.

4-33. Reel Height Adjustment. Reel height adjustment is required only if tape drags on the reel flanges, or if a new motor or reel hub is installed. The following procedure should be used if reel height adjustment is necessary.

## CAUTION

Before attempting adjustment of the reel height, inspect the reels to be sure that the reel flanges are not bent.

1. Check the distance between the reel hub flange and the top of the motor mounting plate, see figure 4-5.
2. Loosen the two locking screws (10-32 Allen head) accessible through the holes on the side of the reel hub. Remove the snap plug on the top of the reel hub; this allows access to the reel height adjustment screw. Insert a 10-32 Allen wrench, and adjust the reel hub height for 0.706 $\pm 0.01$ inch between the top of the reel hub flange and the motor mounting plate.
3. Tighten the two reel hub lock screws.
4. Load and thread a full reel of tape on the transport.
5. Press the POWER switch, the STOP button, then the PLAY button. The tape should wind onto the take-up reel without touching the inside of either reel flange.
6. If the tape should drag on either reel flange, loosen the two lock screws, and adjust the reel hub up or down in the direction away from the flange that the tape is dragging on. Repeat the adjustment until the tape winds on and off the reels without touching the reel flanges. The tape should not crease on the shoulders of the ingoing or outgoing tape guides when the reel height adjustment is correct.


Figure 4－4．Capstan Idler Linkage Adjustment

434．Head Shield Cover Adjustment．Place the transport in the play mode，observing the time required for the head shield covers to close after the PLAY button is pressed．The covers should close between $1 / 2$ and $3 / 4$ second．Adjust the head shield cover dash pot air ports for the proper closing time，see figures 4－1 and 4－2．When the transport is placed in either the stop，forward or rewind mode， the head shield covers should open immediately．

435．Tape Lifter Adjustment．The tape lifter assembly should seldom need adjustment．How－ ever，the following checks can be made to determine proper operation．

1．The tape lifter arms should operate when the transport is activated in the forward or rewind mode，lifting the tape away from the heads．

2．In the play mode，press the tape lifter switch to the left to lift the tape．In forward or rewind mode，press the switch to the right and the lifters will release the tape．

3．Adjustment of the solenoid is accom－ plished by loosening the two Phillips head screws that hold the solenoid to a bracket，and adjusting the position of the solenoid until the proper oper－ ation is obtained．

4．When the tape lifter operates，the tape should be lifted away from the record head；the distance between the tape and record head should be 0.005 to 0.015 inch．

Adjustment is accomplished by a set－ screw located on the tape lifter arm． Access to the setscrew is obtained by removing the head mounting plate． The setscrew should be adjusted until the tape and record head are separated by 0.005 to 0.015 inch when the tape lifter solenoid is energized．This adjust－ ment is made by trial and error．First， adjust the setscrew；replace the head mounting plate and measure the separa－ tion between the tape and record head． Repeat the process until the proper separation is obtained．

436．SIGNAL ELECTRONICS ALIGNMENT． The 3M Brand Series 79 Recorder is factory aligned for peak performance．It is recommended that， whenever a circuit board，the heads，or other com－ ponents are changed，the following applicable align－ ment procedure be performed to insure optimum performance of the tape recorder．All controls are accessible from the front of the console by opening the two doors below the transport．Prior to per－ forming any alignment on the signal electronics， the output voltage of the dc power supply should be checked．（See section 4－14．）

437．Normal Playback Alignment at 15 ips for 15 ips and 30 ips Recorders．For normal 15 ips playback alignment，perform the following：

## NOTE

The $7-1 / 2,15 \mathrm{ips}$ ，and 30 ips playback alignment is accomplished by using industry standard calibration tapes


Figure 4-5. Reel Height Adjustment
which conform to the NAB format (see paragraph 4-18 for other equalizations). The calibration tapes are listed in table 4-1. The following alignment procedures, in many cases, make reference to a single channel. In these instances, the procedure should be repeated for all channels requiring alignment.

1. Thoroughly degauss and clean all heads.
2. Remove the head cover plate to expose the head azimuth adjustment screws.
3. Place all output TERMINATION switches to the ON position ( 600 ohm termination).
4. To provide auditory monitoring of the calibration tape tones and tone frequency voice announcements, connect a power amplifier and loudspeaker to one of the OUTPUT jacks of the recorder.
5. Place the CAPSTAN SPEED switch to the LOW position.
6. Apply power to the recorder by pressing the POWER button.
7. Press the OUT button on the remote control assembly.
8. Load and thread the 15 ips calibration tape on the transport then press the STOP button after the RUNOUT lamp goes out.
9. Set the HF PEAK (R108) fully ccw.
10. Start the recorder in the reproduce mode by pressing the PLAY button.
11. Select a middle track in preparation for reproduce azimuth adjustment in step 13 .
12. The first tone on the calibration tape is 700 Hz ; this tone is used to establish a calibrated output reference level for each reproduce channel. Observe the VU meters; the output level of each reproduce chan-
nel should be -3 VU . If not, adjust the NORM REPRO GAIN (R118) on the corresponding reproduce amplifier for - 3 V V.
13. Using the 15 kHz tone, set the HF SLOPE R115 for a VU meter indication of -3 VU .

NOTE

Azimuth is adjusted for one track only.
14. Adjust reproduce head azimuth for maximum output.
15. Repeat steps 12 and 13 for all channels.

## NOTE

When using a full track alignment tape, the level at the 50 Hz tone will have to be readjusted in the record/reproduce alignment since the long wavelength fringing effects will cause a slight error at low frequencies.
16. Run the alignment tape to a 50 Hz tone. Adjust LF (R103) for 03 VU for all channels.
17. Check response 50 Hz to 15 kHz and readjust potentiometers if necessary to meet the specification limits of +1 , -2 dB .

## NOTE

HF PEAK R108 can be adjusted if the 15 kHz level is too low with respect to 10 kHz .
18. Perform the record head phasing and azimuth procedure in paragraph 4-44.

4-38. Sync Alignment at 15 ips for 15 ips and 30 ips Recorders. Perform the following for the 15 ips sync alignment after normal playback alignment:

1. Steps 1 through 8 of paragraph 4-37.
2. Set the HF PEAK (R106) to fully ccw.
3. With the recorder in cue (sync), and the test tape tone at 700 Hz , adjust SYNC REPRO GAIN (R111) for -3 VU.
4. At the 15 kHz tone, adjust HF SLOPE (R113) for -3 VU .

## NOTE

When using a full track alignment tape, the level at the 50 Hz tone will have to be readjusted in the record/reproduce alignment since the long wavelength fringing effects will cause a slight error at low frequencies.
5. Run the alignment tape to the 50 Hz tone. Adjust LF RI 12 for -3 VU .
6. Check response 50 Hz to 15 kHz and readjust potentiometers if necessary to meet the specification limits of +1 , -2 dB .

## NOTE

HF PEAK R 106 can be readjusted if the 15 kHz level is too low with respect to 10 kHz .

4-39. Normal Playback Alignment at 30 ips . Perform the following for adjusting playback at 30 ips.

1. Steps 1 through 8 in paragraph 4-37, except CAPSTAN SPEED set on HIGH and 30 ips calibration tape. Set the HF PEAK (R109) fully cew but do not readjust R118.
2. Note the level at the 700 Hz tone, the level should be $-3 \mathrm{VU} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{VU}$.
3. Run the tape to the 15 kHz tone. Adjust the HF SLOPE (R116) for -3 VU .

## NOTE

When using a full track alignment tape, the level at the 50 Hz tone will have to be readjusted in the record/reproduce alignment since the long wavelength fringing effects will cause a slight error at low frequencies.
4. Run the tape to the 50 Hz tone. Adjust the LF (R104) for -3 VU .
5. Check response 50 Hz to 15 kHz and readjust potentiometers if necessary to meet the specification limits of $+1,-2 \mathrm{~dB}$.

## NOTE

HF PEAK R109 can be readjusted if the 15 kHz level is too low with respect to 10 kHz .
440. Sync Alignment at 30 ips . Perform the following to adjust at 30 ips:

1. Do not adjust SYNC REPRO GAIN (R111) if adjusted at 15 ips .
2. Steps 1 through 8 in paragraph 4-37 except CAPSTAN SPEED on HIGH, and 30 ips calibration tape.
3. Set HF PEAK R107 fully ccw .
4. Run the tape to the 15 kHz tone. Adjust HF SLOPE (R114) for -3 VU.

## NOTE

When using a full track alignment tape, the level at the 50 Hz tone will have to be readjusted in the record/reproduce alignment since the long wavelength fringing effects will cause a slight error at low frequencies.
5. Run the alignment tape to the 50 Hz tone. Adjust LF (R102) for -3 VU.
6. Check response 50 Hz to 15 kHz and readjust potentiometers if necessary to meet specification limits of $+1,-2 \mathrm{~dB}$.

## NOTE

HF PEAK R 107 can be readjusted if the 15 kHz level is too low with respect to 10 kHz .

4-41. Bias Frequency Adjustment. The master bias frequency is set on the logic and bias PC board, and the individual levels are set on the signal electronics PC boards. A frequency counter should be used. Proceed as follows:

1. Connect a frequency counter to TP1 of a signal electronics PC board.
2. With at least one half of the tracks in record, the counter should indicate $234 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{kHz}$. Adjust C 24 on the logic and bias PC board to obtain the correct frequency.
3. Connect a VTVM to TP1, and adjust C14 on the signal electronics PC board for maximum level.
4. Adjust R121 on the signal electronics PC board for 1.0 volt rms on 24 track recorders, and for 1.2 volts rms on other recorders.
5. Connect the VTVM to TP2 and adjust R41 for 0.4 volts rms.

## NOTE

After completing the above procedure on all tracks, recheck R121 at TPI for interaction of adjustments, and readjust R121 and R41 if necessary.
6. Connect the VTVM at the junction of L3, C25, and C51. Adjust L3 for maximum output.
7. Proceed with the erasure test in the next paragraph if desired.

4-42. Erasure Test. Perform the following:

1. Connect an audio oscillator to the INPUT of the channel under test. Set the oscillator for 1 kHz output at a level of +10 dBm .
2. Connect a VTVM to TPI of the channel under test.
3. Connect a wave analyzer to the output of the channel under test.
4. Start the recorder in the record mode. Then adjust the 1 kHz input signal level to obtain 3 percent third harmonic distortion as read on the wave analyzer.
5. Remove the input signal and rewind the tape to the start of the 1 kHz recorded signal.
6. Start the recorder in the PLAY mode.
7. When the 1 kHz signal appears, establish a reference level on the wave analyzer; then, initiate erasure of the track by pressing the RECORD and PLAY buttons.
8. Press the STOP button and rewind the tape once again.
9. Playback the erased segment of tape, noting the amount of signal erasure on the wave analyzer with respect to the reference level established in step 7 above. The signal should be at least 75 $d B$ below the reference level. The voltage measured at the ERASE TEST POINT should be not more than 1.2 volt rms ( 1.0 volt rms on 24 track recorders) when 75 dB of erasure is accomplished. Adjust R121 if necessary.

4-43. Record Alignment, 15 ips and 30 ips
Recorders. Before making the record alignment, check the record azimuth in paragraph 4-44. The alignment is accomplished by using clean, new degaussed tape. Perform the following to align 15 30 ips recorders.

1. Steps 1 through 6 in paragraph 4-37.
2. Press the master IN button on the remote control assembly.
3. Load and thread clean new tape then press the STOP button after the RUNOUT lamp goes out.
4. Connect 700 Hz audio signal at +4 dBm to the input of the channel under test. Adjust R62 to obtain 0 VU.
5. Reduce the input to $0 \mathrm{dBm}(-4 \mathrm{VU})$, press the master OUT button, initiate record, and set frequency to 15 kHz . Set bias adjustment R4I to obtain a peak in output then turn R41 cw (overbias) until 5 dB below the peak indication.
6. Set input back to +4 dBm , recheck for 0 VU at 700 Hz . Adjust R49 for 0 VU if required.
7. Set the input to 10 kHz and adjust C 21 to obtain 0 VU .
8. Check response from 50 Hz to 15 kHz ; should be $+1,-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ from 50 Hz to 15 kHz . Readjust preceeding as necessary.
9. Repeat step 7 at 30 ips and adjust C19 to obtain 0 VU .
10. To check distortion, set frequency to 700 Hz at +12 dBm . Check third harmonic distortion at this level by increasing the input until $3 \%$ distortion of third harmonic is obtained. Note the input level.
11. To check biased tape noise, remove the input and record a segment of tape. Rewind and play the tape segment. The residual noise should be compared with the level used to obtain the level noted in step 10. The levels should correspond to the signal-to-noise in the specification sheet.

4-44. Record Head Azimuth Alignment. Perform the following.

1. Thread a degaussed reel of tape on the transport. Set the CAPSTAN SPEED switch for 15 ips operation. Apply a $2.5 \mathrm{kHz}+4 \mathrm{dBm}$ signal to the recorder input.
2. Connect the outputs from the reproduce electronics corresponding to the top and center tracks to the inputs (vertical and horizontal, respectively) of an oscilloscope to produce a lissajous pattern. Press the OUT button.
3. Start the recorder in the record mode, and adjust the record head azimuth screw (see figures 4-6 and 5-1) for minimum phase error. Sweep the input oscillator frequency over the range of 30 Hz to 15 kHz while maintaining an input level of +4 dBm . Check each combination of any two tracks, and optimize the phase error for less than 90 degrees.
4. If making complete alignment, go to step 4-38.
5. Normal Playback Alignment at 15 ips for $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips}$ and 15 ips Recorders. Perform the following to adjust for 15 ips on $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips}$ and 15 ips recorders:
6. Steps 1 through 18 in paragraph 4-37 except CAPSTAN SPEED on HIGH, and use adjustments for HIGH speed (HF PEAK is R109, HF. SLOPE is R116, and LF is R104).
7. In paragraph 4-37, use R109 in step 9, RII3 in step 13.
R\|P
4-46. Sync Alignment at 15 ips for $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips}$ and 15 ips Recorders. Perform the following to adjust for 15 ips on $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips}$ and 15 ips recorders:
8. Steps 1 through 6 in paragraph $4-38$ except CAPSTAN SPEED on HIGH, and use adjustments for HIGH speed (HF PEAK is R107, HF SLOPE is R114, and LF is R102).
9. In paragraph 4-38 use R107 in step 2, R114 in step 4, and R102 in step 5 .

4-47. Normal Playback Alignment at $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips}$. Perform the following to adjust at $7-1 / 2$ ips.

1. Steps 1 through 10 of paragraph 4-37 except use a $7-1 / 2$ ips calibration tape.
2. Run the tape to the 7.5 kHz tone. Adjust HF SLOPE (R115) for -13 VU .
3. Run the tape to the 12 kHz tone. Adjust HF PEAK (R108) for -13 VU .
4. At 50 Hz , adjust LF (R103) for -13 VU .

4-48. Sync Alignment at $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips}$. Perform the steps in paragraph 4-47 to adjust sync at $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips}$, except use appropriate controls R113, R106, and R112 respectively.

4-49. Record Alignment for 7-1/2 ips and 15 ips Recorders. Before making the alignment, check the record azimuth in paragraph 4-44. The alignment is accomplished by using clean new degaussed tape. Perform the following to align 7-1/2-15 ips recorders:

1. Steps 1 through 7 in paragraph $4-43$ except CAPSTAN SPEED switch set on HIGH.
2. For 15 ips set the input to 10 kHz and adjust C19 to obtain 0 VU .
3. For $7-1 / 2 \mathrm{ips}$ recorders:
a. Repeat steps 1,2 , and 3 in paragraph 4-43.
b. Connect a 700 Hz audio signal at -6 dBm to the input. Adjust R62 to obtain-10 VU.
c. Press the OUT button and initiate record mode.
d. Set frequency to 12 k at -6 dBm . Adjust C21 for best record/reproduce response.
e. Sweep frequency from 50 Hz to 12 kHz and note response. Readjust if necessary.

## 4-50. TROUBLESHOOTING

$4-51$. The construction of the 3 M Brand Series 79 Recorder provides a fast and easy method of repair. The signal electronics assembly is so arranged allowing an individual circuit board of any channel to be replaced or exchanged with a similar board from a known good channel. When boards are interchanged, alignment of the channel(s) may be necessary to provide peak performance.
$4-52$. Failure of the recorder to operate properly may be caused by a malfunction in the recorder, or by external causes. Before troubleshooting the recorder, verify that the power and signal connections are correct, and that all of the operational controls are properly set. Some of the troubles most likely to be encountered are presented in table 4-2. However, the best troubleshooting tool is a familiarity with the equipment and a thorough understanding of its theory of operation. The following paragraphs contain some general precautions which should be observed when performing maintenance on the recorder.

1. Do not strike the reversing idler. It is delicate and located in a vulnerable position at the front of the mechanism. If damaged, flutter will be excessively high.
2. Exercise great care in installing head mounting plates. They can be screwed into place with a head lead pinched between the mounting plate and the transport casting, thus breaking wire insulation or cutting a head lead. Be certain no leads will get in the way before installation.

## CAUTION

Do not remove any of the signal electronics pc boards with power on. Damage to meters, circuitry, or speakers could occur, and heads could be magnetized.

## 453. FACTORY REPAIR SERVICE

4-54. If desired, the recorder or major assemblies may be returned to the factory (transportation prepaid) for repair. When recorder or assembly is returned:

1. Indicate the symptom of defect. State as completely as possible, both on an instrument tag and on the order form,
the nature of the problem encountered. Too much information is far better than too little. If the trouble is intermittent, please be specific in describing the instrument's performance history.
2. Give special instructions. If any changes in the instrument or assembly have been made, and it is desired to retain the modified form, please indicate this specifically.
3. To facilitate expeditious repair, your Contract or Purchase Order authorizing the work should be directed to Mincom Division - 3M Company - 300 South Lewis Road - Camarillo, California 93010 Attn: Contracts Department.

Table 4-2. Troubleshooting Guide

| SYMPTOM | CAUSE | CORRECTION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TRANSPORT |  |  |
| 1. Transport stops when leader <br> passes photocell R1. | Tape sensor adjustment R142 <br> out of adjustment. | Adjustment R142 in accordance <br> with Tape Sensor Adjustment <br> procedure. |
| 2. STOP button does not light <br> when tape is threaded and <br> button is pressed. | Photocell R1 defective. | Replace R1. |
| 3. Transport coasts to stop <br> from play mode when STOP <br> button is pressed. | Braking circuit cannot be <br> operated during stop sequence <br> because the reed switch is <br> not closed. | Adjust flag stops and clearance of <br> magnets over reed switches on <br> direction sensor board (56004A020) |
| 4. Transport coasts to stop <br> from forward mode when the <br> STOP button is pressed. Possibly <br> causing tape breakage. | Same as 3, above. | Same as 3, above. |
| 5. Transport coasts to stop <br> from rewind mode when | Same as 3, above. | Same as 3, above. |
| STOP button is pressed. |  |  |

Table 4-2. Troubleshooting Guide (Cont.)

| SYMPTOM | CAUSE | CORRECTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRANSPORT |  |  |
| 7. Transport throws loop when starting in play mode, generally worse near end of reel rather than beginning. <br> 8. Tape lifter hangs up. | Ingoing solenoid capstan idler needs adjustment. | Adjust ingoing capstan idler linkage. |
|  | Misalignment or in need of lubrication. | Plunger must not drag too forcefully against core of solenoid. Body should be so positioned to avoid such side drag, and to provide best compromise of depth of travel to satisfy easy override yet adequate lifting power. |
| 9. Tape lifter fails to lift tape from heads. | Plunger operating too far from seated position. | Loosen two mounting screws, lubricate plunger and shift body (holes are oversize) to achieve above requirements. |
| 10. Transport appears comcompletely dead. | Intermittent operation of power switch Sl. | Press a few times to observe if lights come one. |
|  | Power supply | Check power supply. |
| 1. Monitor lamps do not come on when POWER button on transport is pressed. | ELECTRONICS |  |
|  | Short circuit on 28 vdc bus in electronic module assembly. | Remove one plug-in board at a time and reinsert to determine if fault is in cards or module wiring. |
|  | Defective 28 vdc power supply | Troubleshoot power supply using instruction manual supplied with the unit as a guide. |
| 2. Noise or intermittent operation in any area of electronics module. | Dirty contacts at base of card plug. | Remove and reinsert board. Use ink eraser to clean contact surfaces. |
| 3. High distortion. | Insufficient bias. | Adjust record bias as prescribed under Signal Electronics Alignment. |
| 4. Poor noise figure. | Magnetized head, either record or reproduce head. | Degauss heads. |
|  | Noisy preamplifier. | Substitute another board to compare noise. |
|  | Defective playback head requiring excessive gain. | Try break-in tape if head appears to be smeared over by oxide material. Replace head if necessary. |
|  | Lack of good system ground can produce hum or buzzing. Third wire in power cord not always effective as good ground. | Connect casted frame of transport to good earth ground. |
| 5. Wrong output level. | Improper choice of line impedance or termination. | Check TERMINATION switch position of the channel in question. |

4. Pack securely and label. Proper packaging saves money. The small amount of extra care and time it takes to cushion a part or instrument properly may prevent costly damage while in transit. Make certain that the address is both legible and complete; failure to do so often results in needless delay. Address all shipments and correspondence to:

Mincom Division
3M Company
300 South Lewis Road
Camarillo, California 93010
Attn: Receiving Inspection
5. Show return address on repair correspondence. Please clearly indicate the exact address the equipment should be returned to after repair is completed. Terms are net 30 days - f.o.b., Camarillo, California.

## SECTION V TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

5-1. GENERAL
5-2. The 3M Brand Series 79 Recorder consists basically of a tape transport and the required record and reproduce electronics with the associated control circuits. The signal to be recorded is amplified and applied to a magnetic record head which impresses a magnetic pattern in the oxide coating of the magnetic recording tape in accordance with the variations of the input signal. During reproduction, the variations in magnetic flux that were impressed on the tape during recording are sensed by a reproduce head, amplified, and applied to the recorder output and monitoring circuits.

5-3. In order to record and reproduce with a minimum of distortion, a high-frequency bias is mixed with the input signal at the record head so that recording takes place in the portion of the magnetization curve that is essentially linear. The signal recovered by the reproduce head must also be equalized by circuits that compensate for the response characteristics of the reproduce head at low and high frequencies. The high-frequency signal that is used for bias is also used to erase signals that may have previously been recorded on the tape. The erase signal is applied to a separate erase head, which is similar to the record head, but applies the high-frequency signal at a much higher level. The signal applied to the erase head drives the magnetic material of the tape to complete magnetic saturation to obliterate any signal or noise that may have been previously recorded on the tape. Then, as the tape moves out of the saturating field, alternate field oscillations result in completely degaussed tape.

5-4. The Isoloop tape drive maintains differential tension within the loop of tape passing over the heads and ensures that the tape remains in close contact with the heads during tape travel. The close contact ensures that the magnetic flux impressed by the record head penetrates the oxide uniformly and eliminates variations in amplitude that can result if the close head-to-tape contact is not maintained. Similar amplitude variations can take place if the tape is not maintained in close contact with the play head.

## 5-5. TAPE TRANSPORT MECHANICAL FUNCTIONS

5-6. Figure 3-3 illustrates the basic mechanical operation of the tape transport. When tape is placed in the Isoloop drive path as shown, the tape transport motion control stop logic circuits are automatically activated by the photoelectric tape sensor. To place the transport in the standby condition, the transport stop button must be pressed. Operation of the transport is then accomplished by pressing the desired tape motion control switch either on the transport panel or at the remote control assembly. Each tape motion control switch operates through a system of safety interlock electronic switches that allow any button to be pressed in any sequence at any time with complete safety to the tape and machine.

5-7. Components of the tape drive system (see figures 4-1, 4-2, and 5-1) consist of a capstan drive motor, two reel drive motors, and control circuitry that determine the mode of operation. When in play and record modes, the tape is moved through the Isoloop by the capstan. The reel drive motors maintain constant tension on the tape as it enters and leaves the loop. When in fast-forward or rewind, the capstan motor is stopped, tension is released within the Isoloop, and the reel drive motors move the tape through the loop independently of the capstan. Before entering and after leaving the Isoloop, the tape passes over guides to ensure that the tape is properly aligned with the magnetic heads.

5-8. When the transport is placed in the play or record mode, the capstan motor starts, the solenoid press the capstan idlers (pucks) against the tape, clamping the tape to the capstan to prevent the tape from slipping. The tape is moved past the incoming idler and capstan, past the erase and record heads, and around the reversing idler. From the reversing idler, the tape passes the play head, and the outgoing idler and capstan. During fast-forward and rewind, solenoid-actuated tape lifters hold the tape away from the heads so that the signals on the tape will not be played back which would cause an annoying squeal. The tape lifters are inactive in the play, record, and stop modes. The tape lifter ( 8,16 , and 24 track recorders) may be manually overridden in
forward or rewind, by pressing the tape lifter switch on the remote control assembly to restore the tape against the head.

5-9. The play and record heads are enclosed in a magnetic shield to avoid pick-up of noise from surrounding equipment and bias-frequency energy radiated by the erase and record heads. Two solenoid-actuated covers are positioned over the tape as it passes the record and play heads and serve to complete the shielding of the heads. During fast-forward, rewind, and stop, the hinged covers are moved away from the head to allow tape to be lifted by the tape lifters, and in the stop mode allows easy threading of the tape. The covers are closed during play and record.

## 5-10. TRANSPORT AND LOGIC CIRCUITRY

5-11. The components which make up the transport and logic circuitry are mounted on the transport chassis and on the logic and bias oscillator printed circuit board, see figures 6-1 and 6-2.

5-12. POWER CIRCUITS. The power switch (S1) is set to the ON position to energize a relay in the power supply unit. The relay connects 115 volts, 60 Hz (or 230 volts, 50 Hz ) to the power supply input transformer. When S 1 is set to ON, the power supply provides $+28,+17$, and +15 volts dc to operate the recorder, and the following occurs: (1) The VU meter lamps illuminate. (2) The head shield covers open because Q32 conducts providing ground at J1-m to energize L5 and L6. (3) DSI


Figure 5-1. Tape Drive
illuminates and decreases the resistance of R1. The low resistance of R1 connects through J 1-15 to base of logic switch Q33. Switch Q33 turns off, which turns on Q34. Ground provided by Q34 energizes cutout relay K 3 until tape is threaded to break the light path of DSI. K3 contacts 7, 11 provide ground at J4-11 to light the runout lamp. Standby is not initiated until tape is threaded and the transport stop switch is pressed to set the stop logic circuitry.

## 5-13. TAPE THREADED CONDITION AND STANDBY. When tape is threaded through the

 Isoloop onto the take-up reel, light from DSI is blocked by the tape causing the resistance of R1 to increase. Transistor Q33 conducts (adjusted by R142) and turns off Q34 to deenergize K3. Relay K3 contacts operate as follows: (1) 9, 5, and 10, 5 open to remove the shorts from the take-up and supply reel motors. (2) 12,8 open to remove +28 volts from the reel motor circuits, delayed by charge time of C16. (3) 11, 7 open to extinguish the runout lamp and remove ground from the play and stop busses. (4) 11, 3 close to provide ground to the transport stop switch through J2-C, and (5) 12, 4 close to apply +28 volts to J3-15. After threading tape, the transport stop switch has to be pressed to place the recorder in standby and apply torque to the reel motors. When the transport stop switch (S5) is pressed, ground is applied by S5 contacts 2,4 to $\mathrm{J} 1-\mathrm{C}$, the input of the stop flip-flop Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4. Ground through CR79 and R148 turns on Q37 to energize fail-safe relay K 4 which: (1) opens contacts 4,12 to remove ground, (2) closes contacts 7,11 to provide continuity (J1S and J1-12) between the transport stop and play switches, and (3) opens contacts 9,1 and 10,2 to remove shorts from the take-up and supply reel motors. Ground to the input of the stop flip-flop, sets the circuitry as follows: (1) Q4 cuts off and Q3 turns on which causes Q2 to conduct and provide ground to the stop lamp and to the stop buss. (2) The high level from the collectors of Q3, Q4 turns on Q22 to provide ground and energize the take-up and supply motor stop (standby) tension circuitry R74 and R75. The high level from Q3,Q4 also provides a high level to the forward/rewind braking circuit at C4, R70; the braking circuit Q21 is turned on to inhibit CR1 except when in rewind or forward. When stop is initiated, Q32 is also turned on to increase tape tension by connecting resistance (R78 and R79) in parallel with R74 and R75 until C6 charges to cut off Q23; normal standby tension is then applied by R 74 and R 75 .5-14. FROM STOP TO PLAY. Ground path for the play switch (S6) contacts 1 and 2 is from J $1-12$ through K 4 contacts 7 , 11 , to $\mathrm{J} 1-\mathrm{S}$ through S 5 , to J1-C, to grounded contacts 3,11 of K3. When the play switch is pressed, contacts 2,4 close to ground the output at Jl-D which is connected to the set input of play flip-flop Q5, Q6, Q7, and Q8. Transistor Q7 conducts to turn Q6 which provides ground to: (1) light the play lamp, (2) reset the stop flip-flop through CR4 and extinguish the stop lamp, (3) enable master sync at 4-8, and (4) inhibit the rewind and forward flip-flops. The high output at Q7, Q8 provides the following: (1) Q24 is turned on, delayed by C28 to allow pucks to pull in, to connect the play tension circuit R85 and R86. (2) Transistor Q25 turns on which connects R87 and R88 in parallel with the play tension circuit to provide a starting pulse for the reel motors (3) R87 and R88 are connected until C8 charges through R88 and R90 and Q25 turns off; the motor torques are then provided by the normal play tension circuit adjustable by R85 and R86. Relay K2 energizes when Q24 turns on, and K2 contacts 10 , 2 and 9,1 open, 10,6 and 9,5 close. Open contacts 10, 2 release the capstan brake. Contacts 10, 6 close to turn on Q26 providing ground to turn on the capstan servo drive, and Q27 cuts off removing ground from the capstan servo inhibit. Contacts 9 , 5 close to discharge C17. (Contacts 9,1 close when play stops; in the event the play button is pressed too quickly after a stop switch is pressed, the RC time of C17 prevents Q24 from conducting too quickly thus delaying going into play.) The ground at Q24 also turns on Q29 which turns on Q30 and Q28 to provide ground and energize the "in" and "out" pucks for pull in. As noted above, the pucks pull in just before tension is applied since Q29 turns on before Q24 is saturated.

5-15. FROM PLAY TO STOP. When in the play mode, the stop button is pressed to stop the capstan and reel motors as follows: The stop flip-flop (Q2, Q4) changes state. Q2 grounds the stop buss and Q3 applies a high level to turn on Q22. The stop buss resets the play flip-flop (Q6, Q8) which reverses the play high level and play low level busses. The play flip-flop low level at Q8 turns off Q24 to cut off the play tension circuit and deenergize K 2 . Contacts 10 , 2 of K 2 apply +28 volts at J2-8 (the capstan brake signal) causing Q26 and Q27 to switch and turn off the capstan servo (high level at J2-1 5 and ground at J2-16). The high level at Q24 collector turns off Q29 which turns off Q28 and Q30 to release the "in" and "out" pucks.

5-16. FROM STOP TO REWIND. When the rewind button is pressed, ground is applied by S7 contacts 2,4 to J1-2 and sets the rewind flip-flop (Q13, Q15). The low level from the collector of Q13 resets the stop flip-flop, and provides a low level input to the junction of CR83 and C12. Q50 is also inhibited so that a high level at 4-8 inhibits the master sync buss. The high level from the collector of Q15 provides a high level to C11. The inputs to CR80, C13 and C14 are high and low, respectively, from the forward flip-flop (Q17, Q19). The braking circuit Q20 is inhibited by the low level input through CR30, and Q21 is inhibited by the charge on C5 during the stop mode so that the braking circuit is inoperative from stop to rewind, however, C5 discharges after rewind is initiated to enable the braking circuit. The reel motor drivers are controlled by the forward/rewind circuitry (see paragraph 5-24).

5-17. FROM REWIND TO STOP. When the stop button is pressed in the rewind mode, the stop flipflop is set and the rewind flip-flop reset. Action is similar to "from play to stop."

5-18. FROM STOP TO FORWARD. Stop to forward action is similar to "from stop to rewind" except for using different circuit components.

5-19. FROM FORWARD TO STOP. Forward to stop action is similar to "from rewind to stop" except for using different circuit components.

5-20. FROM FORWARD TO REWIND. Forward to rewind is similar to "from stop to rewind" except Q21 is not inhibited, and the braking pulse is provided by CR1. C4 charges through the pulse limiter divider R67 and R68. The positive pulse on CR1 gate turns on CR1, and a positive voltage through R65, CR1, rewind reed switch (J2-U to J2-17), CR81 through R105 to the base of Q43. Q43 turns on and turns on Q44 to apply a low level input to the take-up motor to provide a fast stop. The inputs to Q41 and Q43 are reversed by the forward and rewind flip-flops to provide reverse signals.

5-21. FROM REWIND TO FORWARD. Rewind to forward is similar to "from forward to rewind."

5-22. FROM REWIND TO PLAY. Rewind to play is similar to "from rewind to stop."

5-23. FROM FORWARD TO PLAY. Forward to play is similar to "from rewind to stop."

5-24. FORWARD/REWIND LOGIC. The forward/ rewind logic consists of the forward flip-flop (Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19), rewind flip-flop (Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15), C11, C12, C13, C14, CR58, CR59,, CR60, CR61, $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$, Q41 through Q46 and associated resistors. The forward and rewind commands are initiated by pressing the forward and rewind pushbuttons which set and reset the forward and rewind flip-flops, and reset the stop and play flip-flops. The levels of the forward and rewind busses are set either high or low by the flip-flops, determined by the initiated mode. When initiated, the level to the forward flip-flop is set low at the collector of Q17 and high at the collector Q19; the rewind flip-flop is set low at the collector of Q13 and high at the collector of Q15. In reset, the flip-flop outputs to the busses are reversed. Table 5-1 shows the input levels to the forward and rewind circuitry in forward, rewind, and play or stop modes.

## NOTE

Q41, Q42, Q43, and Q44 increase or decrease conduction, and do not necessarily cut off. The text below uses "turn on" and "cut off" for simplicity. Turn on is increase and cut off is decrease.

5-25. The forward signal level high at CR83 and low at CR80 cuts off Q41 and turns on Q43; Q42 cuts off and Q44 turns on. The signal level inputs to the motor drivers are high at CR110 and low at CR104. The motor drivers are commanded to make the take-up motor rotate to take-up tape and the supply motor to provide torque after an initial feed out of tape (see paragraph 5-44). In rewind, the action is the reverse of forward. The output levels of Q42 and Q44 are modified by tape tension and mode response circuitry (C11 through C14, $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$, Q45 and Q46). The tape tension switch applies +28 volts at JI-5 (low tension) or at J $1-6$ (high tension). The +28 volts at J $1-5$ through R162 causes the output of $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$ to provide a positive offset voltage and Q46 will conduct through Q45 and nominal resistor R110. The output at the collector of Q46 changes the conduction of Q42 and Q44 to change reel motor torques. With the switch set on high tension, the +28 volts at J I-6 through R163 changes the offset of $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$ and the torque of the motors is changed. The three position mode response switch ( S 10 ) is connected to the input (pin 3) and the input (pin 6) of $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$. The purpose of S 10 is to modify the velocity rate of change when changing from one reeling mode to another, or when changing from a reeling mode to

Table 5-1. Forward and Rewind Input Levels

| CONNECTION | FORWARD | REWIND | PLAY or STOP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR83 and C12 | Q13-C | Q13-C | Q13-C | The anodes of CR83 and CR80 are connected to the bases of Q41 and Q32, respectively, |
|  | HIGH | LOW | HIGH |  |
| CR80 and C13 | Q17-C | Q17-C | Q17-C | through R99 and R105. The command levels to Q41 and Q43 control the direction of motion. |
|  | LOW | HIGH | HIGH |  |
| C14 | Q19-C | Q19-C | Q19-C | In play or stop, Q41 and Q43 are both but off which cuts off Q42 and Q44 to inhibit the forward and rewind outputs. |
|  | HIGH | LOW | LOW |  |
| C11 | Q15-C | Q15-C | Q15-C |  |
|  | LOW | HIGH | LOW |  |

a stop or play mode. The input to $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$ pin 3 is through the capacitive network (C11 through C14). The inputs are shown in table 5-1. At any given command, the action for the three modes is as follows: (1) In position 1, the output of $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$ is grounded at R124. The forward and rewind Q41, Q42, Q43, and Q44 operate normally since Q46 is at cut off, the reel motor responses are fast. (2) In position 2 , the voltage from the +28 volt network at pin 3 (non-inverting input) is grounded at R119. The positive input pulse from C11-C14 during a change of state (forward, rewind, stop, play) is fed through $\mu \mathrm{A} 74$ 1. Q46 drives the pulses to change the output levels of Q42 and Q44. The reel motors respond slowly for the duration of the positive pulse time. At the end of the pulse, the reel motors speed up to normal maximum speed as in mode 1. (3) In position 3 , the switch does not effect $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$. The pulses enter as in position 2 to slow the motors responses, but the input at pin 3 is also at a positive level set by R115. The level at which R115 is set determines the speed of the motors since Q46 will conduct according to the level set at $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$ pin 6. The response is also determined by the feedback from the motor drivers through R120, R122, and R121, R123. When the feedback equals the level at pin 3, maximum speed for that level is attained.

5-26. BRAKING CIRCUIT. The braking circuit Q20, Q21, and CR1 provide braking in the forward and rewind modes when shifting from forward to rewind or vice versa. The braking signal is supplied when CR1 is turned on by the charging of C4 through R67 and R68. Switch Q20 is normally turned on by the +28 volts applied through the edit relay K 1 contacts 9,1 to prevent CR1 from firing except when in forward or rewind, but Q20 is turned off by
a low from the forward or rewind busses through either CR29 or CR30 to enable CR1. The thy ristor is connected to +28 volts through R65 forming a divider in series with R64. When CR1 fires, a positive potential is connected to the base of Q41 or Q43 as follows to apply a braking pulse to the reel motor drivers: J2-U to the common line of the reed switches through a reed switch to J1-16 or J1-17, through CR81 or CR84, through R99 or R105. After C4 charges to fire CR1, Q21 turns on. A noise filter, C2 prevents CR1 from firing if excessive or spurious noise is present. In the edit mode, the +28 volts is removed from Q20 when K4 contacts 9,1 open; the braking circuit is then utilized as explained in paragraph 5-30 (EDITING).

5-27. TAPE TENSION. Tape tension can be changed by the two position tape tension switch SII set to high or low. The reel motor resistive potentiometers R4 and R5 (see figure 4-2) are connected to either CR115 or CR116. When the switch is set to high, CR115 is connected and limits the voltage of the network to +10 volts; in the low position, CR116 limits the voltage to +15 volts. Tape tension is varied according to the high and low position by controlling the current to the motors since the voltages at CR115 and CR116 cannot exceed +10 and +15 volts, respectively.

5-28. RECORD MODE. The record mode flipflop Q9, Q11 and transistor Q10 initiate the record mode. The transport is placed in the record mode by simultaneously pressing the play and record pushbuttons. When the transport or remote play and record pushbuttons are pressed, J2-3 or J4-3 connected to the base of Q10 is grounded which turns on Q10. +28 volts through CR22 and Q10
turns on Q9 which provides ground to: (1) J1-4 to light the record lamp. (2) J4-5 which is the input to the master remote control pin V. (3) Inhibit Q38 and the edit circuitry through CR26 and R57 when in record. (4) J3-5, the Selectake input. Transistor Q11 is at cut-off so that +28 volts from R31 maintains Q9 in conduction. To reset the record flip-flop, the stop flip-flop is set by pressing the stop button which resets the play flip-flop; the play buss low level at CR 12 cuts off Q9 to reset the record flip-flop. If the forward or rewind pushbuttons are pressed when in record, the forward or rewind buss resets the play flipflop which resets the record flip-flop. When in the edit mode, +28 volts through CR22 to Q10 is removed by the edit relay contacts 1,9 to inhibit Q10. The remainder of the record mode circuitry pertaining to signal electronics is explained in paragraphs 5-50, 5-58, and 5-70.

5-29. TAPE RUNOUT. Tape runout is initiated by DS1 and R1 (see figure 6-1). With no tape between DS1 and R1, light from DS1 lowers the resistance of RI which is connected at J1-15 to the base of Q33 (see figure 6-2). Switch Q33 turns off and Q34 turns on to provide +28 volts to energize the cutout relay K3. K3 contacts operate as follows: (1) 11, 3 open to remove ground from the transport stop switch. (2) 11, 7 close to provide ground to light the RUNOUT lamp, and to initiate stop. (3) 10,6 and 9,5 close to short the reel motors. (4) 12, 8 close to apply +28 volts to the supply reel motor drivers to disable the drivers. (5) 12, 4 open to remove +28 volts to J3-15.

5-30. EDITING/MUTE DEFEAT. The editing circuit is used on 1,2 , and 4 track recorders, and the MUTE DEFEAT on 8, 16, and 24 track as follows: a. The edit mode can be initiated only in the stop or play modes since the base of Q38 is at ground potential at the junction of R54, R56, by the following: (1) If in record, Q9 conducts, providing ground through CR26. (2) If in forward, Q17 conducts providing ground through CR24. (3) If in rewind, Q13 conducts providing ground through CR23. The EDIT button (S4) is a "push on/ push off"' switch. In the on position, +28 volts from contacts 4 and 2 to J2-T turns on Q38. The edit relay K 1 is energized and ground through Q38 and CR20 lights the edit lamp, and grounds the collector of Q50. K1 contacts provide the following: (1) 1, 9 open to remove +28 volts from the record logic Q10 and braking circuit Q20. (2) 9, 5 close to apply +28 volts to inhibit the forward and rewind
transistors (Q41, Q42, Q43, Q44), inhibit the takeup motor through CR106, inhibit the tape lifter Q35, and turn on Q39 in the stop mode which provides holdback current to the supply reel motor. (3) 10, 2 open to open the circuit (J2-17 and R) between S7-3 and S8-2 so that forward or rewind cannot be initiated while in edit. (4) 11,7 close to charge C1 so that when stop is initiated during edit, C1 will maintain Q28 and Q30 in conduction for a period determined by the RC time; the pucks will thus remain pulled in until the capstan stops. (5) 12,8 close to provide a high level to the base of Q38 if the edit button is pressed while in the play move. When in edit and the stop button is pressed to stop tape motion, Q39 is turned on by the plus voltage applied to the base from R59. The emitter of Q39 is tied to the stop buss ground and the collector connected to R62 and R63 and to the forward reed switch. The series resistive network is connected through CR84 to the forward drive (supply motor) CR75. At the same time, Q40 is turned on by the same plus voltage at R59 to shunt out R100. The supply motor then develops torque in the stop mode determined by the adjustment of R63. To terminate the edit mode, the edit switch must be pressed to the off position, then the stop button pressed to initiate stop; stop can be initiated first, then the edit button pressed to the off position to deenergize K1. b. Mute defeat is used to override the mute circuit of Q1 (see figure 6-7) when in a fast forward or rewind mode. When the MUTE switch is pressed Q38 (see figure 6-2) conducts and grounds the collector of Q50 through CR132.

5-31. FAIL-SAFE. Fail-safe relay K4 stops the recorder in the event of a malfunction in the stop, play, rewind, forward modes, and power failures. When power is applied, the stop, play, rewind, and forward busses are high at CR79, CR78, CR77 and CR76, respectively, to hold Q37 at cutoff and relay K4 deenergized. To energize K4, the transport stop switch S5 is pressed to apply ground at CR79 through R148 to turn on Q37. Contacts 9, 1 and 10, 2 open to remove the reel motor shorts, and 12, 4 open to remove ground. Contacts 11,7 close to provide continuity between switches S5-3 and S6-2 (JI-S and J1-12). If all inputs to the base of Q37 are high (or loss of power), K4 deenergizes. Contacts 12, 4 apply ground to indicate a stop mode. Contacts 11, 7 open and the transport stop switch (S5) only can initiate standby mode. Contacts 10 , 2 and 9,1 short the reel drive motors.

5-32. CAPSTAN SPEED SWITCH. The capstan speed switch S3 (see figure 6-1) has 5 positions (VAR LOW, VAR HI, LOW, HIGH, EXT). Section 3A provides ground to set and reset a flip-flop in the signal electronics which connects the appropriate equalizers in the signal electronics for high and low speeds, and connects the low speed equalizer EXT. Section 3B provides ground as follows: VAR LOW or HI positions energize the variable lamp DS2, and selects low and high speed equalizers, respectively. LOW position connects the proper speed resistive network in the capstan servo, and HIGH position connects the proper resistive network in the capstan servo. Section 3C connects the variable speed potentiometer R2 in the VAR LOW or HI positions, and an external input when in the EXT position.

## NOTE

The VAR LOW and VAR HI are in 8,16 , and 24 track recorders.

5-33. RELAYS. Four relays (edit K1, play K2, cutout K3, and fail-safe K4) are used in the transport logic circuitry, and one in the signal electronic boards. The operation of the relays are discussed in paragraphs of this section relating to edit, play, tape runout, fail-safe, and cue preamplifier.

## NOTE

The edit relay K 1 is in 1,2 , and 4 track recorders.

5-34. BIAS OSCILLATOR. The bias oscillator is a free running multivibrator consisting of Q48, Q5 1 and transformer T1. The frequency is adjusted by setting C24 for 234 kHz . The output at the secondary contains a dc regulator control circuit (CR128, L1, and C27) which corrects the amplitude of the output for changing loads since from 1 to 24 channels can be turned on. The dc level at C27 controls the base of Q49. If the level drops, Q49 conducts more which causes Q48 and Q51 to have higher outputs. If the dc level increases due to high amplitudes of the oscillator output, Q49 will lower the amplitude of Q48 and Q51.

## 5-35. CAPSTAN SERVO

5-36. The capstan servo (see figures $6-3$ and $6-5$ ) consists of input transformer T1, operational
amplifier IC1A shaping circuit IC2 and C4, NOR gate and flip-flop of IC3, pulse detector C5, dc operational amplifier IC1 B, programmable unijunction CR1, driver Q4, emitter followers Q5 and Q6, and $a+5$ volts regulator IC4. The capstan servo run and stop conditions are controlled by three signals from the logic board: (1) pin 9 is grounded for start by Q26 in the logic board, and +28 volts applied through a 22 K resistor and a diode for stop, (2) the connector to pin 14 is open for start, and grounded for stop by transistor Q27 in the logic board, and (3) pin 17 is open for start, and +28 volts applied from the logic board relay K2 for stop.

5-37. CAPSTAN RUN (see figures 6-2 and 6-3). Run is iniated with the capstan speed switch S3 set to any position, and by pressing the play switch (S6) which energizes play relay K2 removing +28 volts at the servo board pin 17 by opening contacts 10,2 .
K2 causes two transistors (Q26 and Q27) to change state. Q26 applies ground from J2-15 to pin 9 while Q27 removes ground at pin 14 from J2-16. The servo is placed in the run condition as follows, see figure 5-2: The flip-flop of IC3 (pins 1 through 7) may be either in the set or reset state. If in the set state, CII charges and unijunction CR1 avalanches producing a sharp positive voltage at the cathode resistor R27 which resets the flip-flop. During this initial period when the tach signal is absent, CR1 operates as a conventional relaxation oscillator, and the flip-flop remains in the reset state. The pulse detector C5, which has charged through R8 and Q1, remains charged in a high state. The dc signal is amplified by the dc operational amplifier ICI (pins 8-9-13) which accelerates the motor under full power. The tach signal is coupled by step-up T1 to operational amplifier IC1 pins 5 and 6 ; the output at IC1-I is a square wave. The square wave is differentiated by the shaping circuit IC2 and C4. The positive portion of the differentiated signal at IC214 sets the flip-flop at pin 4, and turns on switch Q3 to discharge C11. The flip-flop, however, is reset at a precise time determined by the RC network of CR1 since C11 is permitted a natural charge time. The flip-flop is thus reset longer than set, and C5 will charge through R8 and Q1 to a higher potential causing the motor to increase speed. When the tach rate and the pulse output rate of CR1 are the same, C5 is charged to an average level to maintain the motor at a constant speed. Q1 is turned on and off by a positive pulse out of the flip-flop pin 2 via the NOR gate so that at pin 13 the pulses are positive. The width of the pulses determines the charge of C5.


Figure 5-2. Capstan Servo Pulse Generation Sequence

C5 discharges through R47 and Q2; Q2 is turned on and off by IC2 pin 13. Unijunction CRI timing is varied for the various speeds by the resistance networks, R37 and R41 for 30 ips , R38 and R42 for $15 \mathrm{ips}, \mathrm{R} 39$ and R43 for 7.5 ips . For 15 and 30 ips recorders, R39 and R43 are not connected; for $7-1 / 2$ and 15 ips recorders, R37 and R41 are not connected. The 30 ips and 15 ips , or 15 ips and 7.5 ips networks are grounded by the capstan speed switch. The VAR input is connected to the variable speed potentiometer or to an external source if used. Temperature compensation is provided by CR2 and R29.

5-38. CAPSTAN STOP. The capstan is stopped when the stop switch is pressed as follows: (a) ground is removed and a plus voltage is applied at pin 9 cutting off Q1 and C5 discharges, (b) ground is applied to pin 14 and grounds the output of IC1-13. Q4 and Q6 turn off to shut off the motor, and Q5 turns on to apply a back EMF when the speed is changed from high to low. (c) +28 volts is applied to pin 17 to brake the motor to a quick stop.

## 5-39. DC AMPLIFIER AND OUTPUT TRAN-

 SISTORS. The dc amplifier utilizes $1 / 2$ of ICI pins 8,9 , and 13 , and drives the output stages Q4 and Q6. One input of IC1 pin 8 is supplied from a dc potential divider (R11, R12, R13, and R14). The other input pin 9 is taken from the pulse width discriminator output filter through R10 and R16. The resulting differential is amplified so that a large dc current level is available at pin 13 to energize the motor. Current feedback is obtained by a low value resistor (R45) effectively in series with the motor. The resulting voltage is fed back through R17, C7, and R18, reducing the overall gain to a convenient value. Two other feedback paths are used; one being conventional negative feedback through R22, R20, and C8, and feedback via R51. A reference tracking voltage is derived from the programmable unijunction transistor gate control potential through R19, R15, R12, R13, and R18. This offset voltage ensures optimum control pulse width over the complete speed range. The operating point chosen for the amplifier is critical for successful operation of the servo because the resulting charge potential on capacitor CII depends on the pulse width available from the flip-flop circuit of IC3 and the charge/discharge characteristics of the pulse width discriminator network of C5. Q4 amplifies the output of IC1-13 and drives two output transistors Q5 and Q6 in complementary symmetry configuration. Q6 controls the motor drive current, while Q5 doesthe braking when slowing to a lower speed, or to a stop condition using the back EMF of the motor.

5-40. +5 VOLT REGULATOR. Regulated +5 volts supplied to IC2 and IC3 is provided by voltage regulator IC4 and circuitry.

## 5-41. SUPPLY AND TAKE-UP MOTOR CIRCUITRY

5-42. The supply and take-up motor circuitry consists of the motor drivers (figures 6-4 and 6-5), and control circuitry on the logic and bias oscillator board (figure 6-2). The motor driver interfacing circuitry in the play and stop modes consists of CR 104 through CR114, R150 through R161, standby (stop) tension (Q22. Q23) and play tension (Q24, Q25). Forward and rewind circuitry (see paragraph 5-24) provide additional control in the respective modes including a forward/rewind braking circuit (Q20, Q21, and CR1)

5-43. MOTOR DRIVERS. The motor drivers QI through Q9 control the current through the take-up and supply reel drive motors. The interfacing circuitry determines the amount of current for stop. play, forward and rewind modes, and braking for slowing down and stopping in the forward and rewind modes. Since the supply and take-up motor circuits are similar, only the supply motor circuits are described.

## 5-44. Supply Motor Circuitry and Reed

 Switches. Directly beneath the supply real hub (see figure 4-2) on the supply motor shaft is mounted a ball bearing. The outer race of this bearing is not rigidly mounted, but is centered in a light-weight vane. The vane would rotate with the take-up motor shaft but is prevented from doing so by two posts. The vane rests against one post when the motor turns in one direction and shifts through an angle of about 15 degrees to rest against the other post when the motor turns in the other direction. The vane carries a small magnet which causes operation of the forward reed switch when the motor runs in the forward direction. The forward switch is released and the rewind switch is caused to close when the motor turns in the reverse direction. The supply motor is controlled by Q6, Q7, Q8, and Q9. Base control of Q8 from the stop and play logic circuitry determines the amount of conduction of Q8 which controls Q7. The collector of Q7 is connected to+28 volts through R2, and the emitter connected to the $(+)$ terminal (blk lead) of the supply motor. The $(-)$ terminal (red lead) of the motor is connected to the take-up motor (blk) lead, to the collector of Q5, and to resistors R4, R5. In the no torque condition of the motor, Q8 is at cutoff since the stop and play logic circuits are open and the +28 volts at R 156 holds Q8 at cutoff which holds Q7 at cutoff; the motor current is zero and the motor has no torque. When the stop switch (S5) is pressed to initiate standby, a resistor network connected to ground by transistors Q22 and Q23 changes the bias on the base of Q8. Q8 conducts and turns on Q7 to provide current for standby torque of the supply motor. Q23 conducts for a short time, determined by the charge of C6, to increase current through Q7 and increase motor torque until C6 charges to a sufficient level to cut off Q23; normal standby torque is then provided by R75 which is used to adjust standby tension. When the play switch (S6) is pressed, the stop resistor network is removed from ground, and the play resistor network (Q24, Q25) is connected to ground. The play resistor network (R86) is lower in resistance causing Q8 and Q7 to conduct more providing more current to the motor. Q25 and C8 provide the same function as Q23 and C6. Transistor Q9 provides temperature compensation for Q8. Transistor Q6 compensates for differences in reel inertia when the reel balance switch (S2) is set to one of three positions, and provides reverse current when shifting from rewind to forward. The switch (S2) connects the collector of Q6 to the collector of Q4 and to tape pushout adjustment R6 and CR1. The switch positions change the gain between the take-up and supply motor drivers. In start up, the supply motor current flow is from ground through R5, R4 to common, through the motor to Q7 emitter, collector of Q7 to R2 and +28 volts. At the same time, current through the take-up motor causes the take-up motor to rotate in the direction to take up tape. Braking the supply motor is as follows when going from play to stop: (1) In play, the tape tension resistors R85 and R86 are opened by Q24 and +28 volts at R156 cuts off Q8 which causes Q7 to cut off. The supply motor current is thus cut off and the motor applies dynamic braking by the back EMF. (2) At the end of tape, K3 energizes and contacts 11,7 close to initiate the stop command; contacts 6, 10 and 5, 9 close and short out the supply motor. (3) If a fail-safe occurs, K4 deenergizes, contacts 4,12 close to apply ground and initiate the stop command; contacts 6,10 and 5,9 close to short out the supply motor. When the
edit relay is energized to initiate the edit command, contacts 9,5 close to apply +28 volts through CR 106 to cut off Q2 which cuts off Q3 and deenergize the take-up motor. The +28 volts is also supplied to cut off Q41 and Q43 and turn on Q50 so that the supply motor operates in the play mode tension modified by Q50 shunting R100. In the forward or rewind modes, the motor driver and control signals are modified by the forward and rewind circuitry ( $\mu \mathrm{A} 741$, and transistor Q41 through Q46). When shifting from rewind to forward mode, the current through the supply motor is reversed to initially runout tape since Q8 is cut off and Q6 turned on by the low level at the collector of Q44 applied through CR112 and R160. Current from ground through CR1, R6, reel balance switch S2, to the collector of Q6, the emitter of Q6, to the supply motor causes reverse rotation of the motor. As the take-up motor increases speed, the supply motor + terminal decreases and the motor stops playing out tape. The supply motor then develops a back EMF to cut off Q6 and normal hold back torque is developed. Q5 limits the terminal velocity of the trailing motor (supply). The back EMF passes through CR111 through Q5 and is in shunt with the supply motor. Forward to rewind mode is similar except Q4 provides reverse current to the take-up motor.

## 5-45. REMOTE CONTROL ASSEMBLY

5-46. The remote control assembly contains three sets of switches which are: (1) remote transport control, (2) master signal electronics including a flasher circuit, a record indicator and a runout indicator, and (3) function assembly. The switches and associated circuitry command the transport tape motion, the signal electronics to operate in record, normal (reproduce), or cue, and the monitoring circuits for IN or OUT operation. The flasher indicates a record malfunction by controlling the record lamps brightness alternately from dim to bright. A mute circuit is also included to prevent audible signals in the forward or rewind modes.

## 5-47. REMOTE TRANSPORT CONTROL

SWITCHES. The remote transport control switches (figure 6-6) consist of stop, play, record, rewind, and forward pushbuttons, and a tape lifter switch. All of the pushbuttons are connected in parallel with, and perform the same functions as, the identical transport pushbuttons. The stop pushbutton is different in one respect. When the recorder is in a fail-safe or
tape runout condition or power first applied, only the transport stop pushbutton is able to set the recorder in standby since the remote stop pushbutton is disconnected by contacts 2 and 11 of the fail-safe relay K4. The transport stop pushbutton is connected to the operational ground at K3 contacts 11 and 3, and can initiate standby when K3 is deenergized.

5-48. Tape Lifter Switch. The unlabeled tape lifter switch S10 (located adjacent to the remote pushbuttons) is a three position normally off in the center position. When the right side of the switch is pressed down and the recorder is in rewind or forward, ground is applied to pin S connected to thr tape logic transistor Q36. Transistor Q36 is cut off and deenergizes the tape lifter solenoid which releases the tape lifters when the left side of the switch is pressed down. The tape lifter switch also disables the mute circuit of Q1 in the remote mode control, see figure 6-9.

## NOTE

In forward or rewind, if a jumper is connected from E5 to S10-1 in figure $6-9,+28$ volts is applied through R14 to E3 and the emitter of Q10 which is turned on by the rewind or forward low level at the base. Approximately +12 volts at pin R is applied to the signal electronics SM input pin B-15. The signal electronics is commanded to shift from normal mode to the cue mode. The record head becomes the playback head with an increase in playback level during the reeling modes. Normally cue cannot be initiated in the forward or rewind mode since Q50 in the logic circuitry is inhibited by the high forward or rewind buss. The input to the master sync pin L is high from Q50 to inhibit Q1, resulting in a low at pin 8 which is normal playback level to the signal electronics logic.

## 5-49. MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRONICS

 SWITCHES. The master signal electronic switches (figure 6-6) consist of a red RECORD, green CUE, white IN, and amber OUT pushbuttons, and control the indicated commands to the signal electronics, when pressed. The RECORD and CUE pushbuttons are backlighted and remain in when in that mode.5-50. Record Pushbutton. When the RECORD pushbutton is pressed and the transport record command is initiated, ground from pin V is applied by S4 through CR4 and R5 to turn on Q2. The record lamp DS4 lights, and Q3 turns on to provide +25 volts to the master record buss at pin 2 so that record can be initiated at the individual channel pushbutton. Ground through Q2 is applied to activate the flasher circuit (Q6, Q7) if connected to the collector of Q2 (otherwise, ground is permanently connected to the flasher as an option). Switch S4 also applies ground through CRI and R1 to turn on Q1 which applies +15 volts to the master sync buss at pin 8, and turns on Q4. Q4 provides ground to light the cue lamp DS3, and turns on Q5 which provides +25 volts to the sync lamp buss at pin 3. Diodes CR12, CR13, CR14, and CR15 are dividers used to drop the +28 volts at pin P to +25 volts.

5-51. Cue Pushbutton. When the recorder is not in the record mode and Q3 is at cutoff, pressing the CUE switch S3 applies ground (in play, edit, or stop) to the base of Q1. Q1 turns on to provide: (1) +15 volts through CR3 to pin 2, (2) +15 volts to the master sync buss at pin 8 , and (3) +15 volts to turn on Q4 which provides ground to turn on the cue lamp DS3. Q5 also turns on to provide +25 volts to the sync lamp buss at pin 3. If the cue switch S3 is pressed, when in record, CR3 is back-biased by the +25 volts from Q3. In rewind and forward, the input to pin L is at a high level from the logic and bias board transistor Q50 so that cue cannot be initiated in forward or rewind. See the note at the end of paragraph 5-48.

## NOTE

If none of the master IN and OUT, and the individual "in" and "out" pushbuttons are pressed, monitoring will be selected automatically by the signal electronics logic circuitry.

5-52. IN Pushbutton. The IN pushbutton is not backlighted when pressed, instead DS2 is used as a RUNOUT indicator. When pressed, the IN switch S2 provides ground to the master A (IN) buss at pin $K$, and removes the +25 volts at pin 18 to disable the individual channel white "out" pushbuttons. All record channels will monitor the input signal.

5-53. OUT Pushbutton. The OUT pushbutton is not backlighted when pressed, instead DS1 is used
as a RECORD indicator. When pressed, the out switch Sl grounds the B (OUT) master buss at pin B, removes ground from the A buss at pin 9, and overrides the IN switch S 2 by opening ground. All reproduce channels will monitor the reproduce output signals.

5-54. Flasher Circuit. The flasher circuit consists of a free running multivibrator Q6, Q7, and buffer Q8. Resistors R7 and R10 are normally connected to the emitter of Q2. A jumper can be connected to ground from the junction of R7 and R10 which would cause the free running multivibrator to operate at all times. Connected to the junction of CR1 and CR4, the flasher operates free running only when the record command is initiated. The on/off time of Q6 and Q7 is determined by the RC time of C 1 and C 2 with the respective resistors. The output from Q7 is fed to a buffer stage Q8 which turns on and off at the flasher rate, alternately applying +25 and +0 volts to CR7. However, in record, the flasher buss voltage at pin 6 is also +25 volts and the flasher buss remains a steady +25 volts. If the flasher buss drops below 25 volts, the individual red record button(s) and the RECORD indicator DS1 alternately flash between dim and bright.

5-55. Record Indicator. The record indicator DS1 is located in the OUT pushbutton for convenience and is not an OUT monitor function. The indicator lights when any individual channel red record button is pressed by turning on Q9. The indicator is a visual indication that the recorder is in a standby record condition. When recording commences, the flasher buss at pin 6 raises to a +25 volt level and turns off Q9 which turns off DSI. If the flasher buss at pin 6 drops to +15 volts, Q9 will turn on and off at the flasher rate and DS1 will flash on and off.

5-56. Runout Indicator. The runout indicator DS2 is located in the IN pushbutton for convenience and is not an IN monitor function. When tape runs out or breaks, cutout relay K3 contacts 7 and 11 close and apply ground to pin E and DS2 lights. When tape is threaded, contacts 7 and 11 open and DS2 extinguishes.

5-57. FUNCTION ASSEMBLY SWITCHES. The function switch assembly (figure 6-7) contains four switches and indicators for each channel consisting of red for RECORD, green for CUE, white for IN, and amber for OUT. Each set of four is numbered according to the channel number being controlled.

5-58. Record Switch. When pressed, the individual red record pushbutton backlights dimly an an indication that a channel has been set to record. +15 volts is supplied from the flasher buss pin 4 and ground by the switch. The green cue lamp also lights dimly since ground is applied through CR9 and +15 volts from pin 3 through CR3. When recording commences, +25 volts at the master record buss pin 1 is connected through the switch, CR5 to the collector of Q1, and through R2 to pin 14 which is the channel record command to the decoder in the signal electronics; a bias resistor (R3) in the decoder connected to R2 provides bias to turn on Q1. Q1 applies +25 volts to brighten the record pushbutton lamp DS4, and provides +25 volts to the flasher buss. The +25 volts flasher buss causes Q29 to turn off, and the +25 volts through Q9 is removed extinguishing the record lamp DS1.

5-59. Cue Switch. When the cue switch is pressed, and the record switch not closed, the cue lamp is lighted dimly by the +15 volts at pin $3,+15$ volts is applied at pin 6 through CR 6 and R2 to pin 14 which sets the signal electronics channel in the cue mode. Q2 also turns on and the increase in voltage brightens the cue lamp since the sync lamp buss voltage at pin 2 is +25 volts when the master record S 4 or cue S 3 is closed. In the event the channel is selected for record and the cue switch closed, the +25 volts at CR 5 back-biases CR6 so that cue cannot be initiated while in record.

## NOTE

The individual channel in and out switches are disabled if either the master "in" or "out" button is disabled.

5-60. IN Switch. When the white "in" button is pressed, ground at pin 8 cuts off Q4, and Q3 turns on to light the "in" lamp (either +17 volts or +25 volts is applied at pin 9 determined by a jumper placement in the master signal electronics switches). Ground through the closed contacts of the out switch is connected to pin 15 which is the signal electronics IN (A) command. The "in" switch is overridden by the individual amber "out" button.

5-61. OUT Switch. The amber "out" switch overrides the white "in" switch and when pressed, +25 volts at pin 13 turns on Q4. The amber "out" lamp lights (either +17 or +25 volts pin 9 same as the "in" switch). The signal electronics OUT (B)
command at pin 15 is +25 volts. When power is first applied to the recorder and rione of the buttons are pressed, the "out" lamps on all channel will normally light because the voltage level at A-B command pin 15 will be positive from the signal electronics turning on Q4. Under some conditions, pin 15 could be at ground which will light the "in"" lamps on all channels.

## 5-62. SIGNAL ELECTRONICS

5-63. The signal electronics circuitry (see figures $5-3$ and $6-10$ ) is contained on one printed circuit board and consists of a decoder circuitry for record, reproduce, cue, monitor, and speed logic, bias and erase amplifiers, line amplifier, cue preamplifier, reproduce preamplifier, record amplifier, two equalizers each for the reproduce and cue preamplifiers, and two equalizers for the record amplifier.

5-64. DECODER. The decoder consists of JC5 and associated circuitry. The outputs of the decoder control the set and reset states of the record, reproduce, cue, and monitor logic flip-flops IC1-C, D and IC2-A, B, C, D. The decoder outputs are determined by the inputs at B-15 and B-18. The SM (sync master) input at B-15 is normally 0 volts and does not affect operation of the decoder, but in forward or rewind modes with the TAPE LIFTER switch pressed to the left,+12 V is applied to change the decoder output and the signal electronics will be commanded to playback on a record head. The nominal input levels, normal, sync, record (NSR) at B-18 are $0 \mathrm{~V},+15 \mathrm{~V}$, and +25 V . The voltage levels are fed from the function switch assembly pin 14 and command the decoder to select normal, cue (sync), or record, respectively.

5-65. Normal Decode. Normal decode corresponds to the reproduce mode and is selected when the play button is pressed for playback operation. The level at $\mathrm{B}-18$ is nominally 0 volts and the second transistor of IC5 remains at cutoff to hold pins 1 and 6 at a high level. IC5 pin 6 at a high level turns on the third transistor for a low level at IC2 pin 1 to reset IC2 for a high level at pin 3 and a low level at pin 6 . The level at IC5 pin 9 is low after C30 discharges turning off the fourth transistor for a high level at pins 11 and 12 which turns on the fifth transistor for a low level at IC5 pin 14 and IC1 pin 13 to set

ICI for a high level at pin 11 and a low at pin 8. See reproduce logic in paragraph 5-70 for operation of the normal reproduce circuitry.

5-66. Record Decode. The level at B-18 in the record mode is nominally +25 volts which turns on the second transistor connected to pin 2 of IC5. The second transistor collector pin 1 resets the levels of IC2 pin 6 high, pin 3 low, and causes the third transistor to cut off; pin 8 at a high level causes C30 to charge. After C30 charges, a low level at IC5 pin 9 cuts off the fourth transistor for a high level at IC5 pins 11 and 12 which turns on the fifth transistor. The level at IC1 pin 13 is low to set IC1 pin 11 high and pin 8 low. When IC2 pin 6 is at a high level in the record mode, the bias and erase signal enters the bias and erase amplifiers, and the first transistor of IC5 is turned on by a plus voltage developed by C15 and CR12. R3 is grounded and provides bias to operate transistor QI in the remote function switch assembly. See record logic in paragraph 5-69 for operation of the record circuitry.

5-67. Sync (Cue) Decode. The level at B-18 in the cue mode is nominally +15 volts, which is not sufficiently high to turn on the second decode transistor, and the collector pin 1 remains at a high level turning on the third transistor. A high level is applied to pin 5 and a low to pin 1 of IC2. The output level at IC2 pin 6 is low and pin 3 high. The fourth transistor of IC5 turns off but the time is delayed approximately 1 second by the discharge of C30 through the third transistor and R69. This delay allows the bias oscillator amplitude to decay, and allows the cue preamplifier to stabilize after the ground clamp is removed from CR15. The input level to IC1 pin 9 is low to reset the levels at pin 8 high and pin 11 low. IC2-C, D is reset by IC 2 pin 6 so that the levels at IC2 pin 11 is low and pin 8 is high. See cue logic in paragraph 5-72 for operation of the cue circuitry.

## 5-68. RECORD, REPRODUCE, CUE, AND

MONITOR LOGIC. The record, reproduce, cue, and monitor logic commands are switches by three flip-flops, IC I-C, D, IC2-A, B and IC2-C, D. The set and reset command levels are provided by the decoder IC5 outputs and the monitor inputs at B-3, B-4, and B-5.

5-69. Record Logic. The output levels from IC5 are as described in paragraph 5-66 with the output level of IC2 pin 3 low which: (1) gates FET Q23 to connect the record amplifier output at E29 with

L3 and C25, and to the record head input at A-18, and (2) clamps CR15 to ground through R67 and short the cue preamplifier output. If not manually selected at B-3, B-4, and B-5, a pulse through C3 to IC2 pin 13 resets the level at IC2 pin 8 low; pin 8 at a low level, gates FET Q11 which connects the record input signal from R62 to the line amplifier IC4 pin 5 ; the low level at pin 12 connects through CR6 to B-3, to the remote control assembly. The low level causes the white "in" button to illuminate automatically. IC2 pin 6 at a high level turns on Q7 which turns on Q8. The +15 volts through Q8 turns on the lamp in VTL1A4, and permits the bias and erase levels to be applied to the bias and erase amplifiers. The levels of ICI are set so that pin 8 is low and pin 11 high. The low level at pin 8 maintains Q36 at cutoff so that relay K1 does not energize, and pin 11 at a high level inhibits Q34.

## NOTE

Capacitive coupling by C 1 and C 3 allows rapid changes at IC2 pins 3 and $6(+15$ volts to 0 volt) to pull down the inputs at IC2 pins 13 and 9, respectively, so that pins 13 and 9 are not controlled by the steady state conditions. The 220 K resistors ensure that C 1 and C 3 are always returned to the discharge state.

5-70. Reproduce Logic. The output levels from IC5 are as described in paragraph 5-65 with the output levels at IC2 pin 3 high and pin 6 low which: (1) turns off the record signal at Q23, (2) sets IC2 pin 11 low by a pulse from C1 to gate Q10 (if not set at B-3, 4 , or 5 ), the high level at pin 12 connects through CR6 to B-3, to the remote control assembly. The high level causes the amber "out" button to illuminate automatically. The level at IC2 pin 6 low also cuts off Q7 which cuts off Q8; the lamp in VTLIA3 goes out and disables the oscillator input to the bias and erase amplifiers. The decoder sets the levels of ICI pin 8 low and pin 11 high. The level at pin 8 low gates FET Q35 to connect the reproduce preamplifier output from R118 through Q10 to IC4 pin 5. Pin 11 at a high level disables FET Q34 to assure that there is no output from the cue preamplifier.

5-71. Cue Logic. The cue logic from the decoder sets IC2 pin 3 high and pin 6 low to accomplish the same as for the reproduce logic. The decoder, however, sets ICl so that the level at pin 8 is high and
pin 11 low. The high level at pin 8 turns on Q36 to energize K1 which connects the record head input at A-18 through contacts 4 and 3 to T1, the cue preamplifier input. Pin 8 also inhibits Q35 to block the reproduce preamplifier output. The low level at pin 11 gates Q34 to connect the cue preamplifier output from R111 through Q10 to line amplifier input IC4 pin 5.

5-72. Monitor Logic. The "in" and "out" monitor commands are controlled by IC2-C, D which follows the automatic commands from pins 3 and 6 of IC2 if the inputs at B-3, B-4, and B-5 are open. As explained in the note between paragraphs 5-69 and 5-70, the automatic commands to IC2 pins 9 and 13 are pulsed by capacitors C 1 and C3. The low levels at pin 8 and 11 command the gates of Q11 and Q10 which monitor "in" and "out", respectively. In automatic, when the level at pin 8 and 12 is high, a positive voltage at CR6 is connected at B-3 to light the "out" amber lamp in the remote control assembly; when the level at pin 8 and 12 is low, the feedback at B-3 causes the "in" white lamp to light. Automatic is overridden when any of the inputs at B-3, B-4, and B-5 are activated by the remote control unit monitor switches. If the input level at B-5 is low, Q11 is gated; low level at B-4, Q10 is gated. The input level at B-3 is low for "in" and high for "out". Only one input is activated at $\mathrm{B}-3, \mathrm{~B}-4$, and $\mathrm{B}-5$ determined by the position of the remote switches. B-4 and B-5 are at a low level when activated, but B-3 is at a low level for monitoring "in" and at +25 volts when monitoring "out". The high level turns on Q6 which provides a low level to IC2 pin 10.

5-73. SPEED SELECT LOGIC. The speed select logic is controlled by ICI-A, B. The inputs L and H at B-9 and B-11 are connected to the capstan speed switch. The capstan speed switch applies ground when either a low or high speed is selected. (When in EXT, either LOW or HI equalizers can be selected depending on the wiring of the capstan speed switch.) A low input level at B-9 sets the level of IC 1 pin 6 low which: (1) gates Q19 to connect equalizer C2! and R50 for low speed preemphasis corrections to the record amplifier, and (2) gates Q25 and Q27 to connect the low speed equalizers to the cue and reproduce preamplifiers. Normally for $15-30$ ips recorders, a jumper is connected from E10 to E13. Pin 6 of IC1 at a high level turns on Q9 to gate Q20 which shorts C23 and modifies frequency response; if a jumper is connected to E10 and E11, Q20 is inhibited at all times and C23 remains in the circuit.

When the capstan speed switch grounds the high speed input at B-11, IC1 pin 3 level is low which: (1) gates Q18 to connect C19 and R48 for high speed preemphasis to the record amplifier, and (2) gates Q26 and Q28 to connect the high speed equalizers. The high level at pin 6 inhibits the low speed gates Q19, Q25, and Q27.

## 5-74. BIAS AND ERASE AMPLIFIERS. The

 bias and erase amplifiers are energized in the record mode by the operation of R32, Q7 and Q8. A 234 kHz master bias oscillator signal enters all boards at A-I and A-3. When not in record, the bias signal is attenuated by the increase in resistance of R32 because the photocell VTLIA3 lamp is extinguishing. In record, Q7 and Q8 are turned on by a high level at IC2-6; the lamp lights, and the resistance of R32 decreases so that the bias signal is across $\mathrm{T} 1-1,2$.5-75. Bias Amplifier. The bias signal is amplified by Q14 and Q15 to 20 volts peak-to-peak across the primary of T2-I, 3. T2 steps up the output to 50 volts peak-to-peak which is coupled through C51 to the tuned circuit of C25 and L3 where the record signal is mixed with the bias signal. L3 and C25 block the bias signal from the record amplifier, but permit the record signal to pass without loss. R121 is adjusted to set the erase level then R41 is adjusted to set the bias level.

5-76. Erase Amplifier. The bias signal at the secondary of T1 is amplified by Q16 and Q17 to 40 volts peak-to-peak. The transformer T4 steps up the 40 volts to 170 volts peak-to-peak, and coupled through C16 to the erase head output terminal A-5. The level at TP1 is set by R121 for 1.2 volts rms, and peaked by adjusting C14. If R121 is adjusted, R41 must be readjusted to set bias level. The output at the secondary of T4 is rectified by C15 and CR2 so that in the record mode, the first transistor in IC5 is turned on to ground R3 which provides a bias for the record command in the remote control assembly..

5-77. RECORD AMPLIFIER. The record amplifier consists of operational amplifier IC3, push-pull emitter followers Q21, Q22, output signal limiters VR2, VR3, olutput gate (FET Q23), high speed equalizer Q18, C19, and R48, and low speed equalizer Q19, C21 and R50. The input signal to be recorded is applied at A-11 to the record level adjustment R49, through C53 to operational amplifier IC3 pin 5. The reference input pin 4
of IC3 is connected to ground through R52 and C22. Feedback is provided through R56, R55, R54 and C23. C23 can be shorted out to modify frequency response, if desired, by gating Q20. The high frequencies are boosted by the two equalizers; Q18 is gated to connect C19, R48 for high speed, and Q19 is gated to connect C21, R58 for low speed. The degree of boost is determined by adjusting C19 and C21. Low frequency compensation is determined by the feedback through R54 and C23. The output of IC3-10 drives two emitter followers (Q21, Q22) biased at class B by CR13 and CR14. The output is limited by VR2 and VR3 to protect the record head, and prevent the head from being magnetized if excessive input signals or high transients are present when first turned on. When gated by a record low level from IC2-3, Q23 connects the output to the tuned circuit of L3 and C 2 , mixed with the bias signal, and applied to the record head at terminal A-18. The record input signal across R62 is connected to FET Q11, and can be amplified by the line amplifier for monitoring when in the record mode and Q11 is gated by a low from IC2-8.

5-78. REPRODUCE PREAMPLIFIER. The reproduce preamplifier consists of Q29, Q31, Q32, FET Q35, and two equalizers gated by Q27 and Q28. The reproduce head input is applied at B-7 with common grounded at B 8 . The signal is coupled through C33 and R79 to the base of Q29, amplified by Q29 and Q31, and the output from emitter follower Q32 coupled through C49 to the reproduce level adjustment R118. The output is equalized for two tape speeds selected by Q27 for low speed and by Q28 for high speed. When Q27 or Q28 is gated, feedback to Q29 collector through the equalizer compensates for the preemphasis applied during the recording operation. The low frequencies ( 50 Hz ) are adjusted by R103 or R104, the high frequencies ( 15 kHz ) are adjusted by R115 or R116. R108 or R109 can be adjusted to peak at the high frequencies. The output from R118 is gated through Q35, when reproduce is selected by a low at IC1-8, and connected to Q10 of the line amplifier. Q10 is also gated low by IC2-11, when reproduce is selected, so that the line amplifier can amplify the reproduce signal for monitoring.

5-79. LINE AMPLIFIER. The line amplifier consists of FET switches Q10, Q11, operational amplifier IC4 and emitter followers Q12 and Q13. The line amplifier amplifies the record input signal, the


Figure 5-3. Signal Electronics
reproduce preamplifier output, or the cue preamplifier output. Q11 selects the record signal input, while Q10 selects either the reproduce preamplifier or the cue preamplifier outputs. The signals are amplified by IC4, and the output from Q12 and Q13, operated at class B bias determined by CRIO and CR11, is coupled through C9 to the output monitor pin B-21.

5-80. CUE PREAMPLIFIER. The cue preamplifier consists of T3, Q24, Q30, Q33, and FET Q34. Transistor Q36 and K1 are used to switch the signal, picked up from the record head, into the primary of T3. When the cue mode is selected, Q36 is turned on by a high level from IC 1-8 which energizes K1 closing contacts 3 and 4 . The prerecorded signal is picked up by the record head and connected from Q18 to the primary of T3. The bias signal from the bias amplifier is not present since the bias input is disabled by R32 in the cue mode. The signal is
amplified by Q24 and Q30 and the output from the emitter follower Q33 is coupled by C44 to the sync level adjustment R111. The output signal is limited by CR16 and CRI7. In the cue mode, FET Q34 is gated by a low level at ICI-11 to connect the output to line amplifier Q10. Equalization for low speed is provided by Q25, R106, R112 and R113, and by Q26, R102, R107, and R114 for high speed. Adjustments R102 and R112 adjust the low frequency ( 50 Hz ) response, and RI13 and R114 adjust the high frequency ( 15 kHz ) response. R106 and R107 can be adjusted to peak at high frequencies.

## 5-81. POWER SUPPLY

5-82. The power supply unit is mounted internally on the bottom side of the recorder cabinet, and provides +28 volts, +17 volts and +15 volts to the recorder transport and signal electronics. For details of the power supply, see figure 6-15.

## SECTION VI SCHEMATICS

## 6-1. GENERAL

6-2. This section contains schematics and wiring diagrams for the 3 M Brand Series 79

Recorder. The schematics and wiring diagrams are listed in table 6-1.

Table 6-1. List of Schematics

Figure No.
Composite Interconnections
Logic and Master Bias Oscillator
Capstan Servo
Reel Motor Drivers
Transport Function Diagram
Master Switch Assembly and Remote
Function Switch Assembly
Remote Mode Control Assembly, Transport Only
Remote Interconnections
Signal Electronics
Signal Electronics Composite
Cabling Interconnections
Cable, Remote
Electronics Remote Cable
Power Supply

Drawing No.
CE79000A700
E79013C010
E79011C000
E79013A030
CE79013A710
E79017C030
E79017A010
E79017A400
CE79017A700
E79059E010
CE79059A700
Unnumbered
E79017A040
E79017A045
CED


Figure 6-1. Composite Interconnections





TAKE-UP
SUPPLY

SHEET I OF 2
MOTOR DRIVER ASSY SCHEMATIC NO ET9OI3AO3O REVA

Figure 6-4. Reel Motor Drivers


Figure 6-5. Transport Function Diagram


5

Figure 6-6. Master Switch Assembly and Remote


Figure 6-7. Function Switch Assembly




Figure 6-11. Signal Electronics Composite





Figure 6-12. Cábling Interconnections


Figure 6-13. Cable, Remote


Figure 6-14. Electronics Remote Cable



## SECTION VII <br> PARTS LISTS

## 7-1. GENERAL

7-2. This section contains the parts lists for the 3M Brand Series 79 Recorder. The parts lists are arranged in numerical order. To locate parts for an assembly, find the assembly by name or number in table $7-1$ and turn to the indicated parts list. Use the assembly to make positive identification of the part, and then obtain the description, and part number and/or catalog number (preferably both) from the parts list.

## 7-3. ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS

7-4. Parts should be ordered through one of the 3M Company, Mincom Division, Field Engineering Offices listed in the front of this manual. Whenever a recorder is used in a critical application, it
is recommended that the user maintain a minimum stock of spare parts. The 3M Company has specialized personnel ready to assist the user in making a selection of spare parts. When ordering parts, the following information should be supplied:

1. The description of the part obtained from the parts list.
2. The 3 M Company catalog number.
3. The manufacturer's part number.
4. If an electrical part, the reference designator from the parts list or schematic.
5. The part number of the major assembly and its serial number, is applicable.

Table 7-1. Parts List

| DESCRIPTION | PART NUMBER | PAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kit - Accessory | 79000 A 900 | 7-3 |
| Reel Hub Group - Console 2-1 inch | 79004 Al 10 | 7-3 |
| Reel Hub Group - Console 1/2-1/4 inch | 79004 Al 50 | 7-3 |
| Motor Assembly - Takeup Reel, Wide Tape | 79007 A 005 | 7-4 |
| Motor Assembly - Supply Reel, Wide Tape | 79007 A 010 | 7-4 |
| Tape Transport Group - 2 inch Tape | 79008A100 | 7-5 |
| Tape Transport Group - 1 inch Tape | 79008A200 | 7-5 |
| Tape Transport Group - 1/2 inch Tape | 79008A300 | 7-6 |
| Tape Transport Group - 1/4 inch Tape | 79008A400 | 7-6 |
| Electronic Function Control Group | 79010A100 | 7-7 |
| Electronic Function Control Group - 2 Channel | 79010 A 200 | 7-7 |
| Electronic Function Control Group -1 Channel | 79010A300 | 7-7 |
| Electronic Function Cable Assembly - 4 Channel | 79010A105-1 | $7-8$ |
| Electronic Function Cable Assembly - 2 Channel | 79010A105-2 | 7.8 |
| Electronic Function Cable Assembly - 1 Channe | 79010A105-3 | 7-8 |
| Remote Function Control Group - 8 Channel | 79010 A 400 | 7-9 |
| Remote Function Control Group - 16 Channel | 79010 A 500 | 7-9 |
| Remote Function Control Group - 24 Channel | 79010 A 600 | 7-9 |
| Capstan Servo | 79011 E020 | 7-10 |
| Capstan Servo Assembly | 79011 Cl 100 | 7-12 |
| Logic and Master Bias | 79013C010-1 | 7-13 |
| Logic and Master Bias | 79013C010-2 | 7-13 |
| Motor Driver Assembly | 79013 A 030 | 7-18 |

## Table 7-1. Parts List (Cont.)

## DESCRIPTION

Tape Transport Group - 2 inch Drive
Tape Transport Group - $1 / 2$ inch Drive
Tape Transport Group - Common Parts
Function Switch Assembly
Extender, Master Remote
Master Remote Assembly
Master Control Assembly
Cable Assembly - Remote, Transport 4 feet
Cable Assembly - Remote, Transport 30 feet
Cable Assembly - Remote, Signal Electronics 4 feet
Cable Assembly - Remote, Signal Electronics 30 feet
Mode Control Assembly - 8 Channel
Mode Control Assembly - 16 Channel
Mode Control Assembly - 24 Channel
Remote Mode Control - Transport only
Meter Lamp Assembly
Transport Mounting Group - Console
Meter Assembly, 24 Channel
Meter Assembly, 16 Channel
Meter Assembly, 8 Channel
Meter Assembly, 4 Channel
Meter Assembly, 2 Channel
Meter Assembly, 1 Channel
PCB Assembly, 8 Track with Input Transformer
PCB Assembly, 8 Track without Input Transformer
Signal Electronics Assembly
Signal Electronics Housing Assembly, 24 Channel
Signal Electronics Housing Assembly, 16 Channel
Signal Electronics Housing Assembly, 8 Channel
Signal Electronics Housing Assembly, 4 Channel
Signal Electronics Housing Assembly, 2 Channel
Signal Electronics Housing Assembly, 1 Channel
Head Asscmbly, 24 Channel, Record/Reproduce

PART NUMBER

| 79013A100 | $7-19$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 79013A200 | $7-20$ |
| 79013A400 | $7-21$ |
| 79017A010 | $7-26$ |
| 79017A013 | $7-26$ |
| 79017A015 | $7-27$ |
| 79017C030 | $7-28$ |
| 79017A040-1 | $7-29$ |
| 79017A040-2 | $7-29$ |
| 79017A045-1 | $7-30$ |
| 79017A045-2 | $7-30$ |
| 79017A100 | $7-31$ |
| 79017A200 | $7-31$ |
| 79017A300 | $7-31$ |
| 79028A400 | $7-32$ |
| 79028A600 | $7-33$ |
| 79038A100 | $7-34$ |
| 79038A200 | $7-36$ |
| 79038A300 | $7-36$ |
| 79038A400 | $7-36$ |
| 79038A500 | $7-37$ |
| 79038A600 | $7-37$ |
| 79057A100 | $7-37$ |
| 79057A140 | $7-38$ |
| 79059E010 | 79104 A 100 |
| 79104A200 | $7-39$ |
| 79104A300 | $7-43$ |
| 79104A400 | $7-43$ |
| 79104A500 | $7-43$ |
| 79104A600 | $7-45$ |
| 79119A100 | $7-45$ |





| mincom Division |  | PARTS LIST |  | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { PL } & 79008 \mathrm{~A} 300 \\ \text { SHEET } & \text { OF } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | REV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | IITLE <br> TAPE TRANSPORT GROUP - $1 / 2 \mathrm{IN}$. TAPE |  |  | CAT. NO.$83-5990 \cdot 1331$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIND NO.- DESIG | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION |  | CAT. NO. | QTY |
| 1 | MINCOM | 23013B013-2 | TAPE GUIDE-INCOMING, $1 / 2$ IN TAPE GUIDE--OUTGOING, $1 / 2 \mathrm{IN}$ SCREW-MTG, TAPE GUIDE |  | 83- $3240-0627$ | 2 |
| 2 | MINCOM | 230138014-2 |  |  | 3240 -0633 | 2 |
| 3 | MINCOM | 23013A064-1 |  |  | 3262-0537 | 4 |





|  |  |  | PARTS LIST |  | PL 79010A400 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | title REMOTE FUNCTION CONTROL GROUP-8 CHANNEL |  | $\begin{aligned} & C A T . N O \\ & 83-5990-1370 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \underset{\omega}{u} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | FIND NO.- DESIG | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | CAT. NO. | QTY |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W1 } \\ & \text { W2 } \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | MINCOM MINCOM <br> MINCOM AMATOM AMATOM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 79017A040-2 } \\ & \text { 79017A045-2 } \\ & \text { 79017A100 } \\ & 8577-\mathrm{B}-1032 \\ & 6109-\mathrm{B}-1032 \\ & \text { FITLE } \\ & \text { REMOTE } \end{aligned}$ | CABLE ASSEMBLY-REMOTE, TRANSPORT, 30 T CABLE ASSEMBLY-REMOTE, SIG ELECT, 30 T MODE CONTROL ASSY-8 CHANNEL SPACER-HEX, TAP, $10-32 \times .875 \mathrm{LG}$ FASTENER-TURNLOCK, $10-32 \times 5 / 16$ NCTION CONTROL GROUP-16 CHANNEL PL 79010 C 500 | $\begin{aligned} & 83- \\ & 4570-0871 \\ & 4570-0873 \\ & 5920-1912 \\ & 9350-0477 \\ & 9262-0616 \\ & \text { CAT NO } \\ & 83-5990-13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | FIND NO. DESIG | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | CAT NO | QTY |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W1 } \\ & \text { W2, W3 } \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | MINCOM <br> MINCOM <br> MINCOM <br> AMATOM <br> AMATOM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 79017A040-2 } \\ & \text { 79017A045-2 } \\ & 79017 \mathrm{~A} 200 \\ & 8577-\mathrm{B}-1032 \\ & 6109-\mathrm{B}-1032 \end{aligned}$ | CABLE ASSEMBLY-REMOTE, TRANSPORT, 30 iT CABLE ASSEMBLY-REMOTE, SIG ELEC, 30 : I MODE CONTROL ASSY-16 CHANNEL <br> SPACER-HEX, TAP, $10-32 \mathrm{X} .875 \mathrm{LG}$ FASTENER-TURNLOCK, $10-32 \times 5 / 16$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83- \\ & 4570-0871 \\ & 4570-0873 \\ & 5920-1895 \\ & 9350-0477 \\ & 9262-0616 \end{aligned}$ | 1 2 1 2 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | CAT. NO$83-5990-1372$ |  |
|  | FIND NO.- DESIG | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | CAT NO. | QTY |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W1 } \\ & \text { W2,W3,W4 } \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | MINCOM <br> MINCOM <br> MINOCM <br> AMATOM <br> AMATOM | $\begin{aligned} & 79017 A 040-2 \\ & 79017 A 045-2 \\ & 79017 A 300 \\ & 8577-B-1032 \\ & 6109-B-1032 \end{aligned}$ | CABLE ASSEMBLY-REMOTE, TRANSPORT, 30 FT. CABLE ASSEMBLY-REMOTE, SIG ELEC, 30 FT . MODE CONTORL ASSY-24 CHANNEL <br> SPACER-HEX, TAP, $10-32 \mathrm{X} .875 \mathrm{LG}$ FASTENER-TURNLOCK, $10-32 \times 5 / 16$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83- \\ & 4570-0871 \\ & 4570-0873 \\ & 5930-1913 \\ & 9350-0477 \\ & 9262-0616 \end{aligned}$ | 1 3 1 2 1 |










|  |  | PARTS LIST |  | $\begin{gathered} 4030 \\ \text { OF } \end{gathered}$ | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | TITLE MOTOR DRIVER ASSEMBLY |  | CAT NO$83-4930-3291$ |  |
| FIND NO. DESIS | MFG NAME | MFG PARY NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | cat ino. | ory |
| 1 | MINCOM |  | PC BD DETAIL-MOTOR DRIVER PC 3992 | 83- |  |
| 2 | MINCOM | 79000A025 |  | 3640-2122 | 1 |
| $\bigcirc 1.09$ |  | 79000A025 2N 3405 | FEAT SINK-MOTOR DRIVER | 3690-0412 | 1 |
| Q 2, Q8 |  | 2N 4918 | TRANSISTOR SIIICON NPN GEN PUR | $1530-2232$ $1530-2382$ | 2 |
| Q 3, ¢ 7. |  | 2N 3055 | TRANSISTOR SILICON NPN PWR | 1530-2157 | 2 |
| Q 4, Q6, |  | MJE 2955 | TRANSISTOR S IIICON PNP HI PWR 10A | 1530-2424 | 2 |
| R 1, R 2 | DALEOHM |  | RESISTOR FXD WIRE WOUND $0.5 \Omega^{\prime}$ 25WSCREW-MACHINE $4-40 \times 1 / 2$ LG NYLON | 1520-7604 | 2 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | SMITH | 2522 |  | 9261-4401 | 2 |
| Q5. |  | MJE3055 | TRANSISTOR-SI, NPN, HIGH PWR, 10 AMP | 1530-2425 | 1 |








|  |  |  | PART | LIST |  | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TITLE | PPORT GROUP-COMMON PARTS | CAT. NO. $83-5990-1$ |  |
|  | FIND NO.- DESIG | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | CAT. NO. | OTY |
|  |  |  |  |  | 83- |  |
|  | 62 | MIL STD | MS 35338-44 | WASHER-LOCK, SPLIT, HELICAL $1 / 4$ | 9261-4309 | 1 |
|  | 63 | BIRNBAC ${ }^{\text {H }}$ | 6593 | INSULATOR-WASH, NYLON, . 016 TK | 9630-0272 | 6 |
|  | 64 | MINCOM | 23013 A095 | ARM ASSY-ACTUATOR, DOOR HD CVR | 4210-0237 | 1 |
|  | 65 | NYLOCK |  | SCREW-MACH, FH, 100 ${ }^{\circ}(10-32 \times 5 / 8)$ | 9260-0029 | 1 |
|  | 66 | MINCOM | 23013 A044 | SPRING-RETURN, IDLER ARM, CAPSTN | 3280-0422 | 3 |
|  | 67 | MINCOM | 00000-A759 | PLATE-NAME, UNIVERSAL | 3330-0336 | 1 |
|  | 68 | MINCOM | 00000-A627-10 | LABEL-I.D., M-23, PROFESSION REC | 3550-1482 | 1 |
|  | 69 | HARRY DAVIES | 1914-2SS |  | 1270-0708 | 1 |
|  | 70 | HARRY DAVIES | 1914-N-SS | KNOB-CONT, RD, . 250 SHAFT, INSERT | 1270-0701 | 1 |
| 3 | 71 | MICRO SW | JX-40 | ACTUATOR-SWITCH, SPG LEAF TYPE | 1550-5068 | 1 |
|  | 72 | MINCOM | 23007A007 | BRACKET-SWITCH MTG, DOOR | 3320-1158 | 1 |
| $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 73 | MINCOM | 79000A029 | SUPPORT-TAPE TRANSPORT | 3340-0790 | 1 |
|  | 76 | AMP | 60510-4 | CONTACT-ELEC, SOC, 18-22 GA SIZE | 1610-0927 | 25 |
|  | 77 | THOM \& BETTS | RAA-217 | SPLICE-CONDUCTOR, BUTT TYPE | 9630-0382 | 8 |
|  | 78 | MINCOM |  | BRACKET-SWITCH MOUNTING, SERVO | 3320-2583 |  |
|  | 79 | MINCOM | 79000A043 | BRACKET-SWITCH MOUNTING TAPE MOTION | 3320-2621 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 80 | THOM \& BETTS | RA 873 | LUG-TERMINAL, SOLDERLESS, RING \#10 | 9630-0205 | 4 |
|  | 81 | THOM \& BETTS | RA 853 | TERM-IUG INSUL, RTG, 31 WD | 9630-0206 | 4 |
|  | 82 | MINCOM | 00000A765-11 | STRAF-GROUNDING, 12.000 LG | 3650-0625 | 1 |
|  | 83 | MIL STD | NAS1352-14-10月 | SCREW-CAP, SOC HD, 4-40 X 5/8 | 9261-2004 | 4 |
|  | 84 | MIL STD | MS16998-27 | SCREW-CAP, SOC HD, 10-32 X 1/2 | 9261-2101 | 5 |
|  | 85 | MIL STD | MS15017-21 | SET SCREW-CUP POINT, 6-32 X 3/16 | 9261-0046 | 2 |
|  | 86 | H.H. SMITH | \# 775 | CLAMP-CABLE, NYLON, . 479 DIA | 7650-0058 | 1 |
|  | 87 | BIRNBACH | \#730 | CLAMP-CABLE, NYLON, 4375 | 7650-0006 | 1 |
|  | 88 89 | BIRNBACH | \#731 | CLAMP-CABLE, NYLON, . 542 DIA | $7650-0007$ | 1 |
|  | 89 90 | THOM\&BETTS | TY35M $60619-4$ | CLAMP-LOOP, NYLON, TYRAP, 7.81 LG | 7650-0056 | 2 |
|  | 91 |  | 42566-1 | CONT-ELECT, SOCKET CLIP, . 220 WD | 1610-1247 | 1 |

PARTS LIST


PARTS LIST






|  | 3Ma mincom Division |  | PARTS LIST |  | PL 7 SHEET | F 2 | $\underset{\text { REV }}{\text { A }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TITLE <br> REMOTE MODE CONTROL ASSY-TRANSPORT ONLY |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAT. NO. } \\ & 83-5920-1939 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | find no.- desig | mfg NAME | mfg Part No. | nomenclature or description |  | CAt. no. | Qir |
|  | CRI | HUGHES | 1N270 | DIODE-GE, GEN PUR, $100 \mathrm{PIV}, 60 \mathrm{MA}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 83- \\ & 1530-0263 \end{aligned}$ | 1 |
|  | $\underset{\text { DS5 }}{\text { DS1,DS } 2, D S 3, D S 4 ~}$ | GEN ELEC | 327 | LAMP-INCANDESCENT, . 04 AMP |  | 1550-2506 | 5 |
|  | DS102 | AMP | 1-380672-4 | LIGHT ASSY-PILOT, AMBER; 24V |  | 1550-2590 | 1 |
| - | 013P4 | VIKING | 2VK18S/1/2 | CONN-P.C. ELEC, PIERCED, 18 CON |  | 1610-0796 | 1 |
|  | R1 | OHMITE | Little devil | RES-FXD, СОMP, 1R OHM, 1w, 5 \% |  | 9520-4151 | 1 |
|  | $\underset{\mathrm{S} 6}{\mathrm{~S} 1, S 2, S 3, S 4,55}$ | ${ }_{\text {Pendar }}^{\text {C\&K }}$ | ${ }^{\text {1018P }}$ 7205-J3 BLK | SWITCH-PUSHBUTTON, SPDT, MOMENT SW-ROCKER 2 POLE, 3 POS, MOM |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1550-5177 \\ & 1550-6095 \end{aligned}$ | 5 1 |
|  | 1 | mincom | 79017A401 | PANEL-SWITCH, MODE CONTROLHOUSING-MODECONTROL |  | 3360-2078 | 1 |
|  | 2 | MINCOM | 79017A402 |  |  | 3310-1790 | 1 |
|  | 3 4 | MINCOM | 79017A403 | HOUSING-MODE CONTROL CHASSIS-SW, MODE CONTROL |  | 3310-1791 | 1 |
|  | 4 5 | ${ }_{\text {MINCOM }}^{\text {T }}$ | 00000A769 |  |  | $3550-1621$ $7650-0056$ | 1 |
|  | 6 | BELDEN | 8748 | WIRE-TYPE 8748, 22 GA, is CONDUC |  | 7910-0534 | ${ }_{\text {AR }}$ |
|  | 7 | RUBBERCRAFT | NO. 7 | GROMMET-RUBBER,LENS-IND LIGHT, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }_{\text {REWIND }}{ }^{375}$ ID X .687 OD |  | 9630-0097 | 1 |
|  | 9 | MINCOM | 160498015-1 |  |  | 3550-1982 | 1 |
|  | ${ }_{10}$ | MINCOM MINCOM | $160498015-2$ $160498015-3$ | LENS-IND LIGHT, "REWIND" |  | $3550-1983$ $3550-1984$ | 1 |
|  | 11 | MINCOM | 160498015-4 | LENS-IND LIGHT, "PLAY" <br> LENS-IND LIGHT, ENGRAVED "STOP" |  | 3550-1985 | 1 |
|  | 12 | MINCOM H.H. SMITH | ${ }_{2341}^{230138038}$ |  |  | 3550-1981 | 1 |
|  |  | н.п. smith |  | SPACER-RD, NO. 4 SCREW X .375 LG |  | 9350-0227 | 2 |


|  |  | PARTS LIST |  | 79028 A014 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | titte lamp assembly-meter |  | CAT NO. 83-4550-2681 |  |
| FIND NO.- DESIG | MFG NAME | mfg part no. | - nomenclature or description | CAT. NO. | QTY |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | MURA CAMBION | L28/40 $3308-1$ | LAMP-PANEL ASSY, 28V, 40 MA <br> PLUG-TEST, UNINSL, CRIMP, . 040 D | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 83- \\ & 1550-2603 \\ & 1610-1735 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |


|  |  |  | PART | S LIST ${ }^{\text {PL }} 7902$ |  | $\underset{R E V}{E}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TItLe transpor | mTG Group-CONSOLE | CAT. NO. $83-5990-13$ |  |
|  | FIND NO.- Desig | mfg Name | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | CAT. NO. | Qty |
|  |  |  |  |  | 83- |  |
|  | 1 | MINCOM | 79028 A 001 | CABINET-ENCLOSURE, CONSOLE, BLANK | 3310-1717 | 1 |
|  | 2 | Mincom | 37000 A 002 | SUPPORT-ELECTRON BEAM GUN | $3330-0388$ $3280-1080$ | 2 |
|  | 3 4 | MINCOM | 79000A053, | PIN-HEADLESS, ROUND | 3280-1080' | 4 |
|  | 5 | CALIF HDw | NO. 10 | SCREN-WOD, ${ }^{\text {COUNTER BALANCE-WDO SASH, DUAL }}$ S | 1240-0648 | 8 |
|  | 6 | MINCOM | 790004036 | ARM-TRANSPORT, TILT | 3210-0483 | 2 |
|  | 7 | MINCOM | 79028A603 | BRACKET-TRANSPORT LOCKING | 3320-2681 | 1 |
|  | 8 |  |  | SCREW-SHOULDER, SOC. HD, 5/16-18 | 9262-0608 | 2 |
|  | 9 | Mincom | 79013A017-1 | TRIM-SWITCH PANEL, LH | 3330-0478 | 1 |
| \% | 10 | MINCOM | 79013A017-2 | TRIM-SWITCH PANEL, RH | 3330-0479 | 1 |
| - | 11 | Mincom | 79000 A019 | PLATE-SWITCH, STRIPPER | 3320-2584 | 1 |
| $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ | 12 | MINCOM | 79000 A 020 | PLATE-CONTROL, STRIPPER | 3320-2585 | 1 |
|  | 13 |  |  | SCREW-HOOD, RH, NO. $4 . \times 1 / 2 \mathrm{LG}$ | 9260-0310 | 8 |
|  | 14 | oilite | PF-519-2 | BEARIIGG-SLEEVE, ELANGED, 378 ID | 1230-0383 | 2 |
|  | 15 16 | Mincom | 79000A039 | NUT-PLAIN, HEX, ${ }^{5 / 16-18}$ BRACKET-MOUNTING, TERMINATIONS | $9260-2010$ $3320-2620$ | 2 |
|  | 17 | MINCOM | 23028A043 | BRACKET-SUP. CABINET | 3320-1420 | 1 |
|  | 18 |  | 230 | SCREW-WOOD, RND HD, NO $8 \times 7 / 8$ | 9262-0556 | 25 |
|  | 18 | MINCOM | 79000A046 | BRACKET-ADAPTOR, TERMINATION | 3320-2633 | 4 |
|  | 20 | H.h. Smith | 8349 | SPACER-SLV, RD, TAP, 1.500 LG | 9350-0520 | 8 |
|  | 21 | MIL STD | MS16998-31 | SCREW-SOC, 10-32 X I | 9261-2105 | 6 |
|  | 22 |  | MS35333-47 | WASHER-LOCK, FLAT, INT TOOTH 5/16 | 9261-4210 |  |
|  | 23 |  |  | WASHER-FLAT, RD, G.P. 5/16 | 9261-4009 | 2 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}\right.$ | MINCOM | 79000A013 | SUPPORT-BEARING |  | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |
|  | 26 | MINCOM | 79000 A 023 | BRACKET-ADAPTOR, ELECRRONIC HOUSING | $3320-2587$ $3340-0785$ | 1 |
|  | 27 | MINCOM | 79000A024-2 | BRACKET-ADAPTOR, ELECTRONIC HOUSING | 3320-2632 | 1 |
|  | 28 | MINCOM | 79000 A 049 | LABEL-ID, CONTROL LOCATIONS | 3550-2145 | 1 |
|  | 29 | MINCOM | 23028 A 042 | SUPPORT-CHANNEL, TRANSPORT | $3540-0506$ $9260-2408$ | 1 |
|  | 30 31 | STD PRSD STL | 21FK-1032 | NUT-SELF LOCKING, $10-32 \times 3 / 8$ <br> SCREW-WOOD, $\mathrm{RH},+$ NO. $14 \times \mathrm{x}$ | 9260-2408 $9260-0227$ | ${ }^{1}$ |


|  |  | PARTS LIST |  | PL 79028A600 | $B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | title transport mtg group-console |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAT. NO. } \\ & 83-5990-1335 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| FIND NO.- DESIG | mfg name | Mfg Part no. | nomenclature or description | CAT. NO. | OTY |
|  | MINCOM | 18059 al ( | SPACER-PANEL SIGNAL ELECT | 83- | 2 |
| 32 | MINCOM | 79000 A 026 | PANEL-SUPPORT, TRANSPORT | 3360-1981 | 1 |
| 33 | MINCOM | 79000 A037 | BAR-TRIM, TRANSPORT | 3340-0795 | 1 |
| 34 |  |  | SCREW-CAP, HEX HD, $10-32 \times 1 / 2$ | 9260-0295 | 3 |
| 35 | MINCOM | 79028A601 | PLATE-ADJUSTING, TRANSPORT TILT | 3290-0368 | 2 |
| 36 | MINCOM | 79028 A 602 | PLATE-WEAR, TRANSPORT TILT | 3290-0369 | 2 |
| 37 | MIL STD | MS16998-34 | SCREW-SHC, $10-32 \times 1-3 / 4$ | 9261-2108 | 2 |
| 38 | MIL STD | MS90728-5 | SCREW-CAP, HEX HD, $1 / 4-20 \times 5 / 8$ | 9262-0461 | 1 |
| 39 | MIL STD | MS27183-11 | WASHER-FLÁT, PLAIN $1 / 4$ | 9261-4009 | 1 |


| 79038 A 200 and 79038A300 are the salle as 79038 A 100 exeept for quantities of meter conncetions, lamp assemblies, meters and find numbers 5, 6, 7 . |  | PARTS LIST |  |  | $B$ REV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | TItLe meter assy - 24 CH |  | CAT. NO.$83-4550-3181$ |  |
| FIND NO.- DESIG | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | CAT. NO. | QTY |
| A1, A2, A3 | MINCOM | 79028B006 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 83- \\ & 3640-2206 \end{aligned}$ | 3 |
| 038P8,038P16, | VIKING | 2VK2 2D/1-2 | PCB METER CONNECTION PC4338 | 1610-0243 | 3 |
| 038P24 |  |  | CONN-P.C., ELEC. PIERCD, 22 CON |  |  |
| DS1,DS2,DS3,DS4; | MINCOM | 79028A014 | LAMP ASSEMBLY-METER | 4550-2681 | 24 |
| DS5,DS6,DS7,DS8, |  |  | L-M |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS9,DS10,DS11, } \\ & \text { DS12,DS13,DS14, } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | DS15,DS16,DS17, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DS18, DS19, DS 20, |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { DS } 21, \text { DS } 22, \text { DS } 23 \text {, }$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| M1,M2,M3,M4,M5, | MINCOM | 56038 AlOl | METER-VU, 2-1/2 IN WD. BLR BEZEL | 3550-3133 | 24 |
| M6,M7,M8,M9,M10, |  |  |  |  |  |
| M11,M12,M13,M14, |  |  |  |  |  |
| M15,M16,M17,M18, |  |  |  |  |  |
| M19,M20,M21,M22, |  |  |  |  |  |
| M23,M24 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | MINCOM | 79000A028-1 | SUPPORT-METER HOUSING | 3340-0786 | 1 |
| , | MINCOM | 79000A028-2 | SUPPORT-METER HOUSING | 3340-0788 | 1 |
| 3 | MINCOM | 79028A003-2 | HOUS ING-METER | 3310-1730 | 2 |
| 4 | MINCOM | 79028A003-1 | HOUS ING-METER | 3310-1729 | 1 |
| 5 | MINCOM | 79028 A004 | FRAME-HOUSING METER | 3340-0787 | 3 |
| 6 | MINCOM | 79028A011-1 | PANEL-METER (DIXON) | 3360-2007 | 3 |
| 7 | DIALCO | 515-0051 | RETAINER | 1620-0243 | 24 |
| 8 | MINCOM | 79028A008-1 | LABEL-IDENT, CHANNEL, METER | 3550-2128 | 1 |
| 9 | MINCOM | 79028A008-2 | LABEL-IDENT, CHANNEL, METER | 3550-2129 | 1 |
| 10 | MINCOM | 79028A009 | FILTER-LIGHT, METER | 3550-2131 | 3 |
| I 1 | VIKING | 091-0024-000 | INSERT-POLARIZING, CONN, .300LG | 1610-0760 | 3 |
| 12 | MINCOM | 79028A008-3 | LABEL-IDENT, CHANNEL, METER | 3550-2130 | 1 |
| 13 | MURA | RLC-W | LENS-CAP, IND LIGHT WHITE | 1550-1975 | 24 |




| mincom Division |  | PARTS LIST |  | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { PL } & 79059 E 010 \\ \text { SHEET } & \text { OF } \end{array}$ |  | REV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | TITLE PCBASSY-SIGNAL ELECTRONICS |  |  | CAT. NO. 83.4930-3543 |  |
| FIND NO.- DESIG | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION |  | CAT. NO. | QTY |
|  |  |  |  |  | 83. |  |
| C1,C3 | CENTRALAB | UK 10-503 |  |  | 1510-6414 | 2 |
| C2,C6,C7,C15,C18,C20 | COMP INC | CCT-035-154-10 | CAP-FXD, TA, 1.5 UF, 35 WVDC CAP-FXD TA, 15 UF 35 WVDC, $10 \%$ |  | $1510-6408$ | 6 |
| C4,C17,C29,C31 | COMP INC | CCD-035-475-10 | CAP-FXD, TA, 4.7 UF, 35 WVDC, $10 \%$ |  | 1510-6418 | 4 |
| C5,C25,C28, С54 | Mincom | 0A839-4584 | CAP-FXD, MET P, . 0047 UF, 200V, $10 \%$ |  | 1510-4584 | 4 |
| C8 | COMP INC | CCL-035-335-10 | CAP-FXD, TA, 3.3 UF, 35 WVDC, 10\% |  | 1510-6416 | 1 |
| C9 | MALLORY | TT501N02501J1P | CAP-FXD, AL, 500 UF, 25 V |  | 1510.2328 | 1 |
| C10,C24, C38 | COMP INC | CCZ-020-476-10 | CAP-FXD, TA, 47 UF, 20 WVDC, 10\% |  | 1510-6438 | 3 |
| C11,C55 | MINCOM | 000004701 | CAP-SELECTED VALUES |  | $3510-5356$ | AR |
| C13 | MINCOM | 0A836-5149 | CAP-FXD, MICA, 3600 PF, $500 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |  | 1510.5149 | 1 |
| C14 | ARCO | 311 | CAP-VAR, MICA, $780-2110 \mathrm{PF}, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 1510-6274 | 1 |
| ${ }^{\text {c16 }}$ | MINCOM | 04839-6028 | CAP-FXD, MYLAR, 047 UF, 200V, $5 \%$ |  | 1510-6028 | 1 |
| C19,C21 | ARCO | 464 | CAP-VAR, MICA, 25-280 PF CAP-FXD, TA, 12 UF, 20V, $10 \%$ |  | 1510-6277 | 2 |
| C22 | COMP INC | CCD-020-126-10 |  |  | $1510 \cdot 6423$ | 1 |
| C23 | MINCOM | 0A839-6016 | CAP-FXD, MYLAR, 0015 UF, 200V, 5\% |  | 1510-6016 | 1 |
| C26,C27,C33, 553 | COMP INC | CCM-035-105-10 | CAP-FXD, TA, 1 UF, 35 WVDC, 10\% |  | $1510 \cdot 6413$ | 1 |
| C34, С36, С44, С49, С52 | COMP INC | CCD-015-226-10 | CAP-FXD, TA, 22 UF, 15 WVDC, 10\% |  | 1510-6429 | 5 |
| C35 | COMPINC | CCL-035-225-10 | CAP-FXD, TA, 2.2 UF, 35 WVDC, 10\% |  | $1510 \cdot 6415$ | 1 |
| C37 | MINCOM | 0A836.5096 | CAP-FXD, MICA, 270 PF, 500V, 5\% |  | 1510.5096 | 1 |
| C39,C40,C41,C42 | MINCOM | 0A839-6023 | CAP-FXD, MYLAR, . 012 UF, 200V, 5\% |  | 1510-6023 | 4 |
| C43 | COMP INC | CCZ-020-476-10 | CAP-FXD, TA, 47 UF, 20 WVDC |  | $1510 \cdot 6438$ | 1 |
| C45,C48 | MINCOM | 0A839.6019 | CAP-FXD, PLSTC, 0033 UF, 200V, 5\% |  | 1510-6019 | 2 |
| C46,C47 | MINCOM | 0A839.6020 | CAP-FXD, MYLAR, . 0039 UF, 200V, $5 \%$ CAP-FXD, TA, 1 UF, $35 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \%$ |  | $1510 \cdot 6020$ | 2 |
| C50 | COMP INC | ССТ-035-104-10 |  |  | 1510-6407 | 1 |
| C51 | MINCOM | OA839-4109 | CAP-FXD, PLSTC, 0068 UF, 200 V |  | 1510-4109 | 1 |
| C30 | MIL STYLE | CSR130226KL | CAP-FXD, TA, 22 UF, $15 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \%$ CAP-FXD, MICA, 3000 PF, $500 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ |  | 1510-6113 | 1 |
| C55 |  |  |  |  | 1510.5109 |  |
| C11 |  |  | CAP-FXD; MICA, 2700 PF, 500V, $5 \%$ |  | 1510-5043 |  |
| C12 |  |  | CAP-FXD, MICA, 300 PF, $500 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \%$ CAP-FXD, MICA, . 022 UF, 200 VDC, $5 \%$ |  | $1510-5103$ |  |
| C56 |  |  |  |  | 1510-4459 |  |
| CR 1,CR4,CR6,CR5,CR7, CR8,CR12,CR15 | HUGHES | IN270 | DIODE-GE, GEN PUR, $100 \mathrm{PIV}, 60 \mathrm{MA}$ |  | 1530-0263 | 8 |
| CR3 | MOTOROLA | IN4004 | RECT-SI, DIF JCT, 400 PIV, 1 AMP |  | $1530-0151$ | 1 |
| CR9,CR11,CR13.CR14. CR18,CR19 | TEXAS INSTR | IN914 | DIODE-SI, SWITCHING, 100 PIV |  | 1530-0083 | 6 |
| CR10 | FAIRCHILD | FD6666 | DIODE-SI, PLANAR, 50 WIC, 200 MA DIODE-SI STABISTOR, 1.46 FWD $V$ |  | $1530-0223$ | 1 |





|  | 79104A200 and 79140A300 are the sam 79104 Al 00 except for quantities of A1, A3 and connectors. |  | PARTSLIST |  | PL 79104A 100 | $C$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TITLE HOUSING ASSY - SIGNAL ELECTRONICS, 24 CH |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAT. NO. } \\ & 83-4930-3342 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FIND NO.- DESIG | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | CAT. NO. | QTY |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\omega} \\ & \underset{\omega}{2} \end{aligned}$ | A1,A2,A3 | MINCOM | 790598004 | SIG ELECT MOTHER BD. | $\begin{aligned} & 83- \\ & 3640-2124 \end{aligned}$ | 3 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Al} \mathrm{~J} 1, \mathrm{Al} \mathrm{~J} 2, \mathrm{Al} \mathrm{~J} 3, \\ & \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{~J} 2, \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{~J} 3, \\ & \mathrm{AJl}, \mathrm{~A} 3 \mathrm{~J} 2, \mathrm{~A} 3 \mathrm{~J} 3 \end{aligned}$ | MOLEX | 09-18-5121 | CONNECTOR PCB, 12 CONT . 093 THK X . 625 WD | 1610-1673 | 9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J} 21, \mathrm{~J} 22, \mathrm{~J} 23, \mathrm{~J} 24, \end{aligned}$ | W INCHESTER | SREC-26-SJ | CONN-REC., RCK/PNL, 26 SOC CONT | 1610-1194 | 5 |
|  | 104P5 | VIKING | 2YK15S/1-2 | CONN-P.C., ELEC, PIERCD 15 CON | 1610-0797 | 1 |
|  | XA1-A THRU XA 24-r | VIKING | 2VK22S/2-2 | CONNECTOR PCB, 22 CONT . 328 WD X . 406 DP | 1610-0820 | 48 |
|  |  | MINCOM | 79059A001 | SUPPORT, CARD GUIDE | 3340-0781 | 2 |
|  | 2 | MINCOM | 79059A002 | BRACKET, ELECT HSG | 3320-2579 | 2 |
|  | 3 | MINCOM | 79059A003 | SUPPORT, CONN, MTG | 3340-0782 | 1 |
|  | 4 | MINCOM | 79059 A 006 | SPACER, CONN | 3350-0803 | 12 |
|  |  | MINCOM | 79000A032 | LABEL-IDENT, CHANNEL | 3550-2124 | 1 |


|  |  |  | PARTS LIST |  | PL 79104A 100 | $\underset{\text { REV }}{\text { C }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | TITLE HOUSING | ASSY-SIGNAL ELECTRONICS, 24 CH | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAT. NO. } \\ & 83-4930-33 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | FIND No.- desig | MFG NAME | MFG PART NO. | NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION | CAt. No. | OTY |
|  |  |  |  | BRACKET-CONNECTOR MTG CLAMP-CABLE, NYLON, . 4375 DIA CONTACT-ELEC-SOCKET, CRIMP ON SOC. CONT, CONN, 23-30 GA COND WIRE -SHLDED, TWST PAIR | $83-$ |  |
|  | 6 | MINCOM | 79013 A 025 |  | 3320-2638 |  |
|  | 7 |  |  |  | 7650-0006 | 12 |
|  | 8 |  |  |  | 1610-1737 |  |
|  | 9 | WINCHESTER | 100-4028S |  | 1610-1330 | 100 |
|  | 10 | MICRO DOT | 202-3932 |  | 7910-0420 | AR |
|  | 11 | MINCOM | 79000 A 052 | LABEL-IDENT, 16 TR PLAY BACK <br> INSERT-POLARIZING, CONN, . 300 LG | 3550-2180 | 1 |
|  | 12 | VIKING | 091-0024-000 |  | 1610-0760 | 1 |
|  | 13 |  |  | SHIELDING-BRAID, . 250 DIA |  | AR |
| ¢ | 14 | 3M | $\begin{aligned} & 1205-050 \\ & 3025 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7910-0277 |  |
|  | 15 |  | Ra853 | TERM-LUG, INSUL, R TG, 26 WD | 9630-0203 | AR 6 |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{\omega}$ |  | $T \& B$ | RB853 | TERM-LUG, INSUL, R TG, . 31 WD | 9630-0206 | 1 |
|  | 17 18 | MINCOM | 79059 A 009 | INSERT-POLARIZING, CONN, . 300 LG | 3320-2719 | 1 |
|  |  | VIking | 1091-0024-000 |  | 1610-0760 | 1 |





