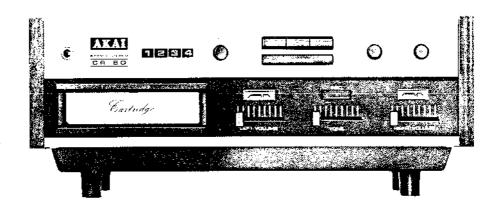
# SERVICE MANUAL

AKAI CARTRIDGE TAPE RECORDER MODEL CR-80

ALSO APPLICABLE FOR MODEL CR-80D



### TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	SPECIFICATIONS	2
П.	MEASURING METHOD	3
Ⅲ.	CONTROL LOCATIONS	4
IV.	DISMANTLING OF TAPE TRANSPORT UNIT &	
	AMPLIFIERS	5
V.	MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT	7
VI.	AMPLIFIER ADJUSTMENT	10
VII.	MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES	12
VШ.	COMPOSITE VIEWS OF COMPONENTS	13
IX.	TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART	16
X	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	



### TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	SPECIFICATIONS	2
П.	MEASURING METHOD	3
Ш.	CONTROL LOCATIONS	4
IV.	DISMANTLING OF TAPE TRANSPORT UNIT &	
	AMPLIFIERS	5
V.	MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT	7
VI.	AMPLIFIER ADJUSTMENT	10
VII.	MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES	12
VIII.	COMPOSITE VIEWS OF COMPONENTS	13
IX.	TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART	16
X	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	

### I. SPECIFICATIONS

WEIGHT

: 8.9 Kg (19.6 lbs.)

DIMENSIONS

345(W) x 250(D) x 135(H) mm

 $(13-1/2(W) \times 10(D) \times 5-1/2(H)$ 

POWER SUPPLY : AC 100 V to 240 V; 50/60 Hz

RECORDING SYSTEM

: In-Line 8-Track stereo recording

PLAYBACK SYSTEM

In-Line 8-track stereo playback

TAPE SPEED : Play: 3-3/4 ips. Fast Forward: 15 ips.

TAPE SPEED DEVIATION

WOW AND FLUTTER

: Less than 0.35% rms.

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

: 50 to 16,000 Hz (50 Hz ± 5 dB)

(16 kHz - 6 dB)

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO

: Better than 42 dB

DISTORTION

: Within 4% at 1,000 Hz 0 VU

CROSS-TALK

: Less than -40 dB

ERASE RATIO : Less than -60 dB INSULATION RESISTANCE

: More than 50 M Ohms

INSULATION DURABILITY

: 1,000 V AC for more than one minute

duration

OUTPUT

LINE OUTPUT : 1.23 V (0 VU) ± 1.5 dB using 500 Hz

0 VU recorded tape

(Required load impedance more than

25 K Ohms)

DIN OUTPUT : 0.4 V (required load impedance more

than 50 K Ohms)

MAIN OUTPUT : More than 7 W (Impedance 8 Ohms)

**INPUT** 

LINE INPUT : 50 mV (Impedance 180 K Ohms) : 10 mV (Impedance 30 K Ohms) DIN INPUT 0.5 mV (Impedance 4.7 K Ohms) MIC INPUT

MOTOR

: Condenser starting induction two-speed

(2-8 pole) motor.

Condenser Capacity: 4 µF (50 Hz);

 $2.5 \mu F (60 \text{ Hz})$ 

Revolutions: 2900 to 725 rpm (50 Hz) 3480 to 870 rpm (60 Hz)

RECORD/PLAYBACK HEAD

: In-Line 8-track stereo Gap: 1/1000 mm

Impedance: 750 Ohms ± 15% at 1 kHz

In-Line 8-track stereo ERASE HEAD

Gap: 0.1 mm

Impedance: 210 Ohms ± 10% at 90 kHz

OSCILLATION FREQUENCY

: 65 kHz ± 5%

TRANSISTORS USED

: 4 2SC693FU

4 2SC711 (D) 2 2SC971 (2) (3)

1 2SC1061 (A) (B) (C)

1 2SC968 (4)

IC USED

: 2 AA072D 2 STK-011A

SILICON DIODES USED

: 5 10D1. 1 10DC 1 (Red), 1 10DC1

(B1k), 1 10D4

### II. MEASURING METHOD

### TAPE SPEED DEVIATION

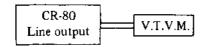
1. Method involving use of pre-recorded tape.

Playback on the tape recorder to be tested a tape pre-recorded at  $1,000 \text{ Hz} \pm 0.1\%$  for measuring tape speed deviation. Connect the appropriate output to a frequency counter meter in order to measure the tape speed deviation from the deviation of the measured frequency.

### **WOW AND FLUTTER**

Playback a 3,000 Hz pre-recorded tape of which the wow and flutter level is guaranteed to be smaller than 0.07% for measurement by means of a wow meter. It is also possible for a 3,000 Hz sine wave to be recorded and played for measurement by means of the wow meter. In this case, however, the wow meter indicates a value as much as twice the value given in the specification on the first page.

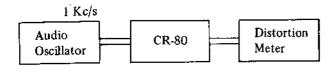
### SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO



Playback a tape containing a 1,000 Hz sine wave recorded at "0" VU level on a standard recorder. Connect a V.T.V.M. to the line output jack of the recorder and measure its output.

Then remove the tape and measure the noise level under the same condition. Convert each of the measured values into decibels.

### TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION FACTOR



Connect the measuring instrument as shown above, and record the 1,000 Hz sine wave at "0" VU. Playback the resultant signal and measure the overall distortion factor. Measure the noise level of the tape recorder with the tape removed; connect the audio oscillator directly to the distortion meter for measurement of the distortion factor of the oscillator.

The required distortion factor may be obtained from the results of the above measurement by the following formula.

 $d_0 = d - d_1 - d_2$ where,  $d_0 = \text{Required}$ 

d =Overall distortion factor

d<sub>1</sub>=Noise level

d2=Distortion factor of the oscillator

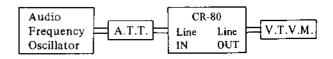
(Note: New tape of particularly good quality should be used for measurement of the distortion factor.)

### POWER OUTPUT

Playback a tape containing a sine wave of 500 Hz recorded at 0 VU on a standard recorder.

Connect a V.T.V.M. to the line output jack of the recorder and measure the voltage at the output of the recorder to be tested.

### FREQUENCY RESPONSE



Connect the measuring instrument as in the above diagram, and measure the frequency response in the following sequence:

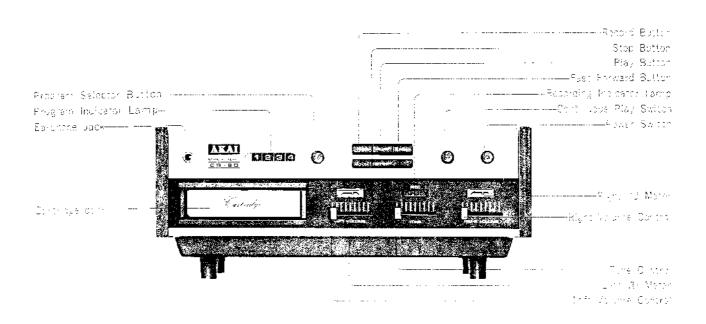
### RECORD:

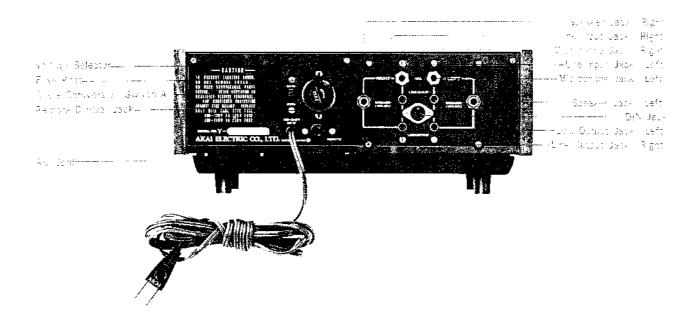
- Give a sine wave of 1,000 Hz to the Line Input of the recorder to be tested, through an attenuator from an audio frequency generator.
- Set the Record/Playback Knob in to "Rec" position and adjust the line input volume so that the VU meter needle indicates "0" VU.
- 3) Under the condition described in (2), lower the input level 10 dB by means of the attenuator.
- 4) Record the spot frequency in the range of 50 Hz to 16,000 Hz from the audio frequency generator.

### PLAYBACK:

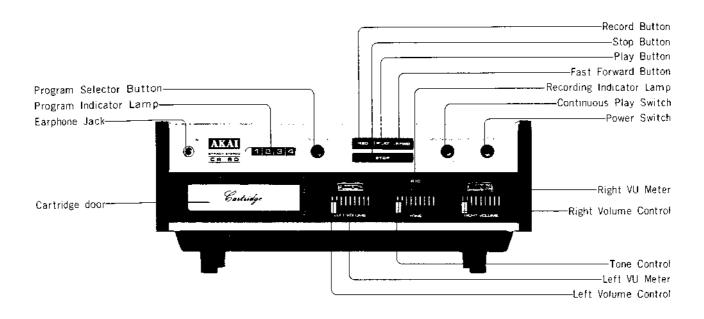
- 5) Depress Play Button.
- 6) Connect a V.T.V.M. to the Line output.
- Playback the tape previously recorded.
- Adjust the output level to "0" dbm at 1,000 Hz as indicated on the V.T.V.M. by the range selector of a V.T.V.M.
- 9) Playback the recorded spot frequencies under the conditions in (8); make a memo of output level and plot the value on a graph.

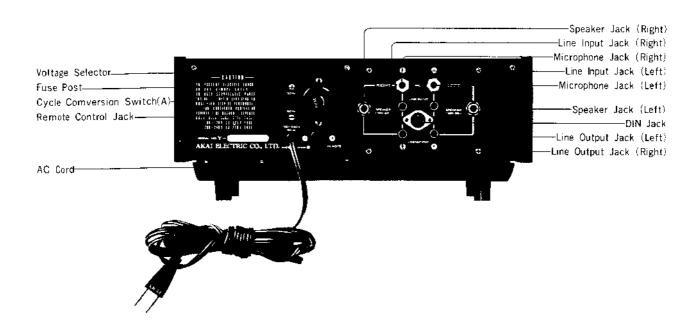
### III. CONTROL LOCATIONS





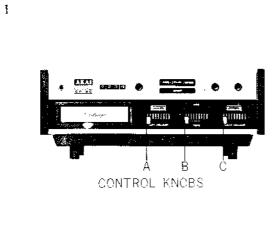
### III. CONTROL LOCATIONS

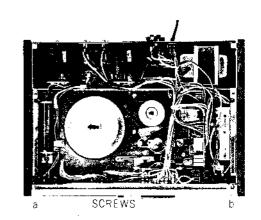


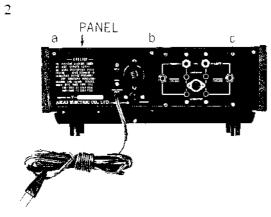


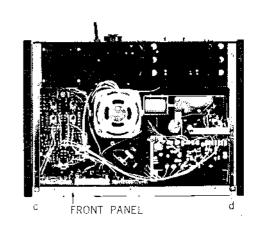
# IV. DISMANTLING OF TAPE TRANSPORT UNIT & AMPLIFIERS

In case of trouble, etc. necessitating disassembly, please disassemble in the order shown in photographs. Reaxxemble in reverse order.

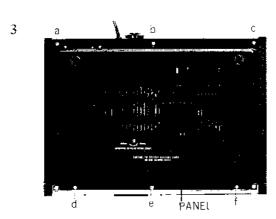


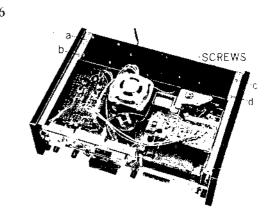






5

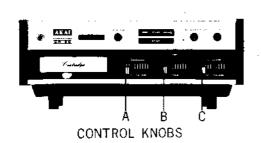




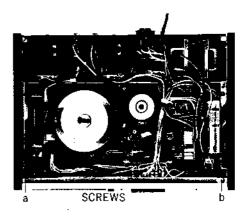
# IV. DISMANTLING OF TAPE TRANSPORT UNIT & AMPLIFIERS

In case of trouble, etc. necessitating disassembly, please disassemble in the order shown in photographs. Reaxxemble in reverse order.

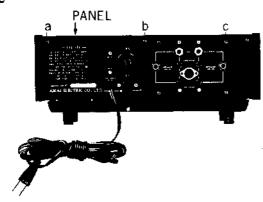
1



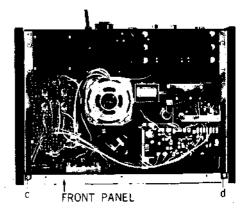




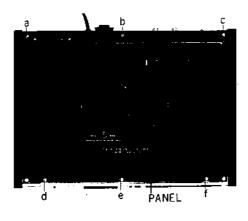
2



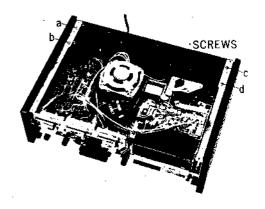


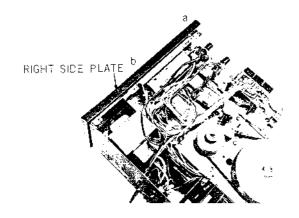


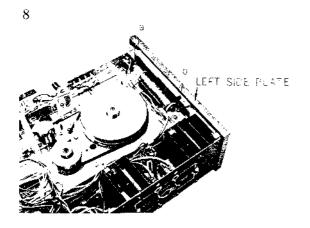
3



\_



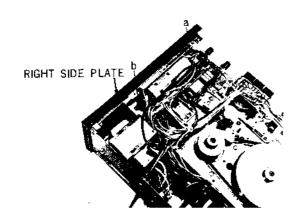


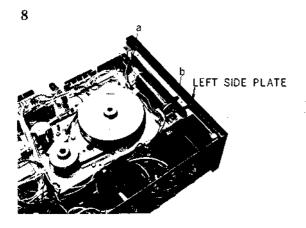




AMPLIFIER & MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT

7







AMPLIFIER & MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT

### V. MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT

- 1) ADJUSTMENT OF AZIMUTH ALIGNMENT (See Fig. 1)
  - Playback an azimuth alignment Test Tape (8,000 Hz recorded tape) and set the azimuth alignment of head assembly by turning screw (c) until maximum playback output of program 2 or 3 is obtained.
- 2) HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT (See Fig. 1)
  - A) Playback \*a test tape and turn screw (d) until maximum gain of program 1 is obtained.
  - B) Set \*a blank test tape to recorder, make a recording, and then make an erasing test. If erasing is not complete, adjust as follows:
    - Turn screws (a) and (b) clockwise simultaneously forty-five degrees and then make erasing test again.
      - Note: The blank test tape should be demagnetized every time an erasing test is made.
    - (II) If the erasing is not complete after the above adjustment, turn screws (a) and (b) clockwise again ten to fifteen degrees simultaneously.
    - (III) If crasing is still not complete, repeat step 2) until complete erasure is accomplished. Playback Azimuth Alignment test tape again and turn screw (c) until maximum program gain of program 2 or 3 is obtained.
    - (IV) Playback test tape again and turn screw (d) until maximum gain of program 1 is obtained.



This test tape is specially designed by AKAI for Height Adjustment tests.

Program 1													-			1,000 Hz
Program 2																
Program 3																
Program 4																

### \* BLANK TEST TAPE

This is also a special tape designed by AKAL Duration of tape is only 15 seconds.

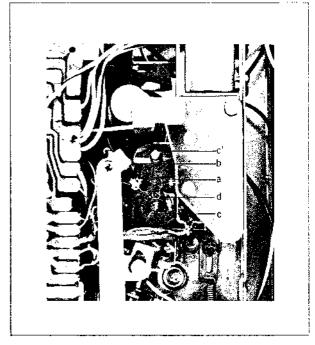


Fig. 1

### V. MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT

- 1) ADJUSTMENT OF AZIMUTH ALIGNMENT (See Fig. 1)
  - Playback an azimuth alignment Test Tape (8,000 Hz recorded tape) and set the azimuth alignment of head assembly by turning screw (c) until maximum playback output of program 2 or 3 is obtained.
- 2) HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT (See Fig. 1)
  - A) Playback \*a test tape and turn screw (d) until maximum gain of program 1 is obtained.
  - B) Set \*a blank test tape to recorder, make a recording, and then make an erasing test. If erasing is not complete, adjust as follows:
    - (I) Turn screws (a) and (b) clockwise simultaneously forty-five degrees and then make erasing test again.
      - Note: The blank test tape should be demagnetized every time an erasing test is made.
    - (II) If the erasing is not complete after the above adjustment, turn screws (a) and (b) clockwise again ten to fifteen degrees simultaneously.
    - (III) If erasing is still not complete, repeat step 2) until complete erasure is accomplished. Playback Azimuth Alignment test tape again and turn screw (c) until maximum program gain of program 2 or 3 is obtained.
    - (IV) Playback test tape again and turn screw (d) until maximum gain of program 1 is obtained.

### \* TEST TAPE

This test tape is specially designed by AKAI for Height Adjustment tests.

Program	1							٠				-				٠	1,000 Hz
																	Blank
Program	3		 ,														1,000 Hz
Program	4																3,000 Hz

### \* BLANK TEST TAPE

This is also a special tape designed by AKAI. Duration of tape is only 15 seconds.

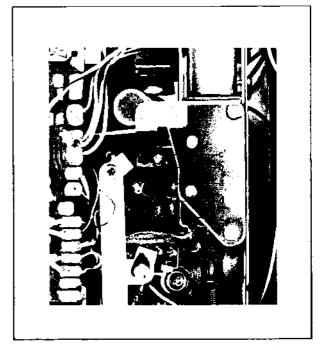
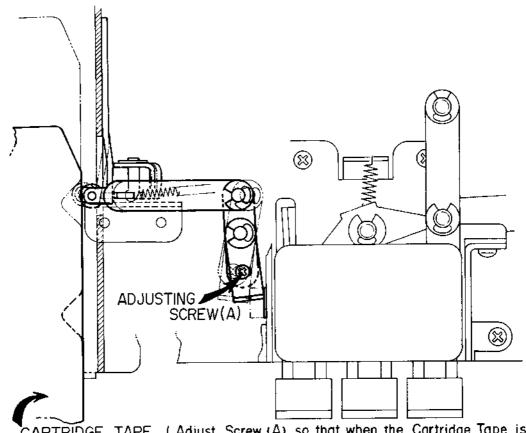
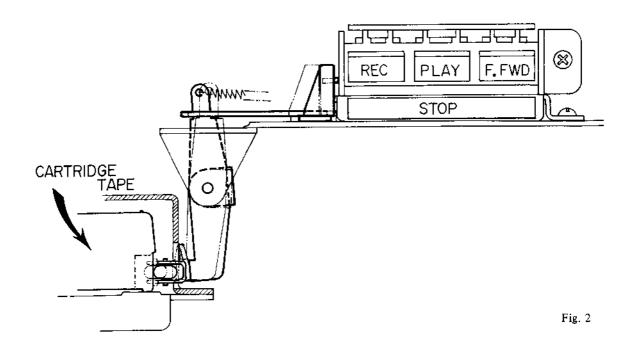
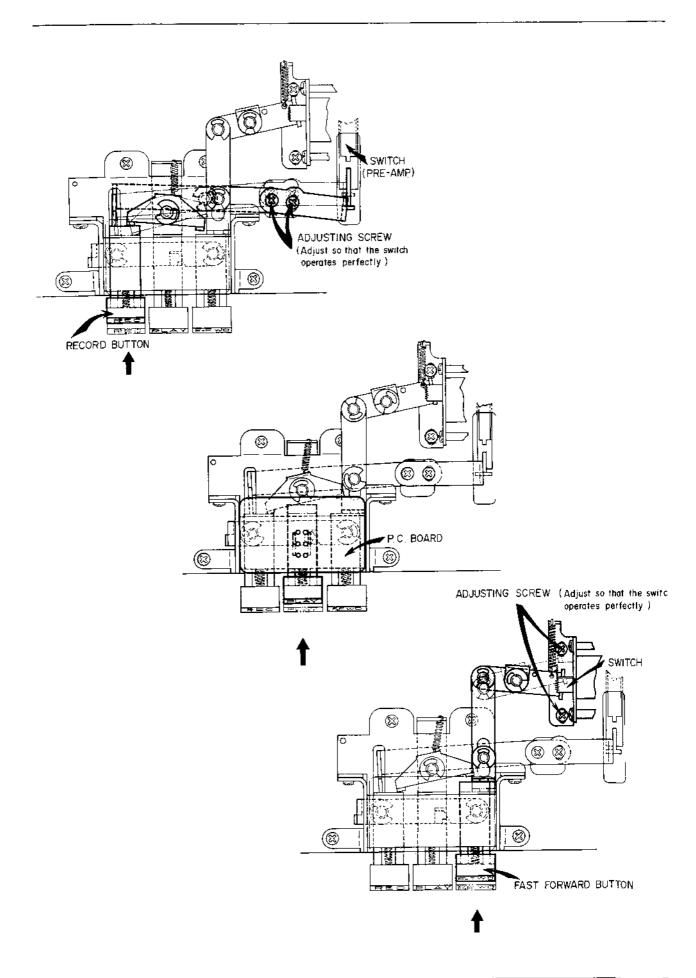


Fig. 1



CARTRIDGE TAPE (Adjust Screw (A) so that when the Cartridge Tape is removed, or reset, the Mode Selector Knob stops.)





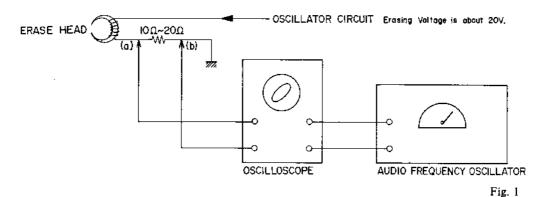
### VI. AMPLIFIER ADJUSTMENT

# 1. ADJUSTMENT OF RECORDING BIAS FREQUENCY (See Fig. 1)

- a) Put on the resistor 10 or 50 Ohms in series with the Bias Head and connect the Vertical Input Terminal of the Oscilloscope to points (A) and (B).
- b) Feed in a sine wave signal from an Audio Frequency Oscillator to the Horizontal Input of the Oscilloscope and tune the Dial of the Audio Frequency Oscillator until the Oscilloscope displays a circular or linear pattern. Then read the figure on the Dial of the Audio Frequency Oscillator.
- c) If it reads 65 KHz (± 5 KHz), the Recording Bias Frequency is correct.
- d) If incorrect, it may be adjusted by inserting another condenser (CO-404) value 1000 PF (820 PF).

# 2. ADJUSTMENT OF RECORDING BIAS VOLTAGE

Connect a V.T.V.M. to point (a) and (b) and measure the Bias Voltage. Correct Bias Voltage is between 18 to 20 V AC. Adjustment can be made by inserting another resistor or changing resistors (R-408, R-409 value 120 K Ohms).



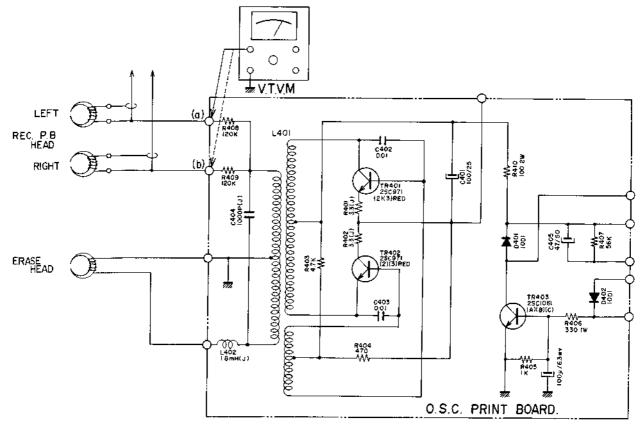


Fig. 2

# 3. ADJUSTMENT OF LINE OUTPUT LEVEL PLAYBACK (See Fig. 3)

- Turn Volume Control (VR-1) (50 KA) up to maximum.
- 2) Set machine to "Play" position.
- Connect a V.T.V.M. (use VTVM with milli-volt scale) to the Line Output Jack.
- 4) Play back a Test Tape (500 Hz "0" VU recorded) and turn the volume (VR-101) (20 KB) until the line output level reaches +4 dB 1.238 V.

# 4. RECORDING AND PLAYBACK (Figs. 3 and 4)

- 1) Load a Blank Test Tape.
- 2) Set recorder to Recording Mode.
- 3) Supply a 1000 Hz sine wave signal from an Audio Frequency Oscillator through the attenuator to the Line Input of CR-80 and adjust the attenuator so that the VU Meter needle indicates "0" VU (intermediate between red and black).
- 4) After a few seconds of recording, playback the recorded tape from the starting position, turning the main volume up to maximum.
- 5) If the line output level does not reach 0 (± 2 dB), repeat recording and playback procedure (from item 3), adjusting semi-fixed VR-102 (2 KB) until 0 dB (± 2 dB) is obtained, both on recording and playback.

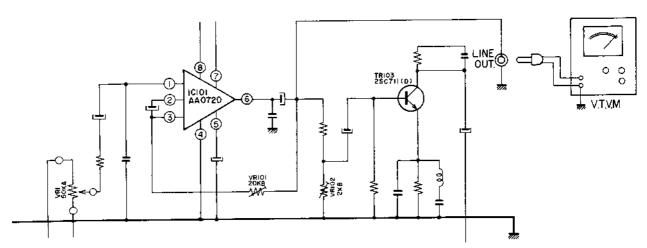


Fig. 3

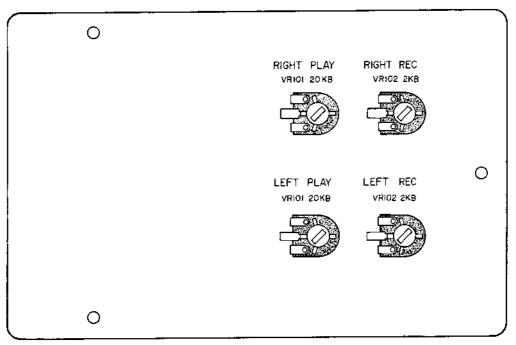


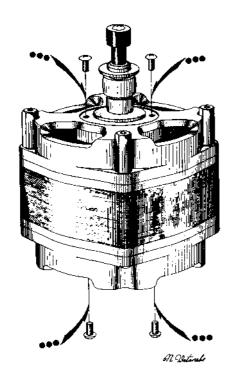
Fig. 4

### VII. MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

### 1. LUBRICATION INSTRUCTION

For maximum service life and optimum performance, hubricate the parts identified below after each 500 hours of operation. Use only light machine oil of good quality. Motor (See Fig. 1)

CAUTION: DO NOT OVER-LUBRICATE, AND WIPE OFF EXCESS OIL WITH A COTTON SWAB SOAKED IN ALCOHOL. OTHERWISE, THE EXCESS LUBRICANT MAY BE SCATTERED DURING OPERATION, AND THE RUBBER COMPONENT PARTS WILL DETERIORATE.



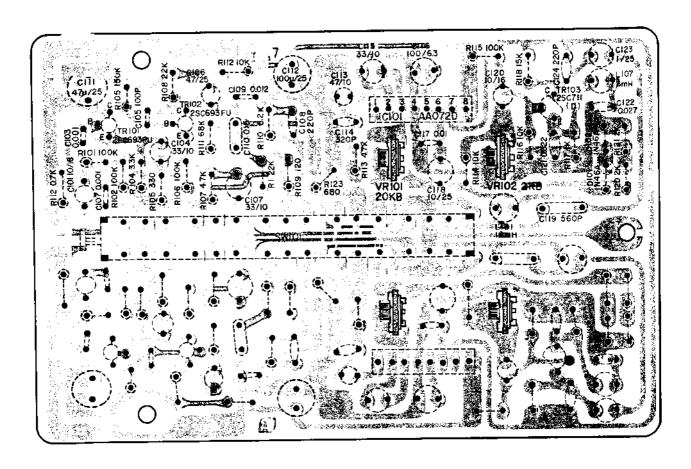
● 1 drop

MOTOR

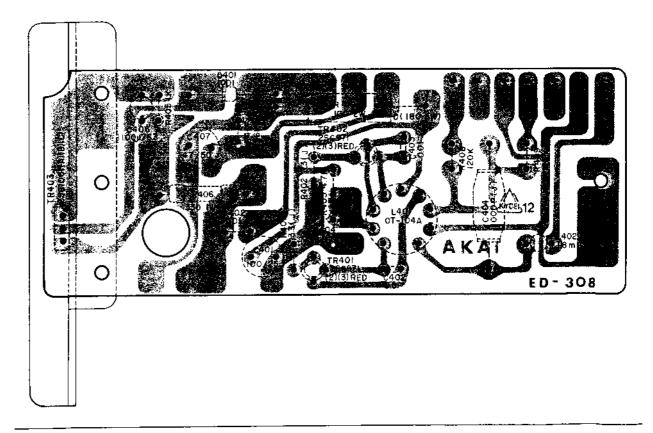
Fig. 1

## VIII. COMPOSITE VIEWS OF COMPONENTS

PRE-AMP, P.C. BOARD (ED0506)

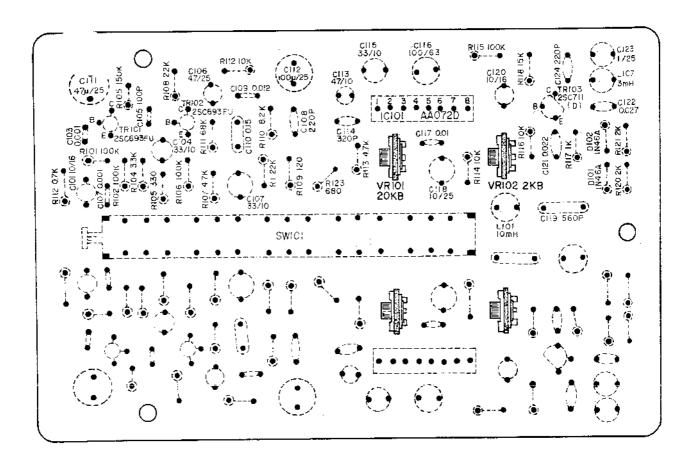


OSC. P.C. BOARD (ED-308)

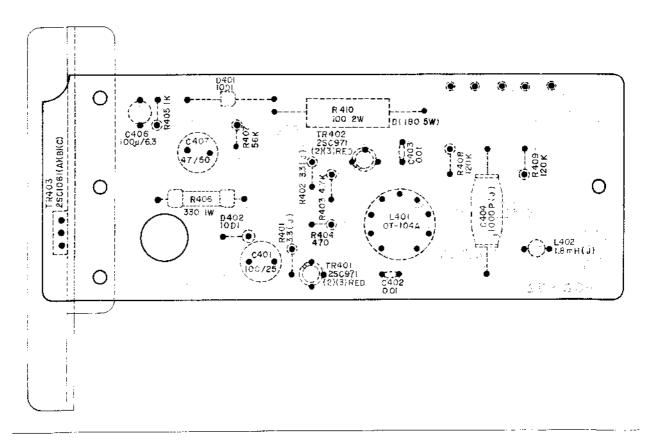


### VIII. COMPOSITE VIEWS OF COMPONENTS

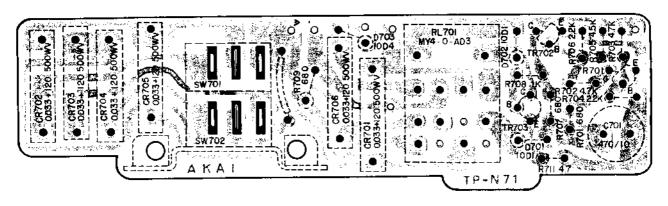
PRE-AMP, P.C. BOARD (ED0506)



OSC, P.C. BOARD (ED-308)

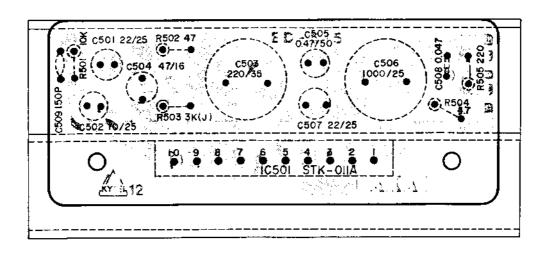


### RELAY P.C. BOARD (ED-522)

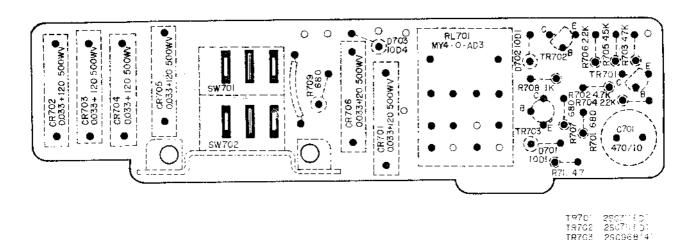


TR701 2SC7II(D) TR702 2SC7II(D) TR703 2SC968(4

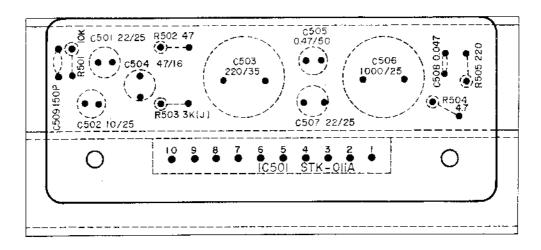
### MAIN AMP, P.C. BOARD (ED-515)



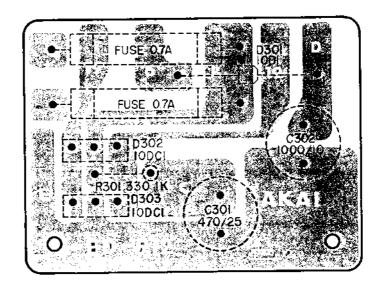
### RELAY P.C. BOARD (ED-522)



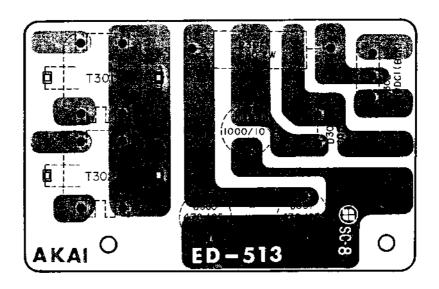
MAIN AMP, P.C. BOARD (ED-515)



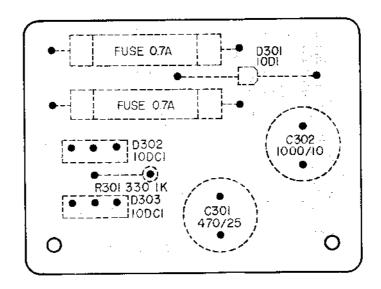
### POWER SOURCE P.C. BOARD (ED-512)



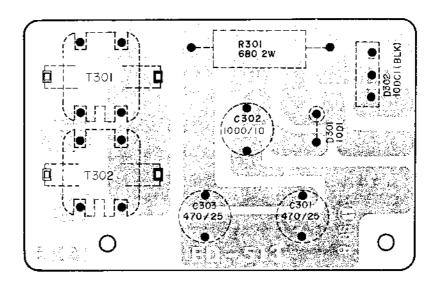
### (D) POWER SOURCE P.C. BOARD (ED-513)



### POWER SOURCE P.C. BOARD (ED-512)

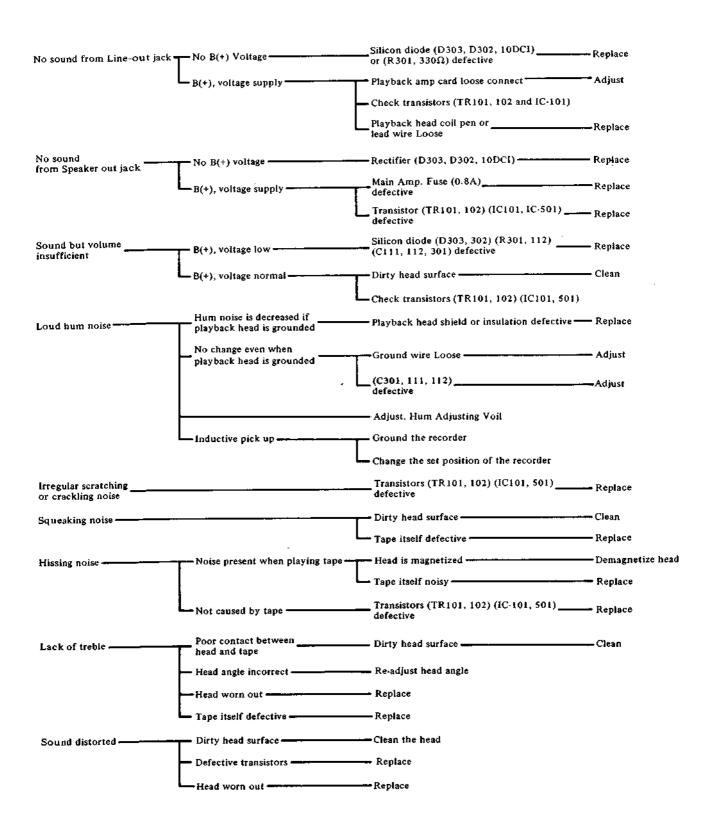


### (D) POWER SOURCE P.C. BOARD (ED-513)

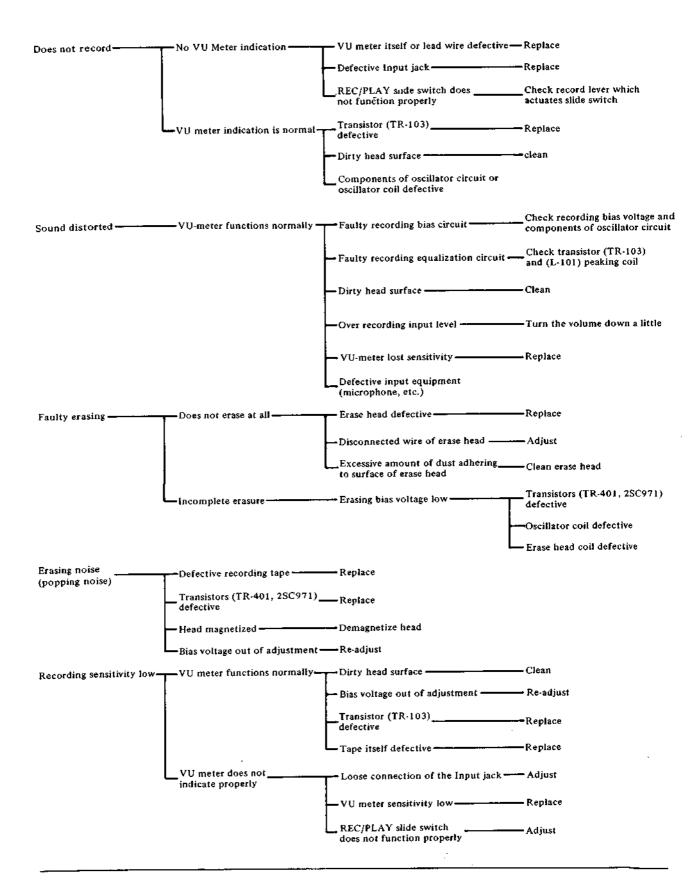


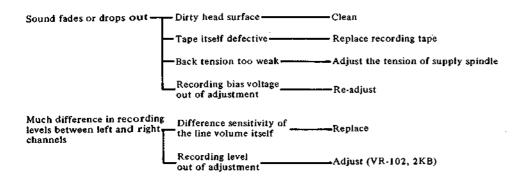
### SECTION "A" TROUBLES WITH AMPLIFIER

1. Playback problems. (Unit set in play position.)



### Recording problems. (Unit plays back pre-recorded tapes satisfactorily, but recording unsatisfactory.)





# SECTION "B" TROUBLE WITH TAPE TRANSPORT MECHANISM

