# PIONEER®
## The Art of Entertainment
# SAAB

# Service Manual

MULTI-COMPACT DISC PLAYER
# CDX-M2516ZSA WL

**COMPACT disc DIGITAL AUDIO**

● See the separate manual CX-652(CRT1857) for the CD mechanism description, disassembly and circuit description.

● The CD mechanism employed in this model is one of CX-652 series.

| VEHICLE | DESTINATION | PRODUCED AFTER | SAAB PART No. | ID No. | PIONEER MODEL No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAAB 9000, 900 | WORLD | 1997 | 4617072 | ——— | CDX-M2516ZSA/WL |

# CONTENTS

## ● CD Player Service Precautions

1. For pickup unit(Service)(CXX1235) handling, please refer to"Disassembly"(CX-652 Service Manual CRT1857).

   During replacement, handling precautions shall be taken to prevent an electrostatic discharge(protection by a short pin).

2. During disassembly, be sure to turn the power off since an internal IC might be destroyed when a connector is plugged or unplugged.

3. Please checking the grating after changing the PU unit.

4. Since these screws protects the mechanism during transport, be sure to affix it when it is transported for repair, etc.

### Transport screws

A transport screw has been attached to the set in order to protect it during transportation. After removing the transport screws, cover the hole with the supplied seal. Be sure to remove the transport screw before mounting the set. The removed transport screw should be retained in the accessory bag for use the next time the set is transported.

Seal
After removing the transport screws, cover the hole with the supplied seal.

Transport screw
Remove before using
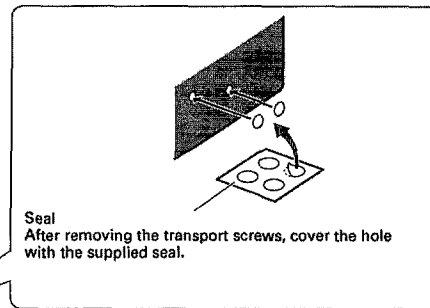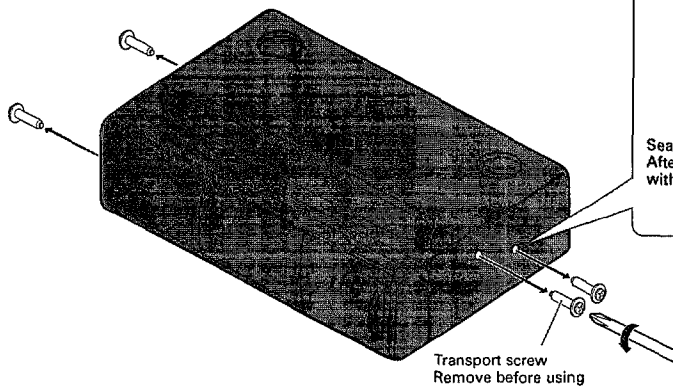
# 1. SAFETY INFORMATION

1. **Safety Precautions for those who Service this Unit.**
* **Follow the adjustment steps (see pages 28 through 36)in the service manual when servicing this unit. When checking or adjusting the emitting power of the laser diode exercise caution in order to get safe, reliable results.**

**Caution:**
   1. **During repair or tests, minimum distance of 13cm from the focus lens must be kept.**
   2. **During repair or tests, do not view laser beam for 10 seconds or longer.**

2. **A "CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT" label is affixed to the rear of the player.**

3. **The triangular label is attached to the mechanism unit frame.**

CLASS 1
LASER PRODUCT
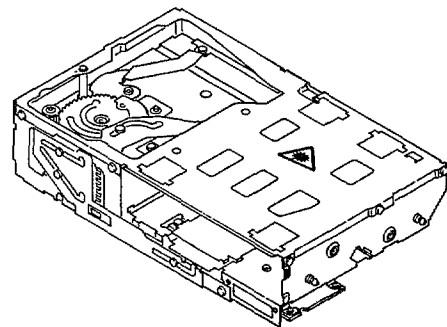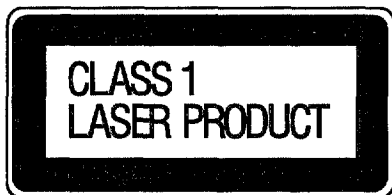
### 4. Specifications of Laser Diode

Specifications of laser radiation fields to which human access is possible during service.
Wavelength   =  785 nanometers
Radiant power =   69.7 microwatts(Through a circular aperture stop having a diameter of 80 millimeters)
             0.55 microwatts(Through a circular aperture stop having a diameter of 7 millimeters)

# 2. EXPLODED VIEWS AND PARTS LIST
## 2.1 PACKING
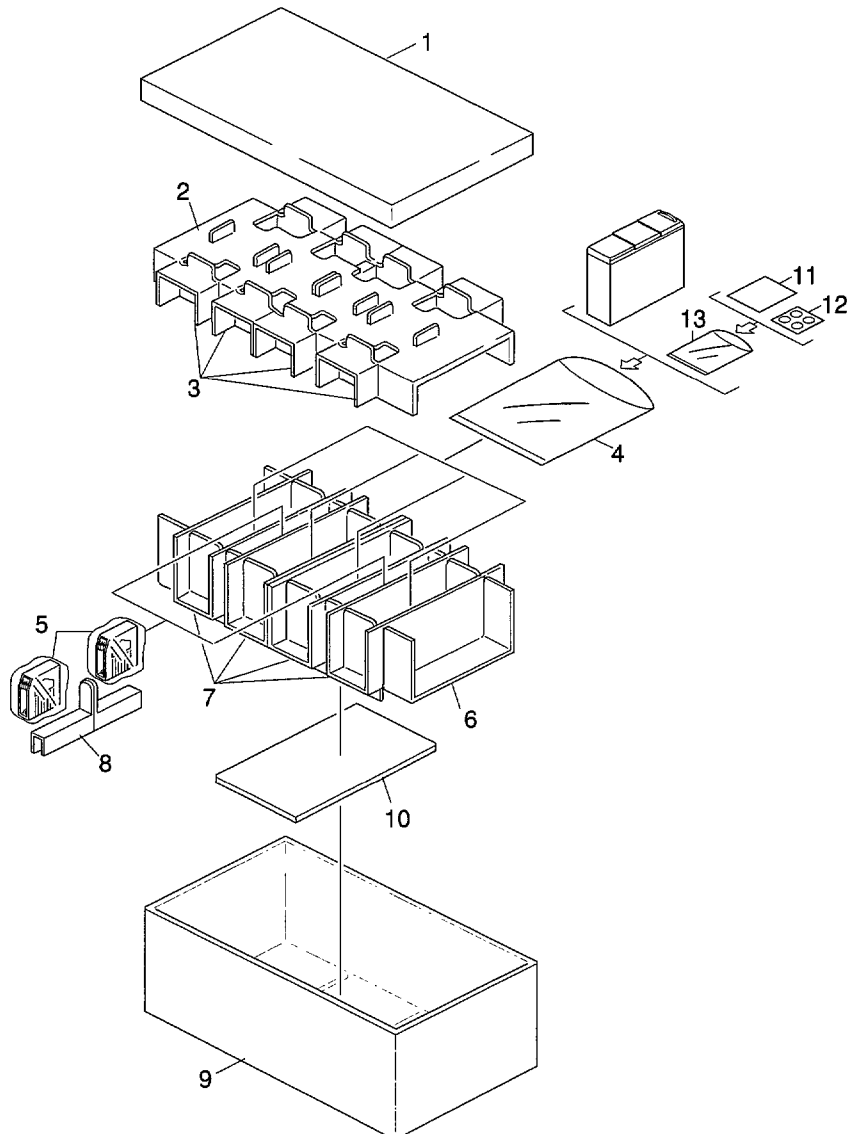


Fig.1

**NOTE:** Parts marked by " * "are generally unavailable because they are not in our Master Spare Parts List.

● **Parts List**

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
|------|-----|-------------|----------|
| | 1 | Cover | CHW1584 |
| * | 2 | Protector | CHP1894 |
| | 3 | Protector | CHP1864 |
| | 4 | Polyethylene Bag | CEG1042 |
| | 5 | Magazine Assy | CXB1091 |

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
|------|-----|-------------|----------|
| | 6 | Protector | CHP1861 |
| | 7 | Protector | CHP1862 |
| | 8 | Protector | CHP1863 |
| | 9 | Contain Box | CHL3100 |
| | 10 | Board | CHW1571 |
| * | 11 | Caution Card | CRP1090 |
| | 12 | Seal | CNM4918 |
| * | 13 | Polyethylene Bag | CEG1099 |

## 2.2 EXTERIOR

EJECT PCB

CONTROL PCB
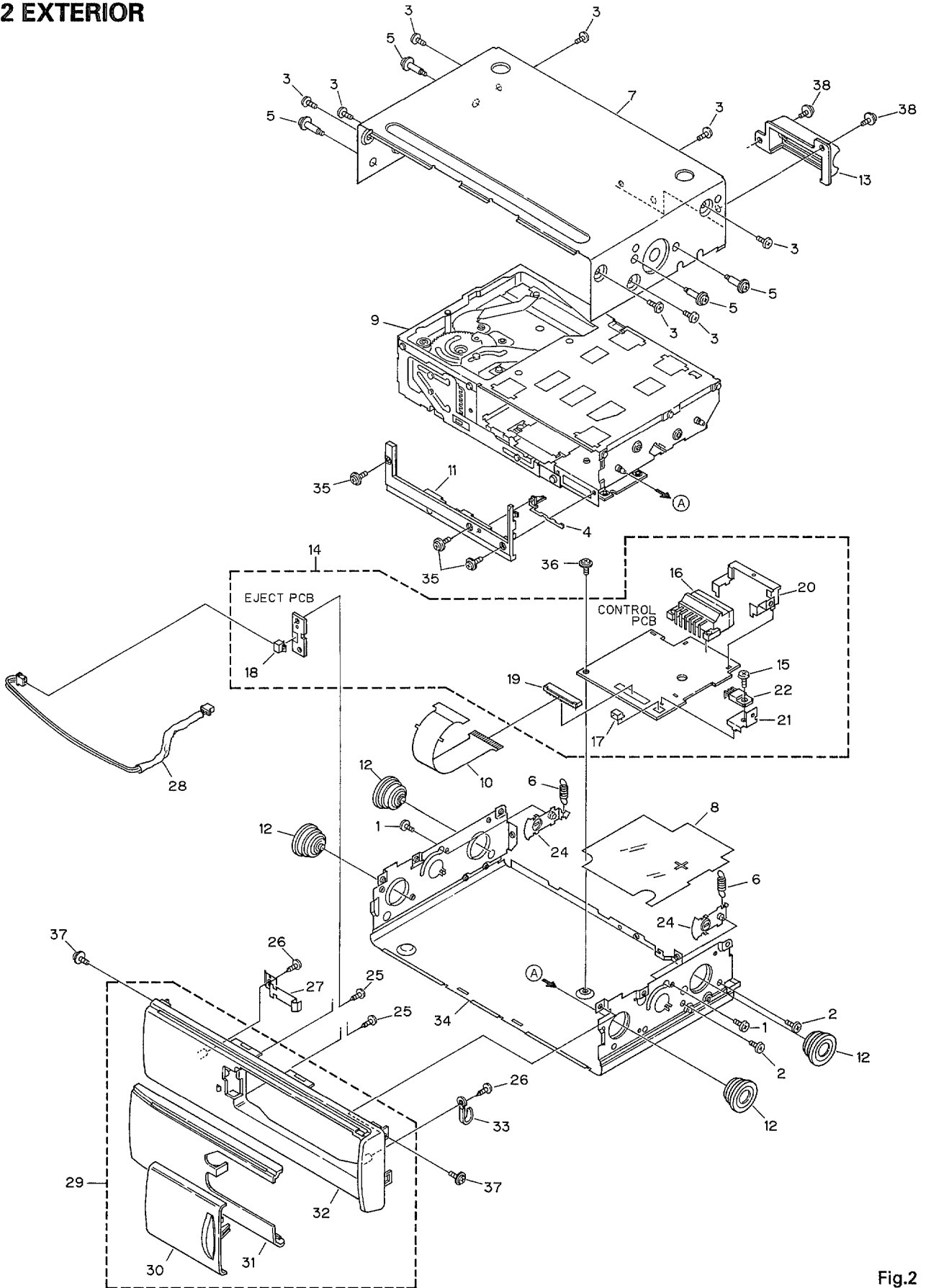
Fig.2

● **Parts List**

| Mark No. | Description | Part No. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Screw | BMZ20P040FMC |
| 2 | Screw | BMZ26P040FMC |
| 3 | Screw | BMZ30P040FZK |
| 4 | Button | CAC4786 |
| 5 | Screw | CBA1353 |
| 6 | Spring | CBH1874 |
| 7 | Upper Case | CNB2042 |
| 8 | Insulator | CNM4701 |
| 9 | CD Mechanism Module | CXK4450 |
| 10 | PCB | CNP4402 |
| 11 | Grille | CNS4055 |
| 12 | Damper | CNV4502 |
| 13 | Cover | CNV4512 |
| 14 | Extension Unit | CWX1983 |
| 15 | Screw | BMZ26P050FMC |
| 16 | Plug(CN1901) | CKM1233 |
| 17 | Plug(CN1902) | CKS1050 |
| 18 | Plug(CN1903) | CKS1050 |
| 19 | Connector(CN1701) | CKS2233 |
| 20 | Holder | CNC6393 |

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 21 | Holder | CNC6672 |
| | 22 | Transistor(Q1902) | 2SB1335A |
| | 23 | ••••• | |
| | 24 | Arm Unit | CXA8606 |
| | 25 | Screw | BPZ20P060FMC |
| | 26 | Screw | BPZ26P080FMC |
| | 27 | Spring | CBL1320 |
| | 28 | Cord Assy | CDE4925 |
| | 29 | Grille Unit | CXA8769 |
| * | 30 | Door | CAT1746 |
| | 31 | Door | CAT1792 |
| * | 32 | Grille | CNS4140 |
| | 33 | Clamper | HEF-102 |
| | 34 | Lower Case Unit | CXA8765 |
| | 35 | Screw | IMS20P035FZK |
| | 36 | Screw | IMS26P040FMC |
| | 37 | Screw | IMS30P040FMC |
| | 38 | Screw | IMS30P060FZK |

## 2.3 CD MECHANISM MODULE
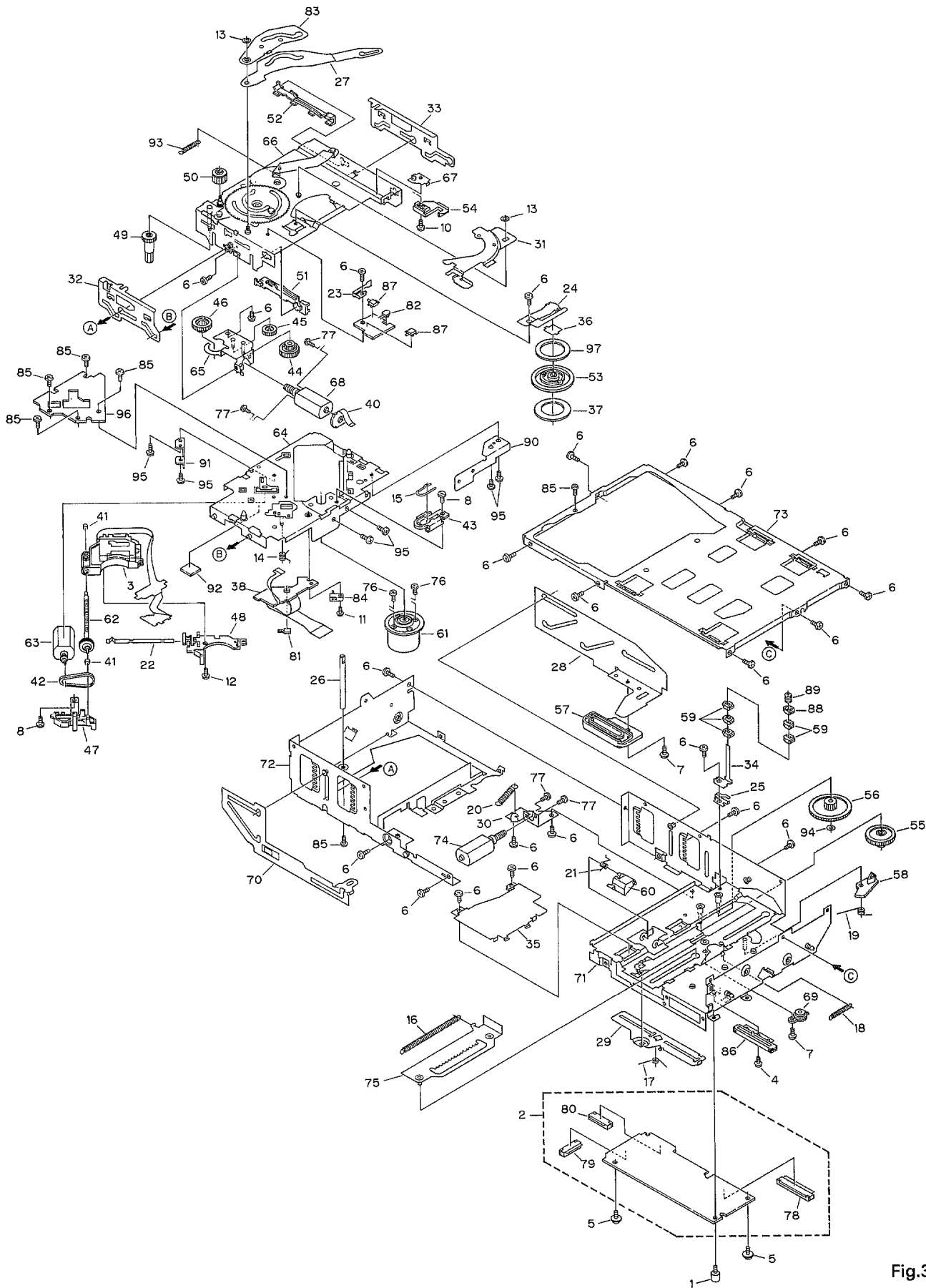


Fig.3

## ● Parts List

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | Screw | CBA1369 |
| | 2 | CD Core Unit | CWX2000 |
| | 3 | Pickup Unit(Service) | CXX1235 |
| | 4 | Screw | JFZ17P020FNI |
| | 5 | Screw | IMS26P040FMC |
| | 6 | Screw(M2×2.5) | CBA1037 |
| | 7 | Screw(M2×2.5) | CBA1077 |
| | 8 | Screw(M2×2.5) | CBA1085 |
| | 9 | ••••• | |
| | 10 | Screw(M2×4) | CBA1176 |
| | 11 | Screw(M2×6) | CBA1229 |
| | 12 | Screw(M2×4) | CBA1362 |
| | 13 | Washer | CBF1002 |
| | 14 | Spring | CBH1822 |
| | 15 | Spring | CBH1948 |
| | 16 | Spring | CBH1826 |
| | 17 | Spring | CBH1827 |
| | 18 | Spring | CBH1828 |
| | 19 | Spring | CBH1829 |
| | 20 | Spring | CBH1830 |
| | 21 | Spring | CBH1919 |
| | 22 | Spring | CBL1241 |
| | 23 | Spring | CBL1242 |
| | 24 | Spring | CBL1249 |
| | 25 | Spring | CBL1295 |
| | 26 | Shaft | CLA2803 |
| | 27 | Arm | CNC6181 |
| | 28 | Lever | CNC6191 |
| | 29 | Lever | CNC6194 |
| | 30 | Bracket | CNC6292 |
| | 31 | Lever | CNC6534 |
| | 32 | Lever | CNC6535 |
| | 33 | Lever | CNC6536 |
| | 34 | Holder | CNC6538 |
| | 35 | Cover | CNC6657 |
| | 36 | Spacer | CNM4879 |
| | 37 | Sheet | CNM5118 |
| | 38 | P.C.Board | CNP4205 |
| * | 39 | P.C.Board | CNP4537 |
| | 40 | P.C.Board | CNP4382 |
| | 41 | Bearing | CNR1423 |
| | 42 | Belt | CNT1053 |
| | 43 | Plate | CNV4761 |
| | 44 | Gear | CNV4403 |
| | 45 | Gear | CNV4404 |
| | 46 | Gear | CNV4406 |
| | 47 | Cover | CNV4411 |
| | 48 | Holder | CNV4412 |
| | 49 | Gear | CNV4416 |
| | 50 | Gear | CNV4417 |

| Mark | No. | Description | Part No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 51 | Rail(White) | CNV4419 |
| | 52 | Rail(Black) | CNV4420 |
| | 53 | Clamper | CNV4421 |
| | 54 | Lever | CNV4422 |
| | 55 | Gear | CNV4423 |
| | 56 | Gear | CNV4827 |
| | 57 | Rack | CNV4828 |
| | 58 | Arm | CNV4426 |
| | 59 | Guide | CNV4597 |
| | 60 | Arm | CNV4670 |
| | 61 | Motor Unit(C5)(M851)(Spindle) | CXA9371 |
| | 62 | Screw Unit | CXA9130 |
| | 63 | Motor Unit(C5)(M854)(Carriage) | CXA9131 |
| | 64 | Chassis Unit | CXB1245 |
| | 65 | Bracket Unit | CXA9134 |
| | 66 | Chassis Unit | CXA9137 |
| | 67 | Plate Unit | CXA9138 |
| | 68 | Motor Unit(C5)(M853)(Tray) | CXA9139 |
| | 69 | Damper Unit | CXA7714 |
| | 70 | Lever Unit | CXA9141 |
| | 71 | Magazine Holder Unit | CXA9143 |
| | 72 | Frame Unit | CXA9144 |
| | 73 | Frame Unit | CXB1108 |
| | 74 | Motor Unit(C5)(M852)(ELV) | CXA9146 |
| | 75 | Lever Unit | CXA9147 |
| | 76 | Screw | JFZ17P020FNI |
| | 77 | Screw | JFZ20P025FNI |
| | 78 | Connector(CN701) | CKS1968 |
| | 79 | Connector(CN801) | CKS3484 |
| | 80 | Connector(CN101) | CKS3486 |
| | 81 | Photo-Transistor(Q851) | PT4800 |
| | 82 | LED(D851) | CN504-2 |
| | 83 | Arm | CNC6799 |
| | 84 | Switch(S853) | CSN1012 |
| | 85 | Screw(M2×2.5) | CBA1041 |
| | 86 | Volume(VR801) | CCW1021 |
| | 87 | Switch(S851,852) | CSN1033 |
| | 88 | Guide | CNV4722 |
| | 89 | Spring | CBH1033 |
| | 90 | Holder | CNC6819 |
| | 91 | Holder | CNC6827 |
| * | 92 | Sheet | CNM5020 |
| | 93 | Spring | CBH1931 |
| | 94 | Washer | CBF1038 |
| | 95 | Screw(M2×2) | CBA1250 |
| | 96 | Panel | CNC7076 |
| | 97 | Plate | CNC6847 |

## 2.4 MAGAZINE ASSY



Fig.4

● **Parts List**
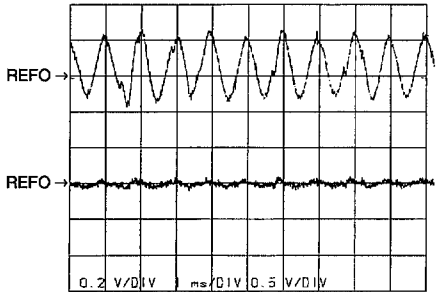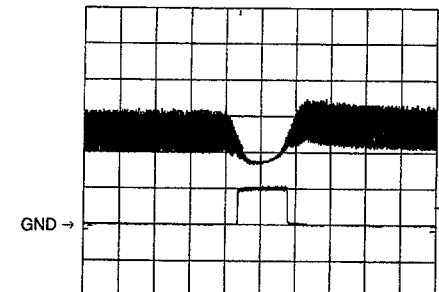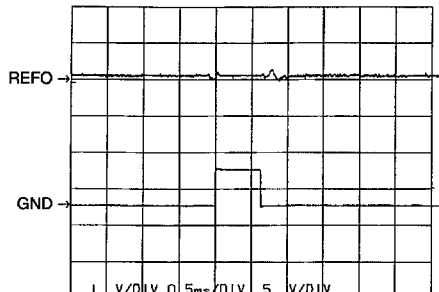
| Mark No. | Description | Part No. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Magazine Assy | CXB1091 |
| 2 | ••••• | |
| 3 | Tray | CNV4381 |

Note:1. The encircled numbers denote measuring pointes in the circuit diagram.
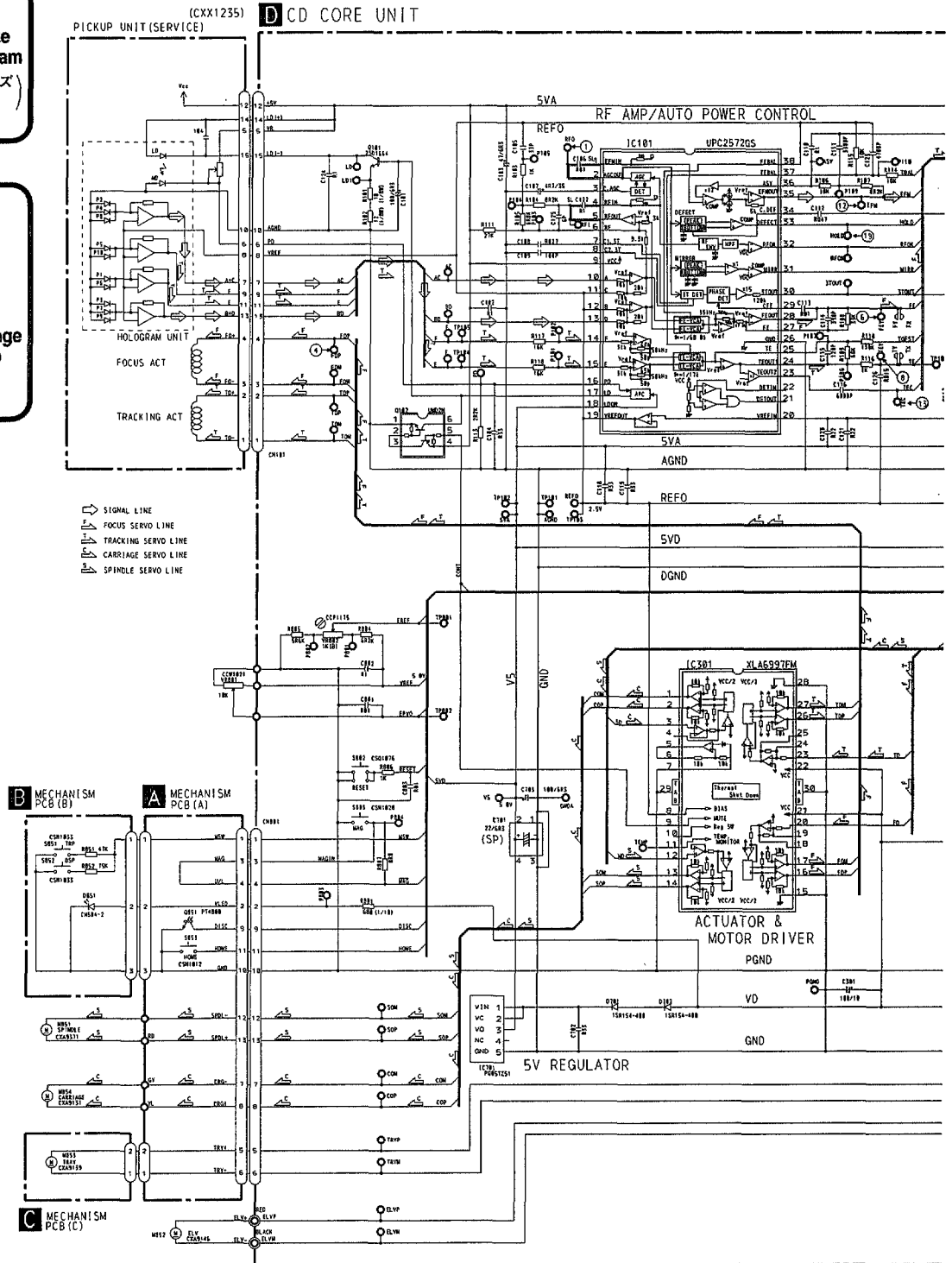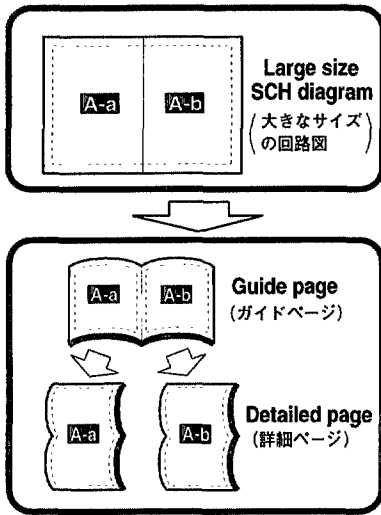2. Reference voltage
REFO:2.5V

● **Waveforms**

| ① RFO  0.5V/div.  0.5μs/div.  Normal mode: play | ① CH1: RFO  1V/div.  0.5ms/div.<br>② CH2: MIRR  5V/div.<br>Test mode: Tracking open | ① CH1: RFO  1V/div.  0.5ms/div.<br>② CH2: MIRR  5V/div.<br>Normal mode: The defect part passes<br>800μm |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| ③ CH1: FD  0.5V/div.  0.2s/div.<br>④ CH2: FOP  2V/div.<br>Test mode: No disc, Focus close | ③ CH1: FD  0.5V/div.  0.2s/div.<br>⑤ CH2: FOK  2V/div.<br>Normal mode: Focus close | ⑥ CH1: FEY  0.5V/div.  1ms/div.<br>⑦ CH2: XSI  2V/div.<br>Normal mode: Focus close |
|  |  |  |
| ⑧ CH1: TEY  0.5V/div.  0.5ms/div.<br>⑨ CH2: TD  0.5V/div.<br>Test mode: 32 tracks jump (FWD) | ⑧ CH1: TEY  0.5V/div.  0.5ms/div.<br>⑨ CH2: TD  0.5V/div.<br>Test mode: Single jump (FWD) | ⑧ CH1: TEY  0.5V/div.  5ms/div.<br>⑨ CH2: TD  0.5V/div.<br>Test mode: 100 tracks jump (FWD) |
|  |  |  |
| ⑥ CH1: FEY  0.1V/div.  20ms/div.<br>③ CH2: FD  0.2V/div.<br>Normal mode: Play | ③ CH1: FD  0.5V/div.  0.5s/div.<br>⑩ CH2: MDYA  1V/div.<br>Normal mode: Focus close (12cm) | ③ CH1: FD  0.5V/div.  0.5s/div.<br>⑩ CH2: MDYA  1V/div.<br>Normal mode: Focus close (8cm) |
|  |  |  |

⑧ CH1: TEY　0.2V/div.
⑨ CH2: TD　0.2V/div.　20ms/div.
Normal mode: play

⑧ CH1: TEY　0.5V/div.
⑪ CH2: SD　0.5V/div.　5ms/div.

⑩ MDYA　0.5V/div.　0.1s/div.
Normal mode: Play (12cm)

⑩ MDYA　0.5V/div.　10ms/div.
Long Search (12cm)

⑫ EFM　1V/div.　5μs/div.
Play

⑧ CH1: TEY　1V/div.
⑬ CH2: TEC　1V/div.　2ms/div.
Test mode: Focus close
　　　　　Tracking open

⑧ CH1: TEY　0.5V/div.
⑥ CH2: FEY　0.5V/div.　0.2s/div.
Normal mode: AGC after focus close

⑭ SCKO　2V/div.　1μs/div.
Play

⑮ Dout　2V/div.　10μs/div.
Play

⑯ LRCK　2V/div.　20μs/div.

⑱ CH1: R OUT　1V/div.
⑰ CH2: L OUT　1V/div.　0.2ms/div.
Normal mode: Play (1kHz 0dB)

⑥ CH1: FEY　0.2V/div.
③ CH2: FD　0.5V/div.　1ms/div.
Normal mode: During AGC

⑧ CH1: TEY  0.2V/div.
⑨ CH2: TD  0.5V/div.    1ms/div.
Normal mode: During AGC



REFO →

REFO →

0.2 V/DIV  1 ms/DIV 0.5 V/DIV

① CH1: RFO    1V/div.
⑲ CH2: HOLD   5V/div.    0.5ms/div.
Normal mode: The defect part passes
800μm



GND →

③ CH1: FD    1V/div.
⑲ CH2: HOLD   5V/div.    0.5ms/div.
Normal mode: The defect part passes
800μm



REFO →

GND →

I  V/DIV 0.5ms/DIV  5  V/DIV

# CDX-M2516ZSA

## 3. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

### 3.1 CD MECHANISM MODULE

**D-a**

**A** **B** **C** **D**
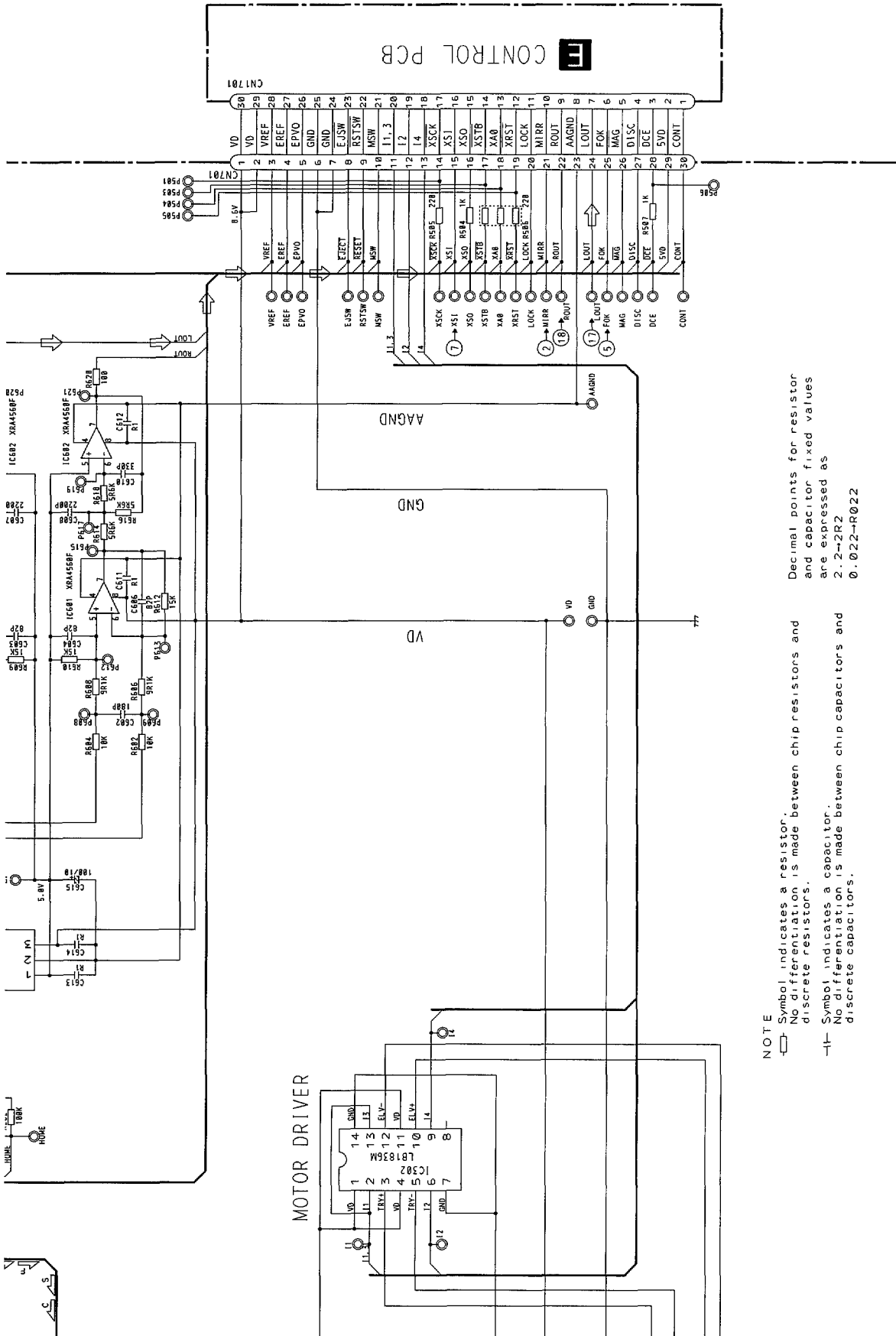
D-b



NOTE.
⊏▷ Symbol indicates a resistor.
No differentiation is made between chip resistors and discrete resistors.

−I I− Symbol indicates a capacitor.
No differentiation is made between chip capacitors and discrete capacitors.

Decimal points for resistor and capacitor fixed values are expressed as
2.2→2R2
0.022→R022

Fig.5

D

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# CDX-M2516ZSA



Schematic diagram — CD CORE UNIT, RF AMP/AUTO POWER CONTROL (IC101 UPC2572GS), PICKUP UNIT (SERVICE) (CXX1235), HOLOGRAM UNIT, FOCUS ACT., TRACKING ACT.

⇧ SIGNAL LINE
↯ FOCUS SERVO LINE
↯ TRACKING SERVO LINE
↯ CARRIAGE SERVO LINE
↯ SPINDLE SERVO LINE

Fig.6

Fig.7

# CDX-M2516ZSA

## 3.2 EXTENSION UNIT

UNBALANCE-BALANCE CONVERTOR

IC1702
GGC1191
(UPD72005GC(A))
CAN BUS
CONTROLLER

IC1601
XLA4560F

MUTE

MUTE SWITCH

IC1704
PCA82C250T

IC1703
S-29220A

EEPROM

CAN 5V SWITCH

CAN BUS
DRIVER

NOTE :

Symbol indicates a resistor.
No differentiation is made between chip resistors and
discrete resistors.

Symbol indicates a capacitor.
No differentiation is made between chip capacitors and
discrete capacitors.

The △ mark found on some component parts indicates
the importance of the safety factor of the part.
Therefore, when replacing, be sure to use parts of
identical designation.

Decimal points for resistor
and capacitor fixed values
are expressed as.
2.2→2R2
0.022→R022

Fig.8

E

# 4. PCB CONNECTION DIAGRAM

## 4.1 EXTENSION UNIT

SIDE A

**E** CONTROL PCB

IC, Q

IC1704
Q1603
Q1602 Q1604 Q1601

IC1702

Q1901 IC1601
Q1702
Q1605

Q1703

IC1901 Q1607
IC1701 Q1907
Q1606 Q1902

Q1908 Q1608 Q1903

Q1701

IC1703

CN1902

**D** CN701

**F** CN1903
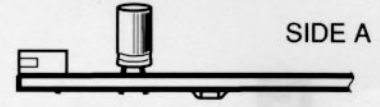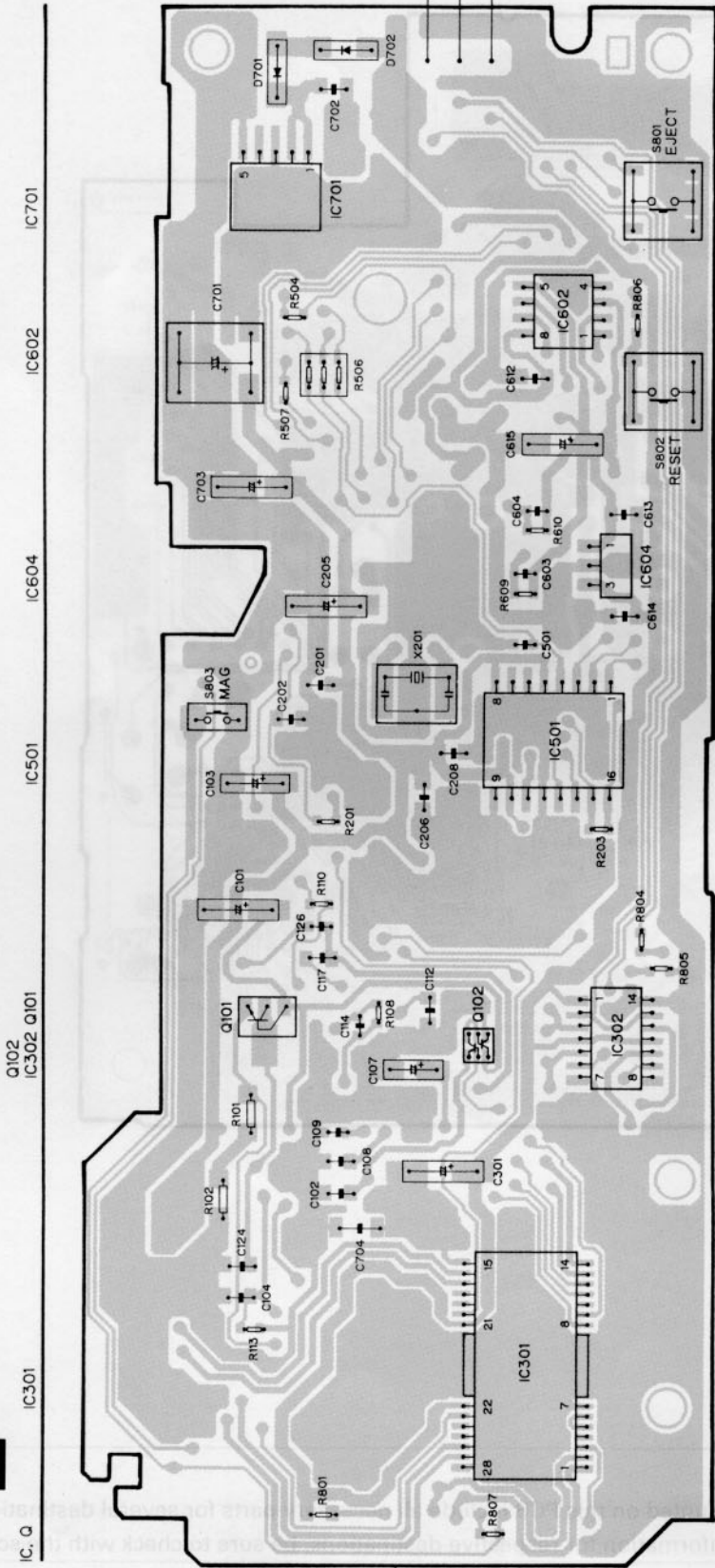
**F** EJECT PCB

S1901
EJCT

**E** CN1902

CN1903

NOTE:

The parts mounted on this PCB include all necessary parts for several destinations.

For further information for respective destinations, be sure to check with the schematic diagram.
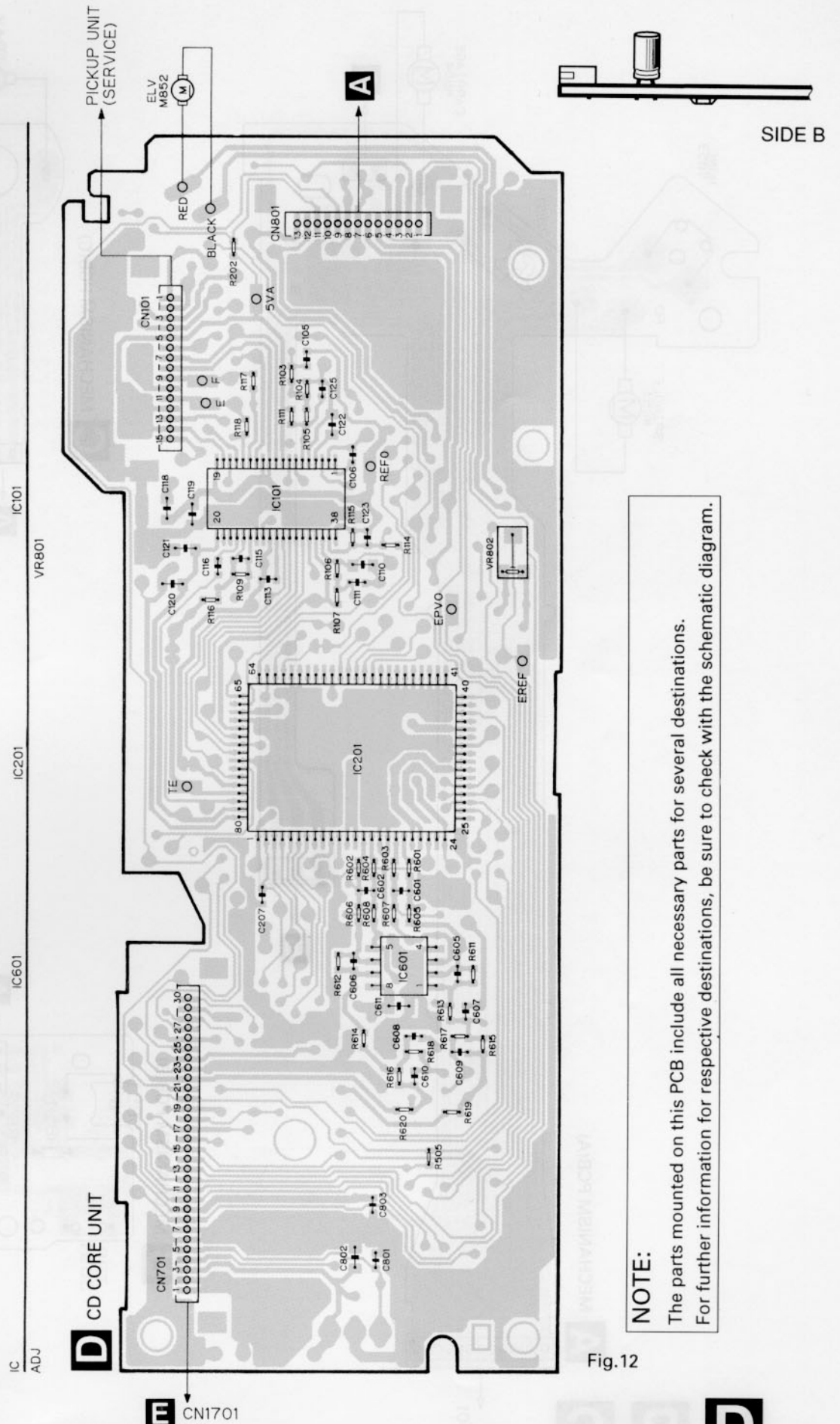
20  **E**  **F**

Fig.9

**E** CONTROL PCB

SIDE B

**F** EJECT PCB

NOTE:

The parts mounted on this PCB include all necessary parts for several destinations.

For further information for respective destinations, be sure to check with the schematic diagram.

Fig.10

**E F**

# CDX-M2516ZSA
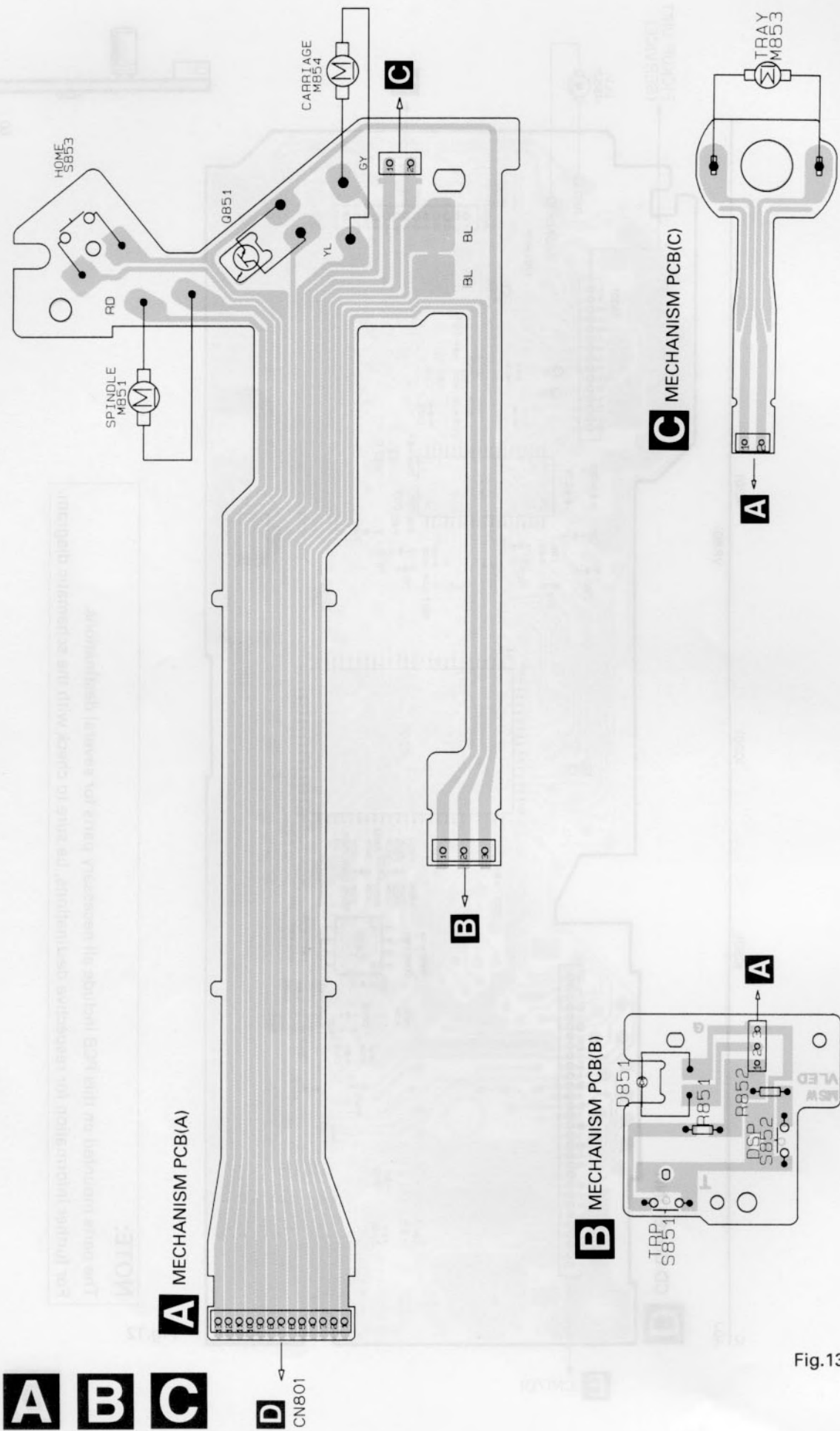
## 4.2 CD MECHANISM MODULE



SIDE A

NOTE:
The parts mounted on this PCB include all necessary parts for several destinations.
For further information for respective destinations, be sure to check with the schematic diagram.

CD CORE UNIT

Fig.11

SIDE B

PICKUP UNIT (SERVICE)

ELV M852

RED
BLACK

A

CN801

5VA

R202

CN101

F
E

R117
R118
R111
R105

R103
R104
C105
C125
C122

REF0

C118
C119

IC101

C106
R115
C123

C121
C116
C115
R109
R113
C120
R116

R106
R110
R114

C111
R107
EPVO

VR802

EREF

TE

IC201

R602
R604
R603
R606
C602
R601
R608
R607
R605
C601

C207

5
C605
R611
R612
C606
IC601
4
R614
C607
R613
C611
8
1
C608
R618
R617
R615
R616
C610
C609
R620
R619
R505

CD CORE UNIT

CN701

C803
C802
C801

**NOTE:**

The parts mounted on this PCB include all necessary parts for several destinations.

For further information for respective destinations, be sure to check with the schematic diagram.

Fig.12

E  CN1701

D

23

# CDX-M2516ZSA



HOME S853

Q851

CARRIAGE M854

GY

YL

RD

SPINDLE M851

BL BL

BL BL

**C**

**A** MECHANISM PCB(A)

**B**

**D** CN801

TRAY M853

**C** MECHANISM PCB(C)

**A**

**A**

**B** MECHANISM PCB(B)

Q851

R851

R852

DSP S852

TRP S851

MSW VLED

Fig.13

**A** **B** **C**

# 5. ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

**NOTE:**

● Parts whose parts numbers are omitted are subject to being not supplied.

● The part numbers shown below indicate chip components.

Chip Resistor

RS1/○S○○○J,RS1/○○S○○○J

Chip Capacitor (except for CQS.....)

CKS....., CCS....., CSZS.....

| =====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name===== | | Part No. | | =====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name===== | | Part No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **D** | Unit Number : CWX2000 | | | R | 607 | RS1/16S912J |
| | Unit Name : CD Core Unit | | | R | 608 | RS1/16S912J |
| | | | | R | 609 | RS1/16S153J |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | R | 610 | RS1/16S153J |
| | | | | R | 611 | RS1/16S153J |
| IC | 101 | UPC2572GS | | | | |
| IC | 201 | UPD63702GF | | R | 612 | RS1/16S153J |
| IC | 301 | XLA6997FM | | R | 613 | RS1/16S562J |
| IC | 302 | LB1836M | | R | 614 | RS1/16S562J |
| IC | 601 | XLA4560F | | R | 615 | RS1/16S562J |
| | | | | R | 616 | RS1/16S562J |
| IC | 602 | XLA4560F | | | | |
| IC | 604 | TA78L05F | | R | 617 | RS1/16S562J |
| IC | 701 | PQ05TZ51 | | R | 618 | RS1/16S562J |
| Q | 101 | 2SD1664 | | R | 619 | RS1/16S101J |
| Q | 102 | UMD2N | | R | 620 | RS1/16S101J |
| | | | | R | 801 | RS1/10S681J |
| D | 701 | 1SR154-400 | | | | |
| D | 702 | 1SR154-400 | | R | 804 | RS1/16S622J |
| X | 201 | Ceramic Resonator 16.93MHz | CSS1363 | R | 805 | RS1/16S562J |
| S | 802 | Switch(RESET) | CSG1076 | R | 806 | RS1/16S102J |
| S | 803 | Switch(MAG) | CSN1028 | R | 807 | RS1/16S0R0J |
| | | | | | | |
| VR | 802 | Semi-fixed 1kΩ(B) | CCP1175 | CAPACITORS | | |
| | | | | | | |
| RESISTORS | | | | C | 101 | CEV101M6R3 |
| | | | | C | 102 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| R | 101 | RS1/8S100J | | C | 103 | CEV470M6R3 |
| R | 102 | RS1/8S120J | | C | 104 | CKSQYB334K16 |
| R | 103 | RS1/16S102J | | C | 105 | CCSRCH330J50 |
| R | 104 | RS1/16S822J | | | | |
| R | 105 | RS1/16S682J | | C | 106 | CKSRYB103K25 |
| | | | | C | 107 | CEV4R7M35 |
| R | 106 | RS1/16S183J | | C | 108 | CKSQYB273K25 |
| R | 107 | RS1/16S822J | | C | 109 | CCSRCH101J50 |
| R | 108 | RS1/16S333J | | C | 110 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| R | 109 | RS1/16S683J | | | | |
| R | 110 | RS1/16S134J | | C | 111 | CKSRYB332K50 |
| | | | | C | 112 | CKSQYB473K25 |
| R | 111 | RS1/16S273J | | C | 113 | CKSRYB103K25 |
| R | 113 | RS1/16S222J | | C | 114 | CKSRYB391K50 |
| R | 114 | RS1/16S103J | | C | 115 | CCSRCH121J50 |
| R | 115 | RS1/16S103J | | | | |
| R | 116 | RS1/16S102J | | C | 116 | CKSRYB682K50 |
| | | | | C | 117 | CKSQYB333K25 |
| R | 117 | RS1/16S163J | | C | 118 | CKSQYB334K16 |
| R | 118 | RS1/16S163J | | C | 119 | CKSQYB334K16 |
| R | 201 | RS1/16S104J | | C | 120 | CKSQYB224K16 |
| R | 202 | RS1/16S104J | | | | |
| R | 203 | RS1/16S0R0J | | C | 121 | CKSQYB224K16 |
| | | | | C | 122 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| R | 504 | RS1/16S102J | | C | 123 | CKSRYB472K50 |
| R | 505 | RS1/16S221J | | C | 124 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| R | 506 | RA3C221J | | C | 125 | CCSRCH060D50 |
| R | 507 | RS1/16S102J | | | | |
| R | 601 | RS1/16S103J | | C | 126 | CKSRYB153K25 |
| | | | | C | 201 | CKSQYB334K16 |
| R | 602 | RS1/16S103J | | C | 202 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| R | 603 | RS1/16S103J | | C | 205 | CEV101M6R3 |
| R | 604 | RS1/16S103J | | C | 206 | CKSQYB224K16 |
| R | 605 | RS1/16S912J | | | | |
| R | 606 | RS1/16S912J | | | | |

| =====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name===== | | Part No. |
|---|---|---|
| C | 207 | CKSRYB102K50 |
| C | 208 | CKSQYB224K16 |
| C | 301 | CEV101M10 |
| C | 601 | CCSRCH181J50 |
| C | 602 | CCSRCH181J50 |
| C | 603 | CCSRCH820J50 |
| C | 604 | CCSRCH820J50 |
| C | 605 | CCSRCH820J50 |
| C | 606 | CCSRCH820J50 |
| C | 607 | CKSRYB222K50 |
| C | 608 | CKSRYB222K50 |
| C | 609 | CCSRCH331J50 |
| C | 610 | CCSRCH331J50 |
| C | 611 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| C | 612 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| C | 613 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| C | 614 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| C | 615 | CEV101M10 |
| C | 701 22μF/6.3V | CCH1233 |
| C | 702 | CKSQYB334K16 |
| C | 703 | CEV101M6R3 |
| C | 801 | CKSRYB103K25 |
| C | 802 | CKSQYB104K16 |
| C | 803 | CKSRYB103K25 |

```
┌─────────────────────┐
│ Extension Unit      │
│ Consists of         │
│   Control PCB       │
│   Eject PCB         │
└─────────────────────┘
```

**E** **F** Unit Number : CWX1983
Unit Name : Extension Unit

## MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IC | 1601 | | XLA4560F |
| IC | 1701 | | PD5376A |
| IC | 1702 | (UPD72005GC(A)) | GGC1191 |
| IC | 1703 | | S-29220A |
| IC | 1704 | | PCA82C250T |
| IC | 1901 | | PAJ002A |
| Q | 1601 | | DTC323TK |
| Q | 1602 | | DTC323TK |
| Q | 1603 | | DTC323TK |
| Q | 1604 | | DTC323TK |
| Q | 1605 | | 2SA1163 |
| Q | 1606 | | 2SC4116 |
| Q | 1607 | | 2SC2712 |
| Q | 1608 | | DTA124EK |
| Q | 1701 | | DTA124EK |
| Q | 1702 | | 2SB1132 |
| Q | 1703 | | DTC124EK |
| Q | 1901 | | 2SB1184F5 |
| Q | 1902 | | 2SB1335A |
| Q | 1903 | | DTA124EK |
| Q | 1907 | | FMW1 |
| Q | 1908 | | 2SA1162 |
| D | 1601 | | 1SS352 |
| D | 1602 | | 1SS352 |
| D | 1603 | | 1SS352 |
| D | 1604 | | 1SS352 |
| D | 1701 | | RD4R7JS(B3) |
| D | 1702 | | RD4R7JS(B3) |
| D | 1703 | | RD16JS(B3) |
| D | 1704 | | RD16JS(B3) |
| D | 1901 | | ERC05-10B |
| D | 1902 | | ERA15-02 |
| D | 1903 | | 1SS352 |
| D | 1904 | | 1SS133 |
| L | 1701 | Ferri-Inductor | LAU4R7K |

| =====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name===== | | Part No. |
|---|---|---|
| L | 1702 Choke Coil | CTH1180 |
| L | 1703 Ferri-Inductor | LAU220K |
| L | 1901 Choke Coil 1.4mH | CTH1129 |
| L | 1902 Inductor | LAU100K |
| TH | 1701 Thermistor | CCX1015 |
| X | 1701 Resonator 6.29MHz | CSS1307 |
| X | 1702 Resonator 2.00MHz | CSS1393 |
| S | 1901 Switch(EJECT) | CSN1038 |

## RESISTORS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R | 1601 | RS1/10S103J |
| R | 1602 | RS1/10S103J |
| R | 1603 | RS1/10S103J |
| R | 1604 | RS1/10S103J |
| R | 1605 | RS1/10S222J |
| R | 1606 | RS1/10S473J |
| R | 1607 | RS1/10S222J |
| R | 1608 | RS1/10S473J |
| R | 1609 | RS1/10S112J |
| R | 1610 | RS1/10S112J |
| R | 1611 | RS1/10S122J |
| R | 1612 | RS1/10S122J |
| R | 1613 | RS1/10S162J |
| R | 1614 | RS1/10S162J |
| R | 1615 | RS1/10S162J |
| R | 1616 | RS1/10S162J |
| R | 1617 | RS1/10S472J |
| R | 1618 | RS1/10S472J |
| R | 1619 | RS1/10S223J |
| R | 1620 | RS1/10S473J |
| R | 1621 | RS1/10S472J |
| R | 1701 | RS1/10S222J |
| R | 1702 | RS1/10S222J |
| R | 1703 | RS1/10S102J |
| R | 1704 | RS1/10S222J |
| R | 1706 | RS1/10S101J |
| R | 1707 | RS1/10S102J |
| R | 1708 | RS1/10S104J |
| R | 1709 | RS1/10S513J |
| R | 1710 | RS1/10S103J |
| R | 1711 | RS1/10S473J |
| R | 1712 | RS1/10S823J |
| R | 1713 | RS1/10S163J |
| R | 1714 | RS1/10S103J |
| R | 1715 | RS1/10S433J |
| R | 1716 | RS1/10S473J |
| R | 1717 | RA3C222J |
| R | 1718 | RS1/10S473J |
| R | 1719 | RS1/16S223J |
| R | 1720 | RS1/10S473J |
| R | 1721 | RA3C473J |
| R | 1722 | RA4C473J |
| R | 1723 | RA4C473J |
| R | 1724 | RA4C473J |
| R | 1725 | RS1/10S204J |
| R | 1726 | RA4C102J |
| R | 1727 | RS1/16S102J |
| R | 1732 | RS1/10S472J |
| R | 1733 | RS1/10S152J |
| R | 1745 | RS1/10S472J |
| R | 1901 | RS1/10S204J |
| R | 1902 | RS1/10S104J |
| R | 1903 | RS1/10S104J |
| R | 1906 | RS1/8S1R0J |
| R | 1907 | RS1/10S104J |

| =====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name===== | | Part No. |
|---|---|---|
| R | 1908 | RS1/10S102J |
| R | 1909 | RA3C473J |
| R | 1913 | RS1/10S473J |
| R | 1914 | RS1/10S101J |
| R | 1915 | RS1/10S223J |
| | | |
| R | 1916 | RD1/4PU221J |
| R | 1917 | RS1/10S471J |
| R | 1918 | RS1/10S681J |
| R | 1924 | RS1/10S223J |
| R | 1925 | RS1/10S273J |
| | | |
| R | 1926 | RS1/10S683J |
| R | 1927 | RS1/10S104J |
| R | 1932 | RS1/10S223J |

## CAPACITORS

| | | Part No. |
|---|---|---|
| C | 1601 | CCSQCH101J50 |
| C | 1602 | CCSQCH101J50 |
| C | 1603 | CKSQYB103K25 |
| C | 1604 | CKSQYB103K25 |
| C | 1605 | CEA330M10LL |
| | | |
| C | 1606 | CEA330M10LL |
| C | 1607 | CEA330M10LL |
| C | 1608 | CEA330M10LL |
| C | 1609 | CEA220M10LL |
| C | 1610 | CEA220M10LL |
| | | |
| C | 1611 | CEA220M10NPLL |
| C | 1612 | CEA220M10NPLL |
| C | 1613 | CKSQYB471K50 |
| C | 1614 | CKSQYB471K50 |
| C | 1615 | CKSQYB471K50 |
| | | |
| C | 1616 | CKSQYB471K50 |
| C | 1617 | CEA220M10LL |
| C | 1618 | CKSQYB102K50 |
| C | 1701 | CKSQYB224K16 |
| C | 1702 | CKSQYB473K50 |
| | | |
| C | 1703 | CKSQYB473K50 |
| C | 1704 | CCSQCH220J50 |
| C | 1705 | CCSQCH220J50 |
| C | 1706 | CCSQCH101J50 |
| C | 1707 | CCSQCH101J50 |
| | | |
| C | 1708 | CKSQYB102K50 |
| C | 1709 | CKSQYB102K50 |
| C | 1710 | CKSQYB102K50 |
| C | 1711 | CKSQYB223K50 |
| C | 1901 | 470µF/16V | CCH1080 |
| | | |
| C | 1902 | CKSQYB222K50 |
| C | 1903 | 470µF/16V | CCH1080 |
| C | 1904 | CKSQYB222K50 |
| C | 1905 | CKSQYB222K50 |
| C | 1906 | CKSQYB103K25 |
| | | |
| C | 1907 | CKSQYB103K25 |
| C | 1908 | CSZA220M10 |
| C | 1909 | CKSQYB473K50 |
| C | 1910 | CEA101M10LL |
| C | 1911 | CKSQYB103K25 |
| | | |
| C | 1914 | CKSQYB223K25 |
| C | 1915 | CEA221M6R3LL |
| C | 1916 | CKSQYB223K25 |
| C | 1919 | CEA221M6R3LL |
| C | 1920 | CKSQYB103K50 |
| | | |
| C | 1921 | CCSCH472J50 |

| =====Circuit Symbol & No. Part Name===== | | Part No. |
|---|---|---|

**A** Unit Number :
Unit Name : Mechanism PCB (A)

| Q | 851 | Photo Transistor | PT4800 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S | 853 | Switch (HOME) | CSN1012 |

**B** Unit Number :
Unit Name : Mechanism PCB (B)

| D | 851 | | CN504-2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S | 851 | Switch (TRP) | CSN1033 |
| S | 852 | Switch (DSP) | CSN1033 |
| R | 851 | | RS1/8S473J |
| R | 852 | | RS1/8S753J |

**C** Unit Number :
Unit Name : Mechanism PCB (C)

| M | 853 | Motor Unit (TRAY) | CXA9139 |
|---|---|---|---|

Miscellaneous Parts List

| M | 851 | Motor Unit (SPINDLE) | CXA9371 |
|---|---|---|---|
| M | 852 | Motor Unit (ELV) | CXA9146 |
| M | 854 | Motor Unit (CARRIAGE) | CXA9131 |
| VR | 801 | Volume 10kΩ | CCW1021 |
| | | Pickup Unit (Service) | CXX1235 |

# 6. ADJUSTMENT
## 6.1 CD ADJUSTMENT

1)Precautions
· This unit uses a single power supply (+5V) for the regulator. The signal reference potential, therefore, is connected to REFO(approx. 2.5V) instead of GND.
If REFO and GND are connected to each other by mistake during adjustments,not only will it be impossible to measure the potential correctly,but the servo will malfunction and a severe shock will be applied to the pick-up. To avoid this,take special note of the following.
Do not connect the negative probe of the measuring equipment to REFO and GND together. It is especially important not to connect the channel 1 negative probe of the oscilloscope to REFO with the channel 2 negative probe connected to GND.
Since the frame of the measuring instrument is usually at the same potential as the negative probe,change the frame of the measuring instrument to floating status.
If by accident REFO comes in contact with GND,immediately switch the regulator or power OFF.

· Always make sure the regulator is OFF when connecting and disconnecting the various filters and wiring required for measurements.

· Before proceeding to further adjustments and measurements after switching regulator ON,let the player run for about one minute to allow the circuits to stabilize.

· Since the protective systems in the unit's software are rendered inoperative in test mode,be very careful to avoid mechanical and /or electrical shocks to the system when making adjustment.

· This unit is adjusted in a combination with the CD control unit (FX-M2016ZSA, FX-M2116ZSA or FX-2316ZSA). Each regulator key should be operated at the unit.
With the FX-M2016ZSA, FX-M2116ZSA or FX-2316ZSA taken up for reference, a description will be given below concerning how to enter into the test mode, including key operations. The key in the adjustment text is also one of the FX-M2016ZSA, FX-M2116ZSA or FX-2316ZSA keys.

· How to enter into the test mode
Switch +30(BACK UP) ON while pressing the **VOL** and **CD** keys together.

· Resetting the test mode
Switch +30(BACK UP) OFF.

· Disc detection during loading and eject operations is performed by means of a photo transistor in this unit.Consequently,if the inside of the unit is exposed to a strong light source when the outer casing is removed for repairs or adjustment,the following malfunctions may occur.
*During PLAY, even if the eject button is pressed,the disc will not be ejected and the unit will remain in the PLAY mode.
*The unit will not load a disc.
When the unit malfunctions this way,either re-position the light source,move the unit or cover the photo transistor.

· When loading and unloading discs during adjustment procedures,always wait for the disc to be properly clamped or ejected before pressing another key. Otherwise, there is a risk of the actuator being destroyed.

· Turn power off when pressing the button **UP** or the button **DOWN** key for focus search in the test mode. (Or else lens may stick and the actuator may be damaged.)

· SINGLE/4TRK/10TRK/32TRK will continue to operate even after the key is released.Tracking is closed the moment C-MOVE is released.

· JUMP MODE resets to SINGLE as soon as power is switched OFF.

## 6.2 CHECKING THE GRATING

● **Checking the Grating After Changing the PU Unit**

---

·**Note :**
Unlike previous CD mechanism modules the grating angle of the pickup unit cannot be adjusted after the pickup unit is changed. The pickup unit in the CD mechanism module is adjusted on the production line to match the CD mechanism module and is thus the best adjusted pickup unit for the CD mechanism module. Changing the pickup unit is thus best considered as a last resort. However, if the pickup unit must be changed, the grating should be checked using the procedure below.

---

·**Purpose :**
To check that the grating is within an acceptable range.

---

·**Symptoms of Mal-adjustment :**
If the grating is off by a large amount symptoms such as being unable to close tracking, being unable to perform track search operations, or track searching taking a long time, may appear.

---

·**Method :**

| | |
|---|---|
| ·Measuring Equipment | ·Oscilloscope, Two L.P.F. |
| ·Measuring Points | ·E, F, REFOUT |
| ·Disc | ·ABEX TCD-784 |
| ·Mode | ·TEST MODE |

---

CD CORE UNIT



---
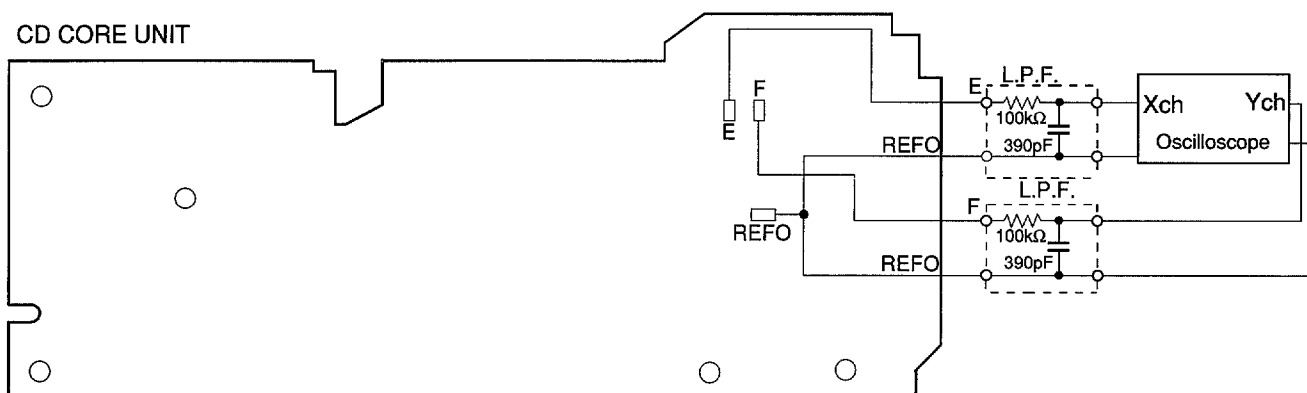
·**Checking Procedure**
1. In test mode, load the disc and switch the 5V regulator on.
2. Using the **UP** and **DOWN** buttons, move the PU unit to the innermost track.
3. Press key **5** to close focus, the display should read "91". Press key **2** to implement the tracking balance adjustment the display should now read "81". Press key **5** 4 times. The display will change, returning to "81" on the fourth press.
4. As shown in the diagram above, monitor the LPF outputs using the oscilloscope and check that the phase difference is within 75° . Refer to the photographs supplied to determine the phase angle.
5. If the phase difference is determined to be greater than 75° try changing the PU unit to see if there is any improvement. If, after trying this a number of times, the grating angle does not become less than 75° then the mechanism should be judged to be at fault.

·**Note**
Because of eccentricity in the disc and a slight misalignment of the clamping center the grating waveform may be seen to "wobble" ( the phase difference changes as the disc rotates). The angle specified above indicates the average angle.

·**Hint**
Reloading the disc changes the clamp position and may decrease the "wobble".

**Grating waveform**

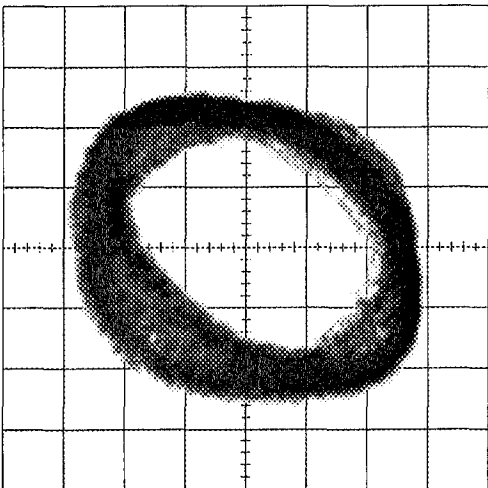Ech → Xch  20mV/div, AC
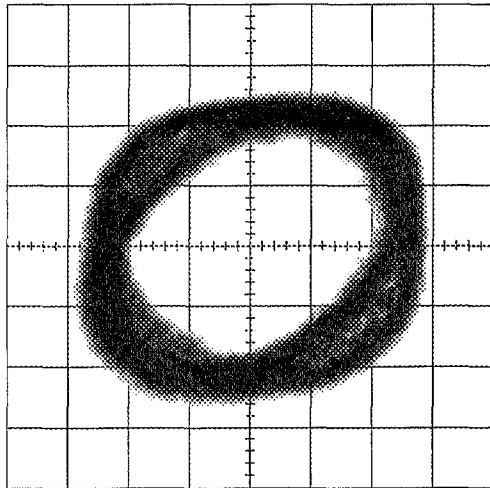Fch → Ych  20mV/div, AC

0°
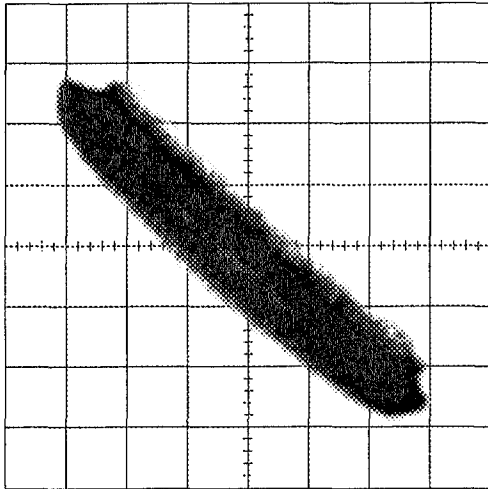
30°
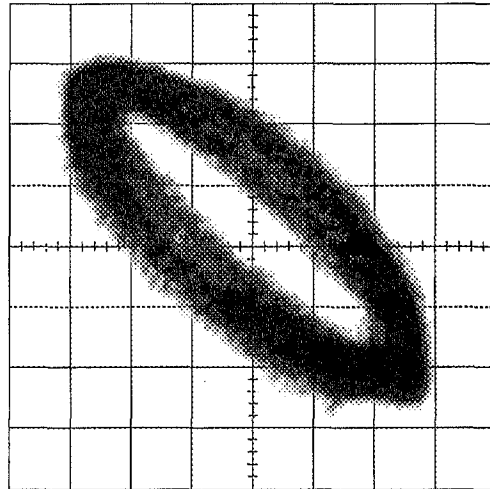
45°
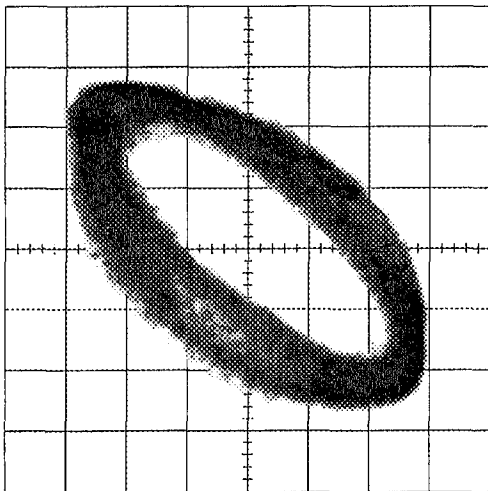
60°
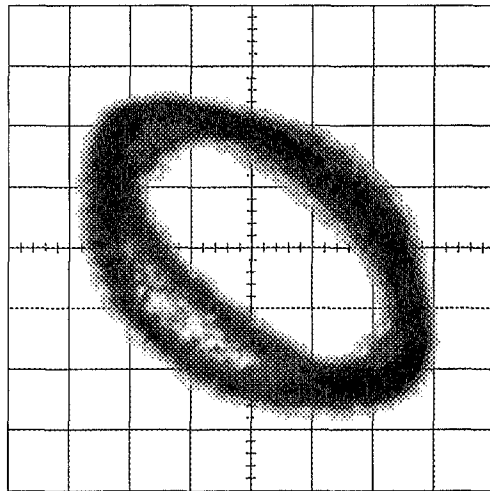
75°

90°

## 6.3 ADJUSTMENT OF ELEVATION WHEN THE CD CORE UNIT HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MAINTENANCE

● **Adjustment When Error Code 60 is Displayed Because of Malfunctioning Elevation**

·**Note :**
Unlike the conventional mechanisms, the new mechanism detects the height of the stage using slide-variable resistance.
To absorb dislocation of the stage height caused by differences in the mechanism and the CD core unit, adjustment must be made for each CD-mechanism module using a variable resistor.
Normally, readjustment is not needed, as this has been adjusted at the factory. However, adjustment of elevation is required according to the procedure explained below if an elevation error has occurred or if the CD core unit has been removed.

·**Purpose :**
To adjust and confirm whether or not elevation operates correctly.

·**Adjustment Method :**
· Measuring Equipment: Millivoltmeter
· Measuring Points :  EREF, EPVO
· Setting :  Without a magazine in Test mode
With the mechanism placed upside-down (Place the CD mechanism module so that the CD core unit is above.)

CD CORE UNIT

EPVO

EREF

mV meter
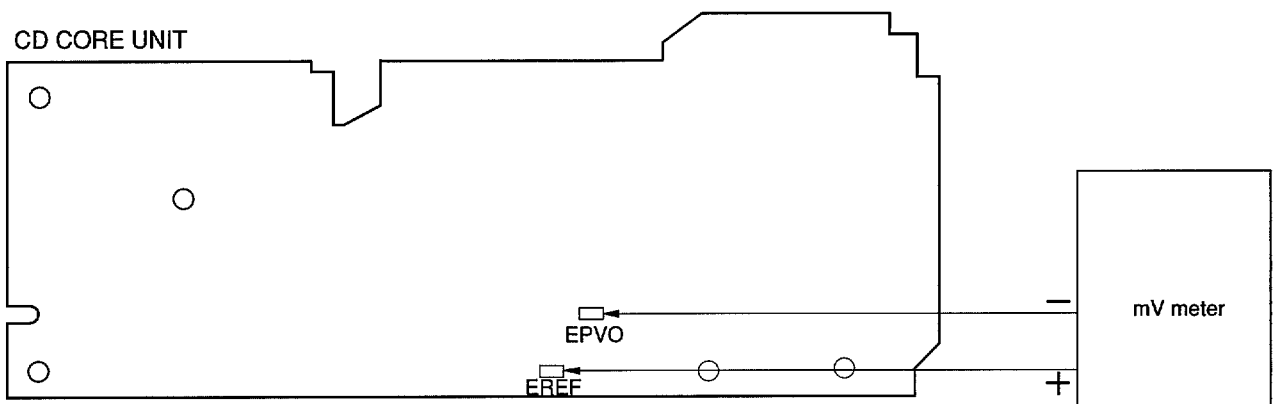
·**Confirmation Procedure**

1. Enter Test mode, then select Multi-CD player.

2. Press key **1** to enter Mechanism Test mode.

3. Press key **3** twice to specify the amount of movement.

The amount of movement changes each time key **3** is pressed.

maximum movement

Key 3

Key 3

during movement

Key 3

Key 3

minimum movement

Examples of display

72  00' 00"

72  00' 02"
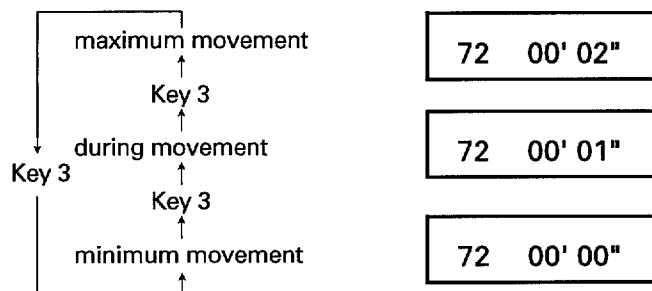
72  00' 01"

72  00' 00"

Examples of display

4. Press key **5** to set ELV/TRAY mode to TRAY.

| 72 | 01' 02" |

5. Press key **UP** to release the clamp and return the tray to the magazine.

Release the clamp

6. Press key **5** to enter Elevation Move mode.

| 72 | 00' 02" |

7. Use key **UP/DOWN** to operate elevation and set it to the graduation of the fourth step (Fig. 14).

8. Make the adjustment.
Use VR802 to adjust the difference in potential between EREF and EPVO to 0 ±20 mV.

9. When adjustment is completed, press key **DIR** to exit Mechanism Test mode.

| 72 | 00' 02" |

10. Confirm operation of the mechanism.
Place the mechanism horizontally (CD core unit below). Take care not to short-circuit the P.C.B.

11. Confirm the height of the stage. Use the **4** key to select Disc No.4.
Check if the stopper bend of the clamp lever is engaged in the groove of the frame stopper (Fig. 15-17).

| 04 | 00' 00" |

·**Note :**
The stopper bend will be pressed downward into the groove for final clamping. Confirm the engagement position of the stopper bend.

·If the stopper bend is engaged in the center and pressed downward, adjustment is completed. Go to step **15**.

·If the stopper bend is dislocated, check the amount of dislocation by following steps **12** to **14**.

12. To see the amount of dislocation, place the mechanism upside-down. If the stopper bend has been dislocated in the direction of the first CD, turn VR802 to the left(fig 15).
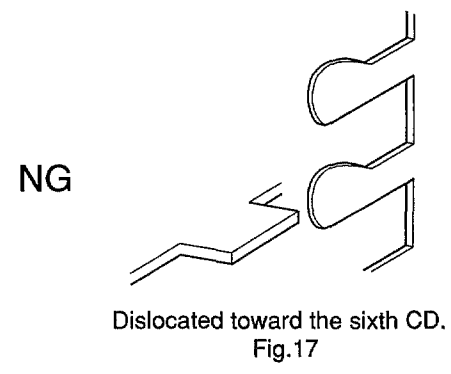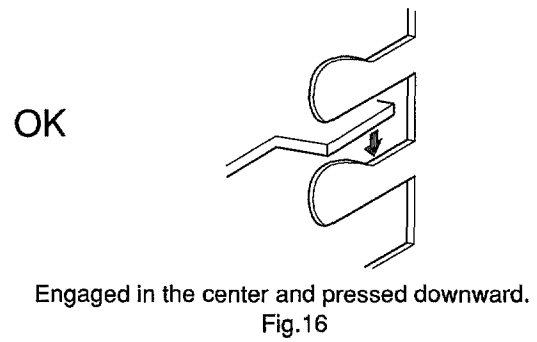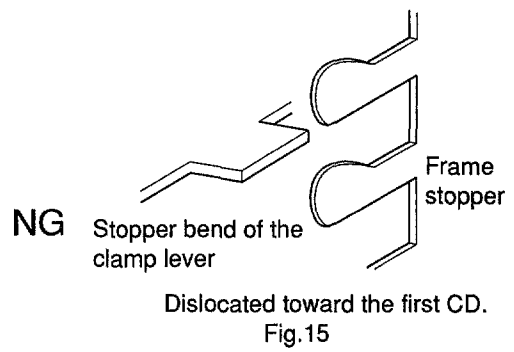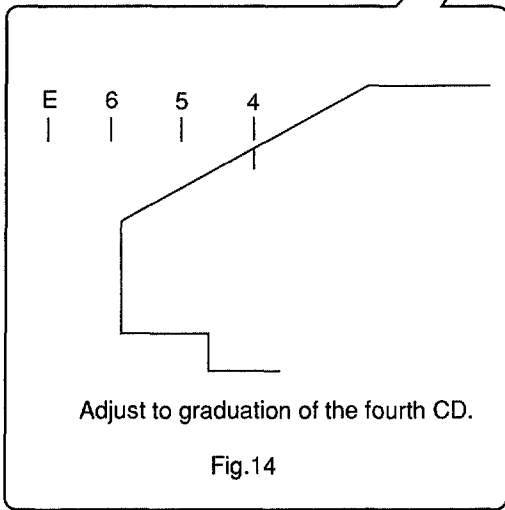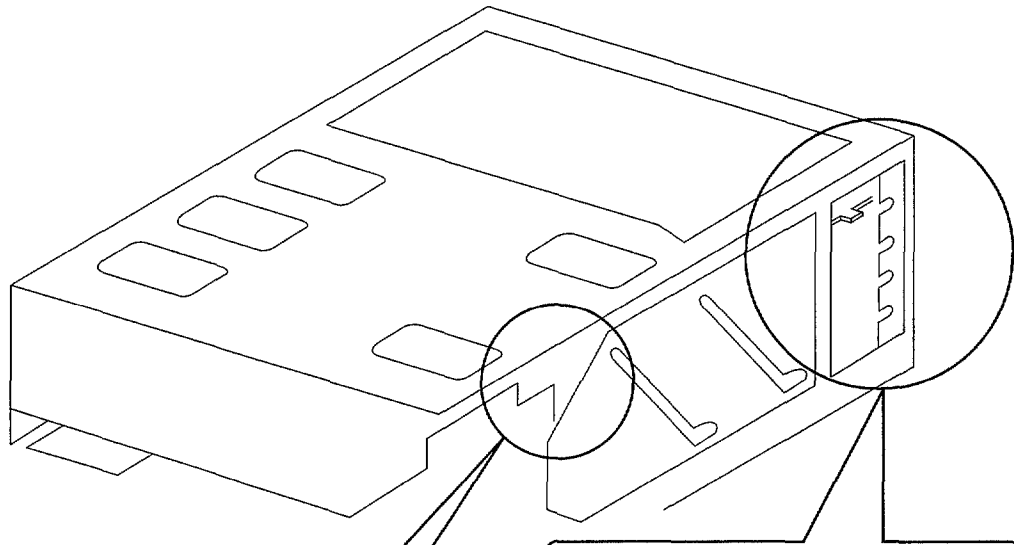
To lower the stage toward the sixth step by 0.1 mm, reduce the voltage of EREF (adjusted in step 8) by 20 mV.

If the stopper bend has been dislocated in the direction of the sixth CD, turn VR802 to the right(fig 17).
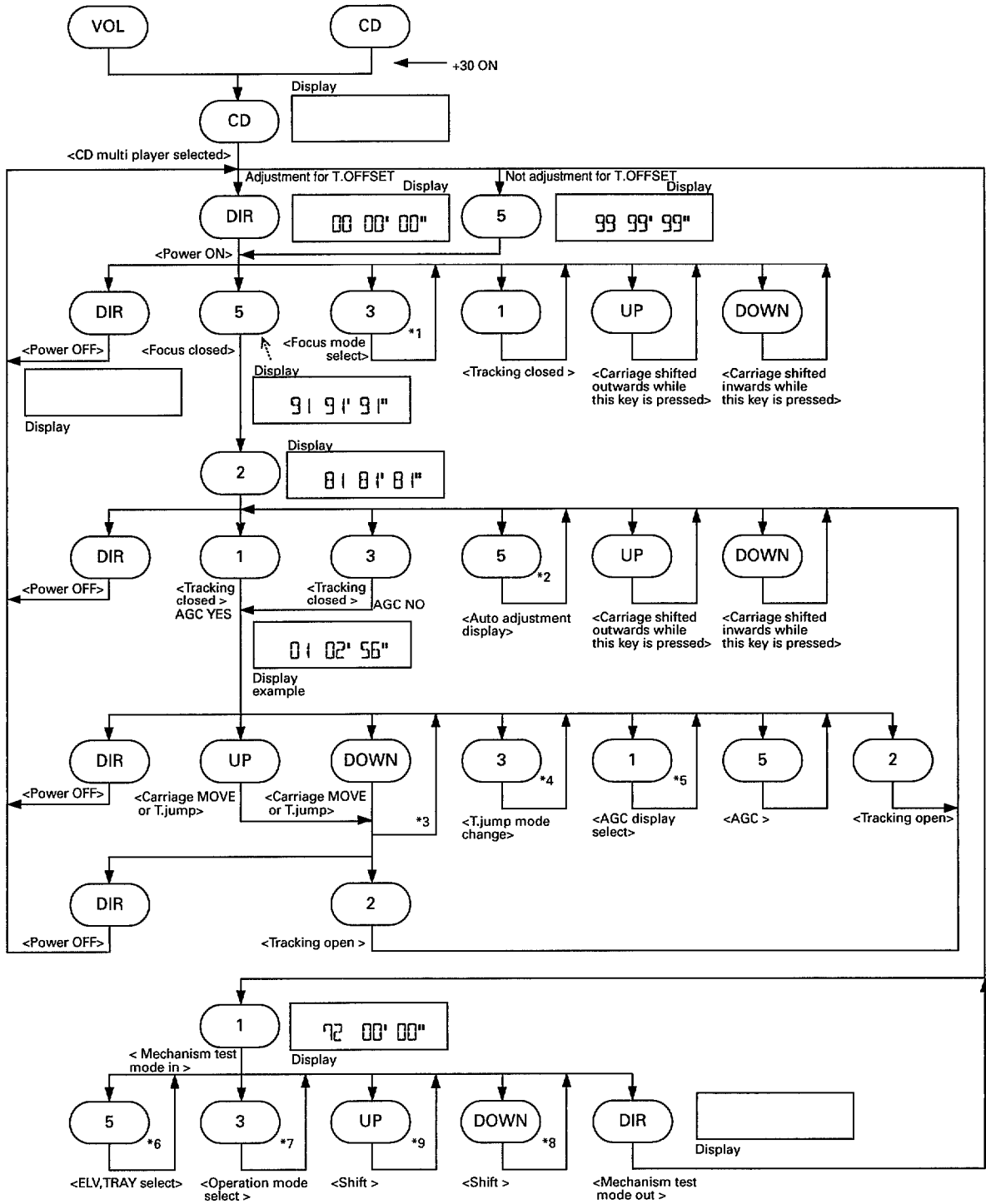
To raise the stage toward the first step by 0.1 mm, increase the voltage of EREF (adjusted in step 8) by 20 mV.
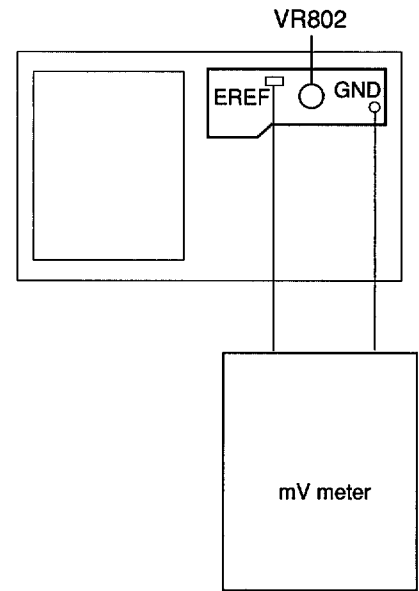
13. Place the mechanism horizontal. Go back to step 11 to reconfirm the stage height.

14. When adjustment of the stage height is completed, proceed as follows:

15. Press the **EJECT** switch.

16. Once operation of the mechanism has stopped, turn the power OFF.

17. Wait more than one minute after the power is turned off, then turn the power ON and insert a magazine.

18. Check if the mechanism operates correctly with the first and fourth CDs.

19. If the mechanism operates properly, adjustment is completed. If the mechanism operates improperly, make the adjustment again.

VR802

EREF GND

mV meter

E   6   5   4

Adjust to graduation of the fourth CD.

Fig.14

NG   Stopper bend of the
clamp lever

Frame
stopper

Dislocated toward the first CD.
Fig.15

OK

Engaged in the center and pressed downward.
Fig.16

NG

Dislocated toward the sixth CD.
Fig.17

# 6.4 FLOW CHART

VOL

CD

+30 ON

Display

CD

<CD multi player selected>

Adjustment for T.OFFSET    Display

Not adjustment for T.OFFSET    Display

DIR    `00 00' 00"`

5    `99 99' 99"`

<Power ON>

DIR    <Power OFF>

5    <Focus closed>

3    <Focus mode select>    *1

Display

Display    `91 91' 91"`

1    <Tracking closed >

UP    <Carriage shifted outwards while this key is pressed>

DOWN    <Carriage shifted inwards while this key is pressed>

Display    `81 81' 81"`

2

DIR    <Power OFF>

1    <Tracking closed > AGC YES

3    <Tracking closed > AGC NO

`01 02' 56"`
Display example

5    <Auto adjustment display>    *2

UP    <Carriage shifted outwards while this key is pressed>

DOWN    <Carriage shifted inwards while this key is pressed>

DIR    <Power OFF>

UP    <Carriage MOVE or T.jump>

DOWN    <Carriage MOVE or T.jump>    *3

3    <T.jump mode change>    *4

1    <AGC display select>    *5

5    <AGC >

2    <Tracking open>

DIR    <Power OFF>

2    <Tracking open >

1    `72 00' 00"`

< Mechanism test mode in >    Display

5    <ELV,TRAY select>    *6

3    <Operation mode select >    *7

UP    <Shift >    *9

DOWN    <Shift >    *8

DIR    <Mechanism test mode out >

Display

*1 ┌ Normal focus close ⟶ S curve check ⟶ Focus EQ check ┐
`00 00' 00"` Display    `01 01' 01"`    `02 02' 02"`

*2 ┌ Normal display ⟶ Focus cancel ⟶ Tracking offset ⟶ Tracking balance ┐
(Close spindle-rough)

*3 100 TRK jump & carriage MOVE continue only while the keys are pressed

*4 ┌ SINGLE ⟶ 4TRK ⟶ 10TRK ⟶ 32TRK ⟶ 100TRK ⟶ C.MOVE ┐
`81` Display `82`    `83`    `84`    `85`    `86`

*5 ┌ Normal display ⟶ Focus gain ⟶ Tracking gain ⟶ Focus bias ┐

*6 ┌ ELV motor select ⟶ TRAY motor select ┐
`72 00' 0X"` Display `72 10' 0X"`

*7
ELV select: ┌ 8ms pulse drive ⟶ 24ms pulse drive ⟶ DC drive ┐
`72 00' 00"` Display `72 00' 01"`    `72 00' 02"`

TRAY select: ┌ 48ms pulse drive ⟶200ms pulse drive ⟶ DC drive ┐
`72 10' 00"` Display `72 10' 01"`    `72 10' 02"`

*8 ELV select : ELV dowm (Disc 1 to 6)
TRAY select : TRAY out

*9 ELV select : ELV up (Disc 6 to 1)
TRAY select : TRAY in

# CDX-M2516ZSA

● **Error Number Indication**

If the CD should fail to operate or if an error has taken place during operation the player will enter into the error mode, and the cause of the error will be numerically indicated.

This is aimed at assisting in analysis or repair.

**(1) Basic Means of Display**

· Examples of Display          ERROR-XX

**(2) Error Codes**

| Error Code | Classification | Description | Cause/Detail |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | ELECTRIC | Carriage home failure | Carriage doesn't move to or from the innermost position →Home switch failed and/or carriage immobile |
| 11 | ELECTRIC | Focus failure | Focus failed →Defects, disc upside-down, severe vibration |
| 12 | ELECTRIC | SETUP failure Subcode failure | Spindle failed to lock or subcode unreadable →Spindle defective, defect, severe vibration |
| 14 | ELECTRIC | Mirror failure | Unrecorded CD-R The disc is upside-down, defects, vibration |
| 17 | ELECTRIC | Set up failure | AGC protect failed →Defects, disc upside-down, severe vibration |
| 19 | ELECTRIC | Set up failure | Tracking error waveform is too unbalanced (>50%) or level is too small →The P.U.unit or tracking error circuitry is N.G. |
| 30 | ELECTRIC | Search time out | Failed to reach target address →Carriage/tracking defective and/or defects |
| A0 | SYSTEM | Power failure | Power overvoltage or short circuit detected →Switching transistor defective and/or power abnormal |
| A1 | SYSTEM | Mechanism power failure | Mechanism elevation reference voltage is out of prescription →EREF adjustment VR and/or power abnormal |
| 50 | MECHANISM | An error upon ejection | MAG switch release time has time out Elevation time out when eject |
| 60 | MECHANISM | An error while putting in and out the tray | Tray in / out time has time out Tray is caught when put in |
| 70 | MECHANISM | An error upon elevation | Elevation time has time out |
| 80 | MECHANISM | An error with an empty magazine inserted | No disc is available |

\* Setup means a series of operations after focusing up to sound output.

# 7. GENERAL INFORMATION

## 7.1 PARTS

### 7.1.1 IC

● **Pin Functions (UPC2572GS)**

| Pin No. | Pin Name | I/O | Function and Operation |
|---------|----------|-----|------------------------|
| 1 | EFM-IN | I | EFM comparator input |
| 2 | AGC-OUT | O | AGC amplifier output |
| 3 | C. AGC | | Connects AGC peak detection condenser |
| 4 | RF-IN | I | RF signal DC component cut input |
| 5 | RF-OUT | O | RF amplifier output |
| 6 | RF- | I | RF amplifier inverted input |
| 7 | C1, 3T | | Connects RF3T component detection condenser |
| 8 | C2, 3T | | Connects RF3T component detection condenser |
| 9 | Vcc | | Power supply |
| 10 | A | I | A signal input |
| 11 | C | I | C signal input |
| 12 | B | I | B signal input |
| 13 | D | I | D signal input |
| 14 | F | I | F signal input |
| 15 | E | I | E signal input |
| 16 | PD | I | APC amplifier input |
| 17 | LD | O | APC amplifier output |
| 18 | LDON | I | Laser diode ON/OFF input |
| 19 | VREF-OUT | O | Reference voltage output |
| 20 | VREF-IN | I | Reference voltage input |
| 21 | DET-OUT | O | Vibration detection circuit output |
| 22 | DET-IN | I | Vibration detection circuit input |
| 23 | TE-OUT2 | O | Tracking error amplifier output (fourfold gain) |
| 24 | TE-OUT1 | O | Tracking error amplifier output (singlefold gain) |
| 25 | TE- | I | Tracking error amplifier inverted input |
| 26 | GND | | GND |
| 27 | FE- | I | Focus error amplifier inverted input |
| 28 | FE-OUT | O | Focus error amplifier output |
| 29 | C.FE | I | Focus error signal DC component cut input |
| 30 | 3T-OUT | O | RF3T component output |
| 31 | MIRR | O | MIRR signal output |
| 32 | RFOK | O | RFOK signal output |
| 33 | DEFECT | O | DEFECT signal output |
| 34 | C. DEF | | Connects DEFECT signal detection condenser |
| 35 | EFM-OUT | O | EFM comparator output |
| 36 | ASY | I | EFM comparator level input |
| 37 | TE-BAL | I | Tracking balance control |
| 38 | FE-BAL | I | Focus balance control |

UPC2572GS

# CDX-M2516ZSA
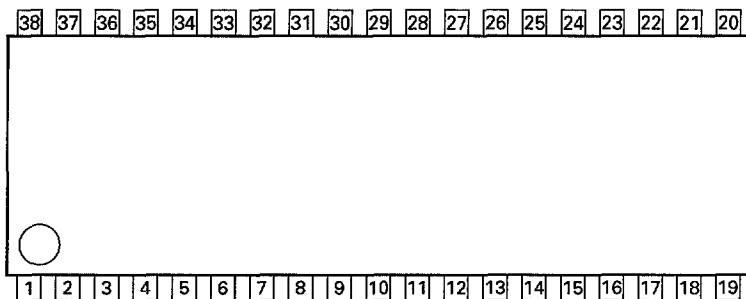
## ● Pin Functions (UPD63702GF)

| Pin No. | Pin Name | I/O | Function and Operation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D.VDD | | Supplies current of positive voltage to the logic circuits |
| 2 | $\overline{RST}$ | I | System reset input pin |
| 3 | AO | I | Microcomputer interface<br>AO="L": $\overline{STB}$ active and set to address register<br>AO="H": $\overline{STB}$ active and set to parameter |
| 4 | $\overline{STB}$ | I | Signal to latch serial data within the LSI |
| 5 | $\overline{SCK}$ | I | Clock input pin to input and output serial data |
| 6 | SO | O | Outputs serial data and status signal |
| 7 | SI | I | Serial data input pin |
| 8 | D.GND | | Logic circuit GND |
| 9 | X.GND | | Crystal oscillation circuit GND |
| 10 | XTAL | I | Crystal oscillator connection pin |
| 11 | $\overline{XTAL}$ | O | Crystal oscillator connection pin |
| 12 | X.VDD | | Supplies current of positive voltage to the crystal oscillation circuit |
| 13 | DA.VDD | | Supplies current of positive voltage to the D/A converter |
| 14 | R+ | O | Right channel analog audio data output pin |
| 15 | R- | O | Right channel analog audio data output pin |
| 16,17 | DA.GND | | D/A converter GND |
| 18 | L- | O | Left channel analog audio data output pin |
| 19 | L+ | O | Left channel analog audio data output pin |
| 20 | DA.VDD | | Supplies current of positive voltage to the D/A converter |
| 21 | D.VDD | | Supplies current of positive voltage to logic circuit |
| 22 | FLAG | O | Flag output pin to indicate that audio data currently being output consists of noncorrectable data |
| 23 | WDCK | O | Pin to output double the frequency of LRCK |
| 24 | C16M | O | Pin to output the clock |
| 25 | EMPH | O | Output pin for the pre-emphasis data in the sub-Q code |
| 26 | DIN | I | Input pin for serial audio data |
| 27 | DOUT | O | Output pin for the serial audio data |
| 28 | SCKO | O | Output pin for the clock for the serial audio data |
| 29 | LRCK | O | Signals to distinguish the right and left channels of the audio data output from DOUT. Frequency is 44.1kHz at 50% duty at normal regeneration |
| 30 | TX | O | Output pin for the digital audio interface data |
| 31 | CTLV | I | Oscillation control pin for high-frequency clock generation VCO used for the digital PLL upon regeneration at fast speed of 2- or 4-fold |
| 32 | POUT | O | Output point for phase comparison |
| 33 | D.GND | | GND for the logic circuit |
| 34 | VCO | I | Input pin for the inverter |
| 35 | $\overline{VCO}$ | O | Output pin for the inverter |
| 36 | D.VDD | | Supplies current of positive voltage to the logic circuit |
| 37 | PLCK | O | Pin for monitoring the bit clock |
| 38 | LOCK | O | Indicates "H" when the synchronized pattern detection signal matches the frame counter output at the EFM recovery modulation, and "L" when they don't match |
| 39 | WFCK | O | Minute-cycle signal for the bit clock, the signal indicates the cycle of 1 frame (approx. 7.35kHz) |
| 40 | RFCK | O | Minute-cycle signal for the clock, the signal indicates cycle of 1 frame (approx. 7.35kHz) |
| 41 | D.GND | | GND for the logic circuit |
| 42,43 | TEST0,1 | I | Test pins |
| 44,45 | TM2, TM4 | I | Pins for controlling regeneration at fast speed of 2- or 4-fold |
| 46-49 | T4-T7 | I | Test pins |
| 50,51 | C1D1, C1D2 | O | Output pin for indicating the C1 error correction results |
| 52-54 | C2D1-C2D3 | O | Output pin for indicating the C2 error correction results |
| 55 | D.VDD | | Supplies current of positive voltage to the logic circuit |
| 56 | SFSY | O | Outputs 1 word of the subcode. Generally, 1 cycle is approx 136 micro seconds |
| 57 | SBSY | O | The signal indicates the beginning of the subcode block. The SFSY signal is output at high level every 98 times |
| 58 | SBSO | O | Output pin for the subcode data |

| Pin No. | Pin Name | I/O | Function and Operation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | SBCK | I | Input pin for the clock signal for read-out of the subcode data |
| 60 | A.GND | | GND for the analog circuit |
| 61 | MD | O | Output pin for the spindle drive |
| 62 | SD | O | Output pin for the sled drive |
| 63 | TD | O | Output pin for the tracking drive |
| 64 | FD | O | Output pin for the focus drive |
| 65 | FBAL | O | Output pin for the focus balance control |
| 66 | TBAL | O | Output pin for the tracking balance control |
| 67 | A.VDD | | Supplies current of positive voltage to the analog circuit |
| 68 | TBC | I | Switches coefficient banks for the tracking filter |
| 69 | EFM | I | Input pin for the EFM signal |
| 70 | HOLD | I | Input pin for the hold control signal |
| 71 | RFOK | I | Input pin for the RFOK signal |
| 72 | MIRR | I | Input pin for the MIRR signal |
| 73 | A.GND | | GND for the analog circuit |
| 74 | HOME | I | Home position detector input |
| 75 | VR1 | I | The signal input through these pins is digitized to 8-bit by the A/D converter, which by operation of the assigned register, can be read into the microcomputer |
| 76 | FE | I | Inputs a focus-error signal from the RF amplifier |
| 77 | TE | I | Inputs a tracking-error signal from the RF amplifier |
| 78 | TEC | I | Input pin for the tracking comparator |
| 79 | REFOUT | O | Output point for midpoint potential for the A/D converter for the LSI portion |
| 80 | A.VDD | | Supplies current of accurate voltage to the analog circuit |

*UPD63702GF
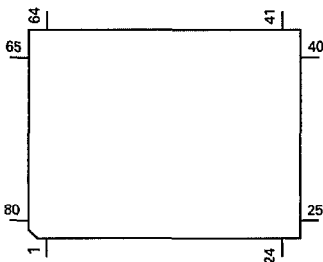


*IC's marked by* are MOS type.*

*Be careful in handling them because they are very liable to be damaged by electrostatic induction.*

XLA6997FM

# CDX-M2516ZSA
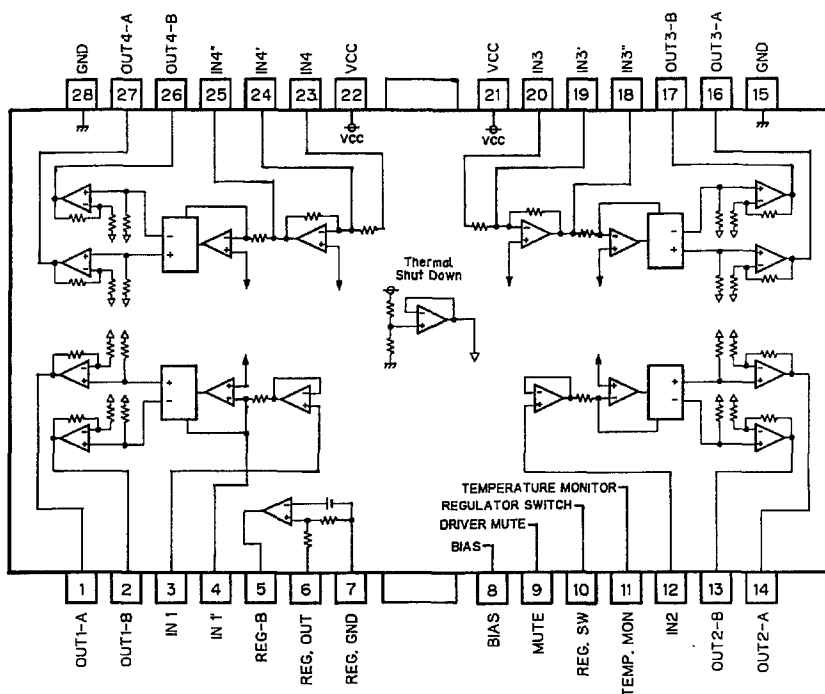
XLA4560F
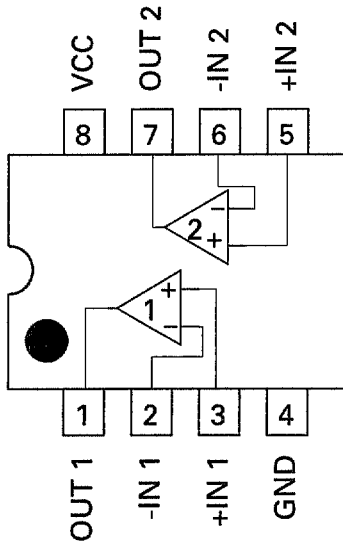


## ● Pin Functions (PD5376A)

| Pin No. | Pin Name | I/O | Format | Function and Operation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | VDIN | I | | Power supply short sensor input |
| 2 | DORILM | O | C | EJECT door illumination output |
| 3–5 | NC | | | Not used |
| 6 | XA0 | O | | Control signal distinguishing data from LSI |
| 7 | XSCK | O | C | LSI clock output |
| 8 | XSO | O | C | LSI data output |
| 9 | XSI | I | C | LSI data input |
| 10 | XSTB | O | C | LSI strobe output |
| 11 | XRST | O | C | LSI reset output |
| 12 | DCE | O | C | Not used |
| 13 | NC | | | Not used |
| 14 | WUP | I | | Bus wakeup interrupt input |
| 15 | BSENS | I | | Back up power sense input |
| 16 | INT | I | | Interrupt input from CAN-BUS IC |
| 17 | NC | | | Not used |
| 18 | ECE | O | C | Chip enable output for EEPROM |
| 19 | ECK | O | C | Clock output for EEPROM |
| 20 | EDO | O | C | Serial data output for EEPROM |
| 21 | EDI | I | | Data input from EEPROM |
| 22 | EJSW | I | | Eject switch Interrupt input |
| 23 | MAG | I | | Magazine lock switch interrupt input |
| 24 | NC | | | Not used |
| 25 | RESET | I | | Reset input |
| 26 | POWER | O | C | CD +5V control output |
| 27 | CONT | O | C | Servo driver power supply control output |
| 28 | XIN | I | | Crystal oscillating element connection pin |
| 29 | XOUT | O | | Crystal oscillating element connection pin |
| 30 | VSS | | | GND |
| 31–38 | NC | | | Not used |
| 39 | CANPOW | O | C | Power supply control output for CAN-BUS IC |
| 40 | ASTB | O | C | Address strobe output for CAN-BUS IC |
| 41 | WAIT | I | | Wait signal input for CAN-BUS IC |
| 42 | WR | O | C | Write signal input for CAN-BUS IC |
| 43 | RD | O | C | Read signal output for CAN-BUS IC |
| 44 | RST | O | C | CAN-BUS IC reset |
| 45 | CS | O | C | Chip select output for CAN-BUS IC |
| 46 | A8 | O | C | Address output for CAN-BUS IC |
| 47–54 | AD7-AD0 | I/O | C | Address/data input/output for CAN-BUS IC |

| Pin No. | Pin Name | I/O | Format | Function and Operation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | NC | | | Not used |
| 56 | 6/12 | I | C | 6/12 switching input |
| 57 | NC | | | Not used |
| 58 | MIRR | I | C | Mirror detector input |
| 59 | LOCK | I | C | Spindle lock detector input |
| 60 | FOK | I | C | FOK signal input |
| 61 | CMSEL | I | | Compression select input |
| 62–64 | NC | | | Not used |
| 65 | I1,3 | O | C | Motor driver control output |
| 66 | I2 | O | C | Motor driver control output |
| 67 | I4 | O | C | Motor driver control output |
| 68 | CDMUTE | O | C | CD mute output |
| 69 | ADENA | O | C | A/D converter reference voltage output |
| 70 | TESTIN | I | C | Test program mode input |
| 71 | VCC | | | Power supply terminal |
| 72 | VREF | | | A/D converter reference voltage input |
| 73 | AVSS | | | A/D converter GND |
| 74,75 | NC | | | Not used |
| 76 | DISK | I | | Disc detector input |
| 77 | ELVPVO | I | | Voltage input from ELV position sense |
| 78 | ELVREF | I | | ELV reference voltage input |
| 79 | MSW | I | | Disc sense timing input and tray position input |
| 80 | TEMP | I | | Temperature detector |

*PD5376A
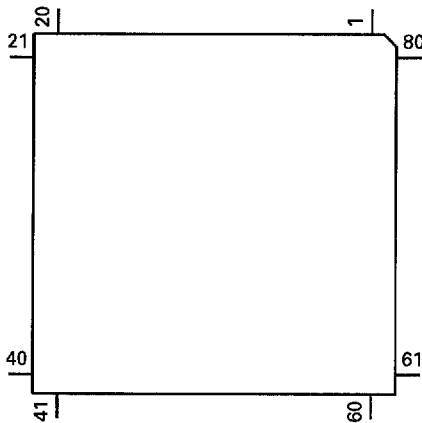
| Format | Meaning |
|---|---|
| C | C MOS |



## ● Pin Functions GGC1191(UPD72005GC(A))

| Pin No. | Pin Name | I/O | Function and Operation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | RX1 | I | Input data of CAN BUS |
| 2 | RX0 | I | Input data of CAN BUS |
| 3 | AVSS | | A/D GND |
| 4 | AVDD | | Positive power supply terminal for analog circuit |
| 5 | TX1 | O | Output data of CAN BUS |
| 6 | TX0 | O | Output data of CAN BUS |
| 7 | VSS | | GND |
| 8 | VDD | | Power supply |
| 9 | BSSEL | I | Select port for inter face |
| 10 | WAIT | O | Memory access WAIT signal |
| 11 | ASTB | I | Memory access address T signal |
| 12 | RD | O | Memory access WAIT signal |
| 13 | WR | O | Memory access WAIT signal |
| 14 | CS | I | Memory access chip select pin |
| 15 | A8 | I | Address line bit 8 |

| Pin No. | Pin Name | I/O | Function and Operation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16–23 | D7-0 | I/O | Address data bit 7 |
| 24–27 | KDT0-3 | I | Key data input |
| 28–31 | KST0-3 | O | Key strobe output |
| 32 | VDD | | Power supply |
| 33 | VSS | | GND |
| 34 | F/R | O | Cassette mechanism head forward/reverse select output |
| 35 | PLAY | O | Tape MS filter select output |
| 36 | NR | O | NR output |
| 37 | SC2 | O | Cassette mechanism sub motor control output |
| 38 | SC1 | O | Cassette mechanism sub motor control output |
| 39 | CM | O | Cassette mechanism capstan motor control output |
| 40 | STBY | I | Stand-by input terminal |
| 41 | WKUP | O | BUS wake up output |
| 42 | INT | O | Squeeze signal output |
| 43 | IC | | GND |
| 44 | RESET | I | Reset input |
| 45 | VDD | | Power supply |
| 46 | VSS | | GND |
| 47 | X1 | | Crystal oscillator connection pin |
| 48 | X2 | | Crystal oscillator connection pin |
| 49 | CVSS | | Clock VSS |
| 50 | CVDD | | Clock VDD |
| 51 | REL | I | Cancellation port of stop mode |
| 52 | CKSEL | I | Master clock frequency select input |

*GGC1191(UPD72005GC(A))
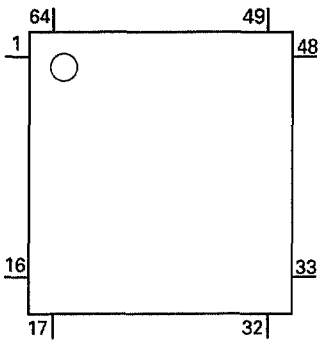
PCA82C250T

S-29220A
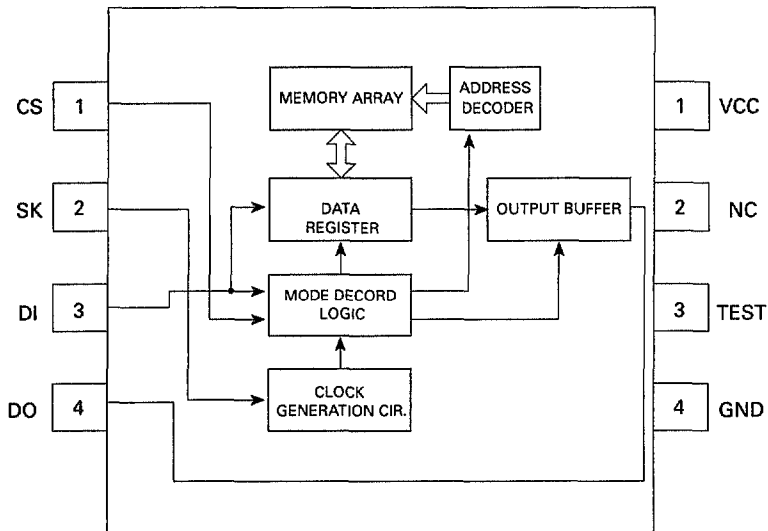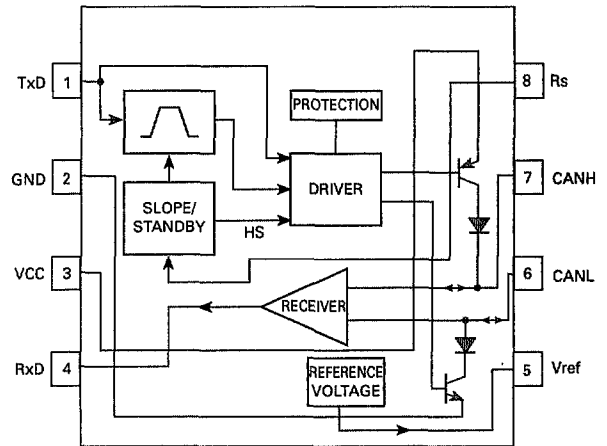
## 7.2 DIAGNOSIS

### 7.2.1 DISASSEMBLY

#### ● Removing the Upper Case

1. Remove the two screws A and then remove the cover.
2. Remove the eight screws B and then remove the upper case.
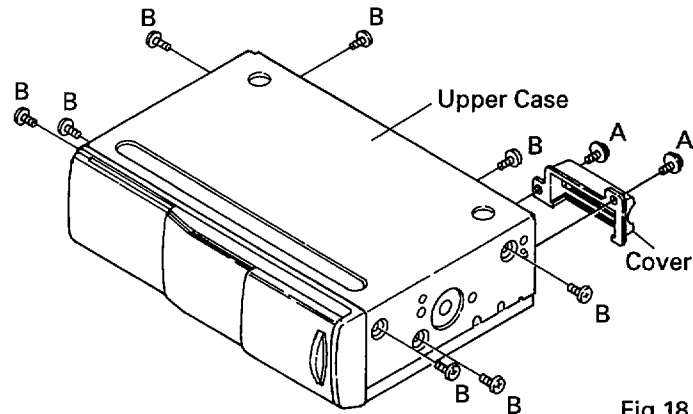
Fig.18

#### ● Removing the CD Mechanism Module

1. Remove the four dampers.
2. Remove the two springs.
3. Disconnect the connector A and then remove the CD mechanism module.

#### ● Removing the Grille Unit

1. Remove the two screws C.
2. Disconnect the connector B.
3. Press the two tabs indicated by arrows and then pull out the grille unit.
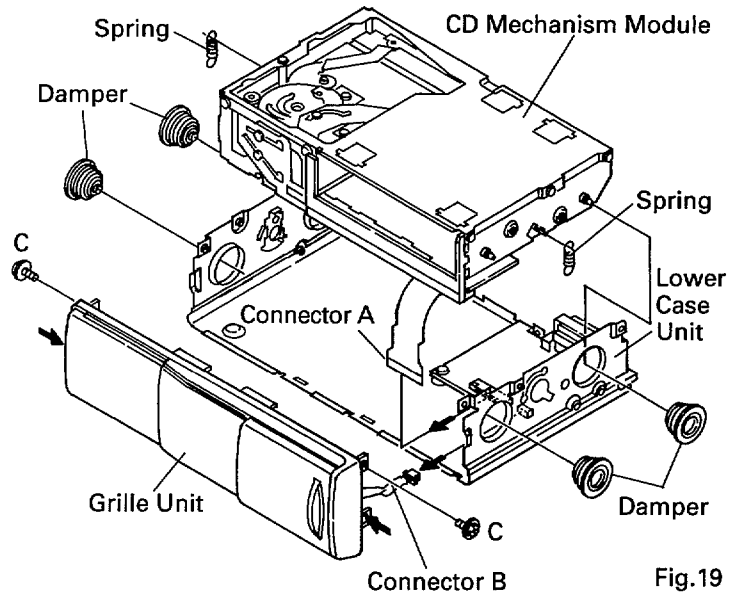
Fig.19

#### ● Removing the Control P.C.Board

1. Remove the two screws D and the screw E.
2. Stretch the claw indicated by arrow and then remove the control PCB
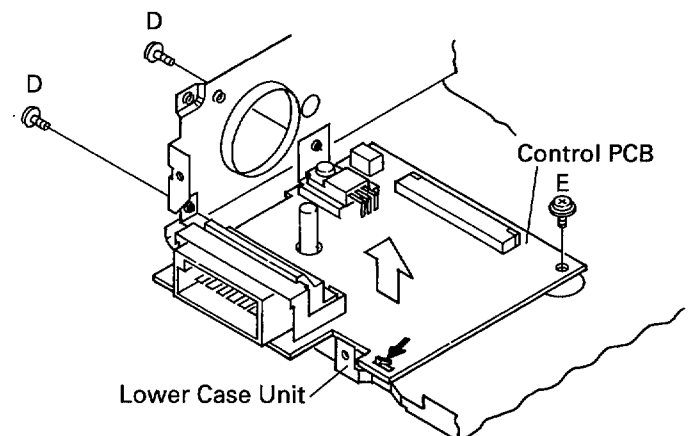
Fig.20

## ● Precautions for Replacement of P.C.Board

Be sure to install the PCB in the correct direction, as shown in the figure below. The system does not operate correctly direction is reversed.

CD Core Unit

P.C.Board

Control PCB

CD Core Unit
Control PCB
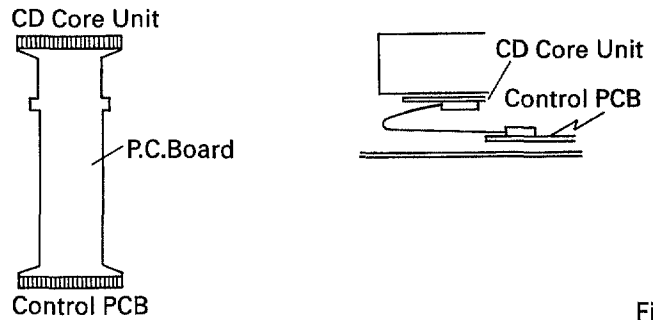
Fig.21

## ● Precautions for Replacement of damper

When inserting the damper into the CD mechanism module, be sure to insert the damper until it hits portion A.

Incomplete insertion of the damper into the CD mechanism module causes improper operation of the CD mechanism module.

A
NG
Damper

A
OK
Damper
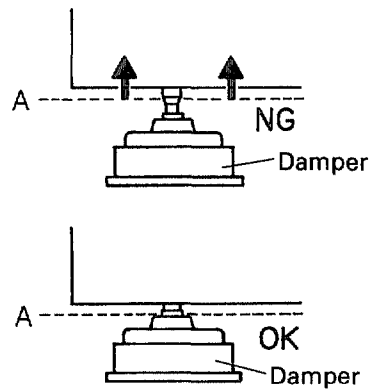
Fig.22

# 7.3 BLOCK DIAGRAM
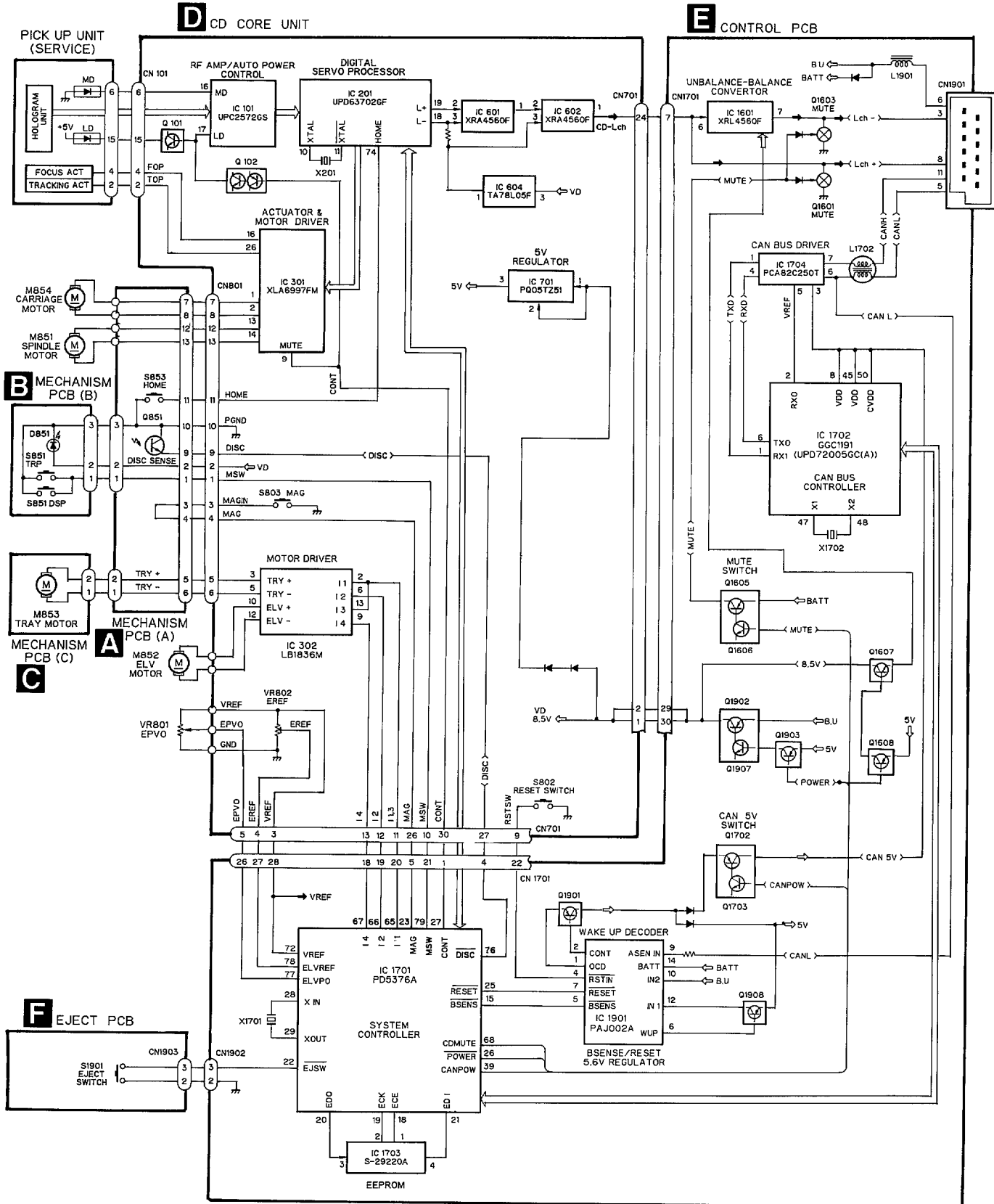


**Fig.23**

## 7.4 SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM

```
                          ┌──────────────┐
                          │  DISPLAY     │
                          │  by NOKIA    │                        SAAB PART No.
                          └──────────────┘
  ▽  ▽                                                   →FRONT CENTER    4617049
                                                         →FRONT Lch      ) 4616850
┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐  ┌────────────┐  →FRONT Rch
│  DIVER UNIT  │  │  FX-M2016ZSA/EW  │  │ GM-2416ZSA/WL │ →FRONT DOOR Lch ) 4616926
│  by Fuba     │  │  FX-M2116ZSA/UC  │  │            │  →FRONT DOOR Rch
└──────────────┘  │  FX-M2316ZSA/ES  │  └────────────┘  →REAR DOOR Lch  ) 4616934
                  └──────────────────┘                  →REAR DOOR Rch
```

The diversity system is
optional.
A single-antenna booster      ┌──────────────────┐
is also available.            │ CDX-M2516ZSA/WL  │     The amplifier provides 7 channel outputs.
The antenna is of win-        └──────────────────┘
dow-glass built-in type.

Fig.24

## 7.5 JIG

```
┌──────────────────┐
│  FX-M2016ZSA/EW  │
│  FX-M2116ZSA/UC  │─────────────┐        ════════════  SPEAKERS
│  FX-M2316ZSA/ES  │             │
└──────────────────┘             │
                                 │       GGD1120
┌──────────────────┐             │          By using the GGD1120, all the components can connected.
│  DISPLAY         │─────────────┤
│  by NOKIA        │             │
└──────────────────┘             │
                                 │
┌──────────────────┐             │       ┌──────────────────┐
│ CDX-M2516ZSA/WL  │─────────────┘       │  GM-2416ZSA/WL   │
└──────────────────┘                     └──────────────────┘
```

Fig.25

## 7.6 CONNECTOR FUNCTION DESCRIPTION
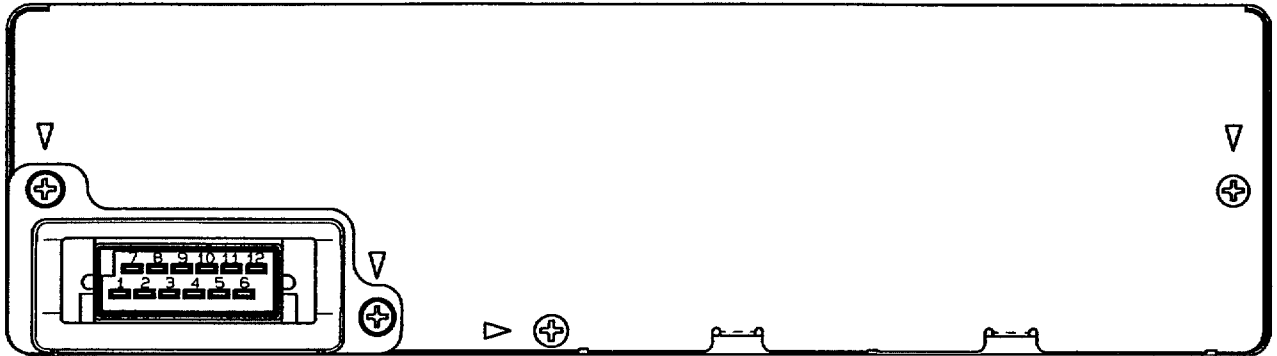


CONNECTOR PIN LOCATION

| pin 1 | NC |
|-------|----|
| pin 2 | -R |
| pin 3 | -L |
| pin 4 | NC |
| pin 5 | CAN Low |
| pin 6 | +30 (Battery) |
| pin 7 | +R |
| pin 8 | +L |
| pin 9 | Not Used (Audio GND) |
| pin 10 | NC |
| pin 11 | CAN High |
| pin 12 | GND |

Fig.26

# 8. OPERATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS



Door

Reset button
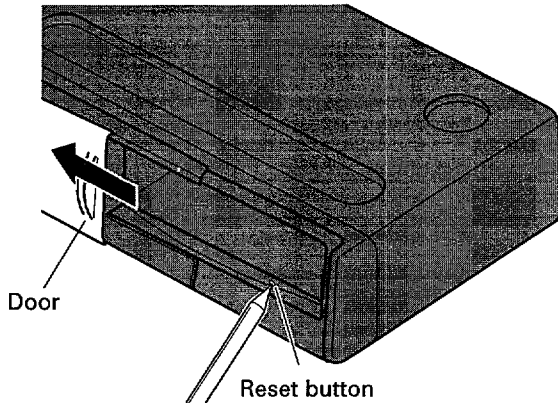
## SPECIFICATIONS

**General**
System ...................................Compact disc audio system
Usable discs...............................................Compact disc
Signal format .....................Sampling frequency: 44.1 kHz
Number of quantization bits: 16; linear
Power source.............................................................13.0V
(10.5V — 15.6V allowable)
Weight ...........................................................................1.9kg
Dimensions ............................254(W) x 70(H) x 174(D)mm

**Audio**
Signal-to-noise ratio.........................more than 85dB(1kHz)
Distortion .......................................................less than 0.03%
Dynamic range..................................more than 85dB(1kHz)
Output level.....................................1.5 ± 0.15V(1kHz, 0dB)
Number of channels.................................................2(stereo)

# Service Manual

## CD MECHANISM MODULE

# CX-652

● This service manual describes operation of the CD mechanism incroporated in models listed in the table below.

● When performing repairs use this manual together with the specific manual for model under repair.

| Model | Service Manual | CD Mechanism Module | CD Mechanism Unit |
|-------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| CDX-P626S/UC | CRT1854 | CXK4410 | CXA9005 |
| CDX-P620S/UC, ES, EW | CRT1854 | CXK4400 | CXA9005 |
| CDX-FM629S/UC | CRT1858 | CXK4410 | CXA9005 |
| CDX-FM627S/UC, ES, EW | CRT1858 | CXK4400 | CXA9005 |
| CDX-FM623S/UC, ES, GB | CRT1859 | CXK4400 | CXA9005 |

# CONTENTS

# 1. SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

1) Do not carry out any work holding the upper surface of the magazine insert slot on the mechanism, marked by an arrow, since it deforms easily.

2) When the Stage Mechanism is positioned below the 5th level, it protrudes below the chassis. Do not leave it in this position as it may become damaged.



CD Mechanism Module
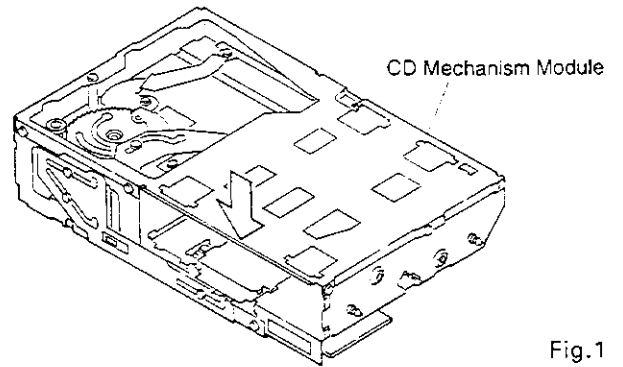
Fig.1

# 2. DISASSEMBLY

## ● Removing the Pick-up Unit

1. Attach the Short Pin onto the Flexible P.C.Board of the Pick-up Unit.(Fig.2)
2. Remove the Flexible P.C.Board from the connector.(Fig.2)
3. Remove the Torsion Spring which is pressed against the leading edge of the Feed Screw.(Fig.3)
4. Remove the Screw and Pulley Cover.(Fig.3)
5. Remove the Belt and the Pick-up Unit with the Feed Screw still attached.(Fig.3)
6. Lift the Tabs of the rack section of the Holder and remove the Feed Screw. While doing so, be careful not to lose the Bearings on the ends of the Feed Screw.(Fig.3)
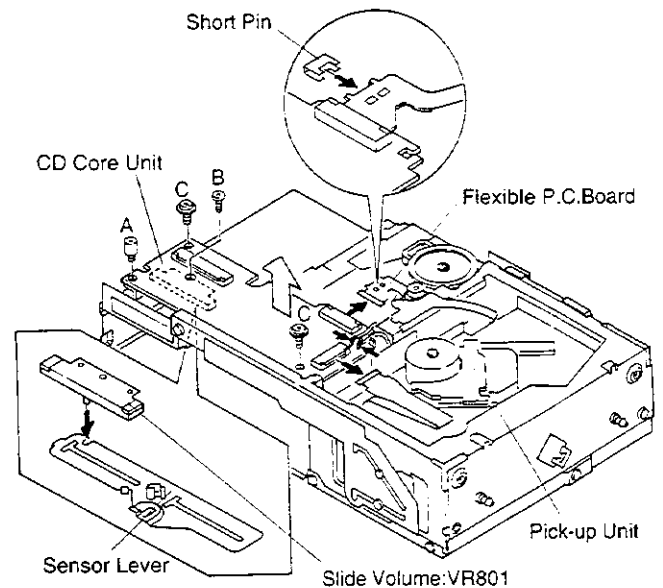
## ● Removing the CD Core Unit (Fig.2)

1. After procedures 1 and 2 for removing the Pick-up Unit, remove the connector.
2. Remove the Elevation Motor Assy lead wires marked with an arrow which are soldered onto the CD Core Unit.
3. Remove screw (A), screw (B) and screws (C)(2 screws), then remove the CD Core Unit.

## ● Precautions for Installing the CD Core Unit

If the sensor lever of the Linear Position Sensor (Slide Volume: VR801) of the CD Core Unit is not inserted properly in the U-shaped Groove the elevation operation may not function properly. When installing the CD Core Unit in the CD Mechanism Unit insert the Linear Position Sensor (Slide Volume: VR801) securely in the U-shaped Groove.

## ● Removing the Carriage Motor Assy (Fig.3)

1. After procedures 3 and 4 for removing the Pick-up Unit, remove the Belt, and the Carriage Motor Assy.



Short Pin

CD Core Unit

Flexible P.C.Board

Sensor Lever

Slide Volume:VR801

Pick-up Unit

Fig.2



Screw    Pulley Cover

Bearing    Feed Screw    Tab

Pick-up Unit

Carriage Motor Assy

Belt

Holder

Torsion Spring

Bearing

Carriage Motor Assy
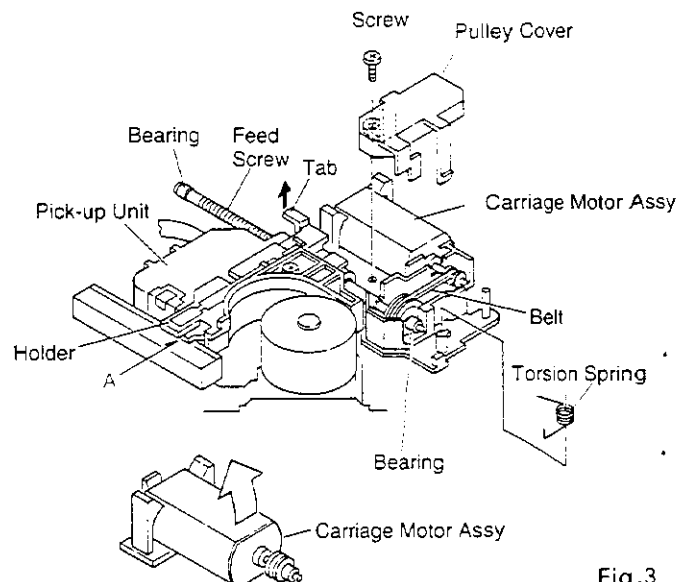
Fig.3

## ● Removing the Spindle Motor Assy

1. Turn the Tray Motor using an 8V DC voltage supply, and move the Tray Extending Arm.
2. Remove screw (D) and remove the Clamp Spring.
3. Remove the Clamper.
4. Remove the two screws (E) and remove the Spindle Motor.

## ● Precautions for Installing the Spindle Motor Assy

When installing the Spindle Motor Assy be sure the lead wires trail forward the magazine insert slot. Furthermore, make sure that the Side Pressure Holder is correctly pressed against the Shaft.



Fig.4

# CX-652
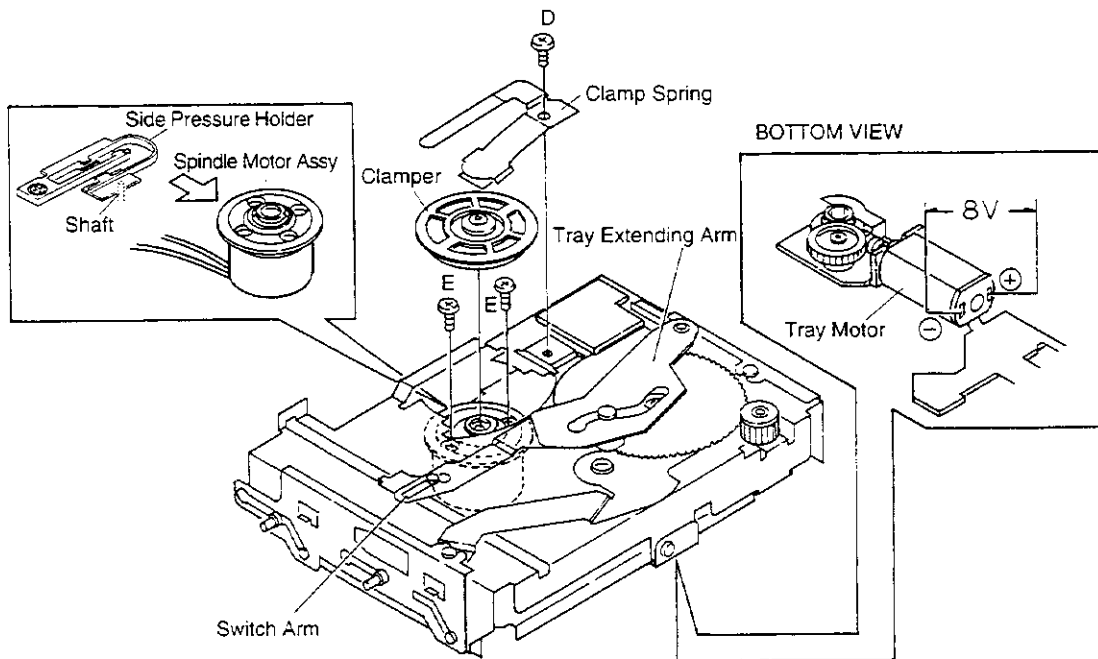
## ● Removing the Tray Motor Assy

1. Remove screw (F).
2. Remove the Polyslider and the Two-level Gear.
3. By moving the Front Lever, bring the Stage Mechanism to the position between markings "6" and "E" on the Front Lever.
4. Remove screw (G).
5. Moving the Front Lever again, bring the Stage Mechanism to the highest level.
6. Remove the Tray Motor Bracket (not shown in diagram).
7. Remove the two screws and remove the Tray Motor Assy (not shown in diagram).
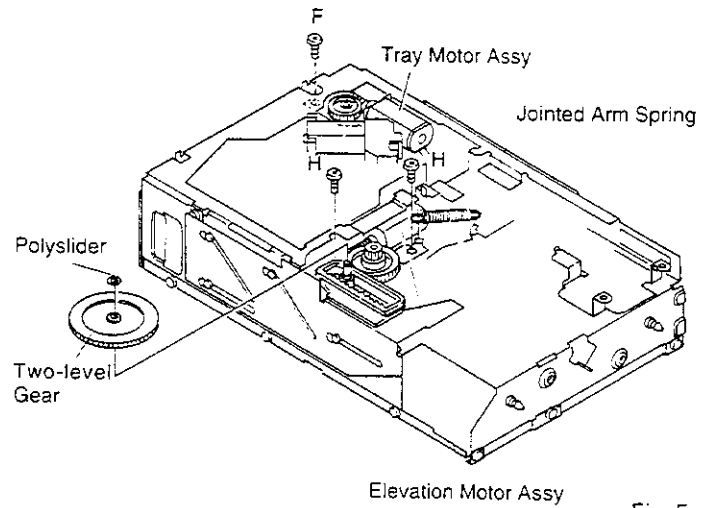
Fig.5

## ● Removing the Elevation Motor Assy

1. Remove the Jointed Arm Spring.
2. Remove the two screws (H) and remove the Motor Bracket.
3. Remove the two screws and remove the Elevation Motor Assy (not shown in diagram).

Fig.6

4
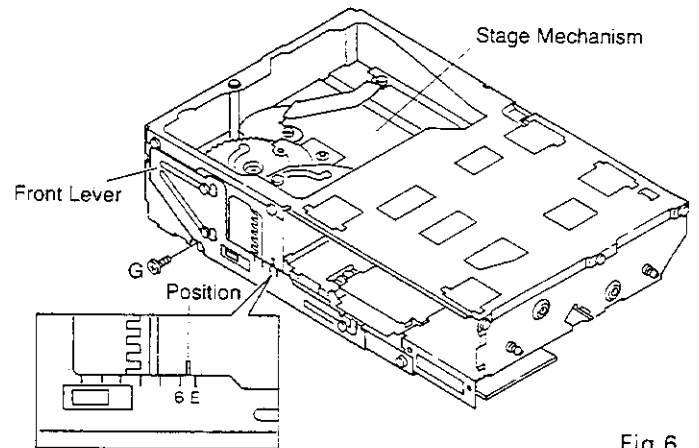
### ● Removing the Stage Mechanism

1. Remove the Two-level Gear.
2. Remove the screw (J), and remove the Rack.
3. When the Front Lever is moved until the Stage Mechanism is at its lowest position, the Front Lever, Rear Lever and Sensor Lever may all be removed at the same time.
4. Remove the nine screws (K), and screw (L) and then remove the Upper Frame. Do this carefully, as the Coil Spring of the Multiple Insertion Prevention Mechanism may fall off.
5. Remove the five screws (M) and screw (N) and remove the Stage Mechanism by separating the front and back of the Frame.
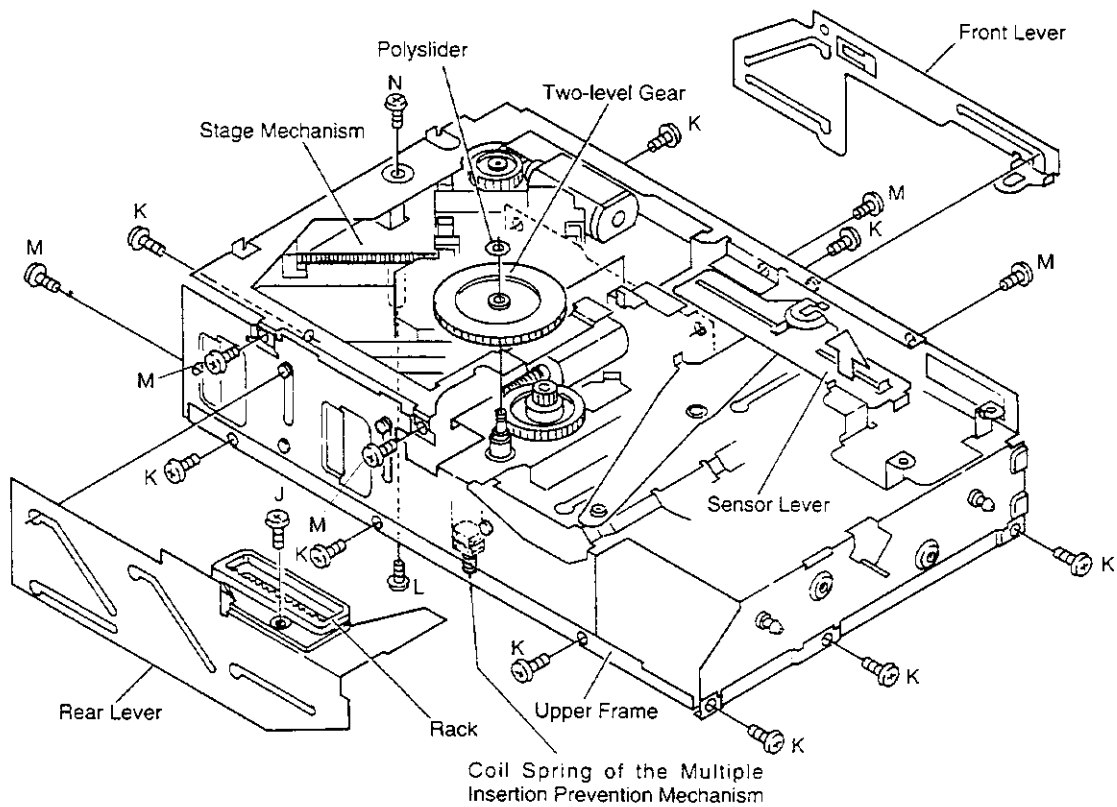
Fig.7

# 3. MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION

● **Inserting the Magazine**

1. Inserting the magazine while countering the spring force of the EJECT Lever, the Lock Arm will slide along the groove on the reverse side of the magazine and lock into place (due to the Torsion Spring on the reverse side of the Lock Arm).
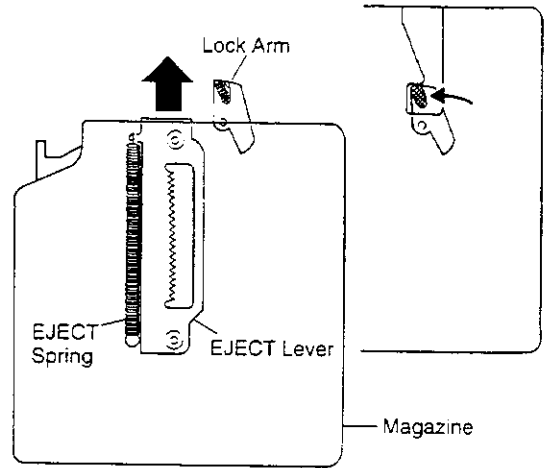


Fig.8

2. The magazine lock is detected when the Sensor Arm moves along the EJECT Lever Cam Section and presses against the MAG Switch (S803) located on the CD Core Unit. Initially, the Sensor Arm is held by the cam section of the EJECT Lever until the Magazine Lock Arm is pushed off by the groove on the reverse side of the magazine. When the Lock Arm is pushed off the cam section is released, but is held again by the Lock Arm. When the magazine lock is released, the Sensor Arm presses the MAG Switch (S803).



State the not inserted Magazine yet      Immediately Magazine Lock
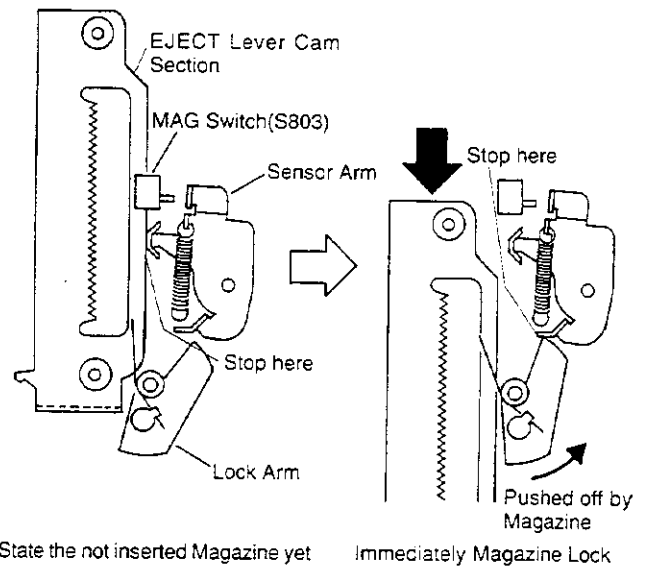
Fig.9

● **Elevation Operation**

The drive operation is the same as the CX-624, except that there is no motive force cancellation spring. There is a spring which is similar to this spring but its effect is the opposite in function.

● **Elevation Detection**

When the Rear Lever is driven the Front Lever and Sensor Lever are also driven via the Jointed Arm. The voltage is detected, and drive initiated, when the knob of the Linear Position Sensor (Slide Volume: VR801) enters the U-shaped Groove of the Sensor Lever.
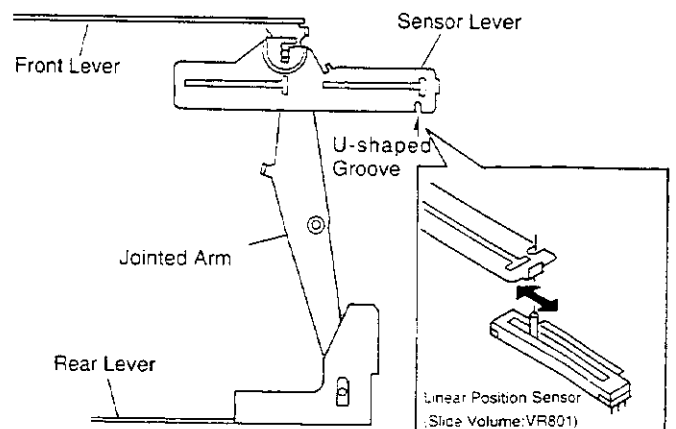


Fig.10

● **Operation from the Tray Dispenser to the Clamp**

When the Loading Motor drives the Cam Gear, the Tray is pulled out by the Tray Extending Arm which moves along the gear cam, and clamping is performed by sliding the Clamp Lever. During disk loading the Carriage Chassis and Spindle Motor hold positions where they do not get in the way of the Tray. However when the Cam Gear starts to turn (after completion of tray dispension) the Clamp Lever moves and the Shaft of the Carriage Chassis is lifted by the Stepped Holes and the Carriage Chassis is drawn to the Stage Chassis. The Spindle Motor then move to the disk and lifts it from the Tray.
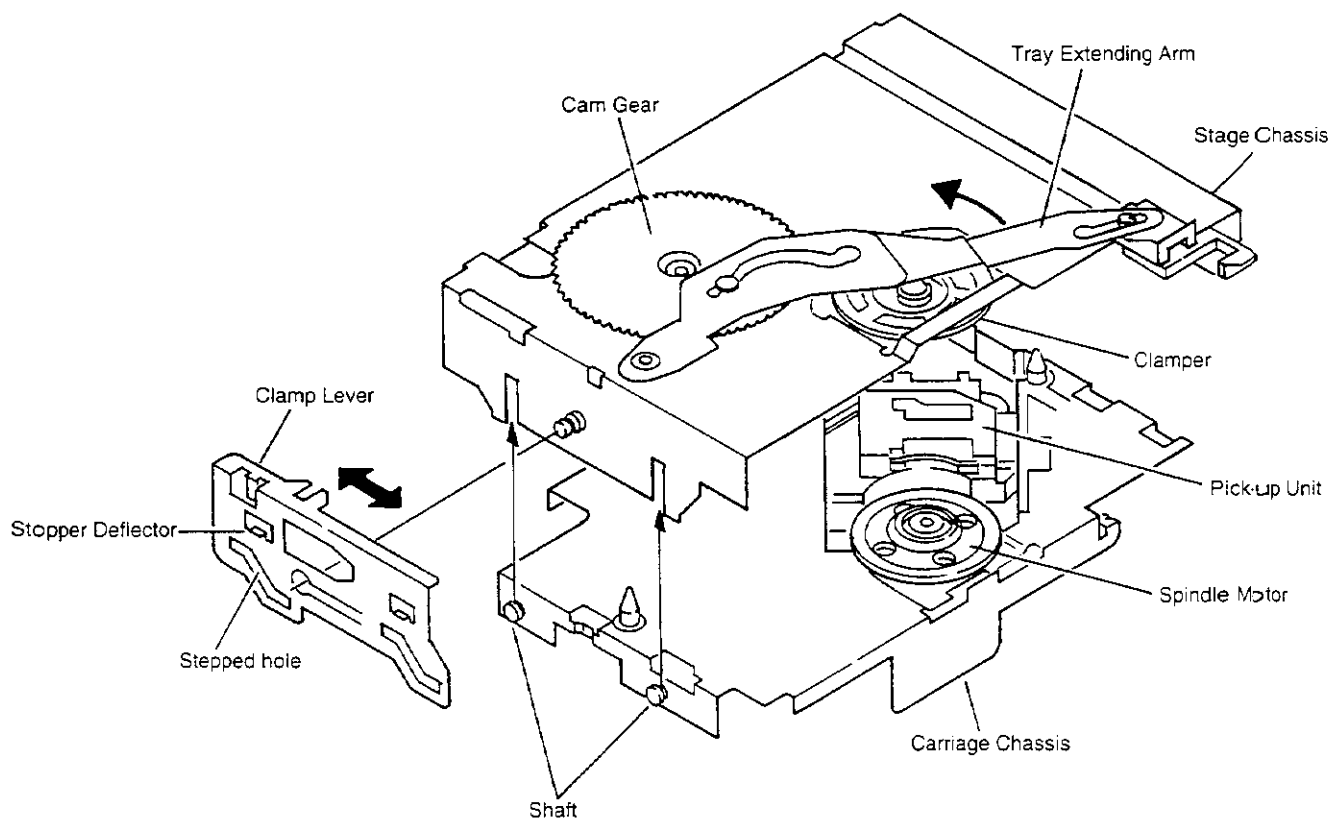
Fig.11

## ● Stabilizing the Elevation Rattle

During clamping, the Clamp Lever slides and moves the Carriage Chassis. At the some time, the Stopper of the Clamp Lever enters the Stopper of the Frame, controlling the up and down motion of the stage section.

Due to the elevation structure, the shaft of the Stage Chassis is pushed down and the stage section is stabilized. The Elevation Motor doesn't stop when the lowered position is detected, but a fixed interval after the limit of motion of the structure has been reached.

At this point, if some rattling space as shown in figure 12 is not provided, the shaft of the Stage Chassis pushes on the Clamp Lever directly (marked with ★). No force is transmitted to the Carriage Chassis and rattling occurs, resulting in a deterioration of the anti-vibration characteristics. Therefore, to reduce the rattling at each section an improvement in the anti-vibration characteristics is made by providing enough rattling space to reduce the rattling at each section and ensuring that the force is transmitted in the order of the Stage Chassis → Carriage Chassis → Clamp Lever → Frame.

* The spring of the Jointed Arm is set in such a manner that these relationships do not fall out of place.
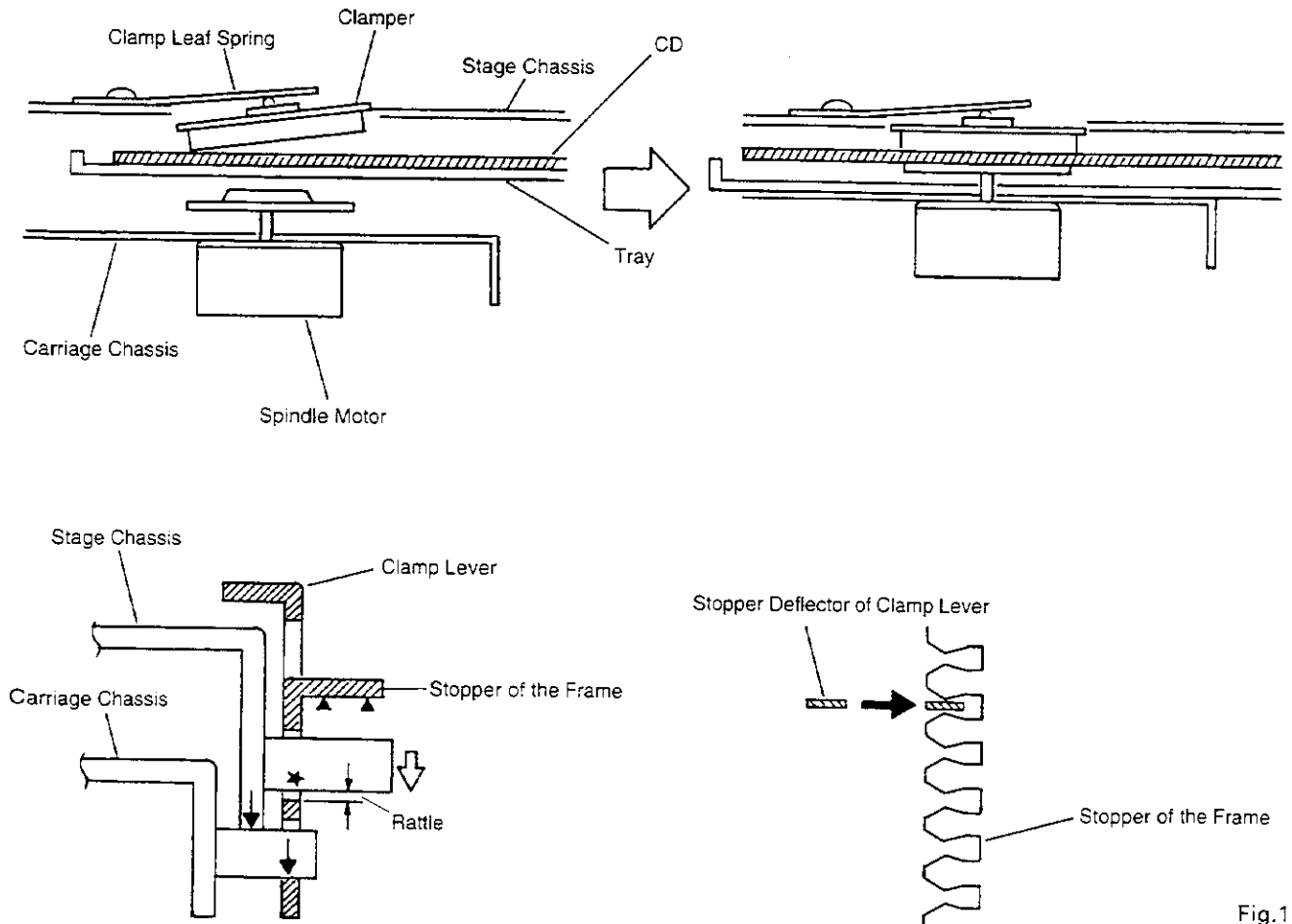


Fig.12

## ● Disk Detection

DSP Switch (S852) is turned ON and OFF by the DSP Switch Lever driven by the Cam Gear which controls the tray extending motion. The Photo Sensor (Q851, D851) is timed with this ON and OFF status, detecting the existence and non-existence of the disk as well as the type of disk.

## ● Tray Extension and Retraction Detection

A) Clamp

When the clamp motion of the Clamp Lever is complete the Jointed Arm moves and the protruding section of the arm pushes the TRP Switch (S851) ON via the Leaf Spring.

B) Tray retraction

When the tray retracts the Switch Arm, which operates on the same fulcrum as the Tray Extending Arm, moves and the TRP Switch (S851) is pushed ON by the protruding section of the arm via the Leaf Spring.
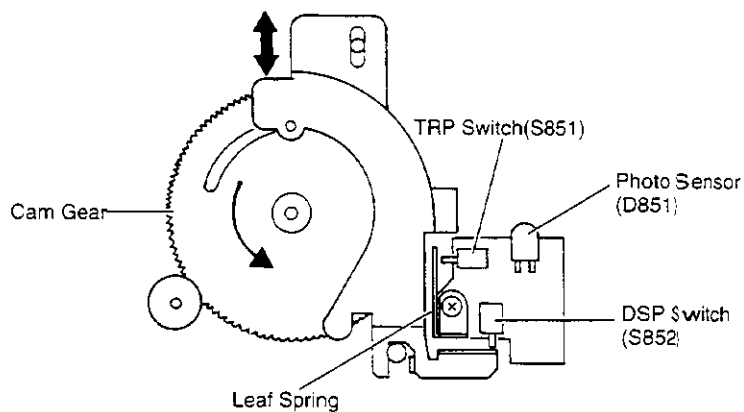


Fig. 13

● **Over-extension Prevention Structure of the Tray**

In standby mode the Stoppers are maintained in a neutral position by the upper and lower Springs. When the Tray is being dispensed the Stoppers are pushed apart by their Tapers. In this condition, even if an impact force is applied and the Tray is pushed outward, the Tray does not actually get dispensed due to the straight section of the Stopper.

Further, since force F2 of the lower Spring is set smaller that force F1 of the upper Spring (F1>F2) while the Stoppers are being pushed apart, the dispensed Tray is being pushed downward at all times (F=F1-F2), preventing vertical rattling of the Tray due to vibrations.
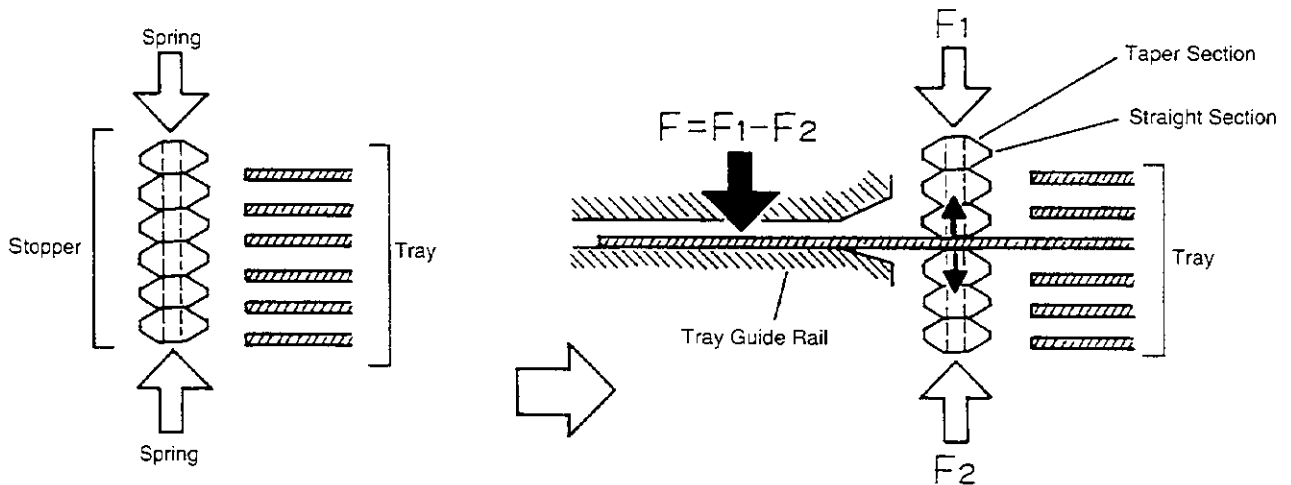
Fig.14

● **Magazine Ejection**

When the Lever is driven beyond the lowest position of the elevation the bent section of the Rear Lever pushes on the boss of the Lock Arm, releasing the lock. The magazine is ejected by the EJECT Lever.
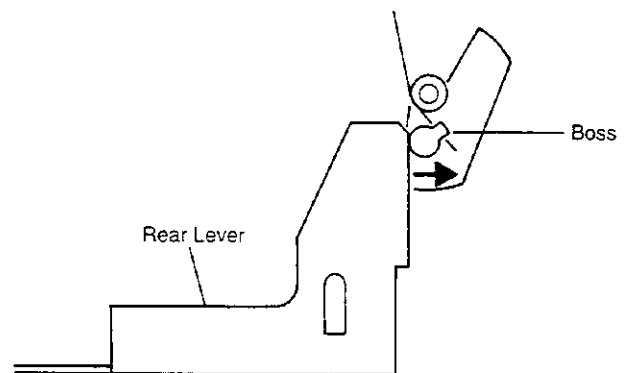
Fig.15

# 4. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## 4.1 POWER SUPPLY UNIT CONFIGU-RATION

The power supply unit of this system consists of 4 power sources, VD(8.6V), 5VA(5V), 5VLR(5V) and VREF(5V).

VD    : Main power source. Generated in the expansion board.

5VA   : Power source for IC101, IC201 and the Pick-up Unit. Generated by the regulator IC (IC701) from VD.

5VLR  : Audio midpoint voltage. Generated by the regulator IC (IC604) from VD.

VREF  : Power source for Linear Position Sensor. A/D reference voltage of the microcomputer. Usually taken from the microcomputer's VDD line via on enabling switch.

## 4.2 MECHANISM OPERATION

### 1) Elevation Operation

The microcomputer determines the present elevation position from the voltage value (EPVO) obtained from the potential divider VR801.

The voltage of the position of the requested disk is calculated from figure 16 and the ELV Motor is controlled so that the EPVO voltage is matched to the value obtained from the calculation.

| | min | typ. | max |
|---|---|---|---|
| DISC1 Voltage position | EREF-115LSB | EREF+117LSB | EREF+119LSB |
| DISC2 Voltage position | EREF+ 76LSB | EREF+ 78LSB | EREF+ 80LSB |
| DISC3 Voltage position | EREF+ 37LSB | EREF+ 39LSB | EREF+ 41LSB |
| DISC4 Voltage position | EREF- 2LSB | EREF | EREF+ 2LSB |
| DISC5 Voltage position | EREF- 41LSB | EREF- 39LSB | EREF- 37LSB |
| DISC6 Voltage position | EREF- 80LSB | EREF- 78LSB | EREF- 76LSB |
| EJECT Voltage position | | | EREF-106LSB |

*1LSB = approx 20mV (5/256 V)



Fig.16

### 2) Tray Extension and Retraction

The microcomputer detects tray retraction, tray extension and clamp completion by the MSW signal waveform (voltage) created by potential division of the voltage DSP Switch and the voltage TRP Switch and controls the Tray Motor.
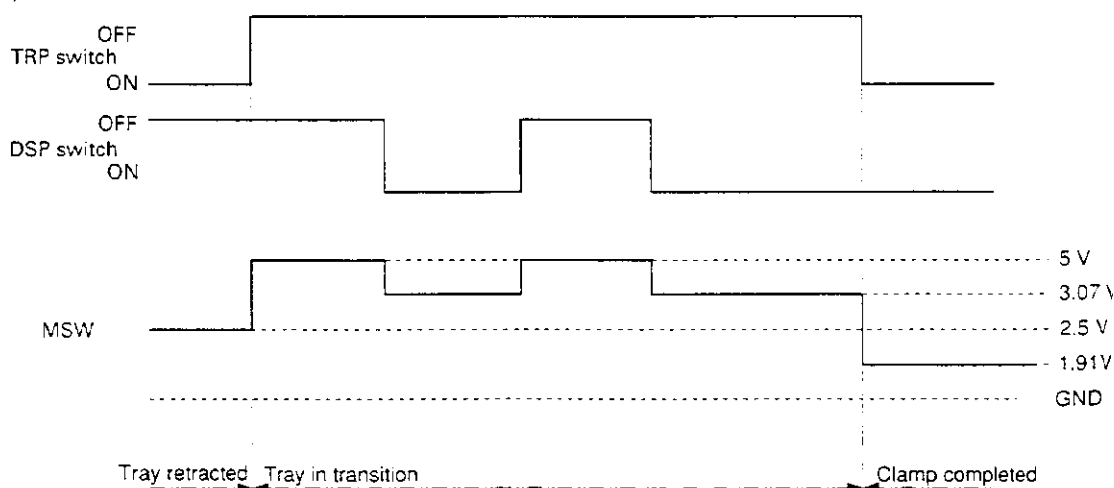


Fig.17

## 3) 0.6mm UP/DOWN Operation

In order to secure clearance with the neighboring disk the Stage Mechanism is driven down by the ELV Motor (M852) when clamping is complete. The microcomputer detects the completion of clamping, and when the Tray Motor is brought to a full stop, the ELV Motor (M852) is forcibly driven for a 240 ms interval in the downward direction.

When the tray is being retracted, the ELV Motor (M852) is controlled to match the value of EPVO calculated during the elevation operation. The tray retraction operation is started when the Tray has been moved to the prescribed position.

Each motor is driven by the driver IC302(LB1836M). LB1836M is an IC which usually operates through the combination of H and L of the 4 lines I1, I2, I3 and I4. With this system, I1=I3 and control is realized through a combination of H and L of the 3 lines I1, I2 and I4.

## 4) Disc Detection

The MSW signal is not only used for the timing of the disk extension and retraction motion but also for determining the existence and non-existence of a disk and the disk type (8cm or 12cm). The disk detection operations are carried out while the Tray is being pulled out of the magazine. Disk detection is determined when the light passes through (DISC waveform L:less than 1.5V) or is interrupted (DISC waveform H:1.5V or above) with an array of LEDs and photo transistors above and below the Tray.

| ELV Motor | Tray Motor | I1, 3 | I2 | I4 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-----|-----|
| Forward | Brake | H | H | L |
| Reverse | Stand-by | L | L | H |
| Brake | Forward | H | L | H |
| Stand-by | Reverse | L | H | L |
| Brake | Brake | H | H | H |
| Stand-by | Stand-by | L | L | L |

\* ELV Motor Forward : ELV-up (Disc No. Down)
Tray Motor Forward : Tray Ejection



Fig.18

| | A | B |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 2 c m | H | H |
| 8 c m | L | H |
| No Disk | — | L |
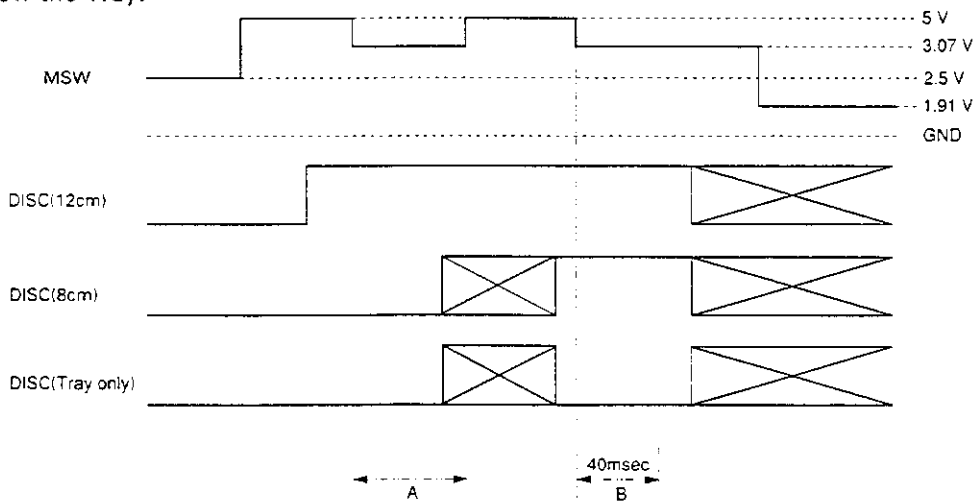
The DISC waveform is continuously monitored within the intervals A and B above and if a L is detected even once, that interval is determined as L. If a L is not detected at all then that interval is determined as H in the following.

## 4.3 PRE-AMP SECTION (UPC2572GS: IC101)

This section processes the pickup output signals to create the signals for the servo, demodulator & control.

The pickup output signals are I-V converted by the pre-amp with built in photo-detector in the pickup, and added by the RF amp (IC101) to obtain the RF, FE, TE, TE zero cross, and other signals.

The main component is the UPC2572GS and each section is explained below. Because this system has a single power supply (+5V), the reference voltage for this IC, the PU and the servo circuit is the voltage REFO (+2.5V). The REFO signal is obtained by buffering REFOUT from the servo LSI (IC201: UPD63702GF) and is available from Pin 19 of IC101. All measurements should be done using this REFO as reference.

Note: During measurement, do not short REFO and GND.
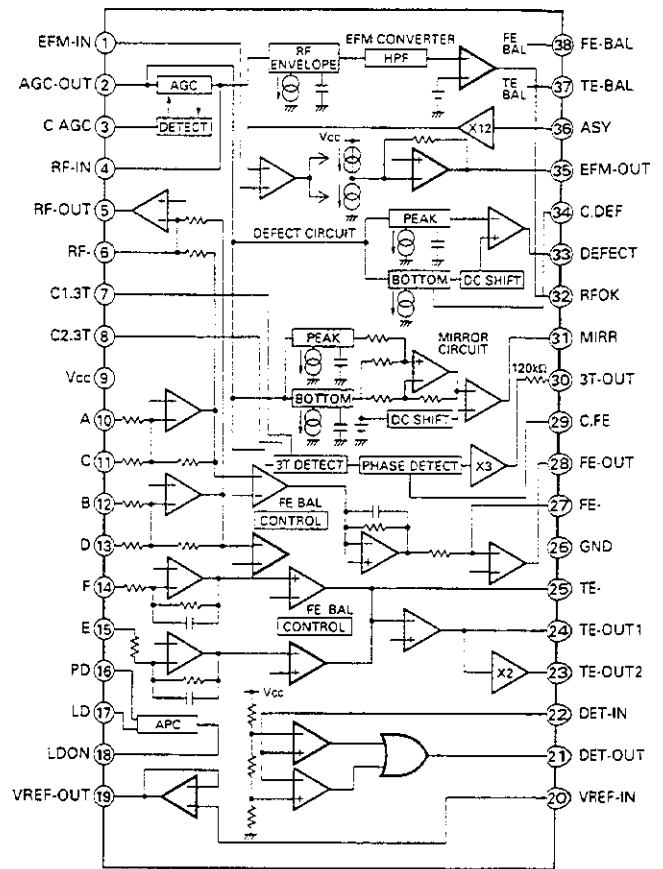


Fig.19 : UPC2572GS BLOCK DIAGRAM

### 1) APC Circuit (Automatic Power Control)

When the laser diode is driven with constant current, the optical output has large negative temperature characteristics. So the current must be controlled to hold the output constant with the monitor diode. The circuit that carries out this function is the APC circuit. The LD current is obtained by measuring the voltage between LD1 and ground and the value of this current is about 35mA.
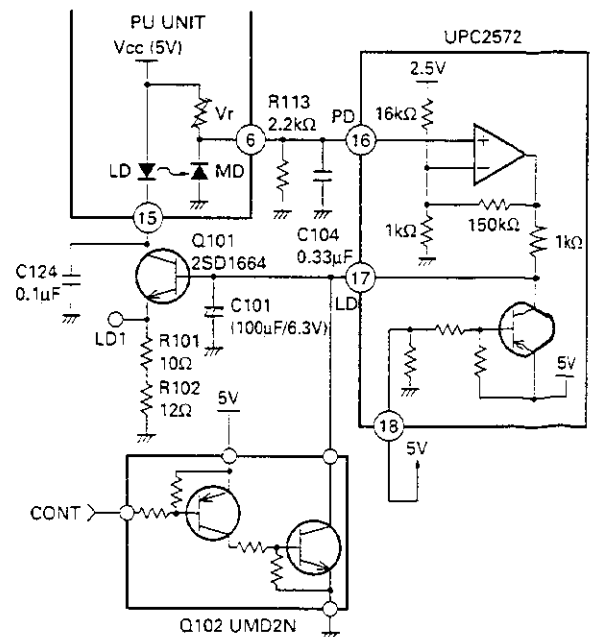


Fig.20 : APC CIRCUIT

## 2) RF Amp, RF AGC Amp

The photo-detector outputs (A+C) and (B+D) are added, amplified, and equalized in IC101 and output to the RFI pin. (The eye pattern can be checked at this pin.)

The RFI voltage low-frequency component is:

RFI = (A+B+C+D) × 3.22

R111 is the offset resistor for holding the RFI signal in the pre-amp's output range. The RFI signal is AC coupled and input to Pin 4 (RFIN pin).

This IC contains an RF AGC circuit, which holds the RFO output at Pin 2 at a fixed level (1.2 ± 0.2Vp-p). This RFO signal is used in the EFM, DFCT, and MIRR circuits.

## 3) EFM Circuit

This circuit, "squares" up the analog RF signal into a digital EFM signal. In order to ensure minimum errors it is necessary to use a feedback circuit to match the DC level of the threshold to the center of the RF waveform.

This circuit uses the fact that the EFM signal should have no DC component. By feeding back the EFM signal's DC level the threshold level changes until the DC level is zero and the threshold, by definition, is at the exact center of the RFO waveform. The filtering in the feedback has been adjusted to ensure minimum error. The EFM signal is output from Pin 35. The signal is a 2.5Vp-p amplitude signal centering on REFO.

## 4) DFCT (Defect) Circuit

The DFCT circuit detects defects on the disc surface, and outputs a "H" signal from Pin 33.

If there is dirt on the disc, drop outs may appear. The DFCT signal output is input to the servo LSI HOLD pin and the focus and tracking servo drives are held while the DFCT output is "H" in order to improve playability.

## 5) RFOK Circuit

This circuit produces the signal indicating the focus close state during play and the timing for closing the focus servo. This signal is output from Pin 32. This RFOK signal output is input to the servo LSI RFOK pin and the focus close command is issued by the servo LSI. This signal is high during play when the focus is closed.
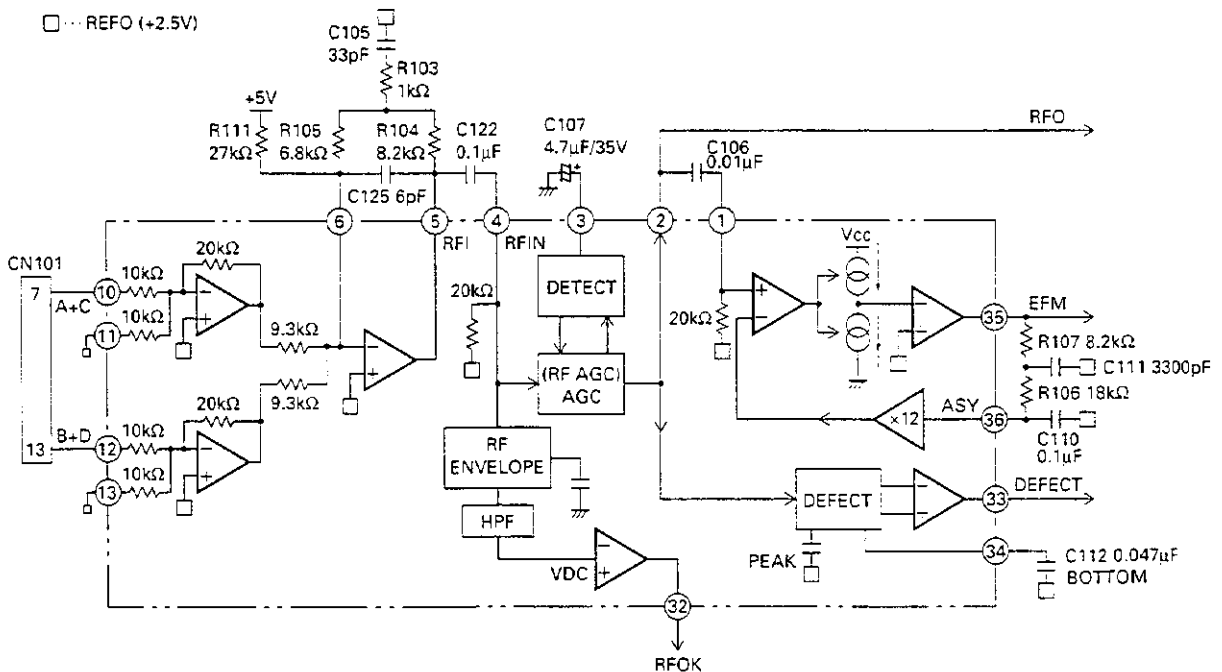


Fig.21 : RF AMP, RF AGC, EFM, DFCT, RFOK CIRCUIT

## 6) Focus Error Amp

The photo-detector outputs (A+C) and (B+D) are passed through a differential amp, and an error amp and (A+C-B-D) is output from Pin 28 as the FE signal. The FEY voltage low-frequency component is:

$$FEY = (A+C-B-D) \times \frac{20k}{10k} \times \frac{90k}{68.8k} \times \frac{R108}{17.2k}$$

$$: (PU\ FE\ level \times 5.02)$$

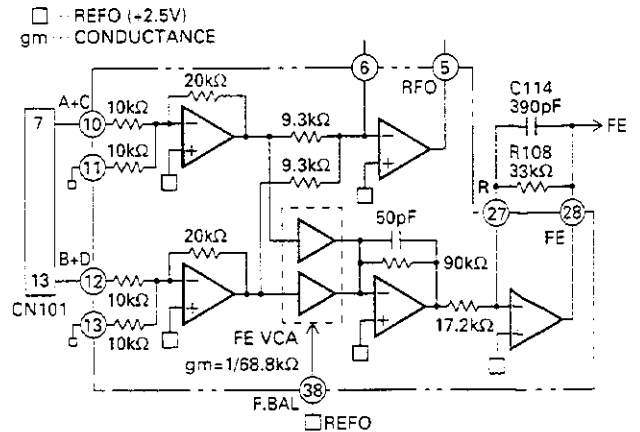An S curve of about 1.6Vp-p is obtained with REFO as the reference. The final-stage amp cutoff frequency is 12.4kHz.



Fig.22 : FOCUS ERROR AMPLIFIER

## 7) Tracking Error Amp

The photo-detector E and F outputs are passed through a differential amp and an error amp and (E-F) is output from Pin 24 as the TE signal.

The TEY voltage low-frequency component is:

$$TEY = (E-F) \times \frac{63k}{(31k + 16k)} \times \frac{R109}{17k}$$

$$: (PU\ TE\ output\ level \times 5.36)$$

The TE waveform of about 1.5Vp-p with REFO as the reference is obtained as the TE output (Pin 24). The final-stage amp cutoff frequency is 19.5kHz.

## 8) Tracking Zero Crossing Amp

The tracking zero crossing signal (below, TEC signal) is the TE waveform (Pin 24 voltage) amplified four times and is used to find the zero crossing points of the tracking error with the UPD63702GF servo LSI. This zero crossing point is found for the following two reasons.

(1) To count tracks for carriage moves and track jumps

(2) To detect the direction in which the lens is moving for tracking closing (This is used in the tracking brake circuit, described Page 20 b).)

The TEC signal frequency range is 500Hz - 19.5kHz.

TEC voltage = TE level × 4

In other words, the TEC signal level is calculated at 6Vp-p. This level exceeds the op-amp's output range and the signal is clipped, but this can be ignored because this signal is used by the servo LSI only at the zero crossing point.
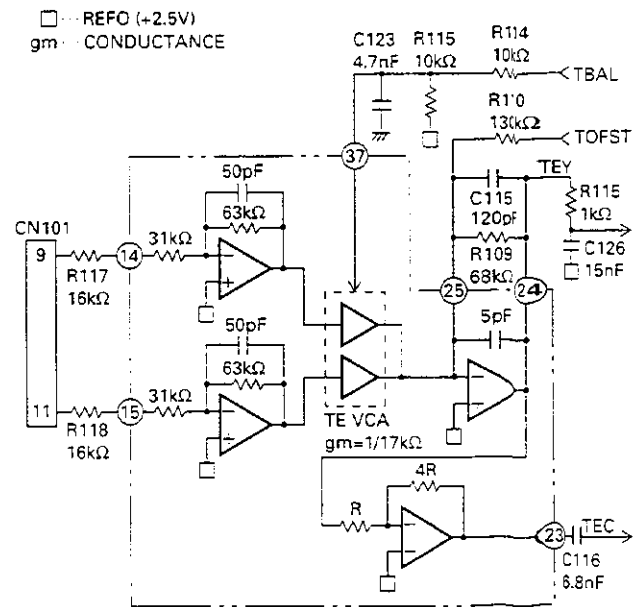


Fig.23 : TRACKING ERROR AMPLIFIER & TRACKING ZERO CROSSING AMPLIFIER

## 9) MIRR (Mirror) Circuit

The MIRR signal shows the on track and off track data and is output from Pin 31.

When the laser beam is

On track: MIRR = "L"

Off track: MIRR = "H"

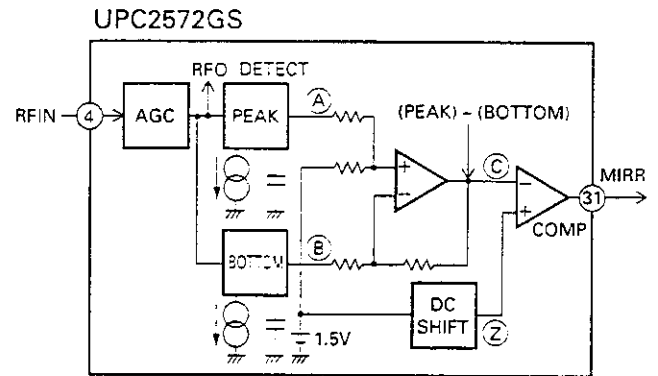This signal is used in the brake circuit, described Page 20.

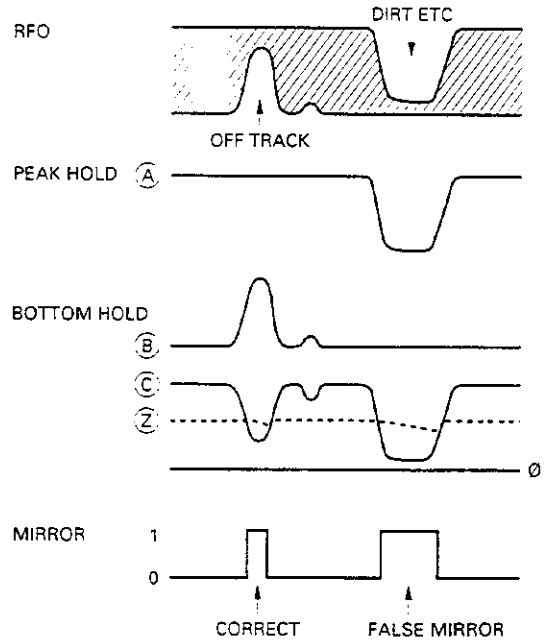UPC2572GS



Fig.24 : MIRR CIRCUIT



Fig.25 : MIRR CIRCUIT & SIGNAL DIAGRAM

## 10) 3TOUT Circuit

This circuit detects variations of the RF signal when an external interference is input into the focus servo loop and outputs the phase difference between the FE signal and the RF level variation signal from Pin 30. The signal has been passed through a low-pass filter (fc = 40Hz). This signal is used for the FE bias automatic adjustment, described Page 23.

UPC2572GS
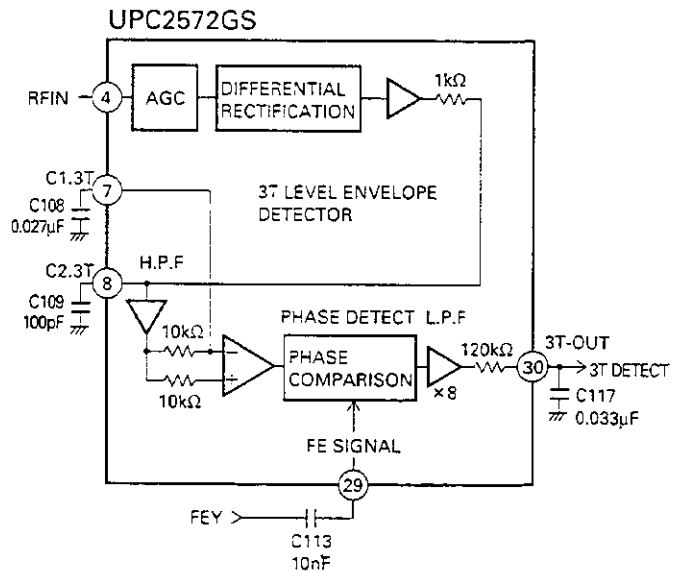


Fig.26 : 3T OUT CIRCUIT

## 4.4 SERVO SECTION (UPD63702GF: IC201)

This section can be divided into two parts.

One is the servo processing section, which handles such servo controls as error signal equalizing, in focus, track jump, and carriage move. The other is the signal processing section, which handles data decoding, error correction, and interpolation processing.

This IC converts the FE and TE signals from analog to digital and outputs the focus, tracking, and carriage drive signals via the servo block. Also, the EFM signal from the pre-amp is decoded in the signal processing section and finally output as audio signals after D/A conversion. (This IC has a built in audio digital-analog converter.) The decoding process also creates the spindle servo error signals, which is fed to the spindle servo block to create the spindle drive signal.

The focus, tracking, carriage, and spindle drive signals are then amplified by IC301, XLA6997FM and fed to their respective actuators and motors.

### 1) Focus Servo System

The main focus servo equalizer is in the UPD63702GF. Figure 27 is the focus servo block diagram.

In the focus servo system, the lens must be brought within the in-focus range for focus closing. Therefore, the lens is raised and lowered according to the triangular focus search voltage to find the focus point. During this time the spindle motor is kicked and kept rotating at a set speed.

The servo LSI monitors the FE signal and the RFOK signal and automatically carries out the focus close operation at the appropriate point.

Focus closing is carried out when the following four conditions are all met.

(1) The lens is moving from far to near toward the disc surface.

(2) RFOK = H

(3) The FZD signal (within the IC) is latched at high.
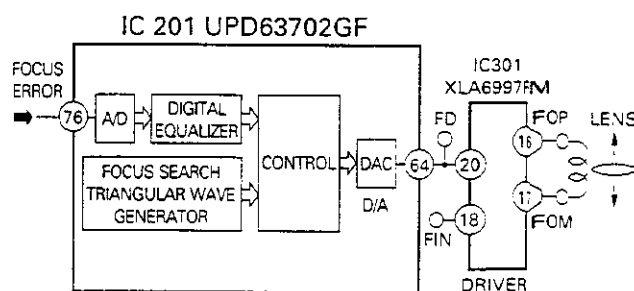
(4) FE = 0 (REFO reference)



Fig.27 : FOCUS SERVO BLOCK DIAGRAM

When the above conditions are all met and the focus is closed, the XSO signal is shifted from high to low, then 40ms later, the microcomputer begins to monitor the RFOK signal that is passed through the low pass filter.

When the RFOK signal is judged to be low, the microcomputer carries out various actions such as protection.

Figure 28 shows the series of operations for focus closing (for the case where focus cannot be closed.) Also, in focus-mode-selection during test mode when the display is 01, if the focus close button is pressed, the S curve, search voltage, and actual lens movements can be checked.
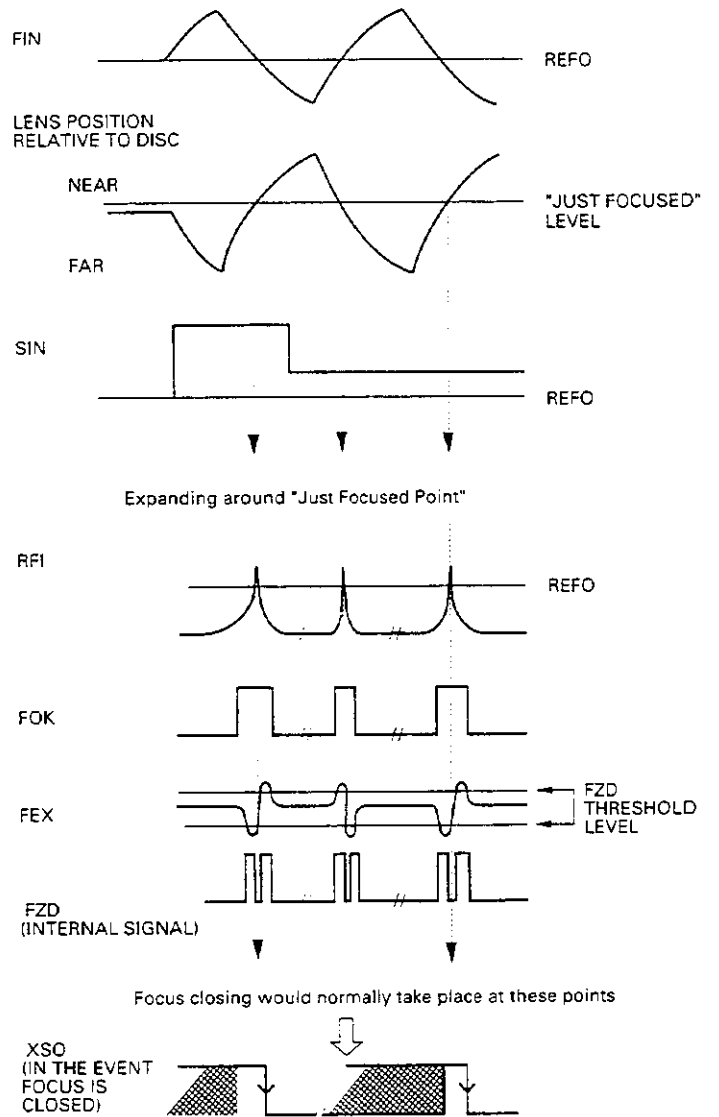
FIN ........................................... REFO

LENS POSITION RELATIVE TO DISC

NEAR ....... "JUST FOCUSED" LEVEL

FAR

SIN ........................................... REFO

Expanding around "Just Focused Point"

RFI ........................................... REFO

FOK

FEX ....... FZD THRESHOLD LEVEL

FZD (INTERNAL SIGNAL)

Focus closing would normally take place at these points

XSO (IN THE EVENT FOCUS IS CLOSED)

Fig.28: FOCUS CLOSING SEQUENCE

## 2) Tracking Servo System

The main tracking servo equalizer is in the UPD63702GF. Figure 29 is the tracking servo block diagram.
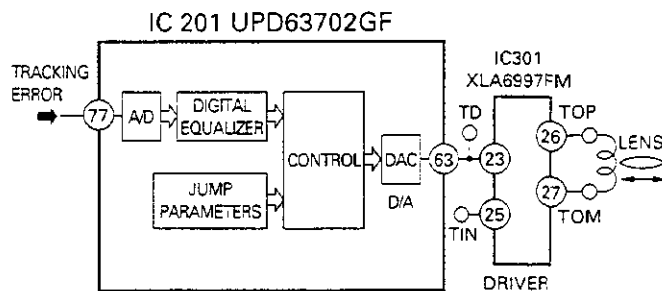


Fig.29 : TRACKING SERVO BLOCK DIAGRAM

### a) Track Jump

When the LSI receives the track jump command from the microcomputer, the track jump is carried out automatically by the auto sequence function within the LSI. This system has six types of track jumps used for searches: 1, 4, 10, 32, 32 × 2, and 32 × 3. In test mode, in addition to these jumps, CRG moves can be executed and checked by mode selection. For track jumps, the microcomputer sets half of the total number of jumps (2 tracks for a 4 track jump) and counts the set number of tracks using the TEC signals. From the point when it has counted the set number of tracks, it outputs the brake pulse for a fixed period of time (set by the microcomputer) to stop the lens. In this way, it can close the tracking and continue normal play.

To improve the servo loop re-closing performance just after track jump, the brake circuit comes on for 60ms after the end of the brake pulse and the tracking servo gain is increased.

Fast forward and reverse operations in normal mode are realized by executing consecutive single track jumps. The speed is about 10 times as high as in normal play.
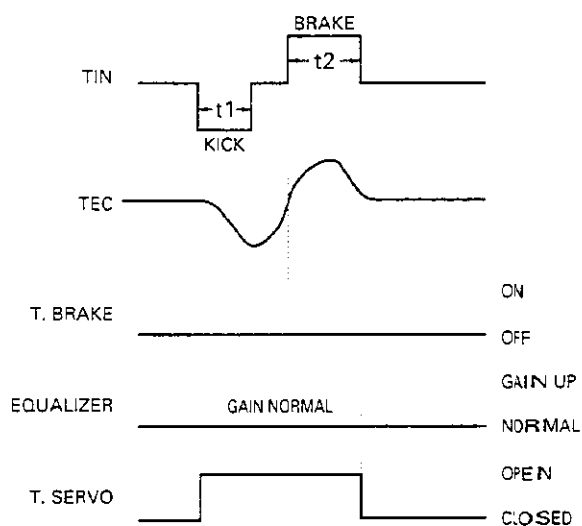


Fig.30 : SINGLE TRACK JUMP
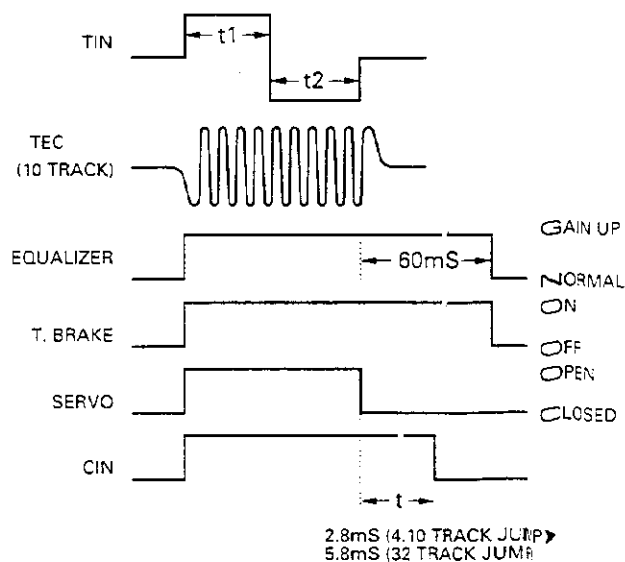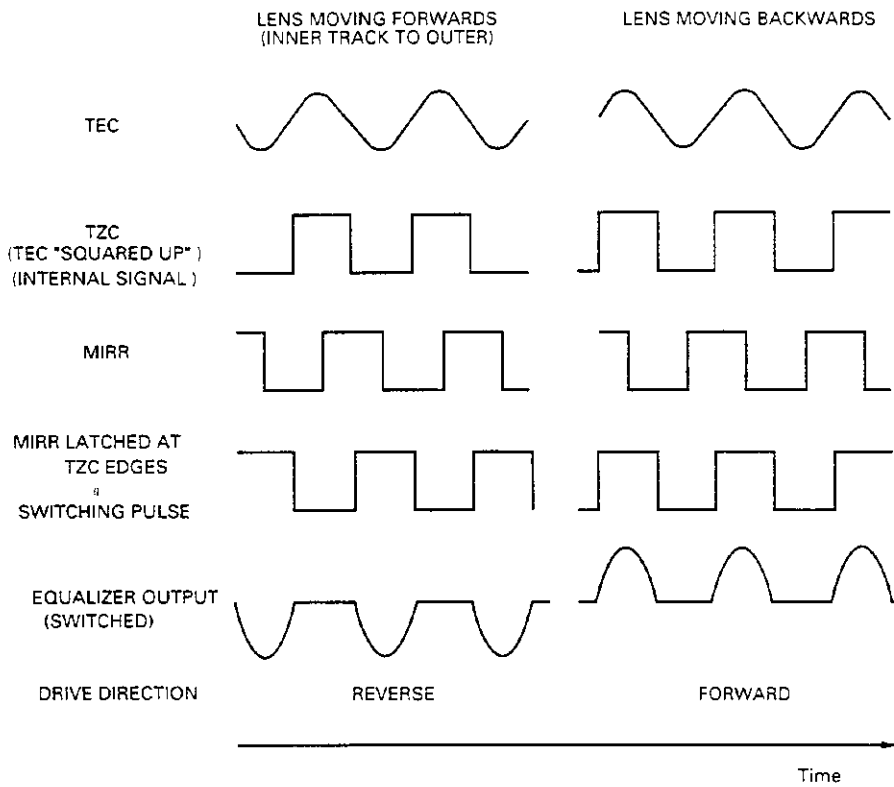


2.8mS (4.10 TRACK JUMP)
5.8mS (32 TRACK JUMP)

Fig.31 : MULTI-TRACK JUMP

b) Brake Circuit

This relies on determining which direction the lens is moving and only outputting the portion of the drive waveform which acts to oppose this motion. Direction of motion is deduced from TEC and the MIRR signal and knowledge of their phase relation.

|  | LENS MOVING FORWARDS (INNER TRACK TO OUTER) | LENS MOVING BACKWARDS |
|---|---|---|
| TEC | | |
| TZC (TEC "SQUARED UP") (INTERNAL SIGNAL) | | |
| MIRR | | |
| MIRR LATCHED AT TZC EDGES = SWITCHING PULSE | | |
| EQUALIZER OUTPUT (SWITCHED) | | |
| DRIVE DIRECTION | REVERSE | FORWARD |

Time

Note: Equalizer output assumed to have same phase as TEC.

Fig.32 : TRACKING BRAKE CIRCUIT

## 3) Carriage Servo System

The carriage servo supplies the tracking equalizer's low-frequency component (lens position information) output to the carriage equalizer and after applying a fixed amount of gain, outputs the drive signal from the servo LSI. This signal is applied to the carriage motor through the driver IC.

When the lens offset reaches a certain level during play, the entire PU must be moved in the forward direction. Therefore, the equalizer gain is adjusted to output a voltage higher than the carriage motor starting voltage. In actual operations, a certain threshold level is set for the equalizer output within the servo LSI and the drive voltage is output from the servo LSI only when the equalizer output level exceeds that threshold level. This reduces power consumption. Also, due to disc eccentricity and other factors, the equalizer output voltage may cross the threshold level a number of times before the entire PU starts to move. In this case, the drive voltage waveform, (which is applied) from the LSI, becomes pulsative.
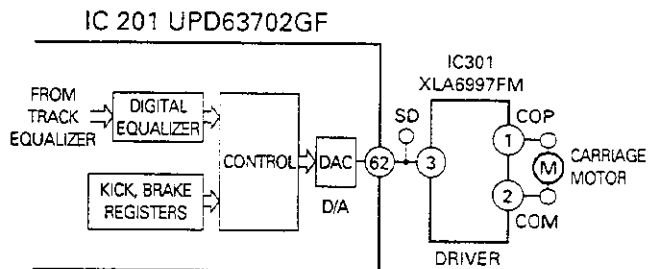
IC 201 UPD63702GF
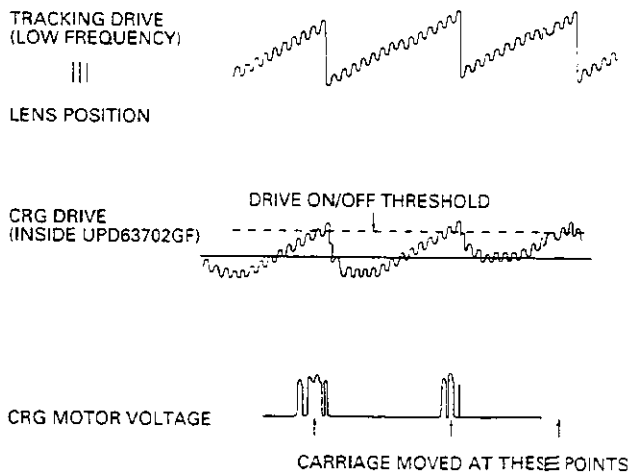


Fig.33 : CARRIAGE SERVO CIRCUIT



Fig.34 : CARRIAGE WAVEFORM

## 4) Spindle Servo System

The spindle servo has the following modes.

(1)　Kick: The mode used for disc rotation acceleration during setup

(2)　Offset:

a) Used during setup from the end of kick until the AGC end

b) Used during play when the focus is unlocked until it is recovered

Both of these are for holding the disc rotation rate near the normal rotation rate.

(3)　Adaptive servo: CLV servo mode for normal operation

In the EFM demodulation block, the frame sync signal and internal frame counter output signal are sampled each WFCK/16 and a signal is produced indicating whether or not they match. Only after this signal is in non-match mode eight consecutive times, is the system treated as out of sync, at other times it is treated as in sync. In this adaptive servo mode, a servo mode for pulling the system into sync is automatically selected when the system is out of sync and the regular servo is automatically selected when the system is in sync.

(4)　Brake: The mode for stopping the spindle motor rotation

The brake voltage is output by the microcomputer from the servo LSI. At this time, the EFM wave form is monitored within the LSI and if the longest EFM pattern exceeds a certain interval (when the rotation is slow enough), a flag is registered within the LSI and the microcomputer switches the brake voltage off. If the flag is not registered within a certain period of time, the microcomputer switches from brake mode to stop mode which lasts for a fixed period of time. In this case, ejection of the disc can only occur after this period of time.

(5)　Stop: The mode used during power on and ejection

At this time, the voltage across the spindle motor is 0V.

(6)　Rough servo: The mode used for carriage feed (carriage move during a long search)

The linear speed is calculated from the EFM wave form and a high level or low level is input to the spindle equalizer. In test mode, this mode is also used for the grating check.
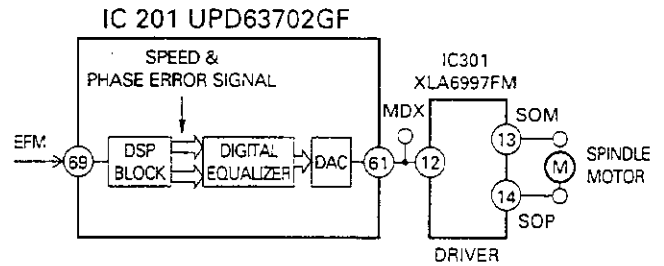
### IC 201 UPD63702GF



Fig.35 : SPINDLE SERVO BLOCK DIAGRAM

# 4.5 AUTOMATIC ADJUSTMENT FUNC-TIONS

This system uses a pre-amp (UPD2572GS) and servo LSI (UPD63702GF) to automate all circuit adjustment. All adjustments are carried out automatically each time a disc is inserted or the CD mode is selected with the source key. Here is how each automatic adjustment works.
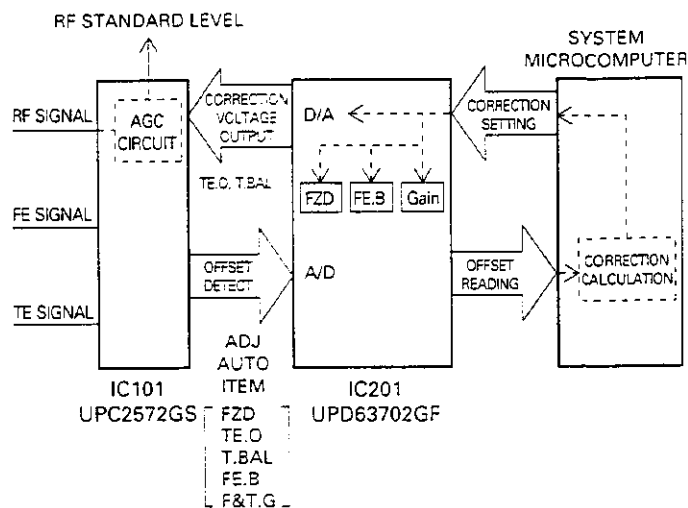
Fig.36 : AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL

## 1) FZD Cancel Setting

This setting is to make the focus closing reliable. When the power is switched on, the FE offset level is read and a voltage opposite to this offset value is written to the CRAM in the IC to cancel the offset. In this way, the FZD threshold level can be set to a constant value (+150mV) and one of the conditions within the IC for focus closing "that the FZD signal is latched at high" can be fulfilled reliably.

## 2) TE Offset Automatic Adjustment

This function adjusts the pre-amp TE amp offset to 0 V when the power is switched on.

The adjustment procedure is:

(1) The TE offset (LD off) is read by the microcomputer via the servo LSI (offset = TE1).

(2) The microcomputer calculates the voltage to be corrected from the value of TE1 and sets the output of Pin 65 of the servo LSI (signal name: TOFST). The concrete calculation method is as follows.

TOFST2 = TOFST1 + TE1 × R110/R109

## 3) Tracking Balance Automatic Adjustment

This adjustment equalizes the difference in sensitivity of the E channel and F channel of the TE output. In actual practice, the TE waveform is adjusted to be vertically symmetrical about REFO.

The adjustment procedure is:

(1) After focus closing, the lens is kicked in the radial direction to reliably generate the TE waveform.

(2) At this time, the microcomputer reads the peak and bottom of the TE waveform through the servo

LSI.

(3) The microcomputer calculates the value of the offset and the correction voltage to output from Pin 66 of the servo LSI (signal name: TBAL).

(4) The voltage output from the servo LSI is input to Pin 37 of the pre-amp (IC101: UPC2572). This pin is the TEVCA amp control voltage pin. The gain for the E channel and F channel within the pre-amp is varied according to the input voltage to adjust the tracking balance and make the TE waveform vertically symmetrical about REFO.

## 4) FE Bias Automatic Adjustment

This adjustment is made to maximize the RF I level during play by optimizing the focus point. This adjustment utilizes the phase difference between the RF waveform 3T level signal and the focus error signal. Since an external interference is input into the focus loop, this adjustment uses the same timing as the auto gain control, explained below.

The adjustment procedure is:

(1) External interference is injected into the focus loop by command from the microcompute (within the servo LSI).

(2) The RF signal 3T component level variation is detected within the pre-amp.

(3) The phase difference between the FE signal due to external interference input and the above 3T component is detected, to sense the focus deviation direction, and the result is output as a DC voltage from Pin 30 (3T-OUT) of the pre-amp.

(4)    The 3T-OUT voltage is input to Pin 75 (A/D port) of the servo LSI and the microcomputer reads the 3T-OUT voltage through the servo LSI.

(5)    The microcomputer calculates the required correction and adjusts the focus loop offset in the servo LSI.

In the same manner as the auto gain control, this adjustment is repeated a number of times to raise the adjustment precision.

## 5) Auto Gain Control (AGC)

This adjustment has already been used in the previous generation of CD modules. This function automatically adjusts the focus and tracking servo loop gain.

The adjustment procedure is:

(1)    External interference is injected into the servo loop.

(2)    The error signals (FE, TE) when the external interference is injected are passed through a band pass filter and the G1 and G2 signals are obtained.

(3)    The microcomputer reads the G1 and G2 signals through the servo LSI.

(4)    The microcomputer calculates the required correction and adjusts the loop gain within the servo LSI.

To raise the adjustment precision, the same adjustment procedure is repeated a number of times.

## 6) Initial Adjustment Values

All the automatic adjustments use the previous adjustment value as the initial value as long as the microcomputer power supply is not cut off (the backup is not cut off). If the backup is cut off, automatic adjustment does not start from the previous adjustment value, but rather from the default setting.

## 7) The Coefficient Display for Adjustment Result

The results of all automatic adjustments can be displayed and checked in test mode.

The coefficient displays for each automatic adjustment are as follows.

(1)    FZD cancel, TE.OFST cancel, T.BAL, FE.bias
Reference value = 32  (A coefficient of 32 indicates that no adjustment was necessary).
The display is in units of about 40mV.
Example:  FZD cancel coefficient = 35

$$35-32 = 3 \quad 3 \times 40mV = 120mV$$

Since the corrected value is approximately + 120mV, the FE offset before adjustment was - 120mV.

(2)    Focus and tracking gain adjustment
Reference value:  Focus = 13, tracking = 20
The coefficient display shows the gain derease relative to the reference value.
Example:  AGC coefficient = 40

$$Gain = 20log \ (20/40) = - 6dB$$