INSTRUCTION MANUAL

SPOTMASTER - MODEL 500C MODEL 505C

IM No. 597-0050

BROADCAST ELECTRONICS, INC.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

EQUIPMENT LOST OR DAMAGED IN TRANSIT

When delivering the equipment to you, the truck driver or carrier's agent will present a receipt for your signature. Do not sign it until you have (a) inspected the containers for visible signs of damage and (b) counted the containers and compared with the amount shown on the shipping papers. If a shortage or evidence of damage is noted, insist that notation to that effect be made on the shipping papers before you sign them.

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Further, after receiving the equipment, unpack it and inspect thoroughly for concealed damage. If concealed damage is discovered, immediately notify the carrier, confirming the notification in writing, and secure an inspection report. This item should be unpacked and inspected for damage WITHIN 15 DAYS after receipt. Claims for loss or damage will not be honored without proper notification of inspection by the carrier.

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Technical assistance is available from Broadcast Electronics by letter or prepaid telephone or telegram. Equipment requiring repair or overhaul should be sent by common carrier, prepaid, insured and well protected. Do not mail equipment. We can assume no liability for inbound damage, and necessary repairs become the obligation of the shipper. Prior arrangement is necessary. Contact Customer Service Department for a Return Authorization.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Phone (217) 224-9600 Customer Service

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Replacement and Warranty Parts may be ordered from the address below. Be sure to include equipment model and serial number and part description and part number.

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. 4100 N. 24th St., P.O. Box 3606 Quincy, Illinois 62305 Tel: (217) 224-9600 Telex: 25-0142 Cable: BROADCAST Fax: (217) 224-9607

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MODIFICATIONS

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. reserves the right to modify the design and specifications of the equipment in this manual without notice. Any modifications shall not adversely affect performance of the equipment so modified.

SPOTMASTER Model 500C (Recorder/Reproducer) SPOTMASTER Model 505C (Reproducer Only)

SPECIFICATIONS

SIZE: – Compact: Rack: WEIGHT – 500:

MOTOR: OUTPUT LEVEL: OUTPUT LOAD IMPEDANCE: FREQUENCY RESPONSE:

505:

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: HARMONIC DISTORTION:

WOW AND FLUTTER: STOP TIME: START TIME: * LINE INPUT: * MICROPHONE INPUT: (Compact Only) * MONITORING:

CONTROLS:

POWER REQUIREMENTS:

SPEED:

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PLAYING TIME:

* Refers to Model 500C Record/Play unit only

10¼" W, 12¾" L, 6-5/8" H 19" W, 14½" D, 7" H Compact: 18 lbs. Rack: 23 lbs. Compact: 15 lbs. Rack: 21 lbs. Hysteresis Synchronous +4 dbm adjustable (plus 10 db peak factor) Nominal 600Ω (Transformer Output) $50 - 12000 \text{ Hz} \pm 2 \text{ db}$ $50 - 15000 \text{ Hz} \pm 3 \text{ db}$ 55 db below 3% THD Less than 2% (400 Hz - Normal recording level) Less than .2 of 1% 1/10 second or better 1/25 second or better .2 volts (bridging) (150Ω) .5 millivolts

Independent record and reproduce systems permit monitoring of either the recording or reproducing amplifier while recording.

* Gain, On - Off

- * Record Momentary Push Button Switch
- * Recording Meter Selector Switch (program, control tone, bias)

Start Switch Stop Switch. Output Level

105 - 125 VAC, 60 Hz, 50 watts (50 Hz optional extra)

7¹/₂ inches per second

1 second to 31 minutes

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SECTION 1 INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. GENERAL

SPOTMASTER Models 500C and 505C recording and/or reproducing units are professional grade tape cartridge machines for use in radio stations, TV stations, recording studios and similar operations. Ease of installation, operation and maintenance is a feature of the equipment. The recording amplifier of the 500C is designed to accept audio input levels between -15 and +20 dbm. Compact models are equipped with a microphone preamplifier for use with a standard broadcast type dynamic microphone and will accommodate input levels as low as -65 dbm.

The output circuitry of the reproducing amplifier in each model is designed to work into line key inputs of standard broadcast type consoles. The output level is adjustable by means of a variable control located on the rear panel of the equipment.

The equipment is designed to accept standard NAB tape cartridges, types A, B and C, available in tape lengths from 20 seconds to 31 minutes in playing time, thereby making possible the use of as little as 1 second or as much as 31 minutes of program or spot material on a single cartridge. SPOT-MASTER cartridge racks are recommended for cartridge storage.

2. INSTALLATION

(A) Either the Model 500C recorder or 505C reproducer may be used as a playback unit and installed in a control room or studio within convenient access of the operator but, if desired, may be installed at a remote location and operated by means of a remote control unit (BE-101 or BE-102). Units may be placed side by side on any available table top, control desk, or on an inclined shelf constructed over the turntables. The output of one or all machines may be connected to a single console line input, but connection of each unit to a separate line input key is recommended where possible. This increases flexibility and provides greater control over individual units. Standard broadcast installation procedures should be followed. Use shielded connecting cables, avoid high hum and magnetic fields, avoid high temperatures, avoid dusty locations, etc. Do not install directly over a console or other heat generating equipment due to the possible adverse effect of excessive heat on the transistorized amplifiers.

The playback amplifier output is available from two standard (headphone type) jacks connected in multiple and located on the rear panel of the unit. The mating plug should be a Switchcraft type 40 or equal. The playback amplifier is designed to operate into a 600 Ω load but because of the output stage design, the unit may be connected to much higher load impedances without adverse effect on program quality. The secondary of the output transformer may be reconnected for operation into 150 ohm loads, if desired. (See schematic diagram.) To connect the playback amplifier to the console, install a two conductor line between the output jack and a line input of the console.

If machines are connected in multiple, balance the output of the group by means of the variable output level control on the rear panel of each machine. When connecting machines in multiple to a single console input, a 560 ohm isolating resistor should be installed in series with the output of each machine to prevent the loading effect of other machines in the group, if the output controls are to be operated fully open. (See B3, sect. 2D)

NOTE

The playback amplifier output jack is insulated above ground. External ground connections should be made to the case ground terminal.

(B) The Model 500C is designed for use both as a recorder and a reproducer. When used as a recorder, it is only necessary to connect a suitable program source (approximately -10 dbm) to the record amplifier line input jack (Switchcraft type 40 or equal mating plug) and follow the recording procedure outlined in Section 3. On compact models a low impedance dynamic microphone may be connected to the microphone preamplifier (Cannon XL connector), if desired. If the microphone input is used, be certain to remove the phone plug from the line input jack since this disconnects the microphone preamplifier.

3. RECORDING PROCESS (Model 500C & 500C-R)

CAUTION

Before recording, make certain that the cartridge is thoroughly erased by means of a bulk type degausser. Erase both sides of the cartridge, then tip up and erase exposed tape on the open end of cartridge. (NAB Standards, Section 2.55, require that no erase function be provided as a machine capability.)

(A) The model 500C recorder is equipped with record pre-set and record release circuitry which automatically switches back to the playback mode each time the machine is stopped. To switch from playback to the record mode it is only necessary to momentarily depress the RECORD button. This energizes the record/play relay (K2) which in turn activates the recording circuitry. Program material may be fed to the recording amplifier either through the line input jack (located on the rear panel) or by means of a microphone connected to the microphone input. (Microphone preamplifiers are provided as standard equipment on all compact models and as optional equipment on rack mounted models.) The input level to the recording amplifier is adjustable by means of the gain control located on the front panel. Program peaks as read on the VU meter should reach but not exceed zero VU.

Load the proper length cartridge in the machine and move the load lever to the "Play" or "Ready" position. This action rotates the pressure roller into position and energizes the motor. Momentary pressure on the "start" button sets the tape in motion. "Tightness" of cueing will depend upon how quickly program material is started after the start button is depressed. It is recommended that at least one-fourth second be allowed between the start of tape motion and the beginning of program material. (See note 3, page 6, NAB Cartridge Standard)

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When a recording has been completed, allow the machine to run until it stops automatically. This cues the tape to the beginning of the program and at the same moment switches the equipment back to the playback mode which is indicated by the play lamp. A guard ring is provided to protect the RECORD button from accidental activation.

If, for any reason, it is desired to return the equipment to the playback mode, when in the record mode, it is only necessary to momentarily depress the STOP button.

If multiple spots are to be recorded on a single cartridge it is necessary to stop the machine at the end of each spot and reactivate the record circuitry by momentarily depressing the record button before proceeding with the next recording.

If program material is to be edited or changed it is recommended that this be done on reel to reel equipment and then transferred to the cartridge.

(B) Standard cartridge lengths are 20, 40, 70, 100, 140 seconds, and 3½, 5½, 8½, 10½, 12½, 16 and 31 minutes. Check the length of the recording to be made and allow two seconds minimum dead tape after the recording is finished. For instance, a 70 second cartridge should be used when recording a 60 second spot. Additionally, three 20 second spots may be recorded on a 70 second cartridge but a 70 second cartridge should not be used for two 35 second spots.

When in the record mode a 1000 Hz cueing tone of the proper amplitude and duration is automatically recorded on the tape cueing track at the instant the start button is depressed.

"Off the tape" monitoring facilities while recording are provided. To check recording quality during the recording process, a suitable amplifier-speaker combination or headphones may be connected to the playback amplifier output jack.

(C) When recording, the meter switch on the recorder should be kept in the "P" or program position, which indicates program recording level. A thirty day check of the "T" tone voltage and "B" bias voltage by rotating the switch to these positions is advisable. DO NOT CHANGE THE METER SWITCH WHILE RECORDING.

The meter in the "T" position should read approximately "0" VU ± 3 db, and when the start button is depressed should decay to zero in approximately 1/2 second. The meter in the "B" or bias position should read approximately "0" VU. (Both of the above meter indications are approximate as the actual voltages are adjusted for optimum performance of each individual machine during final test operations. For this reason, it is wise to make a note of the meter reading in both the tone and bias positions for comparison purposes on later check dates.)

4. PLAYBACK PROCESS

Place a recorded cartridge in position and move the load lever to the "Play" position. (If using a Model 500C recorder as a playback machine, make certain the PLAY indicator lamp is glowing. This indicates that the equipment is in the playback mode.)

Momentary pressure on the "start" button will start tape travel across the heads resulting in reproduction of the recorded material through the playback amplifier. The tape may be stopped at any point for a live insert, if desired, by depressing the "stop" button.

Do not remove the cartridge from the machine, however, until the spot has ended and the start light goes out which indicates that the spot is cued and ready for re-use.

5. **REMOTE CONTROL**

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To use the SPOTMASTER Type 101 or 102 remote control unit, insert the remote control plug in the receptacle on the rear panel of the playback unit.

One, two or three machines may then be controlled from a remote point. Machines stop automatically when the tape cartridge is re-cued.

SECTION 2 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1. POWER SUPPLY

Two DC power supplies furnish power for the operation of the equipment as follows: One is a 37 VDC triple zener regulated, solid state, bridge rectifier supply which furnishes power to the recording amplifier, the playback amplifier, the bias generator, the cue tone generator/s, the cueing amplifier/s, and the relays. The silicon bridge type rectifier (CR1) and filter components for this supply are located on the relay board.

The second is a 120 VDC supply furnishing power for the tape transport solenoid and the neon signal lamps. The silicon rectifier (CR4) and filter for this unit are located on the relay board.

2. CONTROL CIRCUITRY

The manner of operation of the control circuitry will become apparent to the experienced

technician upon examination of the diagrams, but the following notes will be helpful.

(A) AC power is supplied to the motor when the load lever is moved to the play position, thereby actuating a micro switch associated with it.

(B) Power is supplied to the tape transport solenoid through a set of contacts on the "power" relay (K1). This relay is energized by momentary pressure on the START button and remains energized due to the existence of a constant 9 volt hold voltage across the relay coil. If the STOP button is depressed or a 1000 Hz tone appears at the input of the cueing amplifier, the hold voltage is reduced below the relay drop out point and the relay returns to normal, thereby releasing the tape transport solenoid and stopping tape travel.

(C) The automatic delay control circuitry (Q1) delays application of voltage to the cue tone amplifier/s until the primary cue tone, recorded on the tape, has travelled past the cueing head after the START button is depressed. Delay time is approximately 3 seconds.

The silicon transistor (Q1) in the delay control circuit receives bias voltage through a set of back contacts on K1 relay when this relay is in the relaxed position (machine not running). Q1 draws maximum current in this mode with the result that no voltage is supplied for the operation of the cueing amplifier. The relay (K1) is instantly energized when the START button is depressed and remains so until the machine stops. The bias voltage is thereby removed from Q1 when C1 discharges through R1 and R3. The discharge time is approximately 3 seconds. Since Q1 is non-conducting when "bias" is removed, operating voltage is then applied to the cueing amplifier.

Diode CR5 prevents reverse current flow from C1 thereby maintaining the same time constant in both the record and play modes.

(D) The output level control located on the rear panel provides a means of adjusting the output level of the playback amplifier. If operating the equipment into loads *less* than the output impedance of the output transformer, the control should not be advanced more than three-quarters open unless an isolating resistor is installed in series with one of the connecting output leads. The resistor should be equal to the transformer secondary impedance, i.e., 150Ω or 600Ω . (See schematic for output transformer connections.)

(E) The momentary push button RECORD switch (S4) energizes relay K2 which applies zener-regulated (CR2 & CR1 on BO-8) voltage to the recording amplifier, bias oscillator and cue tone oscillator. The associated indicator lamps are energized through a separate set of contacts on the same relay. Zener diode CR2 serves to stabilize the holding voltage for relays K1 and K2. Diodes CR6 and CR7 are blocking diodes to prevent interaction between the energizing voltages applied to K1 and K2.

(F) The recording gain control (Model 500C) provides a means for adjusting the audio input to the recording amplifier. The AC power switch is ganged with the recorder gain control.

(G) The meter selector switch, when in the "P" position connects the VU meter so as to indicate program recording level. When in the "T" position it indicates the momentary cue tone recording level (and Cue-Trip tone recording levels), and when in the "B" position it indicates the recording bias level. (See section 1.3C).

(H) Essential circuitry for remotely controlling either the START, STOP, or RECORD PRESET is available at the "remote socket" on the rear panel (see circuit diagram). A momentary connection across socket terminals 2 and 3 starts tape travel. A momentary connection across socket terminals 2 and 7 stops it. A momentary connection across socket terminals 1 and 3 switches the equipment to the record mode.

3. CUE TONE AMPLIFIER (Primary)*

The cue tone amplifier is a modular, 4- stage transistorized amplifier (Q5, Q6, Q7, and Q8)

driven by the cue reproduce head and receives power from the zener regulated power supply (see Section 2.2, Control Circuitry). The amplifier is of modular plug-in construction and mounts on the relay board.

The sensitivity of the amplifier may be adjusted, if necessary, by means of variable resistor R28. Factory adjustment is for .3 mv sensitivity at 1000 Hz with the input terminated into 600Ω . No field adjustment should be necessary under normal operating conditions.

The manner of operation of the tone amplifier and the automatic stop circuitry is as follows: The output transistor (Q8) of the cueing amplifier is in parallel with the run relay coil (K1). When the cue reproduce head senses the presence of a 1000 Hz cueing tone, previously recorded on the tape, the signal is amplified and causes maximum current to flow in the output transistor (Q8). Since both the transistor and the relay (K1) receive power through a common resistor (R7), the voltage applied across K1 relay coil is reduced below the hold-in voltage and the relay drops out, thereby instantly stopping the tape.

4. PLAYBACK AMPLIFIER

The playback portion of the equipment consists of a modular, 4-stage transistorized (Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4) program amplifier driven by the program reproduce head which is connected directly to the input. Power is supplied from a zener-regulated source. It is designed for high quality reproduction and utilizes audio frequency equalization conforming to standards of the National Association of Broad-casters. Equalization is accomplished by means of selective feed back circuitry (R16, R16A, C10 and C10A). C10A is selected as a trimmer for C10. The amplifier response curve when combined with the response curve of the reproduce head provides the necessary NAB reproduce curve response. IT IS IMPORTANT, THEREFORE, THAT ONLY SPOTMASTER-APPROVED REPRODUCE HEADS BE USED FOR REPLACEMENT. If necessary, the amplifier high frequency response may be adjusted by means of variable resistor R16A which is effective within the band from 5 kHz to 15 kHz to the extent of approximately 5 decibels at 15 kHz.

The amplifier is a plug-in modular device and is mounted on the relay board.

5. RECORDING UNIT

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(A) The recording amplifier is a four-stage (Q11, Q12, Q13, and Q14) plug-in unit utilizing NAB equalization. Equalization is accomplished by means of high frequency network C72 and R75, low frequency network C75 and R79, and high frequency bypass condenser C77 and variable resistor R84. Any necessary adjustment to the amplifier record curve can usually be made by adjusting variable resistor R84. Reducing the value of this resistor increases the high frequency record current and vice versa.

The amplifier is designed for line level audio input voltages and the input level is adjustable by means of a variable control (P2) located on the front panel. The output of the amplifier is connected to the program record head through a plug-in head lead at the head bracket. The output level is factory adjusted by means of variable resistor R85 to produce the proper record current for the NAB Standard Reference Level (8 db below 3% THD) when the recording VU meter indicates 0 VU at 400 Hz. C78 and L2 from a parallel tuned network serving as a bias trap.

Power is supplied by the regulated power supply through relay K2 when in the record mode.

(B) The bias generator utilizes two silicon transistors (Q1 and Q2) and a bias transformer (T1) arranged as a push-pull oscillator on a plug-in etched circuit board. Bias is adjustable and is properly adjusted at the factory but if readjustment should become necessary in the field, variable resistor R1 will provide an approximate 5 db change in bias current. The bias voltage should indicate approximately "0" VU on the VU meter with the meter selector switch in the "B" position. 1/A 27 volt zener diode CR1 regulates the voltage supplied to the bias generator. Variable resistor R1 adjusts bias current to the program record head and R13 adjusts current to the cue record head. Variable resistor R2 is provided to adjust the

^{*} Circuit descriptions of optional secondary and tertiary cueing equipment will be found in the Series C Cue-Trip Supplement issued when the equipment is ordered.

indication of the VU meter to zero VU when the meter selector switch is in the "B" position.

(C) The primary cue tone recorded on the tape is supplied by a 1000 Hz oscillator and amplifier combination utilizing two transistors (Q17 and Q18), and associated components arranged on a plug-in board. Power is supplied to the two transistors from a regulated 27V source. The Q17 oscillator stage begins oscillation when the record button is depressed. When the start button is depressed, voltage across the timing network (C81 and R89) is interrupted and begins to decay, but Q17 continues to oscillate for approximately one half second due to the time constant of the network. When the voltage across the network equals that at the collector of Q17, D7 begins to conduct and stops oscillation. A one half second tone is thereby recorded on the cue track of the tape. The tone duration may be changed, if desired, by changing the value of R89 in the timing network. The tone level, which is in conformance with NAB Standards (Section 2.15) is determined by the adjustment of variable resistor R99 and may be visually monitored by turning the meter switch to the "T" position. 2/ (Also see section 1.3C).

Recording bias is supplied to the cue record head through R13 on the bias generator board. 3/

Depressing the start switch thus starts tape motion as well as automatically applying the correct duration and amplitude of primary cue tone to the tape cue track. (See Cue-Trip supplement for description of optional secondary and tertiary control tones if used.)

SECTION 3

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES, (Series C)

(1) Avoid installing equipment in overheated areas. Provide good ventilation. SPOTMASTER amplifiers are heat compensated to 140° F, but many transistors are temperamental at higher temperatures. Therefore, do not install equipment over a console or other heat generating devices.

(2) SPOTMASTERs are designed for long, trouble-free operation, but good maintenance procedures should be followed. Keep component parts clean and in good adjustment. For best results, *clean heads, pressure roller and capstan drive shaft each day* with BE Type 903 cleaning fluid or isopropyl alcohol.

1/(A) A Simpson Model 260 (50 VAC position) or Precision Model 120 (60 VAC position) VOM will indicate a bias voltage of approximately 20 volts across the program record head when in the record mode. It should be recognized that this does not represent a *true* indication of the high frequency bias voltage. The 20 volt reading is relative but the method provides a practical means of checking or adjusting bias in the field when more adequate instrumentation is not available. Bias at the tone head when measured in the same manner should be approximately 5 volts.

(B) Recording bias voltage has a definite effect on high frequency response and to a lesser degree on recording level. An increase in bias level will result in reduction of high frequency recording level. Conversely, a reduction in recording bias will result in an increase in high frequency recording level.

Precise adjustment of bias record current is made by observing the output of the playback amplifier while recording a 400 Hz tone and adjusting R1 for maximum 400 Hz signal. It will be noted that as the bias current is increased, the 400 Hz output level will reach a peak over a broad curve and then gradually fall off as the bias current is further increased. Correct adjustment is at peak output of the 400 Hz signal.

 $\frac{2}{2}$ The program playback amplifier may be conveniently used to measure the level of the recorded cue tone from the tape by plugging the program amplifier head lead into the cue reproduce head and comparing the cue tone level from the cue track with a 1000 Hz signal recorded on the program track. The two levels should be the same, ± 3 db. (See Annex C, Table 2 of NAB Standards)

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3/ See Footnote 1.

(3) As in much electronic equipment, the minimum noise output may be affected by the polarity of the AC power plug. Correct polarization will help to reduce residual noise to a minimum.

(4) A good connection to ground is essential, especially when operating at high magnetic fields.

(5) Any change in the characteristics of transistors will usually be evidenced by low gain and/or increased distortion. If it is ever necessary to change a transistor, be certain to follow recommended practices as to soldering. Transistors and diodes are heat sensitive and can be damaged during installation by the application of too much heat during the soldering process.

(6) Optimum high frequency response is quite often more dependent upon the tape and cartridge than upon the machine. Warped cartridges, improperly fitting pressure pads, worn tape or cartridges not complying with NAB Standards are major contributors to high frequency loss. Cartridges and tape should be examined frequently for the above and other faults.

(7) Enclosed plug-in type relays are used in the equipment and are easily removed for repair or replacement.

(8) REMOVAL OF AMPLIFIERS

Both the cueing amplifier and the playback amplifier are plug-in modules and are easily removed for servicing, if necessary.

The recording amplifier, the bias generator and the 1000 Hz cue generator are plug-in modules held in place by a single screw from the bottom of the case to each module.

(9) LUBRICATION

Sintered bronze bearings are used in the motor, the capstan and the flywheel, and under ideal conditions further lubrication should not be necessary. Depending upon environment and conditions of use, however, it may be desirable to disassemble, clean and relubricate the bearings in these parts on an annual basis.

Occasional lubrication at points in the assembly may be necessary where sliding parts come together. "Lubriplate" or similar lubricant is recommended.

(10) HEAD ADJUSTMENT

The alignment of a new head or realignment of the existing head/s requires two adjustments tracking and azimuth. On combination record/reproduce equipment, the reproduce head must be adjusted first followed by the adjustment of the record head. Materials and tools required are:

- (1) A .050" hex key
- (2) A SPOTMASTER 10 kHz alignment cartridge
- (3) A tracking cartridge

(This cartridge may be fabricated from a standard type A 70 second cartridge with the cover and pressure pads removed so that the tape travel path across the head may be easily observed. The wire guide usually found in such cartridges should be taped in place at each end to prevent its accidental movement during operation.)

- (4) A means of measuring the output level of the program amplifier.
- (5) A 10 kHz signal source

REPRODUCE HEAD ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

- (1) Refer to Fig. 1 for location of the tracking and azimuth adjusting screws.
- (2) A coarse adjustment of head tracking should be made by measurement. With the .050" hex key, rotate the tracking screw for a spacing of 5/16" between the deck

surface and the lower edge of the head pole pieces (see Fig. 1).

(3) The fine adjustment makes use of the tracking cartridge described in item (3) under "Materials Required". Place the cartridge on the deck and set the tape in motion. Hold cartridge firmly against deck surface with finger pressure. Observe the tape travel path across the head. Adjust the tracking screw so that the top and bottom pole pieces are equidistant from the top and bottom edges of the tape. The ideal tracking adjustment is shown in Fig. 1.

The lower edge of the tape guides, located on the head bracket, should be flush against the deck surface.

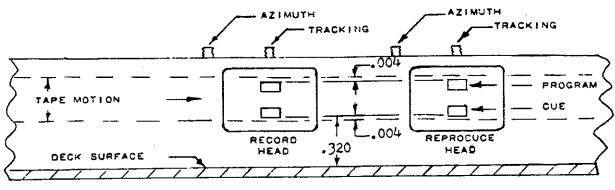


Figure 1

- (4) Remove tracking cartridge and place azimuth alignment cartridge on the deck. Set tape in motion and while observing the output level of the playback amplifier adjust the azimuth screw for maximum output at the tape alignment frequency.
- (5) Repeat steps (3) and (4) for final adjustment.

RECORD HEAD ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

- (1) After the reproduce head has been adjusted, proceed with alignment of the record head. See Fig. 1 for location of tracking and azimuth adjusting screws.
- (2) Follow tracking adjustment instructions (2) and (3) under REPRODUCE HEAD AD-JUSTMENT PROCEDURE.
- (3) Remove tracking cartridge and place unrecorded cartridge on deck, turn RECORD/ PLAY switch to RECORD, feed a 15 kc signal into the line input of the record amplifier, adjust recording gain to a meter reading of -10 VU, start the tape in motion and adjust the azimuth adjustment screw for maximum output from the playback amplifier.

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- (4) Repeat procedure for final adjustment.
- (5) See note 1B, page 8 for record bias adjustment.

HEAD PENETRATION

The head bracket, on which the head is mounted, is adjustable, forward or backward, to provide for proper penetration of the head into the cartridge and to permit compensation for various types of pressure pads in common use. The bracket is factory-adjusted for use with Fidelipac cartridges equipped with teflon-coated foam pads, but may be changed for use with other type pads, if necessary. Generally, the factory adjustment is adequate for most cartridges in common use at this time. (See NAB Cartridge Tape Recording and Reproducing Standards, Chart B, Fig. 2.)

SECTION 4 MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS

All of the adjustments described below are made before your SPOTMASTER equipment leaves the factory, but the following notes are furnished in the event field readjustment should become necessary.

1. LOAD LEVER STOP ADJUSTMENT

An adjustable load lever stop is provided under the lever cover plate to limit the travel of the load lever when in the "Ready" or "Play" position. Its purpose is to prevent engagement of the pressure roller and the capstan when a cartridge is in position ready for playback but before the "Start" button is depressed. If necessary, the adjustment should be made by energizing the solenoid (push "Start" button) then move the stop firmly against the load lever and tighten the mounting screw. When the Stop button is pressed and the solenoid is de-energized the pressure roller should clear the capstan approximately 1/16 inch and the swing arm should clear the solenoid approximately 3/16 inch. (A similar stop is provided on rack mounted Series 500A, 500B and 500C models and is located on the back side of the panel beneath the lever. The adjustment procedure is as described above.)

2. PRESSURE ROLLER ADJUSTMENT

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If necessary, the adjustment of pinch roller pressure is easily made from the rear of the tape deck by inserting a screw driver through a small hole found near the rear center of the tape deck. Turning clockwise increases pinch roller pressure. Too tight an adjustment may cause slow tape speed and perhaps tape creepage through the cartridge when the machine is idling. Too tight an adjustment may also keep the capstan solenoid from seating properly, resulting in solenoid "drop-out" a few seconds after the "Start" button is depressed. Too loose an adjustment will cause tape slippage. Correct adjustment is generally achieved when pressure roller adjustment is advanced three-quarters to one full turn beyond the point where the pressure roller "just touches" the capstan. When properly adjusted approximately 1½ to 2 lbs. pull will be exerted on a short length of non-lubricated 1 mil mylar tape attached to a tension scale. (See Section 1.30 of NAB Cartridge Tape Standards.)

CAUTION

- 1. Clean pinch roller and capstan thoroughly before making adjustment.
- 2. Tighten solenoid swing arm retaining screw (under side of deck) before adjusting pinch roller.

NOTE

Refer to illustrated adjustment procedure on following page,

3. HEAD BRACKET ADJUSTMENT

The head bracket is adjustable by loosening the two retaining screws under the cover. The

PRESSURE ROLLER ADJUSTMENT

Due to normal wear of the roller diameter, the pressure of the roller may decrease after a period of time. Excessive wear and roller misalignment will result in cratic tape motion, causing flutter or wow.

Pressure Adjustment Procedure

To adjust for proper pressure of the roller against the capstan

- 1. Remove the "Play/Release" control cover and the control arm knob.
- 2. Move the control arm to the "PLAY" position.

3. Hold the swing arm platen firmly into place against the rubber cushion of the solenoid (using thumb and forefinger).

4. Release pressure of the roller by turning (counterclockwise) with Pressure Adjustment Screw on the rear edge of the chassis . . . Gradually bring the roller into engagement with the capstan (using the light gap between as a gauge) until the light gap just disappears.

5. Turn the Adjustment Screw one (1) full clockwise turn.

Do not overadjust for faulty cartridge operation. This is not a speed adjustment.

Parallel Adjustment Procedure

At the factory, the pressure roller is adjusted parallel to the capstan with a special gage device. Normally this adjustment need never be changed. If it is known for certain that readjustment is necessary, use the following procedure.

First, follow Steps 1, 2, and 3 of the Pressure Adjustment Procedure.

4. Instead of completely closing the light gap as in the preceding Step 4, leave a narrow gap for reference.

5. Loosen the two screws which hold the solenoid to the solenoid bracket. (The clearance provided in the screw holes will allow radial movement of the solenoid.)

6. Move the solenoid and the swing arm, as a single unit, just enough to position the roller shaft parallel to the capstan.

7. Tighten the solenoid anchor screws.

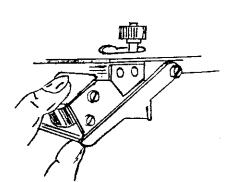
8. Using the Pressure Adjustment Screw, still holding the swing arm engaged with the cushion, move the pressure roller into engagement with the capstan until the light gap just disappears.

9. Continue to turn the screw one (1) full clockwise turn.

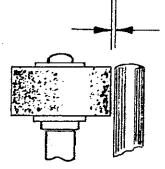
NECESSARY FINAL CHECK – After all adjustments have been completed and before replacing control cover . . . move the control arm to the "PLAY" position.

The pressure roller should be completely clear of the capstan. A gap of approximately 1/32 inch should be evident between the lower edge of the pressure roller and the capstan.

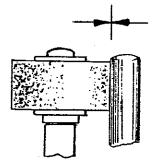
To adjust the clearance, loosen the single screw which anchors the phenolic bearing strip to the panel... and move the phenolic strip toward the capstan to increase the clearance, or away to decrease.



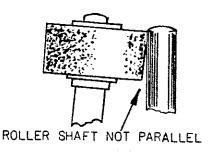
HOLD PLATEN AGAINST CUSHION



NARROW LIGHT GAP



LIGHT GAP COMPLETELY CLOSED



head bracket may then be moved forward or backward as desired. The best adjustment is obtained when the head penetration into the cartridge is approximately 9/32" when measuring from the leading edge of the cartridge to the *face* of the head. Correct adjustment is important in order to prevent excessive head wear, loss of high frequencies and variations in frequency response during reproduction.

4. STRIKING ANGLE OF PINCH ROLLER

The striking angle of the pinch roller, as related to the capstan, is determined by the position of the solenoid. The correct adjustment of the solenoid is made at the factory but if for any reason it is necessary to change it, the solenoid may be moved slightly up or down as required by loosening the two mounting screws on the side. Correct adjustment is obtained when, with the swing arm held firmly against the face of the solenoid, the pressure roller strikes the capstan squarely. If the solenoid is readjusted, it may then be necessary to readjust the roller pressure as well as the load lever stop, as described in Items No. 1 and No. 2 above. After the solenoid mounting screws have been re-tightened, make certain that the *swing arm face plate meets the face of the solenoid squarely* so as to provide the necessary holding power.

5. FLY WHEEL THRUST BEARING

The thrust bearing at the bottom of the fly wheel should be adjusted to provide for minimum friction to the fly wheel. The adjusting screw is located at bottom center of the fly wheel shaft. Allow approximately 1/64" end play. Adjustment of the horizontal alignment of the bottom thrust bearing is possible by loosening the two nuts holding the thrust bearing mounting plate in place and moving the plate from side to side as required. When the two adjustments have been properly made, the fly wheel should spin freely.

SECTION 5 OPERATING NOTES

(1) Be certain that each operator is properly instructed in the operation of the equipment. Seeming equipment failure is sometimes due to operating errors.

(2) Before recording, be certain each cartridge is *bulk* erased. In conformance with NAB Standards, SPOTMASTER playback and recording units are not equipped with erase heads. Erase the cartridge top and bottom, and then tip up on the tape end. *Check cartridge pressure pads for proper seating against the heads.* Check for free movement of the cartridge rotor release spring.

(3) Be careful that correct levels are maintained during the recording process. If all recordings are made at the same recording level, comparatively few adjustments are necessary in the playback process. *Never* allow recording peaks to exceed "0" VU.

(4) When inserting a cartridge in the unit, always move the load lever firmly against the stop.

(5) On playback, always let the cartridge run after the announcement ends until it automatically stops. It will then be cued and ready for re-use.

(6) Store cartridges at normal room temperature for best results.

(7) Clean heads, capstan drive shaft and rubber pressure roller daily with BE Type 903 Cleaning Fluid. This is extremely important. Lubricated tape is used in all cartridges and some of the lubricant is naturally deposited on these parts during the playing process.

(8) It is comparatively easy to check whether or not you have recorded a stop tone on the tape. Connect the playback head lead to the tone head and start the tape. The tone, if properly recorded, will then be heard through the playback amplifier and should produce a signal equivalent to program level ± 3 db.

(9) When recording a short spot, for example, one 20 seconds in length, three identical spots may be recorded on a 70 second cartridge. This reduces cue-up time to a minimum. Similarly, six 10 second station breaks can be placed on a 70 second cartridge.

(10) IMPORTANT: If the "Start" button is accidentally depressed *before* placing a cartridge in position, and the load lever is moved to the "Play" position, the machine will not start when the "Start" button is depressed the second time. This condition can be immediately corrected by depressing the "Stop" button. The machine then can be started by depressing the "Start" button.

(11) A good practice to follow when recording *new* or *rewound* cartridges is to first run the tape until the splice travels two or three inches past the head assembly. The tape should be stopped at this point. Recording can then proceed in the usual manner.

If this is done, the possibility of recording over the splice will be eliminated. Recording over the splice quite often produces a slight "bump" or drop out during the playback process.

(12) Occasionally, tape will become misaligned across the face of the cartridge due to handling, and when recorded the stop cue track may not be properly positioned on the tape. To avoid this, it is good practice, prior to making a recording, to place the cartridge in position and with the Record/Play switch in the "Play" position run the tape for a few seconds to allow it to align itself in the correct tape travel path across the heads. The Record/Play switch may then be placed in the "Record" position and the normal recording process followed. If this is done, you can then be certain that the recorded stop cue will track properly.

(13) Easy identification of cartridges is possible by the application of SPOTMASTER Tape-Tags.

SECTION 6 PARTS LISTS

SPOTMASTER, Series 500C

Parts listed below are common to both the Model 500C Recorder/Reproducer and the 500C Reproducer

Schematic Ref. No.	Description	Stock No.
	CHASSIS/PANEL	
*R65	Resistor 4.7K ohm	·.
*R87	" 10K "	
*R88	" 3.3K "	· [
P1	Pot 2.5K ohm	
*P2	Pot/Switch 100K ohm	190-1063
F1	Fuse, 3AG½	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
C50	Capacitor .33 (# 400v (Rack Model Only)	
*C65	Capacitor 10 @ 16v	
*S1	Power Switch (Ganged w/P2 on 500C)	344-1561
S2	Start Switch	343-0011
S3	Stop Switch	343-0010
*S4	Record Pre-set Switch	343-0101
*S5	Meter Switch	344-0215
*	VU Meter	319-0033
*	Record/Play Light	324-0101
TI	Power Transformer (117vac/50-60Hz)	(B34-118) 376-0118
T1	Power Transformer (220-240vac/50Hz)	(B34-119) 376-0119
_T2	Output Transformer (500/600 ohm)	370-0026
	A1H Indicator Lamp	343-0011
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		T
	TAPE DECK	
C50 C51	Capacitor .33 (a 400v (See page 19, Ref. 82)	

C51	(See page 19, Ref. 82)	
K4	Solenoid (Complete mechanical parts list appears on page 19)	289-0140
DM2RB	Record Head, 2-track	252-0003
DM1B	Reproduce Head, 2-track	252-0001
M51	Micro switch	346-3300

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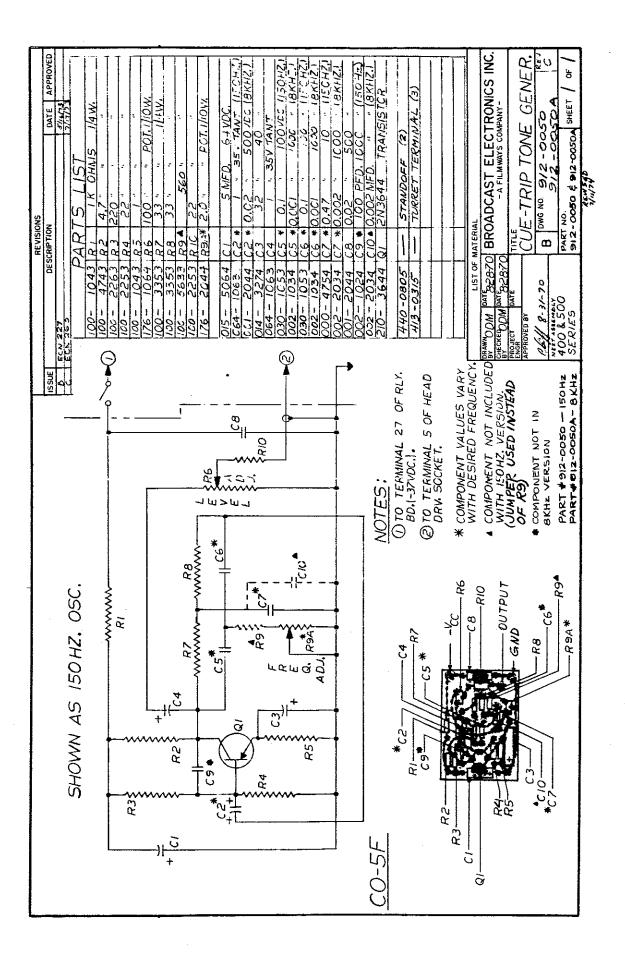
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* Not used in 505C** Operational only on Cue Trip I option All resistors ½ watt and capacitors in microfarads unless otherwise noted .



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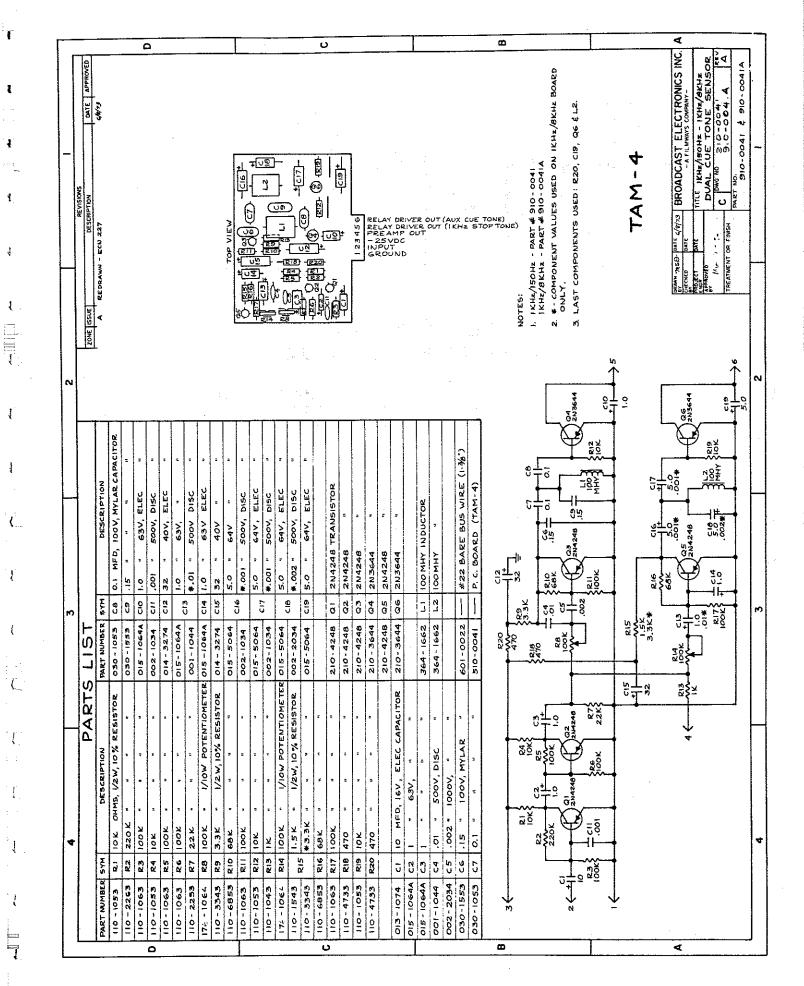
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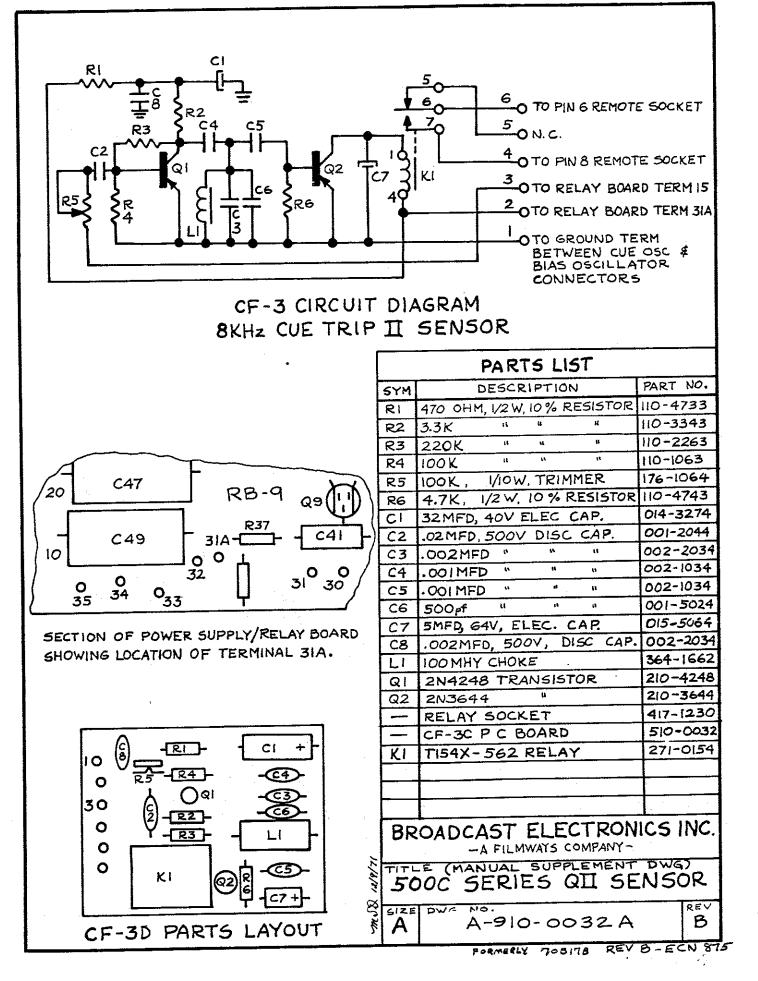
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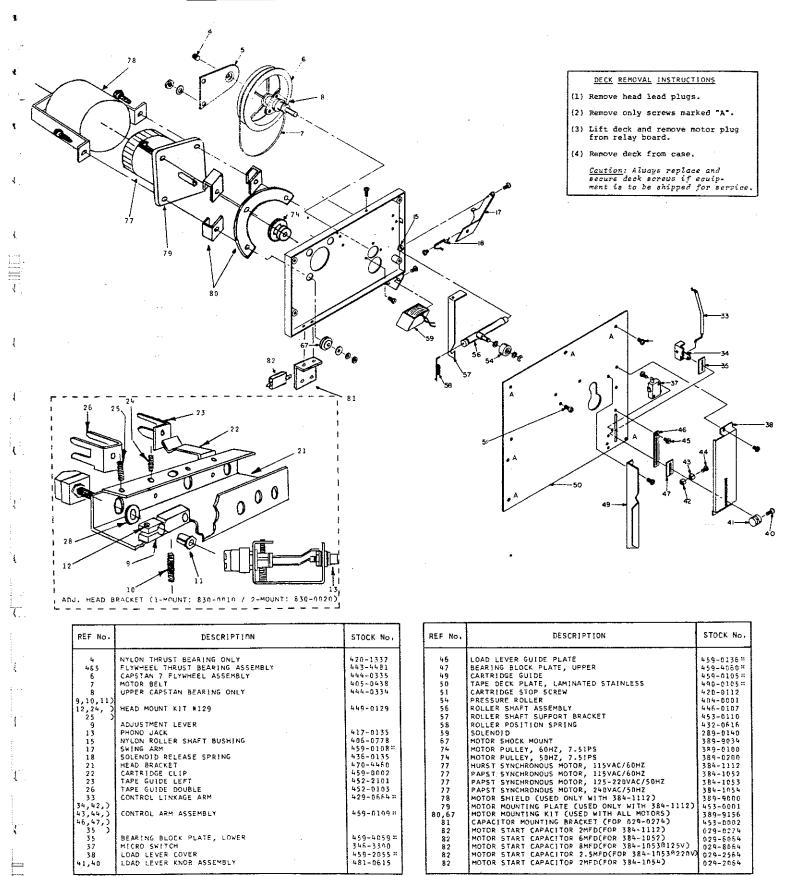


SPOTMASTER COMPACT MECHANICAL VIEW AND PARTS LIST

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"These parts do not appear in rack-mounted units which use a modified compact deck employing the other parts listed above as well as special parts unique to rack units.

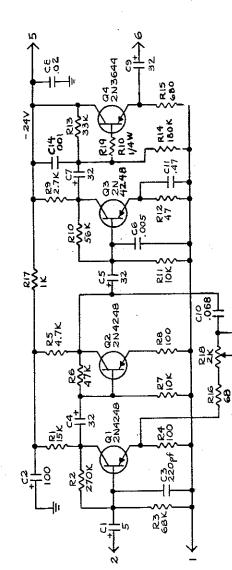
SYM DESCRIPTION 4 C5 32 MFD, 40V, ELEC CAPACITOR 4 C6 005 500V, DISC " 4 C7 32 # 40V, ELEC " 4 C7 32 # 40V, ELEC " 4 C3 32 # 40V, ELEC " 3 C10 0.02 " 500V, DISC " 4 C3 x 40V, ELEC " " " 3 C10 .068 100V, CERAMIC " " 4 C1 .47 .3V <disc< td=""> " " " 6 0.01 . . . " " " 6 2.04246 " 6 2.04246 6 2.03 2.04246 7</disc<>	SYM DESCRIPTION C5 32 MFD, 40V, ELEC CAPACITOR C6 005 500V, DISC C7 32 40V, ELEC C7 32 40V, ELEC C7 32 40V, ELEC C1 32 40V, ELEC C1 32 90V, DISC C1 47 3V DISC " " C1 47 " C1 204 " C1 <t< th=""><th></th><th>SHIELD RIG</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>י <u>פֿר</u></th><th></th><th>1</th><th></th><th>• + C2 -</th><th></th><th></th><th>0 4 4 U</th><th></th><th>-2 N</th><th>24) P(</th><th></th><th>C</th><th></th><th></th></t<>		SHIELD RIG				י <u>פֿר</u>		1		• + C2 -			0 4 4 U		-2 N	24) P(C		
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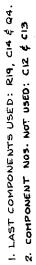
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BROADCAST ELECTRONICS INC. - A FILMWAYS COMPANY -	PROGRAM AMPLIFIER BD	B-9/1-0040	PART NO. 311 - 0040	1.11.1.1 1.11.1 1.11.1
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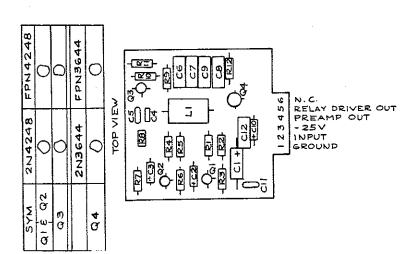
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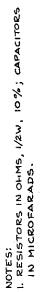
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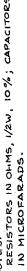
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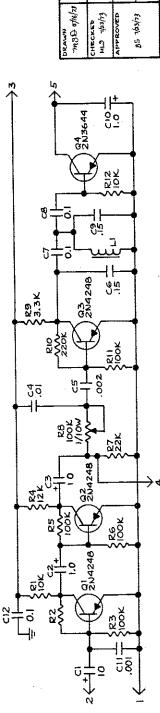
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PART NO.	sYM		DES	DESCRIPTION	LION	PART NO.	ъw		DESCRIPTION
110-1053	a	IOK OHM	1/2W.	10%	IOK OHM , 1/ZW, 10% RESISTOR	002-2034	c5	.002 MFD,	.002 MFD, 500V DISC CAPACITOR
110 - 2263	R2	220K "	7	:	-	030-1553	сe	.15	100V MYLAR "
110-1063	n D	100K =	*	1		030-1053	5		11 11 11
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110-1063	86	100K -		=		015 - 10644 CIO		1.0 =	63V ELEC "
110 - 2253	R7	22 K =	:	:	:	002-1034 CII		, 100,	500V DISC "
176 - 1064 RB	R 8		M01/1	I/IOW TRIMMER	IMER	030-1053	2 U	0.1	100V MYLAR "
110 - 3343	R 9	3.3K		10%	1/2W, 10% RESISTOR				
110 - 2263	RIO	- 320K -	:	-	-	210 - 4248	ā	2N4248	2N4248 TRANSISTOR
110 - 1063	Ri	100K	*	÷	Ŧ	Z10-4248 Q2	8	2N4248	11 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (
110 - 1053	R12	10K -	÷	-		210-4248	БQ	2N4248	11
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031 - 1043	0 4		200V MYLAR	1YLAF	- 2	510-0014		P. C. BOA	P. C. BOARD (TAM-IKGC)











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BROADCAST ELECTRONICS INC. - A FILMWAYS COMPANY-

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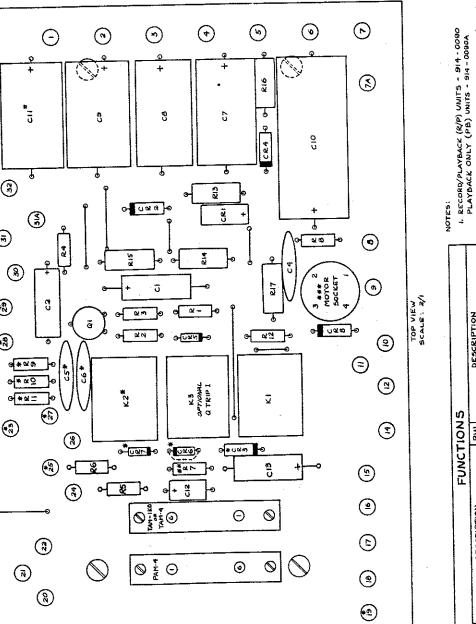
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110 - 3353	R.5 #	3.3.K " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
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210 - 3644	đ	2N3644 TRANSISTOR
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417 - 1230		<u>.</u> -1
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1		€ ⊔
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1.	***	4 - PIN MOTOR SOCKET
514-0900		P C BOARD (RB-9)
		RB-9
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M.		BROADCAST ELECTRUNICS INC.
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	FUNCTIONS	<u>N</u>	ŝ
	DESCRIPTION	Nia	DESCRIPTION
		0	PROGRAM AMPLIFIER INPUT
-		-	ODDADAM AND CUE HEAD SHIELD
٩	GROUND	N	
n		22	
4		53	23* FLAY LATE - RI
		24	START CONTROL
•	117 VAC SOLENOID SUPPLY INPUT	254	RECORD SET CONTROL
2	DIPECT MOTOR CONN (PIN 2 OF MOTOR PLUG)	26	- 37VDC
٤ ,		27+	27# BIAS OSCILLATOR -37VDC
•	117 VAC (220 WAC) INPUT	28.4	28 K RECORD LAMP - HI
0	22014C MOTOP CONN (PN 5 OF MOTOR PLUG)	* 67	29# RECORD LAMP - COMMON
		8	RUN LAMP - HI
2	1	31	RUN LAMP - COMMON
-	E.	410	- 27VDC
2		32	GROUND
1	OI COMMON CONTACT	33	STOP CONTROL
4	CUE PREAMPLIFIER OUTPUT	34	READY LAMP . LOW
4	GROUND	55	READY LAMP - HI
Ŀ	PROGRAM OUTPUT		
_	PROGRAM OUTPUT SHIELD		
5	14 PROGRAM RECORD AMPLIFIER -24V		
2			

4. ### UNITS WITH 220VAC POWER ARE GOUPPED WITH 5-PIN MOTOR GOCKET, PART NUMBER 417-0578. 2. # COMPONENTS USED ON R/P UNITS (914-0030) ONLY. (CR6 19 REPLACED BY A JUMPER ON PB UNITS) 3. ** ON PB UNITS R7 IS IOK OHHS, 1/2 W, PART NUMBER 110-1053.

6. LAST COMPONENTS USED: RI7, CI9, CR6, QI & K3. 5. GI . ISOHA AUXILIARY TONE.

7. COMPONENT NUMBER NOT USED : C3.

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POWER SUPPLY & RELAY BOARD

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	D ECN 247		£1/21/3
	PAR	ТS С	LIST
PART NUMBER	PART NUMBER (DELAY)	ern	DES
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	132 - 1043	2	" ZW.
110 - 3333			, 10%
	132 - 4721	ż.	47 " 2W, W/W "
110 -2755			ZYK " 1/2 W 10% "
	110 - 2253	n X	23K + * * ·
110 - 2753			27K
	110 - 2255		22K • • •
110 - 2223		•	2,2
	110 - 2723	- r	27 " " "
110 - 2223		A O	н н ч
	110 - 2723		27 a a a a
110 - 27+3		0	2.7K * " " *
H	110-2243		2,2K × 4 × 1
110 - 2743			
	110 - 22 43	× >	2. ZK
10-2253	JUMPER	Rut	2.2.4
ŀ	JUMPER	R 12.#	4
176-1064	JUHPER	R13+	* IN POTE
þ.			220pf, 500V CAPACITOR
T.	1	,	
001-5024	001-5024	c٤	*
001-2224	11	5.3	=
	1 °	5	
		C S	.01HFD, 200V "
031-1043	031-1043	C 6	. DIHFD "
ŏ ₹	030 - 47 45	C 7	2, 100 V
030-2253	нL	8	, ZZMFD,
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031 - 1043	ſ	000	
04-1084	14 - 108	5	H F D, 40V
200-0027	200-0027	CRI	NER DIODE
		ē	2N3644 TRANSISTOR
	210~5817		
210-3644		è	2 N 36 44 "
		2	Į
372-0270	72-	11	TTOTE BIAS TRANSFORMER
440-0807	440-0807	ļ	STAND OFF
512-0070	512-0070		PRINTED CIRCUIT BOAR ULBO-SUSUA

NOTES:

STEREO (SEE NOTE I)

-270

- I. 912 0070 MOND USE JUMPERS #3, #4 #45 912 00704 DELAY USE JUMPERS #2, #4 #45 912 00708 5TEREO USE JUMPERS #1, #3 ##4
 - 2. * COMPONENTS NOT USED IN DELAY UNITS (912-0070A).
- 3, RESISTORS IN OHMS, 12 UNESS OTHERWISE NOTED. POTENTIONETERS ARE .I.W.

 - CAPACITORS IN MICROFARADS UNLESS OTHERWISK NOTED.

- KRESISTOR, AND CAPACITOR, VALUES IN PARENTHESES ARE FOR DELAY UNITS (912-00104) ONLY.
- - 6. LAST COMPONENTS USED: RIS, CII, CRI, Q2 & TI.

 - 7. COMPONENT NUMBER NOT USED: C4.
- TARM BROADCAST ELECTRONICS INC.
- B0 8 MSD-1

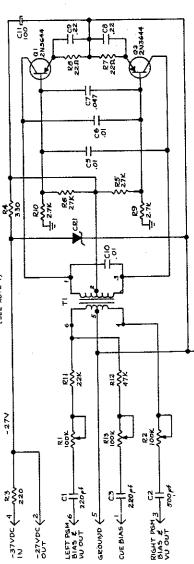
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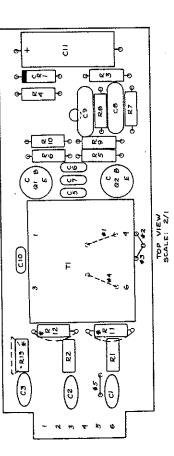
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BIAS OSCILLATOR A NO C-912-0070









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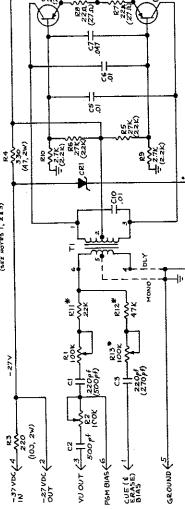
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5% ||-

Q2 2N5644 (2N5817)



	SYM DESCRIPTION	1084 CBI 100 MFD. 40V, ELECTROLYTIC CAP.	C82	2C 43 CB3 .02 " " " "	CB4 .01 -	015 - 1064A CB5 1.0 " 63V, ELECTROLYTIC "	C86 10 "	.047 " 100V, DIPPED MYLAR		C89 1.0 *	C90 .047 -	C90A .001 - 500V, DISC		A C92	C33 100 -	5014 C94 50 pt 500V, D15C		е С	3644 QIB 2N3644 "		203 - 4005 D6 IN4005 DIODE	203-4005 D7 IN4005 "		- STANDOFF	- 0071 - P. C. BOARD (C07-1K)		NOTES		I. COMPONENT NUMBERS NOT USEN!	KI HKU KA/, KUUP HKU KIKU, UI HKU WUKU AITHRU AIK E DI THRU DE.		2. LAST COMPONENTS USED :	51.44、 つかし、 ほう た クノー		
LIST	PART NO.	D14 - 1084	030-2043	030- 20 43	030-1043	015 - 10	013-1074	030-4	0151	11510	030-4743	002-1034	002-1034	015 -1	014 - 1084	001 - 5014		210 - 3644	210 - 3644		203 -	203-		440 -	512 -						$\bar{\uparrow}$	~	*		1
PARTS	PART NO. ISYMI DESCRIPTION	2747 286 2.7K OHP	Dag 12 K *	4743 890	123 222	2044 892	-2753 R93 27K " 1/2W 10% RESISTOR	2753 R94 27K " "	2263 <u>P95</u>	2253 R96	4743 R97	1043	1064 R99 100K " 0.1W	110-2243 R100 2.2K " 1/2W, 10% RESISTOR		1553 R102 15K " " "	6643	1063 RI04	1553	4733	2054 E107	6843 R108	3343 RI21 3.3K "	2253				-				RICO	2.2K (203		100K 1.0 ,047
	- + 262															-(8)_ <u></u>		- <u>Flog</u>	R197		C BOA		0 # 0 4	AU CU VU -2	E [M 7 \	CU DRI TR	D E IN VER	. 0 Г (UT T)	RIZI		4 R95	22K < 220K	 	2.7K

THESD 5/14/3 BROADCAST ELECTRONICS INC. IKHZ OSCILLATOR 912 - 0071 DW6 NO. 8 - 912-0071 Altah, Carrisy PART NO. CHECKED MIA 6/15/73 414 7/9/5 PPROVED

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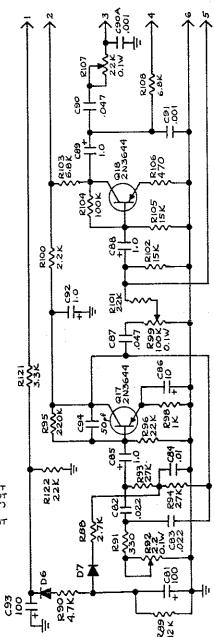
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1/4 × 3/6 G-32 THREADED STANDOFF (2) 5 MFD, 64V, ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR 32 MFD, 40V, ELECTROLITIC CAPACITOR BROADCAST ELECTRONICS INC MICROPHONE PREAMPLIFIER BOARD 10 MFD, 16V ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR MEDIUM TURRET TERMINALS (5) 3 3.3K OHM, 1/4W, 10% RESISTOR OIMED DISC CAPACITOR. ÷ Ŧ \$ 3 5 ī = 2 ÷ 100pf DISC CAPACITOR DESCRIPTION 0105-116-8 P.C. BOARD (PA-301) 2N4248 TRANSISTOR TRANSISTOR PADS (2) PARTS LIST 911-3010 5 Ŧ ÷ Ŧ Ξ Ξ 5 ŧ ÷ -۰. Ŧ 5 : Ŧ -3 Ξ z : 5 32 MFD, 40V 2N4248 7 3 = ; 3 IBOK 200K Ιοοκ 100K 470K MRT NO. 330 22K 22K 470 10 10 RI 20 ωXe ū 5 57 47 RIO ŋ 90 б Й БЗ ja D R Ø 69 20 62 3 4 S R7 õ 1 PART NUMBER 014 - 3274 440-0805 100 - 2253 002-1024 014 - 3274 001-1044 015 - 5064 100-2253 100-4733 100-2062 100 - 3333 100 - 1863 210-4248 210-4248 100-1053 013-1074 100 - 1063 100-1063 409-0121 413-1597 511-3010 100 - 4763 100-3343

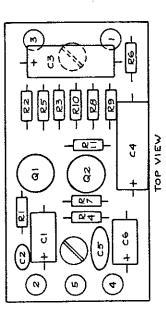
NOTES:

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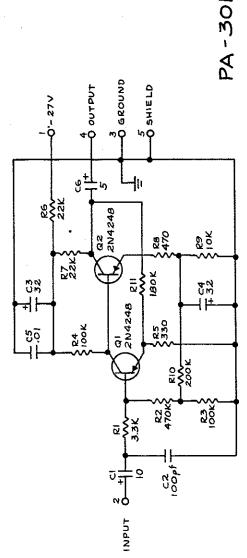
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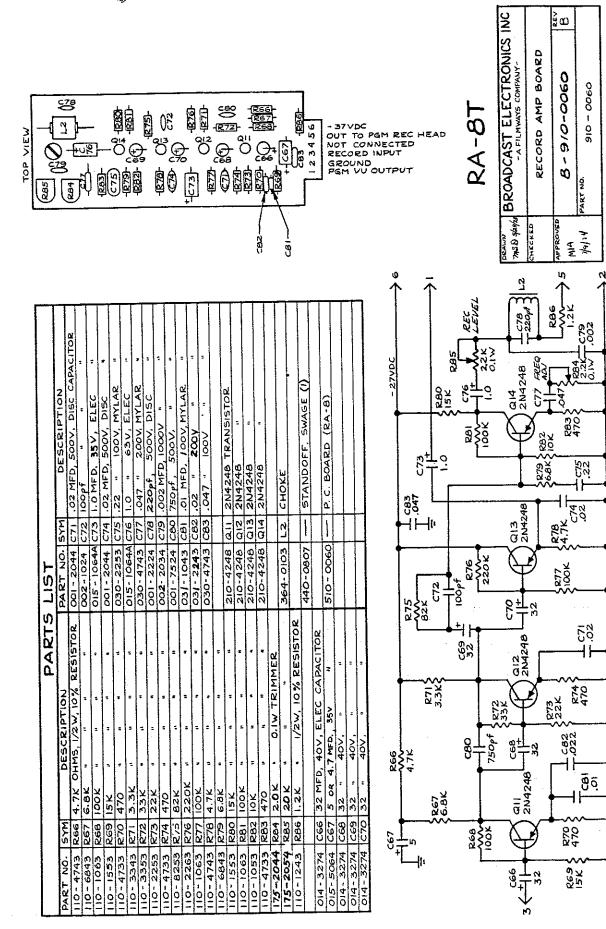
I. LAST COMPONENTS USED: RII, C6 € Q2.

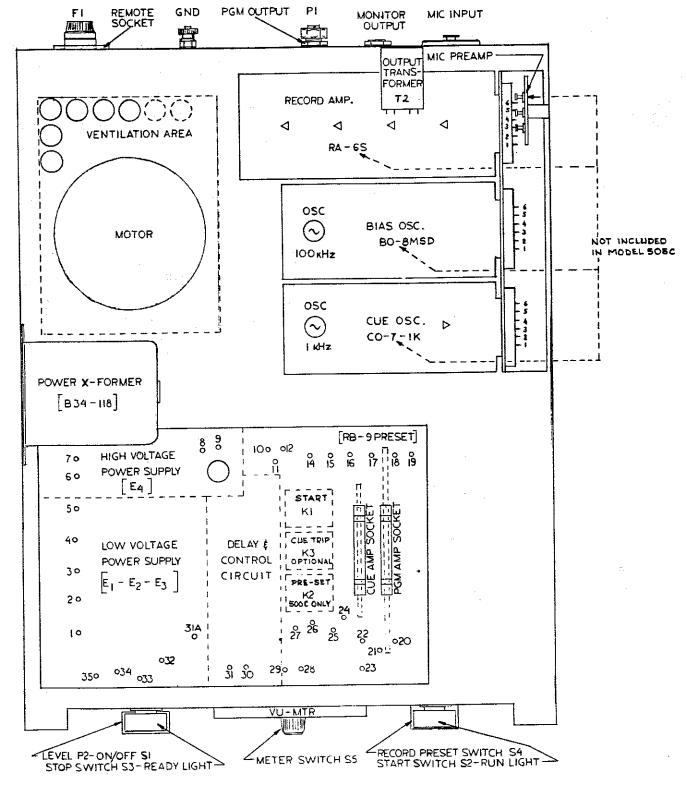


FPN4248	0
2N4248	0
SYM	QIÉQ2

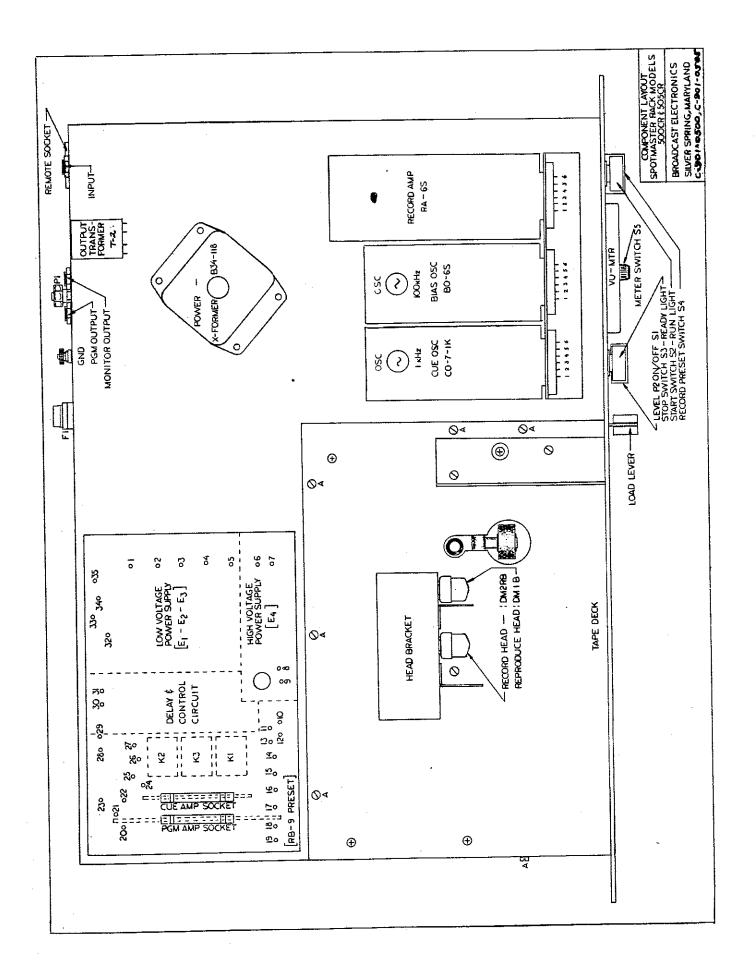


10/20/12 ThSR REVISED





COMPONENT LAYOUT SPOTMASTER COMPACT MODELS SOOC \$ 505C BROADCAST ELECTRONICS SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND C-900-0500 \$ C-900-0505



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TABLE OF TYPICAL VOLTAGES

SPOTMASTER MODELS 500C & 505C

				Emitter	Base	Collector
PROGR	AM AMPLI	FIER				
Q1	2N4248			1	65	- 5.5
Q2	2N4248			32	94	- 6.5
Q3	2N4248			40	- 1.0	- 7.2
Q4	2N3644			-16.5	-17.0	-24.0
CUE TO	NE AMPLI	IFIER 1000Hz				
Q5	2N4248			0	62	- 5.0
Q6	2N4248			0	66	- 2.7
Q7	2N4248			0	64	- 1.5
Q8	2N3644			0	06	- 9.0
DELAY	CIRCUIT-	RUN MODE				
Q1	2N3644			0	0	-32.0
DELAY	CIRCUIT-	STOP MODE				
Q1	2N3644			0	75	04
RECOR	D AMPLIF	1ER (500C)				
Q11	2N4248			6	- 1.2	-10
Q12	2N4248			- 2.2	- 2.9	- 9.0
Q13	2N4248			- 2.4	- 6.0	-27.0
Q14	2N4248			04	- 1.0	-12.5
	NE OSCIL					
	EAD DRIVI	ER(500C)		15	- 1.3	17.0
Q17	2N3644			- 1.5 - 1.0	- 1.5	- <u>1</u> 7.0 -14.0
Q18	2N3644			- 1.0	- 1.5	-14.0
	SCILLATO	R (500C)			•	22.0
Q1	2N3644			34	+ 6	-20.0
Q2	2N3644			35	+ .59	-20.0
POWER	SUPPLY					
		E ₁	E2	E ₃	* ^E 4	E _{ac (T1} secondary)
	·	-37 vdc	-27 vdc	-24 vdc	+120 vdc	32 vac

* Measure E4 across C10, solenoid energized

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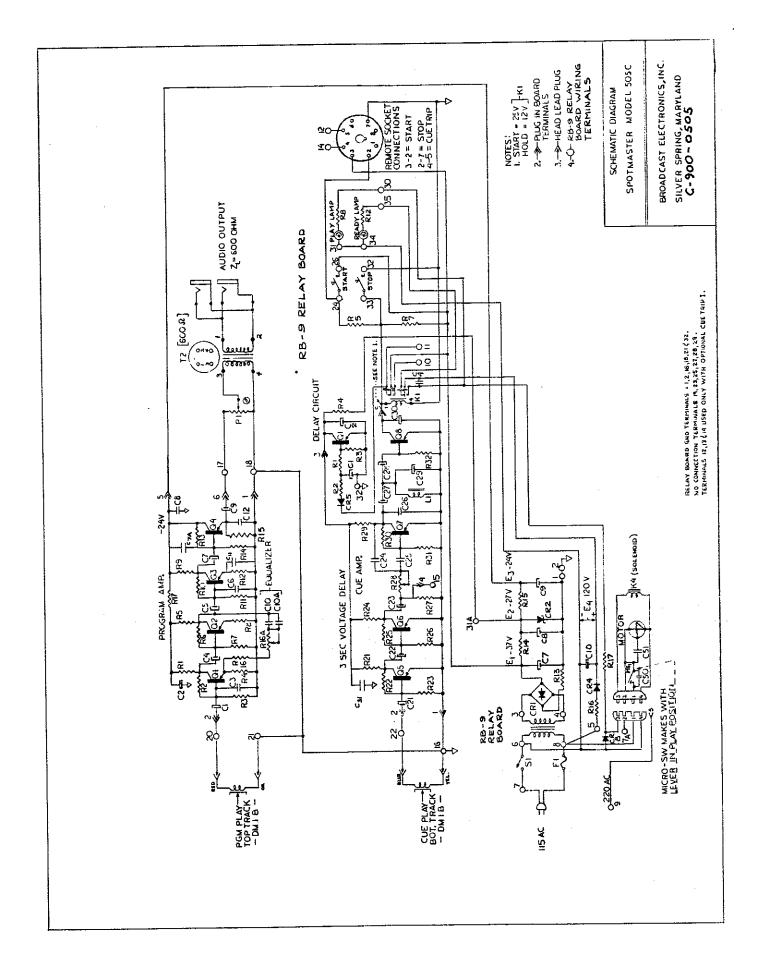
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All DC voltages negative with respect to chassis ground unless otherwise noted

Measurements made using 20,000 Ω per volt with SPOTMASTER equipment in RUN mode unless otherwise noted.

AC input to transformer (T_1 primary) = 115 vac



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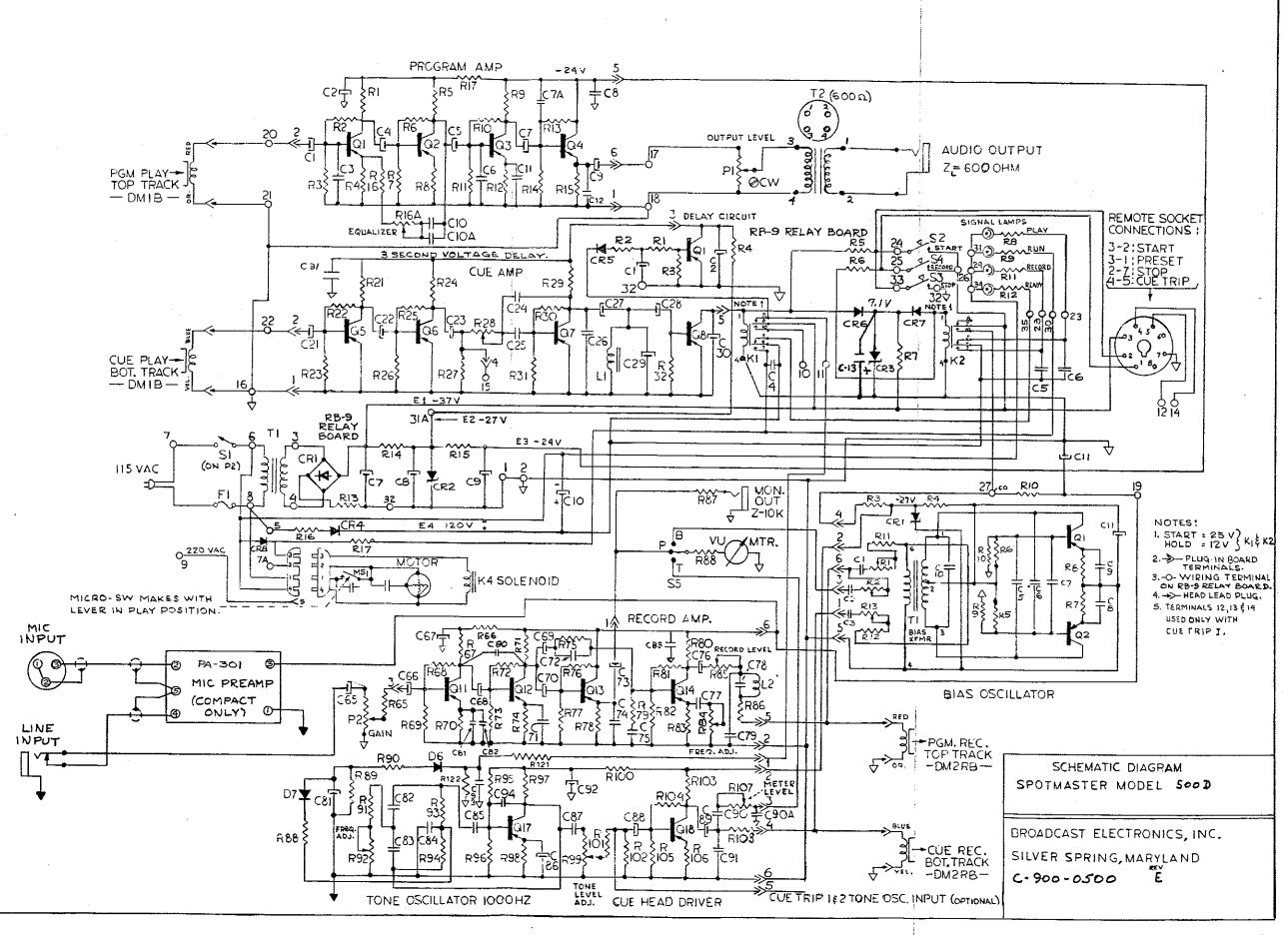
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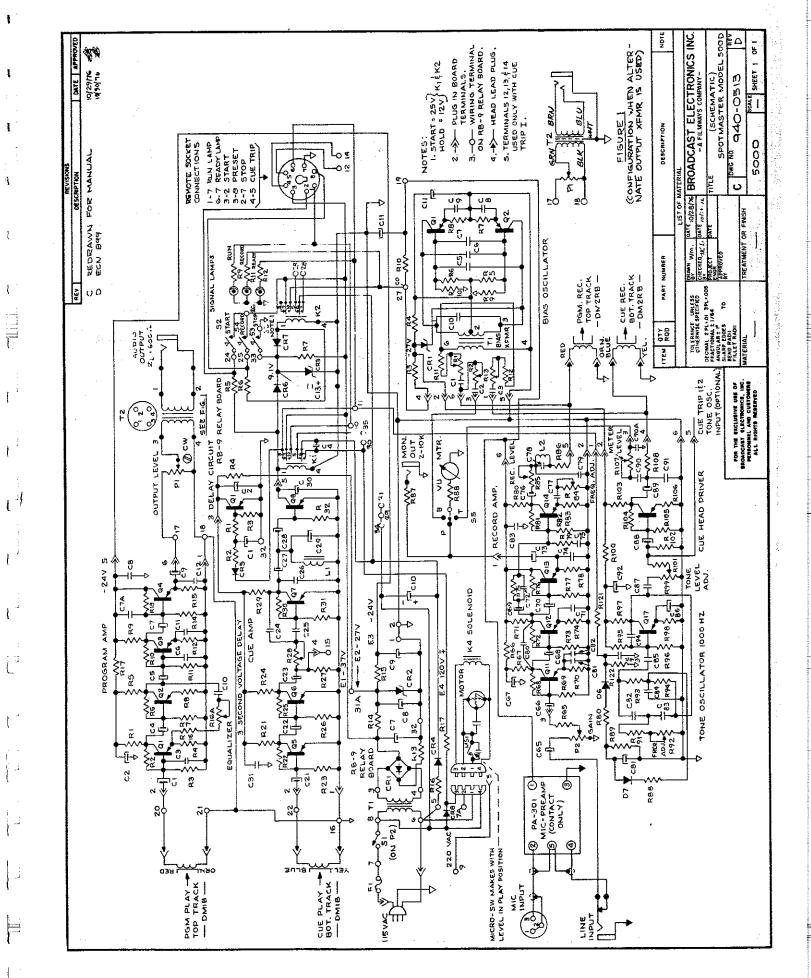
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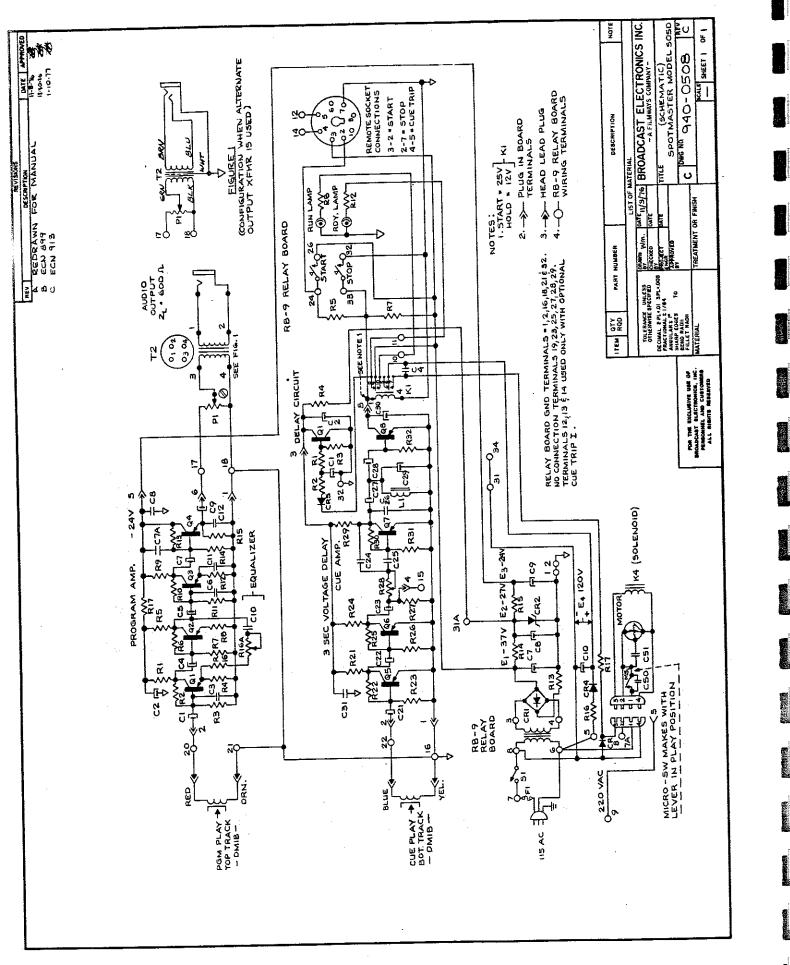
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Bill Strength

