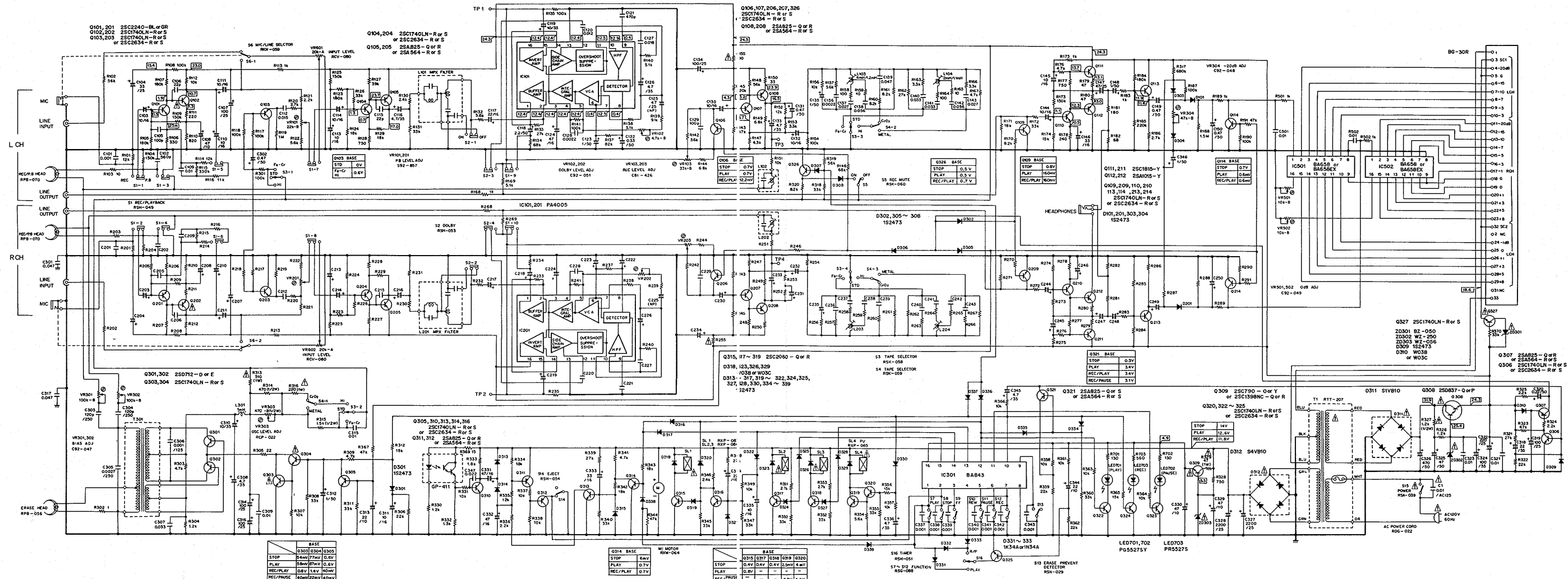


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



- 1. RESISTORS:**
Indicated in Ω, kW, 15% tolerance unless otherwise noted k: kΩ, M: MΩ, (F): ±1%, (G): ±2%, (K): ±10% tolerance
- 2. CAPACITORS:**
Indicated in capacity (μF)/voltage (V) unless otherwise noted p: pF
Indication without voltage is 50V except electrolytic capacitor.
- 3. VOLTAGE**
— DC voltage (V) at no input signal
- 4. OTHERS:**
⊙: Adjusting point
⚠: 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.
- SWITCHES:**
S1: REC/FLYBACK FLYBACK - REC
S2: DOLBY NR OFF - ON
S3: TAPE SELECTOR FA-CR - STD - HI
S4: TAPE SELECTOR C10 - METAL
S5: REC MUTE OFF - ON
S6: MC/LINE SELECTOR MC - LINE
- S7: PLAY OFF - ON
S8: STOP OFF - ON
S9: FF OFF - ON
S10: REW OFF - ON
S11: PAUSE OFF - ON
S12: REC OFF - ON
S13: ERASE PREVENT DETECTOR NOHOLE - HOLE
- S14: EJECT OFF - ON
S15: FOLDER OFF - ON
S16: TIMER REC/PLAY - OFF - PLAY
- The unc'lined indicates the switch position.

This is the basic schematic diagram, but the actual circuit may vary due to improvements in design.

THE DOLBY NR SYSTEM

A cassette tape travels at one quarter of the speed of an open-reel (19cm/sec, 4-track) tape, and its track width is only 60 percent in comparison. The cassette tape is thus clearly at a disadvantage with respect to the signal-to-noise ratio.

The Dolby NR system is designed to reduce the noise called hiss which is inherent in tapes, and it is effective in upgrading the signal-to-noise ratio. It is so effective, in fact, that it is now indispensable to cassette decks.

The basic principle of the Dolby NR system is as follows: when signals with a relatively low level are recorded, the Dolby NR circuitry enhances the signals in the high-frequency range which has most of the hiss components, and these signals are then recorded. When they are played back, the circuitry attenuates only those components which were enhanced during recording. This returns the signal components to the normal level, and the hiss is reduced (by a maximum of 10dB) during playback only for that level which was attenuated. When the signal is relatively high level, the S/N ratio is sufficient and so the operation of the Dolby NR

system is not necessary. The Dolby NR system operates automatically in accordance with the signal level, as shown in the figure. Furthermore, if the Dolby NR system is used for recording, the recording level can be set relatively low which enables almost distortion-free good sound quality tape recordings.

Operating precautions

- The adjustment of the recording level is basically the same as when the Dolby NR system is not used.
- In order to make the most of the effect of the Dolby NR system, choose a program source with as little noise as possible.
- If you have used the Dolby NR system to record a program, make sure that you use it when playing the same program back.
- Playing back a normally recorded tape with the Dolby NR system and playing back normally a tape which was recorded by the Dolby NR system will result in an unnatural reproduction of the sound on the tape.

