## C. 1. 11 -11\%

## Service Manual

## STEREO AMPLIFIER <br> 5A-610

@PIONEER

- This service manual is applicable to the KU type.


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## 1. SPECIFICATIONS

Semiconductors
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Amplifier Section
Continuous power output of 45 watts* per chan-nel, min., at 80 hms from 20 Hertz to 20,000Hertz with no more than $0.03 \%$ total harmonicdistortion.
Total Harmonic Distortion (20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz, 8 ohms, from AUX)
22.5 watts per channel power output
No more than $0.02 \%$
Intermodulation Distortion (50 Hertz : 7,000 Hertz = $4: 1$
8 ohms, from AUX)
continuous rated power output . . No more than 0.03\%
22.5 watts per channel power output
. . . . . No more than 0.02\%
Damping Factor ( 20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz, 8 ohms) ..... 50
Input (Sensitivity/Impedance)
PHONO $2.5 \mathrm{mV} / 50$ kilohms
TUNER $150 \mathrm{mV} / 50$ kilohms
AUX ..... $150 \mathrm{mV} / 50$ kilohms
TAPE PLAY 1, 2 $150 \mathrm{mV} / 50$ kilohms
Phono Overload Level (T.H.D. $0.05 \%, 1,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )PHONO130 mV
Output (Level)
TAPE REC 1, 2 ..... 150 mV
Speaker A, B, OFF
Frequency ResponsePHONO (RIAA Equalization)
. . . . . 20 Hz to $20,000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.3 \mathrm{~dB}$
TUNER, AUX, TAPE PLAY 1, 2
10 Hz to $60,000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$
Tone Control
BASS ..... $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB}(100 \mathrm{~Hz})$
TREBLE ..... $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB}(10,000 \mathrm{~Hz})$
Subsonic Filter ..... $15 \mathrm{~Hz}(-6 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{cct})$
Loudness Contour (Volume control set at -40 dB position)
. . . $+6 \mathrm{~dB}(100 \mathrm{~Hz})$, $+3 \mathrm{~dB}(10,000 \mathrm{~Hz})$
Hum and Noise (IHF, short-circuited, A network)
PHONO ..... 82dB
TUNER, AUX, TAPE PLAY 1,2 ..... 100 dB
Miscellaneous
Power Requirements ..... AC $120 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power Consumption ..... 100W (UL)
Dimensions $420(\mathrm{~W}) \times 94(\mathrm{H}) \times 347$ (D) mm$16-9 / 16(\mathrm{~W}) \times 3-11 / 16(\mathrm{H}) \times 13-11 / 16(\mathrm{D})$ in
Weight (without package) ..... 6.9 kg (15 lb 3oz)
Furnished Parts
Operating Instructions ..... 1
NOTE:
Specifications and the design subject to possible modificationswithout notice due to improvements.

[^0]
## 2. FRONT PANEL FACILITIES



## (1) POWER SWITCH

Set this switch to ON to supply power to the amplifier. There will be a short delay when it is set to ON, because the muting circuit has been actuated to suppress the unpleasant noise that is sometimes generated when the power is on and off.

## (2) SPEAKER SELECTOR

Use this selector to select the speaker system.
OFF: Sound not obtained from speakers.
A: Sound obtained from speakers connected to the A speaker terminals.
B: Sound obtained from speakers connected to the $B$ speaker terminals.

## (3) BASS AND TREBLE CONTROLS

Use these controls to adjust the bass and the treble. If you set the tone switch to ON and turn the bass control to right from its center position, you will be able to emphasize the sound in the low-frequency range. Conversely, turning the bass control to the left from the center position, you will attenuate the sound.
You can use the treble control to adjust the sound in the high-frequency range.

## (4) POWER METER

This meter allows you to read out the rated power level on the fluorescent display tube when speakers with a nominal impedance of 8 ohms are connected to the amplifier's speaker terminals.

## (5) FUNCTION INDICATORS

The TUNER, PHONO, TAPE, AUX function indicators light up in accordance with the position of the function selector.

## 6) FUNCTION SELECTOR

Use this selector to select the program source. When set, the function indicator above the meter panel corresponding to the position of the function selector will light up. TUNER: Set here when listening to broadcasts on a tuner connected to the TUNER jacks.
(The TUNER function indicator lights up.)
PHONO: Set here when playing records on a turntable connected to the PHONO jacks.
(The PHONO function indicator lights up.)
TAPE 1: Set here when playing tapes on the tape deck connected to the TAPE 1 jacks.
(The TAPE function indicator lights up.)
AUX: Set here when listening to a program source which is connected to the AUX jacks.
(The AUX function indicator lights up.)

## (7) VOLUME CONTROL

Use this control to adjust the output level to the speakers and headphones. Turn it clockwise to increase the output level. No sound will be heard if you set it to " 0 ."

## (8) HEADPHONE JACK

Plug the headphones into this jack when you want to listen through your stereo headphones.

NOTE:
Set the speaker selector to OFF when listening only with headphones.

## (9) SUBSONIC FILTER SWITCH

When this switch is set to the 15 Hz position, the subsonic filter with a cut-off frequency of 15 Hz is actuated. The subsonic filter serves to attenuate frequencies lower than 15 Hz in a $6 \mathrm{~dB} /$ oct slope. It is therefore effective in suppressing ultra-low-frequency noise which is generated by record warp and other causes. You cannot actually hear this noise but it is a factor in the generation of intermodulation distortion and it may damage your speaker system. Set this switch to the 15 Hz position during record play for the best effect.

## (10) TONE SWITCH

Set this switch to ON when adjusting the bass and treble controls. When set to the upper (OFF) position, the tone control circuits are disengaged and frequency response is flat. This function is convenient for checking phono cartridge and speaker tone quality and listening room acoustics.

## (11) POWER INDICATOR

When the power switch is set to ON this lamp lights up, indicating the amplifier is turned on.

## LOUDNESS SWITCH

When listening to a performance with the volume control turned down, set this switch to ON and the bass and treble will be accentuated.
When the volume is low, the human ear finds it harder to hear the bass and treble than when the volume is high. The loudness switch is thus designed to compensate for this deficiency. By setting it to ON , the bass and treble come through much more strongly and the sound takes on a punch even when the volume control is turned down.

## (13) TAPE 2 SWITCH

Set this switch to the ON position when monitoring a tape performance on a tape deck which you have connected to the TAPE 2 jacks or when monitoring a recording.

## note:

Set the switch to the upper (OFF) position when listening to records or broadcasts, etc. selected by the function selector.

## (14) BALANCE CONTROL

Use this control to balance the volume of the left and right channels. If the sound appears to be louder on the right, it means that the volume of the right channel is higher. Turn the balance control to the left and adjust.
Conversely, if the sound appears to be louder on the left, it means that the volume of the left channel is higher. Therefore, turn the balance control to the right and adjust.

## 3. DISASSEMBLY

## Bonnet Case

Remove the four screws (1).

## Front Panel

Remove the four screws
(2)

## Bottom Plate

Remove the six screws
3


## 4. PARTS LOCATION

Front Panel View

- 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.


Front View with Front Panel Removed


## Top View with Bonnet Removed



Tone control assembly
GWG-138


## 5. BLOCK DIAGRAM



## 6. LEVEL DIAGRAM



## 7. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

## Equalizer Amplifier

The SA-610 features a 3 -stage direct-coupled equalizer amplifier for greater reduction of noise and distortion.

Besides the use of an ultra low-noise transistor (2SC2602) in the first stage, the adoption of low impedance input resistance and equalizer circuit has contributed to an $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio of at least 82 dB (at 2.5 mV input, IHF-A).

## Power Amplifier

This all stage direct-coupled pure complementaly SEPP circuit features a current mirror load differential amplifier in the first stage, and incorporates the tone control circuit in the NFB loop.

Although the incorporation of the tone control circuits in the power amplifier stage reduces the number of elements that the signal has to pass through, and thereby further reduces noise, distortion, and cost, the power stage does require a higher gain and a higher degree of stability. In the SA-610, this high gain and high stability are achieved by a current mirror load differential amplifier in the first stage and by the use of a constant current circuit for the load of the predriver stage. Furthermore, the tendency for the pre-driver stage capacitance impedance load to cause deterioration in the high end frequency response is suppressed by inserting a capacitor (C) between the emitter of the pre-driver stage (Q2) and the base of the constant current circuit (Q1) as shown in Fig. 7-1. At frequencies where the reactance of this capacitor may be ignored, the push-pull action of Q1 and Q2 serves to counteract the high end frequency response deterioration.

The power amplifier stage is a complementary 2 -stage Darlington connection, resulting in an output power rating of $45 \mathrm{~W}+45 \mathrm{~W}(8 \Omega, 20 \mathrm{~Hz}-$ 20 kHz ), harmonic distortion of less than $0.03 \%$ $(20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$ at rated output), and output power bandwidth of $5 \mathrm{~Hz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}$ ( $0.03 \%$ THD). Certainly a superb performance for an amplifier of this class is obtained.


## Protection Circuit

Besides protecting the speakers if a DC voltage should happen to appear at the power amplifier stage outputs, this circuit also mutes the signal path when the power switch is turned on and off (See Fig. 7-2).

If for any reason a DC voltage (in excess of about $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ ) should happen to appear in the output of the power amplifier stage, it is detected immediately by either Q23 or Q24. Q23 is turned on by a positive voltage, and Q24 by a negative voltage. In either case, Q25 is also turned off, thereby opening the relay contact to disconnect the power amplifier stage from the speakers.

The muting action when the power switch is turned on is achieved by delaying the rise of the Q25 base potential by means of the R95/C77 time constant circuit. When the power switch is turned on, C77 is charged up via R95, thereby increasing the voltage across both ends of this capacitor. When this voltage exceeds the zener voltage of the D15 zener diode, Q25 is biased in the forward direction, and is thereby turned on to close the relay contact.

When the power switch is turned off, C77 discharges rapidly via D 18 , resulting in Q25 being turned off, thereby opening the relay contact.


Fig. 7-2 Protection circuit

Fig. 7-1 Pre-driver stage

## 8. ADJUSTMENTS

### 8.1 IDLE CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

1. Set the SPEAKERS selector to the A position, and connect an $8 \Omega$ resistor to the speaker output terminals.
2. Turn the VOLUME control down to minimum level, turn the power on, and wait about 10 minutes.
3. Connect a DC voltmeter to the TP terminals (Lch; TP4 and TP3, Rch; TP2 and TP1) of the AF Amplifier Assembly (GWK-144).
4. Check that the voltage between TP4 and TP3 (Lch) lies within the DC $4 \mathrm{mV}-50 \mathrm{mV}$ range then make a similar check for the Rch (between TP2 and TP1). If the voltage is less than 4 mV , cut jumper wire $A$ (Lch), and jumper wire $B$ (Rch). If the voltage exceeds 70 mV , check for circuit failure.

### 8.2 OUTPUT INDICATOR ADJUSTMENT

1. Set the TONE CONTROL to the center position.
2. Set the SPEAKERS selector to the A position, and connect an $8 \Omega$ resistor and $A C$ voltmeter to the speaker output terminals.
3. Set the FUNCTION switch to the AUX position, and apply a $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 150 \mathrm{mV}$ signal to the AUX terminals.
4. Adjust the VOLUME control so that the voltage on the output terminals (SPEAKERS) read 9 V (AC).
5. Adjust VR1 (Lch) and VR2 (Rch) of the indicator assembly so that the output power indicator read 10 watts.


Fig. 8-1 Adjustment point

## 9. EXPLODED VIEWS AND PARTS LIST

## Exterior Component



## Parts List

NOTE:

- Parts without part number cannot be supplied.
- 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.

| Key No. | Part No. |  | Description |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | ANE-269 |  |
| 1. | ANonnet case |  |  |
| 2. | ABA-079 |  | Screw |
| 3. | AAD-200 |  | Lever knob |
| 4. | ANB-847 |  | Front panel assembly |
| 5. | AAB-222 | Knob |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6. | AAB-223 | Knob |  |
| 7. | AAB-221 | Knob |  |
| 8. | ABA-186 | Screw |  |
| 9. |  | Botom plate |  |
| 10. | ABA-066 | Screw |  |

## Interior Component



## Parts List

| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\triangle 1$. | ATT-667 | Power transformer |
| 2. |  | Wire clip |
| 3. |  | Frame |
| 4. | GWS-215 | Switch assembly |
| A 5 | ASK-520 | Lever switch |
| $\Delta 6$. | ACG-001 | Capacitor |
| 7. | GWX-460 | Headphones assembly |
| 8. | GWG-138 | Tone control assembly |
| 9. | AWV-007 | F.L. assembly |
| 10. |  | Cushion |
| 11. |  | LED socket |
| 12. | GWS-216 | Switch assembly |
| 13. | GWX-459 | Volume assembly |
| 14. |  | Cushion rubber |
| 15. | AEL-320 | LED |
| 16. |  | Panel stay |
| 17. |  | Heat sink |
| $\triangle 18$. | AKP-032 | AC socket |
| 19. |  | Rear panel |
| - 20. | ADG-023 | Power code |
| 21. | AEC-327 | Strein relief |
| 22. | AKE-051 | Terminal |
| 23. |  | Terminal (GND) |
| - 24. | AEK-100 | Fuse |
| 25. | GWK-144 | AF amplifier assembly |


| Key No. | Part No. | Description |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 26. | ASK-171 | Lever switch |
| 27. | ASK-172 | Lever switch |
| 28. | ACT-130 | Variable resistor |
| 29. | AKB-063 | Terminal |
| 30. | AKB-064 | Terminal |
| 31. |  |  |
| 32. | AEC-672 | Frame |
| 33. | ABA-107 | Foot assembly |
| 34. | ABA-066 | Screw |
| 35. | ABA-234 | Screw |
| 36. |  | ABA-026 |

## 10．SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM，P．C．BOARD PATTERNS AND PARTS LIST

## 10．1 MISCELLANEA

NOTE：
－When ordering resistors，first convert resistance values into code form as shown in the following examples．
Ex． 1 When there are 2 effective digits（any digit apart from 0），such as 560 ohm and 47 k ohm （tolerance is shown by $J=5 \%$ ，and $K=10 \%$ ）．

$47 k \Omega-47 \times 10^{3}-473 \ldots . . . . . . R D^{1 / 4} P S$ 目㐾级 $J$
$0.5 \Omega-0 R 5$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．RN2H 0 R
$1 \Omega-010$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．RSIP 回回 K
Ex． 2 When there are 3 effective digits（such as in high precision metal film resistors）． $5.62 k \Omega 562 \times 10^{1} \quad 5621 \ldots . . . . . . R N^{1 / 4} S R$［5］［6］［2］$F$
－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．

## Miscellaneous Parts

## ASSEMBLIES

| Part No． | Symbol \＆Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| GWK－144 | AF amplifier assembly |
| GWG－138 | Tone control assembly |
| GWS－215 | Switch assembly |
| GWS－216 | Switch assembly |
| GWX－459 | Volume assembly |
|  |  |
| GWX－460 | Headphones assembly |
| AWV－007 | F．L．assembly |

## SEMICONDUCTORS

| Part No． | Symbol \＆Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2SA1108/A/Q or R | Q21，Q22 |
| 2SC2588/A/Q <br> or $R$ | Q19， $\mathbf{Q} 20$ hfe should have the same rank |
| AEL－320 | D1 LED |
| CAPACITOR |  |
| Part No． | Symbol \＆Description |
| $\triangle$ ACG－001 | C1 Capacitor 0．01／250V |

## OTHERS

| Part No． | Symbol \＆Description |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $A$ ATT－667 | T1 | Power transformer |
| $\Delta$ AEK－100 | F1 | Fuse |
| ASK－520 | S8 | Lever switch（POWER） |
| $\Delta$ AKP－032 |  | AC socket |
| $\Delta$ ADG－023 |  | Power code |
|  |  | Front panel assembly |
| ANB－847 |  | Terminal（SPEAKERS） |
| AKE－051 |  |  |

## List of Changed Parts for Factory Modification

List of changed parts information will be furnished when－ ever necessary and you are requested to amend parts number in this parts list．

| Symbol | Part No． | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |






HEADPHONE Ass'y (GWX-460)


VOLUME Ass'y (GWX-459)


### 10.4 PARTS LIST OF P.C. BOARD ASSEMBLY

## Parts List of Amplifier Assembly (GWK-144)

## CAPACITORS

| Part No. | Symbol \& Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| CCDSL 101J 50 | C1, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| CEA 102M 50L | C54 |
| CEA 221M 35L | C59 |
| CEA 101M 50L | C60, C61, C55 |
| CEA 101M 35L | C56, C 77 |
| CEA 101M 10L | C83, 884 |
| CEA 471M 6L | C49 |
| CEA 470M 50L | C51 |
| CEA 221M 10L | C18, C17 |
| CEA 470M 10L | C33, C34 |
| CEANL 010M 50 | C71, C72 |
| CEANL 2R2M 50 | C25, C26 |
| CEANL 100M 16 | C3, C 4 |
| CEANL R33M 50 | C75, C76 |
| CEANL R74M 50 | C19, $\mathbf{C 2 0}$ |
| CCDSL 030 C 50 | C37, C38 |
| CCDSL 100K 500 | C41, C42 |
| CCDSL 220J 50 | C7, C 8 |
| CCDSL 330J 50 | C86, 887 |
| CCDSL 470J 50 | C5, C6, C21-22, C29-C32 |
| CCDSL 560J 50 | C15, C16, C27, C28, C88, C85 |
| CCDSL 820J 50 | C35, C36 |
| CCDSL 151K 500 | C43-C46 |
| CKDYF 103250 | C50 |
| CKDYF $103 Z 500$ | C39, C 40 |
| COMA 473K 50 | C47, $\mathrm{C48}$ |
| CKDYX 473M 25 | C78-C81 |
| CQMA 122J 50 | C11, $\mathrm{Cl}^{2}$ |
| COMA 183J 50 | C9, 10 |
| CQMA 563J 50 | C23, C24 |
| COMA 683J 50 | C13, C14 |
| ACG-017 | C62 |
| ACG-004 | C58 |
| ACH-215 | C52, C 53 |
| RESISTORS ${ }^{\text {Note: }}$ | When ordering resistors, convert the resistance value into code form, and then rewrite the part no. as before. |
| Part No. | Symbol \& Description |
| RD $1 / 4 \mathrm{PM}$ M ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | R1-R8, R13, R14, R17, R18, R21R50, R53, R54, R69, R70, R77-R79, R91-R93, R95, R105-R108 |
| A RD\% PMFamJ | R19, R20, R51, R52, R55-R62, R73 |
| RN1/4 PQODI | R9-R12, R15, R16 |
| $\triangle \mathrm{RD} 1 / 2 \mathrm{PSF}$ | R63, R64, R76, R80 |
| RD $1 / 2$ PSCODJ | R67, R68, R71, R72 |
| $\triangle$ RS 1PGous | R74, R94, R102 |
| $\triangle \mathrm{ACN}-070$ | R65, R66 |

## SEMICONDUCTORS



Symbol \& Description

| ACT-130 |  | VR1 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | | Variable resistor |
| :--- |
| ASK-171 |

Parts List of Tone Control Assembly (GWG-135)

## CAPACITORS

| Part No. | Symbol \& Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| COMA 303J 50 | C63, C64 |
| CQMA 124K 50 | C65, C66 |
| COSA 270K 50 | C67, C68 |
| CQMA 122K 50 | C69, 670 |
| CQMA 562K 50 | C73, C74 |
| RESISTORS ${ }^{\text {Note: }}$ | When ordering resistors, convert the resistance value into code form, and then rewrite the part no. as before. |
| Part No. | Symbol \& Description |
| ACT-127 | VR3, VR4 Variable resistor |
| RD $1 / 4$ PM | R81-R90, R101, R100 |

## Parts List of Switch Assembly (GWS-215)

## Symbal \& Description

S5 Slide rotary switch (SPEAKERS) R96, R97 R98, R99

## 11. PACKING



## Parts List

Key No. Part No.
Description

1. ARB-35

Operating instructions
2. AHD-754 Packing case
3. AHA-239 Side pad

PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORPORATION 4-1, Meguro 1-Chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153., Japan U. PRONEER ELECTAONICE CORPORATION 85 Oxford Drive, Moonachie, New Jersey O7O74, U.S.A. PMONEEA ELIETAONC dEUAOPE3 N.V. Luithagen-Haven 9, 2OBO Antwerp, Belgium
PMONTEA ELECTAONHCB ALBTAALIA PTY. LTD. $178-184$ Boundery Road, Braeside, Victoria 31 gS, Australia


[^0]:    * Measured pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission's Trade Regulation rule on Power Output Claims for Amplifiers.

