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**marantz**

model 115

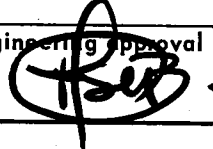
*Fm / Am*  
*Stereophonic Tuner*

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This service bulletin is issued to correct a misprint in the Model 115 Service Manual.

On page 15, Reference Designation Number L101, Marantz Part Number LA1203603 should be changed to LA1202603.

Incorporate this change into the service manual, as soon as possible, to ensure proper reference information.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This service manual was prepared for use by Authorized Warranty Stations and contains service information for Marantz Model 115 Stereophonic Tuner.

Servicing information and voltage data included in this manual are intended for use by the knowledgeable and experienced technician only. All instruction should be read carefully. No attempt should be made to proceed without a good understanding of the operation in the receiver.

The part lists furnish information by which replacement part may be ordered from the Marantz Company. A simple description is included for parts which can be usually be obtained through local suppliers.

The Model 115 is a tuner version of the Marantz's Model 4430 Tuner/Amplifier and almost the same circuitry as used in the Model 4430 is employed except the audio Amplifier, and power supply circuit.

## 2. AM TUNER

All components except Tuning capacitor and ferrite bar antenna are mounted on a printed circuit board P150.

The AM signals induced in a ferrite bar antenna are applied to the base of RF amplifier transistor H151 through a capacitor of C151 and amplified to the level required for overcoming the conversion noises, thus giving good S/N performance. The tuned circuits inserted in both out-and in-pu t circuit of the RF amplifier assure very high image and spurious rejection performance. Thus amplified and selected AM signals are then applied to the base of converter transistor H152 through a coupling capacitor C156. While the local oscillator voltage is injected to the emitter of H152 through a capacitor C157. Both AM signals and oscillating voltage are mixed at the base-emitter junction and converted into 455KHz intermediate frequency. The resulting IF signal is applied to the first IF transformer L153 consisting of one ceramic filter and two tuned circuits.

The output of L153 is led to the transistor H153 which in turn apply its output to the transistor of next stage H154. The fully amplified IF output is then applied to the diode H157 to detect audible signal through the detector transformer L154. The detected audio signal is filtered and amplified and the final audio output is obtained from the collector of H155 and applied to the tape out jacks and the function switch.

The DC component of the detected IF signal is used as a AGC voltage to control emitter current of H153 which in turn control the bias current of the RF amplifier through the resistor R179 and R151. A part of IF signal output is also applied to the diode H158 through a capacitor C167 and rectified to obtain DC current for energizing the AM signal strength meter M001.

### 2.1 Suggestions for AM Tuner trouble shooting

Check for broken AM bar antenna, next try to tune station by rotating fly-wheel tuning knob slowly and observe the AM signal strength meter whether it deflects or not. If the signal strength meter gives a deflection at several frequencies received, no failure may exist in the stages at least preceding final IF transformer L154. Next connect a oscilloscope to the pin terminal J162 or J157 and check for audio signals with the tuning meter deflected. If the signal strength meter does not deflect, check the local oscillator circuit. Normal oscillating voltage at the hot end of the oscillator tuning capacitor is about 2 or 3 volts, varying with tuning capacitor position. When measuring oscillating voltage use a RF VTVM, no circuit tester gives correct indication. If the local oscillator voltage is normal, check all voltage distribution in the AM circuits by using a DC VTVM and compare the measured values with those given in the schematic diagram.

## 3. FM TUNER

The FM Tuner section of Model 115 is divided into four functional blocks: FM Front End, IF Amplifier and Detector, Muting Control and MPX Stereo Decoding Circuit.

FM signals induced by a FM antenna are led to FM antenna coil L101 through an attenuator

switch and a balun coil. These signals are then applied to the FET RF amplifier which in turn applies its output to the next FET Mixer H102 through the double tuned high selective circuits. The FET Mixer convert its input signal into 10.7MHz intermediate frequency and amplifies it at the same time. The H103 is a local oscillator and its output is injected into the source of the FET Mixer, the injection voltage is about 700mV. The 10.7MHz front end output is led to the next IF amplifier unit through a coaxial cable.

The IF amplifier unit consists of five stages of IF amplifier and one stage of AGC amplifier. Three pieces of dual elements ceramic filters are also used to obtain high selectivity, four stages of symmetrical diode limiters are also employed for the best limiting characteristics, improved capture ratio and good AM suppression.

A part of FM Front End output is applied to the AGC amplifier H201 and rectified its output is fed back to the gate of FET RF amplifier to decrease the gain with increased signal strength.

The IF signal sufficiently amplified through every stage of IF amplifier is finally applied to the Transistor limiter. The detected audio output is led to the buffer amplifier H208 and its buffered output is led to; (a) noise amplifier H471 through resistor R471 and capacitor C471, (b) Quadradial Jack on the rear panel through resistor R484, (c) MPX stereo decoding circuit through R483.

### 3.1 Audio Muting and Stereo mode auto-selecting circuit

The muting circuit consisting of all solid-state electrical switching has been incorporated in the Model 115. Three inputs control the muting function. The first is related to signal strength, the second to the noise condition at the detector and the third is derived from the DC component of the detector output. These inputs are properly matrixed and gated to provide muting free from noise and transients.

The first input of DC voltage obtained by rectifying a part of IF output signal from the H206 is applied to the base of H306 and turns on it, if the IF output is greater than predetermined level (muting threshold level). When the H306 is turned on the H307 is turned off, allowing the emitter-collector resistance increasing and the collector voltage rises about 9V. The increased collector voltage increases the gate bias voltage and turns on the switching FET H308, decreasing the source-drain resistance to near zero ohm and allowing the audio signal applied to the source to flow to the center of 38KHz switching transformer through the source-drain path.

When the input signal is lower than predetermined level, the DC output obtained is small and can not turn on the H306, thus the H306 keeps its turn-off stage and this makes H307 turn on, decreasing the collector voltage and turning off H308. Thus no audio signals can pass through the FET. This is the fundamental principle of the muting operation but for more elaborate muting operation the second and the third inputs are necessary.

The second input is used to protect the muting operation and MPX stereo beacon lamps from misoperation due to undesirable noises. The high frequency noises included in the detected audio signals are separated by a small capacitor C471 and amplified by the noise amplifier transistor H471 and its output is rectified by the two diodes. The rectified DC output is proportional to the noise components in the audio signals.

When there are excessive noises in the audio signals such as obtained with a station incorrectly tuned in, the rectified DC output turns on the transistor H472, decreasing the emitter-collector resistance to zero. This means the collector of H307 is short-circuited to the ground, therefore the H308 is turned off and any audio signals having excessive high frequency noises can not go through the FET's source-drain path.

The transistor H303 connected in series with the 19KHz pilot signal amplifier transistor H302 is also turned off (when the transistor H472 or H307 are turned on.) and no current flows in the H302, resulting in turning off the stereo beacon lamps. Thus misoperation due to undesirable noises is also avoided.

The third input is obtained from the FM discriminator circuit. The DC output so called "S" curve is applied to the gate of H478 through a resistor R273 and deviding network (R485 &

R486). The DC output is zero with a station correctly tuned in, but will vary from negative to positive values or vice versa when the tuning point is deviated toward either plus or minus frequency from the correct tuning frequency.

When the DC output is increased to a greater level than that of predetermined, the increased source potential of H478 makes the transistor H481 turn on, and this makes the H306 turn off, ... H307 turn on, ... H308 turn off, ... H303 turn off (this means no 19KHz pilot signal is amplified and no stereo beacon is turned on.) When the DC output is increased to the negative predetermined level, the decreased source potential turns off the H479 which in turn makes the H480 turn on and the H306 in turned off. The subsequent changes are exactly the same as that just described above.

Thus when the tuning is shifted or deviated to the certain frequencies in which undesirable noisy side-audio signals are produced, both muting and 19KHz switching transistors are operated automatically and open the circuits.

With the station correctly tuned in, the bias current of the FET H478 is adjusted so that both transistor H480 and H481 are not turned on, giving no effect on the transistor H306.

### **3.2 MPX Stereo Decoding Circuit**

The buffered and non-equalized audio signals are applied to the first amplifier H301 which serve as a tuned amplifier for the pilot signal in the composite signals and as a buffer amplifier for the audio signals. The amplified 19KHz pilot signal is led to the second 19KHz amplifier H302 and further amplified if switching transistor H303 is turned on by the controlling DC signal as described in the preceding chapter. The final 19KHz pilot signal is rectified by the doubler circuit consisting of the H315 and H316 to obtain synchronized 38KHz amplifier driving signal.

The H304 is the 38KHz tuned amplifier and supplies its output to the switching matrix circuit consisting of four diodes. While the composite signals are applied to the center tap of switching transformer 1/2 L302. The right and left stereo signals decoded by the switching circuit are led to the crosstalk cancelling amplifier which utilizes complementary configuration with NPN and PNP transistors through de-emphasis network consisting of C315 and R335, and C316 and R336. L305 is a low-pass filter networks having very sharp cut off characteristics and eliminates undesirable residual switching signals. Transistors H313 and H314 are buffer amplifiers and their outputs are led to the function switch.

### **3.3 Suggestion for Trouble Shooting of FM Tuner**

#### **3.3.1 Symptom: No FM Reception**

First turn on the Power switch and try to tune FM stations. Rotate the fly-wheel tuning knob slowly and observe the FM signal strength meter. If the signal strength meter deflect at several frequencies received, the tuner circuits preceding the discriminator circuit may have no failure. When no reading is obtained in the meter, check FM local oscillator circuit, using a RF VTVM. The normal local oscillator voltage is one or two volts (rms) at the tuning capacitor, depending on the tuning capacitor position. If the local oscillator voltage is normal, next check all voltage distribution in the FM Front End and IF amplifier unit and compare them with those shown in the circuit diagram. When signal strength meter deflects but no sound is obtained, check audio circuits, using high sensitive oscilloscope.

#### **3.3.2 Symptom: No Stereo Separation**

First check the "MONO" switch is in normal out position. Connect a FM RF signal generator output modulated by a stereo modulator to the rear FM antenna terminals, and check the stereo beacon is turned on or not. If not turned on, check for 19KHz pilot signal and 38KHz switching signal, using an oscilloscope.

## 4. AM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

### 4.1 AM IF Alignment

1. Connect a sweep generator to the J151 and an alignment scope to the J162.
2. Rotate each core of IF transformer L153 and L154 for maximum height and flat top symmetrical response.

### 4.2 AM Frequency Range and Tracking Alignment

1. Set AM signal generator to 525KHz. Turn the tuning capacitor fully closed (place the tuning pointer at the low end.) and adjust the oscillator coil L152 for maximum audio output.
2. Set the signal generator to 1650KHz. Place the tuning pointer in the high frequency end and adjust the oscillator trimmer on the oscillator tuning capacitor for maximum audio output.
3. Repeat the step 1 and 2 until no further adjustment is necessary.
4. Set the generator to 600KHz and tune the receiver to the same frequency and adjust a slug core of AM ferrite rod antenna and RF coil L151 for maximum output.
5. Set the generator to 1400KHz and tune the receiver to the same frequency and adjust both trimming capacitors of Antenna and RF tuned circuit for maximum output.
6. Repeat the step 4 and 5 until no further adjustment is necessary.

Note: During tracking alignment reduce the signal generator output as necessary to avoid AGC action.

## 5. FM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. Connect a FM signal generator to the FM antenna terminals and a oscilloscope and an audio distortion analyzer to the tape output jacks on the rear panel.
2. Set the FM SG to 87.5MHz and provide about 3 to 5 $\mu$ V. Place the tuning pointer at the low frequency end by rotating the tuning knob and adjust the core of oscillator coil L104 to obtain maximum audio output.
3. Set the FM SG to 108.5MHz and provide about 3 to 5 $\mu$ V output. Rotate the tuning knob and place the tuning pointer at the high frequency end and adjust the trimming capacitor C106 for Maximum output.
4. Repeat the step 2 and 3 until no further adjustment is necessary.
5. Set the FM SG to 90MHz and tune the receiver to the same frequency. Decrease signal generator output until the audio output level decreases with the decreasing generator output. Adjust the antenna coil L101, RF coil L102 and L103 and IF transformer L105 for minimum audio distortion.
6. Set the FM SG to 106MHz and tune the receiver to the same frequency. Adjust the trimming capacitor C102, C104 and C105 for minimum distortion.
7. Adjust the secondary core (upper) of discriminator transformer L201 so that the center tuning meter pointer indicates its center at no signal applied. Set the FM SG to 98MHz and increase its output level to 1K $\mu$ V and tune the receiver to the same frequency so that the center tuning meter pointer indicates its center. Adjust the primary core (lower) of L201 for minimum distortion.

### 5.1 Stereo Separation Alignment:

1. Set the FM SG to provide 1K $\mu$ V at 98MHz. Tune the receiver to the same frequency so that the center tuning meter pointer indicates its center.
2. Modulate the FM SG with stereo composite signal consisting of only subchannel signal (of course a pilot signal must be included). Adjust the core of L301 for maximum audio output, then, modulate the signal generator with a stereo composite signal consisting of only L channel signal and again adjust the core of L301 for maximum audio output.
3. Adjust the trimming resistor R365 for maximum and same separation in both channels.



## 5.2 Muting Circuit Alignment

1. Connect a VTVM across the resistor R487 and adjust the resistor R487 until the meter reads 0.75V DC at no signal.
2. Set the FM SG to provide 1 K $\mu$ V at 98 MHz and tune the receiver to the same frequency correctly.
3. Turn on MUTING push-switch. Shift the FM signal generator frequency to plus and minus and note both plus and minus shifted frequencies at which undesirable audio side responses are muted out. Adjust the R487 so that the same shifted frequencies mute the undesirable side response.

## 6. TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR SERVICING

Table 1 lists the test equipment required for servicing the Model 115 Tuner.

Item	Manufacturer and Model No.	Use
AM Signal Generator		Signal source for AM alignment
Test Loop		Used with AM Signal generator
FM Signal Generator	Less than 0.3% distortion	Signal source for FM alignment
Stereo Modulator	Less than 0.3% distortion	Stereo separation alignment and trouble shooting
Audio Oscillator	Weston Model CVO-100P, less than 0.02% residual distortion is required.	Sinewave and squarewaves signal source.
Oscilloscope	High sensitivity with DC horizontal and vertical amplifiers.	Waveform analysis and trouble shooting, and ASO alignment.
VTVM	With AC, DC, RF range	Voltage measurements.
Circuit Tester		Trouble shooting

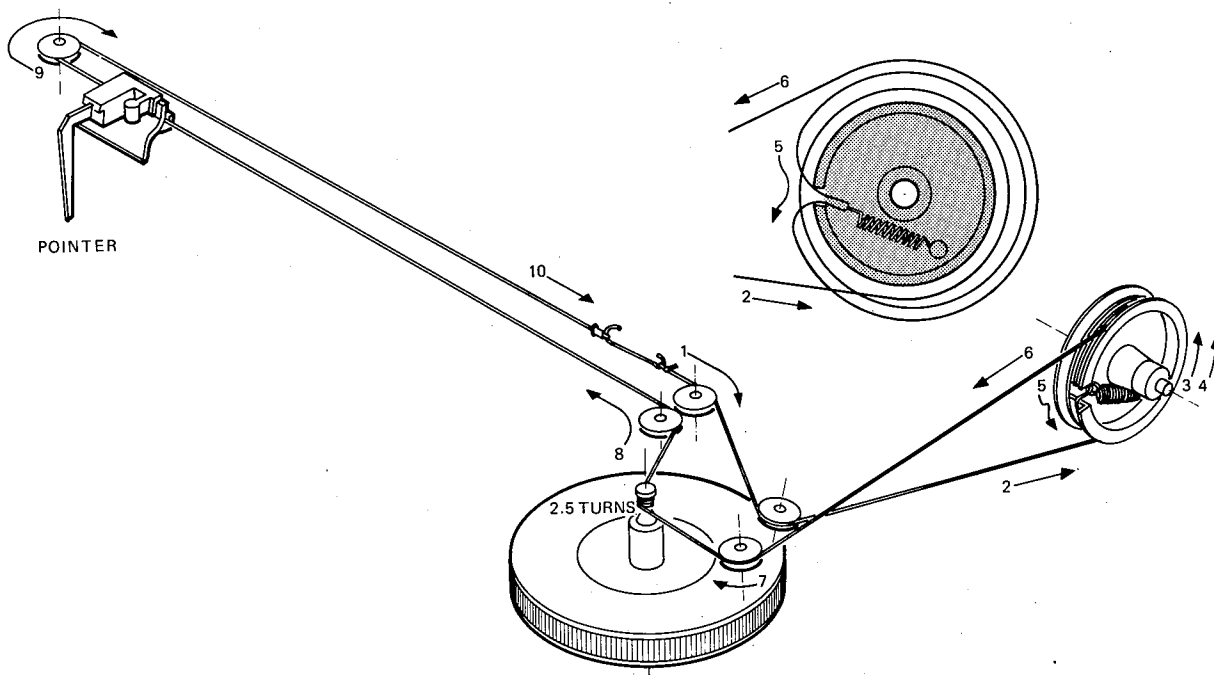


Figure 1. Dial Stringing

