

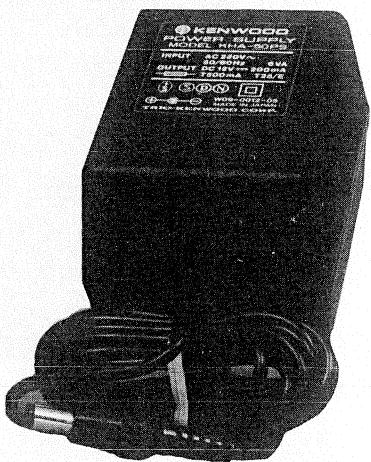
KENWOOD
HI/FI STEREO COMPONENTS

SERVICE MANUAL

KHA-50



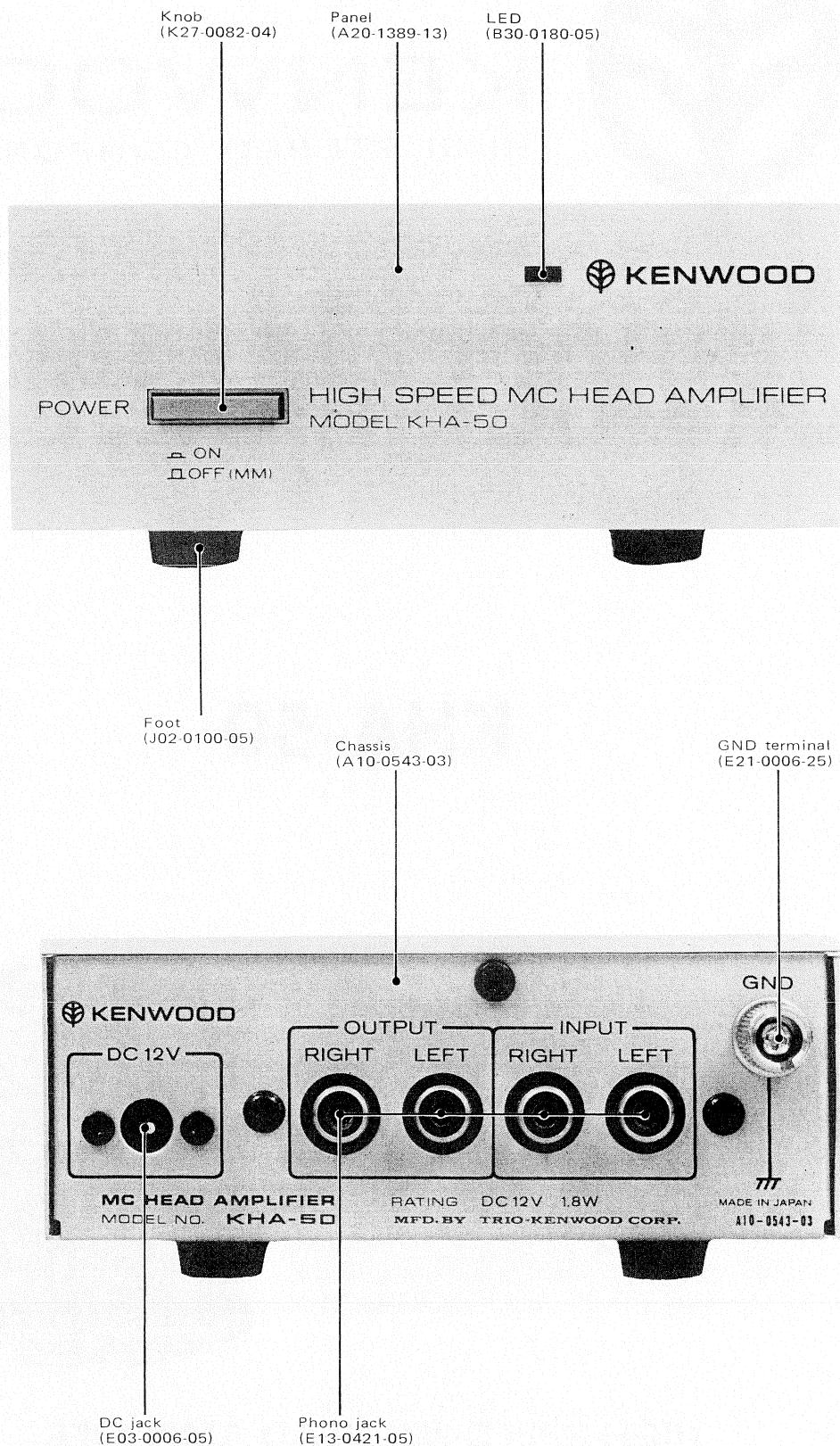
HIGH SPEED MC HEAD AMPLIFIER
MODEL KHA-50



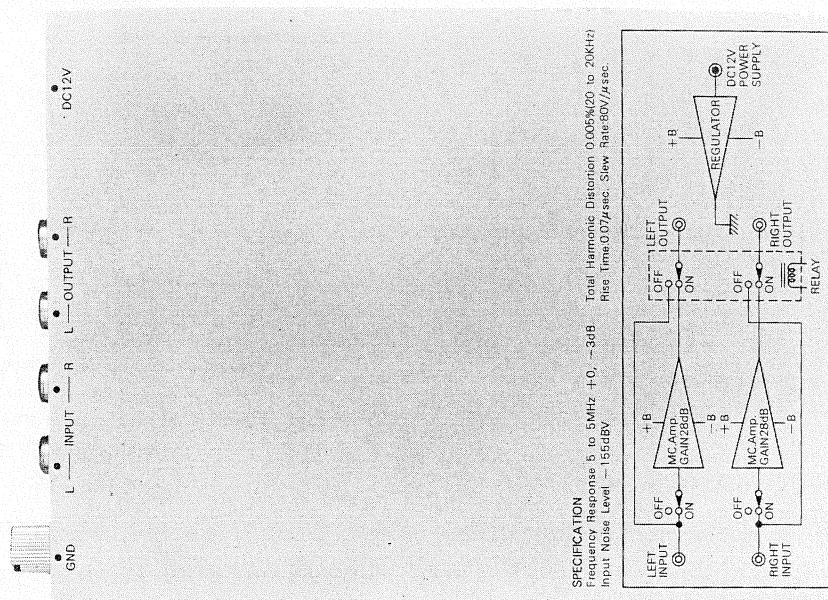
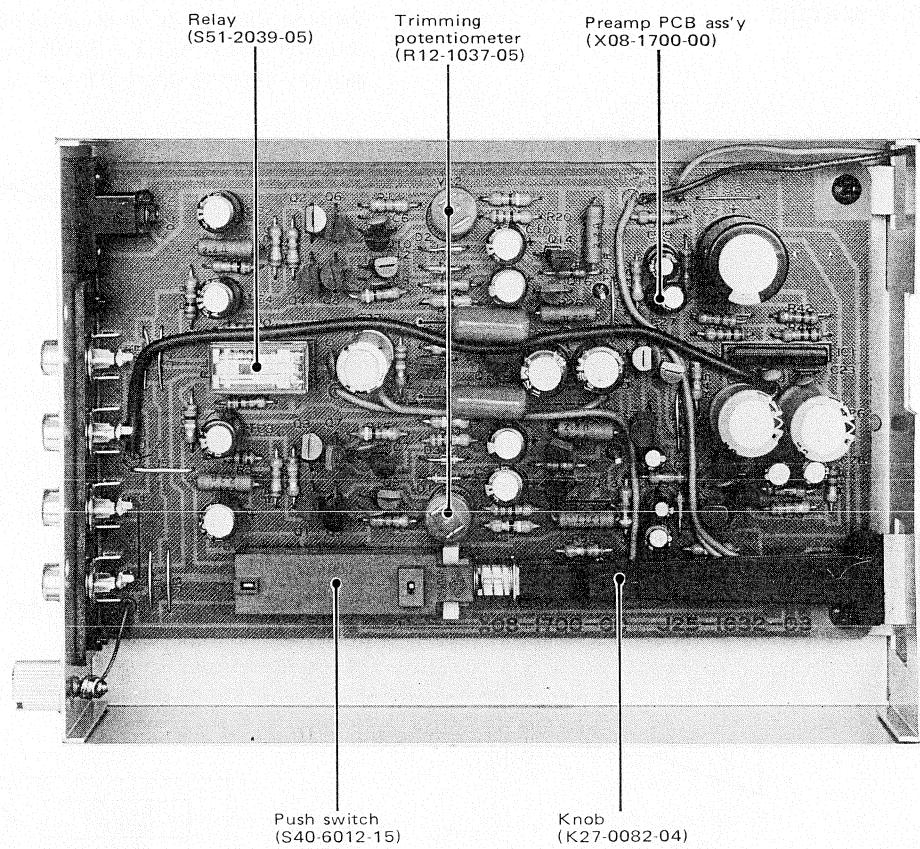
HIGH SPEED MC HEAD AMPLIFIER

KHA-50

EXTERNAL VIEW

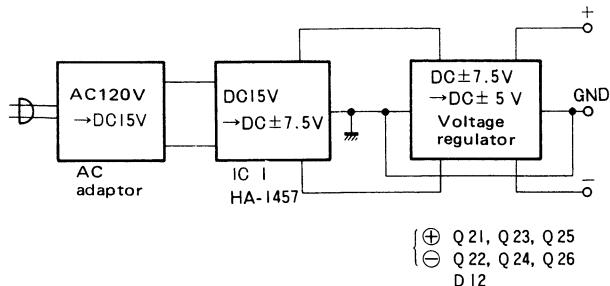


INTERNAL VIEW



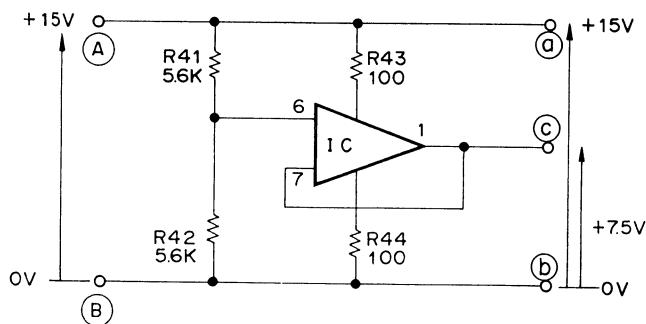
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT

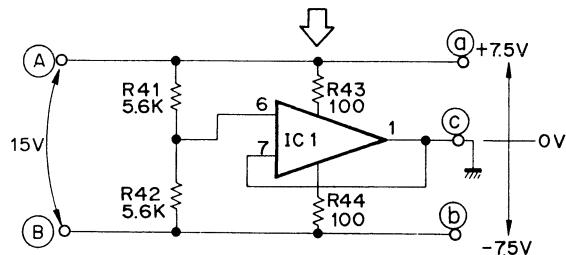


< Fig. 1 Power Supply Circuit >

The IC (HA-1457) is a low noise differential amplifier to make positive and negative power voltages. This IC is normally used in equalizer circuits.



< Fig. 2-a >

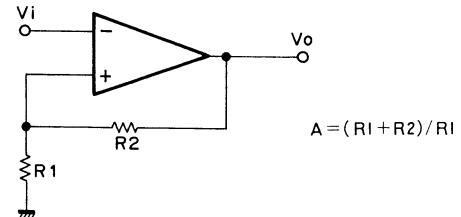


< Fig. 2-b >

Referring to Fig. 2-a, when the point \textcircled{B} is grounded, a voltage of +15 V is fed at the point \textcircled{A} and a voltage of +7.5 V, a half of 15 V, at the pin 6. Being of a differential type, this IC provides the same voltage to the pin 6 and pin 7. Since the pin 7 is directly connected to the pin 1, the voltage at the pin 1 is also the same.

Consequently, the output voltage at the pin 1 is the same as the voltage (7.5 V) at the pin 6. When the point \textcircled{B} on the output side is grounded, the point \textcircled{A} is given +15 V and the point \textcircled{C} +7.5 V.

Suppose that the IC is an amplifier having a gain of "1", then the gain $A = (R_1 + R_2)/R_1$ as shown in Fig. 3. This gain is 1 ($A = 1$) where $R_1 = \infty$ and $R_2 = 0$.

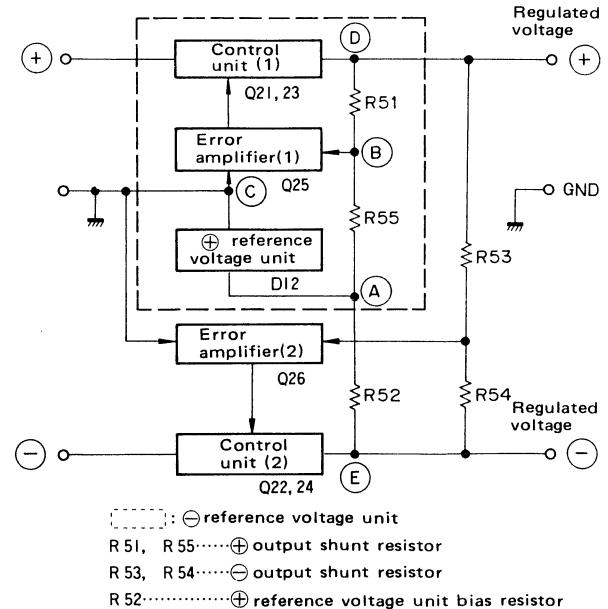


< Fig. 3 >

The outputs at the point \textcircled{a} and point \textcircled{b} are +7.5 V and -7.5 V respectively with regard to the point \textcircled{c} as shown in Fig. 2-b. Note that the point \textcircled{B} on the input side is not grounded.

POWER VOLTAGE REGULATOR

The power voltage regulator used in the KHA-50 is composed of a reference voltage unit, error amplifier and control unit.



< Fig. 4 >

As will be understood from Fig. 4, the \oplus voltage is first regulated, then the \ominus voltage using the regulated \oplus voltage as a reference. The \oplus reference voltage (5 V) is applied to between the points \textcircled{A} and \textcircled{C} through the zener diode, D12. The error amplifier (1) is of NPN type, so a voltage (0.6 V) is present between the points \textcircled{C} and \textcircled{B} , thereby applying the voltage (about 5.6 V) to between the

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

points Ⓐ and Ⓑ.

As the current in R55 is equal to that in R51, the voltage between the points Ⓑ and Ⓒ is:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{B}} &= V_{\text{A}} \times (R51 + R55)/R55 \\ &\approx 10.7 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the output voltage $V_{\text{C}\ominus}$ is:

$$V_{\text{C}\ominus} = V_{\text{A}\oplus} - V_{\text{A}\ominus} \approx 5.1 \text{ V}$$

The \ominus voltage can be obtained in the same manner (reference voltage: $V_{\text{C}\oplus}$). The output voltage $V_{\text{C}\oplus}$ is:

$$V_{\text{C}\oplus} \approx -5.0 \text{ V}$$

The control units (1 and 2) are of the Darlington connection. The ripple filter composed of C25-30, C33 and C34 is used to minimize the noise in the circuit.

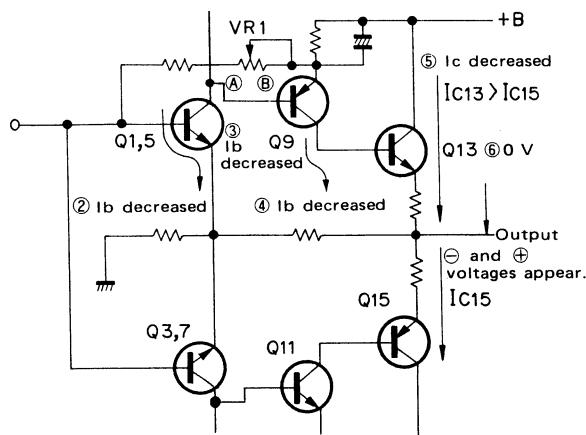
Although the variation in the \ominus , power supply voltage has no effects on the \oplus voltage, the variation in the \oplus , voltage affects the \ominus output voltage.

ADJUSTMENT

OFFSET ADJUSTMENT AND FUNCTIONS

To adjust the offset, connect a voltmeter to the test point, TP on the preamplifier circuit board, then adjust the trimming potentiometers VR1 and 2 ($3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$) for DC 0 V (see the diagram on printed circuit board).

When a positive voltage is present on TP, I_{c13} is greater than I_{c15} . To reduce I_{c13} , turn VR1 in the Ⓑ direction. This increases the bias resistances of Q1 and Q5 which, in turn, reduces the base current to a large extent. In contrast with this, when a negative voltage is present, turn VR1 in the Ⓐ direction

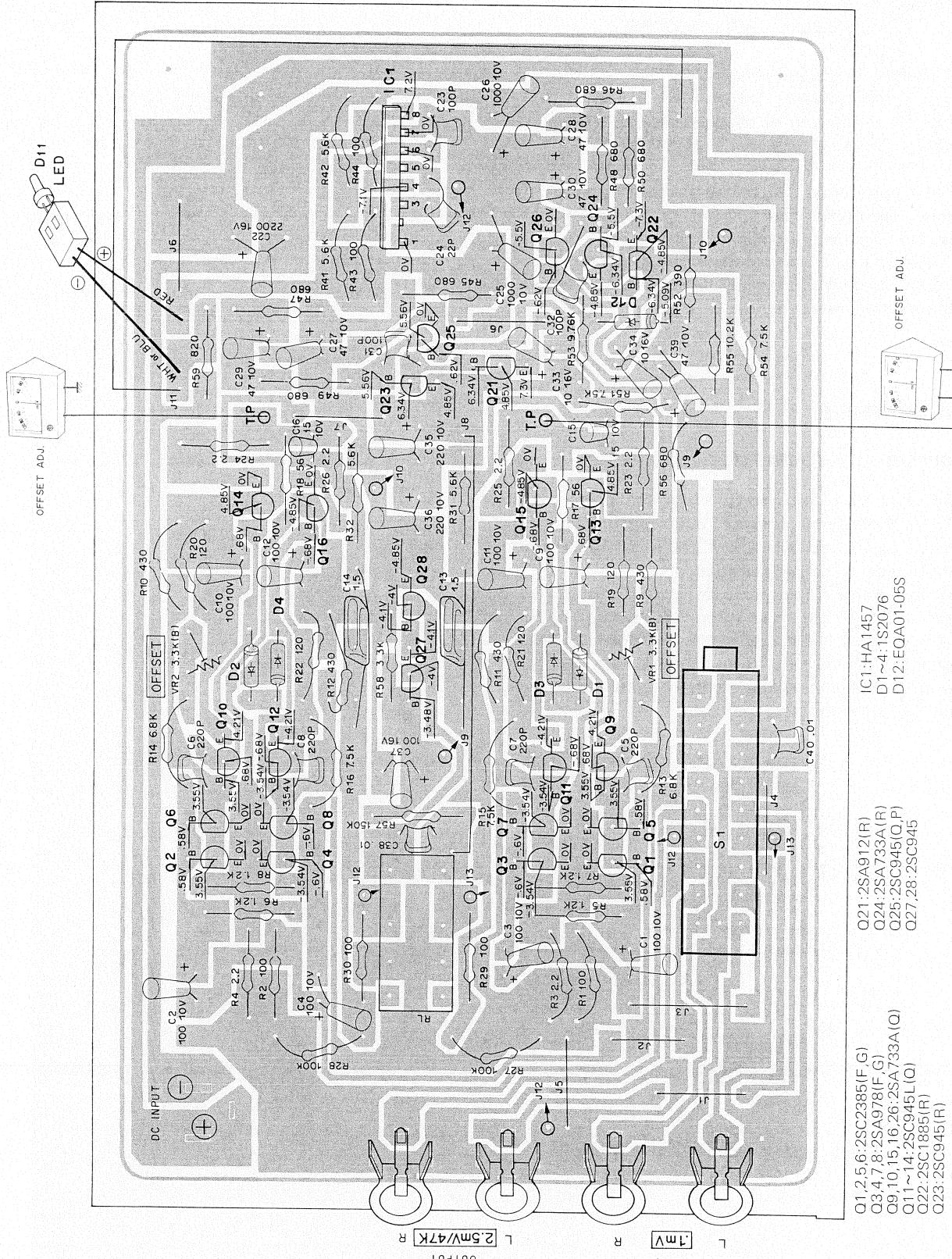


< Fig. 5 Ⓛ Voltage on Output Terminal >

KHA-50

PC BOARD

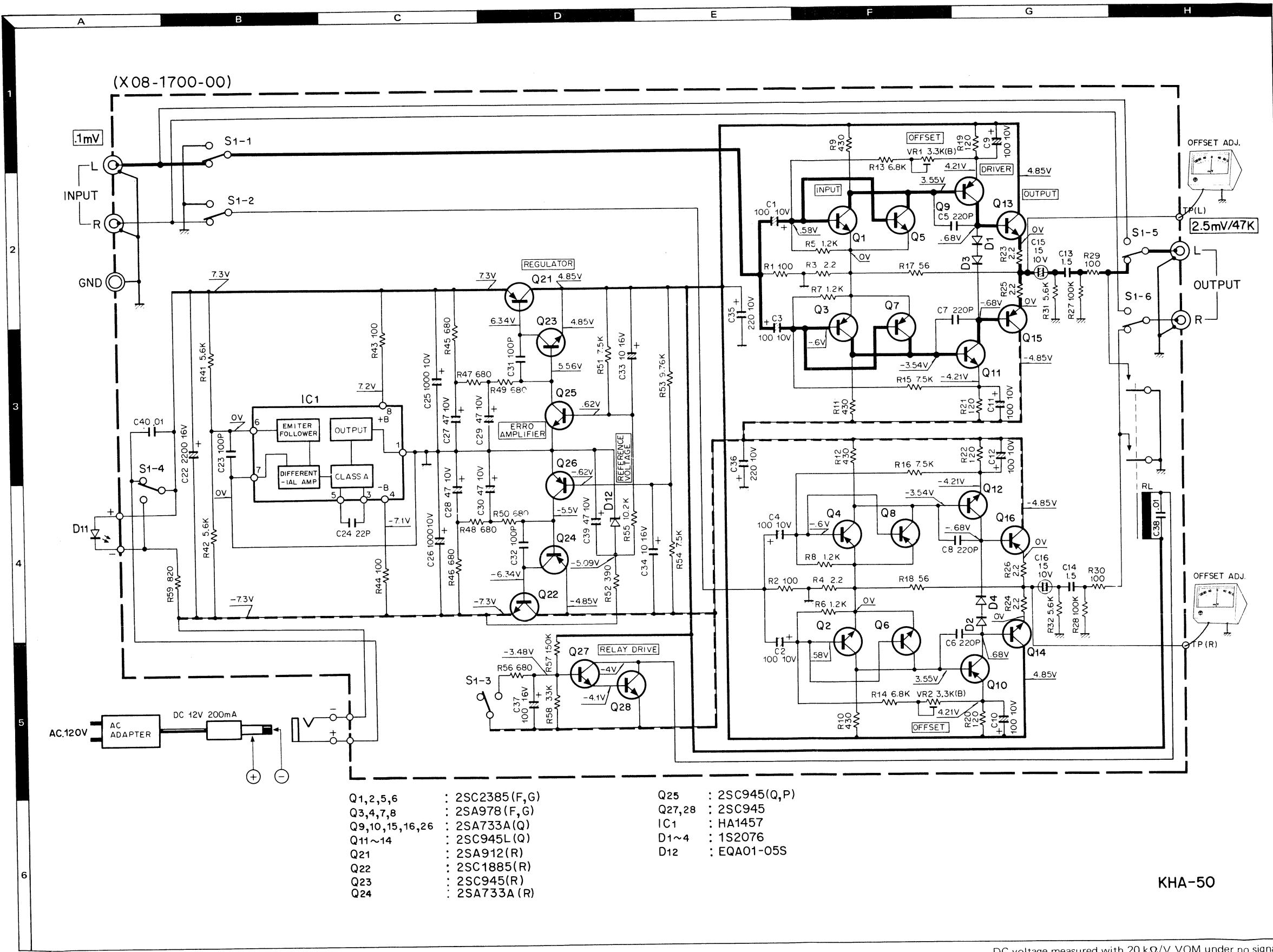
Components Side



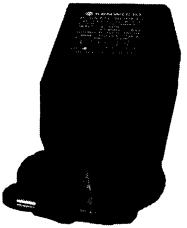
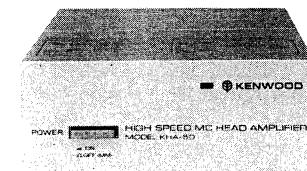


HIGH SPEED MC HEAD AMPLIFIER

KHA-50



DC voltage measured with 20 kΩ/V VOM under no signal.



SPECIFICATIONS

Input Sensitivity and Impedance	PHONO (MC) 0.1 mV, 100 ohms
Output Level and Impedance	Rated Output 2.5 mV at 100 ohms Maximum Output 1.5 V
Frequency Response	From 5 Hz to 2 MHz, +0 dB, -3 dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	0.005% at Maximum Output from 20 Hz to 20 kHz
Signal to Noise Ratio (IHF-A)	75 dB at rated output
Equivalent Input Noise Level (IHF-A)	-155 dBV
Maximum Input Level for PHONO (MC)	60 mV (RMS), T.H.D. 0.005% at 1 kHz
Transient Response	Rise Time..0.12 µs (less than 2 V peak to peak) Slew Rate ±40 V/µs
Power Supply (AC Adaptor) (For U.S.A.)	Model 28A-4105
Model	Input AC 120 V, 60 Hz 5 W
Input	Output DC 12 V, 200 mA
Output	 (For Europe)
Model	Model KHA-50PS
Input	Input AC 220 V~, 50/60 Hz 6 VA
Output	Output DC 12 V 200 mA
Protector	Protector T500 mA
Supplied Accessory	Supplied Accessory 1 Connecting Cord

Note:
Kenwood follows a policy of continuous advancements in development. For this reason specifications may be changed without notice.

KHA-50

PARTS LIST

SEMICONDUCTOR SUBSTITUTIONS

★ : new parts

Ref. No.	Parts No.	Description	Re-marks
TOTAL			
—	A10-0543-03	Chassis	★
—	A20-1389-13	Panel	★
D11	B07-0253-04	Escutcheon	★
	B30-0180-05	LED (green)	★
—	B42-0009-04	Passed sticker	
—	B42-0473-24	Serial No. sticker	
—	B46-0055-20	Warranty card	P
—	B46-0061-20	Warranty card	K
—	B50-1828-00	Instruction manual	K, E
—	B50-1829-00	Instruction manual	P
—	E21-0006-25	GND terminal	★
—	E30-0606-05	Audio cord	
—	H01-1856-03	Carton box	K, E
—	H01-1900-03	Carton box	P
—	J02-0100-05	Foot	★
—	J19-0534-04	LED holder	★
—	K27-0082-04	Knob	
—	W09-0011-05	AC adaptor	K, P
—	W09-0012-05	AC adaptor	E
—	X08-1700-00	Preamp PCB ass'y	★

PREAMP PCB ASS'Y (X08-1700-00)

C1~4	C24-1010-71	Electrolytic	100μF	10WV	
C5~8	C71-1722-15	Ceramic	220pF	±5%	
C9~12	C24-1010-71	Electrolytic	100μF	10WV	
C13,14	C91-0068-05	Film	1.5μF	100WV	
C15,16	C26-1015-67	Non-pole electrolytic	15μF	10WV	
C22	C90-0390-05	Electrolytic	2200μF	16WV	
C23	C71-1710-15	Ceramic	100pF	±5%	
C24	C71-1722-05	Ceramic	22pF	±5%	
C25,26	C24-1010-81	Electrolytic	1000μF	10WV	
C27~30	C24-1047-61	Electrolytic	47μF	10WV	
C31,32	C71-1710-15	Ceramic	100pF	±5%	
C33,34	C24-1210-61	Electrolytic	10μF	16WV	
C35,36	C24-1022-71	Electrolytic	220μF	10WV	
C37	C25-1210-77	Electrolytic	100μF	16WV	
C38	C55-1710-38	Ceramic	0.01μF	+100%,-0%	
C39	C24-1047-61	Electrolytic	47μF	10WV	
C40	C55-1710-38	Ceramic	0.01μF	+100%,-0%	
—	E03-0006-05	DC jack			
—	E13-0421-05	Phono jack (gold-plated)			
VR1,2	R12-1Q37-05	Trimming potentiometer			
		3.3kΩ(B) Offset			
R17,18	R48-6256-05	RN	56Ω	±5%	1/4W
R53	R48-2976-14	RN	9.76kΩ	±2%	1/4W
R55	R48-2102-24	RN	10.2kΩ	±2%	1/4W
S1	S40-6012-15	Pushbutton switch			★
RL	S51-2039-05	Relay			★
Q1,2	V03-2385-10	Transistor	2SC2385(F,G)		
Q3,4	V01-0978-10	Transistor	2SA978(F,G)		
Q5,6	V03-2385-10	Transistor	2SC2385(F,G)		
Q7,8	V01-0978-10	Transistor	2SA978(F,G)		
Q9,10	V01-0733-50	Transistor	2SA733A(Q)		
Q11~14	V03-0945-50	Transistor	2SC945(L)(Q)		
Q15,16	V01-0733-50	Transistor	2SA733A(Q)		
Q21	V01-0912-30	Transistor	2SA912(R)		
Q22	V03-1885-20	Transistor	2SC1885(R)		

Semiconductor Name	Semiconductor Substitutions
2SA733A(Q,P)	2SA872(D), 2SA899(B,G), 2SA915(K,L,M), 2SA992(P), 2SA921(R)
2SA733A(R)	2SA915(M), 2SA899(B,G)
2SA912(R)	2SA921(R), 2SA915(L,M), 2SA899(B,G)
2SA978(F,G)	—
2SC945(Q,P)	2SC1845(P), 2SC1980(R), 2SC1940(K,L,M), 2SC1904(B)
2SC945(R)	2SC1904(B,G), 2SC1940(M)
2SC1885(R)	2SC1980(R), 2SC1940(M), 2SC1904(B)
2SC2385(F,G)	—

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