

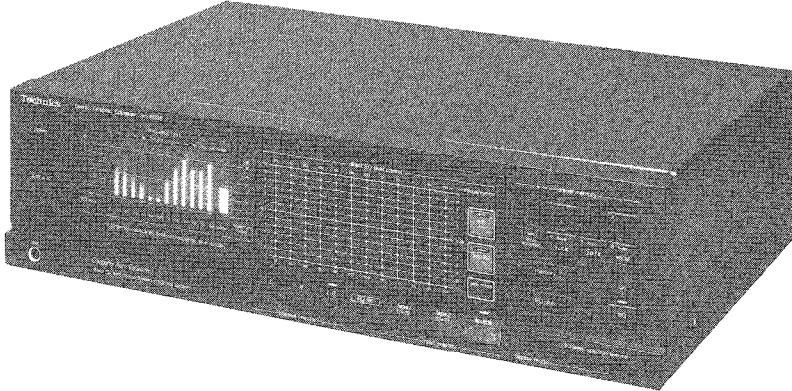
# Service Manual

Stereo Graphic Equalizer

(with spectrum analyzer)

Equalizer

SH-8066



## Color

(K) . . . . . Black Type

Color	Area
(K)	[M] . . . . U.S.A.
(K)	[MC] . . . Canada
(K)	[E] . . . . Continental Europe
(K)	[EH] . . . . Holland
(K)	[EB] . . . . Belgium
(K)	[EF] . . . . France
(K)	[EK] . . . . United Kingdom
(K)	[EGA] . . . F.R. Germany
(K)	[Ei] . . . . Italy
(K)	[XL] . . . . Australia
(K)	[XA] . . . . Asia, Latin America, Middle Near East, Africa & Oceania
(K)	[PA] . . . . Far East PX
(K)	[PE] . . . . European Military

## SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency response (center position)	: 10 Hz~50 kHz, -1 dB
Maximum output voltage	: 8 V (1 kHz, THD 0.03%)
Rated output voltage	: 1 V
Rated input voltage	: 1 V
Rated total harmonic distortion	: 0.003% (20 Hz~20 kHz) 1V output
Input sensitivity	: 150 mV
Signal-to-noise ratio	: IHF '78 above 113 dB/2V (IHF' A) 107 dB/1V (IHF' A) : DIN 45 500 107 dB/2V 101 dB/1V
Channel balance [DIN 45 500] 250Hz ~ 6300Hz	: ± 0.5dB
Channel separation [DIN 45 500] 1kHz	: 70dB
Maximum input voltage	: 8 V (1 kHz)
Input impedance	: 22 kΩ
Gain	: 0±1 dB

Band level controls	: +12 dB~-12 dB (2 dB step)
Center frequency	: 25 Hz, 40 Hz, 63 Hz, 100 Hz, 160 Hz, 250 Hz, 500 Hz, 1 kHz, 2kHz, 4 kHz, 8 kHz, 16 kHz
Compatible microphone sensitivity	: above -74 dBV/μbar (1 kHz)

GENERAL	
Power supply	: AC 60Hz, 120V (For U.S.A. and Canada) AC 50Hz/60Hz, 110V/127V/220V/240V (For other areas)
Power consumption	: 17W (For U.S.A. and Canada)
(With power switch OFF)	: 3 W : 15W (For other areas)
(With power switch OFF)	: 3W

Dimensions (H×W×D)	: 119×430×272 mm (41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "×16 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "×10 <sup>23</sup> / <sub>32</sub> ")
Weight	: 3.8 kg (8.4 lb)

Specifications are subject to change without notice for further improvement.

# Technics

Matsushita Engineering and Service Company  
50 Meadowland Parkway, Secaucus, New Jersey 07094Panasonic Sales Company,  
Division of Matsushita Electric of Puerto Rico, Inc.  
Ave. 65 De Infanteria, KM 9.7  
Victoria, Industrial Park  
Carolina, Puerto Rico 00630Panasonic Hawaii, Inc.  
91-238 Kauhi St., Ewa Beach  
P.O. Box 774  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96808-0774Matsushita Electric of Canada Limited  
5770 Ambler Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 2T3Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Ltd.  
P.O. Box 288, Central Osaka JapanPanasonic Tokyo Office  
Matsushita Electric Trading Co., Ltd.  
1-2, 1-chome, Shiba-koen, Minato-ku,  
Tokyo 105 Japan

## ■ MICROPHONE FOR FIELD MEASUREMENT

SH-8066 for [M], [MC], [PA] and [PE] areas includes a microphone for field measurement. (Specification of the microphone is described under.)

As SH-8066 for other areas does not include the microphone, use a sold separately microphone for field measurement.  
Recommended microphone : RP-3800E (sold separately)

### ● Specifications of the microphone included in SH-8066 for [M], [MC] [PA] and [PE] areas:

● Type:	Electret condenser type	● Equivalent noise:	Less than 34 dB SPL
● Frequency response:	16 Hz~20,000 Hz 20 Hz~16,000 Hz +3 dB -2 dB	● Power supply:	1.5 V (Battery UM-3 or R6×1)
● Directivity:	Omni-directional	● Battery life:	Approx. 2,000 hours (continuous)
● Sensitivity:	-72 dB (0 dB=1 V/ $\mu$ bar, 1,000 Hz)	● Weight:	Approx. 125 g (without battery)
● Output impedance:	600Ω (1,000 Hz, unbalanced)	● Output cord:	4 m of single-core shielded 4 mm O.D. wire with phone-type plug
● Maximum input sound pressure:	More than 110 dB SPL (0 dB=2×10 <sup>-4</sup> $\mu$ bar, 1,000 Hz)	● Stand screw:	PF 1/2"

## ■ CONTENTS

	Page
SAFETY PRECAUTION . . . . .	2
LOCATION OF CONTROLS . . . . .	3
REAR PANEL AND CONNECTION . . . . .	4
BLOCK DIAGRAM OF FUNCTION . . . . .	5
DISPLAY . . . . .	6
OPERATION . . . . .	7
DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS . . . . .	9
TECHNICAL INFORMATION . . . . .	12
FUNCTION OF IC'S . . . . .	13
CIRCUIT BOARDS AND WIRING CONNECTION DIAGRAM . . . . .	16
BLOCK DIAGRAM . . . . .	21
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM . . . . .	23
RESISTORS & CAPACITORS . . . . .	32
EXPLODED VIEW . . . . .	34
REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST . . . . .	36

## ■ SAFETY PRECAUTION

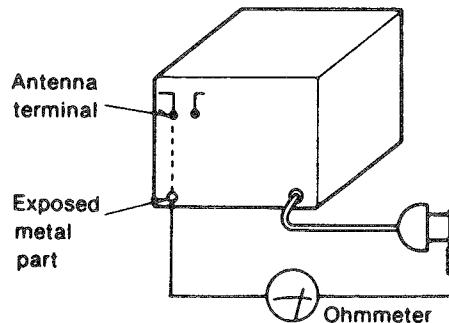
(This "safety precaution" is applied only in U.S.A.)

1. Before servicing, unplug the power cord to prevent an electric shock.
2. When replacing parts, use only manufacturer's recommended components for safety.
3. Check the condition of the power cord. Replace if wear or damage is evident.
4. After servicing, be sure to restore the lead dress, insulation barriers, insulation papers, shields, etc.
5. Before returning the serviced equipment to the customer, be sure to make the following insulation resistance test to prevent the customer from being exposed to a shock hazard.

### ● INSULATION RESISTANCE TEST

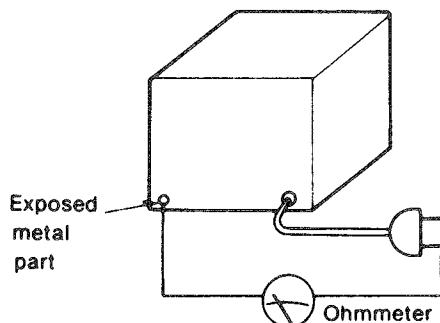
1. Unplug the power cord and short the two prongs of the plug with a jumper wire.
2. Turn on the power switch.
3. Measure the resistance value with ohmmeter between the jumpered AC plug and each exposed metal cabinet part, such as screwheads antenna, control shafts, handle brackets, etc. Equipment with antenna terminals should read between 3MΩ and 5.2MΩ to all exposed parts. (Fig. A) Equipment without antenna terminals should read approximately infinity to all exposed parts. (Fig. B)

**Note:** Some exposed parts may be isolated from the chassis by design. These will read infinity.



(Fig. A)

Resistance = 3MΩ—5.2MΩ

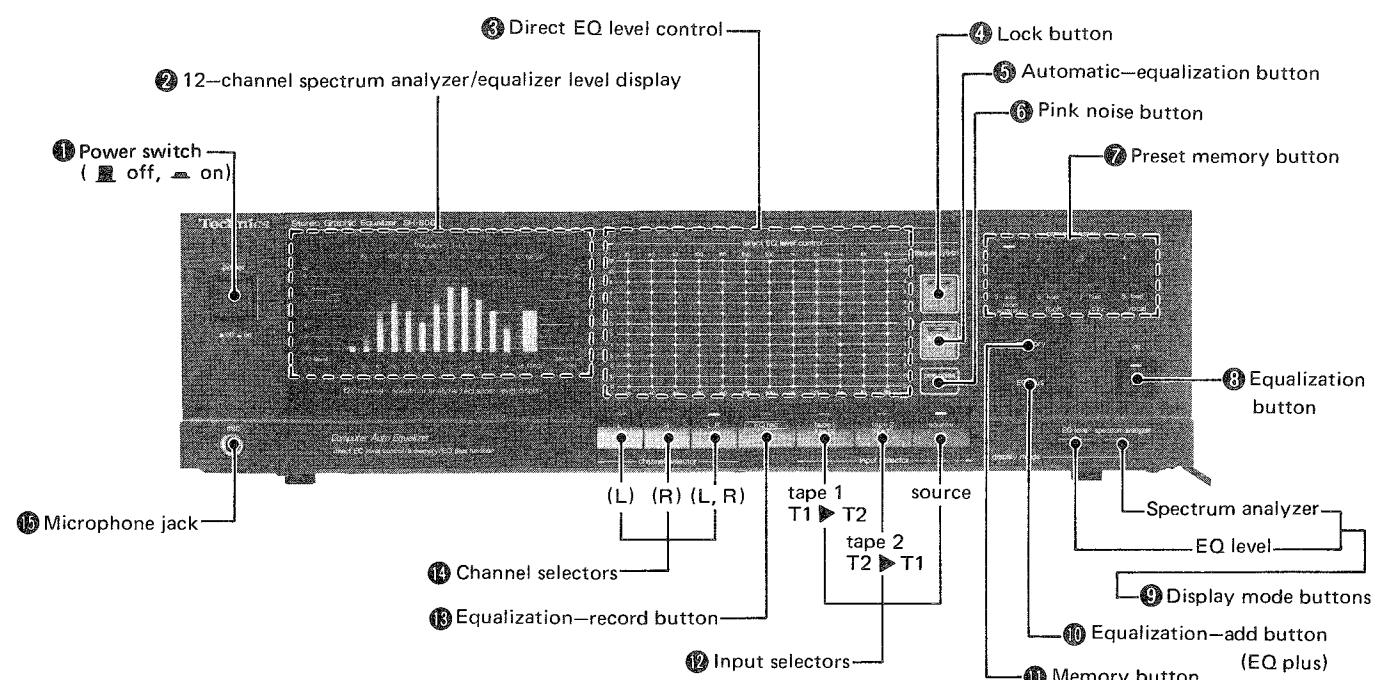


(Fig. B)

Resistance = Approx ∞

4. If the measurement is outside the specified limits, there is a possibility of a shock hazard. The equipment should be repaired and rechecked before it is returned to the customer.

## ■ LOCATION OF CONTROLS



### ① Power "stand by ( ) - on" switch

This switch turns on and off the secondary circuit power only.  
**Note:**

- With the power switch in the OFF position, there is still a slight power consumption (about 3 watts). This is in order to assure the retention of the "most recent" memory and the preset-memory functions.

### ② 12-channel spectrum analyzer/equalization level display

This display shows the spectrum or equalization level. For the spectrum, a bar-type of display is used; for the equalization level, a dot-type of display is used.

### ③ Direct-equalization-level controls

These controls are used for adjustment of the equalization level.  
The adjustment can be made (in 2-dB steps) to  $\pm 12$  dB.

**Note:**  
Do not use a sharp edged surface to trace the curve.

### ④ Lock button

This button is used to lock the direct-equalization level-control function. When this button is pressed, the indicator will illuminate; when it is pressed once again, the lock is released.

### ⑤ Automatic-equalization button

Press this button for automatic correction of the sound-field. When this button is pressed, the indicator will illuminate; when the function is completed, illumination will stop. If a microphone is not connected, this button will not function.

### ⑥ Pink-noise button

This button can be used to switch ON and OFF the "pink" noise used when measuring the sound-field frequency response or correcting the sound-field. If a microphone is not connected, this button will not function.

### ⑦ Preset-memory buttons

These buttons are used to preset the equalization curves into the memory. After curves have been preset into the memory, it is then possible to quickly and easily select the desired curve by simply pressing the corresponding button.

There are eight memory areas: three are for fixed-equalization-level memory, and five are for use by the user.

### ⑧ Equalization button

This button is used to switch the equalization correction function ON and OFF. When this button is pressed, the indicator will illuminate; when it is pressed once again, the function is switched OFF, and the equalization function is not applied.

### ⑨ Display mode buttons

These buttons are used to select either the display of the spectrum or of the equalization level.

**EQ level:** When this button is pressed, the equalization level is shown on the display.  
**spectrum analyzer:** When this button is pressed, the spectrum is shown on the display.

### ⑩ Equalization-add button (EQ plus)

Press this button to combine two or more equalization curves.

### ⑪ Memory button

To enter an equalization curve into the memory, first press this button, and then, while the indicator is flashing (about 4 seconds), press one of the preset-memory buttons to complete the memorization of the equalization curve.

### ⑫ Input selectors

These buttons are used to select the desired sound source. When pressed, the corresponding indicator illuminates.

- source:** To listen to a phone disc or radio broadcast.  
**tape 1:** To listen to tape deck 1 connected to this unit, or for tape editing from tape deck 1 to tape deck 2.  
**tape 2:** To listen to tape deck 2 connected to this unit, or for tape editing from tape deck 2 to tape deck 1.

### ⑬ Equalization-record button (EQ rec)

Press this button to record the sound corrected by the equalizer.

When the button is pressed, the indicator will illuminate; when it is pressed once again, the function is switched OFF, and equalization-corrected sound cannot be recorded.

### ⑭ Channel selectors

These buttons are used to select the channel for display and equalization correction.

- L:** When this button is pressed, only the left channel is selected for equalization correction or spectrum display.
- R:** When this button is pressed, only the right channel is selected for equalization correction or spectrum display.
- L.R:** When this button is pressed, both the left and right channels are selected for simultaneous equalization correction (left channel bright, right channel dim) or spectrum display. For spectrum display, note that the value is that of the left and right channels combined.

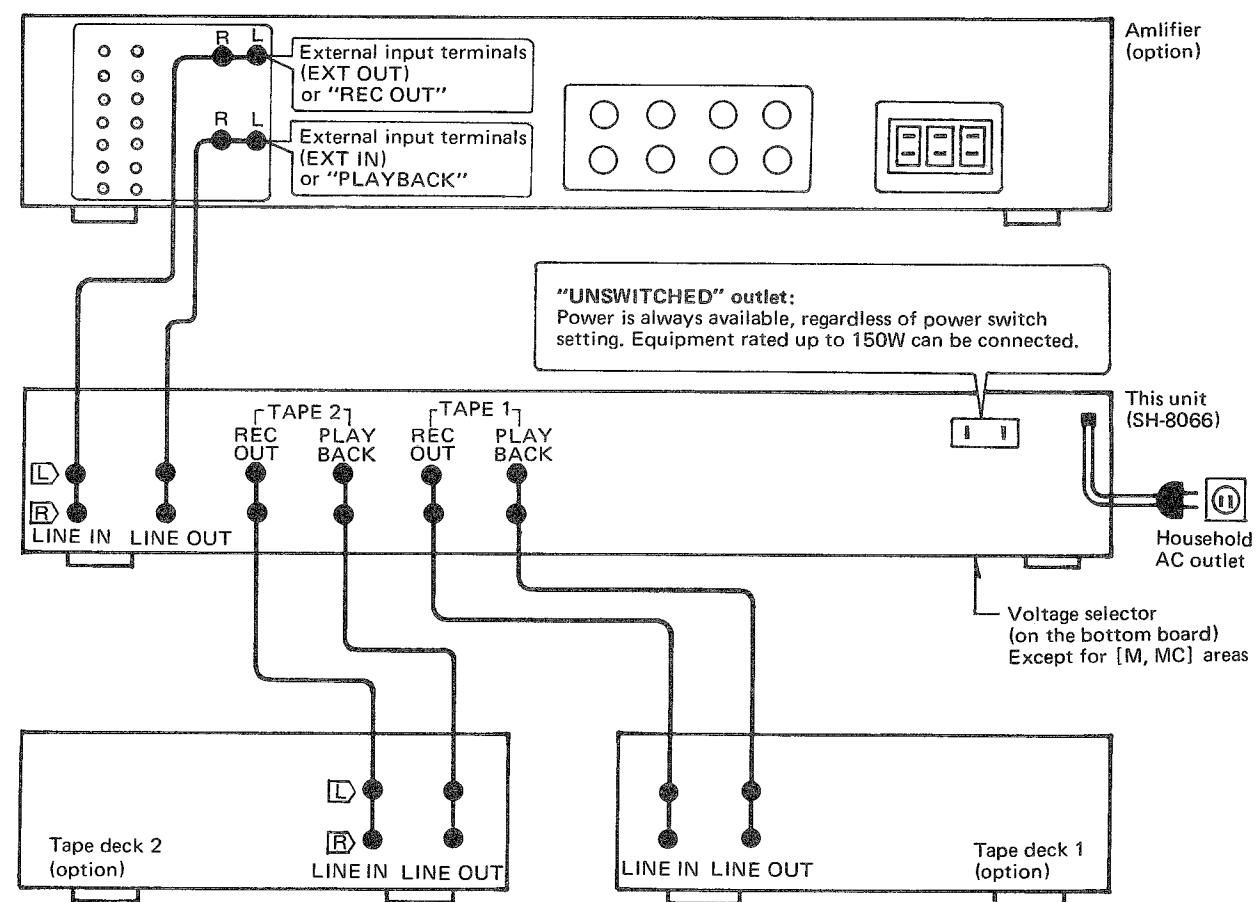
### ⑮ Microphone jack

This terminal is for connection of the microphone to be used for measurement. Connect the microphone to this jack for automatic sound-field correction and measurement of sound-field frequency characteristics.

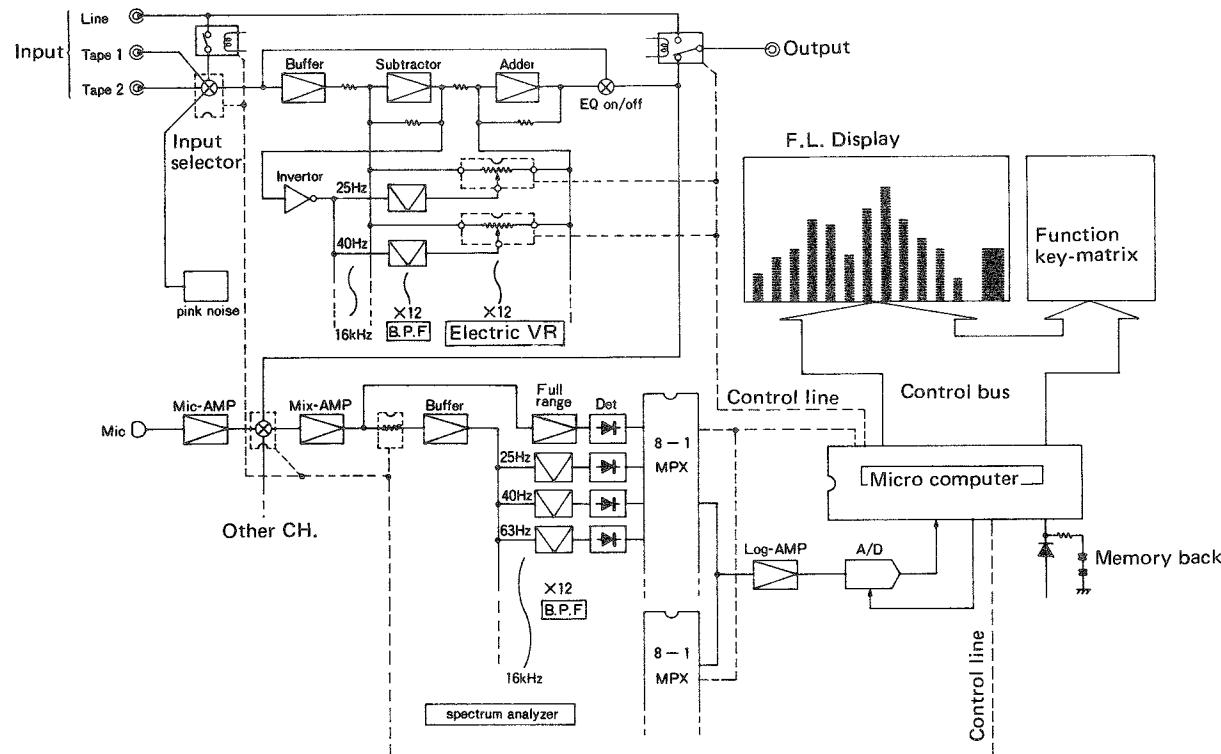
#### (Note)

This microphone jack cannot be used for mixing.

## ■ REAR PANEL AND CONNECTION



## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM OF FUNCTION



### • "MOST RECENT" MEMORY

The last position of the EQ level controls (whether in memory or done manually) will be automatically entered into the memory when the power is switched off. When the power is switched on, these positions will be recalled. This will not interfere any preset memory locations.

### • PINK NOISE

Pink noise is used for measurement and correction of the sound field frequency response because it is mostly within the audible range, its energy distribution is uniform, and it has a wide frequency band.

### • MEMORY RETRIEVAL-OUT

Press the preset-memory button for the equalization curve you want to retrieve from the memory.

The indicator for that button will illuminate, and the display will instantly change to the retrieved equalization curve. When a retrieval is made from the memory, if the equalization button is OFF, the indicator for the preset-memory button will illuminate, and the equalization curve will appear on the display, but the equalization effect will not be applied.

### • MEMORY BACK-UP

The equalization levels and equalization curves entered into the preset memories before the power is switched OFF will be held in the memory, by the gold capacitor, for about one week, even if the power cord plug is disconnected.

Note that there is no erasure (loss) of equalization curves in the fixed equalization-level memories.

Because pink noise has large instantaneous level fluctuations, the display may fluctuate.

### • TO CANCEL A MEMORY RETRIEVAL-OUT

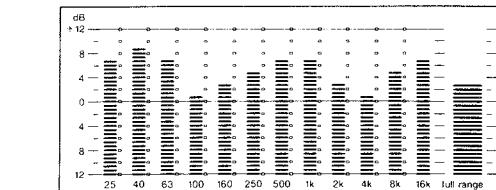
Press either a direct-equalization control or a preset-memory button.

The indicator for the preset-memory button used to make the retrieval will stop illumination.

## ■ DISPLAY

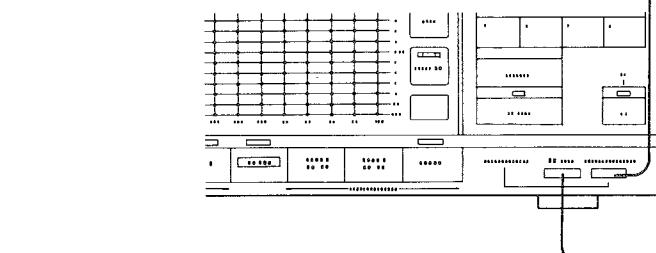
The display can be used to display the spectrum or the equalization level.

### ■ For spectrum display (L), (R) or (L.R.)

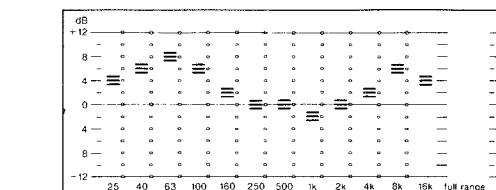


\* The "full range" area on the right side displays the combined level of all of the frequency bands.

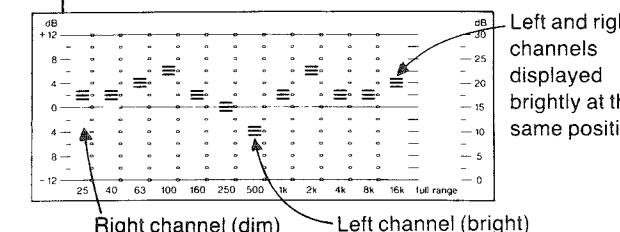
\* If there is no input signal to this unit. The 1st row (0 dB) of all frequency bands is displayed.



### ■ For equalization-level display (L) or (R)



### ■ For equalization-level display (L.R)

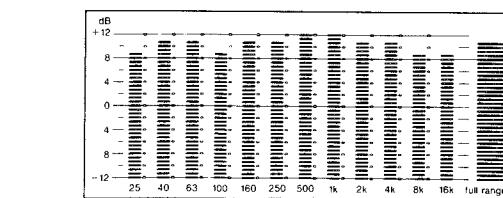


Left and right channels displayed brightly at the same position.

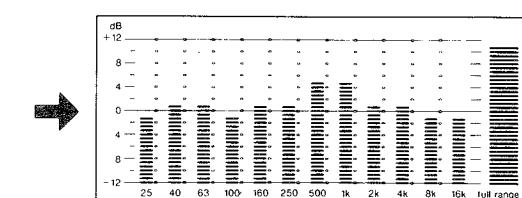
### • AUTOMATIC LEVEL FUNCTION

This unit incorporates a function for automatic adjustment of over-indication or under-indication of the spectrum (caused by high or low input signal levels), so that the displayed spectrum is always at the central part of the display for easy visibility.

#### ■ When input level is high

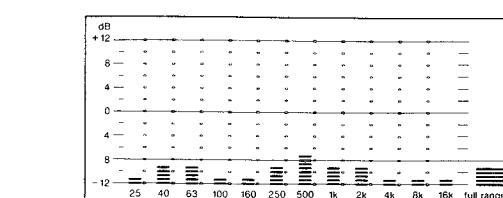


When the average value of the spectrum exceeds this level, the overall spectrum is suppressed by 10 dB.

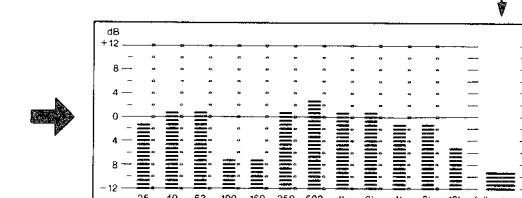


The actual input level is shown by the "full range" display at the far right.

#### ■ When input level is low

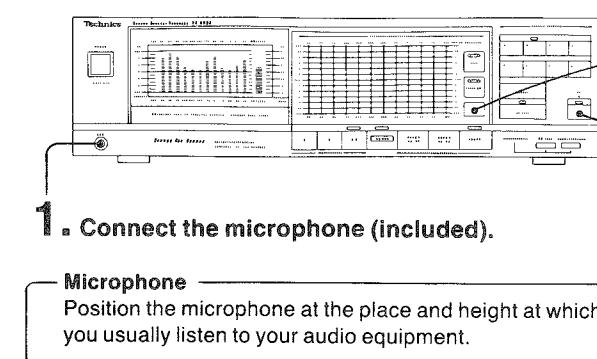


When the average value of the spectrum is less than this level, the overall spectrum is raised by 10 dB.



## ■ OPERATION

### • MEASUREMENT OF SOUND-FIELD FREQUENCY RESPONSE



#### 1. Connect the microphone (included).

**Microphone**

Position the microphone at the place and height at which you usually listen to your audio equipment.

#### 2. Pink noise to "on"

The stroke of this button has been increased in order to prevent mis-operation, so they must be pressed firmly.

#### 3. EQ to "off"

4. Adjust the volume control (of the amplifier) so that the "full range" spectrum is illuminated more than center position (15 dB).

The spectrum shown on the display is the sound-field frequency response.

**Do not exceed watt of output power.**

The speakers (tweeters) may be damaged.

\*When the measurement is finished, press the pink-noise button (to "off") or press one of the input selectors.

### • BEFORE MEMORIZATION OF EQUALIZATION CURVES

This unit has eight memory areas; five of these are available to the user, and can be changed; the other three are preset (fixed) music curves and cannot be changed.

#### ★ Memory areas for the user

- As many as five pairs (left/right channels) of equalization curves can be entered into memory areas 1 through 5.
- When an automatic sound-field correction is made, the equalization curve is automatically entered in memory area 5.

#### ★ Fixed-equalization-level memory areas

Equalization curves which are appropriate to the following three types of music have already been preset to memory areas 6 through 8, thus making it possible to enjoy music listening at a touch of a button. (Other equalization curves cannot be entered into these memory areas.)

#### Memory area 6 (rock):

The level for 63 Hz and 100 Hz is increased in order to emphasize the power of the bass fiddle and bass drum; in addition, the level for the range from 4 kHz through 16 kHz has been increased in order to obtain a characteristic in which there is a tauter high range and low-range build-up.

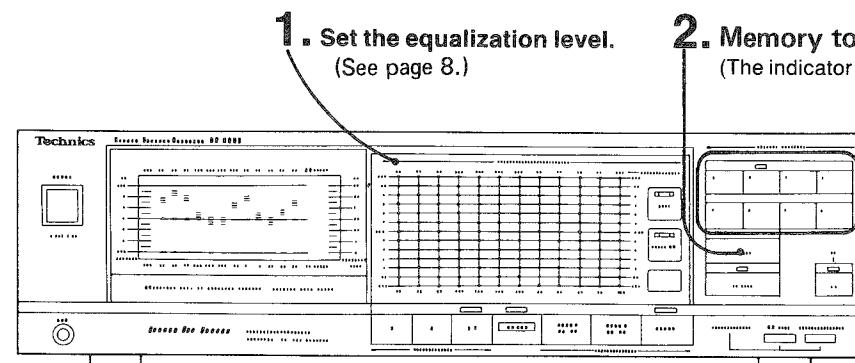
#### Memory area 7 (jazz):

The level for 63 Hz and 100 Hz is increased, and moreover the level for 4 kHz and 8 kHz is moderately increased, in order to provide a modulated, soft sound.

#### Memory area 8 (vocal):

The 2-kHz range is increased by 4 dB and the 4-kHz range is increased by 2 dB; in addition, the 500-Hz range is reduced by -4 dB, thus providing a clear characteristic with excellent vocal emphasis.

### • MEMORIZATION OF EQUALIZATION CURVES



\* If two or more entries are made into one memory area, only the last one will be memorized.

\* The memory-add "EQ plus" button will not function, even if it is pressed, while the indicator of the memory button is flashing.

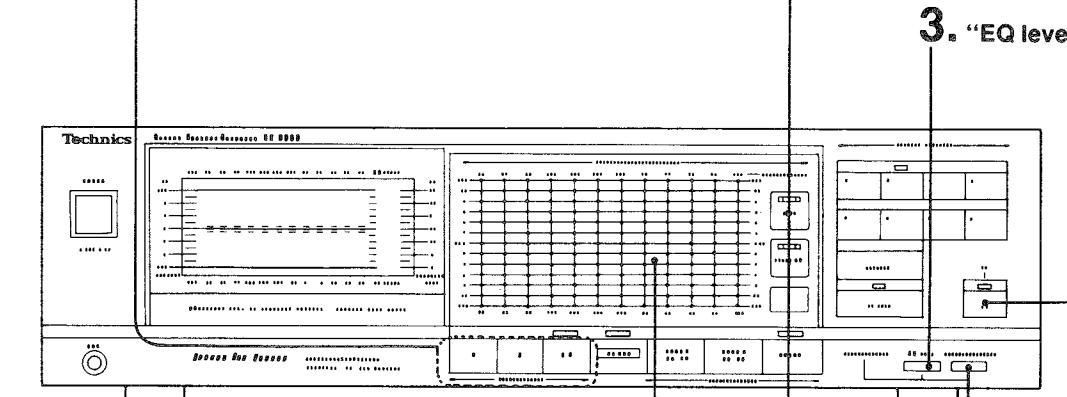
### • MANUAL CONTROL OF THE EQUALIZATION LEVEL

#### 1. Select the channel(s) to be adjusted.

- L: To adjust the left channel
- R: To adjust the right channel
- L.R: To adjust the left and right channels

#### 2. Lock to "off"

The stroke of this button has been increased in order to prevent mis-operation, so they must be pressed firmly.



#### 3. "EQ level"

#### 4. EQ to "on"

Press the "spectrum analyzer" button to aurally adjust while watching the spectrum display.

#### 5. For adjustment of the equalization level.

Adjustment to  $\pm 12$  dB (in 2-dB steps) is possible by pressing the point of intersection of the level and the frequency where adjustment is desired or by tracing with a finger.

If a finger is used, move it slowly, allow for proper operation.

### • Convenient Functions

#### • (Lock button)

##### "on" Equalization curves can be protected.

When this button is pressed to ("on"), the direct-equalization-level controls will not function, thus protecting an equalization curve(s) which has been set. The pressed position will be illuminated on the display, and the desired frequency and level value can be easily found.

##### "off" Frequencies can be easily detected and changed.

When the lock button is pressed to "off" while the direct-equalization-level control is being pressed, the level of a frequency can be easily changed.

#### Note:

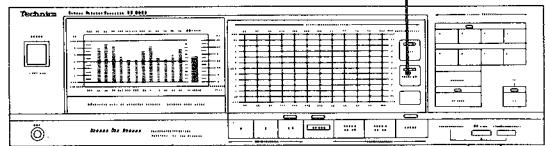
If the direct equalization level controls are used while the equalization button is set to "off", the equalization level before the "off" setting will be retained, so the controls have no effect at that time.

## • AUTOMATIC SOUND-FIELD CORRECTION

1. Follow steps 1 to 4 of "MEASUREMENT OF SOUND-FIELD FREQUENCY RESPONSE".

## 2. Auto EQ to "on"

The stroke of this button has been increased in order to prevent mis-operation, so they must be pressed firmly.



## When the automatic-equalization button is switched ON:

- The indicator of the automatic-equalization button will illuminate, and automatic sound-field correction will begin, first of the left channel and then of the right channel. The signal is sampled and corrected a maximum of 16 times for each (left and right) channel; the corrections will be completed in a total of about 50 seconds.
- Even if the equalization button is switched OFF, it will be switched ON automatically.
- None of the buttons, except the power switch and the automatic-equalization button will function during automatic sound-field correction.

3. After the automatic sound-field correction is completed the equalization level (after the correction) is automatically memorized to preset-memory button 5. The equalization button is then switched ON and the "spectrum analyzer" display-mode button is switched ON. Other buttons return to the condition before the automatic sound-field correction was made, and the indicator of the automatic-equalization button stops illuminating.

\*The frequency range of the automatic sound-field correction is from 40 Hz to 16 kHz. (25 Hz is set to the 0-dB position.)

\*To discontinue the automatic sound-field correction before it has finished, press the automatic-equalization button (to "off").

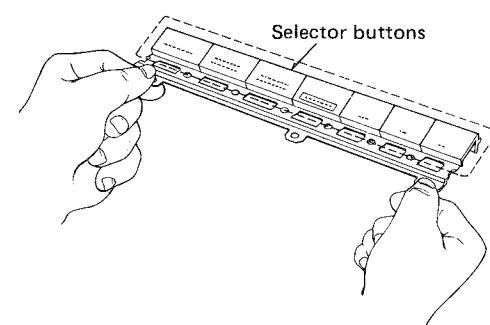
If, at that time, a memory call-out is made, the equalization curve may become flat. If this happens, press one of the other preset-memory buttons, and then once again press the preset-memory button pressed first.

## ■ DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

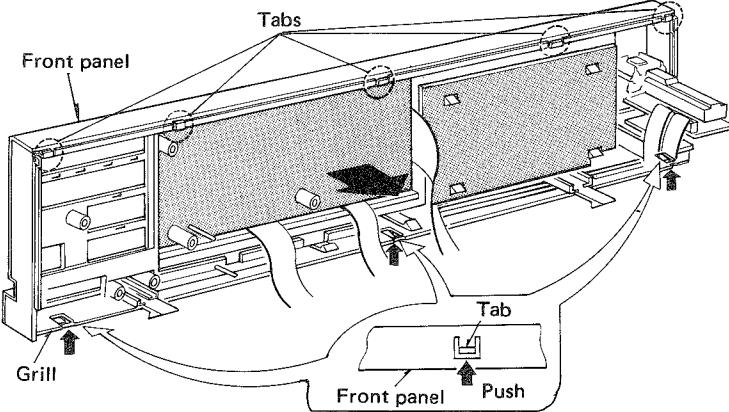
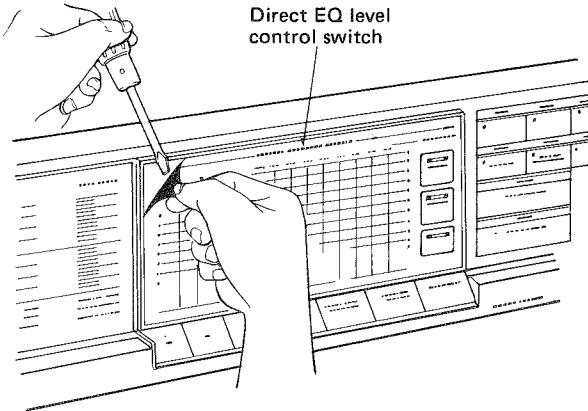
Ref. No. 1	How to remove the cabinet	Ref. No. 2	How to remove the "main" P.C.B.
Procedure 1	1. Remove the 5 screws. (① ~ ⑤)	Procedure 1 → 2	1. Remove the 4 screws (① ~ ④) and 2 screws (⑤, ⑥) raise the main P.C.B. as shown by curved arrow.

Ref. No. 3	How to remove the front panel	Ref. No. 5	How to remove the "function key" P.C.B.
Procedure 1 → 3	1. Pull off lead wire at 8 connectors (J1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 & 16).	Procedure 1 → 3 → 5	1. Remove the 11 screws. (① ~ ⑪) 2. Push the 3 tabs. 3. Remove the P.C.B.
Ref. No. 4	How to remove the "FL" P.C.B. and power switch P.C.B.		
Procedure 1 → 3 → 4	1. Remove the 2 screws. (①, ②) 2. Push the 4 tabs. 3. Remove the FL P.C.B. 4. Remove the 2 screws. (③, ④) 5. Remove the power switch P.C.B.		

Note: When fixing function key board, take care of the direction of the three transparent flat cables (J13, 14 & 15) and not to bend cable sharply.



When taking selector buttons out of function key board, holding the portion in the broken line enclosure is feared to break selector buttons.

Ref. No. 6	<b>How to remove the grill</b>
<b>Procedure 1 → 3 → 6</b>	<p>1. Separate front panel from grill by pushing 5 tabs at the upper part and 3 tabs at the lower part of the front panel. (Exploded view shows the state after separation.)</p> 
Ref. No. 7	<b>Exchange of direct EQ level and control switch</b> <p>When exchanging switch only from the reason of injury or dirt on its surface, peel it off by raising it at the four corners with a screw-driver as shown in the right figure. Switch peeled off shall not be used again.</p> <p>* The switch is supplied stucked on the "grill" of repair parts.</p> 

**\* NOTICE: IC & LSI are weak to static charge !!**

In repair work, delicate care prevents secondary fault.

- Stick aluminium foil on the surface of resin-made container for parts.
- Ground soldering iron.
- Use conductive mat to work on.

- Don't hold legs of IC & LSI with fingers directly.
- Start repair work after discharging memory holding gold capacitors C17 and C18 (2.3V, 3.3F)

## ■ TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Band level control volume and band pass filter of the device are electronically controlled with IC's.

Their fundamental performances:

### • Band Pass Filter

There are many types of band pass filter (BPF) of graphic equalizer. Introduced here are a circuit using semi-conductive inductor.

### • BPF using semi-conductive inductor

BPF requires L, and a large core is required if coil is used, and the performance is relatively low. So, the semi-conductive inductor circuit is designed so that the characteristics equivalent to coil can be obtained.

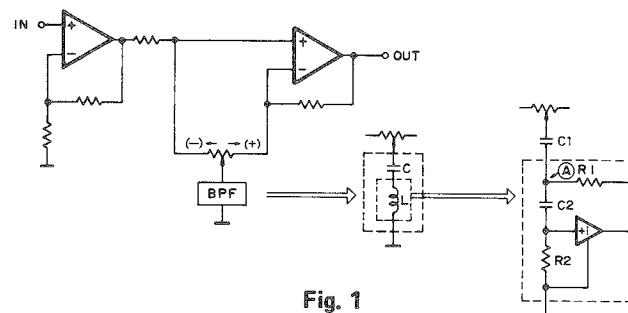


Fig. 1

### — Inductor changes in impedance in proportion to the frequency —

1. As the input frequency from **C1** increases, the impedance of **C2** decreases and the input level to the amplifier becomes higher.
2. Output level of amplifier becomes higher.
3. Voltage of point **A** via feed-back impedance **R1** increases.
4. That is, the impedance ground to point **A** increases in proportion to frequency (showing the same characteristic as **L**).
5. The circuit has **C1** and **L** forming a series resonant circuit, and the frequency characteristic obtained has center frequency ( $f_0$ ).

### — Calculation of center frequency —

$$(L = R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot C_2) \quad (C = C_1)$$

$$f_0 \text{ (Hz)} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{R_1 (\Omega) \cdot R_2 (\Omega) \cdot C_2 (F) \cdot C_1 (F)}}$$

### • Band level control circuit

#### (for varying the center frequency by $\pm 12\text{dB}$ )

The equalizer circuit of this unit is shown in Fig. 2. When the control volume (VR) is turned in the direction of  $\rightarrow (+)$ , NF level lowers with the connection shown in Fig. 3, causing the gain of operation amplifier to increase, then the "peak" appears. Contrarily, when VR is turned in the direction of  $\leftarrow (-)$ , the input impedance of operation amplifier becomes lowered with the connection shown in Fig. 4. Then the frequency level is "dip".

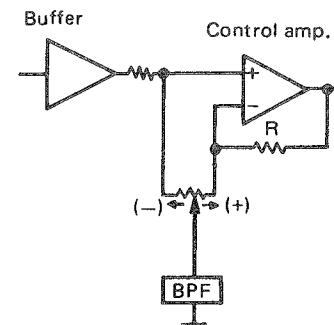


Fig. 2

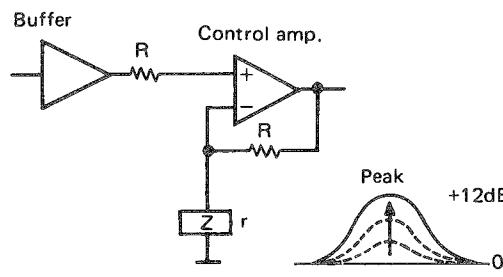


Fig. 3

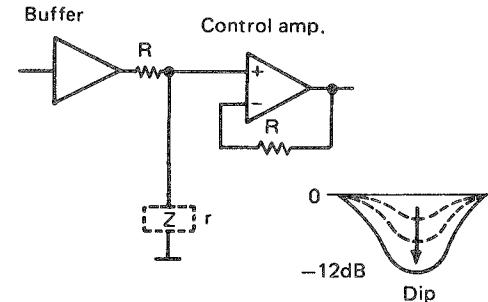
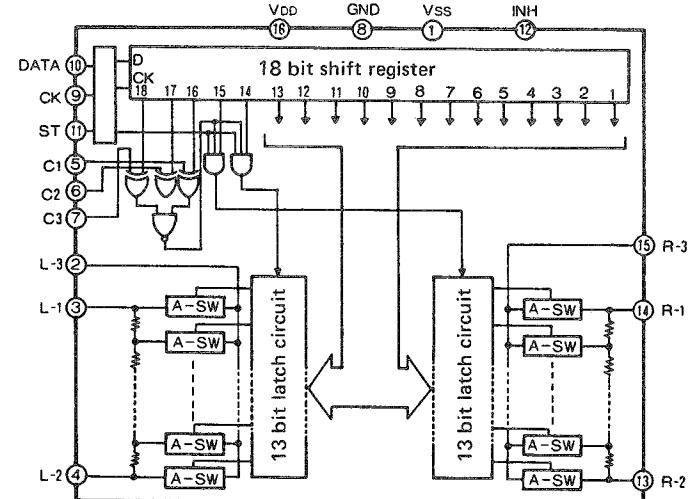


Fig. 4

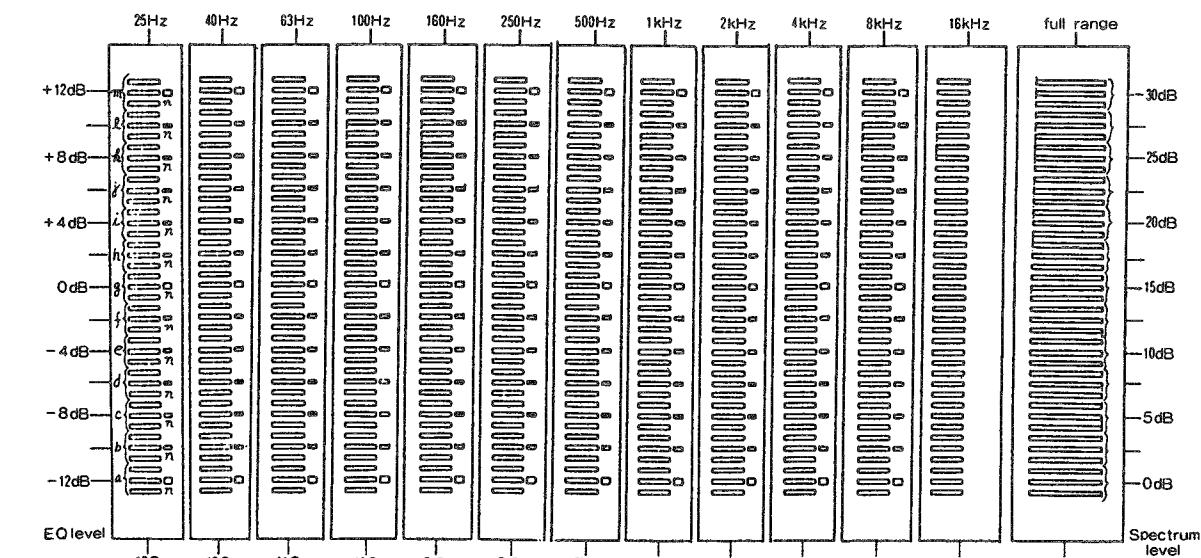


## • Band level control (IC4 ~ IC15) TC9170P



Pin No.	Notation	Description of Function
2	L - 3	
15	R - 3	
3	L - 1	L/R-3
14	R - 1	L/R-1
4	L - 2	L/R-2
13	R - 2	
10	DATA	Data input terminal for tone control and channel selection. Composed in 18 bits and input with CK signal.
9	CK	Clock input terminal. Clock input for taking date at DATA terminal.
11	ST	Strobe input terminal. Signal to select attenuation channel taken via DATA & CK terminals are latched by putting this terminal at "H" level. When this terminal is not at "H" level, data remain as before.
5	C1	
6	C2	
7	C3	Code bit input terminal. Functions only when the terminal's state ("H" or "L") coincides with tone controlling 16 to 18 bit data (C1 = 16 bits, C2 = 17, C3 = 18) received.

## • Grid and Segment of FL display tube

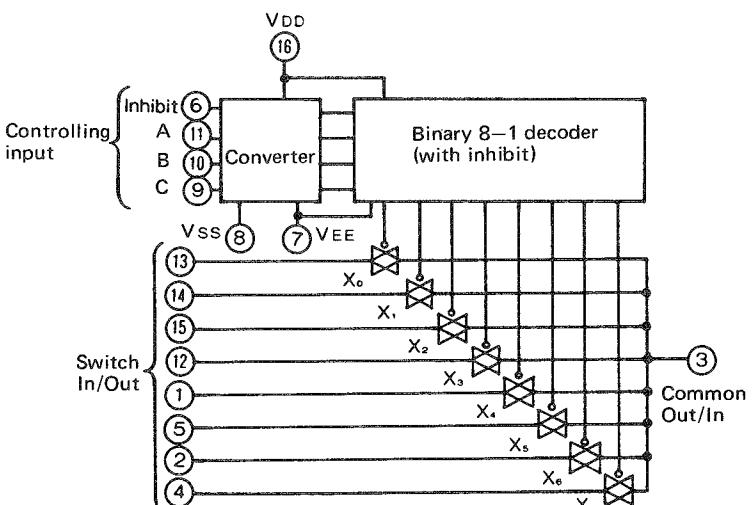


Truth value table

Controlling input				ON Switch
Inhibit	C	B	A	
0	0	0	0	X <sub>0</sub>
0	0	0	1	X <sub>1</sub>
0	0	1	0	X <sub>2</sub>
0	0	1	1	X <sub>3</sub>
0	1	0	0	X <sub>4</sub>
0	1	0	1	X <sub>5</sub>
0	1	1	0	X <sub>6</sub>
0	1	1	1	X <sub>7</sub>
1	x	x	x	Output open

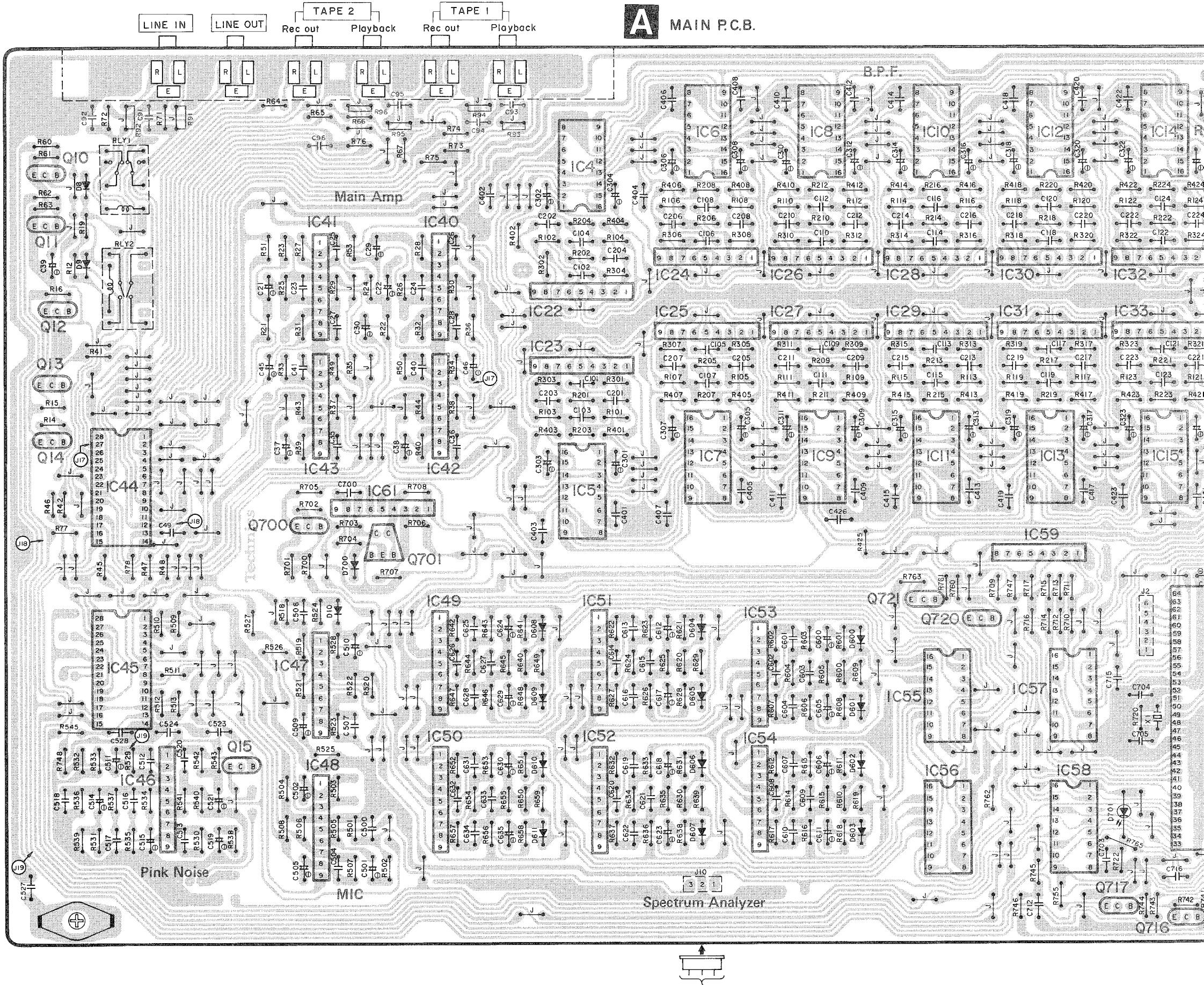
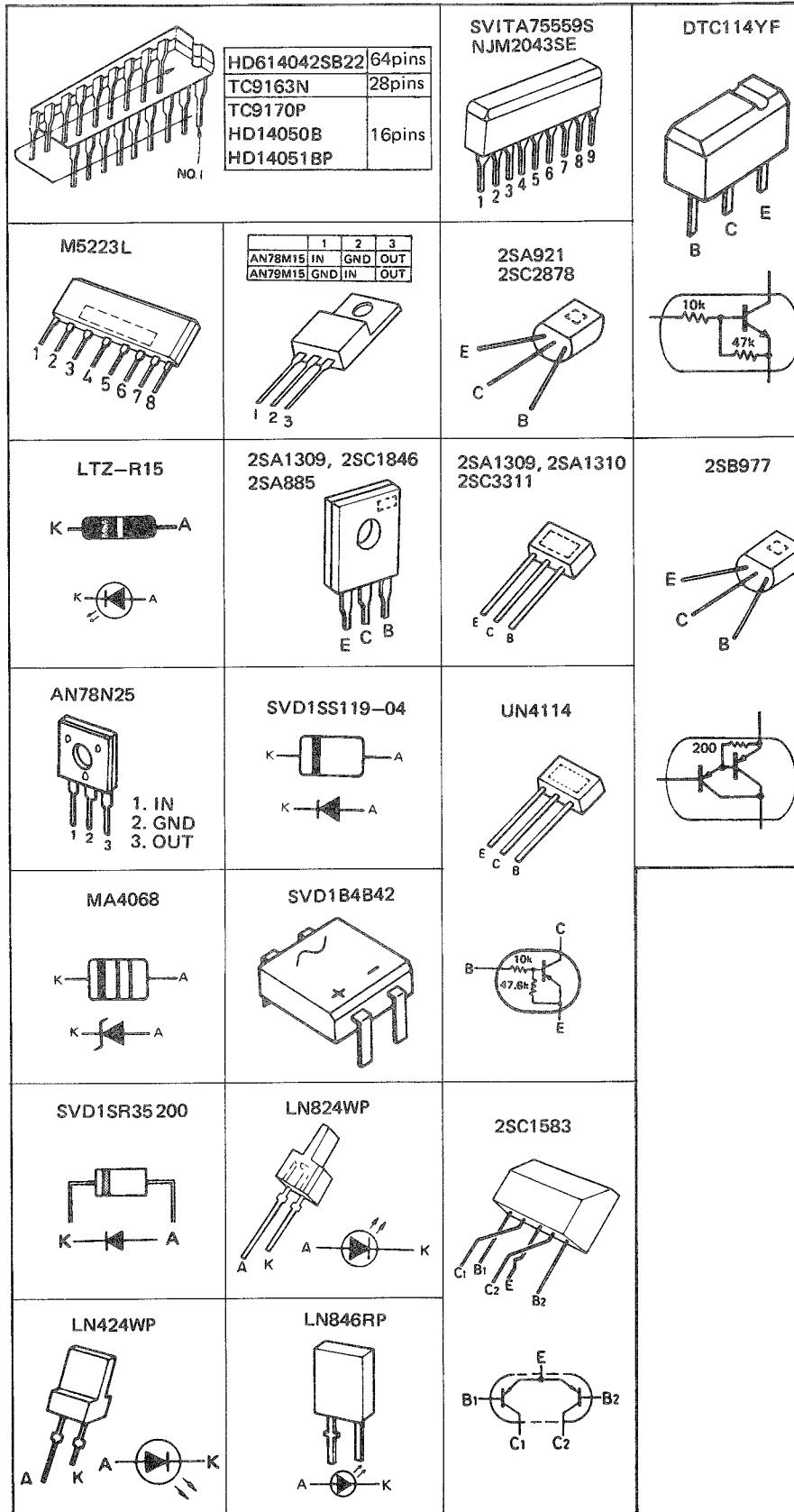
Note) X : either one of 1 or 0

## • 13 channel multi-plexer (IC55, IC56) HD14051BP



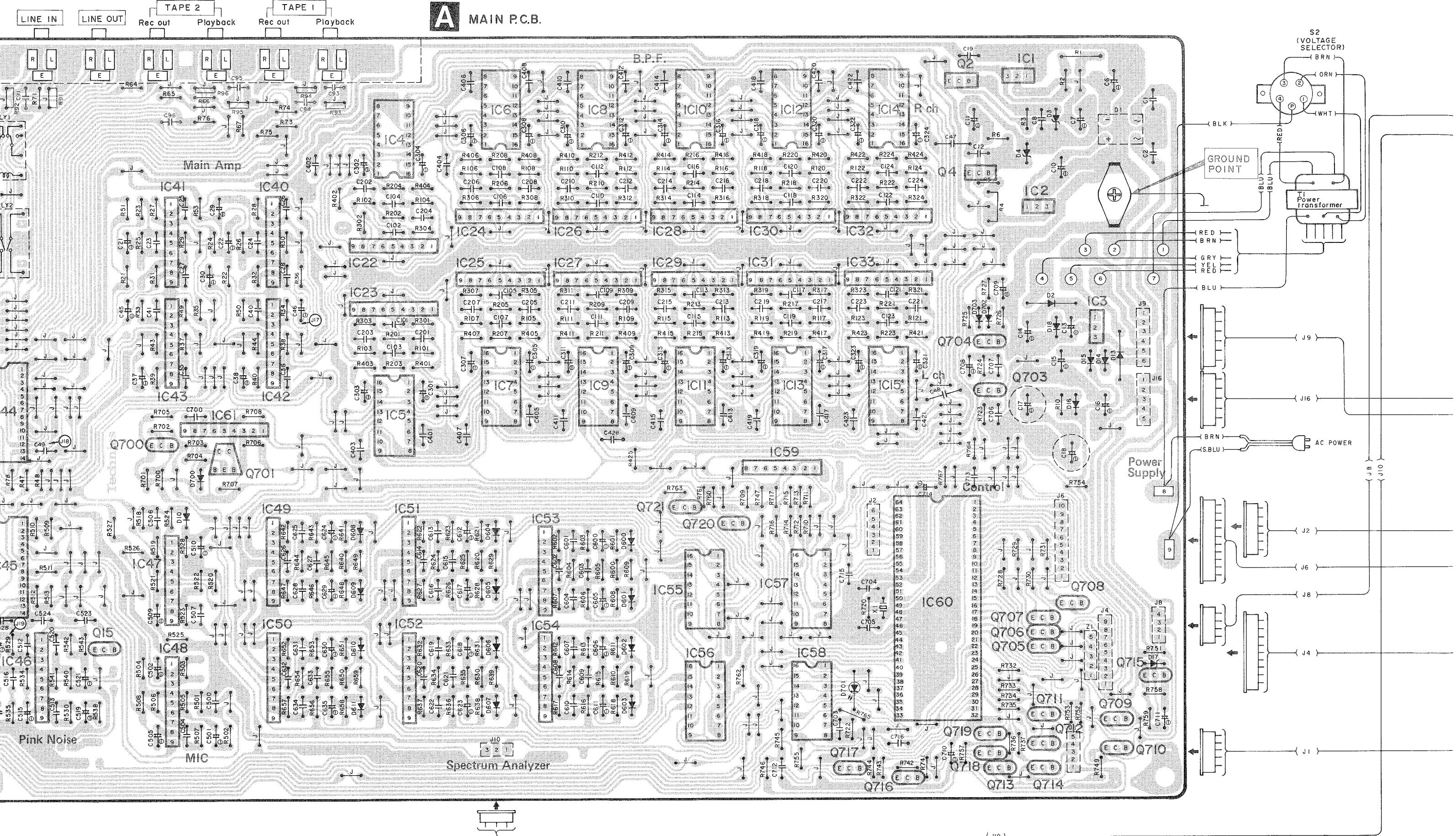
## CIRCUIT BOARDS AND WIRING CONNECTION DIAGRAM

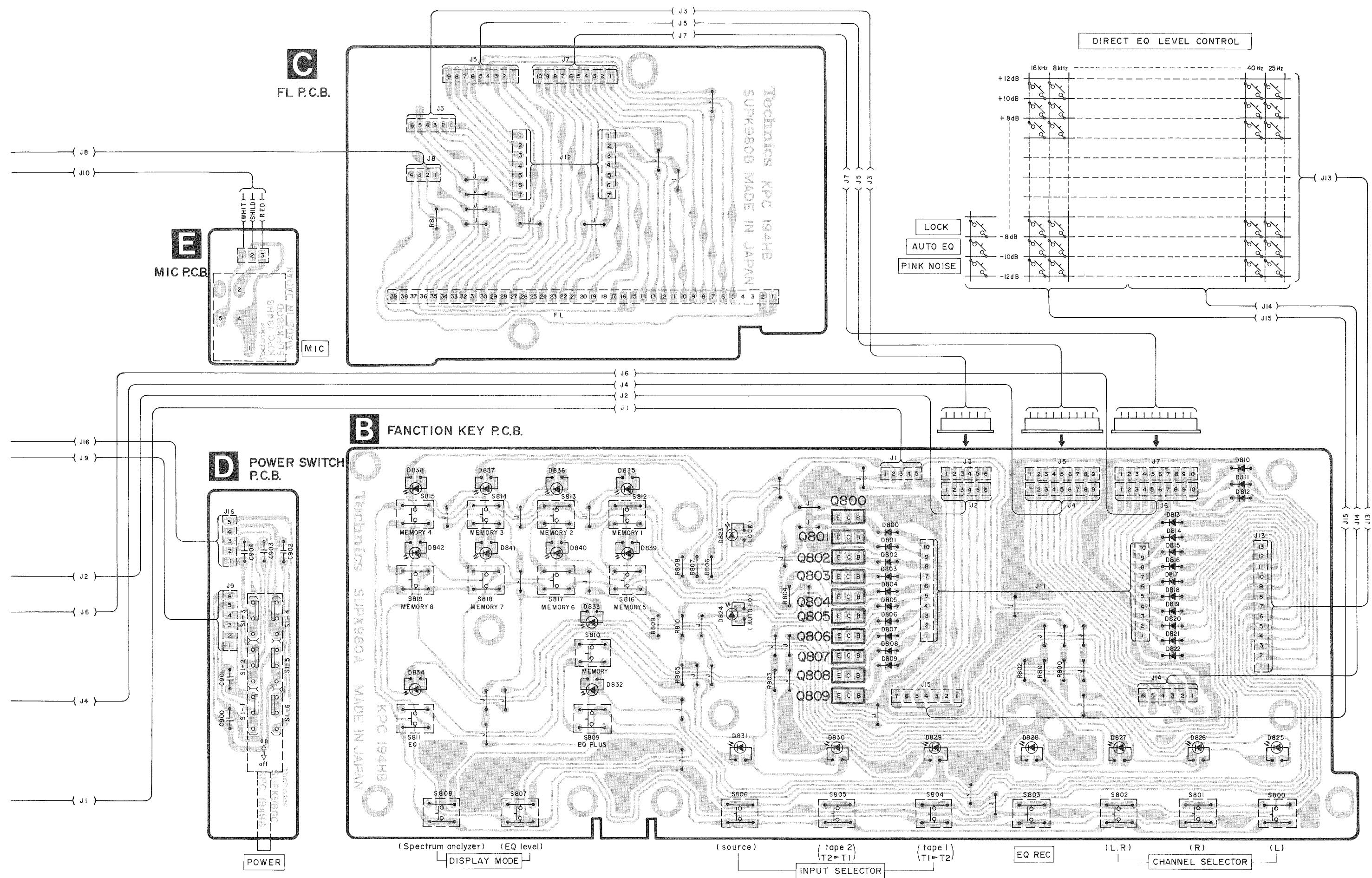
- Terminal guide of IC's, transistors and diodes



**A**

MAIN P.C.B.







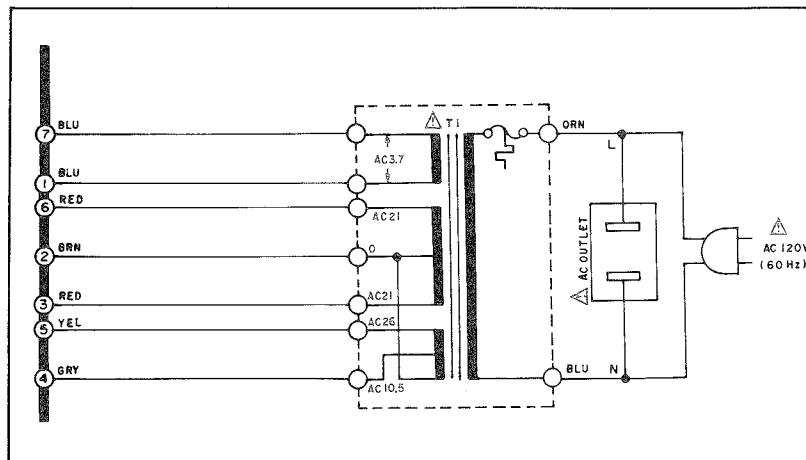
## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

(This schematic diagram may be modified at any time with the development of new technology.)

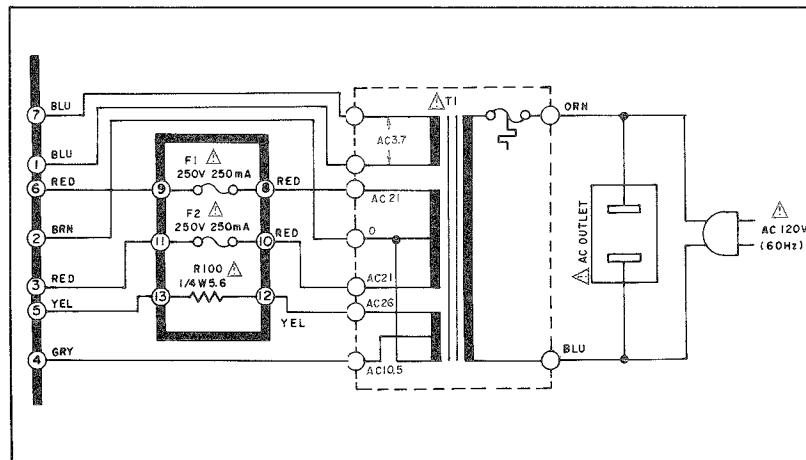
- Power source circuit shown at the bottom of 29 page is for [E, EH, EB, EF, EK, EGA, Ei, XL, XA, PA and PE] areas, different from those for [MC] (Canada) and [M] (U.S.A.) in some portions.
- Resistors and capacitors with red reference numbers in schematic diagram and printed circuit board are parts used in [E, EH, EB, EF, EK, EGA, Ei, XL, XA, PA and PE] areas.  
For [M] and [MC] areas, those parts are not used or short circuited.

## Power source

## For Canada [MC] area



## For U.S.A. [M] area



## Note 1:

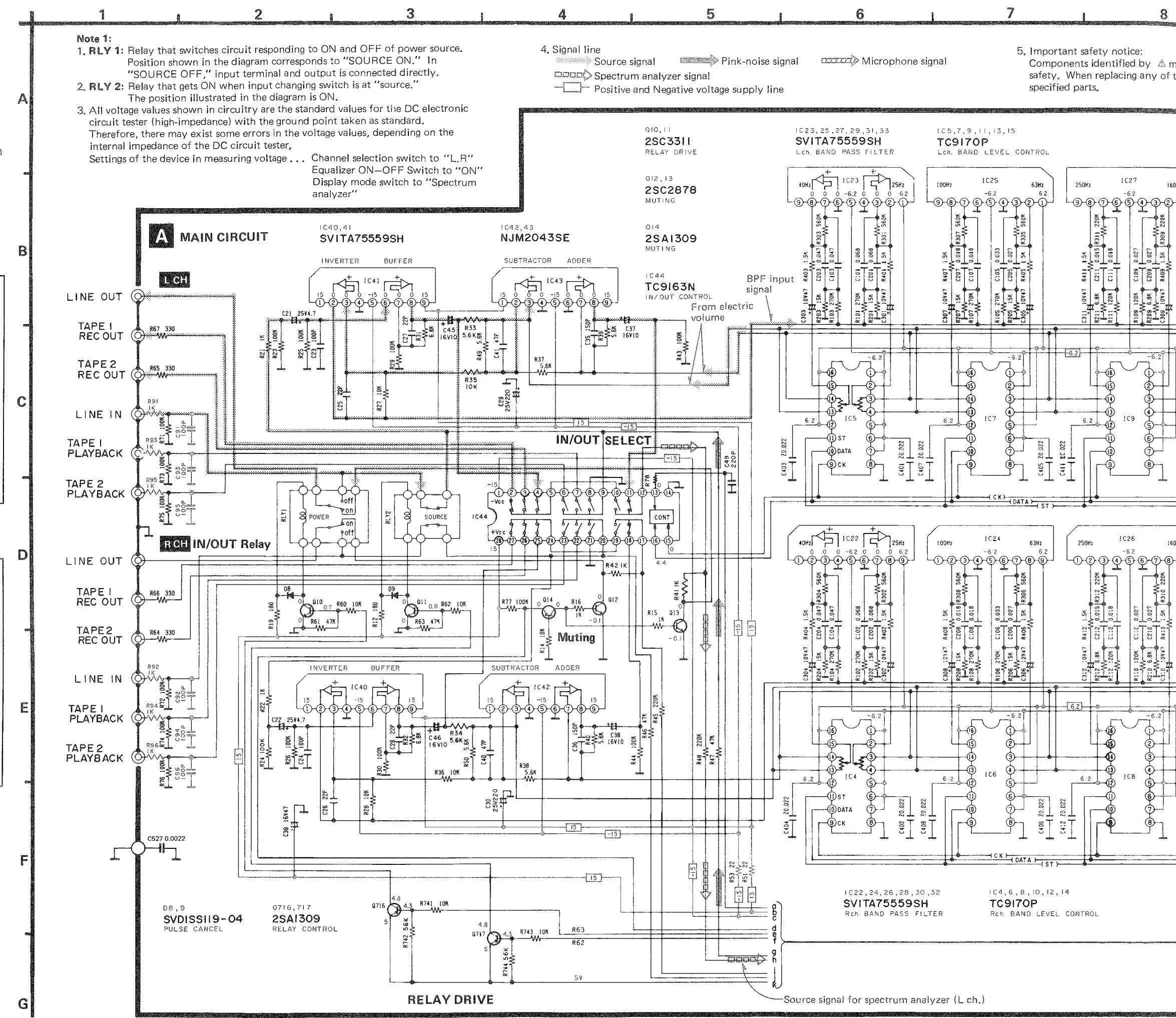
- RLY 1:** Relay that switches circuit responding to ON and OFF of power source. Position shown in the diagram corresponds to "SOURCE ON." In "SOURCE OFF," input terminal and output is connected directly.
- RLY 2:** Relay that gets ON when input changing switch is at "source." The position illustrated in the diagram is ON.

- All voltage values shown in circuitry are the standard values for the DC electronic circuit tester (high-impedance) with the ground point taken as standard. Therefore, there may exist some errors in the voltage values, depending on the internal impedance of the DC circuit tester.
- Settings of the device in measuring voltage... Channel selection switch to "L,R" Equalizer ON-OFF Switch to "ON" Display mode switch to "Spectrum analyzer"

## 4. Signal line

- Source signal      Pink-noise signal      Microphone signal  
 Spectrum analyzer signal  
 Positive and Negative voltage supply line

5. Important safety notice:  
 Components identified by  $\triangle$  mark safety. When replacing any of the specified parts.



IC22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32  
SVITA75559SH  
Rch. BAND PASS FILTER

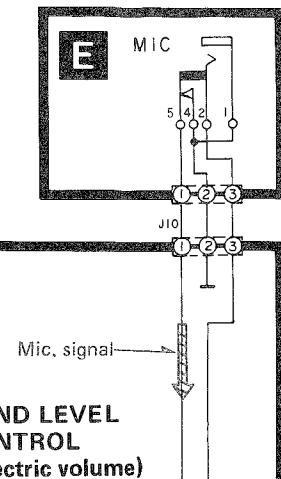
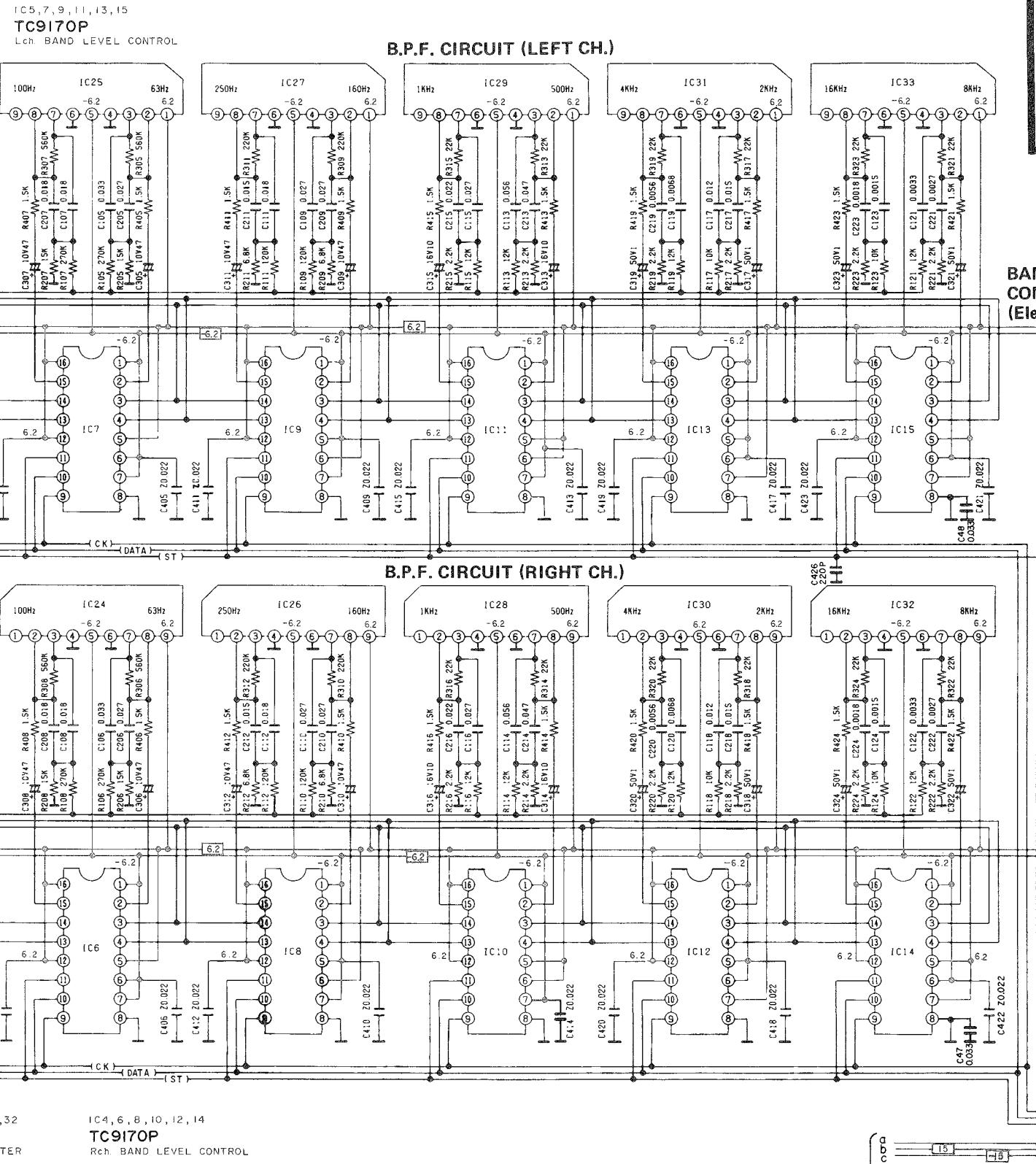
IC4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14  
TC9170P  
Rch. BAND LEVEL CONTROL

Source signal for spectrum analyzer (L ch.)

microphone signal

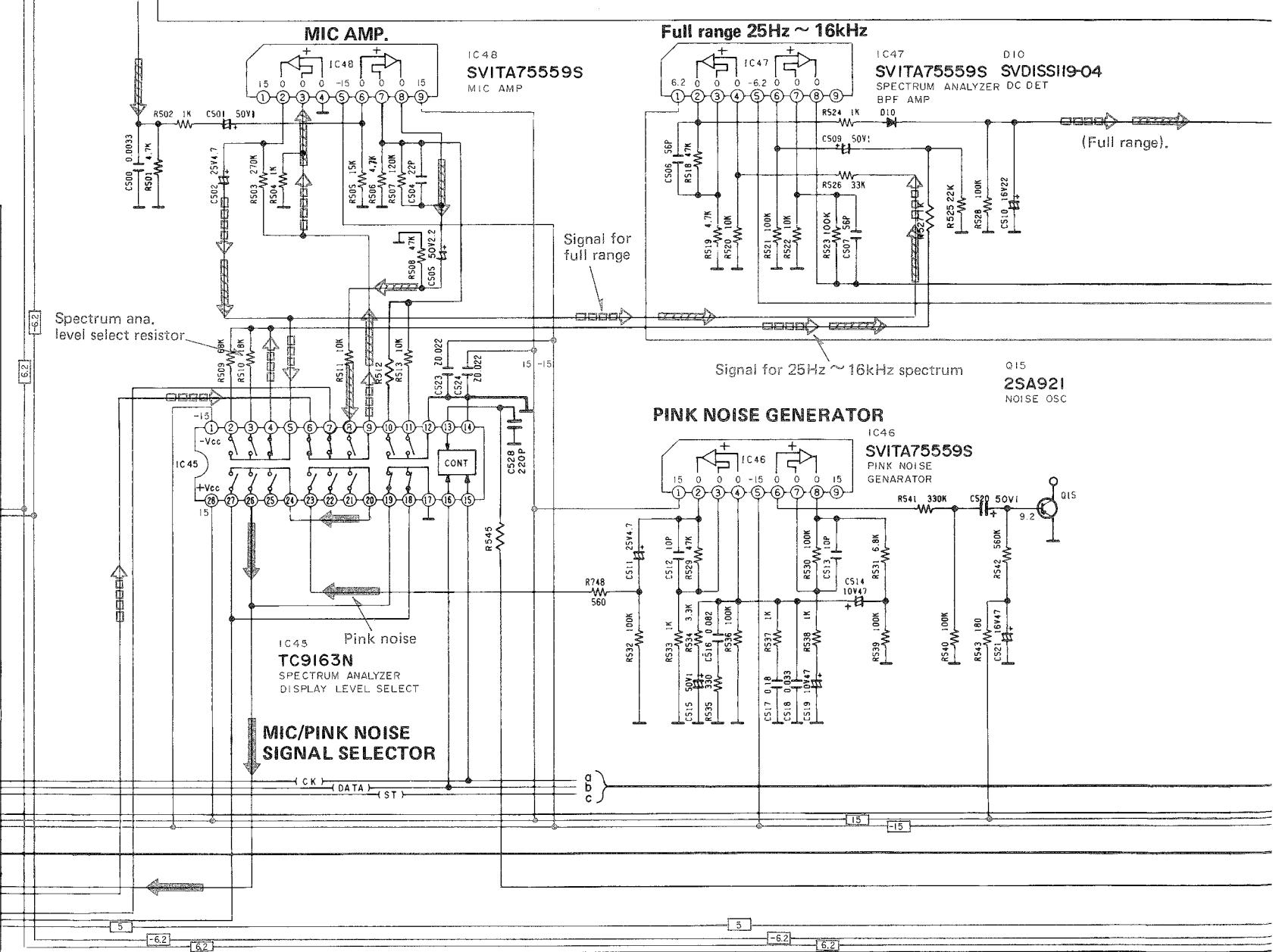
5. Important safety notice:

Components identified by  $\Delta$  mark have special characteristics important for safety. When replacing any of these components, use only manufacturer's specified parts.



Notes 2 :

1. S1-1 ~ S1-6 : Power switch in "on" position.  
(S1-6 is muting switch that prevent flickering of FL and/or LED as a result of malfunction of microcomputer and change of equalizer level when power is put ON/OFF.)
2. S800 ~ S802 : Channel selection switch. [L/R/L+R]
3. S803 : Equalization- record switch.
4. S804 ~ S806 : Input selection switch. (tape 1/tape 2/source)
5. S807 ~ S808 : Display mode selection switch. (EQ level/spectrum analyzer)
6. S809 : Equalizer-add (EQ plus) switch.
7. S810 : Memory switch.
8. S811 : Equalization ON/OFF (EQ) switch.
9. S812 ~ S819 : Preset-memory switch. (memory 1 ~ memory 8)
10. Direct equalizer level control key matrix circuit includes switches that "vary all frequencies in the range of  $\pm 12\text{dB}$ ", "LOCK" switch, "Auto-EQ" switch and "Pink-noise" switch.  
"Auto-EQ" switch and "Pink-noise" switch do not function unless insertion of microphone into MIC jack.
11. S2: Voltage selection switch in "110V" position. (Except for [M] and [MC] areas.)  
(110V  $\leftrightarrow$  127V  $\leftrightarrow$  220V  $\leftrightarrow$  240V)



4, 26, 28, 30, 32  
A75559SH  
AND PASS FILTER

TC9170P  
Rch. BAND LEVEL CONTROL

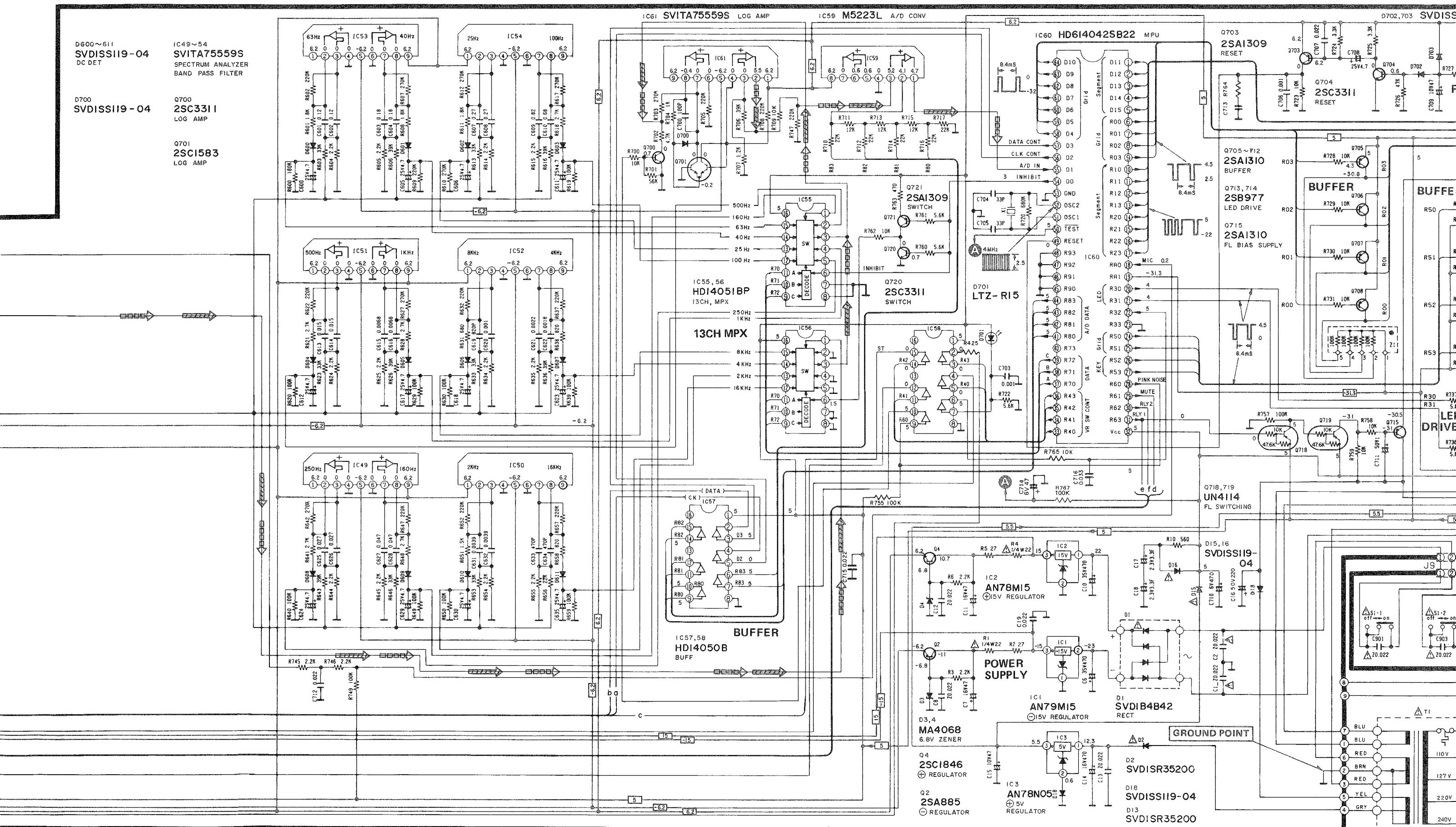
spectrum analyzer (L ch.)

## B.P.F. FOR SPECTRUM ANALYZER

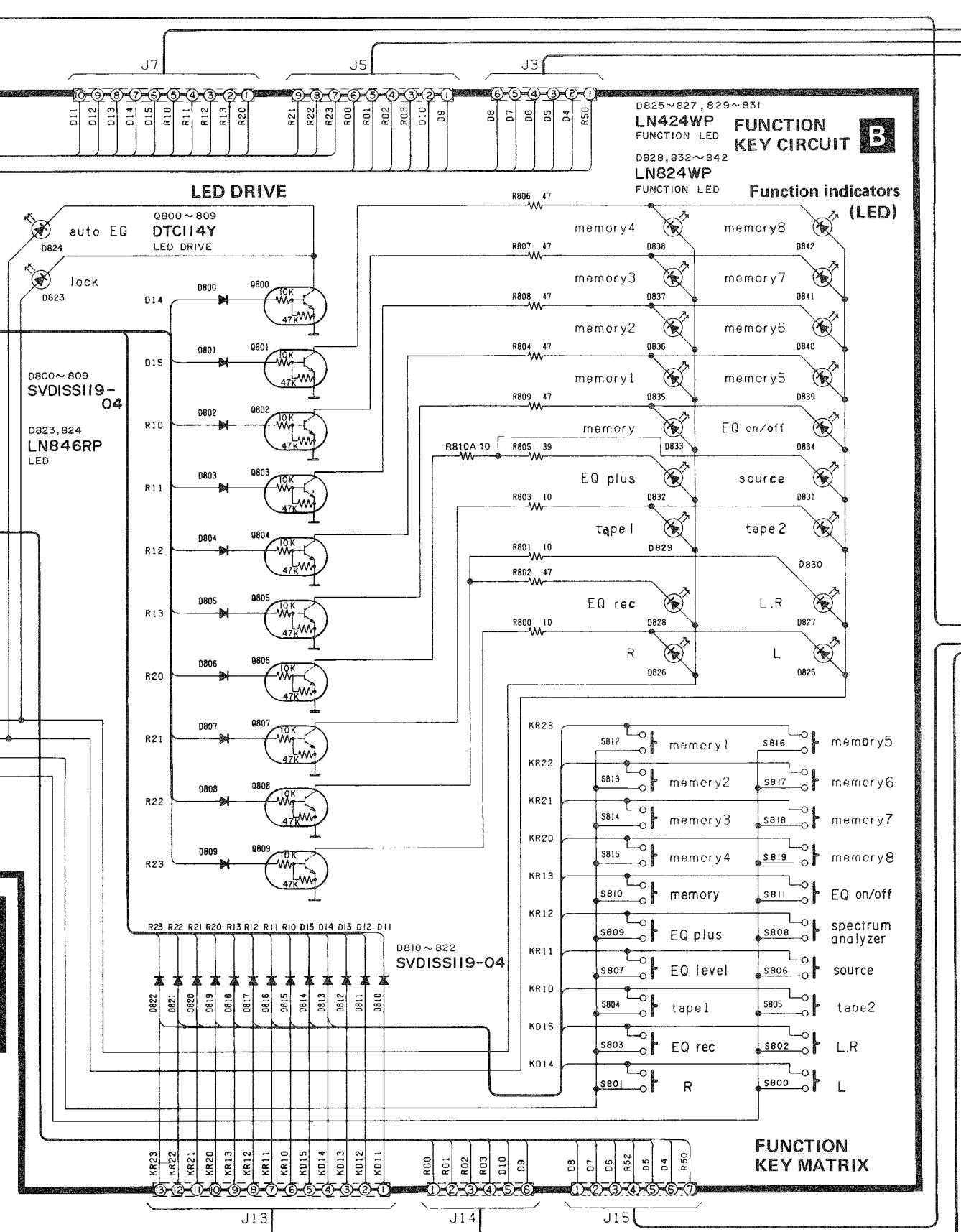
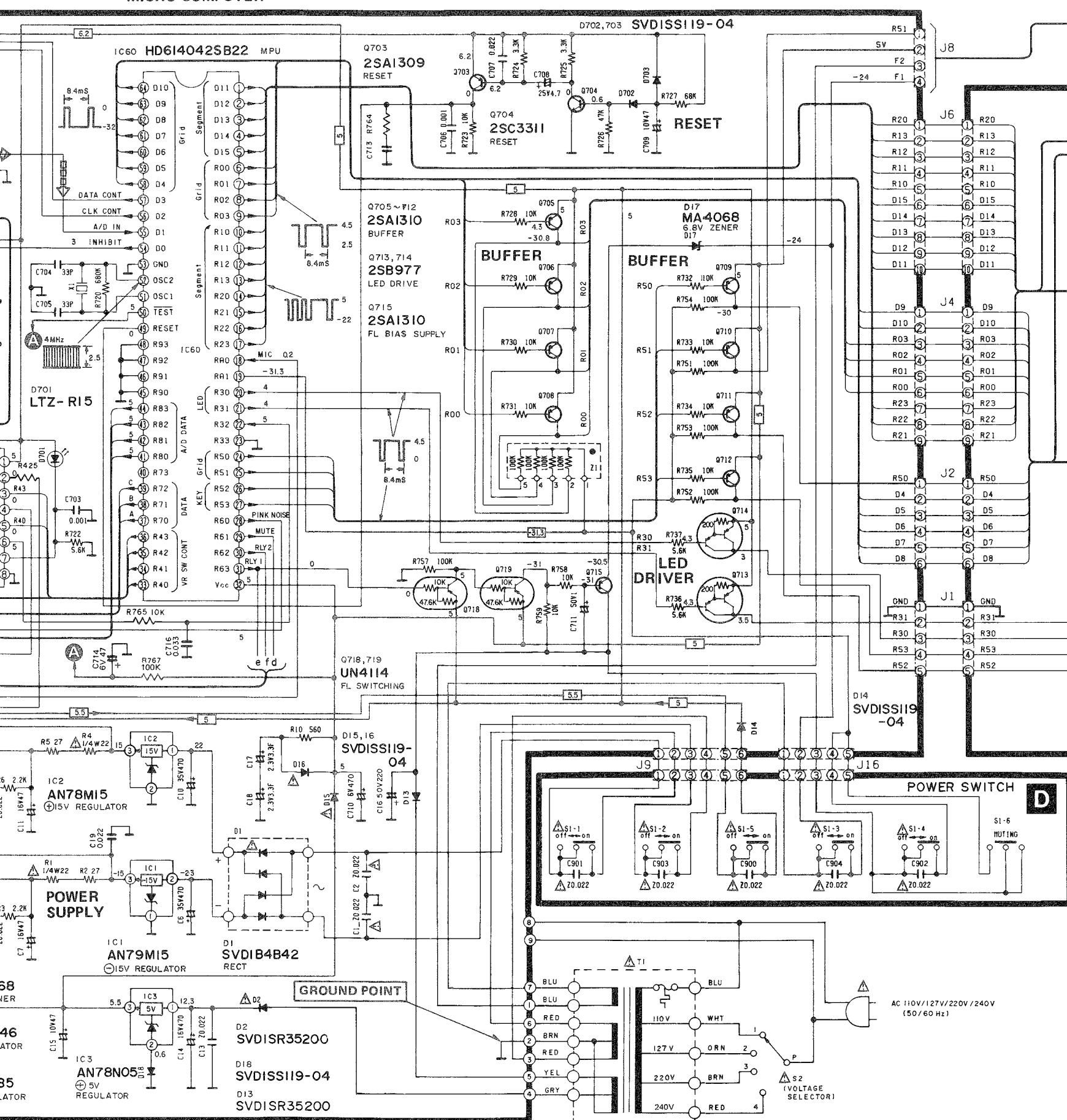
## LOG. AMP.

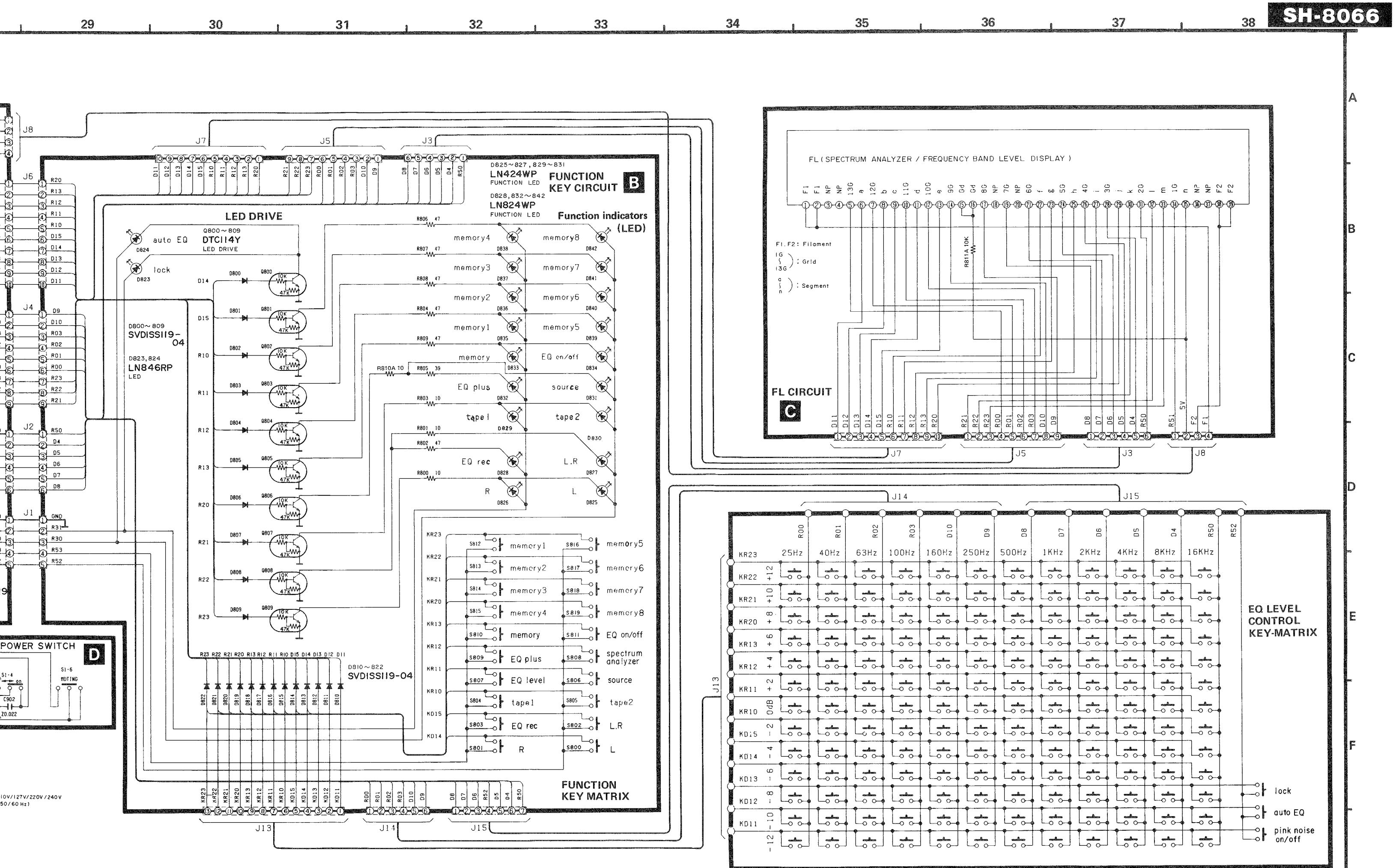
## A/D CONV.

## MICRO COMPUTER



## MICRO COMPUTER



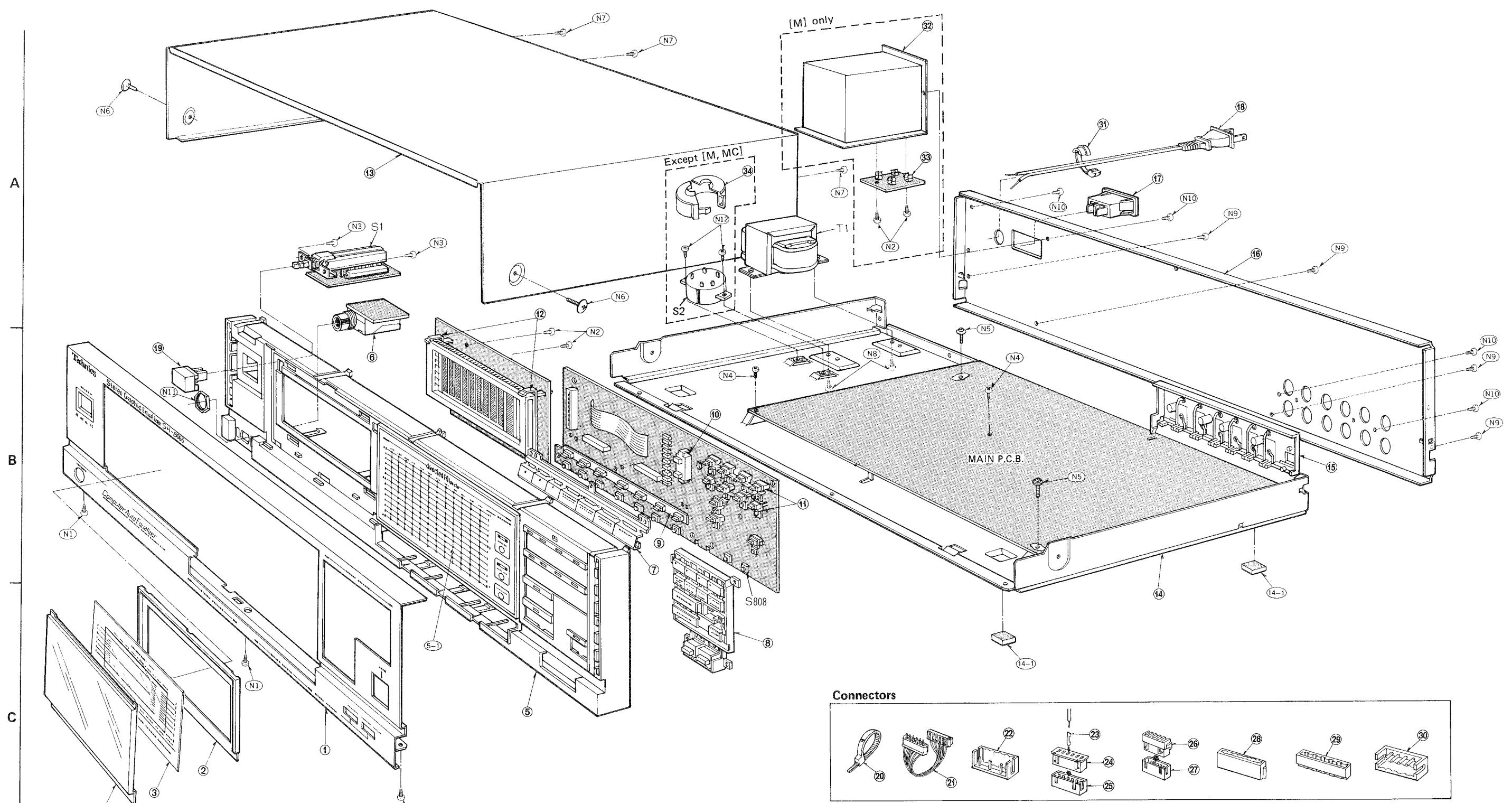




## ■ EXPLODED VIEWS

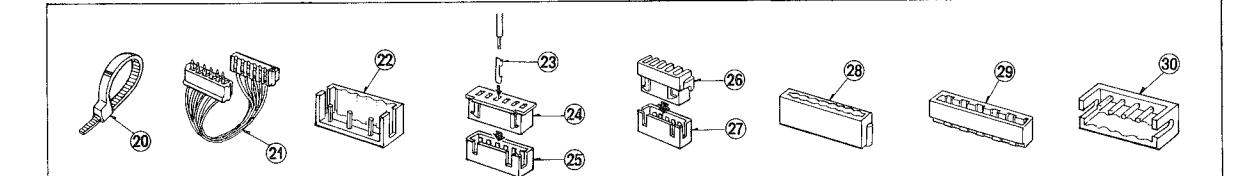
erance  
10%  
0%, -20%  
20%

Part No.	Value
ERD10TJ104	100K
ERD10TJ103	10K
ERD10TJ562	5.6K
ERD10TJ103	10K
ERD10TJ471	470
ERD10TJ103	10K
ERD25FJ103	10K
ERD10TJ104	100K
ERD10TJ100	10
ERD10TJ470	47
ERD10TJ100	10
ERD10TJ470	47
ERD10TJ390	39
ERD10TJ470	47
ERD10TJ470	47
ERD10TJ100	10
ERD10TJ103	10K



A	(13)	(12)	(34)	(32)	(33)	(31)	(17)	(18)	(16)	(14-1)	(15)
B	(19)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(11)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
C	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(5-1)	(5)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)

## Connectors





## ■ ADDITION

Though tape monitor circuit is provided in Model No. SH-8066 no description for the circuit is included in the Service Manual.

The description:

### ● Function

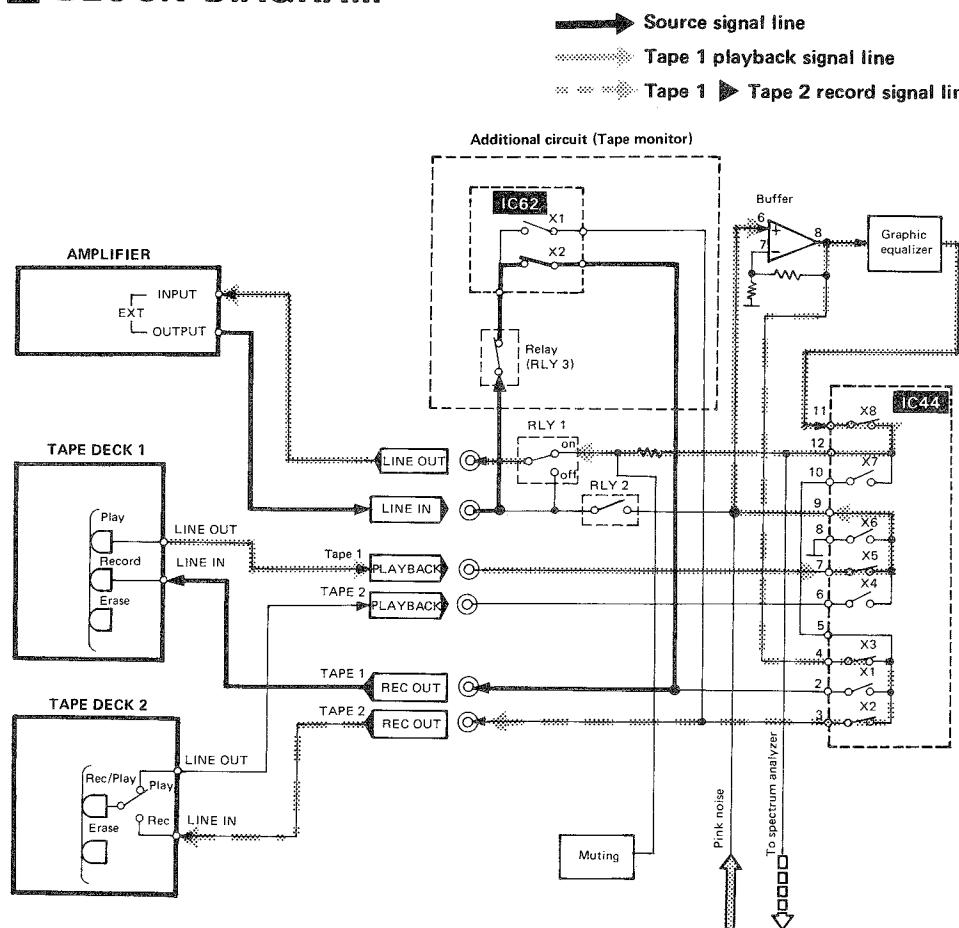
When "tape 1" or "tape 2" in input selector is pushed, source signal from LINE IN terminal is output to REC OUT terminal in "tape 1" or "tape 2" directly not passing through circuit of graphic equalizer.

### ● Block Diagram

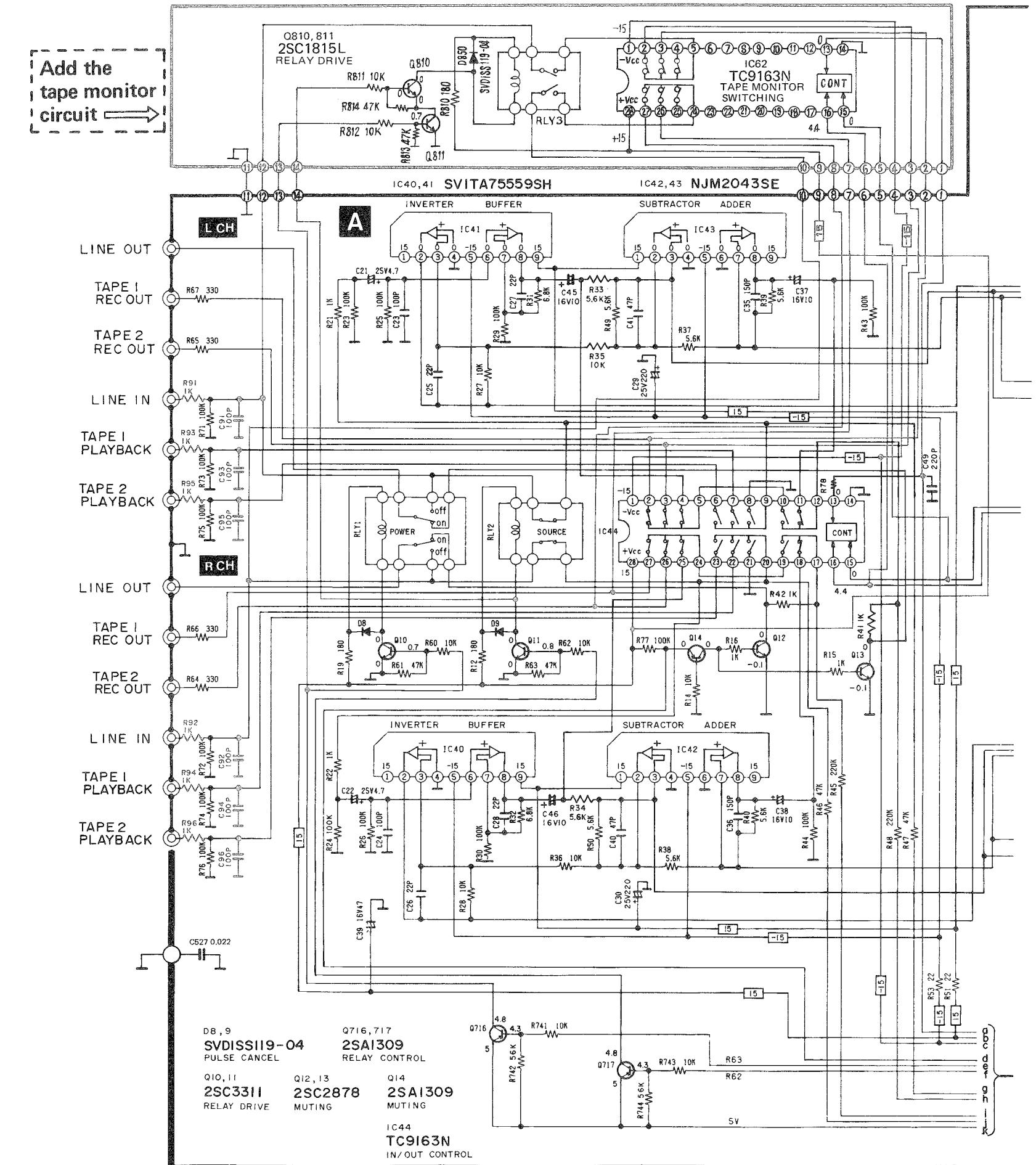
1. The diagram shows a case that a 3 head tape deck is connected to "tape 1" and a 2 head deck to "tape 2."
2. Switches (X1 & X2) of IC62 function samely as switches of IC44.
3. RLY 2(a relay that gets ON only when input selector is at "source") and RLY 3 work inversely one the other, the latter being a relay that gets ON only when input selector is at "tape 1" or "tape 2."
4. Switches of IC62 and IC44 in the diagram are in the conditions:

Input selector ..... tape 1  
EQ switch ..... ON  
EQ rec switch ..... OFF

## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ■ SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



## CIRCUIT BOARDS AND WIRING CONNECTION DIAGRAM

