Service and

Repair Instruction

for the

HK Audio

Power Amplifier

Actor

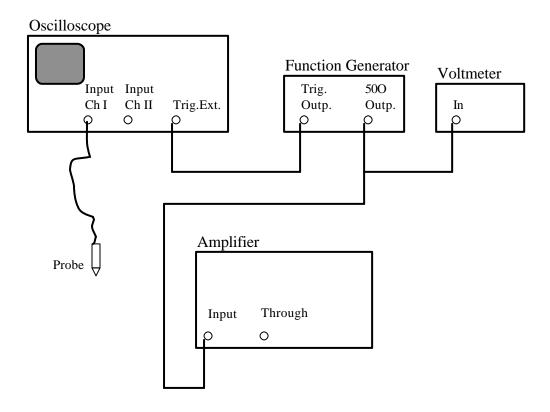
Bass

1) Terms and Definitions:

- IN: Test Signal Input
- MP: Measuring Points for signal measurements
- R: Resistor to adjust quiescent current

Important: The unit must have an operational fan during testing.

2) Basic Measurement Set-up:



Input Impedance at the scope: 10 MO

NOTE. Turn the input gain controls fully clockwise (viewed from the rear panel)

3) Over voltage Protecting Diode:

Four additional diodes must be mounted seperately on amplifier board to protect the darlington transistors MJ11015 and MJ11016 against over voltage (induced voltage from speaker).

Type of diode: BY 500 – 400 or similar

See the following pictures for fitting details.



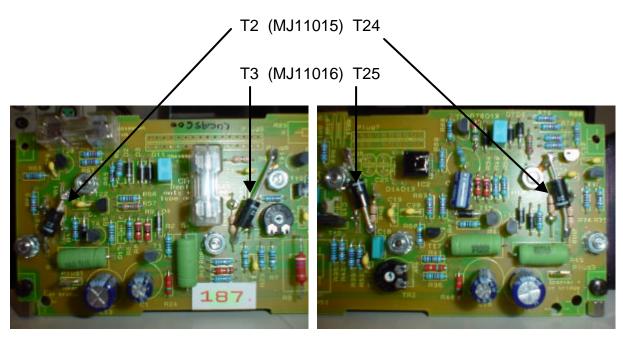
Protecting Diode BY 500 - 400

Nominal Current: 5 A

Repetitive peak reverse voltage V_{RRM}: 400 V



mounted with soldering lug



4) Quiescent Current adjustment:

After replacement of any components, it is vital the output stage quiescent current is adjusted.

A range from 15 to 20 mA is permissible.

To adjust the quiescent current, measure the voltage over the both 0,220 / 5W resistors for the relevant channel. A voltage of 6,6 mV to 8,8 mV corresponds to the correct current range.

Step 1

Measure the voltage over resistors R4 and R14. Adjust the voltage with trim pot TR1.

Step 2

Measure the voltage over resistors R44 and R45. Adjust the voltage with trim pot TR2.

5) Results at the Signal Measurement:

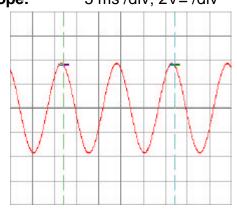
Pre-amplifier functional check:

Apply the signal to Input 2; Pins 1 and 3 shorted together Scope to MP1

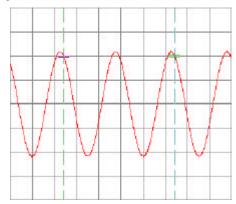
Note.

In step 2, the input amplitude is increased to ensure that the input stage does not clip. In step 3, the input is changed from a sinusoid to a square wave to check the input filters are working correctly.

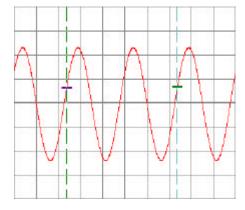
MP 1: Input Signal: sin; 80 Hz; 1 V_{RMS} Scope: 5 ms /div; 2V= /div



Input Signal: $\sin; 80 \text{ Hz}; 4V_{RMS}$ Scope: 5 ms/div; 5V = /div



Input Signal: $\sqcap : 80 \text{ Hz}; 1V_{RMS}$ Scope: 5 ms /div; 2V = /div



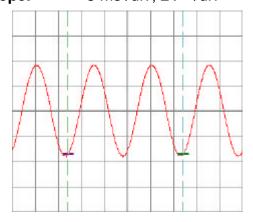
Pre-amplifier functional check:

Apply the signal to Input 3; Pins 2 and 1 together Scope to MP1

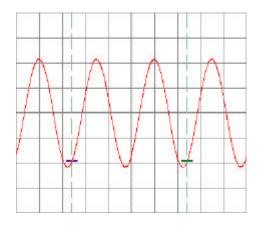
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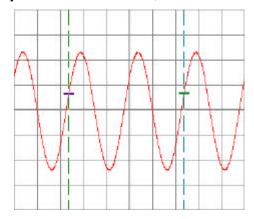
MP 1: Input Signal: \sin ; 80 Hz; 1 V_{RMS} Scope: 5 ms /div; 2V= /div



Input Signal: \sin ; 80 Hz; $4V_{RMS}$ Scope: 5 ms/div; 5V = /div



Input Signal: $\sqcap \exists$; 80 Hz; $1V_{RMS}$ Scope: 5 ms/div; 2V = /div



Power-amplifier Limiter Driver:

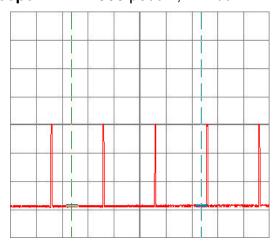
Apply the signal to the junction of R72 and C31, Scope to MP2, see the attached diagram

Note.

The GAIN must be turned fully clockwise, and should be reset each time a measurement is taken

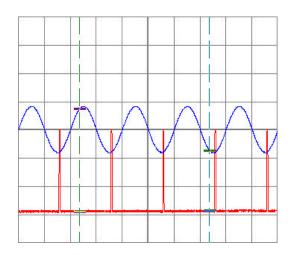
<u>MP 2:</u>

Signal Input: $\sin; 1 \text{ kHz}; 1,13 \text{ V}_{RMS}$ Scope: $500 \mu \text{s} / \text{div}; 1 \text{V} = / \text{div}$



Explanation to the following picture:

In picture 2 the input sinusoid is shown on channel 2, whilst the output signal is on channel 1. The pulses must occur only at the most negative point on the output waveform.



Power-amplifier Check: Dummy load: 80 + to Plug1; - to Ground

Apply input signal directly to the power amplifier, between R72 and C31, see the attached diagram.

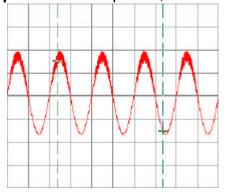
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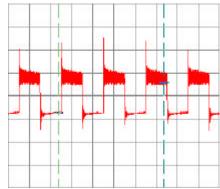
MP 3: Input Signal: sin; 1 kHz; 0,3V_{RMS} Scope: 500 μs /div; 10V= /div



Input Signal: \sin ; 1 kHz; 0,7V_{RMS} Scope: $500 \mu s /div$; 20V = /div



Input Signal: \sqcap ; 1 kHz; 0,1V_{RMS} Scope: 500 µs /div; 5V= /div



Attention: Do not run the amplifier for more than 5 seconds whilst making these tests.

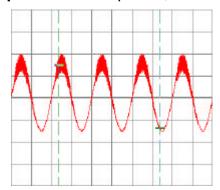
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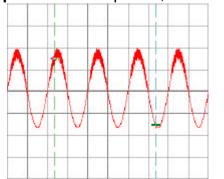
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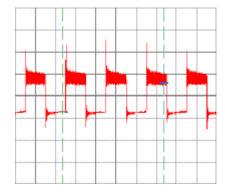
MP 4: Input Signal: sin; 1 kHz; 0,3V_{RMS} Scope: 500 μs /div; 10V= /div



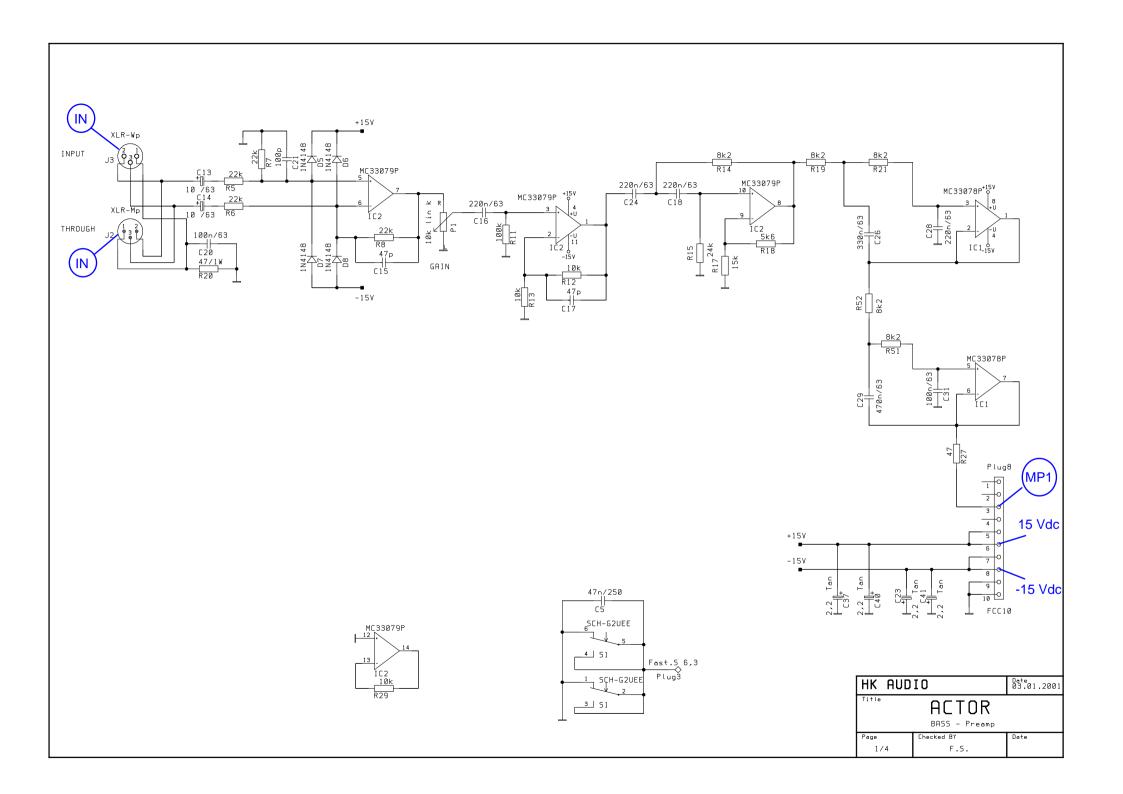
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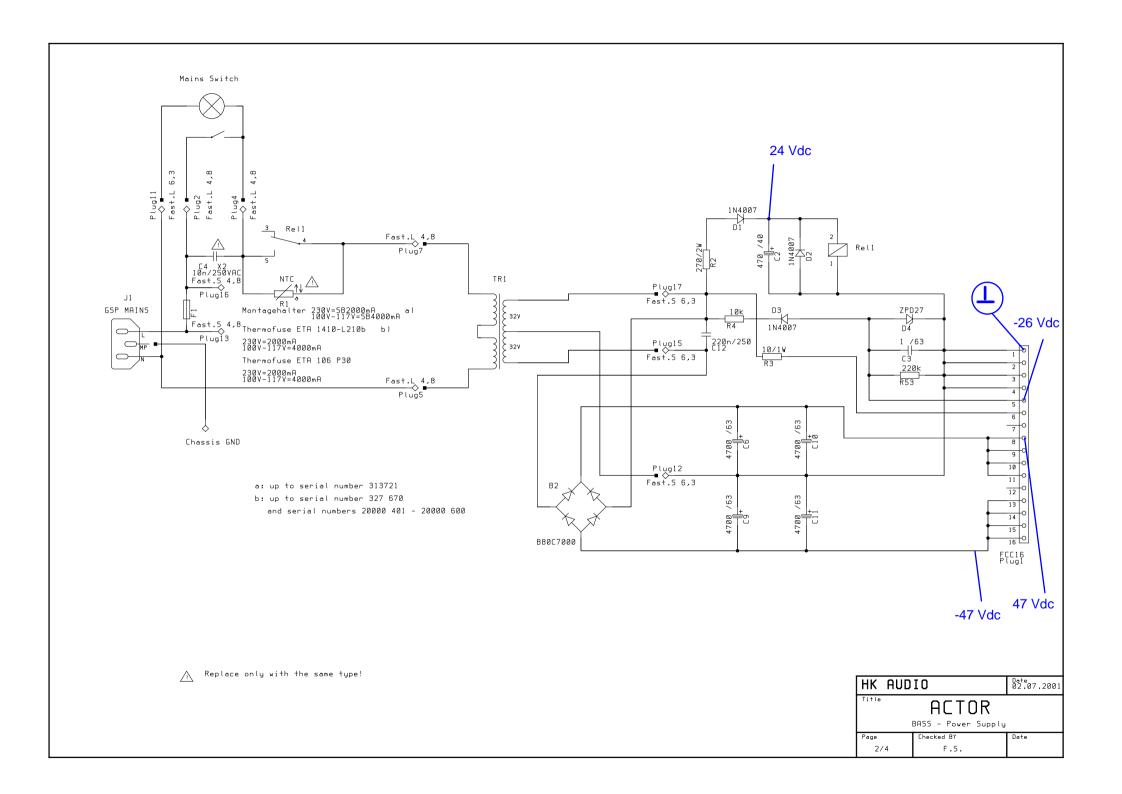


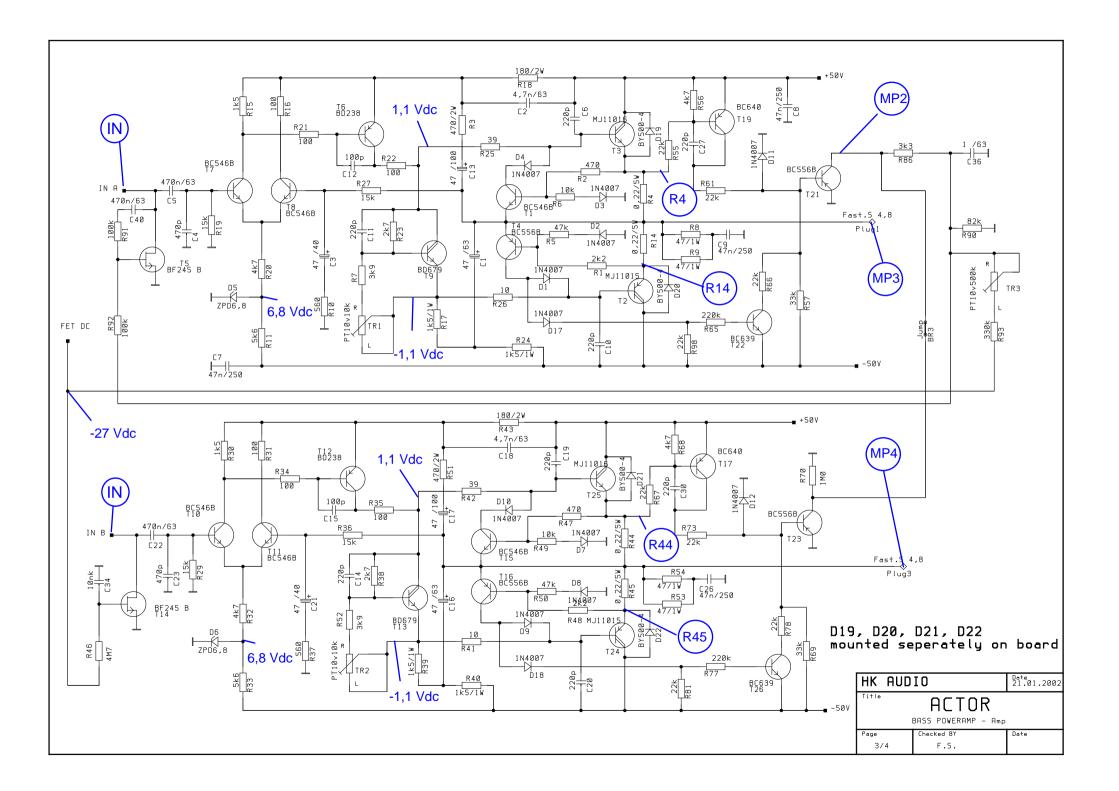
Input Signal: \sqcap ; 1 kHz; 0,1V_{RMS} Scope: 500 µs /div; 5V= /div

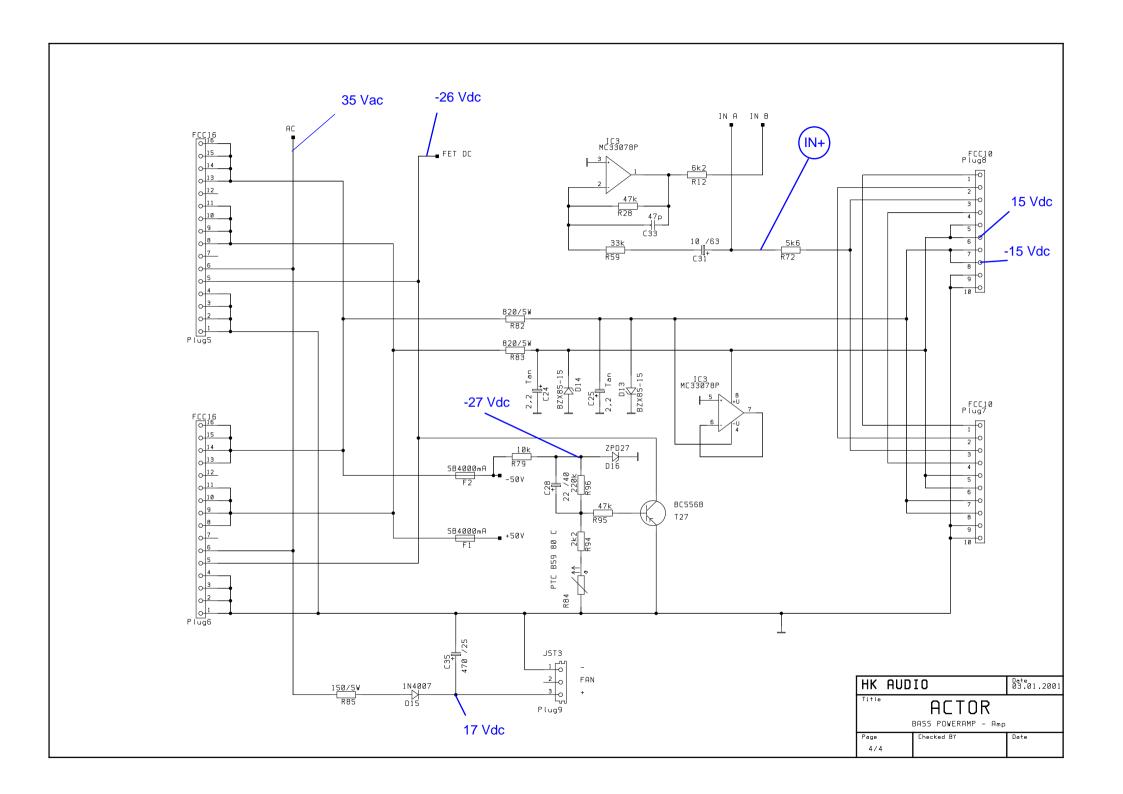


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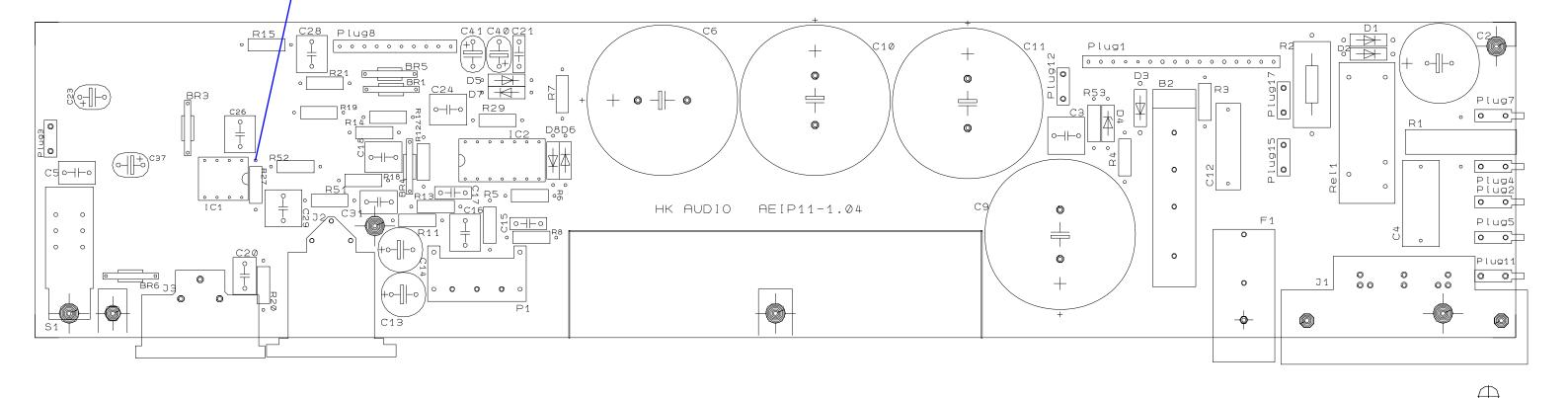


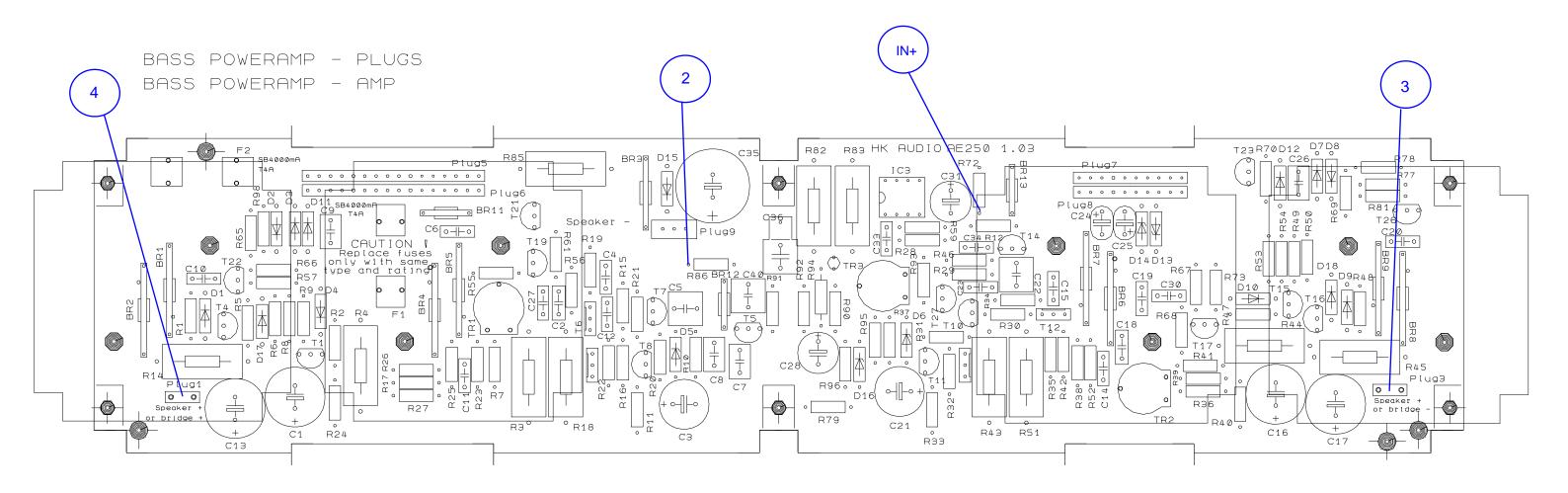






Bass - Preamplifier and Power Supply





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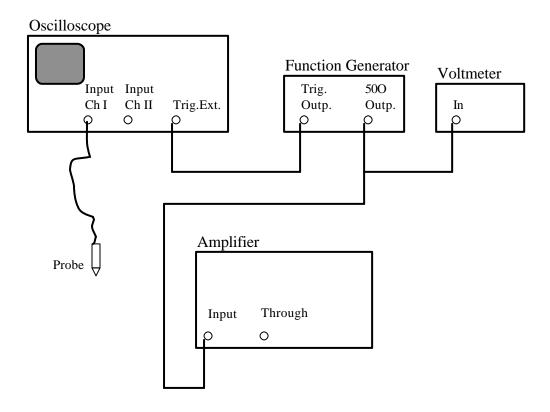
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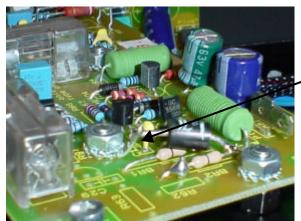
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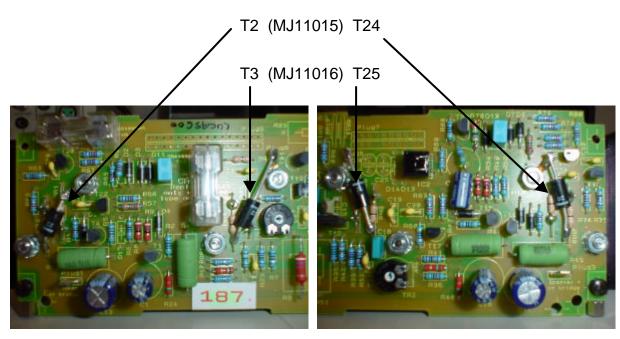
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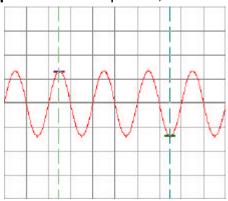
Apply the signal to Input 2; Pin1 and 3 shorted together Scope to MP1

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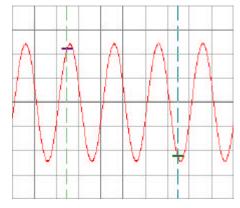
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MP 1: Input Signal: sin; 1 kHz; 1 V_{RMS}

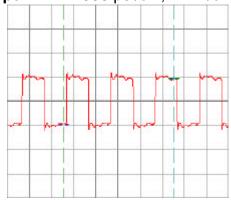
Scope: 500 μ s /div; 2 V= /div



Input Signal: sin; 1 kHz; 4,5 V_{RMS} Scope: 500 μ s /div; 5 V= /div



Input Signal: \Box ; 1 kHz; 1 V_{RMS} Scope: 500 µs /div; 2 V= /div



Pre-amplifier Functional Check:

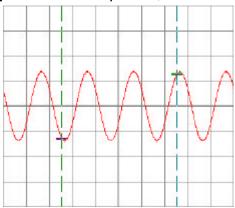
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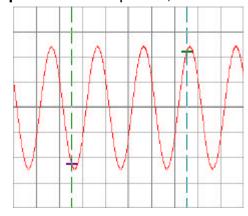
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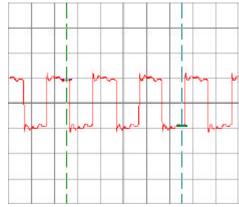
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Power-amplifier Limiter Check:

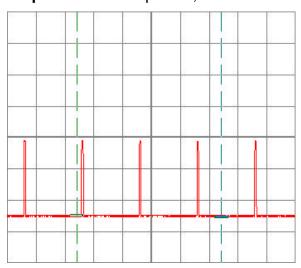
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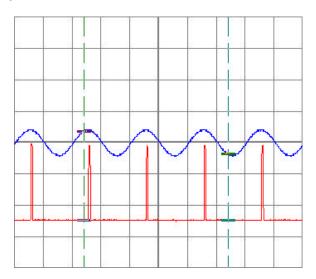
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Explanation to the following picture:

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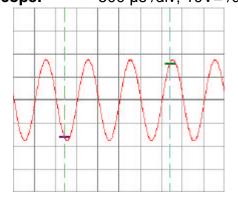
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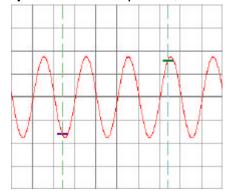
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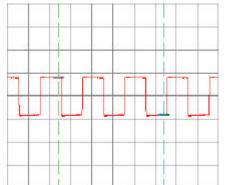
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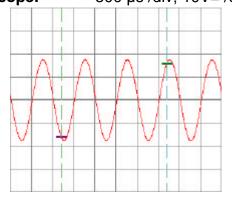
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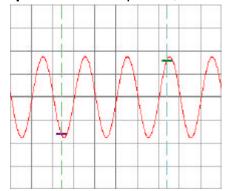
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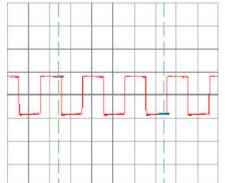
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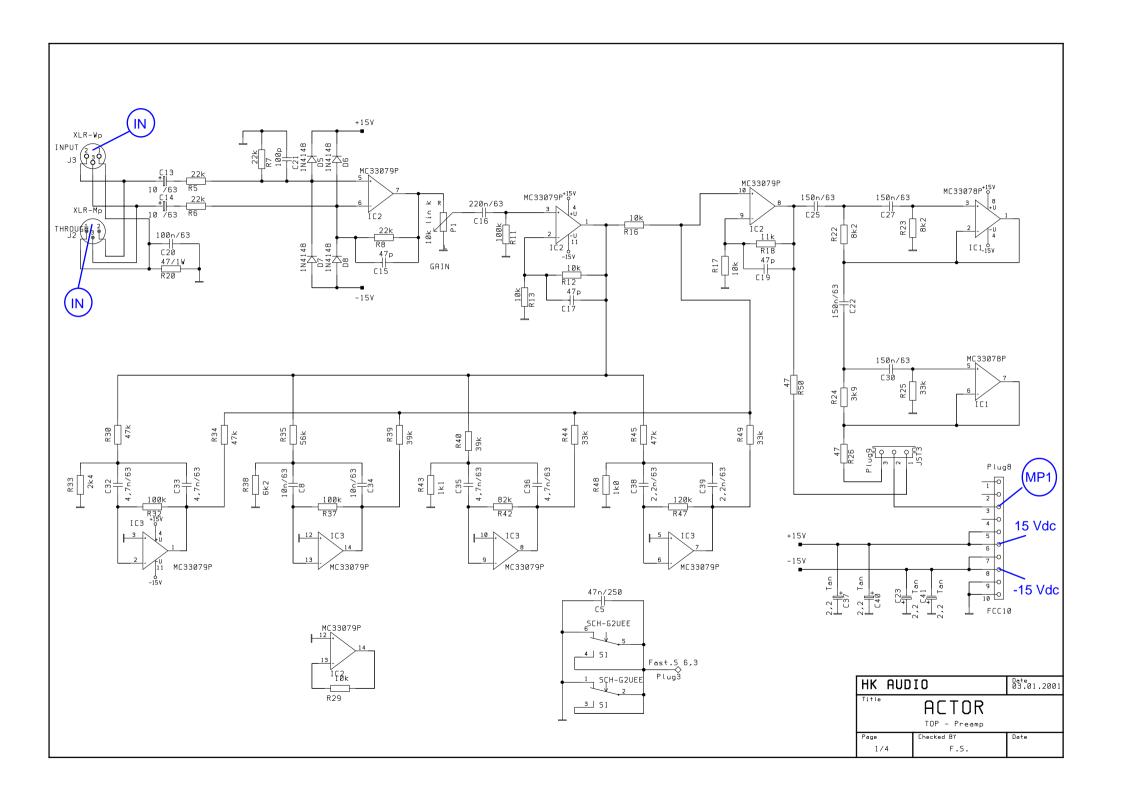


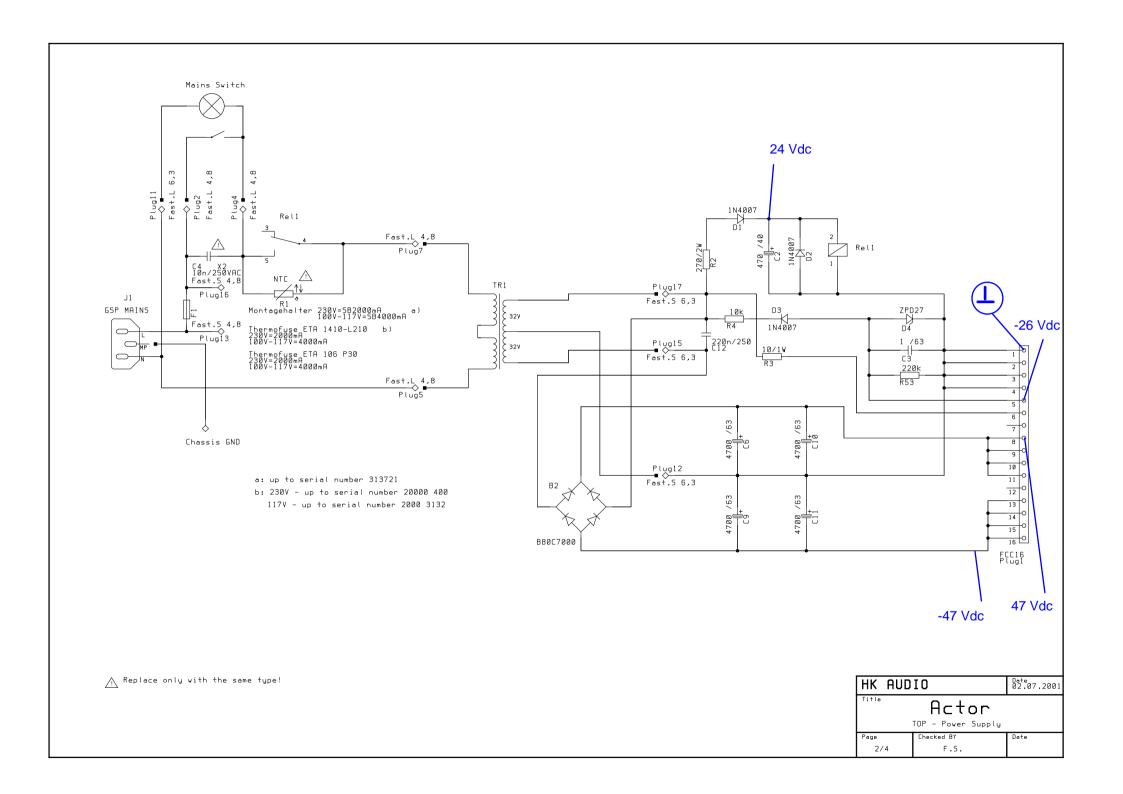
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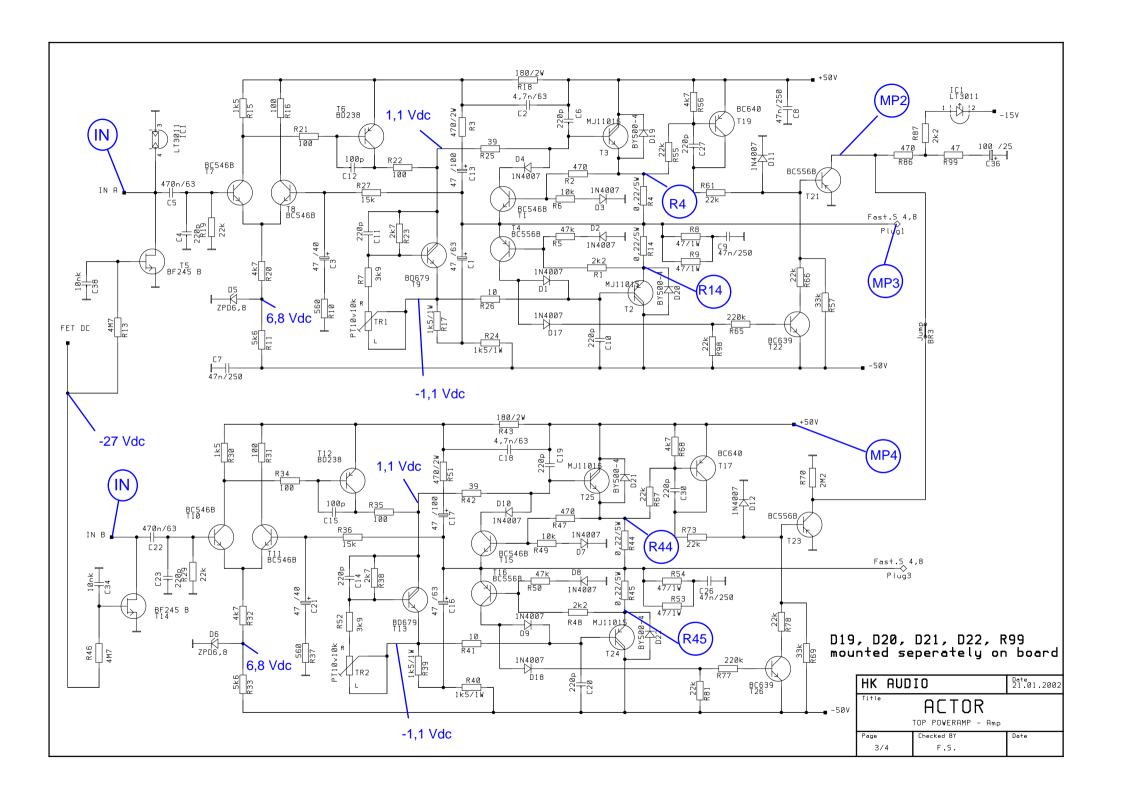


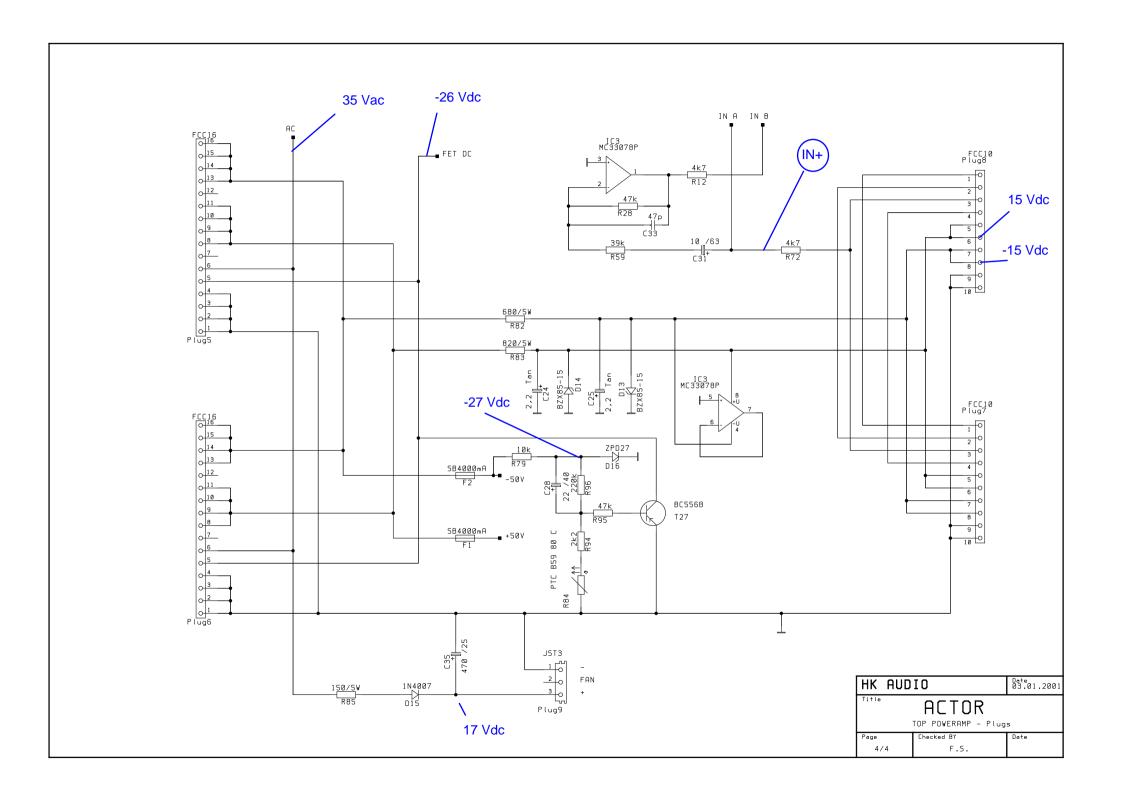


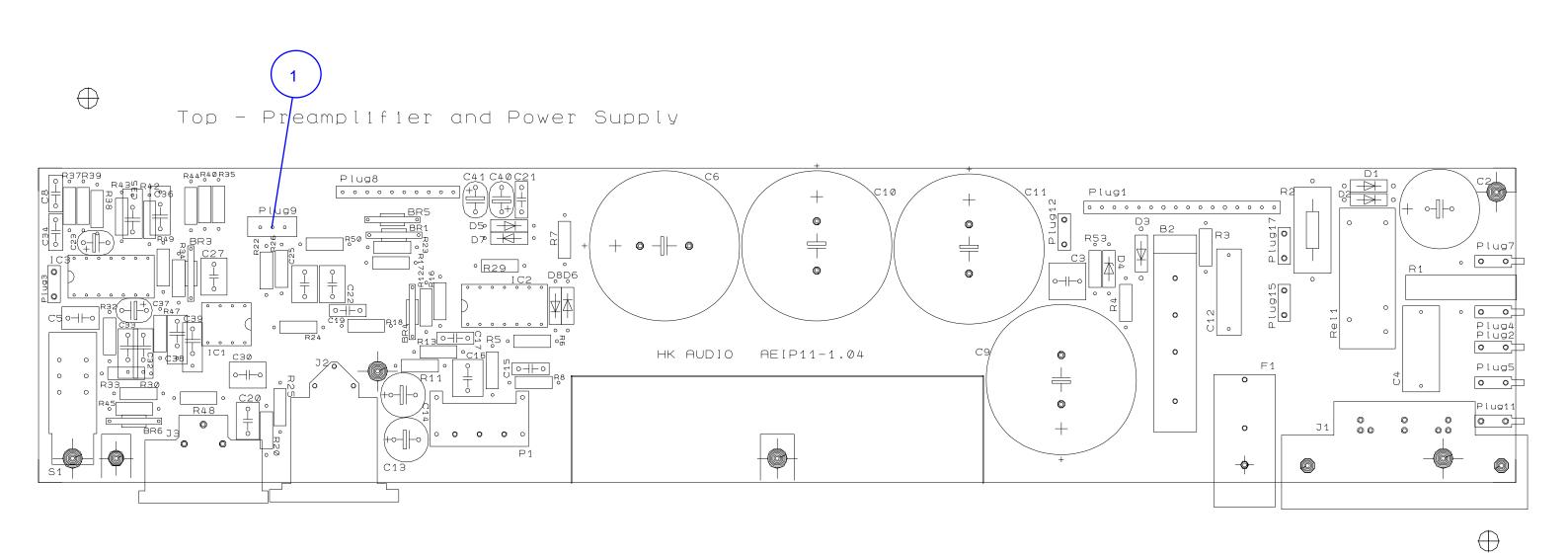
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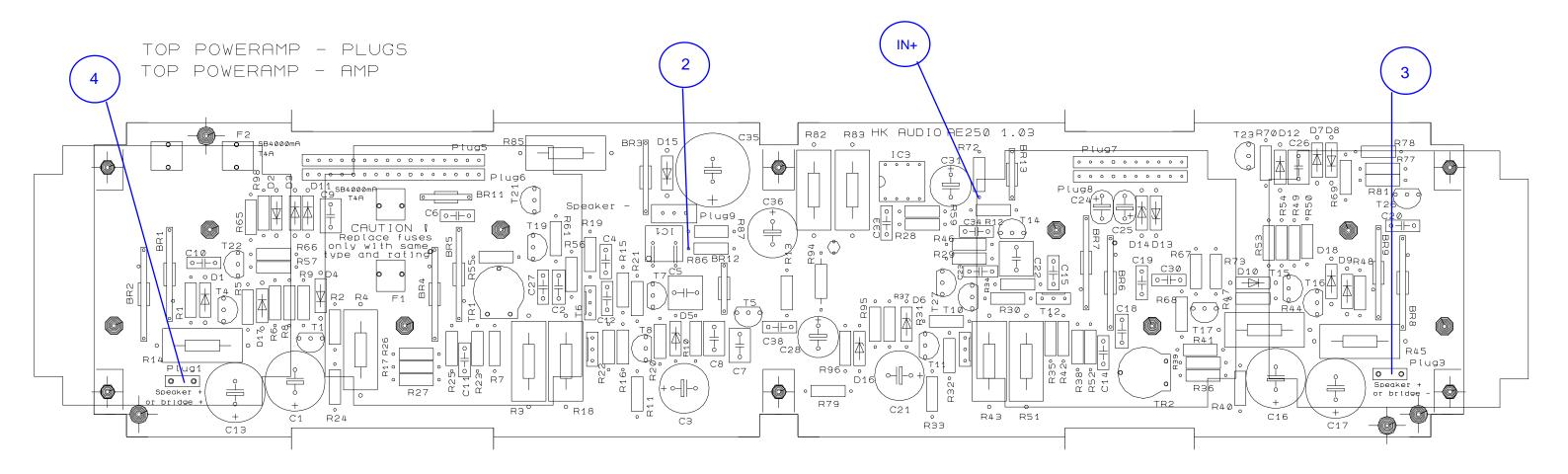














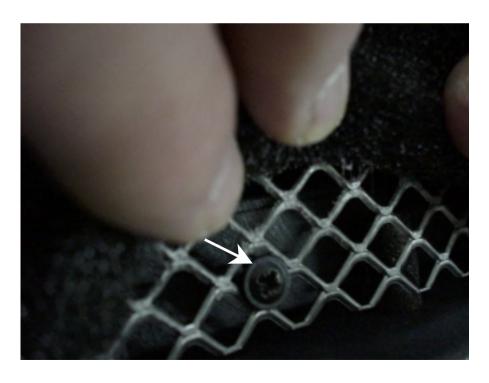
ACTOR AT-112A Speaker Grille Installation & CD Horn Positioning







Two screws are located on top and on bottom of the cabinet underneath the speaker foam...





(b) AT-112A Speaker Grille Removal



You may want to pry-off the speaker grille somewhat by using a screwdriver...



(c) AT-112A Speaker Grille Removal



Bring front grille under tension by pulling it towards your body and pull out...



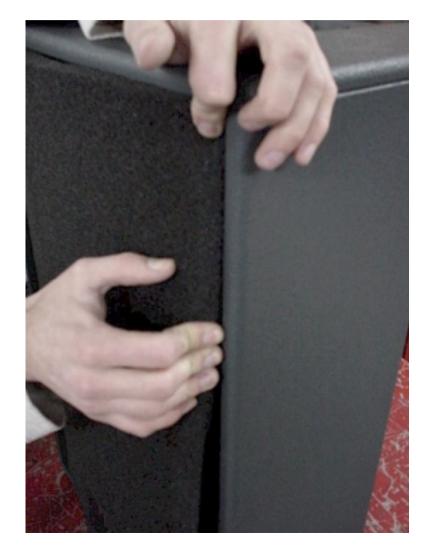


(d) AT-112A Speaker Grille Assembly



Assembly is the reverse of the above...



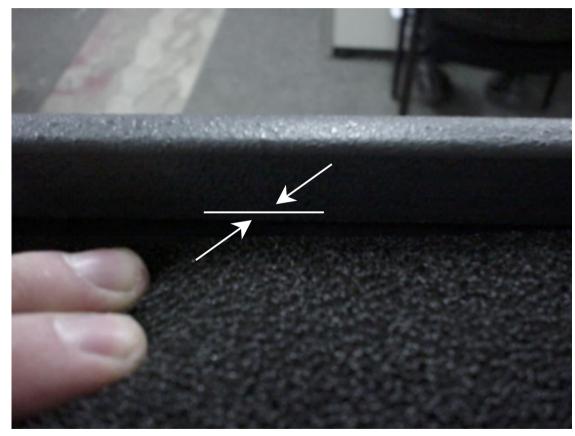


(e) AT-112A Speaker Grille Assembly



Make sure you fit the grille underneath the outer speaker cabinet housing frame (rail) before reinserting screws...





(f) ACTOR AT-112A CD Horn Positioning

Make sure the HK AUDIO Logo is located on the bottom of the CD Horn.

Turn CD Horn if necessary.





ACTOR AT-112 A Crossover Access Procedures



(a) Crossover Access & Installation Procedures



In order to gain access to the crossover you should place AT-112A sideways on a sturdy workbench...



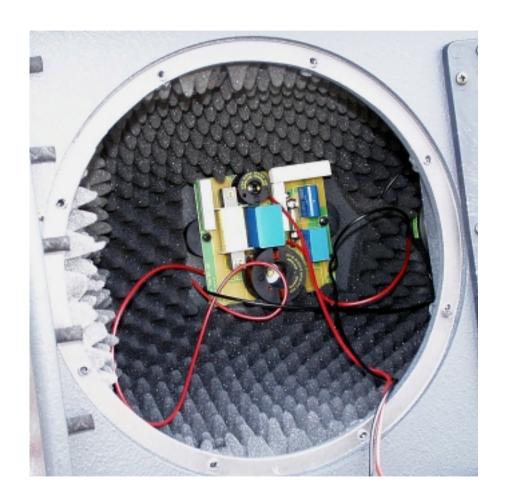
...then remove 5mm hexagon sockets.



(b) Crossover Access & Installation Procedures



After removal of the speaker you now have free access to the crossover...



(c) Crossover Access & Installation Procedures



Using two philips screws the crossover is attached to the cabinet housing with rubber dampers underneath for shock protection.

