TA-F3A

US Model Canadian Model UK Model AEP Model E Model



(AEP, UK, E Model)

INTEGRATED STEREO AMPLIFIER

GEN

~

SPECIFICATIONS

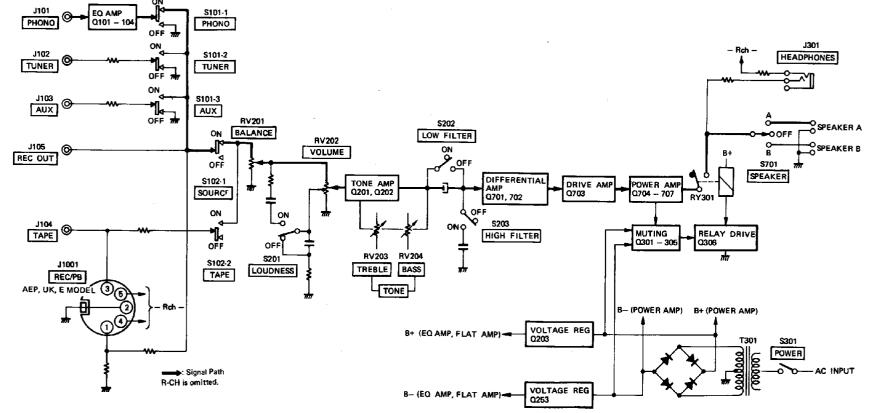
NERAL		Weight:	Approx. 10.5 kg (23 lb 20z). net
Power Requirements:	120V ac, 60 Hz (US, Canadian Model) 220 V ac, 50160 Hz (AEP Model) 240 V ac, 50/60 Hz (UK Model) 120 or 220V ac adjustable. 50/60 Hz (E Mod	iel)	Approx. 12.5 kg (27 lb 9 oz), in shipping carto (US, Canadian Model) Approx. 9.5 kg (21 lb), net Approx. 11.5 kg (25lb 6oz), in shipping carto (AEP, υκ, E Model)
Power Consumption: Dimensions:	85 W (US Model) 140W [Canadian Model) 210W (AEP, \in Model) 240W (UK Model) Approx. 435 (w) x 145 (h) x 370 (d) mm 17 1/8(w) x 5 ³ / ₄ (h) x 14 ⁵ / ₈ (d) inches (US, Canadian Model) Approx. 410 (w) x 145 (h) x 370 (d) mm 16 ¹ / ₄ (w) x 5 ³ / ₄ (h) x 14 ⁵ / ₈ (d) inches (AEP, UK, E Model) Including projecting parts and controls		Both channels driven simultaneously At 1 kHz 50W+50W (8 Ω) At 20 Hz-20 kHz 50 W + 50 W (8 Ω) According to DIN 45500 (AEP, UK, E Model) 52W+52W (8 Ω)
		Power Bandwidth (IHF):	10 Hz-25 kHz
SAFETY-RELATED COMPONENT WARNING!!		Damping Factor:	30
COMPONENTS IDENTIFIED BY SHADING AND A MARK ON THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS, EXPLODED VIEWS AND IN THE PARTS LIST ARE CRITICAL TO		Harmonic Distortion:	Less than 0.5% at rated output Less than 0.1 % at 1 W output
SAFE OPERATION. REPLACE THESE COMPONENTS WITH SONY PARTS WHOSE PART NUMBERS APPEAR A8 SHOWN IN THIS MANUAL OR IN SUPPLEMENTS		IM Distortion: (60 Hz: 7 kHz = 4:1)	Less than 0.5 % at rated output Less than 0.1% at 1W output

ATTENTION AU COMPOSANT AVANT RAPPORT

PUBLISHED BY SONY.

SECTION 1

1-1. BLOCK DIAGRAM



1-2. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

PROTECTION CIRCUIT

Two kinds of protection circuit are employed in this power amplifier. One is a power-transistor protection circuit and the other is a speaker protection circuit.

1. Power-transistor Protection Circuit

To protect overloaded power transistors from destruction, a protection circuit is employed. The fusible resistors are inserted in each of Q704, 4705 (L-CH) and 4754, 4755 (R-CH) collector and emitter circuits. When the excessive current flows into the power transistors, these fusible resistors break faster than the transistors and thus protects the transistors from destruction.

2. Speaker Protection Circuit (See Fig. I-I and Fig. 1-2)

- When the excessive current flows into the power transistors, B+ voltage decreases. Therefore, 4301 turns on, biasing the base of Q302, and Q302 conducts. This removes the bias voltage at the base of Q306 and Q306 turns off. The relay is not activated by off state of Q306. Accordingly, the speaker is cut off from the amplifier circuit.
- When the positive dc component presents at the speaker output terminal, C310 is charged up as shown in Fig. 1-2. Q303 turns on, Q306 turns off **and** the relay RY301 is not activated (4304 remains in off condition). Also, when the negative dc component presents, C3 11 is charged up. This turns 9304 on, Q306 off and RY301 is not activated (9303 remains in off condition).

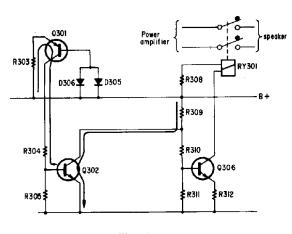


Fig. I-1.

3. Muting Circuit (See Fig. 1-3 and Fig. 1-4)

This muting circuit prevents the loud "pop" (due to initial current flow) or click noises produced just after turning the POWER switch to on or off. These transients might **damage a delicate high**fidelity speaker system.

· When POWER Switch turned on:

C308 commerces to charge through R309. At the same time, the base voltage of Q306 gradually rises in accordance with charging voltage of C308. It takes about 3 seconds until Q306 is turned on. Accordingly, the speaker output terminal is cut off by the relay RY301 for about 3 seconds after the POWER switch is turned on. This protects the speaker from the destruction caused by the "pop" noises.

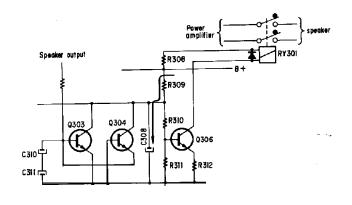


Fig. 1-2.

- When POWER Switch turned off:

The *reverse* voltage (about – 1.7 V) that turns off Q306 immediately reduces, and the positive potential is applied to the base of Q305. Q305 turns on and Q306 turns off, cutting off the operation of RY301. Therefore, no pop noise presents on the speaker output.

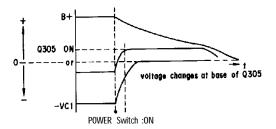
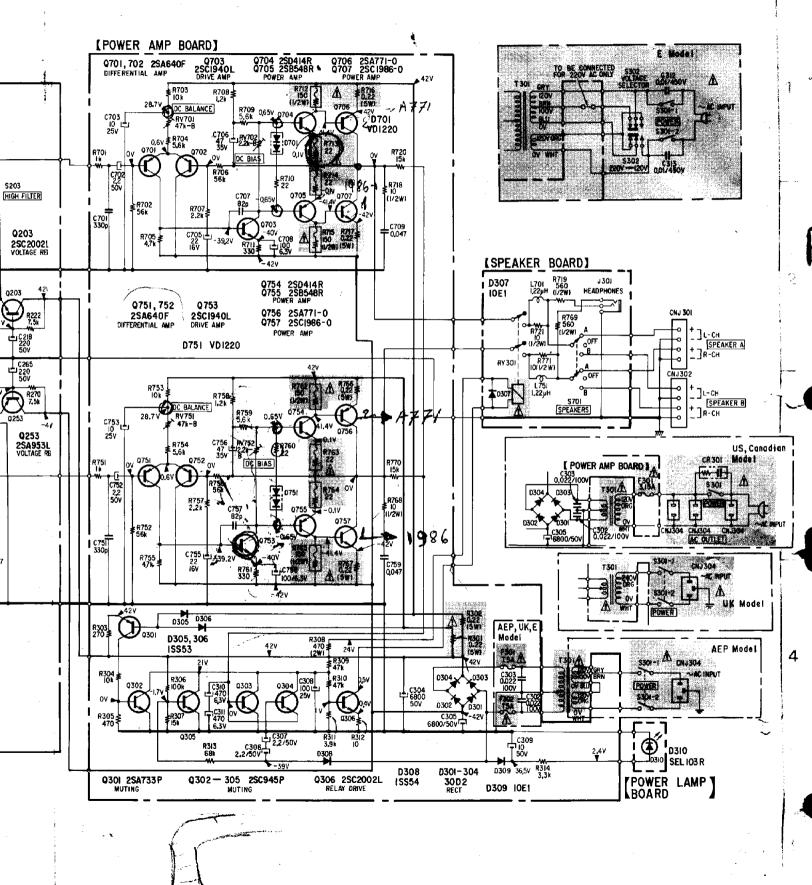


Fig. 1-3.

BA TA-F3A

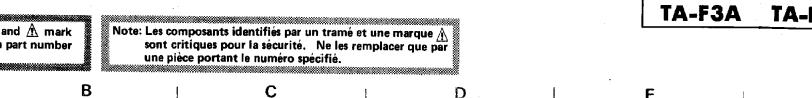
24 V

G



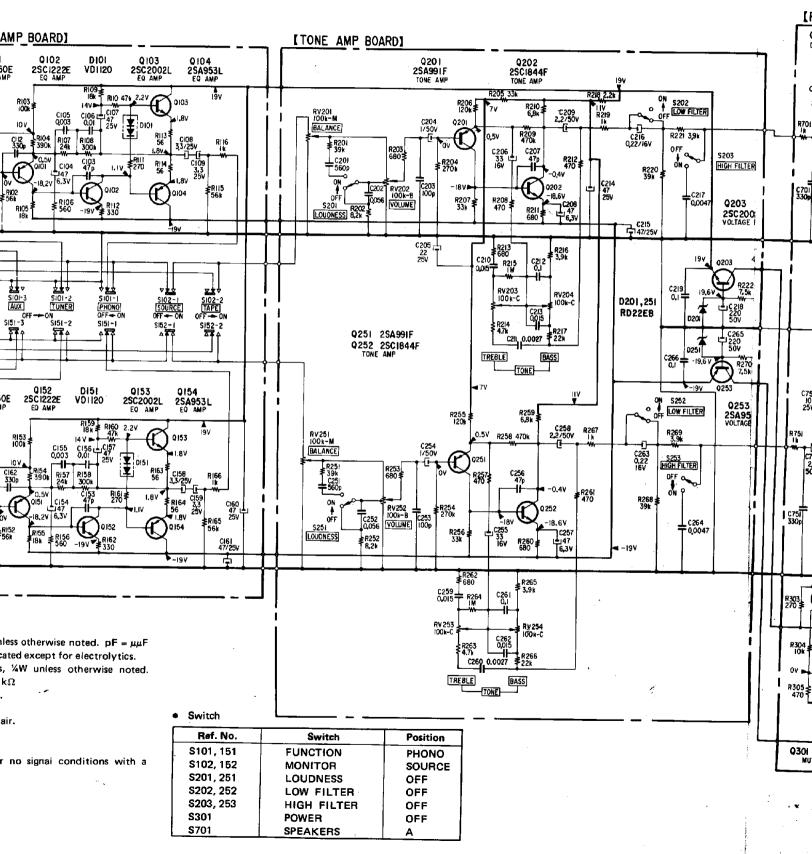
H

-10-

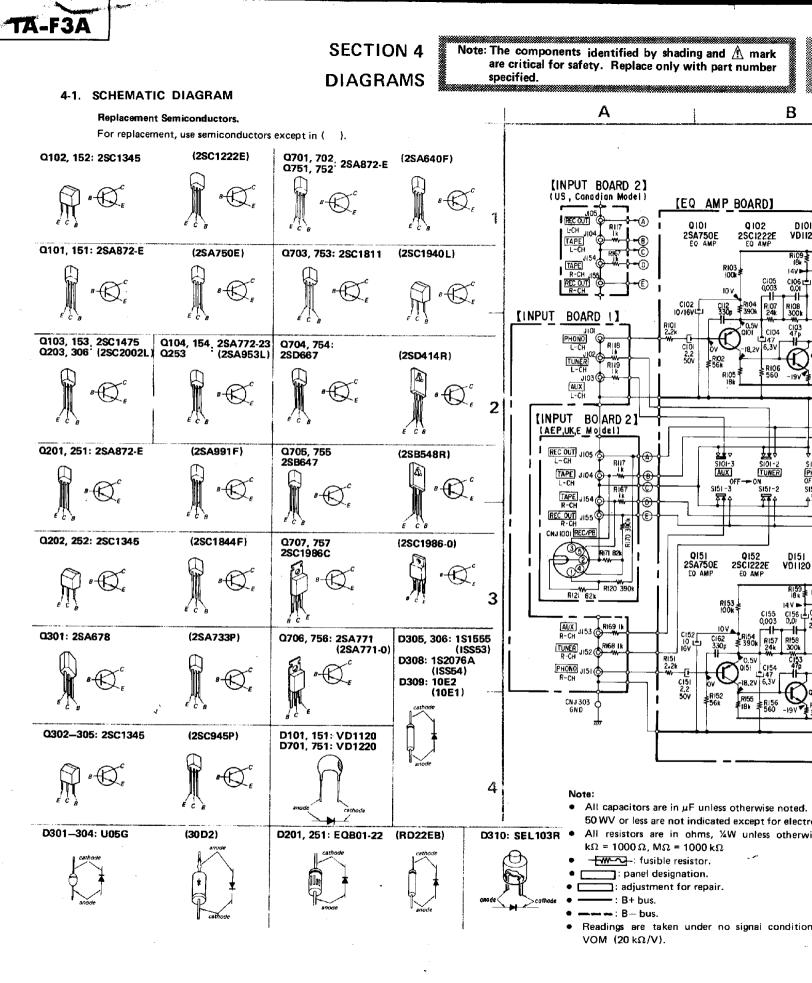


D

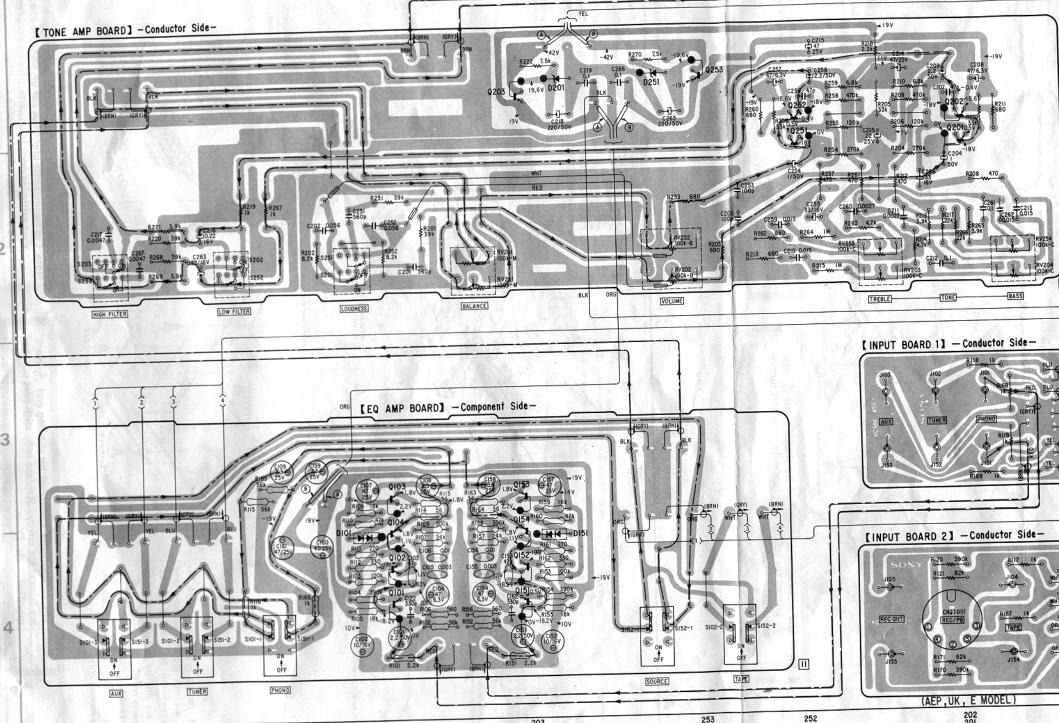
Ε

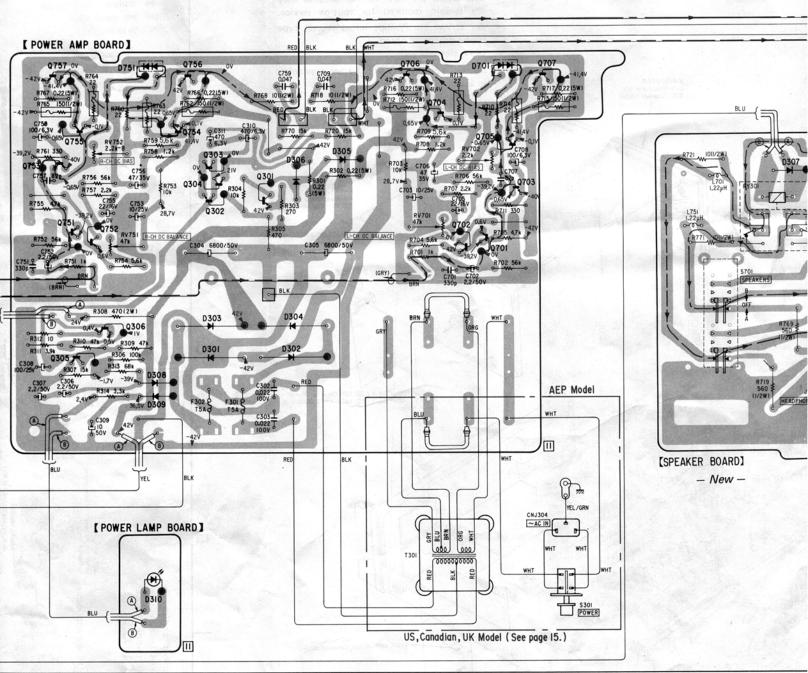


- 9 -



8 -





757 755 754 756 303 706 704 705 707

