

Fault 3: All LED's Fail to Light.

AC Line Current Greater Than 1 Amp After Triac Firing.

NOTE: This condition means that a current drawing fault exists on either the Power Supply Board or one or both Amplifier Boards. If only one channel is offset, then the fault is probably an amplifier board problem. If both channels are offset, then the fault is probably a common power supply fault.

Troubleshooting under these conditions can be simplified by shorting across the triac with a jumper wire. This bypasses the triac control and allows 100% of the line voltage to be applied to the transformer. Therefore, never increase the line voltage beyond about 60 VAC when the triac is bypassed.

Use Extreme Caution. Be sure the variac is turned all the way down, or better yet, unplug the amplifier from the variac. Short across MT1 and MT2, the cathode and anode of the triac. Do not short the gate of the triac or you may damage the triac and associated circuitry.

1) If the Amplifier channels are not offset:

- a) Check 125 V supply capacitors and rectifiers.
- b) Check 67 V supply capacitors and rectifiers.

Observing excessive ripple voltage on any DC supply can help locate which supply is faulty.

2) If both channels are offset:

a) and the offset is positive:

- * D23 is shorted on the Power Supply Board.
- * C17 is shorted on the Power Supply Board.
- * D14 and D15 are shorted on the Power Supply Board.
- * C14 is shorted on the Power Supply Board.

b) and the offset is negative:

- * D22 is shorted on the Power Supply Board.