

Qb operates in the negative half cycle and Qa becomes cut off. The signal flows is indicated by the broken line arrows in the center of Fig. 20. Q1 is biased by the potential difference between point C and point E. If RL is extremely small, the point C potential becomes considerably higher than that of point E. Q1 turns ON and current flows in D3.

If large current flows in Qa and Qb, Q1 becomes ON due to the RE1 and RE2 voltage drops, and current flows in D3. C1 prevents faulty operation due to external noise.

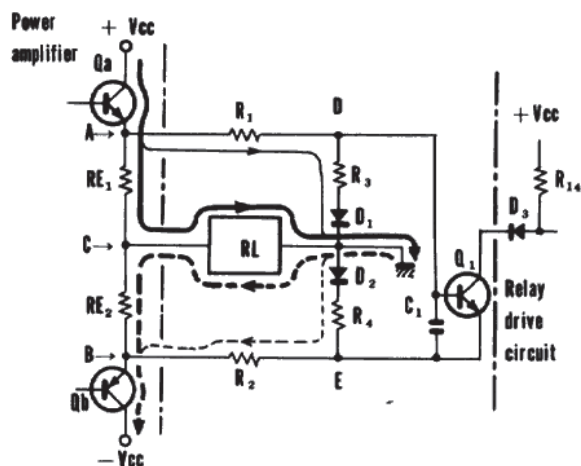


Fig. 20. Basic circuitry for overload detector

3. Center Point Potential Detector Circuit

If a DC potential is produced at the junction point of the power amplifier, a command is sent to the relay drive circuit. Fig. 21 shows this operating principle.

Q3 and Q4 compose a differential amplifier. When the same input is applied to both input terminals (Q3 and Q4 bases), no output is present. However, if there is a difference between the terminal inputs, the difference is amplified and becomes the output between the two collectors. During normal operation, an AC signal only is present at the junction point. As C2 reactance is sufficiently low, the same signal is applied to Q3 and Q4 bases, resulting in an absence of output at the collector sides.

When a DC potential is produced at the junction point, it becomes the input of Q3 only. If the voltage is negative, Q3 collector current declines and at Q4 the collector current increases and the potential drops, causing current to flow through D4.

If the DC voltage is positive, Q3 collector current increases and the potential drops, while at Q4 the collector current decreases and the potential rises. Current therefore flows through D5.

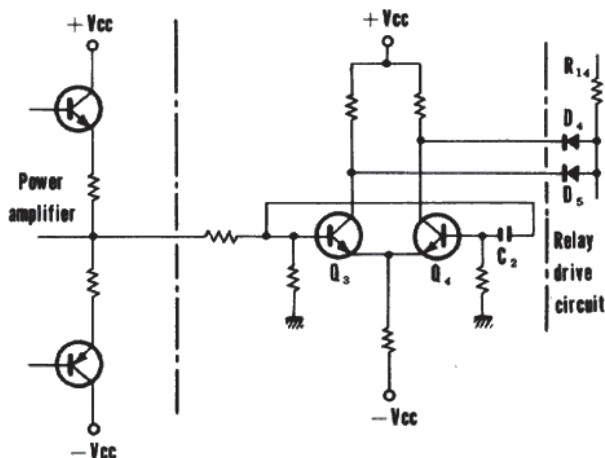


Fig. 21. Basic circuitry for center point potential detector

4.4 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT

All power supplied are regulated up to the power amplifier predriver stage. Independent power transformer secondary windings are employed for left and right channels in the power stage. Each channel is also supplied from an independent bridge rectifier and two 22,000μF capacitors. Position lamps are lighted by DC from a regulated power supply for stable illumination.

Inrush Current Suppressor Circuit

Ordinarily, power transformer inrush current when the power supply is turned on is opposed by DC resistance of the winding and instantaneous inductance of the air core. In the toroidal power transformer used in the SX-1250, both these factors are very low. Combined with the high charging current of the four 22,000μF capacitors in the secondary, inrush current can reach several hundred amperes. A resistor is therefore provided in series with the primary coil to suppress this inrush current to several tens of amperes. This resistor becomes shorted after power transformer excitation.

The inrush suppressor circuit is shown in Fig. 22. S1 is the POWER switch and S2 a relay contact. The Microtemp is a temperature responding fuse. S2 is open before power is turned on, connecting the power transformer primary coil in series with R1 and the Microtemp. After power has been turned on, the relay operates when DC current is obtained from the rectifier, closing S2. If S2 fails to close, due to power supply or relay malfunction, R1 heating opens the Microtemp (109°C operating temperature), thus opening the primary circuit.