

AUDIO SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

BEOGB-02

1. RADIO WAVE BAND

The radio wave bands used in radio broadcasting are as follows:

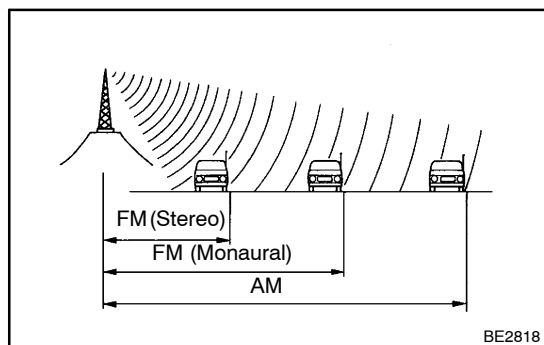
Frequency	30 kHz	300 kHz	3 MHz	30 MHz	300 MHz
Designation		LF	MF	HF	VHF
Radio wave		LW ↔	AM (MW) ↔	SW ↔	FM (UKW) ↔
Modulation		Amplitude modulation			Frequency modulation

LF: Low Frequency

MF: Medium Frequency

HF: High Frequency

VHF: Very High Frequency



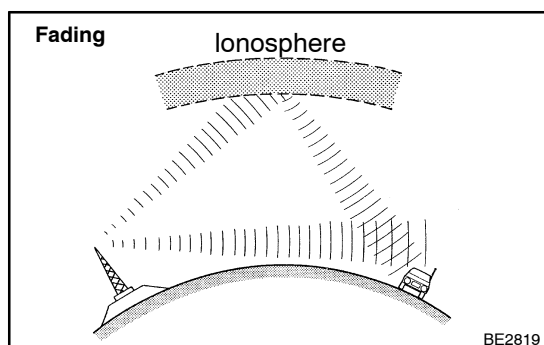
2. SERVICE AREA

There are great differences in the size of the service area for AM and FM monaural. Sometimes FM stereo broadcasts cannot be received even though AM can be received very clearly.

Not only does FM stereo have the smallest service area, but it also picks up static and other types of interference ("noise") easily.

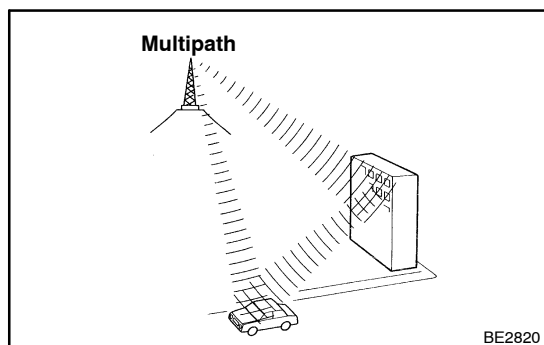
3. RECEPTION PROBLEMS

Besides the problem of static, there are also the problems called "fading", "multipath" and "fade out". These problems are caused not by electrical noise but by the nature of the radio waves themselves.



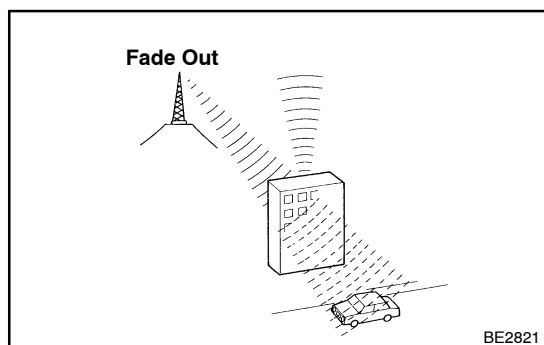
(a) Fading

Besides electrical interference, AM broadcasts are also susceptible to other types of interference, especially at night. This is because AM radio waves bounce off the ionosphere at night. These radio waves then interfere with the signals from the same transmitter that reach the vehicle's antenna directly. This type of interference is called "fading".



(b) Multipath

One type of interference caused by the bounce of radio waves off of obstructions is called "multipath". Multipath occurs when a signal from the broadcast transmitter antenna bounces off buildings and mountains and interferes with the signal that is received directly.



(c) Fade Out

Because FM radio waves are of higher frequencies than AM radio waves, they bounce off buildings, mountains, and other obstructions. For this reason, FM signals often seem to gradually disappear or fade away as the vehicle goes behind a building or other obstruction. This is called "fade out".

4. NOISE PROBLEMS

(a) Questionnaire for noise:

It is very important for noise troubleshooting to have good understanding of the claims from the customers, so make the best use of following questionnaire and diagnose the problem accurately.

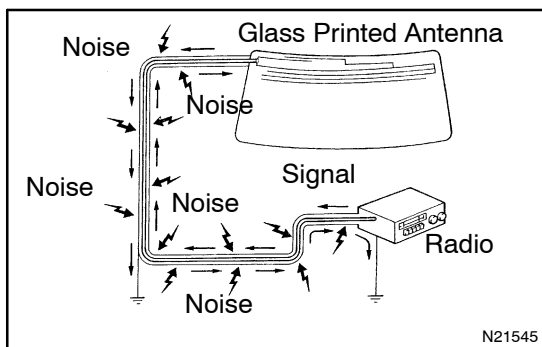
AM	Noise occurs at a specific place.	Strong possibility of foreign noise.
	Noise occurs when listening to faint broadcasting.	There is a case that the same program is broadcasted from each local station and that may be the case you are listening different station if the program is the same.
	Noise occurs only at night.	Strong possibility of the beat from a distant broadcasting.
FM	Noise occurs while driving and at a specific place.	Strong possibility of multipath noise and fading noise caused by the changes of FM waves.

HINT:

In the case that the noise occurrence condition does not meet any of the above questionnaire, check based on the "Reception problems".

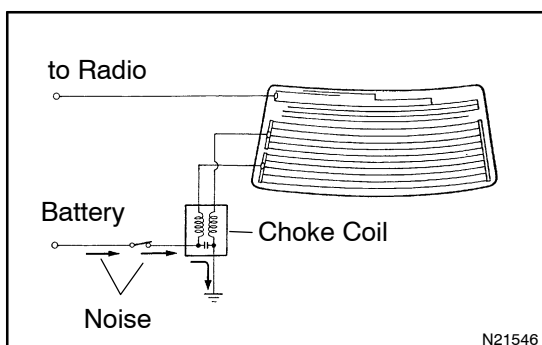
Refer to above descriptions for multipath and fading.

- (b) Matters that require attention when checking:
- Noise coming into the radio usually has no harm for practical use as the noise protection is taken and it is hardly thinkable for an extremely loud noise to come in. When extremely loud noise comes into the radio, check if the grounding is normal where the antenna is installed.
 - Check if all the regular noise prevention parts are properly installed and if there is any installation of non-authorized parts and non-authorized wiring.
 - If you leave the radio under out of tune (not tuning), it is easy to diagnose the phenomenon as noise occurs frequently.

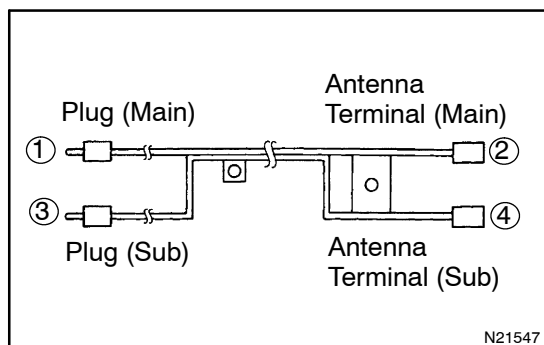


- (c) Antenna and noise:
Electronic signal received by the antenna will reach to the radio transmitting through the core wire of the coaxial cable. Any noise wave other than radio wave is mixed into this core wire, that naturally causes noise in the radio and poor sound quality. In order to prevent these noises from mixing into the radio, the core wire inside the coaxial cable is covered with a mesh wire called shield wire. This shield wire shelters the noise and transmits it to the ground, thus preventing noise from mixing in.

If this shield wire has grounding failure, that causes noise.



- (d) Choke coil and noise:
The choke coil is connected in the rear window defogger circuit. This is connected so to prevent noise from mixing into the radio by making the noise current included in the power source of the rear window defogger flow to the ground.



(e) Antenna code continuity check and grounding point:

HINT:

During troubleshooting, in case that the antenna code continuity check, grounding check and grounding check of the choke coil are needed.

Terminal connection	Normal condition
(1) ↔ (2)	Continuity
(3) ↔ (4)	No continuity

5. COMPACT DISC PLAYER

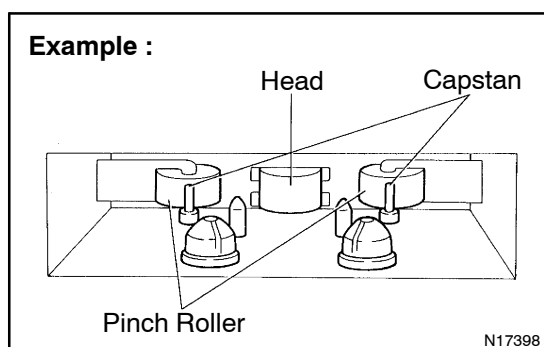
Compact Disc (hereafter called "CD") Players use a laser beam pick-up to read the digital signals recorded on the CD and reproduce analog signals of the music, etc. There are 4.7 in. (12 cm) and 3.2 in. (8 cm) discs in the CD player.

HINT:

Never attempt to disassemble or oil any part of the player unit. Do not insert any object other than a disc into the magazine.

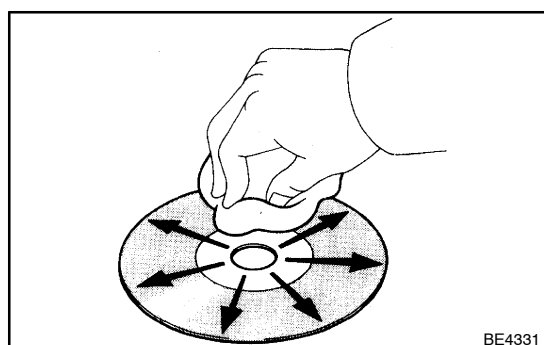
NOTICE:

CD players use an invisible laser beam which could cause hazardous radiation exposure. Be sure to operate the player correctly as instructed.



6. Tape Player/Head Cleaning: MAINTENANCE

- Raise the cassette door with your finger. Next, using a pencil or similar object, push in the guide.
- Using a cleaning pen or cotton applicator soaked in cleaner, clean the head surface, pinch rollers and capstans.



7. CD Player/Disc Cleaning: MAINTENANCE

If the disc gets dirty, clean the disc by wiping the surface from the center to outside in the radial directions with a soft cloth.

NOTICE:

Do not use a conventional record cleaner or anti-static preservative.