

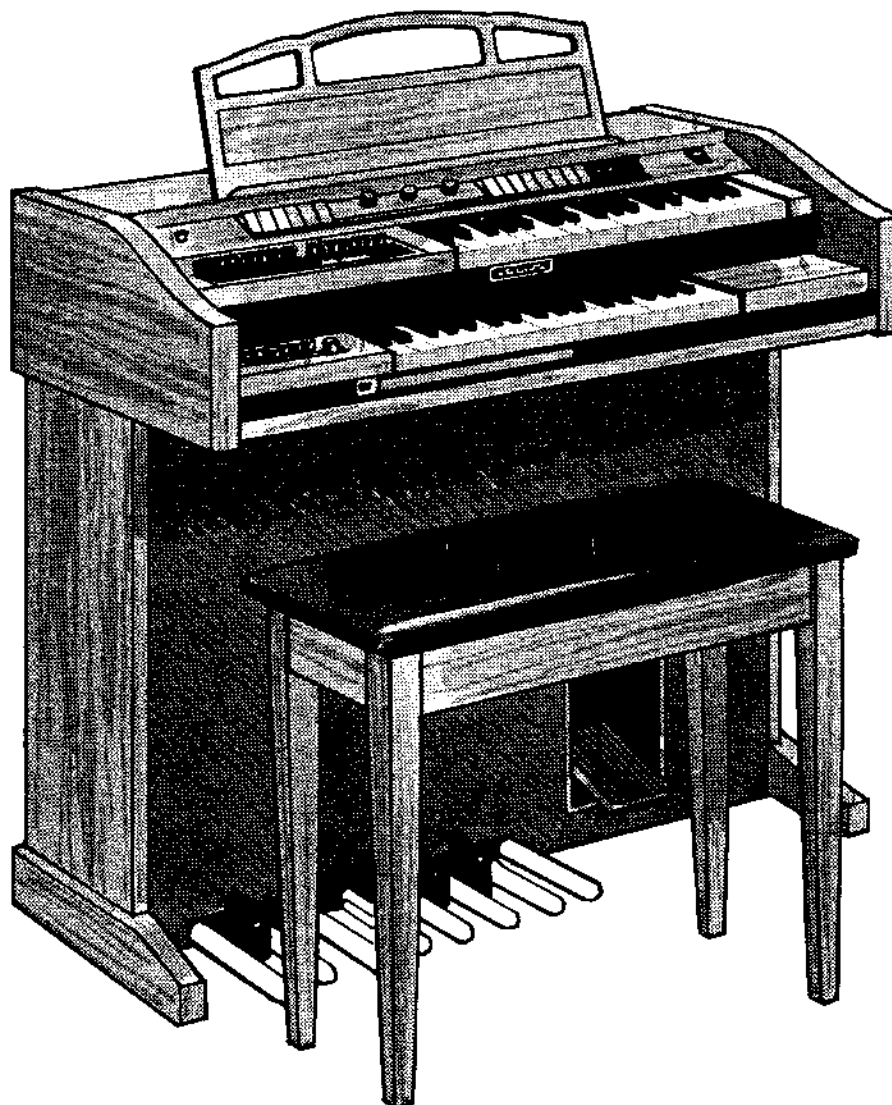
Baldwin[®]

Pianos



Organs

TECHNICAL MANUAL



MODEL 127 SERIES

Interlude WITH FUNMACHINE
Revised & Reprinted March 1978



Specifications (Model 127F)

Upper Keyboard Controls

Interlude gives you 8 different solo "instruments." You may choose the ones you want yourself, or you may use Baldwin's exclusive ASR which automatically programs (or registers) the correct solo voice for any of the 17 rhythms. You can also create a variety of unusual effects with Auto-Mute. A unique Baldwin feature, the Percussion Patterns affect the Piano, Guitar, Banjo and Harpsichord percussive solo voices. Percussion Pattern I continuously repeats (reiterates) these voices, while Pattern II provides a different syncopated pattern for each rhythm.

Solo Tabs

Flute	Trumpet	Guitar	Harpsichord
Accordion	Vibra Harp	Piano	Banjo

Auto-Mute

Percussion Patterns I and II ASR (Automatic Solo Registration)

Lower Keyboard Controls

Interlude has 6 accompaniment voices, including 3 percussive effects, which you may select yourself if you wish. When you play FunMachine, an appropriate combination of accompaniment sounds is automatically programmed for you.

Accompaniment Tabs

Flute	String	Piano
Reed	Guitar	Banjo

FunMachine/ RealRhythm

Baldwin Interlude provides an automatic rhythm accompaniment in 17 different rhythm patterns. When you play Interlude and use the Rhythm Section controls, you have automatic drum rhythm accompaniment called RealRhythm. When you play FunMachine, each rhythm button automatically gives you a full orchestral rhythm section — drums and orchestral instruments — playing full chords, bass notes, and rhythm for a complete automatic accompaniment.

FunMachine automatically plays the appropriate major chords (or 7ths) for you in all 12 keys. With the Minor Bar, you can change any of these chords from major

to minor (or minor 7th). You may play in Touch Rhythm, where the drums and orchestral voices will play as long as you hold a key down and stop when you release it, or in Continuous Rhythm, where the drums will continue to sound in rhythm when the key is released while the orchestral voices stop.

Rhythm Section

Fox Trot	Hoe-Down	Latin III	March
Swing	Pop Rock	Rumba	Old-time Waltz
Dixieland	Soul Rock	Bossa Nova	Waltz
Ragtime	Hawaiian	Polka	Organ
Country			

RealRhythm

Touch Rhythm

FunMachine

Tempo —

Continuously Variable

Drum Volume —

Continuously Variable

Downbeat Indicator Light

Minor Bar

Key Selectors

Pedals

The pedals are on all the time with pedal sustain and will sound whenever you play them. When you are playing FunMachine, the pedals play automatically when you hold down a key on the Rhythm Section keyboard.

General Controls

Pedal-Accompaniment Volume —

Continuously Variable

Vibrato —

Continuously Variable

Expression Pedal

On-Off Switch

General Description

The Interlude spinet organ has a 37-note upper keyboard (Solo Manual), a 37-note lower keyboard (Accompaniment Manual) including a 13-note Rhythm Section keyboard, and a 13-note pedalboard. A headphone jack is standard. The organ is also available as the Model 127FC with cassette tape player/recorder.

Dimensions — Height 36¼" (92.08 cm), Depth 24¼" (61.6 cm), Width 41¼" (106.05 cm)

Weight — 140 pounds (63.5 kg)

Finish — Walnut

Amplification

The Interlude with FunMachine has a self-contained single-channel amplification system. Completely transistorized, the system has 25 watts (rms) of power and utilizes one 1½-inch speaker and one 6-inch speaker.

FunMusic

With your Interlude with FunMachine, you will receive a complete Fun Music packet. The introductory book shows you step-by-step how to play the FunMachine with a complete song for each rhythm. You'll also receive a book of pop favorites and two books of sing-along songs. Four extra books with just the sing-along lyrics are included, too.

If your Interlude is equipped with cassette tape player/recorder, you'll also receive the FunMachine Cassette Program. This package of four tapes includes instructional tapes coordinated with the FunMachine Introductory Book, play-along and record-yourself tapes, and the Fun Playing Guide, a special book to help you polish your playing techniques.

TECHNICAL MANUAL

MODEL 127 SERIES ORGAN

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VOLUME LEVEL SETTING PROCEDURE

FOR MODEL 127 SERIES ORGAN

1. Depress following controls:

ORGAN, FUNMACHINE, C KEY SELECTOR, ASR TAB

2. Set the PED. ACC. VOLUME controls fully clockwise.
3. EXPRESSION PEDAL should be depressed fully down.
4. Play the low C, E, G, C chord on the Solo Manual and the Low C on the Accompaniment Manual.

Keys to be played are indicated with (*) on Fig. 5.

5. Set the volume across the 12" speaker to 6.0 volts.
6. The voltage across the 6" tweeter speaker must be 1.0 to 2.0 volts.

It should be noted that the above level setting will give satisfactory results for most conditions. However, it may be necessary to adjust setting slightly to compensate for individual taste or acoustical environment.

NOTE: Level set minipot is located on the Preamplifier Board assembly.

Refer to Fig. 4, Item 23 and Drawing No. C500-061064.

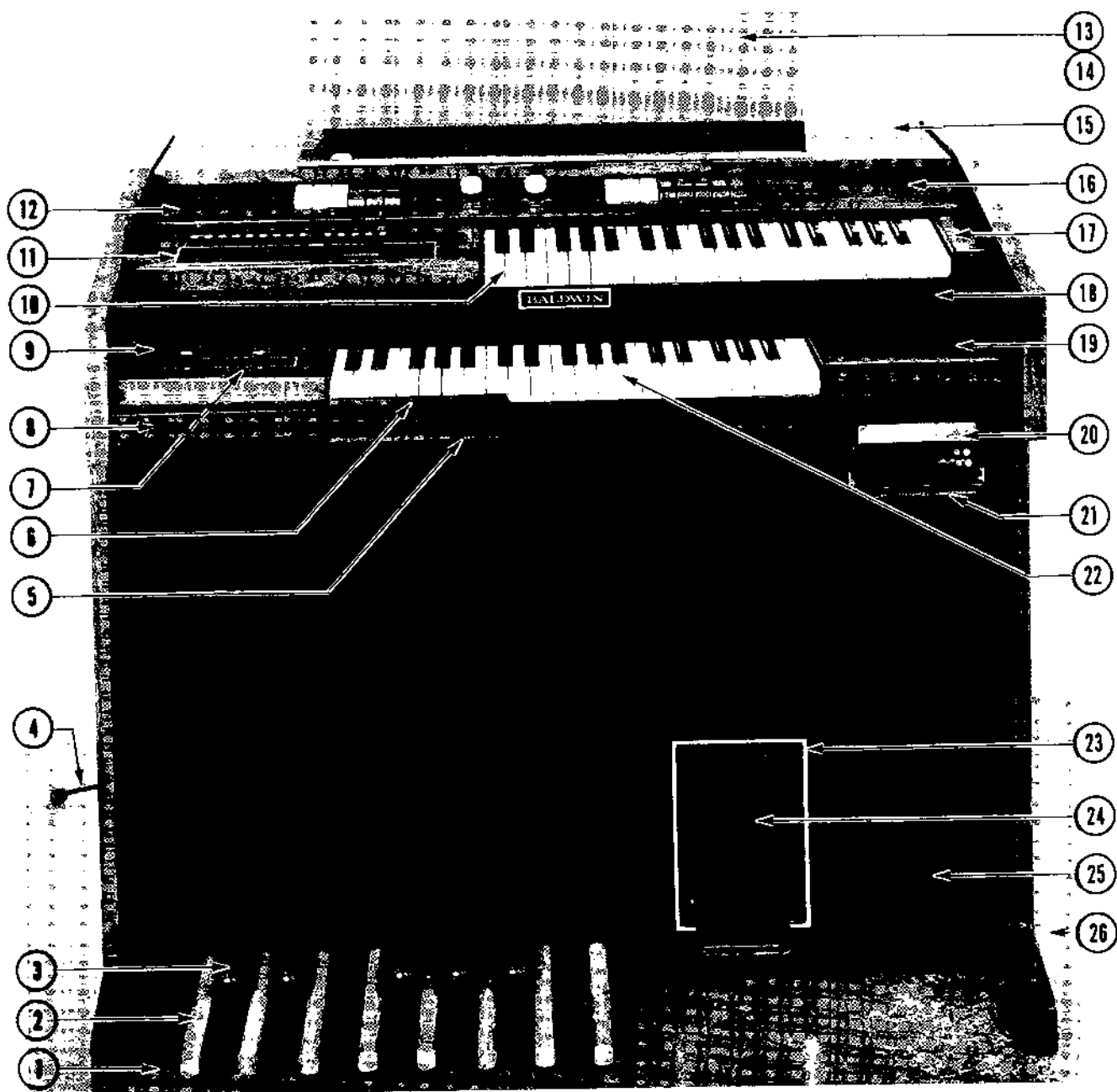


FIG. 1- 127FC ORGAN FRONT VIEW

DESCRIPTION FIG. 1

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	13 NOTE PEDAL ASSEMBLY	D500-059863
2.	NATURAL PEDAL KEY	C250-047968
3.	SHARP PEDAL KEY	C250-032686
4.	POWER CORD	B508-027658
5.	ACCOMPANIMENT KEYSWITCH DUST COVER	D502-060577
6.	MAJOR/MINOR TOUCH BAR	SEE FIG. 11
7.	PHONE JAX ASSEMBLY	B500-060236
8.	ACCOMPANIMENT KEYSLIP ASSEMBLY	C500-060833
9.	KEYCAP ASSEMBLY - ACCOMPANIMENT BASS	X500-060937
10.	SOLO MANUAL	
11.	KEYCAP ASSEMBLY - SOLO - BASS	X500-060938
12.	TONE COLOR PANEL ASSEMBLY	X500-060792
13.	MUSIC DESK - PLEXIGLASS	C105-053450
14.	MUSIC DESK (AVAILABLE ON SPECIAL REQUEST)	C105*54860
15.	LID ASSEMBLY	C060*60642
16.	POWER SWITCH (ROCKER)	A506-058601
17.	KEYCAP ASSEMBLY - SOLO - TREBLE	X500-052474
18.	KEYSLIP - SOLO	C528-060548
19.	KEYCAP ASSEMBLY - ACCOMPANIMENT - TREBLE	X500-052471
20.	CASSETTE RECORDER - REWORK (127FC ONLY)	B500-053627
21.	CASSETTE DRAWER - FINAL ASSEMBLY (127FC ONLY)	C500-053460
22.	ACCOMPANIMENT MANUAL	
23.	EXPRESSION PEDAL TRIM MOULDING	A518-052823
24.	EXPRESSION PEDAL ASSEMBLY	D500-053250
25.	GRILLE CLOTH	B244-053621
26.	BENCH (NOT SHOWN)	C160*53694

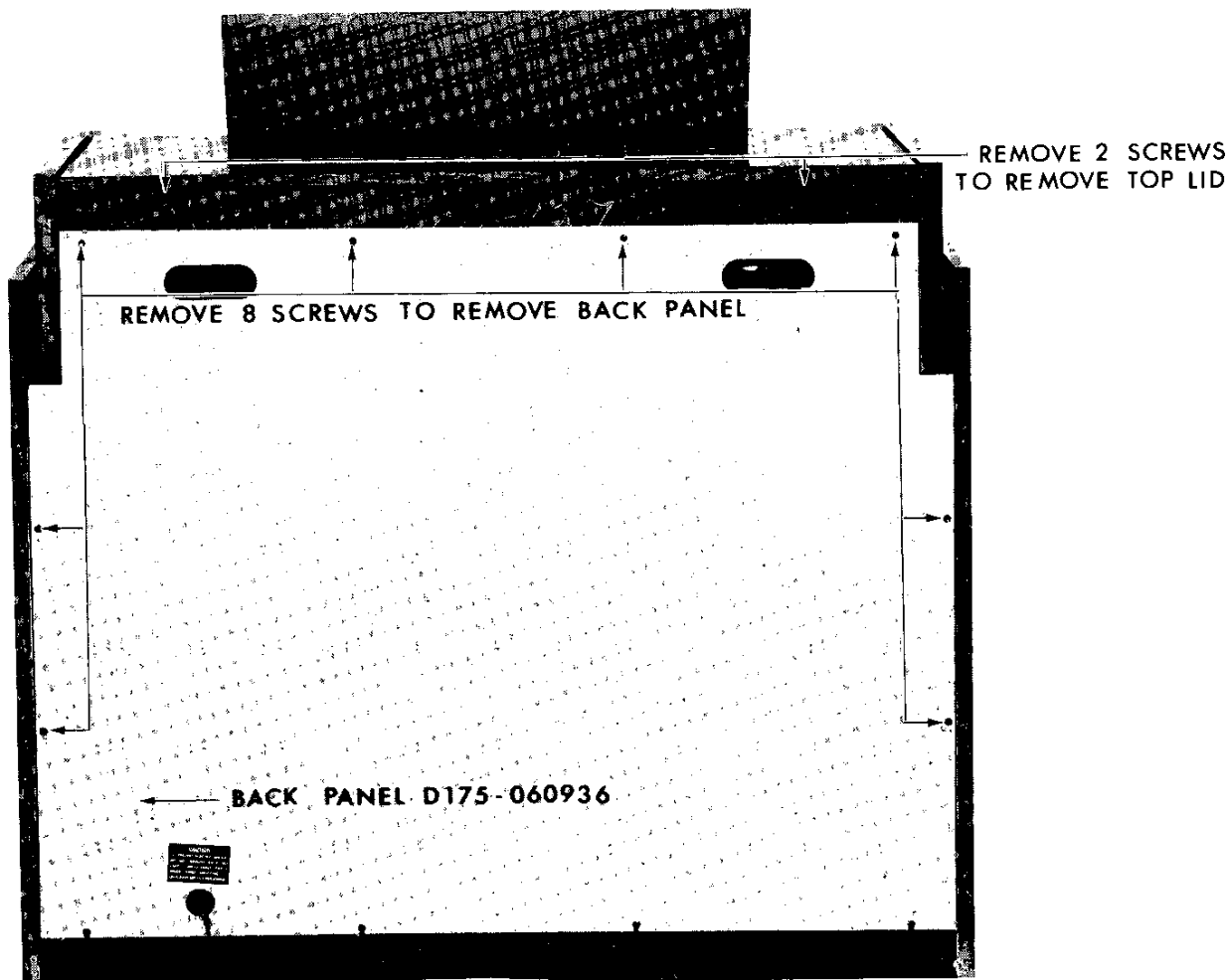


FIG. 2 — ORGAN REAR VIEW

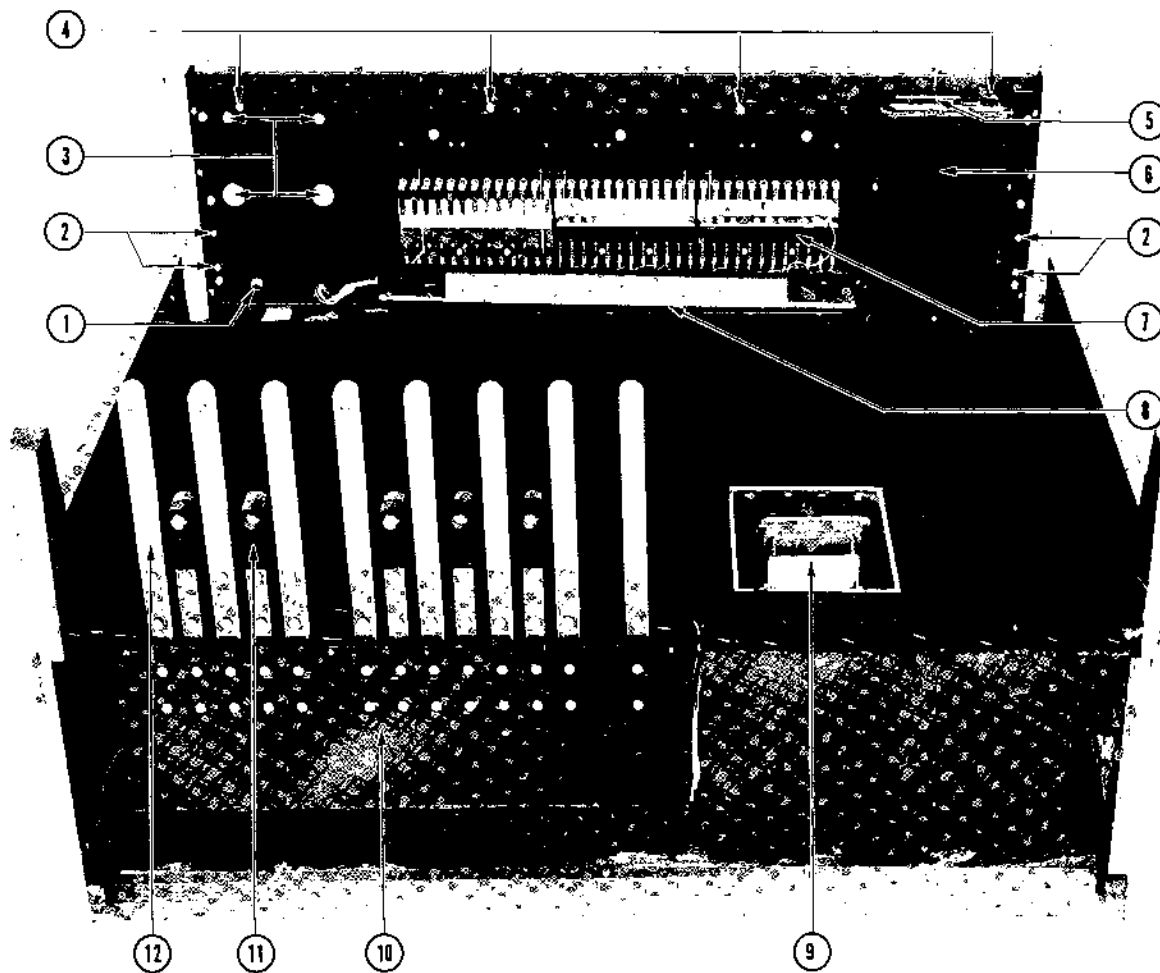


FIG 3 - UNDERACCOMPANIMENT VIEW

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	PHONE JAX ASSEMBLY	B500-060236
2.	REMOVE FOUR (4) SCREWS TO RAISE SOLO MANUAL	
3.	SCREWS SECURING THE ACCOMPANIMENT BASS KEYCAP TO THE MANUAL	
4.	4 SCREWS SECURING THE MAJOR/MINOR TOUCH BAR SLIP RAIL TO THE MANUAL	
5.	CASSETTE RECORDER - REWORK - (127FC ONLY)	B500-053627
6.	CASSETTE DRAWER FINAL ASSEMBLY - (127 FC ONLY)	C500-053460
7.	ACCOMPANIMENT SWITCH ASSEMBLY	X500-060831
8.	ACCOMPANIMENT KEYSWITCH DUST COVER	D502-060577
9.	EXPRESSION PEDAL ASSEMBLY	D500-053250
10.	13 NOTE PEDAL ASSEMBLY	D500-059863
11.	SHARP PEDAL KEY	C250-032686
12.	NATURAL PEDAL KEY	C250-047968

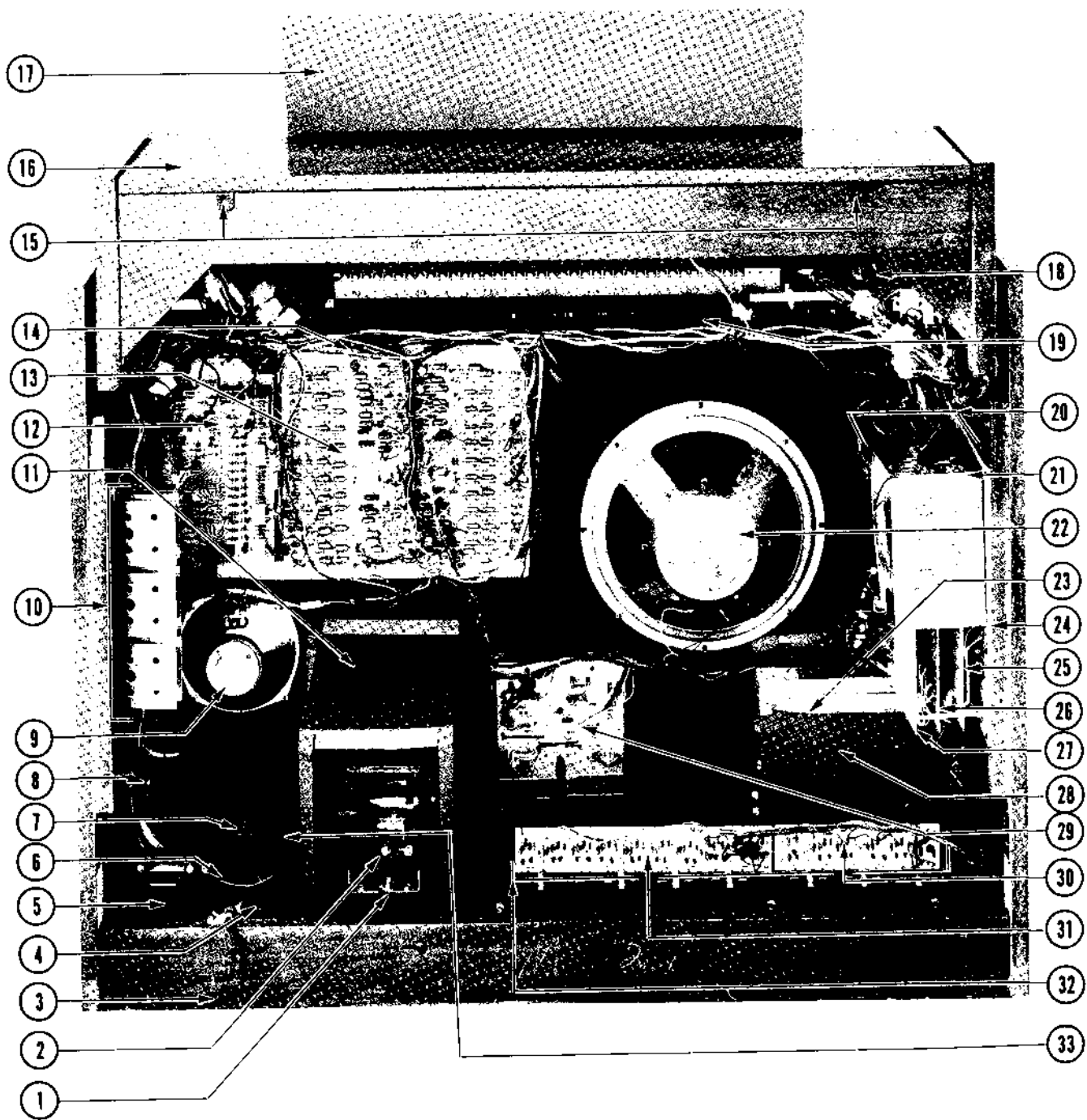


FIG. 4— ORGAN REAR VIEW (BACK PANEL REMOVED)

DESCRIPTION FIG. 4

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	EXPRESSION PEDAL ASSEMBLY	D500-053250
2.	EXPRESSION PEDAL POTENTIOMETER - 50K OHM, 180° - LIN. TAP.	B509-048890
3.	POWER CORD	B508-027658
4.	BALLAST, FLUORESCENT LAMP, 8W	B514-060909
5.	POWER TRANSFORMER	C512-053438
6.	DUPLEX POWER OUTLET (127FC ONLY)	A507-048409
7.	A.C. ADAPTER (127FC ONLY)	A512-048333
8.	SLOW BLOW FUSE, 2 AMP	A514-032101
	FUSE HOLDER	A154-059976
9.	SPEAKER - 6", 8 OHM	A513-054664
10.	POWER SUPPLY BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060603
11.	EXPRESSION PEDAL COVER	C502-060715
12.	T.O.F.G. BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060640
13.	GATE DIVIDER BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060170
14.	EXTRUSION (P.C. BOARDS)	A525-041016
15.	REMOVE TWO (2) SCREWS TO RAISE TOP LID	
16.	LID ASSEMBLY	C060*60642
17.	MUSIC DESK - PLEXIGLASS	C105-053450
18.	PHONE JAX ASSEMBLY	B500-060236
19.	SOLO KEYSWITCH DUST COVER	D502-060577
20.	FUN MACHINE BOARDS - FINAL ASSEMBLY	X500-060865
21.	FUN MACHINE COVER	B502-061038
22.	SPEAKER - 12", 8 OHM	A513-024925
23.	PREAMP BOARD ASSEMBLY	C500-061064
24.	RHYTHM SECTION VOICE BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060470
25.	FUN MACHINE LOGIC BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060479
26.	RIGHT HAND BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060663
27.	LEFT HAND BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060827
28.	PREAMP SHIELD	B502-060895
29.	25W POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD ASSEMBLY	B500-060514
30.	5 NOTE PEDAL SUSTAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY	C506-048860
31.	8 NOTE PEDAL SUSTAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY	C506-048866
32.	13 NOTE PEDAL - FINAL ASSEMBLY	D500-059863
33.	BALLAST, FLUORESCENT LAMP, 13W	B514-035094

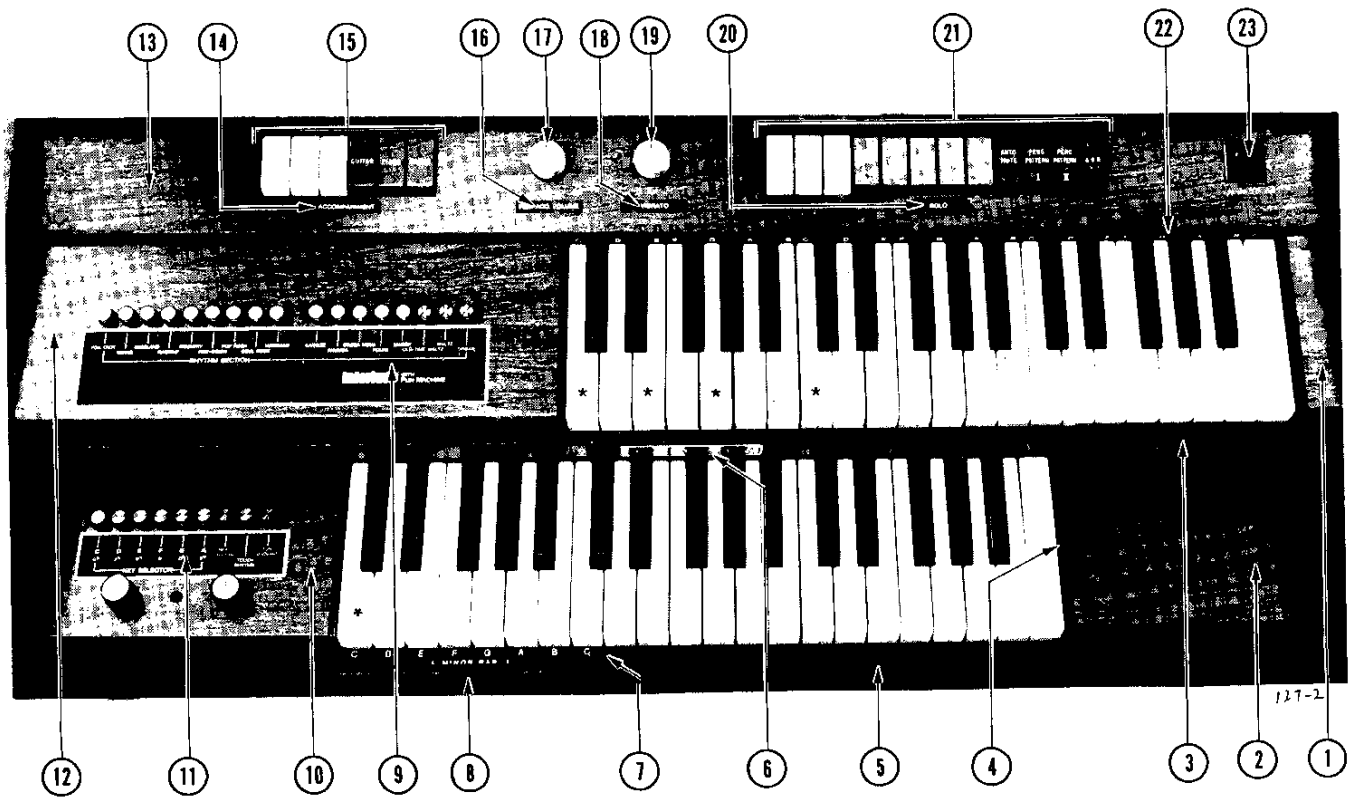


FIG. 5 - CONTROL PANELS

DESCRIPTION FIG. 5

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1	KEYCAP ASSEMBLY - SOLO - TREBLE	X500-052474
2	KEYCAP ASSEMBLY - ACCOMPANIMENT - TREBLE	X500-052471
3	KEYSLIP - SOLO	C528-060548
4	END CAP (4 REQUIRED)	C250-052369
5	ACCOMPANIMENT KEYSLIP ASSEMBLY	C500-060833
6	NAMEPLATE - BALDWIN	A249-037744
7	NAMEPLATE - MINOR BAR	A249-061021
8	MAJOR-MINOR ACTUATOR BAR - RIVETED	B500-052666
9	NAMEPLATE - RHYTHM	B249-061022
10	KEYCAP ASSEMBLY - ACCOMPANIMENT - BASS	X500-060937
11	NAMEPLATE - KEY SELECTOR	A249-061020
12	KEYCAP ASSEMBLY - SOLO - BASS	X500-060938
13	TONE COLOR PANEL ASSEMBLY	X500-060792
14	NAMEPLATE - ACCOMPANIMENT	A249-061018
15	ACCOMPANIMENT TONE COLOR TAB SWITCH ASSEMBLY (COMPLETE)	C500-060783
16	NAMEPLATE - PED.-ACC. VOLUME	A249-061015
17	KNOB - PED.-ACC. VOLUME	A247-052042
18	NAMEPLATE - VIBRATO	A249-061017
19	KNOB - VIBRATO	A247-052042
20	NAMEPLATE - SOLO	A249-061019
21	SOLO TONE COLOR TAB SWITCH ASSEMBLY (COMPLETE)	C500-060779
22	NAMEPLATE - TONE COLOR PANEL (SOLO KEYS)	C249-061023
23	POWER SWITCH (ROCKER)	A506-058601

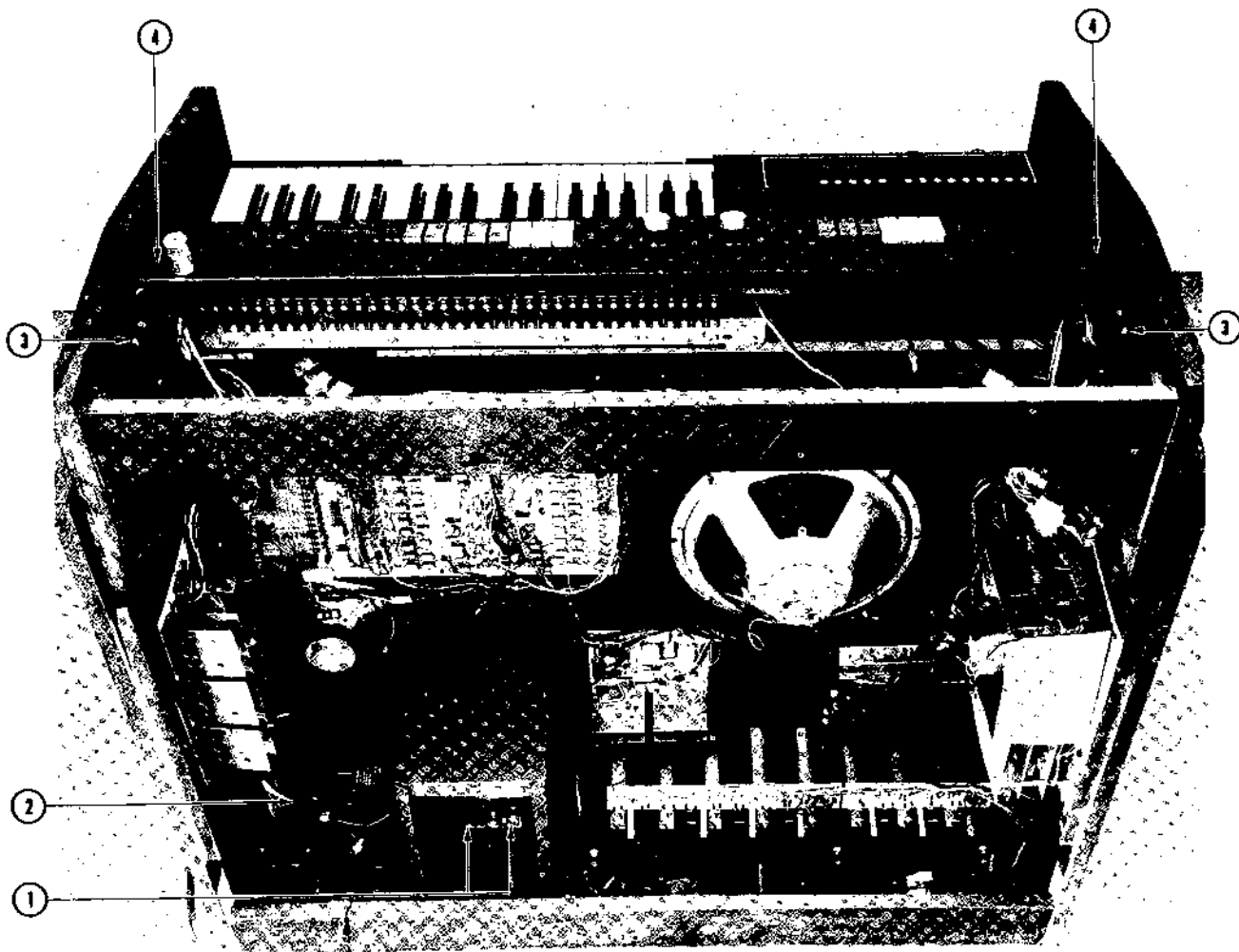


FIG. 6 - ORGAN REAR VIEW (TOP LID REMOVED)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	REMOVE TWO (2) SCREWS TO REMOVE EXPRESSION PEDAL	
2.	SLOW BLOW FUSE, 2 AMP	A514-032101
3.	REMOVE TWO (2) SCREWS TO RAISE TONE COLOR PANEL	
4.	TOP LID GUIDE SLOTS	

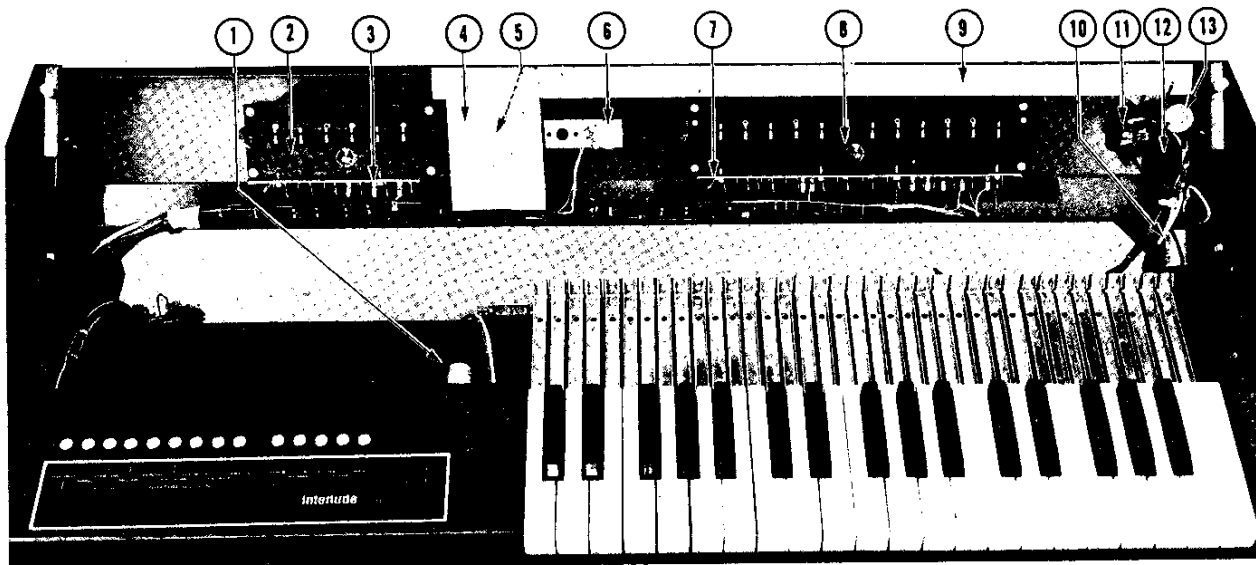


FIG. 7 - TONE COLOR RAISED

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1	STARTER, FLUORESCENT LAMP 8W	A514-060854
2	ACCOMPANIMENT TONE COLOR TAB SWITCH ASSEMBLY	C500-060783
3	ACCOMPANIMENT TONE COLOR SWITCH BOARD ASSEMBLY	A506-060652
4	TONE COLOR SHIELD	B502-061037
5	PEDAL-ACCOMPANIMENT VOLUME POTENTIOMETER - 100k - REV. AUDIO	B509-039731
6	VIBRATO POTENTIOMETER - 5k OHM - LINEAR	B509-047956
7	SOLO TONE COLOR SWITCH BOARD ASSEMBLY	B506-060672
8	SOLO TONE COLOR TAB SWITCH ASSEMBLY	C500-060779
9	LAMP HOLDER BRACKET	B528-060620
10	STARTER, FLUORESCENT LAMP - 30W	A514-060529
11	POWER SWITCH (ROCKER)	A506-058601
12	CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY - .47 MFD/400V	A511-048788
13	CAPACITOR - CERAMIC DUAL - .01 MFD/1200V	A511-019093

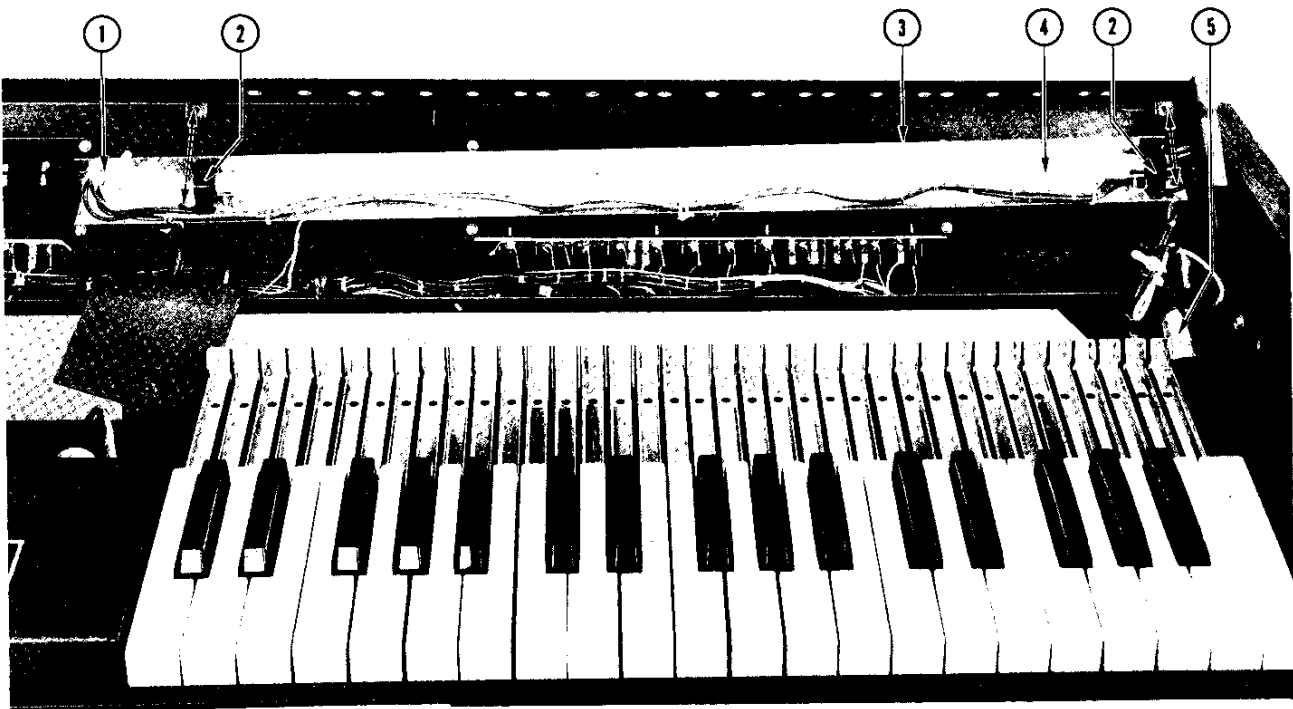


FIG. 8 - TONE COLOR FLUORESCENT LIGHT VIEW

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	CLOSED END CONNECTOR	A507-035085
2.	BI-PIN LAMP HOLDER	A514-035044
3.	LAMP HOLDER BRACKET	B528-060620
4.	FLUORESCENT LAMP, 13W	A514-028148
5.	FLUORESCENT LAMP STARTER, 30W	A514-060529

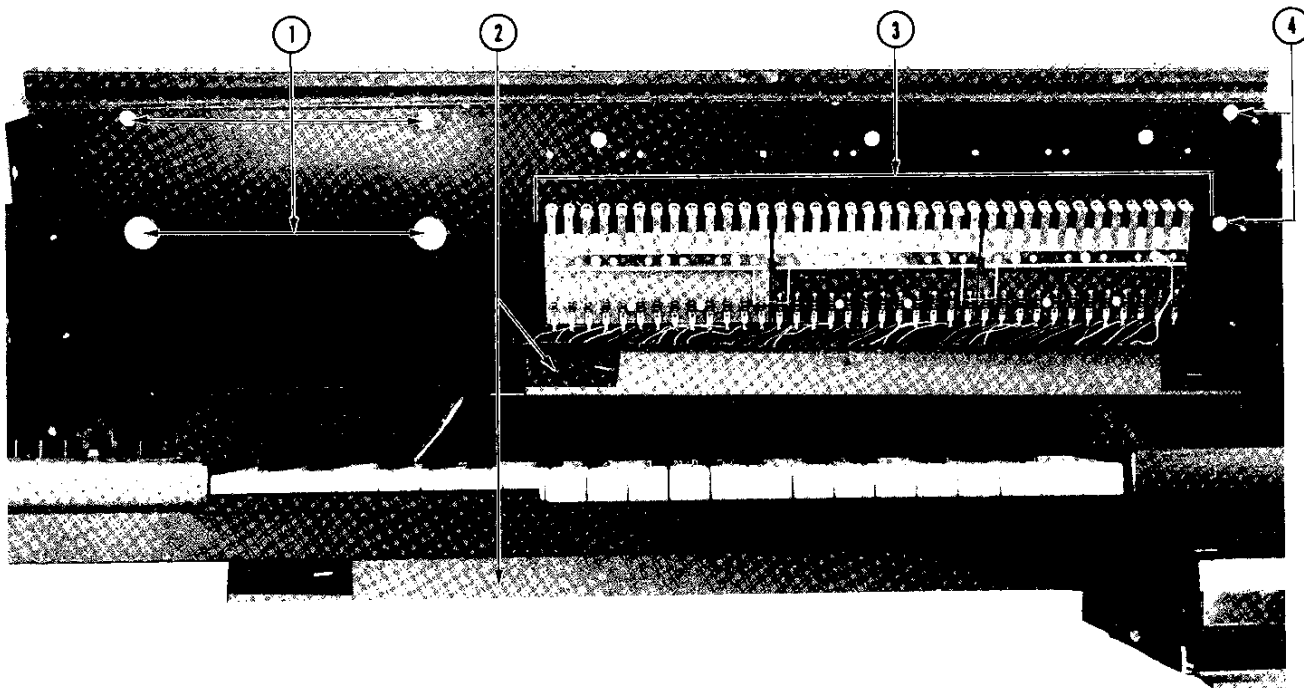


FIG. 9 - SOLO MANUAL RAISED

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	FOUR (4) SCREWS SECURING THE SOLO BASS KEYCAP TO THE MANUAL	
2.	MANUAL SWITCH COVERS	D502-060577
3.	SOLO KEYSWITCH BOARD ASSEMBLY	SEE PARTS LIST
4.	TWO (2) SCREWS SECURING THE SOLO TREBLE KEYCAP TO THE MANUAL	

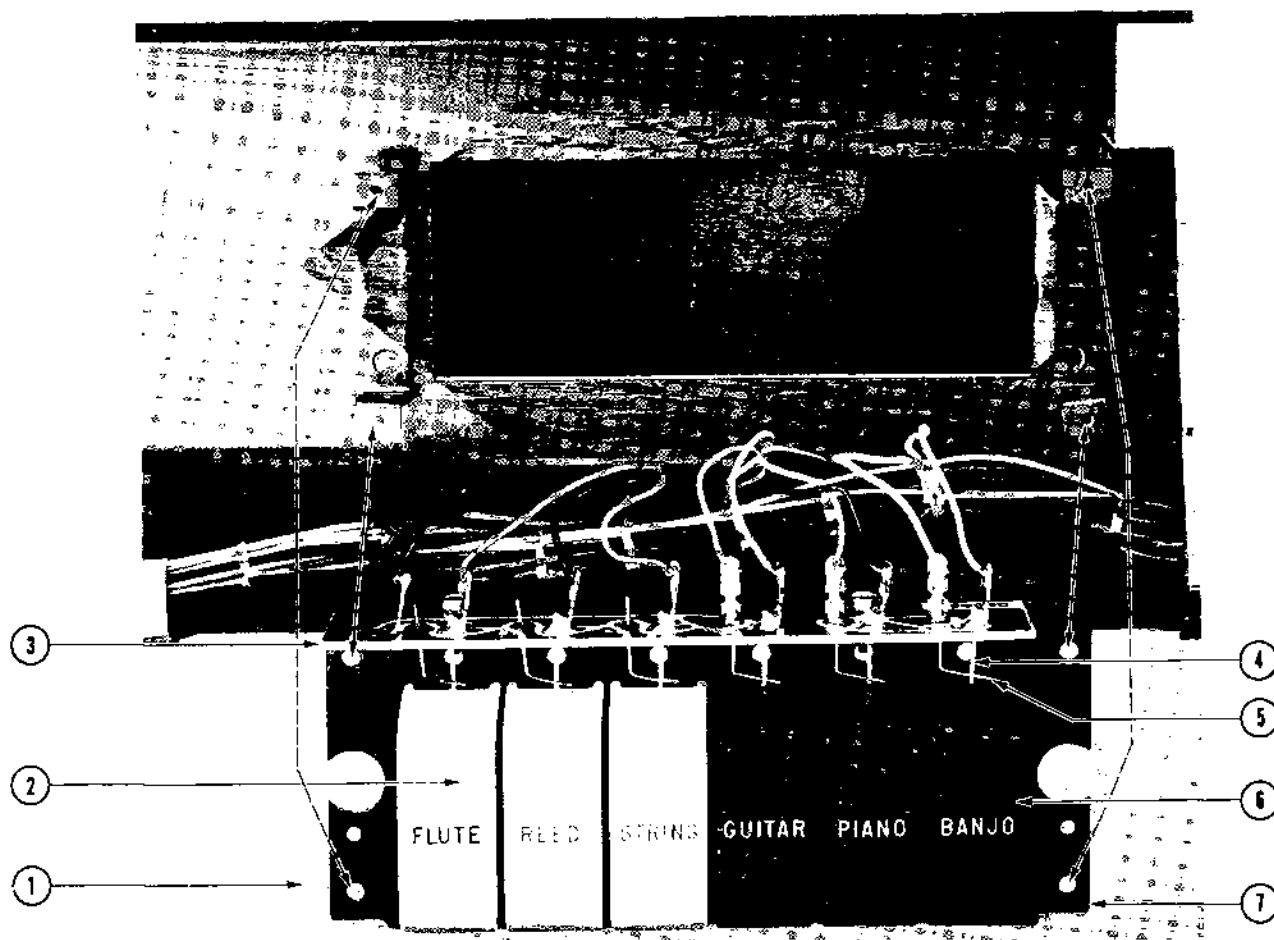


FIG. 10 - STOP TAB SWITCHES DISASSEMBLY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	ACCOMPANIMENT TAB SWITCH ASSEMBLY	C500-060783
2.	DETENT SPRING (ON UNDERSIDE OF TAB)	A237-037146
	TAB SPRING RETAINER	A237-037993
	TAB INSERT	A250-037943
	SCREW #6-32 SPECIAL	A247-037073
3.	ACCOMPANIMENT TONE COLOR TAB SWITCH BOARD ASSEMBLY	A506-060652
4.	SPRING CONTACT	A506-033399
5.	CONTACT WIRE	A506-037787
6.	SWITCH TAB	SEE PARTS LIST
7.	SWITCH MOUNTING PLATE - RIVETED - 6 TABS	B505-044931

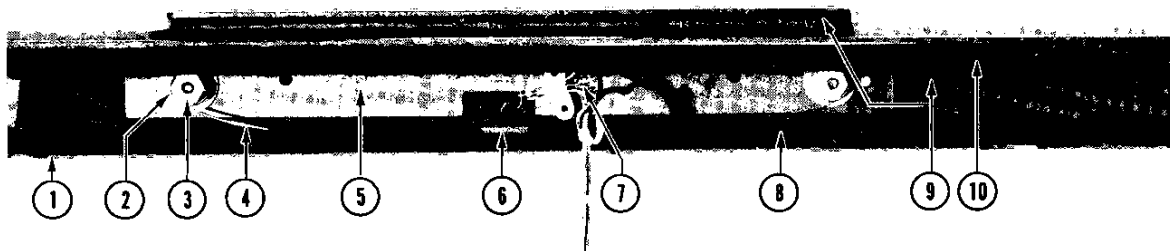


FIG. 11 - MAJOR/MINOR SWITCH ASSEMBLY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1	ACCOMPANIMENT KEYSLIP WELDED	C500-060142
2	NUT LOCK (6-32)	A247-028484
3	SPEED NUT	A247-052681
4	ACTUATOR DETENT	A237-052680
5	ACTUATOR BAR - RIVETED	B500-052666
6	RUBBER BUMPER	A244-040842
7	MICRO SWITCH	A506-052616
8	FELT 1/8 x 1/2, BROWN	A244-010008
9	FELT MAROON .035/.050 x 1/4	A244-006211
10	FELT MAROON .240/.260 x 5/16	A244-024941

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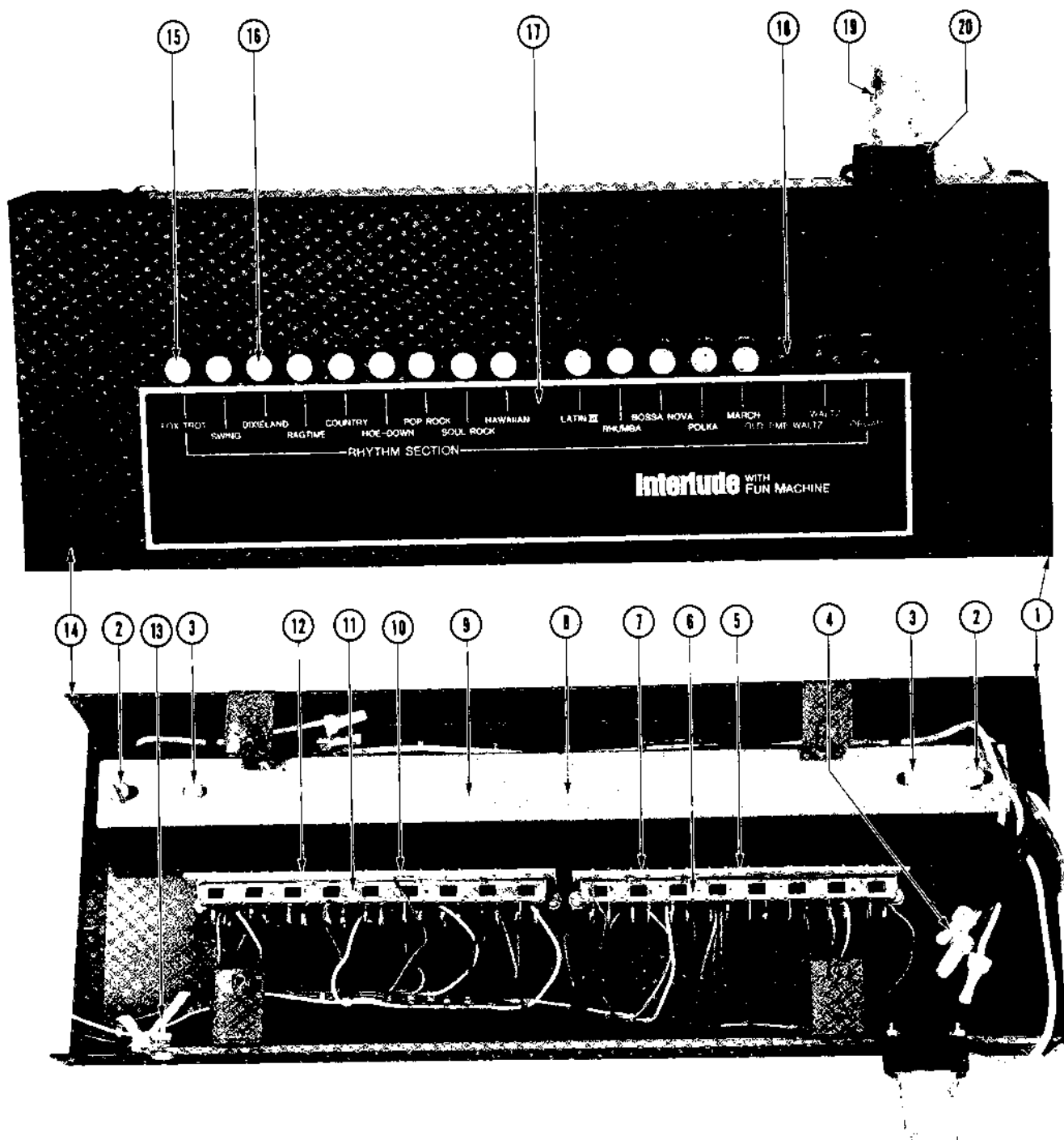


FIG.12 — SOLO BASS KEYCAP TOP AND BOTTOM VIEW

DESCRIPTION FIG. 12

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	END CAP	C250-052369
2.	LAMP HOLDER BRACKET SECURING SCREWS	
3.	BI PIN LAMP HOLDER SECURING AND ADJUSTING SCREWS	
4.	CLOSED END CONNECTOR	A507-035085
5.	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH - FINAL ASSEMBLY - 8 STATION	X500-060878
6.	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH - 8 STATION	B506-060718
7.	RHYTHM SWITCH BOARD #2 - D.E.M.	A575-060880
8.	FLUORESCENT LAMP - 8W (5/8" x 12" GE F8TS/CWX)	A514-060888
9.	LAMP HOLDER CHANNEL	B528-060710
10.	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH - FINAL ASSEMBLY - 9 STATION	X500-060881
11.	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH - 9 STATION	B506-047925
12.	RHYTHM SWITCH BOARD #1 - D.E.M.	A575-060877
13.	TIE ANCHOR	B237-040618
14.	SOLO BASS KEYCAP - FINAL ASSEMBLY	X500-060938
15.	PUSH BUTTON KNOB	A250-054568
16.	PUSH BUTTON INSERT - CLEAR	A247-054867
17.	NAMEPLATE - RHYTHM	B249-061022
18.	PUSH BUTTON INSERT - RED	A247-054868
19.	STARTER, FLUORESCENT LAMP - 8W (FS-5)	A514-060854
20.	STARTER BASE (SOCKET)	A507-060524

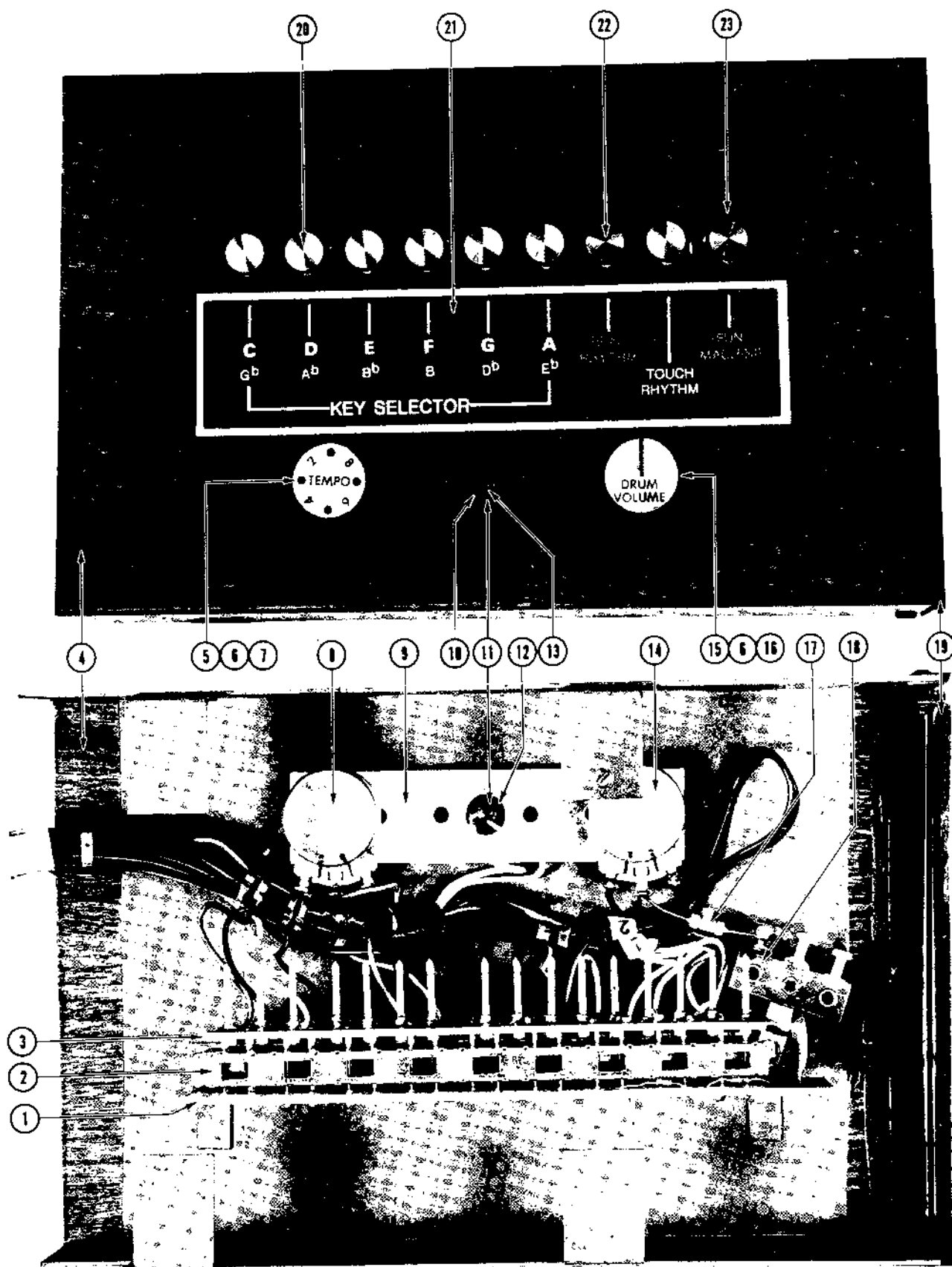


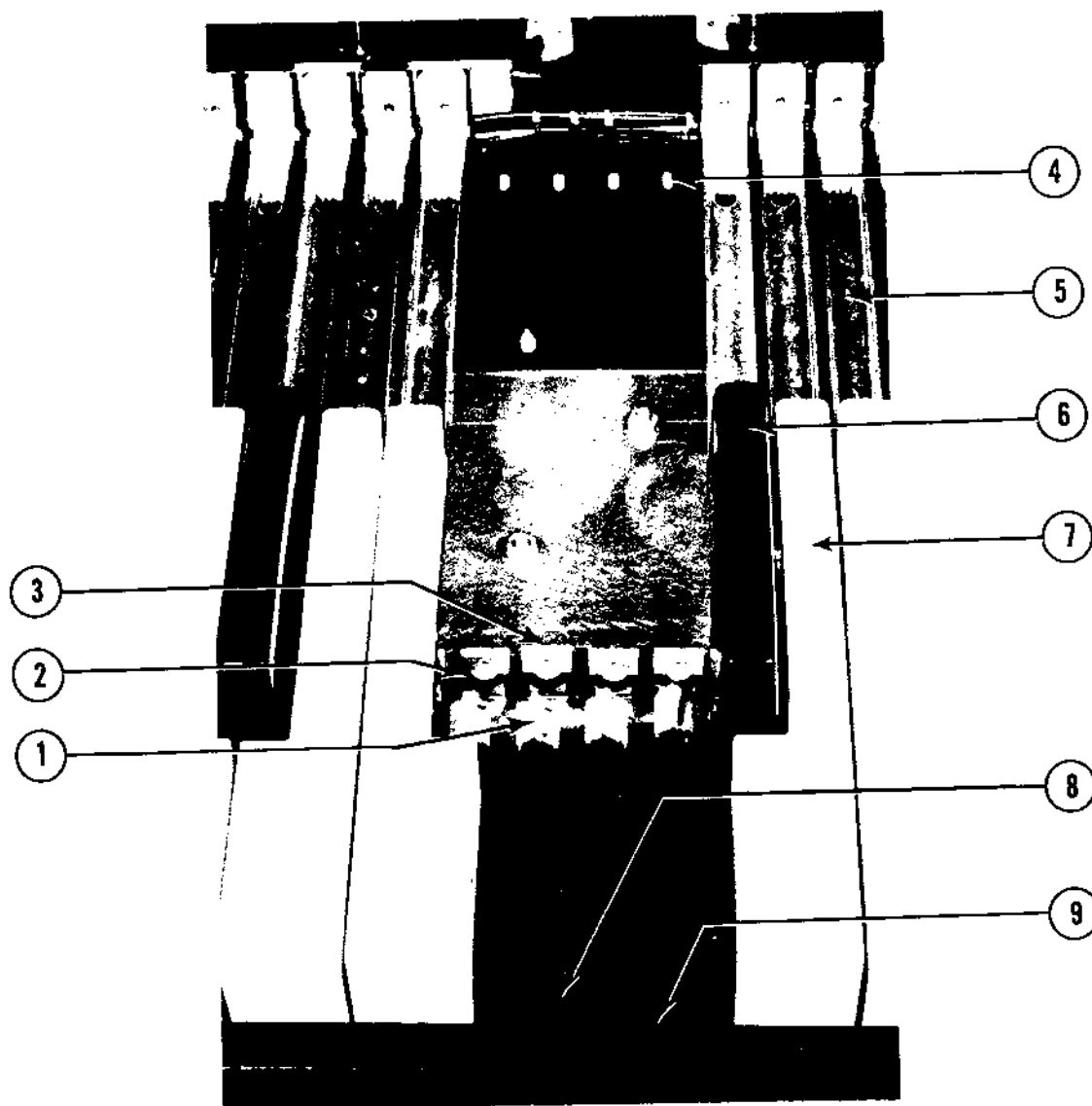
FIG. 13 - ACCOMP. BASS KEYCAP TOP & BOTTOM VIEW

DESCRIPTION FIG. 13

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	KEY SELECTOR BOARD #2 D.E.	A575-061461
2.	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH - 9 STATION	B506-060717
	KEY SELECTOR SWITCH FINAL ASSEMBLY (SEE NOTE)	X500-061465
3.	KEY SELECTOR BOARD #1 D.E.	A575-061464
4.	ACCOMPANIMENT BASS KEYCAP FINAL ASSEMBLY	X500-060937
5.	KNOB ASSEMBLY "TEMPO"	A247-058982
6.	KNOB	A247-047794
7.	KNOB INSERT "TEMPO"	A249-058946
8.	TEMPO POTENTIOMETER - 100K OHM - LINEAR	B509-040783
9.	POTENTIOMETER MOUNTING PLATE	A528-060052
10.	L.E.D. MOUNTING CLIP	X514-059255
11.	L.E.D. FINAL ASSEMBLY	A514-058969
12.	L.E.D. MOUNTING RING	X514-059256
13.	LIGHT EMITTING DIODE (L.E.D.)	X514-059254
14.	DRUM VOLUME POTENTIOMETER - 100K OHM - LINEAR	B509-040783
15.	KNOB ASSEMBLY "DRUM VOLUME"	A247-060913
16.	KNOB INSERT "DRUM VOLUME"	A249-060892
17.	RESISTOR - R802, 120K OHM, 0.5W, 10%	S239-124-10
18.	TERMINAL STRIP 3 LUG	A514-026461
19.	END CAP (KEYCAPS)	C250-052369
20.	PUSH BUTTON INSERT - BLUE	A247-054867
21.	NAMEPLATE - KEY SELECTOR	A249-061020
22.	PUSH BUTTON INSERT - RED	A247-054868
23.	KNOB - PUSH BUTTON	A250-054568

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NOTE: KEY SELECTOR SWITCH FINAL ASSEMBLY - X500-061465
AS SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE IS INSTALLED ON ORGANS
STARTING WITH SERIAL NO. 1666.



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	FELT	
2.	NEOPRENE WASHER	A244-019857
3.	KEYSWITCH PLUNGER	SEE PARTS LIST
4.	KEYCHANNEL SCREW (LOOSEN TO REMOVE KEY)	A247-024602
5.	KEYCHANNEL	B250-024146
6.	SHARP KEY	C250-025895
7.	NATURAL KEY	SEE PARTS LIST
8.	KEYSTOP FELT	A244-022607
9.	KEYSLIP FELT	A244-024941

FIG. 14 KEYBED - 4 KEYS REMOVED

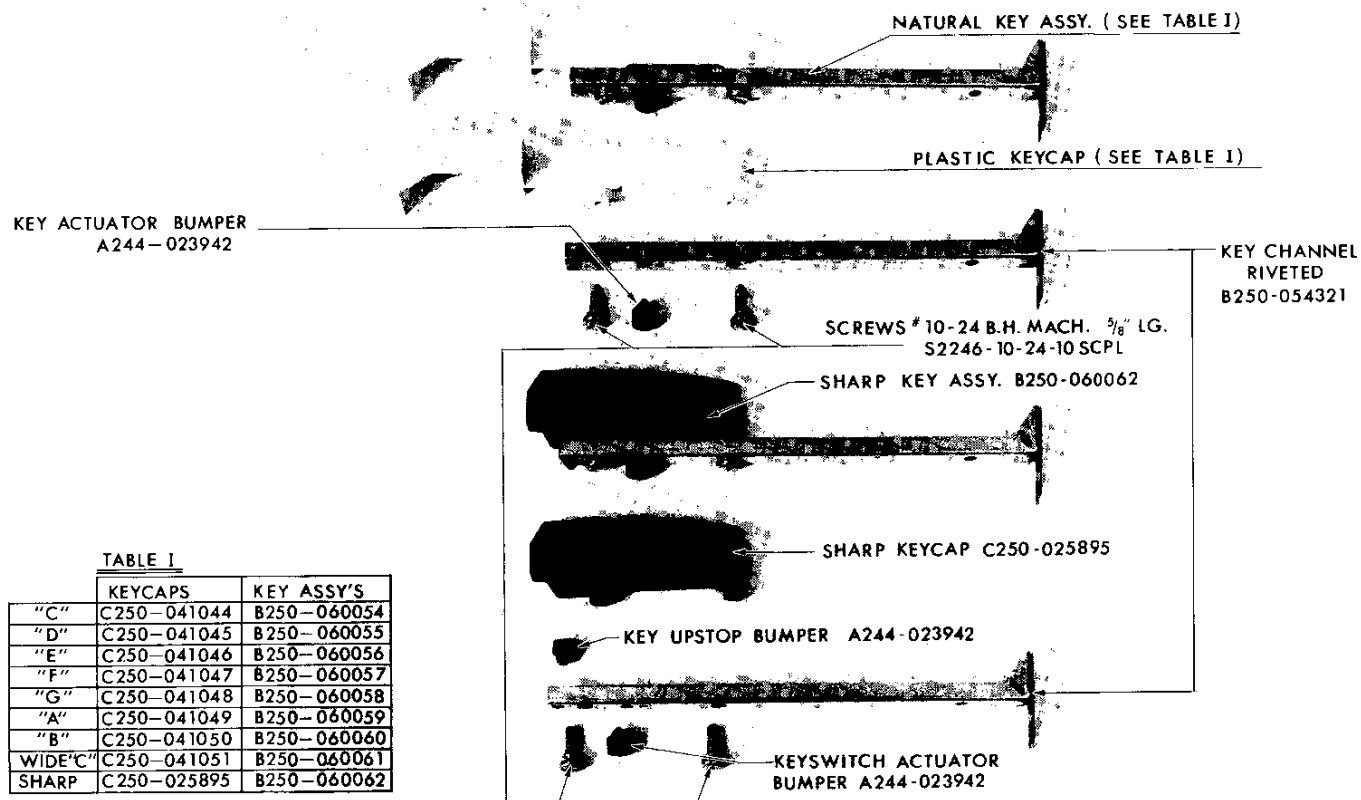
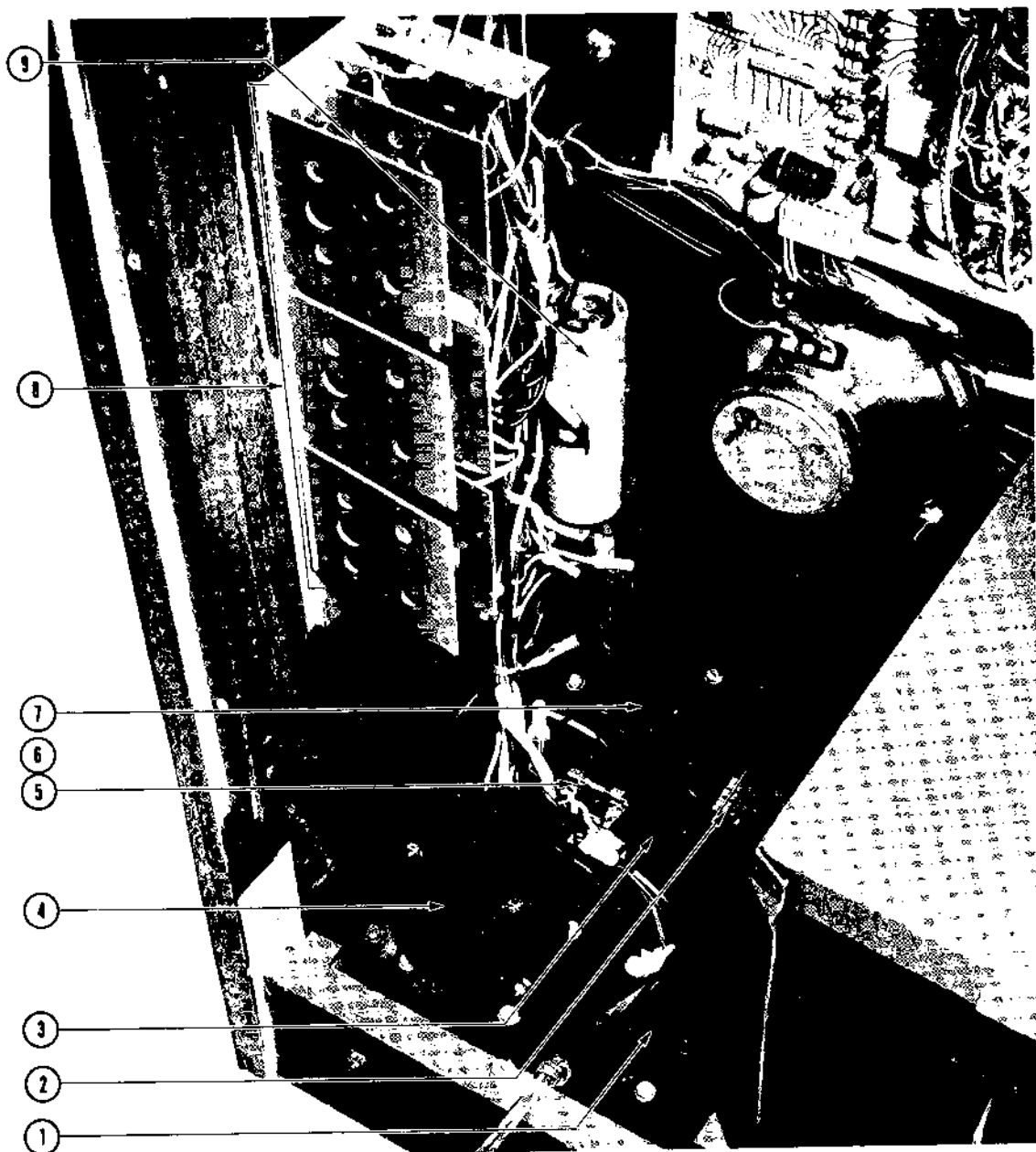


TABLE I

	KEYCAPS	KEY ASSY'S
"C"	C250-041044	B250-060054
"D"	C250-041045	B250-060055
"E"	C250-041046	B250-060056
"F"	C250-041047	B250-060057
"G"	C250-041048	B250-060058
"A"	C250-041049	B250-060059
"B"	C250-041050	B250-060060
WIDE"C"	C250-041051	B250-060061
SHARP	C250-025895	B250-060062

FIG.15 - KEY ASSEMBLIES



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FIG. 16 - POWER SUPPLY VIEW

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	BALLAST, FLUORESCENT LAMP - 8W	B514-060909
2.	AC ADAPTER	A512-048333
3.	DUPLEX POWER OUTLET (127FC ONLY)	A507-048409
4.	POWER TRANSFORMER	C512-053438
5.	SLOW BLOW FUSE - 2 AMP.	A514-032101
6.	FUSE HOLDER	A514-059976
7.	BALLAST, FLUORESCENT LAMP - 13W	B514-035094
8.	POWER SUPPLY BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060603
9.	CAPACITOR - 4000 MFD/60V	B517-038985

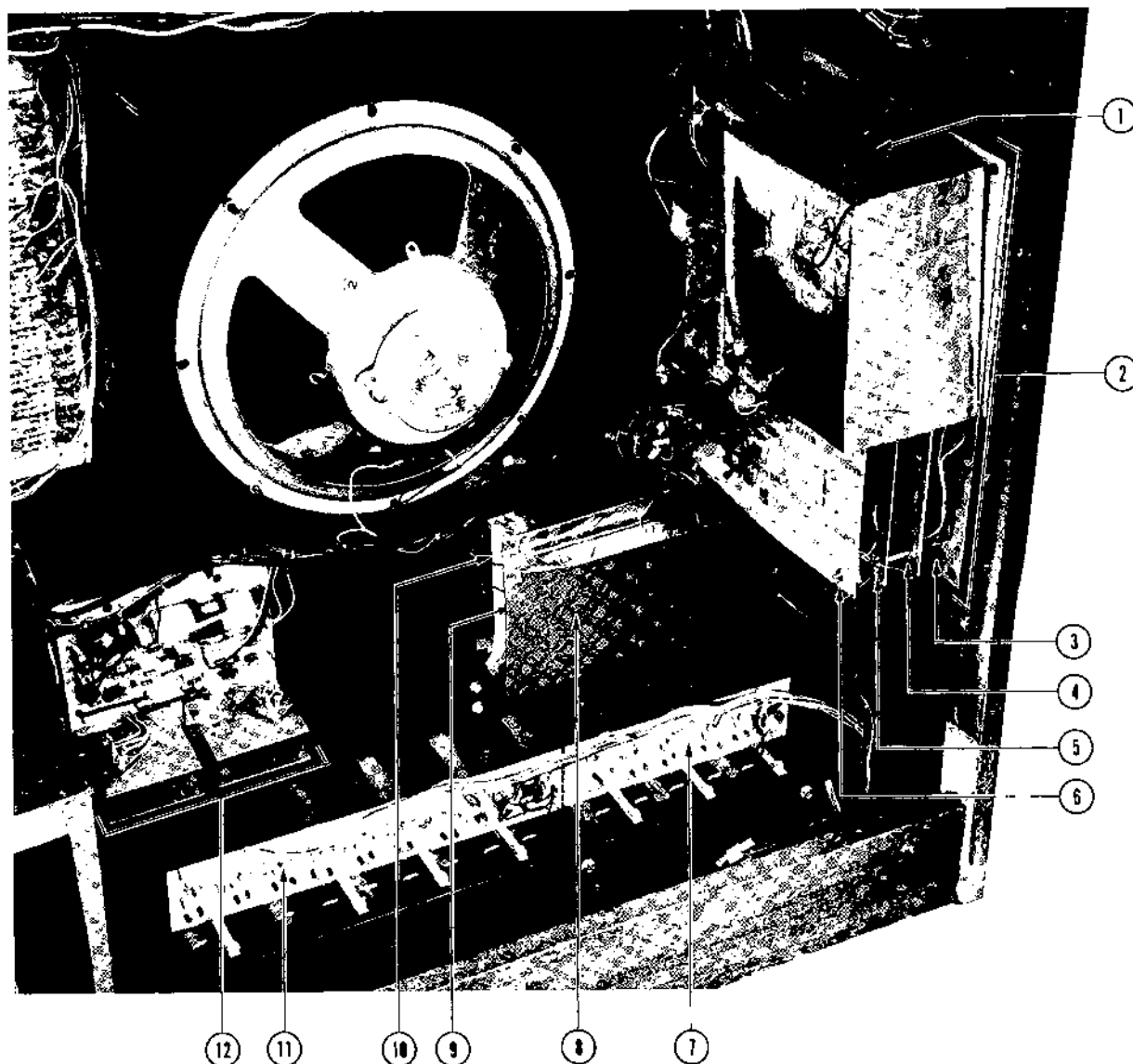


FIG. 17 LOWER BASS END VIEW

ITEM	DESCRIPTION FIG. 17	PART NUMBER
1.	FUN MACHINE COVER	B502-061038
2.	FUN MACHINE BOARDS FINAL ASSEMBLY	X500-060865
3.	RHYTHM SECTION VOICE BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060470
4.	FUN MACHINE LOGIC BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060479
5.	RIGHT HAND BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060663
6.	LEFT HAND BOARD ASSEMBLY	D500-060827
7.	5 NOTE PEDAL SUSTAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY	C506-048860
8.	PREAMP SHIELD	B502-060895
9.	OUTPUT LEVEL SET MINIPOT	
10.	PREAMP BOARD ASSEMBLY	C500-061064
11.	8 NOTE PEDAL SUSTAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY	C506-048866
12.	25W AMP BOARD ASSEMBLY	B500-060514

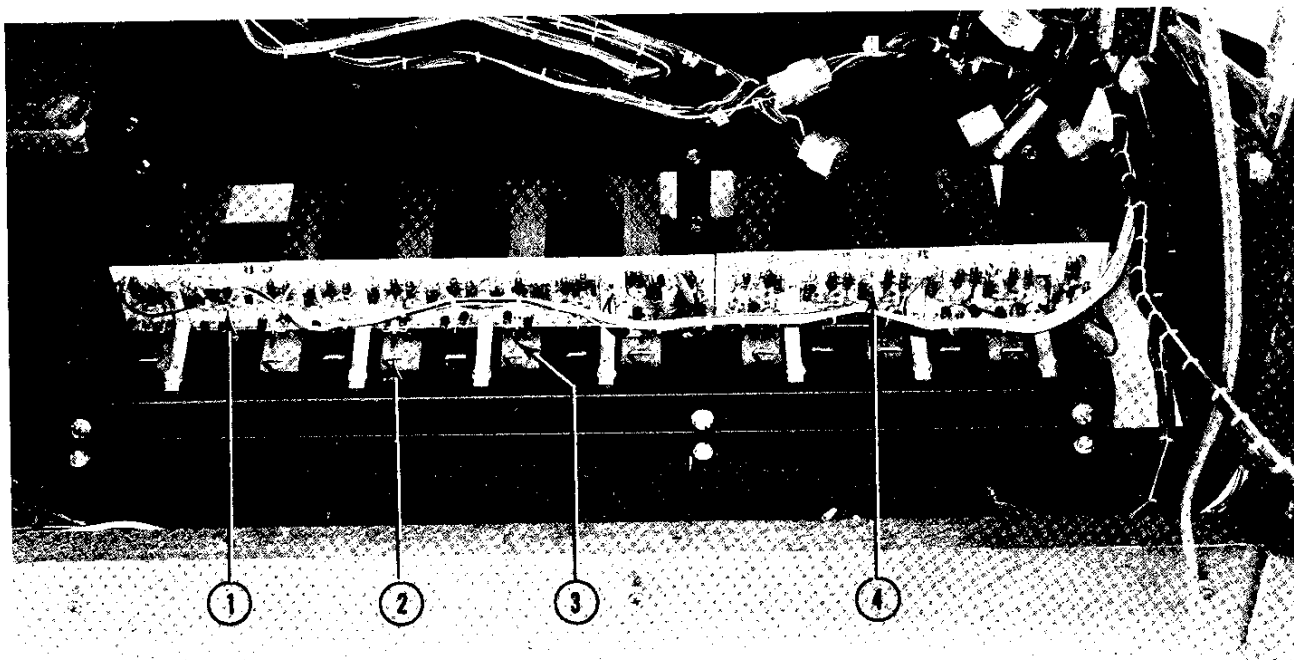


FIG.18 - PEDAL SUSTAIN BOARDS ASSY.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1	8 NOTE PEDAL SUSTAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY	C506-048866
2.	PEDAL ACTUATOR	A237-039159
	VINYL TUBING (7/16" LONG)	A244-039801
3.	SPRING CONTACT ASSEMBLY	A500-035728
4.	5 NOTE PEDAL SUSTAIN BOARD ASSEMBLY	C506-048860

BALDWIN MODEL 127 SERIES ORGAN

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

1. Back (Fig. 2)

- a. The back is secured by twelve (12) screws. Remove eight (8) screws from top and sides and loosen four (4) screws across the bottom slots. Lift upward and remove.

2. Lid Assembly (Figs. 4 & 6)

- a. Remove two (2) screws securing the angle brackets on back side of lid assembly to the top rail (Fig. 4, Item 15). Slide the lid toward back of console in order to clear the lid guide slots and lift from console.

3. Tone Color Panel Assembly (Figs. 5 & 6)

- a. Follow Step 2.
- b. Remove two (2) screws (Fig. 6, Item 3) securing the angle brackets to each side of the console. The Tone Color panel, hinged in the rear, will now pivot upward from the normal position.

4. Tone Color Stop Tab Switches (Figs. 5, 7 & 10)

- a. Follow Steps 2 and 3.
- b. Tab mounting block may be removed by removing screws from underside of Tone Color Assembly (Fig. 10); access to switch contacts may now be accomplished.
- c. Tab may be removed by removing tab detent spring from tab throw adjusting screw and lifting tab out.
- d. The tab throw adjustment screw is accessible for adjustment of tab throw.

5. Solo Keys and Keyswitches

- a. Follow Steps 2 and 3b.
- b. Keys may be removed by loosening mounting screw at the rear of key channel (Fig. 14, Item 4). Sharp or black keys must be removed first.
- c. Access to Solo keyswitch boards is achieved by removing four (4) screws, two (2) at the bass end and two (2) at the treble end, beneath Accompaniment manual (Fig. 3, Item 2).
The Solo Manual, hinged in the rear, will now pivot upward from normal position (Fig. 9).
- d. Remove manual switch cover by loosening three (3) screws from front of keyswitches, sliding the cover from slotted holes and swinging dust cover toward back of console (Fig. 9).
- e. Keyswitch board assembly may be disassembled by removing nuts from switch posts.

6. Accompaniment Keys and Keyswitches

- a. Access to Accompaniment keyswitches is achieved by removing Accompaniment keyswitch dust cover (Fig. 3). Cover is removed by loosening three (3) screws from the front of the keyswitches, sliding the cover from the slotted holes and swinging downward.
- b. Keyswitch board assembly may be disassembled by removing nuts from switch posts.
- c. To accomplish access to Accompaniment keys, follow Step 2.
Raise Tone Color as in Step 3b and raise Solo manual as in Step 5c.
- d. Keys may be removed by loosening mounting screw at the rear of key channel (Fig. 14, Item 4). Sharp or black keys must be removed first.

Disassembly Procedure
(Cont'd.)

7. Solo Bass Keycap - Fun Machine Rhythm Controls - (Figs. 5, 9 & 12)
 - a. Follow Steps 2, 3b and 5c.
 - b. To remove Solo bass keycap, remove four (4) screws (Fig. 9, Item 1) securing the keycap to Solo manual.
8. Accompaniment Bass Keycap - Fun Machine Key Selector Controls - (Figs. 3, 5 & 13)
 - a. To remove Accompaniment bass keycap, remove four (4) screws (Fig. 3, Item 3) from underside of Accompaniment manual.
9. Major/Minor Switch - (Figs. 3, 5 & 11)
 - a. Access to Major/Minor switch may be obtained by removing four (4) screws (Fig. 3, Item 4) securing the touch bar slip rail to Accompaniment manual.
10. Expression Pedal Assembly (Figs. 1, 3, 4 & 6)
 - a. Follow Step 1.
 - b. Remove two (2) wood screws (Fig. 6, Item 1) which secure the Expression Pedal assembly to the rear bottom board of the console.
 - c. Pull the Expression Pedal assembly toward the rear of the console in order to clear the screws from slotted holes and lift out.
 - d. For electrical adjustments on the Expression Pedal, refer to adjustment specifications on Drawing No. D500-053250.
11. Fun Machine Board Assembly (Figs. 4 & 17)
 - a. Follow Step 1.
 - b. To remove Fun Machine Boards assembly from console, remove ten (10) wood screws securing the Rhythm Voice board to the console.
 - c. Disconnect the connectors and remove boards for servicing.
12. Pedal Clavier (Figs. 1, 3, 17 & 18)
 - a. To obtain access to pedal clavier and pedal sustain boards, follow Step 1.
 - b. Remove six (6) screws (Fig. 3) securing clavier to bottom board, lift console slightly backward, press natural keys down until sharp keys clear front of case and remove the clavier from the rear of the console.
13. Speakers (Fig. 4)
 - a. Follow Step 1.
 - b. For speaker access, refer to Fig. 4 to locate particular speaker.

Remove solderless disconnects to voice coil terminals and remove nuts securing speaker to console.

NOTE: For proper speaker phasing, observe wire color and speaker terminal numbers when removing speaker.
14. Fuse (Figs. 4, 6 & 16)
 - a. To obtain access to fuse, remove back as in Procedure Step 1. Fuse holder is located on the lower end of treble console side near the power transformer (See Fig. 16).

Disassembly Procedure
(Cont'd.)

15. Solo Keyboard Fluorescent Light and Starter (Figs. 7 & 8)

- a. To obtain access to starter, remove back as in Procedure Step 1. Starter is located on the rear treble end of Tone Color (Fig. 4, Item 18).
- b. To remove starter from its base, turn starter counterclockwise for 1/4 turn and pull out.
- c. To obtain access to fluorescent bulb, follow Step 1.

Also raise Tone Color as in Step 3b.

- d. Remove two (2) screws securing the lamp holder bracket to Tone Color (Fig. 8).

16. Solo Bass Keycap Fluorescent Bulb and Starter (Figs. 7 & 12)

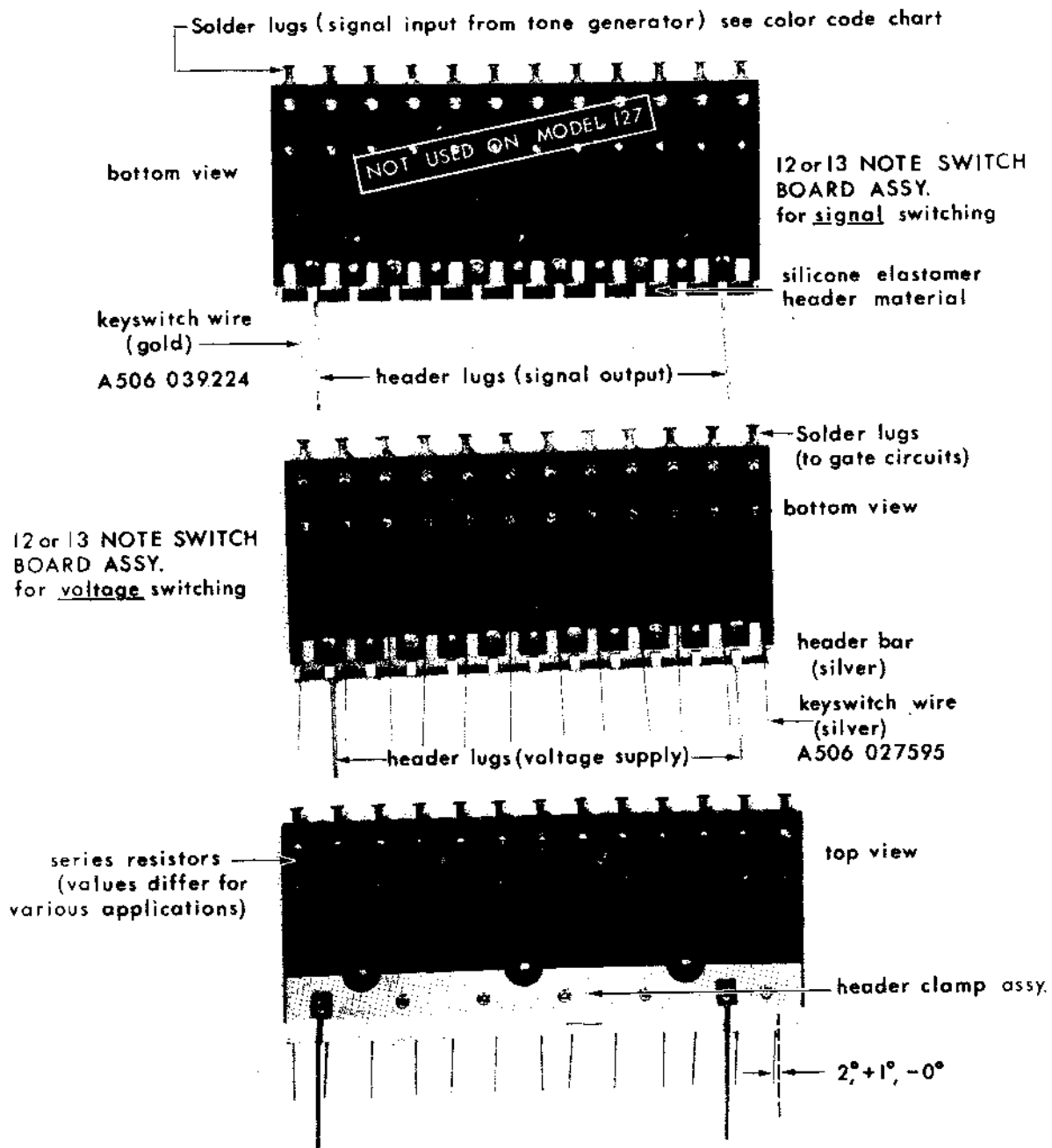
- a. To obtain access to starter, remove back as in Procedure Step 1.
Starter is located on the rear of the Solo bass keycap (Fig. 7, Item 1).
- b. To remove starter from its base, turn starter counterclockwise for 1/4 turn and pull out.
- c. To obtain access to fluorescent bulb, follow Step 1.

Also raise Tone Color as in Step 3b and raise Solo manual as in Step 5c.

- d. Remove two (2) lamp holder bracket screws (Fig. 12, Item 3), securing the bracket to underneath side of Solo Bass keycap.

17. Cassette Unit - 127FC (Figs. 1, 3, 22 & 23)

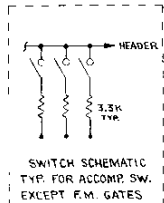
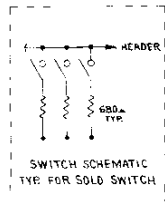
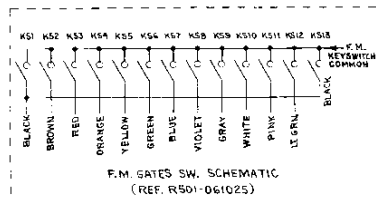
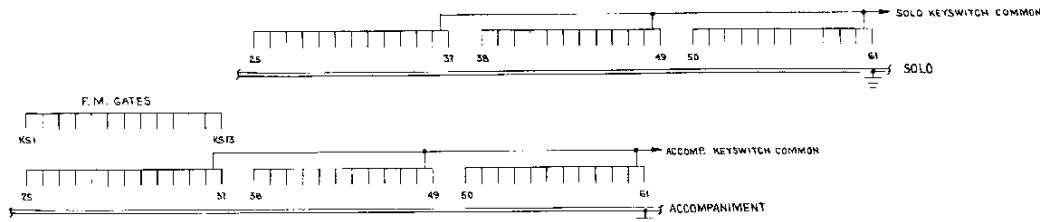
- a. To remove, reach under treble arm and disconnect input, output and power plugs.
- b. Remove two (2) screws securing cassette drawer bottom front and bottom rear (Fig. 23, Item 9).
Pull drawer forward and lift cassette out.
- c. To remove cassette drawer, remove four (4) screws securing drawer to keybed (Fig. 23, Item 2).



GENERATOR FREQUENCY COLOR CODE CHART

C - black	E - yellow	G# - gray
C# - brown	F - green	A - white
D - red	F# - blue	A# - pink
D# - orange	G - violet	B - lt. green

FIG. 19 - KEYSWITCH ASSEMBLIES



COLOR	NUMBER
BLACK	25 37 49 61
BROWN	26 38 50
RED	27 39 51
ORANGE	28 40 52
YELLOW	29 41 53
GREEN	30 42 54
BLUE	31 43 55
VIOLET	32 44 56
GRAY	33 45 57
WHITE	34 46 58
PINK	35 47 59
LT. GREEN	36 48 60

CABLE CONNECTIONS:

1. GATE SWITCH CABLE #1 (C508-060351) - ACCOMPANIMENT SWITCHES.
 39 CONNECTIONS - 25 THRU 61, GROUND & ACCOMP. KEYSWITCH COMMON
 TO GATE # DIVIDER BD. (DIODE GATE)

WIRE	WIRE	WIRE	WIRE
PIN	PIN	PIN	PIN
1 25	1 37	1 49	
2 26	2 38	2 50	
3 27	3 39	3 51	
4 28	4 40	4 52	
5 29	5 41	5 53	
6 30	6 42	6 54	
7 31	7 43	7 55	
8 32	8 44	8 56	
9 33	9 45	9 57	
10 34	10 46	10 58	
11 35	11 47	11 59	
12 36	12 48	12 60	
		13 61	
		14 YEL	
		15 BLK	

*1, *2, *4 & *5

3	2	1
6	5	4
9	8	7
12	11	10

SOCKET

*3 & *6

3	2	1
6	5	4
9	8	7
12	11	10
15	14	13

SOCKET

2. GATE SWITCH CABLE #2 (C508-060853) - SOLO SWITCHES.
 39 CONNECTIONS - 25 THRU 61, GROUND & SOLO KEYSWITCH COMMON
 TO GATE # DIVIDER BD. (DIODE GATE).
3. F.M. GATE CABLE (C508-060897).
 13 CONNECTIONS AT F.M. GATE SWITCH AS SHOWN ABOVE & WHITE/BROWN
 CONNECTION AT F.M. KEYSWITCH COMMON.

DATE 2-25-74	ENGR. D. DIEHL	CHG. [initials]	APPR. [initials]	OWNERS/CLERK [initials]	USED BY [initials]	PART NAME
REVISION	CHG.	DEL.	CON.	PAY.	DEL.	E.P.F.
ALL DIMENSIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. AND MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. AND MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. AND MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. AND MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO.						KEYSWITCH WIRING DIAGRAM
BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO						PART NO. 501-061005 SUPERSEDES

TOP OCTAVE FREQUENCY GENERATOR (T.O.F.G.) & DIODE GATE THEORY

The tone generation system consists of a master oscillator circuit (clock) and an integrated SYNCHRONOUS FREQUENCY DIVIDER. The master oscillator frequency is applied to the frequency divider via an oscillator buffer and driver circuit. The frequency divider provides 13 output frequencies, a full octave (C49 @ 523.25 Hz through B60 @ 987.77 Hz) plus one note (C61 @ 1046.5 Hz).

The master oscillator can be frequency modulated by the vibrato oscillator via the Current Source, thus the frequencies produced by the frequency divider will also be modulated.

The thirteen (13) frequencies produced by the frequency divider are applied to the corresponding diode gate circuits and to four (4) additional divide-by-two integrated frequency dividers (IC1 through IC4) via buffer amplifiers. Thus, the divide-by two dividers provide an additional two full octaves (C25 @ 130.81 Hz through B58 @ 493.88 Hz).

This type of generation system produces a total of 37 frequencies. All 37 frequencies are applied to their corresponding diode gate circuits. One octave (12 notes), F#31 through F42, is applied to the FUN MACHINE (F.M.) Logic Board via twelve (12) buffer amplifiers.

MASTER OSCILLATOR (CLOCK)

The Master Oscillator (Clock) circuit, consisting of an NPN transistor (Q6) and associated circuits, is an L-C type oscillator. The frequency is adjustable and can be set by variable inductor L1. Due to the capability of using either of two different types of T.O.F.G. frequency dividers which require a different clock input frequency, the master oscillator frequency can be set to 250.113 kHz for MOSTEK, and 365.338 kHz for MOTOROLA IC dividers. The Master Oscillator tuning procedure is indicated on the T.O.F.G. Schematic D501-060684, which specifies that L1 should be tuned (adjusted) to set the frequency of C61 to 1046.5 Hz.

Master oscillator output is buffered by Q7 and shaped by Q8 and Q9 into a waveform similar to a squarewave with a fast rise time, which is required to drive the frequency divider. Output of the master oscillator can be frequency modulated by means of a variable Current Source (Q5) and the Vibrato Oscillator voltage.

VIBRATO OSCILLATOR

The Vibrato Oscillator, located on the T.O.F.G. board assembly, consists of Q3 and associated circuitry, and produces a 6.4 Hz output signal. Resistor RS12 is factory selected to set the vibrato oscillator frequency. The vibrato oscillator voltage, applied to the master oscillator via R13, R3 potentiometer, and C7 to current source Q5, shifts the oscillator frequency at the 6.4 Hz rate. The vibrato potentiometer controls the master oscillator frequency deviation. At full vibrato the total frequency deviation is 2.5%.

A delayed vibrato effect is provided by Q1 and Q2 and associated components located on the T.O.F.G. board. This effect is controlled by Q109 and Q112 and associated circuits for the RIGHT HAND (SOLO) keyboard and by Q137 and associated components for the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyboard.

When no keys are played, transistor Q112 is unsaturated, permitting the +27 volts to be applied to the base of Q1 via R576, D133, D234, and R2. Both transistors, Q1 and Q2, will saturate and hold the vibrato oscillator off. When any key on the Solo keyboard is played, Q109 saturates, providing two bits of information for the vibrato oscillator circuit.

Q112 goes out of saturation, removing, via D234 and D133, the saturation bias for Q1, normally supplied when a key is not played. At the same time, Q109 provides a trigger via D129, C1, and R2 to the base of Q1, which will remain saturated for a given period of time, holding the vibrato oscillator off. After that period of time, Q1 and Q2 will unsaturate, permitting the vibrato oscillator to operate.

The LEFT HAND VIBRATO CONTROL circuit of Q137 and the LEFT HAND CONTINUOUS VOICE TRIGGER circuit of Q141 affect the Vibrato Oscillator in the same way as the RIGHT HAND VIBRATO CONTROL circuit action of Q112 and Q109, when a key on the Accompaniment keyboard is depressed. However, the Solo overrides the Accompaniment delayed vibrato action.

When a key played is released, Q112 will remain saturated until C470 discharges through D132, R599, and Q87. This action permits the vibrato oscillator to operate until played signals have sustained away.

T.O.F.G. FREQUENCY DIVIDER

The MOSTEK MK 0524 is an ION-IMPLANTED, P-CHANNEL MOS, SYNCHRONOUS FREQUENCY DIVIDER, with thirteen (13) output frequencies forming a full octave plus one note of the equal tempered scale. This divider is packaged in a 16 Pin CDIP (Ceramic Dual In-Line Package), and requires only a single power supply source (+14 VDC). The Clock input frequency required for the MOSTEK divider is 250.113 kHz with a rise time of, at most, 30 ns.

The MOTOROLA MC 6520 is an NMOS TOP OCTAVE SYNTHESIZER also providing thirteen (13) output frequencies. This Motorola divider is packaged in a 22 pin IC and requires +5V and -3V supply source. The -3V supply source is derived from -9V supply via resistive dividers R355, R36 and R37, and base emitter forward drop of Q11 transistor. The Clock Input Frequency requirement for MOTOROLA divider is 365.228 kHz.

Output frequencies from the divider are buffered by buffer amplifiers Q12 through Q24 before application to the gate and divider circuits.

GATE AND DIVIDER CIRCUIT

For reference of note generation and distribution, refer to Drawing C579-412.

Twelve (12) frequencies, C49 through B60 from the T.O.F.G. buffer amplifiers are divided by four (4) divide-by-two IC dividers, thus establishing an additional two octaves of frequency.

A total of 37 signals is applied to seventy-four (74) Diode Gate "Signal In" inputs and later are used for Solo and Accompaniment voicing. This diode gate system employs a pair of diodes (typically D2 and D3 - Refer to Schematic C501-060143), a timing capacitor (C4), and a short sustain network (R37 and D1) for each of 37 signals. Capacitor C changes the squarewave input to a sawtooth waveform and aids in reducing any "Bleed-Through".

With no gate voltage applied, D2 is biased off with respect to the incoming signal, causing it to appear as a high resistance. Application of a gate voltage from the keyswitch common buss by closing the keyswitch, applies a positive voltage to the anodes of D2 and D3, forward biasing them and allowing the "Signal In" to be conducted to the output header. At the same time, capacitor C4 (2.2 mfd) is charged by the gating voltage.

When a key is released (keyswitch open), the forward bias on the diodes will decrease as capacitor C4 discharges through R38, R39 and filter components following. As this forward bias decreases, the diode resistance increases with respect to the incoming signal, until the signal reduces to inaudibility and the circuit returns to its original unkeyed state.

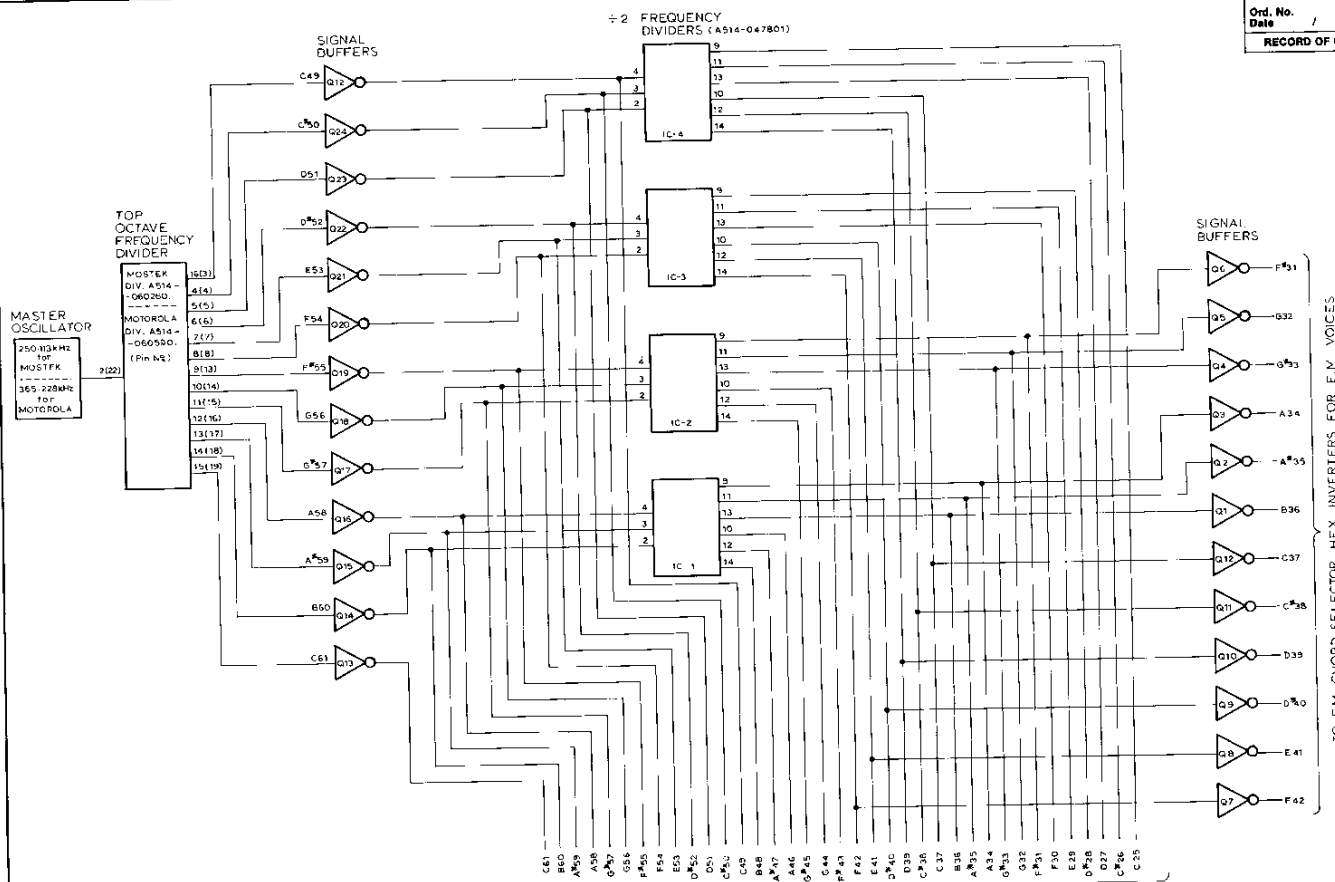
Diode D3 is used to isolate the gate from other gates, preventing the gate from being operated by other gates connected in common.

Short sustain is accomplished by returning the resistor-diode network (R37-D1) to ground through short sustain buss in the Right Hand (Solo) circuit, thus, shortening the sustain time by providing an additional discharge path.

The Left Hand (Accomp.) diode gate circuits are similar to the Right Hand diode gates with the exception of the sustain network. Tantalum capacitor C5 (.39 mF) establishes the fixed sustain, thus, R37 and D1, the short sustain buss, is not incorporated for these diode gates.

Outputs of the gate circuits are collected in two separate sets of five (5) headers (groups) of 6 diode pairs each and one header consisting of 7 diode pairs. Outputs from one set of headers are fed into a three section ladder filter on the Right Hand voice board assembly; the outputs from the other set of headers are fed into a three section ladder filter on the Left Hand voice board assembly.

One octave, F#31 through F42, from the divide-by-two IC dividers is buffered by the buffer amplifiers Q1 through Q12 and is used as the Fun Machine (Left Hand) signal source.



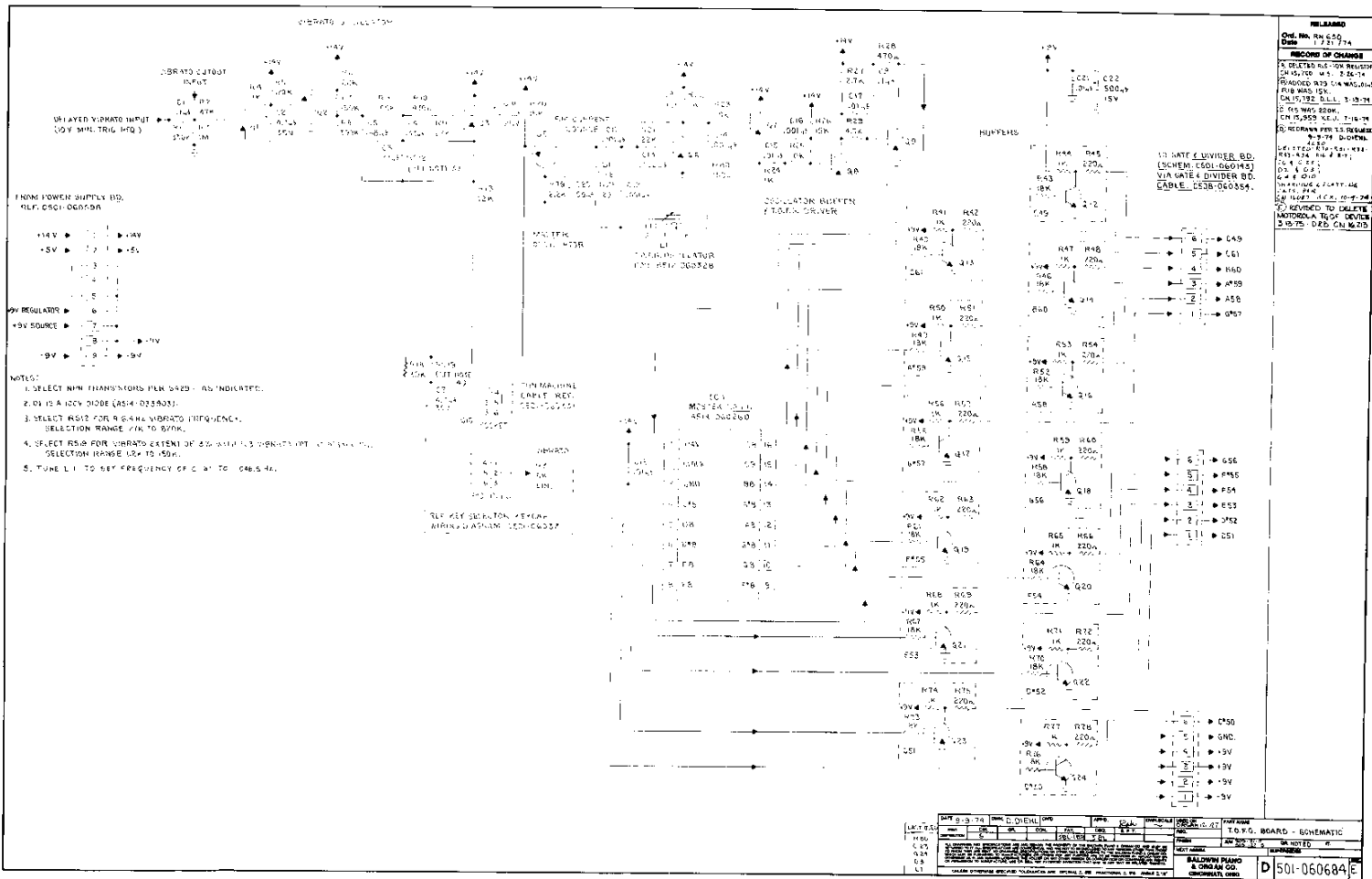
COMPONENTS LOCATED ON
T.O.F.S. BOARD ASSY
SCH. NO. D501-060684

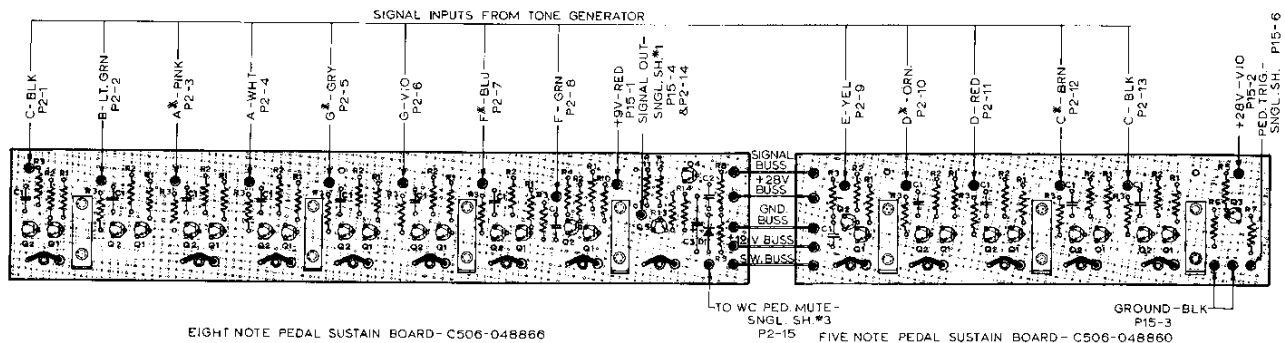
COMPONENTS LOCATED ON
GATE & DIVIDER RD. ASSY
SCH. NO. C501-060143

TO DODE GATES FOR RIGHT & LEFT HAND VOICES

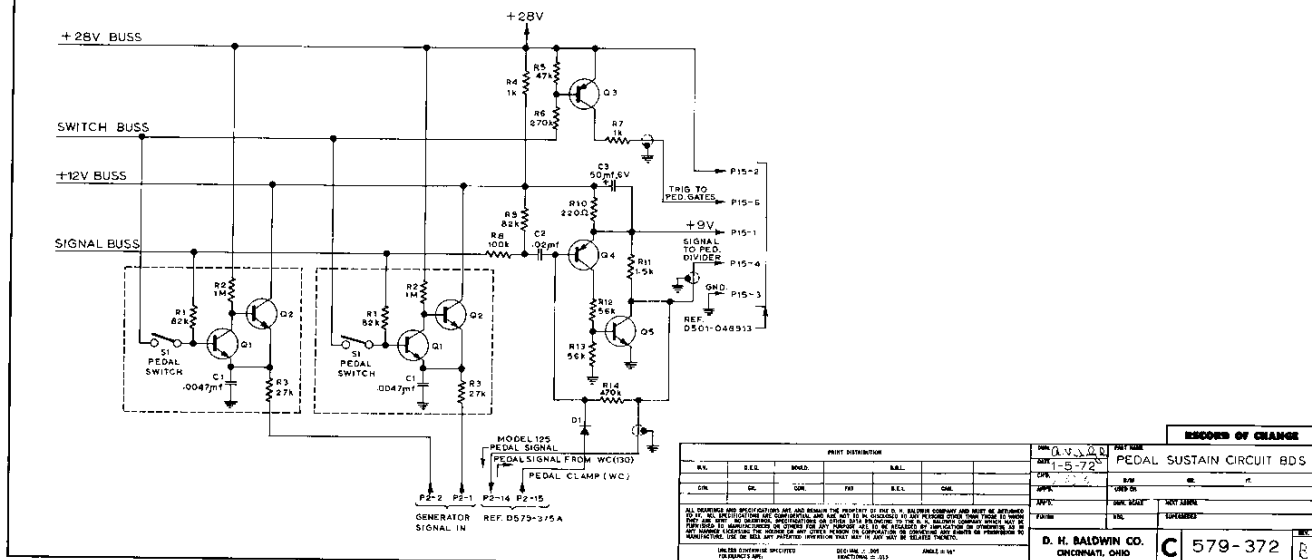
TO F.M. CHORD SELECTOR HEX INVERTERS FOR F.M. VOICES

DATE: 24-74		DRAWN: V. J. D. 0		CHKD.		APP'D.		OWNERS: SCALE		USED ON		PART NAME: FUN MACHINE FREQ. GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION	
DESIGNATION		CIN		GR		CONC		FAY		REG		FINISH	
NEXT ASSEMBLY		SUPERVISOR		CIN		GR		IT		C		579-412	
BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO										A			





NOTE: LATCH CIRCUITS B THRU E ARE OFFSET TO THE LEFT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE SWITCHES.



PEDAL SUSTAIN CIRCUIT
 Schematic C579-3/2

The 13 Note Pedal Sustain circuit, combined on two board assemblies, consists of 13 pairs of switching transistors (typically Q1 and Q2), a pedal gate trigger (Q3), and a pedal signal amplifier (Q4 and Q5).

This circuit provides the latch and the wipeout action on the pedal signals. The latch action, necessary for the pedal sustain feature, allows the pedal signal to be available (applied to pedal circuits) even after the pedal key has been released. The wipeout action, necessary for the monophonic pedal system, prevents two pedal notes from being latched (sounded) simultaneously.

This circuit works in conjunction with 8' and 16' pedal divider and associated circuits.

Thirteen generator frequencies, G25 through G37, are applied via isolation resistors (typically R3) to the joined emitters of the switching transistor pairs. The signal is a squarewave.

In normal state when the pedal key is not depressed (typically S1 switch is open), transistor Q2 is saturated by the application of +28V to its base via R2. Transistor Q1 will be cut off, with its emitter at about +12V, supplied via saturated Q2 from the +12V BUS. The SIGNAL BUS is also set to about +12V; this, when applied via resistor R1, will not affect Q1.

When the pedal keys are not depressed, the SWITCH BUS will be at the same potential as the +28V supply voltage, because there is no current flowing through R5 and R6, thus, there is no voltage drop. The Pedal Trigger transistor, Q3, will be in the cut off state.

If the pedal key is depressed, one of the pedal switch contacts will be closed (typically S1), switch bus +28V initial potential will be of enough magnitude to saturate Q1. Due to a conduction through Q1, the base of Q2 will be less positive, causing Q2 to unsaturate. The signal frequency will be applied to the SIGNAL BUS via the emitter-base junction of Q1 and R1.

This is the "on stable state" of Q1 and Q2, characterized by Q1 being saturated and Q2 unsaturated. The remaining twelve pairs will be in the "off stable state"; the transistors in opposite states.

When a pedal key is held depressed, as just described, the SWITCH BUS voltage will be lowered to about +17V, due to a current path from the +28V supply via R5, R6, closed S1 pedal switch contact and Q1. If one or more additional pedal keys are depressed at the same time, this SWITCH BUS potential will be too low to saturate any of the transistors (similar to Q1) of the other pairs; thus, the other pedal frequencies will not be applied to the SIGNAL BUS.

If the pedal keys are released, the one pair that was in the on stable state will remain unaffected, so that the pedal signal of the last key played will still be applied to the signal bus. This is necessary for the pedal sustain mode of operation, to assure that the pitch of the last key depressed is still available. The pedal signal present on the signal bus is applied via R8 and C2 to the signal amplifier Q4 and Q5, and then via Q143 (on Left Hand Voice Board) to the 8' and 16' pedal divider circuits. As long as a pedal key is depressed, voltage drop across R5 forward biases Q3, which saturates, supplying +28V gating voltage via R7 to the pedal trigger (Q125 Left Hand Board).

When the pedal key is released, the SWITCH BUS potential is removed.

When the next pedal is depressed, both the new pedal frequency and the previous pedal frequency will be transferred to the signal bus, because the first stage transistor (typically Q1) of the previous transistor pair and the new transistor pair are both saturated.

The turn off time of the transistor corresponding to the previously depressed pedal will be determined by the phase difference of the two signal frequencies. This will occur inside half a cycle. As soon as the signal at the emitter of such stage has a reversed phase - more positive than the now latched signal on the signal bus - the transistor will be back biased and unsaturated. Its complement (typical Q2) will saturate, thus their emitter potentials will be at the +12V bus voltage, which actually removes the pedal signal and prevents any additional switching.

Referring to the Block Diagram Fig. 20, the pedal signal output is applied to the 8' and 16' pedal transistor gates via DUAL J-K FLTP-PIOP PEDAL DIVIDER (1C17).

The pedal gate voltage is applied to Q71 and also to capacitor C229, which controls the pedal sustain time.

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FUN MACHINE THEORY

The Fun Machine circuitry can be divided into the following functional circuits:

AUTOMATIC CHORDING CIRCUIT
RHYTHM CIRCUIT
RIGHT HAND CIRCUIT
LEFT HAND CIRCUIT

Following is a brief circuit operation description of the above circuit groups.

AUTOMATIC CHORDING CIRCUIT (LEFT HAND)

The twelve (12) signal frequencies are supplied in groups of 5 to 12 F.M. CHORD SELECTOR HEX INVERTERS, IC3 through IC14. When one key in the Automatic chording range is played, the hex inverter corresponding to the note played is activated, providing the five (5) frequencies to the following signal busses:

ROOT BUSS
MINOR THIRD BUSS
MAJOR THIRD BUSS
FIFTH BUSS
SEVENTH BUSS

The voltage from the automatic chording keyswitches also operates the NOTE PLAYED DETECTOR circuit, providing a logic level "0" output (0 V) on the NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A) when one key is played.

The signals from the above busses are applied directly to four (4) PULSE SHAPER circuits (Q65 through Q68) and via the QUAD 2 INPUT NAND GATE (IC15) and the HEX INVERTER (IC16), to the PEDAL, ROOT FIFTH DIVIDER (IC17).

The application of the Seventh signal buss to pulse shaper circuit Q65 is additionally controlled by the function of the KEY SELECTOR SWITCHES.

The PEDAL, ROOT/FIFTH DIVIDER (IC17) divides the incoming signal and provides 8' and 16' signals for the BASS GUITAR PULSE SHAPERS (Q72 and Q73), which, when gated on by the BASS GUITAR TRIGGER AMP. (Q71), apply the common signal output to the BASS GUITAR FILTER CIRCUIT. Q71 is triggered on continuously in the ORGAN rhythm pattern mode; transiently in any other mode by the BASS GUITAR & BASS DRUM TRIGGER, Q18, which is triggered by ROM output #18, or in the normal organ mode by the pedal latch circuit.

The PULSE SHAPER circuits, Q65 through Q68, supply signal to four (4) diode gate circuits for the following voices:

RHYTHM GUITAR
F.M. PIANO
ELECTRIC GUITAR
F.M. BANJO

The diode gates are rhythmically gated on by the ROM via trigger amplifier circuits controlled by the diode matrix on the rhythm pattern selector switches. The signals from the diode gates are applied to the corresponding active filter circuits of Q55, Q60, Q62 and Q64.

The combined outputs from these filters are connected together with the output of the BASS GUITAR FILTER circuit and are applied via R713 to the PED.-ACC. VOLUME potentiometer.

RHYTHM

The CLOCK OSCILLATOR, consisting of Q36, Q38 and Q37, supplies clock pulses to STROBE OUTPUT AMP. Q39, and to the RESETTABLE RHYTHM COUNTER DIVIDERS of IC2. The operation of the CLOCK OSCILLATOR is controlled by the NOTE PLAYED DETECTOR (Q47 and Q48) via the START/STOP FLIP-FLOP (Q1 and Q3); frequency is controlled manually by means of the TEMPO POTENTIOMETER.

The Strobe Output pulses are applied to the ROM input via rhythm pattern selector switches and the diode matrix. The RESETTABLE RHYTHM COUNTER DIVIDERS of IC2, divide the clock frequency five times, providing the five bit information of A0, A1, A2, A3 and A4 for ROM programming.

The negative pulses appearing at the output pins, #15 through #21, of the ROM are used to trigger the automatic chord voices (left hand), rhythm voices, and right hand voices in PERC. PATTERN II mode.

In PERC. PATTERN I mode of operation, the STROBE OUTPUT AMP., Q39, is used for right hand voice triggering.

In the TOUCH RHYTHM mode of operation, the circuit of Q4 permits the CLOCK OSCILLATOR operation only while the key in the automatic chording range is being depressed.

Counter divider outputs A0, A1 and A3 are used to operate 4/4 - 3/4 CONTROL GATES, Q44 and Q45, in OLD TIME WALTZ and WALTZ rhythm pattern modes. The A3 output is used to operate TEMPO LIGHT FLASHER circuit (Q42 and Q43) and the ROOT/FIFTH CONTROL circuit (Q41) in 4/4 time rhythms. The A4 output is used to operate the ROOT/FIFTH CONTROL circuit (Q41) in 3/4 time rhythms of OLD TIME WALTZ and WALTZ patterns.

The +12V REGULATOR circuit of Q40 is utilized for rhythm voice section circuits.

The rhythm voice trigger gates, operated by the ROM, provide a trigger pulse for the following rhythm voice oscillators:

BASS
STRIKE
CLAVE
ACCENT
SNARE
CYMBAL

The Rhythm Oscillator outputs are joined together and, via R802, to the wiper of DRUM VOLUME potentiometer R801. When the DRUM VOLUME potentiometer is rotated to full counter clockwise position, rhythm voices are inhibited from being applied to the preamplifier circuit.

RIGHT HAND (SOLO) CIRCUIT

Thirty-seven (37) frequencies are applied to individual signal diode gates, which, when gated by the voltage supplied from the Right Hand (Solo) keyswitches, conduct signals to a three stage LADDER FILTER circuit. Signals from the LADDER FILTER circuit are applied via active filter circuits to the Right Hand (Solo) voice diode gate for the continuous voices such as FLUTE, ACCORDION, and TRUMPET, and for the percussive voices of PIANO, GUITAR, HARPSICHORD, and BANJO.

The voice diode gates are gated by the CONTINUOUS VOICE TRIGGER circuit, Q109, Q108 and Q113, and by the PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER circuit Q110, Q111, and Q116, via the voice selector switches when a key in the Right Hand (Solo) keyboard is depressed.

In ASR mode of operation, voice diode gates are also gated on selectively (See F.M. RHYTHM PATTERN VOICE SELECTION CHART) by +27V applied via rhythm pattern selector switches and the diode matrix.

When not in ASR mode, the above ASR gating paths are inhibited by the clamping action of CONTINUOUS VOICE ASR CLAMP, Q107, and PERC. ASR CLAMP, Q115.

Percussive voices are also triggered by ROM output #20 when in PERC. PATTERN II mode, and the STROBE OUTPUT AMPLIFIER Q39 at the clock rate when in PERC. PATTERN I mode.

The sustain buss of 37 diode gates is controlled by the SHORT/LONG SUSTAIN GATE, Q87. Diode gates are placed in short sustain mode for all voices except VIBRA HARP. In PERC. PATTERN I or II modes, the sustain time for the percussive voice gates (BANJO, PIANO, etc.) is shortened by action of Q80 when REAL RHYTHM is operating.

The outputs of all Right Hand (Solo) voice diode gates are applied to the RIGHT HAND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER circuit, Q83 and Q84. This output is normally supplied to the organ preamplifier via AUTO MUTE switch contacts and also to the input of the AUTO MUTE circuit. If AUTO MUTE switch is selected, output of the AUTO MUTE circuit from IC18 is switched to the organ preamplifier. The D.C. voltage from each voice diode gate, applied to AUTO MUTE TRIGGER Q82, will control the muting effect.

LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) CIRCUIT

Thirty-seven (37) frequencies are applied to individual signal diode gates, which, when gated by the voltage supplied from Left Hand (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyswitches, conduct signals to a three stage LADDER FILTER circuit. Signals from the LADDER FILTER circuit are applied via active filter circuits to the Left Hand (ACCOMPANIMENT) voice diode gate for the continuous voices such as FLUTE, REED, and STRING, and for the percussive voices of GUITAR, PIANO and BANJO.

The voice diode gates are gated by the CONTINUOUS VOICE TRIGGER circuit, Q135, Q134 and Q141, and by the PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER circuit Q136, Q139, and Q142, via the voice selector switches when a key in the Left Hand (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyboard is depressed.

The outputs of all Left Hand (ACCOMPANIMENT) voice diode gates are applied to the LEFT HAND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER circuit, Q130 and Q131. This output is supplied to the organ preamplifier via C648 and R714 to PED.-ACC. VOLUME potentiometer.

AUTOMATIC CHORDING CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

NOTE PLAYED DETECTOR

The NOTE PLAYED DETECTOR, consisting of Q47, Q48 and associated circuits, provides at its output (NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS) a logic level "1" (+5V) when no key or more than one key in the Automatic Chording keyboard range is depressed, and logic level "0" (0V) when only one key is depressed.

This logic level information, identified by (A), is supplied to the following circuits:

ROOT ONLY CONTROL (Q70)
4 HEX INVERTERS (IC16, Inputs 3, 13, 9 and 5)
START/STOP FLIP-FLOP (Base of Q3)
KEY RELEASE DAMP CONTROL (Q52)

With no keys in the Automatic Chording keyboard range depressed, there is no base current available for Q47, which will remain off so that the NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A) will be at the "1" logic level (+5V via R222). +5V is supplied to F.M. KEYSWITCH COMMON by FUN MACHINE function switch contacts. When a key is depressed, +5V, via associated keyswitch contacts and resistors (R200 through R211), will apply current through R221 to the base of Q47, causing it to saturate; thus, placing the NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A) at "0" (QV) logic level. Some current also flows through D38 and the parallel combination of R219 and R220, but is insufficient to create enough forward bias to turn transistor Q48 on. If more than one key is played, additional current is supplied by additional keyswitch resistors to the parallel network of R219 and R220, creating sufficient bias to turn Q48 on. In this case, the base of Q47 is shunted to ground, causing it to unsaturate and provide a logic "1" at NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A).

Resistor R219 is factory selected so that Q48 turns on when 1-1/2 keys are played at the same time.

AUTOMATIC CHORDING & KEY SELECTORS

Twelve (12) frequencies (F#31 through F42) are supplied to twelve (12) F.M. CHORD SELECTOR HEX INVERTERS (IC3 through IC14) in groups of five (5) (Root, Minor Third, Major Third, Fifth and Seventh) to form the major or minor triad or seventh chords corresponding to the key played in the Automatic Chording keyboard range.

The CHORD SELECTOR HEX INVERTERS employ Type 7405 integrated circuits, which contain six (6) independent inverters with "open-collector" outputs.

The "open-collector" indicates that the output terminal is the collector of a transistor without any internal bias supply. The logic "0" output state is a saturated transistor which clamps the output to ground. The logic "1" is effectively an open circuit representing a cutoff transistor. An external resistor (in our case R316, R312, R310, R315 and R311) must be provided to bring the output to +5V for logic "1". This arrangement allows the connection of many inverter outputs to the same bias resistor, which permits grounding of the signals (logic "0") on one inverter output without affecting signals of the other inverter outputs.

The +5V supply voltage for these IC's is supplied via the keyswitches of the Automatic Chording range, so when a key is not played, all six outputs of all IC's are open circuits, thus, preventing the input frequencies from passing.

If one key is played, the +5V will be provided for one IC so that the inverters in that package will be activated. All five input frequencies will be inverted by this IC and applied to the appropriate output busses.

For example, if Note B is played, the following conditions will exist:

Note B36	will be inverted by IC14	(Pins 3 to 4)	and will appear on the	ROOT BUSS
Note D39	"	(Pins 5 to 6)	"	MINOR THIRD BUSS
Note D#40	"	(Pins 9 to 8)	"	MAJOR THIRD BUSS
Note F#31	"	(Pins 11 to 10)	"	FIFTH BUSS
Note A34	"	(Pins 13 to 12)	"	SEVENTH BUSS

The sixth inverter input is left open (representing logic "1") so that when a key is played, its output is set to logic "0" level. This information, together with the KEY SELECTOR switches, is used to determine the seventh chord for a particular note played. This operation will be described later.

The ROOT, FIFTH, and SEVENTH signals are applied to PULSE SHAPER circuits Q68, Q66 and Q65, respectively. These signals, together with the THIRD buss, are also controlled by four (4) inverters of IC16, via output Pins 4, 12, 8 and 6. As long as the key is depressed, the NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A) is at the "0" logic level and is applied to the above inverter inputs (Pins 3, 13, 9 and 5). This sets the inverter outputs to "1" logic level, having no effect on the above signal busses. The +5V supply for IC15 (QUAD 2 INPUT NAND GATE), applied by FUN MACHINE control switch, provides additional control for the chord signal busses.

The THIRD PULSE SHAPER receives either the MAJOR or MINOR THIRD signal, as determined by the action of the MINOR BAR, MAJOR/MINOR NAND GATES in IC15, and inverter action of IC16. For a detailed description, refer to the MAJOR/MINOR circuit operation paragraph.

The presence of the SEVENTH signal in the chord is controlled by the KEY SELECTOR switches. If none of the switches are depressed, the SEVENTH signal is inhibited by the application of ground from connector E3, via normally closed contacts of the KEY SELECTOR switches, and connector E1 to the SEVENTH BUSS.

In our case, with key "B" depressed, the SEVENTH signal, Note A34, appearing on Pin #12 of IC14 will be inhibited by ground application via E1, KEY SELECTOR SWITCHES, and E3. If any KEY SELECTOR SWITCH is depressed, except C-C^b and F-B, the SEVENTH signal, A34, will not be inhibited. When C-C^b or F-B is selected, the SEVENTH signal, A34, will again be inhibited by IC14 sixth inverter output (Pin #2), logic level "0", which is applied, via connector E8, and the closed contacts of C-C^b or F-B switches, to the SEVENTH BUSS common output.

The following chart indicates which chords are TRIADS and which chords are SEVENTHS in relation to the selection of the KEY SELECTOR SWITCHES.

		KEY PLAYED											
		C	C#	D	D#	E	F	F#	G	G#	A	A#	B
KEY SELECTION CROSS TABLE	NONE	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	C-G ^b	3	7	7	7	7	3	3	7	7	7	7	3
	D-A ^b	7	3	3	7	7	7	7	3	3	7	7	7
	E-B ^b	7	7	7	3	3	7	7	7	7	3	3	7
	F-B	7	7	7	7	3	3	7	7	7	7	3	3
	G-D ^b	3	3	7	7	7	7	3	3	7	7	7	7
	A-E ^b	7	7	3	3	7	7	7	7	3	3	7	7

3 indicates TRIAD Chord

7 indicates SEVENTH Chord

ROOT/FIFTH CIRCUIT

A QUAD 2-INPUT NAND GATE with open collector (IC15) and a HEX INVERTER with open collector (IC16) are used for ROOT/FIFTH or ROOT ONLY operations.

IC15 consists of four (4) identical, independent 2-input nand gates. IC15 is enabled only when +5V is supplied by FUN MACHINE control switch contacts - (in F.M. mode only). The Logic Truth Table and Logic Levels for this device are shown below:

LOGIC LEVELS

"0" = 0V

"1" = +5V

TRUTH TABLE (TYPICAL)

PIN 1 INPUT	PIN 2 INPUT	PIN 3 OUTPUT
1	1	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
0	0	1

The ROOT signal applied to ROOT INHIBIT NAND GATE input Pin #1 is a squarewave containing continuously changing logic levels of "1"s and "0"s (+5V and 0V). Referring to the truth table it is evident that, when logic level "0" is applied to Pin #2 of the nand gate, the nand gate output at Pin #3 will be set to logic level "1", regardless of the logic level applied to Pin #1. However, with logic level "1" applied to Pin #2 of the nand gate, the output at Pin #3 will be the inverse of the squarewave applied to the input at Pin #1.

Therefore, with logic level "0" at Pin #2, the ROOT signal is inhibited; with logic level "1" at Pin #2, the ROOT signal is allowed to be transferred and inverted by the nand gate.

ROOT ONLY OPERATION

With the ORGAN switch depressed, +27 volts is supplied via the ORGAN switch contacts, connector P1-2, R218, and R308 to the base of Q70, causing it to saturate. The collector of Q70, now at ground potential, disables the ROOT/FIFTH information supplied by Q41 and unsaturates Q69.

+5V (logic level "1") is supplied via R306 to input Pin #2 of the ROOT INHIBIT NAND GATE, which allows the ROOT signal to be applied to the DUAL J-K FLIP-FLOP ROOT/FIFTH DIVIDER, providing that one key is played in the Automatic Chording range. Logic level "1" (+5V) for IC15 on Pin #2 is, at the same time, inverted by HEX INVERTER IC16 (Pins 11 to 10) to "0" (0V) logic level, which is the inhibit information for the FIFTH INHIBIT NAND GATE. In this mode of operation, only the ROOT signal will be applied to the ROOT/FIFTH DIVIDER.

ROOT/FIFTH OPERATION

The ROOT/FIFTH operation is accomplished by the operation of the ROOT/FIFTH CONTROL, Q41 and Q69, in all rhythm pattern modes of operation except ORGAN. When one key in the Automatic Chording range is depressed, Q70 goes out of saturation allowing the ROOT/FIFTH GATE, Q69, to receive information from ROOT/FIFTH CONTROL Q41, which in turn, receives its information from the rhythm section.

With any of the rhythm pattern switches except OLD TIME WALTZ or WALTZ selected, there is no voltage applied to the 3/4 TIME CONTROL BUSS, and the state of Q41 is determined by the voltage of information bit A3 (IC12 Pin #12).

During the first half of each measure (Refer to Drawing No. D579-411), the voltage on A3 buss is +27V; Q41 will be held off via D21, no voltage will be applied to the base of Q69, and the ROOT signal will be passed by the ROOT NAND GATE to the J-K FLIP-FLOP divider.

During the second half of each measure (Refer to Drawing No. D579-411), the A3 buss is at +12V; Q41 turns on via D22, D23, and R178, providing saturating voltage for Q69. A logic level "0" (0V) from the collector of Q69 is applied to input Pin #2 of the QUAD 2 INPUT NAND GATE (IC15) and to Pin #11 of the HEX INVERTER (IC16). The input of Pin #2 of IC15 inhibits the Root signal; the input of Pin #11 of IC16 is inverted to logic level "1" (+5V) and applied to Pin #4 of IC15, which permits the FIFTH INHIBIT NAND GATE to operate, allowing the FIFTH signal to appear on the ROOT/FIFTH BUSS.

In 3/4 time operation, when WALTZ or OLD TIME WALTZ rhythm selector switch is selected, the 3/4 TIME CONTROL BUSS is at +27 volts potential, which saturates Q44 and defeats the above mentioned turn on path for Q41 via the clamping action of D24. The state of Q41 is now determined by the voltage of the A4 buss (Pin #13 of IC2). On all odd numbered measures, first, third, fifth, etc. (Refer to Drawing No. D579-411), A4 buss is at +27 volts potential. This voltage applied via D25 and R181 will prevent Q41 from turning on. On all even numbered measures, the voltage on A4 buss is +12 volts, which will cause Q41 to turn on via R181, R181A and saturated transistor Q44. Now Q41 will supply voltage to ROOT/FIFTH GATE Q69 and fifth signal will be heard as previously described.

It is also important to mention that the action of the ROOT/FIFTH GATE Q69 is inhibited by Q70, which remains saturated via NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A) and R309, until a key in the Automatic Chording keyboard range is depressed.

MAJOR/MINOR OPERATION

When one key in the Automatic Chording range is depressed, the HEX INVERTER corresponding to the note played provides five (5) frequencies. It then becomes necessary to form either a major chord (C-E-G-A#) or a minor chord (C-D#-G-A#). This function is controlled by the MINOR BAR.

For a major chord, the MINOR BAR, containing a single pole switch with normally open contacts, is not depressed.

The MAJOR THIRD BUSS is supplied to one of the inputs (Pin #9) of the MAJOR THIRD INHIBIT NAND GATE, while the other input (Pin #10) receives logic level "1" (+5V) via R313. This nand gate will operate, applying the major third signal from its output (Pin #8) to the THIRD BUSS PULSE SHAPER, Q67.

The minor third signal is inhibited by the action of the MINOR THIRD INHIBIT NAND GATE, which cannot change its state because both its inputs (Pins #12 & 13) are connected together and are at logic level "1" (+5V) via R313.

The minor chord sounds when the MINOR BAR is depressed. With the MINOR BAR depressed, logic level "0" (ground) is applied to the three connected nand gate inputs (Pins #10, 12 & 13). The MAJOR THIRD INHIBIT NAND GATE will not operate, thus preventing the major third signal from appearing on the THIRD BUSS. The MINOR THIRD INHIBIT NAND GATE will now allow the minor third signal to be applied to HEX INVERTER IC16 (Pins #1 and 2) where it is inverted and applied via the THIRD BUSS and PULSE SHAPER, Q67.

BASS GUITAR VOICE CIRCUIT

The Root or Fifth frequency appearing on the ROOT/FIFTH BUSS is applied to the DUAL J-K FLIP-FLOP ROOT/FIFTH DIVIDER IC17 (Type 74107), which is interconnected in such a way as to produce two divider stages; thus, establishing the 8' and 16' Bass Guitar signals for the BASS GUITAR PULSE SHAPERS, Q72 and Q73. The BASS GUITAR TRIGGER AMP., transistor Q71, is normally off, leaving collector resistors R323 and R327 of the BASS GUITAR PULSE SHAPERS without D.C. supply so that Q72 and Q73 are inoperative. In ORGAN mode of operation, Q71 is turned on continuously by the application of +27V via ORGAN switch contacts, connector P1-2, R218, D35, Q128 and D216, to its base. The saturated Q71 now effectively provides a D.C. supply of +27V for R323 and R327, enabling Q72 and Q73 to operate as pulse shaping circuits, providing signals at collectors with a pulse width of 1.5 m sec. These signals are combined by D77 and D78 and are applied to the Bass Guitar passive filter circuit.

In all rhythm patterns, except ORGAN, Q71 is pulsed on via D11, R65, D220, D128 and D216 by the BASS GUITAR and BASS DRUM TRIGGER, Q18, when it is triggered by the ROM #18 pulse for a duration of 10 ms. The voltage on the CONTINUOUS BASS GUITAR BUSS, in this case, is inhibited by the saturated Q46 transistor. Diodes D11 and D35 operate as blocking diodes.

CONTINUOUS BASS GUITAR AND ROOT ONLY INHIBIT transistor Q46 is saturated by the application of +27V via rhythm pattern selector switches and diode matrix to one of the Continuous Bass Guitar and Root Only Inhibit busses, as indicated in the DIODE MATRIX CHART under the CONTINUOUS BASS GUITAR INHIBIT section.

AUTOMATIC CHORDING VOICE CIRCUIT

The four (4) buffer stages, Q68, Q67, Q66 and Q65, convert "root", "third", "fifth" and "seventh" squarewave signals into pulse wave signals, with a pulse width of 1 ms. All of these buffered stage outputs are applied to the diode gates of the Automatic Chording voices:

RHYTHM GUITAR
F.M. PIANO
ELECTRIC GUITAR
F.M. BANJO

The common outputs of these diode gates are applied respectively to the active filter circuit inputs of Q55, Q60, Q62 and Q64. The outputs of all voices, via level set resistors and decoupling capacitors, are summed together (including the output of the BASS GUITAR FILTER) and applied to the organ preamp via R713, through the PED.-ACC. VOLUME potentiometer and P30-4 connectors.

RHYTHM GUITAR VOICE

The RHYTHM GUITAR DIODE GATES, D40 through D47, are gated on by the RHYTHM GUITAR TRIGGER AMP., Q50. This transistor is continuously or transiently turned on, providing +27V supply from its collector to emitter and, via R235, R236, R237 and R238, to the anodes of D40/D44, D41/D45, D42/D46 and D43/D47, respectively.

RHYTHM GUITAR TRIGGER AMP Q50 is turned on continuously in ORGAN rhythm pattern mode of operation by the application of +27V to its base via ORGAN switch contacts, connector P1-2, D36 and R227.

The transient operation of Q50 is achieved by the action of RHYTHM GUITAR PULSE GATE Q54. When triggered by the ROM #16 negative pulse, Q54 will provide a positive voltage to the base of Q50, via R230, emitter to collector, and R227 for a time period determined by C201 and R229. This time constant is shortened by placing R226 in parallel with R229 when the RHYTHM GUITAR DAMP CONTROL CIRCUIT Q49 and Q51 is operated by the ROM #15 pulse, thus shortening, or damping, the RHYTHM GUITAR voice. This is equivalent to the effect created on the regular guitar instrument when damping the sound out by placing a hand across the strings. The operation of that circuit commences when the ROM negative pulse #15 is applied to the base of PNP transistor Q49, which will saturate transiently and supply turn-on voltage to the base of Q51, via R224, emitter to collector, and R225. Transistor Q51 will saturate for a time period determined by C200 and will place R226 effectively in parallel with R229.

A similar damping effect of the Rhythm Guitar voice is accomplished by the action of the KEY RELEASE DAMP CONTROL, Q52, when the key on the Automatic Chording keyboard is released. The voltage of NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A), when the key is released, is at +5V level, and when applied via R233 to the base of Q52, will cause it to saturate. Any bias supplied to the base of Q50 will, in this case, be grounded via R228, D37, and collector to emitter circuit of Q52. The F. M. Piano voice is also damped out by the action of Q52, via R249 and D48.

In certain rhythm pattern modes of operation it becomes necessary to inhibit the Rhythm Guitar voice. This is accomplished by the application of +27 volts from the rhythm pattern switches via the diode matrix and RHYTHM GUITAR DEFEAT BUSS to the RHYTHM GUITAR DEFEAT GATE, Q53, as indicated in the DIODE MATRIX CHART under the RHYTHM GUITAR INHIBIT section.

Transistor Q53, when saturated, will prevent the operation of RHYTHM GUITAR TRIGGER AMP. Q50 by placing its base to ground.

F. M. PIANO VOICE

The F. M. PIANO DIODE GATES, D52 through D59, are gated on by the voltage provided by the collector to emitter circuit of F. M. PIANO TRIGGER AMP. Q57, when it is saturated. Q57 is turned on transiently by the F. M. PIANO PULSE GATE, Q58, and continuously by the voltage applied to the CONTINUOUS PIANO BUSS.

The continuous operation of the F. M. Piano voice is accomplished by the application of a positive voltage to the base of Q57 via R253, the diode matrix, and Rhythm Pattern selection switches. See the DIODE MATRIX CHART under CONTINUOUS F. M. PIANO section.

For transient operation of F. M. PIANO TRIGGER AMP. Q57, the F. M. PIANO PULSE GATE, Q58, is incorporated. The voltage supply for the emitter and base of Q58 is supplied by R251 and R252, respectively, via the F. M. PIANO ADD BUSS, diode matrix and Rhythm Pattern switches, thus allowing the transient operation of this stage only in some rhythm patterns. For its operation, refer to the DIODE MATRIX CHART under the TRANSIENT F. M. PIANO section.

The application of ROM Pulse #17 via D49 to the base of Q58 causes it to saturate, providing base voltage for Q57, which turns on PIANO DIODE GATES D52 through D59, as previously described.

The sustain of the F. M. PIANO voice is determined by C207 and R254. As in the case of Rhythm Guitar, if a key is released, Q52 is saturated, which effectively shunts R254 with D48 and R249, providing a very short sustain. This eliminates the sustain when a key is released.

In the FOX TROT rhythm pattern only, the sustain time of the F. M. PIANO voice is prolonged by the action of the PIANO SHORT SUSTAIN circuit of Q56 and R250. When FOX TROT switch is depressed, the +27V otherwise supplied via switch contacts and R248 to the base of Q56 will be removed. Q56 will cut off, disconnecting R250 from the parallel connection of R254, thus prolonging the sustain time for Q57.

Additional triggering of the F. M. PIANO voice is accomplished by the circuit of Q59 when the chord that is being heard contains the seventh signal. ROM output buss #18 is applied via D50 to the junction of R255 and R256. In the absence of a seventh signal, Q59 is cut off, opening a current path for D50 and ROM #18 pulse. Therefore, ROM Pulse #18 has no effect on the state of Q58. When the seventh signal is present on the SEVENTH BUSS, it is rectified by D51, filtered by C208, and applied to the base of Q59 via R257, causing it to saturate. Now, when ROM Output #18 supplies a negative pulse, transistor Q58 will turn on, providing a bias for Q57 and F. M. PIANO DIODE GATES.

ELECTRIC GUITAR VOICE

The ELECTRIC GUITAR DIODE GATES, D61 through D68, when gated by the ELECTRIC GUITAR TRIGGER AMP., Q61, conduct the chord signals to the ELECTRIC GUITAR ACTIVE FILTER circuit of Q62. This voice is operated percussively only. The operation of ELECTRIC GUITAR TRIGGER AMP. Q61, is achieved by the application of negative ROM pulse #22 at the time when bias for its emitter and base circuit, via R271 and R272, respectively, is supplied by the ELECTRIC GUITAR ADD BUSS. Refer to the TRANSIENT ELECTRIC GUITAR section of the DIODE MATRIX CHART to establish the Rhythm Patterns, in which the ELECTRIC GUITAR voice is operated.

F. M. BANJO VOICE

The F. M. BANJO TRIGGER AMP., Q63, operates F. M. BANJO DIODE GATES D69 through D76 in percussive (transient) mode only. Upon reception of the positive bias for the emitter and base circuit, via R286 and R287, respectively, and upon reception of ROM #20 output negative pulse to the base, Q63 turns on, supplying the necessary bias for the F. M. BANJO DIODE GATES. The application of the voltage for the F. M. BANJO ADD BUSS is achieved via the diode matrix in some rhythm pattern modes of operation which can be determined from the DIODE MATRIX CHART under F. M. BANJO TRANSIENT operation.

RHYTHM CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Logic voltage levels used for the RHYTHM circuits are +27 volts and +12 volts. In the following writeup, reference for these voltage values is given in logic terminology:

+27V is "0" +12V is "1"

+12 V.D.C. SUPPLY

The +12 volt source is derived from the organ +27 volt regulated supply via resistor divider R173/R175 and the base emitter circuit of Q40 transistor.

START/STOP CIRCUIT

The START/STOP FLIP-FLOP, consisting of Q1 and Q3 and associated circuitry, operates as a bistable flip-flop, with its state controlled by the voltage on NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A) and by TOUCH RHYTHM START/STOP CONTROL Q4.

With no key played in the Automatic Chording keyboard range, NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A) is +5 volts, which provides base current via R11, R10A, and D3 to hold Q3 in saturation and Q1 cut off. Q1 collector voltage of +27V, supplied via R167, TEMPO potentiometer, and R168 to the base of Q38, will disable the CLOCK OSCILLATOR.

When any key in the Automatic Chording range is depressed and the FUN MACHINE push button switch is on, NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS (A), which is the only base current available for Q3, becomes ground. Q3 therefore turns off, and its collector voltage applied to the base of Q1 causes it to turn on. When Q1 turns on, a negative pulse is applied to the RESETTABLE RHYTHM COUNTER DIVIDER START RESET BUSS via D19 and C71, which resets all COUNTER CLOCK DIVIDER outputs to "0" condition, corresponding to the first beat in the measure, or the down-beat. The 1st and 5th CLOCK DIVIDER reset inputs, appearing on Pins #3 and #5, are externally connected together and directly coupled to C71. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th CLOCK DIVIDER reset inputs are internally connected to Pin #6 and are coupled via D18 to C71. This reset buss separation is necessary for 3/4 time reset operation, which is described under 4/4 and 3/4 CONTROL CIRCUIT paragraph.

When Q1 turns on, a ground is applied to the base of Q38 via the CLOCK START/STOP CONTROL BUSS, R167, TEMPO CONTROL, and R168, allowing the CLOCK OSCILLATOR to operate.

The positive collector voltage of Q3 is supplied via R14, connector J1-8, the TOUCH RHYTHM normally closed switch contacts, D235, FUN MACHINE normally open contacts, connector J7-7, and R9 to the base of Q4 transistor, causing it to turn on, which effectively places a ground potential at the junction of R11 and R10A resistors. This action will prevent the START/STOP FLIP-FLOP from changing its state to stop mode when a key in the Automatic Chording range is released. However, if in TOUCH RHYTHM mode, this current path for the base of Q4 will be disconnected and the condition of START/STOP FLIP-FLOP will be determined by the NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS voltage level. The START/STOP FLIP-FLOP will be in start mode as long as a key in the Automatic Chording range is depressed, and in stop mode when a key is released.

If REAL RHYTHM mode is selected, +5V is supplied via P9-9, FUN MACHINE normally closed switch contacts, REAL RHYTHM normally open switch contacts, J7-7 and R9, saturating Q4. When Q4 is saturated, the NOTE PLAYED TRIGGER BUSS can have no influence on START/STOP FLIP-FLOP circuit, so the clock will run continuously.

In addition, the PERC. PATTERN SHORT SUSTAIN GATES, Q124, Q18, and Q80, are controlled by voltage at the collector of Q3 in the START/STOP FLIP-FLOP circuit. When REAL RHYTHM is operating, Q3 positive collector voltage is supplied via R14 and R640 to the base of Q124, causing it to saturate and Q81 to cut off.

In PERC. PATTERN I or II mode, positive voltage (+27V or +12V) from the STROBE OUTPUT BUSS or ROM OUTPUT BUSS #20, respectively, will be applied to the base of Q80, saturating it. When Q80 is saturated the PERCUSSIVE VOICE DIODE GATES will be in short sustain mode.

CLOCK CIRCUIT

The CLOCK OSCILLATOR, consisting of Q36, Q37, and Q38, operates as a free running multivibrator and is controlled by the output state of the START/STOP FLIP-FLOP. The output of this Flip-Flop is coupled to the clock circuit via R167, the TEMPO potentiometer, and R168 to the base of Q38. The emitter of Q38 is referenced to "0" (+27V) logic level, so with the START/STOP FLIP-FLOP output at "0", Q38 will be held off, thus disabling the oscillator.

When the START/STOP FLIP-FLOP output changes its state from "0" to ground as a key in the Automatic Chording range is depressed, the resulting negative pulse is coupled to the base of Q38 via C73 and R168. Q38 saturates, and its positive going collector voltage is coupled to the base of Q36 via C75, causing Q36 to go out of saturation. This condition will exist for a time period determined by the time constant of C75 and R161. When the charging current of C75 decreases to a point where the voltage across R161 is no longer sufficient to keep Q36 cut off, Q36 will go into conduction again. As Q36 starts conducting, the positive going voltage developed at its collector is coupled via C72 to the base of Q38, thereby unsaturating Q38. Q38 will remain unsaturated for a period of time determined by the time constant of C72, R168, the TEMPO potentiometer and R167. When the charging current of C72 decreases to a point at which the base of Q38 is no longer back biased, Q38 will again saturate and the cycle will repeat itself.

The clock output positive pulses are developed at the collector of Q38 when it conducts. These pulses have a fixed width of 10 ms. The time duration between the clock pulses, determined by the off time of Q38, is adjustable by the TEMPO potentiometer.

Transistor Q37 also unsaturates as Q36 conducts. Q37 provides additional base current for Q38, assuring its full saturation, especially at low frequency settings.

As long as the CLOCK START/STOP CONTROL BUSS is at ground potential, the clock will run as a free running multivibrator.

The clock pulses from the collector of Q38 are applied to the input of the CLOCK DIVIDERS via Pin #4 of the Counter, IC2. In addition, the clock pulses are applied to Q39, an emitter follower which acts as a buffer amplifier and a delay stage. Delay for these pulses, now referred to as "Strobe" pulses, is accomplished by R171A and C76, which puts them slightly behind the clock pulses that are fed into the counter. This slight delay allows the counter to set its next binary address prior to the time of application of Strobe pulses. The Strobe pulses are fed to the rhythm switch pattern common buss and are directed to the ROM input by the particular Rhythm Pattern switch or switches that are depressed.

RESETTABLE RHYTHM COUNTER DIVIDER CIRCUIT

As previously described, the RESETTABLE RHYTHM COUNTER DIVIDER IC contains six (6) divide-by-two stages. The first divider is not used. The remaining five dividers, the 1st CLOCK DIVIDER through the 5th CLOCK DIVIDER, are used as binary counters which divide the clock oscillator output into a five bit binary address to the ROM. The bits are designated as A0, A1, A2, A3, and A4.

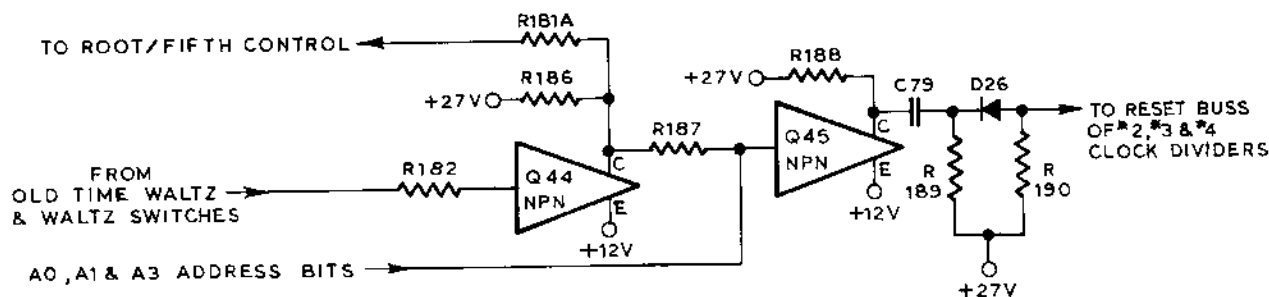
Only a "1" to "0" transition at the input of the dividers causes the divider to change its output state. Also, only the "0" to "1" transition applied to the counter reset input sets the output of the counter to "0". At the same time, the reset input will override any additional input to the counters.

To analyze the action of the Clock Dividers, we will assume that a key on the Automatic Chording range has just been depressed and the clock is running. The first clock pulse, applied to the counters at the same time with the reset pulse from the START/STOP FLIP-FLOP, will not have any effect. The outputs of all counters will remain at "0" level. This is the first beat of the measure, or the downbeat.

The next clock pulse (transition "1" to "0") applied to the 1st Clock Divider input will cause it to change its output state from "0" to "1". This corresponds to the second beat of a measure with the count address to the ROM now set to "0", "0", "0", "0", "1". The further progression of these changes is shown on the REAL RHYTHM COUNTING SEQUENCE CHART and on the REAL RHYTHM LOGIC WAVEFORM CHART, Drawing No. D579-411. Note that the counters provide 32 different binary addresses before the cycle repeats. Each clock pulse corresponds to a 1/16 note; therefore, two measures of rhythm can be produced during one binary cycle of the counter. This means that a full two measures of rhythm are produced by the Rhythm section before the Rhythm Pattern repeats itself.

4/4 & 3/4 TEMPO CONTROL CIRCUIT

Alteration of the counter divider counting sequence, from 4/4 time to 3/4 time for WALTZ and OLD TIME WALTZ rhythm patterns, is accomplished by Q44, Q45, and associated circuits shown below:



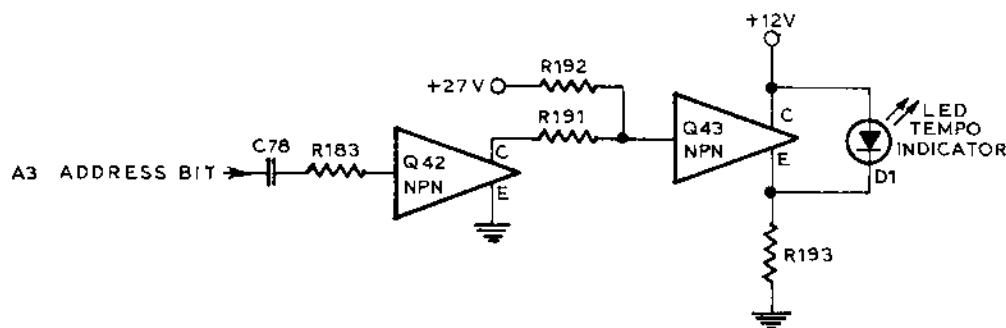
In any Rhythm Pattern mode of operation, except WALTZ or OLD TIME WALTZ, Q44 base does not receive any positive voltage by the 3/4 TIME CONTROL BUSS from the Rhythm Pattern switches; therefore, Q44 remains unsaturated. Its positive collector voltage applied via R187 to the base of Q45 causes Q45 to be saturated. Depressing the WALTZ or OLD TIME WALTZ pattern switches applies a positive voltage, via D185 or D182, to the base of Q44 via R182, causing Q44 to saturate. Now that Q44 is saturated, Q45 loses its base supply and is under the influence of the voltage applied to its base by binary bits A0, A1, and A3 from the counter. When any of the above binary bits are at "0" level, Q45 will saturate; when all three binary bits are at "1" level, Q45 will unsaturate.

Referring to the REAL RHYTHM COUNTING SEQUENCE CHART, it can be seen that between beats #1 and #11, at least one of the address bits (A0, A1 or A3) is at "0" level; therefore, Q45 remains saturated. The first time the above address bits are all at "1" level is on beat #12, at which time Q45 goes out of saturation. This causes the collector of Q45 to change its level from "1" to "0". Diode D26 will prevent this positive voltage transition from being transferred to the counters. However, on beat #13, A0 and A1 both become "0" and Q45 again saturates. The resulting negative excursion at the collector of Q45 is coupled via C79 and D26 to the 3/4 TIME RESET BUSS for Counters #2, #3 and #4, causing Counters #3 and #4 (A2 and A3) to reset their outputs to "0". Counter #2 (A1) is already at "0" level. Because of the internal connection, when Counter #4 (A3) is reset from "1" to "0", Counter #5 (A4) output will also change its state from "0" to "1".

Now the new binary address, 1-0-0-0, corresponds to beat #17. As a result of this instantaneous circuit action, beat #17 occurs immediately after beat #12. Beats #13, #14, #15, and #16 are therefore skipped. A similar situation occurs on beat #28, causing beats #29, #30, #31 and #32 to be omitted.

The overall effect in omitting the four 1/16 beats on each measure is that the measure is now reduced to twelve (12) 1/16 beats, or 3/4 time.

The TEMPO LIGHT circuit illustrated below consists of Q42, Q43, a solid state indicator (light emitting diode, LED), and associated circuitry.



Normally, in the absence of an input signal to Q42, the lamp driver transistor Q43 is saturated by the positive voltage applied to its base via R192 from the +27 volt supply. Under these conditions, the current from the +12 volt supply flows through the saturated transistor and R193. Therefore, there is no forward bias for the LED (D1) and it does not emit light.

The base of normally non-conducting transistor Q42 is connected via C78 and R183 to the output of the 4th Clock Divider, A3 binary bit. Each time A3 changes from "1" to "0" binary state, the positive excursion will pulse Q42 on for a short period of time. As Q42 is pulsed on, Q43 is pulsed off. When Q43 is not saturated, the current from the +12 volt supply will flow through the light emitting diode, D1, causing it to emit light. Q42 and D1 form a constant load on the +12 volt supply, thus cancelling otherwise undesirable voltage changes (transients) introduced by the load switching.

In summary, the TEMPO LIGHT will flash each time address bit A3 changes from "1" to "0". Referring to the REAL RHYTHM COUNTING SEQUENCE CHART, it can be seen that A3 changes from "1" to "0" when beats #17 and #1 occur. These beats correspond to the downbeat of each measure in 4/4 time. The TEMPO LIGHT will also flash at the correct time when in WALTZ or OLD TIME WALTZ modes because A3 changes state from "1" to "0" at the end of both 3/4 time measures. When the unit is first started by the key depressed in the Automatic Chording range, the TEMPO LIGHT will not flash at the downbeat of the first measure, but it will continue to flash until the unit is shut off or when the TOUCH RHYTHM switch is depressed.

READ ONLY MEMORY (ROM) CIRCUIT

The READ ONLY MEMORY (ROM) acts as a diode matrix. The ROM is programmed for eight (8) different rhythm patterns, and by the help of a diode matrix on the RHYTHM PATTERN selector switches, 16 different rhythm patterns are established.

The STROBE OUTPUT GATE, Q39, supplies the Strobe pulses via selected Rhythm Pattern switches and isolation resistors R149 through R155 to ROM pin Pins 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 23.

The five bit binary address A0, A1, A2, A3, and A4 provided by the Clock Dividers is applied to ROM Pins 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. This binary address directs the Strobe pulse, which is inverted by the ROM, to one or more of the eight (8) ROM outputs on Pins #15 through #22. The ROM output busses are applied via resistors to the rhythm voice trigger gates.

The triggers for the above voices can be separately inhibited by the diode matrix busses. The cancellation of these rhythms is shown in the DIODE MATRIX CHART.

The progression of the ROM output trigger pulses to the Rhythm voices on each beat of the 1st and 2nd measures for all rhythm patterns is indicated on the F. M. RHYTHM MASTER PATTERN CHART No. D579-410.

RHYTHM VOICE CIRCUITS

The RHYTHM VOICE circuits contain a noise source used for the BRUSH, CYMBAL, and SNARE DRUM voices, as well as a series of gated-on oscillators used for the BASS, CLAVE, ACCENT, STRIKE, and SNARE DRUM voices.

The BASS, STRIKE, CLAVE, and ACCENT oscillators and their gates operate identically, therefore, only one of these voices, the BASS, will be discussed.

BASS TRIGGER GATE transistor Q18 is normally off, leaving collector resistor R66 with no D.C. path. Therefore, BASS OSCILLATOR Q19 is inoperative. When a negative ROM #18 pulse is applied to the base of Q18, Q18 saturates for a period of time determined by the input pulse. This effectively provides a D.C. path for R66, enabling Q19 to function as an oscillator.

When Q18 is no longer held in saturation, C34 gradually charges through Q19 until the charge is sufficient to cut off Q19. In this manner the cut off of the oscillator is controlled with the decay envelope determined by C34 and R68.

The BASS OSCILLATOR output is applied via level set resistor R71 in series with D.C. blocking capacitor C38 to a buss common to all other rhythm voice oscillator outputs, and then, via R802 to the wiper of DRUM VOLUME potentiometer R801, located on the Accompaniment bass keycap.

As previously described, Q18, when triggered on, also supplies the necessary trigger voltage, via D11, R65, D220, Q128 and D216, for BASS GUITAR TRIGGER AMP. Q71.

The noise circuit, consisting of noise source stage Q32 and the high pass amplifier Q33 through Q35, is the signal source for the CYMBAL, BRUSH, and SNARE DRUM rhythm voices.

The CYMBAL sound is achieved by simultaneously gating on two noise gates and the STRIKE OSCILLATOR GATE. CYMBAL TRIGGER GATE Q22, when triggered, saturates Q24 and Q28 by applying positive voltage through R88 and R107 to their bases. Q24 and Q28 supply ground paths for noise amplifier stages Q25 and Q29, respectively, allowing them to operate. Q25 applies its noise output to the high frequency amplifier circuit of Q26-Q27, while Q29 applies its noise output to the lower frequency amplifier Q30-Q31. Outputs from both amplifiers are resistively summed to a common point and, via level set components, applied to the common RHYTHM OUTPUT BUSS.

When triggered, Q24 also supplies a negative trigger to STRIKE TRIGGER GATE Q20, which, together with STRIKE oscillator Q21, operates identically as the previously described Bass circuit.

Operation of CYMBAL TRIGGER GATE Q22 can be inhibited in some Rhythm Pattern modes (See DIODE MATRIX CHART) when transistor Q23 is saturated by the application of a positive voltage to its base, via the Rhythm Pattern switches and diode matrix.

When BRUSH TRIGGER GATE Q5 is triggered, it turns on Q6 to complete the emitter circuit of Q7, which feeds noise via D5, C12, and buffer stage Q8 to the output.

The remaining rhythm voice to be discussed is the SNARE DRUM. The SNARE DRUM sound is obtained by simultaneously gating on the SNARE BRUSH and DRUM voices. When a negative pulse is applied to the base of Q9, and its emitter and base receive supply voltage by rhythm switches, it saturates transiently, providing both a positive trigger for Q12 via R38 and a D.C. path for DRUM OSCILLATOR Q13 via D7, enabling it to oscillate.

When Q12 saturates, it provides a D.C. path for noise amplifier Q10, enabling it to supply its noise output to Q8 via D6. Q8 is the common noise amplifier for the BRUSH voice and the BRUSH portion of the SNARE DRUM.

The NOISE SOURCE output is adjusted by the level set minipot R129 to give the most authentic SNARE DRUM sound. Once this control has been set, the level of the BRUSH and CYMBAL cannot be changed without destroying the authenticity of the SNARE DRUM voice.

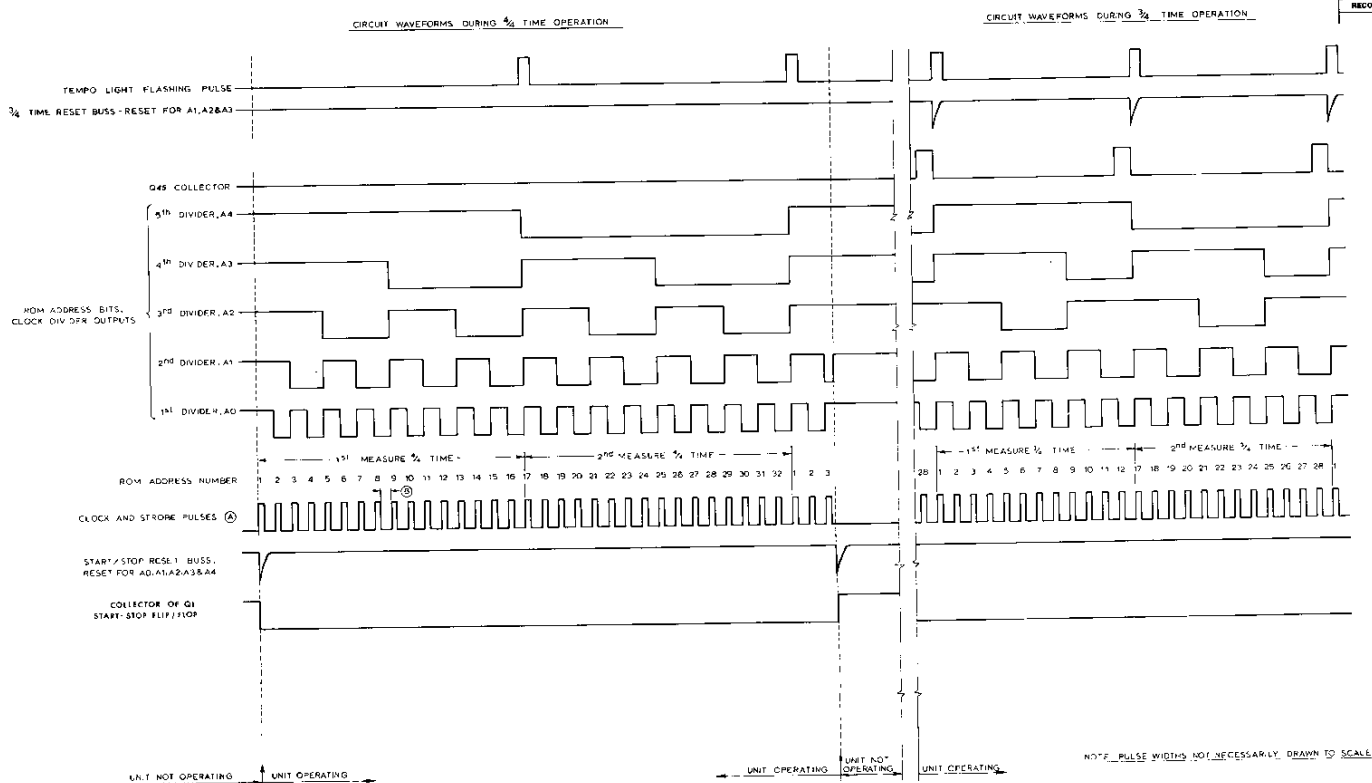
The BRUSH portion of the SNARE DRUM is inhibited by the SNARE (NOISE) INHIBIT GATE, Q11, when some Rhythm Patterns are selected: Refer to DIODE MATRIX CHART. The SNARE (NOISE) INHIBIT GATE, Q11, is saturated by the positive voltage applied to its base via switch contacts and via the diode matrix. The collector of Q11, in this case, will remove the trigger pulse from the base of Q12, therefore disabling the BRUSH portion of the SNARE DRUM sound.

The output of all voices, via level set resistors and decoupling capacitors, are summed together and applied via R802 to DRUM VOLUME potentiometer R801 and, via its wiper, to the preamplifier.

Approximate readings for the Rhythm voice circuits are given in the chart below:

RHYTHM VOICE	STAGE	FREQUENCY	DURATION OF OSCILLATION
BASS	Q19	111 Hz	50 ms
CYMBAL	Q29-Q30-Q31	Lower Freq. Noise	1.0 Sec.
	Q25-Q26-Q27	Higher Freq. Noise	1.0 Sec.
	Q21	5555 Hz	3.5 ms
CLAVE	Q17	2000 Hz	20 ms
BRUSH	Q7-Q8	White Noise	65 ms
ACCENT	Q15	250 Hz	30 ms
SNARE DRUM	Q10-Q8	White Noise	110 ms
	Q13	238 Hz	40 ms

The NOISE SOURCE, Q32-Q35, supplies approximately 200 mV (P-P) of white noise to the NOISE BUSS when the minipot is set at maximum C.W. position.



(A) STROBE PULSES ARE SLIGHTLY DELAYED BEHIND CLOCK PULSES
(B) - TIME PERIOD BETWEEN CLOCK PULSES SET BY TEMPO CONTROL

DATE 9-3-74		CHN	CHG	APP	CHG/APP	USED ON	PART NAME REAL RHYTHM	
TIME		CR	SA	CON	PAT	OCG	R P Y	LOGIC WAVEFORM CHART
DESCRIPTION							TEST	
							THRESH	BA
								IT
<small>Do not duplicate this chart unless you adjust the frequency of the program from 100 to 1000 Hz. When you adjust the frequency, you must also adjust the amplitude. The chart is designed for a 100 Hz frequency. If you adjust the frequency to 1000 Hz, you must also adjust the amplitude to 1000 Hz. The chart is designed for a 100 Hz frequency. If you adjust the frequency to 1000 Hz, you must also adjust the amplitude to 1000 Hz. The chart is designed for a 100 Hz frequency. If you adjust the frequency to 1000 Hz, you must also adjust the amplitude to 1000 Hz.</small>							REPT LABEL BAL OWEN PIANO & ORGAN CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO	
<small>REPRODUCTION OF THIS CHART FOR ANY OTHER THAN THE ORIGINAL USER IS PROHIBITED. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE BAL OWEN PIANO & ORGAN CO. AND IS LOANED TO YOU. IT IS TO BE RETURNED TO THE BAL OWEN PIANO & ORGAN CO. WHEN YOU RETURN THE INSTRUMENT TO WHICH IT WAS LOANED.</small>							D 579-411	

Real Rhythm Counting Sequence Chart

Measure	4/4-Time Rhythms			Count Address Inputs To ROM					3/4-Time Rhythms		
	1/4 Notes	16th Notes	ROM Address Number	A ₄	A ₃	A ₂	A ₁	A ₀	ROM Address Number	16th Notes	1/4 Notes
1 ↓	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
		2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	
		3	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	
		4	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	
	2	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	2
		6	6	0	0	1	0	1	6	6	
		7	7	0	0	1	1	0	7	7	
		8	8	0	0	1	1	1	8	8	
	3	9	9	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	3
		10	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	10	
		11	11	0	1	0	1	0	11	11	
		12	12	0	1	0	1	1	12	12	
	4	13	13	0	1	1	0	0	NOT USED		
		14	14	0	1	1	0	1			
		15	15	0	1	1	1	0			
		16	16	0	1	1	1	1			
2 ↓	1	1	17	1	0	0	0	0	17	1	1
		2	18	1	0	0	0	1	18	2	
		3	19	1	0	0	1	0	19	3	
		4	20	1	0	0	1	1	20	4	
	2	5	21	1	0	1	0	0	21	5	2
		6	22	1	0	1	0	1	22	6	
		7	23	1	0	1	1	0	23	7	
		8	24	1	0	1	1	1	24	8	
	3	9	25	1	1	0	0	0	25	9	3
		10	26	1	1	0	0	1	26	10	
		11	27	1	1	0	1	0	27	11	
		12	28	1	1	0	1	1	28	12	
	4	13	29	1	1	1	0	0	NOT USED		
		14	30	1	1	1	0	1			
		15	31	1	1	1	1	0			
		16	32	1	1	1	1	1			

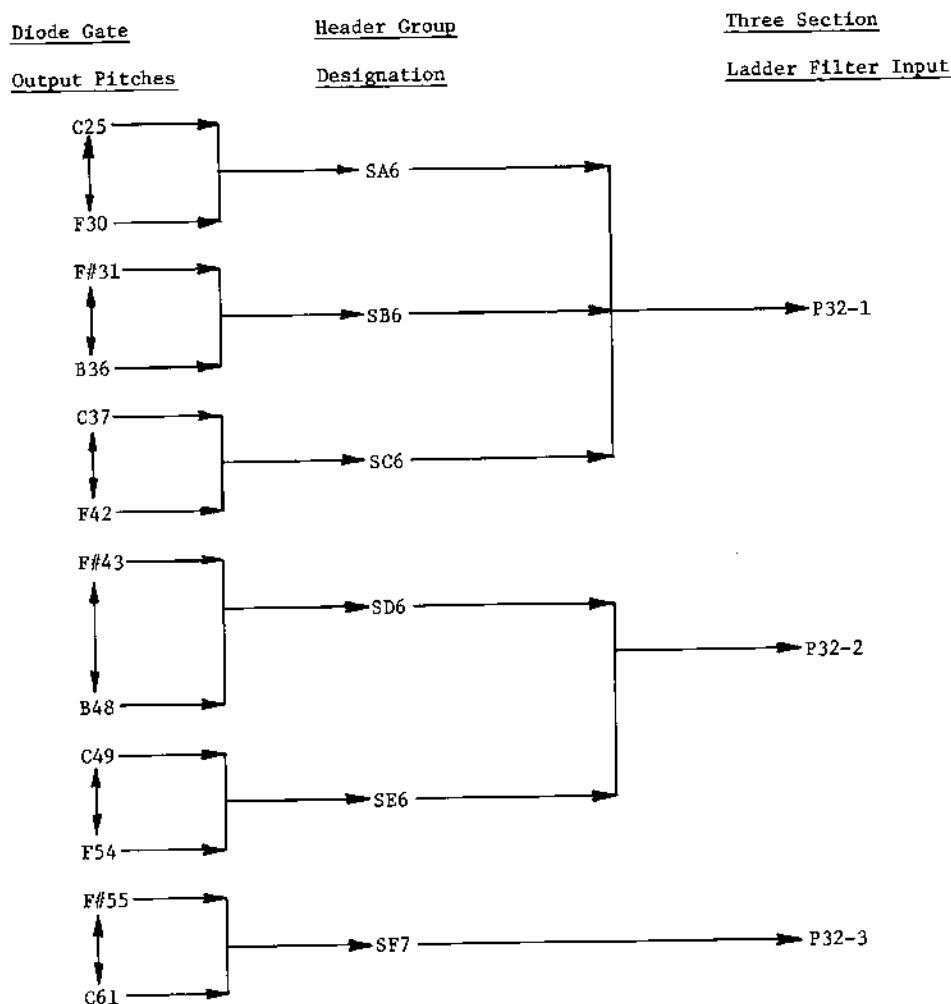
RIGHT HAND CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

SIGNAL SOURCE

Thirty-seven (37) frequencies, C25 through C61, are conducted to thirty-seven (37) individual DIODE GATE circuits located on the GATE AND DIVIDER BOARD assembly. The state of these DIODE GATES is controlled by thirty-seven (37) keyswitches in the RIGHT HAND (SOLO) keyboard range.

These diodes are gated by application of +14 volts via R565, R567, and a 680 ohm keyswitch resistor when a key or keys are depressed in the RIGHT HAND (SOLO) keyboard range. The outputs of the DIODE GATE circuits are collected in five (5) header groups of six (6) diode pairs each and one (1) header consisting of seven (7) diode pairs. This header output is further applied to a THREE SECTION LADDER FILTER circuit located on the RIGHT HAND BOARD assembly.

The following chart illustrates the signal grouping and distribution:



The THREE SECTION LADDER FILTER contains two outputs: one supplies the FLUTE ACTIVE FILTER circuit of Q78 and Q79; the other, the ACCORDION ACTIVE FILTER circuit of Q77. The ACCORDION FILTER circuit is the signal source for all other right hand (Solo) voice active filter circuits, Q74, Q75 and Q76.

The FLUTE FILTER circuit of Q78 and Q79 supplies its output, via C444 and R484, to the FLUTE DIODE GATE consisting of D101, D102, and associated components. The ACCORDION FILTER, Q77, supplies its output, via Q74, and R474, to ACCORDION DIODE GATE D98/D99 and, also, via C400, C406 and C413, to active filter circuits Q74, Q75, and Q76, respectively.

The TRUMPET AND PIANO FILTER, Q74, output is supplied via R406 and C403 to the TRUMPET DIODE GATE, D79/D80, and via C405 and R407 to PIANO DIODE GATE D81/D82.

The GUITAR AND HARPSICHORD FILTER, Q75, output is supplied via C411 and R414 to GUITAR DIODE GATE D84/D85, and via C410 to HARPSICHORD DIODE GATE D88/D89. The BANJO FILTER, Q76, output is supplied via C416 to BANJO DIODE GATE D94/D95.

When a key or keys in the right hand (Solo) keyboard range are depressed, all of the above voice diode gates are gated on via voice selector switches and continuous or percussive trigger circuits, which will be discussed later.

CONTINUOUS VOICE TRIGGER CIRCUIT

The CONTINUOUS VOICE TRIGGER circuit, consisting of Q109, Q108, Q113 and associated components, creates a positive voltage when a key in the Right Hand (Solo) range is depressed. This voltage is supplied via the common buss on the FLUTE, ACCORDION, and TRUMPET selector switches to the corresponding voice diode gate circuits.

When a key in the Right Hand (Solo) range is depressed, a current path is established from the +14 volt source via R565 and R567 through the SOLO KEYSWITCH COMMON BUSS. A voltage drop across R565, caused by this current, will provide turn-on bias for Q109. The +14 volts applied by Q109 emitter to collector circuit via R566 to the base of Q108 will cause Q108 to saturate. When Q108 saturates a current path is established from +27V via ASR normally closed switch contacts, R577, D134 and Q108 collector-emitter circuit to ground, saturating Q113. When Q113 saturates, it will provide gating voltage for CONTINUOUS VOICE DIODE GATES via the voice selector switches. Capacitor C483 slows the voltage rise at the collector of Q113, which helps to lessen the thump on the attack of the voice. When ASR mode is selected, +27 volts supply is removed from the emitter on base of Q113, thus defeating its operation. The ASR (Automatic Solo Registration) mode of operation will be discussed elsewhere in the circuit description.

FLUTE, ACCORDION AND TRUMPET VOICES

The positive voltage supplied by Q113 when a key in the Right Hand (Solo) range is depressed, is supplied via connector J6-1 to normally open switch contacts of the above voices. With FLUTE, ACCORDION, or TRUMPET voices selected, this positive voltage is coupled to the corresponding diode gates via the following circuit paths: with FLUTE voice selected, via D192, connector J6-2, D104 and R488; with ACCORDION, via connector J6-3, D109, D106 and D479; and with TRUMPET, via connector J6-4, D112, D113 and R448.

As long as the key in the Right Hand (Solo) range is depressed, these voice diode gates will be continuously gated via the described circuit paths.

The signal or signals corresponding to the key or keys depressed will be supplied by the signal diode gates to the LADDER FILTER and voice active filters. The output of the selected voice diode gate will be applied to the RIGHT HAND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER circuit of Q83 and Q84.

The SIGNAL DIODE GATE SUSTAIN BUSS for the above voices is placed in short sustain mode by the saturated SHORT/LONG SUSTAIN GATE, Q87. The saturation voltage for Q87 is the +27 volt source applied to its base via normally closed contacts of the ASR and VIBRA HARP switches, connector J6-10, and R532.

When a key is released, the above voice will not be heard (sustained), because the signal diode gates are operating in the short sustain mode, thus disabling the signal source for voice diode gates.

FLUTE, ACCORDION AND TRUMPET VOICES ASR MODE

In the ASR mode of operation, the CONTINUOUS VOICE TRIGGER circuit is defeated and the gating of the voice diode gates is accomplished by the voltage supplied by the ASR busses.

Depressing the ASR switch removes the supply voltage for emitter and base circuit of Q113 which is necessary for CONTINUOUS VOICE TRIGGER circuit operation. Even if the Right Hand (Solo) voice switches are selected, Q113 will not be able to reproduce a trigger pulse to gate the voice diode gates.

The signal diode gate will be maintained in a short sustain mode by the saturated Q87, which now receives its saturation voltage from the +27 volt source via the closed ASR switch contacts, R531, and R530.

When not in the ASR mode, the gating voltage supplied by the FLUTE, ACCORDION, and TRUMPET ASR busses to the corresponding diode gate circuits is inhibited by the clamping action of the CONTINUOUS VOICE ASR CLAMP transistor, Q107, through D108, D111, and D114. In the ASR mode, the +27 volt saturation voltage for Q107 is removed via the ASR switch contacts, D128, and R562. This defeats its clamping action for these busses.

Referring to the DIODE MATRIX CHART ASR section, whenever the +27 volts is applied via the diode matrix and described ASR busses, the specific voice diode gate will be gated on. When a key on the Right Hand (Solo) keyboard is depressed, the signal will be applied and gated through such diode gates. These ASR busses are selective and are controlled by the Rhythm Pattern switches. Further information on the ASR voice selection by the Rhythm Pattern modes is supplied in the FUN MACHINE RHYTHM PATTERN AND VOICE SELECTION CHART.

VIBRA HARP VOICE

The FLUTE DIODE GATE circuit is used for FLUTE and/or VIBRA HARP voices. However, the VIBRA HARP gating voltage will always override the FLUTE if both voices are selected simultaneously.

When the VIBRA HARP voice is selected, +27 volts is applied via ASR switch contacts, D193, and connector J6-2 to the FLUTE DIODE GATE, causing it to be gated on continuously. VIBRA HARP switch contacts will also remove the voltage from the base of Q87, causing it to unsaturate and place the Signal Diode Gates in long sustain mode.

Now, if the key on the Right Hand (Solo) keyboard is depressed, the signal will be conducted by the already gated on FLUTE DIODE GATE and applied to the output circuit. After the key is released, due to the long sustain of signal diode gates and continuous gated on condition of the FLUTE DIODE GATE, the signal will slowly die away.

VIBRA HARP ASR MODE

In the Vibra Harp ASR mode of operation, the continuous gating voltage for the FLUTE DIODE GATE and saturation voltage for Q89 is removed by the open ASR switch contacts. Transistor Q89 will unsaturate and remove the ground clamp from the junction of R535 and D105, permitting the FLUTE DIODE GATE to be gated on by the voltage applied by the VIBRA HARP ASR TRIGGER BUSS in certain Rhythm Pattern modes (See DIODE MATRIX CHART). That positive voltage is also applied, via R533 to the base of Q88, causing it to saturate, placing the ground clamp at the junction of R530 and R531. Positive voltage otherwise supplied by ASR switch contacts, R531, and R530 to the base of Q87, will be removed, causing Q87 to unsaturate, thus, effectively placing the Signal Diode Gates in long sustain mode, which is the right condition for the Vibra Harp voice.

PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER CIRCUIT

The PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER circuit, consisting of Q110, Q111, Q116, and associated components, creates a positive trigger voltage transiently, when a key on the Right Hand (Solo) keyboard is depressed. This trigger pulse is supplied, via percussive voice PIANO, GUITAR, HARPSICHORD, and BANJO selector switches to their voice diode gates. Transistor Q110 is normally turned on by the forward bias supplied to its base from the +27 volt source via R574 and D238. When a key in the Right Hand (Solo) range is depressed, a negative pulse is coupled via R570, C468, and D131, to the base of Q110, causing it to cut off for the duration of the pulse. Ground clamp from the junction of R568 and R572 will be removed, permitting Q111 to be saturated by the application of +14 volts source to its base, via now saturated Q109. A negative voltage excursion at the collector of Q111, coupled to the anode of D238, removes the base bias for Q110, which holds this transistor off until C471 recovers from this negative pulse through R574. This 10 ms pulse supplied to the base of Q116 will cause Q116 to saturate, thus, producing a positive 10 ms pulse, which is slowed down by C485 in order to lessen the thump on the attack of the voice.

In the ASR mode, the operation of Q116 is defeated by removal of its base and emitter voltage supplied by ASR switch contacts to R582 and R583.

PERCUSSIVE VOICES

The sounding of the percussive voices, when a key in the Right Hand (Solo) range is depressed, is accomplished by the application of the positive pulse created by Q116 to the percussive voice diode gate inputs via connector J6-5 and the following circuit paths:

PIANO switch, Connector J6-7, D124, and R450 to PIANO diode gate (anodes of D81 and D82).
GUITAR switch, Connector P6-6, D125, and R456 to GUITAR diode gate (anodes of D84 and D85).
HARPSICHORD switch, Connector P6-8, D127, and R462 to HARPSICHORD diode gate (anodes of D88 and D89).
BANJO switch, Connector J6-9, D126, and R469 to BANJO diode gate (anodes of D94 and D95).

The above voice diode gates will be gated on transiently, thus, the signals supplied via the LADDER FILTER and the active filters will be applied via a common output to the RIGHT HAND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER circuit, Q83 and Q84.

After the trigger voltage is removed, the sustain capacitor of a particular voice diode gate, typically C430 for PIANO, will discharge with a double decay rate: first, through R451, D83, and D115 to a voltage of approximately 9 volts (established by R498 and R499), and then, through a parallel resistor combination such as R447 and R449.

In percussive voice mode of operation, the signal diode gates are placed in a short sustain mode by saturated Q87 in the same manner as previously described.

PERCUSSION PATTERN OPERATION

In the PERCUSSION PATTERN I mode of operation, the STROBE OUTPUT PULSES from the rhythm section are applied to the base of Q117 via connector J6-11, PERCUSSION PATTERN I switch contacts, connector J6-12, R586, and C472. Q117 is turned on by these positive Strobe pulses and provides at its collector a series of negative pulses at the Clock rate, which triggers the one shot (monostable) PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER circuit.

If a key in the Right Hand (Solo) range is depressed, these pulses will trigger a voice gate at the same frequency as the rhythm clock.

In PERCUSSION PATTERN II mode, the ROM #20 negative pulse is applied to the circuit of Q110 and Q111 via connector J6-14, PERCUSSION PATTERN II switch contacts, connector J6-15, C473, and D136. This provides a series of pulses, corresponding to the internal program of the ROM for the rhythm selected, for percussive voice gate triggering. Also, due to the origin of these triggers, the CLOCK OSCILLATOR must be running.

The triggers supplied through the PERCUSSION PATTERN I and II switches are connected to the base of Q80 and collector of Q81 via J6-12 and R487, or J6-15 and R486.

Normally, when the Real Rhythm circuit is not operating, the collector of Q3 (START/STOP FLIP-FLOP) is at ground potential and is coupled to the base of Q124 via R640. Q124, thus being cut off, allows +27V at its collector to be applied to base of Q81 via R491, driving it into saturation. The trigger voltages at the junction of R486 and R487 will be clamped to ground by saturated transistor Q81, preventing their influence on the state of Q80.

When the Real Rhythm circuit is operating, Q124 will be saturated by the positive voltage now present at the collector of Q3. Thus, saturation voltage for Q81 will be removed, allowing it to cut off and allowing trigger voltages to be applied to Q80. The trigger voltages at R486 and R487 are always at a positive potential (+12V or +27V), therefore Q80 is saturated by way of either PERCUSSION PATTERN switch.

This provides short sustain mode during Percussion Pattern operation by providing an additional path to ground, via Q80 collector to emitter circuit and a diode-resistor series network from the voice diode gate sustain capacitors. This short sustain network consists of D84 and R473 for PIANO, D87 and R473 for GUITAR, R464 and D93 for HARPSICHORD and R471 and D97 for BANJO voice diode gates.

PERCUSSIVE VOICE ASR MODE

When the ASR switch is depressed, the gating of the percussive voice diode gates by the PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER circuit is defeated. The operation of Q116 is defeated by removing the base and emitter supply voltage normally supplied via the ASR switch contacts, R582, and R583. In addition, PERC. ASR CLAMP transistor Q115 loses its base bias, unsaturates, and allows the pulses from the collector of Q110 to be supplied to the base of PERC. ASR GATE Q114. Normally, when not in the ASR mode, Q114 is cut off, which permits the +27 volt source to be applied by R538 to four (4) ASR trigger gates via R536, R539, R543, and R542, inhibiting their operation by keeping them in an off state. Depending on the rhythm selected (Refer to DIODE MATRIX CHART and F.M. RHYTHM PATTERN & VOICE SELECTION CHART), one or more ASR busses will supply a positive voltage for the emitter and base circuits of Q90, Q91, Q93, or Q92, (e.g., for PIANO ASR TRIGGER Q90, via R537 and R593). When a key in the Right Hand (Solo) range is depressed, the positive pulse created at the collector of Q110, supplied to the base of Q114 via R580, will cause Q114 to produce a negative pulse. This pulse is now applied to the base of the ASR TRIGGER transistors. Any ASR TRIGGER transistor that has its emitter and base voltage supplied by an ASR buss will pass the pulse, thus providing a gating voltage for its voice diode gate.

RIGHT HAND (SOLO) OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

The RIGHT HAND (SOLO) OUTPUT AMPLIFIER, consisting of Q83, Q84, and associated components, couples the voice diode gate output signals to the organ preamplifier circuit via C451, R518, connector J4-1, normally closed contacts of AUTO MUTE switch, connector J4-5, connector P30-6 and R3. The RIGHT HAND (SOLO) OUTPUT AMPLIFIER is also applied to the signal input point of AUTO MUTE circuit via R547 and C459.

The output signals of all Right Hand (Solo) voice gates are added to the D.C. bias current that turns the gates on. This current, injected at the emitter of Q83, tends to change the D.C. level at the output of the amplifier and cause thump. To minimize this effect, typically, R520 for the FLUTE DIODE GATE provides a compensating current at the base of Q83.

AUTO MUTE CIRCUIT

When the AUTO MUTE switch is depressed, the AUTO MUTE circuit output is applied to the organ preamplifier input circuit, while the output from the RIGHT HAND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER is disconnected.

The AUTO MUTE circuit is a filter with a variable bandpass characteristic controlled by the bias current of the voice diode gates, which is applied to the base of emitter follower Q82. The circuit consists of two voltage controlled lo-pass filters (Q96, Q97, Q99, Q100 and Q101, Q102, Q105, Q106) control circuitry for these filters (Q94, Q95, Q103, Q104), and an operational amplifier (IC18).

Signals from the RIGHT HAND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER, via R547 and C459, are supplied to the input of the first filter stage, which consists of two differential amplifier pairs (Q96-Q99 and Q97-Q100) connected in parallel to act as a variable resistance, and, in conjunction with C461 and C462, forms a lo-pass filter. Similarly, the next stage, together with C465 forms a second variable lo-pass filter, with its output applied directly to the operational amplifier integrated circuit of IC18.

A feedback loop, consisting of C465, C462, and R550, feeds the output of each section back to the input of the first stage.

When a key is played, the ACCORDION and TRUMPET trigger voltage is applied via D90 and D91 to the shaping circuit of R504 and C445. This provides a trigger with an attack characteristic for the base of emitter follower Q82. Similarly, the PIANO, GUITAR, HARPSICHORD and BANJO supply a trigger voltage, via D120, D121, D122, and D123, to the base of Q82 by the resistor divider R503 and R502. The FLUTE VOICE DIODE GATE is not connected to the AUTO MUTE TRIGGER, Q82, thus FLUTE and VIBRA HARP voices do not have a muting effect.

Q94, a phase splitter, controls the current supplied to the differential amplifier by Q95, Q104, and Q98, Q103 current sources.

The trigger voltage supplied by continuous voice diode gates and percussive voice diode gates are of different characteristics, so their action and application to the base of Q82, an emitter follower, have to be described separately.

For continuous voices, this trigger is applied via R504 to charge C445, and, then, via D117 to the base of Q82. In this case, the attack will be slow, so that the voltage applied by the emitter of Q82 will slowly rise to maximum. When a key is released, due to the absence of signal from the RIGHT HAND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER, the slow decay of this circuit is of no importance.

For percussive voices, this trigger is divided in half by resistor divider R503 and R502 before it is directly applied to the base of Q82. The attack is fast, while decay will sweep back slowly, causing the emitter voltage of Q82 to rise to maximum value quickly and slowly sweep back. The voltage changes on the emitter of Q82 are applied via R545 to the base of phase splitter Q94.

When the voltage on the base of Q94 is low, Q94 will cut off. Its collector will be highly positive, cutting off Q95 and Q104 so no current will flow to differential amplifiers Q96-Q99 and Q101-Q105, rendering them highly resistive to the incoming signal. Similarly, the emitter of Q94 will be close to ground, cutting off Q98 and D103, the respective current sources for Q97-Q100 and Q102-Q106, so they will also be in a high resistive state with respect to the signal.

With the voltage applied to the base of Q94, it will cause Q94 to conduct, so that its collector will be less positive and its emitter less negative. This will forward bias Q95-Q104-Q98 and Q103, furnishing current to the differential amplifiers, allowing them to be in a low resistance state with respect to the incoming signal.

Summary of the above action on the voices is a slow attack for continuous voices and a slow decay for percussive voices.

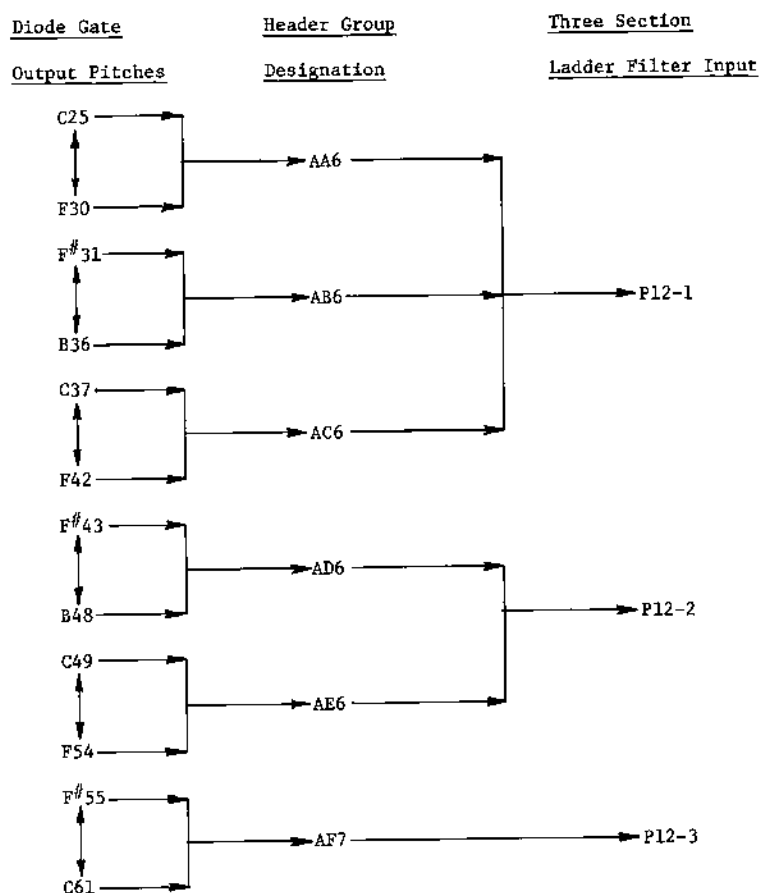
LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

SIGNAL SOURCE

In the same manner as for the RIGHT HAND (SOLO) circuit, the thirty-seven (37) frequencies, C25 through C61, are conducted to thirty-seven (37) individual DIODE GATE circuits located on the GATE AND DIVIDER BOARD ASSEMBLY. The state of these DIODE GATES is controlled by thirty-seven (37) keyswitches in the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyboard range.

These diodes are gated by application of +14 volts via R725, R726, and a 680 ohm keyswitch resistor when a key or keys are depressed in the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyboard range. The outputs of the DIODE GATE circuits are collected in five (5) header groups of six (6) diode pairs each and one (1) header consisting of seven (7) diode pairs. This header output is further applied to a THREE SECTION LADDER FILTER circuit located on the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) BOARD ASSEMBLY.

The following chart illustrates the signal grouping and distribution:



The THREE SECTION LADDER FILTER contains two (2) outputs: one supplies the FLUTE ACTIVE FILTER circuit of Q122 and Q123; the other, the REED AND STRING FILTER circuit of Q121. The REED AND STRING FILTER circuit is the signal source for all other LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) voice active filter circuits, Q119, Q118, and Q120.

The FLUTE FILTER circuit, Q122 and Q123, supplies its output via C638 and R673 to the FLUTE DIODE GATE consisting of D212, D213, and associated components. The REED AND STRING FILTER, Q121, supplies its output via R643 and C626 to REED DIODE GATE D195/D196, via C636 and R665 to STRING DIODE GATE D208/D210, and via C605, C601, and C610 to active filter circuits Q119, Q118, and Q120, respectively.

The GUITAR FILTER, Q119, output is supplied via R613 and C609 to the GUITAR VOICE DIODE GATE, D202/D203. The PIANO FILTER, Q118, output is supplied via C604 and R606 to the PIANO VOICE DIODE GATE, D198/D199. The BANJO FILTER, Q120, output is supplied via C614 to the BANJO VOICE DIODE GATE D206/D205.

When a key or keys in the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyboard range are depressed, all of the above voice diode gates are gated on via voice selector switches and continuous or percussive trigger circuits, which will be discussed later.

LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) & PEDAL CONTROL CIRCUITS

In FUN MACHINE mode the +5V applied through the Fun Machine push button contacts (FUN MACHINE KEYSWITCH COMMON) saturates LEFT HAND CONTROL transistor Q127. This inhibits the operation of the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) and PEDAL circuits by removing the supply voltage to the CONTINUOUS and PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER circuits and supplying cut off voltage to the Pedal signal amplifier on the Pedal Sustain board.

The trigger circuit supply voltage for the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) voices is switched by LEFT HAND VOICE INHIBIT circuit, Q138 and Q140. When LEFT HAND CONTROL Q127 is saturated, the junction of R691 and R731 is grounded, removing bias voltage for Q138, which cuts off, allowing Q140 to cut off also. Since Q140 is the only voltage source for VOICE TRIGGER circuit output stages Q141 and Q142, gating of the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) voices is prevented.

The Pedal Latch circuit signal output is inhibited by the action of PEDAL SIGNAL INHIBIT GATE Q129. When Q127 saturates, the current path from +27 volts via R692, R690 and Q127 collector to emitter causes Q129 also to saturate. The +27V is then applied by Q129 collector, R694 and connector P17-15 to Pedal Sustain circuit boards (Refer to C579-372), via P2-15 and D1 to the base of Q4, causing it to be cut off, inhibiting the pedal signal from this source.

In FUN MACHINE mode, the saturation of Q127 removes reverse bias voltage from the base of Q128. Thus, when the positive voltage is applied to the emitter of Q128 by ORGAN RHYTHM PATTERN SWITCH or BASS GUITAR AND BASS DRUM TRIGGER Q18 (See DIODE MATRIX CHART), Q128 will turn on as the result of the voltage developed across R693 by the current path from its emitter to ground via R693, R689 and collector to emitter of Q127. This positive gating voltage is applied by Q128 collector via D216 to gate the BASS GUITAR VOICE circuit. The collector of Q128 also supplies a positive trigger voltage from the ORGAN switch to the preamp muting circuit via D218 and R697. The BASS GUITAR & BASS DRUM trigger voltage is supplied via D219 and R697 to the preamp muting circuit. The preamp muting circuit is discussed in the PREAMP section.

When switching from the FUN MACHINE to normal organ mode, the LEFT HAND CONTROL, Q127, will unsaturate. Its positive collector voltage excursion will be coupled via C641 and R688 to the base of BASS GUITAR DAMPER Q126, which will saturate momentarily, providing an additional discharge path for C229 (Bass Guitar Sustain Capacitor).

PEDAL TRIGGER Q125 is a buffer stage between the pedal gate voltage from the pedal sustain board and the BASS GUITAR TRIGGER AMP Q71. PEDAL TRIGGER Q125 operates in all modes of operation, and also provides the positive trigger voltage for the preamp muting buss. PEDAL SIGNAL BUFFER Q143 is continuously biased by the application of +5V to its base via R754. Q143 acts as the buffer between the signal output from the pedal sustain boards and the DUAL J-K FLIP-FLOP ROOT/FIFTH DIVIDER IC17.

CONTINUOUS & PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER CIRCUITS

These trigger circuits operate in a manner similar to the corresponding triggers for RIGHT HAND (SOLO) circuits.

The CONTINUOUS VOICE TRIGGER circuit, consisting of Q135, Q134, Q141 and associated components, creates a positive voltage when a key on the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyboard is depressed, when not in FUN MACHINE mode. This voltage is supplied via connector P5-4 and D231, D232 and D233 through the FLUTE, REED and STRING selector switches, respectively, to the corresponding voice diode gate circuits.

When a key on the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyboard is depressed, a current path is established from the +14 volt source via R725 and R726 through the ACCOMPANIMENT KEYSWITCH COMMON BUSS. A voltage drop across R725, caused by this current, will provide turn on bias for Q135. The +14 volts applied by Q135 emitter to collector circuit via R724 will saturate Q134. When Q134 saturates, a current path is established from +27V via Q140, R738, R723 and collector-emitter circuit of Q134. The voltage drop thus developed across R738 provides turn on bias for Q141. When Q141 saturates, positive supply is available to operate continuous voice diode gates via previously described circuit paths.

Saturation of Q135, when LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) key is depressed, also supplies a positive voltage to the preamp muting circuit.

PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER CIRCUIT

The PERCUSSIVE VOICE TRIGGER circuit, consisting of Q136, Q139, Q142, and associated components, creates a positive trigger voltage transiently, when a key on the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) keyboard is depressed. This trigger pulse is supplied, via percussive voice GUITAR, PIANO, and BANJO selector switches to their voice diode gates. Transistor Q136 is normally turned on by the forward bias supplied to its base from the +27 volt source via R737. When a key in the LEFT HAND (ACCOMPANIMENT) range is depressed, a negative pulse is coupled via R729, C657, and D222 to the base of Q136, causing it to cut off for the duration of the pulse. Ground clamp from the junction of R727 and R730 will be removed, permitting Q139 to be saturated by the application of +14 volts source to its base via saturated Q135. A negative voltage excursion at the collector of Q139, coupled via C660 to the base of Q136 holds Q136 off until C660 recovers from this negative pulse through R737. This 10 ms pulse supplied to the base of Q142 will cause Q142 to saturate, thus, producing a positive 10 ms pulse for the purpose of gating the percussive voice diode gates.

LEFT HAND (ACCOMP.) VOICE DIODE GATES & OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

The CONTINUOUS VOICE DIODE GATES (FLUTE, REED and STRING) and the PERCUSSIVE VOICE DIODE GATES (GUITAR, PIANO and BANJO) consist of similar diode gate circuits, having individual controlled attack and decay characteristics. The description of the FLUTE VOICE DIODE GATE operation will generally apply for the rest of the voice diode gates.

When a key on the Left Hand (Accomp.) keyboard is depressed, a positive voltage from the collector of Q141 is applied via connector P5-4, D231, FLUTE voice switch contacts and connector P5-1 to the FLUTE VOICE DIODE GATE circuit. D212 will be forward biased (gated) by current flow through R678, R676, D212 and R674. Similarly, D213 will be gated by way of R678, R677, D213, and R708. The gating of D212/D213 provides a path for the signal from the FLUTE FILTER CIRCUIT (Q122, Q123) to the LEFT HAND (ACCOMP.) OUTPUT AMPLIFIER (Q130/Q131) by way of C638, R673, D212, C639 and D213.

The LEFT HAND (ACCOMP.) OUTPUT AMPLIFIER, consisting of Q130, Q131, and associated components, couples the voice diode gate output signals to the organ preamplifier circuit via C648, R714 and the PED.-ACC. VOLUME potentiometer.

The output signals of all LEFT HAND (ACCOMP.) voice gates are added to the D.C. bias current that turns the gates on. This current, injected at the emitter of Q130, changes the D.C. level at the output of the amplifier, causing a thump. To minimize this effect, typically, R715 from the FLUTE VOICE DIODE GATE provides compensating current at the base of Q130.

DIODE MATRIX CHART

CONTINUOUS BASS GUITAR & ROOT ONLY INHIBIT

RHYTHM PATTERN SWITCH	DIODE MATRIX	COMPONENTS	
COUNTRY	D147	R216	To base of Q46
POP ROCK	D156		
SOUL ROCK	D159		
BOSA NOVA	D172		
COUNTRY	D149	R213	
BOSA NOVA	D170		
OLD TIME WALTZ	D179		
SWING	D140	R212	
HAWAIIAN	D162	R214	
LATIN III	D165		
FOX TROT	D137	R215	
POP ROCK	D155		
RHUMBA	D168		
POLKA	D175		
WALTZ	D186		
DIXIELAND	D145	D39 & R215	
RAGTIME	D146		
HOEDOWN	D152		
MARCH	D177		

RHYTHM GUITAR INHIBIT

DIXIELAND	D145	R234	To base of Q53
RAGTIME	D146		
HOEDOWN	D152		
MARCH	D177		

F.M. PIANO (CONTINUOUS)

FOX TROT	} & ORGAN	D137	}	D190 ORGAN & R253	} To base of Q57
POP ROCK		D155			
RHUMBA		D168			
POLKA		D175			
WALTZ		D186			
DIXIELAND	} & ORGAN	D145	}	D191 ORGAN & R253	
RAGTIME		D146			
HOEDOWN		D152			
MARCH		D177			

F.M. PIANO (TRANSIENT)

FOX TROT	D137	}	R251 & R252	} To emitter & base of Q58
POP ROCK	D155			
RHUMBA	D168			
POLKA	D175			
WALTZ	D186			
DIXIELAND	D145	}	D39, R251 & R252	
RAGTIME	D146			
HOEDOWN	D152			
MARCH	D177			

ELECTRIC GUITAR (TRANSIENT)

COUNTRY
POP ROCK
SOUL ROCK
BOSA NOVA

DIODE MATRIX

D147
D156
D159
D172

COMPONENTS

R271 & R272 ——— To emitter & base
of Q61

F.M. BANJO (TRANSIENT)

DIXIELAND
HOEDOWN
OLD TIME WALTZ

D144
D151
D180

R286 & R287 ——— To emitter & base
of Q63

SNARE DRUM ADD

ALL RHYTHMS EXCEPT
COUNTRY

R33 & R34 ——— To base & emitter of Q9

SNARE (NOISE) & CYMBAL DEFEAT

HAWAIIAN
LATIN III

D162
D165

R39 ——— To base of Q11
R85 ——— To base of Q23

CLAVE ADD, SNARE (NOISE) & CYMBAL DEFEAT

RHUMBA
BOSA NOVA

D169
D173

D10, R55 & R56 ——— To base & emitter of Q16
D12 & R39 ——— To base of Q11
D12 & R85 ——— To base of Q23

CYMBAL DEFEAT

DIXIELAND
MARCH
OLD TIME WALTZ

R588
R589
D590

————— To base of Q23

ACCENT DEFEAT

COUNTRY
BOSA NOVA
OLD TIME WALTZ

D149
D170
D179

D8 ——— To base of Q14

VIBRA HARP ASR

HAWAIIAN
BOSA NOVA
WALTZ

D164
D174
D183

R533 ——— To base of Q88

FLUTE ASR

FOX TROT
POP ROCK
SOUL ROCK
RHUMBA
ORGAN

D138
D157
D160
D167
D187

R493 ——— To FLUTE DIODE GATE

ACCORDION ASR

FOX TROT
SOUL ROCK
POLKA
ORGAN

D139
D161
D176
D188

R495 ——— To ACCORDION DIODE GATE

TRUMPET ASR

DIXIELAND
LATIN III
MARCH
ORGAN

D142
D166
D178
D189

R497 ——— To TRUMPET DIODE GATE

PIANO ASR

SWING
RAGTIME
POP ROCK
RHUMBA
OLD TIME WALTZ

D141
D148
D154
D171
D181

R593, Q90e-c & R450 ——— To PIANO DIODE GATE

GUITAR ASR

COUNTRY
HAWAIIAN

DIODE MATRIX

D150
D163

}

COMPONENTS

R594, Q91e-c — To GUITAR DIODE GATE
& R456

HARPSICHORD ASR

RAGTIME
SOUL ROCK
WALTZ

D143
D158
D184

}

R595, Q93e-c — To HARPSICHORD DIODE
& R462 GATE

BANJO ASR

HOEDOWN

D153

—

R596, Q92e-c — To BANJO DIODE GATE
& R469

FUN MACHINE RHYTHM PATTERN & VOICE SELECTION CHART

		FOX TROT	SWING	DIXIE LAND	RAGTIME	COUNTRY	HOO DOWN	POP ROCK	SOUL ROCK	HAWAIIAN	LATIN III	RHUMBA	BOS NOVA	POLKA	MARCH	OLD TIME WALTZ	WALTZ	ORGAN
RHYTHM PATTERN	SELECT ROM PIN NO. 2																	
	SELECT ROM PIN NO. 3																	
	SELECT ROM PIN NO. 9																	
	SELECT ROM PIN NO. 10																	
	SELECT ROM PIN NO. 11																	
	SELECT ROM PIN NO. 12																	
	SELECT ROM PIN NO. 14																	
	SELECT ROM PIN NO. 23																	
A S R	FLUTE ASR																	
	VIBRA HARP ASR																	
	ACCORDION ASR																	
	TRUMPET ASR																	
	PIANO ASR																	
	GUITAR ASR																	
	HARPSICHORD ASR																	
	BANJO ASR																	
F. M.	F.M. PIANO ADD																	
	F.M. PIANO LONG SUSTAIN																	
	CONTINUOUS F.M. PIANO (ORGAN SW. ON)																	
	CONTINUOUS BASS GUITAR & ROOT ONLY																	
	CONTINUOUS BASS GUITAR & ROOT ONLY INHIBIT																	
	CONTINUOUS RHYTHM GUITAR																	
	RHYTHM GUITAR DEFEAT																	
	ELECTRIC GUITAR ADD																	
RHYTHM VOICE	F.M. BANJO ADD																	
	CLAVE ADD																	
	CYMBAL DEFEAT																	
	ACCENT DEFEAT																	
	SNARE DRUM DEFEAT																	
	SNARE (NOISE) DEFEAT																	
	3/4-TIME CONTROL BUSS																	

F U N M A C H I N E T R A N S I S T O R

F U N C T I O N C H A R T

RHYTHM SECTION VOICE BOARD

- Q1 - Q3 Start/Stop Flip-Flop. Controls the state of Clock Oscillator and resets the counters.
Stop State: Q1 off, Q3 on. Q3 on via (A), R11, R10A & D3. Start State: Q1 on, Q3 off. Q4 saturates, preventing stop state when F.M. key is released.
Q3 also controls the state of Q124.
- Q4 When key in F.M. is released, Q4 saturates from +27V via R13, R14, Touch Rhythm contacts, D235, Fun Machine contacts, and R9, preventing the Start/Stop Flip-Flop from going into stop mode. In Touch Rhythm mode, Q4 is disabled.
- Q5 Brush Trigger Gate. Gated by negative pulse from ROM and saturates Q6.
- Q6 Brush Gate. When gated by Q5, provides ground path for Q7.
- Q7 Noise Source Buffer. When ground path is provided by Q6, noise is applied to Brush Amplifier Q8.
- Q8 Brush Buffer Amplifier Stage.
- Q9 Snare Drum Trigger Gate. When gated by ROM #19, negative pulse saturates Q12 and allows Snare Oscillator Q13 to operate.
- Q10 Noise Source Buffer. When ground path provided by Q12, noise is applied to Brush Amplifier Q8.
- Q11 Snare (Noise) Inhibit Gate. Noise portion of Snare Drum is inhibited by Q11 when HAWAIIAN or LATIN III Rhythm patterns are selected.
- Q12 Snare (Brush) Gate. Gated by Q9, provides ground path for Q10.
- Q13 Snare Oscillator. Gated by Q9, produces frequency of 238 Hz for duration of 40 ms.
- Q14 Accent Trigger Gate. Gated on by #22 ROM negative pulse if not defeated in OLD TIME WALTZ, BOSA NOVA or COUNTRY Rhythm pattern modes. Q14 allows Accent Oscillator Q15 to operate.
- Q15 Accent Oscillator. Gated by Q14, produces frequency of 250 Hz for duration of 30 ms.
- Q16 Clave Trigger Gate. Gated on by #21 ROM negative pulse in RHYMBA and BOSA NOVA Rhythm pattern modes only. Q16 allows Clave Oscillator Q17 to operate.
- Q17 Clave Oscillator. Gated by Q16, produces frequency of 2000 Hz for duration of 20 ms.
- Q18 Bass Guitar and Bass Drum Trigger. Gated by #18 ROM negative pulse. Q18 allows Bass Oscillator Q19 to operate and also triggers Bass Guitar Trigger Amplifier Q71, via D11, R65, D220, Q128 and D216.
- Q19 Bass Oscillator. Gated by Q18, produces frequency of 111 Hz for duration of 50 ms.
- Q20 Strike Oscillator Trigger Gate. When gated on by Cymbal Gate Q24, allows Strike Oscillator to operate.
- Q21 Strike Oscillator. When gated by Cymbal Trigger gates Q22, Q24 and Q20, produces frequency of 5555 Hz for duration of 3.5 ms.
- Q22 Cymbal Trigger Gate. Gated by #21 ROM negative pulse, Q22 gates on Cymbal gates Q24 and Q28.
- Q23 Cymbal Inhibit Gate. When gated by +27V via Rhythm Buffer switches in HAWAIIAN, LATIN III, RHYMBA, BOSA NOVA, DIXIELAND, MARCH and OLD TIME WALTZ modes, Q23 disables Cymbal Trigger Gate Q22.
- Q24 Cymbal Noise and Strike Gate. Gates on Q20 and Q25.
- Q25 Noise Source Buffer. When gated by Q24, applies noise to Noise Amplifiers Q26 and Q27.
- Q26 & Q27 High Frequency Noise Amplifier.
- Q28 Cymbal Noise Gate. Gates on Q29.
- Q29 Noise Source Buffer. When gated by Q28, applies noise to Noise Amplifiers Q30 and Q31.
- Q30 & Q31 Lower Frequency Noise Amplifier.
- Q32 Noise Source.
- Q33 thru Q35 Noise Source Amplifier. Produces 200 mV P-P noise voltage at the output when mini-pot R129 is set to maximum.
- Q36 & Q38 Clock Oscillator, operating as free-running multivibrator.
- Q37 Supplies base current for Q38.
- Q39 Strobe Output Amplifier. Buffer Amplifier for Clock pulses to ROM via Rhythm Pattern Selector switches and to Percussion Pattern I switch.
- Q40 +12 VDC Supply Source, operating as an Emitter Follower.
- Q41 Root/Fifth Control Gate. Operates Root/Fifth Gate Q69 when Q70 is in off state.
- Q42 & Q43 Tempo Light Flasher Circuit.
- Q44 & Q45 4/4 - 3/4 Control Gates. In WALTZ and OLD TIME WALTZ Rhythm pattern modes, Q44 is saturated. Q45 produces reset pulse of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Clock Dividers and Clock operates in 3/4 mode.

Fun Machine Transistor
Function Chart (Cont'd.)

FUN MACHINE LOGIC BOARD

Q46	Continuous Bass Guitar and Root Only Inhibit Gate. Removes saturation voltage for continuous Bass Guitar Trigger Gate Q71 in all Rhythm Pattern modes. When organ switch is depressed, removes base voltage to Q70 via R308.
Q47	One Note Played Detector. When one key in Fun Machine range is depressed, Q47 saturates and supplies ground to Note Played Trigger Buss. In unkeyed state, buss (A) is at +5V level.
Q48	Two or more Notes Played Detector. When two or more keys in Fun Machine range are depressed, Q48 saturates and defeats the operation of Q47.
Q49	First Stage of Rhythm Guitar Damp Control. Gated on by #15 ROM pulse, turning on Q51.
Q50	Rhythm Guitar Trigger Amplifier. When triggered, gates on Rhythm Guitar Diode Gates D40 through D57.
Q51	Second Stage of Rhythm Guitar Damp Control. When gated on by Q49, places additional sustain discharge path for C201 by way of R226.
Q52	Key Release Damp Control. Saturated by buss (A) voltage when key in Fun Machine range is released, shortening sustain time for Rhythm Guitar voice by placing discharge circuit of R228 and D37 across C201.
Q53	Rhythm Guitar Defeat Gate. Defeats the operation of Rhythm Guitar gate Q50 in DIXIELAND, RAGTIME, HOEDOWN and MARCH Rhythm Pattern modes.
Q54	Rhythm Guitar Pulse Gate. Operates Rhythm Guitar Trigger Amplifier Q50 when gated by #16 ROM pulse.
Q55	Rhythm Guitar Active Filter.
Q56	Piano Short Sustain Gate. Fun Machine Piano Trigger circuit in short sustain mode for all Rhythm Patterns except FOX-TROT. Q56 is saturated normally by +27V via FOX-TROT switches.
Q57	Fun Machine Trigger Amplifier. When triggered, gates on Fun Machine Piano Diode Gates D52 through D59.
Q58	F.M. Piano Pulse Gate. In DIXIELAND, RAGTIME, HOEDOWN, MARCH and WALTZ Rhythm pattern modes Q58 is triggered by #17 ROM pulse and also by #18 ROM pulse when Q59 is unsaturated. Q58 supplies triggering voltage R57.
Q59	When signal is present on 7th buss, Q59 is saturated, which allows #18 ROM pulse to operate Q58.
Q60	Fun Machine Piano Active Filter.
Q61	Electric Guitar Trigger Amplifier. When triggered, gates on Electric Guitar Diode Gates D61 through D68.
Q62	Electric Guitar Active Filter.
Q63	Fun Machine Banjo Trigger Amplifier. When triggered, gates on Fun Machine Banjo Diode Gates D69 through D76.
Q64	Fun Machine Banjo Active Filter.
Q65	Seventh Square Wave to pulse wave signal buffer.
Q66	Fifth Square Wave to pulse wave signal buffer.
Q67	Third Square Wave to pulse wave signal buffer.
Q68	Root Square Wave to pulse wave signal buffer.
Q69	Root/Fifth Gate. Operated by Q70 in Root Only and Q41 in Root/Fifth mode. Q69 applies its logic output to IC15 and IC16.
Q70	Root Only Control. When saturated, defeats the operation of Q69. Q70 is saturated when in ORGAN mode and when key is not depressed in F.M. range.
Q71	Bass Guitar Trigger Amplifier. Operates Q72 and Q73 continuously when saturated in ORGAN mode by +27V via R218, D35, Q128 and D216. Q71 also operates transiently via D11, R65, D220, Q128 and D216 when Q18 is triggered on by #18 ROM pulse. Also operated by Pedal Trigger Q125.
Q72	8' Bass Guitar Pulse Shaper. When gated on by Q71, applies 8' signal to Bass Guitar passive filter.
Q73	16' Bass Guitar Pulse Shaper. When gated on by Q71, applies 16' signal to Bass Guitar passive filter.

RIGHT HAND BOARD

Q74	Trumpet and Fun Machine Piano Active Header Filter.
Q75	Guitar and Harpsichord Active Header Filter.
Q76	Fun Machine Banjo Active Header Filter.
Q77	Accordion Active Header Filter.
Q78 & Q79	Flute Active Header Filter.
Q80	Percussion Pattern Short Sustain Control. Q80 is saturated in PERC. PATTERN I or II mode when key in Fun Machine range is depressed. Q80 provides additional discharge path for all percussion voice diode gates, rendering them in short sustain mode.
Q81	Percussion Pattern Short Sustain Inhibit. Operated by transistor Q124. When key in Fun Machine range is not depressed, Q81 is saturated via R641 and R491 and inhibits the operation of Q80.
Q82	Auto Mute Trigger. Operated by D.C. voltage from diode gates when gated. Q82 provides D.C. control voltage for Auto Mute Circuit.
Q83 & Q84	Right Hand Output Amplifier. Amplifies the Right Hand Voice Outputs and applies them to the Auto Mute and Preamplifier circuits.

Fun Machine Transistor
Function Chart (Cont'd.)

RIGHT HAND BOARD

- Q87 Short/Long Sustain Gate. Unsaturated in VIBRA HARP and ASR VIBRA HARP modes to provide long sustain mode for diode gates on Gate and Divider Boards. Q87 is saturated in all other modes via VIBRA HARP switch from +27V and via ASR switch, R531 and R30, rendering the above diodes in short sustain state.
- Q88 Vibra Harp ASR Control. Saturated in HAWAIIAN, BOSA NOVA and WALTZ rhythm patterns, thus removes the bias voltage for Q87 applied from ASR switch.
- Q89 Vibra Harp ASR Control. Saturated in all modes except ASR. When Q89 is unsaturated, the gate voltage is applied to the Flute Diode Gate via Vibra Harp ASR buss, R535 and D105 in HAWAIIAN, BOSA NOVA and WALTZ rhythm patterns.
- Q90 Piano ASR Trigger. Q90 bias supply is supplied via Piano ASR buss in SWING, RACTIME, POP ROCK, RHUMBA, and OLD TIME WALTZ rhythm patterns. If triggered by Q114, it supplies gate voltage for Piano Diode Gate.
- Q91 Guitar ASR Trigger. Q91 Bias supply is supplied via Guitar ASR buss in COUNTRY and HAWAIIAN rhythm patterns; and if triggered by Q114, it supplies gate voltage for Guitar Diode Gates.
- Q92 Banjo ASR Trigger. Q92 bias supply is supplied via Banjo ASR Buss in HOEDOWN rhythm pattern; and if triggered by Q114, supplies gate voltage for Banjo Diode Gate.
- Q93 Harpsichord ASR Trigger. Q93 bias supply is supplied via Harpsichord ASR Buss in RACTIME, SOUL ROCK and WALTZ rhythm patterns; and if triggered by Q114, supplies gate voltage for Harpsichord Diode Gate.
- Q94-95, 98, 103 & 104 Current Sources for Auto Mute differential bandpass amplifiers.
- Q96, 97, 99 & 100 1st Auto Mute differential bandpass amplifier.
- Q101, 102, 105 & 106 2nd Auto Mute differential bandpass amplifier.
- Q107 Continuous Voice ASR Clamp. Q107 is held in saturation from +27V via ASR normally closed contacts, D428 and R562, disabling continuous voice ASR gating busses to gate continuous voice diode gates. Depressing ASR switch causes Q107 to go out of saturation, permitting specific ASR busses to gate corresponding continuous voice diode gates. Q107 is also saturated by Q109 if ASR switch is depressed.
- Q108 Part of Continuous Voice Trigger Circuit. When gated on by Q109, causes Q113 to saturate. Also saturates Q107 if ASR switch is depressed, except when a key is played.
- Q109 First Stage of Continuous Voice Trigger Circuit. Gated on when key in Right Hand is depressed. When Q109 saturates, it provides positive voltage:
- a. To saturate Q112 after time constant of C470
 - b. To delayed vibrato circuit via D129
 - c. To saturate Q108
 - d. To saturate Q114, Q115 is cut off
- Q110 First Stage of Right Hand Percussive Voice Trigger Circuit. When key in Right Hand range is depressed, Q110 unsaturates transiently, removing the ground clamp for Q111, allowing it to saturate.
- Q111 Part of Right Hand Percussive Voice Trigger Circuit. Gated on when Q110 unsaturates, allowing Q116 to saturate and, via C471, reinforce off state of Q110 to establish pulse width of 10 ms.
- Q112 Right Hand Vibrato Oscillator Start/Stop Control. Gated on by Q109 via delayed action of C470, removes vibrato oscillator disabling voltage applied from +27V via R576, D113 and D234.
- Q113 Right Hand Continuous Voice Trigger Circuit Output Stage. When gated on by Q108, provides gating voltage to the continuous voice switches via P5-1.
- Q114 Percussion ASR Gate. When Q115 is unsaturated, Q114 is gated on by Q109, providing negative pulse which triggers on percussive voice. ASR triggers Q90 through Q93.
- Q115 Percussion ASR Clamp. Disables input gating voltage to Q114 unless ASR switch is depressed.
- Q116 Percussive Voice Trigger Circuit Output Stage. When gated on by Q111, provides 10 ms gating pulse to the Percussive voice switches via P5-9.
- Q117 Percussion Pattern Trigger Amplifier. When pulsed on by Strobe pulses in PERC. PATTERN I mode, Q47 triggers Q116 on.

LEFT HAND BOARD

- Q118 Piano Active Header Filter.
- Q119 Guitar Active Header Filter.
- Q120 Banjo Active Header Filter.
- Q121 Reed and String Active Header Filter.
- Q122 & Q123 Flute Active Header Filter.
- Q124 Percussion Pattern Short Sustain Gate. Operated by the collector voltage of Q3 Start/Stop Flip-Flop stage. When Fun Machine key is depressed, Q124 saturates, removing the saturation voltage for Q81.
- Q125 Pedal Trigger. Triggered on by positive trigger voltage from 13 Note Pedal Sustain Circuit when pedals are played.
- Q126 Bass Guitar Damper. Controlled by Q127. Momentarily saturates, discharging Bass Guitar sustain capacitor C229, preventing Bass Guitar operation during the transition from Fun Machine to regular pedals.

Fun Machine Transistor
Function Chart (Cont'd.)

LEFT HAND BOARD

- Q127 Main Left Hand Control Circuit. Saturated by +5V when FUN MACHINE BUTTON is depressed. When Q127 saturates, its collector at ground potential:
- a. Saturates Q129
 - b. Unsaturates Q138
 - c. Saturates Q128
 - d. Momentarily saturates Q126 when FUN MACHINE BUTTON is released (when Q127 goes out of saturation)
- Q128 Bass Guitar Gate. Controlled by Q127; when saturated, allows the trigger from Q18 or ORGAN switch voltage to be applied to the Bass Guitar Trigger Amplifier, Q71. Q128 also allows above voltages to be applied to the pre-amp muting buss.
- Q129 Pedal Signal Inhibit Gate. Controlled by Q127; when saturated, it provides positive voltage via R694 for Pedal Clamp on 13 note Pedal Sustain circuit, inhibiting its manual signal operation.
- Q130 & Q131 Left Hand Output Amplifier. Amplifies the Left Hand Voice Outputs and applies them to the Preamplifier circuit.
- Q134 Part of Left Hand Continuous Voice Trigger Circuit. When gated on by Q135, causes Q141 to saturate.
- Q135 First Stage of Left Hand Continuous Voice Trigger Circuit. Gated on when key in Left Hand is depressed. When Q135 saturates, it provides positive voltage:
- a. To saturate Q134
 - b. To saturate Q139
 - c. For Left Hand Muting Buss
- Q136 First Stage of Left Hand Percussive Voice Trigger Circuit. When key in Left Hand range is depressed, Q136 unsaturates transiently, removing the ground clamp for Q139, allowing it to saturate.
- Q137 Left Hand Vibrato Control. When gated on by Q141, Q137, with delayed action (C659), removes vibrato oscillator disabling voltage applied from +27V via R576, D133 and D234.
- Q138 Left Hand Voice Inhibit Circuit. Operated by Q127; when cut off, causes Q140 to cut off.
- Q139 Part of Left Hand Percussive Voice Trigger Circuit. Gated on when Q136 unsaturates, allowing Q142 to saturate and, via C660, reinforce off state of Q136 to establish pulse width of 10 ms.
- Q140 Left Hand Trigger Circuit Supply Stage. Gated on when Q138 saturates, supplying the necessary +27V source for the operation of Left Hand Continuous and Percussive Voice Trigger Circuit output stages.
- Q141 Left Hand Continuous Voice Trigger Circuit Output Stage. When gated on by Q134, provides gating voltage to the Left Hand Continuous Voice switches via P5-4.
- Q142 Left Hand Percussive Voice Trigger Circuit Output Stage. When gated on by Q139, provides 10 ms gating pulse to the Percussive Voice switches via D227, D224 and D229.
- Q143 Pedal Signal Buffer Stage. Q143 is turned on continuously by +5V applied via R754 to its base, thus conducting the pedal signals from 13 note pedal sustain circuit to J-K Flip-Flop Root/Fifth Divider IC17 input Pin #9.

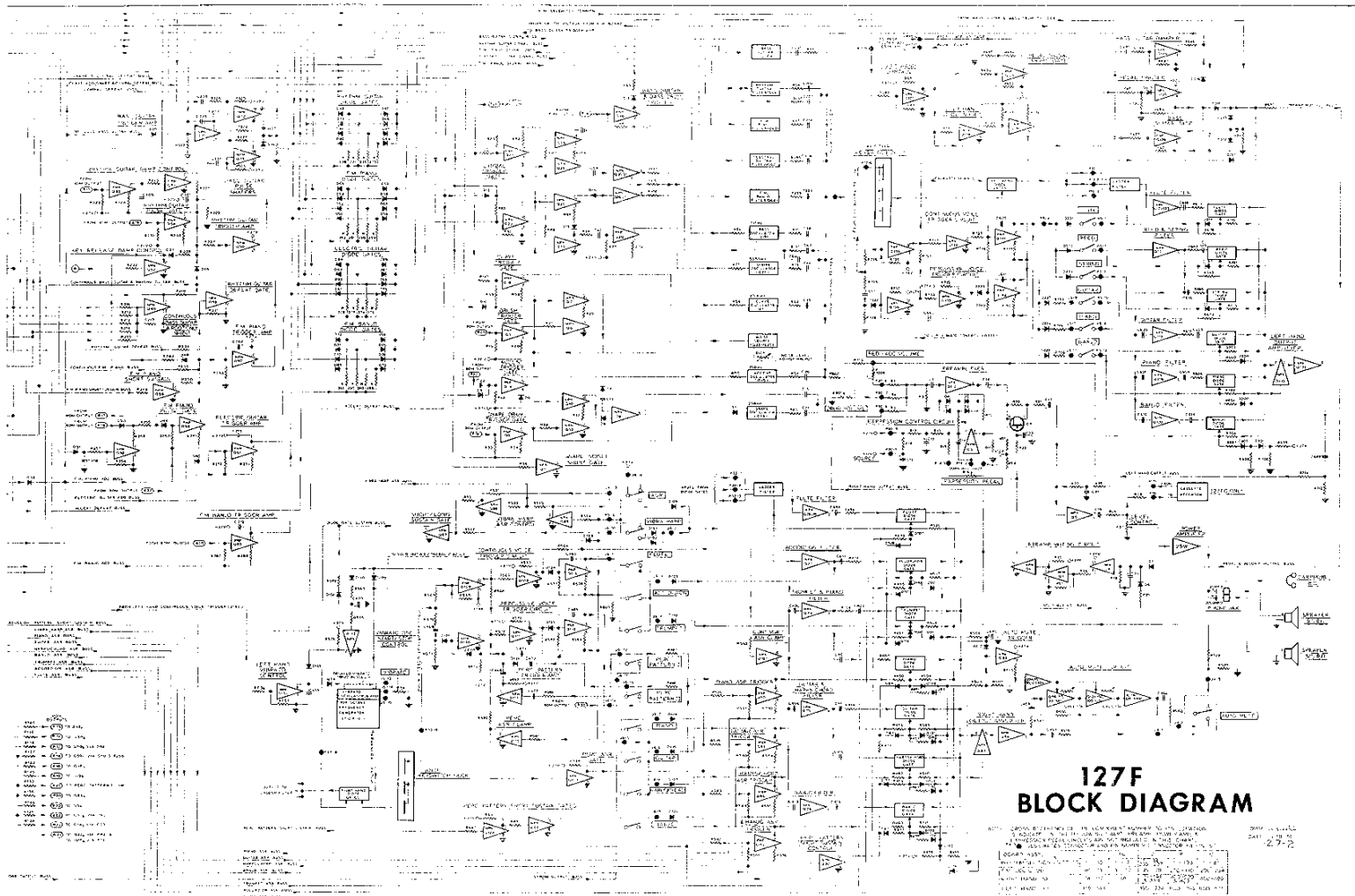
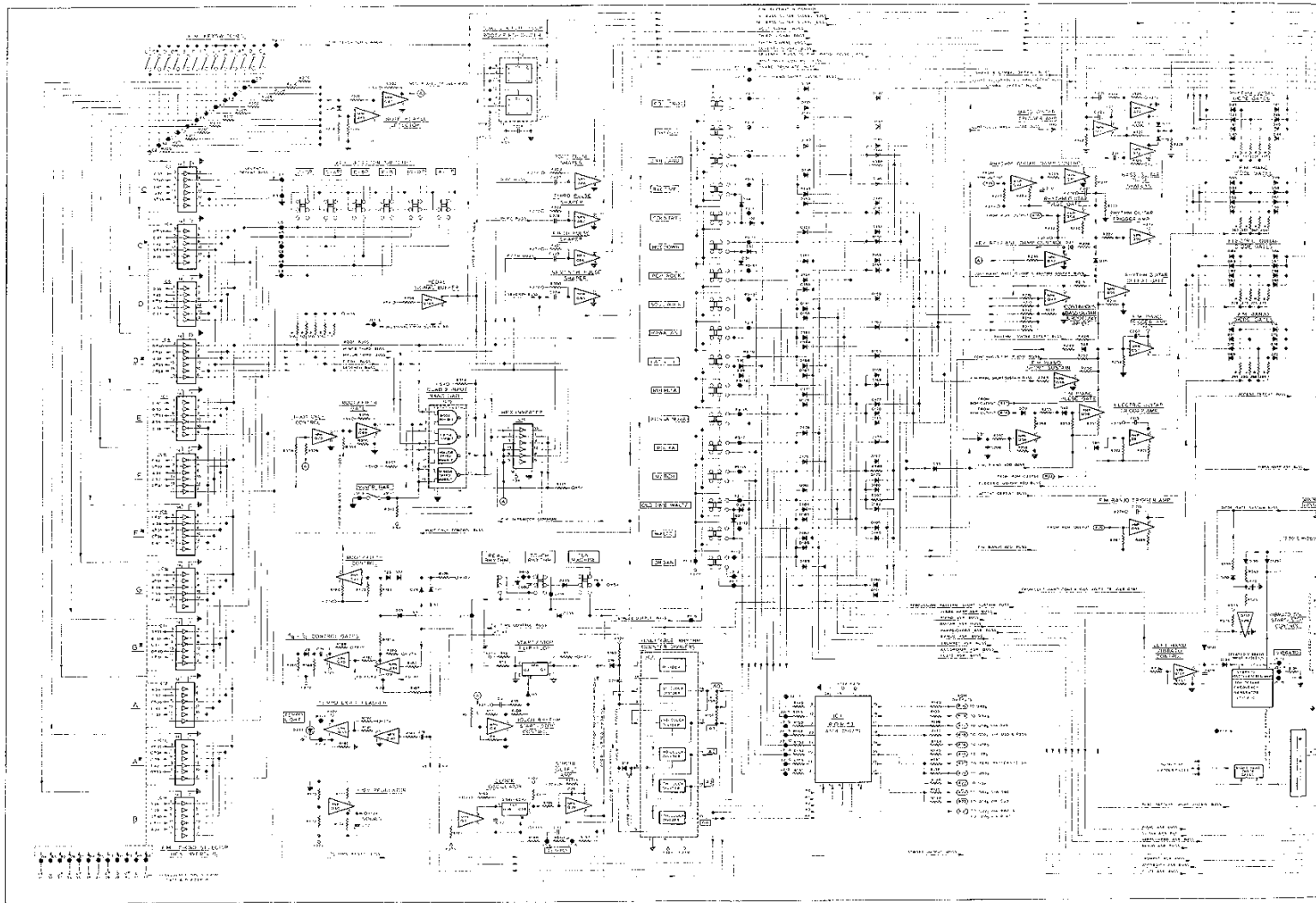
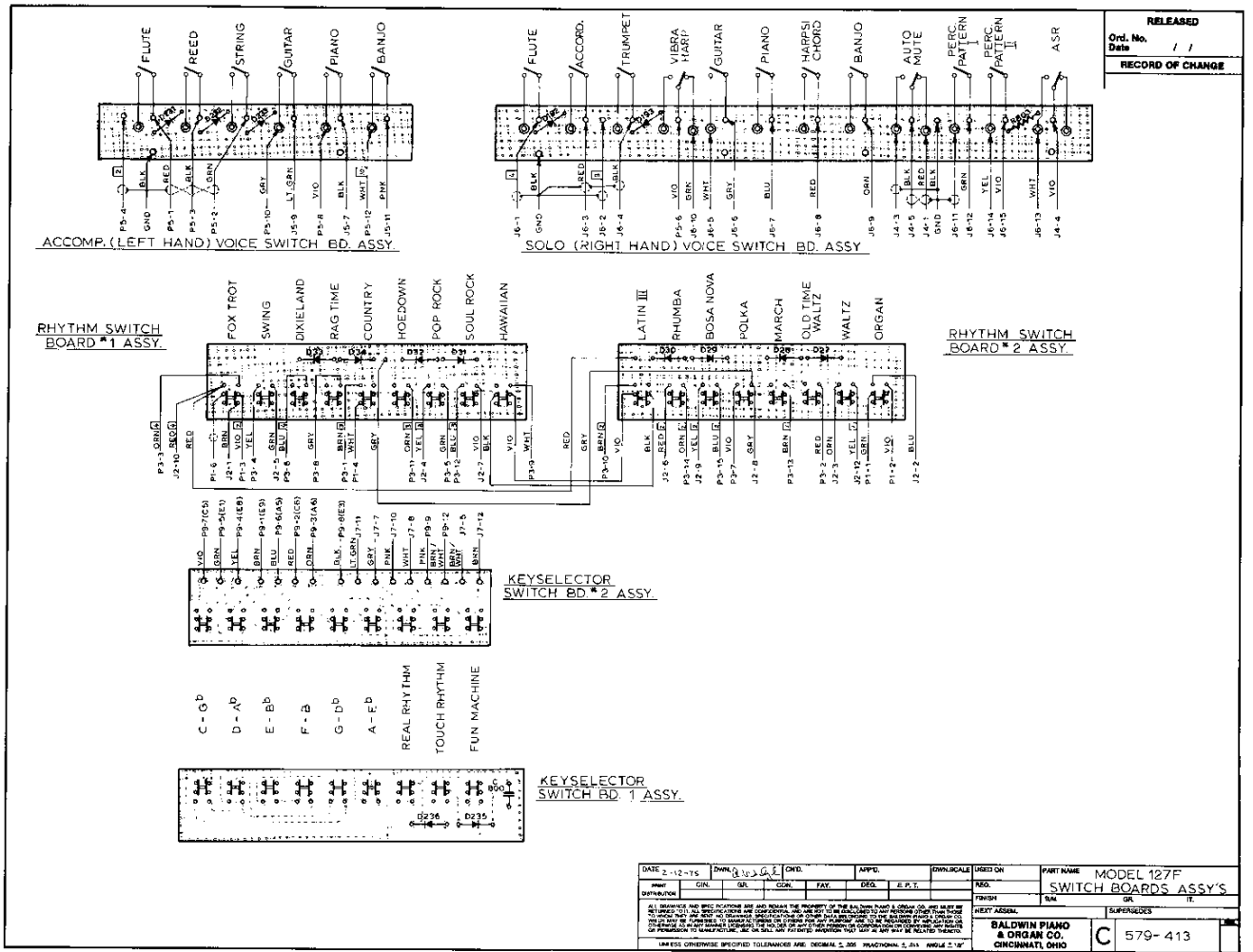
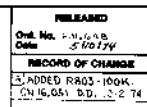


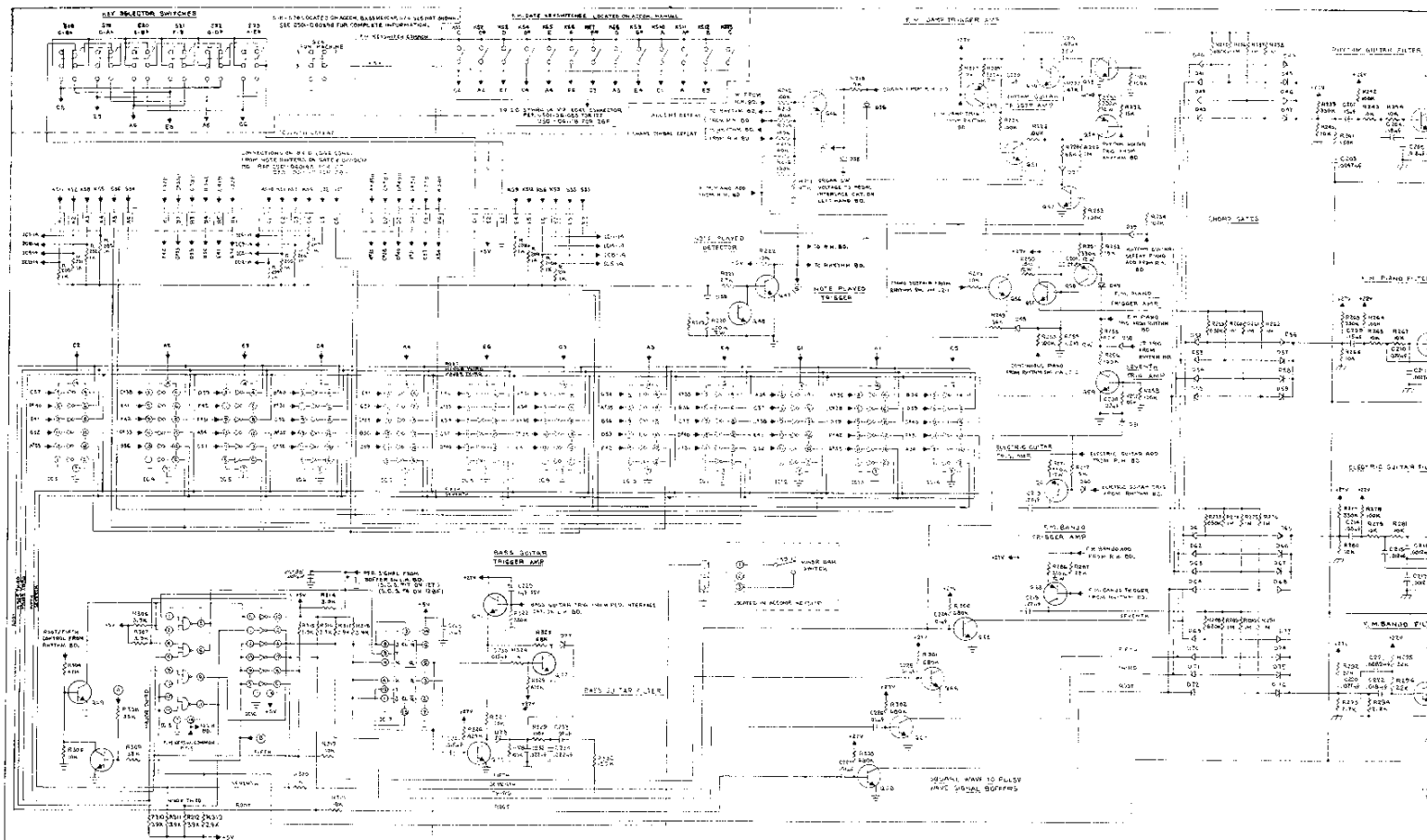
FIGURE 20





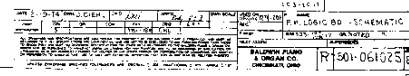


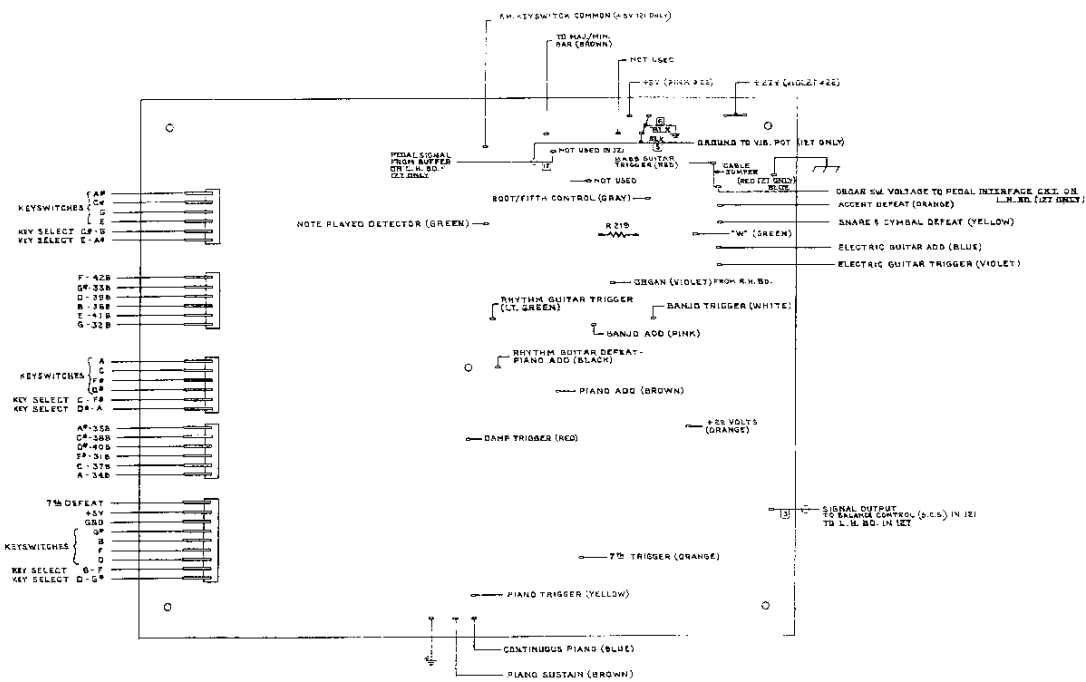
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- NOTES:
1. DC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS TAKEN WITH A VOLTMETER (25,000 OHMS PER VOLT OR HIGHER) FROM POINT INDICATED TO GROUND.
 2. ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/2W 5% UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
 3. SELECT RPN TRANSISTORS PER 5429-A1 INDICATED.
 4. SELECT R19 PER 3709 SELECTION RANGE FROM 10 TO 10K.

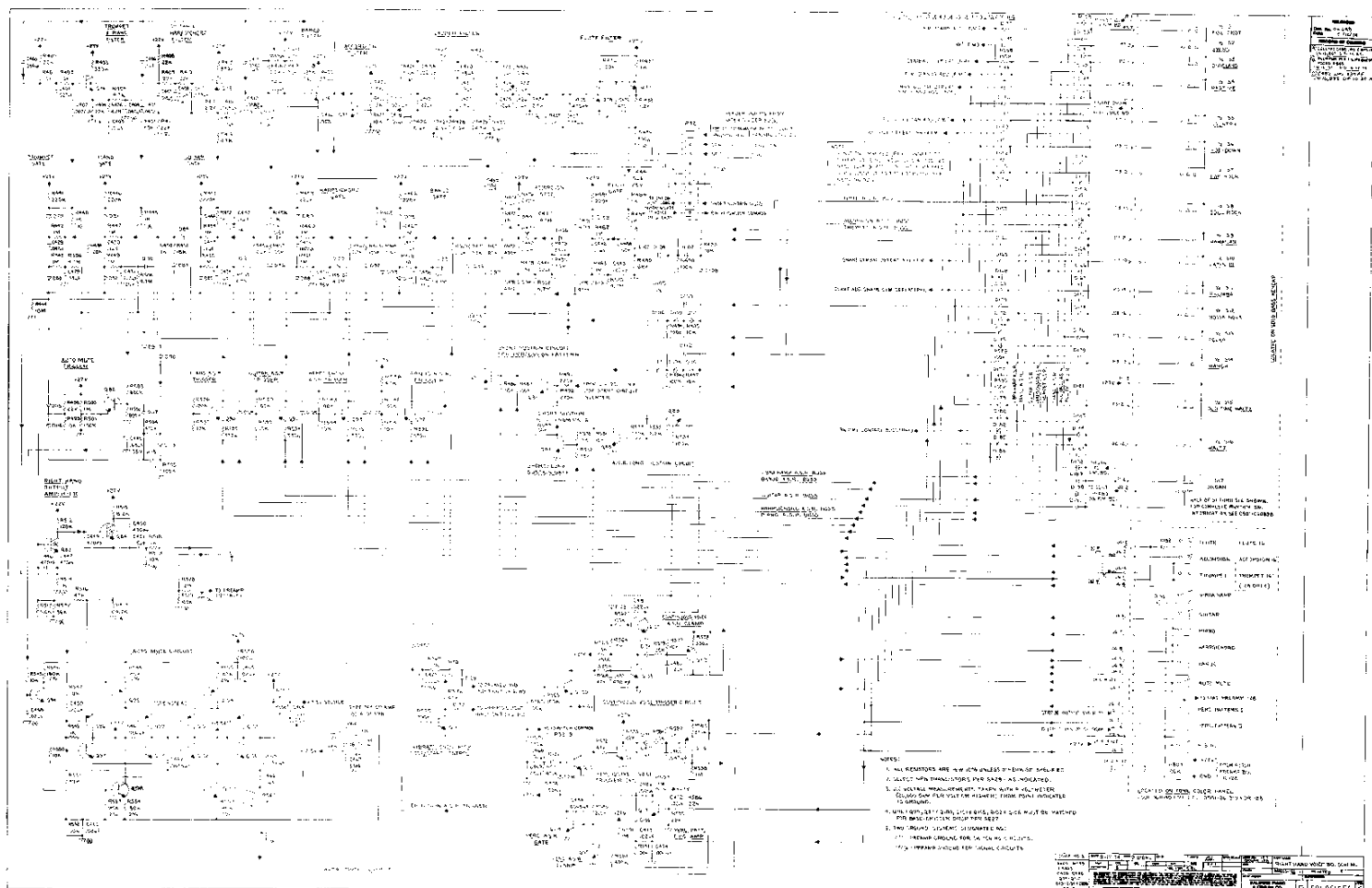
COMPONENT	VALUE	REMARKS
R1	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R2	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R3	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R4	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R5	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R6	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R7	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R8	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R9	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R10	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R11	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R12	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R13	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R14	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R15	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R16	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R17	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R18	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R19	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R20	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R21	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R22	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R23	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R24	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R25	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R26	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R27	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R28	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R29	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R30	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R31	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R32	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R33	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R34	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R35	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R36	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R37	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R38	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R39	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R40	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R41	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R42	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R43	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R44	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R45	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R46	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R47	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R48	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R49	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R50	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R51	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R52	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R53	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R54	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R55	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R56	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R57	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R58	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R59	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R60	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R61	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R62	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R63	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R64	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R65	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R66	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R67	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R68	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R69	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R70	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R71	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R72	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R73	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R74	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R75	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R76	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R77	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R78	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R79	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R80	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R81	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R82	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R83	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R84	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R85	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R86	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R87	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R88	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R89	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R90	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R91	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R92	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R93	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R94	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R95	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R96	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R97	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R98	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R99	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES
R100	10K	10K OHM 1/2W 5% RES

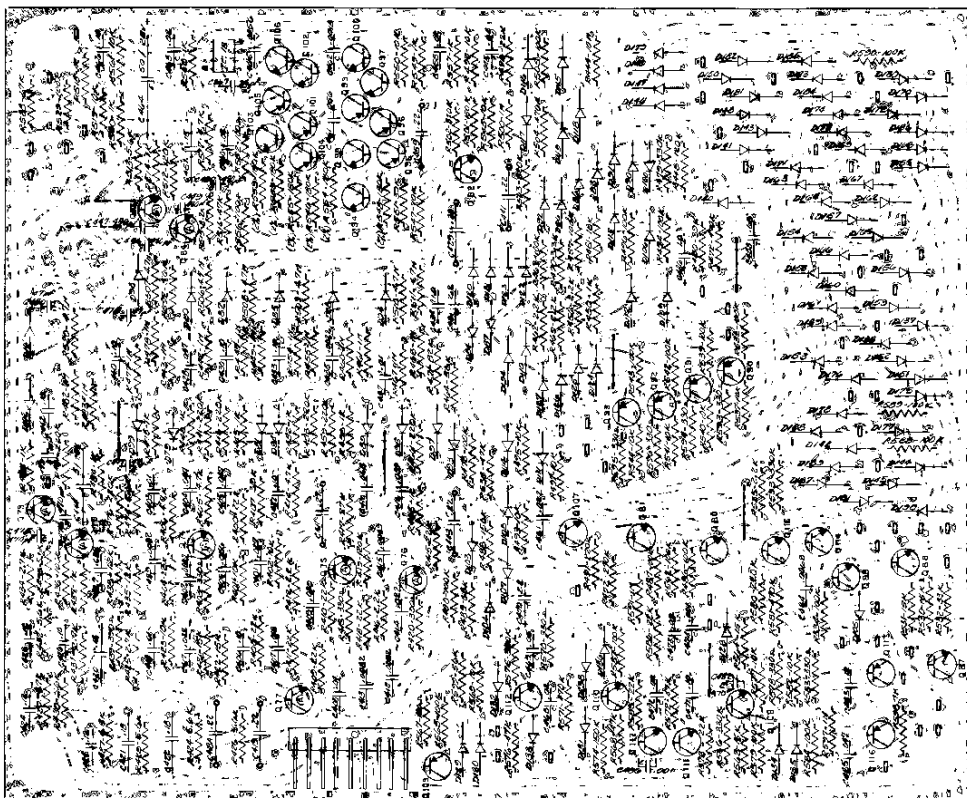




NOTES:
 1. REF. RS01-C6055 - F.M. LOGIC BOARD SCHEMATIC.

DATE 12-31-73	CHKD BY R. MAYHEW	CHG BY J.M.D.	APPR BY E.H.L.	DRGNO 100-11-11	DRG ON 100-11-11	PART NAME F.M. LOGIC BD.
REV 1	CHG	CHG	CHG	REV 1	REV 1	PIN WIRING DIAGRAM
DESCRIPTION	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
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407	408	409	410	411	412	413
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421	422	423	424	425	426	427
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435	436	437	438	439	440	441
442	443	444	445	446	447	448
449	450	451	452	453	454	455
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463	464	465	466	467	468	469
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477	478	479	480	481	482	483
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694	695	696	697	698	699	700
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708	709	710	711	712	713	714
715	716	717	718	719	720	721
722	723	724	725	726	727	728
729	730	731	732	733	734	735
736	737	738	739	740	741	742
743	744	745	746	747	748	749
750	751	752	753	754	755	756
757	758	759	760	761	762	763
764	765	766	767	768	769	770
771	772	773	774	775	776	777
778	779	780	781	782	783	784
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855	856	857	858	859	860	861
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869	870	871	872	873	874	875
876	877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888	889
890	891	892	893	894	895	896
897	898	899	900	901	902	903
904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915	916	917
918	919	920	921	922	923	924
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960	961	962	963	964	965	966
967	968	969	970	971	972	973
974	975	976	977	978	979	980
981	982	983	984	985	986	987
988	989	990	991	992	993	994
995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001





NOTES:

- 2) ALL DIODES ARE MEDIUM VOLTAGE 451A-04201 (17.7A)
- 3) RESISTANCE SEMI-CONDUCT: RES01-0606092 (12.7) RES01-061056 (12.7, 128K) RES01-061114 (220K)
- 4) PIN NUMBER DIAGRAM: CS01-0606044 (12.7) CS01-060113 (12.7, 128K) CS01-061451 (128K)
- 5) FINAL ASSET TO INCLUDE PART NO 500-060663 E

LEGEND:
 'C' DENOTES CERAMIC CAPACITOR
 'T' DENOTES TANTALUM CAPACITOR
 'E' DENOTES ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR

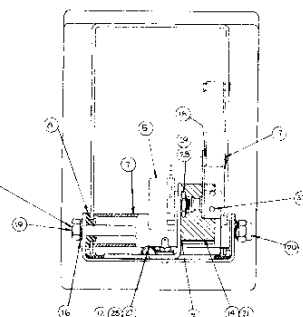
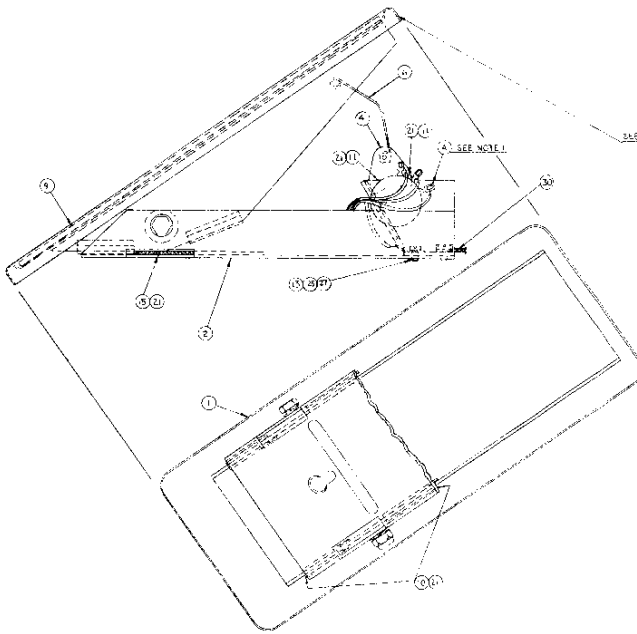
RELEASED	
Orig. No.	RM 650
Date	1/28/74
RECORD OF CHANGE	
④ REDRAWN 2 TIMES SIZE. NO CHANGE NO CN 9-5-74 LHB	
E) 1-4-82 was 330AF QTY OF ITEM 70 WAS 6 CN 16,092 DP 10-29-74	

[illegible][illegible]





DATE	5-23-74	OWN	W. SENSEN	OFF	5-24-74	APPRO	5-24-74	DOWNLOAD	5-24-74	USED ON	100-127	PART NAME	LEFT HAND VOICE BD. ON WIRING II.
PRINT	CON	CON	CON	PAY	CON	E.P.T.							
RECEIVING					58.126	52.				FINISH		ON 53-127-17	GR. AVID II.
ALL INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS UNCLASSIFIED AND IS BEING RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC. IT IS THE POLICY OF THE FBI TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ALL INFORMATION ON THIS FORM THAT IS NOT OTHERWISE PROTECTED BY LAW. IT IS THE POLICY OF THE FBI TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ALL INFORMATION ON THIS FORM THAT IS NOT OTHERWISE PROTECTED BY LAW. IT IS THE POLICY OF THE FBI TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ALL INFORMATION ON THIS FORM THAT IS NOT OTHERWISE PROTECTED BY LAW.													
NEXT AGENT BALDWIN PIANO & A ORGAIN CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO													
SUPERSEDES C 50-1-060828													
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE: DECIMALS: 2 MIL FRACTIONS: 1/16 IN. HOLE: 1/32 IN.													



- NOTES
1. ADJUSTMENT SPECIFICATIONS - ADJUST THE POSITION OF POT SUPPORT BOLT (17), SO THAT THE POT LEVER (14) STOPS ON THE BUSHING CLOTH (16) IN BOTH EXTREMES OF TRAVEL WITH THE SHOE FULLY UP. ROTATE THE POT SHAFT SO THAT 50 TO 60 OUNZ. RESISTANCE IS MEASURED BETWEEN THE CENTER TERMINAL AND TERMINAL "A". RESISTANCE SHOULD BEGIN TO INCREASE IMMEDIATELY WITH ANY DOWNWARD MOTION OF THE SHOE. TIGHTEN THE SET SCREWS (17-33).
 2. APPLY VULCLOK (17-23) TO PIV (17-14) AND LET DRY 30 MIN. TO 24 HRS. PRIOR TO CEMENTING TO PEDAL WITH BLACK ADHESIVE (17-21) OR PLUDBOND (17-22).
 3. EXPRESSION PEDAL BUSHINGS (17-15) ARE TO BE COVERED WITH AMPHENOL GREASE (17-24) ON ALL BEARING SURFACES PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY.
 4. ADJUST FOR DOWN PRESSURE OF 400 GRAMS.

ITEM	QTY	PART NO.	PART NAME	REV.	DATE	BY	CHKD.
30	1	0018-0000	SET SCREW 1/8" X 1/4"				
29	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
28	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
27	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
26	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
25	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
24	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
23	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
22	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
21	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
20	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
19	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
18	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
17	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
16	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
15	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
14	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
13	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
12	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
11	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
10	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
9	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
8	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
7	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
6	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
5	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
4	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
3	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
2	1	0018-0000	WASHER				
1	1	0018-0000	WASHER				

PREAMPLIFIER AND EXPRESSION CONTROL

Reference: Preamplifier Schematic ~ C501-061070

The Model 127 organ employs one preamplifier circuit, consisting of three (3) NPN transistors.

Signal input to the preamplifier is applied through C1 to the base of Q1 transistor, which operates as a voltage amplifier stage. The D.C. condition of the first stage ($I_c = 50 \mu A$) is set by its base current supplied from the Q2 emitter through R18, R17 and R5 resistors. The collector of the Q1 transistor is directly (D.C.) coupled to the base of the second stage Q2 transistor so that the R6 resistor supplies current for the Q1 collector and Q2 base. The second stage (Q2), operating as an emitter follower, has collector current of about 1.3 mA. A portion of the emitter (A.C.) output, determined by R18 and R19 divider resistors and a variable feedback circuit (D1 and D2 in parallel to D4 and D5), is applied back to the base of Q1 as negative feedback to control the gain of the preamplifier.

The emitter of Q2 is A.C. coupled via C16 capacitor and via R20 and Q4 muting FET to the base of the last stage, Q5, operating as a voltage amplifier. Base current for Q4 is supplied by resistor R23, which sets the collector current to about 2.5 mA.

Using VTVM or voltmeter (20,000 Ohms/Volts), D.C. voltages given in the following chart should be measured with respect to ground.

	EMITTER	BASE	COLLECTOR
Q1	0V	+0.6V	+ 2.8V
Q2	+2.2V	+2.8V	+12 V
Q5	0V	+0.6V	+11.8V

Supply voltages are +27V for 3rd (Q5) stage and +22V for 1st and 2nd (Q1 and Q2) stages.

EXPRESSION CONTROL CIRCUIT

Referring to Preamplifier Schematic C501-061070, the Expression Pedal circuit consists of a controlling element, Q3, and a double feedback loop around the first two stages of the preamplifier.

When the expression pedal potentiometer is fully open (up), it back biases transistor Q3 (base at emitter potential). This causes the collector of Q3 to be highly positive with respect to the emitter potential.

Referring to the preamplifier feedback circuitry, when Q3 collector is highly positive with respect to Q3 emitter, current will flow through R8, D1 and D2 (common anode connection), D4 and D5 (common cathode connection), through R10 to the emitter.

Both pairs of feedback diodes will be forward biased, thus lowering the gain of the preamplifier.

When the expression pedal is fully depressed (down), positive potential is applied to the base of Q3, which will saturate. This causes the collector and the emitter to be at approximately the same potential, causing the feedback diodes to be non-conductive, rendering the preamplifiers in the high gain state.

PREAMPLIFIER MUTING CIRCUIT

The muting circuit, consisting of Q4, Q6, Q7 and Q8 stages, reduces the gain of the preamplifier circuit until such time as a Solo, Accompaniment, or Pedal key is depressed. This prevents undesirable circuit noise from appearing in the output circuitry when the keys on the organ are not being played.

The low gain of the preamplifier circuit is accomplished by insertion of a high resistance, R20 (39k), between the output of the second and the input of the third stage of the preamplifier. Resistor R20 is shunted by Q4, an FET, which is kept cut off by the application of +12V to its drain via R31 and by the ground application to its gate via R33 and saturated Q6 transistor.

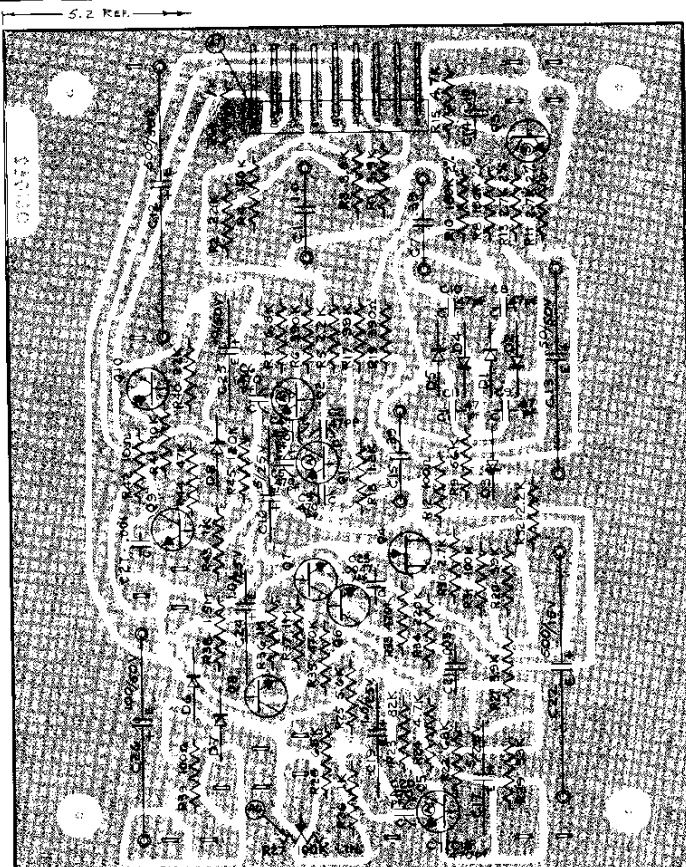
When any key is played, Right Hand, Left Hand, or Pedal, a positive voltage is applied to the base of Q8, which will saturate. Q7 will also saturate, providing the ground to the junction of Q6 base and R35, thus, unsaturating Q6. When Q6 unsaturates, +12V is applied to the gate of Q4 FET, via R34 and R33. Q4 provides a low impedance, effectively shorting out the resistance of R20, thus rendering the preamplifier in the normal gain state. Capacitor C24 allows the muting circuit to have delayed muting action of 3 to 6 seconds after a key is released.

The Right Hand Continuous Voice Trigger Gate Q109 applies a positive voltage via D129, R39 and D6 to the base of Q8 for Solo muting; Left Hand Continuous Voice Trigger Gate Q135 applies a positive voltage via D217, R697 and D7 for Accompaniment muting; Pedal Trigger Gate Q125 supplies a positive voltage via D218, R697 and D7 for Pedal muting.

NOISE ELIMINATOR CIRCUIT

The Noise Eliminator circuit (Q9 and Q10), located on the Preamplifier Board assembly, initially defeats operation of the first stage of the Power Amplifier (Q1 on Schematic C501-051929) to prevent switch on transient noises from being heard until the Power Supply circuits have stabilized. Otherwise, the Rhythm circuits that could be gated by voltage transients created when the organ is turned on might be heard.

When the organ is first turned on Q9 transistor will be turned on by the charging action of C25 capacitor. As capacitor C25 charges, base bias is available for Q9 transistor. At the same time, Q10, a PNP transistor, will be saturated, providing +27V bias via its collector circuit and R42 to saturate Q1 transistor in the Power Amplifier circuit. When C25 fully charges, Q9 and Q10 cut off, permitting the organ signals to be fed to the Power Amplifier circuit. Capacitor C26 (together with R1 and R26 located on the Power Amplifier circuit) delays the application of +53 V.D.C. supply to the Power Amplifier driver stage (Q3) when the organ is just turned on, thus preventing additional audible transients.



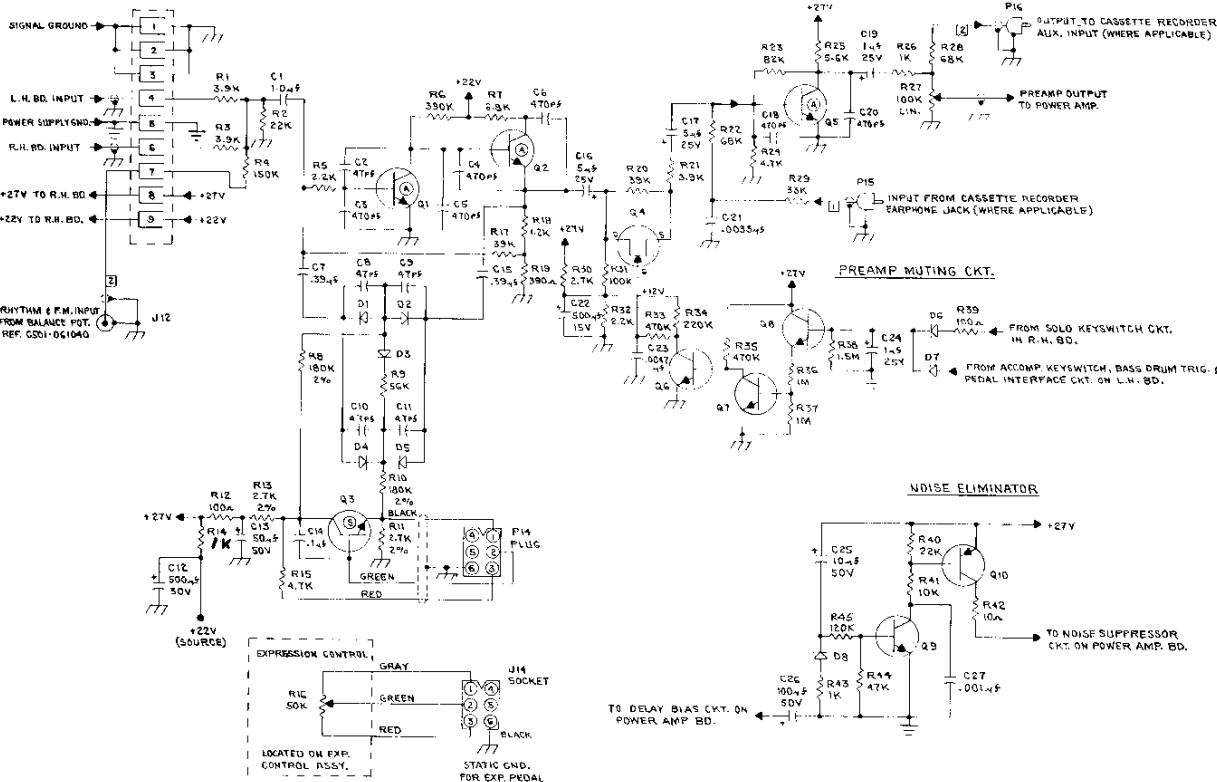
- NOTES:
1. REFERENCE PIN WIRING DIA. B501-061065.
 2. REFERENCE SCHEMATIC C501-061070.
 3. SELECT DIODES D1, D2, D4, & D5 PER S440-1.
 4. TRANSISTORS ARE: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, & Q9 NPN WITH Q1, Q2 & Q5 SELECTED PER S429-7; Q3 PER S429-2. Q4 - F.E.T. (N CHANNEL); Q10 - PNP.
 5. FINAL ASSEMBLY MUST INCLUDE PART NUMBER 500-061064.

LEGEND:
E - DENOTES ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR.
C - DENOTES CERAMIC CAPACITOR.

RELEASED
Ord. No. RN 648
Date 3/22/74
RECORD OF CHANGE
A) CORRECTED PART NO. OR 11-50
C.N. 15807 H.S. 4-12-74
B) REDRAWN, CHANGED FROM B SIZE TO G SIZE & FROM FULL SCALE TO 2X SIZE.
NO C.N. 5-20-74 H.C.R.
C.N. WAS 2.7K
C.N. 17110 2-4-77 R.H.

36					
37	X	5184-3	SOLDER	DIP	
38		5239-682-10	RESISTOR 1/4W 10% 6.8K		
39	X	5134-4	SOLDER	IRON	
40		A514-040296	TRANSISTOR P.E.T. (N CHANNEL)		
41		A514-044910	TRANSISTOR PNP		
42		A514-033338	TRANSISTOR NPN		
43		A507-029127	CONNECTION CONN. 9 PIN		
44		5503-041312	M.N. PRT. 100K LINEAR		
45		A514-041791	DIODE MED. VOLTAGE		
46		5211-050-500	CAPACITOR ELECT. 500uF 50V		
47		015-500	500uF 15V		
48		050-100	100uF 50V		
49		050-050	50uF 50V		
50		050-010	10uF 50V		
51		025-005	5uF 25V		
52		5211-025-001	ELECT. 1uF 25V		
53		5232-01-105	MYLAR 10uF		
54		5232-01-394	MYLAR 39uF		
55		5232-01-104	MYLAR 10uF		
56		5232-01-332	MYLAR 33uF		
57		5205-472	CER. 0.001uF		
58		5205-102	CER. 0.001uF		
59		5205-471	CER. 47pF		
60		5205-470	CAPACITOR CER. 47pF		
61		5239-154-10	RESISTOR 1/4W 10% 1.5M		
62		102	1M		
63		474	470K		
64		394	390K		
65		224	220K		
66		154	150K		
67		124	120K		
68		104	100K		
69		823	82K		
70		563	56K		
71		473	47K		
72		393	39K		
73		333	33K		
74		223	22K		
75		103	10K		
76		562	5.6K		
77		472	4.7K		
78		392	3.9K		
79		272	2.7K		
80		152	1.5K		
81		102	1K		
82		381	380uF		
83		101	10uF		
84		5239-100-10	10% 10uF		
85		5243-2701	2% 2.7K		
86		5243-1803	2% 180K		
87		5503-061062	PREAMP 3D KNITTED		

DATE 3-20-74		DWR. ROBERTS		APP. <i>CR</i>		DWS. SCALE USED ON MOD. 127 R		PART NAME	
DESIGNATION	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE: DECIMAL 1.0% FRACTIONAL 2.0% ANGLE 1.5°								NEXT ASSY.	
BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO								SUPERSEDES	
C 500-061064 C								C	



NOTES:

1. SELECT NPN TRANSISTORS PER S429 - AS INDICATED.
2. BRIDGE DIODES D1, D2, D4, D5 PER S440-1.
3. ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/2W 10% UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
4. D.C. VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS TAKEN WITH A VOLTMETER (20,000 OHM PER VOLT OR HIGHER) FROM POINT INDICATED TO GROUND.

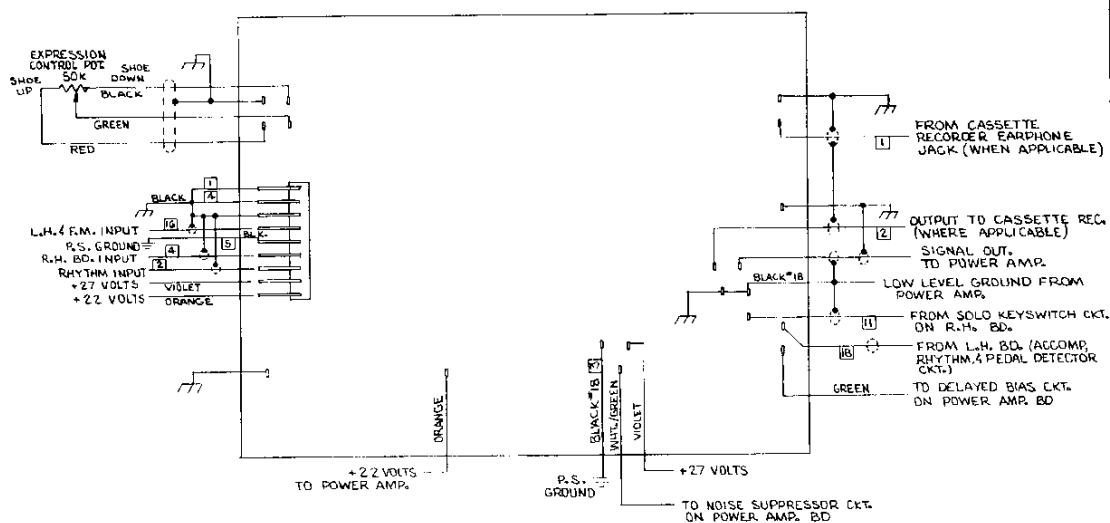
DATE 3-7-74	CHW D.DIEHL	CHW J.M.F.	APPR 22/8/74	CHKD 22/8/74	DESIGN 127	PART NAME
REV 1	CHW	CHW	CHW	CHW	CHW	PREAMP SCHEMATIC
ALL DIMENSIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. AND MUST BE USED IN THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. FACTORY OR BY A BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. SERVICE CENTER. NO OTHER REPRODUCTION OR ADAPTATION IS PERMITTED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, U.S.A. OR IN LONDON, ENGLAND. ANY VIOLATION OF THIS PERMISSION WILL BE PROSECUTED TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE LAW.	BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 60601					501-061070

RELEASED	2/4/78
Doc. No.	510174
Date	
RECORD OF CHANGE	
ADDED R25 (10K) AT	
BASE OF Q9.	
CH 17/18 N.C.R. 8-16-74	
CH 17/18 2-4-77	
CH	

RELEASED

Ord. No. R.N. 640
Date 5/10/74

RECORD OF CHANGE



DATE 3-19-74	DWN. M. STEWART	CHKD. J. H. H.	APP'D. R. H. H.	DWN. SCALE	USED ON 11/22/77	PART NAME
PRINT DISTRIBUTION	CHK. X	GR. X	COM. X	FAY. X	DEC. X	E. P. T. X
FINISH						REQ. 1
NEXT ASSEMB.						SUPERSEDES
Baldwin Piano & Organ Co. Cincinnati, Ohio						B 501-061065

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE: DECIMAL 1/100 FRACTIONAL 1/32 ANGLE 1/16"

POWER SUPPLY DESCRIPTION

Reference: Power Supply Schematic - D501-060598
Power Supply, Amp., AC &
D. C. Wiring Diagram - D501-061101
Figures - 4 & 16

The Model 127 series organs utilize one Power Supply, producing all the necessary operating voltage for the organ circuitry. The Power Supply is protected against overload by a 2 ampere, slo-blo fuse in the primary of the power transformer.

The center-tapped secondary winding of the power transformer (yellow-red/yellow-yellow) is rectified by a pair of diodes, D1 and D2, and filtered by capacitor C1, providing the -18 volt supply. This supply is dropped and filtered further by R1, C2 and R2 to provide the -9.0 V.D.C. source supply for the tone generator assembly.

The same winding is also rectified by diodes D5 and D6 and filtered by capacitor C3 to provide the positive +18V source supply, which is used as the primary voltage for +9V and +5V regulated supply circuits.

The red-red/yellow-red winding is rectified by D3 and D4 and filtered by capacitor C8 to provide +53 V.D.C. source supply, which is used as the primary voltage for +27V and +14V regulated supply circuits and as the supply source for the power amplifier output stage. C8 capacitor is located on the treble end of the console near the power transformer.

A series regulated circuit is used to provide the +9 V.D.C. source for the tone generator circuits. The output voltage (+9 V.D.C.) is sensed by R7 and applied to Q3, a reference amplifier. The emitter voltage of Q3 is set by D8, an 8.2V zener diode, and remains constant. The voltage across R9 will remain constant due to zener action of emitter-base junction of Q3 and will be set to about $8.2V + 0.6V = 8.8V$. Therefore, any voltage change of the +9V supply will be sensed by R7 which will cause Q3 to draw more or less current, varying the conduction of Q2 and Q1, the series regulating element.

For example, if the output current increases, the output voltage will drop, causing less voltage across R7 with a corresponding decrease in the current through Q3. R8 provides the collector current for Q3 and the base current for Q2. Due to the decrease in the conduction of Q3, more current will be supplied to Q2, which will now conduct harder, and then cause Q1 to also conduct harder. Saturation resistance of Q1 will be lowered so that the +9V will come up to its nominal regulated voltage value.

Q1 transistor operates as a variable resistor (rheostat), Q3 transistor senses the current requirement for the output circuit and with the aid of Q2 current, the amplifier changes the setting to the rheostat (Q1 transistor).

To assure that the power supply provides good regulation, the +9V source lead and the reference lead on the board assembly are separately brought out and connected together closer to the load.

Diode D7, connected from the +27V regulated supply output, assures that the +9V regulator circuit will not fail to start operating, because of the constant load of tone generator circuit, when the console power is switched on.

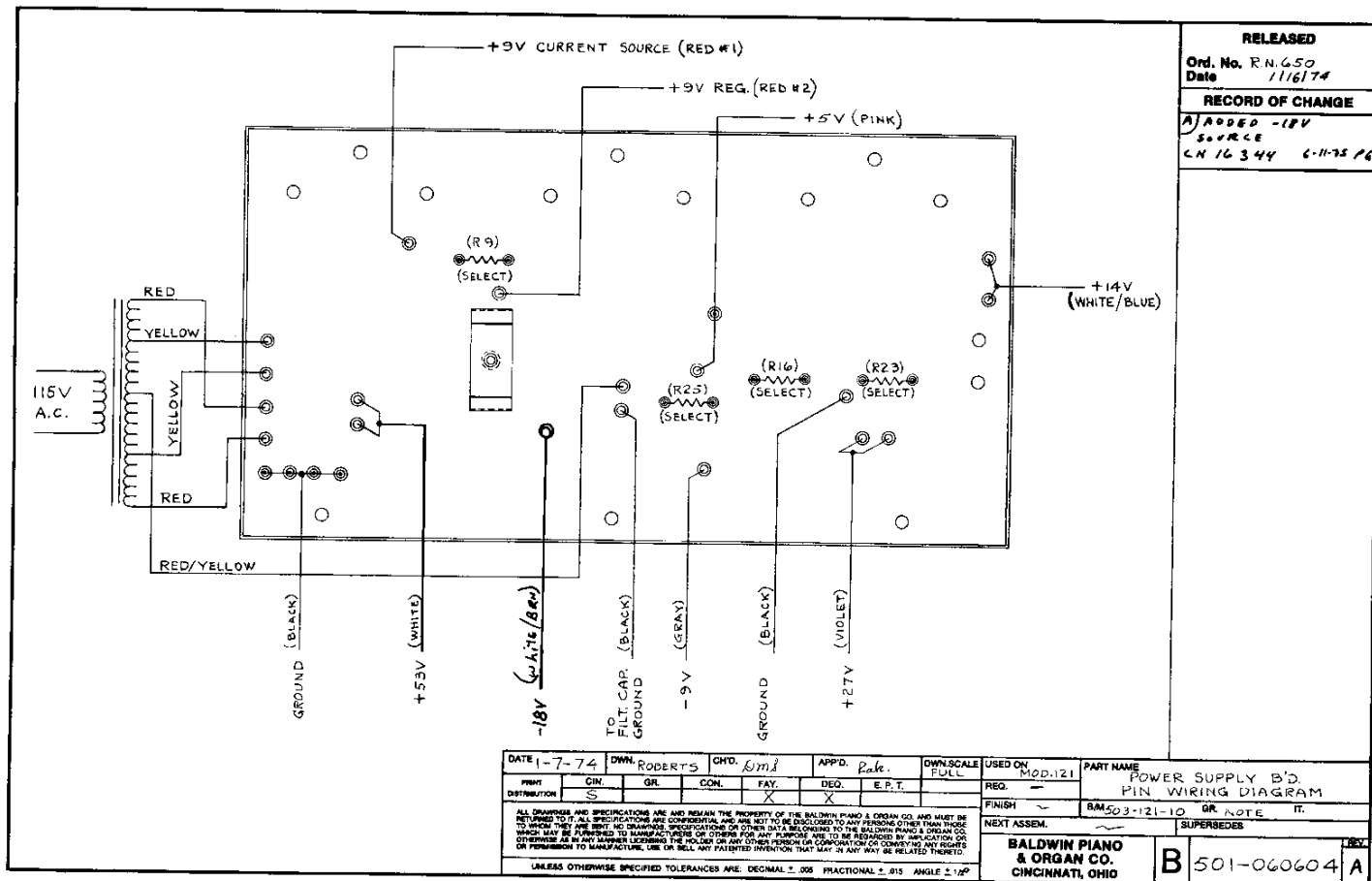
Resistors R3 and R4 are the current limiters (protectors) for the series regulator transistors Q1 and Q2. The resistors, at the same high current (well above normal), take voltage away from the series transistors to prevent excessive thermal dissipation. The regulator is "short proof" and will deliver the same maximum current at zero volts output.

The operation of +27 volts regulated supply is identical to that of the +9 V.D.C. regulated supply and consists of Q4 (series regulator), Q5 (driver), and Q6 (reference D.C. amplifier). The reference voltage for this regulator is the +9 V.D.C. regulated source, applied to the emitter of Q6 transistor via blocking diode D9. Output voltage of this regulator is factory preadjusted by selection of the R16 resistor.

On the preamplifier board assembly the +27 V.D.C. source is stepped down and filtered by R14 and C12 to +22 V.D.C. for the various organ circuits.

The regulator circuit for +5 V.D.C. is basically the same as previously described circuit for +9 V.D.C. with the exception that the reference circuit for this supply uses differential amplifier configuration of Q8 and Q9, operating from the +9 V.D.C. supply.

The +14 V.D.C. source is derived from the +53 V.D.C. and +27 V.D.C. regulated supply. The +53 V.D.C. provides the current for the load via R20, R21 and Q7 and is additionally filtered by C13. The +27 V.D.C. regulated source via resistor divider R19, R22 and R23 is used as the voltage reference for the base circuit of Q7. Resistor R23 is factory selected to obtain +14 V.D.C. source.

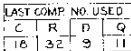


RELEASED

Ord. No. RN 650
Date 11/6/74

RECORD OF CHANGE

A ADDED -18V
SOURCE
LN 16 344 6-11-75 PG



POWER AMPLIFIER THEORY

Reference: Schematics - C501-051929
Figures - 4, 17 & 21

The Model 127 series organs contain one (1) 25W amplifier located on the front panel of the console to the bass side of the Expression Pedal housing.

The power amplifier circuit, including heat sinks, is contained on a single printed circuit board assembly and is fastened to the console by four (4) screws.

The circuit is a Quasi-Complementary silicon power amplifier type. The output stage employs two (2) silicon NPN power transistors, each mounted on a separate heat sink. The driver circuit contains a complementary pair of silicon NPN-PNP medium power transistors. The predrivers, or voltage amplifier circuits, consist of silicon PNP and NPN transistors operating as Class A amplifiers. Two (2) NPN transistors are used as current limiters for amplifier overload protection.

Referring to the 25W Amplifier Schematic, C501-051929, the base of the first voltage amplifier stage (Transistor Q1) is biased from +22V supply via R7 and R11 resistors so that, in conjunction with the D.C. feedback through R12, it sets the D.C. operating point at the junction of Q5 emitter and Q6 collector to about one-half the supply voltage.

The input signal applied from the amplifier level set minipot (located on the preamplifier board assembly) is amplified by voltage amplifiers Q1 and Q2 to a sufficient level to drive the output stages. The amplified signal from the collector of Q2 is applied to both bases of the complementary drivers, Q3 and Q4. Transistors Q3 and Q5, operating as two emitter followers (Darlington connection), provide a current to the load without phase inversion. Transistor Q4 operates as a common emitter amplifier and its collector supplies signal 180° out of phase to the output stage Q6, which is also a common emitter amplifier. Q6 will invert the signal again and will provide the current for the load. Transistors Q3 and Q4 are slightly forward biased by diodes D1, D2, and resistor R25 to assure the proper switching point and minimize crossover distortion. Resistors R5 and R20, due to the conduction of Q3 and Q4, develop a voltage drop which forward biases the output transistors, Q5 and Q6. Current flowing through output transistors, under no signal condition (idling current), is in the order of a few tenths of a milli-ampere so that the amplifier is operating in Class AB mode.

Resistors R1, R2, and capacitor C1 provide a bootstrapping action to assure sufficient drive to Q3 transistor when the output signal goes positive. The positive output voltage is coupled via C1 capacitor to the junction of R1 and R2, boosting the voltage to allow sufficient current to drive Q5 output transistor.

Output transistor emitter resistors R10 and R23 are fusing type resistors, which will open the circuit under high currents and prevent any further damage to the output power transistors.

Additional short circuit protection is provided by the current limiting transistors Q7 and Q8. Under high current condition, voltage drop on fuse link resistors R10 and R23 will be high enough to forward bias transistors Q7 and Q8, which will saturate and limit the drive to the driver transistors.

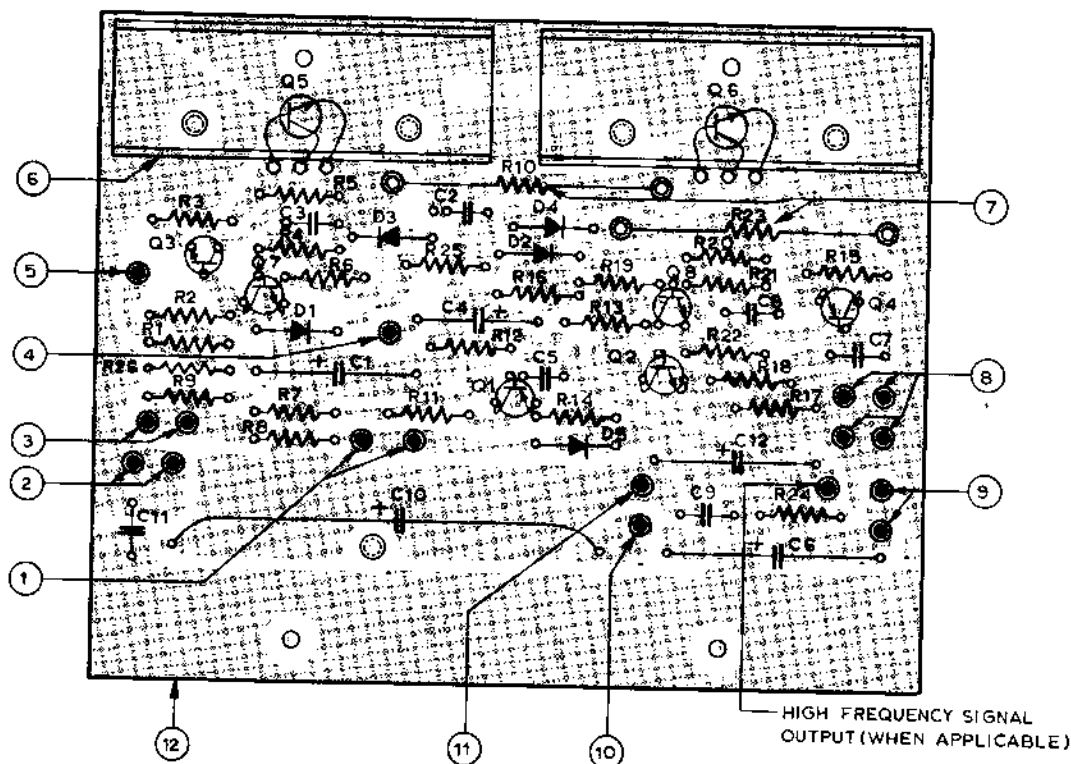
Components R6, R9, and D3, and R16, R19, and D4 reduce the limiting action of Q7 and Q8, respectively, when an output signal is present (not shorted), permitting the amplifier to be driven to full output.

Capacitor C9 provides a high frequency limit for the amplifier.

The noise suppressor circuit consists of diode D5 and capacitor C6 and an external circuit (its operation is described under Preamplifier Theory), which, when the organ power is switched on, keeps the outputs of the amplifiers near ground until all supply voltages are stabilized, thus preventing any audible transients. When the organ is turned on, diode D5 is forward biased and rapidly charges capacitor C6, temporarily saturating Q1. After stability is achieved, diode D5 cuts off, permitting the normal operation of the amplifier. An additional delay circuit incorporated on 127 models is located on the preamp board assembly and consists of R1, R26 and C26, a 100 mfd electrolytic capacitor. This circuit delays the application of +53 V.D.C. supply to the driver stage (Q3) when the organ is first turned on, thus preventing audible transients.

25W POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD ASSEMBLY

SCHEMATIC No. C501-051929



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	WIRE COLOR/PART NO.
1	TO NOISE SUPPRESSOR CIRCUIT (WHEN APPLICABLE)	RED #2
2	+53VDC SUPPLY INPUT	WHITE
3	+22VDC SUPPLY INPUT	ORANGE
4	SIGNAL INPUT	SNGL. COND. SH. #4
5	TO DELAY CIRCUIT (WHEN APPLICABLE)	
6	HEATSINK	B528-051906
	TRANSISTOR SOCKET	B507-033322
	TRANSISTOR MICA INSULATOR	A514-033359
	SILICON COMPOUND	A249-016587
7	FUSING WIRE	A514-033375
8	HIGH LEVEL GROUND	BLACK #18 AWG
9	LOW LEVEL GROUND	BLACK #18 AWG
10	SIGNAL OUTPUT	BROWN #18 AWG
11	CROSSOVER SIGNAL OUTPUT (WHEN APPLICABLE)	VIOLET
12	25W POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD ASSEMBLY	B500-060514

FIGURE 21

MODEL 127FC - GENERAL INFORMATION

The Model 127FC organ is the basic Model 127F with a cassette recorder attached.

When a cassette is factory installed, the letter C is added to the model number, i.e., Model 127F becomes Model 127FC.

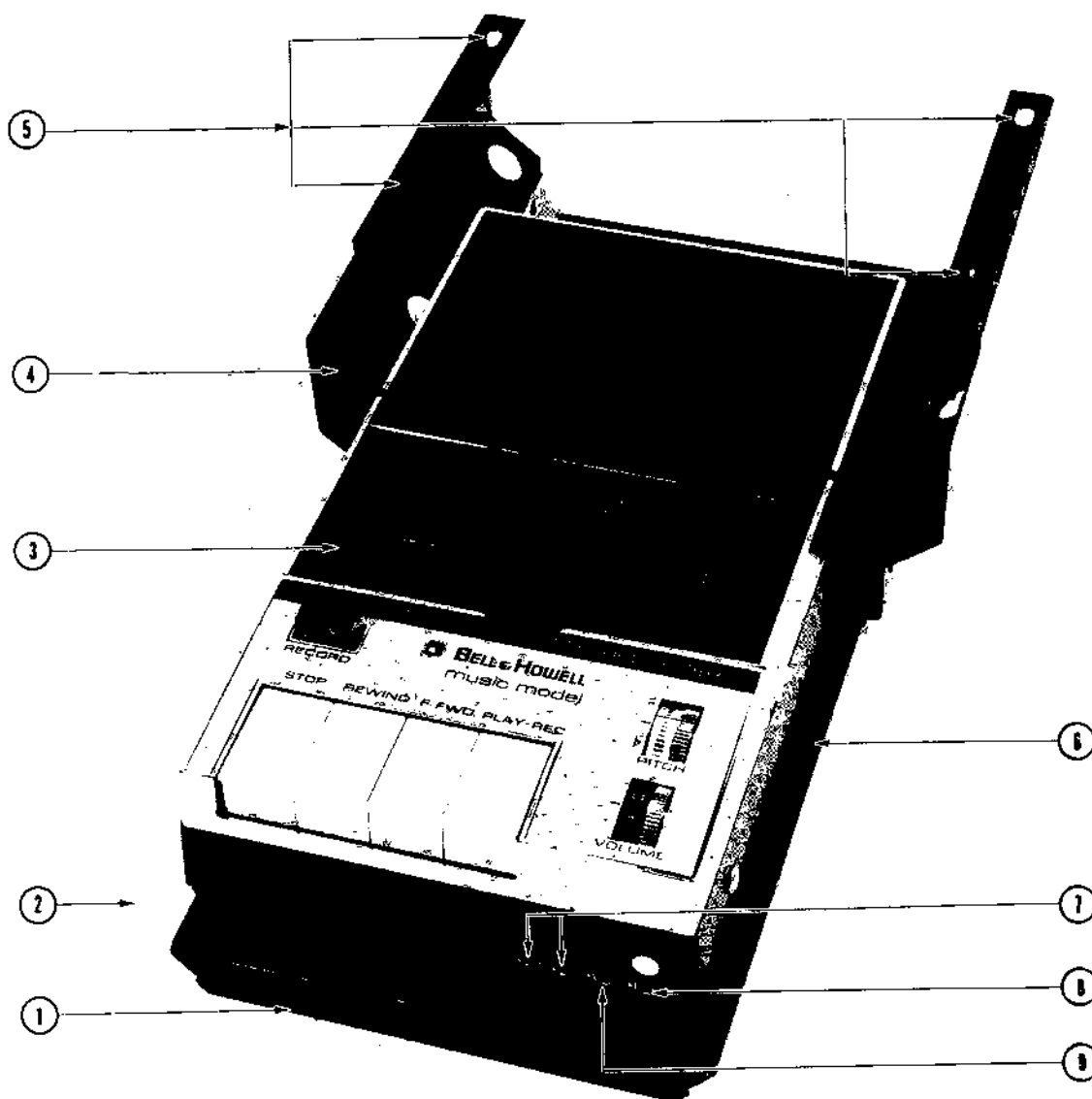


FIG. 22 - CASSETTE DRAWER FINAL ASSEMBLY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	VINYL EXTRUSION	A525-034469
2.	CASSETTE DRAWER FINAL ASSEMBLY	C500-053460
3.	CASSETTE RECORDER (REWORK)	B500-053627
4.	RECORDER DRAWER SLING	C500-052519
5.	CASSETTE DRAWER MOUNTING SLOTS	
6.	RECORDER DRAWER SLIDE	C528-053457
7.	MICROPHONE INPUT SOCKETS	
8.	ORGAN INPUT TO RECORDER	
9.	RECORDER OUTPUT TO ORGAN	

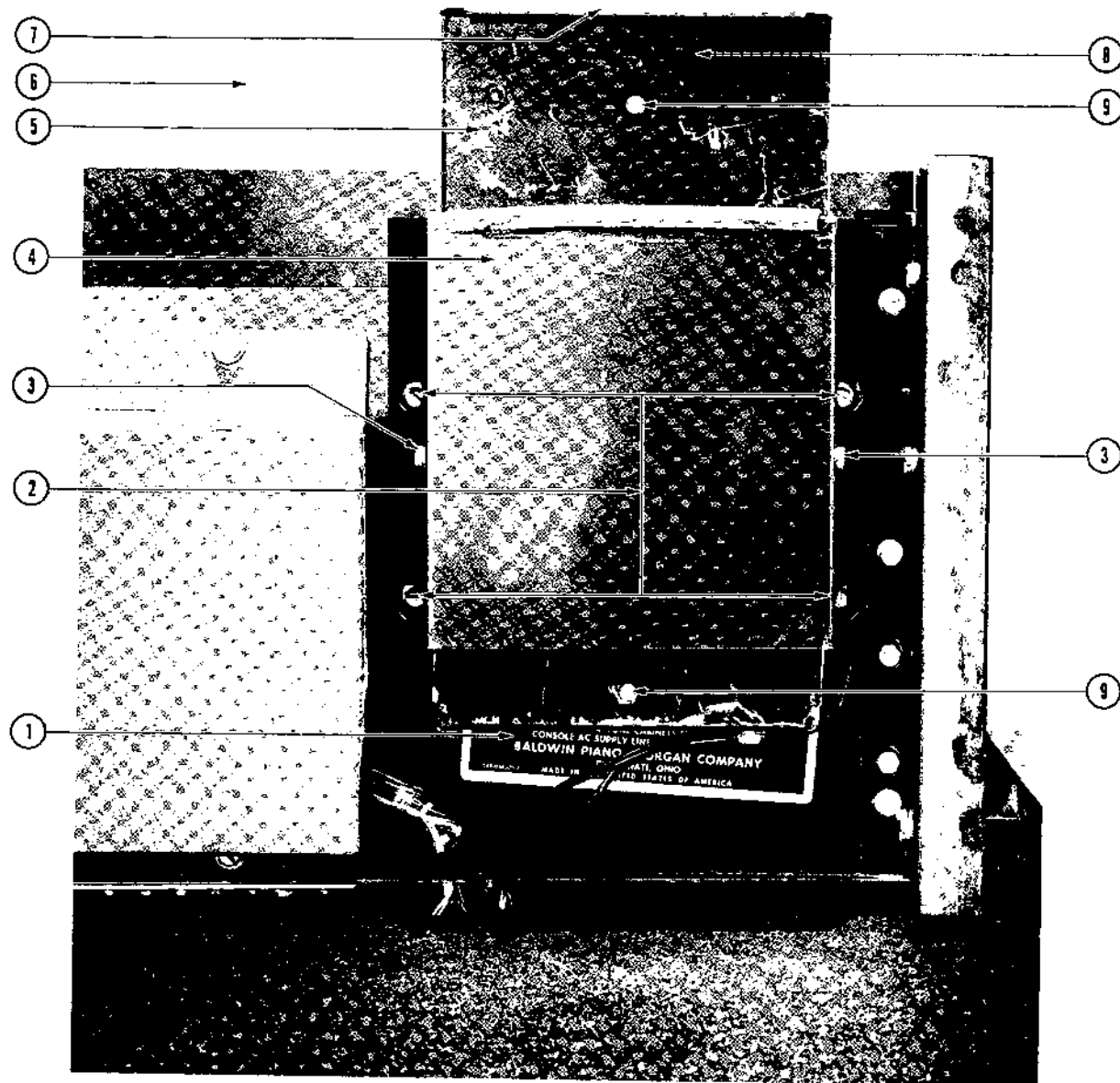


FIG. 23 - CASSETTE DRAWER ASSEMBLY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
1.	MODEL & SERIAL NUMBER NAMEPLATE	
2.	FOUR (4) SCREWS SECURING CASSETTE DRAWER TO THE CONSOLE	
3.	SLIDE TRAVEL LIMITING SCREWS	
4.	RECORDER DRAWER SLING	C500-052519
5.	RECORDER DRAWER SLIDE	C528-053457
6.	CASSETTE DRAWER FINAL ASSEMBLY	C500-053460
7.	VINYL EXTRUSION	A525-034469
8.	CASSETTE RECORDER (REWORK)	B500-053627
9.	TWO (2) SCREWS SECURING THE CASSETTE RECORDER TO DRAWER	

127W GENERAL INFORMATION

The Model 127W is essentially the same as the Model 127F. For 127W information not contained in this supplement, refer to the previous section.

BE SURE TO USE PART NUMBERS AVAILABLE IN THIS SUPPLEMENT WHEN ORDERING 127W PARTS.

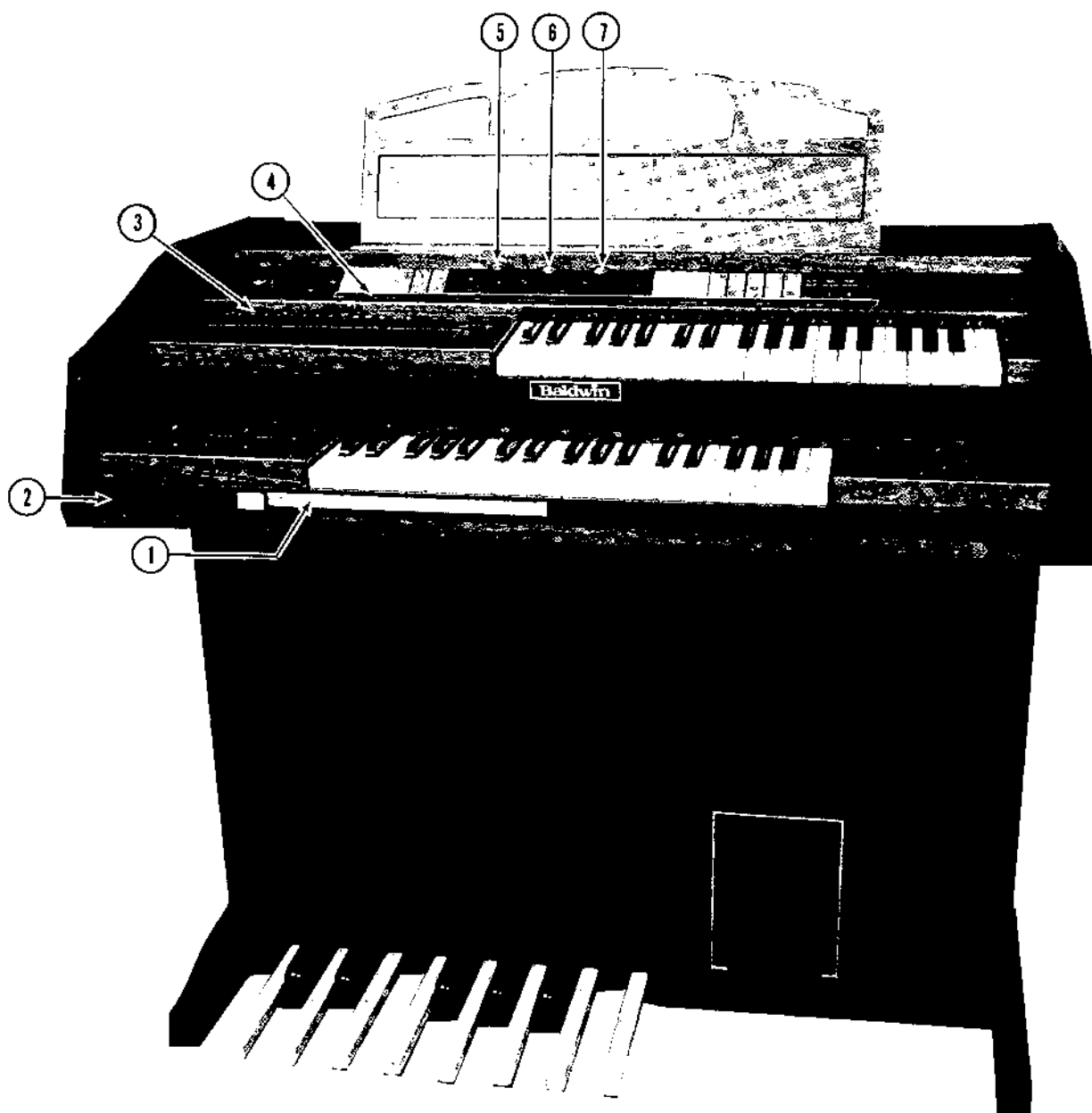


FIG. 24 - MODEL 127W

1. Touch Strip Assembly	0500-100690
2. Accompaniment Keyslip Assembly	0500-101015
3. Push Button - Insert Type	0250-054568
Push Button Insert - Dotted	0247-100811
4. Nameplate - Tone Color Panel	0249-061023
5. Fun Bass - Pull Cancel (Pedal Volume) Control	
Knob	0247-047794
Knob Insert	0249-100763
Knob Assembly	0247-101114
100k Rev. Audio Pot. with switch	0509-052398
6. Accompaniment Volume Control	
Knob Insert	0249-058377
7. Vibrato Control	
8. Grille Cloth	0244-100886

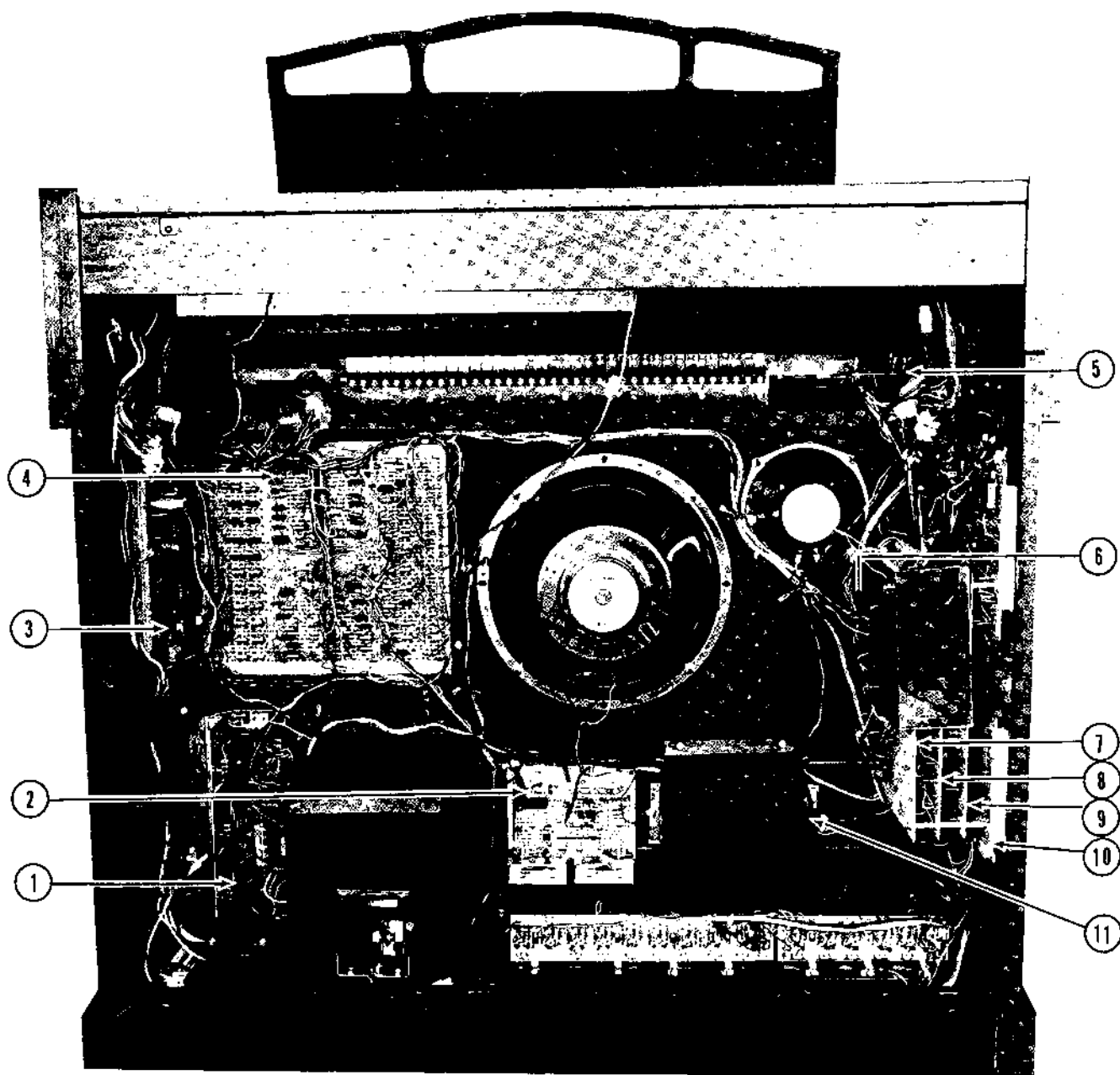
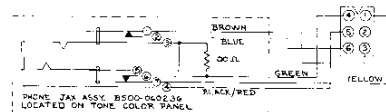
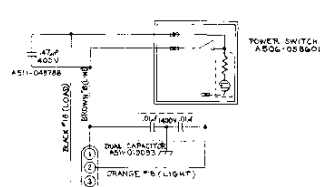
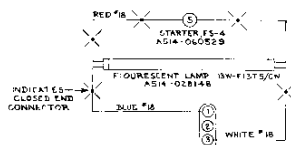
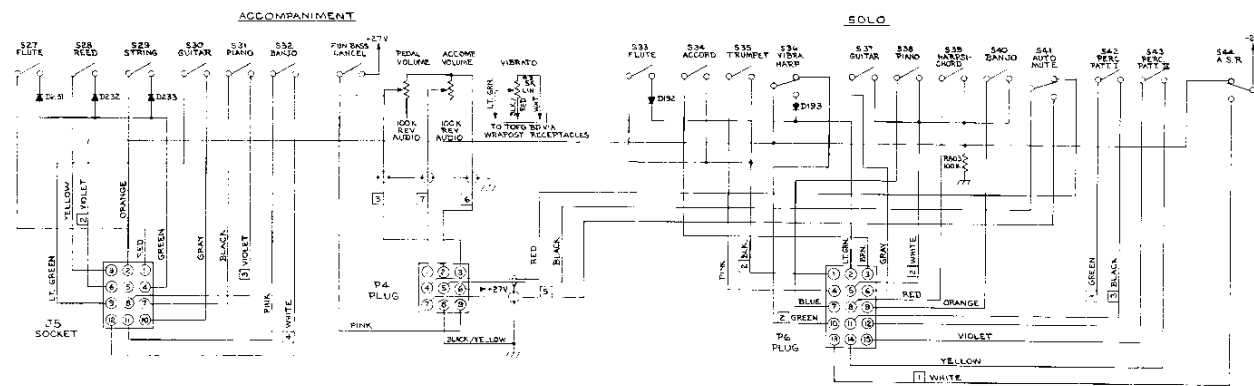


FIG. 25 - 127W REAR

1. Power Supply Board Assembly	0500-060603
2. 25 Watt Amplifier Board Assembly	0500-100447
3. TOFG Board Assembly	0500-060640
4. Gate & Divider Board Assembly	0500-060170
5. Touch Strip Interface Board Assembly	0500-100615
6. Fun Machine Boards Assembly	0500-101006
7. Fun Machine Logic Board Assembly	0500-101002
8. Fun Machine Rhythm Voice Board Assembly	0500-100231
9. Fun Machine Right Hand Voice Board Assembly	0500-060663
10. Fun Machine Left Hand Voice Board Assembly	0500-060827
11. Preamp Board Assembly	0500-101003



NOTES:
1. ALL DISCONNECTS SHOWN WIRING SIDE.

DATE	TAB. NO.	REV.	BY	CHKD.	APP'D.	REVISION	REMARKS
1/20/97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/20/97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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1/20/97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/20/97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/20/97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

FUN BASS THEORY

Fun Bass is a new feature which has been added to the Fun Machine automatic chord system. Fun Bass circuitry increases the capability of the bass section of the system so that in addition to the usual root and fifth bass pitches, the third, sixth, and seventh pitches are also made available and are included in the bass line of several rhythms. Fun Bass may be cancelled by pulling up on the Fun Bass Cancel switch, returning the bass portion of the rhythm pattern to a normal root/fifth.

Listed are the seven rhythm patterns that can include Fun Bass:

Swing	Hawaiian
Dixieland	Rhumba
Country	Polka
Pop Rock	

A black dot in the center of a rhythm select push button switch indicates that Fun Bass is available in that rhythm pattern.

Fun Bass pedal rhythm patterns are shown in chart form below:

COUNT	1st Measure																2nd Measure															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
SWING	R				3				5				6				7				6				5				3			
DIXIELAND	R				R				5				5				7				6				5				3			
COUNTRY	R								5								R								5				3			
POP ROCK	R						R		5						5		R						R		5						3	
HAWAIIAN	R								5								R								5				3			
RHUMBA	R								5				5				R								5				3			
POLKA	R								5								R								5				3			

R = ROOT 3 = THIRD 5 = FIFTH 6 = SIXTH 7 = SEVENTH → BASS PITCHES

FUN BASS TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The Fun Bass circuit is located on the Fun Machine logic board assembly, which is the bottom board in the Fun Machine Boards Assembly on all instruments with Fun Bass, 121W, 123W, 127W, and 128W.

The following technical description is supplemental to previously published Fun Machine theory. Fun Bass circuits have been added to the basic Fun Machine circuit resulting in alteration of automatic chording, key selector, and bass frequency control logic.

FUN MACHINE CHORD LOGIC

On Fun Bass organs, an additional generator frequency, the sixth for each of the twelve chords, has been added. Thus, the chord selector hex inverters (IC3-14) can supply all the pitches required by the Fun Bass logic circuit in addition to the normal inputs required for manual chords. This additional chord frequency necessitates the addition of a six transistor array (IC20) in the key selector circuit.

KEY SELECTOR

The resulting key selector function is unchanged. For instance, when the C - G^d key selector switch is depressed, four keys in the Fun Machine range will play a triad chord. Those chords are C, F, F[#], and B, all other keys play a seventh chord. For example, when C is played and the C - G^d key selector switch is closed, +5V from the keyswitch is applied both to pin 14 of IC3 and via R865 to pin 10 of IC20. IC20 pin 10 is the base of an array transistor, the collector of which is connected to the seventh defeat bus (IC21 pin 8) via key selector switch S32. Playing C in the Fun Machine range then, in addition to gating the required pitches for the C chord, saturates the array transistor, which grounds the seventh bus. For this example, if C[#] is played, the array transistor saturated by the keyswitching voltage is not connected to the seventh defeat bus via the key selector switches, and therefore, the seventh is heard in the C[#] chord.

FUN BASS

During Fun Machine operation, Fun Bass circuitry must supply the bass divider with the correct signal frequencies in several modes of operation: In Fun Machine organ mode, the chord root frequency only is supplied to the divider. In non-Fun Bass rhythm modes of operation, root and fifth frequencies only are made available to the bass divider, and in Fun Bass mode, five of the chord frequencies are available to be gated to the bass divider input (IC17 pin 9). Of course, the divider must never receive two pitches at the same time.

FUN BASS THEORY (Cont'd.)
FUN BASS (Cont'd.)

Bass divider, IC17, is also used as the pedal divider on Model 127W and Model 128W organs. The Fun Machine push button switch, by switching +5V, accomplishes the changeover as follows: when switching to normal organ mode, +5V is removed from a bus which supplies: 1) the base of Q179; 2) power to part of the pedal logic circuit; and 3) Fun Machine keyswitch common voltage. As a result, Q179 now unclamps the pedal latch output and signal is applied to the pedal divider via level shifter Q180. Pedal logic open collector output stages IC25 and 26, now without power, are effectively non-existent, and Fun Machine keyswitch common voltage, also now missing, assures that all other Fun Machine circuits are inactive.

Generator signals gated by the Fun Machine chord selector IC's (IC3 thru IC14) are collected on common buses; root, major third, minor third, fifth, sixth, and seventh. The major and minor third signals are controlled by minor touch circuitry (to be discussed later) so that one or the other of these third signals will make up an output bus known as the "third bus". The chord output thus derived is controlled by normal Fun Machine circuits (See Fun Machine Theory in Technical Manual). These outputs are also supplied to the Fun Bass logic circuit.

The Fun Bass logic circuit contains two triple three input NAND gates with open collector outputs (type 7412). One input on each of five individual three input NAND gates receives signal from a chord selector output bus. (ie., root, third, etc.) Root signal is applied to pin 2 of IC26; third signal is applied to pin 4 of IC25; fifth signal is applied to pin 10 of IC26; sixth signal is applied to pin 1 of IC25; and seventh signal is applied to pin 4 of IC26. The outputs of these five three input NAND gates are connected together to form the output of the Fun Bass logic circuit. This output bus is connected to pin 9 (the clock input) of bass divider, IC17.

In order for the signal frequency to be gated by a typical three input NAND gate, it is necessary for the signal (square wave, 0, +5V) to be applied to one input and a high logic level (+5V) to the two other inputs. For instance, in root only mode of operation, pin 1 and pin 13 of IC26 must both be high. With these conditions met, the root signal (applied to pin 2) will be inverted by IC26 and appear at the output. It is also a circuit requirement that the other four available bass pitches be defeated. Any signal applied to a three input NAND gate input, along with a low logic level at, at least one other input, is inhibited. These conditions are met by the logic circuitry preceding the output stage of the Fun Bass logic circuit.

ROOT ONLY

Root only operation occurs only when ORGAN is selected alone. The Organ Switch supplies saturation voltage to the base of Q70. Q70 grounds the base of Q69, assuring that its collector can be pulled up to +5V, the high logic level. This high logic level is applied to pin 5 of two input NOR gate IC23 along with a wired low at the other input, pin 6. The combination of high and low at the input of the NOR gate results in a low output at pin 4. IC23 pin 4 is connected to IC26, pin 9, causing the fifth signal to be inhibited. This same low logic level is also applied to pin 11 of two input NOR gate IC23. Pin 12 of IC23 is also at the low logic level through a portion of the circuit yet to be described. NOR gate IC23 having both inputs at the low logic level supplies, at its output, a high logic level to pin 13 of IC26; which is part of the information necessary to gate the root signal.

Also necessary is the circuit path from the high logic level present at the collector of Q172. The collector of Q172 is high because no forward bias voltage, from a rhythm pattern switch, is present at its base. (Bias for Q172 is available only when a rhythm pattern with Fun Bass is selected.) The high collector of Q172 supplies the other necessary high logic level to pin 1 of IC26, allowing the root frequency to be gated. +5V at the collector of Q172 is also connected to pin 2 of IC23 along with the wired low logic level at pin 3. The output at pin 1 of IC23 is therefore low and is connected to IC26 pin 5, inhibiting the seventh.

The collector of Q178 is high (+5V) also, because no Fun Bass rhythm select switch is on. Inputs to NOR gate IC23 are therefore +5 at pin 8 (from Q178 collector) and a wired low at pin 9 causing the output to be low. The low logic level at IC23 pin 10 inhibits the sixth and the third by supplying a low logic level to IC25 pin 3 and 13. IC23 pin 12 also receives the low logic level from IC23 pin 10 and along with the previously discussed low input at pin 11 causes a high logic level to be at its output, pin 13. The high logic level from pin 13 is connected to IC26 pin 13 completing the logic requirements for gating the root of the chord.

NOTE: Portions of the circuit that are irrelevant to Root Only operations have not been discussed.

ROOT/FIFTH

Root/fifth is the normal Fun Machine bass pattern. That is, a root bass frequency may be triggered one or more times in the first half of each measure, and a fifth bass frequency in the second half of each measure. The timing of the pulses, which sound the bass notes, is determined by the rhythm pattern selected. Rhythms to which Fun Bass can be added play a root/fifth pedal pattern when Fun Bass is cancelled.

In any rhythm mode, outputs from the Rhythm Voice board initiate the switching of the bass logic circuits that determine which of the five available frequencies are supplied to the bass divider. In the case of any root/fifth mode of operation, a single input from the Rhythm Voice board determines whether a root or a fifth will be the bass frequency. In all 4/4 rhythms, counter output A3 (IC2 pin 12) supplies information the pedal logic circuit that determines when the circuit output switches between root and fifth. In Waltz mode, A4 (IC2 pin 13) supplies this information. During the first half of each measure, A3 is at the high logic level. This voltage causes Q41 to be cut-off and, therefore, supplies no voltage to the base of Q69 on the Fun Machine logic board. When Q69 is in the cut-off state, the Fun Bass logic circuit supplies a root frequency to the pedal divider as previously discussed under Organ Mode. In the second half measure, counter output A3 is at the low logic level, forcing Q41 to saturate and supply +27V to Q69. The collector of the now saturated Q69 supplies a low logic level, resulting in the following action: Pin 5 of NOR gate IC23 is now low along with the wired low at pin 6, resulting in a change from low to high logic level at output pin 4. This change in logic level affects two other points: The high logic level at pin 11 of IC23 causes the output of this NOR gate, at pin 13, to switch, going from high to low, and because of its connection to pin 13 of IC26, the root frequency is now defeated. And at the same time, the high logic level from pin 4 of IC23 is applied to pin 9 of IC26, completing the necessary input logic level requirements needed to gate the fifth signal to the pedal divider.

When a 3/4 time rhythm pattern has been selected, Q41 is controlled by counter output A4 which switches only at the end of each measure. As a result, 3/4 time rhythm patterns play root base frequencies in the first measure and fifth bass frequencies in the second measure, etc.

Rhythm patterns with Fun Bass capability are identified by a black dot on the associated push button switch. The Fun Bass switch controls the bases of three PNP transistors, Q185, Q186, and Q173. When Fun Bass is cancelled, these transistor bases are held at +27V and cannot respond to any input. When Fun Bass is desired, clamping voltage is removed by the switch and the transistors are then able to respond to control voltage.

Typical Fun Bass circuit operation: Swing

The Swing push button switch contacts simultaneously supply strobe pulses to pin 3 of the ROM and +27V to the Fun Bass logic circuit. (Rhythm circuit theory is covered in all Fun Machine manuals.) +27V supplied by the Swing switch is connected to the emitters of Q185 and Q186, providing the voltage which will be applied to the Fun Bass logic circuit when the associated rhythm counter output is at its low logic level (+12V). The switched +27V also saturates Q175 and Q174. Q175 then supplies a low at IC22 pin 13 and Q174 causes Q173 to be forward biased so that the Cymbal trigger will also trigger the Bass Guitar.

At the beginning of a measure, all counter outputs are set high and the Swing rhythm pattern memory information supplies a Bass Guitar trigger. At the 1st count of the measure, the Fun Bass logic circuit is supplying the root frequency to the bass divider. (Same circuit configuration as previously explained in the ROOT ONLY SECTION.) As the measure progresses, during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th counts, no ROM trigger output is programmed for the Bass Guitar or Cymbal circuits and the counter outputs A2, A3, and A4, which control the Fun Bass logic, do not change. At count 5, the A2 counter output changes to the low logic level. (See Real Rhythm logic waveform chart.) When A2 goes low, Q186 is switched on (saturated) supplying saturation bias for Q178. Saturation of Q178 now supplies a low to NOR gate IC23 pin 8 which along with the wired low at pin 9, causes a high to be applied from output pin 10 to IC23 pin 12. NOR gate IC23 pins 12 and 11, now has a high and a low at its input terminals and the resulting low output at pin 13 defeats the root by supplying a low to NAND gate IC26 pin 13. The high from IC23 pin 10 also supplies part of the necessary logic needed to gate the 3rd by its connection to IC25 pins 3 and 13 (the 3rd must be gated at count #5). In order to gate the 3rd signal, one additional high must be applied to IC25 pin 5. Since pin 5 is supplied by the output of an inverter stage (IC25 pin 8), it is necessary that the input to the inverter (IC25 pins 9, 10, and 11) be low and referring to the Fun Machine chord logic schematic it can be seen that this necessary low logic level also defeats the 6th by its connection to IC25 pin 2. This required low logic level is supplied by NAND gate output IC24 pin 6. Pins 4 and 5 of IC24 must now be high. The necessary high logic levels for IC24 pins 4 and 5 come from two additional NAND gates in IC24 with outputs at pins 3 and 8. Inputs controlling pins 3 and 8 (NAND gate outputs) are the previously explained low logic levels from IC23 pins 1 and 4 which are connected to IC24 pins 2 and 9 respectively, assuring the necessary highs at pins 3 and 8 of IC24.

The preceding establishes that the 3rd signal is now being applied to the bass divider. In order to sound this frequency, a trigger from the Cymbal circuit is conducted via D262 & Q173 to Bass Guitar trigger transistor Q71. The Cymbal trigger is utilized at this count because the Swing ROM program does not include a Bass Guitar trigger at this point in the measure.

As the measure continues through count 6, 7 and 8, the 3rd continues to be applied to the bass divider but no additional Bass Guitar or Cymbal trigger comes from the ROM and so during this time, no bass note is heard. At count 9, both A2 and A3 counter outputs change state and set up the circuit for gating the 5th as previously discussed under Root/Fifth. The Bass Guitar is now triggered by both sources - Bass trigger and Cymbal trigger.

FUN BASS THEORY (Cont'd.)

ROOT/FIFTH (Cont'd.)

Continuing through the measure, no Bass or Cymbal ROM output is programmed until count 13. At count 13, counter output A2 switches low and causes voltage to be applied to the base of Q178, the resulting level change at the collector causes the associated logic circuitry to apply the 6th to the bass divider and the Cymbal trigger will sound this bass note.

Each succeeding change in the 3 counter outputs connected to the bass logic circuit cause one of the five available bass frequencies to be applied to the pedal divider at the time required by the rhythm pattern selected.

Swing and Dixieland have similar "walking bass" patterns when in Fun Bass mode. The other five Fun Bass patterns: Country, Pop Rock, Hawaiian, Rhumba, and Polka add a "3rd" to the normal root/fifth pedal patterns. Control voltage (+27V) from the rhythm pattern switches is applied, as in Swing and Dixieland, to Q185 and Q186 emitters, and to the base of Q176 which cuts off Q177. The collector of Q177 now switches to the high logic level and allows NAND gate IC22 pins 4, 5, and 6 to become active. Thus, when A3 is high the operation of Q172 in response to A4 is inhibited by the low at IC22 pin 6. The result of this action is that a normal root/fifth pattern is heard during the first measure of these rhythms and an extra bass note (3rd) is added to the second measure.

MINOR TOUCH THEORY

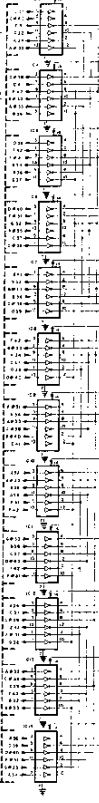
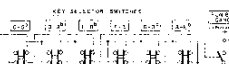
In all W series organs, 121W, 123W, 127W, and 128W, the mechanical switch operated minor bar has been replaced with a body capacity operated "touch strip". The minor touch action is identical to the previous system (changes the major 3rd in the chord to a minor 3rd), but is accomplished through different means.

Both the major and minor 3rd pitches are always gated by the action of chord selector logic. Normally, the major 3rd is included in the chord and the minor 3rd is inhibited. When the touch strip is activated, the major 3rd is inhibited and the minor 3rd is included in the chord. A single bus, known as the 3rd bus, carries the output signal.

Minor touch circuitry consists of a capacity touch strip on the accompaniment manual keyslip connected to the minor touch strip interface circuit assembly located on a small P.C. board mounted on the accompaniment keyframe directly behind the accompaniment bass keycap. A single shielded line from the P.C. board provides control for major - minor 3rd logic circuit on the Fun Machine logic board.

Control of the 3rd bus is accomplished by two 2 input NAND gates in IC22 (see Fun Machine logic schematic) and an additional NAND gate wired to function as an inverter. Major 3rd signal is connected to IC22-1 and the minor 3rd signal is connected to IC22-9. The major 3rd signal (0, +5V square wave) and the minor touch control bus form the input to a NAND gate. When the control bus is high, the minor 3rd signal is inverted by the NAND gate and appears on the 3rd bus. The high minor touch control bus is also inverted and applied to the NAND gate controlling the minor 3rd, this now inhibits the minor 3rd. When the minor touch strip is activated, the control bus switches low to defeat the major 3rd, and is inverted by IC24 pin 12, 13, and 11, to gate the minor 3rd.

The Minor Touch Strip Interface circuit includes a 100kHz oscillator, the output of which is connected to the inner foil of the Touch Strip and the emitter of Q181. The base of Q181 is also connected to the oscillator output by two series diodes, D274 and D275. The junction of the two diodes is connected to the outer foil of the touch strip. When the strip is touched, capacity to ground is added to the circuit. The capacity to ground at the junction of D274 and D275 allows this point to become positive enough to cut off Q181, which allows Q182 to saturate. The collector of Q182 now drops to approximately .7V, resulting in the cut off of previously saturated Q183. The collector of Q183 now allows Q184 to be saturated via R923. The low collector of Q184 now, through two inverter stages in IC27, supplies a low on the minor touch control bus, resulting in a minor 3rd being substituted in the chord being played.



STOP

START

PAUSE

REVERSE

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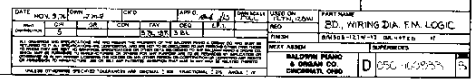
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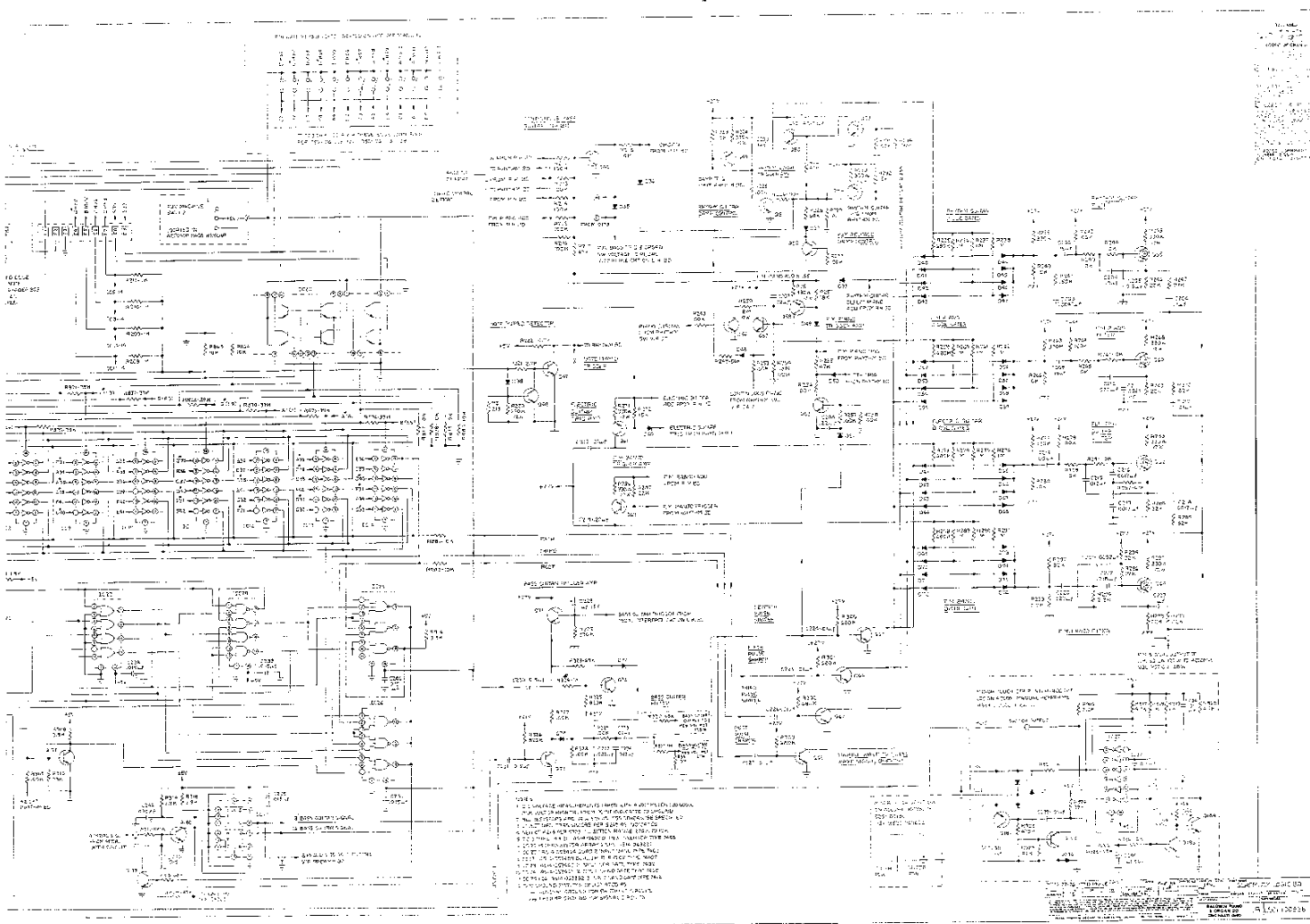
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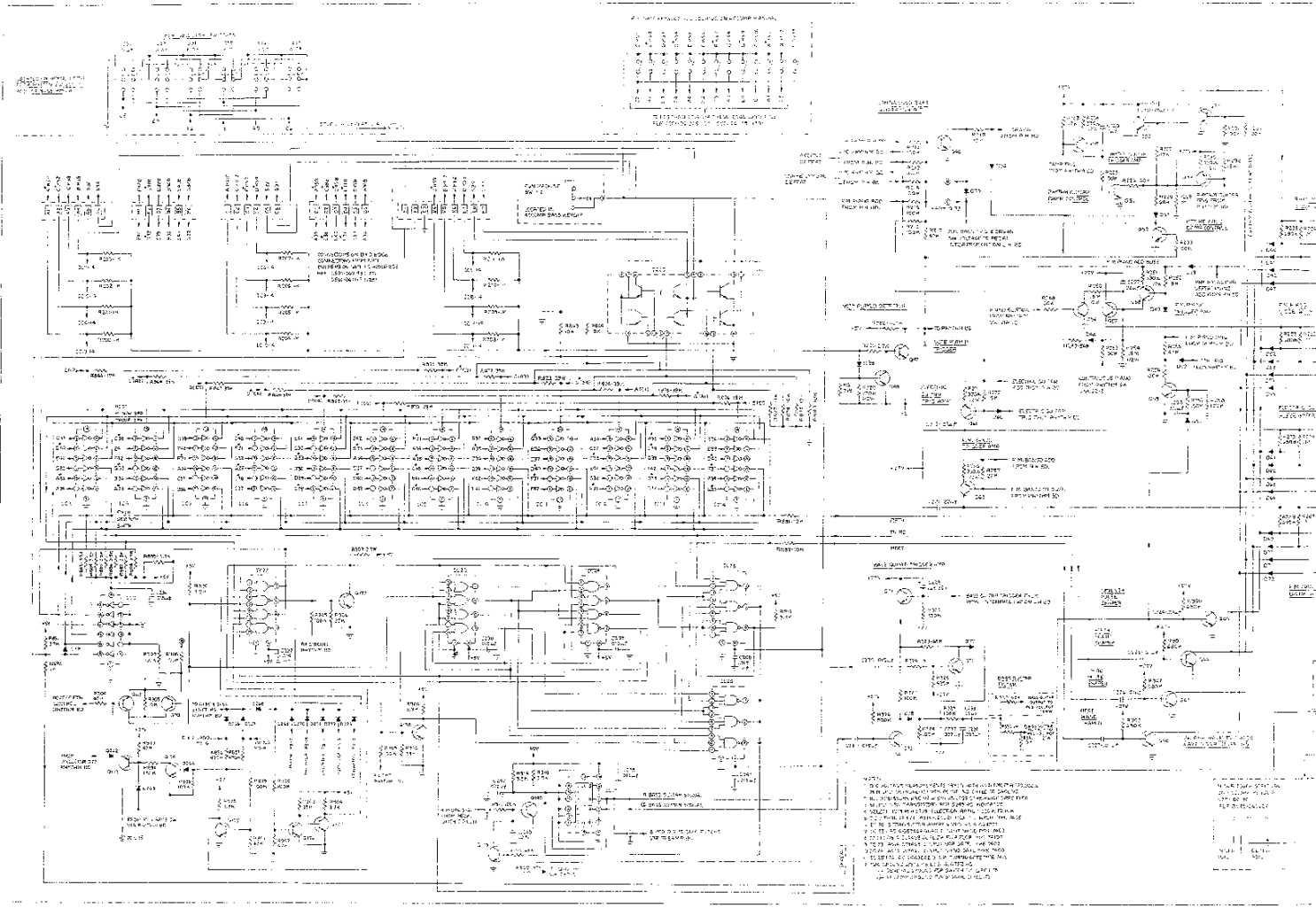
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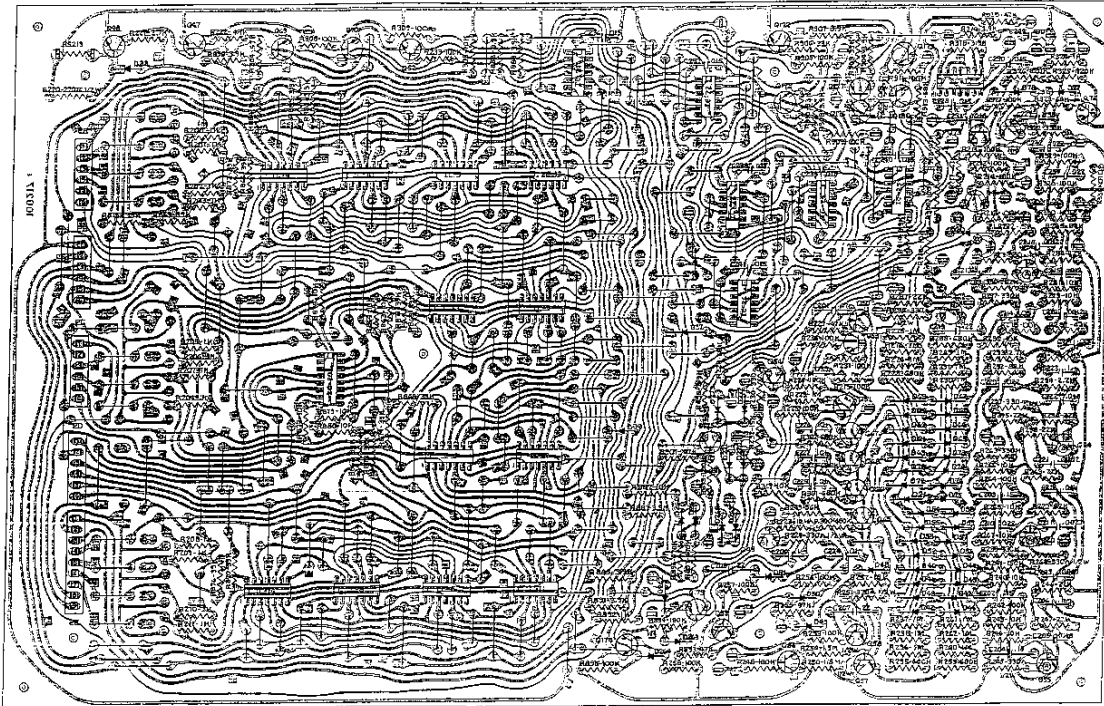
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RESET



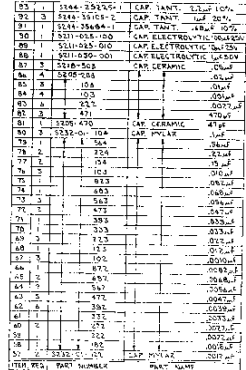


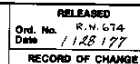


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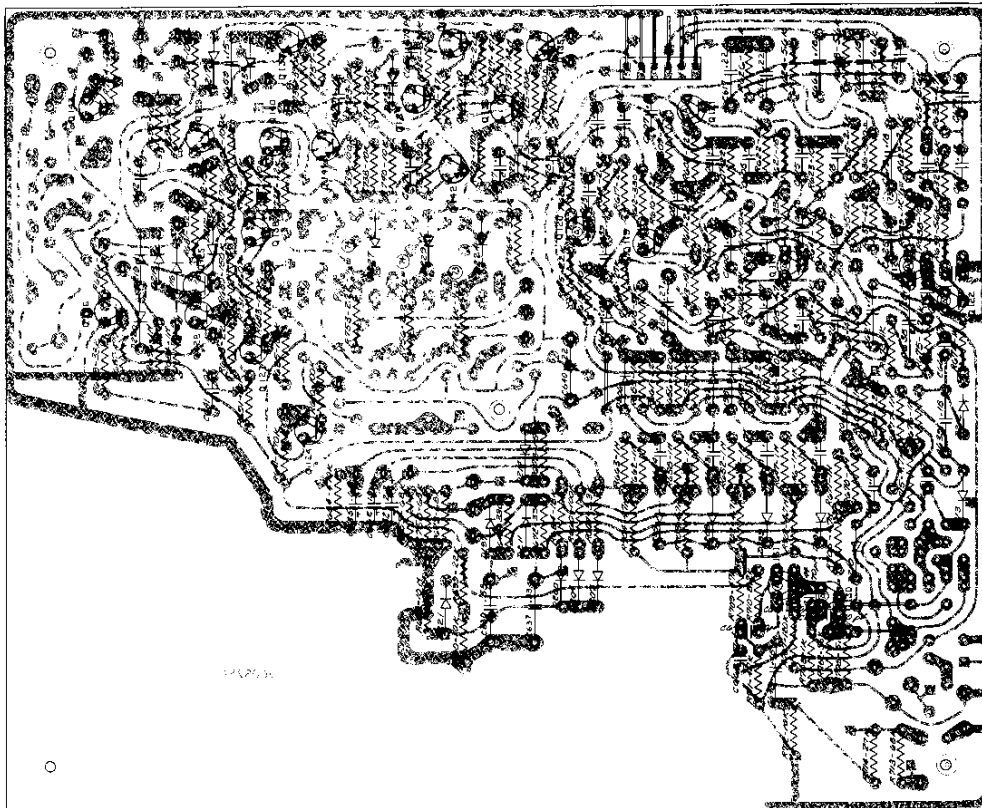
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30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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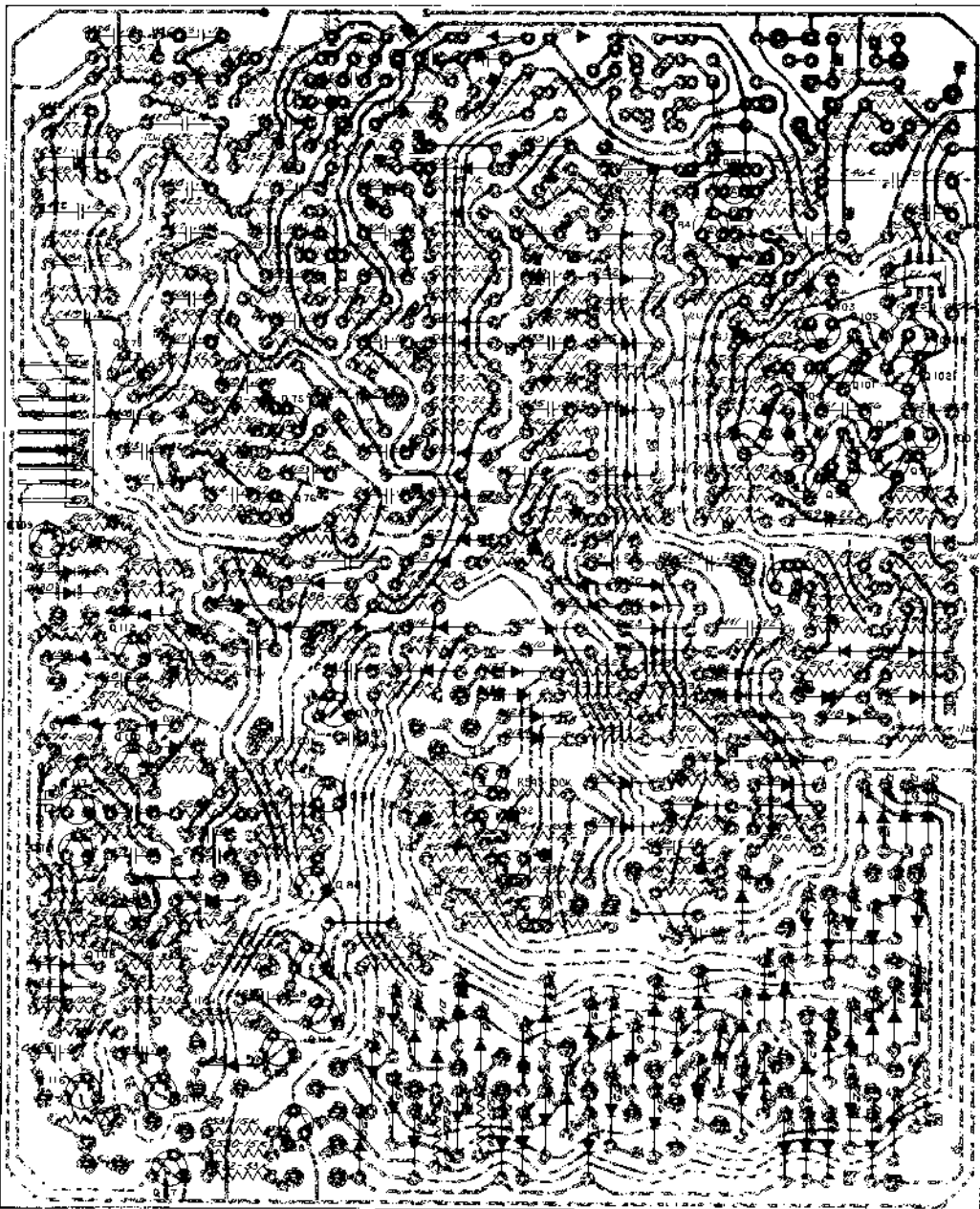
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|--|--------------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|--------|-----------|------|---------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| DATE | NOV 8, 74 | OWN | 774-3 | Q.D. | | APPRO | 6/4/75 | DUPLICATE | FILE | USED ON | 10-11-75 | PART NAME | ED. WIRING DIA. RHYTHM VOICE |
| PROJECT | CH | GR | CON | FAY | DEG | EXP | | | | | | | |
| DESCRIPTION | SOL 100 3.5L | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL MATERIALS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE AND SHALL BE THE PROPERTY OF THE BUREAU WHICH IS OWNED BY, AND USED ON BEHALF OF, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. THE BUREAU MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, OR QUALITY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. THE BUREAU MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, OR QUALITY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. THE BUREAU MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, OR QUALITY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, TOLERANCES ARE DECIMAL + .006 FRACTIONAL 1/16 DIA. ANGLES 1/16" | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEXT ASSIGN BALDWIN PLANO & ORSON CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REVISION RIM 503-127-111 GR. NOTED BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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1. PER SCHEMATIC DRAWING (27W-1501-00395)
 2. PER WIRING DIAGRAM (27W-1501-00396)
 3. FINAL ASSEMBLY MUST INCLUDE PART NO. 500-060827

LEGEND:
 "C" DENOTES CERAMIC CAPACITOR
 "E" DENOTES ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR
 "R" DENOTES RESISTOR

| PART NO. | | PART NAME | |
|------------|-----|----------------------------|--|
| 500-060827 | PCB | LEFT HAND VOICE B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060828 | PCB | RIGHT HAND VOICE B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060829 | PCB | POWER SUPPLY B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060830 | PCB | TEST POINTS B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060831 | PCB | WIRING DIAGRAM B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060832 | PCB | WIRING DIAGRAM B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060833 | PCB | WIRING DIAGRAM B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060834 | PCB | WIRING DIAGRAM B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060835 | PCB | WIRING DIAGRAM B'D REV'D | |
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| 500-060840 | PCB | WIRING DIAGRAM B'D REV'D | |
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| 500-060899 | PCB | WIRING DIAGRAM B'D REV'D | |
| 500-060900 | PCB | WIRING DIAGRAM B'D REV'D | |



LEGEND:
 "C" DENOTES CANNING CHARACTER
 "T" DENOTES TASTING CHARACTER
 "E" DENOTES ELECTROLYTE CHARACTER

1. NAME OF THE PARTY: **REPUBLICAN PARTY**
 2. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 3. PHONE: **2-1234**
 4. DATE: **10-15-64**

5. NAME OF THE PARTY: **DEMOCRATIC PARTY**
 6. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 7. PHONE: **2-1234**
 8. DATE: **10-15-64**

9. NAME OF THE PARTY: **LIBERAL PARTY**
 10. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 11. PHONE: **2-1234**
 12. DATE: **10-15-64**

13. NAME OF THE PARTY: **CONSERVATIVE PARTY**
 14. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 15. PHONE: **2-1234**
 16. DATE: **10-15-64**

17. NAME OF THE PARTY: **PROGRESSIVE PARTY**
 18. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 19. PHONE: **2-1234**
 20. DATE: **10-15-64**

21. NAME OF THE PARTY: **INDEPENDENT PARTY**
 22. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 23. PHONE: **2-1234**
 24. DATE: **10-15-64**

25. NAME OF THE PARTY: **UNITED STATES PARTY**
 26. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 27. PHONE: **2-1234**
 28. DATE: **10-15-64**

29. NAME OF THE PARTY: **AMERICAN PARTY**
 30. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 31. PHONE: **2-1234**
 32. DATE: **10-15-64**

33. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 34. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 35. PHONE: **2-1234**
 36. DATE: **10-15-64**

37. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 38. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 39. PHONE: **2-1234**
 40. DATE: **10-15-64**

41. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 42. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 43. PHONE: **2-1234**
 44. DATE: **10-15-64**

45. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 46. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 47. PHONE: **2-1234**
 48. DATE: **10-15-64**

49. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 50. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 51. PHONE: **2-1234**
 52. DATE: **10-15-64**

53. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 54. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 55. PHONE: **2-1234**
 56. DATE: **10-15-64**

57. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 58. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 59. PHONE: **2-1234**
 60. DATE: **10-15-64**

61. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 62. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 63. PHONE: **2-1234**
 64. DATE: **10-15-64**

65. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 66. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 67. PHONE: **2-1234**
 68. DATE: **10-15-64**

69. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 70. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 71. PHONE: **2-1234**
 72. DATE: **10-15-64**

73. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 74. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 75. PHONE: **2-1234**
 76. DATE: **10-15-64**

77. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 78. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 79. PHONE: **2-1234**
 80. DATE: **10-15-64**

81. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 82. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 83. PHONE: **2-1234**
 84. DATE: **10-15-64**

85. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 86. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 87. PHONE: **2-1234**
 88. DATE: **10-15-64**

89. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 90. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 91. PHONE: **2-1234**
 92. DATE: **10-15-64**

93. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 94. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 95. PHONE: **2-1234**
 96. DATE: **10-15-64**

97. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 98. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 99. PHONE: **2-1234**
 100. DATE: **10-15-64**

101. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 102. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 103. PHONE: **2-1234**
 104. DATE: **10-15-64**

105. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 106. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 107. PHONE: **2-1234**
 108. DATE: **10-15-64**

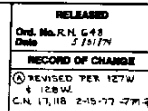
109. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 110. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 111. PHONE: **2-1234**
 112. DATE: **10-15-64**

113. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 114. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 115. PHONE: **2-1234**
 116. DATE: **10-15-64**

117. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW JERSEY PARTY**
 118. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 119. PHONE: **2-1234**
 120. DATE: **10-15-64**

121. NAME OF THE PARTY: **NEW YORK PARTY**
 122. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 123. PHONE: **2-1234**
 124. DATE: **10-15-64**

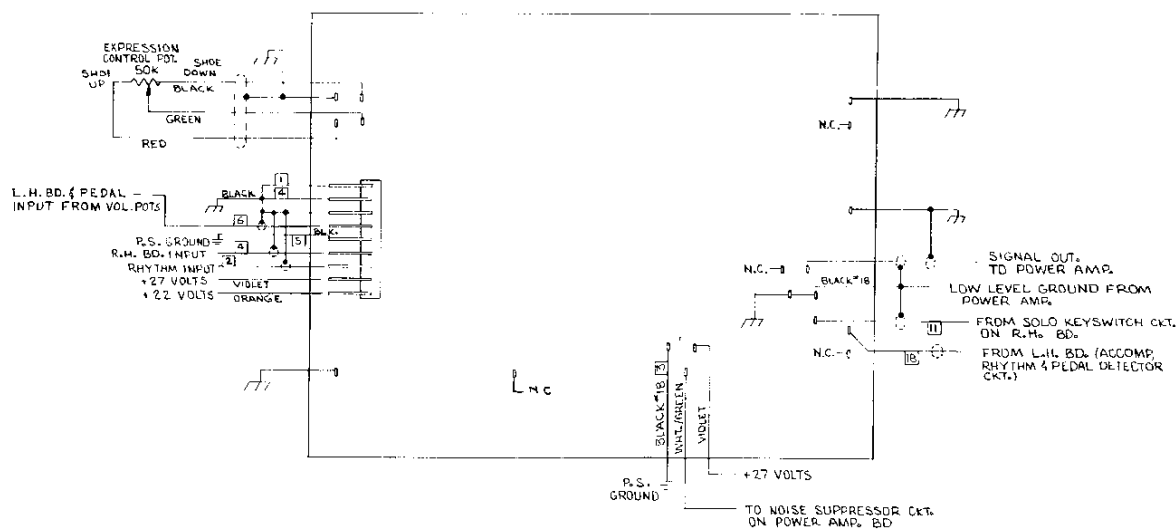
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 126. ADDRESS: **17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.**
 127. PHONE:

117 117

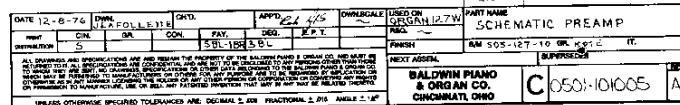
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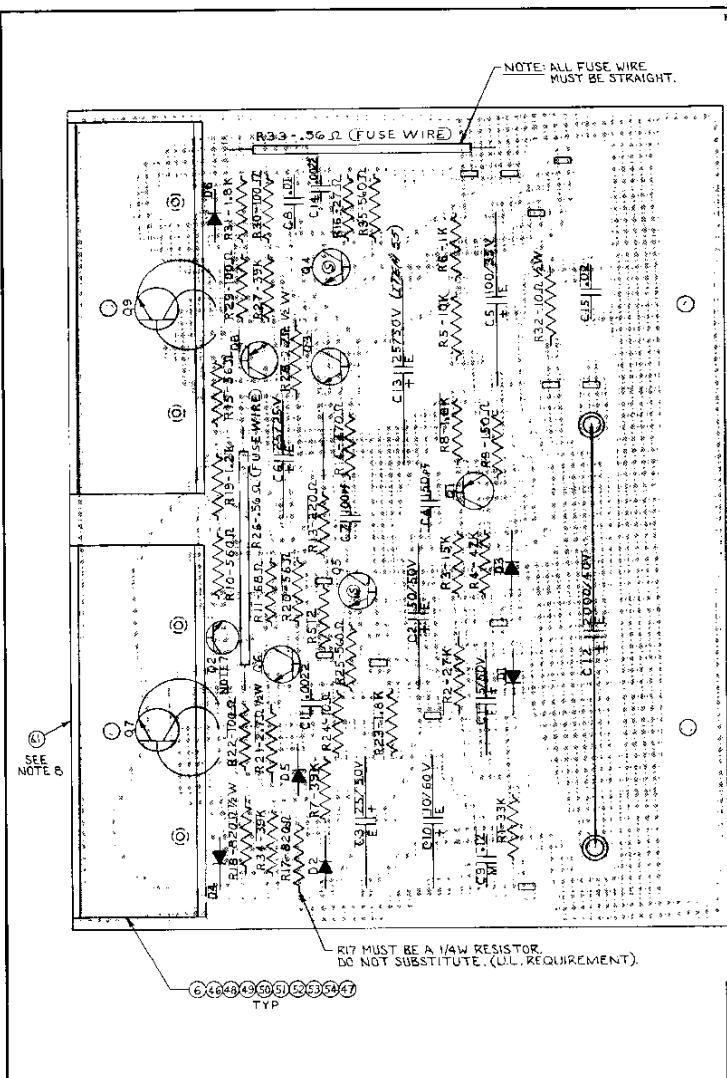
Ord. No. R.N. 674
Date 1/20/77

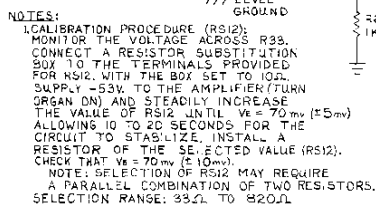
RECORD OF CHANGE



| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|
| DATE 12-8-76 | OWN | CHG | APP'D. Pat. GRS | OWN SCALE | USED ON MOD. 127W | PART NAME |
| PRINT | CH. GR. CON. 1 | FAY. DEQ. E.P.T. | REQ. | FINISH | BM 503-127W | BD. WIRING DIA. PREAMP |
| <p>ALL DIMENSIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE AND REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. AND MUST BE RETURNED TO IT. ALL SPECIFICATIONS ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND ARE NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THOSE TO WHOM THEY ARE SENT. NO DIMENSIONS, SPECIFICATIONS OR OTHER DATA DISCLOSED TO THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. WHICH MAY BE FURNISHED TO MANUFACTURERS OR OTHERS FOR ANY PURPOSE ARE TO BE REQUESTED BY APPLICATION OR OTHERWISE AS IN ANY CASE BY SIGNING THE ORDER OR ANY OTHER PAPER OR CORRESPONDENCE OR OTHERWISE THE ORDER OR PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE, USE OR SELL ANY PATENTED INVENTION THAT MAY IN ANY WAY BE RELATED THERETO.</p> | | | | | | |
| UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE: DECIMAL ± .005 FRACTIONAL ± .015 ANGLE ± 1/2° | | | | | NEXT ASSEM. | SUPERSEDES |
| BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO | | | | | B | 501-101004 |





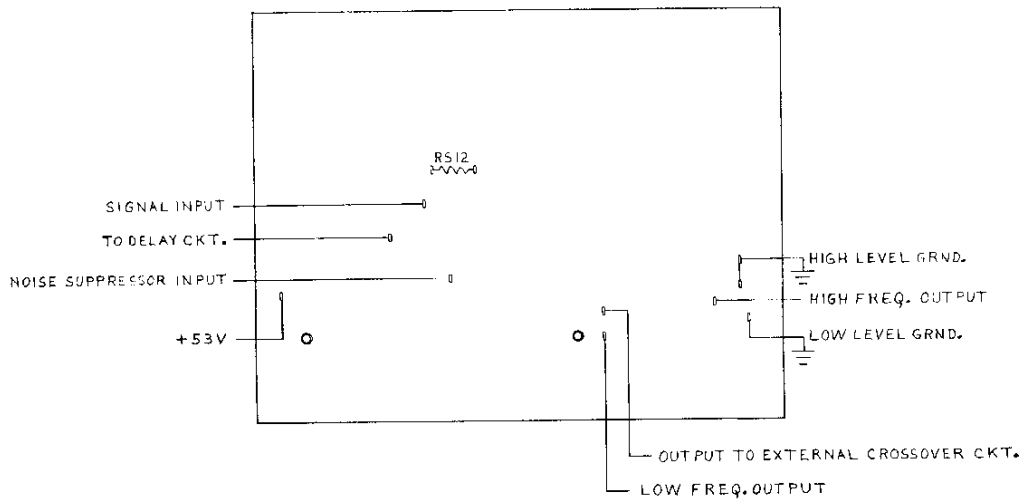


- 2 CALIBRATION MUST BE CHECKED, AND ADJUSTED IF NECESSARY, WHENEVER ANY TRANSISTOR IS REPLACED.
- 3 ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/4 WATT, 5% UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 4 SELECT NPN TRANSISTORS Q4-Q5 PER 5429-2
- 5 DC VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS TAKEN WITH A VOLTMETER (20000 OHMS PER VOLT OR HIGHER) FROM POINT INDICATED, TO GROUND.
- 6 ALL GROUNDS ARE HIGH LEVEL GROUNDS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

7. TRANSISTORS:
PNP SMALL SIGNAL (A514-044310)-Q1
PNP MEDIUM POWER (A514-047829)-Q5
NPN SMALL SIGNAL (A514-035338)-Q2, Q4, Q5
NPN MEDIUM POWER (A514-047828)-Q3, Q6
NPN POWER (A514-054214)-Q7, Q8 WITH HEAT SINKS

[illegible]

RELEASED
 Ord. No. R.N. 670
 Date 8/27/76
 RECORD OF CHANGE



| | | | |
|---|----|-------------|-----------------------|
| 3 | 2 | A516-019255 | EYEL, .089 X 1/8 |
| 2 | 12 | A516-061235 | WIRE WRAP POST |
| 1 | | A575-100445 | BD. AMPL. 25 W D.E.M. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----------------------|------|------|------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----|------------|--|
| DATE 7-27-76 | | OWN
J. A. FOLLETT | | CHD. | | APPD. <i>Rak</i> | | DWN SCALE
FULL | | USED ON 133 | | PART NAME
BD. 25 W AMPLIFIER - RIV. | | | | |
| PRINT
DISTRIBUTION | CIN. | GR. | CON. | FAY. | DEQ. | EPT. | REQ. SEE B/M | | FINISH | | B/M 503-133-20 GR. 2 | | IT. | | | |
| <small>ALL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE AND REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. AND MUST BE RETURNED TO IT. ALL SPECIFICATIONS ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND ARE NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO ANY PERSONS OTHER THAN THOSE TO WHOM THEY ARE SENT. NO DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS OR OTHER DATA BELONGING TO THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES ARE TO BE REPRODUCED BY ANY MEANS OR IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES. NO PART OF THIS DOCUMENT IS TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO. OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES.</small> | | | | | | | | | | | | | NEXT ASSEM. C 500-150446 | | SUPERSEDES | |
| BALDWIN PIANO & ORGAN CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO | | | | | | | | | | B | | 505-100445 | | REV | | |
| UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE: DECIMAL ± .005 FRACTIONAL ± .015 ANGLE ± 1° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

M O D E L 127
P A R T S L I S T

For the Model and Serial Number Nameplate location, refer to Fig. 23.

Information pertaining to the case finish and factory installed accessories is coded into the model and serial number. For this reason, and because of possible changes in sub-assemblies during the normal production life of an instrument, the complete model and serial number must be supplied when ordering replacement parts for a particular instrument.

MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBER CODE
FOR THE 127 SERIES ORGAN

SERIES CODE

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|--|------------|-------|
| MODEL | 127FC | | SERIAL NO. | 01234 |
|-------|-------|--|------------|-------|

Model Number →

Sequential Serial
Number designation →

SERIES CODE

| | |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| C Note | WITH CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER/RECORDER |
|--------|------------------------------------|

NOTE: Cassette factory installation only.

MODEL 127 PARTS LIST
GENERATOR ASSEMBLIES

| ITEM NO. | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 469- 1 | C-500-060170 | Gate & Divider Board Assembly |
| 469- 2 | B-500-060640 | Top Octave Frequency Generator Board Assembly |
| 469- 3 | A-514-033338 | Transistor - NPN |
| 469- 4 | A-514-044910 | Transistor - PNP |
| 469- 5 | A-514-033903 | Diode - 100V |
| 469- 6 | A-514-042791 | Diode - Medium Voltage |
| 469- 7 | A-514-060590 | Top Octave Frequency Generator (Motorola) |
| 469- 8 | A-514-060260 | Top Octave Frequency Generator (Mostek) |
| 469- 9 | A-514-047801 | Frequency Divider (7 Stage IC) |
| 469-10 | B-512-060328 | Coil Assembly - Vertical Mounting |
| 469-11 | A-507-060591 | I.C. Nest - 11 Connector |
| 469-12 | A-507-060150 | I.C. Nest - 8 Connector |
| 469-13 | A-507-059132 | I.C. Socket |
| 469-14 | A-507-059125 | Interconnect - 6 Connector |
| 469-15 | A-507-059127 | Interconnect - 9 Connector |
| 469-16 | S-211-015500 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 500 mfd @ 15V |
| 469-17 | S-211-025050 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 50 mfd @ 25V |
| 469-18 | S-411-001102 | Capacitor, Polymylar .001 mf |
| 469-19 | S-244-252251 | Capacitor, Tantalum 2.2 mf |
| 469-20 | S-244-204752 | Capacitor, Tantalum 4.7 mf |
| 469-21 | S-244-353941 | Capacitor, Tantalum .39 mf |
| 469-22 | S-232-001102 | Capacitor, Mylar .0010 mf |
| 469-23 | S-232-001122 | Capacitor, Mylar .0012 mf |
| 469-24 | S-232-001152 | Capacitor, Mylar .0015 mf |
| 469-25 | S-232-001182 | Capacitor, Mylar .0018 mf |
| 469-26 | S-232-001222 | Capacitor, Mylar .0022 mf |
| 469-27 | S-232-001272 | Capacitor, Mylar .0027 mf |
| 469-28 | S-232-001332 | Capacitor, Mylar .0033 mf |
| 469-29 | S-232-001392 | Capacitor, Mylar .0039 mf |
| 469-30 | S-232-001472 | Capacitor, Mylar .0047 mf |
| 469-31 | S-232-001562 | Capacitor, Mylar .0056 mf |
| 469-32 | S-232-001682 | Capacitor, Mylar .0068 mf |
| 469-33 | S-232-001822 | Capacitor, Mylar .0082 mf |
| 469-34 | S-232-001103 | Capacitor, Mylar .010 mf |
| 469-35 | S-232-001123 | Capacitor, Mylar .012 mf |
| 469-36 | S-232-001153 | Capacitor, Mylar .015 mf |
| 469-37 | S-232-001183 | Capacitor, Mylar .018 mf |
| 469-38 | S-232-001223 | Capacitor, Mylar .022 mf |
| 469-39 | S-232-001333 | Capacitor, Mylar .033 mf |
| 469-40 | S-232-001393 | Capacitor, Mylar .039 mf |
| 469-41 | S-232-001473 | Capacitor, Mylar .047 mf |
| 469-42 | S-232-001563 | Capacitor, Mylar .056 mf |
| 469-43 | S-232-001683 | Capacitor, Mylar .068 mf |
| 469-44 | S-232-001823 | Capacitor, Mylar .082 mf |
| 469-45 | S-232-001273 | Capacitor, Mylar .027 mf |
| 469-46 | S-232-001104 | Capacitor, Mylar .10 mf |
| 469-47 | S-232-001124 | Capacitor, Mylar .12 mf |
| 469-48 | S-232-001154 | Capacitor, Mylar .15 mf |
| 469-49 | S-232-001184 | Capacitor, Mylar .18 mf |
| 469-50 | S-232-001224 | Capacitor, Mylar .22 mf |
| 469-51 | S-232-001274 | Capacitor, Mylar .27 mf |
| 469-52 | S-232-001334 | Capacitor, Mylar .33 mf |
| 469-53 | S-232-001394 | Capacitor, Mylar .39 mf |
| 469-54 | S-232-001474 | Capacitor, Mylar .47 mf |
| 469-55 | S-232-001564 | Capacitor, Mylar .56 mf |
| 469-56 | S-232-001684 | Capacitor, Mylar .68 mf |
| 469-57 | S-232-001824 | Capacitor, Mylar .82 mf |
| 469-58 | S-232-001105 | Capacitor, Mylar 1.0 mf |
| 469-59 | S-205-000102 | Capacitor, Ceramic .001 mf |
| 469-60 | S-205-000103 | Capacitor, Ceramic .01 mf |
| 469-61 | S-205-000203 | Capacitor, Ceramic .02 mf |
| 469-62 | S-218-000104 | Capacitor, Ceramic .1 mf |

MODEL 127 PARTS LIST

POWER SUPPLY, AMPLIFIER & PREAMPLIFIER

| ITEM NO. | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 470- 1 | C-500-060603 | Power Supply Board Assembly |
| 470- 2 | B-500-060514 | 25 Watt Amplifier Board Assembly |
| 470- 3 | B-500-061064 | Preamplifier Board Assembly |
| 470- 4 | A-517-051652 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 2000 uf @ 40V |
| 470- 5 | S-211-025500 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 500 uf @ 25V |
| 470- 6 | S-211-075250 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 250 uf @ 75V |
| 470- 7 | S-211-050100 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 100 uf @ 50V |
| 470- 8 | S-211-025100 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 100 uf @ 25V |
| 470- 9 | S-211-015100 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 100 uf @ 15V |
| 470-10 | S-211-050050 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 50 uf @ 50V |
| 470-11 | S-211-025050 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 50 uf @ 25V |
| 470-12 | S-211-025025 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 25 uf @ 25V |
| 470-13 | S-211-025005 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 5 uf @ 25V |
| 470-14 | S-211-050500 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 500 uf @ 50V |
| 470-15 | S-211-050010 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 10 uf @ 50V |
| 470-16 | S-211-025001 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 1 uf @ 25V |
| 470-17 | S-211-015500 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 500 uf @ 15V |
| 470-18 | A-517-039382 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 25 mfd @ 50V |
| 470-19 | A-514-040296 | F.E.T. - N Channel |
| 470-20 | A-514-054214 | Transistor - NPN - Power |
| 470-21 | A-514-047828 | Transistor - NPN - Medium Power |
| 470-22 | A-514-047829 | Transistor - PNP - Medium Power |
| 470-23 | A-514-033338 | Transistor - NPN - Silicon |
| 470-24 | A-514-044910 | Transistor - PNP - Silicon |
| 470-25 | A-514-038984 | Rectifier - Silicon - 3 Amp 1N4141 |
| 470-26 | A-514-035596 | Rectifier - Silicon - 1N4003 |
| 470-27 | A-514-047970 | Diode - Zener - 8.2V |
| 470-28 | A-514-042791 | Diode - Signal - Medium Voltage - 1N251 |
| 470-29 | B-528-051906 | Heat Sink |
| 470-30 | A-528-051905 | Heat Sink |
| 470-31 | A-507-059127 | Konektron - 9 Connector |
| 470-32 | B-509-041912 | Minipot - 100K - Linear |
| 470-33 | S-232-001105 | Capacitor, Mylar 1.0 uf |
| 470-34 | S-232-001394 | Capacitor, Mylar .39 uf |
| 470-35 | S-232-001104 | Capacitor, Mylar .1 uf |
| 470-36 | S-232-001332 | Capacitor, Mylar .0033 uf |
| 470-37 | S-218-000104 | Capacitor, Ceramic .1 uf |
| 470-38 | S-218-000503 | Capacitor, Ceramic .05 uf |
| 470-39 | S-205-000203 | Capacitor, Ceramic .02 uf |
| 470-40 | S-205-000103 | Capacitor, Ceramic .01 uf |
| 470-41 | S-205-000102 | Capacitor, Ceramic .001 uf |
| 470-42 | S-205-000472 | Capacitor, Ceramic .0047 uf |
| 470-43 | S-205-000471 | Capacitor, Ceramic 470 pf |
| 470-44 | S-205-000151 | Capacitor, Ceramic 150 pf |
| 470-45 | A-244-047994 | Shoulder Washer |
| 470-46 | B-507-033322 | Transistor Socket |
| 470-47 | A-514-033359 | Insulator - Mica |
| 470-48 | A-244-047992 | Spacer |
| 470-49 | A-514-033375 | Fuse Wire |

TONE COLOR ASSEMBLY

| | | |
|--------|--------------|--|
| 471- 1 | X-500-060792 | Tone Color Panel Assembly |
| 471- 2 | C-500-060783 | Accompaniment Tone Color Tab & Switch Assembly |
| 471- 3 | C-500-060779 | Solo Tone Color Tab & Switch Assembly |
| 471- 4 | A-506-060652 | Accompaniment Tone Color Switch Assembly |
| 471- 5 | B-506-060627 | Solo Tone Color Switch Assembly |
| 471- 6 | B-250-060791 | Stop Tablet Set |
| 471- 7 | A-511-048788 | Capacitor Assembly - .47 mfd @ 400V |
| 471- 8 | A-514-042791 | Diode - Medium Voltage - 1N251 |
| 471- 9 | A-506-058601 | Power Switch - Rocker Type |
| 471-10 | A-237-037146 | Detent Spring |
| 471-11 | A-237-037993 | Tab Spring Retainer |
| 471-12 | A-250-037943 | Tab Insert |
| 471-13 | A-244-026947 | Felt - 1/2" X 1/8" |
| 471-14 | A-528-059872 | Tone Color Hold Down |
| 471-15 | B-509-039731 | Potentiometer - 100K - Rev. Audio |
| 471-16 | B-509-047956 | Potentiometer - 5K - Linear |
| 471-17 | A-528-060052 | Potentiometer Mounting Bracket |

MODEL 127 PARTS LIST

TO NE CO LO R AS SE M B L Y

| ITEM NO. | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 471-18 | A-247-015157 | 3/8" Lock Washer (Bl. Ox.) |
| 471-19 | S-125-000010 | 3/8" Lock Washer |
| 471-20 | A-247-015158 | 3/8" Hex Nut |
| 471-21 | A-247-021846 | 3/8" Hex Nut (Bl. Ox.) |
| 471-22 | A-247-052042 | Knob |
| 471-23 | B-528-060620 | Lamp Holder Bracket |
| 471-24 | A-514-035044 | Bi-Pin Lamp Holder |
| 471-25 | A-514-028148 | Fluorescent Lamp - 13W |
| 471-26 | A-507-060524 | Starter Base - Socket |
| 471-27 | A-507-060529 | Lamp Starter |
| 471-28 | B-502-061037 | Tone Color Shield |
| 471-29 | A-247-024947 | Speed Clip |
| 471-30 | A-507-035085 | Closed End Connector |
| 471-31 | A-506-033399 | Spring Contact |
| 471-32 | A-506-037787 | Contact Wire |

S T O P T A B L E T S

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 471-43 | B-250-060791 | Stop Tab Set | |
| 471-44 | X-250-038730 | Flute | |
| 471-45 | X-250-060785 | Reed | |
| 471-46 | X-250-047898 | String | ACCOMPANIMENT |
| 471-47 | X-250-054776 | Guitar | SECTION |
| 471-48 | X-250-054774 | Piano | |
| 471-49 | X-250-054777 | Banjo | |
| 471-50 | X-250-038730 | Flute | |
| 471-51 | X-250-060786 | Accordion | |
| 471-52 | X-250-038732 | Trumpet | |
| 471-53 | X-250-044171 | Vibra Harp | |
| 471-54 | X-250-054776 | Guitar | |
| 471-55 | X-250-054774 | Piano | SOLO |
| 471-56 | X-250-054778 | Harpsichord | SECTION |
| 471-57 | X-250-054777 | Banjo | |
| 471-58 | X-250-060787 | Auto Mute | |
| 471-59 | X-250-060788 | Perc. Pattern I | |
| 471-60 | X-250-060789 | Perc. Pattern II | |
| 471-61 | X-250-060790 | A.S.R. | |

K E Y C A P A S S E M B L I E S

| | | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| 472- 1 | X-500-060937 | Accompaniment Bass Keycap Assembly |
| 472- 2 | X-500-060938 | Solo Bass Keycap Assembly - With Lamp Assembly |
| 472- 3 | X-500-052471 | Accompaniment Treble Keycap Assembly |
| 472- 4 | X-500-052474 | Solo Treble Keycap Assembly |
| 472- 5 | B-500-061812 | Solo Bass Keycap Assembly - Without Lamp Assembly |
| 472- 6 | X-500-060878 | Push Button Switch Assembly - 8 Station - Latin II ---- |
| 472- 7 | X-500-060881 | Push Button Switch Assembly - 9 Station - Fox Trot ---- |
| 472- 8 | A-505-061462 | Keyselector Switch Board #2 - Riveted |
| 472- 9 | X-500-061465 | Keyselector Switch - Final Assembly |
| 472-10 | B-506-060718 | Push Button Switch - 8 Station - Latin II ---- |
| 472-11 | B-506-047925 | Push Button Switch - 9 Station - Fox Trot ---- |
| 472-12 | B-506-060717 | Push Button Switch - 9 Station - Key Selector |
| 472-13 | A-514-058969 | L.E.D. Assembly |
| 472-14 | A-514-059254 | Light Emitting Diode |
| 472-15 | A-514-059256 | Mounting Ring |
| 472-16 | A-514-059255 | Mounting Clip |
| 472-17 | B-528-060710 | Lamp Holder Channel |
| 472-18 | A-514-035044 | Bi-Pin Lamp Holder |
| 472-19 | A-514-060888 | Fluorescent Lamp - 12" - 8W |
| 472-20 | A-514-060854 | Starter - 8W - Lamp |
| 472-21 | A-507-060524 | Starter Base - Socket |
| 472-22 | A-237-061345 | Compression Ring |
| 472-23 | A-247-052812 | Spacer |
| 472-24 | A-514-042791 | Diode - Medium Voltage |

MODEL 127 PARTS LIST

KEYCAP ASSEMBLY

| ITEM NO. | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 472-25 | B-509-040783 | Potentiometer - 100K - Linear |
| 472-26 | A-247-060913 | Knob Assembly - "Drum Vol." |
| 472-27 | A-247-058982 | Knob Assembly - "Tempo" |
| 472-28 | A-250-054568 | Knob - Push Button |
| 472-29 | A-247-054869 | Push Button Insert - Clear |
| 472-30 | A-247-054868 | Push Button Insert - Red |
| 472-31 | A-247-054867 | Push Button Insert - Blue |

KEYSWITCH ASSEMBLIES

| | | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| 472-45 | X-500-060830 | Solo Switch Assembly |
| 472-46 | X-500-060831 | Accompaniment Switch Assembly |
| 472-47 | B-506-060139 | 13 Note Switch Board Assembly - 680 Ohms |
| 472-48 | B-506-060141 | 12 Note Switch Board Assembly - 680 Ohms |
| 472-49 | B-506-060140 | 13 Note Switch Board Assembly - Fun Machine |
| 472-50 | B-506-060816 | 13 Note Switch Board Assembly - 3.3K |
| 472-51 | B-506-060822 | 12 Note Switch Board Assembly - 3.3K |
| 472-52 | B-500-031585 | 13 Note Plunger Guide Assembly |
| 472-53 | B-500-031584 | 12 Note Plunger Guide Assembly |
| 472-54 | B-528-022466 | Upstop Bar - C-E |
| 472-55 | B-528-023045 | Upstop Bar - F-C |
| 472-56 | B-528-022465 | Upstop Bar - F-E |
| 472-57 | A-506-060151 | Switch Plunger - 1 Slot |
| 472-58 | B-506-031977 | Switch Plunger - 2 Slot |
| 472-59 | A-528-060593 | Clamp - Switch Cover |
| 472-60 | D-502-060577 | Manual Switch Cover |
| 472-61 | A-506-031576 | Spacer - .125 |
| 472-62 | A-506-024323 | Spacer - .187 |
| 472-63 | A-244-019857 | Neoprene Washer |
| 472-64 | S2022-4 SCPL | Flat Washer |
| 472-65 | A-247-053665 | Switch Post Washer |
| 472-66 | A-506-027595 | Contact Wire |

MANUAL ASSEMBLIES

| | | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| 473- 1 | X-500-060835 | Solo Manual Assembly With Switches |
| 473- 2 | X-500-060834 | Accompaniment Manual Assembly With Switches |
| 473- 3 | C-500-060833 | Accompaniment Keyslip Assembly |
| 473- 4 | B-500-052666 | Actuator Bar Assembly |
| 473- 5 | B-500-060236 | Phone Jax Assembly |
| 473- 6 | B-250-054321 | Key Channel Assembly |
| 473- 7 | B-250-060054 | Natural Key Assembly - C |
| 473- 8 | B-250-060055 | Natural Key Assembly - D |
| 473- 9 | B-250-060056 | Natural Key Assembly - E |
| 473-10 | B-250-060057 | Natural Key Assembly - F |
| 473-11 | B-250-060058 | Natural Key Assembly - G |
| 473-12 | B-250-060059 | Natural Key Assembly - A |
| 473-13 | B-250-060060 | Natural Key Assembly - B |
| 473-14 | B-250-060061 | Natural Key Assembly - Wide C |
| 473-15 | B-250-060062 | Sharp Key Assembly |
| 473-16 | C-250-025895 | Plastic Keycap - Sharp |
| 473-17 | C-250-041051 | Plastic Natural Keycap - Wide C |
| 473-18 | X-250-041050 | Plastic Natural Keycap - B |
| 473-19 | X-250-041049 | Plastic Natural Keycap - A |
| 473-20 | X-250-041048 | Plastic Natural Keycap - G |

MODEL 127 PARTS LIST

MANUAL ASSEMBLIES

| ITEM NO. | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 473-21 | X-250-041047 | Plastic Natural Keycap - F |
| 473-22 | X-250-041046 | Plastic Natural Keycap - E |
| 473-23 | X-250-041045 | Plastic Natural Keycap - D |
| 473-24 | X-250-041044 | Plastic Natural Keycap - C |
| 473-25 | A-244-023942 | Key Upstop Bumper |
| 473-26 | A-244-040842 | Rubber Bumper |
| 473-27 | A-506-052616 | Micro Switch |
| 473-28 | A-237-052680 | Actuator Detent |
| 473-29 | A-247-052681 | Speed Nut |
| 473-30 | A-247-028484 | Nut - Nyllok - #6-32 |
| 473-31 | A-244-045932 | Nylon Washer |
| 473-32 | A-244-052672 | Gasket - Felt |
| 473-33 | A-244-024941 | Felt - Maroon - .240/.260 X 5/16 X 1/2" |
| 473-34 | A-244-006211 | Felt - Maroon - .035/.050 X 1/4" |
| 473-35 | A-249-022737 | Black Cement |
| 473-36 | A-508-060401 | Minor Bar Cable |
| 473-37 | A-244-010008 | Felt - Brown - 1/8" X 1/2" |
| 473-38 | C-528-060536 | Fulcrum Rail |
| 473-39 | C-528-060548 | Keyslip - Solo |
| 473-40 | C-528-060622 | Keyslip Extension |
| 473-41 | A-244-029612 | Upstop Felt |
| 473-42 | A-244-028487 | Felt - .160/.180 X 3/8" |
| 473-43 | A-244-006328 | Key Cloth |
| 473-44 | A-249-032351 | Wax |
| 473-45 | A-244-054730 | Keyslip Felt |
| 473-46 | A-244-024941 | Keyslip Felt |

PEDAL ASSEMBLY

| | | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| 474- 1 | D-500-059863 | 13 Note Pedal Assembly |
| 474- 2 | C-506-048860 | 5 Note Pedal Sustain Board Assembly |
| 474- 3 | C-506-048866 | 8 Note Pedal Sustain Board Assembly |
| 474- 4 | A-500-035728 | Spring Contact Assembly |
| 474- 5 | C-250-032686 | Sharp Pedal Assembly |
| 474- 6 | C-250-047968 | Natural Pedal Assembly |
| 474- 7 | B-250-015033 | Sharp Pedal Block |
| 474- 8 | A-237-032651 | Pedal Spring |
| 474- 9 | A-237-039159 | Actuator |
| 474-10 | A-514-033338 | Transistor - NPN |
| 474-11 | A-514-044910 | Transistor - PNP |
| 474-12 | A-514-042791 | Diode - Medium Voltage - 1N251 |
| 474-13 | S-211-006050 | Capacitor, Electrolytic 50 mf @ 6V |
| 474-14 | S-205-000203 | Capacitor, Ceramic .02 mf |
| 474-15 | S-205-000472 | Capacitor, Ceramic 4700 pf |
| 474-16 | A-247-035735 | Rivet - Iron - 1/4" |
| 474-17 | A-247-006163 | Rubber Head Nail |
| 474-18 | A-244-005855 | Felt |
| 474-19 | A-244-028821 | Felt |
| 474-20 | A-506-035033 | Contact Wire - Stationary |
| 474-21 | S-247-000002 | Shrink Tubing |

EXPRESSION PEDAL ASSEMBLY

| | | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| 474-31 | D-500-053250 | Expression Pedal Assembly |
| 474-32 | A-500-044740 | Potentiometer Lever Assembly |
| 474-33 | A-506-044842 | Bushing |
| 474-34 | A-237-036413 | Drive Spring Pin |
| 474-35 | B-509-048890 | Potentiometer - 50K |
| 474-36 | A-526-035985 | Drive Spring |
| 474-37 | A-237-033321 | Expression Pedal Spacer |
| 474-38 | A-244-026736 | Bushing |
| 474-39 | A-244-022513 | Pad |
| 474-40 | A-525-034469 | Vinyl Extrusion - 5" Required |
| 474-41 | A-247-040149 | Spring Washer |
| 474-42 | A-244-028468 | Rubber Channel |
| 474-43 | A-244-036416 | Nylon Shim |
| 474-44 | A-247-031746 | E Ring |
| 474-45 | A-247-022975 | Elastic Stop Nut |

MODEL 127 PARTS LIST

FUN MACHINE BOARD ASSEMBLIES

| ITEM NO. | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 475- 1 | X-500-060865 | Fun Machine Boards Assembly |
| 475- 2 | D-500-060470 | Rhythm Section Voice Board Assembly |
| 475- 3 | D-500-060479 | Fun Machine Logic Board Assembly |
| 475- 4 | D-500-060663 | Right Hand Board Assembly |
| 475- 5 | D-500-060827 | Left Hand Board Assembly |
| 475- 6 | A-514-033338 | Transistor - NPN |
| 475- 7 | A-514-044910 | Transistor - PNP |
| 475- 8 | A-514-047829 | Transistor - Medium Power - PNP |
| 475- 9 | A-514-042791 | Diode - Medium Voltage - 1N251 |
| 475-10 | B-509-041912 | Mini-Pot - 100K |
| 475-11 | A-507-059132 | IC Socket |
| 475-12 | A-507-060150 | IC Socket Nest - 8 Connector |
| 475-13 | A-507-060149 | IC Socket Nest - 12 Connector |
| 475-14 | A-514-053981 | IC Operational Amp. |
| 475-15 | A-514-059739 | IC ROM #3 |
| 475-16 | A-514-058249 | IC Rhythm Counter |
| 475-17 | A-514-060021 | IC - Type 7405 - Hex Inverter |
| 475-18 | A-514-059464 | IC - Type 7403 - Quad 2 Input Nand Gate |
| 475-19 | A-514-054489 | IC - Type 74107 - Dual J-K Flip-Flop |
| 475-20 | S-211-025001 | Capacitor 1 uf @ 25V |
| 475-21 | S-211-025005 | Capacitor 5 uf @ 25V |
| 475-22 | S-211-025010 | Capacitor 10 uf @ 25V |
| 475-23 | S-211-025050 | Capacitor 50 uf @ 25V |
| 475-24 | S-211-025100 | Capacitor 100 uf @ 25V |
| 475-25 | S-205-000330 | Capacitor, Ceramic 33 pf |
| 475-26 | S-205-000101 | Capacitor, Ceramic 100 pf |
| 475-27 | S-205-000471 | Capacitor, Ceramic 470 pf |
| 475-28 | S-205-000102 | Capacitor, Ceramic .001 uf |
| 475-29 | S-205-000222 | Capacitor, Ceramic .0022 uf |
| 475-30 | S-205-000103 | Capacitor, Ceramic .01 uf |
| 475-31 | S-205-000203 | Capacitor, Ceramic .02 uf |
| 475-32 | S-218-000503 | Capacitor, Ceramic .05 uf |
| 475-33 | S-218-000104 | Capacitor, Ceramic .1 uf |
| 475-34 | S-205-000470 | Capacitor, Ceramic 47 pf |
| 475-35 | S-244-354741 | Capacitor, Tantalum .47 uf |
| 475-36 | S-244-356841 | Capacitor, Tantalum .68 uf |
| 475-37 | S-244-252251 | Capacitor, Tantalum 2.2 uf |
| 475-38 | S-244-351052 | Capacitor, Tantalum 1 uf |
| 475-39 | S-232-001102 | Capacitor, Mylar .0010 uf |
| 475-40 | S-232-001122 | Capacitor, Mylar .0012 uf |
| 475-41 | S-232-001152 | Capacitor, Mylar .0015 uf |
| 475-42 | S-232-001182 | Capacitor, Mylar .0018 uf |
| 475-43 | S-232-001222 | Capacitor, Mylar .0022 uf |
| 475-44 | S-232-001272 | Capacitor, Mylar .0027 uf |
| 475-45 | S-232-001332 | Capacitor, Mylar .0033 uf |
| 475-46 | S-232-001392 | Capacitor, Mylar .0039 uf |
| 475-47 | S-232-001472 | Capacitor, Mylar .0047 uf |
| 475-48 | S-232-001562 | Capacitor, Mylar .0056 uf |
| 475-49 | S-232-001682 | Capacitor, Mylar .0068 uf |
| 475-50 | S-232-001822 | Capacitor, Mylar .0082 uf |
| 475-51 | S-232-001103 | Capacitor, Mylar .010 uf |
| 475-52 | S-232-001123 | Capacitor, Mylar .012 uf |
| 475-53 | S-232-001153 | Capacitor, Mylar .015 uf |
| 475-54 | S-232-001183 | Capacitor, Mylar .018 uf |
| 475-55 | S-232-001223 | Capacitor, Mylar .022 uf |
| 475-56 | S-232-001273 | Capacitor, Mylar .027 uf |
| 475-57 | S-232-001333 | Capacitor, Mylar .033 uf |
| 475-58 | S-232-001393 | Capacitor, Mylar .039 uf |
| 475-59 | S-232-001473 | Capacitor, Mylar .047 uf |
| 475-60 | S-232-001563 | Capacitor, Mylar .056 uf |
| 475-61 | S-232-001683 | Capacitor, Mylar .068 uf |
| 475-62 | S-232-001823 | Capacitor, Mylar .082 uf |
| 475-63 | S-232-001104 | Capacitor, Mylar .10 uf |
| 475-64 | S-232-001124 | Capacitor, Mylar .12 uf |
| 475-65 | S-232-001154 | Capacitor, Mylar .15 uf |
| 475-66 | S-232-001184 | Capacitor, Mylar .18 uf |
| 475-67 | S-232-001224 | Capacitor, Mylar .22 uf |
| 475-68 | S-232-001274 | Capacitor, Mylar .27 uf |
| 475-69 | S-232-001334 | Capacitor, Mylar .33 uf |
| 475-70 | S-232-001394 | Capacitor, Mylar .39 uf |
| 475-71 | S-232-001474 | Capacitor, Mylar .47 uf |
| 475-72 | S-232-001564 | Capacitor, Mylar .56 uf |
| 475-73 | S-232-001684 | Capacitor, Mylar .68 uf |
| 475-74 | S-232-001824 | Capacitor, Mylar .82 uf |
| 475-75 | S-232-001105 | Capacitor, Mylar 1.0 uf |
| 475-76 | A-507-059127 | Interconnect Wafer - 9 Pin |
| 475-77 | A-507-059125 | Interconnect Wafer - 6 Pin |

MODEL 127 PARTS LIST

MISCELLANEOUS

| ITEM NO. | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|----------|--------------|--|
| 476- 1 | B-500-053627 | Cassette Recorder |
| 476- 2 | C-500-052519 | Cassette Recorder Drawer Sling |
| 476- 3 | C-105-053450 | Plexiglas Music Desk |
| 476- 4 | D-175-060936 | Back Panel |
| 476- 5 | A-518-052823 | Expression Pedal Trim Moulding |
| 476- 6 | A-249-037744 | Nameplate - Baldwin |
| 476- 7 | A-249-061841 | Nameplate - Interlude |
| 476- 8 | B-249-061022 | Nameplate - Rhythm |
| 476- 9 | A-249-061020 | Nameplate - Key Selector |
| 476-10 | A-249-061019 | Nameplate - Solo |
| 476-11 | A-249-061018 | Nameplate - Accom. |
| 476-12 | C-249-061023 | Nameplate - T.C. Panel |
| 476-13 | A-249-061015 | Nameplate - Ped. Accom. Volume |
| 476-14 | A-249-061017 | Nameplate - Vibrato |
| 476-15 | A-249-061021 | Nameplate - Minor Bar |
| 476-16 | A-513-054664 | Speaker - 6" |
| 476-17 | A-513-024925 | Speaker - 12" |
| 476-18 | C-512-053438 | Transformer |
| 476-19 | B-514-035094 | Ballast - Fluorescent Lamp |
| 476-20 | B-514-060909 | Ballast - Fluorescent Lamp |
| 476-21 | B-517-038985 | Capacitor - 4000 mf @ 60V |
| 476-22 | A-514-032101 | Slow Blow Fusetron - 2 Amp |
| 476-23 | A-514-059976 | Fuse Holder |
| 476-24 | A-237-019612 | Mounting Clip |
| 476-25 | A-507-059124 | Harness Connector - Konektcon - 6 Conn. |
| 476-26 | A-507-059126 | Harness Connector - Konektcon - 9 Conn. |
| 476-27 | A-516-059123 | Terminal - Konektcon - Crimp Style |
| 476-28 | A-507-014682 | Phono Plug |
| 476-29 | A-507-060473 | Extension Jax |
| 476-30 | A-244-033683 | Color Dot - Red |
| 476-31 | A-244-033682 | Color Dot - White |
| 476-32 | A-508-048246 | Tini Plug Cable Assembly |
| 476-33 | A-507-044885 | Socket - Molex - 3 Pin |
| 476-34 | A-507-044886 | Plug - Molex - 3 Pin |
| 476-35 | A-507-044897 | Socket - Molex - 6 Pin |
| 476-36 | A-507-044898 | Plug - Molex - 6 Pin |
| 476-37 | A-507-044874 | Socket - Molex - 9 Pin |
| 476-38 | A-507-044875 | Plug - Molex - 9 Pin |
| 476-39 | A-507-044876 | Socket - Molex - 12 Pin |
| 476-40 | A-507-044877 | Plug - Molex - 12 Pin |
| 476-41 | A-507-042637 | Socket - Molex - 15 Pin |
| 476-42 | A-507-042705 | Plug - Molex - 15 Pin |
| 476-43 | A-516-046569 | Terminal - Female - Small |
| 476-44 | A-516-042630 | Terminal - Female - Large |
| 476-45 | A-516-046572 | Terminal - Male - Small |
| 476-46 | A-516-042635 | Terminal - Male - Large |
| 476-47 | A-507-027654 | Solderless Connector - Single |
| 476-48 | A-507-028288 | Solderless Connector - Double |
| 476-49 | A-507-035841 | Solderless Connector - Speaker |
| 476-50 | A-244-005321 | Felt - Maroon - .050/.035 X 1/2" |
| 476-51 | A-244-026947 | Felt - Maroon - .115/.135 - 1" X 1/2" - 2 Pieces |
| 476-52 | A-514-061030 | Insulator - Mylar |
| 476-53 | A-507-027654 | Solderless Disc - Single |
| 476-54 | A-507-028288 | Solderless Disc - Double |
| 476-55 | A-516-000011 | Locking Terminal |
| 476-56 | C-502-060715 | Expression Pedal Cover |
| 476-57 | B-502-060895 | Preamp Shield |
| 476-58 | B-508-027658 | Power Cord |
| 476-59 | A-507-048409 | Duplex Power Outlet |
| 476-60 | A-512-048333 | A.C. Adaptor |
| 476-61 | A-506-058921 | Power Switch - Rocker Type - Red |
| 476-62 | C-512-054035 | Power Transformer - 120/240V @ 50-60 Hz |
| 476-63 | C-512-059907 | Power Transformer - 100V PRI |
| 476-64 | B-514-059756 | Ballast - Fluorescent Lamp - 13W - 118V - 50 Hz |