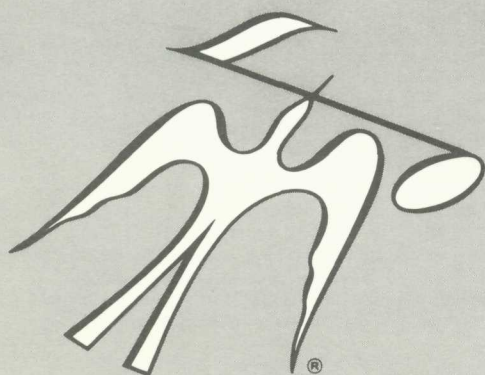
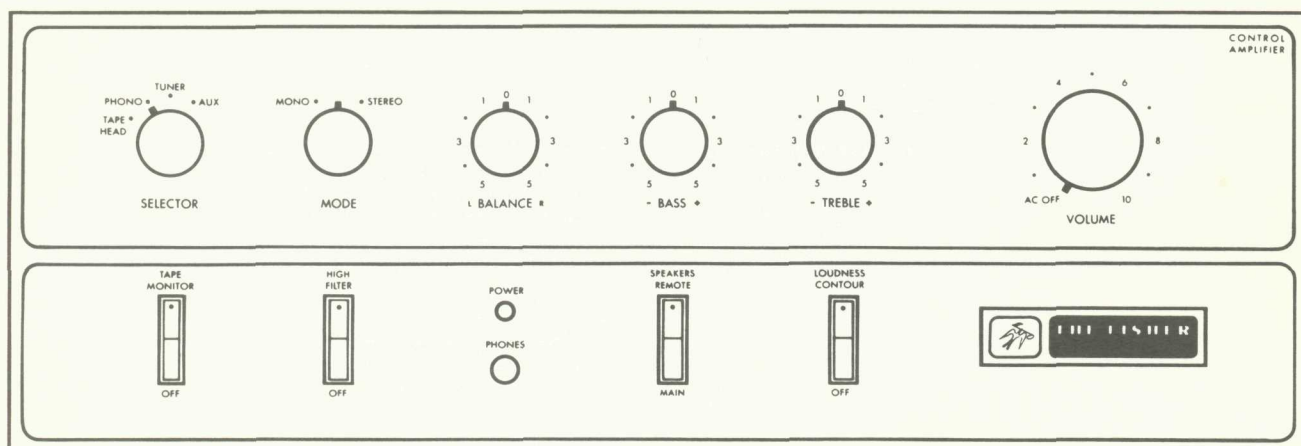


Service Manual

THE FISHER®



TX-100™

CHASSIS SERIAL NUMBERS
BEGINNING 10001

PRICE \$1.00

FISHER RADIO CORPORATION • LONG ISLAND CITY • NEW YORK 11101

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CAUTION: This is a FISHER precision high-fidelity instrument. It should be serviced only by qualified personnel — trained in the repair of transistor equipment and printed circuitry.

TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The following are needed to completely test and align modern high-fidelity instruments such as amplifiers, tuners and receivers.

Vacuum-Tube Voltohmmeter
(100-mV DC scale)
Audio Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter
(10-mV AC scale)
Oscilloscope (Flat to 100 kHz Minimum)
Audio (Sine-Wave) Generator
Intermodulation Distortion Analyzer
Harmonic Distortion Analyzer
AM/FM Signal Generator
Multiplex Generator (preferably with RF
output — FISHER Model 300 or equal)

10.7-MHz Sweep Generator
455-kHz Sweep Generator
Line Voltage Autotransformer
or Voltage Regulator
2 — Load Resistors, 4 or 8 Ohm, 50 Watt
2 — Full Range Speakers for Listening Tests
Stereo Source — Turntable or Tape Recorder
for Listening Tests
Soldering Iron with Small Tip
Fully Insulated from Power Line
Suction Desoldering Tool

PRECAUTIONS

Many of these items are included just as a reminder—they are normal procedures for experienced technicians. Short-cuts can be taken but often they cause additional damage — to transistors, circuit components or the printed-circuit board.

Soldering—A well-tinned, hot, clean soldering iron tip will make it easier to solder without damage to the printed-circuit board or the many circuit components mounted on it. It is not the wattage of the iron that counts — it is the heat available at the tip. Some 50-watt irons reach temperatures of 1,000° F — others will hardly melt solder. Small-diameter tips should be used for single solder connections — larger pyramid and chisel tips are needed for larger areas.

- When removing defective resistors, capacitors, etc., the leads should be cut as close to the body of the circuit component as possible. (If the part is not being returned for in-warranty factory replacement it may be cut in half — with diagonal-cutting pliers — to make removal easier.)

- Special de-soldering tips are made for unsoldering multiple-terminal units like IF transformers and electrolytic capacitors. By unsoldering all terminals at the same time the part can be removed with little chance of breaking the printed-circuit board.

- Always disconnect the chassis from the power line when soldering. Turning the power switch OFF is not enough. Power-line leakage paths, through the heating element, can destroy transistors.

Transistors—Never attempt to do any work on the transistor amplifiers without first disconnecting the AC linecord and waiting until the power supply filter-capacitors have discharged.

- Guard against shorts — it takes only an instant for a base-to-collector short to destroy that transistor and possibly others direct-coupled to it. [In the time it takes for a dropped machine screw, washer or even the screwdriver, to glance off a pair of socket terminals (or between a terminal and the chassis) a transistor can be ruined.]

- DO NOT bias the base of any transistor to, or near, the same voltage applied to its collector.

- DO NOT use an ohmmeter for testing transistors. The voltage applied through the test probes may be higher than the base-emitter breakdown voltage of the transistor.

Output Stage and Driver — Replacements for output and

driver transistors, if necessary, must be made from the same beta group as the original type. The beta group is indicated by a colored dot on the mounting flange of the transistor. Be sure to include this information, when ordering replacement transistors.

- If one output transistor burns out (open or shorts), always remove ALL output transistors in that channel and check the bias adjustment, the control and other parts in the network with an ohmmeter before inserting a new transistor. All output transistors in one channel will be destroyed if the base-biasing circuit is open on the emitter end.

- When mounting a replacement power transistor be sure the bottom of the flange, the mica insulator and the surface of the heat sink are free of foreign matter. Dust and grit can prevent perfect contact reducing heat transfer to the heat sink. Metallic particles can puncture the insulator and cause shorts — ruining the transistor.

- Silicone grease must be used between the transistor and the mica insulator and between the mica and the heat sink for best heat conduction. (Use Dow-Corning DC-3 or C20194 or equivalent compounds made for power transistor heat conduction.)

- Use care when making connections to speakers and output terminals. Any frayed wire ends can cause shorts that may burn out the output transistors — they are direct-coupled to the speakers. To reduce the possibility of shorts at the speakers, lugs should be used on the exposed ends or at least the ends of the stranded wires should be tinned to prevent frayed wire ends. The current in the speakers and output circuitry is quite high. Poor contacts or small size wire can cause power losses in the speaker system. Use 14 or 16 AWG for long runs of speaker wiring.

Voltage Measurements—Voltage measurements are made with the line voltage adjusted to 117 volts and all readings are $\pm 10\%$. All voltages are DC, measured with a VTVM to ground, with no signal input unless otherwise noted. indicates 1-kHz audio voltages, measured with an audio AC VTVM to ground at various points from the phono input to the power amplifier output.

Alignment Procedures — Replacement of transistors and components in the front end, IF amplifier and multiplex decoder will normally not require realignment of these circuits. Realignment of these circuits, unless absolutely necessary, is not recommended. Do not attempt a realignment unless the required test equipment is available and the alignment procedure is thoroughly understood.

BECAUSE ITS PRODUCTS ARE SUBJECT TO CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT, FISHER RADIO CORPORATION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MODIFY ANY DESIGN OR SPECIFICATION WITHOUT NOTICE AND WITHOUT INCURRING ANY OBLIGATION.

SERVICE PROCEDURES

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION TEST

Set BALANCE, BASS and TREBLE controls to their center positions. Set TAPE MONITOR switch to ON, HIGH FILTER and LOUDNESS CONTOUR switches to OFF, SPEAKERS switch to MAIN, SELECTOR switch to AUX and MODE switch to STEREO. Unplug AC power cord.

- (1) Connect a 4-ohm, 50-watt resistor across the LEFT SPKRS MAIN output terminals. In parallel with the load resistor, connect the input leads of an IM (Inter-Modulation) distortion analyzer and the leads of an AC VTVM capable of reading 0.1 volts with accuracy.
- (2) Connect IM-analyzer generator output to the LEFT MON jack.
- (3) Connect AC power cord and rotate VOLUME control to its maximum clockwise position—full volume.
- (4) Increase IM-analyzer generator input to set for 20 watts output (7.29 VAC across 4-ohm load resistor). AFTER ONE FULL MINUTE OF WARM-UP TIME, PROCEED TO NEXT STEP.
- (5) IM meter reading should be 1.0% or less.
- (6) Repeat preceding steps for right channel.

NOTE: If any of the preceding instructions are different from those supplied with the IM analyzer instruction manual, it is best to follow those in the manual. If a load resistor of 50-watt rating is built into the IM analyzer, a separate load resistor is not required. For best results, the IM range switch should be set to give a reading in the center to full-scale portion of the meter scale for greater accuracy.

HARMONIC DISTORTION TEST

Set BALANCE, BASS and TREBLE controls to their center positions. Set TAPE MONITOR, HIGH FILTER and LOUDNESS CONTOUR switches to OFF, SPEAKERS switch to MAIN, SELECTOR switch to AUX and MODE switch to STEREO. Unplug AC power cord.

- (1) Connect a 4-ohm, 50-watt resistor across the LEFT SPKRS MAIN output terminals. In parallel with the load resistor, connect the input leads of a harmonic distortion analyzer and the input leads of an AC VTVM capable of reading 0.1 volts with accuracy.
- (2) Connect a low-distortion audio sine wave generator, set for 1000 Hz (cps), to the LEFT AUX jack.
- (3) Connect AC power cord and rotate VOLUME control to its maximum clockwise position—full volume.
- (4) Increase audio generator input to set for 20 watts output (8.9 VAC across 4-ohm load resistor). Harmonic distortion meter should read 1.0% or less.
- (5) Repeat preceding steps for right channel.

POWER OUTPUT MEASUREMENT

The power output stage of this unit is designed to deliver its full-rated power with program material (voice or music) into 4-to-16 ohm loads for indefinite periods. When a constant audio tone is used as a signal to measure the continuous RMS power output, the following precautions must be taken:

- (1) Measure the power output of one channel at a time.
- (2) Limit the measurement period to 10 minutes with a load resistance between 4 and 16 ohms.

WARNING: If the power output of both channels must ever be measured simultaneously, use a load of 4 or 8 ohms per channel and limit measurement to a period not longer than 3 minutes for a 4-ohm load or to 5 minutes for an 8-ohm load.

REPLACING POWER LAMP

To replace the POWER lamp, proceed as follows:

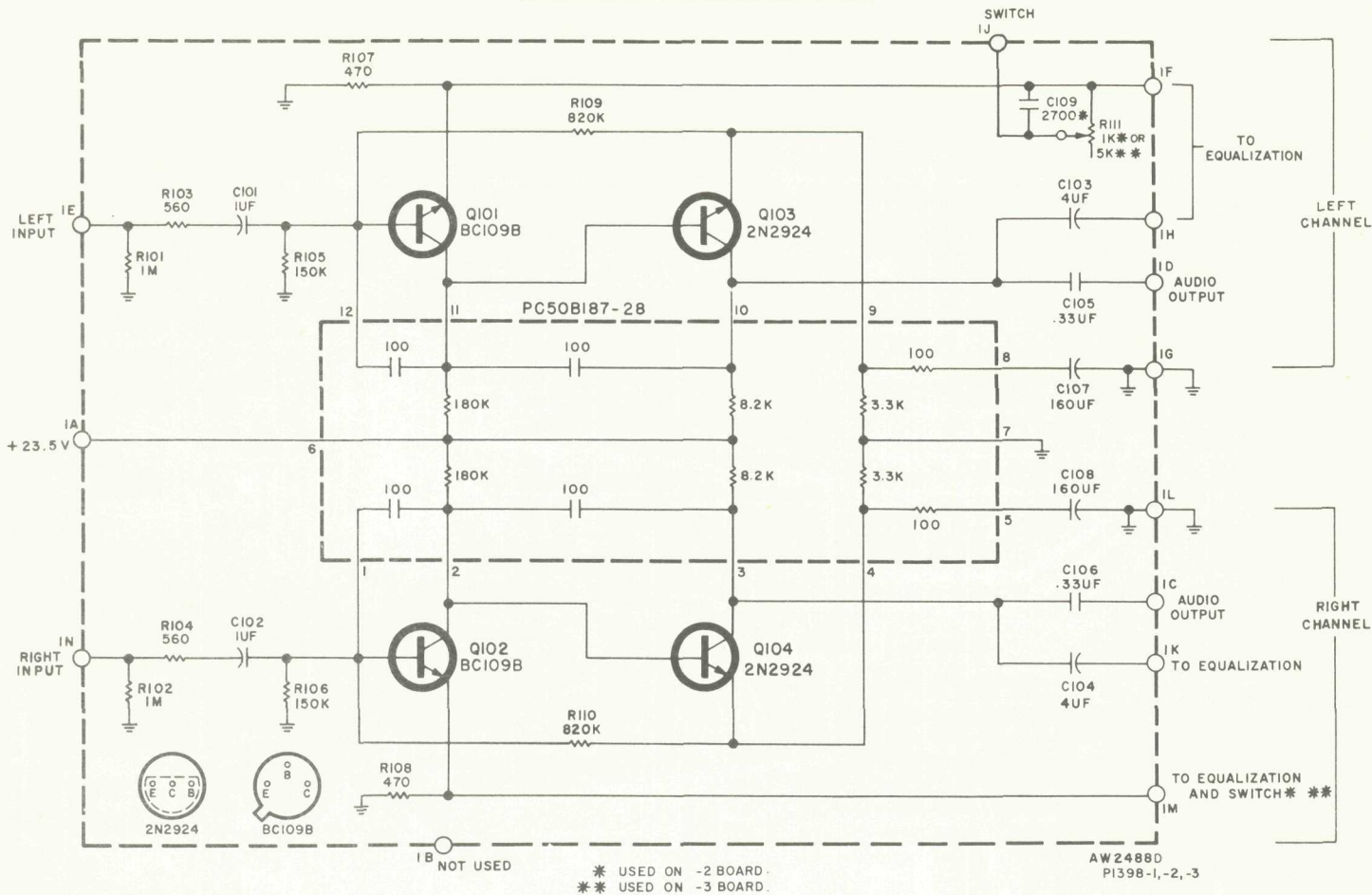
- (1) Make certain that the amplifier is turned off and that its AC power cord is disconnected.
- (2) Gently pull all knobs off the front panel control shafts. Remove the hex nuts from the control shafts.
- (3) Pry off the small front panel nameplate. Loosen and remove the machine screw hidden behind the nameplate mount. Lift off the front panel.
- (4) Remove the fiberglass sleeving from lamp socket.
- (5) Gently push in on the lamp and turn it counterclockwise to remove. Place the new lamp in the socket, push in gently and turn it clockwise to lock it in place.
- (6) Replace fiberglass sleeving on the lamp socket.
- (7) Replace the front panel and secure it with the hex nuts removed previously. Replace the knobs on the control shafts.
- (8) Insert and tighten the machine screw in the hole behind the nameplate mount. Push the nameplate into the mounting holes on the front panel.

CLEANING FRONT PANEL

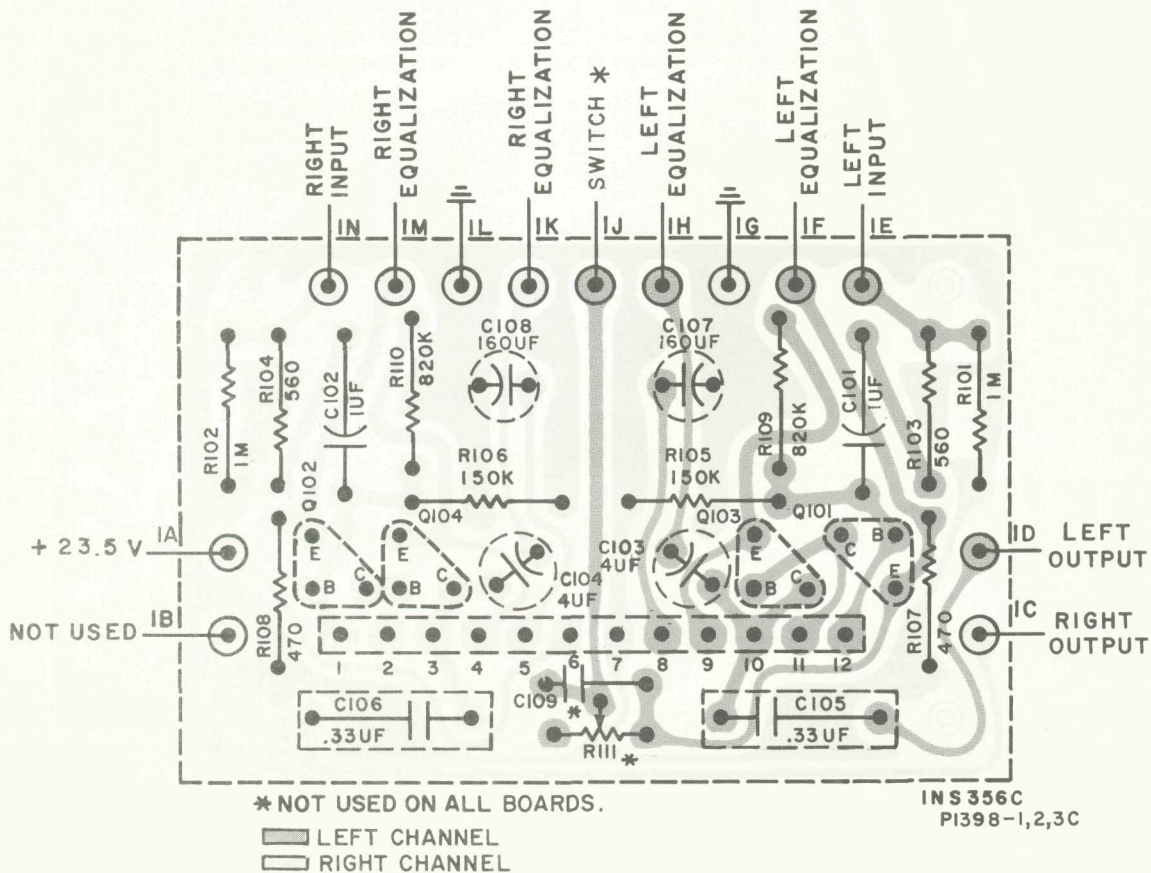
WARNING: Use only plain lukewarm water and a freshly laundered, soft lint-free cloth to clean the front control panel.

SERVICE NOTES

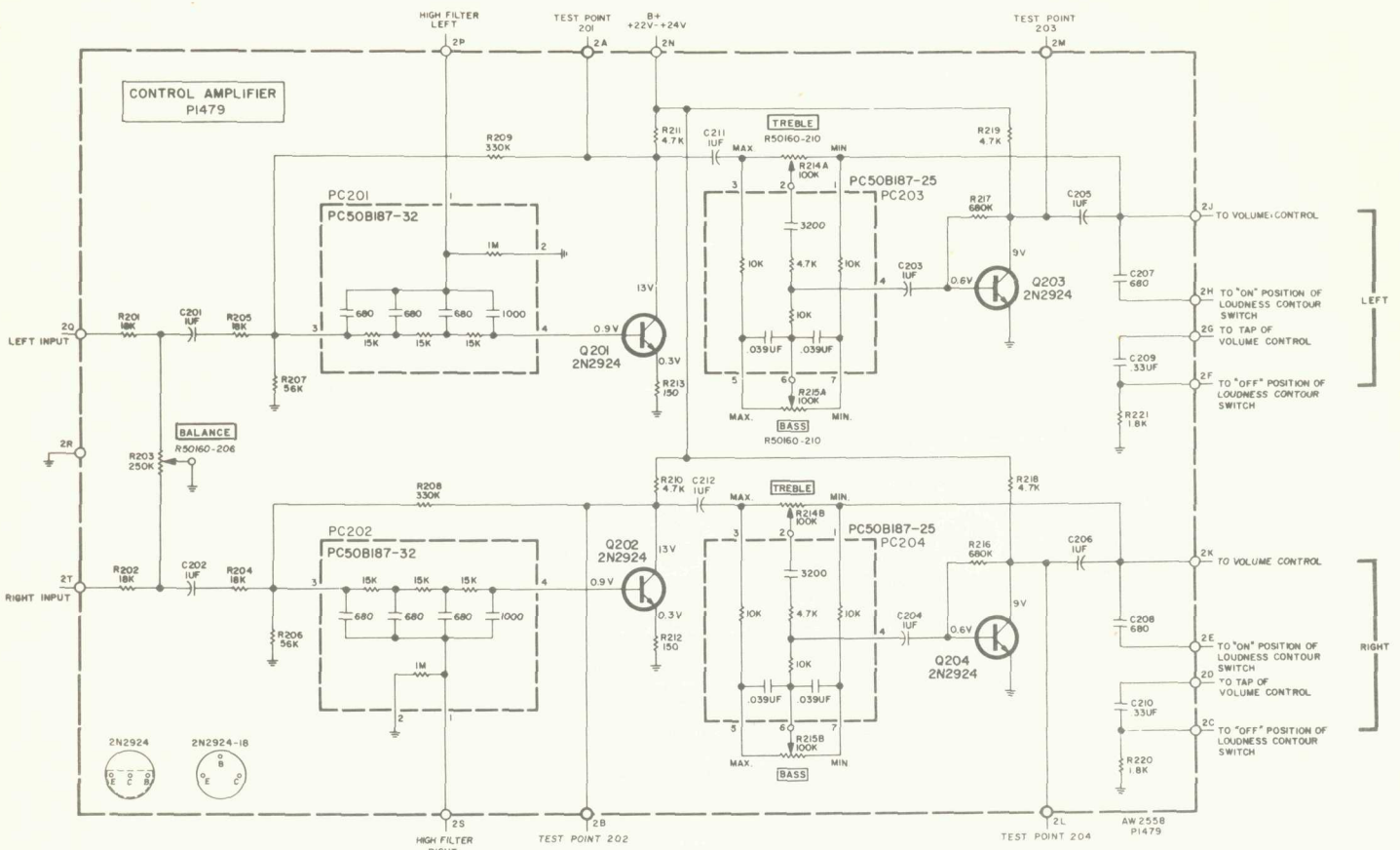
1398-1 PREAMPLIFIER



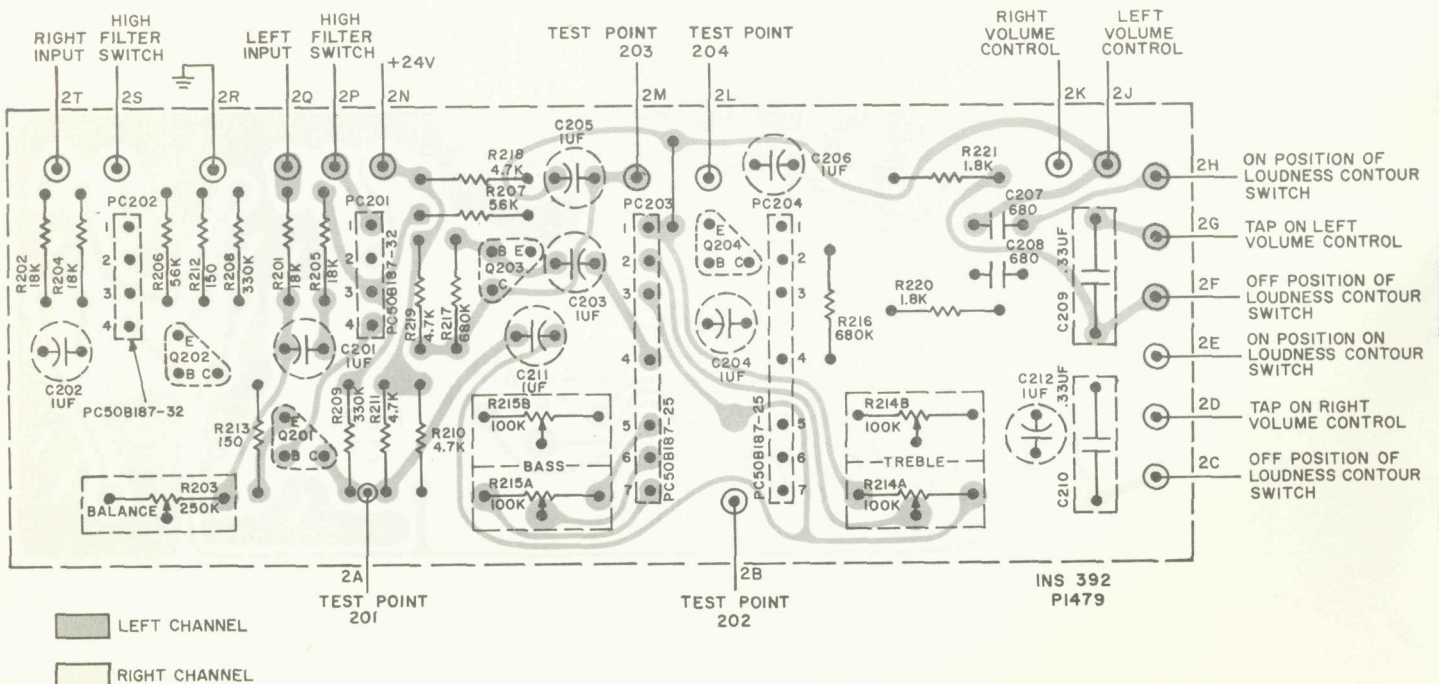
BOARD VIEWED FROM THE COMPONENT SIDE



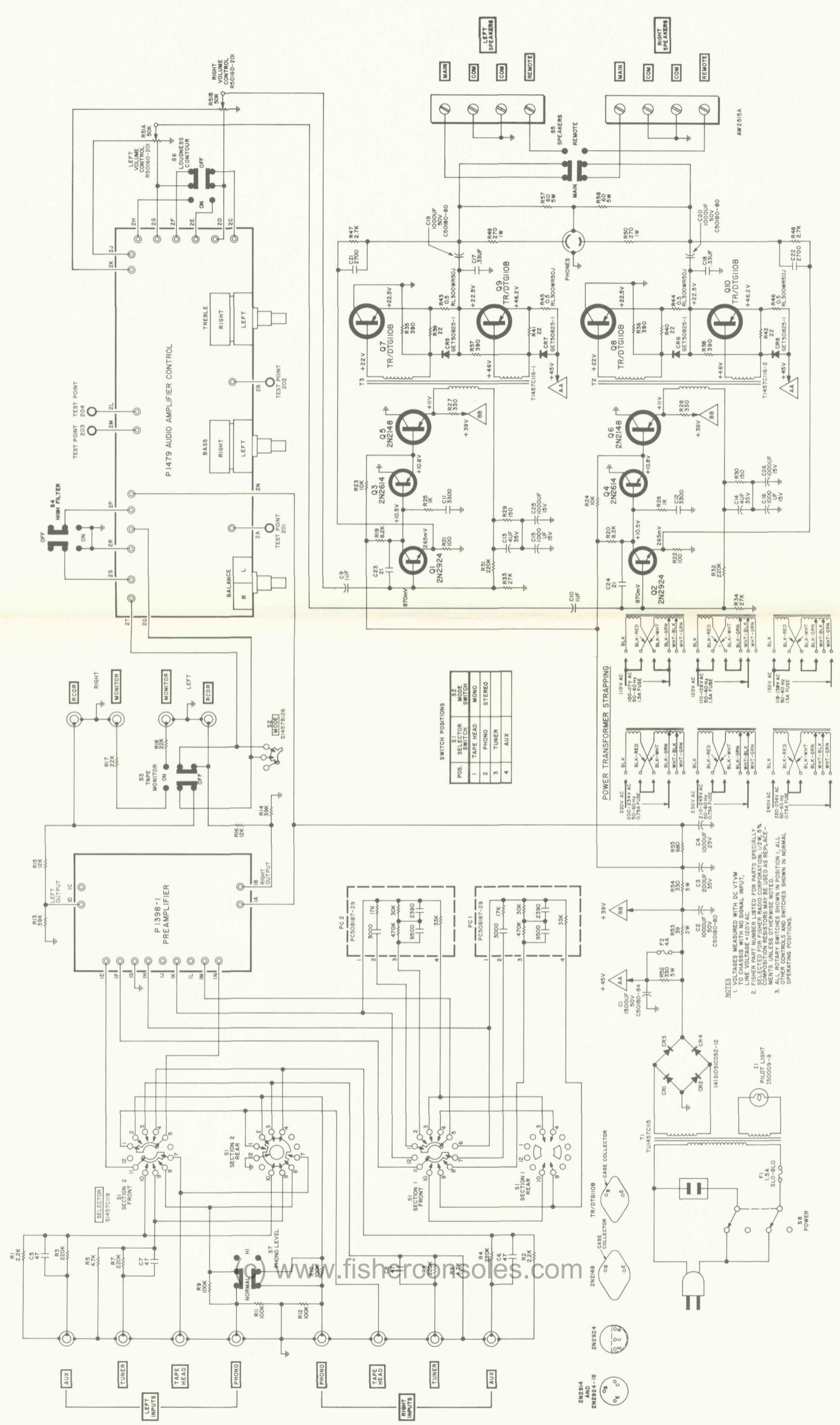
1479 AUDIO CONTROL AMPLIFIER



BOARD VIEWED FROM THE COMPONENT SIDE



MAIN CHASSIS



SWITCH POSITIONS

POS.	1	2	3	4
SELECTOR SWITCH	TAPE HEAD	MONO	STEREO	
PHONO	TUNER	AUX		

POWER TRANSFORMER STRAPPING

110V AC
100-70-40
1.5A FUSE

120V AC
100-70-40
1.5A FUSE

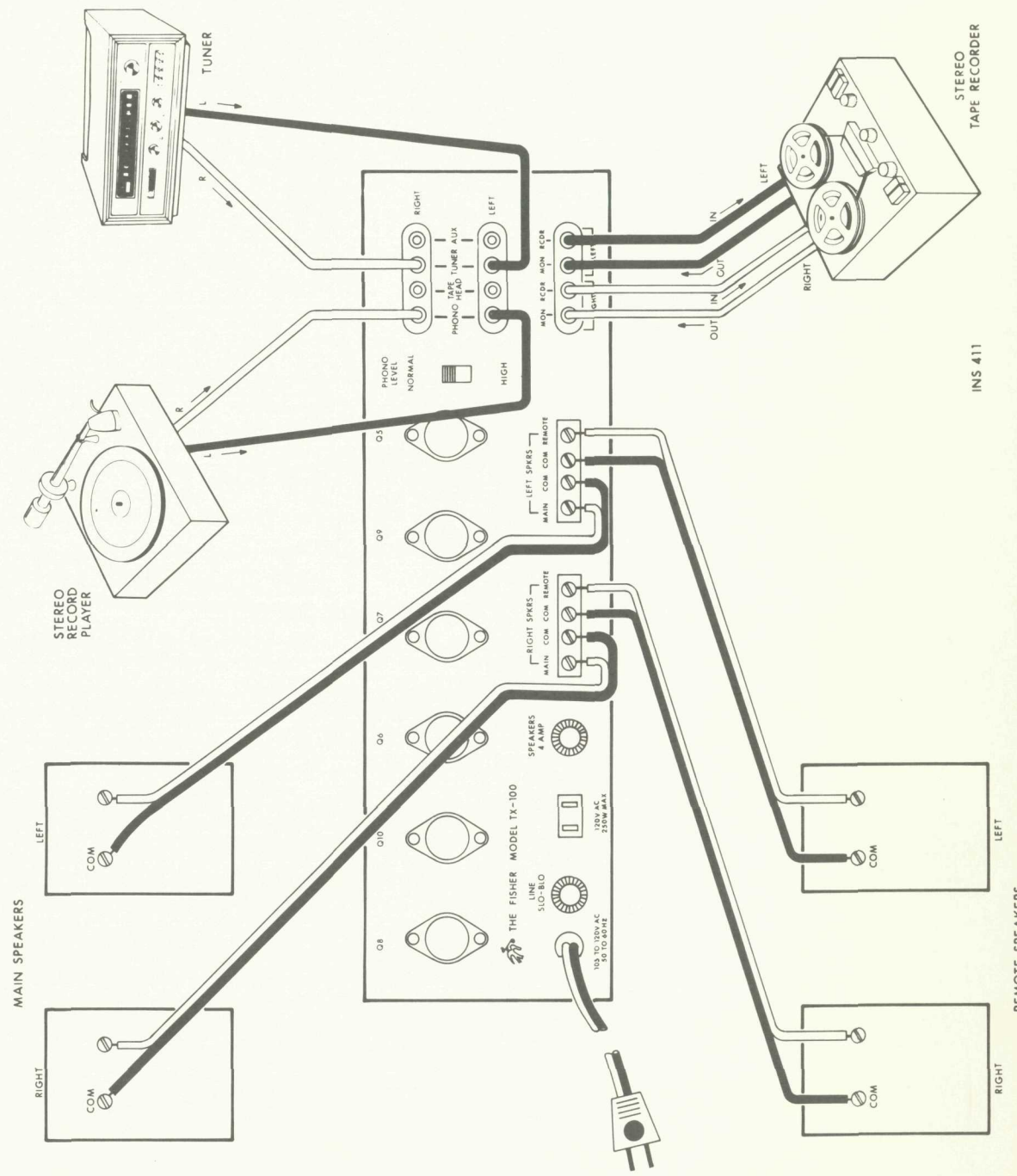
230V AC
50-60 Hz
0.75A FUSE

240V AC
50-60 Hz
0.75A FUSE

NOTES:
1. VOLTAGES MEASURED WITH DC VTM IN TO CHASSIS WITH NO SIGNAL INPUT.
2. LINE VOLTAGE = 120V AC.
3. ALL ROTARY SWITCHES SHOWN IN NORMAL OPERATING POSITIONS.

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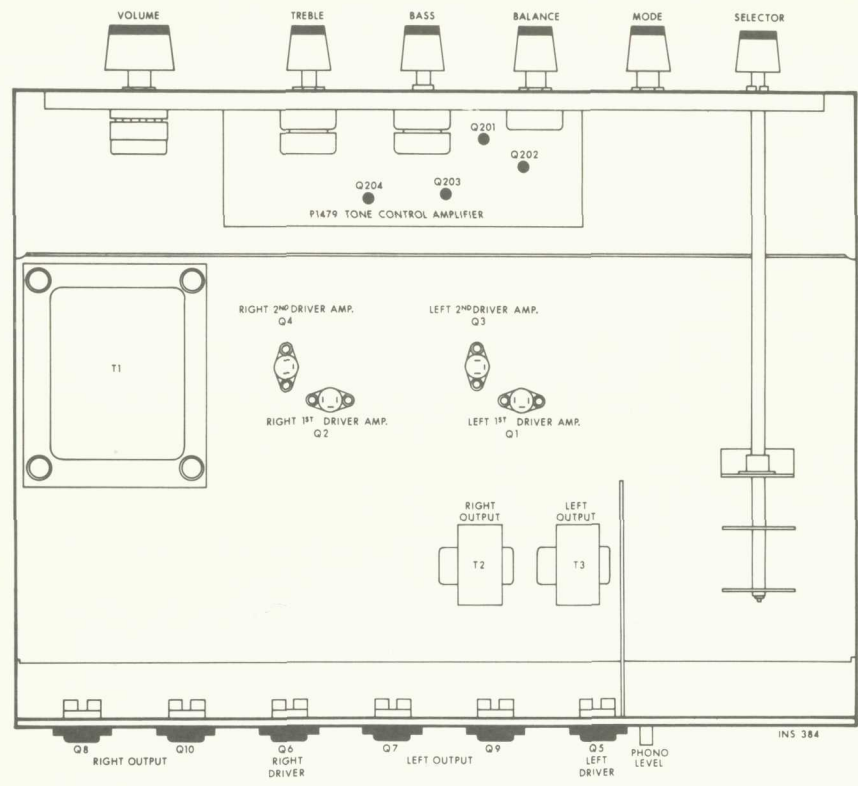
COMPONENT CONNECTIONS



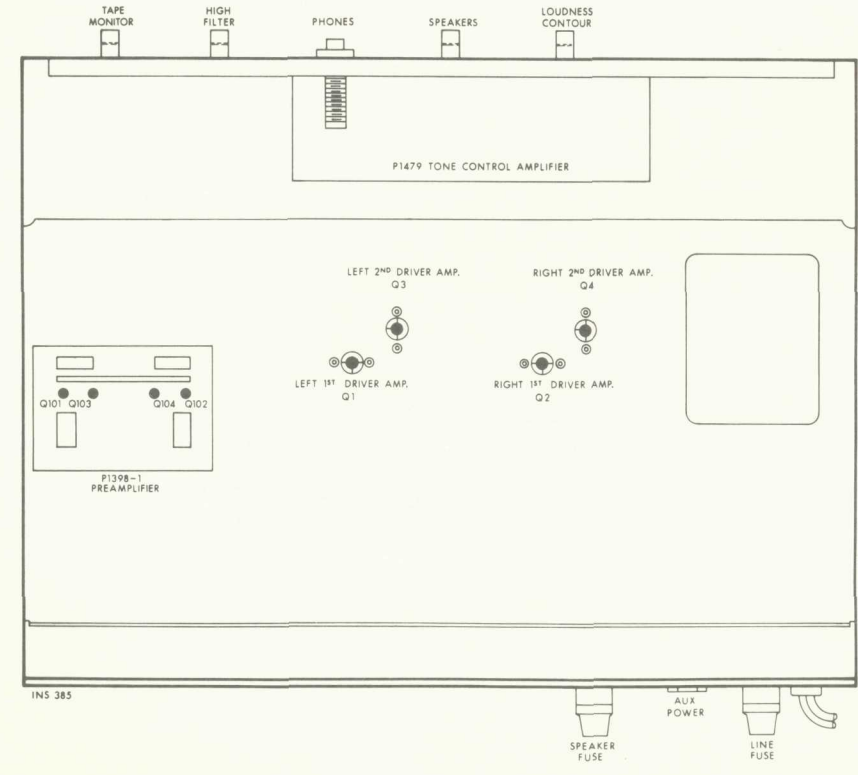
INS 411

CHASSIS LAYOUT

TOP



BOTTOM



FISHER RADIO CORPORATION • NEW YORK

N1457-103AX

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35P77

CONFIDENTIAL PARTS PRICE LIST



PLEASE READ CAREFULLY: This parts list is solely for the use of authorized Fisher service personnel, factory service stations, and franchised Fisher dealers. Prices do not include shipping charges. Please include the serial number of the Fisher equipment for which the part(s) are intended. Send your order to PARTS DEPARTMENT, FISHER RADIO CORPORATION, 11-40 45th Road, Long Island City, N. Y.

The Fisher TX-100 Master Control Amplifier

MAIN CHASSIS CAPACITORS

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
C1	Electrolytic, 1500uF, 50V	C50180-84	1.40	2.80
C2	Electrolytic, 1000uF, 50V	C50180-80	1.68	3.36
C3	Electrolytic, 200uF, 35V	C50483-7	.42	.84
C4	Electrolytic, 1000uF, 25V	C50483-14	.18	.36
C5, 6, 7, 8	Ceramic, 47pF, 10%, N750, 1000V	C50070-4	.16	.24
C9, 10	Tantalum Electrolytic, 1uF, 20% 25V	C50640-1	.40	.80
C11, 12	Ceramic, 3300pF, 10%, 1000V	C50072-11	.18	.27
C13, 14	Electrolytic, 100uF, 15V	C50483-5	.30	.60
C15, 16	Electrolytic, 1000uF, 15V	C50283-10	.68	1.36
C17, 18	Mylar, .33uF, 10%, 250V	C50B575-4	.32	.48
C19, 20	Electrolytic, 1000uF, 50V	C50180-80	1.68	3.36
C21, 22	Ceramic, 2700pF, 10%, 1000V	C50072-17	.18	.27
C23, 24	Ceramic, 21pF, 5%, N750, 1000V	C50070-32	.14	.21

RESISTORS

Composition in ohms, 10% tolerance, 1/2-watt unless otherwise noted. K=Kilohms, M=Megohms.

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
R1, 2	2.2K	RC20BF222K	.14	.21
R3, 4	220K	RC20BF224K	.14	.21
R5, 6	4.7K	RC20BF472K	.14	.21
R7, 8	220K	RC20BF224K	.14	.21
R9, 10, 11, 12	100K	RC20BF104K	.14	.21
R13, 14	39K	RC20BF393K	.14	.21
R15, 16	12K	RC20BF123K	.14	.21
R17, 18	22K	RC20BF223K	.14	.21
R19, 20	8.2K	RC20BF822K	.14	.21
R21, 22	Dep. Carbon, 100, 5%, 1/3W	R33DC101J	.14	.21
R23, 24	10K	RC20BF103K	.14	.21
R25, 26	1K	RC20BF102K	.14	.21
R27, 28	Wirewound, 330, 2W	RW200W331K	.18	.36
R29, 30	39	RC20BF390K	.14	.21
R31, 32	220K	RC20BF224K	.14	.21
R33, 34	27K	RC20BF273K	.14	.21
R35, 36, 37, 38	Dep. Carbon, 1.2K, 5%, 1/3W	R33DC122J	.14	.21
R39, 40, 41, 42	Dep. Carbon, 22, 5%, 1/3W	R33DC220J	.14	.21

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
R43, 44, 45, 46	Wirewound, 0.5, 5%, 3W	RL300WR50J	.70	1.40
R47, 48	Dep. Carbon, 2.7K, 5%, 1/3W	R33DC272J	.14	.21
R49, 50	270, 1W	RC30BF271K	.16	.24
R51	Pot., 50K, Volume Control	R50160-201	2.18	4.36
R52	Wirewound, 330, 5%, 3W	RL300W331J	.46	.92
R53	Wirewound, 39, 10%, 2W	RW200W390K	.18	.36
R54	Wirewound, 330, 5%, 3W	RL300W331J	.46	.92
R55	680	RC20BF681K	.14	.21

MISCELLANEOUS

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
CR1, 2, 3, 4	Diode, Silicon	SID50894	.56	1.12
CR5, 6, 7, 8	Diode, 1N2326	GET50825-1	.70	1.40
F1	Fuse, Line, 1.5A, Slo-Blo, 125V	F684-143	.24	.36
	*Fuse, Line, 3/4A, Slo-Blo, 250V	F993-109	.24	.36
F2	Fuse, Speaker, 4A, 250V	F3319-4	.24	.36
I1	Lamp, Power	I50009-8	.24	.36
PC1, 2	Printed Circuit, Equalization	PC50B187-29	.64	1.28
Q1, 2	Transistor, 2N2924	TR2N2924	.68	1.02
Q3, 4	Transistor, 2N2614	TR2N2614	.70	1.01
Q5, 6	Transistor, 2N2148	TR2N2148	1.60	2.40
Q7, 8, 9, 10	Transistor, DTG110B	TR-DTG110B	2.64	5.28
S1	Switch, Rotary, Selector	S1457C119	1.70	3.40
S2	Switch, Rotary, Mode	S1457B126	.54	1.08
S3, 4, 5, 6	Switch, Rocker, Monitor, High Filter Loudness Contour, Speakers	S50C200-15-1	.40	.80
S7	Switch, Slide, Phono Level	S50200-5	.24	.48
S8	Switch, Power	R50160-201	2.18	4.36
T1	Transformer, Power	TY1457C115	7.58	15.16
T2	Transformer, Driver, Right	T1457C116-2	2.22	4.44
T3	Transformer, Driver, Left	T1457C116-1	2.22	4.44
---	Printed Circuit Board, Pre-Amp	P1398-1	15.00†	30.00†
---	Printed Circuit Board, Tone Control	P1479	25.00†	50.00†
---	Dress Panel Assembly	AS1457A150	9.16	18.32
---	Knob, Volume	E50B566-1	.20	.30
---	Knob, Selector, Mode, Balance, Bass and Treble	E50B562-1	.20	.30
---	Jack, Phones	J50B545	.76	1.52

*Used on units wired for 220V.

†To be returned for credit or replacement.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

The Fisher TX-100 Master Control Amplifier

1398-1, -2, -3 PREAMPLIFIER CAPACITORS

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
C101, 102	Tantalum Electrolytic, 1uF, 20%, 25V	C50C640-1	.40	.80
C103, 104	Electrolytic, 4uF, 35V	C50B637-1	.30	.60
C105, 106	Mylar, .33uF, 10%, 250V	C50B638-10	.34	.51
C107, 108	Electrolytic, 160uF, 6V	C50B637-3	.30	.60
C109	*Ceramic, 2700pF, 10%, 1000V	C50B569-5	.16	.24

RESISTORS

Deposited carbon, in ohms 5% tolerance, 1/8-watt unless otherwise noted. K=Kilohms, M=Megohms.

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
R101, 102	1M	R12DC105J	.14	.21
R103, 104	560	R12DC561J	.14	.21
R105, 106	150K	R12DC154J	.14	.21
R107, 108	470	R12DC471J	.14	.21
R109, 110	820K	R12DC824J	.14	.21
R111	*Pot., 1K, Separation Control	R50150-61	.44	.88
	**Pot., 5K, Separation Control	R50150-62	.44	.88

MISCELLANEOUS

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
Q101, 102	Transistor, BC109B	TR-109B	.64	1.28
Q103, 104	Transistor, 2N2924	TR2N2924-18	.68	1.02
---	Printed Circuit	PC50B187-28	.60	1.20
	*Used on -2 board.			
	**Used on -3 board.			

1479 AUDIO CONTROL AMPLIFIER CAPACITORS

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
C201, 202, 203, 204	Electrolytic, 1uF, 70V	C50B637-2	.30	.60
C205, 206	Electrolytic, 1uF, 70V	C50B637-2	.30	.60
C207, 208	Ceramic, 680pF, 10%, 1000V	C50B569-2	.16	.24
C209, 210	Mylar, .33uF, 10%, 250V	C50B638-10	.34	.51
C211, 212	Electrolytic, 1uF, 70V	C50B637-2	.30	.60

RESISTORS

Deposited carbon in ohms, 5% tolerance, 1/8-watt, unless otherwise noted. K=Kilohms, M=Megohms.

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
R201, 202	18K	R12DC183J	.14	.21
R203	Pot., 250K, Balance Control	R50160-206	.56	1.12
R204, 205	18K	R12DC183J	.14	.21
R206, 207	56K	R12DC563J	.14	.21
R208, 209	330K	R12DC334J	.14	.21
R210, 211	Composition, 4.7K, 10%, 1/4W	RC07BF472K	.14	.21
R212, 213	150	R12DC151J	.14	.21
R214A, B	Pot., Dual, 100K, Treble	R50160-210	.84	1.68
R215A, B	Pot., Dual, 100K, Bass	R50160-210	.84	1.68
R216, 217	Composition, 680K, 10%, 1/2W	RC20BF684K	.14	.21
R218, 219	Composition, 4.7K, 10%, 1/2W	RC20BF472K	.14	.21
R220, 221	Composition, 1.8K, 10%, 1/2W	RC20BF182K	.14	.21

MISCELLANEOUS

Symbol	Description	Part No.	Net	Sug. Ret.
PC201, 202	Printed Circuits, High Filter	PC50B187-32	.44	.88
PC203, 204	Printed Circuit, Tone Control	PC50B187-25	1.10	2.20
Q201, 202, 203, 204	Transistor 2N2924, TO18 Configuration	TR2N2924-18	.68	1.02



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