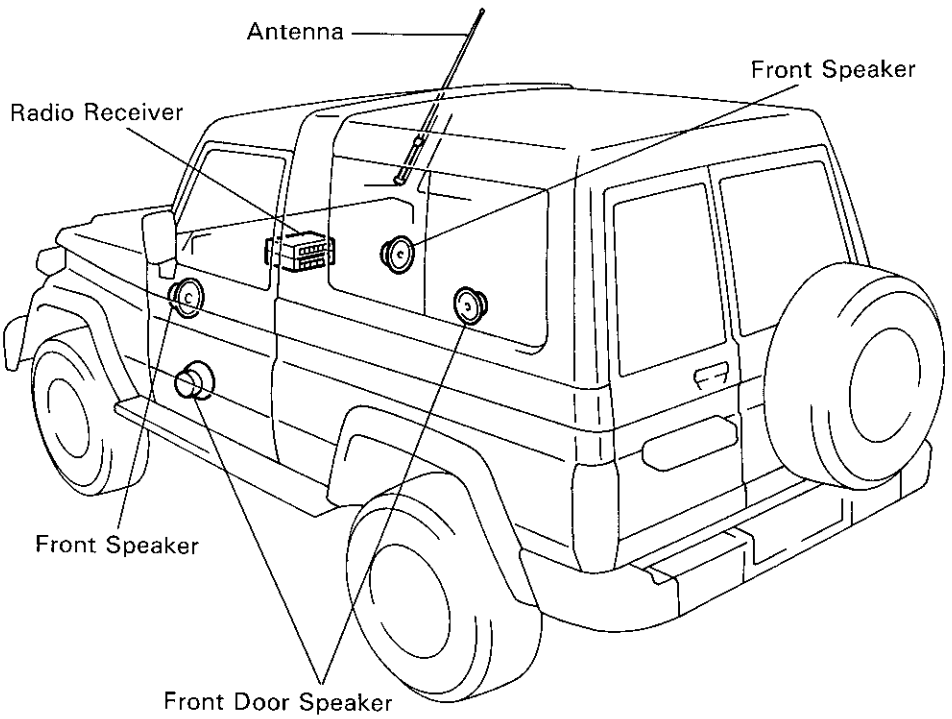
AUDIO SYSTEM

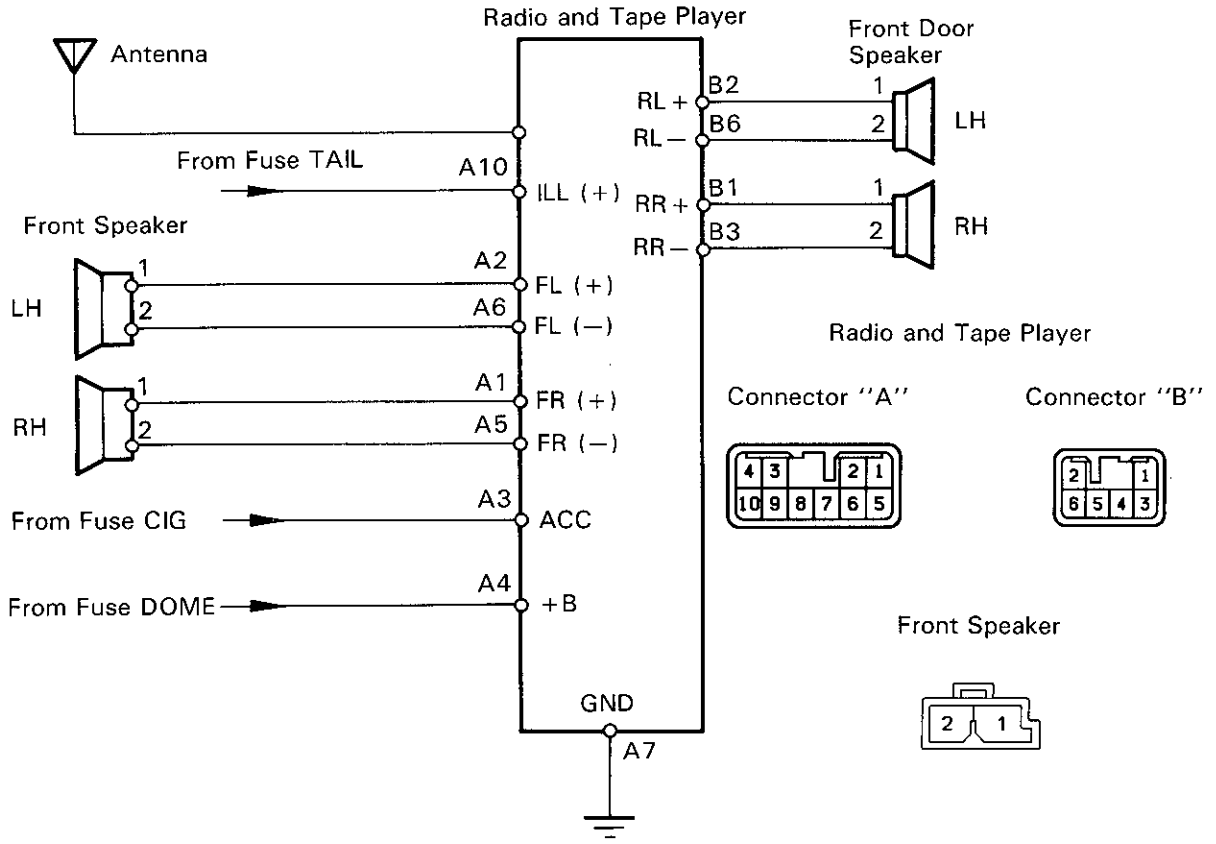
Parts Location



N04077

Wiring and Connector Diagrams

• **Radio — Tape Player, 2 Speaker: Symbol** [U]



The POWER SOURCE CIRCUIT has been simplified. For full details, see pub. No. RM183E, pages BE-10, 11, 12.

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S-10-2-A S-6-2-E
N04726

System Description

RADIO WAVE BAND

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

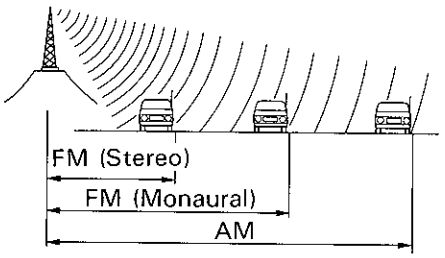
Frequency	30 kHz	300 kHz	3 MHz	30 MHz	300 MHz
Designation	LF	MF	HF	VHF	
Radio wave	LW ←	AM (MW) ← →	SW →	FM (UKW) ← →	
Modulation method	Amplitude modulation			Frequency modulation	

LF: Low Frequency MF: Medium Frequency HF: High Frequency VHF: Very High Frequency

HINT: In this section, the term "AM" includes LW, MW and SW, and the term "FM" includes UKW.

SERVICE AREA

There is great difference in the size of the service area for AM, FM monaural, and FM stereo broadcasting. Thus it may happen that FM broadcast cannot be received even though AM comes in very clearly. Not only does FM stereo have the smallest service area, but it also picks up static and other types of interference ("noise") the most easily.



BE2818

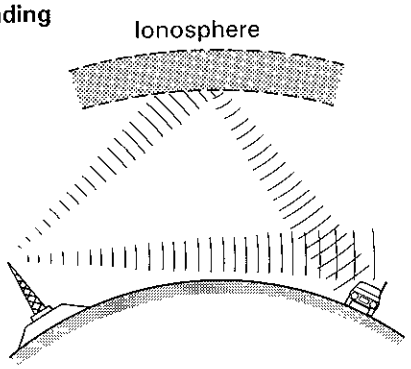
RECEPTION PROBLEMS

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

Fading

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

Fading

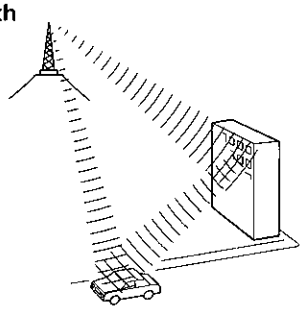


BE2819

Multipath

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

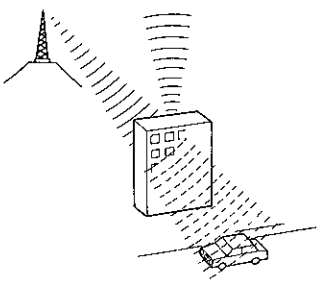
Multipath


BE2820

Fade Out

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

Fade Out


BE2821

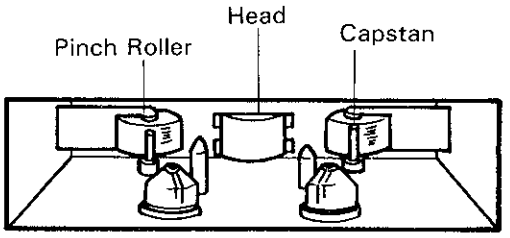
MAINTENANCE OF TAPE PLAYER

Head Cleaning

(a) Raise the cassette door with your finger.
Next using a pencil or like object, push in the guide.

(b) Using a cleaning pen or cotton applicator soaked in cleaner, clean the head surface, pinch rollers and capstans.

Example:



C0192