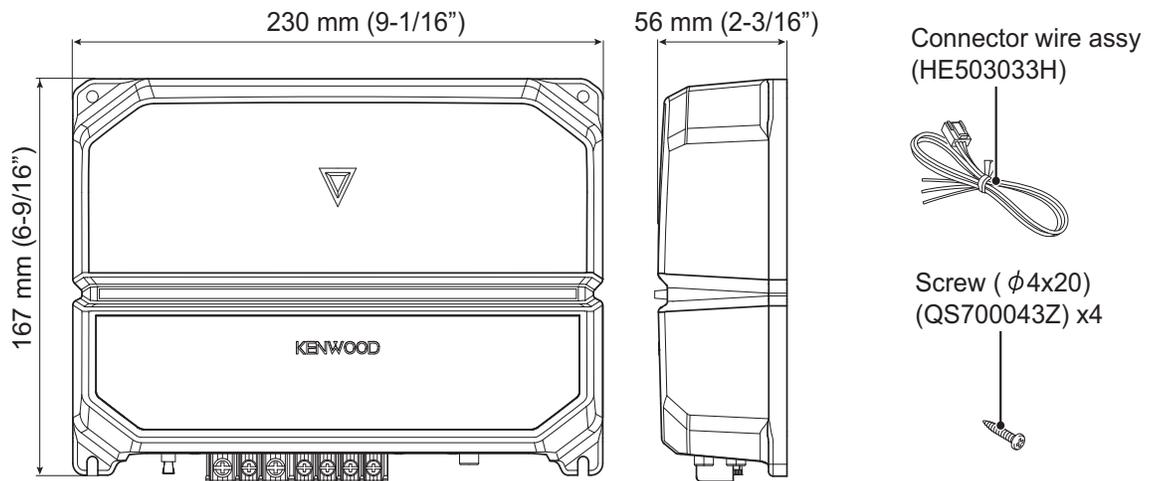


KENWOOD

SERVICE MANUAL

POWER AMPLIFIER

KAC-5207, KAC-PS702EX



SPECIFICATION

Audio section	
Rated power output (+B = 14.4V)	Stereo (4 Ω): 70 W × 2 (20 Hz to 20 kHz, ≤ 1.0 % THD) Stereo (2 Ω): 85 W × 2 (1 kHz, ≤ 1.0 % THD) Bridged (4 Ω): 170 W (1 kHz, ≤ 1.0 % THD)
Speaker impedance	4 Ω (2 Ω to 8 Ω allowable) (Bridged connection: 4 Ω to 8 Ω allowable)
Frequency response (+0, -3 dB)	20 Hz to 50 kHz
Input sensitivity (RCA)	0.2 V to 5.0 V
Signal to noise ratio	100 dB
Input impedance	10 kΩ
Low pass filter frequency (-18 dB/oct.)	80 Hz
General	
Operating voltage	14.4 V (11 to 16 V allowable)
Current consumption	15 A
Dimensions (W × H × D)	230 × 56 × 167 mm (9-1/16 × 2-3/16 × 6-9/16 inch)
Weight	1.4 kg (3.1 lbs)
CTA-2006	
RMS Watts per channel @ 4 ohms, ≤ 1% THD+N	70 W × 2
Signal to noise ratio (Reference: 1Watt into 4 ohms)	80 dBA

Subject to change without notice.



This product uses Lead Free solder.

This product complies with the RoHS directive for the European market.

SECTION 1 PRECAUTION

1.1 Safety Precautions

- (1) This design of this product contains special hardware and many circuits and components specially for safety purposes. For continued protection, no changes should be made to the original design unless authorized in writing by the manufacturer. Replacement parts must be identical to those used in the original circuits. Services should be performed by qualified personnel only.
- (2) Alterations of the design or circuitry of the product should not be made. Any design alterations of the product should not be made. Any design alterations or additions will void the manufacturers warranty and will further relieve the manufacture of responsibility for personal injury or property damage resulting therefrom.
- (3) Many electrical and mechanical parts in the products have special safety-related characteristics. These characteristics are often not evident from visual inspection nor can the protection afforded by them necessarily be obtained by using replacement components rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc. Replacement parts which have these special safety characteristics are identified in the Parts List of Service Manual. Electrical components having such features are identified by shading on the schematics and by (Δ) on the Parts List in the Service Manual. The use of a substitute replacement which does not have the same safety characteristics as the recommended replacement parts shown in the Parts List of Service Manual may create shock, fire, or other hazards.
- (4) The leads in the products are routed and dressed with ties, clamps, tubings, barriers and the like to be separated from live parts, high temperature parts, moving parts and/or sharp edges for the prevention of electric shock and fire hazard. When service is required, the original lead routing and dress should be observed, and it should be confirmed that they have been returned to normal, after reassembling.

1.2 Warning

- (1) This equipment has been designed and manufactured to meet international safety standards.
- (2) It is the legal responsibility of the repairer to ensure that these safety standards are maintained.
- (3) Repairs must be made in accordance with the relevant safety standards.
- (4) It is essential that safety critical components are replaced by approved parts.
- (5) If mains voltage selector is provided, check setting for local voltage.

1.3 Caution

Burrs formed during molding may be left over on some parts of the chassis.
Therefore, pay attention to such burrs in the case of pre-forming repair of this system.

1.4 Critical parts for safety

In regard with component parts appearing on the silk-screen printed side (parts side) of the PWB diagrams, the parts that are printed over with black such as the resistor (■), diode (■) and ICP (●) or identified by the " Δ " mark nearby are critical for safety. When replacing them, be sure to use the parts of the same type and rating as specified by the manufacturer.
(This regulation dose not Except the J and C version)

1.5 Remote control

The Lithium battery is in danger of explosion if replaced incorrectly. Replace it only with the same or equivalent type.

1.6 Preventing static electricity

Electrostatic discharge (ESD), which occurs when static electricity stored in the body, fabric, etc. is discharged, can destroy the semiconductors. Take care to prevent this when performing repairs.

1.6.1 Grounding to prevent damage by static electricity

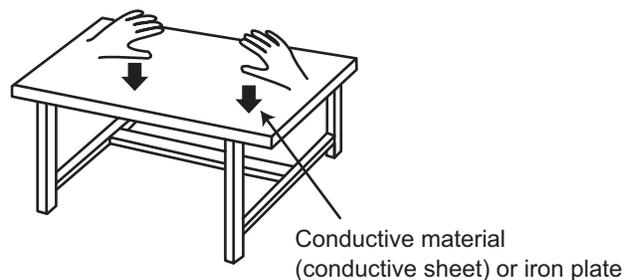
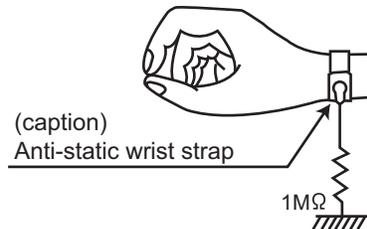
Static electricity in the work area can destroy the optical pickup (laser diode) in devices such as laser products. Be careful to use proper grounding in the area where repairs are being performed.

- (1) Ground the workbench

Ground the workbench by laying conductive material (such as a conductive sheet) or an iron plate over it before placing the traverse unit (optical pickup) on it.

- (2) Ground yourself

Use an anti-static wrist strap to release any static electricity built up in your body.



SECTION 2 SPECIFIC SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

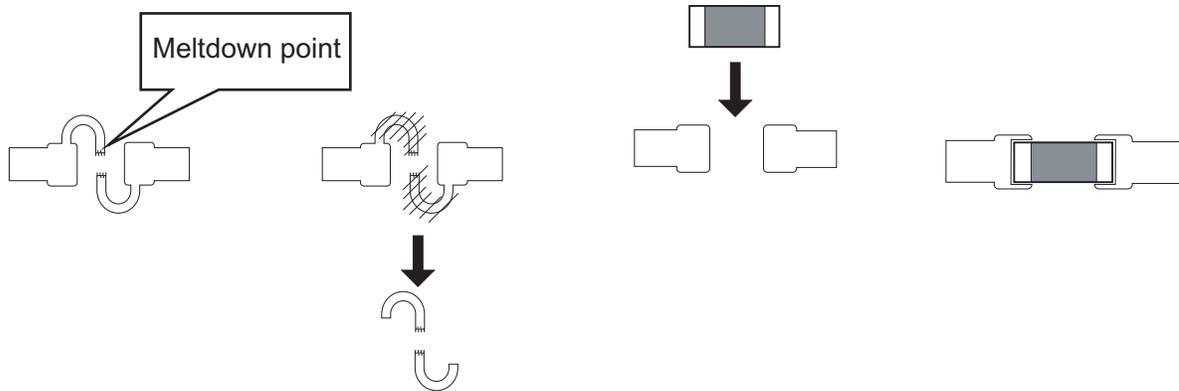
2.1 How to repair a fuse pattern

2.1.1 Purpose of fuse pattern

In order to prevent serious damage on the circuit, fuse pattern is prepared on the GND line of RCA Terminal. This damage may take due to improper part replacement with a external equipment via RCA line.

2.1.2 Repair Procedure

- (1) Check the shorted circuit at the meltdown point.
Need to clean up if the shorted circuit or carbonization happen at the fuse pattern.
- (2) Add following part on the fuse pattern.
- (3) Check output level.



Part Number	Part Name	SPEC
F53-0513-08	PATTERN FUSE	4A

2.1.3 After finished repair

Due to improper part replacement, this meltdown occurs.

Thus please notice following information when the unit is returned to your customer.

Things to be checked before installing the unit.

- (1) Check the GND line of external amplifier or other equipment which must connect properly.
- (2) Check whether the GND line is not short-circuited with the battery terminal. (do not short-circuit these lines)

SECTION 3 DISASSEMBLY

3.1 Removing the DIGITAL AMP PWB (See Fig.1 and 2)

- (1) Remove the 8 screws, and remove the BOTTOM PLATE.
(See Fig.1)

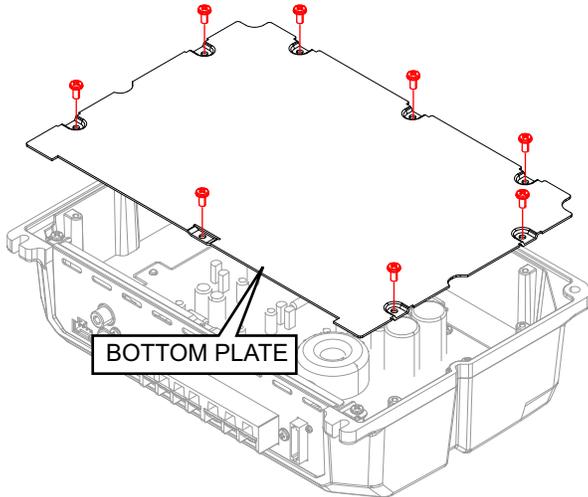


Fig.1

- (2) Remove the 4 screws (a), and remove the TR BRACKET.
(See Fig.2)
- (3) Remove the 9 screws (b,c), and remove the MAIN PWB.
(See Fig.2)
- (4) Remove the 5 screws (d,e), and remove the SIDE PANEL.
(See Fig.2)

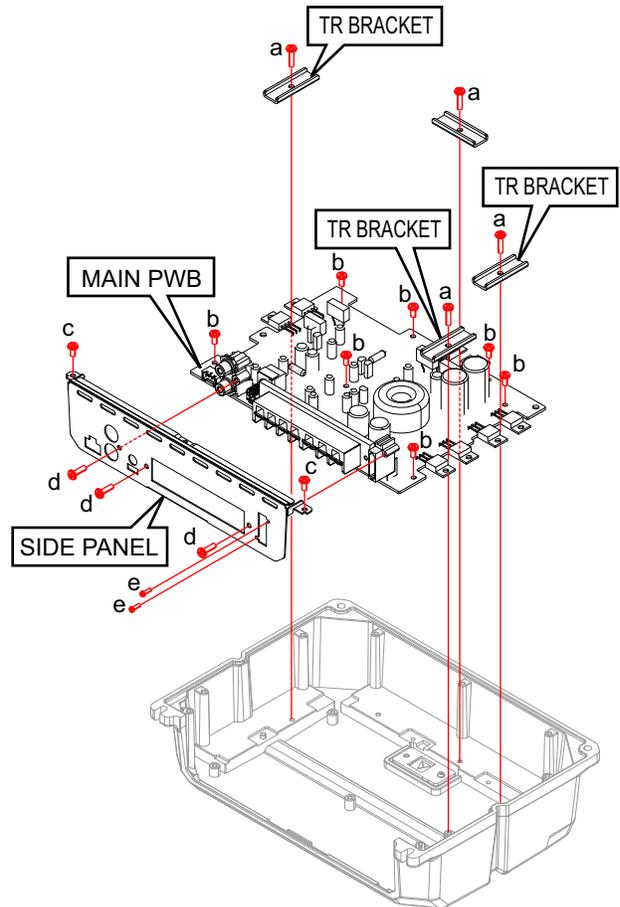


Fig.2



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(No.WA266<Rev.001>)

Printed in Japan
JKS