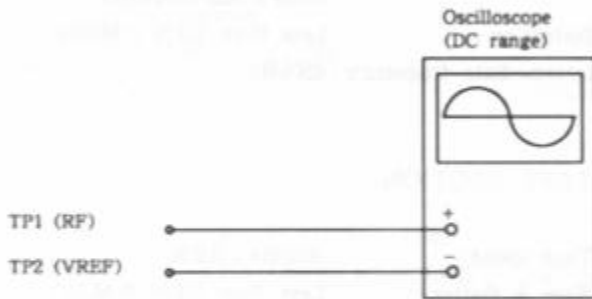


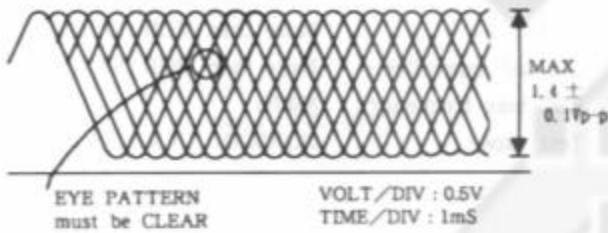
Note: Connect a probe (10:1) of the oscilloscope or the frequency counter to a test point.

1. Focus Bias Adjustment

Make the focus bias adjustment when replacing and repairing the optical block.



- 1) Connect an oscilloscope to the test points TP1 (RF) and TP2 (VREF).
- 2) Turn on the power switch.
- 3) Insert test disc TCD-782 (YEDS-18) and play back the second composition.
- 4) Adjust SFR2 so that RF signal of the test point TP1 (RF) is MAX and CLEARREST.

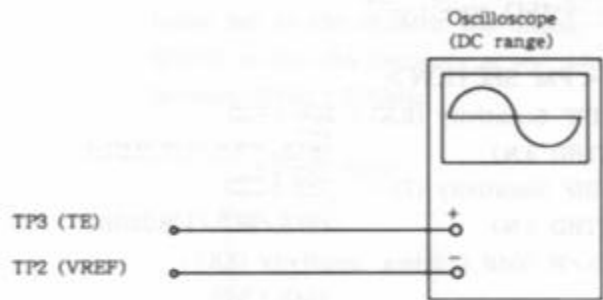


Note: The current of the laser signal can be checked with the voltages on both sides of R23 (10 Ω). The difference for the specified value shown on the level must be within ± 6.0mA.

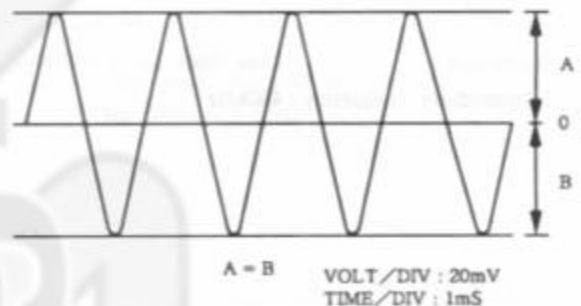


$$\text{Laser current } I_{op} = \frac{\text{Voltage across R23}}{10 \Omega}$$

2. Tracking Balance Adjustment



- 1) Connect an oscilloscope to the test points TP3 (TE) and TP2 (VREF).
- 2) Turn on the power switch.
- 3) Insert test disc TCD-782 (YEDS-18) and press the PLAY button.
- 4) Connect the intermediate point of SFR1 to TP2 (VREF).
- 5) Adjust SFR3 so that the waveform on the oscilloscope is vertically symmetrical as shown in the figure below.
- 6) After the adjustment is completed, remove the connected lead wires from the terminals.



3. Tracking Gain Adjustment

A servo analyzer is necessary in order to perform this adjustment exactly. However, this gain has margin, so even if it is slightly off, there is no problem. Therefore, do not perform this adjustment.

Focus/tracking gain determines the pick-up follow-up (vertical and horizontal) relative to mechanical noise and mechanical shock when 2-axis device operates. However, as these reciprocate, the adjustment is at the point where both are satisfied.

- When gain is raised, the noise increases when the 2-axis device operates.
- When gain is lowered, it is more susceptible to mechanical shock and skipping occurs more easily.