PS-2250
TTS-2250

AEP and EP Model

DIRECT DRIVE TURNTABLE SYSTEM

SPECIFICATIONS

General

Speeds:	33-$^{1}/_{3}$, 45 rpm ± 4 %, adjustable
Turntable drive:	Direct drive system
Wow and flutter: (weighted)	Less than 0.07 % (DIN 45507) Less than 0.04 % (WRMS)
Signal-to-noise ratio: (weighted)	Greater than 58 dB (JIS) Greater than 67 dB (DIN 45544)
Motor:	AC servo-controlled motor
Turntable platter:	310 mm (12-$^{3}/_{16}$") dia, 1.5 kg (3 lb 5 oz) diecasted aluminium
Start-up-time:	Less than 2.5 seconds
Power consumption:	15 watts
Power requirements:	110, 127, 220 and 240 V ac, 50/60 Hz
Dimensions:	
PS-2250	490 mm (width) x 185 mm (height) x 395 mm (depth) 19-$^{9}/_{32}$" (width) x 7-$^{9}/_{32}$" (height) x 15-$^{11}/_{32}$" (depth)
TTS-2250	328 mm (width) x 146 mm (height) x 357 mm (depth) 12-$^{29}/_{32}$" (width) x 5-$^{3}/_{4}$" (height) x 14-$^{1}/_{16}$" (depth)
Net weight:	11.3 kg (24 lb 15 oz), PS-2250 7.5 kg (16 lb 9 oz), TTS-2250
Shipping weight:	14 kg (30 lb 14 oz), PS-2250 10 kg (22 lb), TTS-2250

Tonearm (PUA-114)

Type:	Static balanced
Arm length: (Pivot-To-Stylus)	245 mm (9-$^{21}/_{32}$")
Over hang:	14 mm ($^{9}/_{16}$")
Stylus force adjustment range:	0 to 3 g. 0.1 g increments
Anti-skating force compensation range:	0 to 3 g. 0.5 g increments
Tonearm height precise adjustment range:	4.65 cm ~ 5.15 cm (1-$^{27}/_{32}$") ~ (2-$^{1}/_{32}$")
Cartridge weight range:	4 g to 11 g CW-50 (optional counterweight) 10 g ~ 17 g
Shell-head weight:	10.5 g

SONY®

SERVICE MANUAL

SECTION 1
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Technical specifications for PS-2250/TTS-2250 are listed in TABLE 1.

Note: TTS-2250 is a turntable unit only.

TABLE 1. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

General

Speeds:	33-1/3, 45 rpm ±4 %, adjustable
Turntable drive:	Direct drive system
Wow and flutter: (weighted)	Less than 0.07 % (DIN 45507) Less than 0.04 % (WRMS)
Signal-to-noise ratio: (weighted)	Greater than 58 dB (JIS) Greater than 67 dB (DIN 45544)
Motor:	AC servo-controlled motor
Turntable platter:	310 mm (12-3/16″) dia, 1.5 kg (3 lb 5 oz) diecasted aluminium
Start-up-time:	Less than 2.5 seconds
Power consumption:	15 watts
Power requirements:	110, 127, 220 and 240 V ac, (GEP Model) 50/60 Hz 100, 120, 220 and 240 V ac, (General Export Model) 50/60 Hz
Dimensions:	
PS-2250	490 mm (width) x 185 mm (height) x 395 mm (depth) 19-9/32″ (width) x 7-9/32″ (height) x 15-11/32″ (depth)
TTS-2250	328 mm (width) x 146 mm (height) x 357 mm (depth) 12-29/32″ (width) x 5-3/4″ (height) x 14-1/16″ (depth)
Net weight:	11.3 kg (24 lb 15 oz), PS-2250 7.5 kg (16 lb 9 oz), TTS-2250
Shipping weight:	14 kg (30 lb 14 oz), PS-2250 10 kg (22 lb), TTS-2250

Tonearm (PUA-114)

Type:	Static balanced
Arm length: (Pivot-To-Stylus)	245 mm (9-21/32″)
Over hang:	14 mm (9/16″)
Stylus force adjustment range:	0 to 3 g. 0.1 g increments
Anti-skating force compensation range:	0 to 3 g. 0.5 g increments
Tonearm height precise adjustment range:	4.65 cm ~ 5.15 cm (1-27/32″) ~ (2-1/32″)
Cartridge weight range:	4 g to 11 g CW-50 (optional counterweight) 10 g ~ 17 g
Shell-head weight:	10.5 g

1-2. PRINCIPLE OF AC SERVO SYSTEM

Fig. 1-1 shows a simplified diagram of the ac servo system employed in this set. Since the ac motor speed is proportional to the applied ac voltage, it is controlled by varying the applied voltage (Em) to the motor. This is effectively performed by means of series resistor Rv.

In practice, series resistor Rv is replaced by the diode-bridge circuit and collector-emitter impedance of a power transistor as illustrated in Fig. 1-2. Note that the diode-bridge determines only the direction of the ac current which flows in the power transistor.

Motor speed is converted into ac signal by means of a direct-coupled frequency generator. The servo amplifier compares this signal against a very stable dc reference voltage, and then controls the collector-emitter impedance of power transistor. Any error in motor speed results in a correction voltage supplied to the motor.

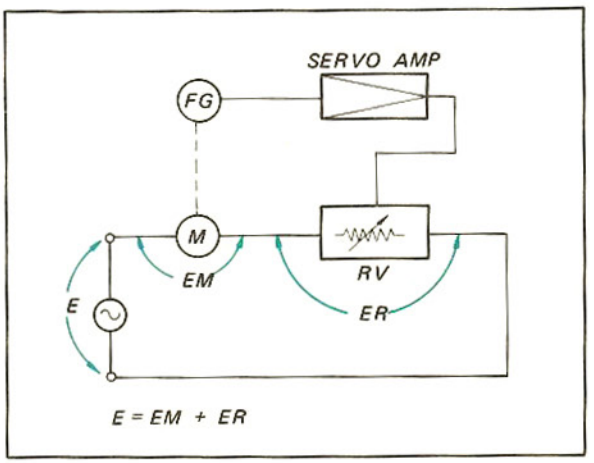


Fig. 1-1. Principle of ac servo system

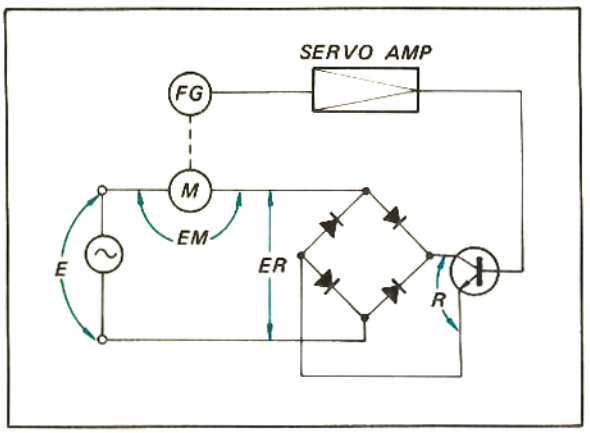


Fig. 1-2. Practical ac servo system

Stage/Control *Function*

Start Operation

When the power switch is turned on, Q06 in the base circuit of Q07 is cutoff. As a result, C8 in the collector circuit is charged through R27, R8, VR2, R10, VR1 and R9 when the 33 rpm button is depressed. Note that VR2 and R10 is shorted during 45 rpm operation. Q07 is forced into conduction when C8 is charged up to some specified voltage. As a result the following conditions exist:

Q09	Q010	Q011	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

and a large enough ac voltage is applied to the motor so the motor starts to revolve rapidly.

Correct Speed Condition

Frequency generator — When the motor starts to revolve, the frequency generator (F.G.) generates ac voltage whose frequency is proportional to the motor speed. As the frequency generator is directly coupled to the shaft of the drive motor, it converts motor speed into frequency.

Differential amplifier Q1, Q2 — Q1 and Q2 form a differential amplifier which amplifies the input FG signal to the level required for the following limiter circuit.
Note that the output is extracted from collector circuit of Q1 and Q2, and then fed to the flip-flop stage through diode limiter D1 and D2.

Stage/Control *Function*

Diode limiter D1, D2 — Removes all amplitude variations from the signal. Each diode conducts when the signal across it exceeds the barrier potential (0.6 V) in a forward biased condition. Thus, the output signal is limited to about 1.2 V peak-to-peak.

Flip-flop circuit Q01, Q02 — Q01 and Q02 form a flip-flop circuit which generates square output in accordance with the input trigger signal (limiter's output).
The flip-flop output is extracted at collector circuit of Q02 and then fed to the buffer amplifier stages.

Buffer/phase inverter Q03, Q04, Q05 — Q03, Q04 and Q05 form a buffer amplifier stage. Note that Q03 and Q05 are emitter followers but, Q04 acts as a phase inverter.

Differentiation circuit C7, R012 — Square wave output at the emitter circuit of Q05 is converted into spike pulses through the differentiator circuit (formed by C7 and R012) to trigger the following saw-tooth wave generator (Q06).

Saw-tooth wave generator Q06, C8, R9, VR1, R10 VR2 — Q06 and RC components (C8, R9, VR1, R10, VR2) in the collector circuit form a saw-tooth wave generator.
Note that the frequency of the saw-tooth wave is determined by the RC time constants in the collector circuit.

Voltage comparator Q07, Q08 — The saw-tooth is fed to the voltage comparator formed by Q07 and Q08. Q08 is forward biased through the FINE control (VR3 paralleled by R12) R11 and R28. The current flow in Q08 is controlled by the FINE control (VR3), which varies its base-emitter voltage. Q07 conducts only when the base voltage becomes higher than the emitter voltage which is determined by the current flow in Q08. Note that the emitter voltage of Q08 serves as a reference voltage.
Referring to Fig. 1-3, the comparator operates as follows: At time T1 a saw-tooth signal is applied to the base of Q07.
At time T2 the voltage at the base of Q07 is sufficient to turn on Q07 generating a negative pulse.
Note that the pulse width is determined by saw-tooth signal waveform.

Stage/Control	*Function*
Buffer/phase inverter Q09, Q010, Q011	Q09 and Q011 is an emitter follower but Q010 acts as a phase inverter providing a positive pulsating signal to the following stages.
Low pass filter /buffer amplifier	Buffer amplifier Q3 and an RC network consisting of R15, C11, R16, C12, C13 R17 and C14 comprise a low-pass filter having a sharp rolloff characteristic. Notice that this stage acts as an integrator, converting the input positive pulses into a dc voltage proportional to the input pulse width.
Dc amplifiers Q4, Q5, Q6	Dc output from the low-pass filter is applied to the base of Q4. As Q4, Q5 and Q6 are directly coupled, a change in input dc voltage alters the conduction of Q6, controlling the voltage applied to the motor.

Servo Operation

When, by any cause, the motor speed becomes slightly faster or slower than the specified value, the servo system works as follows:

Referring to Fig. 1-3, assume that the motor speed becomes faster. The FG output signal frequency becomes higher, resulting in a shorter interval between pulses for triggering the saw-tooth wave generator. The shorter interval between trigger pulses causes lower saw-tooth wave height, which in turn yeilds a shorter "ON" period for comparator Q07. Therefore, the output pulse width at the emitter circuit of Q011 becomes shorter, reducing the positive bias upon Q4.

As a result, the collector-emitter impedance of Q6 increases, reducing the motor speed.

Conversely, if the motor speed becomes slower, the collector-emitter impedance of Q6 decreases, increasing the motor speed.

Stage/Control	*Function*
Power supply D8, D9 C17, C19 D7	A positive 12 volts for the system is provided by the full-wave rectifier consisting of D8 and D9, filter capacitors C19, C17 and zener diode D7.
Speed selector switch S1	Speed changeover operation is performed by changing the saw-tooth wave frequency as previously described. Since the saw-tooth wave frequency is determined by the RC time constant in the collector circuit of Q06, a speed selector switch is connected in parallel with VR2 and R10. A smaller time constant results in faster motor speed and vice versa. So S1 is open when the speed selector switch is set to 33-1/3 rpm.

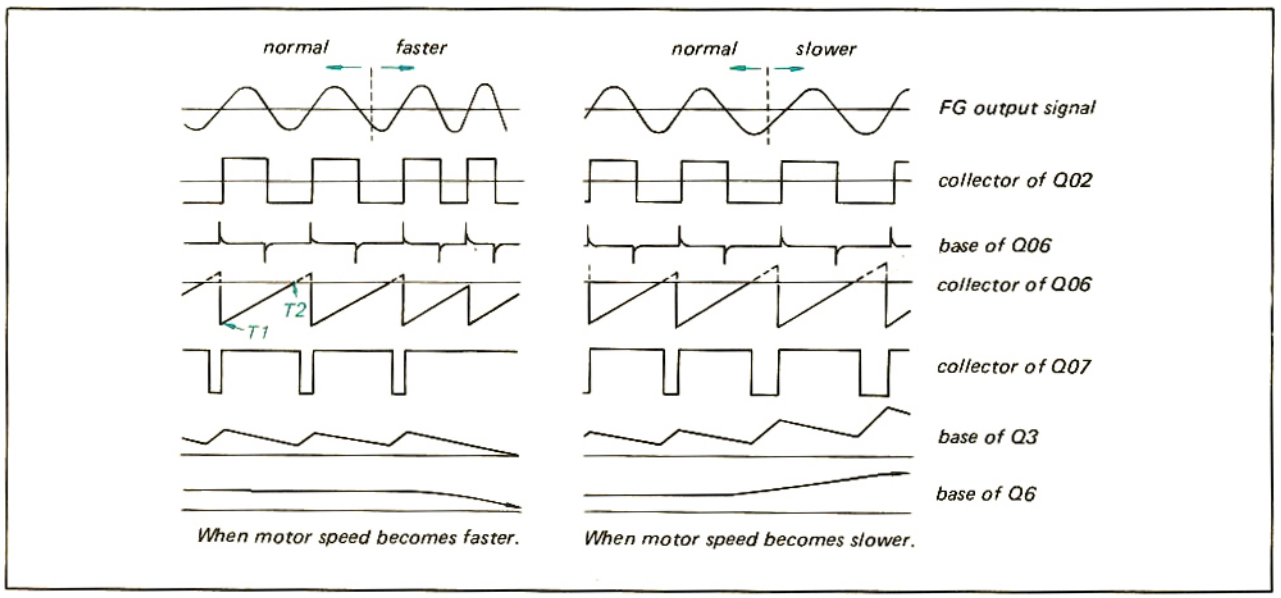
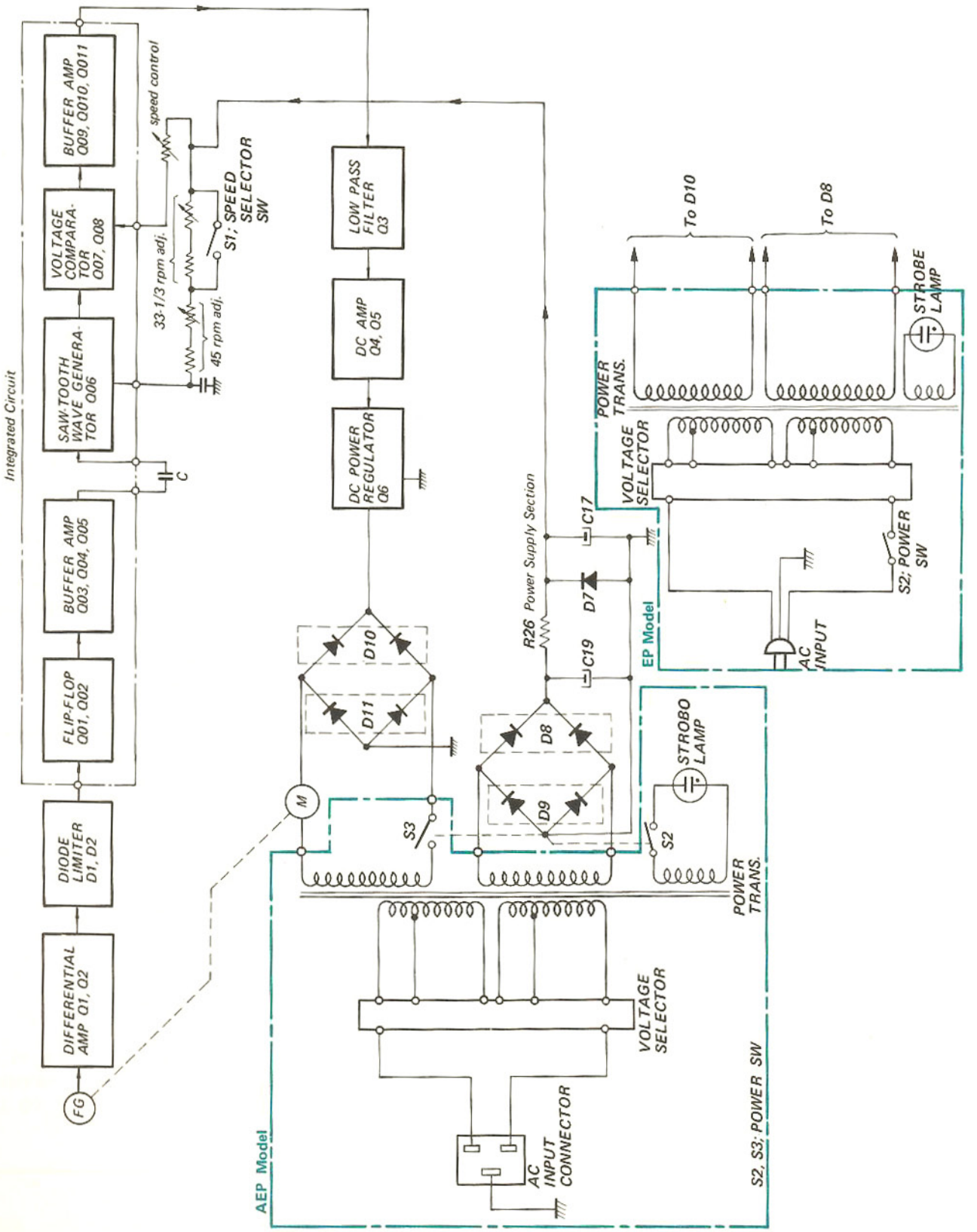


Fig. 1-3. Waveforms on servo control circuit

1-3. BLOCK DIAGRAM



SECTION 2
DISASSEMBLY AND REPLACEMENT

WARNING

Unplug the ac power cord before starting any disassembly or replacement procedures.

CAUTION

To avoid damage to the stylus while performing the following procedures, make sure that the stylus protecting cover is in place.

2-1. TOP COVER REMOVAL

1. Open the top cover, and then push the upper hinge toward the left to release the lock as shown in Fig. 2-1.
2. Carefully lift the top cover straight up. This frees the top cover.

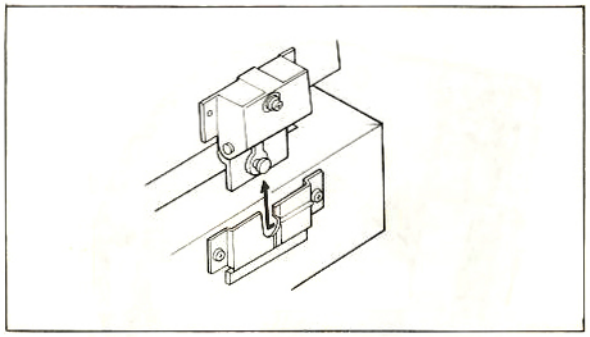


Fig. 2-1. Top cover removal

2-2. BOTTOM PLATE REMOVAL

1. Flip the wooden case upside down. Place it on a soft protective pad, and then remove the six screws (⊕ PS 3 x 16) securing the bottom plate to the wooden case as shown in Fig. 2-2. This frees the bottom plate.

2-3. TURNTABLE BASE REMOVAL

Preparation

1. Remove the bottom plate as described in Procedure 2-2.
2. – Up to serial No. 50,550 – (AEP Model Only)
   Disconnect 4-p AMPLOK connector from bottom of the turntable and then remove the top cover as described in Procedure 2-1.

   – Serial No. 50,551 and later – (AEP Model Only)
   Disconnect 4-p connector from bottom of the turntable and then remove the top cover as described in Procedure 2-1.

Procedure

1. Remove the rubber mat from the turntable, and then insert your fingers into the two holes of the turntable with both thumbs placed on the center spindle as shown in Fig. 2-3.
2. Carefully lift the turntable straight up.
3. Remove the three screws (⊕ P 5 x 16) and two screws (⊕ PS 4 x 20) securing the turntable base to the wooden case. This frees the turntable base. See Fig. 2-4.

   Note: The turntable base may not be easily removable due to the rubber washer inserted between the turntable base and the wooden case. In this case, gently push the motor end from the bottom.
4. Flip the turntable base upside down. Place a support between the turntable base and the service bench to keep pressure off the motor spindle.

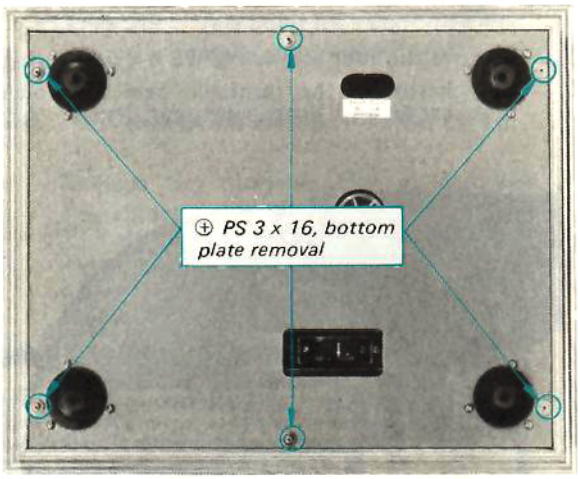


Fig. 2-2. Bottom plate removal

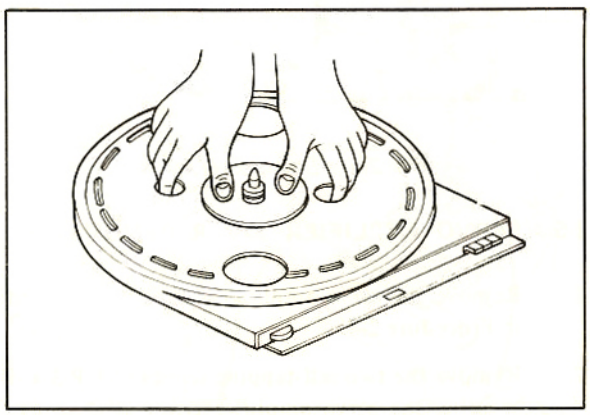


Fig. 2-3. Turntable removal

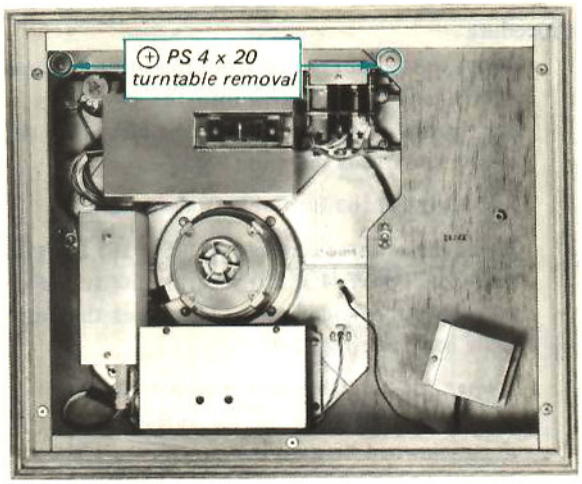


Fig. 2-4. Turntable base removal

2-4. SERVO AMPLIFIER CHASSIS REMOVAL

1. Remove the turntable base as described in Procedure 2-3.

2. Remove the four screws (⊕ PS 4 x 6) securing the chassis to the turntable base as shown in Fig. 2-5. This frees the chassis.

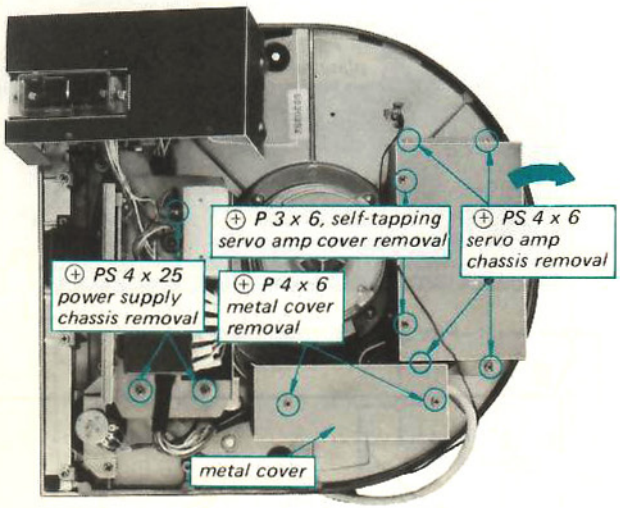


Fig. 2-5. Bottom view

2-5. SERVO AMPLIFIER COVER REMOVAL

1. Remove the servo amplifier chassis as described in Procedure 2-4.

2. Remove the two self-tapping screws (⊕ P 3 x 6) securing the servo amplifier cover as shown in Fig. 2-5, and then slide it in the direction shown by the arrow as illustrated. This frees the cover.

2-6. POWER SUPPLY CHASSIS REMOVAL

Note: The power supply chassis is an angled member on which the power transformer, power transistor and fuse holder are attached.

1. Remove the turntable base as described in Procedure 2-3.

2. Remove the two screws (⊕ PS 4 x 8) and securing the power transformer cover to the heat sink as shown in Fig. 2-6, if necessary.

3. Remove the three screws (⊕ PS 4 x 25) securing the chassis to the turntable base or the bracket, as shown in Fig. 2-5. This frees the power supply chassis.

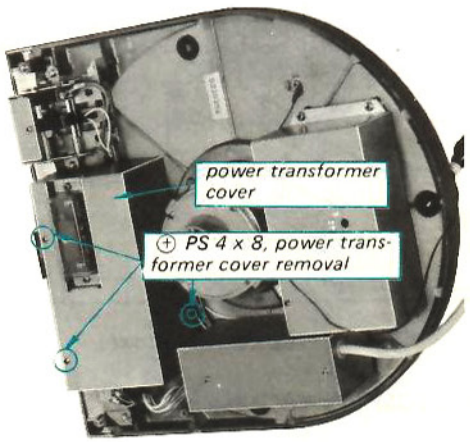


Fig. 2-6. Power transformer cover removal

2-7. MOTOR REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the turntable base as described in Procedure 2-3.

2. Remove the two self-tapping screws (⊕ P 4 x 6) securing the metal cover over the terminal strip as shown in Fig. 2-5.

3. Unsolder the motor lead wires at the terminal strip, and then remove the four screws (⊕ PS 4 x 12) securing the motor to the turntable base from the top as shown in Fig. 2-7.

4. Install the replacement motor.

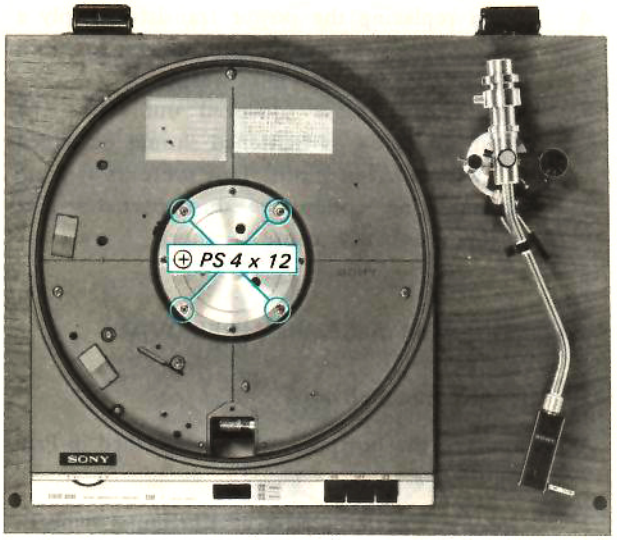


Fig. 2-7. Motor removal

CAUTION

Electromagnetic brake adjustment (clearance between turntable and magnet mounted on turntable base) should be performed as follows after replacing the motor :

1. First of all, confirm that the turntable does not touch with the magnet on the turntable base (See Fig. 2-8). If it does, adjust the magnet height by replacing its mounting plate.
   Three kind of mounting plate are available as specified in table below. To remove the magnet and mounting plate, apply a few drops of cement solvent to them.

Description	*Thickness of plate (mm)*	*Part Number*
Mounting plate, magnet	1.6	4-808-445-02
	1.0	4-808-445-11
	0.5	4-808-445-21

2. Set the turntable for 33-1/3 rpm operation, and then measure the voltage applied to the motor at the 5-p terminal strip as shown in Fig. 2-9. It should be within the limits of 21 ±2 volts ac. If not, readjust the clearance between the turntable and the magnet by replacing the mounting plate as previously described.

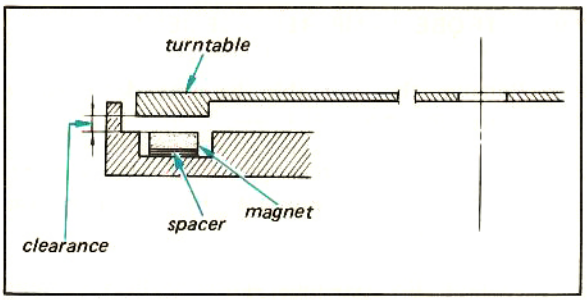


Fig. 2-8. Electromagnetic brake adjustment

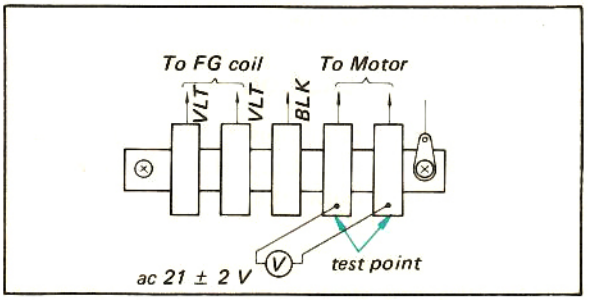


Fig. 2-9. Test point for electromagnetic brake adjustment

2-8. MICROSWITCH REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the turntable base as described in Procedure 2-3.
2. Unhook the spring pressing the microswitch holding shaft against its bracket. Carefully draw out the microswitches along with their holding shaft as shown in Fig. 2-10.
3. Remove the retaining rings at one side of the shaft, and then replace the defective microswitch as shown in Fig. 2-10.
   To reassemble, reverse the aforementioned procedure.

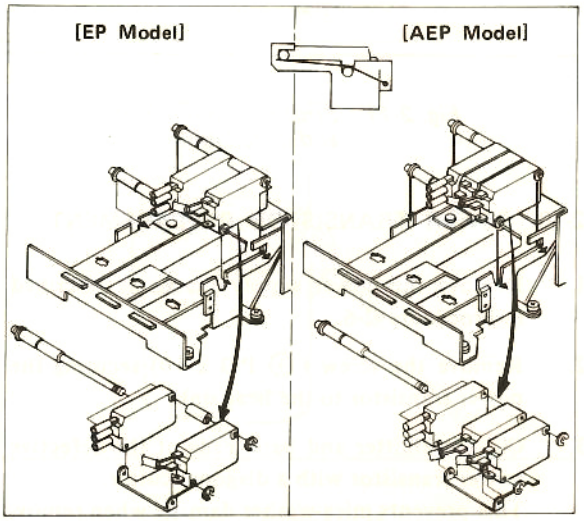


Fig. 2-10. Microswitch replacement

2-9. STROBE LAMP REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the turntable base as described in Procedure 2-3.
2. Remove the four screws (⊕ PS 4 x 8) securing the strobe unit to the turntable base. Pull out the unit.
3. Unhook the retaining spring from the lamp cover and then apply a drop of cement solvent to the lamp. Wait a few seconds, and then push out the defective lamp as shown in Fig. 2-11.

CAUTION

Too much cement solvent may cause damage to the unit. Only a few drops are required to dissolve the rubber-base adhesive.

4. Install a new strobe lamp. Take care that the glowing side (front) of the lamp is positioned as shown in Fig. 2-11

Note: Apply a drop of rubber-base adhesive to the rear side of the lamp when installing the lamp.

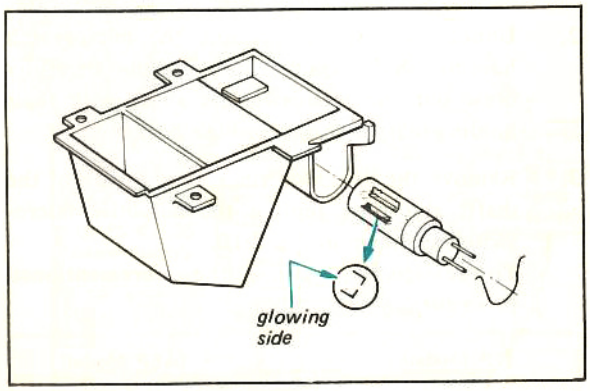


Fig. 2-11. Strobe lamp removal and installation

2-10. POWER TRANSISTOR REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the power supply chassis as described in Procedure 2-6.
2. Remove the screw (⊕ P 3 x 10) securing the power transistor to the heat sink.
3. Cut the emitter and base leads of the defective power transistor with a diagonal cutter.
   This prevents mica-washer damage when removing the defective power transistor.
4. When replacing the power transistor, apply a coating of heat-transferring grease to both sides of the insulation mica washer.
   Any excess grease squeezed out when the mounting screw is tightened should be wiped off with a clean cloth. This prevents it from accumulating conductive dust particles that might eventually cause a short.

2-11. TONEARM ASSEMBLY REMOVAL

1. Remove the shell head.
2. Remove the bottom plate as described in Procedure 2-2.
3. Unsolder the leads from the terminal beneath the turntable base (See Fig. 2-12).
   The lead wires are coded as follows:

   White . . . . . L-CH
   Blue . . . . . L-CH (ground)
   Red. . . . . R-CH
   Green . . . . . R-CH (ground)

4. Remove the hexagon nut securing the tonearm base to the wooden case.
   This frees the tonearm assembly.

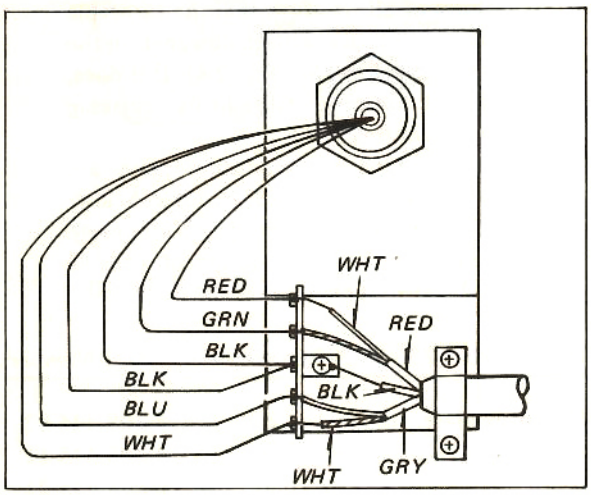


Fig. 2-12. Lead wire connection

2-12. TONEARM BASE REMOVAL

1. Remove the tonearm assembly as described in Procedure 2-11.
2. Remove the lock lever by turning it counterclockwise.

3. The tonearm base can be removed by turning the tonearm height adjustment ring counter-clockwise while holding the base.
4. When reassembling the base, care should be taken that the lock lever meets with the slot on the tonearm shaft as shown in Fig. 2-13.

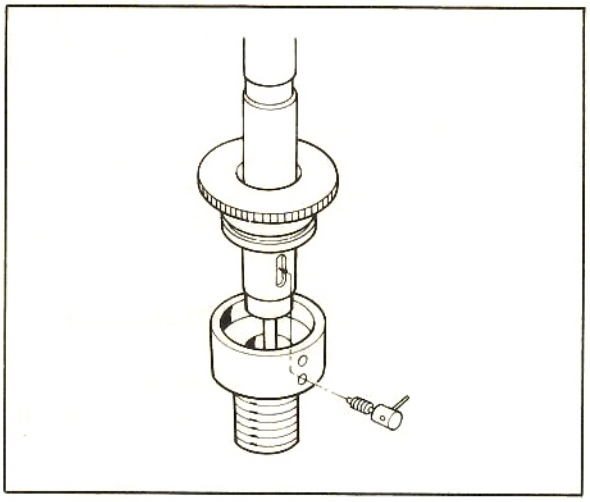


Fig. 2-13. Tonearm reinstallation

2-13. TONEARM LIFTER REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the tonearm assembly as described in Procedure 2-11.
2. Remove the screw (⊖ F 1.7 x 3) securing the lifting tab to the top of the lifter piston as shown in Fig. 2-14.
3. Loosen the screw (⊖ F 2.6 x 8) securing the lifter to the lifter base as shown in Fig. 2-14, and then depress the lifter gently. This frees the lifter.
4. Install the replacement lifter.
5. After replacing the lifter, adjust the cueing-height so that the clearance between the stylus tip and the turntable becomes 7 mm (9/32″) to 9 mm (23/64″) when the cueing lever is set to the "up" position.

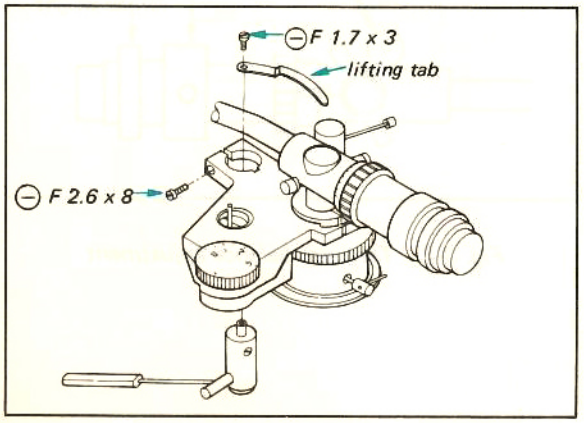


Fig. 2-14. Tonearm lifter replacement

2-14. BIAS CORD STRINGING

In case the bias cord string breaks, it must be replaced with a new bias cord assembly.
(Part. No. X-20850-07-0)

Tools required:

1. Thin copper wire, 0.2 mm diameter
2. Razor blade
3. Contact cement

Procedure:

1. Remove the contact cement on the plastic ring and anti-skate cantilever.
2. Thread the thin copper wire through the opening of the anti-skating compensator ring as shown in Fig. 2-15, and then hook it to one end of the new bias cord assembly.
3. Gently pull the copper wire. This completes the bias-cord threading.
4. Hook the doubled end of the cord to the tab on the anti-skating compensator ring and the anti-skate cantilever, and then apply a drop of contact cement to it.

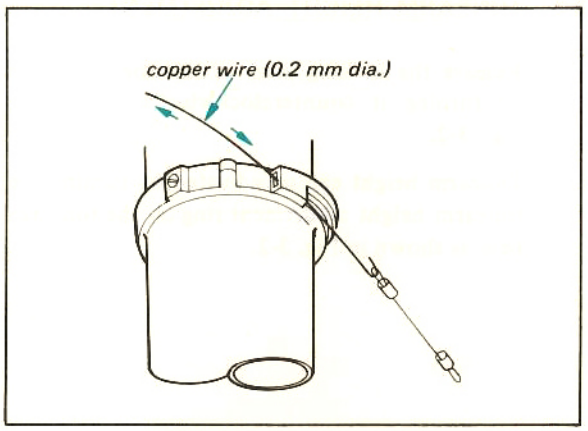


Fig. 2-15. Bias cord stringing

SECTION 3
ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

3-1. SPEED ADJUSTMENT

Note: Correct operating speed should be obtained when the front-panel speed control is at or near the midrange setting. If not, readjustment is needed.

Procedure:

1. Set the fine speed control to mid position.
2. Place the turntable in the horizontal position.
3. Set the 33/45 control to the 45 position, and then turn adjustable resistor VR1 (See Fig. 3-1) to obtain the correct strobe indication.
4. After completing the 45 rpm adjustment, proceed to the 33 rpm adjustment as previously described, except turning adjustable resistor VR2 (See Fig. 3-1).

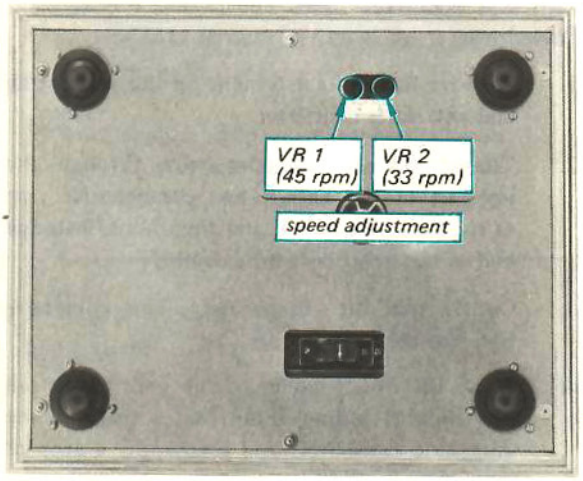


Fig. 3-1. Speed adjustment

3-2. TONEARM HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

1. Release the locking lever at the tonearm base by turning it counterclockwise as shown in Fig. 3-2.
2. Tonearm height can be adjusted by turning the tonearm height adjustment ring on the tonearm base as shown in Fig. 3-2.

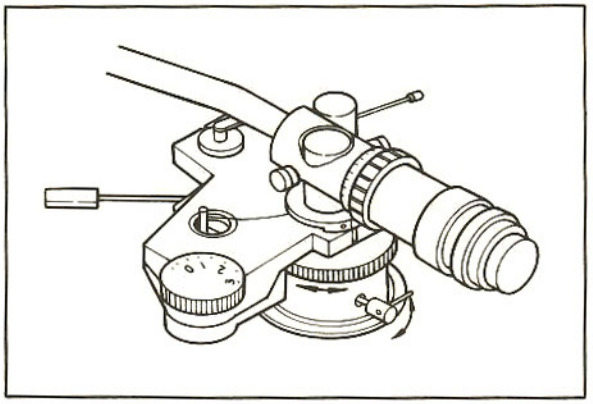


Fig. 3-2. Tonearm height adjustment

3-3. STYLUS-FORCE AND ANTI-SKATING FORCE ADJUSTMENT

1. Set the anti-skating compensator to its "0" position.
2. Release the tonearm from its arm rest. Make sure the tonearm floats freely.
3. Set the stylus force gauge to its "0" position.
4. Horizontally balance the tonearm by sliding the counter weight at the rear of the tonearm. Notice that the vernier weight is provided for precise adjustment. See Fig. 3-3.
5. Turn the stylus-force knob to obtain the proper (recommended) value of stylus force.
6. Set the anti-skating compensator to match the value set in Step 5.

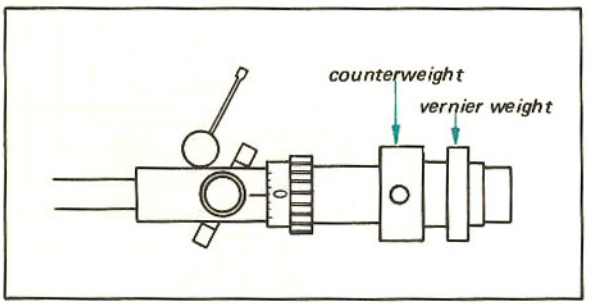


Fig. 3-3. Tonearm balance adjustment

3-4. LATERAL BALANCE ADJUSTMENT

1. Set the anti-skating compensator to its "0" position.
2. Release the tonearm from its arm rest, and then horizontally balance the tonearm.
3. Slowly lift the rear side of cabinet approximately 40 mm and observe the movement of the tonearm.
4. Slide the lateral balance weight towards the same direction as the tonearm movement until lateral balance is obtained. (See Fig. 3-4).

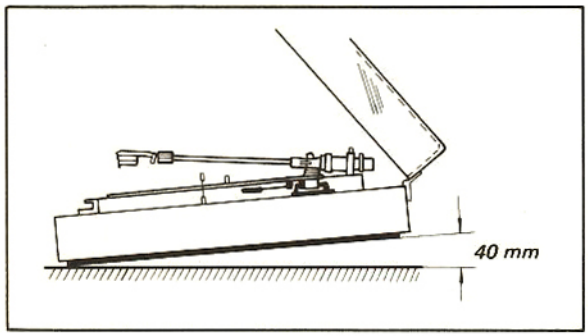


Fig. 3-4. Lateral balance adjustment

3-5. LUBRICATION

Lubricate the turntable shaft once a year. Use the SONY OL-2K oil supplied.

Remove the top of the turntable shaft by turning it counterclockwise, and then apply two or three drops of oil to the opening of the shaft as shown in Fig. 3-5.

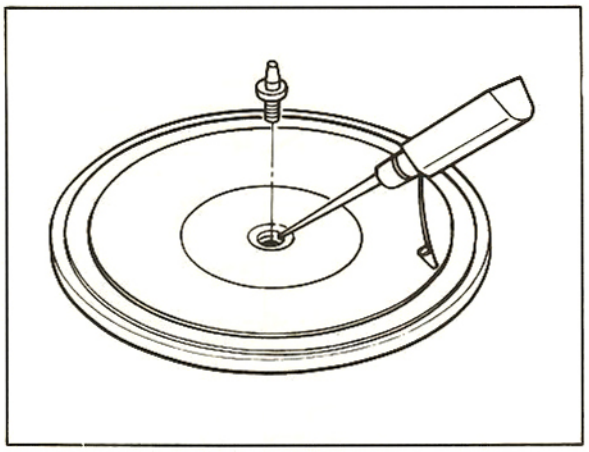
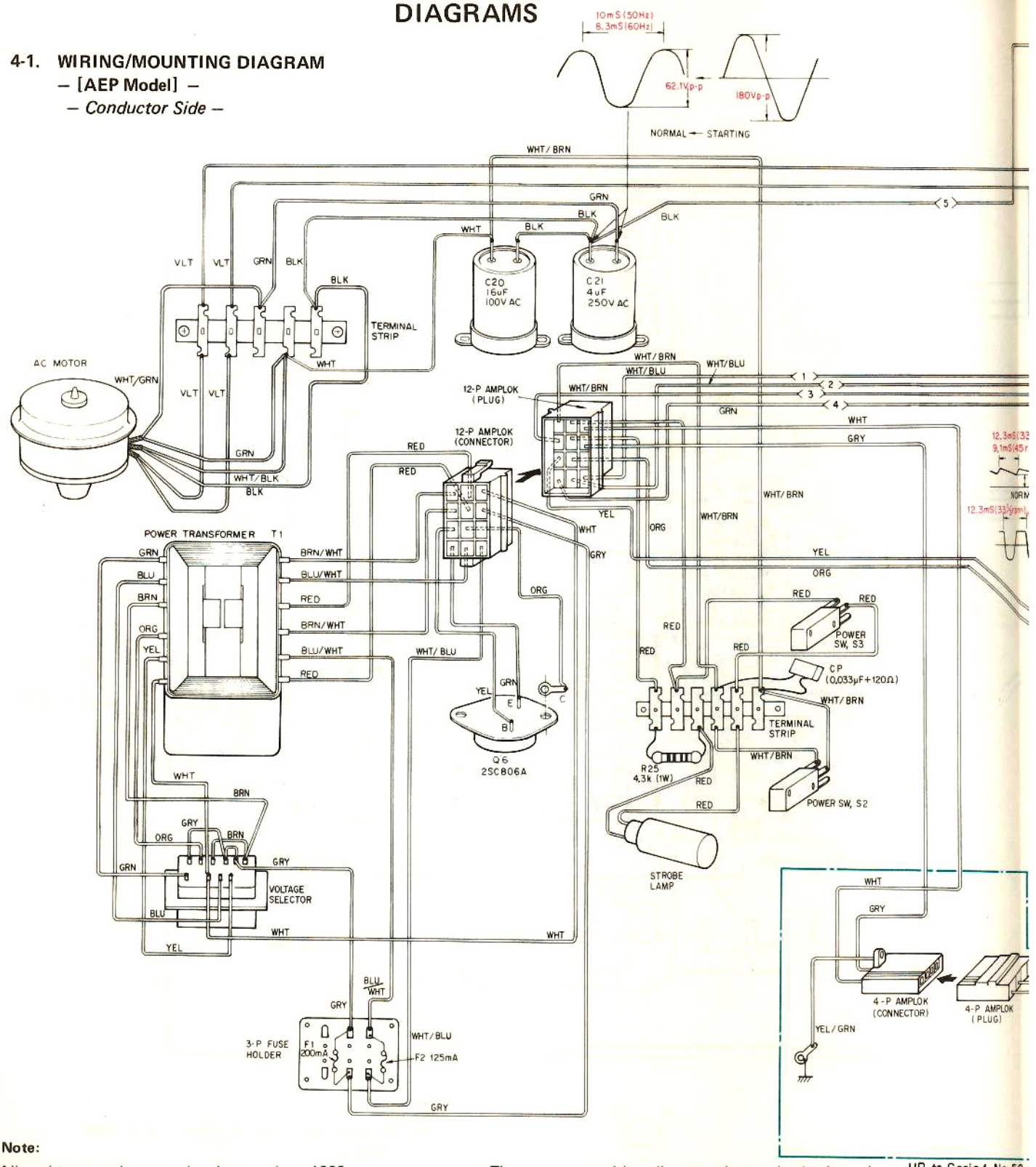


Fig. 3-5. Lubrication

SECTION 4
DIAGRAMS

4-1. WIRING/MOUNTING DIAGRAM
– [AEP Model] –
– Conductor Side –



Note:

All resistance values are in ohms. k = 1000, M = 1000 k

All capacitance values are in μF except as indicated with p, which means μμF.

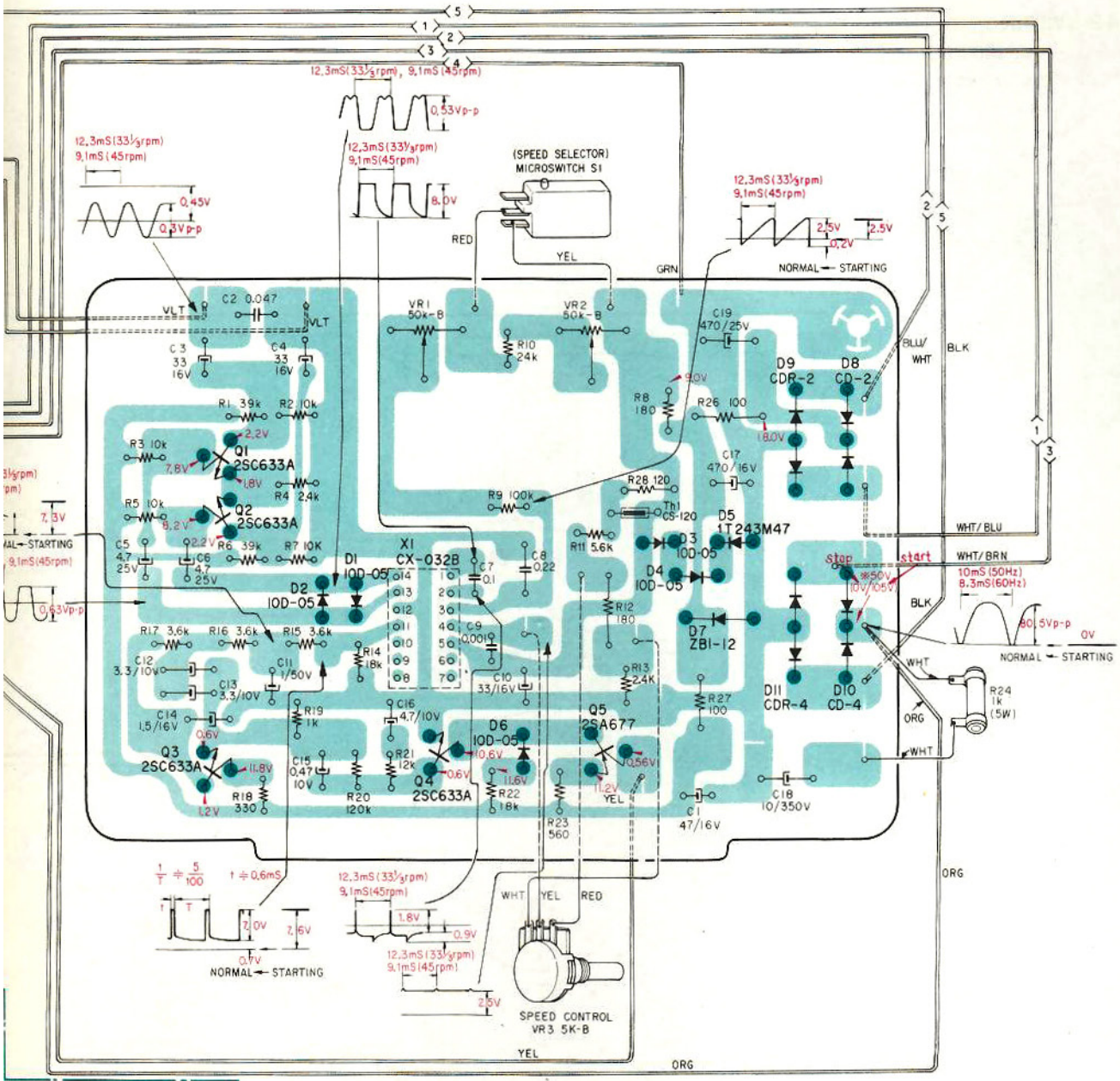
All voltages represent an average value and should hold within ±20 %.

All voltages are dc measured with a VOM (DC 20 k ohms/V) at no signal.

※ $33\frac{1}{3}$ or 45 rpm operation.

There are two wiring diagrams due to lead wire color and strobo lamp connection changes as shown in 4-1, and 4-2.

UP to Serial No 50,

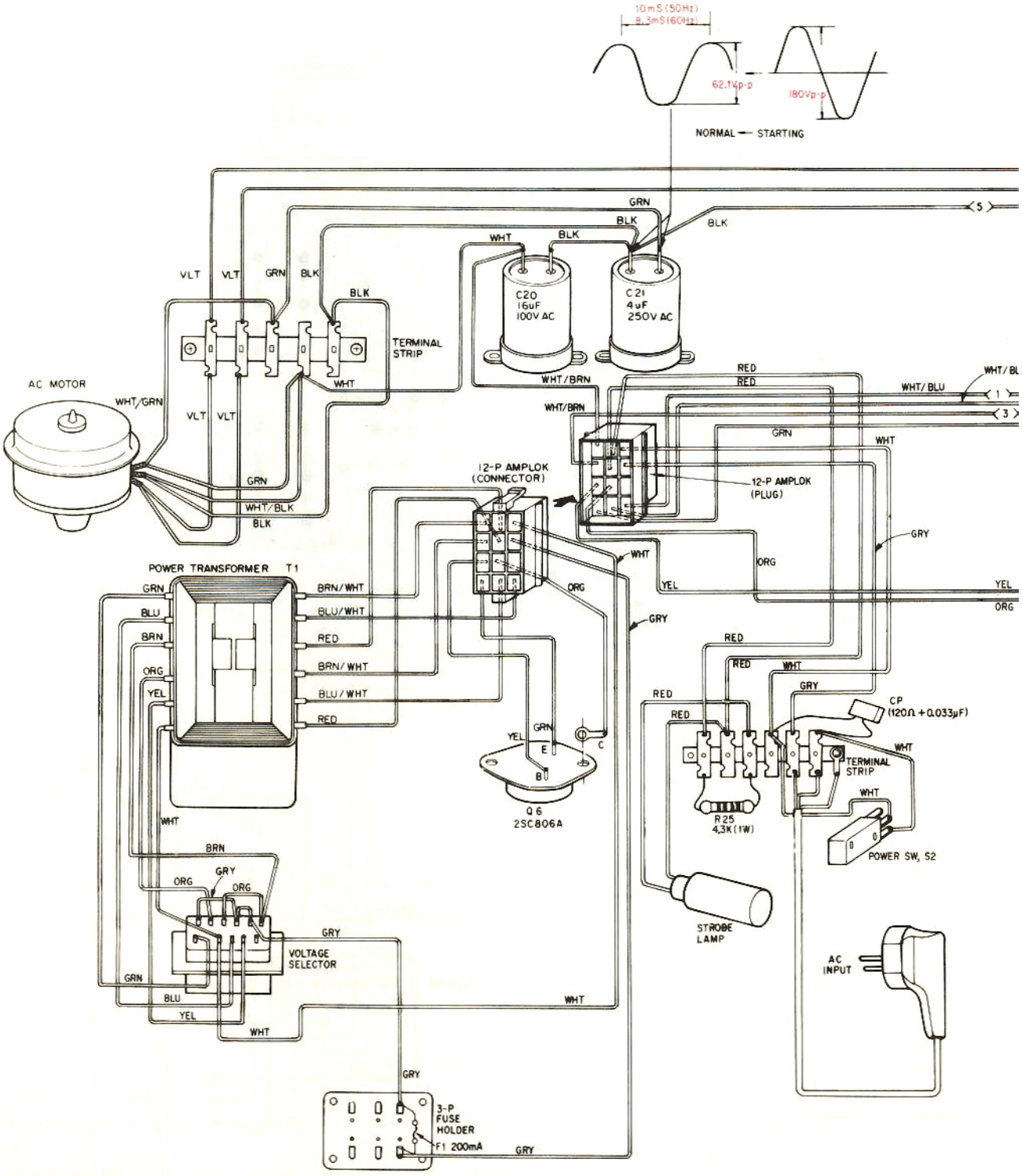


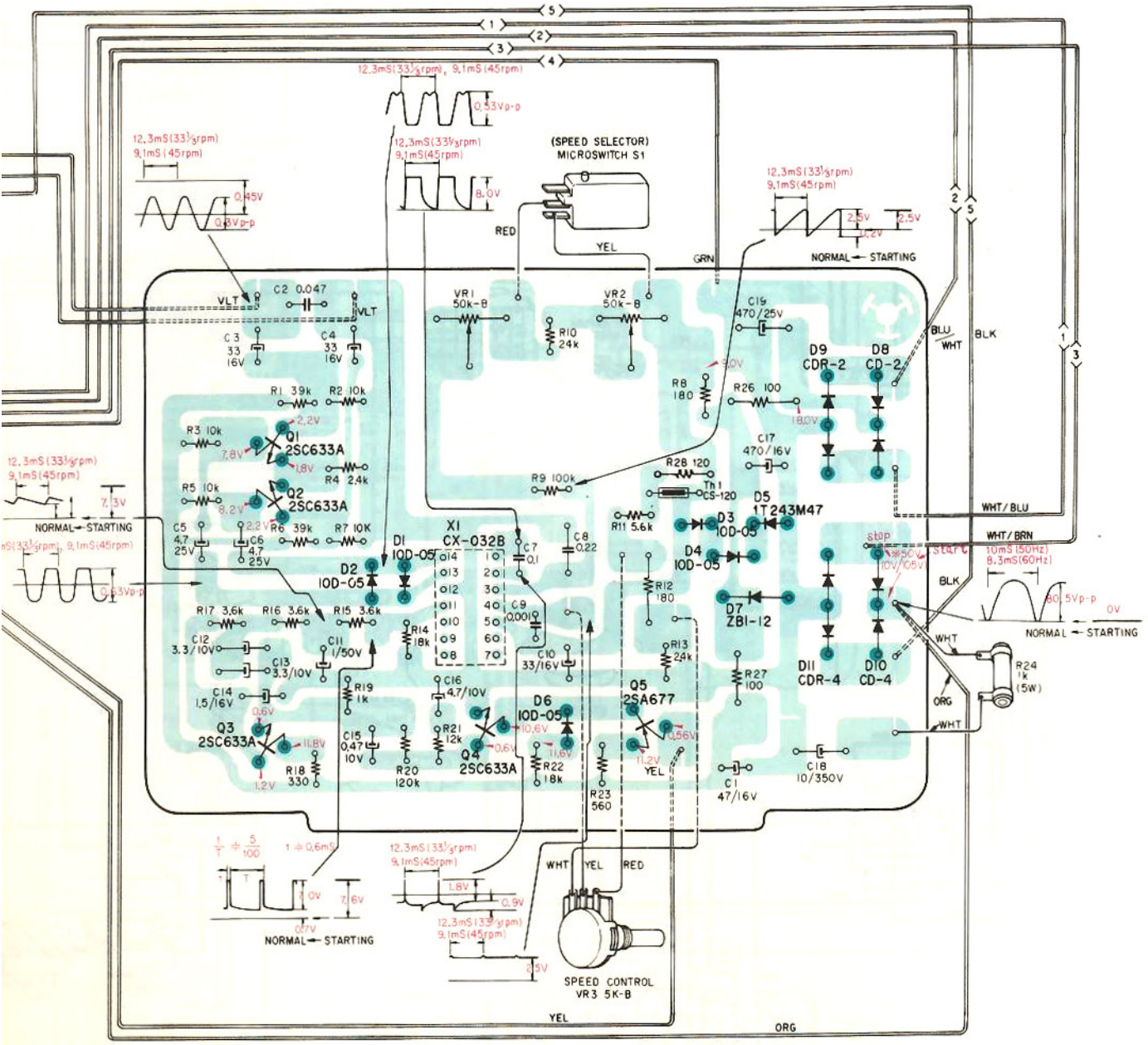
Seria1 No 50,551 and later

4-2. WIRING/MOUNTING DIAGRAM

– [EP Model] –

– Conductor Side –





Note:

All resistance values are in ohms. k = 1000, M = 1000 k

All capacitance values are in μF except as indicated with p, which means μμF.

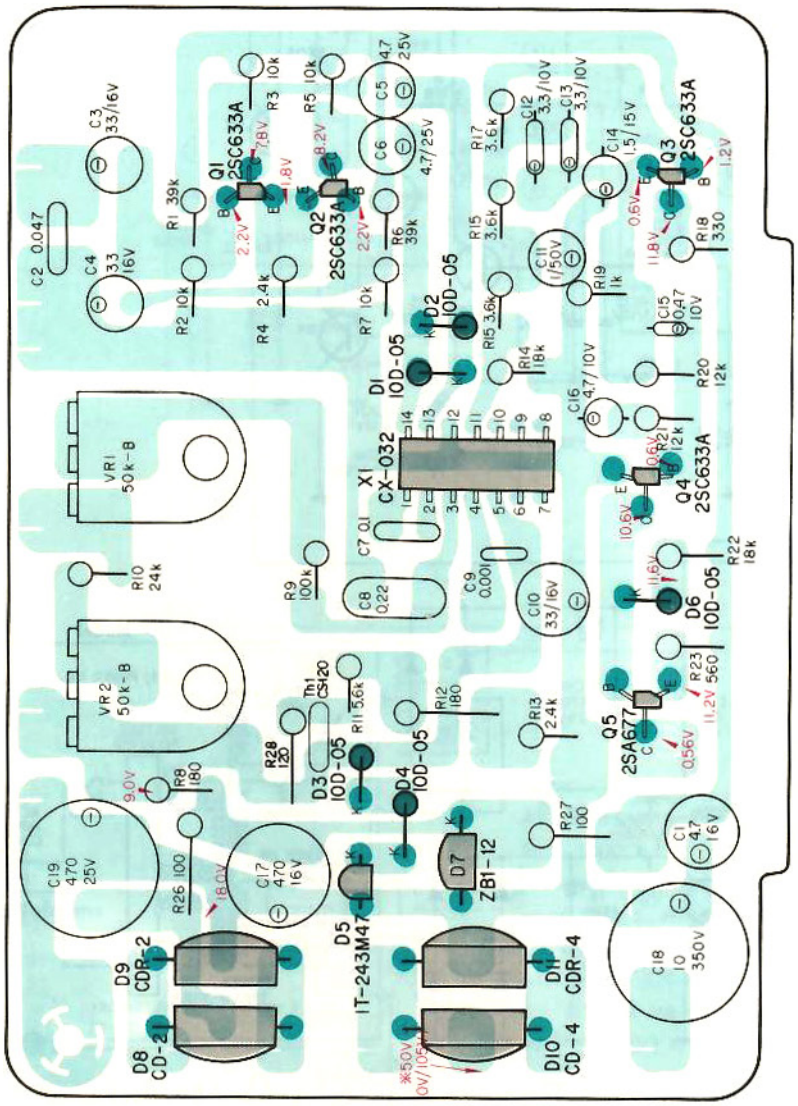
All voltages represent an average value and should hold within ±20 %.

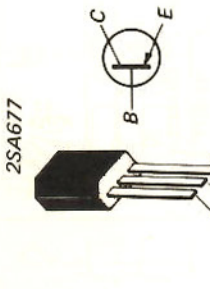
All voltages are dc measured with a VOM (DC 20 k ohms/V) at no signal.

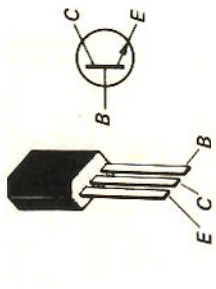
※ $33^{1}/_{3}$ or 45 rpm operation.

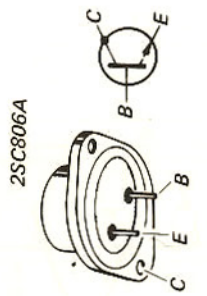
4-4. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

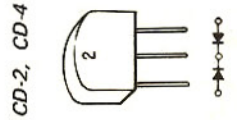
– Component Side –

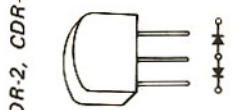


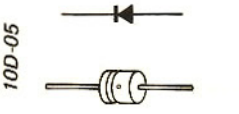


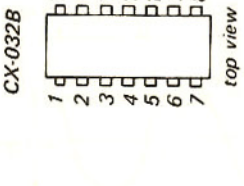












SECTION 5
EXPLODED VIEWS

(1) The following chart will help you to decipher the hardware codes given in the exploded views.

Hardware Nomenclature

P – Pan Head Screw

PS – Pan Head Screw with Spring Washer

K – Flat Countersunk Head Screw

B – Binding Head Screw

RK – Oval Countersunk Head Screw

T – Truss Head Screw

R – Round Head Screw

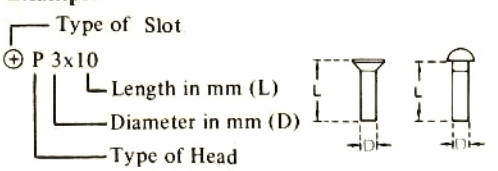
F – Flat Fillister Head Screw

SC – Set Screw

E – Retaining Ring (E Washer)

W – Washer
SW – Spring Washer
LW – Lock Washer
N – Nut

– Example –

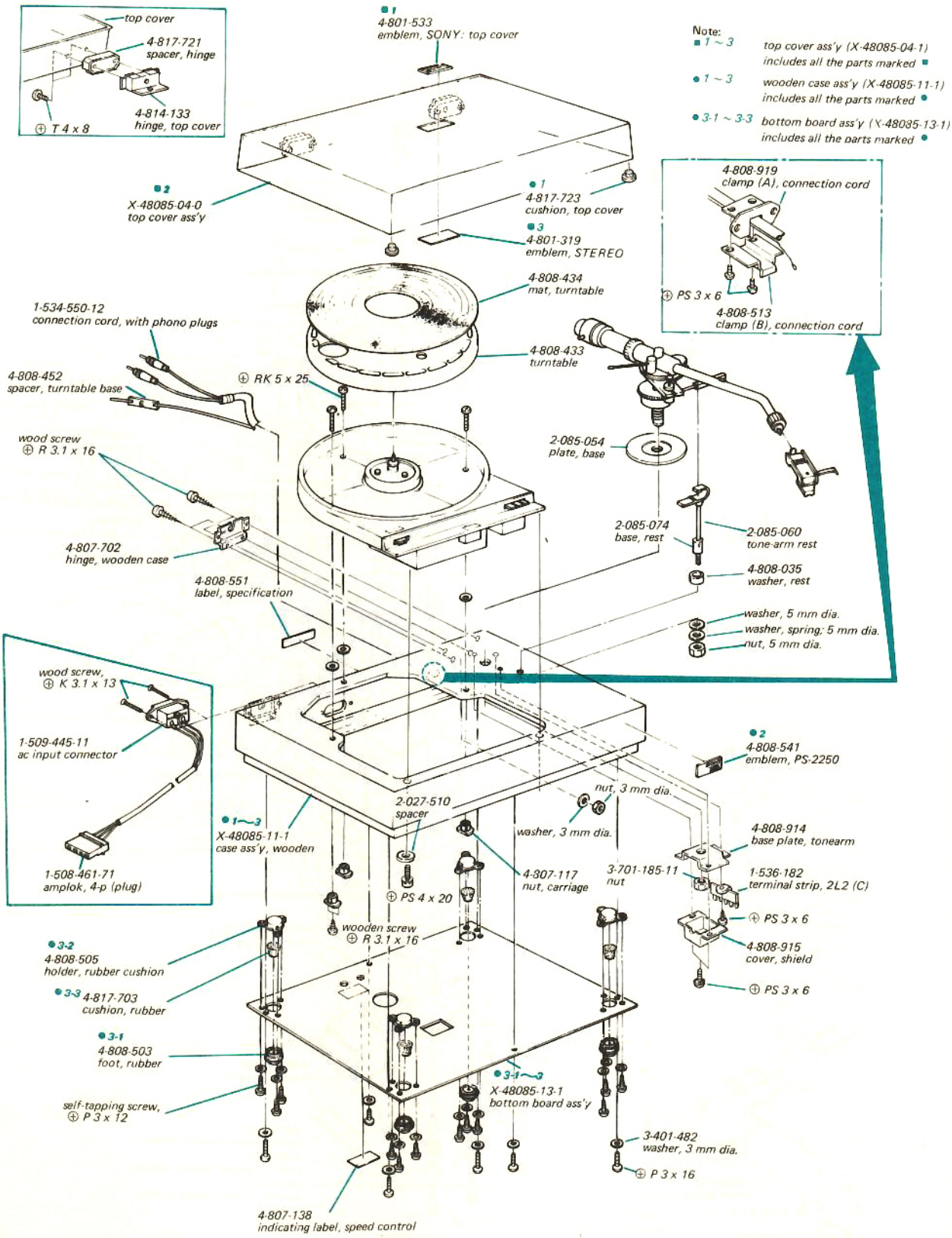


(2) To simplify the exploded view, the part numbers of normal screws, nuts, washers, and retaining rings are not expressed but summarized in the table below.

HARDWARES

Part No.	*Description*		*Part No.*	*Description*	
7-621-255-25	⊕ P 2 x 4	screw	7-682-149-13	⊕ P 3 x 10	screw
7-621-255-62	⊕ P 2 x 10	screw	7-682-150-13	⊕ P 3 x 12	screw
7-621-259-58	⊕ P 2.6 x 8	screw	7-682-152-01	⊕ P 3 x 16	screw
7-621-303-22	⊖ F 1.7 x 3	screw	7-682-153-05	⊕ P 3 x 20	screw
7-621-305-42	⊖ F 2 x 6	screw	7-682-178-01	⊕ P 5 x 16	screw
7-621-659-18	⊕ RK 2.6 x 3	screw	7-682-254-15	⊕ K 3 x 25	screw
7-621-712-27	⊖ 2.6 x 3	screw, set	7-682-461-13	⊕ T 4 x 8	screw
7-621-843-47	⊕ R 3.1 x 16	screw, wood	7-682-647-01	⊕ PS 3 x 6	screw
7-621-843-68	⊕ R 3.1 x 25	screw, wood	7-682-660-01	⊕ PS 4 x 6	screw
7-621-844-28	⊕ R 3.1 x 8	screw, wood	7-682-661-01	⊕ PS 4 x 8	screw
7-622-105-02	2 mm dia.	nut	7-682-663-01	⊕ PS 4 x 12	screw
7-622-307-01	2.6 mm dia.	nut	7-682-667-01	⊕ PS 4 x 25	screw
7-623-108-17	3 mm dia.	washer (middle)	7-683-128-03	⊖ 2 x 5	screw, set
7-623-110-11	4 mm dia.	washer (middle)	7-683-145-00	⊖ 4 x 4	screw, set
7-623-208-12	3 mm dia.	washer, spring	7-684-023-00	3 mm dia.	nut
7-623-408-01	3 mm dia.	lock washer, external tooth	7-685-102-21	⊕ P 2 x 4	screw, self-tapping
7-623-508-11	3 mm dia.	lug	7-685-144-01	⊕ P 3 x 5	screw, self-tapping
7-624-101-01	1.2 mm dia.	retaining ring	7-685-145-01	⊕ P 3 x 6	screw, self-tapping
7-624-105-01	2.3 mm dia.	retaining ring	7-685-146-01	⊕ P 3 x 8	screw, self-tapping
7-626-301-01	1.6 x 6	pin	7-685-148-01	⊕ P 3 x 12	screw, self-tapping
7-671-102-01	1.6 mm dia.	steel ball	7-685-158-01	⊕ P 4 x 6	screw, self-tapping
7-671-112-01	2 mm dia.	steel ball	7-685-159-01	⊕ P 4 x 8	screw, self-tapping
7-682-146-03	⊕ P 3 x 5	screw			

(1)

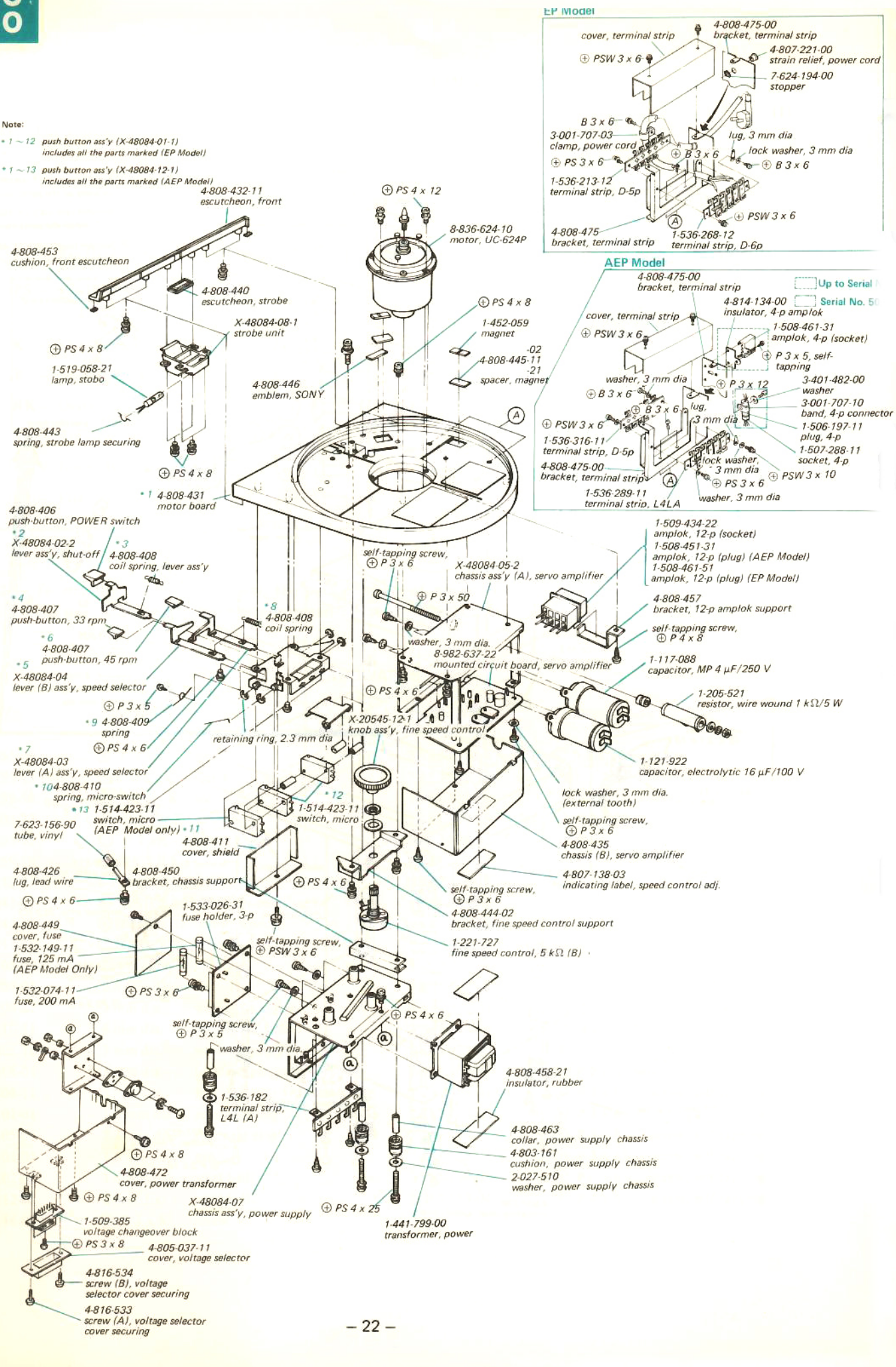

top cover
4-817-721 spacer, hinge
4-814-133 hinge, top cover
T 4 x 8
■1 4-801-533 emblem, SONY: top cover
Note:
■1 ~ 3 top cover ass'y (X-48085-04-1) includes all the parts marked ■
●1 ~ 3 wooden case ass'y (X-48085-11-1) includes all the parts marked ●
●3-1 ~ 3-3 bottom board ass'y (X-48085-13-1) includes all the parts marked ●
■2 X-48085-04-0 top cover ass'y
●1 4-817-723 cushion, top cover
●3 4-801-319 emblem, STEREO
4-808-919 clamp (A), connection cord
PS 3 x 6
4-808-513 clamp (B), connection cord
4-808-434 mat, turntable
4-808-433 turntable
1-534-550-12 connection cord, with phono plugs
4-808-452 spacer, turntable base
RK 5 x 25
wood screw R 3.1 x 16
2-085-054 plate, base
2-085-074 base, rest
2-085-060 tone-arm rest
4-808-035 washer, rest
4-807-702 hinge, wooden case
4-808-551 label, specification
washer, 5 mm dia.
washer, spring; 5 mm dia.
nut, 5 mm dia.
wood screw, K 3.1 x 13
1-509-445-11 ac input connector
1-508-461-71 amplok, 4-p (plug)
●2 4-808-541 emblem, PS-2250
nut, 3 mm dia.
2-027-510 spacer
●1~3 X-48085-11-1 case ass'y, wooden
washer, 3 mm dia.
4-808-914 base plate, tonearm
4-807-117 nut, carriage
3-701-185-11 nut
1-536-182 terminal strip, 2L2 (C)
PS 4 x 20
wooden screw R 3.1 x 16
PS 3 x 6
4-808-915 cover, shield
PS 3 x 6
●3-2 4-808-505 holder, rubber cushion
●3-3 4-817-703 cushion, rubber
●3-1 4-808-503 foot, rubber
self-tapping screw, P 3 x 12
●3-1~3 X-48085-13-1 bottom board ass'y
3-401-482 washer, 3 mm dia.
P 3 x 16
4-807-138 indicating label, speed control

(2)

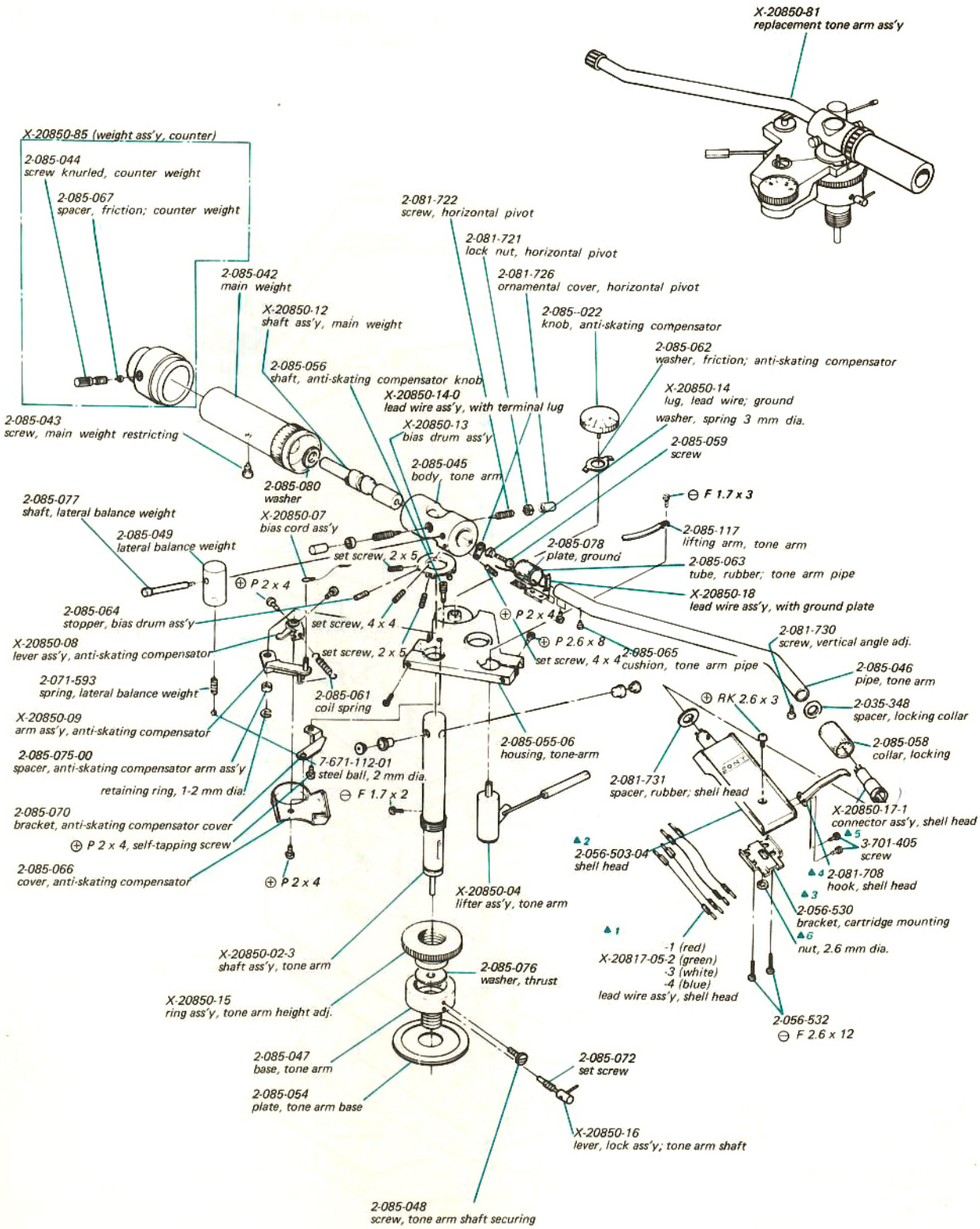
Note:

* 1 ~ 12 push button ass'y (X-48084-01-1)
includes all the parts marked (EP Model)

* 1 ~ 13 push button ass'y (X-48084-12-1)
includes all the parts marked (AEP Model)



(3)


X-20850-81
replacement tone arm ass'y
X-20850-85 (weight ass'y, counter)
2-085-044
screw knurled, counter weight
2-085-067
spacer, friction; counter weight
2-085-042
main weight
X-20850-12
shaft ass'y, main weight
2-085-056
shaft, anti-skating compensator knob
2-085-043
screw, main weight restricting
2-085-080
washer
2-085-077
shaft, lateral balance weight
2-085-049
lateral balance weight
2-085-064
stopper, bias drum ass'y
X-20850-08
lever ass'y, anti-skating compensator
2-071-593
spring, lateral balance weight
X-20850-09
arm ass'y, anti-skating compensator
2-085-075-00
spacer, anti-skating compensator arm ass'y
retaining ring, 1-2 mm dia.
2-085-070
bracket, anti-skating compensator cover
⊕ P 2 x 4, self-tapping screw
2-085-066
cover, anti-skating compensator
⊕ P 2 x 4
2-081-722
screw, horizontal pivot
2-081-721
lock nut, horizontal pivot
2-081-726
ornamental cover, horizontal pivot
2-085-022
knob, anti-skating compensator
2-085-062
washer, friction; anti-skating compensator
X-20850-14
lug, lead wire; ground
washer, spring 3 mm dia.
X-20850-14-0
lead wire ass'y, with terminal lug
X-20850-13
bias drum ass'y
2-085-045
body, tone arm
2-085-059
screw
⊖ F 1.7 x 3
2-085-117
lifting arm, tone arm
2-085-078
plate, ground
2-085-063
tube, rubber; tone arm pipe
X-20850-18
lead wire ass'y, with ground plate
X-20850-07
bias cord ass'y
set screw, 2 x 5
⊕ P 2 x 4
set screw, 4 x 4
set screw, 2 x 5
⊕ P 2 x 4
⊕ P 2.6 x 8
set screw, 4 x 4
2-085-065
cushion, tone arm pipe
2-081-730
screw, vertical angle adj.
2-085-046
pipe, tone arm
2-035-348
spacer, locking collar
2-085-058
collar, locking
2-085-061
coil spring
2-085-055-06
housing, tone-arm
7-671-112-01
steel ball, 2 mm dia.
⊖ F 1.7 x 2
⊕ RK 2.6 x 3
2-081-731
spacer, rubber; shell head
X-20850-17-1
connector ass'y, shell head
▲5
3-701-405
screw
▲2
2-056-503-04
shell head
▲4
2-081-708
hook, shell head
▲3
2-056-530
bracket, cartridge mounting
▲6
nut, 2.6 mm dia.
▲1
-1 (red)
X-20817-05-2 (green)
-3 (white)
-4 (blue)
lead wire ass'y, shell head
2-056-532
⊖ F 2.6 x 12
X-20850-04
lifter ass'y, tone arm
X-20850-02-3
shaft ass'y, tone arm
2-085-076
washer, thrust
X-20850-15
ring ass'y, tone arm height adj.
2-085-047
base, tone arm
2-085-054
plate, tone arm base
2-085-072
set screw
X-20850-16
lever, lock ass'y; tone arm shaft
2-085-048
screw, tone arm shaft securing

SECTION 6
REPACKING

The PS-2250's and TTS-2250's original shipping carton and packing materials are the ideal containers for shipping the unit. However to secure the maximum protection, the PS-2250 and TTS-2250 must be repacked in these materials precisely as before. The proper repacking procedures are shown in Figures 6-1 and 6-2.

– [PS-2250] –

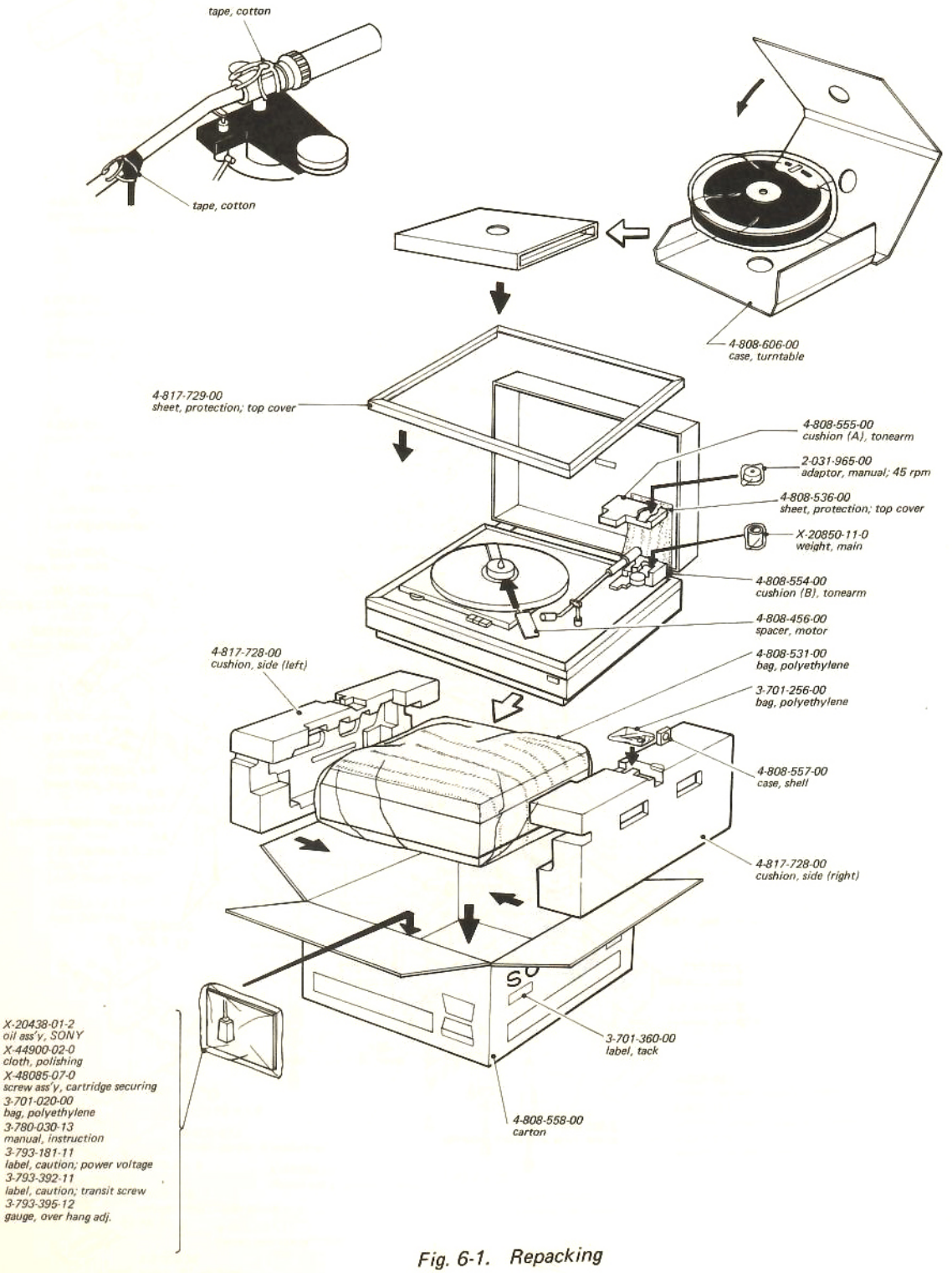


Fig. 6-1. Repacking

– [TTS-2250] –

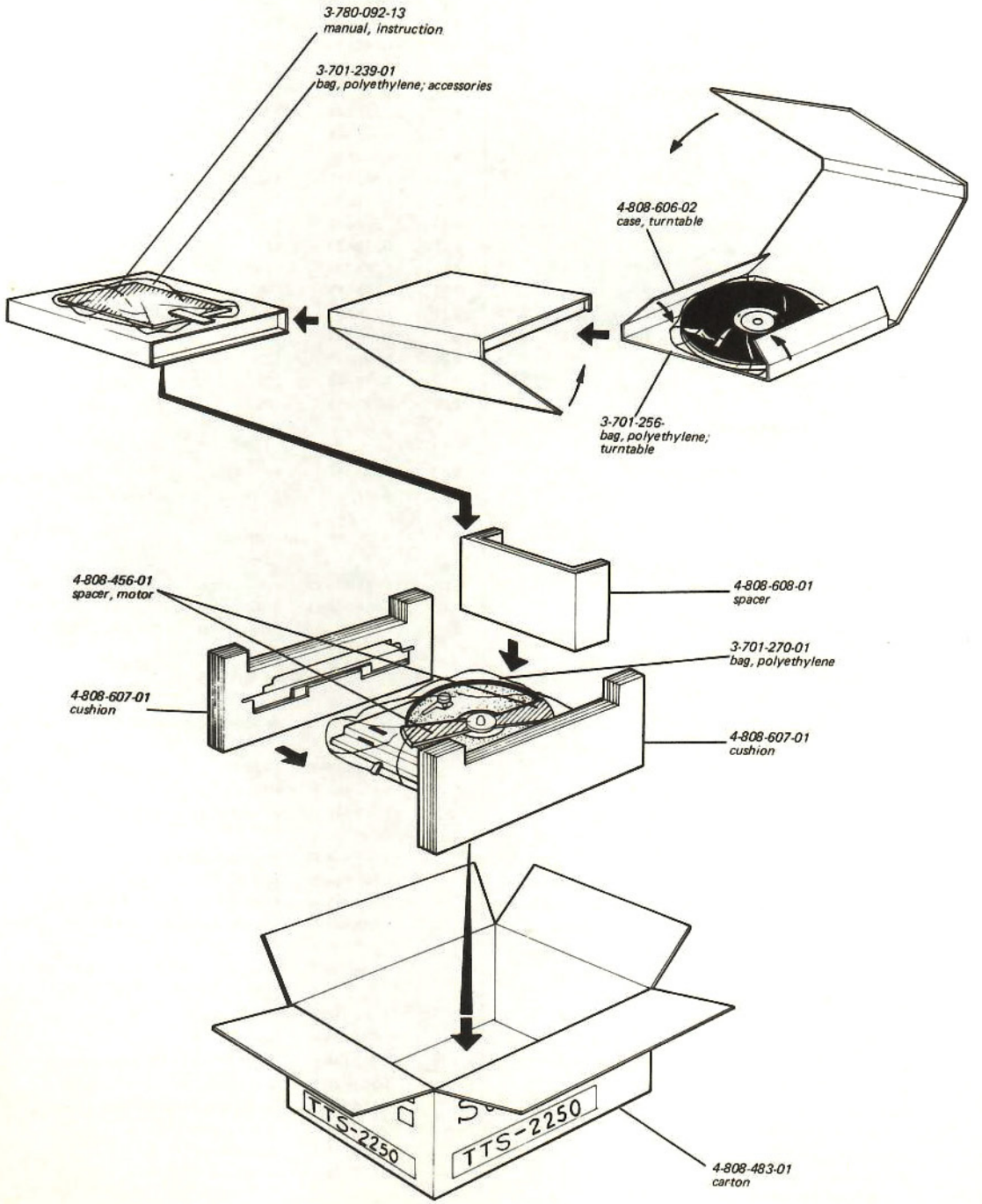


Fig. 6-2. Repacking

SECTION 7

ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
		COMPLETE CIRCUIT BOARD
	8-982-637-22	servo amplifier circuit board
		SEMICONDUCTORS
D1		diode, 10D-05
D2		diode, 10D-05
D3		diode, 10D-05
D4		diode, 10D-05
D5		diode, 1T243M47
D6		diode, 10D-05
D7		diode, ZB1-12
D8		diode, CD-2
D9		diode, CDR-2
D10		diode, CD-4
D11		diode, CDR-4
Q1		transistor, 2SC633A
Q2		transistor, 2SC633A
Q3		transistor, 2SC633A
Q4		transistor, 2SC633A
Q5		transistor, 2SA677
Q6		transistor, 2SC806A
Th1		thermistor, CS-120
X1	8-750-321-00	IC, CX-032B
		TRANSFORMER
T1	1-441-799-00	transformer, power
		CAPACITORS
		All capacitance values are in μF, except as indicated with p, which means μμF.
C1	1-121-409	47 ± $^{100}_{10}$ % 16 V electrolytic
C2	1-105-681-12	0.047 ± 10 % 50 V mylar
C3	1-121-403	33 ± $^{100}_{10}$ % 16 V electrolytic
C4	1-121-403	33 ± $^{100}_{10}$ % 16 V electrolytic
C5	1-121-395	4.7 ± $^{150}_{10}$ % 25 V electrolytic
C6	1-121-395	4.7 ± $^{150}_{10}$ % 25 V electrolytic
C7	1-105-685-12	0.1 ±10 % 50 V mylar
C8	1-105-689-12	0.22 ± 10 % 50 V mylar
C9	1-105-661-12	0.001 ± 10 % 50 V mylar
C10	1-121-403	33 ± $^{100}_{10}$ % 16 V electrolytic
C11	1-121-391	1 ± $^{150}_{10}$ % 50 V electrolytic
C12	1-127-025	3.3 ± 20 % 10 V solid aluminum
C13	1-127-025	3.3 ± 20 % 10 V solid aluminum
C14	1-131-157	1.5 ± $^{40}_{20}$ % 16 V tantalum
C15	1-127-022	0.47 ± 20 % 10 V solid aluminum
C16	1-131-140	4.7 ± $^{40}_{20}$ % 10 V tantalum
C17	1-121-426	470 ± $^{100}_{10}$ % 16 V electrolytic
C18	1-121-180	10 ± $^{100}_{20}$ % 350 V electrolytic
C19	1-121-733	470 ± $^{100}_{10}$ % 25 V electrolytic
C20	1-121-922	16 ± 20 % 100 V electrolytic
C21	1-117-088	4 ± 10 % 250 V MP
		RESISTORS
		All resistors are in ohms, ± 5 %, ¼ W and carbon type unless otherwise indicated.
R1	1-242-711	39 k
R2	1-242-697	10 k
R3	1-242-697	10 k
R4	1-242-682	2.4 k
R5	1-242-697	10 k
R6	1-242-711	39 k
R7	1-242-697	10 k
R8	1-242-655	180
R9	1-242-721	100 k
R10	1-242-706	24 k
R11	1-242-691	5.6 k
R12	1-242-655	180
R13	1-242-682	2.4 k
R14	1-242-703	18 k
R15	1-242-686	3.6 k
R16	1-242-686	3.6 k
R17	1-242-686	3.6 k
R18	1-242-661	330
R19	1-242-673	1 k
R20	1-242-723	120 k
R21	1-242-699	12 k
R22	1-242-703	18 k
R23	1-242-667	560
R24	1-205-521	1 k ± 5 % 5 W wire wound
R25	1-210-273	4.3 k 1 W
R26	1-244-849	100 ½ W
R27	1-242-649	100
R28	1-242-651	120
VR1	1-222-781	50 k(B) adjustable
VR2	1-222-781	50 k (B), adjustable
VR3	1-221-727	5 k (B), variable
		SWITCHES
S1	1-514-423-11	switch, micro (SPEED SELECTOR)
S2	1-514-423-11	switch, micro (POWER)
S3	1-514-423-11	switch, micro (POWER) (AEP Model only)
		MISCELLANEOUS
CP	1-231-057-12	encapsulated component, 120 Ω + 0.033 μF
	1-452-049-00	magnet
	1-526-165-11	voltage selector
	1-509-445-11	connector, ac input (3-p) (AEP Model only)
	1-509-434-22	amplok, 12-p (socket)
	1-508-451-31	amplok, 12-p (plug) (AEP Model)
	1-508-461-51	amplok, 12-p (plug) (EP Model)
	1-508-461-31	amplok, 4-p (socket) (AEP Model only) (Up to serial No. 50,550)
	1-506-203-71	amplok, 4-p (plug) (AEP Model only) (Up to serial No. 50,550)
	1-519-058-21	lamp, strobo
F1	1-532-074-11	fuse, 200 mA
F2	1-532-149-11	fuse, 125 mA (AEP Model only)
	1-533-026-31	holder, fuse; 3-p
	1-534-550-12	connection cord, with phono plugs
	1-536-213-12	terminal strip, D-5p
	1-536-268-12	terminal strip, D-6p
	1-507-288-11	socket, 4-p (AEP Model only) (serial No. 50,551 and later)
	1-506-197-11	plug, 4-p (AEP Model only) (serial No. 50,551 and later)

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3G0510-2

Printed in Japan