# SERVICE MANUAL 



HO-735

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## INTRODUCTION

This manual contains service information for $\mathrm{L}-100$ Series organs. The series is comprised of the following models:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{L}-100 \\
& \mathrm{~L}-100 \mathrm{~A} \\
& \mathrm{~L}-100-1 \\
& \mathrm{~L}-100-2 \\
& \mathrm{~L}-200
\end{aligned}
$$

The Model L-100 Hammond organ is a completely self-contained console, requiring no external tone cabinet. It has two manuals or keyboards of 44 keys each, a 13 note pedal keyboard, and an expression (swell) pedal for controlling the volume. All tones are produced by electro-magnetic tone generators and electrically amplified. Selection of tone colors is made by adjusting 17 drawbars and 6 preset tabs. Other characteristics of the music are adjusted by means of 10 other tabs. A toggle switch, located to the right of the console above the manuals, is used to turn on the organ. A pilot light shows when the organ is turned on.

Model $\mathrm{L}-100 \mathrm{~A}$ is similar to Model $\mathrm{L}-100$, with the addition of percussion voicing circuitry, controlled from the lower left end block.

Model $\mathrm{L}-100-1$ is similar to $\mathrm{L}-100$, with a six-voice percussion feature added. Percussion controls are mounted in the lower right end block.

Model L-100-2 is identical to Model L-100-1, with the addition of the "drawer" type automatic Rhythm II feature. No service information for Rhythm II is contained in this manual, since its circuitry is independent of the organ. For Rhythm II service information, refer to the Service Manual for Rhythm II HO-466.

Model L-200 with inbuilt rhythm is electrically identical to the $\mathrm{L}-100-2$ organ. Wiring of the rhythm uni to the console is presented in Figure 5-20.

L-Series organs will have fuses added to the Canadian power supply ( $101-000130$ ) to comply with C.S.A. standards. Location and value of fuses are shown in Figure 5-19.

For convenience in location desired information, this manual is divided into the following sections:
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I. How the Organ Operates
II. Theory of Operation
III. Disassembly
IV. Practical Service Suggestions
V. Diagrams
VI. Parts List

## SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS: Width, $431 / 22^{\prime \prime}$; Height, $44^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$; Depth, $23^{\prime \prime}$
WEIGHT: 215 lbs.
POWER INPUT: 140 Watts
OUTPUT: 15 Watts, E.I.A.

## SECTION I HOW THE ORGAN OPERATES

1-1. GENERAL - This section contains a description of the operating principles of L-100 Series organs. Figures $1-1$ and $1-2$ depict the locations of the various subassemblies. Figure $1-3$ is a block diagram.

1-2. TONE SOURCE - Most tone sources, such as strings, reeds, or pipes, produce complex tones. The Hammond tone-producing mechanism, however, generates individual frequencies which can be combined by means of harmonic drawbars to produce any desired tone quality. The block diagram,

Figure 1-3, shows the chief components of the instrument.

Electrical impulses of various frequencies are produced in the "tone generator assembly" which contains a number of "tone wheels" driven at predetermined speeds by a motor and gear arrangement. Each tone wheel is a steel disc similar to a gear, with high and low spots, or teeth, on its edge (see Figure 1-4). As the wheel rotates, these teeth pass near a permanent magnet, and the resulting variations in the magnetic field induce a voltage in a coil


Figure 1-1. L-100 Console, Front View


Figure 1-2. L-100 Console, Rear View
wound on the magnet. This small voltage, when suitably filtered, produces one note of the musical scale, its pitch or frequency depending on the number of teeth passing the magnet each second.

A note played on either manual of the organ consists of a fundamental pitch and a number of harmonics, or multiples of the fundamental frequency. The fundamental and harmonics available on each playing key are controllable by means of drawbars. By suitable adjustment of these controls the player may vary the tone colors at will. Several pre-selected tones are also available by use of the preset tabs.

Mixed tones from the upper manual and lower manual and pedals go through the pre-amplifier and the "vibrato amplifier". Vibrato may be added, depending on the position of the vibrato selector tabs. The tones then pass through the expression control and additional stages of amplification before reaching the speaker.

Percussion tones are produced by borrowing a signal from the upper manual 2 nd harmonic drawbar, 3rd harmonic drawbar, or both, and conducting the signal through the percussion amplifier, where its decay characteristics are controlled.

A portion of this signal is returned to the respective drawbar. The percussion signal is then combined with the signal from the manuals after the vibrato system but before the expression control. The control tubes are keyed through the 6th harmonic key contacts and busbar.

The pedal tones do not require drawbars for tone color variation, because they are produced as complex tones by special tone wheels. The single pedal drawbar adjusts the volume of the pedals relative to that of the manuals, and the pedal signal then is combined with the signal from the manuals before passing into the matching transformer.



Figure 1-4. Typical Tone Generator

I-3. MOTOR AND POWER SWITCH. - The tone generator assembly, in which all tones of the organ originate, is driven at constant speed by a self starting synchronous motor, operating at 1800 RPM, located at the left side (rear view) of the console (Figure 1-2). (In 50 cycle organs, the generator speed is 1500 RPM).

A toggle switch (Figure 1-1) controls power to the organ.

1-4. TONE GENERATOR. - All tones of the organ originate as electrical signals in the tone generator assembly. It contains 87 tone wheels having various numbers of teeth, with suitable gears for driving them at various speeds from a main shaft extending along the center. Each pair of tone wheels is mounted on a shaft and between them is a bakelite gear held by a coil spring, forming a mechanical vibration filter. As the gear is not rigidly attached to the shaft, any pair of wheels which may be stopped accidentally will not interfere with the operation of the others.

Adjacent to each tone wheel is a magnetized
rod with a pickup coil wound on it. These magnets extend through the front and back of the generator, and are held by set screws which can be loosened in case adjustment is ever necessary. Figure $1-5$ shows the location of the magnet for any frequency number. In the illustration the dotted lines indicate frequencies whose tone wheels are on the same shaft.

On top of the tone generator assembly are small transformers and condensers, forming tuned filters for the higher frequencies. They are not likely to need replacing. In case one filter becomes inoperative, both the transformer and condenser must be replaced with a matched set from the factory. Figure 1-6 shows the location of these filters. A few frequencies use untuned filters consisting of coils alone.

Wiring from the various filter assemblies leads to the terminal strip on the long edge of the generator.

The output frequencies of the tone generator are numbered, for convenience, in order of increasing frequency. The lowest, number

SYNCHRONOUS BACK OF GENERATOR
MOTOR END
(AT BACK OF CONSOLE)


DOTTED LINES SHOW FREQUENCIES WHOSE TONE WHEELS ARE ON SAME SHAFT
Figure 1-5. Magnet Locations on Tone Generator

1 , is about 32 cycles per second, and the highest, number 91 , is about 6000 cycles per second. Frequency numbers 1 to 13 are used only for the pedals; numbers 14 to 17 are omitted; and numbers 18 to 91 are used for the manuals. Figure $1-6$ showing filter locations also shows the termination point of each frequency, while Figure 5-1 shows typical tuned and untuned tone generators.

In case any generator frequency is weak or absent, refer to "Practical Service Suggestions" for the procedure to be used in locating and correcting the trouble.

1-5. MANUALS. - Musical frequencies from the tone generator go through the manual cable to terminal strips on the two manuals and from them to the key contact springs.

Each of the two manuals has 44 playing keys, or approximately $31 / 2$ octaves. The two manuals do not cover exactly the same pitch range, but they are arranged so that keys of like pitch are in line. Middle " C " is the first C on the upper manual and the key in line with it on the lower manual.

Under each key are a number of contact springs (for the fundamental and harmonics of that key) which contact an equal number of busbars when the key is pressed. All contact springs and busbars have precious metal contact surfaces to avoid corrosion, and the manuals are sealed to exclude dust so far as possible. In case a contact becomes
dirty in spite of these precautions, a busbar shifter is provided in each manual to slide the busbars endwise and thus provide a fresh contact surface. (See paragraph 4-3b).

Looking under the lower manual on the left hand end (front view) a black wood end block will be observed. One half inch from the front of this block is a drilled hole. Within this drilling is a small metal tongue with a punched hole. Using either long nose pliers or a hook, this tongue can be moved in and out and it in turn moves the busbars. The upper manual shifter is in a similar place and access to it is from the rear of the console.

The key contacts are connected through resistance wires to the manual terminal strips. The manual wiring chart, Figure 1-7, shows how the contacts of each key are connected to the proper frequencies to supply the fundamental and harmonics of that particular key. The blank spaces indicate that no key contact is used, inasmuch as the higher harmonics of these keys are not required. Since the percussion control circuit is keyed through the 6th harmonic busbar, the blank spaces in this row have contacts connected to ground through resistance wires.

The busbars of each manual, each one carrying a certain harmonic, are wired to the appropriate harmonic drawbars for that manual through the "Drawbars" tab.


Figure 1-6. Filter Locations and Frequency Terminations on Generator Cover


* CONTACTS GROUNDED THROUGH 16 OHMS

Figure 1-7. Manual Wiring Chart

1-6. HARMONIC DRAWBARS. - The left group of seven harmonic drawbars (Figure 1-8) is associated with the lower manual, and the right group of nine drawbars controls the upper manual. By sliding these drawbars in and out, the organist is able to mix the fundamental and harmonics (or overtones) in various proportions. The distance a bar is pulled out determines the strength of the corresponding harmonic; and if a drawbar is set all the way in, the harmonic it represents is not present in the mixture. Neither manual will play unless one of its drawbars is pulled out at least part of the way with the drawbar tab pressed, or a preset tab is pressed.

The drawbars slide over 17 busbars, representing intensity levels. As the drawbar moves, its contact is touching some busbar at all times, and therefore there is a smooth change in volume of that harmonic.

These busbars extend the length of the drawbar assembly, and are connected to the low impedance primary of a matching transformer. Signals from the high impedance secondary of this transformer go to the preamplifier input. The matching
transformer is located within the preamplifier chassis.

1-7. PEDAL DRAWBAR. - The center drawbar adjusts the volume of the pedals. Its operation is similar to that of a manual drawbar.

1-8. PEDAL KEYBOARD. - The 13 playing pedals are operated by the left foot and are connected to the lowest 13 frequencies of the generator. Like the manuals, they have light and dark keys arranged in the standard octave pattern. Figure 1-9 identifies the pedals and shows the generator frequency number associated with each. A single contact on each pedal closes when the pedal is pressed, thereby allowing the correct generator frequency to reach the amplifier.

1-9. EXPRESSION PEDAL. - The expression pedal, sometimes called "swell" pedal (Figure $1-1$ ) is operated by the player's right foot and varies the volume of both manuals and pedals together. When the pedal is tilted back (closed) by pushing on the player's heel the music is softest, and when pushed forward (opened) by the player's toe the music is loudest.


Figure 1-8. Drawbars \& Control Tabs (Partial View)


Figure 1-9. Pedal Keyboard

1-10. CONTROL TABS. - There are 17 tabs on the $\mathrm{L}-100$ series instrument, each providing some change in the instrument's operation.

To have the instrument sound after turning it on, tabs such as FULL ORGAN and ENSEMBLE will place the upper and lower manual in operation. A tab is in use when in the down position. Functions of the various tabs from left to right as they appear on the instrument are given in the following paragraphs.

1-11. PRESET TABS. - Four tabs are provided for the upper manual and two for the lower manual. As indicated, they provide a choice of using the drawbars or playing the preset tones indicated on them.

1-12. VIBRATO TABS. -- The L-100 series organs are equipped with 3 tabs which vary the vibrato effect. Three degrees of vibrato are available using the VIBRATO NORMAL, VIBRATO SMALL or both together. VIBRATO CHORUS can be used with VIBRATO NORMAL, VIBRATO SMALL, or both, to provide different degrees of chorus.

1-13. REVERBERATION AND VOLUME SOFT TABS. - Several dęgrees of reverberation are obtained by the use of either or both tabs labeled REVERB I and REVERB II. These tabs, in addition to turning this feature on, govern the loudness or amount of reverberation by a resistive network used in conjuntion with the speaker. The VOLUME SOFT tab controls the overall volume of the organ and is especially useful where playing

1-14. PERCUSSION CONTROL TABS - There are four of these tabs which operate only when the upper manual DRAWBARS tab is depressed. Pressing either the SECOND HARMONIC or THIRD HARMONIC tab will, when the upper manual is played, cause the tone to sound percussively (in addition to sustained organ tones). Both tabs can be depressed, giving a combination percussive tone. The FAST DECAY tab causes the percussive tones to fade away with greater rapidity. PERCUSSION SOFT reduces the volume for the percussive signal. Operation of the electrical circuits associated with this feature is described in subsequent paragraphs.

1-15. L-100A PRESET PERCUSSION UNIT (See
Figure 1-10). - When added to the L-100 series instrument, this unit adds five prevoice percussion effects, including reiteration in three speeds. It also provides three percussion effects, "Normal (Non-Vibrato)", "Vibrato", and "Delayed Vibrato". For the rhythm accompaniment it also provides a "Cymbal-Brush" effect, the "Brush" being on the lower manual, and available when played in a legato fashion each time a key is depressed. The "Cymbal" is available on the pedal and sounds each time a pedal is depressed. The "Cymbal-Brush" control turns these effects on and selects the "CymbalBrush" volume.

1-16. SELECTOR SWITCH. - With the Selector Switch in the "Drawbar" position, the signals from the upper manual harmonic busbars are routed to their associated drawbars in the upper manual group. The following is a breakdown of the harmonic switching used.

1-17. HARMONIC BUSBAR SWITCHING AND REITERATION SPLIT. - Upper Manual. The Sub-Fundamental, sub-third and eighth harmonics are not switched. The sixth harmonic busbar is used for percussion keying.

With the Selector Switch in the "Drawbar" position, all harmonic busbars are routed to their associated drawbars.

1-18. L-100-1 SIX-VOICE PERCUSSION FEATURE (See Figure 1-11). -

1-19. LOCATION OF CONTROLS. - The rhythm controls are located on the right end block of the lower manual.

1-20. VOICING. - The following voices are available.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { BLOCK } \\
& \text { CYMBAL } \\
& \text { BRUSH } \\
& \text { BONGO } \\
& \text { TOM-TOM } \\
& \text { CLAVES }
\end{aligned}
$$

1-21. OPERATION OF CONTROLS. - Any of the six voices may be played at any time by means of the momentary push buttons associated with the rocker tabs.

The BLOCK and CYMBAL voices are programmed into the pedal keyboard when their rocker tabs are "on". The remaining four voices are programmed into the lower manual keys when their rocker tabs are "on".

| Chime | REITERATION SPLIT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | "A" CHANNEL | "B" CHANNEL | DRAWBARS <br> Fundamental |
|  | 2nd |  |  |
|  | 3rd |  |  |
|  | 4th |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | (1-1/4 From Freq. Div.) |  |  |
| Guitar | Fundamental |  | 2nd |
|  | 3rd |  |  |
|  | 4th |  |  |
|  | 5th |  |  |
| Marimba | Fundamental | 2nd | 3 rd |
|  |  |  | 4th |
|  |  |  | 5th |
| Xylophone | Fundamental | 3rd | 2nd |
|  |  |  | 4th |
|  |  |  | 5th |
| Banjo | 2nd |  | Fundamental |
|  | 3 rd |  |  |
|  | 4th |  |  |
|  | 5th |  |  |



Figure 1-10. L-100A Preset Percussion Unit


Figure 1-11. L-100-1 Six-Voice Percussion Controls

The RHYTHM VOLUME control, mounted to the right of the rocker tabs, regulates the loudness of the rhythm voices relative to the other organ voices. The organ's expression pedal also affects the rhythm voices except brush and cymbal.

The BRUSH and CYMBAL voices sound without reverberation. The remaining voices are reverberated whenever a REVERB tab on the organ's control panel is depressed.

1-22. EXTERNAL EQUIPMENT. - The L-100 Series organs may be equipped with extension speakers, external inputs and earphones.

1-23. EXTENSION SPEAKERS. - A Hammond Model PR-40 Tone Cabinet may be used as an extension speaker. A Tone Cabinet Control Kit, P/N AO-22625-2 is required for proper interconnections. Installation instructions are furnished with the kit.

1-24. EXTERNAL SOUND SOURCE. - A record player or microphone equipped with a suitable preamplifier, or a radio, can be played through the organ's speakers. The device used should have an output level of about $1 / 2$ volt rms maximum, and should have its own volume control, since the organ volume controls will not affect the signal. The organ may be played at the same time.

To connect an external sound source, a Switchcraft Type 330 Fl " $Y$ " connector is required. Remove the connector cable from the WH terminal on the power amplifier. Insert the " Y " connector into the terminal, and insert cable previously removed into one arm of the " $Y$ ". Connect external sound source to the other arm.

1-25. EARPHONES. - In order to use earphones, the output jack and network shown in Figure 1-12 are required. When earphones are in use, organ speakers are silenced.


Use Koss
Model
SP-3.

Figure 1-12. Earphone Adapter Circuit

## SECTION II THEORY OF OPERATION

2-1. GENERAL. - This section contains circuit descriptions of the amplifier chassis, and the percussion attachments. There are three amplifier assemblies in the $\mathrm{L}-100$ series instruments. On the upper shelf as viewed from the rear, to the left is the vibrato amplifier, towards the center the preamplifier and percussion amplifier, while the reverberation and power amplifier is located on the lower shelf.

2-2. PREAMPLIFIERS (See Figure 5-1). - The preamplifier (V1) receives all signals impressed on the matching transformer secondary, which originate by use of the drawbars or preset tabs. Should any percussion tab be in use, a portion of the second, third or both harmonics of the upper manual will also appear in the input circuit of the percussion amplifier which will be discussed further on.

## 2-3. VIBRATO PHASE SHIFT AMPLIFIER (See

Figures 5-1 through 5-4). - The vibrator system varies the frequency of the tones by continuously shifting their phase. Circuit components include three seriesconnected vacuum tube phase shifter stages (V2A, V2B, and V3A), associated saturable reactors (SR101, SR102, SR103), voltage amplifier (V3A), vibrato oscillator (V4A), and driver stages (V4B, V5).

A single low frequency oscillator (V4) provides the rate for the vibrato system (approx. 6.8 CPS). With either the normal or small vibrato tab in use, this oscillator impresses its signal on V4, a cathode follower and isolation stage. Positive pulses now appear on the grid of driver tube V5. The plate circuit of this tube is in series with three saturable reactors located in the plate and cathode circuits of the phase shift stages. Irrespective of which vibrato stop is used, the rate remains constant, but the degree of vibrato is determined by the amplitude of the positive pulse on the driver tube.

The continuous phase shift is accomplished by using $180^{\circ}$ out-of-phase signals from the
plate and cathode of each shifter stage and controlling them with the saturable reactors. Plate and cathode resistors are of equal value and consequently signals are equal in amplitude in each plate and cathode circuit. The saturable reactors serve as a means of providing a varying composite of signals from both plate and cathode of each stage, ranging from virtually full cathode signal to full plate signal.

The driver tube plate current varies from about .5 ma to 5 ma . at vibrato rate. This current varies the degree of saturation in the reactor cores and results in a smoothly varying impedance.

At minimum driver current (when the voltage feeding driver tube V5 is negative and driver tube is nearly cut off) the reactor impedances are maximum and are large compared to the 15000 ohm plate. circuit series resistors R104, R110, R115.

Therefore, under this condition most signal will emanate from the plate. (The reactors being virtually short circuited by the plate circuit series resistors) and phase shift will be maximum - approaching $180^{\circ}$ - since plate voltage is $180^{\circ}$ out of phase with grid voltage.

At maximum driver current (when voltage feeding driver tube V5 is positive and driver tube is conducting maximum current) the reactors are saturated and their impedance is a minimum -small compared to the 15000 ohm plate circuit series resistors R104, R110, R115. Therefore, most signal will emanate from the cathode (the saturated and low impedance reactors virtually short circuit the plate circuit series resistors) and phase shift will be a minimum - approaching $0^{\circ}$ - since cathode voltage is in phase with input grid voltage.

Between these extremes, the phase varies smoothly under control of the saturable reactors.

The continuous change in phase is equi-
valent to a continuous frequency variation, and thus the frequency varies up and down at vibrato rate.

PERCUSSION AMPLIFIER (See Figures 5-1 through 5-4). - The 2nd or 3rd harmonic signal, or both, when these tabs are depressed, will be impressed upon the input of the 2N306 transistor. The output of this transistor is resistance coupled to the one half of V11 which acts as a control tube and is normally conducting, so when a key is depressed the percussive note first sounds loudly. It passes through the control tube and a band pass filter and is impressed on the grid terminal of V1.

Immediately the note begins to fade away, giving the characteristic percussion effect. This fading is accomplished as follows: When either harmonic stop is depressed the keying wire (normally held at plus 28 volts through anti-spark resistor R215) is connected to solo manual 6th harmonic drawbar. When a key is pressed this keying line is grounded through the key contact and tone generator filter. This virtually grounds the grid and plate of V11 (connected as a diode) open-circuiting the tube and isolating the control tube grid circuit. The grid of the control tube drifts from its operating potential of about 25 volts to a cutoff potential potential (about plus 15 volts) at a rate determined by the time required for C210 to discharge through R219 and R409.

The percussion signal is now blocked. No percussion notes can sound until all keys of the solo manual are released and the control grid again rises to plus 25 volts. The time of this rise (that is, how quickly the control tubes turn on again after the key is released) is the time required to charge C 210 to plus 25 volts through R218.

When a "percussion" tab is pressed the solo manual second, third, or both harmonic manual busbars are connected to the green percussion signal line and a 5 OHM series resistor is connected between the manual bus wire and drawbars providing for a sustained signal in addition to the percussion signal. The 6th harmonic drawbar is disconnected from its lead wire and this wire (which is grounded through the generator magnets when any key is pressed) is used to turn off the control tube. Therefore the 6 th harmonic is not available on the upper
manual when the percussion is in use.
When the PERCUSSION SOFT tab is down, it reduces the volume by shunting resistor R224 into the dividing network composed of R222 and R223.

The PERCUSSION FAST DECAY tab determines how fast the sound fades away after a key is pressed. When the tab is up, resistor R219 discharges capacitor C210, reducing the D.C. voltage on the control tube grids to cut-off in about 2-1/2 seconds. When the tab is down, resistor R409 is shunted across resistor R219, reducing the time to discharge capacitor C210 and thereby reducing the D.C. voltage on the control tube grid to cut off in less than one-half second.

With either or both 2ND and 3RD HARMONIC tabs down, the harmonic drawbar wires are connected to the green signal input wire of the percussion amplifier. Either or both signals are fed back to their respective drawbars by resistors R410 and R411 which are shorted out when the percussion tabs are not in use.

The percussion signals as well as the signals from the vibrato and phase shift amplifier are combined in the input circuit of cathode follower V1 and are sent to the expression control, which is also connected to the input of the reverberation and power amplifier.

## 2-5. REVERBERATION AND POWER AMPLIFIER

 (See Figure 5-4). - The combined signals from both prior mentioned amplifiers (after the expression control has acted upon them) are impressed on the grid of V6 and in turn on V7, the reverberation drive tube. After passing through the reverberation unit the signal is again amplified by V6 and passed through a resistive network, components of which are variable, permitting the reverberation to be available in several intensities and "off". From the input of V7 (the reverberation drive tube) a signal is shunted around the reverberation unit and its control features which provide a path for the nonreverberation signal. The input of V8 receives this signal as well as a reverberative signal. This common input line also contains the VOLUME SOFT tab circuitry.The output of the second half of V8 is a
phase inverter driving push-pull output tubes V9 and V10. A feedback circuit from the output transformer secondary (R336 and R337) makes the pedal response more uniform by reducing speaker resonance. R336 is adjusted at the factory.

2-6. POWER SUPPLY (See Figure 5-4). - The power supply uses a 5 U 4 rectifier tube with conventional filtering circuit.

## 2-7. L-100A PERCUSSION VOICING CIRCUITRY (See Figure 5-5).

2-8. MODE SWITCH - With the "Mode Switch" in any of the reiteration positions, the harmonics necessary to produce the "Chime", "Guitar", and "Banjo" are all fed into the " A " reiteration channel only, while the "Marimba" and "Xylophone" effects feed harmonics into both the "A" and the " $B$ " channels. This split into the " $A$ " and " $B$ " channels only occurs with the use of reiteration. Without reiteration, all effects are routed into the regular percussion system. The two reiteration channels are identical. You will note that across the secondary windings of the two input transformers is located a field-effect transistor. These gates Q300 and Q303, are fed alternating pulses from a bistable multivibrator which supplies alternate pulses to each one of these gates. That is; one is on, while the other is off. These gates shunt the signal to ground, thereby making the channel inoperative. These individual signals are further amplified by a one stage transistor amplifier, Q301 for the "A" channel, and Q302 for the " B " channel. They are then mixed together and fed to a common amplifier, Q307, which in turn feeds this percussion signal to the input side of the swell pedal. The multivibrator which supplies the keying pulse for these two gates does not run continually, but rather is turned off and on each time a key is depressed on the upper manual. The multivibrator consists of Q305 and Q306. The multivibrator rate varies with the applied base voltage. This voltage is applied through the "Mode Switch" and R684 and R685. Q304 provides the necessary switch pulse to start the multivibrator.

## NOTE

Whenever the reiteration is used, it completely bypasses the percussion section of the A0-42 amplifier.

With the "Mode Switch" in the "Normal", "Vibrato", or "Delayed Vibrato" position, the various pre-voiced percussions are routed to a percussion preamplifier made up of Q314 and Q313. These amplified signals are then routed into the regular Hammond percussion system at the collector of Q201. With the "Mode Switch" in the "Normal" position all percussion voices sound as normal; that is, they have no vibrato.

## NOTE

To obtain the following vibrato effects it will be necessary to depress one or both of the VIBRATO tabs.

With the "Mode Switch" in the "Vibrato" position, a portion of the percussion signal is taken from the input side of the Expression pedal and routed through R670, the "Mode Switch", and is then fed to the grid of V1 A (Pin 2). Here the percussion voices are amplified and fed to the vibrato phase shift amplifier. All voices so routed now appear with vibrato.

With the "Mode Switch" in the "Delayed Vibrato" position, a portion of the percussion signal is taken from the input side of the Expression pedal, and routed to a voltage divider made up of R682 and R681. This weak signal is fed to the base of Q312. It will be noted that the emitter of this stage is not bypassed and that the output of this stage is relatively low. During keying, after a predetermined time lag ( .5 seconds), the charge on C631 is depleted by Q308 and Q309. With this charge depleted, Q308 and Q309 stop conducting and their respective collectors assume the supply potential +12 V . This +12 V . from the collector of Q309 is now applied to the base Q310, thereby placing Q310 and Q311 in a state of conduction. With Q311 now conducting, C633 is placed across the emitter resistor of Q312. This materially increases the gain of this stage, and as the percussion is dying away, feeds this amplified portion of the fading percussion signal through the "Mode Switch", and R683 to the grid of V1 A (Pin 2). There the signal is amplified and fed to the Vibrato PhaseShift amplifier. All voices so routed now appear with a vibrato tail-off.

Two positions of the "Mode Switch", "Vibrato", and "Delayed Vibrato" also effect the normal Hammond percussions when they are in use (See Note above).

2-9. FREQUENCY DIVIDER - When using the "Chime" voice, it is necessary to create a 1-1/4 harmonic for the proper reproduction of the "Chime" tone. This is accomplished by routing the 5th harmonic into an amplifier made up of Q315 and Q316. Q317 rectifies and further amplifies this pulse which is then fed to a two-stage frequency divider, made up of Q318, Q319, Q320, and Q321. The output of this second frequency divider is then routed back to the "Selector Switch", and is used as one of the harmonics in the "Chime" voice.

## NOTE

Because a frequency divider can handle only one frequency at a time, any attempt to play two or more "Chime" notes at a time will result in distortion.

2-10. CYMBAL AND BRUSH - The "CymbalBrush" switch when in the "off" position disables the keying functions necessary to produce the "Brush" effect. With the "Cymbal-Brush" switch in any one of the "on" positions, the 8th harmonic of the lower manual is disabled and this harmonic busbar is used for keying the "Brush" effect. The pedal signal (keying) contact is used to activate the "Cymbal" effect each time a pedal is depressed.

2-11. BRUSH KEYING - With the "Cymbal-Brush" switch in any of the ON positions, the base of Q322 is routed now to the 8th harmonic busbar in the lower manual. Anytime a key is depressed, the base voltage of this transistor is routed to ground, and this stage stops conducting. The attendant rise in collector voltage is impressed on one plate of C608. The other plate of C608 responds by driving excess electrons off to ground through resistor R624. The resultant positive voltage is then fed through D203 to the base of Q323, the "Brush" gate. To the base of this "Brush" gate is also fed the noise from the noise generator Q324. This noise is now tuned in the collector circuit and fed to the "Cymbal and Brush" amplifier which consists of Q325 and Q326.

2-12. CYMBAL KEYING. - Anytime a pedal is depressed, the pedal signal is routed to the pedal drawbar. A portion of this same signal is also fed to Q327 and Q328. These stages amplify and shape the signal and feed it through R612 to the base of Q330, and through R613 and D205 to a R/C storage network and the base of Q329. The signal developed across R616, the emitter resistor of Q330, is rectified by D204 and this positive voltage is applied to the base of Q331, the "Cymbal" gate, turning it on. At the same time, the output of Q328 is being rectified by D205 and slowly applied to the base of Q329. When Q329 is biased into conduction it depletes the base bias normally supplied to Q330 through R612 and Q330 stops conducting. In this state, no signal is available at the emitter of Q330 to be rectified, and Q331, the "Cymbal" gate, slowly turns off. To the base of this "Cymbal" gate is also fed the noise from the noise generator, Q324. This noise is tuned in the collector circuit of Q331 and fed to Q325 and Q326 the "Cymbal and Brush" amplifier.

2-13. BRUSH AND CYMBAL AMPLIFICATION. After being amplified by Q325 and Q326, the "Brush and Cymbal" signals are routed to a voltage divider consisting of R604, R605, and R606. It is then tapped by the switch and routed to R602 the overall level control. This is located on a terminal strip on the lower organ shelf, near the A0-43 amplifier. The wiper of the overall level control (R602) now feeds into the A0-43 amplifier through R601 and C318 to Pin 7 of V8. To enhance the "Brush and Cymbal" effects, a small high frequency speaker is attached to the main amplifier. It is located under the lower right hand end block on the organ.

2-14. POWER SUPPLY. - Power supply chassis is supplied with +340 volts DC from A0-43 amplifier. +80 volts required for percussion assembly is obtained from voltage divider R690, and R691. +12 volts is obtained from Zener Diode D201.

2-15. L-100 - 1 SIX-VOICE PERCUSSION CIRCUITRY. -

2-16. POWER SUPPLY (See Figure 5-7). Power supply components are located in the power supply chassis assembly (127-7
thru -9). All necessary DC supply voltages for the rhythm unit are supplied by this chassis. The output voltages are 30 V DC, 15 V DC, and 5.5 V DC. The 5.5 V output is not used in the Model $\mathrm{L}-100-1$ organ.
$120 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ is supplied to the power transformer from an external source. The secondary AC voltage is 40 V AC , which is then rectified by the full wave bridge of diodes D100, D101, D102 and D103. This DC voltage is then filtered by the combination of R101, R103, C100A, C101 and applied across the 30 V DC Zener diode D104. The 30 V DC is the supply voltage for the amplifier stages Q106, Q107 and Q108 on the rhythm PWB and the reference voltage for the 15 V DC and 5.5 V DC supplies. The 30 V DC is supplied to the voltage divider of R107 \& R108 and fed to the voltage regulators Q100 \& Q102, the output of which is the 15 V DC which is used to supply all other circuits on the rhythm device.

The 30 V DC is also supplied to the voltage divider R106 \& R105, and fed to the emitter follower Q101, the emitter output of which is 5.5 V DC. Q101 is used as a voltage regulator and in conjunction with C100B provides the filtering for the 5.5 V DC.

2-17. PUSH BUTTON CIRCUITS (See Figure 5-6).
One side of each push button is connected thru $\mathrm{R} 200,2.2 \mathrm{~K}$ ohm resistor to the 15 V DC supply. The 15 V DC is available to the push buttons at all times, and if one is depressed at any time, that particular voice will appear at the output. When any of the push buttons is depressed, that button applies 15 V DC to the base input of a phase shift oscillator.

As an example, if the BLOCK push button is depressed, 15 V DC is applied to the junction of R100B and capacitor C100B. This signal is differentiated by C100B and the resulting pulse is fed thru D100B and R105 to the base of Q100B, turning it on. This signal is fed back to the base, inverted by the phase shift network C103B, C102B, C104B, R106B, and R107B, and will be regenerative for a period of time determined by R100B, C100B, and R101B. The decaytime of the collector output depends upon the values of C101B, R105B and R102B. The output is coupled through capacitor

C105B, resistor R104B, and capacitor C1 20 to the base of amplifier stage Q107, and after amplification by Q107 and Q108, it is connected to R203, the volume control. TOM-TOM, BONGO, and CLAVES are similar in operation. The frequencies of the oscillators are determined by the values of the components in the phase shift network.

When the BRUSH push button is depressed, +15 V DC is supplied to the junction of R116 and C111, and this supplies bias through D102 to the base of Q103, turning "on" the one shot multi-vibrator stage, Q103 and Q104 for one complete cycle. The Brush Gate transistor Q105 is turned "on" for a period determined by C113 and R120 of the multi-vibrator stage. This applies positive bias through R123, D104, R124 to base of Q105, turning on Q105 and allowing white noise to appear on collector of Q105, tuned by C1 15 and L101, and this signal is then routed through C1 17 and output level control R126 and R127 to hiss amplifier Q106.

## 2-18. LOWER MANUAL KEYING CIRCUITS (See

Figure 5-6). - The lower manual buss line is connected through C124 and the base of Q109, which is a pulse amplifier stage. Resistor R147 provides base bias to the stage, so that with no key depressed, the collector is at approximately 4.5 V DC. C 124 and R145 is a differentiating network which puts a pulse on the base of Q109. This pulse is amplified by Q109, and instantaneously the collector of Q109 rises from 4.5 V DC to approximately 11 V DC. This change is routed through R149 to the base of Q110, which at an emitter voltage of 5.5 V and base bias of 4.5 V was "off". With 11 V on its base, Q110 turns "on", and its collector, which was at 15 V drops to 5.5 V. This change is coupled through C126 and R153 to the base of Q111, a PNP which has been biased "off" through R152 and R153. The change in bias turns "on" Q111 and the collector has an instantaneous output of +15 V DC of about 2 milliseconds duration. This trigger pulse is defined as the lower manual trigger pulse. The pulse is routed through whichever LOWER tabs are "on" to trigger the selected voices. Output is obtained as described in Paragraph 2-17.

2-19. PEDAL KEYING CIRCUIT (See Figure
5-6). - A signal of approximately 75 mV

P-P from the pedal keyboard is connected to the input T4. The first two stages using transistors Q1 \& Q2 are basically amplifiers providing $\mathrm{a}+13 \mathrm{~V}$ square wave pulse for each input cycle. The first +13 V square wave pulse appearing on transistor Q2 collector turns on Q4 providing a +13 V pulse at output terminal T11. At the same time C4 is charged through R6. This charging time is long enough to delay the conduction of Q3 until after the first pulse; then Q3 conducts, cutting off Q4 before the second pulse can be passed. Effectively, each time a signal is applied to the input at T4, one pulse appears at the output terminal (T11), which connects to terminal F of voice generator board 124-000114. Q115 is normally off. The input at ' $F$ ' is fed through R163 to the base of Q115 to turn the transistor on. When Q115 is on, the DC voltage at its collector drops from +15 V to Zero V. Note that pin ' $G$ ' is jumpered to pin ' C ', and that both are common to Q115 collector.

The signal entering pin " $C$ " is fed through R160 to the base of Q114, which is normally in the "on" condition with no pedal pressed (collector at OV DC). When a pedal is pressed, the negative signal applied to the base turns "off" Q114, and the collector voltage rises to +15 V DC. Point " D " is routed to point "A" and coupled through C127 and R156 to the base of Q112. Q112 which is normally "off" is turned "on", and its collector voltage drops to zero. The collector signal of Q112 is then fed to the base of PNP Q113, turning it "on", and its collector switches to +15 V DC. This +15 V DC pulse on the collector of Q113 is designated as the pedal-down pulse, and is routed through the BLOCK and/or CYMBAL tabs, when "on" to trigger the selected voices. Output is obtained as described in Paragraph 2-17.

## SECTION III DISASSEMBLY

3-1. GENERAL. - This section contains descriptions of disassembly techniques peculiar to L-100 Series organs.

3-2. ACCESS. - For access to some of the parts discussed in following paragraphs, it may be necessary to remove organ top, back, or both.
3-3. UPPER MANUAL KEY. - To remove an upper manual key proceed according to the following.
a. Remove four screws which secure metal cover on control panel assembly.
b. Remove two large screws located at ends of control assembly, which secure it to upper manual.
c. To remove a black key, loosen its key mounting screw, lift control panel assembly and lift out key.
d. To remove a white key, loosen its key mounting screw and those of adjacent black keys. Lift control panel, push the keys back and lift out white key.

## NOTE

If removal involves the lowest three keys, it will be necessary to remove or loosen drawbar assembly. See Paragraph 3-6.

3-4. LOWER MANUAL KEY. - To remove a lower manual key proceed according to the following.
a. Remove four screws which secure metal cover on control panel assembly.
b. Remove two upper manual mounting bolts which secure manual assembly to case work.
c. Remove two screws which pass through angle brackets into upper manual. These brackets are located inside of cheek blocks. These screws are accessible from front of organ.
d. Remove AO-41 and AO-42 amplifiers from rear of upper manual.
e. Tilt manual up from front.
f. Using $1 / 4$ " box ratchet, loosen key mounting screw.
g. To remove a black key, loosen its key
mounting screw; unhook key from screw and lift out key.
h. To remove a white key loosen its key mounting screw and those of adjacent black keys. Unhook these keys from screws, push them back, and lift out white key.

3-5. DRAWBAR CONTACT SPRING. - To remove a drawbar contact spring proceed according to the following.
a. Remove four screws which secure metal cover on control panel assembly.
b. Push drawbar all the way in.
c. Remove screw at back end of drawbar.
d. Pull out contact spring. To disconnect spring entirely, unsolder wire.

## CAUTION

Do not under any circumstances pull drawbar forward while contact spring is off, as damper spring will catch in slot and necessitate removal of entire drawbar assembly.

3-6. DRAWBAR, DRAWBAR KNOBS OR DRAWBAR ASSEMBLY. - To remove any of these, proceed according to the following.
a. Remove four screws which secure metal cover on control panel assembly.
b. Unsolder black wire from "Full Organ" tab switch.
c. Remove two large screws located at ends of control assembly which secure it to upper manual. Turn control panel face up, and prop up in this position, being careful not to stress wires.
d. Remove four hexagonal machine screws holding drawbar assembly to base.
e. To remove knob, tilt drawbar assembly up, and remove screw which holds knob.
f. To remove drawbar and contact spring, pull them out at back of assembly, while pressing with thumb to release pressure on contact.
g. To separate drawbar from contact spring, remove screw at back end of drawbar.
h. To remove entire drawbar assembly, unsolder all connecting wires.

3-7. UPPER MANUAL. - To remove upper manual proceed according to the following.
a. Remove four screws which secure metal cover on control panel assembly.
b. Unsolder black wire from full organ tab switch going to drawbar assembly.
c. Disconnect nine colored wires emanating from right end of upper manual which terminate at upper manual control tab switches.
d. Dismount AO-41 and AO-42 amplifiers from rear of upper manual.
e. Remove heavy grounding wire attached to manual just to right of first key channel.
f. Remove small bracket holding pedal click filter to manual (grey wire from pedal drawbar leads to this filter).
g. Remove two upper manual mounting bolts which secure manual assembly to case work.
h. Remove two screws which pass through angle brackets into upper manual. These brackets are located on inside of check blocks. The screws are accessible from front of organ.
i. Remove two screws securing control panel to upper manual and tilt control panel face up.
j. Remove four hexagonal machine screws holding drawbar assembly to base. Control panel and drawbar assembly can be folded over and rest on top of amplifiers.
k. Replace control panel mounting screws.

1. Prop up front of upper manual so that its terminal strip is accessible. Be careful when raising and lowering manual that its terminal strip is not damaged by rubbing lower manual keys.
m . Unsolder manual cable from terminal strip. Lower manual into normal position.
n. Carefully lift manual assembly out of console.

3-8. LOWER MANUAL. - To remove lower manual proceed according to the following.
a. Perform operations a. through e. of Paragraph 3-7.
b. Disconnect 9 colored wires emanating from right end of lower manual which terminate at lower manual control tab switch.
c. Remove four screws from under manual assembly (front) which secure terminal cover.
d. Remove lower manual end blocks by removing two screws through manual frame and one screw through bracket on cheek block.
e. Unsolder manual cable from terminal strip.
f. Tilt upper manual up from front. Remove two hexagonal bolts that secure lower manual to case work.
g. Loosen four hexagonal head studs securing lower manual to front rail. (In reinstalling manual tighten these last.)
h. Lift out lower manual.

3-9. GENERATOR. - To remove generator disconnect organ from power source, then proceed according to the following.
a. Remove generator power panel cover.
b. Unsolder all wires on power panel except yellow and grey wires to motor and starting condenser.
c. Dress generator-to-manual cable and generator-to-pedal cable down and unsolder from terminal strip.
d. Unsolder grey wire which goes to pedal click filter and remove heavy grounding wire (black).
e. Remove four hexagonal bolts which secure generator to mounting angles. Lift out generator.

3-10. MOTOR. - To remove motor disconnect organ from power source, then proceed according to the following.
a. Remove generator power panel cover.
b. Unsolder grey wire to motor.
c. Unsolder red and black wires on starting capacitor.
d. Compress coupling spring between motor and generator and remove spring.
e. Force off spring clamp which secures motor to mounting frame. Lift out motor.

3-11. PEDAL KEYBOARD. - To remove pedal keyboard proceed according to the following.
a. Dress down generator-to-manual and generator-to-pedal cables, unsoldering latter.
b. Remove two screws in lower back of console and three screws between amplifier and front of console.
c. Lift console and pull out keyboard. (When reinstalling pedal keyboard replace two screws in back of console first,
leaving them loose until remaining screws are replaced.)

3-12. SWELL ASSEMBLY. - To remove swell assembly, perform steps a. through d. If replacement of assembly is required, perform step e.
a. Remove two leads with white coded ends from preamplifier and main amplifier.
b. Remove four wood screws securing swell housing cover to case and lift out cover.
c. Remove four screws securing swell pedal assembly to case work. Swell assembly is now loose and can be picked up and removed from back.
d. Swell potentiometer can be removed at this time if necessary and will require an Allen $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ wrench.
e. Replacement for more dependable swell operation can be made by ordering Part Number 123-000021 from the factory, and proceeding as follows.

1. Remove Expression Control housing.
2. Unplug long shielded lead from Percussion Amp. Chassis and short shielded lead from Power Amp. Chassis.
3. Remove four screws securing Expression Control Chassis to floor of cabinet.
4. Remove Expression Control as one unit.
5. Place new Expression Control in position and secure with original screws.
6. Plug long shielded lead into Percussion Amp. jack and short lead into Power Amp. Jack.
7. Using accompanying Terminal Strip, splice two Brown wires from Expression Control into Blue \& Gray 6.3V filament leads originating in 6 pin rectangular plug on Power Amp. Chassis. Secure Terminal Strip to cabinet floor with small wood screw.
8. Replace Expression Control Housing.

## NOTE

If swell assembly is replaced as directed, circuitry will conform to Figures 5-3 and 5-4.

3-13. TO REPLACE A BROKEN TAB. - Proceed according to the following.
a. Remove four screws which secure metal cover on control panel assembly.
b. Remove two Phillips screws from front of control panel which hold bank of switches associated with tab to be replaced.
c. Remove lock washer from either end of switch assembly, and pull rod out so it just clears broken tab. It may be necessary to tilt assembly so that free end of rod will clear adjacent switch assembly.
d. Remove remains of broken tab and insert new piece.

## NOTE

A small bronze spring washer will be found between tab and one side of switch assembly. Be sure this is reinserted with new tab.

3-14. PILOT LIGHT OR POWER SWITCH. - Disconnect organ from power source, then proceed according to the following.
a. Remove four screws which secure metal cover on control panel assembly.
b. Replace bulb with No. 12 GE 6.3 V .15 A miniature 2 pin.
c. To replace power switch, unsolder two black leads from generator power panel.
d. Compress springs on sides of switch and push through front of control panel.

3-15. PERCUSSION CIRCUITRY, L-100A. -- With the exception of power supply and terminal strip assembly, Figure 5-13, the percussion circuitry is mounted on the lower left end block. If access to end block circuitry is required, remove control knobs before removing end block from organ.

3-16. SIX-VOICE PERCUSSION CIRCUITRY.L-100-1
The power supply, 127-000007 and pedal control board assembly, 063-042051, are mounted on the left (rear view) wall of the console.

The rhythm voice board, $124-000114$, is located on the bottom left (rear view) of the console.

## SECTION IV PRACTICAL SERVICE SUGGESTIONS

4-1. GENERAL. - This section contains performance standards, adjustment procedures, and troubleshooting information.

## NOTE

Before making any checks or adjustments involving amplifiers, test all tubes to be sure they are operating properly.

4-2. ORGAN PERFORMANCE CHECK. - To prepare the organ for performance check proceed according to the following.
a. Place all tabs in up (off) position.
b. Push drawbars in to limit of motion.
c. Set swell pedal for maximum output.
d. Connect meter to speaker terminals.

## NOTES

At certain steps in the following procedure, conditions other than above may be specified. Return controls to above conditions as each step is completed.

Drawbars, pedals and keys are called out by number, beginning with No. 1, at left end of row.

## 4-3. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED. -

a. VTVM, Commander 870 or equivalent.
b. Oscilloscope, Tektronix 503 or equivalent.

## 4-4. PROCEDURE. -

a. Depress UPPER DRAWBARS tab and pull drawbar No. 1 to position 8. Play lowest C, on upper manual (Frequency 25) and observe meter. If output is not between 1.6 V and 2 V rms, adjust GAIN ADJUST on power amplifier to bring output into range.
b. Maintain conditions of step a. Depress VOLUME SOFT tab. Output should drop to range of 0.69 to 0.9 volts rms.
c. Set pedal drawbar at position 8. Depress lowest C pedal. Output should be between 4 V and 5.5 V rms.

## NOTE

If output is not within specified range, select R1, Figures 5-1 through $5-4$, from $1.8 \Omega$ to $27 \Omega$ to bring output into range.
d. Maintain conditions of step c. Depress VOLUME SOFT tab. Output should drop to 0.8 V to 1.5 V rms.
e. Return VOLUME SOFT tab to "up" position. Maintain other conditions of step c. Play all pedals to be sure output changes smoothly from note to note.
f. Make upper manual preset listening check. Hold down F, A, C chord near center of upper manual.

1. Trumpet. Set up upper drawbars to 006688 888. Press TRUMPET preset and then UPPER DRAWBARS preset. The musical quality should be identical.
2. Clarinet. Set up upper drawbars to 008080 800. Press CLARINET preset and then UPPER DRAWBARS preset. The musical quality should be identical.
3. Full organ. Set up upper drawbars to 868868 446. Press FULL ORGAN preset and the UPPER DRAWBARS preset. The musical quality should be identical.
g. Make lower manual preset listening check. Hold down F, A, C chord near center of lower manual.
4. Set up lower drawbars to 6644222.
5. Press ENSEMBLE preset and then LOWER DRAWBARS preset. The musical quality should be identical.
h. Percussion cutoff control and output checks.
6. Cut-off. With only THIRD HARMONIC, FAST DECAY, and UPPER DRAWBARS tablets depressed and all drawbars pushed in, hold down lowest C key on upper manual and adjust percussion cut-off control on preamplifier chassis to point at which output signal is just barely audible.
7. Output voltages. With only UPPER DRAWBARS and SECOND HARMONIC tablets depressed, press lowest C key on upper manual. Output voltages across speakers should be between
3.0 V and 5.5 V rms. With PERCUSSION SOFT tablet depressed, output should be 1.5 V to 2.8 V rms.
i. Vibrato check. Depress FULL ORGAN tab. Hold down F, A, C chord near center of upper manual. Depress VIBRATO SMALL tab and observe vibrato effect. Then, in addition, depress VIBRATO NORMAL tab. Vibrato effect should increase. In addition, press VIBRATO CHORUS tab. Vibrato effect should become more pronounced.

## NOTE

Later organs, Figures 5-2 through $5-4$, are equipped with vibrato width potentiometer R131. Adjust if vibrato effect is too narrow or too broad.
j. Reverberation check. Depress FULL ORGAN tab. Hold down F, A, C chord near center of upper manual. Add REVERB I tab. Observe that reverberation is heard as chord is played and released. Add REVERB II tab. Reverberation should be increased relative to REVERB I tab as chord is played and released.
k. Microphonics and Hum check.

1. Tap each tube and replace it if there is ring or howl in the speaker with expression pedal maximum and VOLUME SOFT tab not depressed.
2. Hum in speakers with expression pedal maximum and VOLUME SOFT tablet not depressed must be very low in volume and not measure more than 15 mV rms. If hum is excessive, see paragraph 4-22.

## NOTE

On L-100-2 the SILENT-SOUND tab on Rhythm II must be in SILENT position.

4-5. VIBRATO. - To check vibrato proceed according to the following.
a. Pull out upper manual 2' drawbar to position 8. All other drawbars in. Depress UPPER DRAWBARS tab.
b. Remove the phono cable from the BN. phono jack located on the preamplifier chassis. Connect the scope VERTICAL INPUT to the phono plug removed.
c. Remove the phono cable from the BK. phono jack located on the vibrato phase shift amplifier. Insert into the BK. phono jack an adapter with two phono jacks
and one phono plug. Reconnect the phono cable (black) into one of the adapter phono jacks and connect the scope EXT. TRIGGER IN binding post to the remaining adapter phono jack.
d. Set scope controls as follows:

1. TRIGGER: SOURCE - EXT., COUPLING - AC; SLOPE +
2. HORIZONTAL SWEEP $-0.2 \mathrm{msec} / \mathrm{cm}$.
3. VERTICAL SENSITIVITY -0.2 volt/cm.
e. Hold down key \#7 (frequency \#60) on the upper manual.
f. Adjust the TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable pattern.
g. Adjust the VARIABLE sweep time control until one complete sinewave covers 4 cm .
h. Adjust the VERTICAL VARIABLE control for a display height of 4 cm .
i. Depress the VIBRATO NORMAL tab. Adjust the VIBRATO WIDTH control for a total phase shift swing of 2 cm . (refer to Figure 4-1). If VIBRATO WIDTH control does not give satisfactory result, select R133, Figure 5-1 through $5-4$ between $220 \Omega$ and 1 K .


Figure 4-1. Vibrato Adjustment Waveform

## NOTE

Phase shift can be read best if waveform is centered so that the center peak of the sinewave coincides with a graticule line.
j. Release VIBRATO NORMAL tab. Single wave must be centered $\pm 1 / 2 \mathrm{~cm}$. as shown in Figure 4-1.
k. Disconnect external leads and adapter. Reconnect phono cables to proper jacks.

If an oscilloscope is not available, make the following listening test.

Depress FULL ORGAN tab. Hold down F, A, C chord near center of upper manual. Depress VIBRATO SMALL tab and observe vibrato effect. Add VIBRATO NORMAL tab and observe increased vibrato. Add VIBRATO CHORUS tab and observe that vibrato effect becomes more pronounced.

## 4-6. L-100A PERCUSSION PERFORMANCE

CHECK. - To check performance of L-100A percussion unit, whether factory installed, or added as a kit, proceed according to the following.
a. Selector Switch Operation

1. With selector switch in DRAWBARS position, cymbal-brush switch OFF, mode switch in NORMAL position, organ function should be normal.
2. DRAWBARS position - with upper manual DRAWBAR tab depressed and holding down middle C key, pull out all drawbars in order, starting with the highest one. Note that pitch of sound goes down each time with the exception of sub-3rd drawbar. Return upper DRAWBAR tab to OFF.
3. Percussion level - with mode switch in VIBRATO position, selector switch in Marimba position, lower manual DRAWBAR tab depressed and lower drawbars registration 8800000 and swell pedal maximum loudness, the level is checked by comparing level of upper manual to level of lower manual when depressing middle C and E keys in a percussive manner. Level should be approximately equal. Variation heard in level in the reiteration, normal, and delayed vibrato positions of the mode switch are normal. Notice a decrease in level when PERCUSSION SOFT tab is depressed in all but reiteration modes.
4. Percussion voices of the selector switch are checked for harmonic content by comparison with lower manual registration. Play middle C and E keys except when comparing chimes which should be checked using middle C key only.
5. CHIMES should be identical to drawbar registration 0888000 , except that $1-1 / 4$ harmonic will be missing from the drawbar registration.
6. GUITAR should be identical to registration 8088800.
7. MARIMBA should be identical to registration 8800000.
8. XYLOPHONE should be identical to registration 8080000.
9. BANJO should be identical to registration 0888800.

## NOTES

When the harmonic is used to form the percussion voice, then the corresponding drawbar on the upper manual and (keying) drawbar \#8 will be inoperative.
In CHIMES position, drawbar \#7 will also be inoperative.

CHIMES \& GUITAR decay time approximately 3 seconds, other percussion voices slightly less than 1/2 second.
In VIBRATO \& DELAYED VIBRATO positions of mode switch, all percussions will have the long decay time ( 3 seconds).
b. Mode Switch Operation (Vibrato Functions)

1. All control panel tabs and drawbars in OFF position.
2. Selector switch to GUITAR position.
3. Mode switch NORMAL position - play chord on upper manual and notice absence of vibrato effect.
4. Mode switch to VIBRATO position, depress vibrato normal tab - play chord on upper manual and notice vibrato effect.
5. Mode switch to DELAYED VIBRATO position - play chord on upper manual and notice that vibrato effect begins approximately 6 of a second delayed in time, after chord is pressed.
c. Mode Switch Operation (Reiteration Functions)
6. Selector switch to CHIME or GUITAR position.
7. Mode switch to FAST position, and pressing key on upper manual produces a reiterative sound, repeating at the rate of approximately 11.2 HZ .
8. Mode switch to MEDIUM position playing as above, produces a reiterative sound with rate of approximately 7.7 HZ.
9. Mode switch to SLOW position - playing as above, produces a reiterative sound with rate of approximately 5.4 HZ.
10. Notice that if selector switch is turned to MARIMBA or XYLOPHONE positions, a reiterative sound of different quality is heard. The two harmonics used in these voices are turned on and off at opposite times. This is known as "alternate reiteration".
d. Cymbal-Brush Switch Operation
11. With lower manual DRAWBARS tab switch depressed, and CYMBALBRUSH switch off, lower manual drawbars should function normally.
12. With CYMBAL-BRUSH switch to any on-position, drawbar \#7 will be inoperative.
13. With lower manual DRAWBAR tab up, and Brush \& Cymbal switch in LOUD position, depress BRILLIANCE tab, playing any lower manual key repeatedly (other than highest 6 keys on right-side of manuals). The result should be a percussive hiss sound of $1.0 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \mathrm{db} \mathrm{rms}$ measured across 12" speaker leads. R602 may be adjusted to obtain the proper levels. R602 is located on terminal strip assembly, AO-31213-1.
14. With Cymbal and Brush switch in LOUD position, play any pedal repeatedly, and notice percussive hiss sound of $1.25 \mathrm{~V} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}$ rms.
15. Notice that when BRILLANCE tab is turned off, volume of Brush and Cymbal is decreased.

4-7. L-100-1 SIX-VOICE PERCUSSION PERFORMANCE CHECK AND TROUBLESHOOTING.

4-8. OUTPUT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS'..- The rhythm volume levels are set at the factory, and will normally require no adjustment. In case it is found necessary to replace a part on the rhythm board, 124-000114, adjustment will be required. To adjust output levels, proceed according to the following. A VTVM, Millivolt Commander, Model 870, or equivalent is required. See Figure $5-6$ for locations of controls.
a. Set all tabs and rocker switches to "up" or "off" positions. Set swell pedal and RHYTHM VOLUME control to maximum output.
b. Connect VTVM across main speaker leads.
c. Press CYMBAL push button at about 5 times per second. Adjust R113 to obtain a meter indication of 2.2 to 2.8 V rms .
d. Press BRUSH push button at about 5 times per second. Adjust R126 to obtain a meter indication of 2.2 to 2.8 V rms.
e. Press TOM-TOM push button at about 5 times per second. Adjust R134 to obtain a meter indication of 1.3 to 1.7 V rms.

4-9. ONE VOICE IS SILENT. - Check the following:
a. Connection to corresponding pin of PWB, 124-000114, See Figure 5-6.
b. If connections O.K., check for +15 V DC at pin when push button of missing voice is held down.
c. If voltage is missing, check connections to push button switch, rocker tab, and rhythm power supply.
d. If voltage is present, trace associated voice circuitry.

## NOTE

If failure is in Brush and/or Cymbal voice, check Q101.

4-10. PROGRAMMED VOICE DOES NOT SPEAK. If any voice speaks when push button is pressed, but not from programmed source (manual or pedal, as applicable), check rocker switch and associated wiring. See Paragraphs 4-13 and 4-14 also.

4-11. ALL PERCUSSIVE VOICES SILENT. - (Hiss voices speak.) Check Q107, Q108, and associated circuitry.

4-12. BOTH HISS VOICES SILENT - (Percussive Voices Speak.) Check Q106 and associated circuitry. Check Q101.

4-13. NO VOICE RESPONSE FROM PEDALS. Check pedal keying pulse circuits. Paragraph 2-19.

4-14. NO VOICE RESPONSE FROM MANUAL. Check manual keying pulse circuits. Paragraph 2-18.

4-15. NO PERCUSSION OUTPUT. - Check connections to percussion power supply. Check power supply outputs.

## 4-16. TROUBLESHOOTING.

## 4-17. ORGAN DOES NOT PLAY. -

a. If the generator motor is not turning and the tubes do not light when the switch is in the "on" position, check the power wiring, power switch, line cord, line cord plug, and wall outlet.
b. If the generator turns and the tubes light, but no sound can be obtained with all controls in playing position, the most likely source of trouble is the amplifier. In most respects this is a conventional amplifier circuit, and the schematic diagrams, Figures 5-1 through 5-4, will enable the service man to locate the trouble.

## 4-18. KEY DOES NOT PLAY OR HARMONIC IS MISSING. - This may mean a dirty key contact, a broken connection, or a dead note in the generator. The steps below will serve to isolate the trouble.

## NOTE

Checks a through i, following, must be performed with the DRAWBARS tab depressed.
a. Ordinarily only one of the several frequencies used on the key will be missing. This can be determined by holding the key and operating each drawbar for that manual, observing on which drawbar the key fails to play. Reference to the manual wiring chart, Figure 1-7, will tell which frequency number is missing.
b. See whether the same frequency is missing where it is used on other keys of the same manual. The wiring chart will tell with what other key and what other drawbar you should get the same frequency. If it is missing on one key but not on others, a key contact is probably dirty. In some cases it may be cleared by striking the key 15 or 20 times in a rapid staccato manner to loosen the dirt. If this procedure is not effective, adjustment of the busbar shifter for that manual will clear it. (See paragraph 1-5.) This will slide the busbars endwise so they present a clean contact surface. In extreme cases, it may be necessary to hold down the faulty key while making the adjustment.
c. If the frequency is missing on all keys of one manual but not on the other manual, look for a break in the cable connecting one manual to the other.
d. If the frequency is missing on both
manuals, check the manual-to-generator cable or the generator itself.
e. The output of any single frequency on the tone generator may be checked by pulling out any drawbar and connecting a clip lead from the back end of the drawbar to the generator terminal in question. See figure 6 for location of all generator terminals. If the generator is all right, the note will play loudly.

## CAUTION

Never test the tone generator with an outside source of current such as a continuity meter, as serious damage may result to the sensitive filter transformers and permanent magnets. By the above method, all necessary tests of the tone generator may be made with the current supplied by the generator itself.
f. If it fails to play, try touching the clip to the input side of the filter coil (not the grounded tap) and the input side of the filter condenser (Figure 1-6) in order to check these parts. Disconnect the condenser to eliminate the possibility of a grounded transformer. If the signal is still missing at the magnet coil terminal, it means that the tone wheel is not turning, the coil is defective, or the magnet is not properly adjusted.
g. If the tone wheel is not turning, the frequency of the other wheel on the same shaft will also be missing (with the exception of a few wheels which are alone). On the generator magnet location drawing (Figure 1-5), the two frequencies whose numbers are connected by a dotted line are on the same shaft. Another way to check the wheel is to remove the dampening pad under the generator (it is held by the two long channels which form the generator frame) and feel the wheel with your finger to see if it is turning. Each wheel is located directly behind its magnet, shown in Figure 1-5.
h. If the magnet coil is defective, the generator must be returned to the factory, as replacement of a coil necessitates dismantling the entire generator.
i. It is possible, although unlikely, that the magnet may have become loose and moved so far from the wheel as to make the note inaudible. It may be adjusted as described in the following paragraph.

## 4-19. ONE NOTE IS WEAK. -

a. Trace the note as described in the preceding section to see whether weakness is due to dirty contact, poor connection, defective filter or reduced output of magnet coil. Check at each point by comparing intensities with higher and lower frequency numbers.
b. It is possible that one or more notes may be acoustically weak, due to the room and the furnishings, although the actual signal level is equal to that of adjacent notes. This can be checked by reading voltages of the various notes on an output meter connected to the voice coil terminals on the amplifier. All notes will not give equal output, but voltage should vary smoothly from note to note. In this test variations of less than $30 \%$ should be ignored.
c. Each magnet is set at the factory by tapping it gently, with the set screw partially loosened, while observing an output meter. Experience has shown that the magnets seldom need adjustment and that setting them without proper equipment involves danger of damaging both magnet and wheel. Therefore it is not recommended that the service man attempt this adjustment.

4-20. PERCUSSION NOTES WEAK, DO NOT PLAY, OR DO NOT DECAY PROPERLY. -
a. Adjust percussion cutoff control with expression pedal wide open, VOLUME SOFT tab up, upper DRAWBARS tab down, and drawbars pushed in, THIRD HARMONIC tab down, and FAST DECAY tab down. Hold down first C key on upper manual and adjust percussion cutoff control to the exact point of cutoff or silence.
b. Check tube V11.
c. Always adjust percussion cutoff control after replacing V11 (12AU7).

## 4-21. FULL VOLUME PEDAL CIPHER. -

a. It is possible to make a black pedal lock down and play continuously by striking it very hard at an angle so that it moves sidewise as well as downward. This will never occur if the pedals are used properly, as only slight pressure with the toe is required for playing.
b. A pedal locked down in this way will remain visibly depressed and tilted. It can be released by pressing it down very hard, with a slight pressure opposite to the direction of tilt. No permanent damage will result.

4-22. HUM. -
a. A loud 60 cycle or 120 cycle hum in the speaker may come from some nearby electrical appliance, as explained on the instruction card which accompanied the instrument. It may be picked up by the matching transformer or the console wiring. Hum from this source will disappear if you remove the BK plug from the AO-41 chassis. It may be eliminated by moving either the console or the appliance.
b. Any other hum must originate in the amplifier circuit, and can generally be cured by replacing one or more of the electrolytic condensers.
c. In case hum originates in either amplifier but is not due to the electrolytic condensers, its source can be isolated by successively removing tubes or by grounding successive points in the signal circuit.

## 4-23. REPLACING TUBES. -

a. The vacuum tubes are all standard radio types and can be tested in the usual way. Figures 5-15 through 5-18 show the location of tubes in the amplifier.
b. If tube V11 is replaced, check percussion cutoff adjustment as explained in paragraph 4-4h.

## SECTION V <br> DIAGRAMS

5-1. GENERAL. - This section contains schematic diagrams to illustrate the text and provide information necessary to proper organ servicing.









Figure 5-7. Schematic Diagram, L-100-1 Percussion Power Supply









Figure 5-13. Wiring Diagram, Percussion Unit, L-100A


Figure 5-14. Wiring Diagram, Six-Voice Percussion, L-100-1


Figure 5-15. Parts Layout AO-41 Vibrato Amplifier


Figure 5-16. Parts Layout AO-47 (126-000023) Vibrato Amplifier MODEL LIOI CONSOLES SERIAL NO. 41622 ANO ABOVE MODEL LIO2 CONSOLES SERIAL NO. 42028 AND ABOVE MODEL LIO3 CONSOLES SERIAL NO. 43102 AND ABOVE


Figure 5-17. Parts Layout, AO-42
(117-000009) Percussion Amplifier


Figure 5-18. Parts Layout, AO-43
(126-000017) Power Amplifier


FIGURE 5-19
POWER AMPLIFIER FUSE
LOCATION (CANADIAN, 101-000130)


## SECTION VI <br> L-SERIES PARTS LIST

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CONTROL PANEL ASSEMBLY 120-000011

| Panel Assembly | $061-027350$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Stop Switch Base | $041-025778$ |
| Screw (Stop Switch Base Mounting) | $823-041714$ |
| 'S" Clip (For Control Panel Switch Cover) | $013-024298$ |
| Line Switch | $008-034791$ |
| Lampholder Assembly | $016-034440$ |
| Lamp 6.3V | $016-022885$ |
| Pilot Light Lens | $016-031454$ |
| Push on Clip (For Lens) | $013-031468$ |
| Felt Washer | $042-020820$ |
| Aluminum Foil Tape | $039-031450$ |
| Shim (For Line Switch) | $033-043006$ |
| Screw (Control Panel Mounting - 10 Used) | $845-070318$ |
| Washer (Used on Control Panel Screws - Used) | $999-000061$ |
| Manual Stop Switch Assembly | $120-000041$ |
| Mounting Block Assembly | $063-025776$ |
| Contact Spring Assembly | $012-027488$ |
| Stop Slide | $028-032049$ |
| Stop Channel | $025-027829$ |
| Drawbar Stop | $025-040198$ |
| \#4-24x3/8 Round Head Screw (Drawbar Knob Mounting) | $901-030514$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 16' | $031-034331$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 8' | $031-034333$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 5-1/3' | $031-034337$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 4 | $031-034338$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 2-2/3' | $031-034339$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 2' | $031-034340$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 1-3/5' | $031-034341$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 1-1/3' | $031-034342$ |
| Stamped Stop Knob 1' | $031-034343$ |
| Stop Knob - Black (Early Production Only) | $025-035570$ |
| Stop Knob - Ivory (Early Production Only) | $025-035571$ |
| Stop Knob - Brown (Early Production Only) | $025-035572$ |
| Clamp Spring | $012-027613$ |
| Terminal Lug | $007-022320$ |
| Twisted Pair \& Cap Assembly (Console Output to Preamplifier) | $011-036624$ |
| \#2 Binder Head Machine Screw (For Drawbar Stops) | $846-010414$ |
|  |  |

PRESET SWITCH ASSEMBLY (LOWER MANUAL) 008-024391
Switch Panel \& Bracket Assembly 008-024614
Cancel Lever Assembly 060-037187
Mounting Bracket 035-024205
Lever Mounting Bracket 035-024335
Control Tab (Drawbars) 031-036481
Control Tab (Ensemble) 031-036482
Plastic Tie 013-031744
Tubular Clip 013-028002
Shaft 020-037240
Spring Washer 999-000151
Sems. Round Head Machine Screw 821-040314
Flat Head Machine Screw 839-040214

PRESET SWITCH ASSEMBLY (UPPER MANUAL) 008-024392

| Switch Panel \& Bracket Assembly (Drawbars, Trumpet, Clarinet) | $008-024613$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Switch Panel \& Bracket Assembly (Full Organ) | $008-024626$ |
| Cancel Linkage Assembly | $060-037190$ |


| Mounting Bracket | $035-024205$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Lever Mounting Bracket | $035-024335$ |
| Control Tab. (Drawbars) | $031-036481$ |
| Control Tab. (Trumpet) | $031-036483$ |
| Control Tab. (Clarinet) | $031-036484$ |
| Control Tab. (Full Organ) | $031-036485$ |
| Tubular Clip | $013-028002$ |
| Shaft | $020-037238$ |
| Spring Washer | $999-000151$ |
| Terminal Lug | $007-035151$ |
| Sems. Round Head Machine Screw | $821-040314$ |
|  |  |
| PERCUSSION SWITCH ASSEMBLY 008-024393 |  |
| SWITCH PANEL \& BRACKET ASSEMBLY |  |
| (SECOND HARMONIC, THIRD HARMONIC) 008-024615 |  |
| SWITCH PANEL \& BRACKET ASSEMBLY |  |
| (FAST DECAY, PERCUSSION SOFT) 008-024617 | $035-024205$ |
| Mounting Bracket | $035-024335$ |
| Lever Mounting Bracket | $031-036486$ |
| Control Tab (Second Harmonic) | $031-036487$ |
| Control Tab (Third Harmonic) | $031-036488$ |
| Control Tab (Fast Decay) | $031-036489$ |
| Control Tab (Percussion Soft) | $999-000151$ |
| Spring Washer | $013-028002$ |
| Tubular Clip | $020-037238$ |
| Shaft | $007-024137$ |
| Terminal Lug | $839-040214$ |
| Flat Head Machine Screw | $821-040314$ |
| Sems. Round Head Machine Screw | $600-021291$ |
| Resistor 2.2Meg R409 |  |
| Resistor 4.7 | $600-021561$ |

## VIBRATO SWITCH ASSEMBLY 008-024394

## SWITCH PANEL \& BRACKET ASSEMBLY (VIBRATO SMALL) 008-024616

## SWITCH PANEL \& BRACKET ASSEMBLY <br> (VIBRATO NORMAL, VIBRATO CHORUS) 008-024617

Mounting Bracket 035-024205

Lever Mounting Bracket 035-024335
Control Tab. (Vibrato Normal) 031-036490
Control Tab. (Vibrato Small) 031-036491
Control Tab. (Vibrato Chorus) 031-036492
Plastic Tie 013-031744
Terminal Lug 007-024137
Shaft
020-037238
Tubular Clip 013-028002
Spring Washer 999-000151
Flat Head Machine Screw 839-040214
Resistor 2.2Meg R403 600-021291
Resistor $\quad 3.9 \mathrm{Meg}$ R404 600-021351
Resistor 6.8Meg R402 600-021411
REVERBERATION, VOLUME, BRILLIANCE SWITCH ASSEMBLY 008-025549

| Switch Panel \& Bracket Assembly (Reverb I) | $008-024604$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Switch Panel \& Bracket Assembly (Brilliance) | $008-024610$ |
| Mounting Bracket | $035-024351$ |
| Lever Mounting Bracket | $035-024335$ |
| Control Tab. (REVERB I) | $031-036493$ |
| Control Tab. (REVERB II) | $031-036494$ |
| Control Tab. (VOLUME SOFT) | $031-036495$ |
| Control Tab. (BRILLIANCE) | $031-036496$ |
| Plastic Tie | $013-031744$ |
| Shaft | $020-037239$ |
| Spring Washer | $999-000151$ |
| Tubular Clip | $013-028002$ |
| Tie Strap | $041-027176$ |
| Flat Head Machine Screw | $839-040314$ |
| Sems. Round Head Machine Screw | $821-040314$ |
| Resistor 100K | R407 |
| Resistor 270 K | R406 |
| Resistor | 820 K |
| Resistor | R.7Meg. |
| R408 | $600-020971$ |
| Capacitor Ceramic | $.0015 \mu f$ |
| Capacitor | C402 |
| Shielded Lead Assembly (Vibrato Chorus Cable - Blue Plug) | $600-021071$ |
| Shielded Lead Assembly (Percussion Volume Cable - Red Plug) | $600-021191$ |
| Shielded Cable \& Cap assembly (Vibrato Switch Cable) | $600-021371$ |
| Shielded Cable \& Cap Assembly (Reverb Switch Cable) | $425-010542$ |

## PERCUSSION CABLE ASSEMBLY (PERCUSSION CABLE) 011-036640

## CABLE ASSEMBLY (LOWER MANUAL PLUG) 011-036749

## CABLE ASSEMBLY (UPPER MANUAL PLUG) 011-036750

## LOWER MANUAL ASSEMBLY 119-000045

## UPPER MANUAL ASSEMBLY 119-000009

Switch Cover Assembly 060-033397
Top Cover Assembly 060-033405

Key Comb Assembly ( 12 Keys) 057-045053
Key Comb Assembly (8 Keys) 057-045052
Key \& Channel Assembly (Sharp Key) 060-024286
Key \& Channel Assembly (One Set of Seven Ivory) 057-042770
Bracket \& Channel Assembly 060-033392
Sems. Bind Head Machine Screw 850-000002
Sharp Key - Black 025-032672
Natural Key - Ivory "C" 025-042279
Natural Key - Ivory "D" 025-042280
Natural Key - Ivory "E" 025-045053
Natural Key - Ivory "F" 025-042282
Natural Key - Ivory "G" 025-042283
Natural Key - Ivory "A" 025-042284
Natural Key - Ivory "B" 025-042285
Natural Key - Ivory "CX" (Last Key on Manual) 025-042286
Mounting Bracket Left Hand 060-040192
Mounting Bracket Right Hand 060-040193
Strain Relief 013-034999
Screw (Key Comb) 831-070314
Screw (Top Cover) 925-050314
Screw (Switch Top Cover)

## GENERATOR \& MOTOR ASSEMBLY

| Generator \& Motor Assembly | 120 V | 60 Hz | $112-000021$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Generator \& Motor Assembly | 120 V | 50 Hz | $112-000022$ |
| Generator \& Motor Assembly | 220 V | 60 Hz | $112-000023$ |
| Generator \& Motor Assembly | 220 V | 50 Hz | $112-000024$ |
| Generator Assembly |  | 60 Hz | $113-000011$ |
| Generator Assembly | 50 Hz | $113-000012$ |  |
| Synchronous Motor | 120 V | 60 Hz | $021-033801$ |
| Synchronous Motor | 120 V | 50 Hz | $021-033802$ |
| Synchronous Motor | 220 V | 60 Hz | $021-033803$ |
| Synchronous Motor | 220 V | 50 Hz | $021-033804$ |
| Motor Capacitor | 120 V | 60 Hz | $499-033806$ |
| Motor Capacitor | 120 V | 60 Hz or 120 V | 50 Hz |
| Motor Capacitor | 220 V | 60 Hz or 220 V | 50 Hz |
| Generator Cover Assembly |  |  | $499-033807$ |
| Terminal Panel Assembly (AC Panel with GY, BL. YEL.) | $499-033805$ |  |  |
| Motor Mounting Bracket |  |  | $115-000031$ |
| Capacitor Clamp |  | $006-024326$ |  |
| Motor Clamp |  | $035-027354$ |  |
| Motor Coupling Spring |  | $013-024313$ |  |
| Motor Coupler |  | $013-024427$ |  |
| Insulator Strip (AC Panel) |  | $012-029132$ |  |
| Post (For Mounting Cover) |  | $017-024242$ |  |
| Terminal Cover | $036-024328$ |  |  |
| Oval End Cap (Motor Capacitor) |  | $044-031434$ |  |

## PEDAL KEYBOARD \& SWITCH ASSEMBLY 116-000010

| Pedal Keyboard Frame Assembly | 060-024270 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cover Assembly | 046-025208 |
| Cable Assembly | 011-024210 |
| Actuator (13 Used) | 045-024198 |
| Extension Spring (13 Used) | 012-020404 |
| Stop Post (13 Used) | 044-020398 |
| Up Stop Felt (26 Used) | 042-020410 |
| Down Stop Felt | 042-031898 |
| Terminal Lug | 007-015197 |
| Pivot Bracket (8 Used) | 035-036094 |
| Pivot Bracket (5 Used) | 035-036095 |
| Terminal Panel Assembly (Long) | 063-036553 |
| Terminal Panel | 045-024196 |
| Stationary Contact Assembly (8 Used) | 030-033305 |
| Contact Spring Assembly (8 Used) | 012-033541 |
| Actuator Spring (8 Used) | 012-024199 |
| Eyelet (24 Used) | 999-026552 |
| Terminal Panel Assembly (Short) | 063-036542 |
| Terminal Panel | 006-024197 |

For Other Components, Refer to Long Panel Assembly.
Key Channel Assembly (Long) ..... 057-035978
Key Channel (Long) ..... 041-020402
Long Key (Brown) ..... 025-031666
Guide Felt ..... 042-021255
Eyelet ..... 999-017454
Sems. Bind Head Machine Screw (Mounting Key) ..... 850-100514
Key Channel Assembly (Short) ..... 057-035982
Key Channel (Short) ..... 041-020403
Short Key (Black) ..... 025-031469
Guide Felt ..... 042-021255
Eyelet ..... 999-017454
Sems. Bind Head Machine Screw (Mounting Key) ..... 850-100714

PREAMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY 117-000009 (AO-42)
Chassis Pan Assembly
009-024416
Chassis Housing Assembly
Matching Transformer Assembly T201
009-024417

Plug Assembly 3 Pin
Plug Assembly 6 Pin (Power)
011036632
011-036632
011-024376
Plug Assembly 6 Pin (Percussion Switch)
Tube 12AU7
Tube 12AX7
Tube Shield
Set of Capacitors \& Resistors (Chassis Mounted)

| Resistor | 270 K | R206 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Resistor | 1 Meg | R214 |
| Resistor | 330 K | R217 |
| Potentiometer | 30 K | R225 |

Resistor \& Capacitor Panel Assembly
Terminal Board

| Resistor | 68 K | R212, R229 | $600-040931$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Resistor | $390 \Omega$ | R211 | $600-020391$ |
| Resistor | 20 K | R233 | $626-060861$ |
| Resistor | 2.7 K | R235 | $600-030591$ |
| Resistor | 3.9 Meg | R219 | $600-021351$ |
| Resistor | $82 \Omega$ | R209 | $600-020231$ |
| Resistor | $100 \Omega$ | R207 | $600-020251$ |
| Resistor | $220 \Omega$ | R234 | $600-020331$ |
| Resistor | 1 K | R208 | $600-020491$ |
| Resistor | 1.2 K | R231 | $600-020511$ |
| Resistor | 3.3 K | R205 | $600-020611$ |
| Resistor | 4.7 K | R210, R215, R216 | $600-020651$ |
| Resistor | 15 K | R213 | $600-020771$ |


| Resistor | 47 K | R202, R221, R23 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Resistor | 100 K | R220, R223 |

600-020891
600-020971
600-021011
600-021031
600-021051
600-021071
600-021070
600-021011
600-021131
600-021171
600-021211
600-021371
600-021391
600-020991
401-020533
403-030452
406-010172
407-010029
425-010151
413-010042
413-010072
425-010763
427-030025
001-021070

| Saturable Reactor Assembly |  |  |  | 063-025246 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plug Assembly 3 Pin |  |  |  | 011-036630 |
| Plug Assembly 6 Pin |  |  |  | 011-024376 |
| Capacitor $30 \mathrm{mfd} / 350 \mathrm{~V}, \quad 40 \mathrm{mfd} / 450 \mathrm{~V}$, Potentiometer $\quad 500 \mathrm{~K} 131$ |  |  | $40 \mathrm{mfd} / 400 \mathrm{~V}$ C109, C110, C111 | 450-040200 |
|  |  |  |  | 676-000152 |
| Tube 7247 |  |  |  | 002-006307 |
| Tube 12AU7 |  |  |  | 002-012300 |
| Tube Shield |  |  |  | 010-041481 |
| Terminal Board Assembly (Resistor \& Capacitor) |  |  |  | 063-027083 |
| Terminal Board |  |  |  | 006-036647 |
| Resistor | 5K | R123 |  | 603-060761 |
| Resistor | 56K | R136 |  | 600-030911 |
| Resistor | 10K | R103, R107 | , R113, R114, R118, R109 | 600-030732 |
| Resistor | $470 \Omega$ | R106, R112 | , R117 | 600-020411 |
| Resistor | $560 \Omega$ | R133....Use | With Red Dot Reactors | 600-020431 |
| Resistor | 1 K | R132 |  | 600-020491 |
| Resistor | 1.2 K | R121 |  | 600-020511 |
| Resistor | 8.2K | R122 |  | 600-020711 |
| Resistor | 15K | R104, R110 | , R115 | 600-020771 |
| Resistor | 47K | R119 |  | 600-020891 |
| Resistor | 180K | R102 |  | 600-021031 |
| Resistor | 220K | R101 |  | 600-021051 |
| Resistor | 330K | R135 |  | 600-021091 |
| Resistor | 470K | R130, R125 | , R126, R127 | 600-021131 |
| Resistor | 1 Meg | R120, R139 | , R105, R111, R116 | 600-021211 |
| Resistor | 1.8 Meg | R108 |  | 600-021271 |
| Resistor | 1.2K 5\% | R129 |  | 600-020512 |
| Resistor | 150K 5\% | R128 |  | 600-021012 |
| Resistor | 12K |  |  | 600-020751 |
| Resistor | 15K |  | One Resistor | 600-020771 |
| Resistor | 18K | R137 | Selected at Factory | 600-020791 |
| Resistor | 22K |  | For Proper Phase | 600-020811 |
| Resistor | 27K |  | Shift | 600-020831 |
| Resistor | 33K |  |  | 600-020851 |
| Resistor | 1.2 Meg |  |  | 600-021231 |
| Resistor | 1.5 Meg |  | One Resistor | 600-021251 |
| Resistor | 1.8Meg |  | Selected at Factory | 600-021271 |
| Resistor | 2.2 Meg | R138 | For Proper Vibrato | 600-021291 |
| Resistor | 2.7 Meg |  | Rate 6.6-7.0 Hz. | 600-021311 |
| Resistor | 3.3 Meg |  |  | 600-021331 |
| Resistor | 3.9 Meg |  |  | 600-021351 |
| Resistor | $270 \Omega$ |  |  | 600-020351 |
| Resistor | $330 \Omega$ |  | One Resistor | 600-020371 |
| Resistor | $390 \Omega$ | R133 | Selected at | 600-020391 |
| Resistor | $470 \Omega$ |  | Factory For Proper | 600-020411 |
| Resistor | $560 \Omega$ ) |  | Width Control | 600-020431 |
| Capacitor | . 047 mfd | 100V | C118 | 406-010112 |
| Capacitor | . 02 mfd | 100 V | C114, C115 | 406-010182 |
| Capacitor | . 02 mfd | 400 V | C113 | 422-032012 |
| Capacitor | . 047 mfd | 400 V | C108 | 422-032022 |
| Capacitor | . 10 mfd | 400 V | C116 | 422-032032 |
| Capacitor | . 47 mfd | 400 V | C102, C104, C106 | 422-032092 |
| Capacitor | 150 pf | 500 V | C120, C121, C 122 | 425-010292 |
| Capacitor | . 001 mfd | 500 V | C101 | 425-010502 |
| Capacitor | . 0018 mfd | 500 V | C112 | 425-010562 |
| Capacitor | . 01 mfd | 500 V | C103, C105, C107, C119 | 425-010752 |

## POWER AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLIES



| Resistor 150K R320 |  |  |  | 600-021011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resistor | 180K | R304 |  | 600-021031 |
| Resistor | 220K | R303, | 319 | 600-021051 |
| Resistor | 330K | R307, | 330, R331 | 600-021091 |
| Resistor | 470K | R324 |  | 600-021131 |
| Resistor | 1 Meg | R326 |  | 600-021211 |
| Capacitor | . 047 mfd | 400V | C311, C312 | 403-030452 |
| Capacitor | 100 mfd | 3 V | C301, C308 | 407-010029 |
| Capacitor | 220 pf | 500 V | C310 | 425-010332 |
| Capacitor | . 02 mfd | 500 V | C302, C309 | 425-010763 |
| Capacitor | 5 mfd | 150 V | C306 | 450-040083 |
| Capacitor | 100 mfd | 25V | C313 | 450-040084 |
| Potentiometer | 10K | R336 |  | 676-000143 |
| PERCUSSION PRESET ASSEMBLY (L-100A) 121-000105 |  |  |  |  |
| Printed Circuit Board Chassis |  |  |  | 121-000102 |
| Power Supply Chassis |  |  |  | 121-000103 |
| Speaker Assembly |  |  |  | 121-000104 |
| Marked Endblock |  |  |  | 025-031201 |
| Knob Large (Percussion Endblock) |  |  |  | 031-033591 |
| Knob Small (Percussion Endblock) |  |  |  | 031-033594 |
| RHYTHM PRINTED WIRING BOARD ASSEMBLY 124-000114 |  |  |  |  |
| Used With 6-Button Rhythm Endblock |  |  |  |  |
| Printed Wiring Board |  |  |  | 023-041242 |
| Resistor | $470 \Omega$ | R138 |  | 600-020411 |
| Resistor | $820 \Omega$ | R103, R1 | 3A, R103B, R103C | 600-020471 |
| Resistor | $2200 \Omega$ | R141, R1 |  | 600-020571 |
| Resistor | $5600 \Omega$ | R130 |  | 600-020671 |
| Resistor | 10K | R108, R1 | 8A, R108B, R125, R131, R157, R161, R164 | 600-020731 |
| Resistor | 12K | R148 |  | 600-020751 |
| Resistor | 15K | R106A |  | 600-020772 |
| Resistor | 15K | R119, R |  | 600-020771 |
| Resistor | 18K | R107B |  | 600-020791 |
| Resistor | 22 K | R106, R | 6B, R106C, R107C | 600-020812 |
| Resistor | 22K | R140, R | 8, R150, R151, R154, R159 | 600-020811 |
| Resistor | 27K | R114, R | 7, R142 | 600-020831 |
| Resistor | 33K | R118, R |  | 600-020851 |
| Resistor | 39K | R107A |  | 600-020872 |
| Resistor | 47K | R100, R | A, R100B, R100C, R137, R136, R139 | 600-020891 |
| Resistor | 68K | R102, R | 2A, R102B, R102C, R165 | 600-020932 |
| Resistor | 100K | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 101, \mathrm{R} 1 \\ & \mathrm{R} 155, \mathrm{R} \end{aligned}$ | 1A, R101B, R101C, R110, R117, R152, R153 6 | 600-020971 |
| Resistor | 150K | R121, R |  | 600-021011 |
| Resistor | 220 K | R123, R | 7, R149, R158, R160 | 600-021051 |
| Resistor | $150 \Omega$ | R167 |  | 600-020291 |
| Resistor | 470K | R105, R | 5A, R105B, R105C, R111, R115, R120, R162 | 600-021131 |
| Resistor | 680K | R124 |  | 600-021171 |
| Resistor | 1 Meg | R112 |  | 600-021211 |
| Resistor | 2.2 Meg | R104, R | 4A, R109, R109A, R109B, R109C | 600-021291 |
| Resistor | 2.7 Meg | R129 |  | 600-021311 |
| Resistor | 6.8 Meg | R104B, |  | 600-021411 |
| Resistor | 10 Meg | R104C |  | 600-021451 |
| Resistor | 1.5 Meg | R116 |  | 600-021251 |
| Resistor | 27K | R107 |  | 600-020832 |
| Potentiome | er Trimmer | 5K | R134 | 676-000011 |
| Potentiome | er Trimmer | 50K | R113, R126 | 676-000019 |
| Potentiome | er Trimmer | 20K | R169 | 676-000015 |



## LOWER RIGHT HAND ENDBLOCK ASSEMBLY 125-000043

(Rhythm Six-Button T-200-1-2, T-400)
Endblock Lower Right Hand
025-041129
Cushion 043-041131
Push Button
Compression Spring
025-033453

Knob
012-033464

Cable Assembly
031-031755
Cable Clip 013-025297
Potentiometer (Duel Construction) 676-000269
Resistor 2200 $\quad$ 600-010571
Resistor $10 \mathrm{~K} \quad 600-010731$
Resistor $\quad 56 \mathrm{~K}$
Diode
Switch Panel Assembly
Switch Panel
Contact Spring Assembly
600-020911

Stationary Contact Assembly
Riveting Plate
Contact Spring
Pivot Bracket
Felt Stop
Stop Post
Spring
Shaft
001-026010
008-041158
006-041135
008-021944

Spring Bridge
030-021927

Support (Shaft)
041-020664

Rocker Tab Block Pedal
Rocker Tab Cymbal Pedal
030-041132

Rocker Tab Brush Lower
041-041133
042-041130
030-033690
012-032408
020-037239
041-041134

Rocker


AUTOMATIC RHYTHM ASSEMBLY (RHYTHM II DRAWER)

| Automatic Rhythm Assembly | 120 V | 60 Hz | 110-000047 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Supply Assembly |  |  | 127-000028 |
| Automatic Rhythm Assembly | 120 V | 50 Hz | 110-000049 |
| Power Supply Assembly |  |  | 127-000029 |
| Automatic Rhythm Assembly | 220 V | 60 Hz | 110-000050 |
| Power Supply Assembly |  |  | 127-000030 |
| Automatic Rhythm Assembly | 220 V | 50 Hz | 110-000051 |
| Power Supply Assembly |  |  | 127-000030 |
| Shield (Power Supply) |  |  | 010-042054 |
| Control Assembly |  |  | 125-000045 |
| Voice Generator Assembly |  |  | 063-042080 |
| Shield (Voice Generator Ass |  |  | 010-042082 |
| Wire \& Plug Assembly |  |  | 011-042083 |
| Screw \#6 (4 Power Supply-4 Voic | Genera |  | 884-050734 |
| Screw (Mounting Rail) |  |  | 884-050933 |
| Adhesive Backed Felt |  |  | 042-035141 |
| Washer |  |  | 999-000065 |
| Clip (Adhesive Backed) |  |  | 013-042242 |

## WOODWORK

| Cabinet Assembly | L111-1 | 111-000024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Case Assembly |  | 050-036894 |
| Top Panel |  | 050-036890 |
| Music Panel |  | 050-038294 |
| Baffel \& Grille Cloth |  | 052-036886 |
| Rear Cover |  | 056-040229 |
| Bench Assembly |  | 152-000023 |
| Cabinet Assembly | L112-1 | 111-000025 |
| Case Assembly |  | 050-036895 |
| Top Panel |  | 050-036891 |
| Music Panel |  | 050-038295 |
| Baffel \& Grille Cloth |  | 052-036887 |
| Rear Cover |  | 056-040228 |
| Bench Assembly |  | 152-000024 |
| Cabinet Assembly | L122-1 | 111-000026 |
| Case Assembly |  | 050-025470 |
| Top Panel |  | 050-036891 |
| Music Panel |  | 050-025427 |
| Baffel \& Grille Cloth |  | 052-036887 |
| Rear Cover |  | 056-040228 |
| Bench Assembly |  | 152-000027 |
| Cabinet Assembly | L133-1 | 111-000027 |
| Case Assembly |  | 050-025500 |
| Top Panel |  | 050-036893 |
| Music Panel |  | 050-025428 |
| Baffel \& Grille Cloth |  | 052-036888 |
| Rear Cover |  | 056-040228 |
| Bench Assembly |  | 152-000025 |
| Cabinet Assembly | L143-1 | 111-000028 |
| Case Assembly |  | 050-025530 |
| Top Panel |  | 050-036892 |
| Music Panel |  | 050-036905 |
| Baffel \& Grille Cloth |  | 052-036889 |
| Rear Cover |  | 056-040230 |
| Bench Assembly |  | 152-000026 |
| Cabinet Assembly | L212-1 | 111-000115 |

Case Assembly ..... 050-036895
Top Panel ..... 050-000840
Music Panel ..... 050-038295
Baffel \& Grille Cloth ..... 052-036887
Rear Cover ..... 056-040228
Bench Assembly ..... 152-000024
Cabinet Assembly L222-1 ..... 111-000116
Case Assembly ..... 050-025470
Top Panel ..... 050-000840
Music Panel ..... 050-025427
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Bench Assembly ..... 152-000027
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Endblock Upper Right Hand - Smooth ..... 025-024307
Endblock Lower Left Hand - Textured ..... 025-028406
Endblock Lower Left Hand - Smooth ..... 025-024848
Endblock Lower Right Hand - Textured ..... 025-028407
Endblock Lower Right Hand - Smooth ..... 025-024847
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014-027293
L100A ..... 014-030812

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| :--- | ---: |
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| Control Tab. (Trumpet) | $031-036483$ |
| Control Tab. (Clarinet) | $031-036484$ |
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| Control Tab (Third Harmonic) | $031-036488$ |
| Control Tab (Fast Decay) | $031-036489$ |
| Control Tab (Percussion Soft) | $999-000151$ |
| Spring Washer | $013-028002$ |
| Tubular Clip | $020-037238$ |
| Shaft | $007-024137$ |
| Terminal Lug | $839-040214$ |
| Flat Head Machine Screw | $821-040314$ |
| Sems. Round Head Machine Screw | $600-021291$ |
| Resistor 2.2 Meg R409 | $600-021561$ |
| Resistor 4.7 |  |

## VIBRATO SWITCH ASSEMBLY 008-024394

## SWITCH PANEL \& BRACKET ASSEMBLY (VIBRATO SMALL) 008-024616

| SWITCH PANEL \& BRACKET ASSEMBLY |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (VIBRATO NORMAL, VIBRATO CHORUS) 008-024617 |  |
| Mounting Bracket | $035-024205$ |
| Lever Mounting Bracket | $035-024335$ |
| Control Tab. (Vibrato Normal) | $031-036490$ |
| Control Tab. (Vibrato Small) | $031-036491$ |
| Control Tab. (Vibrato Chorus) | $031-036492$ |
| Plastic Tie | $013-031744$ |
| Terminal Lug | $007-024137$ |
| Shaft | $020-037238$ |
| Tubular Clip | $013-028002$ |
| Spring Washer | $999-000151$ |
| Flat Head Machine Screw | $839-040214$ |
| Resistor 2.2Meg R403 | $600-021291$ |
| Resistor 3.9Meg R404 | $600-021351$ |
| Resistor 6.8 Meg | R402 |

## REVERBERATION, VOLUME, BRILLIANCE SWITCH ASSEMBLY 008-025549

| Switch P | el \& Bracket Assembly (Reverb I) | 008-024604 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switch P | el \& Bracket Assembly (Brilliance) | 008-024610 |
| Mounting | Bracket | 035-024351 |
| Lever Mo | ting Bracket | 035-024335 |
| Control | b. (REVERB I) | 031-036493 |
| Control T | b. (REVERB II) | 031-036494 |
| Control T | b. (VOLUME SOFT) | 031-036495 |
| Control T | b. (BRILLIANCE) | 031-036496 |
| Plastic Ti |  | 013-031744 |
| Shaft |  | 020-037239 |
| Spring W |  | 999-000151 |
| Tubular |  | 013-028002 |
| Tie Strap |  | $041-027176$ |
| Flat Head | Machine Screw | 839-040314 |
| Sems. Ro | nd Head Machine Screw | 821-040314 |
| Resistor | 100 K R407 | 600-020971 |
| Resistor | 270K R406 | 600-021071 |
| Resistor | 820K R405 | 600-021191 |
| Resistor | 4.7Meg. R408 | 600-021371 |
| Capacito | Ceramic . $0015 \mu \mathrm{f}$ C402 | 425-010542 |
| Capacito | . $022 \mu \mathrm{f}$ C401 | 401-020342 |
| Shielded | ead Assembly (Vibrato Chorus Cable - Blue Plug) | 011-034752 |
| Shielded | ead Assembly (Percussion Volume Cable - Red Plug) | 001-034753 |
| Shielded | able \& Cap assembly (Vibrato Switch Cable) | 011-036621 |
| Shielded | able \& Cap Assembly (Reverb Switch Cable) | 011-036622 |
| PERCUSSION CABLE ASSEMBLY (PERCUSSION CABLE) 011-036640 |  |  |
| CABLE ASSEMBLY (LOWER MANUAL PLUG) 011-036749 |  |  |
| CABLE ASSEMBLY (UPPER MANUAL PLUG) 011-036750 |  |  |
| LOWER MANUAL ASSEMBLY 119-000045 |  |  |
| UPPER MANUAL ASSEMBLY 119-000009 |  |  |
| Switch C | ver Assembly | 060-033397 |
| Top Cov | Assembly | 060-033405 |
| Key Com | Assembly (12 Keys) | 057-045053 |
| Key Com | Assembly (8 Keys) | 057-045052 |
| Key \& C | annel Assembly (Sharp Key) | 060-024286 |
| Key \& C | annel Assembly (One Set of Seven Ivory) | 057-042770 |
| Brack | \& Channel Assembly | 060-033392 |
| Sems. | Bind Head Machine Screw | 850-000002 |
| Sharp | Key - Black | 025-032672 |
| Natur | Key - Ivory "C" | 025-042279 |
| Natur | Key - Ivory 'D" | 025-042280 |
| Natur | Key - Ivory "E" | 025-042281 |
| Natur | Key - Ivory "F" | 025-042282 |
| Natur | Key - Ivory "G" | 025-042283 |
| Natu | Key - Ivory "A" | 025-042284 |
| Natu | Key - Ivory "B" | 025-042285 |
| Natu | Key - Ivory "CX" (Last Key on Manual) | 025-042286 |
| Mountin | Bracket Left Hand | 060-040192 |
| Mountin | Bracket Right Hand | 060-040193 |
| Strain R |  | 013-034999 |
| Screw (K | y Comb) | $831-070314$ |
| Screw ( | p Cover) | 925-050314 |
| Screw (S | itch Top Cover) | 831-070414 |

GENERATOR \& MOTOR ASSEMBLY

| Generator \& Motor Assembly | 120 V | 60 Hz | $112-000021$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Generator \& Motor Assembly | 120 V | 50 Hz | $112-000022$ |
| Generator \& Motor Assembly | 220 V | 60 Hz | $112-000023$ |
| Generator \& Motor Assembly | 220 V | 50 Hz | $112-000024$ |
| Generator Assembly |  | 60 Hz | $113-000011$ |
| Generator Assembly | 50 Hz | $113-000012$ |  |
| Synchronous Motor | 120 V | 60 Hz | $021-033801$ |
| Synchronous Motor | 120 V | 50 Hz | $021-033802$ |
| Synchronous Motor | 220 V | 60 Hz | $021-033803$ |
| Synchronous Motor | 220 V | 50 Hz | $021-033804$ |
| Motor Capacitor | 120 V | 60 Hz | $499-033806$ |
| Motor Capacitor | 120 V | 60 Hz or 120 V | 50 Hz |
| Motor Capacitor | 220 V | 60 Hz or 220 V | 50 Hz |
| Generator Cover Assembly |  |  | $499-033807$ |
| Terminal Panel Assembly (AC Panel with GY, BL. YEL.) | $499-033805$ |  |  |
| Motor Mounting Bracket |  | $115-000003$ |  |
| Capacitor Clamp |  | $006-024326$ |  |
| Motor Clamp |  | $035-027354$ |  |
| Motor Coupling Spring |  | $013-024313$ |  |
| Motor Coupler |  | $013-024427$ |  |
| Insulator Strip (AC Panel) |  | $012-029132$ |  |
| Post (For Mounting Cover) |  | $017-024242$ |  |
| Terminal Cover | $036-024328$ |  |  |
| Oval End Cap (Motor Capacitor) |  | $044-031434$ |  |

## PEDAL KEYBOARD \& SWITCH ASSEMBLY 116-000010

| Pedal Keyboard Frame Assembly | 060-024270 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cover Assembly | 046-025208 |
| Cable Assembly | 011-024210 |
| Actuator (13 Used) | 045-024198 |
| Extension Spring (13 Used) | 012-020404 |
| Stop Post (13 Used) | 044-020398 |
| Up Stop Felt (26 Used) | 042-020410 |
| Down Stop Felt | 042-031898 |
| Terminal Lug | 007-015197 |
| Pivot Bracket (8 Used) | 035-036094 |
| Pivot Bracket (5 Used) | 035-036095 |
| Terminal Panel Assembly (Long) | 063-036553 |
| Terminal Panel | 045-024196 |
| Stationary Contact Assembly (8 Used) | 030-033305 |
| Contact Spring Assembly (8 Used) | 012-033541 |
| Actuator Spring (8 Used) | 012-024199 |
| Eyelet (24 Used) | 999-026552 |
| Terminal Panel Assembly (Short) | 063-036554 |
| Terminal Panel | 006-024197 |
| For Other Components, Refer to Long Panel Assembly. |  |
| Key Channel Assembly (Long) | 057-035978 |
| Key Channel (Long) | 041-020402 |
| Long Key (Brown) | 025-031666 |
| Guide Felt | 042-021255 |
| Eyelet | 999-017454 |
| Sems. Bind Head Machine Screw (Mounting Key) | 850-100514 |
| Key Channel Assembly (Short) | 057-035982 |
| Key Channel (Short) | 041-020403 |
| Short Key (Black) | 025-031469 |
| Guide Felt | 042-021255 |
| Eyelet | 999-017454 |
| Sems. Bind Head Machine Screw (Mounting Key) | 850-100714 |

## PREAMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY 117-000009 (AO-42)

Chassis Pan Assembly
009-024416
Chassis Housing Assembly
009-024417
Matching Transformer Assembly T201
003-024469
Plug Assembly 3 Pin
011-036632
Plug Assembly 6 Pin (Power)
011-024376
Plug Assembly 6 Pin (percussion Switch)
Tube 12AU7
Tube 12AX7
Tube Shield
Set of Capacitors \& Resistors (Chassis Mounted)

| Resistor | 270 K | R206 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Resistor | 1 Meg | R214 |
| Resistor | 330 K | R217 |
| Potentiometer | 30 K | R225 |

Resistor \& Capacitor Panel Assembly
Terminal Board
Resistor $\quad 68 \mathrm{~K} \quad$ R212,R229

Resistor $\quad 390 \Omega \quad$ R211
Resistor 20K R233

Resistor $\quad 2.7 \mathrm{~K} 235$
Resistor
Resistor $82 \Omega$ R209
Resistor $100 \Omega$ R207
Resistor
Resistor 1K R208
Resistor $\quad 1.2 \mathrm{~K}$ R231

| Resistor | 3.3 K | R205 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Resistor | 4.7 K | R210 |


| sistor |  | R213 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resistor | 15K |  |  | $600-020771$ |
| Resistor | 47K | R202,R221,R232 |  | 600-020891 |
| Resistor | 100K | R220,R223 |  | 600-020971 |
| Resistor | 150K | R224 |  | 600-021011 |
| Resistor | 180K |  | Selected for | 600-021031 |
| Resistor | 220 K | R226 | Proper Gain | 600-021051 |
| Resistor | 270K |  | at Inspection | 600-021071 |
| Resistor | 270K | R222 |  | 600-021070 |
| Resistor | 330K | R218 |  | 600-021091 |
| Resistor | 470K | R228, |  | 600-021131 |
| Resistor | 680K | R227 |  | 600-021171 |
| Resistor | 1 Meg | R201 |  | 600-021211 |
| Resistor | 4.7 Meg | R203 | Selected at | 600-021371 |
| Resistor | 5.6 Meg |  |  | 600-021391 |
| Resistor | 120K | R236 | Inspection | 600-020991 |
| Capacitor | .1 mfd | 200V | C215 | 401-020533 |
| Capacitor | . 047 mfd | 400 V | C204 | 403-030452 |
| Capacitor | . 33 mfd | 100V | C210 | 406-010172 |
| Capacitor | 100 mfd | 3 V | C201, C205, C207 | 407-010029 |
| Capacitor | 39 pf | 500 V | C203 | 425-010151 |
| Capacitor | . 0047 mfd | 100 V | C211 | 413-010042 |
| Capacitor | . 01 mfd | 100 V | C208, C209, C213, C214 | 413-010072 |
| Capacitor | . 02 mfd | 100 V | C212 | 425-010763 |
| Capacitor | . 1 mfd | 10 V | C206 | 427-030025 |
| Transistor |  |  | Q201 | 001-021070 |

VIBRATO AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY 126-000023 (A0-47)
Chassis Pan Assembly


## POWER AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLIES



| Resistor | 150 K | R 320 |  | $600-021011$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Resistor | 180 K | R 304 |  | $600-021031$ |
| Resistor | 220 K | $\mathrm{R} 303,319$ |  | $600-021051$ |
| Resistor | 330 K | $\mathrm{R} 307,330,331$ |  | $600-021091$ |
| Resistor | 470 K | R 324 | $600-021131$ |  |
| Resistor | 1 Meg | R 326 |  | $600-021211$ |
| Capacitor | .047 mfd | 400 V | $\mathrm{C} 311,312$ | $403-030452$ |
| Capacitor | 100 mfd | 3 V | $\mathrm{C} 301,308$ | $407-010029$ |
| Capacitor | 220 pf | 500 V | C310 | $425-010332$ |
| Capacitor | .02 mfd | 500 V | C302, 309 | $425-010763$ |
| Capacitor | 5 mfd | 150 V | C306 | $450-040083$ |
| Capacitor | 100 mfd | 25 V | C 313 | $450-040084$ |
| Potentiometer | 10 K | R 336 |  | $676-000143$ |

## SWELL PEDAL ASSEMBLY 123-000021

| Base Bracket Assembly | $060-030207$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shutter Assembly | $060-033749$ |
| Bearing Bracket | $035-031429$ |
| Bearing Bracket with Dowel | $035-031428$ |
| Pedal Bearing (slotted) | $017-031431$ |
| Pedal Shaft | $020-021725$ |
| Machine Screw | $843-081113$ |
| Lock Washer | $999-000729$ |
| Square Nut | $999-001343$ |
| Cell \& Housing Wiring Assembly | $040-030216$ |
| Diffuser | $016-030153$ |
| Photo Cell Housing Cover | $025-032880$ |
| Light Bulb Socket Assy. | $034-033419$ |
| Spring | $012-030154$ |
| Light Bulb | $016-031748$ |
| Pedal Assembly (with mat) | $060-033289$ |

RHYTHM II \& EXTRUSION ASSEMBLY 125-000050

| Rhythm II Unit (inbuilt Automatic) |  |  | $125-000049$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Screened Panel (painted Part) |  | $061-042579$ |  |
| R. H. End Cap |  | $045-042507$ |  |
| L. H. End Cap |  | $045-042508$ |  |
| POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY | 120 V | 60 Hz. | $127-000041$ |
| POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY | 120 V | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. | $127-000042$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY | 220 V | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. | $127-000043$ |
| Power Supply Chassis |  |  | $041-033662$ |
| Terminal Strip Assembly |  |  | $006-028913$ |
| Transformer | 120 V | 60 Hz. | $003-033473$ |
| Transformer | $120 / 220 \mathrm{~V}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. | $003-033474$ |
| Capacitor, Electrolytic | $500 \mathrm{mfd} / 40 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | $407-090329$ |
| Diode |  | 4 used | $001-024051$ |
| Resistor | 68 | 3 K | $602-050141$ |
| Resistor |  | 3 W | $602-050021$ |

MISCELLANEOUS
Generator Pad ..... 036-024354
Speed Clip ..... 013-024843
Reverberation Unit Assembly ..... 121-000002
Power Supply Cable ..... 011-024357
Terminal Panel Assy. (between Reverb \& Amp) ..... 006-034306
Cable \& Cap Assy. (Speaker to Amp) ..... 011-036623
Cable \& Contact Assy. (between Speakers) ..... 011-036741
Shielded Lead \& Plug Assy. (between Preamp \& Vib. Amp) ..... 200-010327
Shielded Lead \& Plug Assy. (between Preamp \& Vib. Amp) ..... 200-010328
Shielded Lead \& Plug Assy. (Red Reverb Cable) ..... 011-036643
Shielded Lead \& Plug Assy. (gray Reverb Cable) ..... 011-036644
Shield (Rhythm II Power Supply) ..... 010-042054
Speaker 12" (R.H. Viewed from Rear) ..... 014-030812
Speaker 12" (L. H. Viewed from Rear) ..... 014-027293
Cable \& Plug Assy. (BLK plug cable at Amp) ..... 011-036388
Terminal Cover (lower manual) ..... 041-024164
Grommet (lower manual) ..... 043-039553
Swell Pedal Housing Assembly ..... 046-025206
Amplifier Base ..... 009-024824
End Block - Lower L.H. ..... 025-028406
End Block Bracket ..... 035-031459
End Block - Lower R. H. ..... 025-028407
Terminal Strip Assembly (Shelf) ..... 006-043833
Generator Tee-Nut ..... 999-032998
Generator Grommet ..... 043-024246
Generator Washer ..... 999-000104
Generator Mounting Screw ..... 824-121114
Plastic Ties ..... 013-031744
Oil Tube Assembly ..... 015-025581
Trim Strip (Swell Pedal) ..... 055-025648
Front Strip (manual) ..... 061-031029
Cable Clip ..... 013-024296
Pedal Filter Choke Assembly ..... 003-025333
WOODWORK
Cabinet Assembly ..... L-212 ..... 111-000115
Case Assembly ..... 050-036895
Rear Cover ..... 056-040228
Fastener ..... 013-040269
Brad ..... 999-040271
Fastener "Clip" (Rear Cover) ..... 013-036811
Baffle \& Grille Cloth ..... 052-036887
Lock Nut (Speaker \& Baffle Mounting) ..... 999-001437
Baffle (only) ..... 054-025432
Grille Cloth ..... 053-038428
Standard Mounting Screw ..... 999-006116
Plastic Bumper ..... 025-023329
Top \& Music Panel Assembly ..... 050-002778
Top Panel ..... 050-000840
Music Panel ..... 050-038295
Hinge ..... 032-033414
Screw ..... 880-030537
Top Rail Screw ..... 832-081814
Stud (Top Panel) ..... 044-042417
Bench Assembly ..... 152-000024
Cabinet Assembly L-222 ..... 111-000116
Case Assembly ..... 050-025470
Rear Cover ..... 056-040228
Fastener (Rear Cover) ..... 013-040269
Brad ..... 999-040271
Fastener "Clip" (Rear Cover) ..... 013-036811
Baffle \& Grille Cloth ..... 052-036887
Lock Nut (Speaker \& Baffle Mounting) ..... 999-001437
Baffle (only) ..... 054-025432
Grille Cloth ..... 053-038428
Standard Mounting Screw ..... 999-006116
Plastic Bumper ..... 025-023329
Top \& Music Panel Assembly ..... 050-002807
Top Panel ..... 050-000840
Music Panel ..... 050-025427
Hinge ..... 032-033414
Screw ..... 880-030537
Top Rail Screw ..... 832-081814
Stud (Top Panel) ..... 044-042417
Bench Assembly ..... 152-000027
Cabinet Assembly L-295 ..... 111-000125
Case Assembly ..... 050-002100
Rear Cover ..... 056-044430
Fastener (Rear Cover) ..... 013-040269
Brad999-040271
Fastener "Clip" (Rear Cover) ..... 013-036811
Baffle \& Grille Cloth ..... 052-036890
Lock Nut ..... 999-001437
Baffle (only) ..... 054-025432
Grille Cloth ..... 053-032909
Standard Mounting Screw ..... 999-006116
Plastic Bumper ..... 025-023329
Top Panel ..... 050-002134
Music Panel ..... 050-002130
Bench Assembly ..... 152-000008

NOTES

