

KA-2002

SOLID STATE STEREO AMPLIFIER



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

To the New KA-2002 Amplifier Owner:

Because Kenwood Electronics, Inc., takes great pride in the long tradition of quality components the name Kenwood represents, your purchase of a Kenwood amplifier places you in a distinguished family of connoisseurs of superb high-fidelity sound reproduction.

The purpose of this manual is to acquaint you with the operating features of your new amplifier. You will notice that in every detail of planning, engineering, styling, operating convenience, and adaptability, we have sought to anticipate your needs and desires.

We suggest that you read this manual carefully. Knowing how to set up your amplifier to best advantage will enhance your listening pleasure right from the start. You will also become aware of the ease with which you can adjust your amplifier to meet your special requirements.

Turn the pages and become acquainted with the exciting features of your new amplifier features that will remain new for endless hours of listening pleasure.

WARRANTY REGISTRATION

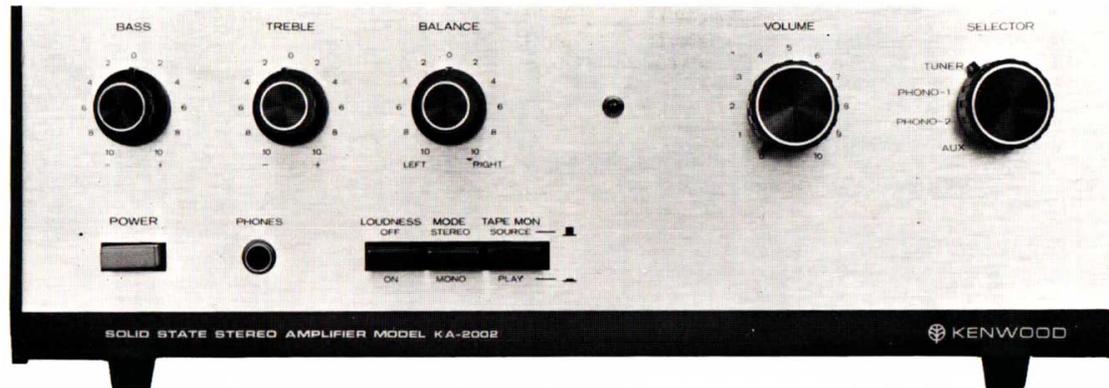
IMPORTANT: Fill out your warranty registration and mail it at once.

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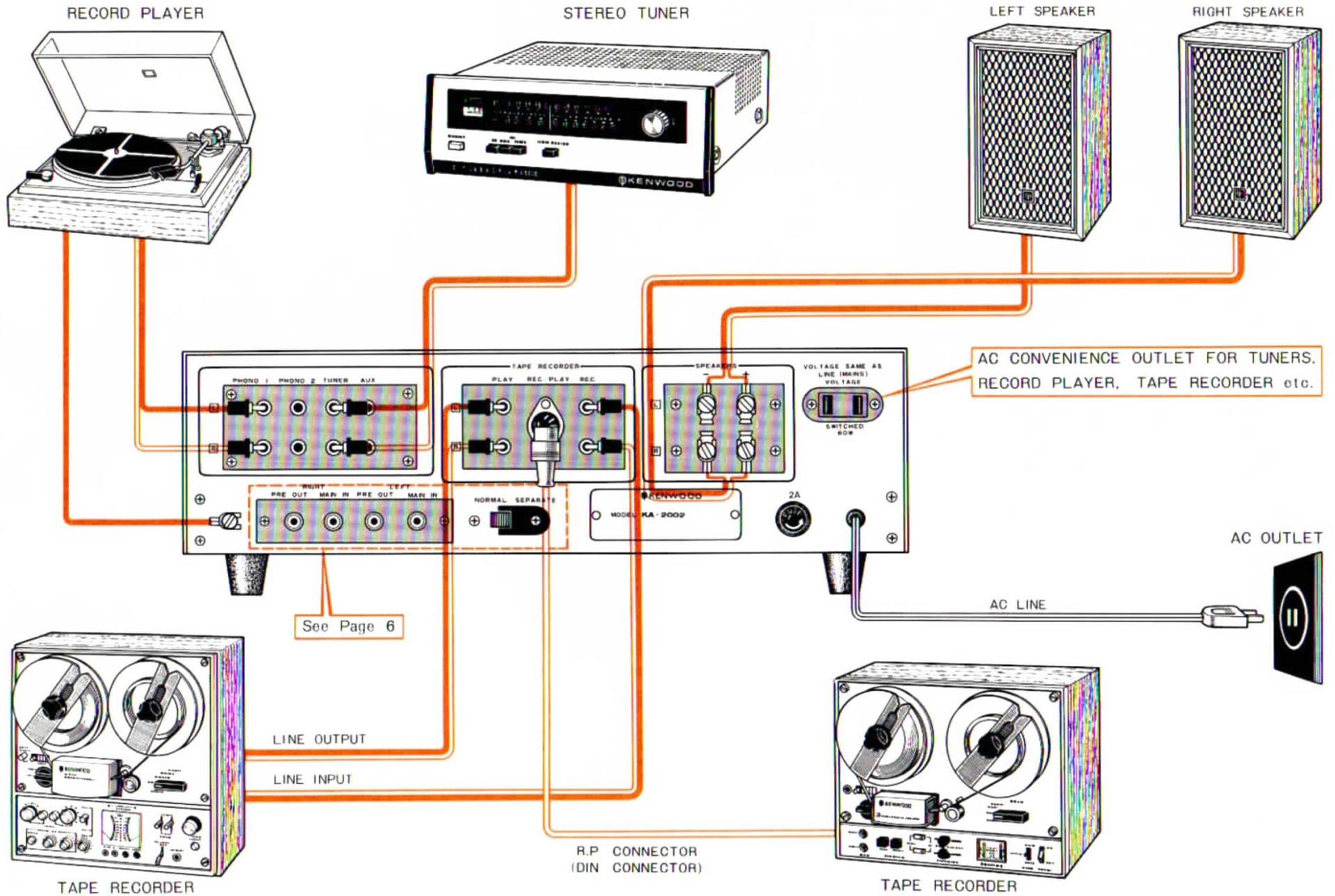


SPECIAL KA-2002 FEATURES



1. Wide power band width of 20 Hz to 30,000 Hz with very low IM distortion.
2. 2 dB step type tone controls with BASS and TREBLE.
3. All transistor amplifier provides wide 20 to 30,000 Hz frequency response and 20 to 30,000 Hz power band width.
4. High damping factor 50 (8 ohms), for excellent transient response.
5. Pre-amplifier outputs for use with other power amplifier or multi-channel system.
6. 2 pairs of magnetic phono input jacks for 2 sets of record players.
7. Push-button controls regulate LOUDNESS Control, MODE, TAPE Monitor Switch.
8. Front panel stereo headphone jack.

INTERCONNECTING DIAGRAM



CONNECTIONS TO COMPONENT PARTS

SPEAKER CONNECTIONS

4 to 16 ohm speakers are suitable. Connect right speaker to right speaker terminal; left speaker to left speaker terminal. Should plus or minus of either right or left channels be reversely connected, sound from the center section will be affected by a lack of separation. See "phasing of the speakers".

Special Protection: If you operate your KA-2002 when speakers are shorted, a newly developed protection circuit guards against damage from short circuits at the output terminal.

Note: Connecting conductor in excess of 100 feet may cause some power loss.

MULTIPLE STEREO SPEAKER SYSTEM CONNECTION

Generally high fidelity loudspeakers are rated at 8 or 16 ohms. Since the speaker and its enclosure depends on each other in their function, each set of speakers must be matched carefully. The proper connection of the multiple-speaker system is as shown in Figure 1. Follow this carefully. The main speakers and auxiliary speakers must be connected in the series method as parallel connection will impair the transistors. In connecting the leads to the terminal strip on the rear

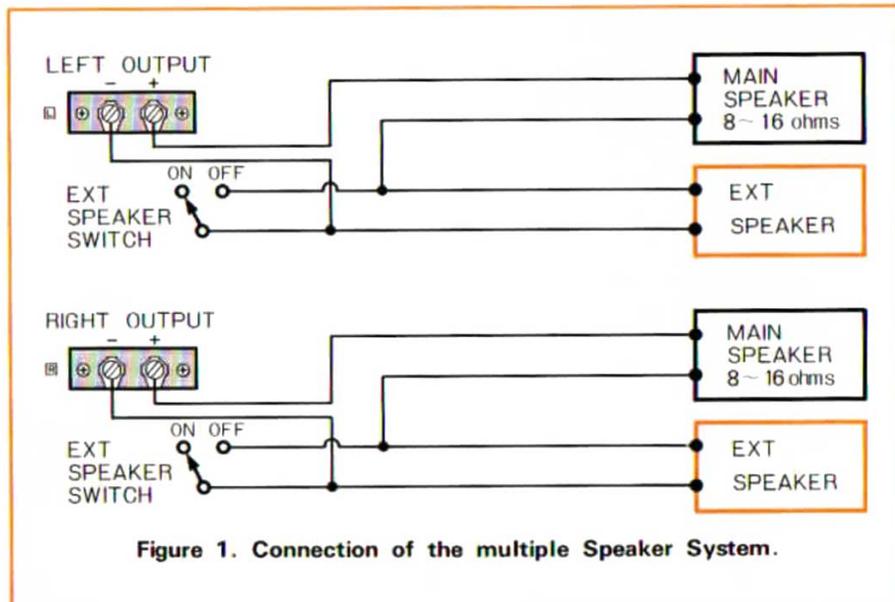


Figure 1. Connection of the multiple Speaker System.

of the amplifier, be sure they are kept apart. A wire will sometimes loop around the screw when tightening and touch the terminal holding the other wire, creating a short-circuit.

PHASING OF THE SPEAKERS

Correct phasing is important in a stereophonic system. If the speakers are out of phase, they will work in opposition of each other and there will be a noticeable loss in low frequencies. Use the following procedure to make adjustments:

1. Set the INPUT SELECTOR to PHONO 1 (PHONO 2), LOUDNESS to OFF, TAPE MONITOR to SOURCE, MODE switch to MONO and set VOLUME for desired listening level.
2. Play a monophonic record containing heavy bass passages. If a monophonic record is unavailable, substitute a stereo record.
3. After your speakers are connected, listen to the intensity of the bass tone. Then reverse the lead connections of the speakers and listen to the sound again. The position of the lead connections where the bass intensity was the greatest is the proper one and the speakers will then be permanently in phase.

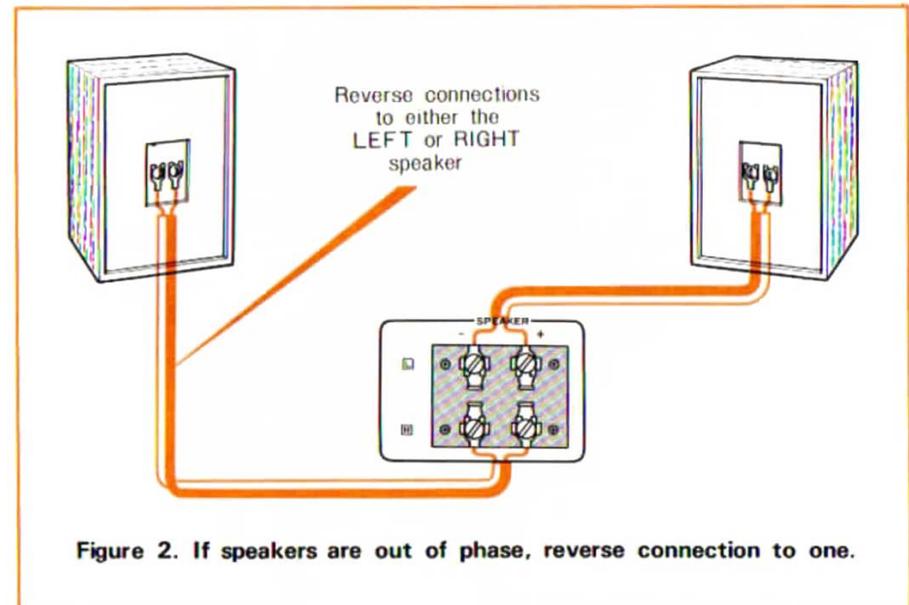


Figure 2. If speakers are out of phase, reverse connection to one.

CONNECTIONS TO COMPONENT PARTS

STEREO RECORD PLAYER

The two lines of shielded cord from your stereo record player should be terminated with phono plugs. Cord should not exceed ten feet in length. (An excess will create a loss in high frequency range.)

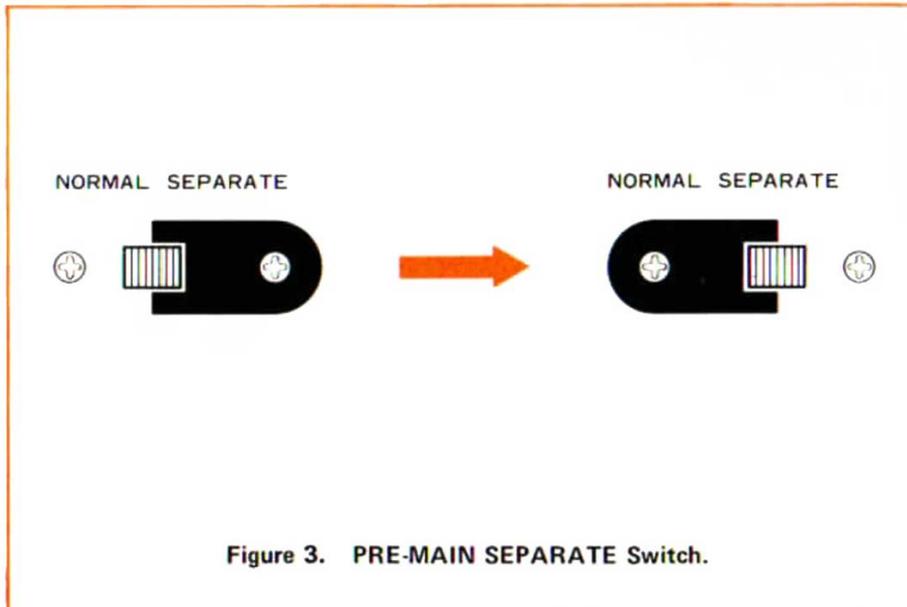
For Low Level Phono Inputs: Inputs from a magnetic cartridge connect to the PHONO 1 (PHONO 2) jacks.

TUNER

Use the TUNER terminals for connection to an FM Stereo or an AM-FM Stereo Tuner. For Monophonic operation, connections may be made to either the Right or Left terminals. Always use shielded cable for making these connections.

AUX

Auxiliary inputs can be used for a second tuner, tape recopying, etc. (See Figure 6, page 10).



PRE-AMPLIFIER OUTPUTS AND MAIN AMPLIFIER INPUTS

Stereo pre-amplifier outputs and stereo main amplifier inputs are incorporated in this unit. A simple setting of the slide switch will change the amplifier's function from "NORMAL" to "SEPARATE" as required.

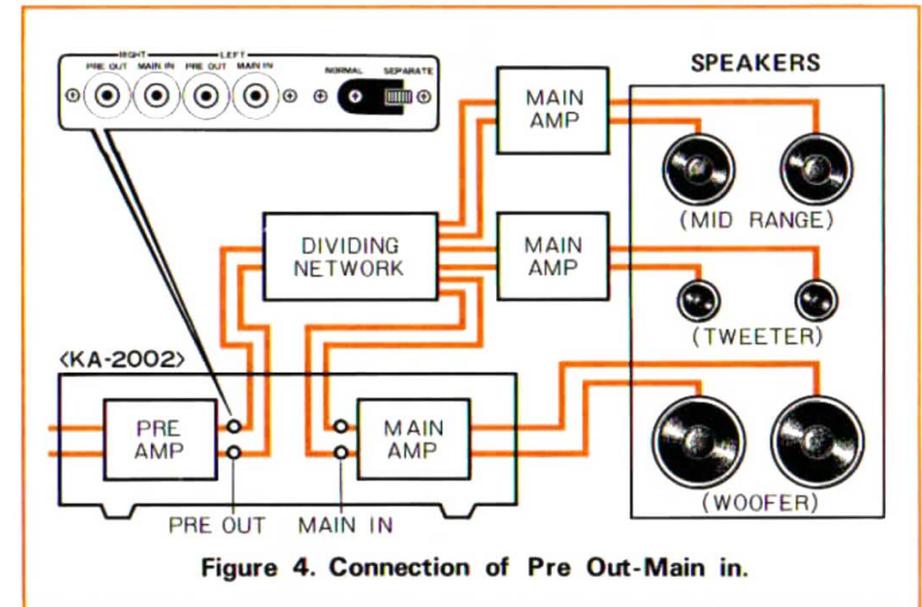
This switch has been preset for normal amplifier use and its position should not change. In this position the input jacks and output jacks can also be used to connect a second tape deck or as a pre-amplifier output for another basic amplifier.

If the amplifier is to be used as a pre-amplifier or main amplifier only, or as a multi-channel system, the switch should be reset as follows:

1. Remove the black plate which holds the slide switch in place in its preset position "NORMAL".
2. Reset switch to the "SEPARATE" position for pre-amplifier or main amplifier only function.
3. Affix plate to hold switch in new position.

Figure 3 shows the PRE-MAIN SEPARATE switch set for "SEPARATE".

Figure 4 shows how to make connections for multi-channel system.



ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

POWER

Plug the AC line cord into an outlet furnishing 110 to 120 volts AC, 50 / 60 Hz.

AC OUTLETS

The AC outlets on the rear of the amplifier may be used to supply power to other components, such as a record player, tape recorder, etc.

Switched outlet (60 watts)

This is switched with the power switch on the amplifier. **IMPORTANT!**
Do not connect any electrical equipment with a power consumption of more than 60 watts.

FUSE

Shield 2 Amp. fuse is used. Rotate the fuse holder counter-clockwise for replacing. When the fuse has blown out, check carefully the reason for the blow-out and then replace the fuse. When something is wrong with the supply circuit, the fuse will blow again.

Do not, in any case, use copper wire in place of the specified shield fuse.

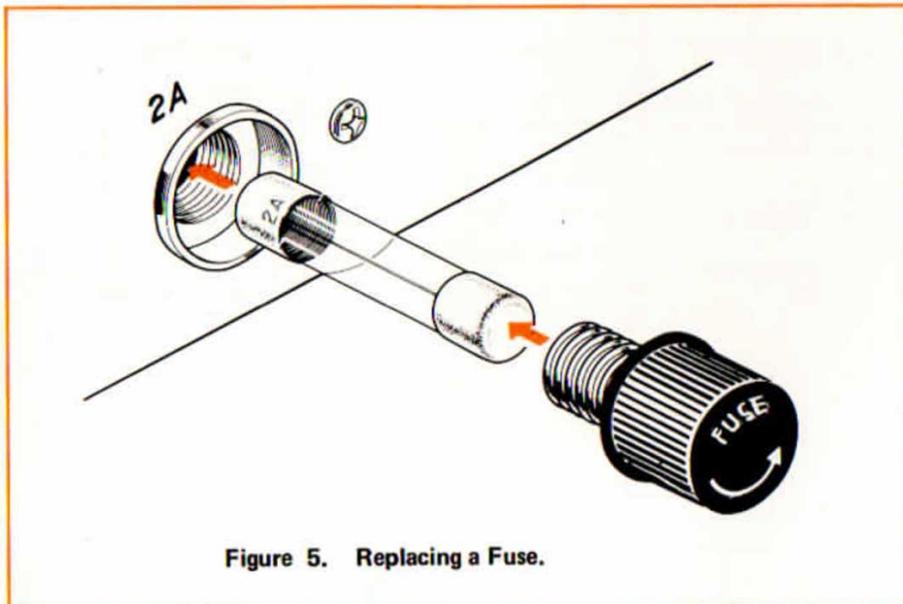


Figure 5. Replacing a Fuse.

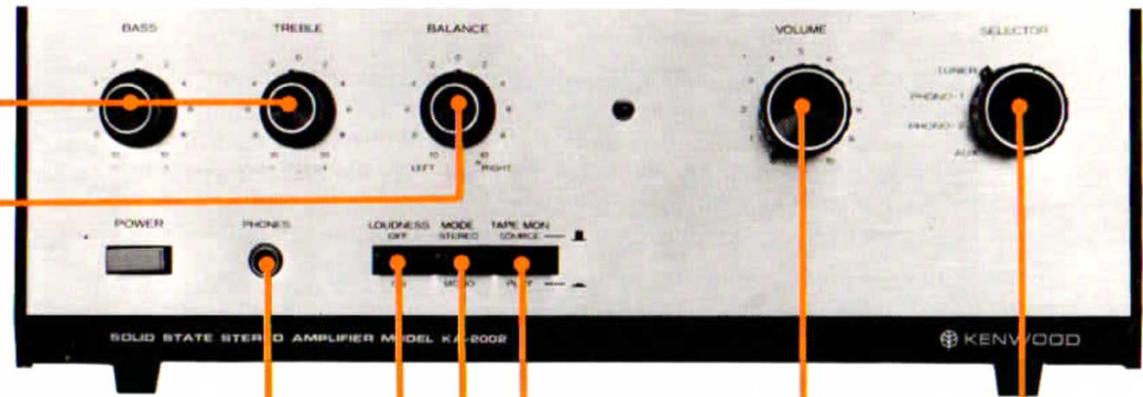
CONTROLS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

1. BASS & TREBLE CONTROL

Turning clockwise increases bass (treble) tone and counterclockwise decreases it while center setting is at flat.

2. BALANCE

This control provides a simple means of adjusting the levels of both channels for proper balance during stereophonic reproduction.



3. STEREO PHONES

This is a jack for stereo headphone.

4. LOUDNESS

This switch provides the frequency response change (bass and treble boost) if required by individual at low listening levels and permits the VOLUME control to function as a compensated loudness control.
ON: Press button in.
OFF: Press button to release.

5. MODE

This switch determines the manner in which program sources (previously selected by the SELECTOR switch) will go through the amplifier section.
■ STEREO—This provides stereophonic reproduction of any stereo program source. This position will also provide monophonic reproduction through both channels when the LEFT and RIGHT input are mono.
■ MONO—Mixes left and right channels.
MONO: Press button in.
STEREO: Press button to release.

6. TAPE MONITOR

For playback of tapes or for monitoring of the recording. (See page 10)

TAPE PLAY:
Press button in.
SOURCE:
Press button to release.

7. VOLUME

The single control designated VOLUME adjusts the relative level of both channels simultaneously.

8. SELECTOR

This switch selects the program source. The following describes each function:

- TUNER — Selects sources connected to the TUNER input jacks.
- PHONO 1 — Selects sources connected to the PHONO 1 input jacks.
- PHONO 2 — Selects sources connected to the PHONO 2 input jacks.
- AUX — Selects sources connected to the AUX input jacks.

OPERATIONS

CONTROL OPERATION	INPUT terminals (rear panel)	OUTPUT terminals and jack	SELECTOR switch	MODE switch	TAPE MONITOR switch	BASS & TREBLE controls	BALANCE control
TUNER	TUNER	SPEAKERS or PHONES	TUNER	STEREO or MONO	SOURCE	"0" POSITION	TO BE BALANCED
RECORD PLAYER	PHONO 1	SPEAKERS or PHONES	PHONO 1	STEREO or MONO	SOURCE	"0" POSITION	TO BE BALANCED
	PHONO 2		PHONO 2				
TAPE RECORDER (For play back)	TAPE PLAY	SPEAKERS or PHONES	ANY POSITION	STEREO or MONO	PLAY	"0" POSITION	TO BE BALANCED
	AUX	SPEAKERS or PHONES	AUX	STEREO or MONO	SOURCE	"0" POSITION	TO BE BALANCED
	REC/PLAY	SPEAKERS or PHONES	ANY POSITION	STEREO or MONO	PLAY	"0" POSITION	TO BE BALANCED

NOTE: This chart shows the most usual operations, Bass control, Treble control and loudness switches can be set according to your listening desire.

TAPE RECORDER CONNECTIONS & OPERATIONS

PIN JACK

You may record FM (monaural or stereo), AM broadcasts and LP records by connecting the output jack of TAPE REC to the input jack of your tape recorder. Play back your tape recordings by simply connecting the line output of your tape recorder to the TAPE PLAY jack of your KA-2002.

R.P. CONNECTOR (DIN CONNECTOR)

Normally for most recording and playback, separate cables must be connected to their respective input jacks on the amplifier; however, if your tape recorder is equipped with R & P (Record and Playback) 5-Pins connector type patch cord, a special jack (connector) is provided on the KA-2002 enabling both recording and playback with this single cable.

PLAYBACK

1. Push the POWER switch for power on.
2. The SELECTOR switch can be at any position.
3. Push the TAPE MONITOR switch to PLAY.
4. Start the tape recorder.
5. Adjust the volume. Use the BASS, TREBLE and LOUDNESS to suit your listening pleasure as explained previously.

TAPE MONITOR

The KA-2002 incorporates a Tape Monitoring circuitry enabling you to monitor while you record. Connections to the tape recorder are made as explained in the section dealing with "Interconnecting Diagram".

For Two-head Tape Recorders

Ordinary two-head type tape recorders are not equipped with a separate playback monitor amplifier to enable tape recording and simultaneous monitoring. Therefore, when recording, set the Tape Monitor Switch to "SOURCE" position, and feed the signal to be recorded through the KA-2002. And, for playback of the recorded tape through the KA-2002 speaker system, set TAPE MONITOR switch to PLAY position.

For Three-head Tape Recorders

Three-head type tape recorders have separate recording and playback heads, and their respective separate amplifiers. This enables simultaneous playback monitoring of the recording. For operating the KA-2002 in conjunction with three-head type recorders, set the Tape Monitor switch to "PLAY" position. This enables monitoring the recording and fully controlling level, acoustic balance, microphone position, etc.

For playback of the recorded tape, set TAPE MONITOR switch to PLAY position.

TAPE COPYING

To make a copy of a recorded tape on to another tape, follow the connecting instruction as shown in Figure 6.

1. Push the POWER switch for power on.
2. Set the SELECTOR switch to AUX position.
3. Push the TAPE MONITOR switch to PLAY.
4. Operate your equipments simultaneously.

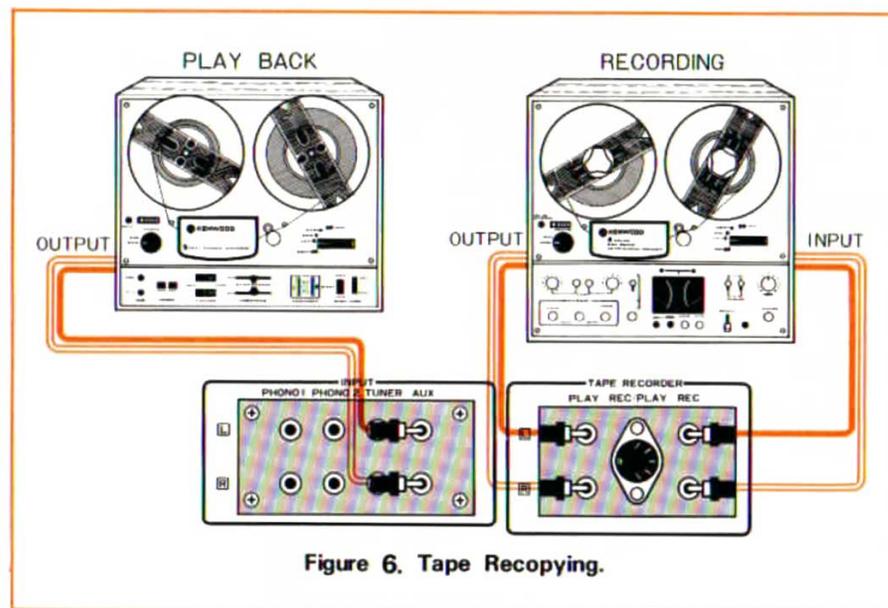


Figure 6. Tape Copying.

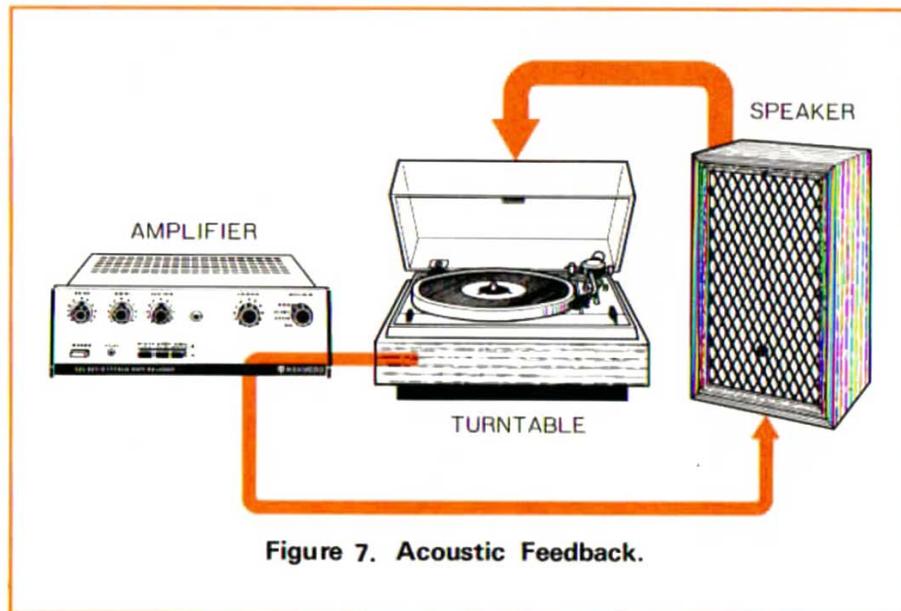
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATIONS

PROTECTION CIRCUIT

The newly developed protection circuit is completely effective and prevents damage which may be caused by short circuits at the speaker outputs or the electrical overloading point. When a short circuit occurs this protection circuit will function automatically to protect the transistors. The program sound will be heard off and on intermittently about every one second. In this case, there is no fear of damaging the transistors. Just switch off the supply line and check the connections.

ACOUSTIC FEEDBACK

Sometimes an undesirable sound (howling) caused by acoustic feedback may be encountered. This is generally caused by poor placement of the turntable and speaker enclosures which may be too close to each other. The turntable should be located a reasonable distance away from the speakers, or a soft, thick cushion such as foam rubber should be inserted underneath it. This will help to prevent vibration of the turntable, which is usually the main cause of any acoustic feedback that may be encountered. (See Figure 7).



TROUBLE SHOOTING

In initially installing this amplifier improper connections may result in one of the following indications of trouble. Their possible causes and corrective measures are listed below to facilitate installation.

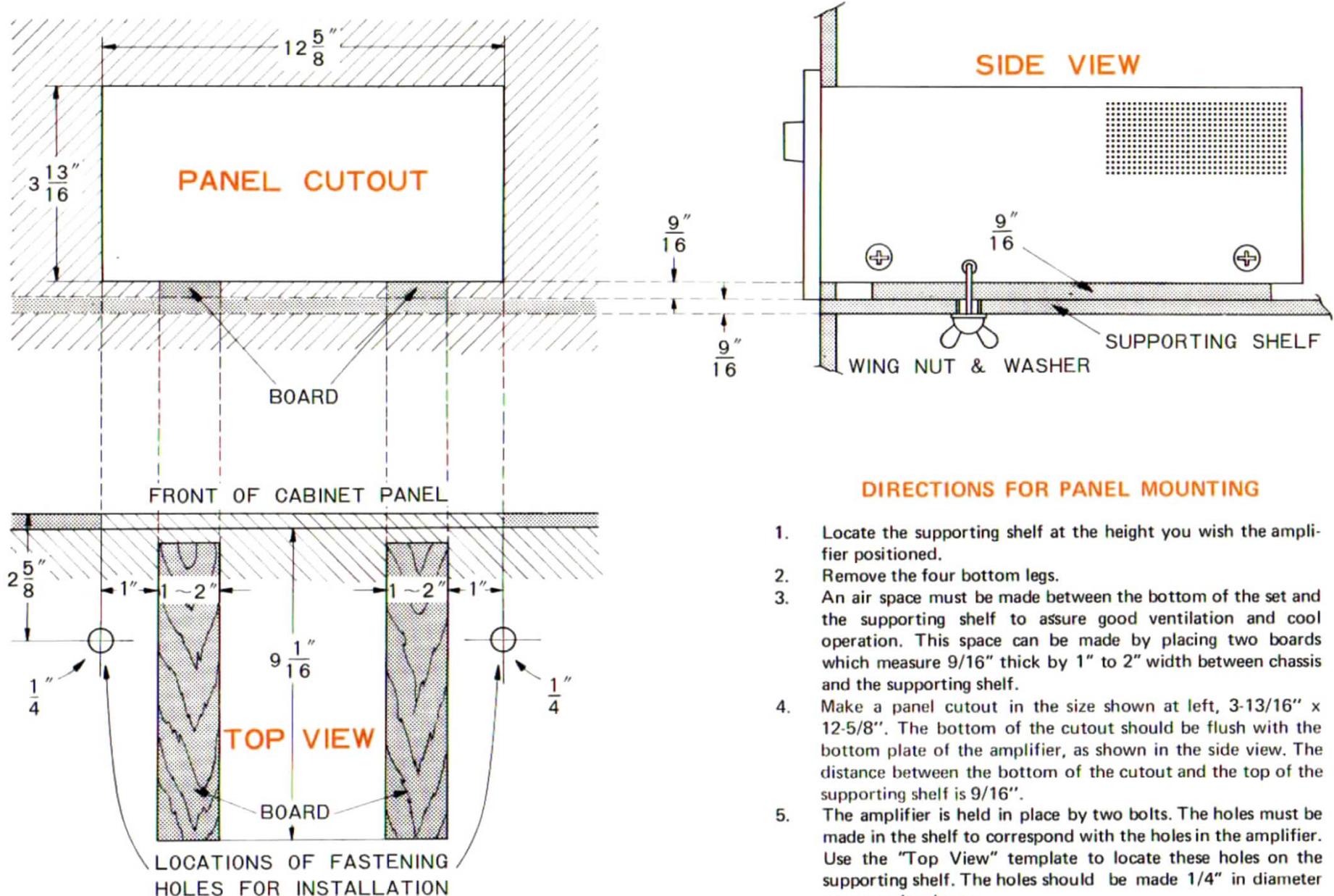
During Tuner or Phono Operation	Cause	Correction
No pilot lamp indication, no sound although AC is switched ON.	Poor AC plug connection. Blown fuse.	Check plug contact. Replace fuse. If it blows again, trouble must be corrected.
No sound from LEFT and RIGHT.	Speaker cords disconnected. Volume Control at 0 (extreme left) TAPE MON switch at PLAY position. PRE MAIN SEPARATE SWITCH at SEPARATE Position.	Check connections from amp output to speakers. Set to appropriate volume level. Always set to SOURCE except when using tape recorders. Always NORMAL position except when using together with multi-channel or 3-D systems.
Sound only from one side.	Poor speaker cord connections. BALANCE control set to one extreme or other.	Check amp output and speakers connections. Adjust BALANCE control.
Noise when AC is switched ON or when volume is adjusted immediately after.	Insufficient circuit warmup.	Allow 5 - 6 second interval after switching AC ON, before manipulating volume control.
Unbalance results when volume is lowered.	LEFT RIGHT resistor values unbalanced.	Adjust BALANCE control.
Intermittent speaker response at 3 second intervals.	Protection Circuit indication of short circuit in the output.	Check speaker cord connections.
Difference in volume level of radio and phono.	Difference in received signal and phono output levels.	Set to appropriate volume level.
During Phono Operation Only	Cause	Correction
No sound from LEFT and RIGHT, or sound only from one side.	Player output disconnected.	See that player output cord is firmly plugged into amp input.
Loud hum drowns out sound.	Poor Player output cord prong connections.	See that player output cord is firmly plugged into amp input.
Sound audible but background hum occurs.	Player output cord picking up hum from AC cord. Player not grounded.	Keep player output cord away from AC cords. Choose cord paths which keep hum at a minimum. Twist LEFT RIGHT player output cords together. Reverse player AC plug connections. Connect player ground wire to GND terminal.
Sound audible but continuous background buzz interferes.	TV signal picked up by player output cord. Frequently occurs near TV transmitting antenna.	Route player cord so that buzz is minimized.
Howling noise occurs when volume is raised or bass response is increased.	Speaker vibrations induce feedback in pickup.	Increase distance between player and speakers. Choose speaker locations carefully. Remember, loose flooring induces howling.

SPECIFICATIONS

Dynamic Power: Both Channel Driven	46 watts at 4 ohms
Both Channel Driven	38 watts at 8 ohms
Continuous Power: Each Channel Driven	19/19 watts at 4 ohms
Each Channel Driven	17/17 watts at 8 ohms
Both Channel Driven	15/15 watts at 4 ohms
Both Channel Driven	13/13 watts at 8 ohms
Harmonic Distortion:	0.8 % at rated
	0.2 % at -3 dB rated
Intermodulation Distortion:	0.8 % at rated
	0.2 % at -3 dB rated
Frequency Response: high level (AUX) input	20-30,000 Hz \pm 2 dB
Power Bandwidth (IHF):	20-30,000 Hz
Input Sensitivity: (for rated output)	Phono 1 2 mV 50 Kohms
	Phono 2 2 mV 50 Kohms
	Tuner 150 mV 50 Kohms
	Aux/Tape play 150 mV 50 Kohms
	Main in 100 mV
Recording Output: (below rated input)	Pin 150 mV
	DIN 30 mV
Hum & Noise: (below rated output)	Phono 1 60 dB
	Phono 2 60 dB
	Tuner 70 dB
	Aux/Tape 70 dB
Damping Factor:	50 at 8 ohms
Speaker Impedance:	accept 4 to 16 ohms
Bass Control:	\pm 10 dB at 100 Hz
Treble Control:	\pm 10 dB at 10,000 Hz
Loudness Control (at -30dB rated):	+ 8 dB at 100 Hz
	+ 4 dB at 10,000 Hz
Switches:	Selector (Aux, Tuner, Phono 1, Phono 2)
	Mode, Tape Monitor, Loudness
AC Outlets:	Switched 1
Semiconductor	22 Transistor, 10 Diode, 2 Thermistor
Power Consumption:	at full power 60 watts
	at no signal 8 watts
Dimension:	13"(W) x 4-5/8"(H) x 9-7/16"(D)
Net Weight:	10.6 Lbs. (4.8 Kg)

Note: Any of the specifications given here may be changed or modified without notice.

MOUNTING TEMPLATE



NOTES

KA-2002 Serial No. _____

Owner _____



KENWOOD ELECTRONICS, INC.

■ 15777 SOUTH BROADWAY, GARDENA, CALIFORNIA 90248

■ 72-02 51ST AVENUE, WOODSIDE, N.Y. 11377

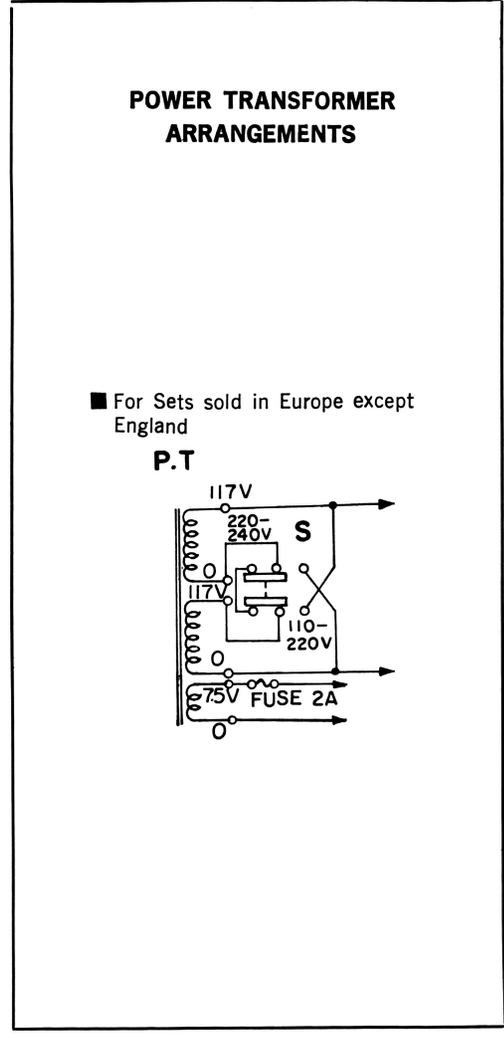
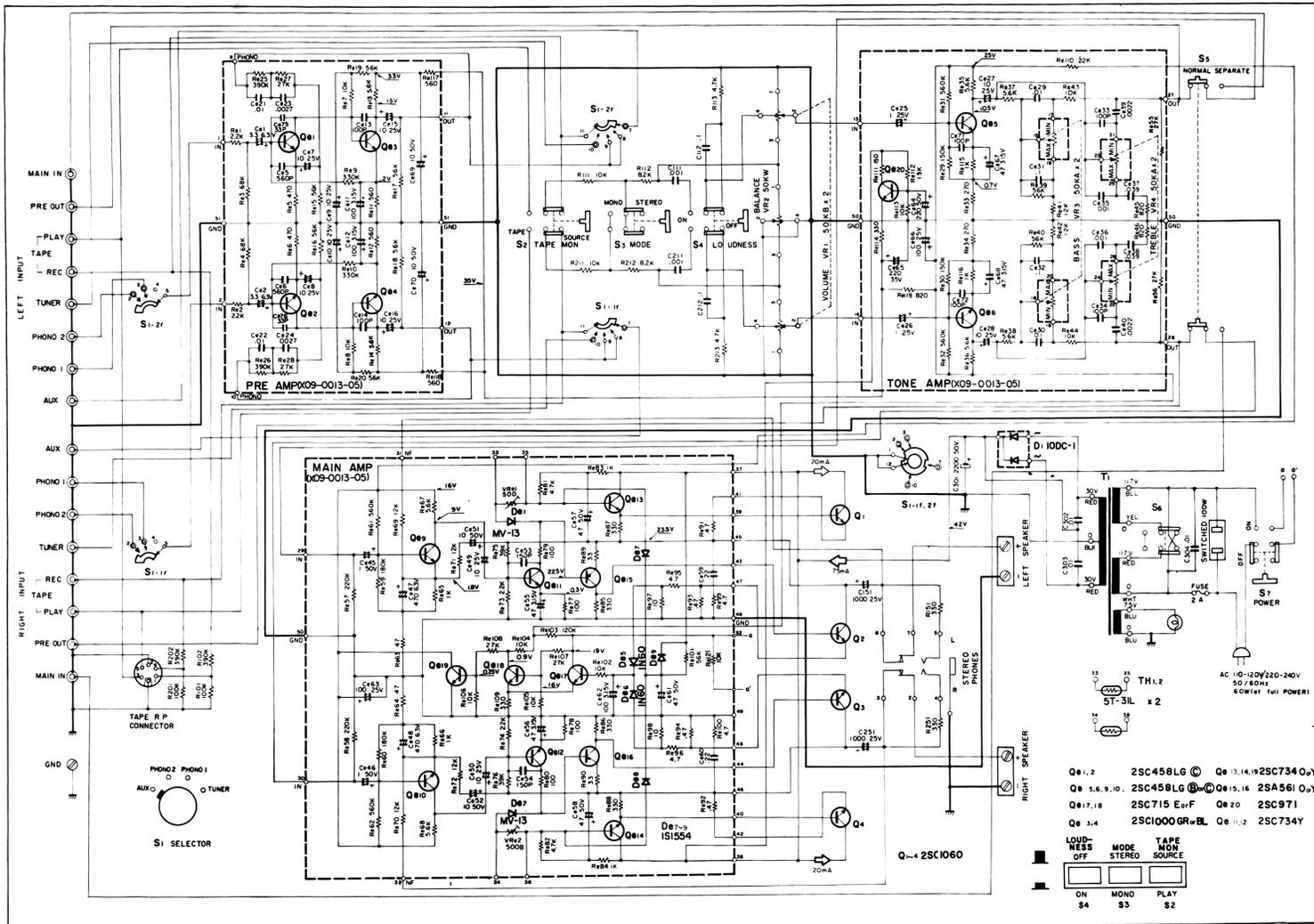
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KA-2002 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



NOTE: Revised power transformer circuits for those amplifiers made to accept different power source voltages are shown at the right.

We reserve the right to make modifications in this model in accordance with technical developments.