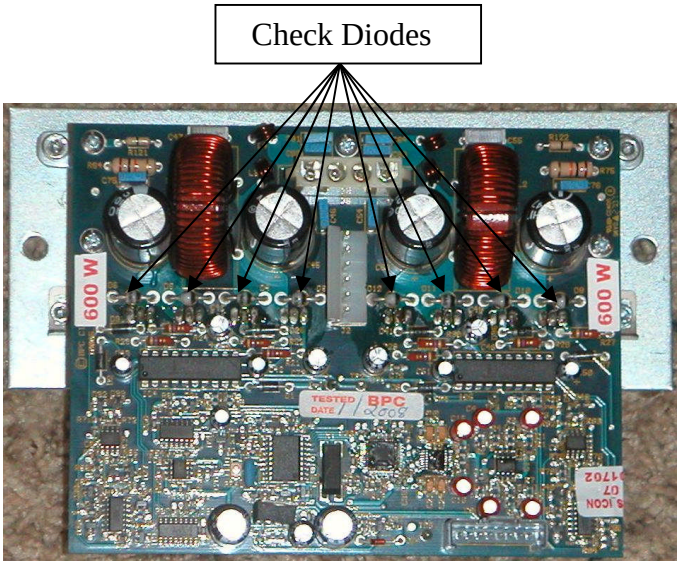
Troubleshooting Tip

August 6, 2009
Subj: U.S. Icon Amplifier Power Supply Failures

A power supply failure, possibly accompanied by an open (blown) +56 volt fuse, may be caused by a damaged amplifier. Before replacing the power supply, its associated amplifier must be checked for shorted outputs. Bad output transistors will cause the replacement power supply to fail and may void its warranty.

To check an amp, remove power from the jukebox and disconnect all plugs from the amp. Then using a multi-meter set to diode check (⊣◁⊢), measure across diodes D3, D4, D5 and D6 as well as D9, D10, D11 and D12. The ohmmeter should read a low resistance when the leads are connected red (+) to Anode and black (–) to Cathode (line marking). The meter should indicate a higher resistance when the leads are connected in the opposite direction. *An equal or near equal reading indicates a faulty output transistor making it necessary to repair or replace the amplifier.*



An amplifier failure may be caused by a speaker overload. Be sure the total impedance of speakers connected to any channel is 4-Ohms or greater.

For speaker connection information, refer to NSM's Connecting Speakers Document. Find it on our website at http://www.nsmmusicinc.com/service/ServiceDocs/Connecting%20Speakers.pdf

Contact NSM Factory Service M-F 9:00am to 5:00pm at 630-279-2244 or email EdGlapinski@nsmmusic.com with any questions. Visit us on the web at http://www.nsmmusicinc.com