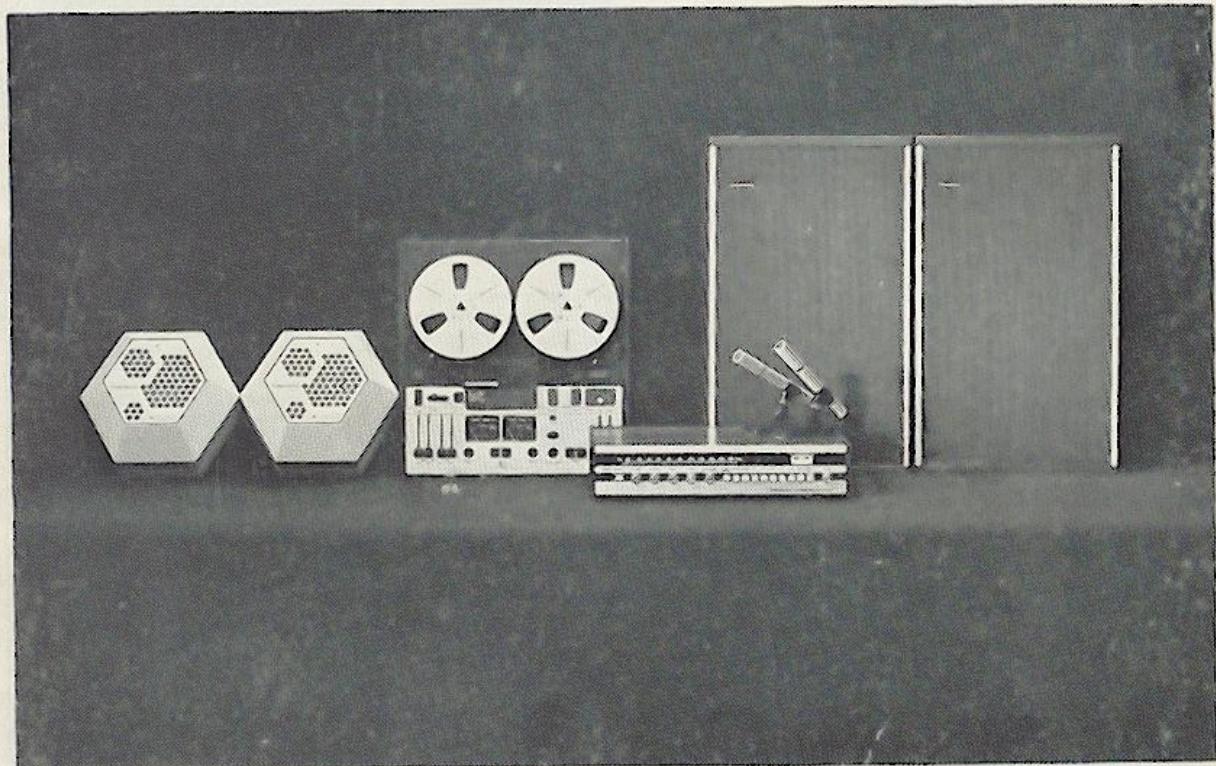


TANDBERG

test reports

1975



IRREFUTABLE ARGUMENTS

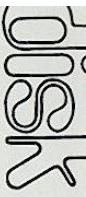
This newsletter from Tandbergs Radiofabrikk A/S contains test reports published in 1974 by hi-fi magazines of high esteem in many countries. Tandberg products are receiving good remarks in trade magazines all over the world, and we feel that our representatives and their customers should have a chance to get acquainted with the experts' opinion about our products. We know that Tandberg stands for quality, but it is always pleasant to see that objective experts of the trade agree.

Some of the reviews deal with Tandberg products which are already out of production. Their successors which are now on the market

are, however, improved versions of the products tested and the reviews therefore support our claim that at any time Tandberg products are of good extraction.

We can mention that in addition to the test reports copied in this newsletter Tandberg products have also been tested by consumer organisations in many countries, where they have been judged «best buys» or «good value for the money» etc. However, tests published by such organisations are not for use for advertising or sales promotion purposes. Still it is nice to

know that our products meet the strict requirements put forward by consumer associations in the most quality conscious markets of the world.



Tandberg
3300 X

leerdeeling: mechanisch 7 - elektronisch 8
rijs/kwaliteitsverhouding 8

A vintage portable reel-to-reel tape recorder. The front panel is black with various controls and displays. On the left side, there are several buttons and a small digital display showing '0000'. In the center, there is a cassette slot labeled 'CASSETTE' and a small liquid crystal display (LCD) screen above it. On the right side, there are two large, silver-colored metal reels mounted on a black frame. The reels have four dark rectangular magnetic heads positioned around them.

	Isopower	Bandschwellenleiter
Reaktivität		
Reaktivitätsring	-1.3%	1.0%
Reaktivitätsverlust (DIN) (geprägt am 13.03.91)	0.16% 0.14% 0.18% 0.14%	0.10% 0.09% 0.11% 0.09%
Bandbreitenausverlust (Lassen beginn ein end band (mit Agfa PFE 30))	0.26%	0.35%
Optisch (mit 940 nm LP-band ca 10 cm ausgenutzt)		
elektronisch gedrehte Treuenwertverlust		
Kanalabschwächung (100 m, sec.) Umlenkung	z.B. 5 m 6 ms vor band (ins 35.15.000 Hz (-1 dB), 22.21.000 Hz (-3 dB), rechts vor 5.9 q 18 kHz, in rechtem Abstand) je nach stetiger Kanalabschwächung die tatsächl.	
V. Schmalstrahlung bei 1440-19 cm sec.	60.10.000 Hz 50.55.65 dB maximal bei 37 Hz 29.031 en 63.42 (13 dB) höheren (DIN) Werten als DIN 919	
S. R. Verhinderung 1)	88.5.77.03.8	53.5.51.08
	56.5.54.48	53.5.55.68

an Cross Field techniek schat de prekwaar-
te aanbieding en alle mogelijke
envoorvalen, heeft de 350CX in zijn klasse
alles mee. En onderdaad blijft dit apparaat
het meest voor een amateur. Uit ons
onderzoek blijkt dat de 350CX de
grens slechts minimaal overschreden. Bij
exemplaar nr. 2 vordert we verbredende
toegedraai overengscifiers, die exact met de
fabrieksopgab overeenvalen. Opvalend
is dat de 350CX de voorzieting voor de
aansturing van de rechte wortel in beide di-

een verbetering van de vooruitkijker. Voor een goede afwijking van de norm opklaarster achter in mechanisch opeinzetteren, we beweegende tot goede beweegingsgashoopen. Wat belangrijke factoren als gaf en rust omsoepende, de stille bediening, mechanische deugd en wat betreft de stille apparatuur ech. spelt te lezen. De speciale aanpassing van een hoofdtelefoonringing kan in praktiek van voordeel maar ook nadelen zijn. Veelal degene, die het aankomt op deze landbouw gebruik kunnen zetten. Van hieraanstaande gegeven voorbereidingsfactoren, die gelden voor een goed afgeregelde deck, is een grondige endcontrole, passert in we gennegatieve rubriek een punt teeken, als voorwerp van toepassing willen aangeven. In de volgende tabel staan de resultaten van de bediend geteste exemplaren.

④

bijna bereikt de waarde bij 3 verhoring bij een laag bedrag en daarna neemt de waarde in het wettenveld in meer of minder snelheid toe tot een waarde van 100%.

cho-schakeling Foto-elektrische banden
eling schuifregelaars voor de niveaute-
ring, 800 meters met prikkendrempel plus
oog en laag bekragting overeenkom-
dig de ingestelde bandbreedte. Model
400X bevat een endversterker (2×10
watt), volume- en toonregeling plus pu-
lano extra

Nelting
De 9-3.....
ze werden aan 2 exemplaren verricht.
1. had een vernovels aandrukkoel die bij
kritikal gebruik klepperde, maar die in
horizontale stand mocht zwevengaarwaa-
ren. Tussen haakjes in de tabel ogege-
ven leverde bij 75 cm/sec dat HI=0.
De echter vermoedelijk voor 5% ververing
stresses gaf niet eigen oornameen, voor
beide. De uitstuur van eenheid van moderne
bandschoen wordt bij alle snelheden vol-
ledig benut (15, c.q. 7,5dB boven referentie-
niveau) de stoorsstanden zijn overeen-
komstig groot, al geelt de fabrik, een nog
hooger waarder (5dB) op, 19 cm/sec) op.

gelat. Bij zeer lage frequenties zijn de uitkomsten wat sliechter, de beschikbaarheid van lugens opname is wat geringer dan voor wat ook blijkt uit een vergelijking tussen weergave- en ophrake totaal moeite (zie fig. 5). Wel wordt zo doch al moeite in te nemen dat de uitstuur waarde nog wel verhoogd is. De uitstuur berekening in het hoor is goed te rekenen gebleven (zie fig. 6) want dankzij Cross Field, de windstabilisatie.

Praktische beproeven

De zwarte helboombiedenwerk verigt gering: deel aromatische gunstiger geuren. Het remmen daarbij is niet van voordeel.

Praktische beproeving

De zware hefboombediening van het loopwerk vergt gewenning. De hefboom had anatomisch gunstiger gevormd moeten zijn. Het remmen daarbij snel omspoelen goedwerkende goede bandsystemen. De lusworm moet aan de aantoonbare neiging.

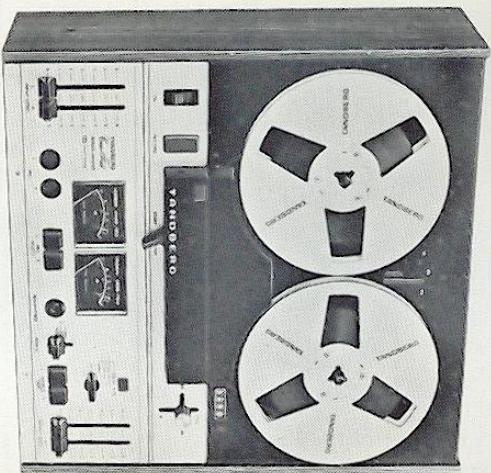
hi-fi/stereo

BUYERS' GUIDE

WINTER 1974

TANDBERG 3600XD DOLBY/DOLBY- FM TAPE DECK

In Brief:



□ While a feature-packed modern recorder is a joy to use, things such as auto-reverse and auto-stop, remote control and syncro-heads do cost money, often representing a considerable part of the total cost. Yet such features contribute little, if anything, to the final sound quality.

One place you can find what our listening panel termed "super sound" for a modest price, is in Tandberg's new model 3600XD 7-inch reel-to-reel tape deck. Priced at about \$600, the 3600XD offers little in the way of "cute" operating convenience features, but the final sound quality equals or surpasses that of some of the best studio equipment we've used.

Except for the record interlock, all itself has an end-play stabilizer, little in the way of "cute" operating convenience features, but the final sound quality equals or surpasses that of some of the best studio equipment we've used.

But it is a truism of marketing that controls and switches sell, and sound quality is often a second thought; so, frequently, the stereoophile with a modest sum to spend finds the recorders in his price range are heavy on convenience features and "just acceptable" when it comes to sound quality.

One place you can find what our listening panel termed "super sound" for a modest price, is in Tandberg's new model 3600XD 7-inch reel-to-reel tape deck. Priced at about \$600, the 3600XD offers little in the way of "cute" operating convenience features, but the final sound quality equals or surpasses that of some of the best studio equipment we've used.

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Now, a mechanical mechanism is the highs would drift in and out not usually noted for outstanding with a "whisper" or shortwave-tape handling, but that's where the type fading effect.)

Tandberg 3600XD takes a different direction, as evidenced by a the finest we've seen with regard

to the way towards providing rock-steady tape handling. Extensive use of precision tape-guides and an unusual tape-wrap roller (which forces the tape into the guides and play-head) produces no record-head contact losses.

The captain end-play stabilizer doesn't look like much, but it goes a long way towards providing rock-steady tape handling. Extensive use of precision tape-guides and an unusual tape-wrap roller (which forces the tape into the guides and play-head) produces no record-head contact losses.

The electronics features peak

sound, tape-to-head contact losses,

essentially nonexistent. For more on which is not in standard alignment you can easily adjust the 3600XD's Dolby-record Dolby-FM. A

Service Card.

The sound quality starts with the tape transport, a one-motor mechanically-operated device, essentially the same mechanism Tandberg has used for many years.

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berg has used for many years.

is for Dolby-FM, with a flat record and a de-processed playback. In the Dolby-FM mode the signal from the FM station is recorded with the station's pre-processing on playback the signal is de-processed flat. Typical of the latest Dolby-FM provisions on tape equipment, the 3600XD's record monitor is flat when receiving or recording Dolby-FM signals, so the unit can function as a Dolby-FM decoder without need to go through the recording process.

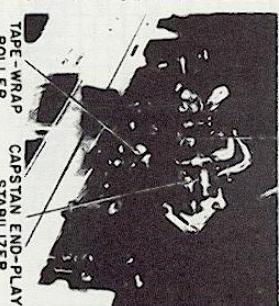
The 3600XD has also been designed as a "production center" for those who need more than straight recording facilities, such as photographic slide-show hobbyist. (In fact, an optional slide projector control unit is available for this recorder.) A front panel lever allows the record-level meters to go switch provides SOS (sound on the SOS) and echo effects. Also, since each track can be individually switched to the record mode, it's possible to create multi-track recordings, signal input mixing, individual track echo, and finally, the tape program can be mixed with a microphone during playback.

Performance Plus. The most outstanding thing about the Tandberg 3600XD is the sound quality. First off, as you'll note from the test report in this issue, the frequency response at 3.75 and 7.5 ips is excellent. But more than frequency response, you'll find that at 3.75 ips dB. Simply allow for the 5 dB, as the signal-to-noise ratio without Dolby is 58 dB (using the specified recording). If your signal source response at 3.75 and 7.5 ips is excellent, Hz was at the meter-indicated -5 dB. (But bear in mind we did, and the result is a superb Maxell UD 357 tape). It's 60 dB doesn't have excessive high-frequency energy, or you're not using full-track studio recorders. With condenser microphones, the error the Dolby active signal-to-noise ratio is better than 60 dB wide-band, 70 dB narrowband. In plain terms, the recording is essentially noise-free—"dead quiet." A notable achievement.

The sound quality of the recorders with standard VU meters referring to tape saturation—as is the case—was well into very noisy levels, the listening panel heard no distortion or coloration whatsoever, is so good we could record piano recordings sustained tone without hearing (which have peak signal transients waves, gangles, or dropouts—an usually running 10 dB and more other notable achievement; though above the "average" program some of the credit must go to the tape that was used.

TAPE GUIDE

Summing Up. As you have most likely perceived, we were highly impressed with the Tandberg 3600XD. It packs a lot of sound quality for the money and certainly deserves a listen at your local



TAPE-WRAP CAPSTAN END-PLAY STABILIZER ROLLER

the present time, listening to out-standing sound quality will be worth the trip. For more data on the 3600XD, circle number 97 on the Reader Service Card.

At 0-VU peak signal level a very slight signal peak distortion was sometimes evident on "live" piano recordings—never from other recordings—never from other recording sources. With instructions we traced a meter error of 3600XD is the sound quality. First off, as you'll note from the test report in this issue, the frequency response at 3.75 and 7.5 ips is excellent. But more than frequency response, you'll find that at 3.75 ips dB. Simply allow for the 5 dB, as the signal-to-noise ratio without Dolby is 58 dB (using the specified recording). If your signal source response at 3.75 and 7.5 ips is excellent, Hz was at the meter-indicated -5 dB. (But bear in mind we did, and the result is a superb Maxell UD 357 tape). It's 60 dB doesn't have excessive high-frequency energy, or you're not using full-track studio recorders. With condenser microphones, the error the Dolby active signal-to-noise ratio is better than 60 dB wide-band, 70 dB narrowband. In plain terms, the recording is essentially noise-free—"dead quiet." A notable achievement.

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TANDBERG

3341X STEREO

Single-motor transport with three speeds

AMONG open-reel stereo tape decks, the Series 3300X may well be the first single-motor recorder available, as well as the least expensive in the Tandberg line. Model 3341X, the quarter-track version most widely distributed in U.S., operates at speeds of $7\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ips and can handle reels up to 7 in diameter. (Each spindle has an integral reel lock.)

The retail price of the Tandberg Model 3341X stereo tape deck is \$430.

General Description. Tape motion in the 3341X is controlled by a single operating lever, a Tandberg feature for many years. For fast forward or reverse, the lever is moved to the right or left. Pulling it toward the front of the deck places the tape in normal forward motion while pushing it toward the rear releases the reel brakes for easier tape loading. There is also a separate instantaneous stop/start lever, sometimes called a "pause" control.

The RECORD interlock button is located at some distance from the tape transports lever, making it virtually impossible to go into the recording mode accidentally. In addition, individual recording buttons for the two channels allow quarter-track mono peak-reading types. Playback output is obtained at some distance from the tape transports lever, making it virtually impossible to go into the recording characteristics. With a 600-ohm lowest speed generally gave perfect results. Playback was indistinguishable from the incoming signal. The MIC input gain automatically adjusts itself to the impedance of the mic—same bass alteration could be heard at

The two level meters are illuminated through the MIC inputs, at 600 ohms during record. They do not monitor playback level, which is fixed.

A small "on-off" switch connects the recording input of the other channel to the playback output of either channel to transports. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips, it was only 0.075 percent, including wow. It increased to 0.09 percent at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ips. And at 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ips, it was 0.17 percent, which is considerably higher than that of a good cassette deck.

Tape handling was smooth and dependable, if only one button is pressed, a quarter-track mono playback signal appears at both outputs.

Laboratory Measurements. The standard alignment tapes was ± 1 dB.

User Comment. The sonic performance of the Tandberg Model 3341X is excellent. Resistance to flutter at the two

higher speeds was excellent, comparable to many of the better three-motor decks. The turntable is biased in the overall record we listened for changes between the input and output signals at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips. At $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips, the only difference was a slight bass boost. At $1\frac{1}{8}$ ips, the response was still an impressive -2 dB from 32 Hz to 20,000 Hz. And at 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ips, the response at that speed occurs below 300 Hz, allegedly to voice recording. At 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ips, there was a trace of the broad emphasis of 12 or 3 dB in the response was flat within -2 dB from 42 added brightness, corresponding to the response of 12 or 3 dB in the

playback frequency response with Ampe

With Maxell UD tape for which the turntable hiss is a test signal, the deck was biased in the overall record we listened for changes between the

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response was flat within -2 dB from 42 added brightness, corresponding to the response of 12 or 3 dB in the

playback frequency response with Ampe

At the LINE inputs, 140 mV was needed for a response above 11,000 Hz. The

needed for a 0 dB recording level. The

mic input gain automatically adjusts itself to the impedance of the mic—same bass alteration could be heard at

the two higher speeds. The response was flat within -2 dB from 42 added brightness, corresponding to the response of 12 or 3 dB in the

playback frequency response with Ampe



TESTS APRÈS
500
HEURES

TANDBERG 9100 X

magnétophone

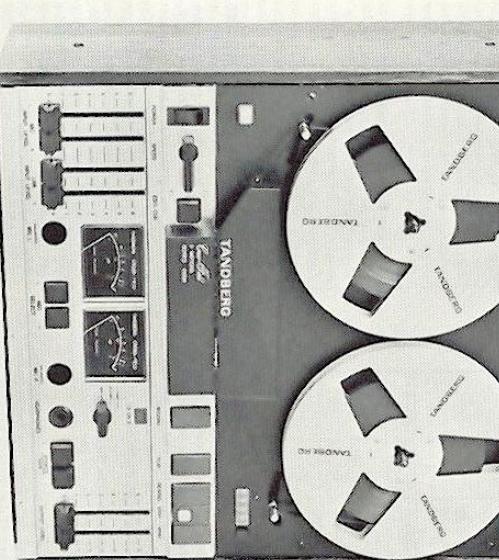
HIFI STEREO
DISQUES

cées dans la page du sommaire de la revue Nous avons appris que beaucoup d'amateurs se privaient de cet excellent appareil parce qu'il ne pouvait recevoir que des bobines de 18 cm alors que de nombreux magnétophones peuvent actuellement recevoir des bobines de 26 cm. Nous allons exposer notre point de vue personnel qui s'engagera d'ailleurs que nous, sur ce sujet. Nous possédons en propre deux magnétophones, l'un capable de recevoir des bobines de 26 cm, autre ne pouvant recevoir que des bobines de 18 cm. Mais ces deux magnétophones sont affectés à des tâches nettement différentes. Le magnétophone avec des bobines de 26 cm sera à faire des enregistrements professionnels à partir d'un microphone la plupart du temps et ses vitesses de défilement sont 19 ips et 38 cms.

Les enregistrements les plus difficiles sont réalisés à 38 cms, le temps d'enregistrement maximum sur une bande de 1700 mètres enroulé sur cette bobine est de 48 minutes en 19 cms sur cette bobine est de 19 cms. On trouve dans le commerce des bandes doubles dures ayant une longueur de 270 mètres livrées sur des bobines de 18 cm. Pour toutes copies d'émissions radioamatoriales ou émissions télévisées, la vitesse de 9,5 cms est largement suffisante. S'il s'agit d'œuvres musicales et celles de 27,5 cms bonne pour toutes les émissions partielles. Ces vitesses nous dissons dans le premier cas de vitesses heures d'enregistrement, dans le deuxième cas de quatre heures d'enregistrement.

Pour des raisons d'archivage, nous n'avons que des magnétophones à deux pistes seulement et dans tous les cas des pistes passées sont enregistrées simultanément. Elles peuvent être enregistrées en monophonie ou stéréo, mais nous estimons que la bande est ce qui coûte le moins cher dans un magnétophone.

Il faut en effet prévoir lorsqu'on achète un magnétophone qu'il faudra probablement acheter des bandes sans celle qu'il est inutile d'acheter un tel appareil. Lorsqu'on achète une voiture, on sait bien qu'on achètera de l'essence pour la faire marcher. Nous préférons que la bande peut être effacée, beaucoup d'amateurs ont un parc de bandes extrêmement faible. C'est un tort. Nous pouvons vous dire que lorsque nous achetons une bande nous devons y écrire une date, nous ne devons pas écrire une date, nous ne la faisons pas sans un serviette de cœur, car c'est quelque chose après qu'on aperçoit de la valeur des enregistrements mis en conserve.

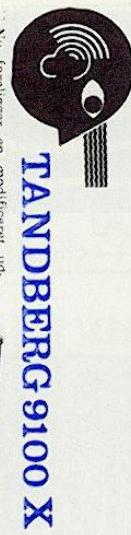


Le magnétophone Tandberg 9000 X est fabriqué en Norvège et il est distribué en France par la Société Robert Bosch. Au début de l'année dernière, nous avons testé un appareil portant les mêmes références mais des circuits électriques ont été modifiés et cela justifie à nos yeux un nouvel examen de l'appareil. La modification a porté essentiellement sur le remplacement de circuits intégrés par des transistors classiques et cela dans les circuits d'enregistrement et de lecture. D'après ce que nous avons fait, nous correspondons que nous avons donc plus aux appareils qui sont livrés actuellement. Les services commerciaux de Robert Bosch nous ont donc demandé de tester à nouveau le 9000 X dans un grand souci d'honneur vis-à-vis de leur clientèle. Notre banc d'essai aurait dû être fait d'une façon

sommaire puisque nous n'avions qu'à contrôler les résultats électriques, mais dans un cas comme celui-ci nous prétendons de ce que nous avons l'occasion de tester un deuxième modèle pour vérifier si les performances trouvées sur le premier appareil sont toujours maintenues. Nous recommandons donc à nos lecteurs qui possèdent encore le numéro de notre revue de lire l'article "Reprendre le banc d'essai que nous avons fait à cette époque car nous y ferons souvent allusion au cours de l'exposé qui va suivre. Nous serons en effet plus que brefs sur la description technique de l'appareil alors nous renouvelons à nos lecteurs que seraient intéressés par des détails complets que le numéro de notre revue auquel nous faisons allusion est disponible et qu'on peut se le procurer dans les conditions énon-

POPULÆR ELEKTRONIK+

Nr. 10 - Oktober 1974



Lecture des bandes élén

TABLEAU V

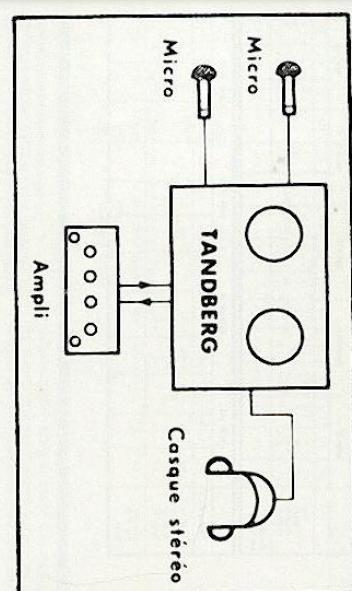
fréquence	Vitesse de défilement			
	19 cms	9,5 cms	gauche	droite
31 Hz	+ 2 dB	+ 3 dB	+ 0,5 dB	+ 2 dB
40 Hz	+ 3 dB	+ 4 dB	+ 1 dB	+ 2,5 dB
63 Hz	+ 2,5 dB	+ 3 dB	- 1 dB	0
125 Hz	0	+ 1 dB	+ 0,5 dB	+ 1 dB
250 Hz	+ 1 dB	+ 1 dB	+ 0,5 dB	+ 0,4 dB
500 Hz	0	0	0	0
1.000 Hz	0	0	0	0
2.000 Hz	0	0	+ 0,5 dB	+ 0,5 dB
4.000 Hz	0	0	+ 0,5 dB	+ 0,5 dB
6.000 Hz	+ 0,5 dB	- 0,5 dB	+ 1 dB	+ 1 dB
10.000 Hz	- 0,5 dB	- 1 dB	+ 1 dB	+ 1,5 dB
14.000 Hz	+ 0,5 dB	- 1 dB	+ 1 dB	+ 1,5 dB
16.000 Hz	0	- 1 dB	+ 0,5 dB	0

Taux de distorsion harmonique

TABLEAU VI

Vitesse	Bande Scotch 207		
	- 3 dB	0 dB	+ 3 dB
19,5 cms	0,68 %	1 %	1,5 %
9,5 cms	0,88 %	0,9 %	1,4 %
4,75 cms	1,3 %	1,6 %	2,6 %

TABLEAU VI



CLASSE DE PRIX			B
RAPPORT QUALITE PRIX			TRES BON
Technique	particulière	tres soignée	
Fabrication	soigneuse		
Présentation	soigneuse		
Écoute	tres bonne		
Incidents au cours des 500 heures	neant		

PRIX : 2.490 F

TELECOMMANDE : 556 F

Meilleur rapport qualité-prix	Meilleur rapport qualité-prix
TANDBERG 9100 X	TANDBERG 9100 X
Prix : 2.490 F	Prix : 2.490 F
TELECOMMANDE : 556 F	TELECOMMANDE : 556 F
Meilleur rapport qualité-prix	Meilleur rapport qualité-prix
TANDBERG 9100 X	TANDBERG 9100 X
Prix : 2.490 F	Prix : 2.490 F

gagements d'amateurs, c'est à dire des coûts de transmissions à la vitesse de 9,5 cms et émissions stéréophoniques à la vitesse de 19 cms, toujours être utilisés (la bleue !).

Dans le série des tableaux III, nous avons reporté les mesures que nous avons faites avec toutes les bandes disponibles dans notre laboratoire. Et cela sans changer le courant de préamplification. On voit que toutes les bandes sont pas comparables à très faible vitesse. Mais un dévage judicieux de la première renverrait les situations, ne oublier jamais.

Measures du taux de distorsion. Dans le tableau IV, nous avons reporté les mesures faites à différents niveaux d'enregistrement et à toutes les vitesses. On voit que aux deux vitesses supérieures, le taux de distorsion reste très bas même avec une surcharge de 3 dB. Nous rappelons néanmoins à nos lecteurs que la distorsion harmonique dans un magnétophone est essentiellement constituée des perturbations qui arrivent aux bobines et nous publions prochainement une étude sur ce sujet. Suivi, dont personne ne parle d'ailleurs, est donc que dans un magnétophone le taux de distorsion reste toujours inférieur, donnant une valeur pour fixer les résultats obtenus cette année sont semblables. En domaines comme dans les autres, les idées, à 4 %.

Meilleur rapport signal/bruit. Le tableau VI donne les résultats que nous avons trouvés avec la bande Scotch 207 en mesure pondérée et en mesure non pondérée. On compare ces résultats avec ceux de l'année dernière, on voit que pour les mesures non pondérées, il y a une erreur d'impression qui est évidemment plus importante que pour les mesures non pondérées qui ont été publiées au dernier tableau, faites avec une autre méthode que celles qui ont été faites. Mais un dévage judicieux de la première renverrait les situations, ne oublier jamais.

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BETJENINGER

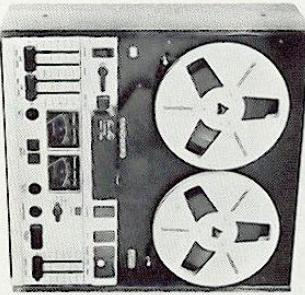
De tre højtængetredje med en direktesikretor, og tangentene for "Re-cord", og "Play", og "Stop", og "Rewind".

Den tængetredje er en magnetopone, der kan sættes i en "stop" position, hvilket gør det muligt at stoppe den på den aktuelle position. Den tængetredje har en direktesikretor, og tangenten for "Rewind", og "Stop", og "Wind".

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Frontpladen har den karakteristiske

design fra 9100.

type G, men afstanden mellem "phonostublene" er ca. 10 mm, og med node og nappel til vi presser stikket på plads. Af et helt sortstikket på plads. At det ikke er "phonostik", hvor kunne gå samlet med på normal vis!

Endelig er der basningen for tilslutning af fjernstyrkeenheden, der mulighed for styring af de forskellige funktioner fra længere afstand.

De mekaniske enheder synes at være perfekte, intet synes overfladt i tilfældet, intet synes overfladt i tilfældet, intet synes overfladt i tilfældet.

Forløb vil der kun blive tale om en 4-poles udforelse, som far nummeret 9141 men firmatets afdeling i Kobenhavn modeler, at det er b亨siger og skal bringe en 2-poles udforing, 9121. Det er udgangen for stereo med tre motorer og uden udgangsforsterker. Bogstavet "X" tilhører denne anvisningen af tonehoveder efter Crossfield-tekniken, og man kan skrive "Crossfield teknikken".

I alle tonehoveder!

Der relæsystem via ledende terminaler vil ikke mindre end 14 logiske IC'er, og der er vedligehold mulighed for tilslutning af en fjernstyrende.

Bandspilaren kan benyttes i både liggende og stående position, hvor bandet skal løbe i det samme niveau. Det er også muligt at fastsætte spillet i et tilslutningspunkt, hvilket kan ske ved hjælp af et kuglelås. Det er ikke nødvendigt at følge denne anvisning, men hvis man ikke har en fjernstyrende kan man få hjælp fra forstørrelsen.

Man kan således vælge om man ønsker en 2-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater.

Denne anvisning gør det muligt at få et godt resultater.

Efter at have fået en fjernstyrende kan man vælge om man ønsker en 2-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater. Man kan også vælge om man ønsker en 4-poles udforelse, der er tilstrekkelig til at få et godt resultater.

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Le magnétophone

Ce magnétophone de la célèbre firme norvégienne Tandberg, réputée pour la qualité et la robustesse de ses fabrications, représente certainement l'un des appareils les plus complets, utilisant une technique électronique des plus modernes, pour servir l'amateur d'enregistrements magnétiques de très haute qualité.

Il s'agit d'un modèle stéréophonique bipiste, à l'aide duquel il est possible d'enregistrer soit simultanément sur les deux pistes, soit séparément, aux trois vitesses 19 cm/s, 9,5 cm/s et 4,75 cm/s. Équipé du système de polarisation à champ croisé « cross field » et d'un réducteur de bruit Dolby très élaboré, cet appareil permet à l'amateur d'obtenir, même aux vitesses réduites, une haute qualité d'enregistrement.

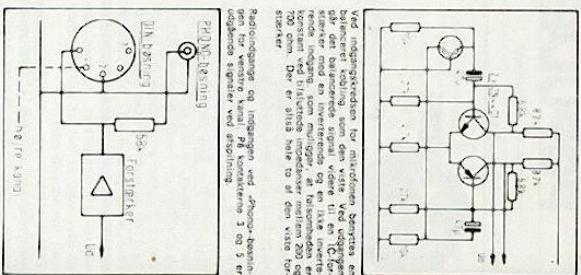
Enregistrement d'une piste sur l'autre

Cette opération est réalisée très aisément, un commutateur permettant de choisir la piste utilisée en lecture ou en enregistrement. Un voyant lumineux indique la mise en service de cette fonction.

TANDBERG 9200 XD

TEKSTUELLE DATA, TANDBERG 9100 X	
Øverfladestrømning	220 V, 50 Hz, 55 W
Blaanderstrømning	10, 9,5 og 4,75 cm/s
Hastighedsindst.	± 1 %
Sirkelstrømning	ca 75 s
Vær og filter (DIN 43 511)	multi
19 cm/s	0,06 %
8,5 cm/s	0,09 %
4,75 cm/s	0,1 %
Frekvensområdet (DIN 43 511)	0,18 %
19 cm/s	0,3 %
se kurve	30–26 000 Hz
se kurve	30–20 000 Hz
se kurve	30–1 000 Hz
se kurve	30–22 000 Hz, ± 2 dB
Spur/afspurformod. været (DIN 43 511) •	—
Krydstryg	60/60 dB (mono/stereo)
Forstørrelse	—
Udstrækning 1 kHz	1,8 %
Udstrækning 0 dB/1000 Hz	1,8 %
Udstrækning 0 dB/333 Hz	—
Hængings **	2,6 %
Microfon, 200–700 ohm	180 µV – 23 mV
Radio, 50 kohm	4 mV – 5 V
Line, 300 kohm	30 mV – 5 V
Udgangsstrøm	—
Radio 5 kohm	0,75 V
Ung. 200 ohm	1,5 V
Hovedet. 8 ohm	3 mW
**) Det to spændingsværdier er for fuld forsyning og for maksimalt signal med næsten nulstillet regulator.	

Dvs. det over bortværende er fernet. Foroven til venstre ind. og afspillehovederne. Læg mærke til »cross-field«-hovedet under indspillehovedet.



DESCRIPTION SOMMAIRE ET CARACTÉRISTIQUES TECHNIQUES

Défilement

Le mécanisme de défilement utilise trois moteurs. Le transport du ruban est commandé à l'aide de circuits logiques, empêchant toute fausse manœuvre et de temporisation électrique, assurant le bon fonctionnement.

Le clavier de commande est équipé de touches qui suffit d'effleurer du doigt pour obtenir la fonction désirée. L'éclairage de la touche confirme, en outre,

l'opération.

Têtes magnétiques
Elles sont au nombre de quatre : une tête d'affacement, une tête de polarisation, une tête d'enregistrement faisant face à la précédente et une tête de lecture. Montées sur une embase très solide, leur réglage et leur azimuth peuvent éventuellement être aisément rectifiés (voir figure 4).



Fig. 1 — Vue générale du magnétophone TANDBERG 9200 XD

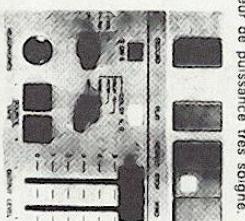


Fig. 2 — Vue détaillée du panneau de commande avant gauche.

Entrées et sorties

Le 9200 XD est équipé de deux entrées symétriques à faible impédance : 200 Ω pour microphones, dont la sensibilité est de 0,15 mV. On dispose, en outre de deux entrées « ligne » à haute impédance (100 kΩ), ayant une sensibilité de 25 mV pour une modulation au niveau 0 VU.

Une entrée Radio suivant la norme DIN autorise la liaison à tout récepteur autonome équipé d'une sortie adéquate.

Les sorties de l'appareil fournissent à l'unité une tension de 1 V, sous une impédance de 200 Ω, pour une modulation au niveau 0 VU (ce niveau correspond au niveau de référence de 32 mV/mm). En outre, une sortie casque permet le contrôle de la modulation et d'écouter la modulation de chaque piste, une sorte, dire « Radio », permet de disposer de 0,5 V sur une impédance de 5 kΩ.

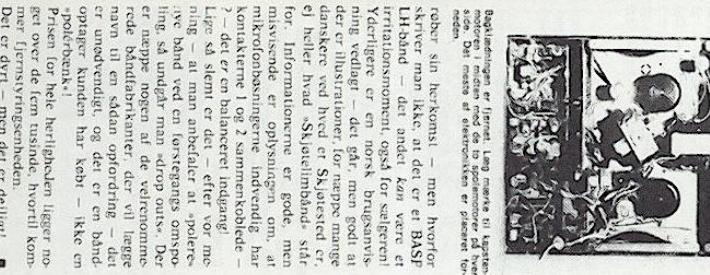


Fig. 3 — Vue détaillée du panneau de commande avant droit.

Amplificateur de lecture et d'enregistrement

Ils sont équipés des circuits de correction nécessaires aux courbes d'égalisation normalisées. La compensation en fonction de la vitesse est obtenue de façon électronique.

Contrôle de la modulation
Elle est obtenue à l'aide de VU mètres face à la précédente et une tête de lecture. Montées sur une embase très solide, leur réglage et leur azimuth peuvent éventuellement être aisément rectifiés (voir figure 4).

Autres caractéristiques particulières

Une boîte de télécommande complète permet l'utilisation de l'appareil avec la même souplesse qu'en direct. Le réglage des niveaux d'entrée et de sortie est obtenu à l'aide de potentiomètres à curseur linéaire.

MESURES ET RÉSULTATS

Notre banc d'essais a porté sur les paramètres suivants :

- Contrôle de la courbe de réponse de la chaîne d'enregistrement + lecture.
- Contrôle de la courbe de réponse de la chaîne d'enregistrement + lecture.
- Mesure de la distorsion par harmonique 3.
- Mesure du niveau de bruit de fond.
- Fluctuations entre pistes.
- Diaphonie.
- Résiduelle d'effacement.
- Réponse en signaux rectangulaires.

Fig. 4 — Vue du bloc magnétique des têtes après enlèvement de son capot. Remarquer la tête de préampli, griffante, étudiée en face de la tête d'enregistrement.

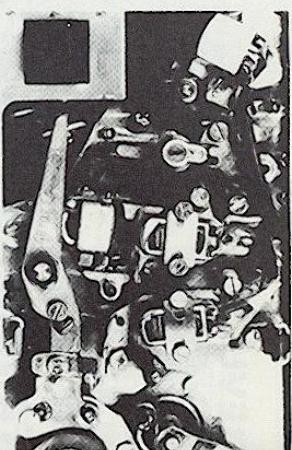


Tableau I (vitesse 19 cm/s)

Fréquences	31,5 Hz	40 Hz	63 Hz	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1 kHz	2 kHz
Piste gauche (dB)	-2,5	-0,5	+0,5	-0,6	+0,2	+0,2	0	-0,2
Piste droite (dB)	-0,5	+1,1	+1,8	+0,5	+0,5	+0,8	0	-0,1
Fréquences	6,3 kHz	8 kHz	10 kHz	12,5 kHz	14 kHz	16 kHz	18 kHz	
Piste gauche (dB)	-0,5	-0,7	-0,8	-1	-1	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2
Piste droite (dB)	-0,5	-0,5	-0,7	-0,8	-0,8	-0,8	-0,5	-0,4

Tableau II (vitesse 9,5 cm/s)

Fréquences	50 Hz	100 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1 kHz	2,5 kHz	5 kHz	7,5 kHz	10 kHz
Piste gauche (dB)	-0,2	+1,5	+0,8	0	0	+1,2	+2		
Piste droite (dB)	+0,5	+2	+1,2	0	0	-0,2	+0,2	+0,8	

- Courbe de réponse de la chaîne de lecture
- Courbe de réponse de la chaîne d'enregistrement + lecture
- Courbe de réponse de la chaîne d'enregistrement + lecture

Pour cette mesure comme pour tous les autres contrôles, nous avons employé le ruban magnétique pour lequel cette machine est réglée : le type UD 35 de « Maxell » (bande excellente grâce à laquelle on peut exploiter au maximum les performances du magnétophone).

Les figures 6, 7 et 8 fournissent les courbes de réponse obtenues aux trois vitesses 19, 9,5 et 4,75 cm/s. En haut se trouve la réponse de la piste gauche et en bas celle de la piste droite.

Les enregistrements furent effectués à un niveau de -20 dB par rapport au niveau de référence de 32 dB/mm.

- Distortion par harmonique 3

On a relevé la valeur de la distorsion, d'une part, au niveau 0 VU correspondant à 0 VU (1 V en sortie ligne), et d'autre part, on a recherché le niveau admissible à l'entrée pour un taux de distorsion

de 3 %. La mesure a été effectuée à la fréquence de 400 Hz (tableau III).

- Niveau de bruit de fond

Il a été évalué par rapport au niveau 0 VU de l'appareil. Le tableau IV résume les résultats obtenus.

- Fluctuations entre pistes

Cette caractéristique très importante,

Tableau III

Vitesse (cm/s)	Taux de distorsion par harmonique 3	
	Niveau 0 VU	Niveau harmonique 3 = 3 %
19	0,5 %	+ 7,5 dB
9,5	1,2 %	+ 9 dB
4,75	0,68 %	+ 10,5 dB

Tableau IV

Vitesses cm/s	Niveau de bruit en lecture (dB)							
	Niveau de bruit en enregistrement + lecture (dB)	Niveau de bruit en enregistrement						
Sans Dolby	Avec Dolby	Sans Dolby						
Non pon- déré	Non pon- déré	Non pon- déré						
22 Hz- A 22 kHz	22 Hz- A 22 kHz	22 Hz- A 22 kHz						
19	-63,5	-7,2	-65	-77,5	-55,5	-61,5	-58	-68,5
9,5	-60	-66,5	-64,8	-75	-54,5	-60	-59,5	-67,5
4,75	-54,5	-61	-62,5	-70,6	-52,5	-57	-58	-66

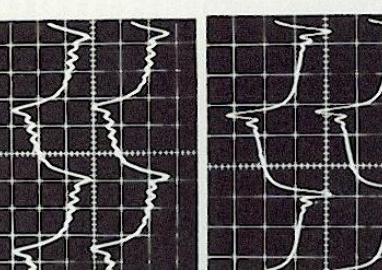


Fig. 9 — Restitution de signaux actifs, à la fréquence de 1 kHz à la vitesse de 19 cm/s (en heure). Fig. 10 — Restitution de signaux actifs à la fréquence de 1 kHz à la vitesse de 9,5 cm/s. Fig. 11 — Restitution de signaux actifs, à la fréquence de 1 kHz à la vitesse de 4,75 cm/s.

8. Réponse en signaux rectangles

Les figures 9 à 11 montrent la restitution à travers le magnétophone 9200 de signaux rectangles de fréquence 1 kHz pour les trois vitesses.

Remarque

Le lecteur aura certainement remarqué que permet d'évaluer aisément les fluctuations crête à crête. On a obtenu les résultats suivants :

Cette mesure effectuée aux fréquences de 40 Hz, 400 Hz et 10 kHz a donné les valeurs suivantes :

40 Hz : -45 dB
400 Hz : -47 dB
10 kHz : -43 dB

NOTRE CONCLUSION

Cette caractéristique met en cause le magnétophone mais aussi le ruban car pour un même courant d'effacement il existe une possibilité et ses performances dépendent varie avec le type de bande magnétique. Dans le cas particulier du qualité. Une belle réussite à l'honneur la firme Tandberg.

Tableau III

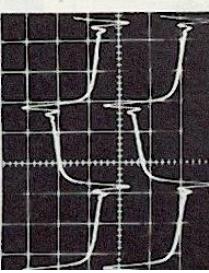
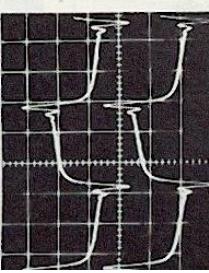
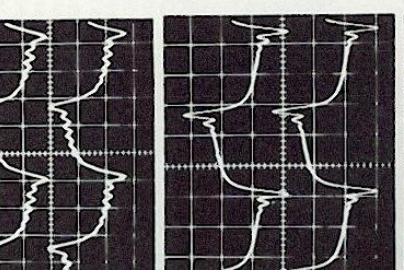


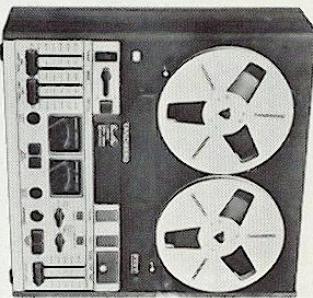
Tableau IV



Stereo Review

NOVEMBER 1974 •

Tandberg 9200XD Stereo Tape Deck



- The Tandberg 9200XD is a slightly improved version of their popular Model 9000X, and in addition has built-in Dolby circuits. The 9200XD is a three-motor, three-head machine that can operate at 1 1/8, 3 3/4, and 7 1/2 ips. Its transport mechanism features the advanced logic-controlled, solenoid-operated system offered in the 9000X.
- Like the other Tandberg tape recorders, the 9200XD uses cross-field biasing, with the recording bias signal applied to the base side of the tape by a special head located opposite the record head. The cross-field head extends the high frequency response without the use of high levels of recording equalization. A new feature is the source/record button, which permits listening to the tape during fast forward or rewind (to locate recorded sections), as well as when the reels are rotated hand to zero-in on editing points. There is also a pushbutton-reset, four-digit index counter.
- The tape-transport functions are controlled by a group of flat green buttons that operate with a very light finger touch. The logic system, which alone uses fifteen integrated circuits, makes it possible to operate the buttons in any sequence, or at any time, without risk of damaging or spilling the tape. A section of each button is illuminated when its function is selected. The play button is spaced slightly from the fast speed and stop buttons, and the record button is still further away. The Tandberg 9200XD does not require simultaneous operation of two controls to engage the recording mode. However, one or both of the REC SELECT buttons under the meters must be depressed, and the tape stopped before the record mode can be engaged.
- The lower portion of the panel, whose silver color contrasts with the black

transport section, contains the recorder's electronic controls. At the left are four vertical sliders that control the recording levels from two microphones and two line inputs (which can be mixed). The Dolby FM mode is introduced at the far right, with a notch filter to prevent the stereo pilot carrier from interfering with the Dolby circuits when recording FM broadcasts. At the far right are two more vertical sliders for playback-level control. The bypassed FM broadcast, it bypasses the two large illuminated meters read the recording Dolby circuit, it bypasses the peak levels after the recording equalization has been applied, helping to insure against tape saturation at high frequencies (which can easily happen when the speeds are selected by a lever that also changes the recording and playback head). The cross-field head extends the high frequency response without the use of high levels of recording equalization. The tape follows a straight-line path across the heads, passing over tape-ten-sioning arms as it nears the 7-inch reels. The speeds are selected by a lever that also changes the recording and playback equalization. A new feature is the source/record button, which permits listening to the tape during fast forward or rewind (to locate recorded sections), as well as when the reels are rotated hand to zero-in on editing points. There is also a pushbutton-reset, four-digit index counter.

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meters must be depressed, and the tape stopped before the record mode can be engaged.

The lower portion of the panel, whose

silver color contrasts with the black

source other than stereo FM, and for playing back any Dolbyized tape. The first button position introduces a 19-kHz notch filter to prevent the stereo pilot signal from interfering with the Dolby circuits when recording FM broadcasts. The Dolby FM mode is introduced at the far right, with a notch filter to prevent the stereo pilot carrier from interfering with the Dolby circuits when recording FM broadcasts. At the far right are two more vertical sliders for playback-level control. The bypassed FM broadcast, it bypasses the two large illuminated meters read the recording Dolby circuit, it bypasses the peak levels after the recording equalization has been applied, helping to insure against tape saturation at high frequencies (which can easily happen when the speeds are selected by a lever that also changes the recording and playback head). The cross-field head extends the high frequency response without the use of high levels of recording equalization. The tape follows a straight-line path across the heads, passing over tape-ten-sioning arms as it nears the 7-inch reels. The speeds are selected by a lever that also changes the recording and playback equalization. A new feature is the source/record button, which permits listening to the tape during fast forward or rewind (to locate recorded sections), as well as when the reels are rotated hand to zero-in on editing points. There is also a pushbutton-reset, four-digit index counter.

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The lower portion of the panel, whose

silver color contrasts with the black

transport section, contains the recorder's electronic controls. At the left are four vertical sliders that control the recording levels from two microphones and two line inputs (which can be mixed). The Dolby FM mode is introduced at the far right, with a notch filter to prevent the stereo pilot carrier from interfering with the Dolby circuits when recording FM broadcasts. At the far right are two more vertical sliders for playback-level control. The bypassed FM broadcast, it bypasses the two large illuminated meters read the recording Dolby circuit, it bypasses the peak levels after the recording equalization has been applied, helping to insure against tape saturation at high frequencies (which can easily happen when the speeds are selected by a lever that also changes the recording and playback head). The cross-field head extends the high frequency response without the use of high levels of recording equalization. The tape follows a straight-line path across the heads, passing over tape-ten-sioning arms as it nears the 7-inch reels. The speeds are selected by a lever that also changes the recording and playback equalization. A new feature is the source/record button, which permits listening to the tape during fast forward or rewind (to locate recorded sections), as well as when the reels are rotated hand to zero-in on editing points. There is also a pushbutton-reset, four-digit index counter.

The tape-transport functions are controlled by a group of flat green buttons that operate with a very light finger touch. The logic system, which alone

uses fifteen integrated circuits, makes it possible to operate the buttons in any sequence, or at any time, without risk of

damaging or spilling the tape. A section of each button is illuminated when its

function is selected. The play button is spaced slightly from the fast speed and

stop buttons, and the record button is still further away. The Tandberg 9200XD does not require simultaneous operation of two controls to engage the recording mode. However, one or both of the REC SELECT buttons under the

meters must be depressed, and the tape stopped before the record mode can be engaged.

The lower portion of the panel, whose

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from most we have seen, so that a standard Dolby-level tape gives a meter reading of -10 dB and a 0.5-volt audio output. Since tape saturation begins rapidly at 0 dB or slightly above, peaks should be kept below that level as much as possible for best results.

We measured a reference 3 per cent distortion in the playback outputs with a low frequency, these improved to record in level of 0 dB at 1 1/8 ips, +3 dB at 3 3/4 ips, and +1.5 dB at 7 1/2 ips. The unweighted noise levels referred to these test tapes, and flutter was 0.06 per cent at 1 1/8 ips, 0.07 per cent at 3 3/4 ips, and 0.16 per cent at 7 1/2 ips. In fast forward and rewinding, a 1.800-foot reel of Dolby circuit tracked very accurately, affecting the overall frequency response by less than 1 dB at all frequencies up to 16,000 Hz. The multiple filter had no effect up to 15,000 Hz, but reduced the noise levels became -64.7 dB, -71.5 dB, and -74.4 dB—all of them exceptionally good. The noise contributed by the microphone amplifiers (which are outside the Dolby system) was very small until the microphone gain controls were set to more than about 85 per cent of maximum. Considering the high gain of these circuits, that level will never be required with most microphones. At recording, the noise increased by 5 to 14 dB depending on the impedance of the microphone used.

The line input for a -0.4dB recording level was 0.1 volt (the microphone inputs required only 100 microvolts to drive a carrying case (\$40), plastic dust cover (\$12), and a remote-control box (\$99.50)).

Laboratory Measurements. The playback-level controls, it weights 34 pounds. It can be operated either vertically or horizontally. Price: \$94.9. Optional accessories include a carrying case (\$40), plastic dust cover (\$12), and a remote-control box (\$99.50).

Comment. If you do not become careless and let the recording levels climb too far into the red area of the meters, the 9200XD makes virtually perfect recordings at all three speeds from FM radio and discs. We did not use it for live recordings, but would expect it to be at that speed.

Having previously tested and used the Tandberg 9000X, we had no difficulty becoming accustomed to the 9200XD system, as expected. Compared with the usual tape recorders, the 9200XD is, in all respects, comparable to that of a good Dolby equipped cassette recorder—but with the number of tape speeds, but nevertheless made a worthwhile contribution at 7 1/2 ips. Obviously, when recording from microphones, it is desirable to keep the recording level controls at a reasonable setting.

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The headphone jack is designed to drive 8-ohm phones, but provides an adequate level for most higher impedance units. Two small knob switches have signal lights above them to indicate that they are in use. The S on switch cross-converts the recording and playback amplifiers for making sound-on-sound recordings (in mono) by copying one track onto the other, with new material added. The DOLBY NR switch has several operating modes, and it is the most distinctive new feature of this recorder. Its three positions are NORMAL, HI NR, and DOLBY FM. The first is for Dolby recording from any tape, and for playing back any Dolbyized tape. The second position introduces a 19-kHz notch filter to prevent the stereo pilot carrier from interfering with the Dolby circuits when recording FM broadcasts. At the far right are two more vertical sliders for playback-level control. The bypassed FM broadcast, it bypasses the two large illuminated meters read the recording Dolby circuit, it bypasses the peak levels after the recording equalization has been applied, helping to insure against tape saturation at high frequencies (which can easily happen when the speeds are selected by a lever that also changes the recording and playback head). The cross-field head extends the high frequency response without the use of high levels of recording equalization. The tape follows a straight-line path across the heads, passing over tape-ten-sioning arms as it nears the 7-inch reels. The speeds are selected by a lever that also changes the recording and playback equalization. A new feature is the source/record button, which permits listening to the tape during fast forward or rewind (to locate recorded sections), as well as when the reels are rotated hand to zero-in on editing points. There is also a pushbutton-reset, four-digit index counter.

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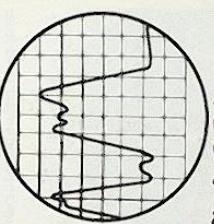
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Test Bench

Popular Hi-Fi October 1974

Tandberg TCD 310



This one really caught John Bishop's fancy — he liked it so much that he is hoping that the distributors will forget to ask for it back!

Just now and again — probably coinciding with blue moons or something — I am fortunate enough to have for review an item of equipment that makes me hope the manufacturer will somehow forget to ask for it back. I feel this way about the Tandberg TCD 310.

It has only been in my hands for a short while but I have been very impressed with the way it works and its acoustic performance. Anyhow, enough eulogizing for the moment; I must give you some facts.

The machine is a deck — that is to say it has no power amplifier to drive loudspeakers like any other deck. The TCD 310 has to be connected to the amplifier or an existing stereo installation.

It is a deck featuring a number of points of interest to anyone on the verge of definitely deciding to go for cassettes or the person casting about for a device to take the place of a former, possibly less expensive recorder.

Fast moving

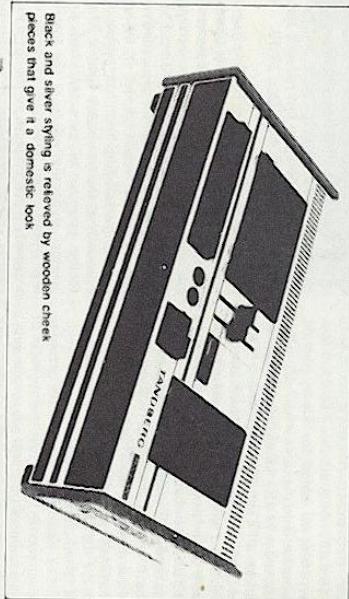
I feel that the thing that happened to records, cheap and cheerful player/pickup combinations, has happened with the cassette format — I fear that like the player scene, I bought what they could afford at the time and it seemed to make good sense and offered good return for the outlay. My first shot once a cassette recorder has been bought, say a few years ago, the stigma of the 'poor' quality hard to shake off.

In other words, having bought one cassette recorder some people may imagine that the quality obtainable is much of a mismatch whatever make of recorder you choose to buy. I have to agree that was of this opinion at one time but right now things are very different and things are moving very fast in the world of the compact cassette. Oh yes, back to the facts.

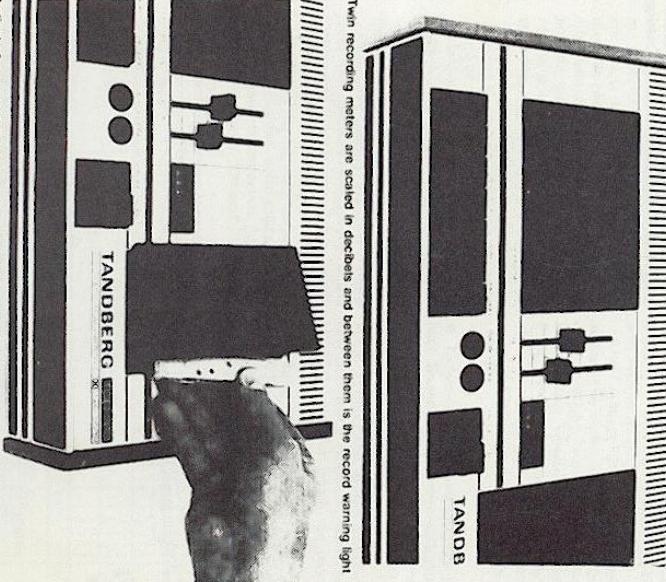
Features included in the price are Dolby noise reduction system, chromium dioxide tape capability, two recording level meters, three mics, dual capstan drive system, automatic end-of-cassette stop... and lastly, of the main features anyway, so-called open tape. What a list of interesting things to investigate! There are other things too but rather than list them in boring fashion (sales leaflet style) they will crop up as the unit is discussed.

Physically, the machine measures overall 43 mm wide, 105 mm high and 200mm front to back. It can be hung either vertically or horizontally. It can even be hung on the wall and there is provision for this with two 'keyholes' in the bottom of the metal housing.

Styling is in black and silver. The top of the recorder is a brushed aluminium plate with legends and design-work screened in matt black. Front is a very solid aluminium structure, again with black printing this time in the form of panels. End pieces finished in real veneer lend a domestic rather than a professional look to the unit.



Black and silver styling is relieved by wooden cheek
pieces that give it a domestic look



Twin recording meters are scaled in decibels and between them is the record warning light

Rear view of the recorder shows almost total simplicity with just the input and output phone plugs duplicated on a DIN socket and the mains lead

Ventilation slots are neatly cut into the top of the operating surface. Below these and at the base of the business area is a rounded black plastic panel containing the two recording level meters, scaled in decibels, and an array of neat little switches. The extreme left square and the two right hand squares are in fact, switches operating respectively the stereo mono record function, Dolby noise reduction system, and C/O tape circuit. Between the two meters is a panel which is illuminated in red when the recorder is in the recording condition.

DIN sockets

Immediately below is to be found a bank of four controls, respectively labelled power, record, stop, wind, play and record. There are two further controls of the same type set apart to their right and these bear the legends pause and eject. All these controls are black and made of aluminium extrusions and are nicely shaped to suit finger tips.

Between the push controls are to be found the two push controls to be found on the left and right microphone inputs in the form of DIN sockets. Soldering is used as a plus in any advertisement I have seen for this 310 but I would have thought more appropriate to say to more appropriate.

Two slide controls figure above the mike inputs with scaling ranging from 0 to 4. Frankly I did not check out the significance of 6 rather than 10 but the smoothness and balance was entirely to my satisfaction. To the right of the O position the bush to zero tape counter is located. A more dubious but could have done with a couple of extra millimeters on the pushbutton to ensure a speedy reset at the start of a cassette.

An extreme tight of the recorder is the actual cassette compartment. This is a little peculiar due to its vertical rather than horizontal alignment and I was rather pleased against the arrangement at first but quickly became accustomed to using it. In fact I find it

easier in use than the more common horizontal type.

Another feature here is that the

housing cover is made to tilt right on for

cleaning purposes. This facility also enables easier access to the tape heads and guides for the all-important business of attending to the cleaning operation.

Rear view of the TCD 310 reveals utter simplicity in the provision of four RCA phono sockets for the line-in/output, duplication in the DIN socket connection, and mains lead.

At the end of the cassette tape is the plug which is disengaged automatically and since the

leads are on the same sliding plane there is no need to press the stop button before fast winding or rewinding. Winding in

speaks are incidentally very fast and for one

in great that at someone has given this

aspect some attention. Also the link between the tape and the tape counter is positive, devoid of the slip so noticeable on many machines, found in the maintenance of sync in this respect to be unusually tight, turning a

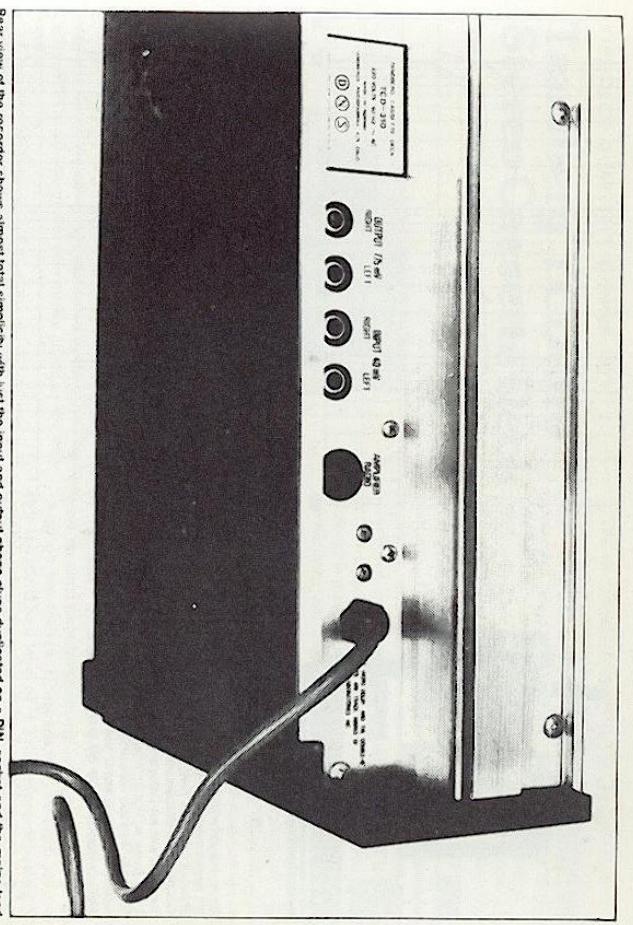
cassette back and forth several times produced an error of only about half a digit at the most.

Recording procedure is somewhat different from that on other recorders that I have played with (and used we hope!) — Ed. On the TCD 310 the pause control must first be depressed before record can commence

— and this is effected simply enough by pressing the record button. I reckon this is good practice and is the way I use a recorder anyway but it's nice to have fewer operations to think about. It enables one to set the gain controls and to have all systems ready before doing a take — and this is simply entails

depressing the pause button.

Actually I encountered a slight snag with the pausing in that loose cassettes would run at take-up speed. This did not occur with the cassettes offering more friction like the Special Machines (BASF). Not recommended



$\pm 1.50\Omega$ $\pm 2.0\Omega$

trace A 50Hz-8kHz 45kHz-8kHz 40kHz-10kHz

trace B 50Hz-7.5kHz 45kHz-8kHz 40kHz-8.5kHz

trace C 50Hz-9kHz 45kHz-10kHz 40kHz-11.8kHz

trace D 50Hz-8.5kHz 45kHz-9.8kHz 40kHz-11.8kHz

A = Fe tape; B = Fe tape/Dolby circuit operative; C = C/O tape; D = C/O, tape Dolby

Tandberg TCD-310 Stereo Cassette Deck

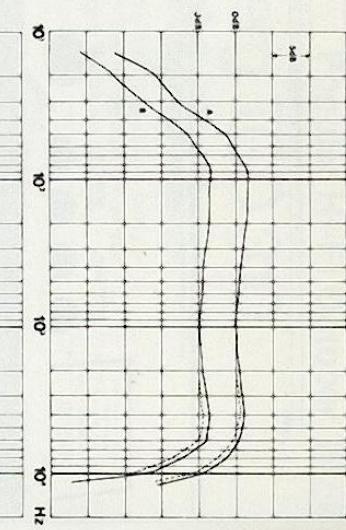
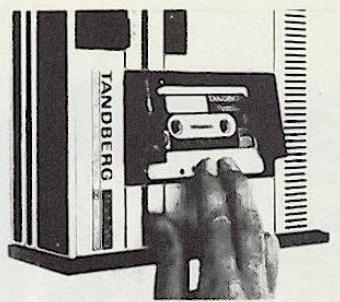
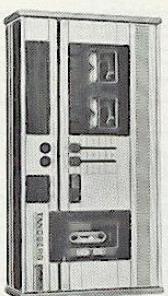


Fig. 1. TCD-310 Tandberg Stereo Cassette Deck.



Above: Top cover of the cassette compartment can be removed to give easy access for head cleaning. Far right: Frequency responses on Tandberg C60 HI cassette at 20 dB ref DNU. Curve A is with the Dolby circuit on and Curve B with Dolby off. Bottom right: Frequency responses with and without Dolby noise reduction, curves C and D respectively, for BASF chromodisks C60 SH cassette.

My measurements do not quite meet the given specification you will notice but there could be a good reason for this in that the head assembly requires some tweaking to get those few extra kHz out. My philosophy is never to interfere with the equipment since the consumer cannot fair enough?

Dolby response

Another thing you will notice is that the Dolby circuit tends to cut away some of the upper response, not a lot it's true and the effects of this are not greatly noticeable in comparison with the clearer reproduction obtained by slicing off the hi's. Incidentally the data above refers to the right channel its counterpart being slightly worse.

Total harmonic distortion plus the inherent noise element of course) measured at 1kHz and DNU checked out as follows:

Left Right

Fe + Dolby 0.9 per cent 1.05 per cent
C-O. + Dolby 1.8 per cent 0.9 per cent
C-O. + Dolby 1.6 per cent 3.7 per cent

I think the figures indicate that some adjustment is required generally but the performance of the recorder did not seem to be adversely affected by the read-out at DNU on the right channel. Naturally the recordings I made for a subjective appraisal were made at less than DNU just the peaks entering the recording zone by about a dB.

Testing for wow and flutter was an incredible experience. Using a frequency counter a 3kHz signal was only getting readings of -1 and 2Hz and this settled down very quickly to a steady -1Hz! Again, Special Mechanics cassettes are recommended and this is what I used, yielding an outstanding figure of ±0.024 per cent rms.

Manufacturer's Specification

Speed speed: 1½ ips
Speed tolerance: ±1 per cent

Incredible figures

Yet more incredible figures were produced when testing for signal-to-noise ratio. Let me say simply that the specification was exceeded handsomely and that the TCD 310 is the least noisy device it has been my pleasure to test—well up to the best hi-fi mark this count.

Cross-track figures were around the 40dB mark using all the permutations of tape Dolby and so forth. Measurement was made at 1kHz.

Nothing worthy of comment was discovered during checks of the input outputs and their impedances. A DNU reading at 1kHz produced the following outputs at the line terminal when feeding into 100k Fe 695mV C10, 710mV.

When testing was through I took a look inside the recorder and I was highly impressed with the sheer excellence of the production engineering and the quality built into every aspect. So much so in fact that I feel compelled enough to say that the TCD 310 is a winner in spite of the results of some tests on this particular sample. Now that's sticking my neck out if you like!

The unit has taken some time to come on to the market but now that it's here I believe that it deserves to be a very strong foothold. I would like to end by reiterating some words which currently feature on Tandberg's ads for the TCD 310 to wit: "If Tandberg treats cassettes this seriously, maybe it's time you did. Nice one."

This new cassette deck from Tandberg looks for all the world like its predecessor, the Model TCD-300—which is rather a pity, because as excellent a performing unit as that earlier model was, the replacement TCD-310 runs rings around it in just about every performance category. It is without a doubt one of the finest cassette decks we have ever measured in its price category of \$450.00—or in any other price category for that matter.

Consider the front panel. For one thing, the unit can be safely operated in either the horizontal or vertical standing positions. Microphone input jacks are now full size and accessible. All transport motion is initiated by electronic push button controls. Jam proof, fool-proof features are fully as sophisticated as in the most professional open-reel machines. For example, it is perfectly safe to go from fast forward to fast re-wind, from play directly to either fast wind mode. Another much appreciated feature of the control arrangement is the ability to

press the pause button first, then press record (no need to have a big finger spread to hit play and record at once) and then quickly jump over to "pause" and then, whenever you are ready, simply release the pause button and recording commences. Why didn't anyone else ever think of that? Mono/Stereo, Dolby On/Off and Tape Selection buttons are located directly under the large VU meters, which flank a brightly lit record light when the machine is in that mode. Adjacent to the meters are two slide record level controls—one for each channel. The usual three-digit counter follows, and the actual cassette housing is at the right end of the instrument, mounted at right angles to its left-to-right orientation. When the electret is depressed, the cassette is easily inserted or removed and the entire housing cover is easily popped off to gain ready access to the heads for cleaning purposes. The rear panel contains the usual input and output jacks for line signals plus a DIN connector. That's about all there is to the outward appearance—simple, well laid out and seemingly devoid of the multitudinous features, switches, toggles, extra lights and knobs sometimes found on other machines.

Ah, but look inside and consider the mechanism and the electronics, and then operate the machine as we did—and that's when it begins to stand out from the others.

Laboratory Measurements

Tandberg's typically conservative performance specifications for the TCD-310 are tabulated in Table 1 at the end of this report. You can see from our measurement notations, even though they are not included in the table, that the parameter is either as good (=) or better (+) than claimed but that is only part of the story. We measured a weighted wow and flutter of 0.08% (claimed 1.8%, increasing to about 2.4% at +2 VU—still substantially the usual 3% reference that is normally used making signal-to-noise measurements).

As for signal-to-noise measurements, are you ready for this? With Dolby on, and referencing +2 dB (point at which we exceeded 2% THD), weighted S measured an incredible 66 dB! Remember, we dealing with a cassette machine here, not an open-reel unit. With Dolby out of the circuit and under the same conditions of measurement, we read over 55 weighted, which corresponds to better than 47 dB.

The electronics of the TCD-310 are essentially all seven plug-in circuit boards, for ease of servicing. Three motor, dual capstan, drive system features serve controlled wind and rewind. The transport automatically removes any slack in the tape before it head-bridge which rides on a die-cast magnesium platform. Heads and pinch rollers are also die-cast mounted, and there are dual-matched machined flywheels for smoother tape motion and low wow and flutter figures. Head adjustment (performed at factory) is possible in three planes: height, azimuth and parallelism. An interesting feature of the microphone input electronics is its ability to "adjust" itself to optimum signal-to-noise with any microphone impedance from 150 to 700 ohms. Unlike other machines equipped with level controls, signal-to-noise ratios vary by less than 1 dB with extreme settings of these controls. Thus actual SN is truly a function of the tape's capability rather than of the electronics, whose inherent S/N is much lower than that of any tape.

The meter scales on the peak reading meters have been extended to +5 dB. Dolby level (non-adjustable by the user, in accordance with Dolby Laboratory latest recommendations) occurs at between -1.5 dB and -3 dB on the meters. Using Maxell UD tape, we were able to record to a level of +2 dB before exceeding 3 total harmonic distortion. In examining the schematic switch changes playback equalization from 120 microseconds to 70 microseconds—an important requirement if full utilization of Chromite tape is to be realized. During recording, the peak reading meters indicate equalized recording signal rather than just the program input signal—another key point in producing low-distortion, unsaturated tape recordings.

RELATIVE OUTPUT - dB

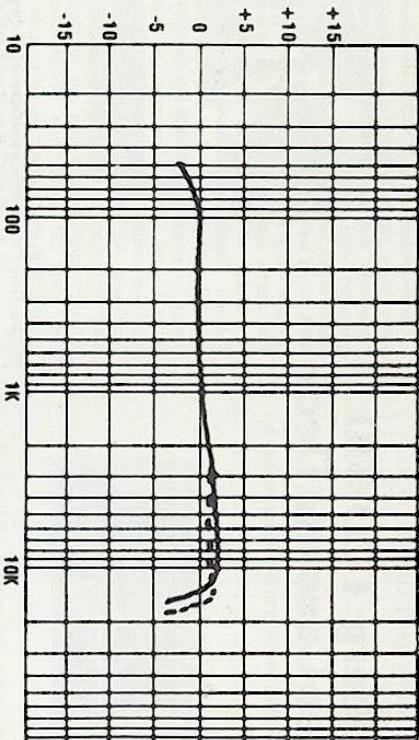


Fig. 2 Closed-loop frequency response, Tandberg
TCD-310 Stereo Cassette Deck.

or unweighted. The complete frequency response characteristic is plotted in Fig. 2 for both standard and Chrome tape.

Listening and Use Tests

From a use point of view, the electronic push-button controls of the TCD-310 are really a joy. You simply can't do anything wrong—even if you try. When switching from a fast wind position to play, the cassette motion comes to an almost instant and complete stop—there is a fraction of a second pause, and then normal play speed is initiated. With Dolby in, using even our best disc records as program source material, the inherent noise already in the discs as surface noise (and therefore non-correctable by Dolby) predominated

tapping the fast forward or fast rewind button intermittently to move the tape the desired small amount forward or backwards. And most important of all is the signal-to-noise capability—which, when you get right down to it, is what tape recording is all about anyway. That coupled with the extended and honest frequency response and relatively low distortion capability, earns the Tandberg TCD-310 just about the highest overall lab rating we assign to any cassette tape deck at this point in the "state of the art."

Of course, it is difficult to directly and instantaneously A/B "original" and "recorded" results with most cassette machines, since true tape monitoring is not possible in two-head configurations, but even lacking that facility, and having to depend on musical memory," it was pretty obvious that the TCD-310 neither added nor subtracted anything from the fidelity of our program sources which included both FM "live" broadcasts and the best of our disc collection.

There are, as we said, a few items that the TCD-310 does not have that do appear on competitive machines. Output level controls are not provided (output level has to be set on the associated playback amplifier or receiver with which the machine is used). Rewind memory is also not featured. On the other hand, the transport system is so precise in its action that it is fairly easy to bring the tape to a predetermined point based upon the digit counter. Since wind and rewind are extremely fast (less than 30 seconds for a C-60 cassette), the tendency to "overshoot" during fast wind can be overcome by holding down the "stop" button while

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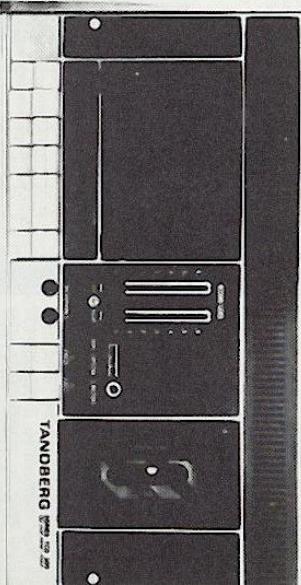
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AUDIO bulletin

DE TANDBERG TCD-300

ARMAND VAN OMMEREN EN
AALT JOUK v. d. HUL
(METINGEN)



Hoewel de cassette langzaam maar zeker volwassen aan het worden is, ben moet de eerste (= linker) toon, daan komt, zolang het maar niet belangrijk waar een kwaal va

een spoelenrecorder nog steeds een tweede, dit om de juiste bandspanning te krijgen en vooral constant te zijn, als iets LANGZAMER lopen dan de iemand wordt opgelost.

Een goed middel hiervoor is het systeem met twee kaapslinders dat bij de laadste uit. Als het om het best lopen bij het merendeel van de cassette-recorders. Zoals we nog zullen zien, van de band die zich voor de koppeling het vaak van de cassette en niet bevindt. Bandtrekregeling is dient te weten dat de komende maanden de Telefunken M 3000, de Carad R 73 en de Pioneer RT 1020 aan bod zullen komen.

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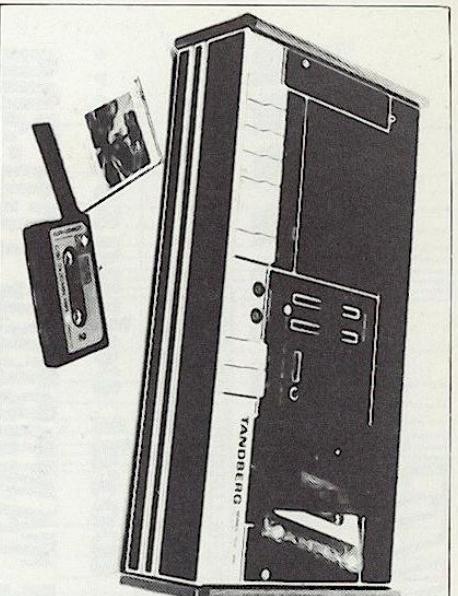
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Mechanisch

Het is niet voor niets dat ik die andere bandopnemers hier noem. Met name de Carad R 73 (19.38 uitvoering) staat hier te imponeren vanwege zijn ongeloofwaardige juankcijfers. Het leuke is dat de Carad hetzelfde aandrijfsysteem gebruikt als de hier te bespreken Tandberg TCD 300.

Een hysteresis-synchrone motor draait d.m.v. één snar beide vliegwiel aan. In tegenstelling tot de vele hoede kreeg dat deze vliegwiel bruiken.

De elite onder de cassettorecorders. De TCD 300 is ook in vertikale stand te



... en bij deze recorder kunnen wel alle merken en soorten cassettes worden gebruikt.

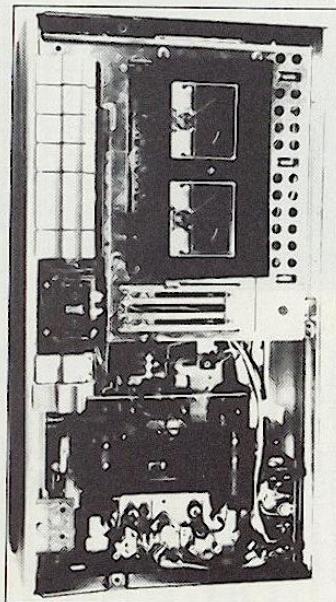
moogelijk is. Daarom verbaast het mij dat zo weinig fabrikanten dit systeem voor cassettes gebruiken. Misschien goed. Tandberg heeft dat dan en ten goede. Over het doordringende zwevingsgehalte van een Scotch-cassette zullen we het dan maar niet hebben. Wat het mechanische gedekte aan-gebruik weet, dat kan niet worden opgemeten. De opnamehoek kan slechts ingedrukt worden als de paus-toets ingedrukt is. Links zien we dan de twee meters, waarvoor ik graag één minuut stilte wil houden. Eindelijk weer eens een bandopne-mer die goede meters heeft. Ze zijn tjes van de cassette zo bijzonder ruim van afmetingen en geschakeld naar alle richtingen kunnen be- als piekmeters en niet, zoals gewoon- weg. Dit is misschien niet noodzakelijk lijk als VU, wat ik nog steeds on- wel gedaan, met matig succes. Met ten goede. Over het doordringende schuiven voor de instelling van het opnamehoek, rechts daarvan de tel-vaardig, hegeen zeer stijf is en fraai om te zien. Ook de gehalte bovenkant is van aluminium, voor het grootste gedeelte matzwart geslepen. In het midden daarvan vinden we twee schuiven voor de instelling van het opnamehoek, rechts daarvan de tel-

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Wel vraag ik mij af waarom de spoel-ries van de cassette zo bijzonder ruim naarmate de jankmaten be-merkt dat de band opne-mer die goede meters heeft. Ze zijn tjes van de cassette zo bijzonder ruim van afmetingen en geschakeld naar alle richtingen kunnen be- als piekmeters en niet, zoals gewoon- weg. Dit is misschien niet noodzakelijk lijk als VU, wat ik nog steeds on- wel gedaan, met matig succes. Met ten goede. Over het doordringende schuiven voor de instelling van het opnamehoek, rechts daarvan de tel-

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De aangegeven spanning aan de uitgang is ruim voldoende voor de meest ongevoelige versterker, sterker nog, want de jank moet heel veel te zijn. Zeker een groot aantal Duitse tunerversterkers zal door de TCD-



3 motoren, 2 vliegwielten, 2 koerspanden en 2 aandrijfrollen, het kan niet op. Elektronisch gedekte. De gehele elektronica van de TCD-300 maakt een beetje gebruik van de meest 'jankgevoelige' naam. Wel mensen we dat is het de verluchting van de meest muziek toelaat. Wel mensen we dat ters langs de aansluitbussen doorhalen viel de invloed van het aandrijfsysteem ook betere resultaten bij slechte cassettes zal geven.

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Achterzijde van de TCD 300, met links boven de grote elektromagneet, daaronder de drie motoren. Let op de grote aansluiting van de print.

De TCD 300 onder bovenkleding.

Onderzoek van diverse fabrikaten cassettes leverde ook weinighouwst op, daart de variaties bij één merk even groot waren, als die van de merken onderling. Alleen BASF en Philips spongen er enigszins uit; bij deze merken waren de toleranties wat kleiner.

Over de mechanische constructie van de TCD-300 niets dan lof. Het duurde niet lang tot de Japanse loopwerk doet zijn werk naar behoren en is degelijk afgewerkt. Ook de behuizing, toetsen en printen maken een verzorgde indruk en kunnen tot voorbeeld dienen van een aantal andere fabrikanten.

Aan het einde van de band schakelt de TCD-300 de aandrijfrollen uit. Als een band daarmee gespeeld omgespoeld is blijft de recorder ingeschakeld staan. Onder de cassette is een vijf sterke lamp aangebracht, waardoor op afstand te zien is of de band loopt en tevens hoeveel band er nog op de voorraadspool aanwezig is.

Niet als bij de Philips is het bij de Tandberg onmogelijk de cassette uit te werpen, als het toestel in bedrijf is. Het onspelen gaat snel, waarbij stroeflopende cassettes kans geven op bandslijders. Doch de opspelmotor slukt af indien er een cassette vast loopt. Tenslotte wat het mechanische deel aangaat, nog de vermelding dat de deksel van het cassettecompartiment afgenomen kan worden om de koppen schoon te maken of de restanten van een slechte cassette te verwijderen.

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Voor nu de conclusie trekt dat er niets meer te wensen overblijft, wil ik toch even de aandacht vestigen op een aantal andere factoren.

Bij het lezen van persinformaties en andere optimistische leestuur krijgt men wel de indruk dat het frequentiebereik en de rustafstand de enige punten zijn die belangrijk zijn. Aan het begin van dit artikel is het gezegd, als men de TCD-300 met de 3300X van dezelfde fabrikant vergelekt, hetgeen mij redelijk lijkt, dan moet men toch concluderen dat die 3300X het een heel stuk verder schopt dan de TCD-300. Dit is heel schande voor de TCD-300, maar de aspirantkoper dient zich dit terdege bewust te zijn. De weergave van de 3300X en ook die van andere soortgelijke, bandopnemers zoals de

Sony TC-377 en de Telefunken M 3000

is veel rustiger en veel helderder. Als men dit aanvaardt wan-

neer men besluit een cassette recorder te kopen, dan kan men de beschrijving gerechtvaardigd noemen. Verwacht u

echter van een cassette recorder zelfde als van een spoolenrecorder, en als u op de meetresultaten afgaat, zou dit gerechtvaardig zijn, dan komt u bedrogen uit. Ik kan daar niet genoeg beduiden op leggen. Wat de heden-

dagse cassette-apparaten presteren, werken met een minimale spoorbreedte en een zeer lage bandbreedheid, grenst aan het ongelofelijke.

Het is echter niet voor niets dat een firma als Van Dam in de handleiding van zijn versterker laat weten geen enkele spoolenrecorder aan te kunnen bevelen. Dit omdat ALE recorders ruis aan de opname toevoegen. Jarenlang hebben recordeerenthousiasten gezocht naar goede bandbreedmers, hadden op elke recorder aandertallen bevestigd en besloten uitdientelijk voor een Revox, Braun of zelfs voor een Telefunken M 28. Begrijp me goed, de cassette recorder hoeft voor mij echter niet te verdwijnen, er zullen bestuur veel mensen zijn die er veel plezier aan kunnen beleven. Ik wil slechts op de meest (over)duidelijke manier beklemtonen dat men van een cassette recorder niet hetzelfde kan en mag verwachten als van een goede spoolenrecorder. Als u zich dat goed realiseert, kunt u met een gerust hart een recoder als de Tandberg TCD-300 aanschaffen.

Besluit

Het is niet zoveel meer aan toe te voegen. De TCD-300 hoort duidelijk bij de elite van de cassette recorders, die momenteel bestaat uit een vrij kleine groep. In deze groep is de Tandberg een van de sterkste aantredingen, zeker als we naar de prijs kijken. Nu kunnen we natuurlijk wel enige nadelen opnoemen zoals de ontbrekende hoofdtelefoonansluiting, de ongebruikelijke microfoontjes en de te kleine teller, maar dat alles is toch van secundair belang.

Primair is de muzikale prestatie die, voor dit soort apparaten, meer dan uitstekend genoemd mag worden. Blift aan u lezer, de keus tussen gemaakte bediening en weergavekwaliteit, c.q. TCD-300 en 3300 X ik wens u sterkt!

Meetresultaten

Ingangsgewoelheden:

Maximale input
niet. links 0,11 mV rechts 0,12 mV (-77,2 en -76,5 dB)
links 48 mV rechts 52 mV (-24,3 en -23,7 dB)

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lijn. links 11,2 mV rechts 10,8 mV

lijn. links 4080 mV rechts 3890 mV

lijn. links 48 mV rechts 52 mV (-24,3 en -23,7 dB)

lijn. links 788 mV rechts 798 mV

lijn. links 5,2 mV rechts 5,2 mV (-20,0 dB)

lijn. links 5,2 mV rechts 5,2 mV (-20,0 dB)

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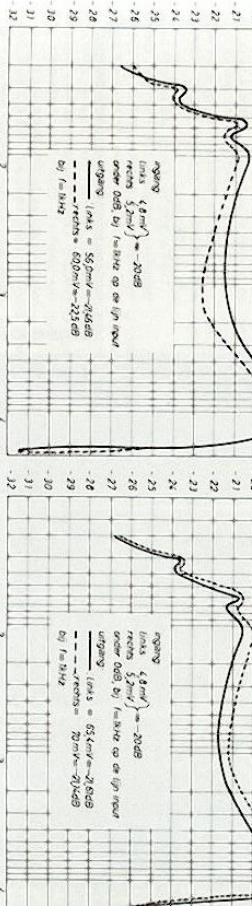
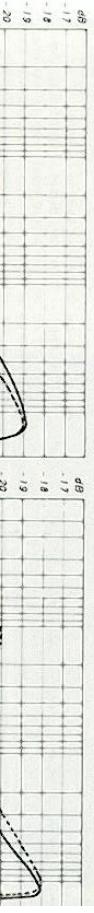
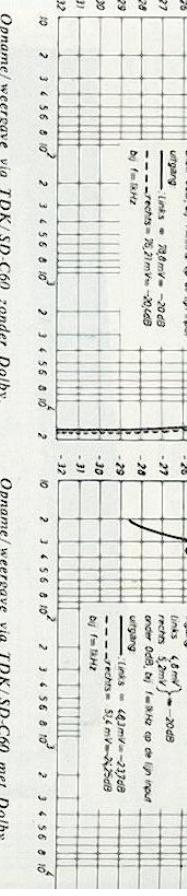
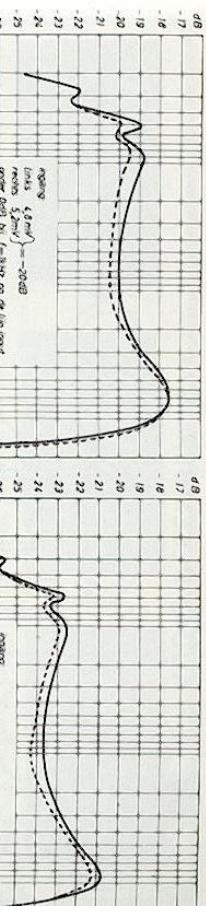
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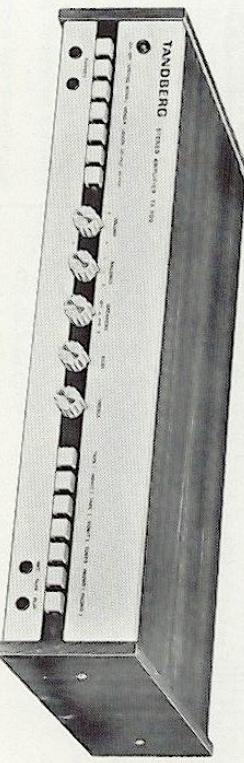
Opname/weergave via Philips Cr-O₂-C 60 zonder Dolby.

Opname/weergave via Philips Cr-O₂-C 60 met Dolby.

De gewenfeld voor netspanningsvariaties was groter dan verwacht. De teller is goed gedimensioneerd, maar blijft aan u lezer, de keus tussen gemaakte bediening en weergavekwaliteit, c.q. TCD-300 en 3300 X vierde cijfer is hier overbodig en vergissingen zijn uitgesloten.

TANDBERG TA-300 STEREO AMPLIFIER

by F.C.Judd



If HIGH fidelity signal sources and loud-treble there is also a switch for loudspeaker ratings which allows the use of main 0.5dB from 15Hz to 70,000Hz. speakers performed to the same standard selection which only main plus two extensions close to the real objective of built perfect extension only, or 'off' when listening on and the pickup input overload was checked sound reproduction. Modern amplifiers may need more. An input and output sockets on an 83mV nominal input sensitivity for the not be perfect, but they are little short of the rear panel are DIN type. There are pickup inputs being 2.5mV. Signal to noise TA-300 class on the bench. However a pair of jack sockets on the front performance was in accordance with that not only performance to specification but also came up to this expectation that the TA-300 amplifier to the Tandberg policy of building quality into all products.

The TA-300 is a complete stereo amplifier (rms audio equipment to effect proper connections in operation the bass and treble lift increased by a power output per channel (rms and obtain equipment to effect proper connections in operation the bass and treble lift increased biased) of 33 watts for 4 ohm load or 25 watts and obtain a volume control is for an 8 ohm load. It is supplied in two versions notated in this respect even to the thoughtful retarded two measurements were made and — the TA-300M for normal domestic use, and the TA-300M for schools, discophages, restaurants, etc. The TA-300M having a built-in microphone filter model is available in a break frequency response but one that can be signal mixing facility and an input for the provision of two headphones and loudspeaker outputs and the direct and off tape with an equalized (recording characteristic) of the bassiness control response. The magnetic pickup inputs of course, are also vented by the usual square-wave test points shown in the graph (1).

This review concerns the TA-300, which has all the requisites for home use and can be regarded as a multi-tap amplifier. Inputs are provided for radio tuner, magnetic pickup low frequency filters. So full marks for flexibility are also vented by the usual square-wave

taping duplicated and permitting the connection of two record players and two tape recorders and constructed with complementary output stage configuration to ensure extremely low noise levels. The tape inputs are coupled with a tape crossover distortion. Maximum protection of the amplifier is assured by an electronic short-circuit protection system and the loudspeakers tone controls are protected against transistor failure as indicated by the start points in graph (1).

Relating price to performance, the Tandberg TA-300 is good value for money, particularly in view of its flexibility, sound construction and nice appearance. All Tandberg products are backed by the excellent after sales service facilities of Farwell-Tandberg Limited, of Leads, the UK distributors, and stem from the very reliable Tandberg Company of Norway. Now let's take a look at the measured performance which for most parameters was standard of performance, as the figures in no way reflect the power test show. None of the tests at different inputs e. tape, radio or disc. Volume controls mono, mono right or mono left, loudness, which operates automatically when set for with one driven, 21 watts with a 4 ohm load, to those obtained for power output and recording to two tape recorders or copying between one recorder and another. Major controls are on the satin chrome front panel and includes selector buttons for mono, mono, mono right or mono left, loudness, which operates automatically when set for with one driven, 21 watts with a 4 ohm load both particularly for an 8 ohm load. The distortion 1 and 2, monitoring and selection of signal channels driven and 38 watts one channel figures obtained, as with reference to 19 watts and an 8 ohm load, was for mono, mono right or mono left, loudness, follows with both channels driven, 19 watts, 19 watts with 8 ohm load and similar for other maximum power level before clipping occurs.

Performance

Clearly written and well illustrated operating instructions are essential to the owner of any audio equipment to effect proper connections in operation the bass and treble lift increased

input sensitivities were both as specified. Input sensitivities were both as specified. The TA-300 has a wide and uniform overall frequency response check as in graph (1). The TA-300 has a wide and uniform overall frequency response but one that can be modified by the bassiness control to suit individual taste. Headphone sockets are also on the front panel and 82dB for the tape inputs. Crosstalk was as specified.

The magnetic pickup inputs of course, are also vented by the usual square-wave

test points shown in the graph (1).

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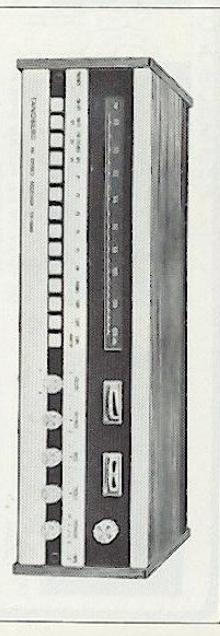
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disk

nr. 92 september '74



Tandberg TR-1000

Beoordeling: tunerdeel: 8 – versterkerdeel: 8 – prijs/kwaliteitsverhouding: 8/9

Het tunerdeel van dit Noorse apparaat is goed, waarbij de selectiviteit bij gunstig opvalt. Positief ook valt de beoordeling van

Uitrusting

Alleen FM-tunerdeel met 5 voorkeuzetoetsen. Antenne-ingang voor 75 en 300 ohm. Aansluitingen voor twee stiel luidsprekers, hoofdtelefoonaansluiting, verdeel-ingang en recorderuitgang. 3 KHz ruimgewijns geschikte toonregeling voor hoog en laag. 1 rumble- en 2 rustifiers, die gedubbeld kunnen worden. De werking van uitgangen dubbel in clutch en DIN uitvoering en via meeknippertje. De 30 recorderuitgang wordt bij ingedrukte pre-amp toets door de klinkregeling beïnvloed. Omschakelbaar voldoende voor vermogenssindrata.

Meetingen

Tunerdeel

De astemsmashaal is in MHz-stappen verdeeld, de isking is bevedigend. 88MHz +200MHz, 92MHz, +150MHz, 96MHz +200MHz, 100MHz, +150MHz, 104MHz. 0.15MHz-500Hz. Een verschuiving van de zenuwverbetering, zonder dat een kanaalmidden-instrument is volkomen beverdigend. 9/50kHz misstemming te vermoeden, de afwijking van +/- 4 mm op. De belangrijkste signaalstrektemeter leverde de volgende waarden op: $5^{\circ} = 1.2 \text{ mUV}$, $10^{\circ} = 1.2 \text{ mUV}$, $15^{\circ} = 1.5 \text{ mUV}$. De maling werkt weinig effectief en had op de manier beter achterwege kunnen blijven. Dat is de pris, die voor de extra maling beverdigd kan worden. De ingangsimpedanties zijn allemaal instelbaar, maar de vereiste bereik. De ingangsimpedanties der overgevoelige ingangen zijn met rond 300Ω tot 1 kΩ voor universele toepassing. De maling is alleen voor de praktijk van toepassing.

De astemsmashaal is in MHz-stappen verdeeld, de isking is bevedigend. 88MHz +200MHz, 92MHz, +150MHz, 96MHz +200MHz, 100MHz, +150MHz, 104MHz. 0.15MHz-500Hz. Een verschuiving van de zenuwverbetering, zonder dat een kanaalmidden-instrument is volkomen beverdigend. 9/50kHz misstemming te vermoeden, de afwijking van +/- 4 mm op. De belangrijkste signaalstrektemeter leverde de volgende waarden op: $5^{\circ} = 1.2 \text{ mUV}$, $10^{\circ} = 1.2 \text{ mUV}$, $15^{\circ} = 1.5 \text{ mUV}$. De maling werkt weinig effectief en had op de manier beter achterwege kunnen blijven. Dat is de pris, die voor de extra maling beverdigd kan worden. De ingangsimpedanties zijn allemaal instelbaar, maar de vereiste bereik. De ingangsimpedanties der overgevoigeing moet worden beïnvuld, want worden aanpassen van de astemsmashaal hetzelfde. De speciale voor bandpassen van de klankregeling moet worden geopend, zodat het niveau niet te zeker bij groot volume blijft. De vertering door oversturing van de astemsmashaal moet worden gestopt op optreden.

De ingangsweerstand van de p.u.-ingang heeft de juiste waarde; hij is lineair over het hele frequentiebereik en onafhankelijk van de stand der niveauregeling, heel moeilijk. De overstuurregelingen liggen verhoogd, waarbij de maximale gemaakte tenet nog precies (zie bovenstaande curve). De baseregeling werkt heel fraai. De geringe correctie wordt alleen herhaald gebiedt vanwege de hoge tonenregeling zijn karakteristiek. De regelomvorming en de voorbeelding. De contouruitschakeling werkt goed, de hoogtoespanning is fors, dan nog wat efficiëntie minder dan 10mW. Dat zijn Mf-onderdrukking slechts 8 dB biedt.

De selectiviteitsgedrag van de Tandberg 206B is 2.5, -4dB = 1.2. Was goed. Twee even sterke zenders op 200kHz afstand worden in mono zover mogelijk. Het resultaat is dat beide zenders in combinatie van beide rustifiers levert een stereosignaal dat geschiedt. Goede stoerheidsonderdrukking ook bij zwaar binnentoontoevoer. Het resultaat is dat beide zenders als gehele heel goede stereo ontvangingsgeschenken. Bij bescherming van de totale antenneweergave moet 6 dB added sliechts weinig extra stof. Nog wat efficiëntie minder dan 10mW. Dan is van de 206B een gelijke voorbeelding van de volumeknop DAB = 6, -10dB = 5. Rumble en rustfilter voldoen heel goed, de Rumble- en rustfilter voldoen heel goed, de impulsenderdrukking ook bij zwaar binnentoontoevoer. De balans tussen de kanalen was prima. De baseregeling werkt heel fraai. De geringe correctie wordt alleen herhaald gebiedt vanwege de hoge tonenregeling zijn karakteristiek. De regelomvorming en de voorbeelding. De contouruitschakeling werkt goed, de hoogtoespanning is fors, dan nog wat efficiëntie minder dan 10mW. Dat zijn Mf-onderdrukking slechts 8 dB biedt.

Nog wat efficiëntie minder dan 10mW. Dat zijn Mf-onderdrukking slechts 8 dB biedt.

VERSTERKERDEEL	Tandberg TR-1000
afsluiven	
Uitstandsvermoden bij 1 kHz bij 1% vervorming aan 4 Ohm bij 1% vervorming aan 8 Ohm bij 1% verv. aan 4 Ohm bij 40 Hz	2 x 60 W 2 x 41 W 2 x 50 W
Frequentiebereik	
Harmoniëke vervorming	0.15% bij 2 x 50 mW 0.06% bij 2 x 50 W 0.05% bij 2 x 5 W

TUNERDEEL	Tandberg TR-1000
geweven	
Toestand van geteste app.	zeer goed
Onvullingsbereiken	FM 87.5 - 108MHz
Cieveleidbaarheid mono bij 30 dB (aan 60 Ohm) S.R. Gevolghed stereo bij 45dB S.R en 40 kHz zwaai (240 Ohm)	1.5mV bij 15kHz zwaai 1 mV bij 40kHz zwaai
60mV	

Overstuurregeling	
Zie fig 1	2 / -20dB 0.0dB -0.7 / -0.25dB
Zie fig 2	2.5 / 5dB

Ingaagsgevoeligheid en impedanties	
1 p.u. res 1 band 1 res 2 endtrap	1.4-6.5 mV over 47kOhm lin. 95-450 mV over 26.18kOhm lin. 130-230 mV over 40.18kOhm lin.

Almetingen	
Gewicht	8 kg
Prijs incl BTW	1140,-
Importeur	Tandberg Ned. Den Haag

Dosemissie	
50 microsec.	

Praktische beproeving	
HET FM-klinkbeeld van de TR-1000 is maar goed, versterkingsgraad en in Stereo goedvergelijking, zonder enige schrikkelingen van de preamplifier die was bestemd voor de astemsmashaal. Het resultaat is dat de basisverstoringen alleen door de filteren uitgeschakeld kunnen worden. De beschrijving leggen daarbij wel enig perspectief uitgangen van de astemsmashaal voor en dat is wat gammael voortbrengt. De ingangsimpedanties zijn allemaal instelbaar, maar toch minder gewicht in de schaal. Het veldstärke-instrument geeft na het uitschakelen ook bij zeer gering versterking een uiterst verbleek van de luistspreekerkarakterschakering.	Gekeken dat de uitgangspanning in laag is. Toch blijft de toetsing op de 40kHz-band gedurende de uitingen goed. De astemsmashaal is voor de praktijk van toepassing.
Het is mogelijk dat de astemsmashaal niet op de bestemde frequentie kan stemmen. Dit is alleen voor de praktijk van toepassing.	
Aan de speciale voor bandpassen van de klankregeling moet worden geopend, zodat het niveau niet te zeker bij groot volume blijft. De vertering door oversturing van de astemsmashaal moet worden gestopt op optreden.	

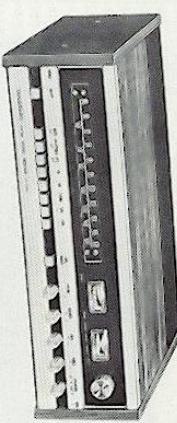
Plattegrondonderdrukking	
	50dB

Kruismodulatieonderdrukking	
	10dB

Mf-onderdrukking	
	8dB

Equipment Profiles

Tandberg Model TR-1055 FM/AM Stereo Receiver



MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS

FM TUNER SECTION: **IHF Sensitivity:** 2.0 μ V (1.6 μ V typical). **S/N:** mono 68 dB, stereo 66 dB. **THD:** Mono 0.2%, Stereo 0.3%. **Selectivity:** 80 dB. **Capture Ratio:** 0.9 dB. **Frequency Response:** 20 Hz to 15,000 Hz (-3 dB). **Separation:** 40 dB.

AM TUNER SECTION: **IHF Sensitivity:** 600 μ V (internal antenna), 50 μ V (external antenna). **Selectivity:** 80 dB. **IF Rejection:** 52 dB. **Image Rejection:** 39 dB. **THD:** 1.0%.

AMPLIFIER SECTION: **Power Output:** 55 watts/channel, 8 ohm loads, both channels driven, any frequency from 20 Hz to 20 kHz. **THD:** 0.2%. **Power Bandwidth:** 4 Hz to 40 kHz. **Damping Factor:** (1 kHz) 55, (20 to 20,000 Hz) 50.

Frequency Response: 7 to 70,000 Hz, -1.5 dB. **Input Sensitivity:** Phone adjustable from 2 mV to 8 mV. **Tape 1 and 2:** Both channels driven, any frequency from 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

Preamplifier Output Level: 2.0 V. **Main Amp Input Level:** 220 mV.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS: **Dimensions:** 17 in. W x 4 1/4 in. H x 12 in. D. **Weight:** 23 lbs. **Price:** \$629. 90 (cabinet included).

The Tandberg Model TR-1055 is more than just a worthy addition to that company's line of receivers which began with the TR-1030 reviewed here more than a year ago. It is a superb product in every sense of the word and is NOT just a higher-powered version of the earlier entry. The sole criticism you will find in this entire review is that the specifications presented by this reputable manufacturer from Norway give us enough specifications, omitting such important numbers from their instruction booklet as AM suppression, Spurious Response, Rejection, Image Rejection and IF Rejection. Since all of these parameters turned out to be excellent, Tandberg could have done themselves a lot of good by being more complete in their tabulation of performance specifications. Second, those specifications that are listed are almost without exception too conservative for the highly competitive U.S.

market where manufacturers tend to squeeze every last watt and microvolt (and then some) out of their products! Seriously, though, the TR-1055 is a handsome receiver inside and out and resembles the earlier TR-1030 in panel layout and execution. Clean aluminum extruded bars break up the long expanse of panel into easy-to-use and read sections, with well illuminated AM and FM dial scale, a signal strength and center of channel meter and a large tuning knob occupying the upper section. Below the meter area are a series of illuminated words which light up to tell you mode of operation and presence or absence of such extra circuits as filters and bypass control in the audio chain. The center "bar" is legibly and boldly marked with the names and functions of the push-buttons and rotary controls located directly below. These include a power on/off switch, muting switch, stereo/mono FM switch, five program selection buttons (FM, AM, Phone, Tape 1 and Tape 2), tape monitor button and volume, balance, bass, treble and speaker selector in the form of easy to grip rotary knobs. This row also contains the usual phone jack and a "Tape 3" jack which, besides enabling you to connect a tape recorder directly via the front panel is special in another way. The lower bar of aluminum which looks for all the world like an immovable part of the front panel is in reality a hinged flap which, when pulled down reveals such secondary controls as a mono/stereo selector, a mono (Left) selector, mono (Right) selector, rumble filter switch, loudness control switch, a pair of high-frequency filters and a unique pre-amp record button which allows you to use the aforementioned Tape 3 jack without bypassing tone, volume, balance and filter controls for altering the tonal response of the recording in process. We honestly can't think of a single control facility that Tandberg might have added to this panel and yet, when that flap is swung back into place, the Tandberg TR-1055 looks uncluttered, clean and elegant. Incidentally, in case the flap is closed and you're not sure of how the Tape 3 jack is in the circuit (by passing controls or not), a light in the dial area lets you know that at a glance too.

The rear panel of the TR-1055, pictured in Fig. 1, contains

two sets of stereo speakers also provide a dual option—regular screw terminals or polarized sockets. By

switching over, you will find three input level controls (one for phone, and two for the pair of "Tape" inputs). These permit you to equalize the levels of these program sources with respect to the built-in AM and FM facilities but, more important, they permit you to adjust overall levels so that the front panel loudness control circuit, when used, becomes a precision device for aural compensation at low listening levels, rather than the extra bass boost circuit which has been relegated to in less am-

nated words which light up to tell you mode of operation and address control in the audio chain. The center "bar" is legibly and boldly marked with the names and functions of the push-buttons and rotary controls located directly below. These include a power on/off switch, muting switch, stereo/mono FM switch, five program selection buttons (FM, AM, Phone, Tape

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The rear panel of the TR-1055, pictured in Fig. 1, contains

two sets of stereo speakers also provide a dual option—regular screw terminals or polarized sockets. By

connecting corresponding plugs to your speaker cables you are assured of correct phasing if speakers should have to be unplugged and reconnected for any reason. The rear panel also contains preamp-main-amp jumpers which permit you to separate the two sections and insert a variety of auxiliary products such as equalizers, reverber units and the like. Antenna terminals are provided for either 75-ohm or 300-ohm transmission lines and a pair of a.c. outlets (one switched, the other unswitched) and grounding terminals complete the back panel layout.

But there is more! If you lift up the chassis and look under it you will find three input level controls (one for phone, and two for the pair of "Tape" inputs). These permit you to equalize the levels of these program sources with respect to the built-in AM and FM facilities but, more important, they permit you to adjust overall levels so that the front panel loudness control circuit, when used, becomes a precision device for aural compensation at low listening levels, rather than the extra bass boost circuit which has been relegated to in less am-

bition designs. To repeat—Tandberg thought of everything this time!

Figure 2 shows the inside of the chassis, which is a model of orderliness and careful circuit layout. There are separate modules for the low-level preamp circuits, tape selector board circuit, tone control circuits, power amplifier circuits, AM tuner circuit, FM/LF and MPX circuit and left and right power supply sections. An interesting innovation is Tandberg's use of two separate receiver systems to power left and right channels. There are even small separate modules for circuit fuses and the various pilot lamps discussed earlier. The FM front end contains a pair of dual gate FET's plus two conventional RF transistors and tuning is accomplished electronically through the use of four back-to-back varactor diode pairs. The LF section contains, in addition to two stages of amplification tuned by permanently aligned solid state filters, a quadra-tube detector for the composite audio signal. Although this IC requires only one tuning coil, Tandberg has elected to use a double-tuned primary-secondary quadra-tube coil arrangement for greater linearity and lower distortion in the received audio. The heart of the MPX circuit is a single IC which operates in the phase-lock-loop mode and requires no coils or alignment. Nine additional transistors are used in this circuit and twin-T notch filters effectively reject carrier products from the output lines. Tone control circuits are of the feedback type and two degrees of filtering slope rates are provided for the two hi-cut circuits. Each power amplifier section is fully direct coupled from input to output, with a differential amplifier in the input stage for proper bias stability. Thermally activated switches as well as mechanical relays interrupt connection to the speakers in the event of overloads, shorts or other problems which might otherwise damage the set.

Amplifier Measurements

The harmonic and intermodulation distortion characteristics of the THD of about 10 kHz with no evidence of "peaks" observed in either the meter readings or the scope display used to examine the distortion components.

Other measurements made of FM performance were a capture ratio of 0.9% (as claimed), selectivity of 85 dB (better than claimed) and spurious response rejection in excess of 90 dB. Automatic switching to stereo takes place with an input signal strength of 5 μ V while the muting circuits are adjusted to allow reception of signals of 3 μ V or higher.

The AM section, while not the most sensitive we have measured, proved to have excellent selectivity and relatively low distortion—0.8% for 30% modulation. AM tuning, unlike the FM arrangement, is done by means of a conventional variable capacitor and if stages in this section are tuned by means of conventional interstage transformers, 1/f distortion measured 52 dB as claimed, while image rejection was a bit better than 40 dB. Calibration of both the AM and FM dial scales was extremely accurate from one end of the band to the other.

Tuner Section Measurements

The IHF sensitivity of our sample measured 1.7 μ V, more like the "1.6 μ V typical figure" stated by Tandberg than the "nominal" 2.0 μ V listed 50 dB of quieting was achieved with an input signal strength of just under 40 μ V while ultimate quieting reached exactly 70 dB as opposed to the 68 dB claimed for mono FM. Mono and stereo quieting and THD curves are plotted in Fig. 3. In stereo, S/N reached 65 dB with no external high frequency filters connected between the outputs and our measuring equipment. This means that not only was the random noise level down by that amount, but that all sub-carrier products (19 kHz, 38 kHz, etc.) were also suppressed by at least that amount.

The ultimate THD measurements constitute a "first" in our laboratory. This is the first time we have measured "identical" values of THD for both mono and stereo performance—0.2% for mono and 0.3% for stereo. Who said it couldn't be done?

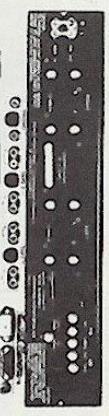


Fig. 1—Rear panel

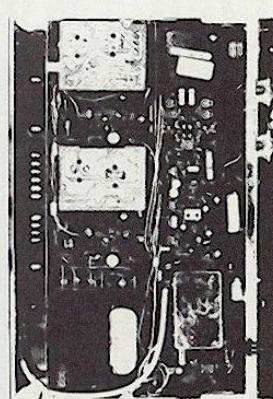


Fig. 2—View of the chassis

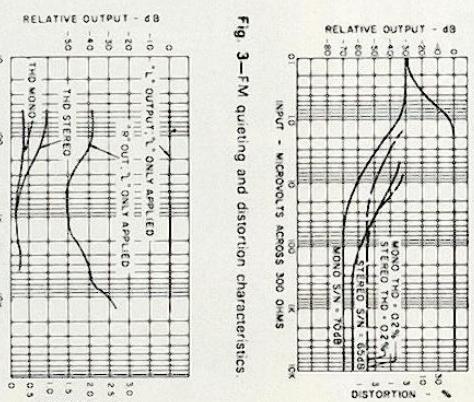


Fig. 3—FM quieting and distortion characteristics

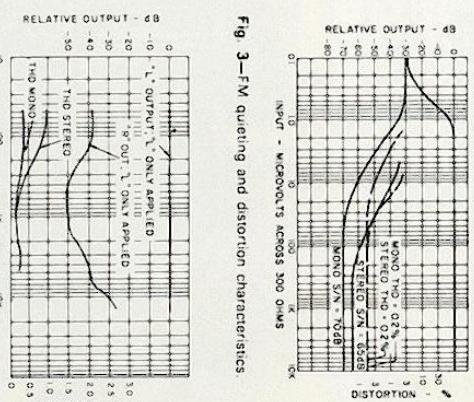


Fig. 4—Separation and distortion vs. frequency

curves in the case of this receiver, since even at full power output THD was below 0.2% for all measured frequencies.

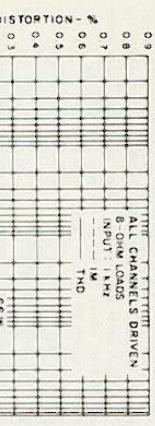


Fig. 5—Harmonic and intermodulation distortion characteristics.

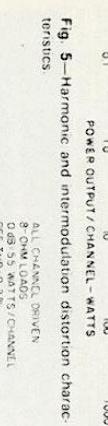


Fig. 6—Power bandwidth characteristics.

Listening Tests

Before describing our reactions to the Tandberg TR-1055 under actual listening conditions, there is a useful "surprise" on the front panel which we found. When you pull out on the speaker selector knob the small stretch meter becomes a power output indicating meter. Since it is calibrated in arbitrary numerals from 0 to 20, Tandberg thoughtfully supplies a chart in the owner's manual which relates meter readings in this mode to actual power output, depending upon speaker impedance. A very handy addition for such a power set if you have any doubts about the power handling capacity of your associated speaker systems.

We were surprised to find that FM performance and particularly stereo FM was superb. The very excellent capture ratio of this unit actually resulted in audibly better stereo FM — particularly from those stations where we ordinarily detect small amounts of multipath distortion even with "best" antenna orientation. Not a single "useable" signal was blocked by the introduction of the muting circuit, thanks to its very low but effective threshold setting of 3 mV.

As for the amplifier section, the availability of full power even down to 20 Hz made an audible difference as we tried to drive our low efficiency speaker systems to louder and louder listening levels. We must confess that they "gave up" before the amplifier section of the TR-1055 did—especially on low bass passages of music. This was confirmed by continued monitoring of the amplifier's output waveform while listening to different program material. There's enough reserve power here to take advantage of dual location of pairs of speakers systems—even low efficiency types. We did find that the treble emphasis afforded by the loudness control was a bit much for us, and so if you use the loudness control at low listening levels you may want to turn your treble control down to about "10 o'clock" to offset this slightly exaggerated treble emphasis. Chances are, though, that when you are working with this powerful unit, you're not going to spend much time listening to "background music"—it's just too fine an instrument for "visual" listening.

Leonard Feldman

Overall frequency response was flat within 1.5 dB from 10 Hz to 10 kHz. At 100 kHz audio response was down 2 dB. Phono overload occurred at anywhere from 35 mV to 100 mV, depending upon the setting of the input sensitivity control.

Tone control, loudness, and filter response characteristics of the Tandberg receiver are plotted in Fig. 8, and if you want to see how filters should be designed for greatest effectiveness, take a look at the steeper sloped hi-filter and the low-cut filter curves. Note that at 80 Hz and 8 kHz the filters have just barely begun to cut into the response, while at 20 Hz (a prominent "rumble" frequency) and at about 17 kHz, attenuation produced by these two filters is some 15 dB. The alternate hi-filter has a more gradual slope and is intended for use when moderate high frequency attenuation is desired. Alternatively, both high filters may be used in tandem, which results in a somewhat steeper attenuation of highs with a lower crossover frequency.

maatschappij voor muziek en muziektechniek

De Noren kunnen 't ook al!

Tandberg 11-3520
driewegluidspreker

door Jan Kool

Het wordt steeds duidelijker dat beslist het niet de Engelsen alleen maar die een goede luidspreker moeten maken. Er zijn immiddels goede Jan Zweedse en Nederlanders (zie o.a. elders in dit nummer), en nu komen de Noren er bij met de aanfilter curves. Note dat aan 80 Hz en 8 kHz de filters hebben beginnen een inhoud te geven. De tweede filter, een 80 Hz filter, begint om 35 liter een buitenaftrekking van 35 liter is een heel onderstaande in de vorm van een huldebegrippen. De uitvoering met een huldebegrippe die is eigenlijk al bijzonder verschillend. We moeten zelfs oppassen dat nu niet direct tot een als te maken bij de volmaak. Of een kane is zo stu- niet direct tot een als te maken bij de volmaak. Of een kane is zo stu-

fiet te bespreken model is een royaal octaaf resonantie die de systeemresonantie van de Tandberg lag bij 48 Hz (spec. 53). En bij een vol input bleef de golftrommel een vol octaaf onder volmaak, schijnbaar een 30 Hz verdrengd genaaktelijk midden. Of een kane is zo stu- 7.5 Volt en 40 Hz meer dan 10. Een gedempt dat er een extra briljant wonderbaarlijk mooie prestatie die wijk, behalve bij de elders besproken moet haast redereen kunnen. Hetpa, niet eerder tegenkwamen. We moeten zelfs oppassen dat nu niet direct tot een als te maken bij de volmaak. Of een kane is zo stu-

men enkele middenstootaars 2 mm die. Noren er bij met de aanfilter curves. Note dat aan 80 Hz en 8 kHz de filters hebben beginnen een inhoud te geven. De tweede filter, een 80 Hz filter, begint om 35 liter een buitenaftrekking van 35 liter is een heel onderstaande in de vorm van een huldebegrippe die is eigenlijk al bijzonder verschillend. We moeten zelfs oppassen dat nu niet direct tot een als te maken bij de volmaak. Of een kane is zo stu-

met een iets meer vrile opstelling muzikant geworden is. De extra ormat dat de systeemresonanties lager vallen, dan een basweergave zal veel leiders verheugen. Natuurlijk zal, als in alle luidsprekersbesprekking een subobject element niet te mijden zijn en willen sommigen

schien meer hoog een sommigen er vermoed ik die niet direct da-

mogen, of een wat uitgesproken

nu dus kunnen versterken. Niet zo stu-

diggen dat er een extra briljant

wijk, behalve bij de elders besproken

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en er weinig muziekmaars zullen er voorlopig nog wel een felleiro det

verwend. Als dat echter zo door de grond en of ingesoten dat wij

dus niet direct tot een als te maken bij de volmaak. Of een kane is zo stu-

gen kan het overigens best een als

veel te goed te maken tussen v

overtoneën. Een echt goede 25 Hz, al

een weergave goed blijft tot ca. een

weergave moet haast redereen k

wondersbaarlijk mooie prestatie die

evenals mijn mede-muziekmaars

moesten een domme ongunst

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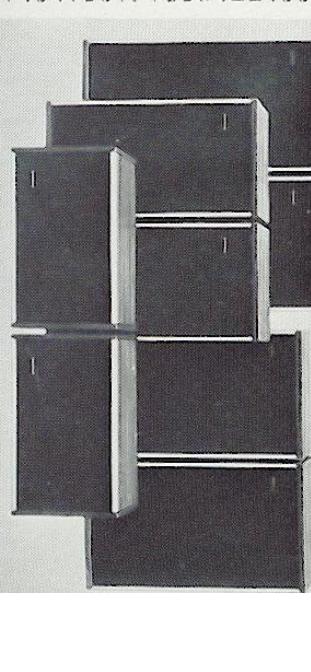


Fig. 7—Distortion vs. frequency, at full power output.

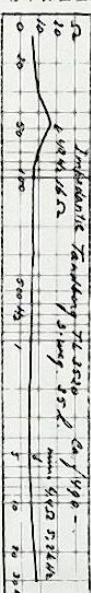


Fig. 8—Tone control range, filter and loudness characteristics.



range the amplifier actually produces a bit more than 55 watts. At the rated power output, THD at 20 kHz measured 0.05%, as shown in the continuous frequency vs. THD graph of Fig. 7. While we normally present frequency vs. THD curves for three different power levels (full power, half power and 1/4 watt levels), there was no point in showing the lower output

Translation from review in *st. listen.*
Nov. 1974.

(Written and translated by J. Kool,
Techn. editor)

NOW THE NORWEGIANS ARE DOING IT TOO!

Tandberg 3520 threeway loudspeaker system

BY JAN KOOL

It is getting more and more clear that no longer only the British are making good loudspeakers. In the meantime there are good Japanese, American, German, Swedish, Dutch (see elsewhere in this issue) and now the Norwegians have joined them with the attractive Tandbergs. The model reviewed is a generous speaker with a net volume of 35 liters, and speakers dimensions of 38.5x33 cm. nowadays already considered to be a quite sizable cabinet. The design with the light alloy strips along the front upright edges, does not make it look heavy but almost elegant, as far as this could ever be said about a loudspeaker. For a price of 490,- and taking into account the size, more is expected from it of course than from the other surprising design we also discuss in this issue. We were not disappointed! Mid-range is smoother, bass goes even deeper, but was hardly less surprising because it went much lower than could be demanded. Treble is unexpected delicate. Unexpectedly, because the same Philips dome tweeter is used by Tandberg, as the one we came to know as a rather aggressive and too forward unit many times before. It must have been modified as treble is very such a performer in the future because smooth and well defined. This was confirmed in later tests with pulses Ringing was very well damped, and one pulse really remained one with very little overshoot or delayed resonances. And this over the whole working range.

Music reproduction is firm and warm,

with the bottom end not being boosted

by resonances and/or colouration. As in loudspeakers in this category, all totally enclosed designs, some with lashed on voice coil especially made voice coils, are subject to immediate failure. Only when the 3520 is run directly on the floor bass is a bit dominating and male voices tend to sound too dark. As soon as it is brought some 20 cm from the floor, the effect disappears completely and reproduction becomes particularly natural without any loss of bass. A phenomenon that is often encountered these days in the past, we often wanted extra firm basses, but coupling to the air in the room is a bit dominating and male voices tend to sound too dark. As soon as

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course, from a cabinet of 35 l. is a quite remarkable achievement. Evidently this is a loudspeaker that will never be afraid on the market. Some bass (in "Zarathustra", for instance). Every kind of torture moreover, as with pulses produced very satisfactory results.

This time too, the 7 cm mid-range unit, with its shallow cone for good dispersion and treated with a damping compound, was certainly a good one, but perhaps this was not the best link. One should realize however, that for this price, a demand of "better" is hardly possible. What the future may have to offer we cannot know of course. At present extra good midrange units will always be very expensive, and existing dome types often demand a too high crossover frequency and/or can handle too little power. Tandberg evidently arrived at a good compromise which resulted in a well balanced system, with nicely matched units and a quite musical mid-range. A room may be so severely damped that an extra bright loudspeaker may be imperative, but like my fellow listeners few music lovers, I suspect, will fail to recognize immediately the evident pleasure of high quality. Especially the basses must be appreciated by almost everyone. Unless of course, when it is demonstrated a stupid unfavourable position is chosen. On the floor, for many speakers are better served by a freestanding position, because the system's resonances are lower and bass response is harder to get additional help. System resonance of the Tandberg was 48 Hz (spec. 53) and with 5 Vots max wave-shape remained absolutely clean down to 30 Hz. It is demonstrated a stupid unfavourable position is chosen. On the floor, for the absurd stacks that are far too often seen. You should moreover ask for a fair chance for the object of your desire (or one we did not meet earlier except in the grand). By having it in a freestanding position a few decimeters from the floor, Never accept a listening room that is very hard because of glass and brick walls. The Tandberg has much to offer for its price, and can make life difficult for many more expensive speakers or may even surpass them.

Our recommendation is gladly given! ADVISED amplifiers: minimum 2x15 Watts, maximum 2x50 to 60 W; and of first class quality.



IRREFUTABLE ARGUMENTS

This newsletter from Tandbergs Radiofabrikk are, however, improved versions of the products A/S contains test reports published in 1974 by tested and the reviews therefore support our hi-fi magazines of high esteem in many countries. Tandberg products are receiving good remarks in trade magazines all over the world, and we feel that our representatives and their customers should have a chance to get acquainted with the experts' opinion about our products. We know that Tandberg stands for quality, but it is always pleasant to see that objective experts of the trade agree.

Some of the reviews deal with Tandberg products which are already out of production. Their successors which are now on the market

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good extraction. We can mention that in addition to the test reports copied in this newsletter Tandberg products have also been tested by consumer organisations in many countries, where they have been judged "best buys" or "good value for the money" etc. However, tests published by such organisations are not for use for advertising or sales promotion purposes. Still it is nice to

