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### **3** Attach the Arm Stand and the Armrest.

Put the Arm Stand and the Armrest into the holes on the Main Unit (top). Press the tip of the Arm Stand and push it in until it clicks.

The Armrest has 2 claws and 1 protrusion on the bottom, insert accordingly into the



## 4 Make the Slide.

Align Slide A and Slide B with the two screw holes. Fasten with Flathead Screws.



#### 5 Attach the Slide.

Insert the Slide into the groove at the end of the Main Unit (top) and then fasten it with a Flange Head Screw through the Washer from inside



\* Move the Slide and check that it moves smoothly. If the movement is hard, slightly loosen the Flange Head Screw a little.

## 6 Install the Pulley Gear and the Motor.

At the upper left inside the Main Unit (top), align the Pulley Gear to the 3 screw holes and then fasten it with the Flathead Screws.

Next, place the Motor on the lower right in accordance with the 3 screw holes and then fasten it with the Pan Head Screws

When attaching the Motor, re-attach the Belt (long) that was previously hung on the protrusion of the Main Unit to the axis of the Motor.







## 8 Assemble the PCB.

1 Connect the Record Needle, the Motor, and the Speaker to the corresponding connectors on the PCB.



③ Adjust the position of the PCB so that the Knob, the LED, and the Volume come out of the holes inside the Main Unit (top).





(II)

off

Turntable



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## **9** Install the Speaker.



Main Unit (top)

Main Unit (bottom)

### Assemble the Main Unit and attach the Volume Control Knob.

Assemble the Main Unit (top) onto the Main Unit (bottom). Do not screw down yet. In the below order, insert the Volume Control Knob into the tip of the Volume which can be seen from the hole of the Main Unit.





# Monaural (Main Unit) Cable The MONO seal is attached here. 2 Prepare the Cutter Head. counterclockwise so that the distance between A an Needle Pressure Adjusting Device The Needle Pressure Adjusting Device can change the needle pressure by adjusting the strength of the Spring. Pan Head Screw 2 While pressing down the head of the Pulley from the Slide, move the Cutter Head to the end



gear (black).

Sponge Seal

### **1** Connect the Power Supply and the sound source to the Main Unit.

Connect a sound source to the Input Terminal (IN) using a 3.5mm audio cable. Since this input is monaural, connect the monaural end of the cable to the Main Unit and the stereo end of the cable to the sound source device.



1) With the Cutter Head lifted, turn the Needle Pressure Adjusting Device



Pressing the head of the Pulley Gear (white) to release the Slide's



Move the Cutter Head to the end

## **3** Set the Record.

Place the Record on the Turntable and turn the Record Holder counterclockwise to hold the Record.



#### 4 Set the Switch and the Volume Knob.

Set the Recording / Playback Switch to"o (Recording)" and the Rotation Speed Switch to"45 (right side)"

When the Volume Switch is turned ON, the LED lights on and the Turntable rotates. Turn the Volume Knob to about 90°

After a short time, the head of the Pulley Gear that has been pressed will automatically rise.



(5) Play the sound source at the maximum volume and make sure that the sound is coming out from the Cutter Head.

If the sound is cracked or the Cutter Head is shaking, lightly lower the Volume of the Main Unit



## 6 Start moving the Cutter Head.

Push the Cutter Stand slightly forward, and check that the gear is engaged and the Cutter Head starts moving slowly toward you.



#### 7 Lower the Cutter Head to play the sound source. Then, perform a test cutting for about 10 seconds.

0 After lowering the Cutter Head gently and putting the Needle on the Record, play the sound source. The groove of the sound is being cut.



2 Since this is a test cutting, after recording for about 10 seconds, raise the Cutter Head and turn off the power. Then, stop the sound source. This ends the test cutting.



# Let's playback the recording

#### 1 Set the Switch and the Volume Knob.

Set the Recording / Playback Switch to " > (Playback)" Make sure that the Rotation Speed Switch is set to "45" Turn on the Power and turn down the Volume.



#### 2 Raise the Tonearm and gently place the Record Needle.





\* Due to the difference in needle pressure between cutting and playback, the rotation speed during playback is slightly faster.



the needle jumps, refer to the next page. Adjust the sound source's volume and the needle pressure and then repeat the test cutting!

Otona no Kagaku

## A convenient Time Counter that can show the recordable area.

If you put the Time Counter on the Record, you can see the starting and the ending positions of the cutting on the Record and the approximate recording time for each rotation speed.



### Let's make a record jacket.

Cut out the jacket from the jacket paper with a cutter and fold it in the middle by valley fold. Then, fold and glue the left and the right adhesive parts to complete the jacket.



After moving the Cutter Head all the way back, push the claw of the Slide further down so that the Cutter Head protrudes about halfway out from the Main Unit. For a donut record, set the EP Adapter after placing it on the axis.



How to adjust the recording level on the next page.

## How to adjust the recording level

In order to cut it properly, it is necessary to adjust the needle pressure and the Volume according to the sound source. You may not be able to record well at first, but repeat the test recording and playback while changing the needle pressure and the volume condition little by little to find the optimal balance.

The basic setting is to adjust the Volume of the Main Unit to 90 degrees (at 9 o'clock position). Then, set the

Tip needle pressure to a position where the screw is about halfway out. Perform a test playback and raise the Volume if the needle is not jumping. In another test playback, try aiming for a volume as low as possible without the needle being jumping. Since the most influential factor in cutting is the worn state of the Cutting Needle, repeat the test in the shortest amount of time possible. To adjust the needle pressure and the volume, refer to the graphs below. **Relationship between the worn state of** Relationship between the worn state of Cutting Needle and Needle Pressure Cutting Needle and the volume of sound Needle worn state Needle worn state (Small) (Small) The rotation speed may be slowing down. The tip of D. The tip of D works wel Turn A clockwise will Turn A clockwise will orks w enlarge the tip of D. enlarge the tip of D. Light Strong Small Large Volume Noise is noticeable. Noise is noticeable. The needle may The needle may The needle may be jumping. be jumping. be jumping. (Large) (Large) Method to reduce needle jumping In the test cutting, in one record disc, record several sounds of about 10 seconds in length. Depending on the sound source, the needle may jump even with the above adjustment. Push the tip of the Pulley Gear coming out of the Slide. Move the Cutter Head and then In that case, using an equalizer can improve the needle record the sound from the middle of the record where the groove has not been cut yet. jumping condition. Read the article on page 32 and try the cutting. Divide the groove to be cut by recording Cutter Head every 10 seconds. The tip of the Pullev Gear പ % As the tip of the Pulley Gear reaches to the end, remove the needle so that it will not continue looping the same groove and damage the Record. Carefully check the time counter for the recording time.





### Q: The Record is not cut well.

 $\mathbf{A}: \bigcirc$  Refer to the figure on the right to make sure that the assembly and the setting are correct.

2 The Cutting Needle may be worn. Replace the needle and try again (P69).

3 Check if the mounting direction of the Cutting Needle is correct (P69).

④ If the Record is dirty or covered with dust, wash it off with running water or diluted neutral detergent and dry it thoroughly before using.



A: If the Needle Holder is wide, the noise will be heard. See page 69 for how to narrow the width of the Needle Holder.

too strong.

♦ Slide

Also, if there is a gap between the bearing of the Cutter Head and the Tube of the Needle, the vibration can not be transmitted properly to the needle and the sound will be trembling. In this case, wrap a small tape around the Needle as shown below to fill the gap.



Needle.

The Tube may become thinner after the vibration.

Remove the Tube, When the tube is cut the tape into inserted back to the Needle, it becomes small piece and wrap it around the slightly thicker. So, the gap between the bearing and the Cutter Head is filled.



Q: The scum from the cutting hinders the movement of

the Cutting Needle.

the Cutter Head.

A: If scum accumulates, it may get under the Needle or get stuck in the Record Holder, causing the Needle to jump or creating noise. In that case, please blow off the scum during the cutting with your breath or with a dryer.

### Q: The Needle is jumping.

A: If the volume level of the sound source is too high, the vibration of the Needle may be too high and the sound may not be inputted properly. Read the article from Page 68 and Page 32 to try out the equalizer.

Q: I can not record a high volume level of sound and the noise is big. A: If the volume level of the sound source is low or the output of the device is weak, sound may not be inputted properly. Read the article from page 32 and try out the preamplifier or the equalizer.

#### Plastic materials used in this kit

Needle Pressure Adjusting Device A ~ E, Arm Stand, Washer, Shaft Stopper (black): POM Mat, Sponge Seal: EVA, Belt long/short: synthetic rubber, blank record: PS, Other parts: ABS

#### • Metal materials used in this kit

Arm Shaft, Cutter Shaft, Spring (nickel plating): iron, Screws: iron, Cutting Needle: alloy

\* When no longer needed, please dispose the device according to the rules of each local government.