

DIAGNOSIS AND TESTING (Continued)

PINPOINT TEST D: DISTORTION PREMIUM (PAC) AND JBL SYSTEMS ONLY (Continued)

TEST STEP	RESULT	ACTION TO TAKE
D3 CHECK FOR FOREIGN MATERIAL IN SPEAKER CONE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there foreign material in speaker cone? 	Yes	REMOVE foreign material. RETEST system.
	No	GO to D5.
D4 CHECK SOUND QUALITY		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is distortion still present? 	Yes	REPLACE amplifier.
	No	System OK. STOP test.
D5 CHECK AUDIO INPUT LINE TO AMPLIFIER		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install test cassette tape. Set Volume to MAX. Set Tone, Balance and Fade controls to mid-position. Check for AC voltage (greater than 1.0V RMS) between Circuits 278 and 855, 279 and 858, 277 and 859 or 280 and 857. Is AC voltage greater than 1 volt (RMS)? 	Yes	GO to D6.
	No	REPLACE radio.
D6 CHECK AUDIO OUTPUT FROM AMPLIFIER		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install test cassette tape. Set Volume to MAX. Set Tone, Balance and Fade controls to mid-position. Check for AC voltage (greater than 5.0V RMS) between Circuits 804 and 813, 800 and 801, 805 and 811 or 802 and 803. Is AC voltage greater than 5 volts (RMS)? 	Yes	REPLACE speaker.
	No	REPLACE amplifier.

TK18679A

Two or More Speakers Do Not Work

Balance and Fader Controls Adjusted to Mid-Position

It is unlikely that two speakers would be damaged at one time. The most probable cause is in the radio chassis or wiring.

- Verify balance and fader controls are adjusted to mid-position.
- Inspect wiring connectors at the rear of the radio chassis for proper mating. Verify electrical continuity of wiring between the radio chassis connector and the inoperative speaker connector using an ohmmeter.
- If wiring connections are properly mated and the condition persists, remove radio chassis for service.

Poor Sound Quality

NOTE: Shorted wiring does not always result in a total loss of sound from the speaker. If diagnosis indicated condition is associated with speaker or wiring, refer to Section 15-00.

- Experience has shown that rattles and buzzes are most often caused by loose speakers or speaker mountings, speaker grilles or trim panels than by damaged or worn speakers. Check for tightness of mountings and trim pieces.
- Distortion can be caused by the speaker, radio chassis or wiring. If the fault is in the radio chassis, both speakers on the same side of the vehicle will exhibit poor quality. Distortion caused by damaged wiring is most often accompanied by lower than normal sound output.
- Buzzes, rattles, or distorted or weak sound from package tray speakers are sometimes caused by bent package tray sheet metal around the speaker opening if mounting brackets are not used, or missing or loose attaching hardware or speaker covers. Bent sheet metal should be straightened and the speaker installed. Loose attaching hardware should be tightened. Be careful not to over-tighten hardware as this may bend or deform speaker basket causing buzzes or distorted sound.