

AR800 BULLETIN PAGE

Archive originally from the AOR-UK website in 2008, edited in 2022 by AOR Ltd. In Japan.

This information is supplied as a convenience to our loyal customers still using discontinued legacy AOR receivers.

Please note that the information is supplied "as is" without any support nor obligation. This model is no-longer accepted for repair and none of the parts are available anymore.

AR800 - Intermittent or no NFM.

This is quite a common problem with the AR800. It is usually caused by the failure of T201 (quadrature coil/transformer). This component is positioned next to the battery pack and is prone to damage if the set is subject to any physical shock.

To replace T201:

Remove the battery cover and battery pack. Remove the two screws holding the board resting inside the rear case. This PCB can now be worked on but it may be a good idea to also remove the further two screws and rear case to prevent damage to them. Be careful not to break the wiring to this board. T201 is the small metal transformer located on this board next to the battery pack slot and IC200 (MC3361). A small amount of adjustment for best quality receive may be necessary once the new transformer is fitted.

AR800 - Failure of input resistor.

A 10 ohm 0.25W resistor is fitted in-line with the charge socket on the AR800 to limit charge current into the battery pack. This can fail under any condition in which the charge current increases abnormally. Usual causes are trying to charge a faulty battery pack (s/c cells) or trying to charge the batteries from a 13.8V supply. The common symptoms of its failure are lack of charge to battery pack or hot resistor smell. Although a simple fault, the resistor is quite difficult to replace due to its location between the charge socket and top panel controls. To replace this resistor, remove the battery cover, battery and the two screws holding the rear PCB. Lift this board up to reveal the two further screws. Remove these and then the rear case. The set should now be stripped far enough to see the failed resistor behind the top panel connected between the charge socket and power switch (it should be sleeved in plastic). A failed component is usually accompanied by a slight melt mark in the plastic close to it. The set can be stripped further if necessary to replace the resistor depending on how steady you are with a soldering iron. Rebuild the set carefully. If the set now fails to receive, chances are, the mini coax wire between the two PCBs has become disconnected. Note that the shield to this wire is only connected at one end.

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