3.3 Types of stylus

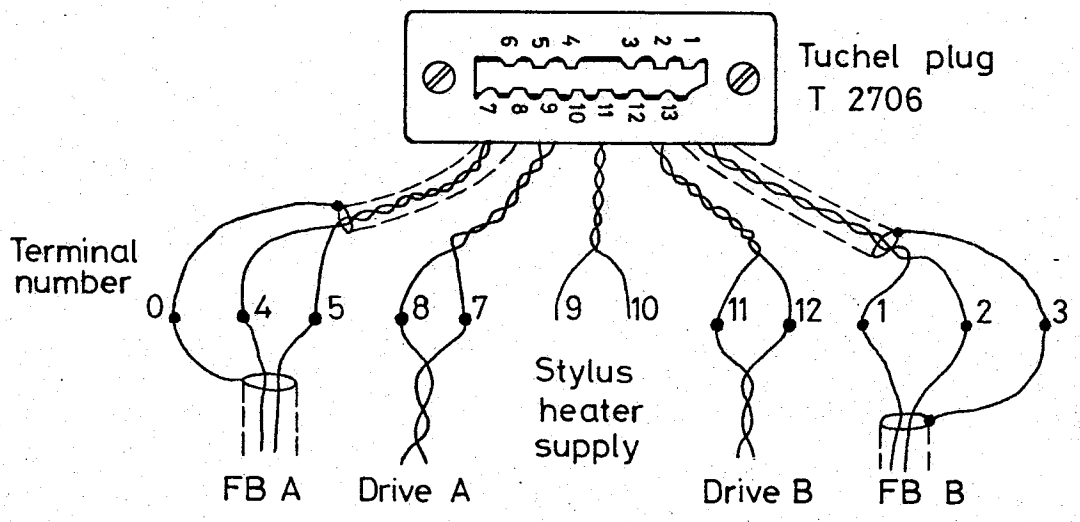
Two types of stylus are available from the manufacturer: one for standard stereo recording and one for high frequency recording. The latter may be changed according to progresses in the research in this special field. The fundamental difference is in the back facette angle (normal 45°, high frequency 35°), in the width of the burnishing facette (normal 3 µm, high frequency 1 µm) and in the tip point radius (normal 4 µm, high frequency 2 - 3 µm).

The differences all involve a higher degree of fragility of the high frequency stylus. The tip radius should be as small as possible, but of course wears out more rapidly the smaller it is. Also troubles in the processing of the lacquer disc (separating father from lacquer) may occur if groove bottom is too sharp. Drawings 1081 C and 1081 H show the dimensions of Ortofon cutting stylii. If stylii from other suppliers are used note that the diameter is correct. This is important for the proper fixing in the head.

3.4 Typical data (preliminary)

Drive system coil resistance nom.	8.5 Ω
Max. permissible current; airfilled	o.8 A
- - - ; He filled	1.o A
Feed back coil resistance nom.	135 Ω
Sensitivity per cm/s lat. rms	8 mV
Typical feed back ratio (at 5 kHz)	12 dB
Critical frequency (frequency at which feed back has no effect)	25 kHz
Secondary resonance frequencies	> 27 kHz
Max. excursion 45° direction per channel	loo µm
Correct stylus tip protrusion from bridge	2.50 mm

Notes: Triangular rear mounting piece insulated from case.
Do not connect screenings of FB cable to cutting lathe.



Connections DSS 731/732
ORTOFON cutterhead.

Fig. 6