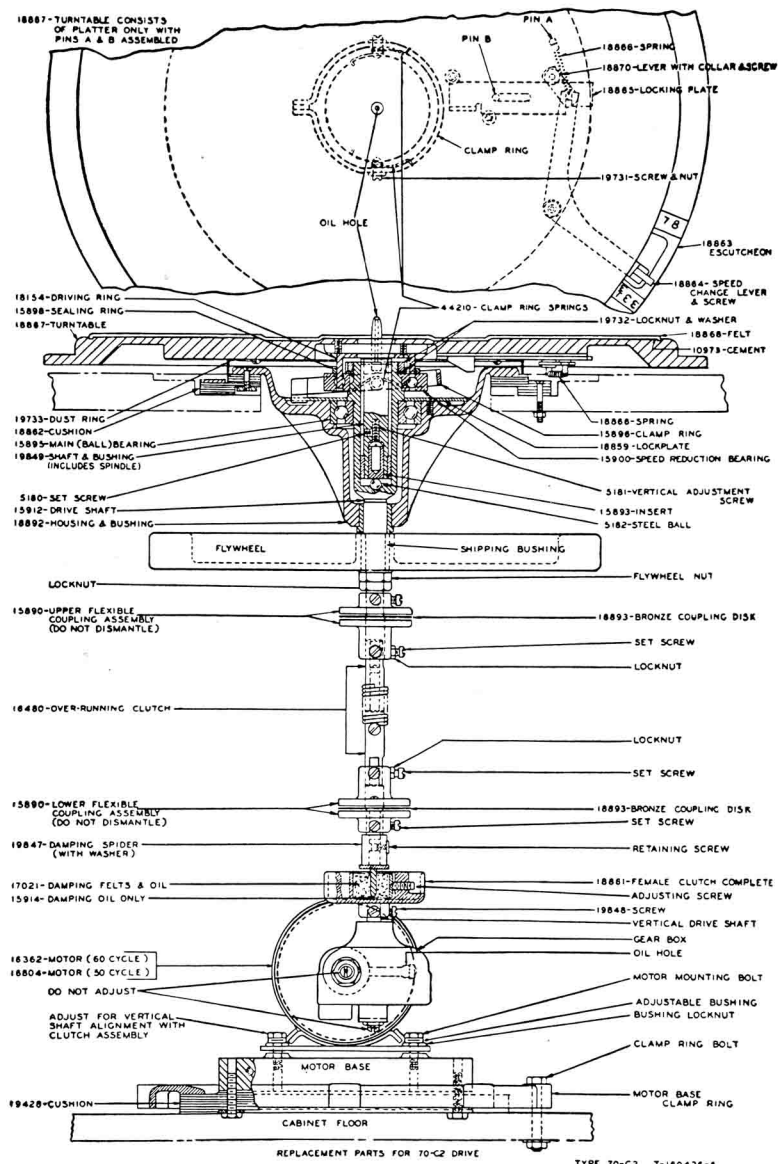


Fig. 5-13. Top and front views of the RCA 70-C2 transcription turntable for reproducing both lateral- and vertical-cut records. A high-torque synchronous motor provides 78 and $33\frac{1}{2}$ rpm turntable speeds. The pickup head is of the moving-conductor type with a diamond point stylus. The pickup and filter reproduce various types of records with a response characteristic considered an ideal playback response.

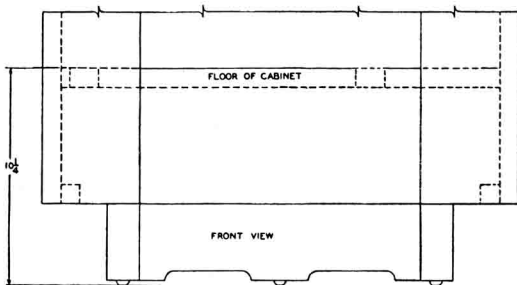
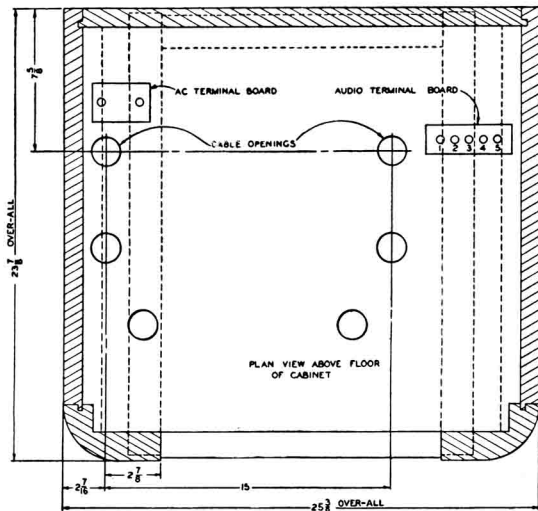
Courtesy RCA



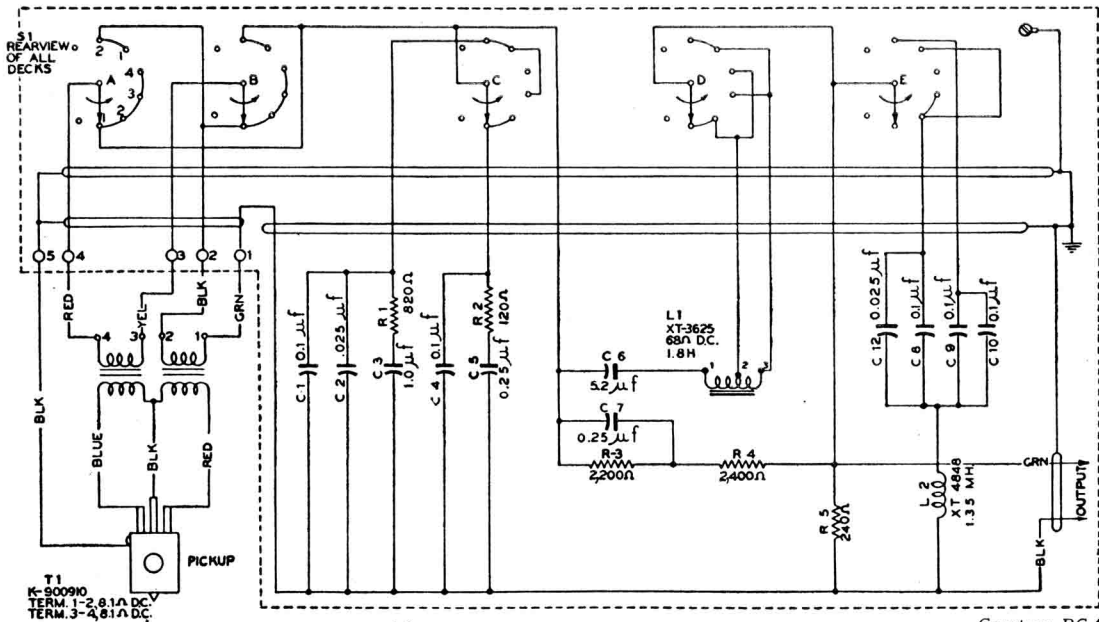
Courtesy RCA

Fig. 5-14. The turntable drive assembly of the RCA 70-C2 transcription turntable. The motor and drive shaft assembly are carefully aligned at the factory.

Fig. 5-15. Positions of a-c and audio terminal boards and location of cable openings in the RCA 70-C₂ transcription turntable. The voltage and frequency of the a-c power supply are specified on the nameplate. Use a shielded twisted-pair cable for audio output connections.



Courtesy RCA



Courtesy RCA

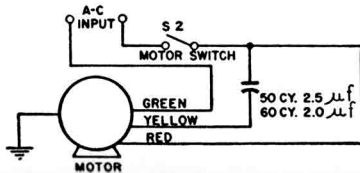


Fig. 5-16. Schematic diagram of the RCA 70-C2 transcription turntable.

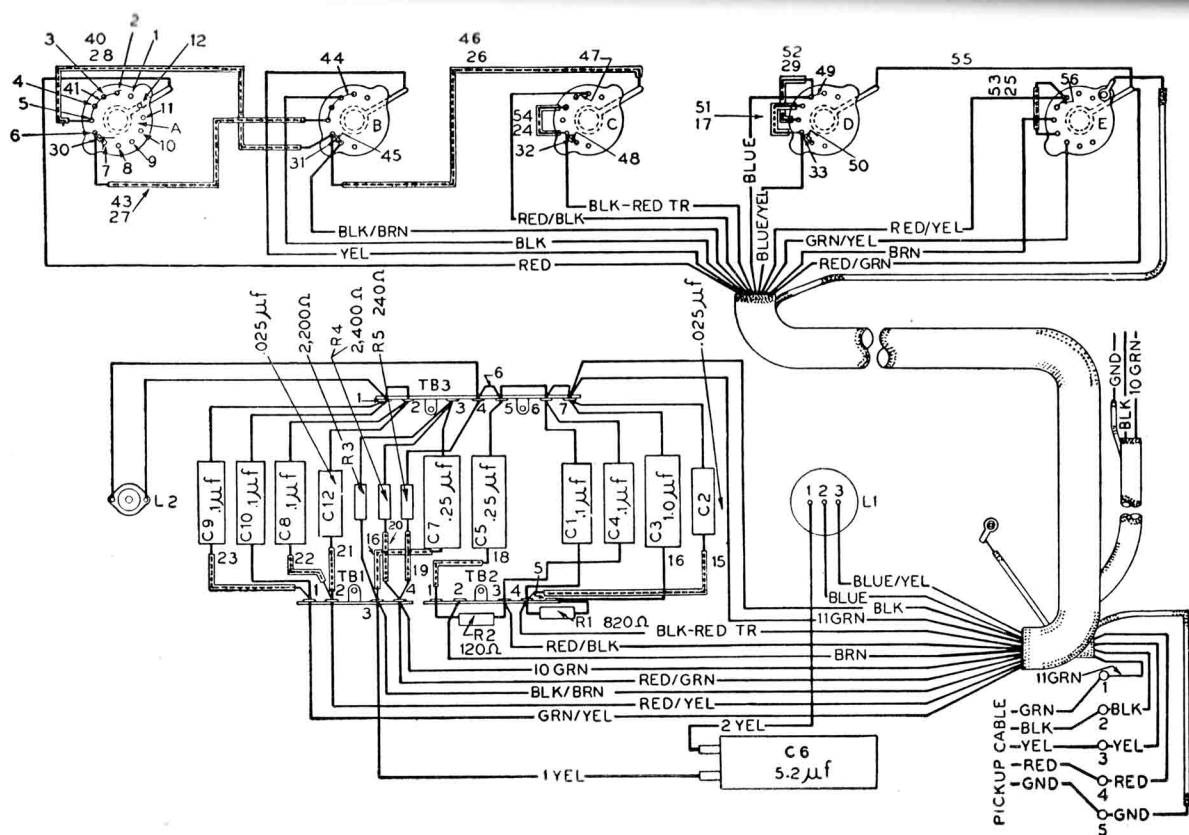
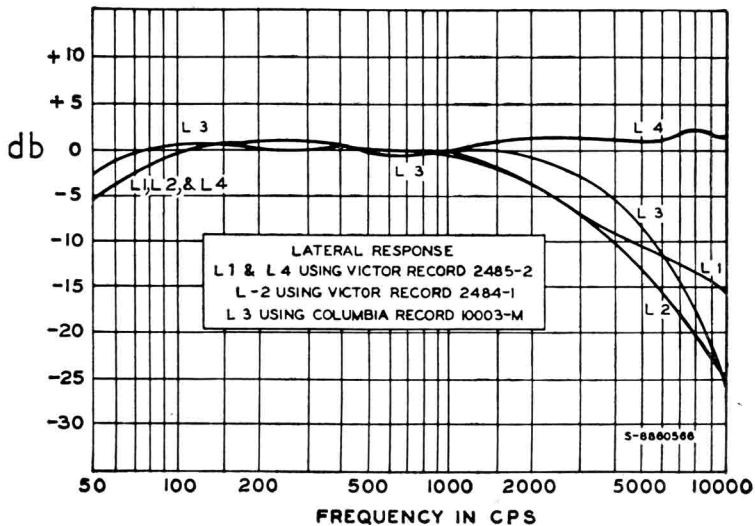


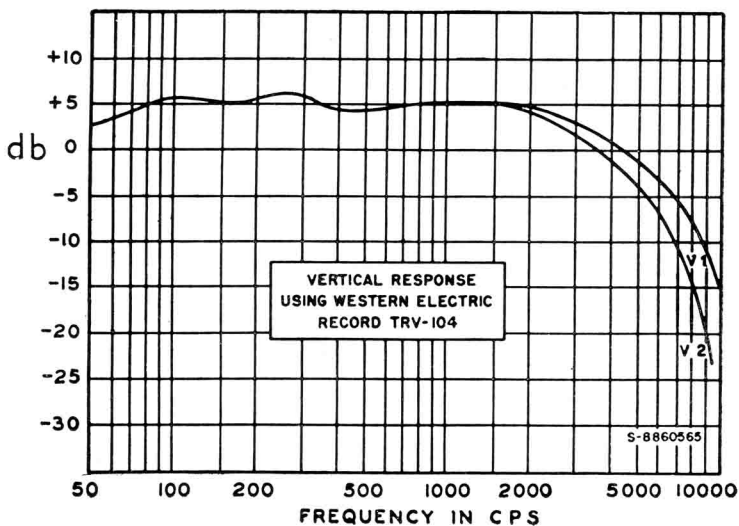
Fig. 5-17. Wiring diagram for the RCA 70-C2 transcription turntable.

Courtesy RCA



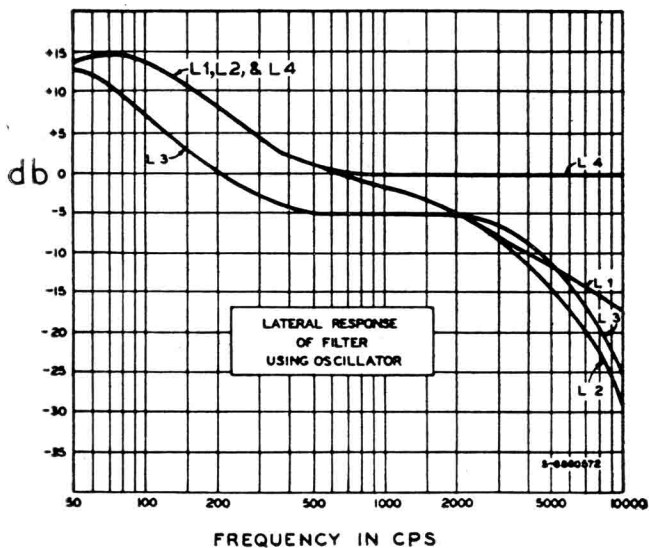
Courtesy RCA

Fig. 5-18. Frequency response for lateral switch positions using test record.



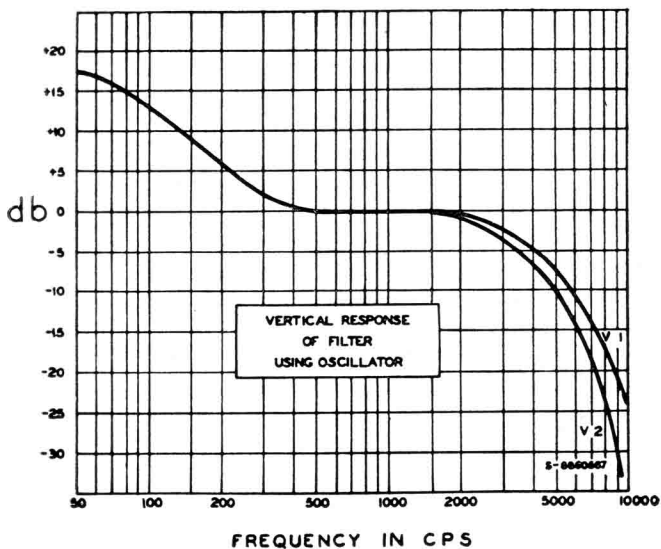
Courtesy RCA

Fig. 5-19. Frequency response for vertical switch positions using test record.



Courtesy RCA

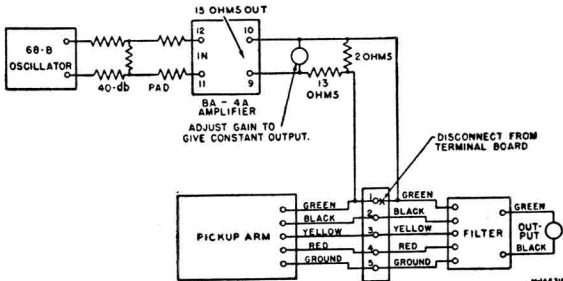
Fig. 5-20. Frequency response for lateral switch positions using oscillator.



Courtesy RCA

Fig. 5-21. Frequency response for vertical switch positions using oscillator.

Fig. 5-22. Connections of circuit used to obtain frequency response curves with oscillator input.



Courtesy RCA

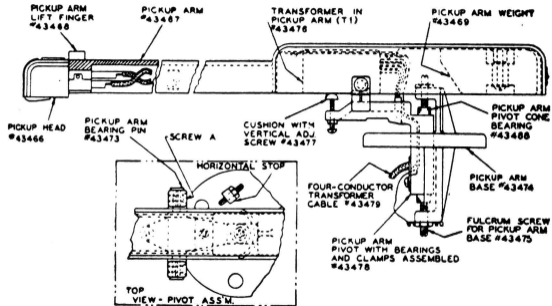


Fig. 5-23. Side view of the pickup arm assembly. The insert shows the top view of the pivot assembly.

Courtesy RCA