

Owner's manual

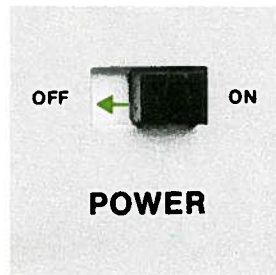
Advent Model 300 FM Stereo Receiver

ADVENT

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Introduction



**Make all connections
with Power switch Off.**

Thank you for your purchase of the Advent Model 300 FM Stereo Receiver. If you have not already done so, please take a moment to complete the warranty registration card and mail it (postage will be paid by Advent). The serial number is located on the bottom of the Model 300 as well as on the warranty card.

Getting the most from your music system will depend on proper hookup of its components and on an understanding of how they operate. If you set up your system in a hurry it may play music, but it is easy to overlook things like proper speaker phasing or turntable grounding that can make a big difference in how good it sounds. Please take an extra few minutes to read this manual carefully as you connect components to the Model 300 and as you familiarize yourself with the receiver's controls. Doing so will make certain that over the long run your equipment is providing the best performance it can offer.

Placement

Place the Model 300 on a hard surface, taking care not to obstruct the free flow of air beneath the receiver.

The Model 300 Receiver is compact and relatively light in weight, permitting placement on a standard 10" deep shelf. These features make it particularly convenient to place the receiver at or near eye level, facilitating operation of the unit.

The Model 300 Receiver operates with 110-120 volts AC, 60 Hz only. If you have purchased the Model 300/12 for use with 12 volts DC, consult the additional instructions supplied for connecting it to your power source. For use with other voltage and frequency standards, contact Advent.

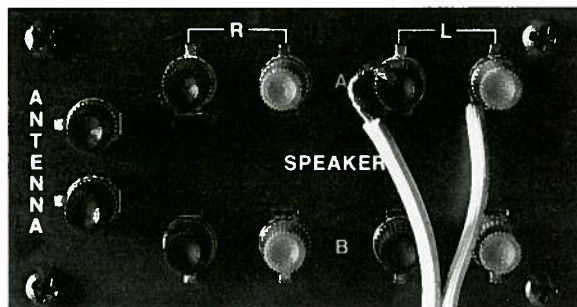
Loudspeaker connections

- 2 Make all speaker connections with the Power switch Off.**

When connecting speaker wires to the speaker terminals, make certain that no wires or splayed wire filaments can short two speaker terminals together, or a speaker terminal to the receiver's chassis.

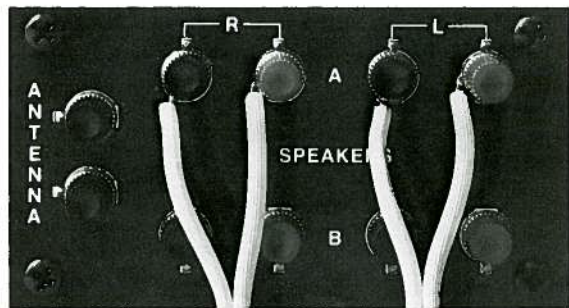
Do not connect the "hot" (red) speaker terminals directly together.

Should any of the above conditions occur while operating the Model 300, damage may result requiring service not covered under the warranty.



Connect left and right main speakers to the A terminals. (The left speaker is on your left as you face the speakers.) To hook up additional speakers to the B terminals, please refer to page 13.

We recommend the use of 18-gauge standard lamp cord for connecting speakers to the receiver. Strip back the insulation about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the end of a speaker's connecting cord, exposing the two wire leads. Twist the filaments of each lead to avoid a short circuit in the connection, and wrap each lead securely around the terminal shafts. Tighten the terminal nuts.



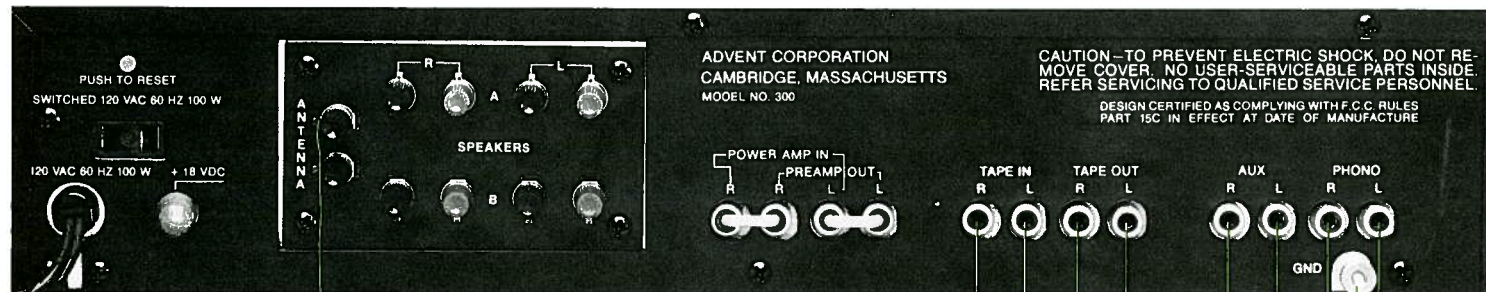
Phasing When connecting a pair of speakers it is important that both speakers be connected in the same way. For example, if your speaker terminals are labelled 0 and 8, and one speaker's 0 terminal is connected to one receiver channel's black terminal, the other speaker should be connected identically to the other channel. All speaker cords are coded in some way, such as by ribs running down the insulation of one of the cord's two wires, to help make the connections identical for each channel.

Connecting the speakers identically assures that all the speaker cones move back and forth together, "in phase". If you are not sure that the connections are correct for proper phasing, a simple listening test will verify them. Place the

speakers face to face a few inches apart, and listen to a musical selection with the Model 300 in the *Mono* mode. Then reverse the connections on *one* speaker and listen again. Whichever connection yields the fuller and louder sound is the correct one.

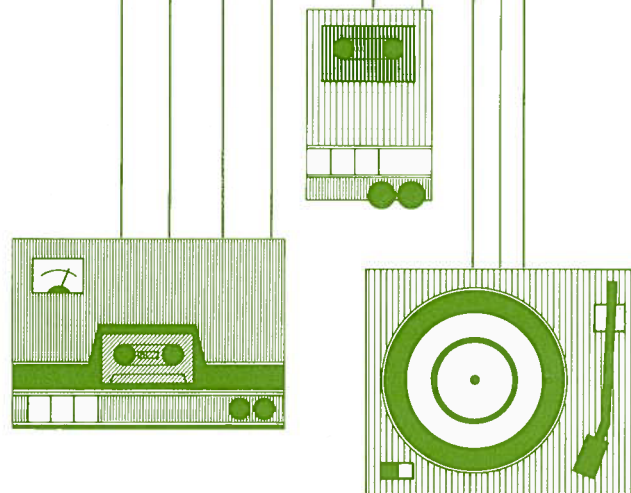
Source connections

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Make all source connections with the Power switch Off.

When making source connections to the Model 300, take care to consistently hook up left and right channel source outputs and inputs to the corresponding left and right channel jacks of the receiver.



Turntable connection The *Phono* jacks are for connecting a turntable with a magnetic cartridge. Be sure that the phono plugs are firmly seated and that the connecting cables are positioned well away from any AC power cords to prevent hum pickup.

If your turntable has a ground wire running from its chassis, connect it to the *Ground* terminal screw below the *Phono* jacks on the rear panel.

Tape deck connection For tape playback, connect the output jacks of the deck to the *Tape in* jacks of the Model 300. For tape recording, connect the *Tape out* jacks of the receiver to the input or record jacks of the tape deck.

Auxiliary connections The *Aux* input jacks may be used for additional high level sources, such as an additional tape deck.

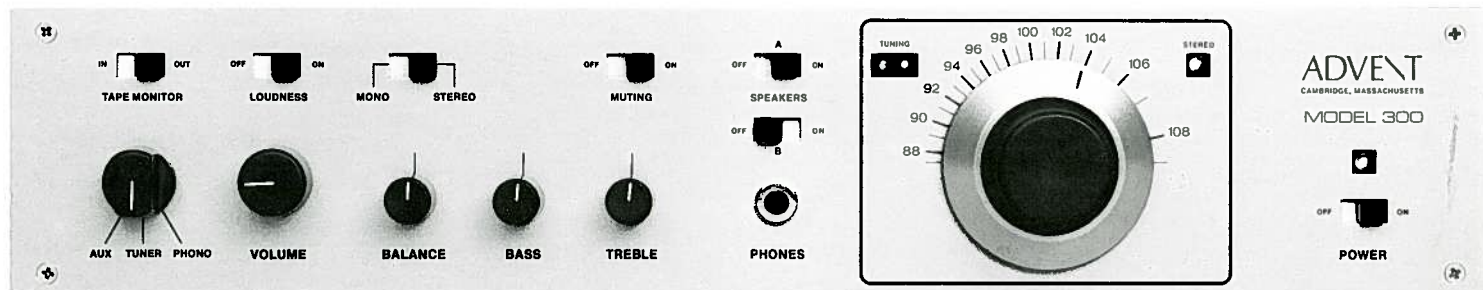
When connecting a monophonic source, such as a portable cassette player, use either the *Aux-L* or *Aux-R* jack and listen with the Model 300's *Stereo/Mono* switch set to *Mono* so that the sound will play through both speakers of your system.

Convenience outlet A switched 120 volt, 60 Hz AC outlet is provided on the rear panel to power other components of up to 100 watts power consumption. This outlet operates only when the *Power* switch of the receiver is *On*.

Antenna The Model 300 is equipped with a short-wire whip antenna. When you position the receiver, be sure that the antenna is separated from the power cord and the speaker wires. Otherwise, FM signals can be absorbed before they reach the antenna, and reception will be degraded. For further information, refer to the section on **FM reception and antennas** on page 11.

Power cord Connect the power cord of the Model 300 to a convenient source of AC power, 120 volts, 60 Hz; or to your 12 volt DC power source if you have purchased the Model 300/12.

Operating controls



Power Turns the receiver On and Off. It is normal for the Model 300 to make a thumping noise when it is turned On or Off.

Power indicator Lights when receiver is On. The indicator light will glow for a few seconds after the power is switched Off.

Tuning knob Rotate the *Tuning knob* until the desired FM station "pops" into listening range. Rock the dial back and forth until the twin *Tuning indicator lights* glow with equal intensity, signaling optimum tuning for minimum noise and distortion.

Tuning indicator lights Indicate precise center of a station when tuned for equal brightness.

Stereo indicator Lights when tuner receives a station broadcasting a stereo signal.

Selector Selects program source—*Aux*, *Tuner*, or *Phono*—for listening or recording. (With tape deck connected to *Tape in* jacks, select tape playback by switching *Tape monitor In*.)

Tape monitor Switch to *In* for tape playback, or to monitor a tape while it is being recorded with a three head deck. **Note:** *Tape monitor* switch must be in *Out* position for listening to sources other than tape. **When no tape deck is operating, switching to *In* will result in no sound.**

Volume Adjusts the volume of both channels simultaneously.

Balance Adjusts the relative volume of left and right channels for proper stereo balance. Rotation to the left of the central position reduces right channel output; rotation to the right from the central position reduces left channel output.

Loudness In the *On* position, boosts bass and treble to provide a more pleasing tonal balance when listening at low volume. It compensates for the ear's relative insensitivity to extreme lows and highs at low volume levels. As *Volume* is turned up, loudness compensation automatically decreases.

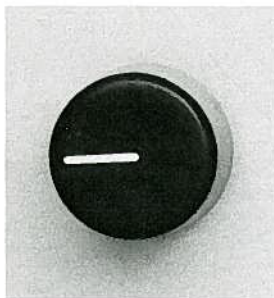
Mono/Stereo Leave in *Stereo* position for normal operation. Use *Mono* mode when listening to a mono source connected to one channel of the Model 300. **Note:** Noise and distortion from older records (mono or stereo) and from distant stereo FM stations can be reduced by listening in *Mono*.

Phones Accepts stereo headphones equipped with a standard stereo phone plug. **Note:** Electrostatic headphones usually require connection to the speaker terminals of the receiver. Refer to the user instructions that accompany such phones.

Bass and Treble Boost or reduce bass and/or treble on both channels simultaneously.

Muting When switched *On*, eliminates interstation noise when tuning to FM broadcasts. Switch *Off* when searching for weak signals that the *Muting* circuit might suppress.

Speakers: A and B Turns speaker pairs *On* and *Off*. Speaker pairs may be operated individually or simultaneously (see page 13). **Note:** Switching both speaker pairs *Off* will result in no sound.



Volume The relationship between the *Volume* setting and power output of the Model 300 is not linear. Setting the *Volume* control at half rotation does not mean that you are using half the power of which the receiver is capable. For example, if there is no signal input, there will be no power output, no matter what the *Volume* setting.

The *Volume* control adjusts *gain* (much like a faucet regulates the flow of water from a pipe), while *the level of the signal to be amplified* determines power output to achieve a given volume level (just as water pressure determines how far the faucet must be opened to allow a given volume of water to pass through). If the output level of a tape recorder in your system is significantly below that of the Model 300's phono preamp, the *Volume* setting will be higher for tape listening than for disc listening at the same subjective volume level. Power output, however, will be the same.

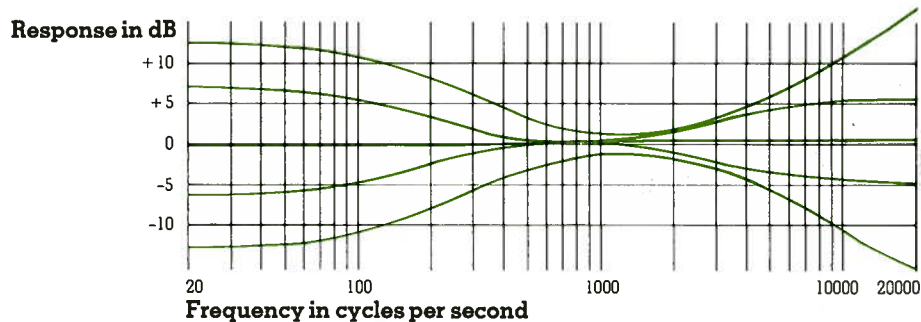
As you turn up the *Volume* control of the Model 300, distortion remains constantly low until the point of amplifier overload is reached. The point at which amplifier "clipping" occurs will vary considerably with the dynamic range of the

musical material, its bass content, and the setting of the *Bass* control. When you exceed the maximum undistorted output into your speaker system, music will start to sound distorted, i.e. harsh, gritty, or fuzzy.

While the Model 300 can be operated at or near clipping for sustained periods of time without audible strain or impairment, prolonged operation at severely distorted volume levels can damage your loudspeakers.

Bass and Treble *Bass* and *Treble* controls provide carefully tailored adjustment of bass and treble balance relative to the middle register. The *Bass* control has a sliding inflection point to allow correction of only the lowest bass with a small rotation of the knob, and it affects a wider range of low frequency tones with increasing deflection from the center position. The *Treble* control has a fixed hinge point, as an overall sloping response provides the most useful adjustment on treble tones.

At low-to-moderate volumes, large rotations of the tone controls to boost bass and/or treble can replace or augment the operation of the *Loudness* switch, compensating for the changes



Tone control curves

in perceived tonal balance of musical material that occur when listening at lower volume levels. At louder listening levels, smaller rotations of the controls can effectively adjust for some room effects, the tonal balance of your loudspeakers, or deficiencies in program material. For example, voice broadcasts can sometimes be made more intelligible by reducing *Bass* and boosting *Treble*.

When making tone control adjustments, keep in mind that *Bass* boost logarithmically increases the power demand on the receiver in the region where most musical information occurs. Turning the *Bass* control from its normal to maximum boost position requires the receiver to feed 10 times as much power into your loudspeakers to

reproduce low frequencies, and will cause the Model 300 to overload prematurely. For listening at the loudest undistorted volume the Model 300 can provide, set the *Bass* control for flat response.

Output protection fuses The Model 300 is protected by fuses inside the unit against abnormal operating conditions, such as a short circuit of the speaker terminals, or a drop in speaker impedance substantially below 4 ohms. Should one or both of these fuses blow, a termination of sound output will occur. If this happens, and you have eliminated other possible causes (see the Troubleshooting guide on page 16), your receiver may require service not covered under the warranty.

- 10 Contact your dealer or Advent for service information. However, should you find it necessary to have the Model 300's fuses replaced by a service station not authorized by Advent, the following information is important.

Make certain that the power supply cord is disconnected before changing fuses. For continued protection, replace fuses only with others of the same type and value. Fuses are located in fuse holders on the main circuit board, directly behind the *Bass* and *Treble* controls. The fuse at the front of the board (nearest the front panel) is a 3 amp, 250 volt fast blow; the rear fuse is a 4 amp, 250 volt fast blow.

Tape recording and playback To play a recorded tape on a deck connected to the Model 300's *Tape in* jacks, set the Model 300's *Tape monitor* switch to *In*. The *Selector* switch may be in any position. (For listening to a tape recording from a deck connected to the *Aux* inputs, switch *Selector* to *Aux* and switch *Tape monitor* *Out*.)

To record, select a program source with the *Selector* switch. That program material is automatically fed from the Model 300's *Tape out*

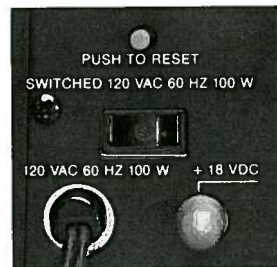
jacks to your recorder's inputs, and is unaffected by the Model 300's tone and volume controls.

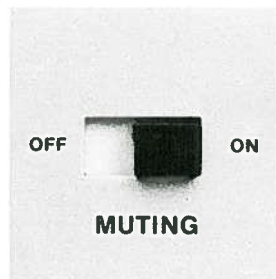
If your tape deck has two heads, like most cassette decks, you may listen to the source material while recording with the *Tape monitor* switch *In* or *Out*. With the *Tape monitor* switch *In*, the source signal passes through the electronics of the tape deck and back to the Model 300 before it is recorded. There may be a volume difference between the *Tape monitor In* and *Out*.

If you are using a three head deck, the *Tape monitor* switch in the *In* position allows simultaneous monitoring of the tape as it is being recorded.

Switching all speakers *Off* will not affect the recording process.

Circuit breaker When the circuit breaker trips, the receiver will shut off. Should this occur, turn the receiver *Off* and reset the circuit breaker by pushing the red button. If this does not restore normal operation when the receiver is turned *On*, or if the circuit breaker trips again, service will be needed.





Muting As you tune to FM broadcasts with the *Muting* circuit *On*, the annoying rushing sounds between stations are suppressed, and listenable broadcasts “pop” into range. Be aware, however, that rapid rotation of the tuning knob may cause you to miss stations, as high performance muting circuits are then unable to act fast enough to distinguish them. Therefore, you should tune slowly while searching out stations.

Because of the Model 300’s exceptional sensitivity and steep “limiting”, weak stations don’t sound weak and noisy. If a station is received at all, it comes in clearly, with little or no background noise. However, a slight change in received signal strength can cause a weak signal to cut out intermittently, and a very weak signal that may be listenable can be suppressed entirely by the muting circuit. While listening to or searching for these stations that may be listenable, switch *Muting Off*, and experiment with antenna orientation to improve signal strength.

Multipath distortion FM broadcast signals travel a line-of-sight path from the transmitter, and a variety of factors that are mostly geographical can interfere with FM reception. If your receiver is located some distance from the

transmitter, trees, hills, and buildings can all weaken the signal. An urban location can sometimes result in “multipath” distortion on some or all broadcasts, as FM signals are reflected off large buildings. The reflected signals are received “out of step” with the primary broadcast signal, causing audible distortion that is equivalent to the “ghosts” visible in a TV picture.

Antenna orientation Experimentation with orientation of the short-wire whip antenna provided can improve reception or allow you to receive additional stations, and should result in satisfactory reception of most stations in most locations. If you are in a very difficult reception area you may find it necessary to regularly change the antenna’s position for particular stations. If antenna orientation does not solve a particular distortion problem, switching a stereo broadcast to the *Mono* mode may improve its reception.

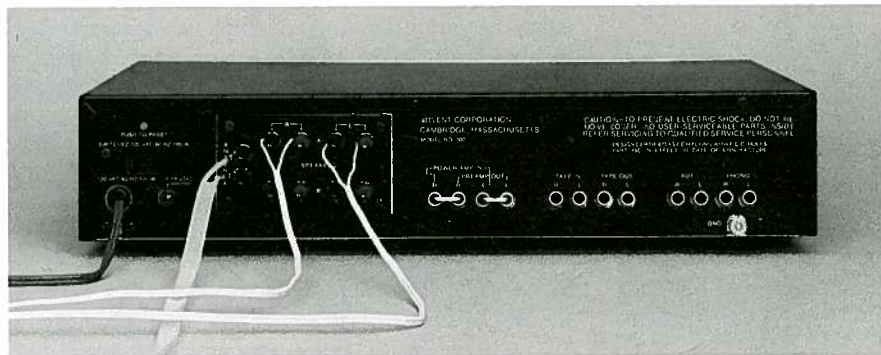
Antenna improvement If consistently bad reception calls for antenna improvement, we suggest the following, which are listed in order of increasing complexity and/or expense:

- 12 The first and simplest potential improvement is to replace the short-wire whip antenna with TV "rabbit ears" connected to the two *Antenna* terminals of the receiver. Use the simplest and cheapest antenna of this type you can find, because more elaborate versions may actually perform less well on FM signals than the simplest models. Extend each ear as close to 30 inches as the antenna and space permit, and arrange them as close to horizontal as conveniently possible. Then rotate the entire antenna until the best sound results. As with the whip antenna, different positions for different stations may be required. (We recommend rabbit ears over a flat-wire "folded dipole" antenna because they are easier to manipulate for best results.)

If you have an outdoor TV antenna, live in a building with a master TV antenna system, or subscribe to a TV cable service that provides FM signals, connecting the Model 300 to the TV system may result in significant improvement. Making that connection usually requires an assortment of inexpensive accessories, including a TV-FM splitter, appropriate cable, and possibly a matching transformer if the TV system uses 75-ohm coaxial cable, since the antenna

terminals on the receiver are for 300 ohms. Your building superintendent or the cable service can usually supply information or the necessary connectors and instructions for connecting them.

The ultimate in reception quality, but only if really needed, is a well-designed and properly-installed outdoor FM antenna of the directional variety. Depending on your location and the directional character of the particular antenna, an antenna rotor may also be required. Check with your dealer or an antenna specialist for advice on this kind of antenna and its installation.

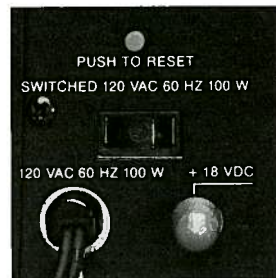


Connecting an additional pair of loudspeakers

If you wish to use a second pair of speakers, connect them to the *B* speaker terminals of the Model 300 as you connected the *A* speakers to the *A* terminals. The *Speaker On/Off* switches allow you to listen to either pair individually or both pairs simultaneously.

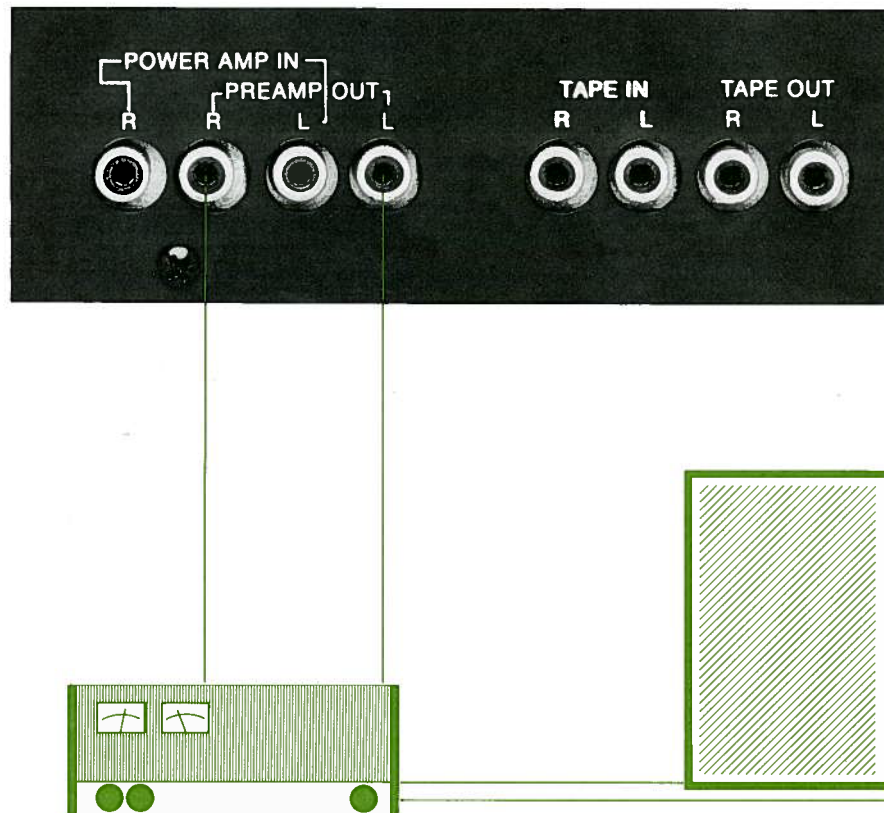
For simultaneous listening, at least one pair of speakers must be of 8 ohms or greater impedance. **Do not** listen to two pairs of 4 ohm or lower loudspeakers simultaneously or the internal protective fuses of the Model 300 could blow.

If two pairs of loudspeakers are to be played simultaneously in one room, both pairs must be connected identically, in phase with each other. (Please note the discussion of phasing in **Loudspeaker connections** on page 3.)



13

+ 18 VDC The single jack marked + 18 VDC located next to the power cord carries a low current, non-hazardous DC voltage for powering accessories such as the Advent MPR-1 microphone preamplifier. To avoid possible confusion, do not remove its protective cap until you have reason to use the jack. **Caution:** Make accessory connections to the + 18 VDC jack with the power switch *Off*. However, should a short circuit of the jack occur while operating the Model 300, a loud hum will drown out sound output for about 10 seconds, at which point the circuit breaker will trip. Turn the Model 300 off, correct the cause of the short circuit (make sure that connecting cable plugs are firmly seated), and reset the circuit breaker.



Using a separate power amplifier with the Model 300 Because of the very high performance of its tuner and preamplifier, the Model 300 is appropriate for use as a tuner/preamp with even the most elaborate separate power amplifiers. Should your system and your power needs expand, you can connect a separate power amplifier as follows:

Making sure that the *Power* switch is *Off*, remove the wire straps that connect the right and left channel *Power Amp in* to *Preamp out* terminals on the rear panel with a pair of pliers. Reserve the wire connectors for possible future use. Then connect the *Preamp* outputs of the Model 300 to the corresponding right and left channel *inputs* of the power amplifier. Connect the loudspeakers to the separate power amplifier.

Connecting other equipment A variety of accessory devices can be connected to the Model 300, such as Dolby® system and other noise reduction units, 4-channel decoders, frequency equalizers, and ambience synthesizers. Such devices connect to the *Tape inputs* of the Model 300, or may be installed between the Model 300's preamp and power amplifier by removing the wire straps on the back panel. For detailed instructions for connecting a particular device, consult its user's manual or its manufacturer.

The **Troubleshooting guide** below is intended to help you resolve quickly some of the problems you may encounter operating the Model 300 Receiver. Using it may also help you to avoid the inconvenience of returning your unit to your dealer or to Advent for unnecessary service. 15

If a problem occurs on one program source only, a component other than the Model 300 may be causing it. For example, if you are experiencing difficulties with a single channel during tape or record playing, try reversing the left and right channel tape or phono connections to the Model 300. If the problem reverses itself and occurs now on the opposite channel, the tape deck, the record player, or one connecting cable is malfunctioning. If you experience a particular difficulty with every program source, chances are that the receiver is at fault.

If, after carefully reviewing the corrective measures outlined in the **Troubleshooting guide**, you determine that the Model 300 Receiver needs service, refer to **In Case of Difficulty** on page 22.

Troubleshooting guide

16

Symptom	Possible cause	Possible solutions
<i>Power indicator doesn't light, no sound, power switch is On</i>	AC line unplugged.	Plug in.
	AC line cord plugged into a switched outlet which is not live.	Switch on power to outlet, or plug line cord into outlet that is always live.
	Circuit breaker tripped.	With <i>Power switch Off</i> , reset circuit breaker by pushing the red button at left on rear panel. If this does not restore operation when power is switched <i>On</i> , service will be needed. (Refer to page 14.)
<i>No sound, Power indicator light is On.</i>	<i>Speaker switch(es) Off.</i>	Switch to <i>On</i> position.
	Speakers disconnected, either at rear of receiver or at rear of speakers.	Connect speaker wires securely.
	<i>Tape monitor switch In.</i>	Switch should be <i>Out</i> unless recording or playing back a tape.
	<i>Volume control turned all the way down.</i>	Adjust for appropriate volume level.
	<i>Preamp in-Power amp out wire straps disconnected.</i>	Reconnect, or check connections to external power amp or intermediate device.

Symptom	Possible cause	Possible solutions
No sound, continued	External program source disconnected.	Check connections from external source, and reconnect securely.
	Internal protective fuses blown.	Service required. Return Model 300 to dealer or contact Advent.
Sound from one channel only.	One speaker disconnected, either at rear of receiver or at rear of speaker.	Connect speaker wire securely.
	<i>Balance</i> control set at one extreme	Adjust <i>Balance</i> control
	Connecting cable for one channel of an external source disconnected.	Check connections and reconnect securely.
	Defective cable connecting external source to Model 300.	Reverse connections to left and right channels both at the inputs of the Model 300 and at the outputs of the external source. If the problem reverses itself, replace connecting cable.
	One channel of external source is dead.	Reverse connections to left and right channel inputs of Model 300 only. If the problem reverses itself, the external source is defective.

Symptom	Possible cause	Possible solutions
Sound from one channel only, continued	Monophonic external source connected to one input jack of Model 300.	Switch to <i>Mono</i> mode.
	Wire strap connecting one channel of <i>Preamp in</i> to <i>Power amp out</i> disconnected.	Reconnect wire strap, or check connection to external power amp or other intermediate device.
Music sounds harsh or distorted.	Amplifier "clipping".	Reduce <i>Volume</i> until harshness disappears and/or use less <i>Bass</i> boost.
	During FM listening, station not correctly tuned.	Adjust tuning carefully for equal intensity of indicator lights.
	During FM listening, "multipath" interference due to signals reflected off buildings.	Change antenna orientation; or switch to <i>Mono</i> mode; or use a more directional antenna.
	In <i>Phono</i> mode, dust ball on stylus.	Remove dust and clean record.
	In <i>Phono</i> mode, cartridge tracking improperly.	Refer to turntable and cartridge user instructions for adjusting tracking force.

Symptom	Possible cause	Possible solutions
Radio frequency interference (RFI).	In <i>Phono</i> mode only, phono cables picking up broadcasts from nearby radio transmitter(s).	Connect ground wire from turntable to <i>Ground</i> screw on Model 300; make a loop with the phono cables between the turntable and the receiver, and adjust loop size to minimize interference; ground turntable to a cold water pipe; ground turntable to the screw fastening AC outlet cover plate to wall, taking care to twist <i>Ground</i> wire filaments tightly together to avoid possible short circuits.
	In all modes, speaker cables picking up broadcasts from nearby radio transmitter(s).	Replace speaker cords with shielded cables, and attach shield to ground screw on Model 300.
Poor FM reception.	Antenna disconnected.	Reconnect.
	Antenna not positioned for optimum reception and/or tangled in other wires.	Reposition antenna.
	Difficult reception area.	Try a better antenna (refer to FM Reception and Antennas on page 11).

Symptom	Possible cause	Possible solutions
Static during FM reception, due to auto ignitions or to appliances.	Station not correctly tuned.	Adjust tuning carefully for equal intensity of indicator lights.
	Weak signal.	Reorient antenna, or use a better antenna to improve reception (see FM Reception and Antennas on page 11).
	Antenna located too close to street.	Move receiver away from street, and experiment with antenna orientation to find the position that picks up the least ignition noise.
Intermittent FM reception.	Station too weak for consistent reception with the antenna that is in use.	Change antenna orientation; or listen to the station with <i>Muting Off</i> ; or use a better antenna to improve reception; or tune to a station whose signal is stronger.
Hum occurs during <i>Phono</i> operation, either drowning out or interfering with sound.	Poor <i>Phono</i> cable connection to receiver.	Plug <i>Phono</i> cords firmly into <i>Phono</i> inputs of Model 300.
	<i>Phono</i> connecting cables picking up hum from AC power cords.	Reverse polarity of the record player's AC power plug; keep <i>Phono</i> cables away from AC cords and experiment with positioning them to minimize hum

Symptom	Possible cause	Possible solutions
Hum, continued	Ground wire from turntable to receiver disconnected.	Connect ground wire from turntable to <i>Ground</i> screw on Model 300.
Continuous background buzz interferes with sound during <i>Phono</i> operation	<i>Phono</i> connecting cables picking up TV signals. This occurs frequently near TV transmitters.	Experiment with position of connecting cables to minimize interference.
Howling noise, increasing in volume, occurs as <i>Volume</i> or <i>Bass</i> boost is increased in <i>Phono</i> mode.	Feedback loop occurs when the phono cartridge resonates from loudspeaker vibrations which are then reproduced through the speakers.	The sub-sonic filter incorporated in the Model 300 rolls off bass response below 20 Hz, minimizing feedback problems. However, should acoustic feedback occur, increase the distance between the record player and loudspeakers; or improve the isolation of the turntable.

Limited warranty

- 22 For a period of three years from the date of original purchase, Advent will repair any defect in workmanship or materials that occurs in normal use without charge for parts or labor.

Excluded from the warranty is damage that occurs as a result of abuse, misuse, or accidents (such as fuses blown as a result of short circuit of the speaker terminals); shipping; and attempts to make repairs or modifications by any person or agency not authorized by Advent.

The owner's responsibilities are to use the receiver according to its written instructions; return the enclosed postpaid warranty registration card within 15 days of purchase; provide transportation to the Advent factory or the Advent dealer from whom it was purchased in the event servicing is required; and provide proof of purchase if requested.

This warranty is void if the serial numbers have been removed or defaced.

In case of difficulty

If you suspect a defect in your Model 300 Receiver, return it to the dealer from whom it was purchased so that he can verify the complaint and arrange for servicing if necessary. Taking the unit to a dealer first for verification is particularly important with a receiver because difficulties with FM reception or with other components in the system can be mistakenly blamed on the Model 300.

If it is not possible to return your receiver to your dealer, please write to the Advent factory, Attention Customer Relations, and give us:

- 1 The serial number of your unit;
- 2 The brands and models of other equipment in your system;
- 3 The date of purchase and the name of the dealer from whom it was purchased;
- 4 A specific description of the problem, including when it does and doesn't occur;
- 5 Whether you have retained the original carton and fillers or need new ones;
- 6 Your return address (please put it on the letter itself), so we can advise you on what action to take.

If it is necessary to return the unit to the factory, please ship it freight prepaid, using the

"Authorized Return" label we will provide you in our response. After the unit has been repaired, it will be returned freight prepaid.

Owner's record

For your convenience and protection, we suggest that you fill in the information indicated below, so that you have an easily accessible record of the purchase of your Model 300 Stereo FM Receiver.

23

Serial number

Date purchased

Date warranty registration card mailed

Dealer

Dealer's sales slip number

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