MODEL 700

WURLITZER ELECTRONIC PIANO SERVICE MANUAL

PLEASE INSERT THIS IN THE BACK OF YOUR
PRESENT WURLITZER ELECTRONIC PIANO
SERVICE MANUAL

WURLITZER CONSOLE ELECTRONIC PLANO - MODEL 700

SERVICE MANUAL SUPPLEMENT

Introduction

The Wurlitzer Console Model 700 Electronic Piano was designed and developed in Wurlitzer's Mechanical and Electronic Engineering Laboratories to supplement the very popular Model 120 Portable Electronic Piano. It is an entirely new design of the fascinating Electronic Piano, a new concept in keyboard instruments, with a compact and attractive console case into which has been built all the many desirable exclusive features found only in these Wurlitzer Electronic Pianos.

The purpose of this Service Manual is to serve as a guide in the proper servicing of these instruments. The manual is of loose leaf construction so it can be inserted in the cover of the Electronic Piano Service Manual.

The pages and illustrations in this supplement all have "700" as the prefix so as to avoid confusion with the Model 112 and 120 section.

In order to avoid repetition and to keep the Service Manual compact when items referring to the Model 700 are the same as those which apply to the Model 112_{o} 120_{o} or a Conventional Wurlitzer Piano, there will be a reference to certain pages of those manuals.



Fig. 700-A

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE WURLITZER ELECTRONIC PIANO MODEL 700

Width $-40\frac{1}{2}''$ Depth -18'''

Height - 35"

115 Volts, A.C.

60 Cycle

AC Wattage Consumption: 60

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BENCH FOR WURLITZER ELECTRONIC PIANO MODEL 700

Height - $19\frac{1}{2}$ " Width - 13" Length - 22"

PREPARATION OF THE MODEL 700 WURLITZER ELECTRONIC PIANO FOR SALE

See Page 2 of Model 112 Section of the Service Manual.

- 1. Unpack and check as outlined on Page 2 of the Model 112 Electronic Piano Service Manual.
- 2. Sometimes, during shipment, dirt and foreign materials become lodged between the reeds and the pickups causing noisy amplification. It can be easily corrected in the following manner:
 - a. First turn the volume completely down. Starting from the bass end, strike each key, with a normal blow, three times. It may be necessary to repeat this procedure several times.
 - b. If this does not take care of the noise, please refer to the Model 112 Electronic Piano Service Manual, Page 7, under Tone Producing Principle, and familiarize yourself with the contents. Remove the top of the piano, (refer to Page 700-4, Fig. 700-B.) Place a piece of white paper between the hammer (25) and the reed (26) and turn a flashlight on the paper. This enables you to see any foreign material that may still be on the reed or pickup (9). You may find that the reed is "off center" which will show up by having more light on one side than the other. This latter condition can be corrected by loosening the reed screw and re-centering the reed. Be sure the reed screw is firmly tightened after the reed has been centered.



Fig. 700-B

REMOVING THE TOP

The top is fastened to the case by two screws. See Fig. 700-B. Remove the two screws and slide the top forward.

(It is necessary to remove the back to get to the screws that fasten the top on the very early Model 700 Pianos.)

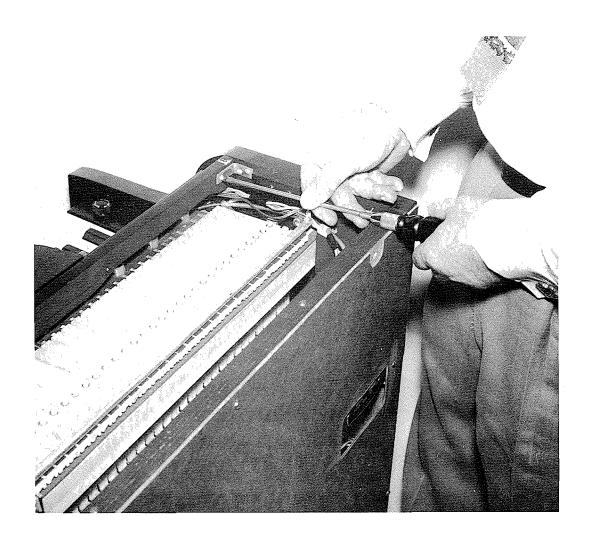


Fig. 700-C

REMOVING NAME RAIL, AND MUSIC PANEL

The name rail is fastened with two screws, (see Fig. 700-c.) Remove these screws and carefully remove the name rail so as not to scratch the Rim Arms.



Fig. 700-D

- 1. On-Off Switch and Volume Control
- 2. Input Cable
- 3. Ground Cable
- 4. Control Panel Cable
- Control Panel Mounting Screw

REMOVING CONTROL PANEL

To remove the Control Panel, remove the screw as shown in Fig. 700-D. Also remove the screw fastening the control panel, through the bottom of the key bed. (Labeled "5" in Fig. 700-D.)

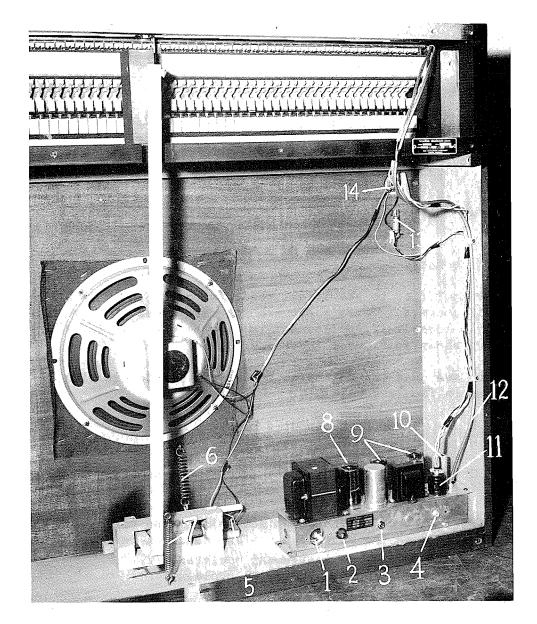


Fig. 700-E

- 1. Line Cord Receptacle
- 2. 1 Amp. S10-Blo Fuse
- 3. External Speaker Jack
- 4. Record Player Input
- 5. Soft Pedal Switch
- 6. Soft Pedal Spring
- 7. Sustaining Pedal Spring

- 8. 5Y3 GT Tube
- 9. 6V6 GT Tubes
- 10. 12AX7 Tube
- ll. Control Cable Plug
- 12. Piano Input Plug
- 13. Pilot Lamp
- 14. Earphone Jack

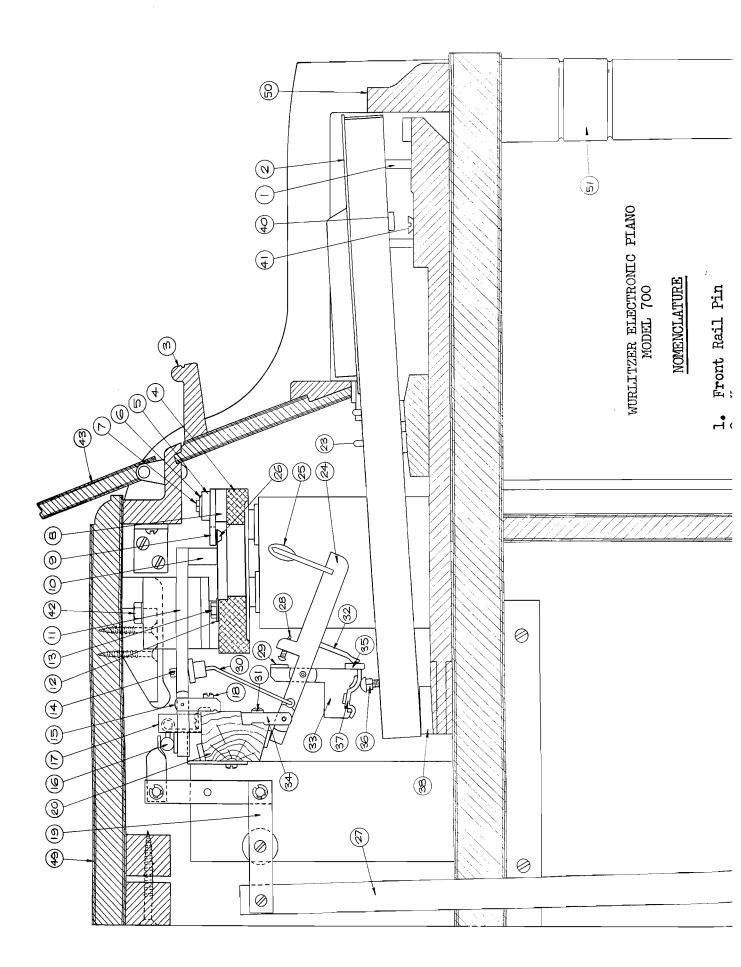
TONE PRODUCTING PRINCIPLE

See diagram and explanation on Page 7 of Model 112 Section.

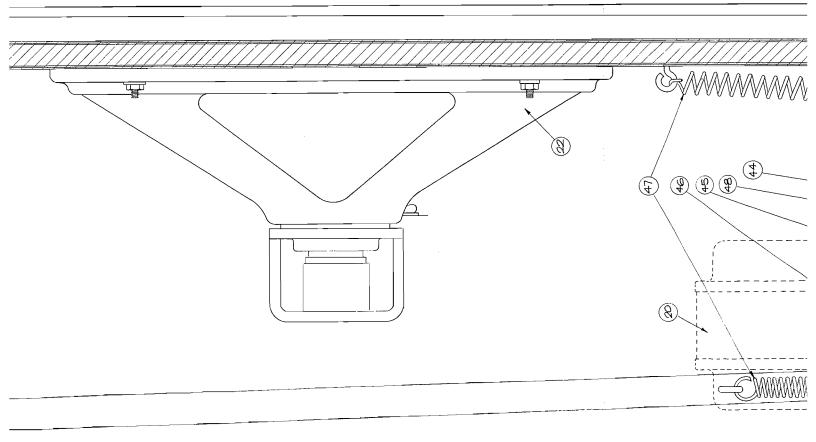
CHECKING THE AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM

- 1. Remove the back.
- 2. Inspect amplifier to see if all the tubes are mounted securely in their sockets. These tubes are standard types and should be available locally if replacement is ever necessary. (Location of tubes shown in Figures 700-E and 700-R.)
- 3. Check to see that the following cables are plugged in tightly as shown in Figure 700-E.
 - a. Piano input cable.
 - b. Control panel cable.
- 4. Fuse: Check 1 amp fuse (Slo-Blo) as shown in Figures 700-E and 700-R.
- 5. A.C. Cord: This cord is a one-piece molded line cord which fits the receptacle on the back of the piano as shown in Fig. 700-E.

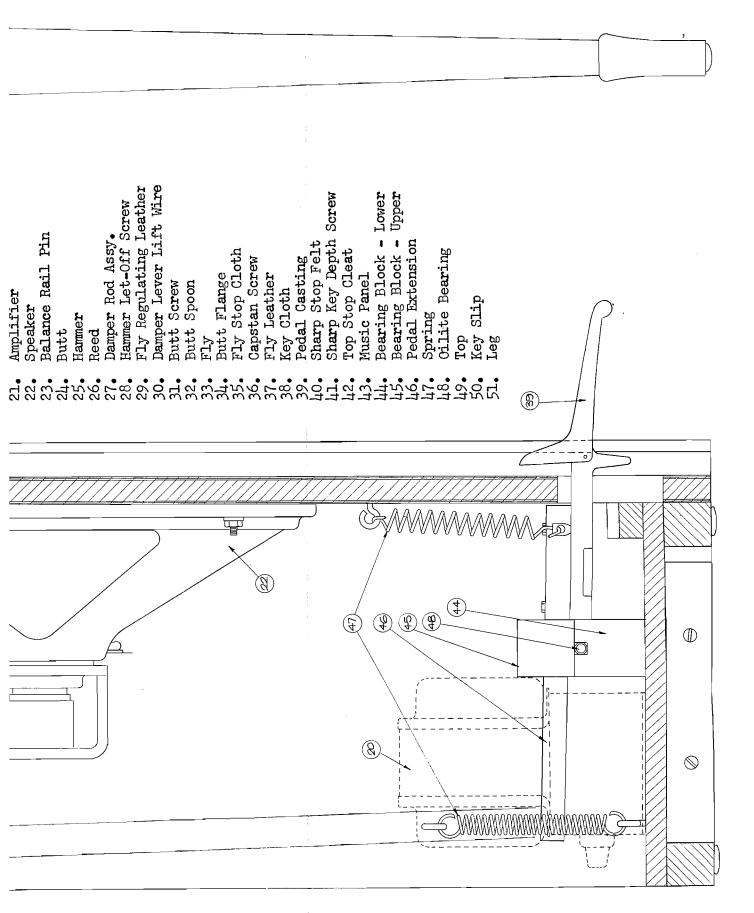
 WARNING! This instrument operates only on 110 Volts, 60 cycle.
- 6. Switch and volume control: The line switch is on the keyblock control panel located in the left key block. When the knob is turned counter-clockwise as far as possible, it is in the "off" position. Rotating the knob clockwise turns the amplifier on and the pilot light will glow. The amplifier is at full volume when this knob is turned to the extreme clockwise position.
- 7. The pilot lamp is located on the bass end of the lower front panel. The earphone jack is located just above the pilot lamp. (See Figure 700-A.)



Damper Lever Lift Dowel Damper Lever Lift Wire fly Regulating Leather Upper Sharp Key Depth Screw Bearing Block - Lower Hammer Let-Off Screw Damper Lever Flange Damper Rod Brackets Pick-Up Insulator Balance Rail Pin Damper Rod Assy. Bearing Block -Sharp Stop Felt Pedal Extension Pick-Up Bushing Top Stop Cleat Oilite Bearing Pick-Up Washer fly Stop Cloth Pedal Casting Pick-Up Screw Capstan Screw Screws Damper Lever Link Fly Leather Butt Flange Music Panel Reed Washer Action Rail Butt Screw Reed Screw Damper Rod Butt Spoon Key Cloth Amplifier Key Slip Reed Bar Speaker Pick-Up Spring Damper Damper Hammer Damper Butt Reed Leg 242,2



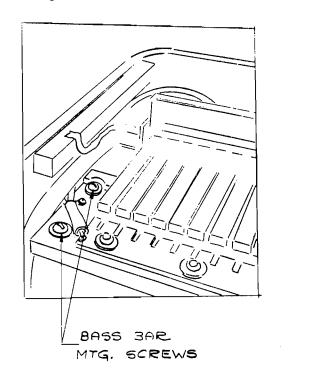
Pane1





CHECKING THE BAR AND REEDS

The reed bar in the Electronic Piano must float freely on the two rubber washers located at each end of the bar. Be sure the two large bar mounting screws on each end are \underline{NOT} screwed down tight against the rubber washers. There should be at least 1/64'' space between the head of the screws and the rubber washers. (See Fig. 700-C.)



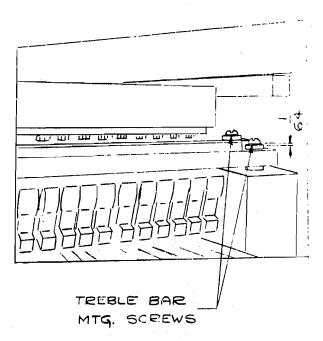


Fig. 700-G

IMPORTANT - A new scale of reed dimensions, differing from the 112, has been incorporated into the Models 120 and 700; therefore, all the reeds are not interchangeable with reeds of former models. For further instruction, see Page 700-29.

KEY AND ACTION REGULATION

Like the conventional piano, the regulation of the keys and action is very important, and should only be undertaken by a tuner-technician or a trained service man.

In the event excessive moisture in the air causes sluggish keys or action centers, they should be corrected according to the instructions given in the Wurlitzer Piano Service Manual. "Ease Keys" is described on Pages 4 and 7, and "Shrinking Action Centers" is explained on Pages 12 and 16 of that manual. Before shrinking action centers, turn the instrument on for several hours. The heat from the amplifier may dry out the action sufficiently to make shrinking unnecessary.

REGULATING PROCEDURE

1. LEVEL AND EASE KEYS

If key leveling is necessary, it can be done by removing or adding paper punchings under the felt washers on the balance rail. (See Page 11 of Model 112 section.)

2. KEY DEPTH

The proper key depth is 13/32" measured at the front of the white keys. If the key height is correct and the key depth is shallow, it may be increased by removing material from the bottom of the front of the white key. (See Fig. 700-R, for method of removing key.) If the key depth is too deep, paper punchings of the required thickness may be glued to the bottom surface of the front of the key.

NOTE - It is best to wait until the hammer let-off has been adjusted before setting the key depth of the sharps.

If all the keys have a shallow depth, it may be better to build up the balance rail either with paper punchings under the keys, or shims under the balance rail.

3. ADJUST CAPSTAN SCREWS (See Fig. 700-H)

The capstan screws are adjusted so there is 3-13/16" from the bottom of the key frame to the tips of the hammers. The hammer tip line will be even when capstan screws are properly adjusted. They are not at the point of lost motion as was the case in the Model 112.

4. LET-OFF ADJUSTMENT (See Fig. 700-I and 700-J)

The hammer should let off 1/16" from the reed in the treble and 1/8" in the bass. This is the ideal adjustment for light touch.

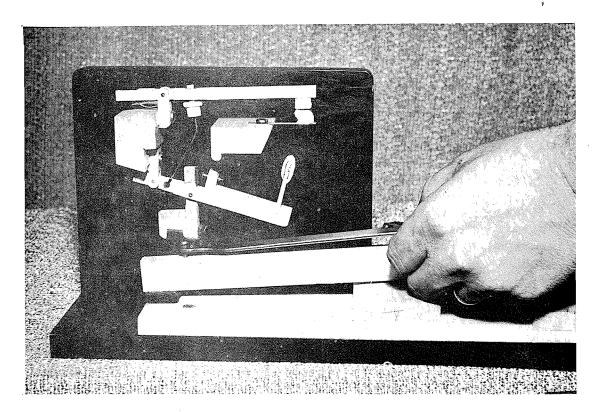


Fig. 700-H Adjusting Capstan Screw

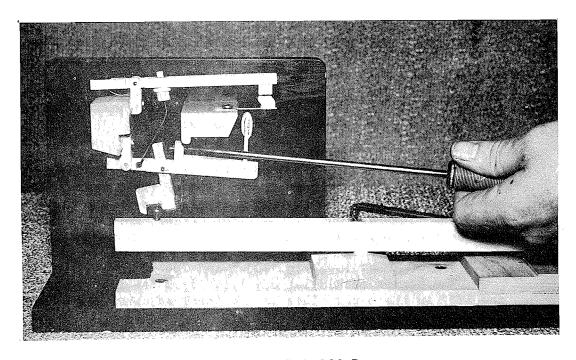
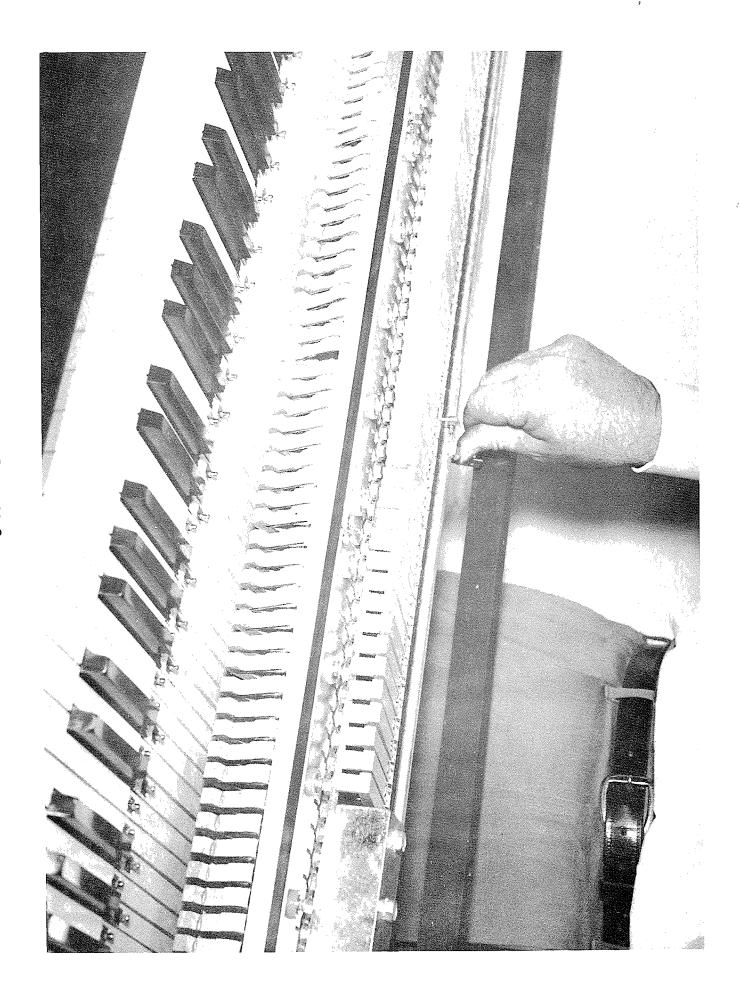


Fig. 700-I Adjusting Let-Off Screw





IMPORTANT: Experience has proven the felts will pack on a new instrument, so the factory is setting the let-off 1/16" greater than the figures in the above paragraph.

This allows about 1/32'' after-touch or movement of the key after the hammer lets off. The let-off is adjusted by the regulating screw as shown in Figures 700-I and 700-J.

NOTE: The let-off screwdriver used for regulation is equivalent to item No. 4102 (Page 23) in Schaff Piano Supplies Catalog.

If the screw is turned clockwise too far, it will cause the hammer to let off too soon and the piano will not function properly with a light touch. Also, excessive after-touch will occur. If the screw is turned counter-clockwise too far, the hammer will not let off and will block against the reed. This results in little or no after touch.

If some of the notes have excess after-touch, the hammer will let-off, check back, and then rise high enough to block on the reed. This can be corrected by gluing one half (1/2) of a paper front rail punching of the desired thickness to the bottom of the front of the white key.

NOTE; If the whole action is this way, check paragraph on key depth (Paragraph 2) and capstan screws (#3) before proceeding.

5. ADJUSTING SHARPS

The key depth and after-touch of the sharps are adjusted by the screw under the front of each sharp. Turning this screw clockwise allows greater key depth and after touch; turning it counterclockwise allows less key depth and less after-touch.

6. SPOON ADJUSTMENT (Fig. 700-K)

The butt spoon (Item 32, Fig. 700-F,) has been factory-set and should not require adjustment. The spoon is bent out just far enough so the capstan screw, (Item 36, Fig. 700-F,) will escape to the fly leather. (Item 37, Fig. 700-F.)

The proper setting of the butt spoon is when the spoon clears the fly stop cloth, (Item 35, Fig. 700-F,) by 1/64" after the key is fully depressed and let-off has been obtained. Proper or full check back will result.

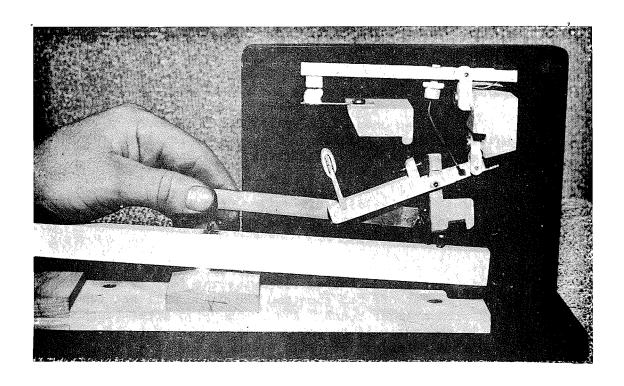


Fig. 700-K Adjusting Spoon

Improper setting of the fly spoon is when the spoon <u>does</u> not clear the fly stop cloth after the key is fully depressed. Full check back will not result and the capstan screw will not bottom on the fly leather.

NOTE: A small circular mirror with a handle, such as dentists use is handy for checking spoon regulation and can generally be purchased from radio supply houses.

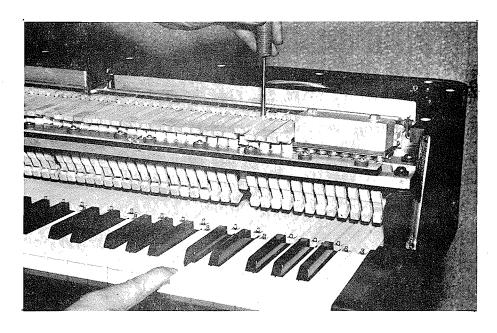


Fig. 700-L Damper Adjustment

7. DAMPER ADJUSTMENT

The dampers are adjusted by the damper lever lift dawe! which protrudes through the damper levers. See Fig. 700-L. When the key is fully depressed, the damper should be lifted 3/16" from the reed. Turning the slotted dowel counter-clockwise causes the damper to be lifted higher.

When the damper link (Item 19, Page 700-9,) is depressed, all the dampers lift from the reeds at once. (See Fig. 700-Q.) This should be followed if it is ever necessary to remove the reed bar.

TONE REGULATING (OR VOICING)

Tone regulating of the Wurlitzer Electronic Piano is accomplished in the same manner as in a conventional piano and should only be done by a tuner-technician.

STRIKING POINT

The striking point of the hammers to the bar is very important, just as it is in a conventional piano. The striking point is properly set at the factory and should require little or no adjustment in the field.

In the event the striking point does need adjustment, it is more likely to be in the treble. If some of the treble notes sound "dead" or "woody", first check to be sure the two large bar mounting screws are not down tight against the rubber mounting washers, (see Fig. 700-G.) Then remove the rear large screw and loosen the front one. Turn the instrument on and while striking the treble keys, move the treble end of the bar slightly forward and backward until the maximum volume and desired tone is reached. If this location of the bar is such that the rear screw hole in the bar mounting block does not coincide with the center of the rear mounting hole in the bar, plug the original hole in the mounting block and re-drill a hole for the rear screw. The front mounting hole in the bar is slotted and allows for adjustment. Before putting screws in, be sure the proper washers or spacers are in place. Also remember there should be 1/64" clearance between the heads of the screws and the rubber mounting washers.

If there are only one or two treble notes that do not sound right because of improper striking point, the hammers can be burned either in or out by applying heat with a soldering iron to the shank or moulding of the hammer, and at the same time forcing the hammer in the desired direction. (See Fig. 700-M).

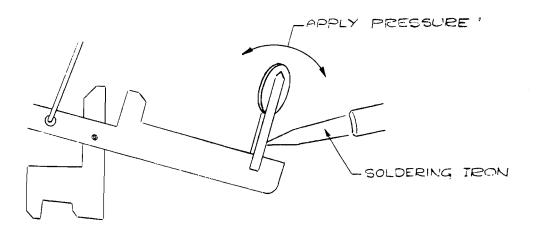


Fig. 700-M (Burning Hammers)

BLOCKING HAMMERS

Blocking hammers can be caused by any one of four things, or a combination of them:

- a. Improper capstan screw adjustment.
- b. Improper regulating screw adjustment.
- c. Excessive key depth.
- d. Excessive after touch.

TONES NOT PRODUCED BY A LIGHT TOUCH

This condition is caused by hammers letting off too quickly or too far from the reeds.

ADJUSTING AND CHECKING REEDS

See Page 12 of the Model 112 Service Manual. The procedure is the same except that the Model 700 does not have a shield over the reeds. The interiors of the case and top are covered with an electrostatic shield paint, which acts as a shield.

ORDERING REPLACEMENT REEDS

The reeds on the Model 700 have been made stronger and should give very good service under any normal playing conditions. However, if it is necessary to order replacement reeds, please comply with the following instructions to insure receiving the proper reeds:

If reeds are desired for the 26th (A#) and the 46th (F#) notes on the Electronic Piano, order one reed No. 586-26-A# and one reed No. 586-46-F#. (See Reed Chart, Page 700-29.)

Using the Reed Chart on Page 700-29 of this Service Manual, list the part number and name of the note to designate the reed, which will aid our Service Department in filling your order promptly and correctly.

IMPORTANT: All replacement reeds are tuned flat intentionally, for it is simple to file or scrape a little lead off the tips to bring them into proper tune after installing them on the bar. (See "Adjusting and Checking Reeds" on Page 12 of the Model 112 section for tuning instructions.)

CLEANING KEYS

See Page 12 in Model 112 Service Manual.

AMPLIFIER

The amplifier is shown in Figs. 700-E, 700-P, and on the schematic wiring diagram, Fig. 700-0, which also shows the value of component parts. Voltages are measured on a vacuum tube voltmeter (VTVM), and are indicated on the print. The piano volume control and line switch is one unit and it is located in the left keyblock. (Note: Fig. 700-N is a schematic drawing of control panel.) All tubes should be checked before working on the amplifier.

Any competent radio service man should be able to check the amplifier with the aid of the schematic drawing, (Fig. 700-0.)

EARPHONES

The phone jack is located in the upper left corner of the lower front panel. The speaker is cut out when the earphones are plugged in. Any high or low impedance earphones will work satisfactorily. A second set of earphones may be plugged into the jack marked "speaker" if desired. See Fig. 760-E. The regular volume control in the left keyblock controls the volume for both of these jacks.

EXTERNAL SPEAKER

Any external low impedance speaker may be plugged into the jack marked "speaker" on the back of the case. (See Fig. 700-E.) Both the speaker in the unit and the external speaker will play when the external speaker is plugged into the "speaker" jack. If the external speaker is plugged into the phone jack, it cuts out the speaker in the piano. In either case the regular piano volume knob controls the volume of the speakers.

EXTERNAL AMPLIFICATION

The amplifier in the Model 700 Electronic Piano may be used as a pre-amplifier to drive a higher powered amplifier by plugging into either the phone jack in the left keyblock, (which will cut out the regular piano speaker,) or into the external speaker jack in the back of the case, which permits the piano speaker to operate also.

Wurlitzer now has a specially constructed external amplifier, Model 920, which contains an 18 Watt amplifier driving a 12" concert speaker. It comes equipped with a 3-speed tremolo control, bass and treble controls, as well as jacks for other instruments or microphones.

RECORD PLAYER JACK

Any high impedance phonograph pickup (record player) may be fed into the record input jack of the Model 700. (See Fig. 700-E.) The volume of the record player may be controlled by the regular volume control on the Electronic Piano.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

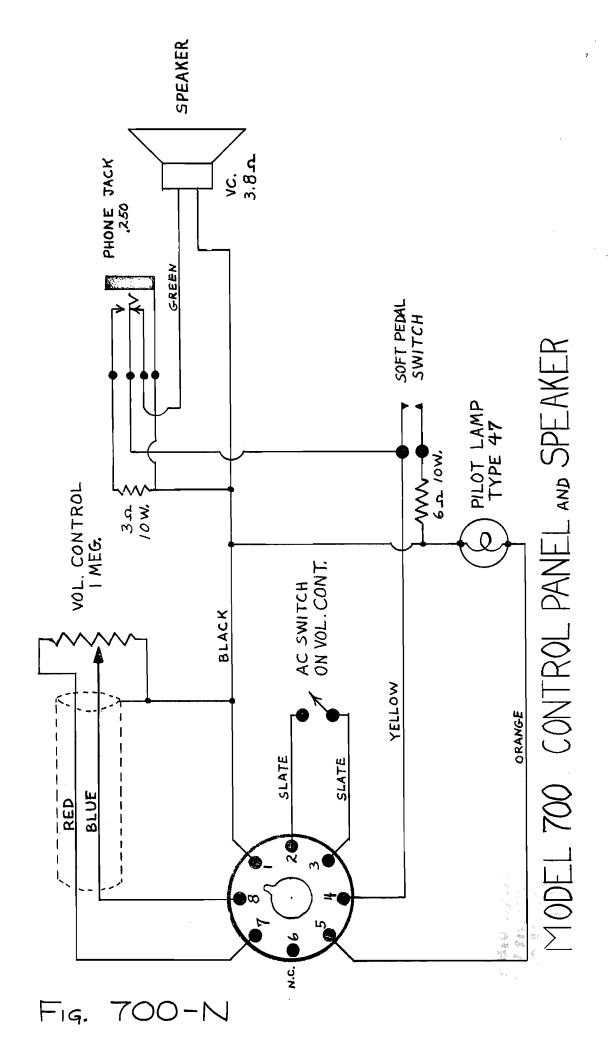
Please refer to the Wurlitzer Piano Service Manual for complete instructions regarding the handling of service for the Wurlitzer Electronic Piano. All Wurlitzer Electronic Piano service inquiries should be directed to the SERVICE DEPARTMENT, THE WURLITZER COMPANY, DE KALB, ILLINOIS.

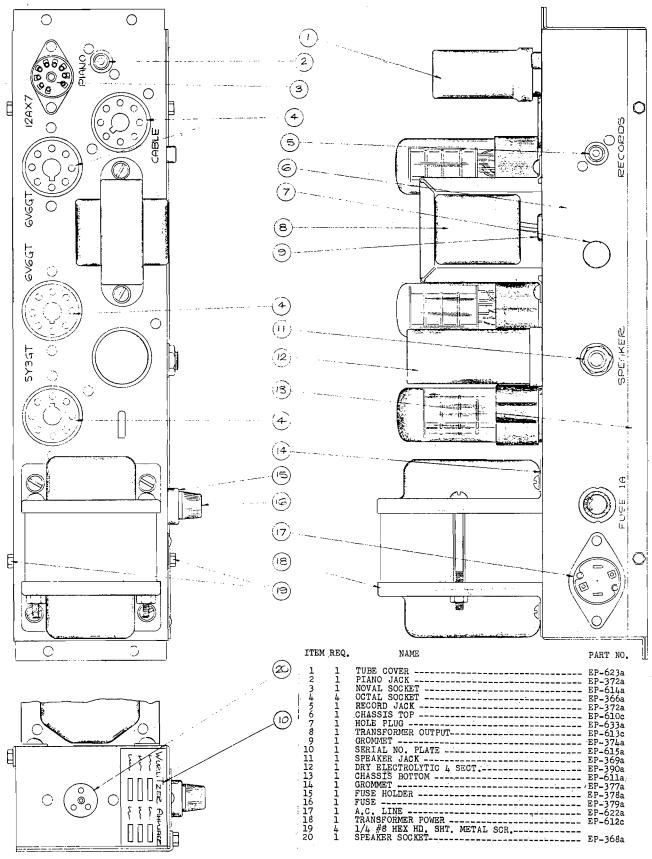
FILING CLAIMS WITH CARRIERS

Please refer to Page 26 of the Wurlitzer Piano Service Manual.

IMPORTANT:

Written authorization must be obtained from the Service Department, The Wurlitzer Company, DeKalb, Illinois, before returning any Electronic Piano for repair. No claim for damage that has occurred can be considered by the carrier or by the Wurlitzer Service Department unless a full and complete explanation has been noted on the shipping papers.





700-24

MODEL 700 WURLITZER ELECTRONIC PIANO

PART NAMES AND NUMBERS

NOTE: Specify Finish on Case Parts

Item	Name	Par	t Nu	mber	
1.	Front Rail Pin	Sub Assy	of		
2.	Key	" "	#	H	
3。	Music desk & Front Panel	Assy.			
	Music Desk	EP-1026			
	Head Rail	EP-1011			
	Music Panel Rail	EP-1022			
	Drop Rail	EP-1010			
4.	Reed Bar (complete)	EP-671			
5.	Pick-up Bushing	EP-589			
6.	Pick-up Washer	EP-721			
7.	Pick-up Screw	EP-715			
8.	Pick-up Insulator	EP-593			
9 。	Pick-up				
	Bass	EP-591			
	Middle	EP-590			
	Treble	EP-592			
10.	Damper				
_	Treble (11 req.)	EP-979			
	Bass (42 req.)	EP-980			
11.	Damper Lever	Sub Assy			
12 _°	Reed Washer	Part of	Reed	d Screw EP-957	7
13.	Reed Screw	EP-957			
14.	Damper Lift Dowel	Sub Assy	of	EP-690d	
15。	Damper Lift Flange	<i>n n</i>	M	<i>m</i>	
16.	Damper Rod	<i>n</i> N	H	n	
17.	Damper Rod Brackets	" "	W	M	
18.	Damper Screws	# M	"	<i>"</i>	
19.	Damper Link	EP-1078			
20.	Action Rail	Sub Assy	of	EP-690d	
21.	Amplifier	EP-600			
22.	Speaker	EP-1031			
23.	Balance Rail Pin	Sub Assy	of	EP-690d	
24.	Butt	<i>"</i>	*	•	
25.	Hammer (64 req.)				specify note needed.
26.	Reed		86b	, see Page 29	for Individual Reed Nos.
27。	Damper Rod Assy.	EP-1076			
	Damper Rod	EP-1036			
	Screw Eye	EP-1079			
	Rubber Grommet	EP-1047			
	Pin	EP-1048			
28.	Hammer Let Off Screw	Sub Assy	of	EP-690d	
29 。	Fly Regulating Leather	M H	*	*	
3 0.	Damper Leather Lift Wire	" "	17	**	

<u>Item</u>	Name	Part Number	
31.	Butt _e Screw	Sub Assy of EP-690d	
32.	Butt, Spoon	,, ,, ,, ,,	
33.	Fly	,, ,, ,, ,,	
34.	Butt Flange	" " " "	
35.	Fly Stop Cloth	" " " "	
36.	Capstan Screw	,, ,, ,, ,,	
37.	Fly Leather	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	
38.	Key Clcth	" " " "	
39.	Pedal	EP-1096	
40.	Sharp Stop, Felt	Sub Assy of EP-190d	
41.	Sharp Key Depth Screw	<i>II</i>	
42.	Top Stop Cleat	EP1093	
43.	Music Panel	EP-951c	
44,	Lower Bearing Block	EP-1025	
45.	Upper Bearing Block	EP-1024	
46.	Pedal Extension	EP-1034	
47.	Pedal Springs	EP-1071 & EP-1072	
		Note: If Pedal Spr	ing replacement
		is required, it is	suggested that
		both springs be rep	laced, because
		existing spring is	probably weak.
48.	Oilite Bearing	EP-250	
49.	Top	EP-1053	
50.	Key Slip	EP-1007	
51.	Leg	EP-1054	

Description and part numbers of miscellaneous parts not shown in drawings. (Be sure to specify finish on all wood parts.)

Key Block (right)	EP-1028
Key Block (left - has hole for	
control)	EP-1090
Bench	EP -105 5
Top	EP-1039
Leg	EP-1040
Stop Assy.	A-9020
Stop Assy. (Oak)	9-13 3
Hinges	7-139000
Glide	EP -40 4
Rubber Head Nails	7-131-005
Rubber Head Nails (Oak)	7-131-006
Grille Cloth (Ebony)	EP-1099-2
(Oak)	EP-1099-3
(Walnut & Mahogany)	EP-1099-1
Back	EP-1027
Power Supply Cord (brown)	EP-347-2
(black)	EP-347-1
Volume Control and Switch	EP-627b
Pilot Light Socket	EP-1052

Part Names and Numbers, Contid

Soft Pedal Switch	EP-1051
Speaker Plug (3-prong)	EP -9 78
Soft Pedal Resistor (6 ohms wire wound)	EP-62 9- 2
Volume Control Knob (Mahog, & Walnut)	EP - 62 5-1
(Ivory)	EP-625-2
(Ebony)	EP - 625 - 3
Headphone Jack	EP-370
Resistor for Phone Jack (3 ohm	
wire wound)	EP-62 9-1
Jewel (Pilot Light)	19343
Glide, Leg	EP-404a

MODEL 700 WURLITZER ELECTRONIC PIANO

AMPLIFIER PARTS LIST

Name	Part No.
Power Transformer Output Transformer Speaker Jack Piano Jack Record Jack Fuse Holder Fuse, 1 Amp. Slo-Blo Set of Tubes 1-Tube, 5Y3GT 2-Tube, 6V6GT	EP-612c EP-613c EP-369a EP-372a EP-372a EP-378a EP-379a EP-616a
1-Tube, 12AX7 Set of Resistors 1-1500 ohms, ½ Watt 1-6800 ohms, ½ Watt 1-18,000 ohms, ½ Watt 6-470 K ohms, ½ Watt 1-1.5 Meg., ½ Watt 1-22 Meg., ½ Watt 2-680 ohms, ½ Watt 1-22 K ohms, 2 Watt	EP-1084a
1-125 ohms, 7 Watts, Wire Wound Set of Capacitors 1-Electrolytic, 40-15-10-25 1-Electrolytic, 25 MFD, 25 W.V. 1-Electrolytic, 8 MFD 11 Ceramic, 600 Volt 3001 Ceramic Disc. 500 Volt 202 Ceramic Disc. 500 Volt 10001 Ceramic Disc. 500 Volt 1001 Ceramic Disc. 1600 Volt	EP-1083a EP-390a EP-632a EP-386a
Tube Shield Input Cable Assy. Phono Input Plug	EP-623a EP-723b EP-205a

MODEL 700 WURLITZER ELECTRONIC PLANO

REED CHART

Reed No.	Sect.	Note	•	Reed No.	Sect.	Note
EP-586-13 EP-586-14	Bass "	A A#		EP-586-47	Lower Middle	G
EP-586-15	. 11	B		EP-586-48	"	G#
EP-586-16	. 11	Č		EP-586-49	"	A
EP-586-17	""	C#		EP-586-50	"	A #
EP-586-18	,,	D"		EP-586-51	"	В
EP-586-19	"	D#		EP-586-52	"	С
EP-586-20	"	E		EP-586-53	"	C#
EP-586-21	<i>''</i>	F		EP-586-54	"	D
EP-586-22	"	F#		EP-586-55	Upper	D#
EP-586-23	"	G			Middle	
EP-586-24	"	G#		EP-586-56	"	E
EP-586-25	"	Ā		EP-586-57	"	F
EP-586-26	"	Ā#		EP-586-58	Lower	F#
EP-586-27	"	В			Trebl e	
EP-586-28	**	C		EP-586-59	"	G
EP-586-29	"	C#		EP-586-60	"	G#
EP-586-30	"	D		EP-586-61	<i>H</i>	A
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