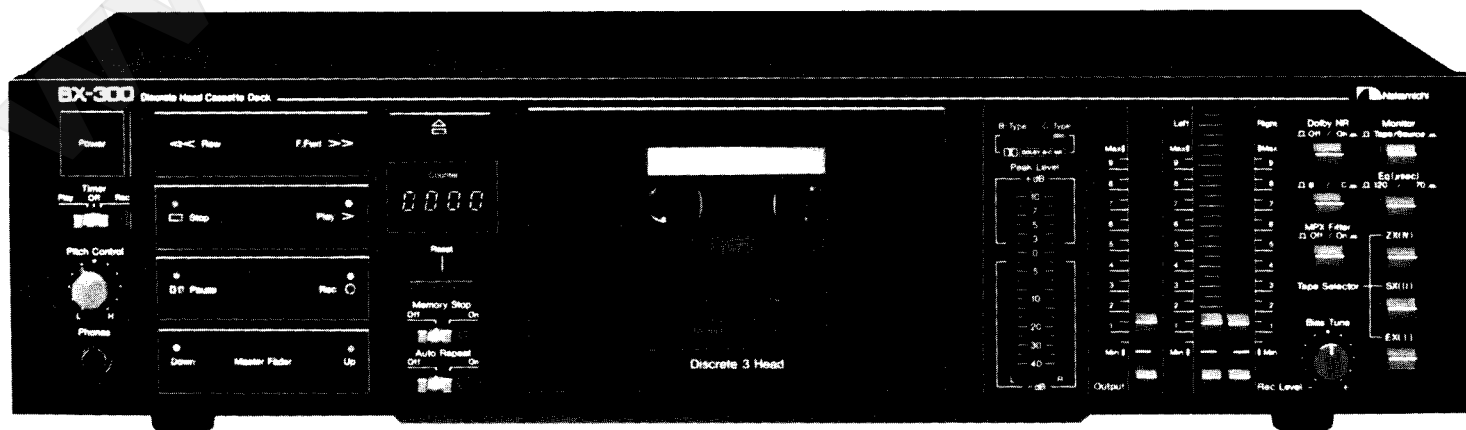


Nakamichi BX-300 Discrete Head Cassette Deck Test Results



The Conclusions...

“...if you’ve been dreaming about the quality deck you could never afford, wake up to the Nakamichi BX-300.” (STEREO REVIEW December 1984)

“...the BX-300 is unequalled when performance is the criterion. On this basis, it is worthy of comparison with any other deck at any price.” (AUDIO November 1984)

“...a very fine deck. If you dislike gadgets and demand superb technical fundamentals in a cassette deck with off-the-tape monitoring capability, Nakamichi has designed the BX-300 expressly for you.” (HIGH FIDELITY February 1985)

www.eskonline.nl

The Reasons...

“...the center-detented “Bias Tune” control...greatly expands the number of tapes that will give optimum performance with the deck, particularly when Dolby NR is used...The results were excellent with many tapes...The BX-300 showed the best Dolby C NR tracking among a large number of tapes for any deck tested to date...The phase and jitter figures are among the best I have ever measured...the BX-300 cassette deck takes full advantage of metal tape’s superiority...At -10 dB, distortion was difficult to measure at a number of points because it was so low...Outstanding record/playback responses with Dolby C NR with a number of different tapes, very low distortion (especially with metal tape), the highest signal-to-noise ratio (80.0 dBA) measured to date with Dolby C NR, and very low flutter.” (Audio November 1984)

“...not a compromised, stripped-down model...It is every inch a Nakamichi. ...the playback signal had noticeably less fluctuation than with most decks, an indication of good mechanical design. ... the overall response from all three tapes was within +1, -1.5 dB all the way from 20 to 20,000 Hz. ...signal-to-noise ratios were exceptionally high, wow-and-flutter no less exceptionally low. ... there is a clarity and smoothness to the sound quality of the BX-300 that we do not often find in the cassette medium.” (STEREO REVIEW December 1984)

“All the curves are excellent. ...High-frequency headroom is very fine with all three tapes, especially Type 4 and particularly with Dolby C engaged. ...Playback response is exceptionally flat to above 10 kHz...The lab noted that output is exceptionally stable at high frequencies, indicating excellent azimuth agreement between deck and tape and the absence of serious skewing. ...Speed ...is spot-on... flutter is superbly low...a very fine deck.” (HIGH FIDELITY February 1985)

Test Reports _____

Stereo Review

NAKAMICHI BX-300 CASSETTE DECK

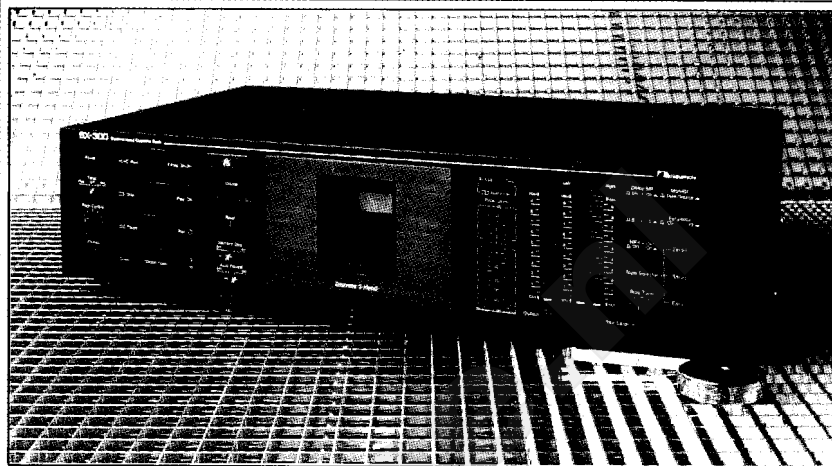
Craig Stark
Hirsch-Houck Laboratories

To own a three-head cassette deck made by Nakamichi has long been the impossible dream of many a budget-bound audiophile. That dream can now become reality with the introduction of Nakamichi's BX-300, at \$650 its lowest-priced three-head deck. While the new machine obviously cannot include all the innovative features of its more costly line-mates, the BX-300 is not a compromised, stripped-down model. It is a dual-capstan deck that includes all the absolutely necessary features for topflight cassette recording. It is every inch a Nakamichi.

Nakamichi's tape heads and transport designs are in large measure responsible for the company's extraordinary reputation. For the user, separate record and playback heads provide the acid test of recording: the chance to compare the input signal against the recorded output instantly. For the designer,

At the 18-kHz upper limit of our test tapes, the playback signal had noticeably less fluctuation than with other decks, an indication of good mechanical design.

they afford the opportunity to optimize the widths of the record and playback head gaps. Using a wide record gap enables the signal to penetrate the full depth of the tape's magnetic coating during recording, and a narrow playback gap prevents treble losses during playback. In the BX-300 the record-head gap is 3.5 micrometers wide, the playback gap only 0.8 micrometer wide. Special



PHOTOS BY ROY SCHNEIDER

FEATURES

- Three-head deck with physically separate record and playback heads
- Asymmetrical dual-capstan diffused-resonance tape transport
- High-inertia brushless, slotless, coreless, direct-drive capstan motor with frequency-generator servo speed control
- Pressure-pad lifter
- Peak-reading level meters with 50-dB display range
- Dolby B and Dolby C noise reduction
- Bias fine-tuning control
- Switchable multiplex filter
- Tape-speed pitch control
- Headphone jack
- Output-level control sets line and headphone levels
- Dual-speed master-fader pushbutton

head "geometry" is also used on the playback head to reduce the "contour effect" and thereby insure a smooth response to very low frequencies.

A d.c. servomotor directly drives the take-up capstan, which is belt-coupled to the supply capstan. The two capstans have slightly different diameters and flywheels with different masses so that they do not have a common resonant frequency. The transport mechanism uses a combination of materials that further inhibits vibration, which can appear on the tape as wow and flutter.

The speed differential between the two capstans is used to set the tape tension across the heads (the supply side turns slightly more slowly), permitting Nakamichi to incorporate an exclusive feature other manufacturers would do well to emulate: when the tape is held against the playback head, a small protruding boss pushes the cassette's internal pressure pad back, out of contact with the tape. Although the pressure pad is needed in many tape decks to insure proper contact between tape and head, it is not necessary in a properly designed

transport, and eliminating its effect reduces "scrape flutter" and modulation noise.

In the BX-300, a separate d.c. motor is used to turn the reel hubs, and a third powers a cam mechanism that operates the brakes and head mechanism more smoothly and quietly than conventional solenoids do.

When tapes are loaded into the cassette well, power is briefly applied to the reels, taking up any slack. The cassette-well door is easily removed for head cleaning and demagnetizing, but it affords only moderate label visibility. While most tape decks today use sensors to detect the cassette type and set the appropriate bias and equalization automatically, the BX-300 retains the traditional Nakamichi pushbutton selectors. The front panel also includes a user-adjustable bias control, though any adjustment must normally be made by ear, since no built-in test generators are provided. The record-level indicators are ten-segment-per-channel peak-indicating LED's calibrated from -40 to +10 dB, which provides only fair resolution.

TEST REPORTS

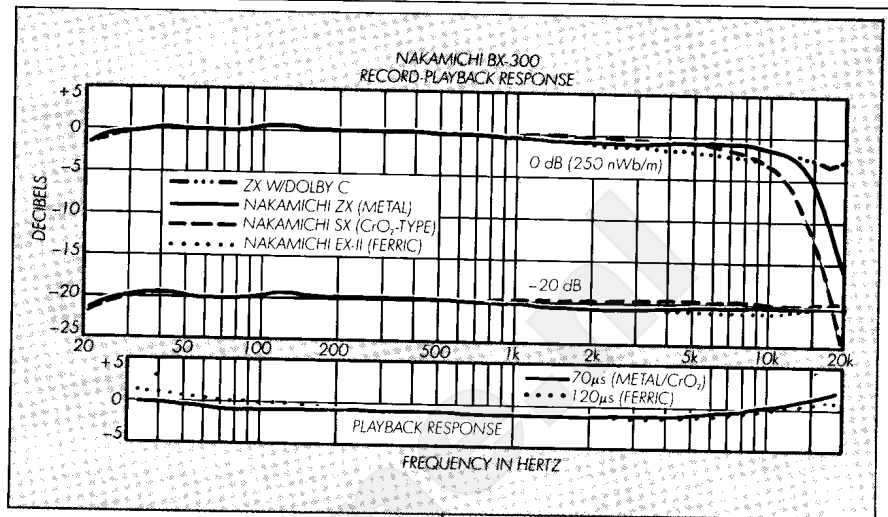
The dimensions of the Nakamichi BX-300 are 17 x 10 x 4½ inches, and its weight is approximately 12½ pounds. A rear-panel jack is provided for an optional remote-control accessory (RM-200). Price: \$650. Nakamichi U.S.A. Corp., Dept. SR, 19701 South Vermont Ave., Torrance, Calif. 90502.

Lab Tests

We measured the playback response of the BX-300 using our IEC-standard BASF ferric and CrO₂ calibrated tapes. It was very smooth, with the slightly rising response at the extreme high frequencies we have come to expect in decks that seek to obtain response out to 20 kHz. At the 18-kHz upper limit of our test tapes, the playback signal had noticeably less fluctuation than with most decks, an indication of good mechanical design.

While 20-kHz response is no longer the sole province of Nakamichi cassette decks, very few manufacturers attempt to maintain the kind of extended and flat low-frequency response the BX-300 provides. The S/N and wow and flutter were no less exceptional.

Overall record-playback response was measured using the Nakamichi EX-II (ferric), SX (chrome-equivalent), and ZX (metal) tapes supplied by the manufacturer. We have found these tapes to be extremely similar in performance to the top formulations of TDK and Maxell. At the -20-dB level used for frequency-response measurements the overall response from all three tapes was within +1, -1.5 dB all the way from 20 to 20,000 Hz. At the IEC standard 0-dB level, which is 4 dB above the level used for 0 dB on the



BX-300 and most other Japanese recorders, treble response fell off predictably in the upper octaves, as shown in the graph. With the Dolby C noise reduction turned on, however, the metal ZX tape was down by only 3 dB at 20,000 Hz. While 20-kHz response is no longer the sole province of Nakamichi decks, as it once was, very few manufacturers attempt to maintain the kind of extended and flat low-frequency response the BX-300 provides.

As the figures in the accompanying chart show, signal-to-noise ratios were exceptionally high, wow-and-flutter no less exceptionally low. Rewind and fast-forward times were better than average. Dolby tracking error was very low for Dolby B but slightly higher than usual with Dolby C owing to a 3- to 4-dB rise in response in the low mid-frequencies. As this error was at recorded levels of -20 to -40 dB, however, it was inaudible (besides being a characteristic that varies slightly from unit to unit). Overall

sensitivity was slightly greater than on most decks, and tape speed was absolutely exact.

Comments

There are many decks at the same price (and even lower) that will give you more features and gimmicks than the Nakamichi BX-300. None, however, is likely to give you better sound quality. Whether the explanation lies in the tape heads, the rock-steady transport, the disengagement of the pressure pad, or some other factor(s), there is a clarity and smoothness to the sound quality of the BX-300 that we do not often find in the cassette medium. And while we would have liked higher resolution around 0 VU in the record-level indicators, the human engineering is well nigh faultless as well. In short, if you've been dreaming about the quality deck you could never afford, wake up to the Nakamichi BX-300.

Circle 5 on reader service card

HIRSCH-HOUCK LAB MEASUREMENTS

Fast-forward time: 68 seconds (C-60)
Rewind time: 69 seconds (C-60)
Speed error: none measurable
Pitch-control range: 7%
Dolby tracking error: +1 dB with Dolby B; +4, -1 dB with Dolby C
Wow-and-flutter: 0.016% wrms; 0.027% DIN peak-weighted
Line input for indicated 0 dB: 45 mV
Line output at indicated 0 dB: 0.71 volt
Meter indication at IEC-standard 0 dB: +4 dB

■ **Tape used: Nakamichi EX-II (Type I, ferric)**
IEC 0-dB distortion: 0.42%
Meter indication at 3% third-harmonic distortion: +8.5 dB
Signal-to-noise ratios (in decibels):

	Unwd.	A-wtd.	CCIR
NR off	51.2	56.5	53.3
Dolby B	59.4	65.9	63.8
Dolby C	62.5	73.3	73.5

Signal-to-noise ratios (in decibels):

	Unwd.	A-wtd.	CCIR
NR off	54.0	59.5	56.6
Dolby B	60.4	68.4	66.9
Dolby C	63.0	75.8	76.6

■ **Tape used: Nakamichi SX (Type II, chrome type)**
IEC 0-dB distortion: 0.76%
Meter indication at 3% third-harmonic distortion: +7.8 dB

■ **Tape used: Nakamichi ZX (Type IV, metal)**
IEC 0-dB distortion: 0.14%
Meter indication at 3% third-harmonic distortion: +13.8 dB
Signal-to-noise ratios (in decibels):

	Unwd.	A-wtd.	CCIR
NR off	59.0	65.6	61.8
Dolby B	66.0	73.7	72.1
Dolby C	78.0	81.0	81.8

Reprinted from

Audio

Nakamichi BX-300 Discrete Head Cassette Deck

November 1984

Manufacturer's Specifications

Frequency Response: 20 Hz to 20 kHz, ± 3 dB.

Harmonic Distortion: Less than 0.9% at 200 nWb/m.

Signal/Noise Ratio: 64 dBA; 70 dBA with Dolby C NR.

Separation: 36 dB.

Crosstalk: -60 dB.

Erase: 60 dB at 100 Hz.

Input Sensitivity: 50 mV.

Output Level: Line, 1.0 V at 2.2 kil-ohms; headphone, 5 mW at 8 ohms.

Wow and Flutter: 0.027% wtd. rms, $\pm 0.048\%$ wtd. peak.

Fast-Wind Time: 80 S for C-60.

Dimensions: 16-15/16 in. (430 mm) W \times 3-15/16 in. (100 mm) H \times 9 7/8 in. (250 mm) D.

Weight: 12.3 lbs. (5.6 kg).

Price: \$650.00.

Company Address: 19701 S. Vermont Ave., Torrance, Cal. 90502.
For literature, circle No. 90

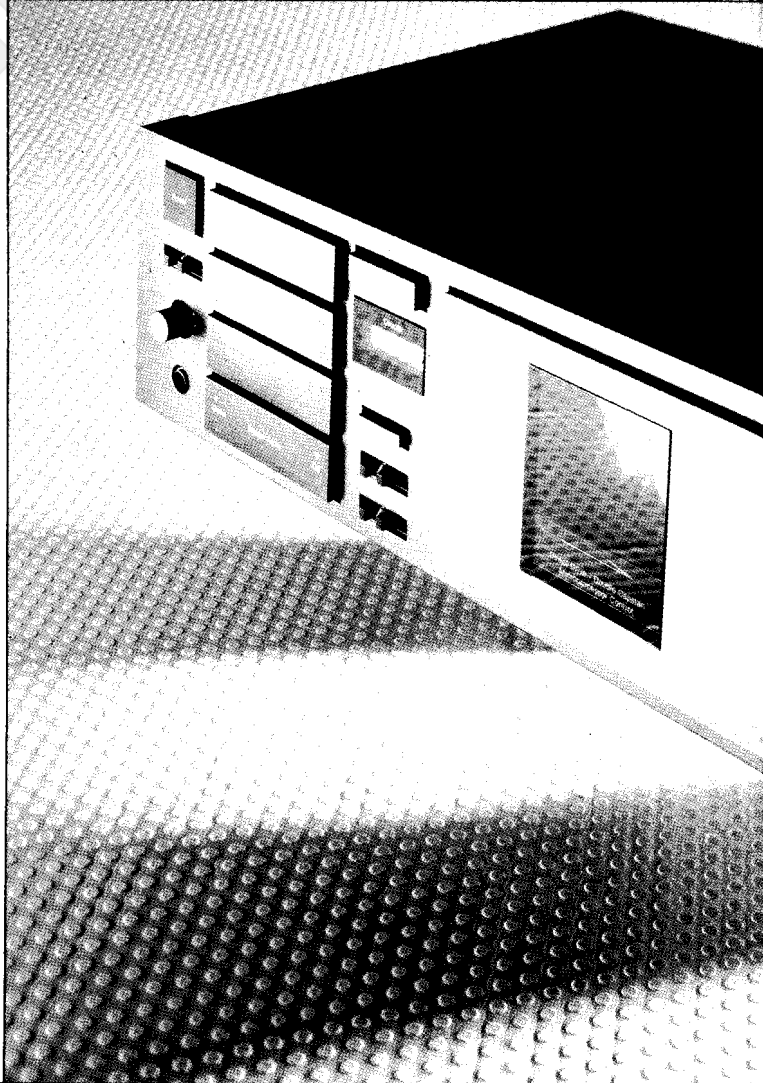
The BX-300 is the latest addition to Nakamichi's BX series of lower-priced cassette decks. It has several features designed to attract the serious recordist: Three discrete heads; 50-dB, peak-responding meters; Dolby B and C NR; "diffused-resonance" dual-capstan drive, and a dual-speed, electronic fader.

Having three heads, of course, enables off-tape monitoring while recording, and allows the head designs to be optimized for their individual functions. Wide-range, peak-responding meters are really needed to cope with the improved dynamics of such new sources as Compact Discs. Dolby C noise reduction also does a better job of preserving the dynamic range of the source material than does Dolby B NR. Improved transport design brings greater clarity, with lower flutter and modulation noise. And the electronic "Master Fader" of the BX-300 solves the problem of getting both channels of a stereo level control to track each other closely, while its two speeds provide added flexibility in making smooth fades.

Gold designations give the BX-300's black front panel a subdued attractiveness, but require normal to fairly bright room light for easy reading. At the very left are the "Power" switch, "Timer Rec/Play" switch, "Pitch Control" and headphone jack. The "Pitch Control" pot is center-detented, and has a range specified as $\pm 6\%$ of normal speed. The control is effective in playback only; this prevents off-speed recording, both by accident and on those vary rare occasions when it might be desired.

Just to the right are four large, horizontal rocker bars for the main operating functions. From top to bottom, these are: "Rewind/Fast-Forward," "Stop/Play," "Pause/Rec" and "Master Fader" ("Up/Down"). All but the fast-wind bar have LED status indicators—red for recording, green for the rest.

The switching logic permits instant switching from any mode into stop, play or fast-wind modes, but not into recording. Pushing "Rec" puts the deck in record-standby mode, with the transport paused and record-level indicators working; recording only starts when you push "Play" thereafter. Holding in the "Rec" control during recording mutes the signal till the control is released.



Photograph: Robert Lewis

The two "Master Fader" speeds are controlled by pressure on the rocker bar. A light tap starts a 4-S fade, while holding the bar in quickens the fade to 2 S. The status lights not only indicate the direction of fade but change brightness as the fade progresses to show what is happening. This control operates only during recording, and all fades are between full off and the limits set by the manual slide pots; there's no way to stop the control halfway. The "Master Fader" performs very well, and most users would probably use it regularly.

The line of controls just to the right of the rocker bars starts with a soft-touch "Eject" control. Below that are the LED-type, four-digit counter ("–999" to "9999") and its associated three controls, the "Reset" button and on-off switches for "Memory Stop" and "Auto Repeat."

The BX-300's counter memory has two useful and unusual features: Fast-winding will stop at "0000" from either direction or will keep going past that point if the fast-wind button is held in, with no need to switch the memory off. The "Auto

Repeat" function rewinds the tape back to its beginning (if the memory switch is off) or back to "0000" (if memory is switched on), replays the tape to its end, then repeats the cycle indefinitely until switched off.

With the cassette compartment door open, access for all tasks is very good; with the door/cover slid off, cleaning is a snap. The three-head configuration and the dual-capstan drive appeared rigid and well constructed. The BX-300 is also typical Nakamichi in offering ready access to the head adjustments when the cover is off. In my view, this makes an important contribution to getting and keeping maximum performance from a deck.

To the right of the cassette compartment are the vertical, LED-ladder level meters and the vertical-slider output- and input-level controls. The level meters cover the range from –40 to +10 dB relative to Dolby level and are peak-responding, both desirable features. Each channel ladder has 10 double-bar segments, with the best resolution (3 dB) between "+4" and "+10"; this seemed too coarse at first, but judgment was reserved for the results during the listening tests. The long vertical travel of the input and output level sliders provides good resolution for easy level setting. The side-by-side positioning and the medium friction of the left and right sliders made adjustments very easy, whether for two-channel or interchannel level changes.

Just to the right are the switches associated with noise reduction: "Dolby NR" ("Off/On" and "B/C") and the multiplex filter. Indicators above the level meters remind the recordist which NR (if any) has been selected. At the bottom is the center-detented "Bias Tune" control, which greatly expands the number of tapes that will give optimum performance with the deck, particularly when Dolby NR is used.

At the very right, starting from the top, are the "Monitor" switch ("Tape/Source"), the "EQ" switch ("120/70") and the interlocked tape-selector buttons for "EX(I)," "SX(II)" and "ZX(IV)." Nakamichi continues to use their own tape-formulation designations for switch labels, but they have now added the IEC Tape Type numbers, which ought to minimize confusion.

The rear panel has line-level input/output phono-jack pairs (as with many modern decks, there are no microphone inputs) and a socket for the optional remote control. A look inside showed that most of the circuitry is on one large, horizontal p.c. board. The card is fairly well supported, but is a bit springy in spots. There are also a few small, vertical cards; the one for the power supply had two pigtail fuses. Most of the interconnections were made with multi-conductor cabling. The parts appeared to be of good quality, and all of them were identified by part number. The transport was quiet in operation, and I judged it to be of good construction. The box-chassis configuration made for considerable rigidity, even more so with the removed cover back in place.

Measurements

With the exception of some fringing-response boost at the lowest frequency and a little peak at the highest frequency, the playback frequency responses for both equalizations were within ± 1.7 dB. Tape play speed was very slightly high, about 0.1% fast. Playback levels seemed to be indi-



The BX-300's performance was excellent: Outstanding frequency response, very low distortion, and the highest S/N I've measured with Dolby C NR.

cated correctly, as near as one could tell from the limited resolution of the level meters.

With the use of a pink-noise source and a 1/3-octave RTA monitor, the record/playback responses were checked both with and without Dolby C NR for approximately 50 formulations. The "Bias Tune" control was used to get the best responses, which resulted in the best Dolby NR tracking. The results were excellent with many tapes: BASF Pro I Super, Denon DX4, Fuji FR-I, Konica GMI, Maxell UD-XL I, PD Magnetics Tri-Oxide Ferro HG and TDK AD for the Type Is, and BASF Pro II Chrome, JVC DA1, Maxell UD-XL II and XL II-S, PD Magnetics 500 Crolyn HG, Scotch XSII, Sony UCX, TDK SA, SA-X and HX-S, and Yamaha CR for Type IIs. (The deck did not have quite enough bias to match Yamaha CR-X.) With the Type IV metal tapes, the best matches came with Fuji FR Metal, Maxell MX, Memorex Metal IV, PD 1100 Metal, Realistic Supertape Metal, Sony Metallic, TDK MA and Yamaha MR. (The minimum bias setting in the Type IV position was too high for metal tapes from BASF, Denon, Konica, Loran and Magnex.) The BX-300 showed the best Dolby C NR tracking among a large number of tapes for any deck tested to date.

All of the following detailed tests utilized the three Nakamichi formulations supplied with the unit. Because of the results of some previous special tests on Dolby C NR tracking, I made all record/playback responses with pink noise, limited to a band from 15 Hz to 27 kHz. Responses made with a swept sinusoid show "errors" that do not exist with music or music-like signals. Figure 1 shows the record/playback responses for the three formulations, with and without Dolby C NR, both at Dolby level and 20 dB below that. All of the responses are very flat, and the Dolby C NR tracking is excellent in all cases. Take note of the fact that the responses are more extended at 0 dB with Dolby C than without. Table I lists the -3 dB limit points found with a sine-wave test signal. They are all excellent, reflecting the flatness shown in Fig. 1.

Table II lists the results from several record/playback

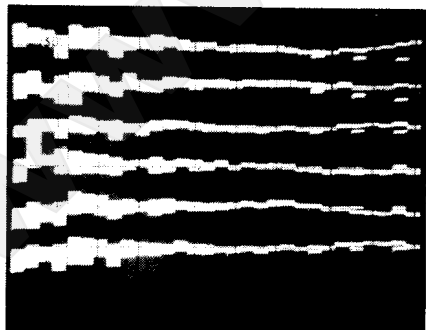


Fig. 1—Record/playback responses with (solid trace) and without (dashed trace) Dolby C NR. From top to bottom: Nakamichi EXII (Type I) tape at Dolby level,

Nakamichi SX (Type II) tape at Dolby level, Nakamichi ZX (Type IV) tape at Dolby level, EXII at -20 dB, SX at -20 dB, and ZX at -20 dB. (Vertical scale: 5 dB/div.)

Table I—Record/playback responses (-3 dB limits).

Tape Type	With Dolby C NR				Without Dolby NR			
	Dolby Lvl		-20 dB		Dolby Lvl		-20 dB	
	Hz	kHz	Hz	kHz	Hz	kHz	Hz	kHz
Nakamichi EXII	12.3	19.6	11.6	21.3	12.2	11.9	11.4	21.6
Nakamichi SX	14.1	19.7	13.2	21.1	13.9	11.3	12.4	22.0
Nakamichi ZX	12.2	21.1	14.1	21.1	12.6	15.4	12.7	21.9

Table II—Miscellaneous record/playback characteristics.

Erasure At 100 Hz	Sep. At 1 kHz	Crosstalk At 1 kHz	10-kHz A/B Phase		MPX Filter At 19.00 kHz
			Error	Jitter	
60 dB	63 dB	-87 dB	15°	15°	-34.3 dB

Table III—400-Hz HDL₃ (%) vs. output level (0 dB = 200 nWb/m).

Tape Type	NR	Output Level						HDL ₃ = 3%
		-10	-8	-4	0	+4	+8	
Nakamichi EXII	Dolby C	0.10	0.14	0.24	0.50	1.8		+5.7 dB
Nakamichi SX	Dolby C	0.07	0.13	0.32	0.95	3.0		+4.0 dB
Nakamichi ZX	Dolby C	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.27	0.60	1.7	+10.3 dB

tests, and these figures are all excellent, too. The phase and jitter figures are among the best I have ever measured, and the multiplex notch was exactly at 19.00 kHz. The bias in the output during recording was very low, bettered by very few decks. "Bias Tune" varied level at 10 kHz from +3.5 dB (minimum bias) to -1.7 dB (maximum bias) relative to flat response with SX (Type II) tape.

Third-harmonic distortion (HDL₃) was measured for all three tapes from 10 dB below Dolby level to the point where the 3% distortion limit was reached (Table III). I call attention to the fact that the levels listed are the output levels. In the past, I had used record levels, as the recordist would see them in "Source." Because of compression at the higher recording levels, however, the output levels—as would be seen in "Tape"—are slightly lower, perhaps a dB or more at the 3% limit. The figures for SX are fairly good, those for EXII are better at the higher levels, and the performance with ZX is really excellent over the entire level range.

The signal-to-noise ratios for the three tapes, with and without Dolby C NR and with both IEC A and CCIR/ARM weightings, appear in Table IV. The results are consistently impressive, including those for the Type I tape. The metal tape, ZX, really shines here and in Table III, demonstrating that the BX-300 cassette deck takes full advantage of metal tape's superiority.

Further evidence along these lines is shown in Table V, which presents distortion versus frequency. The distortion figures are fairly low across the band, even at 0 dB. At -10 dB, distortion was difficult to measure at a number of points because it was so low—0.03% or less, which is 80 dB or more below the 200 nWb/m reference level.

Table VI lists various input and output characteristics measured at 1 kHz. The line-input impedance of 77 kilohms was measured with the slider two-thirds up. With the slider all the way up, the impedance dropped to 24 kilohms, still

This new addition to the Nakamichi line is now their lowest-priced three-head cassette deck and is a strong performer.

Table IV—Signal/noise ratios with IEC A and CCIR/ARM weightings.

Tape Type	IEC A Wtd. (dBA)				CCIR/ARM (dB)			
	W/Dolby C NR		Without NR		W/Dolby C NR		Without NR	
	@ DL	HD=3%	@ DL	HD=3%	@ DL	HD=3%	@ DL	HD=3%
Nakamichi EXII	67.0	72.7	50.0	55.7	67.9	73.6	47.4	53.1
Nakamichi SX	71.3	75.3	54.5	58.5	72.4	76.4	52.0	56.0
Nakamichi ZX	69.7	80.0	53.2	63.5	71.1	81.4	50.8	61.1

Table V—HDL₃ (%) vs. frequency with Dolby C NR.

Tape Type	Level	Frequency (Hz)						
		50	100	400	1k	2k	4k	6k
Nakamichi ZX	0 dB	0.16	0.21	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.40	0.63
	-10 dB	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02

Table VI—Input and output characteristics at 1 kHz.

Input	Level		Imp., Kilohms	Output	Level			Imp., Ohms	Clip (Re-Meter 0)
	Sens.	Overload			Open Ckt.	Loaded	2.1k		
Line	48 mV	>31 V	77	Line Hdphn.	994 mV 1.0 V	850 mV 610 mV	2.1k	+16.2 dB 32	

plenty high enough. The load for the headphone tests was 50 ohms; with the load at 8 ohms the output was 5 mW, matching Nakamichi's specification. Just holding the two channel knobs together, I was able to make a fade down from maximum for over 65 dB before the channel levels differed by more than 1 dB. The two sections of the output-level slider stayed within 1 dB for more than 80 dB down from maximum—certainly the best that I can remember. The output polarity was the same as the input in "Tape," but it was reversed in "Source." "Master Fader" times were 2 S and 4 S, as specified.

Tests on the LED-ladder meters gave imprecise results because of the poor resolution of the steps, and readings of "-9" (?), "-5," "0," "+4," "+7" and "+10" seemed too far apart in this important level region. The "-40" double-segments were always illuminated, and the first turn-on for "-30" was actually at about -27 dB, relative to zero turn-on. The other thresholds corresponded more closely to the scale markings, and the highest ones were very accurate. The meters' -3 dB points could not be read directly, but they were at about 22 Hz and 20 kHz. The response time of the meters was plenty short enough to meet peak-meter requirements, and the 1.6-S decay time was also to standard. The meters showed true peak detection with a test tone burst given a negative d.c. offset, but did not do so with a positive offset.

Using the supplied Nakamichi test tape, I measured flutter in playback to be 0.022% weighted rms and $\pm 0.035\%$ weighted peak. In record/playback, the flutter was 0.028% weighted rms and $\pm 0.043\%$ weighted peak with some cassettes, but slightly above specification at 0.035% weighted rms and $\pm 0.055\%$ weighted peak with others, extremely good in any case. I detected no change in play speed (less than 0.01%) with line voltage anywhere from 110 to 130 V. Momentary speed variations were less than

$\pm 0.01\%$. The fast-wind times for a C-60 cassette averaged 64 S, typical for many decks and much less than the 80 S specified. The pitch control, effective in play mode only, could set speed anywhere from -6.6% to +7.3% of normal tape speed, providing just a little more than a semitone (5.9%) in each direction. All changes in mode, including run-out to "Stop," required 1 S or less. Loose-loop take-up was actuated with each closing of the cassette compartment door.

Use and Listening Tests

The owner's manual is basic and straightforward, rather undetailed, but there are good comments on setting bias and cleaning. The pushbutton switch action felt good, but at least medium-level lighting was needed to be certain of which selection had been made. I liked the rocker-bar transport switches, but I did feel a little frustrated, on occasion, when I couldn't punch in "Rec" from play or pause mode. Holding in "Rec" for record-mute was certainly easy, and it seemed natural after a couple of times.

I had some doubts about the ease of setting levels because of the low resolution of the meters, but the nature of music, and the way the meter segments' intensity varied with the dynamics of the performance, fairly well obscured the indication-level jumps. Peak holding would have been nice, but there was really nothing to fault in the meter dynamics.

Listening tests were run primarily with pink noise for NR-tracking checks and with dbx-encoded records from Sine Qua Non and Chalfont. As expected, the tracking was excellent over a wide range of levels. In setting levels for recording from records, I spent some time listening at very high levels—far above normal—to see where I would set maximum levels on the basis of a heard-distortion limit. I concluded that, for my ears, I had to keep even the shortest peaks from reaching the indications associated with the 3% limits measured earlier. All three tape types provided excellent sound, although the high-level limit was most obvious with SX. I thought the piano sound to be excellent in playback. In a recording of Ravel's "Bolero" (Morton Gould and the London Symphony Orchestra, Chalfont SDG301), there was a very slight loss in the impact of the tympani near the end of the piece, but this was only with the recording level on the high side and the listening level even more so.

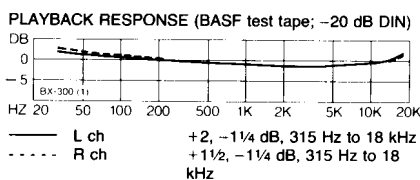
The BX-300 is a very worthwhile addition to Nakamichi's BX series. Aside from a few special features, such as the "Master Fader," it does not have a collection of micro-processor-controlled conveniences for its medium-high price. Instead, it offers a number of things that the serious recordist will find more important: Outstanding record/playback responses with Dolby C NR with a number of different tapes, very low distortion (especially with metal tape), the highest signal-to-noise ratio (80.0 dBA) measured to date with Dolby C NR, and very low flutter. Mention should be made of the pitch control, the bias trimmer, the excellent level sliders and the wide-range peak-responding meters—quite good in practice, despite my criticisms. In its general price range, the BX-300 is unequalled when performance is the criterion. On this basis, it is worthy of comparison with any other deck at any price.

Howard A. Roberson

High Fidelity™

Simple Excellence From Nakamichi

Nakamichi BX-300 cassette deck, with Dolby B and C noise reduction. Dimensions: 17 by 4 inches (front panel), 10 inches deep plus clearance for connections. Price: \$650; optional RM-200 wired remote control, \$45. Warranty: "limited," one year parts and labor. Manufacturer: Nakamichi Corp., Japan; U.S. distributor: Nakamichi U.S.A. Corp., 19701 S. Vermont Ave., Torrance, Calif. 90502.



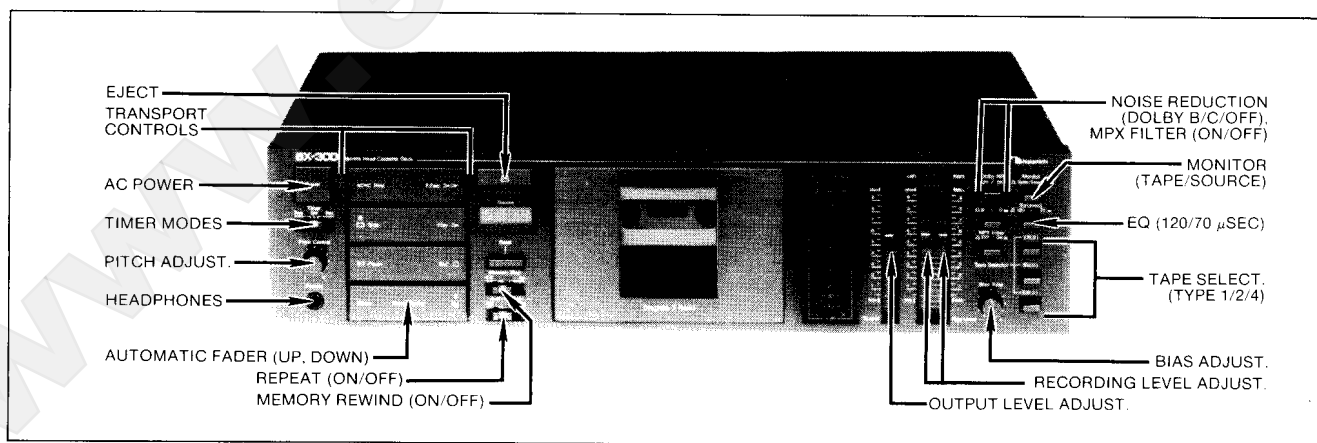
WE'RE SO INURED to startling originality in the Nakamichi products we test that we are tempted to describe the BX-300 as "just an excellent deck." It is that—a fine performer in a fairly conventional format—but it's hardly a me-too design. It achieves its quality partly by adopting proven assemblies from Nakamichi's more radical models, partly by the old-fashioned procedure of whittling away at the little things that, in aggregate, can prevent a good concept from achieving its full potential.

Nakamichi's Asymmetrical Dual-Capstan Diffused-Resonance drive, a regular feature of recent models, introduces differences of diameter and rotation speed to prevent the two capstan assemblies from reinforcing each other's residual tendency to wow or flutter. The direct-drive motor is described as a high-inertia design (for minimum cogging) controlled by a fast-response servo.

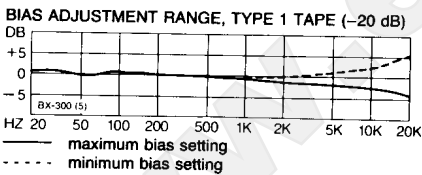
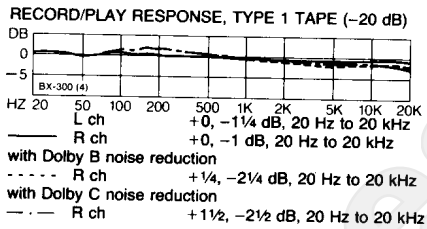
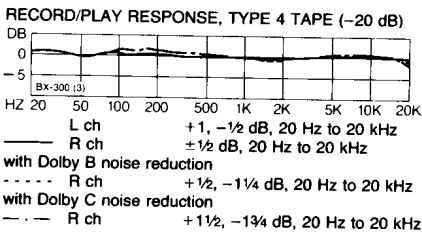
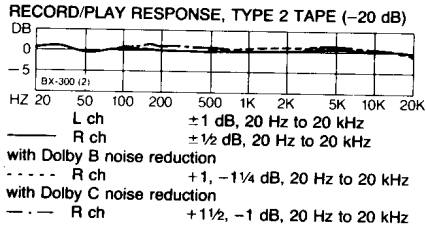
The tape passes through a tape guide ahead of the first capstan and pinch roller at

the first large window in the cassette shell. The tiny erase head occupies the small window between it and the large center opening, where the independent recording and playback heads are located. The latter head is considerably larger than average to minimize bass contour effects (so-called head bumps, which perturb response at long wavelengths as a function of the tape-to-head contact geometry). It is flanked by two protrusions that keep the cassette's pressure pad from contacting the back of the tape during use. Their purpose—like that of the guide-free path between the two capstans—is to minimize scrape-flutter and related fidelity inhibitors. The "downstream" capstan and pinch roller occupy the last large opening.

The control functions focus squarely on ease of normal use and avoid complications and esoterics. The only concessions to the standard "flash" features of recent years are a timer-operation switch, a REPEAT (which can be set to play an entire



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MULTIPLEX FILTER (defeatable)
 $-1/2$ dB at 15 kHz; $-33 1/2$ dB at 19 kHz

S/N RATIO (re DIN 0 dB; R/P; A-weighted)	Type 2 tape	Type 4 tape	Type 1 tape
without noise reduction	55 1/4 dB	55 1/4 dB	52 dB
with Dolby B noise reduction	65 dB	64 3/4 dB	61 3/4 dB
with Dolby C noise reduction	72 dB	71 3/4 dB	68 1/2 dB

INDICATOR READINGS FOR DIN 0 dB (315 Hz)
 Type 2 tape $+5$ dB (with 1.58% THD)
 Type 4 tape $+5$ dB (with 0.36% THD)
 Type 1 tape $+5$ dB (with 0.77% THD)

INDICATOR READINGS FOR 3% DISTORTION (315 Hz)
 Type 2 tape $+5$ dB (for +2 dB DIN)
 Type 4 tape $> +10$ dB (for +8 1/2 dB DIN)
 Type 1 tape $+10$ dB (for +3 3/4 dB DIN)

DISTORTION (THD at -10 dB DIN; 50 Hz to 5 kHz)
 Type 2 tape $\leq 0.67\%$
 Type 4 tape $\leq 0.30\%$
 Type 1 tape $\leq 0.38\%$

cassette side or to return only to the counter's zero setting), and—most surprising—a playback pitch control, which is something we seldom see on a cassette deck.

There is an uninstrumented bias adjustment: Nakamichi instructs you to leave the knob at its center detent for all of the tapes listed in the manual and to adjust it by ear—for equal brightness in source/tape comparison—for other brands. This is not exactly a precise method, but if accuracy is what you're after, you can always stay with the listed tapes. The remainder of the tape-matching system is traditional Nakamichi: You choose basic type by means of three buttons marked with both Nakamichi tape designations and the appropriate IEC type numbers. This sets bias and sensitivity (Dolby tracking) but not equalization (EQ), which has its own switch.

Diversified Science Laboratories tested the deck with the BIAS at the detent and using Nakamichi tapes: SX ferricobalt, ZX metal, and EX-II (which, despite the "II," is a Type 1 ferric). All the curves are excellent. There is slight residual contour effect, but it is negligible. There also is a slight rise in the midbass with Dolby C, which is not unusual (though Nakamichi says it hand-picks its Dolby ICs for unusual tracking precision). Roll-off at high frequencies is likewise very slight.

High-frequency headroom is very fine with all three tapes, especially Type 4 and particularly with Dolby C engaged. The bias adjustment range with Type 1 is shown in our data column. That for Type 2 is similar, except that it yields a little less treble boost at minimum bias and a little more attenuation at the maximum setting. The range is predictably less broad for Type 4. Playback response is exceptionally flat

to above 10 kHz, where it begins rising, though not to a serious degree. The lab noted that output is exceptionally stable at high frequencies, indicating excellent azimuth agreement between deck and tape and the absence of serious skewing.

The metering adopts a relatively low 0-dB calibration: 5 dB below DIN 0 dB. This gives lots of elbowroom for driving peaks above meter zero without overload, but it can lead to lower levels (and, therefore, noisier tapes) than necessary if you back off too early into the red. Indeed, with the generous midrange headroom of the metal tape, the overload point is beyond the meters' +10-dB maximum calibration. The indicator elements light in pairs, at 2-dB intervals in the most important range between 0 and +7 dB. The scale extends down to -40, though the bottom elements are always lit when the deck is on; those at -30 dB are the lowest that are signal-responsive.

Speed, measured with the pitch control at its center detent, is spot-on—a rarity even in a nonadjustable deck. The control range (which affects playback only) amounts to about a half-tone in either direction. More important, the flutter is superbly low, undoubtedly because of the deck's sophisticated transport mechanism.

We continue to wish that Nakamichi would revert to switching of higher visibility than its small black-on-black buttons afford, particularly for the tape type and EQ, where a mistaken setting can ruin a recording. But this is a small criticism of what must be accounted a very fine deck. If you dislike gadgets and demand superb technical fundamentals in a cassette deck with off-the-tape monitoring capability, Nakamichi has designed the BX-300 expressly for you.

ERASURE (at 100 Hz) ≥ 67 dB

CHANNEL SEPARATION (at 315 Hz) $46 1/2$ dB

INDICATOR "BALLISTICS"

Response time 2 msec

Decay time 820 msec

Overshoot 0 dB

SPEED ACCURACY no measurable error,

105 to 127 VAC

SPEED ADJUSTMENT RANGE -6.5 to $+7.2\%$

FLUTTER (ANSI weighted peak; R/P) $\pm 0.08\%$

SENSITIVITY (re DIN 0 dB; 315 Hz) 74 mV

INPUT OVERLOAD (at 1 kHz) > 10 volts

INPUT IMPEDANCE 84k ohms

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE 2,180 ohms

MAX. OUTPUT (from DIN 0 dB) 1.55 volts

www.eskonline.nl



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