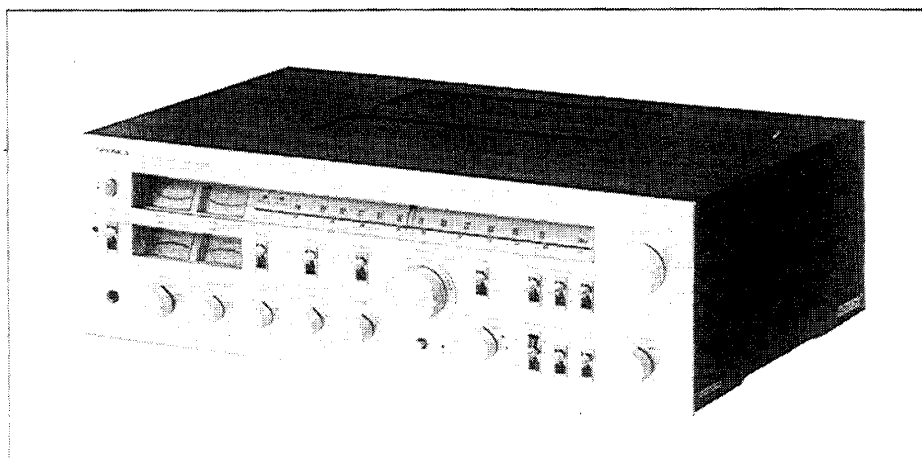




(PHOTO: SA-5602)

SIMULATED WALNUT GRAINED VINYL ON WOOD PRODUCT MATERIAL

FM/AM,
FM STEREO RECEIVER

MODEL
SA-5602
(Silver Panel)

SA-5606
(Black Panel)

INDEX TO CONTENTS

1. SPECIFICATION	2	7. ALIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS	25
2. PARTS LAYOUT	3	ALIGNMENT POINTS	25
3. BLOCK DIAGRAM	4	AM IF/RF ALIGNMENT	26
4. DIAL CORD STRINGING	5	FM ALIGNMENT	27
5. DISASSEMBLY	6	ADJUSTMENT OF FM TUNING METER	
6. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION		AND DISTORTION FACTOR	28
FM FRONT-END CIRCUIT	7	ADJUSTMENT OF AIR CHECK	
FM IF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT	8	CALIBRATOR	28
FM DETECTOR CIRCUIT	8~9	ADJUSTMENT OF FM AUTO (OPTO)-	
FM MUTING CIRCUIT	9	LOCK/MUTING	28
FM STEREO DEMODULATOR CIRCUIT ..	10~11	ADJUSTMENT OF FM STEREO V.C.O.	
LOW-PASS FILTER	11	AND SEPARATION	29
HI-BLEND CIRCUIT	11	ADJUSTMENT OF OUTPUT POWER METER/	
AIR CHECK CALIBRATOR CIRCUIT	12	MAIN AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT	30~31
FM TUNING AUTO (OPTO)-LOCK		8. MISCELLANEOUS PARTS GUIDE	32
MECHANISM	13~14	9. DIODES TYPES/TRANSISTOR TYPES	33
AM CIRCUIT	15	10. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	35~36
TRIPLE TONE CONTROL CIRCUIT	16	11. WIRING SIDE OF P.W. BOARD	37~44
EQUALIZER AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT	17	12. POWER TRANSISTORS REPLACEMENT	45
MAIN (POWER) AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT ...	17~19	13. EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF INTEGRATED	
PROTECTION CIRCUIT	20~21	CIRCUIT	46~49
POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT	22	14. REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST	50~58
POWER METER DRIVE CIRCUIT	23		
RECORDING OUTPUT CIRCUIT	24		

SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

Executive Office:

10 Keystone Place, Paramus, New Jersey 07652 (201) 265-5600

Regional Offices & Distribution Centers:

2 Keystone Place Paramus, New Jersey 07652 (201) 262-9000
21580 Wilmington Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90810 (213) 830-4470

U.S. Subsidiary of Sharp Corporation, Osaka, Japan

Parts Centers:

P.O. Box 664 Paramus, New Jersey 07652 (201) 262-9000
P.O. Box 20394 Long Beach, Calif. 90801 (213) 830-4470

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Power source: 120V 50/60 Hz
 Power consumption: 270W
 Semiconductors: 3-FET
 6-1C (Integrated circuit)
 57 Transistor
 62-Diode
 3-LED
 Dimensions: Width: 550 mm (21-21/32")
 Height: 182 mm (7-5/32")
 Depth: 405 mm (15-15/16")
 Weight: 18 kg (39.7 lbs)

MAIN AMPLIFIER

Circuit: Differential amplifier, complimentary system, DC amplifier, OCL (Output Capacitor-Less)
 Continuous power Output: 85 watts per channel, minimum RMS, at 8 ohms, from 20 Hz to 20 kHz, with no more than 0.03% total harmonic distortion
 Total harmonic distortion: 0.008% at 60 W (Aux. in)
 Intermodulation distortion: 0.02% at 85 W (Aux. in)
 Damping factor: 50 (at 1 kHz, 8 ohms)
 Hum and noise level:
 Residual; 0.6 mV
 Maximum volume; Aux.: 1 mV
 Phono: 10 mV
 Tape: 1 mV
 Signal to noise ratio (IHF "A" network):
 Aux.: 100 dB
 Phono: 80 dB
 Tape: 100 dB

PRE-AMPLIFIER

Circuit:
 Equalizer; Three-stage direct coupled equalizer circuit
 Tone amplifier; NF type tone control
 Input Sensitivity and Input Impedance:
 Phono 1 and 2; 2.5 mV/47 k ohms
 Aux.; 150 mV/100 k ohms
 Tape playback 1 and 2; 150 mV/47 k ohms
 Phono overload: 280 mV (RMS. 1 kHz 0.03% THD.)
 RIAA curve deviation: (30 ~20 kHz) ± 0.3 dB
 Frequency response: 15 Hz — 50 kHz ± 1.5 dB (Aux., Tape playback)
 Tone control:
 Bass; ± 10 dB at 100 Hz
 Mid; ± 8 dB at 1 kHz
 Treble; ± 10 dB at 10 kHz
 Low cut filter: 30 Hz (-12 dB/oct)
 High cut filter: 7 kHz (-6 dB/oct)
 Audio muting: -20 dB

FM

Tuning range: 87.6—108 MHz
 Sensitivity (IHF): 9.8 dBf (1.7 μ V)
 Total harmonic distortion:
 Mono; 0.1%
 Stereo; 0.3%
 Image rejection ratio: 95 dB
 IF rejection ratio: 95 dB
 Spurious rejection: 100 dB
 AM suppression ratio: 60 dB
 Selectivity: 75 dB
 Signal to noise ratio:
 Mono; 80 dB
 Stereo; 73 dB
 Capture ratio: 1.2 dB
 Stereo separation: 45 dB (1 kHz)

AM

Tuning range: 520—1620 kHz
 Quieting sensitivity: 250 μ V/m
 Image rejection ratio: 46 dB (1400 kHz)
 IF rejection ratio: 32 dB (600 kHz)
 Total harmonic distortion: 0.8%

Specifications are subject to change without prior notice.

(PHOTO: SA-5602)

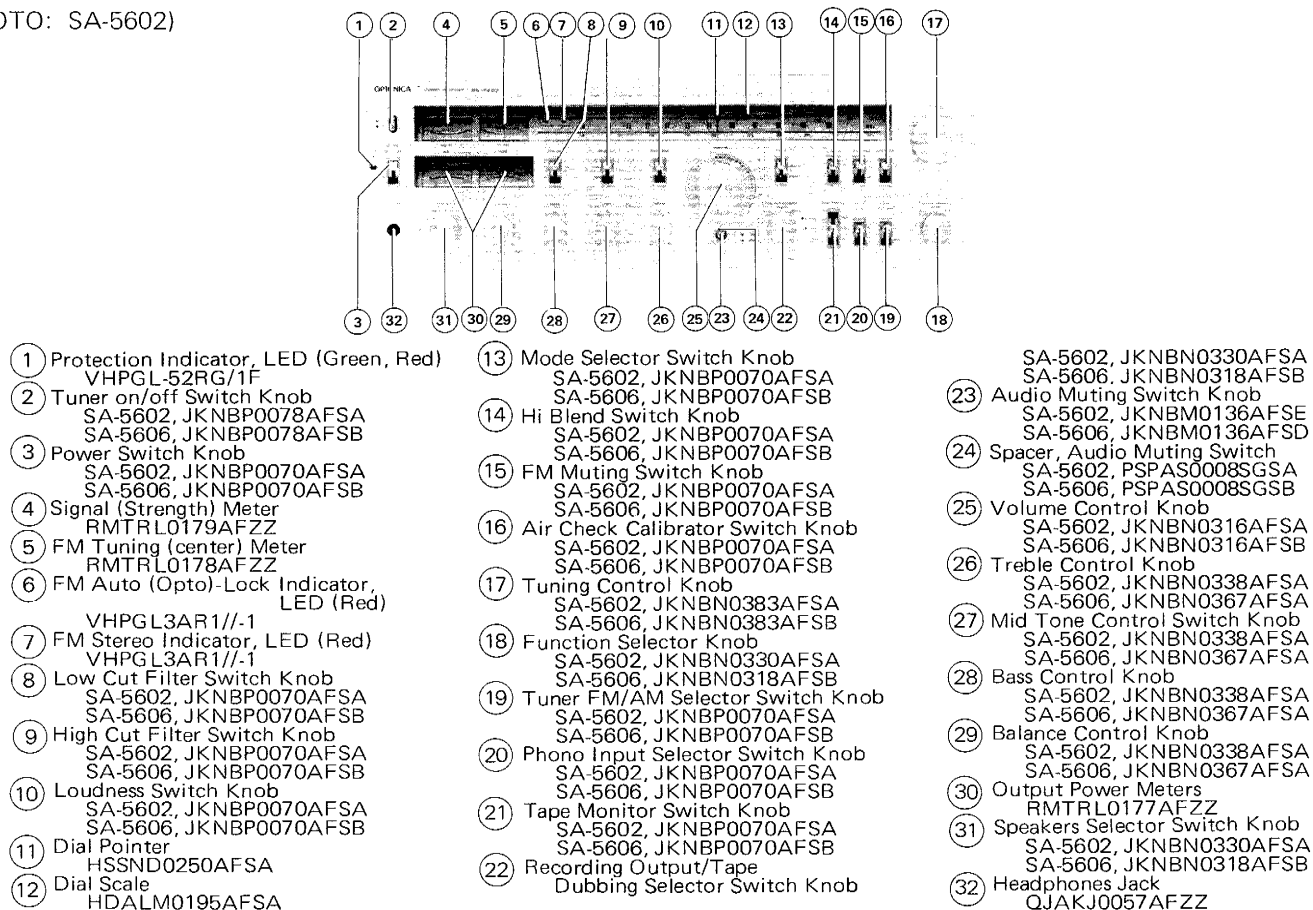


Figure 3-1 FRONT PARTS LAYOUT

(PHOTO: SA-5602)

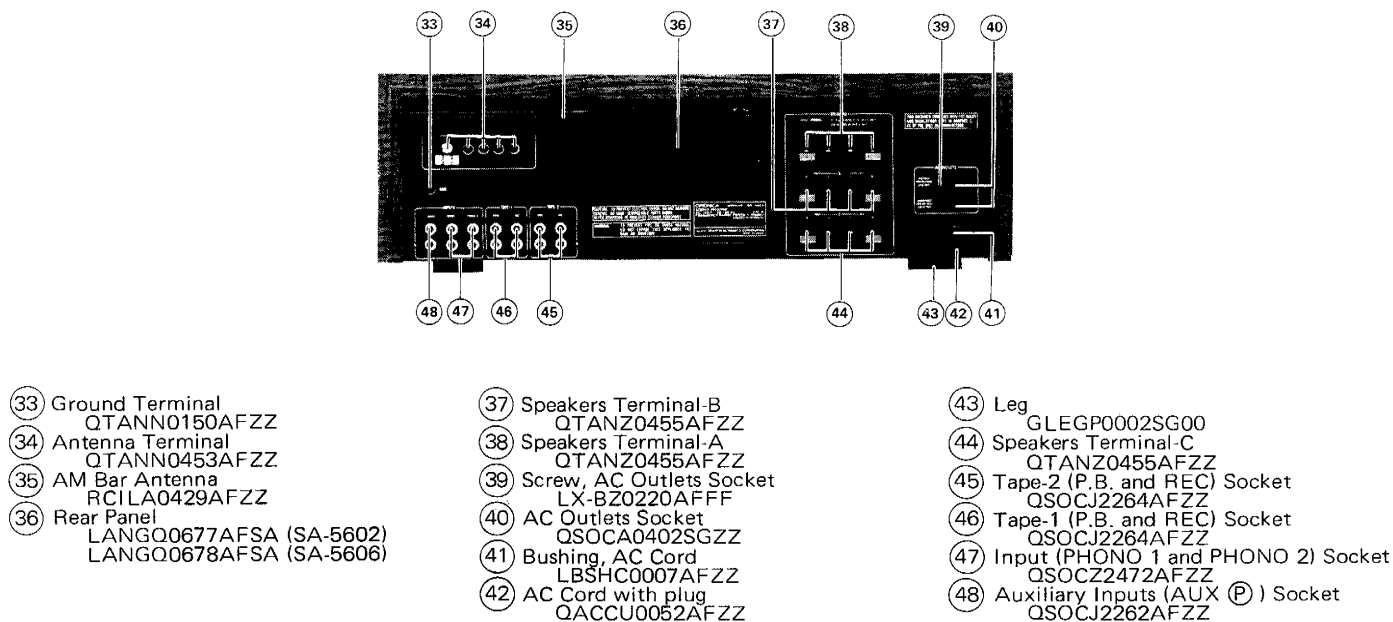


Figure 3-2 REAR PARTS LAYOUT

DIAL CORD STRINGING

1) Setting of the dial cord:

- (1) Turn the drum fully counterclockwise (at the highest frequency position).
- (2) Put a hook of the spring on the central hole of the drum.
- (3) Then proceed with stringing in the numerical order from ① to ⑧. At this work, while holding a hand at the position ⑥ to temporarily fix a dial string, wind the string on the drum by 1-1/2 turns at the position ⑦ (which

is an extension of the string wound at the position ⑥) and bring it through the position ⑧. Then release a hand from the position ⑥ and thus the stringing is completed.

2) Setting of the pointer:

- (1) Turn the tuning shaft fully counterclockwise (at the lowest frequency position).
- (2) Align the pointer to the extreme left (Zero point) of the dial scale plate. (See Fig. 5-2.)

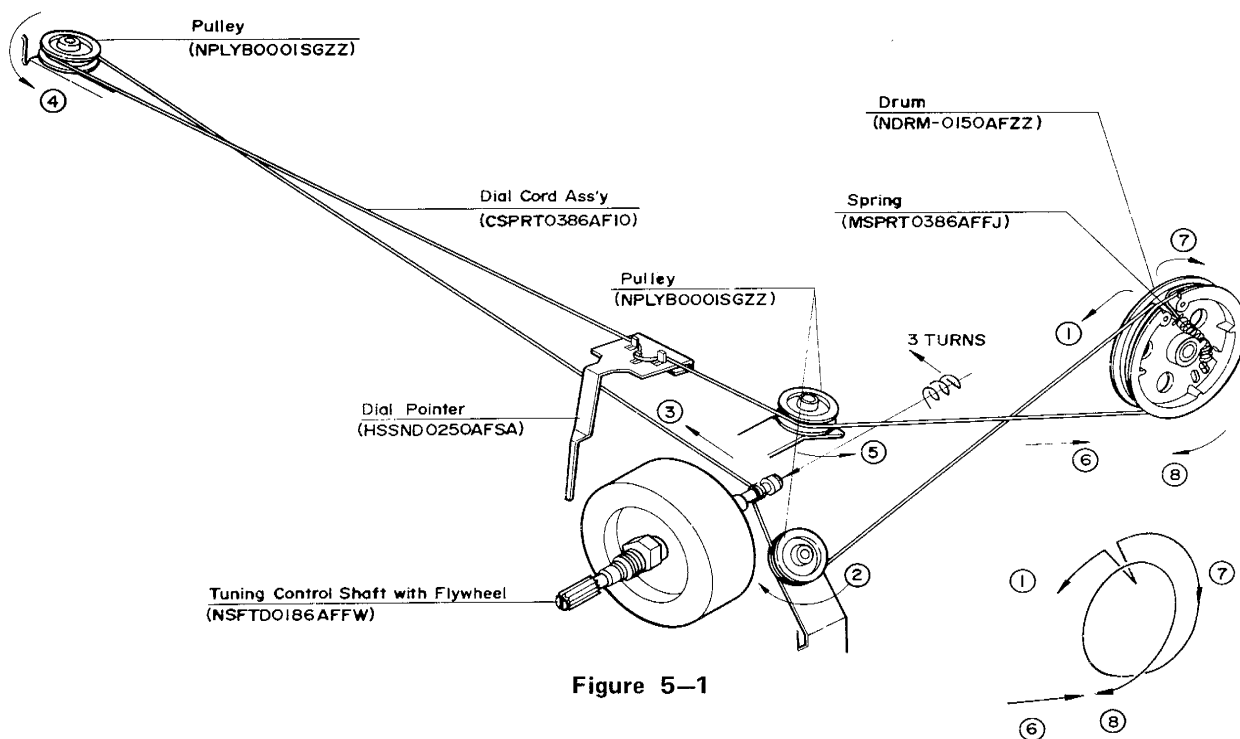


Figure 5-1

SETTING OF THE DRUM

1. Turn the variable capacitor shaft fully counterclockwise (at the highest frequency position).
2. Insert the drum into the variable capacitor shaft in a such a way as to provide no inserting angle deviation. (See Fig. 5-3.)
3. Tighten them by using two screws.

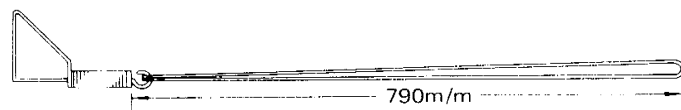


Figure 5-2

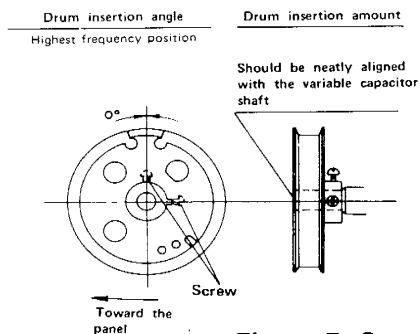


Figure 5-3

(PHOTO: SA-5602)

Figure 5 DIAL CORD STRINGING

DISASSEMBLY

Prior to removing the chassis, be sure to draw the power supply plug from a wall outlet. Then, proceed with the removal work in the following order after disconnecting all of the connection cords at the rear of the set.

1) To remove the cabinet:

Remove 6 screws ① retaining the cabinet (3 screws each for the right and left sides), then the cabinet can be detached.

2) To remove the bottom plate:

Turn over the set and remove 13 screws ② retaining the bottom plate, then the bottom plate can be detached.

3) To remove the front panel:

- (1) Pull out the knobs ③ (20 knobs).
- (2) Remove the nuts ④ retaining the speaker selector switch shaft and function selector switch shaft.
- (3) Finally remove 2 screws ⑤ retaining the front panel, then the front panel can be detached.

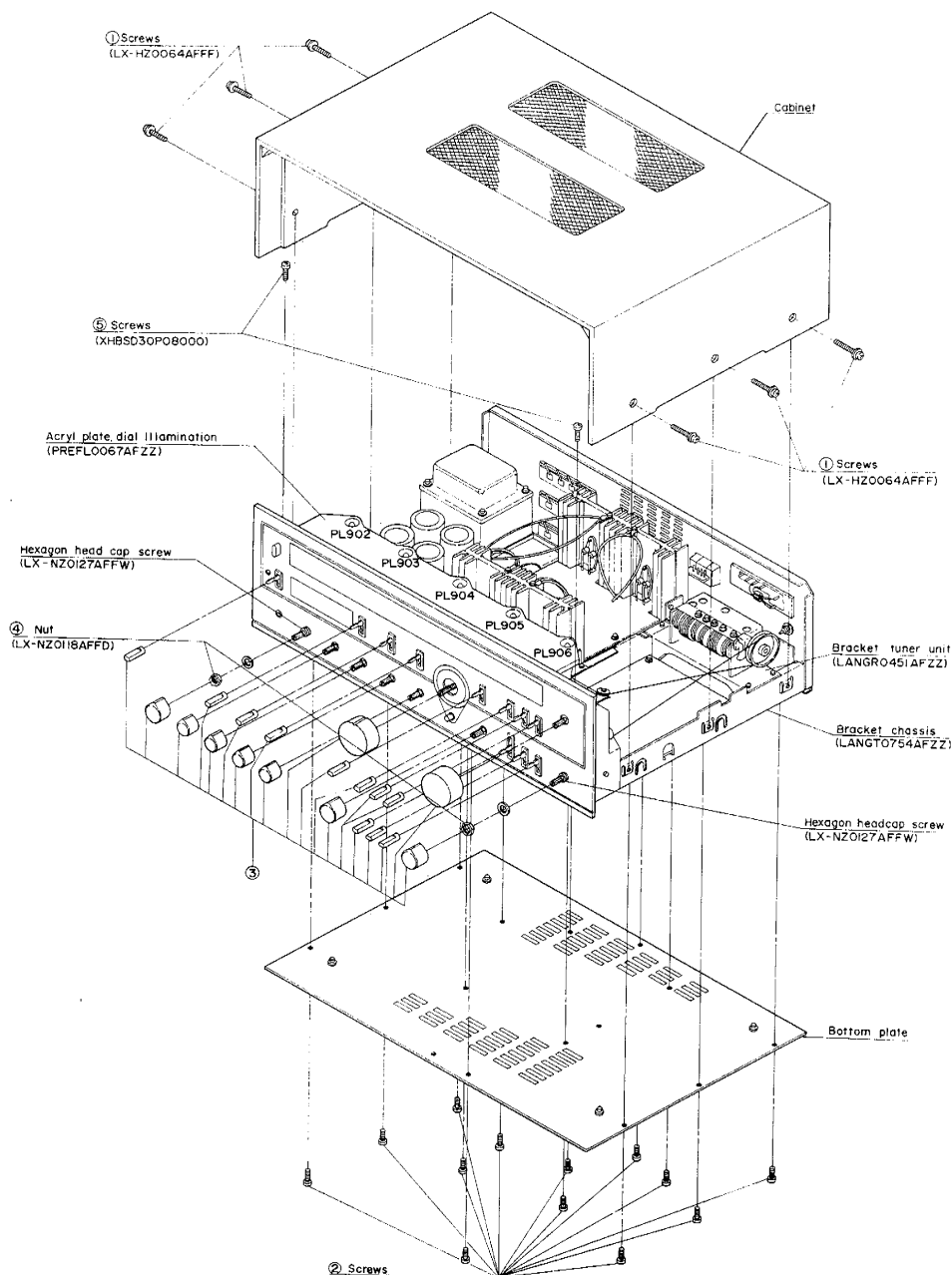


Figure 6 DISASSEMBLY

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

FM FRONT-END CIRCUIT (Refer to Figure 7-1)

FM antenna input circuit has two input terminals. The 75 ohms input terminal is used when FM antenna is connected to the unit by using a coaxial cable. The 300 ohms input terminal is used when FM antenna is connected to the unit by using a balanced feeder. Fig. 7-1 shows FM Front-End circuit. RF amplifying section consists of 1 dual gate MOS-FET and 2 transistors.

Transistor Q1 is dual gate MOS-FET and its function is nearly the same as of vacuum tube. Due to the adoption of MOS-FET, crossmodulation characteristic and spurious characteristic are remarkably improved compared with conventional

transistor type. Dual gate MOS-FET Q1 is FM high frequency amplifier. Transistor Q2 works as frequency mixer, in which high frequency signal coming from the MOS-FET Q1 and local oscillation frequency coming from the transistor Q3 are mixed to produce 10.7MHz IF signal which will enter IF tuning transformer IF T1. The transistor Q3 is for the local oscillation and it applies oscillation voltage to the base of transistor Q2 via capacitor C15 (1.5 pF). Therefore, coil L1 is for antenna tuning, coil L2, L4 is for FM RF amplification and tuning and coil L6 is for local oscillation.

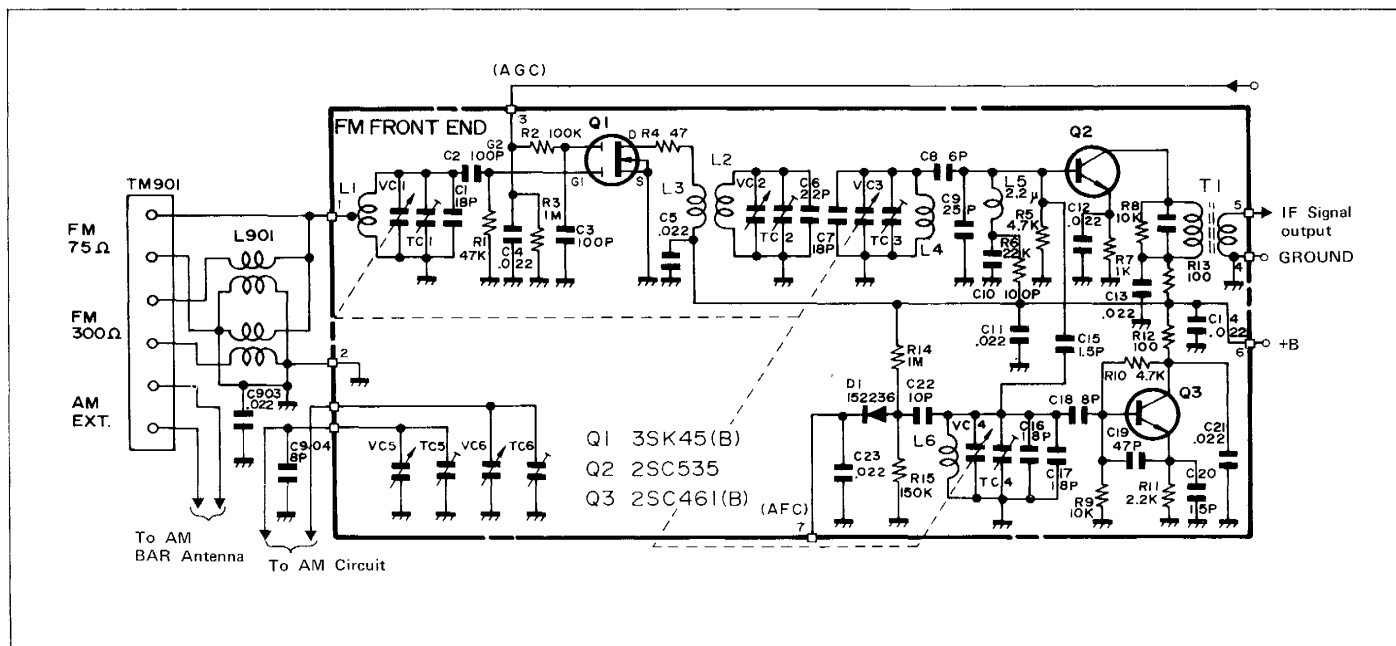


Figure 7-1 FM FRONT-END CIRCUIT

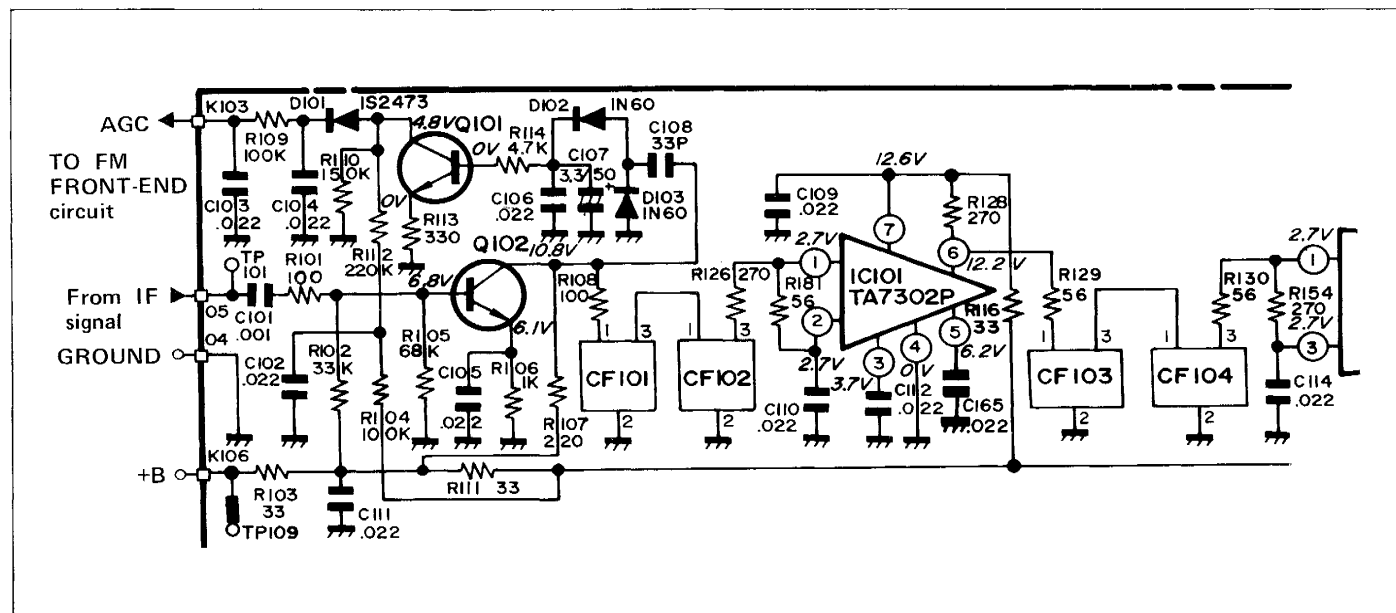


Figure 7-2 FM IF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT

FM IF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (Refer to Figure 7-2)

FM IF section consists of 2 IC's (integrated circuit), 1 transistor and 4 ceramic filters. Transistor (Q102) and integrated circuit (IC101) are each for amplification of FM intermediate frequency: here is, in fact, the amplification of IF signal which has been converted into 10.7 MHz signal at FM front end section. This 10.7 MHz IF signal is given a higher selectivity since it runs through the phase linear ceramic filter that

FM DETECTOR CIRCUIT (Quadrature Detector Circuit)

FM Detector Circuit (Refer to Fig. 8-1, 8-2, and 9-1 ~ 3) This unit employs 'Quadrature Detector' based on newly developed IC(Integrated Circuit), which is substituted for ratio detector and Foster-Seeley's detector that have been so far used. The basic structure of quadrature detector circuit is as shown in Figure 8-1.

With this detection system, the multiplier (quadrature detector) circuit receives two types of input signals, one is the signal which has been amplified by the limiting amplifier and another which has passed through the phase shift circuit (about $\pi/2$). Thus, the quadrature detector circuit produces demodulation signal.

The term 'quadrature' is resulted from that the phase difference between these two signal is $\pi/2$. The multiplier consists of doubly balance circuit as shown in the following circuit drawing. Phase characteristic of the phase shift circuit is

consists of concentrated selective elements CF101, CF102, CF103 and CF104: these are employed to amplify IF (intermediate frequency) signals giving no distortion and to assure a necessary selectivity. The IF signal is further supplied to the terminal ① of IC102, in which the gain of this signal is increased by about 90 dB by the three-stage differential amplifier thus being subjected to an appropriate limiter function.

as shown in Figure 9-2.

This circuit is featured by:

- (1) Good linearity and low distortion.
- (2) Operates on small signal and less higher harmonics.
- (3) Wide-band detection of as much as 1.2MHz.

Therefore, this circuit assures low distortion even with the overmodulation of more than 100% thereby reproducing high quality sound.

Actually saying, the detecting circuit SA-5602 and SA-5606 uses L102 as phase-shift coil. T101 and T102 are 10.7 MHz tuning quadrature coil.

Detection output appears at the terminal ⑥ of IC102 and it is supplied through the air check calibrator switch (SW202-A~B) and tuner FM/AM selector switch (SW201-A~D) to the terminal ② of P.L.L. stereo multiplex demodulator integrated circuit IC103.

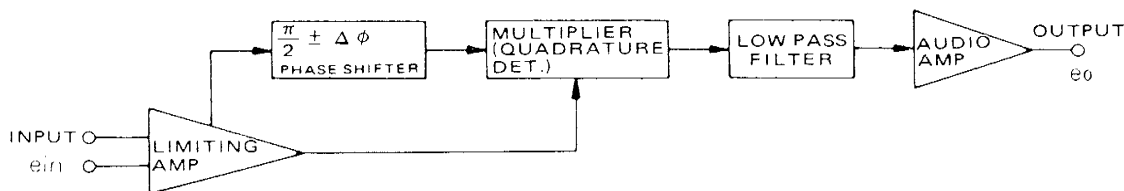


Figure 8-1 BASIC STRUCTURE OF QUADRATURE DETECTOR CIRCUIT

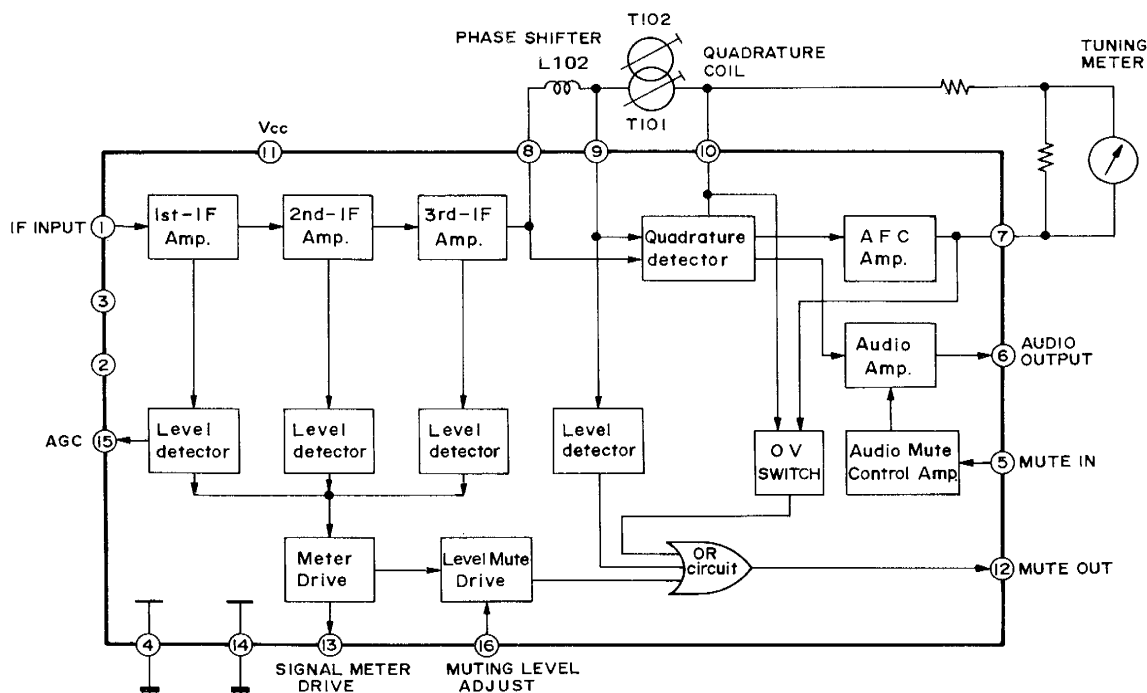


Figure 8-2 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF IC (IC102)

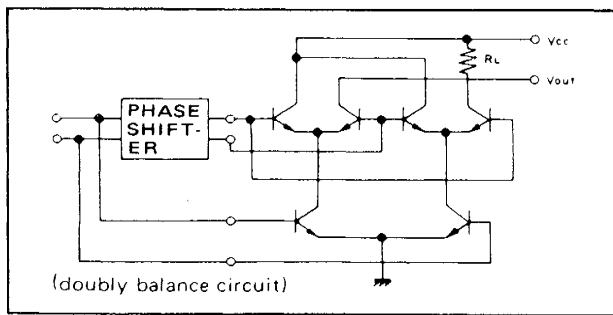


Figure 9-1

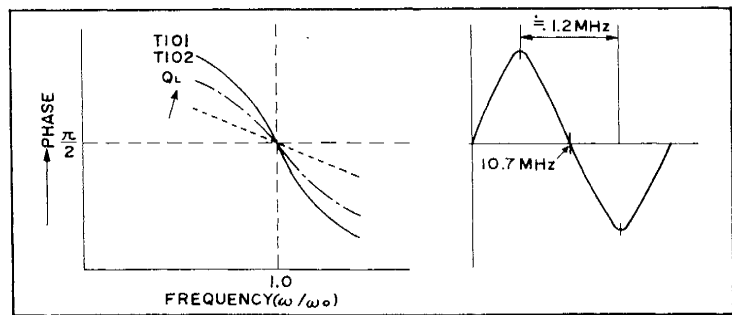


Figure 9-2

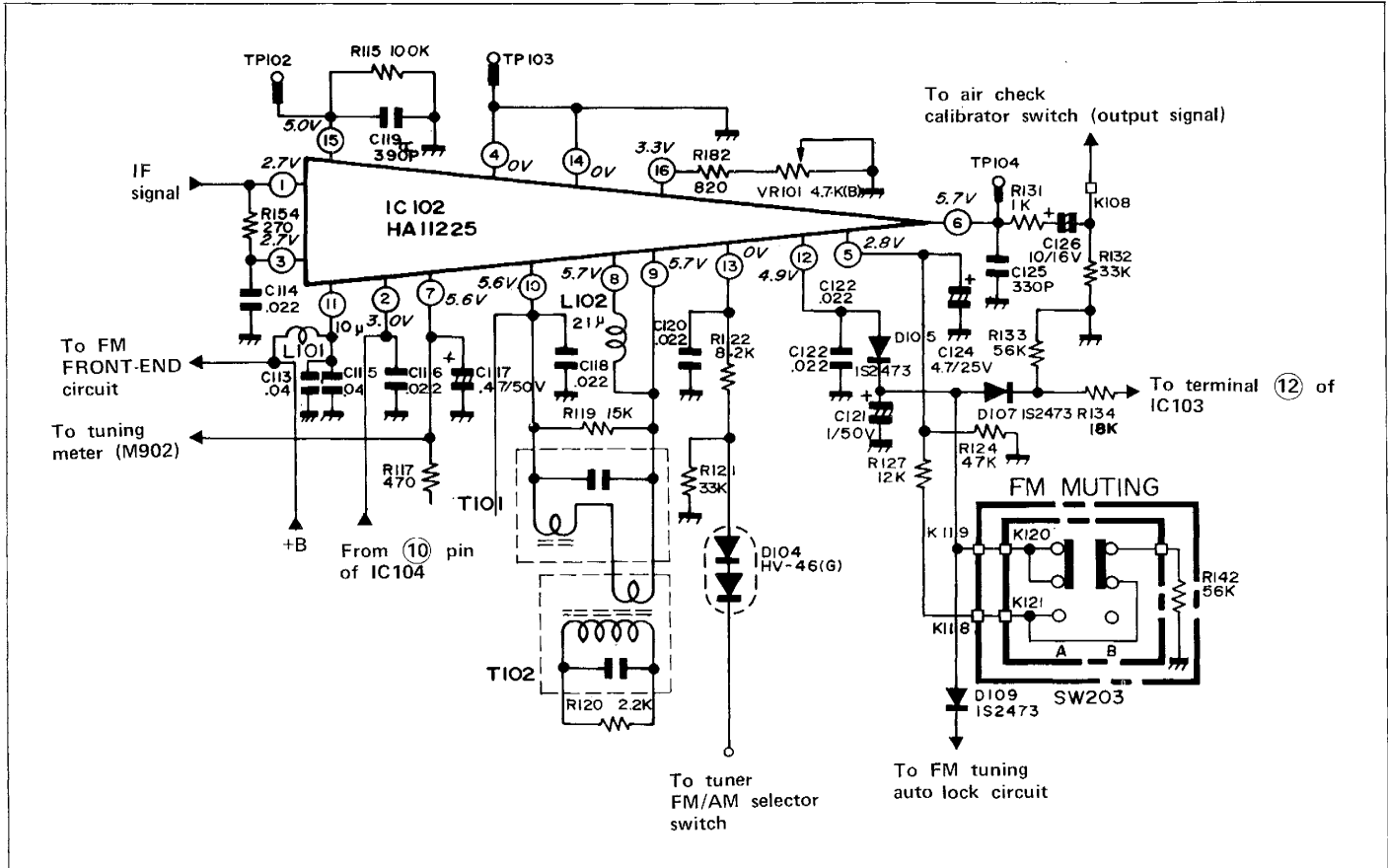


Figure 9-3 FM DETECTOR CIRCUIT

FM MUTING CIRCUIT (Refer to Fig. 9-3 and 9-4)

In these sets SA-5602 and SA-5606, IC102 incorporates a muting circuit and this circuit is so designed that if FM input signal caught by the antenna becomes about 20 dB when the muting switch (SW203) has been set "on" position, the muting effect is released and thus the signal can appear at the output without undergoing muting. The muting release signal first develops at the terminal ⑫ of IC102, then to be applied through the muting switch (SW203) to the terminal ⑤ of IC102, so that the muting effect is able to become nil. Figure 9-4 shows the output voltage of the terminal ⑫ of IC102. This signal (to release the muting) is then supplied to the terminal ⑩ of P.L.L. stereo multiplex demodulator integrated circuit IC103 to make stereo signal be forced to monaural signal.

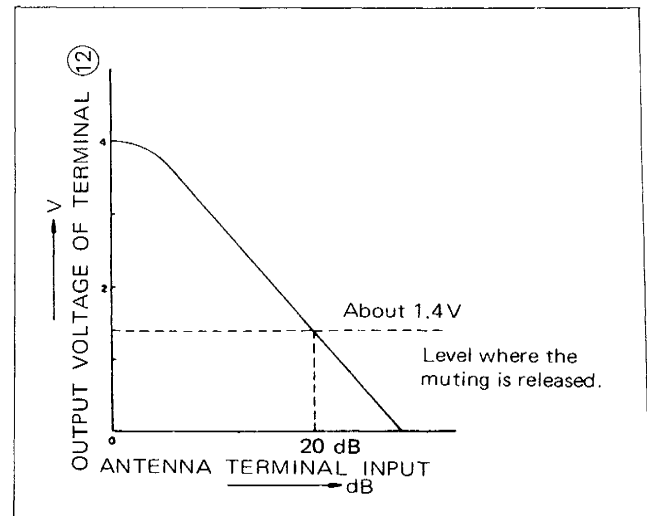


Figure 9-4

1) Features of P.L.L. stereo demodulator circuit

This set incorporates a stereo demodulator circuit that comprises IC's with the P.L.L. (Phase Locked Loop) system applied. The P.L.L. stereo demodulator circuit is provided with such characteristics as mentioned below.

In order to demodulate stereo composite signals, it is necessary to take a 19kHz pilot signal out of the stereo composite signals and to make it a 38kHz signal.

Most of the conventional methods to obtain such a 38kHz signal are frequency doubling ones which utilize a nonlinearity of the elements. Compared with the conventional type, the recently developed IC-ed demodulator provides more sufficient separation effects. However, since it also requires 2 or 3 coils like the conventional one, if even one of them is dislocated from the initially adjusted point due to a secular change the separation effects will be deteriorated. Moreover there is such a contradiction that the more the efficiencies of the coils are increased enough to withstand the outer pulse signals like automobil ignition noises, the more the coils suffer secular changes.

To eliminate such disadvantages as above, P.L.L. system is

employed in the method to make a 38kHz signal using a 19kHz pilot signal.

The P.L.L. system stereo demodulator gives such three merits as:

- 1 Since the phases of a pilot signal and a 38kHz signal are automatically made the same with each other, the deterioration of separation effect is strongly minimized.
- 2 Since only one of variable resistor, being newly employed, plays the role of 2 to 3 pieces of conventional coils, troubles of the parts due to secular changes are decreased. In addition, even if this variable resistor is slightly dislocated, the separation effect will never be deteriorated because of the merit as mentioned in 1 by which the automatic phase adjustment is assured.
- 3 Compared with the conventional one, the P.L.L. system demodulator shows a more noise withstanding characteristic since it has such performances as the selection of frequencies and the continuity of oscillation frequencies (short-time memory); thus assuring a stable stereo demodulation.

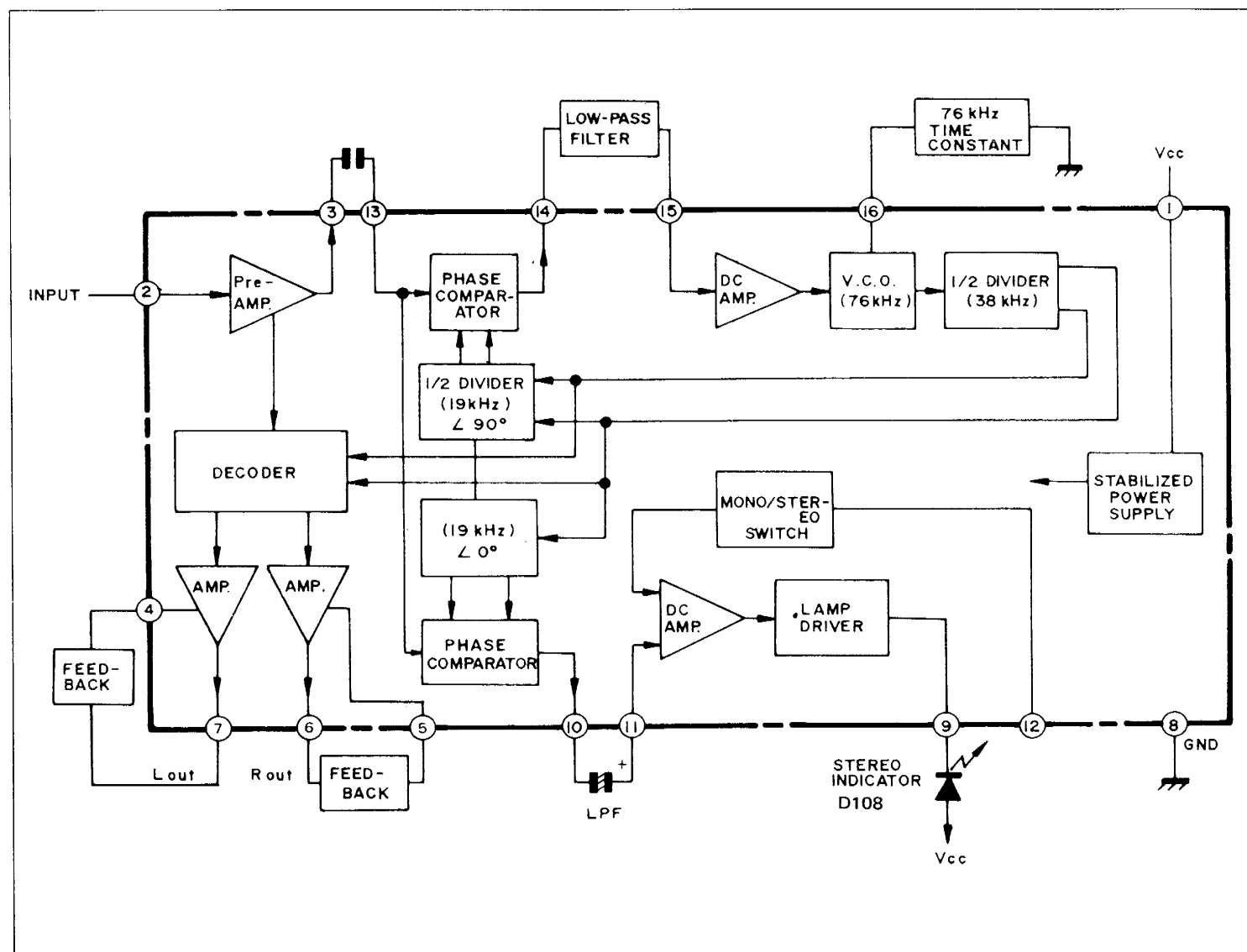


Figure 10 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF IC103

2) FM stereo demodulator circuit

IC103 is an integrated circuit for P.L.L. stereo demodulation and its block diagram is as shown in Figure 11-1.

V.C.O. free-running frequency is to be adjusted to 76kHz by adjusting semi-fixed resistor VR102 (10K ohm). TP106 is the test point for frequency observation. (See the paragraph 'Adjustment' described later.)

During AM reception, +B voltage is supplied to the terminal

16 of IC103 through diode D110 and resistor R178 so that oscillation frequency of V.C.O. will be stopped.

Semi-fixed resistor VR103 (220K ohms) aim at the adjustment of stereo separation and with this resistor it is possible to minimize crosstalk to the opposite channel. +B voltage is supplied to the terminal ⑫ of IC103 to force stereo signals to become monaural ones.

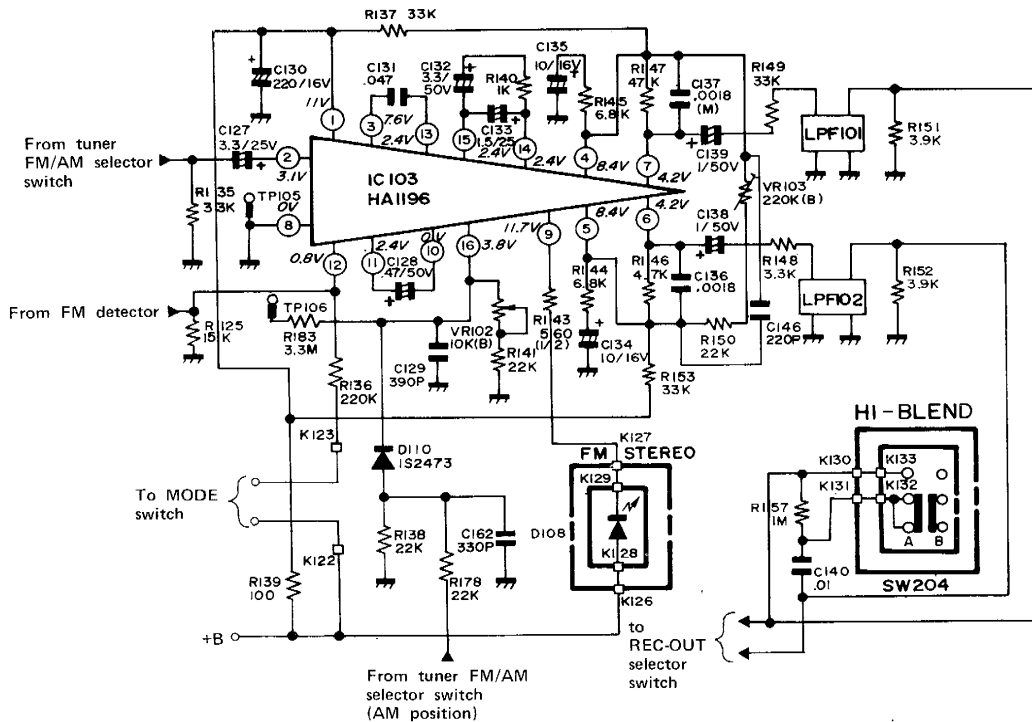


Figure 11-1 FM STEREO DEMODULATOR CIRCUIT, HI-BLEND CIRCUIT

LOW-PASS FILTER (Refer to Fig. 11-1 and 11-2)

LPF101 and LPF102 are low-pass filters to remove carrier signals (19 kHz and 38 kHz) leaking from the stereo multiplex IC103. The characteristic is as shown in the Figure 11-2.

HI-BLEND CIRCUIT (Refer to Fig. 11-1 and 11-3)

The hi-blend circuit is composed of hi-blend switch (SW204) and capacitor C140 as shown in Fig. 11-1. If a stereo broadcast reception contains much noises, when the "hi-blend" switch is set to "on" position, noises of both the right and left channels will be offset by each other since in the case of receiving the stereo broadcast, noises included in the both channels are at anti-phase relation from each other. This results in that the amount of noises is reduced so that the reproduced sound becomes more agreeable to human ears. In this case, the stereo separation effect becomes, however, somewhat inferior in the radio-frequency range.

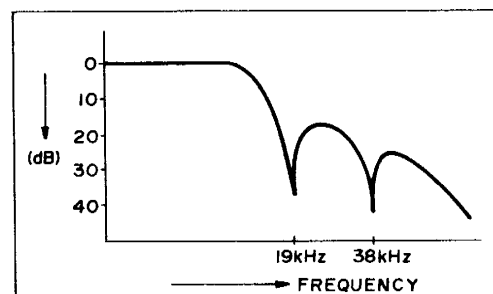


Figure 11-2

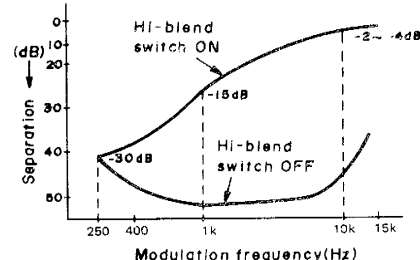


Figure 11-3 HI-BLEND CHARACTERISTIC

AIR CHECK CALIBRATOR CIRCUIT (Refer to Figure 12)

This circuit is to make appropriate the recording level in advance when recording FM broadcast into the tape recorder. The circuit shown in Figure 12 hereof is CR type oscillator circuit to be used for the air check calibration (about 400 Hz). In other words, when the "air check" switch at the front panel is set to "ON" position, and it appears at the output socket at the rear panel being as air check signal level. The air check signal level is set to $60 \pm 8\%$ of the output voltage obtained when the tuner receives FM broadcast signal (modulation 100%, 75kHz deviation) and this level voltage appears at the output terminal of the rear panel through the air check os-

cillator circuit. VR103 is semifixed resistor to be used for adjusting the air check signal level.

How to record FM broadcast using the air check calibration system is described below.

Set the "air check" switch to "ON" position, put the tape recorder in record mode, apply air check signal to the tape recorder and adjust the record level so that the record level meter of tape recorder indicates "0VU". After that, set the air check switch to "OFF" position and proceed with recording FM broadcast.

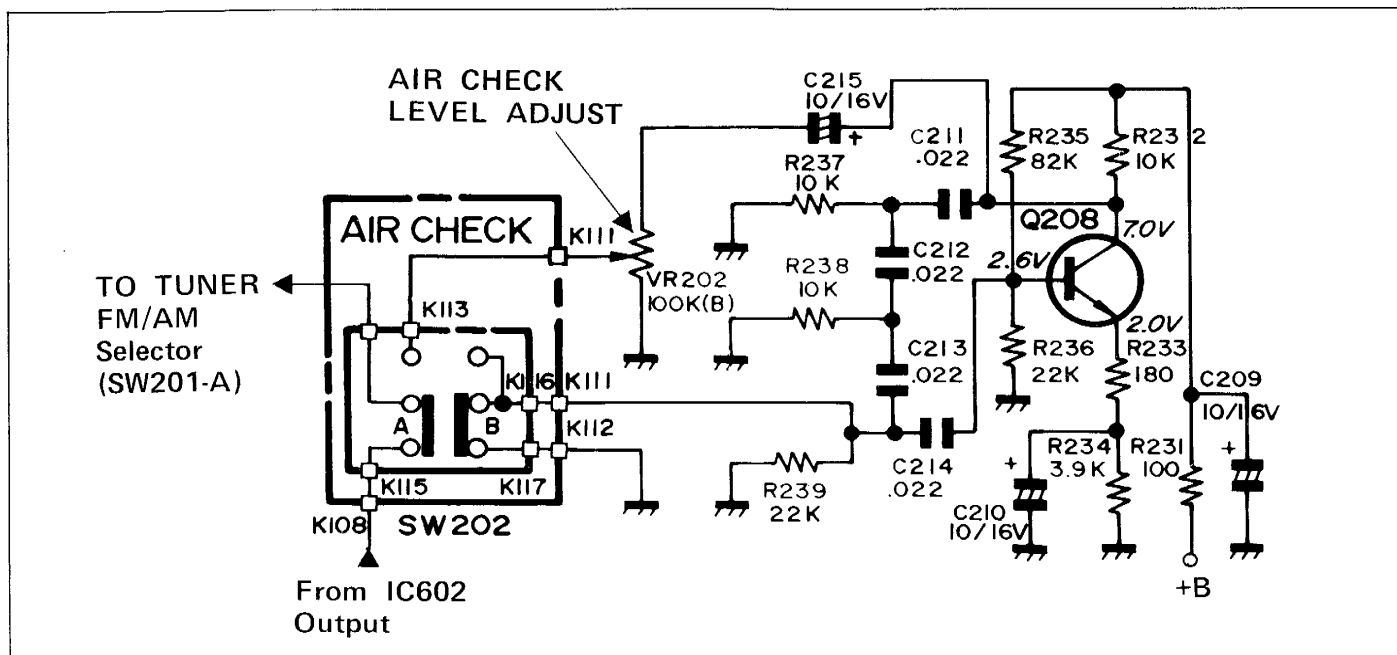


Figure 12 AIR CHECK CALIBRATOR CIRCUIT

FM TUNING AUTO (OPTO)-LOCK MECHANISM (Refer to Figure 14)

This FM tuning Auto-lock mechanism is the touch sensor system one by which a desired FM broadcast, if tuned by the tuning knob, will be automatically locked as it were after the tuning knob is released; the tuning is thus hardly affected by external conditions so that the listener can enjoy a distortion-free reception for a longer time without any readjustment of the tuning. Light emitting diode D207 (red) of the lock indicator lights up when the lock circuit functions to have the tuning be locked to the desired FM broadcast.

1. CAPTURE RANGE

In receiving an FM broadcast, if the tuning is completed even in the vicinity of $\pm 100\text{kHz}$ of such broadcast, an optimum tuning point is automatically selected to be locked.

2. DETUNING CHARACTERISTIC

After the lock indicator (D207) is lit (that is, a desired broadcast is tuned and locked by using the tuning knob), if the tuning knob is again touched by hand to make detuning, the lock circuit is unlocked: the lock range is about $\pm 400\text{kHz}$.

3. BEHAVIOR OF OPTO-LOCK CIRCUIT (See Fig. 14–1)

1) Touch Tuning Circuit

When the tuning knob is being touched by hand, human body-generated hum is applied to point ① to be amplified by the transistors Q201 and Q202. The signal thus amplified is rectified by the diodes D201 and D202 to produce positive (+) voltage at the point ② so that the transistor Q203 is turned on while the transistor Q114 be therefore turned off. Next, base voltage of transistor Q207 rises up and so the transistor Q207 is turned on, resulting in that a reference voltage c appears as it was at the test point TP204 to release the lock circuit. Upon the completion of tuning, when the hand is released off the tuning knob, the hum signal stops to enter the point ① and therefore no positive voltage appears at the point ② so that the transistor Q203 be turned off while that Q114 be turned on. As a result, since the base potential of transistor Q207 becomes 0V, the transistor Q207 is cut off and detuning detection voltage is, from the terminal 7 of the integrated circuit IC, applied to the point ③. This results in that frequency control voltage which has been DC amplified by the transistors Q205 and Q206 appears at the test point TP204 to be supplied to AFC terminal of the FM front-end circuit and thus such control frequency is applied to the diode D1 of the front-end circuit: in this way, the local oscillation frequency is controlled to be locked to an optimum tuning point. Simultaneously with this locking, the lock indicator (D207) lights up.

2) Drive Circuit for the Opto-Lock Circuit and Indicator Circuit

The transistor Q204 works to drive the indicator circuit and opto-lock ON-OFF circuit. When a hand is released

off the tuning knob, the transistor Q203 is turned off while that Q204 is turned on so that the lock indicator (D207) lights up.

3) Lock ON-OFF Circuit

The transistor Q207 is the one that can turn on or off the lock circuit: instantly when the transistor Q204 is turned on and the lock indicator lights up, the transistor Q207 is turned off.

With the transistor Q207 turned off, lock signal arising, at the terminal ⑦ of IC101 is supplied to the point ④ to be amplified by DC amplifier (transistors Q205 and Q206), so that it will appear at the test point TP204 through the resistor R228.

On the other hand, with the transistor Q207 turned on, a reference voltage at the point ③ appears as it is at the test point TP204 so that the lock circuit won't tend to operate. In the status where the lock circuit is not operating, a reference voltage is being applied to AFC terminal of the front-end circuit through the transistor Q207--this is totally the same as in an ordinary type tuner.

4) DC Amplifier for Lock Signal Amplification

This DC amplifier is composed of transistors Q205 and Q206 and it is to amplify the signal at the point ④ while reversing the polarity from one to another. Capture range of the locking is decided by how much amplification degree this circuit has. Diodes D206 and D205 are to carry out temperature compensation for this DC amplifier. Variable resistor VR201 is, if used, to adjust the center of the lock signal which has been supplied from the point ④ so that it will be aligned with the reference voltage (the voltage at the test point TP204) which has been supplied from the point ③ when the lock circuit is turned on.

5) Capture Range

Zero-volt switch is provided at IC102 and it has such a characteristic as shown in Fig. 14–3: only when a desired signal is tuned to the vicinity of $\pm \Delta f$ from the exact tuning point, the switch is turned on (as indicated by the oblique lines in Fig. 14–3) and detuning detection signal appears at the terminal ⑦.

Therefore, capture characteristic appearing at the point ④ becomes effective in the shaded zones in Fig. 14–4 and 14–5. (indicated by the oblique lines in Fig. 14–2)

6) Lock Range

If the tuning is once set up (captured), it can withstand the frequency drift caused due to the fluctuation of external conditions: the resistive range is practically about $\pm 200\text{kHz}$ (nearly equal) although it differs a little according. A difference between Fig. 14–4 and 14–5 is resulted from that the lock gain is increased by the transistors Q205 and Q206 so as to make polarity conversion of the frequency control voltage and to have the tuning be locked to a more accurate tuning central frequency.

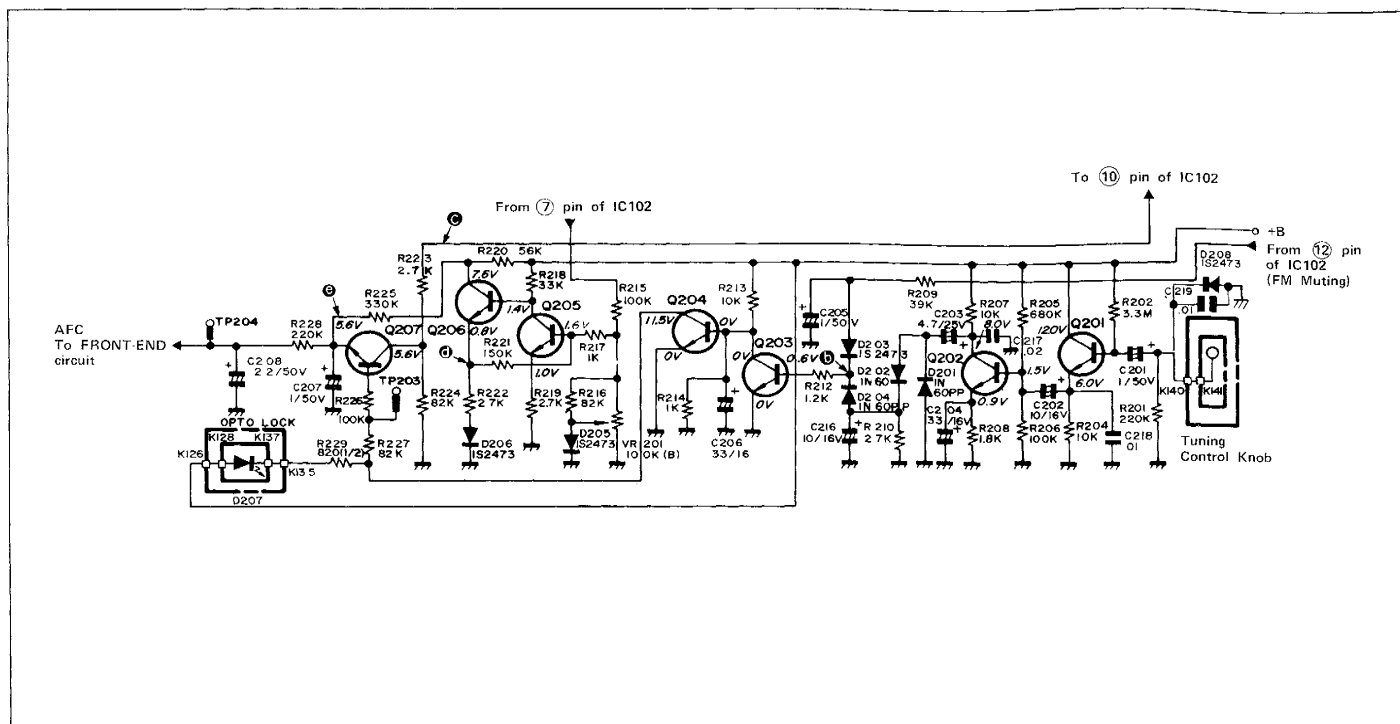


Figure 14-1 FM TUNING AUTO (OPTO)-LOCK CIRCUIT

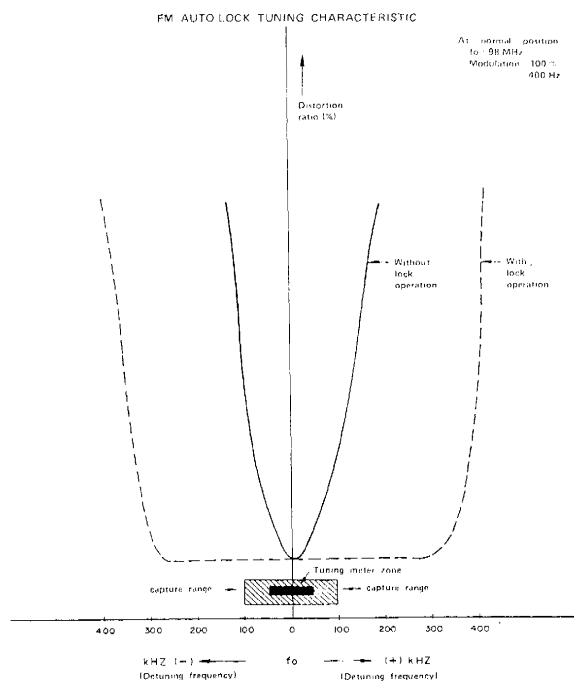


Figure 14-2 AUTO-LOCK TUNING CHARACTERISTIC

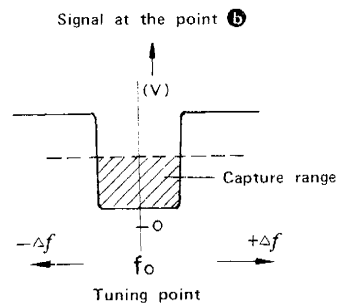


Figure 14-3

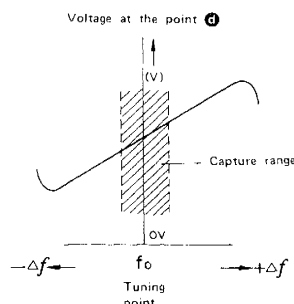


Figure 14-4

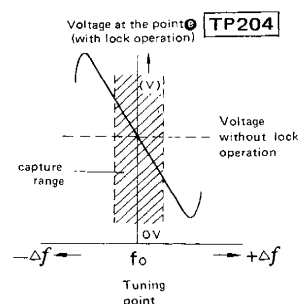


Figure 14-5

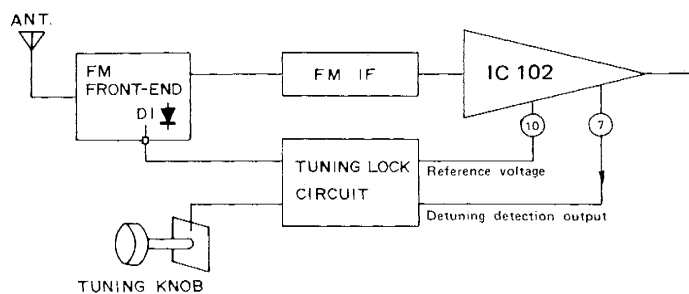


Figure 14-6 AUTO-LOCK LOOP

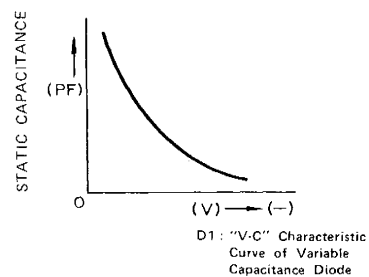


Figure 14-7

AM CIRCUIT (Refer to Figure 15-1 and 15-2)

Figure 15-1 is a block diagram of IC104. The coil L902 is AM ferrite bar antenna and it serves as antenna tuning circuit. Being received by the coil L902, AM broadcast signal is applied to the terminal 1 of the integrated circuit IC104 to be amplified by RF amplifier and then be supplied to the converter via the capacitor C156. T103 is an oscillation coil for AM local oscillation circuit. Intermediate frequency selection element making use of the ceramic filter T104 is employed

as the load for the mixer T104 and the signal will further be amplified by 1st and 2nd IF amplifiers to be applied to the coil L103 and capacitor. Then the signal is finally detected by the detector circuit and it will be output at the terminal 11. This IC104 also includes signal meter drive circuit which enables easier tuning and the output at the terminal 14 is connected to the signal meter (M901).

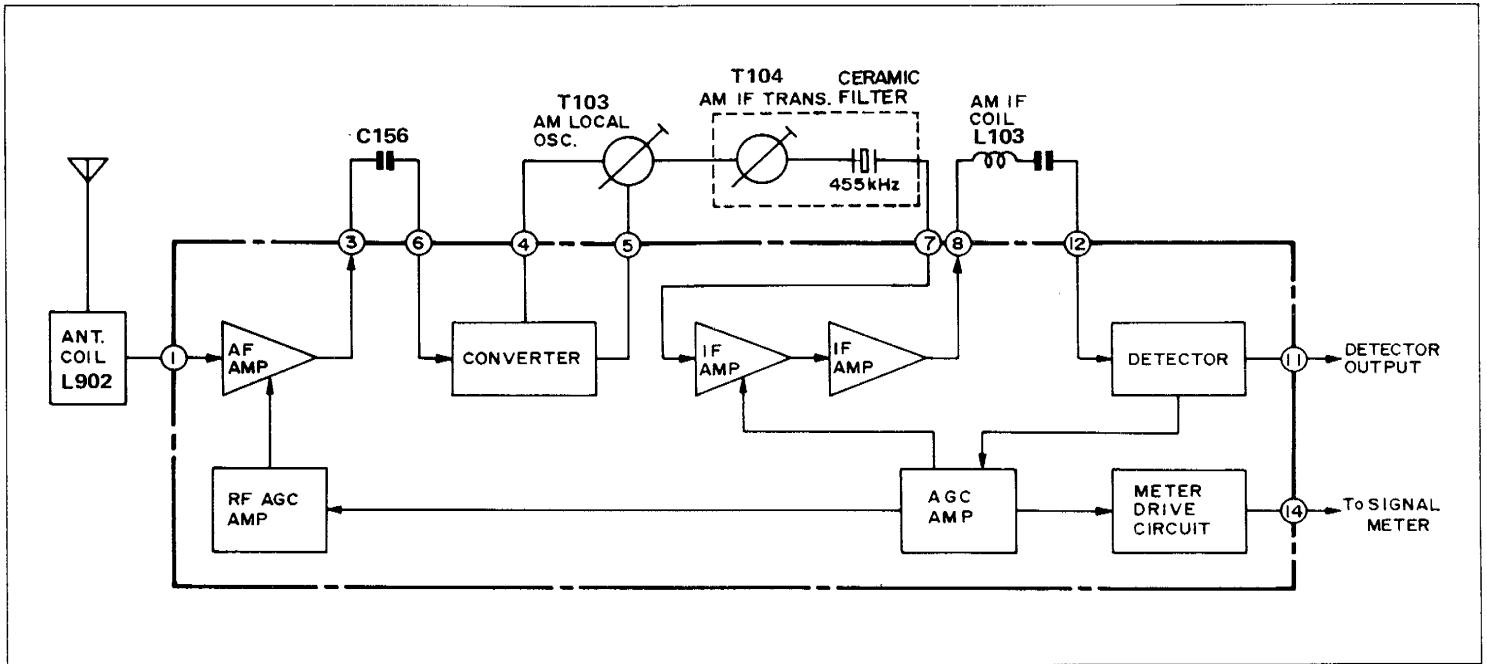


Figure 15-1 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF IC104

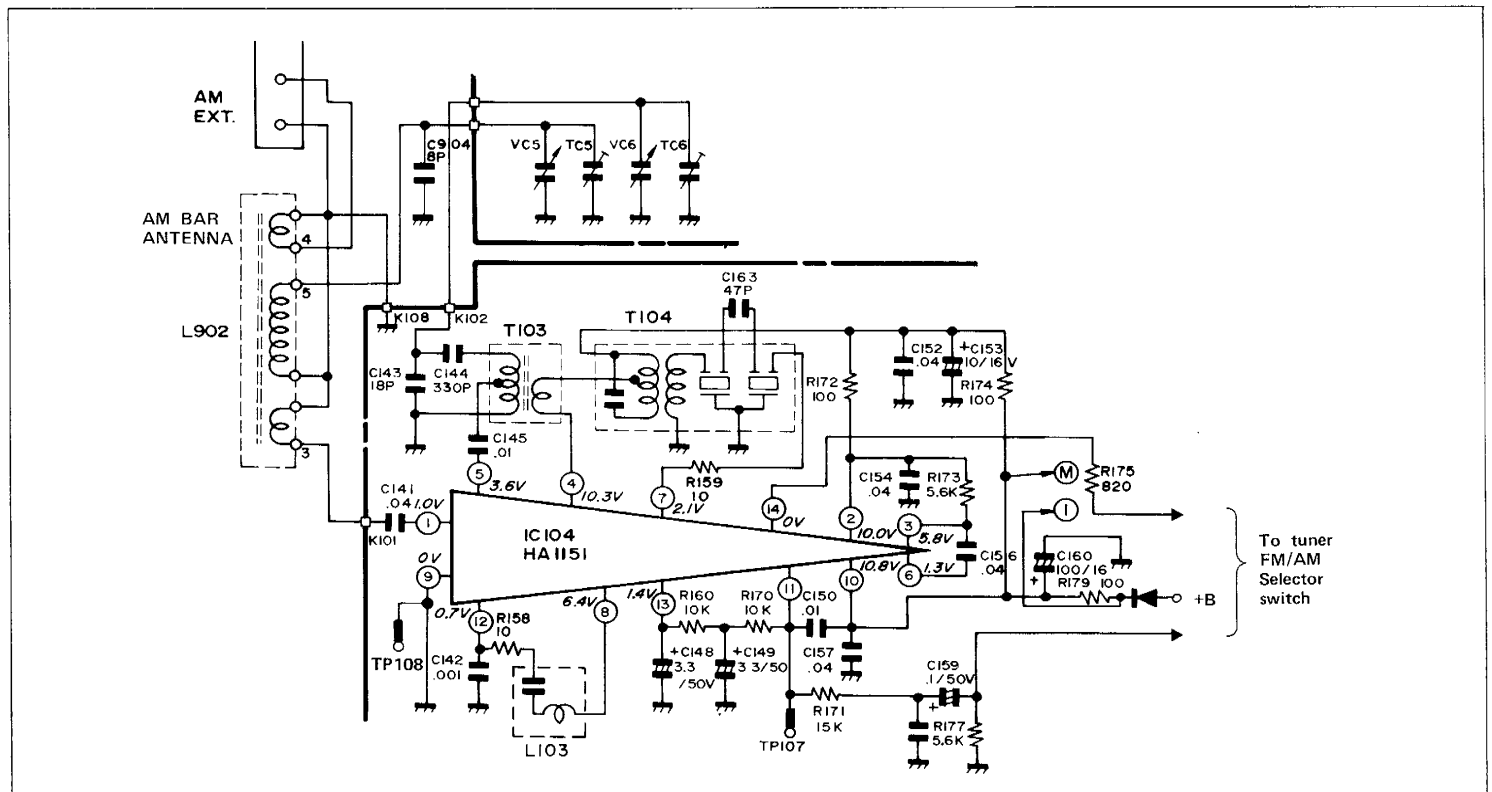


Figure 15-2 AM CIRCUIT

TRIPLE TONE CONTROL CIRCUIT

(Refer to Figure 16-1 and 16-2)

Different from the conventional one having two tone controls (bass and treble), this new tone control circuit permits control (increase or decrease) of three tone ranges bass, mid and treble respectively, which can thus be called a full-fledged NF (negative feedback) type tone control circuit. The transistors employed in this circuit features a low-noise characteristic, which helps widen a dynamic range, reduce a distortion factor as well as improve a phase characteristic.

Coming out of the volume control (VR402), the signal is first applied to the two-stage-directly-coupled flat amplifier which consists of the transistors Q401 and Q403 and next, via the bass, middle and treble controls, to the emitter follower type buffer amplifier formed by the transistors Q405 and Q407,

where it is again amplified then to be passed on to the next stage low-cut and high-cut filters. As to a negative feedback characteristic of this circuit, it is so designed that some of the output signal at the Q407 (emitter) is coupled back to the Q403 of the first stage flat amplifier.

The VR 403 refers to a manual bass control which enables changing the frequency characteristic for the 100 Hz signal within a continuous variable range of ± 10 dB; the VR404, ro a manual mid control, for the 1 KHz signal, within a range of ± 8 dB; the VR405, to a manual treble control, for the 10 KHz signal, within a range of ± 10 dB. The manual tone control is of a detent type.

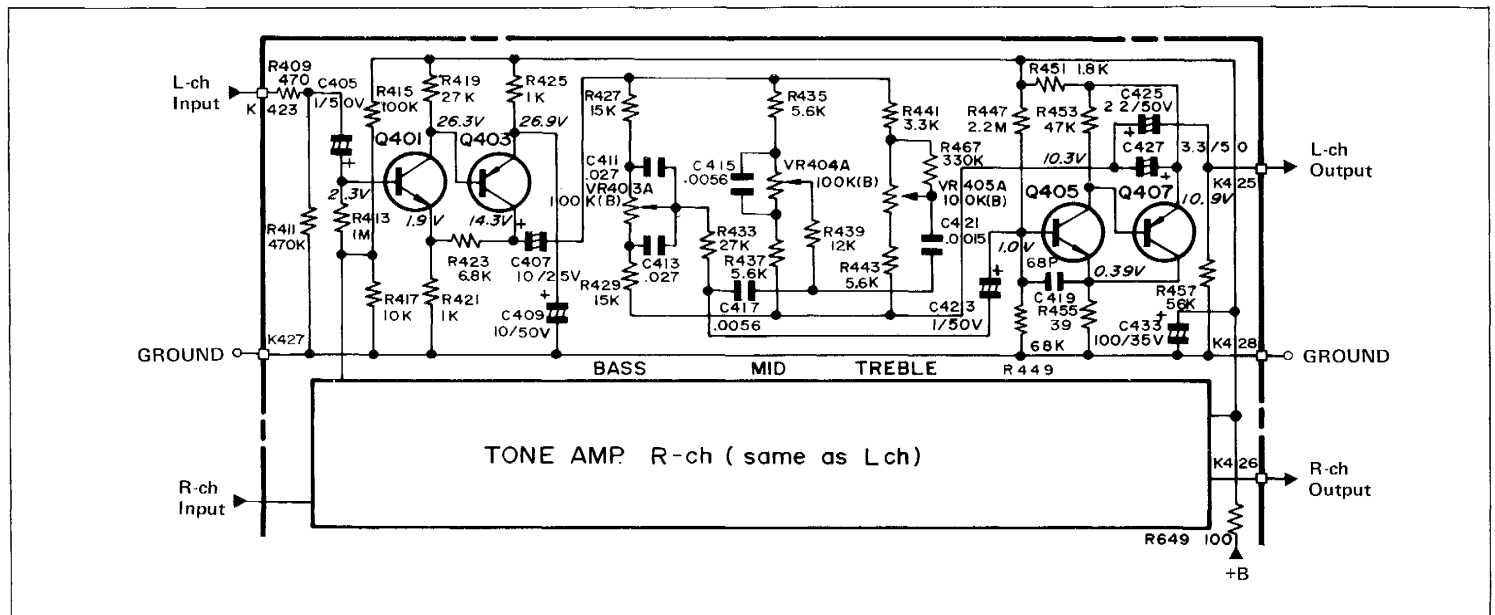


Figure 16-1 TONE CONTROL CIRCUIT

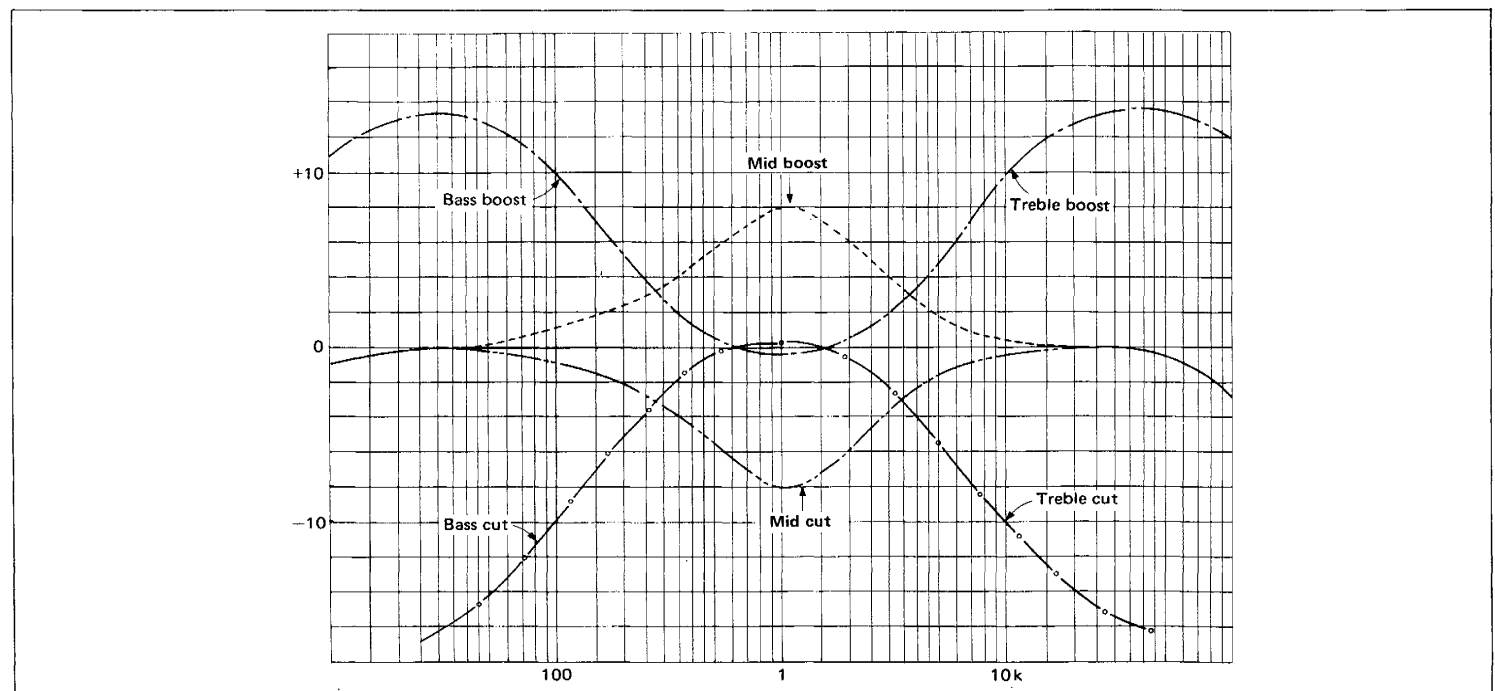


Figure 16-2 TONE CONTROL CHARACTERISTIC

EQUALIZER AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (Refer to Figure 17)

The equalizer circuit is powered by the two-power-supply system. Q301 and Q302 in the 1 stage are high-amplification and low-noise type. FET and input signals to these transistors are directly coupled with the 2 stage Q303 and Q304 in the 2 stage are low-noise transistor, in which almost all of the gains for the equalizer circuit are assured. The 3 stage is composed

of Q305 and Q306 and it includes DC load resistor R327 and R328 the resistance of this resistor is limited to the minimum to assure signal inputs in a high frequency range. C315 and C314 are board strap capacitors which are to increase the gains of the 2 stage transistors Q303 and Q304 to improve the linearity.

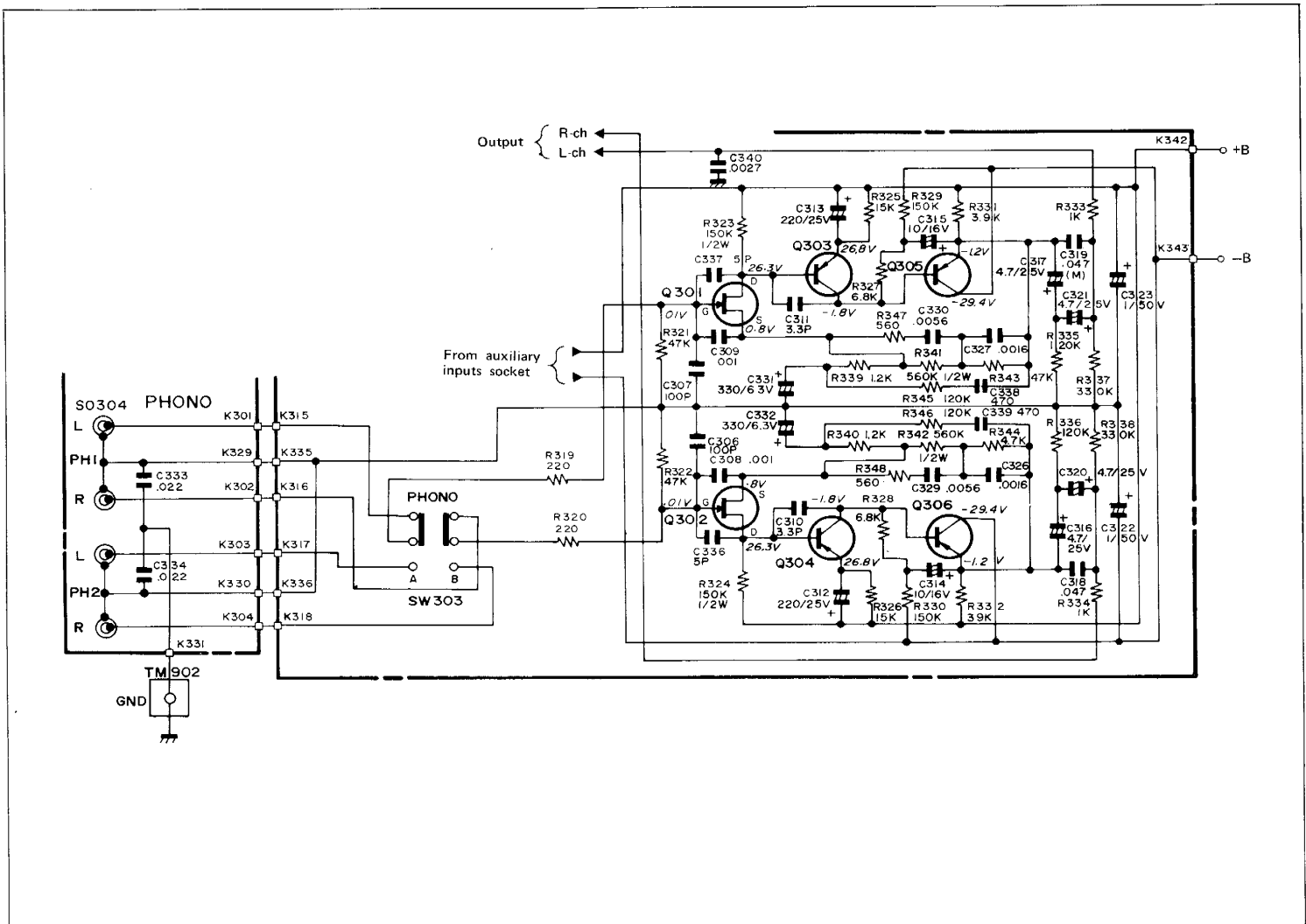


Figure 17 EQUALIZER AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT

MAIN (POWER) AMPLIFIER SECTION

The main amplifier consists of all-stage direct-coupled pure complementary output capacitorless circuit.

This main amplifier is designed to operate on the 2-power (positive and negative) supply system and so the speaker terminal output voltage becomes earth potential (0V) in terms of DC component. Therefore, with this amplifier it is not

necessary to use a coupling capacitor for cutting off DC component although it has so far been required when the speaker is connected to the amplifier.

Besides, it enables the amplification in a wider range from lower frequency to higher frequency. This is an origin of the term OCL (Output Capacitor-Less).

FEAUTURE OF PURE COMPLEMENTARY OCL CIRCUIT

Since this circuit is not using output capacitor, the frequency characteristic is kept uniform even at very low frequency band and the output impedance is low in any of frequency bands resulting in that the value of damping factor is made larger so that the braking efficiency of speaker is increased.

With this circuit, since a 100 percent NF is assured when the frequency of signal is zero and the value of NF is determined at only one place when the frequency of signal is at low band, the function of circuit is stabilized.

MAIN AMPLIFIER

(Refer to Figure 18, 19-1 and 19-2)

The main amplifier is OCL (Output Capacitor-Less) circuit in which the class "A" drive circuit consists of 1-stage differential amplifier circuit.

The signal coming from the filter circuit is amplified by differential amplifier Q501 (or Q502) via resistor R503 (or R504) and capacitor C501 (or C502). The transistor used in this differential amplifier is a PNP type low noise dual transistor (2 SA798G) the characteristic of which is almost not affected by fluctuations of temperature so that the voltage resulted in the speaker terminal is protected against such fluctuations and it is kept always to minimized. Signal thus amplified by the differential amplifier is further amplified by differential amplifier Q505 and Q509 or Q506 and Q510. Moreover, the signal is amplified for the half cycle at the driver amplifier stage consisting of NPN type transistor. Q511 (or Q512) and PNP type transistor Q513 (or Q514). Then, the signal is further amplified for the half cycle at NPN type transistor Q519 (or Q520) and PNP type transistor Q521 (or Q522) to be supplied to the speaker. Diode D505 (or D506) and Q507 (or Q508) are constant-current circuit and its amperage is determined by D513. Diode D505 (or D506) functions to protect the differential amplifier Q501 (or Q502) against fluctuations of temperature and voltage resulting in that the center voltage (speaker terminal voltage) is kept constant. NF factor of NF circuit is determined by

resistors R533 (or R534) and R517 (or R518), and the higher NF factor, the higher is the gain. Transistor Q507 (or Q508) and Diode D513 (or D514) are to cause the bias of class "B" drive stage and to produce idling current of 33 ~ 100 mA so that cross-over distortion due to class "B" operation is eliminated. The idling current is to be adjusted by semi-variable resistor VR503 (or VR504). Resistor R583 (or R584) and capacitor C527 (or C528) are to keep the power amplifier stabilized when given no load. Coil L501 (or L502) and resistor R581 (or R582) functions to prevent of high-frequency oscillation. Q515 (or Q516), Q517 (or Q518), D509 (or D510) and D511 (or D512) are short circuit, etc. at the output section and they detect voltage which will be caused at R555 (or R556) and R557 (or R558) (emitter resistor) if current runs excessively-if the detected voltage is higher than as noted, the collector-emitter of Q515 (or Q516) and Q517 (or Q518) becomes conductive. D507 (or D508) and Q507 (or Q508) are being located between the base of Q511 (or Q512), Q513 (or Q514) and the center (speaker output) and serve as constant-current circuit, and this results in that the power transistor (Q519, Q521 or Q520, Q522) is assured of a rating current. The transistor Q525 (or Q526) is intended to serve as a muting circuit that is to prevent the power meter from a swinging when the power switch is turned on and the relay gets in action.

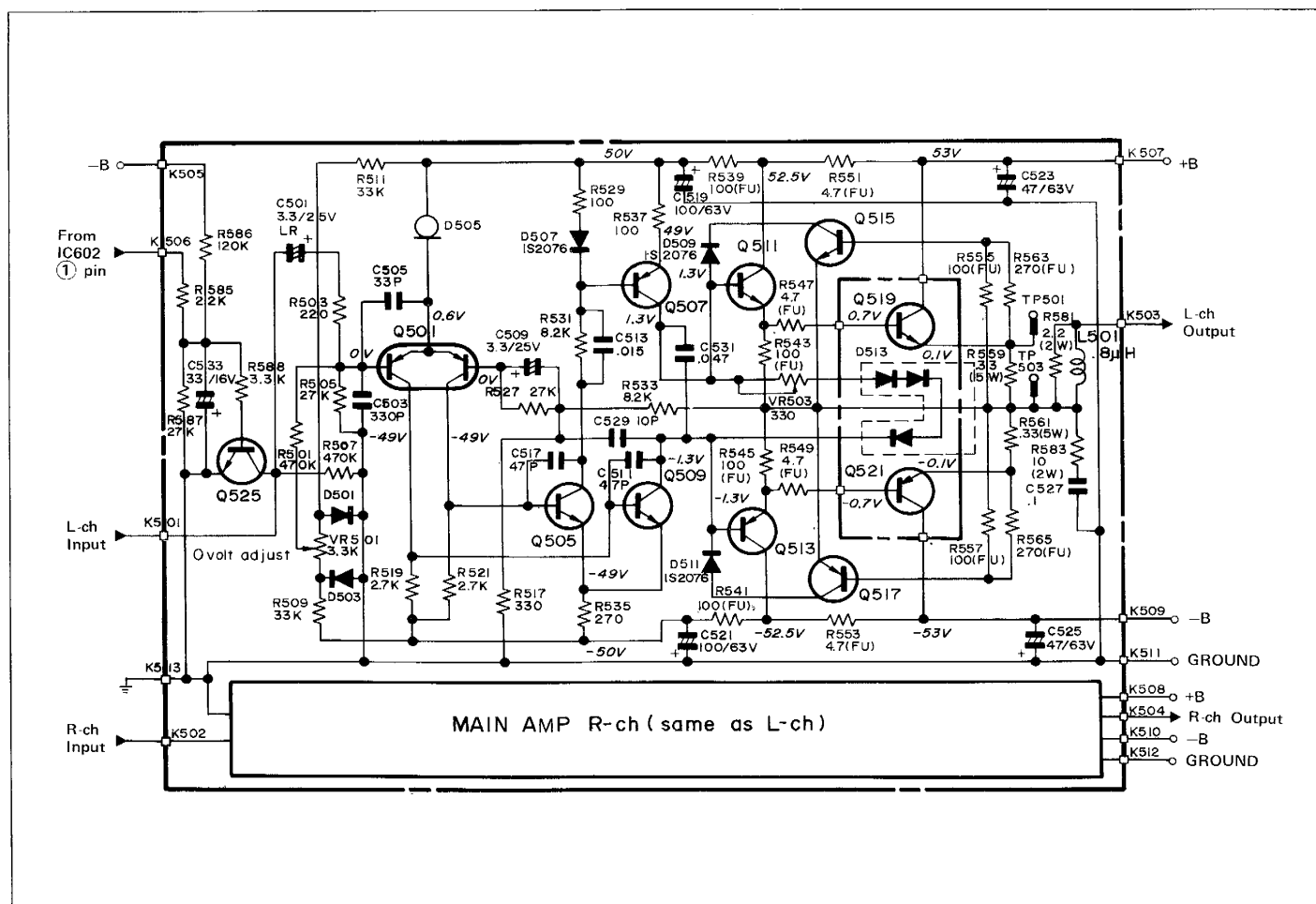


Figure 18 MAIN (POWER) AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT

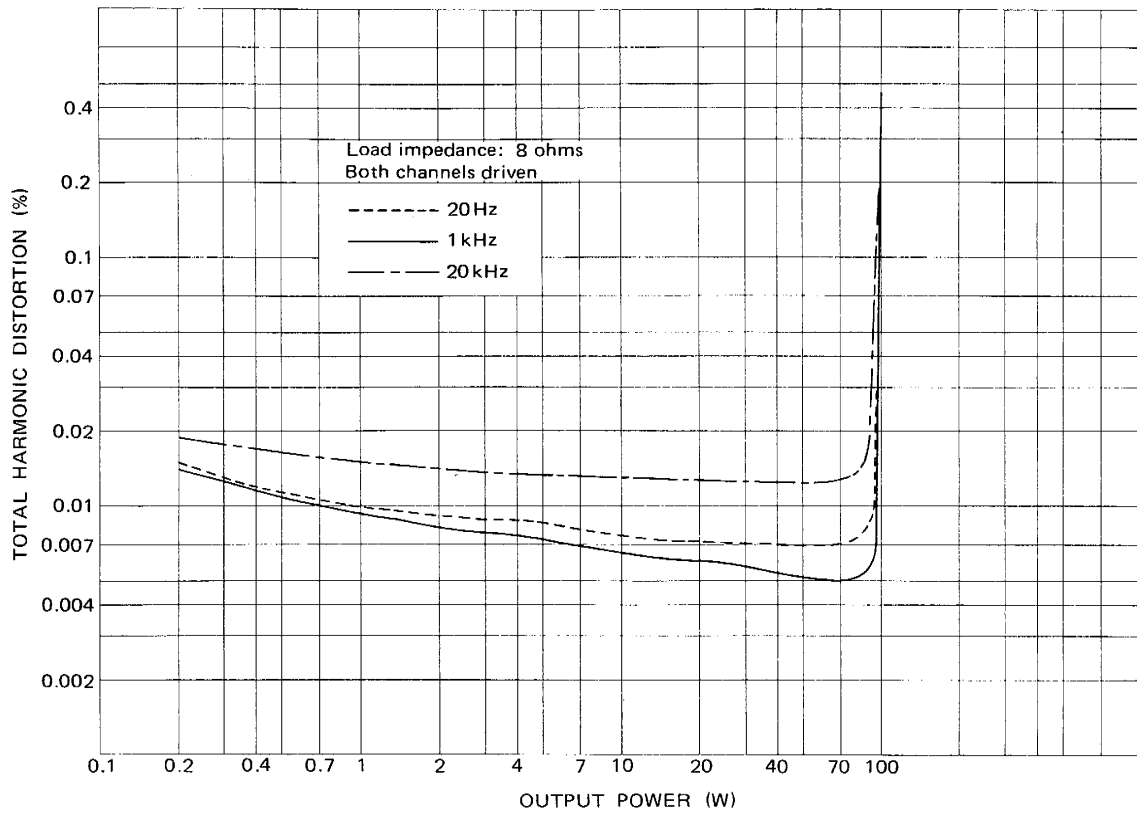


Figure 19-1 OUTPUT POWER vs. TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION CHARACTERISTIC

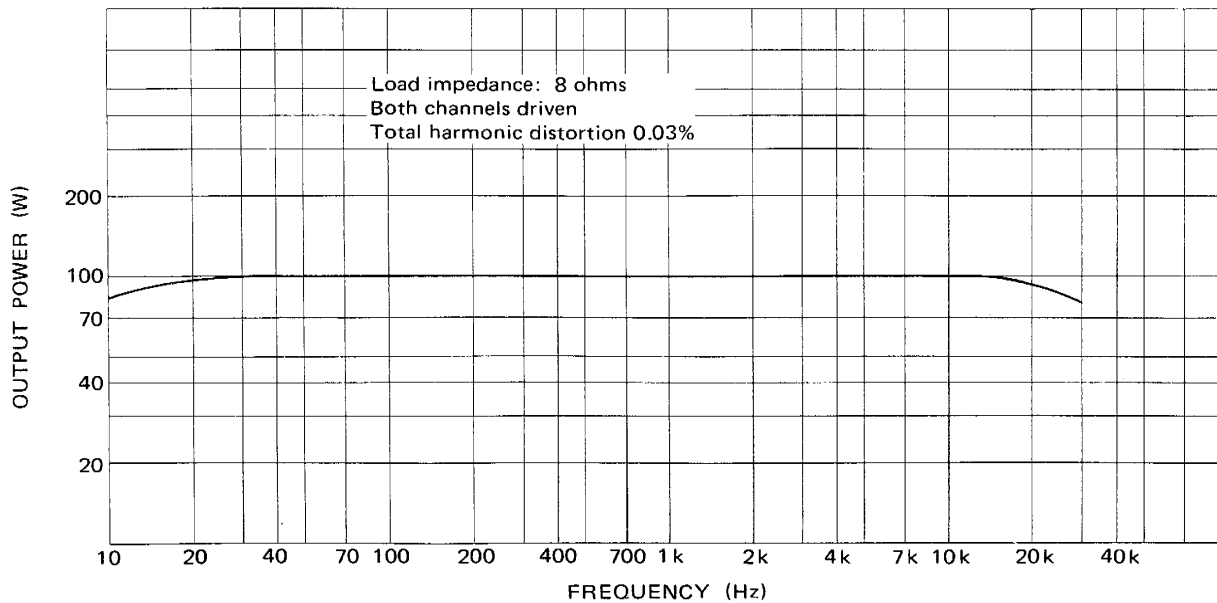


Figure 19-2 POWER BANDWIDTH CHARACTERISTIC

PROTECTION CIRCUIT (RELAY CIRCUIT) (Refer to Fig. 20, 21-1 and 21-2)

The protection circuit used in this set is so designed as to function in the following instances.

- (1) It protects the speaker against possible shock noise caused when the power switch is turned on.
- (2) It protects the speaker against possible shock noise caused when the power switch is turned off.
- (3) It functions when DC voltage is generated at the speaker terminal (for instance, when DC voltage gets unbalanced due to a trouble inside the amplifier).
- (4) In the case of the temperature of heat sink increasing abnormally.

Included in this protection section are; Schmitt-trigger circuit [for switching of the relay (RLY601)] formed by transistors (Q604 and Q605), integrated circuit (IC602) to serve for the protection of speakers and main amplifiers. Now let's study how the protection circuit can behave, beginning from Schmitt-trigger circuit.

- If the base potential of the Q605 of Schmitt-trigger circuit becomes lowered, the Q605 is turned off so that its collector potential increases and the base potential of Q604, thereby, also increases: then, the Q604 is turned on causing a collector current to turn on the relay (RLY601).

- The LED (D614) lights up green and red respectively when the relay is turned on and off.

We will next examine what functions the integrated circuit (IC602) for the protection of speakers and main amplifier has, although in a simple way.

- **Center-potential shift detection function (at the terminal ④):**

If DC voltage output level of the main amplifier circuit goes positive or negative with respect to its center-potential, a current flow through the speaker voice coil becomes too enough to make the coil be burnt followed by a damage of the speaker. However, this possibility is eliminated by the protection circuit in such a way that: if there takes place such a shifting of the DC voltage output level, it is detected at the terminal ④ of IC602 and again if it exceeds the critical value (threshold voltage), the relay (RLY601) is turned off to free the speaker electrically from the main amplifier circuit so that it be protected against possible damage by a voltage increase. (The threshold voltage of this set is settled at $\pm 3V$.)

- **Temperature detection function (at the terminal ③):**

If the heat sink plate is heated up abnormally, resistance of the positive characteristic thermistors (TH901 and TH902) is in-

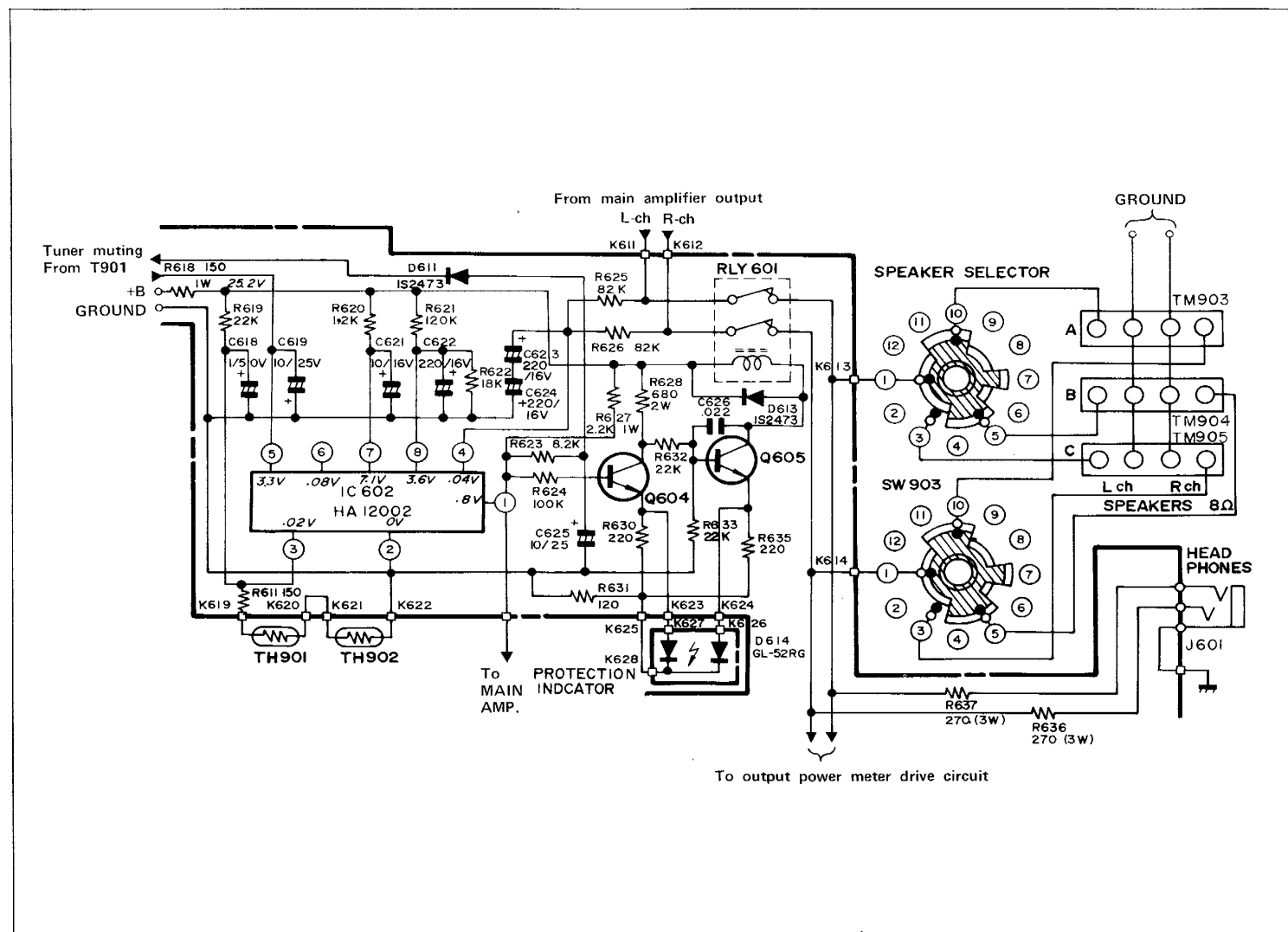


Figure 20 PROTECTION CIRCUIT (RELAY CIRCUIT)

creased to be subjected to voltage division by the resistor (R611), so that there arises voltage at ends of the positive characteristic thermistors to be applied to the terminal③ of IC601; in other words, an abnormal temperature increase of the set is this way detected and then the relay (RLY601) is turned off to let the speakers free from the main amplifier circuit.

● **AC detection function (at the terminal⑤):**

The relay (RLY601) is initiated through the process that AC power from the power transformer (T901) is negative (—) and half-wave-rectified to cause negative voltage at the terminal⑤ of IC601.

If the power switch (SW901), with the relay turning on, is turned off provided that the speakers are now in connection with the main amplifier circuit, AC power disappears from the circuits concerned and this lapse is detected at the terminal⑤ of IC602 to turn off the relay, thereby letting the speakers electrically free from the main amplifier circuit: it must be here noted that since this mute-off time (to free the speakers from the amplifier) is made very short, its advantage is that there arises no abnormal noises (popping sound) possibly caused when turning off the power switch.

● **Mute-on time function (at the terminal⑧):**

A time lag is provided from the time the power switch is turned on until the relay will conduct.

In order for the power switch (SW901) not to produce abnormal noises (popping sound) when turned on, a time constant circuit is provided at the terminal⑧ and thanks to its employment, the relay (RLY601) gets turned on about 4 to 5 seconds after the power switch has been turned on; in short, this time duration permits the main amplifier circuit (with its preceding circuits included) to become stable enough to operate before their output is coupled to the speakers.

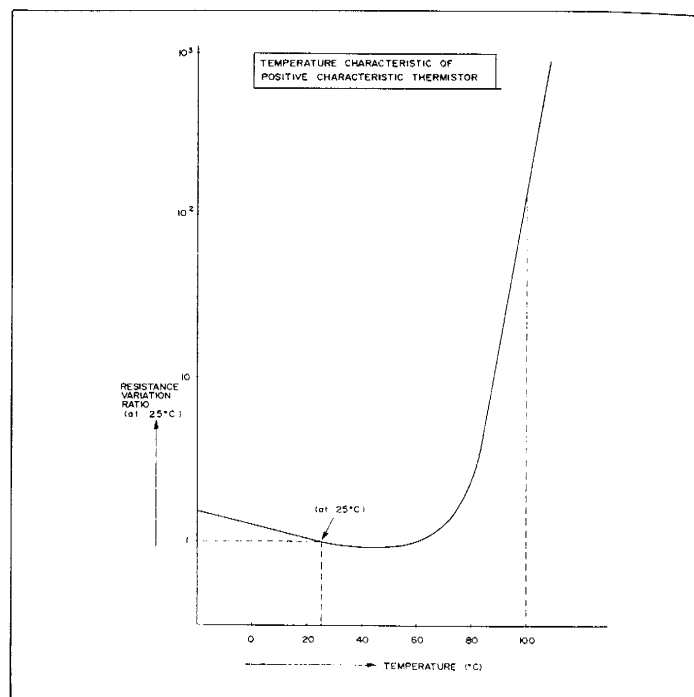


Figure 21-1

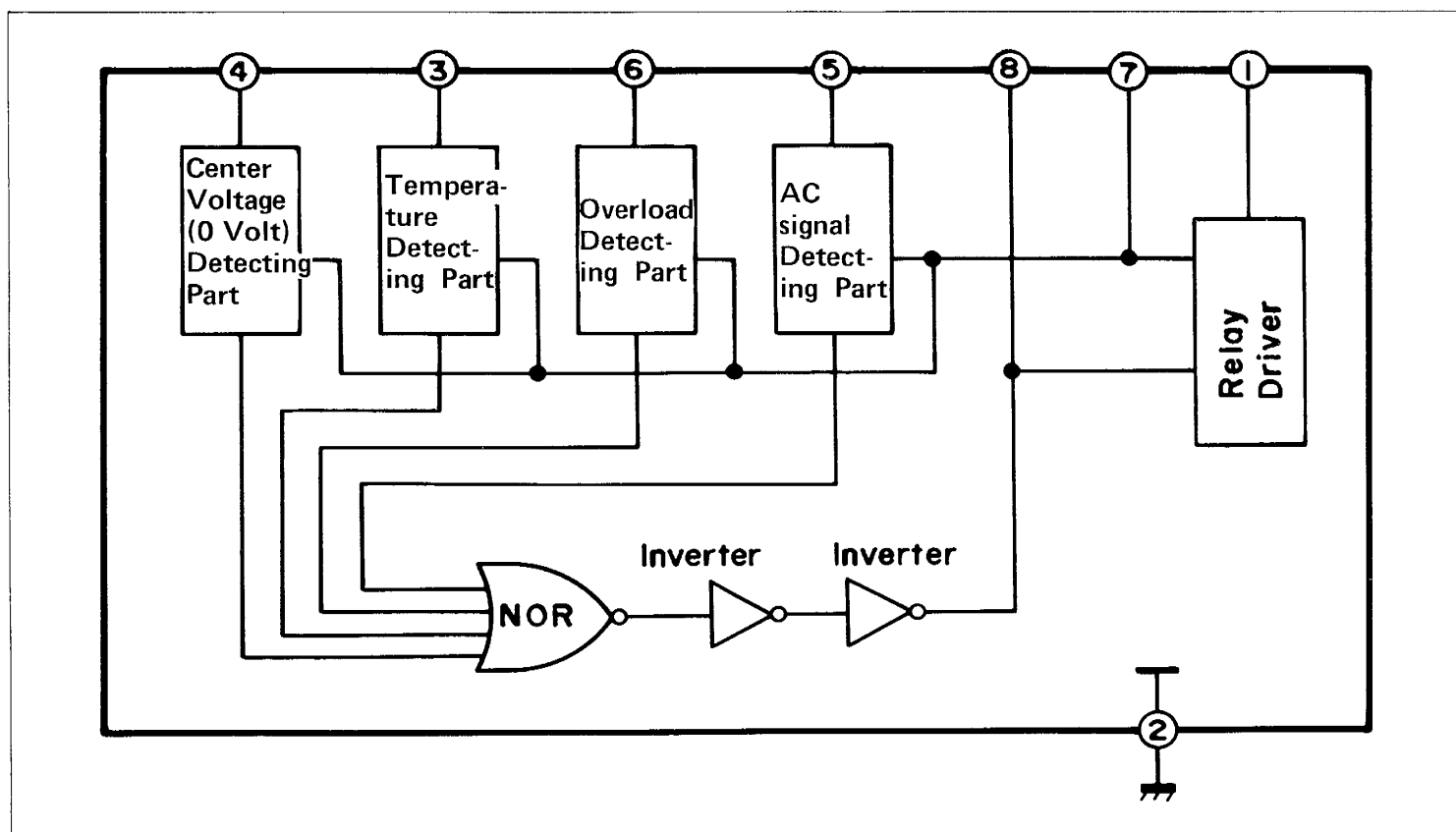


Figure 21-2 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF IC (IC601)

POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT (Refer to Figure 22)

1. Main Amplifier Power Supply Circuit

This power supply circuit which deals with rather a larger current needs to resist, by itself, against its big output power and to meet this requirement, it has two power supplies, one each for the right and left channels thus reducing voltage fluctuations and crosstalk. The included capacitors C709, C710, C711 and C712 are each featured by a large capacitance and high performance stability and this advantage allows the main amplifier to provide enough output even in the lower frequency range, also with the damping factor being further improved.

2. Preamplifier Power Supply Circuit

This power supply circuit is composed of transistors Q601 and Q602 (serving as ripple filter), Zener diodes ZD601, ZD602, ZD603 and ZD604, and capacitors C609 and C610,

all of which form a so-called regulated power circuit. The resultant power is thus made to have less fluctuation and then supplied to the equalizer circuit and tone circuit.

3. Tuner power Supply Circuit

This power supply circuit is of a regulated power type consisting of transistor Q603 (serving as ripple filter), Zener diode ZD605 and capacitor C616.

Note that a power supply for the tuner is controlled by the tuner switches SW902a and SW902b which are independent of the main power switch SW901 used to cause other power supplies. The resultant power is applied to the dial illuminating lamps PL901, PL902, PL903, PL904 PL905 and PL906 and tuner circuit.

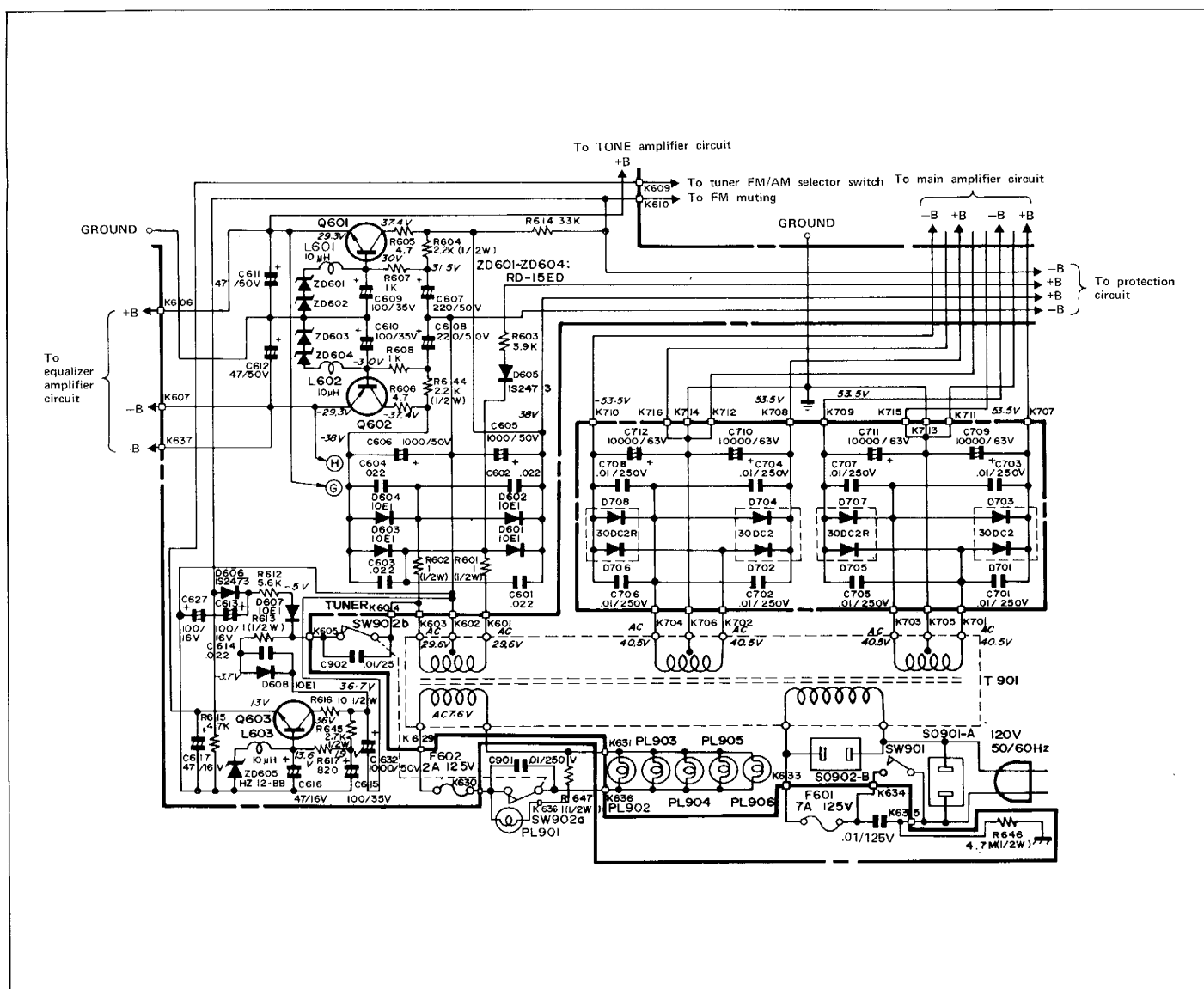


Figure 22 POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT

POWER METER DRIVE CIRCUIT (Refer to Figure 23-1 and 23-2)

The main component of this meter drive circuit is an integrated circuit IC601 which assures a simultaneous power driving for both the right and left channels; the peripheral components are capacitors, resistors and semi-variable resistors. The 1/4 power compressor circuit included in the IC601 enables the power meters to indicate the source output in the range of 0.01W to 300W.

The resistors R638 and R641 are to determine the amount of input current for the IC601. The semi-variable resistors VR 601 and VR602 are used to adjust so that the power meters

M903 and M904 will respectively read the rated output value provided that input current for the IC601 is set to 1 mA. The resistors R639 and R640 are to function when input current for the IC601 is shut off by the relay RLY 601, so that they prevent the IC601 from picking up possible noises at that time, thereby the power meters getting free from any mis-operation.

The capacitors C629 and C630 serve to decide the respective recovery time of the power meters.

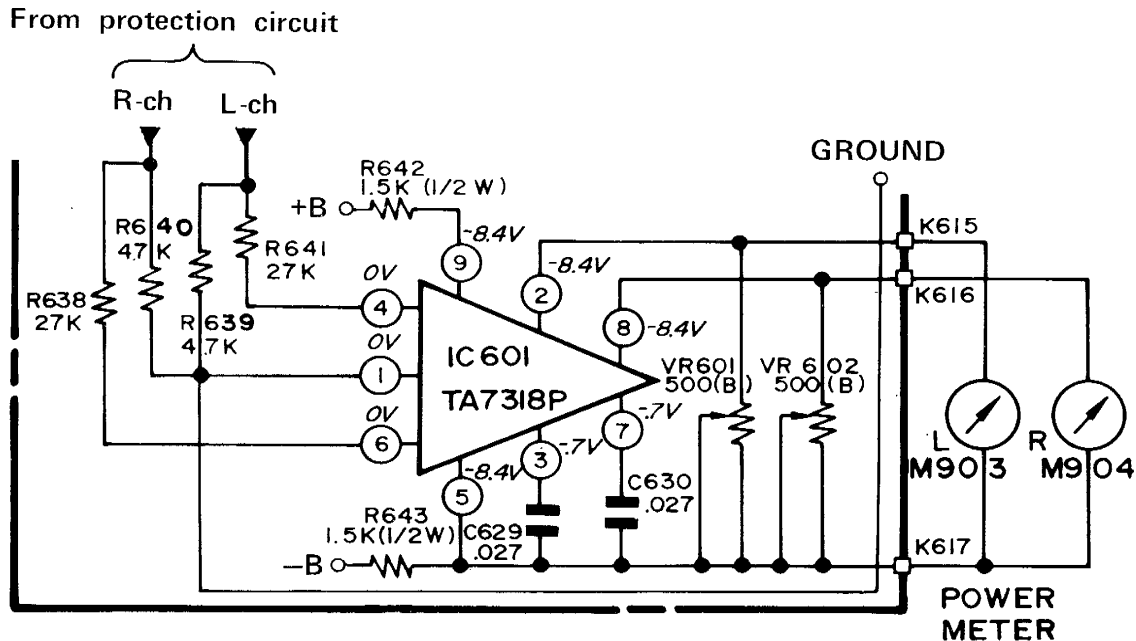


Figure 23-1 POWER METER DRIVE CIRCUIT

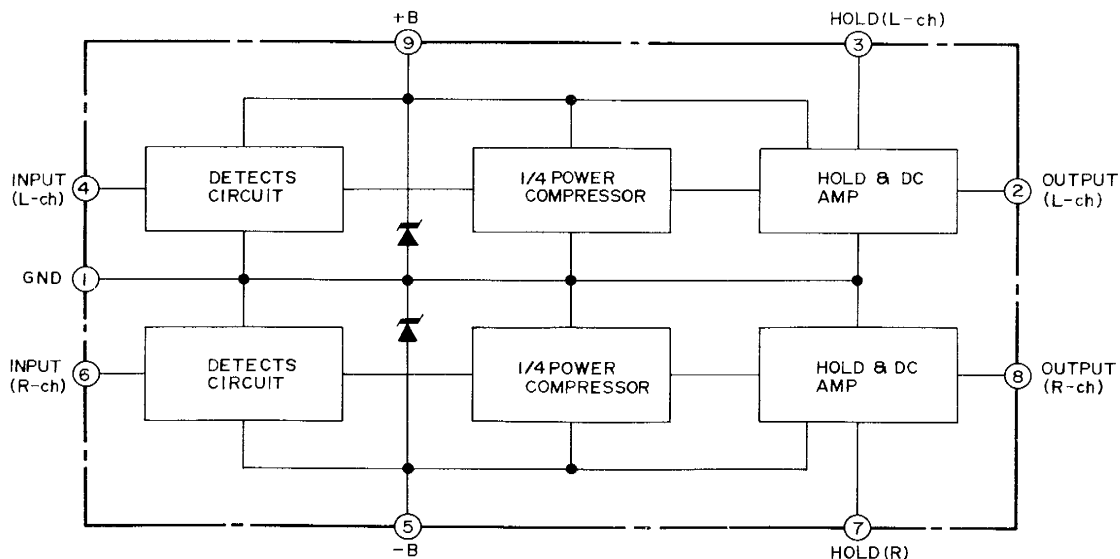


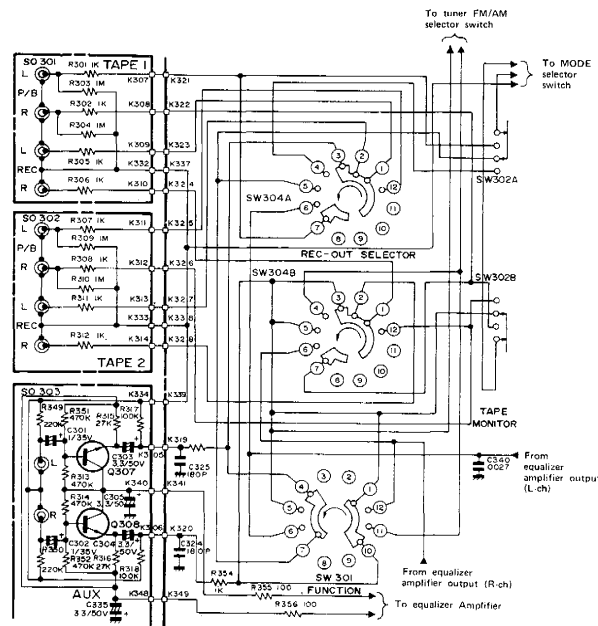
Figure 23-2 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF IC601

RECORDING OUTPUT CIRCUIT (Refer to Figure 24-1 and 24-2)

This output circuit is to function under control of the recording output selector switch and with this provision, it is allowed for you to record a different source from that having been selected by the function selector switch.

For instance, if you want to record in the unit from a record player, even while listening to FM broadcast through

the speaker which has been designated by the function selector switch, change the record output selector switch from "source" to "phono" position. Then sounds from the player will be recorded in the unit, with FM broadcast still coming out of the speaker.



ALIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Alignment is an exacting procedure and should be undertaken only when necessary. If alignment of AM and FM is required, either section may be done first.

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

1. Signal generator with a frequency range of 450kHz to 1,650kHz; AM
2. Signal generator with a frequency range of 86.1MHz to 109.2MHz; FM
3. Vacuum tube voltmeter (AC-VTVM)
4. Sweep signal generator with a sweep range of at least 500kHz and center frequency of 10.7MHz with at least a 10.7MHz marker may be used. (For FM)
5. Sweep signal generator with a sweep range of at least 50kHz and center frequency of 455kHz with at least a 455kHz marker may be used. (For AM)
6. Oscilloscope with a wide range amplifier of approximately 100kHz.
7. Test loops, a coil of any size wire, one turn or more; AM
8. Vacuum tube voltmeter (DC-VTVM)
9. FM stereo signal generator.
10. Audio signal generator with a frequency range of 20Hz to 100kHz.
11. Frequency counter with a frequency range of approximately 100kHz.

Notes:

Allow the set at least five minutes to warm up before attempting alignment. During alignment keep the signal generator output at the lowest level that will maintain a usable output from the set.

For the adjustment of stereo separation, the FM stereo generator output is usually 1,000 μ V. Incorrect grounding to the metal chassis may pick up an unwanted 10.7 MHz signal from the final IF stage, which will cause a regenerative sweep response on the sweep curve and result in misalignment.

Therefore always connect a ground to point.

Ground connection of

signal generator:

Chassis ground

Generator modulation (AM): 30%, 400Hz

Generator modulation (FM): 75 kHz, 1,000 Hz

Generator modulation

(FM stereo):

Ch. L. or Ch. R.

67.5 kHz, 1,000 Hz

Mod.

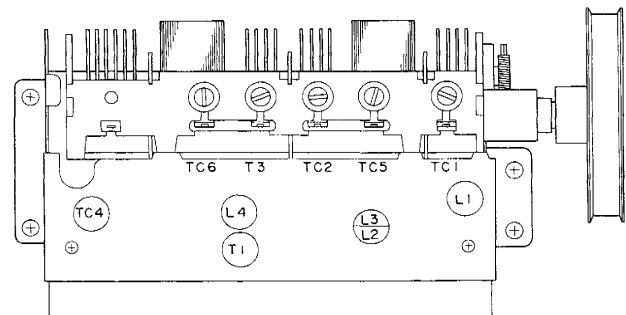
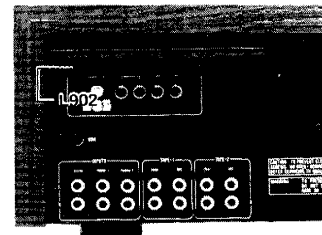
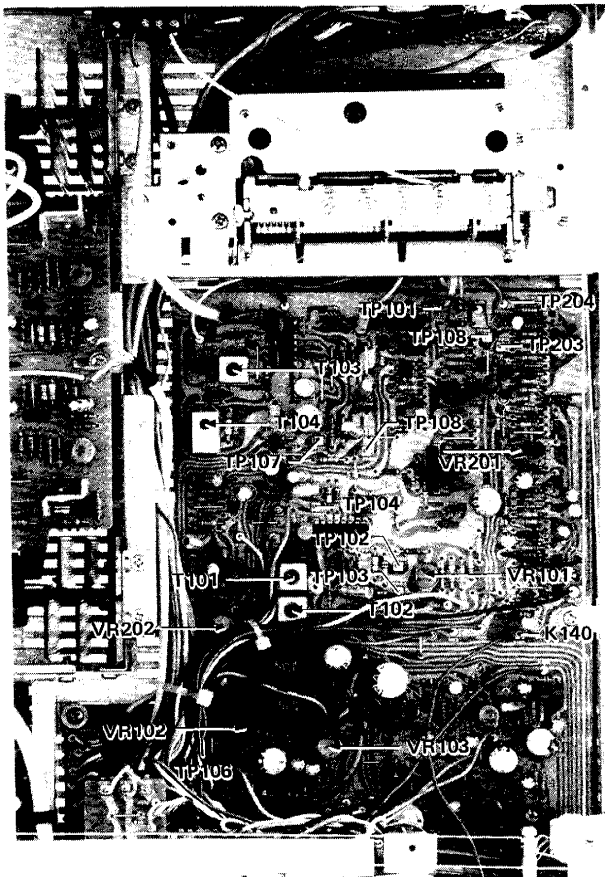


Figure 25 ALIGNMENT POINTS OF RF/IF P.W. BOARD

AM IF ALIGNMENT

PROCEDURE NUMBER	SWEEP GENERATOR		DIAL POINTER SETTING	SELECTOR SETTING	SCOPE CONNECTION	ADJUSTMENT	REMARKS
	CONNECTION	FREQUENCY					
1	Connect AM sweep generator to the VC5 and it's case(ground). Keep the input be closed as much as possible.	455 kHz (Central frequency of ceramic filter)	High end of Dial	Function selector switch (AM)	Oscilloscope is connected between TP107 and TP108 (ground)	T104	Maximum response at 455 kHz

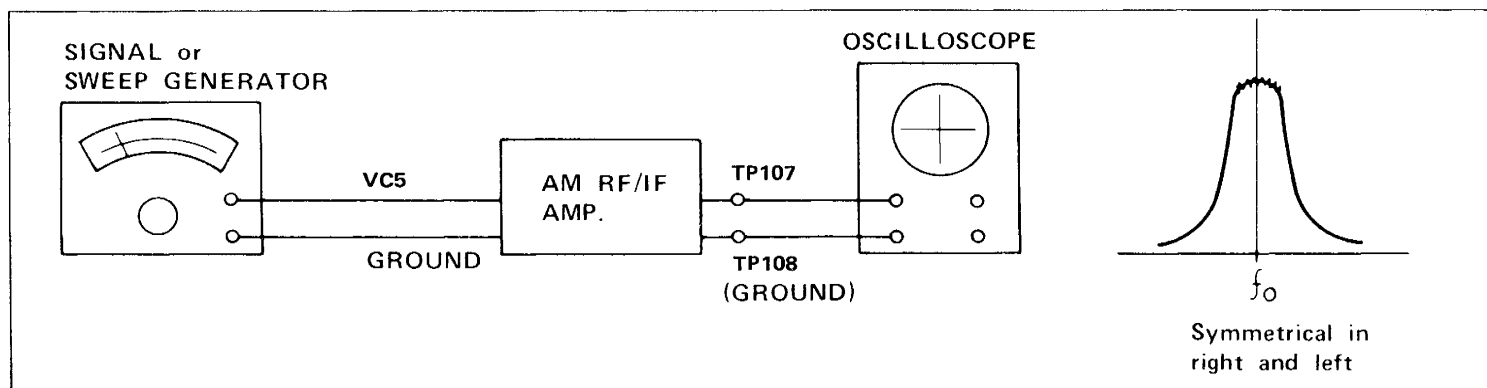


Figure 26-1 AM IF ALIGNMENT EQUIPMENT CONNECTIONS

AM RF ALIGNMENT

PROCEDURE NUMBER	TEST STAGE	SIGNAL GENERATOR		DIAL POINTER SETTING	SELECTOR SETTING	SCOPE CONNECTION	ADJUSTMENT	REMARKS
		CONNECTION	FREQUENCY					
1	Band Coverage	Connect AM signal generator to the loop antenna and place this assembly at near the bar antenna coil (L902) (Keep the input be closed as much as possible).	515 kHz Modulated	Low end of Dial	Function selector switch (AM)	Oscilloscope is connected between TP107 and TP108 (ground)	Oscillator Coil T103	Adjust for maximum output
2		Same as above	1650 kHz Modulated	High end of Dial	Same as above	Same as above	Oscillator Trimmer TC6	Same as above. Repeat steps 1 and 2, 2 or 3 times.
3	Tracking	Same as above	1400 kHz Modulated	Tuning in 1400 kHz	Same as above	Same as step 1	Antenna Trimmer TC5	Same as step 1
4		Same as above	600 kHz Modulated	Tuning in 600 kHz	Same as above	Same as step 1	Antenna Coil L902	Same as above. Repeat steps 3 and 4, 2 or 3 times.

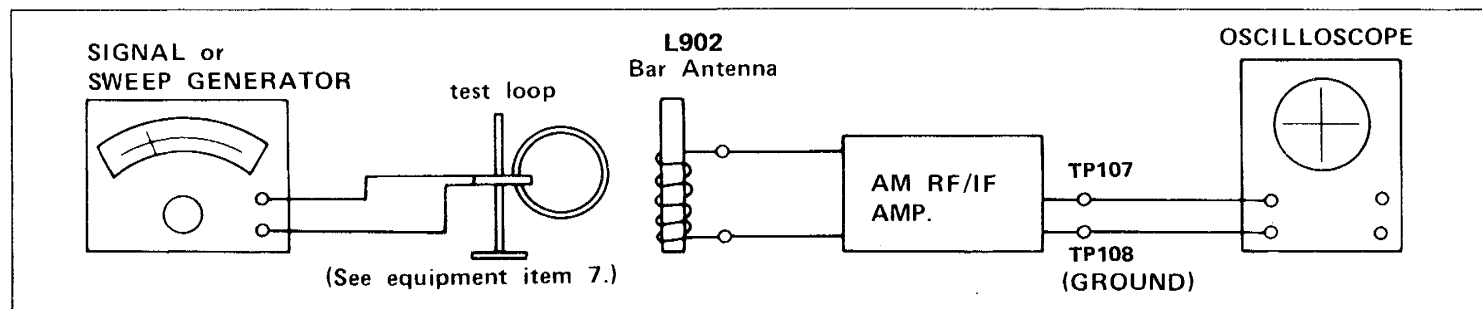


Figure 26-2 AM RF ALIGNMENT EQUIPMENT CONNECTIONS

FM ALIGNMENT

Set the FM Muting switch (SW203) at "OFF" position and MODE switch (SW205A,B) at "mono" position.

PROCEDURE NUMBER	TEST STAGE	SIGNAL GENERATOR		DIAL POINTER SETTING	SELECTOR SETTING	METER CONNECTION	ADJUSTMENT	REMARKS
		CONNECTION	FREQUENCY					
1	Make the test points TP203 and TP204 be shorted--this results in that the auto-lock circuit doesn't tend to operate.							
2	IF (Note 1)	Connect FM sweep generator, through 6PF capacitor, to the test point TP101 . Connect the ground to the shield plate.	Central frequency of ceramic filter (as small as possible)	High end of Dial	Function selector switch (FM)	Connect an oscilloscope to the test points TP102 and TP103 (ground)	T1	Rotate the core of T1 to adjust so that the waveform becomes symmetrical in right and left and attains the maximum in height and width. (Fig. 27-2)
3	Detector	Connect FM sweep generator, through 6PF capacitor, to the test point TP101 . Connect the ground to the shield plate.	Same as above	Same as above	Function selector switch (FM)	Connect an oscilloscope to the test points TP104 and TP103 (ground)	IFT 101, IFT 102	Rotate the core to adjust so that the waveform (Fig. 27-3) becomes symmetrical in the upper and lower with the best linearity.
4	Repeat the steps 1 and 2 until no further improvement can be made.							
5	Band Coverage	Connect FM signal generator to the FM antenna terminals. (Keep the input be closed as much as possible)	87.0 MHz (Modulated) as small as possible	Low end of Dial	Function selector switch (FM)	Connect VTVM to the test points TP104 and TP103 (ground)	Oscillator Coil L6	Adjust for maximum output
6		Same as above	109 MHz (Modulated) as small as possible	High end of Dial	Same as step 4	Same as above	Oscillator Trimmer TC4.	Same as above
7	Tracking	Same as above	90 MHz (Modulated) as small as possible	Tuning in 90 MHz	Same as step 4	Same as step 4	Antenna Coil L1 and RF Coil L2, L3.	Same as above
8		Same as above	106 MHz (Modulated) as small as possible	Tuning in 106 MHz	Same as step 4	Same as step 4	Antenna Trimmer TC1 and RF Trimmer TC2, TC3.	Same as above
9	Repeat the steps 4 to 7 until no further improvement can be made.							
10	After all of the adjustments, make the test points TP203 and TP204 be disconnected from each other.							

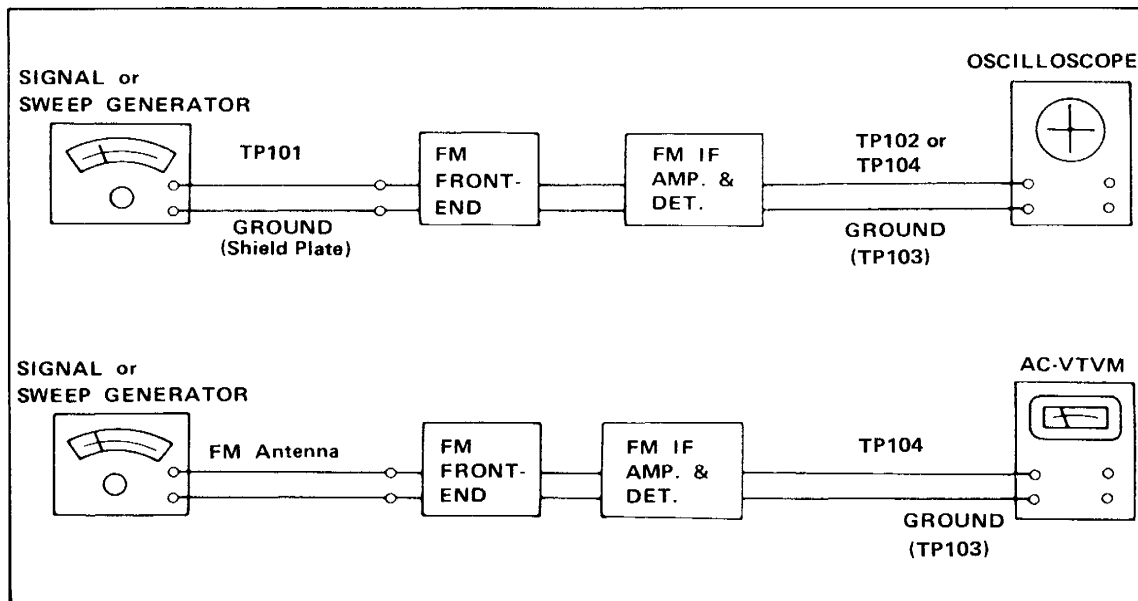


Figure 27-1 FM ALIGNMENT EQUIPMENT CONNECTIONS

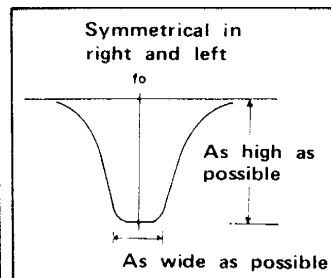


Figure 27-2 "IF" CURVE

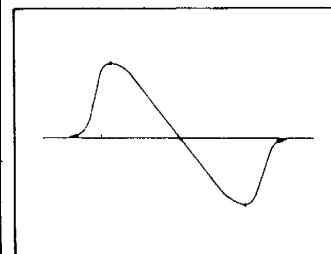


Figure 27-3 "S" CURVE

[NOTE] As for FM high-frequency range (front-end section), since it has been already adjusted, do not rotate the coils and trimmers unless the adjustment becomes necessary -- readjust the FM-high frequency only when it suffers a considerable disalignment.

Note 1

The ceramic filter used for this set is available in 3 types and each of them is given a color indication to differentiate the central frequency from that of the others, as described below. In the actual use, be sure to make 4 ceramic filters of the same type (the same color) as a pair to put them in the set. When other ceramic filters than that given red color indication (with the central frequency of 10.7MHz) are used, note that with such filters the marker (10.7MHz) of FM sweep generator will be deviated; therefore be sure to cut off the marker at the time of the adjustment.

Central frequency (f_0)	B	Blue	$10.67\text{MHz} \pm 0.03\text{MHz}$
	A	Red	$10.70\text{MHz} \pm 0.03\text{MHz}$
	C	Orange	$10.73\text{MHz} \pm 0.03\text{MHz}$

(4 ceramic filters to be used in a set as a pair should be of the same type (the same color).)

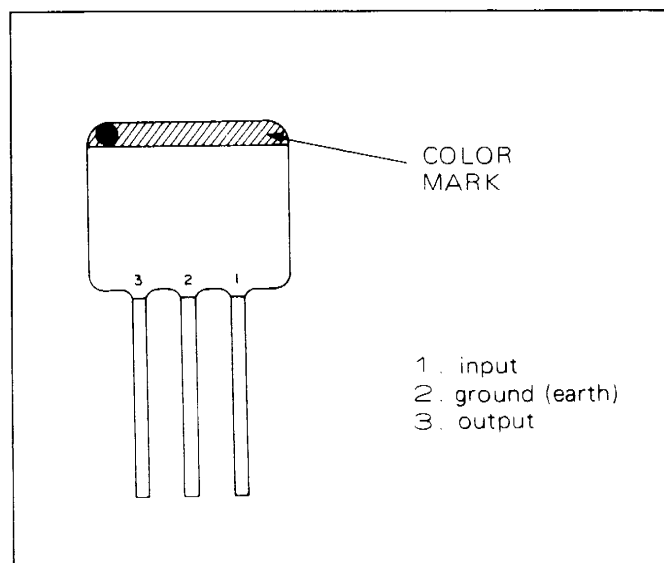


Figure 28

ADJUSTMENT OF FM TUNING METER AND DISTORTION FACTOR

- 1) Set the frequency of FM signal generator to 98 MHz (75 kHz deviation, 1000 Hz), fully close the output and connect such signal to the FM antenna terminal of the set through a dummy resistor of 300 ohms.
- 2) Connect a dummy resistor of 8 ohms to the speaker terminal of the set.
- 3) Set the switches and controls of the set to the respective positions shown below and turn on the power switch. [Low cut filter—off, High cut filter—off, Bass, Treble and Balance controls—center (zero), Mode—mono, Loudness—off, Volume control—min., Tape-1 and-2—source, Function selector—FM, FM muting—off, air check—off]
- 4) Keeping the output of FM signal generator be fully closed (that is, with no signal given), rotate the core of T101 to have the pointer of the tuning meter indicate the center (around "98 MHz" position).
- 5) Adjust the output of FM signal generator to 60 dB, make the set be tuned to this signal so that the tuning meter indicates its center and under the condition, adjust the core of T102 so that the distortion will be minimized.
- 6) Fully close the output of FM signal generator and make sure the pointer of the tuning meter is at the center.
- 7) Repeat the steps 1) to 6) until the best point will be found.

ADJUSTMENT OF AIR CHECK CAL.

Produce 98 MHz, 60 dB FM mono signal (modulation 100%, 400 Hz) by a signal generator to apply it to the antenna of the unit and read the output voltage

Next, set AIR CHECK switch to "ON" position, then the

output voltage will vary. Adjust semi-fixed resistor VR202 so that the output voltage with AIR CHECK switch set to "ON" becomes about 60% (−4.4 dB), of that with AIR CHECK switch kept at "OFF".

ADJUSTMENT OF FM AUTO (OPTO) LOCK/MUTING

1. Keeping the band selector switch (SW205) to 'FM mono' position, connect a 300ohm dummy resistor and FM signal generator to the FM antenna terminal (300ohms).
2. Make the test points TP203 and TP109 be shorted -- this results in that the opto lock circuit won't operate.
3. Make the output of FM signal generator be 98MHz and 1000Hz [75kHz deviation, 60dB (1mV)] and let the set be tuned in such signal with the tuning meter's pointer being at the center.
4. Under this condition, have the test points TP203 and TP109 be disconnected from each other.
5. Rotate the semi-fixed resistor VR201 so as to get the opto-lock circuit be locked.
- locked, the light emitting diode (D207) of the locked indicator lights up.]
6. Despite the above, if the locked indicator is found to blink repeatedly, rotate the semi-fixed resistor VR201 until it will be able to light up completely. At the time, see that the tuning meter's pointer is coming to the center.
7. Make the output of FM signal generator be 20dB and keeping the muting switch to 'muting on', rotate the semi-fixed resistor VR101 to adjust so that the signal can undergo the muting with the output of FM signal generator being set to 20dB.
8. After the adjustments, have the test points TP203 and TP109 be disconnected from each other.

ADJUSTMENT OF FM STEREO V.C.O. AND SEPARATION

- 1) Connect FM signal generator, through a dummy resistor of 300 ohms, to the FM antenna terminal of the set.
- 2) As to setting of the switches and controls, take the same procedures as in the step 3 "FM TUNING METER ADJUSTMENT AND DISTORTION FACTOR ADJUSTMENT".
- 3) Set the frequency of FM signal generator to 98 MHz (75 kHz deviation, 1000 Hz) and the output to 60 dB (mono signal), place the mode switch of the set to the position "stereo" and let the set be exactly tuned to such signal. (FM muting switch is kept to the position "muting off".)
- 4) Connect VTVM, to the test point **TP106, TP105** and a frequency counter to the output terminal of VTVM. Make the test points **TP104** and **TP108** (ground) of the set be connected (shorted). Rotate the semi-fixed resistor VR102 to adjust so that the frequency counter will read $76.00 \text{ kHz} \pm 200 \text{ Hz}$. (After the adjustment; reset the connection between the test points **TP104** and **TP108**).
- 5) Connect FM stereo modulator to FM signal generator. At the time, the following should be set: modulation fre-

quency; 1 kHz (L + R; 33.75 kHz, L - R; 33.75 kHz, pilot (19 kHz); 7.5 kHz deviation).

- 6) Set the frequency of FM signal generator to 98 MHz and its output to 60 dB, tune the set in such signal so that the tuning meter will indicate the position "center". Set the modulator so as to cause modulation only in L-channel and consider the output of L-channel as 0 dB. Connect VTVM to the output terminal (R-channel side only) of the set and adjust semi-fixed resistor VR103 so that the separation becomes maximum (the output leaking to the opposite channel is minimized.)

Take the above procedures also for checking the separation of R-channel, then, adjust so that the separations of both channels will be equal to each other.

[If without the frequency counter, proceed with the alignment as follows. While receiving a FM stereo signal, turn the VR101 until the P.L.L. will be locked (when it is locked, the stereo indicator will be lit). Then, reversely turn the VR101 halfway and fix it.]

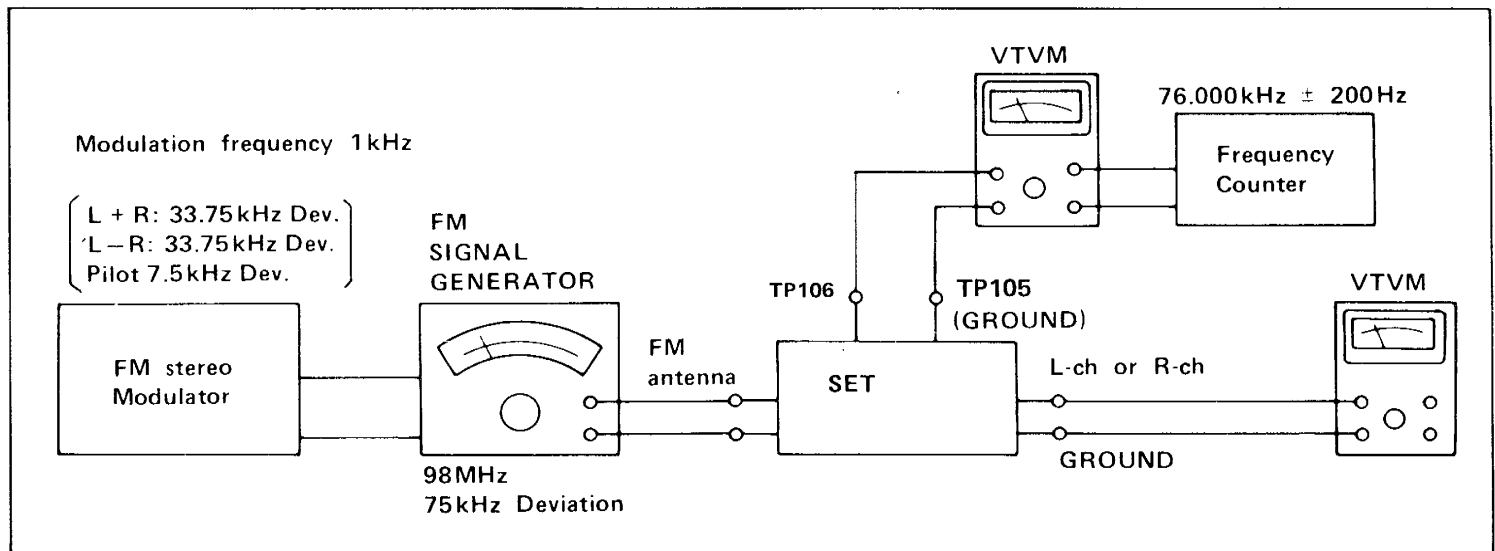


Figure 29 FM STEREO ALIGNMENT EQUIPMENT CONNECTIONS

ADJUSTMENT OF OUTPUT POWER METER

(See Figure 30-1 and 31-1)

1. Check the power supply voltage.
2. Set the power switch SW901 to "ON" position.
3. Set the volume control to "0" position.
4. By using a signal generator (1kHz, 300mV), apply signals to the socket AUX located at the rear of the set and adjust the volume control and balance control so that the output

signal of the speaker terminal becomes $1W = 2.8V$.

5. Adjust VR601 (and/or VR602) so that the left channel output meter (and/or the right channel output meter) will indicate 1W.

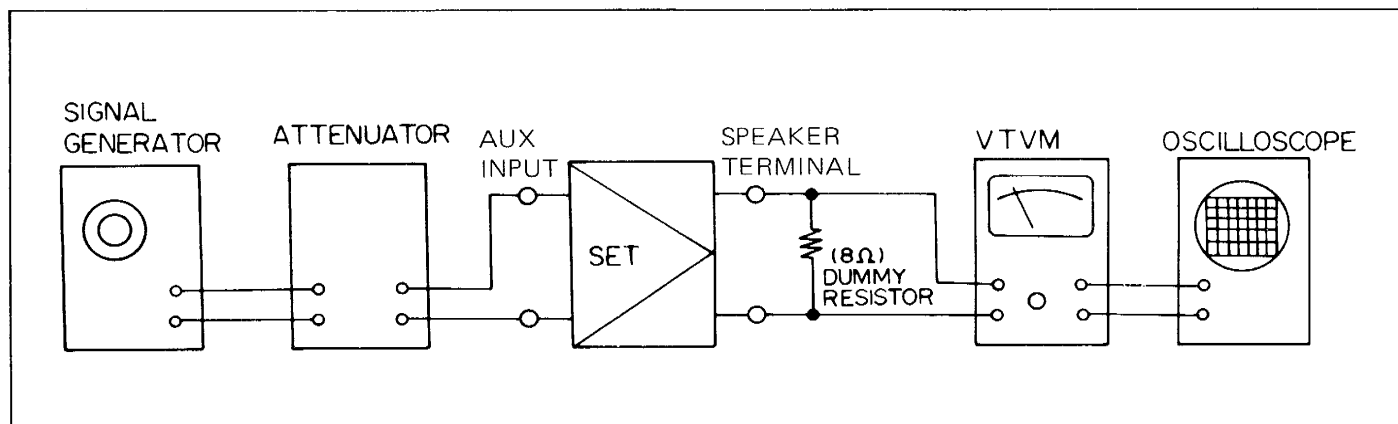


Figure 30-1

ADJUSTMENT OF MAIN AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT (See Figure 31-2)

1. Set the volume control, function selector switch (SW301) and tape monitor switch (SW302-A, -B) respectively to "minimum", "aux" and "source" positions; again all of other switches and controls to "normal" positions.
2. Set the power switch (SW901) to "on" position.
3. Rotate the semi-fixed resistors VR503 and VR504 fully counterclockwise.

4. Center Voltage Adjustment (See Fig. 31-2)

ALIGNMENT	METER	OUTPUT INDICATOR	ADJUSTMENT	REMARKS
Output DC voltage (0 volts)	100mV DC voltmeter	Voltmeter is connected between K504 (or K503) and K512 (or K511)	VR501 for left channel, VR502 for right channel	$0V \pm 30mV$

5. Idling Current Adjustment (See Fig. 31-2)

ALIGNMENT	METER	OUTPUT INDICATOR	ADJUSTMENT	REMARKS
Idling current	100mV DC voltmeter	Voltmeter is connected between test point TP501 (or TP502) and TP503 (or TP504)	VR503 for left channel, VR504 for right channel	10mV

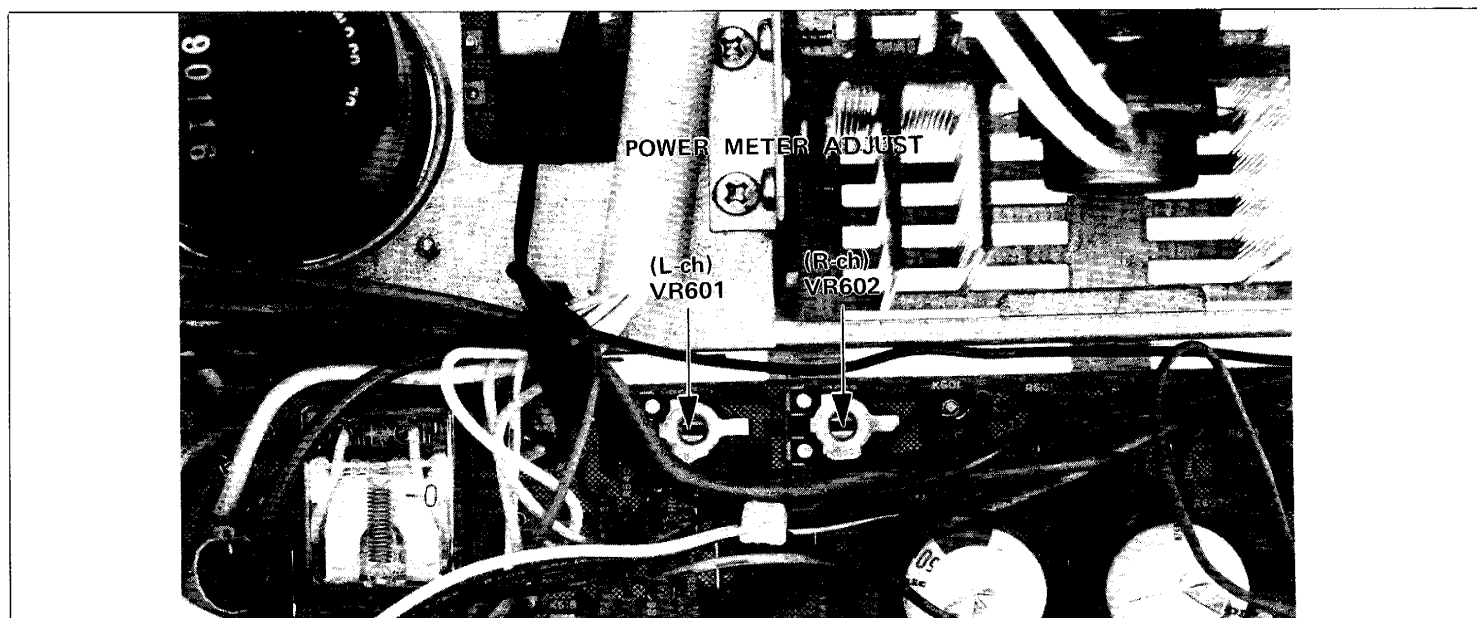


Figure 31-1 ALIGNMENT POINTS OF OUTPUT POWER METER

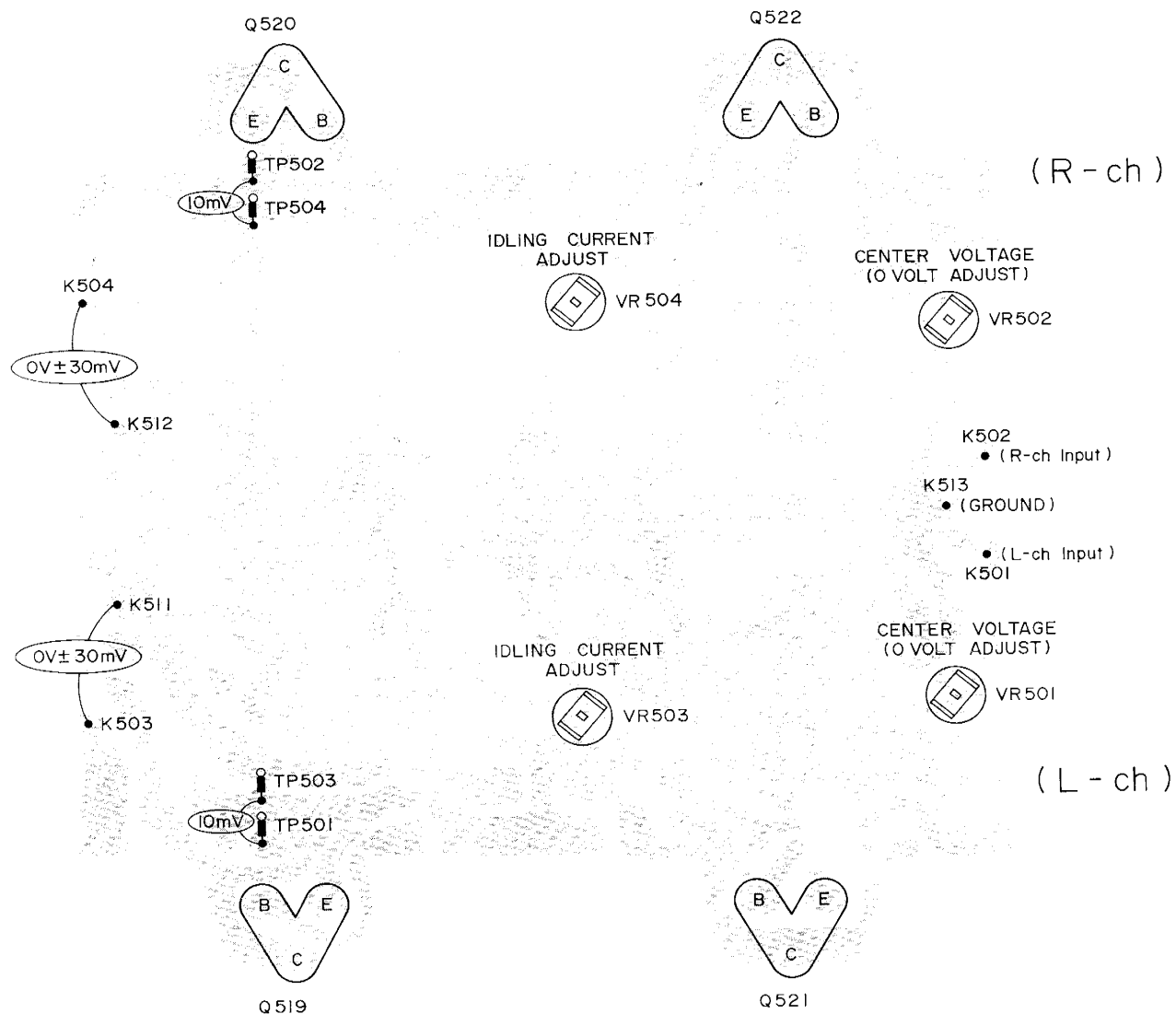


Figure 31-2 ALIGNMENT POINTS OF MAIN AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT

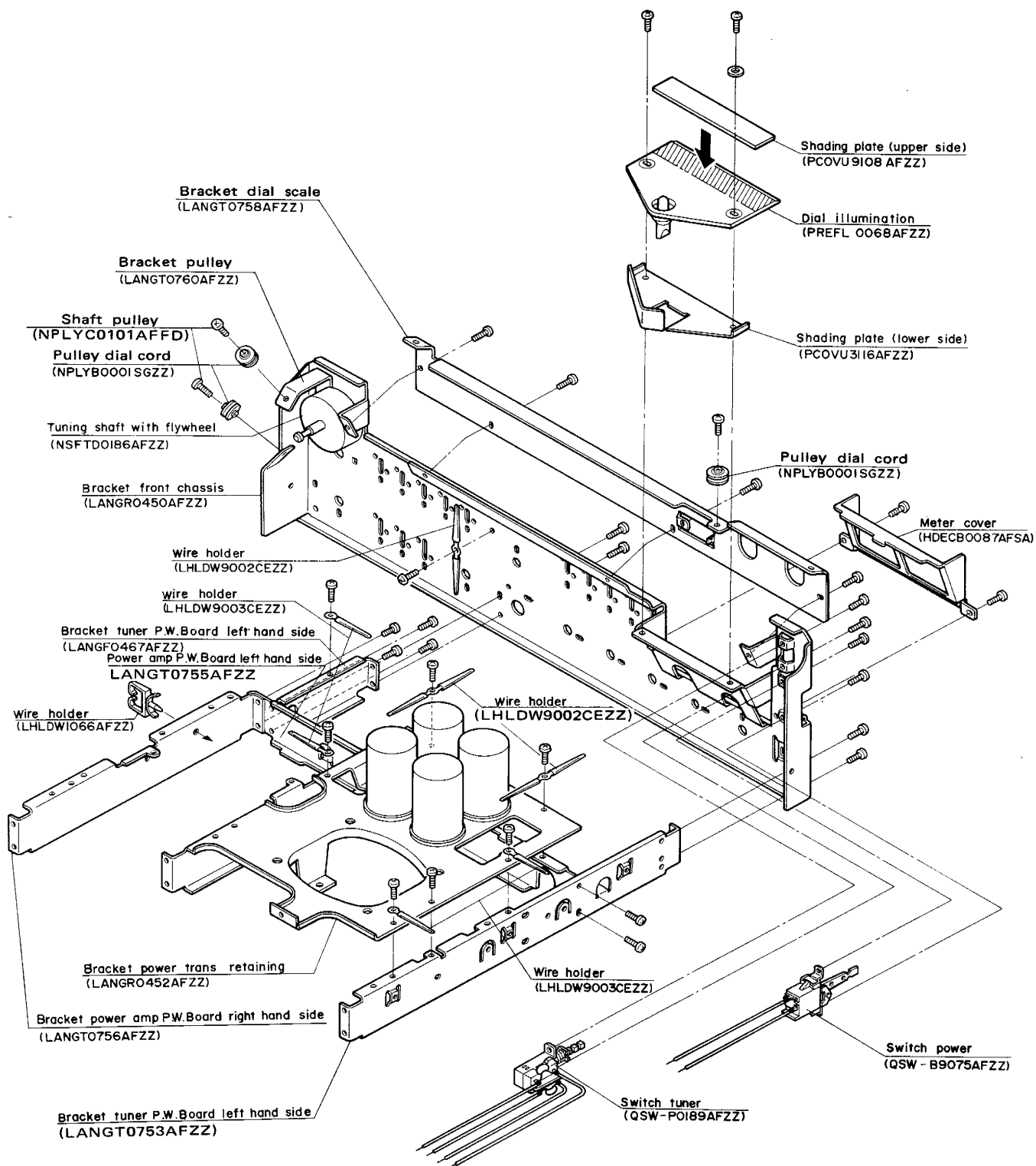


Figure 32 MISCELLANEOUS PARTS GUIDE

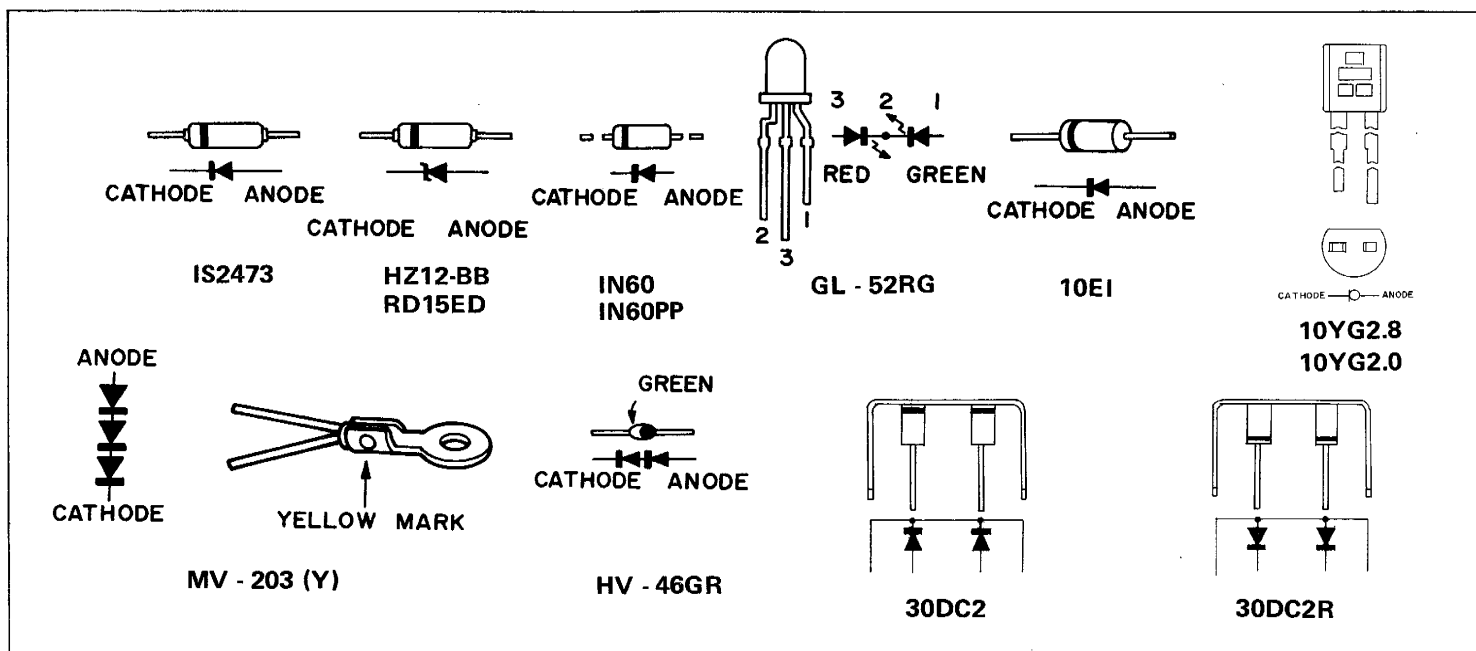


Figure 33-1 DIODE TYPES

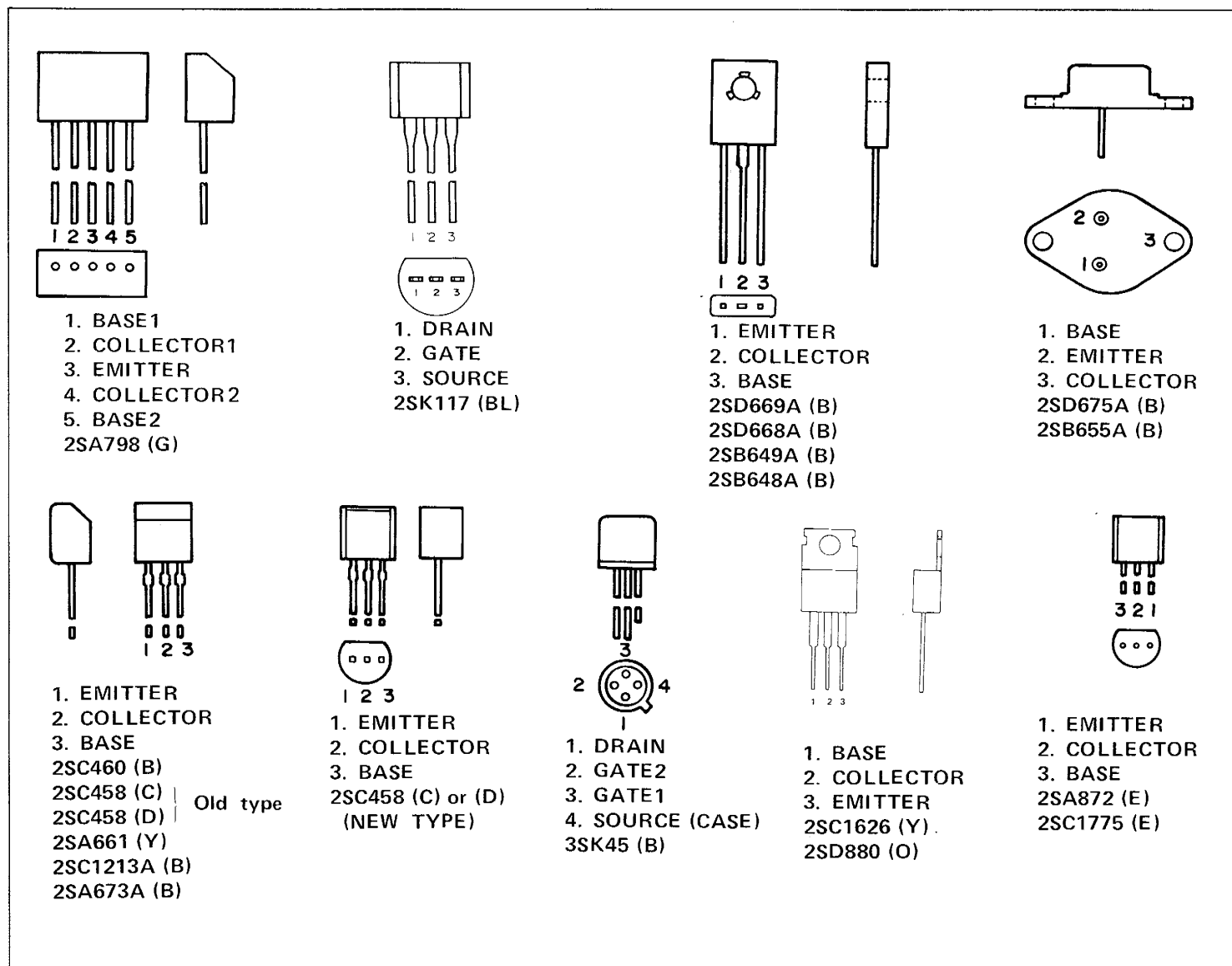


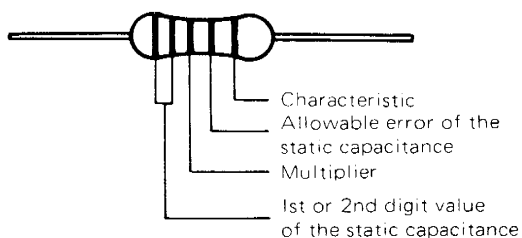
Figure 33-2 TRANSISTOR TYPES

NOTES ON SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

1. Frequency range: FM: 87.6 to 108 MHz
AM: 520 to 1620kHz
2. IF: FM: 10.7 MHz, AM 455kHz
3. Resistor: To differentiate the units of resistors, such symbols as K and M are used: the symbol K means 1000Ω and the symbol M means $1000K\Omega$ and the resistor without any symbol is Ω -type resistor. Besides, the one with "Fusible" is a fuse type.
4. Capacitor: To indicate the unit of capacitor, a symbol P is used; this symbol P means pF and the unit of the capacitor without such symbol is μF . As to electrolytic capacitor, the expression "capacitance/withstand voltage" is used. The symbols LL and LR for the electrolytic capacitor respectively mean low-leak type.
5. SW201: It is Band selector (FM/AM) switch ("FM" position).
6. SW202: It is Air check (off/on) switch ("off" position).
7. SW203: It is FM muting (on/off) switch (on position).
8. SW204: It is Hi-blend (off/on) switch.
9. SW205: It is Mode selector (stereo/mono) switch ("stereo position").
10. SW301: It is Function selector (Aux/turner/phono) switch ("AUX" position).
11. SW302: It is Tape monitor (tape1/source/tape 2) switch ("source" position).
12. SW303: It is Phono input selector (phono1/phono2) switch ("phono1" position).
13. SW304: It is Rec out selector (Aux/tuner source/phono/tape1→tape2/tape2→tape 1) switch ("AUX" position).
14. SW401: It is Muting (on/off) switch ("off" position).
15. SW402: It is Loudness (off/on) switch ("off" position).
16. SW403: It is Low cut filter (off/on) switch ("off" position).
17. SW404: It is High cut filter (off/on) switch ("off" position).
18. SW901: It is Power (on/off) switch ("off" position).
19. SW902: It is Tuner (on/off) switch ("on" position).
20. SW903: It is Speaker selector (A+B—B—OFF—A—C—A+C) switch ("A+B" position).
21. The indicated voltage in each section is the one measured by VTVM between such a section and the chassis with no signal being given.
22. Specifications or wiring diagrams of this model are subject to change for the improvement without prior notice.

■ Identification of Capacitors

As for the capacitors used in this set, they can be identified by the color indication on them concerning the nominal static capacitance, allowable error and characteristic.



■ Unit

The values of static capacitance shown in the above table are of the unit pF (picofarad = micro-microfarad).

■ The rated voltage of a capacitor can be seen from its ground color.

Pink: 25 V
Yellowish-green: 50 V

Color difference	1st or 2nd digit value of the static capacitance	Multiplier	Allowable error of the static capacitance	Characteristic (*)
Black	0	10^0	$\pm 20\%$ (M)	CH
Brown	1	10^1		LH
Red	2	10^2		D
Orange	3	10^3	$\pm 0.25pF$ (C)	PH
Yellow	4	10^4		RH
Green	5	—	$\pm 0.5pF$ (D)	SH
Blue	6	—		TH
Violet	7	—		UJ
Gray	8	—	$\pm 30\%$ (N)	X
White	9	—		SL
Gold	—	10^{-1}	$\pm 5\%$ (J)	
Silver	—	10^{-2}	$\pm 10\%$ (K)	B

(*) JIS listed

Figure 34

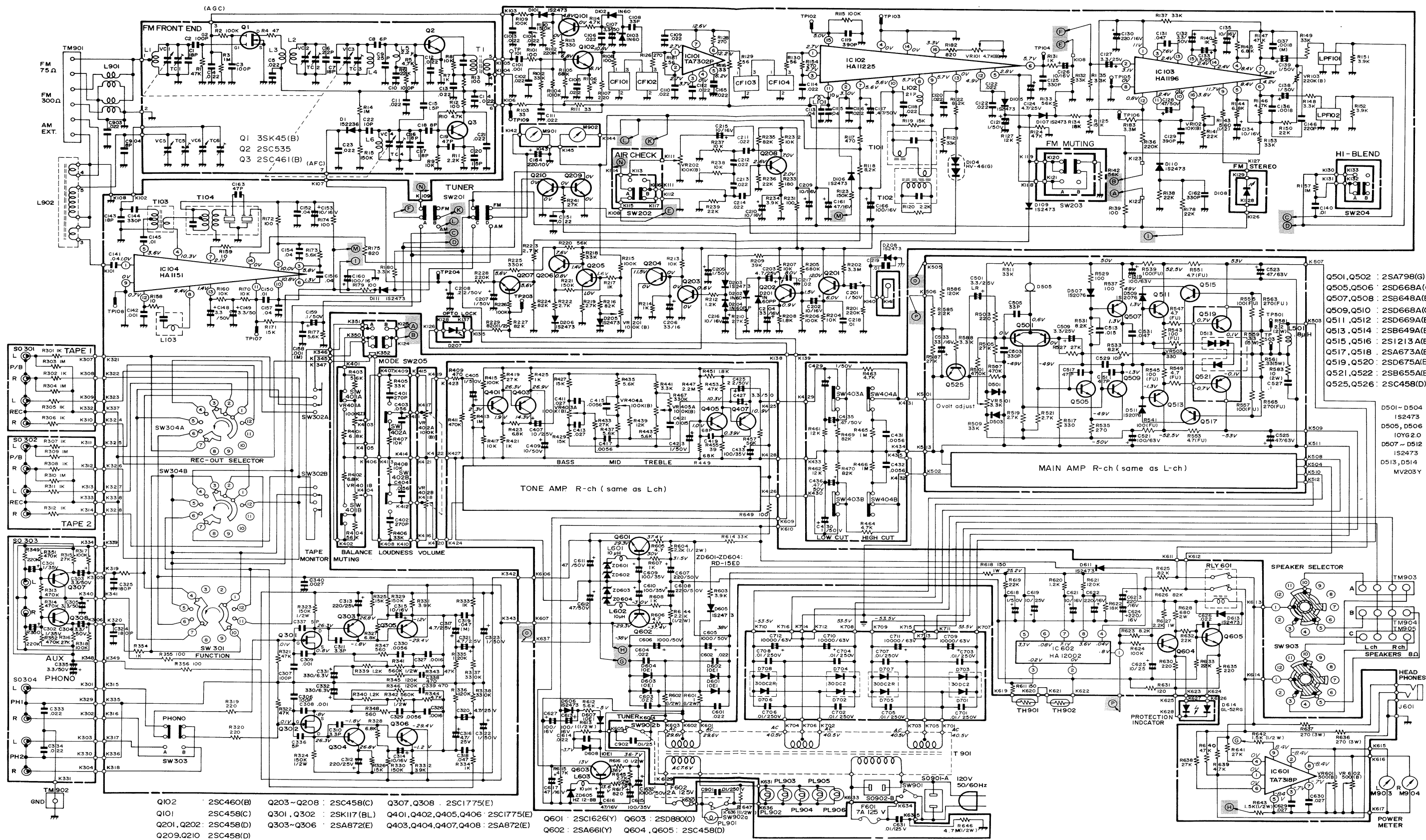


Figure 35 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

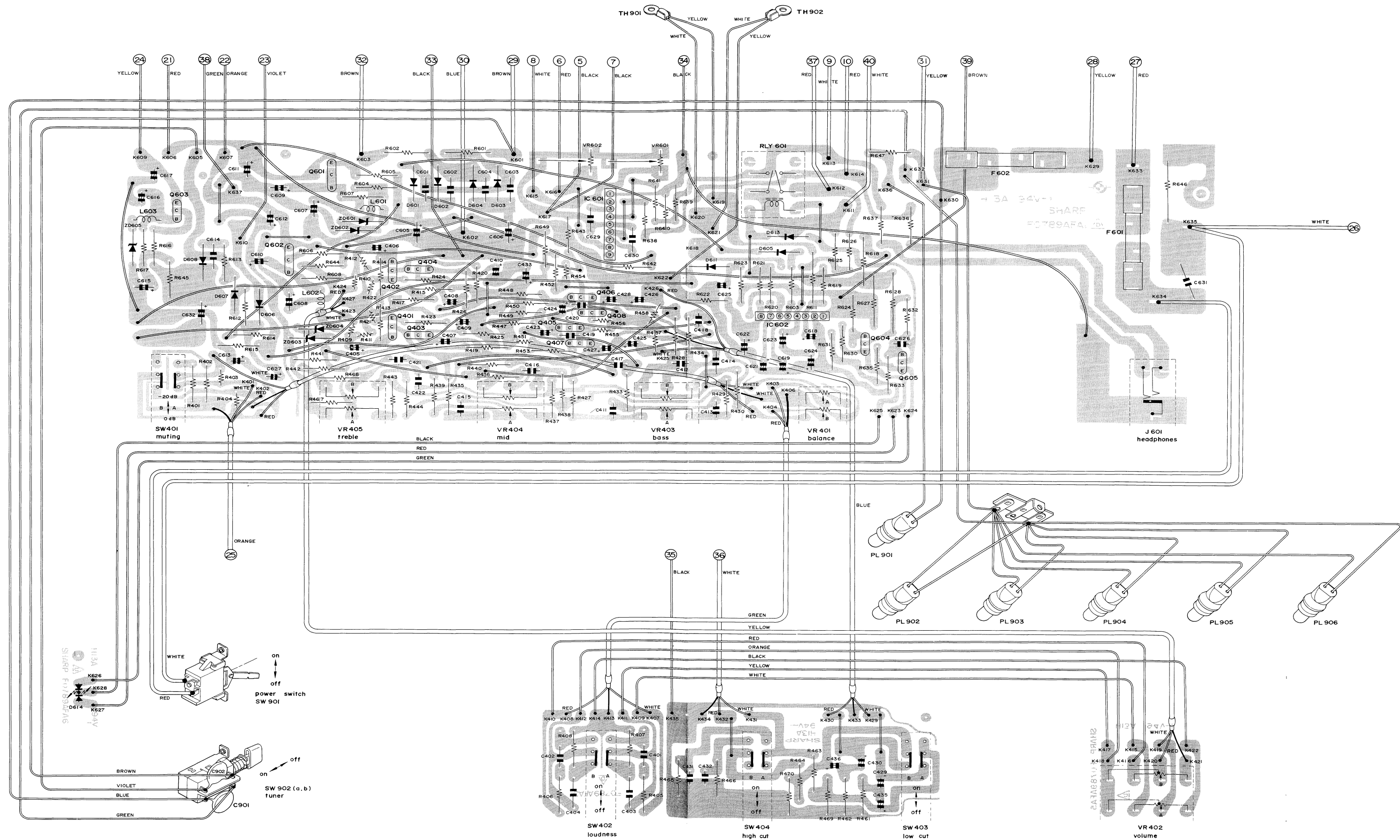
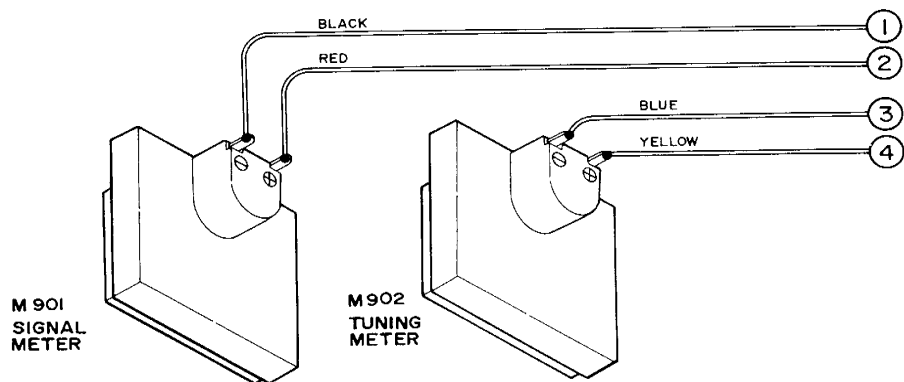
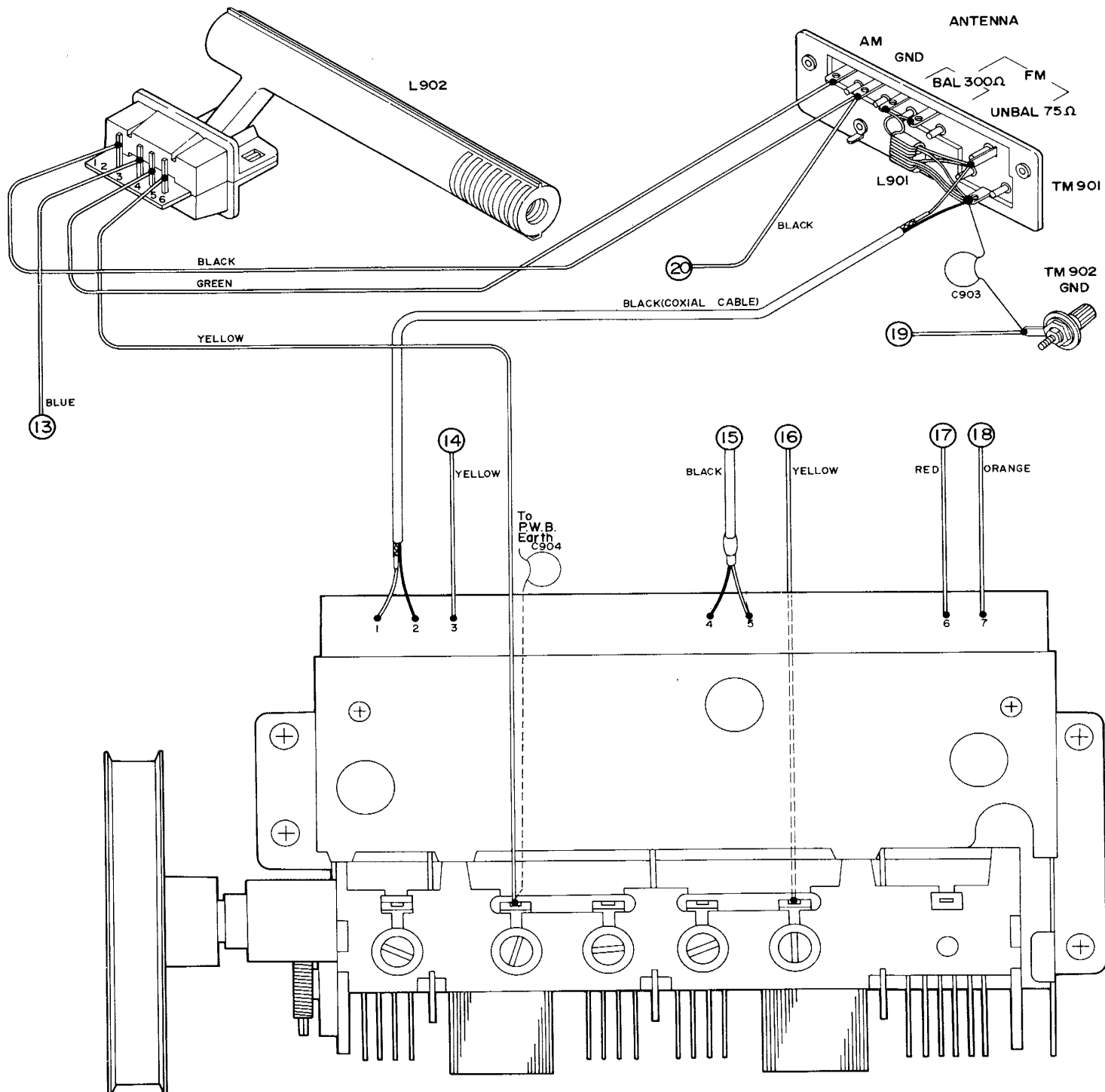
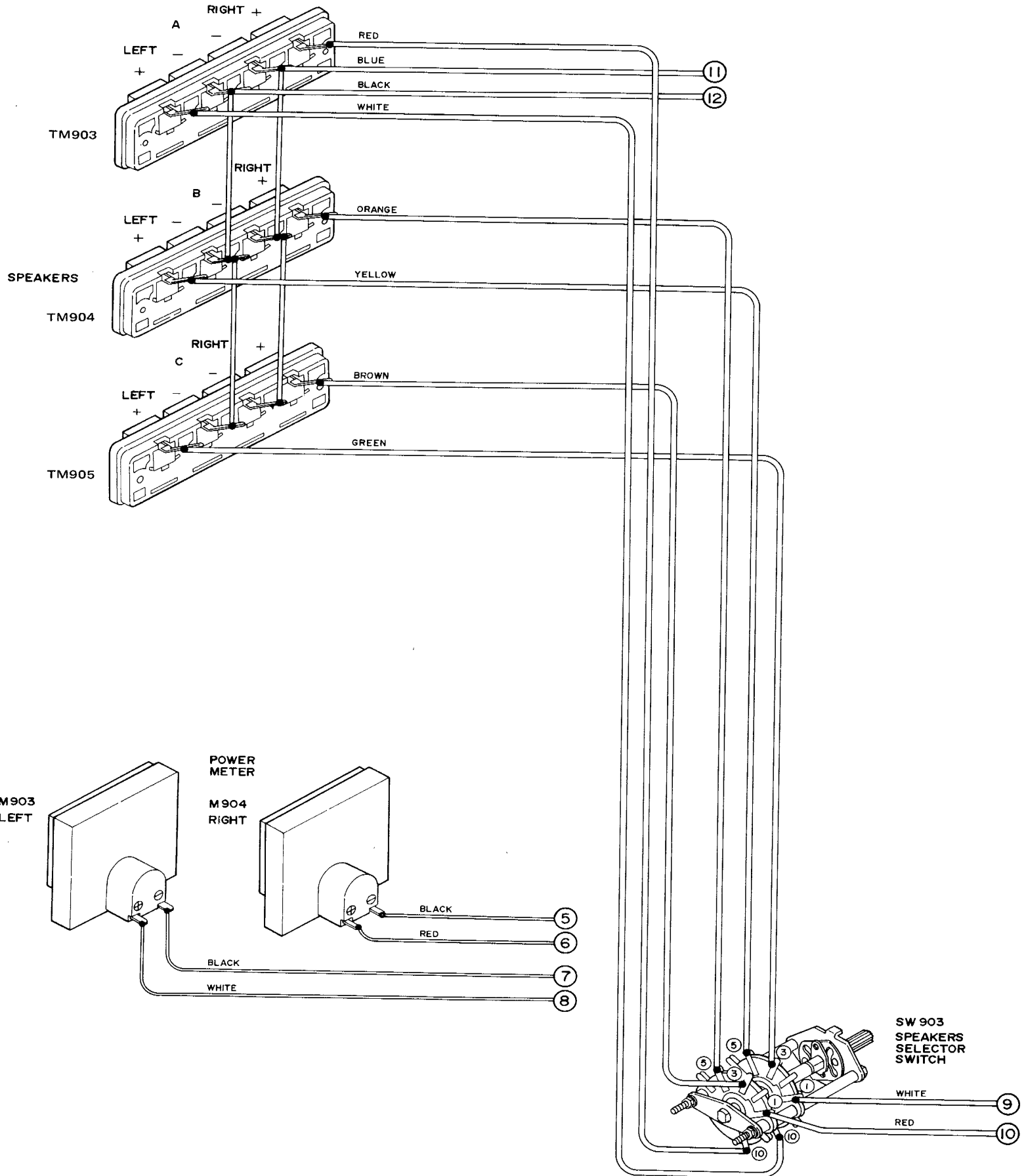


Figure 37 WIRING SIDE OF TUNER/EQUALIZER AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD





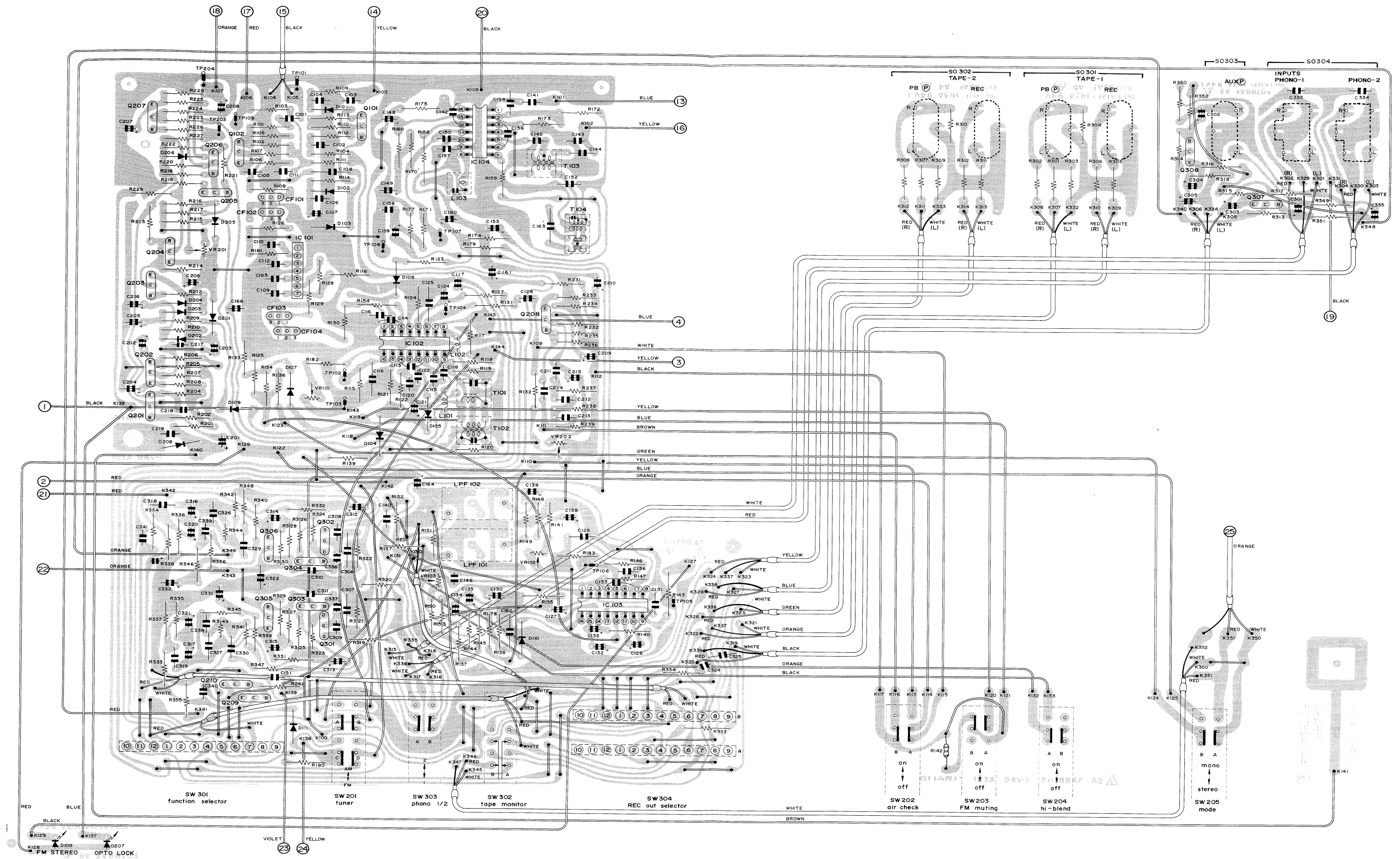


Figure 41 WIRING SIDE OF P.W. BOARD

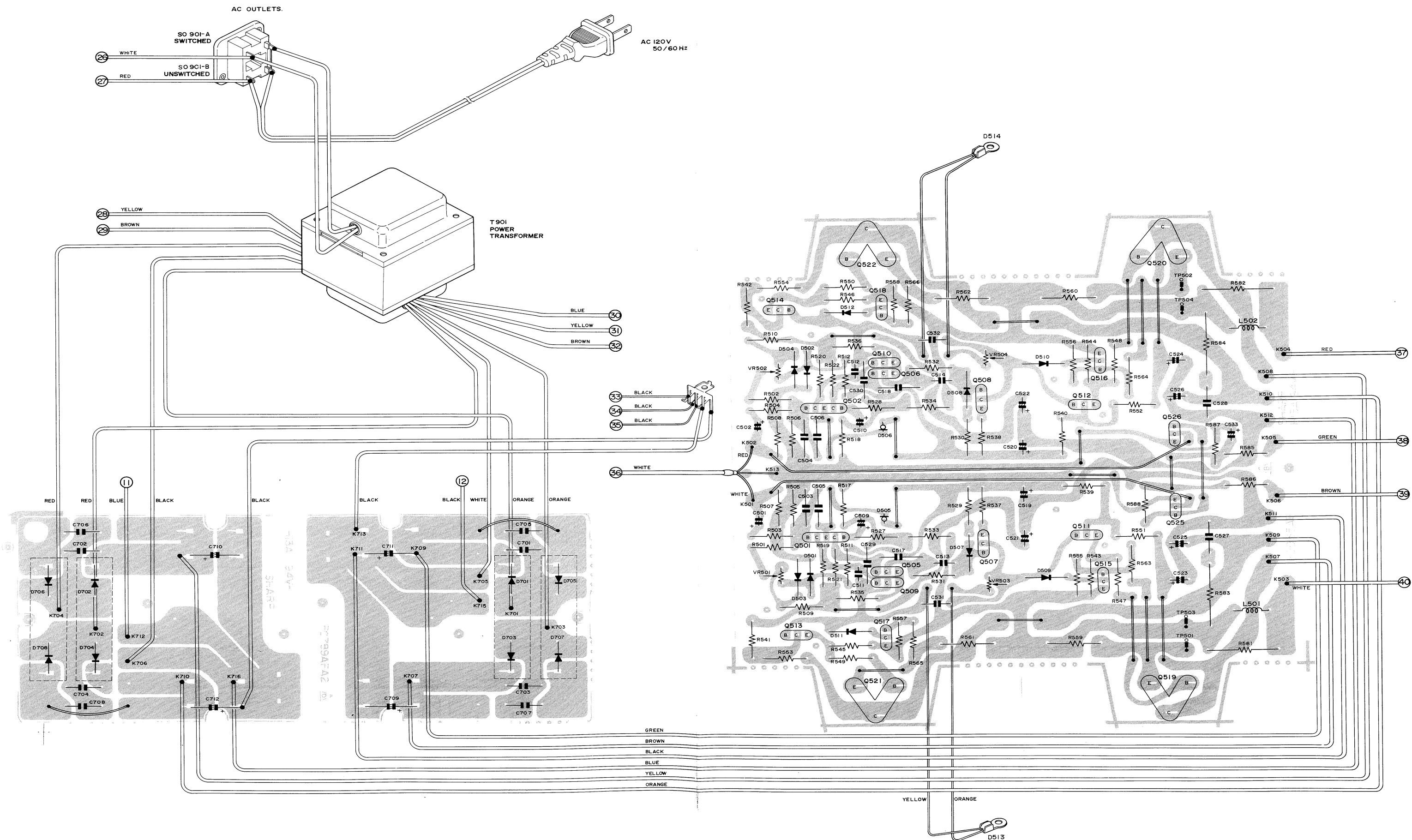


Figure 43 WIRING SIDE OF MAIN AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD

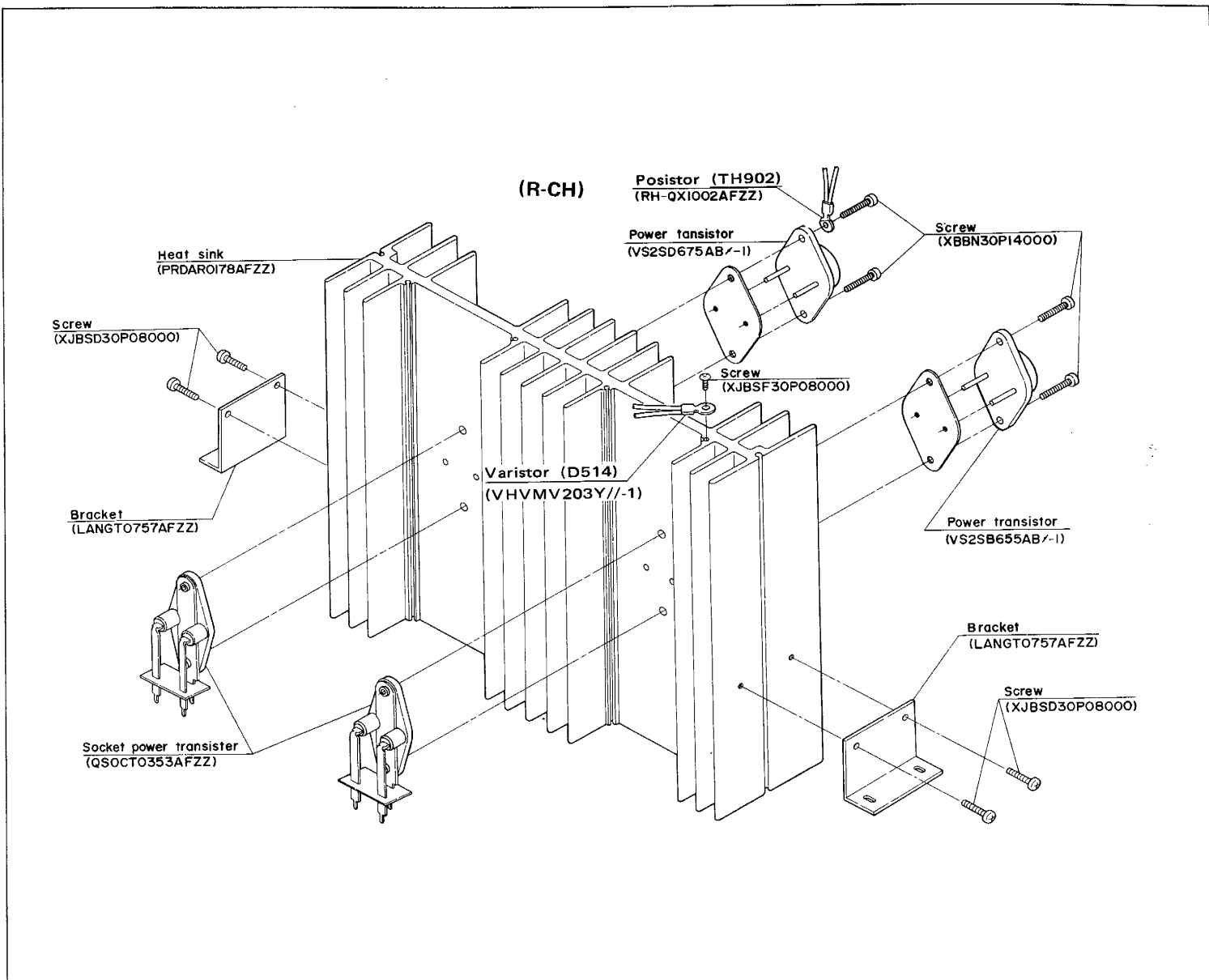
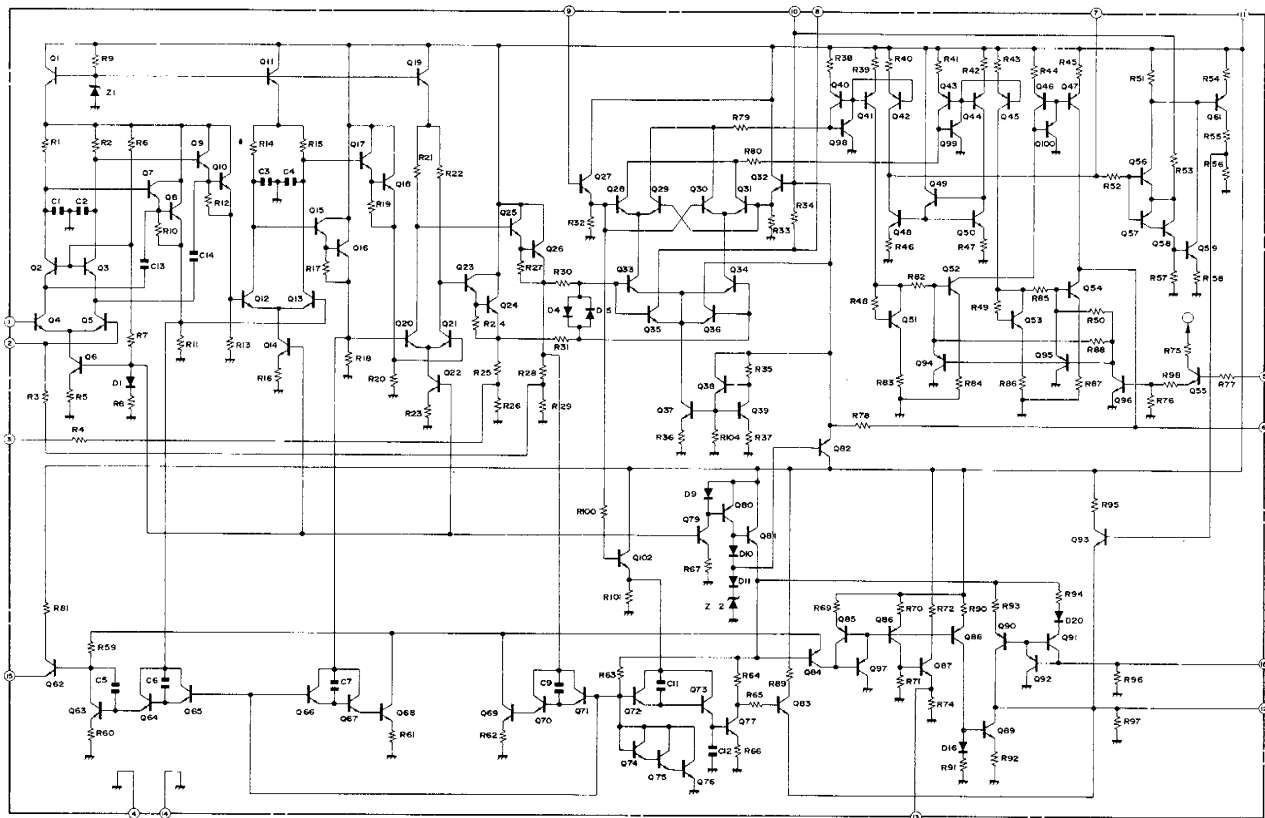
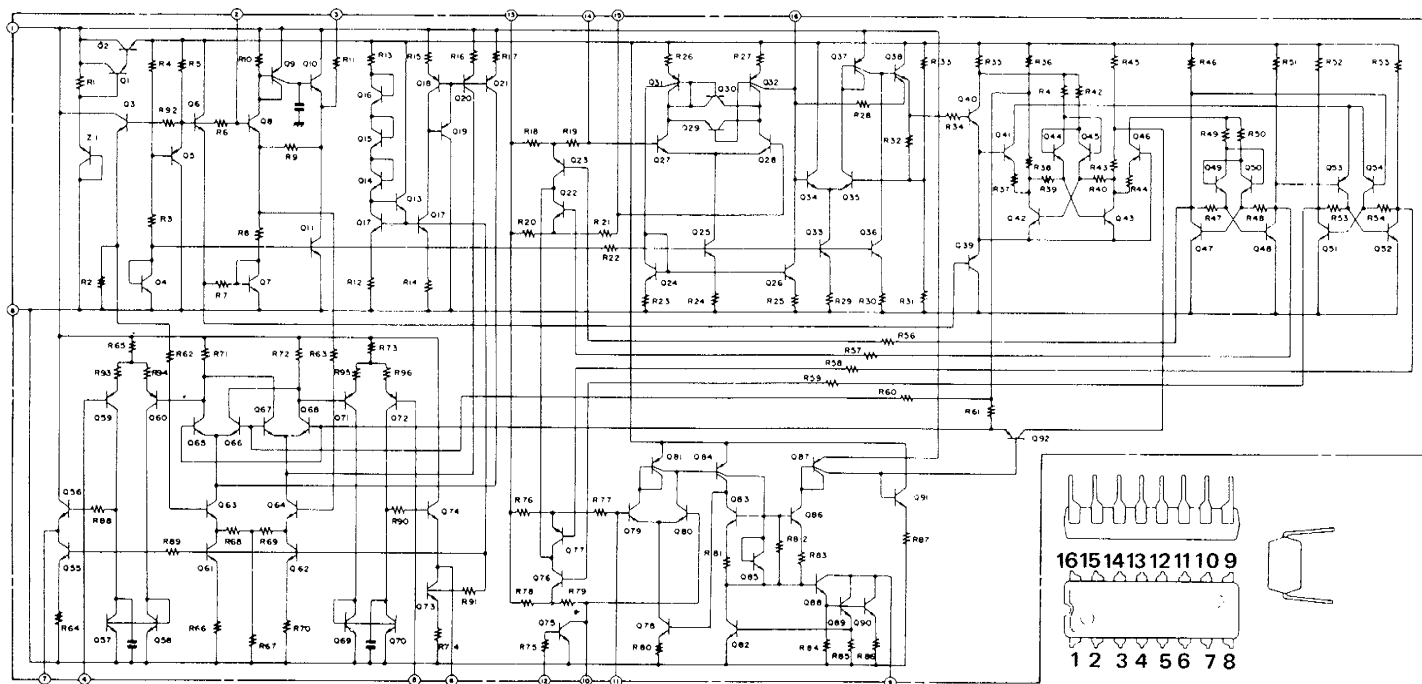


Figure 45 POWER TRANSISTORS REPLACEMENT



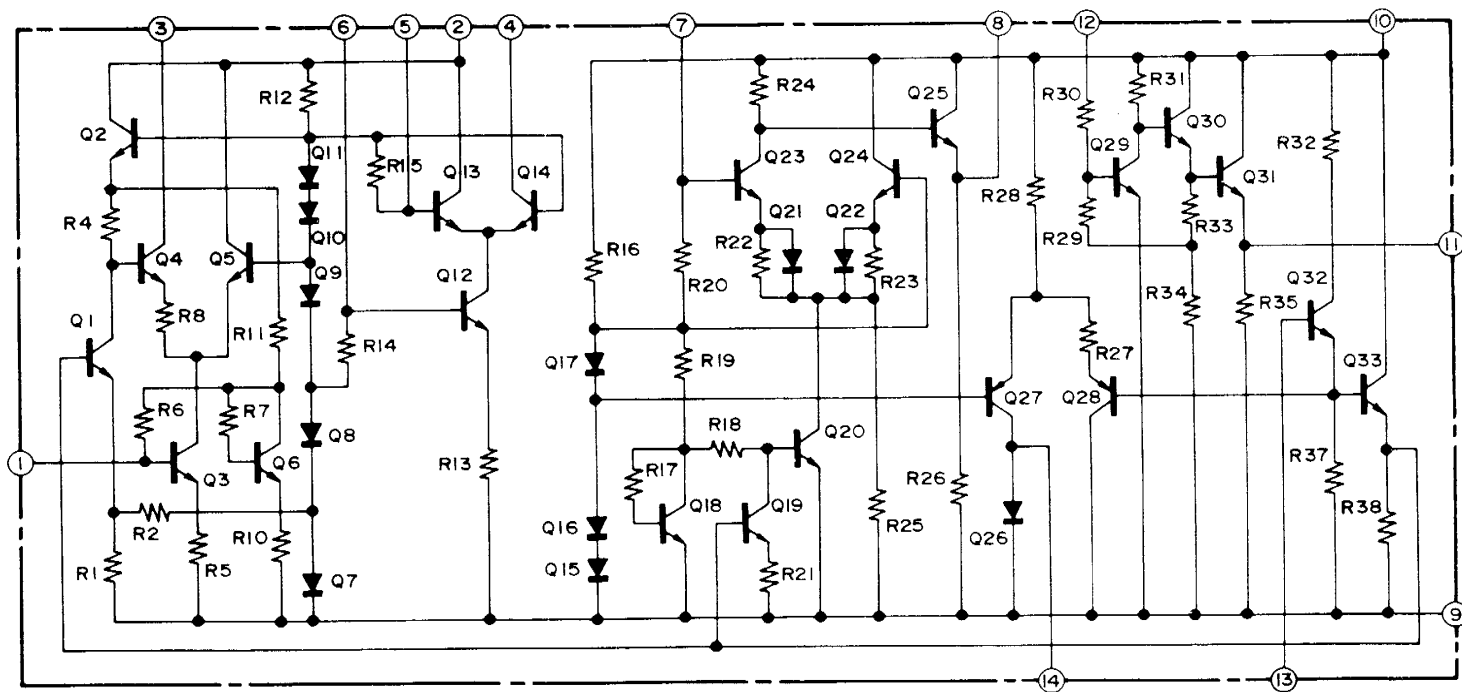
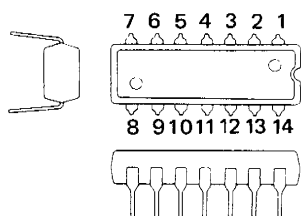
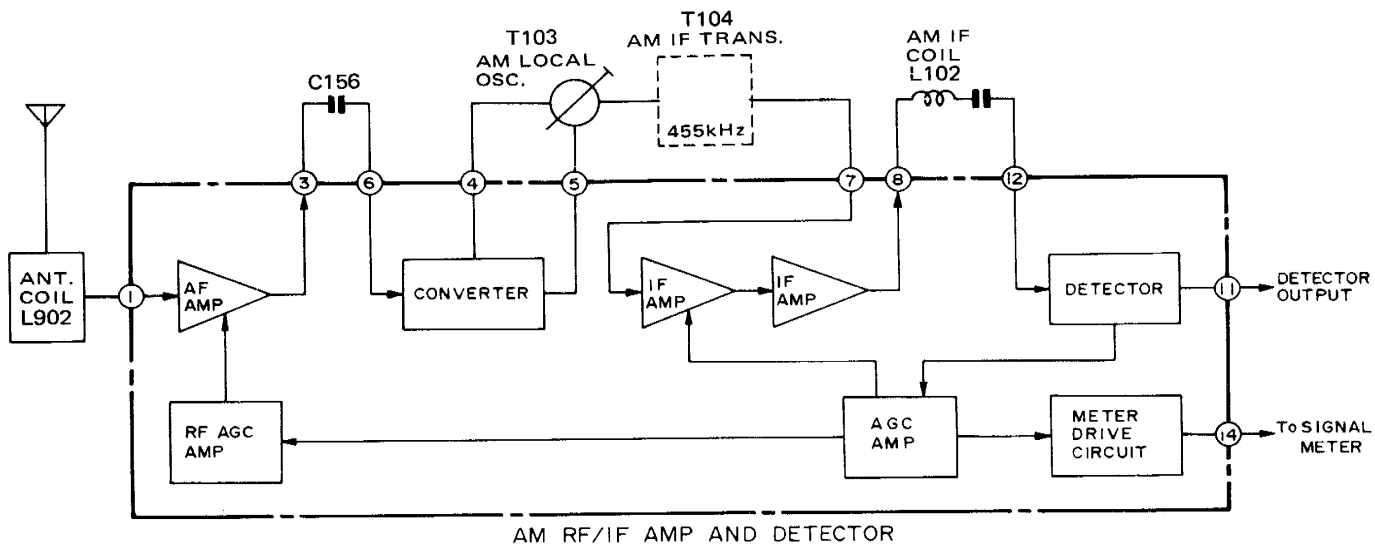
VHIHA11225/-1: HA11225

Figure 46-1 EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (IC102)



RH-IX1053AFZZ: HA1196

Figure 46-2 EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (IC103)



RH-IX1032AFZZ: HA1151

Figure 47 EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (IC104)

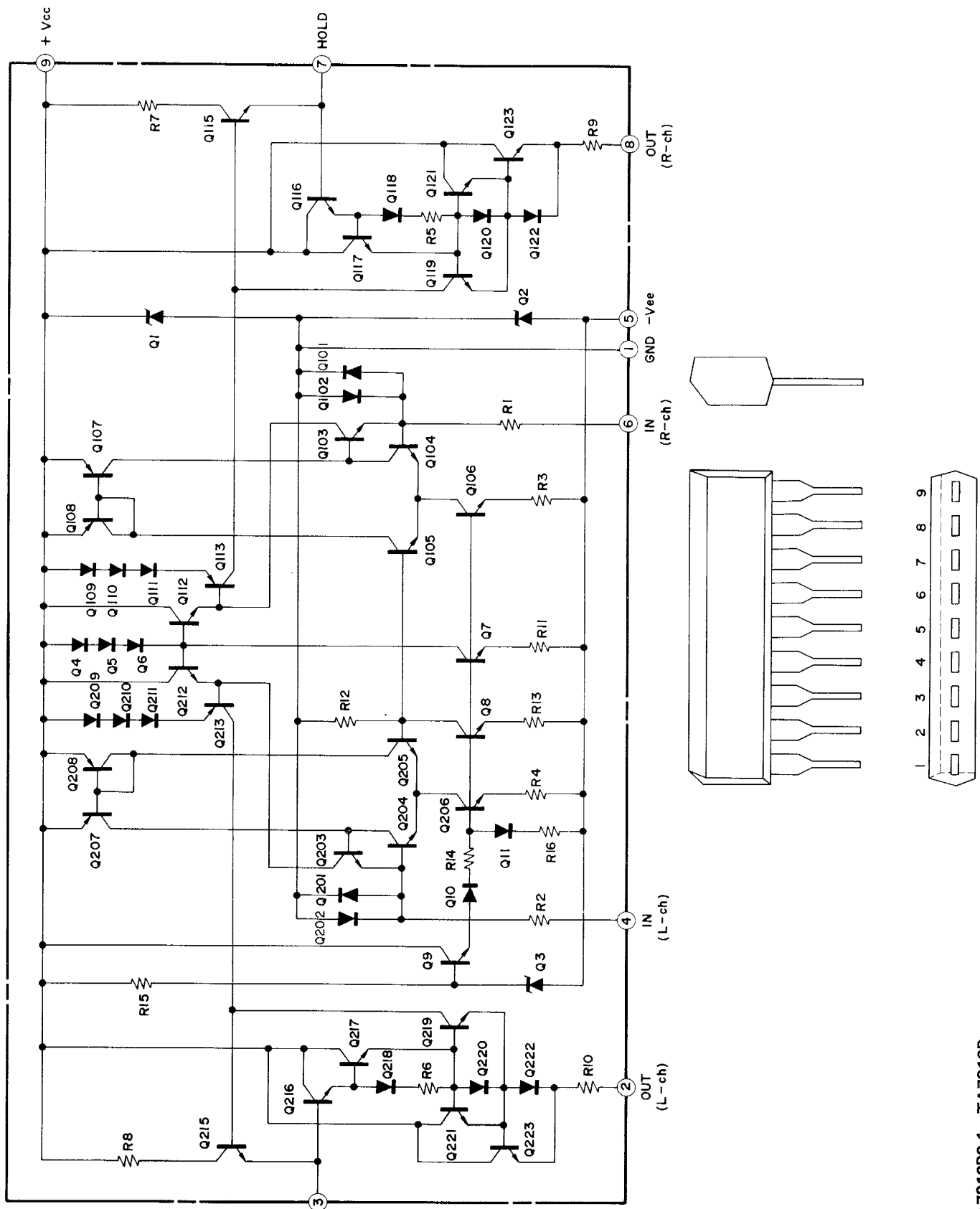
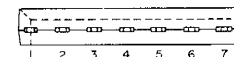
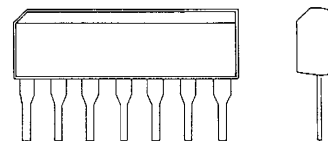
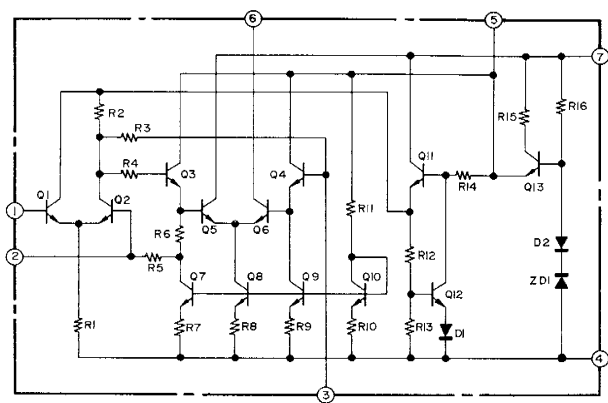
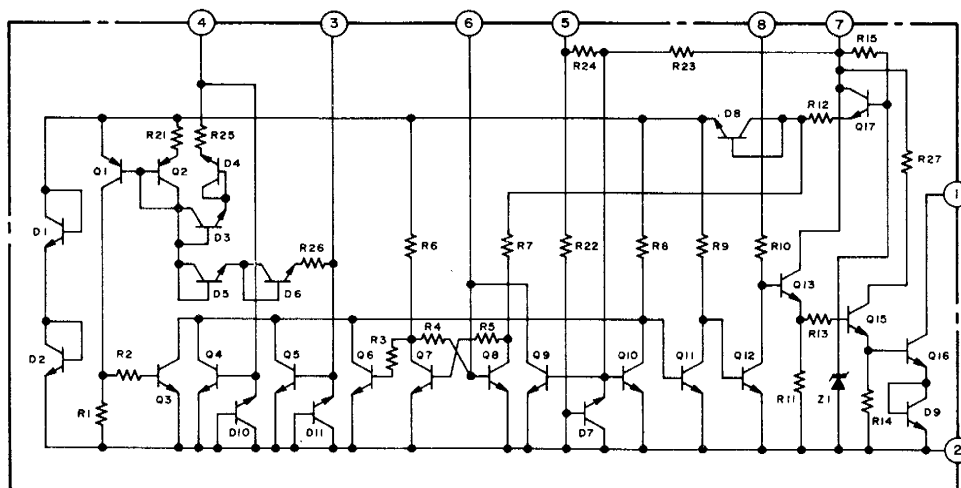
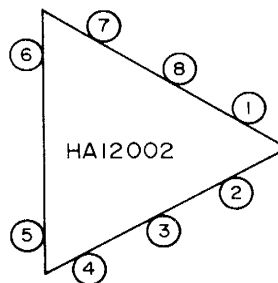
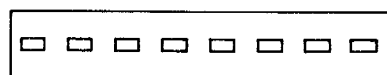
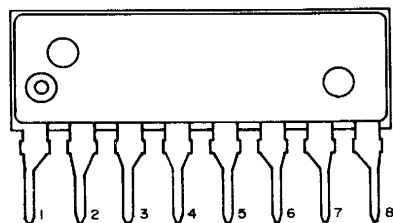


Figure 48 EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (IC601)



VHITA7302P/-1: TA7302P

Figure 49-1 EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (IC101)



VHIHA12002/-1: HA12002

Figure 49-2 EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (IC602)

REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

"HOW TO ORDER REPLACEMENT PARTS"

To have your order filled promptly and correctly,
please furnish the following informations.

1. MODEL NUMBER
2. REF. NO.
3. PART NO.
4. DESCRIPTION

Order to : Parts Center

P.O. Box 664 Paramus, New Jersey 07652 (201) 262-9000
P.O. Box 20394 Long Beach, Calif. 90801 (213) 830-4470

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS				Q509, } Q510, } Q511, } Q512, } Q513, } Q514, } Q515, } Q516, } Q517, } Q518, } D519, } Q520, } Q521, } Q522, } Q525, } Q526, } Q601, }	2SD668AC 2SD669AB 2SB649AB 2SC1213AB 2SA673AB 2SD675AB 2SB655AB 2SC458D 2SC1626Y 2SA661Y 2SD880O 2SC458D	Power Amplifier (VS2SD668A-C-1) Power Amplifier (VS2SD669A-B-1) Power Amplifier (VS2SB649A-B-1) Power Amplifier (VS2SC1213AB-1) Power Amplifier (VS2SA673AB/-1) Power Amplifier (VS2SD675AB/-1) Power Amplifier (VS2SB655AB/-1) Power Amplifier, Muting (VS2SC458-D/-1) Ripple Filter, Voltage Regulator (VS2SC1626-Y-1) Ripple Filter, Voltage Regulator (VS2SA661-Y/-1) Ripple Filter, Voltage Regulator (VS2SD880-O/-1) Relay Circuit Schimide Trigger (VS2SC458-D/-1)	AG AH AH AD AE AD AQ AC AE
IC101	VHITA7302P/-1	FM IF Amplifier (TA7302P)	AG	Q602	2SA661Y	Ripple Filter, Voltage Regulator (VS2SA661-Y/-1)	AE
IC102	VHIHA11225/-1	FM Detector (Quadrature) (HA11225)	AP	Q603	2SD880O	Ripple Filter, Voltage Regulator (VS2SD880-O/-1)	AF
IC103	RH-IX1053AFZZ	P.L.L. Multiplex Stereo Demodulator (HA1196)	AP	Q604, } Q605 }	2SC458D		AC
IC104	RH-IX1032AFZZ	AM RF/IF Amplifier and Demodulator (HA1151)	AK	DIODES			
IC601	VHITA7318P2-1	Power Meter Amplifier (TA7318P)	AK	D101	1S2473	FM AGC Circuit (VHD1S2473///-1)	AB
IC602	VHIHA12002/-1	Protector Circuit (HA12002)	AK	D102, } D103, } D104 }	1N60 HV-46GR	FM AGC Circuit (VHD1N60/////-1) FM IF Circuit (VHVHV46-G///-1)	AB AC
TRANSISTORS				D105, } D106, } D107 }	1S2473	FM IF Circuit (VHD1S2473///-1)	AB
Q101	2SC458C	FM AGC (VS2SC458-C/-1)	AC	D108	GL3AR1	Light Emitting Diode, FM Stereo Indicator (VHPGL3AR1///-1)	AD
Q102	2SC460B	FM IF Amplifier (VS2SC460-B/-1)	AC	D109	1S2473	FM IF Circuit (VHD1S2473///-1)	AB
Q201, } Q202, } Q203, } Q204, } Q205, } Q206, } Q207 }	2SC458D	FM Auto (Opto) Lock (VS2SC458-D/-1)	AC	D110	2S2473	P.L.L. Multiplex Stereo Demodu- lator (VHD1S2473///-1)	AB
Q208	2SC458C	Air Check Oscillation (VS2SC458-C/-1)	AC	D111	1S2473	Switching (VHD1S2473///-1)	AB
Q209, } Q210, }	2SC458D	FM Muting (VS2SC458-D/-1)	AC	D201	1N60PP	FM Auto (Opto) Lock Circuit (VHD1N60-PP/1G)	AB
Q301, } Q302, } Q303, } Q304, } Q305, } Q306 }	2SK117BL	Equalizer Amplifier (VS2SK117-BL-1)	AE	D202	1N60	FM Auto (Opto) Lock Circuit (VHD1N60/////-1)	AB
Q307, } Q308 }	2SA872E	Equalizer Amplifier (VS2SA872-E/-1)	AE	D203	1S2473	FM Auto (Opto) Lock Circuit (VHD1S2473///-1)	AB
Q401, } Q402, } Q403, } Q404, } Q405, } Q406, } Q407, } Q408 }	2SC1775E	Buffer Amplifier (VS2SC1775E/-1)	AD	D204	1N60PP	FM Auto (Opto) Lock Circuit (VHD1N60-PP/1G)	AB
Q501, } Q502, } Q505, } Q506, }	2SA872E	Tone Amplifier (VS2SA872-E/-1)	AE	D205, } D206 }	1S2473	FM Auto (Opto) Lock Circuit (VHD1S2473///-1)	AB
Q507, } Q508 }	2SC1775E	Tone Amplifier (VS2SC1775E/-1)	AD	D207	GL3AR1	Light Emitting Diode, FM Auto (Opto) Lock Indicator (VHPGL3AR1///-1)	AD
	2SA872E	Tone Amplifier (VS2SA872-E/-1)	AE				
	2SA798G	Power Amplifier (VS2SA798-G/-1)	AF				
	2SD668AC	Power Amplifier (VS2SD668A-C-1)	AF				
	2SB648B	Power Amplifier (VS2SB648A-B-1)	AE				

** : Price will be quoted upon receipt of order.

PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
D208	1S2473	FM Auto (Opto) Lock Circuit (VHD1S2473//-1)	AB	TRANSFORMERS			
D501, D502, D503, D504	1S2473	Power Amplifier Circuit (VHD1S2473//-1)	AB	T101	RCILD0062AFZZ	FM IF, Quadrature	AD
D505, D506	10YG2.0	Power Amplifier Circuit (RH-DX1012AFZZ)	AF	T102	RCILD0063AFZZ	FM IF, Quadrature	AD
D507, D508, D509, D510, D511, D512	1S2473	Power Amplifier Circuit (VHD1S2473//-1)	AB	T103	RCILB0395AFZZ	AM Local Oscillation	AD
D513, D514	MV203Y	Varistor, Power Amplifier (VHVMV203Y//-1)	AD	T104	RCILI0209AFZZ	AM IF with Ceramic Filter	AE
D601, D602, D603, D604	10E1	Power Rectifier (VHD10E1////-1)	AC	T901	RTRNP0577AFZZ	Power	BQ
D605	1S2473	Power Rectifier (VHD1S2473//-1)	AB	FILTERS			
D606	1S2473	Voltage Regulator (VHD1S2473//-1)	AB	CF101, CF102, CF103, CF104	RFILF0059AFZZ	FM IF, Ceramic	AG
D607, D608	10E1	Voltage Regulator (VHD10E1////-1)	AC	LPF101, LPF102	RFILL0051AFZZ	Low Pass Filter	AH
D611, D613	1S2473	Protection Circuit (VHD1S2473//-1)	AB	CONTROLS			
D614	GL-52RG	Light Emitting Diode, Protection Indicator (VHPGL-52RG/1F)	AK	VR101	RVR-M0065AGZZ	4.7K ohm (B), FM Muting Adjust	AF
D701, D702, D703, D704	30DC2	Power Rectifier (VHD30DC2///-F)	AG	VR102	RVR-M0078AGZZ	10K ohm (B), V.C.O. Frequency Adjust	AG
D705, D706, D707, D708	30DC2R	Power Rectifier (VHD30DC2R///-F)	AG	VR103	RVR-M0145AFZZ	220K ohm (B), Stereo Separation Adjust	AD
ZD601, ZD602, ZD603, ZD604	RD15ED	Zener Diode, Voltage Regulator (VHERD15ED//1F)	AD	VR201	RVR-M0084AGZZ	100K ohm (B), FM Auto Lock Adjust	AG
ZD605	HZ12B3	Zener Diode, Voltage Regulator (VHEHZ12B3//-1)	AB	VR202	RVR-M0024AGZZ	100K ohm (B), Air Check Adjust	AE
THERMISTORS				VR401-A, B	RVR-G0051AFZZ	100K ohm (Z), Balance Control	AH
TH901, TH902	RH-QX1002AFZZ	Positive Coefficient Thermistor	AG	VR402-A, B	RVR-B0159AFZZ	100K ohm (B), Volume Control	AN
COILS				VR403-A, B	RVR-B0177AFZZ	100K ohm (B), Bass Control	AK
L101	VP-LH100M0000	10μH, Choke	AB	VR404-A, B	RVR-B0177AFZZ	100K ohm (B), Mid Control	AK
L102	RCILZ0064AFZZ	21μH, Phase Shifter	AC	VR405-A, B	RVR-B0177AFZZ	100K ohm (B), Treble Control	AK
L103	RCILI0219AFZZ	AM IF	AH	VR501, VR502	RVR-M0143AFZZ	3.3K ohm (B), Idle Current Control	AD
L501, L502	RCILZ0050AFZZ	.8μH, Oscillation Prevention	AD	VR503, VR504	RVR-M0071AGZZ	330 ohm (B), Center Voltage Adjust	AG
L601, L602, L603	VP-LH100M0000	10μH, Choke	AB	VR601, VR602	RVR-M0122AFZZ	500 ohm (B), Power Meter Adjust	AC
L901	RCILA0231AFZZ	Balun (Antenna Matching)	AD	RESISTERS			
L902	RCILA0429AFZZ	AM Bar Antenna	AN	(Unless otherwise specified resistors are 1/4W, ±5%, Carbon type,)			
				R101	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm	AA
				R102	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm	
				R103	VRD-ST2EE330J	33 ohm	
				R104	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm	
				R105	VRD-ST2EE683J	68K ohm	
				R106	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	
				R107	VRD-ST2EE221J	220 ohm	
				R108	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm	
				R109	VRD-ST2EE104J	100K ohm	
				R110	VRD-ST2EE154J	150K ohm	
				R111	VRD-ST2EE330J	33 ohm	
				R112	VRD-ST2EE224J	220K ohm	

PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
R113	VRD-ST2EE331J	330 ohm	AA	R208	VRD-ST2EE182J	1.8K ohm	AA
R114	VRD-ST2EE472J	4.7 K ohm		R209	VRD-ST2EE393J	39K ohm	
R115	VRD-ST2EE104J	100K ohm		R210	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm	
R116	VRD-ST2EE330J	33 ohm		R212	VRD-ST2EE122J	1.2K ohm	
R117	VRD-ST2EE471J	470 ohm		R213	VRD-ST2EE103J	10K ohm	
R118	VRD-ST2EE822J	8.2K ohm		R214	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	
R119	VRD-ST2EE153J	15K ohm		R215	VRD-ST2EE104J	100K ohm	
R120	VRD-ST2EE222J	2.2K ohm		R216	VRD-ST2EE823J	82K ohm	
R121	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm		R217	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	
R122	VRD-ST2EE822J	8.2K ohm		R218	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm	
R123	VRD-ST2EE154J	150K ohm		R219	VRD-ST2EE272J	2.7K ohm	
R124	VRD-ST2EE473J	47K ohm		R220	VRD-ST2EE563J	56K ohm	
R125	VRD-ST2EE153J	15K ohm		R221	VRD-ST2EE154J	150K ohm	
R126	VRD-ST2EE271J	270 ohm		R222, } R223 }	VRD-ST2EE272J	2.7K ohm	
R127	VRD-ST2EE123J	12K ohm		R224	VRD-ST2EE823J	82K ohm	
R128	VRD-ST2EE271J	270 ohm		R225	VRD-ST2EE334J	330K ohm	
R129, } R130 }	VRD-ST2EE560J	56 ohm		R226	VRD-ST2EE104J	100K ohm	
R131	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm		R227	VRD-ST2EE823J	82K ohm	
R132	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm		R228	VRD-ST2EE224J	220K ohm	
R133	VRD-ST2EE563J	56K ohm		R229	VRD-ST2HD821J	820 ohm, 1/2W, $\pm 5\%$, Carbon	
R134	VRD-ST2EE183J	18K ohm		R231	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm	
R135	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm		R232	VRD-ST2EE103J	10K ohm	
R136	VRD-ST2EE224J	220K ohm		R233	VRD-ST2EE181J	180 ohm	
R137	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm		R234	VRD-ST2EE392J	3.9K ohm	
R138	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm		R235	VRD-ST2EE823J	82K ohm	
R139	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm		R236	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm	
R140	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm		R237, } R238 }	VRD-ST2EE103J	10K ohm	
R141	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm		R239	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm	
R142	VRD-ST2EE563J	56K ohm		R241	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm	
R143	VRD-ST2HD561J	560 ohm, 1/2W, $\pm 5\%$, Carbon		R301, } R302 }	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	
R144, } R145 }	VRD-ST2EE682J	6.8K ohm		R303, } R304 }	VRD-ST2EE105J	1Meg ohm	
R146, } R147 }	VRD-ST2EE473J	47K ohm		R305, } R306 }	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	
R148, } R149 }	VRD-ST2EE332J	3.3K ohm		R307, } R308 }	VRD-ST2EE105J	1Meg ohm	
R150	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm		R309, } R310 }	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	
R151, } R152 }	VRD-ST2EE392J	3.9K ohm		R311, } R312 }	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	
R153	VRD-ST2EE583J	5.6K ohm		R313, } R314 }	VRD-ST2EE474J	470K ohm	
R154	VRD-ST2EE271J	270 ohm		R315, } R316 }	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm	
R157	VRD-ST2EE105J	1Meg ohm		R317, } R318 }	VRD-ST2EE104J	100K ohm	
R158, } R159 }	VRD-ST2EE100J	10 ohm		R319, } R320 }	VRD-ST2EE221J	220 ohm	
R160	VRD-ST2EE103J	10K ohm		R321, } R322 }	VRD-ST2EE473J	47K ohm	
R170	VRD-ST2EE103J	10K ohm		R323, } R324 }	VRN-KU2EB223F	22K ohm, 1/4W, $\pm 1\%$, Metallized Film	
R171	VRD-ST2EE153J	15K ohm		R325, } R326 }	VRD-ST2EE427J	4.7K ohm	
R172	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm		R327, } R328 }	VRD-ST2EE682J	6.8K ohm	
R173	VRD-ST2EE562J	5.6K ohm		R329, } R330 }	VRD-ST2EE823J	82K ohm	
R174	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm		R331, } R332 }	VRD-ST2EE392J	3.9K ohm	
R175	VRD-ST2EE821J	820 ohm		R333, } R334 }	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	
R177	VRD-ST2EE562J	5.6K ohm					
R178	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm					
R179	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm					
R180	VRD-ST2EE332J	3.3K ohm					
R181	VRD-ST2EE560J	56 ohm					
R182	VRD-ST2EE821J	820 ohm					
R183	VRD-ST2EE335J	3.3Meg ohm					
R201	VRD-ST2EE224J	220K ohm					
R202	VRD-ST2EE335J	3.3Meg ohm					
R204	VRD-ST2EE103J	10K ohm					
R205	VRD-ST2EE684J	680K ohm					
R206	VRD-ST2EE104J	100K ohm					
R207	VRD-ST2EE103J	10K ohm					

PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
R335, R336	VRD-ST2EE124J	120K ohm	AA	R451	VRD-SU2EE182J	1.8K ohm	
R337, R338	VRD-ST2EE334J	330K ohm		R452	VRD-ST2EE182J	1.8K ohm	
R339, R340	VRD-ST2EE391J	390 ohm		R453	VRD-ST2EE473J	47K ohm	
R341, R342	VRN-KU2HB184F	180K ohm, 1/2W, ±1%, Metallized Film		R454	VRD-SU2EE473J	47K ohm	
R343, R344	VRN-KU2EB153F	15K ohm, 1/4W, ±1%, Metallized Film	AA	R455, R456	VRD-SU2EE390J	39 ohm	
R345, R346	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm		R457, R458	VRD-SU2EE563J	56K ohm	
R347, R348	VRD-ST2EE561J	560 ohm		R461, R462	VRD-ST2EE123J	12K ohm	
R349, R350	VRD-ST2EE224J	220K ohm		R463, R464	VRD-ST2EE472J	4.7K ohm	
R351, R352	VRD-ST2EE474J	470K ohm	AA	R465, R466	VRD-ST2EE105J	1Meg ohm	
R353, R354	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm		R467, R468	VRD-ST2EE334J	330K ohm	
R355, R356	VRG-ST2EA101J	100 ohm, 1/4W, ±5%, Fusible		R469, R470	VRD-ST2EE823J	82K ohm	
R401, R402	VRD-ST2EE682J	6.8K ohm		R501, R502	VRD-ST2EE474J	470K ohm	
R403, R404	VRD-SU2EE563J	56K ohm	AB	R503, R504	VRD-ST2EE221J	220 ohm	
R405, R406	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm		R505, R506	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm	
R407, R408	VRD-ST2EE103J	10K ohm		R507, R508	VRD-ST2EE474J	470K ohm	
R409, R410	VRD-SU2EE471J	470 ohm		R509, R510	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm	
R411, R412	VRD-SU2EE474J	470K ohm	AA	R511, R512			
R413, R414	VRD-ST2EE105J	1Meg ohm		R517, R518	VRD-ST2EE331J	330 ohm	
R415, R417	VRD-ST2EE104J	100K ohm		R519, R520	VRD-ST2EE272J	2.7K ohm	
R419, R420	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm		R521, R522			
R421, R422	VRD-SU2EE102J	1K ohm	AA	R527, R528	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm	AA
R423, R424	VRD-ST2EE682J	6.8K ohm		R529, R530	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm	AA
R425, R426	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm		R531, R532	VRD-ST2EE822J	8.2K ohm	AA
R427, R428	VRD-ST2EE153J	15K ohm		R533, R534			AA
R429, R430			R535, R536	VRD-ST2EE271J	270 ohm	AA	
R433, R434	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm		R537, R538	VRD-ST2EE101J	100 ohm	AB
R435, R436	VRD-ST2EE562J	5.6K ohm		R539, R540			
R437, R438				R541, R542	VRG-ST2EA101J	100 ohm, 1/4W, ±5%, Fusible	AB
R439, R440	VRD-ST2EE123J	12K ohm		R543, R544			
R441, R442	VRD-ST2EE332J	3.3K ohm		R545, R546			
R443, R444	VRD-ST2EE562J	5.6K ohm		R547, R548			AB
R447, R448	VRD-ST2EE225J	2.2Meg ohm		R549, R550	VRG-ST2EA4R7J	4.7 ohm, 1/4W, ±5%, Fusible	
R449, R450	VRD-ST2EE683J	68K ohm		R551, R552			
				R553, R554			

PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
R555, R556, R557, R558, R559, R560, R561, R562, R563, R564, R565, R566	VRG-ST2EA101J	100 ohm, 1/4W, ±5%, Fusible	AB	R647, R649	VRG-ST2HA1R0J VRG-ST2EA101J	1 ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Fusible 100 ohm, 1/4W, ±5%, Fusible	AB AB
R581, R582, R583, R584, R585, R586, R587, R588	RR-WZ1001AFZZ	.33 ohm, 5W, Cement	AD	CAPACITORS (Unless otherwise specified capacitors are 50V, +80 —20%, Ceramic type.)			
R601, R602, R603, R604, R605, R606, R607, R608	VRG-ST2HA1R0J	1 ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Fusible	AB	C101, C102, C103, C104, C105, C106	VCKZPU1HF102Z	.001MFD	AA
R611, R612, R613, R614, R615, R616, R617, R618	VRG-ST2EA271J	270 ohm, 1/4W, ±5%, Fusible	AB	C108, C109, C110, C111, C112	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
R619, R620, R621, R622, R623, R624, R625, R626	VRS-PT3DB2R2J	2.2 ohm, 2W, ±10%, Oxide Film	AA	C113, C114, C115, C116, C118	VCCSAT1HL330J	33PF, 50V, ±5%, Ceramic	AA
R627, R628, R629, R630, R631, R632, R633, R634, R635, R636, R637, R638, R639, R640, R641, R642, R643, R644, R645, R646	VRS-PT3DB100K	10 ohm, ±10%, Oxide Film	AB	C119, C120, C122	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm	AA	C125, C129, C131, C136, C137	VCCSAT1HL330J	33PF, 50V, ±5%, Ceramic	AA
	VRD-ST2EE124J	120K ohm	AA	C140, C141, C142, C143, C144, C145, C146, C150, C151	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm	AA	C152, C154, C156, C157	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
	VRD-ST2EE332J	3.3K ohm	AA	C158, C162, C163, C165	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
	VRD-ST2EE392J	3.9K ohm	AA	C211, C212, C213, C214, C217, C218, C219	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
	VRD-ST2HD222J	2.2K ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Carbon	AA	C306, C307, C308, C309	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
	VRG-ST2EA4R7J	4.7 ohm, 1/4W, ±5%, Fusible	AB	C310, C311, C318, C319	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
	VRD-ST2EE102J	1K ohm	AA	C324, C325	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
	VRD-ST2EE151J	150 ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE562J	5.6K ohm	AA				
	VRG-ST2HA1R0J	1 ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Fusible	AB				
	VRD-ST2EE333J	33K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE473J	47K ohm	AA				
	VRG-ST2HA100J	10 ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Fusible	AB				
	VRD-ST2EE821J	820 ohm	AA				
	VRS-PT3AB151K	150 ohm, 1W, ±10%, Metal Oxide Film	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE122J	1.2K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE124J	120K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE183J	18K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE822J	8.2K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE104J	100K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE823J	82K ohm	AA				
	VRS-PT3AB222K	2.2K ohm, 1W, ±10%, Metal Oxide Film	AA				
	VRS-PT3DB681K	680 ohm, 2W, ±10%, Metal Oxide Film	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE221J	220 ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE121J	120 ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE223J	22K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE221J	220 ohm	AA				
	VRS-PT3LB271J	270 ohm, 3W, ±5%, Metal Oxide Film	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE472J	4.7K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2EE273J	27K ohm	AA				
	VRD-ST2HD152J	1.5K ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Carbon	AA				
	VRD-ST2HD222J	2.2K ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Carbon	AA				
	VRD-ST2HD272J	2.7K ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Carbon	AA				
	VRD-ST2HD475J	4.7Meg ohm, 1/2W, ±5%, Carbon	AA				

PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
C326, C327	VCQSMA1HL472G	4700PF, 50V, $\pm 2\%$, Poly-styrene	AD	C903	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA
C329, C330	VCQSMA1HL183G	1800PF, 50V, $\pm 2\%$, Poly-styrene	AD	C904	VCCSPU1HL8R0C	8PF, 50V, ± 0.25 PF, Ceramic	
C333, C334	VCTYPU1EX223M	.022MFD, 25V, $\pm 20\%$, Ceramic	AA	ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS			
C336, C337	VCCSPU1HL5R0C	5PF, 50V, ± 0.25 PF, Ceramic		C107	VCEAAU1HW335Y	3.3MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
C338, C339	VCQSMA1HL471G	470PF, 50V, $\pm 2\%$, Polystyrene	AD	C117	VCEALU1HW474M	.47MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AB
C340, C341	VCQYSH1HM272J	.0027MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AB	C121	VCEAAU1HW105Y	1MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
C401, C402	VCCSPU1HL271K	270PF, 50V, $\pm 10\%$, Ceramic		C124	VCEAAU1EW475Y	4.7MFD, 25V, +50 -10%	AB
C403, C404	VCQYSH1HM563J	.056MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AC	C126	VCEAAU1CW106Y	10MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AB
C411, C412, C413, C414	VCQYSH1HM273J	.027MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AB	C127	VCEAAU1EW335Y	3.3MFD, 25V, +50 -10%	AB
C415, C416, C417, C418	VCQYSH1HM562J	.0056MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AB	C128	VCEALU1HW474M	.47MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	
C419, C420	VCCSPU1HL680K	68PF, 50V, $\pm 10\%$, Ceramic		C130	VCEAAU1CW227Y	220MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AC
C421, C422	VCQYSH1HM152J	.0015MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AB	C132	VCEAAU1HW335Y	3.3MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
C431, C432	VCQYSH1HM562J	.0056MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AB	C133	VCAAAU1EB155K	1.5MFD, 25V, $\pm 10\%$, Aluminum	AC
C503, C504	VCCSAT1HL331K	330PF, 50V, $\pm 10\%$, Ceramic		C134, C135	VCEAAU1CW106Y	10MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AB
C505, C506	VCCSAT1HL330J	33PF, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Ceramic		C138, C139	VCEAAU1HW105Y	1MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
C511, C512	VCCSPU1HL470J	47PF, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Ceramic		C148, C149	VCEAAU1HW335Y	3.3MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
C513, C514	VCQYSH1HM153J	.015MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Ceramic	AB	C153	VCEAAU1CW106Y	10MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AB
C517, C518	VCCSAT1HL470J	47PF, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Ceramic		C159	VCEALU1HW154M	.15MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AB
C527, C528	VCQYSH1HM104J	.1MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AC	C160	VCEAAU1CW107Y	100MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AC
C529, C530	VCCSAT1HL100J	10PF, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Ceramic		C161	VCEAAU1CW476Y	47MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AC
C531, C532	VCQYSH1HM473J	.047MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AB	C164	VCEAAU1AW227Y	220MFD, 10V, +50 -10%	AC
C601, C602, C603, C604, C614	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA	C166	VCEALU1HW107Y	100MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AC
C626	VCKZPU1HF223Z	.022MFD	AA	C201	VCEAAU1HW105Y	1MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
C629, C630	VCQYSH1HM273J	.027MFD, 50V, $\pm 5\%$, Mylar	AB	C202	VCEAAU1CW106Y	10MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AB
C631	RC-KZ066DAFZZ	.01MFD, AC125V, +80 -20% , Ceramic	AD	C203	VCEAAU1EW475Y	4.7MFD, 25V, +50 -10%	AB
C701, C702, C703, C704, C705, C706, C707, C708, C901, C902	VCKZPU2EE103Z	.01MFD, 250V, +80 -20% , Ceramic	AA	C204	VCEAAU1CW336Y	33MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AB
				C205	VCEAAU1HW105Y	1MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
				C206	VCEAAU1CW336Y	33MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AC
				C207	VCEAAU1HW105Y	1MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
				C208	VCEALU1HW224M	.22MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AB
				C209, C210, C215, C216	VCEAAU1CW106Y	10MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AB
				C301, C302	VCSATU1VF105M	1MFD, 35V, $\pm 20\%$, Tantalum	AC
				C303, C304, C305	VCSATU1HF335M	3.3MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$, Tantalum	AE
				C312, C313	VCEAAU1EW227Y	220MFD, 25V, +50 -10%	AC
				C314, C315	VCEAAU1CW106Y	10MFD, 16V, +50 -10%	AB
				C316, C317, C320, C321	VCEALU1EC475M	4.7MFD, 25V, $\pm 20\%$	AB
				C322, C323	VCEAAU1HW105Y	1MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AB
				C331, C332	VCEAAU0JW477Y	470MFD, 6.3V, +50 -10%	AC
				C335	VCSATU1HF335M	3.3MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$, Tantalum	AE
				C405, C406	VCEALU1HC105M	1MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AC
				C407, C408	VCEALU1EC106M	10MFD, 25V, $\pm 20\%$	AB
				C409, C410	VCEAAU1HW106Y	10MFD, 50V, +50 -10%	AC
				C423, C424	VCEALU1HC105M	1MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AC

PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
C425, C426	VCEALU1HW226M	22MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AC		HDECB0087AFSA	Meter Cover	AG
C427, C428	VCEALU1HC335M	3.3MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AB		HPNLC3385AFSA	Front Panel (SA-5602)	BF
C429, C430	VCEALU1HW105M	1MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AD		HPNLC3386AFSA	Front Panel (SA-5606)	BF
C433	RC-EZS107AF1V	100MFD, 35V, $\pm 20\%$	AC		HSSND0250AFSA	Dial Pointer	AF
C435, C436	VCEALU1HW474M	.47MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AB		JKNBM0136AFSE	Knob Audio Muting Switch (SA-5602)	AC
C501, C502, C509, C510, C519, C520, C521, C522	VCEALU1EC335A	3.3MFD, 25V, $+75 - 10\%$	AB		JKNBM0136AFSD	Knob, Audio Muting Switch (SA-5606)	AC
C523, C524, C525, C526	RC-EZ1040AFZZ	47MFD, 63V, $\pm 20\%$	AD		JKNBN0316AFSA	Knob, Volume Control (SA-5602)	AK
C533	VCEAAU1CW336Y	33MFD, 16V, $+50 - 10\%$	AB		JKNBN0316AFSB	Knob, Volume Control (SA-5606)	AK
C605, C606	VCEAAU1HW108Y	1000MFD, 50V, $+50 - 10\%$	AG		JKNBN0330AFSA	Knob, Function Selector Switch, Recording Output/ Tape Dabbing Selector Switch, and Speaker Selector Switch (SA-5602)	AH
C607, C608	RC-EZS227AF1H	220MFD, 50V, $\pm 20\%$	AC		JKNBN0318AFSB	Knob, Function Selector Switch, Recording Output/ Tape Dabbing Selector Switch, and Speaker Selector Switch (SA-5606)	AH
C609, C610	RC-EZS107AF1V	100MFD, 35V, $\pm 20\%$	AC		JKNBN0338AFSA	Knob, Treble Control, Mid Tone Control, Bass Control, Balance Control (SA-5602)	AH
C611, C612	VCEAAU1HW476Y	47MFD, 50V, $+50 - 10\%$	AC		JKNBN0367AFSA	Knob, Treble Control, Mid Tone Control, Bass Control, Balance Control, (SA-5606)	AH
C613	RC-EZS107AF1C	100MFD, 16V, $\pm 20\%$	AB		JKNBN0383AFSA	Knob, Tuning Control (SA-5602)	AL
C615	RC-EZS107AF1V	100MFD, 35V, $\pm 20\%$	AC		JKNBN0383AFSB	Knob, Tuning Control (SA-5606)	AM
C616, C617	VCEAAU1CW476Y	47MFD, 16V, $+50 - 10\%$	AC		JKNBP0070AFSA	Knob, Power Switch, Low Filter Switch, High Filter Switch, Loudness Contour Switch, Mode Selector Switch, High Blend Switch, FM Muting Switch, Air Check Calibrator Switch, Phono Input Selector Switch, Tuner FM/AM Selector Switch, and Tape Monitor Switch (SA-5602)	AH
C618	VCEAAU1HW105Y	1MFD, 50V, $+50 - 10\%$	AB		JKNBP0070AFSB	Knob, Power Switch, Low Filter Switch, High Filter Switch, Loudness Contour Switch, Mode Selector Switch, High Blend Switch, FM Muting Switch, Air Check Calibrator Switch, Phono Input Selector Switch, Tuner FM/AM Selector Switch, Tape Monitor Switch (SA-5606)	AG
C619	VCEAAU1EW106Y	10MFD, 25V, $+50 - 10\%$	AB				
C621	VCEAAU1CW106Y	10MFD, 16V, $+50 - 10\%$	AB				
C622, C623, C624	VCEAAU1CW227Y	220MFD, 16V, $+50 - 10\%$	AC				
C625	VCEAAU1EW106Y	10MFD, 25V, $+50 - 10\%$	AB				
C627	RC-EZS107AFIC	100MFD, 16V, $\pm 20\%$	AB				
C632	VCEAAU1HW108Y	1000MFD, 50V, $+50 - 10\%$	AG				
C709, C710, C711, C712	RC-EZ1083AFZZ	10000 MFD, 63V, $+50 - 10\%$	AW				
MISCELLANEOUS							
	CSPRT0386AFIO	Dial Cord Assembly	—				
	• MSPRT0386AFFJ	Spring Dial Cord	AB		JKNBP0078AFSA	Knob, Tuner Switch (SA-5602)	AE
	GCAB-5103AFSA	Cabinet	BE		JKNBP0078AFSB	Knob, Tuner Switch (SA-5606)	AC
	GCOVA1075AFSC	Guide Lever Switch (Long) (SA-5602)	AC		LANGF0467AFZZ	Bracket, Tuner P.W. Board Left Hand Side	AC
	GCOVA1075AFSB	Guide Lever Switch (Long) (SA-5606)	AC		LANGQ0662AFZZ	Bracket, Audio Muting Switch	AT
	GCOVA1119AFSA	Guide Lever Switch (Short) (SA-5602)	AD		LANGQ0678AFSA	Rear Panel (SA-5606)	AT
	GCOVA1119AFSB	Guide Lever Switch (Short) (SA-5606)	AC		LANGQ0677AFSA	Rear Panel (SA-5602)	AS
	GFTAU3076AFZZ	Bottom Plate	AV		LANGR0450AFZZ	Bracket, Front Chassis	AP
	GLEGP0002SG00	Leg	AD		LANGR0451AFZZ	Bracket, Tuner Unit	AE
	HDALM0195AFSA	Dial Scale	AN		LANGR0452AFZZ	Bracket, Power Transformer Retaining	AM
					LANGT0753AFZZ	Bracket, Chassis Left Hand Side	AE
					LANGT0754AFZZ	Bracket, Chassis Right Hand Side	AF

PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
	LANGT0755AFZZ	Bracket, Power Amp P.W. Board Front Side	AF		PSPAS0066AF00	Spacer, Tuning Switch	AA
	LANGT0756AFZZ	Bracket, Power Amp P.W. Board Right Hand Side Retaining	AE		PSPAS0070AFZZ	Spacer, Tuning Control Shaft	AA
	LANGT0757AFZZ	Bracket, Heat Sink Retaining	AB	F602	QACCU0052AFZZ	AC Cord with Plug	AG
	LANGT0758AFZZ	Bracket, Dial Scale	AG	F601	QANTW0051AFZZ	FM Antenna	AH
	LANGT0759AFZZ	Bracket, Power Meter	AD		QFS-B202AAFNB	Fuse, (2.0A) 125V	AE
	LANGT0760AFZZ	Bracket, Pulley	AB	J601	QFS-B702AAFNB	Fuse, (7.0A) 125V	AH
	LBSHC0007AFZZ	Bushing, AC Cord	AB		QFSDH1001SEZZ	Holder, Fuse	AA
	LHLDW1050AFZZ	Wire Holder	AB		QJAKJ0057AFZZ	Jack, Headphone	AG
	LHLDW1066AFZZ		AA		QLUGZ011AAFZZ	Lug, Grounding	AA
	LALDW1068AFZZ		AA		QLUGZ016AAFZZ	Jumper, AC Outlets Socket	AA
	LHLDW1075AFZZ	Wire Holder 60 mm	AA		QLUGP0104AGZZ	Lug Terminal, Printed Wiring Board	AA
	LHLDW9002CEZZ	Wire Holder	AA		QLUGP9052AFZZ	Lug Terminal	AA
	LHLDW9003CEZZ	Wire Holder	AA		QLUGP0111CEFW	Lug Terminal, Printed Wiring Board	AA
	LHLDZ1041AG00	Holder, FM Stereo Indicator and Opto Lock Indicator	AB	SO901- A, B	QSOCA0402SGZZ	Socket, AC Outlets	AF
	LX-BZ0211AFZZ	Screw, Acryl Plate of Dial Illumination	AA	SO301	QSOCJ2264AFZZ	Socket, TAPE-1 (REC and PB (P))	AD
	LX-BZ0220AFFF	Screw, AC Outlets Socket	AA	SO302	QSOCJ2264AFZZ	Socket, TAPE-2 (REC and PB (P))	AE
	LX-HZ0001SGFD	Screw, Electrolytic Capacitor Retaining	—	SO303	QSOCJ2262AFZZ	Socket, Auxiliary Inputs (AUX (P))	AE
	LX-HZ0053AFFD	Screw, P.W. Board Retaining	—		QSOCJ2262AFZZ	Socket, Power Transistors	AD
	LX-HZ0056AFFD	Screw, Cabinet	—	SO304	QSOCZ2472AFZZ	Socket, Inputs (PHONO 1, and PHONO-2)	AH
	LX-HZ0064AFFF	Screw, Cabinet	—		QSW-B0063AFZZ	Switch, Tuner FM/AM Selector	AH
	LX-LZ0055AF00	Push Rivet, LED Printed Wiring Board Retaining	—	SW201	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, Air Check Calibrator	AK
	LX-NZ0118AFFD	Nut, Function Selector Switch, Speaker Selector Switch and REC Out Selector Switch	AA	SW202	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, FM Muting	AK
	LX-NZ0127AFFW	Hexagon Head Cap Screw, Speaker Selector Switch Shaft and Function Selector Switch Shaft	AD	SW203	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, High Blenda	AK
	LX-NZ0120AFFD	Nut, Power Trans Retaining	AA	SW204	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, Mode Selector	AK
	LX-WZ0019AFFW	Washer, Ground Terminal	AA	SW205	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, Function Selector	AM
	LX-WZ3061AFZZ	Washer, Function Selector Switch and Speaker Selector Switch	AA	SW301	QSW-B0073AFZZ	Switch, Tape Monitor	AH
	LX-WZ9059AFZZ	Washer, Acryl Plate of Dial Illumination	AA	SW302	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, Phono Input Selector	AK
	NDRM-0150AFZZ	Drum, Dial Cord	AF	SW303	QSW-R0156AFZZ	Switch, Recording Output Selector	AQ
	NPLYB0001SGZZ	Pulley, Dial Cord	AB	SW304	QSW-P0190AFZZ	Switch, Audio Muting	AG
	NPLYC0101FAFFD	Shaft, Pulley	AA	SW401	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, Loudness Contour	AK
	NSFTD0186AFFW	Tuning Shaft with Flywheel	AM	SW402	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, Low Cut Filter	AK
	PCOVP1164AFZZ	Cover Capacitor (C901, C902)	—	SW403	QSW-B0051AFZZ	Switch, High Cut Filter	AK
	PCOVU3116AFZZ	Shading Plate (Lower side)	AC	SW404	QSW-B9075AFZZ	Switch, Power	AN
	PCOVU9108AFZZ	Shading Plate (Upper side)	AA	SW901	QSW-P0189AFZZ	Switch, Tuner on/off	AL
	PCUSU0224AFZZ	Cushion, Meter	AA	SW902	QSW-R0158AFZZ	Switch, Speaker Selector	AP
	PRDAR0101AFFW	Heat Sink (Small)	AB	SW903	QTANN0150AFZZ	Ground Terminal	AD
	PRDAR0153AFZZ	Heat Sink (Medium)	AC	TM902	QTANN0453AFZZ	Antenna Terminals, FM (75ohm and 300ohm) and AM	AH
	PRDAR0178AFZZ	Heat Sink (Large)	AX	TM901	QTANZ0455AFZZ	Speaker Terminals-A	AG
	PREFL0067AFZZ	Acryl Plate and Dial Illumination Lamp (PL902 ~ PL906) Assembly	—	TM903	QTANZ0455AFZZ	Speaker Terminals-B	AG
	PREFL0068AFZZ	Acryl Plate and Power Meter Illumination Lamp (PL901) Assembly	—	TM904	QTANZ0455AFZZ	Speaker Terminals-C	AG
	PSHEF0110AFZZ	Felt, Lever Switch	AA	TM905	RLMPM0101AFZZ	Lamp, Dial Illumination 8V 0.3A	AF
	PSHEF0114AF00	Felt Lever Switch	AA	PL901	RLMPM0097AFZZ	Lamp, Dial Illumination 8V 0.3A, 145mm	AF
	PSPAG0063AF00	Cushion	AA	PL902	RLMPM0097AFZZ	Lamp, Dial Illumination 8V 0.3A, 145mm	AF
	PSPAS0008SGSA	Spacer, Audio Muting Switch (SA-5602)	AB	PL903	RLMPM0097AFZZ	Lamp, Dial Illumination 8V 0.3A, 145mm	AF
	PSPAS0008SGSB	Spacer, Audio Muting Switch (SA-5606)	AB	PL904	RLMPM0098AFZZ	Lamp, Dial Illumination 8V 0.3A, 275mm	AF
	PSPAS0054AFZZ	Spacer, Headphones Jack	AC	PL905	RLMPM0099AFZZ	Lamp, Dial Illumination 8V 0.3A, 370mm	AF
				PL906	RLMPM0100AFZZ	Lamp, Dial Illumination 8V 0.3A, 475mm	AF

PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE	REF. NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
M901	RMTRL0179AFZZ	Signal Meter	AR		SSAKZ0056AFZZ	Dust Cover, Set	AG
M902	RMTRL0178AFZZ	Tuning Meter	AR		TINSE0614AFZZ	Owner's Manual	AL
M903, } M904 }	RMTRL0177AFZZ	Power Meter	AR				
RLY601	RRLYZ0050AFZZ	Relay, DC24V, Protection Circuit	AW		P.W.B ASSEMBLY (Not Replacement Item)		
	RTUNF0064AFZZ	FM, Front-End Assembly	BF	PWB-A	DUNTM0060AF02	Main Amplifier	
	SPAKA0545AFZZ	Cashin, Packing Case	AK	PWB-B	DUNTP0040AF04	Tone Amplifier, Voltage Regulator, Switch	
	SPAKC1310AFZZ	Packing Case (SA-5602)	AP				
	SPAKC1311AFZZ	Packing Case (SA-5606)	—	PWB-C	DUNTR0129AF05	Tuner, Equalizer Amplifier	
	SSAKA0007SEZZ	Polyethylene Bag, Owner's Manual	AA				