


MODEL SX-202 (SX-202L) COMES IN SIX VERSIONS DISTINGUISHED AS FOLLOWS:

| Model | Voltage | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SX-202/KU | AC120V only | U.S.A. model |
| SX-202/KC | AC120V only | Canada model |
| SX-202/S | AC110V, 120V,220V and 240V (switchable) | General export model |
| SX-202/YP | AC240V only | Australia model |
| SX-202L/HE | AC220V only | European continent model with AM-LW band tuner |
| SX-202L/HEZ | AC220V only | West Germany model with AM-LW band tuner |

- This service manual is applicable to the KU types. For servicing of the other types, please refer to the additional service manual.
- Ce manuel d'instruction se refère au mode de réglage, en français.
- Este manual de servicio trata del método de ajuste escrito en español.


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## 1. SPECIFICATIONS

Amplifier SectionContinuous Average Power Output is 25watts* per channel, min., at 8 ohms from40 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz with no morethan $0.3 \%$ total harmonic distortion.
Total Harmonic Distortion (40 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz, 8 ohms, from TAPE) continuous rated power outputNo more than $0.3 \%$12.5 watts per channel power outputNo more than 0.15\%
1 watt per channel power outputNo more than 0.2\%
Intermodulation Distortion ( 50 Hertz: 7,000 Hertz = $4: 1$
8 ohms, from AUX)
continuous rated power output
No more than $0.3 \%$
Damping Factor ( $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 8$ ohms) ..... 22
Input (Sensitivity/Impedance)
PHONO $2.5 \mathrm{mV} / 50$ kilohms
TAPE PLAY $150 \mathrm{mV} / 50$ kilohms
Phono Overload Level (T.H.D.0.1\%, 1,000Hz)
PHONO ..... 150 mV
Output Level
TAPE REC ..... 150 mV
SPEAKER $A, B, A$ series $B$, off
Frequency Response
PHONO (RIAA Equalization)30 Hz to $20,000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$
TAPE PLAY 15 Hz to $50,000 \mathrm{~Hz}_{-3}^{+1} \mathrm{~dB}$
Tone Control
BASS ..... $\pm 9 \mathrm{~dB}(100 \mathrm{~Hz})$
TREBLE $\pm 9 \mathrm{~dB}(10 \mathrm{kHz})$
Loudness Contour (Volum control set at -40 dB position)
$+8 \mathrm{~dB}(100 \mathrm{~Hz}),+6 \mathrm{~dB}(10,000 \mathrm{~Hz})$
Hum and Noise (IHF, short circuited, A network)
PHONO MM ..... 71 dB
TAPE PLAY ..... 97dB
FM Tuner Section
*Usable Sensitivity ..... $10.7 \mathrm{dBf}(0.9 \mu \mathrm{~V})$
50dB Quieting Sensitivity
**MONO ..... $15.3 \mathrm{dBf}(1.6 \mu \mathrm{~V})$
STEREO ..... $37.6 \mathrm{dBf}(21 \mu \mathrm{~V})$
Signal-to-Noise Ratio
75 dB (at 85 dBf )
STEREO ..... 70 dB (at 85dBf)
Distortion (at 65dBf)
MONO 1 kHz ..... 0.3\%
STEREO 1 kHz ..... $0.6 \%$
Capture Ratio ..... 2.5 dB
Alternate Channel Selectivity ( 400 kHz ) ..... 50 dB
Stereo Separation ( 1 kHz ) ..... 35dB
Frequency Response 30 Hz to 15 kHz , ..... +0.5 dB
-1.0
Spurious Response Ratio ..... 70dB
Image Response Ratio ..... 45dB
IF Response Ratio ..... 100 dB
AM Suppression Ratio ..... 45dB
Subcarrier Product Ratio ..... 31dB
Muting Threshold ..... 6.3 $\mu \mathrm{V}$ )
Antenna Input
300 ohms balanced, 75 ohms unbalanced
AM Tuner Section
Sensitivity
IHF, Loop antenna ..... $320 \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$
IHF, Ext, antenna ..... $30 \mu \mathrm{~V}$
Selectivity ..... 25dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio ..... 43dB
Image Response Ratio ..... 40dB
IF Response Ratio ..... 45dB
Antenna AM Loop Antenna
Miscellaneous
Power Requirements AC $120 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power Consumption ..... 125 Watts(UL), 150 VA(CSA)
Dimensions 420(W) $\times 98(\mathrm{H}) \times 214(\mathrm{D}) \mathrm{mm}$$16-9 / 16(\mathrm{~W}) \times 3-7 / 8(\mathrm{H}) \times 8-7 / 16(\mathrm{D})$ in
Weight (without package) ..... $4.3 \mathrm{~kg}(9 \mathrm{lb} 8 \mathrm{oz})$
Furnished Parts
FM T-type Antenna ..... 1
AM Loop Antenna ..... 1
Operating Instructions ..... 1

[^0]
## 2．FRONT PANEL FACILITIES



## （1）POWER SWITCH

Push this to switch on and off the unit＇s power．Power is supplied at the depressed（ - ）switch position（ON）and turned off at the released（⿴⿱冂一⿰丨丨⿱一一 $)$ position（OFF）．

## （2）HEADPHONE JACK

Connect the plug on the stereo headphones to this jack when listening to sound through headphones．

## （3）TONE CONTROLS

BASS ：The bass is increased when this control is rotated clockwise from the center position and reduced when rotated counterclockwise．
TREBLE ：The treble is increased when this control is rotated clockwise from the center position and reduced when rotated counterclockwise．

## （4）BALANCE CONTROL

This is normally kept at its center position．It is rotated when the volume of sound delivered through the left and right channels of the speakers or headphones differs．
The right channel volume is reduced when the control is rotated toward the LEFT from the center position while the left channel volume is reduced when it is rotated toward the RIGHT．

## （5）FUNCTION SWITCHES

PHONO ：Press when listening to records．
FM ：Press when listening to FM broadcasts．
AM ：Press when listening to AM broadcasts．

## （6）TAPE（ADPT）SWITCH

This is depressed when using a tape deck or adaptor unit connected to the rear panel TAPE／ADAPTOR jacks．

## （7）LOUDNESS SWITCH

Depress this switch to the ON position when listening to sound at a low level of volume．This will enhance the bass and treble and give more life to the sound even at a low volume．

## （8）VOLUME CONTROL

Use this to adjust the volume of the sound delivered through the speakers or headphones．
The volume is increased when this control is rotated clockwise from the minimum＂ 0 ＂position．
（9）TUNING INDICATOR（TUNING）
This lights up to indicate that an FM，AM station has been tuned in．

## （10）STEREO INDICATOR（STEREO）

This lights up automatically when an FM station broad－ casting in stereo has been tuned in．
（11）SPEAKERS SWITCHES
These are used to select the speakers through which you will listen to the sound．
The selected speakers are now working．
A：The sound is heard from the speakers connected to the speaker A terminals on the rear panel．
B：The sound is heard from the speakers connected to the speaker $B$ terminals on the rear panel．
No sound will be heard when SPEAKERS A and B switches are both released．This is the position at which the sound can be heard through the headphones．
NOTE：
No sound will be heard through the speakers when both the $A$ and $B$ switches are depressed if only one set of speakers has been connected to either the A or B SPEAKERS terminals．

## （12）FREQUENCY SCALE

This indicates the frequency of the broadcasting station （FM，AM）．
The top level figures（ $88 \sim 108$ ）indicate the FM band．
The bottom level figures（ $55 \sim 160$ ）indicate the AM band．
（13）TUNING KNOB
Rotate this knob to pick up stations（FM，AM）．
（14）POWER INDICATOR／DIAL POINTER

## 3. PARTS LOCATION

## NOTES:

- Parts without part number cannot be supplied.
- The $\triangle$ mark found on some component parts indicates the importance of the safety factor of the part. Therefore, when replacing, be sure to use parts of identical designation.
- For your Parts Stock Control, the fast moving items are indicated with the marks $\star *$ and $*$.
* GENERALLY MOVES FASTER THAN *

This classification shall be adjusted by each distributor because it depends on model number, temperature, humidity, etc.

## Front Panel View



## Rear Panel View



## Top View



## 4. BLOCK DIAGRAM



## 5. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

## FM Front End

A unitized variable capacitor type front end unit is used consisting of an FET RF single stage amp, local oscillator/mixer IC and an IF transformer.

## FM IF Amp, Detector and MPX Circuit

A 2-transistor IF amp with ceramic filter is used and the next stage has an IC (M51533L) containing the FM IF detector and MPX circuit. The block diagram of IC M51533L is shown in Fig. 5-1. This IC uses a peak detection method which can be adjusted with a single coil. The PLL method is employed to reconstitute the 38 kHz sub-carrier for the MPX circuit.

The IF signal is input at pin 1 and the detection output is obtained from pin 5. The detection output passes through the muting Q4, goes to pin 9 , passes through the MPX circuit and the stereo signals are obtained from pins 11 and 12. In addition, this unit detects the presence or absence
of a pilot signal to automatically switch between stereo and mono reception by R14 which is connected to pin 14. When a stereo signal is received, pin 13 drops to the low level to light the stereo indicator. When pin 2 is grounded, the PLL VCO and FM IF operation stop (for AM).

## FM Muting and LED Driver

With this unit, muting is automatically activated when the antenna input drops below $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. As the antenna input decreases, the voltage at pin 3 drops, Q5 is turned off and Q6 is turned on. As a result, the gate voltage of Q4 drops, Q4 is turned off and the detector output circuit is blocked (Fig. 5-1). When an FM or AM station is tuned in, the base potential of Q5 is raised, Q5 is turned on and the tuning indicator lights.


Fig. 5-1 FM IF, Detector and MPX circuit

## AM Tuner

This uses a variable capacitor type tuning circuit composed of three transistors, a 2 -transistor front end and a single transistor AM IF detector.

## AF Section

The equalizer circuit has a low-noise operation amp ( 2 channel) M5218P.

The power amp has a 25 watt output power IC STK4141-2S (See Fig. 5-4).

The tone control circuit is placed in the negative feedback loop of the power amp.

## Protective Circuits

This unit has a circuit to detect DC voltages at the power amp outputs and a muting circuit that operates when power is turned on and off.

Fig. 5-2 shows the construction of the DC voltage protection circuit. When a DC voltage
appears at the power amp output, either Q13 (plus) or Q14 (minus) is activated depending on the polarity of the DC voltage and a trigger is applied to D15. This turns on D15, +B1 is shorted, the fuse on the primary side is cut and the power supply circuit is shut off.

Fig. 5-3 shows the power on/off muting circuit. Time constant $t_{1}$ is longer than $t_{2}$ so that immediately after the power is turned on, the emitter potential of Q15 exceeds its base potential, Q15 is turned on to activate Q16 and Q17 and ground the signal. A few seconds later, the base potential of Q15 rises to turn off Q15 along with Q16 and Q17.

When the power is turned off, the charge of C161 passes through D18; it is almost completely discharged in an instant to make the base potential of Q15 zero. However, because the charge of C160 remains, Q15 is turned on and muting is activated in the same manner as when power is turned on.


Fig. 5-2 DC Voltage protection circuit


Fig. 5-3 Power ON/OFF muting circuit


Fig. 5-4 Equivalent circuit of power IC

## 6. PACKING



Mark No. Part No.

1. AHA-335
2. ARB-525
3. ATB-076
4. ADH-005
5. AHE-102

Description
Side pad
Operating instructions
(English)
Loop antenna assembly
T-type antenna
Packing case

## 7.EXPLODED VIEW AND PARTS LIST

NOTES:

- Parts without part number cannot be supplied.
- The mark found on some component parts indicates the importance of the safety factor of the part. Therefore, when replacing, be sure to use parts of identical designation.
- For your Parts Stock Control, the fast moving items are indicated with the marks * ${ }^{\star}$ and .
* GENERALLY MOVES FASTER THAN *.

This classification shall be adjusted by each distributor because it depends on model number, temperature, humidity, etc.

| Mark | No. | Part No. | Description | Mark | No. | Part No. | Descriptions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\triangle$ * | 1. | ANE-410 | Bonnet |  | 50. |  | Speaker switch assembly |
|  | 2. | BBZ30P080FZK | Screw ( $3 \times 8$ ) |  | 51. |  | Switch holder |
|  | 3. | ATT-942 | Power transformer (120V) |  | 52. |  | Pully assembly |
|  | 4. | PMZ30P060FMC | Screw ( $3 \times 6$ ) |  | 53. |  | LED assembly |
|  | 5. | AAD-608 | Speaker knob |  | 54. |  | Earth |
|  | 6. | VMZ30P060FMC | Screw ( $3 \times 6$ ) |  | 55. |  | Mounting plate |
|  | 7. | NK90FUC | Nut |  | 56. |  | Pully assembly |
|  | 8. | AAB-317 | Knob B (BASS, TREBLE, |  | 57. |  | Pully assembly |
|  |  |  | BALANCE) |  | 58. |  | Pully holder |
|  | 9. | NK70FUC | Nut |  | 59. |  | Headphone jack assembly |
|  | 10. | AAA-084 | Tuning knob |  |  |  |  |
| $\triangle * *$ |  |  |  |  | 60. |  | Chassis |
|  | 11. | AAB-316 | Knob A (VOLUME) |  | 61. |  | Bottom Plate |
|  | 12. | ANM-292 | Front panel assembly |  | 62. |  | Binder |
|  | 13. | AAD-607 | Function knob B (PHONO, |  | 63. |  | Earth terminal |
|  |  |  | FM, AM) |  | 64. |  | Rear panel |
|  | 14. | AAD-606 | Function knob A (TAPE, LOUDNESS) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 65. |  | Tuning drum |
|  | 15. | ASG-541 | Push switch (POWER) |  | 66. |  | Smoother |
|  |  |  |  |  | 67. |  | Pointer holder |
|  | 16. | AAD-605 | Power knob |  | 68. |  | Pointer assembly |
|  | 17. | AEC-784 | Cabinet bumper |  | 69. |  | Heat sink |
|  | 18. | AXA-373 | Tuning shaft |  |  |  |  |
|  | $19 .$ | AEC-471 | Nylon rivet |  | 70. |  | Wire holder |
|  | 20. | MTZ30P100FZK | Screw (3 $\times 10$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ $\underbrace{\text { a }}$ | 21. | AEK-121 | Fuse (T 1.6A) |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22. | AKP-039 | AC socket |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23. | ADG-073 | AC power cord |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24. | GWM-267 | Complex assembly |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25. | AKN-045 | Phone Jack (PHONES) |  |  |  |  |
| $\widehat{\wedge}^{\star \star}$ | 26. | SUJ8LYXSF | Speaker switch Ceramic (0.01) <br> Screw ( $3 \times 8$ ) |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27. | ACG-017 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28. | BBT30P080FZK |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- |

3



## 8.P.C. BOARDS CONNECTION DIAGRAM

## External Appearances of Transistors and IC's

A 2SA 726S


2SK 34


2SD 880
2SD 313


JA101
JC501
C


2SA 992


2SK 246


2SC1923


2SC 461


2SA1115
2SC2603


STK4141-2S


M51533L


M5218P
NJM4558DX



## 3

# 4 <br> 5 

## Ass'y GWM-267

|  | Q4 al | 96 | Q9 | ${ }_{0}^{07}$ | Q14 | Q13 | Q12 12 | 0.11 | 017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




## 9. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

COMPLEX Ass'y (1/3) GWM-267



## 10．ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

## NOTES：

－When ordering resistors，first convert resistance values into code form as shown in the following examples．
Ex． 1 When there are 2 effective digits（any digit apart from 0），such as 560 ohm and 47 k ohm（tolerance is shown by $J=5 \%$ ，and $K=10 \%$ ）．

| $560 \Omega$ | $56 \times 10^{1}$ | 561 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $47 \times 10^{3}$ | 473 | $R D 1 / 2 P S$［7］${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $0.5 \Omega$ | OR5 |  | RN2H $⿴ 囗 ⿱ 一 一 口 15$ |
| $1 \Omega$ | 010 |  | RS1P回回 $K$ |

Ex． 2 When there are 3 effective digits（such as in high precision metal film resis－ tors）．

－The mark found on some component parts indicates the importance of the safety factor of the part．Therefore，when replacing，be sure to use parts of identical designation．
－For your Parts Stock Control，the fast moving items are indicated with the marks ＊＊and
$\star$＊GENERALLY MOVES FASTER THAN $\star$ ．
This classification shall be adjusted by each distributor because it depends on model number，temperature，humidity，etc．

Miscellaneous Parts List

## P．C．BOARD ASSEMBLIES

Mark Part No．$\frac{\text { Symbol \＆Description }}{\text { GWM－267 }}$| Complex assembly |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Headphone jack assembly |
| LED assembly |
| Pointer assembly |
| Switch assembly |

## OTHERS

| Mark | Part No． | Symbol \＆Description |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\triangle$＊ | ATT－942 | T101 | Power transformer（120V） |
| ¢ ${ }^{\text {＊}}$ | ASG－541 | S101 | Push switch（POWER） |
| $\triangle$ | ACG－017 | C501 | Ceramic（ $0.01 / \mathrm{AC125V}$ ） |
| A＊＊ | AEK－121 | FU101 | Fuse（T1．6A） |
| $\triangle$ | ADG－073 |  | $A C$ power cord |
| $\triangle$ | AKP－039 |  | AC socket |

Complex Assembly（GWM－267）

## CAPACITORS

| Mark | Part No． | Symbol \＆Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ACH－249 | C145，C146 Electrolytic（3300／42V） |  |
| CEA 101M 50L | C139 |  |
| CEA R22M 50L | C11，C21，C22 |  |
| CEA 0R1M 50L | C12 |  |
| CEA R47M 50L | C10 |  |
| CEA 010M 50L | C14，C17，C27，C111，C112， |  |
|  | C123，C124 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | CEA 100M 50L | C16，C28，C31，C38，C119， |
|  |  |  |
| CEA 220M 25L | C33，C121，C122 |  |
| CEA 470M 10L | C26，C105，C106 |  |
| CEA 470M 25L | C135，C136，C137，C151，C153 |  |
| CEA 101M 25L | C9，C37，C140 |  |


| Mark | Part No． | Symbol \＆Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CEA 101M 35L | C150 |
|  | CEA 221M 10L | C147，C160 |
|  | CEA 471M 6L | C143 |
|  | CEANL 2R2M 50 | C101，C102 |
|  | COMA 122K 50 | C131，C132 |
|  | CQMA 562K 50 | C15，C133，C134 |
|  | CQMA 153K 50 | C19，C20 |
|  | COMA 333K 50 | C127，C128 |
|  | CQMA 242J 50 | C107，C108 |
|  | CQMA 822J 50 | C109，C110 |
|  | COMLA 124K 50 | C129，C130 |
|  | COSA 182J 50 | C18 |
|  | COSA 511J 50 | C34 |
|  | CCDUJ 050C 50 | 67 |
|  | CCDSL 270J 50 | C125，C126 |
|  | CCDSL 121J 50 | C30 |
|  | CCDSL 101J 50 | C113，C114，C117，C118 |
|  | CCDSL 221J 50 | C103，C104 |
|  | CCDCH 150J 50 | C24 |
|  | CCDCH 220J 50 | C36 |
|  | CKDYF 103250 | C2－C5，C23，C29，C32，C40，C42 |
|  | CKDYF $223 Z 50$ | C6，C8，C13，C43，C115，C116， C144，C152，C156，C157 |
|  | CKDYX 473M 25 | C39，C141，C142 |
|  | CKDYB 222K 50 | C41 |
|  | ACG－019 | C148 ceramic（ $0.01 / 150 \mathrm{~V}$ ） |

## RESISTORS

Note: When ordering resistors, convert the resistance value into code form, and then rewrite the part no. as before.

| Mark | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ACT-162 |
|  | ACT-602 |
|  | RHB8AVS502 |
| 0 | ACN-131 |
| $\triangle$ | ACN-140 |
| \ | RD1/4PMFL |
|  | RD1/4PM |
|  | RD1/8PM |
| SEMICONDUCTORS |  |

Mark Part No. Symbol \& Description

* ${ }^{*}$ 2SC461 (2SC1923)
$\star \star$ STK4141-2S
Q11
** M51533L-B
3
** M5218 P (NJM4558DX)
$\star \star$ 2SK246 (2SK34)
$\star \star$ 2SD880 (2SD313)
$\star \star$ 2SA992 (2SA726S)
A $\star \star$ JC501 (2SC2603)
** JA101 (2SA1115)
* 1 N4148
(US1035)
(1S2076)
(1S1555)

| $\triangle$ 土 | RB402 | D9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10E2FD | D13, D14 |
| 今 * | BCR6AM-4 | D15 |
| $\star$ | 2-1K261 | D4 |
| * | KZL140 | D8 |
| * | SZ-027 | D16 |
| * | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WZ-130 } \\ & (M Z-130) \end{aligned}$ | D11 |
| * | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WZ-075 } \\ & (M Z-075) \end{aligned}$ | D2 |

Pointer Assembly

| Mark | Part No. | Symbol \& Description |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\star$ | D7(Red) <br> AEL-405 -118 | Pointer |

Switch Assembly
Mark Part No. $\qquad$ Symbol \& Description
** SUJ8LYXSF S2 Push switch (SPEAKERS)

## 11. DIAL CORD STRINGING

1. Remove the bonnet.
2. Remove the tuning drum from the shaft of the tuning capacitor.
3. Tie one end of the cord to the stud A located inside the tuning drum.
4. Rotate the tuning capacitor right around until the rotor blades are fully intermeshed.
5. Secure the tuning drum back onto the tuning capacitor shaft, making sure that the securing screw B faces directly upward.
6. Pass the cord out through the small opening in the circumference of the tuning drum (see diagram), and then take it over pulleys C and D in that sequence.
7. Wind the cord around the tuning shaft 3 times.
8. Pass it over pulley E, wind it around the tuning drum 1 time, and finally tie it to the spring hook F so that it is tensioned.


## 12. ADJUSTMENTS

## FM Tuner Section

- Check that the dial pointer indicates a starting point.
- Connect the SIGNAL meter between terminal no. 1 of complex assembly and the ground.
- In principle, no adjustment should be made on FM tracking. (See page 21, if necessary.)
- Set the FM switch to ON and connect terminal no. 6 to the ground.

| Step | FM SG$(400 \mathrm{~Hz}, \pm 75 \mathrm{kHz}$ deviation) |  | Position of dial pointer | Adjustment point | Adjustment procedure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequency | Level |  |  |  |
| 1. | 98 MHz | 66dB | 98 MHz | T1 | Set the output of the REC OUT terminal to the maximum value. |
| 2. | 98 MHz | 46dB | 98 MHz | T6 | Set the SIGNAL meter to the maximum value. |
| 3. | 98 MHz | 66dB | 98 MHz | T1 | Adjust the output of the REC OUT terminal distortion to the minimum level. |
| 4. | Disconnect terminal no. 6 from the ground. |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | $\begin{gathered} 98 \mathrm{MHz} \text { Not modulated } \end{gathered}$ |  | 98 MHz | VR3 | Set the signal of the terminal no. 4 to $76 \mathrm{kHz}( \pm 200 \mathrm{~Hz})$. |
| 6. | $98 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> $\star$ Stere | 66dB lation | 98 MHz | T6 <br> (within $\pm 90^{\circ}$ ) | Minimize the distortion of the REC OUT terminal signal. |

## NOTE:

Connect the MPX SG to the FM SG external modulator terminal and set the modulation of Main ( $1 \mathrm{kHz}, L+R$ ) $\pm 67.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ deviation, Pilot $(19 \mathrm{kHz}) \pm 7.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ deviation.


Adjustment points in brackets are for SX-202L (Low Wave) only.

Fig. 11-1 Adjustment points

## FM tracking

| Step | FM SG$(400 \mathrm{~Hz}, \pm 75 \mathrm{kHz}$ deviation) |  | Position of dial pointer | Adjustment point | Adjustment procedure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequency | Level |  |  |  |
| 1. | 106 MHz | 10dB | 106 MHz | TC7 | Set the SIGNAL meter to the maximum value. |
| 2. |  |  |  | TC5 |  |
| 3. |  |  |  | TC6 |  |
| 4. | Confirm that the dial pointer does not get out of position at 106 MHz and 98 MHz . |  |  |  |  |

## NOTE: (For SX-202L/HEZ)

- When 87.6 MHz can not be received with this unit, adjust the oscillator (TC7) and then it can be received. It is prohibited to receive 87.2 MHz or below and so after having adjusted the oscillator, make sure that it does not receive 87.2 MHz or below.


## AM Tuner Section

- Check that the dial pointer indicates a starting point.
- Turn ON the MW switch.
- Connect the SIGNAL meter between the terminal no. 1 of complex assembly and the ground.

| Step | AM SG$(400 \mathrm{~Hz}, 30 \%$ modulation) |  | Position of dial pointer | Adjustment point | Adjustment procedure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequency | Level |  |  |  |
| 1. | 1395 kHz | 100 dB | 1395 kHz | TC3 | Set the SIGNAL meter to the maximum value. |
| 2. | 603 kHz | 100 dB | 603 kHz | T3 |  |
| 3. | Set the AM SG to 30dB output level, repeat steps 1 to 2 above. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | 1395 kHz | 30 dB | 1395 kHz | TC4 | Set the SIGNAL meter to the maximum value. |
| 5. | 603 kHz | 30 dB | 603 kHz | T2 |  |
| 6. | Repeat steps 4 to 5 until maximum sensitivity is attained. |  |  |  |  |

## Long Wave Section (SX-202L/HE, HEZ only)

- Set the AM BAND switch to the LW position.

| Setp | AM SG <br> ( $400 \mathrm{~Hz}, 30 \%$ modulation) |  | Position of dial pointer | Adjustment point | Adjustment procedure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequency | Level |  |  |  |
| 1. | 254 kHz | 100dB | 254 kHz | TC2 | Set the SIGNAL meter to the maximum value. |
| 2. | 164 kHz | 100dB | 164 kHz | T5 |  |
| 3. | Set the AM SG to 30dB output level, repeat steps 1 to 2 above. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | 254 kHz | 50dB | 254 kHz | TC1 | Set the SIGNAL meter to the maximum value. |
| 5. | 164 kHz | 50 dB | 164 kHz | T4 |  |
| 6. | Repeat steps 4 to 5 until maximum sensitivity is attained. |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    *Measured pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission's Trade Regulation rule on Power Output Claims for Amplifier.
    **FM muting functions with this unit when the signals are weak. The unit's internal wires are therefore treated so that the signals are not muted when the sensitivity is measured.
    NOTE:
    Specifications and design subject to possible modification without notice.

