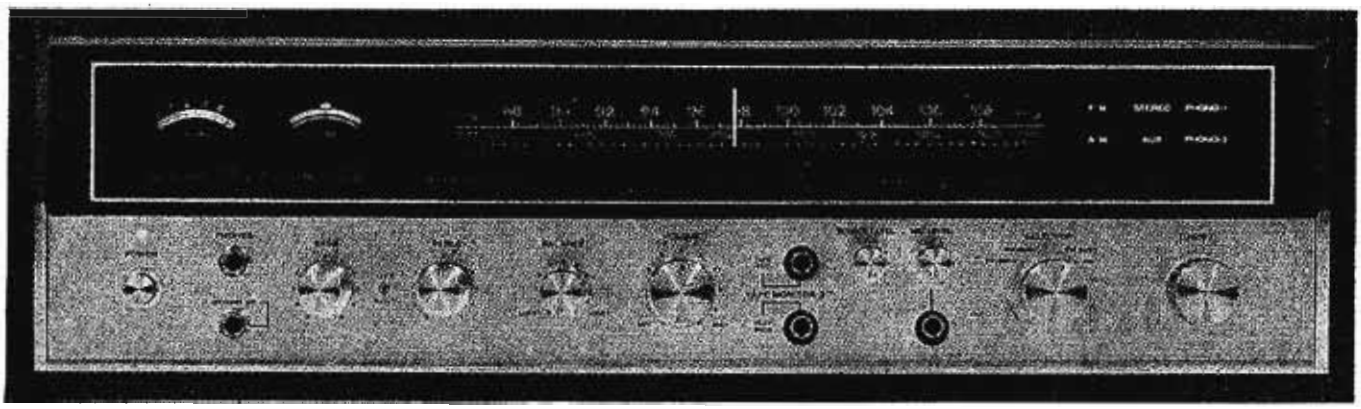
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS & SERVICE MANUAL

AM/FM STEREO RECEIVER

SANSUI 5500



Sansui

SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Congratulations on joining the thousands of proud, satisfied owners of quality stereo components from Sansui, Japan's foremost specialist.

In many ways, the 5500 is a culmination of Sansui's long experience and arduous research in the design and manufacture of quality audio equipment.

Its tuner section features an FET-equipped sensitive FM frontend and an IC-equipped FM IF amplifier for outstanding FM selectivity and superb tone quality. Its amplifier section is a masterpiece designed, tested and proven to bring out every subtle shade of original sound, regardless of the program source. Over-all, the receiver is equipped with practically all the switches, controls, inputs and outputs that you would ever need to enjoy today's most advanced high fidelity sound reproduction.

So that you can take maximum advantage of its built-in versatility and high performance, may we suggest that you read this manual once carefully? Our past servicing records indicate that most requests for servicing were a result of wrong operation or the negligence of simple maintenance. Should you ever encounter an apparent fault of the receiver (such as the absence of sound), it is advised to consult this manual first and examine the various connections and your operating procedure once.

CONTENTS

SWITCHES AND CONTROLS

Speaker Selector Buttons

Let you select any pair or a combination of any two pairs of speaker systems out of the four pairs you can connect on the receiver's rear panel. To protect the amplifier, only two pairs of speaker systems will be driven if you push three or four selector buttons.

Center-of-Channel Tune Meter

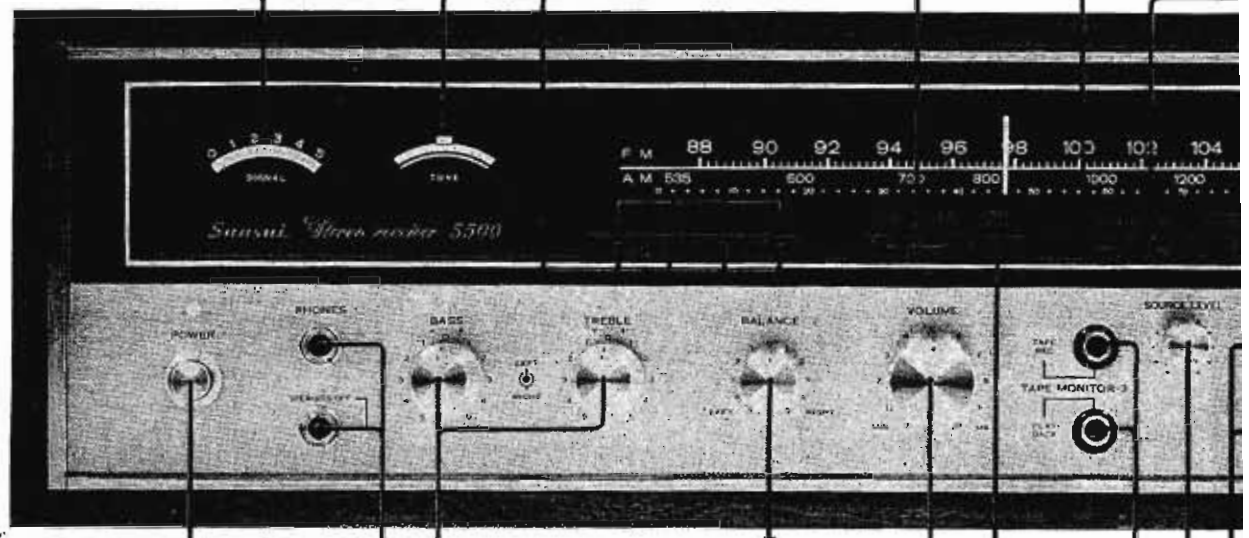
Signal Meter

Reverse Switch

Push to reverse the left and right channel signals during stereo operation.

Noise Filter Switches

Push the LOW switch to cut off such low-frequency noise as the motor rumble of a turntable, and the HIGH switch to cancel such high-frequency noise as you may hear from a worn record or in a broadcast and any tape hiss. Be sure to keep both switches off if no such noise exists.



Balance Control

Volume Control

Power Switch

Push once to turn on power, once more to turn off. It also controls the AC outlet marked SWITCHED on the rear panel.

Headphone Jacks

Accommodate two stereo headphone sets for monitoring or private listening. The upper jack lets you hear reproduced sound both from the speaker systems and the headphone set. The lower one cuts off the sound from speaker systems for private listening with headphones only.

Tone Controls

The Bass Control adjusts the receiver's low-end response, and the Treble Control its high-end response. Turn clockwise to emphasize the lows and highs, respectively. On each control, the knob part controls the left channel, while the ring in the back controls the right channel.

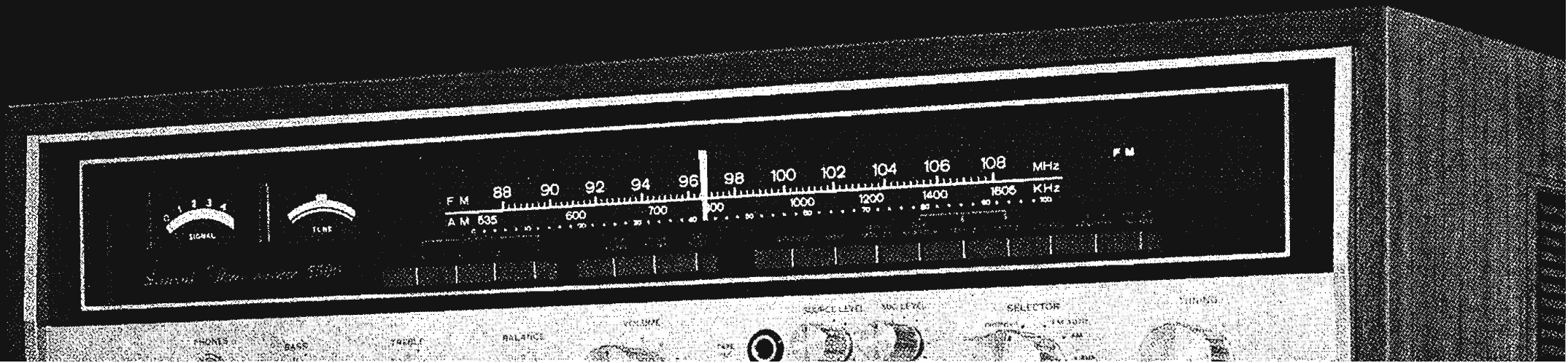
Loudness Switch

If desired, push to emphasize the highs and lows when listening at low volume levels. The mechanism of human hearing is such that the high and low notes seem greatly enfeebled at low listening levels.

TAPE MONITOR-3 Jacks

Part of the third tape record/playback circuit that gives the TAPE-3 pin jack terminals on the rear panel, these Phone jacks let you readily connect a tape deck on the front panel.

To record into a tape deck, connect to the TAPE REC jack. To reproduce a recording, connect to the PLAYBACK jack. Push the TAPE-3 button to reproduce a recorded tape or monitor a recording as you make it on a tape deck so connected.


SIGNAL
TUNE
FM 88 90 92 94 96 98 100 102 104 106 108 MHz
AM 535 600 700 1000 1200 1400 1605 KHz
FM
PHONES
BASS
TREBLE
BALANCE
VOLUME
SOURCE LEVEL
SELECTOR

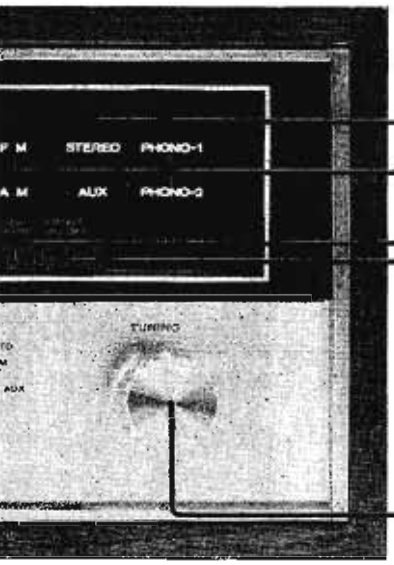
Mono Switch

Push to hear in mono whatever program source you may have set the receiver to reproduce.

Tape Monitor Switches

Push the TAPE-1, TAPE-2 or TAPE-3 tape monitor switch to monitor or reproduce a recording on a tape deck.

See pages 11, 12 for explanations of the N.R. ADAPTOR and SOURCE switches.



Microphone Jack and Volume Control

Insert a microphone into this jack, then adjust its sound volume with this specialized volume control. You can mix the sound from the microphone with any program source chosen on the Selector Control. In which case the sound volume of the program source is adjusted with the Source Level Control, and the over-all volume of the mixed sound with the receiver's master Volume Control.

Source Level Control

Use to adjust the sound volume of the program source chosen on the Selector Control, when either mixing it with the sound from the microphone or recording it into a take deck.

FM Stereo Indicator

Illuminates when the set is turned in on an FM station broadcasting in stereo.

Selector Indicator

Indicates what function is selected on the Selector Control.

4-Channel Adaptor Switch

If you connect a 4-channel adaptor to the 5500 and make other necessary connections, you will be able to upgrade this 2-channel stereo receiver to hear 4-channel stereo sound by pushing this switch (refer to page 8). Otherwise, be sure to keep it off.

FM Muting Release Switch

The built-in FM muting circuit is constantly at work to eliminate the inter-station noise commonly heard during FM tuning. Use this switch to cancel that circuit when you are trying to tune in a weak station.

Tuning Control

Selector Control

Turn to an appropriate position to hear the desired program source. The program source so selected will be brightly indicated to the right of the dial scales.

PHONO-2: Selects the turntable connected to the PHONO 2 inputs on the rear panel.

PHONO-1: Selects the turntable connected to the PHONO 1 inputs on the rear panel.

FM AUTO: To hear FM broadcasts, whether stereo or mono. When the broadcast signal changes from mono to stereo, the receiver will automatically switch to stereo reception. The FM Stereo Indicator will then glow in red to indicate the condition.

AM: To hear regular AM (MW) broadcasts.

AUX: To reproduce whatever program source is connected to the AUX inputs on the rear panel. (Connect a turntable with a crystal or ceramic cartridge or the audio outputs of a TV set to the AUX inputs.)

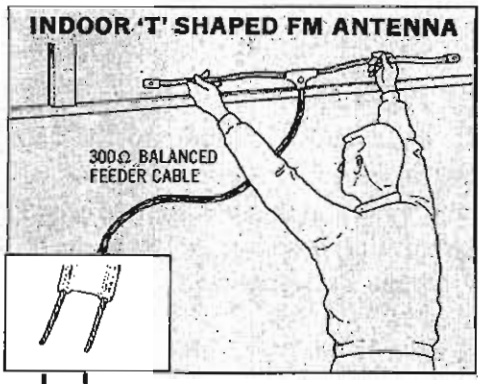
SETTING UP YOUR 5500

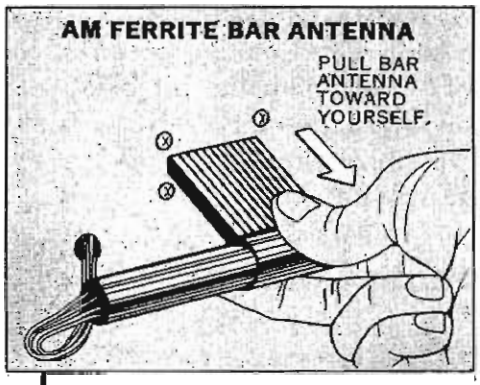
Before you insert the 5500's power cord into a wall AC outlet, be sure to make the following preparations.

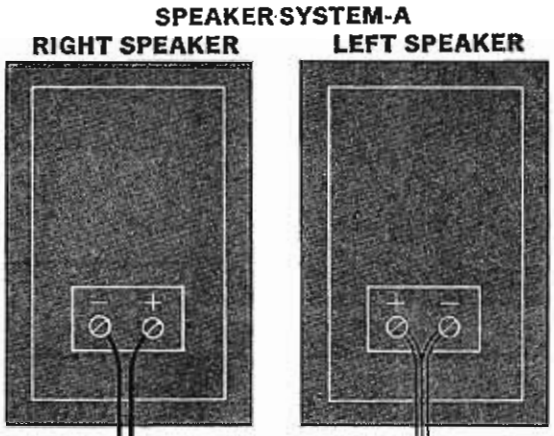
FM Antenna: Connect the T-shaped feeder cable antenna supplied to the receiver's FM-300Ω terminals. Adjust the receiver for FM reception and stretch the antenna to a full 'T' shape, then adjust its height and direction until you obtain the best reception.

AM Bar Antenna: In areas where broadcast signals are sufficiently strong, clear AM reception is obtained simply by pulling the built-in AM ferrite bar antenna away from the rear panel.

Speaker Systems: Connect speaker systems to the SPEAKERS terminals on the receiver's rear panel, taking care not to confuse the left and right, plus and minus terminals on both ends. Should you wish to drive two pairs of speaker systems simultaneously, they should all have an impedance of 8 ohms or more.



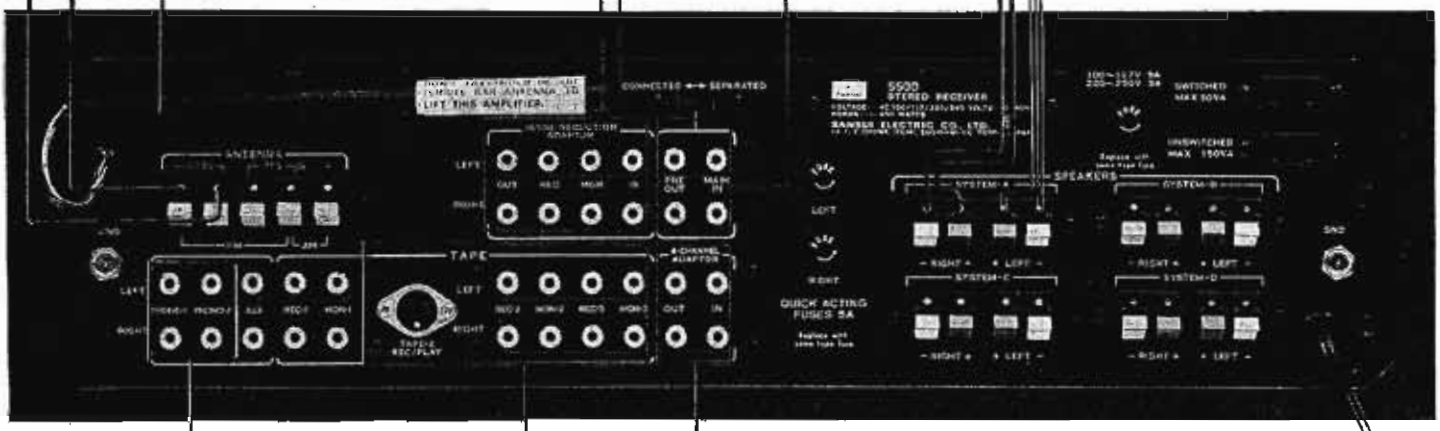




PRE-MAIN SEPARATING SWITCH (SEE PAGE 8)

NOISE REDUCTION ADAPTOR FOR TAPE RECORD AND PLAYBACK (SEE PAGES 11, 12)

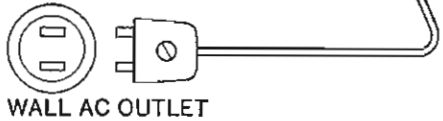
ELECTRONIC CROSSOVER SYSTEM (SEE PAGE 8)



PLAYING RECORDS (SEE PAGE 7)

RECORD AND PLAYBACK BY TAPE DECKS (SEE PAGES 9, 10)

4-CHANNEL SYSTEM (SEE PAGE 8)



WALL AC OUTLET

RADIO RECEPTION

FM/AM Reception

1. Turn the Selector Control to FM AUTO or AM, whichever you may wish to hear.

2. Select the desired FM or AM station by turning the Tuning Control. It is correctly tuned in when the Signal Meter pointer has swung as far to the right as possible, and then the Tune Meter pointer is accurately centered. If the FM station received is broadcasting in stereo, the FM Stereo Indicator will illuminate.

For Better FM/AM Reception

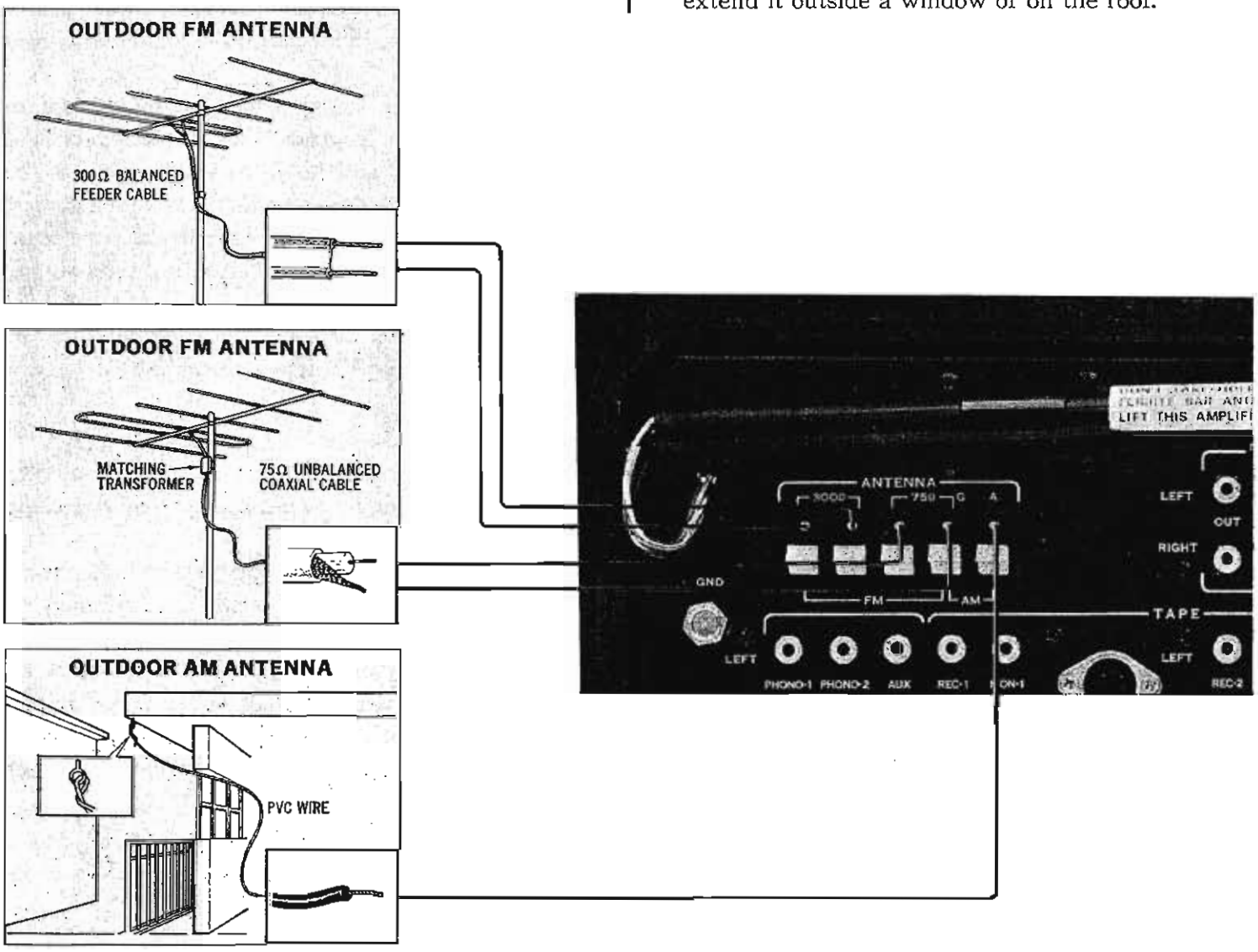
In areas remote from broadcast stations or blocked by such obstacles as mountains and large buildings, feeder cable FM antenna and the built-in AM ferrite bar antenna may sometimes fail to give you clear receptions. To improve the reception quality in such areas, try the following measures.

Outdoor FM Antenna

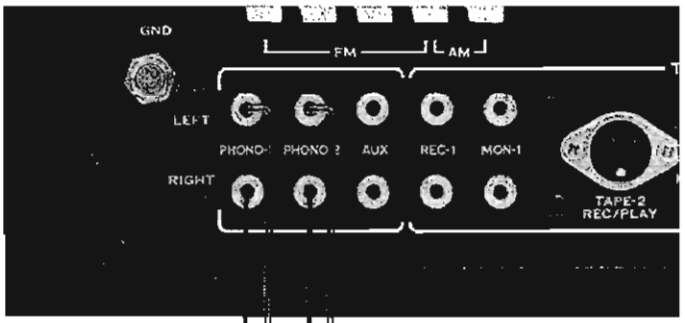
Install a commercially available FM outdoor antenna with at least five to seven elements. While such antenna may be connected to the receiver either with 300-ohm balanced feeder cable or 75-ohm unbalanced coaxial cable (see illustration), the use of the latter is recommended because of its better signal transmission capability, if your budget allows at all. An impedance matching transformer may be sometimes required to connect such antenna, and this should be found out at the time of purchasing it. After connecting the antenna, adjust its direction so as to obtain the best reception while actually listening to your favorite FM station.

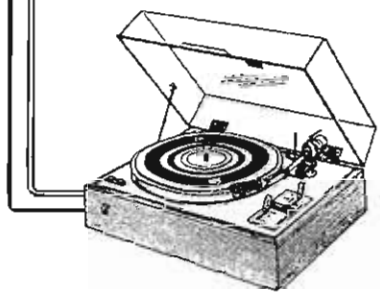
Outdoor AM Antenna

Connect the polyvinyl wire supplied to the AM-A antenna terminal on the receiver's rear panel, then extend it outside a window or on the roof.



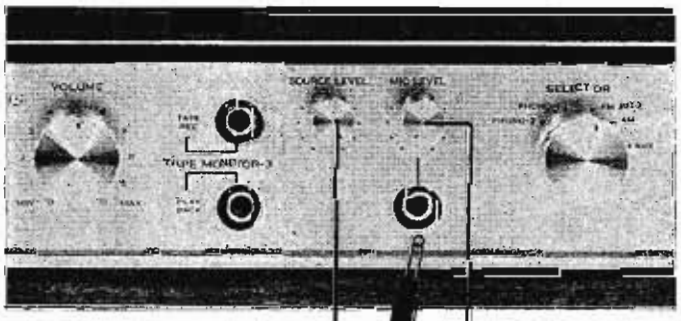
PLAYING RECORDS/USING A MICROPHONE





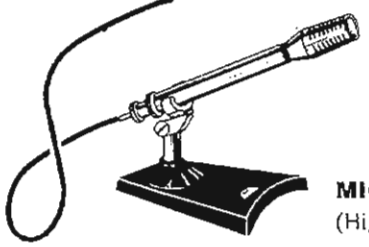
TURNTABLE (2)

TURNTABLE (1)



SOURCE LEVEL CONTROL

MIC LEVEL CONTROL



MICROPHONE
(High Impedance)

Connecting Turntables

As your 5500 is equipped with two phono input circuits, you may connect two turntables or employ two tonearms having different catridges. These turntables or tonearms should all be equipped with a magnetic cartridge.

Playing Records

1. Set the Selector Control to PHONO-1 or PHONO-2, depending on which input circuit you are using.

2. Switch on the turntable, adjusting it for the right speed of the record to be played.

3. Start playing the record.

4. Use the various controls and switches on your 5500 to suit your personal taste and room acoustics.

Using a Microphone

Connect a high-impedance (10kΩ or more) microphone to the microphone jack on the receiver's front panel.

You can mix the sound picked up by the microphone with any program source selected on the Selector Control, and hear the mixture out of the speaker systems and/or record it into a tape deck.

When mixing, the sound volume is adjusted separately with the Mic Level Control (for microphone) and the Source Level Control (for the program source). The over-all sound volume can then be controlled with the Volume Control.

Caution:

1. If you wish to use a low-impedance (e.g., 600Ω) microphone, connect it to the receiver via an impedance matching transformer (commercially available).

2. If you raise the microphone volume in an acoustically reflective room, loud oscillating noise may be emitted from the speaker systems. This is a phenomenon called howling and is no fault of the receiver. It can be corrected either by lowering the microphone volume with the Mic Level Control, directing or moving the microphone away from the speaker systems.

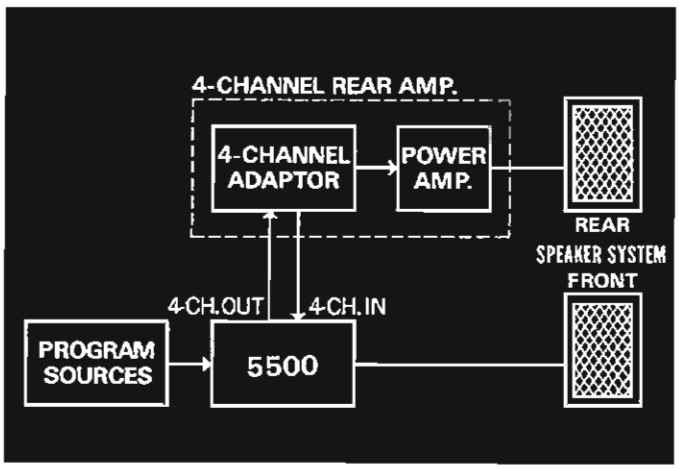
UPGRADING YOUR STEREO

4-Channel Stereo System

The sound we daily hear is a mixture of the sound that reaches your ears straight from the sound source—be it a musical instrument, a jet, a man's mouth or what have you—and the 'indirect sounds' that arrive at your ears only after they are reflected off various surfaces, such as the walls, ceiling and so forth.

Four-channel recordings are made using two microphones in the front of the concert hall and two in the rear (to simplify the explanation). The 'indirect sounds' with their complicated waveforms are mainly picked up by the two microphones in the rear, and reproduced out of the two rear speakers in a 4-channel stereo set-up for greatly enhanced 'ambience' effects. It is almost as if the original live performance were replayed right in your own room.

This new approach can now be yours simply by adding certain equipment—mainly, a Sansui rear amplifier and a second pair of speaker systems—to your 2-channel stereo system. Connection of such a rear amplifier or 4-channel adaptor is easy. Just connect the 4CH. ADAPTOR OUT terminals of your 5500 with the input terminals of such rear amplifier or 4-channel adaptor, then connect its 4CH. ADAPTOR IN terminals with the output terminals of such unit. To operate the rear amplifier or 4-channel adaptor so connected, push the 4CH. ADAPTOR Switch on the receiver's front panel, and otherwise follow its manufacturer's instructions. Electrically, the receiver's 4CH. ADAPTOR OUT and IN terminals possess the same functions as the TAPE REC and MON terminals, respectively.



Electronic Crossover System

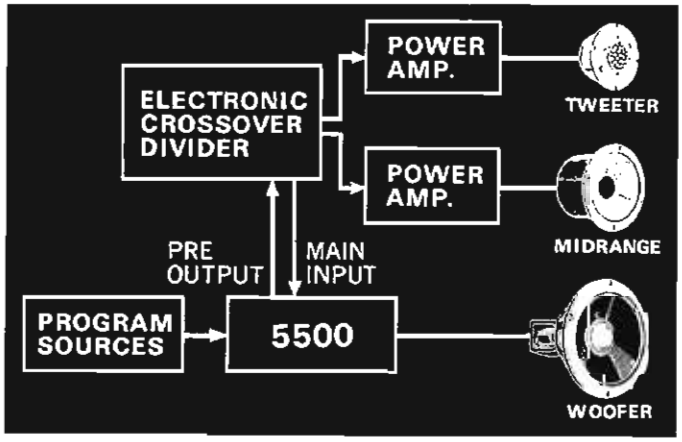
The electronic crossover system is recognized by many audiophiles as a means of maximally enhancing the fidelity of reproduced sound, for these reasons:

1. It enables the tweeters, midranges and woofers to be driven by separate power amplifiers. So you can make optimum use of speakers of different impedances and efficiencies, and power amplifiers with different output capacities and tone qualities.

2. It eliminates the need for the conventional LC type crossover network. With the electronic crossover divider, the amplifier's damping factor is no longer affected and you can set crossover frequencies as you like.

Electronic Crossover System Using the 5500

The preamplifier and power amplifier sections of your 5500 can be disconnected for independent usage by the Pre-Main Separating Switch on the receiver's rear panel. To build such a system, you need an electronic crossover divider, and at least one or two additional power amplifiers (depending on whether your speaker systems are two-way or three-way). Connection is not all that difficult. Connect the receiver's preamplifier outputs to the input terminals of the electronic crossover unit, which divides the input signals into high, medium and low ranges (or channels). Then couple the separate output terminals of the electronic crossover unit to the receiver's power (main) amplifier inputs and the additional power amplifier(s), feeding their outputs separately into individual speakers, as illustrated below.



RECORDING AND PLAYBACK BY TAPE DECKS

Connecting Tape Decks

Your 5500 is provided with the following facilities for tape recording and playback:

For a first tape deck

Recording—TAPE REC-1 pin jacks on the receiver's rear panel.

Playback—TAPE MON-1 pin jacks on the rear panel.

For a second tape deck

Recording—TAPE REC-2 pin jacks on the receiver's rear panel.

Playback—TAPE MON-2 pin jacks on the rear panel.

Recording & Playback—TAPE-2 REC/PLAY DIN socket, also on the rear panel.

(The REC and MON pin jacks and the DIN socket cannot be used simultaneously.)

For a third tape deck

Recording—TAPE REC-3 pin jacks on the receiver's rear panel, or TAPE MONITOR-3 TAPE REC phone jack on its front panel.

Playback—TAPE MON-3 pin jacks on the rear panel, or TAPE MONITOR-3 PLAYBACK phone jack on the front panel.

(Connecting a tape deck to the front-panel TAPE MONITOR-3 phone jacks automatically disables the rear panel TAPE REC-3/MON-3 pin jacks).

Recording by a Tape Deck

1. Set the receiver's Selector Control to the program source you wish to record. Use a microphone if necessary.

2. Start the tape deck in the recording mode.

3. To monitor the sound being recorded, push either the TAPE-1, TAPE-2 or TAPE-3 tape monitor switch, whichever circuit is accommodating the tape deck you are using.

Playback by a Tape Deck

1. Push either the TAPE-1, TAPE-2 or TAPE-3 tape monitor switch, whichever circuit is accommodating the tape deck you are using.

2. Start the tape deck in the playback mode.

3. Use the various controls and switches on the receiver to suit your personal taste and room acoustics.

Recording from One Tape Deck into Another

It is suggested that you use the tape deck connected to the TAPE-1 (or TAPE-2) circuit for playback, and the one connected to the TAPE-2 (or TAPE-3) circuit for recording. To record from the first tape deck into the second, proceed as follows:

1. Push the TAPE-1 (or TAPE-2) tape monitor switch of the receiver.

2. Start the second tape deck in the recording mode.

3. Now start the first tape deck in the playback mode.

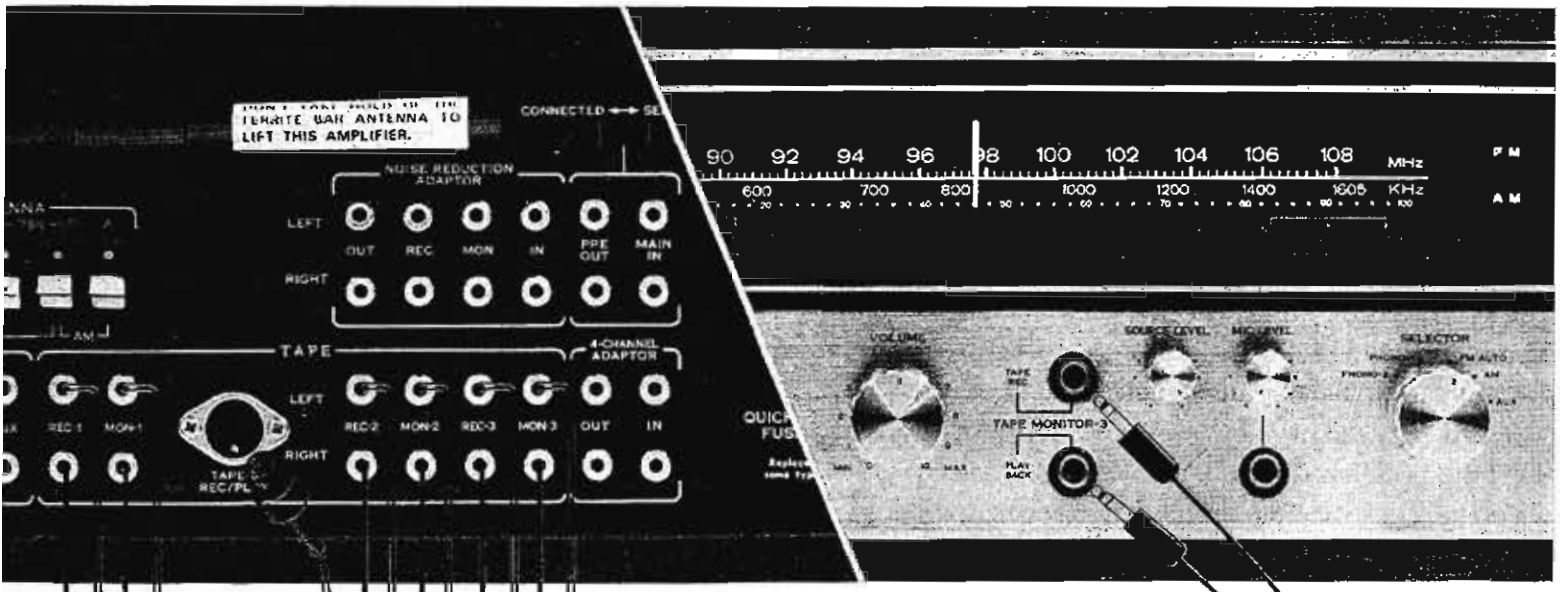
Note:

1. The 4-CHANNEL ADAPTOR and NOISE REDUCTION ADAPTOR jacks can be used to connect additional tape decks, should you happen to have more than three decks. Electrically, their OUT jacks possess the same function as tape recording outputs, and their IN jacks tape monitor inputs. If you use the 4-CHANNEL ADAPTOR or NOISE REDUCTION ADAPTOR jacks, push the corresponding switchon the front panel to obtain the playback function.

2. To 'monitor' a recording means to reproduce a recording as you make it to check on the quality of the recorded sound. This is only possible if the tape deck is equipped with separate erase, record and playback heads.

3. The DIN socket marked TAPE-2 REC/PLAY on the rear panel combines both the recording and playback terminals, and can be used only if your tape deck is equipped with an identical socket.

4. The SOURCE switch on the receiver's front panel is for use when you connect a noise reduction adaptor to the receiver (see the notes on Recording through a Noise Reduction Adaptor on pages 11, 12).



RECORD

PLAYBACK

PLAYBACK RECORD

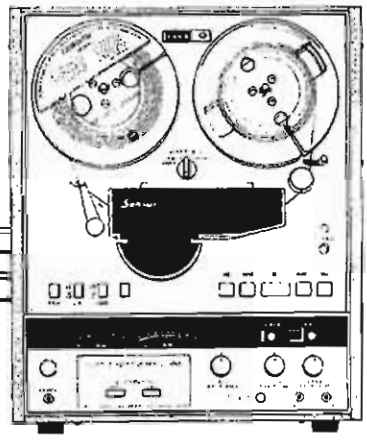
PLAYBACK

RECORD

PLAYBACK

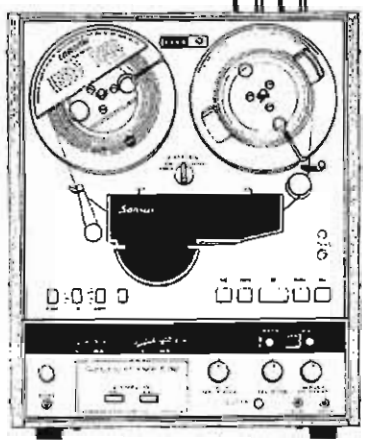
RECORD

DIN CABLE



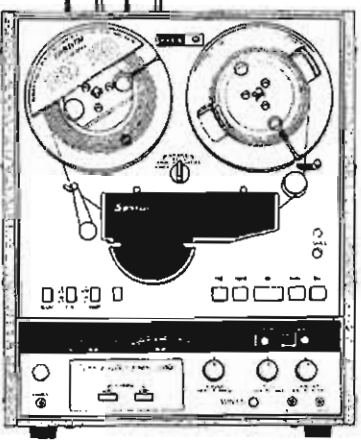
TAPE DECK (2)

NOTE: Do not use the TAPE REC-2/ MON-2 terminals and DIN Cable Socket simultaneously.



TAPE DECK (3)

NOTE: Do not use the TAPE REC-3/ MON-3 pin jacks and TAPE MONITOR-3 TAPE REC/PLAYBACK phone jacks simultaneously.



TAPE DECK (1)

LEFT CHANNEL

RIGHT CHANNEL

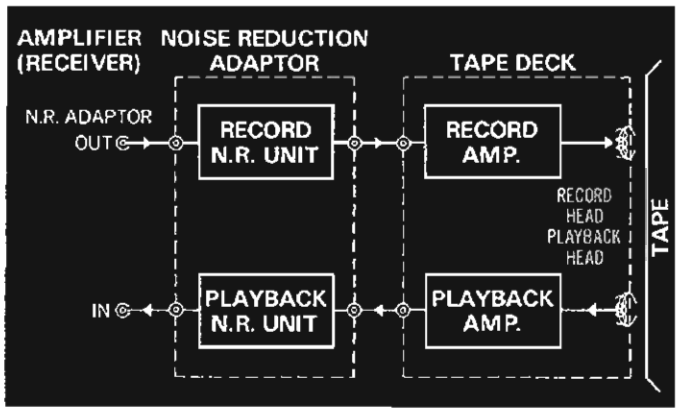
NOISE REDUCTION SYSTEM

A noise reduction system, as its name indicates, is designed to reduce various types of noise commonly generated during tape recording or playback. The most annoying of such noise is the so-colled tape hiss, which is heard over the entire audio spectrum of recorded sound and which is almost inherent in tape recording.

While different kinds of noise reduction system have been proposed by different manufacturers, they are almost invariably designed to reduce this unpleasant tape hiss. The most recent innovation in this field is called the Dolby Noise Reduction System, which already seems to have won worldwide recognition as one of the most effective means yet devised. As tape hiss and other types of noise usually increase in quantity as the tape speed slows down, the effect of noise reduction by a noise reduction adaptor is particularly striking when such adaptor is incorporated into a cassette tape deck.

Construction of a Noise Reduction System

Output signals delivered at the receiver or amplifier's tape recording terminals are fed through the recording noise reduction unit in a noise reduction adaptor (abbreviated as n.r. adaptor hereafter), then recorded into a tape deck. For playback, the output signals given by the tape deck's playback or output terminals are fed through the playback n.r. unit of the adaptor and into the receiver or amplifier's tape monitor or input terminals. A block diagram of a typical noise reduction system is shown below.



Connecting a Noise Reduction Adaptor

A n.r. adaptor is normally connected to an amplifier or receiver and a tape deck, at those points indicated with double circles in the block diagram in the left-hand column. In the case of your 5500, however, merely connect such adaptor to the receiver. The tape decks connected to the TAPE-2 and/or TAPE-3 terminals of the receiver can then be made to assume noise reduction effects simply by pushing the N.R. ADAPTOR switch on the receiver's front panel. When reproducing, push the appropriate tape monitor switch. The tape deck connected to the TAPE-1 terminals will give noise reduction effects in the playback process only, provided you push the corresponding tape monitor switch and the N.R. ADAPTOR switch.

The four pairs of NOISE REDUCTION ADAPTOR jacks on your 5500's rear have functions as explained below. Connect the correctly by referring to the operating instructions supplied by the manufacturer of your n.r. adaptor.

OUT: Possess the same function as the receiver's recording (output) terminals. Connect these jacks with the inputs of your n.r. adaptor, so that those signals will flow into that unit.

REC: Connect these jacks with the recording outputs of the n.r. adaptor. (This replaces the connection usually made between the recording outputs of the n.r. adaptor and recording (input) jacks of a tape deck.)

MON: Connect these jacks with the playback inputs of the n.r. adaptor. (This replaces the connection usually made between the playback inputs of the adaptor and the playback (output) jacks of the tape deck.)

IN: Possess the same function as the receiver's monitor or playback (input) terminals. Connect these jacks with the outputs of the adaptor, so that those signals will be properly amplified by the receiver for reproduction out of speaker systems.

Recording through a Noise Reduction Adaptor

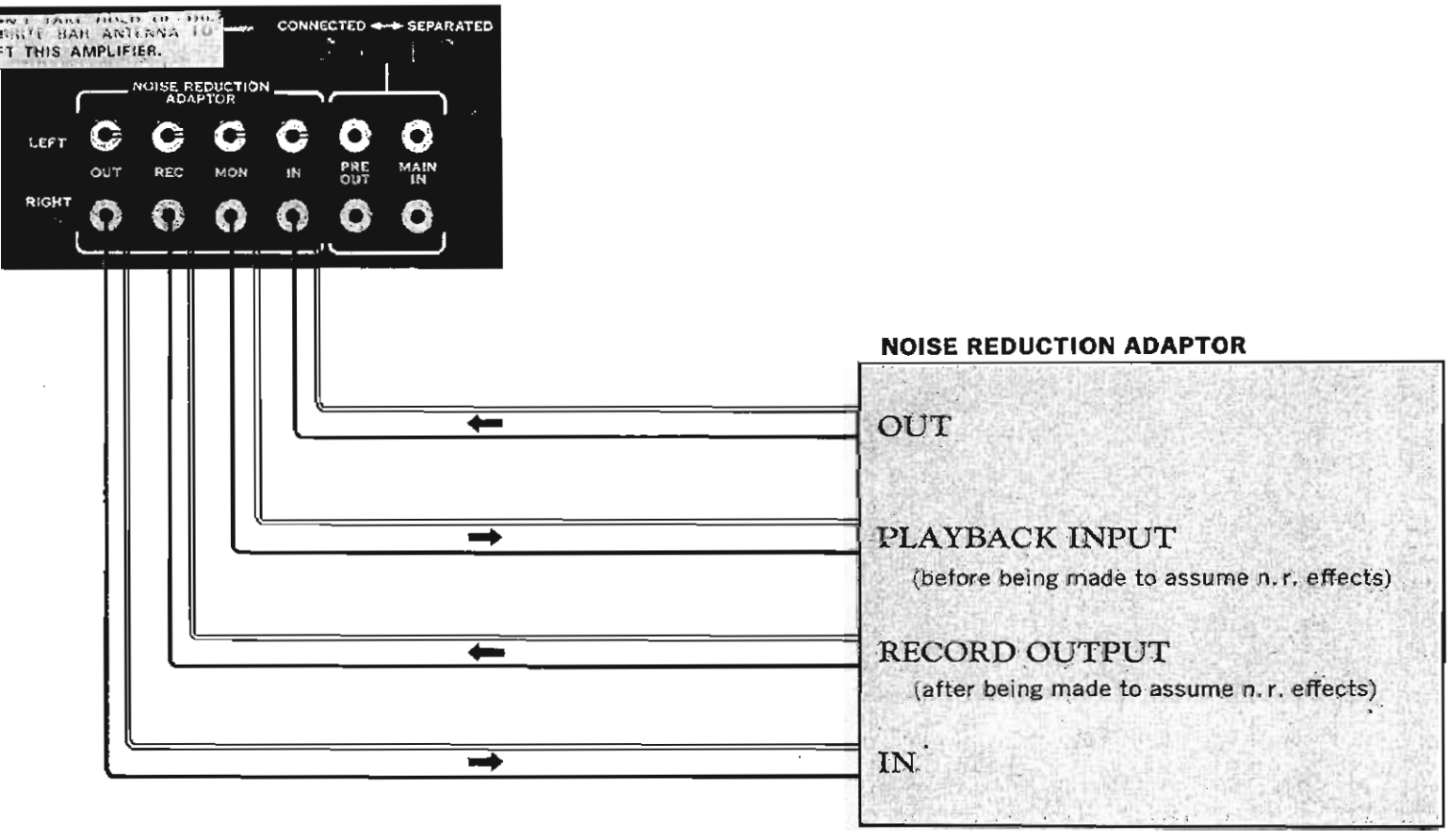
1. Set the receiver's Selector Control to the program source you want to record. Or use a microphone or appropriate tape monitor switch as needed.
2. Push the receiver's N.R. ADAPTOR switch.
3. Engage your n.r. adaptor in the recording mode.
4. Start the tape deck in the recording mode.
5. To monitor the sound being recorded, push the receiver's TAPE-2 or TAPE-3 tape monitor switch, whichever circuit is accommodating the tape deck you are using.

Note:

1. To monitor the sound you are recording on a two-head tape deck (with a combined record/play head) and/or a single-circuit n.r. adaptor (with a combined record/playback n.r. unit), or to compare that sound with the original before-recording sound, push the SOURCE Switch on the front panel.
2. If you want to copy an already recorded tape from one tape deck into another via your n.r. adaptor, connect the playback (output) jacks of the first (used for playback) tape deck to TAPE-1 MON jacks, then push the receiver's TAPE-1 (MASTER) pushbutton on the front panel. Then merely follow steps 2 to 5 explained above.

Playback through a Noise Reduction Adaptor

1. Push the receiver's TAPE-1, TAPE-2 or TAPE-3 tape monitor switch, whichever circuit is accommodating the tape deck you are using.
2. Push the receiver's N.R. ADAPTOR switch.
3. Engage your n.r. adaptor in the playback mode.
4. Start the tape deck in the playback mode.



SIMPLE MAINTENANCE HINTS/ACCESSORIES

Quick Check List of Wrong Operations

If you have already confirmed that all connections are correct and complete, but if no sound is heard from the speaker systems yet, go over the check list below once to see if you haven't made any of these simple mistakes:

1. Have you turned on the Power Switch?

2. Have you pushed the correct Speaker Selector Button(s)?

3. Have you turned the Selector Control to the desired function?

4. Are the Tape Monitor Switch(es) or N.R. ADAPTOR Switch not pushed down, though you don't want to reproduce a tape?

5. It the 4CH ADAPTOR Switch not pushed down, though you are not using a 4-channel rear amplifier or adaptor?

6. Is the Volume Control properly turned up?

Rear-Panel AC Outlets

Of the two AC outlets provided on the rear panel, the one marked SWITCHED is controlled by the front-panel Power Switch. The other, marked UNSWITCHED, is always 'live' and independent of the Power Switch. They have a power capacity of 50VA and 150VA respectively, and it is extremely dangerous to connect equipment with bigger power requirements. Before connecting any equipment to either outlet, make certain its power requirement does not exceed its power capacity limit. The voltage supplied at these AC outlets is the same as the power supply voltage used.

About the Place of Installation

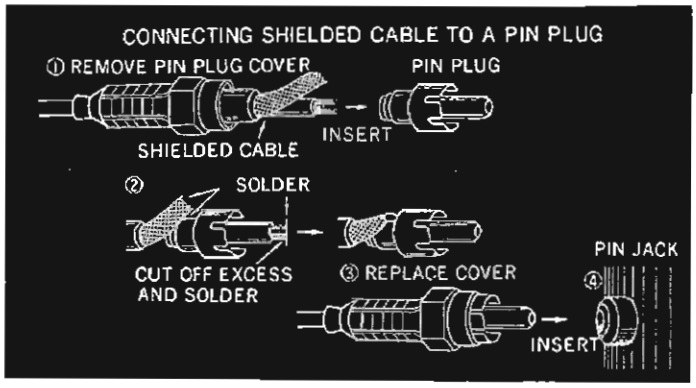
The wooden cabinet of the 5500 is designed so that any heat radiated inside will effectively escape through it. Proper care should therfore be taken of the dissipation of such heat if you wish to place something on top of the receiver or place it inside a closed box, etc. Above all, avoid placing it where it may be exposed to the direct sunlight.

Howling and Hum

Take care never to place a turntable on or too near a speaker system, or the vibration produced by the speaker system is transmitted and causes an oscillating phenomenon called howling. It is best to keep these components completely separated, but if this is impossible, place a thick cushion between them. Humming, on the other hand, is a phenomenon caused by incomplete or incorrect turntable-receiver connections. Should this occur, check to see if all connections are completely made and if the connecting cables are sufficiently thick. Hum noise may sometimes be eliminated by connecting the grounding lead of the turntable to the GND terminal on the rear panel of your 5500.

When Connecting a Turntable, etc.

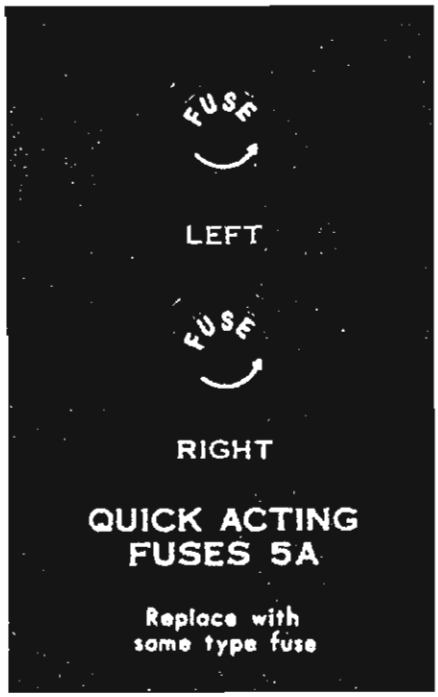
To connect a turntable, tape deck and so forth, it is strongly recommended to use thick, shielded cables with minimal distributed capacitance and to keep them as short as possible. To solder the pin plugs supplied as accessories onto such shield cables, refer ot the illustration below.



About the Quick-Acting Fuses

When a Selector Indicator is glowing, if no sound comes out of either or both of the speaker systems, examine thier connections and your operating procedure once. If nothing is wrong with them, it is possible that one or both of the quick-acting fuses protecting the power transistors have blown. If this happens, disconnect the power cord from the wall AC outlet immediately and check the two quick-acting fuses on the rear panel. If you find either of them blown, discover and eliminate the cause of the blowout, then replace it with a new 5-ampere quick-acting fuse supplied.

Probable causes of the blowout include excessively large input signals and a short-circuit at the speaker terminals.



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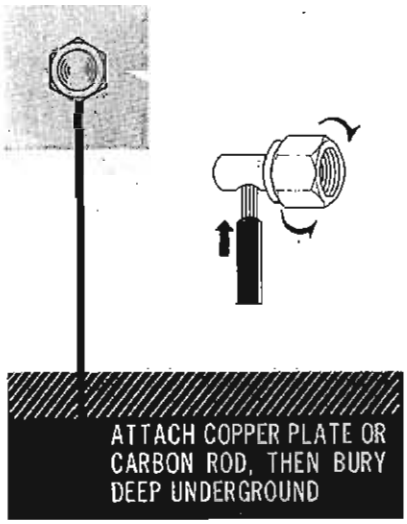
About Servicing

Should anything ever go wrong with your 5500, or if you have any question about it, please contact the Sansui dealer from whom you purchased it or your nearest Authorized Sansui Service Station.

Grounding

Any noise picked up by the connecting cables can be effectively grounded by connecting a piece of PVC (polyvinyl chloride) or enameled wire to the GND terminal on your receiver's rear panel, attaching a small copper plate or carbon rod to the other end and burying it deep underground. The grounding leads of other equipment in your stereo system may be connected to the same terminal to ground the entire system at once. If you have connected an external AM antenna to the receiver, it is advisable to ground it as well.



ACCESSORIES

1.	FM ANTENNA	1
2.	AM ANTENNA	1
3.	PIN PLUGS	4
4.	BUTTERFLY BOLTS	2
5.	WASHERS	2
6.	POLISHING CLOTH	1
7.	QUICK-ACTING FUSES (5A)	2
8.	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND SERVICE MANUAL	1
9.	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS SHEET	1

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

If the receiver is otherwise operating satisfactory, the more common causes of trouble may generally be attributed to the following:

1. Incorrect connections or loose terminal contacts. Check the speakers, turntable, tape deck, antenna and power cord.

2. Improper operation. Before operating any audio component, be sure to read its manufacturer's instructions.

3. Improper location of audio components. The proper positioning of components, such as speakers and turntable, is essential to maximum stereo enjoyment.

4. Defective audio components.

The chart below lists some other common causes of malfunction and what to do about them.

PROGRAM	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
AM, FM or MPX reception.	A. Constant or intermittent noise heard at times or in certain areas.	* Discharge or oscillation caused by electrical appliances, such as fluorescent lamp, TV set, D.C. motor rectifier or osillator. * Natural phenomena, such as atmospherics, statics or thunderbolts. * Insufficient antenna input due to ferroconcrete wall or long distance from station.	* Attach noise limiter to electrical appliance producing noise, or attach it to receiver's power source. * Install outdoor antenna and ground receiver to raise S/N ratio. * Reverse power cord plug/receptacle connections. * If noise occurs at certain frequency, attach wave trap to input. * Keep receiver at proper distance from other electrical appliances.
AM reception.	A. Noise heard at particuler time of day, in certain area or over part of dial.	* Peculiar to AM broadcasts.	* Install antenna for maximum antenna efficiency. See RADIO RECEPTION in operating instructions booklet. * In some cases, noise can be eliminated by grounding receiver or reversing power cord plug/receptacle connections.
	B. High-frequency noise.	* Interference by adjacent stations or beat interference. * TV set too close to stereo system.	* Such noise cannot be completely eliminated by adjusting receiver, but it is advisable to turn Treble Control counterclockwise, or turn on High Filter. * Keep TV set at proper distance from stereo system.
FM reception.	A. Noisy.	* Poor noise limiter effect or too low S/N ratio due to insufficient antenna input. Note: FM reception is affected considerably by transmission conditions of station, such as power and antenna efficiency. As a result, you may receive one station quite well while receiving another station poorly.	* Install FM antenn (supplied) for maximum signal strength. * If this does not prove effective, use exclusive FM outdoor antenna. If using TV antenna for both TV and FM with divider, make sure TV reception is not affected. * Excessively long lead-in wire of antenna may cause noise.
	B. Series of pop noise.	* Ignition noise caused by starting of nearby automobile engine.	* Install antenna and its lead-in wire at proper distance from street or increase antenna input as described before.
	C. Tuning noise between stations.	* Results from nature of FM reception. * FM Muting Release Switch depressed.	* Release FM Muting Release Switch. * Ditto.

PROGRAM	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
FM-MPX reception.	A. Noise heard during FM-MPX reception but inaudible during FM mono reception.	* Weaker signal because service area of FM-MPX broadcast is only half that of FM mono broadcast.	* Orient antenna for maximum antenna input. * Switch on High Filter and/or turn Treble control counterclockwise.
	B. Channel separation deteriorates during reception.	* Excessive heat.	* Circulation of room air through receiver is important. Be sure receiver is well ventilated.
	C. Stereo indicator blinks on and off.	* Interference.	* Indicator is not faulty.
Record playing or tape playback.	A. Hum or howling.	* Turntable placed directly on speaker. * Wire other than shielded cable used. * Loose terminal contact. * Shielded cable too close to power cord, fluorescent lamp or other appliances. * Nearby amateur radio station or TV transmission antenna.	* Place cushion between turntable and speaker cabinet or place them away from each other. * Keep connecting shielded cables as short at possible. * Turn on Low Filter and turn Bass Control counterclokwise. * Consult nearest governmental or municipal office regulating use of radio waves.
	B. Surface noise.	* Worn or old record. * Worn phono stylus. * Phono stylus is dusty. * Improper stylus pressure.	* Recondition playback head of tape deck or stylus of turntable. * Turn Treble Control counterclockwise. * Turn High Filter on.

SPECIFICATIONS

AUDIO SECTION

POWER OUTPUT:
- IHF MUSIC POWER: 200W (4Ω) at 1,000Hz
  160W (8Ω) at 1,000Hz

CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (each channel driven)
- 90/90W (4Ω) at 1,000Hz
- 60/60W (8Ω) at 1,000Hz

CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (both channel driven)
- 55+55W (4Ω) at 1,000Hz
- 55+55W (8Ω) at 1,000Hz

CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (both channel driven at rated distortion)
- 45+45W (8Ω) at 20 to 1,000Hz

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
- POWER AMP ONLY: less than 0.4% at rated output
- PRE-AMP ONLY: (PHONO to Pre output) less than 0.1% at rated output
  (AUX to Pre output): less than 0.1% at rated output
- OVER ALL: (PHONO to Power output) less than 0.4% at rated output

INTERMODURATION DISTORTION: (60Hz : 7,000Hz =4 : 1 SMPTE method)
- POWER AMP ONLY: less than 0.4% at rated output
- OVER ALL: (AUX to Power output) less than 0.4% at rated output

POWER BANDWIDTH: (IHF) 15 to 36,000Hz

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: at 1 Watt
- OVER ALL: (AUX to Power output) 20 to 40,000Hz ±1dB
- POWER AMP ONLY: 15 to 40,000Hz ±1dB
- DEVIATION OF RIAA: ±1.5dB (30 to 15,000Hz)

LOAD IMPEDANCE: 4 to 16 ohms

DAMPING FACTOR: Approprimately 30 at 8 ohms load

CHANNEL SEPARATION: (at rated output, 1,000Hz)
- POWER AMP ONLY: 60dB
- OVER ALL FROM PHONO: 50dB
- OVER ALL FROM AUX: 50dB

HUM AND NOISE: (IHF)
- PHONO: better than 70dB
- AUX: better than 80dB
- POWER AMP ONLY: better than 80dB

INPUT SENSITIVITY AND IMPEDANCE: (at rated output, 1,000Hz)
- PHONO: 2.5mV (50k ohms)
  - MAX. INPUT CAPABILITY: 100mV at 1,000Hz 0.5% distortion
- AUX: 150mV (30k ohms)
- MIC: 3.5mV (10k ohms)
- TAPE MONITOR: (pin & DIN) 150mV (50k ohms)
- NR ADAPTOR: 150mV (50k ohms)
- 4-CH ADAPTOR: 150mV (50k ohms)
- POWER AMP INPUT: 800mV (50k ohms)

OUTPUT LEVEL
- TAPE MONITOR: (pin) 150mV (50k ohms)
  (DIN) 30mV (50k ohms)
- PRE AMP: 800mV (50k ohms)
  - MAX. 4V (at 0.5% distortion)

TONE CONTROLS
- BASS: +12dB, −12dB at 50Hz
- TREBLE: +12dB, −12dB at 15,000Hz

FILTERS
- LOW: −10dB, at 50Hz (6dB/oct)
- HIGH: +10dB, at −10,000Hz (6dB/oct)

LOUDNESS CONTROL: +10dB at 50Hz, +8dB at 10kHz

FM SECTION

TUNING RANGE: 88 to 108 MHz

SENSITIVITY: (IHF) 1.8μV

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: better than 65dB

IMAGE REJECTION: better than 80dB at 98MHz

SPURIOUS RESPONSE REJECTION: better than 90dB

SELECTIVITY: better than 60dB

IF REJECTION: better than 100dB

CAPTURE RATIO: better than 1.5dB

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION:
- MONO: less than 0.5%
- STEREO: less than 0.8%

STEREO SEPARATION: better than 40dB at 1,000Hz

FREQUENCY RESPONSE:
- MONO: 30 to 15,000Hz $\pm^{1}_{3}$dB
- STEREO: 30 to 15,000Hz $\pm^{1}_{3}$dB

ANTENNA INPUT IMPEDANCE: 300 ohms balanced, 75 ohms balanced

AM SECTION

TUNING RANGE: 535 to 1605kHz

SENSITIVITY: (bar Antenna) 46dB/m

SELECTIVITY: (±10kHz) better than 25dB

IMAGE FREQUENCY REJECTION: better than 100dB/m at 1,000kHz

IF REJECTION: better than 100dB/m at 1,000kHz

SWITCHES

TAPE MONITOR:	1,2,3	OFF ON
N.R. ADAPTOR:		OUT IN
SOURCE:		OFF ON
LOUDNESS:		OFF ON
FILTERS: (HIGH, LOW)		OFF ON
MODE:		STEREO MONO
REVERSE:		NORMAL REVERSE
FM MUTING:		ON OFF
SPEAKERS: A,B,C,D		OFF ON
SELECTOR:		PHONO-2, PHONO-1, FM AUTO, AM, AUX

SEMICONDUCTORS

TRANSISTORS: 69 FET: 2 DIODES: 19
DE DIODE: 2 IC: 1

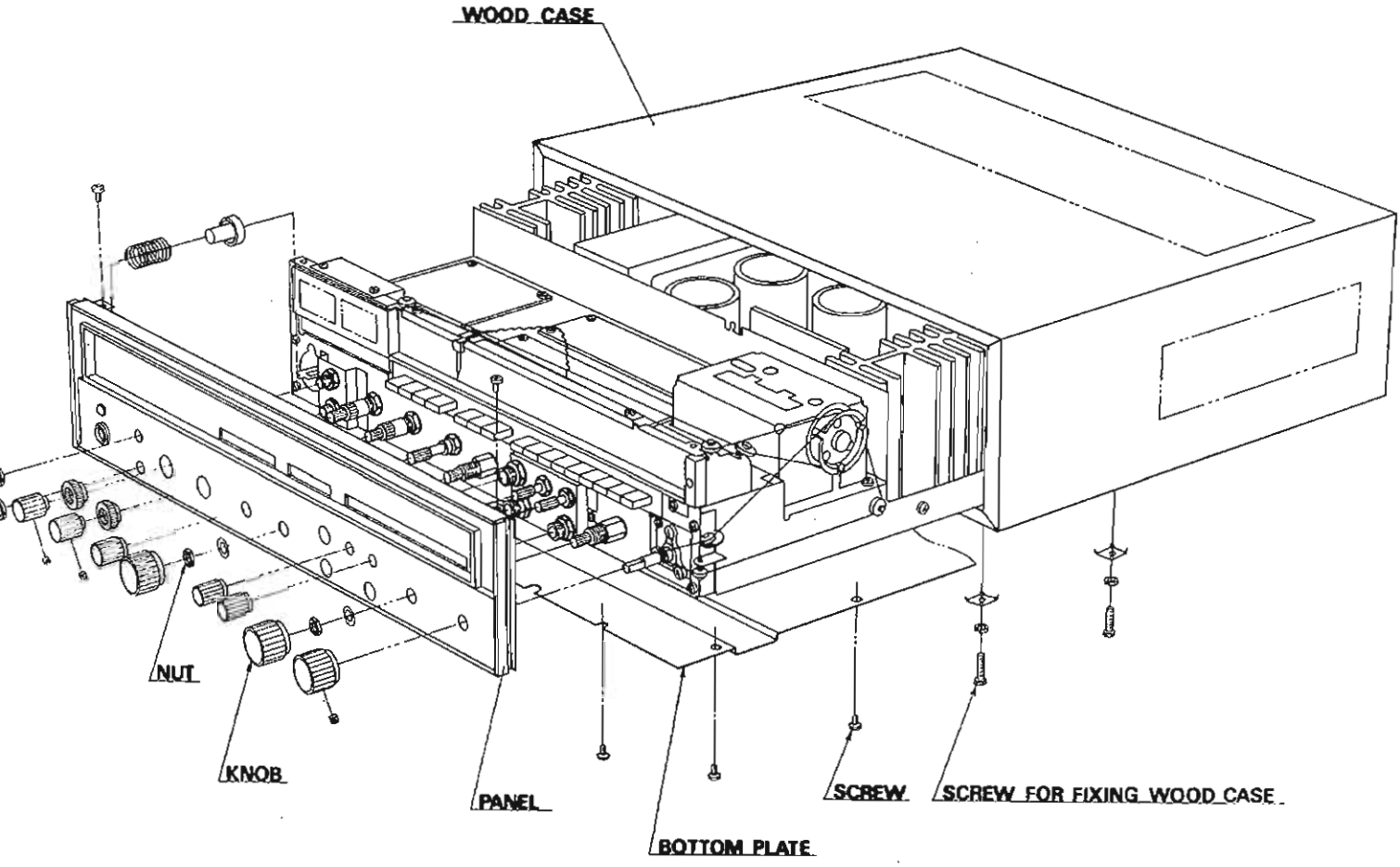
POWER REQUIREMENTS
- POWER VOLTAGE: 100V, 117V, 220V, 240V 110V, 127V, 230V, 250V
- POWER CONSUMPTION: 550VA (MAX.) 125Watts (rated)

DIMENSIONS: 513mm (20.3/16″) W, 147mm (5.13/16″) H, 355mm (14″) D

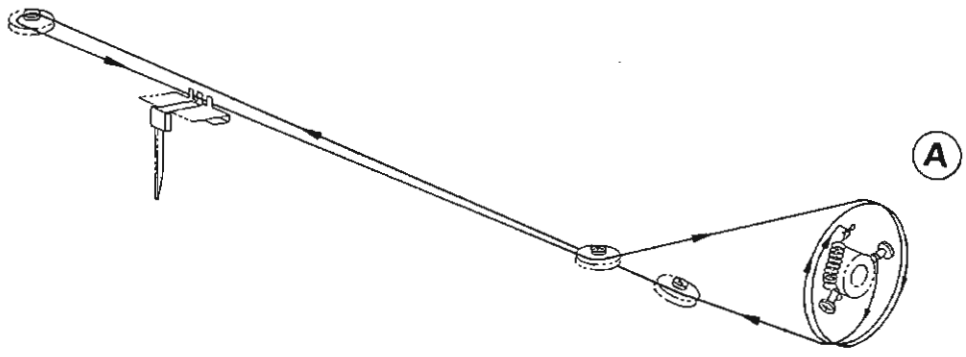
WEIGHT: 19kg (41.9 lbs.)

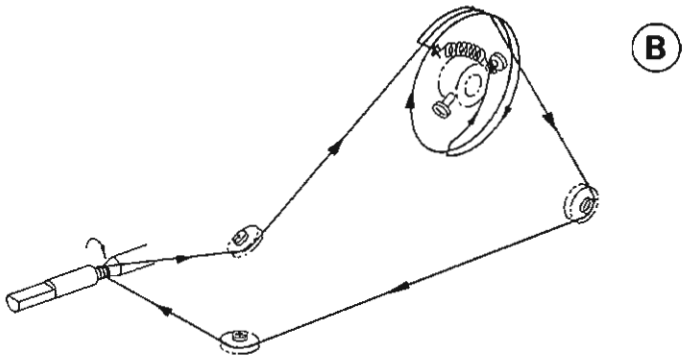
DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

REMOVING FRONT PANEL, WOOD CASE AND BOTTOM BOARD

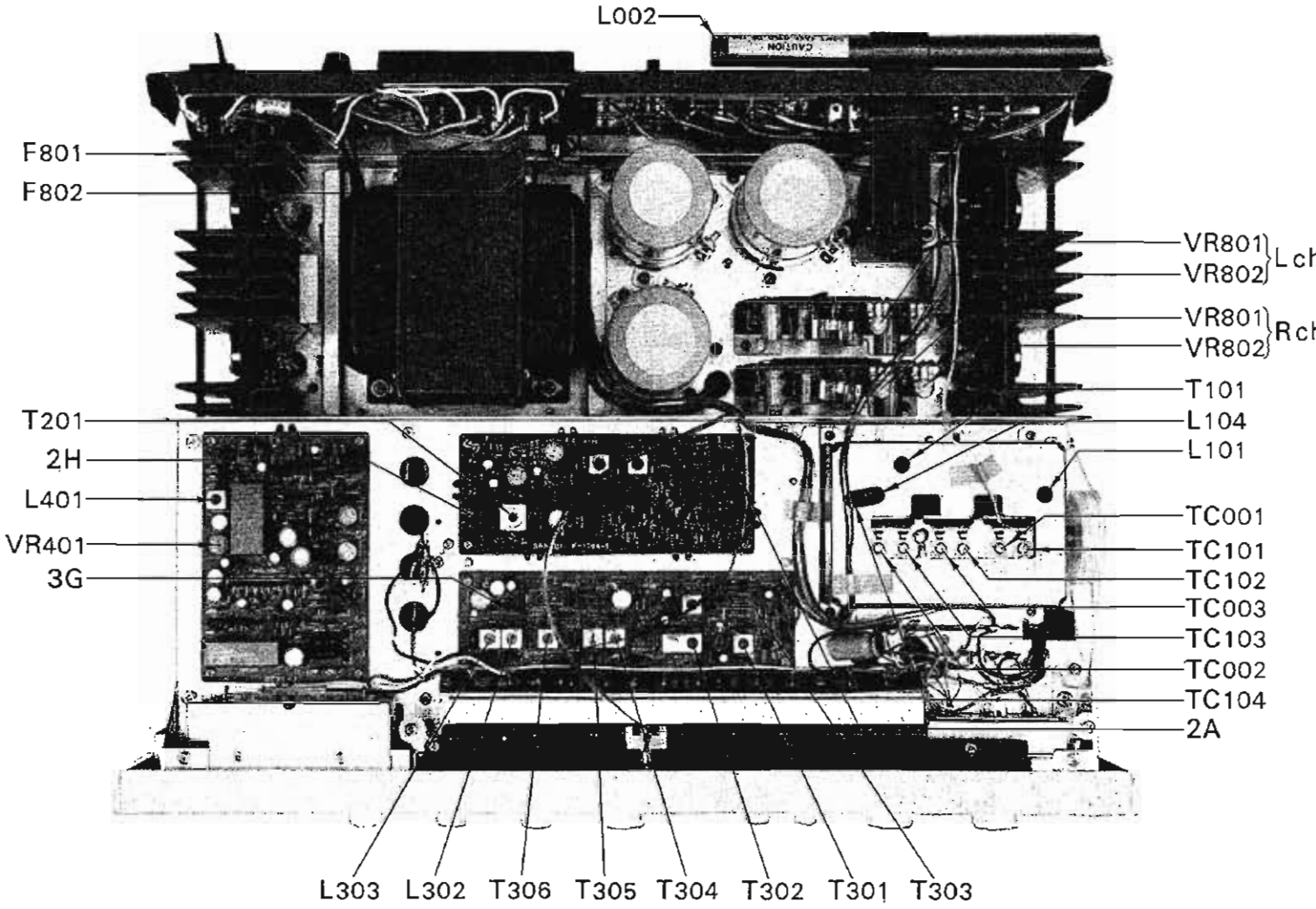


DIAL MECHANISM





TEST POINTS


L002
F801
F802
VR801
VR802
L ch
VR801
VR802
R ch
T101
T201
L104
2H
L101
L401
TC001
VR401
TC101
3G
TC102
TC003
TC103
TC002
TC104
2A
L303
L302
T306
T305
T304
T302
T301
T303

ALIGNMENT

FM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

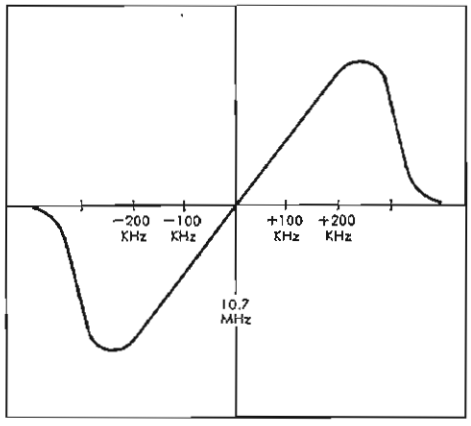
NOTE: Set FM signal generator level to minimum first.

Any internal part replacements or changes you make in the 5500 require proper alignment again. Test points, alignment procedures and schematic diagrams are given on pages 18~25.

Equipment required: 1. Sweep Generator 2. Oscilloscope 3. FM Signal Generator 4. Multiplex Stereo Generator 5. AC V.T.V.M.

STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DIAL SETTING	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	Discriminator	Sweep generator 10.7MHz ±200kHz	2A	Oscilloscope at 2H		FM discriminator transformer T_{201} primary and secondary	S curve
2.	O.S.C.	FM signal generator 88MHz, 400Hz 100% modulation	Antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	88MHz	O.S.C. coil L_{104}	Maximum
3.	O.S.C.	FM signal generator 108MHz, 400Hz 100% modulation	Same as above	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	108MHz	O.S.C. trimmer TC_{104}	Maximum
4.	Repeat 2 and 3						
5.	RF Amp. Circuit	FM signal generator 90MHz, 400Hz 100% modulation	Same as above	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	90MHz	Antenna coil L_{101}	Maximum
6.	RF Amp. Circuit	FM signal generator 106MHz, 400Hz 100% modulation	Same as above	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	106MHz	Trimmer $TC_{101\sim104}$	Maximum
7.	Repeat 5 and 6.						
8.	RF Amp. Circuit	FM signal generator 90MHz or 106MHz, 400Hz 100% modulation	Same as above	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	90MHz or 106MHz	Transformer T_{101}	Maximum

FM DISCRIMINATOR WAVE FORM



ALIGNMENT

FM MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Do not attempt to align Multiplex Circuit unless following equipment is available:
a. Multiplex Stereo Generator b. Oscilloscope c. AC V.T.V.M. d. Low Frequency Oscillator e. FM Signal Generator

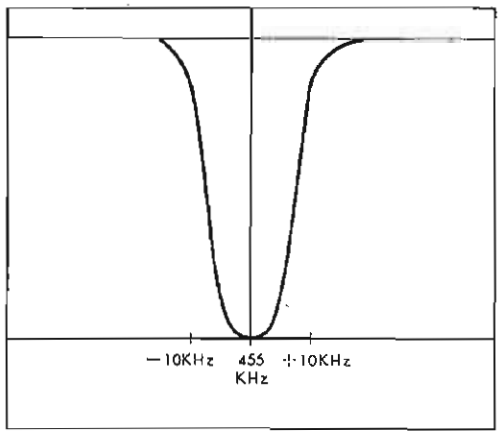
STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	Separation VR				VR_{401}	Fully counter-clockwise
2.	Stereo separation 19kHz Coil	FM signal generator 98MHz 100% modulation Stereo signal generator —composite signal with pilot signal, left channel, 40% modulation	Antenna terminals Tune to signal	V.T.V.M. and oscilloscope at right channel output load	L_{401}	Channel-R minimum
3.	Stereo separation Separation VR	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	VR_{401}	Same as above

AM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

NOTE: To align, set AM signal generator level to minimum.

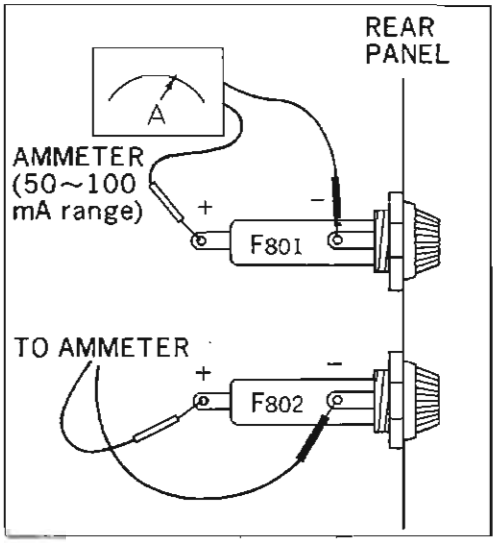
STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DIAL SETTING	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	IF Transformer	Sweep generator 455kHz ±30kHz	TP_{301}	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at 3G		I.F.T. T_{302}~T_{306}	Best IF waveform
2.	O.S.C.	AM generator 535kHz 400Hz 30% modulation	Antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	535kHz	O.S.C. coil T_{303}	Maximum
3.	O.S.C.	AM generator 1600kHz 400Hz 30% modulation	Same as above	Same as above	1600kHz	O.S.C. trimmer cap. TC_{003}	Maximum
4.	Repeat 2 and 3						
5.	Antenna circuit	AM generator 600kHz 400Hz 30% modulation	Same as above	Same as above	600kHz	Ferrite bar antenna coil L_{002}, RF coil T_{301}	Maximum
6.	Antenna circuit	AM generator 1400kHz 400Hz 30% modulation	Same as above	Same as above	1400kHz	Antenna circuit trimmer $TC_{001, 002}$, RF coil T_{301}	Maximum
7.	Repeat 5, 6						

AM IF WAVE FORM



CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

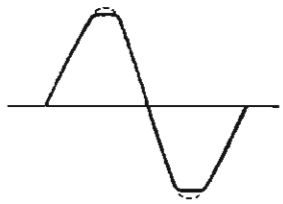
STEP	SET AMMETR (TESTER) TO	WHAT TO DO	NOTE
1.		Remove F_{801} (left channel)andF_{802}(right channel)	Use ammeter with 100 mA range
2.		Set VR_{802} (left and right channel) to minimum	
3.		Set Volume Control to minimum	
4.		Turn on receiver	Be sure to switch on receiver before connecting ammeter
5.	100mA range.	Connect ammeter to F_{801} as illustrated in Fig. 1	
6.		Turn VR_{802} (left channel) clockwise and adjust current to 20mA	
7.	100mA range.	Turn off receiver and replace F_{801}	
8.		Turn on receiver and connect ammeter to F_{802} as illustrated below	
9.		Turn VR_{802} (right channel) clockwise and adjust current to 30 to 25 mA	
10.		Replace F_{802}	



QUICK-ACTING FUSE HOLDER

OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT

STEP	WHAT TO DO	NOTE
1.	Adjust volume control to minimum	
2.	Set oscillator to 1,000Hz and connect it to AUX input	Oscillator used should have oscillating frequency of 20 to 20,000Hz and output voltage of more than 200mV
3.	Set Selector Control to AUX	Push SPEAKERS-A switch, then set other controls and switches as follows: Balance to CENTER Tape Monitor to OFF Tone to CENTER Others to OFF
4.	Connect 8-ohm resistor with capacity of more than 60 watts to SYSTEM-A LEFT speaker terminal	
5.	Connect oscilloscope to SYSTEM-A LEFT speaker terminal	
6.	Turn on receiver and slowly raise volume. Check output at terminal by means of oscilloscope	
7.	Adjust VR_{801} (left channel) so that peak of sine wave is clipped simultaneously	
8.	Adjust right channel similarly	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

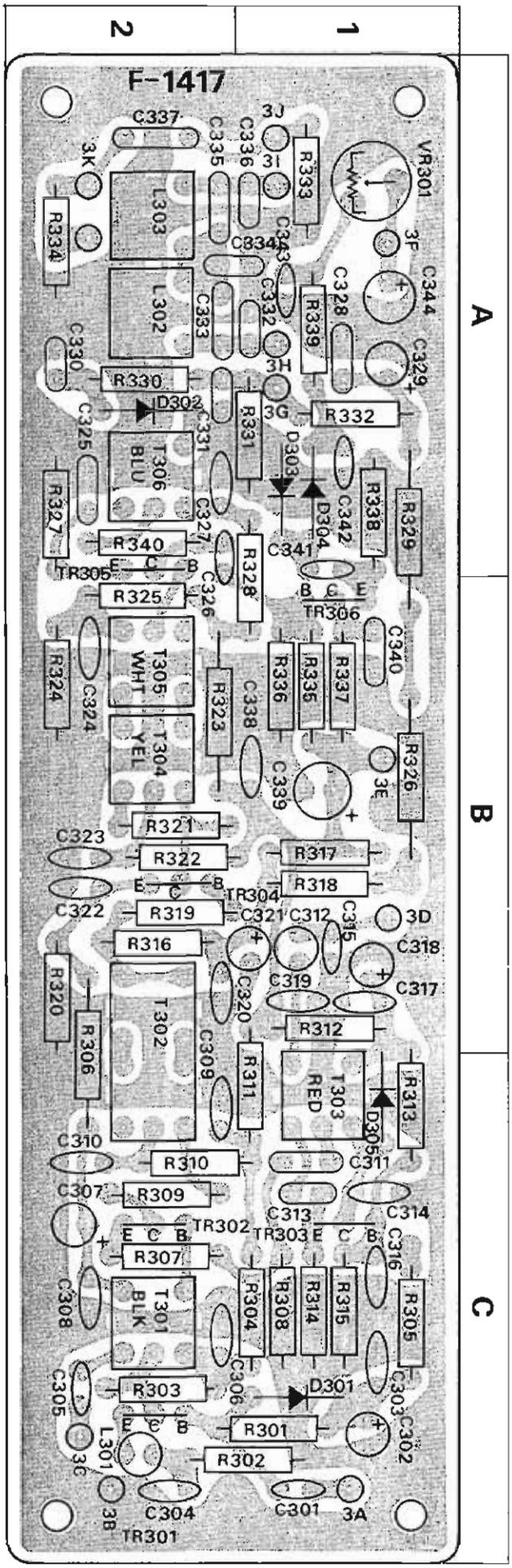
W: Parts No. **X:** Parts Name **Y:** Stock No. **Z:** Position of Parts

AM BLOCK 〈F-1417C〉

Stock No. 7530250

W	X	Y	Z
R301	10kΩ	0101103	1, 2C
R302	1kΩ	0101102	1, 2C
R303	3.3kΩ	0101332	2C
R304	100Ω	0101101	1C
R305	10kΩ	0101103	1C
R306	10kΩ	0101103	2B, C
R307	22Ω	0101220	2C
R308	1kΩ	0101103	1C
R309	470Ω	0101471	2C
R310	100Ω	0101101	1, 2C
R311	47Ω	0101470	1B, C
R312	1kΩ	0101102	1B
R313	22kΩ	0101223	1C
R314	1kΩ	0101102	1C
R315	3.3kΩ	0101332	1C
R316	1kΩ	0101102	2B
R317	150kΩ	0101154	1B
R318	5.6kΩ	0101562	1B
R319	10kΩ	0101103	2B
R320	1.5kΩ	0101152	2B
R321	100kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101104	2B
R322	100Ω	0101101	2B
R323	47Ω	0101470	2B
R324	4.7kΩ	0101472	2B
R325	10kΩ	0101103	2B
R326	1.8kΩ	0101182	1B
R327	1kΩ	0101102	2A
R328	100Ω	0101101	1A, B
R329	1.8kΩ	0101182	1A, B
R330	1kΩ	0101102	2A
R331	10kΩ	0101103	1A
R332	18kΩ	0101183	1A
R333	10kΩ	0101103	1A
R334	47kΩ	0101473	2A
R335	15kΩ	0101153	1B
R336	22kΩ	0101223	1B
R337	100Ω	0101101	1B
R338	2.2kΩ	0101222	1A
R339	1kΩ	0101103	1A
R340	100Ω	0101101	2A
VR301	10kΩ (B) Signal Meter Adj.	1035130	1A
C301	0.022μF +80%−20% 25 V CC.	0656223	1C
C302	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1C
C303	0.047μF	0656473	1C
C304	0.047μF +80%−20% 50 V CC.	0656473	2C
C305	0.022μF	0656223	2C
C306	0.047μF	0656473	2C
C307	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2C
C308	0.047μF	0656473	2C
C309	0.047μF +80%−20% 50 V CC.	0656473	2C
C310	0.047μF	0656473	2C
C311	0.01μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601107	1C
C312	430pF ±5% 50 V SC.	0620431	1B
C313	0.01μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601107	1C

W	X	Y	Z
C314	10pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660100	1C
C315	15pF	0660150	1B
C316	0.047μF +80%−20% 25 V CC.	0656473	1C
C317	0.047μF	0656473	1B
C318	10μF 16 V EC.	0512100	1B
C319	0.047μF +80%−20% 25 V CC.	0656473	1B
C320	0.047μF	0656473	2B
C321	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1B
C322	0.047μF	0656473	2B
C323	0.047μF +80%−20% 25 V CC.	0656473	2B
C324	0.047μF	0656473	2B
C325	0.047μF	0657473	2A
C326	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	2A
C327	0.047μF +80%−20% 25 V CC.	0656473	2A
C328	0.047μF	0656473	1A
C329	4.7μF 25 V EC.	0513479	1A
C330	0.0047μF	0601476	2A
C332	0.01μF	0601107	1A
C333	0.0047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601476	2A
C334	0.01μF	0601108	1, 2A
C335	0.01μF	0601108	2A
C336	0.01μF	0601108	1A
C337	0.047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601477	2A
C338	0.047μF +80%−20% 25 V CC.	0656473	1B
C339	47μF 16 V EC.	0512476	1B
C340	0.047μF +80%−20% 25 V CC.	0656473	1B
C341	0.022μF	0656223	1A
C342	0.022μF +80%−20% 25 V CC.	0656223	1A
C343	0.022μF	0656223	
C344	100μF 6.3 V EC.	0511101	1A
TR301	2SC403C-4	0305992	2C
TR302	2SC403C-4	0305992	2C
TR303	2SC403C-3	0305991	1C
TR304	2SC403C-4	0305992	2B
TR305	2SC403C-4	0305992	2A
TR306	2SC403C-3	0305991	1B
D301	IN60	0310330	1C
D302	IS1007-J	0311090	2A
D303	IN60	0310330	1A
D304	IN60	0310330	1A
T301	AM RF Coil	4210180	2C
T302	Ceramic Filter	0910180	2B, C
T303	AM OSC Coil	4220480	1C
T304	AM IFT Coil	4230590	2B
T305	AM Detector Coil	4230600	2B
L301	Micro Inductor 10μH	4900160	2C
L302	Filter Coil 59mH	4290200	2A
L303	Filter Coil 59mH	4290200	2A
	Printed Circuit Board F-1417	2530160	



Abbreviations

CR	:	Carbon Resistor
SR	:	Solid Resistor
CeR	:	Cement Resistor
CC	:	Ceramic Capacitor
EC	:	Electrolytic Capacitor
MC	:	Mylar Capacitor
SC	:	Styrol Capacitor
AEC	:	Aluminum Solid Electrolytic Capacity
TC	:	Tantalum Capacitor
MiC	:	Mica Capacitor
OC	:	Oil Capacitor

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

W: Parts No. **X:** Parts Name **Y:** Stock No. **Z:** Position of Parts

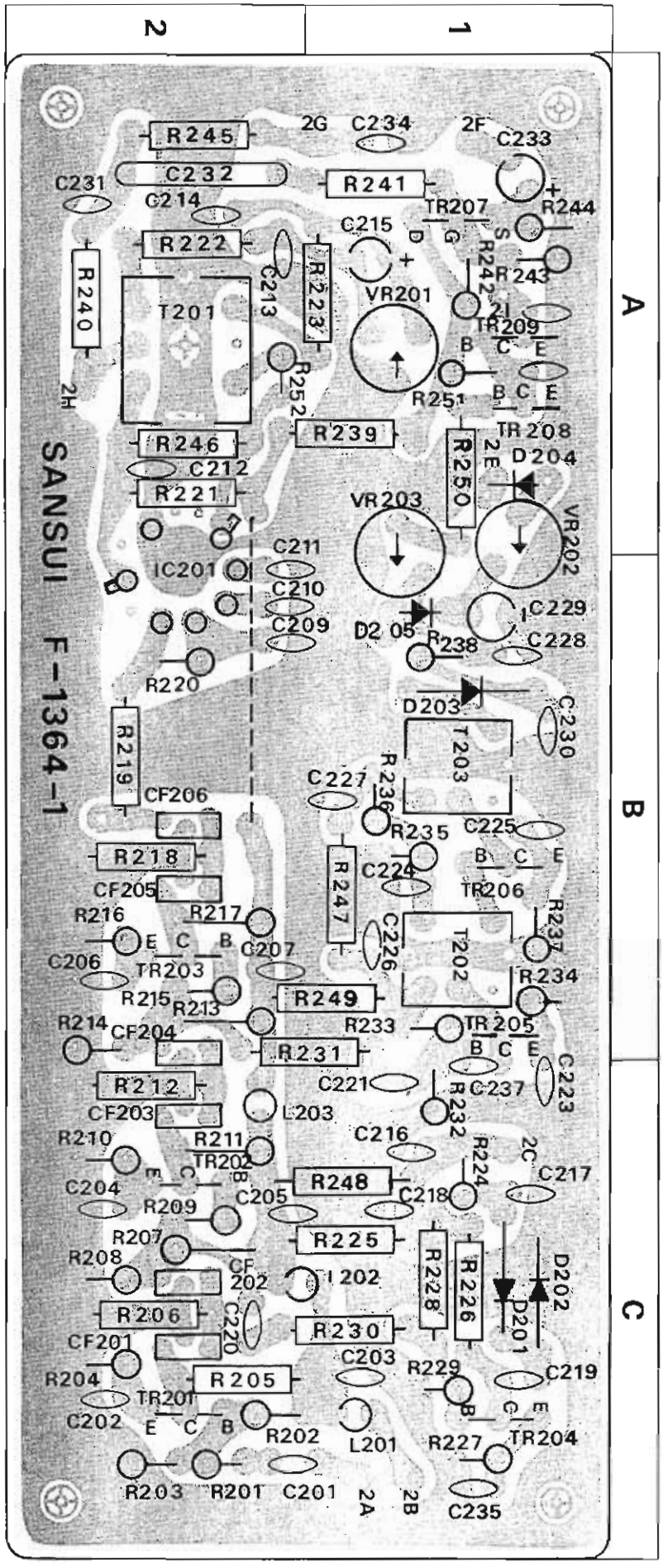
FM IF BLOCK 〈F-1364-1B〉

Stock No. 7520500

W	X	Y	Z
R201	220Ω	0100221	2C
R202	15kΩ	0100153	2C
R203	4.7kΩ	0100472	2C
R204	1kΩ	0100102	2C
R205	390Ω	0101391	2C
R206	680Ω	0101681	2C
R207	3.3kΩ	0100332	2C
R208	1.5kΩ	0100152	2C
R209	220Ω	0100221	2C
R210	1kΩ	0100102	2C
R211	390Ω	0100391	2C
R212	680Ω	0101681	2C
R213	3.3kΩ	0100332	2B
R214	1.5kΩ	0100152	2B
R215	220Ω	0100221	2B
R216	1kΩ	0100102	2B
R217	390Ω	0100391	2B
R218	680Ω	0101681	2B
R219	270Ω	0101271	2B
R220	56Ω	0100560	2B
R221	270Ω	0101271	2A
R222	1kΩ	0101102	2A
R223	1kΩ	0101102	1A
R224	270kΩ	0100274	1C
R225	100Ω ±10% 1/4W CR.	0101101	1C
R226	1.5kΩ	0101152	1C
R227	330Ω	0100331	1C
R228	10kΩ	0101103	1C
R229	1.5kΩ	0100152	1C
R230	680Ω	0101681	1C
R231	680Ω	0101681	1, 2B
R232	4.7kΩ	0100472	1C
R233	15kΩ	0100153	1B
R234	1kΩ	0100102	1B
R235	4.7kΩ	0100472	1B
R236	15kΩ	0100153	1B
R237	1kΩ	0100102	1B
R238	1.5kΩ	0100152	1B
R239	1kΩ	0101102	1A
R240	100Ω	0101101	
R241	1kΩ	0101102	2A
R242	1MΩ	0100105	1A
R243	1MΩ	0100105	1A
R244	4.7kΩ	0100472	1A
R245	15kΩ	0101153	2A
R246	18kΩ	0101183	2A
R247	22Ω	0101220	1B
R248	680kΩ	0101684	1C
R249	100Ω	0101101	1, 2B
R252	82Ω	0100820	2A
R250	2.2kΩ ±5% 1/4W CR.	0107222	1, 2A
VR201	22kΩ (B) Signal Meter Adj.	1035150	1A
VR202	47kΩ (B) Stereo Balance Adj.	1035170	1A, B
C201	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2C
C202	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2C

W	X	Y	Z
C203	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1C
C204	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2C
C205	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2C
C206	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2B
C207	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2B
C209	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2B
C210	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2B
C211	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	2B
C212	0.047μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657473	2A
C213	220pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660221	2A
C214	220pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660221	2A
C215	10μF 16 V EC.	0512100	1A
C216	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1C
C217	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	1C
C218	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1C
C219	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	1C
C220	22pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660220	2C
C221	22pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660220	1C
C223	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1C
C224	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1B
C225	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1B
C226	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1B
C227	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1B
C228	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1B
C229	0.047μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657473	1B
C230	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1B
C231	220pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660221	2A
C232	0.33μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601334	2A
C233	10μF 16 V EC.	0512100	1A
C234	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1A
C235	0.022μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	1C
C237	2.2pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660229	1C
C240	0.047μF +80% −20% 50 V CC.	0657473	1A
C241	10μF 16 V EC.	0512100	1A
TR201	2SC930 (D)	0305791	2C
TR202	2SC930 (D)	0305791	2C
TR203	2SC930 (D)	0305791	2B
TR204	2SC930 (D)	0305791	1C
TR205	2SC930 (D)	0305791	1B
TR206	2SC930 (D)	0305791	1B
TR207	2SK24 (E, F) FET	0370060, 1	2A
D201	IN60	0310330	1C
D202	IN60	0310330	1C
D203	IN60	0310330	1B
D205	DS-410	0340030	1B
IC201	TA7027M	0360020	2A, B
T201	FM IFT	4235650	2A
T202	FM IFT	4235770	1B
T203	FM IFT	4235780	1B
CF201	Ceramic Filter SFA10.7MC	0910100	2C
CF202	Ceramic Filter SFA10.7MC	0910100	2C

W	X	Y	Z
CF203	Ceramic Filter SFA10.7MC	0910100	2C
CF204		0910100	2B
CF205		0910100	2B
CF206		0910100	2B
L201	Micro Inductor 3.3μH	4900100	1C
L202		4900100	1, 2C
L203		4900100	2C
	Printed Circuit Board F-1364-I	2520261	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

W: Parts No. **X:** Parts Name **Y:** Stock No. **Z:** Position of Parts

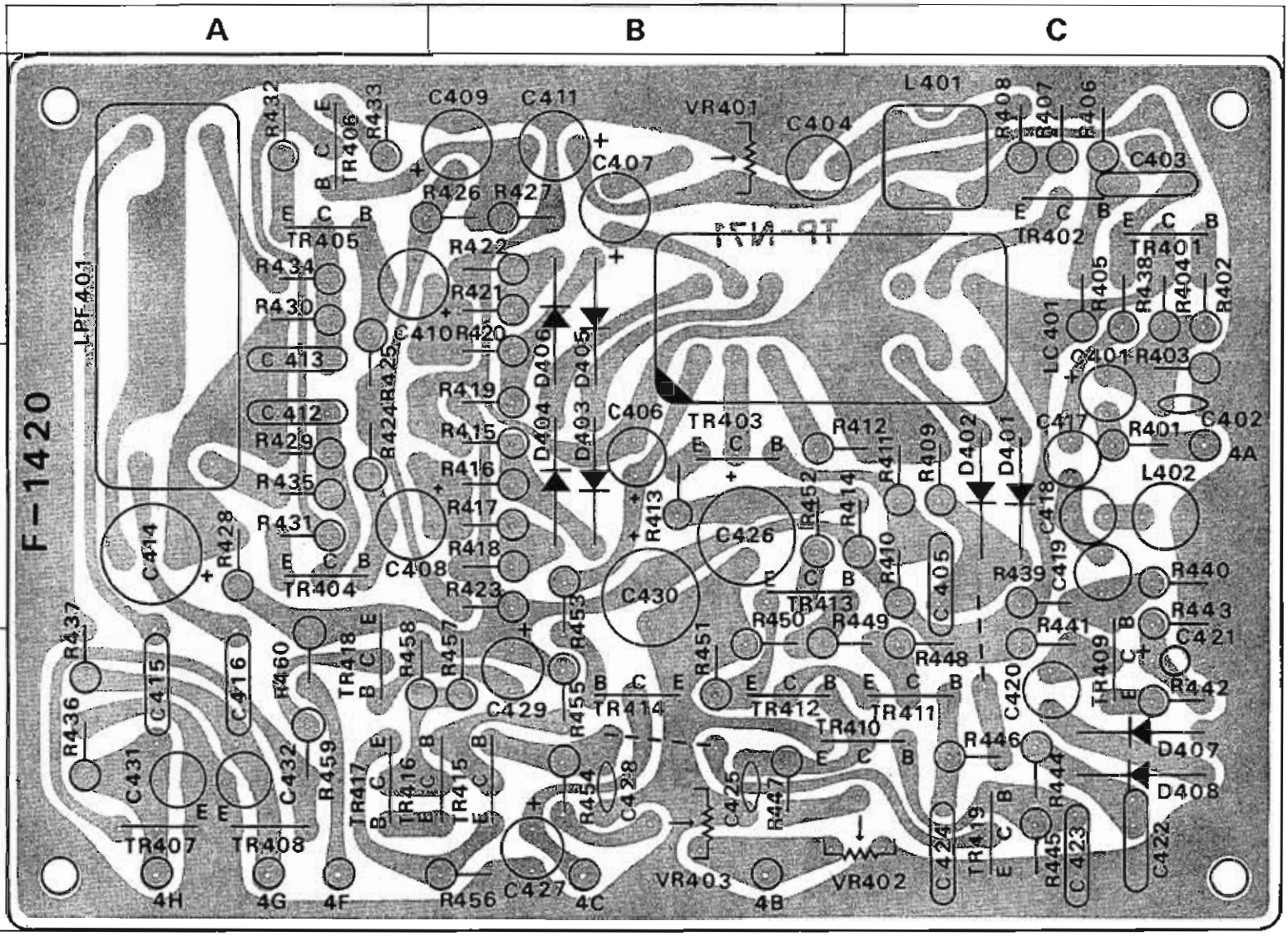
FM MPX BLOCK ⟨F-1420A⟩

Stock No. 7540660

W	X	Y	Z
R401	1kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100102	2C
R402	1kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100102	1C
R403	68kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100683	2C
R404	220kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100224	1C
R405	68kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100683	1C
R406	22kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100223	1C
R407	2.2kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100222	1C
R408	150kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100154	1C
R409	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	2C
R410	33kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100333	2C
R411	47kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100473	2C
R412	47kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100473	2B, C
R413	1kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100102	2B
R414	3.3kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100332	
R415	330kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100334	2B
R416	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	2B
R417	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	2B
R418	330kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100334	2B
R419	330kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100334	2B
R420	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	
R421	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	1B
R422	330kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100334	1B
R423	68kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100683	2B
R424	100kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100104	2A
R425	100kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100104	1, 2A
R426	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	1A, B
R427	10kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0106103	1B
R428	100Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0100101	2A
R429	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	2A
R430	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	1A
R431	270Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0100271	2A
R432	270Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0100271	1A
R433	1.2kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0106122	1A
R434	5.6kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100562	1A
R435	5.6kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100562	2A
R436	1MΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100105	3A
R437	1MΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100105	3A
R438	2.2kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100222	1C
R439	33kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100333	2C
R440	6.8kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100682	2C
R441	3.3kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100332	3C
R442	33Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0100330	3C
R443	1kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100102	2C
R444	47kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100473	3C
R445	47kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100473	3C
R446	47kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100473	3C
R447	47kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100473	3B
R448	22kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100223	3B
R449	22kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100223	3B
R450	22kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100223	3B
R451	47Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0100470	3B
R452	1.5kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100152	2B
R453	100Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0100101	2A
R454	100kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100104	3B
R455	1MΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100105	3B
R456	47Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0100470	3B
R457	3.3kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100332	3B
R458	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100103	3A
R459	4.7kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0100472	3A
R460	47Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0100470	2, 3A
VR401	1kΩ(B) Stereo Separation Adj.	1035070	1B
VR402	220kΩ(B) FM Stereo Indicator Adj.	1035210	3B, C
VR403	220kΩ(B) FM Muting Adj.	1035210	3B
C401	10μF 25 V EC.	0513100	2C
C402	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	2C
C403	0.047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601477	1C
C404	6800pF ±5% 50 V SC.	0629001	1B
C405	0.047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601477	2C
C406	47μF 6.3 V EC.	0511470	2B
C407	10μF 25 V EC.	0513100	1B
C408	10μF 25 V EC.	0513100	2A
C409	47μF 16 V EC.	0512470	1B
C410	10μF 25 V EC.	0513100	1A
C411	47μF 16 V EC.	0512470	1B
C412	0.008μF ±5% 50 V MC.	0600806	2A
C413	0.008μF ±5% 50 V MC.	0600806	2A
C414	100μF 25 V EC.	0513101	2A
C415	0.22μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601228	3A
C416	0.22μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601228	3A
C417	220pF ±5% 50 V SC.	0620221	2C
C418	1000pF ±5% 50 V SC.	0620102	2C
C419	100pF ±5% 50 V SC.	0620101	2C
C420	680pF ±5% 50 V SC.	0620681	3C
C421	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	3C
C422	0.15μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601158	3C
C423	0.047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601477	3C
C424	0.047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601477	3C
C425	0.022μF +80 −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	3B
C426	100μF 25 V EC.	0513101	2B
C427	10μF 16 V EC.	0512100	3B
C428	0.022μF +80 −20% 50 V CC	0657223	3B
C429	4.7μF 25 V EC.	0513479	3B
C430	100μF 25 V EC.	0513101	2B
C433	220pF ±5% 50 V SC.	0620221	1B
C434	220pF ±5% 50 V SC.	0620221	2B
TR401	2SC871R (F)	0305475	1C
TR402	2SC711 (E, F)	0305731, 2	1C
TR403	2SA678-6	0300291	2A
TR404	2SC871R (F)	0305475	2B
TR405	2SC871R (F)	0305475	1A
TR406	2SC871R (F)	0305475	1A
TR407	2SA634A-6	0305891	3A
TR408	2SA634A-6	0305891	3A
TR409	2SC711 (E, F)	0305731, 2	3C
TR410	2SA634A-6	0305891	3B, C
TR411	2SC711 (G)	0305733	3C
TR412	2SC711 (G)	0305733	3B
TR413	2SC711 (G)	0305733	3B

W	X	Y	Z
TR414	2SC735 (Y)	0305641	3 B
TR415	2SC711 (E, F)	0305731, 2	3 B
TR416		0305731, 2	3 A
TR417		0305731, 2	3 A
TR418	2SA678-6	0300291	3 A
TR419	2SC634A-6	0305891	3 C
D401	IN34A	0310400	2 C
D402		0310400	2 C
D403	IN60P	0311060	2 C
D404		0311060	2 C
D405		0311060	1, 2 B

W	X	Y	Z
D406	IN60P	0311060	1, 2 B
D407	IN34A	0310400	3 C
D408		0310400	3 C
L401	Coil	4240510	1 C
L402	Micro Inductor 4.7mH	4900170	2 C
LC401	LC Unit	4240490	1, 2 C
LPF401	Low Pass Filter	0910160	1 A
	Printed Circuit Board F-1420	2540280	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

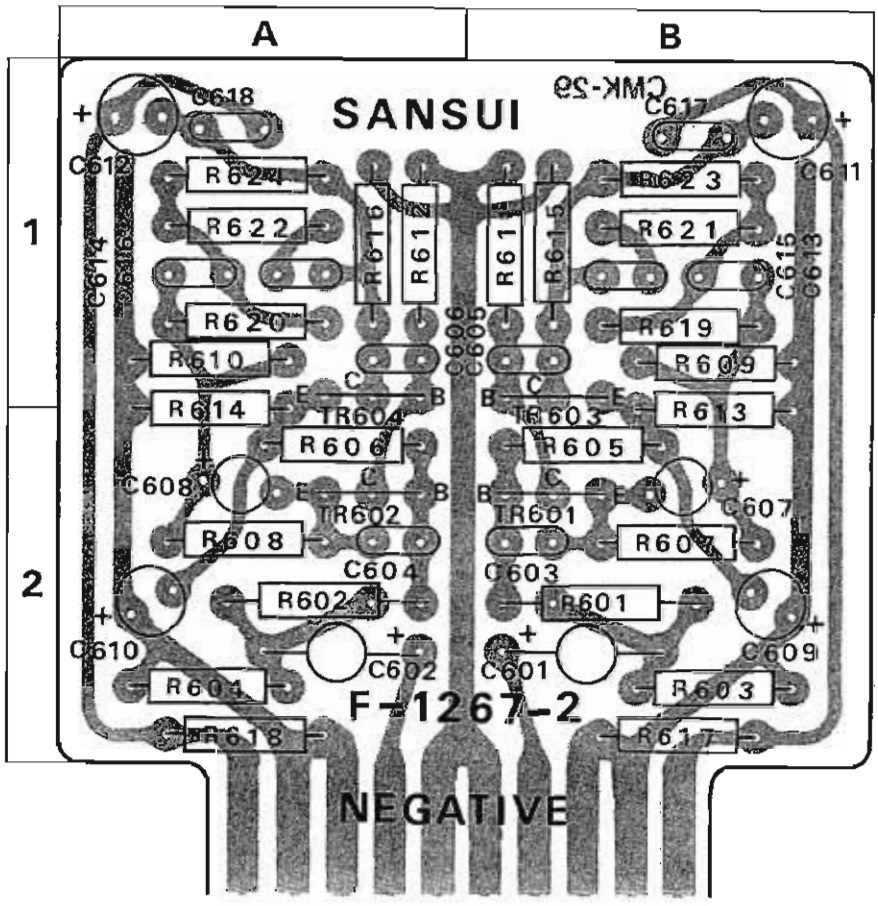
W: Parts No. **X:** Parts Name **Y:** Stock No. **Z:** Position of Parts

EQUALIZER BLOCK ⟨F-1267-2D⟩

Stock No. 7550400

W	X	Y	Z
R601	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 B
R602	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 A
R603	47kΩ	0101473	2 B
R604	47kΩ	0101473	2 A
R605	270kΩ	0101274	2 B
R606	270kΩ	0101274	2 A
R607	4.7Ω	0101479	2 B
R608	4.7Ω	0101479	2 A
R609	470Ω	0101471	1 B
R610	470Ω	0101471	1 A
R611	100kΩ	0101104	1 B
R612	100kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101104	1 B
R613	2.7kΩ	0101272	1, 2 B
R614	2.7kΩ	0101272	1, 2 A
R615	8.2kΩ	0101822	1 B
R616	8.2kΩ	0101822	1 A
R617	82kΩ	0101823	2 B
R618	82kΩ	0101823	2 A
R619	270kΩ	0101274	1 B
R620	270kΩ	0101274	1 A
R621	1.5kΩ	0101152	1 B
R622	1.5kΩ	0101152	1 A
R623	22kΩ	0101223	1 B

W	X	Y	Z
R624	22kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101223	1 A
R625	100kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107104	2 B
R626	100kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107104	2 A
C601	3.3μF ±20% 25 V TC.	0573339	2 B
C602	3.3μF ±20% 25 V TC.	0573339	2 B
C603	150pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660151	2 B
C604	150pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660151	2 A
C605	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	1 B
C606	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	1 A
C609	10μF 10 V EC.	0512100	2 B
C610	10μF 10 V EC.	0512100	2 A
C611	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1 A
C612	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1 A
C613	0.012μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601127	1 B
C614	0.012μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601127	1 A
C615	0.0033μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601336	1 B
C616	0.0033μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601336	1 A
TR601	2SA726R (F)	0300410	2 B
TR602	2SA726R (F)	0300410	2 A
TR603	2SA726R (F)	0300410	1, 2 B
TR604	2SA726R (F)	0300410	2 A
	Printed Circuit Board F-1267-2	2550300	

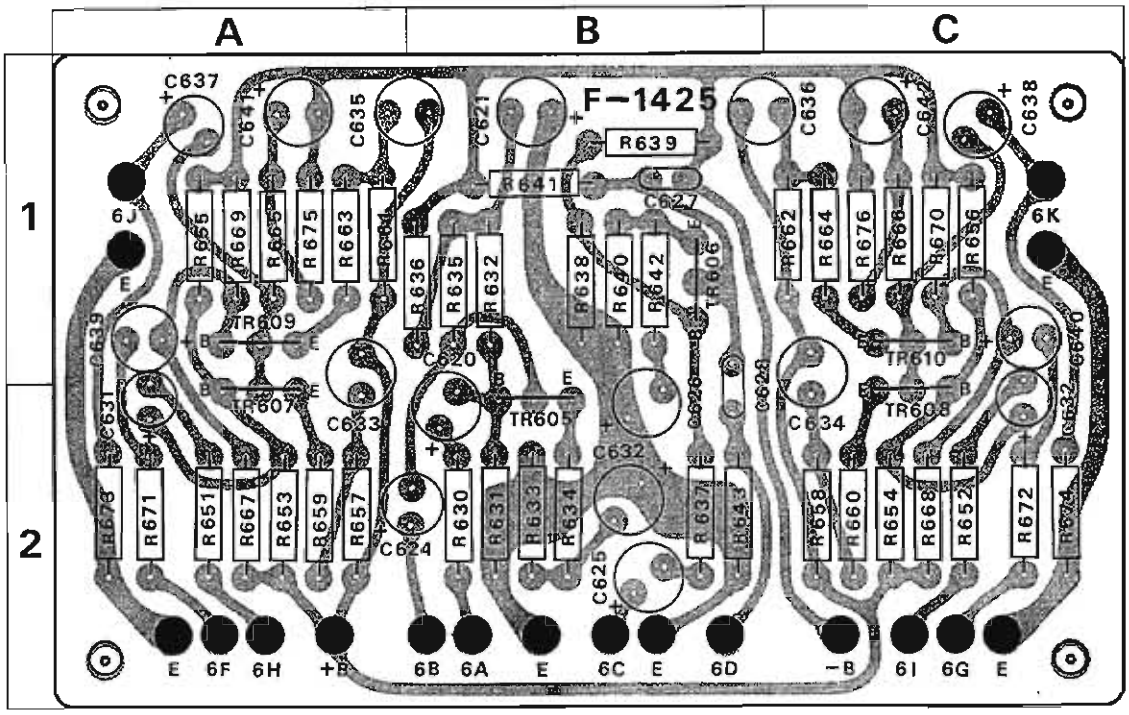


MIC BLOCK ⟨F-1425⟩

Stock No. 7591160

W	X	Y	Z
R630	1kΩ	0101102	2 B
R631	15kΩ	0101153	2 B
R632	100kΩ	0101104	1 B
R633	5.6kΩ	0101562	2 B
R634	4.7kΩ	0101472	2 B
R635	47kΩ	0101473	1 B
R636	18kΩ	0101183	1 B
R637	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 B
R638	56kΩ	0101563	1 B
R639	470kΩ	0101474	1 B
R640	1kΩ	0101102	1 B
R641	5.6kΩ	0101562	1 B
R642	330Ω	0101331	1 B
R643	100kΩ	0101104	2 B
R651	1kΩ	0101102	2 A
R652	1kΩ	0101102	2 C
R653	56kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101563	2 A
R654	56kΩ	0101563	2 C
R655	220kΩ	0101224	1 A
R656	220kΩ	0101224	1 C
R657	2.7kΩ	0101272	2 A
R658	2.7kΩ	0101272	2 C
R659	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 A
R660	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 C
R661	2.7kΩ	0101272	1 A
R662	2.7kΩ	0101272	1 C
R663	2.2kΩ	0101222	1 A
R664	2.2kΩ	0101222	1 C
R665	6.8kΩ	0101682	1 A
R666	6.8kΩ	0101682	1 C
R667	150kΩ	0101154	2 A
R668	150kΩ	0101154	2 A
R669	820kΩ	0101824	1 A

W	X	Y	Z
R670	820kΩ	0101824	1 C
R671	1kΩ	0101102	2 A
R672	1kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101102	2 C
R673	68kΩ	0101683	2 A
R674	68kΩ	0101683	2 C
C620	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2 B
C621	47μF 25 V EC.	0513470	1 B
C623	10μF 16 V EC.	0512100	2 B
C624	1μF	0515109	2 A, B
C625	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2 B
C626	47μF 10 V EC.	0512470	2 B
C627	0.001μF	0601106	1 B
C628	0.047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601477	1, 2 B
C631	1μF	0515109	2 A
C632	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2 C
C633	2700pF	0620272	2 A
C634	2700pF	0620272	1, 2 C
C635	2700pF ± 5% 50 V MC.	0620272	1 A, B
C636	2700pF	0620272	1 B, C
C637	1μF	0515109	1 A
C638	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1 C
C639	1μF	0515109	1 A
C640	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1 C
TR605		0300410	2 B
TR606		0300410	1 B
TR607	2SA726R (F)	0300410	2 A
TR608		0300410	2 C
TR609		0300410	1 A
TR610		0300410	1 C
	Printed Circuit Board F-1425	2591160	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

W: Parts No. **X:** Parts Name **Y:** Stock No. **Z:** Position of Parts

TONE BLOCK ⟨F-1426⟩

Stock No. 7560550

W	X	Y	Z
R701	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 B
R702	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 B
R703	680kΩ	0101684	1 B
R704	680kΩ	0101684	1 B
R705	100kΩ	0101104	2 B
R706	100kΩ	0101104	2 B
R707	3.9kΩ	0101392	1 B
R708	3.9kΩ	0101392	1 B
R709	1.5kΩ	0101152	2 B
R710	1.5kΩ	0101152	2 B
R711	470Ω	0101471	2 B
R712	470Ω	0101471	2 B
R713	10kΩ	0101103	2 A
R714	10kΩ	0101103	2 C
R715	33kΩ	0101333	2 A
R716	33kΩ	0101333	2 C
R717	2.7kΩ	0107272	2 A
R718	2.7kΩ	0107272	2 C
R719	22kΩ	0101223	2 A
R720	22kΩ	0101223	2 C
R721	10kΩ	0101103	2 A
R722	10kΩ	0101103	2 C
R723	560kΩ	0101564	1 B
R724	560kΩ	0101564	1 B
R725	100kΩ	0101104	1 B

±10% ¼W CR.

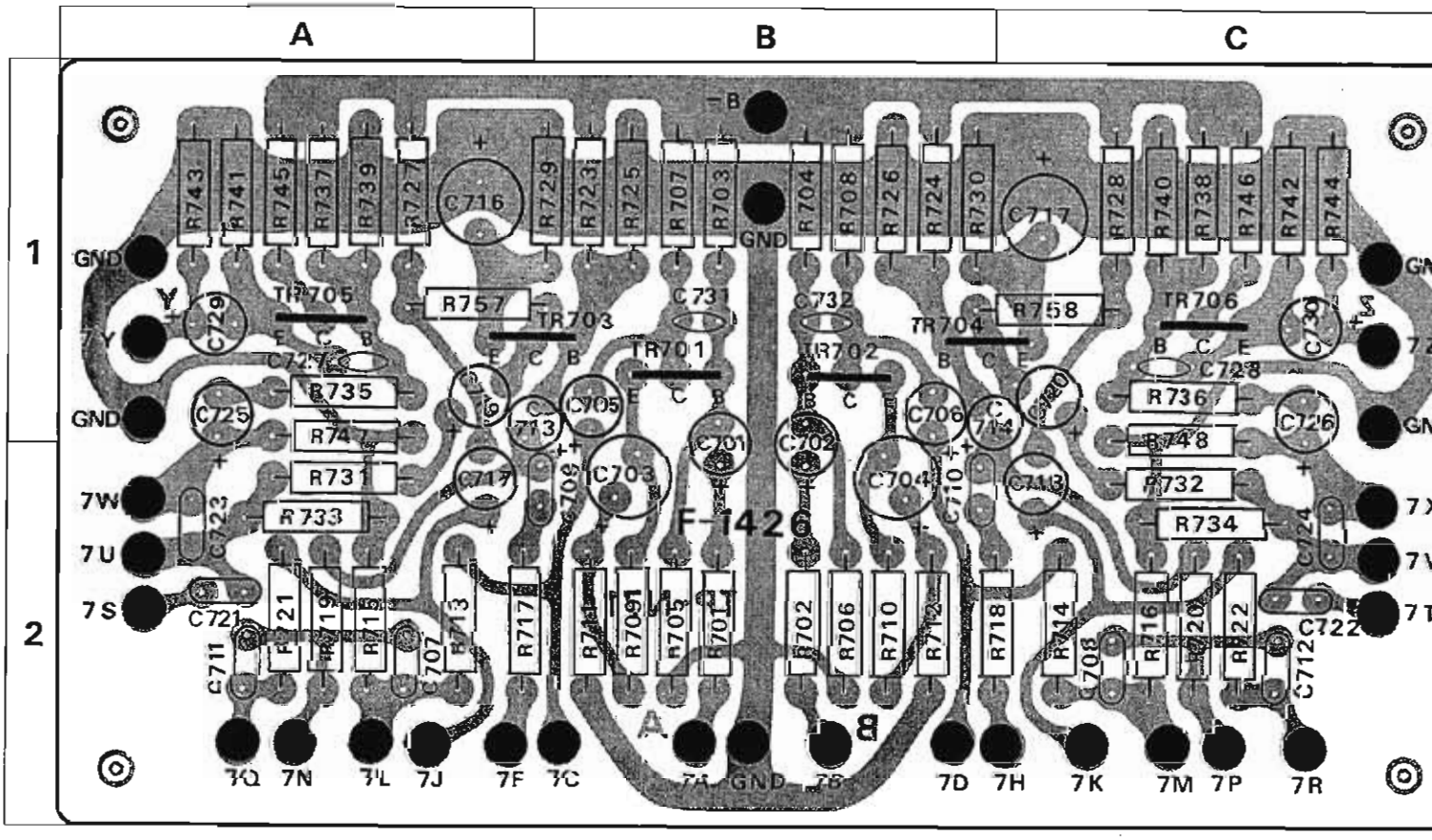
±5% ¼W CR.

±10% ¼W CR.

W	X	Y	Z
R726	100kΩ	0101104	1 B
R727	5.6kΩ	0101562	1 A
R728	5.6kΩ	0101562	1 C
R729	1.5kΩ	0101152	1 B
R730	1.5kΩ	0101152	1 B
R731	10kΩ	0101103	2 A
R732	10kΩ	0101103	2 C
R733	100kΩ	0101104	2 A
R734	100kΩ	0101104	2 C
R735	2.2kΩ	0101222	1 A
R736	2.2kΩ	0101222	1 C
R737	220kΩ	0101224	1 A
R738	220kΩ	0101224	1 C
R739	470kΩ	0101474	1 A
R740	470kΩ	0101474	1 C
R741	4.7kΩ	0101472	1 A
R742	4.7kΩ	0101472	1 C
R743	100kΩ	0101104	1 A
R744	100kΩ	0101104	1 C
R745	4.7Ω	0101479	1 A
R746	4.7Ω	0101479	1 C
R747	100kΩ	0101104	2 A
R748	100kΩ	0101104	1 C
R757	1.2kΩ	0101122	1 A, B
R758	1.2kΩ	0101122	1 B, C
R759	220kΩ	0107224	2 A
R760	220kΩ	0107224	2 C

±10% ¼W CR.

±5% ¼W CR.



W	X	Y	Z
C701	1μF } 50 V EC.	0515109	1, 2 B
C702	1μF }	0515109	1, 2 B
C703	100μF } 6.3 V EC.	0511101	2 B
C704	100μF }	0511101	2 B
C705	10μF } 25 V EC.	0512100	1 B
C706	10μF }	0512100	1 B
C707	0.08μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601807	2 A
C708	0.08μF }	0601807	2 C
C709	0.0012μF }	0601126	2 B
C710	0.0012μF } ±10% 50 V MC.	0601126	2 B
C711	0.08μF }	0601807	2 A
C712	0.08μF }	0601807	2 C
C713	1μF } 50 V EC.	0515109	1 A, B
C714	1μF }	0515109	1 B, C
C715	47μF } 10 V EC.	0512470	1 A
C716	47μF }	0512470	1 C
C717	10μF } 25 V EC.	0513100	2 A
C718	10μF }	0513100	2 C
C719	3.3μF } 50 V EC.	0515339	1 A
C720	3.3μF }	0515339	1 C
C721	0.006μF }	0601606	2 A
C722	0.006μF } ±10% 50 V MC.	0601606	2 C
C723	0.015μF }	0601158	2 A
C724	0.015μF }	0601158	2 C
C725	3.3μF } 50 V EC.	0515339	1 A
C726	3.3μF }	0515339	1 C
C727	470pF } ±10% 50 V CC.	0660471	1 A
C728	470pF }	0660471	1 C
C729	1μF } 50 V EC.	0515109	1 A
C730	1μF }	0515109	1 C
TR701	} 2SA726R (F)	0300410	1 B
TR702		0300410	1 B
TR703		0300410	1 A, B
TR704		0300410	1 B, C
TR705		0300410	1 A
TR706		0300410	1 C
	Printed Circuit Board F-1426	2560510	

LAMP BLOCK ⟨F-1374⟩

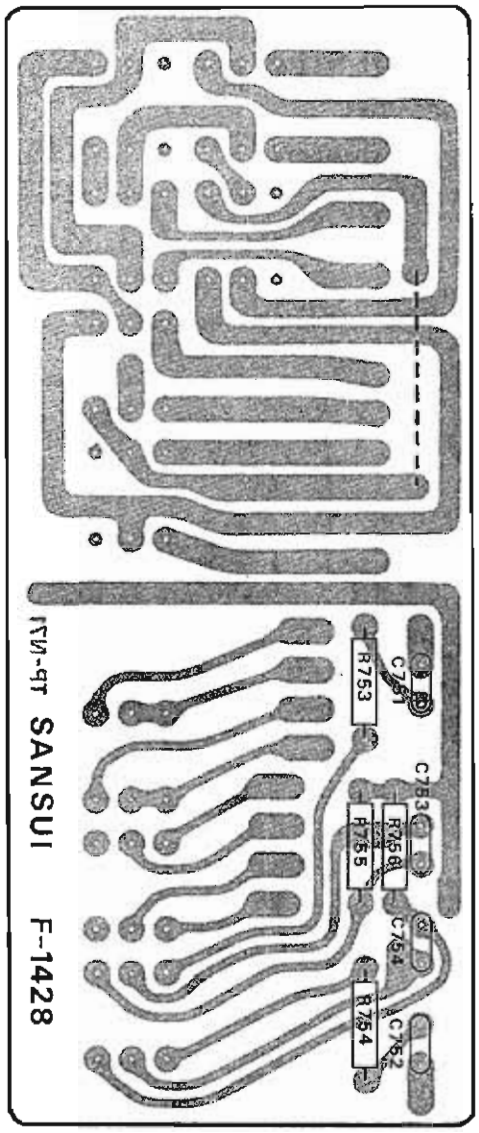
Stock No. 7590810

W	X	Y	Z
R021	18Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0101180	
	Printed Circuit Board F-1374	2590760	

FILTER & SPEAKERS SWITCH BLCOK ⟨F-1428⟩

Stock No. 7591140

W	X	Y	Z
R753	33kΩ } ±10% ¼W CR.	0101333	
R754	33kΩ }	0101333	
R755	27kΩ }	0101273	
R756	27kΩ }	0101273	
C751	560pF } ±10% 50 V MiC.	0641561	
C752	560pF }	0641561	
C753	0.01μF } ±10% 50 V MC.	0601107	
C754	0.01μF }	0601107	
S11~17	Pushbutton Switch	1130560	
	Printed Circuit Board F-1428	2591140	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

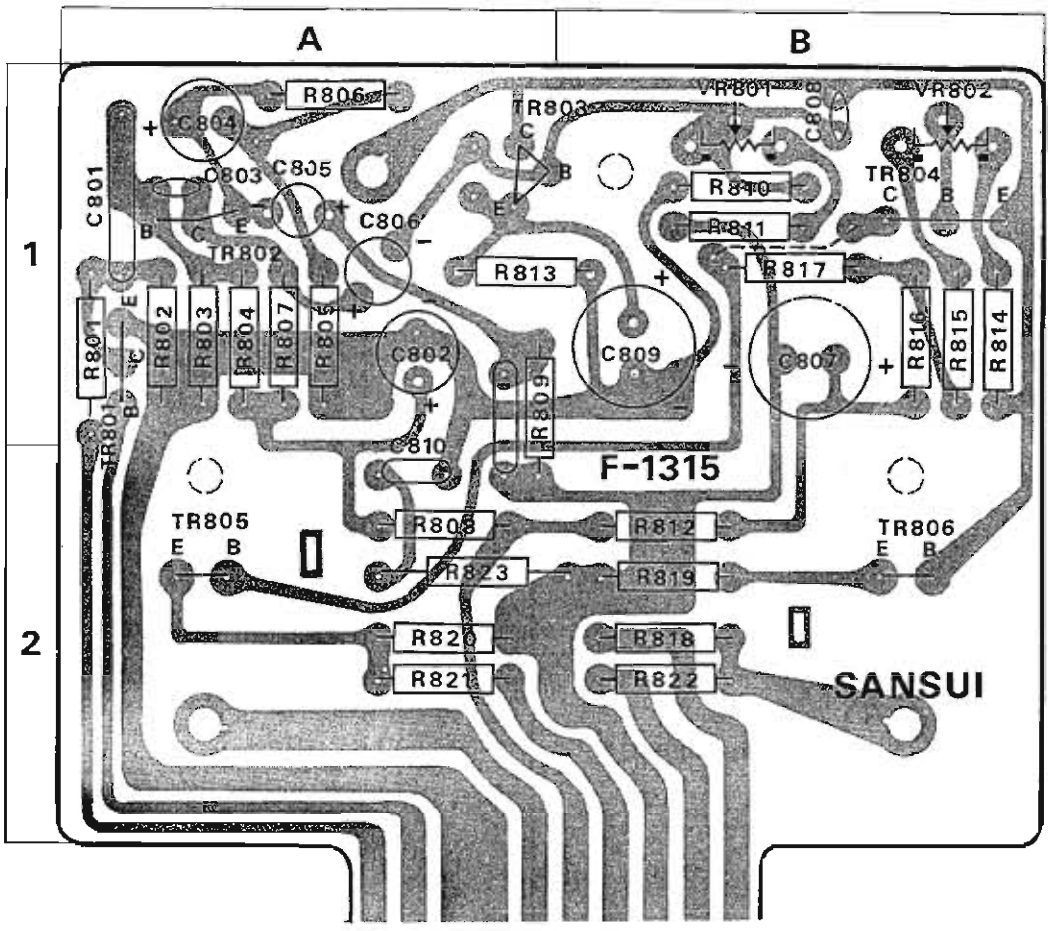
W: Parts No. **X:** Parts Name **Y:** Stock No. **Z:** Position of Parts

DRIVER BLOCK 〈F-1315A〉

Stock No. 7570650

W	X	Y	Z
R801	10kΩ	0101103	1 A
R802	470kΩ	0101474	1 A
R803	270kΩ	0101274	1 A
R804	560kΩ	0101564	1 A
R805	100Ω	0101101	1 A
R806	2.2kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101222	1 A
R807	3.9kΩ	0101392	1 A
R808	33kΩ	0101333	2 A
R809	3.3kΩ	0101332	1, 2 A
R810	10kΩ	0101103	1 B
R811	100kΩ	0101104	1 B
R812	680Ω ±10% ½W SR.	0111681	2 B
R813	220Ω	0101221	1 A, B
R814	1.5kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101152	1 B
R815	3.3kΩ	0101332	1 B
R816	6.8kΩ ±10% ½W SR.	0111682	1 B
R817	39Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0101390	1 B
R818	220Ω	0111221	2 B
R819	27Ω	0111270	2 B
R820	220Ω ±10% ½W SR.	0111221	2 A
R821	2.2Ω	0111229	2 A
R822	2.2Ω	0111229	2 B

W	X	Y	Z
R823	4.7Ω ±10% 3W CeR.	0133479	2 A
VR801	100kΩ (B) AC Balance Adj.	1033141	1 B
VR802	1kΩ (B) DC Bias Adj.	1033051	1 B
C801	0.33μF 50 V MC.	0601338	1 A
C802	100μF 25 V EC.	0513101	1 A
C803	100pF 50 V CC.	0660101	1 A
C804	220μF 6.3 V EC.	0510221	1 A
C805	4.7μF 50 V EC.	0515479	1 A
C806	3.3μF 25 V AEC.	0563339	1 A
C807	100μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1 B
C808	68pF 50 V CC.	0660680	1 B
C809	470μF 6.3 V EC.	0510471	1 B
C810	0.1μF 50 V MC.	0601108	2 A
TR802	2SC871 Red (F)	0305475	1 A
TR803	2SC627 (3)	0305582	1 A
TR804	2SC984 (C)	0305872	1 B
TR805	2SC680 Blue(B, C) Pair	0305621, 2	2 A
TR806	2SA566 (B, C) Pair	0300151, 2	2 B
	Printed Circuit Board F-1315	2570340	



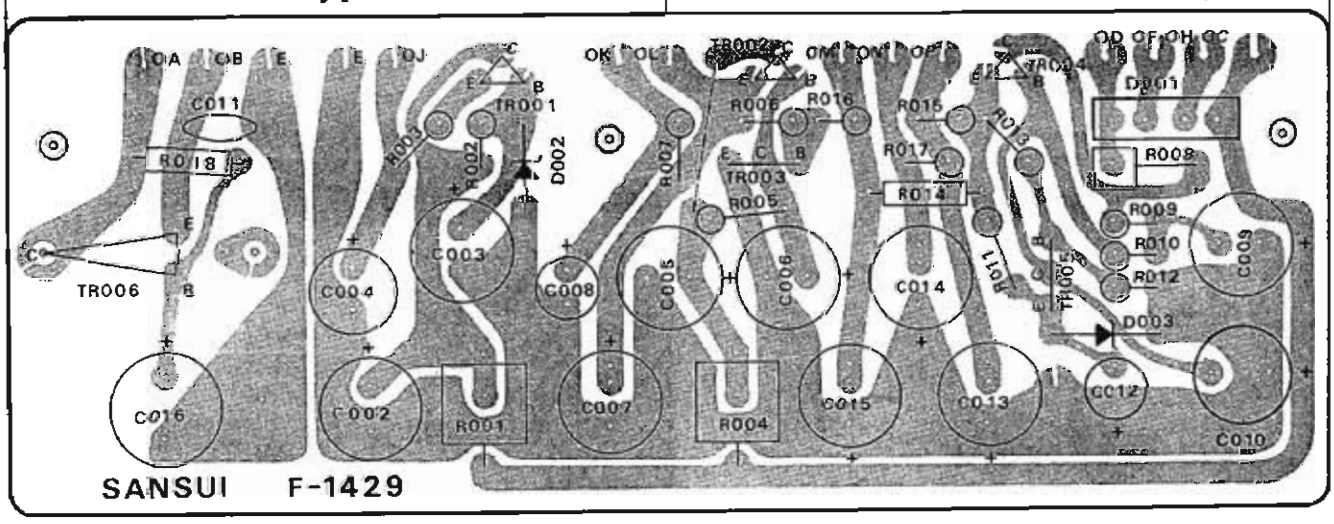
POWER BLOCK 〈F-1429〉

Stock No. 7500660

W	X	Y	Z
R001	330Ω ±10% 3W CeR.	0153331	A
R002	6.8kΩ } ±10% ½W SR.	0111682	A
R003	10Ω } ±10% ½W SR.	0111100	A
R004	220Ω ±10% 5W CeR.	0155221	B
R005	6.8kΩ ±10% ½W SR.	0111682	B
R006	33kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0106333	B
R007	2.7kΩ ±10% ½W SR.	0111272	B
R008	1Ω ±10% 2W CeR.	0152100	B
R009	8.2kΩ ±10% ½W SR.	0111222	B
R010	2.7kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0106272	B
R011	3.9kΩ ±10% ½W SR.	0111392	B
R012	6.8kΩ } ± 5% ¼W CR.	0106682	B
R013	27kΩ } ± 5% ¼W CR.	0106273	B
R014	100Ω } ±10% ½W SR.	0111101	B
R015	100Ω } ±10% ½W SR.	0111101	B
R016	47kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0106473	B
R017	100Ω } ±10% ½W SR.	0111101	B
R018	12kΩ } ±10% ½W SR.	0111123	A
C001	0.001μF +80 −20% 500V CC.	0659011	
C002	100μF 50 V EC	0515101	A
C003	220μF } 16 V EC.	0512221	A
C004	100μF } 16 V EC.	0512101	A
C005	100μF 50 V EC.	0515101	A, B
C006	100μF } 50 V EC.	0515101	B
C007	100μF } 50 V EC.	0515101	A
C008	100μF 16 V EC.	0512101	A
C009	100μF 50 V EC.	0515101	B
C011	0.01μF +80 −20% 500V CC.	0659011	A
C012	10μF } 50 V EC.	0515100	B
C013	100μF } 50 V EC.	0515101	B
C014	100μF } 50 V EC.	0515101	B
C015	220μF } 50 V EC.	0515221	B
C016	100μF 100V EC.	0519402	A
TR001	2SD313 (E)	0308392	A
TR002	2SD313 (E)	0308392	B
TR003	2SC711 (E)	0305731	B
TR004	2SB507 (E)	0309332	B
TR005	2SA697 (D)	0300311	B
TR006	2SD24Y (E)	0308383	A
D001	2B2DM	0311070	A
D002	ZBI-13	0315090	B
D003	RD6A (N)	0315560	A
	Printed Circuit Board F-1429	2500540	B

A

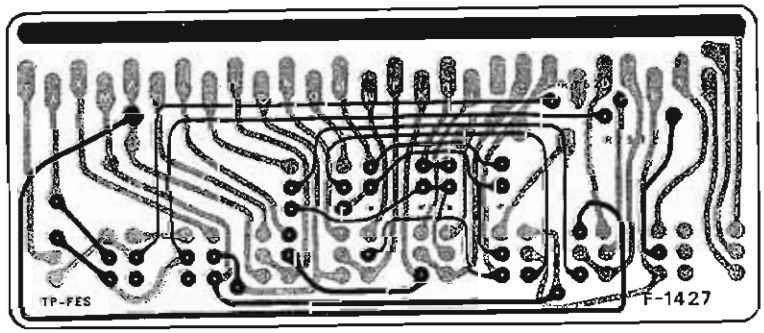
B



MODE SWITCH BLOCK 〈F-1427〉

Stock No. 7591150

W	X	Y	Z
R751	8.2kΩ } ±10% ¼W CR.	0101822	
R752	8.2kΩ } ±10% ¼W CR.	0101822	
S2~9	Pushbutton Switch	1130550	
	Printed Circuit Board F-1427	2591150	



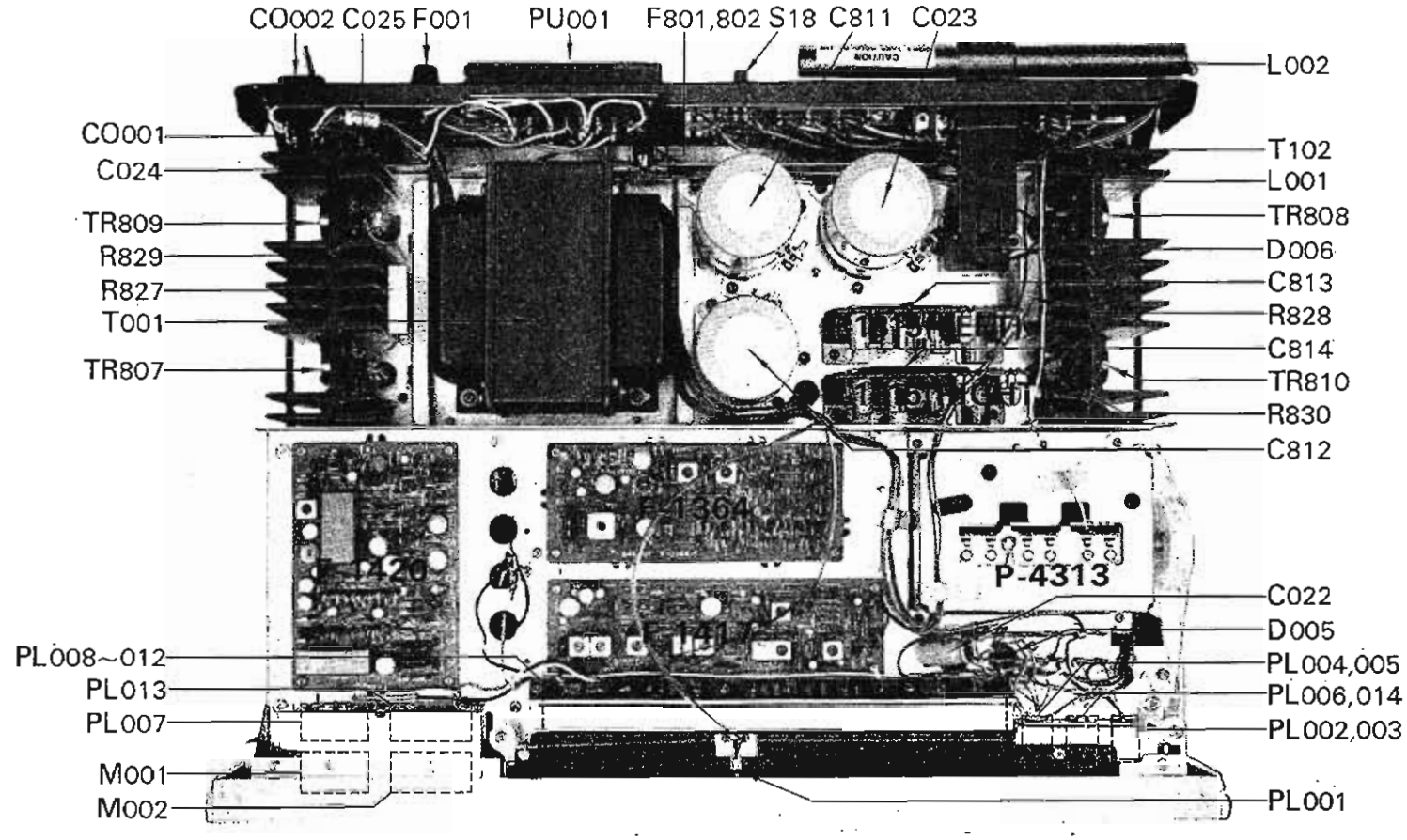
OTHER PARTS AND THEIR POSITION ON CHASSIS

W: Parts No. **X:** Parts Name **Y:** Stock No.

OTHER PARTS

W	X	Y
R023	47Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0101470
R681	100kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101104
R682	100kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101104
R683	220kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101224
R684	220kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0101224
R825	0.68Ω ±10% 7W CeR.	0157688
R826	0.68Ω ±10% 7W CeR.	0157688
R827	0.68Ω ±10% 7W CeR.	0157688
R828	0.68Ω ±10% 7W CeR.	0157688
R829	100Ω ±10% 5W CeR.	0155101
R830	100Ω ±10% 5W CeR.	0155101
R831	470Ω ±10% 3W CeR.	0153471
R832	470Ω ±10% 3W CeR.	0153471
R833	470Ω ±10% 3W CeR.	0153471
R834	470Ω ±10% 3W CeR.	0153471
VR601	100kΩ (B)×2 Source	1015050
VR602	50kΩ (B) Mic Level	1005111
VR701	250kΩ (M, N) Balance	1010800
VR702	250kΩ (B)×2 Volume	1010510
VR703	100kΩ (B)×2 Bass	1020161
VR704	100kΩ (B)×2 Treble	1020161
C020	1000μF 50 V EC.	0559838
C021	1000μF 50 V EC.	0559838
C022	470μF 10 V EC.	0511471
C023	3300μF 100V EC.	0559837
C024	0.033μF 600V OC.	0591377
C025	0.047μF 600V OC.	0591476
C038	0.022μF 50 V CC.	0657223
C039	0.022μF 50 V CC.	0657223
C651~4	0.05μF×4	0800121
C811	4000μF 80 V EC.	0559838
C812	4000μF 80 V EC.	0559838
C813	0.01μF 500V CC.	0659011
C814	0.01μF 500V CC.	0659011
TR807	2SC1116 (O, Y)	0305841,2
TR808	2SC1116 (O, Y)	0305841,2
TR809	2SC1116 (O, Y)	0305841,2
TR810	2SC1116 (O, Y)	0305841,2
D005	SRIFM2	0310870
D006	DS10B-N	0310920
T001	Power Transformer	4001140
T102	75Ω : 300Ω FM balloon	4290021
S1	Selector Control	1110040
S18	Pre-Main Separating Switch	1130350
S19	Power Switch	1104221
L001	Micro Inductor 100μH	4900110
L002	AM Bar Antenna	4200540
M001	Signal Meter	4300510
M002	Tuning Meter	4300520

W	X	Y
J601	Microphone Jack	2430170
J602	DIN Jack	2430040
J701	Microphone Jack	2430170
J702	Microphone Jack	2430170
J801	Headphones Jack	2430210
J802	Headphones Jack	2430210
PU001	Voltage Selector Socket	2410170
	Voltage Selector Main Plug	2410180
	Voltage Selector Sub Plug	2410190
CO001	AC Outlet	2450040
CO002	AC Outlet	2450040
F001	Power Fuse 5A (100~127V)	0431280, 2
	Power Fuse 3A (220~250V)	0431260, 2
F801	Quick Acting Fuse 5A	0433280, 2
F802	Quick Acting Fuse 5A	0433280, 2
PL001	6.3V 75mA Needle Indicator	0420200
PL002	PHONO-2 Indicator	0400141
PL003	PHONO-1 Indicator	0400153
PL004	7V 160mA FM Indicator	0400154
PL005	AM Indicator	0400155
PL006	AUX Indicator	0400170
PL007	Signal Meter Indicator	0420040
PL008~012	7V 300mA Dial Indicator	0420040
PL013	Tune Meter Indicator	0420040
PL014	6V 100mA FM STEREO Indicator	0400160
PL015	7V 160mA Power Indicator	0400141
	FM Pack P-4313U6 (For U.S.A.)	7510430
	FM Pack P-4313E6 (For Europe)	7510550


CO002 C025 F001
PU001
F801,802 S18 C811 C023
L002
CO001
C024
TR809
R829
R827
T001
TR807
T102
L001
TR808
D006
C813
R828
C814
TR810
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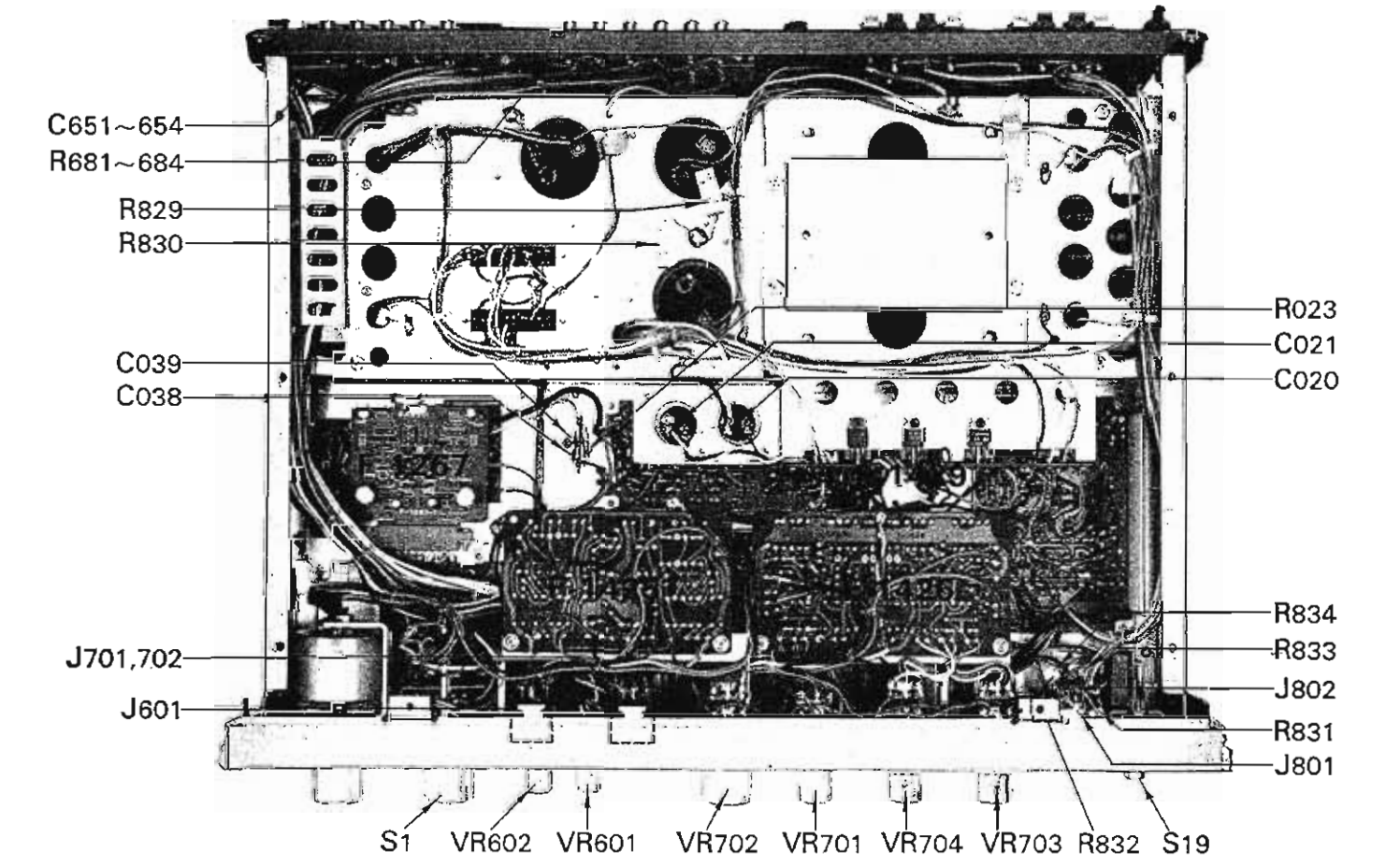
PL002,003
PL001


C651~654
R681~684
R829
R830
C039
C038
R023
C021
C020
R834
R833
J802
R831
J801
J701,702
J601
S1
VR602
VR601
VR702
VR701
VR704
VR703
R832
S19

Sansui

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