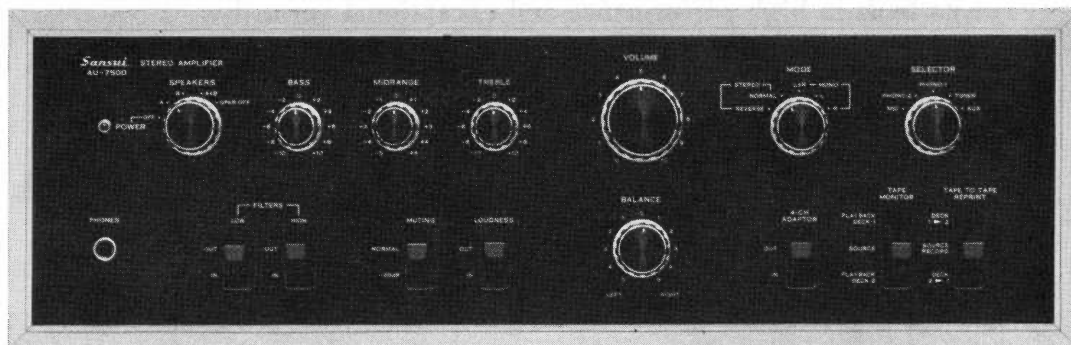


OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS & SERVICE MANUAL

AM/FM STEREO AMPLIFIER

SANSUI AU-7500



Sansui

SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

We are grateful for your choice of the AU-7500 Integrated Amplifier.

For over a quarter of a century, Sansui has been building hi-fi audio equipment, and nothing else. Our mission is very old and at once ever new to us: to bring the reproduced sound closer and closer to the original.

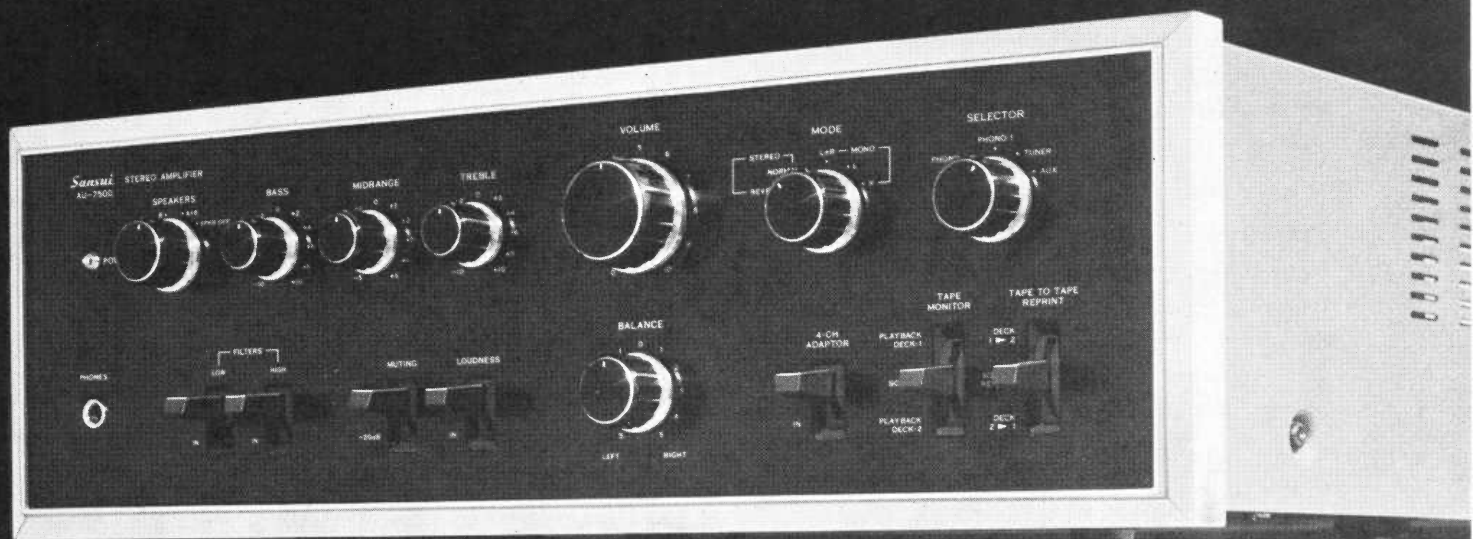
The AU-7500 now in your hands is one answer from us to this never-ending quest. It is a product of the cream of sophisticated modern audio-electronics knowhow, coupled with our long experience, and as such, we present it to you with our full confidence. The AU-7500 is a new breed of Sansui's AU series integrated amplifiers. Its tone quality has been polished and perfected through an unprecedented number of listening tests in different acoustic environments. We feel certain that you will like it, but you will find this out as soon as you play your first record through it.

This manual has been prepared to guide you in operating and caring for the amplifier correctly, so that you will get the most out of its built-in high performance and exceptional versatility.

May we suggest that you read it once carefully?

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SWITCHES AND CONTROLS

Power Indicator

Lights when you turn on the Power/Speakers Switch, and remains lit until you turn off the switch.

Power/Speakers Switch

Controls both the power supply and selection of speaker systems.

POWER OFF: Cuts off power supply for the amplifier.

A: Turns on power supply and energizes the speaker systems connected to SYSTEM-A speaker terminals on the rear. Because of the builtin amplifier/speaker protection circuit, sound will come out with a delay of a few seconds.

B: Energizes speaker systems connected to SYSTEM-B speaker terminals.

A+B: Energizes both A and B pairs of speaker systems.

SPKR OFF: Cuts off the sound from all speaker systems to permit private listening with headphones connected to the Headphone Jack.

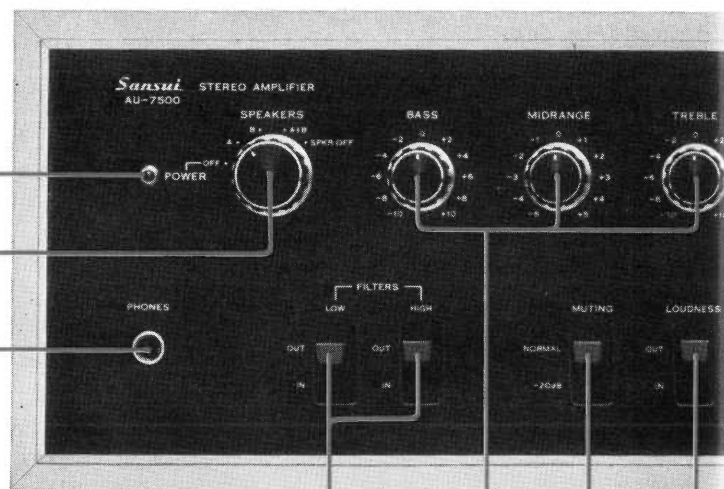
Headphone Jack

Plug stereo headphones into this jack for private listening or monitoring, but be sure to turn the Power/Speakers Switch to SPKR OFF first unless someone is listening to the sound from speaker systems in another room. The jack will accept any standard stereo phone plug, but for best tone quality, we recommend a dynamic type such as the Sansui SS-20 or SS-10.

Filters

Low: Push down to IN to eliminate low-frequency noise such as the rumbling of your turntable motor. If no such noise is present, be sure to keep it off.

High: Push down to IN to eliminate high-frequency noise such as the surface noise from a worn record or as the fluorescent lamp noise mixed in radio broadcasts.



Triple Tone Controls

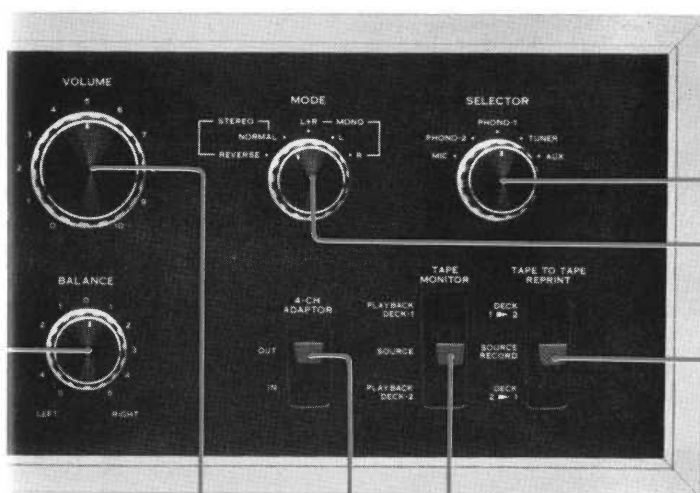
Let you tailor the tone quality of reproduced sound to your taste by adjusting the amplifier's frequency response curve. The Bass Control is for adjusting the loudness of bass notes as may be produced by a bass; the Midrange one for adjusting that of middle range notes as may be produced by the human voice, and the Treble one for adjusting that of treble notes as may be produced by cymbals.

Muting Switch

Reduces the sound volume by 20dB at once without the use of the Volume Control. Most convenient to lower the sound volume temporarily when the telephone rings, to avoid the noise of the pickup stylus descending on a record, etc.

Loudness Switch

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



Volume Control

Tape Monitor Switch

The AU-7500 connects two tape decks at a time. Set this switch to **PLAYBACK DECK-1** or **PLAYBACK DECK-2** to reproduce a recorded tape or monitor a recording as you make it on a tape deck connected to the amplifier (monitoring is possible only if the tape deck is equipped with separate recording and playback heads). Otherwise, be sure to keep it at **SOURCE**.

4-Channel Adaptor Switch

If you connect a 4-channel adaptor to the AU-7500 and make other necessary connections, you can upgrade this 2-channel stereo amplifier to hear 4-channel stereo sound by pushing this switch down to **IN** (refer to page 8).

Balance Control

Set the Mode Switch to **MONO L+R** once and adjust this control for equal sound volume from the left and right speaker systems, then return the switch to **STEREO NORMAL**. If there is a large difference in the sound volumes from the two speaker systems even with this control set near the center, it may be because left and right output signal levels from the program source component (turntable, tuner, tape deck, etc.) are different. Check the component once.

Selector Control

Turn to an appropriate position to hear the desired program source.

MIC: To use microphones (high impedance type of 10 kilo-ohms or more) plugged into the Mic Jacks on the rear.

PHONO-2, PHONO-1: To play records on a turntable connected to the PHONO 2 or 1 terminals on the rear. The input impedance of the PHONO-2 circuit is adjustable with the rear-panel Pickup Load Switch to match the load impedance of the cartridge in use.

TUNER: To hear a radio broadcast from a tuner connected to the TUNER terminals on the rear.

AUX: To reproduce whatever program source is connected to the AUX terminals on the rear. (Connect a turntable with a crystal or ceramic cartridge, the audio outputs of a television, the playback outputs of a tape recorder, etc. to the AUX terminals.)

Mode Switch

STEREO: The **NORMAL** position is normal. If you have connected the left and right speaker systems in reverse, set this switch to **REVERSE** to restore the normal stereo effect without physically changing the speaker connections.

MONO: Set to **L+R**, and the monophonic mixture of the left and right channel signals is heard from both speaker systems. Set to **L(R)**, and only the left(right) channel signal is heard from both speaker systems.

Tape-to-Tape Reprint Switch

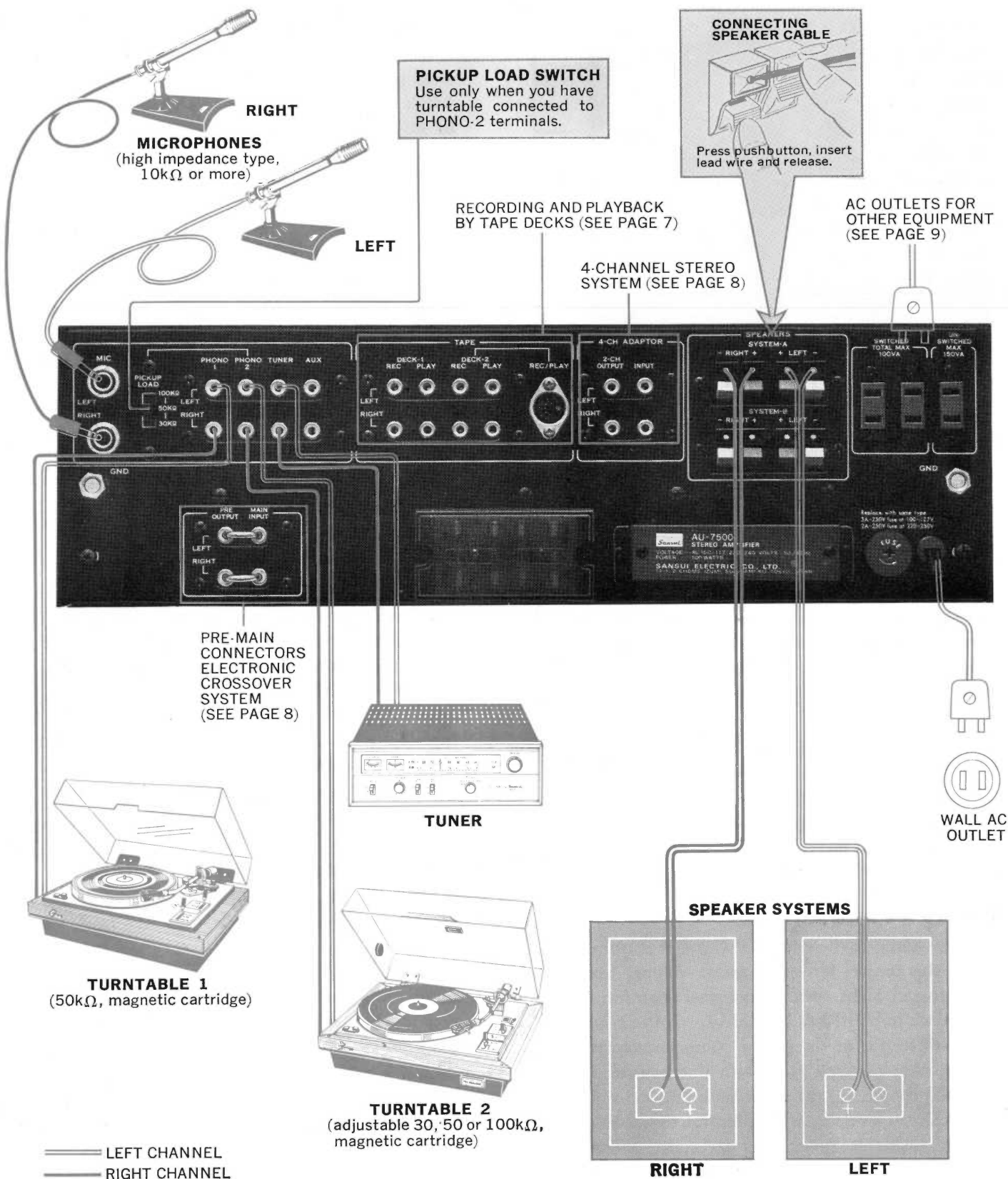
If you have two tape decks connected to the amplifier, you can copy a recorded tape from one to the other.

DECK 1 ► 2: To record from the tape deck connected to the TAPE DECK-1 terminals on the rear to the one connected to the TAPE DECK-2 terminals.

DECK 2 ► 1: Reverse of the above.

SOURCE RECORD: To record or play on one tape deck alone. When neither of the above procedures is desired, keep the switch in this position.

SETTING UP YOUR AU-7500 / OPERATING PROCEDURE



Required Connections

Speaker Systems: If you are connecting only **one pair of speaker systems** to the AU-7500, they may have any impedance from 4 to 16 ohms. Connect them to the SYSTEM-A or -B terminals on the rear, making sure not to confuse the left and right cables, plus and minus leads on the amplifier and speaker ends.

But if you wish to connect **two pairs of speaker systems** and drive them simultaneously by turning the Power/Speakers Switch to A+B, each speaker system should have impedance of 8 to 16 ohms. Using a system with lower impedance could result in a breakdown of the amplifier.

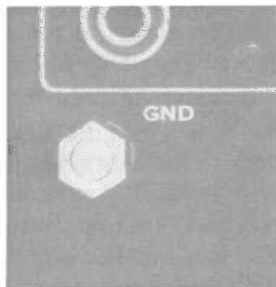
Turntable: Connect it to the PHONO 1 or 2 terminals on the rear. For best results, use a turntable with a magnetic pickup cartridge.

The PHONO-1 input circuit has impedance of 50 kilo-ohms, enabling it to accept most cartridges. The impedance of the PHONO-2 circuit, however, is adjustable between 30 and 100 kilo-ohms with the Pickup Load Switch. If your cartridge requires load resistance considerably smaller or greater than 50 kilo-ohms, connect it to the PHONO 2 terminals and set the switch to the nearest ohm value.

Microphone: Connect high-impedance (10 kilo-ohms or more) microphones to the Mic Jacks on the rear. If you want to use low-impedance (e.g., 600 ohms) microphones, you need an impedance matching transformer between the amplifier and microphones.

Tuner: Connect the output terminals of a tuner to the TUNER input terminals on the amplifier's rear panel.

Grounding: Be sure to connect the grounding terminal (or lead) of the turntable and tuner to the grounding terminal of the amplifier. It may suppress the hum noise which may otherwise occur.



Operating Procedure

1. Set the Selector Control to the desired program source.
2. Turn the Mode Switch to STEREO NORMAL. If you are using a monophonic turntable or a single microphone, set the switch to either L or R, whichever input circuit is connecting the device.
3. Set the 4-channel Adaptor Switch to OUT and the Tape Monitor Switch to SOURCE, unless you want to use them.
4. Set the Power/Speakers Switch to as required.
5. Start the program source component and play the program source.
6. Use the amplifier's other controls and switches to suit your taste or room acoustics.

Note:

1. To play a monophonic record on a stereo turntable, follow the same procedure as for playing a stereo record. Better results are normally obtained.
2. If you raise the sound volume when you are using a microphone or microphones 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 amplifier. It can be corrected either by lowering the volume or directing or moving the microphone(s) away from the speaker systems.

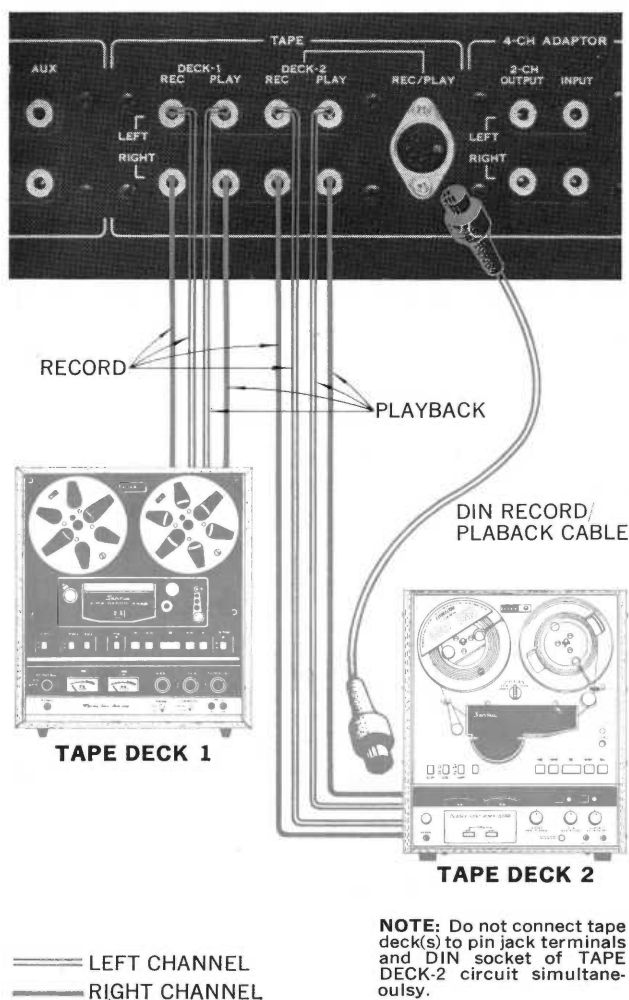
RECORDING AND PLAYBACK BY TAPE DECKS

Connecting Tape Decks

The AU-7500 connects up to two tape decks for recording and playback. Connect the input terminals of a tape deck to either TAPE DECK-1 or 2 REC terminals of the amplifier, and its output terminals to the PLAY terminals of the same circuit.

The DIN socket is a part of the TAPE DECK-2 circuit and can be used only if your tape deck is equipped with a similar socket. It is manufactured according to the German industrial standard to permit tape recording and playback from a single cable with a special 5-pin plug on each end.

Should you wish to connect more than two tape decks, you may connect it to the 4-CH ADAPTOR terminals. The OUTPUT terminals have the same electrical function as the REC terminals, while the INPUT terminals are equivalent to the PLAY terminals.



Recording & Playback Procedure

Recording

1. Set the Selector Control to the program source you wish to record.
2. Adjust the recording volume control of the tape deck to preset the recording level.
3. Start the tape deck in the recording mode.
4. To monitor, follow the same procedure as indicated in the section entitled 'Playback'.

Playback

1. Set the Tape Monitor Switch to PLAYBACK DECK-1 or 2.
2. Start the tape deck in the playback mode.
3. Use the amplifier's other switches and controls to suit your taste and room acoustics.

Procedure for Copying a Recorded Tape

Depending on which tape deck you wish to use for recording, set the Tape-to-Tape Reprint Switch correctly. That is, if you are copying from the tape deck connected to the TAPE DECK-1 terminals to the one connected to the TAPE DECK-2 terminals, set it to DECK 1►2. If you want to do it the other way around, set it to DECK 2►1.

By operating the Tape Monitor Switch, you can monitor the recording as you copy it from one tape deck to the other. Set the switch to the tape deck you are using to reproduce, and you can monitor the recording before it is copied. Set it to the tape deck you are using to record, and you can monitor the recording after it is copied.

Notes about Recording

1. Monitoring of recorded sound is possible only if the recording tape deck is equipped with separate heads for recording and playback. Otherwise, set the Tape Monitor Switch to SOURCE and listen to the original input sound before it is recorded.
2. The various switches and controls on the AU-7500 do not affect the sound recorded into the tape deck. They only adjust the sound from the speaker systems or headphones.
3. When copying a recorded tape from one tape deck to the other, setting the Tape Monitor Switch to SOURCE electrically separates the tape record/playback circuits from the rest of the amplifier. You can use the amplifier to play records or hear radio broadcasts while the copying is underway.

UPGRADING YOUR STEREO

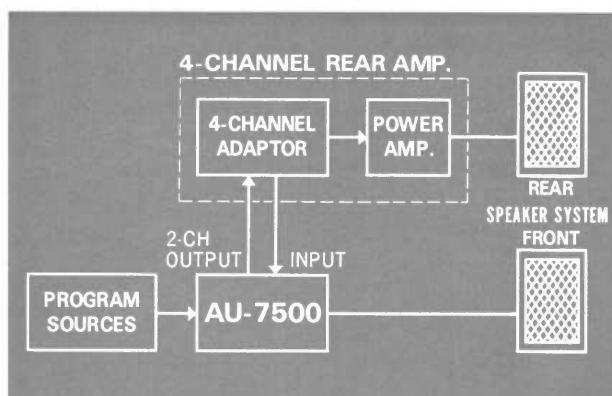
4-Channel Stereo System

The sound we hear daily is a mixture of the sound that reaches our 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. The effect is almost as if the original live performance were re-played right in your own room. This new approach can now be yours simply by adding certain equipment—mainly, a Sansui 4-channel rear amplifier with its unique QS (RM) synthesizer decoder matrix (patents pending), 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 4-CH ADAPTOR 2-CH OUTPUT terminals of the AU-7500 with the input terminals of such rear amplifier or 4-channel adaptor, then connect its 4-CH ADAPTOR INPUT terminals with the output terminals of such unit.

To operate the rear amplifier or 4-channel adaptor so connected, push the 4-Channel Adaptor Switch on the amplifier's front panel, and otherwise follow its manufacturer's instructions. Electrically, the 4-CH ADAPTOR 2-CH OUTPUT and INPUT terminals possess the same functions as the TAPE REC and MON terminals, respectively.



Electronic Crossover System

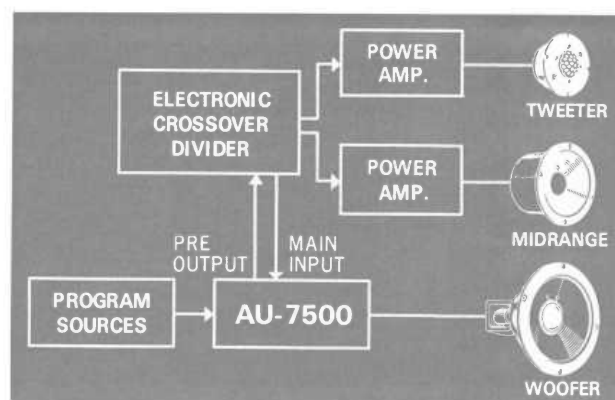
The electronic crossover system affords these advantages:

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, as well as power amplifiers of 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 AU-7500

The preamplifier and power amplifier sections of the AU-7500 can be disconnected for independent usage, the latter section being available for driving a separate speaker in an electronic crossover system. To build such a system, you will need two- or three-way speaker systems and an electronic crossover divider, along with and at least one or two additional power amplifiers.

Connection is not all that difficult. First remove the Pre-Main Connectors uniting the amplifier's pre-amplifier outputs and main (power) amplifier inputs. Then just connect the PRE OUTPUT to the input terminals of the electronic crossover divider, which divides the input signals into high, medium and low range(s). Finally, couple the separate output terminals of the electronic crossover divider to the amplifier's MAIN INPUT and the additional power amplifier(s), feeding their outputs separately into individual speakers, as illustrated below.

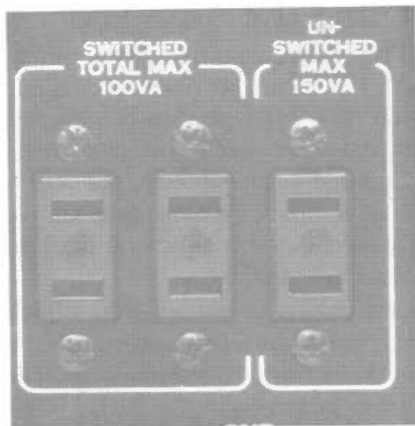


SIMPLE MAINTENANCE HINTS/ACCESSORY LIST

Real-Panel AC Outlets

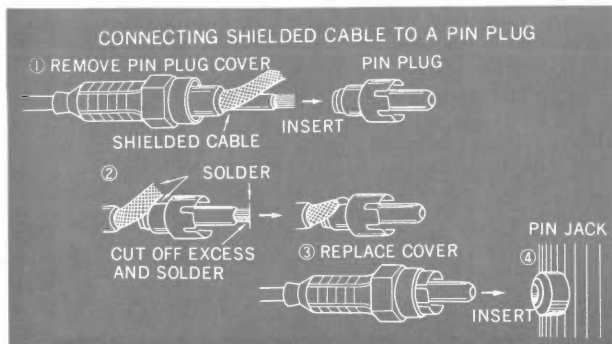
Of the three AC outlets provided on the rear panel, the ones marked 'SWITCHED' are controlled by the front-panel Power/Speakers Switch. The third one, marked 'UNSWITCHED,' is always 'live' and independent of the Power/Speakers Switch. The voltage delivered at these AC outlets is the same as the power supply voltage used.

The two 'SWITCHED' outlets have a total power capacity of 100VA, and the UNSWITCHED one 150VA. Before you connect any appliance to them, be sure that it is adjusted for use at the same power supply voltage, and that its power consumption is not beyond these figures. Otherwise, serious danger could result.



Make Proper Connections

Connect the leadwires of speaker cables properly. If they are loose or touch other parts, the amplifier may produce noise and eventually break down. Also, before connecting a turntable, tuner and/or tape deck, be sure to read their manufacturers' instructions.



Speaker Impedance

Do not ever connect two pairs of speaker systems with impedance of less than 8 ohms each. Doing so will reduce the composite speaker impedance in each channel to less than 4 ohms, and may cause the quick-acting fuses to blow or result in a more serious breakdown over a long period of time.

Phasing of Speakers

Listen to any monophonic reproduction. If the speaker systems are correctly phased, the sound will seem to come from a point midway between the left and right speaker systems. If the sound is not directly in front of you, however, the speaker systems are out of phase. If you notice this condition, check the speaker connections once. To correct the condition, switch the amplifier off and reverse the connection of plus and minus leadwires of one speaker cable. Also, be careful not to connect a single speaker system between the SYSTEM-A and SYSTEM-B terminals by mistake.

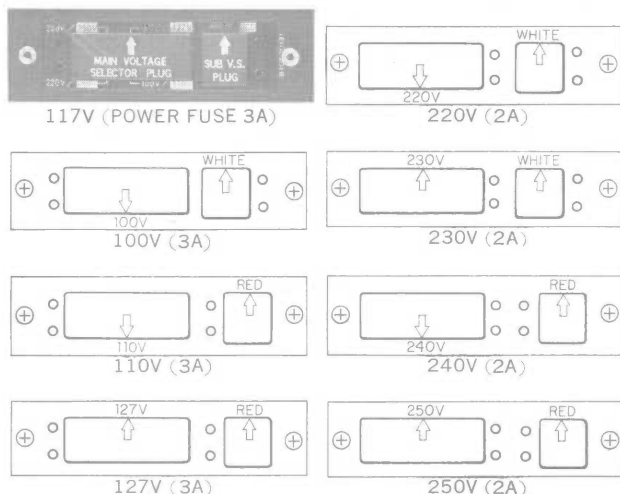
Howling and Hum

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, in contrast, is a phenomenon caused by incomplete or incorrect turntable-amplifier 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 amplifier's rear panel.

Voltage Adjustment

Your AU-7500 is adjusted in our factory to operate at the power supply voltage of your area. That voltage is indicated on the amplifier. Should you, after purchasing the amplifier, move to an area where the power supply voltage is different from the one indicated, adjust the amplifier's voltage selector plugs as follows:

1. Remove the two screws securing the name plate on the rear, then remove the name plate.
2. Set the arrow mark on the Main Voltage Selector Plug to the new voltage: 100, 110, 117, 127, 220, 230, 240 or 250 volts.
3. If the new voltage is indicated in red, set the arrow mark on the adjacent Sub Voltage Selector Plug to "RED". If it is indicated in white, however, set that arrow to "WHITE".
4. Change the power fuse as well whenever the power supply voltage has changed. For 100—127 volt operation, use a 3-ampere glass-tubed fuse. For 220—250 volt operation, use a 2-ampere one.
5. Where the power supply voltage considerably fluctuates, the Main Voltage Selector Plug may be reset to avoid unpleasant side effects of such fluctuation. Reset it to the voltage immediately higher than the peak of the fluctuation.



Heat Radiated inside the Amplifier

The bonnet of the AU-7500 is designed so that any heat radiated inside will effectively escape through it. Proper care should therefore be taken of the dissipation of such heat if you wish to place something on top of the amplifier or place it inside a closed box, etc. Above all, avoid placing it where it may be exposed to the direct sunlight.

It is prohibited, however, to remove the amplifier's bonnet or bottom plate to improve the ventilation.

Accessory List

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

QUICK CHECK LIST OF SIMPLE MISTAKES

Some of the troubles which seem to result from a malfunction of the amplifier are caused by wrong operation and the negligence of simple maintenance, and can be quickly corrected by making a simple investigation and providing simple cures. To make sure you haven't made any of these mistakes, go over the following check list once.

Connections

1. Have you connected the power cord to a wall AC outlet?
2. Are the connecting cables for the turntable and tape deck not loose?
3. Are the speaker cables not loose from the amplifier's jacks or the speaker systems?
4. Do your speaker systems have impedance of 8 ohms or more? (They must, if you want to drive two pairs at one time.)
5. Have the power fuse or quick-acting fuses not blown?

Operating Procedure

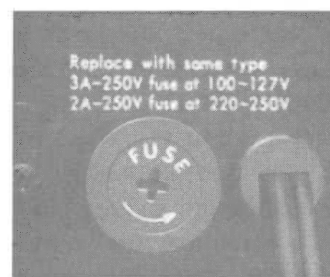
1. Have you turned on the Power/Speakers Switch?
2. Is the Tape Monitor Switch not set to PLAY-BACK position, though you don't want to reproduce a tape?
3. Is the Selector Control set to the correct position?
4. Is the Power/Speakers Switch set to the correct position?
5. Is the 4-Channel Adaptor Switch not pushed down, though you are not using a 4-channel rear amplifier or adaptor?

If, even after these examinations, the amplifier does not return to normal, it may be faulty. Contact the Sansui dealer from whom you purchased the amplifier or your nearest Sansui Authorized Service Station. Do not attempt opening the bonnet for yourself. Such repair must be left to a qualified service man.

Should the Power Fuse Blow

If the amplifier simply remains dead even after you have turned on its Power/Speakers Switch, it is possible that its power fuse has blown.

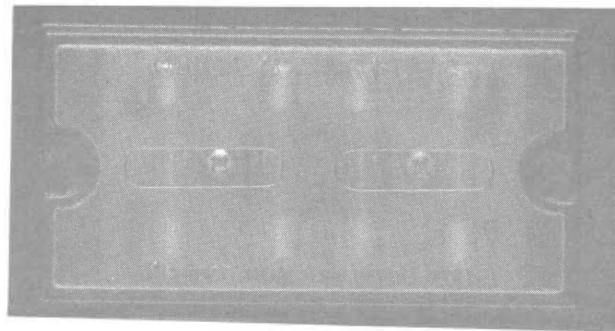
If this happens, switch off the amplifier, disconnect the power cord from the wall AC outlet at once and examine the power fuse on the amplifier's rear panel. If you find it blown, replace it with a new glass-tubed fuse of the rated capacity (3-ampere for 100 to 127 volts, 2-ampere for 220 to 250 volts). Never use a fuse of a different capacity or a piece of wire, even as a stop-gap measure, or serious danger could result.



Quick-Acting Fuses

The AU-7500 is doubly protected with a relay-equipped protection circuit and four quick-acting fuses. If no sound or distorted sound is heard from either or both speaker systems, switch off the amplifier, disconnect the power cord from the wall AC outlet, remove the cover on the rear panel concealing the quick-acting fuses and examine them. If you find any of them blown, find and eliminate the cause of the blowout, then replace it with a new glass-tubed quick-acting fuse supplied.

If the relay-equipped protection circuit ever goes to work, the sound may come out intermittently. If it happens, check the connections of various equipment and your operating procedure once.



SPECIFICATIONS

POWER OUTPUT:

IHF MUSIC POWER	150W (4 Ω , 1,000Hz)
CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (each channel driven)	43/43W (4 Ω , 1,000Hz)
CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (both channels driven)	40+40W (8 Ω , 1,000Hz)
CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (both channels driven at rated distortion, 20 to 20,000Hz)	32+32W (8 Ω)

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION:

less than 0.1% at rated output

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION

(70Hz : 7,000Hz=4 : 1 SMPTE method):

less than 0.1% at rated output

IHF POWER BANDWIDTH (each channel driven at 8 Ω):
5 to 40,000Hz

FREQUENCY RESPONSE (at 1 watt power output):

PHONO-1 and 2	RIAA equalization curve
	± 0.5 dB (30 to 15,000Hz)
OVER-ALL (from AUX)	10 to 30,000Hz ± 1.0 dB
MAIN INPUT	10 to 50,000Hz ± 1.0 dB

LOAD IMPEDANCE: 4 to 16 ohms

DAMPING FACTOR: approx. 40 at 8 ohms load

INPUT SENSITIVITY AND IMPEDANCE (at 1,000Hz):

PHONO-1	2.5mV (50k Ω)
PHONO-2	2.5mV (30k Ω , 50k Ω , 100k Ω)
Max. Input Capability	300mV (THD: less than 0.5%)
MIC	2.5mV (50k Ω)
TUNER	100mV (50k Ω)
AUX	100mV (50k Ω)
TAPE DECK-1 and 2 (Pin)	100mV (50k Ω)
TAPE DECK-2 (DIN)	100mV (50k Ω)
4-CH ADAPTOR	100mV (50k Ω)
MAIN INPUT	800mV (40k Ω)

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (at 1,000Hz):

TAPE DECK-1 and 2 (Pin)	100mV
TAPE DECK-2 (DIN)	30mV
4-CH ADAPTOR	100mV
PRE-OUTPUT	0.8V (THD: less than 0.08%)
Max. Output Voltage	4.0V (THD: less than 0.5%)

CROSSTALK (at rated output, 1,000Hz):

PHONO-1 and 2	better than 50dB
MIC	better than 50dB
TUNER	better than 50dB
AUX	better than 50dB
MAIN INPUT	better than 65dB

IHF HUM AND NOISE:

PHONO-1	better than 75dB
---------	------------------

PHONO-2	better than 75dB
MIC	better than 75dB
TUNER	better than 80dB
AUX	better than 80dB
MAIN INPUT	better than 100dB

CONTROLS & SWITCHES:

BASS	+15dB, -15dB at 50Hz
MIDRANGE	+5dB, -5dB at 1,500Hz
TREBLE	+15dB, -15dB at 15,000Hz
LOUDNESS	+10dB at 50Hz, +10dB at 15,000Hz (volume control at -30dB)
LOW FILTER	-12dB at 50Hz (12dB/oct)
HIGH FILTER	-11dB at 10,000Hz (12dB/oct)

SEMICONDUCTORS:

transistors 38, diodes 15
zener diode 1

POWER REQUIREMENTS: 100, 110, 117, 127, 220 30, 2,
240, 250V, 50/60Hz

POWER CONSUMPTION:

MAXIMUM	315VA
RATED	100W

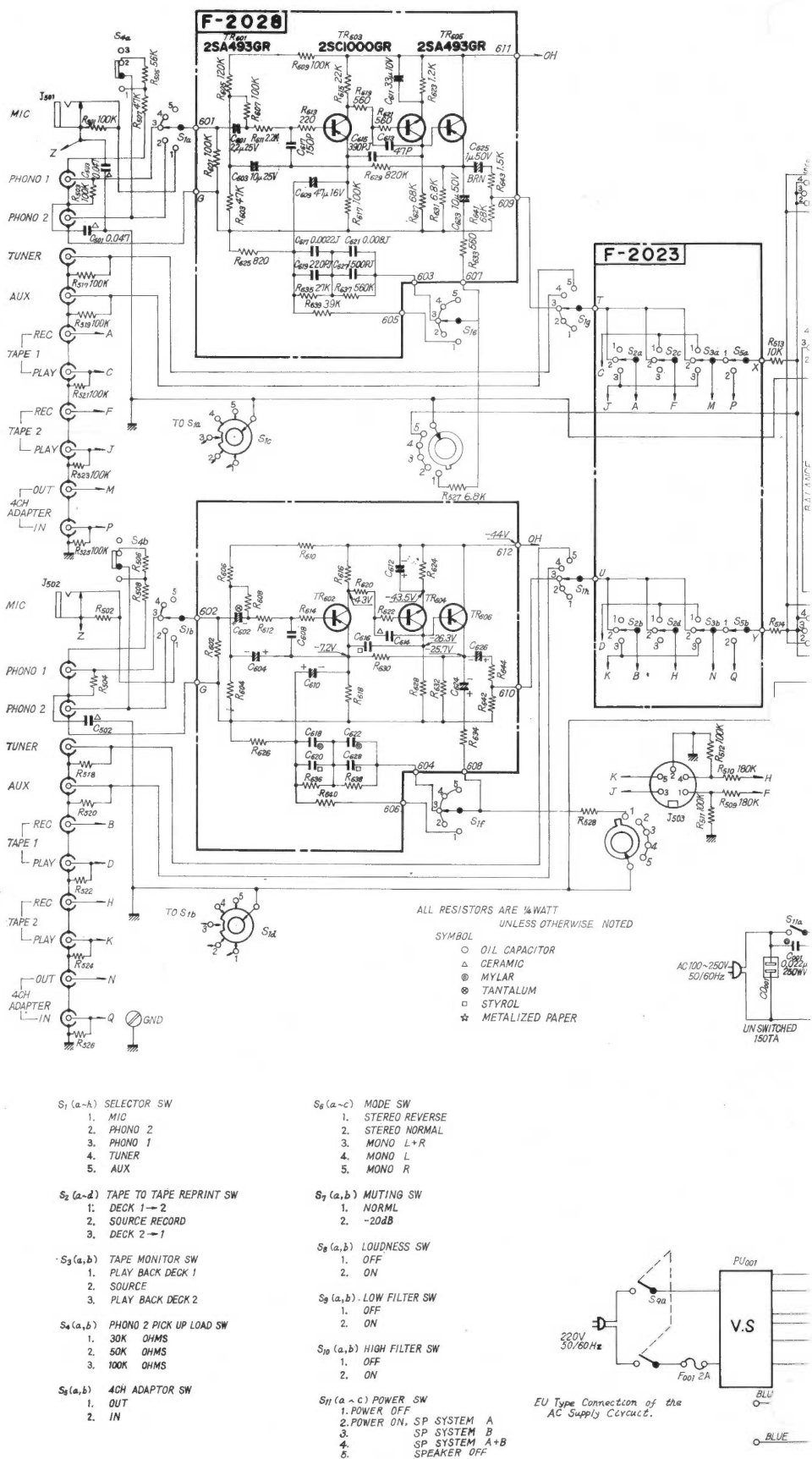
DIMENSIONS:

140mm (5 $\frac{9}{16}$ " H
440mm (17 $\frac{3}{8}$ " W
322mm (12 $\frac{1}{16}$ " D

WEIGHT:

12.7kg (28.0 lbs.)

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM





NOTES TO SERVICE ENGINEERS



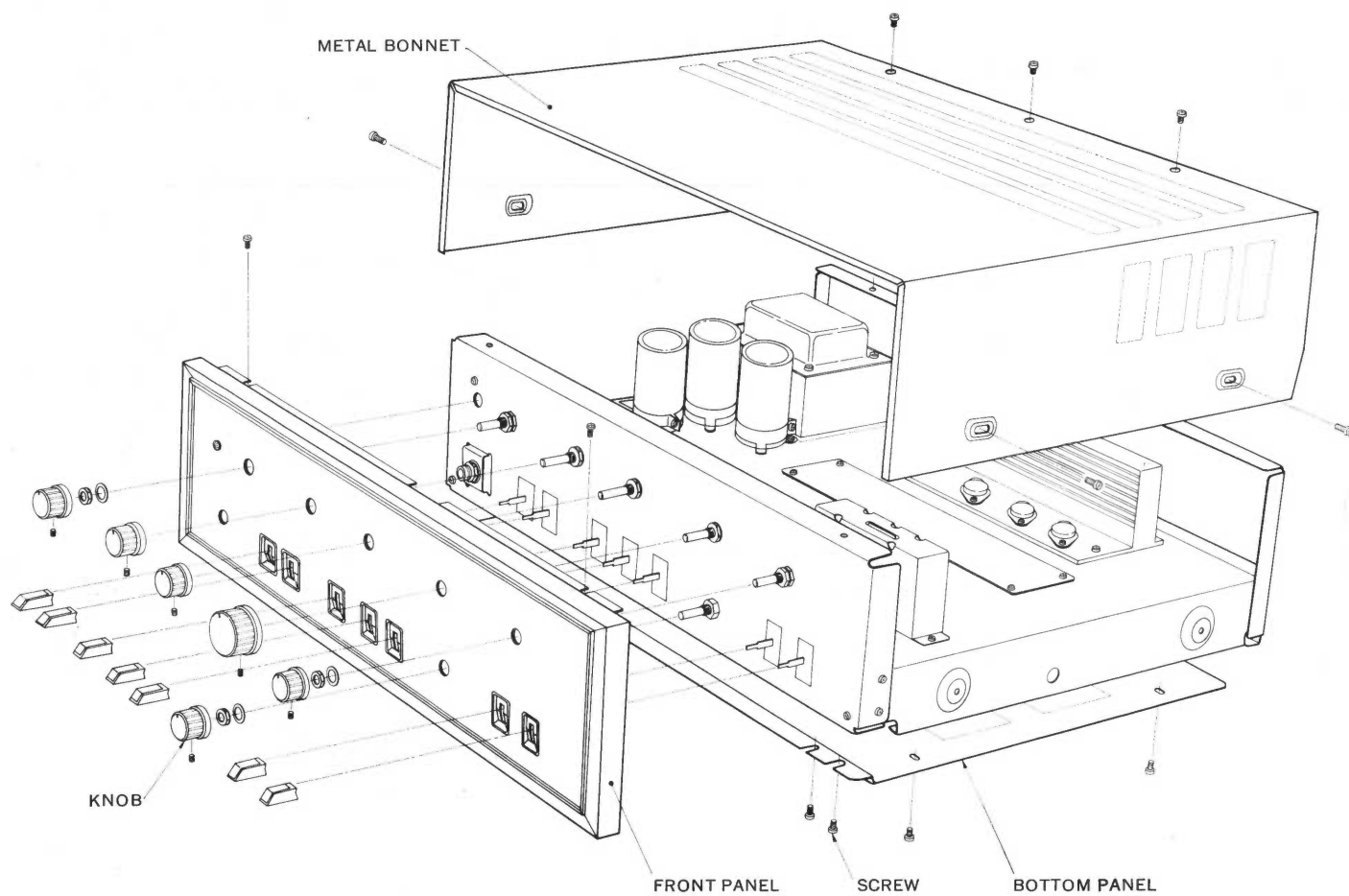
■ Please contact the nearest Sansui Authorized Service Station for replacement parts. When ordering them, look up the part lists on pages 19 to 26 and let us know (1) the amplifier's model number, (2) name of the printed circuit board, (3) part No., (4) name of the part, and (5) its stock No. Using nonstandard parts for temporary relief often impairs the sound quality and over-all reliability of the amplifier. Please take the trouble to contact your nearest Sansui Authorized Service Station.

■ Consult pages 17 to 26 when making repairs or adjustments. To check or measure the amplifier performance, connect a load resistance of 4 to 16 ohms to the amplifier's speaker output terminals first. To check the electrical output characteristics, do not remove the bonnet and bottom plate.

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

PROGRAM SOURCE	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
Tuner.	* Noise during AM reception.	* Interference by adjacent stations (called beat interference). * TV set is being used simultaneously.	* Peculiar to AM waves, and unavoidable to some extent. * Move TV set away from tuner and amplifier.
	* Noise heard at certain hours, in certain areas or over part of dial during AM reception.	* Interference by nearby electrical appliances.	* Attach noise limiter to appliance producing noise. * In some cases, can be eliminated by reversing power cord plug-AC outlet connections.
	* Pop noise during FM reception.	* Ignition noise from nearby automobile, motorcycle, etc. Note: In many cases, high-frequency noise during radio reception cannot be entirely eliminated. Try turning on amplifier's High Filter Switch or turning Treble Control counterclockwise.	* Adjust antenna location and height for maximum sensitivity. * Keep antenna away from streets.
Turntable.	* Hum noise.	* Unshielded cables used to connect turntable. * Minus (ground) wire of connecting cable is not connected completely. * Turntable motor or tonearm is not grounded.	* Use regular shielded cables. * Examine connecting cables, especially their plugs. * Connect grounding lead of turntable to amplifier's GND terminal.
	* Loud oscillating noise.	* Turntable is placed on top of or too close to speaker systems.	* Place thick cushion between turntable and speaker systems. * Change location of turntable and speaker systems. * If using microphone(s), move or direct them away from speaker systems
	* Sound is shaky.	* Dust on record or pickup stylus. * Worn pickup stylus. * Improper stylus pressure.	* Clean record and pickup stylus. * Replace pickup stylus. * Adjust stylus pressure.
Tape Deck.	* Hiss noise.	* Magnetic heads are magnetized.	* Demagnetize heads. * Turn on High Filter Switch. * Connect noise reduction adaptor.
	* Sound is not clear.	* Dust on magnetic heads. * Tape is not pressed tight to heads.	* Clean heads. * Align tape transport mechanism.
General.	* When left and right channel sound volumes are balanced with amplifier's Balance Control, it does not come to center position.	* Left and right channel signal strengths vary with program source. * Left and right speaker systems have different efficiencies.	* Never mind. Optimum stereo effect is obtained by adjusting Balance Control so that sound comes from midway point between two speaker systems with Mode Switch set to MONO L+R.
	* Musical instruments and singer not located clearly.	* Left-right, plus-minus connections of speaker systems, input cables are wrong.	* Examine connections once.
	* Want to listen at very low volume level at night.	* Fine adjustment of very low volume cannot be done with Volume Control.	* Turn on Muting Switch, then adjust Volume Control.

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE



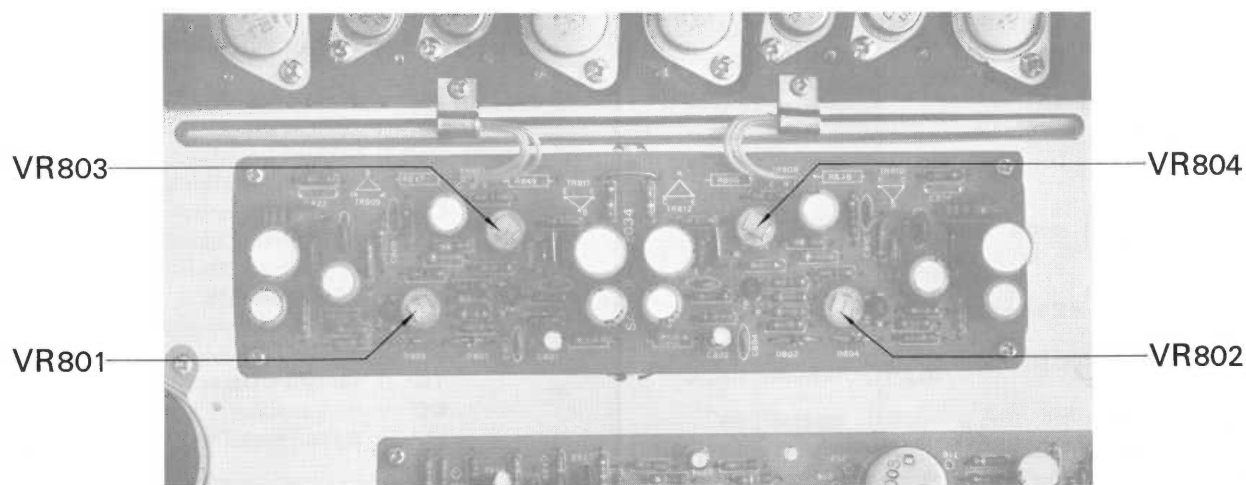
ALIGNMENT

Output of Power Amplifier Section

STEP	CONNECT/ADJUST	REMARKS
1.	Connect load resistance [8 to 16 ohms] to left (right) channel SYSTEM-A speaker terminals.	
2.	Connect voltmeter in parallel with load resistance.	Set voltmeter to 0.5V~3V range.
3.	Turn Power/Speakers Switch to SYSTEM-A.	
4.	Adjust VR ₈₀₁ (VR ₈₀₂) so that voltmeter indicates $0 \pm 50\text{mA}$. Repeat above procedure for right channel (notations in parentheses are for right channel).	

Current Alignment of Power Amplifier Section

STEP	AMMETER (TESTER)	CONNECT/ADJUST	REMARKS
1.		Remove F ₀₀₂ and F ₀₀₃ .	Use ammeter with 100mA or 50mA range.
2.		Turn VR ₈₀₃ and VR ₈₀₄ fully counterclockwise.	
3.		Turn Power/Speakers Switch to SPKR OFF.	
4.	Set to 100mA range.	Connect ammeter where F ₀₀₂ was. (Connect (21) on schematic to minus terminal of ammeter, other end to plus terminal.)	
5.		Adjust VR ₈₀₃ (left channel) so that ammeter indicates 28 to 32mA.	
6.		Turn off Power/Speakers Switch and replace F ₀₀₂ .	
7.	Set to 100mA range.	Turn Power/Speakers Switch to SPKR OFF, then connect ammeter where F ₀₀₃ was. (Connect (22) on circuit schematic to minus terminal of ammeter, other end to plus terminal.)	
8.		Adjust VR ₈₀₄ (right channel) so that ammeter indicates 28 to 32mA.	
9.		Turn off Power/Speakers Switch and replace F ₀₀₃ .	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

DRIVER BLOCK <F-2034>

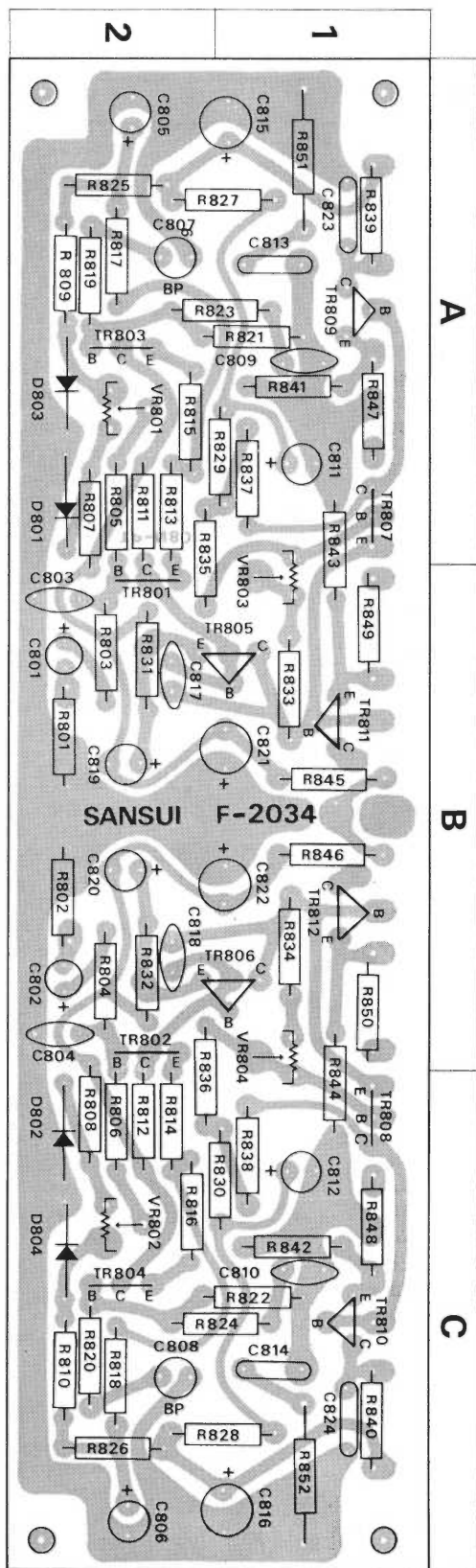
Stock No. 7570670

W	X	Y	Z
R801	330k Ω	0101334	2 B
R802	330k Ω	0101334	2 B
R803	10k Ω	0101103	2 B
R804	10k Ω	0101103	2 B
R805	47k Ω	0101473	2 A
R806	47k Ω	0101473	2 C
R807	27k Ω	0101273	2 A, B
R808	27k Ω	0101273	2 B, C
R809	18k Ω	0101183	2 A
R810	18k Ω	0101183	2 C
R811	3.3k Ω	0101332	2 A
R812	3.3k Ω	0101332	2 C
R813	100 Ω	0101101	2 A
R814	100 Ω	0101101	2 C
R815	100 Ω	0101101	2 A
R816	100 Ω	0101101	2 C
R817	18k Ω	0101183	2 A
R818	18k Ω	0101183	2 C
R819	1.8k Ω	0101182	2 A
R820	1.8k Ω	0101182	2 C
R821	47k Ω	0101473	1, 2 A
R822	47k Ω	0101473	1, 2 C
R823	220k Ω	0101224	1, 2 A
R824	220k Ω	0101224	1, 2 C
R825	3.3k Ω	0101332	2 A
R826	3.3k Ω	0101332	2 C
R827	2.2k Ω	0101222	1, 2 A
R828	2.2k Ω	0101222	1, 2 C
R829	4.7k Ω	0101472	1, 2 A
R830	4.7k Ω	0101472	1, 2 C
R831	220 Ω	0101221	2 B
R832	220 Ω	0101221	2 B
R833	1k Ω	0101102	1 B
R834	1k Ω	0101102	1 B
R835	3.3k Ω	0101332	2 A, B
R836	3.3k Ω	0101332	2 B, C
R837	39 Ω	0101390	1 A
R838	39 Ω	0101390	1 C
R839	180 Ω	0101181	1 A
R840	180 Ω	0101181	1 C
R841	100 Ω	0101101	1 A
R842	100 Ω	0101101	1 C
R843	100 Ω	0101101	1 A, B
R844	100 Ω	0101101	1 B, C
R845	390 Ω	0101391	1 B
R846	390 Ω	0101391	1 B
R851	10 Ω	0104100	1 A
R852	10 Ω	0104100	1 C
VR801	4.7k Ω (B)	1035110	2 A
VR802	4.7k Ω (B)	1035110	2 C
VR803	1k Ω (B)	1035070	1 A, B
VR804	1k Ω (B)	1035070	1 B, C
C801	4.7 μ F	0519106	2 B
C802	4.7 μ F	0519106	2 B

W	X			Y	Z	
C803	47 μ F	±10%	50V	CC.	0660470	2 B
C804	47 μ F				0660470	2 B
C805	47 μ F		50V	EC.	0515470	2 A
C806	47 μ F				0515470	2 C
C807	47 μ F		10V	BPEC.	0531470	2 A
C808	47 μ F				0531470	2 C
C809	3.3pF	±10%	50V	CC.	0660339	1 A
C810	3.3pF				0660339	1 C
C811	47 μ F		50V	EC.	0515470	1 A
C812	47 μ F				0515470	1 C
C813	0.068 μ F	±10%	50V	MC.	0601687	1 A
C814	0.068 μ F				0601687	1 C
C815	100 μ F		50V	EC.	0515101	1, 2 A
C816	100 μ F				0515101	1, 2 C
C817	22pF	±10%	50V	CC.	0660220	2 B
C818	22pF				0660220	2 B
C819	220 μ F		6.3V	EC.	0510221	2 B
C820	220 μ F				0510221	2 B
C821	100 μ F		50V	EC.	0515101	1, 2 B
C822	100 μ F				0515101	1, 2 B
TR801	2SA493 (GR)				0300450	2 B
TR802					0300450	2 B
TR803					0300450	2 A
TR804					0300450	2 C
TR805	2SC1124 (2, 3)				0305901, 2	1, 2 B
TR806					0305901, 2	1, 2 B
TR807	2SC281 (B, C)				0305121, 2	1 A
TR808					0305121, 2	1 C
D801	1S1555				0311040	2 A
D802					0311040	2 C
D803					0311040	2 A
D804					0311040	2 C
Printed Circuit Board F-2034					2570460	

Abbreviations

CR : Carbon Resistor
SR : Solid Resistor
CeR : Cement Resistor
MFR : Metal Oxide Film Resistor
CC : Ceramic Capacitor
EC : Electrolytic Capacitor
SC : Polystyrene Capacitor
MC : Mylar Capacitor
MPC : Metallized Polyester Capacitor
BPEC : Bipolar Electrolytic Capacitor
TC : Tantalum Capacitor
OC : Oil Capacitor
MP : Metal Paper Film Capacitor



PROTECTOR BLOCK

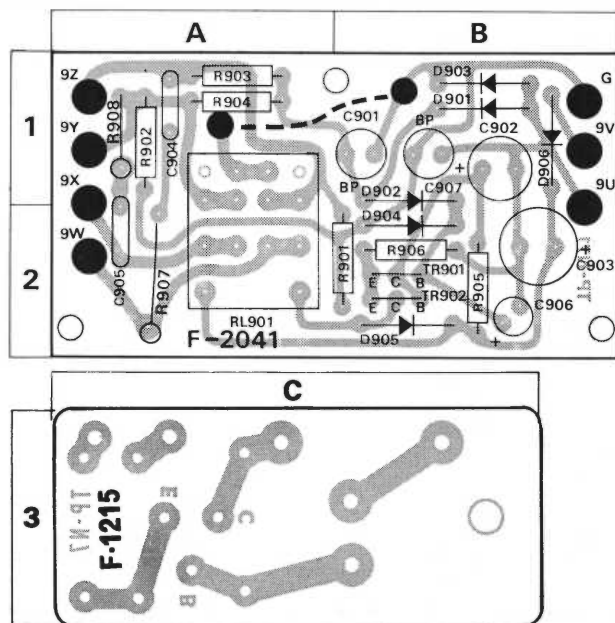
<F-2041>

Stock No. 7591230

<F-1215A>

Stock No. 7591300

W	X	Y	Z
R001	2.2k Ω	0101222	B
R002	2.2k Ω	0101222	A
R003	47k Ω	0101473	A
R004	47k Ω	0101473	A
R005	68k Ω	0101683	B
R006	10 Ω	0101100	B
R007	10 Ω	0171100	A
R008	10 Ω	0171100	A
R009	22k Ω	0107223	3C
R010	47k Ω	0107473	3C
C901	47 μ F	0531470	B
C902	220 μ F	0510221	B
C903	100 μ F	0515101	B
C904	0.1 μ F	0601108	A
C905	0.1 μ F	0601108	A
C906	1 μ F	0515109	B
C907	1 μ F	0535109	B
C908	220 μ F	0514222	3C
C909	0.047 μ F	0657473	3C
TR901	2SC634A (6, 7, 8)	0305891,2,3	B
TR902	2SC634A (5, 6, 7)	0305891,2,3	B
TR903	2SC634A (5, 6, 7)	0305890,1,2	3C
D901	IN34A (K)	0310402	B
D902	IN34A (K)	0310402	B
D903	IN34A (K)	0310402	B
D904	IN34A (K)	0310402	B
D905	10D-1	0310340	B
D906	10D-1	0310340	B
RL901	Relay	1150101	A
Printed Circuit Board F-2041		2591230	
F-1215		2590230	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

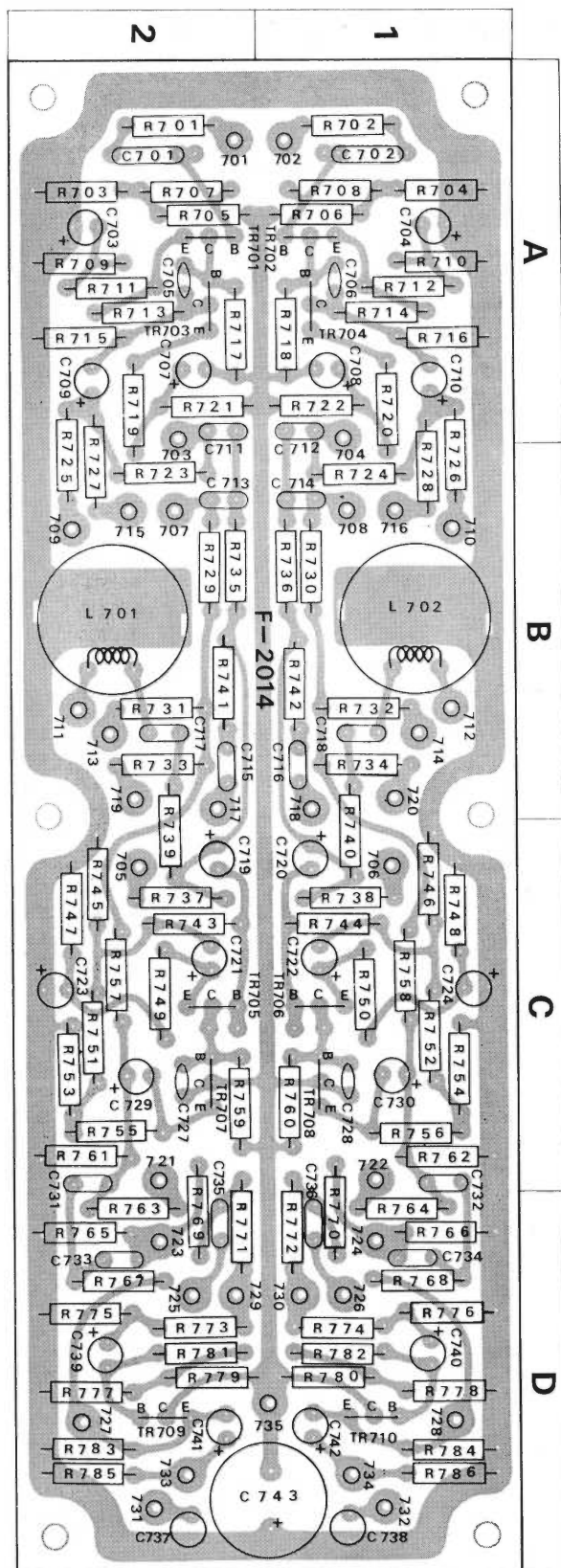
TONE CONTROL BLOCK <F-2014>

Stock No. 7560570

W	X	Y	Z
R701	1k Ω	0101102	2A
R702	1k Ω	0101102	1A
R703	270k Ω	0101274	2A
R704	270k Ω	0101274	1A
R705	470k Ω	0101474	2A
R706	470k Ω	0101474	1A
R707	390k Ω	0101394	2A
R708	390k Ω	0101394	1A
R709	12k Ω	0101123	2A
R710	12k Ω	0101123	1A
R711	1k Ω	0101102	2A
R712	1k Ω	0101102	1A
R713	12k Ω	0101123	2A
R714	12k Ω	0101123	1A
R715	6.8k Ω	0101682	2A
R716	6.8k Ω	0101682	1A
R717	18k Ω	0101183	2A
R718	18k Ω	0101183	1A
R719	220 Ω	0101221	2A
R720	220 Ω	0101221	1A
R721	820 Ω	0101821	2A
R722	820 Ω	0101821	1A
R723	12k Ω	0101123	2A
R724	12k Ω	0101123	1A
R725	3.9k Ω	0101392	2A
R726	3.9k Ω	0101392	1A
R727	1k Ω	0101102	2A
R728	1k Ω	0101102	1A
R729	12k Ω	0101123	2A, B
R730	12k Ω	0101123	1A, B
R731	3.9k Ω	0101392	2B
R732	3.9k Ω	0101392	1B
R733	1k Ω	0101102	2B
R734	1k Ω	0101102	1B
R735	3.3k Ω	0101332	2A, B
R736	3.3k Ω	0101332	1A, B
R737	12k Ω	0101123	2B
R738	12k Ω	0101123	1B
R739	12k Ω	0101123	2B
R740	12k Ω	0101123	1B
R741	470 Ω	0101471	2B
R742	470 Ω	0101471	1B
R743	68k Ω	0101683	2B
R744	68k Ω	0101683	1B
R745	390k Ω	0101394	2B
R746	390k Ω	0101394	1B
R747	5.6k Ω	0101562	2B
R748	5.6k Ω	0101562	1B
R749	560 Ω	0101561	2B
R750	560 Ω	0101561	1B
R751	150k Ω	0101154	2B
R752	150k Ω	0101154	1B
R753	820 Ω	0101821	2B, C
R754	820 Ω	0101821	1B, C
R755	6.8k Ω	0101682	2C
R756	6.8k Ω	0101682	1C

W	X	Y	Z
R757	22 Ω	0101220	2B
R758	22 Ω	0101220	1B
R759	56k Ω	0101563	2B, C
R760	56k Ω	0101563	1B, C
R761	39k Ω	0101393	2B, C
R762	39k Ω	0101393	1C
R763	1.5k Ω	0101152	2C
R764	1.5k Ω	0101152	1C
R765	270k Ω	0101274	2C
R766	270k Ω	0101274	1C
R767	39k Ω	0101393	2C
R768	39k Ω	0101393	1C
R769	10k Ω	0101103	2C
R770	10k Ω	0101103	1C
R771	10k Ω	0101103	2C
R772	10k Ω	0101103	1C
R773	1k Ω	0101102	2C
R774	1k Ω	0101102	1C
R775	470k Ω	0101474	2C
R776	470k Ω	0101474	1C
R777	100k Ω	0101104	2C
R778	100k Ω	0101104	1C
R779	82k Ω	0101823	2C
R780	82k Ω	0101823	1C
R781	100k Ω	0101104	2C
R782	100k Ω	0101104	1C
R783	6.8k Ω	0101682	2C
R784	6.8k Ω	0101682	1C
R785	47k Ω	0101473	2C
R786	47k Ω	0101473	1C
C701	0.22 μ F	0601228	2A
C702	0.22 μ F	0601228	1A
C703	47 μ F	0511470	2A
C704	47 μ F	0511470	1A
C705	22pF	0660220	2A
C706	22pF	0660220	1A
C707	33 μ F	0511330	2A
C708	33 μ F	0511330	1A
C709	4.7 μ F	0519106	2A
C710	4.7 μ F	0519106	1A
C711	0.01 μ F	0600107	2A
C712	0.01 μ F	0600107	1A
C713	0.01 μ F	0600107	2A
C714	0.01 μ F	0600107	1A
C715	0.0047 μ F	0600476	2B
C716	0.0047 μ F	0600476	1B
C717	0.008 μ F	0600806	2B
C718	0.008 μ F	0600806	1B
C719	1 μ F	0519101	2B
C720	1 μ F	0519101	1B
C721	10 μ F	0512100	2B
C722	10 μ F	0512100	1B
C723	4.7 μ F	0519106	2B
C724	4.7 μ F	0519106	1B

W	X		Y	Z
C727	47pF	±10% 50V CC.	0660470	2B, C
C728	47pF		0660470	1B, C
C729	1μF	50V EC.	0519101	2B, C
C730	1μF		0519101	1B, C
C731	0.033μF	±5% 50V MC.	0600337	2C
C732	0.033μF		0600337	1C
C733	0.022μF		0600227	2C
C734	0.022μF		0600227	1C
C735	0.0022μF		0600226	2C
C736	0.0022μF		0600226	1C
C737	2700pF	±5% 50V SC.	0610272	2C
C738	2700pF		0610272	1C
C739	1μF	50V EC.	0519101	2C
C740	1μF		0519101	1C
C741	4.7μF		0519106	2C
C742	4.7μF		0519106	1C
C743	220μF		0515221	1, 2C
L701	Peaking Coil			4010030
TR701	2SA493 (GR)		0300450	1, 2A
TR702			0300450	1A
TR703	2SC1000 (GR)		0305880	2A
TR704			0305880	1A
TR705	2SA493 (GR)		0300450	2B
TR706			0300450	1B
TR707			0300450	2C
TR708			0300450	1C
TR709			0300450	2C
TR710			0300450	1C
Printed Circuit Board F-2014			2560530	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

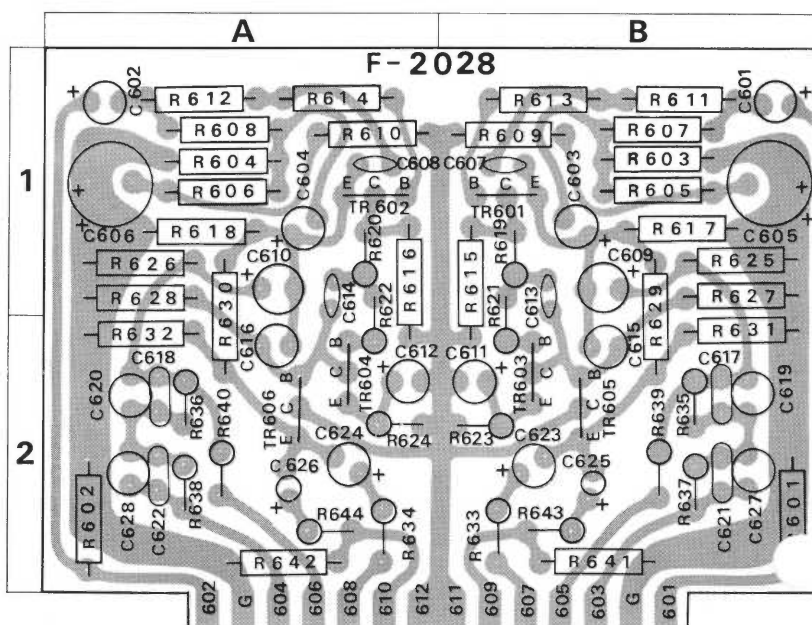
EQUALIZER BLOCK <F-2028>

Stock No. 7550420

W	X	Y	Z
R601	100k Ω	0100104	2 B
R602	100k Ω	0100104	2 A
R603	47k Ω	0100473	1 B
R604	47k Ω	0100473	1 A
R605	120k Ω	0100124	1 B
R606	120k Ω	0100124	1 A
R607	100k Ω	0100104	1 B
R608	100k Ω	0100104	1 A
R609	100k Ω	0100104	1 B
R610	100k Ω	0100104	1 A
R611	2.2k Ω	0100222	1 B
R612	2.2k Ω	0100222	1 A
R613	220 Ω	0100221	1 B
R614	220 Ω	0100221	1 A
R615	22k Ω	0100223	1, 2 B
R616	22k Ω	0100223	1 A
R617	100k Ω	0100104	1 B
R618	100k Ω	0100104	1 A
R619	560 Ω	0100561	1 B
R620	560 Ω	0100561	1 A
R621	560 Ω	0100561	1, 2 B
R622	560 Ω	0100561	1, 2 A
R623	1.2k Ω	0100122	2 B
R624	1.2k Ω	0100122	2 A
R625	820 Ω	0100821	1 B
R626	820 Ω	0100821	1 A
R627	68k Ω	0100683	1 B
R628	68k Ω	0100683	1 A
R629	820k Ω	0100824	1, 2 B
R630	820k Ω	0100824	1, 2 A
R631	6.8k Ω	0100682	2 B
R632	6.8k Ω	0100682	2 A
R633	560 Ω	0100561	2 B
R634	560 Ω	0100561	2 A
R635	27k Ω	0100273	2 B
R636	27k Ω	0100273	2 A
R637	560k Ω	0100564	2 B
R638	560k Ω	0100564	2 A
R639	39k Ω	0100393	2 A
R640	39k Ω	0100393	2 A
R641	68k Ω	0100683	2 B
R642	68k Ω	0100683	2 A
R643	1.5k Ω	0100152	2 B
R644	1.5k Ω	0100152	2 A
C601	2.2 μ F	0573229	1 B
C602	2.2 μ F	0573229	1 A
C603	10 μ F	0513100	1 B
C604	10 μ F	0513100	1 A
C607	150pF	0660151	1 B
C608	150pF	0660151	1 A
C609	47 μ F	0512470	1 B
C610	47 μ F	0512470	1 A
C611	33 μ F	0511330	2 B
C612	33 μ F	0511330	2 A
C613	47pF	0660470	1 B

$\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{4}W$ CR.

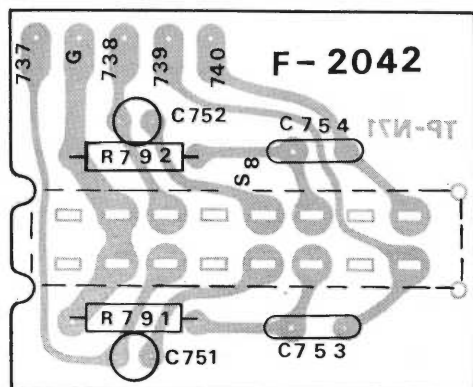
W	X	Y	Z
C614	47pF $\pm 10\%$ 50V CC.	0660470	1 A
C615	390pF $\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.	0610391	2 B
C616	390pF $\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.	0610391	2 A
C617	0.0022 μ F $\pm 5\%$ 50V MC.	0600226	2 B
C618	0.0022 μ F $\pm 5\%$ 50V MC.	0600226	2 A
C619	220pF $\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.	0610221	2 B
C620	220pF $\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.	0610221	2 A
C621	0.008 μ F $\pm 5\%$ 50V MC.	0600806	2 B
C622	0.008 μ F $\pm 5\%$ 50V MC.	0600806	2 A
C623	10 μ F	0515100	2 B
C624	10 μ F	0515100	2 A
C625	1 μ F 50V EC.	0519101	2 B
C626	1 μ F	0519101	2 A
C627	1500pF $\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.	0610152	2 B
C628	1500pF $\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.	0610152	2 A
TR601	2SA493 (GR)	0300450	1 B
TR602	2SA493 (GR)	0300450	1 A
TR603	2SC1000 (GR)	0305880	2 B
TR604	2SC1000 (GR)	0305880	2 A
TR605	2SA493 (GR)	0300450	2 B
TR606	2SA493 (GR)	0300450	2 A
Printed Circuit Board F-2028		2550330	



LOUDNESS BLOCK <F-2042>

Stock No. 7591240

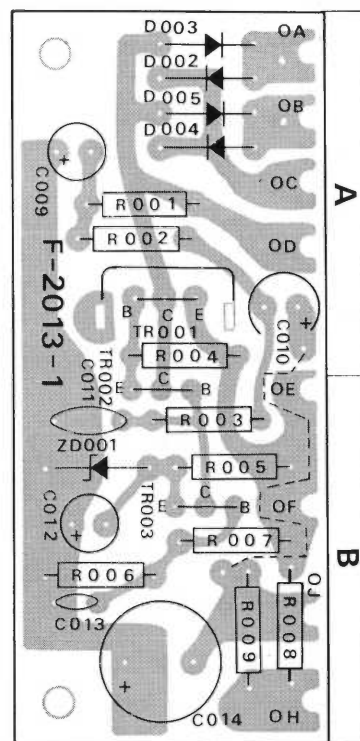
W	X	Y	Z
R791	$22k\Omega$ } $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{4}W$ CR.	0101223	
R792		$22k\Omega$	0101223
C751	$390pF$ } $\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.	0610391	
C752		$390pF$	0610391
C753	$0.02\mu F$ } $\pm 5\%$ 50V MC.	0600207	
C754		$0.02\mu F$	0600207
Printed Circuit Board F-2042		2591240	



POWER SUPPLY BLOCK <F-2013-1>

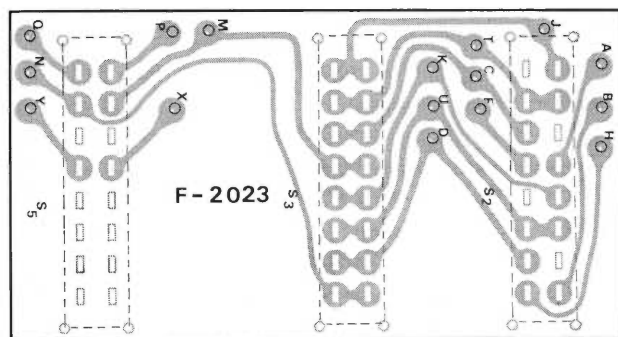
Stock No. 7500690

W	X	Y	Z
R001	2.2k Ω }	0101222	A
R002	18k Ω }	0101183	A
R003	18k Ω }	0101183	B
R004	1k Ω } $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{4}$ W CR.	0101102	A
R005	2.7k Ω }	0101272	B
R006	33k Ω }	0101333	B
R007	68k Ω }	0101683	B
R008	100 Ω }	0103101	B
R009	390 Ω } $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ W CR.	0103391	B
C009	4.7 μ F 63V EC.	0516479	A
C010	10 μ F 50V EC.	0515100	A
C011	0.047 μ F $\begin{matrix} +80\% \\ -20\% \end{matrix}$ 50V CC.	0657473	B
C012	10 μ F	0515100	B
C013	0.01 μ F } 50V EC.	0515107	B
C014	220 μ F	0515221	B
TR001	2SB507 (C, D, E, F)	0303230, 1, 2, 3	A
TR002	2SA678 (6, 7, 8)	0300291, 2, 3	B
TR003		0300291, 2, 3	B
ZD001	ZB-1-14	0315071	B
D002	10D-1	0310340	A
D003		0310340	A
D004		0310340	A
D005		0310340	A
Printed Circuit Board F-2013-1		2500571	



SWITCH BLOCK <F-2023>

Stock No. 2591200



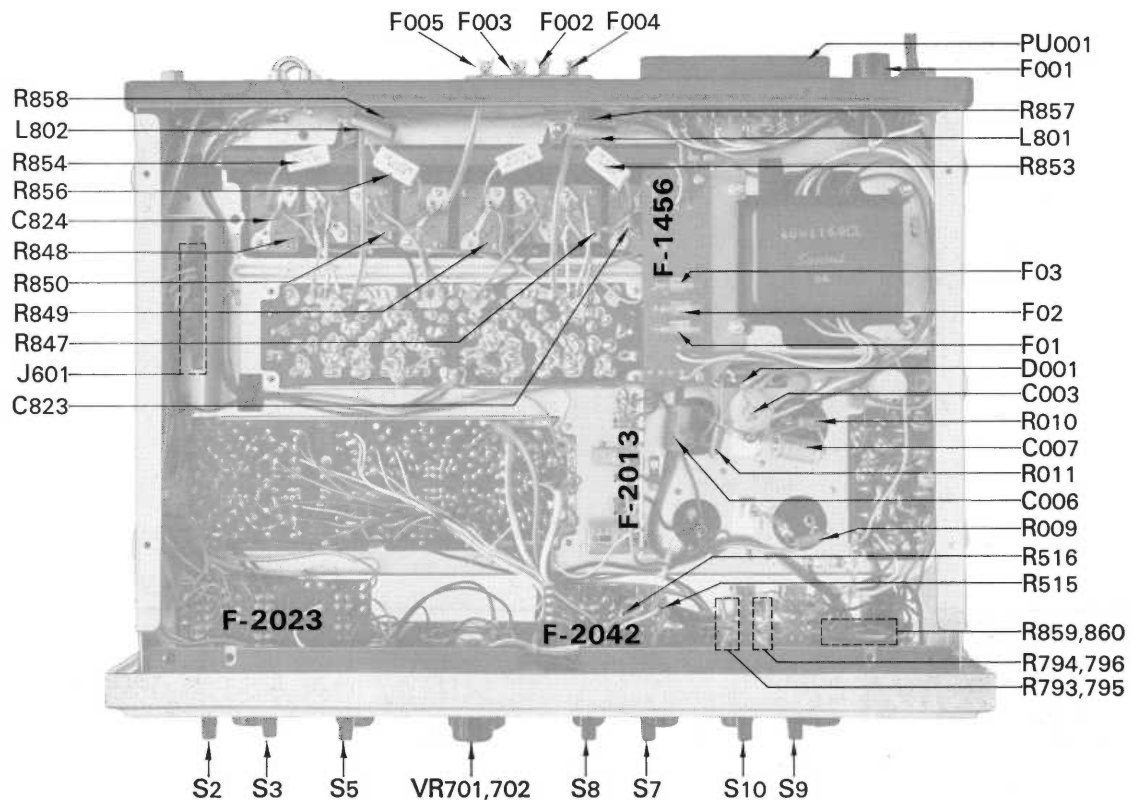
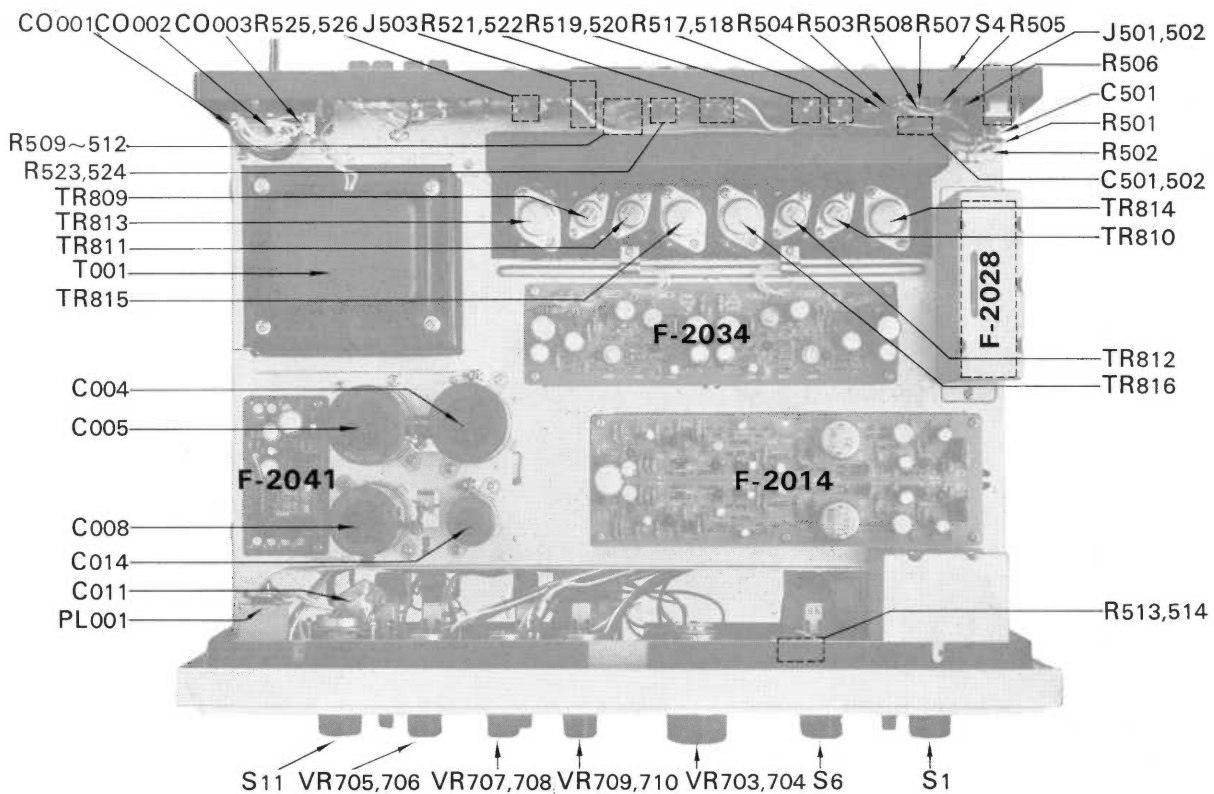
OTHER PARTS AND THEIR POSITION ON CHASSIS

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

W	X	Y
R501	100k Ω	0101104
R502	100k Ω	0101104
R503	100k Ω	0101104
R504	100k Ω	0101104
R505	56k Ω	0101563
R506	56k Ω	0101563
R507	47k Ω	0101473
R508	47k Ω	0101473
R509	180k Ω	0101184
R510	180k Ω	0101184
R511	100k Ω	0101104
R512	100k Ω	0101104
R513	10k Ω	0101103
R514	10k Ω	0101103
R515	680k Ω	0101684
R516	680k Ω	0101684
R517	100k Ω	0101104
R518	100k Ω	0101104
R519	100k Ω	0101104
R520	100k Ω	0101104
R521	100k Ω	0101104
R522	100k Ω	0101104
R523	100k Ω	0101104
R524	100k Ω	0101104
R525	100k Ω	0101104
R526	100k Ω	0101104
R527	6.8k Ω	0107682
R528	6.8k Ω	0107682
R793	330k Ω	0101334
R794	330k Ω	0101334
R795	560k Ω	0101564
R796	560k Ω	0101564
R847	10 Ω	0101100
R848	10 Ω	0101100
R849	10 Ω	0101100
R850	10 Ω	0101100
R853	0.47 Ω	0155478
R854	0.47 Ω	0155478
R855	0.47 Ω	0155478
R856	0.47 Ω	0155478
R857	4.7 Ω	0104479
R858	4.7 Ω	0104479
R859	560 Ω	0104561
R860	560 Ω	0104561
R009	12k Ω	0104123
R010	5.6k Ω	0104562
R011	5.6k Ω	0104562
VR701	250k Ω (M, N) BALANCE	1010850
VR702		
VR703	250k Ω (B) $\times$ 2 VOLUME	1010850
VR704		
VR705	100k Ω (B) $\times$ 2 BASS	1010860
VR706		
VR707	100k Ω (B) $\times$ 2 MIDRANGE	1010860
VR708		
VR709	100k Ω (W) $\times$ 2 TREBLE	1010840
VR710		
C003	0.01 μ F $\pm$ 10% 1.4kV CC.	0659801
C004	6800 μ F	0515682
C005	6800 μ F	0515682

W	X				Y
C006	0.22 μ F	$\pm 10\%$	250V	MP.	0592228
C007	0.22 μ F				0592228
C008	2200 μ F		63V	EC.	0559505
C011	0.022 μ F	$\pm 20\%$	250V	MPC.	0605227
C014	1000 μ F		50V	EC.	0559302
C501	0.047 μ F	$\pm 10\%$	50V	CC.	0660473
C502	0.047 μ F				0660473
C803	0.047 μ F				0660473
C823	330pF				0660331
C824	330pF	$\pm 10\%$	50V	CC.	0660331
TR809	2SC680 (A, B, C)				0305620,1,2
TR810					0305620,1,2
TR811					0300150,1,2
TR812	2SA566 (A, B, C)				0300150,1,2
TR813					0305450,1,2
TR814					0305450,1,2
TR815	2SC793 (R, Y, BL)				0300350,1,2
TR816					0300350,1,2
					2030020
	Power Transistor Socket (Big)				2030030
	Power Transistor Socket (Small)				
D001	5B2				0310660
L801	Stabilizing Coil for High Frequency Range				4290221
L802					4290221
S1	SELECTOR				1105130
S2	TAPE TO TAPE REPRINT				1170290
S3	TAPE MONITOR				1170290
S4	PHONO 2 PICK-UP LO AD				1110110
S5	4CH ADAPTOR				1170300
S6	MODE SWITCH				1101190
S7	MUTING				1170270
S8	LOUDNESS				1170270
S9	LOW FILTER				1170270
S10	HIGH FILTER				1170270
S11	POWER/SPEAKERS				1101420
J501	MIC Jack				2430190
J502					2430190
J503					2430040
J601	DIN Socket				2420040
J801	Multi-Connector (F-2028)				2430220
	HEADPHONES				
T001	Power Transformer				4001150
CO001	AC Outlet (UNSWITCHED)				2450040
CO002	AC Outlet (SWITCHED)				2450040
CO003	AC Outlet (SWITCHED)				2450040
F001	Power Fuse (3A)				0433840
	Power Fuse Holder				2300060
F002	Quick-Acting Fuse 4A		(+ Power Supply, Lch.)		0433272
F003			(+ Power Supply, Rch.)		0433272
F004			(- Power Supply, Lch.)		0433272
F005			(- Power Supply, Rch.)		0433272
F01		1A			0432830
F02	1A	Wired-in Fuse			0432830
F03	3A				0432870
PL001	Power Indicator (6.3V 250mA)				0400090
	Power Indicator Socket				2320080
PU001	Voltage Selector				
	Main Plug				2410180
	Sub Plug				2410190
	Socket				2410170
	Printed Circuit Board for Protector Fuse F-1456				2598120

* Design and specifications subject to change without notice for improvements.





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