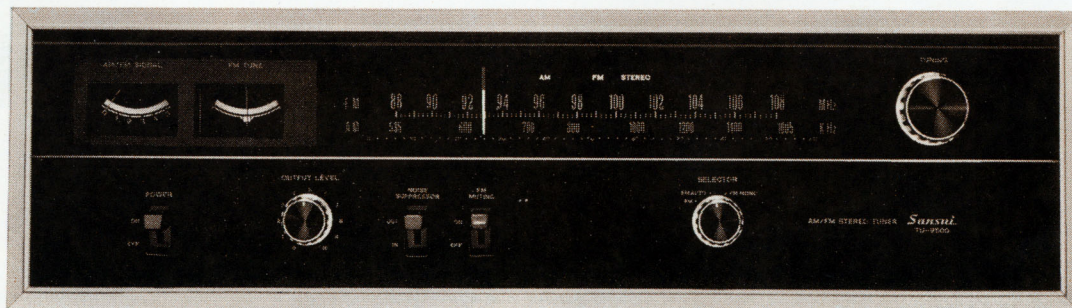


OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS & SERVICE MANUAL

AM/FM STEREO TUNER

SANSUI TU-9500



Sansui

SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

We are grateful for your choice of the TU-9500 AM/FM Stereo Tuner.

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 use: to bring the reproduced sound closer and closer to the original.

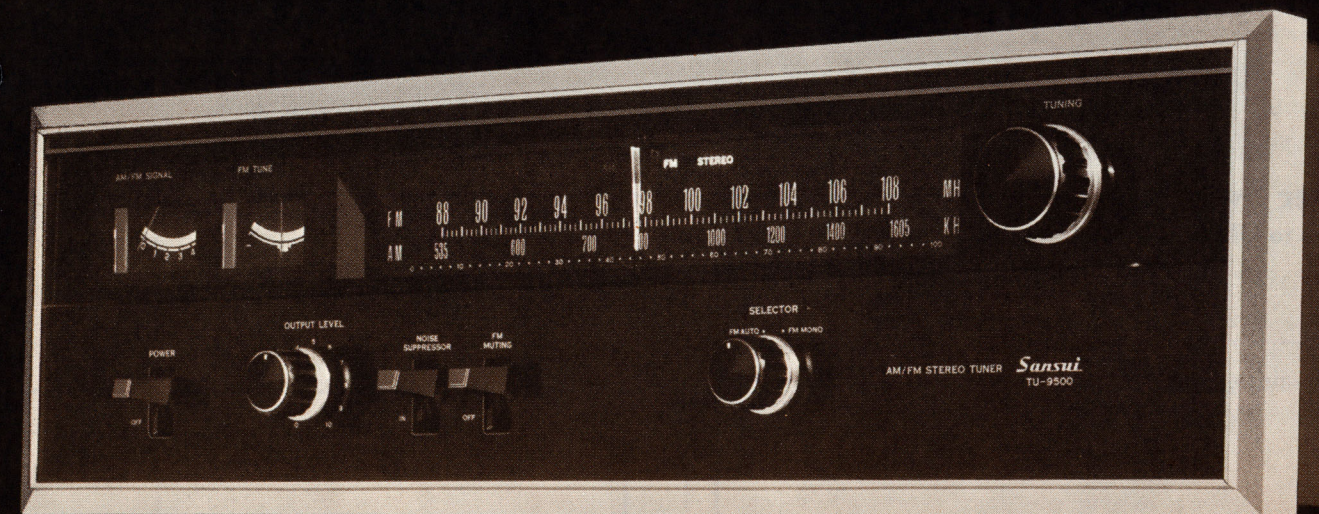
The TU-9500 now in your hands is one answer from us to this never-ending quest. It is a product of the cream of highly advanced modern audio-electronics knowhow, coupled with our long experience. As such, we present it to you with our full confidence. It offers a multitude of high-performance features, among which are: a sensitive FM frontend utilizing 3 dual-gated MOS FET's and a 5-gang variable capacitor; a low-distortion FM IF amplifier with four bi-resonator ceramic filters and three IC's; a multiplex circuit employing a differential demodulator for improved separation and phase linearity; a sensitive and selective AM tuner with an RF stage and a ceramic filter; a multi-path terminal for correct installation of an FM antenna, and a discriminator output terminal for receiving future discrete 4-channel broadcasts. It also has such refinements as an FM muting switch, an FM/AM noise suppressor switch, two large tuning meters, an FM muting level control, and an FM-75Ω COAXIAL CABLE terminal.

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

May we suggest that you read it once carefully?

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SWITCHES AND CONTROLS

Signal and Tuning Meters

Tune in the desired station while watching these meters.

If you are tuning in an FM station:

Adjust the Tuning Control first for maximum deflection of the Signal Meter on the left. Then adjust it so that the Tuning Meter on the right will indicate the exact center. The tuner will pinpoint the station and receive it with the best tone quality.

If you are tuning in an AM station:

Simply adjust the Tuning Control for maximum deflection of the Signal Meter. Ignore the Tuning Meter when tuning on AM.

AM Indicator

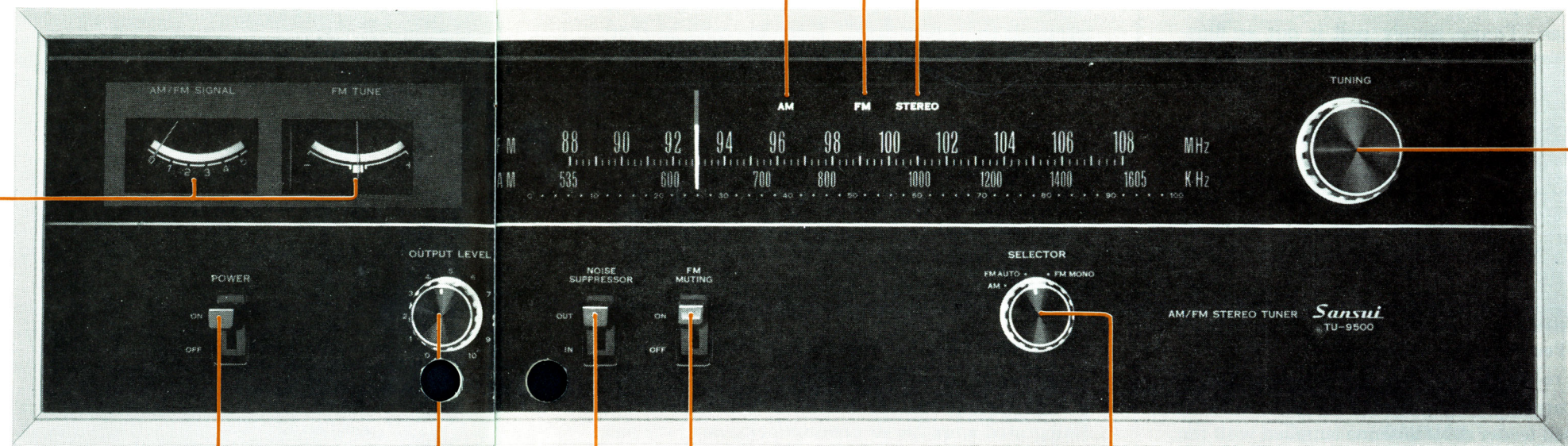
Lights when the Selector Control is set to AM.

FM Indicator

Lights when the Selector Control is turned to FM AUTO or FM MONO.

FM Stereo Indicator

Lights when the tuner is tuned in on an FM station broadcasting in stereo.



Power Switch

Pull up to ON to turn on the tuner.

Output Level Control

Adjusts the output signal level of the tuner. Turn clockwise to increase it.

Important

As a rule, it is better to use the Output Level Control to match the tuner's output signal level with those of your turntable and tape deck, then adjust the over-all volume with the volume control of your amplifier.

Noise Suppressor Switch

Push down to IN if loud noise is mixed with an FM stereo or AM broadcast. Noise will be suppressed and the broadcast will sound more pleasant to hear.

If you hear no noise, be sure to keep it at OUT.

FM Muting Switch

When tuning on the FM band, noise is usually heard between stations which is peculiar to FM. Setting this switch to ON cuts off that noise and lets you tune quietly.

If you are trying to tune in a weak station, however, setting the switch to ON may cause the tuner to miss it. In that case, it is better to push the switch down to OFF and then tune.

Tuning Control

Tune in the desired station by turning this control.

Selector Control

AM: To receive AM broadcasts.

FM AUTO: To receive FM broadcasts, whether stereo or mono. When the broadcast's signal changes from mono to stereo, the tuner will automatically switch itself to stereo reception.

FM MONO: If the FM stereo reception is too noisy for pleasant listening, set the control to this position. The broadcast will be received in mono but the noise will substantially decrease.

Connecting Antennas

The quality of reception depends pretty much on the effectiveness of the antennas. Connect and install them correctly for noise-free pleasant reception.

AM Antennas

AM Ferrite Bar Antenna

The sensitive AM ferrite bar antenna provided on the tuner's rear panel provides a clear AM reception in most areas. To use, simply pull it out as illustrated.

Outdoor AM Antenna

Should the bar antenna fail to give you a clear reception, however, connect a piece of polyvinyl wire supplied to the AM-A terminal on the tuner's rear panel and stretch it outside a window or on the roof. Still better results would be obtained by grounding the tuner.

FM Antennas

T-shaped Feeder Cable Antenna

If you live relatively close to FM stations, quality reception can be usually achieved by just installing the T-shaped feeder cable antenna supplied with the tuner. Connect it to the tuner's FM 300Ω terminals, referring to the diagram at right. Stretch the antenna to a complete T shape, then prepare the tuner for FM reception. Adjust the height and direction of the antenna while actually listening to your favorite FM station.

Outdoor FM Antenna (also see page 7)

If the T-shaped feeder antenna fails to eliminate noise and otherwise give you good sensitivity, install an exclusive FM antenna outdoors. Such an antenna is usually available with either 3, 5 or 7 elements. Generally speaking, the more elements an antenna has, the more sensitive and more directional it is. The rule of thumb is to select one that best suits the needs of your area, and it is recommended to consult your electric appliance dealer. When setting up the antenna, observe the following precautions:

1. As an antenna is directional, adjust its direction while actually listening to your favorite FM station and fix it where it offers the best reception (refer to pages 9 and 10).

2. In order to avoid automobile ignition noise, set it up as far away from streets as possible.

3. Be absolutely sure that it does not contact electric cable and other objects.

4. Be also sure to secure the antenna firmly with the help of the accessory parts supplied with the antenna.

Connect the outdoor antenna to the tuner with feeder cable, connecting the cable to the FM-300Ω terminals on its rear panel. Keep the cable as short as possible, and secure it with clamps and standoffs at proper points. Try to keep away from metallic objects.

If automobile traffic is heavy around your house and the antenna picks up the ignition noise, it is recommended to use coaxial cable instead of feeder. Refer to pages 7 and 8 for connecting instructions.

Connecting to an Amplifier

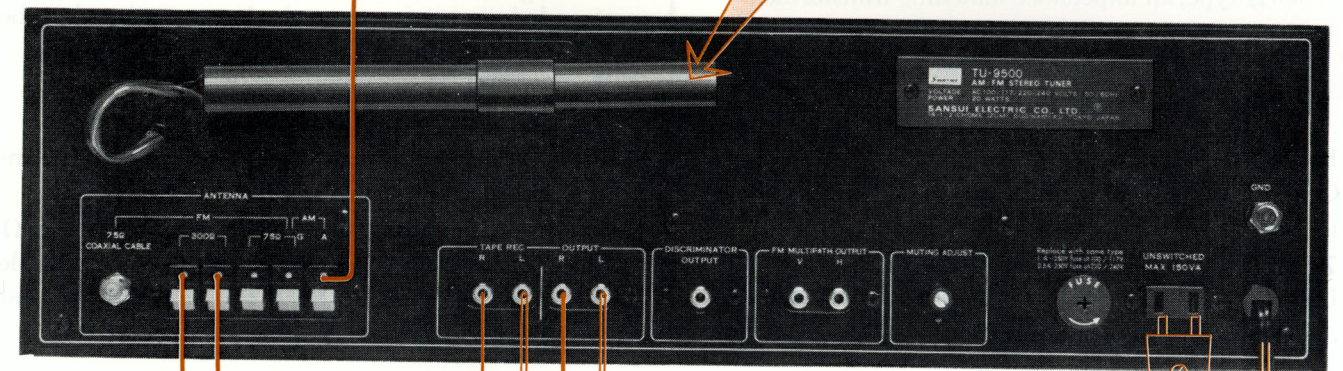
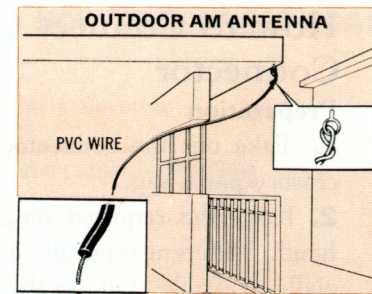
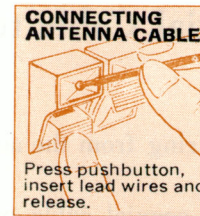
Connect the OUTPUT terminals of the tuner with the TUNER or AUX terminals of your amplifier (integrated amplifier or preamplifier), using the pair of pin plug cables supplied, as illustrated.

FM Reception

1. Set the Selector Control to FM AUTO.
2. Tune in the desired station by turning the Tuning Control. It is pinpointed when the Signal Meter pointer has swung as far to the right as possible and the Tuning Meter pointer is accurately centered.
3. If a stereo broadcast is too noisy, push the Noise Suppressor Switch down to IN. If noise still persists, turn the Selector Control to FM MONO and hear the broadcast in mono.

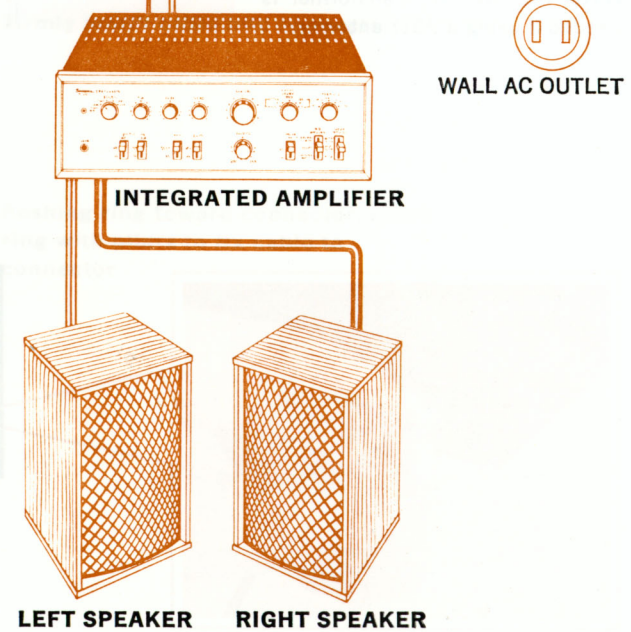
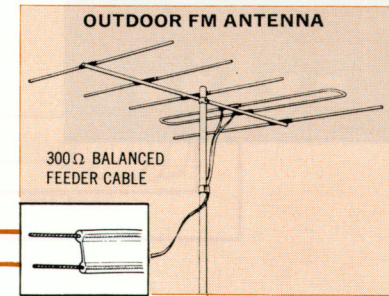
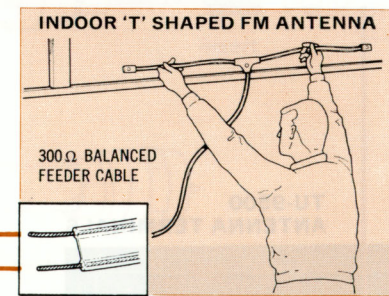
AM Reception

1. Set the Selector Control to AM.
2. Select the desired station by adjusting the Tuning Control so that the Signal Meter pointer will swing as far to the right as it will go near the frequency of that station.
3. If the broadcast is too noisy, push the Noise Suppressor Switch down to IN.



RECORDING OUTPUT TERMINALS (SEE p.11)

TO TAPEDECK, ETC.
CAUTION:
Never connect equipment with greater power requirements than specified maximum rating.



CONNECTING OUTDOOR FM ANTENNA WITH COAXIAL CABLE

An outdoor FM antenna may be connected with coaxial cable to the tuner's FM-75Ω terminals, or to its exclusive 75Ω COAXIAL CABLE terminal utilizing the special connector supplied.

An FM antenna may have an impedance of 300Ω or 75Ω. Since coaxial cable itself has an impedance of 75Ω, it is necessary that your antenna has the same impedance. If it is a 300Ω type, an impedance matching transformer (commercially available) that reduces 300Ω to 75Ω needs to be inserted between the antenna and the coaxial cable.

FM-75Ω Terminals

Connect the shield of the coaxial cable to the G terminal.

75Ω COAXIAL CABLE Terminal

Use the special connector supplied to connect coaxial cable to this terminal.

How to Connect Coaxial Cable to Connector

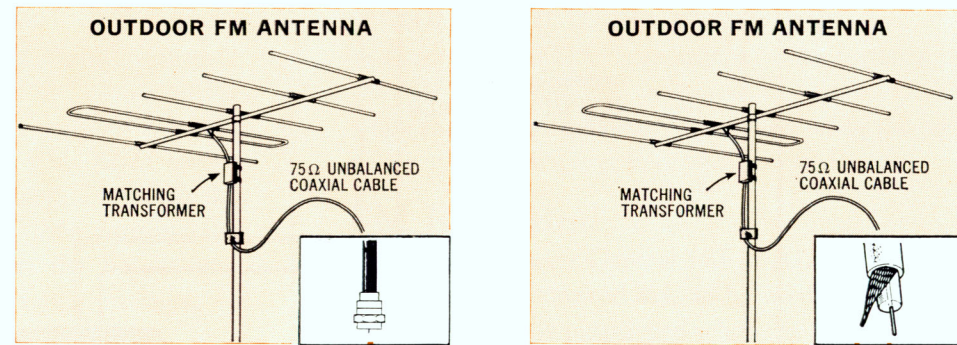
Preparation

1. Take out the connector and ring from the accessory parts bag.
2. Keep the required length of coaxial cable on hand. Different types of coaxial cable are commercially available, but use the type called the 3C-2V. This type is sometimes available either with a stranded core wire or a single core wire, but be sure to use the latter kind.
3. Prepare a knife, nippers and pliers.

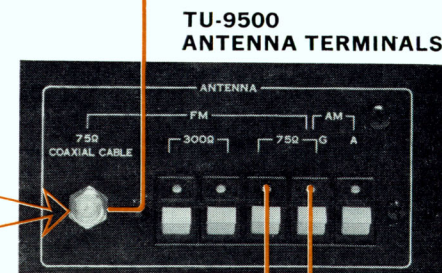
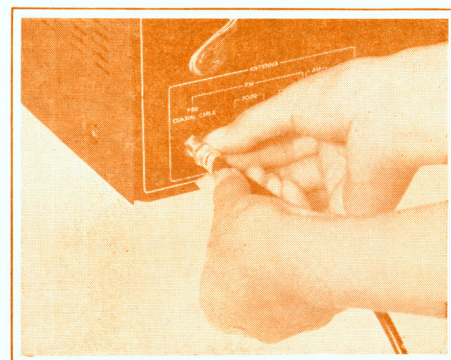
Procedure

Connect the coaxial cable to the connector as instructed in the diagram at right.

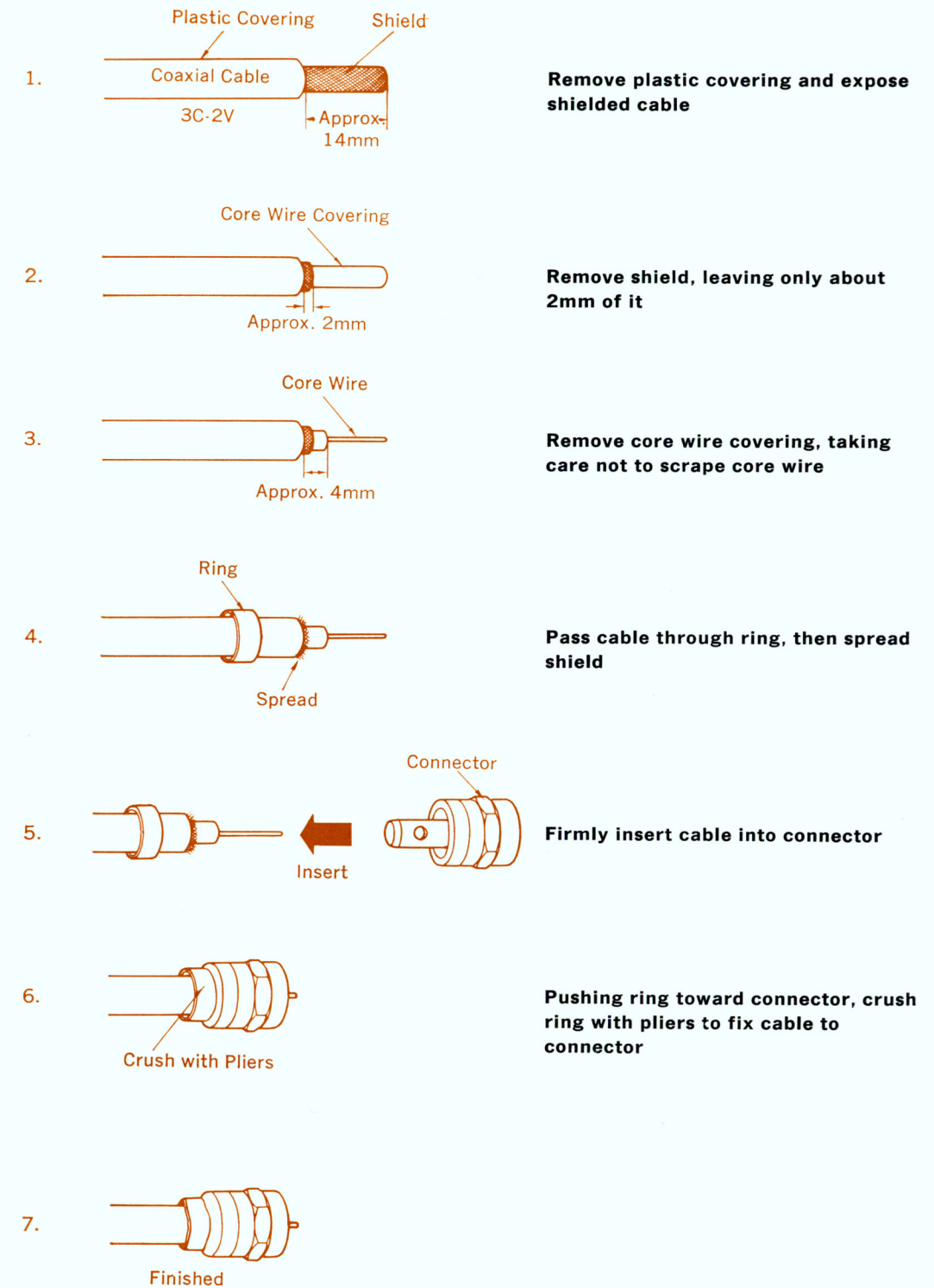
Note: When connecting the connector to the 75Ω COAXIAL CABLE terminal, hold the coaxial cable still with fingers of one hand and turn the tightening nut with the other hand.



Note: No matching transformer is needed if using a 75Ω antenna.



HOW TO CONNECT COAXIAL CABLE TO CONNECTOR



HOW TO INSTALL OUTDOOR FM ANTENNA CORRECTLY

How to Use Multi-Path Terminals

As the radio wave used for FM broadcast is of high frequencies, it possesses a natural tendency to advance straight ahead and be reflected by various obstacles just as a light beam does. As a result, an antenna receives both the radio wave arriving directly from the broadcast station and the waves reflected by nearby mountains, tall buildings and so forth. This phenomenon is called a multi-path reception.

When this condition is present, the radio waves interfere with one another and cause amplitude and phase modulations, which result in distortion and reduced separation. To minimize this condition, it is necessary to select an antenna with good directionality and also direct it correctly.

The multi-path condition can be visually observed by connecting an oscilloscope to the FM MULTIPATH OUTPUT terminals on the rear panel of the tuner, so that you may install the antenna in the correct direction.

The two terminals (indicated as V and H) deliver the output signals described below:

V: Delivers the detector output of signals amplitude-

modulated by the multi-path phenomenon, if any. If no multi-path phenomenon exists, no output will be provided.

H: Delivers the tuner's discriminator output signal, whose level changes with the level of the original audio signal.

How to Connect and Operate an Oscilloscope

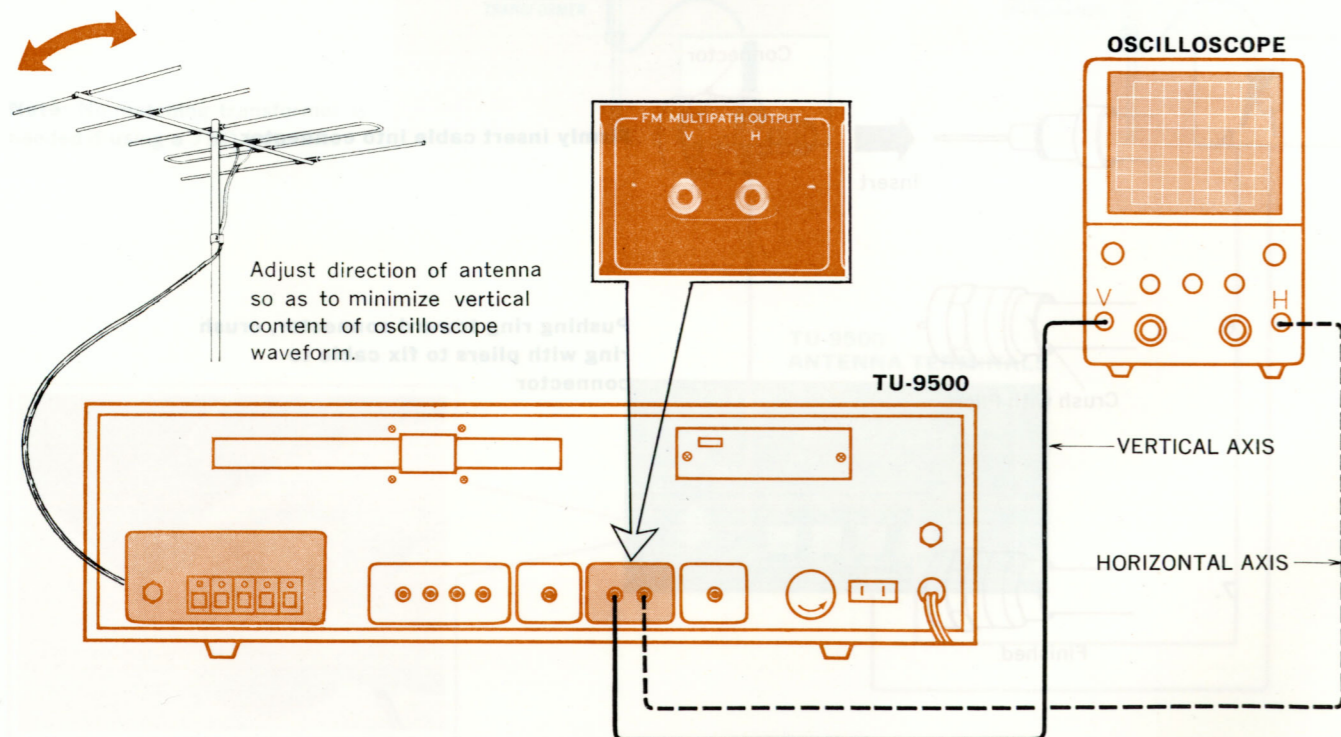
1. Connect the oscilloscope to the FM MULTIPATH OUTPUT terminals as indicated in the diagram below—namely, its vertical axis to the V terminal and its horizontal axis to the H terminal.

2. Tune in your favorite FM station accurately while watching the two tuning meters, and actually receive it.

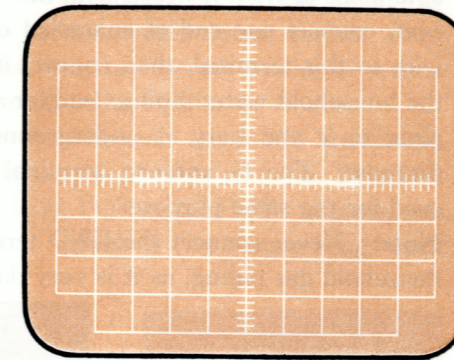
3. Observe the waveform on the oscilloscope. Set the horizontal axis sensitivity of the oscilloscope to 10mV/cm while raising its vertical axis sensitivity to an optimum level.

4. Adjust the position and direction of the antenna and fix it where the height of the waveform is minimized.

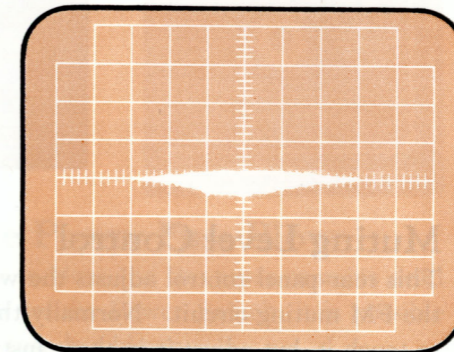
See a sample oscilloscope waveform on the next page.



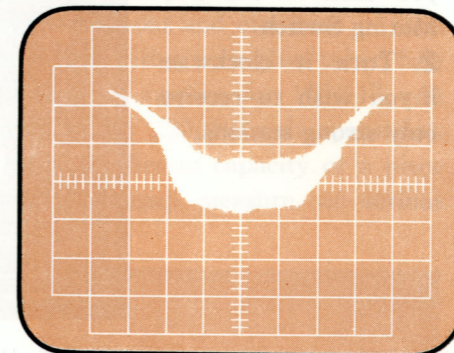
SAMPLE OSCILLOSCOPE WAVEFORMS OF MULTI-PATH PHENOMENON



When no multi-path phenomenon exists



When a slight multi-path phenomenon exists



When a serious multi-path phenomenon exists

SIMPLE MAINTENANCE HINTS

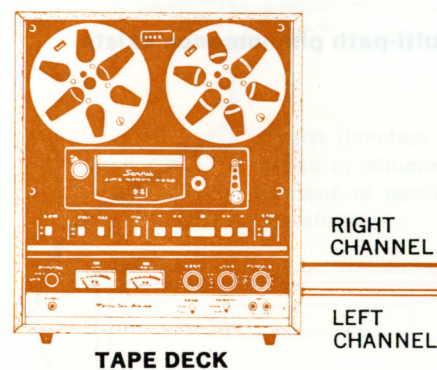
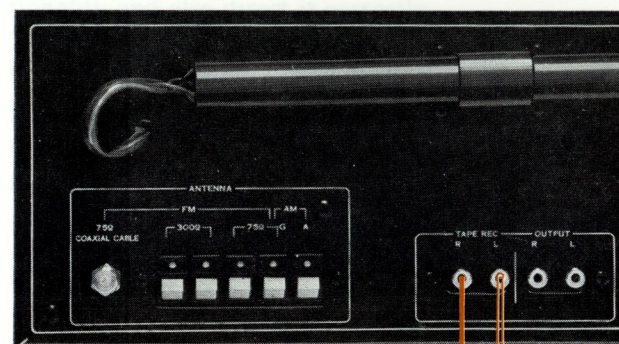
Recording into a Tape Deck

Radio broadcast can be recorded by connecting a tape deck to the tuner.

Connect the TAPE REC terminals on the rear panel with the recording inputs of a tape deck (often indicated as LINE INPUT), utilizing shielded cables with pin plugs.

How to Record

1. Tune in the desired station.
2. Engage the tape deck in the recording mode. The signal level at the TAPE REC terminals is constant regardless of the OUTPUT LEVEL control on the front panel. Adjust the recording level with controls on your tape deck.



GND Terminal

Normally it is unnecessary to connecting anything to the GND terminal on the rear panel. If considerable noise or hum is heard with the reception, however, connect one end of enameled or vinyl-coated wire to this terminal, then connect its other end to the household water piping (lead) or attach a copper plate to it and bury it underground. Noise may decrease. The G antenna terminal may also be used for the same purpose.

Note: Never connect the GND terminal with the household gas piping, as it is very dangerous.



Muting Level Control

This rear-panel control adjusts the working level of the FM muting circuit. Normally there is no need to touch it, but adjust it in these instances:

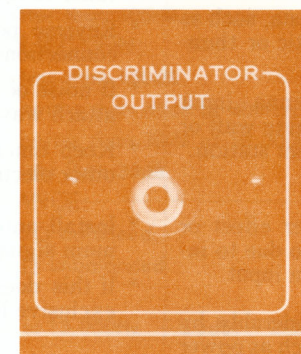
1. Turn it counterclockwise if the desired FM station(s) is cut off and cannot be received when you turn on the FM Muting Switch.
2. Turn it clockwise if you wish to receive only strong stations.



Discriminator Output Terminals

Four-channel stereo is fast becoming popular as a means of reproducing the live sound field. Four-channel stereo FM broadcasts are already underway in some areas of the world using matrix four-channel systems, but the discrete 4-channel system will also be introduced to FM in the future.

To receive discrete 4-channel stereo FM broadcasts, you will need an adaptor in addition to the TU-9500. The DISCRIMINATOR OUTPUT terminal on the tuner's rear panel is for connecting such adaptor.



Should the Power Fuse Blow

If the dial fails to glow and the tuner remains dead when you turn on the Power Switch, it is possible that its power fuse has blown.

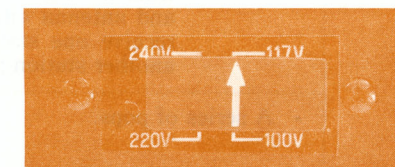
Should this happen, disconnect the power cord from the wall AC outlet at once and examine the power fuse on the rear panel. If you find it blown, find out the cause of the blowout and eliminate it, then replace the blown fuse with a new glass-tubed fuse of the rated capacity (1-ampere for 100/117 volt operation, 0.5-ampere for 220/240 volt operation). Never use a fuse of a different capacity or a piece of wire, even as a stopgap measure, or serious danger could result.



Voltage Adjustment

The TU-9500 is equipped with a Voltage Selector so that it may be used anywhere in the world. It is set to the correct voltage of your area prior to shipment from our factory, and there is no need to touch it. But if you move after purchasing the tuner and find the power supply voltage is different, reset the selector as follows:

1. Remove the two screws securing the name plate on the rear panel, then remove the name plate.
2. Unplug the Voltage Selector once, and reset it so that the arrow mark on it faces the correct voltage indication.
3. Change the power fuses as well whenever the voltage has changed. For 100-117 volt operation, use a 1-ampere glass-tubed fuse. For 220-240 volt operation, use a 0.5-ampere one.
4. Where the power supply voltage considerably fluctuate, the Voltage Selector may be reset to avoid the unpleasant side effects of such fluctuation. Reset it to the voltage immediately higher than the peak of the fluctuation.



Servicing

Should anything ever go wrong with your TU-9500 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.

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

Many of the troubles which seem to be a fault of the tuner may be caused by wrong operation or by outside devices. These can be easily corrected by simple checking and easy remedies. If you notice a condition which looks like a breakdown of the tuner, examine the various connections and your operat-

ing procedure once, then look up the condition in the following chart to see if it cannot be easily removed. If this fails to improve the situation and the tuner definitely seems faulty, please contact the Sansui dealer from whom you purchased the tuner or your nearest Authorized Sansui Service Station.

PROGRAM	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
AM, FM or MPX reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant or intermittent noise heard at times or in certain areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge or oscillation caused by electrical appliances, such as fluorescent lamp, TV set, D.C. motor, rectifier or oscillator. Natural phenomena, such as atmospheric, static or thunderbolts. Insufficient antenna input due to ferroconcrete wall or long distance from station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attach noise limiter to electrical appliance producing noise, or attach it to tuner's power source. Install outdoor antenna and ground tuner to raise S/N ratio. Reverse power cord plug/receptacle connections. If noise occurs at certain frequency, attach wave trap to input. Keep tuner at proper distance from other electrical appliances.
FM reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noisy. <p>Note: FM reception is affected considerably by transmitting conditions of station, such as power and antenna efficiency. As a result, you may receive one station quite well while receiving another station poorly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor noise limiter effect or too low S/N ratio due to insufficient antenna input. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install antenna (supplied) for maximum signal strength. If this does not prove effective, use exclusive FM outdoor antenna. Excessively long lead-in wire of antenna may cause noise.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of pops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignition noise caused by starting of nearby automobile engine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install antenna and its lead-in wire at proper distance from street or increase antenna input.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuning noise between station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from nature of FM reception. FM Muting Switch at OFF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turn on FM Muting Switch. Ditto.
FM-MPX reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise heard during FM-MPX reception but inaudible during FM mono reception. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weaker signal because service area of FM-MPX broadcast is only half that of FM mono broadcast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient antenna for maximum antenna input. Set Noise Suppressor Switch to IN position.
AM reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise heard at particular time of day, in certain area or over part of dial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peculiar to AM broadcasts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install antenna for maximum antenna efficiency. See 'AM Antennas'. Set Noise Suppressor Switch to IN position. In some cases, noise can be eliminated by grounding tuner or reversing power cord plug/receptacle connections.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-frequency noise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beat interference by adjacent station. TV set too close to stereo systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turn on amplifier's High Filter. Set Noise Suppressor Switch to IN position. Keep TV set at proper distance from stereo system.

SPECIFICATIONS/ACCESSORIES

FM SECTION

TUNING RANGE: 88 to 108MHz
 SENSITIVITY (IHF): 1.7 μ V
 QUIETING SLOPE: 40dB 1.7 μ V, 50dB 3 μ V, 60dB 10 μ V, 70dB 50 μ V
 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
 (MONO): less than 0.2%
 (STEREO): less than 0.3%
 SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO:
 better than 75dB
 SELECTIVITY: better than 80dB
 CAPTURE RATIO (IHF): 1.5dB
 IMAGE FREQUENCY REJECTION:
 better than 100dB
 IF REJECTION: better than 100dB
 SPURIOUS RESPONSE REJECTION:
 better than 100dB
 STEREO SEPARATION: better than 40dB at 400Hz, better than 30dB at 10,000Hz
 SPURIOUS RADIATION: less than 34dB
 ANTENNA INPUT IMPEDANCE:
 300 Ω balanced,
 75 Ω unbalanced
 FREQUENCY RESPONSE:
 30 to 15,000Hz +0.5dB, -2.0dB

AM SECTION

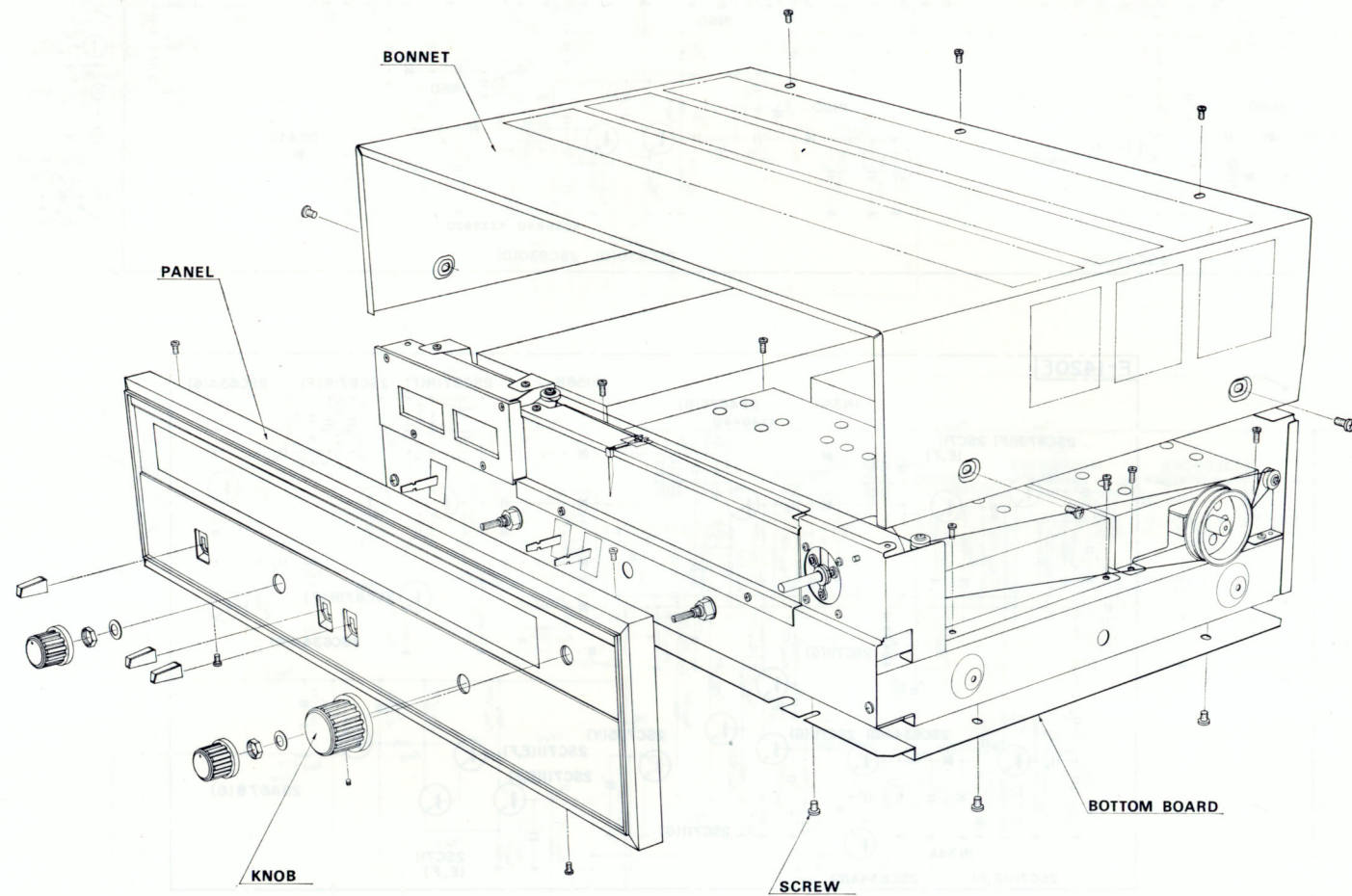
TUNING RANGE: 535 to 1,605kHz
 SENSITIVITY (Bar Antenna):
 46dB/m
 SELECTIVITY: better than 25dB
 IMAGE FREQUENCY REJECTION:
 better than 100dB/m at 1,000kHz
 IF REJECTION: better than 100dB/m at 1,000kHz
 OUTPUT:
 REC OUTPUT: 0 to 1V
 CONTROL AND SWITCHES:
 SELECTOR: AM, FM AUTO, FM MONO
 FM MUTING: ON, OFF
 NOISE SUPPRESSOR: OUT, IN
 SEMICONDUCTORS: 44 Transistors, 5 FETs, 28 Diodes, 3 ICs
 POWER REQUIREMENTS:
 POWER VOLTAGE: 100, 117, 220, 240V 50/60Hz
 POWER CONSUMPTION: 25VA (Max.) 20W (Rated)
 DIMENSIONS:
 500mm, 19 $\frac{1}{16}$ " W.
 140mm, 5 $\frac{9}{16}$ " H.
 347mm, 13 $\frac{11}{16}$ " D.
 WEIGHT: 9.5kg (20.8 lbs)

ACCESSORIES

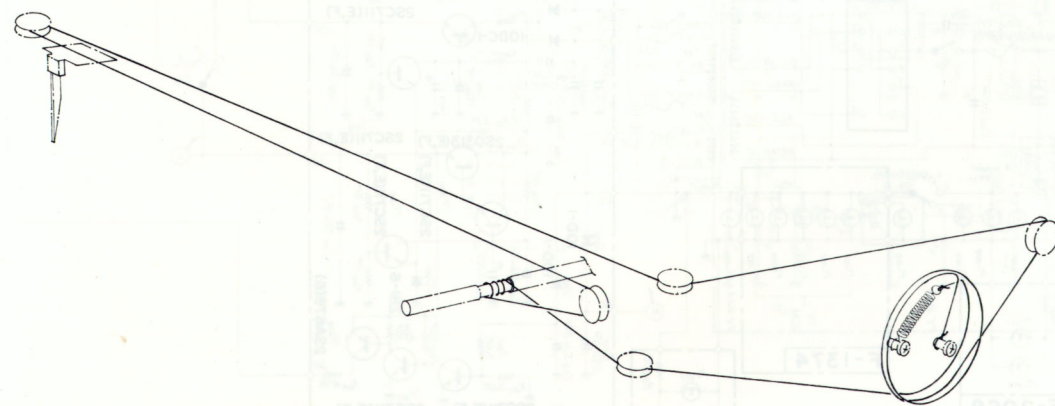
1. FM Antenna..... 1
2. AM Antenna..... 1
3. Connection Cable with Pin Plugs 2
4. Polishing Cloth 1
5. Butterfly Bolts..... 2
6. Washers 2
7. Operating Instructions and Service Manual 1
8. Operating Instructions Sheet 1

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

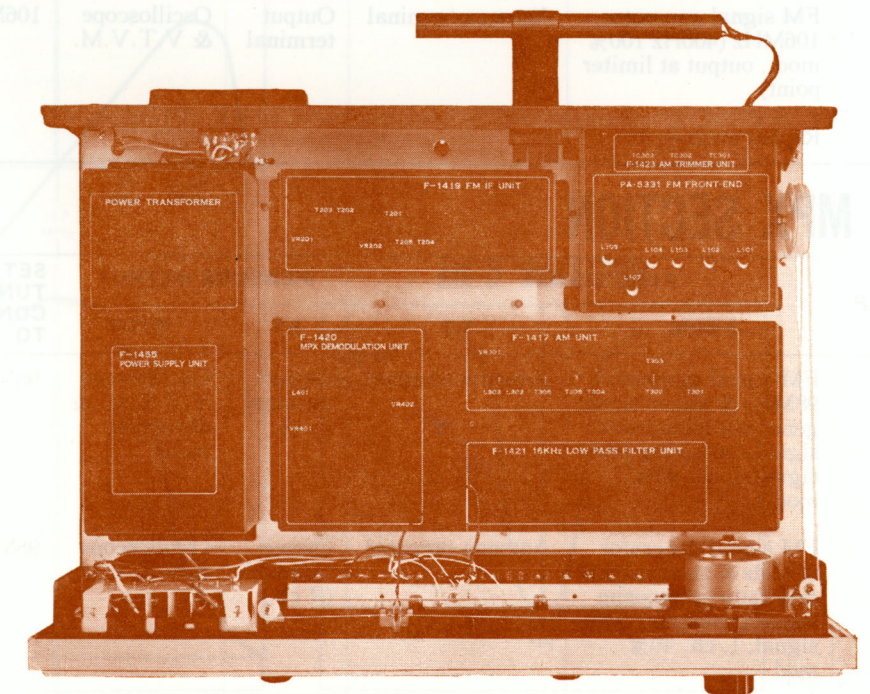
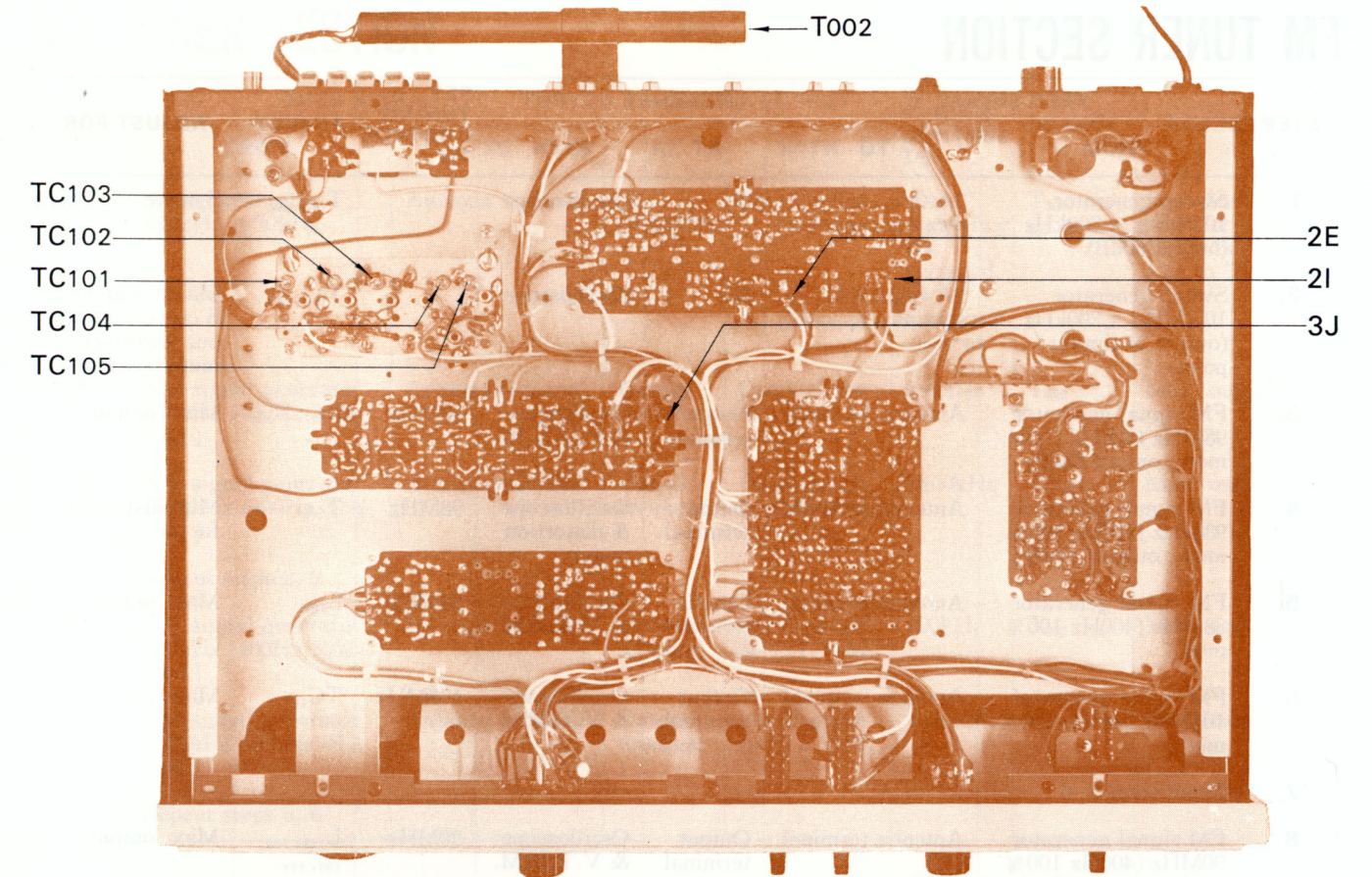
REMOVING FRONT PANEL, BONNET AND BOTTOM BOARD



DIAL MECHANISM



TEST POINTS



It is unnecessary to remove cover for printed circuit board when making alignments. Part numbers required for making alignments are indicated on cover.

ALIGNMENT

FM TUNER SECTION

STEP	FEED SIGNAL		MEASURE OUTPUT		SET TUNING CONTROL TO	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
	FROM	TO	AT	WITH			
1.	Sweep generator 10.7MHz \pm 200kHz (output 60dB)	2A (via 10pF ceramic capacitor)	2I	Oscilloscope		T _{202, 203}	S curve
2.	Sweep generator 10.7MHz \pm 200kHz (output at limiter point)	2A (via 10pF ceramic capacitor)	2E	Oscilloscope		T _{204, 205}	Match centers of S curve and output waveform of meter(see Fig. 1)
3.	FM signal generator 98MHz (400Hz 100% mod., output 60dB)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	98MHz	L ₁₀₇ , T ₂₀₁	Max. output
4.	FM signal generator 98MHz (400Hz 100% mod., output : 60dB)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & distortion meter	98MHz	T ₂₀₂	Min. distortion factor
5.	FM signal generator 88MHz (400Hz 100% mod.)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	88MHz	L ₁₀₅	Max. output
6.	FM signal generator 108MHz (400Hz 100% mod.)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	108MHz	TC ₁₀₅	Max. output
7.	Repeat steps 5, 6						
8.	FM signal generator 90MHz (400Hz 100% mod., output at limiter point)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	90MHz	L _{101, 102} 103, 104	Max. output
9.	FM signal generator 106MHz (400Hz 100% mod., output at limiter point)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	106MHz	TC _{101, 102} 103, 104	Max. output
10.	Repeat steps 8, 9						

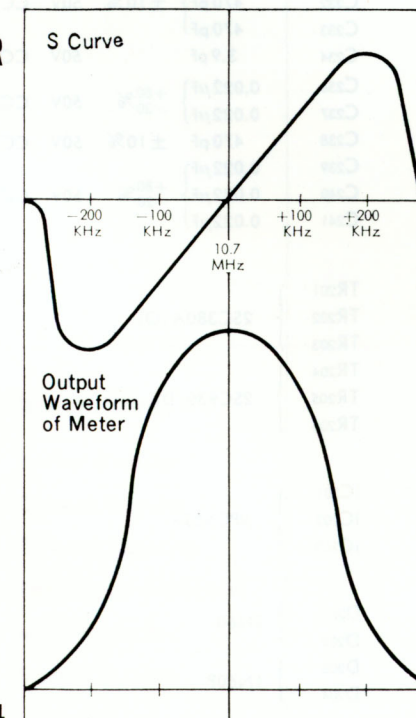
FM MPX SECTION

STEP	FEED SIGNAL		MEASURE OUTPUT		SET TUNING CONTROL TO	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
	FROM	TO	AT	WITH			
1.	FM signal generator 98MHz & stereo signal generator (composite signal containing pilot signal, L ch. 40% mod.)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal (L ch.)	Oscilloscope V.T.V.M. & distortion meter	98MHz	L ₄₀₁	VR ₄₀₁ Center. Max. output, Min. distortion in L ch.
2.	FM signal generator 98MHz & stereo signal generator (composite signal containing pilot signal, L ch. 40% mod.)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal (R ch.)	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	98MHz	VR ₄₀₁	Min. output in R ch.

AM TUNER SECTION

STEP	FEED SIGNAL		MEASURE OUTPUT		SET TUNING CONTROL TO	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
	FROM	TO	AT	WITH			
1.	Sweep generator 455kHz \pm 30kHz	Antenna terminal	3J (F-1417A)	Oscilloscope	Any frequency not occupied by broadcast stations	T _{302, 304, 305, 306}	Best AM IF waveform (set Noise Suppressor SW to OUT)
2.	AM signal generator 535kHz (400Hz 30% mod.)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	535kHz	T ₃₀₃	Max. output
3.	AM signal generator 1600kHz (400Hz 30% mod.)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	1600kHz	TC ₃₀₂	Max. output
4.	Repeat steps 2, 3						
5.	AM signal generator 600kHz (400Hz 30% mod.)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	600kHz	T _{002, 301}	Max. output
6.	AM signal generator 1400kHz (400Hz 30% mod.)	Antenna terminal	Output terminal	Oscilloscope & V.T.V.M.	1400kHz	TC _{301, 303}	Max. output
7.	Repeat steps 5, 6						

FM DISCRIMINATOR WAVEFORM



OUTPUT WAVEFORM OF METER

Fig. 1

AM IF WAVEFORM

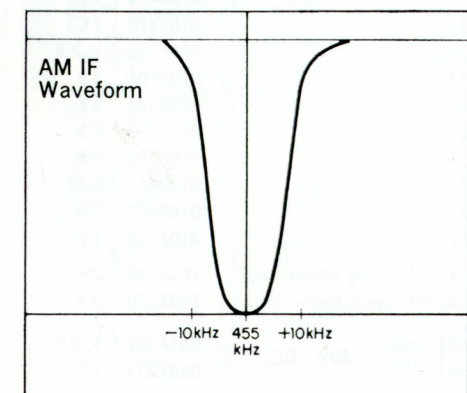


Fig. 2

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

FM IF BLOCK (F-1419)

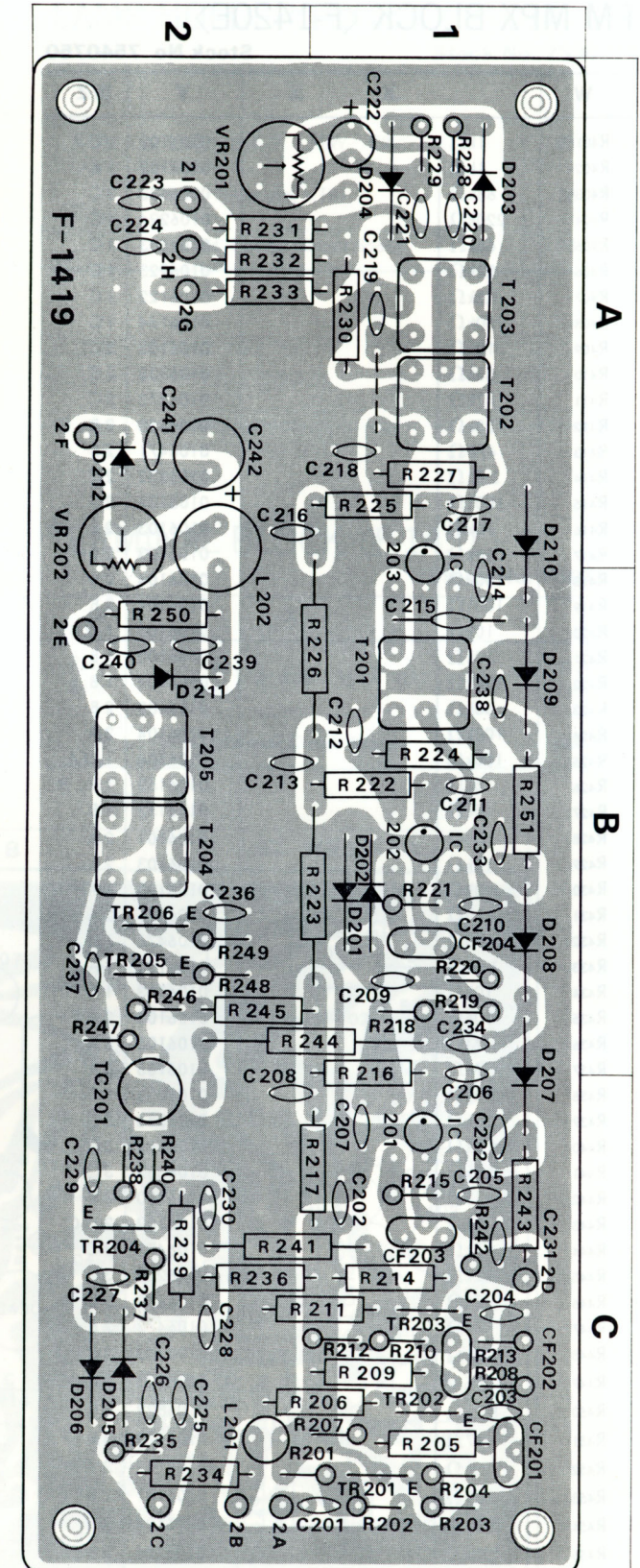
Stock No. 7520580

W	X	Y	Z	W	X	Y	Z
R201	6.8kΩ	0106682	1, 2C	C203	0.022μF	0657223	1C
R202	3.3kΩ	0106332	1C	C204	0.022μF	0657223	1C
R203	1kΩ	0106102	1C	C205	0.022μF	0657223	1C
R204	220Ω	0106221	1C	C206	0.022μF	0657223	1B
R205	100Ω	0107101	1C	C207	0.022μF	0657223	1C
R206	1.5kΩ	0107152	1, 2C	C208	0.022μF	0657223	2B
R207	3.3kΩ	0106332	1C	C209	0.022μF	0657223	1B
R208	1kΩ	0106102	1C	C210	0.022μF	0657223	1B
R209	680Ω	0107681	1C	C211	0.022μF	0657223	1B
R210	100Ω	0106101	1C	C212	0.022μF	0657223	1B
R211	1.5kΩ	0107152	1, 2C	C213	0.022μF	0657223	2B
R212	3.3kΩ	0106332	1, 2C	C214	0.022μF	0657223	1A
R213	1kΩ	0106102	1C	C215	2.2 pF	0669003	1B
R214	680Ω	0107681	1C	C216	0.022μF	0657223	2A
R215	680Ω	0106681	1C	C217	0.022μF	0657223	1A
R216	10Ω	0107100	1B	C218	0.022μF	0657223	1A
R217	4.7Ω	0107479	1, 2C	C219	0.022μF	0657223	1A
R218	1kΩ	0106102	1B	C220	100 pF	0660101	1A
R219	220Ω	0106221	1B	C221	100 pF	0660101	1A
R220	220Ω	0106221	1B	C222	10 μF	0512100	1A
R221	680Ω	0106681	1B	C223	47 pF	0660470	2A
R222	10Ω	0107100	1B	C224	0.022μF	0657223	2A
R223	4.7Ω	0107479	1, 2B	C225	0.022μF	0657223	2C
R224	10kΩ	0107103	1B	C226	0.022μF	0657223	2C
R225	10Ω	0107100	1A	C227	0.001μF	0657102	2C
R226	4.7Ω	0107479	1, 2B	C228	0.022μF	0657223	2C
R227	6.8kΩ	0107682	1A	C229	0.022μF	0657223	2C
R228	1kΩ	0106102	1A	C230	10 pF	0661100	2C
R229	1kΩ	0106102	1A	C231	100 pF	0660101	1C
R230	10Ω	0107100	1A	C232	470 pF	0660471	1C
R231	1kΩ	0107102	2A	C233	470 pF	0660471	1B
R232	18kΩ	0107183	2A	C234	3.9 pF	0669002	1B
R233	100kΩ	0107104	2A	C236	0.022μF	0657223	2B
R234	1MΩ	0107105	2C	C237	0.022μF	0657223	1B
R235	330kΩ	0106334	2C	C238	470 pF	0660471	1B
R236	100Ω	0107101	2C	C239	0.022μF	0657223	1B
R237	2.2kΩ	0106222	2C	C240	0.022μF	0657223	2A
R238	1kΩ	0106102	2C	C241	0.022μF	0657223	2B, C
R239	47kΩ	0107473	2C				
R240	15kΩ	0106153	2C	TR201		0305571	1C
R241	1kΩ	0107102	1, 2C	TR202	2SC380A (O)	0305571	1C
R242	47kΩ	0106473	1C	TR203		0305571	1C
R243	47kΩ	0107473	1C	TR204		0305791	2C
R244	1kΩ	0107102	1, 2B	TR205	2SC930 (D)	0305791	2B
R245	100Ω	0107101	2B	TR206		0305791	2B
R246	47kΩ	0106473	2B				
R247	15kΩ	0106153	2B	IC201		0360070	1C
R248	3.3kΩ	0106332	2B	IC202	μPC555A	0360070	1B
R249	680Ω	0106681	2B	IC203		0360070	1A
R250	4.7kΩ	0107472	2B				
R251	1kΩ	0107102	1B	D201	1N60	0310330	1B
VR201	10kΩ (B) FM Tuning Meter Adj.	1035130	2A	D202	1N60	0310330	1B
VR202	47kΩ (B) FM Signal Meter Adj.	1035170	2A	D203	1N60P	0311016	1A
C201	0.001μF	0657102	1, 2C	D204	1N60P	0311016	1A
C202	0.001μF	0657223	1C				

W	X	Y	Z
D205		0310330	2C
D206		0310330	2C
D207		0310330	1B, C
D208	1N60	0310330	1B
D209		0310330	1B
D210		0310330	1A
D211		0310330	2B
D212	DS430	0340090	2A
T201		4235860	1B
T202		4235750	1A
T203		4235760	1A
T204	FM IF Coil	4235840	2B
T205		4235920	2B
L201	3.3μF Micro Inductor	4900100	2C
L201	33mH Micro Inductor	4900180	2A
CF201		0910182	1C
CF202		0910182	1C
CF203	SFE10.7MD	0910182	1C
CF204		0910182	1B
TC201	10pF Ceramic Trimmer Capacitor	1230050	2C
	F-1419 Printed Circuit Board	2520350	

Abbreviations

- CR : Carbon Resistor
- CeR: Cement Resistor
- CC : Ceramic Capacitor
- EC : Electrolytic Capacitor
- MC : Mylar Capacitor
- SC : Styrol Capacitor



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

FM MPX BLOCK <F-1420E>

Stock No. 7540750

W	X	Y	Z
R401	1kΩ	0106102	2C
R402	1kΩ	0106102	1B
R403	68kΩ	0106683	2C
R404	220kΩ	0106224	1C
R405	68kΩ	0106683	1C
R406	22kΩ	0106223	1C
R407	1.2kΩ	0106122	1C
R408	150kΩ	0106154	1C
R409	10kΩ	0106103	2C
R410	33kΩ	0106333	2C
R411	47kΩ	0106473	2C
R412	33kΩ	0106333	2B, C
R413	470Ω	0106471	2B
R414	3.3kΩ	0106332	2C
R415	100kΩ	0106104	2B
R416	10kΩ	0106103	2B
R417	10kΩ	0106103	2B
R418	100kΩ	0106104	2B
R419	100kΩ	0106104	2B
R420	10kΩ	0106103	1, 2B
R421	10kΩ	0106103	1B
R422	100kΩ	0106104	1B
R423	68kΩ	0106683	2B
R424	100kΩ	0106104	2A
R425	100kΩ	0106104	1, 2A
R426	15kΩ	0106153	1A, B
R427	15kΩ	0106153	1B
R428	100Ω	0106101	2A
R429	10kΩ	0106103	2A
R430	10kΩ	0106103	1A
R431	470Ω	0106471	2A
R432	470Ω	0106471	1A
R433	1.5kΩ	0106152	1A
R434	10kΩ	0106103	1A
R435	10kΩ	0106103	2A
R436	1MΩ	0106105	3A
R437	1MΩ	0106105	3A
R438	2.2kΩ	0106222	1C
R439	33kΩ	0106333	2C
R440	6.8kΩ	0106682	2C
R441	3.3kΩ	0106332	3C
R442	33Ω	0106330	3C
R443	1kΩ	0106102	2, 3C
R444	47kΩ	0106473	3C
R445	22kΩ	0106223	3C
R446	47kΩ	0106473	3C
R447	47kΩ	0106473	2B
R448	22kΩ	0106223	2C
R449	22kΩ	0106223	3B, C
R450	8.2kΩ	0106822	3B
R451	47Ω	0106470	3B
R452	1.5kΩ	0106152	2, 3B
R453	100Ω	0106101	2B
R454	100kΩ	0106104	3B
R455	120kΩ	0106124	3B

± 5% 1/4W CR.

W	X	Y	Z
R456	47Ω	0106470	3A, B
R457	3.3kΩ	0106332	3A
R458	10kΩ ± 5%	0106103	2, 3A
R459	4.7kΩ	0106472	3A
R460	47Ω	0106470	2, 3A
VR401	1kΩ (B) Stereo Separation Adj.	1035070	1B
VR402	220kΩ (B) Muting Adj.	1035210	3B, C
C401	10μF 25V EC.	0513100	2C
C402	47pF ± 10% 50V CC.	0660470	2C
C403	0.047μF ± 10% 50V MC.	0601477	1C
C404	6800pF ± 5% 50V SC.	0629001	1B, C
C405	0.047μF ± 10% 50V MC.	0601477	2, 3C
C406	47μF 6.3V EC.	0510470	2B
C407	10μF 25V EC.	0513100	1B
C408	10μF 25V EC.	0513100	2A, B
C409	47μF 16V EC.	0512470	1A, B
C410	10μF 25V EC.	0513100	1B
C411	47μF 16V EC.	0512470	1B
C412	0.0068μF ± 5% 50V MC.	0600686	2A
C413	0.0068μF ± 5% 50V MC.	0600686	2A
C414	100μF 25V EC.	0513101	2A
C415	0.047μF ± 10% 50V MC.	0601477	3A
C416	0.047μF ± 10% 50V MC.	0601477	3A
C417	220pF ± 5% 50V SC.	0620221	2C
C418	1000pF ± 5% 50V SC.	0620102	2C
C419	100pF ± 5% 50V SC.	0620101	2C
C420	680pF ± 5% 50V SC.	0620681	3C
C421	1μF 50V EC.	0515109	3C
C422	0.15μF ± 10% 50V MC.	0601158	3C
C423	0.047μF ± 10% 50V MC.	0601477	3C
C424	0.047μF ± 10% 50V MC.	0601477	3C
C425	0.022μF +80% -20% 50V CC.	0657223	3B
C426	100μF 25V EC.	0513101	2B
C427	10μF 16V EC.	0512100	3B
C428	0.022μF +80% -20% 50V CC.	0657223	3B
C429	3.3μF ± 5% 50V EC.	0513339	3B
C430	100μF 25V EC.	0513101	2, 3B
C435	3.3μF ± 5% 50V EC.	0513339	3B
C436	0.0012μF ± 5% 50V MC.	0600126	
C437	0.0012μF ± 5% 50V MC.	0600126	
TR401	2SC871R (F)	0305475	1C
TR402	2SC711 (E, F)	0305731, 2	1C
TR403	2SC678 (6)	0300291	2B
TR404		0305475	2A
TR405	2SC871R (F)	0305475	1A
TR406		0305475	1A
TR407	2SC634A (6)	0305891	3A
TR408		0305891	3A
TR409	2SC711 (E, F)	0305731, 2	2, 3C
TR410	2SC634A (6)	0305891	3B, C
TR411		0305733	3C
TR412	2SC711 (G)	0305733	3B
TR413		0305733	2B, C
TR414	2SC735 (Y)	0305641	3B, C

LAMP HOLDER BLOCK <F-1374>

Stock No. 7590810

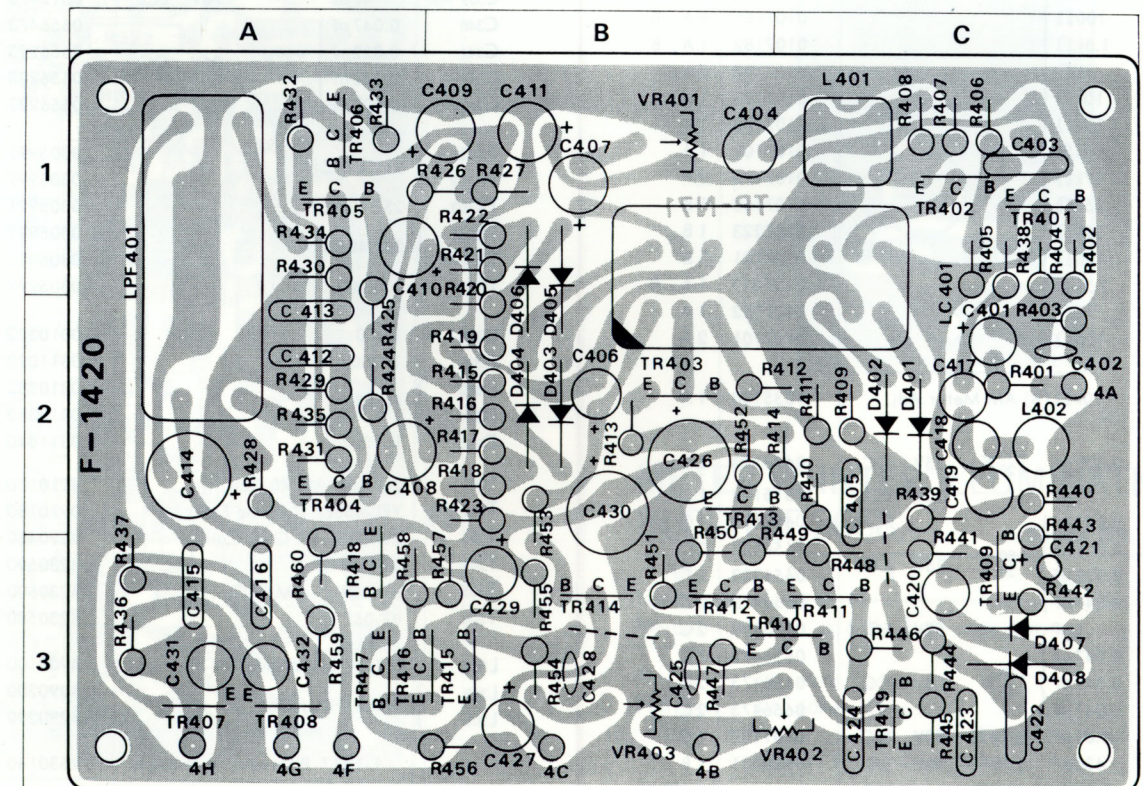
W	X	Y
R028	18Ω ± 5% 1/4W CR.	0107180
	Fuse Holder pin (× 10)	2310050
	F-1374 Printed Circuit Board	2590750

TERMINAL BLOCK <F-1451>

Stock No. 7591202

W	X	Y
R025	3.3kΩ ± 5% 1/4W CR.	0107332
R026	3.3kΩ ± 5% 1/4W CR.	0107332
	F-1451 Printed Circuit Board	2591220

W	X	Y	Z
TR415	2SC711 (E, F)	0305731, 2	3B
TR416		0305731, 2	3B
TR417		0305731, 2	3A
TR418		0300291	2, 3A
TR419	2SC634A (6)	0305891	3C
D401	1N34A	0310400	2C
D402		0310400	2C
D403		0311180 or 0311160	2B
D404	1S1588 or 1S2473	0311180 or 0311160	2B
D405		0311180 or 0311160	1, 2B
D406	1N34A	0311180 or 0311160	1, 2B
D407		0310400	3C
D408		0310400	3C
L401	SLV-40S MPX Coil	4240510	1C
L402	4.7mH ± 5% Micro Inductor	4900170	2C
LC401	SMU-203S LC Unit	4240490	1, 2B, C
	F-1420 Printed Circuit Board	2540280	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

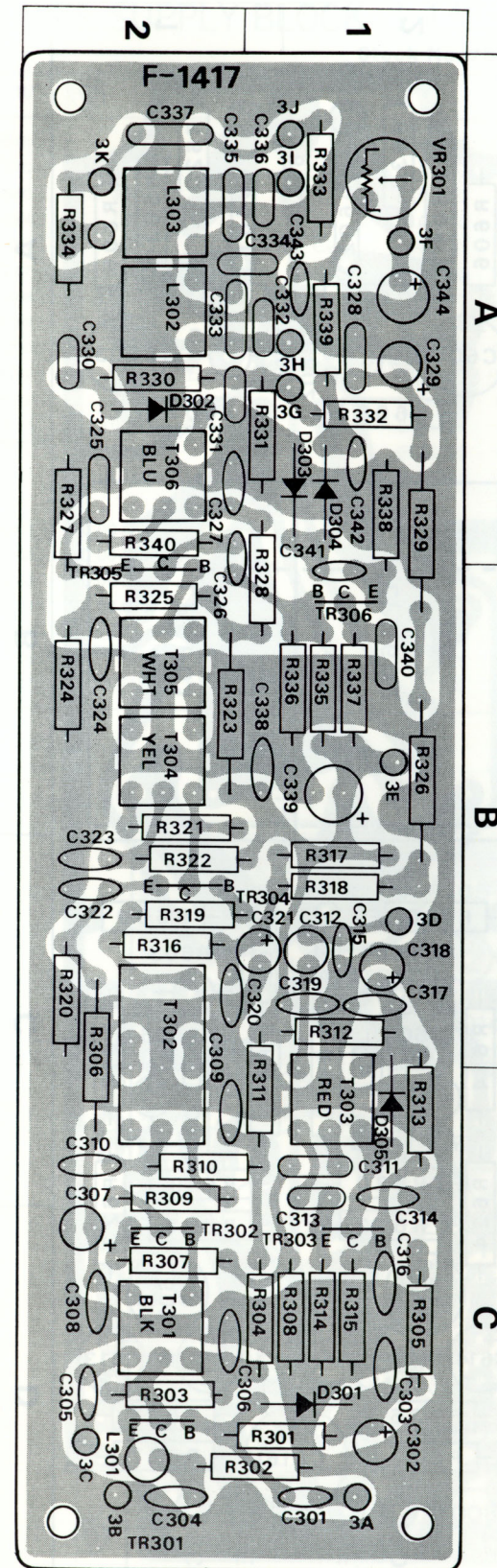
W: Parts No. X: Parts Name Y: Stock No. Z: Position of Parts

AM BLOCK <F-1417A>

Stock No. 7530260

W	X	Y	Z
R301	10kΩ	0107103	1, 2C
R302	1kΩ	0107102	1, 2C
R303	3.3kΩ	0107332	2C
R304	100Ω	0107101	1C
R305	10kΩ	0107103	1C
R306	10kΩ	0107103	2B, C
R307	22Ω	0107220	2C
R308	1kΩ	0107102	1C
R309	470Ω	0107471	2C
R310	100Ω	0107101	1, 2C
R311	47Ω	0107470	1B, C
R312	1kΩ	0107102	1B
R313	22kΩ	0107223	1B, C
R314	1kΩ	0107102	1C
R315	3.3kΩ	0107332	1C
R316	1kΩ	0107102	2B
R317	150kΩ	0107154	1B
R318	5.6kΩ	0107562	1B
R319	10kΩ	0107103	2B
R320	1.5kΩ	0107152	2B
R321	100kΩ	0107104	2B
R322	100Ω	0107101	2B
R323	47Ω	0107470	2B
R324	4.7kΩ	0107472	2B
R325	10kΩ	0107103	2B
R326	1.8kΩ	0107182	1B
R327	1kΩ	0107102	2A
R328	100Ω	0107101	1A, B
R329	1.8kΩ	0107182	1A, B
R330	1kΩ	0107102	2A
R331	10kΩ	0107103	1A
R332	18kΩ	0107183	1A
R333	10kΩ	0107103	1A
R334	47kΩ	0107473	2A
R335	15kΩ	0107153	1B
R336	22kΩ	0107223	1B
R337	100Ω	0107101	1B
R338	2.2kΩ	0107222	1A, B
R339	1kΩ	0107102	1A
R340	100Ω	0107101	2A
VR301	10kΩ (B) AM Meter Adj.	1035130	1A
C301	0.022μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656223	1C
C302	1μF 50V EC.	0515109	1C
C303	0.047μF	0656473	1C
C304	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	2C
C305	0.022μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656223	2C
C306	0.047μF	0656473	2C
C307	1μF 50V EC.	0515109	2C
C308	0.047μF	0656473	2C
C309	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	2C
C310	0.047μF	0656473	2C
C311	0.01μF $\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601107	1C
C312	430pF $\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.	0620431	1B

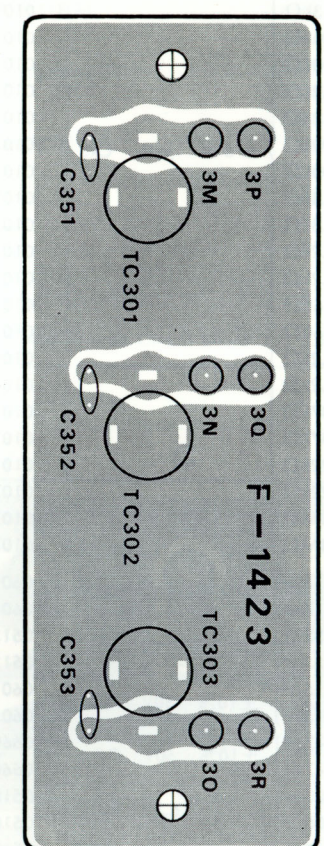
W	X	Y	Z
C313	0.01μF $\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601107	1C
C314	10pF $\pm 10\%$ 50V CC.	0660100	1C
C315	22pF $\pm 10\%$ 50V CC.	0660220	1B
C316	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	1C
C317	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	1B
C318	10μF 16V EC.	0512100	1B
C319	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	1B
C320	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	2B
C321	1μF 50V EC.	0515109	1B
C322	0.047μF	0656473	2B
C323	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	2B
C324	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	2B
C325	0.047μF	0656473	2A
C326	47pF $\pm 10\%$ 50V CC.	0660470	2A, B
C327	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	2A
C328	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	1A
C329	4.7μF 25V EC.	0513479	1A
C330	0.0047μF	0601476	2A
C331	0.0033μF	0601336	2A
C332	0.0068μF	0601686	1A
C333	0.0047μF $\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601476	2A
C334	0.01μF	0601107	1, 2A
C335	0.01μF	0601107	2A
C336	0.01μF	0601107	1A
C337	0.047μF	0601477	2A
C338	0.047μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656473	1B
C339	47μF 16V EC.	0512470	1B
C340	0.047μF	0656473	1B
C341	0.022μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656223	1B
C342	0.022μF $\pm 80\%$ 25V CC.	0656223	1A
C343	0.022μF	0656223	1A
TR301	2SC403C (4)	0305992	2C
TR302	2SC403C (3)	0305992	2C
TR303	2SC403C (3)	0305991	1C
TR304	2SC403C (4)	0305992	1B
TR305	2SC403C (4)	0305992	2B
TR306	2SC403C (3)	0305991	1B
D301	1N60	0310332	1C
D302	1S1007	0311090	2A
D303	1N60	0310332	1A
D304	1N60	0310332	1A
D305	1S1555	0311040	1C
T301	2G-054 AM RF Coil	4210180	2C
T302	YEL-455E ₂ Ceramic Filter	0910180	2B, C
T303	2G-017 AM OSC Coil	4220480	1A, B
T304	IG-058	4230590	2B
T305	IG-059 } AM IF Coil	4230600	2B
T306	IG-057 }	4230580	2A
L301	3.3μH Micro Inductor	4900100	2C
L302	95mH Filter Coil	4290200	2A
L303	95mH Filter Coil	4290200	2A
	F-1417 Printed Circuit Board	2530160	



AM TRIMMER BLOCK <F-1423>

Stock No. 7591280

W	X	Y
C351	10pF $\pm 10\%$ 50V CC.	0660100
C353	10pF $\pm 10\%$ 50V CC.	0660100
TC301	20pF Ceramic Trimer	1230060
TC302	20pF Ceramic Trimer	1230060
TC303	20pF Ceramic Trimer	1230060
	F-1423 Printed Circuit Board	2591280



METER POINTER ILLUMINATION BLOCK <F-2068>

Stock No. 7591450

W	X	Y
R031(032)	10Ω $\pm 5\%$ $\frac{1}{4}$ W Fuse Resistor	0191100
PL011(013)	5V 60mA Lamp	0400100, 1
PL012(014)	6V 60mA Lamp	0400100, 1
	F-2068 Printed Circuit Board	2591420

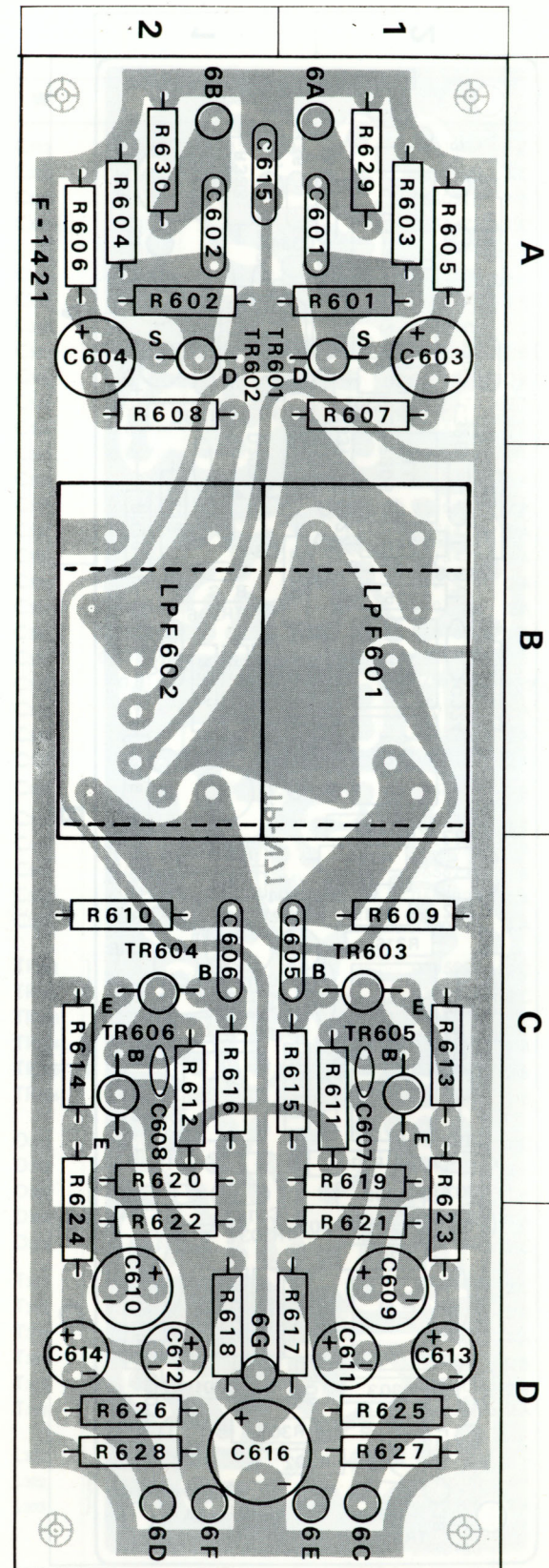
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

FILTER BLOCK <F-1421>

Stock No. 7591290

W	X	Y	Z
R601	1M Ω	0107105	1 A
R602	1M Ω	0107105	2 A
R603	1M Ω	0107105	1 A
R604	1M Ω	0107105	2 A
R605	4.7k Ω	0107472	1 A
R606	4.7k Ω	0107472	2 A
R607	2.2k Ω	0107222	1 A
R608	2.2k Ω	0107222	2 A
R609	3.3k Ω	0107332	1 C
R610	3.3k Ω	0107332	2 C
R611	100k Ω	0107104	1 C
R612	100k Ω	0107104	2 C
R613	2.2k Ω	0107222	1 C
R614	2.2k Ω	0107222	2 C
R615	100k Ω	$\pm 5\%$ $\frac{1}{4}W$ CR.	0107104 1 C
R616	100k Ω		0107104 2 C
R617	6.8k Ω	0107682	1 D
R618	6.8k Ω	0107682	2 D
R619	1.2k Ω	0107122	1 C
R620	1.2k Ω	0107122	2 C
R621	560 Ω	0107561	1 D
R622	560 Ω	0107561	2 D
R623	8.2k Ω	0107822	1 C, D
R624	8.2k Ω	0107822	2 C, D
R625	47k Ω	0107473	1 D
R626	47k Ω	0107473	2 D
R627	22k Ω	0107223	1 D
R628	22k Ω	0107223	2 D
R629	1M Ω	0107105	2 D
R630	1M Ω	0107105	2 A
C601	0.15 μF	$\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601158 1 A
C602	0.15 μF		0601158 2 A
C603	33 μF	25V EC.	0513330 1 A
C604	33 μF		0513330 2 A
C605	0.15 μF	$\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601158 1 C
C606	0.15 μF		0601158 2 C
C607	47 pF	$\pm 10\%$ 50V CC.	0660470 1 C
C608	47 pF		0660470 2 C
C609	100 μF	6.3V EC.	0510101 1 D
C610	100 μF		0510101 2 D
C611	10 μF		0513100 1 D
C612	10 μF		0513100 2 D
C613	10 μF	25V EC.	0513100 1 C
C614	10 μF		0513100 2 D
C615	0.047 μF	$\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601477 2 A
C616	100 μF	25V EC.	0513101 1, 2 D
TR601	} 2SK30 (GR)		0370103 1 A
TR602	}		0370103 2 A
TR603	}		0305475 1 C
TR604	} 2SC871R (F)		0305475 2 C
TR605	}		0305475 1 C
TR606	}		0305475 2 C
LPF601	} BL-13 Low Pass Filter		0910190 1 B
LPF602	}		0910190 2 B
F-1421 Printed Circuit Board			2591190

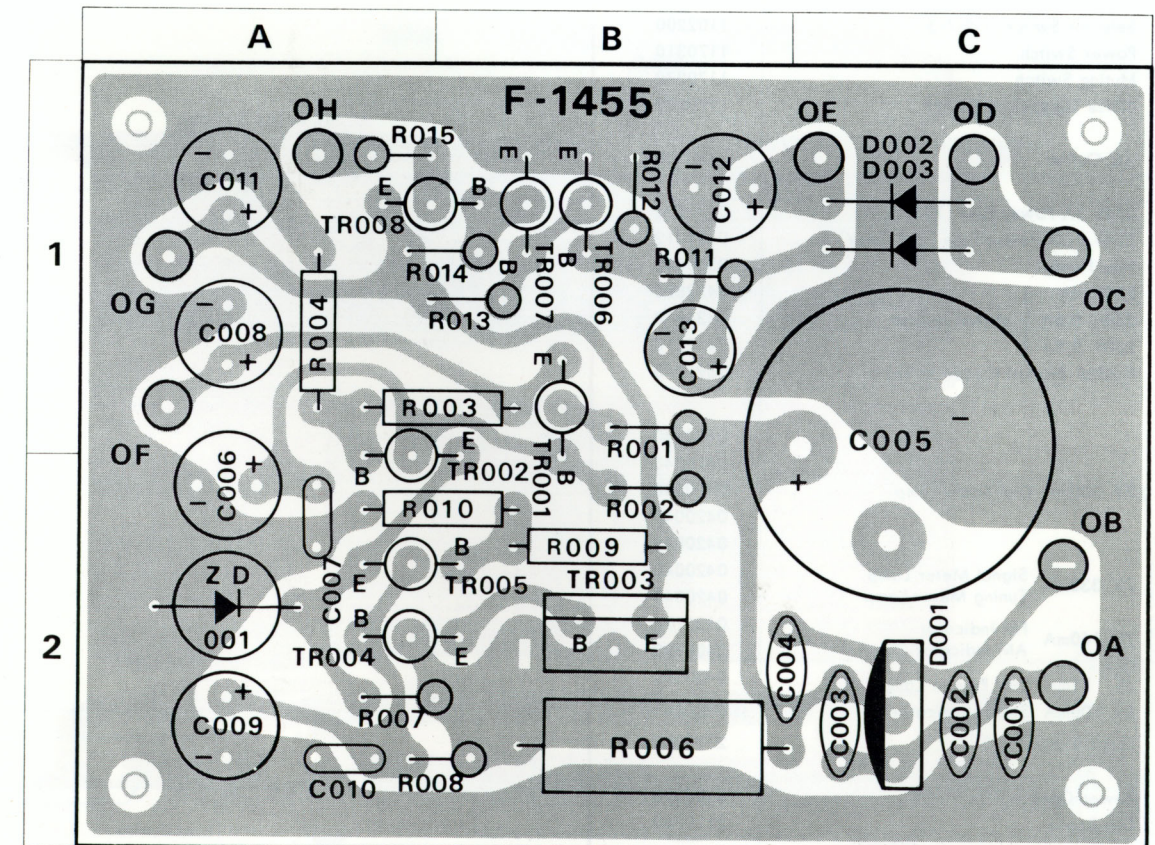


POWER SUPPLY BLOCK <F-1455>

Stock No. 7500710

W	X	Y	Z
R001	22 Ω	0106220	1 B
R002	4.7k Ω	0106472	2 B
R003	39k Ω	0107393	1 A
R004	18k Ω	0107183	1 A
R006	150 Ω	$\pm 10\%$ 2W CeR.	0182151 2 A, B
R007	3.3k Ω		0106332 2 A
R008	10k Ω		0106103 2 A
R009	10k Ω		0107103 2 A, B
R010	12k Ω		0107123 2 A
R011	5.6k Ω	$\pm 5\%$ $\frac{1}{4}W$ CR.	0106562 1 B
R012	5.6k Ω		0106562 1 B
R013	100k Ω		0106104 1 A
R014	10k Ω		0106103 1 A
R015	4.7k Ω		0106472 1 A
C001	0.0047 μF		0659010 2 B
C002	0.0047 μF	$+80\%$ 500V CC.	0659010 2 B
C003	0.0047 μF	-20%	0659010 2 B
C004	0.0047 μF		0659010 2 B
C005	1000 μF	50V EC.	0549104 1, 2 B
C006	100 μF	25V EC.	0513101 1, 2
C007	0.01 μF	$\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601107 2 A
C008	100 μF	25V EC.	0513101 1 A
C009	100 μF	16V EC.	0512101 2 A
C010	0.022 μF	$\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601227 2 A
C011	100 μF	16V EC.	0512101 1 A
C012	220 μF	10V EC.	0511221 1 B
C013	3.3 μF	50V EC.	0515339 1 B
TR001	} 2SD330 (E, F)		0308362, 3 1, 2 A
TR002	} 2SC711 (E, F)		0305731, 2 1, 2 A
TR003	} 2SD313 (E, F)		0308392, 3 2 A, B
TR004	}		0305731, 2 2 A
TR005	}		0305731, 2 2 A
TR006	} 2SC711 (E, F)		0305731, 2 1 A
TR007	}		0305731, 2 1 A
TR008	} 2SA678 (6)		0300291 1 A
D001	} 10DC-1		0310680 2 B
D002	}		0310340 1 B
D003	} 10D-1		0310340 1 B
ZD001	} ZB1-6		0315570 2 A
F-1455 Printed Circuit Board			2500600

W	X	Y	Z
C008	100 μF	25V EC.	0513101 1 A
C009	100 μF	16V EC.	0512101 2 A
C010	0.022 μF	$\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.	0601227 2 A
C011	100 μF	16V EC.	0512101 1 A
C012	220 μF	10V EC.	0511221 1 B
C013	3.3 μF	50V EC.	0515339 1 B
TR001	} 2SD330 (E, F)		0308362, 3 1, 2 A
TR002	} 2SC711 (E, F)		0305731, 2 1, 2 A
TR003	} 2SD313 (E, F)		0308392, 3 2 A, B
TR004	}		0305731, 2 2 A
TR005	}		0305731, 2 2 A
TR006	} 2SC711 (E, F)		0305731, 2 1 A
TR007	}		0305731, 2 1 A
TR008	} 2SA678 (6)		0300291 1 A
D001	} 10DC-1		0310680 2 B
D002	}		0310340 1 B
D003	} 10D-1		0310340 1 B
ZD001	} ZB1-6		0315570 2 A
F-1455 Printed Circuit Board			2500600



OTHER PARTS AND THEIR LOCATION ON CHASSIS

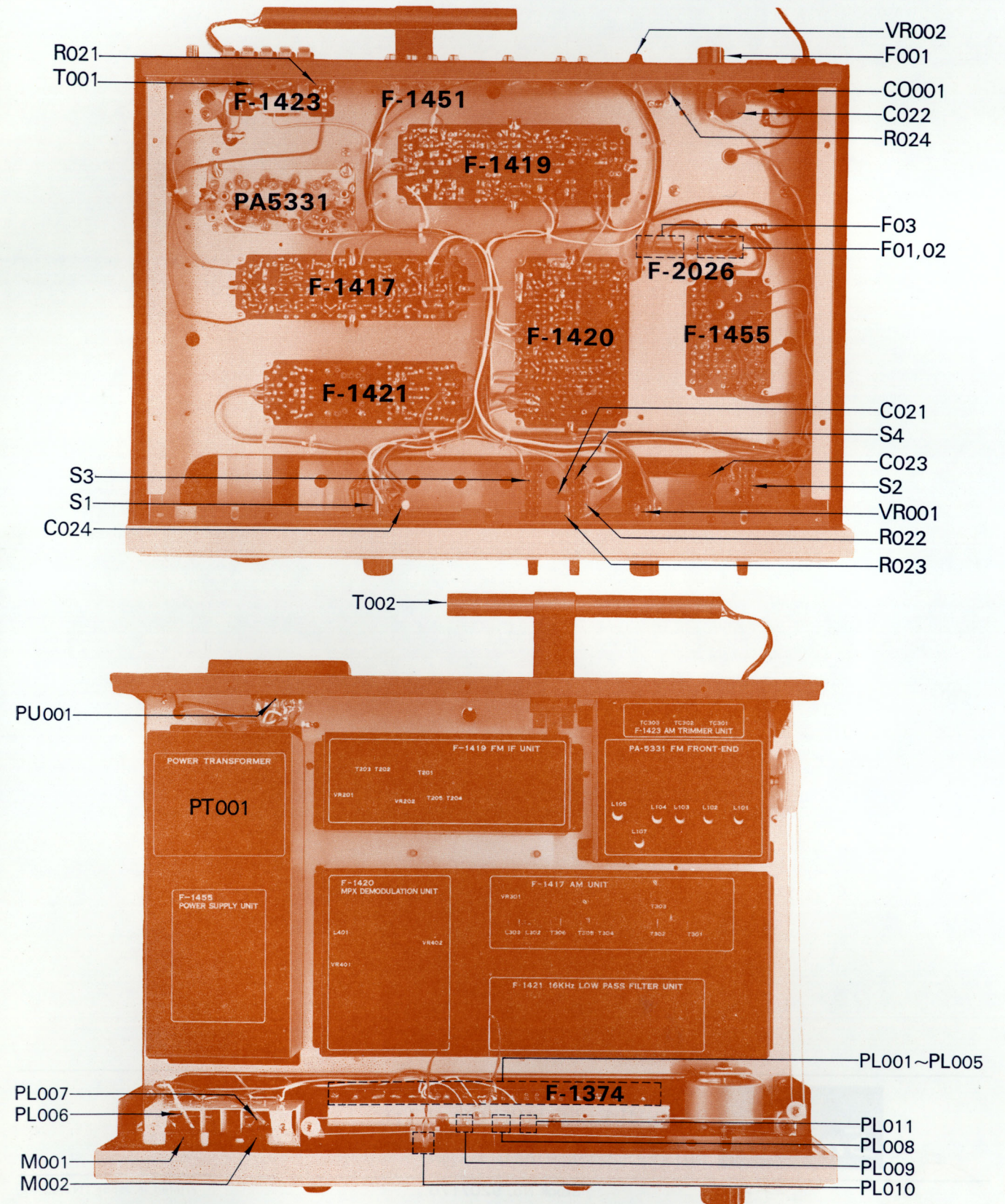
W: Parts No. X: Parts Name Y: Stock No.

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

OTHER PARTS

W	X	Y
R021	1.2kΩ	0107122
R022	1.2kΩ	0107122
R023	4.7kΩ	0107472
R024	100kΩ	0107104
R027	1.8kΩ	0107182
VR001	20kΩ (B) X2 Output Level Adj.	1010810
VR002	100kΩ (B) Muting Level Adj.	1005041
C021	0.0022μF ±10% 50V MC.	0601226
C022	0.0047μF +80% 250V MC.	0659802
C023	0.01μF -20% 250V MC.	0659801
C024	100μF 6.3V E.C.	0510101
PT001	Power Transformer	4001191
T001	300Ω : 75Ω Baloon	4290021
T002	AM Bar Antenna	4200540
L001	1μH Micro Inductor	4900140
L002		4900140
L003		4900140
M001	S-3 Signal Meter	4300580
M002	T-3 Tuning Meter	4300590
S1	Selector Switch Y-2-7-3	1102200
S2	Power Switch	1170310
S3	Muting Switch	1170270
S4	Noise Suppressor Switch	1170270
CO001	AC Outlet	2450040
F001	250V 1A Power Fuse (100/117V)	0431222
	250V 0.5A Power Fuse (220/240V)	0431212
	Fuse Holder	2300020
F01	250V 4A	0432890
F02	250V 0.5A	0432810
F03	250V 0.5A	0432810
	F-2026 Printed Circuit Board	2591370
PL001	7V 330mA Dial Scale Lamp	0420040
PL002		0420040
PL003		0420040
PL004		0420040
PL005		0420040
PL006	7V 330mA Signal Meter Lamp	0420040
PL007		Tuning Merer Lamp
PL008	7V 160mA FM Indicator	0400170
PL009		AM Indicator
PL010	6V 75mA Dial Pointer Lamp	0400200
PL011	6V 100mA Stereo Indicator	0400161
	Lamp Socket (×2)	2310080
	Power Cord	3800020
	Lup Board	2110060

W	X	Y
PU001	Voltage Selector Socket	2410080
	Voltage Selector Plug	2410090
	PA 5331 U07 FM Frontend	7510570
	F-1449 FM IF Unit	7520580
	F-1420E FM MPX Unit	7540750
	F-1417A AM Unit	7530260
	F-1423 AM Trimer Unit	7591280
	F-1421 Filter Unit	7591290
	F-1455 Power Supply Unit	7500710
	F-1451 Terminal Unit	7591220
	F-1374 Lamp Holder Unit	7590810
	F-2068 Meter Pointer Illumination Unit(x2)	7591450



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SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
14-1, 2-chome, Izumi, Suginamiku, Tokyo 168, Japan.
TELEPHONE: (03) 323-1111/TELEX: 232-2076

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