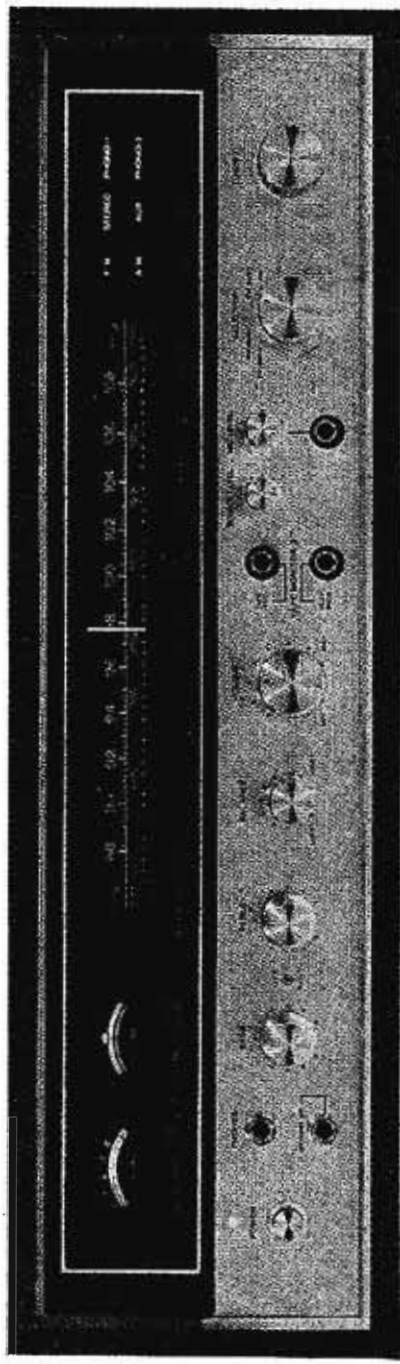


# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS & SERVICE MANUAL

AM/FM STEREO RECEIVER

**SANSUI 5500**



*Sansui*

SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

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

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

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

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

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# SWITCHES AND CONTROLS

## Speaker Selector Buttons

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

## Center-of-Channel Tune Meter

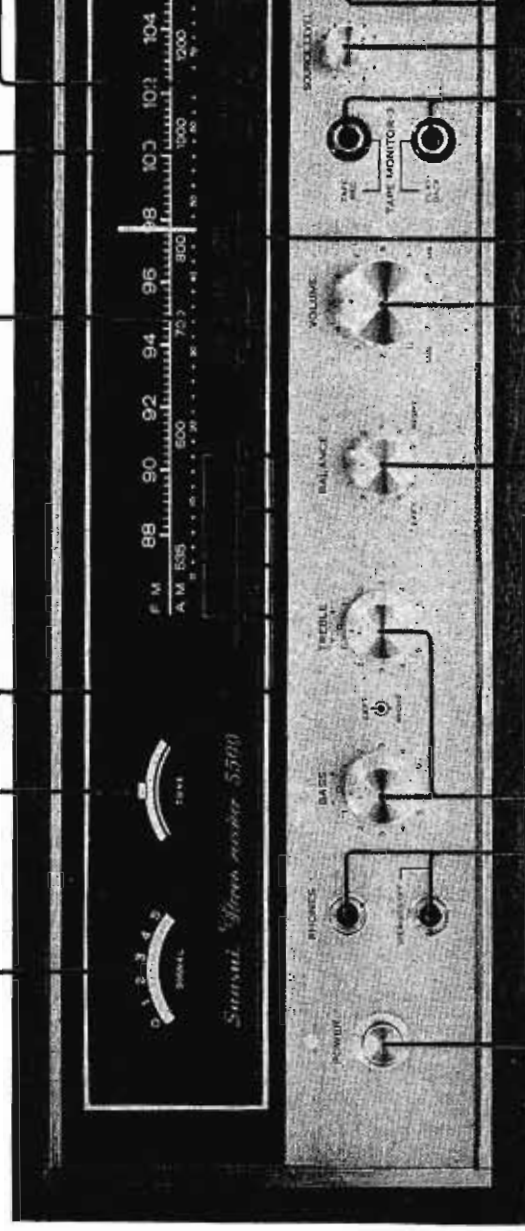
## Signal Meter

## Reverse Switch

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

## Noise Filter Switches

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



## Power Switch

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

## Headphone Jacks

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

## Tone Controls

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

## Balance Control

## Volume Control

## Loudness Switch

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

## TAPE MONITOR-3 Jacks

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

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

SIGNAL

TUNE

F M 88 90 92 94 96 98 100 102 104 106 108 MHz  
A M 535 600 700 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 KHz

F M

*Sound Dimensions 5500*

PHONES

BASS

TREBLE

BALANCE

VOLUME

FM

SEARCH LEVEL

SCAN LEVEL

SELECTOR

STEREO

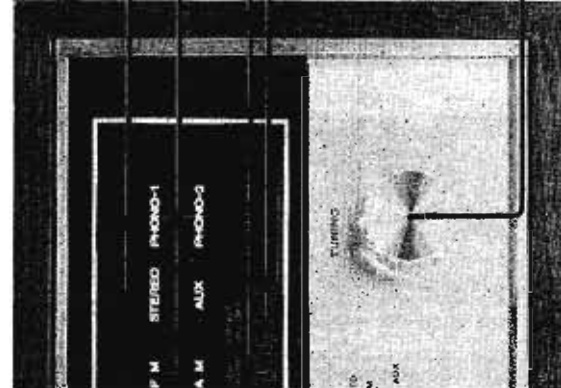
## Mono Switch

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

## Tape Monitor Switches

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

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



## FM Stereo Indicator

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

## Selector Indicator

Indicates what function is selected on the Selector Control.

## 4-Channel Adaptor Switch

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

## FM Muting Release Switch

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

## Tuning Control

## Microphone Jack and Volume Control

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

## Source Level Control

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

## Selector Control

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

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

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

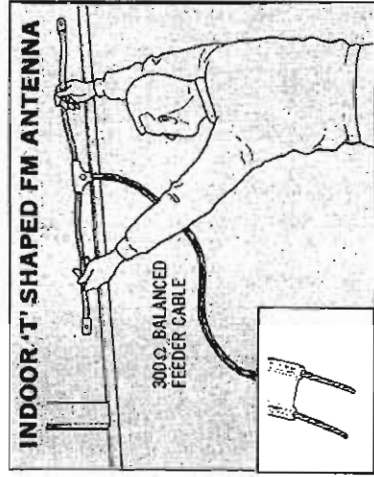
**FM AUTO:** To hear FM broadcasts, whether stereo or mono. When the broadcast signal changes from mono to stereo, the receiver will automatically switch to stereo reception. The FM Stereo Indicator will then glow in red to indicate the condition.

**AM:** To hear regular AM (MW) broadcasts.

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

# SETTING UP YOUR 5500

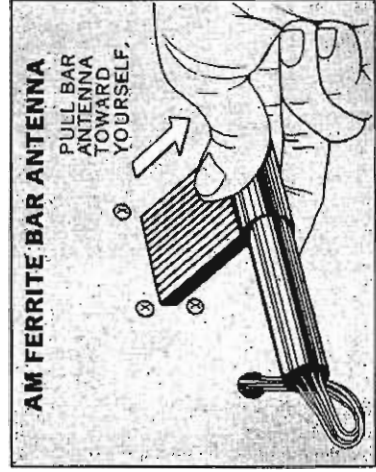
Before you insert the 5500's power cord into a wall AC outlet, be sure to make the following preparations.



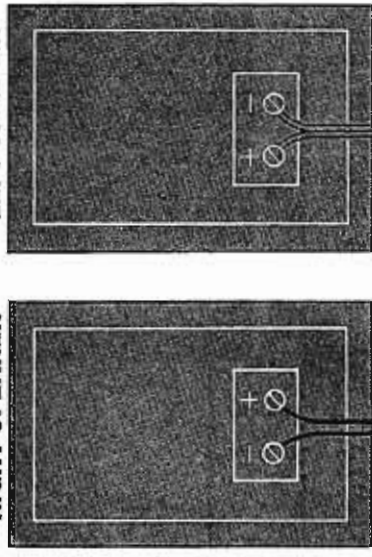
**FM Antenna:** Connect the T-shaped feeder cable antenna supplied to the receiver's FM-300Ω terminals. Adjust the receiver for FM reception and stretch the antenna to a full 'T' shape, then adjust its height and direction until you obtain the best reception.

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

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



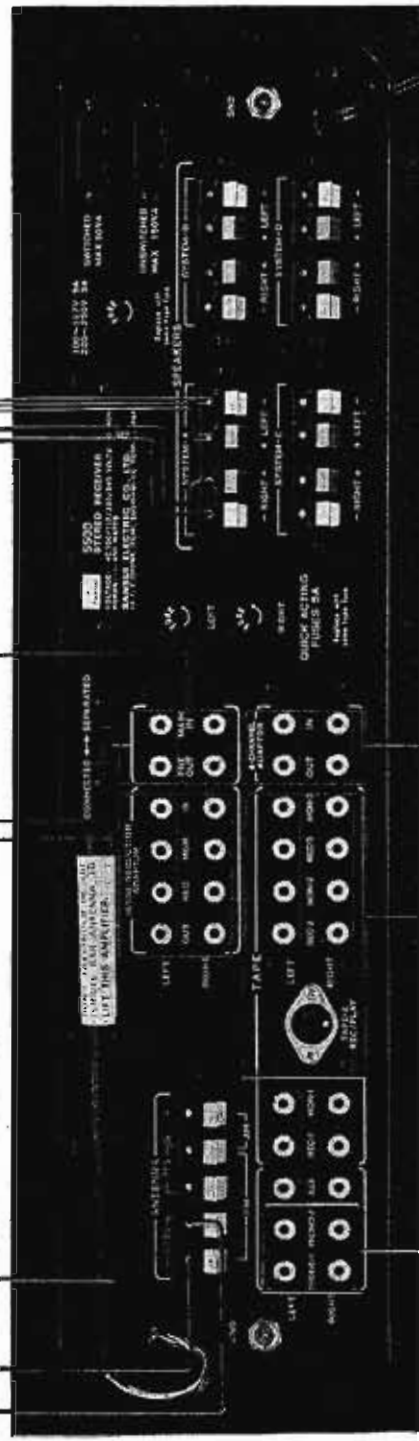
**SPEAKER SYSTEM-A**  
RIGHT SPEAKER



PRE-MAIN SEPARATING SWITCH (SEE PAGE 8)

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

ELECTRONIC CROSSOVER SYSTEM (SEE PAGE 8)



PLAYING RECORDS (SEE PAGE 7)

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

4-CHANNEL SYSTEM (SEE PAGE 8)



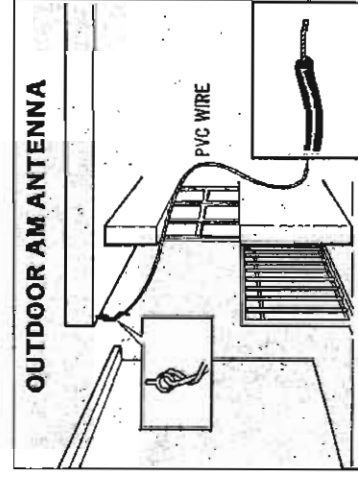
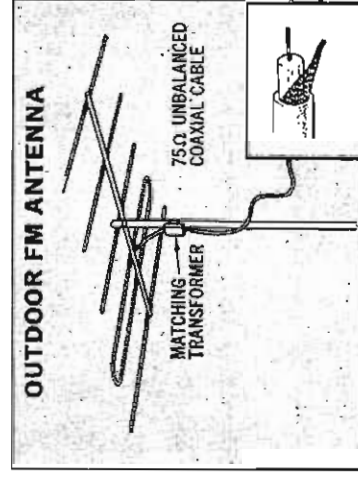
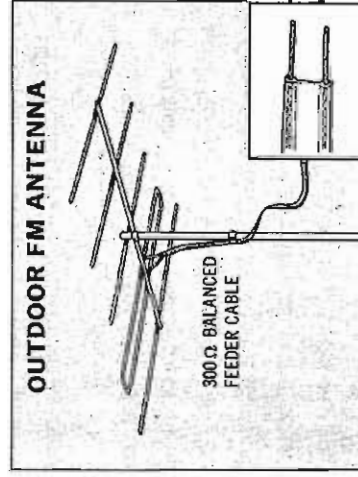
# RADIO RECEPTION

## FM/AM Reception

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

## For Better FM/AM Reception

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

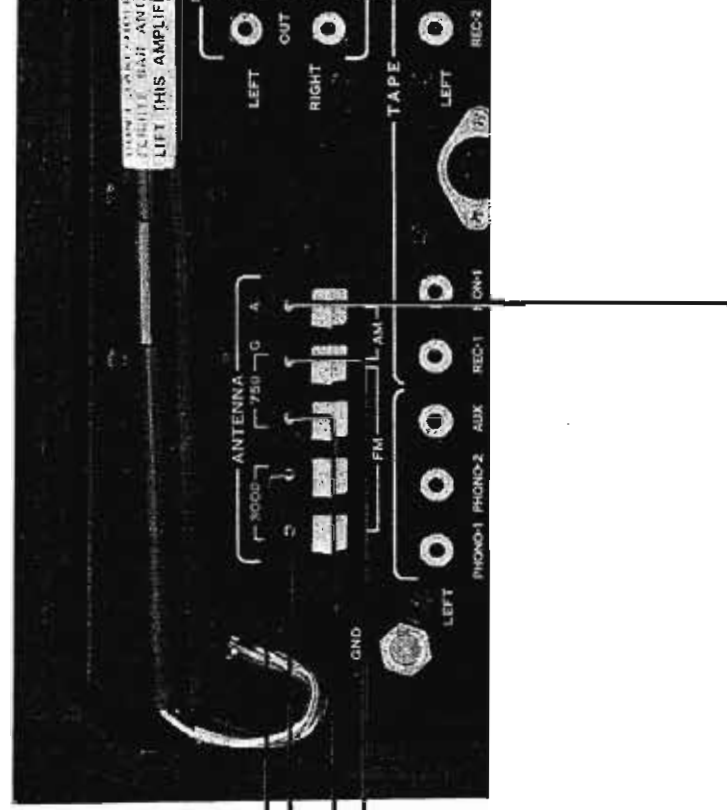


## Outdoor FM Antenna

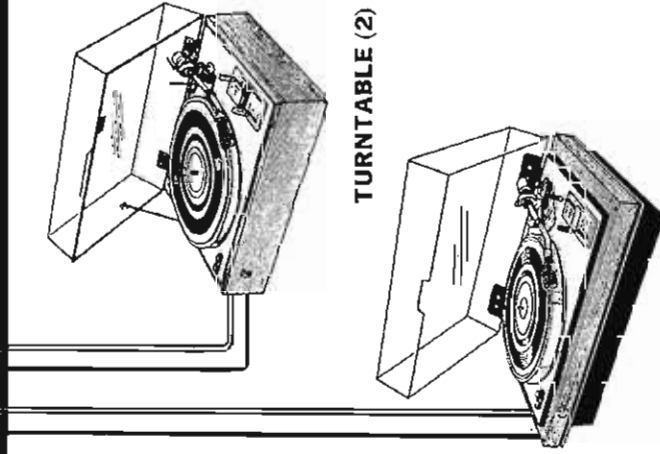
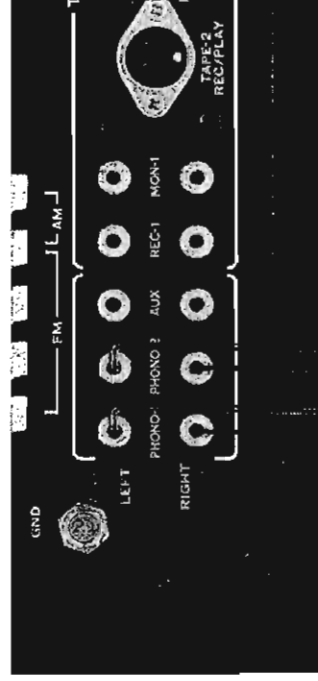
Install a commercially available FM outdoor antenna with at least five to seven elements. While such antenna may be connected to the receiver either with 300-ohm balanced feeder cable or 75-ohm unbalanced coaxial cable (see illustration), the use of the latter is recommended because of its better signal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

## Outdoor AM Antenna

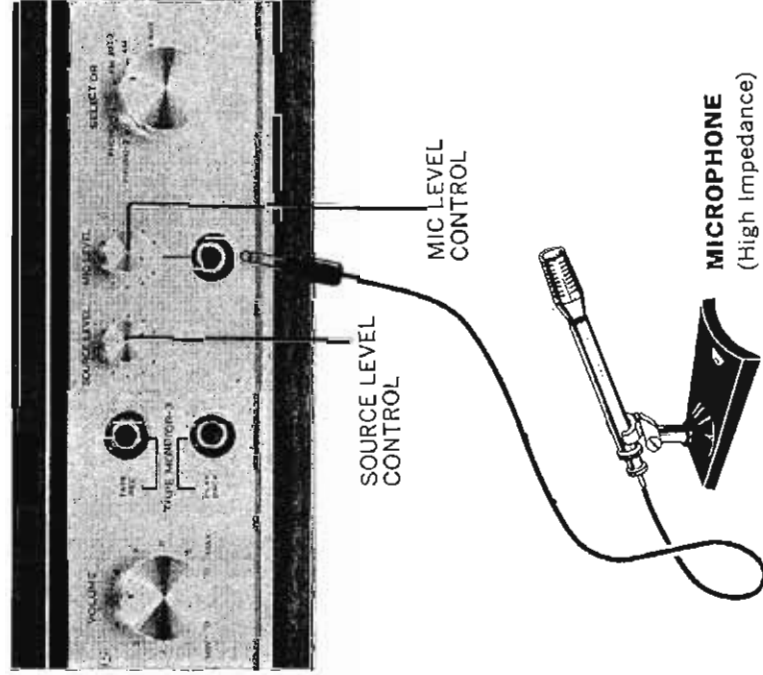
Connect the polyvinyl wire supplied to the AM-A antenna terminal on the receiver's rear panel, then extend it outside a window or on the roof.



# PLAYING RECORDS / USING A MICROPHONE



TURNTABLE (1)



## Connecting Turntables

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

## Playing Records

1. Set the Selector Control to PHONO-1 or PHONO-2, depending on which input circuit you are using.
2. Switch on the turntable, adjusting it for the right speed of the record to be played.
3. Start playing the record.
4. Use the various controls and switches on your 5500 to suit your personal taste and room acoustics.

## Using a Microphone

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

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

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

### Caution:

1. If you wish to use a low-impedance (e.g., 600 $\Omega$ ) microphone, connect it to the receiver via an impedance matching transformer (commercially available).
2. If you raise the microphone volume in an acoustically reflective room, loud oscillating noise may be emitted from the speaker systems. This is a phenomenon called howling and is no fault of the receiver. It can be corrected either by lowering the microphone volume with the Mic Level Control, directing or moving the microphone away from the speaker systems.

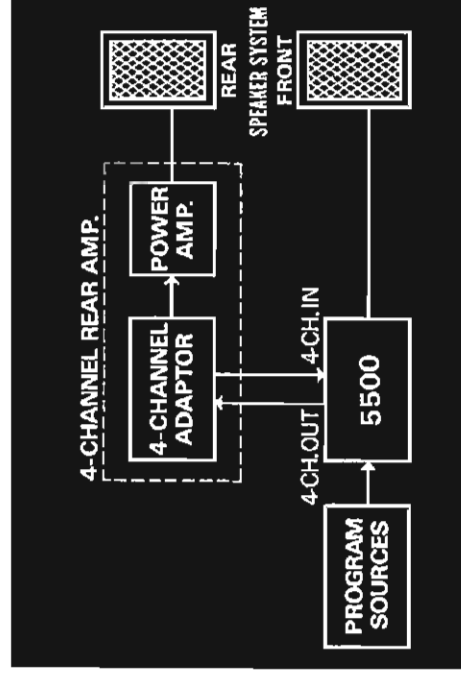
# UPGRADING YOUR STEREO

## 4-Channel Stereo System

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

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

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



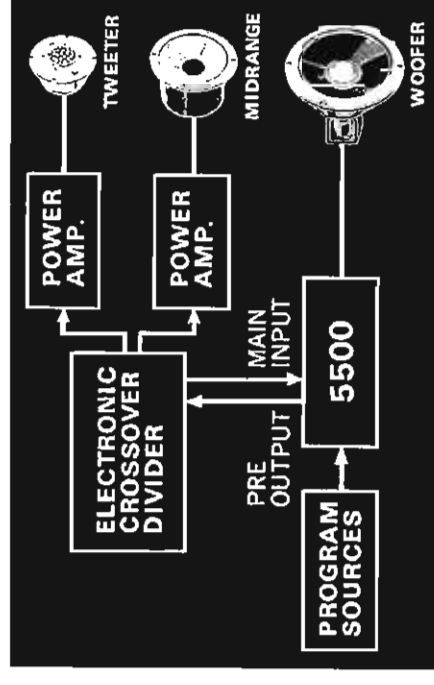
## Electronic Crossover System

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

1. It enables the tweeters, midranges and woofers to be driven by separate power amplifiers. So you can make optimum use of speakers of different impedances and efficiencies, and power amplifiers with different output capacities and tone qualities.
2. It eliminates the need for the conventional LC type crossover network. With the electronic crossover divider, the amplifier's damping factor is no longer affected and you can set crossover frequencies as you like.

## Electronic Crossover System Using the 5500

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



# RECORDING AND PLAYBACK BY TAPE DECKS

## Connecting Tape Decks

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

### For a first tape deck

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

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

### For a second tape deck

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

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

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

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

### For a third tape deck

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

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

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

## Recording by a Tape Deck

1. Set the receiver's Selector Control to the program source you wish to record. Use a microphone if necessary.
2. Start the tape deck in the recording mode.
3. To monitor the sound being recorded, push either the TAPE-1, TAPE-2 or TAPE-3 tape monitor switch, whichever circuit is accommodating the tape deck you are using.

## Playback by a Tape Deck

1. Push either the TAPE-1, TAPE-2 or TAPE-3 tape monitor switch, whichever circuit is accommodating the tape deck you are using.
2. Start the tape deck in the playback mode.
3. Use the various controls and switches on the receiver to suit your personal taste and room acoustics.

## Recording from One Tape Deck into Another

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

1. Push the TAPE-1 (or TAPE-2) tape monitor switch of the receiver.
2. Start the second tape deck in the recording mode.
3. Now start the first tape deck in the playback mode.

### Note:

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

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

3. The DIN socket marked TAPE-2 REC/PLAY on the rear panel combines both the recording and playback terminals, and can be used only if your tape deck is equipped with an identical socket.
4. The SOURCE switch on the receiver's front panel is for use when you connect a noise reduction adaptor to the receiver (see the notes on Recording through a Noise Reduction Adaptor on pages 11, 12).



# NOISE REDUCTION SYSTEM

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

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

## Construction of a Noise Reduction System

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

## Connecting a Noise Reduction Adaptor

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

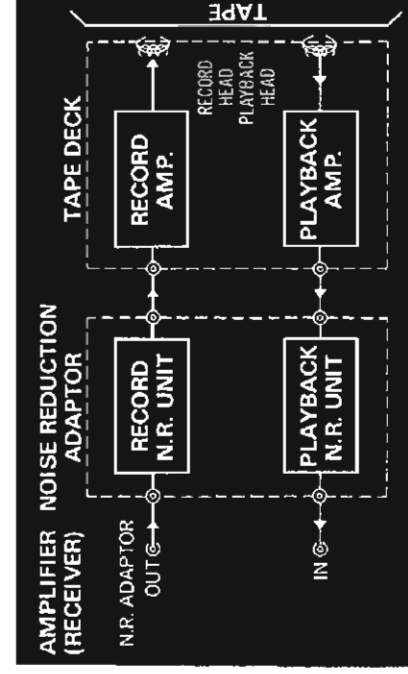
The four pairs of NOISE REDUCTION ADAPTOR jacks on your 5500's rear have functions as explained below. Connect the correctly by referring to the operating instructions supplied by the manufacturer of your n.r. adaptor.

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

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

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

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



## Recording through a Noise Reduction Adaptor

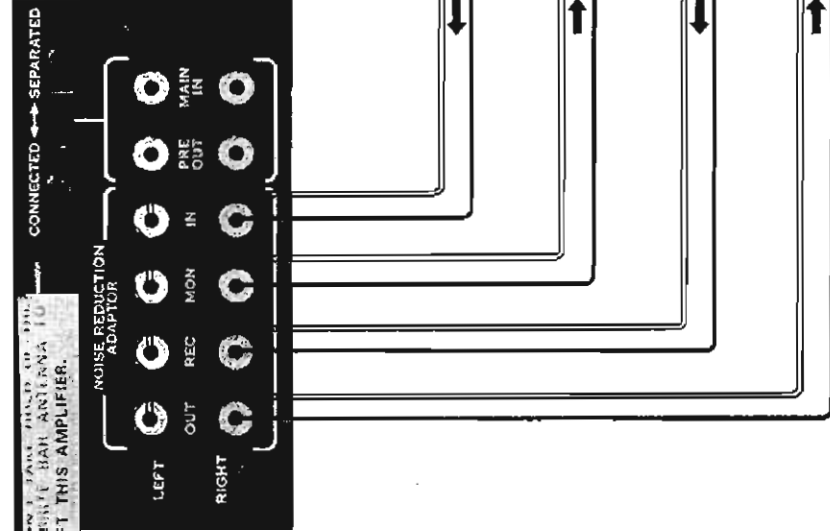
1. Set the receiver's Selector Control to the program source you want to record. Or use a microphone or appropriate tape monitor switch as needed.
2. Push the receiver's N.R. ADAPTOR switch.
3. Engage your n.r. adaptor in the recording mode.
4. Start the tape deck in the recording mode.
5. To monitor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

### Note:

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

## Playback through a Noise Reduction Adaptor

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



## NOISE REDUCTION ADAPTOR

OUT

PLAYBACK INPUT

(before being made to assume n. r. effects)

RECORD OUTPUT

(after being made to assume n. r. effects)

IN

## Quick Check List of Wrong Operations

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

1. Have you turned on the Power Switch?
2. Have you pushed the correct Speaker Selector Button(s)?
3. Have you turned the Selector Control to the desired function?
4. Are the Tape Monitor Switch(es) or N.R. ADAPTOR Switch not pushed down, though you don't want to reproduce a tape?
5. Is the 4CH ADAPTOR Switch not pushed down, though you are not using a 4-channel rear amplifier or adaptor?
6. Is the Volume Control properly turned up?

## Rear-Panel AC Outlets

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



## About the Place of Installation

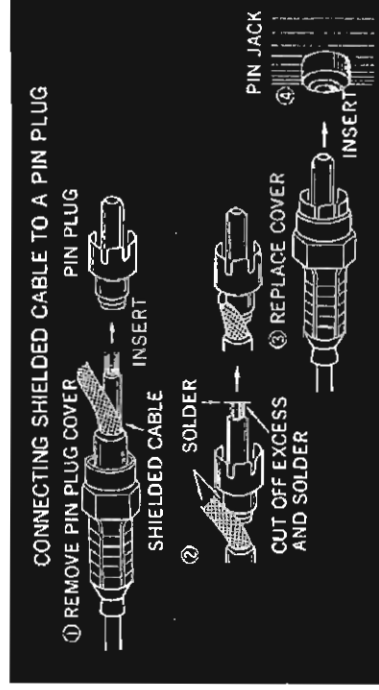
The wooden cabinet of the 5500 is designed so that any heat radiated inside will effectively escape through it. Proper care should therefore be taken of the dissipation of such heat if you wish to place something on top of the receiver or place it inside a closed box, etc. Above all, avoid placing it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

## Howling and Hum

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

## When Connecting a Turntable, etc.

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



## About the Quick-Acting Fuses

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

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



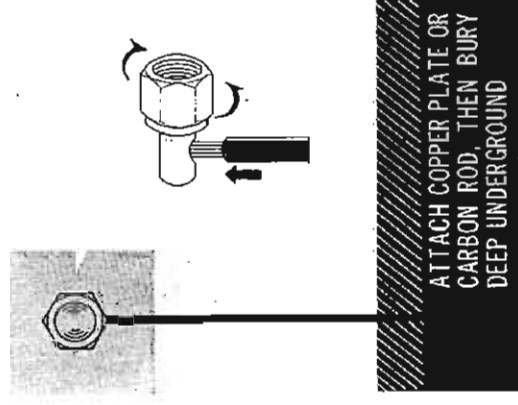
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## About Servicing

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

## Grounding

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



## ACCESSORIES

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

# GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

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

1. Incorrect connections or loose terminal contacts. Check the speakers, turntable, tape deck, antenna and power cord.
2. Improper operation. Before operating any audio com-

ponent, be sure to read its manufacturer's instructions.

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

4. Defective audio components.
- The chart below lists some other common causes of malfunction and what to do about them.

PROGRAM	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
AM, FM or MPX reception.	A. Constant or intermittent noise heard at times or in certain areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Discharge or oscillation caused by electrical appliances, such as fluorescent lamp, TV set, D.C. motor rectifier or oscillator.</li> <li>* Natural phenomena, such as atmospherics, statics or thunderbolts.</li> <li>* Insufficient antenna input due to ferroconcrete wall or long distance from station.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Attach noise limiter to electrical appliance producing noise, or attach it to receiver's power source.</li> <li>* Install outdoor antenna and ground receiver to raise S/N ratio.</li> <li>* Reverse power cord plug/receptacle connections.</li> <li>* If noise occurs at certain frequency, attach wave trap to input.</li> <li>* Keep receiver at proper distance from other electrical appliances.</li> </ul>
AM reception.	A. Noise heard at particular time of day, in certain area or over part of dial.	* Peculiar to AM broadcasts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Install antenna for maximum antenna efficiency. See RADIO RECEPTION in operating instructions booklet.</li> </ul>
	B. High-frequency noise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Interference by adjacent stations or beat interference.</li> <li>* TV set too close to stereo system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* In some cases, noise can be eliminated by grounding receiver or reversing power cord plug/receptacle connections.</li> <li>* Such noise cannot be completely eliminated by adjusting receiver, but it is advisable to turn Treble Control counterclockwise, or turn on High Filter.</li> <li>* Keep TV set at proper distance from stereo system.</li> </ul>
FM reception.	A. Noisy.  Note: FM reception is affected considerably by transmission conditions of station, such as power and antenna efficiency. As a result, you may receive one station quite well while receiving another station poorly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Poor noise limiter effect or too low S/N ratio due to insufficient antenna input.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Install FM antenna (supplied) for maximum signal strength.</li> <li>* If this does not prove effective, use exclusive FM outdoor antenna. If using TV antenna for both TV and FM with divider, make sure TV reception is not affected.</li> <li>* Excessively long lead-in wire of antenna may cause noise.</li> </ul>
	B. Series of pop noise.	* Ignition noise caused by starting of nearby automobile engine.	* Install antenna and its lead-in wire at proper distance from street or increase antenna input as described before.
	C. Tuning noise between stations.	* Results from nature of FM reception. * FM Muting Release Switch depressed.	* Release FM Muting Release Switch. * Ditto.

PROGRAM	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
FM-MPX reception.	A. Noise heard during FM-MPX reception but inaudible during FM mono reception.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Weaker signal because service area of FM-MPX broadcast is only half that of FM mono broadcast.</li> <li>* Excessive heat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Orient antenna for maximum antenna input.</li> <li>* Switch on High Filter and/or turn Treble control counterclockwise.</li> </ul>
	B. Channel separation deteriorates during reception.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Excessive heat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Circulation of room air through receiver is important. Be sure receiver is well ventilated.</li> </ul>
	C. Stereo indicator blinks on and off.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Interference.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Indicator is not faulty.</li> </ul>
Record playing or tape playback.	A. Hum or howling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Turntable placed directly on speaker.</li> <li>* Wire other than shielded cable used.</li> <li>* Loose terminal contact.</li> <li>* Shielded cable too close to power cord, fluorescent lamp or other appliances.</li> <li>* Nearby amateur radio station or TV transmission antenna.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Place cushion between turntable and speaker cabinet or place them away from each other.</li> <li>* Keep connecting shielded cables as short as possible.</li> <li>* Turn on Low Filter and turn Bass Control counterclockwise.</li> <li>* Consult nearest governmental or municipal office regulating use of radio waves.</li> </ul>
	B. Surface noise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Worn or old record.</li> <li>* Worn phono stylus.</li> <li>* Phono stylus is dusty.</li> <li>* Improper stylus pressure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Recondition playback head of tape deck or stylus of turntable.</li> <li>* Turn Treble Control counterclockwise.</li> <li>* Turn High Filter on.</li> </ul>

# SPECIFICATIONS

## AUDIO SECTION

### POWER OUTPUT:

IHF MUSIC POWER: 200W (4 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz  
160W (8 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz

CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (each channel driven)  
90/90W (4 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz  
60/60W (8 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz

CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (both channel driven)  
55+55W (4 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz  
55+55W (8 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz

CONTINUOUS RMS POWER (both channel driven at rated distortion)

45+45W (8 $\Omega$ ) at 20 to 1,000Hz

### TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION

POWER AMP ONLY: less than 0.4% at rated output

PRE-AMP ONLY: (PHONO to Pre output)

less than 0.1% at rated output

(AUX to Pre output):

less than 0.1% at rated output

(PHONO to Power output)

less than 0.4% at rated output

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION: (60Hz: 7,000Hz =4:1 SMPTE method)

POWER AMP ONLY: less than 0.4% at rated output

OVER ALL: (AUX to Power output)

less than 0.4% at rated output

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

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: at 1 Watt

OVER ALL: (AUX to Power output)

20 to 40,000Hz  $\pm$ 1dB

POWER AMP ONLY: 15 to 40,000Hz  $\pm$ 1dB

DEVIATION OF RIAA:  $\pm$ 1.5dB (30 to 15,000Hz)

LOAD IMPEDANCE: 4 to 16 ohms

DAMPING FACTOR: Approximately 30 at 8 ohms load

CHANNEL SEPARATION: (at rated output, 1,000Hz)

POWER AMP ONLY: 60dB

OVER ALL FROM PHONO: 50dB

OVER ALL FROM AUX: 50dB

HUM AND NOISE: (IHF)

PHONO: better than 70dB

AUX: better than 80dB

POWER AMP ONLY: better than 80dB

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

PHONO:

2.5mV (50k ohms)

MAX. INPUT CAPABILITY: 100mV at 1,000Hz 0.5%

distortion

AUX: 150mV (30k ohms)

MIC: 3.5mV (10k ohms)

TAPE MONITOR: (pin & DIN) 150mV (50k ohms)

NR ADAPTOR: 150mV (50k ohms)

4-CH ADAPTOR: 150mV (50k ohms)

POWER AMP INPUT: 800mV (50k ohms)

OUTPUT LEVEL

TAPE MONITOR: (pin) 150mV (50k ohms)

(DIN) 30mV (50k ohms)

PRE AMP: 800mV (50k ohms)

MAX. 4V (at 0.5% distortion)

## tone controls

### BASS:

+12dB, -12dB at 50Hz

### TREBLE:

+12dB, -12dB at 15,000Hz

## FILTERS

### LOW:

-10dB, at 50Hz (6dB/oct)

HIGH: +10dB, at -10,000Hz (6dB/oct)

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

## FM SECTION

TUNING RANGE: 88 to 108 MHz

SENSITIVITY: (IHF) 1.8 $\mu$ V

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO: better than 65dB

IMAGE REJECTION: better than 80dB at 98MHz

SPIRIOUS RESPONSE REJECTION: better than 90dB

SELECTIVITY: better than 60dB

IF REJECTION: better than 100dB

CAPTURE RATIO: better than 1.5dB

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION:

MONO: less than 0.5%

STEREO: less than 0.8%

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

FREQUENCY RESPONSE:

MONO: 30 to 15,000Hz  $\pm$ 3dB

STEREO: 30 to 15,000Hz  $\pm$ 3dB

ANTENNA INPUT IMPEDANCE: 300 ohms balanced,

75 ohms balanced

## AM SECTION

TUNING RANGE: 535 to 1605kHz

SENSITIVITY: (bar Antenna) 46dB/m

SELECTIVITY: ( $\pm$ 10kHz) better than 25dB

IMAGE FREQUENCY REJECTION:

better than 100dB/m at 1,000kHz

better than 100dB/m at 1,000kHz

IF REJECTION:

SWITCHES

TAPE MONITOR: 1,2,3 OFF ON

N.R. ADAPTOR: OUT IN

SOURCE: OFF ON

LOUDNESS: OFF ON

FILTERS: (HIGH, LOW) OFF ON

MODE: STEREO MONO

REVERSE: NORMAL REVERSE

FM MUTING: ON OFF

SPEAKERS: A,B,C,D OFF ON

SELECTOR: PHONO-2, PHONO-1,  
FM AUTO, AM, AUX

## SEMICONDUCTORS

TRANSISTORS: 69 FET: 2 DIODES: 19

DE DIODE: 2 IC: 1

## POWER REQUIREMENTS

POWER VOLTAGE: 100V, 117V, 220V, 240V

110V, 127V, 230V, 250V

POWER CONSUMPTION: 550VA (MAX.) 125Watts

(rated)

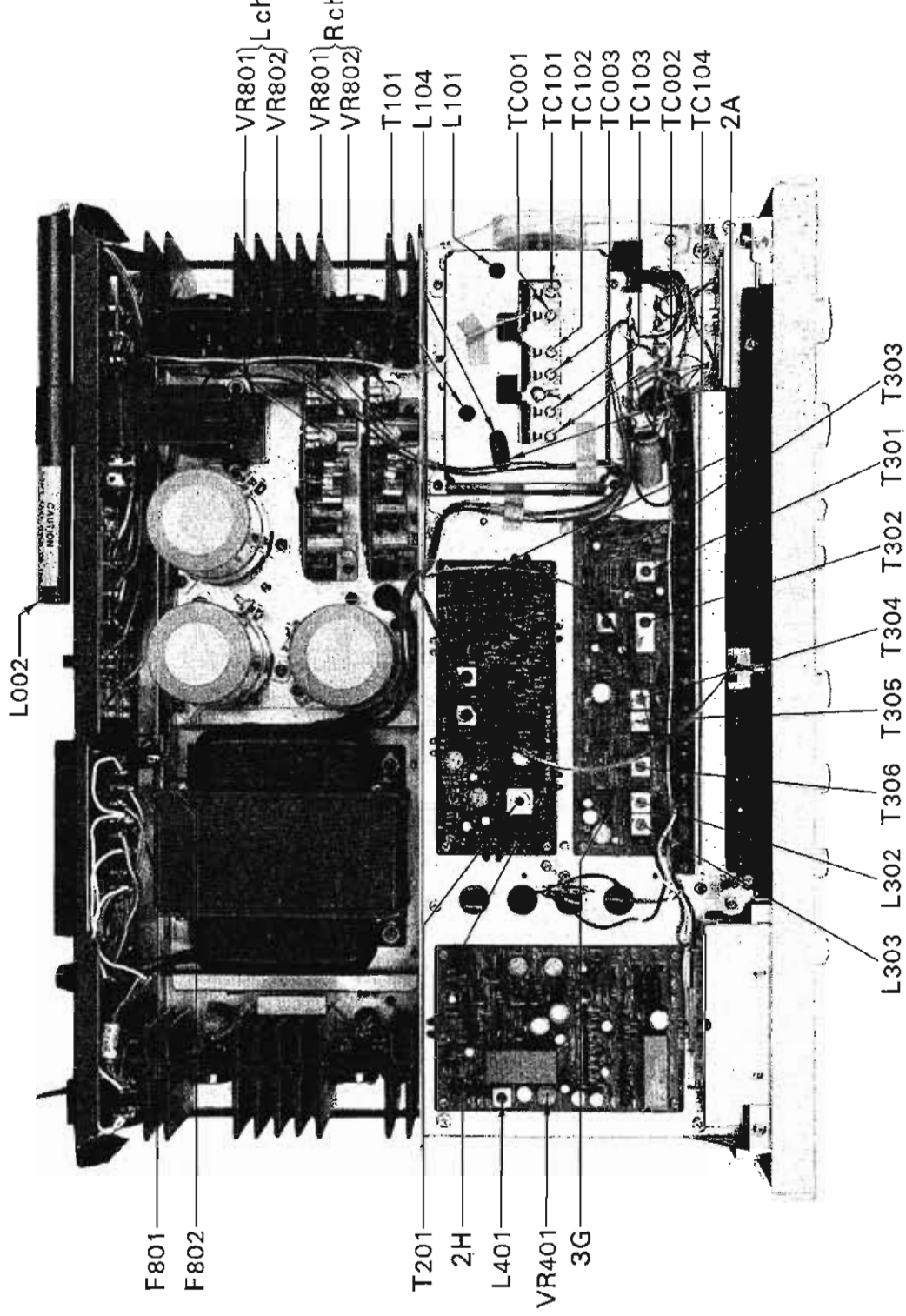
DIMENSIONS: 513mm (20.3/16") W, 147mm (5.13/16") H,

355mm (14") D

WEIGHT: 19kg (41.9 lbs.)



# TEST POINTS



# ALIGNMENT

## FM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

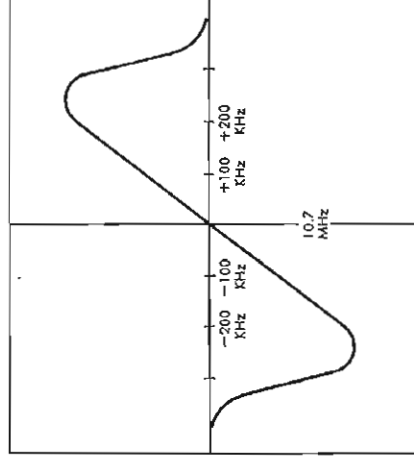
NOTE: Set FM signal generator level to minimum first.

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

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

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

### FM DISCRIMINATOR WAVE FORM



# ALIGNMENT

## FM MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Do not attempt to align Multiplex Circuit unless following equipment is available:

a. Multiplex Stereo Generator b. Oscilloscope c. AC V.T.V.M. d. Low Frequency Oscillator e. FM Signal Generator

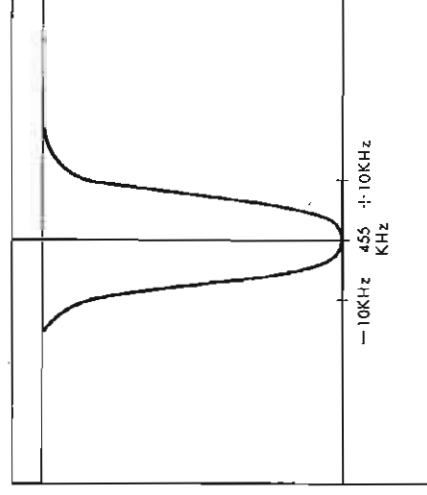
STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	Separation VR				VR <sub>401</sub>	Fully counter-clockwise
2.	Stereo separation. 19kHz Coil	FM signal generator 98MHz 100% modulation Stereo signal generator —composite signal with pilot signal, left channel, 40% modulation Same as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

## AM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

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

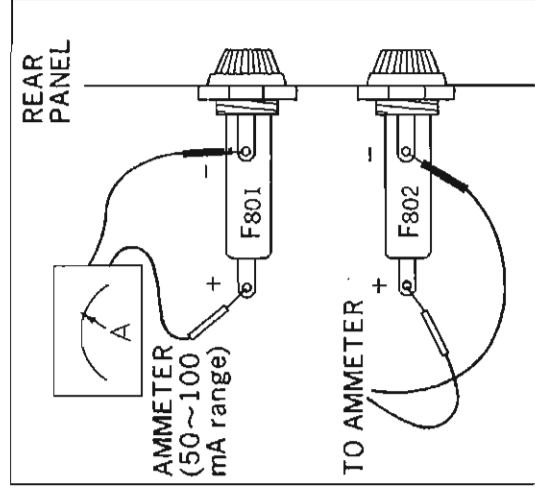
STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DIAL SETTING	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	IF Trans-former	Sweep generator 455kHz ±30kHz	TP <sub>301</sub>	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at 3G		I.F.T. T <sub>302</sub> ~ T <sub>306</sub>	Best IF waveform
2.	O.S.C.	AM generator 535kHz 400Hz 30% modulation	Antenna terminals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

### AM IF WAVE FORM



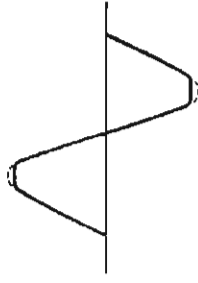
# CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

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



# OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT

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



# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

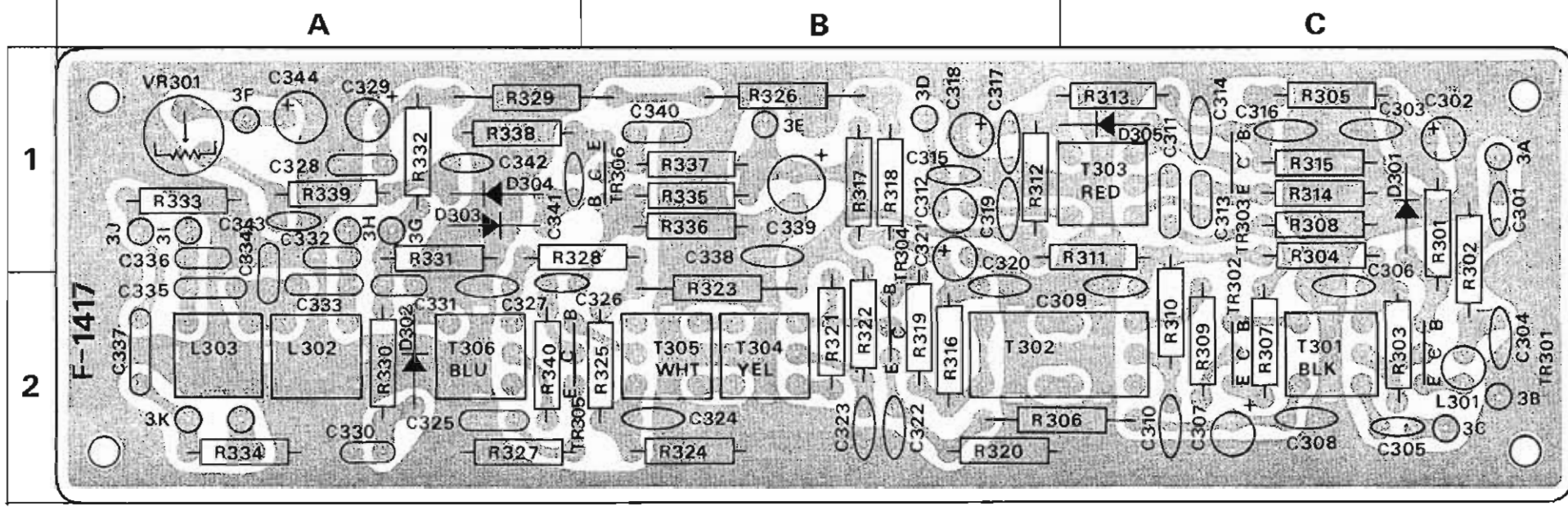
W: Parts No. X: Parts Name Y: Stock No. Z: Position of Parts

## AM BLOCK <F-1417C>

Stock No. 7530250

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

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



### Abbreviations

<b>CR</b> :	Carbon Resistor
<b>SR</b> :	Solid Resistor
<b>CR</b> :	Cement Resistor
<b>CC</b> :	Ceramic Capacitor
<b>EC</b> :	Electrolytic Capacitor
<b>MC</b> :	Mylar Capacitor
<b>SC</b> :	Styrol Capacitor
<b>AEC</b> :	Aluminum Solid Electrolytic Capacity
<b>TC</b> :	Tantalum Capacitor
<b>MI</b> :	Mica Capacitor
<b>OC</b> :	Oil Capacitor

# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

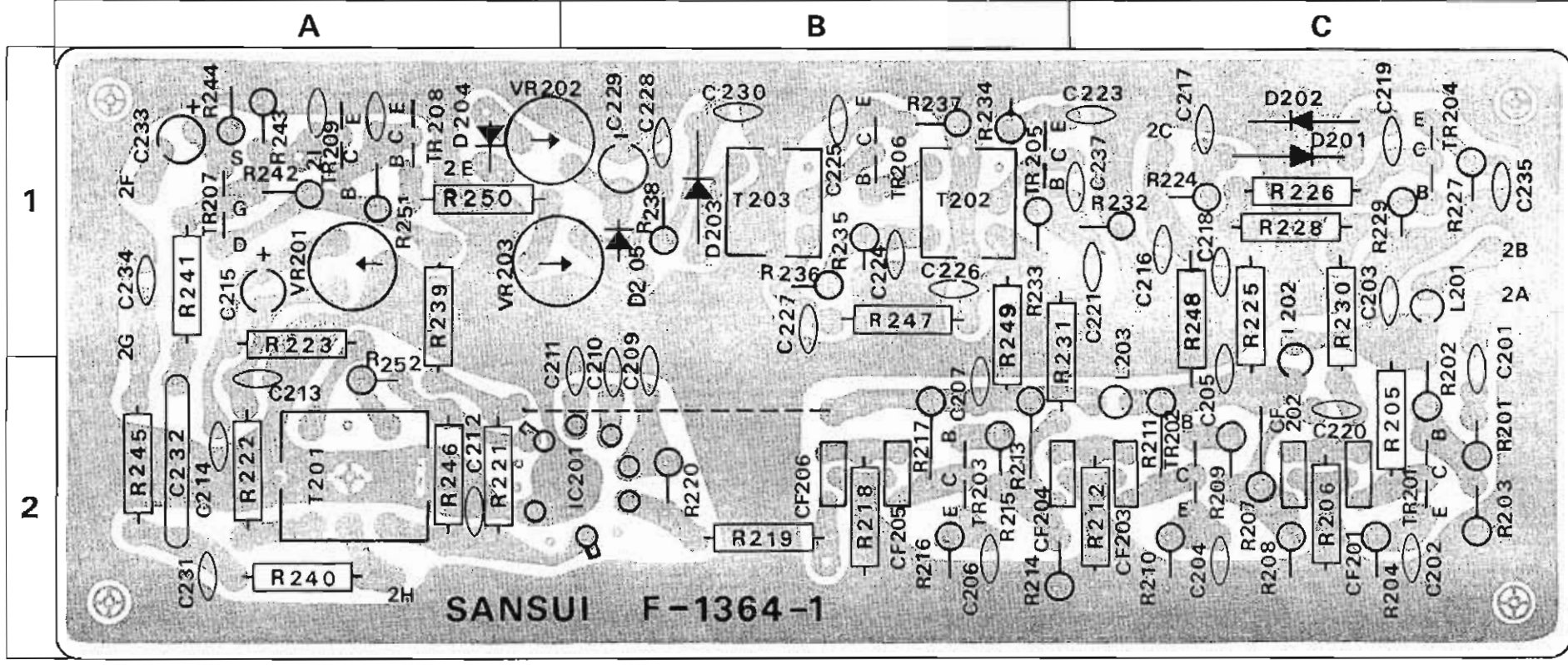
## FM IF BLOCK <F-1364-1B>

Stock No. 7520500

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

W	X	Y	Z
C203	0.022μF	0657223	1C
C204	0.022μF	0657223	2C
C205	0.022μF	0657223	2C
C206	0.022μF	0657223	2B
C207	0.022μF	0657223	2B
C209	0.022μF	0657223	2B
C210	0.022μF	0657223	2B
C211	0.022μF	0657223	2B
C212	0.047μF	0657473	2A
C213	220pF	0660221	2A
C214	220pF	0660221	2A
C215	10μF	0512100	1A
C216	0.022μF	0657223	1C
C217	47pF	0660470	1C
C218	0.022μF	0657223	1C
C219	47pF	0660470	1C
C220	22pF	0660220	2C
C221	22pF	0660220	1C
C223	0.022μF	0657223	1C
C224	0.022μF	0657223	1B
C225	0.022μF	0657223	1B
C226	0.022μF	0657223	1B
C227	0.022μF	0657223	1B
C228	0.022μF	0657223	1B
C229	0.047μF	0657473	1B
C230	0.022μF	0657223	1B
C231	220pF	0660221	2A
C232	0.33μF	0601334	2A
C233	10μF	0512100	1A
C234	0.022μF	0657223	1A
C235	0.022μF	0657223	1C
C237	2.2pF	0660229	1C
C240	0.047μF	0657473	1A
C241	10μF	0512100	1A
TR201		0305791	2C
TR202		0305791	2C
TR203		0305791	2B
TR204		0305791	1C
TR205		0305791	1B
TR206		0305791	1B
TR207		0370060, 1	2A
D201		0310330	1C
D202		0310330	1C
D203		0310330	1B
D205		0340030	1B
IC201		0360020	2A, B
T201		4235650	2A
T202		4235770	1B
T203		4235780	1B
CF201		0910100	2C
CF202		0910100	2C

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



# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

## FM MPX BLOCK <F-1420A>

Stock No. 7540660

W	X	Y	Z
R401	1kΩ	0100102	2C
R402	1kΩ	0100102	1C
R403	68kΩ	0100683	2C
R404	220kΩ	0100224	1C
R405	68kΩ	0100683	1C
R406	22kΩ	0100223	1C
R407	2.2kΩ	0100222	1C
R408	150kΩ	0100154	1C
R409	10kΩ	0100103	2C
R410	33kΩ	0100333	2C
R411	47kΩ	0100473	2C
R412	47kΩ	0100473	2B, C
R413	1kΩ	0100102	2B
R414	3.3kΩ	0100332	
R415	330kΩ	0100334	2B
R416	10kΩ	0100103	2B
R417	10kΩ	0100103	2B
R418	330kΩ	0100334	2B
R419	330kΩ	0100334	2B
R420	10kΩ	0100103	2B
R421	10kΩ	0100103	1B
R422	330kΩ	0100334	1B
R423	68kΩ	0100683	2B
R424	100kΩ	0100104	2A
R425	100kΩ	0100104	1, 2A
R426	10kΩ	0100103	1A, B
R427	10kΩ	0106103	1B
R428	100Ω	0100101	2A
R429	10kΩ	0100103	2A
R430	10kΩ	0100103	1A
R431	270Ω	0100271	2A
R432	270Ω	0100271	1A
R433	1.2kΩ	0106122	1A
R434	5.6kΩ	0100562	1A
R435	5.6kΩ	0100562	2A
R436	1MΩ	0100105	3A
R437	1MΩ	0100105	3A
R438	2.2kΩ	0100222	1C
R439	33kΩ	0100333	2C
R440	6.8kΩ	0100682	2C
R441	3.3kΩ	0100332	3C
R442	33Ω	0100330	3C
R443	1kΩ	0100102	2C
R444	47kΩ	0100473	3C
R445	47kΩ	0100473	3C
R446	47kΩ	0100473	3C
R447	47kΩ	0100473	3B
R448	22kΩ	0100223	3B
R449	22kΩ	0100223	3B
R450	22kΩ	0100223	3B
R451	47Ω	0100470	3B
R452	1.5kΩ	0100152	2B
R453	100kΩ	0100101	2A
R454	100kΩ	0100104	3B
R455	1MΩ	0100105	3B

W	X	Y	Z
R456	47Ω	0100470	3B
R457	3.3kΩ	0100332	3B
R458	10kΩ	0100103	3A
R459	4.7kΩ	0100472	3A
R460	47Ω	0100470	2, 3A
VR401	1kΩ(B) Stereo Separation Adj.	1035070	1B
VR402	220kΩ(B) FM Stereo Indicator Adj.	1035210	3B, C
VR403	220kΩ(B) FM Muting Adj.	1035210	3B
C401	10μF	0513100	2C
C402	47pF	0660470	2C
C403	0.047μF	0601477	1C
C404	6800pF	0629001	1B
C405	0.047μF	0601477	2C
C406	47μF	0511470	2B
C407	10μF	0513100	1B
C408	10μF	0513100	2A
C409	47μF	0512470	1B
C410	10μF	0513100	1A
C411	47μF	0512470	1B
C412	0.008μF	0600806	2A
C413	0.008μF	0600806	2A
C414	100μF	0513101	2A
C415	0.22μF	0601228	3A
C416	0.22μF	0601228	3A
C417	220pF	0620221	2C
C418	1000pF	0620102	2C
C419	100pF	0620101	2C
C420	680pF	0620681	3C
C421	1μF	0515109	3C
C422	0.15μF	0601158	3C
C423	0.047μF	0601477	3C
C424	0.047μF	0601477	3C
C425	0.022μF	0657223	3B
C426	100μF	0513101	2B
C427	10μF	0512100	3B
C428	0.022μF	0657223	3B
C429	4.7μF	0513479	3B
C430	100μF	0513101	2B
C433	220pF	0620221	1B
C434	220pF	0620221	2B
TR401	25C871R(F)	0305475	1C
TR402	25C711(E,F)	0305731.2	1C
TR403	25A678-6	0300291	2A
TR404		0305475	2B
TR405	25C871R(F)	0305475	1A
TR406		0305475	1A
TR407		0305891	3A
TR408	25A634A-6	0305891	3A
TR409	25C711(E,F)	0305731.2	3C
TR410	25A634A-6	0305891	3B, C
TR411	25C711(G)	0305733	3C
TR412		0305733	3B
TR413	25C711(G)	0305733	3B



# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

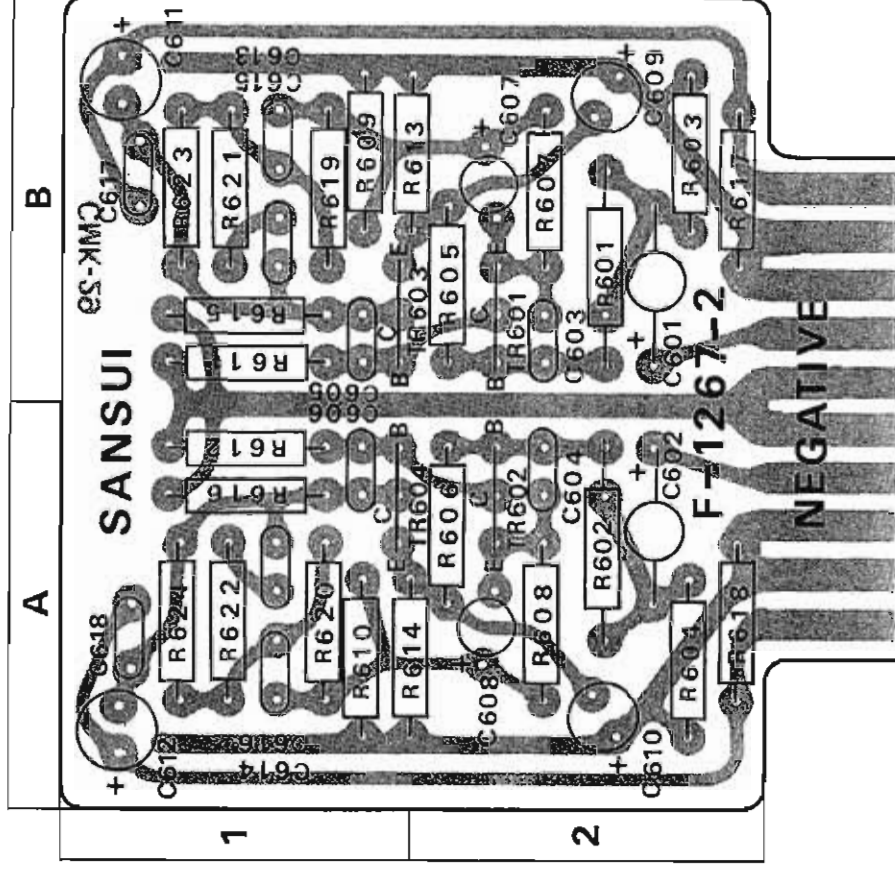
W: Parts No. X: Parts Name Y: Stock No. Z: Position of Parts

## EQUALIZER BLOCK <F-1267-2D>

Stock No. 7550400

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

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





# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

## STONE BLOCK <F-1426>

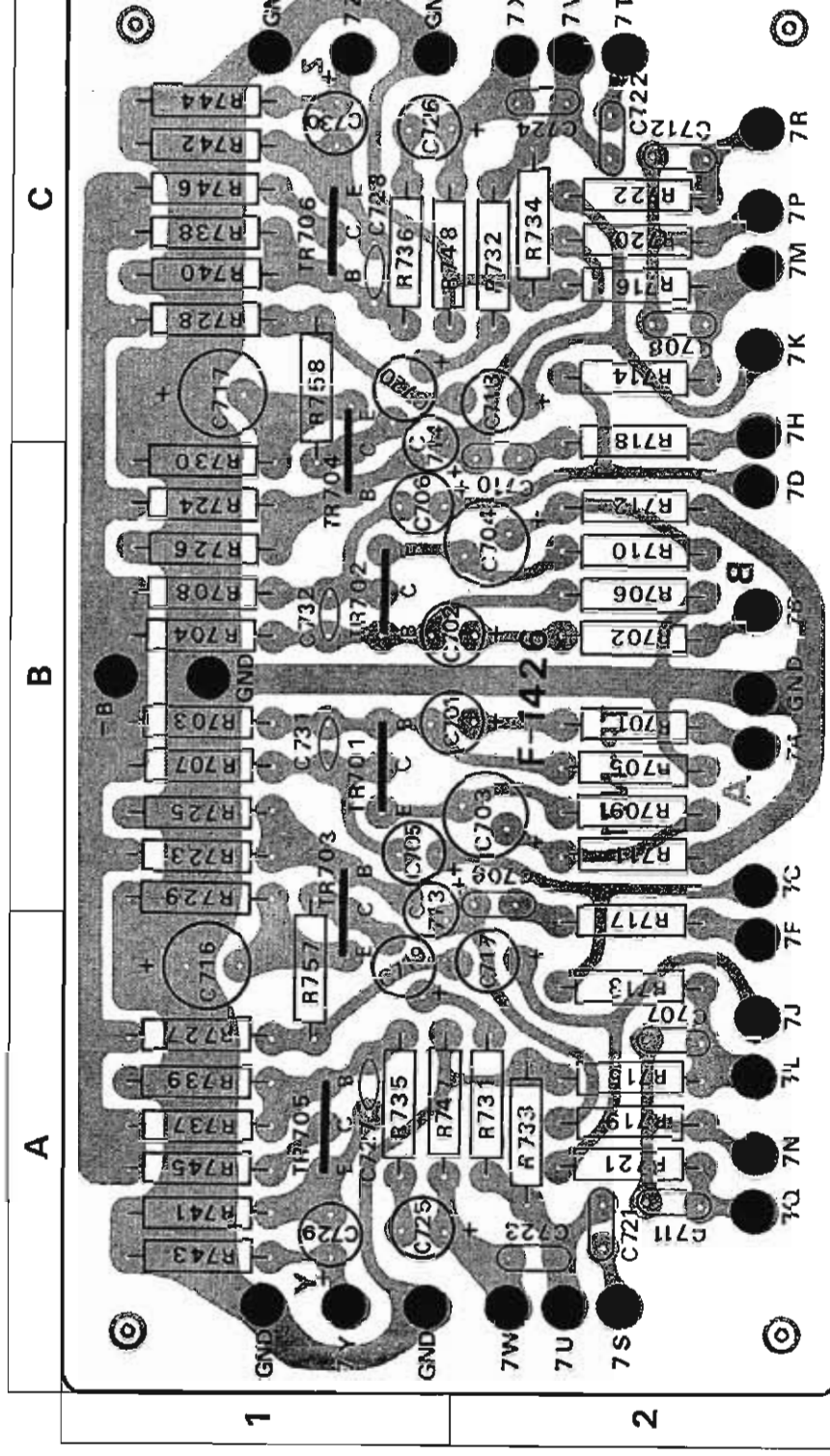
Stock No. 7560550

W	X	Y	Z
R701	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 B
R702	2.2kΩ	0101222	2 B
R703	680kΩ	0101684	1 B
R704	680kΩ	0101684	1 B
R705	100kΩ	0101104	2 B
R706	100kΩ	0101104	2 B
R707	3.9kΩ	0101392	1 B
R708	3.9kΩ	0101392	1 B
R709	1.5kΩ	0101152	2 B
R710	1.5kΩ	0101152	2 B
R711	470Ω	0101471	2 B
R712	470Ω	0101471	2 B
R713	10kΩ	0101103	2 A
R714	10kΩ	0101103	2 C
R715	33kΩ	0101333	2 A
R716	33kΩ	0101333	2 C
R717	2.7kΩ	010272	2 A
R718	2.7kΩ	010272	2 C
R719	22kΩ	0101223	2 A
R720	22kΩ	0101223	2 C
R721	10kΩ	0101103	2 A
R722	10kΩ	0101103	2 C
R723	560kΩ	0101564	1 B
R724	560kΩ	0101564	1 B
R725	100kΩ	0101104	1 B

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

±10% 1/4W CR.

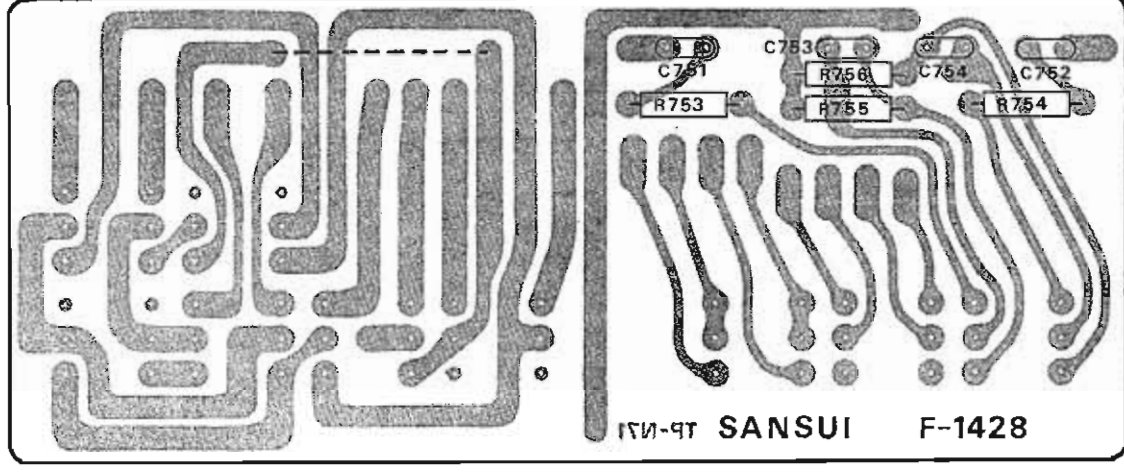
±5% 1/4W CR.



# FILTER & SPEAKERS SWITCH BLOCK <F-1428>

Stock No. 7591140

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



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

# LAMP BLOCK <F-1374>

Stock No. 7590810

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

# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

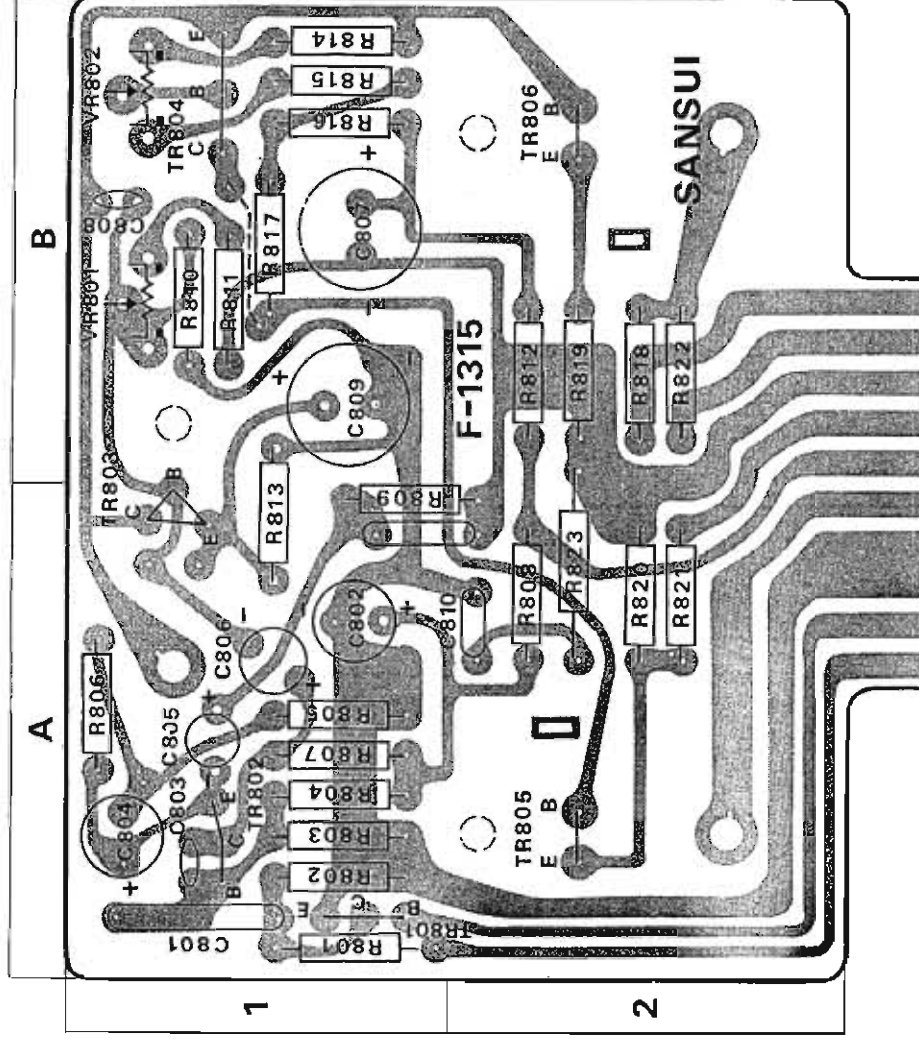
W: Parts No. X: Parts Name Y: Stock No. Z: Position of Parts

## DRIVER BLOCK <F-1315A>

Stock No. 7570650

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

W	X	Y	Z
R823	4.7 $\Omega$	0133479	2 A
VR801	100k $\Omega$ (B) AC Balance Adj.	1033141	1 B
VR802	1k $\Omega$ (B) DC Bias Adj.	1033051	1 B
C801	0.33 $\mu$ F	0601338	1 A
C802	100 $\mu$ F	0513101	1 A
C803	100pF	0660101	1 A
C804	220 $\mu$ F	0510221	1 A
C805	4.7 $\mu$ F	0515479	1 A
C806	3.3 $\mu$ F	0569339	1 A
C807	100 $\mu$ F	0515109	1 B
C808	58pF	0660680	1 B
C809	470 $\mu$ F	0510471	1 B
C810	0.1 $\mu$ F	0601108	2 A
TR802	2SC871 Red (F)	0305475	1 A
TR803	2SC627 (3)	0305582	1 A
TR804	2SC984 (C)	0305872	1 B
TR805	2SC680 Blue(B, C)	0305621, 2	2 A
TR806	2SA566 (B, C) Pair	0300151, 2	2 B
	Printed Circuit Board	F-1315	2570340

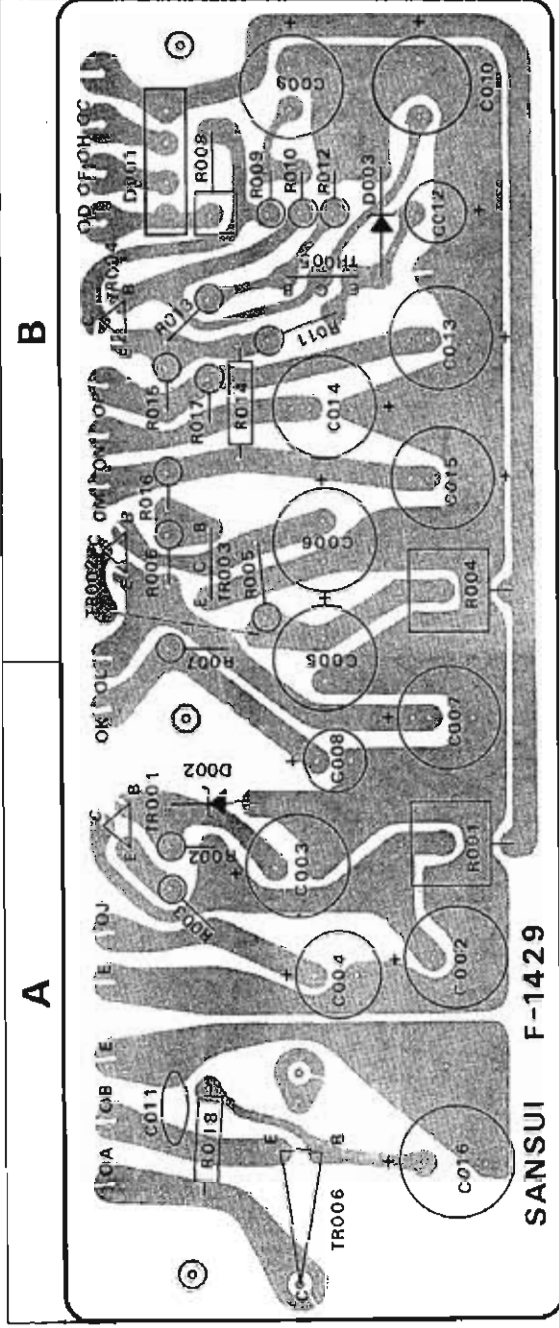


# POWER BLOCK <F-1429>

Stock No. 7500660

W	X	Y	Z
R001	±10%	0153331	A
R002	330Ω	0111682	A
R003	6.8kΩ } 10Ω }	0111100	A
R004	220Ω	0155221	B
R005	6.8kΩ	0111682	B
R006	33kΩ	0106333	B
R007	2.7kΩ	0111272	B
R008	1Ω	0152100	B
R009	8.2kΩ	0111222	B
R010	2.7kΩ	0106272	B
R011	3.9kΩ	0111392	B
R012	6.8kΩ	0106682	B
R013	27kΩ	0106273	B
R014	100Ω	0111101	B
R015	100Ω	0111101	B
R016	47kΩ	0106473	B
R017	100Ω	0111101	B
R018	12kΩ	0111123	A
C001	0.001μF	0659011	
C002	100μF	0515101	A
C003	220μF	0512221	A
C004	100μF	0512101	A
C005	100μF	0515101	A, B

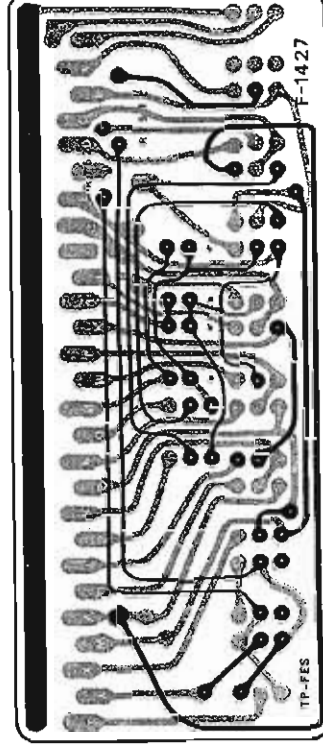
W	X	Y	Z
C006	100μF	0515101	B
C007	100μF	0515101	A
C008	100μF	0512101	A
C009	100μF	0515101	B
C011	0.01μF	0659011	A
C012	10μF	0515100	B
C013	100μF	0515101	B
C014	100μF	0515101	B
C015	220μF	0515221	B
C016	100μF	0519402	A
TR001	2SD313 (E)	0308392	A
TR002		0308392	B
TR003		0305731	B
TR004		0309332	B
TR005		0300311	B
TR006		0308383	A
D001	2B2DM	0311070	A
D002	ZB1-13	0315090	B
D003	RD6A (N)	0315560	A
	Printed Circuit Board	F-1429	B



# MODE SWITCH BLOCK <F-1427>

Stock No. 7591150

W	X	Y	Z
R751	8.2kΩ	0101822	
R752	8.2kΩ	0101822	
S2-9	Pushbutton Switch	1130550	
	Printed Circuit Board	F-1427	2591150



# OTHER PARTS AND THEIR POSITION ON CHASSIS

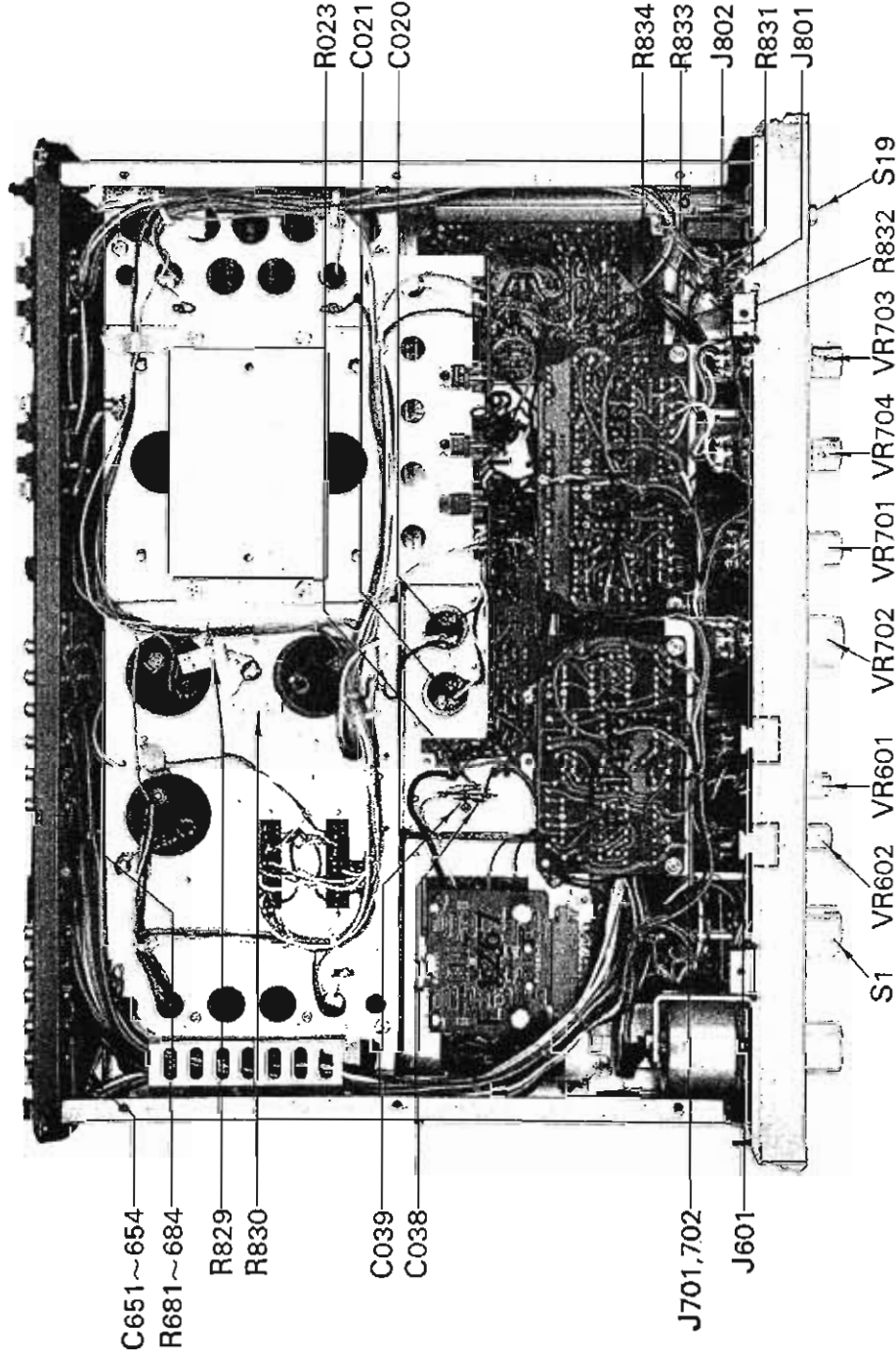
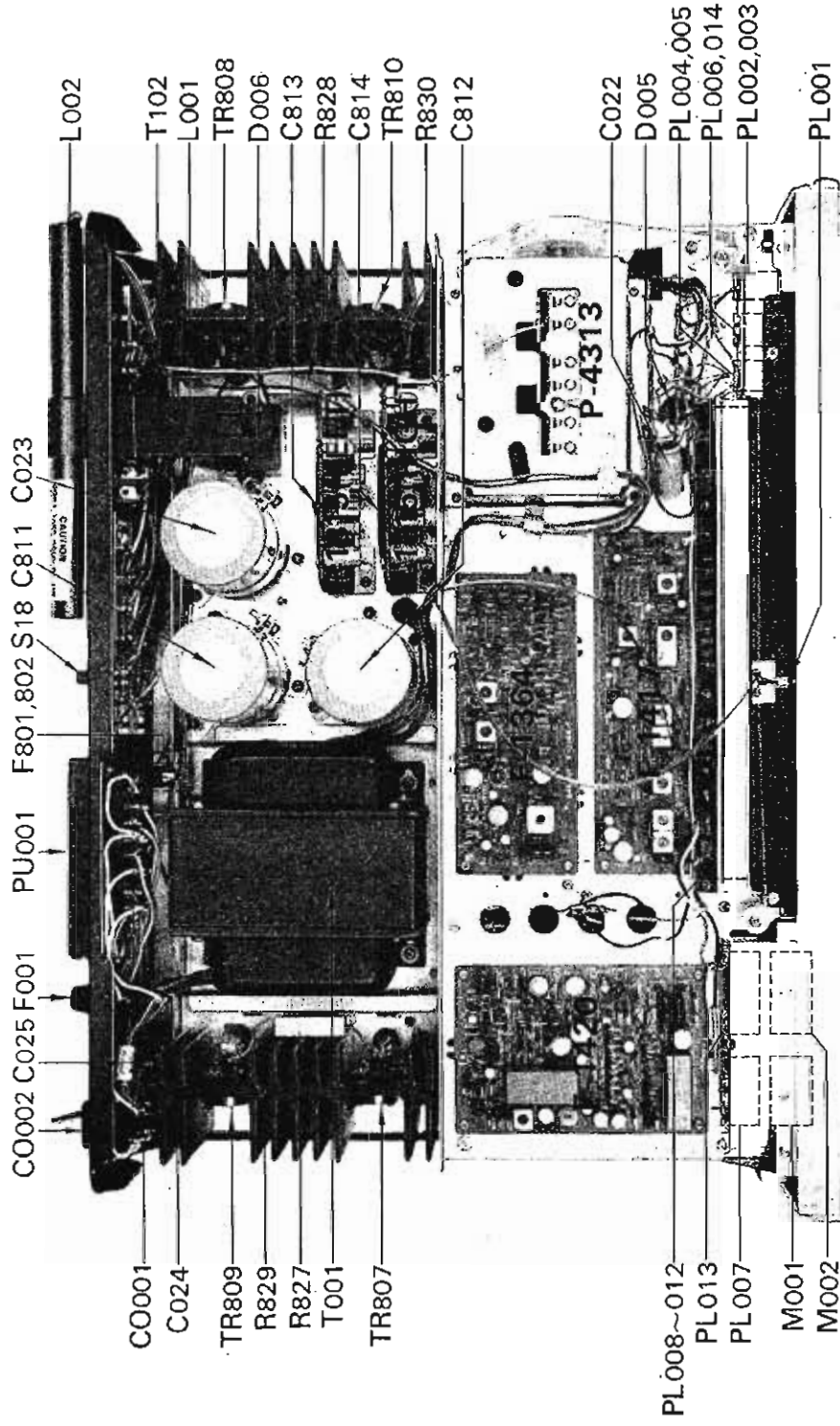
W: Parts No. X: Parts Name Y: Stock No.

## OTHER PARTS

W	X	Y
R023	47Ω	0101470
R681	100kΩ	0101104
R682	100kΩ	0101104
R683	220kΩ	0101224
R684	220kΩ	0101224
R825	0.68Ω	0157688
R826	0.68Ω	0157688
R827	0.68Ω	0157688
R828	0.68Ω	0157688
R829	100Ω	0155101
R830	100Ω	0155101
R831	470Ω	0153471
R832	470Ω	0153471
R833	470Ω	0153471
R834	470Ω	0153471
VR601	100kΩ (B) × 2	1015050
VR602	50kΩ (B)	1005111
VR701	250kΩ (M, N)	1010800
VR702	250kΩ (B) × 2	1010510
VR703	100kΩ (B) × 2	1020161
VR704	100kΩ (B) × 2	1020161
C020	1000μF	0559838
C021	1000μF	0559838
C022	470μF	0511471
C023	3300μF	0559837
C024	0.033μF	0591377
C025	0.047μF	0591476
C038	0.022μF	0657223
C039	0.022μF	0657223
C651~4	0.05μF × 4	0800121
C811	4000μF	0559838
C812	4000μF	0559838
C813	0.01μF	0659011
C814	0.01μF	0659011
TR807		0305841,2
TR808		0305841,2
TR809		0305841,2
TR810		0305841,2
D005	SRIFM2	0310870
D006	DS108-N	0310920
T001	Power Transformer	4001140
T102	7.5Ω : 300Ω FM balloon	4290021
S1	Selector Control	1110040
S18	Pre-Main Separating Switch	1130350
S19	Power Switch	1104221
L001	Micro Inductor 100μH	4900110
L002	AM Bar Antenna	4200540
M001	Signal Meter	4300510
M002	Tuning Meter	4300520

W	X	Y
J601	Microphone Jack	2430170
J602	DIN Jack	2430040
J701	Microphone Jack	2430170
J702	Microphone Jack	2430170
J801	Headphones Jack	2430210
J802	Headphones Jack	2430210
PJ001	Voltage Selector { Socket Main Plug Sub Plug	2410170 2410180 2410190
CO001	AC Outlet	2450040
CO002		2450040
F001	Power Fuse 5A (100~127V) 3A (220~250V)	0431280, 2 0431260, 2
F801		0433280, 2
F802	Quick Acting Fuse 5A	0433280, 2
PL001	6.3V 75mA Needle	0420200
PL002	PHONO-2	0400141
PL003	PHONO-1	0400153
PL004	7V 160mA FM	0400154
PL005	AM	0400155
PL006	AUX	0400170
PL007	Signal Meter	0420040
PL008~012	7V 300mA Dial	0420040
PL013	Tune Meter	0420040
PL014	6V 100mA FM STEREO	0400160
PL015	7V 160mA Power	0400141
	FM Pack P-4313U6 (For U.S.A.) P-4313E6 (For Europe)	7510430 7510550

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



The Sansui logo consists of the word "Sansui" in a white, italicized, serif font, set against a solid black rectangular background.

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