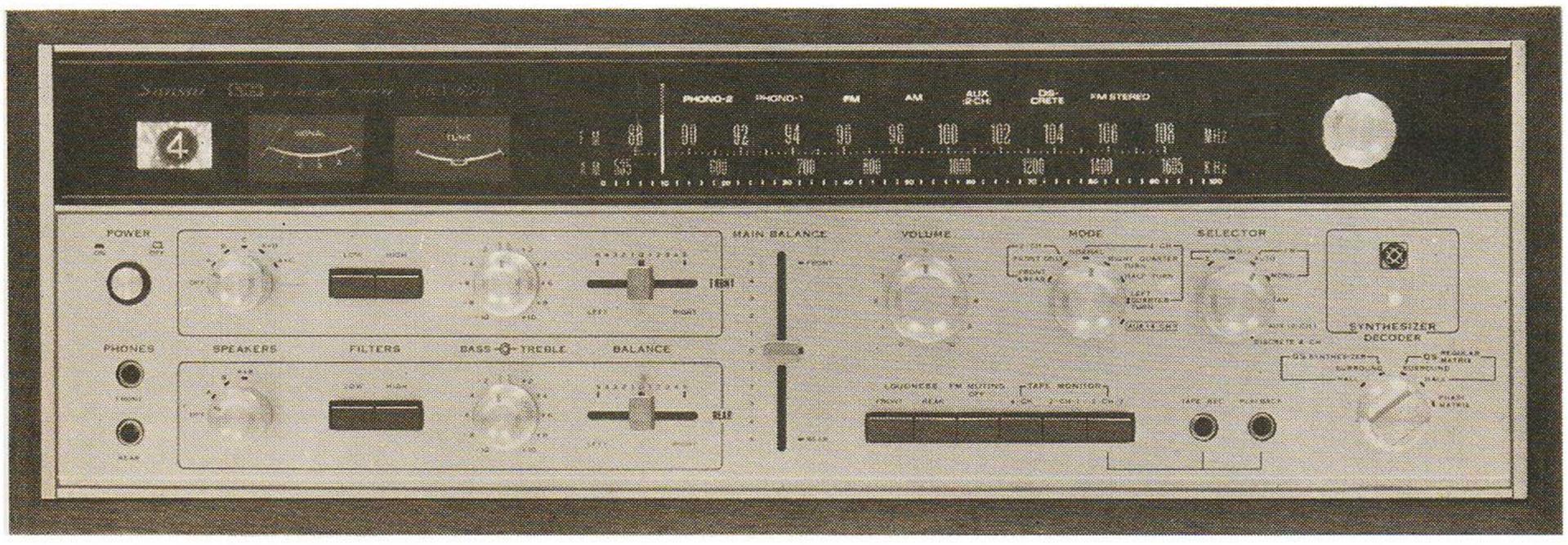
QS
REGULAR MATRIX

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS & SERVICE MANUAL

4-CHANNEL RECEIVER

SANSUI QRX-6500



Sansui

SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

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Congratulations on joining the thousands of proud, satisfied owners of quality stereo components from Sansui.

The QRX-6500 is a 280-watt 4-channel receiver endowed with practically all the facilities necessary for enjoying every type of music in the new, enthralling 4-channel format. Incorporating the widely-acknowledged Sansui QS REGULAR MATRIX system, it features the exclusive QS Vario-Matrix Circuit, which (1) decodes encoded 4-channel program sources back into 4-channel, and (2) transforms (synthesizes) conventional 2-channel sources into 4-channel. It also has complete provisions for reproducing discrete 4-channel sources. And of course, it reproduces 2-channel sources in 2-channel stereo if you so desire.

The QRX-6500 connects up to three pairs of speaker systems for the front channels, and two pairs for the rear channels, enabling you to hear the reproduction in two rooms. In addition, it is provided with a Synthesizer/Decoder Function Control and a Mode Switch to let you hear each selection with the most effective sound effect. In short, we have made it one of the most complete, most versatile 4-channel receivers available today.

Now it is up to you to read the instructions contained in this booklet, so that you may take full advantage of its rich performance potential.

Again, welcome to the world of 4-channel stereo, and our sincere gratitude for your choice. You will not be disappointed.

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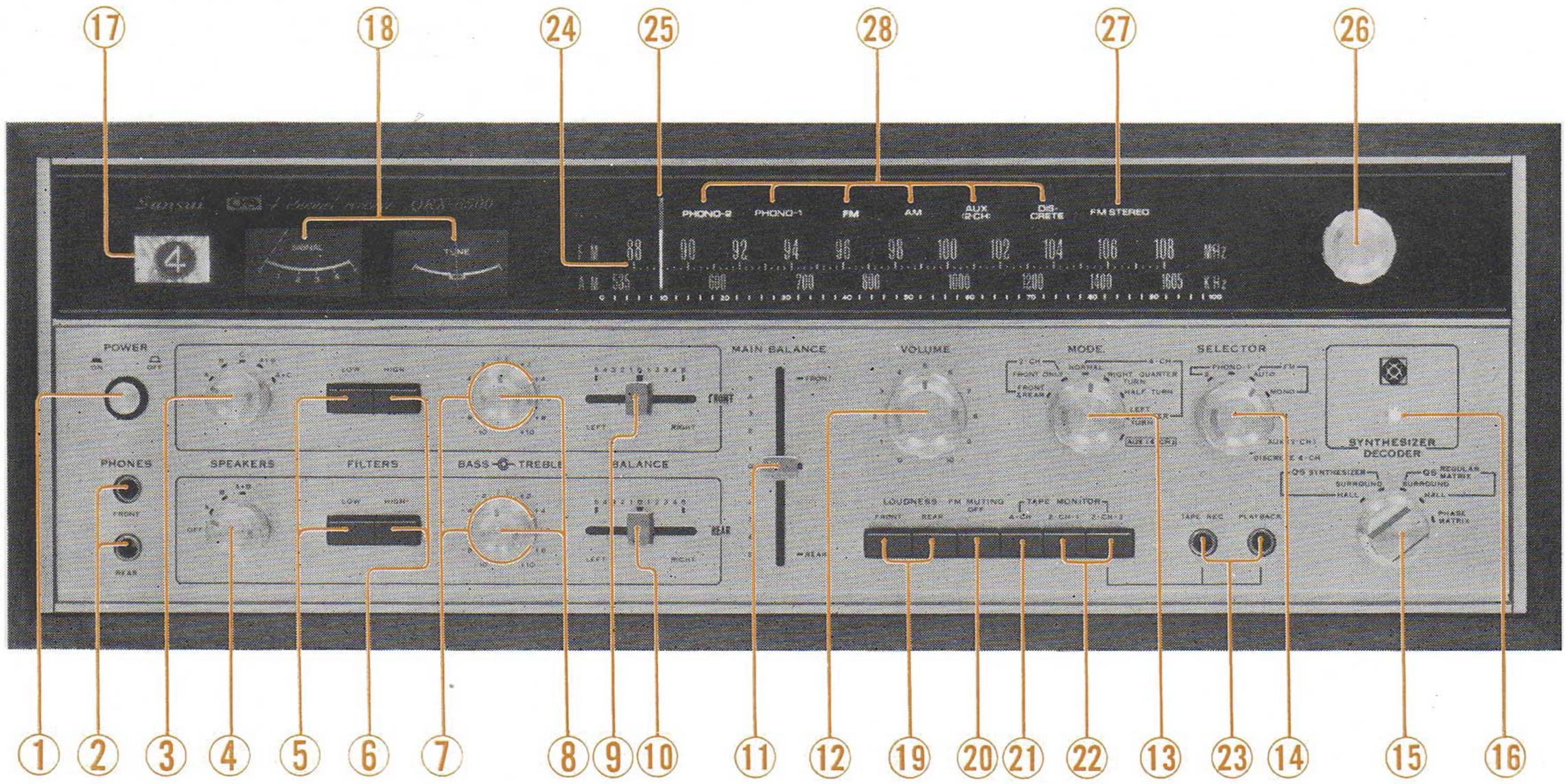
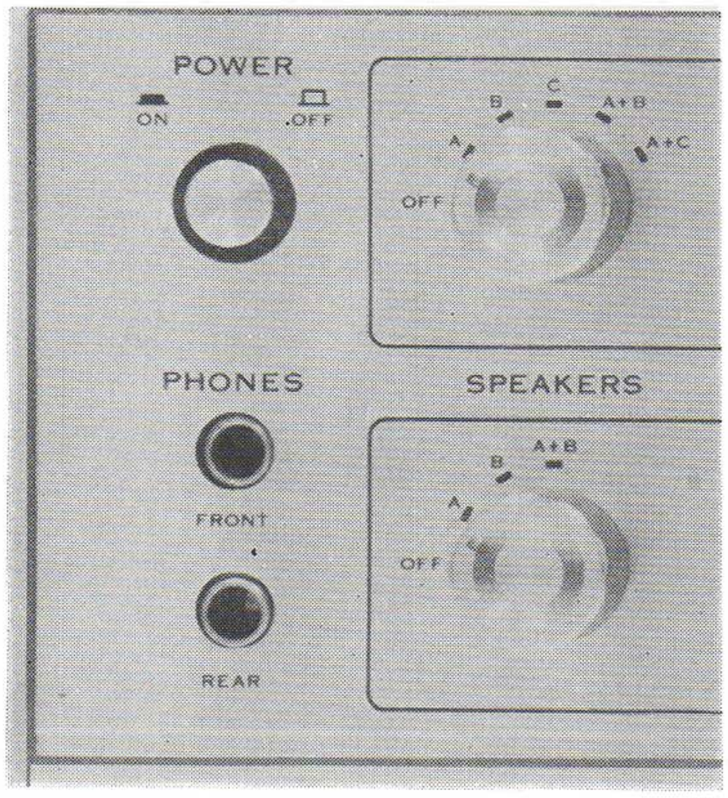
FM STEREO
MHz
KHz
POWER
MAIN BALANCE
VOLUME
MODE
SELECTOR
SYNTHESIZER DECODER
PHONES
SPEAKERS
FILTERS
BASS
TREBLE
BALANCE
TAPE MONITOR
TAPE REC
PLAYBACK

SWITCHES AND CONTROLS





① Power Switch

Turns on and off the power supply for the entire receiver. Push it once to turn on, once more to turn off. It also controls the AC outlet marked SWITCHED on the rear panel.

② Headphone Jacks

Accommodate two stereo headphone sets for monitoring or private listening. The upper jack is for the front channels, and the lower one for the rear. When listening with headphones, turn both the Front and Rear Speakers Switches to 'OFF.' The headphones used should be dynamic types.

③ Front Speakers Switch

The QRX-6500 connects up to three pairs of speaker systems for reproducing the front channel sounds, and this switch allows selecting any pair or a combi nation of two pairs.

OFF: To cut off the sound from the front left and right speaker systems when listening with head-phones.

A: To drive the front channel speaker systems connected to the FRONT SYSTEM-A terminals on the receiver's rear panel.

B: To drive the ones connected to the FRONT SYSTEM-B terminals.

C: To drive the ones connected to the FRONT SYSTEM-C terminals.

A+B: To drive both the A and B pairs of speaker systems.

A+C: To drive both the A and C pairs of speaker systems.

④ Rear Speakers Switch

Up to two pairs of speaker systems can be con-nected to the QRX-6500 and selected by this switch. Use it in a manner similar to the Front Speakers Switch.

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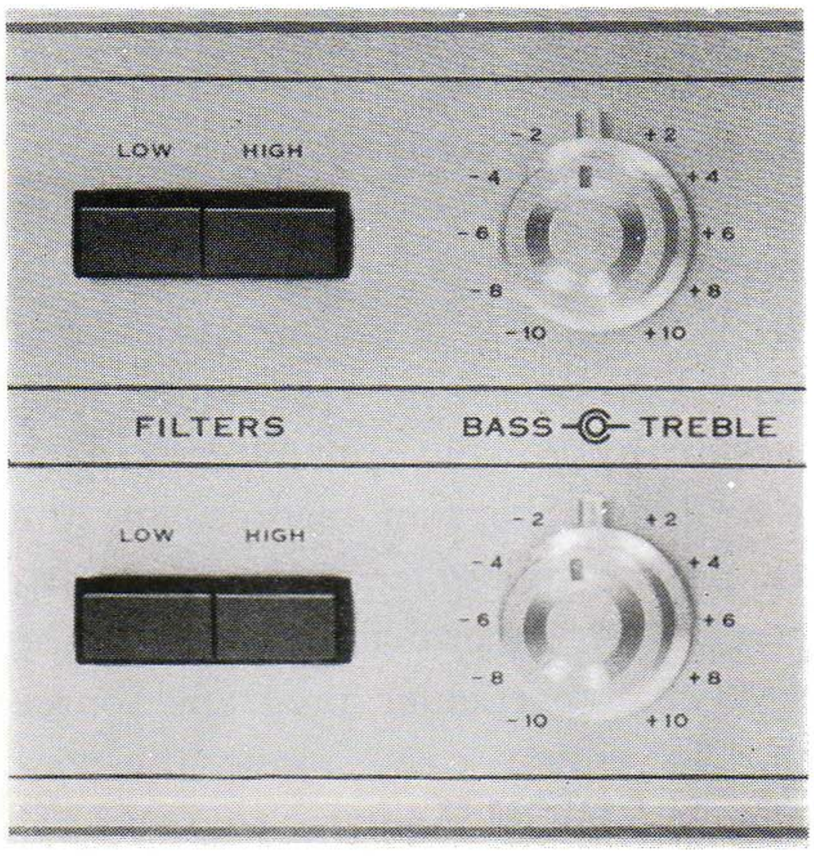


⑤ Low Filter Switches

Push to cut off low-frequency noise such as the rumbling of the turntable motor. Otherwise, leave the switches off. The upper switch is for the front channels, and the lower one for the rear.

⑥ High Filter Switches

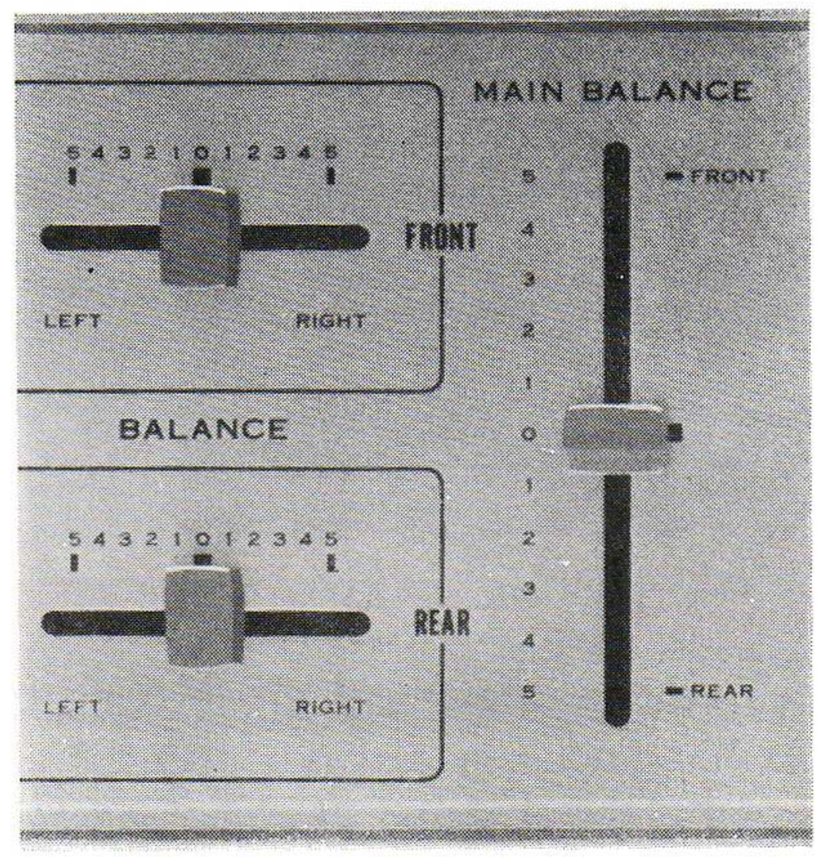
Push to cut off such high-frequency noise as the scratch noise produced by a worn record, tape hiss or the whistle noise contained in radio broadcasts. Leave the switches off at all other times. The upper one is for the front channels, and the lower one for the rear.

⑦ Bass Controls

Use to strengthen or weaken the receiver's low-end response according to your personal preference, the frequency response of the speaker systems in use or the acoustics of your room. Turn them clockwise to emphasize the lows, counterclockwise to de-emphasize. The upper one is for the front channels, and the lower one for the rear.

⑧ Treble Controls

Use in the same manner as the Bass Controls to boost or cut the receiver's high-end response.



⑨ Front Balance Control

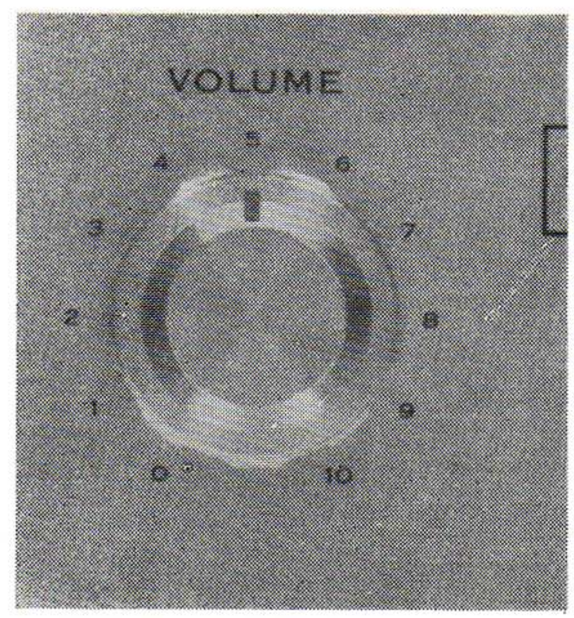
Use to balance the front left and right channels. Slide it to the left to increase the sound volume in the front left channel, to the right to increase that in the front right channel.

⑩ Rear Balance Control

Use in the same manner as the Front Balance Control to balance the rear left and right channels.

⑪ Main Balance Control

Use to balance the front and rear channels. Slide it up to increase the sound volume in the front channels, down to increase that in the rear channels.



⑫ Volume Control

Use to control the overall sound volume. Turn it clockwise to raise.

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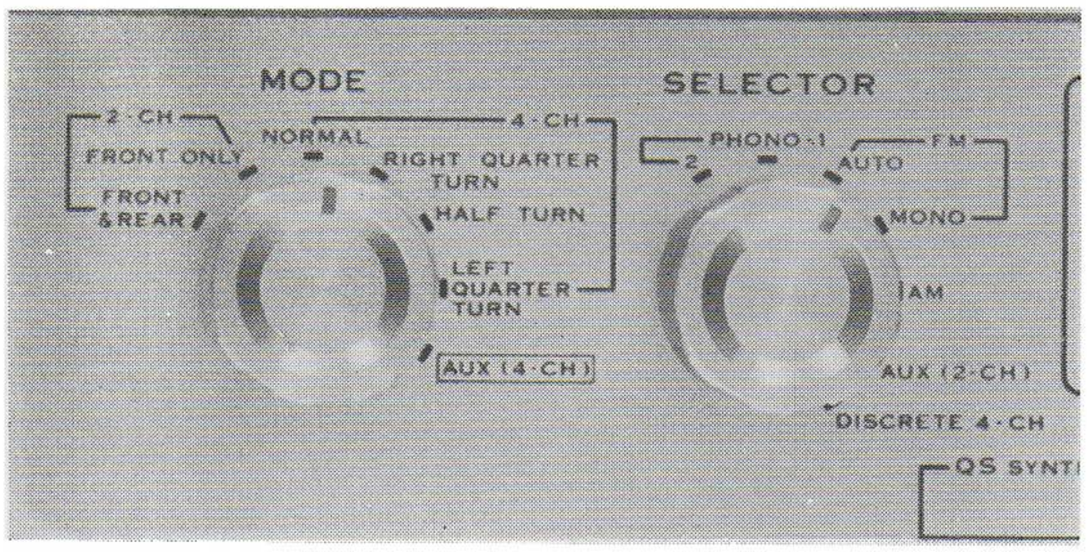
SWITCHES AND CONTROLS



⑬ Mode Switch

Selects between the 2-channel and 4-channel operating modes and among several sub-modes:

2-CH To hear a 2-channel stereo program source connected to the 2-CHANNEL inputs on the rear panel, or if you only have two speakers connected to the QRX-6500.

FRONT & REAR: For reproducing a 2-chanenl stereo program source simultaneously from both the front and rear speaker systems. The left signal in the stereo program will be reproduced by the front left and rear left speaker systems, and the right signal from the front and rear right speaker systems.

FRONT ONLY: For normal stereo reproduction. Only the front left and right speaker systems will deliver sound to create a normal 2-channel stereo effect.

4-CH To hear 4-channel reproduction.

NORMAL: For normal 4-channel sound reproduction.

RIGHT QUARTER TURN: To turn the sound around by 90 degrees clockwise. The front left and right channel sounds will be heard from the front and rear right speaker systems, and the rear left and right channel sounds from the front and rear left speaker systems. Use this position to obtain a normal 4-channel stereo effect when hearing vocal or other types of program source where the sound is loud only on one side.

HALF TURN: To turn the sound around by 180 degrees, so that the front channel sounds will be heard from the rear channel speaker systems. Used to hear vocal or other types of program source, this position will make the listener feel as if he were right in the middle of the stage.

LEFT QUARTER TURN: To turn the sound around by 90 degrees counterclockwise.

AUX (4-CH): To hear a 4-channel program source connected to the 4-CHANNEL AUX inputs on the rear panel. Note that two sets of 4-CHANNEL AUX inputs are provided, with one set marked LOW and the other HIGH. Connect an ordinary program source to the LOW inputs. If the reproduced sound is distorted or cracked, it is probably because the output level of that particular program source is too high. In which case, move the connections over to the HIGH inputs.

⑭ Selector Control

Depending on what you wish to hear, turn to the appropriate position.

PHONO 2: Selects a turntable connected to the PHONO 2 inputs on the receiver's rear panel.

PHONO 1: Selects the one connected to the PHONO 1 inputs.

FM AUTO: To hear FM broadcasts, whether stereo or mono. When the broadcast signal changes from mono to stereo, the receiver automatically switches itself to stereo reception. The stereo (or encoded 4-channel) broadcast signal may be synthesized or decoded into 4-channel by the built-in QS REGULAR MATRIX system. Adjust the Mode Switch and the Synthesizer/Decoder Function Control properly.

FM MONO: When the receiver is set to FM AUTO and receiving an FM stereo signal, reset it to this position if the reception should be filled with noise and intolerably unpleasant. The broadcast will then be received in mono but the noise will be substantially reduced.

AM: For receiving AM broadcasts.

AUX (2-CH): To hear whatever 2-channel program source is connected to the 2-CHANNEL AUX inputs on the receiver's rear panel.

DISCRETE 4-CH: To hear whatever discrete 4-channel program source is connected to the 4-CHANEL DISCRETE inputs. A 4-channel tape deck or a 4-channel adaptor (demodulator) may be connected here.

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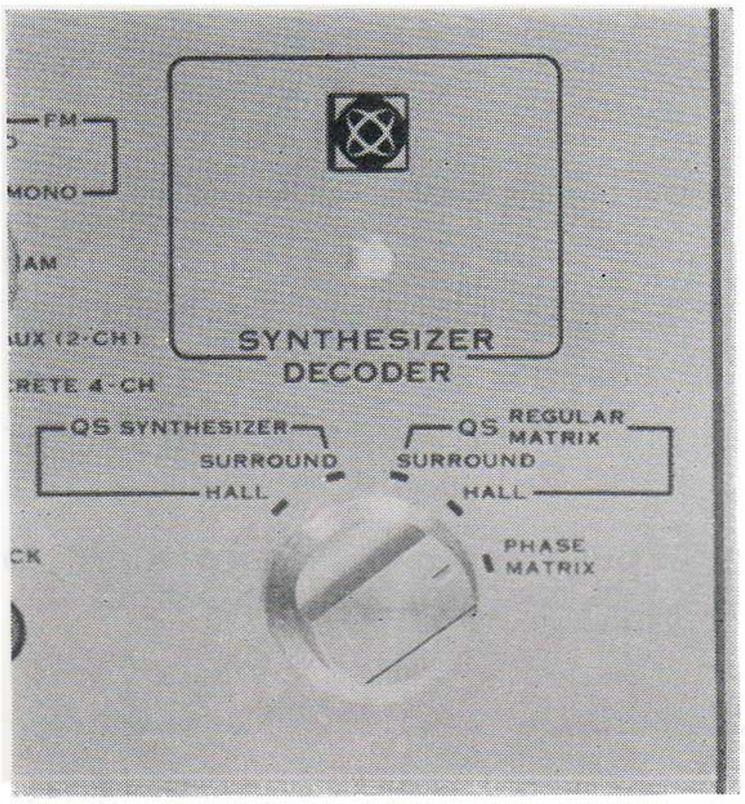


⑮ Synthesizer/Decoder Function Control

Operate this switch to derive the desired sound effect from the built-in QS REGULAR MATRIX circuit, depending on the type of program source. Such sound effect will be further enhanced by employing a proper speaker position (see page 8).

QS SYNTHESIZER For transforming conventional 2-channel stereo program sources into 4-channel sound. Sansui's exclusive 2-4 synthesizing encoder will work in coordination with the QS Vario-Matrix, pre-processing the 2-channel signal for optimum conversion into 4-channel.

HALL: To enjoy the kind of 'presence' you'd feel if you were seated front-and-center in a concert hall, theater or jazz club. The stage will be acoustically reconstructed in front of you, while the sounds reflected by various surfaces in the hall—such as the walls, ceiling, chairs, etc.—will be reproduced in the rear to add depth and the sense of spaciousness.

SURROUND: To drown yourself in the middle of the music. The performing artists will surround you, making you feel as if you were participating.

QS REGULAR MATRIX To decode and reproduce QS-encoded 4-channel program sources (discs and FM broadcasts). The built-in QS Vario-Matrix circuit will retrieve all input information in the original 4-channel recording.

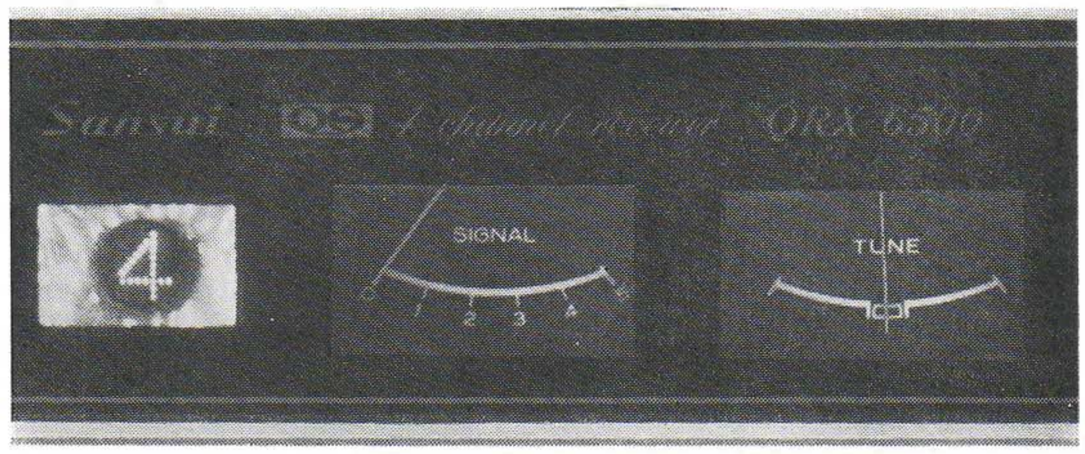
SURROUND: Offers a better-defined, more striking surround effect.

HALL: Reconstructs with greater fidelity, the sound field originally present in the concert hall, reproducing the artists in the front and the hall ambience in the rear.

PHASE MATRIX To decode and reproduce 4-channel program sources (records and FM broadcasts) encoded by the SQ system. The builtin Sansui-developed Front-Back Logic Circuit will be activated.

⑯ Synthesizer Decoder Indicator

This orange indicator glows to indicate the receiver is operating in a Synthesizer Decoder mode when the Mode Switch is set to a 4-CH position other than AUX (4-CH).



⑰ Digital Indicator

Indicates whether the receiver is operating in the 2- or 4-channel mode. Figure '2' appears when the Mode Switch is set to a 2-channel position, and figure '4' when it is set to a 4-channel position.

⑱ Tuning and Signal Meters

These meters both illuminate when FM AUTO or FM MONO is selected on the receiver's Selector Control. The desired FM station is pinpointed when the Signal Meter pointer has swung as far to the right as possible and the Tuning Meter pointer is perfectly centered. An AM station, in contrast, is correctly tuned in when the Signal Meter pointer has swung as far to the right as it will go.

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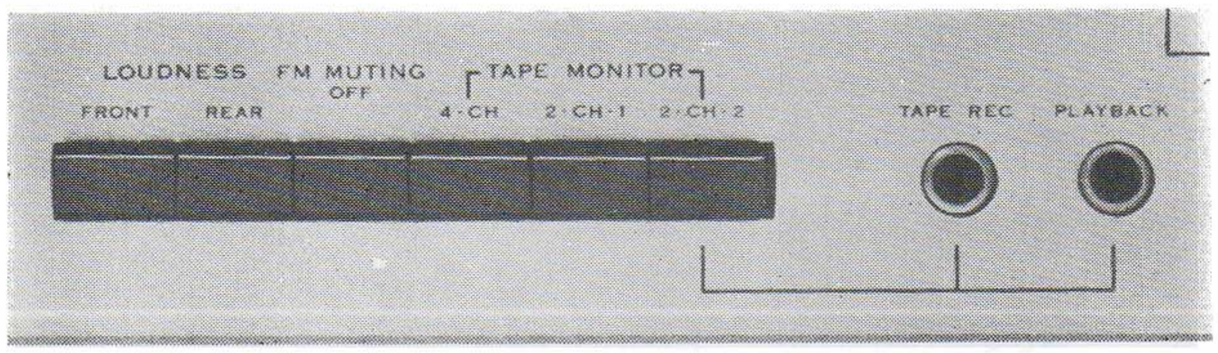
SWITCHES AND CONTROLS



⑲ Loudness Switches

The human ear is such that an apparent 'dropout' of the lows and highs occurs when you're listening at a low volume level. Pushing these switches compensates for this apparent loss and appropriately accents the lows and highs, so that you'll hear the music in a more natural state. The left one is for the front channels, the right one for the rear.

⑳ FM Muting Release Switch

This switch, if not depressed, eliminates the interstation noise commonly heard when tuning on the FM band. It should be pushed to release the muting function when you are tuning in on a weak FM station.

㉑ 4-Channel Tape Monitor Switch

Push this switch to monitor a tape being recorded by the 4-channel tape deck connected to the 4-channel tape monitor inputs on the receiver's rear panel, or to reproduce a tape so recorded. The monitoring is possible only if the 4-channel tape deck is equipped with separate heads for recording and playback.

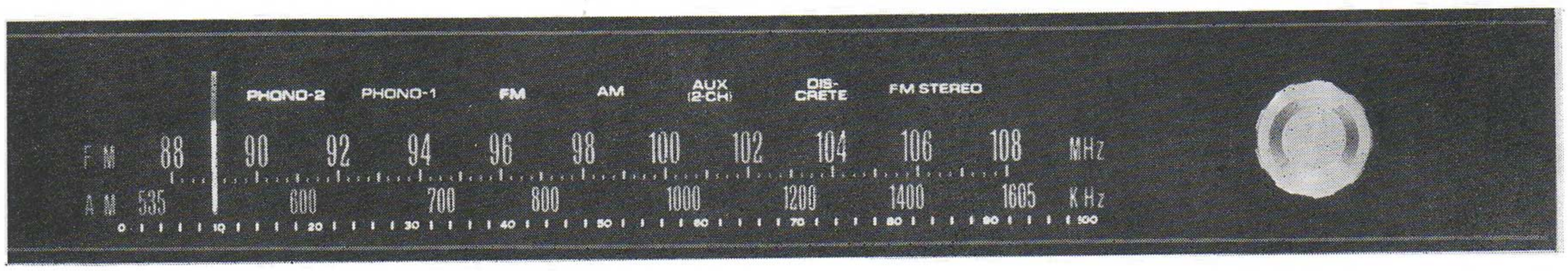
At all other times, push the switch once more to restore it to the original position.

㉒ 2-Channel Tape Monitor Switches

These switches control 2-channel tape monitor circuits 1 and 2. Detailed instructions on the operation of such tape decks are given on page 13.

㉓ Tape Deck Jacks

A part of tape monitor circuit 2, these jacks are for connecting a 2-channel tape deck with phone plugs. The left jack is for recording, and the right one for playback. When a tape deck is connected here, the pin jack terminals for tape monitor circuit 2 on the receiver's rear panel is automatically disabled.



㉔ Dial Scales

Illuminate when either AM, FM AUTO or FM MONO is selected on the Selector Control. The upper scale is for FM, the lower one for AM.

㉕ Dial Pointer

Illuminates in the same manner as the dial scales.

㉖ Tuning Control

Tune in the receiver on the desired station by turning control knob, watching the Tuning Meter and/or Signal Meter.

㉗ FM Stereo Indicator

Illuminates when the receiver is tuned in on an FM station broadcasting in stereo.

㉘ Selector Indicators

When the receiver is turned on, one of these indicators brightly illuminates to show what program source is selected on the Selector Control.

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TO ENJOY 4-CHANNEL STEREO AT ITS BEST

The 4-channel system far excels the conventional 2-channel system in its capability to faithfully reproduce the sound field normally present in any live musical performance.

Your QRX-6500 incorporates the now famous Sansui QS REGULAR MATRIX system. Acclaimed world-wide for its technical ingenuity and already standardized in Japan, this system decodes encoded 4-channel program sources back into 4-channel on one hand, and synthesizes conventional 2-channel sources into 4-channel on the other. Both these functions are now accomplished more effectively by the exclusive Sansui QS Vario-Matrix circuit.

Your QRX-6500 also offers complete provisions for connecting and controlling discrete 4-channel sources.

To enjoy 4-channel stereo music at its very best, it is of cource important that you know how to use all the controls and switches of the receiver. But a few other useful hints are certain to help you hear the music more effectively, and these will be outlined below.

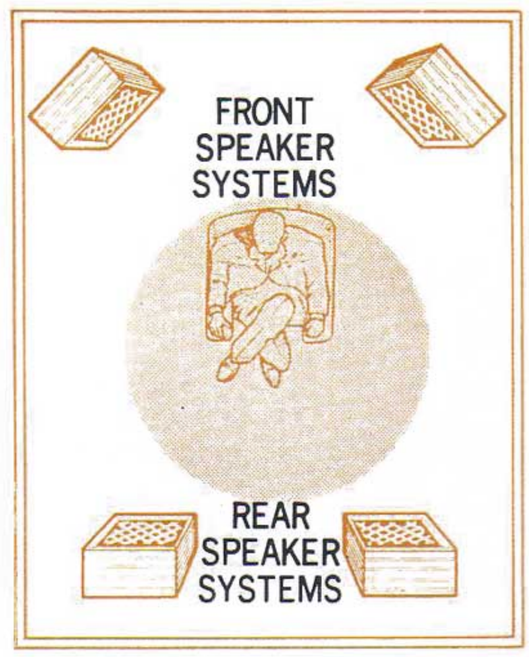
Selecting and Positioning Speaker Systems

For optimum 4-channel effects, it is always advisable to select speaker systems designed to provide broad sound dispersion (such as the Sansui SF-2 or SF-1 Omni-Radial Sound Field Speaker Systems).

Once they are selected, it is essential that you place them appropriately to suit the type of program source you wish to hear. Remember that the positions of the four speaker systems in a 4-channel stereo system is a vital factor if you are to enjoy 4-channel sound at its very best. Two basic positions will be explained on the right, but you are completely free to adapt them to the particular conditions—both acoustic and physical—of your room.

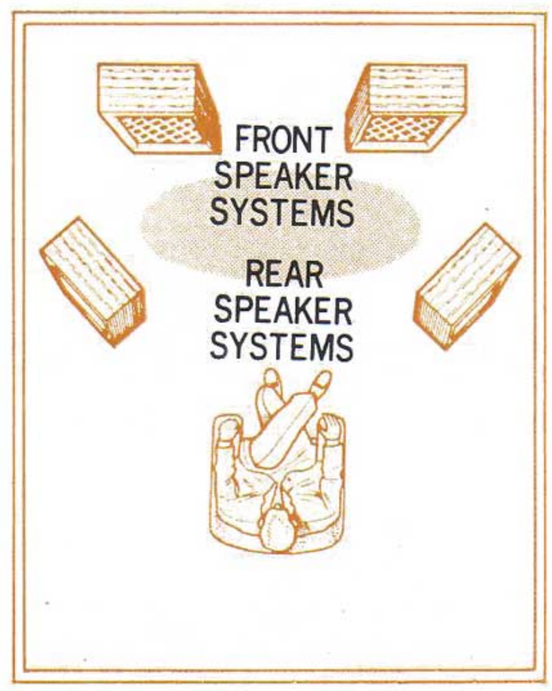
1) 2-2 System

This is the 4-corner position widely accepted as the 'standard' for 4-channel stereo. While it is particularly good for hearing program sources encoded by a 4-channel encoder, it is also effective for drowning your self in the middle of the music.



2) Front 2-2 System

This system moves the rear speaker systems up front as shown below and creates a sound field—the equivalent of a concert hall stage—in front of you. It is suitable to enjoy the kind of 'presence' you'd feel if you were seated front-and-center in a concert hall, theater or jazz club.



3) Others

Variations of the above two systems are possible, and you are absolutely free to devise one to suit the particular conditions of your room.

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CONNECTING SPEAKER SYSTEMS/PLAYING RECORDS

Connecting Speaker Systems

The QRX-6500 connects up to three pairs of speaker systems for the front channels, and two pairs for the rear. Any pair may be driven independently or a combination of two pairs may be driven, as selected by the Front and Rear Speakers Switches. Connect them to the receiver as instructed in the diagram on the next page, taking care not to confuse the front and rear, left and right channels, and the plus and minus polarities. Sufficient care should be taken not to short-circuit the plus and minus leads. As the connecting terminals all adopt Sansui's unique one-touch design, connections can be made simply by pushing the button, inserting the lead wires of the speaker cord, then releasing the button.

About the Speaker Impedance

Each speaker system connected to your QRX-6500 must possess an impedance of from 4 to 16 ohms. Should you wish to drive two pairs of speaker systems simultaneously, they should all have an impedance of 8 ohms or more.

About the Speaker Polarities

Whether or not the four speaker systems in a 4-channel stereo system are in phase with one another is an important factor to the maximum enjoyment of 4-channel stereo sound. The phase relationship must be correct not only between the front left and right speaker systems, and the rear left and right speaker systems, but also between the front channels and rear channels.

When connecting each speaker system to the receiver, be certain to keep the plus and minus polarities in the correct order at both ends.

Front & Rear Speakers Switches

If you have two pairs of speaker systems available for use as the rear channel speaker systems, you could place one pair to form the '2-2 System' and the other pair to form the 'Front 2-2 System' of speaker positioning. Then you could operate the Rear Speakers Switch to select either system to suit the particular type of music being reproduced. Or, you could install four speaker systems in two rooms and enjoy 4-channel stereo music in either room independently or in both rooms simultaneously by the use of the Front and Rear Speakers Switches.

Choice of the Turntable

The turntable connected to the QRX-6500 should be equipped with a magnetic cartridge. The cartridge should be inspected beforehand as to whether the left and right channels are in phase or the left and right channel output voltages are proportionate, or the 4-channel stereo effect could be seriously impaired. Attention should be also paid to whether the stylus is worn out, whether dust is stuck on it or whether the stylus pressure is appropriate or not.

Connecting Turntables

As the QRX-6500 is equipped with two phono input circuits, it is possible to employ two turntables or two tonearms.

Connections should be made with shielded cables, taking care not to confuse the left and right channels.

Playing Records

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

2. Turn on the turntable, and adjust it for the right speed.

3. Start playing the record.

4. Set the receiver's Mode Switch to an appropriate position, depending on the type of music being reproduced.

5. Adjust the receiver for optimum sound volume as well as for optimum balance between the front and rear, left and right channels.

6. Operate the receiver's Synthesizer/Decoder Function Control to obtain the desired sound effect.

7. Use the tone controls and other switches and controls according to your personal preference or the room acoustics.

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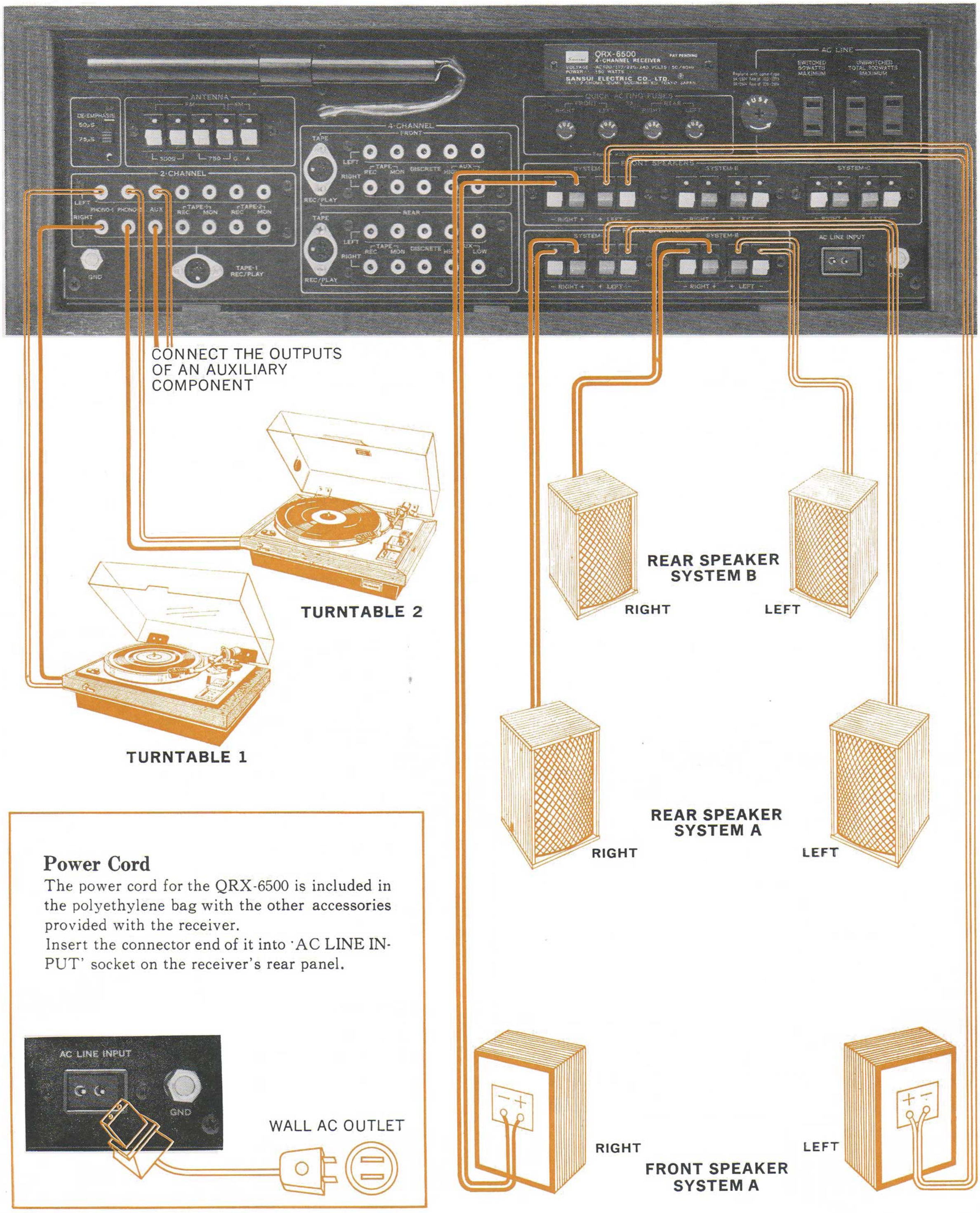

Power Cord

The power cord for the QRX-6500 is included in the polyethylene bag with the other accessories provided with the receiver.
Insert the connector end of it into 'AC LINE INPUT' socket on the receiver's rear panel.

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RADIO RECEPTION

Connecting Antennas

The wonderful 4-channel stereo effect would be seriously impaired if considerable noise is mixed with the radio broadcast received by the QRX-6500. As the quality of the reception is largely dependent upon the antennas, be sure to connect them correctly and enjoy noise-free broadcasts.

FM Antennas

T-Shaped Feeder cable Antenna

If you live in the proximity of broadcast stations where radio waves are able to travel unobstructed, quality reception can be usually achieved by setting up the T-shaped feeder cable antenna supplied with the receiver as illustrated on the next page, connecting it to the receiver's FM 300Ω terminals. Set up the receiver for FM reception and stretch the antenna to a full T shape, change its height and direction until the best reception is obtained.

Outdoor FM Antenna

In areas remote from broadcast stations or blocked by such obstacles as mountains and large buildings, the above-mentioned feeder antenna alone may fail to give you quality reception of FM stations. The problem, however, can be usually overcome by installing an outdoor FM antenna.

While many different types of antenna are commercially available, we recommend to use one with at least 5 or 7 elements. The antenna is normally connected to the same FM 300Ω terminals by means of feeder cable, but such cable should be kept as short as possible lest it should pick up noise. Change the height, direction and position of the antenna until you are certain you're receiving the broadcast with the best sensitivity.

If you should need long feeder cable to connect the antenna or where the automobile traffic is heavy, it is advisable to employ 75Ω coaxial cable. In this case, however, it is necessary to connect a matching transformer between the antenna and the coaxial cable to match their impedances. The cable should be connected to the FM 75Ω terminals. (If the antenna itself has an impedance of 75Ω, no matching transformer is needed.)

AM Antenna

The highly sensitive AM ferrite bar antenna, provided on the back of the receiver, is usually sufficient to obtain quality reception of AM stations. To use, simply pull it out as illustrated.

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

Radio Reception

FM Broadcasts

1. Set the Selector Control to 'FM AUTO.'

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

3. If disturbing noise interferes with the reception, reset the Selector Control to 'FM MONO,' and the station will be received monophonically and the noise will be drastically cut down.

4. Operate the various other controls and switches to obtain the best 4-channel stereo effect.

AM Broadcasts

1. Set the Selector Control to 'AM.'

2. Choose the desired station by turning the Tuning Control until the Signal Meter pointer swings as far to the right as it will go near the frequency of that station. The Tuning Meter does not light when the receiver is set to receive AM broadcasts.

3. Use the various other controls and switches to suit your personal preference or the room acoustics.

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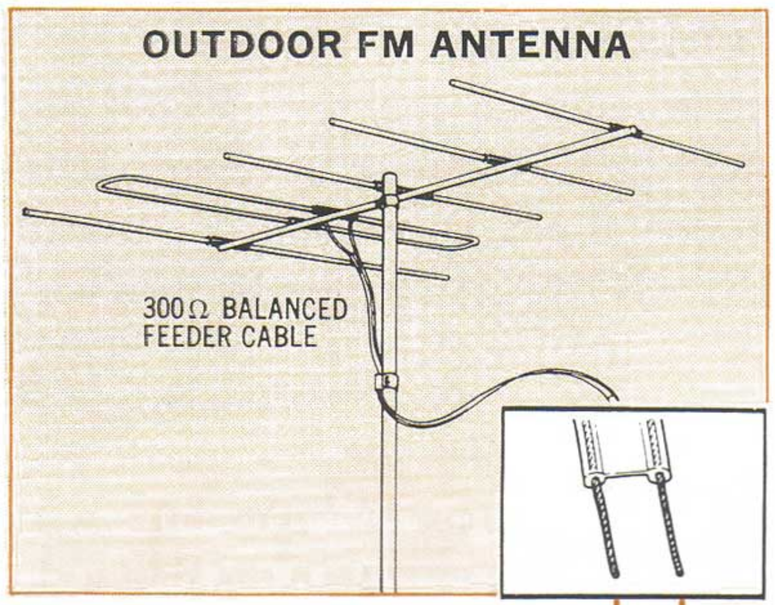
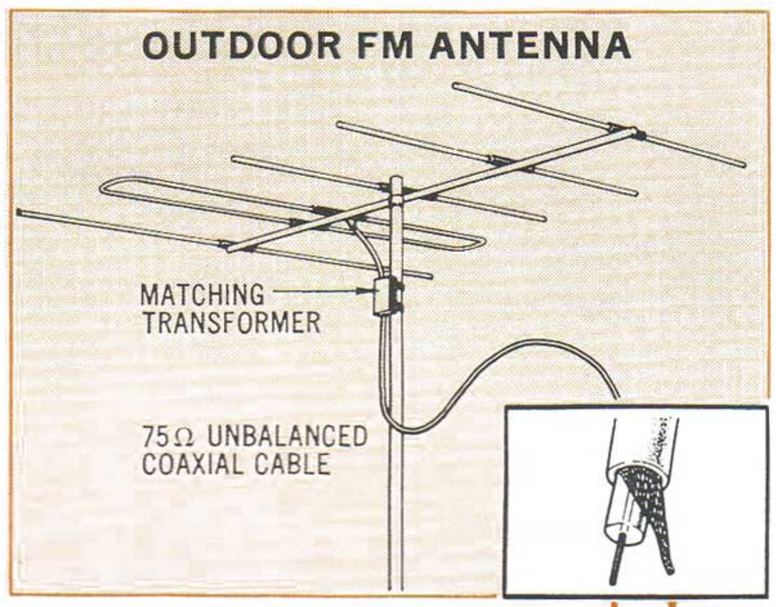
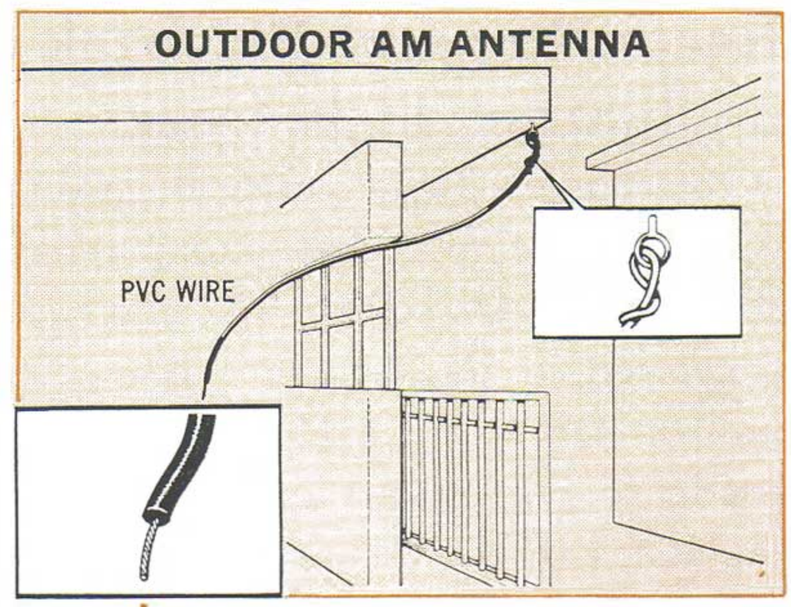
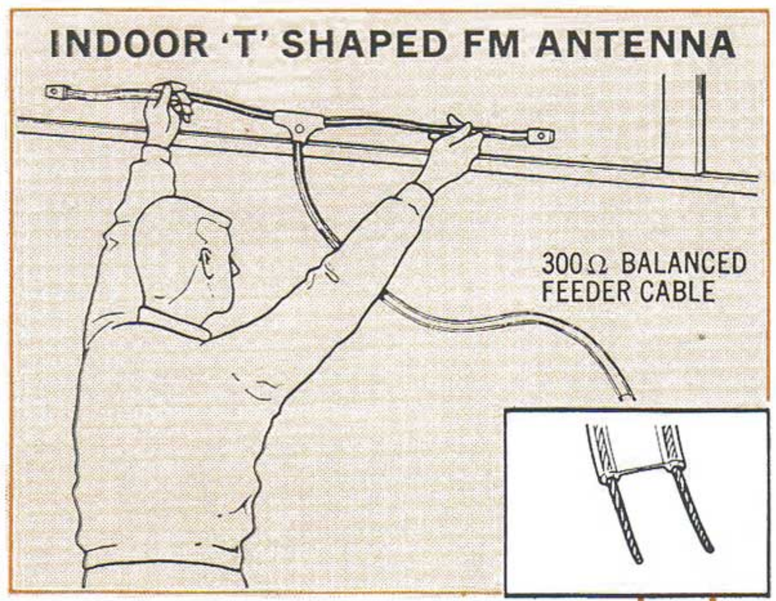
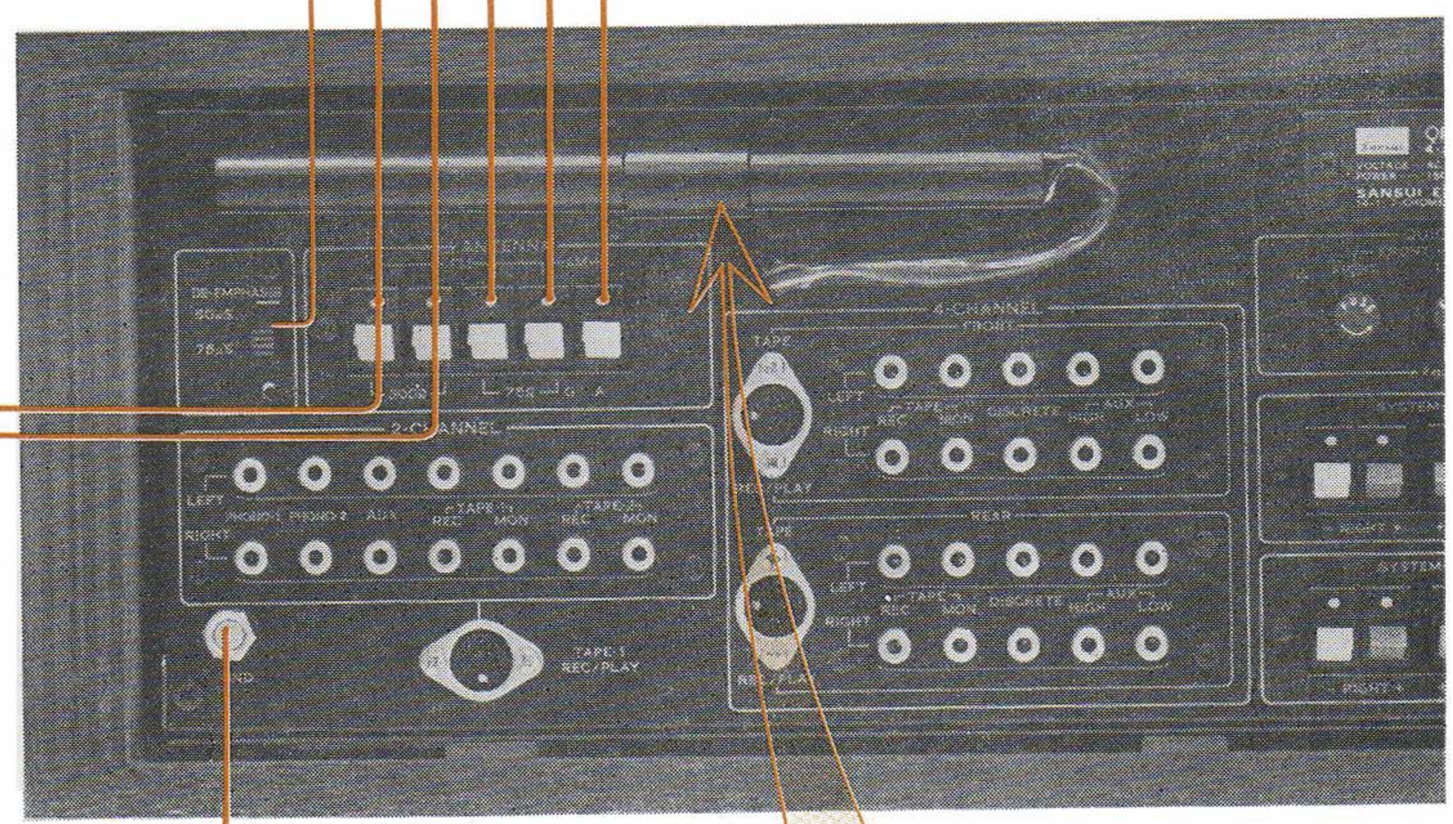


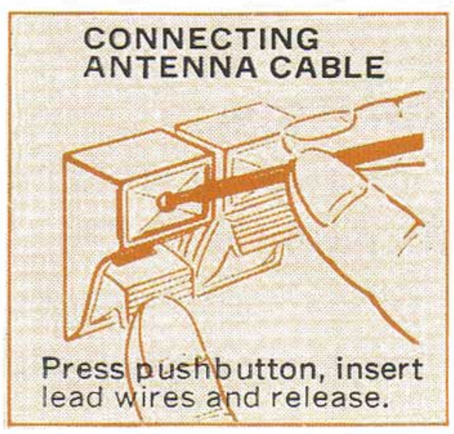


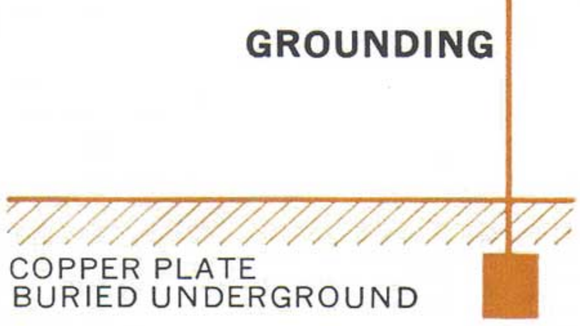


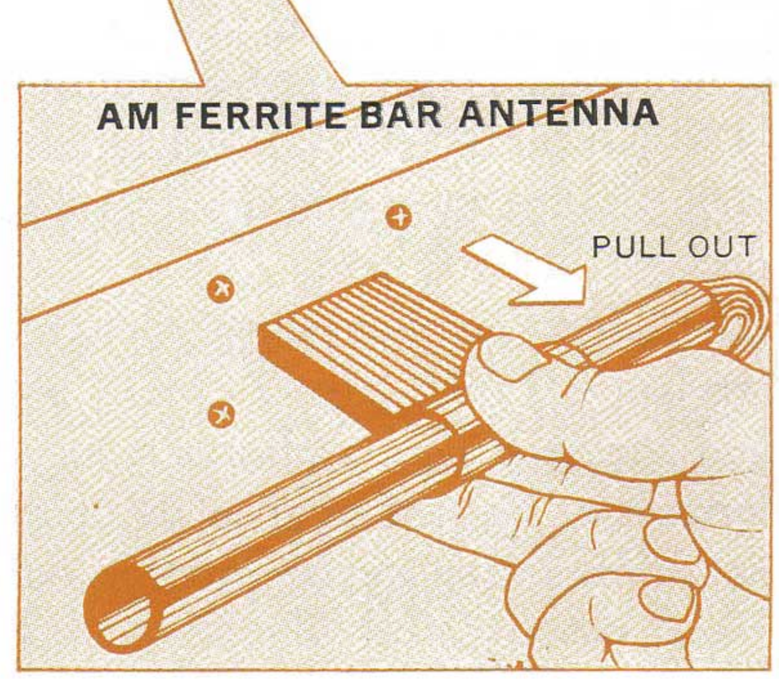


DE-EMPHASIS
SWITCH (P.17)









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2-CHANNEL TAPE DECKS

Recording and Playback on 2-Channel Tape Decks

If you couple a 2-channel tape deck to the QRX-6500, you'll be able to record and playback a 2-channel stereo tape. Of course, the playback sound can be converted, if desired, into four channels by the built-in QS REGULAR MATRIX circuit and reproduced out of the four speaker systems. If the tape deck is of a 3-head type (with separate record and play heads), you'll be able to monitor the sound as it is recorded. In addition, if you connect two tape decks to the QRX-6500, you'll be able to record into both of them simultaneously or copy a recorded tape from one to the other.

Connecting 2-Channel Tape Decks

The QRX-6500 is provided with two 2-channel tape monitor circuits; one has pin jack terminals and a DIN connector socket, while the other has pin jack terminals and phone type jacks. If you are connecting only one tape deck, you are absolutely free to use any terminals that are most convenient. But if you are connecting two tape decks, be sure to connect one of them to either terminals of the first tape monitor circuit, and the other to either terminals of the second tape monitor circuit. If a tape deck is connected to the phone type jacks of the second tape monitor circuit, the pin jack terminals are automatically cut off and cease to function.

If Using Pin Jacks

If you are using the pin jack terminals to connect your tape deck, proceed as follows:

1. Connect a pair of shielded cables between the 'TAPE 1 (or 2)' REC pin jack terminals of the QRX-6500 and the recording input terminals of your tape deck.

2. Connect another pair of such cables between the receiver's 'TAPE 1 (or 2)' MON pin jack terminals and the tape deck's playback (or monitor) output terminals. Be sure to keep the left and right channel cables in the correct order at both ends.

If Using the DIN Socket

If your tape deck is equipped only with a DIN connector socket, plug the DIN connector cable extending from it into the 5-pin DIN connector socket (marked TAPE-1 REC/PLAY) on the receiver's rear panel.

If Using Phone Jacks

Should your tape deck be equipped with cables with phone type plugs, connect them to the phone jacks on the receiver's front panel. The tape deck's recording input plug should be inserted into the 'TAPE REC' jack on the left, and its playback output plug into the 'PLAYBACK' jack on the right.

2-Channel Recording & Playback Procedures

To Record into a 2-Channel Tape Dack

1. Set the receiver's Selector Control to the program source you want to record.

2. Start the tape deck in the recording mode.

3. To monitor the sound being recorded, push the '2-CH-1' or '2-CH-2' tape monitor switch on the receiver's front panel, depending on which of the two 2-channel tape monitor circuits is accommodating the tape deck at the moment.

To Reproduce the Recorded Tape

1. If you have connected the tape deck to the first 2-channel tape monitor circuit, push the '2-CH-1' tape monitor switch on the receiver's front panel. If you've connected it to the second circuit, push the '2-CH-2' tape monitor switch.

2. Start the tape deck in the playback mode.

3. Use the various controls and switches on the receiver to obtain the best 4-channel stereo effect.

Recording into Two 2-Channel Tape Decks Simultaneously

1. Set the receiver's Selector Control to the program source you want to record.

2. Start both tape decks in the recording mode.

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Recording from One Tape Deck to the Other

1. Push the '2-CH-1' tape monitor switch of the receiver.

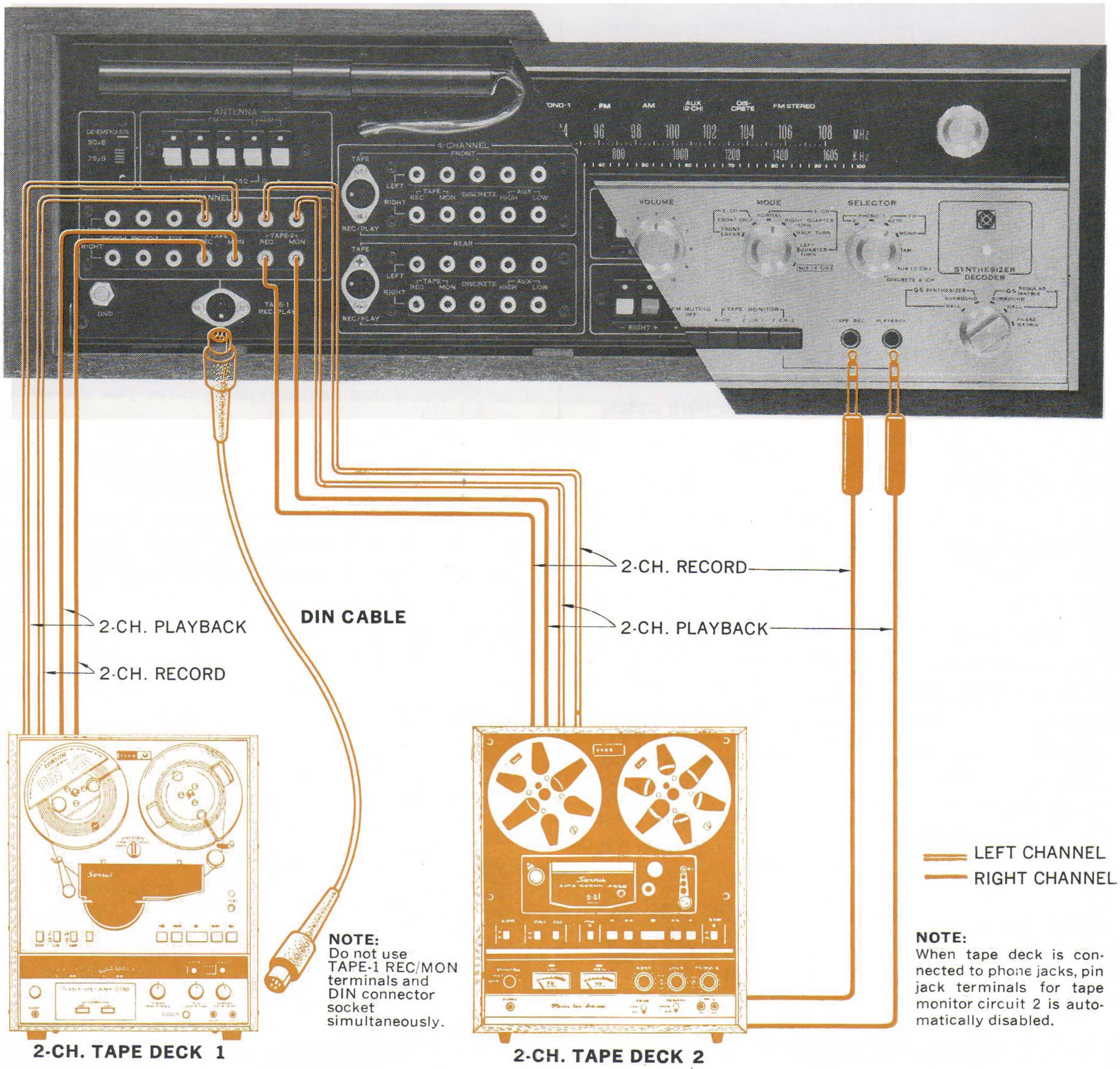
2. Start the tape deck connected to the second tape monitor circuit, in the recording mode.

3. Now start the other tape deck (connected to the first tape monitor circuit) in the playback mode.

Note:

1. If the tape deck referred to in step 2 is of a 3-head type, the tape being copied can be monitored simply by pushing the '2-CH-2' tape monitor switch of the receiver.

2. The copying (dubbing) of a recorded tape, as described above, is only possible from a tape deck connected to the first tape monitor circuit to the one connected to the second tape monitor circuit.



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4-CHANNEL TAPE DECK

Recording and Playback on a 4-Channel Tape Deck

If you connect a 4-channel tape deck to the QRX-6500, you'll be able to record and reproduce a 4-channel stereo tape. You may either record the 4-channel stereo sound converted from 2-channel program sources by the receiver's built-in QS REGULAR MATRIX circuit, or if you connect two 4-channel tape decks, you'll even be able to record from a discrete 4-channel stereo tape. Of course, if the tape deck is of a 3-head type, it is possible to monitor the sound being recorded.

Connecting a 4-Channel Tape Deck

You may either connect a 4-channel tape deck to the receiver's 4-channel tape monitor pin jacks or DIN connector sockets. If using the former:

1. Connect the tape deck's recording input terminals with the receiver's 4-CHANNEL TAPE REC pin jacks, using shielded cables with pin plugs, and,

2. Connect the tape deck's playback output terminals with the receiver's 4-CHANNEL TAPE MON pin jacks, using similar cables. In both cases, be sure that the front and rear, left and right channel are kept in the correct order at both ends.

On may tape decks, each of the four channels is designated as follows:

Front left .....Channel 1 or Track 1
Front right.....Channel 3 or Track 3
Rear left.....Channel 2 or Track 2
Rear right .....Channel 4 or Track 4

A 4-channel tape deck can also be connected to the receiver's DIN connector sockets. The QRX-6500 is provided with two such sockets on the rear panel—the upper one for the front channels and the lower one for the rear channels. To connect, you only need plug the DIN connector cables of the tape deck into the appropriate sockets firmly, taking care not to confuse the front and rear channels.

Note: Beside the 4-CHANNEL TAPE REC and MON jacks, your QRX-6500 offers a set of 4-CHANNEL AUX input jacks and a set of 4-CHANNEL DISCRETE input jacks.

You may connect a 4-channel disc demodulator, 4-channel FM demodulator, 8-track 4-channel cartridge tape player, or even a second 4-channel reel-to-reel tape deck. If you wish to copy a pre-recorded 4-channel tape from one 4-channel tape deck to another, be sure to connect the second deck (the one used for playback) to the 4-CHANNEL DISCRETE jacks. A program source connected to 4-CHANNEL AUX jacks cannot be recorded into a tape deck connected to the 4-CHANNEL TAPE REC jacks.

4-Channel Recording Procedure

To record the 4-channel sound converted from 2-channel program sources by the receiver's built-in QS REGULAR MATRIX circuit, follow the simple steps described below.

1. Set the receiver's Selector Control to the program source you wish to record. However, if the program source is a 2-channel stereo tape, operate both the 2-channel tape deck and the receiver to reproduce the tape, in accordance with the instructions on '2-Channel Recording & Playback Procedures' on page 13.

2. Turn the receiver's Synthesizer/Decoder Function Control to a position that gives you the sound effect best suited to the type of music you are about to record.

3. Start the 4-channel tape deck in the recording mode.

Note: Push the '4-CH' tape monitor switch on the receiver's front panel if you want to monitor the recording as you make it.

Copying a Recorded 4-Channel Tape

If you want to copy a 4-channel stereo tape, you need another 4-channel tape deck. This second tape deck should be connected to the receiver's 4-CHANNEL DISCRETE input terminals, using shielded cables with pin plugs.

Then:

1. Set the receiver's Selector Control to DISCRETE 4-CH.

2. Start the first 4-channel tape deck (connected to the 4-CHANNEL TAPE MON jacks) in the recording mode.

3. Start the other 4-channel tape deck (connected to the 4-CHANNEL DISCRETE input terminals) in the playback mode to reproduce the 4-channel stereo tape.

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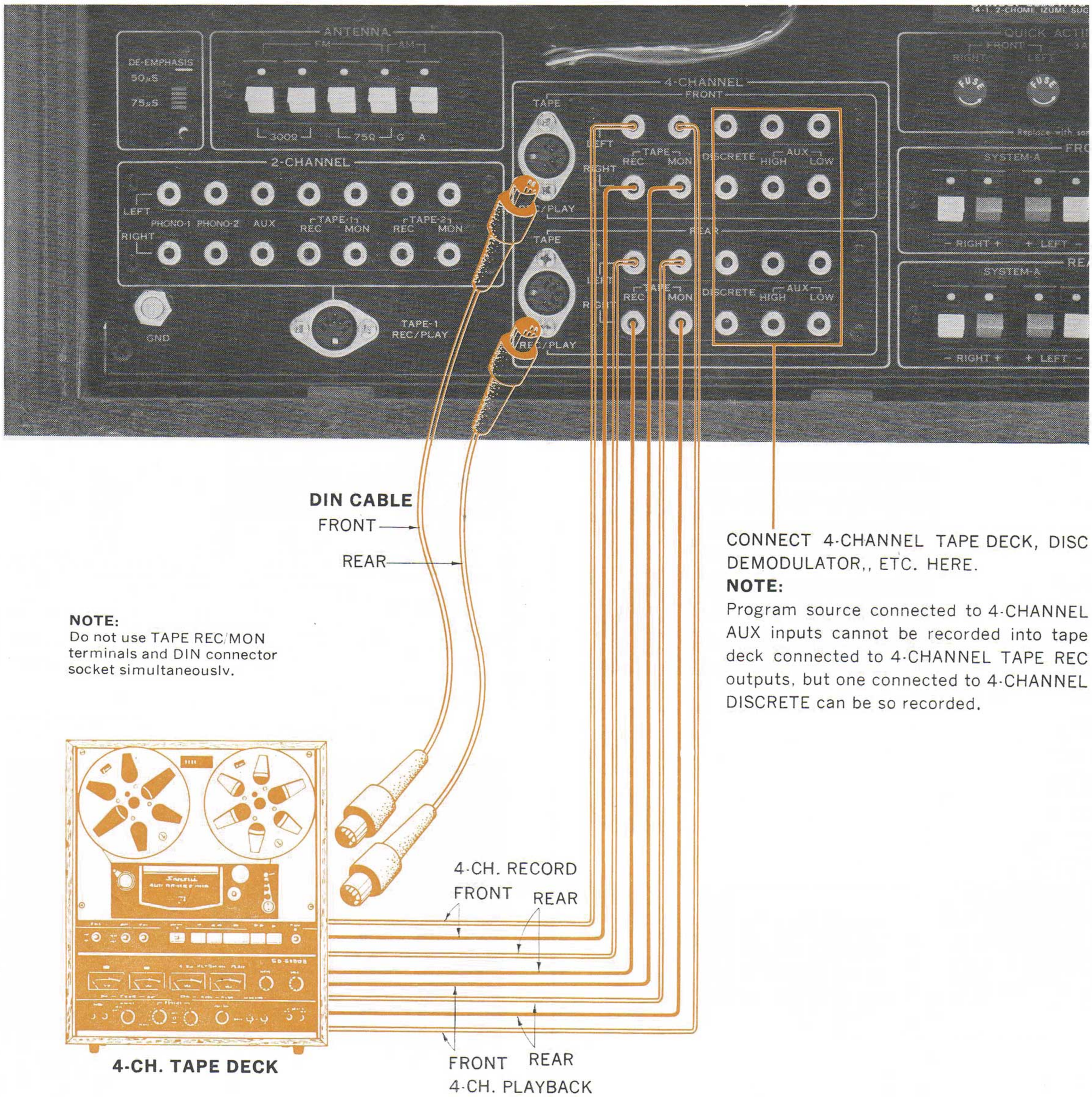
4-Channel Playback Procedure

1. Push the '4-CH' tape monitor switch on the receiver's front panel.

2. Start the 4-channel tape deck in the playback mode.

3. Use the various controls and switches on the receiver to obtain the best 4-channel stereo effect.



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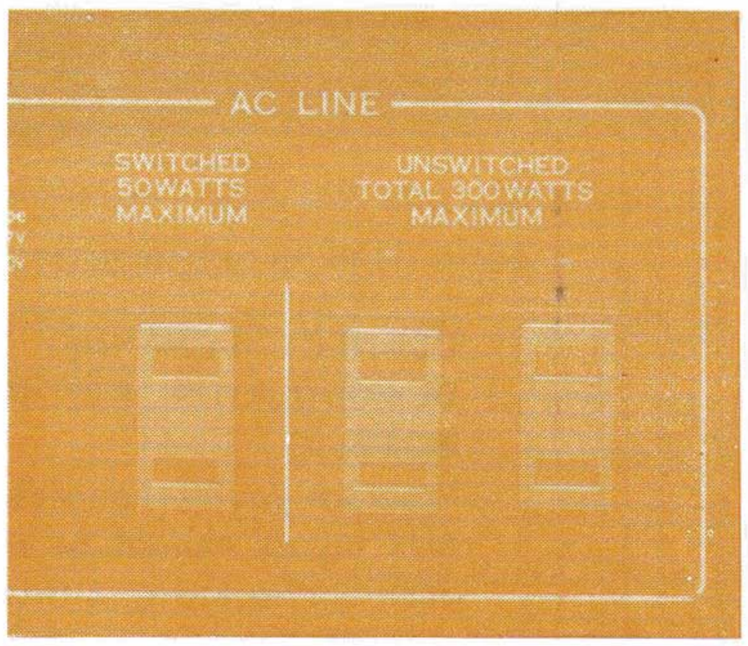
SIMPLE MAINTENANCE HINTS

About the Place of Installation

The wooden cabinet of the QRX-6500 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.

Rear-Panel AC Outlets

Of the three AC outlets provided on the rear panel, the one marked 'SWITCHED' is controlled by the front-panel Power Switch. The other two, marked 'UNSWITCHED,' are always 'live' and independent of the Power Switch. The voltage supplied by the AC outlets is the same as the power supply voltage used. All three outlets have limited power capacities, and it is extremely dangerous to connect equipment with bigger power requirements. Before connecting any equipment, make certain its power requirement does not exceed the power capacity limit.



Grounding

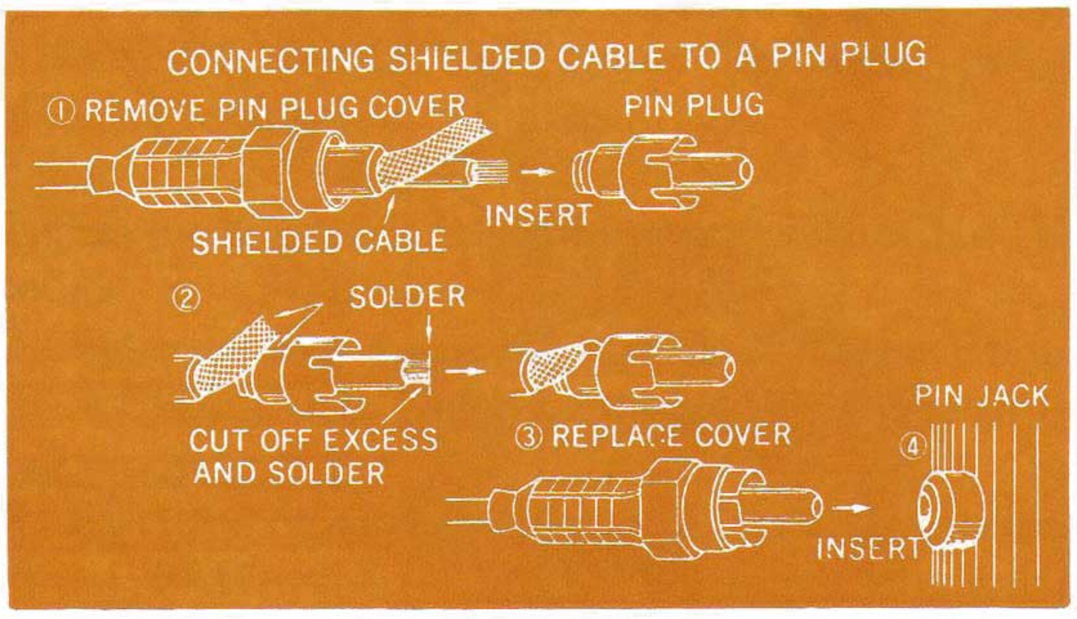
Any noise picked up by the connecting cables can be effectively grounded by connecting a piece of PVC (polyvinyl chloride) or enameled wire to the 'GND' terminal on the QRX-6500's rear panel, attaching a small copper plate or carbon rod to the other end and burying it deep underground. The grounding leads of other equipment in your 4-channel stereo system may be connected to the same terminal to ground the entire system at once.

If you have connected an outdoor AM antenna to the receiver, it is advisable to ground it at the same time.

When Connecting a Turntable, etc.

To connect a turntable, tape deck and so forth, it is strongly recommended to use thick, shielded cables with a minimum of distributed capacity and to keep them as short as possible.

To solder the pin plugs supplied as acccessories onto such shielded cables, refer to the illustration below.



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Hum and Howling

Care must be taken never to place a turntable on or too near a speaker system, or the vibration of the speaker system is transmitted and causes howling. It is best to keep these components completely separated, but if this is impossible, place a thick cushion between them.

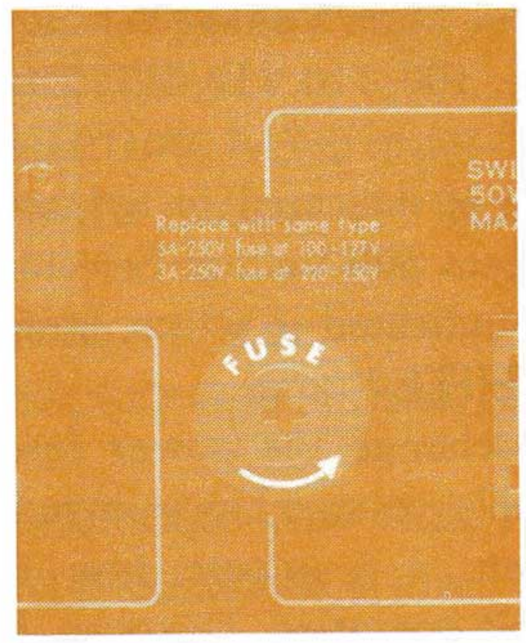
Humming is a phenomenon caused by incomplete or incorrect turntable-receiver connections. Should this occur, check to see if all connections are completely made and if the connecting wires are sufficiently thick.

De-emphasis Switch

Different de-emphasis circuits are required to receive FM broadcast in different areas. For example, a 50μsec. de-emphasis circuit is needed in south Africa, Europe and Japan, but a 75μsec. one is appropriate in other areas. The De-emphasis Switch on the rear panel of the QRX-6500 is adjusted to the requirements of your area in our factory. If you move to an area where a different FM de-emphasis circuit is necessary (which could be easily found out by asking an FM station or governmental radio office), slide the switch over to the other position.

Should the Power Fuse Blow

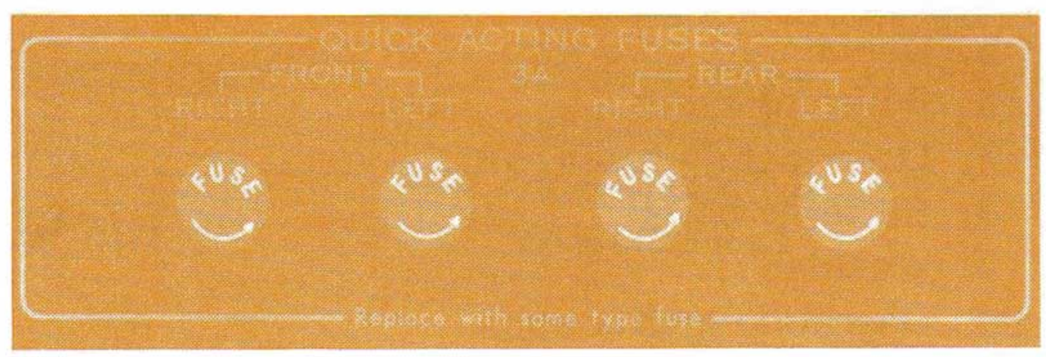
If no Selector Indicator should glow and the receiver simply remains dead even after you have turned on its Power Switch, it is possible that its power fuse has blown. If this happens, disconnect the power cord from the wall AC outlet at once and examine the power fuse on the receiver's rear panel. If you find it blown, replace it with a new glass-tubed fuse of the rated capacity (5-ampere for 100 to 127 volts, 3-ampere for 220 to 250 volts). Never use a fuse of a different capacity or a piece of wire, even as a stop-gap measure, or serious danger could result.



About the Quick-Acting Fuses

When a Selector Indicator is glowing, if no sound comes out of one or more of the four speaker systems, examine their connections and operation once. If nothing is wrong with them, it is possible that the quick-acting fuse or fuses protecting the power transistors have blown.

If this should happen, disconnect the power cord from the wall AC outlet immediately and check the four quick-acting fuses on the rear panel. If you find any of them blown, discover and eliminate the cause of the blowout, and replace it with a new 3-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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SIMPLE MAINTENANCE HINTS/ACCESSORIES

Voltage Adjustment

So that you may operate your QRX-6500 in any part of the world, it is equipped with Voltage Selector Plugs. As it is set to the correct power supply voltage of your area in our factory prior to shipment, there is no need to touch it. However, should you move after purchasing the unit and find the power supply voltage is different, simply reset the plugs as follows:

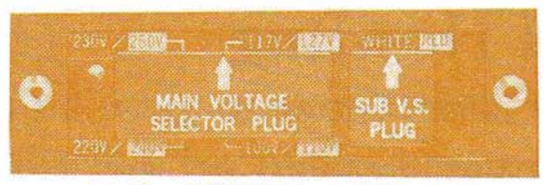
1. Remove the two screws securing the name plate on the receiver's rear panel, then remove the name plate.

2. Set the arrow mark on the Main Voltage Selector Plug to the required voltage: 100, 110, 117, 127, 220, 230, 240 or 250 volts.

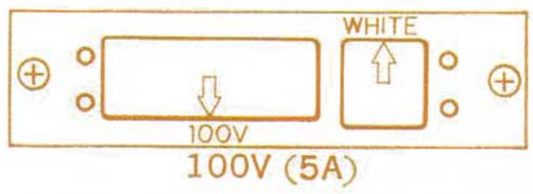
3. If the required voltage is indicated in red, set the arrow mark on the adjacent Sub Voltage Selector Plug to "RED." If it is indicated in white, however, set that arrow to "WHITE."

4. It may be necessary to change the power fuse itself when the power supply voltage has changed. For 100-127 volt operation, a 5-ampere fuse is required. For 220-250 volt operation, however, it should be changed to a 3-ampere one.

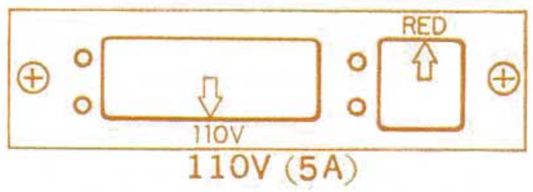
5. Where the power supply voltage considerably fluctuates, the Voltage Selector Plugs may be reset to avoid unpleasant side-effects of such fluctuation. Reset them to the voltage immediately higher than the peak of the fluctuation.



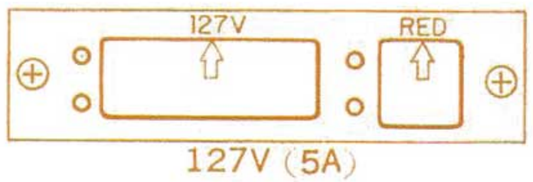
117V (POWER FUSE 5A)



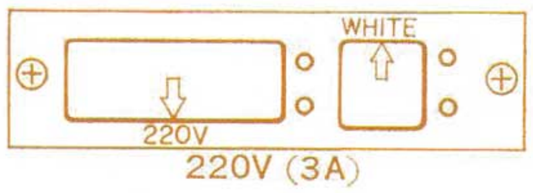
100V (5A)



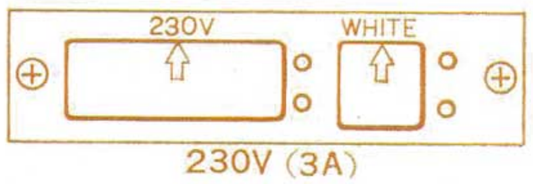
110V (5A)



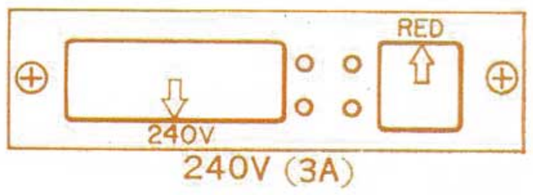
127V (5A)



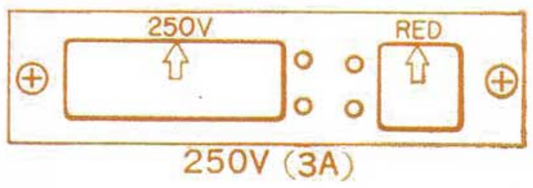
220V (3A)



230V (3A)



240V (3A)



250V (3A)

Accessories

1. FM antenna 1
2. AM antenna 1
3. Power cord 1
4. Pin plugs 4
5. Connecting cord with 3 pin plugs 1
6. Polishing cloth 1
7. Quick-acting fuses (3A) 2
8. Butterfly bolts 2
9. Washers 2
10. Operating Instructions and Service Manual 1
11. Operating Instructions Sheet 1

About Servicing

If anything should ever go wrong with your QRX-6500, 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.

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SPECIFICATIONS

AUDIO SECTION

POWER OUTPUT:
MUSIC POWER (IHF): 280 Watts at 4 ohms load
190 Watts at 8 ohms load
CONTINUOUS OUTPUT POWER:
60 Watts ×4 at 4 ohms load
(1kHz, each channel driven)
37 Watts ×4 at 8 ohms load
POWER BANDWIDTH (IHF):
20 to 30,000Hz
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION:
less than 0.5% at rated output
INTERMODULATION DISTORTION:
less than 0.5% at rated output (70Hz: 7,000Hz=4 : 1 SMPTE method)
LOAD IMPEDANCE: 4 to 16 ohms
DAMPING FACTOR more than 30 at 8 ohms load
INPUT SENSITIVITY: (1kHz, for rated output)
PHONO 1, 2: 2.5mV (50k ohms)
AUX (2-CH): 150mV (50k ohms)
AUX (4-CH) Low Level: 150mV (50k ohms)
High Level: 450mV (50k ohms)
DISCRETE 4-CH: 150mV (50k ohms)
TAPE MON (2-CH) Pin, DIN:
150mV (50k ohms)
(4-CH) Pin, DIN:
150mV (50k ohms)
RECORDING OUTPUT:
Pin Jack (2-CH) (4-CH): 150mV
DIN Connector (2-CH) (4-CH): 30mV
FREQUENCY RESPONSE (AUX 2-CH):
30 to 30,000Hz ±1.5dB
EQUALIZATION: RIAA Curve (30 to 15;000Hz ±1.5dB)
CHANNEL SEPARATION (at rated output 1,000Hz):
better than 45dB
HUM AND NOISE (IHF):
PHONO: better than 60 dB
AUX (2-CH): better than 70dB
AUX (4-CH) better than 70dB
TONE CONTROLS (FRONT, REAR):
BASS: +15dB, −15dB at 50Hz
TREBLE: +15dB, −15dB at 20,000Hz
LOUDNESS CONTROLS (FRONT, REAR):
+8dB at 50Hz,
+3dB at 10,000Hz
FILTERS (FRONT, REAR): Curve: 6dB/oct
LOW: −10dB at 50Hz
HIGH: −10dB at 10,000Hz
SYNTHESIZER/DECODER: SANSUI NEW QS CIRCUIT (VARIO-MATRIX)

FM SECTION

TUNING RANGE: 88 to 108 MHz
SENSITIVITY (IHF): 1.8μV
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTOTION:
less than 0.8% (STEREO)
0.5% (MONO)
SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO:
better than 65dB
SELECTIVITY better than 70dB
CAPTURE RATIO (IHF): 1.5dB
IMAGE FREQUENCY REJECTION:
better than 100dB
IF REJECTION: better than 100dB
SPURIOUS RESPONSE REJECTION:
better than 100dB
SPURIOUS RADIATION: less than 34dB
STEREO SEPARATION: better than 35dB
ANTENNA INPUT IMPEDANCE:
300 ohms balanced,
75 ohms unbalanced

AM SECTION

TUNING RANGE 535 to 1605 kHz
SENSITIVITY:
FERRITE BAR ANTENNA:
50dB/m
IMAGE FREQUENCY REJECTION:
better than 100dB at 1,000kHz
IF REJECTION: better than 100dB at 1,000kHz
SELECTIVITY: better than 30dB
POWER REQUIREMENTS:
POWER VOLTAGE: 100, 110, 117, 127, 220, 230, 240, 250V
POWER CONSUMPTION:
150W (rated), 470VA (max.)
DIMENSIONS: 538mm (21 3/16″)W,
197mm (7 3/16″) H,
362mm (14 5/16″) D
WEIGHT: 22kg (48.5 lbs.)

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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 component, be sure to read its manufacture's instructions.

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

4. Defective audio components.

The following are some other common causes of malfunction and what to do about them.

PROGRAM	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
AM, FM or MPX reception.	A. Constant or intermittent noise heard at times or in certain areas.	* Discharge or oscillation caused by electrical appliances, such as fluorescent lamp, TV set, D.C. motor rectifier or oscillator. * Natural phenomena, such as atomospheric, static or thunderbolts. * Insufficient antenna input due to ferroconcrete wall or long distance from station.	* Attach noise limiter to electrical appliance producing noise, or attach it to receiver's power source. * Install outdoor antenna and ground receiver to raise S/N ratio. * Reverse power cord plug/receptacle connections. * If noise occurs at certain frequency, attach wave trap to input. * Keep receiver at proper distance from other electrical appliances.
AM reception.	A. Noise heard at particular time of day, in certain area or over part of dial.	* Peculiar to AM broadcasts.	* Install antenna for maximum antenna efficiency. See RADIO RECEPTION in operating instructions booklet * In some cases, noise can be eliminated by grounding receiver or reversing power cord plug/receptacle connections.
	B. High-frequency noise.	* Adjacent-channel interference or beat interference. * TV set too close to audio system.	* Such noise cannot be completely eliminated by receiver, but it is advisable to turn Treble control counterclockwise, turn on High Filter. * Keep TV set at proper distance from stereo system.
FM reception.	A. Noisy.	* Poor noise limiter effect or too low S/N ratio due to insufficient antenna input.	* Install antenna (supplied) for maximum signal strength. * If this does not prove effective, use exclusive FM outdoor antenna. If using TV antenna for both TV and FM with divider, make sure TV reception is not affected. * Excessively long lead-in wire of antenna may cause noise.
	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.		
	B. A series of pops.	* 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.

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PROGRAM	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
FM-MPX reception	A. Noise heard during FM-MPX reception but inaudible during FM mono reception	* Weaker signal because service area of FM-MPX broadcast is only half that of FM mono broadcast	* Orient antenna for maximum antenna input * Switch on High Filter and/or turn Treble control counterclockwise
	B. Channel separation deteriorates during reception	* Excess heat	* Circulation of room air is important to receiver. Be sure that receiver is well ventilated
	C. Stereo indicator blinks on and off	* Interference	* Indicator is not faulty, adjust VR_{403}
Record playing or tape playback	A. Hum or howling	* Turntable placed directly on speaker * Wire other than shielded cable used * Loose terminal contact * Shielded cable too close to power cord, fluorescent lamp or other appliances * Nearby amateur radio station or TV transmission antenna	* Place cusion between turntable and speaker cabinet or place them away from each other * Connecting shielded cables should be as short as possible * Turn on Low Filter and turn Bass control counterclockwise * Consult nearest Radio Regulatory Bureau
	B. Surface noise	* Worn or old record * Worn phono stylus * Phono stylus is dusty * Imploper stylus pressure	* Recondition playback head of tape deck or the stylus of turntable * Turn Treble control counterclockwise * Turn High Filter on
4-channel stereo playback	A. Position of musical instruments and voice not clear	* Incorrect phasing of speakers or input connections	* Check phasing of speakers and input connections * Change rear speaker position and/or direction

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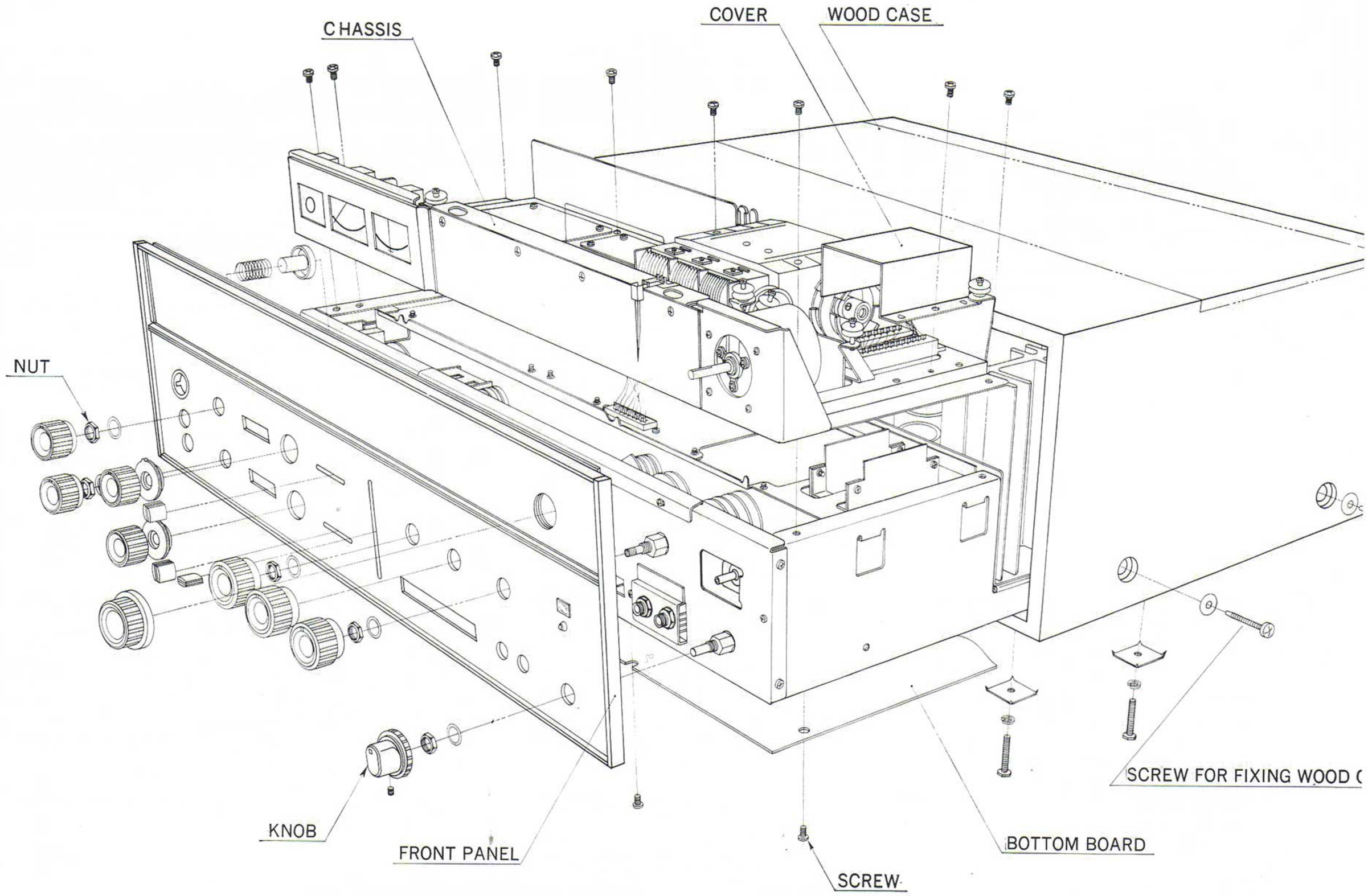
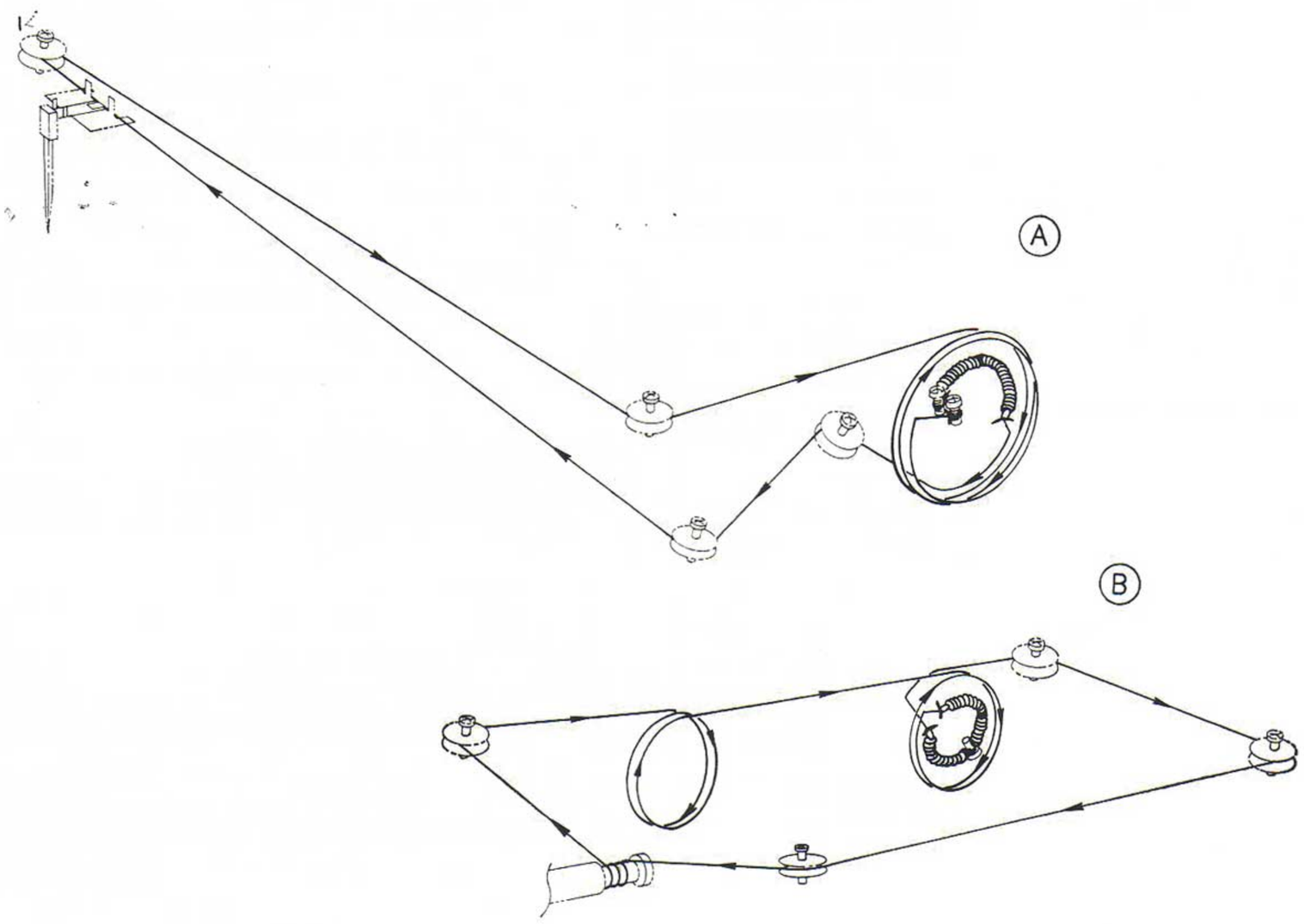
DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

REMOVING WOOD CASE, FRONT PANEL AND BOTTOM BOARD



DIAL MECHANISM



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The Tuner Block, if necessary, can be independently separated from the rest of the receiver for examination and servicing purposes. To do so, follow these simple steps:

1. Remove the seven screws fastening the Tuner Block to the receiver proper.

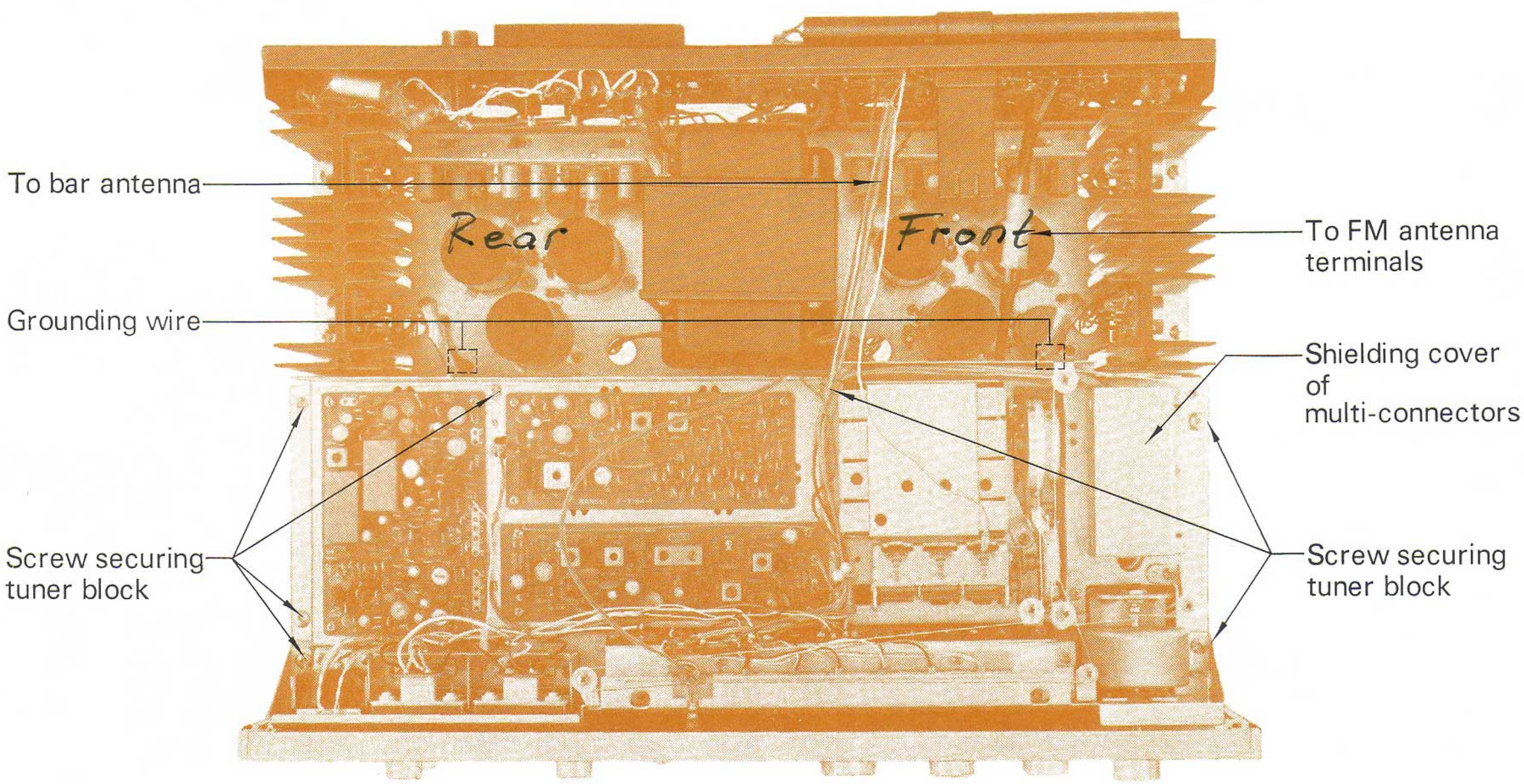
2. Pull off the two grounding mesh wires marked in the photograph below.

3. Remove the shielding cover of the multi-connectors (see photo below), then unplug the multi-connctors very carefully.

4. Free the Tuning Control and pull it out. The Tuner Block now floats freely off the receiver proper, but if you need disconnect it completely, move on to steps 5 and 6.

5. Pull off the lead wires of the AM ferrite bar antenna. (When you re-assemble, connect the red wire to F-1085-5 (3A), the black one to F-1085-5 (3B), and the yellow one to VC_{001}.

6. Disconnect, in the middle, the coaxial cable connecting the FM antenna terminals to the FM Frontend.



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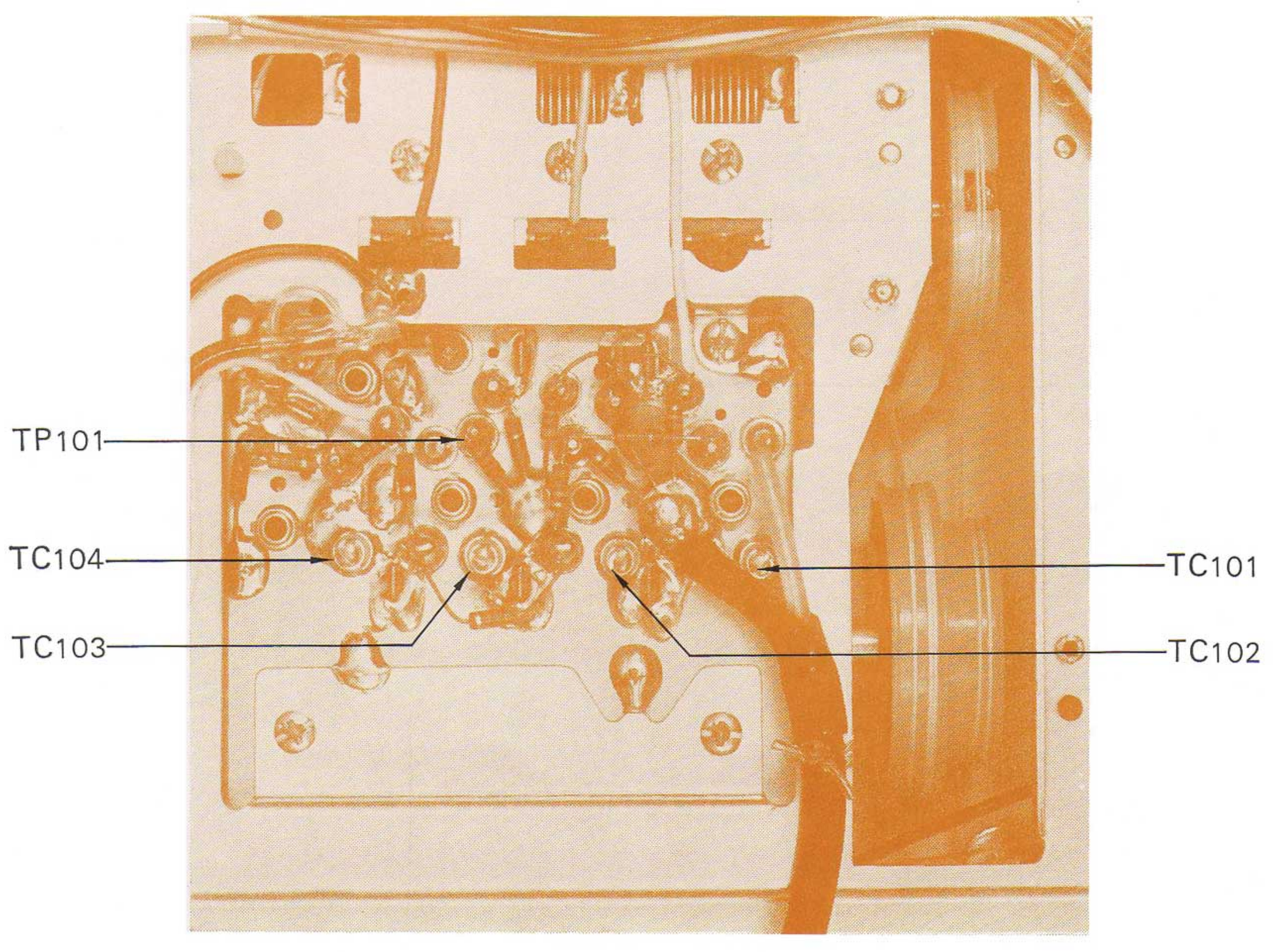
TEST POINTS

F005
F004
F002
F003
REAR
FRONT
VR803
VR801
VR802
VR804
VR803
VR804
VR801
VR802
L104
L103
L102
L101
L105
2H
TP302
TC001
TC002
TC003



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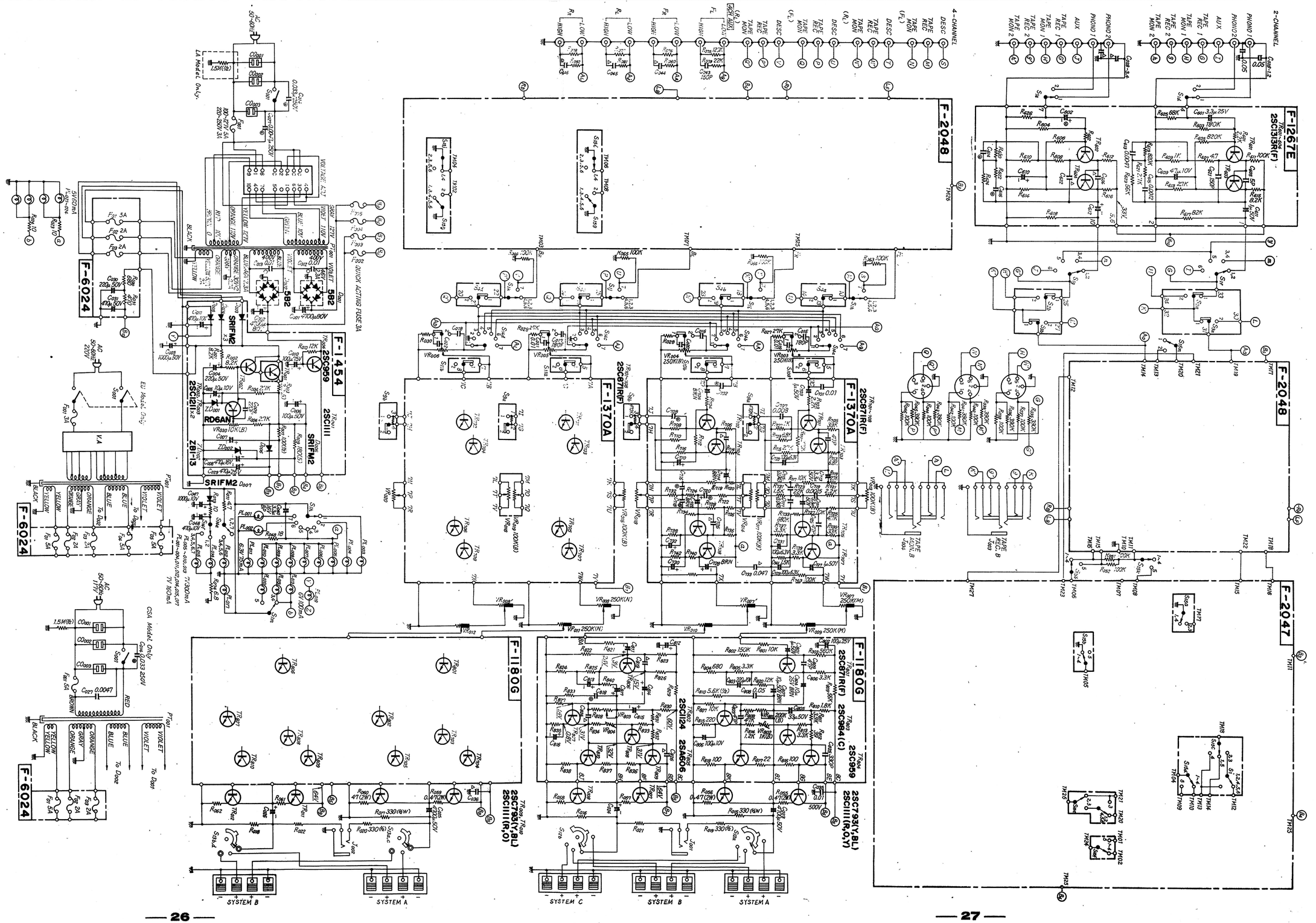
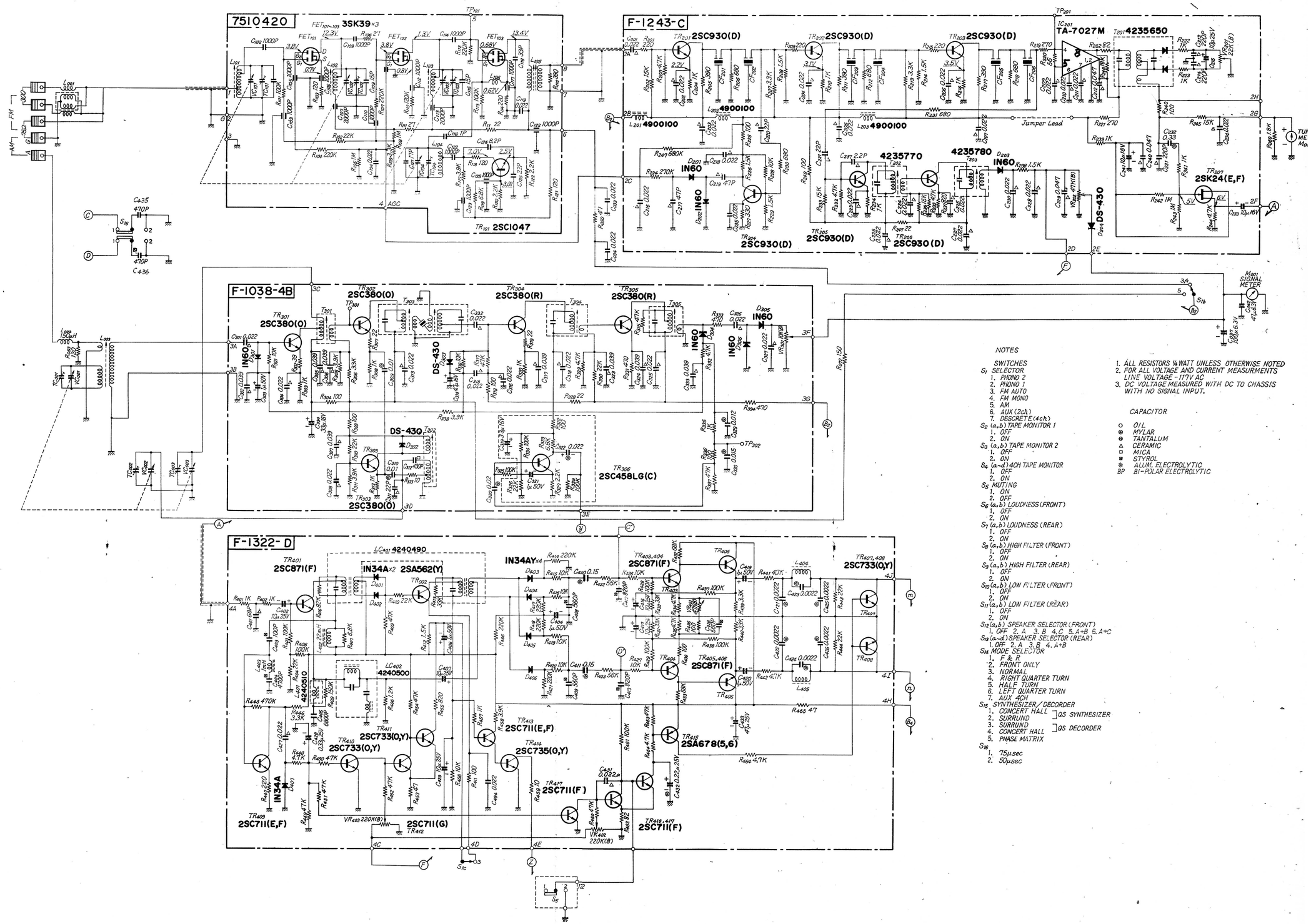
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF AUDIO SECTION



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF TUNER SECTION

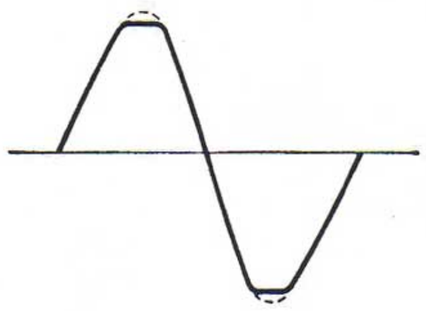


ALIGNMENT

CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

STEP	SETTING OF AMMETER (TESTER)	WHAT TO DO	NOTE
1.		Remove F_{002} and F_{003}.	Use an ammeter with 100mA range.
2.		Set VR_{802} and VR_{804}. to minimum.	
3.		Set Volume Control to minimum.	
4.		Turn on receiver.	Be sure to switch on 1st and then connect the ammeter.
5.	100mA range.	Connect ammeter to F_{002} as illustrated in Fig. 1.	
6.		Turn VR_{802} clockwise and adjust current to 30 to 25 mA.	
7.	100mA range.	Turn receiver off and replace F_{002}.	
8.		Turn receiver on and connect ammeter to F_{003} as illustrated in Fig. 1.	
9.		Turn VR_{804} clockwise and adjust current to 30 to 25mA.	
10.		Replace F_{003}.	
11.		Adjust rear channels as above.	

OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT

STEP	WHAT TO DO	NOTE
1.	Adjust Volume Control to mimimum.	
2.	Set oscillator to 1,000Hz and connect it to 4-CH CHANNEL DISCRETE FRONT LEFT input.	Oscillator used should have oscillation frequency of 20 to 20,000Hz and output voltage of more than 200mV.
3.	Set Selector Control to DISCRETE 4-CH.	Set other controls and switches as follows: Balance to CENTER Tape Monitor to OFF Mode to NORMAL Tone to CENTER Others to OFF.
4.	Set Front Speakers Switch to A.	
5.	Connect 8- or 16-ohm load resistor with capacity of more than 40 watts to SPEAKER SYSTEM-A FRONT LEFT output.	
6.	Connect oscilloscope across load resistor connected above.	
7.	Turn receiver on and slowly raise volume. Check output by means of oscilloscope.	
8.	Adjust VR_{801} (left channel) so that peak of sine wave is clipped simultaneously.	
9.	Adjust right channel similarly, and then rear channels.	

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ALIGNMENT

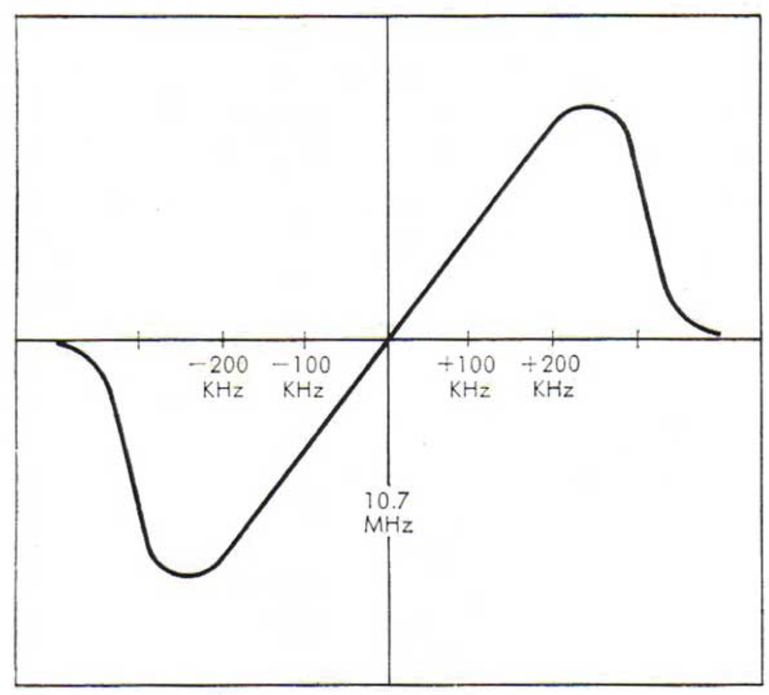
FM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

NOTE: Set the FM signal generator level to minimum first.

Any internal parts replacement or changes you make in the QRX-6500 requiries proper alignment again, Test points, alignment procedures and schematic diagrams are given on pages 25～32.
Equipment required: 1. Sweep Generator 2. Oscilloscope 3. FM Signal Generatar 4. Multiplex Stereo Generator 5. AC V.T.V.M.

STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DIAL SETTING	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	Discriminator	10.7MHz ±200kHz Sweep generator	To TP_{101} via 10pF ceramic capacitor	Oscilloscope connected to 2H		FM Discriminator transformer T_{201} primary and secondary	S curve
2.	OSC	FM signal generator 88MHz 400Hz 100% Modulation	To antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	88MHz	OSC coil L_{104}	Maximum
3.	OSC	FM signal generator 108MHz 400Hz 100% Modulation	To antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	108MHz	OSC trimmer cap. TC_{104}	Maximum
4.	Repeat 2 and 3						
5.	RF Amp. Circuit	FM signal generator 90MHz 400Hz 100% Modulation	To antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	90MHz	Antenna coils L_{101}, L_{102} and L_{103}	Maximum
6.	RF Amp. Circuit	FM signal generator 106MHz 400Hz 100% Modulation	To antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	106MHz	Trimmer cap. TC_{101}, TC_{102} and TC_{103}	Maximum
7.	Repeat 5 and 6.						

FM DISCRIMINATOR WAVEFORM



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FM MULTIPLEX CIRCUIT

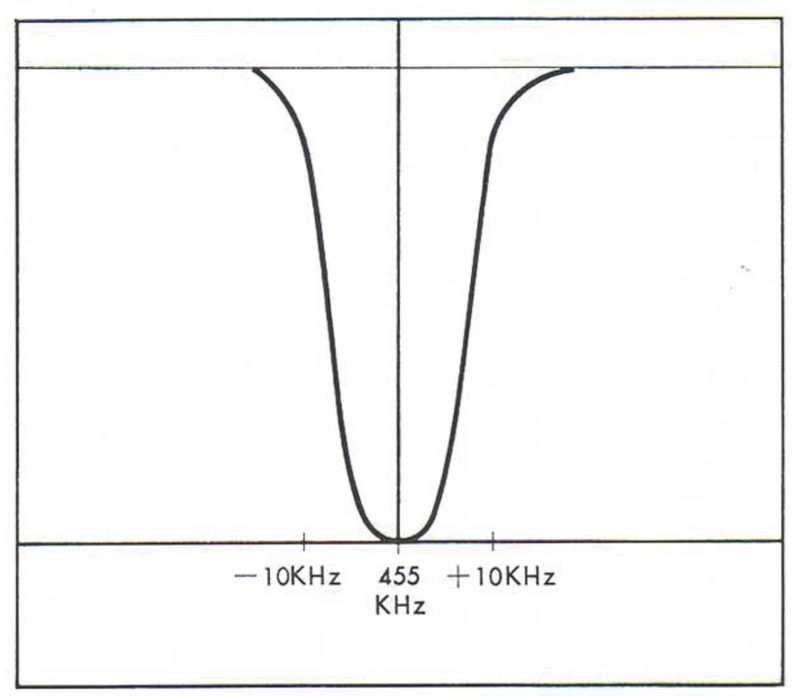
STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DIAL SETTING	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	19kHz phase	FM signal generator—98MHz Stereo signal generator —composite signal with pilot signal, left chan, 30% modulation.	To antenna terminal	Connect distortion meter to right channel speaker terminal	98MHz	L_{401}	Minimum distortion in right chan.
2.	Stereo separation	Same as above	Same as above	Connect oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. to load speaker	Same as above	F-1322-1 VR_{401}	Maximum separation

AM ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

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

STEP	ALIGN	GENERATOR	FEED SIGNAL	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DIAL SETTING	ADJUST	ADJUST FOR
1.	IF Transformer	455kHz ±30kHz Sweep-generator	Antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at TP_{302}		I.F.T. T_{303}~T_{305}	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	OSC coil T_{302}	Maximum
3.	O.S.C.	AM-generator 1600kHz 400Hz 30% Modulation	Antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	1600kHz	OSC trimmer cap. TC_{002}	Maximum
4.	Repeat 2 and 3						
5.	RF amp.	AM-generator 600kHz 400Hz 30% Modulation	Antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	600kHz	RF transformer T_{301}	Maximum
6.	Antenna circuit	AM-generator 600kHz 400Hz 30% Modulation	Antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	600kHz	Ferrite bar antenna coil L_{003}	Maximum
7.	RF amp.	AM-generator 1400kHz 400Hz 30% Modulation	Antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	1400kHz	RF trimmer cap. TC_{003}	Maximum
8.	Antenna circuit	AM-generator 1400kHz 400Hz 30% Modulation	Antenna terminals	Oscilloscope and V.T.V.M. at output load	1400kHz	Antenna circuit trimmer cap. TC_{001}	Maximum
9.	Repeat 5, 6, 7, 8						

AM IF WAVEFORM



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PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

AM BLOCK ⟨F-1038-4B⟩

Stock No. 7530150

W	X	Y	Z
R301	10kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0107103	1, 2 C
R302	39Ω	0107390	1 C
R303	1kΩ	0107102	2 C
R304	100Ω	0107101	1 C
R305	3.9kΩ	0107392	2 C
R306	33kΩ	0107333	1 C
R307	22Ω	0107220	1, 2 B
R308	1kΩ	0107102	2 B
R309	100Ω	0107101	1 C
R310	22kΩ	0107223	2 B , C
R311	3.9kΩ	0107392	1 B
R312	1kΩ	0107102	2 B
R313	10Ω	0107100	2 B , C
R314	22Ω	0107220	1 B
R315	47kΩ	0107473	1 A
R316	10kΩ	0107103	2 B
R317	47kΩ	0107473	1 B
R318	100Ω	0107101	1 B
R319	22Ω	0107220	2 B
R320	1kΩ	0107102	2 B
R322	100Ω	0107101	1 B
R323	6.8kΩ	0107682	2 B
R324	100kΩ	0107104	2 A , B
R325	100kΩ	0107104	2 A , B
R326	22kΩ	0107223	2 A
R327	2.2kΩ	0107222	2 B
R328	22Ω	0107220	1 A , B
R329	4.7kΩ	0107472	1 A , B
R330	22kΩ	0107223	1 A
R331	470Ω	0107471	1 A
R332	4.7kΩ	0107472	2 A
R333	470Ω	0107471	1 A
R334	470Ω	0107471	1 A
R335	1kΩ	0107102	2 A
R336	100Ω	0107101	2 A
R337	4.7kΩ	0107472	2 A
R339	100kΩ	0107104	2 A
VR301	10kΩ (B) AM Meter Adj.	1035130	1, 2 A
C301	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 C
C302	0.039μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656393	2 C
C303	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2 C
C304	0.022μF +80 −22 % 25 V CC.	0656223	2 C
C305	0.039μF +80 −22 % 25 V CC.	0656393	1 C
C306	0.039μF +80 −22 % 25 V CC.	0656393	2 C
C307	0.039μF +80 −22 % 25 V CC.	0656393	1 C
C308	0.022μF +80 −22 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 B
C309	0.01μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601107	2 B
C310	0.01μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601107	2 B
C311	22pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660220	2 C
C312	430pF ± 5% 50 V MiC.	0640431	2 C
C313	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 C
C314	4.7μF 16 V EC.	0512479	2 B
C315	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	2 B
C316	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 B
C317	0.039μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656393	2 B
C318	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 B
C319	33μF 16 V EC.	0512330	2 B
C320	0.02μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601207	2 A
C321	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2 B
C322	0.02μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601207	2 A
C323	0.039μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656393	2 B
C324	0.039μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656393	2 A
C325	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 A
C326	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 A
C327	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 A
C329	0.012μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601127	2 A
C330	0.015μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601157	2 A
C332	0.022μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656223	1 B
C333	0.039μF +80 −20 % 25 V CC.	0656393	2 A
C334	33μF 16 V EC.	0512330	1 C
TR301	2SC380 (O)	0305331	1 C
TR302	2SC380 (O)	0305331	1 C
TR303	2SC380 (O)	0305331	2 B
TR304	2SC380 (R)	0305330	1, 2 B
TR305	2SC380 (R)	0305330	1 A
TR306	2SC458LG (C)	0305320	2 A
D301	1N60	0310330	1, 2 C
D302	DS-410	0340030	1 C
D303	DS-410	0340030	2 B
D304	1N60	0310330	1, 2 A
D305	1N60	0310330	1 A
D306	1N60	0310330	1 A
T301	AM RFT	4210100	1 C
T302	AM OSC Coil	4220300	2 C
T303	Ceramic Filter	4230440	1 B
T304	AM IFT 455KHz	4230480	1 B
T305	AM IFT 455KHz	4230470	1 A
	Printed Circuit Board F-1038-5	2530100	

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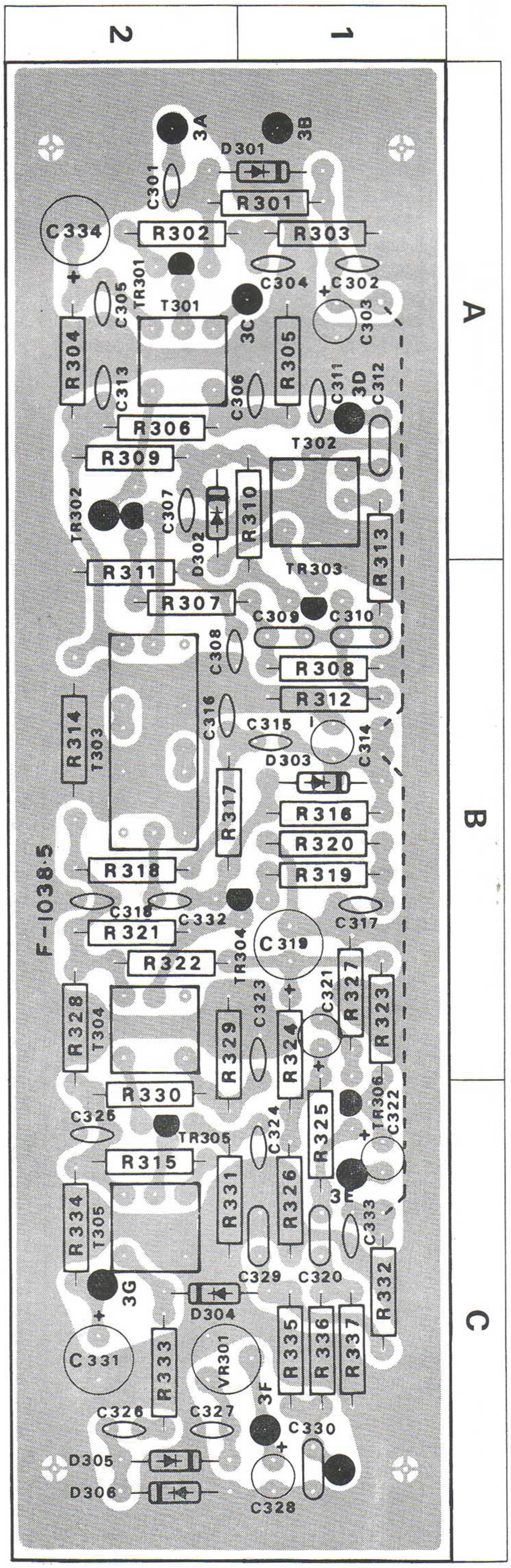

■Please contact the nearest Sansui Authorized Service Station for replacement parts. When ordering them, look up the part lists on pages 33 to 47 and let us know (1) the receiver model number, (2) name of the printed circuit board, (3) part No., (4) name of the part, and (5) its stock No. Using nonstandard parts for temporary relief often impairs the sound quality and over-all reliability of the receiver. Please take the trouble to contact your nearest Sansui Authorized Service Station.

■Abbreviations

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

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PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

FM IF BLOCK 〈F-1364-1C〉

Stook No. 7520590

W	X	Y	Z
R201	220Ω ± 5Ω ¼W CR.	0106221	2C
R202	15kΩ	0106153	2C
R203	4.7kΩ	0106472	2C
R204	1kΩ	0106102	2C
R205	390Ω	0107391	2C
R206	680Ω	0107681	2C
R207	3.3kΩ	0106332	2C
R208	1.5kΩ	0106152	2C
R209	220Ω	0106221	2C
R210	1kΩ	0106102	2C
R211	390Ω	0106391	2C
R212	680Ω	0107681	2C
R213	3.3kΩ	0106332	2B
R214	1.5kΩ	0106152	2C
R215	220Ω	0106221	2B
R216	1kΩ	0106102	2B
R217	390Ω	0106391	2B
R218	680Ω	0106681	2B
R219	270Ω	0106271	2B
R220	56Ω	0106560	2B
R221	270Ω	0107271	2A
R222	1kΩ	0107102	2A
R223	1kΩ	0107102	1A
R224	370kΩ	0106274	1C
R225	100Ω	0107101	1, 2C
R226	1.5kΩ	0107152	1C
R227	330Ω	0106331	1C
R228	10kΩ	0107103	1C
R229	1.5kΩ	0106152	1C
R230	680Ω	0107681	1, 2C
R231	680Ω	0107681	1, 2C
R232	4.7kΩ	0106472	1C
R233	15kΩ	0106153	1B, C
R234	1kΩ	0106102	1B
R235	4.7kΩ	0106472	1B
R236	15kΩ	0106153	1B
R237	820Ω	0106821	1B
R238	1.5kΩ	0106152	1B
R239	1kΩ	0106102	1, 2A
R240	100Ω	0107101	2A
R241	1kΩ	0107102	1A
R242	1MΩ	0106105	1A
R243	1MΩ	0106105	1A
R244	4.7kΩ	0106472	1A
R245	15kΩ	0107153	2A
R246	18kΩ	0107183	2A
R247	22Ω	0107220	1B
R248	680kΩ	0107684	1, 2C
R249	100Ω	0107101	1, 2B
R252	82Ω	0106820	2A
VR201	22kΩ (B) Signal Meter Adj.	1035150	1A
VR202	47kΩ (B) Tune Meter Adj.	1035170	1A
C201	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1, 2C
C202	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	2C
C203	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1C
C204	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	2C
C205	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1, 2C
C206	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	2B
C207	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	2B
C209	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1, 2B
C210	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1, 2A
C211	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1, 2A
C212	0.047μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657473	2A
C213	220pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660221	2A
C214	220pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660221	2A
C215	10μF 16V EC.	0512100	1A
C216	0.022μF +80% −20% 25V CC.	0657223	1C
C217	47pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660470	1C
C218	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1C
C219	47pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660470	1C
C220	22pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660220	2C
C221	22pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660220	1C
C223	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1C
C224	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1B
C225	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1B
C226	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1B
C227	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1B
C228	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1B
C229	0.047μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657473	1A, B
C230	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1B
C231	220pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660221	2A
C232	0.33μF ±10% 50V MC.	0601334	2A
C233	10μF 16V EC.	0612100	1A
C234	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1A
C235	0.022μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	1C
C237	2.2pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660229	1C
C240	0.047μF +80% −20% 50V CC.	0657223	
C241	10μF 16V EC.	0512100	
TR201	2SC930 (C)	0305790	2C
TR202	2SC930 (C)	0305790	2C
TR203	2SC930 (C)	0305790	2B
TR204	2SC930 (C)	0305790	1C
TR205	2SC930 (C)	0305790	1B, C
TR206	2SC930 (C)	0305790	1B
TR207	2SK24 (E, F)	0370060, 1	1A
IC201	TA-7027M	0360020	2A, B
D201	1N60	0310330	1C
D202	1N60	0310330	1C
D203	1N60	0310330	1B
D205	DS-430	0340090	1A, B
CF201	SFA-10.7MA Ceramic Filter	0910100	2C
CF202	SFA-10.7MA Ceramic Filter	0910100	2C
CF203	SFA-10.7MA Ceramic Filter	0910100	2C
CF204	SFA-10.7MA Ceramic Filter	0910100	2C
CF205	SFA-10.7MA Ceramic Filter	0910100	2B
CF206	SFA-10.7MA Ceramic Filter	0910100	2B

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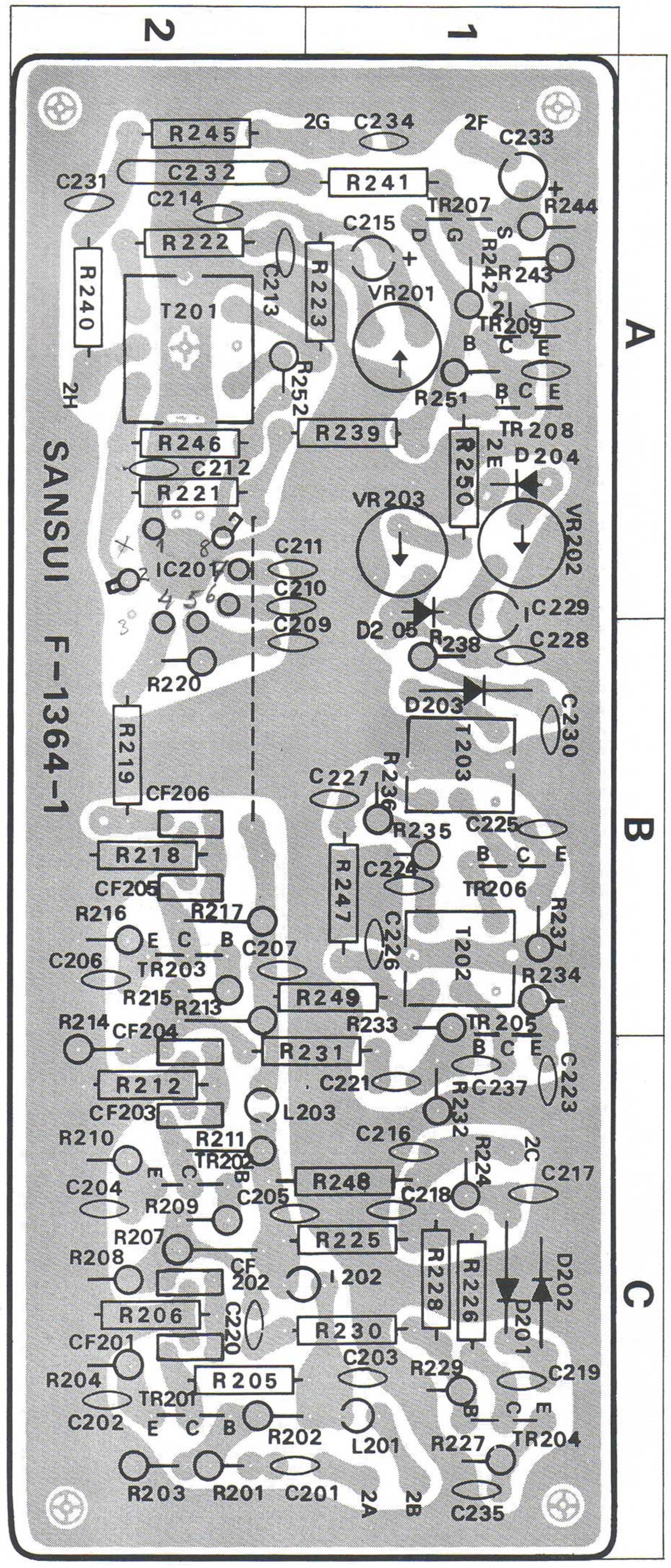
W	X	Y	Z
T201	Discriminator Transformer	4235650	2 A
T202	Meter Coil	4235770	1 B
T203	Meter Coil	4235780	1 B
L201	3.3μH Micro Inductor	4900100	1 C
L202	3.3μH Micro Inductor	4900100	1, 2 C
L203	3.3μH Micro Inductor	4900100	2 C
	Printed Circuit Board F-1364-1	2520261	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

FM MPX BLOCK ⟨F-1322-1D⟩

Stock No. 7540720

W	X	Y	Z
R401	1kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0106102	1 C
R402	1kΩ	0106102	1 C
R403	100kΩ	0106104	1 C
R404	22kΩ	0106223	1 C
R405	100kΩ	0107104	1, 2 C
R406	82kΩ	0106823	1 C
R407	6.8kΩ	0106682	2 C
R408	1.2kΩ	0106122	1 C
R409	47kΩ	0107473	2 C
R410	22kΩ	0106223	2 C
R411	100Ω	0106101	2, 3 B
R412	1.5kΩ	0106152	2, 3 B
R413	33kΩ	0106333	2 B
R414	220kΩ	0106224	1 A
R415	10kΩ	0106103	1 A
R416	10kΩ	0106103	1 A
R417	220kΩ	0106224	2 A
R418	220kΩ	0106224	1 A
R419	10kΩ	0106103	1 A
R420	10kΩ	0106103	1 A
R421	220kΩ	0106224	1 A
R422	56kΩ	0106563	2 A
R423	56kΩ	0106563	1 A
R426	10kΩ	0106103	2 A
R427	10kΩ	0106103	1 A
R428	100kΩ	0106104	2 A
R429	100kΩ	0106104	1 A
R430	33kΩ	0106333	2 A
R431	33kΩ	0106333	1, 2 A
R432	68kΩ	0106683	2 A
R433	68kΩ	0106683	1, 2 A
R434	4.7kΩ	0106472	2 A
R435	4.7kΩ	0106472	1 A
R436	100Ω	0107101	1, 2 A
R437	100kΩ	0106104	2 B
R438	100kΩ	0106104	1, 2 A
R439	3.3kΩ	0106332	2, 3 B
R440	3.3kΩ	0106332	2 A
R441	4.7kΩ	0107472	2 A
R442	4.7kΩ	0106472	2 A
R443	22kΩ	0106223	3 A
R444	22kΩ	0106223	3 A
R445	1MΩ	0106105	3 C
R446	3.3kΩ	0106332	2 C
R447	220Ω	0106221	2 C
R448	4.7kΩ	0106472	3 C
R449	47kΩ	0106473	3 C
R450	47kΩ	0106473	3 C
R451	47kΩ	0106473	3 B
R452	47kΩ	0106473	3 C
R453	47Ω	0106470	3 C
R454	47kΩ	0106473	3 B
R455	820Ω	0106821	3 B
R456	10kΩ	0106103	2 B
R457	1kΩ	0106102	2, 3 B
R458	3.9kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0106392	3 B
R459	10Ω ±10% ¼W SR.	0111100	3 B
R460	47kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0106473	3 C
R461	100kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0106104	2 B
R462	82kΩ	0106820	3 B
R463	47kΩ	0106473	2 B
R464	4.7kΩ	0106472	2 A
R465	47Ω	0106470	3 B
R466	220kΩ	0106224	2 B
R467	4.7kΩ	0107472	3 A
R469	150kΩ	0106154	1 C
VR401	47kΩ(B) Stereo Separation Adj.	1035170	2 A
VR402	220kΩ(B) Muting Adj.	1035210	3 C
VR403	220kΩ(B) FM Stereo Indicator Adj.	1035210	3 C
C401	68pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660680	1, 2 C
C402	10μF 25 V EC.	0513100	1 C
C403	100pF ± 5% 50 V SC.	0620101	2 C
C404	4700pF	0620472	2 C
C405	6800pF	0629001	1 C
C406	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2, 3 B
C407	10μF 25 V EC.	0513100	1 B
C408	560pF ± 5% 50 V SC.	0620561	1 A
C409	560pF	0620561	1 A
C410	0.15μF ± 5 % 50 V MC.	0600158	1 A
C411	0.15μF	0600158	1 A
C412	820pF ± 5% 50 V SC.	0620821	2 A
C413	820pF	0620821	1 A
C416	10μF 25 V EC.	0513100	2 A
C417	10μF	0513100	1 A
C418	560pF ± 5% 50 V SC.	0620561	2 A
C419	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2 A
C420	1μF	0515109	2 A
C421	0.0022μF ± 5% 50 V MC.	0600226	2 A
C422	0.0022μF	0600226	2 A
C423	0.0022μF	0600226	3 A
C424	0.0022μF	0600226	3 A
C425	0.0022μF	0600226	3 A
C426	0.0022μF	0600226	3 A
C427	0.022μF +80 −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	3 C
C428	1μF 25 V TC.	0573109	3 C
C429	10μF 25 V EC.	0513100	2 B
C430	0.022μF +80 −20% 50 V CC.	0657223	
C431	0.022μF	0657223	
C433	100μF 25 V EC.	0513101	2 B , C
C434	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	2 B
C495	0.22μF 25 V TC.	0573228	
TR401	2SC871 (F)	0305472	1 C
TR402	2SA562 (Y)	0300221	2 B
TR403	2SC871 (F)	0305472	2 A
TR404		0305472	1 A
TR405		0305472	2 B
TR406		0305472	1 A
TR407	2SC733 (O, Y)	0305370, 1	3 A
TR408		0305370, 1	3 A
TR409	2SC711 (F)	0305732	2 C

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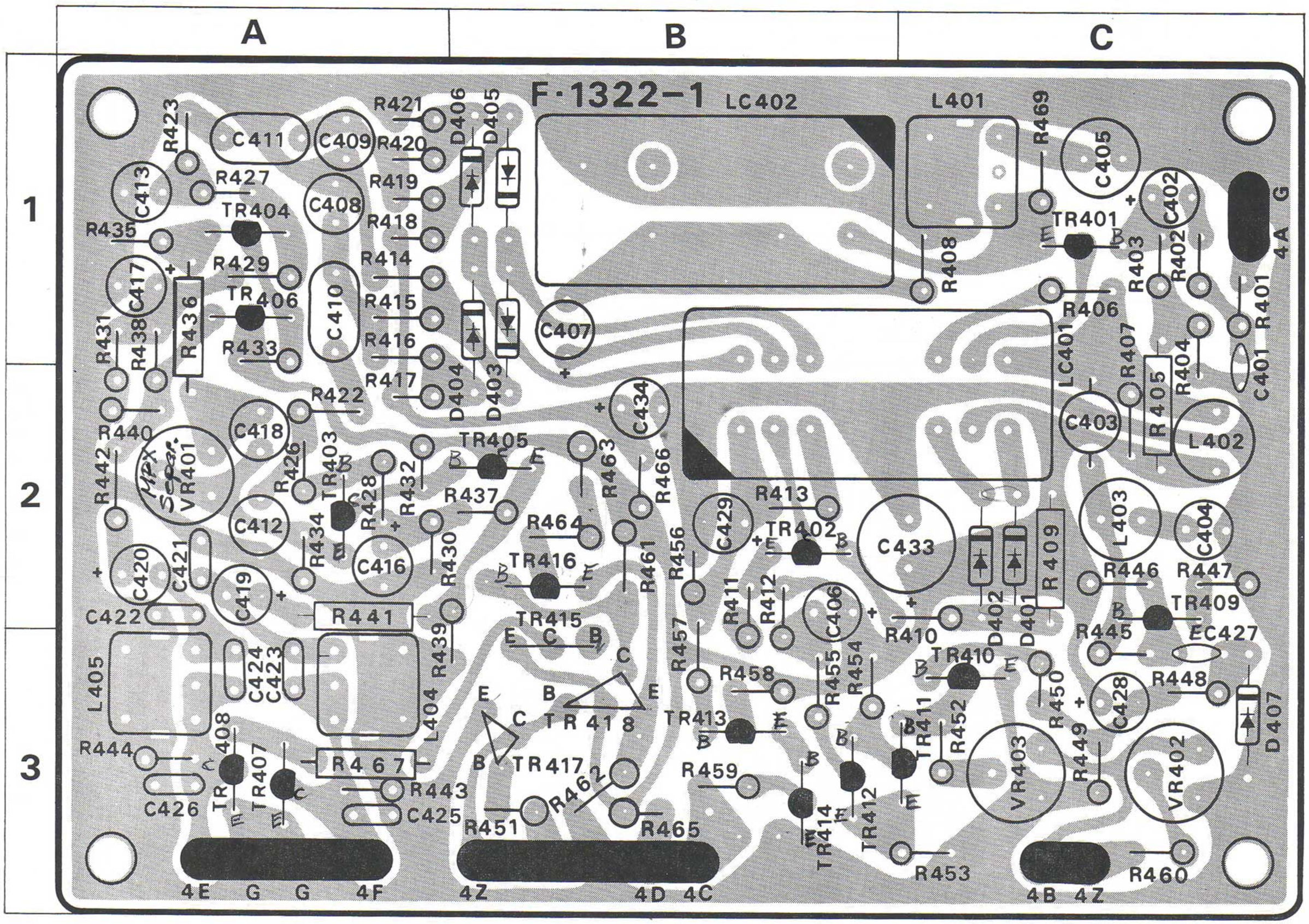
W	X	Y	Z
TR410	2SC711 (F)	0305732	3 C
TR411	2SC711 (F)	0305732	3 C
TR412	2SC711 (G)	0305733	3 B
TR413	2SC711 (F)	0305732	3 B
TR414	2SC735 (O, Y)	0305640, 1	3 B
TR415	2SA678 (5, 6)	0300290, 1	3 B
TR416	2SC711 (F)	0305731, 2	2 B
TR417	2SC711 (F)	0305732	3 B
TR418	2SC711(F)	0305732	3 B
D401	1N34A	0310400	2 C
D402	1N34A	0310400	2 C
D403	1N34A (Y)	0310401	1, 2 B
D404	1N34A (Y)	0310401	1, 2 B

W	X	Y	Z
D405	1N34A(Y)	0310401	1 B
D406	1N34A(Y)	0310401	1 B
D407	1N34A	0310400	3 C
L401	MPX Coil	4240510	1 C
L402	2.2mH Micro Inductor	4900090	2 C
L403	1mH	4900120	2 C
L404	MPX Coil	4240400	3 A
L405	MPX Coil	4240400	3 A
LC401	MPX Coil	4240490	1, 2 B , C
LC402	MPX Coil	4240500	1 B
	Printed Circuit Boad F-1322-1	2540300	



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

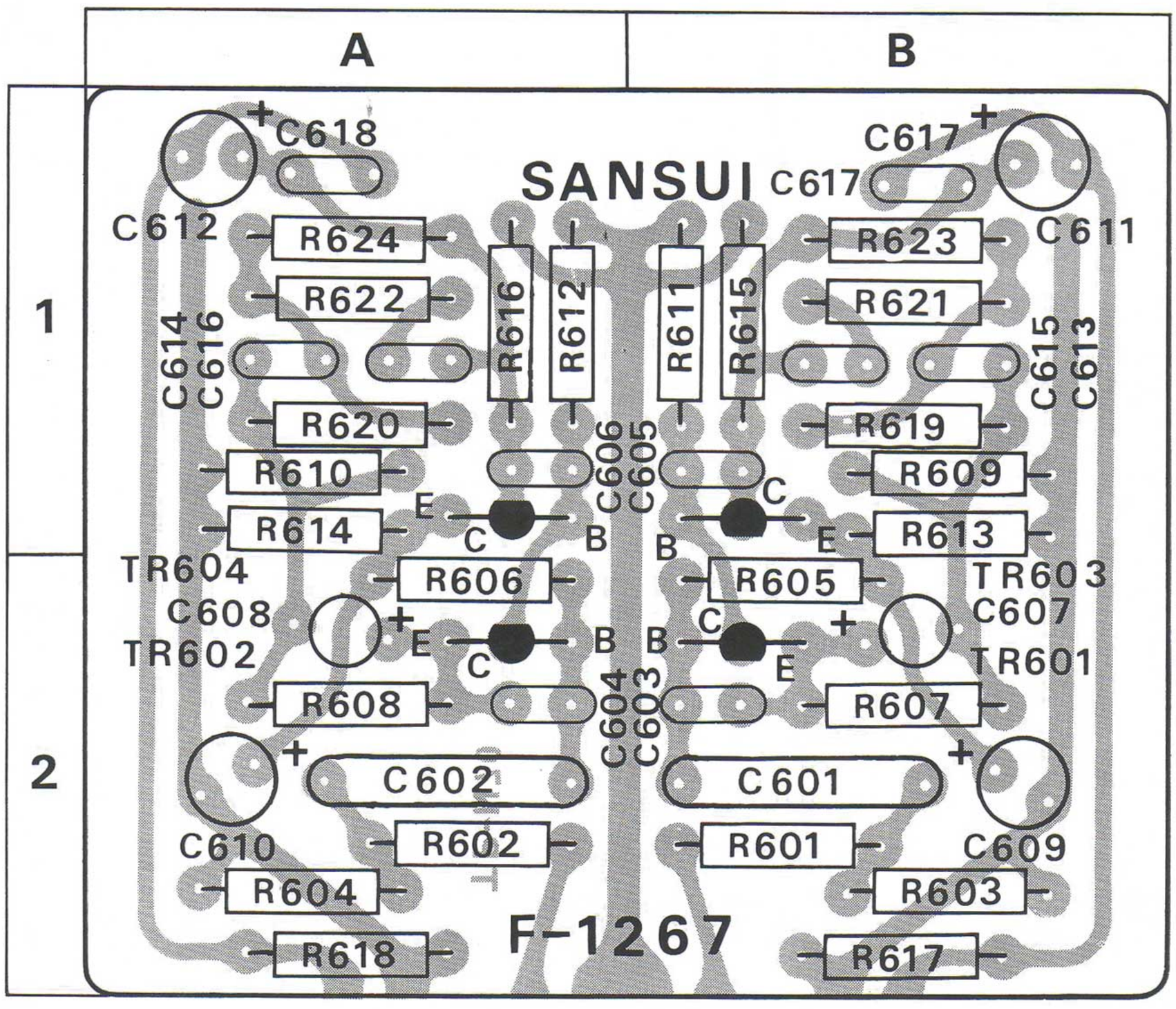
W: Parts No. **X:** Parts Name **Y:** Stock No. **Z:** Position of Parts

EQUALIZER BLOCK 〈F-1267E〉

Stock No. 7550480

W	X	Y	Z
R601	2.2kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0107222	2 B
R602	2.2kΩ	0107222	2 A
R603	220kΩ	0107224	2 B
R604	220kΩ	0107224	2 A
R605	820kΩ	0107824	2 B
R606	820kΩ	0107824	2 A
R607	4.7kΩ	0107479	2 B
R608	4.7kΩ	0107479	2 A
R609	1kΩ	0107102	1 B
R610	1kΩ	0107102	1 A
R611	100kΩ	0107104	1 B
R612	100kΩ	0107104	1 A
R613	2.7kΩ	0107272	1 B
R614	2.7kΩ	0107272	1 A
R615	8.2kΩ	0107822	1 B
R616	8.2kΩ	0107822	1 A
R617	82kΩ	0107823	2 B
R618	82kΩ	0107823	2 A
R619	82kΩ	0107824	1 B
R620	82kΩ	0107824	1 A
R621	2.7kΩ	0107272	1 B
R622	2.7kΩ	0107272	1 A
R623	56kΩ	0107563	1 B
R624	56kΩ	0107563	1 A

W	X	Y	Z
R625	68kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0107683	2 B
R626	68kΩ	0107683	2 B
C601	3.3μF 25 V TC.	0573339	2 B
C602	3.3μF	0601478	2 A
C605	5pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660509	1 B
C606	5pF	0660509	1 A
C609	47μF 10 V EC.	0511470	2 B
C610	47μF	0511470	2 A
C611	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1 B
C612	1μF	0515109	1 A
C613	0.0047μF ± 5 % 50 V MC.	0600476	1 B
C614	0.0047μF	0600476	1 A
C615	0.0012μF	0600126	1 B
C616	0.0012μF	0600126	1 A
C621	150pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660151	1 B
C622	150pF	0660151	1 A
TR601	2SC1313R (F)	0306070	2 B
TR602		0306070	2 B
TR603		0306070	2 B
TR604		0306070	2 B
	Printed Circuit Board F-1267	2550140	



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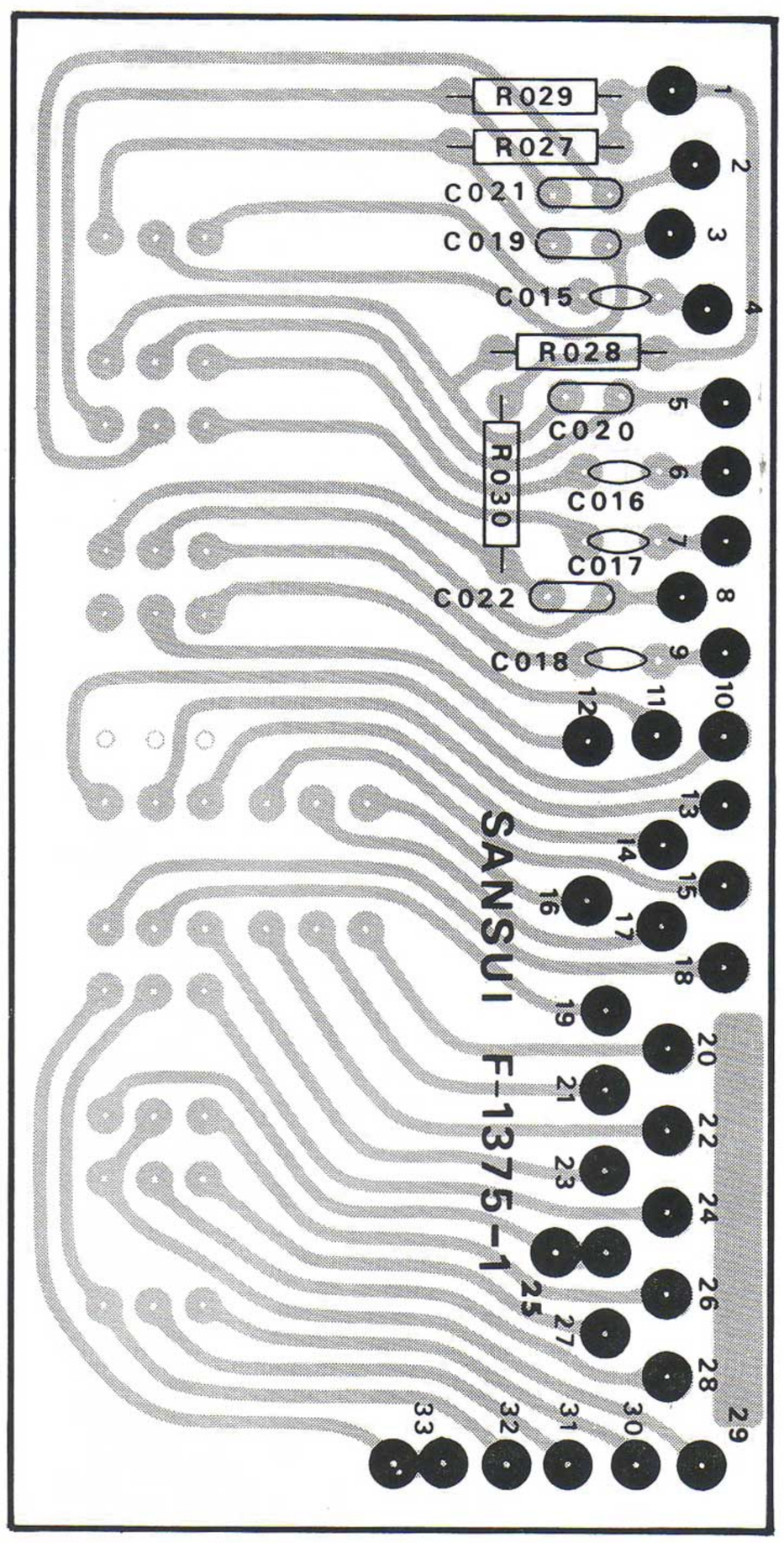
SWITCH BLOCK ⟨F-1375-1⟩

Stock No. 7590820

W	X	Y
R027	27kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0107273
R028	27kΩ	0107273
R029	27kΩ	0107273
R030	27kΩ	0107273
C015	180 pF ±10% 50V MiC.	0641181
C016	180 pF	0641181
C017	180 pF	0641181
C018	180 pF	0641181
C019	0.01 μF ±10% 50V MC.	0601107
C020	0.01 μF	0601107
C021	0.01 μF	0601107
C022	0.01 μF	0601107
	Printed Circuit Board F-1375-1	2590770



METER POINTER ILLUMINATION BLOCK ⟨F-2068⟩

Stock No. 7591450

W	X	Y
R023(024)	100Ω ± 5 % ¼W Fuse Resistor	0191100
PL021(023)	5V 60mA Lamp	0400100, 1
PL022(024)	5V 60mA Lamp	0400100, 1
	Printed Circuit Board F-2068	2591420

LAMP HOLDER BLOCK ⟨F-1374⟩

Stock No. 7590810

W	X	Y
R048	18Ω ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0107180
	Fuse Holder Pin (x10)	2310050
	Printed Circuit Board F-1374	2590760

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PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

TONE CONTROL BLOCK 〈F-1370A〉

Stock No. 7560630

W	X	Y	Z
R703	2.2kΩ ± 5 % ¼W CR.	0107222	2C
R704	2.2kΩ	0107222	1C
R705	39kΩ	0107393	2C
R706	39kΩ	0107393	1C
R707	1kΩ	0107102	2C
R708	1kΩ	0107102	1C
R709	6.8kΩ	0107682	2C
R710	6.8kΩ	0107682	1C
R711	180kΩ	0107184	2C
R712	180kΩ	0107184	1C
R713	6.8kΩ	0107682	2C
R714	6.8kΩ	0107682	1C
R715	2.7kΩ	0107272	2B
R716	2.7kΩ	0107272	1B
R717	10kΩ	0107103	2B
R718	10kΩ	0107103	1B
R719	2.7kΩ	0107272	2B
R720	2.7kΩ	0107272	1B
R721	2.2kΩ	0107222	2B
R722	2.2kΩ	0107222	1B
R723	22kΩ	0107223	2B
R724	22kΩ	0107223	1B
R725	4.7kΩ	0107472	2B
R726	4.7kΩ	0107682	1B
R727	10kΩ	0107103	2B
R728	10kΩ	0107103	1B
R731	1.5kΩ	0107152	2B
R732	1.5kΩ	0107152	1B
R733	680kΩ	0107684	2A
R734	680kΩ	0107684	1A
R735	33kΩ	0107333	2A
R736	33kΩ	0107333	1A
R737	3.3kΩ	0107332	2B
R738	3.3kΩ	0107332	1B
R739	3.3kΩ	0107332	2A
R740	3.3kΩ	0107332	1A
R741	1.5kΩ	0107152	2A
R742	1.5kΩ	0107152	1A
R743	100kΩ	0107104	2A
R744	100kΩ	0107104	1A
R747	220kΩ	0107224	
R748	220kΩ	0107224	
R749	470kΩ	0107474	
R750	470kΩ	0107474	
C701	0.01μF ± 5 % 50 V MC.	0600107	2C
C702	0.01μF	0600107	1C
C703	1μF 50 V EC.	0519101	2C
C704	1μF	0519101	1C
C707	0.008μF ± 5 % 50 V MC.	0600806	2C
C708	0.008μF	0600806	1C
C709	100μF 6.3 V EC.	0510101	2C
C710	100μF	0510101	1C
C713	3.3μF 50 V EC.	0519102	2B
C714	3.3μF	0519102	1B
C715	0.043μF ± 5% 50 V MC	0600437	2B

W	X	Y	Z
C716	0.043μF ± 5 % 50 V MC.	0600437	1B
C717	0.043μF	0600437	2B
C718	0.043μF	0600437	1B
C719	0.0015μF	0600156	2B
C720	0.0015μF	0600165	1B
C721	3.3μF 50 V EC.	0519102	2B
C722	3.3μF	0519102	1B
C725	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	2A
C726	47pF	0660470	1A
C727	1μF 50 V EC.	0519101	2A
C728	1μF	0519101	1A
C729	100μF 6.3 V EC.	0510101	2A
C730	100μF	0510101	1A
C731	100μF	0510101	2A
C732	100μF	0510101	1A
C733	0.047μF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660477	1, 2A
TR701	2SC871R (F)	0305475	2C
TR702		0305475	1C
TR703		0305475	2C
TR704		0305475	1C
TR705		0305475	2A
TR706		0305475	1A
TR707		0305475	2A
TR708		0305475	1A
	Printed Circuit Board F-1370	2560420	

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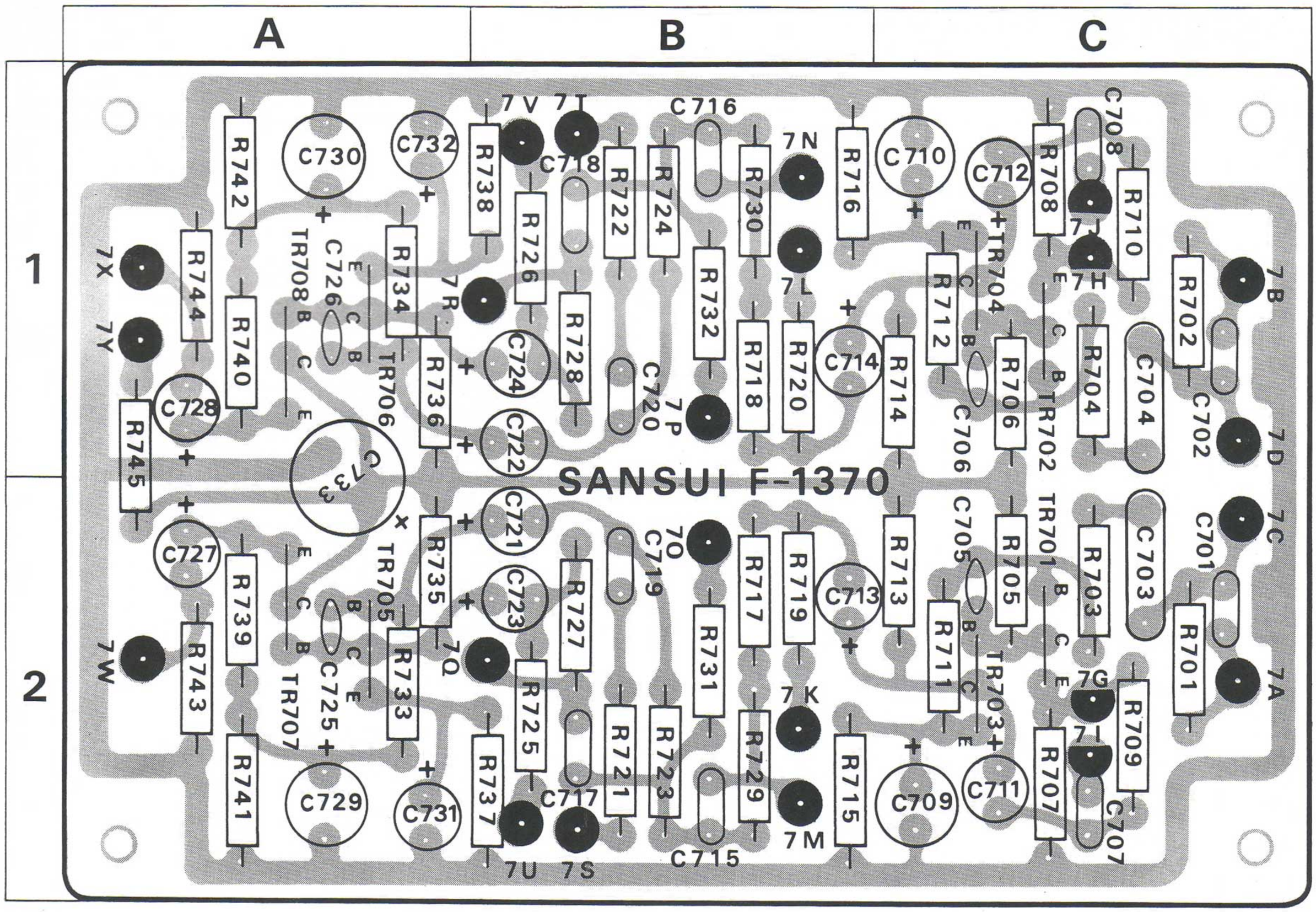

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PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

DRIVER BLOCK ⟨F-1180G⟩

Stock No. 7570710

W	X	Y	Z
R801	10kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107103	1 A
R802	150kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107154	1 A
R803	560kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107564	1 A
R804	680Ω ±5% ¼W CR.	0107681	1 A
R805	3.3kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107332	1 A
R806	3.3kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107332	1 A
R807	10kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107103	1 A
R808	47kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107473	1 A
R809	56kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107563	1 A
R810	1.8kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107182	1 B
R811	3.9kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107392	2 B
R812	39Ω ±5% ¼W CR.	0107390	2 B
R813	3.3kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107332	1 B
R814	1.5kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107152	2 A
R815	220Ω ±5% ¼W CR.	0107221	2 A
R816	100Ω ±5% ¼W CR.	0107101	2 B
R817	22Ω ±5% ¼W CR.	0107479	2 A
R818	100Ω ±5% ¼W CR.	0107101	2 A
R819	5.6Ω ±10% ½W SR.	0117569	2 A
R820	12kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107123	1 A
R821	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107103	1 C
R822	150kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107154	1 C
R823	560kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107564	1 C
R824	680Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0107681	1 C
R825	3.3kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107332	1 C
R826	3.3kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107332	1 C
R827	10kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107103	1 C
R828	47kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107473	1 C
R829	56kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107563	1 C
R830	1.8kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107182	1 B
R831	3.9kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107392	2 B
R832	39Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0107390	2 B
R833	3.3kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107332	1 B
R834	1.5kΩ ±10% ¼W CR.	0107152	2 C
R835	220Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0107221	2 C
R836	100Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0107101	2 B
R837	22Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0107220	2 C
R838	100Ω ±10% ¼W CR.	0107101	2 C
R839	5.6Ω ±10% ½W SR.	0117569	2 C
R840	12kΩ ±5% ¼W CR.	0107123	1 C
C801	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1 A
C802	100μF 25 V EC.	0513101	1 A
C803	220μF 10 V EC.	0511221	1 A
C804	10μF 25 V EC.	0519001	1 A
C805	33μF 50 V EC.	0515330	1 B
C806	100μF 10 V EC.	0511101	2 A
C807	10μF 50 V EC.	0519108	1 B
C808	0.047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601477	2 A
C809	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	1 A
C811	1μF 50 V EC.	0515109	1 C
C812	100μF 25 V EC.	0513101	1 C
C813	220μF 10 V EC.	0511221	1 C
C814	10μF 25 V EC.	0519001	1 C
C815	33μF 50 V EC.	0515330	1 B

W	X	Y	Z
C816	100μF 10 V EC.	0511101	2 C
C817	10μF 50 V EC.	0519108	1 B
C818	0.047μF ±10% 50 V MC.	0601477	2 C
C819	47pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660470	1 C
C823	22pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660220	2 A
C834	22pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660220	2 C
C825	330pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660331	2 B
C826	330pF ±10% 50 V CC.	0660331	2 B
VR801	200kΩ(B) Left AC Balance Adj.	1031150	1 A, B
VR802	1kΩ(B) Left DC Bias Adj.	1030690	2 A, B
VR803	200kΩ(B) Right AC Balance Adj.	1031150	1 B, C
VR804	1kΩ(B) Right DC Bias Adj.	1030690	2 B, C
TR801	2SC871R (F)	0305475	1 A
TR802	2SC1124 (2, 3)	0305901, 2	2 A
TR803	2SC984 (C)	0305872	2 A, B
TR804	2SC959 (M, L) Pair	0305741, 2	2 B
TR805	2SA659 (M, L) Pair	0300211, 2	2 A
TR806	2SC871R (F)	0305475	1 C
TR807	2SC1124 (2, 3)	0305901, 2	2 C
TR808	2SC984 (C)	0305872	2 B, C
TR809	2SC959 (M, L) Pair	0305741	2 B
TR810	2SA609 (M, L) Pair	0300211, 2	2 C
	Printed Circuit Board F-1180	2570221	

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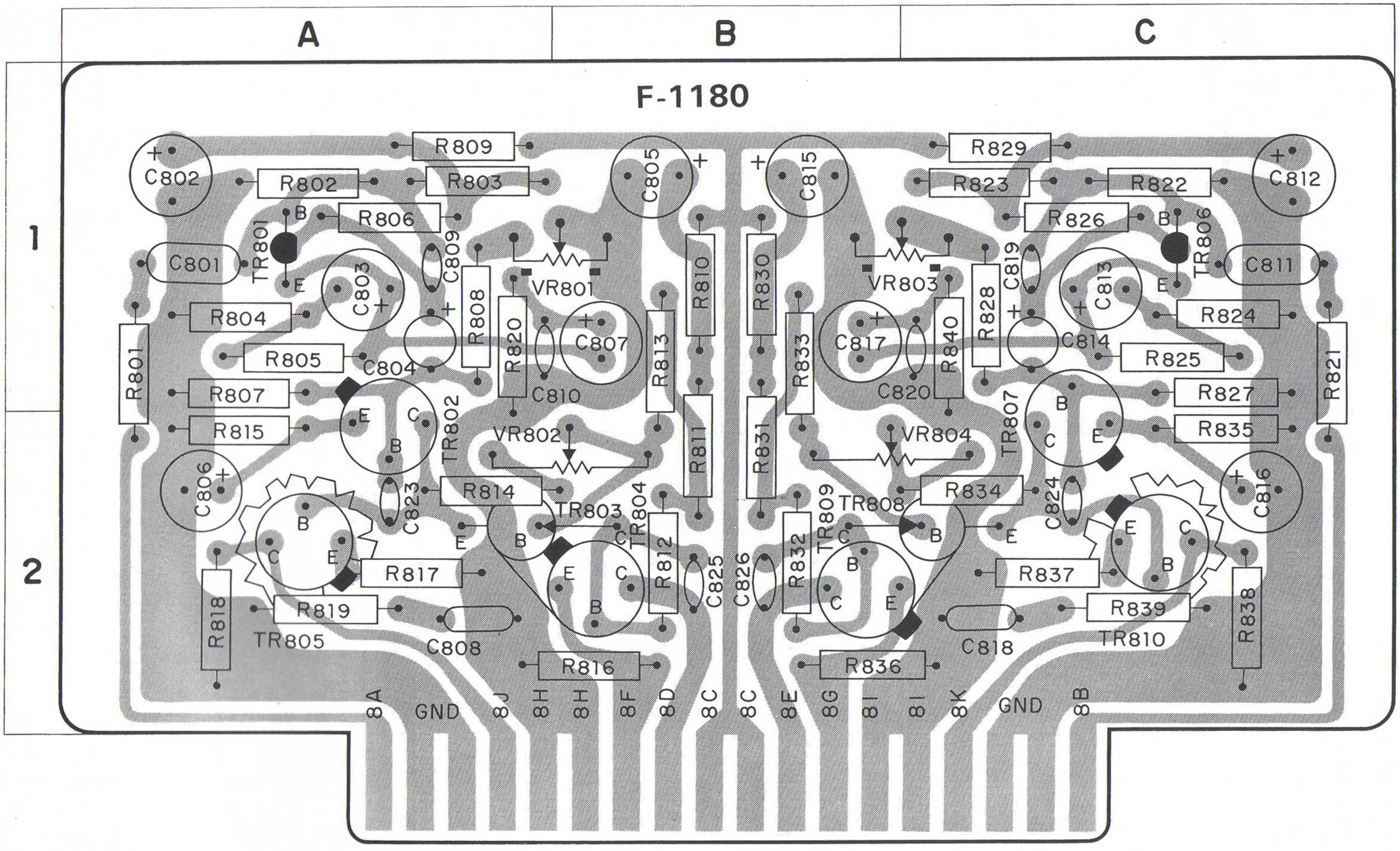

A
B
C
1
2
F-1180
C802
R802
R803
R809
C805
C815
R829
R823
R822
C812
R806
R826
TR801
TR806
C801
C811
C803
C809
VR801
VR803
R808
R820
R810
R830
R828
C819
C813
R804
R824
R801
R821
R805
C804
C807
R813
R833
C817
R840
C814
R825
R807
C810
C820
R827
R815
VR802
VR804
R811
R831
TR802
TR807
R835
C806
C823
R814
TR803
TR804
TR808
TR809
R834
C824
C816
R817
R812
R832
C825
C826
R837
R818
R819
R839
R838
TR805
C808
C818
TR810
R816
R836
8A
GND
8J
8H
8H
8F
8D
8C
8C
8E
8G
8I
8I
8K
GND
8B

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

POWER SUPPLY BLOCK 〈F-1454〉

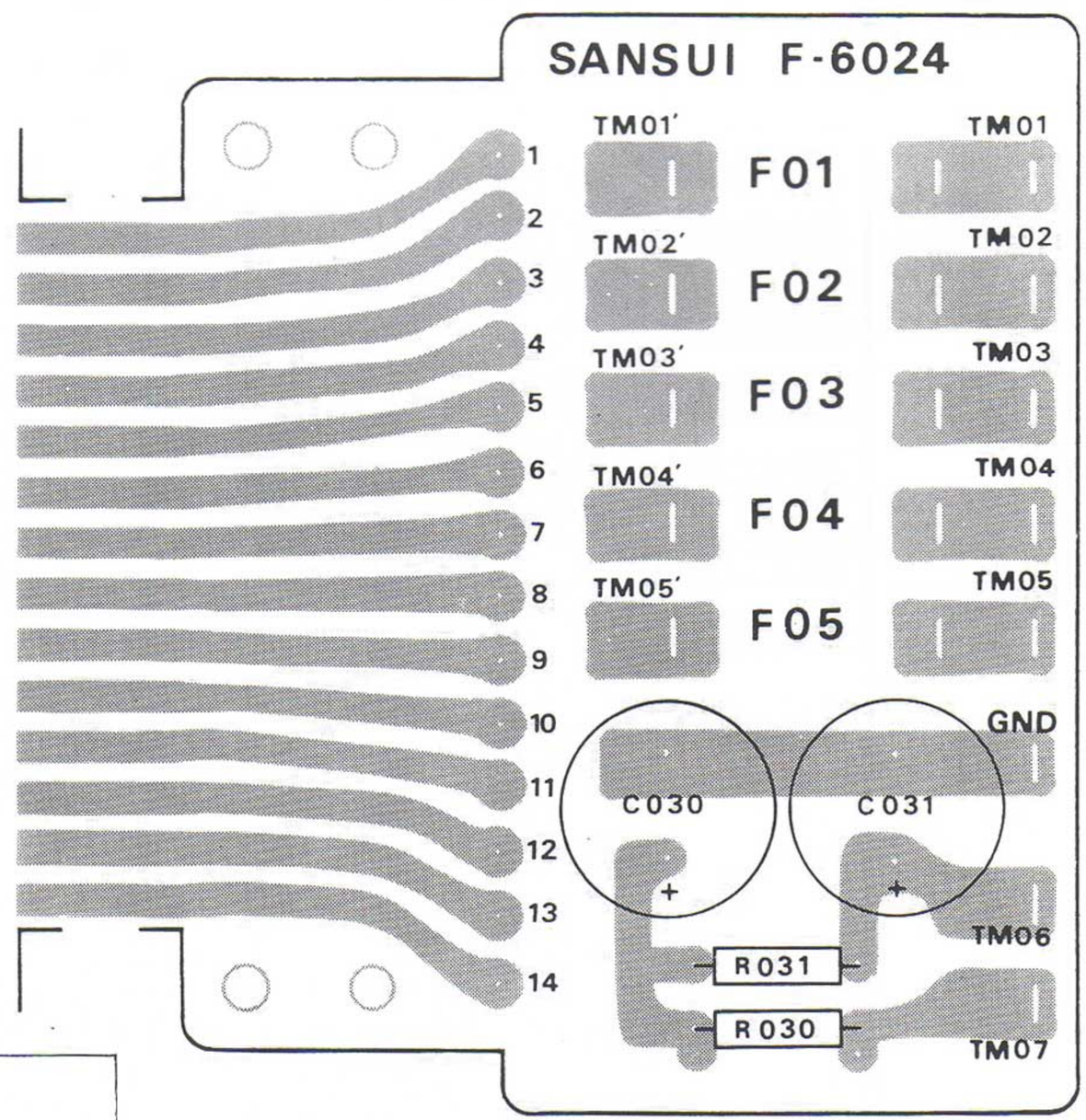
Stock No. 7500760

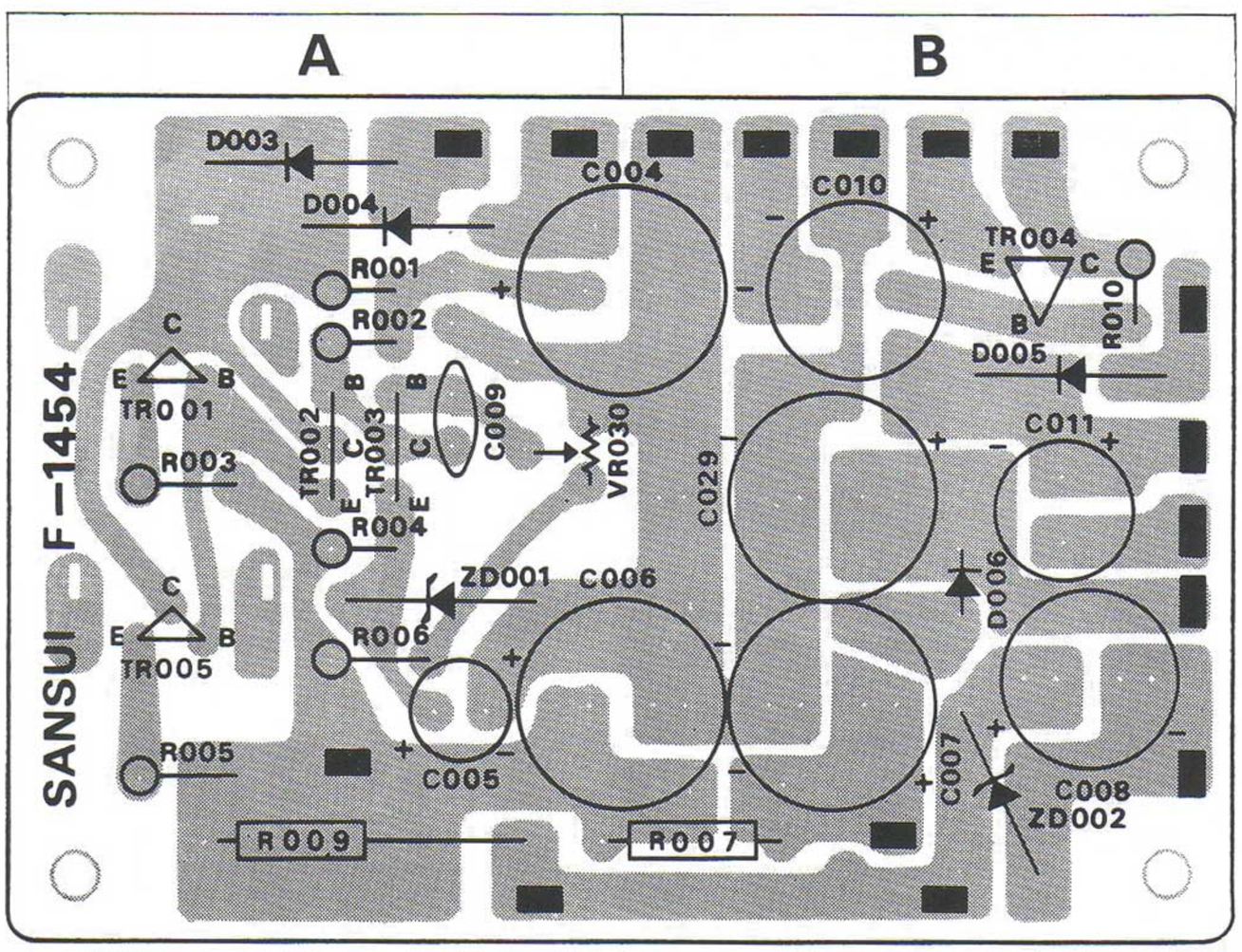
W	X	Y	Z
R001	8.2kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0106822	A
R002	8.2kΩ	0106822	A
R003	2.2Ω ±10% 5 W CeR.	0155229	A
R004	2.7kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0106272	A
R005	15kΩ	0106153	A
R007	100Ω ± 5% ½W CR.	0103101	B
R009	180Ω ±10% 5W CeR.	0135181	A
R010	12kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0106123	B
VR030	10kΩ (B) DC Bias Adj.	1035130	A
C004	220μF 50V EC.	0515221	A, B
C005	10μF 10V EC.	0511100	A
C006	100μF 50V EC.	0515101	A, B
C007	100μF	0515101	B
C008	470μF 16V EC.	0512471	B
C009	220pF ±10% 50V CC.	0560221	A
C010	100μF 75V EC.	0519301	B
C011	470μF 10V EC.	0511471	B
C029	470μF 25V EC.	0513471	B
TR002	2SC1211 (C, D)	0305930, 1	A
TR003		0305930, 1	A
TR004	2SC959 (K, L)	0305742, 3	B
ZD001	RD6A (N)	0315560	A
ZD002	ZB1-13	0310730	B
D003	SR-1FM2	0310870	A
D004		0310870	A
D005		0310870	B
D006		0310870	B
	Printed Circuit Board F-1454	2500640	

INTERMEDIATE POWER SUPPLY BLOCK 〈F-6024〉

Stock No. 7591440

W	X	Y
R030	680Ω ± 5% ¼W CR.	0107681
R031	470Ω	0107471
C030	220μF 50V EC.	0515221
C031	470μF	0515471
F01	5A Fuse with Lead Wire	0432850
F02	2A	0432900
F03	2A	0432900
	Printed Circuit Board F-6024	2591410





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OTHER PARTS AND THEIR LOCATION ON CHASSIS

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

OTHER PARTS

W	X	Y
R015	330Ω ±10% ½W SR.	0111331
R016	330Ω	0111331
R017	330Ω	0111331
R018	330Ω	0111331
R019	330Ω	0111331
R020	330Ω	0111331
R021	330Ω	0111331
R022	330Ω	0111331
R035	390kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0107394
R036	390kΩ	0107394
R037	100kΩ	0107104
R038	100kΩ	0107104
R039	390kΩ	0107394
R040	100kΩ	0107104
R041	390kΩ	0107394
R042	100kΩ	0107104
R043	390kΩ	0107394
R044	100kΩ	0107104
R045	390kΩ	0107394
R046	100kΩ	0107104
R047	100kΩ	0107104
R051	100kΩ	0107104
R052	100kΩ	0107104
R050	47Ω	0107470
R053	120Ω	0107121
R055	0.47Ω ±10% 2W CeR.	0152478
R056	0.47Ω	0152478
R057	0.47Ω	0152478
R058	0.47Ω	0152478
R059	0.47Ω	0152478
R060	0.47Ω	0152478
R061	0.47Ω	0152478
R062	0.47Ω	0152478
R063	100kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0107104
R064	100kΩ	0107104
R065	100kΩ	0107104
R066	100kΩ	0107104
R069	1.8kΩ	0107182
R071	4.7Ω ±10% ½W SR.	0111479
R072	150Ω ± 5% ¼W CR.	0107151
R073	10Ω ±10% ½W SR.	0111100
R074	6.8Ω	0111689
R075	120kΩ ± 5% ¼W CR.	0107124
R076	120kΩ	0107124
R077	120kΩ	0107124
R078	120kΩ	0107124
R079	22kΩ	0107223
R080	22kΩ	0107223
R081	22kΩ	0107223
R082	22kΩ	0107223
VR003~006	250kΩ (B) × 4 Volume Control	1060120, 1
VR007	250kΩ (M, N) Front Balance Control	1040090
VR008	250kΩ (M, N) Rear Balance Control	1040090
VR009~012	250kΩ (M, N) × 2 Main Balance Control	1040110
VR013, 014 VR017, 018	100kΩ (B) × 4 Front Tone Control	1060040
VR015, 016 VR019, 020	100kΩ (B) × 4 Rear Tone Control	1060040

W	X	Y
C001	4700μF 80V EC.	0559840
C002	4700μF	0559840
C003	1000μF 50V EC.	0559302
C012	0.01μF ±20% 400V OC.	0595107
C013	0.01μF	0595107
C014	0.033μF ±20% 250V MPC.	0605337
C023	4700μF 50V EC.	0559322
C024	4700μF	0559322
C025	4700μF	0559322
C026	4700μF	0559322
C027	0.0047μF ±20% 250V MPC.	0605476
C028-1~4	0.05μF × 4 50V CC.	0513471
C033	0.022μF ±10% 50V CC.	0660223
C034	0.022μF	0660223
C035	0.01μF +80%−20% 500V CC.	0659011
C036	0.01μF	0659011
C040	3.3μF 16V BPEC.	0532339
C041	33μF 16V EC.	0512330
C042	47μF 6.3V EC.	0510470
C043	150pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660151
C044	150pF	0660151
C045	150pF	0660151
C046	150pF	0660151
C047	1000μF 10V EC.	0511102
C048	470μF	0511471
VC001~003	AM Variable Capacitor	1200050
TR005~012	2SC1111 (R, O, Y) or 2SC793 (Y, BL)	0305830, 1, 2 or 0305451, 2
D001	5B2	0310660
D002	5B2	0310660
D007	SR1FM2	0310870
S1	Selector Control	1170100
S2	2CH-1 Tape Monitor Switch	1130390
S3	2CH-2 Tape Monitor Switch	1130390
S4	4CH Tape Monitor Switch	1130390
S5	FM Muting Release Switch	1130390
S6	Front Loudness Switch	1130390
S7	Rear Loudness Switch	1130390
S8, 10	Front Low-High Filter Switch	1130380
S9, 11	Rear Low-High Filter Switch	1130380
S12	Front Speakers Switch	1102440
S13	Rear Speakers Switch	1102470
S14	Mode Switch	1105180
S15	Synthesizer/Decoder Function Control	1105140, 1
S16	De-emphasis Switch	1110040
S001	Power Switch	1130350
L001	75Ω : 300Ω FM Balloon	4290021
L002	150μH Ferri Inductor	4900080
L003	AM Bar Antenna	4200510
PT001	Power Transformer	4000960
M001	Signal Meter	4300610
M002	Tune Meter	4300600

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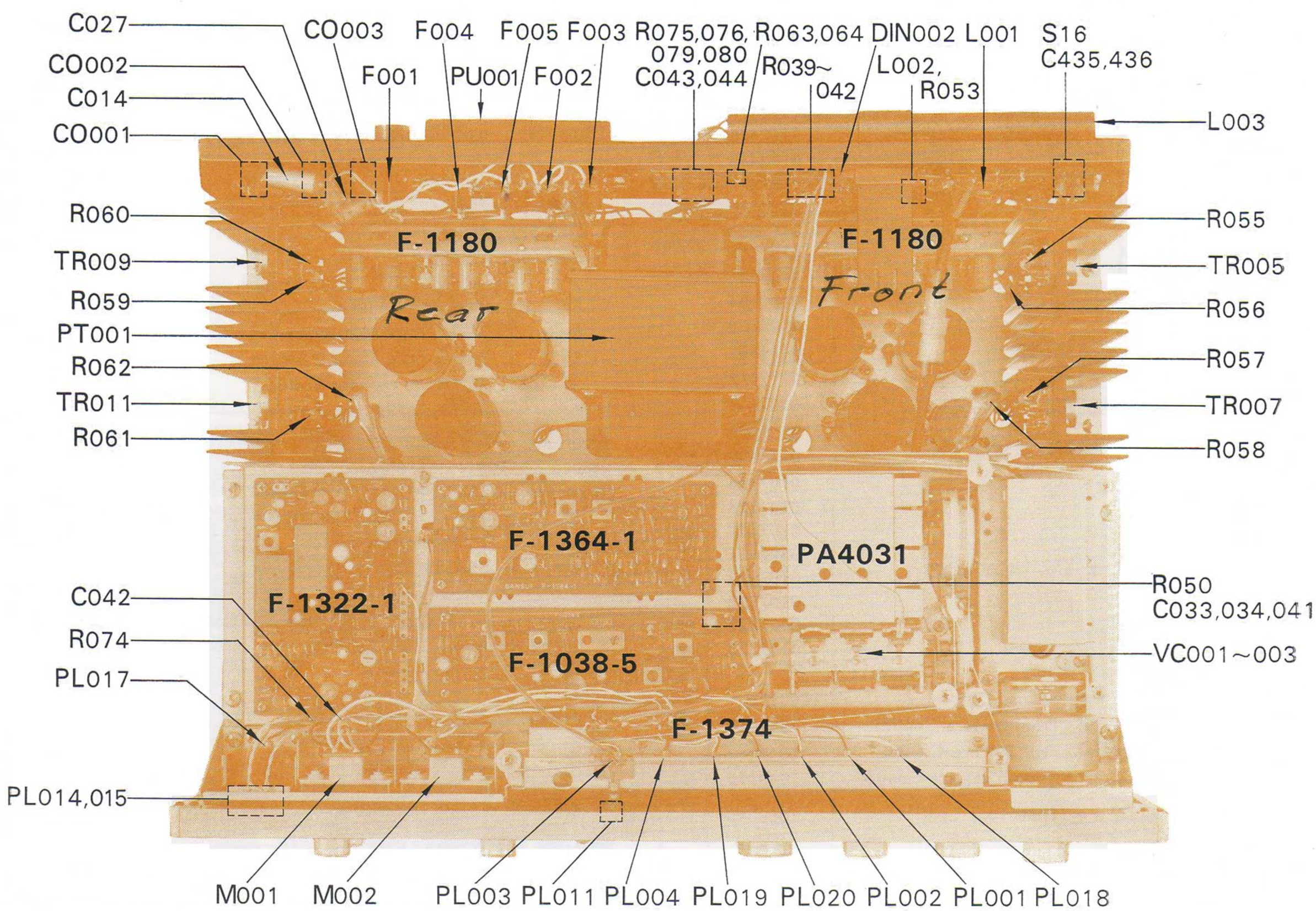
OTHER PARTS AND THEIR LOCATION ON CHASSIS

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

W	X	Y
J001	Front Headphone Jack	2430060
J002	Rear Headphone Jack	2430060
J003	TAPE REC Jack	2430071
J004	PLAYBACK Jack	2430071
DIN001~003	TAPE REC/PLAY DIN Socket	2430040
CO001~003	AC Outlet	2430040
PL001	7V 160mA DISCRETE Indicator	0400141
PL002	7V 160mA AUX (2-CH) Indicator	0400141
PL003	7V 160mA PHONO-2 Indicator	0400141
PL004	7V 160mA PHONO-1 Indicator	0400153
PL005~009	7V 330mA Dial Scale Lamp	0420040
PL010	7V 330mA Signal Meter Lamp	0420040

W	X	Y
PL011	6.3V 75mA Dial Pointer Lamp	0400200
PL012	7V 160mA 4-Channel Indicator	0400153
PL013	7V 330mA Tune Meter Lamp	0420040
PL014	6.3V 75mA } 2, 4 Digital Indicator	
PL015	6.3V 75mA } 2, 4 Digital Indicator	
PL017	7V 160mA } 2, 4 Digital Indicator	0400154
PL018	6V 100mA FM STEREO Indicator	0400161
PL019	7V 160mA FM Indicator	0400154
PL020	7V 160mA AM Indicator	0400154
F001	5A 250V (100–127V) Power Fuse	0430062
	3A 250V (220–250V) Power Fuse	0430042
	Power Fuse Holder	2300060
F001~005	3A 250V Quick-Acting Fuse	0433250
	Quick-Acting Fuse Holder	2300070



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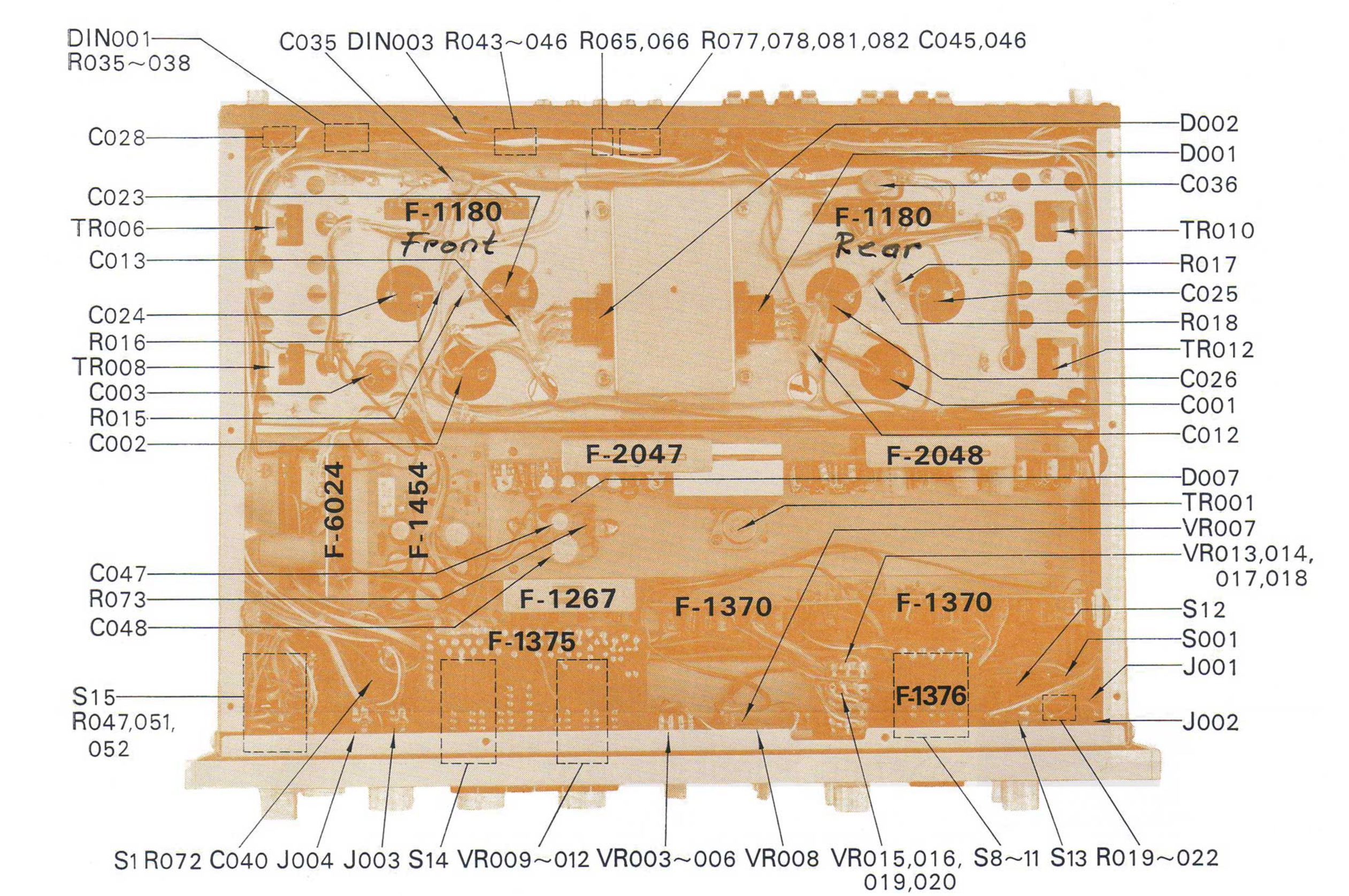
W	X	Y
PU001	Voltage Selector	
	Main Plug	2410180
	Sub Plug	2410190
	Socket	2410170
	FM Frontend (PA4031)	7510420
	Printed Circuit Board	
	For Filter Swiches F-1376	2590810
	For Immediate Grounding F-1463	2591460
	For Immediate Lead Wire F-1382	2590820
	Variable Matrix Block F-2047	7650110
	Printed Circuit Board (F-2047)	2650090
	Fixed Matrix Block F-2048	7650120
	Printed Circuit Board (F-2048)	2650100



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