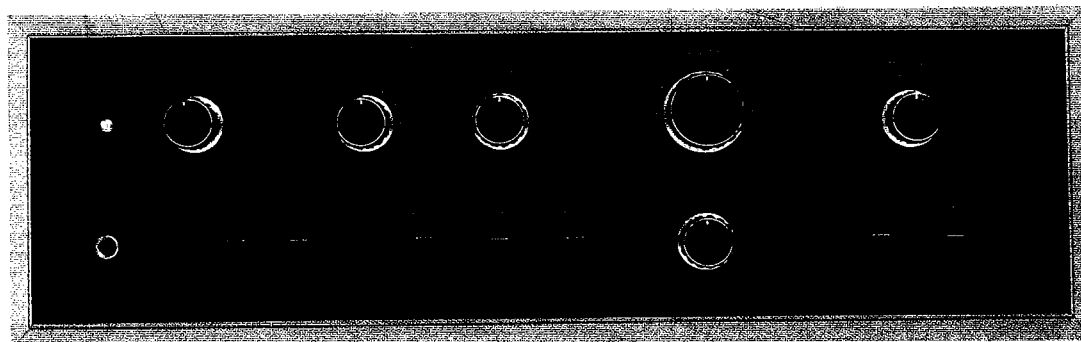


# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS & SERVICE MANUAL

AM/FM STEREO AMPLIFIER

**SANSUI AU-6500**



*Sansui*

SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

We are grateful for your choice of the AU-6500 Integrated Amplifier.

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

The AU-6500 now in your hands is one answer from us to this never-ending quest. It is a product of the cream of sophisticated modern audio-electronics knowhow, coupled with our long experience, and as such, we present it to you with our full confidence.

The AU-6500 is a new breed of Sansui's AU series integrated amplifiers. Its tone quality has been polished and perfected through an unprecedented number of listening tests in different acoustic environments. We feel certain that you will like it, but you will find this out as soon as you play your first record through it.

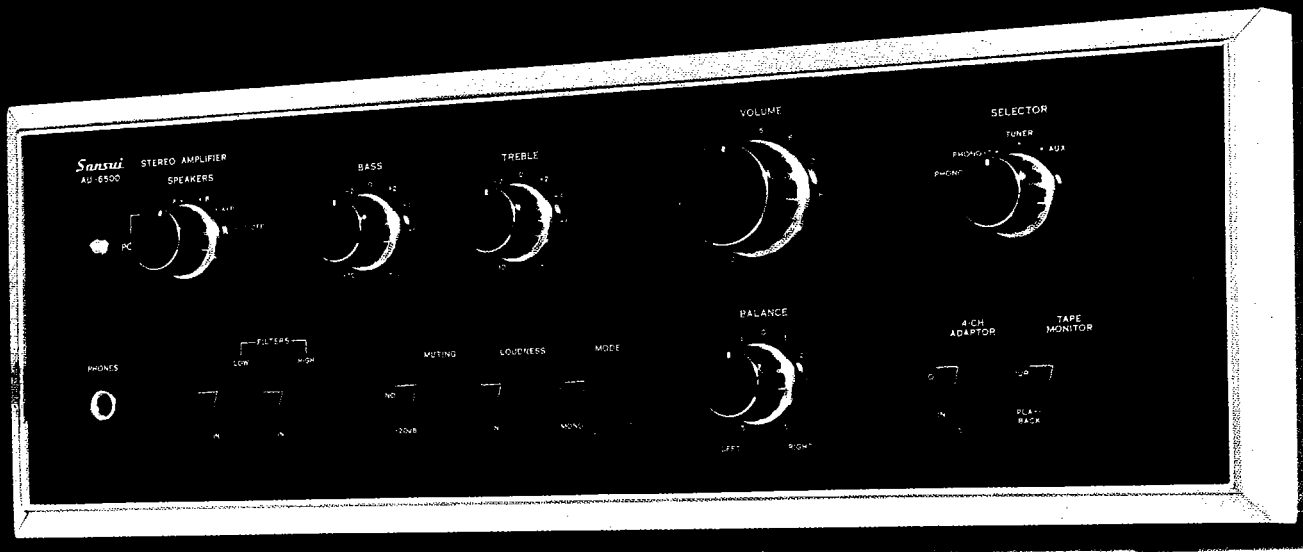
This manual has been prepared to guide you in operating and caring for the amplifier correctly, so that you will get the most out of its built-in high performance and exceptional versatility.

May we suggest that you read it once carefully?

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# SWITCHES AND CONTROLS

## Power Indicator

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

## Power/Speakers Switch

Controls both the power supply and selection of speaker systems.

**POWER OFF:** Cuts off power supply for the amplifier.

**A:** Turns on power supply and energizes the speaker systems connected to SYSTEM-A speaker terminals on the rear.

Because of the built-in amplifier/speaker protection circuit, sound will come out with a delay of a few seconds.

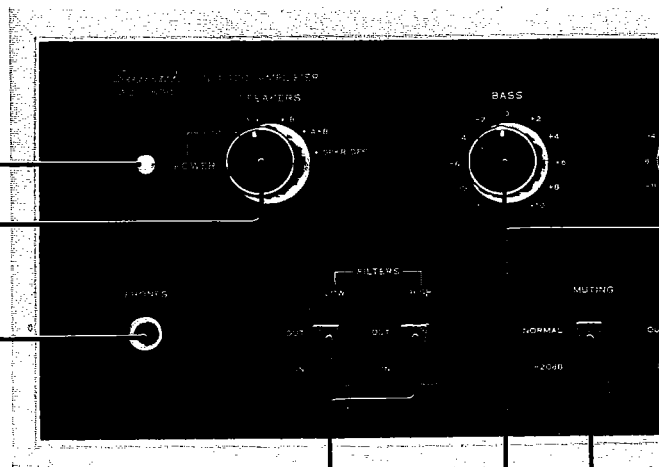
**B:** Energizes speaker systems connected to SYSTEM-B speaker terminals.

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

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

## Headphone Jack

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



## Filters

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

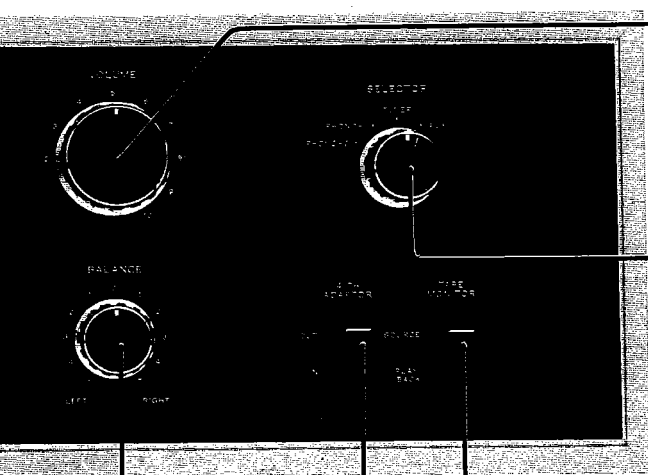
**High:** Push down to IN to eliminate high-frequency noise such as the surface noise from a worn record or as the fluorescent lamp noise mixed in radio broadcasts.

## Tone Controls

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

## Muting Switch

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



## Volume Control

## Selector Control

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

**PHONO-2, PHONO-1:** To play records on a turntable connected to the PHONO 2 or 1 terminals on the rear.

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

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

## Balance Control

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

## Mode Switch

The STEREO position is normal. If you connect a monophonic signal to either left or right input terminal, it is heard from both speaker systems by pushing down to MONO.

## Loudness Switch

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

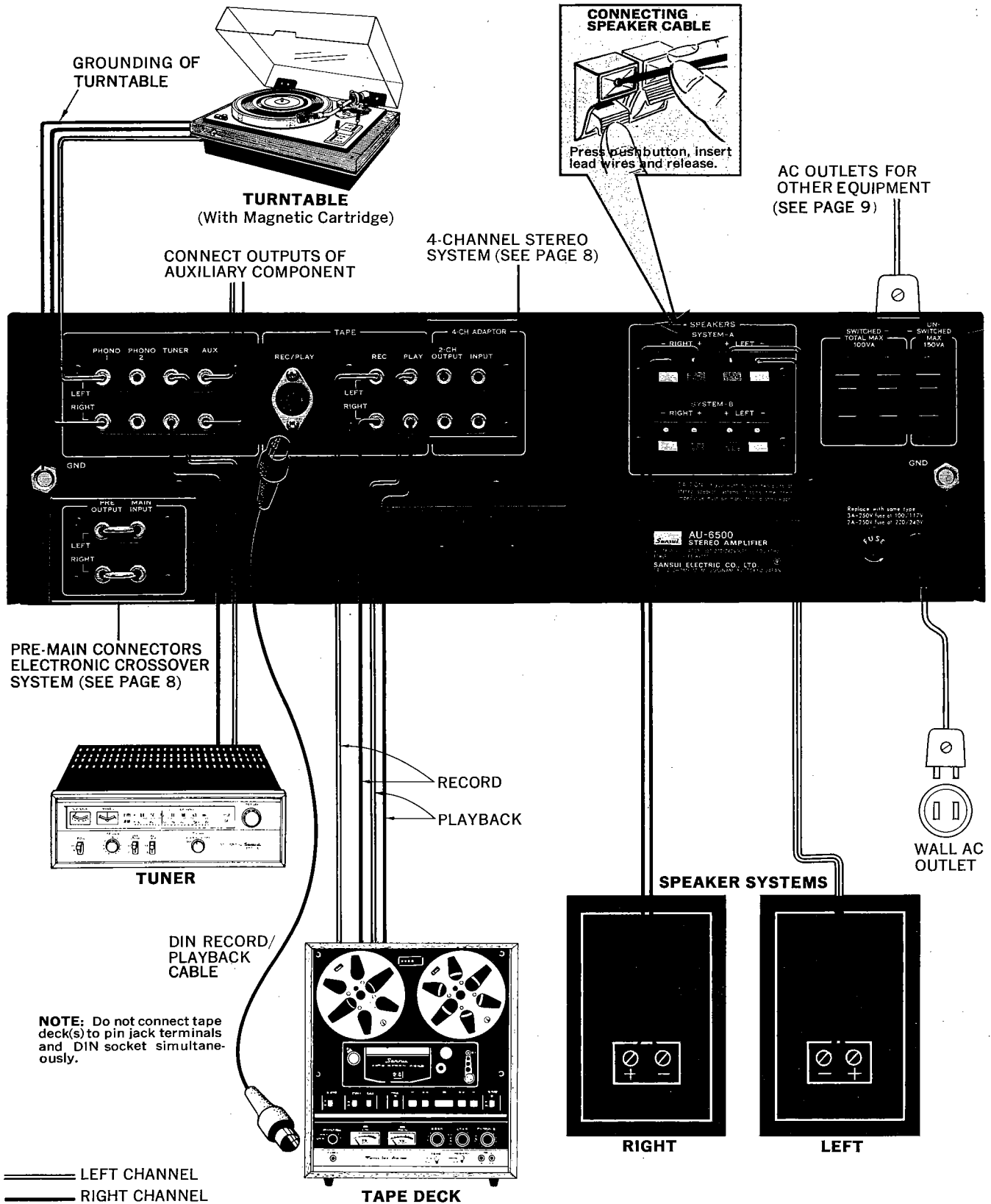
## Tape Monitor Switch

Push down to PLAYBACK to reproduce a recorded tape or monitor a recording as you make it on a tape deck connected to the amplifier (monitoring is possible only if the tape deck is equipped with separate recording and playback heads). Otherwise, be sure to keep it at SOURCE.

## 4-Channel Adaptor Switch

If you connect a 4-channel adaptor to the AU-6500 and make other necessary connections, you can upgrade this 2-channel stereo amplifier to hear 4-channel stereo sound by pushing this switch down to IN. (refer to page 8). Otherwise, be sure to keep it off.

# SETTING UP YOUR AU-6500 / OPERATING PROCEDURE



## Connecting Speaker Systems

If you are connecting only **one pair of speaker systems** to the AU-6500, they may have any impedance from 4 to 16 ohms. Connect them to the SYSTEM-A or -B terminals on the rear, making sure not to confuse the left and right cables, plus and minus leads on the amplifier and speaker ends. But if you wish to connect **two pairs of speaker systems** and drive them simultaneously by turning the Power/Speakers Switch to A+B, each speaker system should have impedance of 8 to 16 ohms. Using a system with lower impedance could result in a breakdown of the amplifier.

## Connecting a Turntable

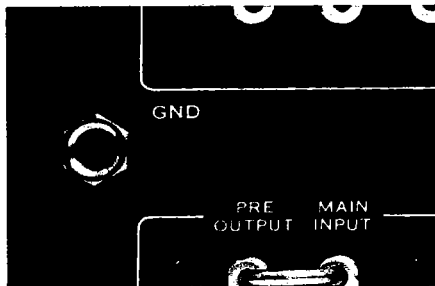
Connect it to the PHONO 1 or 2 terminals on the rear. For best results, use a turntable with a magnetic pickup cartridge.

## Connecting a Tuner

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

## Connecting Grounding

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



## Operating Procedure

1. Set the Selector Control to the desired program source.
  2. Set the 4-Channel Adaptor Switch to OUT and the Tape Monitor Switch to SOURCE, unless you want to use them.
  3. Set the Power/Speakers Switch to as required.
  4. Start the program source component and play the program source.
  5. Use the amplifier's other controls and switches to suit your taste or room acoustics.
- Note:** To play a monophonic record on a stereo turntable, follow the same procedure as for playing a stereo record. Better results are normally obtained.

# RECORDING AND PLAYBACK BY TAPE DECKS

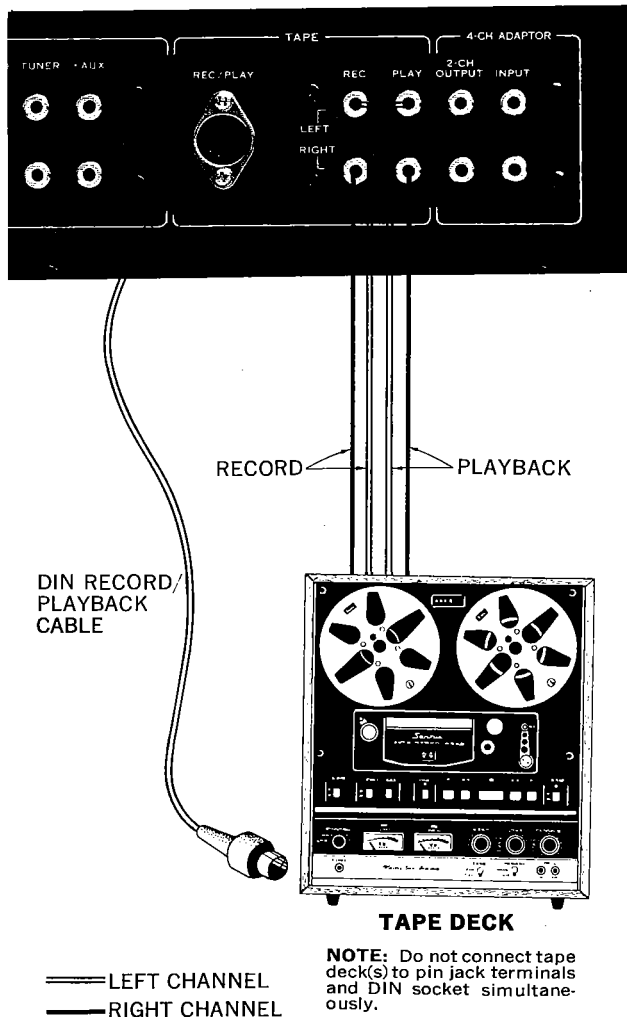
## Connecting a Tape Deck

Connect the input terminals of a tape deck to TAPE REC terminals of the amplifier, and its output terminals to the PLAY terminals.

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

Should you wish to connect more than two tape decks, you may connect it to the 4-CH ADAPTOR terminals. The 2-CH OUTPUT terminals have the same electrical function as the REC terminals, while the INPUT terminals are equivalent to the PLAY terminals.

**Note:** Do not connect the tape deck(s) to the pin jack terminals and DIN socket simultaneously.



## Recording & Playback Procedure

### Recording

1. Set the Selector Control to the program source you wish to record.
2. Adjust the recording volume control of the tape deck to preset the recording level.
3. Start the tape deck in the recording mode.
4. To monitor the recording as you make it, push down the Tape Monitor Switch to PLAYBACK. Be sure to set the monitor switch of the tape deck to the playback mode as well.

### Playback

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

## Procedure for Copying a Recorded Tape

◆ If you want to copy a recorded tape, connect one tape deck for playback to the TAPE terminals, the other for recording to the 4-CH ADAPTOR terminals.

◆ By operating the 4-Channel Adaptor Switch, you can monitor the recording as you copy it from one tape deck to the other. To monitor the recording before it is copied, keep the 4-Channel Adaptor Switch at OUT. To monitor the recording after it is copied, push down to IN.

## Notes about Recording

1. Monitoring of recorded sound is possible only if the recording tape deck is equipped with separate heads for recording and playback. Otherwise, set the Tape Monitor Switch to SOURCE and listen to the original input sound before it is recorded.
2. The various switches and controls on the AU-6500 do not affect the sound recorded into the tape deck. They only adjust the sound from the speaker systems or headphones.



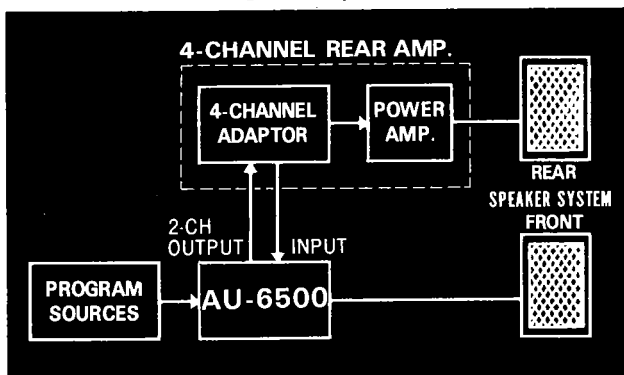
# UPGRADING YOUR STEREO

## 4-Channel Stereo System

The sound we hear daily is a mixture of the sound that reaches our ears straight from the sound source—be it a musical instrument, a jet, a man's mouth or what have you—and the 'indirect sounds' that arrive at our ears only after they are reflected off various surfaces, such as the walls, ceiling and so forth. Four-channel recordings are made using two microphones in the front of the concert hall and two in the rear (to simplify the explanation). The 'indirect sounds' with their complicated waveforms are mainly picked up by the two microphones in the rear, and reproduced out of the two rear speakers in a 4-channel stereo set-up for greatly enhanced 'ambience' effects. The effect is almost as if the original live performance were re-played right in your own room.

This new approach can now be yours simply by adding certain equipment—mainly, a Sansui 4-channel rear amplifier with its unique QS Regular matrix (patents pending), and a second pair of speaker systems—to your 2-channel stereo system. Connection of such a rear amplifier or 4-channel adaptor is easy. Just connect the 4-CH ADAPTOR 2-CH OUTPUT terminals of the AU-6500 with the input terminals of such rear amplifier or 4-channel adaptor, then connect its 4-CH ADAPTOR INPUT terminals with the output terminals of such unit.

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



## Electronic Crossover system

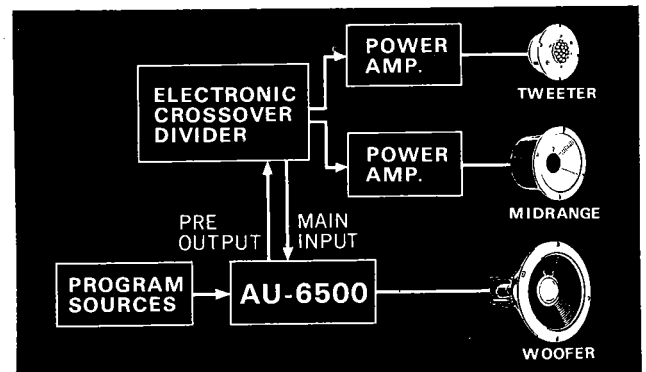
The electronic crossover system affords these advantages:

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

## Electronic Crossover System Using the AU-6500

The preamplifier and power amplifier sections of the AU-6500 can be disconnected for independent usage, the latter section being available for driving a separate speaker in an electronic crossover system. To build such a system, you will need two- or three-way speaker systems and an electronic crossover divider, along with at least one or two additional power amplifiers.

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

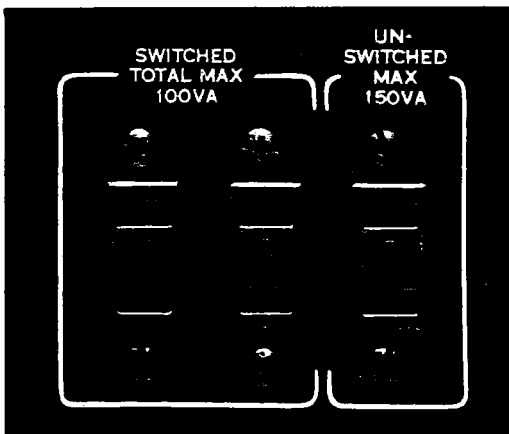


# SIMPLE MAINTENANCE HINTS/ACCESSORY LIST

## Rear-Panel AC Outlets

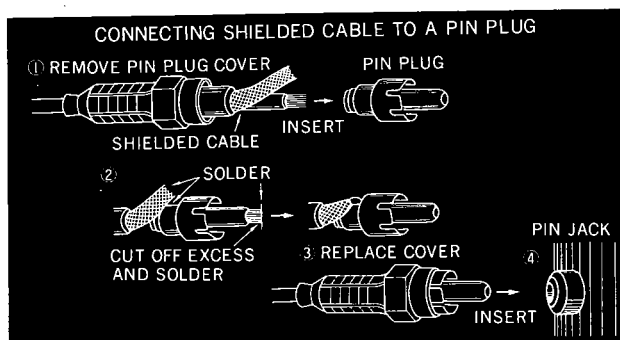
Of the three AC outlets provided on the rear panel, the ones marked 'SWITCHED' are controlled by the front-panel Power/Speakers Switch. The third one, marked 'UNSWITCHED,' is always 'live' and independent of the Power/Speakers Switch. The voltage delivered at these AC outlets is the same as the power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

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



## Make Proper Connections

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



## Speaker Impedance

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

## Phasing of Speakers

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

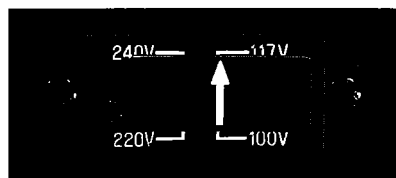
## Howling and Hum

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

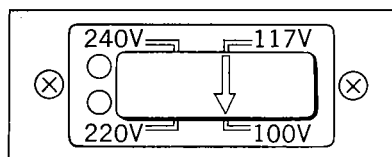
## Voltage Adjustment

Your AU-6500 is adjusted to operate at the correct power supply voltage of your area prior to shipment from our factory. If you move after purchasing it or send it as a gift to a friend living in an area where the voltage is different, it may be necessary to adjust its Voltage Selector. To adjust it, remove the two screws securing the name plate on the rear, then set the arrow mark on the Voltage Selector Plug to the correct voltage indication (100, 117, 220, or 240 volts).

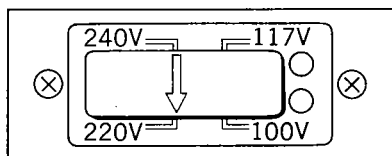
Also, it may be necessary to replace the power fuse as will whenever the voltage has changed. For operation at 100—117 volts, use a 3-ampere fuse. For operation at 220—240 volts, use a 2-ampere one.



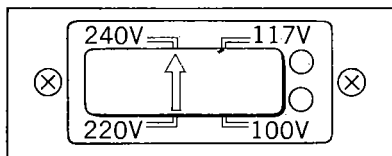
117V (POWER FUSE 3A)



100V (3A)



220V (2A)



240V (2A)

## Heat Radiated inside the Amplifier

The bonnet of the AU-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 amplifier or place it inside a closed box, etc. Above all, avoid placing it where it may be exposed to the direct sunlight.

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

## Accessory List

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

# QUICK CHECK LIST OF SIMPLE MISTAKES

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

## Connections

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

## Operating Procedure

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

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

## Should the Power Fuse Blow

If no Power Indicator should glow and the amplifier simply remains dead even after you have turned on 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 rear panel. If you find it blown, replace it with a new glass-tubed fuse of the rated capacity (3-ampere for 100 to 117 volts, 2-ampere for 220 to 240 volts). Never use a fuse of a different capacity or a piece of wire, even as a stop-gap measure, or serious danger could result.



## Quick-Acting Fuses

The AU-6500 is doubly protected with a relay-equipped protection circuit and four quick-acting fuses. If no sound or distorted sound is heard from either or both speaker systems, switch off the amplifier, disconnect the power cord from the wall AC outlet, remove the cover on the rear panel concealing the quick-acting fuses and examine them. If you find any of them blown, find and eliminate the cause of the blowout, then replace it with a new glass-tubed quick-acting fuse supplied.

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



# SPECIFICATIONS

## POWER OUTPUT

IHF MUSIC POWER: 94W (4 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz  
CONTINUOUS RMS POWER  
(each channel driven): 32/32W (8 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz  
CONTINUOUS RMS POWER  
(both channels driven): 30+30W (8 $\Omega$ ) at 1,000Hz

## TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION:

less than 0.1% at rated output

## INTERMODULATION DISTORTION (70Hz:7,000Hz

=4:1 SMPTE method): less than 0.1% at rated output

## IHF POWER BANDWIDTH

(each channel driven at 8 $\Omega$ ):

5 to 40,000Hz

## FREQUENCY RESPONSE (at 1Watt power output)

PHONO-1 and 2: RIAA equalization curve  
 $\pm 0.5$ dB (30 to 15,000Hz)  
AUX: 10 to 30,000Hz  $\pm 1.0$ dB  
MAIN INPUT: 10 to 40,000Hz  $\pm 1.0$ dB

## LOAD IMPEDANCE:

4 to 16 $\Omega$

## DAMPING FACTOR:

approximately 40 at 8 $\Omega$  load

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

PHONO-1: 2.5mV (50k $\Omega$ )  
PHONO-2: 2.5mV (50k $\Omega$ )  
(Maximum input capability 300mV THD : less than 0.5%)  
TUNER: 100mV (50k $\Omega$ )  
AUX: 100mV (50k $\Omega$ )  
TAPE PLAY (Pin): 100mV (50k $\Omega$ )  
TAPE REC/PLAY (DID): 100mV (50k $\Omega$ )  
4-CH ADAPTOR: 100mV (50k $\Omega$ )  
MAIN INPUT: 800mV (40k $\Omega$ )

## OUTPUT VOLTAGE(at 1,000Hz)

TAPE REC (Pin): 100mV  
TAPE REC/PLAY (DIN): 30mV  
4-CH ADAPTOR: 100mV  
PRE OUTPUT: 0.8V  
(THD: less than 0.08%)

(Maximum Output Voltage 4.0V

THD : less than 0.5%)

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

PHONO-1: better than 50dB  
PHONO-2: better than 50dB  
TUNER: better than 50dB  
AUX: better than 50dB  
MAIN INPUT: better than 50dB

## IHF HUM AND NOISE

PHONO-1: better than 70dB  
PHONO-2: better than 70dB  
TUNER: better than 80dB  
AUX: better than 80dB  
MAIN INPUT: better than 100dB

## SWITCHES & CONTROLS

BASS: +15dB, -15dB at 50Hz  
TREBLE: +15dB, -15dB at 15,000Hz  
LOUDNESS: +10dB at 50Hz, +8dB at  
10,000Hz volume control at  
-30dB)

LOW FILTER: -12dB at 50Hz (6dB/oct)  
HIGH FILTER: -12dB at 10,000Hz (6dB/oct)

SEMICONDUCTOR: transistors; 35 diodes; 6

POWER REQUIREMENTS: 100, 117, 220, 240V 50/60Hz

## POWER CONSUMPTION

MAXIMUM: 125VA  
RATED: 65W

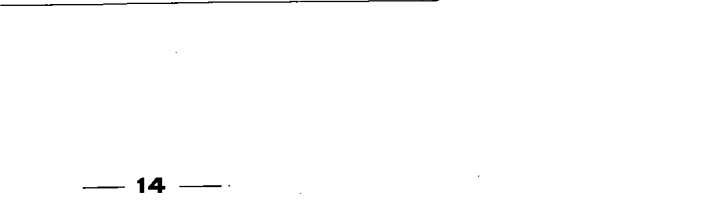
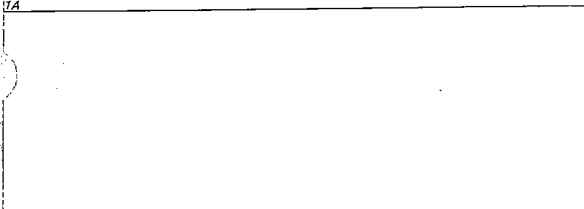
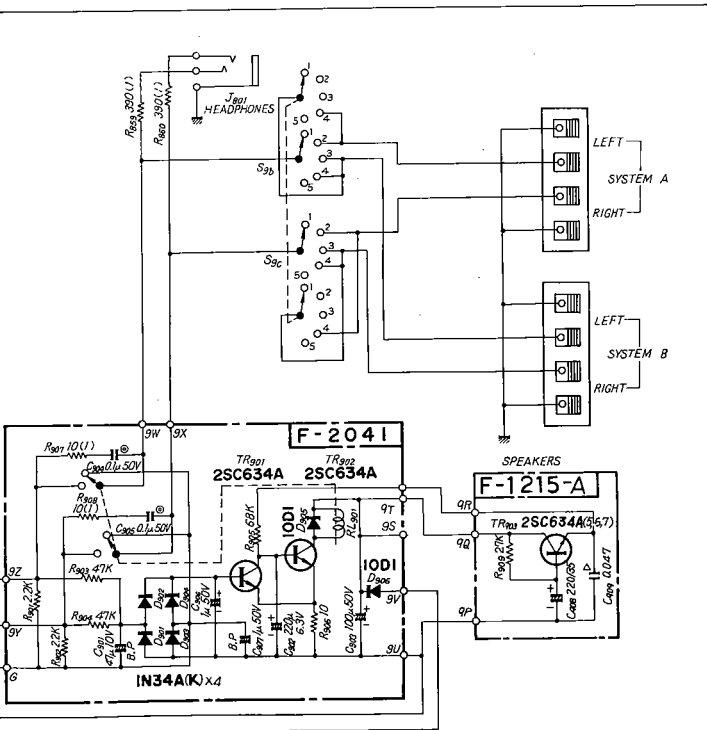
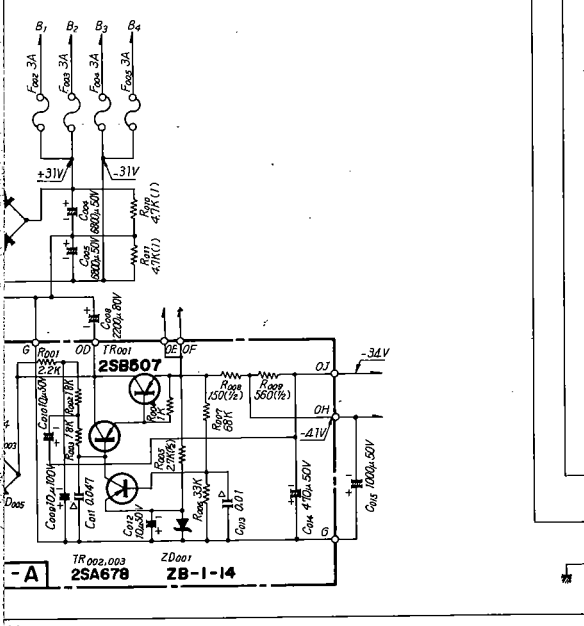
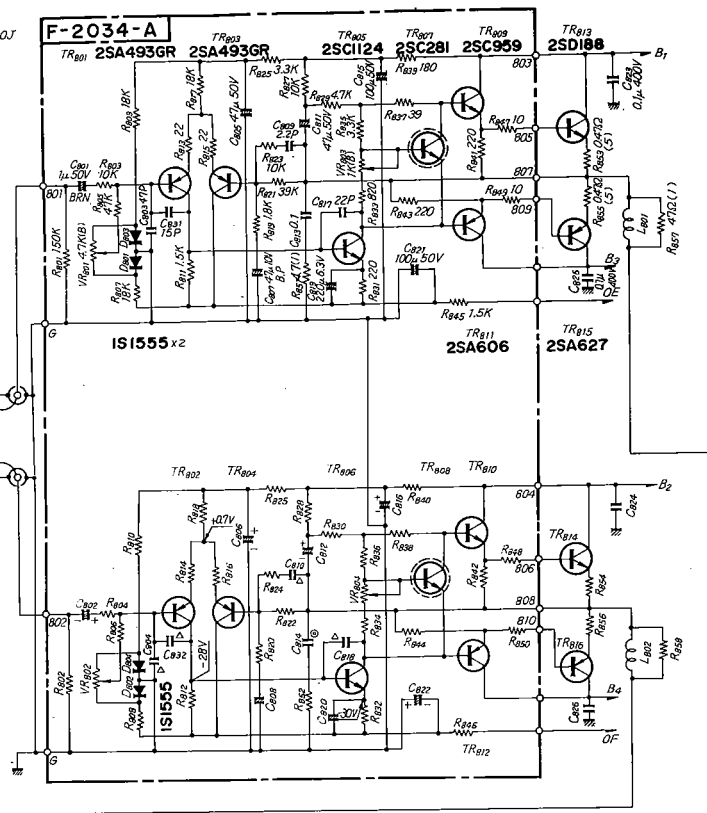
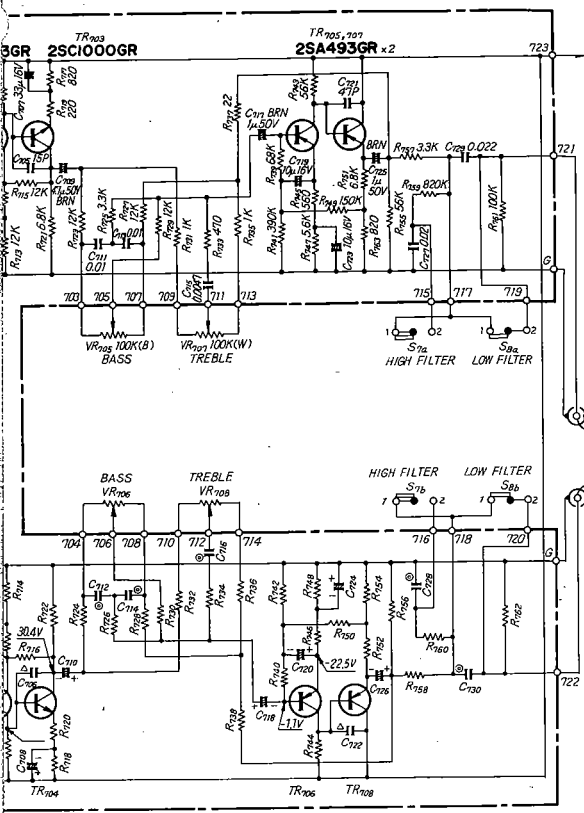
## DIMENSIONS:

140mm (5 $\frac{9}{16}$ " H  
440mm (17 $\frac{3}{8}$ " W  
322mm (12 $\frac{11}{16}$ " D

## WEIGHT:

11.5kg (25.3 lbs)





# NOTES TO SERVICE ENGINEERS



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

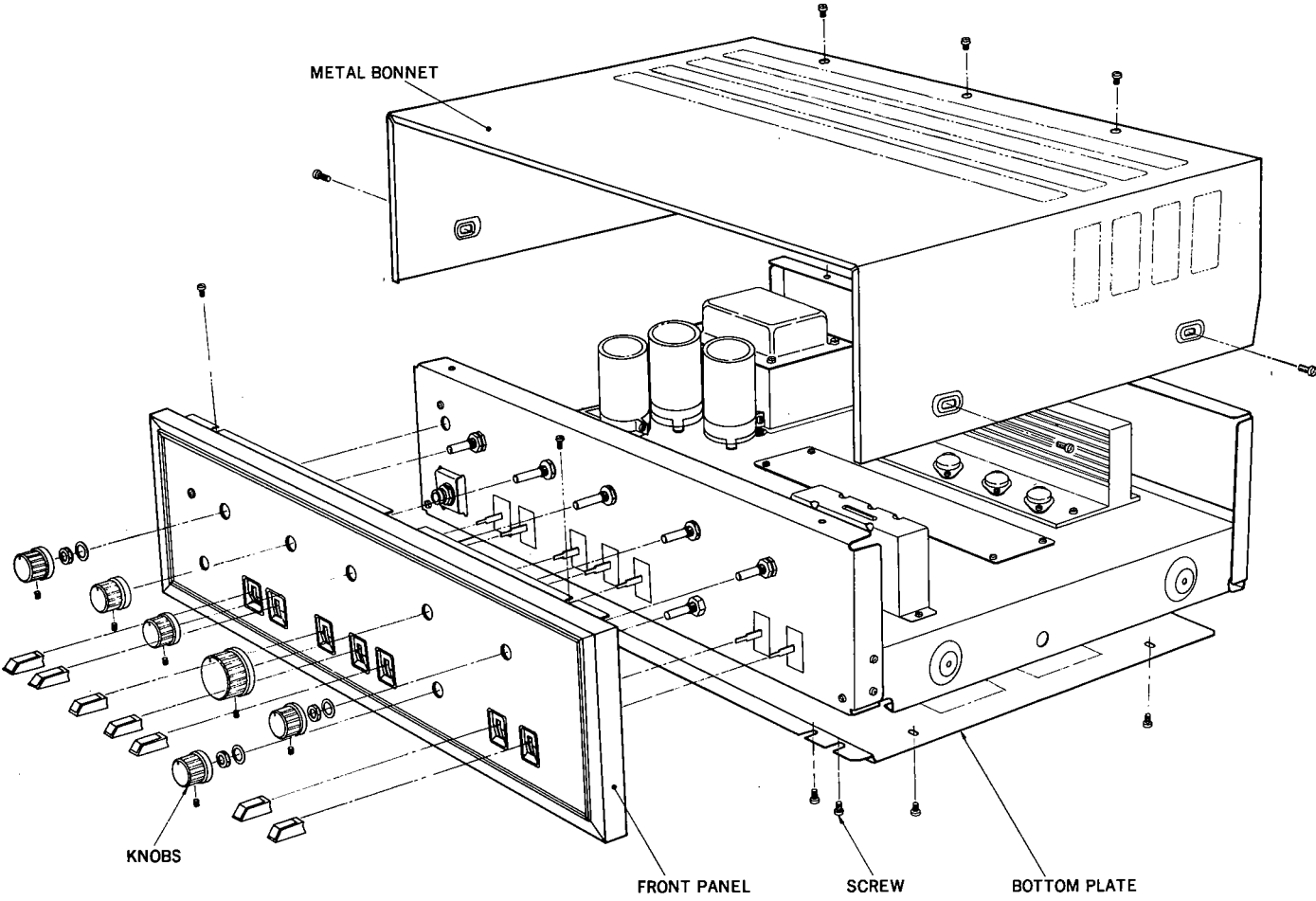
■ Consult pages 17 to 26 when making repairs or adjustments. To check or measure the amplifier performance, connect load resistance of 4 to 16 ohms to the amplifier's speaker output terminals first. To check the electrical output characteristics, do not remove the bonnet and bottom plate.



# GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

PROGRAM SOURCE	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
Tuner.	* Noise during AM reception.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Interference by adjacent stations (called beat interference).</li> <li>* TV set is being used simultaneously.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Peculiar to AM waves, and unavoidable to some extent.</li> <li>* Move TV set away from tuner and amplifier.</li> </ul>
	* Noise heard at certain hours, in certain areas or over part of dial during AM reception.	* Interference by nearby electrical appliances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Attach noise limiter to appliance producing noise.</li> <li>* In some cases, can be eliminated by reversing power cord plug-AC outlet connections.</li> </ul>
	* Pop noise during FM reception.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Ignition noise from nearby automobile, motorcycle, etc.</li> </ul> <p>Note: In many cases, high-frequency noise during radio reception cannot be entirely eliminated. Try turning on amplifier's High Filter Switch or turning Treble Control counterclockwise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Adjust antenna location and height for maximum sensitivity.</li> <li>* Keep antenna away from streets.</li> </ul>
Turntable.	* Hum noise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Unshielded cables used to connect turntable.</li> <li>* Minus (ground) wire of connecting cable is not connected completely.</li> <li>* Turntable motor or tonearm is not grounded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Use regular shielded cables.</li> <li>* Examine connecting cables, especially their plugs.</li> <li>* Connect grounding lead of turntable to amplifier's GND terminal.</li> </ul>
	* Loud oscillating noise.	* Turntable is placed on top of or too close to speaker systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Place thick cushion between turntable and speaker systems.</li> <li>* Change location of turntable and speaker systems.</li> <li>* If using microphone(s), move or direct them away from speaker systems</li> </ul>
	* Sound is shaky.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Dust on record or pickup stylus.</li> <li>* Worn pickup stylus.</li> <li>* Improper stylus pressure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Clean record and pickup stylus.</li> <li>* Replace pickup stylus.</li> <li>* Adjust stylus pressure.</li> </ul>
Tape Deck.	* Hiss noise.	* Magnetic heads are magnetized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Demagnetize heads.</li> <li>* Turn on High Filter Switch.</li> <li>* Connect noise reduction adaptor.</li> </ul>
	* Sound is not clear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Dust on magnetic heads.</li> <li>* Tape is not pressed tight to heads.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Clean heads.</li> <li>* Align tape transport mechanism.</li> </ul>
General.	* When left and right channel sound volumes are balanced with amplifier's Balance Control, it does not come to center position.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Left and right channel signal strengths vary with program source.</li> <li>* Left and right speaker systems have different efficiencies.</li> </ul>	* Never mind. Optimum stereo effect is obtained by adjusting Balance Control so that sound comes from midway point between two speaker systems with Mode Switch set to MONO.
	* Musical instruments and singer not located clearly.	* Left-right, plus-minus connections of speaker systems, input cables are wrong.	* Examine connections once.
	* Want to listen at very low volume level at night.	* Fine adjustment of very low volume cannot be done with Volume Control.	* Turn on Muting Switch, then adjust Volume Control.

# DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE



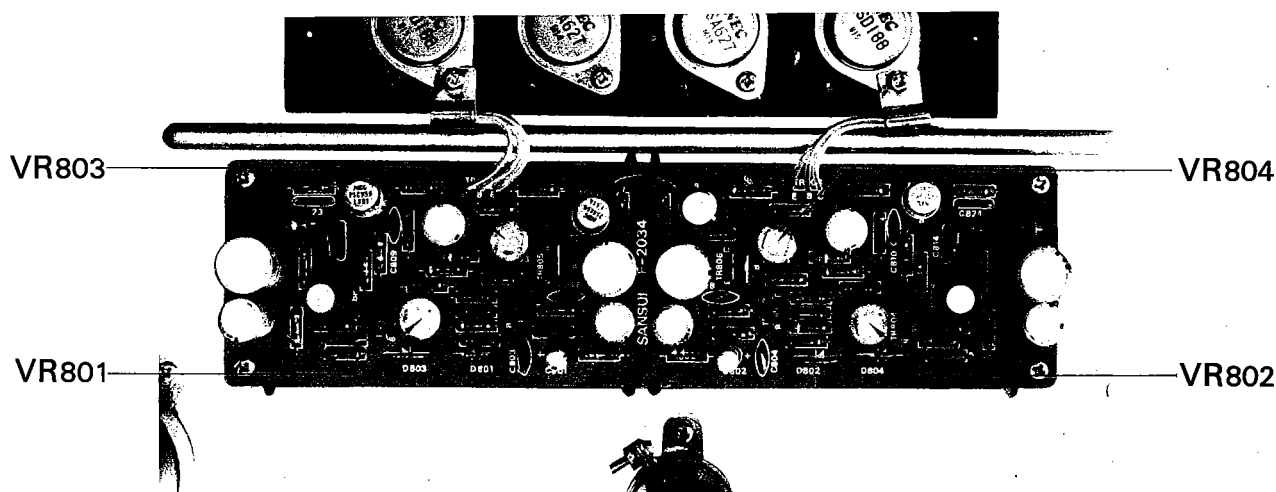
# ALIGNMENT

## Output of Power Amplifier Section

STEP	CONNECT/ADJUST	REMARKS
1.	Connect DC voltmeter to left (right) channel SYSTEM-A speaker terminals.	
2.	Turn Power/Speakers Switch to SYSTEM-A.	Set DC voltmeter to 0.5V~3V range.
3.	Adjust VR <sub>801</sub> (VR <sub>802</sub> ) so that voltmeter indicates 0V (within $\pm 30mV$ ). Repeat above procedure for right channel (notations in parentheses are for right channel).	

## Current Alignment of Power Amplifier Section

STEP	AMMETER (TESTER)	CONNECT/ADJUST	REMARKS
1.		Remove F <sub>002</sub> and F <sub>003</sub> .	Use DC ammeter with 100mA or 50mA range.
2.		Turn VR <sub>803</sub> and VR <sub>804</sub> fully counterclockwise.	
3.		Turn Power/Speakers Switch to SPKR OFF.	
4.	Set to 100mA range.	Connect DC ammeter where F <sub>002</sub> was. (Connect (21) on schematic to minus terminal of ammeter, other end to plus terminal.)	Don't have to need to connect load resistance to the SPEAKERS terminals.
5.		Adjust VR <sub>803</sub> (left channel) so that ammeter indicates 28 to 32mA.	
6.		Turn off Power/Speakers Switch and replace F <sub>002</sub> .	
7.	Set to 100mA range.	Turn Power/Speakers Switch to SPKR OFF, then connect ammeter where F <sub>003</sub> was. (Connect (22) on circuit schematic to minus terminal of ammeter, other end to plus terminal.)	
8.		Adjust VR <sub>804</sub> (right channel) so that ammeter indicates 28 to 32mA.	
9.		Turn off Power/Speakers Switch and replace F <sub>003</sub> .	



# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

## DRIVER BLOCK <F-2034-A>

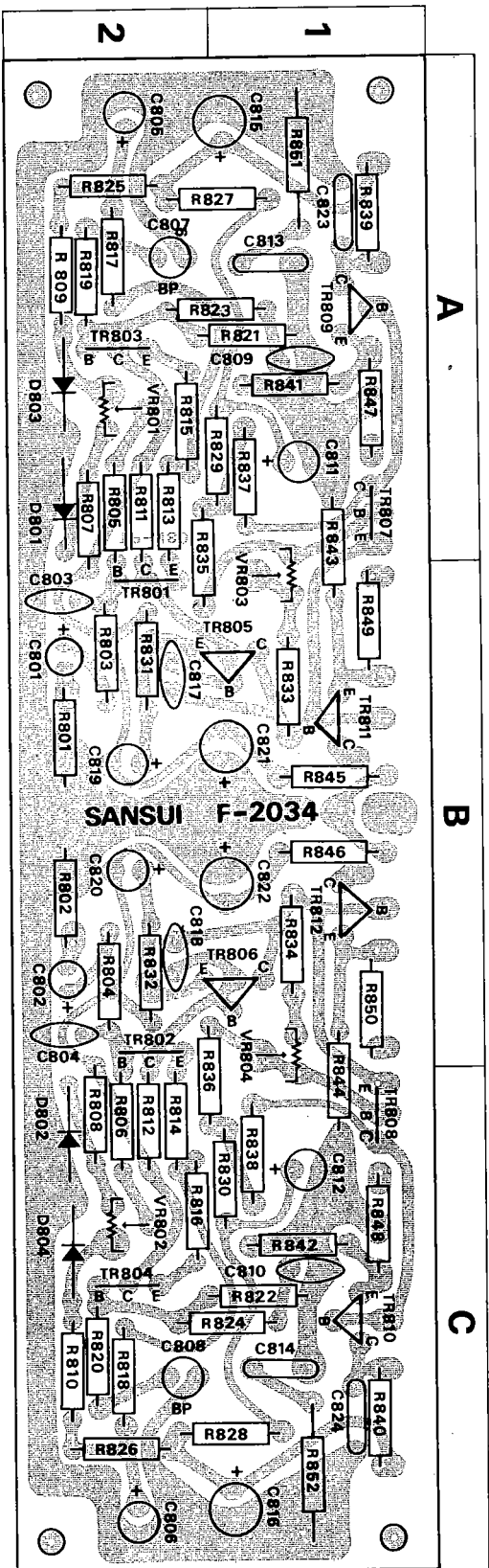
Stock No. 7570680

W	X	Y	Z
R801	150k $\Omega$	0101154	2 B
R802	150k $\Omega$	0101154	2 B
R803	10k $\Omega$	0101103	2 B
R804	10k $\Omega$	0101103	2 B
R805	47k $\Omega$	0101473	2 A
R806	47k $\Omega$	0101473	2 C
R807	18k $\Omega$	0101183	2 A, B
R808	18k $\Omega$	0101183	2 B, C
R809	18k $\Omega$	0101183	2 A
R810	18k $\Omega$	0101183	2 C
R811	3.3k $\Omega$	0101332	2 A
R812	3.3k $\Omega$	0101332	2 C
R813	39 $\Omega$	0101390	2 A
R814	39 $\Omega$	0101390	2 C
R815	39 $\Omega$	0101390	2 A
R816	39 $\Omega$	0101390	2 C
R817	18k $\Omega$	0101183	2 A
R818	18k $\Omega$	0101183	2 C
R819	1.8k $\Omega$	0101182	2 A
R820	1.8k $\Omega$	0101182	2 C
R821	39k $\Omega$	0101393	1, 2 A
R822	39k $\Omega$	0101393	1, 2 C
R823	10k $\Omega$	0101103	1, 2 A
R824	10k $\Omega$	0101103	1, 2 C
R825	3.3k $\Omega$	0101332	2 A
R826	3.3k $\Omega$	0101332	2 C
R827	10k $\Omega$	0101103	1, 2 A
R828	10k $\Omega$	0101103	1, 2 C
R829	4.7k $\Omega$	0101472	1, 2 A
R830	4.7k $\Omega$	0101472	1, 2 C
R831	180 $\Omega$	0101181	2 B
R832	180 $\Omega$	0101181	2 B
R833	820 $\Omega$	0101821	1 B
R834	820 $\Omega$	0101821	1 B
R835	3.3k $\Omega$	0101332	2 A, B
R836	3.3k $\Omega$	0101332	2 B, C
R837	39 $\Omega$	0101390	1 A
R838	39 $\Omega$	0101390	1 C
R839	180 $\Omega$	0101181	1 A
R840	180 $\Omega$	0101181	1 C
R841	220 $\Omega$	0101221	1 A
R842	220 $\Omega$	0101221	1 C
R843	220 $\Omega$	0101221	1 A, B
R844	220 $\Omega$	0101221	1 B, C
R845	1.5k $\Omega$	0101152	1 B
R846	1.5k $\Omega$	0101152	1 B
R851	10 $\Omega$	0104100	1 A
R852	10 $\Omega$	0104100	1 C
R847	10 $\Omega$	0101100	1 A
R848	10 $\Omega$	0101100	1 C
R849	10 $\Omega$	0101100	1 B
R850	10 $\Omega$	0101100	1 B
VR801	4.7k $\Omega$ (B)	1035110	2 A
VR802	4.7k $\Omega$ (B)	1035110	2 C
VR803	1k $\Omega$ (B)	1035070	1 A, B

W	X	Y	Z
VR804	1k $\Omega$ (B) DC Bias Adj. (Right)	1035070	1 B, C
C801	1 $\mu$ F	0519101	2 B
C802	1 $\mu$ F	0519101	2 B
C803	47pF	0660470	2 B
C804	47pF	0660470	2 B
C805	47 $\mu$ F	0515470	2 A
C806	47 $\mu$ F	0515470	2 C
C807	47 $\mu$ F	0531470	2 A
C808	47 $\mu$ F	0531470	2 C
C809	2.2pF	0660229	1 A
C810	2.2pF	0660229	1 C
C811	47 $\mu$ F	0515470	1 A
C812	47 $\mu$ F	0515470	1 C
C813	0.047 $\mu$ F	0601477	1 A
C814	0.047 $\mu$ F	0601477	1 C
C815	100 $\mu$ F	0515101	1, 2 A
C816	100 $\mu$ F	0515101	1, 2 C
C817	22pF	0660220	2 B
C818	22pF	0660220	2 B
C819	220 $\mu$ F	0510221	2 B
C820	220 $\mu$ F	0510221	2 B
C821	100 $\mu$ F	0515101	1, 2 B
C822	100 $\mu$ F	0515101	1, 2 B
C831	15pF	0660150	2 B
C832	15pF	0660150	2 B
TR801	2SA493 (GR)	0300450	2 B
TR802		0300450	2 B
TR803		0300450	2 A
TR804		0300450	2 C
TR805		0305901, 2	1, 2 B
TR806		0305901, 2	1, 2 B
TR807	2SC281 (B, C)	0305121, 2	1 A
TR808		0305121, 2	1 C
TR809	2SC959 (L, M)	0305741, 2	1 A
TR810		0305741, 2	1 C
TR811	2SA606 (L, M)	0300211, 2	1 B
TR812		0300211, 2	1 B
D801	1S1555	0311040	2 A
D802		0311040	2 C
D803		0311040	2 A
D804		0311040	2 C
	Printed Circuit Board F-2034	2570460	

**— Abbreviations —**

<b>CR</b>	: Carbon Resistor
<b>SR</b>	: Solid Resistor
<b>CeR</b>	: Cement Resistor
<b>CC</b>	: Ceramic Capacitor
<b>EC</b>	: Electrolytic Capacitor
<b>MC</b>	: Mylar Capacitor
<b>MPC</b>	: Metallized Polyester Capacitor
<b>SC</b>	: Polystyrene Capacitor
<b>BPEC</b>	: Bi-polar Electrolytic Capacitor
<b>TC</b>	: Tantalum Capacitor
<b>OC</b>	: Oil Capacitor
<b>MP</b>	: Metallized Paper Film Capacitor



# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

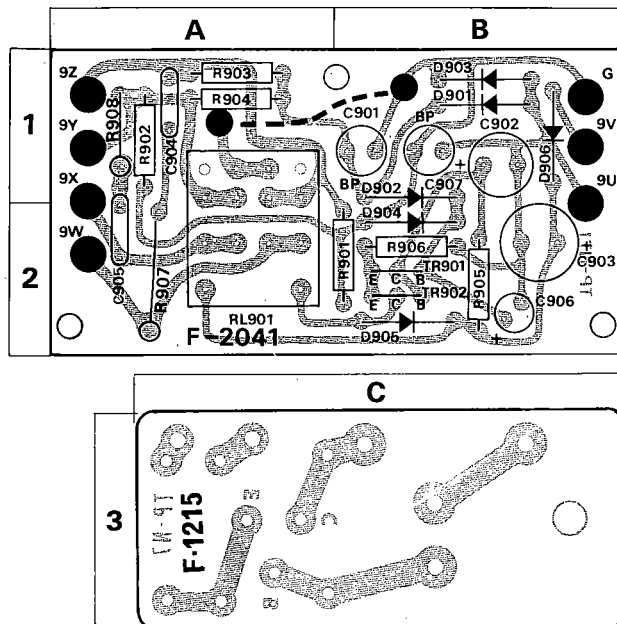
## PROTECTOR BLOCK

〈F-2041〉  
〈F-1215A〉

Stock No. 7591230

Stock No. 7591230

W	X	Y	Z
R901	2.2kΩ	0101222	B
R902	2.2kΩ	0101222	A
R903	47kΩ	0101473	A
R904	47kΩ	0101473	A
R905	68kΩ	0101683	B
R906	10Ω	0101100	B
R907	10Ω	0111100	A
R908	10Ω	0111100	A
R909	27kΩ	0107273	3C
C901	47μF 10V	0531470	B
C902	220μF 6.3V	0510221	B
C903	100μF 50V	0515101	B
C904	0.1μF	0601108	A
C905	0.1μF	0601108	A
C906	1μF 50V	0515109	B
C907	1μF 50V	0535109	B
C908	220μF 35V	0514222	3C
C909	0.047μF	0657473	3C
TR901	25C634A (6, 7, 8)	0305891,2,3	B
TR902		0305891,2,3	B
TR903		0305890,1,2	3C
D901	IN34A (K)	0310402	B
D902		0310402	B
D903		0310402	B
D904		0310402	B
D905		0310341	B
D906	10D-1	0310341	B
RL901	Relay	1150101	A
	Printed Circuit Board F-2041	2591230	
	F-1215	2590230	



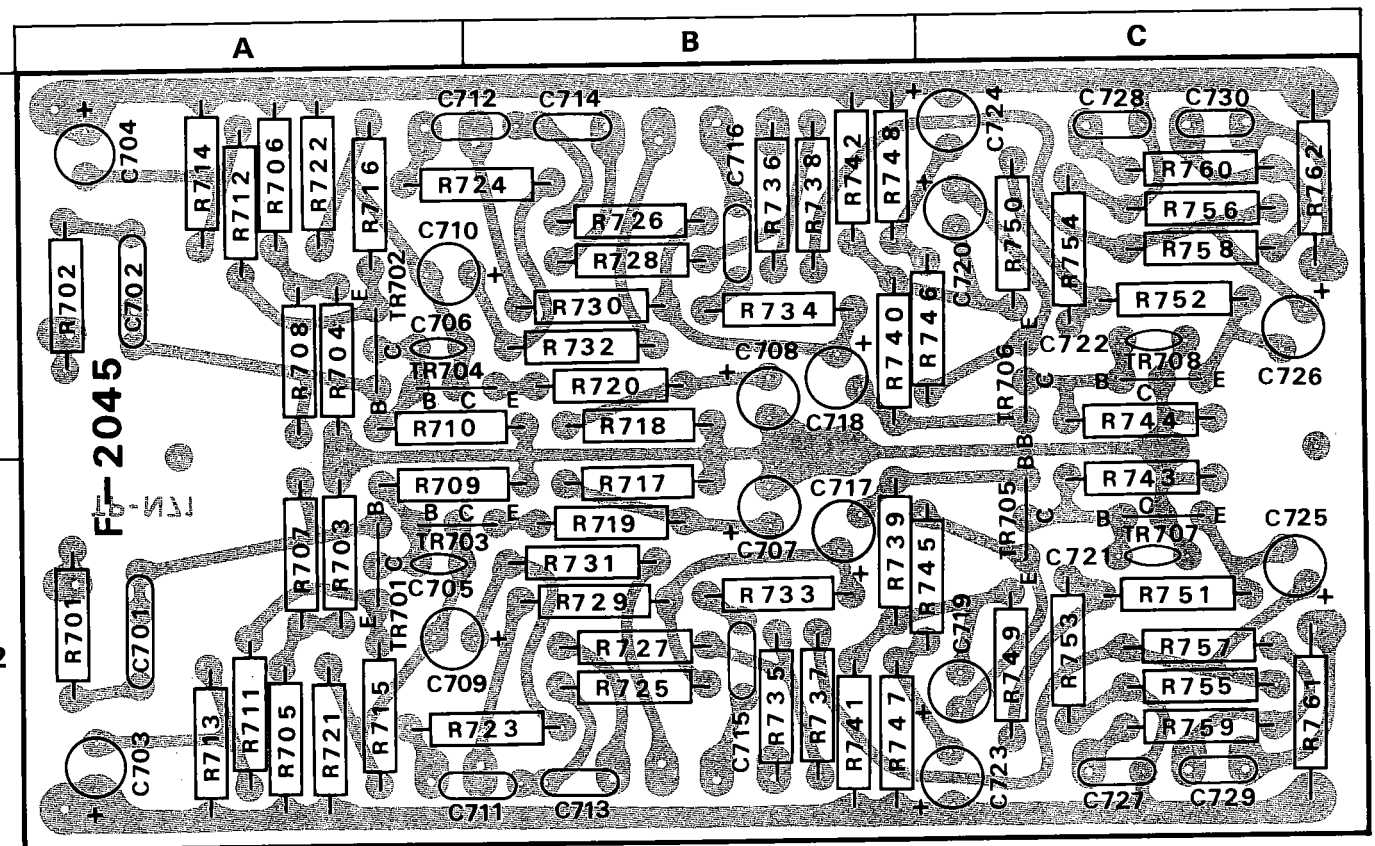
## TONE CONTROL BLOCK 〈F-2045〉

Stock No. 7560590

W	X	Y	Z
R701	1kΩ	0101102	2A
R702	1kΩ	0101102	1A
R703	470kΩ	0101474	2A
R704	470kΩ	0101474	1A
R705	270kΩ	0101274	2A
R706	270kΩ	0101274	1A
R707	390kΩ	0101394	2A
R708	390kΩ	0101394	1A
R709	18kΩ	0101183	2A, B
R710	18kΩ	0101183	1A, B
R711	1kΩ	0101102	2A
R712	1kΩ	0101102	1A
R713	12kΩ	0101123	2A
R714	12kΩ	0101123	1A
R715	12kΩ	0101123	2A
R716	12kΩ	0101123	1A
R717	820Ω	0101821	2B
R718	820Ω	0101821	1B
R719	220Ω	0101221	2B
R720	220Ω	0101221	1B
R721	6.8kΩ	0101682	2A
R722	6.8kΩ	0101682	1A
R723	12kΩ	0101123	2A, B
R724	12kΩ	0101123	1A, B
R725	3.3kΩ	0101332	2B
R726	3.3kΩ	0101332	1B
R727	12kΩ	0101123	2B
R728	12kΩ	0101123	1B
R729	12kΩ	0101123	2B
R730	12kΩ	0101123	1B
R731	1kΩ	0101102	2B
R732	1kΩ	0101102	1B
R733	470Ω	0101471	2B
R734	470Ω	0101471	1B
R735	470Ω	0101471	2B
R736	470Ω	0101471	1B
R737	22Ω	0101220	2B
R738	22Ω	0101220	1B
R739	68kΩ	0101683	2B
R740	68kΩ	0101683	1B
R741	390kΩ	0101394	2B
R742	390kΩ	0101394	1B
R743	56kΩ	0101563	2C
R744	56kΩ	0101563	1C
R745	560Ω	0101561	2B, C
R746	560Ω	0101561	1B, C
R747	5.6kΩ	0101562	2B
R748	5.6kΩ	0101562	1B
R749	150kΩ	0101154	2C
R750	150kΩ	0101154	1C
R751	6.8kΩ	0101682	2C
R752	6.8kΩ	0101682	1C
R753	820Ω	0101821	2C
R754	820Ω	0101821	1C
R755	56kΩ	0101563	2C
R756	56kΩ	0101563	1C

W	X	Y	Z
R757	3.3k $\Omega$	0101332	2C
R758	3.3k $\Omega$		1C
R759	820k $\Omega$		2C
R760	820k $\Omega$		1C
R761	100k $\Omega$		2C
R762	100k $\Omega$		1C
C701	0.22 $\mu$ F	0600228	2A
C702	0.22 $\mu$ F		1A
C703	47 $\mu$ F		2A
C704	47 $\mu$ F		1A
C705	15pF		2A
C706	15pF		1A
C707	33 $\mu$ F		2B
C708	33 $\mu$ F		1B
C709	4.7 $\mu$ F		2A, B
C710	4.7 $\mu$ F		1A, B
C711	0.01 $\mu$ F		2A, B
C712	0.01 $\mu$ F		1A, B
C713	0.01 $\mu$ F		2B
C714	0.01 $\mu$ F		1B
C715	0.0047 $\mu$ F		2B
C716	0.0047 $\mu$ F		1B
C717	1 $\mu$ F	2B	

W	X	Y	Z
C718	1 $\mu$ F	50V EC.	0519101 1B
C719	10 $\mu$ F	16V EC.	0512100 2C
C720	10 $\mu$ F		0512100 1C
C721	47pF	$\pm 10\%$ 50V CC.	0660470 2C
C722	47pF		0660470 1C
C723	10 $\mu$ F	16V EC.	0512100 2C
C724	10 $\mu$ F		0512100 1C
C725	1 $\mu$ F	50V EC.	0519101 2C
C726	1 $\mu$ F		0519101 1C
C727	0.02 $\mu$ F	$\pm 5\%$ 50V MC.	0600207 2C
C728	0.02 $\mu$ F		0600207 1C
C729	0.022 $\mu$ F		0600227 2C
C730	0.022 $\mu$ F		0600227 1C
TR701	2SA493 (GR)		0300450
TR702		0300450	1A
TR703	2SC1000 (GR)	0305880	2A
TR704		0305880	1A, B
TR705	2SA493 (GR)	0300450	2C
TR706		0300450	1C
TR707		0300450	2C
TR708		0300450	1C
Printed Circuit Board F-2045		2560550	



# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

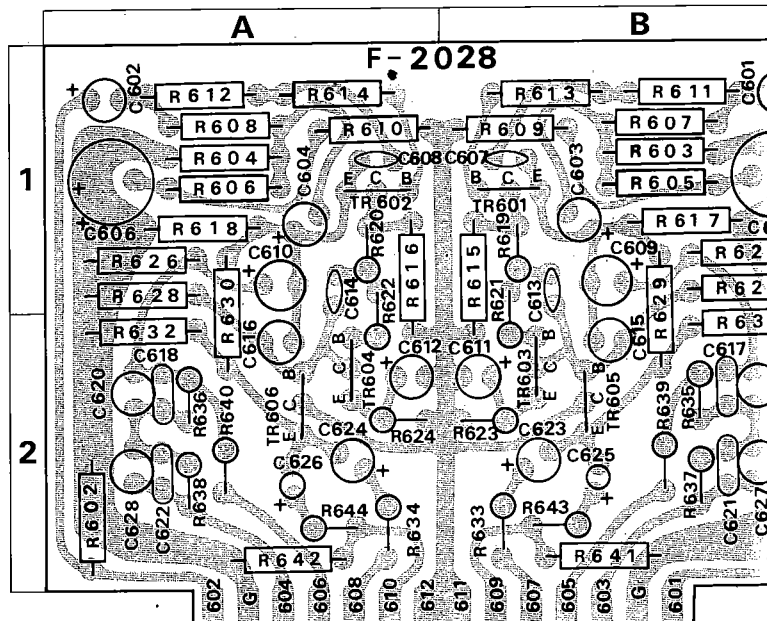
W: Parts No. X: Parts Name Y: Stock No. Z: Position of Parts

## EQUALIZER BLOCK <F-2028-A>

Stock No. 7550420

W	X	Y	Z
R601	100kΩ	0101104	2B
R602	100kΩ	0101104	2A
R603	47kΩ	0101473	1B
R604	47kΩ	0101473	1A
R605	120kΩ	0101124	1B
R606	120kΩ	0101124	1A
R607	100kΩ	0101104	1B
R608	100kΩ	0101104	1A
R619	100kΩ	0101104	1B
R610	100kΩ	0101104	1A
R611	2.2kΩ	0101222	1B
R612	2.2kΩ	0101222	1A
R613	220Ω	0101221	1B
R614	220Ω	0101221	1A
R615	22kΩ	0101223	1, 2B
R616	22kΩ	0101223	1A
R617	100kΩ	0101104	1B
R618	100kΩ	0101104	1A
R619	560Ω	0101561	1B
R620	560Ω	0101561	1A
R621	560Ω	0101561	1, 2B
R622	560Ω	0101561	1, 2A
R623	1.2kΩ	0101122	2B
R624	1.2kΩ	0101122	2A
R625	820Ω	0101821	1B
R626	820Ω	0101821	1A
R627	68kΩ	0101683	1B
R628	68kΩ	0101683	1A
R629	820kΩ	0101824	1, 2B
R630	820kΩ	0101824	1, 2A
R631	6.8kΩ	0101682	2B
R632	6.8kΩ	0101682	2A
R633	560Ω	0101561	2B
R634	560Ω	0101561	2A
R635	27kΩ	0101273	2B
R636	27kΩ	0101273	2A
R637	560kΩ	0101564	2B
R638	560kΩ	0101564	2A
R641	68kΩ	0101683	2B
R642	68kΩ	0101683	2A
R643	1.5kΩ	0101152	2B
R644	1.5kΩ	0101152	2A
C601	3.3μF	0573339	1B
C602	3.3μF	0573339	1A
C603	10μF	0513100	1B
C604	10μF	0513100	1A
C605	33μF	0515330	1B
C606	33μF	0515330	1A
C607	150pF	0660151	1B
C608	150pF	0660151	1A
C609	47μF	0512470	1B
C610	47μF	0512470	1A
C611	33μF	0511330	2B
C612	33μF	0511330	2A
C613	12pF	0660120	1B

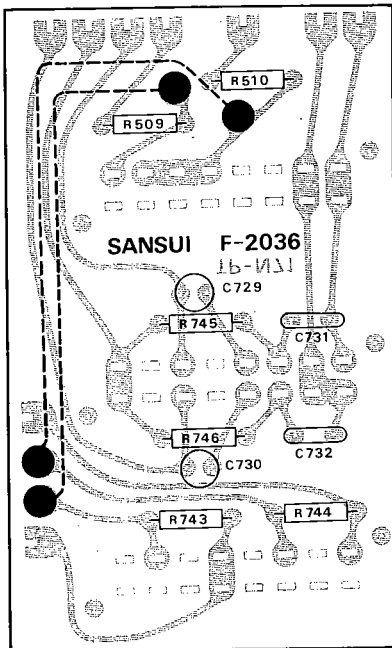
W	X	Y	Z
C614	12pF ±10% 50V CC.	0660120	1A
C615	390pF	0620391	2B
C616	390pF	0620391	2A
C617	1500pF	0620152	2B
C618	1500pF	0620152	2A
C619	220pF	0620221	2B
C620	220pF	0620221	2A
C621	0.008μF	0600806	2B
C622	0.008μF	0600806	2A
C623	10μF	0515100	2B
C624	10μF	0515100	2A
C625	1μF	0519101	2B
C626	1μF	0519101	2A
TR601	2SA726R (F, G)	0300410,1	1B
TR602		0300410,1	1A
TR603	2SC1313R (F, G)	0306070,1	1B
TR604		0306070,1	2A
TR605	2SA726R (F, G)	0300410,1	2B
TR606		0300410,1	2A
Printed Circuit Board F-2028		2550330	





# ACCESSORY BLOCK <F-2036>

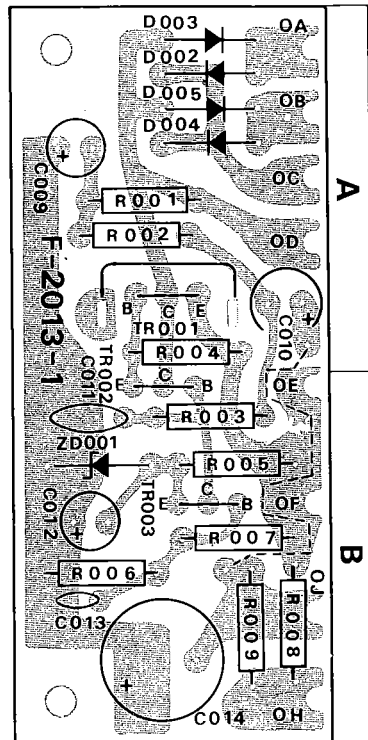
W	X	Y
R509	10k $\Omega$	0101103
R510	10k $\Omega$	0101103
R511	22k $\Omega$	0101223
R512	22k $\Omega$	0101223
R513	680k $\Omega$	0101684
R514	680k $\Omega$	0101684
$\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{4}W$ CR.		
C503	390pF	0610391
C504	390pF	0610391
C505	0.02 $\mu$ F	0601207
C506	0.02 $\mu$ F	0601207
$\pm 5\%$ 50V SC.		
$\pm 10\%$ 50V MC.		
S4	MODE SWITCH	1170170
S5	MUTING SWITCH	1170270
S6	LOUDNESS SWITCH	1170270
Printed Circuit Board F-2036		2591250



# POWER SUPPLY BLOCK <F-2013-1A>

Stock No. 7500690

W	X	Y	Z
R001	2.2k $\Omega$	0101222	A
R002	18k $\Omega$	0101183	A
R003	18k $\Omega$	0101183	B
R004	1k $\Omega$	0101102	A
R005	2.7k $\Omega$	0101272	B
R006	33k $\Omega$	0101333	B
R007	78k $\Omega$	0101683	B
R008	150 $\Omega$	0103151	A
R009	560 $\Omega$	0103561	B
$\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{4}W$ CR.			
C009	10 $\mu$ F	100V EC.	0519404 A
C010	10 $\mu$ F	50V EC.	0515100 A
C011	0.047 $\mu$ F	$+80\%$ $-20\%$ 50V CC.	0557473 B
C012	10 $\mu$ F	50V EC.	0515100 B
C013	0.01 $\mu$ F	$+80\%$ $-20\%$ 50V CC.	0557103 B
C014	470 $\mu$ F	50V EC.	0515471 B
TR001	2SB507 (C, D, E, F)	0303230,1,2,3	A
TR002	2SA678 (6, 7)	0300291,2	B
TR003		0300291,2	B
ZD	ZB-1-14	0315071	B
D002	10D-1	0310340	A
D003		0310340	A
D004		0310340	A
D005		0310340	A
Printed Circuit Board F-2013-1		2500570	



# OTHER PARTS AND THEIR POSITION ON CHASSIS

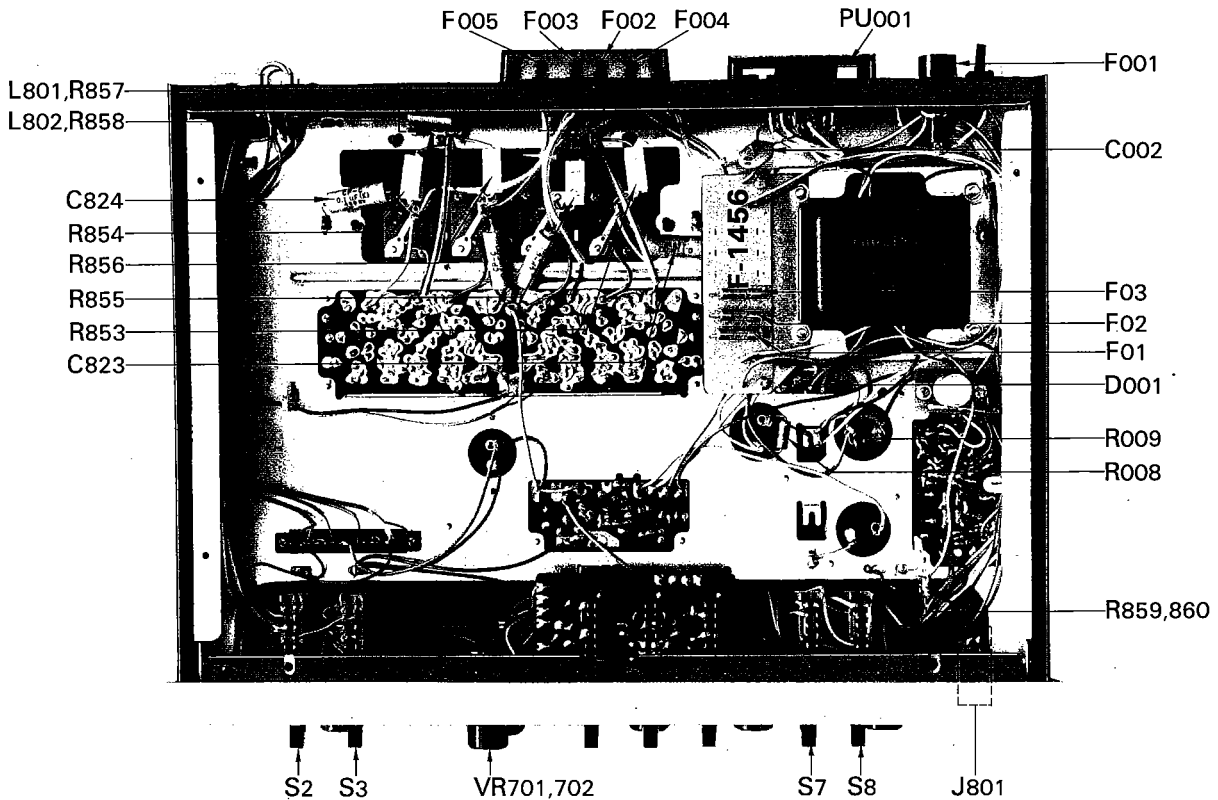
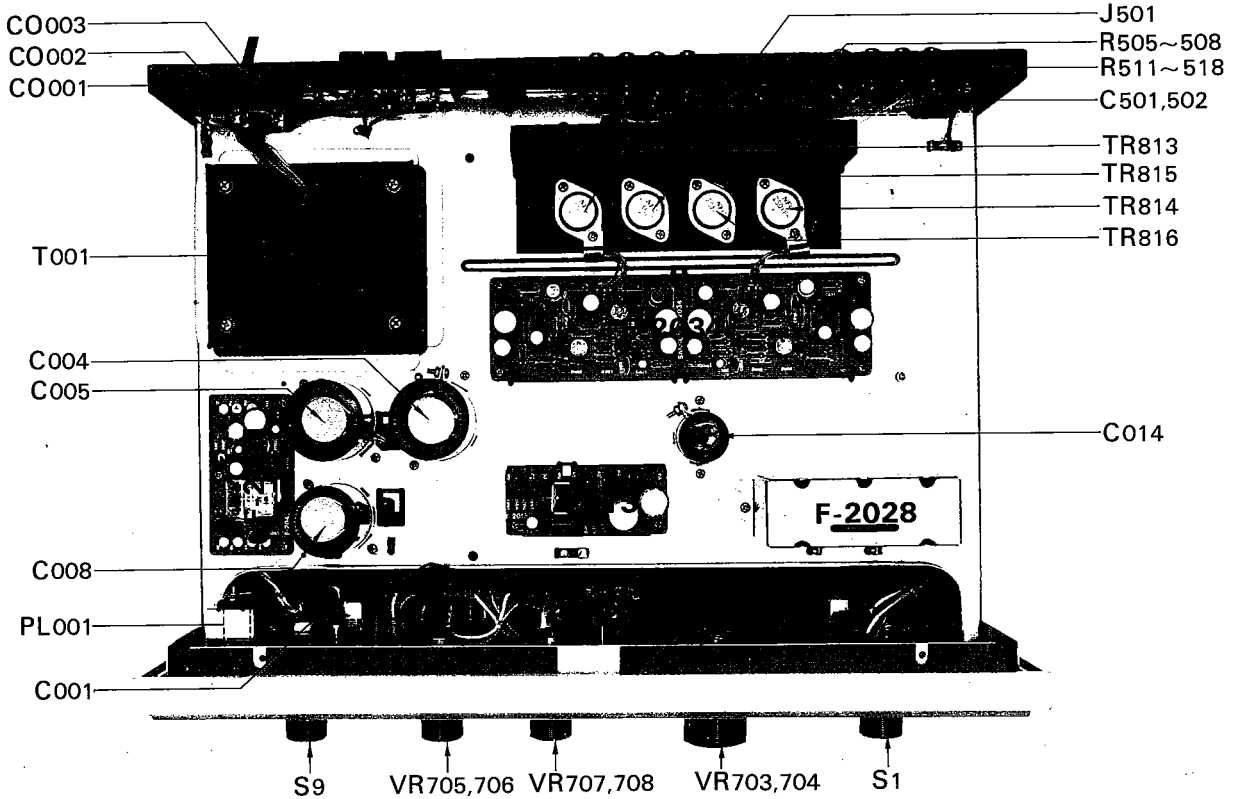
W: Parts No. X: Parts Name Y: Stock No.

## OTHER PARTS

W	X	Y
R505	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R506	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R507	180k $\Omega$	0101184
R508	180k $\Omega$	0101184
R511	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R512	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R513	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R514	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R515	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R516	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R517	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R518	100k $\Omega$	0101104
R853	0.47 $\Omega$	0155478
R854	0.47 $\Omega$	0155478
R855	0.47 $\Omega$	0155478
R856	0.47 $\Omega$	0155478
R857	4.7 $\Omega$	0154479
R858	4.7 $\Omega$	0104479
R859	390 $\Omega$	0104391
R860	390 $\Omega$	0104391
R008	4.7k $\Omega$	0104472
R009	4.7k $\Omega$	0104472
VR701	250k $\Omega$ (M, N) BALANCE	1010580
VR702		
VR703		
VR704		
VR705	250k $\Omega$ (B) $\times$ 2 VOLUME	1010580
VR706		
VR707	100k $\Omega$ (W) $\times$ 2 BASS	1010840
VR708		
VR708	100k $\Omega$ (Special B) $\times$ 2 TREBLE	1010860
C501	0.047 $\mu$ F	0660473
C502	0.047 $\mu$ F	0660473
C823	0.1 $\mu$ F	0590108
C824	0.1 $\mu$ F	0590108
C001	0.022 $\mu$ F	0605227
C002	0.0047 $\mu$ F	0605476
C004	6800 $\mu$ F	0559321
C005	6800 $\mu$ F	0559321
C008	2200 $\mu$ F	0559820
C014	1000 $\mu$ F	0559302
TR813	2SD188 (L, M)	0308301, 2
TR814		0308301, 2
TR815	2SA627 (L, M)	0300231, 2
TR816		0300231, 2
	Power Transistor Socket	2030020
D001	5B2	0310660
L801	Stabilized Coil for High Frequency Range	4290221
L802		4390221
S1	SELECTOR	1103490
S2	TAPE MONITOR	1170300
S3	4-CH ADAPTOR	1170300
S7	HIGH FILTER	1170270

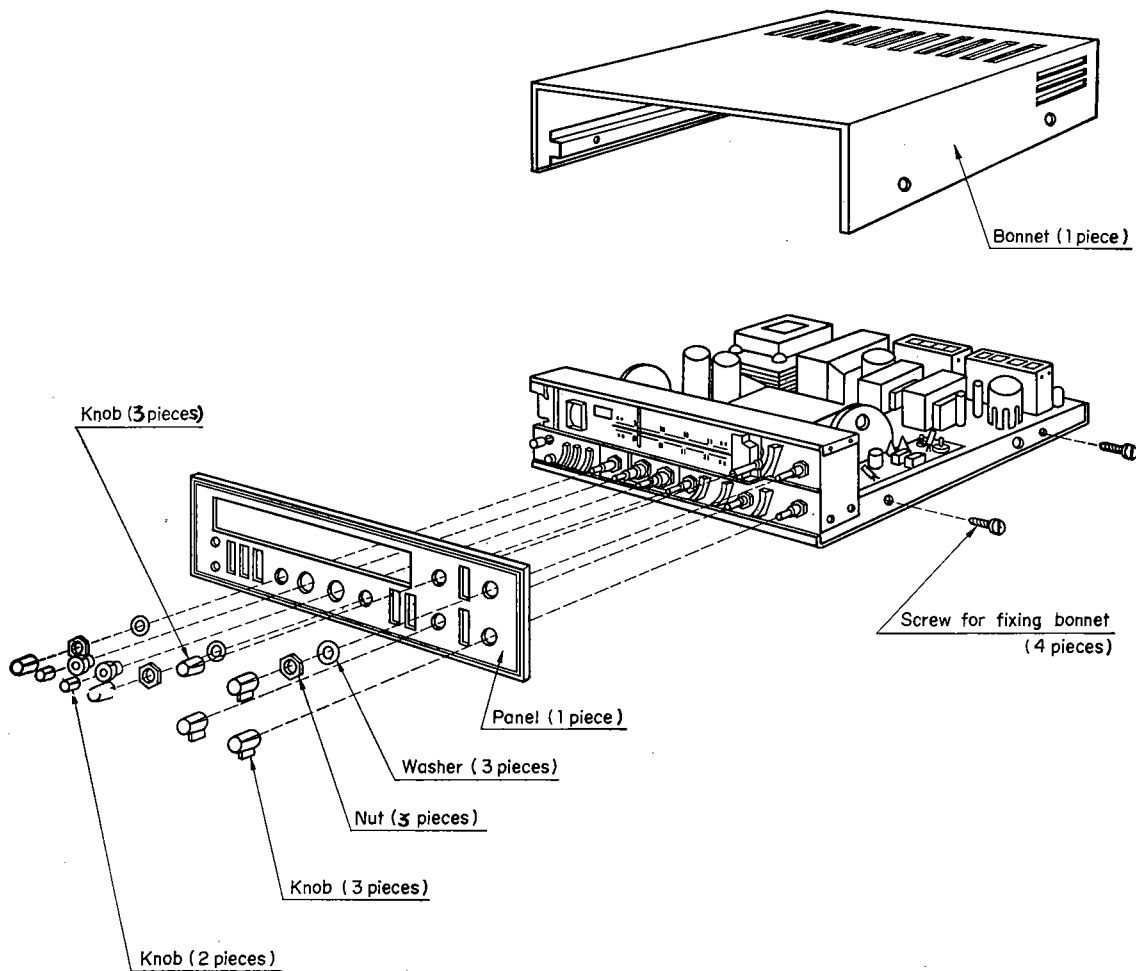
W	X	Y
S8	LOW FILTER	1170270
S9	POWER/SPEAKERS	1101420
J801	Headphone Jack	2430220
J601	DIN Socket	2430040
T001	Power Transformer	4001171
CO001	AC Outlet (UNSWITCHED)	2450040
CO002	AC Outlet (SWITCHED)	2450040
CO003		2450040
F001	Power Fuse (3A)	0431262
	Power Fuse Holder	2300060
F002	+ Power Supply, Left Ch.	Quick Acting Fuse (3A)
F003	+ Power Supply, Left Ch.	
F004	- Power Supply, Right Ch.	
F005	- Power Supply, Right Ch.	
F01	1A	Wired-in Fuse
F02	1A	
F03	3A	
	Printed Circuit Board For Wired-in Fuse (F-1456)	2598120
PL001	Power Indicator (6.3V 250mA)	0400090
	Power Indicator Socket	2320080
PU001	Voltage Selector Plug	2410090
	Socket	2410080

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

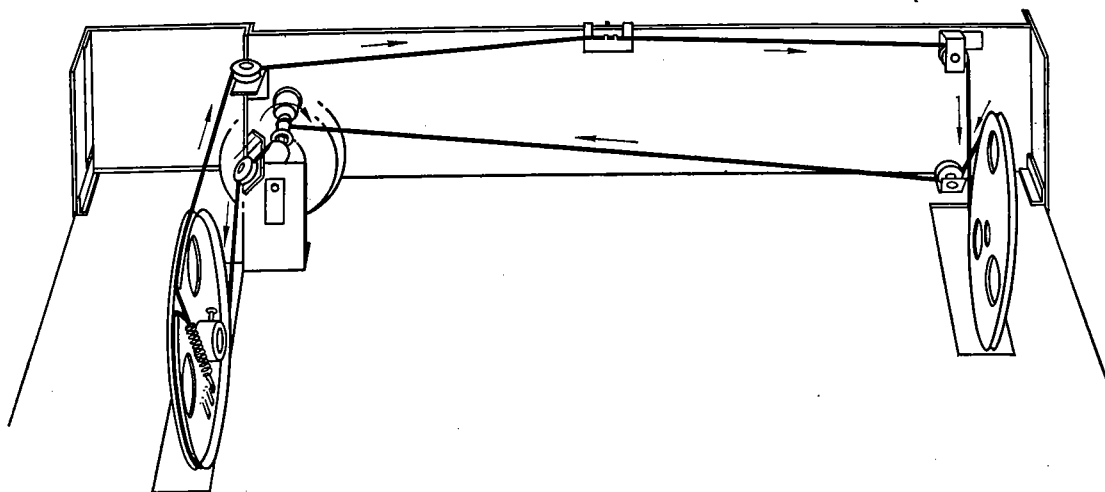


# REMOVALS DISASSEMBLE DIAL CORD STATIONS

## DISASSEMBLE REMOVALS



## DIAL CORD STRINGS





SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

14-1, 2-chome, Izumi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 168, Japan.  
TELEPHONE: (03) 323-1111 /TELEX: 232-2076

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