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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

STEREO AMPLIFIER

SANSUI AU-5500

Sansui

SANSUI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

We are grateful for your choice of the Sansui AU-5500 stereo amplifier. Before you begin to operate it, may we suggest that you read this booklet of operating instructions once carefully? You will then be abole to connect and operate it correctly, and enjoy its superb performance for years.

● FUNCTIONAL FEATURES

*Terminals for connecting up to two parts of speakers.
In addition to having the usual arrangement of speakers in your listening room, another pair of speakers can be set up in another room enabling you to enjoy your music almost anywhere you like.

*Circuits for handling two tape decks provided.
Copying a recorded tape (dubbing) can be easily facilitated by simply turning the TAPE PLAY switch.

*Versatile control or tonal quality possible.
The BASS, MIDRANGE and TREBLE tonal quality can be adjusted independently of each other. Or when you do not want to adjust the tone quality, the tone control circuits are separated irrespective of positions of Triple Tone Controls by pushing the TONE switch down to DEFEAT position.

*High and low filter switches provided.
By operation of these switches unpleasant noise in the lows and highs can be eliminated.

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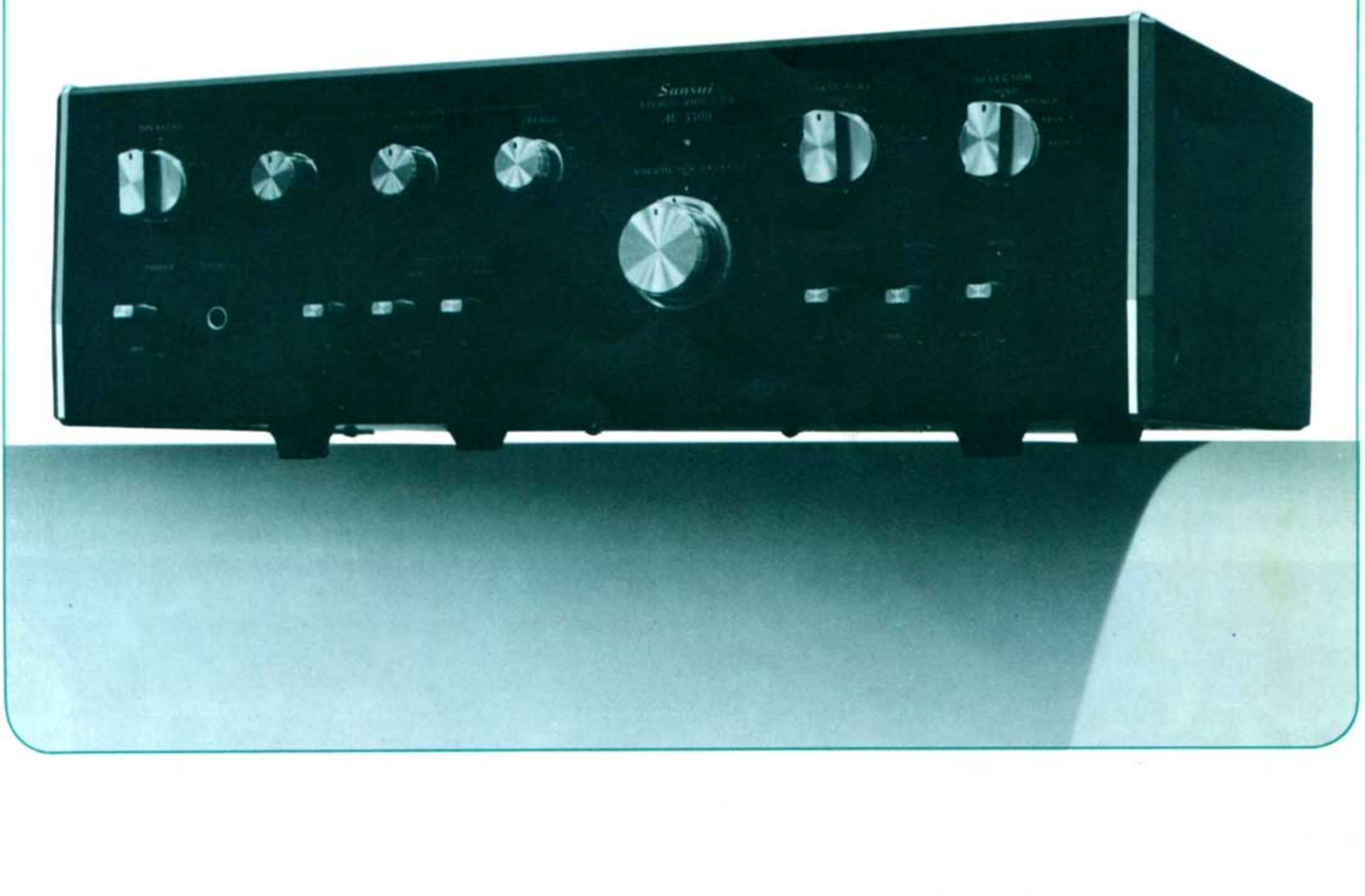


IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

To keep the set in top condition all the time, observe these precautions.

1. Do not obstruct the ventilation opening of the cabinet.

2. Avoid an extremely hot or dusty place or a place very near some heating appliance.

3. Nine pin jack covers are supplied with the set. Be sure to insert these cover into the unused pin jacks on the rear panel to avoid dust accumulation.

4. If the set is placed on a shelf, be sure that the shelf board is thick and strong.

HEAT RADIATED BY THE SET

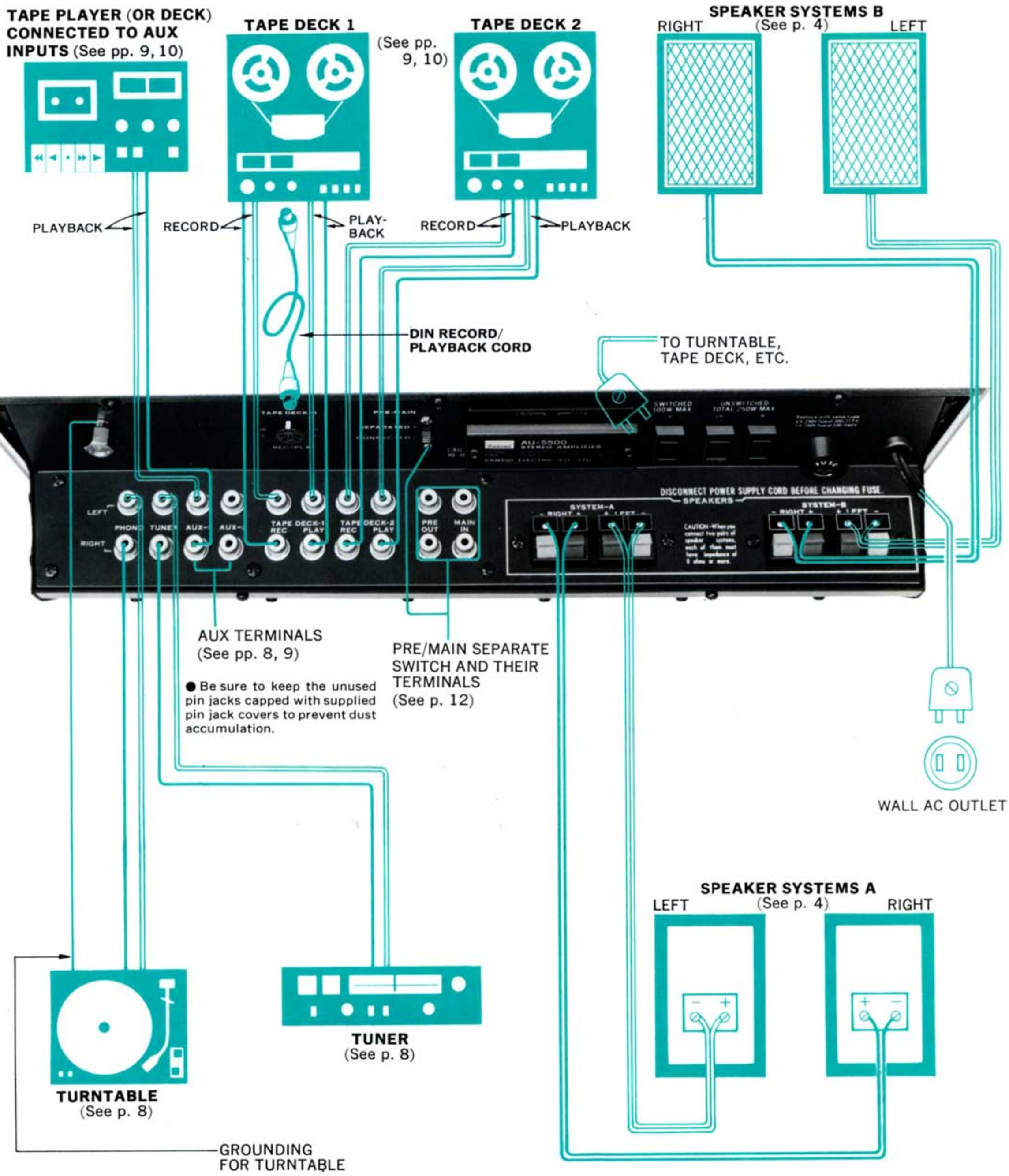
As transistors are sensitive to heat, the enclosure of this set is designed to provide a good dissipation of the heat radiated inside this set. Thus, if you place something on top of the ventilation opening of the enclosure or place the set inside a closed box, and operate it for many hours, it is possible that the set breaks down. Always try to provide a good circulation of air around the set. But removing the enclosure or the bottom plate to allow good ventilation is not only dangerous but undesirable from the standpoint of electrical performance.

AC OUTLETS

Of the three AC outlets provided on the rear panel, the one marked 'SWITCHED' is controlled by the front-panel POWER switch. It is convenient to use it to power a program source component such as your turntable. If you keep the power switch of such a component turned on, then that component will be turned on and off as you operate the POWER switch of this set. The other two AC outlets, marked 'UNSWITCHED,' are not related to the set's POWER switch. The voltage delivered at these AC outlets is the same as the power supply voltage used.

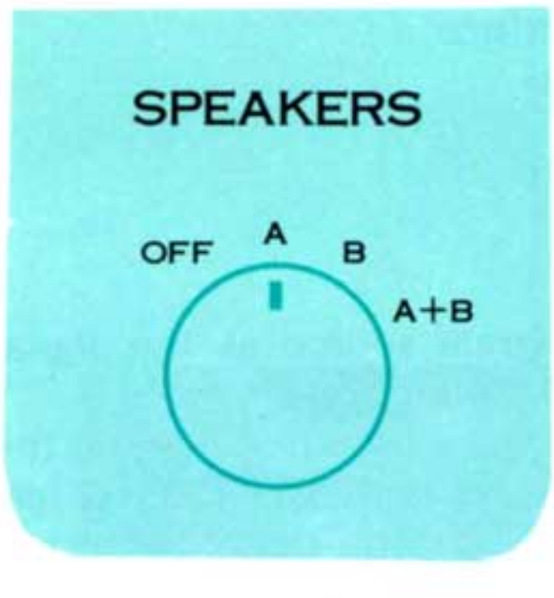
The 'SWITCHED' outlet has a 100-watt capacity. The two 'UNSWITCHED' outlets have a combined capacity of 250 watts. Do not connect any equipment whose power consumption exceeds the capacity of each outlets, as it is extremely dangerous. The power consumption rating is usually listed in the specification chart of the equipment, or sometimes on the equipment itself.

REAR-PANEL CONNECTIONS



● See p. 12 for instructions about type of connection cords to use.
See other pages for detailed instructions about various connections.

CONNECTION OF SPEAKER SYSTEMS



CONNECTION AND SELECTION OF SPEAKER SYSTEMS

If you are connecting **one pair of speaker systems** to the set, they may have any impedance from 4 to 16 ohms. Connect them to the SPEAKERS SYSTEM-A or -B terminals on the real panel, making sure not to confuse the left and right cables or the plus and minus leads on the set and speaker ends.

The set also connects **two pairs of speaker systems**. Thus, for instance, one pair connected to the real-panel SPEAKERS SYSTEM-A terminals may be used in your own room, while the other pair (SYSTEM-B) in a separate living room. And if you have connected two pairs of speaker systems and wish to drive them all simultaneously by turning the SPEAKERS switch to A+B, each speaker system should have an impedance of more than 8 ohms. The impedance is usually specified on the system itself or in its specification. Using a system with a lower impedance could result in a breakdown of the set; doing so will reduce the composite speaker impedance in each channel to less than 4 ohms.

CONNECTING HEADPHONES

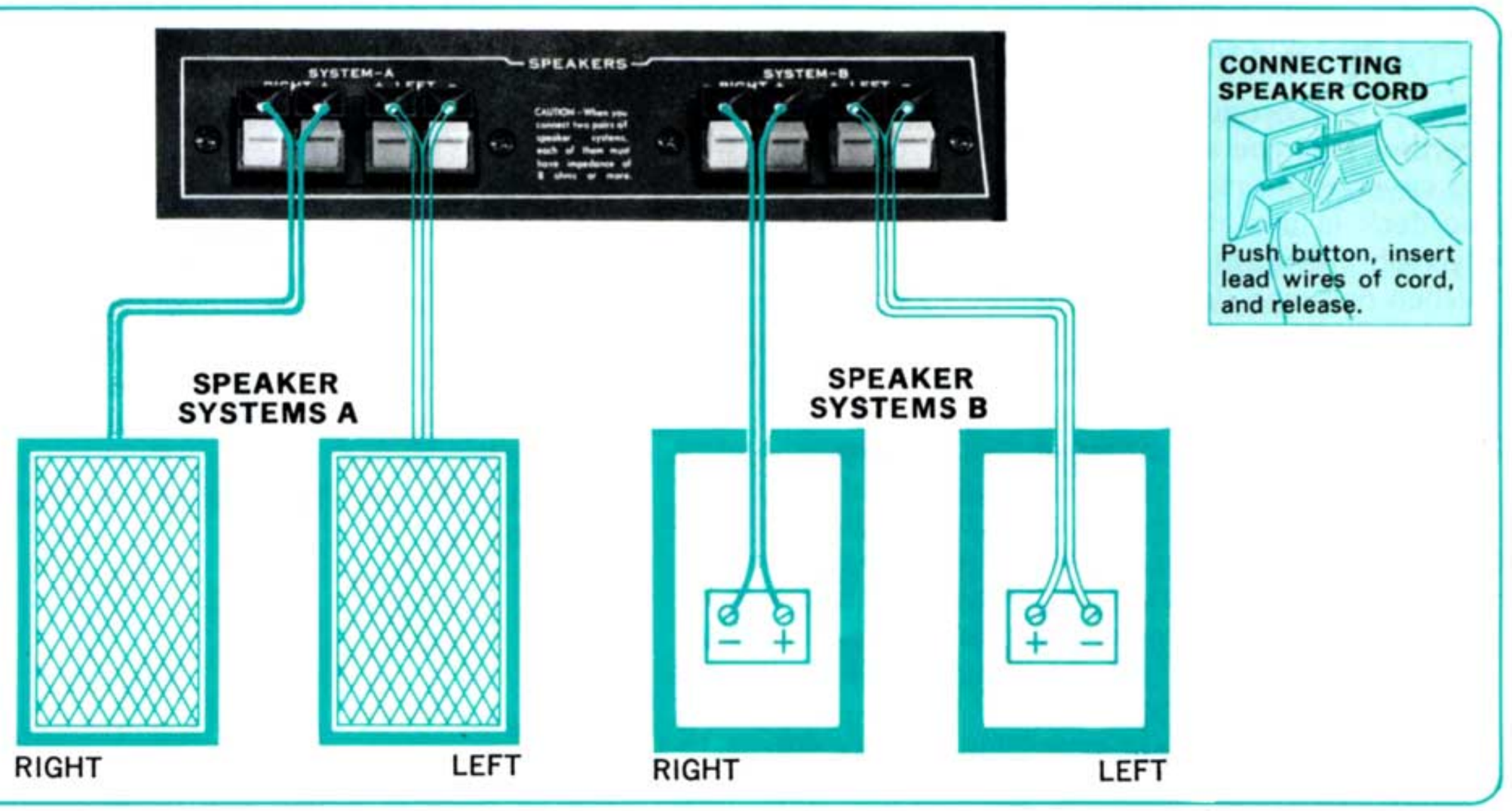
Headphones are connected to the PHONES jack on the front panel. Sound comes from the connected speaker systems too unless the SPEAKERS switch on the front panel is in its OFF position. Therefore, to listen privately with the headphones only, turn the SPEAKERS switch to OFF.

IF SPEAKER SYSTEMS ARE OUT OF PHASE

If you were careless when connecting the speaker systems and if the plus and minus polarities are not in the same order for the left speaker system and the right speaker system, they would be reverse-phased. This will cause a 'dropout' of sound at the extreme ends and the middle of the line between the two speaker systems, creating a sense of discontinuation and damaging the sense of stereo perspective. Also, the bass sound would lose much of its powerfulness and become rather unnatural.

Once that condition is corrected and the polarities are in order, you can detect it by reproducing a stereo or mono source with the MODE switch of the set in the MONO position. Sound will seem to come from a point midway between the speakers.

CONNECTIONS



BASIC OPERATING PROCEDURES

● When you operate the various switches, it is suggested that you reduce the volume first by turning the VOLUME control counterclockwise.

1. POWER

① POWER Switch

Raise the lever switch to ON to turn the set on, push it down to OFF to turn it off.

2. SELECTING SPEAKER SYSTEMS

② SPEAKERS Switch

The set connects up to two pairs of speaker systems, and this switch allows selection of either or both pairs of the connected speaker systems.

OFF: To cut off the sound from the speaker systems when listening with headphones.

A: To drive the speaker systems connected to the rear-panel SPEAKERS SYSTEM-A terminals.

B: To drive those connected to the SYSTEM-B terminals.

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

3. SELECTING PROGRAM SOURCE

③ SELECTOR Switch

Adjust to the program source (except tape) you wish to hear such as records and radio broadcasts or AUX.

PHONO: For playing records.

TUNER: To hear radio broadcasts through a connected tuner.

AUX-1, AUX-2: To reproduce whatever program source is connected to the rear-panel AUX-1 or AUX-2 inputs.

④ TAPE PLAY Switch

Use it to reproduce a recorded tape or to monitor a recording that you are making. Turn it to the position that covers the record/playback circuit connecting the tape deck in use at the moment. At all other times, leave it in the normal "SOURCE" position.

▷When one tape deck is connected to the set:

DECK-1, DECK-2: To reproduce a recorded tape on the tape deck connected to the rear-panel TAPE DECK-1 or TAPE DECK-2 terminals.

SOURCE: To hear the program source, selected by the SELECTOR switch.

▷When two tape decks are connected to the set:

COPY 1▶2: To dub or reprint a recorded tape on the tape deck (in playback mode) connected to the rear-panel TAPE DECK-1 terminals onto a tape on another tape deck (in record mode) connected to the rear-panel TAPE DECK-2 terminals.

DECK-2: To monitor a recording as you dub it to Deck 2 in record mode.

DECK-1: To hear the program source as the signal leaves Deck 1 in playback mode.

COPY 2▶1: To dub or reprint a recorded tape on the deck connected to the rear-panel TAPE DECK-2 terminals onto a tape on another tape deck connected to the TAPE DECK-1 terminals.

DECK-1: To monitor a recording as you dub it to Deck 1 in record mode.

DECK-2: To hear the program source as signal leaves Deck 2 in playback mode.

●Monitoring is possible only if the tape deck in record mode is equipped with separate record and playback heads.

4. STEREO VS. MONO

⑤ MODE Switch

When you are going to hear a stereo program source: Leave this switch at STEREO.

When you are going to hear a mono program source: Set the switch to MONO, then the monophonic mixture of the left and right channel signals is heard from both speaker systems. The switch should be in this position to hear a monophonic source (record or tape) on a turntable or tape deck, connected to either the left or right input terminals on the rear panel.

●To hear either the left or right channel signal, turn the BALANCE control fully clockwise or counterclockwise.

5. ADJUSTMENT OF VOLUME

⑥ VOLUME Control

⑦ MUTING Switch

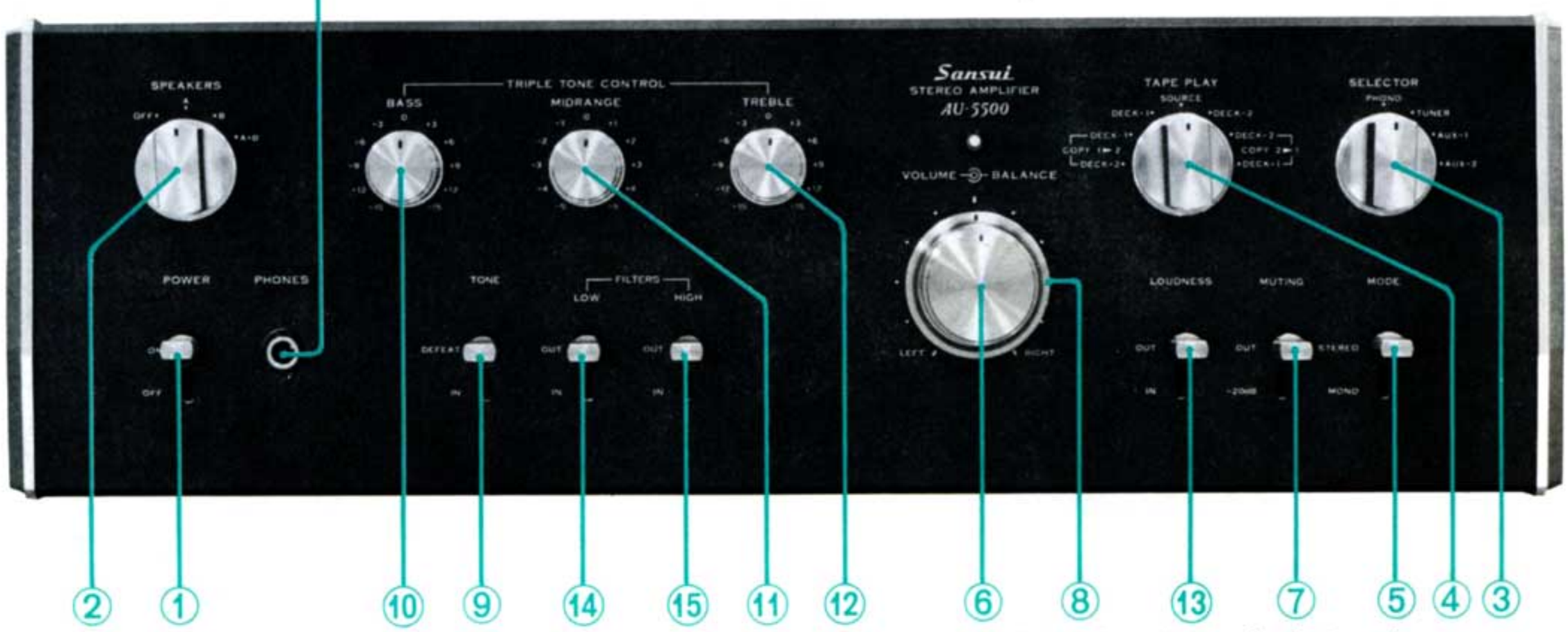
The overall volume is controlled by the VOLUME control. The more this control is turned clockwise the louder the volume of the sound becomes.

Use the MUTING switch when you wish to reduce the overall volume temporarily. This attenuates the volume by 20dB without having to touch the main VOLUME control, which comes in very handy when you receive a telephone call or to eliminate the unpleasant sounds produced when the stylus is lowered onto the surface of the record.

●Adjustment of the volume of very low sounds is easily carried out by adjusting the VOLUME control after the MUTING switch has been set to the '−20dB' position.

HEADPHONE JACK

Plug stereo headphones into this jack for private listening or monitoring. But be sure to turn the SPEAKERS switch to OFF first unless someone is listening to the sound from speaker systems in another room.



● The numbers indicated in the photograph above coincide with the colored switch designations.

6. LEFT & RIGHT BALANCE ADJUSTMENTS

⑧ BALANCE Control
⑤ MODE Switch

The volume of the left and right speakers can be adjusted by the BALANCE control (the outer ring around the VOLUME control). As the control is turned counter-clockwise from the center position the sound from the left speaker becomes louder than that from the right speaker. When turned clockwise from the center, the sound from the right speaker increases in volume as compared with that of the left.

Stereo balance adjustments are made by pushing down the MODE switch and then adjusting the BALANCE control so that the sound you are listening to can be heard from the exact center position between both speaker

Reset the switch to its original "STEREO" position by raising it. If in this case you can sense some difference in the volume between the left and right speakers, recheck the program source side (stylus pressure balance, etc.).

WHEN YOU HEAR ABSOLUTELY NO SOUND FROM THE SET :

Some of the symptoms and conditions which seem to indicate a breakdown of the set are caused by wrong operation or by faulty external components. These can be spotted with a simple examination and restored to normal. If you suspect a breakdown, please confirm the connections and your operating procedure once more.

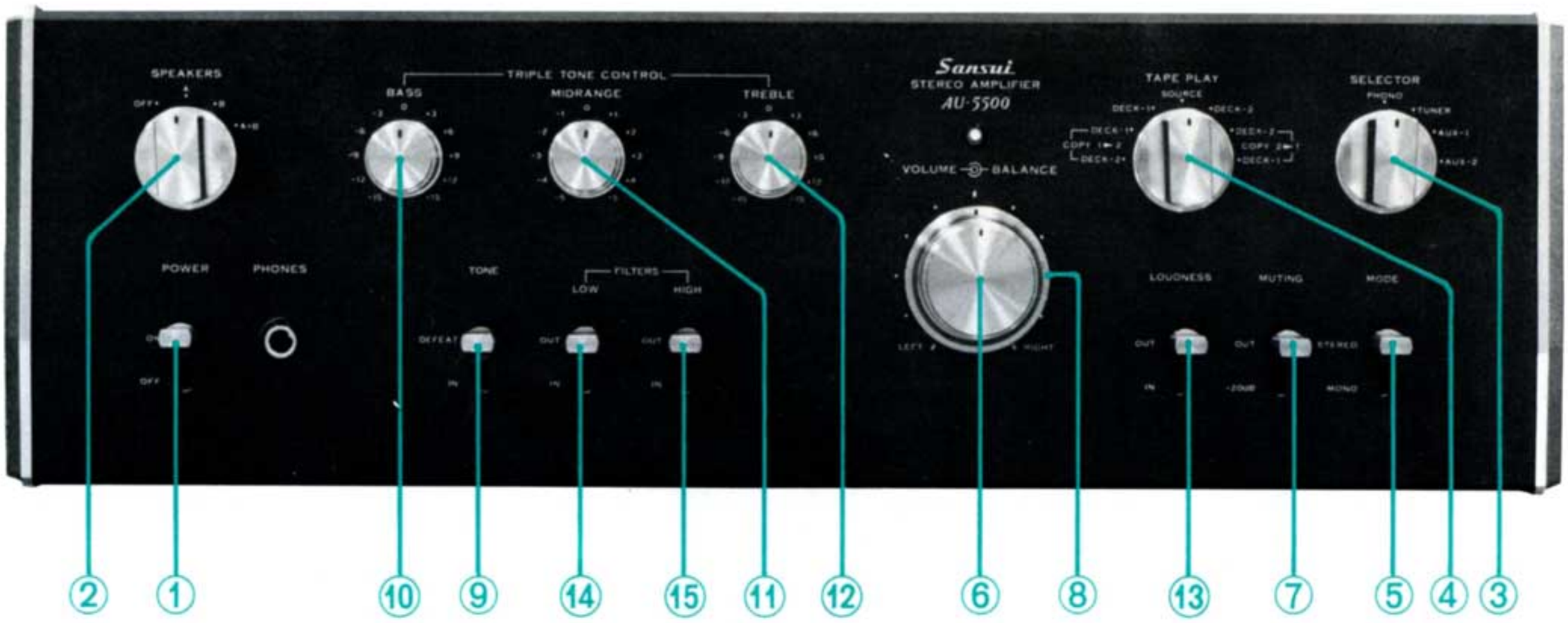
Check List of Operation

1. Is the POWER switch turned on?
2. Is the TAPE PLAY switch in a position other than "SOURCE" although you do not wish to reproduce a recorded tape?
3. Is the SELECTOR switch turned to the correct position?
4. Is the SPEAKERS switch turned to the correct position?
5. Is the PRE/MAIN SEPARATE switch on the rear panel in the "CONNECTED" position?

Check List of Connections

1. Is the power cord plugged off a wall AC outlet?
2. Are the connection cords for your turntable and tape deck loose or touching some other object?
3. Are the speaker connection cords loose or detached from the set or your speakers?
4. Does each speaker system have an impedance of more than 8 ohms when you have connected two pairs of speaker systems and what to drive them simultaneously by turning the SPEAKERS switch to A+B? Otherwise, the quick-acting fuses protecting the power transistors may have blown.

CONTROLLING SOUND TO YOUR TASTE



● The numbers indicated in the photograph above coincide with the colored switch designations.

TONAL QUALITY

⑨TONE Switch
⑩ BASS Control
⑪ MIDRANGE Control
⑫ TREBLE Control

To control sound, first push the TONE switch down to the "IN" position.

The strength of low-frequency sound such as is produced by a bass is adjusted with the BASS control. Turning it clockwise from the center emphasizes the lows; turning it counterclockwise de-emphasizes them.

The strength of mid-frequency sound such as is produced by a singer's vocal chords is adjusted with the MIDRANGE control. Turning it clockwise from the center emphasizes the midrange, and turning it counterclockwise de-emphasizes them.

Likewise, the strength of high-frequency sound such as generated by cymbals is adjusted with the TREBLE control. Operation is the same as for the BASS and MIDRANGE controls.

●When you do not want to adjust the tone control itself to have a flat response, set the TONE switch to the DEFEAT position. In the DEFEAT position, the tone control circuits are separated irrespective of positions of triple tone controls.

⑬ LOUDNESS Switch

Pushing this switch when listening at a low volume level accents the lows and highs properly to render the reproduced sound more realistic. This compensates for the fact that the human ear becomes insensitive to the lows and highs as the sound volume is reduced.

ELIMINATING NOISE

⑭ LOW FILTER Switch
⑮ HIGH FILTER Switch

Set the LOW FILTER switch to IN to eliminate disturbing low-frequency noise such as hum or rumble of your turntable motor.

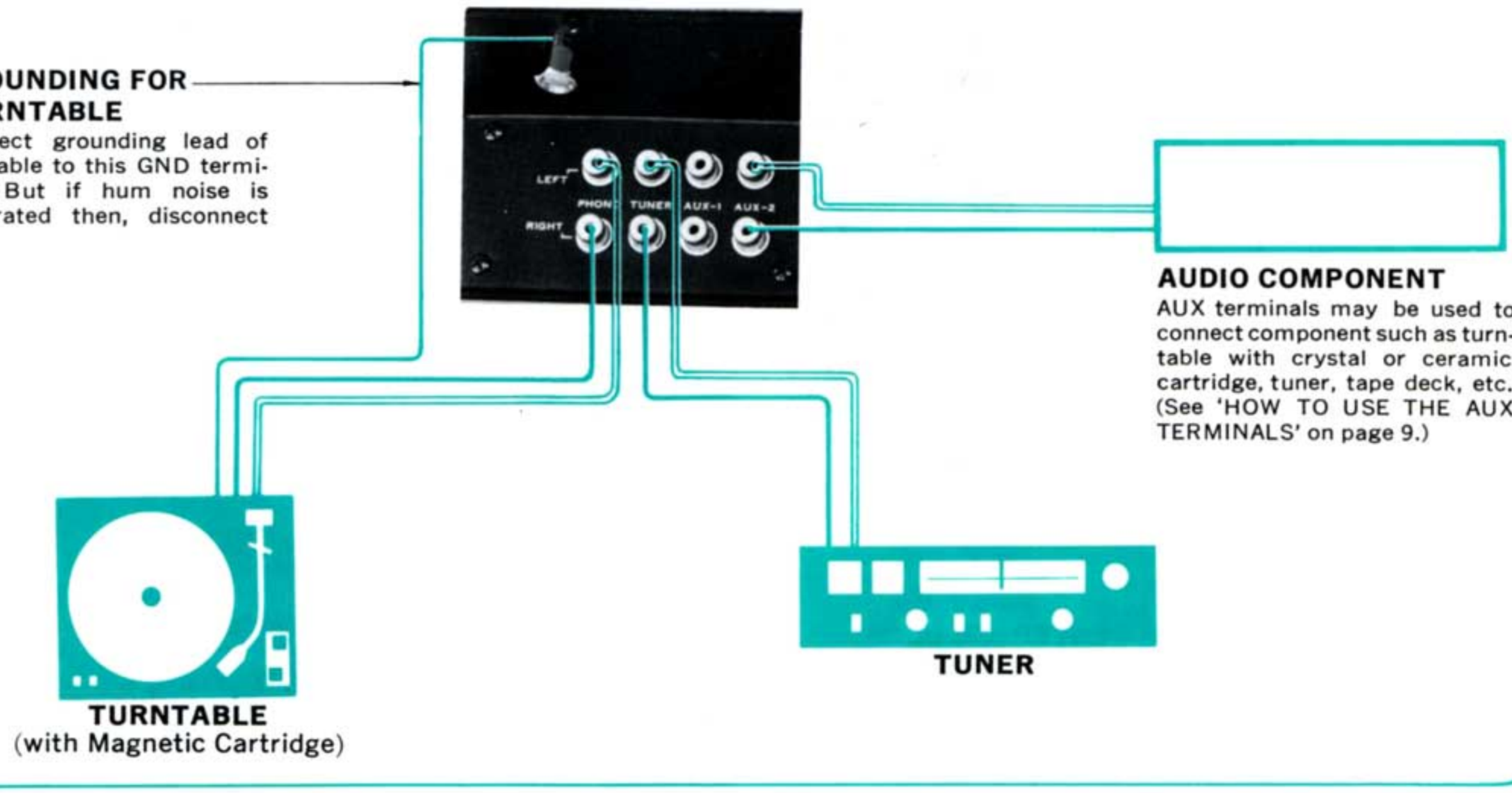
Set the HIGH FILTER switch to IN to eliminate disturbing high-frequency noise such as the surface scratches of a worn record, hiss from a recorded tape or as the fluorescent lamp noise mixed in radio broadcasts.

●Set the filter switches to the OUT position when the high- or low-frequency noise is not irritating.

PLAYING RECORDS AND LISTENING TO RADIO BROADCASTS

1. Turn the SELECTOR switch to PHONO to play records, or to TUNER to hear radio broadcasts.
2. Operate your turntable to play records, or your tuner to receive the desired station.
3. Adjust the various other controls and switches to suit the type of program source you are going to hear.

CONNECTIONS



TAPE PLAYBACK AND RECORDING

PLAYBACK PROCEDURE

1. Set the set's TAPE PLAY switch to either TAPE DECK-1 or TAPE DECK-2, depending on which tape play circuit is connecting the tape deck in use.

2. Operate the tape deck to start playback.

3. Adjust the various other controls and switches to suit the type of program source you are going to hear.

RECORDING PROCEDURE

1. Prepare the program source you wish to record and keep it ready to go. The SELECTOR switch must be adjusted.

2. Operate the tape deck and start recording. Adjust the record levels with controls provided on the tape deck. The volume and tone controls on the set do not affect the sound to be recorded.

3. To monitor the sound being recorded, follow the same procedure as for playback after making certain that the tape deck itself is adjusted to permit monitoring. If the tape deck only has a combined record/playback head, set the TAPE PLAY switch to the SOURCE position and hear the sound before it is recorded.

HOW TO USE THE AUX TERMINALS

The term AUX is an abbreviation for auxiliary. If your turntable has a crystal or ceramic cartridge, it should be connected to the AUX terminals.

The AUX terminals have the same electrical function as TAPE DECK PLAY terminals. So you can connect a tape deck or player to them if your TAPE DECK PLAY terminals arealready occupied. Playback function will be obtained.

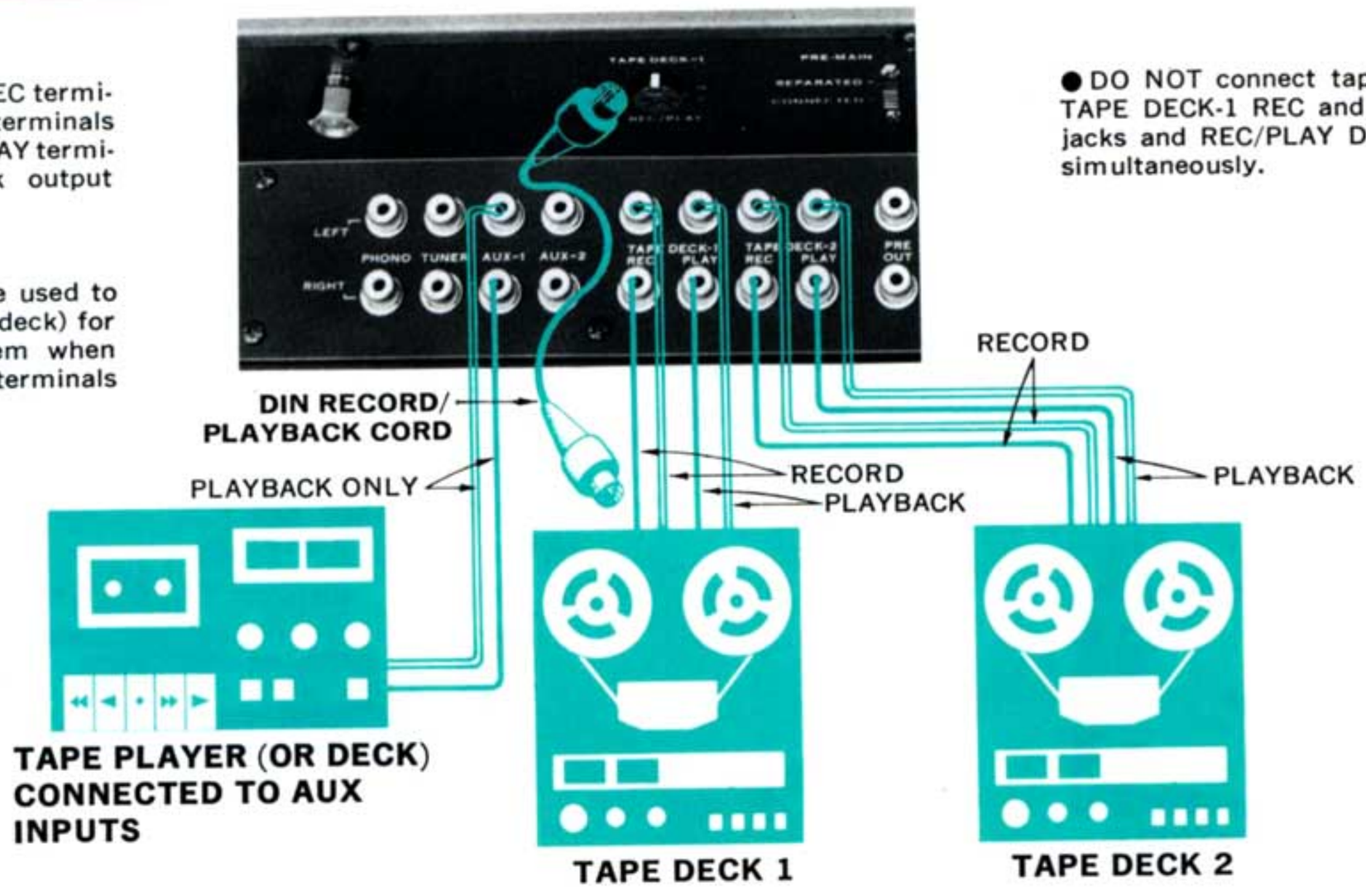
A tuner or an amplifier-equipped adaptor may also be connected to the AUX terminals. The AUX terminals have an input sensitivity of 100 millivolts. So most audio components having an output voltage of 100 millivolts or more can be connected. If you are not certain whether you can connect a particular component to the AUX terminals, look up its operating manual or specifications.

CONNECTIONS

● Connect TAPE DECK REC terminals with recording input terminals or your tape deck, and PLAY terminals, with its playback output terminals.

● AUX terminals may be used to connect tape player (or deck) for playback only. Use them when TAPE DECK-1 and -2 terminals are already occupied.

● DO NOT connect tape deck to TAPE DECK-1 REC and PLAY pin jacks and REC/PLAY DIN socket simultaneously.



COPYING A RECORDED TAPE

1. To undertake tape-to-tape dubbing:
Set the TAPE PLAY switch to the COPY 1▶2/DECK-1 position when you are dubbing a tape deck (in playback mode), connected to the rear-panel TAPE DECK-1 terminals, onto another tape deck (in record mode), connected to the rear-panel TAPE DECK-2 terminals.

When you dubbing a tape deck (in playback mode), connected to the rear-panel TAPE DECK-2 terminals, onto an other tape deck (in record mode), connected to the rear-panel TAPE DECK-1 terminals, set the switch to the COPY 2▶1/DECK-2 position.

2. Operate the tape decks and start recording. Adjust the record levels with controls provided on the tape deck in record mode. Controls and switches on the set do not affect the recording.

3. To hear or monitor the signals just recorded, turn the TAPE PLAY switch to the position of the tape deck in record mode, COPY 1▶2/DECK-2 (when you are dubbing from Deck 1 to 2) or COPY 2▶1/DECK-1 (from Deck 2 to 1).

●Monitoring is possible only if the tape deck in record mode is equipped with separate record and playback heads; do not turn the TAPE PLAY switch to COPY 1▶2/DECK-2 or COPY 2▶1/DECK-1 if that tape deck is equipped with a record/playback combination head. This is further explained in the table below.

CONNECTING TWO OR MORE TAPE DECKS

This set is provided with two tape record/playback circuits. Both, TAPE DECK-1 and TAPE DECK-2 terminals, have identical functions and specifications. When coneting two tape decks, in addition to recording or reproducing either tape deck, you can dub a tape on one tape deck onto another by simply setting the TAPE PLAY switch to the appropriate position.

A third tape deck may be connected to the AUX-1 or AUX-2 terminals on the rear panel for playback. Then a tape on that tape deck can be dubbed onto the tape decks, connected to the TAPE DECK-1 or -2 terminals on the rear panel. Turn the set's SELECTOR switch to AUX-1 or AUX-2 and follow the procedures in the section "TAPE PLAYBACK AND RECORDING" on the preceding page.

●Do not connect tape decks to the TAPE DECK-1 terminals and DIN socket on the rear panel simultaneously.

OPERATING TAPE PLAY SWITCH FOR COPYING A RECORDED TAPE

Mode of Each Connected Tape Deck		Position of TAPE PLAY Switch	You Hear:
TAPE DECK-1 inputs	**TAPE DECK-2** inputs		
PLAYBACK	RECORD	COPY 1▶2/DECK-1 COPY 1▶2/DECK-2	Sound being recorded. Sound just recorded.*
RECORD	PLAYBACK	COPY 2▶1/DECK-1 COPY 2▶1/DECK-2	Sound just recorded.* Sound being recorded.
AUX-1 or AUX-2 inputs	**DECK-1 or DECK-2** inputs	**Position of TAPE PLAY Switch**	**You Hear:**
PLAYBACK	RECORD	SOURCE DECK-1 or DECK-2	Sound being recorded. Sound just recorded.*

*Monitoring is possible only if the tape deck in record mode is equipped with separate record and playback heads.

CONDITIONS MISTAKEN FOR BREAKDOWNS

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

SIMPLE MAINTENANCE HINTS

CONNECTION CORDS

Be sure to connect your turntable, tape deck and speakers firmly. Be careful that the connection plugs are not loose from the jacks or the leads of the connection cords are not touching other parts. If the connections are imperfect, noise may be generated and, eventually, the set may break down. It is advisable to follow the instructions given by the manufacturer of the equipment you are connecting.

CONNECTION CORDS WITH RCA TYPE PLUGS: These are shielded cords with an RCA type plug soldered to each end. They are used to connect a turntable, tape deck and other program source components. Try to keep the cords as short as possible. If you use long cords, the high-frequency signals tend to be attenuated. Their maximum length should be two meters (7 feet). If such cords are already supplied with your tape deck or turntable, it is advisable to use them.

DIN RECORD/PLAYBACK CORD: This is a combined 2-channel stereo record/playback cord, standardized in Germany. This set has a special 5-pin socket marked TAPE REC/PLAY on the rear panel to accept such a cord. It can be used only if your tape deck has an identical socket.

PVC CORDS: These are used to connect your speakers, and are basically the same type of vinyl-covered cords as the power cords from your TV set or radio. Peel the vinyl covering off each end of the cord, carefully interwind the lead wires, then connect it to your speaker and the set. To prevent mis-connection, it is advisable to paint color to each cord. Color-coded cords are available at some appliance stores.

SPEAKER PROTECTION CIRCUIT

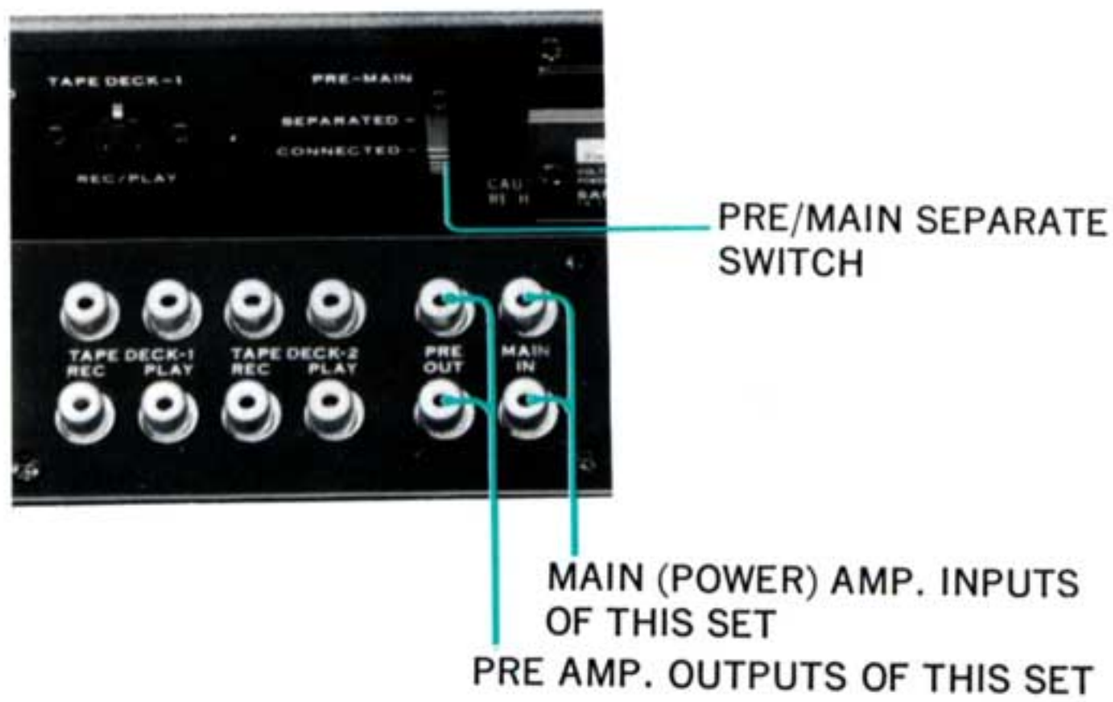
This set is provided with an electronic relay-equipped speaker protection circuit, which operates to safeguard your speakers against accidents such as short circuiting of the speaker terminals, misconnection of the speaker cords, etc. It has the additional function of eliminating the unpleasant "popping" noises usually heard the moment the power switch is turned on.

To allow stable operation of the electronic circuitry, the set itself is designed so that the actual sound from the speakers will be heard after a few seconds delay from the time the set is energized.

PRE/MAIN SEPARATE SWITCH

On this set the output terminals of the preamplifier and the input terminals of the power amplifier are connected by the PRE/MAIN separate switch. To slide it to the "SEPARATED" position separates the preamplifier from the power amplifier, allowing you to use them independently. If you are not going to connect an external preamplifier or power amplifier (or some other additional unit) to these terminals, be sure to keep the switch to the "CONNECTED" position. Also, whenever you try to slide the switch, be sure to turn the set's POWER switch off beforehand.

The separation of the preamplifier and the power amplifier offers a number of useful applications. One of them is a so-called electronic crossover system. In this system, each speaker unit (woofer, midrange, tweeter, etc.) in each speaker system will be driven by a separate power amplifier. But, to do this, you will first need an electronic crossover divider. And, of course, you will need one or two stereo power amplifiers in addition to the set's own power amplifier, depending on whether you wish to build a 2-way or 3-way electronic cross-over system. The speaker systems, of course, must also be 2-way or 3-way. Once all these components are ready, slide the PRE/MAIN separate switch to the "SEPARATED" position, and connect the input terminals of the electronic crossover unit with the PRE OUT terminals of the set, and the output terminals of the crossover unit with the MAIN IN terminals of the set. Connect the additional amplifier(s) so the electronic crossover unit, and finally, connect the output terminals of the amplifier(s) to each speaker unit.



SIMPLE MAINTENANCE HINTS

BEFORE SENDING THE SET OUT FOR SERVICING

Some of the symptoms and conditions which seem to indicate a breakdown of the set are caused by wrong operation or by external components. These can be spotted with a simple examination and restored to normal. If you suspect a breakdown, please confirm the connections and your operating procedure once more.

Here are some useful hints:

First, if you hear absolutely no sound from the set, inspect your turntable, tape deck and other program source components, then examine this set and your speakers in that order, paying attention to both their connections and operation. Be sure to reduce the volume beforehand.

Second, if the sound fails to come out only when you play records, reproduce a recorded tape or receive broadcasts, then chances are that only the particular program source component may be wrongly connected.

If loud hum noise of constant loudness is heard, it may be suppressed by connecting the grounding lead or terminal of your turntable or tape deck to the set's GND terminal, using PVC cord. Or, more simply, reversing the connection between the set's power cord plug and the wall AC outlet may stop it.

CHECK LIST OF OPERATION

1. Is the power switch turned on?
2. Is TAPE PLAY switch set to SOURCE when you do no wish to reproduce a recorded tape?
3. Is the SELECTOR switch turned to the correct position?
4. Is the volume control turned to an appropriate level?

CHECK LIST OF CONNECTIONS

1. Is the power cord inserted into a wall AC outlet?
2. Are the connection cords for your turntable and tape deck loose or touching some other object? Are you using shielded cords?
3. Are the speaker connection cords loose from set or your speakers?

After you have made the above examination and made the required corrections, if the set fails to operate normally, there may be something wrong with the set itself. In such a case, please contact the dealer from whom you purchased it or your nearest SANSUI AUTHORIZED SERVICE STATION.

SHOULD THE POWER FUSE BLOW

If no Power Indicator should glow and the set 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 rear panel. If you find it blown, replace it with a new glass-tubed fuse of the rated capacity (4-ampere for 117 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 Power 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 of fuses protecting the power transistor have blown.

If this should happen, disconnect the power cord from the wall AC outlet immediately and check the four quick-acting fuses inside the rear panel. To reach them, remove the enclosure from the set. If you find any of them blown, discover and eliminate the cause of the blowout, and replace with new 3.5-ampere quick-acting fuses supplied. Probable causes of the blowout include excessively large input signals and a short circuit at the speaker terminals.

SPECIFICATIONS

POWER OUTPUT (at rated distortion)
CONTINUOUS RMS POWER OUTPUT
.....32 Watts per channel × 2
(both channels driven)
LOAD IMPEDANCE.....8Ω
POWER BAND .....20 to 20,000Hz
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
.....less than 0.15% (from AUX)
Music power (IHF).....130W (4Ω 1,000Hz)
90W (8Ω 1,000Hz)
Continuous rms power output ..35+35W (8Ω 1,000Hz)
INTERMODULATION DISTORTION (at rated power output 70Hz: 7,000Hz=4: 1 SMPTE method)
OVERALL .....less than 0.2%
PREAMPLIFIER ONLY ....less than 0.1%
POWER (MAIN) AMPLFIER ONLY
.....less than 0.1%
FREQUENCY RESPONSE (at 1 Watt output)
OVERALL .....10 to 35,000Hz $^{+0.5}_{-1}$dB
POWER (MAIN) AMPLIFIER ONLY
.....10 to 35,000Hz $^{+0}_{-1}$dB
EQUALIZATION (RIAA curve)
.....30 to 15,000Hz ±0.5dB
DAMPING FACTOR 30 (8Ω)
INPUT SENSITIVITY AND IMPEDANCE
(1KHz, for rated power output)
PHONO 2.5mV 50KΩ
(Max. input capability: 200mV at 0.2% total harmonic distortion)
TUNER 100mV 50KΩ
AUX-1 & -2 .....100mV 50KΩ
TAPE DECK-1 & -2 (Pin Jacks)....100mV 50KΩ
TAPE DECK-1 (DIN Socket).....100mV 50KΩ
MAIN IN 800mV 50KΩ
OUTPUT LEVEL (1KHz)
TAPE DECK-1 & -2 (Pin Jacks)....100mV
TAPE DECK-1 (DIN Socket).....30mV
PRE OUT 800mV
(Max. output level: 4V at 0.5% total harmonic distortion)

CHANNEL SEPARATION (1KHz, for rated power output)
PHONO .....better than 50dB
TUNER .....better than 55dB
AUX-1 & -2 .....better than 55dB
TAPE DECK-1 & -2.....better than 55dB
MAIN IN .....better than 60dB
HUM AND NOISE (IHF)
PHONO .....better than 70dB
TUNER .....better than 85dB
AUX-1 & -2 .....better than 85dB
TAPE DECK-1 & -2.....better than 85dB
MAIN IN .....better than 100dB
SWITCHES AND CONTROLS
BASS (±5 steps).....±13dB at 50Hz
MIDRANGE (±5 steps)..±5dB at 1KHz
TREBLE (±5 steps).....±13dB at 15KHz
LOUDNESS (Volume Control: −30dB)
.....+10dB at 50Hz
+8dB at 10KHz
LOW FILTER .....−3dB at 70Hz (6dB/oct.)
HIGH FILTER .....−3dB at 7KHz (6dB/oct.)
MUTING .....−20dB
POWER REQUIREMENTS..117V 50/60Hz
POWER CONSUPTION ..70W (rated), 210W (max.), 260VA (max.)
DIMENSIONS .....434mm (17⅛″) W
130mm (5⅛″) H
315mm (12 7/16″) D
WEIGHT .....10.4Kg (22.9 lbs) net

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

LIST OF ACCESSORIES

1.	QUICK-ACTING FUSES (3.5A)	**2**
2.	PIN JACK COVER.....	**9**
3.	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	**1**
4.	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS SHEET	**1**

Operating Instructions **Stock No. 9208292**

Sansui

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