

G-7500

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



• Read this manual before use.

Sansui

We are grateful for your choice of this fine Sansui high fidelity product. Before you operate it, we suggest that you read this booklet once through carefully, familiarizing yourself with the important precautions, operational procedures and every one of the product's many features. It will help to ensure that you will avoid possible damage and that the product's superb performance will be yours to enjoy for many years to come.

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WARNING: To prevent fire or shock hazard, do not expose this appliance to rain or moisture.

- The Model No. and Serial No. of your unit are shown on its back panel.
- Do not lose the Warranty Card that carries your unit's Model No. and Serial No.

For the United Kingdom only

Important

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Blue: Neutral

Brown: Live

If the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this equipment should not correspond to the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows:

The wire which is coloured **blue** must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter 'N' or coloured black.

The wire which is coloured **brown** must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter 'L' or coloured red.

Ensure that your equipment is connected correctly. If you are in any doubt, consult a qualified electrician.

For equipment purchased outside the U.K. with a "EUROPEAN" two-pin mains plug, the plug should be removed and connections made in accordance with the above instructions. Ensure also that the equipment is properly adjusted to 240 volts operation. If you are in any doubt, consult a qualified electrician, or our Service Agent in the U.K.

Precautions

Installation

- Never install the unit in dusty or humid locations, or in close proximity to heating appliances. Also, do not place it near a flower basin or fish bowl, for accidental spillover may cause fire, electrical shock and/or breakdown.
- Keep the unit away from TV sets to avoid buzz noise.
- When mounting the unit on a shelf, be sure that its supports are solidly fixed.

Connection

- When connecting or re-locating the unit, be sure to turn the power off or disconnect the power cable.
- Be sure not to confuse the right channel with the left, plus cables with minus or inputs with outputs. Check each step carefully.
- Use connection cords of dependable quality. Check that connections are secure and that connecting leads are not frayed or in contact with other objects. Poor connection may cause hum noise or breakdown.

Ventilation

- Install the unit where there is a good circulation of air.
- Do not obstruct the ventilation opening of the cabinet.
- Do not remove the cabinet cover or bottom board of the unit.

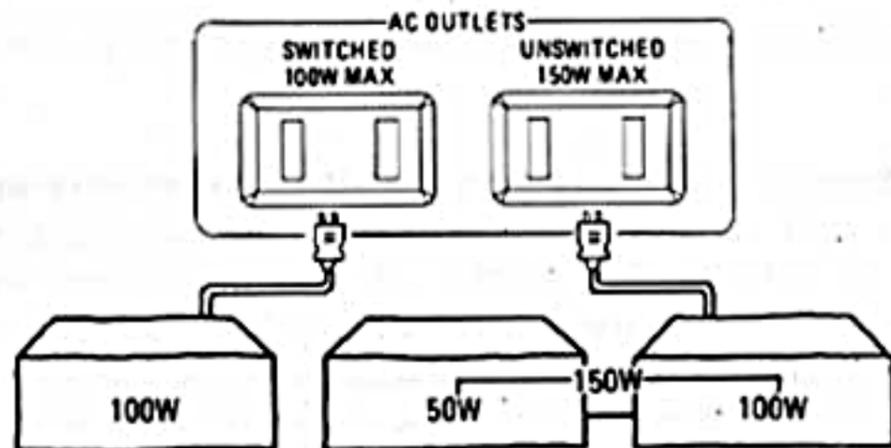
Don't use thinners on equipment

Use soft, dry cloth to wipe the front panel or the cabinetry of this unit. Never use thinners, alcohol or other solvents, or some of the words indicated on the front panel may be erased or the dial plate may become foggy. Also, when you use aerosol insecticide, be sure to avoid spraying the unit.

NOTE: No AC outlet is provided on units sold in some areas owing to local laws and regulations.

REMARQUE: Aucune sortie AC (Courant Alternatif) n'équipe les modèles vendus dans certaines régions en raison des règlements locaux.

ANMERKUNG: Aufgrund örtlicher Vorschriften und Gesetze sind in manche Gebiete gelieferte Geräte nicht mit Wechselstromsteckdosen ausgestattet.



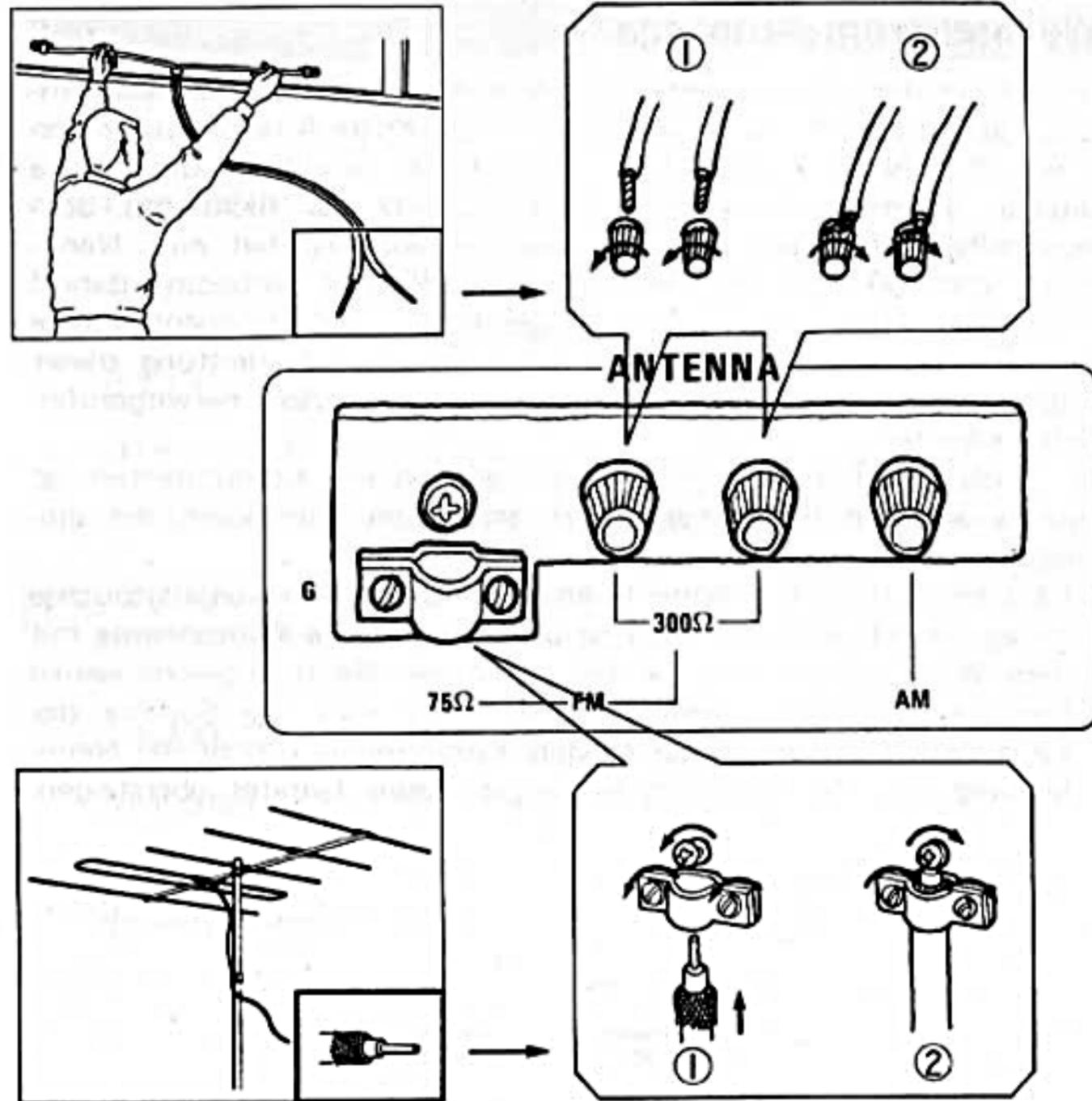
AC outlets

Of the two AC outlets provided on the rear panel, the one marked **SWITCHED**, is controlled by the front-panel power switch. The other one, marked **UNSWITCHED**, is not related to the power switch. The former has a capacity of 100 watts and the latter 150 watts. Do not connect any component whose power consumption exceeds these capacities, as it is extremely dangerous.

The power consumption rating is usually listed in the specifications or instructions of the component, or on the equipment itself; be sure to check the rating.

- In case you have connected a component to one of the unit's AC outlets and then another component to the first component's outlet, be sure to add the second component's rated power consumption to the consumption of the component connected to the unit itself.

Connections



FM antenna

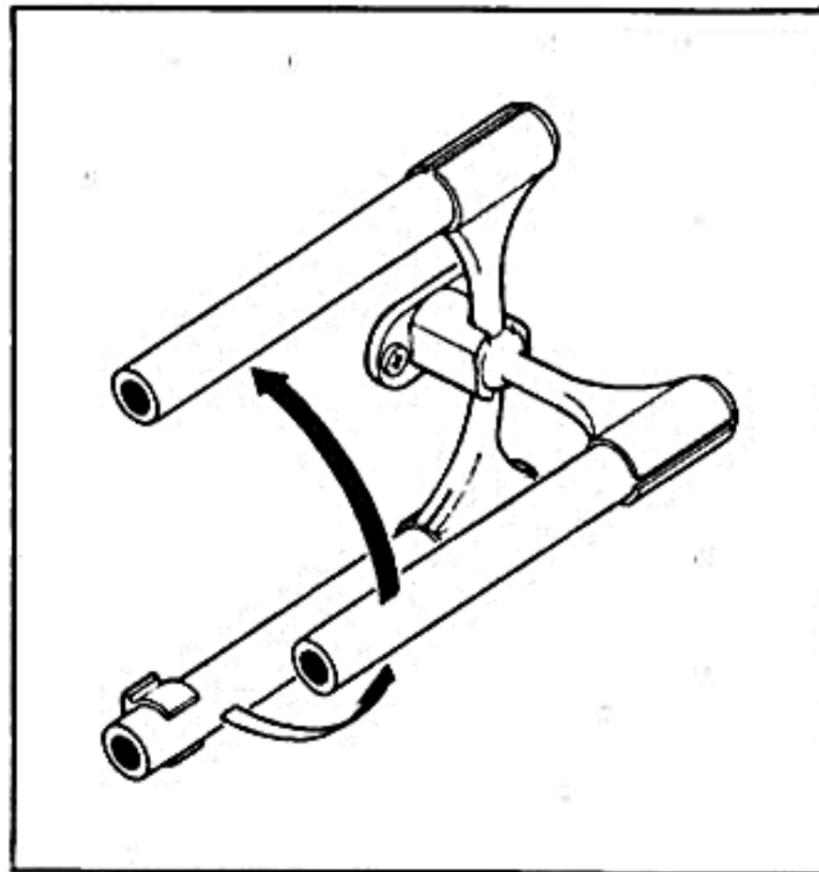
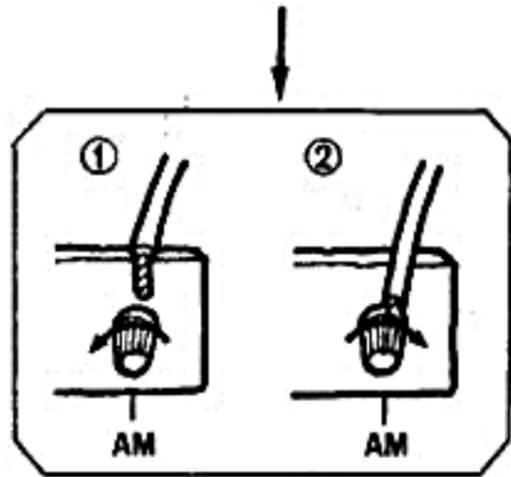
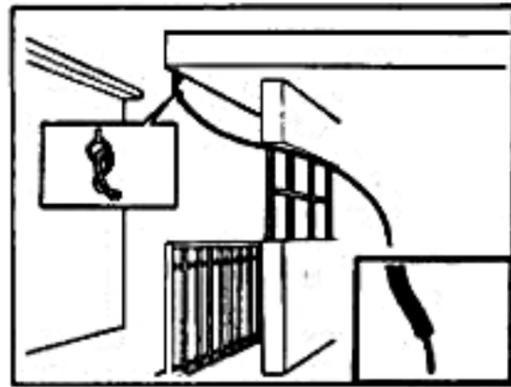
Installation of an outdoor FM antenna is recommended for very high-quality FM reception whether your location is near or far from your favorite FM stations. The T-shaped FM antenna supplied should be used only until you install an outdoor antenna.

Notes for installing:

1. The antenna should be installed as high and as far away as possible from the street, railroad tracks and high-tension lines which can cause noise.
 2. The lead-in cable should be of the 75-ohm coaxial type, for it suppresses intrusion of noise more effectively than the 300-ohm twin lead type.
 3. The lead-in cable should be as short and as far away from power lines as possible. Simply cut off the extra length, if any. Be sure not to bundle it into a coil.
 4. FM antennas possess directionality. Install a highly directional type antenna for improved noise-free reception.
- Since you have to select the FM antenna and lead-in cable best suited for your area, you are advised to consult with your nearest electric appliance dealer prior to purchase.

Connection:

Use the FM 300-ohm terminals when connecting the T-shaped FM antenna supplied or a 300-ohm lead-in cable from an outdoor antenna. Use the FM 75-ohm terminals when connecting a 75-ohm coaxial cable from an outdoor antenna.



AM antenna

While actually listening to an AM station, pull the rear-panel bar antenna and align in the direction where you get the best reception. To avoid noise, do not run the power cable or speaker cables in the vicinity of the antenna.

Further advice for better AM reception.

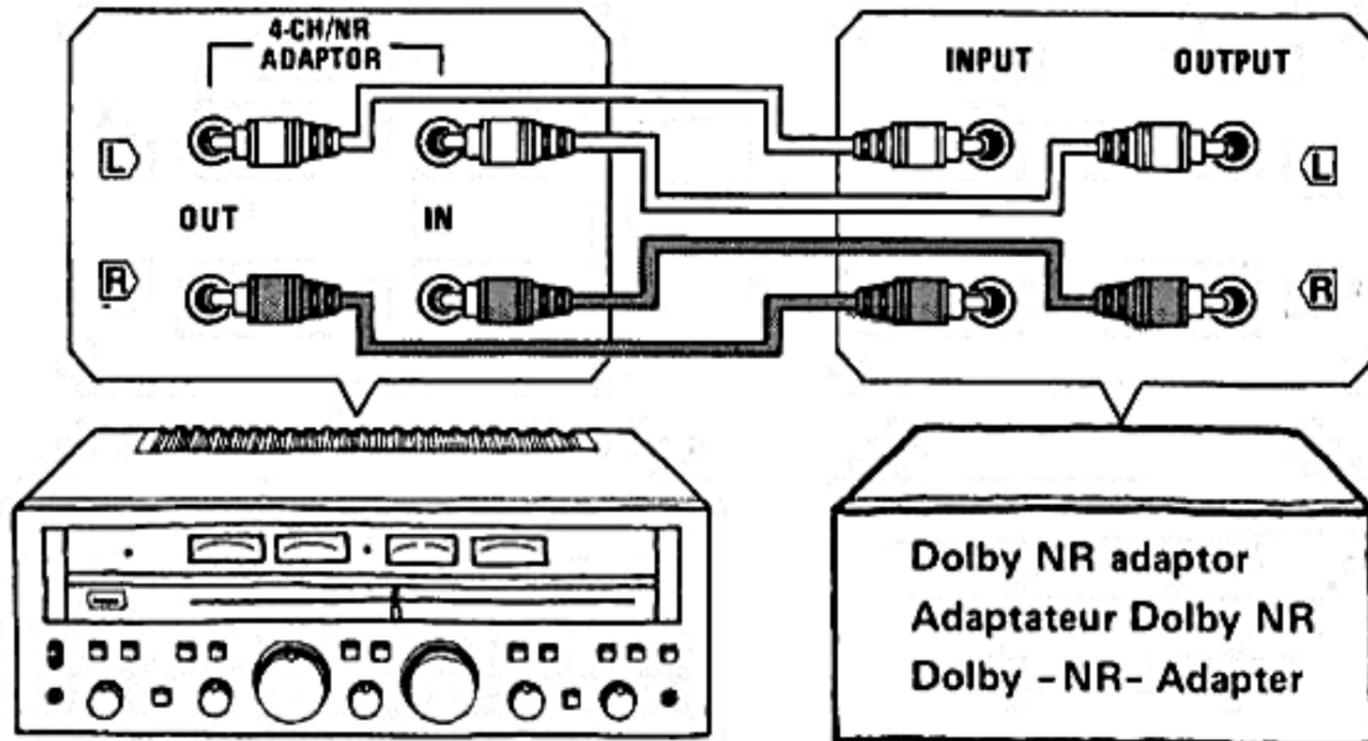
1. Move the antenna away from the wall.
2. Place the unit near the window.
3. Re-align the unit itself.
4. Connect a PVC cord to the AM ANTENNA terminal and extend it outdoors.

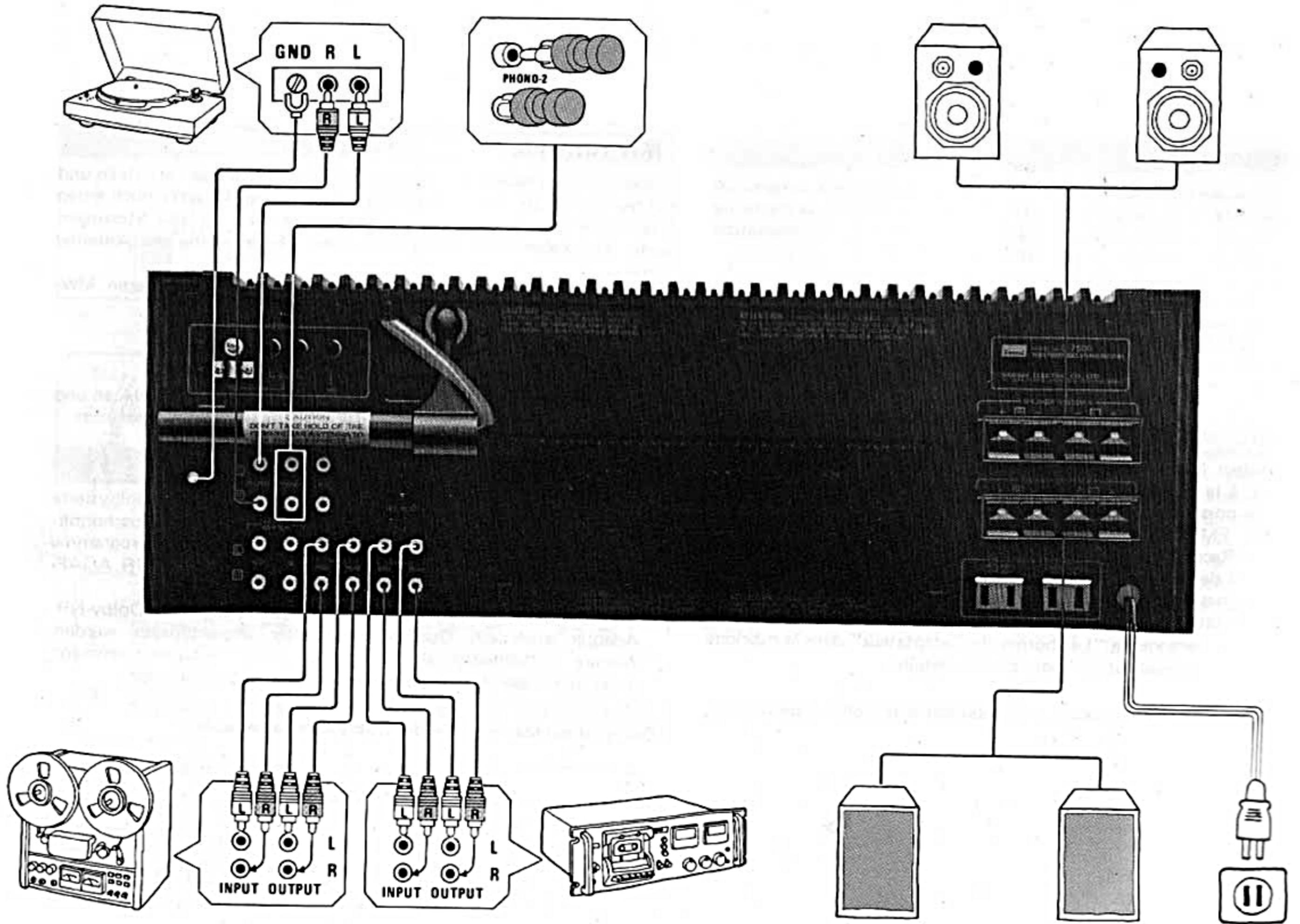
Dolby NR adaptor

The Dolby NR (decoder) adaptor is used when you want to play back a Dolbyized tape on a non-Dolby tape deck, or when you receive Dolbyized FM broadcasts, and enjoy hiss-free reproduction. Connect your Dolby NR adaptor to the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR terminals on the unit.

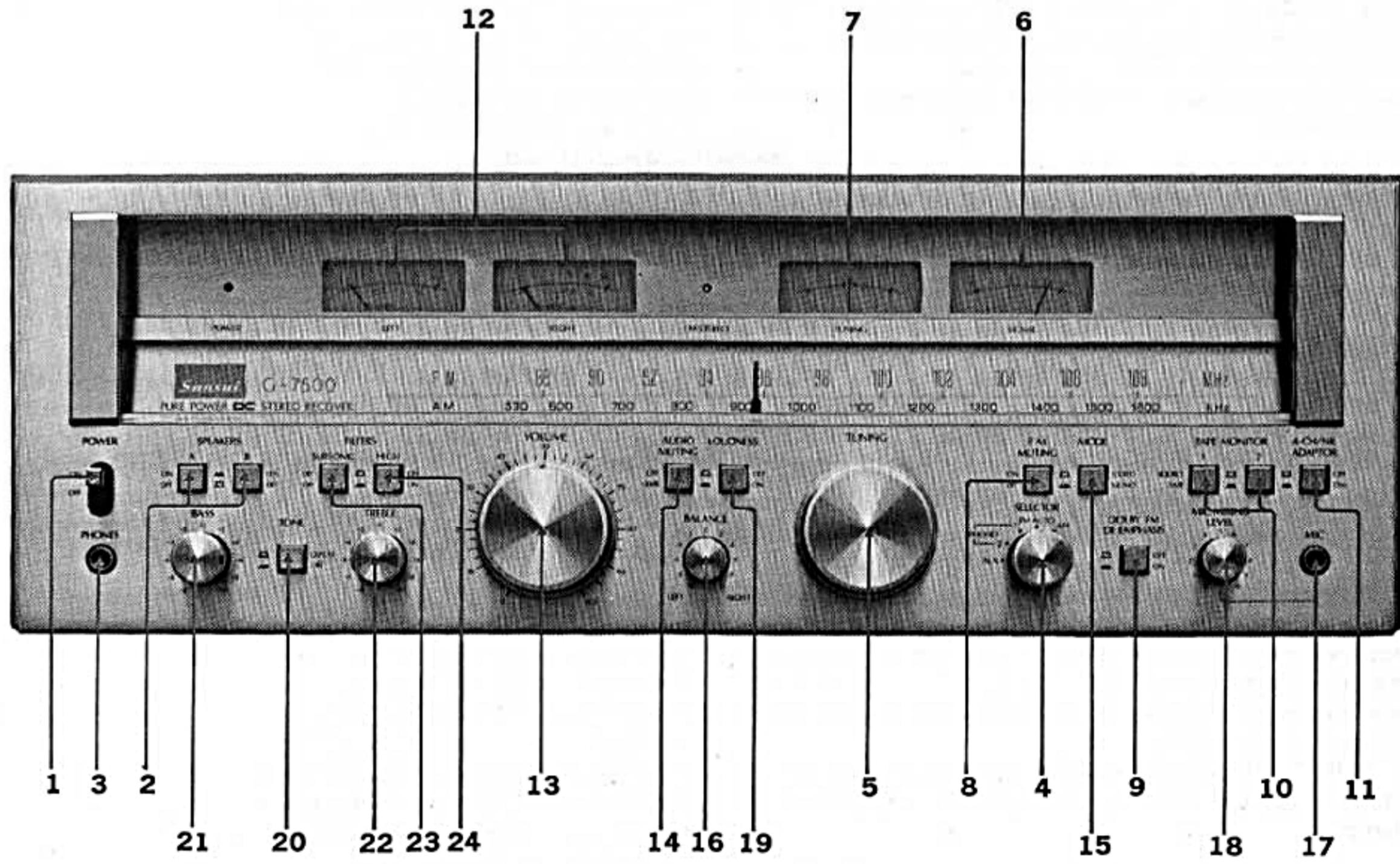
- The 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR terminals also permit you to connect a 4-channel adaptor in addition to a Dolby NR adaptor. Refer to "Adaptor terminals" in "Some useful hints" for further details.

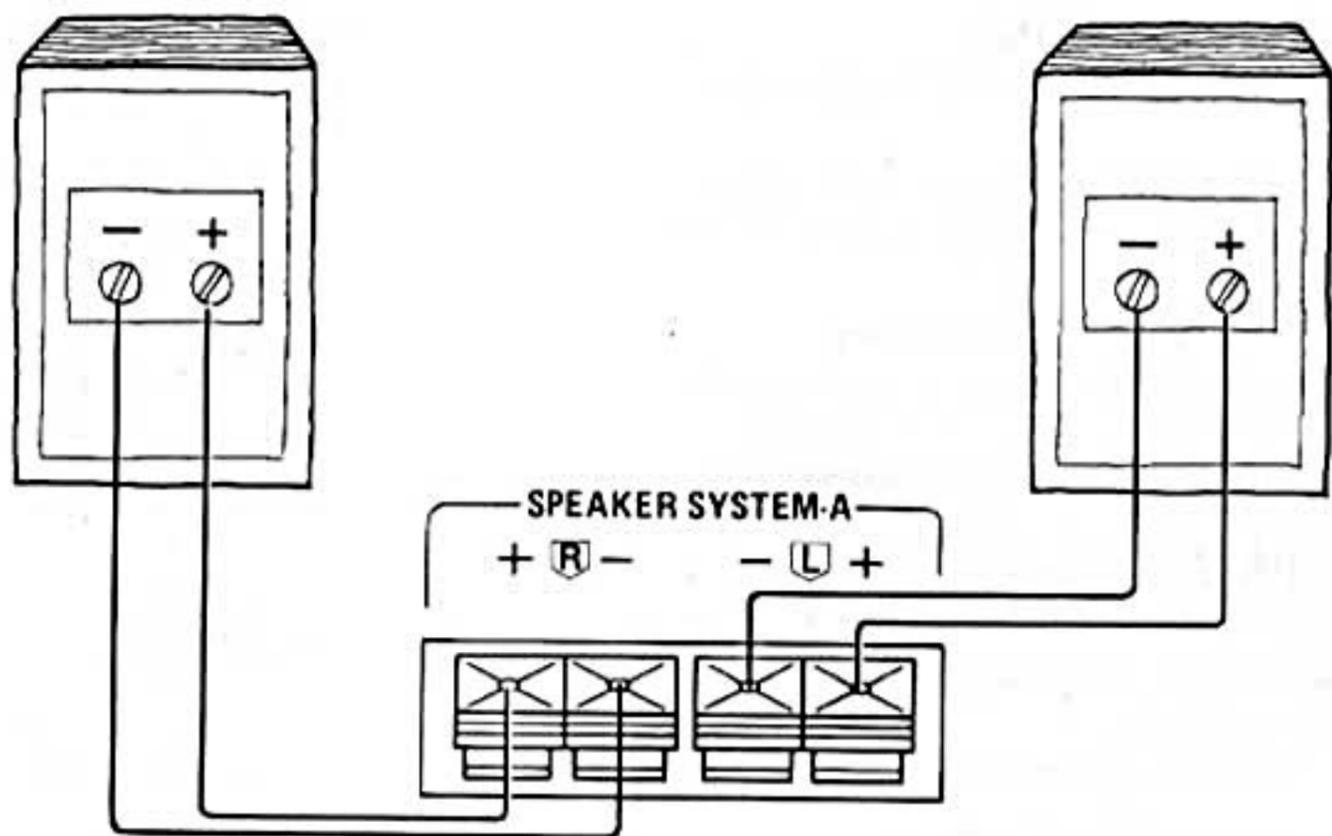
†Dolby is a trademark of Dolby Laboratories, Inc.





- This page folds out for use as reference while reading the rest of the booklet.





Speaker systems

To SPEAKER SYSTEM-A or B terminals, connect speaker cords taking care not to confuse the right channel with the left, the plus polarity with the minus.

- Be sure that exposed leads are firmly secured to the terminals.

Turntable

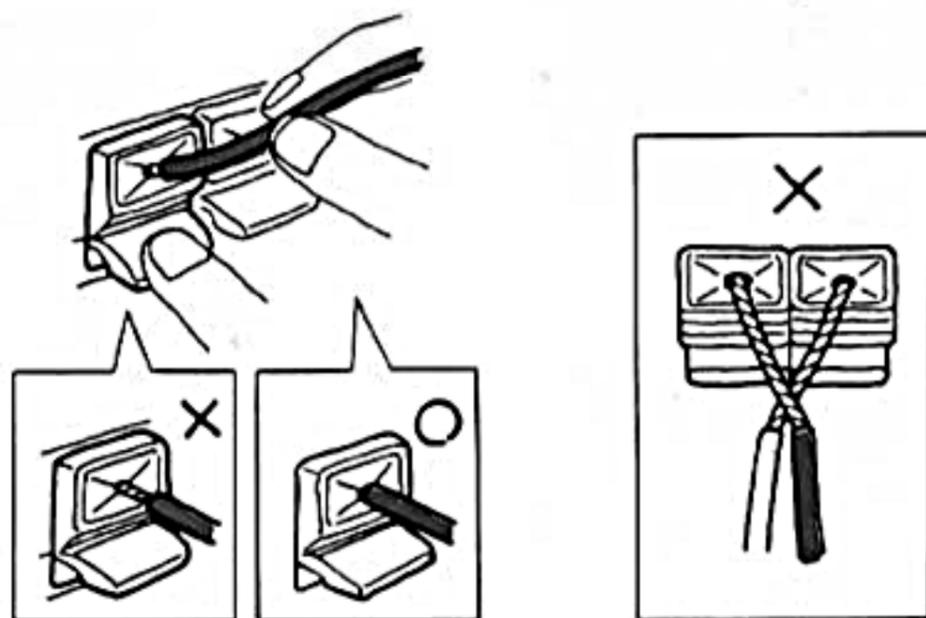
Connect your turntable to the PHONO terminals. If your turntable is equipped with a grounding cable, connect it to the unit's GND terminal. But disconnect it if you notice increased hum.

- If your turntable has a crystal or ceramic cartridge, connect it to AUX inputs, not PHONO inputs.
- The shorting pin plugs should be inserted into unused PHONO input terminals, but not into any other terminals; otherwise, signals will be interrupted and sound may not come from speakers.

Tape deck

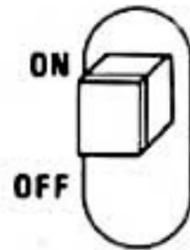
You can connect up to two tape decks to the unit. Connect the unit's TAPE REC terminals to the line input terminals of your tape deck, and the unit's TAPE PLAY terminals to the output terminals of the deck. The DIN socket connects with the identical socket on your tape deck via a DIN cable.

- The TAPE-2 circuit is duplicated, one by pin jacks and the other by the DIN socket. Do not use the jacks and the socket at the same time.

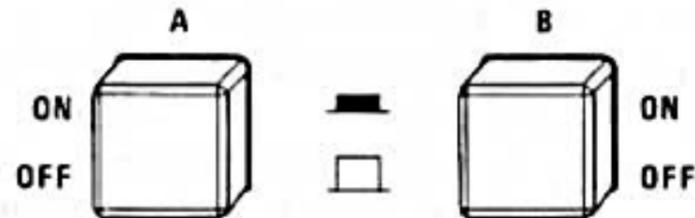


Panel information

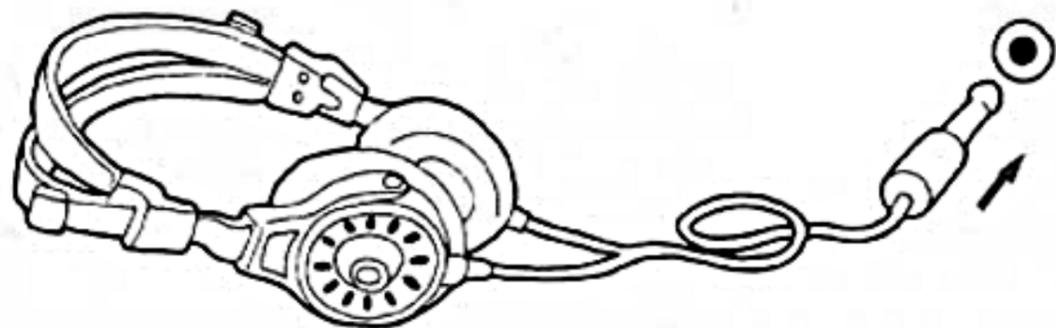
POWER



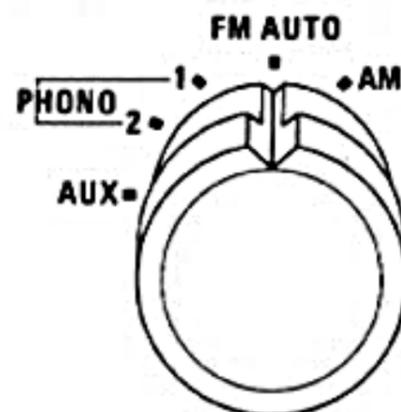
SPEAKERS



PHONES



SELECTOR



1 POWER Switch

Raise the switch to ON to turn the unit on, flip it down to OFF to turn it off.

The POWER Indicator will begin to glow several seconds after the switch is turned on, indicating that the unit is now ready operate.

2 SPEAKERS Switches

They select the speaker systems (A and B) to which signals are sent for reproduction. When set to ON, the switch permits the unit to send signals to the selected speaker systems.

3 PHONES Jack

When you want to listen through headphones privately, insert the headphone plug into the PHONES jack and turn the SPEAKERS switches off.

- Be sure to disconnect the phones from the jack when not in use.

4 SELECTOR Switch

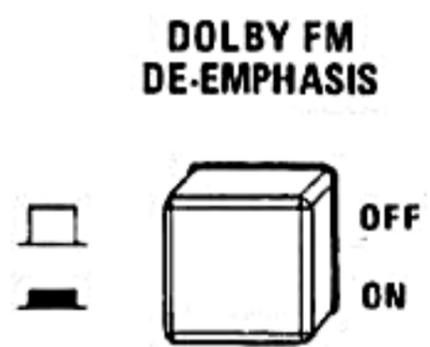
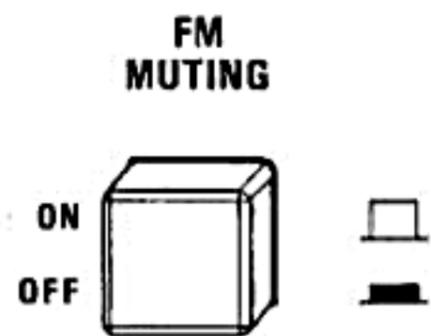
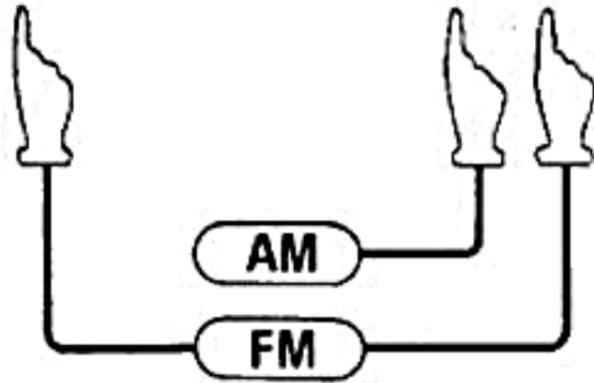
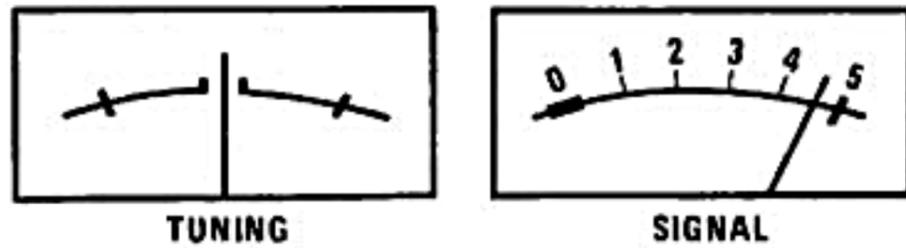
Set to the program source (record, broadcast, etc.) you wish to hear.

AUX: For reproduction of whatever program source is connected to the AUX inputs.

PHONO-1, 2: For playing disc records.

FM AUTO: For receiving FM stereo or mono broadcasts. When an FM stereo broadcast is received, the FM STEREO indicator lights.

AM: For receiving AM broadcasts.



5 TUNING Control
6 SIGNAL Meter
7 TUNING Meter

The TUNING control is used to tune a desired AM or FM station, as follows:

Tuning an AM station:

Your station is properly tuned when the SIGNAL meter needle registers maximum deflection to the right. The TUNING meter is for FM only.

Tuning an FM station:

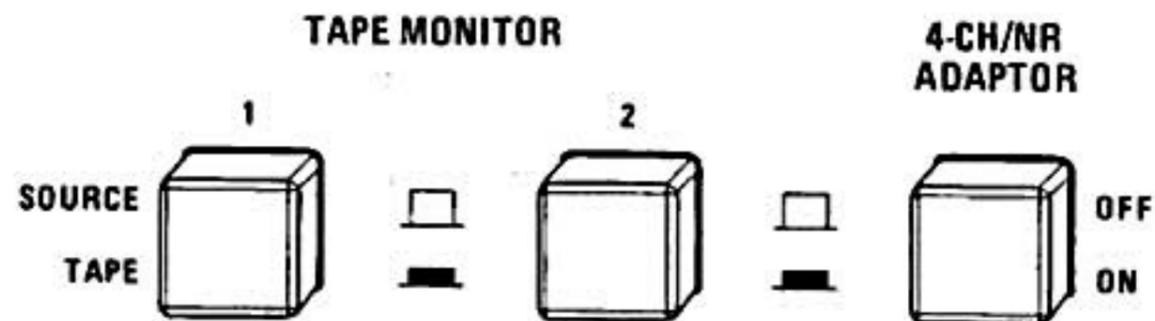
Your station is properly tuned when the SIGNAL meter needle registers maximum deflection to the right and when the needle of the TUNING meter is accurately centered within the zone indicating maximum quality FM reception. The unit is tuned in on an FM station broadcasting in stereo automatically, and the FM STEREO indicator lights.

8 FM MUTING Switch

The built-in muting circuit eliminates the irritating noise heard while you are tuning from one FM station to another. Since it also eliminates weak signals, set the FM MUTING switch to OFF to receive faraway stations with faint signals. Keep it at ON at all other times.

9 DOLBY FM DE-EMPHASIS Switch

Dolbyized FM broadcasts must be processed by a de-emphasis value — a curve of attenuation — different from the one for conventional FM broadcasts to obtain proper response. When receiving a Dolbyized FM broadcast, set this switch to ON. When you receive conventional FM broadcasts, keep it at OFF. Refer to "Listening to radio broadcasts" in "Operating procedures".



10 TAPE MONITOR Switches

To play back a recorded tape or to monitor your recording as you record, push the TAPE MONITOR switch 1 or 2, whichever is applicable for the tape deck you wish to use. Monitoring of your recording while you record is only possible with 3-head tape decks having separate record and playback heads.

- When you finish playing back or monitoring, push the switch once more to release it.

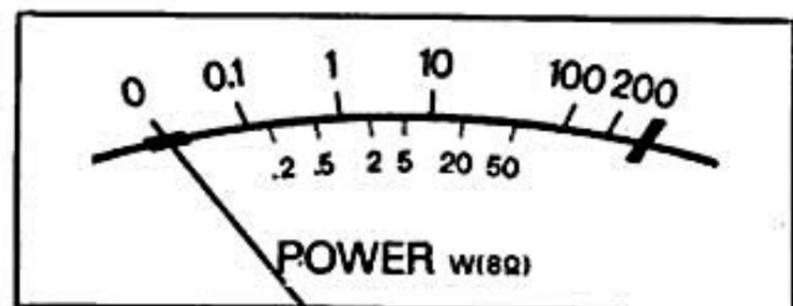
11 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR Switch

Set this switch to ON when you use the adaptor you have connected to the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR terminals on the unit.

12 POWER Meters

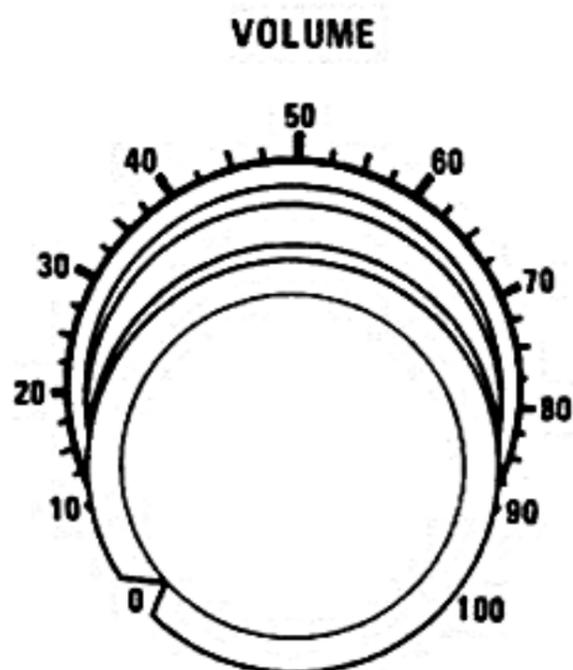
The POWER meters indicate the RMS power output obtained when speakers with 8-ohm impedance are driven.

When connected speakers have an impedance other than 8 ohms, you can have the correct power output by multiplying the indicated watts by 8 ohms divided by the speakers' impedance (ohms). Thus when the meters indicate 10 watts, you have actually 20 watts into 4 ohms ($10 \text{ watts} \times 8/4 = 20 \text{ watts}$).

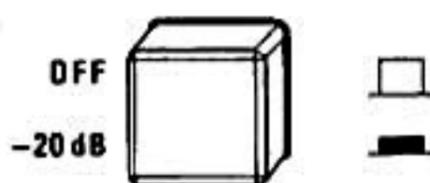


13 VOLUME Control

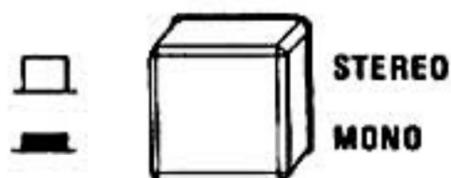
It adjusts the output level (volume) of your audio system. The more to the right it is turned, the greater the volume.



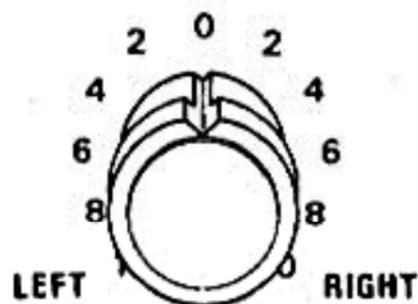
AUDIO MUTING



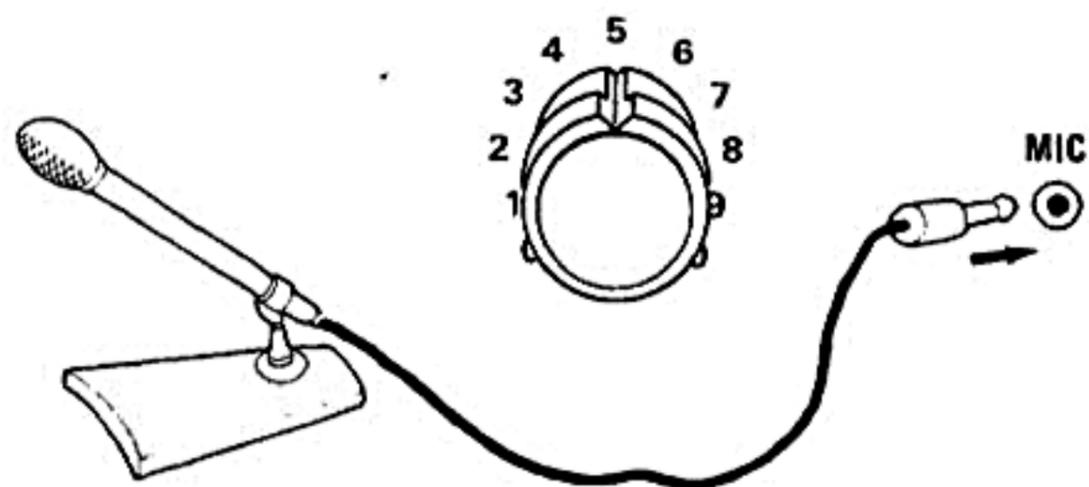
MODE



BALANCE



MIC MIXING LEVEL



14 AUDIO MUTING Switch

With this switch, you can reduce the volume by 20dB instantly. It is most convenient when you reduce the volume temporarily on such occasions as when you answer a phone call or place a stylus on the record surface. Adjustment of the volume of very low sounds is easily carried out by adjusting the VOLUME control after the AUDIO MUTING switch has been set to the '-20dB' position.

15 MODE Switch

Push to listen to mono records or tapes reproduced using a monophonic cartridge or tape deck. The monophonic equipment may be connected to either the rear-panel right or left input. The sounds will be mixed and reproduced from both speakers.

- The MODE switch is used to change an FM stereo broadcast into a mono one. Also, use it when you wish to record an FM stereo broadcast in mono. By depressing this switch, the noise heard in an FM stereo broadcast is greatly reduced when receiving the FM signal in mono.

16 BALANCE Control

The volume of the left and right speakers can be adjusted by the BALANCE control. As the control is turned counterclockwise from the center position, the sound from the left speaker becomes louder than that from the right speaker, and vice versa. Adjust so that the sounds from the left and right speakers are heard with equal volume at your listening position.

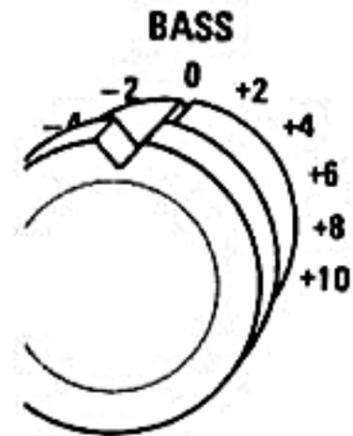
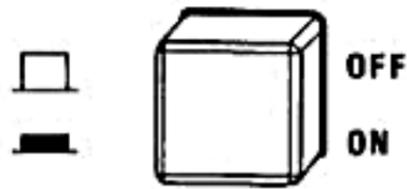
17 MIC Jack

18 MIC MIXING LEVEL Control

Insert a microphone plug into the front-panel MIC jack and adjust its level with the MIC MIXING LEVEL control. You can mix microphone sounds with other program sources. (Refer to page 36).

- When no microphone is used, be sure to turn its control fully counterclockwise to the "0" position.

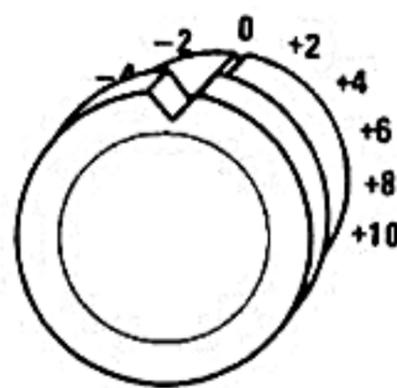
LOUDNESS



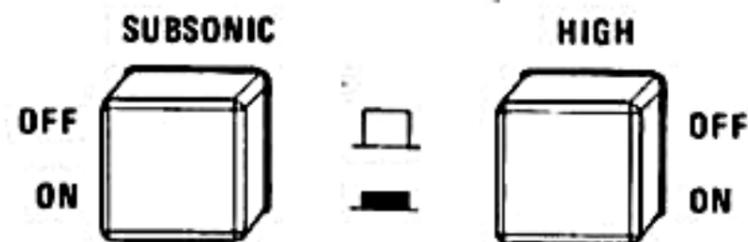
TONE



TREBLE



FILTERS



19 LOUDNESS Switch

Pushing this switch when listening at a low volume level accents 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.

20 TONE Switch

To adjust tone with the tone controls, first set the TONE switch to the ON position. To obtain a flat response, set it to the DEFEAT position. Then the tone control circuits are switched out of the signal path irrespective of the positions of the tone controls.

21 BASS Tone Control

Sounds of a bass and other low-frequency sounds can be emphasized or de-emphasized by adjusting the BASS tone control.

22 TREBLE Tone Control

Sounds of cymbals and other high-frequency sounds can be emphasized or de-emphasized by adjusting the TREBLE tone control.

23 SUBSONIC FILTER Switch

Superlow-frequency noise, caused by warped or off-centered records, forces the moving structure of a woofer to work excessively; such abnormal excursion generates distortion.

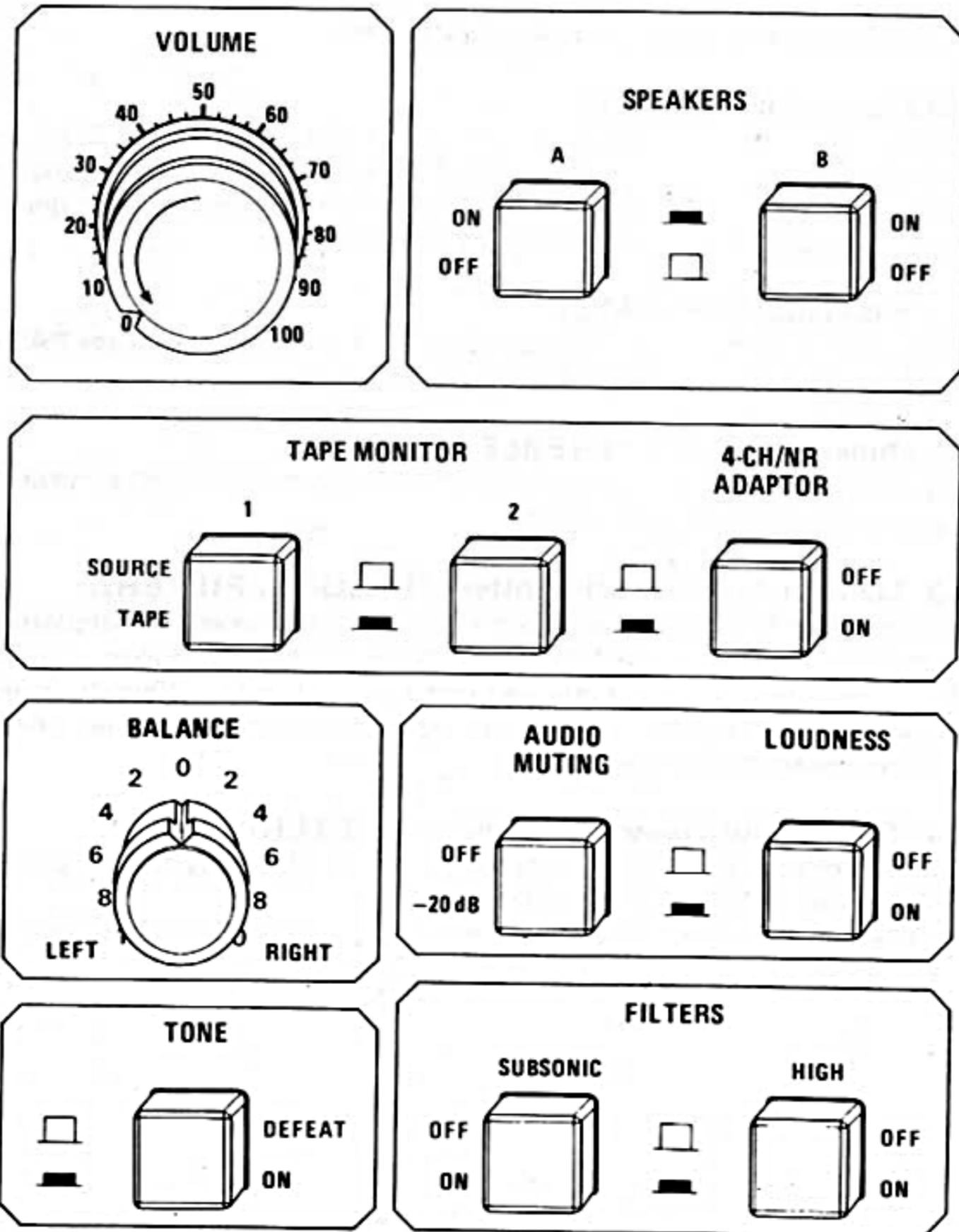
This filter cuts such superlow-frequency noise below 16Hz and improves bass response.

24 HIGH FILTER Switch

Set this switch to the ON position when scratch noise or hiss of recorded tapes is irritating.

- Do not use this filter unless the high-frequency noise is excessively annoying.

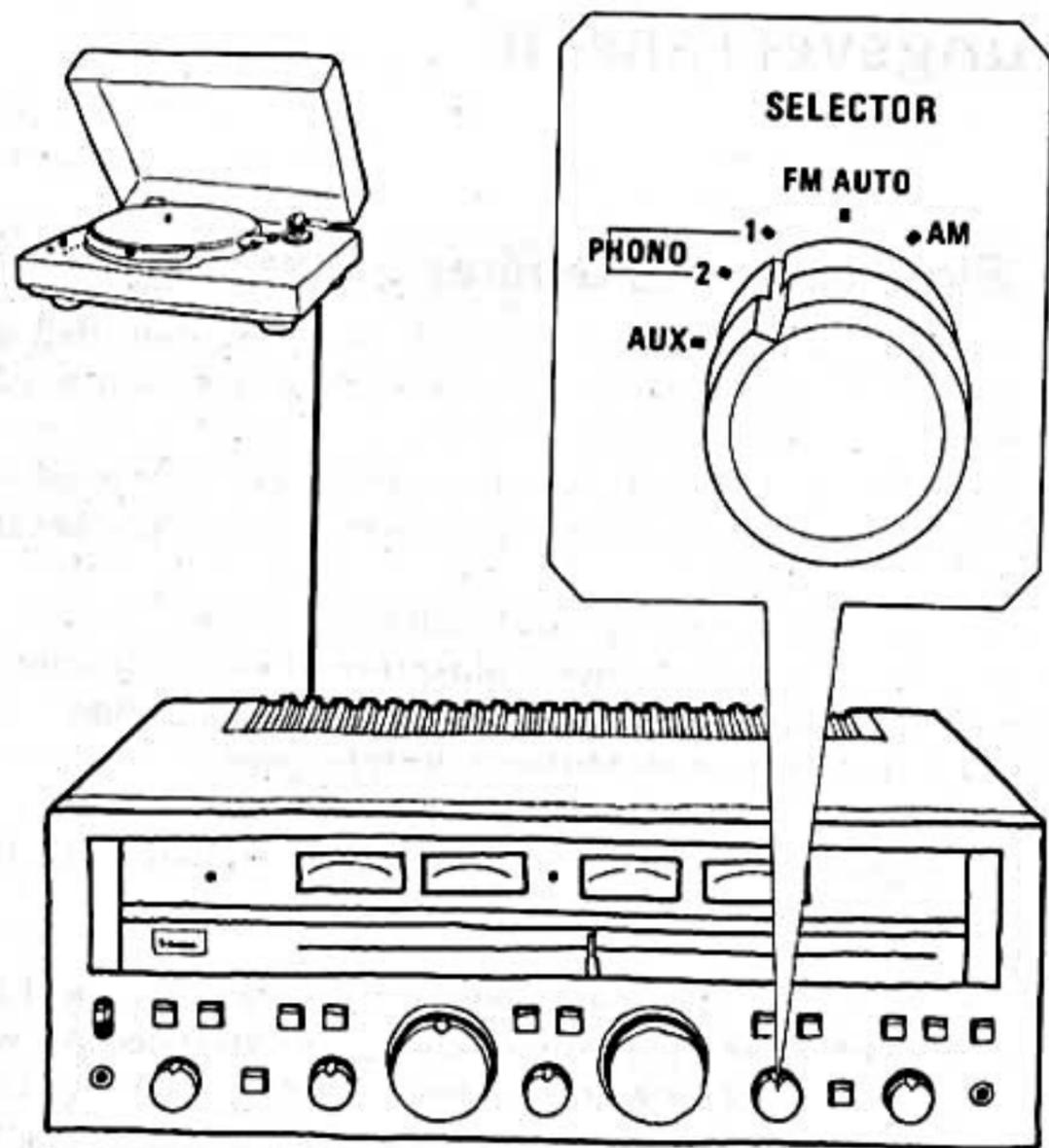
Operating procedures



Before turning the unit on

Before turning the unit on, see that all controls and switches are properly adjusted as recommended, especially the VOLUME control.

1. Be sure to turn the VOLUME control fully counterclockwise before operating any of the switches on the unit.
 2. Set the TAPE MONITOR switches to SOURCE.
 3. Depending on the speaker systems (A or B) you wish to use, set either or both of the SPEAKERS switches to ON.
 4. Set the BALANCE control to its center position.
 5. Set the TONE switch to DEFEAT.
 6. Set the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR, FILTER, LOUDNESS, and AUDIO MUTING switches to OFF.
 7. Set the POWER switch to ON.
- For about 6 seconds after you've turned the unit on, no sound will come from the speakers; the built-in protection circuit is at work until the circuits inside the unit are electrically stabilized.

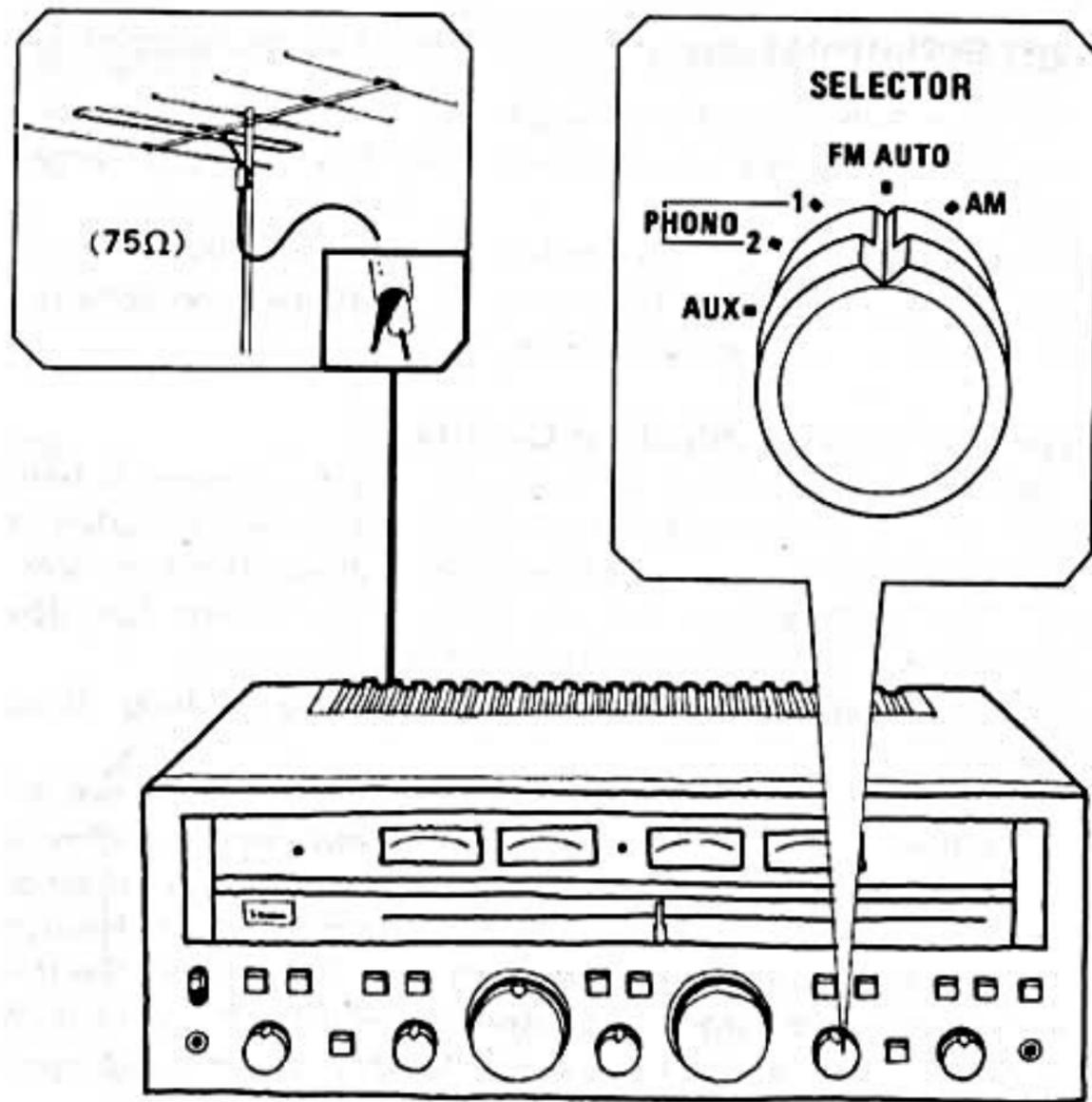


Listening to records

1. Turn the SELECTOR switch to PHONO-1 or -2, whichever is applicable for the turntable you wish to use.
2. Operate your turntable to play the records.
3. Adjust volume, balance and tone to your liking with controls and switches on your unit.

Poor-quality record reproduction

- * Superlow-frequency noise, caused by warped or off-centered records, forces the moving structure of a woofer to work excessively; such abnormal excursion generates distortion. To prevent such noise, set the SUBSONIC FILTER switch to the ON position.
- * When you hear hum continuously, check the grounding of your turntable.
- * You may hear howling or acoustic feedback, caused when the pickup of your turntable is affected by the vibrating sound waves from the speakers, and undesired signals are amplified. To avoid howling, move the turntable away from the speakers or install the turntable on a solid, non-resonating stand.
- * When you hear the irritating noise during record playback, it is suggested that you check if there is dust accumulated on the surface of the record and on stylus tip. The cause may be a worn stylus tip. When you use a record cleaner, be sure to always use one of high quality.



Listening to radio broadcasts

1. Set the SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO or AM (to FM AUTO to receive an FM broadcast, to AM to receive an AM broadcast).
2. Adjust the TUNING control and tune in the desired station.

Tuning an AM station:

Your station is properly tuned when the SIGNAL meter needle registers maximum deflection to the right. The TUNING meter is for FM only.

Tuning an FM station:

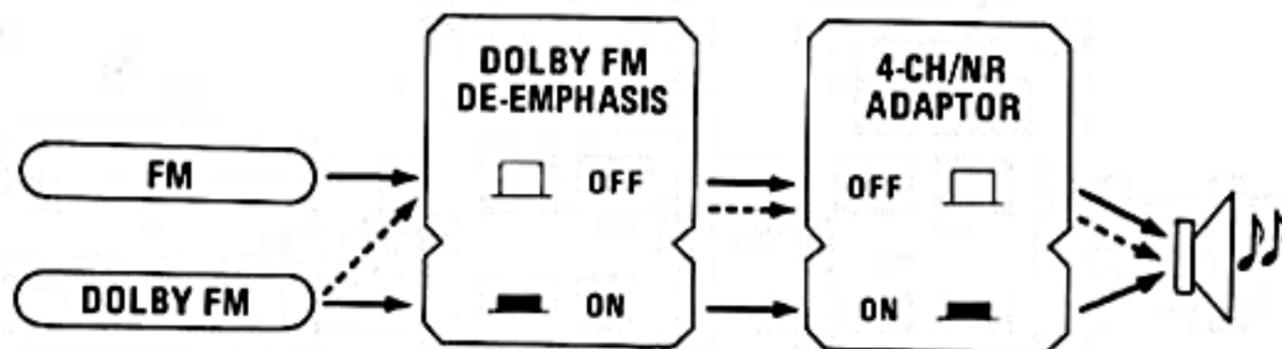
Your station is properly tuned when the SIGNAL meter needle registers maximum deflection to the right and when the needle of the TUNING meter is accurately centered within the zone indicating maximum quality FM reception.

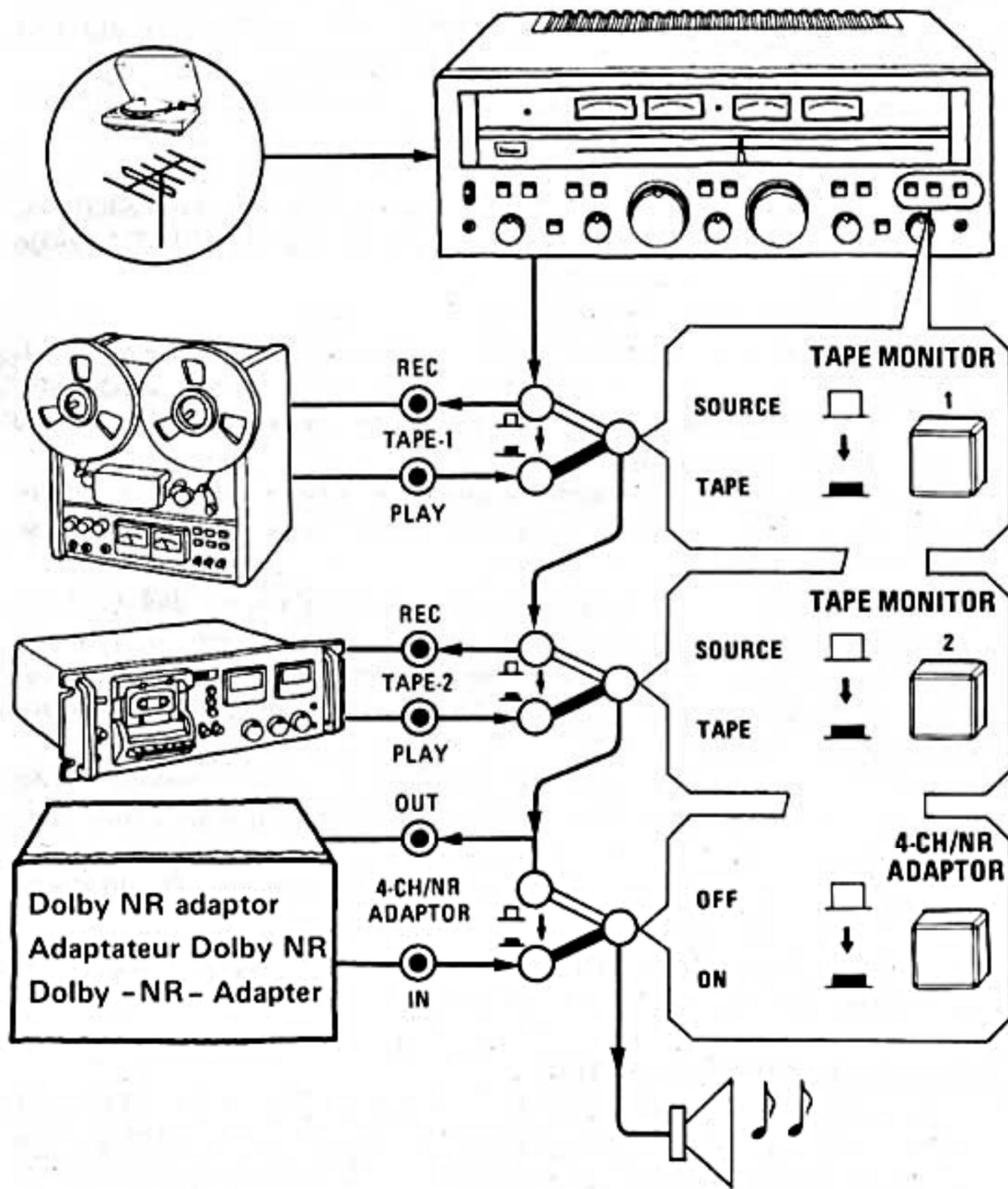
To tune in a weak-strength or fringe-area FM station, set the FM MUTING switch to the OFF position.

- To receive a Dolbyized FM broadcast, set the DOLBY FM DE-EMPHASIS switch to ON, turn on the Dolby NR (decoder) adaptor you've connected to the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR terminals on the unit, and set the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR switch to ON.
 - If you haven't connected a Dolby NR adaptor to the unit, but want to receive Dolbyized FM broadcasts, set the DOLBY FM DE-EMPHASIS switch to OFF; you can enjoy such broadcasts with no appreciable loss of high fidelity.
3. Adjust volume, balance and tone to your liking with controls and switches on your unit.

Noise during radio reception

- Weak FM signals are often disturbed by ignition noise from nearby automobiles and other noise. Therefore, for better FM reception, installation of an outdoor FM antenna is suggested. For antenna connection, be sure to use a coaxial cable, not a feeder-type cable.





Playback of tapes

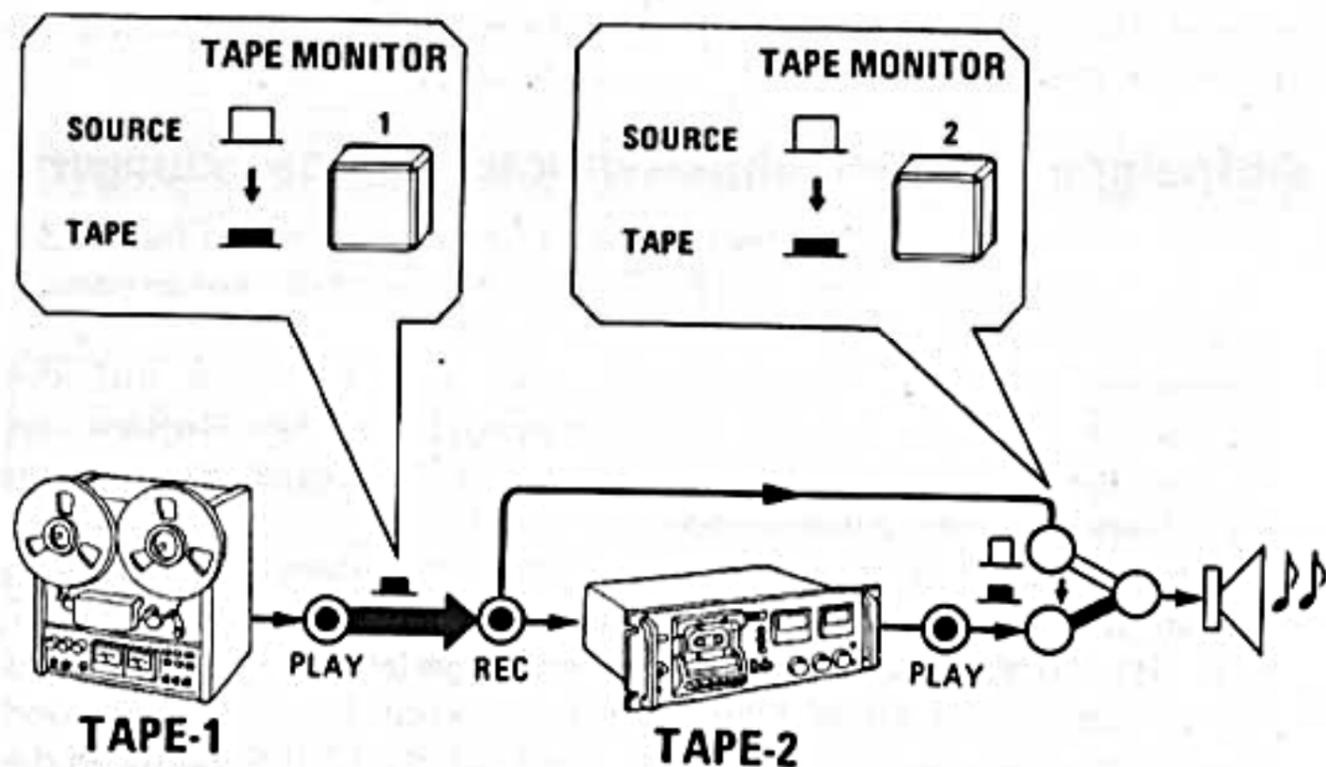
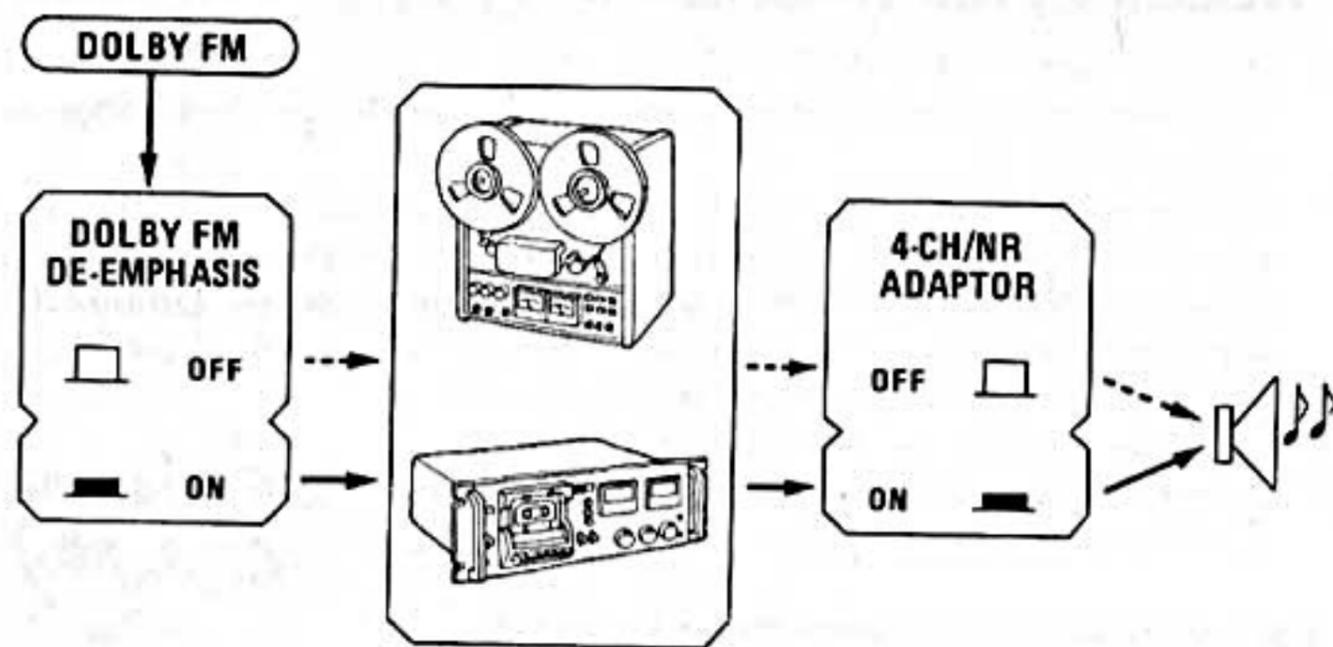
1. Push the TAPE MONITOR-1 or -2 switch, whichever is applicable for the tape deck you wish to use.
2. If your tape deck has no Dolby facility, but the tape you wish to play is Dolbyized, turn on the Dolby NR (decoder) adaptor you've connected to the unit's 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR terminals, and set the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR switch on the unit to ON.
3. Operate the tape deck to start playback.
4. Adjust volume, balance and tone to your liking with controls and switches on your unit.

Poor-quality tape playback

High-frequency hiss is a noise inherent in tape. Eliminate it with the unit's HIGH FILTER switch. The noise increases when the heads of your tape deck are magnetized. For elimination of such noise, refer to the instruction book of that tape deck.

Recording disc records and radio broadcasts

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 unit 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 provided to permit monitoring. If the tape deck only has a combined record/playback head, set the TAPE MONITOR switch to the SOURCE position and hear the sound before it is recorded.

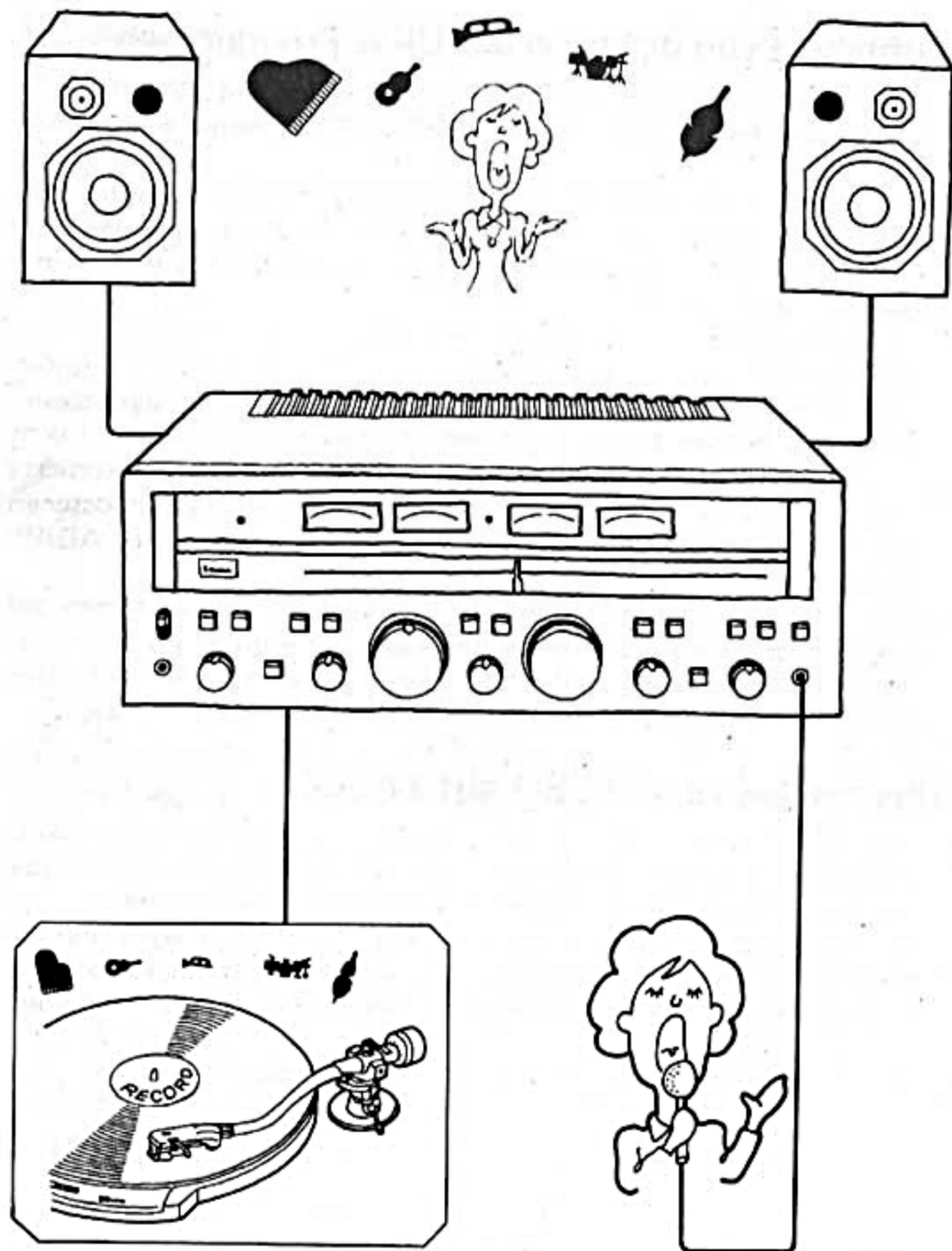


Recording of Dolbyized FM broadcasts

1. Set the SELECTOR switch to FM AUTO.
2. Set the DOLBY FM DE-EMPHASIS switch to ON.
3. Operate the tape deck and start recording.
 - If your deck has a built-in Dolby circuit do not use it when recording Dolbyized FM broadcasts.
4. To monitor your recordings of Dolbyized FM broadcasts as they are made or before they are made, set the TAPE MONITOR switch to TAPE or SOURCE. In either position, the sound you hear is Dolbyized (undecoded). Therefore, when you want to hear the sound decoded, turn on the Dolby NR (decoder) adaptor, connected to the unit, then set the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR switch on the unit to ON.
 - When you want to monitor the sound as it's recorded on a non-Dolby tape deck while recording Dolbyized FM broadcasts but haven't connected a Dolby NR adaptor, switch the DOLBY FM DE-EMPHASIS switch to OFF.

Dubbing from TAPE-1 to TAPE-2

1. Push the TAPE MONITOR-1 switch. Do not push the TAPE MONITOR-2 switch unless you wish to monitor the recording as you record.
2. Play back the desired tape on the tape deck connected to TAPE-1, and record it into the tape deck connected to TAPE-2.



Using a microphone

1. Insert the microphone plug into the MIC jack on the front panel.
 2. Adjust the level of microphone sounds with the MIC MIXING LEVEL control.
 3. When mixing mic signals with other program sources (records, broadcasts or tapes), set the SELECTOR and/or TAPE MONITOR switch(es) to the source you want to mix with and then turn the VOLUME control to adjust the level of the program source to match with the level of mic signals. When using the microphone only with no mixing, turn the VOLUME control fully counterclockwise.
- When inserting or removing the microphone plug, turn the MIC MIXING LEVEL control fully counterclockwise first.

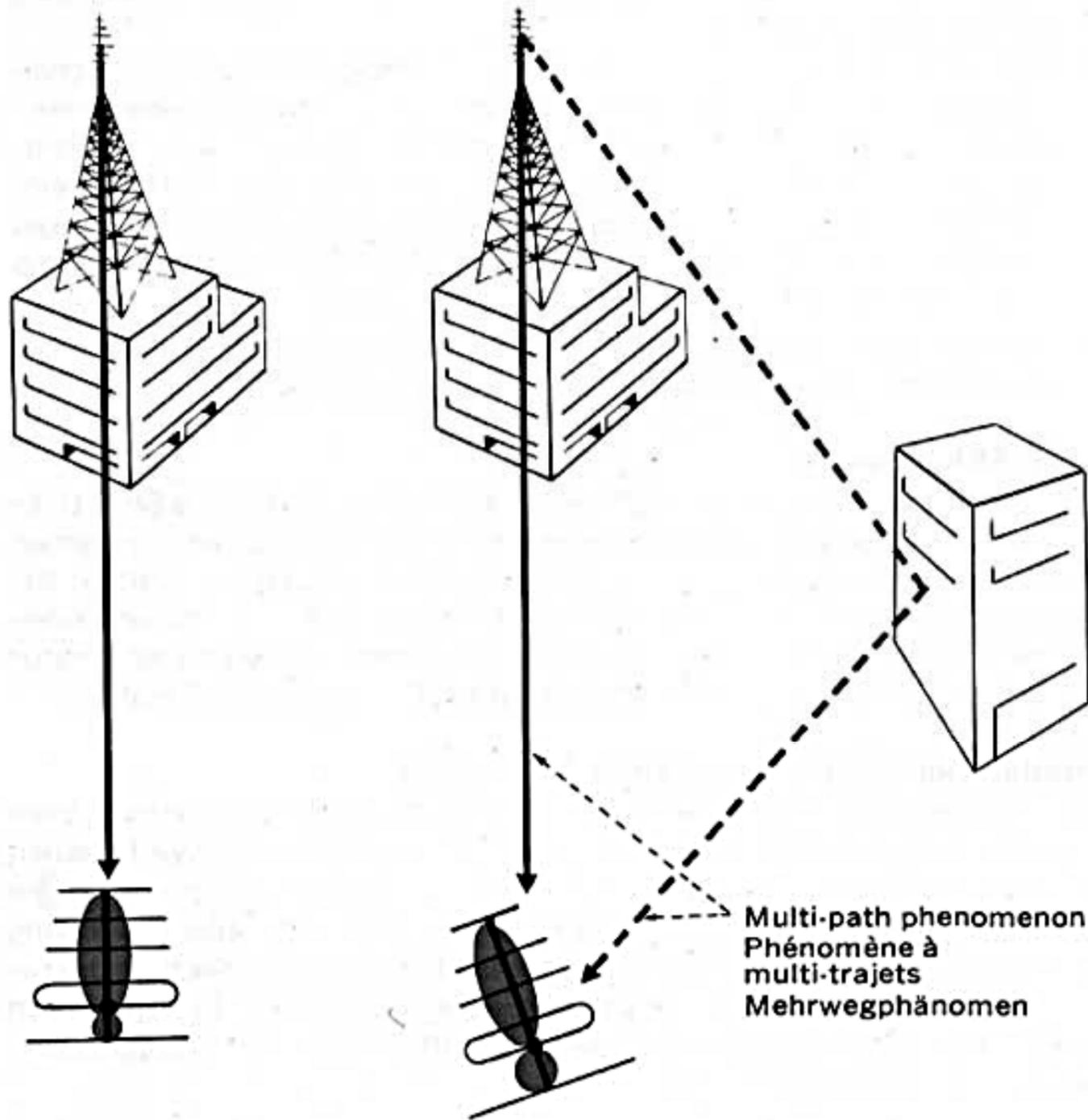
About microphones

It is recommended to use a high-impedance ($10\text{k}\Omega \sim 50\text{k}\Omega$) microphone, although a low-impedance one (600Ω) will be more effective if you wish to use it several meters away from the unit. If using a low-impedance one with a small output (such as a dynamic type low-impedance microphone), you'll need a matching transformer between the microphone cord and the unit's MIC jack.

Howling while using a microphone

Loud oscillating noise may be heard from your speaker systems when using a microphone. This is a phenomenon called howling, and happens because the sound from your speakers is fed back to the microphone and amplified again, repeating the process infinitely. It is more likely to take place in an acoustically reflective room especially if you raise the sound volume.

It can be avoided either by directing or moving the microphone away from the speaker systems.



Some useful hints

For better FM reception

Compared with AM, FM is inherently of higher quality with less noise and less interferences. Here are some hints for further improved FM reception.

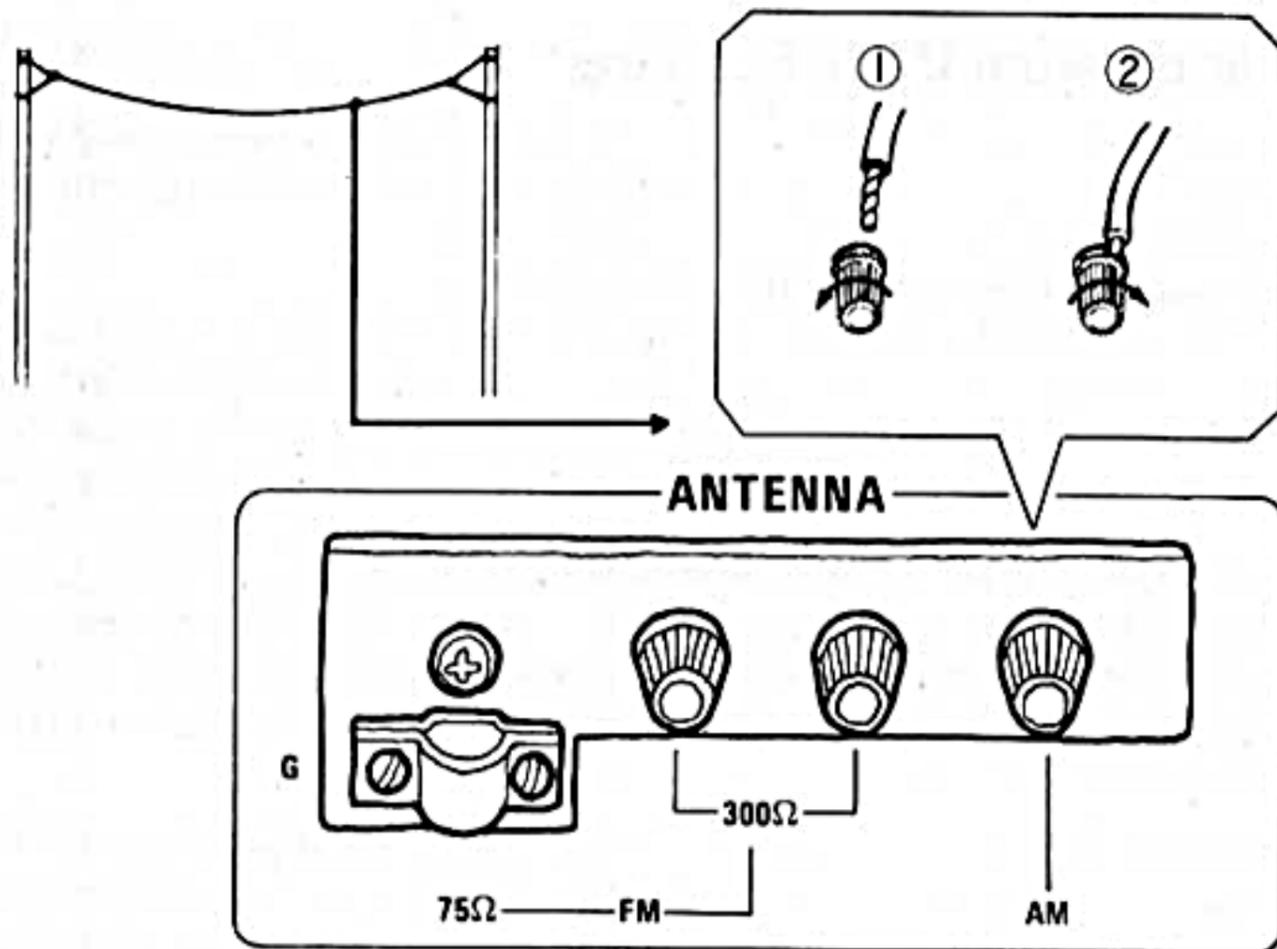
Multi-path phenomenon and antenna alignment

FM waves are directional (more directional than AM), possessing a tendency to beam in a straight line. When hitting an obstacle, they simply reflect. Antennas receive the waves reflected by nearby obstacles (such as mountains or tall buildings) as well as the wave beamed direct from the station. The result is a multi-path phenomenon, the same problem as the cause of "ghosts" on TV screen. In FM, reflection can cause distortion and poor stereo separation. Use an FM antenna with good directionality and align it correctly to minimize such distortion.

Weak antenna input—When antenna input is too weak, the signal-to-noise ratio (the relative levels of the desired vs. the noise generated inside the unit and by extraneous signals) may deteriorate. The causes may be:

- * Improper antenna location.
- * Use of a low-gain T-shaped antenna. (Replace it with an outdoor antenna.)

Nearby electric appliances—Pulsive noises, caused by electrical sparks, may be mixed into audio signals. Major sources of such noises are automobiles (ignition plugs), electric trains, high-tension lines, fluorescent lamps, welding machines, etc. Therefore, you suffer less noise when the antenna is placed as far away as possible from such sources of noise.



For better AM reception

Following are some hints for better AM reception.

When receiving weak stations:

When the unit is tuned to a weak AM station, you hear lower volume than when it receives a strong one. If the unit is used in a concrete building, AM volume may be increased by placing it by a window. For best AM reception, you are advised to install an outdoor AM antenna.

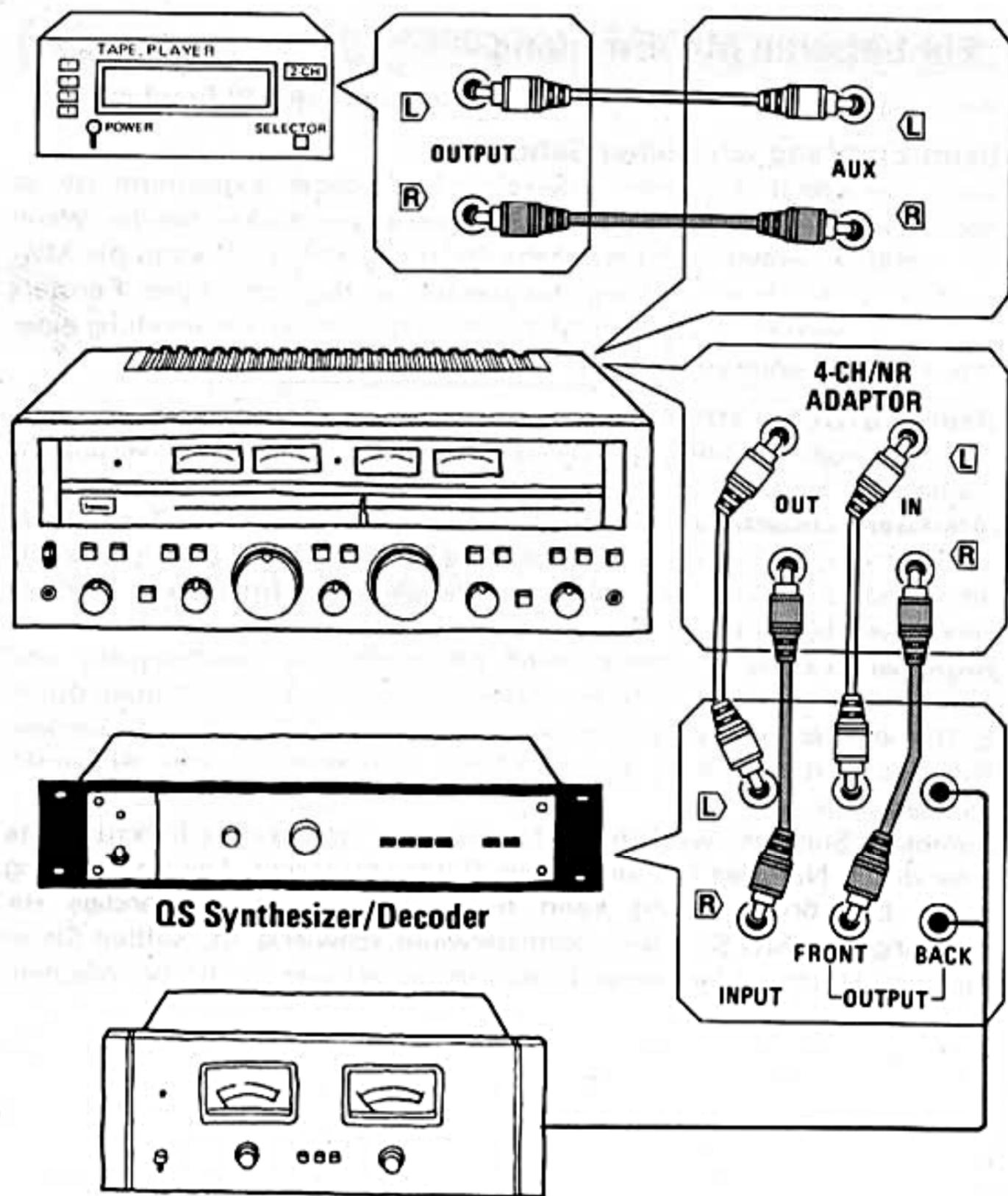
When hearing AM noise:

AM noise can be caused by one of the following reasons.

Interference—Interference causes an audible high-pitched beat. Note that an outdoor antenna may increase the noise level of a desired station by accidentally pulling in interference from other stations. Re-alignment in this case is necessary.

Hum—Booming hum noise is often caused by the power source and is heard as 60Hz (or 50Hz) sound. It may be reduced by moving the unit away from other electric appliances. Proper grounding may also be effective in reducing hum.

Buzz—Buzz noise is caused by fluorescent lamps and other electric appliances, or by natural phenomena such as thunder. Installation of a noise-suppression device may be effective. Since complete elimination of AM buzz is usually difficult, it is suggested that you make it less audible with the treble tone control on your amplifier.



How to use AUX inputs

"AUX" means auxiliary, and the AUX inputs have the same electrical function as the TAPE PLAY inputs. They therefore connect a tape deck, an adaptor for special cartridges, and other equipment that has about the same output level as the afore-mentioned components.

Adaptor terminals

If you wish to use a QS Synthesizer/Decoder, connect it to the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR terminals and set the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR switch to the ON position. To these terminals, you may also connect a third tape deck. These terminals have the same electrical specifications as the TAPE REC/PLAY terminals; connect the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR OUT terminals to the tape deck's line input terminals and the 4-CH/NR ADAPTOR IN terminals to the tape deck's line output terminals.

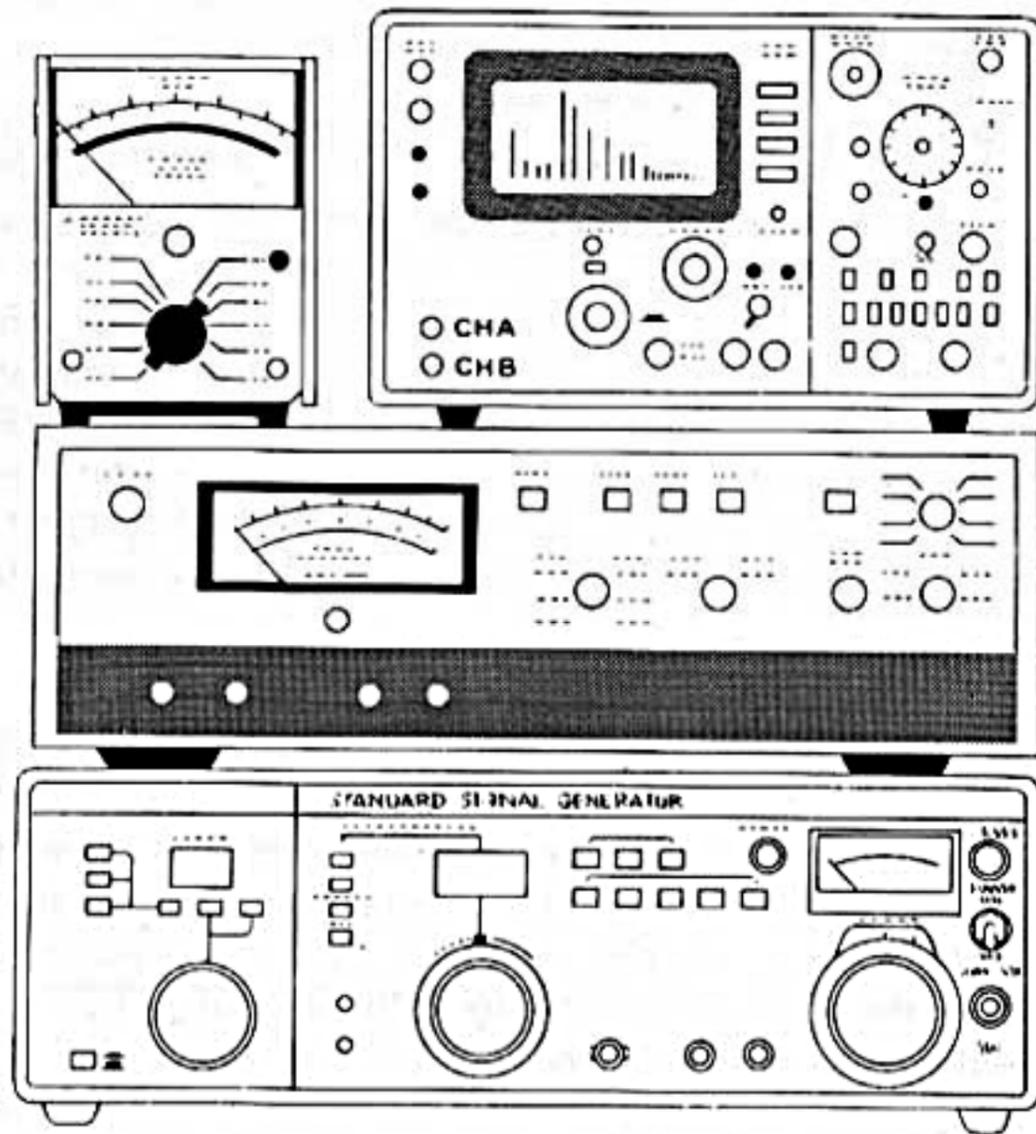
† QS is a trademark of Sansui.

Protection circuitry

If the speaker cords are shorted, if the unit operates abnormally or if the sound is louder than the rated level, the built-in protection circuitry is actuated and the sound will be cut off. In cases like this, quickly set the POWER switch to OFF, eliminate the cause of the actuation, and then reset the POWER switch to the ON position. If this protection circuitry still continues to work, disconnect the power plug and call your dealer or the nearest Sansui Authorized Service Station.

- The POWER indicator will go off when the protection circuitry is actuated.
- In order to simplify the explanation illustrations may sometimes differ from the originals.
- Instructions and requirements indicated may vary to some extent depending on sales area, local laws and regulations.

Specifications



Audio section

Power output

Min. RMS, both channels driven, from 20 to 20,000 Hz, with no more than 0.025 % total harmonic distortion.

90 watts per channel into 8 ohms

Load impedance 8 ohms

Total harmonic distortion less than 0.025 % at or below rated min. RMS power output

Intermodulation distortion (70 Hz : 7 kHz = 4:1 SMPTE method)
 less than 0.025 % at rated power output

Rise time 1.4 μ sec

Slew rate 60 V/ μ sec

Frequency response (at 1 watt)

Overall (from AUX) 5 to 50,000 Hz, +0.2 dB, -2.0 dB

Power amplifier DC to 200 kHz, +0 dB, -3.0 dB

RIAA curve deviation (PHONO, 20 Hz to 20 kHz)

. +0.2 dB, -0.2 dB

Damping factor (20 Hz to 20 kHz, both channels driven)

. 50 into 8 ohms

Input sensitivity and impedance (at 1 kHz)

PHONO-1, 2 2.5 mV/47 kilohms
 (Max. input capability: 240 mV at 1 kHz, less than 0.1 % total harmonic distortion.)

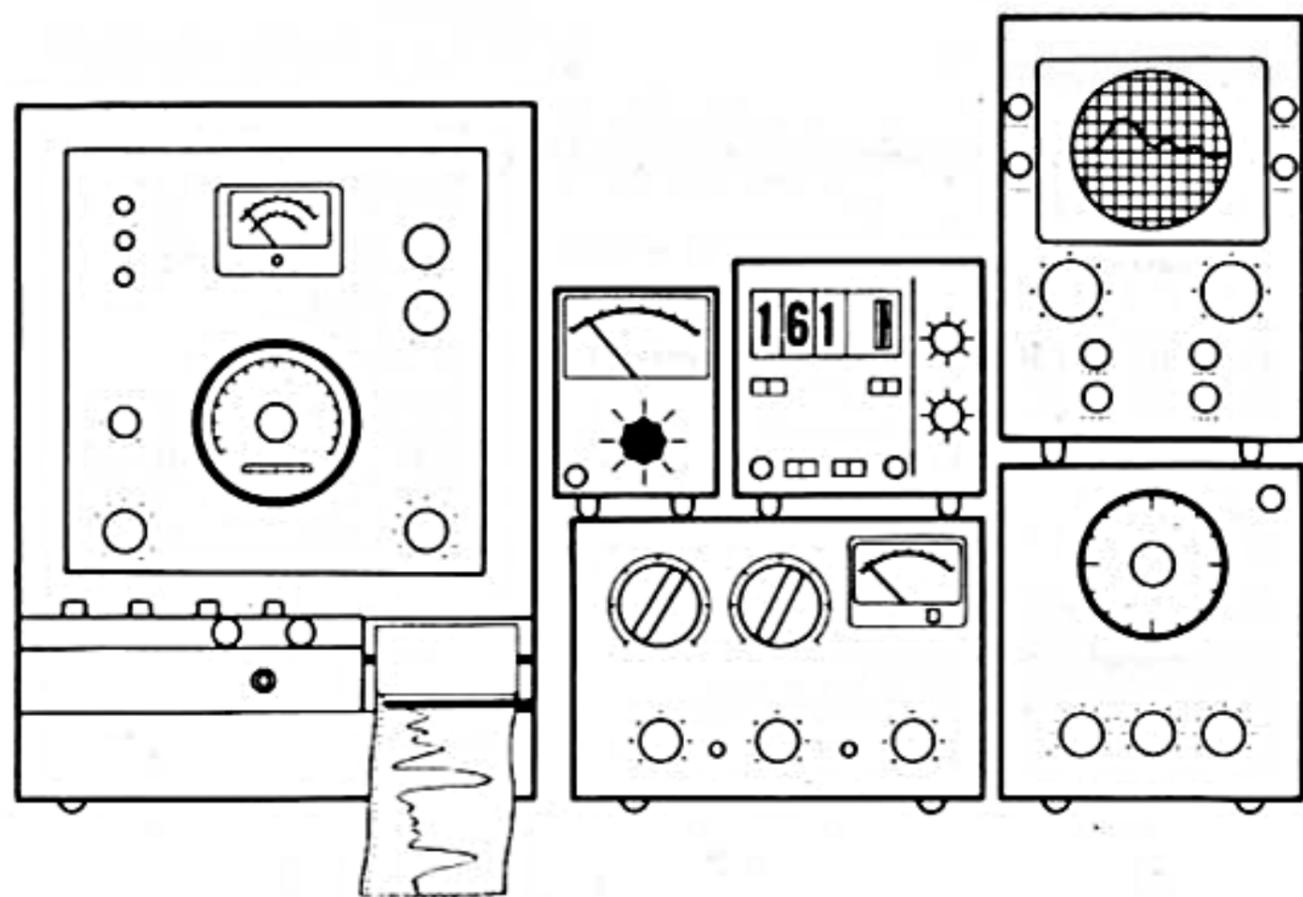
MIC 6 mV/10 kilohms

TAPE-1, 2 PLAY, AUX 150 mV/47 kilohms

Output level (at 1 kHz)

TAPE-1, 2 REC (pin jacks) 150 mV

TAPE-2 REC/PLAY (DIN socket) . 43 mV



Hum and noise (short-circuit, A-network)

PHONO-1, 2	78 dB
TAPE-1, 2 PLAY, AUX	95 dB

Channel separation (at 1 kHz)

PHONO-1, 2	60 dB
TAPE-1, 2 PLAY, AUX	65 dB

Controls

BASS	±10 dB at 50 Hz
TREBLE	±10 dB at 10 kHz
SUBSONIC FILTER	-3 dB at 16 Hz (6 dB/oct)
HIGH FILTER	-3 dB at 3 kHz (6 dB/oct)
LOUDNESS (VOLUME control: -30 dB position)	
.	8 dB at 50 Hz
.	6 dB at 10 kHz
AUDIO MUTING	-20 dB

FM section

Tuning range 88 to 108 MHz

Usable sensitivity

Mono IHF	10.3 dBf (1.8 μV)
DIN	1.0 μV
Stereo IHF	17 dBf

50 dB quieting sensitivity

Mono	14 dBf
Stereo	36 dBf

Signal to noise ratio (at 65 dBf)

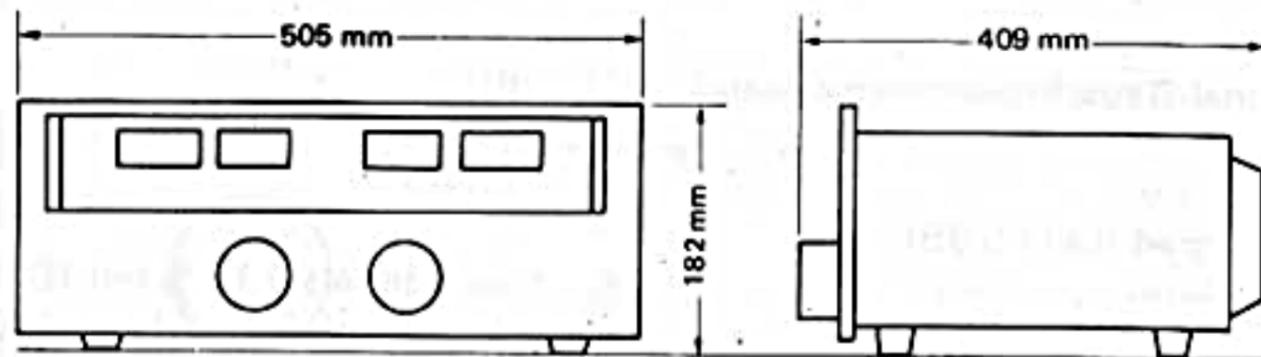
Mono	72 dB
Stereo	68 dB

Distortion (at 65 dBf)

Mono	less than 0.15 % at 100 Hz
	less than 0.13 % at 1,000 Hz
	less than 0.25 % at 6,000 Hz
Stereo	less than 0.25 % at 100 Hz
	less than 0.18 % at 1,000 Hz
	less than 0.25 % at 6,000 Hz

Alternate channel selectivity (at 400 kHz)

.	75 dB
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Capture ratio	1.0 dB
Image response ratio	70 dB
Spurious response ratio	90 dB
IF response ratio	95 dB
Stereo separation	35 dB at 100 Hz 42 dB at 1,000 Hz 30 dB at 10,000 Hz 25 dB from 30 to 15,000 Hz
Frequency response	30 to 15,000 Hz +0.2 dB, -1.0 dB
Antenna input impedance	300 ohms balanced 75 ohms unbalanced
AM section	
Tuning range	530 to 1,600 kHz
Usable sensitivity (bar antenna)	50 dB/m (300 μ V/m)
Selectivity (\pm10 kHz)	35 dB
Signal to noise ratio	46 dB
Distortion (at 30 % Modulation, 80 dB/m)	less than 0.5 %

Others

Power requirements

Power voltage 100, 120, 220, 240 V
(50/60 Hz)

For U.S.A. and Canada 120 V (60 Hz)

Power consumption

Rated consumption 285 watts 350 VA

Dimensions 505 mm (19-15/16") W
182 mm (7-1/8") H
409 mm (16-1/8") D

Weight 17.2 kg (37.9 lbs) net
19.7 kg (43.4 lbs) packed

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



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Printed in Japan