OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
& SERVICE MANUAL

SOLID-STATE STEREO AMPLIFIER

SANSUI AU-555 A

Sansui

SANSUI ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Thank you for selecting the sansui AU-555A Solid State Stereo Control Amplifier, upgraded model of the AU-555, featuring the refined dull black panels and the exclusive Triple Tone Controls. We sincerely feel that you've made the best choice possible in the compact size and medium power amplifier field. In design, appearance and preformance, the AU-555A draws heavily on the careful engineering that has made Sansui's larger AU-amplifiers favorites among stereo enthusiasts throughout the world. Like every Sansui audio component, the model AU-555A was inspected and certified to be in perfect operating condition before leaving our factory.

This manual has been prepared to help you keep it that way by covering the correct procedures for installation, connecting components and operating controls. For years of trouble-free stereo enjoyment, please read it carefully before operating the ampifier.

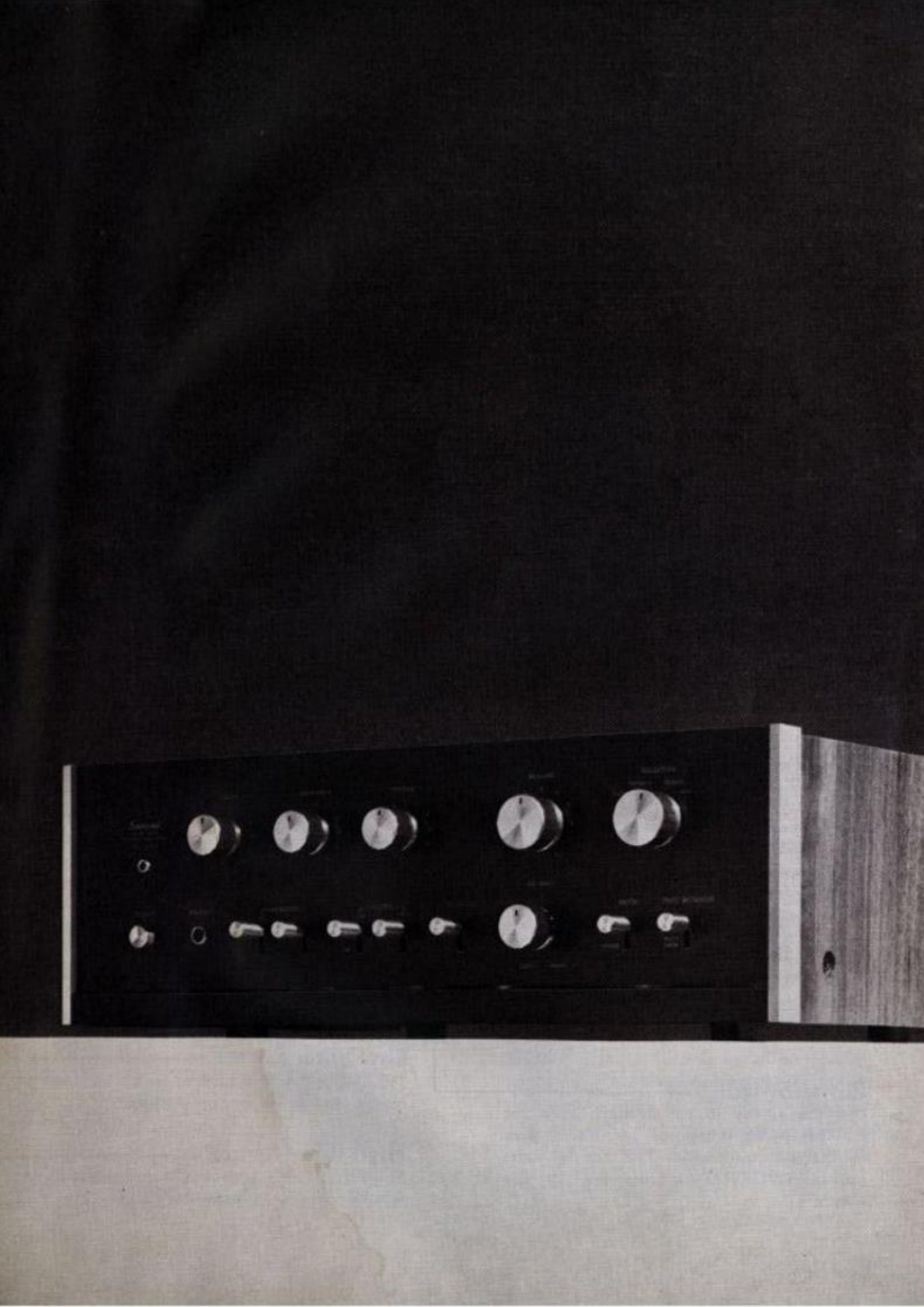
CONTENTS

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

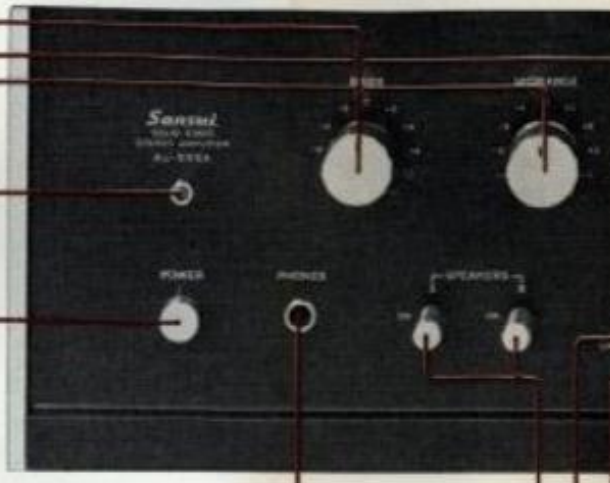
SWITCHES AND CONTROLS 3, 4
OPERATIONS 5, 6
—SPEAKER CONNECTIONS
—RECORD PLAYING
OPERATIONS 7, 8
—RADIO RECEPTIONS
—TAPE PLAYING
ELECTRONIC CROSSOVER SYSTEM..... 9, 10
MAINTENANCE 11, 12
SPECIFICATIONS/ACCESSORIES..... 13
CHARACTERISTICS 14

SERVICE MANUAL

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART 15, 16
DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE/TEST POINT..... 17
ALIGNMENT 18
BLOCK DIAGRAM..... 19
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST
.....20, 21, 22, 23, 24
OTHER PARTS AND THEIR POSITION ON CHASSIS
.... 25, 26



SWITCHES AND CONTROLS



Bass Control

The BASS control is used to boost or to cut the low-end response, according to your taste, speaker response and listening conditions. With the BASS control in the mid-position (marked 0), the bass tone will sound exactly as recorded or broadcast. To increase the intensity of the bass tones, turn the BASS control clockwise. To decrease the bass loudness, turn the BASS control counterclockwise.

Treble Control

The TREBLE control does for the high frequencies what the BASS control does for the lows. To increase the intensity of the treble tones, turn the TREBLE control clockwise. To decrease the treble loudness, turn the TREBLE control counterclockwise.

Midrange Control

The MIDRANGE control does for the midrange what the BASS control does for the lows. To increase the intensity of the midrange tones, turn the MIDRANGE control clockwise. To decrease the midrange loudness, turn the MIDRANGE control counterclockwise.

Power Indicator

The power indicator glows when the POWER switch is pushed on. The indicator lamp remains lit while the amplifier is on.

Power Switch

Power is applied to the amplifier when the POWER switch is pushed. To turn off, push the POWER switch again. The rear AC outlet marked SWITCHED is controlled by this switch.

Headphones Jack

Plug in a headset for private listening or monitoring. The PHONES jack will accept any standard stereo phono plug but a dynamic headset is recommended.

Speaker Selector Switches

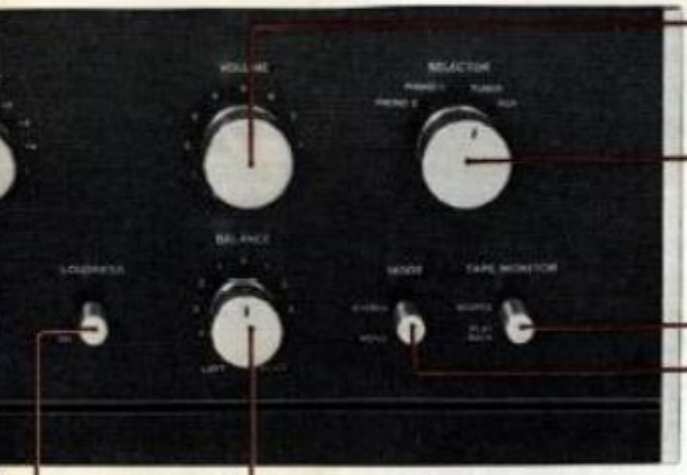
These switch enables you to choose between one set of speakers ("A" system) and another set ("B" system), which may be installed in the same room or in another part of the house. For private listening with headphones, set both switches to the OFF position.

Low Filter Switch

The LOW FILTER is used to reduce turntable rumble or other low-frequency noises.

High Filter Switch

This FILTER is used to reduce record scratch, tape hiss or other high-frequency noises.



Volume Control

The VOLUME control adjusts the over-all sound level of both channels. To increase the volume, turn the control clockwise.

Selector Switch

This switch selects from among the various program sources connected to the input jacks on the rear panel of the amplifier. Below are the switch positions and their functions:

PHONO 1—Selects a record player connected to the PHONO 1 inputs on the rear panel.

PHONO 2—Selects a record player connected to the PHONO 2 inputs on the rear panel.

TUNER—Selects a tuner, or MPX adaptor connected to the TUNER inputs on the rear panel.

AUX—Selects a tuner, MPX adaptor or other components connected to the AUX inputs on the rear panel.

Balance Control

This control is used to adjust for equal sound levels from both left and right channels. To increase the sound level on the right and decrease the left, turn the control clockwise. To increase the sound level on the left and decrease the right, turn the control counterclockwise.

Tape Monitor Switch

This switch enables you to compare the recorded tape with the original program. When the switch is in the PLAYBACK position, the recorded tape is heard from the loudspeakers. The monitoring process is only possible with a three-head tape machine. IMPORTANT: When not in use, make sure the switch is in the SOURCE position.

Loudness Switch

This switch is used to compensate for the natural hearing deficiency of the human ear in the extreme bass and treble ranges at low listening levels. When this switch is on, it converts the VOLUME control to a loudness compensated control. Switch it on to listen at low volume levels.

Mode Switch

STEREO—Use this position for all stereo programs.

MONO—Use this position for all monophonic programs. This position connects the left or right input or the L+R program to both speakers.

OPERATIONS
—— SPEAKER CONNECTIONS
—— RECORD PLAYING

SPEAKER CONNECTIONS

Two sets of any 4- to 16-ohm speakers can be used with the AU-555A. One set may be installed as the main system, the other may be installed in any room in the house. Both systems are controlled by the SPEAKER selector switches on the front panel of the amplifier.

Connection

No more than ¼-inch of insulation should be removed from the end of a speaker cable, since any greater length of exposed wire is likely to cause shorts at the terminals on the rear of the amplifier. All wire strands should be tightly twisted. As illustrated on the opposite page push the jack button down and hold with one hand, insert the end wires of the speaker cable into the hole with the other hand, and release the button.

One Speaker System

To connect the main set of speakers (SYSTEM-A) to the amplifier:

1. Connect the (+) terminals of the speaker on your left (as viewed from the listening position) to the LEFT SYSTEM-A (+) terminal on the rear of the amplifier.
2. Connect the lead from the common speaker terminal (marked , C, G etc.) to the LEFT SYSTEM-A (−) terminal on the rear of the amplifier.
3. Connect the (+) terminal of the right speaker to the RIGHT SYSTEM-A (+) terminal on the rear of the amplifier.
4. Connect the lead from the common speaker terminal (marked −, C, G etc.) to the RIGHT SYSTEM-A (−) terminal on the rear of the amplifier.
5. Turn on the SPEAKER A switch.

Additional Speakers

If you wish to connect another set of speakers in the same room or remotely, you can connect such speakers to the SPEAKER SYSTEM-B terminals of each channel as indicated in the preceding section. In this case, turn on the SPEAKER B switch.

Important: If you want to use two stereo pairs of speaker systems at the same time, their impedance must be more than 8 ohms each. When one pair of 4-ohm speaker systems are connected to the SYSTEM A terminals and the other pair of 4-ohm speaker systems to the SYSTEM B taps, never use them simultaneously with both SPEAKER switches on.

RECORD PLAYING

Record Player Connections

The AU-555A has two sets of PHONO inputs to accomodate a pair of players or pickup arms.

To connect a record player to the amplifier, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the left channel output of the record player to the LEFT PHONO 1 (or PHONO 2) input jack on the rear of the amplifier.
2. Connect the right channel output of the record player to the RIGHT PHONO 1 (or PHONO 2) input jack.
3. If a monophonic player or turntable is used, it may be connected to either LEFT or RIGHT PHONO input jack.

NOTE: A record player with a constant amplitude cartridge such as crystal or ceramic is not recommended for use with the AU-555A from a standpoint of tone quality. If such a player must be used, connect the output of the player to the AUX input jack on the rear of the amplifier.

Operation

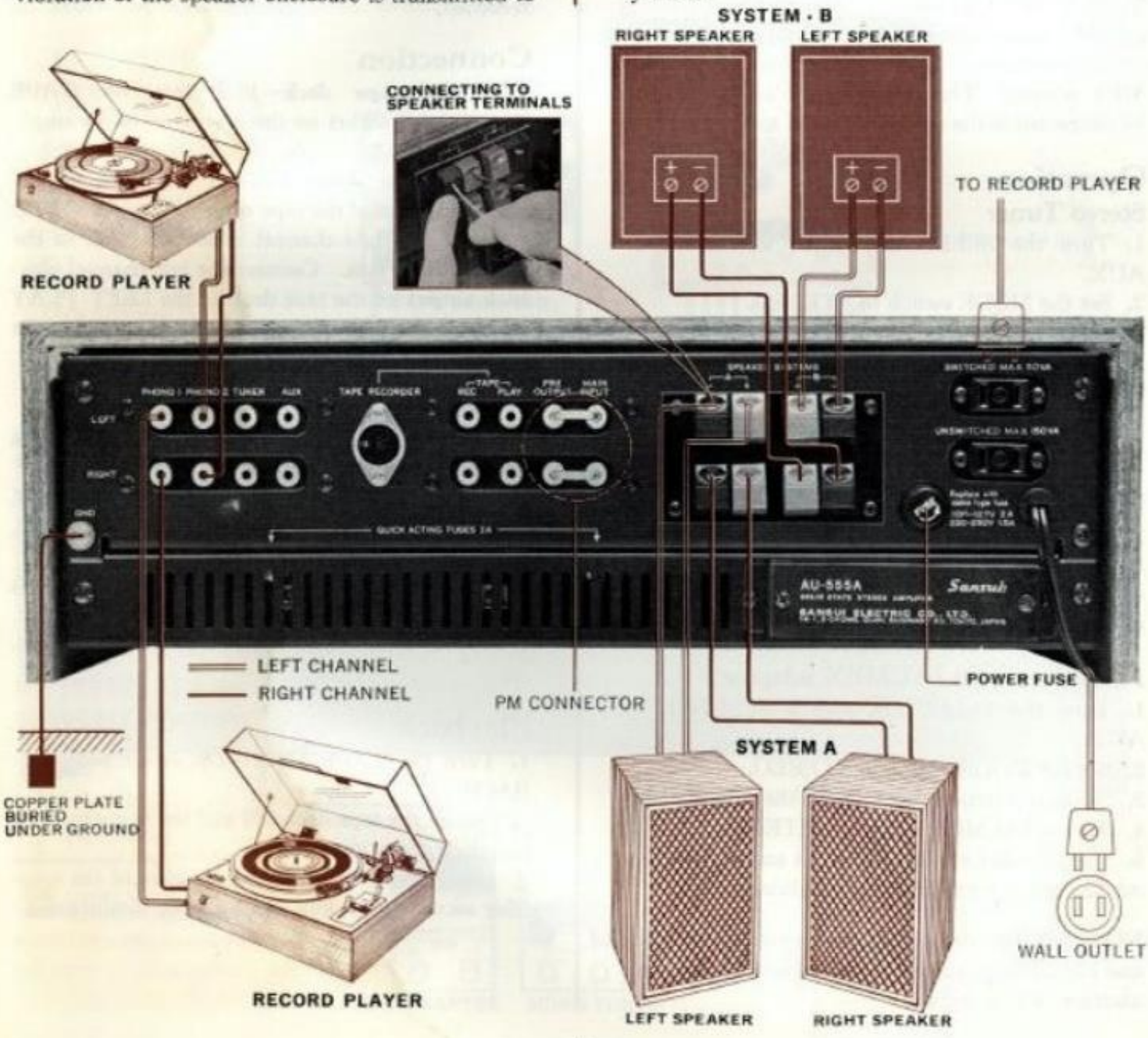
1. Turn the SELECTOR switch to PHONO 1 or PHONO 2, depending on the turntable you wish to hear.
2. Set the MODE switch to STEREO If a monophonic turntable is used, set the MODE switch to MONO.
3. Switch the turntable ON, and select the correct speed for the record to be the played.
4. Place the needle on the record. When monophonic records are played on a stereo player, follow the same procedures as for stereophonic records for better results.

5. Adjust the BALANCE control to obtain equal sound from both right and left channels.
6. Use all other controls and switches according to personal taste and listening conditions.

Humming and Howling

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

Humming is a phenomenon caused by incomplete or incorrect player-amplifier connections. if this occurs, check to make sure that all connections are complete and that the connecting wire is sufficiently thick.



OPERATIONS
—— RADIO RECEPTIONS
—— TAPE PLAYING

RADIO RECEPTIONS

Tuner Connections

a. Stereo Tuner—Connect the left channel output of a stereo tuner to the left channel TUNER or AUX input, and the right channel output to the right channel TUNER or AUX input.

b. Monophonic Tuner—Connect the output of a monophonic tuner to either right or left channel TUNER (or AUX) input.

c. FM Tuner with FM-MPX Adaptor—Connect the output of an FM tuner to the input of an FM-MPX adaptor. The outputs of the adaptor should be connected in the same manner as a stereo tuner.

Operation

Stereo Tuner

1. Turn the SELECTOR switch to TUNER or AUX.
2. Set the MODE switch to STEREO.
3. Select the station desired with the tuning dial.
4. Use all other controls and switches according to taste and listening conditions.

Monophonic Tuner

1. Turn the SELECTOR switch to TUNER or AUX.
2. Set the MODE switch to MONO.
3. Select the station desired with the tuning dial.
4. Use all other controls and switches according to taste and listening conditions.

FM Tuner with FM-MPX adaptor

1. Turn the SELECTOR switch to TUNER or AUX.
2. Set the MODE switch to STEREO.
3. Select the station desired with the tuning dial.
4. Set the FM-MPX adaptor to STEREO.
5. Use all other amplifier controls and switches according to taste and listening conditions.

NOTE: Before connecting and operating the tuner and FM-MPX adaptor, be sure to look up the manufacturer's information.

TAPE PLAYING

Tape Decks

Both DIN plug and pin jack tape decks can be connected to record from, and playback through, the amplifier. When a 3-head tape deck with separate recording and playback heads is used, the quality of tape recordings made from the amplifier can be compared with the source material while it is being recorded.

Connection

DIN plug tape deck—Plug into the TAPE RECORDER socket on the rear panel of the amplifier.

Pin-jack tape deck—Connect the left channel recording input of the tape deck to the LEFT REC jack and the right channel recording input to the RIGHT REC jack. Connect the left channel playback output of the tape deck to the LEFT PLAY jack and the right channel playback output to the RIGHT PLAY jack.

Recording

1. Turn the SELECTOR switch to the program source to be recorded.
2. If a stereo tape deck is used, set the MODE switch to STEREO. If a mono tape recorder is used, set the MODE switch to MONO.
3. Switch the tape deck ON and set its controls for recording operation.
4. Use all other controls and switches as appropriate.

Playback

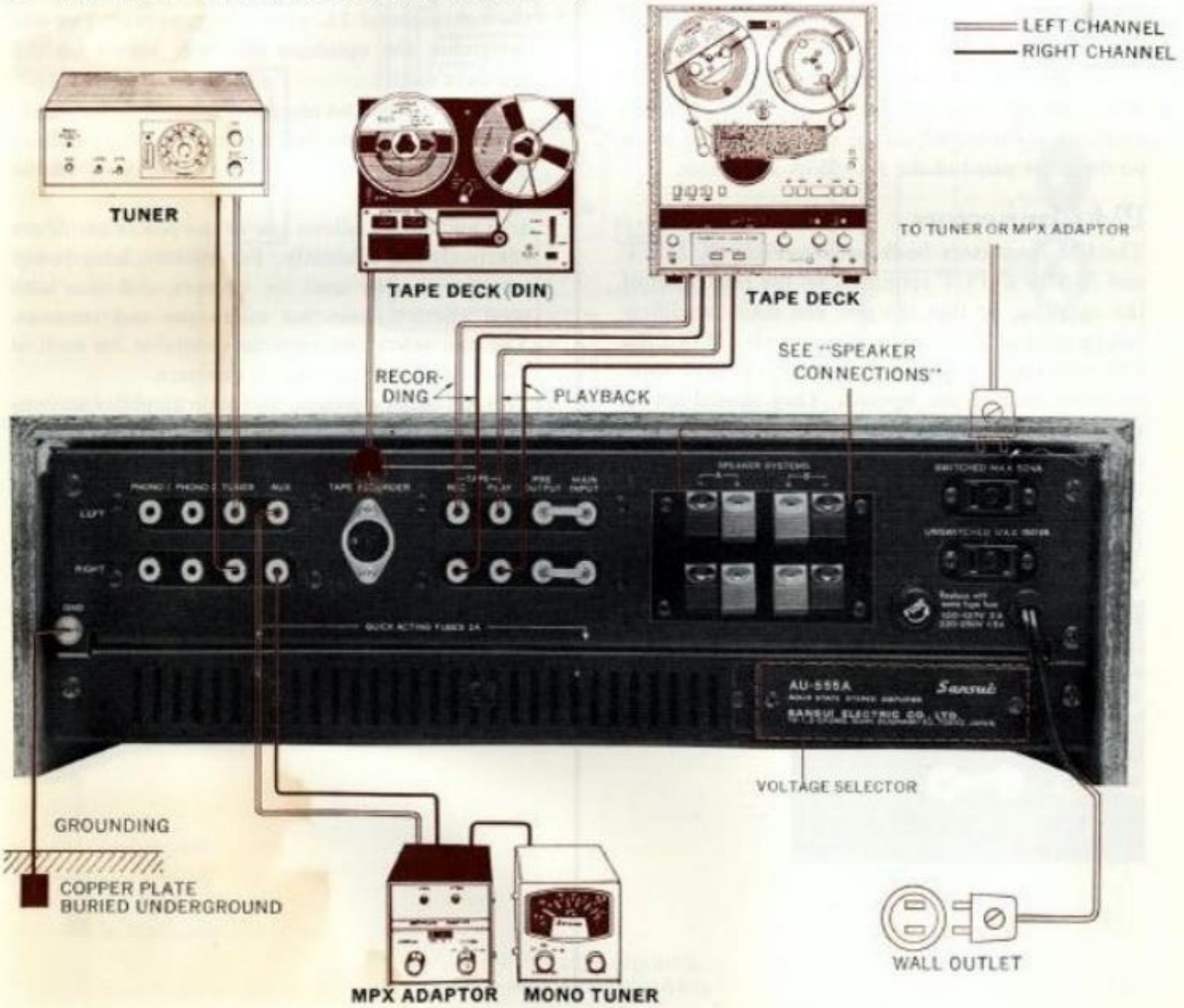
1. Turn the TAPE MONITOR switch to PLAYBACK.
2. Switch the tape deck ON and set its controls for playback operation.
3. Use all other controls and switches of the amplifier according to taste and listening conditions.

Monitoring

To monitor, proceed in the same manner as indicated in th section entitled 'Playback'.

NOTE:

1. Tape recorded sound cannot be controlled by the switches and controls on the front panel of the amplifier. They control sound from the speakers only.
2. When the TAPE MONITOR switch is not in use, make sure the switch is in the SOURCE position.
3. Tape decks referred to in this section include only those with built-in playback preamplifiers.
4. Tape monitoring is possible only with 3-head tape decks i.e., those with separate playback and recording heads.



ELECTRONIC CROSSOVER SYSTEM

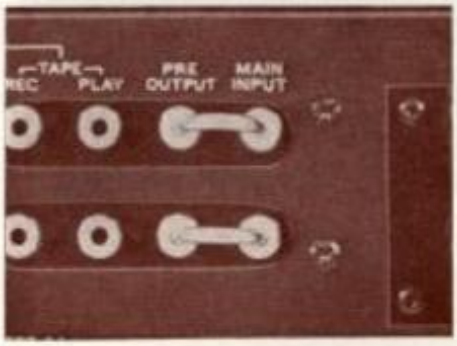
Pre-and Main Amplifiers

The AU-555A's pre- and main amplifier sections can be used independently. To use in this manner, remove the PM connectors from the jacks marked PRE OUTPUT and MAIN INPUT on the rear of the amplifier. An additional main amplifier can then be connected to the PRE OUTPUT and an additional pre-amplifier to the MAIN INPUT. When the additional pre-amplifier is connected, only the SPEAKER switches is usable on the front panel of the AU-555A. Thus, tone and volume should be adjusted by means of corresponding controls on the additional pre-amplifier. When an additional main amplifier is connected, all the controls and switches on the front panel of the AU-555A are usable.

PM Connectors

The PM connectors hook up the PRE OUTPUT and MAIN INPUT terminals on the rear panel of the amplifier so that the pre- and main amplifiers can be used individually and separately. When the PM connectors are removed, the pre- and main amplifier circuits are opened. They should not be removed except when connecting additional pre- and/or main amplifiers for an electronic crossover system. Refer to the section titled PRE-AND MAIN AMPLIFIERS.

Warning: Be sure to push the POWER switch OFF before removing the PM connectors.



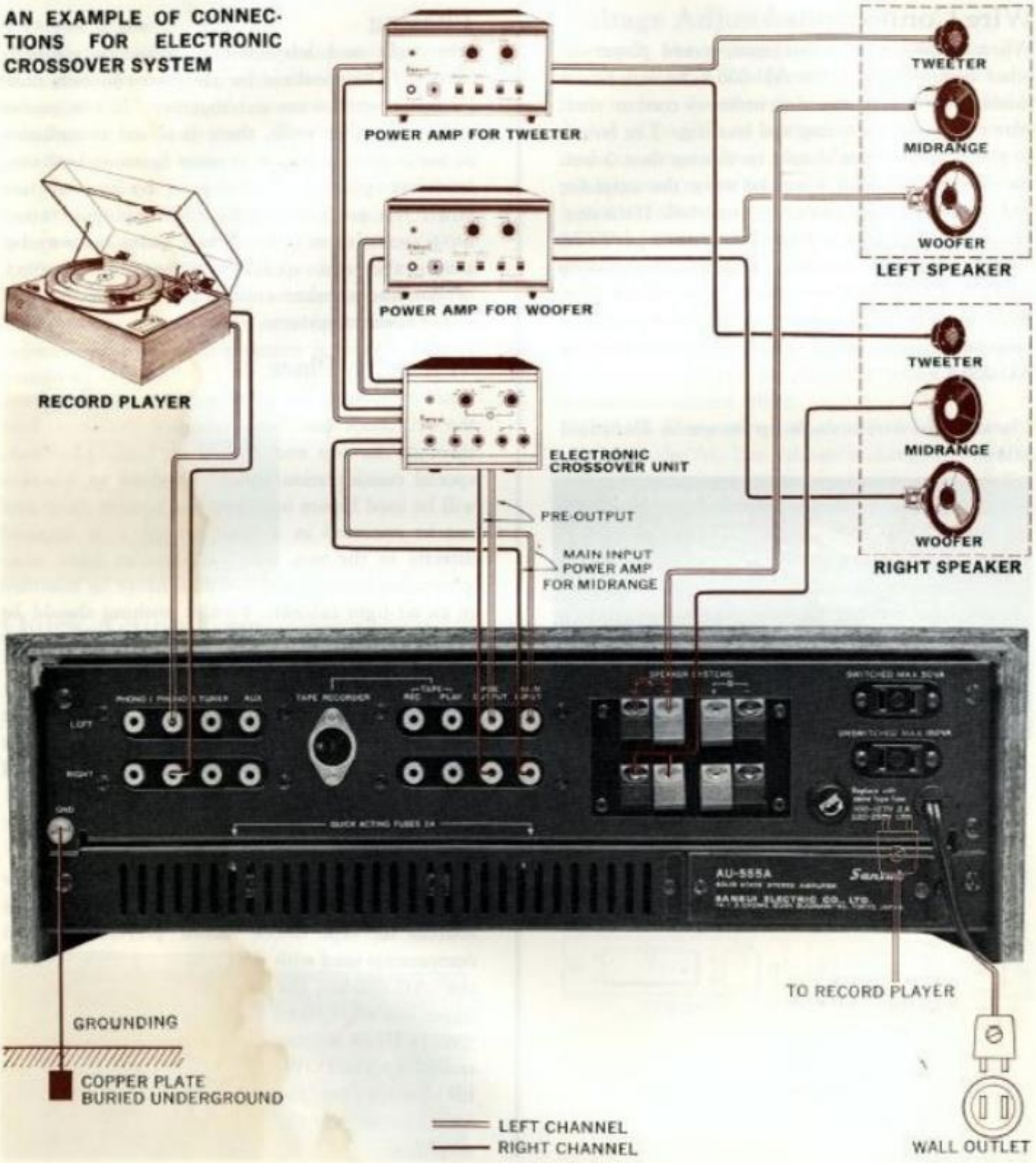
Electronic Crossover System

The electronic crossover system is said to be the best hi-fi sound reproduction method available, featuring the following advantages:

1. Since the tweeters, midranges and woofers have their own amplifier, any speakers of different impedance and efficiency can be used for stereo arrangement.
2. This system has better filter characteristics than the conventional LC crossover network. You can determine the optimum crossover points for the speakers used.
3. Since there is no component between the amplifier and speaker, the damping factor of the amplifier is not affected and it is directly coupled to the speaker.
4. This system allows use of the power amplifiers effectively and efficiently. For instance, a big-power amplifier can be used for woofers, and ones with good characteristics for midranges and tweeters. You can select the amplifiers suitable for each of the woofers, midranges and tweeters.

The AU-555A's preamp and main amplifier sections can be used separately by simply removing a pair of connectors from the PRE OUTPUT and MAIN INPUT jacks on the rear panel. This feature enables you to use the AU-555A as a component of an Electronic Crossover System.

AN EXAMPLE OF CONNECTIONS FOR ELECTRONIC CROSSOVER SYSTEM

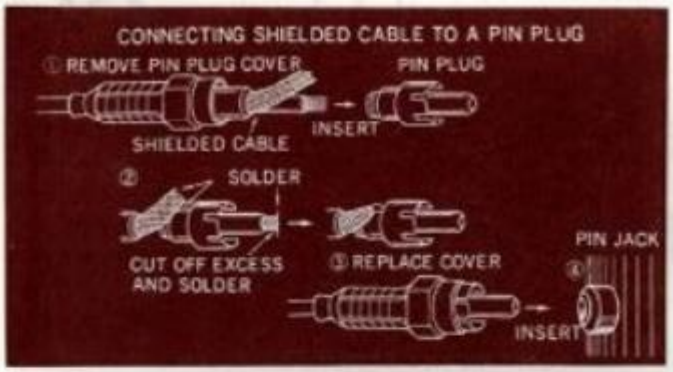


MAINTENANCE

Wire Connections

When connecting tape machines, record players or other components to the AU-555A, be sure to use shielded wire. The use of an ordinary cord or vinyl wire may cause humming and buzzing. The length of the shielded wire should be shorter than 5 feet. Be sure that all lead wires between the amplifier and components are properly connected. If the connections are loose or in touch with other parts, the amplifier will not function properly, may pickup noise, and even breakdown over a period of time. Also, be sure to read the manufacturer's instructions for any component before connecting it to the AU-555A.

The shielded wire is made up for use as illustrated below:



Phasing

The right and left speakers must be properly phased. The speakers for the two channels must push the sound wave out together. If one pushes while the other pulls, there is sound cancellation at some frequencies or in some listening locations. Incorrect phasing is evidenced by loss of bass when you are listening to a monophonic record on a stereo record player at a point midway between the two speaker systems. If incorrect, reverse the speaker connections (+ and −) of either speaker system.

Where to Place

Since transistors are extremely susceptible to heat, the AU-555A has been designed to diffuse heat through the top and rear of its case. Therefore, special consideration should be given to where it will be used before installing the system. It should not be operated in a place where it is exposed directly to the sun, near radiators or other heat-generating sources, and it should never be mounted in an air-tight cabinet. Finally nothing should be placed on top of it.

Grounding

Connect one end of vinyl or enameled wire to the terminal screw marked GND on the rear of the amplifier, attach a copper plate to the other end, and bury it underground.

AC Outlets

Two AC outlets have been provided on the rear panel of the amplifier to serve as power supply sources for tape decks, record players or other components used with the AU-555A. The upper outlet marked SWITCHED is controlled by the POWER switch on the front panel of the amplifier.

Power Fuse

Should the amplifier fail to operate and the power indicator fail to light up when the POWER switch is turned on, the probable cause is either a power stoppage or a blown fuse. To check, remove the AU-555A's power supply cord from its outlet, turn the fuse holder on the rear panel counterclockwise, and remove the fuse. If it is blown, replace it with a new glass-tubed fuse of the same capacity (100~127V—2A, 220~250V—1.5A) after determining and eliminating the trouble source that caused the fuse to blow. Using wire or a fuse of a different capacity as a stop-gap measure is dangerous and should be avoided.

Quick-Acting Fuses

If, after the POWER switch is pushed on and the power indicator lights up, neither channel operates or only one operates normally, is either because one or both quick-acting fuses have blown. In this case, remove the line cord from its a.c. outlet and remove the bottom plate from the chassis to check to see if the fuses are blown. If the fuses are faulty, replace them with identical 2A fuses (supplied) after finding and eliminating the source of trouble that caused them to blow. The trouble is probably by short at the output circuit or excessive input fed into the input circuit.

Poltage Adjustment

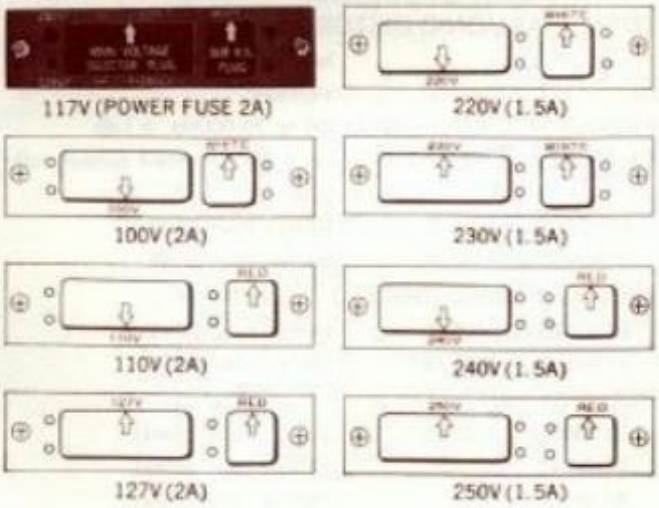
To reach the voltage selector, remove the two screws from the nameplate on the rear panel and then remove the nameplate. The voltage selector makes it possible to operate the AU-555A at the correct voltage in any area. The voltage has been pre-adjusted at the factory, but can by easily readjusted as follows:

STEP I Set arrow of main voltage selector plug to required voltage: 100, 110, 117, 127, 220, 230, 240 or 250 volts.

STEP II If numerals of voltage are printed in red, set arrow of adjacent sub V.S. plug to position marked red. If they are printed in white, set arrow to position marked white.

STEP III The power fuse should also be changed whenever the AC line voltage is changed. For 100-127 volt operation a 2 ampere fuse is required. For 220-250 volt operation the fuse should be changed to a 1.5 ampere unit.

NOTE: The voltage selector can be used to eliminate the trouble caused by the considerable voltage fluctuation. In this case, it should be set to the peak voltage.



SPECIFICATIONS / ACCESSORIES

POWER AMPLIFIER SECTION

POWER OUTPUT:
- MUSIC POWER (IHF): 85W at 4 ohms load; 60W at 8 ohms load
- CONTINUOUS POWER: 33/33W at 4 ohms load; 25/25W at 8 ohms load

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION: less than 0.5% at rated output

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION: (60Hz: 7,000Hz = 4 : 1 SMPTE method) less than 0.5% at rated output

POWER BANDWIDTH (IHF): 20 to 40,000Hz

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: (at normal listening level) 20 to 40,000Hz ±1dB

CHANNEL SEPARATION: (at 1,000Hz rated output) better than 60dB

HUM and NOISE (IHF): better than 100dB

INPUT SENSITIVITY: 1V for rated output

INPUT IMPEDANCE: 100k ohms

LOAD IMPEDANCE: 4 to 16 ohms

DAMPING FACTOR: 50 at 8 ohms load

PRE-AMPLIFIER SECTION

OUTPUT VOLTAGE
- MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 5V
- RATED OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 1V

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION: less than 0.1% at rated output voltage

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: 20 to 30,000Hz ±1dB

CHANNEL SEPARATION: (at 1,000Hz rated output voltage)
- PHONO-1 and 2: better than 45dB
- TUNER and AUX: better than 50dB

HUM and NOISE (IHF):
- PHONO-1 and 2: better than 70dB
- TUNER and AUX: better than 80dB

INPUT SENSITIVITY:
- PHONO-1 and 2: 2mV (50k ohms)
- TUNER: 180mV (50k ohms)
- AUX: 180mV (50k ohms)
- TAPE PLAY (pin): 180mV (50k ohms)
- TAPE RECORDER (DIN): 180mV (50k ohms)

RECORDING OUTPUT: (at 1,000Hz rated input voltage)
- TAPE REC (pin): 180mV
- TAPE RECORDER (DIN): 30mV

EQUALIZER:
- PHONO: RIAA NF type

CONTROLS:
- BASS: +12dB~−12dB at 30Hz
- MIDRANGE: + 5dB~− 5dB at 1,500Hz
- TREBLE: +10dB~−10dB at 15,000Hz
- LOUDNESS: +8dB at 50Hz, +3dB at 10,000Hz (volume control at −30dB)

SWITCHES:
- LOW FILTER: −8dB at 50Hz
- HIGH FILTER: −7dB at 10,000Hz
- MODE: STEREO, MONO
- TAPE MONITOR: SOURCE, PLAYBACK
- SELECTOR: PHONO-2, PHONO-1, TUNER, AUX
- SPEAKER: A, B; ON, OFF

SEMICONDUCTORS:
- TRANSISTORS: 23
- DIODES: 2

POWER REQUIREMENTS:
- POWER VOLTAGE: 100, 110, 117, 127, 220, 230 240, 250V 50/60Hz
- POWER CONSUMPTION: 130VA (max. signal)

DIMENSIONS: 15⅝"(395mm)W,5"(127mm)H, 10⅝"(278mm)D

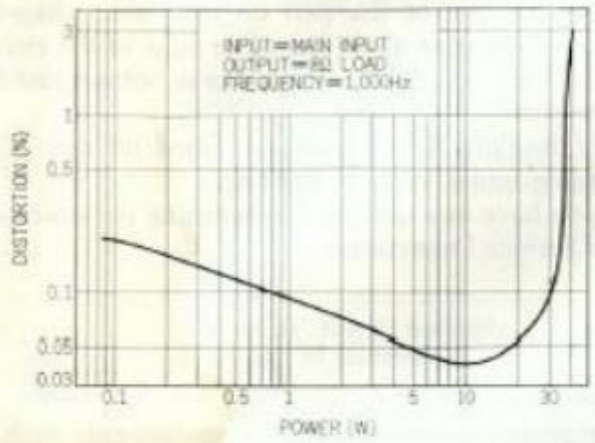
WEIGHT: 17.6 lbs. (8kg)

ACCESSORIES LIST

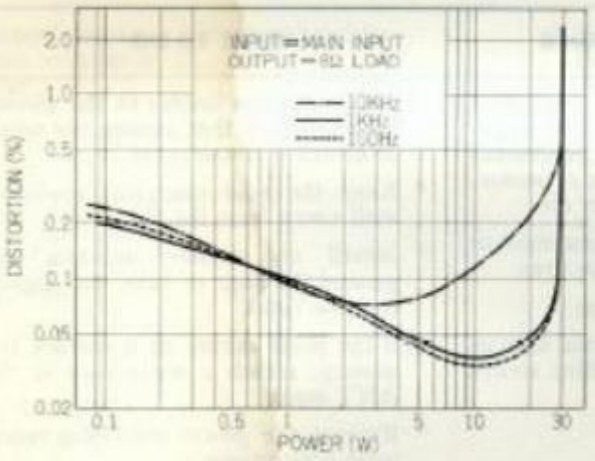
1. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND SERVICE MANUAL 1
2. OPERATING SHEET 1
3. PIN-PLUGS 4
4. BUTTERFLY BOLTS 2
5. WASHERS 2
6. POLISHING CLOTH 1
7. QUICK ACTING FUSES (2A) 2

CHARACTERISTICS

MUSIC POWER

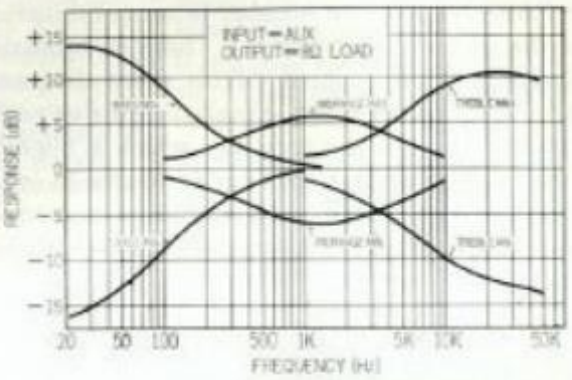


POWER OUTPUT HARMONIC DISTORTION

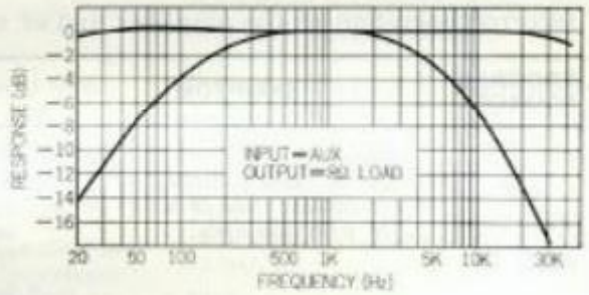


POWER BANDWIDTH

TONE CONTROL



LOW/HIGH FILTER



TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

The troubleshooting charts in this manual help you isolate the cause of the trouble to a particular unit or part. If you can identify the nature of the trouble with that in these charts and can find the part number in the column under the CHECK POINT, look up the PARTS LIST on page 20~26. Following each part number in the PARTS LIST are number-letter combinations indicating the position of the part on the circuit diagram and the printed circuit sheet. These co-ordinate numbers and letters appear along the outer edge of the circuit diagram and the printed circuit sheet diagram in this manual. The numbers run from top to bottom and the letters from left to right. Finally, repair or replace the defective part.
In some instances, the amplifier which is operating satisfactorily develops hum or noise as listed on this page. In this case, eliminate the trouble source as indicated in the column under WHAT TO DO.
If you are confronted with a trouble not covered here or if you have any questions concerning the operation and maintenance of this amplifier, please contact our Customer Service Department.

If the amplifier is operating satisfactorily, the trouble may be attributed to the following:
1. Incorrect connections to or loose terminal contact with the speakers, record player, tape recorder or deck, line cord etc.
2. Incorrect operation of the amplifier and/or other components.
3. Improper positioning of the components such as speakers and record player.
4. Defective component or copomnents connected to the amplifier.

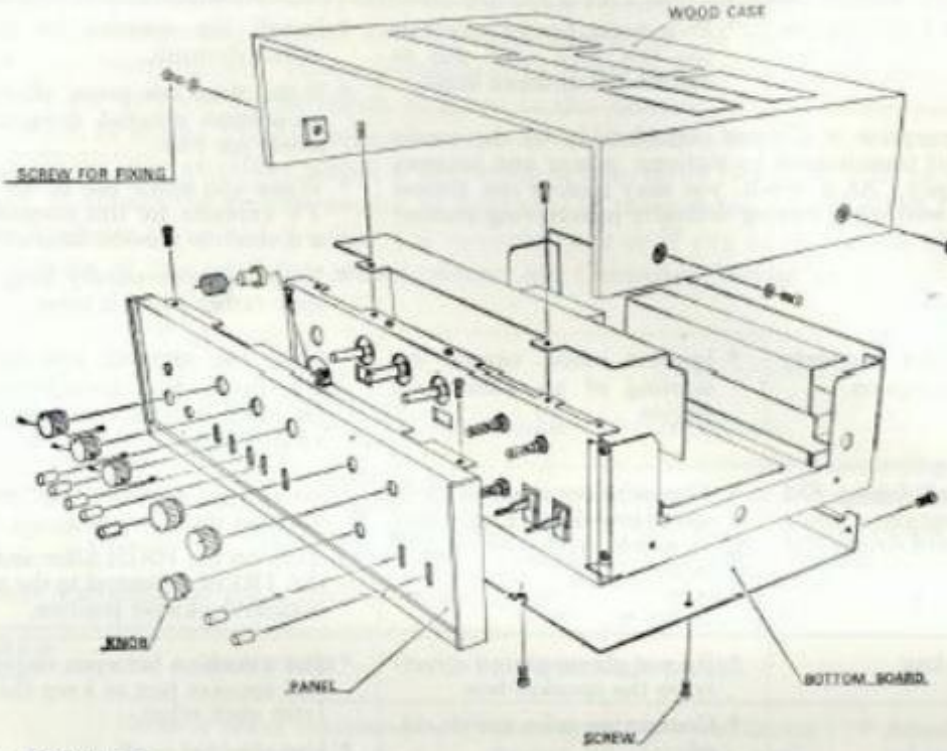
The next step to do is listed below:

PROGRAM SOURCE	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
Tuner	Noise is heard continuously or intermittently at a particular time of a day or in a certain area.	* Discharge or oscillation caused by electrical appliances, such as fluorescent lamp, TV set, a.c. motor, rectifier, oscillator etc. * Insufficient antenna input or reception in fringe area * Wave interference * Natural phenomena, such as atmospherics, statics, strays and thunderbolt	* Attach a noise limiter to the electrical appliance that causes the noise, or attach it to the tuner. * Keep the said electrical appliance well away from the tuner. * Install an outdoor antenna and ground the amp to raise the signal-to-noise ratio. * If the noise occurs at a certain frequency, attach a wave trap to the ANT input. * Reverse the power cord plug-receptacle connections.
	During AM reception, noise is heard at a particular time of a day, in a certain area or over part of dial.	* Field intensity of AM signals	* Reset AM antenna for better reception * Ground the amp, or reverse the power cord plug-receptacle connections.
	High-frequency noise is heard during AM reception.	* Beat interference, i.e., interaction of two stations closely spaced * TV set close to the audio system	* The noise caused by beat interference cannot be completely eliminated. But it is advisable to turn the TREBLE control to the minimum counterclockwise position and turn on the HIGH filter. * Keep the TV set well away from on the audio system.

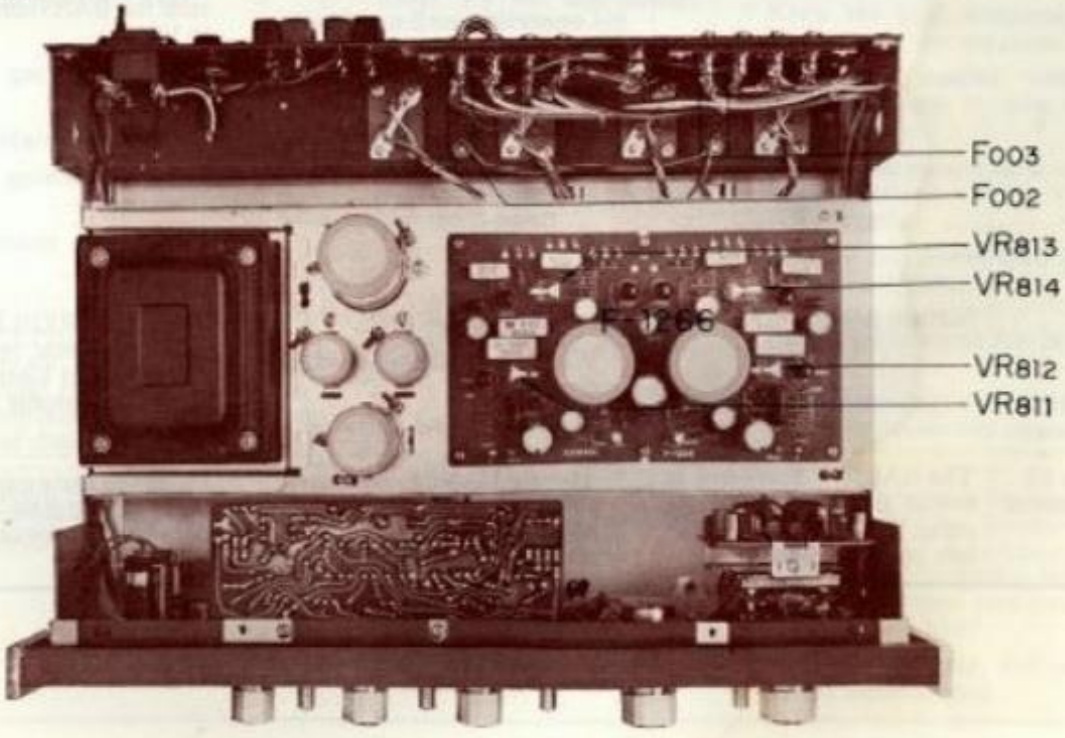
PROGRAM SOURCE	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
	Noise during FM reception	* Poor noise limiter effect or too low S/N ratio due to insufficient antenna input	* Install the antenna for maximum signal strength. * If this does not prove effective, use an outdoor antenna designed exclusively for FM. * When you make use of an existing TV antenna for this purpose, attach a divider to prevent interaction. * Note that excessively long antenna may rather cause a noise.
	Note: FM reception is affected considerably by the conditions of transmission by stations: power and antenna efficiency. As a result, you may receive one station quite well while having difficulty in receiving another station.		
	Noise is heard suddenly during FM reception.	* Ignition noise caused by starting of an automobile engine	* Keep the antenna and its lead-in wire well away from the road side. Or raise the antenna input as described above.
	Noise is heard during FM stereo reception while being not heard during FM mono.	* The service area of FM stereo broadcast is only half as much as that of the FM mono.	* Install the antenna for maximum antenna input. * Turn on the HIGH filter and/or turn the TREBLE control to the minimum counterclockwise position.
Record player, tape recorder or deck	Hum or howling	* Record player placed directly on the speaker box * Connecting wire not shielded * Loose terminal contact * Connecting cord too close to the power cord, fluorescent lamp or other electrical appliances * Nearby amateur radio station or TV transmission antenna	* Put a cushion between record player and speaker box or keep them away from each other. * Use shielded cord. * Switch on the LOW filter and/or turn the BASS control from midpoint to left. * Make connecting cord as short as possible. * Connect cord tightly at terminals. * Keep connecting cord well away from them. * Consult the nearest Radio Regulatory Bureau.
	Surface noise	* Worn or old record * Worn or dusty pickup needle. * Improper needle pressure	* Turn the TREBLE control properly from mid-point to left and/or switch on the HIGH filter. Adjust the needle pressure.
Common to all program sources	The BALANCE control is not at the midpoint when equal sound comes from left and right channel.	* The BALANCE control is not always set to the midpoint depending the source materials.	* Proper balance exists when the sound seem to originate at a point midway between the speakers.

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE/TEST POINT

REMOVING THE FRONT PANEL, WOOD CASE AND BOTTOM PLATE

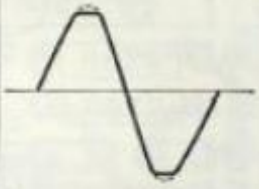


TEST POINT



ALIGNMENT

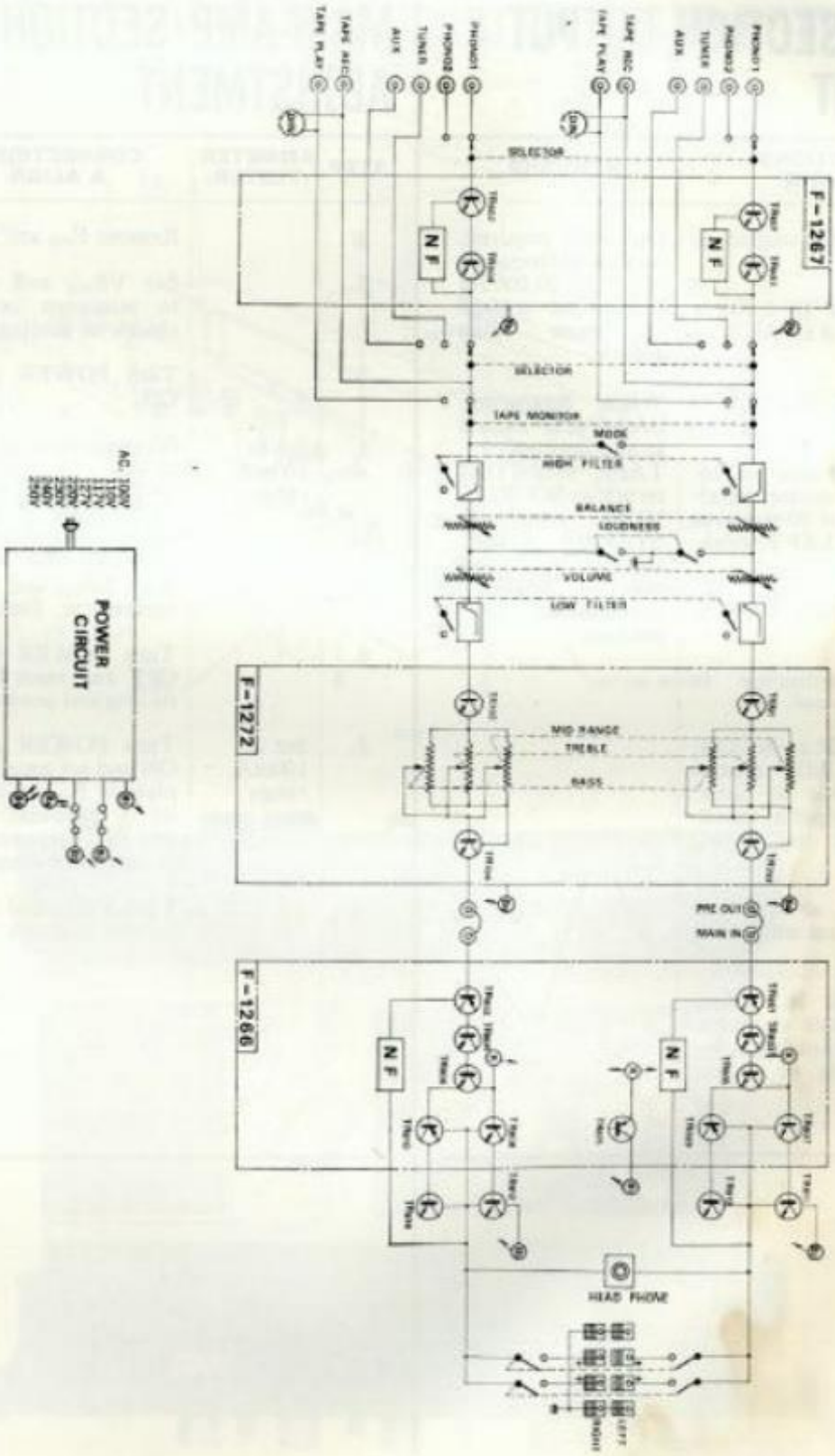
MAIN-AMP SECTION OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT

STEP	CONNECTIONS & ALIGIN	REMARKS
1.	Set VOLUME control to minimum.	Oscillator required: oscillation frequency of 20 to 20,000 Hz and output voltage of more than 200mV.
2.	Set oscillator to 1,000Hz and connect it to AUX of channel L.	
3.	Set SELECTOR switch to AUX	When measuring, BALANCE control to mid-position, TAPE MONITOR switch to SOURCE, MODE switch to STEREO, TONE, controls to 0 and other accessory switches to OFF position.
4.	Connect a 8-ohm (or 16-ohm) load resistor (minimum rating of 50 watts) to SYSTEM A LEFT speaker terminal.	
5.	Turn SPEAKER A switch ON.	
6.	Connect oscilloscope to speaker terminal.	
7.	Turn POWER switch ON; turn VOLUME control clockwise little by little; and check output at speaker terminal by using oscilloscope.	
8.	Adjust VR_{811} so that both crests of output wave form are clipped. For channel R, follow same procedure as above. In Step 8, adjust VR_{812} for clipped crests of output wave.	

MAIN-AMP SECTION CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

STEP	AMMETER (TESTER)	CONNECTIONS & ALIGN	REMARKS
1.		Remove F_{802} and F_{803}	Ammeter required: 100mA or 50mA range
2.		Set VR_{813} and VR_{814} to minimum counter-clockwise position.	
3.		Turn POWER switch ON.	
4.	Set to 100mA range.	Set ammeter in place of F_{802}. Connect its ⊕ terminal to B_1, and its ⊖ terminal to B_2 in schematic diagram.	Be sure to turn POWER switch on and then connect ammeter.
5.		Turn VR_{813} and adjust current to 20mA	
6.		Turn POWER switch OFF and reset F_{802} to its original position.	
7.	Set to 100mA range.	Turn POWER switch ON and set ammeter in place of F_{803}. Connect its ⊕ terminal to B_1, and its ⊖ terminal B_2 in schematic diagram.	
8.		Turn VR_{814} and adjust current to 20mA	

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

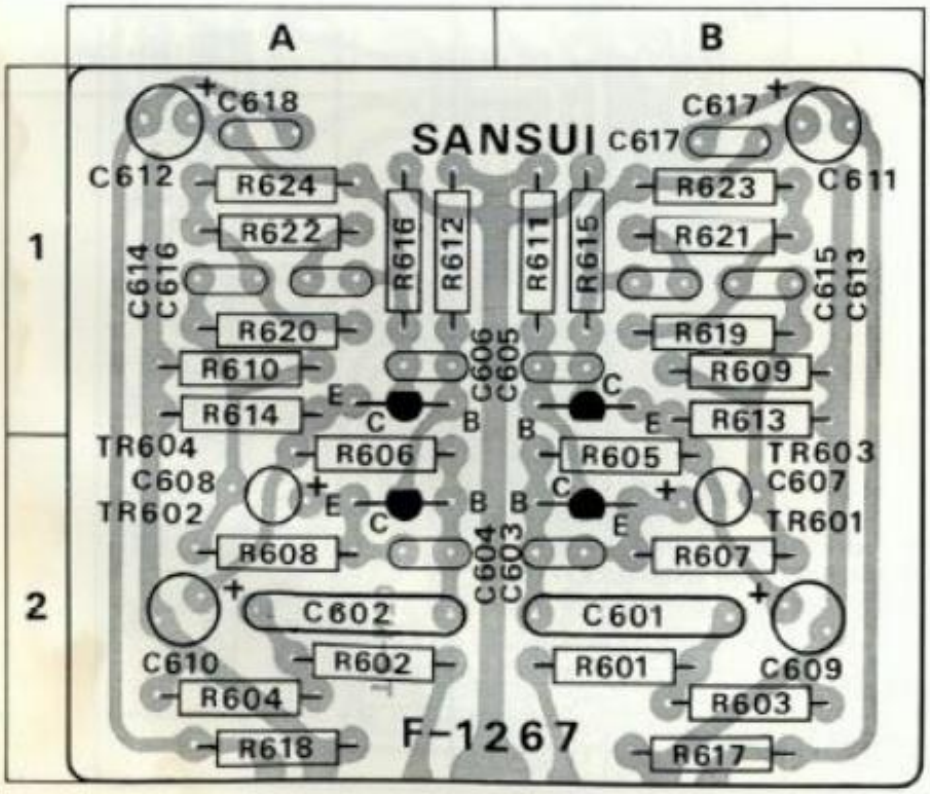
X: Parts No. **Y:** Parts Name **Z:** Position of Parts

EQUALIZER 〈F-1267〉

X	Y	Z
R601	2.2kΩ	2 B
R602	2.2kΩ	2 A
R603	56kΩ	2 B
R604	56kΩ	2 A
R605	390kΩ	2 B
R606	390kΩ	2 A
R607	3.9kΩ	2 B
R608	3.9kΩ	2 A
R609	330Ω	1 B
R610	330Ω	1 A
R611	180kΩ	1 B
R612	180kΩ	1 A
R613	820Ω	1 B
R614	820Ω	1 A
R615	6.8kΩ	1 B
R616	6.8kΩ	1 A
R617	82kΩ	2 B
R618	82kΩ	2 A
R619	330kΩ	1 B
R620	330kΩ	1 A
R621	1.5kΩ	1 B
R622	1.5kΩ	1 A
R623	22kΩ	1 B
R624	22kΩ	1 A

(±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor)

X	Y	Z
C601	0.33μF (±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor)	2 B
C602	0.33μF	2 A
C603	68pF (±10% 25 WV Ceramic Capacitor)	2 B
C604	68pF	2 A
C605	68pF	1 B
C606	68pF	1 A
C607	3.3μF 25 WV (Electrolytic Capacitor)	2 B
C608	3.3μF 25 WV	2 A
C609	100μF 6.3 WV	2 B
C610	100μF 6.3 WV	2 A
C611	1μF 50 WV	1 B
C612	1μF 50 WV	1 A
C613	0.01μF (±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor)	1 B
C614	0.01μF	1 A
C615	0.003μF	1 B
C616	0.003μF	1 A
C617	0.047μF	1 B
C618	0.047μF	1 A
TR601	2SC871R(E,F) (030547-4,-5)	2 B
TR602	2SC871R(E,F)	2 A
TR603	2SC871R(F) (030547-5)	2 B
TR604	2SC871R(F)	2 A



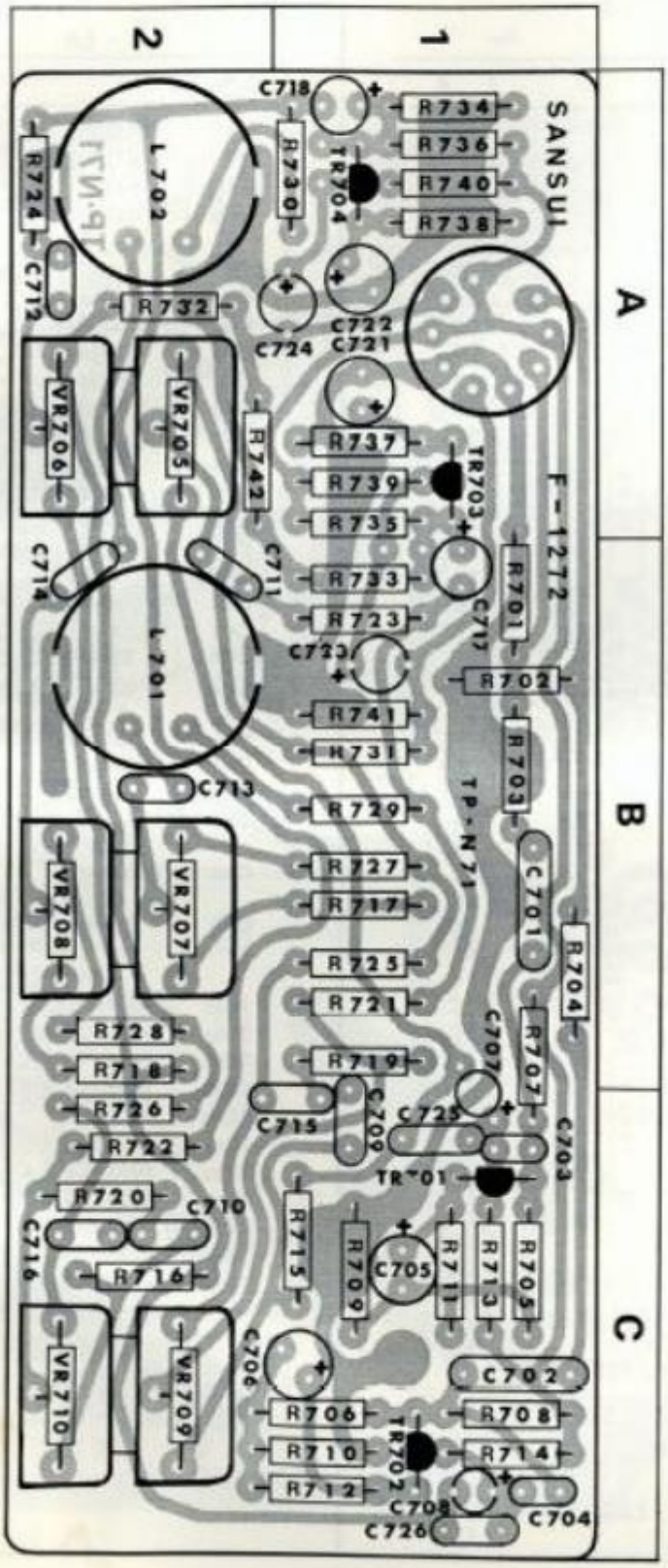
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

TONE CONTROL 〈F-1272〉

X	Y	Z
R701	330kΩ	1B
R702	330kΩ	1B
R703	2.2kΩ	1B
R704	2.2kΩ	1B
R705	82kΩ	1C
R706	82kΩ	1C
R707	560kΩ	1B
R708	560kΩ	1C
R709	560Ω	1C
R710	560Ω	1C
R711	1kΩ	1C
R712	1kΩ	1C
R713	4.7kΩ	1C
R714	4.7kΩ	1C
R715	10kΩ	1C
R716	10kΩ	1C
R717	10kΩ	2B
R718	10kΩ	1B
R719	2.7kΩ	2B
R720	2.7kΩ	1C
R721	22kΩ	2B
R722	22kΩ ±10% 1/4W Carbon Resistor	1C
R723	5.6kΩ	2B
R724	5.6kΩ	2A
R725	10kΩ	1B
R726	10kΩ	2C
R727	10kΩ	1B
R728	10kΩ	2B
R729	10kΩ	1B
R730	10kΩ	1A
R731	2.2kΩ	2B
R732	2.2kΩ	2A
R733	100kΩ	1B
R734	100kΩ	1A
R735	270kΩ	1A
R736	270kΩ	1A
R737	3.3kΩ	1A
R738	3.3kΩ	1A
R739	5.6kΩ	1A
R740	5.6kΩ	1A
R741	82kΩ	1B
R742	82kΩ	2A
VR705,706	100kΩ(B)×2 Treble Control (101052)	2A,2B
VR707,708	100kΩ(B)×2 Midrange Control (101052)	2B,2B
VR709,710	100kΩ(B)×2 Bass Control (101052)	2C,2C
C701	0.22μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	1B
C702	0.22μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	1C
C703	10pF ±10% 25 WV Ceramic Capacitor	1C
C704	10pF ±10% 25 WV Ceramic Capacitor	1C

X	Y	Z
C705	47μF 6.3 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1C
C706	47μF 6.3 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1C
C707	10μF RN 25 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1B,C
C708	10μF RN 25 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1C
C709	0.033μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	1C
C710	0.033μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	2C
C711	0.002μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	2B
C712	0.002μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	2A
C713	0.008μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	2B
C714	0.008μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	2B
C715	0.033μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	1,2C
C716	0.033μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	2C
C717	1μF RN 50 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1B
C718	1μF RN 50 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1A
C721	47μF 10 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1A
C722	47μF 10 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1A
C723	10μF RN 25 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1B
C724	10μF RN 25 WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1A
C725	0.047μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	1C
C726	0.047μF ±10% 50 WV Mylar Capacitor	1C
TR701	2SC871R(E,F) (030547-4,-5)	1C
TR702	2SC871R(E,F) (030547-4,-5)	1C
TR703	2SC871R(E,F) (030547-4,-5)	1A
TR704	2SC871R(E,F) (030547-4,-5)	1A
L701	0.8H Choke Coil (401003)	2B
L702	0.8H Choke Coil (401003)	2A


SANSUI
F-1272
TP-N71
1
2
A
B
C
L702
L701
TR704
TR703
TR701
TR702
VR706
VR705
VR708
VR707
VR710
VR709
C718
C712
C724
C722
C721
C714
C711
C717
C723
C713
C715
C709
C725
C716
C710
C706
C708
C726
C707
C703
C705
C702
C704
C701
R734
R736
R740
R738
R730
R724
R732
R737
R739
R735
R733
R723
R741
R731
R729
R727
R717
R725
R721
R719
R728
R718
R726
R722
R720
R716
R742
R701
R702
R703
R704
R707
R715
R709
R711
R713
R705
R706
R710
R712
R708
R714

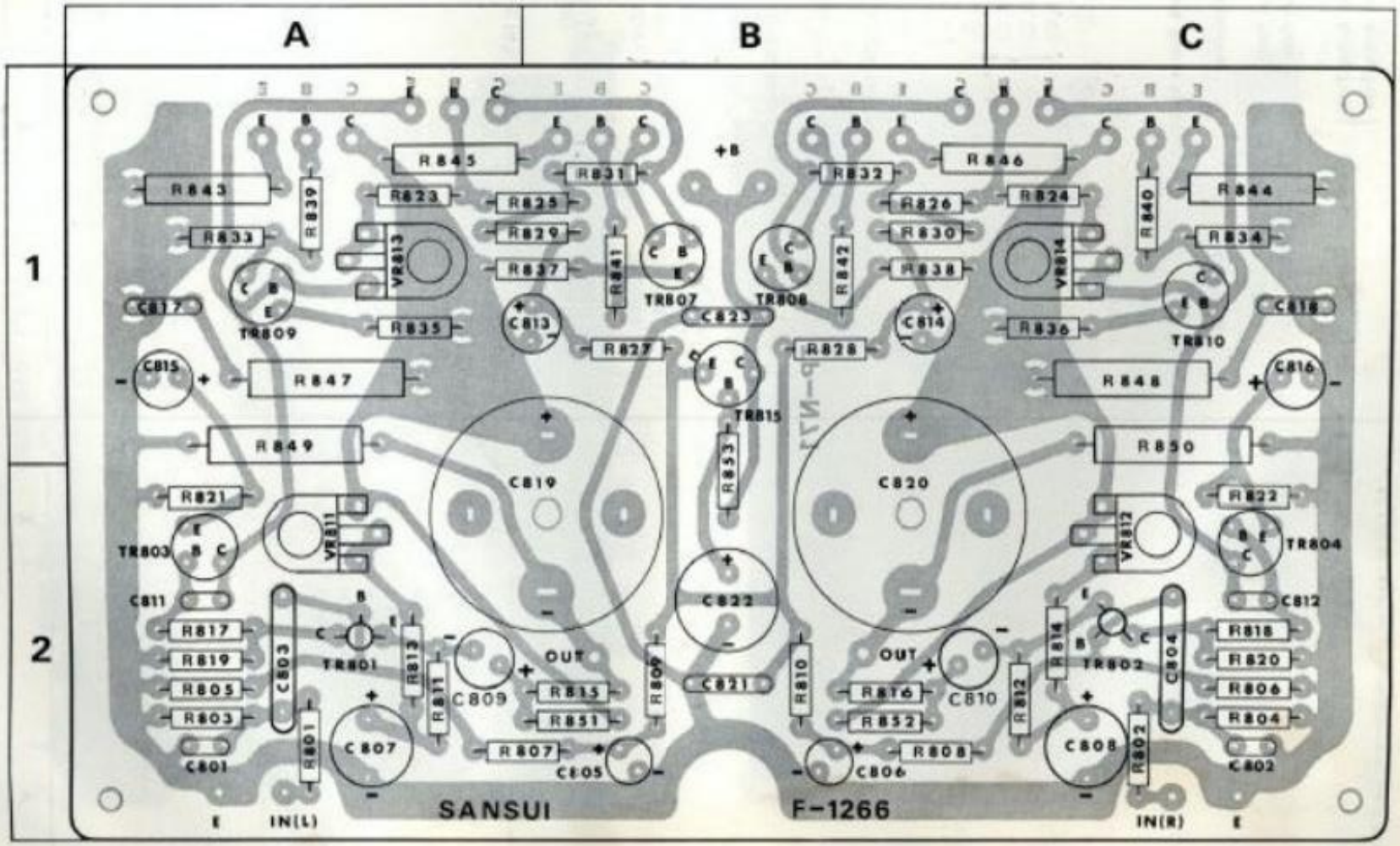
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS AND PARTS LIST

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

MAIN AMP ⟨F-1266⟩

X	Y	Z
R801	10kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A
R802	10kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2C
R803	470kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A
R804	470kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2C
R805	150kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A
R806	150kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2C
R807	560kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A, B
R808	560kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2B
R809	560kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2B
R810	560kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2B
R811	150Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A
R812	150Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2C
R813	4.7kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A
R814	4.7kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2C
R815	5.6kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2B
R816	5.6kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2B
R817	1kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A
R818	1kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2C
R819	1kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A
R820	1kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2C
R821	220Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2A
R822	220Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2C
R823	1kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1A
R824	1kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1C
R825	3.3kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1A, B
R826	3.3kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1B
R827	1kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1B
R828	1kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1B
R829	3.9kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1A, B
R830	3.9kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1B
R831	39Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1B
R832	39Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1A
R833	150Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1C
R834	150Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1A
R835	27Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1C
R836	27Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1A, B
R837	150Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1B
R838	150Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1A
R839	6.8Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1C
R840	6.8Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1B
R841	6.8Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1B
R842	6.8Ω ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1A
R843	0.5Ω ±20% 2W Cement Resistor	1C
R844	0.5Ω ±20% 2W Cement Resistor	1A
R845	0.5Ω ±20% 2W Cement Resistor	1B, C
R846	0.5Ω ±20% 2W Cement Resistor	1A
R847	6.8Ω ±10% 3W Cement Resistor	1C
R848	6.8Ω ±10% 3W Cement Resistor	1A
R849	150Ω ±10% 5W Cement Resistor	1C
R850	150Ω ±10% 5W Cement Resistor	2B
R851	5.6kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2B
R852	5.6kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	2B
R853	15kΩ ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	1, 2B

X	Y	Z
VR811	20kΩ(B) AC Balance Adjustment (103046-2)	2A
VR812	20kΩ(B) AC Balance Adjustment (103046-2)	2C
VR813	1kΩ(B) DC Balance Adjustment (103059)	1A
VR814	1kΩ(B) DC Balance Adjustment (103059)	1C
C801	47pF ±10% 25WV Ceramic Capacitor	2A
C802	47pF ±10% 25WV Ceramic Capacitor	2C
C803	0.47μF ±10% 50WV Mylar Capacitor	2A
C804	0.47μF ±10% 50WV Mylar Capacitor	2C
C805	1μF 50WV Electrolytic Capacitor	2B
C806	1μF 50WV Electrolytic Capacitor	2B
C807	470μF 16WV Electrolytic Capacitor	2A
C808	470μF 16WV Electrolytic Capacitor	2C
C809	47μF 25WV Electrolytic Capacitor	2A
C810	47μF 25WV Electrolytic Capacitor	2B, C
C811	47pF ±10% 25WV Ceramic Capacitor	2A
C812	47pF ±10% 25WV Ceramic Capacitor	2C
C813	47μF 50WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1A, B
C814	47μF 50WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1B
C815	220μF 6.3WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1A
C816	220μF 6.3WV Electrolytic Capacitor	1C
C817	0.1μF ±10% 50WV Mylar Capacitor	1A
C818	0.1μF ±10% 50WV Mylar Capacitor	1C
C819	1500μF 63WV Electrolytic Capacitor (020537)	1, 2A B
C820	1500μF 63WV Electrolytic Capacitor (020537)	1, 2B C
C821	0.01μF ±10% 250WV Ceramic Capacitor	2B
C822	220μF 75WV Electrolytic Capacitor	2B
C823	0.01μF ±10% 250WV Ceramic Capacitor	1B
TR801	XA495G (R, C) (030017-1, -2)	2A
TR802	XA495G (B, C) (030017-1, -2)	2C
TR803	8002-1 (A, B, C) (030555, -1, -2)	2A
TR804	8002-1 (A, B, C) (030555, -1, -2)	2C
TR805	2SC281 (B) (030512-1)	1A
TR806	2SC281 (B) (030512-1)	1B, C
TR807	8002-1 (A, B, C) (030555, -1, -2)	1B
TR808	8002-1 (A, B, C) (030555, -1, -2)	1B
TR809	9002-1 (A, B, C) (030014, -1, -2)	1A
TR810	9002-1 (A, B, C) (030014, -1, -2)	1C
TR815	2SC627 (2, 3) (030558-1, -2)	1B

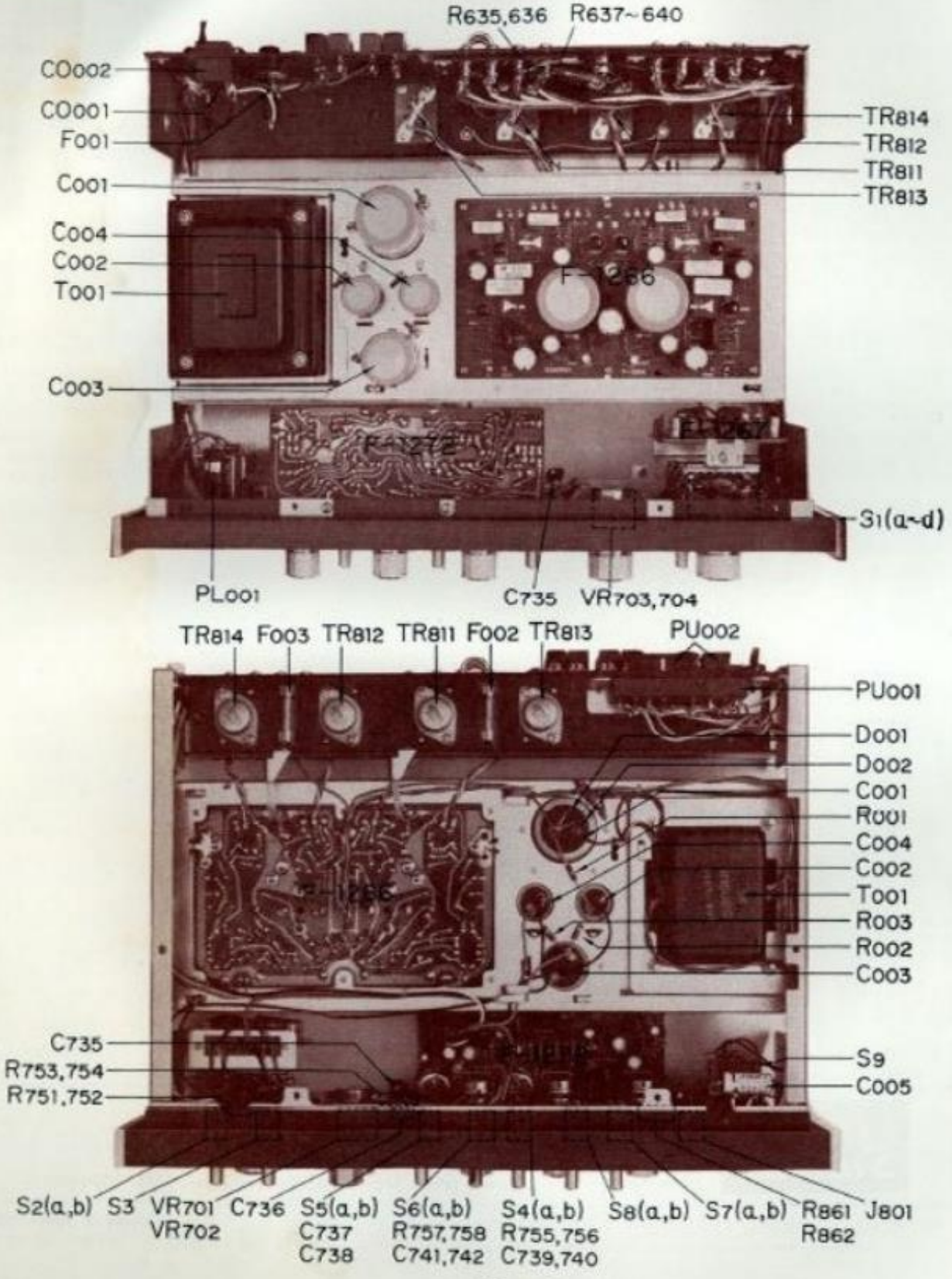

A
B
C
1
2
SANSUI
F-1266
IN(L)
IN(R)
OUT
OUT
+B
R843
R845
R831
R846
R832
R844
R834
R833
R823
R825
R829
R837
R826
R830
R838
R824
R836
R839
R840
R841
R842
VR813
VR814
TR807
TR808
TR809
TR810
C817
C813
C823
C814
C818
C815
R847
R827
R828
R848
C816
TR815
R849
R853
R850
C819
C820
R821
VR811
VR812
R822
TR803
TR804
C811
C822
C812
R817
R819
R805
R803
R813
R814
R818
R820
R806
R804
C803
TR801
TR802
C804
C809
C810
R815
R851
R809
R810
R876
R852
R812
C801
C807
C805
C806
C808
C802
R807
R808
R801
R802
E
E

OTHER PARTS AND THEIR POSITION ON CHASSIS

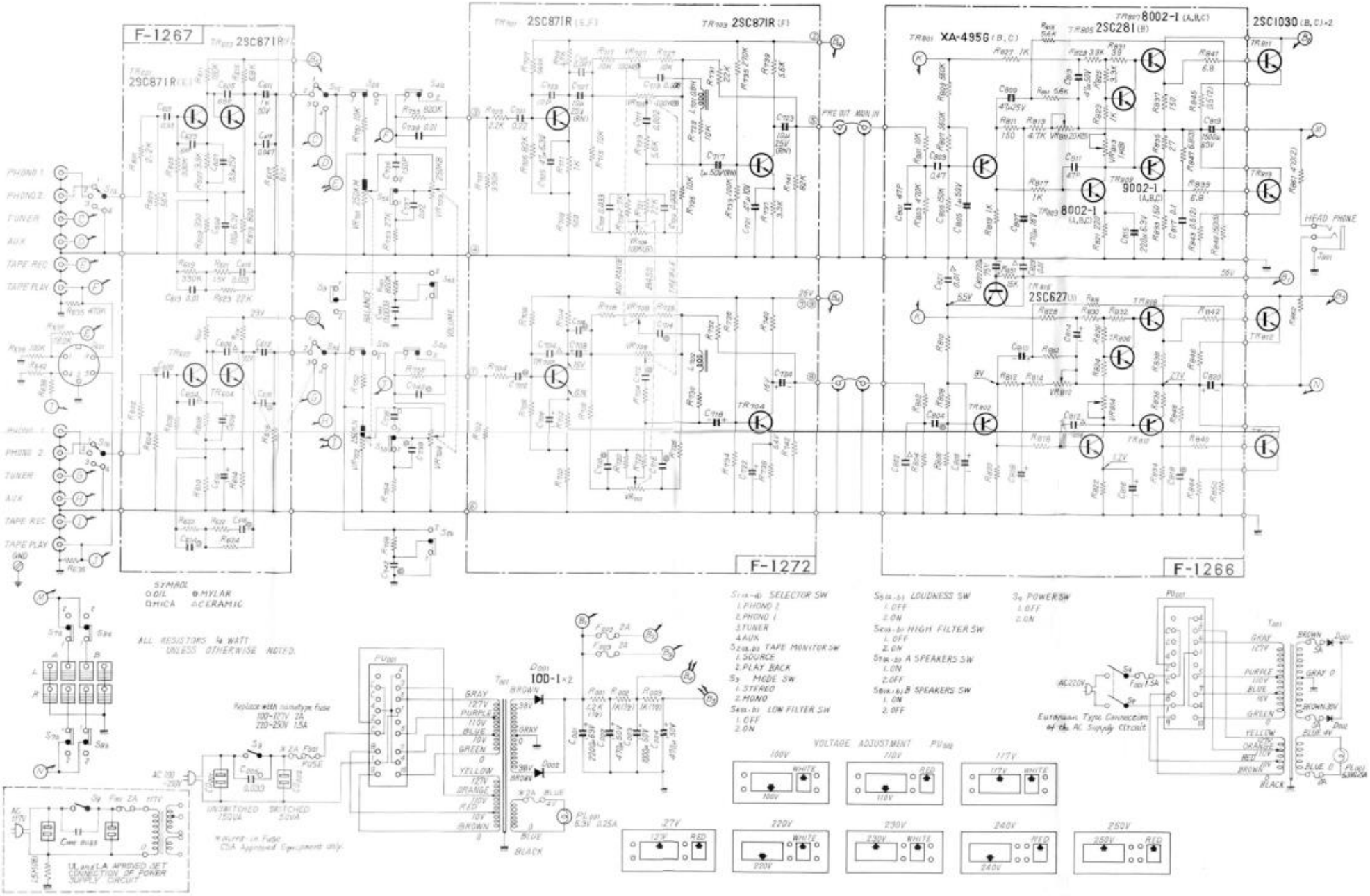
X: Parts No. **Y:** Parts Name

X	Y	
R001	1.2kΩ }	
R002	1kΩ } ±10% ½W Solid Resistor	
R003	1kΩ }	
R635	470kΩ }	
R636	470kΩ	
R637	180kΩ	
R638	180kΩ	
R639	100kΩ	
R640	100kΩ	
R751	10kΩ }	
R752	10kΩ } ±10% ¼W Carbon Resistor	
R753	27kΩ	
R754	27kΩ	
R755	820kΩ	
R756	820kΩ	
R757	820kΩ	
R758	820kΩ }	
R861	470Ω }	
R862	470Ω } ±10% 2W Metal Film Resistor	
VR701, 702	250kΩ (B)(H)	(101050-1)
VR703, 704	250kΩ (B)X2	(101009-1,-2)
C001	2200μF 63WV }	(020519-1)
C002	470μF 50WV } Electrolytic Capacitor	(020525)
C003	1000μF 50WV }	(020539)
C004	470μF 50WV }	(020525)
C005	0.033μF 600WV Oil Capacitor	
C735	150pF }	
C736	150pF } ±10% Mica Capacitor	
C737	0.02μF }	
C738	0.02μF	
C739	0.01μF	
C740	0.01μF } ±10% 50WV Mylar Capacitor	
C741	0.0033μF	
C742	0.0033μF }	
TR811	2SC1030 (B, C) }	
TR812	2SC1030 (B, C) }	
TR813	2SC1030 (B, C) }	(030563-1, -2)
TR814	2SC1030 (B, C) }	
D001	10D-1 }	
D002	10D-1 }	(031034)
PL001	6.3V 250mA Power Indicator	(040009)
T001	Power Transformer 400-5394	(400064)
F001	2A Power Fuse (100~127V)	(043003-1)
	1.5A Power Fuse (220~250V)	(043012-1)
F002	2A Quick Acting Fuse }	
F003	2A Quick Acting Fuse }	(043024)

X	Y	
J601	5-Pin Connector (DIN)	(243004)
J801	Headphones Jack	(243007-1)
PU001	Voltage Selector Socket	(241017)
PU002	Voltage Selector Plug	(241018)
		(241019)
S1	Selector Switch Y-2-4-4	(110217)
S2	Tape Monitor Switch }	
S3	Mode Switch	
S4	Low Filter Switch }	(117017)
S5	Loudness Switch	
S6	High Filter Switch }	
S7	A Speaker Switch }	
S8	B Speaker Switch }	(117018)
S9	Power Switch	(113016)
CO001	AC Consent	(245001)
CO002	AC Consent	(245001)


R635,636
R637~640
CO002
CO001
F001
C001
C004
C002
T001
C003
TR814
TR812
TR811
TR813
F-1266
F-1272
F-1267
S1(a~d)
PL001
C735
VR703,704
TR814
F003
TR812
TR811
F002
TR813
PU002
PU001
D001
D002
C001
R001
C004
C002
T001
R003
R002
C003
F-1266
C735
R753,754
R751,752
S9
C005
S2(a,b)
S3
VR701
VR702
C736
S5(a,b)
C737
C738
S6(a,b)
R757,758
C741,742
S4(a,b)
R755,756
C739,740
S8(a,b)
S7(a,b)
R861
R862
J801

SANSUI AU-555A SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



* Manufacturer reserves right to change design and/or specifications without notice for purpose of improvement.

SANSUI ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Sansui

SANSUI ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office; 14-1, 2-chome, Izumi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan. TEL. 323-1111

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