

Your Sansui 7000 receiver is designed for trouble-free performance with a minimum of care. Should the receiver work unsatisfactorily, please refer to the section of this manual entitled 'General Troubleshooting Chart' on pages 3 and 4. If you will be confronted with a trouble not covered in the chart, please contact your nearest Sansui dealer or Authorized Service Station.

For the man who can repair or replace the defective part himself

This manual includes a schematic wiring diagram and pictures identifying all of the electric and electronic parts. The parts list (pp. 13~24) gives the reference numbers and letters which are used in the illustrations of printed-circuit boards to identify each part. To remove the front panel, bottom board and wood case from the unit, refer to 'Disassembly Procedure (p. 5)'.

For the man who can align the tuner himself

The necessary steps for FM and AM alignments are given in the charts under the heading 'Alignment (pp. 9~12)'. Note that the alignment should be used only when really necessary and that the proper alignment requires use of precision instruments listed on the top of the chart. Never attempt to align unless such instruments are available.

For the man who wants to make a custom cabinet himself

Before mounting the 7000 in a custom cabinet or making such a cabinet, be sure to refer to the section entitled 'Custom Mounting (pp. 7~8)'.

If you have any questions regarding operation and service, please consult your nearest Sansui dealer or Authorized Service Station.

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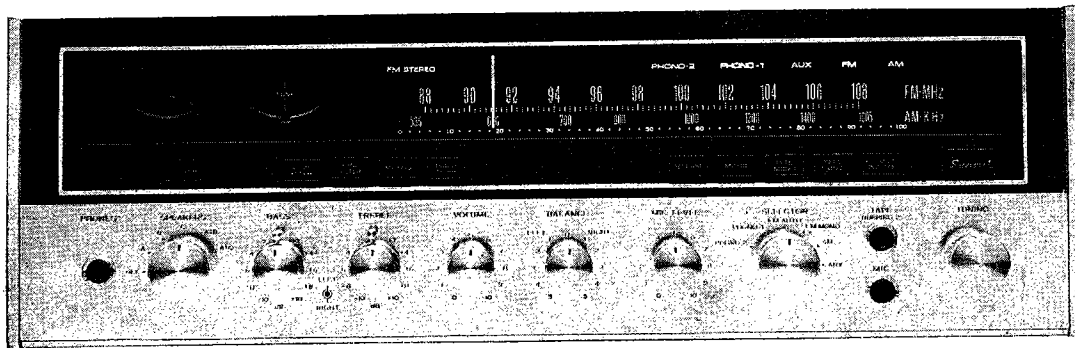
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SERVICE MANUAL

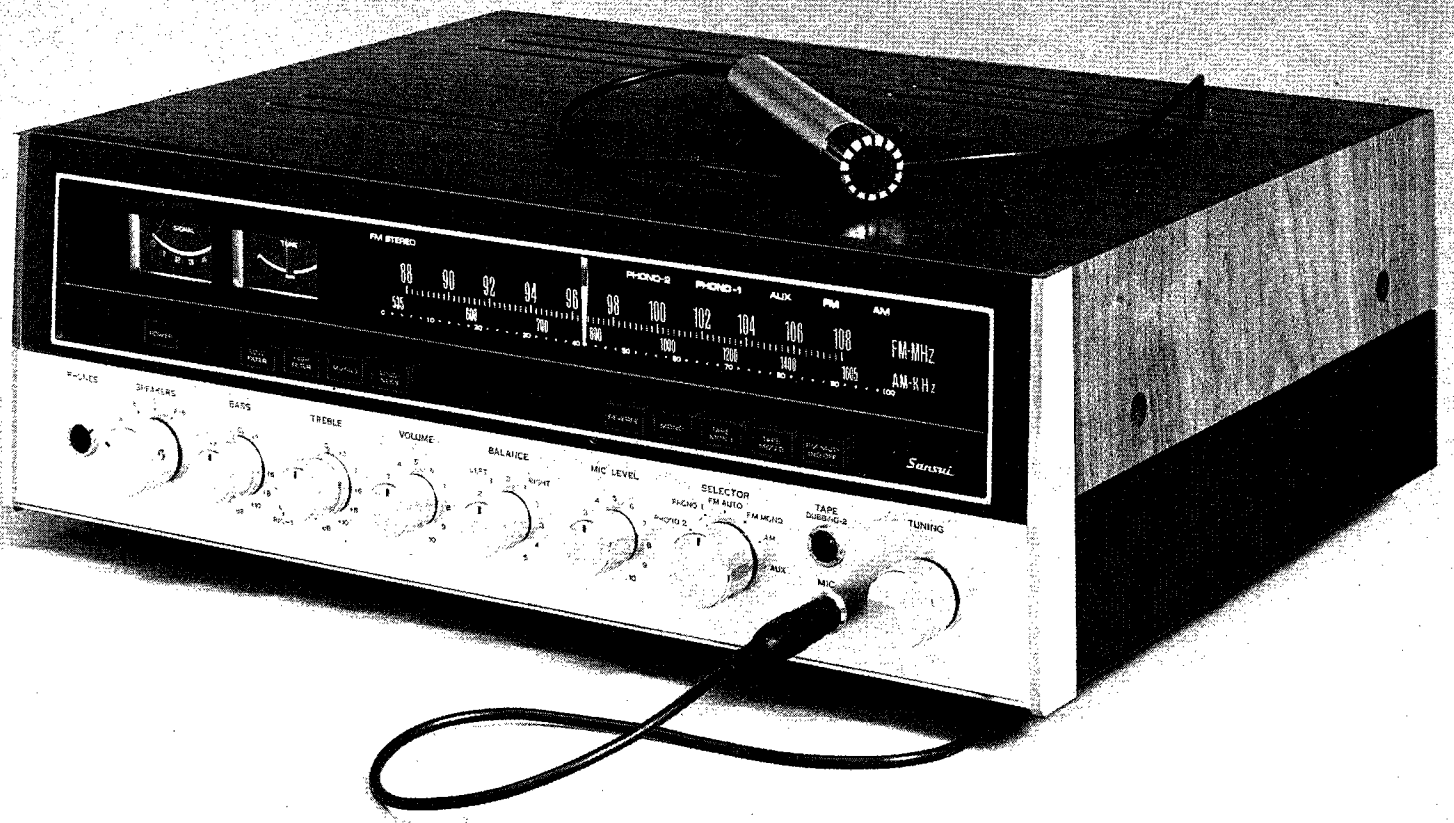
SOLID-STATE AM/FM STEREO TUNER AMPLIFIER

SANSUI 7000



Sansui

SANSUI ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED



GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

If the amplifier is otherwise operating satisfactorily, the more common causes of trouble may generally be attributed to the following:

1. Incorrect connection or loose terminal contacts. Check the speakers, record player, tape deck, antenna and line cord.
2. Improper operation. Before operating any audio com-

- ponent, be sure to read the manufacturer's instructions.
3. Improper location of audio components. The proper positioning of components, such as speakers and turntable, is vital to stereo.
 4. Defective audio components.
- The following are some other common causes of malfunction and what to do about them.

PROGRAM	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
AM, FM or MPX reception	A. Constant or intermittent noise heard at times or in a certain area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Discharge or oscillation caused by electrical appliances, such as fluorescent lamp, TV set, D.C. motor, rectifier or oscillator * Natural phenomena, such as atmospheric, static or thunderbolts * Insufficient antenna input due to ferroconcrete wall or long distance from the station * Wave interference from other electrical appliances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Attach a noise limiter to the electrical appliance causing the noise, or attach it to the amplifiers power source * Install an outdoor antenna and ground the amplifier to raise the signal-to-noise ratio * Reverse the power cord plug-receptacle connections * If the noise occurs at a certain frequency, attach a wave trap to the ANT. input * Keep the set at a proper distance from other electrical appliances
	B. The needle of the signal and tune meter does not move sharply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Receiver is located in a weak signal area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Install the antenna for maximum signal pickup
	C. The zero point of the meter diverges much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Regional difference in field intensity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The unit is not at fault
AM reception	A. Noise heard at a particular time of a day, in a certain area or over part of dial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Due to the nature of AM broadcasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Install the antenna for maximum antenna efficiency. See "ANTENNA" in the operating instructions * In some cases, the noise can be eliminated by grounding the amplifier or reversing the power cord plug-receptacle connections
	B. High-frequency noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Adjacent-channel interference or beat interference * TV set too close to audio system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Although such noise cannot be eliminated by the amplifier, it is advisable to adjust the TREBLE control from midpoint to left and switch on the HIGH FILTER * Keep the TV set at a proper distance from the audio system
FM reception	A. Noisy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Poor noise limiter effect or too low SN ratio due to insufficient antenna input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Install the antenna (supplied) for maximum signal strength * If this does not prove effective, use an outdoor antenna designed exclusively for FM. When you use a TV antenna for both TV and FM with a splitter, make sure TV reception is not affected * An excessively long antenna may cause noise
		<p>Note: FM reception is affected considerably by transmission conditions of stations: power and antenna efficiency. As a result, you may receive one station quite well while receiving another station poorly</p>	

