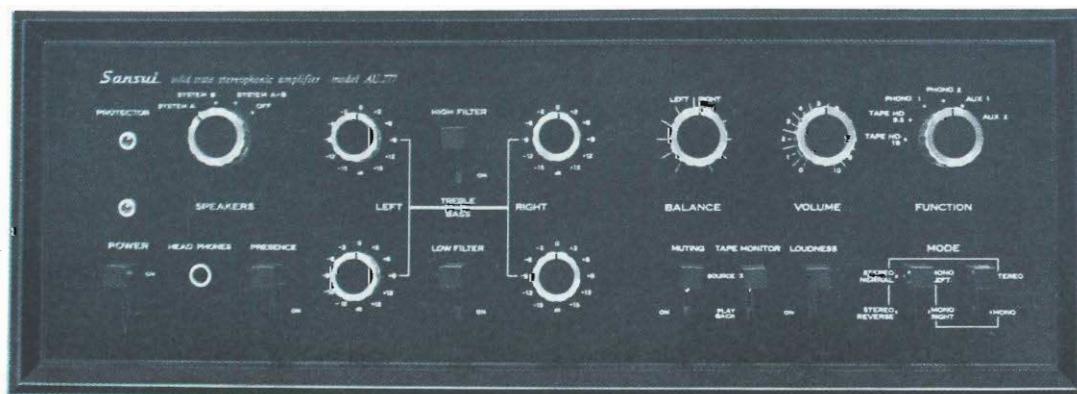


OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SOLID-STATE STEREO CONTROL AMPLIFIER

AU-777

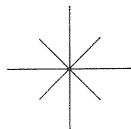


Sansui®

SANSUI ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

SANSUI

SOLID-STATE STEREO CONTROL AMPLIFIER



AU-777

Thank you for selecting the Sansui AU-777 Solid State Stereophonic Amplifier, an excellent choice that will become more apparent after years of rich stereo listening.

Sansui is known throughout the world for the unsurpassed quality of its audio equipment line, be it a pre-main amplifier, a multiplex stereo receiver, a speaker system, a turntable or a stereo headphone set, and takes the greatest efforts to merit and maintain this reputation.

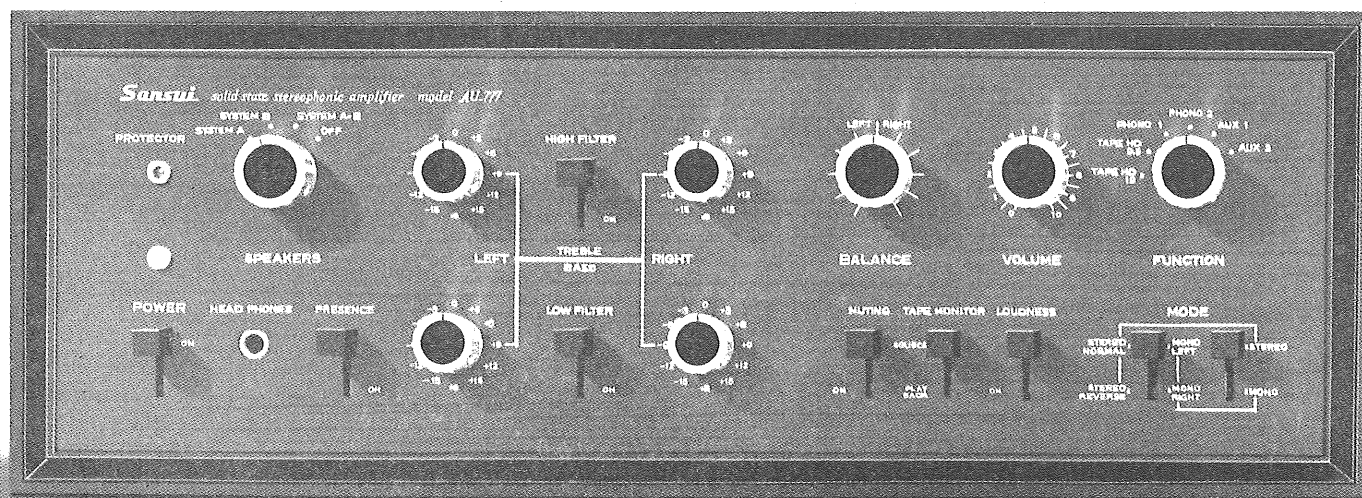
The AU-777 is no exception. Not a single detail has been overlooked in bringing this unit to you in perfect operating condition.

This manual has been prepared to aid you in keeping the AU-777 working perfectly. *Please read the contents of this manual carefully before installing or operating the amplifier.*

You will then be able to enjoy the world's highest standards of sound reproduction to the fullest.

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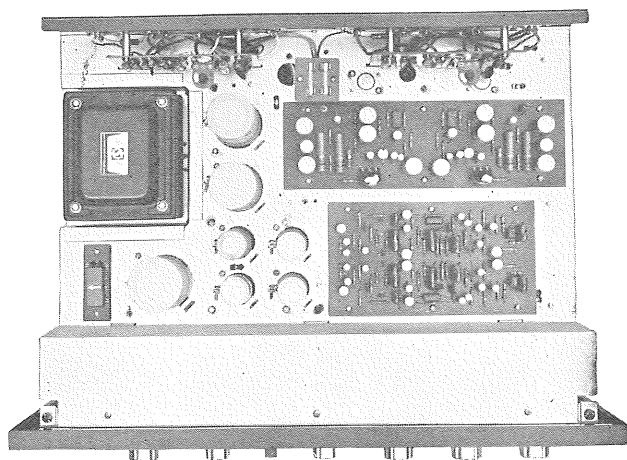
FEATURES

SEPP ITL Circuitry

Single-ended input transformerless circuitry assures 70 watts music power, 30/30 watts RMS power and 25 watts \times 2 RMS stereo power with the lowest possible distortion. Over the entire frequency range, 20 to 50,000 Hz, the distortion never exceeds 0.5% even at 100 milliwatts. The AU-777 overcomes the problem of the solid-state amplifier in which the distortion tends to be somewhat higher at low power levels.

Negative Feedback Amplifier Stages

The negative feedback amplifiers used in all stages from the first to the final offer appreciable improvements in frequency response, signal-to-noise ratio and distortion. The main amplifier has the frequency response of 20 to 100,000 Hz \pm 1 db. The pre-amplifier output has a distortion factor of less 0.1% at the rated output voltage of 1 volt.



Widest Possible Power Bandwidth

The AU-777 adopts a C.E. dividing system in which quality silicon transistors are used in the phase reversing circuit, assuring an outstanding frequency response of 20 to 50,000 Hz with only 0.5% in distortion.

Double Protective Devices for Power Transistors

Sansui's exclusive electronic protective devices prevent damage to the power transistors if an accidental short should occur. In addition, the AU-777 is equipped with quick-acting fuses which protect the power transistors in case of overloads. The new silicon transistors used have a very high permissible temperature range.

Dual-Concentric 2-Stage Negative-Feedback Tone Controls

The dual-concentric 2-stage negative-feedback tone controls provide independent adjustment of each channel for boost and attenuations of 15 db at both the bass and treble ends. The AU-777 operates flat when the controls are in 0 position.

Two Phono Inputs

The AU-777 is provided with two PHONO inputs: PHONO 1 and 2 have the input impedance of 47K Ω and 100K Ω respectively. Either can be used depending on preference. In general, a cartridge connected to 47K Ω produces soft and mild tones. If connected to 100K Ω , it delivers tones accented at high frequencies.

Four Outputs and Seven Inputs

The AU-777 is equipped with all the necessary outputs and inputs for an amplifier: pre-amp. output, tape recording output and two center-channel outputs; two PHONO inputs, tape-head input and four other inputs.

Two Center-Channel Outputs

The AU-777 is equipped with two terminals for connection to a third amplifier. One is a flat output and other is a 200 Hz high-cut output. You can, just by connecting a monophonic amplifier, enjoy a three dimensional effect.

Independent Pre-and Main-Amplifier

The pre-and main-amplifier sections are designed to be used independently, so that the AU-777 serves as a top-quality channel amplifier. When not in separate use, they are connected with PM connectors.

Highly Effective Heat Sinks

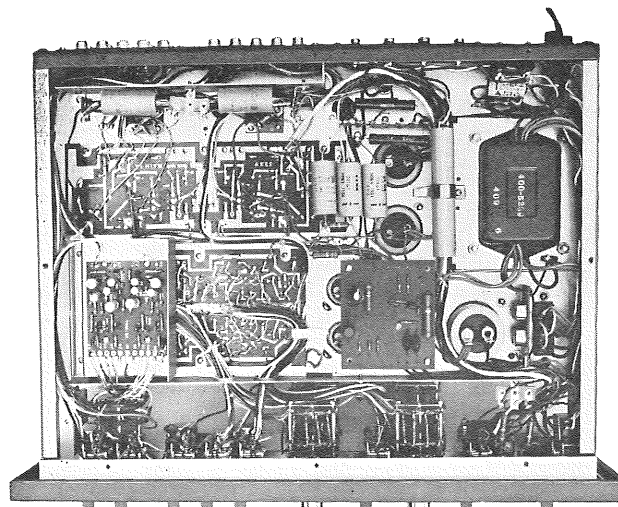
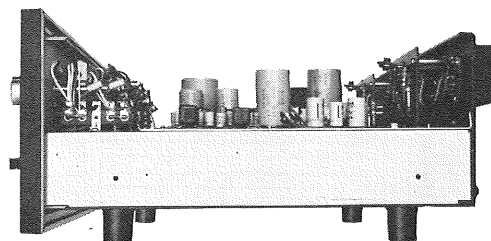
Thick (3 mm) aluminum heat sinkers keep the power transistors running cool. The AU-777 operates free of trouble even if used continuously over long periods of time.

Refined Front Panel

The front panel is functionally designed for easier operation, and beautifully crafted to enhance the beauty of your listening room. Walnut case optional.

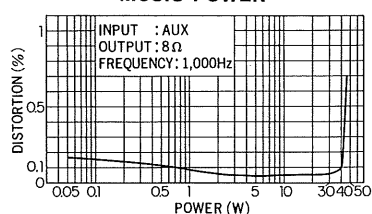
Full Control Complement

The full control complement includes: 1. Tape equalizer which can be switched to 19 cm/sec or 9.5 cm/sec depending on the tape speed; 2. Highly effective CR feedback LOW and HIGH FILTERS; 3. LOUDNESS control which compensates for the loss of bass and treble at low listening levels; 4. PRESENCE switch which enables you to enjoy a double bass effect; 5. TAPE MONITOR switch which compares the recorded tape with the program source; 6. HEAD-PHONES jack for private listening; 7. MUTING switch for suppression the entire sound range by 20 db; 8. SPEAKER SELECTOR switch for a choice of speaker system; 9. Tape recording output.

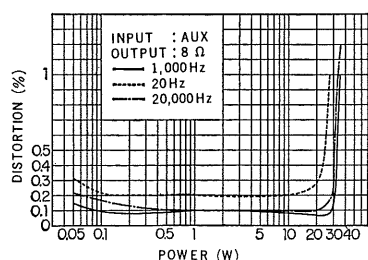


SPECIFICATIONS CHARACTERISTICS

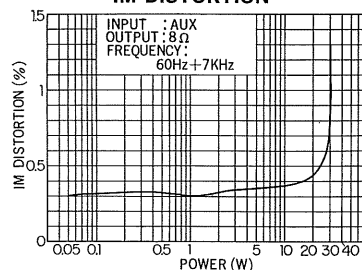
MUSIC POWER



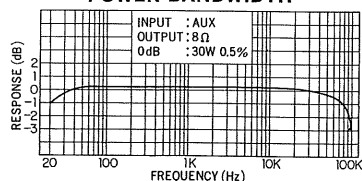
POWER OUTPUT HARMONIC DISTORTION



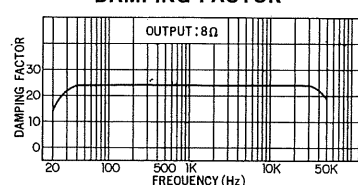
IM DISTORTION



POWER BANDWIDTH



DAMPING FACTOR



MAIN AMPLIFIER SECTION

POWER OUTPUT (AT 8Ω LOAD)

MUSIC POWER (IHF): 70W ±1db total

CONTINUOUS POWER (LEFT/RIGHT)

30W/30W ±1db

CONTINUOUS POWER (BOTH CHANNEL DRIVEN):

25W × 2 ±1db

HARMONIC DISTORTION: less than 0.5%

POWER BANDWIDTH (IHF): 20~50,000 Hz

IM DISTORTION (60 Hz: 7,000 Hz=4 : 1):

0.8%

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: 20~100,000 Hz ±1db
at normal listening level

HUM AND NOISE (IHF): 100 db at rated output

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: 8~16Ω

DAMPING FACTOR: 24 (at 8Ω load)

PRESENSE SWITCH: 50 Hz + 6 db

INPUT IMPEDANCE: 300 KΩ

PRE-AMPLIFIER SECTION

OUTPUT VOLTAGE

MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 5 V

RATED OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 1 V (180Ω)

HARMONIC DISTORTION: 0.1% or below, at rated
output voltage

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: 20~70,000 Hz + 0.5 db,
-1.5 db

HAM AND NOISE (IHF)

PHONO 1, 2: 85 db at max. output voltage

TAPE HEAD: 80 db at max. output voltage

AUX 1, 2: 85 db at max. output voltage

INPUT SENSITIVITY(FOR RATED OUTPUT VOLTAGE)

PHONO 1: 2 mV (47 KΩ)

PHONO 2: 2 mV (100 KΩ)

TAPE HEAD 19: 1.5 mV (200 KΩ)

TAPE HEAD 9.5: 1.3 mV (200 KΩ)

AUX 1: 140 mV (100 KΩ)

AUX 2: 140 mV (100 KΩ)

TAPE MONITOR: 140 mV (100 KΩ)

RECORDING OUTPUT: 140 mV

CENTER-CHANNEL OUTPUT:

9.5V at 1,000 Hz (flat output)

9.5V at 20 Hz (low frequency output, $f_0=200$ Hz)

CONTROLS AND SWITCHES

BASS CONTROL: 20 Hz ± 15 db (3 db step)
TREBLE CONTROL: 20,000 Hz ± 15 db (3 db step)
LOUDNESS CONTROL: 50 Hz +8 db, 10,000 Hz +5 db
(volume control at -30 db)
LOW FILTER: 20 Hz -21 db
HIGH FILTER: 20,000 Hz -22 db
MUTING SWITCH: -20 db (20~20,000 Hz)
MODE SWITCH: 1. STEREO NORM 2. STEREO
REV 3. MONO-L 4. MONO-R
SPEAKER SWITCH: 1. A 2. B 3. A+B 4. OFF
FUNCTION SWITCH: 1. TAPE HD 19 2. TAPE HD 9.5
3. PHONO 1 4. PHONO 2
5. AUX 1 6. AUX 2

OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES

Direct tape monitor. Headphone jack. Center-channel output for connection to third amplifier. Muting switch. Independent use of both main and pre-amplifier. Protector indicator.

TRANSISTORS AND DIODES

TR: 2SC650 $\times 4$, 2SC281 $\times 10$, 2SC283 $\times 2$, 2SD144 $\times 2$,
2SD143 $\times 4$, 2SD46 $\times 4$
D; SA-3Z $\times 4$, SW-0502 $\times 2$, QA91 $\times 2$,
D-22A $\times 4$ (Thermister), 2SF-656 $\times 1$ (SCR)

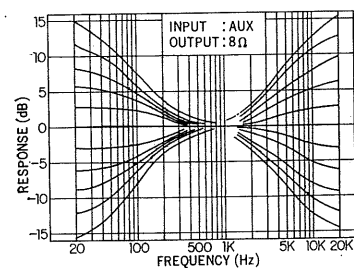
POWER REQUIREMENTS

POWER VOLTAGE: 100, 117, 220 and 240V. 50 or 60 Hz
POWER CONSUMPTION: 165 VA. max.

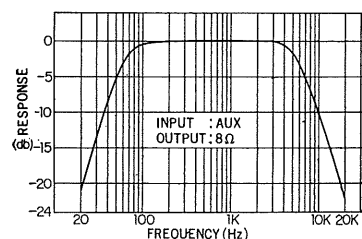
DIMENSIONS

WIDTH: 17 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
HEIGHT (Excluding rubber stands): 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
DEPTH (Excluding knobs): 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
WEIGHT: 27.1 lbs.

TONE CONTROL

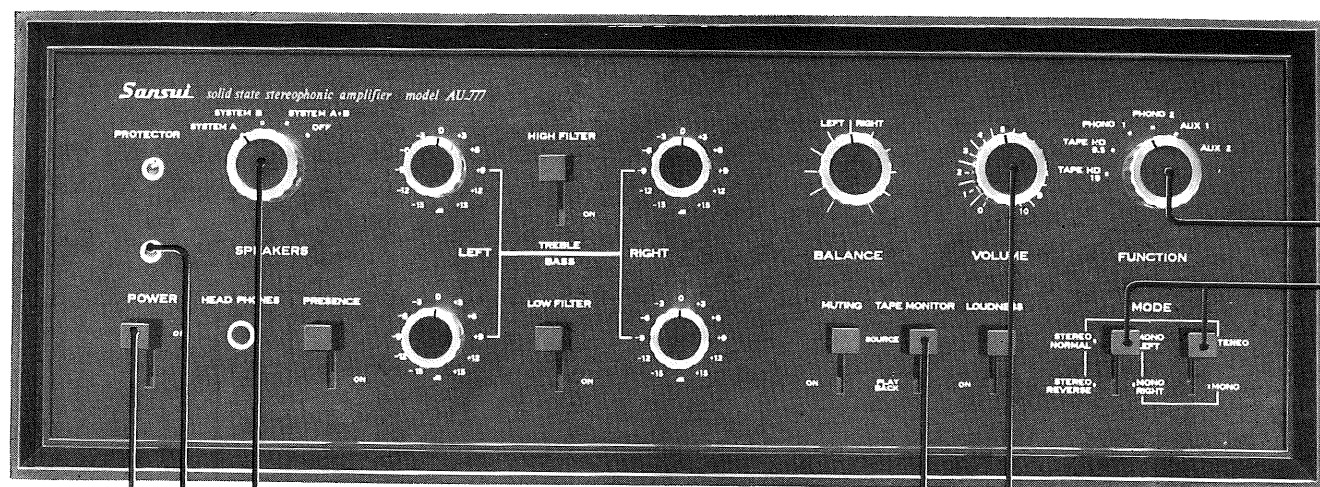


LOW/HIGH CUT FILTER



* All rights reserve specifications subject to change without notice.

SWITCHES AND CONTROLS



Power Switch

The amplifier is on when the POWER switch lever is moved to the ON position. On the rear panel of the amplifier there are two A.C. outlets. The power to the left outlet marked SWITCHED is controlled by the POWER switch.

Power Indicator

The POWER indicator is lit when the POWER switch is turned ON. It remains lit while the unit is on.

Speaker Selector Switch

Chooses between one set of speakers A, and another set B, which may be installed in the same room or remotely in another part of your home. It also has a position for running all speakers at once (A+B), and another that cuts them all out for private listening with headphones (OFF).



Volume Control

The VOLUME control adjusts the over-all sound level of both channels. Turn it clockwise, and the volume is increased; turn it counterclockwise, and the volume is decreased.

Tape Monitor Switch

Enables you to compare a recorded tape with the original program. When this switch is in the PLAY BACK position, the recorded tape is heard from the speakers. Monitoring is only possible with a 3-head tape recorder.

NOTE: When you play back through the amplifier, the TAPE MONITOR switch should be in the PLAY BACK position as well. When not needed, make sure the switch is in the SOURCE position.

Function Selector Switch

This switch selects from among the various program sources connected to the input jacks on the rear panel of the amplifier.

1. **Tape HD 19**—Selects a tape deck with tape speed of 19 cm/sec.
2. **Tape HD 9.5**—Selects a tape deck with tape speed of 9.5 cm/sec.
3. **Phono 1**—Selects a record player connected to the PHONO 1 inputs on the rear panel.
4. **Phono 2**—Selects a record player connected to the PHONO 2 inputs on the rear panel.
5. **AUX 1**—Selects a tuner or other sources connected to the AUX 1 inputs on the rear panel.
6. **AUX 2**—Selects a tuner or FM-MPX adaptor connected to the AUX 2 inputs on the rear panel.

Mode Switches

1. **Stereo**—The Mode switches in the STEREO NORMAL and STEREO positions connect the left input to the left speaker and the right input to the right speaker. This is the normal stereo position.
2. **Reverse**—The left MODE switch in the STEREO REVERSE position connects the left input to the right speaker and the right input to the left speaker.
3. **Mono Right**—The MODE switches in the MONO RIGHT and MONO positions connect the right input to both speakers.
4. **Mono Left**—the MODE switches in the MONO LEFT and MONO positions connect the left input to both speakers.

SWITCHES AND CONTROLS

Protector Indicator

The protector circuit prevents damage to power transistors. As soon as the circuit is activated, the indicator lamp lights up to indicate trouble. In this case, immediately turn the POWER switch off and remedy.

Treble Controls

The LEFT and RIGHT TREBLE controls determine the amount of treble tones in the left and right channels respectively.

With the TREBLE control in mid-position marked 0, the treble tones will sound exactly as they appear in the program source. If you wish to emphasize the treble, simply turn the TREBLE control clockwise. To decrease the treble loudness, turn the TREBLE control counterclockwise. The TREBLE control is graduated by 3db per step.

Bass Controls

The LEFT and RIGHT BASS controls determine the amount of bass tones in the left and right channels respectively.

With the BASS control in mid-position marked 0, the bass tones will sound exactly as recorded or broadcast. If you wish to emphasize the bass, simply turn the BASS control clockwise. To decrease the bass loudness, turn the BASS control counterclockwise. The BASS control is graduated by 3 db per step.

Presence Switch

When the BASS controls are used for sound compensation at low frequencies, they affect the mid-frequencies as well, creating a boomy, rather than flat sound. The PRESENCE switch is used to improve the speaker damping at less than 125 Hz and to help reproduce crisp lows effectively.

Head Phones Jack

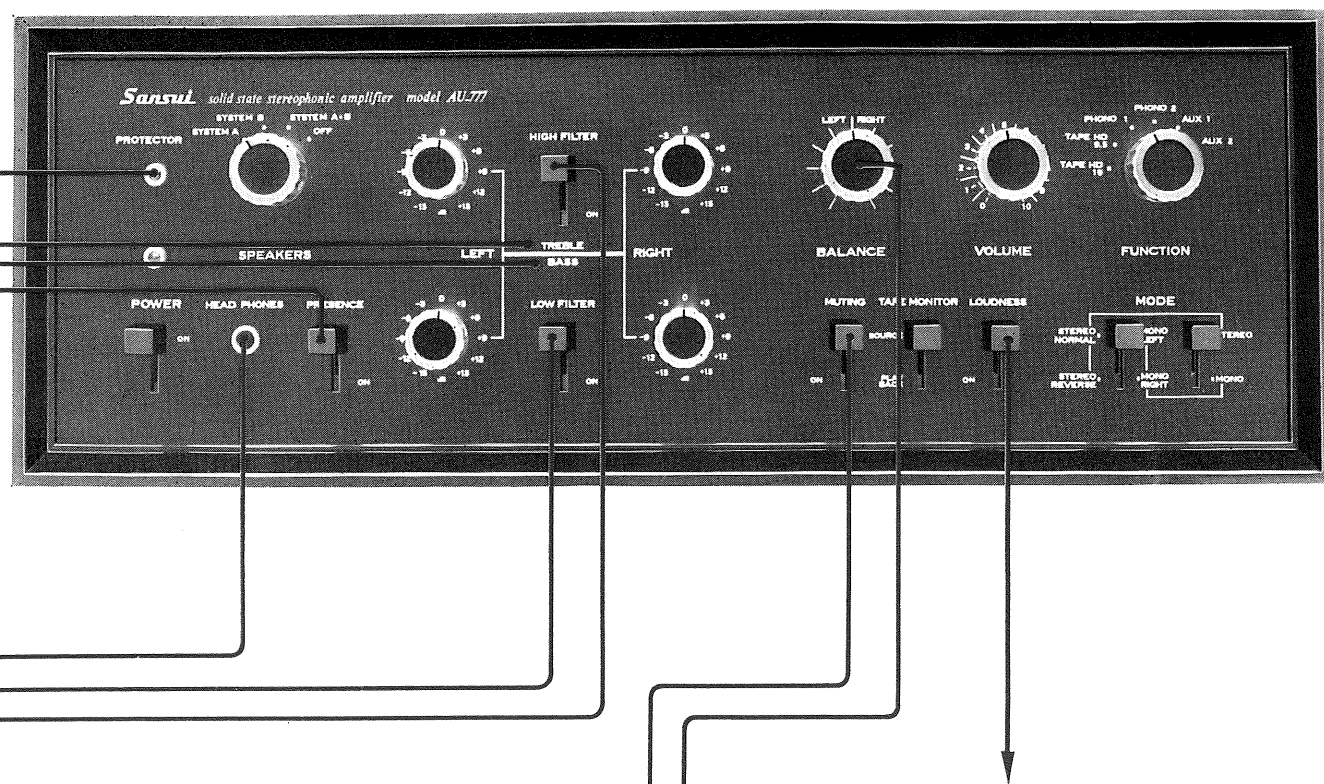
Plug in a headset for private listening or monitoring. The HEAD PHONES jack will accept any standard stereo phono plug but a dynamic headset is recommended.

Low Filter

Turntable rumble and other low-frequency noises are reduced by setting the LOW FILTER switch to the ON position.

High Filter

Surface noise from old or worn records, tape hiss and other high-frequency noises are reduced by setting the HIGH FILTER switch to the ON position.



Muting Switch

The MUTING switch attenuates music by 20 db over the whole frequency range. It is used to eliminate interstation tuning noise, to suppress the back-ground noise heard when changing a record, and to reduce the over-all sound level temporarily while playing a record and others.

Balance Control

This control adjusts for equal sound from both left and right channels to compensate for slight imperfections in program material, variations in speaker output, and the vagaries of room acoustics.

Loudness Control

Whenever the volume is decreased to a low listening level, the music will seem to lose much of its bass and some of its treble. This effect is due to the sensitivity of human hearing. When the LOUDNESS switch is on, it provides the correct amount of bass and treble boost required to compensate for this change.

OPERATIONS

— LOUDSPEAKERS — RECORD PLAYERS

Connecting Loudspeakers

Any speakers of 8 to 16-ohm impedance can be used with this amplifier. If you wish to connect extension speakers in other rooms of your home in addition to the main set of speakers in your listening room, you can connect such speakers to the B SYSTEM terminals of each channel. The speaker selector switch on the front panel of the amplifier enables you to choose between the A and B speaker systems. It also has a position for running all speakers at once, and another that cuts them all out for private listening with headphones.

To connect speakers to the amplifier, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the left speaker to the LEFT A (or B) SYSTEM speaker terminals on the rear of the amplifier. The lead from the speaker terminal marked + should be connected to the corresponding terminal screw marked + on the rear panel of the amplifier, and the lead from the speaker terminal marked — to the terminal screw marked — on the amplifier.
2. The right speaker connections are made at the RIGHT A (or B) SYSTEM terminals on the rear panel of the amplifier in the manner described above.

NOTES:

1. After connecting, determine whether the right and left speakers are properly phased. Incorrect phasing results from one channel pushing while the other pulls, causing sound cancellation at some frequencies or in some listening position. To correct, reverse the phase (+ and —) of one of the two speakers. (see “Phasing”—P. 18)
2. When connecting the speakers to the amplifier, be careful not to make a short-circuit in the terminals. All wire ends should be completely secured by the terminal screws.

Connecting Record Players

The AU-777 has two sets of PHONO inputs to accommodate a pair of players or pickup arms. The inputs 1 and 2 have the input impedance of 47 and 100 K Ω respectively, creating different tone colors from each other. Use them according to your taste and preference (See “Phono Inputs”)

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

1. Stereo record player—Connect the left channel output of the record player to the LEFT channel PHONO 1 (or PHONO 2) input jack on the rear of the amplifier, and the right channel output of the record player to the RIGHT channel PHONO 1 (or PHONO 2) input jack on the rear of the amplifier.
2. Monophonic record player—Connect the output of the record player to the left or right channel PHONO 1 (or PHONO 2) input jack on the rear of the amplifier.


Listening to a Stereo (or Monophonic) Record

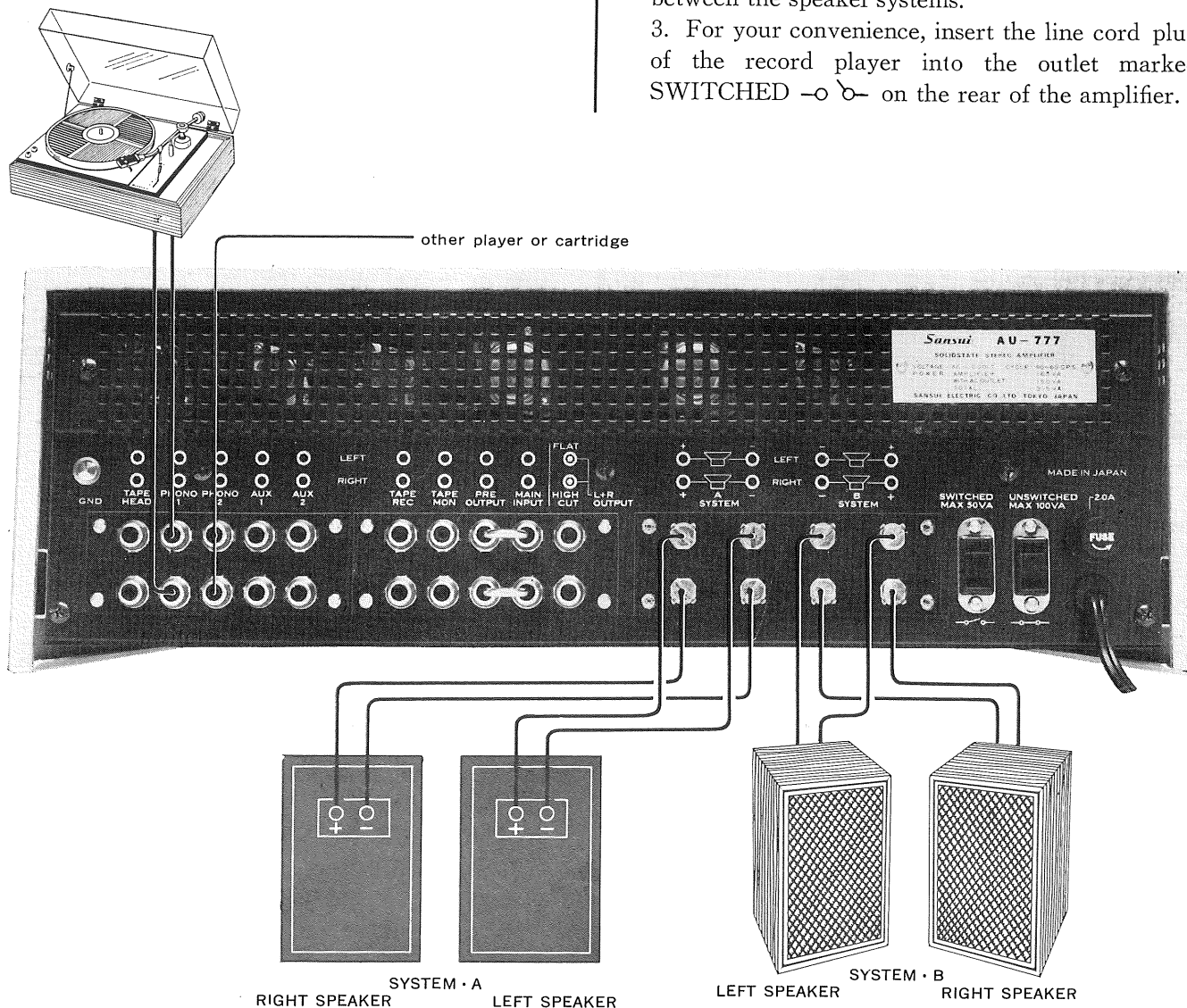
1. Set the FUNCTION selector switch to PHONO 1 or PHONO 2 depending on the input jacks to which a record player is connected.
2. Set the MODE switches to STEREO or MONO depending on whether the record player is stereo or monophonic.
3. Switch on the record player and adjust its speed of rotation (RPM) to the record.
4. Set the needle down on the record.
5. Adjust the BALANCE control for equal sound from both left and right channels.
6. Adjust other front panel controls and switches to your taste and room acoustics.

NOTES:

1. If you play a monophonic record on a stereo record player, it is recommended to follow the same procedure as for a stereo record to obtain better results.
2. To adjust the BALANCE control for equal

sound from both channels, proceed as follows:

- a. Play a monophonic record on a stereo record player through the amplifier with the MODE switches in the STEREO position.
 - b. Step back and listen. Proper balance exists when the sound seems to originate at a point midway between the speaker systems.
3. For your convenience, insert the line cord plug of the record player into the outlet marked SWITCHED  on the rear of the amplifier.



OPERATIONS

— TAPE RECORDERS, DECKS — TUNERS

Connecting Tape Recorder and Tape Deck

The AU-777 accommodates both tape recorders and tape decks for recording and playback functions. If the tape recorder used has three heads (separate heads for playback and recording), monitoring is also possible.

Recording

For a stereo tape recorder, connect its left channel input to the LEFT channel TAPE REC terminal on the rear of the amplifier, and its right channel input to the RIGHT channel TAPE REC terminal. For a monophonic unit, connect its recording input to either TAPE REC terminals.

1. Set the FUNCTION selector switch to PHONO 1, PHONO 2, AUX 1 or AUX 2 as appropriate.
2. Set the MODE switches to STEREO or MONO depending on whether the recording is stereo or monophonic.
3. Set the tape recorder for recording.
4. Adjust the amplifier's front panel controls and switches according to taste and/or listening conditions.

Playback

For a stereo tape recorder, connect its left channel output to the LEFT channel TAPE MON terminal on the rear of the amplifier, and its right channel output to the RIGHT channel TAPE MON terminal. For a monophonic unit, connect its output to either TAPE MON terminals. For a stereo playback deck, connect its left channel output to the LEFT channel TAPE HEAD terminal on the rear of the amplifier, and its right channel output to the RIGHT channel TAPE HEAD terminal. For a monophonic unit, connect its output to either TAPE HEAD terminals.

1. For use with tape deck, set the FUNCTION selector switch to TAPE HD 19 or TAPE HD 9.5 depending on the tape speed: 19 cm/sec or 9.5 cm/sec. For use with a tape recorder, turn the TAPE MONITOR switch to the PLAYBACK position.
2. Set the MODE switch to STEREO or MONO depending on whether the playback is stereo or monophonic.
3. Set the tape recorder or tape deck for playback.
4. Adjust the amplifier's front panel controls and switches according to taste and room acoustics.

Monitoring

To monitor a tape with a 3-head tape recorder, connect its recording inputs to the LEFT and RIGHT TAPE REC terminals on the rear of the amplifier, and its outputs to the LEFT and RIGHT TAPE MON terminals. For a monophonic unit, connect to either terminal of LEFT and RIGHT channels.

The procedure for monitoring with a 3-head tape recorder is the same as for playback.

NOTES:

1. The recorded tape cannot be controlled by the controls and switches on the front panel of the amplifier. They control the sound from the speakers only. To obtain better recording results, record the tape directly through the amplifier, not through a microphone placed in front of the speakers.
2. Before connecting and operating the tape recorder, be sure to look up the manufacturer's operating instructions.
3. The TAPE MON switch must be in the SOURCE position except when the tape is being monitored or played back by the tape recorder.
4. The outputs of a tape recorder or tape player having a playback pre-amplifier should be connected to the TAPE MON input jacks on the rear

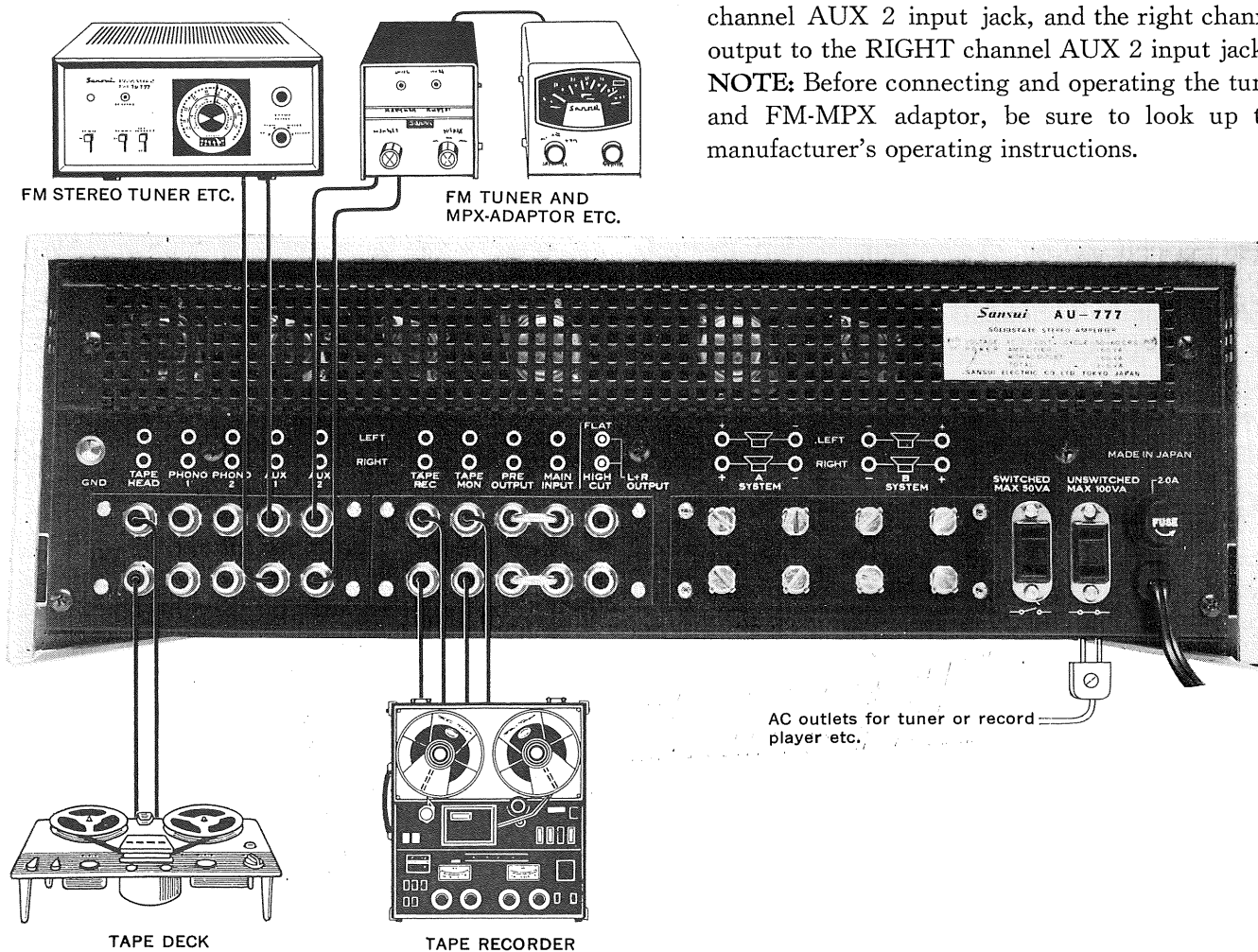
of the amplifier. In this case, the TAPE MONITOR switch should be in the PLAYBACK position.

Connecting Tuners

For a stereo tuner, connect its left channel output to the LEFT channel AUX 1 (or AUX 2) input jack, and its right channel output to the RIGHT channel AUX 1 (or AUX 2) input jack. For a monophonic tuner, connect its output to either jack.

For use with an FM-MPX adaptor, connect the tuner output to the adaptor input; then connect the left channel output of the adaptor to the LEFT channel AUX 2 input jack, and the right channel output to the RIGHT channel AUX 2 input jack.

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



OPERATIONS

TUNERS OTHER EQUIPMENTS

Listening to a Stereo FM Program

1. Set the FUNCTION selector switch to AUX 1 or AUX 2 depending on the input jacks to which a stereo tuner is connected.
2. Set the MODE switches to STEREO.
3. Select the desired station with the tuner.
4. Adjust the amplifier's front panel controls and switches according to taste and room acoustics.

Listening to a Monophonic Program

1. Set the FUNCTION selector switch to AUX 1 or AUX 2 depending on the input jacks to which a monophonic tuner is connected.
2. Set the MODE switches to MONO.
3. Select the desired station with the tuner.
4. Adjust the amplifier's front panel controls and switches according to taste and listening conditions.

Listening to a Stereo FM Program with a FM-MPX Adaptor

1. Set the FUNCTION selector switch to AUX 1 or AUX 2 depending on the input jacks to which a tuner and a FM-MPX adaptor are connected.
2. Set the MODE switches to STEREO.
3. Select the desired station with the tuner.
4. Set the FM-MPX adaptor to STEREO.
5. Adjust the amplifier's front panel controls and switches according to taste and room acoustics.

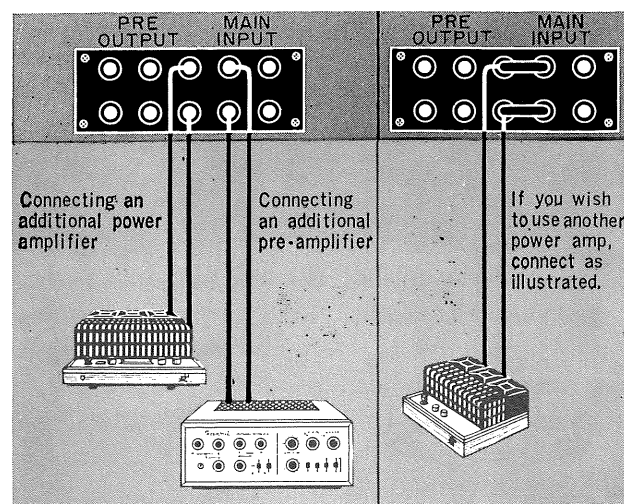
Separate Pre-AMP and Main-AMP Circuits

The AU-777 is provided with a pre-amp output circuit which picks up the output of the pre-amplifier alone, and with a main-amp input circuit which drives the main amplifier alone.

To connect additional pre- and main-amplifiers:

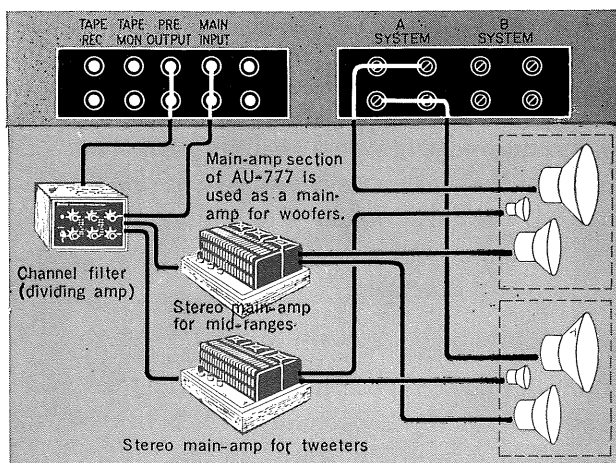
1. Remove the PM connector from the jacks marked PRE OUTPUT and MAIN INPUT.
2. The input of an additional main amplifier should be connected to the PRE OUTPUT jacks. The output of an additional pre-amplifier should be connected to the MAIN INPUT jacks.

NOTE: The connection of the additional pre-amplifier to the MAIN INPUT cuts off all the front panel switches and controls except the PRESENCE and SPEAKER SELECTOR switches. Thus, to adjust the tone and volume, operate the controls of the additional pre-amplifier. When connecting the additional main amplifier to the PRE OUTPUT, the tone and volume can be adjusted by the controls of the AU-777.



Multichannel Stereo

The AU-777's separate pre-amp and main-amp circuits enable you to arrange a multichannel stereo system. In this system, each frequency band is divided on the input side, rather than the output side of the amplifier; woofers, mid-ranges and tweeters have their own amplifier as illustrated below.



The multichannel stereo arrangement is said to be the best hi-fi sound reproduction method available, featuring the following advantages:

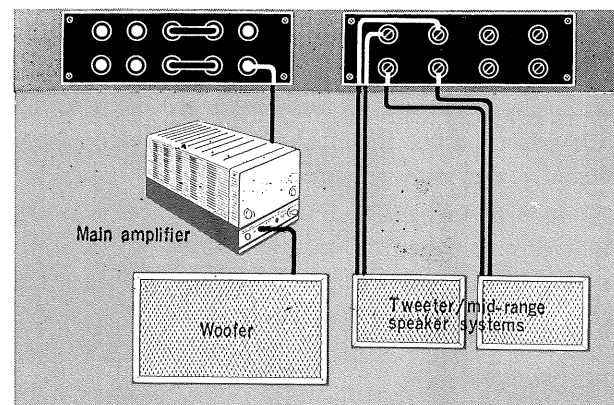
1. Since the tweeters, mid-ranges and woofers have their own amplifier, any speakers can be used for stereo arrangement.
2. You can obtain better filter characteristics than the conventional LC crossover network. The optimum crossover points can be determined for the highest performance and efficiency of the speakers.
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. You can select the best amplifier available for each of the tweeters, mid-ranges and woofers.

Three-Channel Stereo

In the three-channel stereo arrangement, one woofer is connected to the center channel and a tweeter/mid-range speaker system is connected to the right and left channels. This idea is based on the fact human ears are not sensitive to the direction of bass tones of less than 200~300 Hz. The advantage is that only one woofer is enough for this stereo system and that the lows are reproduced more effectively.

The AU-777 is provided with output terminals for center-channel amplifiers. If you wish to connect a center-channel speaker for the three-channel stereo arrangement, connect an amplifier for the low-frequency speaker to the HIGH CUT terminal (the frequencies of more than 200 Hz are cut off in the filter circuit of the AU-777); and then connect the third speaker to the center-channel amplifier.

Another method is to connect a monophonic power amplifier to the L + R OUTPUT FLAT terminal, and the third speaker to the amplifier. In this case, the mixed sound from the right and left channels does not pass through the filter circuit.



MAINTENANCE

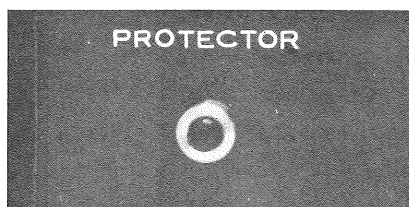
Protector Indicator

The AU-777 has a special protector circuit, which, combined with an SCR circuit and quick-acting fuses, protects the silicon power transistors from damage if a chance overload occurs. As soon as this circuit is activated, the Protector Indicator will light up and the amplifier's sound level will be markedly reduced.

As soon as this Indicator lights up, push the POWER switch off and find and eliminate the source of trouble.

IMPORTANT: The Indicator lamp might light up due to instantaneous overcurrent, rather than because of an internal defect. In this case, push the POWER switch off for about five seconds, then push it on again. If the lamp is illuminated this time, push the POWER switch off immediately and find and eliminate the source of trouble.

Probable cause: a shorted output circuit.



Connections

Always check to see that leads are connected firmly and properly to their corresponding output or input terminals. If the connections are loose or in touch with other parts, the AU-777 will not perform normally, and may produce undesirable noise. If used in such a way for a long time, it will eventually break down. Always read the manufacturer's instructions for tape recorder, record player, tape deck, etc. before connecting.

Hum and Howling

If, when using a tape recorder or record player, unpleasant humming or howling is heard, it is usually a result of the following:

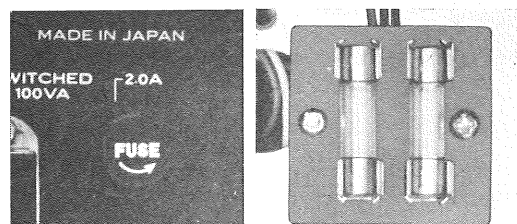
The record player is placed on or near the speaker box causing sound waves to be transmitted from the speaker to the player (howling). To prevent this, place the record player away from the speaker box or put a thick cushion between the two components.

A low buzzing sound will also be produced if adequately thick shieldwire is not used for connections, or if connections have not been properly made. Be sure that the shieldwire is properly soldered to the pin-plugs as illustrated in "Connecting Wire", and that the motor and pickup arm or the record player are properly grounded.

Power Fuse

If the unit remains completely dead when the power is switched on (POWER indicator fails to light), the power fuse is probably blown. In this case, remove the power plug from its AC outlet and replace the fuse after finding and eliminating the trouble that caused the fuse to blow. (Consult the Troubleshooting Section in your Service Manual)

Use only a glass-tubed 2-ampere fuse. Never attempt to use a piece of wire or a fuse of a different capacity as a substitute.



Quick-Acting Fuses

If the power indicator lights up but the set does not

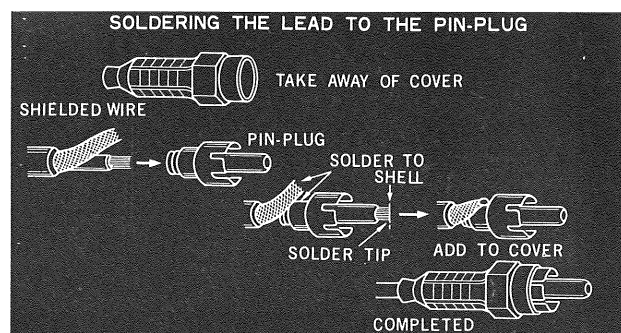
play, it may be the result of a blown quick-acting fuse in the power circuit of the power amplifier. To replace, remove the power plug from its AC outlet. Then remove the bonnet from the AU-777 and check for the blown fuse. Before replacing, check for the source of trouble that has caused the fuse to blow. (See your Service Manual)

Never use a fuse with a different capacity. The correct capacity is 2 amperes.

If the new fuse blows as soon as the POWER switch is pushed on, check for the defective power circuit. If the trouble source cannot be located, contact the nearest Sansui dealer or Service Center.

Connecting Wire

Be sure to use adequately thick shieldwire when connecting a tape recorder, tape deck, record player or other components to the AU-777. The use of an ordinary twin leadwire may cause hum or noise. Don't use shieldwire longer than 7 feet (2 meters). The use of a longer wire leads to greater attenuation at high frequencies.



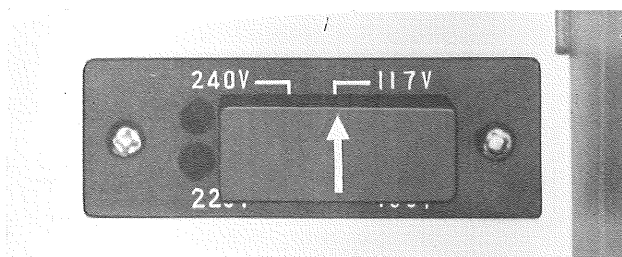
Phasing

The right and left speakers must be properly phased so that the two channels push the sound waves out together. If one pushes while the other pulls, there is sound cancellation at some frequencies or in some listening locations. Incorrect phasing is caused by

improper speaker connections and is evidenced by a loss of bass when a monophonic record is listened to on a stereo player at a point halfway between the two speaker systems. If incorrect, reverse the speaker connections of either speaker.

Voltage Selector Plug

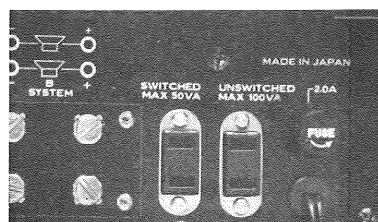
The AU-777 can be used in four different voltage: 100V, 117V, 220V and 240V. The voltage selector plug is in the 117V position. To change, remove the plug marked an arrow; direct the arrow head to the voltage in the area you live; and insert the plug firmly. Be careful not to plug into the wrong jack.



AC Outlets

The AU-777 is provided with two AC outlets on its back panel. One outlet (marked $\sim \text{O} \text{ } \text{O} \text{ } \sim$) is switched on and off by the POWER switch on the front panel.

Caution: The maximum capacity of this outlet is 50 VA, and the other (marked $\text{---} \text{O} \text{ } \text{O} \text{ } \text{---}$) is 100VA. Never use either beyond their rated capacity.





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