

# Service Manual

Amplifier  
SE-A100

Stereo Power Amplifier



## Color

(K) . . . Black Type

Color	Areas
(K)	[D] . . . Continental Europe
(K)	[EW] . . . Switzerland
(K)	[EK] . . . United Kingdom
(K)	[XL] . . . Australia
(K)	[EGA] . . . F.R. Germany
(K)	[EB] . . . Belgium
(K)	[EH] . . . Holland
(K)	[EF] . . . France
(K)	[Ei] . . . Italy
(K)	[XA] . . . Asia, Oceania, Africa, Middle Near East and Latin America
(K)	[PA] . . . Far East PX
(K)	[PE] . . . European Military

**SPECIFICATIONS (DIN 45 500)****■ AMPLIFIER SECTION**

20 Hz~20 kHz continuous power output both channels driven	2 × 240W (4Ω) 2 × 170W (8Ω)
40 Hz~16 kHz continuous power output both channels driven	2 × 240W (4Ω) 2 × 170W (8Ω)
1 kHz continuous power output both channels driven	2 × 260W (4Ω) 2 × 180W (8Ω)
Total harmonic distortion	
rated power at 20 Hz~20 kHz	0.002% (4Ω) 0.0007% (8Ω)
rated power at 40 Hz~16 kHz	0.002% (4Ω) 0.0007% (8Ω)
rated power at 1 kHz	0.0004% (4Ω)
unmeasurably small, less than	0.0002% (8Ω)
half power at 20 Hz~20 kHz	0.0007% (8Ω)
half power at 1 kHz	unmeasurably small, less than 0.0002% (8Ω)
-26 dB power at 1 kHz	0.001% (4Ω)
50 mW power at 1 kHz	0.003% (4Ω)
Intermodulation distortion	
rated power at 250 Hz: 8 kHz=4:1, 4Ω	0.002%
rated power at 60 Hz: 7 kHz=4:1, SMPTE, 8Ω	0.002%
TIM (Transient Intermodulation Distortion)	unmeasurably small

**Power bandwidth**

both channels driven, -3 dB (T.H.D. 0.01%) 5 Hz~100 kHz (8Ω)

0.3 mV

Residual hum and noise 50 (4Ω), 100 (8Ω)

50 dB

Damping factor 1.0 V/47kΩ

110 dB (120 dB, IHF, A)

**Input sensitivity and impedance**

S/N 20 Hz~20 kHz, +0 dB, -0.1 dB

0.8 Hz~150 kHz, +0 dB, -3 dB

Frequency response 0.5 dB

Channel balance, 250 Hz~6,300 Hz 60 dB

Channel separation, 1 kHz 870 mV/330Ω

Headphones output level and impedance

Load impedance 4Ω~16Ω

MAIN or REMOTE 8Ω~16Ω

MAIN and REMOTE

Meter reading range 0.0001 W~300 W (8Ω)

-60 dB~+2 dB

(logarithmic compression)

frequency response (reading accuracy) ±3 dB (more than -40 dB)

±5 dB (less than -40 dB)

attack time 100 μsec.

recovery time (0 dB → -20 dB) 300 msec.

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Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan

**■ GENERAL**

<b>Power consumption</b>	1350W
<b>Power supply</b>	AC 50 Hz/60 Hz, 110V/127V/220V/240V
<b>Dimensions (W×H×D)</b>	430 × 209 × 475 mm
<b>Weight</b>	31.2 kg

**Notes:**

Total harmonic distortion is measured by the digital spectrum analyzer (H.P. 3045 system).  
 Specifications are subject to change without notice.  
 Weight and dimensions are approximate.

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**■ SAFETY PRECAUTION**

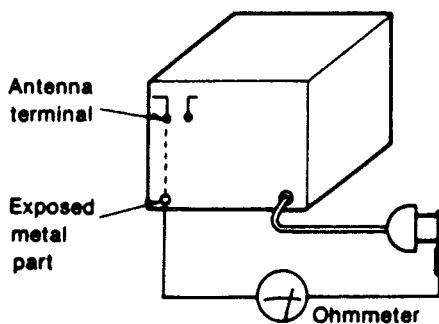
(This "safety precaution" is applied only in U.S.A.)

1. Before servicing, unplug the power cord to prevent an electric shock.
2. When replacing parts, use only manufacturer's recommended components for safety.
3. Check the condition of the power cord. Replace if wear or damage is evident.
4. After servicing, be sure to restore the lead dress, insulation barriers, insulation papers, shields, etc.
5. Before returning the serviced equipment to the customer, be sure to make the following insulation resistance test to prevent the customer from being exposed to a shock hazard.

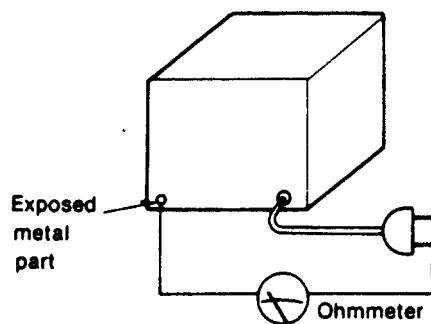
**● INSULATION RESISTANCE TEST**

1. Unplug the power cord and short the two prongs of the plug with a jumper wire.
2. Turn on the power switch.
3. Measure the resistance value with ohmmeter between the jumpered AC plug and each exposed metal cabinet part, such as screwheads antenna, control shafts, handle brackets, etc. Equipment with antenna terminals should read between  $3\text{M}\Omega$  and  $5.2\text{M}\Omega$  to all exposed parts. (Fig. A) Equipment without antenna terminals should read approximately infinity to all exposed parts. (Fig. B)

**Note:** Some exposed parts may be isolated from the chassis by design. These will read infinity.



(Fig. A)

Resistance =  $3\text{M}\Omega$ — $5.2\text{M}\Omega$ 

(Fig. B)

Resistance = Approx  $\infty$ 

4. If the measurement is outside the specified limits, there is a possibility of a shock hazard. The equipment should be repaired and rechecked before it is returned to the customer.

## ■ FEATURE

The assigned mission of the power amplifier is to see that the speaker systems are driven exactly according to the input signals. This may seem simple, but in reality is all the more difficult for its seeming simplicity.

Moreover, this assignment has no real meaning unless it can be accomplished when sharp level fluctuations and various frequency components included in music signals are reproduced by speakers with various unstable elements.

Technics has cleared up these problems through the application of its vast technological resources and its new concepts.

The amazing answer is the **class AA** SE-A100 amplifier with its pure class A sound and its overwhelming speaker drive capacity.

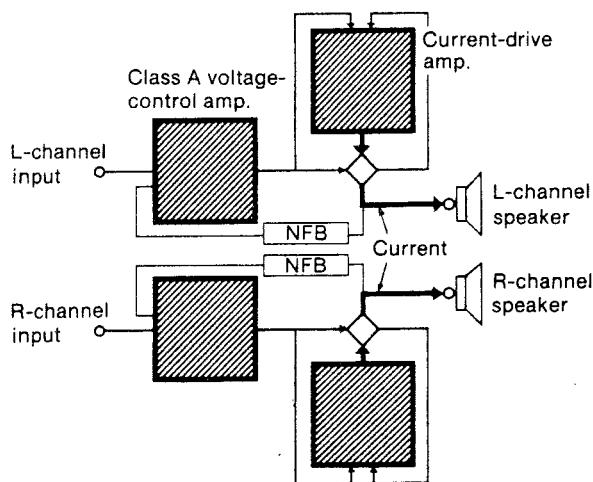
### VC4 amplifier composition. **class AA** equipped.

This unit has the VC4 amplifier composition ... with voltage-control amplification, class A operation in which the problems of switching distortion and crossover distortion are finally a thing of the past, plus current-drive amplification to supply the current necessary for dynamic drive of the connected speaker systems.

Thus, the voltage-control amplifier is freed of the burden of current supply, leaving it free to supply voltage faithful to incoming signals.

The characteristic of the amplification element is therefore displayed at its finest, and distortion is so low as to be virtually unmeasurable, even by highly precise instruments.

The current-drive amplifier is, on the other hand, free to supply all the current needed for speaker drive. Impedance fluctuations, phase shifts and reverse electromotive forces at every frequency point have no effect, all having been removed in order to assure a clear and stirring sound filled with high-fidelity power under any condition.



**VC4 amplifier composition**

### 170W + 170W/0.0007% ... truly high performance

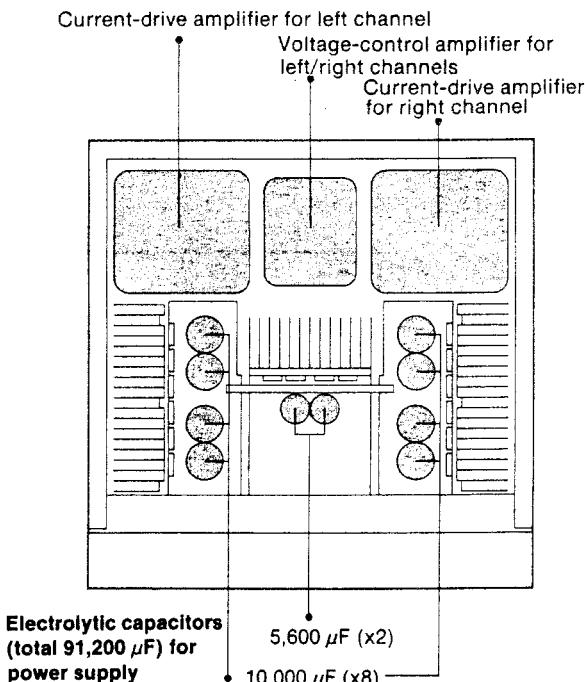
The high **class AA** performance is plainly expressed by the specs: high power of 170W + 170W (20 Hz ~ 20 kHz, 8Ω), and low distortion of 0.0007% (20 Hz ~ 20 kHz, 8Ω), an unrivalled rating that tells it all.

The dynamism of music can freely express itself until the whole body vibrates ... and the subtle nuances of music are expressed until covered by reverberations.

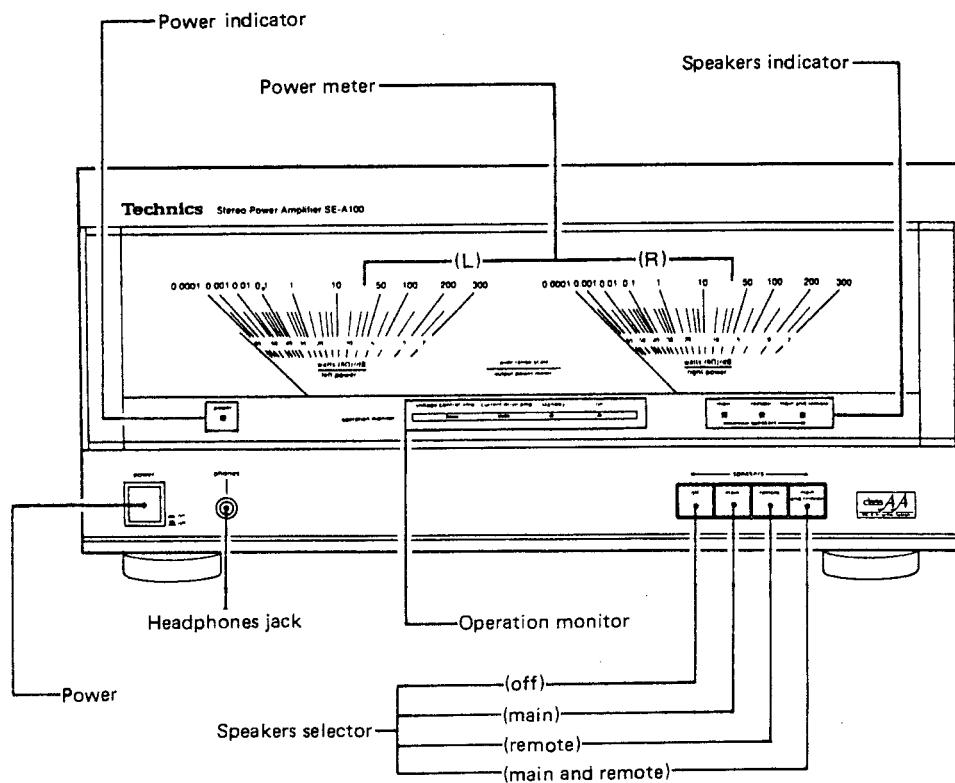
### Luxuriously furnished as only the finest amplifiers would be

Beginning with the highly precise, large power meter traditional to Technics power amplifiers, and continuing with such features as the powerful power supply which uses three large transformers and high-capacity electrolytic capacitors, the LC-OFC internal wiring material, the gold clad contact relays for electronic speaker switching, and the heavy top panel for minimizing magnetic radiation and mechanical vibration ... every part of every circuit has been made to the finest possible specifications to make this the finest and most luxurious power amplifier you could want.

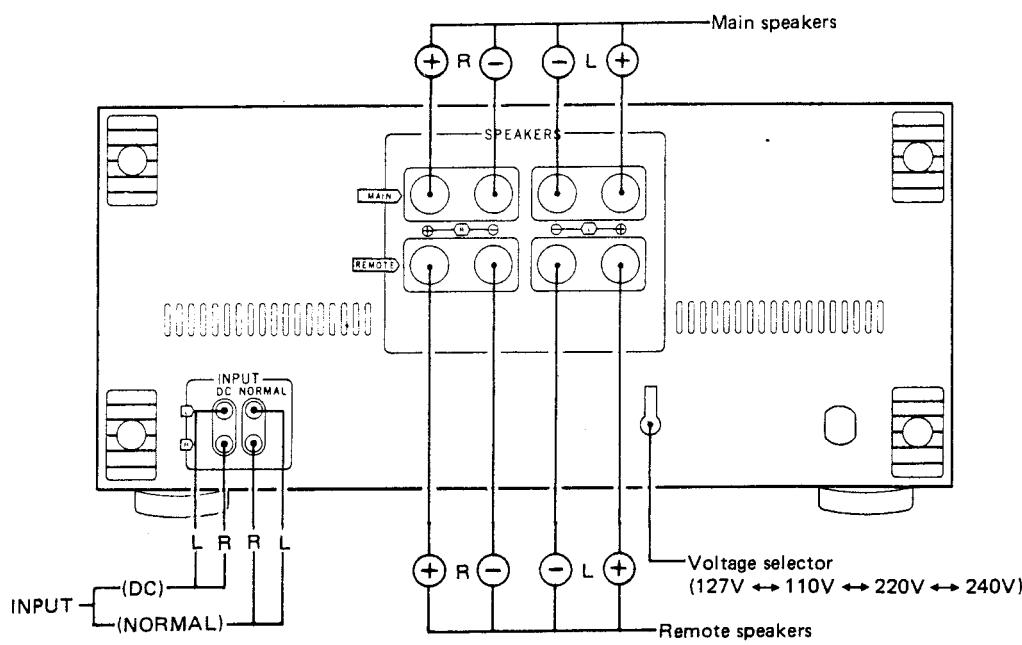
#### Three transformers



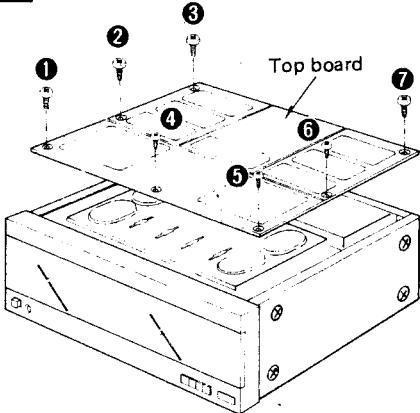
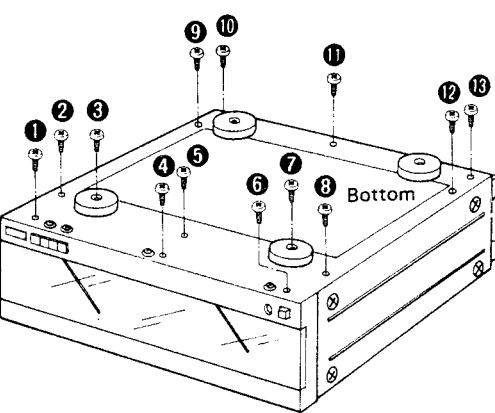
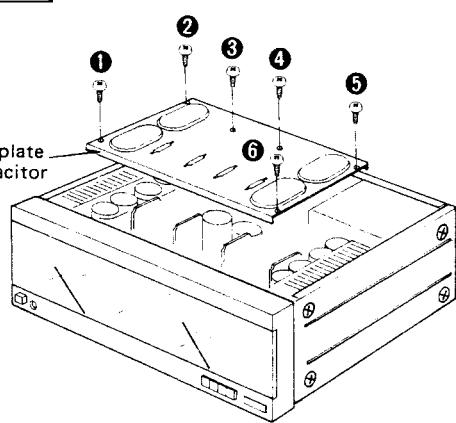
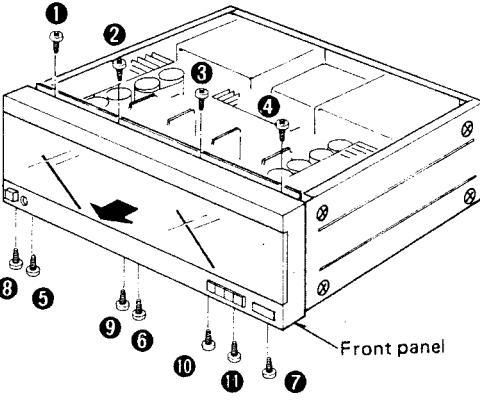
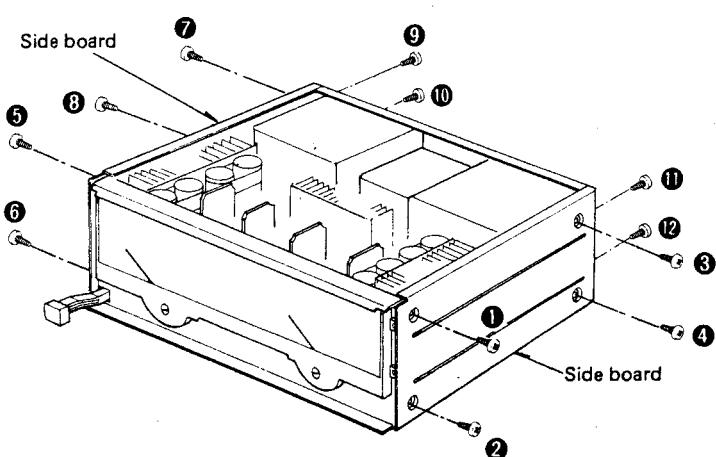
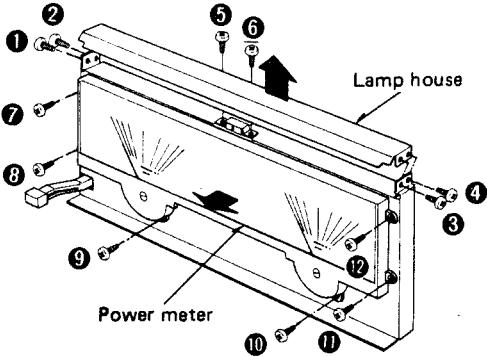
**SE-A100 internal construction**

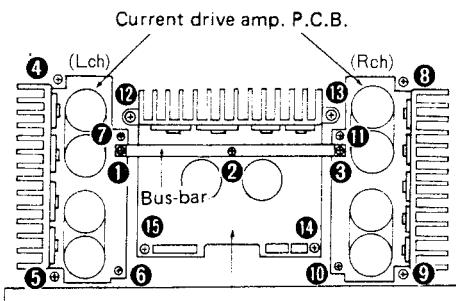
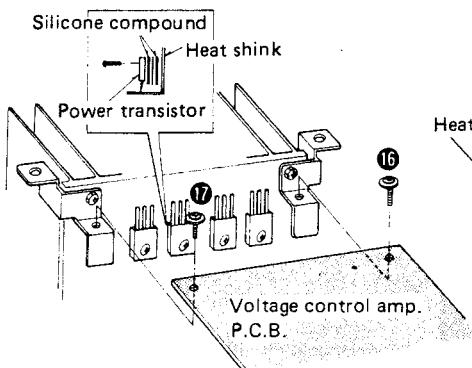
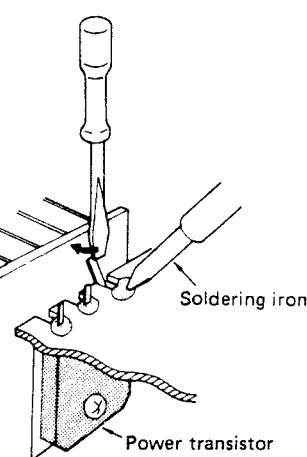
**■ LOCATION OF CONTROLS**

- If only the main or the remote speaker system is used ( $4 \sim 16\Omega$ )
- If both the main and remote speaker system are used ( $8 \sim 16\Omega$ )



## ■ DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Ref. No. 1	How to remove the top board	Ref. No. 2	How to remove the bottom board
Procedure 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 7 setscrews (① ~ ⑦).</li> </ul> 	Procedure 1 → 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 13 screws (① ~ ⑬).</li> </ul> 
Ref. No. 3	How to remove the fitting plate for capacitor	Ref. No. 4	How to remove the front panel
Procedure 1 → 2 → 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 6 screws (① ~ ⑥).</li> </ul> 	Procedure 1 → 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 11 screws (① ~ ⑪).</li> <li>Remove the front panel.</li> </ol> 
Ref. No. 5		How to remove the side board, lamp house and power meter	
Procedure 1 → 4 → 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 4 screws (① ~ ⑫).</li> </ol> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the 4 screws (① ~ ④).</li> <li>Remove the lamp house.</li> <li>Remove the 8 screws (⑤ ~ ⑫).</li> <li>Remove the power meter.</li> </ol> 	

Ref. No. 6	How to remove the power transistor, voltage control amp. P.C.B. and current drive amp. P.C.B.	
Procedure 1 → 6	1. Remove the 3 screws. (① ~ ③) 2. Remove the bus-bar. 3. Remove the 12 screws. (④ ~ ⑯) 4. Remove the voltage control amp. block and current drive amp. block. [Fig. 1] 5. Un solder the power transistor. [Fig. 3]	
	 <p>Current drive amp. P.C.B.</p> <p>Voltage control amp. P.C.B.</p> <p>[Fig. 1]</p>	 <p>Silicone compound</p> <p>Heat sink</p> <p>Power transistor</p> <p>Voltage control amp. P.C.B.</p> <p>[Fig. 2]</p>
		 <p>Heat-sink</p> <p>Soldering iron</p> <p>Power transistor</p> <p>[Fig. 3]</p>
	<b>Note:</b> When you check up with the bus bar disconnected, first connect ①, ② and ③ to the ground point and turn on the machine.	

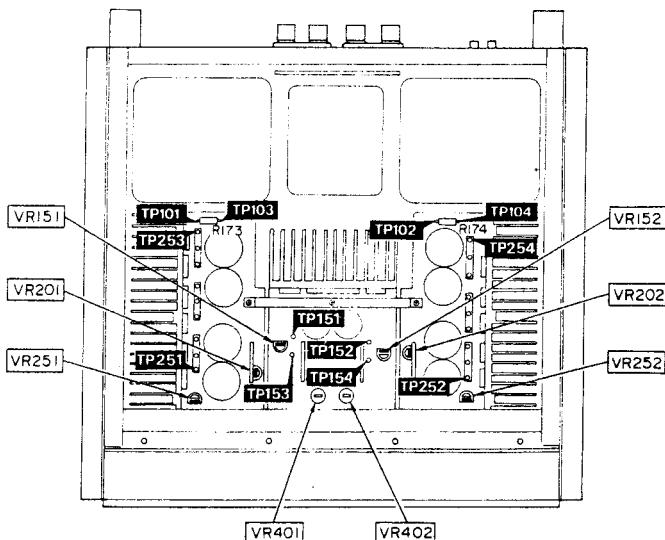
## ■ BEFORE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT

- (1) Turn off the power supply. Using a 10Ω, 10W resistor, shortcircuit both ends of power supply capacitors (C301~C308, 10,000μF, C309, C310, 5600μF) in order to discharge the voltage.
- (2) Before turning the power supply on, after completion of repair, slowly apply the primary voltage by using a power supply voltage controller to make sure that the consumed current at 50/60Hz in NO SIGNAL mode should be shown below with respect to supply voltage 110V/127V/220V/240V.

Power supply voltage	AC 110V	AC 127V	AC 220V	AC 240V
Consumed current 50/60Hz	0.5~1.4A	0.4~1.1A	0.3~0.7A	0.2~0.6A

## ■ MEASUREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- Adjustment points



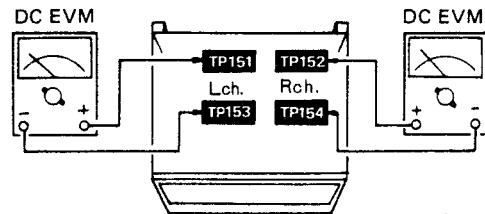
Adj. points	Adjustment
TP151, 153	Lch ICQ adj. of voltage control amp.
VR151	
TP152, 154	Rch ICQ adj. of voltage control amp.
VR152	
TP251, 253	Lch ICQ adj. of current drive amp.
VR251	
TP252, 254	Rch ICQ adj. of current drive amp.
VR252	
TP101, 103	Lch bridge-balance adj.
VR201	
TP102, 104	Rch bridge-balance adj.
VR202	
VR401	Lch power meter adj.
VR402	Rch power meter adj.

**Equipment used**

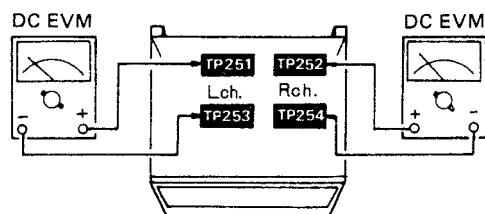
- AC and DC electronic voltmeter (EVM)
- Audio frequency oscillator (AF OSC)
- Dummy resistor or speaker ( $8\Omega$ , 100W)

**VOLTAGE CONTROL (V) AMP. IDLING (ICQ) ADJUSTMENT**

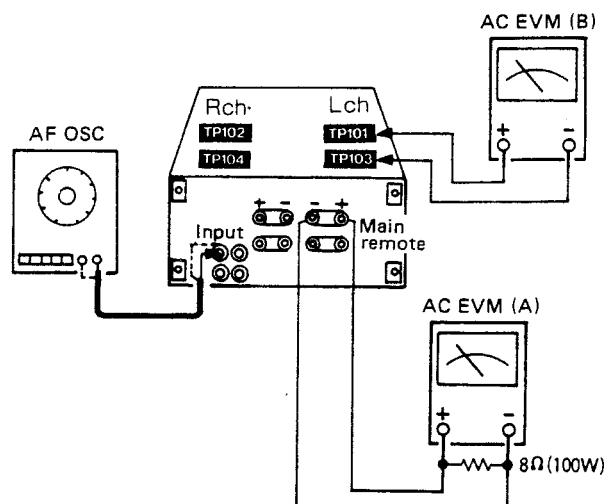
1. Test equipment connection is shown in figure.  
(Connect the DC EVM. on both channels.)
2. Completely turn the (V) amp. adjusting volumes  
**(VR151, VR152)** counter-clockwise.
3. Turn ON the set when it is cold, and 30 sec. later,  
adjust **VR151** and **VR152** so that the voltage is **3mV**.  
Also, check that the voltage is **10 – 18mV** (standard:  
**12mV**) after lapse of **10 – 15 minutes**. (Below **50mV**  
after lapse of **60 min.**)

**CURRENT DRIVE (C) AMP. IDLING (ICQ) ADJUSTMENT**

1. Test equipment connection is shown in figure.  
(Connect the DC EVM. on both channels.)
2. Completely turn the (C) amp. adjusting volumes  
**(VR251, VR252)** counterclockwise.
3. Turn ON the set when it is cold, and 30 sec. later,  
adjust **VR251** and **VR252** so that the voltage is **0.7mV**.  
Also, check that the voltage is **2 – 4mV** (standard:  
**2.5mV**) after lapse of **10 – 15 minutes**. (Below **20mA**  
after lapse of **60 min.**)

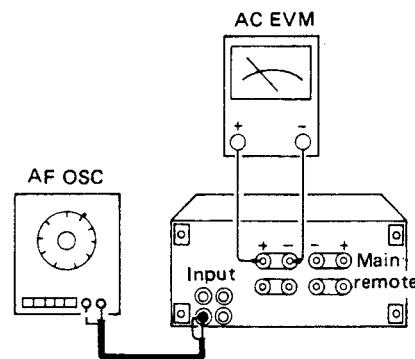
**BRIDGE-BALANCE ADJUSTMENT**

1. Test equipment connection is shown in figure.
2. Turn the **VR201** (Lch) and **VR202** (Rch) to the central positions before turning ON the set.
3. Apply 1kHz signal to the input terminal so that the output voltage of speaker terminal is **10V**. (It can be changed by the attenuator of the AF OSC)
4. Adjust **VR201** so that the voltage is minimum in the **3mV** range of AC EVM (B).
5. Also for **R** channel, change the connection and make the same adjustment by **VR202**.



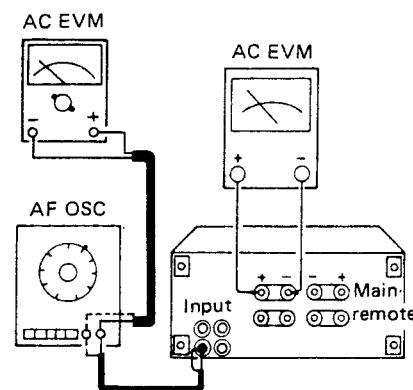
## POWER METER ADJUSTMENT

1. Test equipment connection is shown in figure.
2. Turn the **VR401** (Lch) and **VR402** (Rch) to the central positions before turning **ON** the set.
3. Before adjusting make sure that the power meter is mechanically adjusted to **0** point.
4. Apply 1kHz signal to the input terminal so that the output voltage of speaker terminal is **28.3V** (It can be changed by the attenuator of the AF OSC.)
5. Adjust the **VR401** (Lch) and **VR402** (Rch) so that the power meter indicates **100W**.



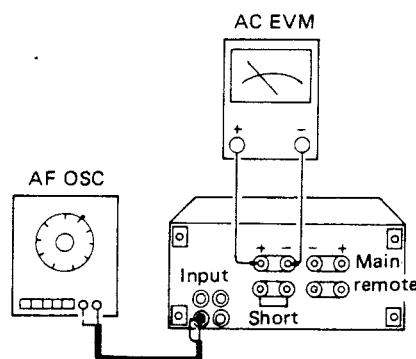
## CHECK OF MUTING CIRCUIT DURING POWER "ON" – "OFF" OPERATION

1. Test equipment connection is shown in figure.
2. Apply **1kHz, 0.5V** signal to the input terminal.
3. Check that the output is given **7 – 8.5 sec.** after power **ON**, and that the output goes out immediately with power **OFF**.



## CHECK OF OVERLOAD DETECTION AND PROTECTION CIRCUIT

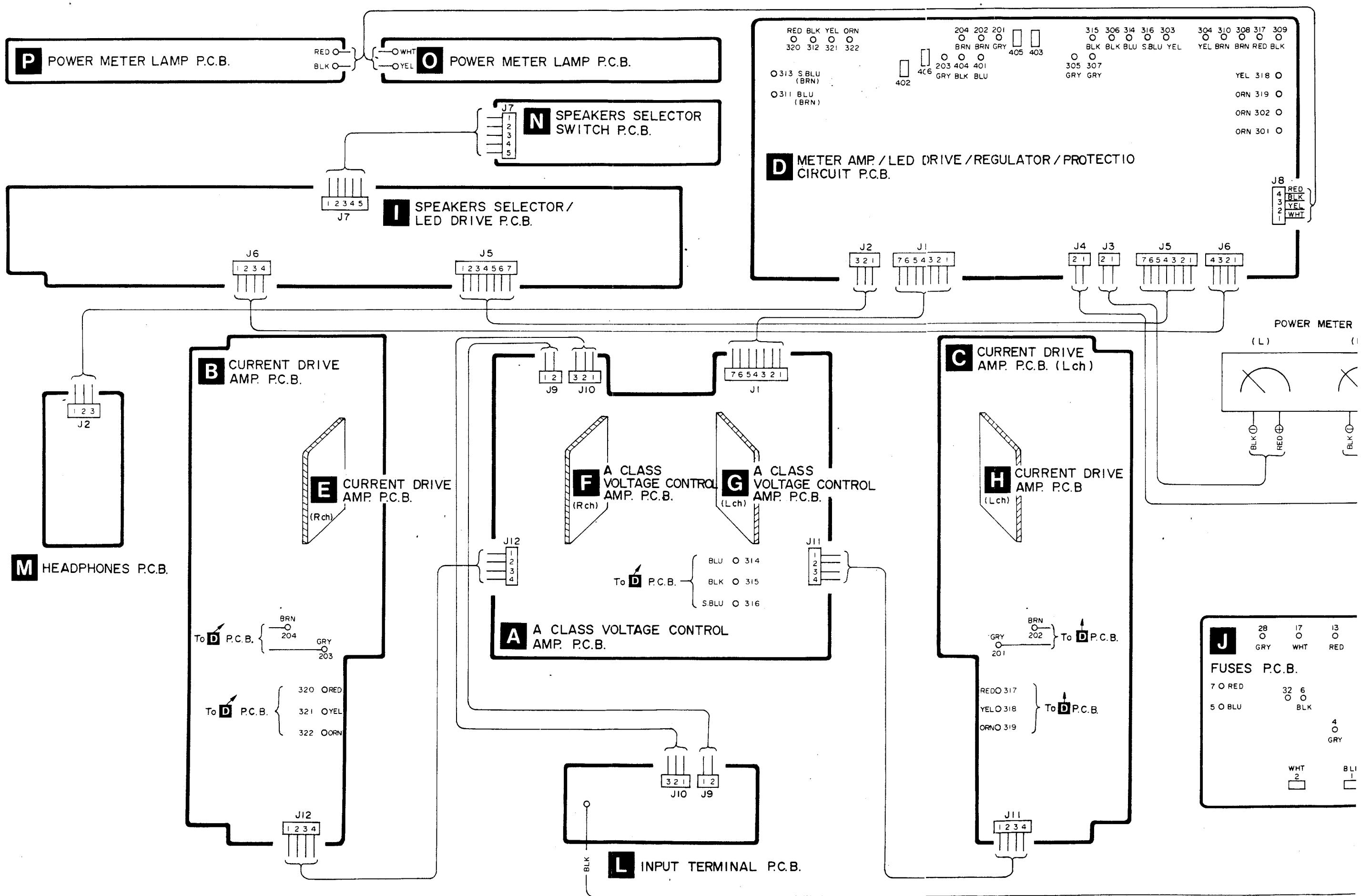
1. Test equipment connection is shown in figure.
2. Set the speaker select switch to "**main**".
3. Short-circuit the speaker terminals on the "**remote**" side.
4. Apply 1kHz signal to the input terminal so that the output voltage of speaker terminal is **1.2V**.  
(It can be changed by the attenuator of the AF OSC.)
5. Check that the relay turns off and the output stops when the speaker select switch is shifted to "**remote**", and that the condition is held even with the speaker select switch is set to "**OFF**".
6. Perform the same check on **L** channel.

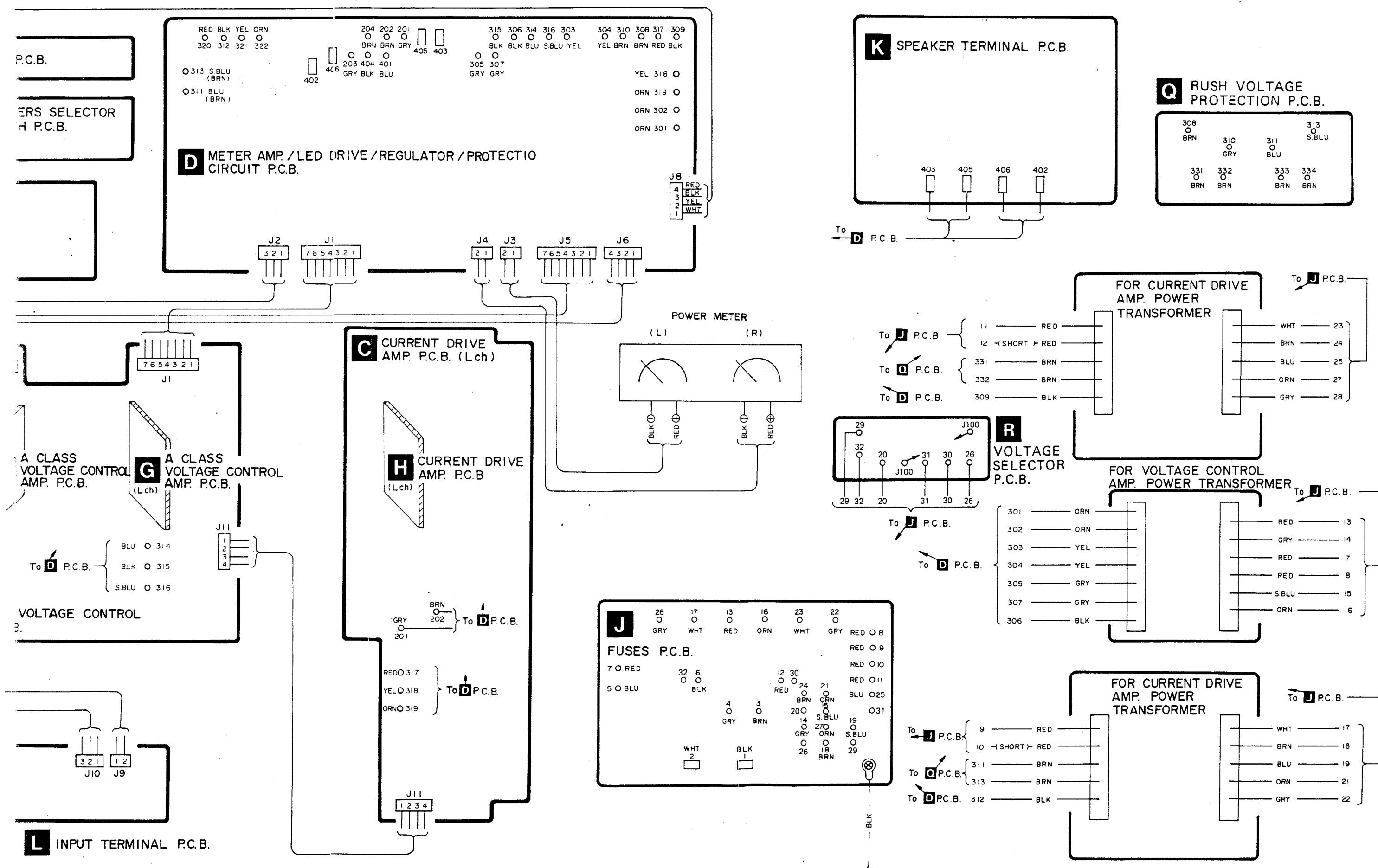


### Note

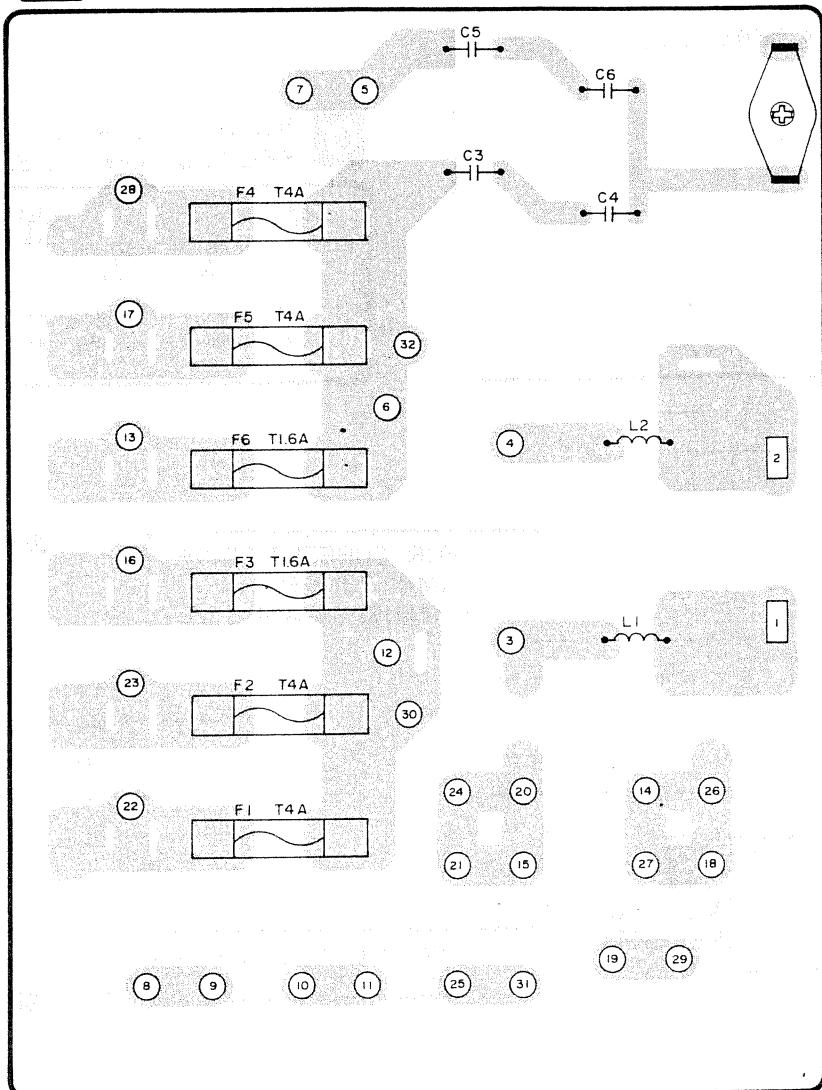
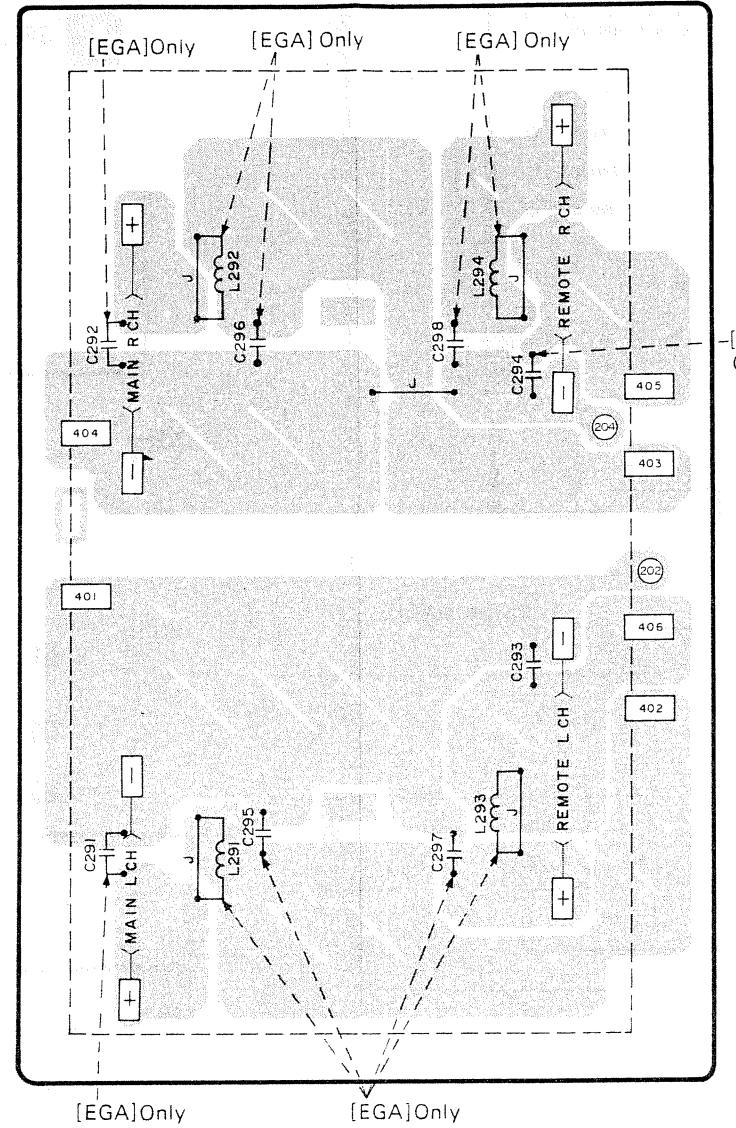
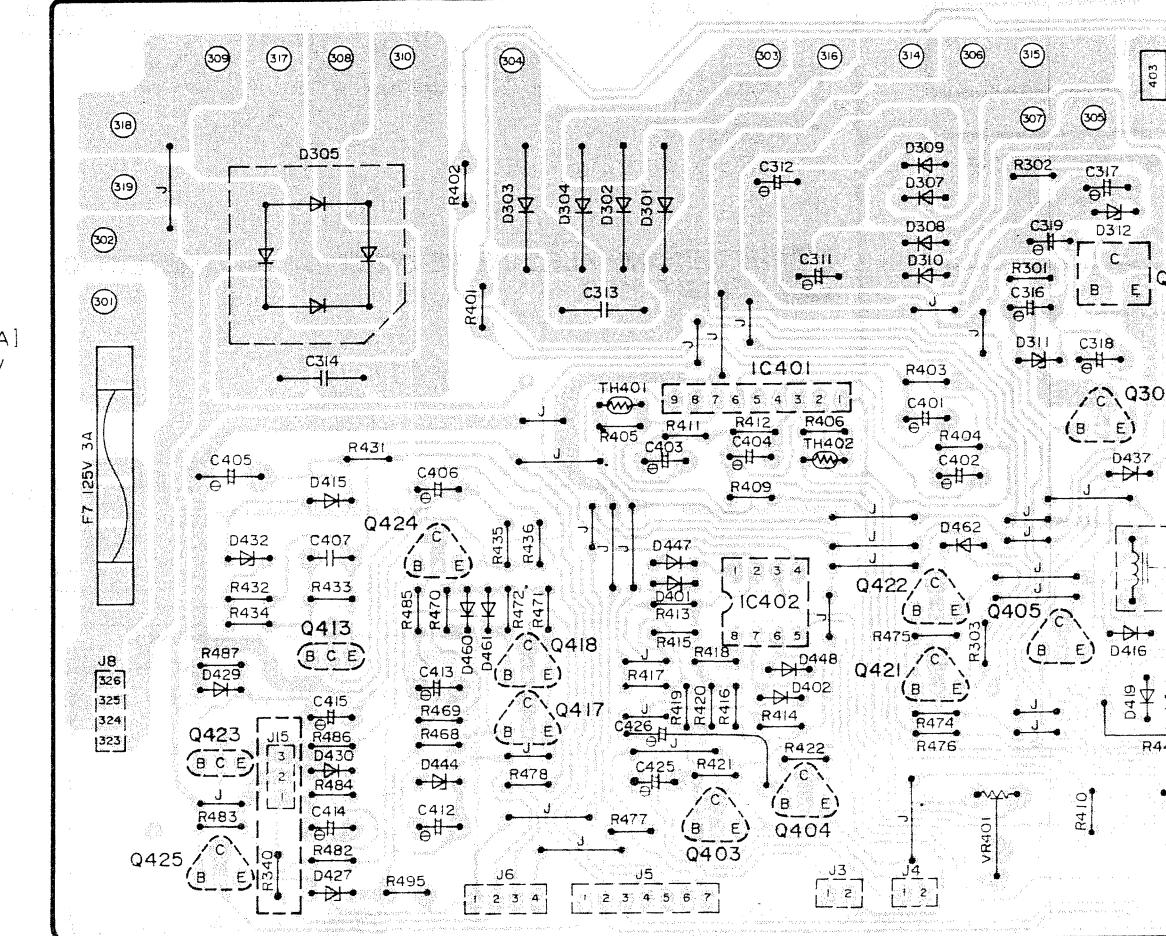
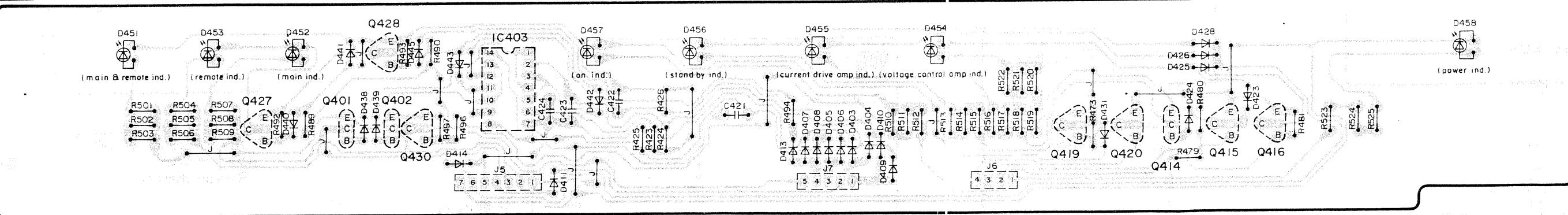
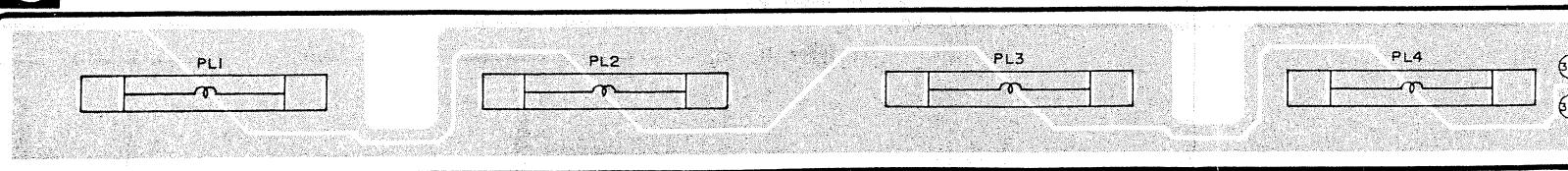
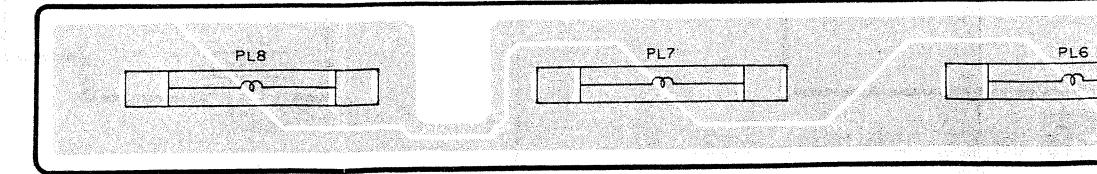
- \* Check the protection circuit separately on each of the channels.
- \* The protection relay, if operated, will not reset itself. So, turn off the power supply and again turn it on.
- \* When the protection circuit is in operation, the indicator "stand by" is blinking.

## CIRCUIT BOARDS AND WIRING CONNECTION DIAGRAM

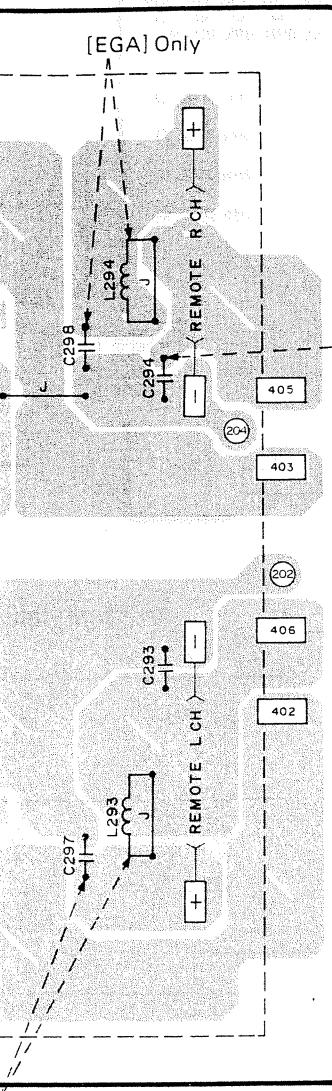




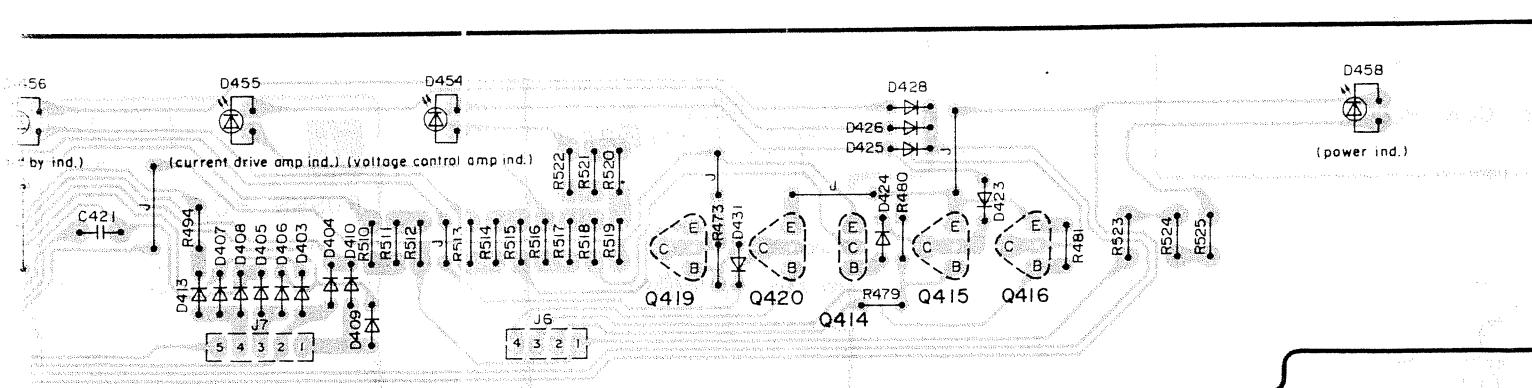
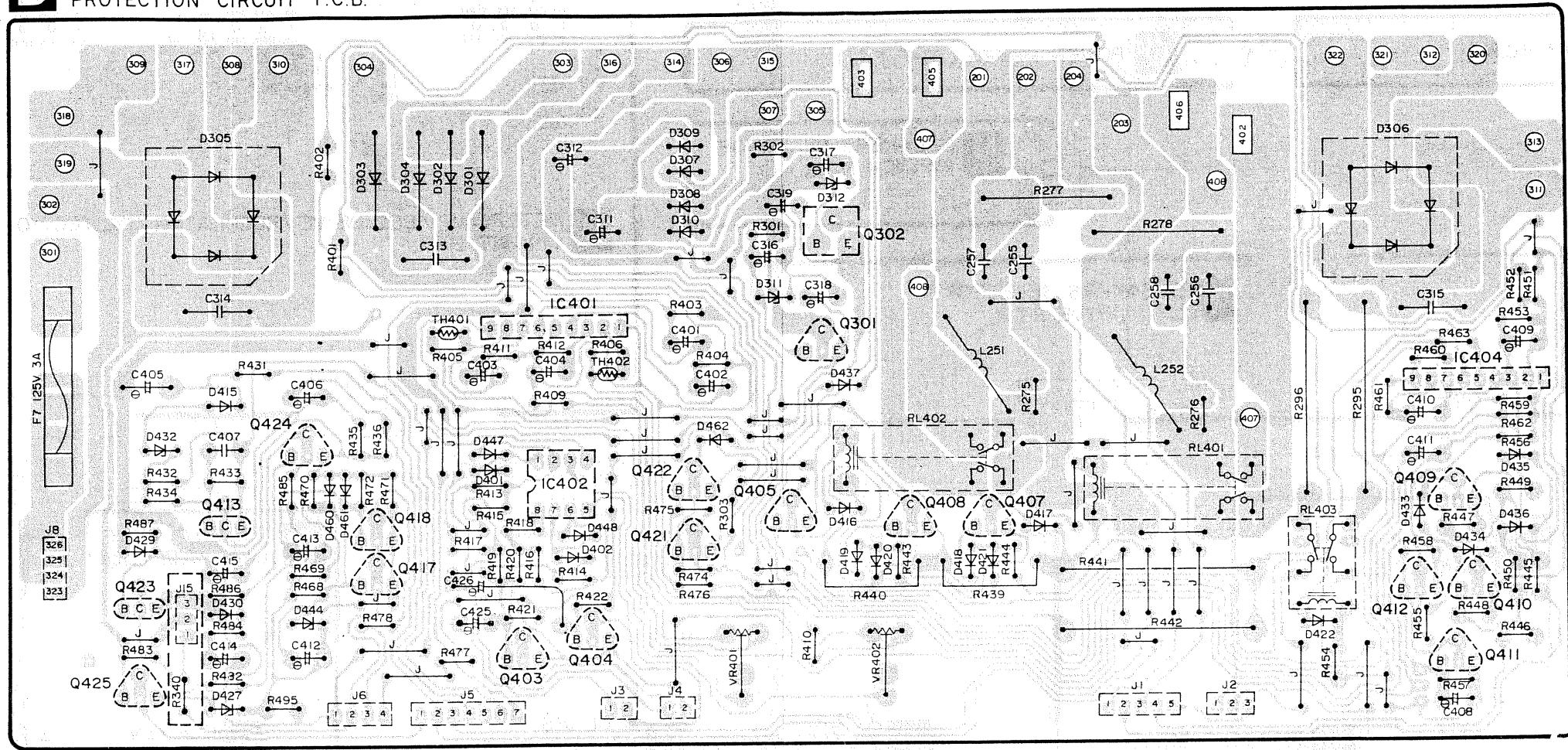
## ■ PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

**J** FUSES P.C.B.**K** SPEAKER TERMINAL P.C.B.**D** METER AMP / LED DRIVE / REGULATOR / PROTECTION CIRCUIT P.C.B.**I** SPEAKERS SELECTOR / LED DRIVE P.C.B.**O** POWER METER LAMP P.C.B.**P** POWER METER LAMP P.C.B.

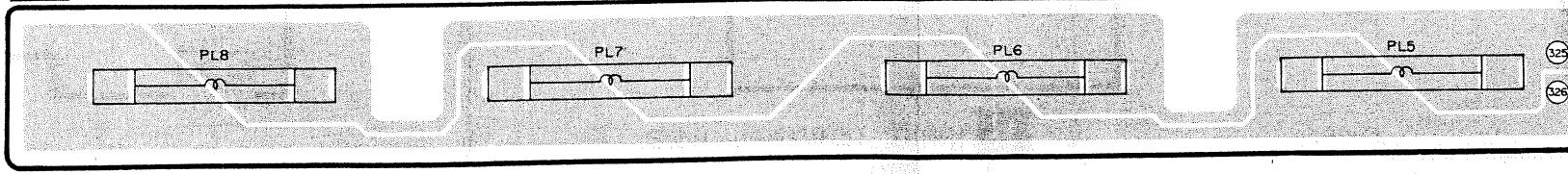
AL P.C.B.



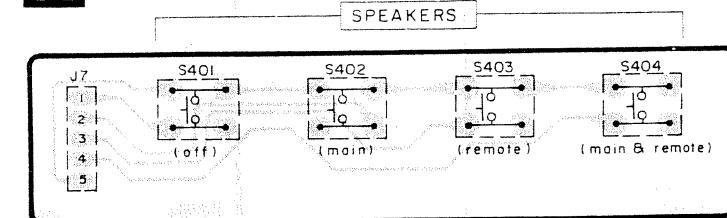
**D** METER AMP / LED DRIVE / REGULATOR / PROTECTION CIRCUIT P.C.B.



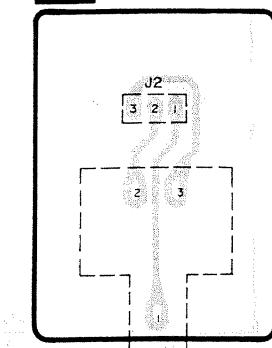
**P** POWER METER LAMP P.C.B.

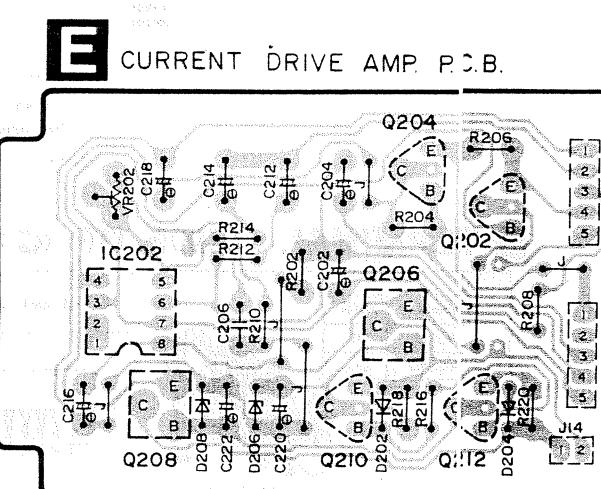
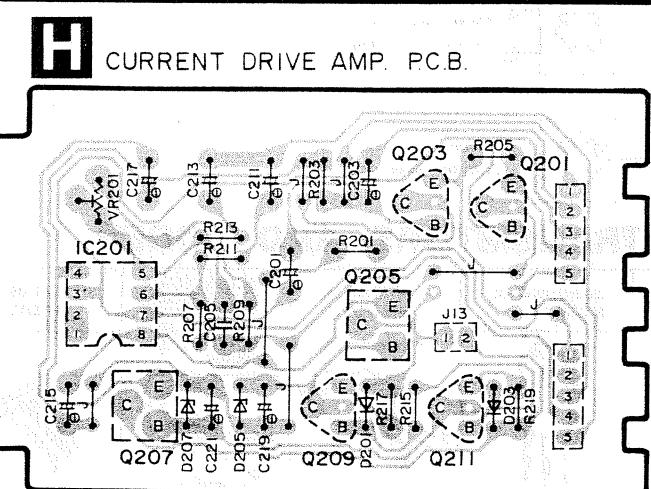
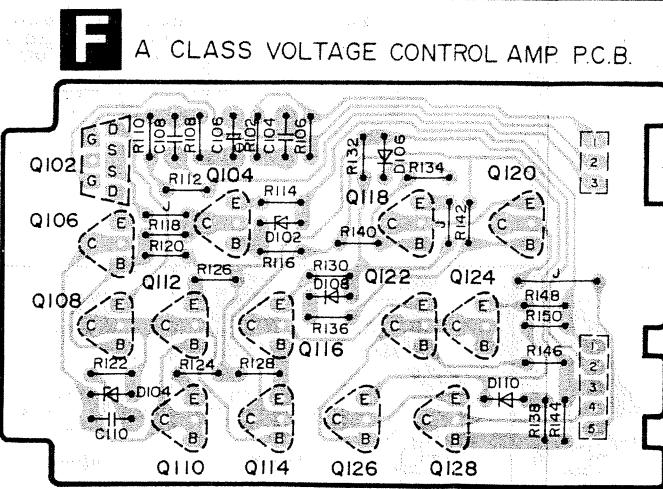
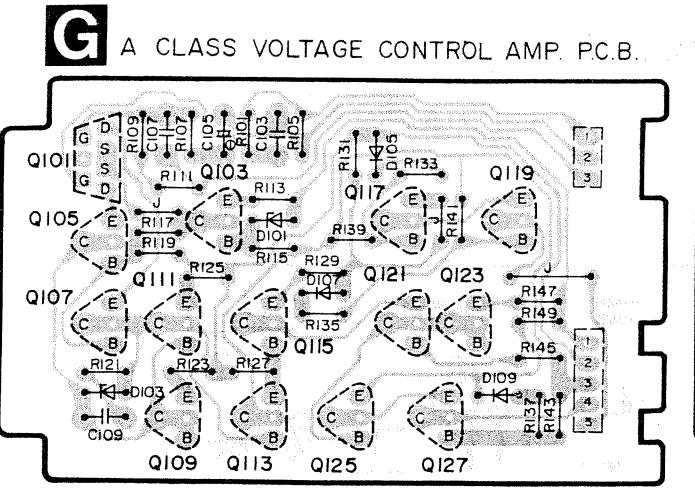
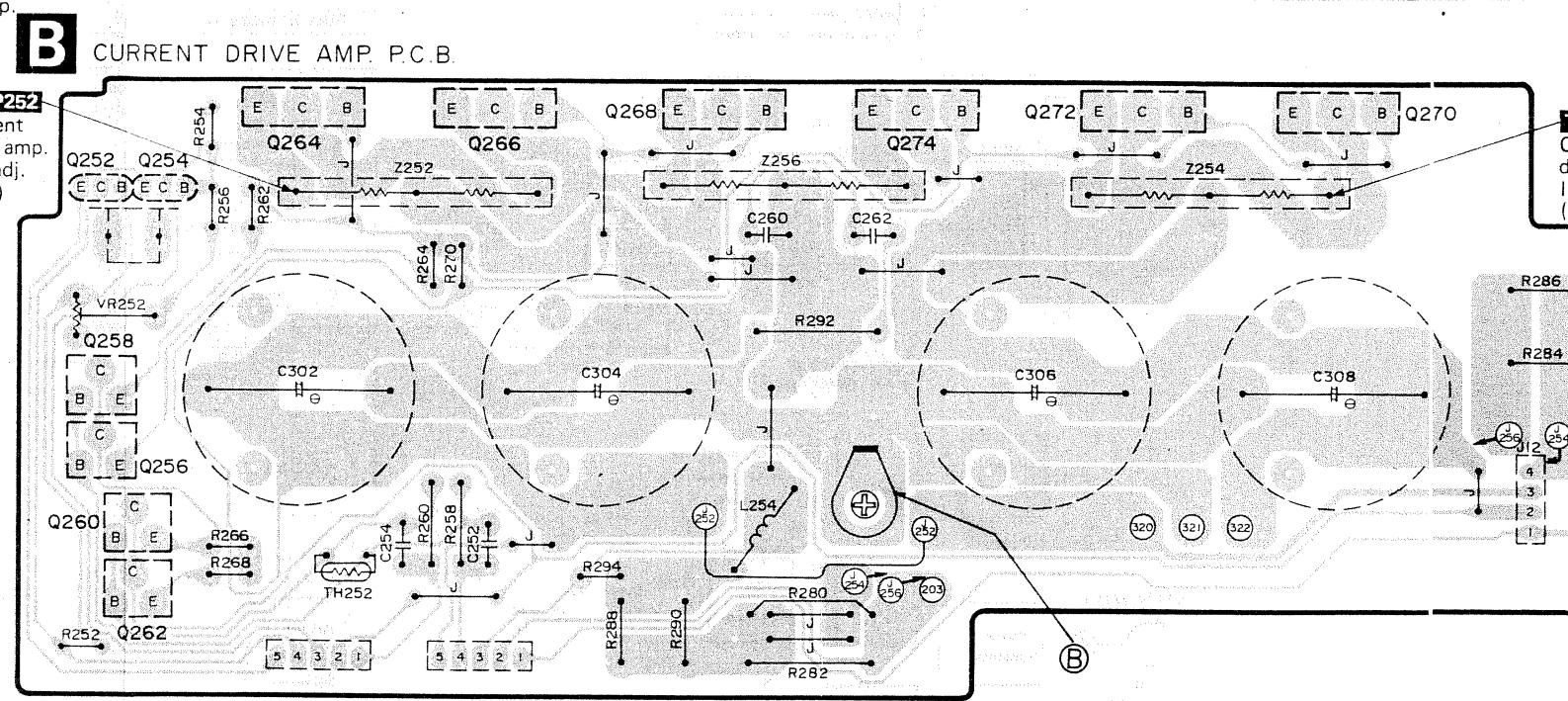
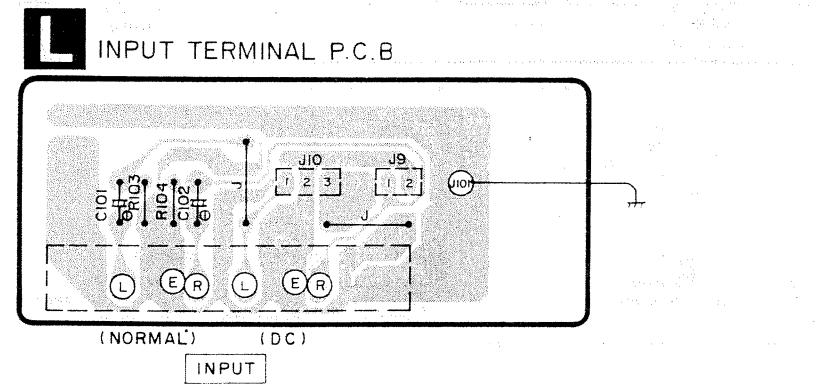
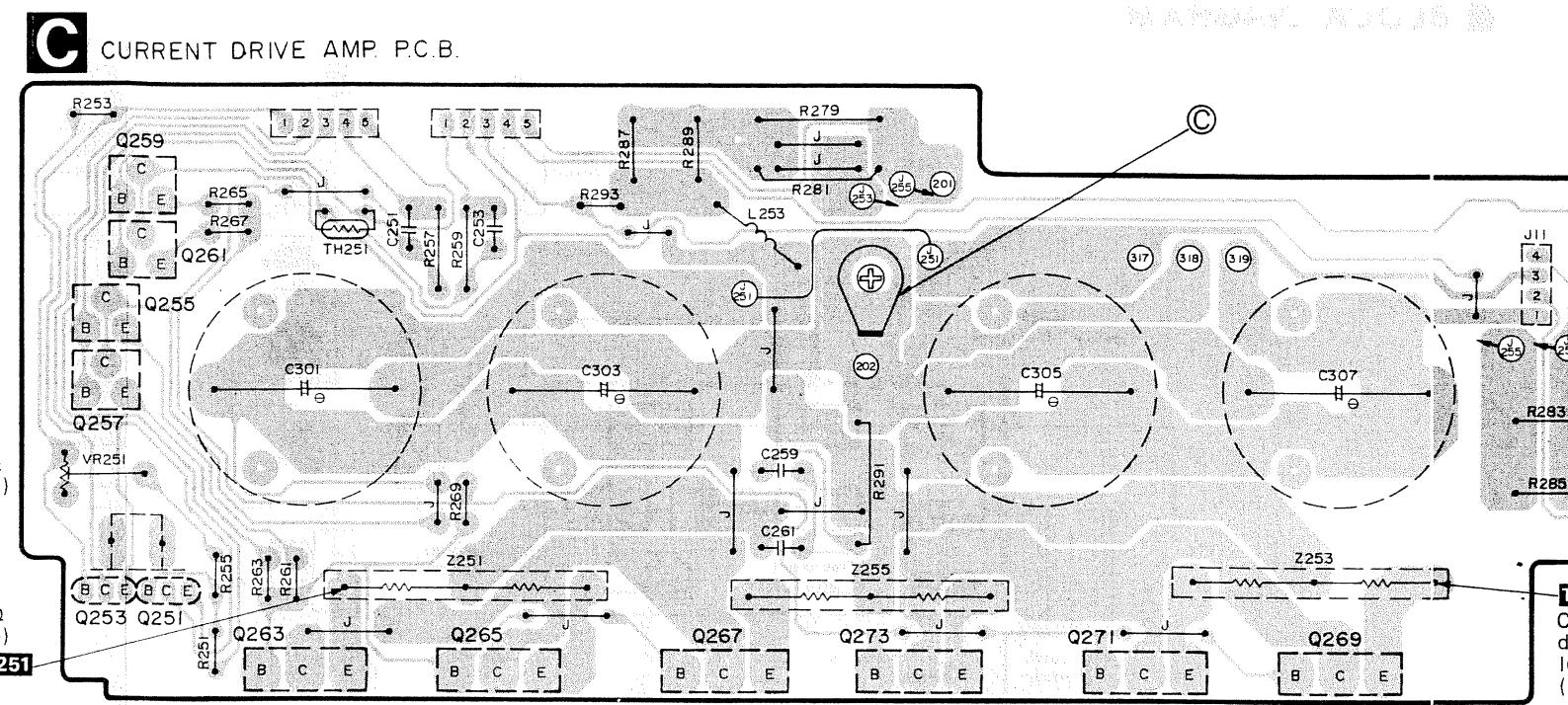
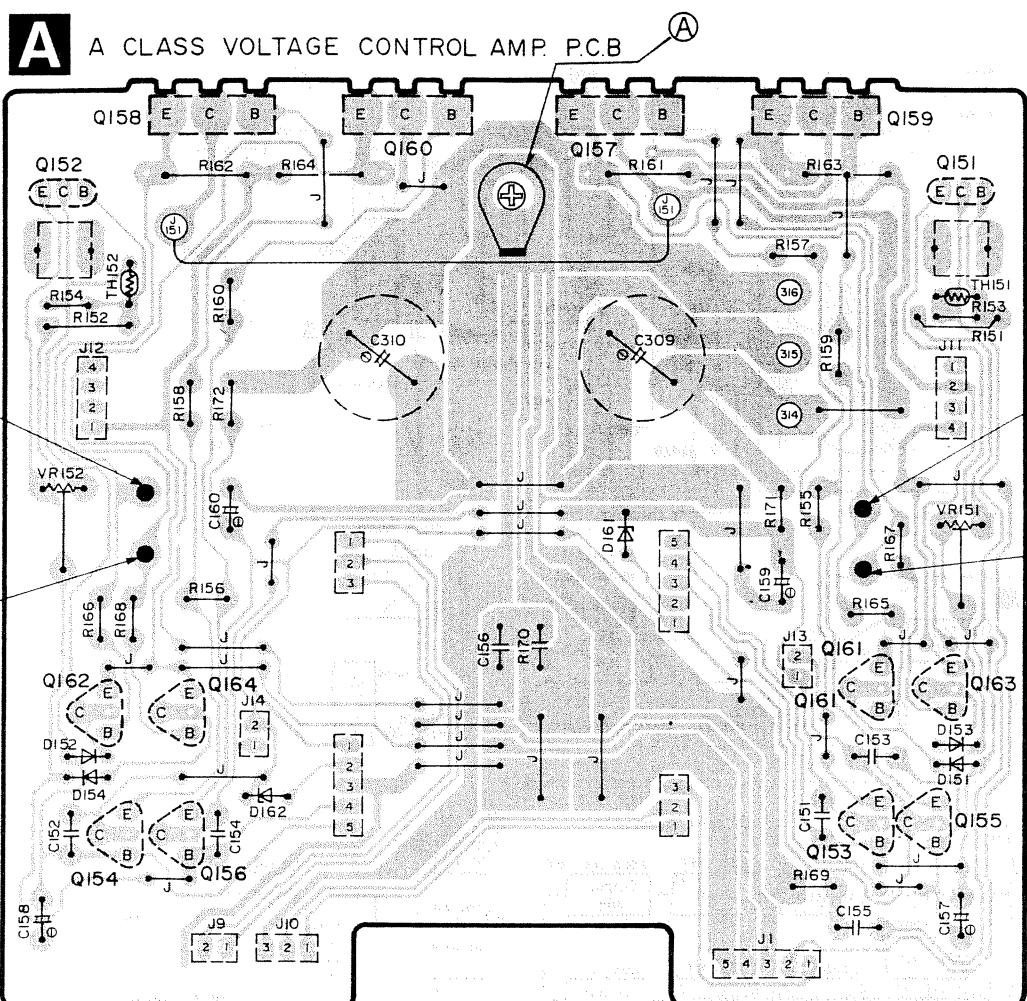


**N** SPEAKERS SELECTOR SWITCH P.C.B.



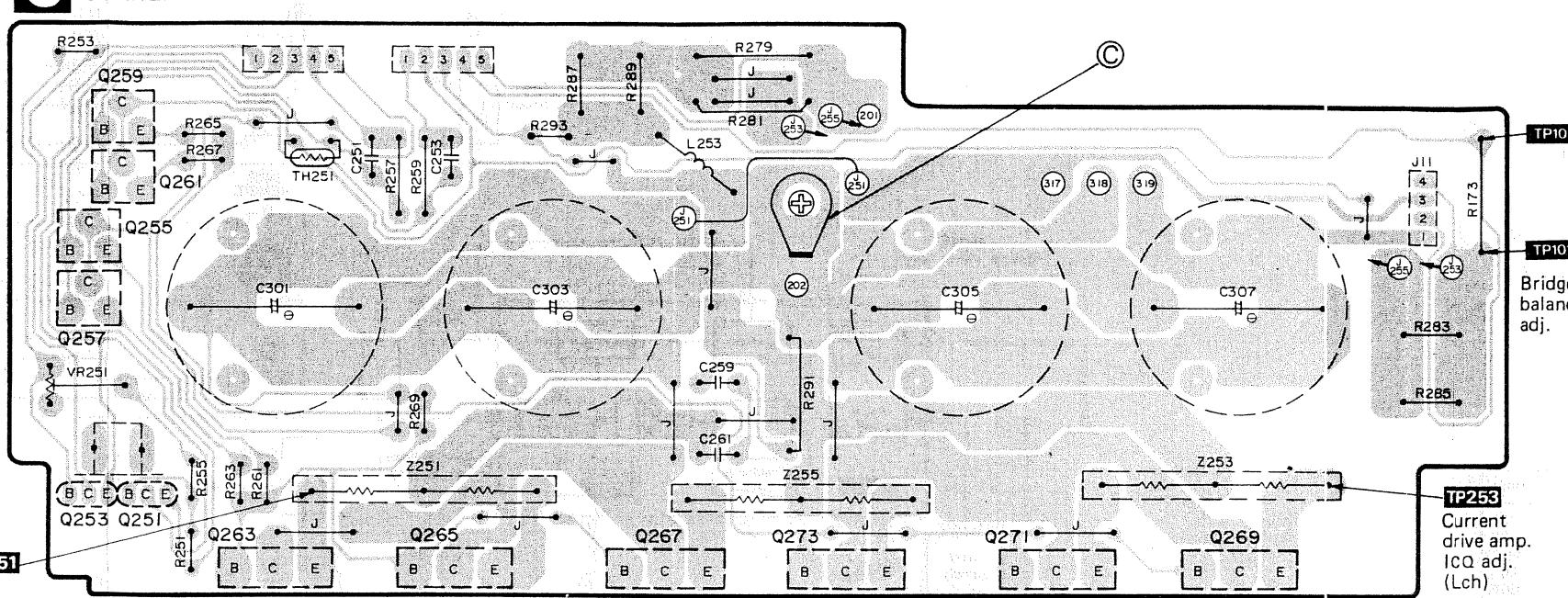
**M** HEADPHONES P.C.B.



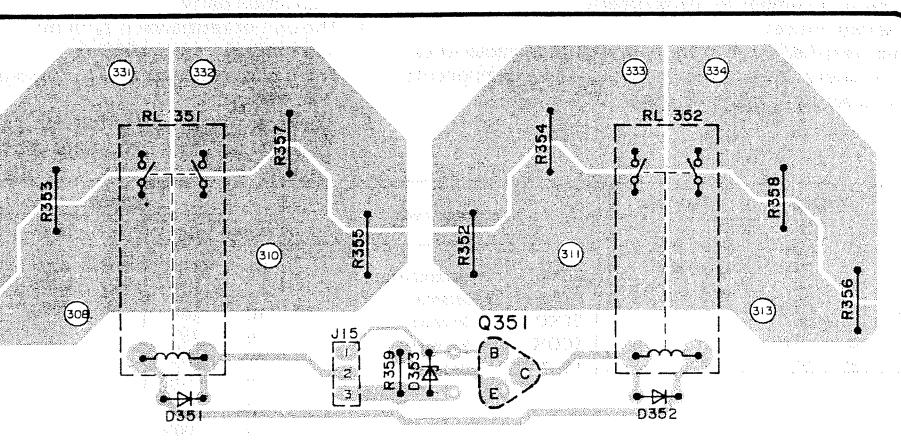


C

CURRENT DRIVE AMP. P.C.B.

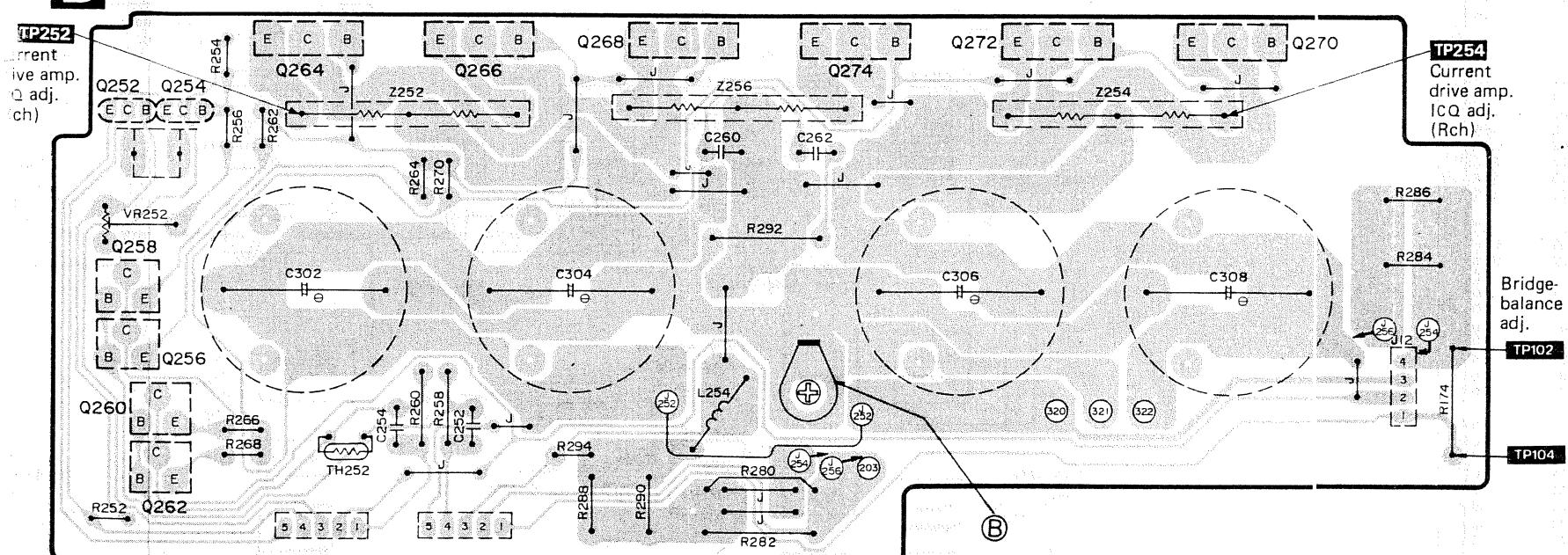


Q



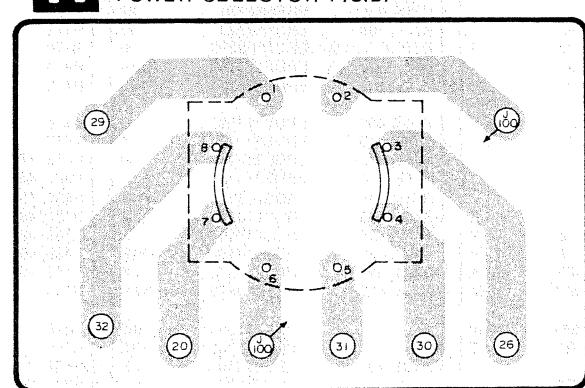
B

CURRENT DRIVE AMP. P.C.B.



R

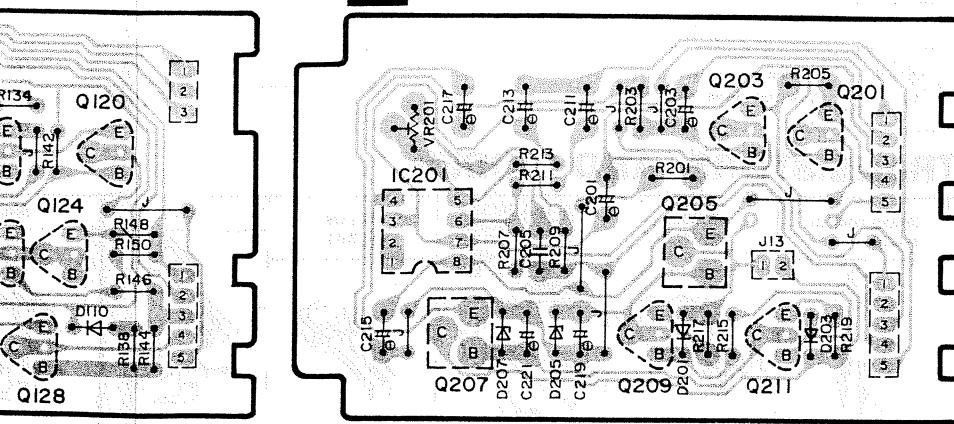
POWER SELECTOR P.C.B.



CONTROL AMP. P.C.B.

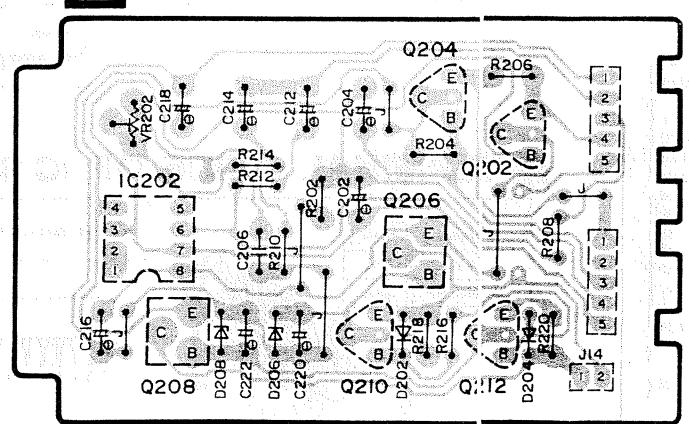
H

CURRENT DRIVE AMP. P.C.B.



E

CURRENT DRIVE AMP. P.C.B.

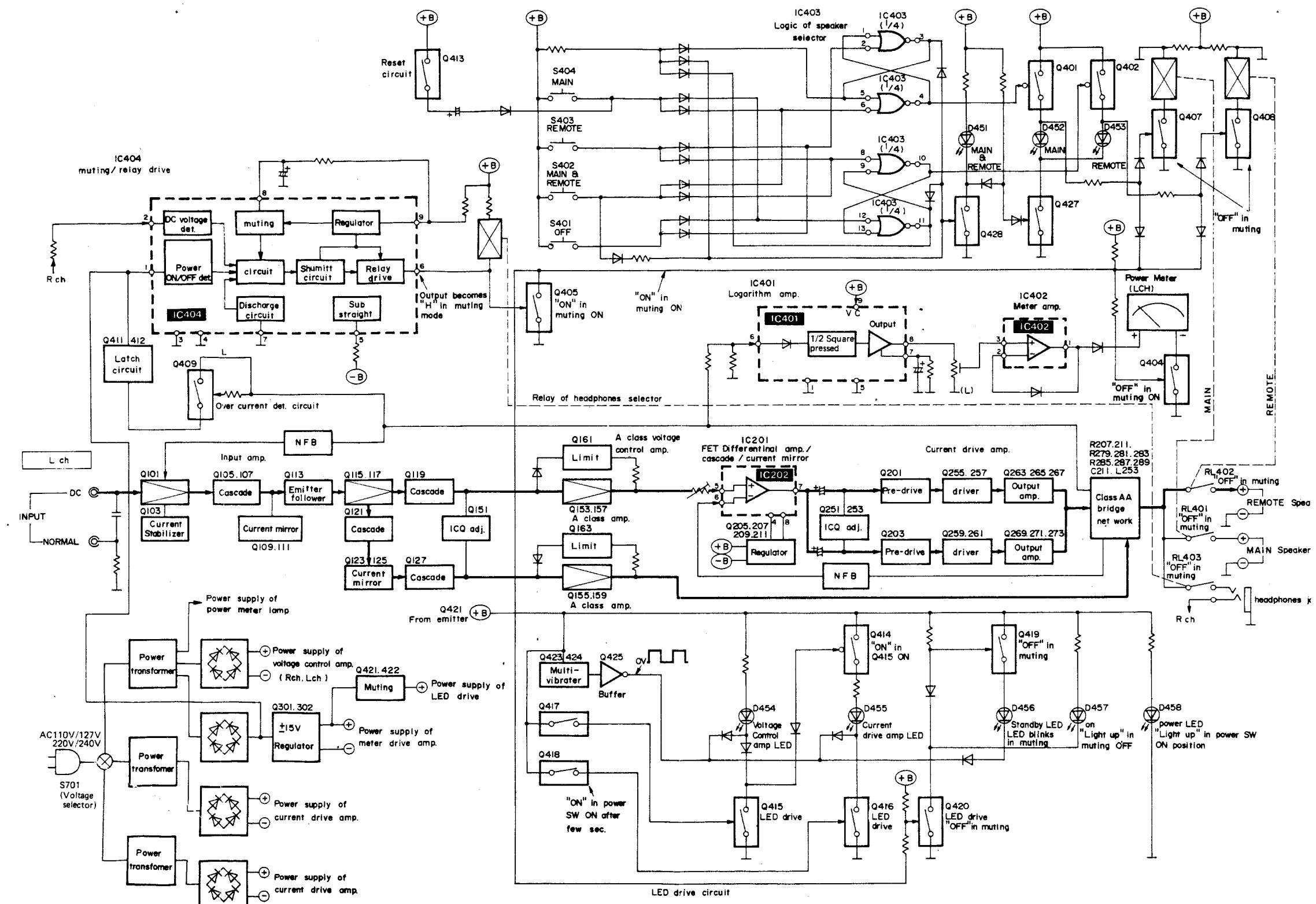
**Note:**

The ground points A, B, and C on P.C.B.s A, B and C are grounded with the bus bar. When and after checking up the machine, make sure the bus bar is connected in position and then turn on the machine.



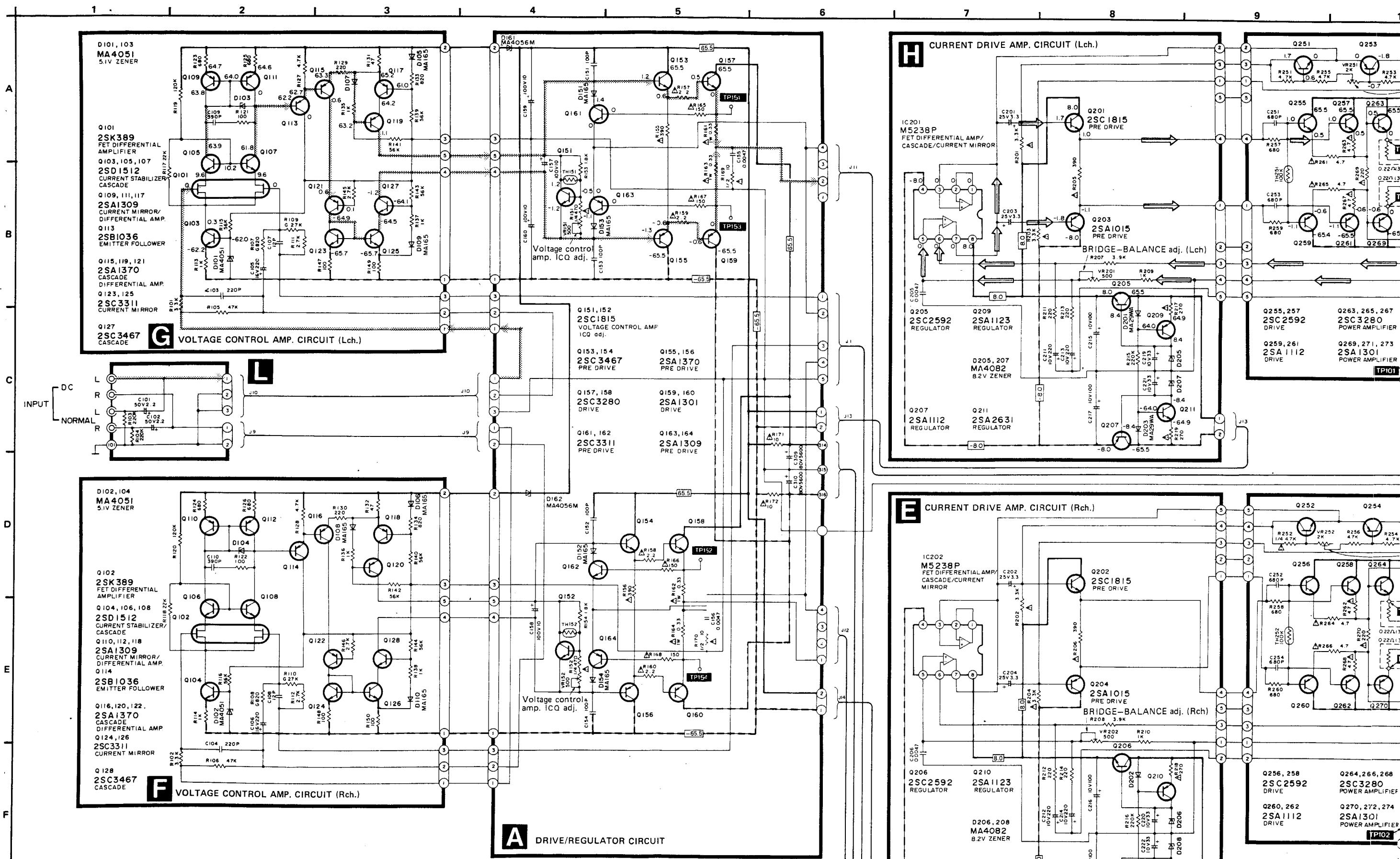
# SE-A100 SE-A100

## ■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ■ TERMINAL GUIDE OF IC'S TRANSISTORS, AND DIODES

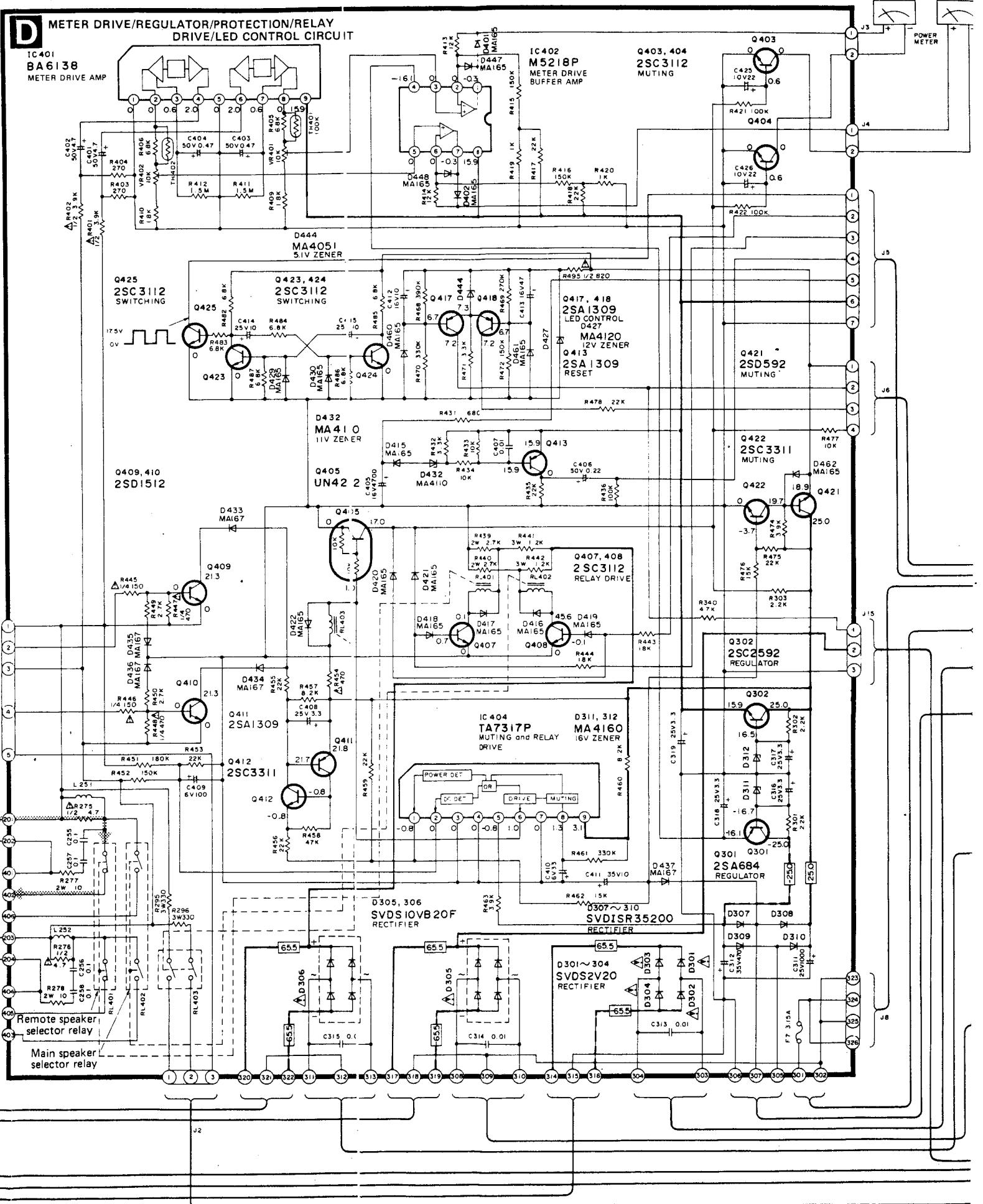
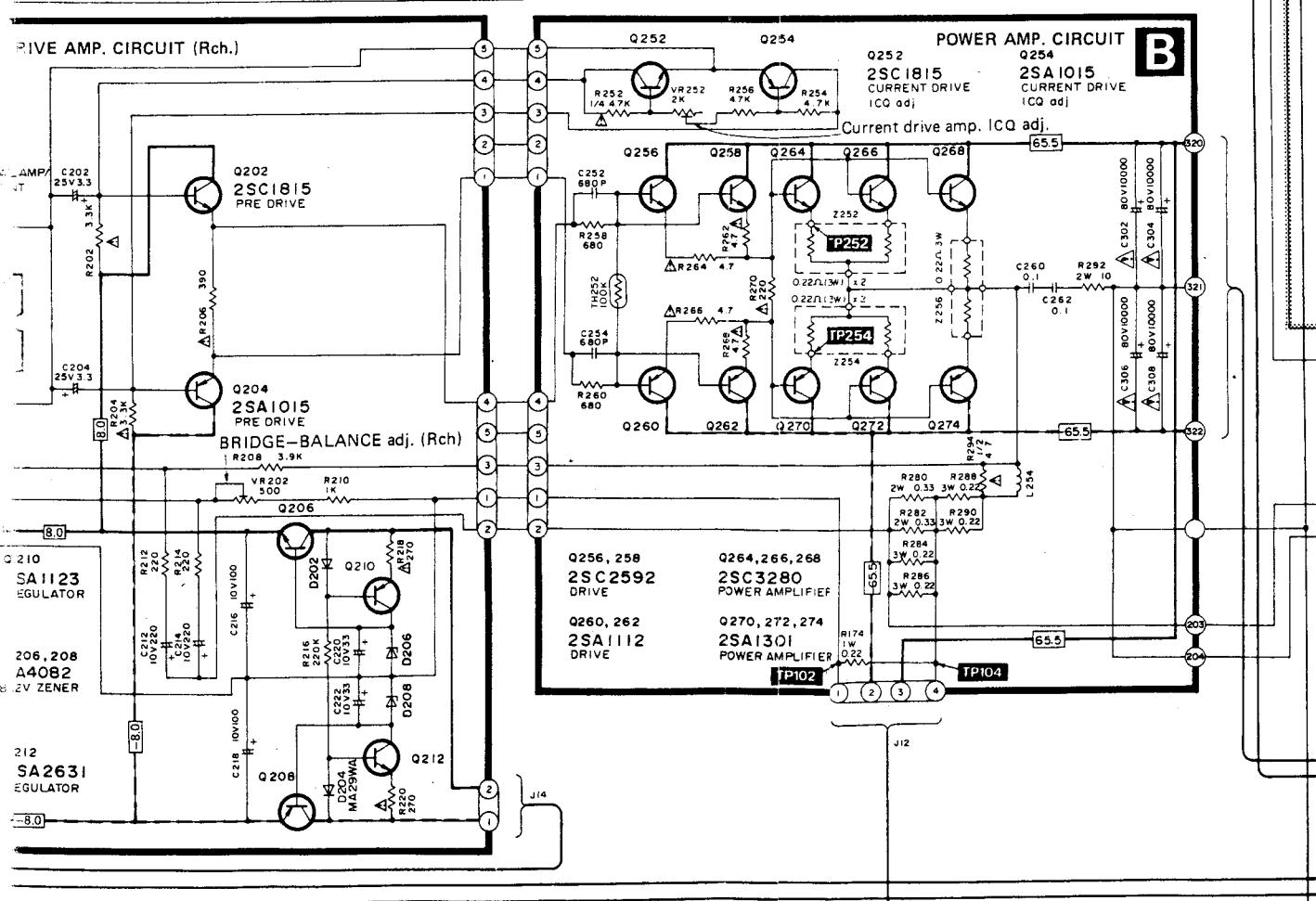
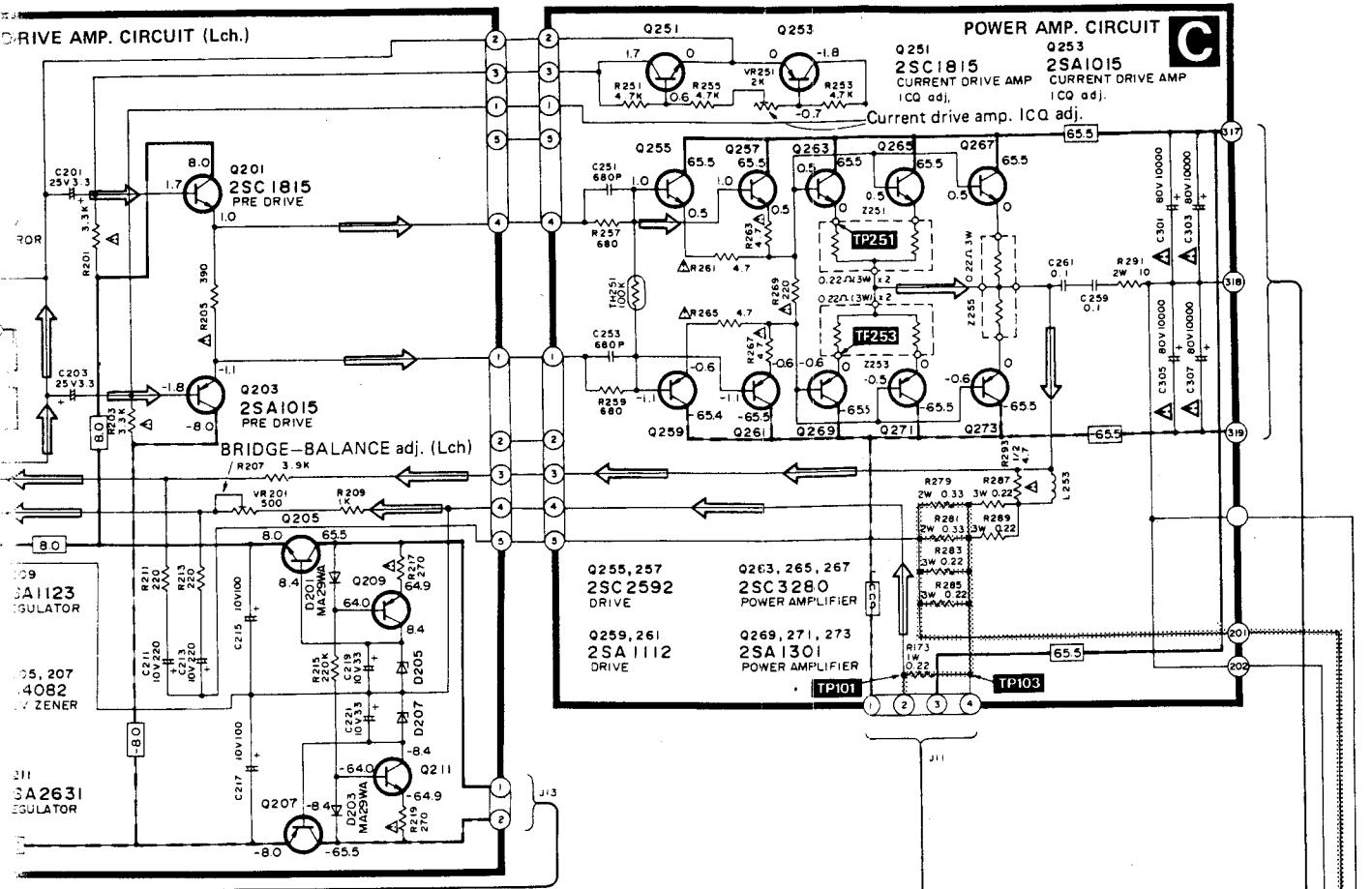
MN4001B M5218P M5238P	14Pin	BA6138 SVITA7317P	2SK389, 2SA1301, 2SC3280	2SC2592 2SA1112	2SC1815, 2SC3112 2SA1015, 2SC2631 2SA1123, 2SA1370 2SC3467, 2SA684 2SD592, 2SD1512 2SB1036,	2SA1309 2SC3311	UN4112	UN4212	MA4056M MA4051M MA4082M MA4120M MA4160M MA4100M	MA165 MA167 MA29WA	SVDS2V20 1SR35200	SVDS10VB20F	LN346GP LN446YP LN846RP

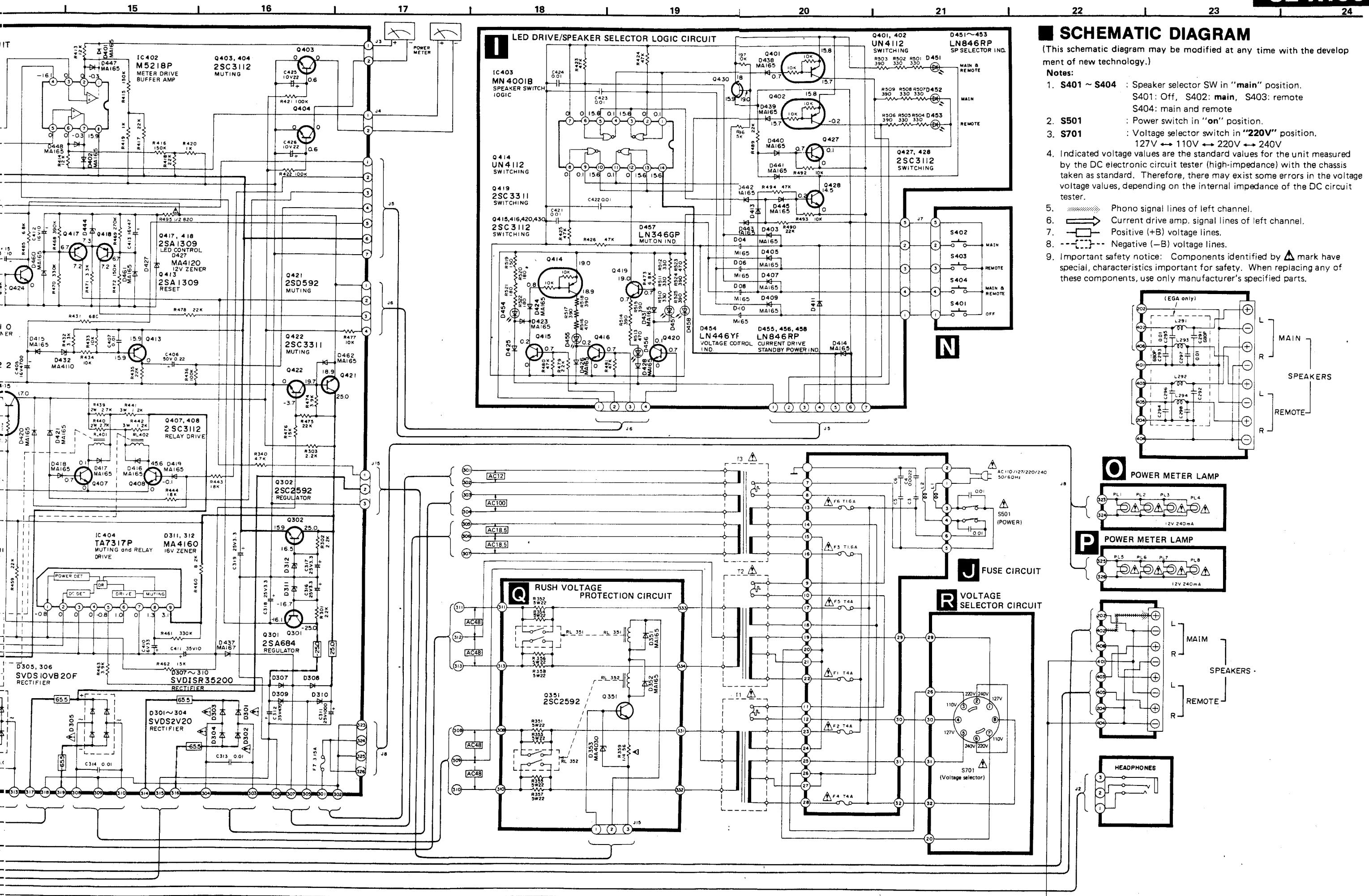

**Note:**

P.C.B.s **A**, **B** and **C** are grounded with the bus bar.

Before checking up these P.C.B.s, see Ref. No. 6 (Fig. 1 on page 6) in the disassembly instructions.

\* Never turn on the machine with the bus bar disconnected. Otherwise the circuitry may be damaged.





## ■ PROTECTION CIRCUITRY

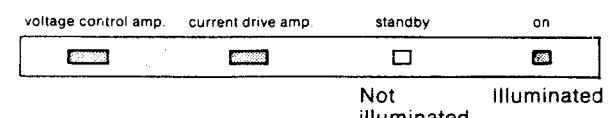
The protection circuitry functions under the following conditions, the "on" operation indicator illumination stops, and the "standby" indicator flashes.

**Probable causes:** E08AA01C E08BB03A E08BD03A

1. The protection circuitry has functioned because the positive (+) and negative (-) speaker connection wires are short-circuited.
2. The protection circuitry has functioned due to a malfunction of other equipment (such as the control amplifier, etc.), thus resulting in a DC component being applied to the input of this unit.
3. The protection circuitry has functioned because of a malfunction of this unit.

### During normal operation

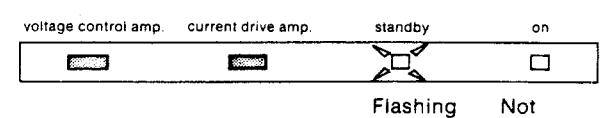
(Sound is heard from speakers)



Not illuminated  
Illuminated

### When protection circuitry functions

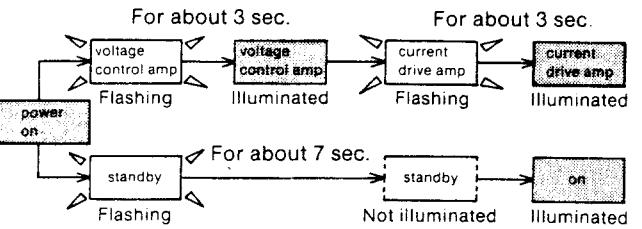
(No sound is heard from speakers)



Flashing Not illuminated

## ■ HOW TO OPERATION INDICATORS

These indicators illuminate to indicate the operation condition of this unit.



### voltage control amp:

When the power is switched ON, illumination begins after flashing for about three seconds.

This indicates that the voltage-control amplifier can be used.

### current drive amp:

When the voltage-control amplifier indicator illuminates, illumination begins after flashing for about three seconds.

This indicates that the current-drive amplifier can be used.

If the protection circuitry functions, the following steps should be taken.

### 1. First check whether or not speaker connection wires have short-circuited.

If they have, be sure to first switch OFF the power. Then, after correcting the connections, once again switch ON the power.

### 2. If the speaker connection wires are not short-circuited ...

- ① Turn off the power.
  - ② Disconnect the control amplifier and speaker system connections.
  - ③ Turn on the power once again.
- If at this time the "standby" indicator continues to flash, the problem is probably with this unit. Please consult with the store where the unit was purchased or with a nearby Authorized Service Center (list enclosed).

### 3. If the steps taken in 2. above result in illumination of the "on" indicator ...

- ① Turn off the power.
  - ② Reconnect the connections of the input terminals from "DC" to "NORMAL", and connect the speaker systems.
  - ③ Turn on the power once again.
- If, at this time, the "on" indicator illuminates, there may be a malfunction of the control amplifier.
- If the "standby" indicator continues to flash, the problem is probably with the speaker system. Please consult with the store where the speaker systems were purchased or with a nearby Authorized Service Center (list enclosed).

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
<b>INTEGRATED CIRCUITS</b>		
IC201, 202	M5238P	Integrated Circuit
IC401	BA6138	Integrated Circuit
IC402	M5218P	Integrated Circuit
IC403	MN4001B	Integrated Circuit
IC404	SVITA7317P	Integrated Circuit
<b>TRANSISTORS</b>		
Q101, 102	2SK389—GR	Transistor (FET)
Q103~108	2SD1512R	Transistor
Q109~112, 117, 118	2SA1309Q	Transistor
Q113, 114	2SB1036R	Transistor
Q115, 116, 119~122, 155, 156	2SA1370-D	Transistor
Q123~126, 419	2SC3311-Q	Transistor
Q127, 128, 153, 154	2SC3467-D	Transistor
Q151, 152, 201, 202, 251, 252	2SC1815Y	Transistor
Q157, 158, 263~268	2SC3280R	Transistor
Q159, 160, 269~274	2SA1301R	Transistor
Q161, 162, 412, 422	2SC3311-Q	Transistor
Q163, 164, 411, 413, 417, 418	2SA1309Q	Transistor
Q203, 204, 253, 254	2SA1015Y	Transistor
Q205, 206, 255~258	2SC2592-R	Transistor
Q207, 208, 259~262	2SA1112-R	Transistor
Q209, 210	2SA1123-R	Transistor
Q211, 212	2SC2631-R	Transistor
Q301	2SA684—QNC	Transistor
Q302	2SC2592-R	Transistor
Q351	2SC2592-R	Transistor
Q401, 402, 414	UN4112	Transistor
Q403, 404, 407, 408, 415, 416, 420, 423~425, 427, 428, 430	2SC3112	Transistor
Q405	UN4212	Transistor
Q409, 410	2SD1512R	Transistor
Q421	2SD592ANQ	Transistor
<b>DIODES</b>		
D101~104, 444	MA4051M	Diode
D105~110, 151~154, 401~411, 413~422, 423~426, 428, 429, 430, 431, 438~443, 445, 447, 448, 460~462	MA165	Diode
D161, 162	MA4056-M	Diode
D201~204	MA29WA	Diode
D205~208	MA4082M	Diode
D301~304	SVDS2V20	Rectifier
D305, 306	SVDS10VB20F	Rectifier
D307~310	1SR35200	Rectifier
D311, 312	MA4160M	Diode
D351, 352	MA165	Diode
D353	MA4030M	Diode
D427	MA4120-M	Diode
D432	MA4100M	Diode
D433~437	MA167	Diode
D451~453, 455, 456, 458	LN846RP	Diode (L.E.D.)
D454	LN446YP	Diode (L.E.D.)
D457	LN346GP	Diode (L.E.D.)
<b>METER</b>		
SSMEA100-KN Power Meter		
<b>CABINET and CHASSIS PARTS</b>		
1	SGWEA100-KM1	Panel Ass'y (Down)
1-1	(SHG6379)	Rubber
2	SGXEA100-KM1	Ornament Ass'y (Left)
3	SGXEA100-KM1	Ornament Ass'y (Right)
4	SGUEA100-KN1	Transparent Plate (Glass)
5	SGWEA100-KN1	Panel Ass'y (Upper)
5-1	(SHG6379)	Rubber
6	SUWEA100-KN1	Bracket
7	SGWEA100-KN2	Indicator Panel Ass'y
8	SUW2981	Bracket
9	SJJ63B	Jack
10	SBCEA100-KN1	Button Ass'y
11	SUW2980	Bracket
12	SHG6382	Rubber
13	SBC866-3	Button
14	SUB161-1	Power Switch
14	SUB161-1	Connection Rod
16	SUHEA100-KM1	Side Plate (Left)
17	SMN1997	Net
18 [EK]	SKCEA100-KK	Upper Cover
18 [Other]	SKCEA100-KD	Upper Cover
19	SUHEA100-KM1	Side Plate (Right)
<b>COILS</b>		
L1, 2	ELO050D15	Choke
L251, 252	SLQY18G-10	Choke
L253, 354	SLQY07G-30	Choke
L291~294	SLQY07G-30	Choke
[EGA] only		
<b>TRANSFORMERS</b>		
T1	SLT5R67-1	Power Transformer
T2	SLT5R67-2	Power Transformer
<b>SCREWS, WASHERS and NUTS</b>		
N1	XTB3+8FFZ	Tapping, $\oplus 3 \times 8$
N2	XSSS5+12F1S	$\oplus 5 \times 12$
N3	XTB3+8FFZ1	Tapping with Detent, $\oplus 3 \times 8$
N4	XTW3+8HFZ	Tapping with Washer, $\oplus 3 \times 8$
N5	(S) XNS12	Nut, $\phi 12$
N6	SNE59-1	Washer (Headphone)
N7	SNE2095-6	Upper Cover
N10	XTB3+8FFZ	Tapping, $\oplus 3 \times 8$
N11	XTB3+8FFZ1	Tapping with Detent, $\oplus 3 \times 8$
N12	XTB4+8FFZ	Tapping, $\oplus 4 \times 8$
N13	XYN3+C8FZS	$\oplus 3 \times 8$
N14	XTB4+18FFZ	Tapping, $\oplus 4 \times 18$
N15	XTW3+8T	Tapping with Washer, $\oplus 3 \times 8$
N16	XTW3+8LFR	Tapping with Washer, $\oplus 3 \times 8$
N17	XTV3+20F	Tapping, $\oplus 3 \times 20$
N18	XTB4+16FFZ	Tapping, $\oplus 3 \times 16$
N19	XTB4+10FFZ	Tapping, $\oplus 4 \times 10$
N20	XTB3+8GFZ	Tapping, $\oplus 3 \times 8$
N21	XTB4+12FFZ	Tapping, $\oplus 4 \times 12$
N22	SNE2117-1	Transistor
N23	(S) XNG4ES	Nut, $\phi 4$
N24	(S) XWA4AB	Washer, $\phi 4$
N25	(S) XWC4B	Washer, $\phi 4$
N26	(S) XWC3B	Washer, $\phi 3$
N27	XYN3+C8S	$\oplus 3 \times 8$
N28	XYN3+C8FZS	$\oplus 3 \times 8$

## ■ REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST (Electric, cabinet & chassis parts)

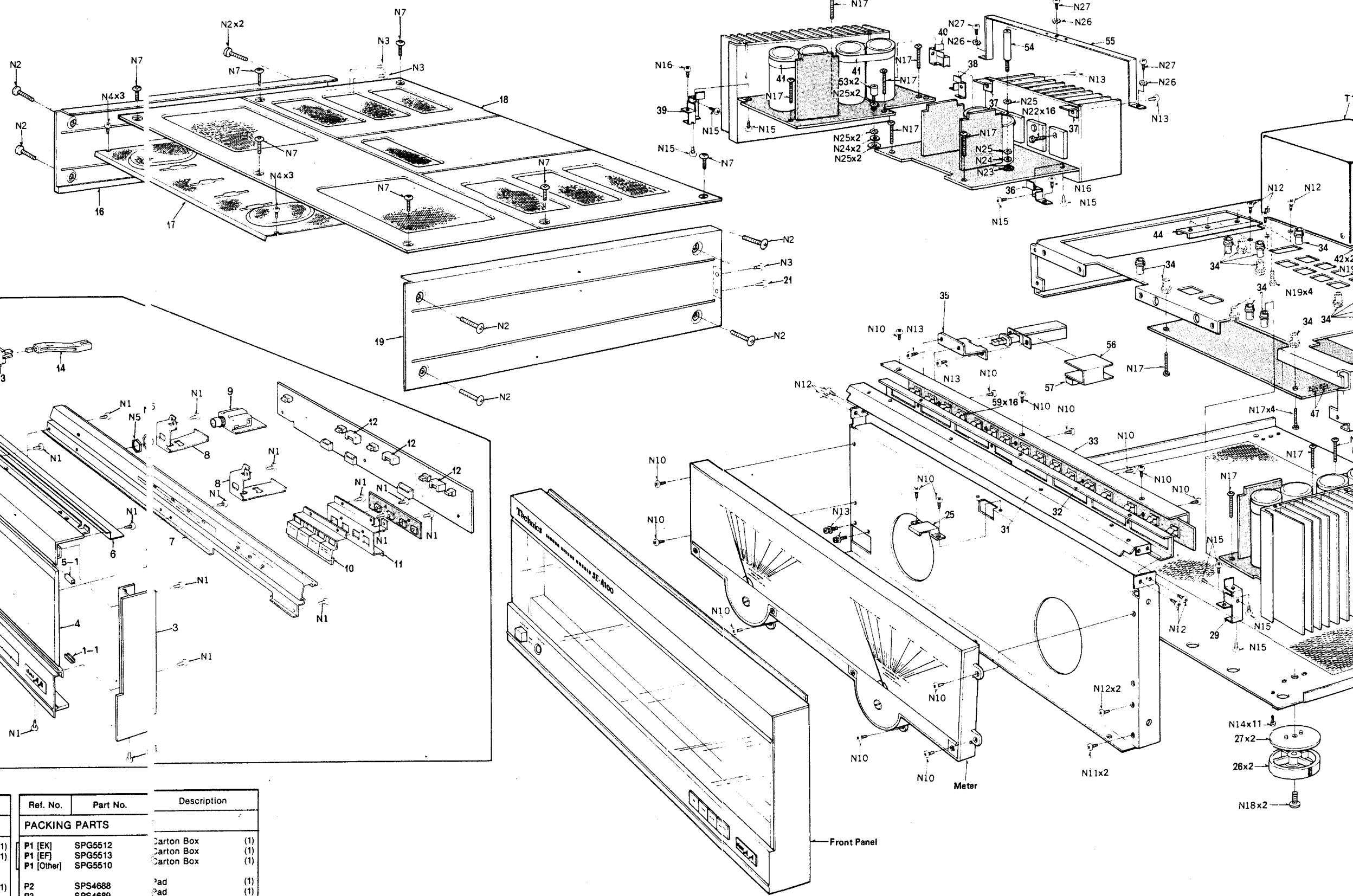
### Notes:

1. Part numbers are indicated on most mechanical parts. Please use this part number for parts order.
2. Important safety notice: Components identified by  $\Delta$  mark have special characteristics important for safety. When replacing any of these components, use only manufacturer's specified parts.
3. Bracketed indications in Ref. No. columns specify the area. Parts without these indications can be used for all areas.
4. The  $\circled S$  mark is service standard parts and may differ from production parts.
5. The parenthesized numbers in the column of description stand for the quantity per set.

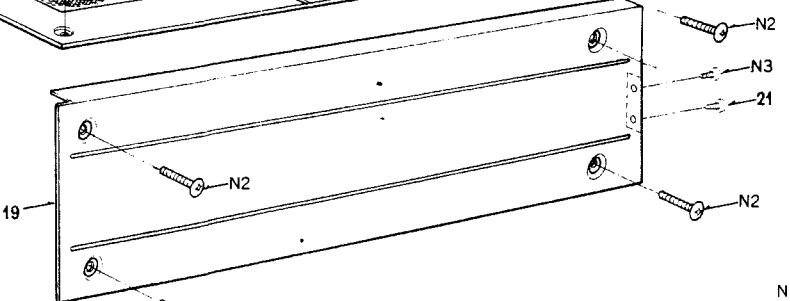
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

## ■ EXPLODED VIEWS

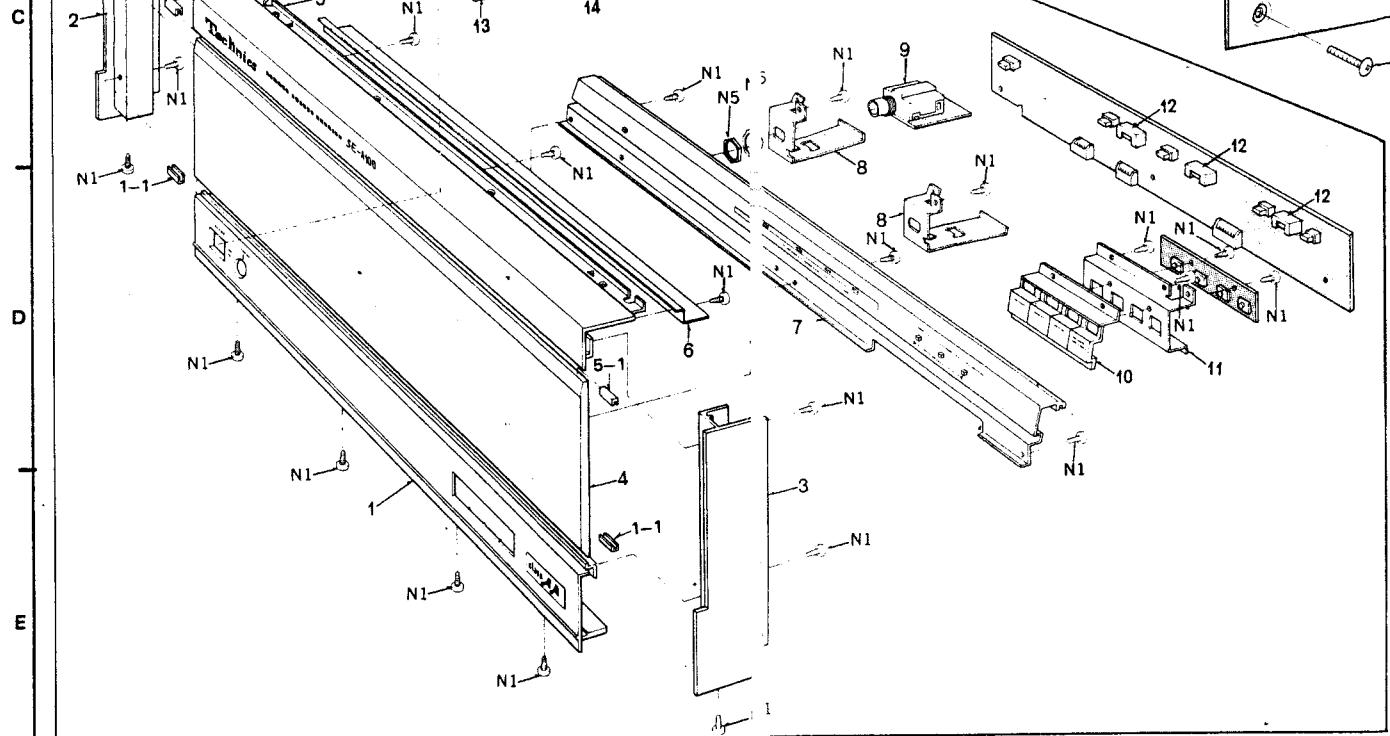
A



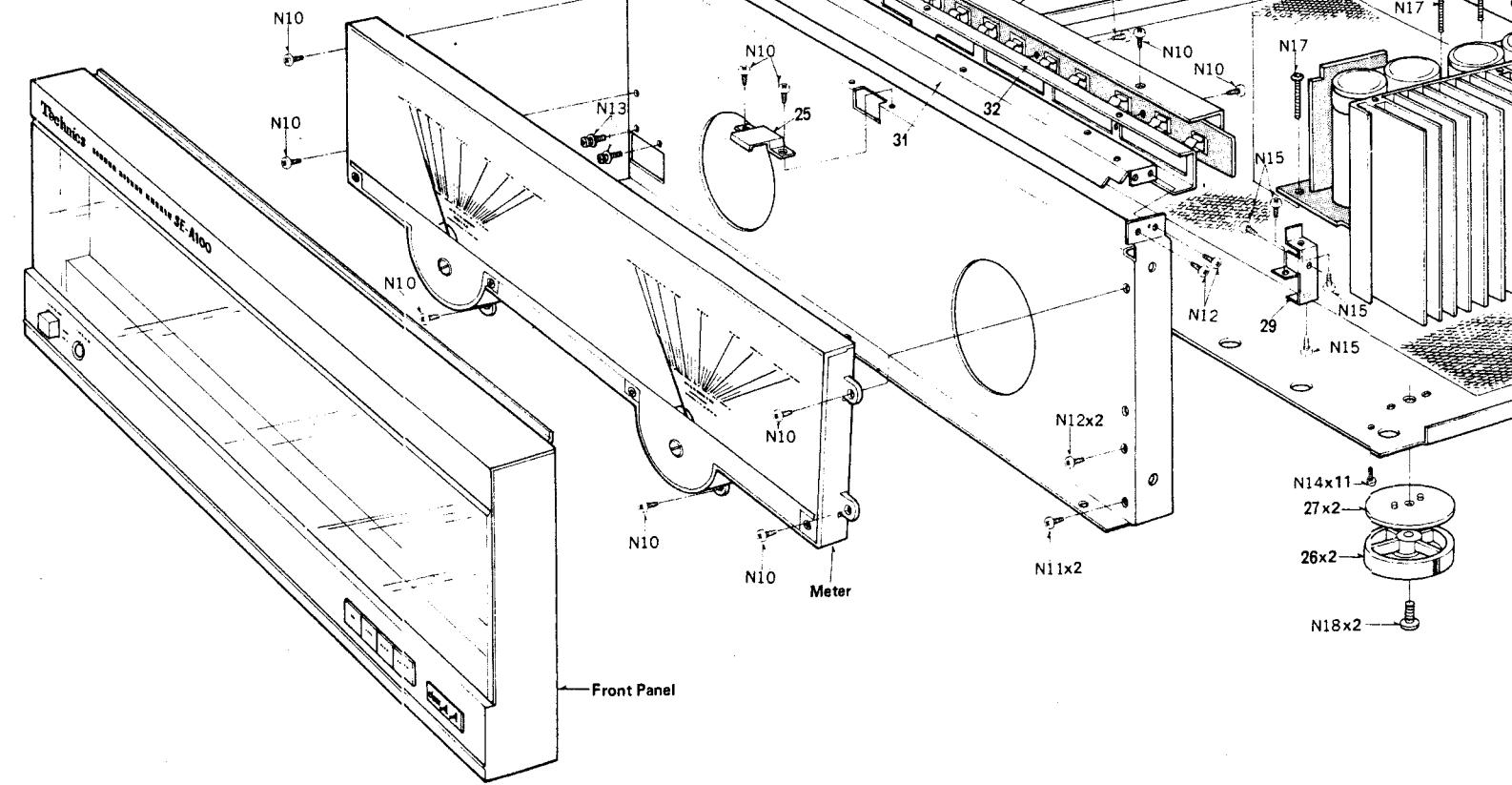
B



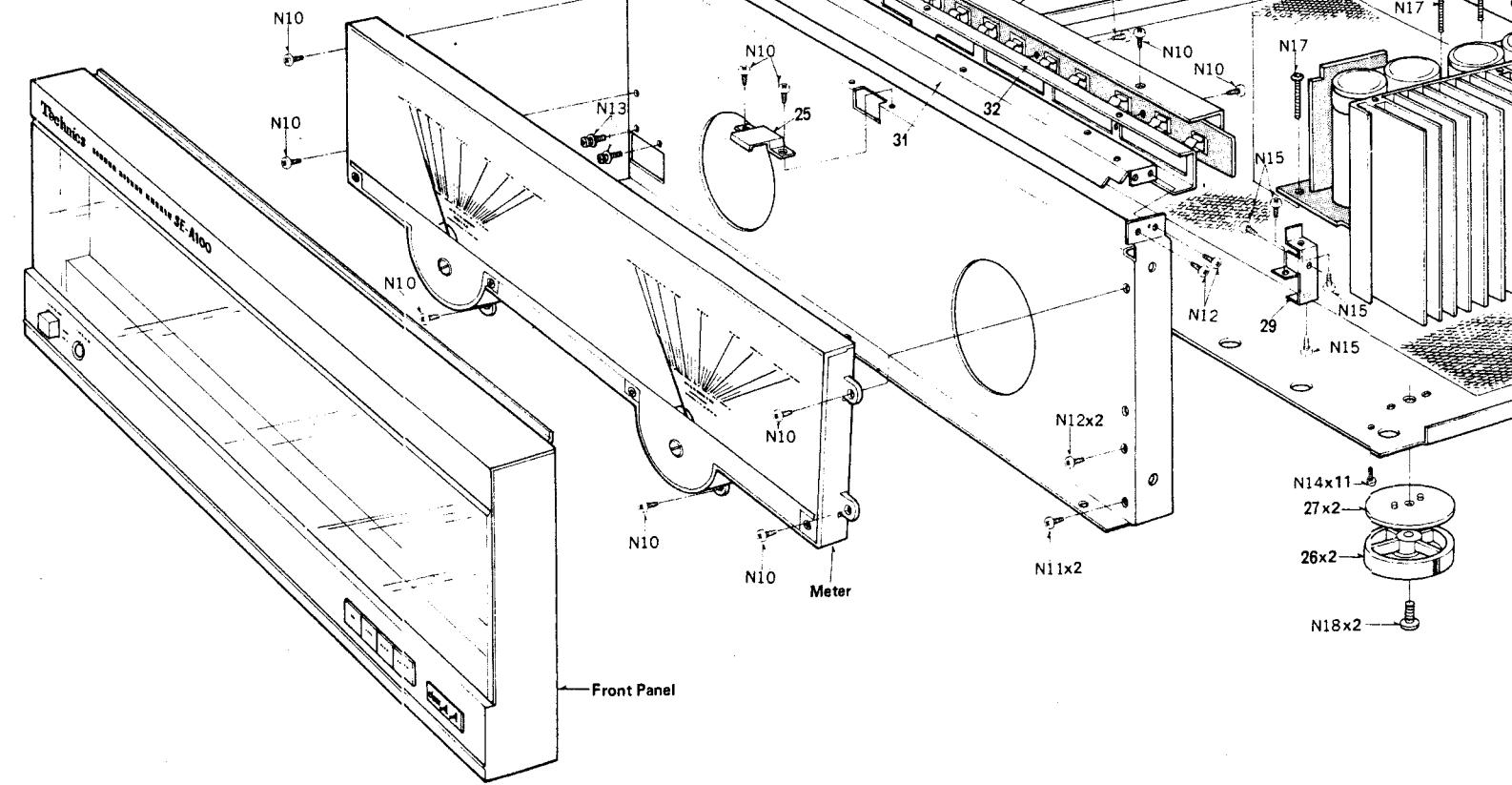
Front Panel View



D



E



Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
<b>ACCESSORIES</b>		
A1	SFDHM03N02	Cord (1)
A3	△ SJP9215	Plug (1) [XA, PA, PE] only
A4	SQF12638 [D, EW, XA, EF, EH, EB, EI]	Instruction Book (1)
A4 [EGA]	SQF12639	Instruction Book (1)
A4 [PA, PE]	SQF12640	Instruction Book (1)
A4 [EK, XL]	SQF12641	Instruction Book (1)
A5	SQX4651-1 [EK, XL, XA, PE]	Label (AC Cord) (1)
A5 [PA]	SQX4653-1	Label (AC Cord) (1)
A5 [EK]	SQX4361	Label (AC Cord) (1)
A5	SQX4699-1 [D, EF, EH, EB, EI, EW, EGA]	Label (AC Cord) (1)

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
<b>PACKING PARTS</b>		
P1 [EK]	SPG5512	Carton Box (1)
P1 [EF]	SPG5513	Carton Box (1)
P1 [Other]	SPG5510	Carton Box (1)
P2	SPS4688	Pad (1)
P3	SPS4689	Pad (1)
P4	SPH219	Sheet (1)
P5	SPH6279	Sheet (1)
P6	SPJ15	Polyethylene Bag (1)
P7	SPB1035	AC Cord (1)
		Polyethylene Bag (1)

**SE-A100 SE-A100**

