



For this reason, you'll want to use the WIDE position on the IF bandwidth selector. When the station to which you have tuned is strong enough, the results in improved high frequency response are impressive.

On the other hand, weak or distant AM stations are received more clearly when you use the NARROW position; the interference caused by stronger stations broadcasting on adjacent frequencies is dramatically lowered.



Sansui Tuning Conveniences.

●FM WIDE/NARROW BANDWIDTH SELECTOR.

In normal operation you'll use the WIDE mode to maximize potential sound quality in FM broadcasts which can be received without excessive interference. But when reception difficulties threaten to destroy musical quality entirely, switch to NARROW. In the latter case, the station you want is pulled through the interference, with rejection and suppression ratios high, by special circuitry in the IF section.

●FM ADJACENT CHANNEL FILTER.

FM stations in urban areas are usually "crowded" on the dial with as little as 400kHz between them. The special phase-linear Adjacent Channel Filter, plus a phase equalizer, at the detector output of the TU-919 ends the "birdie" noise (beat noise) often heard in tuners with conventional IF filters.

●FM MUTING.

Switch in the muting to end annoying inter-station noise as you tune. Lo-fi signals are eliminated.

●CALIBRATION TONE.

This switch sends a 400Hz "test signal" to the tuner's output to permit you to adjust recording levels on connected decks, etc.

●FM AUTO NOISE FILTER (Pat. Pend.)

FM signals too weak for respectable hi-fi reproduction in stereo are processed for more listenable quality when you use this switch.

●STUDIO-INSPIRED DESIGN—Rack-mountable sizing (brackets for EIA-standards 19-inch rack included) and distinctive Sansui matte-black finish.

●TWIN SIGNAL/TUNE METERS.

Responsive and useful, hard to saturate to indicate false reading.

