Specifications

**Amplifier Section**
- Total Power ± 1 dB: 130 watts @ 4 ohms
- IHF Music Power: 100 watts @ 8 ohms
- Continuous Power Output: 40/40 watts @ 4 ohms
- Harmonic Distortion: 33/33 watts @ 8 ohms
- IHF Power Bandwidth: 20 Hz — 30 kHz

**Audio Section**
- Input Sensitivity: 3.0 mV
- Extra: 0.50 V
- Hum and Noise: 0.50 V
- Phono: 60 dB
- Extra: 70 dB
- Tape In: 70 dB

**Tuner Section — FM Multiplex**
- Tuning Range: 88-108 MHz
- Sensitivity: 1.8 µA
- Signal to Noise Ratio: 65 dB below 100% mod.
- Total Harmonic Distortion: 0.6%
- Frequency Response (FCC limit): 50-15000 Hz ± 1 dB
- Capture Ratio: 2.5 dB
- Dial Calibration Accuracy: 0.5% of station freq.
- AM Suppression: 55 dB
- Separation @ 400 Hz: 35 dB
- Cross Modulation Rejection: 90 dB
- FM Muting Switching Level: 3 — 30 µV (Adjustable)

**AM Section**
- Tuning Range: 535 kHz to 1620 kHz
- Bandwidth: 4 kHz
- Selectivity: 32 dB
- THD (60% modulation): 2.0%
- Usable Sensitivity: 100 µV/m @ 600 kHz
- Hum and Noise: 40 dB below 100% mod.
- Spurious Response Rejection: > 60 dB
- IF Rejection: > 33 dB
- Image Rejection: > 48 dB

**Features**

Exclusive Scott perfections. The world's most accurate and reliable tuning device, obsoletes center-tuning meters by employing a digital computer to automatically flash an indicator panel light when best tuned for maximum reception... (absolute center channel and lowest distortion).

True AM high fidelity... after years of costly experimentation, SCOTT engineers discovered the answer underlying true AM high-fidelity. Distortion so low that SCOTT AM is virtually undistinguishable from FM! Employing latest FET and Integrated Circuit techniques in the 3300, they thoroughly eliminated interference and drift. Weak stations now assume a new clarity, strong stations become totally distortion-free, and a new FET mixer improves cross modulation rejection and cuts adjacent station interference.

Solderless wire connections a SCOTT exclusive, "tension wrap" each wire around a terminal under tremendous torsion. Consequently, the 3300 possesses a dependability akin to aerospace and computer applications because the problems of cold or unsoldered connections are drastically reduced.

The world's first high fidelity IC Multiplex section... (no larger overall than a cigarette filter) incorporates 31 transistors, 10 diodes and 29 resistors to ensure superior reliability and superior FM stereo separation than conventional printed circuit construction.

Scott's quartz crystal lattice filter in the tuner IF section, never requires realignment or adjustment. Never... regardless of age or operating temperature! This revolutionary feature, never found before in receivers in this price range, also yields the extra dividend of very low distortion and incredible selectivity.

F/C/O Circuity provides close to distortion-free listening, even at low volume levels. The 3300 incorporates Full Complementary Output Transistors to achieve perfect undistorted sound, over a wide power bandwidth at both 8 and 4 ohms... a vital factor when connecting extra speakers.
ear becomes less sensitive to extremely low and high notes than to those in the midrange. Thus, whenever the system operates at a low volume level, the sound range does not seem as wide as at higher levels. The Volume Compensation automatically boosts extreme lows and highs whenever the Loudness switch is set below 11 o'clock.

7. **Tape monitor.** To listen to recorded tape from an external tape recorder, simply push this switch into the MONITOR position. Immediately return the switch to NORMAL when finished so other program sources may be heard. If the tape recorder incorporates a separate playback head (with playback pre-amplifier), it becomes possible to check tape quality by listening to the recording a fraction of a second after it is made. Pushing the switch back and forth between NORMAL and MONITOR permits you to hear whether the recording has a quality equivalent to the source material being recorded.

8. **Mode. Stereo:** Engage this switch for all stereo program material. **Mono:** Use this mode when a stereophonic cartridge is used to play monophonic records, or when a mono source is connected to one channel and you wish to hear it through both speakers.

9. **Muting.** Eliminates annoying loud rushing or hissing sounds audible between FM stations. With MUTING OFF, an occasional weak station may be heard that would otherwise be balanced out by the muting circuit.

10. **Speaker 1 & speaker 2.** These two switches allow selection of the following speaker combinations: 1. SPKR-1 switch on; SPKR-2 switch off: SPKR-1 speakers only. 2. SPKR-1 switch on; SPKR-2 switch on: Both sets of speakers. 3. SPKR-1 switch off; SPKR-2 switch on: SPKR-2 speakers only. 4. SPKR-1 switch off; SPKR-2 switch off: Headphones only. (NOTE: Headphones may be used with the SPKR-1 and/or SPKR-2 switches in either ON or OFF positions.)

11. **Headphone jack.** This low-level, low-impedance output jack accepts a standard 3-conductor plug used on most popular low-impedance stereo headphones.

**Tuning knob, meter and indicator lights**

12. **Tuning knob.** A precisely balanced tuning knob permits tuning ease across the entire illuminated tuning dial.

13. **Signal strength meter.** Indicates strength of the incoming FM signal and is most useful when rotating an FM antenna or tuning AM stations. Meter readings vary from station to station and from day to day, depending upon the amount of signal present and atmospheric conditions.

14. **Perfectune indicator light.** Incorporates a scanning circuit connected to an automatic tuning indicator light that goes on only when the Receiver is precisely tuned to a broadcast.

15. **FM stereo indicator light.** A computer-like Auto-Sensor automatically switches the Receiver to stereo when tuned to a FM stereo broadcast, while simultaneously lighting the FM STEREO indicator light. If the station returns to monophonic operation, the tuner automatically switches the light and returns to monophonic reception. To listen to a stereo broadcast, turn the Input switch to FM and the Mode switch to STEREO.
left channel lead to the Left EXT. input and the other to the Right EXT. input. Set the Input switch to EXTRA. If the program source is a monophonic device with only one lead, connect it to the Left EXT. input. To listen to the latter signal over both speakers, turn the Mode switch to MONO and the Input switch to the EXTRA position.

9. **Phono inputs.** When using a record player with a magnetic stereo cartridge, connect the left and right shielded leads from the player to the PHONO inputs on the back of the Receiver. Connect ceramic cartridge as defined in the instructions packed with it.

10. **Ground.** Ground a record player to this terminal, or run a wire from it to a cold water pipe (to reduce AM noise level in limited reception areas).

**Speaker connection**

Use almost any type of wire for lengths under 50 feet. We recommend ordinary lamp cord (#18 according to the electrical code). When running the wire under a rug, use flat TV antenna wire. For lengths exceeding 50 feet, use #16 wire to prevent excessive power losses. Because proper phasing is necessary to produce the maximum stereo effect and frequency response, use color-coded wire or one with a maker yarn, raised bead or other means of distinguishing one wire of the pair from the other.

11. **Speaker 1.** Drives the main set of speakers. The screw terminal marked RIGHT connects the right-hand speaker (when faced from the listening area); the terminal marked LEFT connects the left-hand speaker. Be certain to match Receiver terminals to corresponding speaker terminals before connection ("H" to "H", and "0" to "0"; or "H" to "H" and "H" to "H", etc).

12. **Speaker 2.** These jacks drive a remote set of speakers through a set of speaker cables equipped with standard phono plugs. For speakers without corresponding jacks, cut off the speaker cable at the plug, strip the wires, and connect to the proper speaker terminals.

**Operating instructions - Front panel controls**

**Control knobs**

1. **Input.** Permits selection of desired program material from either PHONO, FM, AM, or EXTRA (any other high-level source, such as "TV").

2. **Bass & treble.** Each tone control is actually two separate controls (one per channel) held by friction clutch. Turning either control knob simultaneously affects both channels. To modify only one channel, grasp the knob for the channel you do NOT wish changed and turn the other knob to obtain the effect desired.

3. **Balance.** Corrects loudness differences between channels caused by unbalanced program material, speaker placement, or room acoustics. Rotating the control clockwise increases the right channel volume; counterclockwise has the opposite effect. Moving the control to either extreme position completely eliminates one channel.

4. **Loudness.** Operates as the ON/OFF switch in the extreme counter-clockwise position. Clockwise rotation turns the Receiver on and then progressively increases loudness.

**Push-button switches**

5. **Filter.** Noise and distortion may originate on a record, tape, or FM station. If noise is present when the Mode switch is in STEREO, but not present in MONO—engage the FILTER switch, which affects all inputs.

6. **Volume compensation.** When volume is low, the
Installation instructions

1. Speaker fuses. "Slo-Blo" fuses function 10 seconds after the speaker leads touch together or the Receiver operates into a short circuit (zero ohms) in some other manner. No Receiver damage occurs during the 10-second lapse.

2. Power fuse. A Power Fuse protects the Receiver against damage from other causes. ALWAYS disconnect the power cord before removal, and never replace with a higher value fuse.

3. Outlet switch. Permits operation on 105-120 V or 210-240 V current. Do NOT move this switch with the power cord connected.

Antenna connection

4. FM dipole or external FM antenna. Connect the supplied dipole or an external 300 antenna to the terminal strip. The dipole provides above average reception when opened to a full "T" shape (with the top horizontal), placed as high as possible and orientated to obtain the strongest signal for a majority of the local stations desired.

5. External AM antenna. Remove the link connecting the AM and GND screws on the ANTENNA terminal and connect the external AM antenna.

6. AM loop stick. Permits clear reception of most local AM stations. To receive weaker stations, unscrew and move the stick away from the chassis until the Signal Strength Meter peaks.

Tape recorder/deck connection & operation

7. Tape recorder. Connect an audio cable from the Recorder's Left output to the Receiver's Left TAPE IN input jack...repeat for the right channel. To listen to the tape, set the Tape switch on the front panel to the MONITOR position. For a monophonic tape recorder, connect the tape recorder's output cable to the Left Receiver TAPE IN input jack. Push the Mode switch to MONO so the sound can be heard over both speakers. Output jacks permit tape recording from records as well as AM or FM stations. Receiver LOUDNESS and Tone controls do not affect the recording level.

8. Tape deck & extra connection. Connect an audio cable from the Receiver's Left EXT. input to the Left tape deck output...repeat for the right channel. Some tape recorders and decks have both a high level (or tuner) input and a low level (or microphone) input. Use the high level input for all connections from the Receiver. If further questions arise, follow the tape deck connection instructions. Any extra high-level source (such as a tape cartridge player or TV set) may be connected to the EXT. (Extra) stereo inputs. The TV must have a phono output jack built-in or installed. If the extra source is a stereophonic device with two leads, connect the