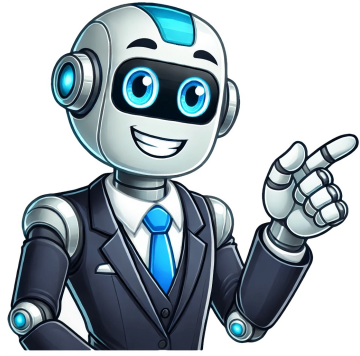


I'm not a bot



Magnavox electronics company This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss the issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This article needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (January 2020) This article needs additional citations for accuracy. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Magnavox" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message) MagnavoxCompany videoSubsidiaryIndustryConsumer electronicsFounded1917; 108 years ago (1917)Napa, California, U.S.FounderEdwin PridhamPeter L. JensenHeathquartersKnoxville, Tennessee, U.S.ProductsOdysseyand its successorsTVsSpeakersBlu-ray and DVD playersDehumidifiersHeatersAir conditioners HeadphonesBatteriesParentNorth American Philips (1974–1987) Philips (1987–2025) Curtis International Ltd. (2025–present)Websiteamagnavox.com Magnavox (Latin for "great voice"), often stylized as MAGNAVOX is an American electronics company. It was purchased by North American Philips in 1974.[1] which was absorbed into Dutch electronics company Philips in 1987. The predecessor to Magnavox was the United States-based Jensen Electronics Company, founded in 1917. Jensen Electronics' [2] first products were vacuum tube radios, the world's first portable radios, the world's first transistor radios, the world's first portable television sets, and the world's first portable audio equipment. In 1961, Jensen Electronics had agreed to sell its audio and video operations to the Japanese-owned Funai Electric for €150 million, with the audio business planned to transfer to Funai in the latter half of 2013, and the video business planned to transfer to Funai in 2015. However, the regular licensing fee Philips for the use of the Philips brand IP. The purchase agreement was terminated by Philips in October because of breach of contract[6] and the consumer electronics operations remain under Philips. Philips said it would seek damages for breach of contract in the US\$200-million sale.[7] In April 1916, the International Court of Arbitration ruled in favour of Philips, awarding compensation of €135 million in the process.[8] Magnavox brand name products are currently made by Funai and Craig Electronics under license from trademark owner Philips.[9] Vintage Magnavox logo on a vintage amplifier Jensen and Pridham founded the Commercial Wireless and Development Company in Napa, CA in 1911, moving to San Francisco, and then Oakland in 1916. In July 1917, a merger with The Sonora Phonograph Distributor Company was finalized and the Magnavox Company was born. Frank Morgan Stears was chosen as the company's first President. Jensen moved on to found the Jensen Radio Manufacturing Company in Chicago, in the late 1920s. Pridham stayed on with Magnavox, which moved manufacturing to Fort Wayne, Indiana by the 1930s. The term "Commercial Wireless" had a different meaning in the early days of radio and telephone. Magnavox manufactured radios, TVs, and phonographs. In the 1960s, Magnavox manufactured the first plasma displays for the military and for computer applications. Magnavox Odyssey in 1972 Magnavox introduced the Odyssey, the first video game console.[10] In 1974, North American Philips acquired a majority stake in the Magnavox Company, which became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the following year.[1] Philips acquired the similar-sounding company Philips in 1981, and Philips was able to freely use the Philips name, alternating what Magnavox name for their products with Philips name for their products. Philips continued to market the Odyssey brand name until 1990, when they discontinued the Odyssey brand name. Philips used the Odyssey brand name for their LaserDisc player developed for the LaserDisc. Magnavox LaserDisc player Developed by Sony, Philips used the Magnavox brand name to introduce the CD-DA standard and equipment for consumer audio with the Magnavox player sold in department stores while the Sony CDP-101 went to high-end audio stores. During the late 1970s the company released the Odyssey[®], in Europe also known as Philips Videopac G7000. In the early 1980s, Philips and merged Sylvania, Philco and Magnavox into one division headquartered in Knoxville, Tennessee, with a manufacturing plant in Greenville, Tennessee. The Sylvania plant in Batavia, New York, was closed and all operations moved to Greenville. Philips also abandoned the Sylvania trademark which is owned by Osram. In the late 1980s, Magnavox sold the Magnavox/Philips VideoWriter with some success. Released in 1985, the VideoWriter was a standalone fixed-application word processing machine (electronic typewriter). Philips Companies, primarily based in Canada, sold its products in North America under the Magnavox brand with minor rebadging in logo and color scheme of computers, monitors, peripherals and manuals. Philips exited the proprietary personal computer business in 1992. Philips sold the Greenville plant in 1997.[12] In the 1990s, several Magnavox branded CD-i players were marketed by Philips. Starting in the early 1990s, some Philips electronics were marketed under the brand name "Philips Magnavox", in an attempt to increase brand awareness of the Philips name in the United States. While it did work to a degree, it also caused confusion to the consumer as to the difference between "Philips Magnavox" products and "Philips" products, resulting in Philips marketing the two brands separately again. In 2003, Philips announced that it was discontinuing the Philips Magnavox brand name. Philips stated that the brand was not owned by Philips but by Mistral Ltd, a Hong Kong trading company that uses it to sell audio/video equipment of a different make.[15] In Europe, the brand Magnavox was briefly used in the 1990s by Philips on budget consumer electronics to replace traditional local brand names such as Aristona, Erres, Hornbyron, Radiola, Siera). Since no one recognised the brand name, it was soon discontinued. The defense electronics group, centered in Fort Wayne, Indiana, remained independent under the Magnavox Electronic Systems name, first under Philips and later in the Carlyle Group, until it was acquired by Hughes Electronics in 1995.[16] The three areas of business of the MESC operation during the late 1980s and early 1990s were C-Cubed (Command, Control, and Communication), Electronic Warfare, and sonobuoys. When Hughes Electronics sold its aerospace and defense operations to Raytheon, the former Magnavox defense operations were transferred as well,[citation needed] Shortly thereafter, Raytheon spun off the sonobuoy operation to form Under Sea Systems Inc. (USASI) in Columbia City, Indiana. In 1998, Raytheon sold USASI to a British defense company Ultra Electronics.[17] The company is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Ultra Electronics.[17] The company manufactures water and acoustic sensing and communications devices for military and civil defense.[18] Among the defense products Magnavox manufactured were the ANARC-164 UHF radio, AN/SQQ-53 series sonobuoys, and the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS).

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Robert Blake (born 1956) 2004 – David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (born 1965)[51] 2005 – David Hackworth, American colonel and journalist (born 1930) 2006 – Fred Baur, American chemist and founder of Pringles (born 1918)[52] 2009 – Dom DeLuise, American actor, director, and producer (born 1933) 2011 – Sammy McCrury, Northern Irish footballer (born 1924) 2012 – Mort Lindsey, American pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1923) 2012 – Bob Stewart, American television producer, founded Stewart Tele Enterprises (born 1920) 2012 – Adam Yauch, American rapper and director (born 1964) 2012 – Rashidi Yekini, Nigerian footballer (born 1963) 2013 – Otis Bowen, American physician and politician, 44th Governor of Indiana (born 1918) 2013 – Christian de Duve, English-Belgian cytologist and biochemist, Nobel Prize laureate (born 1917) 2013 – Javier Díez Cansaco, Peruvian sociologist and politician (born 1948) 2013 – Mario Machado, Chinese-American journalist and actor (born 1935) 2013 – Morgan Morgan-Giles, English admiral and politician (born 1914) 2013 – César Portillo de la Luz, Cuban guitarist and composer (born 1922) 2014 – Dick Ayers, American author and illustrator (born 1924) 2014 – Elena Baltacha, Ukrainian-Scottish tennis player (born 1983) 2014 – Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1923) 2014 – Helga Königsdorf, German physicist and author (born 1938) 2014 – Ross Lonsberry, Canadian-American ice hockey player (born 1947) 2014 – Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Central African politician, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic (born 1948) 2015 – William Bast, American screenwriter and author (born 1931) 2015 – Ellen Albertini Dow, American actress (born 1913) 2015 – Marv Hubbard, American football player (born 1946)[53] 2016 – Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Burundian politician (born 1946) 2020 – Don Shula, American football player and coach (born 1930)[54] 2020 – Greg Zanis, American carpenter and activist (born 1950)[55] 2021 – Nick Kamen, English model, songwriter (born 1962)[56] 2024 – Ron Kavana, Irish singer, songwriter, guitarist and band leader (born 1950)[57] 2024 – Frank Stella, American painter (born 1936)[58] Anti-Bullying Day (United Nations) Bird Day (United States) Cassinga Day (Namibia) Christian feast day: Blessed Ceferino Giménez Malla Blessed Michal Giedroyc English Saints and Martyrs of the Reformation Era (Church of England) F. C. D. Wyneken (Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod) Florian José María Rubio Judas Cyriacus Monica of Hippo (1960 Roman Catholic Calendar) Sacertos of Limoges Venerius of Milan May 4 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) Coal Miners Day (India)[59] Death of Milan Rastislav Štefánik Day (Slovakia) Greenery Day (Japan) International Firefighters' Day May Fourth movement commemorations: Literary Day (Republic of China) Youth Day (China) Remembrance Day for Martyrs and Disabled (Afghanistan) Remembrance of the Dead (Netherlands) Restoration of Independence Day (Latvia) Star Wars Day (International observance) World Give Day Youth Day (Fiji) ^ Flannery, John M. (2013). The Mission of the Portuguese Augustinians to Persia and Beyond (1602-1747). Lieden: Brill. p. 40. ISBN 9789004243828. ^ Bray, Gerald (2018). "On the Truth of Holy Scripture (1377-1378) John Wycliffe (c. 1328-1384)". In Kapic, Kelly M.; Madueme, Hans (eds.). Reading Christian Theology in the Protestant Tradition. 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It is also highly functional and easy to operate, which makes it perfect for all of your entertainment systems.Below is a detailed look at how you can program it for use on your devices.How to program Magnavox remote?There are two ways you can go about this:Using the Philips Magnavox remote codes; andUsing the code search method.Below is a detailed explanation of each of these methods:1. Using the Magnavox universal remote codes (direct code entry)To program your remote, follow the steps belowTurn on your TV (or other entertainment devices), then check the remote to ensure the batteries are working. Make sure no other entertainment devices are turned onOn the controller, simultaneously press and hold the TV and SEL buttons for three seconds until the button lights up (replace the TV button with the DVD/AUX, CBS/CATV {for cable box}, or VCR depending on the device).Enter the Philips Magnavox TV code or other corresponding code for your devicePress the TV button or other corresponding buttons to store the codeSEE ALSO: How to program Spectrum remote to TV cable boxNow, the remote is programmed into your entertainment system. You can test it by increasing or decreasing the volume, changing the channel, or turning it off and on.2. Using the auto search option (code search)What if you don't have the necessary codes for Magnavox TV or your other entertainment systems? Don't worry. You can still program your controller using the code search option.Below is how to it:Turn on the device you are programming and make sure no other entertainment system is onCheck the remote to make sure the batteries are workingPoint the remote to your device and press the TV (or other corresponding buttons for your system) and SEL button simultaneously until it lights upPress the power button to enter the code search modeRepeatedly press the CH+ or CH- button (waiting a few minutes after each press) until your device changes channel (Note: this works for TV, cable box, streaming box, or other devices that can change channels. For DVDs and other auxiliary systems, you can press the power button repeatedly until the device turns off)When the device changes the channel or turns off, you have found the correct code.Press the corresponding device button (TV, DVD/AUX, CBS/CATV {for cable box}, or VCR) to save the code and finish programming the remote control.SEE ALSO: How to program a universal remote to a TV without codesList of Philips Magnavox universal remote codesWhen programming a controller, you will need to enter the corresponding Magnavox universal remote 4-digit codes (some devices have 3 or 5 codes) in order to set the right frequency for your device's receiver. Here are some of these codes:Magnavox TV codes for universal remote10041007101810471053105610571059106010611083Magnavox DVD codes2002201820892241224522932318232023212327Magnavox VCR codes301630363051312831523153318331903206321Magnavox cable boxes codes for universal remote200020022004200620082010201220162001820202022202242026,1014204420462048While some codes work on different devices, others are specific to a particular device. If the above doesn't work, look up more Magnavox remote codes for your specific device.Wrapping upTired of your many remote controls? Replace them with Magnavox remote control.From your TV, cable box, DVD or VCR, and your audio system, you can program it to work on all your entertainment systems. The above guide will help you to program your Magnavox universal remote.Related GuideHow to reset a Hisense Smart TV