

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 487

Pre-effective pricing amendment filed pursuant to Securities Act Rule 487

Filing Date: **1994-01-21**
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FILER

**CORPORATE INCOME FD INTERM TERM SER 48 DEFINED
ASSET FDS**

CIK: **883659** | State of Incorpor.: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **487** | Act: **33** | File No.: **033-50241** | Film No.: **94502127**

Mailing Address
*C/O DAVIS POLK &
WARDWELL
450 LEXINGTON AVE
NEW YORK NY 10017*

Business Address
*ONE LIBERTY PLZ 165
C/O MERRILL LYNCH PERCE
FENNER & SMITH
NEW YORK NY 10080*

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO
FORM S-6

FOR REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT
OF 1933 OF SECURITIES OF UNIT INVESTMENT
TRUSTS REGISTERED ON FORM N-8B-2

A. EXACT NAME OF TRUST:

CORPORATE INCOME FUND
INTERMEDIATE TERM SERIES-48
DEFINED ASSET FUNDS

B. NAMES OF DEPOSITORS:

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED
SMITH BARNEY SHEARSON INC.
PRUDENTIAL SECURITIES INCORPORATED
DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.
PAINWEBBER INCORPORATED

C. COMPLETE ADDRESSES OF DEPOSITORS' PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

<TABLE>	<C>	<C>
<S>		
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED UNIT INVESTMENT TRUSTS DIVISION P.O. BOX 9051 PRINCETON, N.J. 08543-9051	DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC. TWO WORLD TRADE CENTER-- 69TH FLOOR NEW YORK, N.Y. 10048	SMITH BARNEY SHEARSON INC. TWO WORLD TRADE CENTER 101ST FLOOR NEW YORK, N.Y. 10048
PRUDENTIAL SECURITIES INCORPORATED ONE SEAPORT PLAZA 199 WATER STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10292		PAINWEBBER INCORPORATED 1285 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019
</TABLE>		

D. NAMES AND COMPLETE ADDRESSES OF AGENTS FOR SERVICE:

<TABLE>	<C>	<C>
<S>		
TERESA KONCICK, ESQ. P.O. BOX 9051 PRINCETON, N.J. 08543-9051	ROBERT E. HOLLEY 1200 HARBOR BLVD. WEEHAWKEN, N.J. 07087	LEE B. SPENCER, JR. ONE SEAPORT PLAZA 199 WATER STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10292
THOMAS D. HARMAN, ESQ. 388 GREENWICH STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10013	PHILIP BECKER 130 LIBERTY STREET-29TH FLOOR NEW YORK, N.Y. 10006	COPIES TO: PIERRE DE SAINT PHALLE, ESQ. 450 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
</TABLE>		

E. TITLE AND AMOUNT OF SECURITIES BEING REGISTERED:

An indefinite number of Units of Beneficial Interest pursuant to Rule 24f-2 promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

F. PROPOSED MAXIMUM OFFERING PRICE TO THE PUBLIC OF THE SECURITIES BEING REGISTERED:

Indefinite

G. AMOUNT OF FILING FEE:

\$500 (as required by Rule 24f-2)

/ x /Check box if it is proposed that this filing will become effective at 9:30 a.m. on January 21, 1994 pursuant to Rule 487.

Defined
Asset FundsSM

<TABLE>

<p><S> Corporate Income Fund</p> <p>-----</p> <p>INTERMEDIATE TERM SERIES -- 48 A UNIT INVESTMENT TRUST</p> <p>/ /MONTHLY INCOME</p> <p>/ /INVESTMENT GRADE / /PROFESSIONAL SELECTION</p> <p>5.78% ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN AS OF JANUARY 20, 1994</p> <p>5.93% ESTIMATED LONG TERM RETURN AS OF JANUARY 20, 1994</p> <p>TAX-EXEMPT TO FOREIGN HOLDERS WHEN CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE MET</p>	<p><C></p> <p>This Defined Fund is a portfolio of preselected securities formed for the purpose of providing a high level of current income through investment in a fixed portfolio consisting of</p> <p>-----</p> <p>intermediate-term debt obligations of corporations issued after July 18, 1984. This income is taxable to U.S. Holders but in the opinion of counsel is exempt from U.S. Federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, for many foreign Holders. The value of Units of the Fund will fluctuate with the value of the Portfolio of underlying Securities. The Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long Term Return figures shown give different information about the return to investors. Estimated Current Return on a Unit shows a net annual current cash return based on the initial Public Offering Price and the maximum applicable sales charge and is computed by multiplying the estimated net annual interest rate per Unit by \$1,000 and dividing the result by the Public Offering Price per Unit (including the sales charge but not including accrued interest).</p> <p>Estimated Long Term Return shows a net annual long-term return to investors holding to maturity based on the yield on the individual bonds in the Portfolio, weighted to reflect the time to maturity (or in certain cases to an earlier call date) and market value of each bond in the Portfolio, adjusted to reflect the Public Offering Price (including the sales charge) and estimated expenses. Unlike Estimated Current Return, Estimated Long Term Return takes into account maturities of the underlying Securities and discounts and premiums. Distributions of income on Units are generally subject to certain delays; if the Estimated Long Term Return figures shown took these delays into account, it would be lower. Both Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long Term Return are subject to fluctuations with changes in Portfolio composition (including the redemption, sale or other disposition of Securities in the Portfolio), changes in the market value of the underlying Securities and changes in fees and expenses. Estimated cash flows for the Fund are available from the Sponsors at no charge.</p> <p>Minimum purchase: 1 Unit.</p>
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</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<p><S> SPONSORS: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. Smith Barney Shearson Inc. PaineWebber Incorporated Prudential Securities Incorporated</p>	<p><C></p> <p>-----</p> <p>THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. Inquiries should be directed to the Trustee at 1-800-338-6019.</p>
--	--

Defined Asset FundsSM is America's oldest and largest family of unit investment trusts, with over \$90 billion sponsored since 1970. Each Defined Fund is a portfolio of preselected securities. The portfolio is divided into 'units' representing equal shares of the underlying assets. Each unit receives an equal share of income and principal distributions.

With Defined Asset Funds you know in advance what you are investing in and that changes in the portfolio are limited. Most defined bond funds pay interest monthly and repay principal as bonds are called, redeemed, sold or as they mature. Defined equity funds offer preselected stock portfolios with defined termination dates.

Your financial advisor can help you select a Defined Fund to meet your personal investment objectives. Our size and market presence enable us to offer a wide variety of investments. Defined Funds are available in the following types of securities: municipal bonds, corporate bonds, government bonds, utility stocks, growth stocks, even international securities denominated in foreign currencies.

Termination dates are as short as one year or as long as 30 years. Special funds are available for investors seeking extra advantages: insured funds, double and triple tax-free funds, and funds with 'laddered maturities' to help protect against changing interest rates. Defined Funds are offered by prospectus only.

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INVESTMENT SUMMARY AS OF JANUARY 20, 1994 (THE BUSINESS DAY PRIOR TO THE INITIAL DATE OF DEPOSIT)+

<TABLE>	
<S>	<C>
ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN*	
(based on Public Offering Price)	5.78%
ESTIMATED LONG TERM RETURN*	
(based on Public Offering Price)	5.93%
PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE PER UNIT	
(including 4.00% sales charge)	\$ 1,009.44**
FACE AMOUNT OF SECURITIES--	\$ 12,000,000
INITIAL NUMBER OF UNITS***--	12,000
SPONSORS' REPURCHASE PRICE AND REDEMPTION PRICE PER UNIT****	
(based on bid side evaluation)	\$ 964.06**
FRACTIONAL UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN FUND REPRESENTED BY EACH UNIT--	1/12,000TH
CALCULATION OF PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE	

Aggregate offering side evaluation of Securities in Fund.....	\$ 11,628,750.00
Divided by 12,000 Units.....	\$ 969.06
Plus sales charge of 4.00% of Public Offering Price (4.167% of net amount invested in Securities)++.....	40.38
Public Offering Price per Unit.....	1,009.44
Plus accrued interest+++.....	1.13
Total.....	\$ 1,010.57

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CALCULATION OF ESTIMATED NET ANNUAL INTEREST RATE PER UNIT (based on face amount of \$1,000 per Unit)	
Annual interest rate per Unit.....	6.018%
Less estimated annual expenses per Unit (\$1.87) expressed as a percentage.....	.187%
Estimated net annual interest rate per Unit.....	5.831%

DAILY RATE AT WHICH ESTIMATED NET INTEREST ACCRUES PER UNIT--.....	
	.0161%

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PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT ISSUES IN PORTFOLIO	
with offering side evaluation:	Face amount of Securities above par-- 8% at a discount from par-- 92%

</TABLE>

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MONTHLY INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS	
First distribution to be paid on the 25th day of April, 1994 to Holders of record on the 10th day of April, 1994.....	\$ 2.49
Calculation of second and following distributions, to be paid on the 25th day of each month:	
Estimated net annual interest rate per Unit times \$1,000.....	\$ 58.31
Divided by 12.....	\$ 4.85
REDEMPTION PRICE PER UNIT LESS THAN: Public Offering Price by.....	\$ 45.38
Sponsors' Initial Repurchase Price by.....	\$ 5.00
RECORD DAY--The 10th day of each month	
DISTRIBUTION DAY--The 25th day of each month	
MINIMUM CAPITAL DISTRIBUTION--No distribution need be made from Capital Account if balance is less than \$5.00 per Unit.	
SPONSORS' PROFIT ON DEPOSIT.....	\$ 34,570.00
TRUSTEE'S ANNUAL FEE AND EXPENSES+++ \$1.87 per Unit (see Expenses and Charges)	
PORTFOLIO SUPERVISION FEE++++ Maximum of \$0.25 per \$1,000 face amount of underlying Debt Obligations (see Expenses and Charges)	

EVALUATOR'S FEE FOR EACH EVALUATION

Minimum of \$14.00 (see Expenses and Charges)

EVALUATION TIME

3:30 P.M. New York Time

MANDATORY TERMINATION DATE

Trust must be terminated no later than one year after the maturity date of the last maturing Debt Obligation listed under Portfolio (see Portfolio).

MINIMUM VALUE OF FUND

Trust may be terminated if value of Securities is less than 40% of the face amount of the Securities on their dates of deposit.

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*Estimated Current Return represents annual interest income after estimated annual expenses divided by the maximum public offering price including a 4.00% maximum sales charge. Estimated Long Term return is the net annual percentage return based on the yield on each underlying Debt Obligation weighted to reflect market value and time to maturity or earlier call date. Estimated Long Term return is adjusted for estimated expenses and the maximum offering price but not for delays in the Fund's distribution of income. Estimated Current Return shows current annual cash return to investors while Estimated Long Term Return shows the return on Units held to maturity, reflecting maturities, discounts and premiums on underlying Debt Obligations. Each figure will vary with purchase price including sales charge, changes in net interest income and the redemption, sale or other disposition of Debt Obligations in the Portfolio.

**Plus accrued interest.

***The Sponsors may create additional Units during the offering period of the Fund.

****During the initial offering period, the Fund's Sponsors intend to offer to purchase Units at prices based on the offer side value of the underlying Securities. Thereafter, the Sponsors intend to maintain such a market based on the bid side value of the underlying Securities which will be equal to the Redemption Price. (See Market for Units.)

+The Indenture was signed and the initial deposit was made on the date of this Prospectus.

++The sales charge during the initial offering period and in the secondary market will be reduced on a graduated scale in the case of quantity purchases (see Public Sale of Units--Public Offering Price). The resulting reduction in the Public Offering Price will increase the effective current and long term returns on a Unit.

+++Figure shown represents interest accrued on underlying Securities from the Initial Date of Deposit to expected date of settlement (normally five business days after purchase) for Units purchased on the Initial Date of Deposit (see Description of the Fund--Income; Estimated Current Return; Estimated Long Term Return).

++++Of this amount the Trustee receives annually \$0.70 per \$1,000 face amount of securities for its services as Trustee, subject to reduction as the size of the Fund increases. The Trustee's Annual Fee and Expenses also includes the Portfolio Supervision Fee and Evaluator's Fee set forth herein and certain other expenses.

+++++In addition to this amount the Sponsors may be reimbursed for bookkeeping or other administrative expenses not exceeding their actual costs, currently at a maximum annual rate of \$0.10 per Unit.

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INVESTMENT SUMMARY AS OF JANUARY 20, 1994 (CONTINUED)

OBJECTIVE OF THE FUND--To provide a high level of current income through investment in a fixed portfolio consisting of intermediate-term debt obligations of corporations issued after July 18, 1984. This income is taxable to U.S. Holders but in the opinion of counsel is exempt from U.S. Federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, for many foreign Holders. There is no assurance that this objective will be met because it is subject to the continuing ability of issuers of the Debt Obligations held by the Fund to meet their principal and interest requirements. Furthermore, the market value of the underlying Debt Obligations, and therefore the value of the Units, will fluctuate with changes in interest rates, changes in the credit quality of the Debt Obligations and other factors.

PORTFOLIO AT A GLANCE--

DIVERSIFICATION--The Portfolio contains obligations of 10 issuers representing financial institutions and corporate utilities. Because of possible maturity, sale or other disposition of Securities, the size, composition and return of the Portfolio may change at any time.

INVESTMENT QUALITY--All 10 issues are rated investment grade. Standard & Poor's rated 4 issues AA and 6 issues A. Moody's rated 2 issues Aa and 5 issues A. Fitch rated 2 issues AA and 3 issues A. (See Description of Ratings.)

INTERMEDIATE-TERM MATURITIES--The issues have maturity dates ranging from 2004 to 2008.

CALL PROTECTION--Issuers are usually able to redeem bonds under optional refunding and sinking fund provisions. Optional refunding redemptions, which may redeem all or part of an issue, are in most cases initially at a premium, and then in subsequent years at declining prices, but typically not below par value. However, none of the bonds in this Portfolio is subject to optional refunding redemption prior to maturity. Bonds may also provide for redemption at par prior or in addition to any optional or mandatory redemption dates or maturity, for example, through operation of a maintenance and replacement fund, if proceeds are not able to be used as contemplated, the project is condemned or sold, the project is destroyed and insurance proceeds are used to redeem the bonds, in the event of certain tax events or in other special circumstances.

DEBT OBLIGATIONS--Approximately 83% of the aggregate face amount of the Debt Obligations is unsecured. The 10 issues were issued by 10 different issuers representing the following industry groups: 7 financial institutions and 3 corporate utilities. (See Risk Factors for a brief summary of certain investment risks pertaining to the obligations held by the Fund.)

The Sponsors may deposit additional Securities in the Fund (where additional Units are to be offered to the public) subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit (see Fund Structure).

RISK FACTORS--Investment in the Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of the underlying Portfolio may decline with increases in interest rates. In recent years, there have been wide fluctuations in interest rates and thus in the value of fixed-rate, intermediate term debt obligations generally. The Sponsors cannot predict whether these fluctuations will continue in the future. In addition, 75% of the aggregate face amount of the Portfolio consists of Debt Obligations of financial institutions and 25% of the aggregate face amount of the Portfolio consists of Debt Obligations of corporate utilities.* (See Risk Factors.)

The Portfolio consists primarily of publicly held Securities which, in many cases, do not have the benefit of covenants which would prevent the issuer from engaging in capital restructurings or borrowing transactions in connection with corporate acquisitions, leveraged buy outs or restructurings which could have the effect of reducing the ability of the issuer to meet its debt obligations and might result in the ratings of the Securities and the value of the underlying Portfolio being reduced. (See Risk Factors for a brief summary of certain investment risks pertaining to the obligations held by the Fund.)

The Securities are generally not listed on a national securities exchange. Whether or not the Securities are listed, the principal trading market for the Securities will generally be in the over-the-counter market. As a result, the existence of a liquid trading market for the Securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in the Securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made for any of the Securities, that any market for the Securities will be maintained or of the liquidity of the Securities in any markets made. In addition, the Fund may be restricted under the Investment Company Act of 1940 from selling Securities to any Sponsor. The price at which the Securities may be sold to meet redemptions and the value of the Fund will be adversely affected if trading markets for the Securities are limited or absent.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTIONS--Monthly distributions of interest and any principal or premium received by the Fund will be made in cash on or shortly after the 25th day of each month to Holders of record on the 10th day of such month commencing with the first distribution on the date indicated on page A-3 (see Administration of the Fund--Accounts and Distributions). Alternatively, Holders may elect to have their monthly distributions reinvested in the Corporate Fund Accumulation Program, Inc. It should be noted, however, that interest distributions to foreign Holders from the program will be subject to U.S. Federal income taxes, including withholding taxes. Further information about the program, including a current prospectus, may be obtained by returning the enclosed form.

* A Fund is considered to be 'concentrated' in a particular category when the Debt Obligations in that category constitute 25% or more of the aggregate face amount of the Portfolio.

Defined
Asset Funds

Defined
Corporate
Income
Funds

Investor's Guide

Our defined portfolios of corporate bonds offer investors a simple and convenient way to earn monthly income. And by purchasing corporate Defined Funds, investors not only avoid the problem of selecting corporate bonds by themselves, but also gain the advantage of diversification by investing in bonds of several different issuers.

Corporate

Income Fund

Monthly Income
Even though the securities in the portfolio pay interest semi-annually or annually, the Fund will make monthly distributions of net interest income.

Reinvestment Option

- - - - -

You can elect to automatically reinvest your distributions into a separate portfolio of corporate bonds. Reinvesting helps to compound your income and keeps your capital continuously working for you.
Investment Grade Quality

INTERMEDIATE TERM
SERIES

Each bond in the Fund has been selected by investment professionals among available investment grade bonds or those, in the opinion of Defined Asset Funds research analysts, having comparable credit characteristics. Risk is further reduced by purchasing bonds of a number of different issuers and types.

Professional Selection and Supervision

Each bond in the Fund has been selected by experienced buyers and market analysts. Spreading your investment among different securities and issuers reduces your risk, but does not eliminate it. The Fund is not actively managed. However, the portfolio is regularly reviewed and a security can be sold if retaining it could be detrimental to investors' interests.

A Liquid Investment

Although not legally required to do so, the Sponsors have maintained a secondary market for Defined Asset Funds for over 20 years. You can cash in your units at any time. Your price is based on the market value of the Fund's securities at that time as determined by an independent evaluator. Or, you can exchange your investment for another Defined Fund at a reduced sales charge. There is never a fee for cashing in your investment.

Principal Distributions

Principal from sales, redemptions and maturities of bonds in the Fund is distributed to investors periodically.

Risk Factors

Unit price fluctuates and is affected by interest rates as well as the financial condition of the insurer of the bonds.

This page may not be distributed unless included in a current prospectus.

Investors should refer to the prospectus for further information.

INVESTMENT SUMMARY AS OF JANUARY 20, 1994 (CONTINUED)

PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE--During the initial offering period the Public Offering Price of the Units is based on the aggregate offering side evaluation

of the underlying Securities (the price at which they could be directly purchased by the public assuming they were available), divided by the number of Units outstanding, plus a sales charge of 4.167%* of such offering side evaluation per Unit (the net amount invested); this results in a sales charge of 4.00%* of the Public Offering Price. The secondary market Public Offering Price is based on the bid side evaluation of the underlying Securities, plus a sales charge of 4.987%* of the bid side evaluation per Unit; this results in a sales charge of 4.75%* of the secondary market Public Offering Price. Units are offered at the Public Offering Price computed as of the Evaluation Time for all sales made subsequent to the previous evaluation, plus cash per Unit in the Capital Account not allocated to the purchase of specific Securities and net interest accrued. The Public Offering Price on the Initial Date of Deposit, and on subsequent dates, will vary from the Public Offering Price set forth on page A-3. (See Public Sale of Units--Public Offering Price;--Redemption.)

ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN; ESTIMATED LONG TERM RETURN--Estimated Current Return on a Unit shows the return based on the Public Offering Price and the maximum applicable sales charge of 4.00%* and is computed by multiplying the estimated net annual interest rate per Unit (which shows the return per Unit based on \$1,000 face amount) by \$1,000 and dividing the result by the Public Offering Price per Unit (not including accrued interest). Estimated Long Term Return on a Unit of the Fund shows a net annual long-term return to investors holding to maturity based on the yield on the individual Debt Obligations in the Portfolio weighted to reflect the time to maturity (or in certain cases to an earlier call date) and market value of each Debt Obligation in the Portfolio, adjusted to reflect the Public Offering Price (including the maximum applicable sales charge of 4.00%*) and estimated expenses. The net annual interest rate per Unit and the net annual long-term return to investors will vary with changes in the fees and expenses of the Trustee and Sponsors and the fees of the Evaluator which are paid by the Fund, and with the exchange, redemption, sale, prepayment or maturity of the underlying Securities; the Public Offering Price will vary with any reduction in sales charges paid in the case of quantity purchases, as well as with fluctuations in the offering side evaluation of the underlying Securities. Therefore, it can be expected that the Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long Term Return will fluctuate in the future. (See Description of the Fund--Income; Estimated Current Return; Estimated Long Term Return.)

TAXATION--In the opinion of special counsel to the Sponsors, each Holder will be considered to have received the interest on his pro rata portion of each Debt Obligation when interest on the Debt Obligations is received by the Fund. This interest is taxable for U.S. Holders but, in the opinion of counsel, is exempt from U.S. Federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, for many foreign Holders (see Taxes).

MARKET FOR UNITS--The Sponsors, though not obligated to do so, intend to maintain a secondary market for Units based on the aggregate bid side evaluation of the underlying Securities (see Market for Units). If such market is not maintained, a Holder will be able to dispose of his Units through redemption at prices also based on the aggregate bid side evaluation of the underlying Securities (see Redemption). There is no fee for selling Units. Market conditions may cause the prices available in the market maintained by the Sponsors or available upon exercise of redemption rights to be more or less than the total amount paid for Units plus accrued interest.

UNDERWRITING--None of the Sponsors has participated as sole underwriter, managing underwriter or member of an underwriting syndicate from which the Securities in the Portfolio were acquired.

REPLACEMENT SECURITIES--The Indenture permits the deposit of Replacement Securities not previously deposited in the Fund under certain circumstances described under Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision. The Securities on the current list from which these Securities are to be selected are:

Carolina Power and Light Company, First Mortgage Bonds, 5.875%
due 1/15/2004
Nations Bank Corporation, Subordinated Notes, 6.500% due
8/15/2003

UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT

The names and addresses of the Underwriters and their several interests in the Underwriting Account are:

<TABLE>		
<S>	<C>	<C>
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	P.O. Box 9051, Princeton, N.J. 08543-9051	70.83%
Smith Barney Shearson Inc.	Two World Trade Center--101st Floor,	12.50

PaineWebber Incorporated	New York, N.Y. 10048	
Prudential Securities Incorporated	1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019	8.33
	One Seaport Plaza--199 Water Street,	4.17
	New York, N.Y. 10292	
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.	Two World Trade Center--69th Floor,	3.34
	New York, N.Y. 10048	
Gruntal & Co. Incorporated	14 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10001	.83

		100.00%

</TABLE>

 * This sales charge during the initial offering period and in the secondary market will be reduced on a graduated scale in the case of purchases of 250 or more Units (see Public Sale of Units--Public Offering Price).

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CORPORATE INCOME FUND
 INTERMEDIATE TERM SERIES
 DEFINED ASSET FUNDS

I want to learn more about automatic reinvestment in the Investment Accumulation Program. Please send me information about participation in the Corporate Fund Accumulation Program, Inc. and a current Prospectus.

My name (please print) _____
 My address (please print):
 Street and Apt. No. _____
 City, State, Zip Code _____

This page is a self-mailer. Please complete the information above, cut along the dotted line, fold along the lines on the reverse side, tape, and mail with the Trustee's address displayed on the outside.
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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NO POSTAGE
 NECESSARY
 IF MAILED
 IN THE
 UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
 FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 7036 BOSTON, MA
 POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE
 INVESTORS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
 P.O. BOX 1537
 BOSTON, MA 02205-1537

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

The Sponsors, Co-Trustees and Holders of Corporate Income Fund, Intermediate Term Series -- 48, Defined Asset Funds:

We have audited the accompanying statement of condition, including the portfolio, of Corporate Income Fund, Intermediate Term Series -- 48, Defined Asset Funds as of January 21, 1994. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Co-Trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material

misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The deposit on January 21, 1994 of an irrevocable letter or letters of credit for the purchase of securities, as described in the statement of condition, was confirmed to us by Investors Bank & Trust Company, a Co-Trustee. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Co-Trustees, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Corporate Income Fund, Intermediate Term Series -- 48, Defined Asset Funds at January 21, 1994 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE
New York, N.Y.

January 21, 1994

CORPORATE INCOME FUND
INTERMEDIATE TERM SERIES -- 48
DEFINED ASSET FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS OF INITIAL DATE OF DEPOSIT, JANUARY 21, 1994

<u><TABLE></u>	<u><C></u>	<u><C></u>
<u><S></u>		
TRUST PROPERTY		
Investment in Securities(1):		
Contracts to purchase Securities.....		\$11,628,750.00
Accrued interest to Initial Date of Deposit on underlying Securities.....		160,760.41

Total.....		\$11,789,510.41

LIABILITY AND INTEREST OF HOLDERS		
Liability--Accrued interest to Initial Date of Deposit on underlying Securities(2).....		\$ 160,760.41
Interest of Holders--		
12,000 Units of fractional undivided interest outstanding:		
Cost to investors(3).....	\$12,113,310.00	
Gross underwriting commissions(4).....	(484,560.00)	

Net amount applicable to investors.....		11,628,750.00

Total.....		\$11,789,510.41

</TABLE>

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- (1) Aggregate cost to the Fund of the Securities listed under Portfolio is based on the offering side evaluation determined by the Evaluator at the Evaluation Time on the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit as set forth under Public Sale of Units--Public Offering Price. See also the column headed Cost of Securities to Fund under Portfolio. An irrevocable letter or letters of credit in the amount of \$11,766,977.91 have been deposited with the Trustee. The amount of such letter or letters of credit includes \$11,594,180.00 (equal to the purchase price to the Sponsors) for the purchase of \$12,000,000 face amount of Securities in connection with contracts to purchase Securities, plus \$172,797.91 covering accrued interest to the earlier of the date of settlement for the purchase of Units or the date of delivery of the Securities. The letter or letters of credit have been issued by Banca Popolare di Milano, New York Branch.
- (2) Representing, as set forth under Description of the Fund--Income; Estimated Current Return; Estimated Long Term Return, a special distribution by the Trustee of an amount equal to accrued interest on the Securities as of the Initial Date of Deposit.
- (3) Aggregate public offering price (exclusive of interest) computed on the basis of the offering side evaluation of the underlying Securities as of the

Evaluation Time on the Business Day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit.
 (4) Assumes sales charge of 4.00% on all Units computed on the basis set forth
 under Public Sale of Units--Public Offering Price.

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PORTFOLIO OF CORPORATE INCOME FUND,

ON THE INITIAL DATE OF DEPOSIT,

INTERMEDIATE TERM SERIES -- 48

JANUARY 21, 1994

DEFINED ASSET FUNDS

<TABLE>
 <CAPTION>

<C>	<S>	PORTFOLIO NO. AND SECURITIES CONTRACTED FOR <C>	RATINGS OF ISSUES			FACE AMOUNT <C>	COUPON <C>	MATURITIES <C>
			STANDARD & POOR'S CORP. <C>	MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE <C>	FITCH INVESTORS SERVICE <C>			
1.		Bankers Trust Company, Subordinated Notes	AA-	A2	AA-	\$ 1,000,000	6.000 %	10/15/08
2.		Bank of Montreal, Subordinated Notes	A+	A1	NR	1,000,000	6.100	9/15/05
3.		Chemical Bank, Subordinated Notes	A	A3	A	1,000,000	6.125	11/01/08
4.		First Union Corporation, Subordinated Notes	A-	A3	NR	2,000,000	6.000	10/30/08
5.		Ford Motor Credit Company, Notes	A	NR	NR	1,000,000	6.375	12/15/05
6.		GTE North Incorporated, Debentures	AA-	NR	NR	1,000,000	6.00	1/15/04
7.		Pacific Gas & Electric Company, First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series 93-E	A	A1	A	1,000,000	5.875	10/01/05
8.		Republic New York Corp., Subordinated Notes	AA-	NR	AA-	2,000,000	5.875	10/15/08
9.		Southern California Edison Company, First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series 93-H	A+	Aa3	A+	1,000,000	5.875	9/01/04
10.		Toronto-Dominion Bank, Subordinated Notes	AA-	Aa3	NR	1,000,000	6.125	11/01/08
						----- \$ 12,000,000 -----		

<CAPTION>

<C>	<S><C>	OPTIONAL REFUNDING REDEMPTIONS (1) <C>	SINKING FUND REDEMPTIONS (1) <C>	COST OF SECURITIES TO FUND (2) <C>	YIELD TO MATURITY ON THE INITIAL DATE OF DEPOSIT (2) <C>
					<C>
1.	--	--	--	\$ 965,000.00	6.360%
2.	--	--	--	975,000.00	6.400
3.	--	--	--	962,500.00	6.520
4.	--	--	--	1,900,000.00	6.530
5.	--	--	--	1,002,500.00	6.344
6.	--	--	--	995,000.00	6.060
7.	--	--	--	973,750.00	6.190
8.	--	--	--	1,905,000.00	6.370
9.	--	--	--	981,250.00	6.110
10.	--	--	--	968,750.00	6.450
				----- \$ 11,628,750.00 -----	

NOTES

- (1) None of the Securities are subject to optional or sinking fund redemption.

Certain Securities may provide for redemption at par prior to maturity, for example, through the operation of a maintenance and replacement fund, if proceeds are not able to be used as contemplated, the project is condemned, sold or the project is destroyed and insurance proceeds are used to redeem the Securities, in the event of certain tax events or in other special circumstances.

Sinking fund redemptions are all at par and generally redeem only part of an issue. Some of the Securities have mandatory sinking funds which contain optional provisions permitting the issuer to increase the principal amount of bonds called on a mandatory redemption date. The sinking fund redemptions with optional provisions may, and optional refunding redemptions generally will, occur at times when the redeemed Securities have an offering side evaluation which represents a premium over par. To the extent that the Securities were acquired at a price higher than the redemption price, this will represent a loss of capital when compared with the original Public Offering Price of the Units. Monthly distributions will generally be reduced by the amount of the income which would otherwise have been paid with respect to redeemed Securities and there will be distributed to Holders any principal amount and premium received on such redemption after satisfying any redemption requests received by the Fund. The estimated current return and estimated long term return in this event may

be affected by redemptions. The tax effect on Holders of redemptions and related distributions is described under Taxes.

- (2) Evaluation of Securities by the Evaluator made on the basis of current offering side evaluation. The offering side evaluation is greater than the current bid side evaluation of the Securities, which is the basis on which Redemption Price per Unit is determined (see Redemption). The aggregate value based on the bid side evaluation at the Evaluation Time on the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit was \$11,568,750.00 which is \$60,000.00 (.50% of the aggregate face amount) lower than the aggregate Cost of Securities to Fund based on the offering side evaluation.

Yield to Maturity on the Initial Date of Deposit of Securities was computed on the basis of the offering side evaluation at the Evaluation Time on the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. Percentages in this column represent Yield to Maturity on Initial Date of Deposit unless followed by '+' which indicates yield to an earlier redemption date. (See Description of the Fund--Income; Estimated Current Return; Estimated Long Term Return for a description of the computation of yield price.)

All Securities are represented entirely by contracts to purchase such Securities, which were entered into by the Sponsors on January 20, 1994. All contracts are expected to be settled by the initial settlement date for the purchase of Units.

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CORPORATE INCOME FUND
 INTERMEDIATE TERM SERIES
 DEFINED ASSET FUNDS

FUND STRUCTURE

This Series (the 'Fund') is a 'unit investment trust' created under New York law by a Trust Indenture (the 'Indenture') among the Sponsors, the Trustee and the Evaluator. Unless otherwise indicated, when Investors Bank & Trust Company and The First National Bank of Chicago act as Co-Trustees to the Fund, reference to the Trustee in the Prospectus shall be deemed to refer to Investors Bank & Trust Company and The First National Bank of Chicago, as Co-Trustees. To the extent that references in this Prospectus are to articles and sections of the Indenture, which are hereby incorporated by reference, the statements made

herein are qualified in their entirety by this reference. On the date of this Prospectus (the 'Initial Date of Deposit') the Sponsors, acting as managers for the underwriters named under Underwriting Account, deposited the underlying Securities with the Trustee at a price equal to the evaluation of the Securities on the offering side of the market on that date as determined by the Evaluator, and the Trustee delivered to the Sponsors units of interest ('Units') representing the entire ownership of the Fund. Except as otherwise indicated under Portfolio (the 'Portfolio'), the Securities so deposited were represented by purchase contracts assigned to the Trustee together with an irrevocable letter or letters of credit issued by a commercial bank or banks in the amount necessary to complete the purchase thereof.

The Portfolio contains different issues of debt obligations with fixed final maturity or disposition dates. As used herein, the terms 'Debt Obligations' and 'Securities' mean the intermediate-term debt obligations initially deposited in the Fund and described under Portfolio and replacement and additional Debt Obligations acquired and held by the Fund pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture (see Description of the Fund--The Portfolio; Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision).

With the deposit of the Securities in the Fund on the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsors established a proportionate relationship among the face amounts of Securities of specified interest rates and maturities in the Portfolio. During the 90-day period following the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsors may deposit additional Securities ('Additional Securities'), contracts to purchase Additional Securities or cash (or a bank letter of credit in lieu of cash) with instructions to purchase Additional Securities in order to create new Units, maintaining to the extent practicable the original proportionate relationship among the face amounts of each Security in the Portfolio. It may not be possible to maintain the original proportionate relationship among the Securities deposited on the Initial Date of Deposit because of, among other reasons, purchase requirements, changes in prices, or unavailability of Securities. Replacement Securities may be acquired under specified conditions (see Description of the Fund--The Portfolio; Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision). Units may be continuously offered to the public by means of this Prospectus (see Public Sale of Units--Public Distribution) resulting in a potential increase in the number of Units outstanding. Deposits of Additional Securities subsequent to the 90-day period following the Initial Date of Deposit must replicate exactly the proportionate relationship among the face amounts of Securities comprising the Portfolio at the end of the initial 90-day period, subject to certain events as discussed under Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision.

Certain of the Securities in the Fund may have been valued at a market discount. Securities trade at less than par value because the interest rates on the Securities are lower than interest on comparable debt securities being issued at currently prevailing interest rates. The current returns of securities trading at a market discount are lower than the current returns of comparably rated debt securities of a similar type issued at currently prevailing interest rates because discount securities tend to increase in market value as they approach maturity and the full principal amount becomes payable. If currently prevailing interest rates for newly issued and otherwise comparable securities increase, the market discount of previously issued securities will become deeper and if currently prevailing interest rates for newly issued comparable securities decline, the market discount of previously issued securities will be reduced, other things being equal. Market discount attributable to interest rate changes does not indicate a lack of market confidence in the issue.

Certain of the Securities in the Fund may have been valued at a market premium. Securities trade at a premium because the interest rates on the Securities are higher than interest on comparable debt securities being issued at currently prevailing interest rates. The current returns of securities trading at a market premium are higher than the current returns of comparably rated debt securities of a similar type issued at currently prevailing interest rates because premium securities tend to decrease in market value as they approach maturity when the face amount becomes payable. Because part of the purchase price is thus returned not at maturity but through current income payments, an early redemption of a premium security at par will result in a reduction in yield. If currently prevailing interest rates for newly issued and otherwise comparable securities increase, the market premium of previously issued securities will decline and if currently prevailing interest rates for newly issued comparable securities decline, the market premium of previously issued securities will increase, other things being equal. Market premium attributable to interest rate changes does not indicate market confidence in the issue.

The holders ('Holders') of Units will have the right to have their Units redeemed (see Redemption) at a price based on the aggregate bid side evaluation of the Securities ('Redemption Price per Unit') if the Units cannot be sold in the over-the-counter market which the Sponsors propose to maintain at prices determined in the same manner (see Market for Units). On the Initial Date of

Deposit each Unit represented the fractional undivided interest in the Securities and net income of the Fund set forth under Investment Summary in the ratio of one Unit for each approximately \$1,000 face amount of Securities initially deposited. Thereafter, if any Units are redeemed, the face amount of Securities in the Fund will be reduced by amounts allocable to redeemed Units, and the fractional undivided interest represented by each Unit in the balance will be increased. However, if additional Units are issued by the Fund (through deposit of Securities by the Sponsors in connection with the sale of additional Units), the aggregate value of Securities in the Fund will be increased by amounts allocable to additional Units, and the fractional undivided interest represented by each Unit in the balance will be decreased. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed upon tender to the Trustee by any Holder (which may include the Sponsors) or until the termination of the Indenture (see Redemption; Administration of the Fund--Amendment and Termination).

RISK FACTORS

An investment in Units of the Fund should be made with an understanding of the risks which an investment in fixed rate intermediate-term debt obligations may entail, including the risk that the value of the Portfolio and hence of the Units will decline with increases in interest rates. In recent years there have been wide fluctuations in interest rates and thus in the value of fixed rate debt obligations generally. The Sponsors cannot predict future economic policies or their consequences or, therefore, the course or extent of any similar fluctuations in the future. The Portfolio consists primarily of publicly held Securities which, in many cases, do not have the benefit of covenants which would prevent the issuer from engaging in capital restructurings or borrowing transactions in connection with corporate acquisitions, leveraged buy outs or restructurings which could have the effect of reducing the ability of the issuer to meet its debt obligations and might result in the ratings of the Securities and the value of the underlying Portfolio being reduced.

The Securities are generally not listed on a national securities exchange. Whether or not the Securities are listed, the principal trading market for the Securities will generally be in the over-the-counter market. As a result, the existence of a liquid trading market for the Securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in the Securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made for any of the Securities, that any market for the Securities will be maintained or of the liquidity of the Securities in any markets made. In addition, the Fund may be restricted under the Investment Company Act of 1940 from selling Securities to any Sponsor. The price at which the Securities may be sold to meet redemptions and the value of the Fund will be adversely affected if trading markets for the Securities are limited or absent.

As set forth under Investment Summary and Portfolio, the Fund may contain or be concentrated in one or more of the classifications of Debt Obligations referred to below. Percentages of any concentrations for this Fund are set forth under Investment Summary. An investment in Units of the Fund should be made with an understanding of the risks that these investments may entail, certain of which are described below.

UTILITIES

The ability of utilities to meet their obligations with respect to debt obligations issued on their behalf is dependent on various factors, including the rates they may charge their customers, the demand for a utility's services and the cost of providing those services. Utilities, in particular investor-owned utilities, are subject to extensive regulation relating to the rates which they may charge customers. Utilities can experience regulatory, political and consumer resistance to rate increases. Utilities engaged in long-term capital projects are especially sensitive to regulatory lags in granting rate increases. Any difficulty in obtaining timely and adequate rate increases could adversely affect a utility's results of operations.

The demand for a utility's services is influenced by, among other factors, competition, weather conditions and economic conditions. Electric utilities, for example, have experienced increased competition as a result of the availability of other energy sources, the effects of conservation on the use of electricity, self-generation by industrial customers and the generation of electricity by co-generators and other independent power producers. Also, increased competition will result if Federal regulators determine that utilities must open their transmission lines to competitors. Utilities which distribute natural gas also are subject to competition from alternative fuels, including fuel oil, propane and coal.

The utility industry is an increasing cost business making the cost of generating electricity more expensive, heightening its sensitivity to regulation. A utility's costs are influenced by the utility's cost of capital, the availability and cost of fuel and other factors. In addition, natural gas

pipeline and distribution companies have incurred increased costs as a result of long term natural gas purchase contracts containing 'take or pay' provisions which require that they pay for natural gas even if natural gas is not taken by them. There can be no assurance that a utility will be able to pass on these increased costs to customers through increased rates. Utilities also incur substantial capital expenditures and operating expenses to comply with environmental, energy, licensing

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and other laws and regulations relating to, among other things, air emissions, the quality of drinking water, waste water discharge, solid and hazardous substance handling and disposal, and siting and licensing of facilities. Environmental legislation and regulations are changing rapidly and are the subject of current public policy debate and legislative proposals. It is likely that utilities will be subject to increasingly stringent environmental standards in the future that could result in significant capital expenditures. Future legislation and regulation could include, among other things, regulation of so-called electromagnetic fields associated with electric transmission and distribution lines as well as emissions of carbon dioxide and other so-called greenhouse gases associated with the burning of fossil fuels. Compliance with these requirements may limit a utility's operations or require substantial investments in new equipment and, as a result, may adversely affect a utility's results of operations.

The electric utility industry in general is subject to various external factors including (a) the effects of inflation upon the costs of operation and construction, (b) substantially increased capital outlays and longer construction periods for larger and more complex new generating units, (c) uncertainties in predicting future load requirements, (d) increased financing requirements coupled with limited availability of capital, (e) exposure to cancellation and penalty charges on new generating units under construction, (f) problems of cost and availability of fuel, (g) compliance with rapidly changing and complex environmental, safety and licensing requirements, (h) litigation and proposed legislation designed to delay or prevent construction of generating and other facilities, (i) the uncertain effects of conservation on the use of electric energy, (j) uncertainties associated with the development of a national energy policy, (k) regulatory, political and consumer resistance to rate increases and (l) increased competition as a result of the availability of other energy sources. These factors may delay the construction and increase the cost of new facilities, limit the use of, or necessitate costly modifications to, existing facilities, impair the access of electric utilities to credit markets, or substantially increase the cost of credit for electric generating facilities. The Sponsors cannot predict at this time the ultimate effect of such factors on the ability of any issuers to meet their obligations with respect to the Securities in the Fund.

The National Energy Policy Act ('NEPA'), which became law in October, 1992, makes it mandatory for a utility to permit non-utility generators of electricity access to its transmission system for wholesale customers, thereby increasing competition for electric utilities. NEPA also mandated demand-side management policies to be considered by utilities. NEPA prohibits the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from mandating electric utilities to engage in retail wheeling, which is competition among suppliers of electric generation to provide electricity to retail customers (opened particularly industrial retail customers) of a utility. However, under NEPA, a state can mandate retail wheeling under certain conditions.

There is concern by the public, the scientific community, and the U.S. Congress regarding environmental damage resulting from the use of fossil fuels. Congressional support for the increased regulation of air, water, and soil contaminants is building and there are a number of pending or recently enacted legislative proposals which may affect the electric utility industry. In particular, on November 15, 1990, legislation was signed into law that substantially revises the Clean Air Act (the '1990 Amendments'). The 1990 Amendments seek to improve the ambient air quality throughout the United States by the year 2000. A main feature of the 1990 Amendments is the reduction of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions caused by electric utility power plants, particularly those fueled by coal. Under the 1990 Amendments the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ('EPA') must develop limits for nitrogen oxide emissions by 1993. The sulphur dioxide reduction will be achieved in two phases. Phases I addresses specific generating units named in the 1990 Amendments. In Phase II the total U.S. emissions will be capped at 8.9 million tons by the year 2000. The 1990 Amendments contain provisions for allocating allowances to power plants based on historical or calculated levels. An allowance is defined as the authorization to emit one ton of sulphur dioxide.

The 1990 Amendments also provide for possible further regulation of toxic air emissions from electric generating units pending the results of several federal government studies to be conducted over the next three to four years with respect to anticipated hazards to public health, available corrective technologies, and mercury toxicity.

Electric utilities which own or operate nuclear power plants are exposed to risks inherent in the nuclear industry. These risks include exposure to new requirements resulting from extensive federal and state regulatory oversight, public controversy, decommissioning costs, and spent fuel and radioactive waste disposal issues. Nuclear power plants have experienced substantial cost increases, construction delays and licensing difficulties. In addition, nuclear plants typically require substantial capital additions and modifications throughout their operating lives to meet safety, environmental, operational and regulatory requirements and to replace and upgrade various plant systems. The high degree of regulatory monitoring and controls imposed on nuclear plants could cause a plant to be out of service or on limited service for long periods. When a nuclear facility owned by an investor-owned utility or a state or local municipality is out of service or operating on a limited service basis, the utility operator or its owner may be liable for the recovery of replacement power costs. Risks of substantial liability also arise from the operation of nuclear facilities and from the use, handling, and possible radioactive emissions associated with nuclear fuel. Insurance may not cover all types or amounts of loss which may be experienced in connection with the ownership and operation of a nuclear plant and severe financial consequences could result from a significant accident or occurrence. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has

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promulgated regulations mandating the establishment of funded reserves to assure financial capability for the eventual decommissioning of licensed nuclear facilities. These funds are to be accrued from revenues in amounts currently estimated to be sufficient to pay for decommissioning costs.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS. The Portfolio may contain obligations of companies engaged in providing local, long-distance and cellular services, in the manufacture of telecommunications products and in a wide range of other activities including directory publishing, information systems and the operation of voice, data and video telecommunications networks. Technological innovations in fiber optics, cellular products and services, voice messaging, call waiting and automatic dialing offer additional potential for significant expansion. Advances like formation of a national cellular grid should also contribute to the anticipated growth of this industry. The Fund may contain obligations of the Regional Bell Holding Companies ('RBOCs') which were spun off from AT&T in 1984 pursuant to approval of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (the 'Court'), implementing a consent decree relating to antitrust proceedings brought by the U.S. Department of Justice. The RBOCs include: Ameritech Corporation, Bell Atlantic Corporation, BellSouth Corporation, NYNEX Corporation, Pacific Telesis Group, Southwestern Bell Corporation and U.S. West, Inc. These companies provide near monopoly local and intrastate telephone service as well as cellular and other generally unregulated services. The Fund may contain obligations of certain independent telephone companies which are subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commissions (the 'FCC') and state utility commissions but not subject to the consent decree binding the RBOCs and AT&T or of certain long-distance telecommunications carriers, certain telecommunications equipment manufacturers or of U.S. companies which provide telecommunications services or equipment mainly outside the United States. International communications facilities in the United States are also subject to the jurisdiction of the FCC, and the provision of service to foreign countries is subject to the approval of the FCC and the appropriate foreign governmental agencies.

In accordance with the consent decree, the RBOCs provide local telephone service, including exchange access for long-distance companies, and may provide directory advertising and new customer equipment. Many of the RBOCs, pursuant to waivers, may also engage in a broad range of businesses including foreign consulting, servicing computers and marketing or leasing office equipment. AT&T provides interexchange long distance telephone service in competition with numerous other providers and certain other products, services and customer equipment.

The Court's order approving the consent decree provided for periodic reviews of the restrictions imposed by it. In April 1990, a Federal appeals court directed the Court to review its ruling that restricts RBOC involvement in the information services business and to determine whether removal of the information services restriction would be in the public interest. On July 25, 1991, the Court lifted the information services ban. Other portions of the consent decree are being litigated. As RBOCs are released from the restrictions of the 1984 divestiture decree, they and other telephone companies are being freed to create new products, services and businesses. For example, a federal district court recently permitted Bell Atlantic to enter the cable business and it has recently proposed a merger with Tele-Communications, Inc., a large cable corporation. Bills have been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate that would require the RBOCs to pass a competitive market test that would block them from offering information services in the near future.

The independent telephone companies, like the RBOCs, provide local telecommunications services, but operate in a more limited area. These companies are not subject to the consent decree and therefore can provide the full range of telecommunications services including local exchange services, the installation of business systems, telephone consulting, the manufacture of telecommunications equipment, operation of voice and data networks and directory publishing. Cellular service is providing an increasing component of the revenues of the RBOCs and independent telephone companies. Both the RBOCs and independents are subject to regulation by the FCC and state regulatory authorities. The FCC also has the power to regulate the types of telecommunications equipment which may be used and therefore may affect the business of companies in the manufacturing of telecommunications equipment. Long-distance companies which provide long-distance telecommunications services are subject to regulation by the FCC. The long-distance industry is consolidating into larger carriers.

Certain telecommunications services have in the past been fairly resistant to recession with the exception of long-distance carriers. During the recession of 1982-83, growth in access lines simply slowed down for the independent telephone companies and only one of the predecessor Bell operating companies experienced such a downturn. The Sponsors believe that companies in the telephone business may remain resistant to recession the next few years and may experience some growth in access lines and message units. Cellular telephone service should continue to expand, although at lesser rates of growth than in the recent past. Also, ongoing technological change may lead to an increase in the development of new services such as voice messaging, call screening and automatic dialing and the demand for business services such as the use of fax machines and the movement of data information should continue to grow.

Business conditions of the telecommunications industry may affect the ability of the issuers of the Securities in the Fund to meet their obligations. The FCC and certain state utility regulators have introduced certain incentive plans such as price-cap regulation which apply to certain portions of the business of certain local

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exchange carriers. Price-cap regulation offers local exchange carriers an opportunity to share in higher earnings provided they become more efficient. These new approaches to regulation by the FCC and various state or other regulatory agencies result in increased competition, and could lead to greater risks as well as greater rewards for operating telephone companies. Technology has tended to offset the effects of inflation and is expected to continue to do so. Under traditional regulation, continuing cost increases, to the extent not offset by improved productivity and revenues from increased volume of business, would result in a decreasing rate of return and a continuing need for rate increases. Although allowance is generally made in ratemaking proceedings for cost increases, delays may be experienced in obtaining the necessary rate increases and there can be no assurance that the regulatory commissions in the future will grant rate increases adequate to cover operating and other expenses and debt service requirements. The long distance industry has been increasingly opened to competition over the last number of years. As a result, the major long distance companies compete actively for market share. Indeed, to meet increasing competition, telephone companies will have to commit substantial capital, technological and marketing resources.

Cellular and cable companies provide wireless services including paging, dispatch and cellular services throughout the U.S. Most of the RBOCs, as well as long distance companies, are seeking to increase their share of the cellular market in view of perceived future growth prospects. It is unclear what effect, if any, increased competition between wireless and traditional services will have on the telecommunications industry including proposed mergers between Bell Atlantic and Tele-Communications, Inc. and the competing bids by QVC and Viacom for Paramount Communications. Other potential competition for local service has also developed. The deregulated cellular telephone industry has a limited operating history and there is significant uncertainty regarding its future, particularly with regard to increased competition, the continued growth in the number of customers, the usage and pricing of cellular services, and the cost of providing cellular services, including the cost of attracting new customers, developing new technology and the ability to obtain licenses to provide cellular services. Recent industry developments, such as the proposed purchase of McCaw Cellular Communications Inc., the largest U.S. cellular carrier, by AT&T, may provide increased competition and reduced revenues from cellular service for RBOCs and independent telephone companies. The uncertain outcomes of future labor agreements and employee and retiree benefit costs may also have a negative impact on profitability. Telephone usage, and therefore revenues, could also be adversely affected by any sustained economic recession. Each of these problems would adversely affect the profitability of the telecommunications issuers of

the Securities in the Fund and their ability to meet their obligations.

Telecommunications equipment companies design, manufacture, and distribute telecommunication equipment such as central office switching equipment, switches, displays, mobile and cellular equipment and systems, network transmission equipment, PBXs, satellite, microwave, antennas, and digital communication networks. Growth of these companies may result from telephone service industry expansion, modernization requirements and possible new technology such as interactive television. As less developed countries modernize their telecommunications infrastructure, the demand for these products increases. This segment of the industry is subject to rapidly changing technology and the risk of technological obsolescence although it is generally not subject to regulation as other telecommunications issuers are.

In addition, the portfolio may contain securities issued by telephone companies which provide telecommunications services or equipment outside the United States; these companies are subject to regulation by foreign governments or governmental authorities which have broad authority regulating the provision of telecommunications services and the use of certain telecommunication equipment. Consequently, certain Securities in the Fund may be affected by the rules and regulations adopted by regulatory agencies in other countries from time to time.

BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Banks are subject to extensive governmental regulations which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments which may be made and interest rates and fees which may be charged. The profitability of financial institutions is largely dependent upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General depositor worries over perceived risks at many banks may keep funding costs unusually high. Also, general economic conditions play an important part in the operations of this industry and exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers might affect an institution's ability to meet its obligations.

Since the late 1980's the ratings of U.S. and foreign banks and holding companies were subject to extensive downgrades due primarily to deterioration in asset quality and the attendant impact on earnings and capital adequacy. Major U.S. banks, in particular, suffered from a decline in asset quality in the areas of loans to Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's), construction and commercial real estate loans and lending to support Highly Leveraged Transactions (HLT's). LDC and HLT loan problems have been largely addressed although construction and commercial real estate loans remain areas of some concern. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ('FDIC') indicated that in 1990, 168 federally insured banks with an aggregate total of \$45.7 billion in assets failed; in 1991, 124 federally insured banks with an aggregate total of \$64.3 billion in assets failed. During

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1992, the FDIC resolved 120 failed banks with combined assets of \$44.2 billion. Consumer loans would almost certainly begin to deteriorate should economic and employment conditions worsen. These factors also affect bank holding companies and other financial institutions, which may not be as highly regulated as banks and may be more able to expand into other non-financial and non-traditional businesses.

The Resolution Trust Corporation Refinancing, Restructuring, and Improvement Act of 1991 imposed many new limitations on the way in which banks, savings banks, and thrifts may conduct their business and mandated early and aggressive regulatory intervention for unhealthy institutions. Periodic efforts to introduce legislation broadening the ability of banks and thrifts to compete with new products have not been successful, but if enacted could lead to more failures as a result of increased competition and added risks. Failure to enact such legislation, on the other hand, may lead to declining earnings and an inability to compete with unregulated financial institutions. Efforts to expand the ability of federal thrifts to branch on an interstate basis have been initially successful through promulgation of regulations, but legislation to liberalize interstate branching for banks has stalled in the Congress. Consolidation is likely to continue in both cases. The Securities and Exchange Commission ('SEC') is attempting to require the expanded use of market value accounting by banks and thrifts, and has imposed rules requiring market accounting for investment securities held for sale. Adoption of additional such rules may result in increased volatility in the reported health of the industry, and mandated regulatory intervention to correct such problems.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

The ability of hospitals and other health care facilities to meet their obligations with respect to debt obligations issued on their behalf is dependent on various factors, including the level of payments received from private third-party payors and government programs and the cost of providing health care services.

A significant portion of the revenues of hospitals and other health care facilities is derived from private third-party payors and government programs, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Both private third-party payors and government programs have undertaken cost containment measures designed to limit payments made to health care facilities. Furthermore, government programs are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, retroactive rate adjustments, administrative rulings and government funding restrictions, all of which may materially decrease the rate of program payments for health care facilities. There can be no assurance that payments under governmental programs will remain at levels comparable to present levels or will, in the future, be sufficient to cover the costs allocable to patients participating in such programs. In addition, there can be no assurance that a particular hospital or other health care facility will continue to meet the requirements for participation in such programs.

The costs of providing health care services are subject to increase as a result of, among other factors, changes in medical technology and increased labor costs. In addition, health care facility construction and operation is subject to federal, state and local regulation relating to the adequacy of medical care, equipment, personnel, operating policies and procedures, rate-setting, and compliance with building codes and environmental laws. Facilities are subject to periodic inspection by governmental and other authorities to assure continued compliance with the various standards necessary for licensing and accreditation. These regulatory requirements are subject to change and, to comply, it may be necessary for a hospital or other health care facility to incur substantial capital expenditures or increased operating expenses to effect changes in its facilities, equipment, personnel and services.

Hospitals and other health care facilities are subject to claims and legal actions by patients and others in the ordinary course of business. Although these claims are generally covered by insurance, there can be no assurance that a claim will not exceed the insurance coverage of a health care facility or that insurance coverage will be available to a facility. In addition, a substantial increase in the cost of insurance could adversely affect the results of operations of a hospital or other health care facility. The Clinton Administration may impose regulations which could limit price increases for hospitals or the level of reimbursements for third-party payors or other measures to reduce health care costs and make health care available to more individuals, which would reduce profits for hospitals. Some states, such as New Jersey, have significantly changed their reimbursement systems. If a hospital cannot adjust to the new system by reducing expenses or raising rates, financial difficulties may arise. Also, Blue Cross has denied reimbursement for some hospitals for services other than emergency room services. The lost volume would reduce revenue unless replacement patients were found.

Certain hospital bonds may provide for redemption at par at any time upon the sale by the issuer of the hospital facilities to a nonaffiliated entity if the hospital becomes subject to ad valorem taxation, or in various other circumstances. For example, certain hospitals may have the right to call bonds at par if the hospital may legally be required because of the bonds to perform procedures against specified religious principles or to disclose information that it considers confidential or privileged. Certain FHA-insured bonds may provide that all or a portion of those bonds, otherwise callable at a premium, can be called at par in certain circumstances. Finally, if a hospital defaults upon a bond obligation, the realization of Medicare and Medicaid receivables may be uncertain and, if the bond obligation is secured by the hospital facilities, legal restrictions on the ability to

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foreclose upon the facilities and the limited alternative uses to which a hospital can be put may reduce severely its collateral value.

The Internal Revenue service is currently engaged in a program of intensive audits of certain tax-exempt hospital and health care facility organizations. Although these audits have not yet been completed, it has been reported that the tax-exempt status of some of these organizations may be revoked. At this time, it is uncertain whether any of the hospital and health care facility obligations held by the Fund will be affected by such audit proceedings.

PAYMENT OF THE DEBT OBLIGATIONS AND LIFE OF THE FUND

Because certain of the Debt Obligations from time to time may be redeemed or prepaid or will mature in accordance with their terms or may be sold under certain circumstances described herein, no assurance can be given that the Fund will retain for any length of time its present size and composition (see Redemption). Many of the Debt Obligations may be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates pursuant to optional refunding or sinking fund redemption provisions or otherwise. In general, optional refunding redemption provisions are more likely to be exercised when the offering side evaluation is at a premium over par than when it is at a discount from par. Generally, the offering side evaluation of Debt Obligations will be at a premium over par when market interest rates fall below the coupon rate on the Debt Obligations. The percentage of the face amount of Debt Obligations in the Portfolio which were acquired on the Date of Deposit at an offering side evaluation in excess of par is set forth under Investment Summary. Certain Debt Obligations in the Portfolio may be subject to sinking fund provisions early in the life of the Fund. These provisions are designed to redeem a significant portion of an issue gradually over the life of the issue; obligations to be redeemed are generally chosen by lot. The Portfolio contains a listing of the sinking fund and optional redemption provisions with respect to the Debt Obligations. Additionally, the size and composition of the Fund will be affected by the level of redemptions of Units that may occur from time to time and the consequent sale of Debt Obligations (see Redemption). Principally, this will depend upon the number of Holders seeking to sell or redeem their Units and whether or not the Sponsors continue to reoffer Units acquired by them in the secondary market. Factors that the Sponsors will consider in the future in determining to cease offering Units acquired in the secondary market include, among other things, the diversity of the portfolio remaining at the time, the size of the Fund relative to its original size, the ratio of Fund expenses to income, the Fund's current and long-term returns and the degree to which Units may be selling at a premium over par relative to other funds sponsored by the Sponsors, and the cost of maintaining a current prospectus for the Fund. These factors may also lead the Sponsors to seek to terminate the Fund earlier than would otherwise be the case (see Administration of the Fund--Amendment and Termination).

LITIGATION AND LEGISLATION

At any time after the Date of Deposit, litigation may be initiated on a variety of grounds with respect to Debt Obligations in the Fund or the issuers of the Debt Obligations. There can be no assurance that future litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of issuers to make payments due on the Debt Obligations. In addition, there can be no assurance that foreign withholding taxes will not be imposed on interest on Debt Obligations issued by non-United States issuers in the future.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND

THE PORTFOLIO

The Portfolio contains different issues of Debt Obligations with fixed final maturity or disposition dates. On the Initial Date of Deposit up to 40 percent of the value of the Portfolio may consist of Debt Obligations which were acquired in private placements or otherwise and which at the time cannot, in the opinion of counsel designated by the Sponsors and satisfactory to the Trustee, be sold publicly by the Trustee without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or similar provisions of law subsequently enacted ('Restricted Securities') (see Redemption; Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision). See Investment Summary for a summary of particular matters relating to the Portfolio.

Each security and issuer must be approved by Defined Asset Funds research analysts. Since 1970, the Sponsors have purchased more than \$90 billion of securities for Defined Asset Funds. Experienced professional buyers and research analysts for Defined Asset Funds, with access to thousands of different issues and extensive information, who are in close contact with the markets for suitable securities, select securities for deposit in the Fund considering the following factors, among others: (i) whether the Debt Obligations were rated in the category BBB or better by either Standard & Poor's or Fitch Investors Service, Inc. ('Fitch') or Baa or better by Moody's (see Description of Ratings), or had, in the opinion of Defined Asset Funds research analysts, comparable credit characteristics; (ii) the yield and price of the Debt Obligations relative to other comparable debt securities; and (iii) the diversification of the Portfolio taking into account the availability in the market of issues which meet the Fund's criteria; (iv) whether the Debt Obligations were issued after July 18, 1984, if interest thereon is U.S. source income. Subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit, a Debt Obligation may cease to be

rated or its rating may be reduced. Neither event requires an elimination of that Debt Obligation from the Portfolio, but may be considered in the Sponsors' determination to direct the disposal of the Debt Obligation (see Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision). There is no leverage or borrowing to increase risk, nor is the portfolio modified with other kinds of securities to enhance yields.

The yields on debt obligations of the type deposited in the Fund are dependent on a variety of factors, including general money market conditions, general conditions of the corporate bond market, size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and rating of the issue. The ratings represent the opinions of the rating organizations as to the quality of the debt obligations which they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, debt obligations with the same maturity, coupon and rating may have different yields, while debt obligations of the same maturity and coupon with different ratings may have the same yield.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as Agent for the Sponsors, has made arrangements with a number of different issuers which create a framework within which debt obligations may be acquired for deposit in various series of The Corporate Income Fund on a private placement basis. Under these arrangements Merrill Lynch may make bids to purchase debt obligations for deposit in a particular series on the basis of a price and other terms determined by Merrill Lynch for the particular bid. Merrill Lynch, however, is not obligated to make any bids to purchase debt obligations under these arrangements and the issuers are not obligated to accept any bid which Merrill Lynch may choose to make. See Investment Summary for the percentage of the Securities in the Portfolio, if any, acquired pursuant to bids made under these arrangements.

Each portfolio is divided into units, representing equal shares of underlying assets. The Fund consists of the Securities (or contracts to purchase the Securities) listed under Portfolio (including any Replacement Securities and Additional Securities deposited in the Fund in connection with the sale of additional Units to the public as described below) as long as they may continue to be held from time to time in the Fund together with accrued and undistributed interest therefrom and undistributed and uninvested cash realized from the disposition of Securities that from time to time may be sold under certain circumstances (see Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision). The Indenture authorizes the Sponsors to increase the size and the number of Units of the Fund by the deposit of Additional Securities and the issue of a corresponding number of additional Units subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit provided that the original relationship among the face amounts of Securities of specified issuers, interest rates, maturities and call provisions, if any, is maintained, subject to certain events (Sections 3.07, 3.08, 3.10 and 3.10A). Also, Securities may be sold under certain circumstances. (See Redemption; Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision.) As a result, the aggregate face amount of the Securities in the Portfolio will vary over time.

Neither the Sponsors nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any Security. In the event of a failure to deliver any Debt Obligation that has been purchased for the Fund under a contract ('Failed Debt Obligation'), including any Debt Obligation purchased on a when, as and if issued basis, the Sponsors are authorized under the Indenture to direct the Trustee to acquire replacement obligations substantially similar to those originally contracted for and not delivered to make up the original Portfolio of the Fund. If replacement obligations are not acquired, the Sponsors will, on or before the next following Distribution Day, cause to be refunded the attributable sales charge, plus the attributable Cost of Securities to Fund listed under Portfolio, plus interest attributable to the Failed Debt Obligations (see Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision).

INCOME; ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN; ESTIMATED LONG TERM RETURN

Generally. Each unit receives an equal share of monthly distributions of interest income and of any principal distributions as bonds mature or are called, redeemed or sold. The estimated net annual interest rate per Unit on the business day prior to the date of this Prospectus is set forth under Investment Summary. This rate shows the percentage return based on \$1,000 face amount per Unit, after deducting estimated annual fees and expenses expressed as a percentage. This rate will change as Securities mature, are exchanged, redeemed, paid or sold, as replacement Securities are purchased, as Additional Securities are deposited and new Units created and as the expenses of the Fund change. Because the Portfolio is not actively managed, the Fund's income distributions would not necessarily be affected by changes in interest rates. Depending on the financial condition of the issuers, the amount of monthly income from fixed income obligations in the Portfolio would be substantially maintained as long as the Portfolio remains unchanged. However, optional bond redemptions or other Portfolio changes may occur more frequently when interest rates decline, which would result in early return of principal.

The Sponsors deliver to the Trustee on the Initial Date of Deposit and each

subsequent date of deposit a letter or letters of credit in the amount of the cost (plus accrued interest) of securities to be acquired pursuant to contracts deposited in the Fund. The Trustee may draw down on this letter of credit at any time and deposit the cash so drawn in a non-interest bearing account for the Fund. The Trustee has the use of these funds, on which it pays no interest, for the period prior to its purchase of when-issued and delayed-delivery securities.

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Interest on the Securities in the Fund, less estimated fees of the Trustee and Sponsors and certain other expenses, is expected to accrue at the daily rate (based on a 360-day year) shown under Investment Summary. The actual daily rate will vary as Securities are exchanged, redeemed, paid or sold or as the expenses of the Fund change.

The Estimated Current Return and the Estimated Long Term Return on the business day prior to the date of this Prospectus are set forth under Investment Summary and give different information about the return to investors. Estimated Current Return on a Unit represents annual cash receipts from coupon-bearing debt obligations in the Fund's Portfolio (after estimated annual expenses) divided by the Public Offering Price (including the sales charge).

Unlike Estimated Current Return, Estimated Long Term Return is a measure of the estimated return to the investor earned over the estimated life of the Fund. The Estimated Long Term Return represents an average of the yields to maturity (or earliest call date for obligations trading at prices above the particular call price) of the Debt Obligations in the Portfolio, calculated in accordance with accepted bond practice and adjusted to reflect expenses and sales charges. Under accepted bond practice, bonds are customarily offered to investors on a 'yield price' basis, which involves computation of yield to maturity (or earlier call date), and which takes into account not only the interest payable on the bonds but also the amortization or accretion to a specified date of any premium over or discount from the par (maturity) value in the bond's purchase price. In calculating Estimated Long Term Return, the average yield for the Portfolio is derived by weighting each Debt Obligation's yield by the market value of the Debt Obligation and by the amount of time remaining to the date to which the Debt Obligation is priced. Once the average Portfolio yield is computed, this figure is then adjusted for estimated expenses and the effect of the maximum sales charge paid by investors. The Estimated Long Term Return calculation does not take into account certain delays in distributions of income and the timing of other receipts and distributions on Units and may, depending on maturities, over or understate the impact of sales charges. Both of these factors may result in a lower figure.

While relatively fixed at the time of purchase, both Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long Term Return are subject to fluctuation with changes in Portfolio composition (including the redemption, sale or other disposition of Debt Obligations in the Portfolio), changes in market value of the underlying Debt Obligations and changes in fees and expenses, including sales charges, and therefore can be materially different than the figures set forth under Investment Summary. The size of any difference between Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long Term Return can also be expected to fluctuate at least as frequently. In addition, both return figures may not be directly comparable to yield figures used to measure other investments, and since the return figures are based on certain assumptions and variables the actual return received by a Unitholder may be higher or lower.

Sales charges on Defined Asset Funds range from under 1.0% to 5.5%. This may be less than you might pay to buy a comparable fund. Defined Funds have no 12b-1 or back-end load fees. While sales charges on certain Defined Funds are deferred, only the previously accrued but unpaid portion of the sales charge is deducted from sales proceeds. Defined Funds can be a cost-effective way to purchase and hold investments. Annual operating expenses are generally lower than for managed funds. Because Defined Funds have no management fees, limited transaction costs and no ongoing marketing expenses, operating expenses are generally less than 0.25% per year. Keeping costs low increases earnings. When compounded annually, small differences in expense ratios can make a big difference in earnings. A Defined Fund can be a convenient way to reinvest proceeds of bonds that are called or mature.

Accrued Interest. In addition to the Public Offering Price, the price of a Unit includes accrued interest on the Securities from the Initial Date of Deposit. The accrued interest that is added to the Public Offering Price represents the amount of accrued interest on the Securities from the Initial Date of Deposit to, but not including, the settlement date for Units. However, Securities deposited in the Fund also include an item of accrued but unpaid interest up to the Initial Date of Deposit. To avoid having Holders pay this additional accrued interest (which earns no return) when they purchase Units, the Trustee is responsible for the payment of accrued interest on the Debt Obligations to the Initial Date of Deposit and then recovers this amount from the earliest interest payments received by the Fund. Thus, the Sponsors can sell the Units at a price that includes interest from the Initial Date of Deposit to the settlement date for the Units. Additionally, interest on the Debt

Obligations in the Fund is paid on a semi-annual (or less frequently, annual) basis. Therefore, it may take several months after the Initial Date of Deposit for the Trustee to receive sufficient interest payments on the Securities to begin distributions to Holders (see Investment Summary for estimates of the amounts of the first and following Monthly Income Distributions). Further, because interest on the Securities is not received by the Fund at a constant rate throughout the year, any Monthly Income Distribution may be more or less than the interest actually received by the Fund. In order to eliminate fluctuations, the Trustee is required to advance the amounts necessary to provide approximately equal Monthly Income Distributions. The Trustee will be reimbursed, without interest, for these advances from interest received on the Securities. Therefore, to account for those factors, accrued interest is always added to the value of the Units. And, because of the varying interest payment dates of the Securities, accrued interest at any time will be greater than the amount of interest actually received by the Fund

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and distributed to Holders. If a Holder sells all or a portion of his Units, he will receive his proportionate share of the accrued interest from the purchaser of his Units. Similarly, if a Holder redeems all or a portion of his Units, the Redemption Price per Unit will include accrued interest on the Securities. And if a Security is sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, accrued interest will be received by the Fund and will be distributed periodically to Holders.

Certain Debt Obligations may have been purchased on a when, as and if issued basis or may have a delayed delivery (see Investment Summary). Holders of Units will be 'at risk' with respect to these Debt Obligations (i.e., may derive either gain or loss from fluctuations in the offering side evaluation of the Debt Obligations) from the date they commit for Units. Since interest on when-issued and delayed-delivery Debt Obligations does not begin accruing to the benefit of Holders until their respective dates of delivery, in order to provide income to the Holders for this non-accrual period, the Trustee will advance funds to the Fund in an amount equal to the amount of interest that would have accrued on these Debt Obligations between the date of settlement for the Units and the dates of delivery of the Debt Obligations. These advances eliminate the necessity of reducing Monthly Income Distributions until when-issued or delayed-delivery Debt Obligations are delivered and sufficient interest payments are received to begin distributions to Holders.

TAXES

The following discussion addresses only the tax consequences of Units held as capital assets and does not address the tax consequences of Units held by dealers, financial institutions, or insurance companies.

In the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell, special counsel for the Sponsors, under existing law:

The Fund is not an association taxable as a corporation for Federal income tax purposes, and income received by the Fund will be treated as the income of the Holders in the manner set forth below.

Each Holder will be considered the owner of a pro rata portion of each Debt Obligation in the Fund under the grantor trust rules of Sections 671-679 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the 'Code'). In order to determine the face amount of a Holder's pro rata portion of each Debt Obligation on the Initial Date of Deposit, see Face Amount under Portfolio. The total cost to a Holder of his Units, including sales charges, is allocated to his pro rata portion of each Debt Obligation, in proportion to the fair market values thereof on the date the Holder purchases his Units, in order to determine his tax cost for his pro rata portion of each Debt Obligation. In order for a Holder who purchases his Units on the Initial Date of Deposit to determine the fair market value of his pro rata portion of each Security on such date, see Cost of Securities to Fund under Portfolio.

Each Holder will be considered to have received the interest on his pro rata portion of each Debt Obligation when interest on the Debt Obligation is received by the Fund. An individual Holder who itemizes deductions may deduct his pro rata share of fees and other expenses of the Fund only to the extent that such amount together with the Holder's other miscellaneous deductions exceeds 2% of his adjusted gross income.

The Fund may contain Debt Obligations that were originally issued at a discount ('original issue discount'). The following principles will apply to each Holder's pro rata portion of any Debt Obligation originally issued at a discount. In general, original issue discount is defined as the difference between the price at which a debt obligation was issued and its stated redemption price at maturity. Original issue discount will accrue as interest over the life of the debt obligation under a formula based on the compounding of interest. If a Holder's tax cost for his pro rata portion of a Debt Obligation issued with original issue discount is greater than its 'adjusted issue price' but less than its stated redemption price at

maturity (as may be adjusted for certain payments), the Holder will be considered to have purchased his pro rata portion of the Debt Obligation at an 'acquisition premium.' The amount of original issue discount which must be accrued will be reduced by the amount of such acquisition premium. Each Holder will be required to include in income in each year the amount of original issue discount that accrues during the year on his pro rata portion of any Debt Obligation originally issued at a discount. The amount of accrued original issued discount so included in income in respect of a Holder's pro rata portion of a Debt Obligation is added to the Holder's tax basis therefor.

If a Holder's tax cost for his pro rata portion of a Debt Obligation exceeds the redemption price at maturity thereof (subject to certain adjustments), the Holder will be considered to have purchased his pro rata portion of the Debt Obligation at a 'premium'. The Holder may elect to amortize the premium prior to the maturity of the Debt Obligation. The amount amortized in any year should be applied to offset the Holder's interest from the Debt Obligation and will result in a reduction of basis for his pro rata portion of the Debt Obligation.

A Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss when all or part of his pro rata portion of a Debt Obligation is disposed of by the Fund for an amount greater or less than his adjusted tax basis. Any such taxable gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, except that any gain from the disposition of a Holder's pro rata

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portion of a Debt Obligation acquired by the Holder at a 'market discount' (i.e., where the Holder's original cost for his pro rata portion of the Debt Obligation (plus any original issue discount which will accrue thereon) is less than its stated redemption price at maturity) will be treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain does not exceed the accrued market discount. Capital gains are generally taxed at the same rate as ordinary income. However, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses may be taxed at a lower rate than ordinary income for certain non-corporate taxpayers. A capital gain or loss is long-term if the asset is held for more than one year and short-term if held for one year or less. The deduction of capital losses is subject to limitations. A Holder will also be considered to have disposed of all or part of his pro rata portion of each Debt Obligation when he sells or redeems all or some of his Units.

Under the income tax laws of the State and City of New York, the Fund is not an association taxable as a corporation and income received by the Fund will be treated as income of the Holders in the same manner as for Federal income tax purposes.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Holder who is a non-resident alien individual or a foreign corporation (a 'Foreign Holder') will generally not be subject to U.S. Federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, on the interest income (including any original issue discount) on, or any gain from the sale or other disposition of, his pro rata portion of any Debt Obligation provided that (i) the interest income or gain is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Foreign Holder of a trade or business within the United States, (ii) if the interest is United States source income (which is the case on most Debt Obligations issued by United States issuers), the Foreign Holder does not own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of voting stock of the issuer of the Debt Obligation and is not a controlled foreign corporation related (within the meaning of Section 864(d)(4) of the Code) to the issuer of the Debt Obligation, (iii) with respect to any gain, the Foreign Holder (if an individual) is not present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and (iv) the Foreign Holder provides the required certification of his status and of certain other matters. Withholding agents will file with the Internal Revenue Service foreign person information returns with respect to such interest payments accompanied by such certifications. Foreign Holders should consult their own tax advisers with respect to United States Federal income tax consequences of ownership of Units.

Holders will be taxed in the manner described above regardless of whether distributions from the Fund are actually received by the Holder or are automatically reinvested in The Corporate Fund Accumulation Program, Inc.

The foregoing discussion relates only to Federal and certain aspects of New York State and City income taxes. Holders may be subject to taxation in New York or in other jurisdictions (including a Foreign Holder's country of residence) and should consult their own tax advisers in this regard.

* * *

Neither the Sponsors nor Davis Polk & Wardwell has made or will make a

review of the facts and circumstances relating to the issuance of any Debt Obligation. To the best knowledge of the Sponsors, each Debt Obligation will be treated as debt for tax purposes by the respective issuers. The Internal Revenue Service, however, is not bound by an issuer's treatment and may take the position that a Debt Obligation has more equity than debt features and, accordingly, should be treated as equity. In the event of such a recharacterization, a withholding tax at the statutory rate of 30% (or a lesser treaty rate) would apply on distributions to Foreign Holders in respect of that Debt Obligation.

After the end of each calendar year, the Trustee will furnish to each Holder an annual statement containing information relating to the interest received by the Fund on the Debt Obligations, the gross proceeds received by the Fund from the disposition of any Debt Obligation (resulting from redemption or payment at maturity of any Debt Obligation or the sale by the Fund of any Debt Obligation), and the fees and expenses paid by the Fund. The Trustee will also furnish annual information returns to each Holder and to the Internal Revenue Service.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITS

PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE

The Public Offering Price of the Units during the initial offering period and any offering of additional Units is computed by dividing the offering side evaluation of the Securities (as determined by the Evaluator), by the number of Units outstanding and adding thereto the sales charge in effect during the initial offering period at the applicable percentage of the offering side evaluation per Unit (the net amount invested). For 'secondary market' sales the Public Offering Price of the Units will be equal to the Evaluator's determination of the aggregate bid side evaluation of the Securities in the Fund, adding thereto the applicable sales charge in effect for the secondary market and dividing the sum by the number of the Units outstanding. A proportionate share of any cash held by the Fund in the Capital Account not allocated to the purchase of specific Securities and net accrued and undistributed interest on the Securities to the date of delivery of the Units to the purchaser is added to the

Public Offering Price. The Public Offering Prices of the Units will vary from day to day in accordance with fluctuations in the evaluations of the underlying Securities.

The following tables set forth, where applicable, for both the initial offering period and for secondary market sales the applicable percentage of sales charge, the concession to dealers and the concession to introducing dealers (i.e., dealers that buy and clear directly through a Sponsor or an Underwriter who is an affiliate of a Sponsor). These amounts are reduced on a graduated scale for sales to any purchaser of at least 250 Units and will be applied on whichever basis is more favorable to the purchaser. To qualify for the reduced sales charge and concession applicable to quantity purchases, the dealer must confirm that the sale is to a single purchaser as defined below or is purchased for its own account and not for distribution. Sales charges and dealer concessions are as follows:

INITIAL OFFERING PERIOD

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	SALES CHARGE (GROSS UNDERWRITING PROFIT)				<C>
	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	
<CAPTION>	AS PERCENT OF OFFER SIDE PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE	AS PERCENT OF NET AMOUNT INVESTED	DEALER CONCESSION AS PERCENT OF PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE	PRIMARY MARKET CONCESSION TO INTRODUCING DEALERS	
NUMBER OF UNITS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Less than 250.....	4.00%	4.167%	2.600%	\$ 28.80	
250 - 499.....	3.00	3.093	1.950	21.60	
500 - 749.....	2.50	2.564	1.625	18.00	
750 - 999.....	2.00	2.041	1.300	14.40	
1,000 or more.....	1.50	1.523	0.975	10.80	

</TABLE>

SECONDARY MARKET SALES

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	SALES CHARGE (GROSS UNDERWRITING PROFIT)			<C>
	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>

<CAPTION>

NUMBER OF UNITS	AS PERCENT OF BID SIDE PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE	AS PERCENT OF NET AMOUNT INVESTED	DEALER CONCESSION AS PERCENT OF PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Less than 250.....	4.75%	4.987%	3.088%
250 - 499.....	3.75	3.896	2.438
500 - 749.....	2.75	2.828	1.788
750 - 999.....	2.00	2.041	1.300
1,000 or more.....	1.50	1.523	0.975

</TABLE>

The above graduated sales charges will apply on all purchases on any one day by the same purchaser of Units only in the amounts stated. For this purpose purchases during the initial offering period will not be aggregated with concurrent purchases of any other unit trusts sponsored by the Sponsors. Purchases in the secondary market of one or more Series sponsored by the Sponsors which have the same rates of sales charge will be aggregated. Units held in the name of the spouse of the purchaser or in the name of a child of the purchaser under 21 years of age are deemed to be registered in the name of the purchaser. The graduated sales charges are also applicable to a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing securities for a single trust estate or single fiduciary account.

Employees of certain of the Sponsors and their affiliates and non-employee directors of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. may purchase Units of this Fund at prices based on a reduced sales charge of not less than \$5.00 per Unit.

Evaluations of the Securities are determined by the Evaluator taking into account the same factors referred to under Redemption--Computation of Redemption Price per Unit. The determinations are made each business day as of the Evaluation Time set forth under Investment Summary, effective for all sales made since the last of these evaluations (Section 4.01). With respect to the evaluation of Debt Obligations during their initial syndicate offering period, the 'current offering price', as determined by the Evaluator, will normally be equal to the syndicate offering price as of the Evaluation Time, unless the Evaluator determines that a material event has occurred which it believes may result in the syndicate offering price not accurately reflecting the market value of the Debt Obligations, in which case the Evaluator, in making its determination, will consider not only the syndicate offering price but also the factors described in (b) and (c) in the description of how the bid side evaluation of the Securities is determined for purposes of redemption of Units (see Redemption). The term 'business day', as used herein and under 'Redemption', shall exclude Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays as observed by the New York Stock Exchange: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

COMPARISON OF PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE, SPONSORS' INITIAL REPURCHASE PRICE, SECONDARY MARKET REPURCHASE PRICE, AND REDEMPTION PRICE

On the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit the Public Offering Price per Unit (which includes the sales charge) and the Sponsors' Initial Repurchase Price per Unit (each based on the offering side evaluation of the Securities in the Fund--see above) exceeded the Sponsors' Repurchase Price per Unit and Redemption Price per Unit (each based on the bid side evaluation thereof--see Redemption) by the amounts set forth under Investment Summary.

The initial Public Offering Price per Unit of the Trust and the initial Repurchase Price are based on the offering side evaluations of the Securities. The secondary market Public Offering Price and the Sponsors' Repurchase Price in the secondary market are based on bid side evaluations of the Securities. In the past, the bid prices of publicly offered issues have been lower than the offering prices by as much as 1 1/2% or more of face amount in the case of inactively traded issues and as little as 1/4% in the case of actively traded issues, but the difference between the offering and bid prices has averaged about 1/2% to 1% of face amount; the amount of this difference as of the Evaluation Time on the business day prior to the Initial Date of Deposit, as determined by the Evaluator, is set forth under Portfolio. For this and other reasons (including fluctuations in the market prices of the Securities and the fact that the Public Offering Price includes the sales charge), the amount realized by a Holder upon any sale or redemption of Units may be less than the price paid by him for the Units.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

During the initial offering period and thereafter to the extent that additional Units continue to be offered for sale to the public by means of this

Prospectus, the Units will be distributed to the public at the Public Offering Price through the Underwriting Account herein and dealers. Upon the completion of the initial offering or of the offering period for additional Units, Units which remain unsold or which may be acquired in the secondary market (see Market for Units) may be offered directly to the public by this Prospectus at the secondary market Public Offering Price determined in the manner described above.

The Sponsors intend to qualify Units for sale in all states in the U.S. in which qualification is deemed necessary through the Underwriting Account and by dealers who are members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. The Sponsors do not intend to qualify Units for sale in any foreign countries and this Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell Units in any country where Units cannot lawfully be sold. Sales to dealers and to introducing dealers, if any, will initially be made at prices which represent a concession of the applicable rate specified in the table above, but Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as agent for the Sponsors ('Agent for the Sponsors') reserves the right to change the amount of the concession to dealers and the concession to introducing dealers from time to time. Any dealer or introducing dealer may reallocate a concession not in excess of the concession to dealers.

UNDERWRITERS' AND SPONSORS' PROFITS

Upon sale of the Units, the Underwriters named under Underwriting Account, including the Sponsors, will receive sales charges at the rates set forth in the table above. The Sponsors also realized a profit or loss on deposit of the Securities in the Fund in the amount set forth under Investment Summary. This is the difference between the cost of the Securities to the Fund (which is based on the offering side evaluation of the Securities on the Initial Date of Deposit) and the purchase price of the Securities to the Sponsors. On each subsequent deposit of Securities with respect to the sale of additional Units to the public the Sponsors may realize a profit or loss. The amount of any additional fees received in connection with the direct placement of certain Debt Obligations deposited in the Portfolio is also set forth under Investment Summary. In addition, any Sponsor or Underwriter may realize profits or sustain losses in respect of Debt Obligations deposited in the Fund which were acquired by the Sponsor or Underwriter from underwriting syndicates of which the Sponsor or Underwriter was a member. During the initial offering period and thereafter to the extent additional Units continue to be offered to the public, the Sponsors also may realize profits or sustain losses as a result of fluctuations after the Initial Date of Deposit in the Public Offering Price of the Units (see Investment Summary). Cash, if any, made available by buyers of Units to the Sponsors prior to a settlement date for the purchase of Units may be used in the Sponsors' businesses subject to the limitations of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and may be of benefit to the Sponsors.

In maintaining a market for the Units (see Market for Units), the Sponsors will also realize profits or sustain losses in the amount of any difference between the prices at which they buy Units (based on the bid side evaluation of the Securities) and the prices at which they resell these Units (which include the sales charge) or the prices at which they redeem the Units (based on the bid side evaluation of the Securities), as the case may be.

MARKET FOR UNITS

During the initial offering period the Sponsors intend to offer to purchase Units of this Series at prices based upon the offering side evaluation of the Securities. Thereafter, while the Sponsors are not obligated to do

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so, it is their intention to maintain a secondary market for Units of this Series and continuously to offer to purchase Units of this Series at prices, subject to change at any time, which will be computed based on the bid side of the market, taking into account the same factors referred to in determining the bid side evaluation of Securities for purposes of redemption (see Redemption). This secondary market provides Holders with a fully liquid investment. They can cash in units at any time without a fee. The Sponsors also intend to use their best efforts to maintain a current prospectus for this Series and subsequent series for a period of approximately six years after initial distribution of the respective series, to the extent required by applicable law in order for them to dispose of Units held in their inventories. The Sponsors may discontinue purchases of Units of this Series at prices based on the bid side evaluation of the Securities (i) should the supply of Units exceed demand or for other business reasons, or (ii) if there is no current prospectus for this Series, or (iii) if, due to any change subsequent to the date of this Prospectus in conditions imposed by regulatory or legislative action, the Sponsors cannot at the time lawfully sell Units to the public without incurring expenses or complying with conditions which they consider unreasonable or onerous, or (iv) if the right of redemption shall have been suspended (see Redemption), or (v) if the Indenture shall have been terminated (see Administration of the Fund--Amendment and Termination) or (vi) at any time when the aggregate purchase price to the Sponsors of units of all outstanding series of The Corporate Income Fund held by the Sponsors in

their inventories exceeds an aggregate amount equal to \$3,000,000. In this event the Sponsors may nonetheless under certain circumstances purchase Units, as a service to Holders, at prices based on the current redemption prices for those Units (see Redemption). For instance, if it becomes necessary for the Fund to sell Restricted Securities in order to meet redemptions, and if it is not feasible to dispose of these Restricted Securities within seven days, the Sponsors intend to purchase the Units tendered for redemption at prices based upon their current redemption prices; provided, that the Sponsors do not intend to make these purchases if in their judgment, exercised in good faith, the general market for corporate securities is, or will become, unsatisfactory for an extended period of time or other inhibiting business or regulatory factors exist. The Sponsors, of course, do not in any way guarantee the enforceability, marketability or price of any Securities in the Portfolio or of the Units.

Prospectuses relating to certain other unit trusts indicate an intention, subject to change on the part of the respective sponsors of such trusts, to purchase units of those trusts on the basis of a price higher than the bid prices of the bonds in the trusts. Consequently, depending upon the prices actually paid, the repurchase price of other sponsors for units of their trusts may be computed on a somewhat more favorable basis than the repurchase price offered by the Sponsors for Units of this Series in secondary market transactions. As in this Series, the purchase price per unit of such unit trusts will depend primarily on the value of the bonds in the portfolio of the trust.

The Sponsors may redeem any Units they have purchased in the secondary market or through the Trustee in accordance with the procedures described below if they determine it is undesirable to continue to hold these Units in their inventories. Factors which the Sponsors will consider in making this determination will include the number of units of all series of all funds which they hold in their inventories, the saleability of the units and their estimate of the time required to sell the units and general market conditions. For a description of certain consequences of any redemption for remaining Holders, see Redemption.

A Holder who wishes to dispose of his Units should inquire of his bank or broker as to current market prices in order to determine if there exist over-the-counter prices in excess of the redemption price.

REDEMPTION

While it is anticipated that Units in most cases can be sold in the over-the-counter market for an amount at least equal to the Redemption Price per Unit (see Market for Units), Units may be redeemed at the office of the Trustee set forth on the back cover of this Prospectus, upon tender on any business day, as defined under Public Sale of Units--Public Offering Price, of Certificates or, in the case of uncertificated Units, delivery of a request for redemption, and payment of any relevant tax, without any other fee (Section 5.02). Certificates to be redeemed must be properly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer. Holders must sign exactly as their names appear on the face of the Certificate with the signatures guaranteed by an eligible guarantor institution, or in some other manner acceptable to the Trustee. In certain instances the Trustee may require additional documents including, but not limited to, trust instruments, certificates of death, appointments as executor or administrator or certificates of corporate authority.

On the seventh calendar day following the tender (or if the seventh calendar day is not a business day on the first business day prior thereto), the Holder will be entitled to receive the proceeds of the redemption in an amount per Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit (see below) as determined as of the Evaluation Time next following the tender. The price received upon redemption may be more or less than the amount paid by the Holder depending on the value of the Securities in the Portfolio at the time of redemption. Principal is normally distributed as bonds mature, or are called, redeemed, or sold. Except for sales of Securities (which would be at then current market prices) and subject to the bond issuers paying the amounts due, return of principal to Holders who retain their Units until termination of the Trust should be relatively unaffected by changes in

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interest rates. Of course, a gain or loss could be recognized if Units are sold before then. So long as the Sponsors are maintaining a market at prices not less than the Redemption Price per Unit, the Sponsors will repurchase any Units tendered for redemption no later than the close of business on the second business day following the tender (see Market for Units). The Trustee is authorized in its discretion, if the Sponsors do not elect to repurchase any Units tendered for redemption or if a Sponsor tenders Units for redemption, to sell the Units in the over-the-counter market at prices which will return to the Holder a net amount in cash equal to or in excess of the Redemption Price per Unit for the Units (Section 5.02).

Securities are to be sold from the Portfolio in order to make funds available for redemption (Section 5.02) if funds are not otherwise available in

the Capital and Income Accounts (see Administration of the Fund--Accounts and Distributions). The Securities to be sold will be selected by the Sponsors in accordance with procedures specified in the Indenture on the basis of those market and credit factors as they may determine are in the best interests of the Fund. Provision is made under the Indenture for the Sponsors to specify minimum face amounts in which blocks of Securities are to be sold in order to obtain the best price for the Fund. While these minimum amounts may vary from time to time in accordance with market conditions, the Sponsors believe that the minimum face amounts which would be specified would range from \$25,000 for readily marketable Securities to \$250,000 for certain Restricted Securities which can be distributed on a short notice only by private sale, usually to institutional investors. Provision is also made under the Indenture that sales of Securities may not be made so as to (i) result in the Fund owning less than \$250,000 of any Restricted Security or (ii) result in more than 50% of the Fund consisting of Restricted Securities. In addition, the Sponsors will use their best efforts to see that these sales of Securities are carried out in such a way that no more than 40% in face amount of the Fund is invested in Restricted Securities, provided that sales of unrestricted Securities may be made if the Sponsors' best efforts with regard to the timely sales of Restricted Securities at prices they deem reasonable are unsuccessful and if as a result of these sales more than 50% of the Fund does not consist of Restricted Securities. Thus the redemption of Units may require the sale of larger amounts of Restricted Securities than of unrestricted Securities.

To the extent that Securities are sold, the size and diversity of the Fund will be reduced. Sales will usually be required at a time when Securities would not otherwise be sold and may result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. The price received upon redemption may be more or less than the amount paid by the Holder depending on the value of the Securities in the Portfolio at the time of redemption. In addition, because of the minimum face amounts in which Securities are required to be sold, the proceeds of sale may exceed the amount required at the time to redeem Units; these excess proceeds will be distributed to Holders unless reinvested in Replacement Securities (see Administration of the Fund--Portfolio Supervision).

The right of redemption may be suspended and payment postponed (1) for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. is closed other than for customary weekend and holiday closings or (2) for any period during which, as determined by the SEC, (i) trading on that Exchange is restricted or (ii) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Securities is not reasonably practicable, or (3) for any other periods which the SEC may by order permit (Section 5.02).

COMPUTATION OF REDEMPTION PRICE PER UNIT

Redemption Price per Unit is computed by the Trustee, as of the Evaluation Time, on each June 30 and December 31 (or the last business day prior thereto), on any business day as of the Evaluation Time next following the tender of any Unit for redemption, and on any other business day desired by the Trustee or the Sponsors, by adding (a) the aggregate bid side evaluation of the Securities, (b) cash on hand in the Fund (other than cash covering contracts to purchase Securities or credited to a reserve account), (c) accrued but unpaid interest on the Securities up to but not including the date of redemption and (d) the aggregate value of all other assets of the Fund; deducting therefrom the sum of (v) taxes or other governmental charges against the Fund not previously deducted, (w) accrued but unpaid expenses of the Fund, (x) amounts payable for reimbursement of Trustee advances, (y) cash held for redemption of units for distribution to Holders of record as of a date prior to the evaluation and (z) the aggregate value of all other liabilities of the Fund; and dividing the result by the number of Units outstanding as of the date of computation (Section 5.01).

The aggregate current bid or offering side evaluation of the Securities is determined by the Evaluator in the following manner: if the Securities are listed on a national securities exchange, this evaluation is generally based on the closing sale prices on that exchange (unless the Evaluator deems these prices inappropriate as a basis for valuation). If the Securities are not so listed or, if so listed and the principal market therefor is other than on the exchange or there are no closing sale prices on the exchange, the evaluation shall generally be based on the closing sale prices on the over-the-counter market (unless the Evaluator deems these prices inappropriate as a basis for evaluation). If closing sale prices are unavailable, the evaluation is generally determined (a) on the basis of current bid or offering prices for the Securities, (b) if bid or offering prices are not available for any Securities, on the basis of current bid or offering prices for comparable securities, (c) by appraising the value of the Securities on the bid or offering side of the market or (d) by any combination of the above. Among the factors to be considered in determining the value of any Restricted Securities are (i) an estimate of the existence

and extent of any available market therefor, (ii) the extent of any discount at which these Securities were acquired by the Fund, (iii) the estimated period of

time during which these Securities will not be freely marketable, (iv) the estimated expenses of qualifying these Securities for public sale, (v) estimated underwriting commissions, if any, and (vi) any credit or other factors affecting the issuer or the guarantor of these Securities. In making evaluations, opinions of counsel may be relied upon as to whether any Securities are Restricted Securities.

EXPENSES AND CHARGES

INITIAL EXPENSES

All expenses incurred in establishing the Fund, including the cost of the initial preparation and printing of documents relating to the Fund, cost of the initial evaluation, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee, legal expenses, advertising and selling expenses and any other out-of-pocket expenses, will be paid by the Underwriting Account at no charge to the Fund.

FEES

An estimate of the total annual expenses of the Fund is set forth under Investment Summary. The Portfolio Supervision Fee is based on the face amount of Debt Obligations in the fund on the Initial Date of Deposit and on the first business day of each calendar year thereafter, except that if in any calendar year Additional Securities are deposited, the fee for the balance of the year will be based on the face amounts on each Record Day. This fee, which is not to exceed the maximum amount set forth under Investment Summary, may exceed the actual costs of providing portfolio supervisory services for this Fund, but at no time will the total amount they receive for portfolio supervisory services rendered to all series of Corporate Income Fund in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost to them of supplying these services in that year (Section 7.05). In addition, the Sponsors may be reimbursed for bookkeeping or other administrative services provided to the Fund in amounts not exceeding their costs of providing these services (Section 7.06). The Trustee (or Co-Trustees in the case of Investors Bank & Trust Company and The First National Bank of Chicago) receives for its services as Trustee and for reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Fund, payable in monthly installments, the amount per Unit set forth under Investment Summary as Trustee's Annual Fee and Expenses, which includes the Evaluator's Fee, the estimated Portfolio Supervision Fee, estimated reimbursable bookkeeping or other administrative expenses paid to the Sponsors and certain mailing and printing expenses. Expenses in excess of this amount will be borne by the Fund. The Trustee also receives benefits to the extent that it holds funds on deposit in the various non-interest bearing accounts created under the Indenture. The foregoing fees may be adjusted for inflation in accordance with the terms of the Indenture without approval of Holders (Sections 3.04, 4.03 and 8.05).

OTHER CHARGES

These include: (a) fees of the Trustee for extraordinary services (Section 8.05), (b) certain expenses of the Trustee (including legal and auditing expenses) and of counsel designated by the Sponsors (Sections 3.04, 3.09, 8.01 and 8.05), (c) various governmental charges (Sections 3.03 and 8.01 (h)), (d) expenses and costs of action taken to protect the Fund (Section 8.01 (d)), (e) indemnification of the Trustee for any losses, liabilities and expenses incurred without gross negligence, bad faith or wilful misconduct on its part (Section 8.05), (f) indemnification of the Sponsors for any losses, liabilities and expenses incurred without gross negligence, bad faith, wilful misconduct or reckless disregard of their duties (Section 7.05(b)) and (g) expenditures incurred in contacting Holders upon termination of the Fund (Section 9.02). The amounts of these charges and fees are secured by a lien on the Fund and, if the balances in the Income and Capital Accounts (see below) are insufficient, the Trustee has the power to sell Securities to pay these amounts (Section 8.05).

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND

RECORDS

The Trustee keeps a register of the names, addresses and holdings of all Holders. The Trustee also keeps records of the transactions of the Fund, including a current list of the Securities and a copy of the Indenture, which are available to Holders for inspection at the office of the Trustee at reasonable times during business hours (Sections 6.01, 8.02 and 8.04).

ACCOUNTS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Interest received is credited to an Income Account and other receipts to a Capital Account (Sections 3.01 and 3.02). The Monthly Income Distribution for each Holder as of each Record Day will be made on the following Distribution Day or shortly thereafter and shall consist of an amount substantially equal to the Holder's pro rata share of the estimated net income accrued during the month preceding the Record Day, after deducting estimated expenses. At the same time

the Trustee will distribute the Holder's pro rata share of the distributable cash balance of the Capital Account computed as of the close of business on the preceding Record Day (if at

least equal to the Minimum Capital Distribution set forth under Investment Summary). Estimates of the amounts of the first and subsequent Monthly Income Distributions are set forth under Investment Summary. Principal proceeds received from the disposition, payment or prepayment of any of the Securities subsequent to a Record Day and prior to the succeeding Distribution Day will be held in the Capital Account to be distributed on the next succeeding Distribution Day. The first distribution for persons who purchase Units between a Record Day and a Distribution Day will be made on the second Distribution Day following their purchase of Units. A Reserve Account may be created by the Trustee by withdrawing from the Income or Capital Accounts, from time to time, amounts deemed necessary to reserve for any material amount that may be payable out of the Fund (Section 3.03). Funds held by the Trustee in the various accounts created under the Indenture do not bear interest (Section 8.01).

INVESTMENT ACCUMULATION PROGRAM

Monthly Income Distributions of interest and any principal or premium received by the Fund will be paid in cash. However, a Holder may elect to have these distributions reinvested in The Corporate Fund Accumulation Program, Inc. (the 'Program'). The Program is an open-end management investment company whose primary investment objective is to obtain a high level of current income through investment in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of long-term debt obligations of corporations with credit characteristics comparable to those of Securities in this Series of Corporate Income Fund. It should be noted, however, that interest distributions to foreign Holders from this Program will be subject to U.S. Federal income taxes, including withholding taxes. Holders participating in the Program will be taxed on their reinvested distributions in the manner described in Taxes even though distributions are automatically reinvested. For more complete information about the Program, including charges and expenses, return the enclosed form for a prospectus. Read it carefully before you decide to participate. Notice of election to participate must be received by the Trustee in writing at least ten days before the Record Day for the first distribution to which the notice is to apply.

PORTFOLIO SUPERVISION

The Fund is a unit investment trust and is not an actively managed fund in that it normally follows a buy and hold investment strategy. Traditional methods of investment management for a managed fund (such as a mutual fund) typically involve frequent changes in a portfolio of securities on the basis of economic, financial and market analyses. The Portfolio of the Fund, however, will not be actively managed and therefore the adverse financial condition of an issuer will not necessarily require the sale of its securities from the Portfolio. Defined Asset Funds investment professionals are dedicated exclusively to selecting and then monitoring securities held by the various Defined Funds. On an ongoing basis, Defined Asset Funds experienced financial analysts regularly review the Portfolios and may direct the disposition of Securities under any of the following circumstances: (i) a default in payment of amounts due on any Security, (ii) institution of certain legal proceedings, (iii) any other legal question or impediment affecting a Security or the payment of amounts due on the Security, (iv) default under certain documents adversely affecting debt service or default in payment of amounts due on other securities of the same issuer or guarantor, (v) decline in projected income pledged for debt service on revenue bond issues, (vi) decline in price of a Security or the occurrence of other market or credit factors, including advance refunding (i.e., the issuance of refunding bonds and the deposit of the proceeds thereof in trust or escrow to retire the refunded Securities on their respective redemption dates), that in the opinion of the Sponsors would make the retention of the Security detrimental to the interests of the Holders, (vii) if a Security is not consistent with the investment objective of the Fund or (viii) if the Trustee has a right to sell or redeem a Security pursuant to any applicable guarantee or other credit support. If a default in the payment of amounts due on any Security occurs and if the Agent for the Sponsors fail to give instructions to sell or hold that Security, the Indenture provides that the Trustee, within 30 days of that failure, shall sell the Security (Section 3.08).

The Sponsors are required to instruct the Trustee to reject any offer made by an issuer of any of the Debt Obligations to issue new Debt Obligations in exchange or substitution for any Debt Obligations pursuant to a refunding or refinancing plan, except that the Sponsors may instruct the Trustee to accept or reject any offer or to take any other action with respect thereto as the Sponsors may deem proper if (a) the issuer is in default with respect to these Debt Obligations or (b) in the written opinion of the Sponsors the issuer will probably default with respect to these Debt Obligations in the reasonably foreseeable future. Any Debt Obligations so received in exchange or substitution

will be held by the Trustee subject to the terms and conditions of the Indenture to the same extent as Debt Obligations originally deposited thereunder (Section 3.11). Within five days after the deposit of Debt Obligations in exchange or substitution for existing Debt Obligations, the Trustee is required to give notice thereof to each Holder, identifying the Debt Obligations removed from the Portfolio and the Debt Obligations substituted therefor (Section 3.07).

The Sponsors are authorized to direct the Trustee to deposit replacement securities ('Replacement Securities') into the Portfolio to replace any Failed Debt Obligations or, in connection with the deposit of Additional Securities, when Securities of an issue originally deposited are unavailable at the time of subsequent deposit as described more fully below.

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Replacement Securities that are replacing Failed Debt Obligations will be deposited into the Trust Fund within 110 days of the Initial Date of Deposit of the contracts that have failed at a purchase price that does not exceed the amount of funds reserved for the purchase of the Failed Debt Obligations and that results in a yield to maturity and in a current return, in each case as of that date of deposit, that are equivalent (taking into consideration then current market conditions and the relative creditworthiness of the underlying obligation) to the yield to maturity and current return of the Failed Debt Obligations. The Replacement Securities shall (i) be corporate bonds, debentures, notes or other straight debt obligations (whether secured or unsecured and whether senior or subordinated) without equity or other conversion features, with fixed maturity dates substantially the same as those of the Failed Debt Obligations, having no warrants or subscription privileges attached; (ii) be payable in United States currency; (iii) shall not constitute Restricted Securities or be when, as and if issued obligations and (iv) be issued or guaranteed by an issuer subject to or exempt from the reporting requirements under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (or similar provisions of law) or in effect guaranteed, directly or indirectly, by means of a lease agreement, agreement to buy securities, services or products, or other similar commitment of the credit of such an issuer to the payment of the substitute Securities. The Replacement Securities shall be selected by the Sponsors from a list of Securities maintained by them and updated from time to time. The Securities on the current list are set forth under Investment Summary. Whenever a Replacement Security has been acquired for the Fund, the Trustee shall, on the next monthly distribution date that is more than 30 days thereafter, make a pro rata distribution of the amount, if any, by which the cost to the Fund of the Failed Debt Obligation exceeded the cost of the Replacement Security plus accrued interest. If Replacement Securities are not acquired, the Sponsors will, on or before the next following Distribution Day, cause to be refunded to the Holders the attributable sales charge, plus the attributable Cost of Securities to the Fund listed under Portfolio, plus interest attributable to the Failed Debt Obligation. The portion of interest paid to a Holder which accrued after the expected date of settlement for purchase of his Units will be paid by the Sponsors.

The Indenture also requires that the purchase of Replacement Securities will not (i) result in more than 25% of the Fund consisting of securities of a single issuer (or of two or more issuers which are Affiliated Persons as this term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) which are not registered and are not being registered under the Securities Act of 1933 or (ii) result in the Fund owning more than 50% of any single issue which has been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (Section 3.10).

The Indenture also authorizes the Sponsors to increase the size and number of Units of the Fund by the deposit of Additional Securities, contracts to purchase Additional Securities or cash or a letter of credit with instructions to purchase Additional Securities, in exchange for the corresponding number of additional Units during the 90-day period subsequent to the Initial Date of Deposit provided that the original proportionate relationship among the face amounts of each Security established on the Initial Date of Deposit (the 'Original Proportionate Relationship') is maintained to the extent practicable. Deposits of Additional Securities subsequent to the 90-day period following the Initial Date must replicate exactly the proportionate relationship among the face amounts of Securities comprising the Portfolio at the end of the initial 90-day period, subject to certain events (Sections 3.07, 3.08, 3.10 and 3.10A).

With respect to deposits of Additional Securities (or cash or a letter of credit with instructions to purchase Additional Securities), in connection with creating additional Units of the Fund during the 90-day period following the Initial Date of deposit, the Sponsors may specify minimum face amounts in which Additional Securities will be deposited or purchased. If a deposit is not sufficient to acquire minimum amounts of each Security, Additional Securities may be acquired in the order of the Security most under-represented immediately

before the deposit when compared to the Original Proportionate Relationship. If Securities of an issue originally deposited are unavailable at the time of subsequent deposit, or cannot be purchased at reasonable prices or their purchase is prohibited or restricted by law, regulation or policies applicable to the Fund or any of the Sponsors, the Sponsors may (1) deposit cash or a letter of credit with instructions to purchase the Security when it becomes available (provided that it becomes available within 110 days after the Initial Date of Deposit) or (2) deposit (or instruct the Trustee to purchase) (i) Securities of one or more other issues originally deposited or (ii) a Replacement Security that will meet the conditions described above except that it must have a rating at least equal to the rating of the Security it replaces (or in the opinion of the Sponsors have comparable credit characteristics) (if not rated). Any funds held to acquire Additional or Replacement Securities which have not been used to purchase Securities at the end of the 90-day period beginning with the Initial Date of Deposit, shall be used to purchase Securities as described above or shall be distributed to Holders together with the attributable sales charge.

REPORTS TO HOLDERS

With each distribution the Trustee will furnish Holders a statement of the amounts of interest and the amounts of other receipts, if any, which are being distributed, expressed in each case as a dollar amount per Unit. After the end of each calendar year during which a Monthly Income Distribution was made to Holders (normally within 20 to 60 days), the Trustee will furnish to each person who at any time during the calendar year was a Holder of record, a statement (i) summarizing transactions for that year in the Income and Capital Accounts, (ii) identifying Securities sold and purchased during the year and listing Securities held and the number

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of Units outstanding at the end of that calendar year, (iii) stating the Redemption Price per Unit based upon the computation thereof made at the end of that calendar year and (iv) specifying the amounts distributed during that calendar year from the Income and Capital Accounts (Section 3.07). The accounts of the Fund shall be audited at least annually by independent certified public accountants designated by the Sponsors and the report of the accountants shall be furnished by the Trustee to Holders upon request (Section 8.01 (h)).

In order to enable them to comply with Federal and State tax reporting requirements, Holders will be furnished upon request to the Trustee with evaluations of Securities furnished to it by the Evaluator (Section 4.02).

CERTIFICATES

Certain of the Sponsors may collect additional charges for registering and shipping certificates to purchasers. These Certificates are transferable or interchangeable upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, with a payment of \$2.00 if required by the Trustee (or other amounts specified by the Trustee and approved by the Sponsors) for each new Certificate and any sums payable for taxes or other governmental charges imposed upon the transaction (Section 6.01) and compliance with the formalities necessary to redeem Certificates (see Redemption). Mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost Certificates will be replaced upon delivery of satisfactory indemnity and payment of expenses incurred (Section 6.02).

AMENDMENT AND TERMINATION

The Sponsors and Trustee may amend the Indenture, without the consent of the Holders, (a) to cure any ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provision thereof which may be defective or inconsistent, (b) to change any provision thereof as may be required by the SEC or any successor governmental agency, or (c) to make any other provisions which do not materially adversely affect the interest of the Holders (as determined in good faith by the Sponsors). The Indenture may also be amended in any respect by the Sponsors and the Trustee, or any of the provisions thereof may be waived, with the consent of the Holders of 51% of the Units, provided that none of these amendments or waivers will reduce the interest in the Fund of any Holder without the consent of the Holder or reduce the percentage of Units required to consent to any of these amendments or waivers without the consent of all Holders (Section 10.01).

The Fund will terminate and be liquidated upon the maturity, sale, redemption or other disposition of the last Security held thereunder but in no event is it to continue beyond the mandatory termination date set forth under Investment Summary. A Fund may be terminated by the Sponsors if the value of the Fund is less than the minimum value set forth under Investment Summary, and may be terminated at any time by Holders of 51% of the Units (Sections 8.01 (g) and 9.01). The Trustee will deliver written notice of any termination to each Holder within a reasonable period of time prior to the termination, specifying the times at which the Holders may surrender their Certificates for cancellation. Within a reasonable period of time after the termination, the Trustee must sell all of the Securities then held and distribute to each Holder, upon surrender

for cancellation of his Certificates and after deductions for accrued but unpaid fees, taxes and governmental and other charges, the Holder's interest in the Income and Capital Accounts (Section 9.01). This distribution will normally be made by mailing a check in the amount of each Holder's interest in these accounts to the address of the Holder appearing on the record books of the Trustee.

RESIGNATION, REMOVAL AND LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY

TRUSTEE

The Trustee or any successor may resign upon notice to the Sponsors. The Trustee may be removed upon the direction of the Holders of 51% of the Units at any time or by the Sponsors without the consent of any of the Holders if the Trustee becomes incapable of acting or becomes bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities or if for any reason the Sponsors determine in good faith that the replacement of the Trustee is in the best interest of the Holders. The resignation or removal shall become effective upon the acceptance of appointment by the successor which may, in the case of a resigning or removed Co-Trustee, be one or more of the remaining Co-Trustees. In case of resignation or removal, the Sponsors are to use their best efforts to appoint a successor promptly and if upon resignation of the Trustee no successor has accepted appointment within thirty days after notification, the Trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor (Section 8.06). The Trustee shall be under no liability for any action taken in good faith in reliance on prima facie properly executed documents or for the disposition of monies or Securities, under the Indenture. This provision, however, shall not protect the Trustee in cases of wilful misfeasance, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties. In the event of the failure of the Sponsors to act, the Trustee may act under the Indenture and shall not be liable for any of these actions taken in good faith. The Trustee shall not be personally liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed upon or in respect of the Securities or upon the interest thereon. In addition, the Indenture contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee (Sections 8.01 and 8.05).

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EVALUATOR

The Evaluator may resign or may be removed, effective upon the acceptance of appointment by its successor, by the Sponsors, who are to use their best efforts to appoint a successor promptly. If upon resignation of the Evaluator no successor has accepted appointment within thirty days after notification, the Evaluator may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor (Section 4.04). Determinations by the Evaluator under the Indenture shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it; provided, however, that the Evaluator shall be under no liability to the Trustee, the Sponsors or the Holders for errors in judgment. This provision, however, shall not protect the Evaluator in cases of wilful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties (Section 4.04). The Trustee, the Sponsors and the Holders may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Evaluator and shall have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

SPONSORS

Any Sponsor may resign if one remaining Sponsor maintains a net worth of \$2,000,000 and is agreeable to the resignation (Section 7.04). A new Sponsor may be appointed by the remaining Sponsors and the Trustee to assume the duties of the resigning Sponsor. If there is only one Sponsor and it fails to perform its duties or becomes incapable of acting or becomes bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may (a) appoint a successor Sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and as may not exceed amounts prescribed by the SEC, or (b) terminate the Indenture and liquidate the Fund or (c) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Indenture (Section 8.01(e)). The Agent for the Sponsors has been appointed by the other Sponsors for purposes of taking action under the Indenture (Section 7.01). If the Sponsors are unable to agree with respect to action to be taken jointly by them under the Indenture and they cannot agree as to which Sponsors shall continue to act as sole Sponsors, then Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated shall continue to act as sole Sponsor (Section 7.02(b)). If one of the Sponsors fails to perform its duties or becomes incapable of acting or becomes bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then that Sponsor is automatically discharged and the other Sponsors shall act as Sponsors (Section 7.02(a)). The Sponsors shall be under no liability to the Fund or to the Holders for taking any action or for refraining from taking any action in good faith or for errors in judgment and shall not be liable or responsible in any way for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale of any Security. This provision, however, shall not protect the Sponsors in cases of wilful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their

obligations and duties (Section 7.05). The Sponsors and their successors are jointly and severally liable under the Indenture. A Sponsor may transfer all or substantially all of its assets to a corporation or partnership which carries on its business and duly assumes all of its obligations under the Indenture and in that event it shall be relieved of all further liability under the Indenture (Section 7.03).

MISCELLANEOUS

TRUSTEE

The Trustee of the Fund is named on the back cover page of this Prospectus and is either The Bank of New York, a New York banking corporation with its Unit Investment Trust Department at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286 (which is subject to supervision by the New York Superintendent of Banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System); Bankers Trust Company, a New York banking corporation with its corporate trust office at Four Albany Street--7th Floor, New York, New York 10005 (which is subject to supervision by the New York Superintendent of Banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System); The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., a national banking association with its Unit Trust Department at 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza-3B, New York, New York 10081 (which is subject to supervision by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) or (acting as Co-Trustees) Investors Bank & Trust Company, a Massachusetts Trust Company with its unit investment trust servicing group at One Lincoln Plaza, Boston, Massachusetts 02111 (which is subject to supervision by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) and The First National Bank of Chicago, a national banking association with its corporate trust office at One First National Plaza, Suite 0126, Chicago, Illinois 60670-0126 (which is subject to supervision by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System).

LEGAL OPINION

The legality of the Units has been passed upon by Davis Polk & Wardwell, 450 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017, as special counsel for the Sponsors. Emmet, Marvin & Martin, 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, act as counsel for The Bank of New York, as Trustee. Bingham, Dana & Gould, 150 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, act as counsel for The First National Bank of Chicago and Investors Bank

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& Trust Company, as Co-Trustees. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood, 67 Wall Street, New York, New York act as counsel for Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee.

AUDITORS

The Statement of Condition, including the Portfolio of the Fund, included herein has been audited by Deloitte & Touche, independent accountants, as stated in their opinion appearing herein and has been so included in reliance upon that opinion given on the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

SPONSORS

Each Sponsor is a Delaware corporation and is engaged in the underwriting, securities and commodities brokerage business, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., other major securities exchanges and commodity exchanges, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Merrill Lynch Asset Management, a Delaware corporation, each of which is subsidiary of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., are engaged in the investment advisory business. Smith Barney Shearson Inc., an investment banking and securities broker-dealer firm, is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Primerica Corporation ('Primerica'). In July 1993, Primerica and Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated ('Smith Barney') acquired the assets of the domestic retail brokerage and asset management businesses of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. ('Shearson'), previously a co-sponsor of various Defined Asset Funds. Prudential Securities Incorporated, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Securities Group Inc. and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, is engaged in the investment advisory business. Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., a principal operating subsidiary of Dean Witter, Discover & Co. is engaged in the investment advisory business. PaineWebber Incorporated is engaged in the investment advisory business and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PaineWebber Group Inc. Each Sponsor, or one of its predecessor corporations, has acted as Sponsor of a number of series of unit investment trusts. Each Sponsor has acted as principal underwriter and managing underwriter of other investment companies. The Sponsors, in addition to participating as members of various selling groups

or as agents of other investment companies, execute orders on behalf of investment companies for the purchase and sale of securities of these companies and sell securities to these companies in their capacities as brokers or dealers in securities.

Each Sponsor (or a predecessor) has acted as Sponsor of various series of Defined Asset Funds. A subsidiary of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated succeeded in 1970 to the business of Goodbody & Co., which had been a co-Sponsor of Defined Asset Funds since 1964. That subsidiary resigned as Sponsor of each of the Goodbody series in 1971. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated has been co-Sponsor and the Agent for the Sponsors of each series of Defined Asset Funds created since 1971. Shearson and certain of its predecessors have been underwriters beginning in 1962 and co-Sponsors from 1965 to 1967 and from 1980 to 1993 of various Defined Asset Funds. As a result of the acquisition of certain of Shearson's assets by Smith Barney and Primerica, as described above, Smith Barney Shearson Inc. now serves as co-Sponsor of various Defined Asset Funds. Prudential Securities Incorporated and its predecessors have been underwriters of Defined Asset Funds since 1961 and co-Sponsors since 1964, in which year its predecessor became successor co-Sponsor to the original Sponsor. Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc. and its predecessors have been underwriters of various Defined Asset Funds since 1964 and co-Sponsors since 1974. PaineWebber Incorporated and its predecessor have co-Sponsored certain Defined Asset Funds since 1983.

The Sponsors have maintained secondary markets in Defined Asset Funds for over 20 years. For decades informed investors have purchased unit investment trusts for dependability and professional selection of investments. Defined Asset Funds offers an array of investment choices, suited to fit a wide variety of personal financial goals--a buy and hold strategy for capital accumulation, such as for children's education or a nest egg for retirement, or attractive, regular current income consistent with relative protection of capital. There are Defined Funds to meet the needs of just about any investor. Unit investment trusts are particularly suited for the many investors who prefer to seek long-term profits by purchasing sound investments and holding them, rather than through active trading. Few individuals have the knowledge, resources or capital to buy and hold a diversified portfolio on their own; it would generally take a considerable sum of money to obtain comparable breadth and diversity. Sometimes it takes a combination of Defined Funds to plan for your objectives.

One of your most important investment decisions may be how you divide your money among asset classes. Spreading your money among different kinds of investments can balance the risks and rewards of each one. Most investment experts recommend stocks for long-term capital growth. For attractive income consider long-term corporate bonds. By purchasing both defined equity and defined bond funds, investors can receive attractive current income and growth potential, offering some protection against inflation.

This chart shows the average annual compounded rate of return of selected asset classes over the 10-year and 20-year periods ending December 31, 1992, compared to the rate of inflation over the same periods. Of course, this chart represents past performance of these investment categories and is no guarantee of future results, either of these categories or of Defined Funds. Defined Funds also have sales charges and expenses, which are not reflected in this chart.

	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Stocks (S&P 500)																			
20 yr.								11.33%											
10 yr.													16.19%						
Small-company stocks																			
20 yr.													15.54%						
10 yr.								11.55%											
Long-term corporate bonds																			
20 yr.								9.54%											
10 yr.													13.14%						
U.S. Treasury bills (short-term)																			
20 yr.								7.70%											
10 yr.								6.95%											
Consumer Price Index																			
20 yr.																			6.21%
10 yr.																			3.81%
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18									

By purchasing Defined Funds, investors not only avoid the task of selecting individual securities by themselves, but also gain the advantage of a higher degree of safety by holding interests in securities of several different issuers. Spreading your investment among different securities and issuers reduces your risk, but does not eliminate it. Municipal Defined Funds offer a simple and convenient way for investors to earn monthly income free from regular Federal income tax. When individual bonds are called or mature, investors might consider reinvesting their proceeds in municipal Defined Funds. The securities in managed funds continually change. With defined bond funds, the portfolio is predetermined so that generally the securities, maturities, call dates and ratings are known before you buy. Of course, the portfolio will change somewhat over time as additional securities are deposited, as securities mature or are called or redeemed or as they are sold to meet redemptions and limited other circumstances. Investors buy bonds for dependability--they know what they can expect to earn and that principal is distributed as the bonds mature. The defined portfolio of securities listed in the prospectus and regular income distributions make defined bond funds a dependable investment. Investors know when they buy what their estimated income, current and long-term returns will be, subject to credit and market risks and to changes in the portfolio or the fund's expenses.

Defined Asset Funds offers a variety of fund types. The tax exemption for municipal bonds, which makes them attractive to high-bracket taxpayers, is offered by Defined Municipal Investment Trust Funds. Municipal Defined Funds offer a simple and convenient way for an investor to earn monthly income free from Federal income tax. Defined Municipal Investment Trust Funds have provided investors with tax-free income for more than 30 years. Defined Corporate Income Funds, with higher current returns than municipal or government funds, are suitable for Individual Retirement Accounts and other tax-advantaged accounts and offer investors a simple and convenient way to earn monthly income. Defined Government Securities Income Funds offer investors a simple and convenient way to participate in markets for Government securities while earning an attractive current return. Defined International Bond Funds, invested in bonds payable in foreign currencies, offer the potential to profit from changes in currency values and possibly from interest rates higher than paid on comparable US bonds, but investors incur a higher risk for these potentially greater returns. Historically, stocks have offered a potential for growth of capital, and thus some protection against inflation, over the long term. Defined Equity Income Funds offer participation in the stock market providing current income as well as the possibility of capital appreciation. The S&P Index Trusts offer a convenient and inexpensive way to participate in broad market movements. Concept Series seek to capitalize on selected anticipated economic, political or business trends. Utility Stock Series, consisting of stocks of issuers with established reputations for regular cash dividends, seek to benefit from dividend increases. Select 10 Portfolios seek total return by investing for one year in the ten highest yielding stocks on a designated stock index.

DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS (AS DESCRIBED BY THE RATING COMPANIES THEMSELVES)

STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION

AAA--Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA--Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and differs from the highest rated issues only in small degree.

A--Debt rated A has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than debt in higher rated categories.

BBB--Debt rated BBB is regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher rated categories.

The ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

A provisional rating, indicated by 'p' following a rating, assumes the successful completion of the project being financed by the issuance of the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful and timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion

of the project, makes no comment on the likelihood of, or the risk of default upon failure of, such completion.

NR--Indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular type of obligation as a matter of policy.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

Aaa--Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as 'gilt edge'. Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa--Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A--Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa--Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payment and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Rating symbols may include numerical modifiers 1, 2 or 3. The numerical modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks at the high end, 2 in the mid-range, and 3 nearer the low end, of the generic category. These modifiers of rating symbols are to give investors a more precise indication of relative debt quality in each of the historically defined categories.

Conditional ratings, indicated by 'Con.', are sometimes given when the security for the bond depends upon the completion of some act or the fulfillment of some condition. Such bonds are given a conditional rating that denotes their probable credit stature upon completion of that act or fulfillment of that condition.

NR--Should no rating be assigned, the reason may be one of the following: (a) an application for rating was not received or accepted; (b) the issue or issuer belongs to a group of securities that are not rated as a matter of policy; (c) there is a lack of essential data pertaining to the issue or issuer or (d) the issue was privately placed, in which case the rating is not published in Moody's publications.

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FITCH INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.

AAA rated bonds are considered to be investment grade and of the highest quality. The obligor has an extraordinary ability to pay interest and repay principal, which is unlikely to be affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

AA rated bonds are considered to be investment grade and of high quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal, while very strong, is somewhat less than for AAA rated securities or more subject to possible change over the term of the issue.

A rated bonds are considered to be investment grade and of good quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be strong, but may be more vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances than bonds with higher ratings.

BBB rated bonds are considered to be investment grade and of satisfactory quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be adequate. Adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances, however, are more likely to weaken this ability than bonds with higher ratings.

A '+' or a '-' sign after a rating symbol indicates relative standing in its rating.

EXCHANGE OPTION

ELECTION

Holders may elect to exchange any or all of their Units of this Series for units of one or more of the series of Funds listed in the table set forth below (the 'Exchange Funds'), which normally are sold in the secondary market at prices which include the sales charge indicated in the table. Certain series of the Funds listed have lower maximum applicable sales charges than those stated in the table; also the rates of sales charges may be changed from time to time. No series with a maximum applicable sales charge of less than 3.50% of the public offering price is eligible to be acquired under the Exchange Option, with the following exceptions: (1) Freddie Mac Series may be acquired by exchange during the initial offering period from any of the Exchange Funds listed in the table and (2) Units of any Select Ten Portfolio, if available, may be acquired during their initial offering period or thereafter by exchange from any Exchange Fund Series; units of Select Ten Portfolios may be exchanged only for units of another Select Ten Series, if available. Units of the Exchange Funds may be acquired at prices which include the reduced sales charge for Exchange Fund units listed in the table, subject, however, to these important limitations:

First, there must be a secondary market maintained by the Sponsors in units of the series being exchanged and a primary or secondary market in units of the series being acquired and there must be units of the applicable Exchange Fund lawfully available for sale in the state in which the Holder is resident. There is no legal obligation on the part of the Sponsors to maintain a market for any units or to maintain the legal qualification for sale of any of these units in any state or states. Therefore, there is no assurance that a market for units will in fact exist or that any units will be lawfully available for sale on any given date at which a Holder wishes to sell his Units of this Series and thus there is no assurance that the Exchange Option will be available to any Holder.

Second, when units held for less than five months are exchanged for units with a higher regular sales charge, the sales charge will be the greater of (a) the reduced sales charge set forth in the table below or (b) the difference between the sales charge paid in acquiring the units being exchanged and the regular sales charge for the quantity of units being acquired, determined as of the date of the exchange.

Third, exchanges will be effected in whole units only. If the proceeds from the Units being surrendered are less than the cost of a whole number of units being acquired, the exchanging Holder will be permitted to add cash in an amount to round up to the next highest number of whole units.

Fourth, the Sponsors reserve the right to modify, suspend or terminate the Exchange Option at any time without further notice to Holders. In the event the Exchange Option is not available to a Holder at the time he wishes to exercise it, the Holder will be immediately notified and no action will be taken with respect to his Units without further instruction from the Holder.

PROCEDURES

To exercise the Exchange Option, a Holder should notify one of the Sponsors of his desire to use the proceeds from the sale of his Units of this Series to purchase units of one or more of the Exchange Funds. If units of the applicable outstanding series of the Exchange Fund are at that time available for sale, the Holder may select the series or group of series for which he desires his Units to be exchanged. Of course, the Holder will be provided with a current prospectus or prospectuses relating to each series in which he indicates interest. The exchange transaction will generally operate in a manner essentially identical to any secondary market transaction, i.e., Units will be repurchased at a price equal to the aggregate bid side evaluation per Unit of the Securities

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in the Portfolio plus accrued interest. Units of the Exchange Fund will be sold to the Holder at a price equal to the bid side evaluation per unit of the underlying securities in the Portfolio plus interest plus the applicable sales charge listed in the table below. (Units of Equity Income Fund are sold, and will be repurchased, at a price normally based on the closing sale price on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. of the underlying securities in the Portfolio.) The maximum applicable sales charges for units of the Exchange Funds are also listed in the table. Excess proceeds not used to acquire whole Exchange Fund units will be paid to the exchanging Holder.

CONVERSION OPTION

Owners of units of any registered unit investment trust sponsored by others which was initially offered at a maximum applicable sales charge of at least 3.0% ('Conversion Trust') may elect to apply the cash proceeds of sale or redemption of those units directly to acquire available units of any Exchange Fund at the reduced sales charge, subject to the terms and conditions applicable to the Exchange Option (except that no secondary market is required in Conversion Trust units). To exercise this option, the owner should notify his

retail broker. He will be given a prospectus of each series in which he indicates interest of which units are available. The broker must sell or redeem the units of the Conversion Trust. Any broker other than a Sponsor must certify to the Sponsors that the purchase of units of the Exchange Fund is being made pursuant to and is eligible for this conversion option. The broker will be entitled to two-thirds of the applicable reduced sales charge. The Sponsors reserve the right to modify, suspend or terminate the conversion option at any time without further notice, including the right to increase the reduced sales charge applicable to this option (but not in excess of \$5 more per unit than the corresponding fee then charged for the Exchange Option).

THE EXCHANGE FUNDS

The current return from taxable fixed income securities is normally higher than that available from tax exempt fixed income securities. Certain of the Exchange Funds do not provide for periodic payments of interest and are best suited for purchase by IRA's, Keogh Plans, pension funds or other tax-deferred retirement plans. Consequently, some of the Exchange Funds may be inappropriate investments for some Holders and therefore may be inappropriate exchanges for Units of this Series. The table below indicates certain characteristics of each of the Exchange Funds which a Holder should consider in determining whether each Exchange Fund would be an appropriate investment vehicle and an appropriate exchange for Units of this Series.

TAX CONSEQUENCES

An exchange of Units pursuant to the Exchange or Conversion Option for units of a series of another Fund should constitute a 'taxable event' under the Code, requiring a Holder to recognize a tax gain or loss, subject to the following limitation. The Internal Revenue Service may seek to disallow a loss (or a pro rata portion thereof) on an exchange of units if the units received by a Holder in connection with such an exchange represent securities that are not materially different from the securities that his previous units represented (e.g., both Funds contain securities issued by the same obligor that have the same material terms). Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences to them of exchanging units in particular cases.

EXAMPLE

Assume that a Holder, who has three units of a fund with a 5.50% sales charge in the secondary market and a current price (based on the bid side evaluation plus accrued interest) of \$1,100 per unit, sells his units and exchanges the proceeds for units of a series of an Exchange Fund with a current price of \$950 per unit and the same sales charge. The proceeds from the Holder's units will aggregate \$3,300. Since only whole units of an Exchange Fund may be purchased, the Holder would be able to acquire four units in the Exchange Fund for a total cost of \$3,860 (\$3,800 for units and \$60 for the \$15 per unit sales charge) by adding an extra \$560 in cash. Were the Holder to acquire the same number of units at the same time in the regular secondary market maintained by the Sponsors, the price would be \$4,021.16 (\$3,800 for the units and \$221.16 for the 5.50% sales charge).

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

NAME OF EXCHANGE FUND	MAXIMUM APPLICABLE SALES CHARGE*	REDUCED SALES CHARGE FOR SECONDARY MARKET**	INVESTMENT CHARACTERISTICS
DEFINED ASSET FUNDS--GOVERNMENT SECURITIES INCOME FUND			
GNMA Series (other than those below)	4.25%	\$15 per unit	long-term, fixed rate, taxable income, underlying securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States
GNMA Series E or other GNMA Series having units with an initial face value of \$1.00	4.25%	\$15 per 1,000 units	long-term, fixed rate, taxable income, underlying securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, appropriate for IRA's or tax-deferred retirement plans
Freddie Mac Series	3.50%	\$15 per 1,000 units	intermediate term, fixed rate, taxable income, underlying securities are backed by Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation but not by U.S. Government
DEFINED ASSET FUNDS--MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT TRUST FUND			
Monthly Payment, State and Multistate Series	5.50%+	\$15 per unit	long-term, fixed rate, tax-exempt income
Intermediate Term Series	4.50%+	\$15 per unit	intermediate-term, fixed rate, tax-exempt income

Insured Series	5.50%+	\$15 per unit	long-term, fixed rate, tax-exempt current income, underlying securities insured by insurance companies
AMT Monthly Payment Series	5.50%+	\$15 per unit	long-term, fixed rate, income exempt from regular federal income tax but partially subject to Alternative Minimum Tax.
DEFINED ASSET FUNDS--MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND			
Insured Discount Series	5.50%+	\$15 per unit	long-term, fixed rate, tax-exempt current income, taxable capital gains
DEFINED ASSET FUNDS--CORPORATE INCOME FUND			
Monthly Payment Series	5.50%	\$15 per unit	long-term, fixed rate, taxable income
Intermediate Term Series	4.75%	\$15 per unit	intermediate-term, fixed rate, taxable income
Cash or Accretion Bond Series and SELECT Series	3.50%	\$15 per 1,000 units	intermediate-term, fixed rate, underlying securities composed of compound interest obligations principally secured by collateral backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, taxable return, current distributions of new units in lieu of principal or interest with option to sell new units for cash income, appropriate for IRA's or tax-deferred retirement plans
Insured Series	5.50%	\$15 per unit	long-term, fixed rate, taxable income, underlying securities are insured

</TABLE>

<TABLE>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
DEFINED ASSET FUNDS--INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND			
Multi-Currency Series	5.50%	\$15 per unit	intermediate-term, fixed rate, payable in foreign currencies, taxable income
Australian and New Zealand Dollar Bonds Series	3.75%	\$15 per unit	intermediate-term, fixed rate, payable in Australian dollars, taxable income
Australian Dollar Bonds Series	3.75%	\$15 per unit	intermediate-term, fixed rate, payable in Australian dollars, taxable income
Canadian Dollar Bonds Series	3.75%	\$15 per unit	short intermediate term, fixed rate, payable in Canadian dollars, taxable income

</TABLE>

* As described in the prospectuses relating to certain Exchange Funds, this sales charge for secondary market sales may be reduced on a graduated scale in the case of quantity purchases.

** The reduced sales charge for Units acquired during their initial offering period is: \$20 per unit for Series for which the Reduced Sales Charge for Secondary Market (above) is \$15 per unit, \$20 per 100 units for Series for which the Reduced Sales Charge for Secondary Market is \$15 per 100 units and \$20 per 1,000 units for Series for which the Reduced Sales Charge for Secondary Market is \$15 per 1,000 units.

+ Subject to reduction depending on maturities of underlying securities.

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<TABLE>

<S>	NAME OF EXCHANGE FUND	MAXIMUM APPLICABLE SALES CHARGE* <C>	REDUCED SALES CHARGE FOR SECONDARY MARKET** <C>	INVESTMENT CHARACTERISTICS <C>
DEFINED ASSET FUNDS--EQUITY INCOME FUND				
	Utility Common Stock Series	4.50%	\$15 per 1,000 units+	dividends, taxable income, underlying securities are common stocks of public utilities
	Concept Series	4.00%	\$15 per 100 units	underlying securities constitute a professionally selected portfolio of common stocks consistent with an investment idea or concept

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- * As described in the prospectuses relating to certain Exchange Funds, this sales charge for secondary market sales may be reduced on a graduated scale in the case of quantity purchases.
 - ** The reduced sales charge for Units acquired during their initial offering period is: \$20 per unit for Series for which the Reduced Sales Charge for Secondary Market (above) is \$15 per unit, \$20 per 100 units for Series for which the Reduced Sales Charge for Secondary Market is \$15 per 100 units and \$20 per 1,000 units for Series for which the Reduced Sales Charge for Secondary Market is \$15 per 1,000 units.
 - + The reduced sales charge for Utility Common Stock Series 6 is \$15 per 2,000 units and for prior Utility Common Stock Series is \$7.50 per unit.

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Defined
Asset FundsSM

<TABLE>

<p><S> Sponsors: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. Unit Investment Trusts P.O. Box 9051 Princeton, N.J. 08543-9051 (609) 282-8500</p>	<p><C> Corporate Income Fund Intermediate Term Series -- 48 Prospectus</p>
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Smith Barney
Shearson Inc.
Unit Trust
Department
Two World Trade
Center--101st Floor
New York, N.Y. 10048
1-800-298-UNIT
PaineWebber
Incorporated
1200 Harbor
Boulevard
Weehawken, N.J.
07087
(201) 902-3000
Prudential
Securities
Incorporated
One Seaport Plaza
199 Water Street
New York, N.Y. 10292
(212) 776-1000

This Prospectus does not contain all of the information with respect to the investment company set forth in its registration statement and exhibits relating thereto which have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, and to which reference is hereby made.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations with respect to this investment company not contained in this Prospectus; and any information or representation not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any state to any person to whom it is not lawful to make such offer in such state.

Dean Witter Reynolds
Inc.
Two World Trade
Center--69th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10048
(212) 392-2222

Evaluator:
Interactive Data
Services, Inc.
14 Wall Street
New York, N.Y. 10005

Independent
Accountants:
Deloitte & Touche
1633 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10019

Co-Trustees:
The First National
Bank of Chicago
Investors Bank &
Trust Company
P.O. Box 1537
Boston, MA
02205-1537
1-800-338-6019
</TABLE>

14685-1/94

PART II
Additional Information Not Included in the Prospectus

<TABLE>

<C> <S>

<C>

A. The following information relating to the Depositors is incorporated by reference to the SEC filings indicated and made a part of this Registration Statement.

SEC FILE OR
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

	SEC FILE OR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
I. Bonding Arrangements and Date of Organization of the Depositors filed pursuant to Items A and B of Part II of the Registration Statement on Form S-6 under the Securities Act of 1933:	
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.....	2-52691
Prudential Securities Incorporated.....	2-61418
Smith Barney Shearson Inc.....	33-29106
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.....	2-60599
PaineWebber Incorporated.....	2-87965
II. Information as to Officers and Directors of the Depositors filed pursuant to Schedules A and D of Form BD under Rules 15b1-1 and 15b3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:	
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.....	8-7721
Prudential Securities Incorporated.....	8-12321
Smith Barney Shearson Inc.....	8-8177
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.....	8-14172
PaineWebber Incorporated.....	8-16267
III. Charter documents of the Depositors filed as Exhibits to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 under the Securities Act of 1933 (Charter, By-Laws):	
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.....	2-73866, 2-77549
Prudential Securities Incorporated.....	2-86941, 2-86941
Smith Barney Shearson Inc.....	33-20499
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.....	2-60599, 2-86941
PaineWebber Incorporated.....	2-87965, 2-87965
B. The Internal Revenue Service Employer Identification Numbers of the Sponsors and Trustee are as follows:	
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.....	13-5674085
Prudential Securities Incorporated.....	13-6134767
Smith Barney Shearson Inc.....	13-1912900
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.....	94-1671384
PaineWebber Incorporated.....	13-2638166
The First National Bank of Chicago, Co-Trustee.....	36-0899825
Investors Bank & Trust Company, Co-Trustee.....	04-3086138

</TABLE>

II-1

SERIES OF CORPORATE INCOME FUND
AND MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT TRUST FUND
DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO RULE 487 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

SERIES NUMBER	SEC FILE NUMBER
<S>	<C>
Corporate Income Fund, Two Hundred Thirteenth Monthly Payment Series.....	2-96642
Municipal Investment Trust Fund, Four Hundred Thirty-Eighth Monthly Payment Series.....	33-16561
Municipal Investment Trust Fund, Multistate Series 6E.....	33-29412
Municipal Investment Trust Fund, Multistate Series-48.....	33-50247

</TABLE>

CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION STATEMENT

The Registration Statement on Form S-6 comprises the following papers and documents:

The facing sheet of Form S-6.

The Cross-Reference Sheet (incorporated by reference to the Cross-Reference Sheet to the Registration Statement of The Corporate Income Fund, One Hundred Eighty-Fifth Monthly Payment Series, 1933 Act File No. 2-88230).

The Prospectus.

Additional Information not included in the Prospectus (Part II). Consent of independent accountants.

The following exhibits:

<S>	<C> <C>
1.1	--Form of Trust Indenture.
1.1.1	--Form of Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust Effective October 28, 1993 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1.1 to the Registration Statement of Municipal Investment Trust Fund, Monthly Payment Series-533, 1933 Act File No. 33-50121).
1.2	--Form of Master Agreement Among Underwriters (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.2 to the Registration Statement of The Corporate Income Fund, One Hundred Ninety-Fourth Monthly Payment Series, 1933 Act File No. 2-90925).
2.1	--Form of Certificate of Beneficial Interest (included in Exhibit 1.1.1).
3.1	--Opinion of counsel as to the legality of the securities being issued including their consent to the use of their name under the headings 'Taxes' and 'Miscellaneous--Legal Opinion' in the Prospectus.
4.1	--Consent of the Evaluator.

R-1

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby identifies the series numbers of Corporate Income Fund and Municipal Investment Trust Fund listed on page R-1 for the purposes of the representations required by Rule 487 and represents the following:

- 1) That the portfolio securities deposited in the series as to which this registration statement is being filed do not differ materially in type or quality from those deposited in such previous series;
- 2) That, except to the extent necessary to identify the specific portfolio securities deposited in, and to provide essential information for, the series with respect to which this registration statement is being filed, this registration statement does not contain disclosures that differ in any material respect from those contained in the registration statements for such previous series as to which the effective date was determined by the Commission or the staff; and
- 3) That it has complied with Rule 460 under the Securities Act of 1933.

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, THE REGISTRANT HAS DULY CAUSED THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT TO BE SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY THE UNDERSIGNED THEREUNTO DULY AUTHORIZED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND STATE OF NEW YORK ON THE 21ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1994.

SIGNATURES APPEAR ON PAGES R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6 AND R-7.

A majority of the members of the Board of Directors of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated has signed this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement pursuant to Powers of Attorney authorizing the person signing this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement to do so on behalf of such members.

A majority of the members of the Board of Directors of Prudential Securities Incorporated has signed this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement pursuant to Powers of Attorney authorizing the person signing this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement to do so on behalf of such members.

A majority of the members of the Board of Directors of Smith Barney Shearson Inc. has signed this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement pursuant to Powers of Attorney authorizing the person signing this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement to do so on behalf of such members.

A majority of the members of the Board of Directors of Dean Witter Reynolds

Inc. has signed this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement pursuant to Powers of Attorney authorizing the person signing this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement to do so on behalf of such members.

A majority of the members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of PaineWebber Incorporated has signed this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement pursuant to Powers of Attorney authorizing the person signing this Registration Statement or Amendment to the Registration Statement to do so on behalf of such members.

R-2

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED
DEPOSITOR

<TABLE>	<C>
<S>	Powers of Attorney have been filed under Form
By the following persons, who constitute a majority of	SE and the following 1933 Act File Number:
the Board of Directors of Merrill Lynch, Pierce,	33-43466
Fenner & Smith Incorporated:	
</TABLE>	

HERBERT M. ALLISON, JR.
BARRY S. FREIDBERG
EDWARD L. GOLDBERG
STEPHEN L. HAMMERMAN
JEROME P. KENNEY
DAVID H. KOMANSKY
DANIEL T. NAPOLI
THOMAS H. PATRICK
JOHN L. STEFFENS
DANIEL P. TULLY
ROGER M. VASEY
ARTHUR H. ZEIKEL

ERNEST V. FABIO

By: ERNEST V. FABIO
(As authorized signatory for Merrill Lynch, Pierce,
Fenner & Smith Incorporated and
Attorney-in-fact for the persons listed above)

R-3

PRUDENTIAL SECURITIES INCORPORATED
DEPOSITOR

<TABLE>	<C>
<S>	Powers of Attorney have been filed under Form
By the following persons, who constitute a majority of	SE and the following 1933 Act File Number:
the Board of Directors of Prudential Securities	33-41631
Incorporated:	
</TABLE>	

ALAN D. HOGAN
HOWARD A. KNIGHT
GEORGE A. MURRAY
LELAND B. PATON
HARDWICK SIMMONS

RICHARD R. HOFFMANN

By: RICHARD R. HOFFMANN
(As authorized signatory for Prudential Securities
Incorporated and Attorney-in-fact for the persons
listed above)

R-4

SMITH BARNEY SHEARSON INC.
DEPOSITOR

<TABLE>	<C>
<S>	Powers of Attorney have been filed under the
By the following persons, who constitute a majority of	following 1933 Act File Number: 33-49753
the Board of Directors of Smith Barney Shearson	
Inc.:	
</TABLE>	

RONALD A. ARTINIAN
STEVEN D. BLACK
JAMES DIMON

ROBERT DRUSKIN
TONI ELLIOTT
LEWIS GLUCKSMAN
THOMAS GUBA
JOHN B. HOFFMAN
A. RICHARD JANIAK, JR.
ROBERT Q. JONES
JEFFREY LANE
JACK H. LEHMAN III
JOEL N. LEVY
HOWARD D. MARSH
WILLIAM J. MILLS II
JOHN C. MORRIS
A. GEORGE SAKS
BRUCE D. SARGENT
MELVIN B. TAUB
JACQUES S. THERIOT
STEPHEN J. TREADWAY
PAUL UNDERWOOD

GINA LEMON

By: GINA LEMON
(As authorized signatory for
Smith Barney Shearson Inc. and
Attorney-in-fact for the persons listed above)

R-5

DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.
DEPOSITOR

<TABLE>
<S>

By the following persons, who constitute a majority of
the Board of Directors of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.:

</TABLE>

NANCY DONOVAN
CHARLES A. FIUMEFREDDO
JAMES F. HIGGINS
STEPHEN R. MILLER
PHILIP J. PURCELL
THOMAS C. SCHNEIDER
WILLIAM B. SMITH

MICHAEL D. BROWNE

By: MICHAEL D. BROWNE
(As authorized signatory for
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. and
Attorney-in-fact for the persons listed above)

R-6

PAINWEBBER INCORPORATED
DEPOSITOR

<TABLE>
<S>

By the following persons, who constitute a majority of
the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of
PaineWebber Incorporated:

</TABLE>

JOHN A. BULT
PAUL B. GUENTHER
DONALD B. MARRON
JAMES C. TREADWAY

ROBERT E. HOLLEY

By: ROBERT E. HOLLEY
(As authorized signatory for
PaineWebber Incorporated and
Attorney-in-fact for the persons listed above)

R-7

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

<C>

Powers of Attorney are being filed under Form
SE and the following 1933 Act File Number:
33-17085

<C>

Powers of Attorney are being filed under Form
SE and the following 1933 Act File Number:
33-28452

The Sponsors and Co-Trustees of

Corporate Income Fund,

Intermediate Term Series-48,

Defined Asset Funds:

We hereby consent to the use in this Registration Statement No. 33-50241 of our opinion dated January 21, 1994, relating to the Statement of Condition of Corporate Income Fund, Intermediate Term Series-48, Defined Asset Funds and to the reference to us under the heading 'Auditors' in the Prospectus which is a part of this Registration Statement.

Deloitte & Touche
New York, N.Y.

January 21, 1994

R-8

DAVIS POLK & WARDWELL
450 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
(212) 450-4000

JANUARY 21, 1994

Corporate Income Fund,

Intermediate Term Series-48

Defined Asset Funds

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Smith Barney Shearson Inc.
Prudential Securities Incorporated
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
PaineWebber Incorporated
c/o Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Unit Investment Trusts
P.O. Box 9051
Princeton, N.J. 08543-9051

Dear Sirs:

We have acted as special counsel for you, as sponsors (the 'Sponsors') of the Intermediate Term Series--48 of Corporate Income Fund, Defined Asset Funds (the 'Fund'), in connection with the issuance of units of fractional undivided interest in the Fund (the 'Units') in accordance with the Trust Indenture relating to the Fund (the 'Indenture').

We have examined and are familiar with originals or copies, certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction, of such documents and instruments as we have deemed necessary or advisable for the purpose of this opinion.

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion that (i) the execution and delivery of the Indenture and the issuance of the Units have been duly authorized by the Sponsors and (ii) the Units, when duly issued and delivered by the Sponsors and the Co-Trustees in accordance with the Indenture, will be legally issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

We hereby consent to the use of this opinion as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registration Statement relating to the Units filed under the Securities Act of

1933 and to the use of our name in such Registration Statement and in the related prospectus under the headings 'Taxes' and 'Miscellaneous--Legal Opinion.'

Very truly yours,

Davis Polk & Wardwell

JANUARY 21, 1994

Interactive Data
14 Wall Street
New York, N.Y. 10005
212-285-0700

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Unit Investment Trusts
P.O. Box 9051
Princeton, N.J. 08543-9051

Investors Bank & Trust Company
The First National Bank of Chicago
c/o One Lincoln Plaza
89 South Street
Boston, MA 02111

RE: CORPORATE INCOME FUND, INTERMEDIATE TERM SERIES-48, DEFINED ASSET FUNDS (A
UNIT INVESTMENT TRUST) UNITS OF FRACTIONAL UNDIVIDED INTEREST REGISTERED
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, FILE NO. 33-50241

Gentlemen:

We have examined the Registration Statement for the above-captioned Fund.

We hereby consent to the reference to Interactive Data Services, Inc. in the Prospectus and Registration Statement for the above-captioned Fund and to the evaluations of the Obligations prepared by us which are referred to in such Prospectus and Registration Statement.

You are authorized to file copies of this letter with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Very truly yours,

James E. Perry
Vice President