

Hz is almost 60 dB. For the same reason, transformer *T1* is a fully shielded toroid. In addition to the -43 volts used in the amplifier, the supply also provides -47 volts for powering other circuits. The regulator will handle up to 100 mA. The foil pattern and component layout for the power supply are shown in Fig. 4 on page 62. The printed circuit boards for power supply and preamp are available as mentioned in the Parts Lists.

With only the power supply operating, connect a voltmeter between terminal K and ground. The indicated voltage should be -47 volts. If it is a little higher, connect a 40,000-to-60,000-ohm resistor across R23 to bring the voltage down to -47. If you have a sensitive millivoltmeter, check to see that the noise at this terminal is below 200 μ V. There should be no ripple at all when the output voltage of the supply is viewed on a scope.

Before mounting either the power supply or the preamp in the chassis, interconnect the two boards, with terminal L of the supply to terminal C of the preamp, and terminal J of the supply to B on the preamp.

Fig. 2. The foil pattern shown below is for both channels of the preamp. Component layout is shown at right.

Connect a dc voltmeter between the junction of C5 and R11 (negative) and ground (positive) in one channel. Turn on the power and wait until the voltage being measured reaches a maximum—it will take a minute or more. Temporarily connect a fixed resistor (between 50,000 and 80,000 ohms) where R6 is supposed to be in this channel. The resistor should be such that the voltage being measured is as close as possible to -21.5 volts. Do the same for the other channel; then recheck the first chan-

