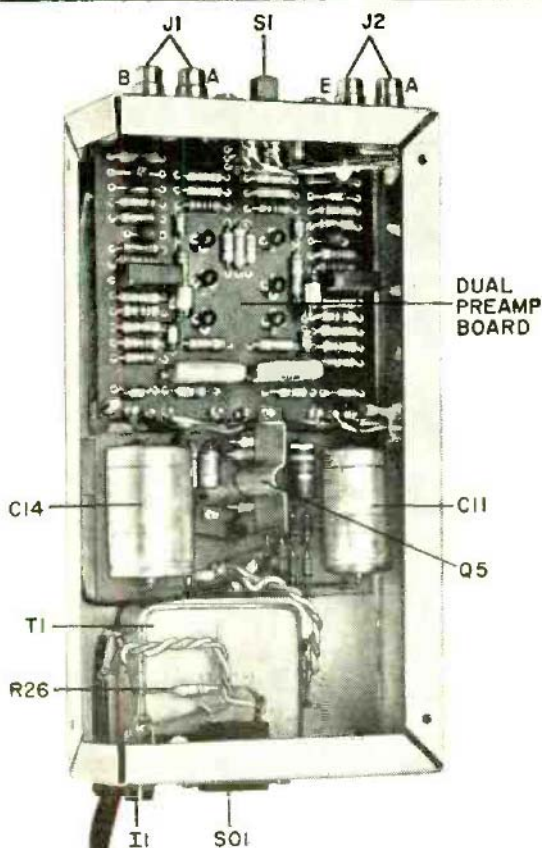


Fig. 3. The power supply circuit is more elaborate than some but this is essential to proper preamp operation.

PARTS LIST POWER SUPPLY

- C11—500-µF, 70-volt electrolytic capacitor
 C12—10-µF, 16-volt tantalum capacitor
 C13—10-µF, 35-volt electrolytic capacitor
 C14—1000-µF, 50-volt electrolytic capacitor
 D3-D6—1N2070 diode
 D7—16-volt, 1-watt, 2% zener diode
 I1—117-volt neon lamp
 Q4—2N5087 transistor
 Q5—2N3053 transistor
 R19—430-ohm, 2-watt, 5% resistor
 R20—2000-ohm, 10% resistor
 R21, R24—2700-ohm, 5% resistor
 R22, R26—100,000-ohm, 20% resistor
 R23—6200-ohm resistor (see text)
 R25—220-ohm resistor
 S01—117-volt chassis mount receptacle
 T1—Shielded toroid transformer: 50V at 100 mA
 Misc.—Pilot lamp holder, line cord, rubber feet, (4), suitable chassis (Bud CU-482), heat sink for Q5 (Wakefield 296-4), terminal strip, mounting hardware, etc.
 Note—The following are available from Southwest Technical Products, 219 W. Rhapsody, San Antonio, TX 78216: Transformer T1, #17221-1 for \$13.00 plus postage and insurance for 1 lb.; preamplifier PC board, #LL118 for \$3.15; power supply PC board, #LL119 for \$2.45; complete kit of parts for \$39.95, plus postage and insurance for 5 lb.



Preamp board and power supply should not be mounted in chassis before conducting tests as described in text.

nel as the two are slightly interactive. Once both channels have 21.5 volts at the junction of C5 and R11, solder in both R6's. When installing the amplifier board, use one of the input jack chassis connections as the

common ground, making this the only chassis connection. The ground wire to the power supply should be removed and a ground wire run from the power supply point J to the selected input jack.