

As with the SSE, if the 5 volt winding has a CT, DO NOT connect it to anything. The 6.3 volt winding connects to the board via the T1-GRN connector as in the SSE, except that the CT (usually green-yellow) must go to the terminal closest to the FRONT of the board, and the ends (usually green) must go to the center and rear terminals. Make NO EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS to the CT or any other 6.3 volt wire. Grounding the CT on a 300B amp will blow stuff up!

The T1-red/yellow ground pad IS the star ground point for the PC board. It is connected to the negative ends of C4 and C5 by a fat trace. All other subsection grounds are returned to the same point, the negative end of C5. Use the spare hole in that connector for the a wire to the ground pin on the power inlet, and the cold side of the speaker terminals.

If the ground side of the input connectors make contact with the chassis, then the chassis will be grounded through the input connector. If the connectors are isolated, then ground the chassis to the T1-red/yellow ground pad. Do not do both, as this will create a ground loop.

Before calling it done, use an ohmmeter to verify that the chassis, input connectors, and the ground on the power cord are all connected to each other. Check the metal housings on the transformers too. I have seen them short, usually where the wires enter the end bells. A blown fuse is preferred over a transformer with 400 volts on its conductive case.

R6 and R36 should be at least 5 watt parts. R36 should be a 6 or 7 watt part if your B+ will be in the 400 volt range, it is now the hottest part on the board.

The B+ bleeder resistor R30 has the full B+ voltage across it.....it should be rated for that much or more.

I did choose metal film resistors in the audio signal path due to their lower in circuit noise. This is especially important when the resistance value is high and the signal level is low, as with R8 and R19.

The grid stoppers on the input tubes R31 and R32 should be