

**Resistors:**

- R1 = 2M7
- R2 = 4M7
- R3,R4,R5,R12 = 1 k
- R6,R9,R13 = 4k7
- R7 = 39 k
- R8 = 5k6
- R10 = 47 k
- R11 = 220 k
- R14 = 100 k

**Capacitors:**

- C1 = 1 μ, 6 V tantalum
- C2 = 470 μ, 6 V electrolytic
- C3 = 100 μ, 16 V
- C4 = 100 μ, 25 V
- C5,C6 = 2n2
- C7 = 39 n
- C8,C9,C12 = 25 μ, 16 V
- C10 = 1 n
- C11 = 50 μ, 6 V

**Sundries:**

- P1 = preset potentiometer 1 k lin.
- P2 = potentiometer 4k7 log. stereo
- P3,P4 = potentiometer 100 k lin. stereo
- P5 = potentiometer 10 k lin.

**Semiconductors:**

- T1,T3 = TUN
- T2 = TUP

## astereo control amplifier

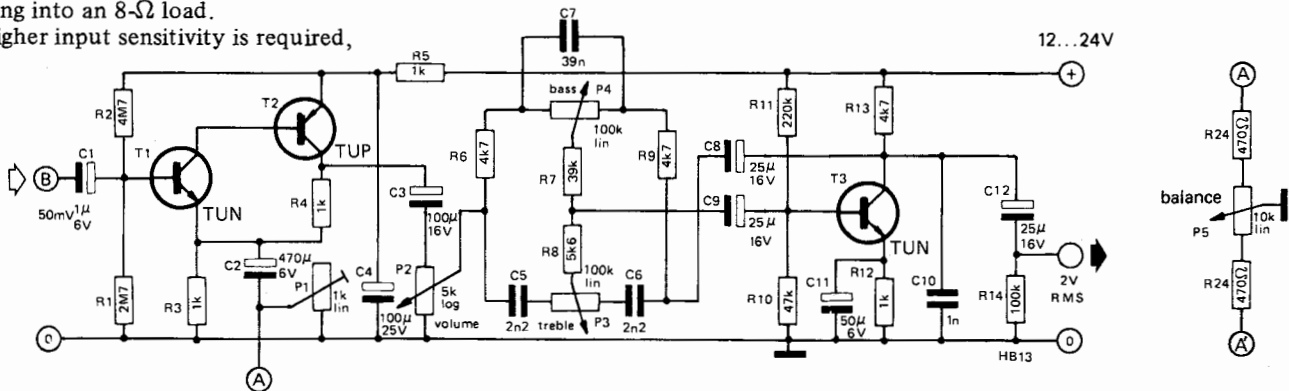
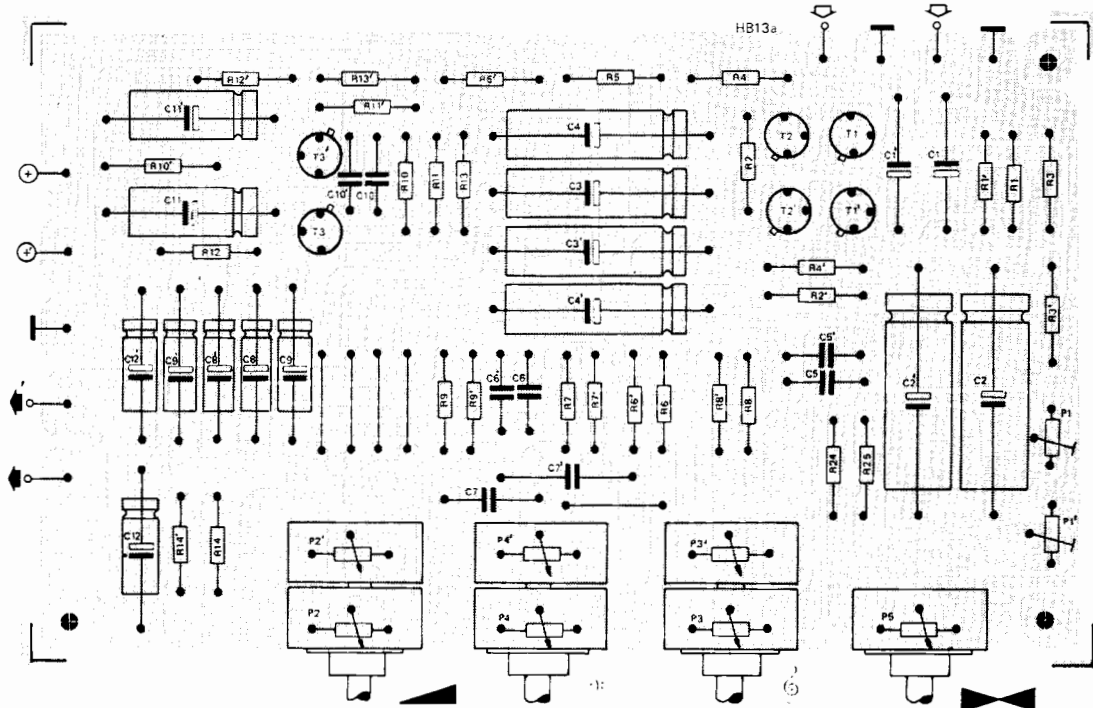
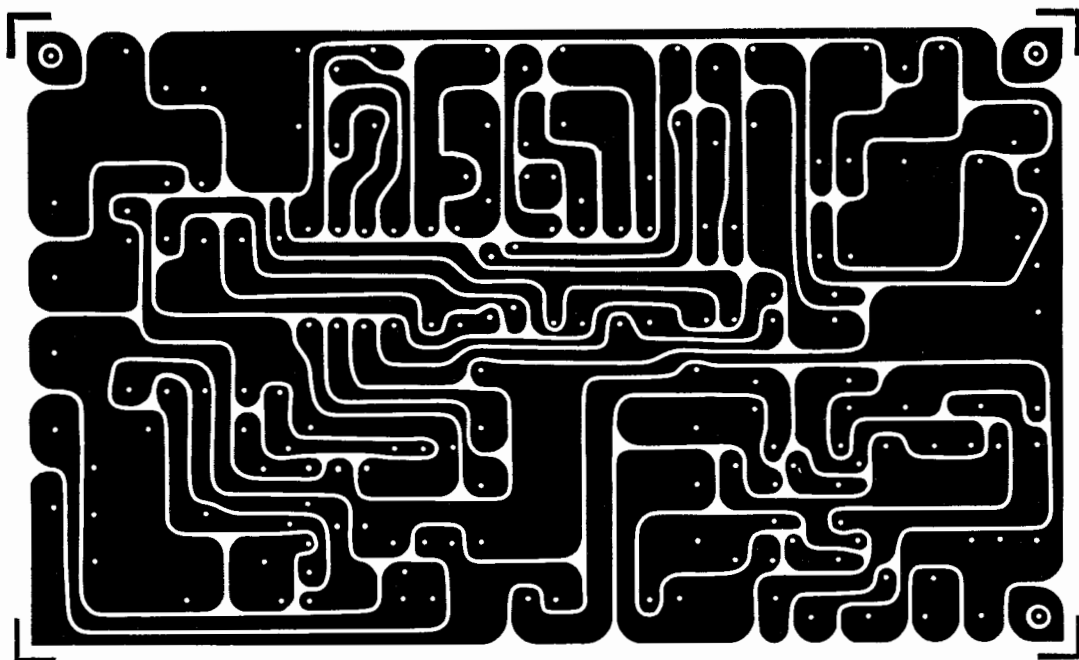
Transistors T1 and T2 form a voltage amplifier with a high input impedance and a low output impedance. When the slider of preset potentiometer P1 is set to give the full value of 1 k, the input sensitivity in combination with the 3-watt amplifier is about 150 mV for the 12-volt version working into a 4-Ω load, or 200 mV for the 17-volt version working into an 8-Ω load.

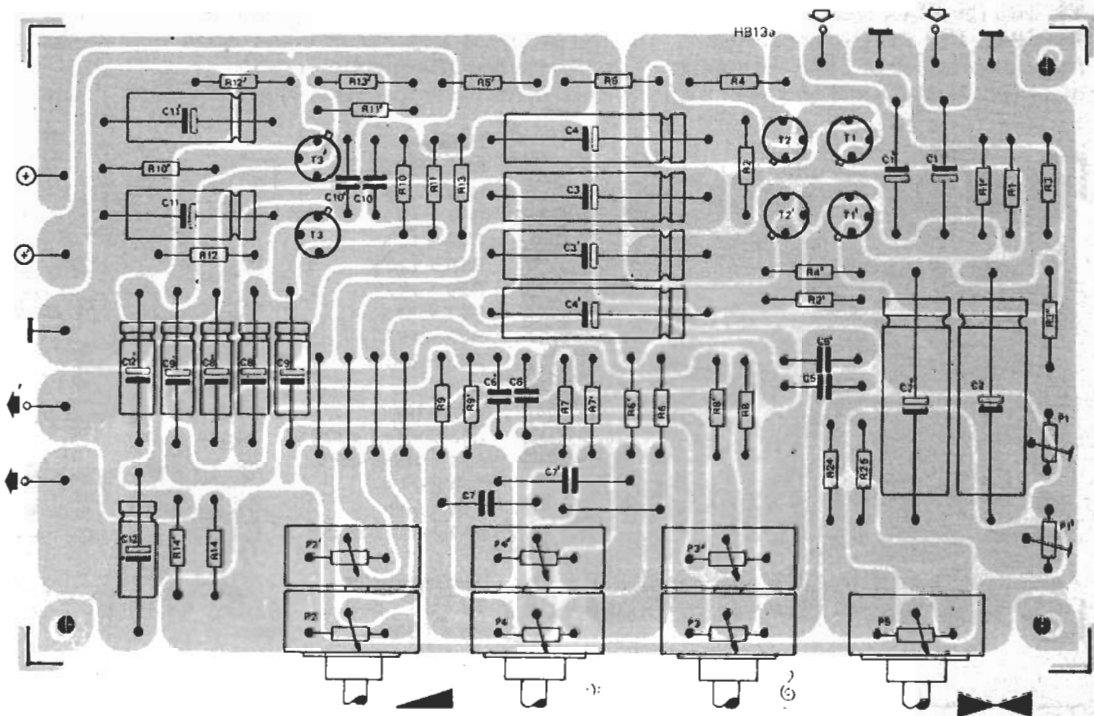
If a higher input sensitivity is required,

P1 can be set to a value lower than 1 k. If switching to different values of input sensitivity is needed, fixed resistors can be used in place of P1, with values determined according to the formula:

$$R_x = \frac{500 \times V_{in}}{300 - V_{in}} \text{ (ohms)}$$

where  $V_{in}$  is the RMS input voltage in mV. The formula holds good for input voltages from 5 mV to 250 mV. T3 is used in a standard Baxandall tone control circuit. The 1 nF capacitor between the collector and earth is to prevent oscillation.





a voltage

$R1$  can be set to a value lower than  $1\text{ k}$

where  $V_{in}$  is the RMS input voltage in