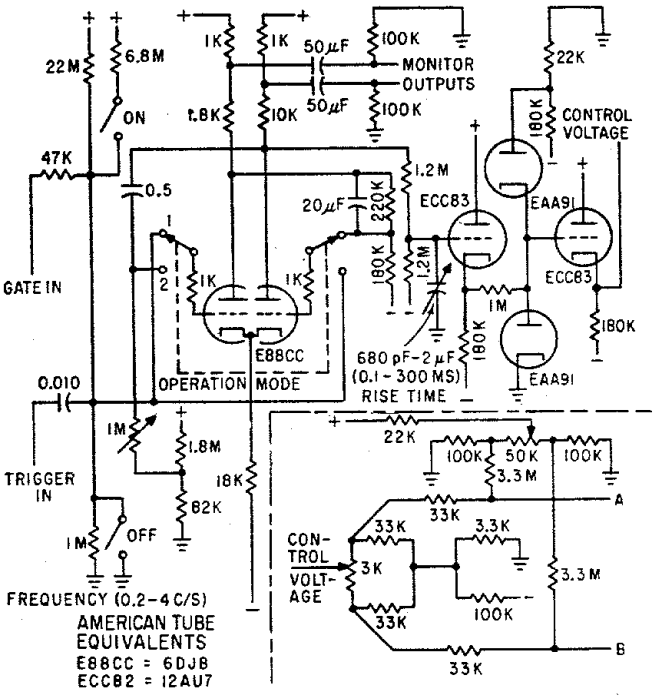
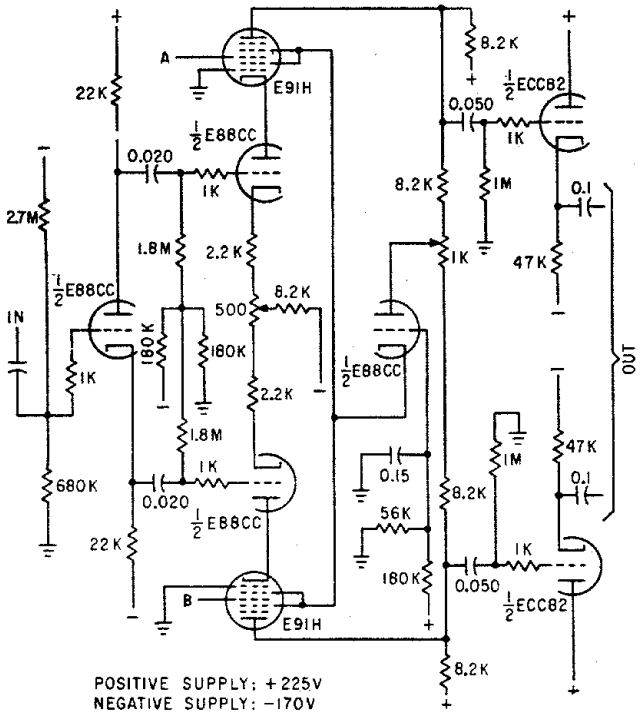
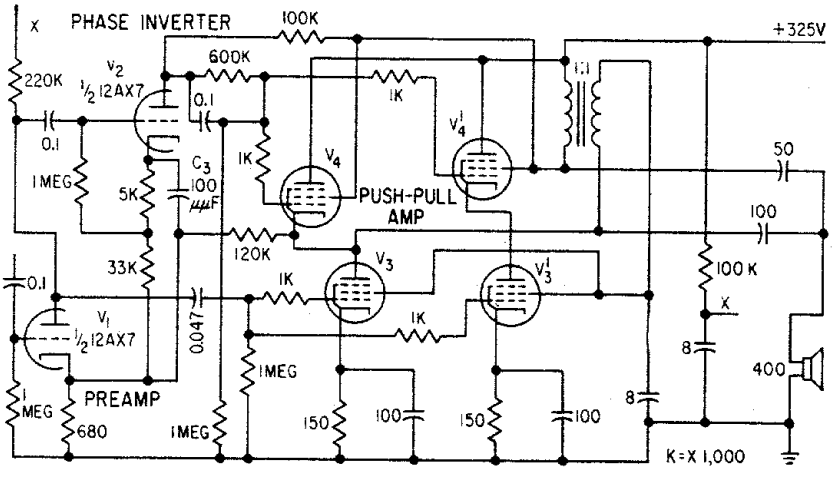


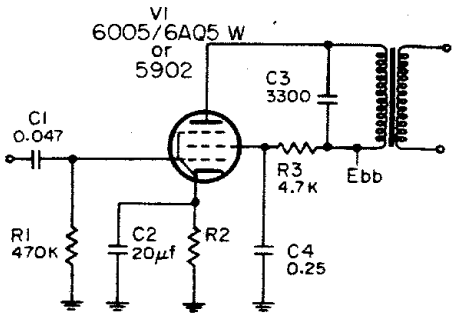
DRIVER FOR FADER—Can be operated either in free-running mode or in triggered or gated mode, to produce control voltage that will drive electronic fader. Correction network at lower right transfers control voltage to fader and minimizes switching transient.



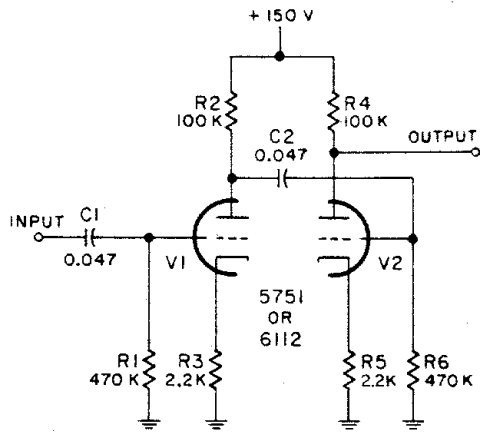
ELECTRONIC FADER—Used to fade audio signals on and off without producing audible switching transients. Signals from matching network of driver are applied to points A and B.



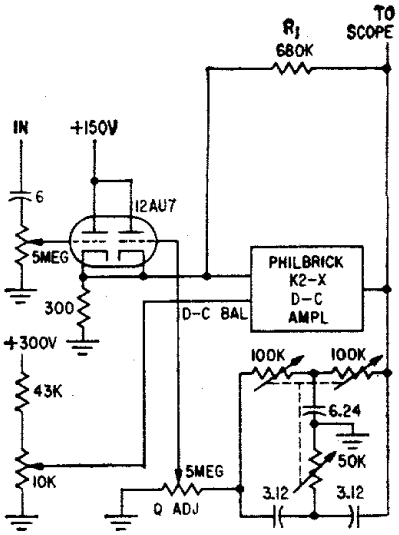
20-W SINGLE-ENDED PUSH-PULL OUTPUT—Doubling number of output power tubes doubles power output and halves loudspeaker impedance requirement. Separate cathode R-C assembly for each pair of output tubes is recommended, but only one double choke is required. All pentodes are 6CW5.



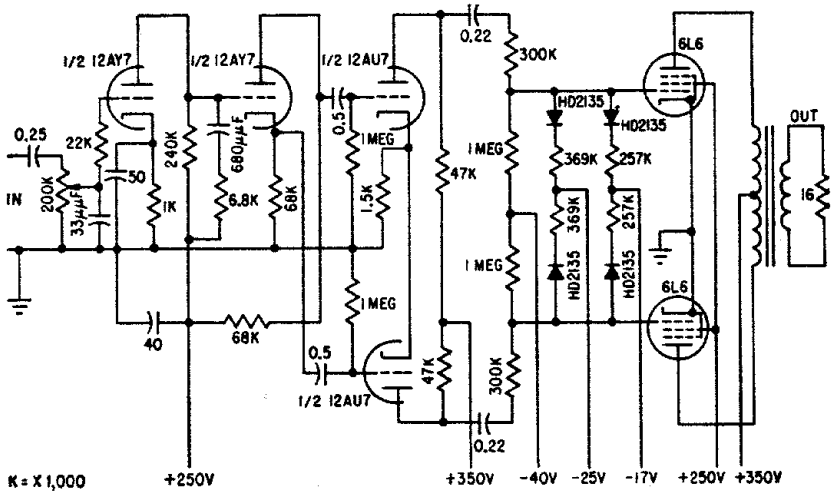
PREFERRED POWER AMPLIFIER—For 6AQ5W, with plate supply of 250 v, output is 115 v to transformer at 2.21 w for 6 v rms input. For 5902, with plate supply of 150 v, output to transformer is 75 v at 0.8 w for 5 v rms input.



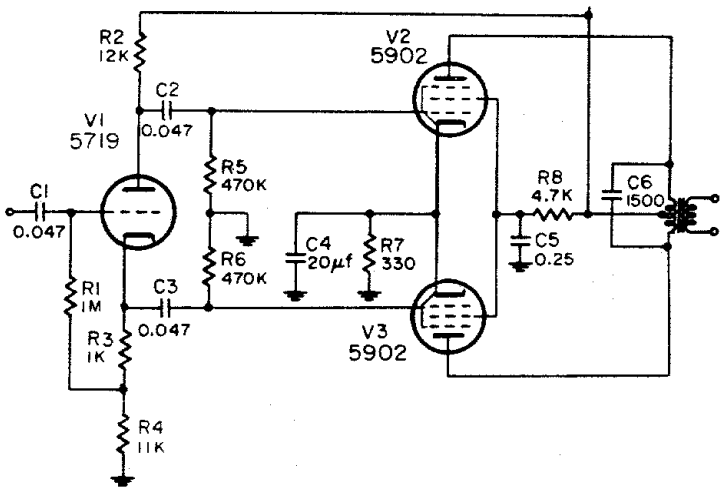
PREFERRED VOLTAGE AMPLIFIER—Amplifies 10 to 70-mv signals to level needed to drive audio power amplifier. For 5751, amplification is 335, maximum output is 23 v rms, and 3-db response is 10 cps to 20 kc. For 6112, maximum output is 26 v rms, amplification is 370, and 3-db bandwidth is 10 cps to 30 kc.



TUNABLE SUBAUDIO AMPLIFIER—Commercial d-c amplifier with twin-T feedback tuning element tunes from 0.5 to 100 cps, for analyzing low-frequency components of complex waveforms.



REDUCING ODD-HARMONIC DISTORTION—Grid-plate transfer characteristic of class-B amplifier is linearized to eliminate harsh odd-harmonic distortion, through use of compensation network having nonlinear transfer function. Distortion is cut to 2.6% at 16 w output.



PREFERRED AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER—Delivers 2 w with less than 5% distortion to suitably matched load. If push-pull tubes are dynamically matched, screen and cathode bypass capacitors C4 and C5 may be omitted.