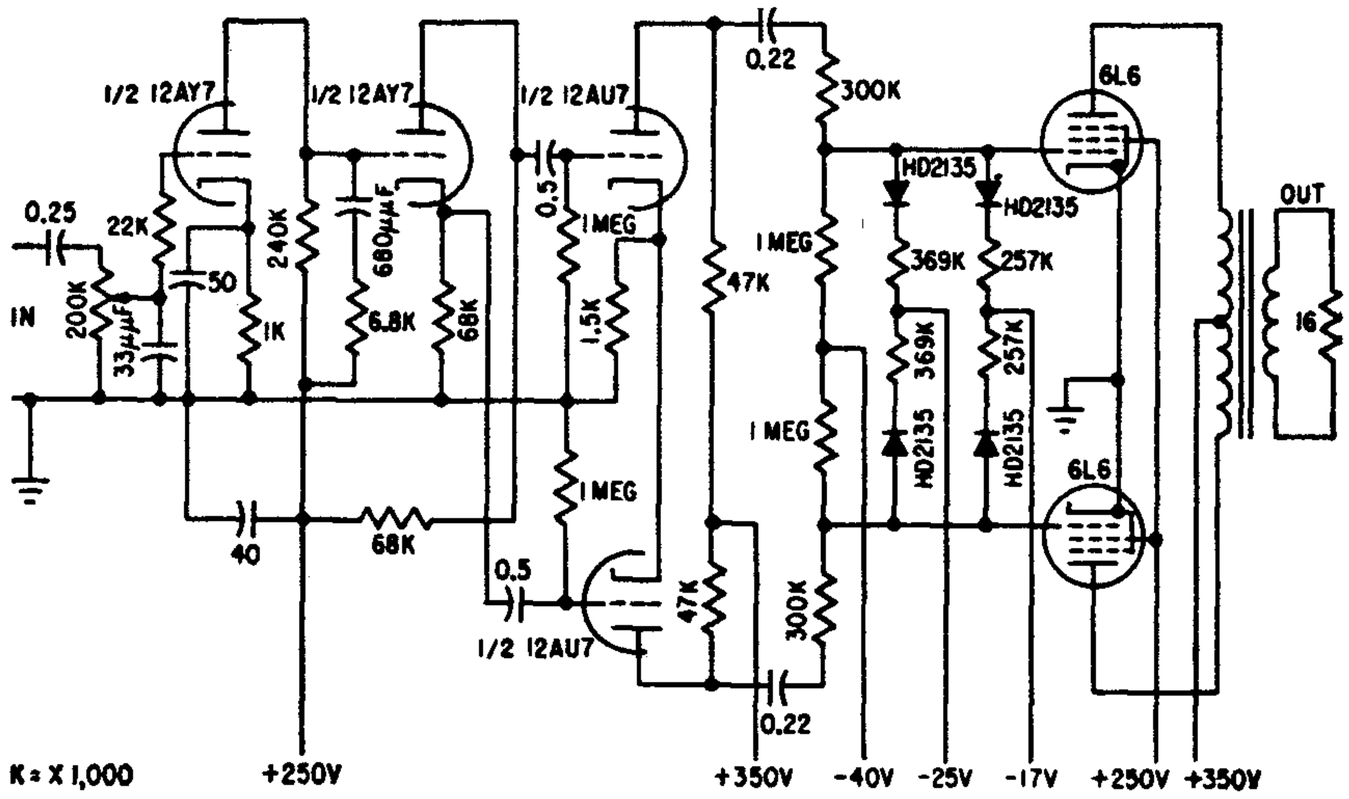
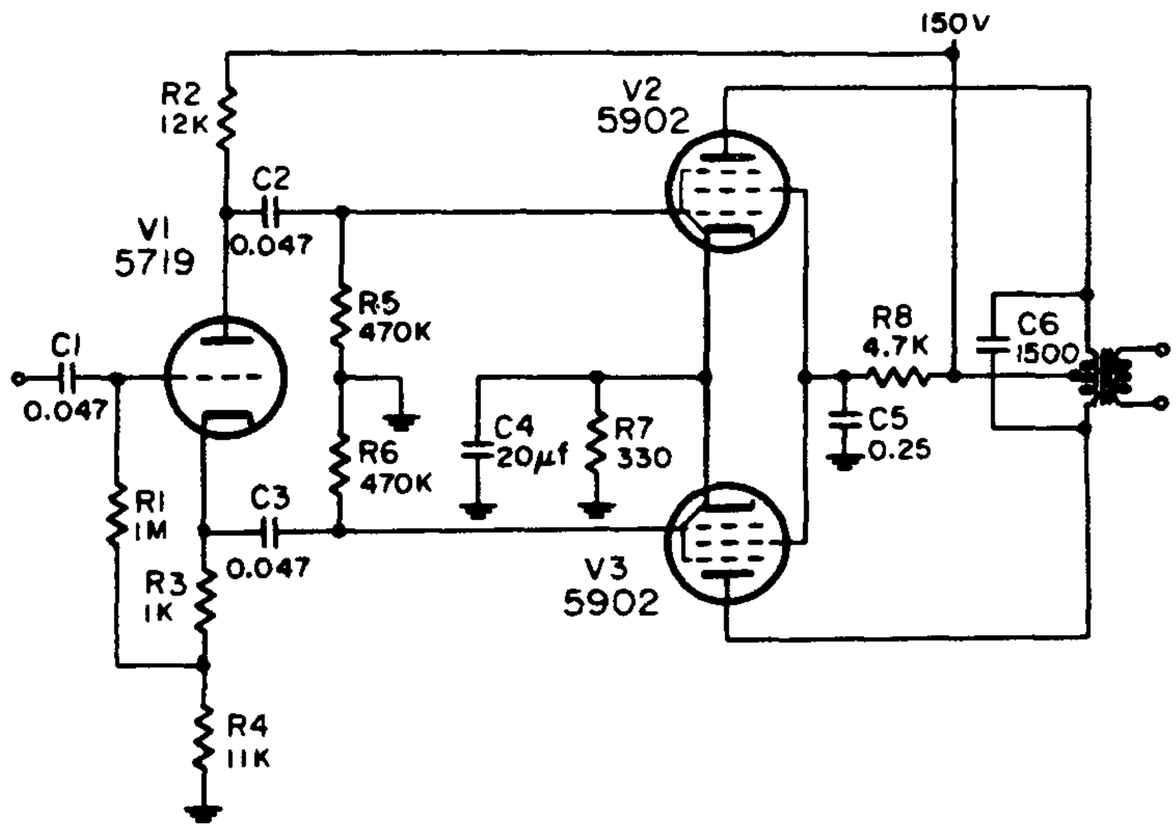
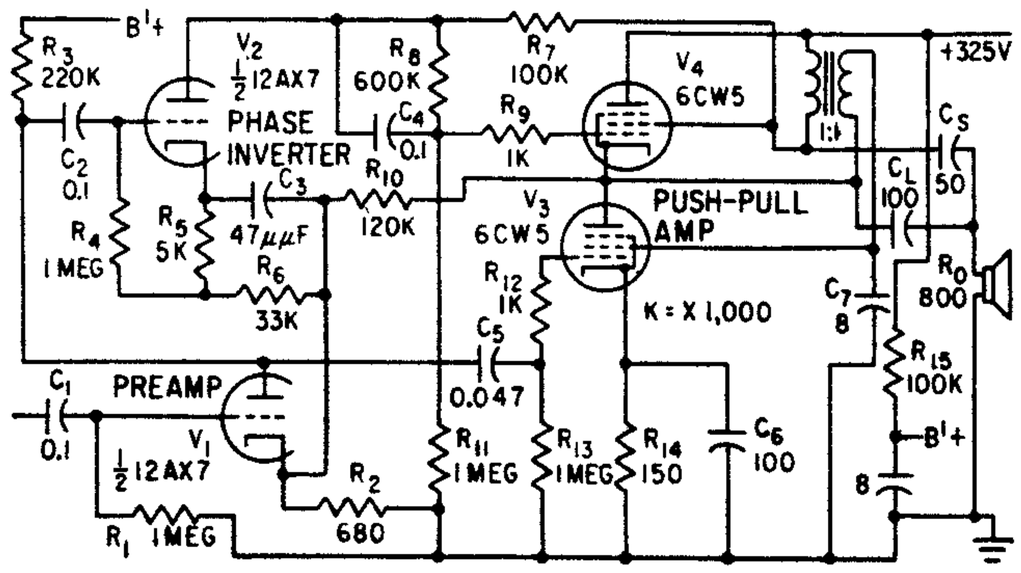


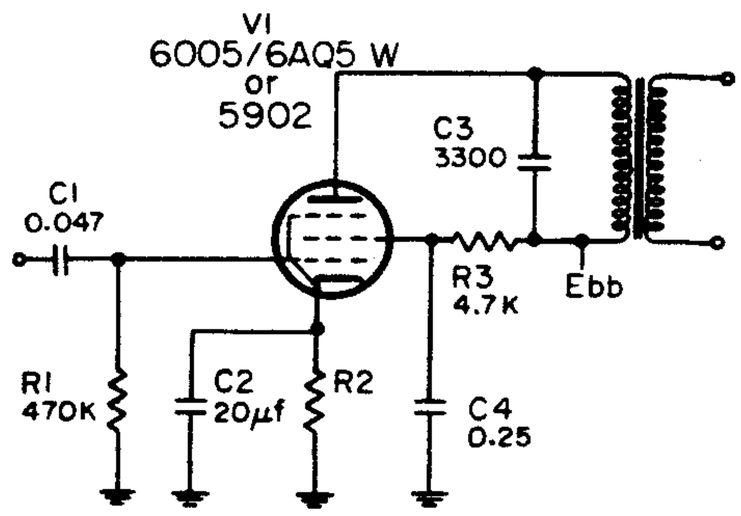
REDUCING ODD-HARMONIC DISTORTION—Grid-plate transfer characteristic of class-B amplifier is linearized to eliminate harsh odd-harmonic distortion, through use of compensation network having nonlinear transfer function. Distortion is cut to 2.6% at 16 w output.-



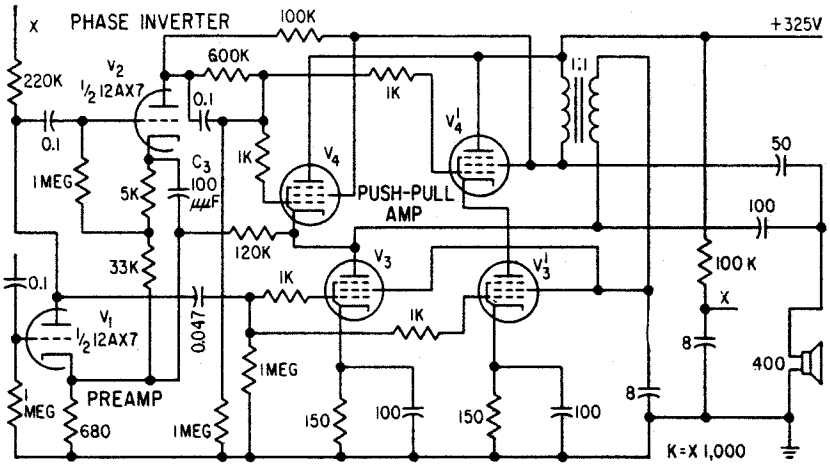
PREFERRED AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER—Delivers 2 w with less than 5% distortion to suitably matched load. If push-pull tubes are dynamically matched, screen and cathode bypass capacitors C4 and C5 may be omitted.



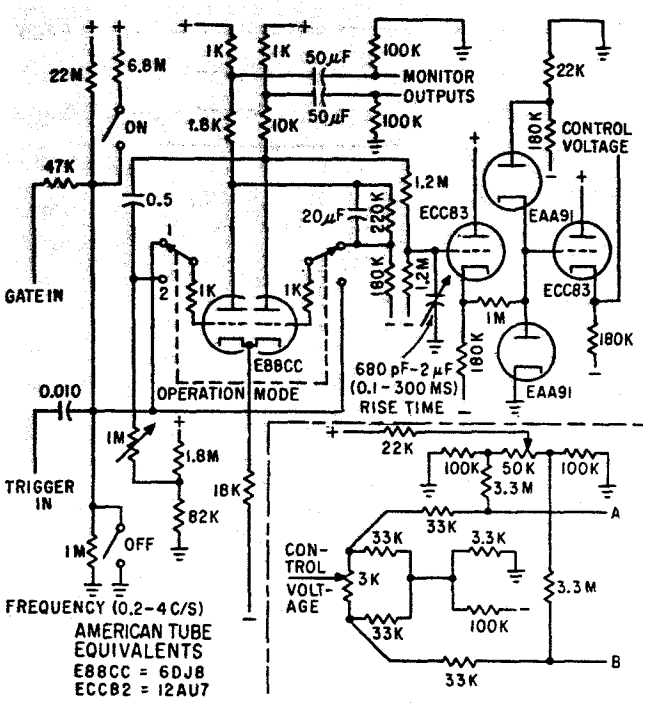
10-W SINGLE-ENDED PUSH-PULL OUTPUT—Feeds voice coil directly, making output transformer unnecessary. First preamplifying stage has positive feedback to point of oscillation, while amplifier and output stages have negative feedback. Circuit has low distortion, flat response, and only a few degrees of phase shift over audio range.-



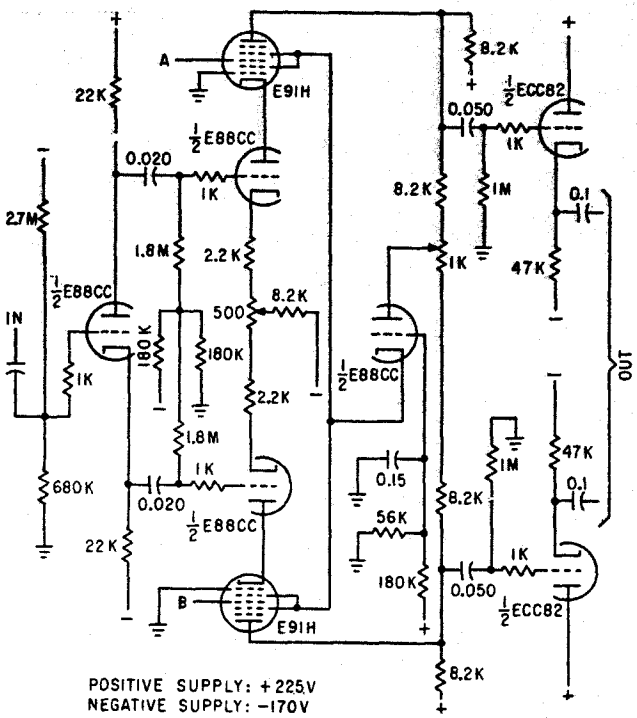
PREFERRED POWER AMPLIFIER—For 6AQ5W, with plate supply of 250 v, output is 115 v to transformer at 2.21 w for 6 v rms input. For 5902, with plate supply of 150 v, output to transformer is 75 v at 0.8 w for 5 v rms input.–



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.–



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.–