

ics; the most recent one can be found in the Summer Circuits issue of 1997, and we have reproduced its

toroidal transformer is used. This circuit does exactly what its name suggests, and it ensures that excessive current surges do not occur when the mains voltage is switched on. Such circuits have frequently been described in Elektor Electron-

ings, we hasten to point out that we are talking about a monaural version here, so for a stereo amplifier you will have to build two of these supplies!

The 'mains switch-on delay' shown inside the dotted box in Figure 3 is not mandatory, but it is highly recommended — especially if

Soft mica isolating washer for washer for vor T8T 10T 11
3off ceramic (or mica) isolating
mount
Soft N3space terminals PCB

Miscellaneous:

- T13 = 2S1201 (Toshiba)
- T12 = 2SK1330 (Toshiba)
- T11 = 2SK537 (Toshiba)
- T10 = MIE340
- T9 = BC590C
- T8 = MIE30
- T7 = BC590C
- T3T4T5 = BC598B
- T1T2T6 = BC548B
- D3D4 = zener diode 3V6\0.5W
- D1D2 = rectangular face, red

Semiconductors:

- L1 = 9 turns 1.5 mm dia. EFW
around R37, inside diameter
8 mm

Inductors:

- C13C15 = 1000pF 63V radial
- C11 = 10nF *
- C10C12C14 = 100nF
- C8C9 = 220pF 25V radial
- C6C7 = 100pF 25V radial
- C3 = 180nF
- C2C4C5 = 1nF
pitch 5mm or 7.5mm

Capacitors:

- P1 = 1k Ω preset H
- R37 = 1 Ω \ 5W
- R36 = 10 Ω \ 1W *
- R34R35 = 0.25W \ 5W low-inductance, e.g. MPC11 series
- R32R33 = 250 Ω
- R29 = 150 Ω
- R25R27 = 33 Ω
- R24R26 = 10k Ω
- R23 = 12k Ω
- R18R21 = 8k Ω
- R17R20R28 = 270 Ω
- R16R19R30R31 = 25k Ω
- R10R15 = 330 Ω
- R8R9R13R14 = 1k Ω
- R6R7R11R12 = 47 Ω
- R4R5 = 1M Ω 8
- R3R22 = 470 Ω
- R2 = 47k Ω
- R1 = 1M Ω

AMPLIFIER BOARD COMPONENTS LIST

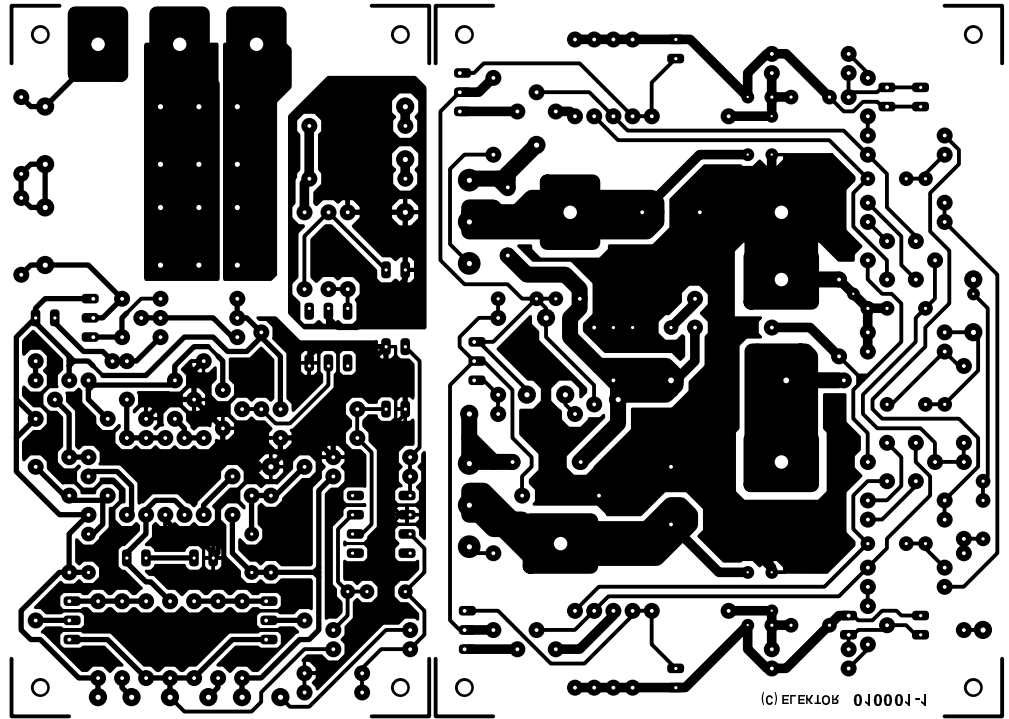


Figure 2. The printed circuit boards for the amplifier and the protection circuitry are delivered as a single board and must be sawn apart.

