

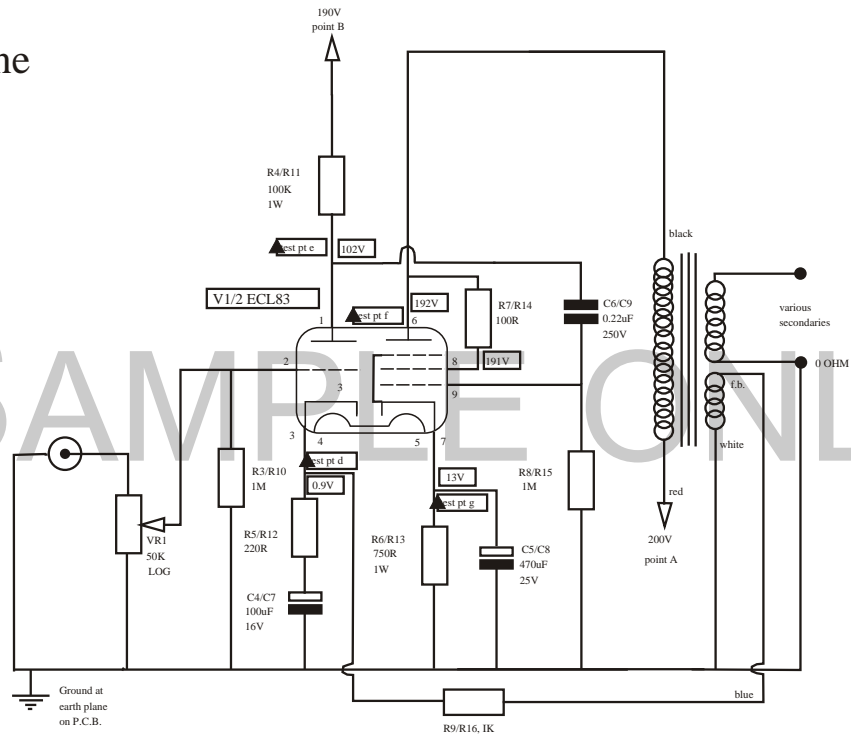
SAMPLE ONLY

**HD83
HEADPHONE
AMPLIFIER
INSTRUCTION
MANUAL**
diagrams only

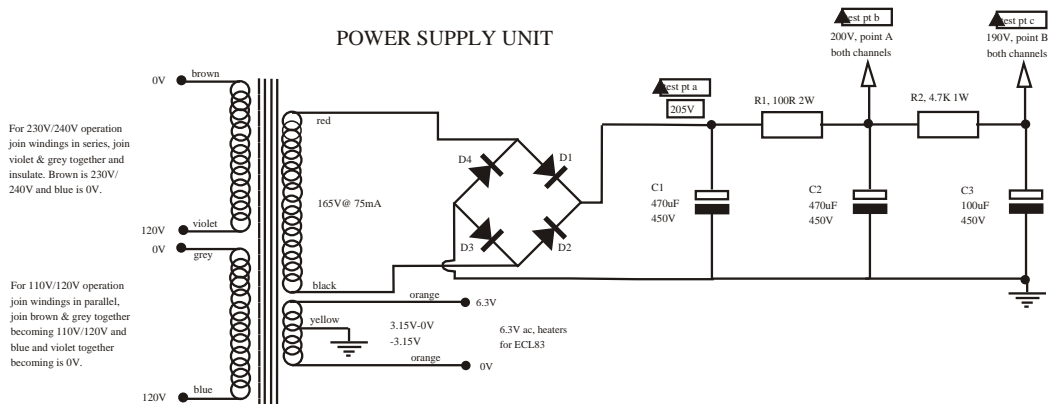
SAMPLE ONLY

SIGNAL CIRCUIT (ONE CHANNEL)

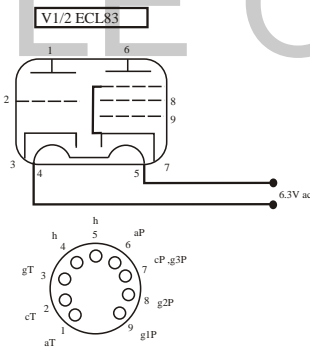
HD83 headphone amplifier



POWER SUPPLY UNIT



VALVE PIN LAYOUT

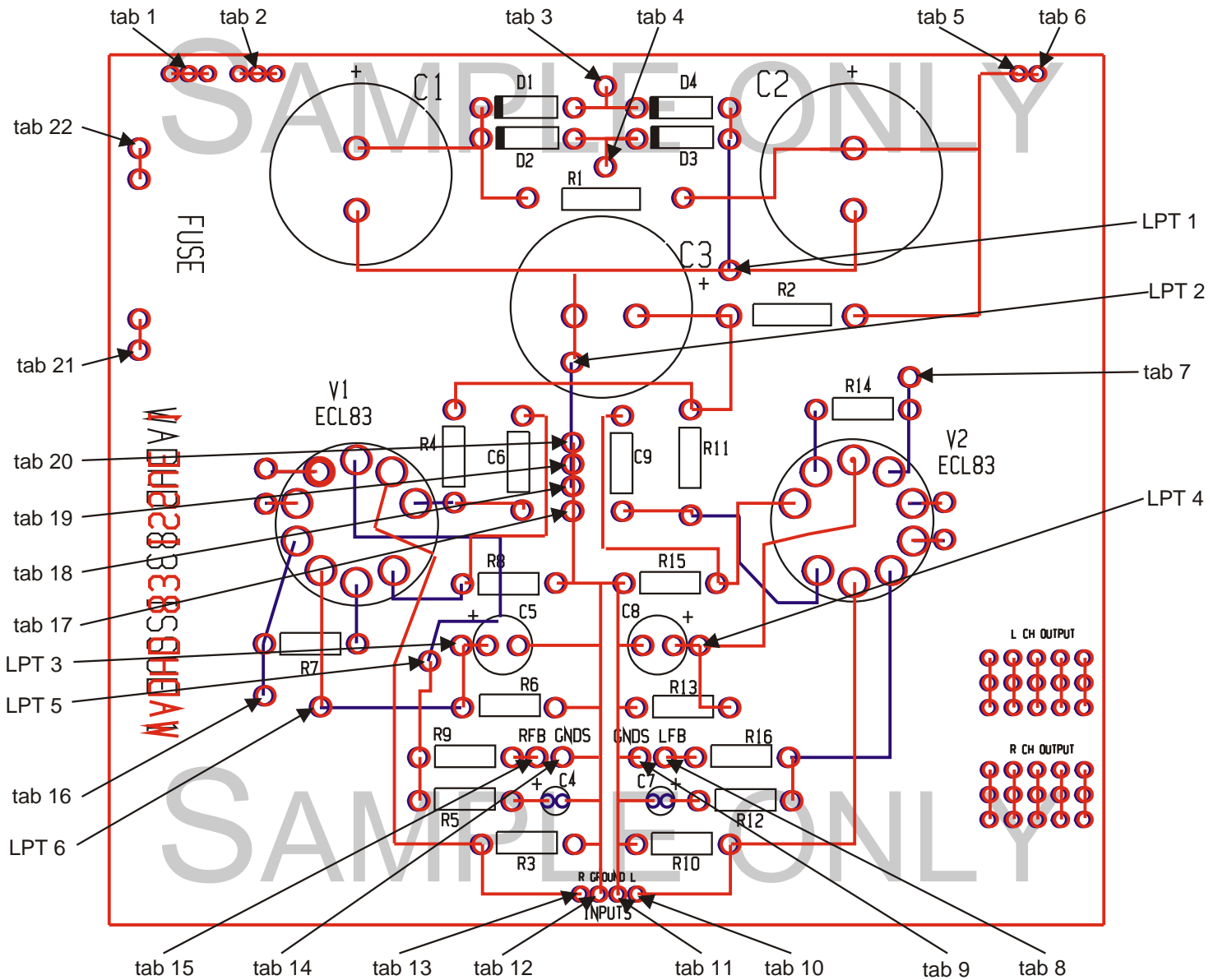


Views are from underneath valve or valve holder
 h = heater hct = heater centre tap c = cathode a = anode nc = no connection T=triode P=pentode

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PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TAB DIAGRAM

Diagram shows the position of all the tabs (1 - 22) that have connections external to the printed circuit board and link pt. LPT 1 - 6. The view you are seeing is component side and the actual board is shown as being transparent so you will see the track of the solder side too. For ease of build use the terminal pins provided for all tabs. Note for tabs 21 and 22 use the larger pins.

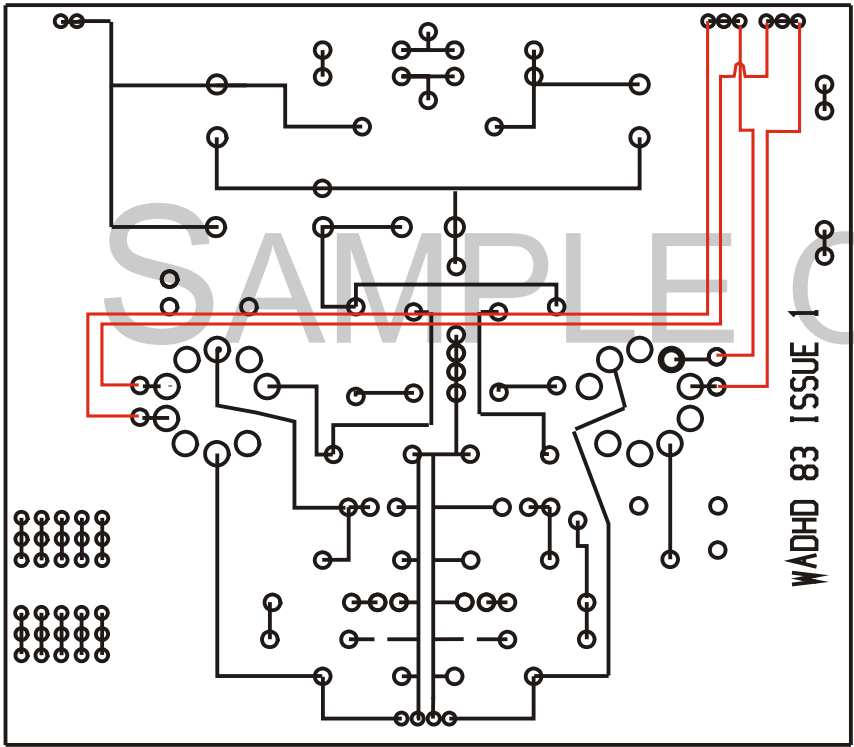


KEY:

- Component side - follows the route of all the track and the position of the tabs on the side where the components sit.
- Ident - denotes the position, outline, name and orientation of the component on the component side
- Solder side - follows the route of all the track and the position of the tabs on the side of the board where a majority of the soldering takes place.

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD HEATER DIAGRAM

Diagram shows the position and route of all the valve heater wiring. Please note that the view is of the solder side, the actual board is not transparent. For the sake of clarity, straight lines are used in the diagram when in reality each pair of valve heater links should be twisted pairs.

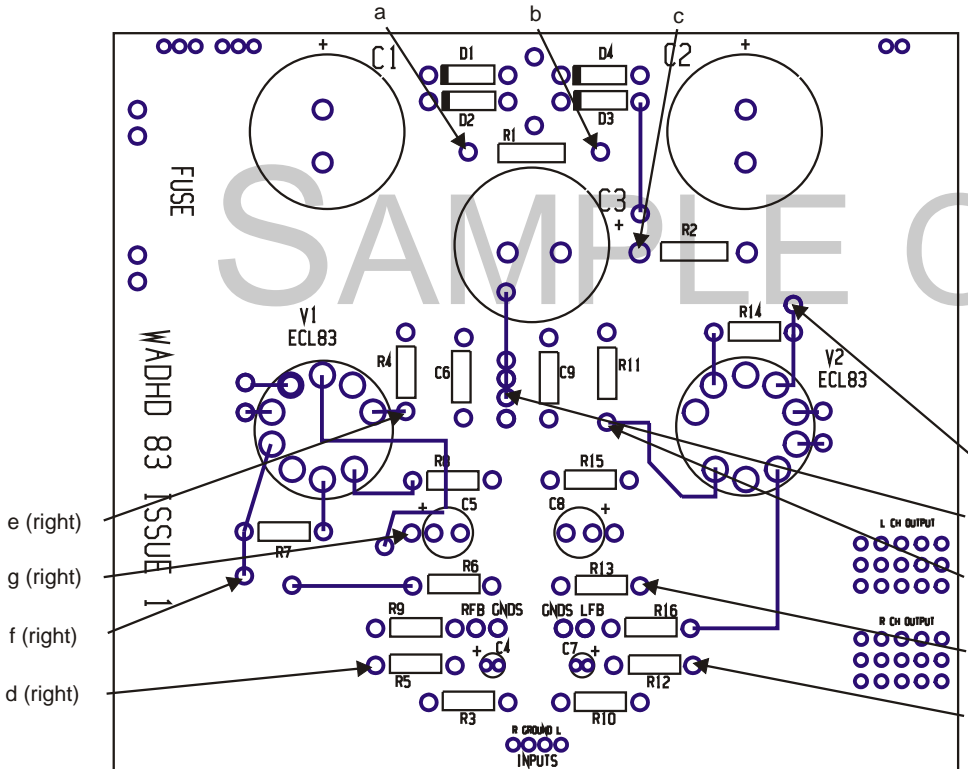


KEY:

- Solder side - follows the route of all the track and the position of the tabs on the side of the board where a majority of the soldering takes place.
- Wire links used for the heaters of V1 and V2 use the 1/0.6 wire provided

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TEST POINT DIAGRAM

Diagram shows the position of the test points. Please use the "Earth point" for your common lead. The view is of the component side.



KEY:

- Component side - follows the route of all the track and the position of the tabs on the side where the components sit.
- Ident - denotes the position, outline, name and orientation of the component on the component side

e (right) →
 g (right) →
 f (right) →
 d (right) →

a →
 b →
 c →

f (left) →
 Earth point →
 e (left) →
 g (left) →
 d (left) →

fig.1 MAINS TRANSFORMER

Schematic diagram, soldering points and fitting of.

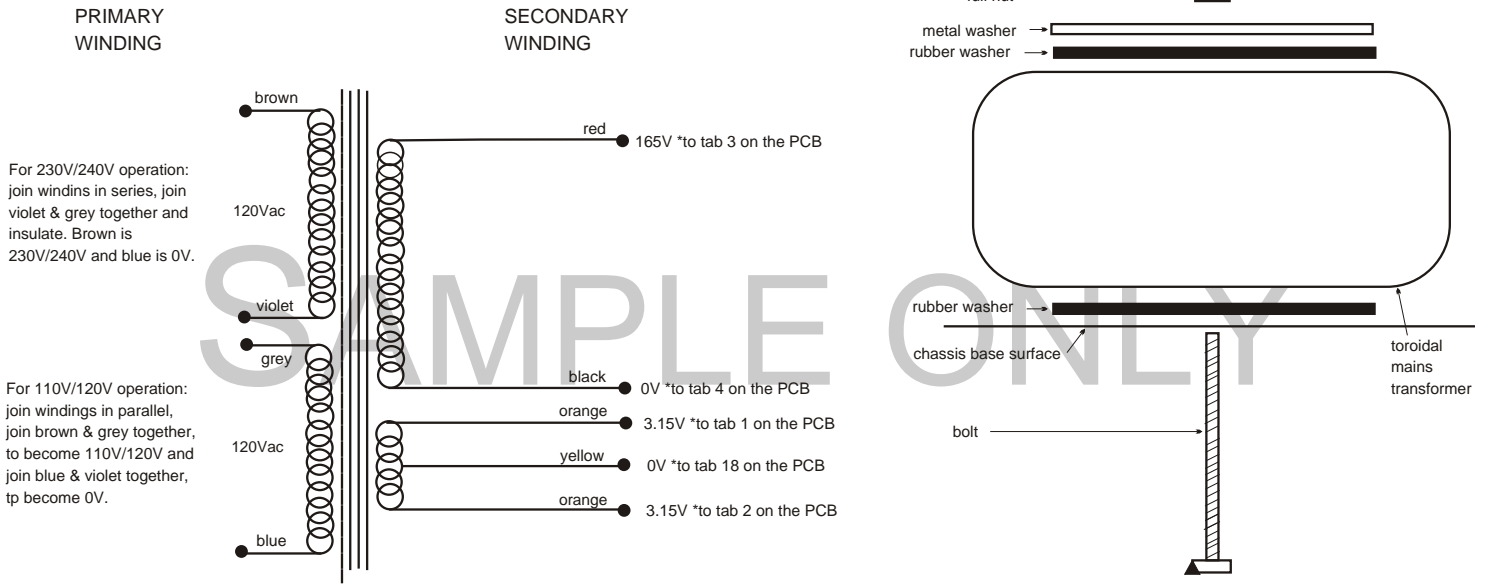


fig.2 OUTPUT TRANSFORMER

Schematic diagram, soldering points and fitting of.

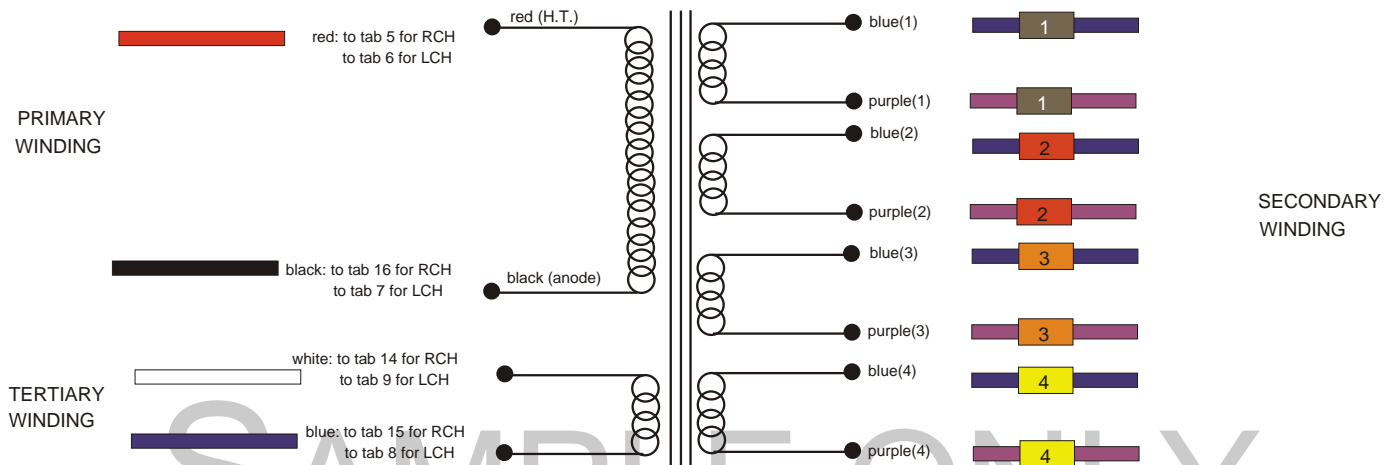
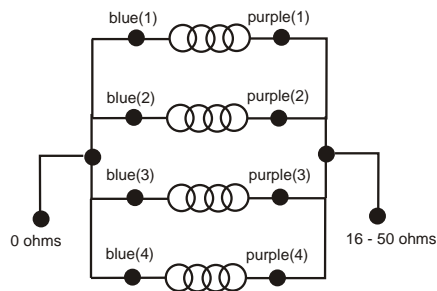


FIG. 3. SHOWS WIRING OF OUTPUT TRANSFORMER'S SECONDARY WINDING TO GIVE AN IMPEDANCE RANGE OF 16 ohms - 50 ohms.



CH OUTPUT

(as seen from component side)

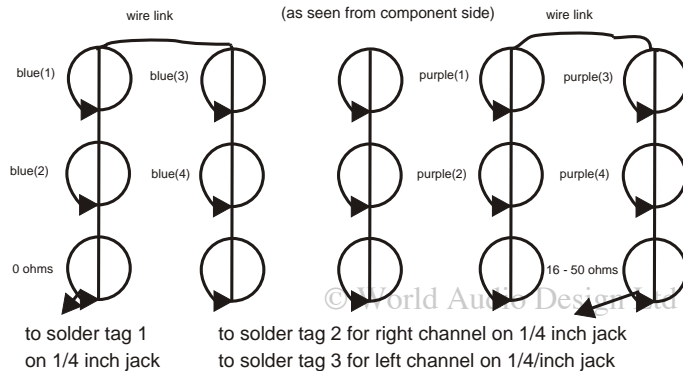
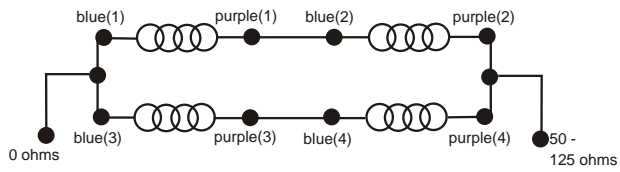
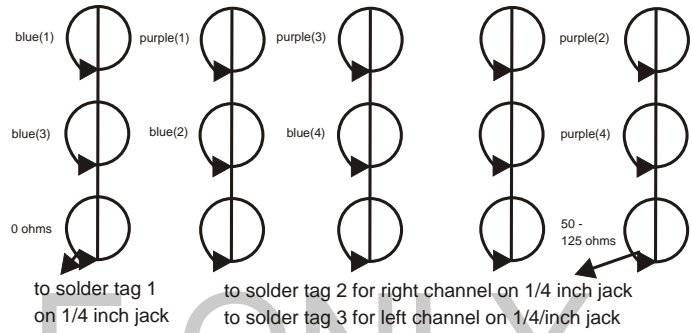


FIG. 4. SHOWS WIRING OF OUTPUT TRANSFORMER'S SECONDARY WINDING TO GIVE AN IMPEDANCE RANGE OF 50 ohms - 125 ohms.



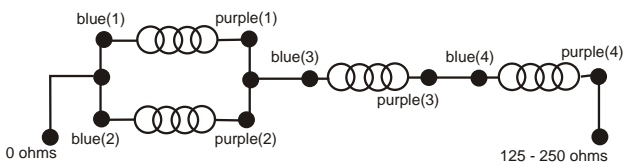
CH OUTPUT

(as seen from component side)



SAMPLE ONLY

FIG. 5. SHOWS WIRING OF OUTPUT TRANSFORMER'S SECONDARY WINDING TO GIVE AN IMPEDANCE RANGE OF 125 ohms - 250 ohms.



CH OUTPUT

(as seen from component side)

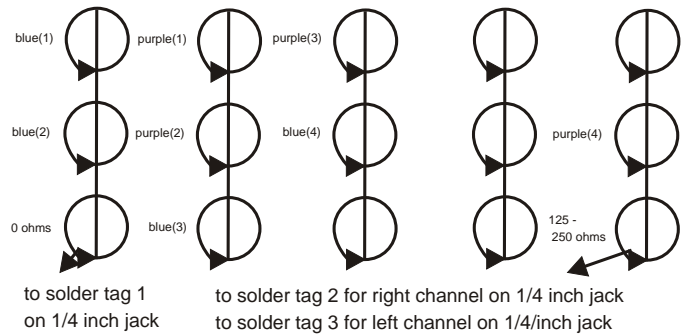
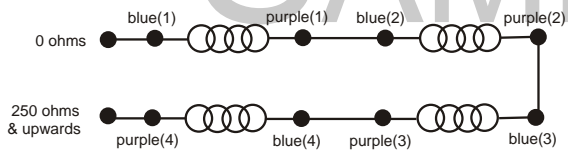


FIG. 6. SHOWS WIRING OF OUTPUT TRANSFORMER'S SECONDARY WINDING TO GIVE AN IMPEDANCE RANGE OF 250 ohms AND OVER.



CH OUTPUT

(as seen from component side)

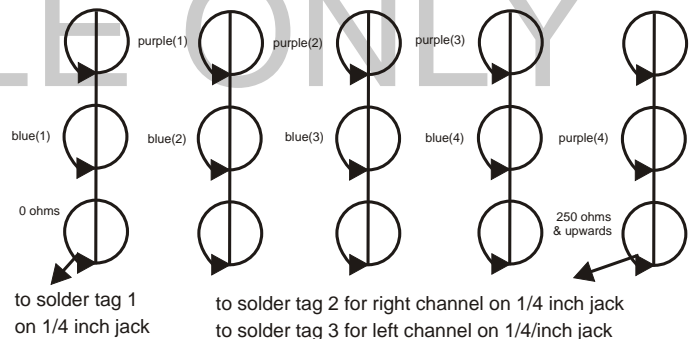


FIG. 7. EXPLODED VIEW OF HOW TO FIT THE PHONO SOCKETS

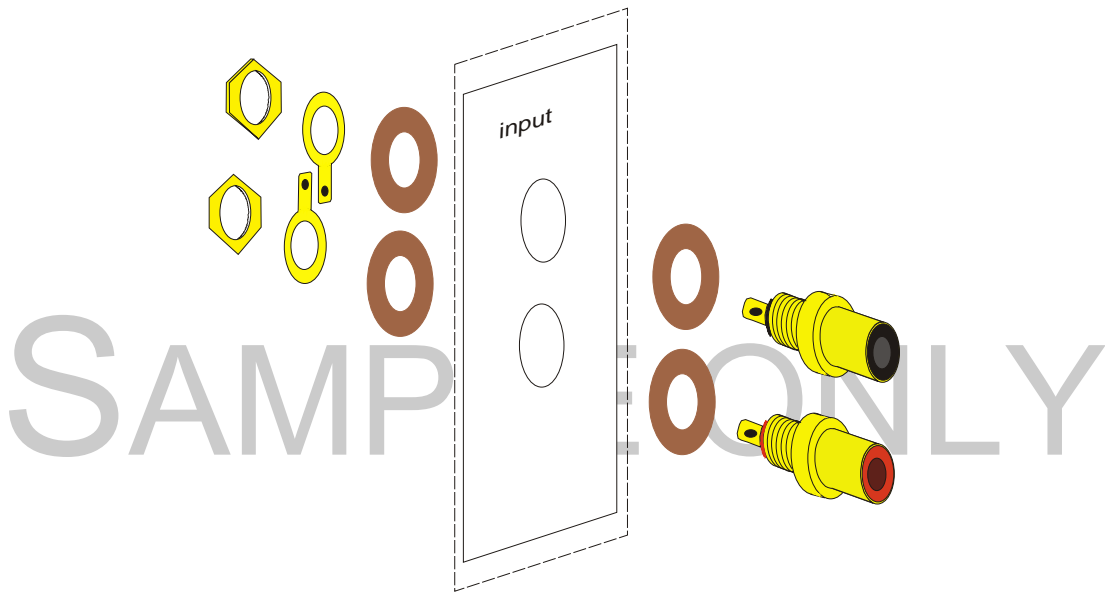


FIG. 8. FITTING OF STRAIN RELIEF

Section of chassis around mains input hole.

- a. push the two parts of the strain relief together.
- b. insure the position of the strain relief is as the diagram suggest.
- c. while carrying out a., feed the lead through the input hole and push the strain relief into the hole and it will click into place.

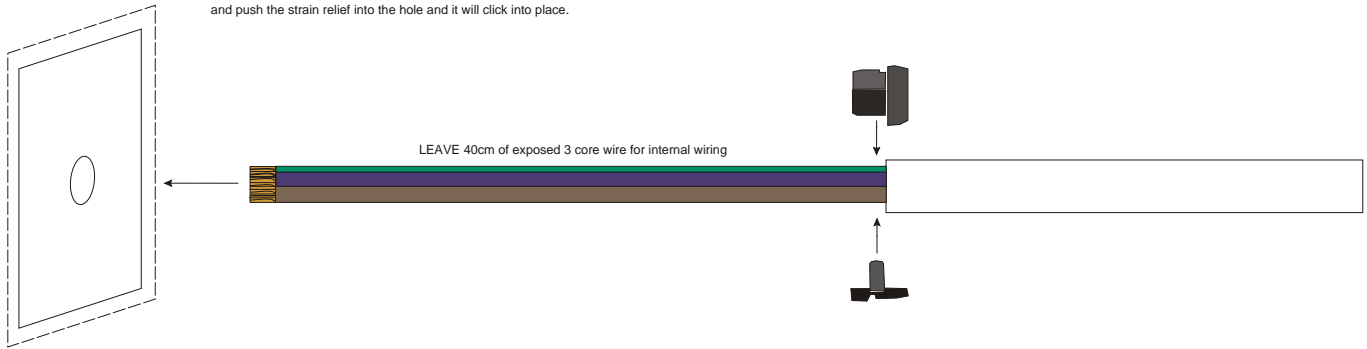
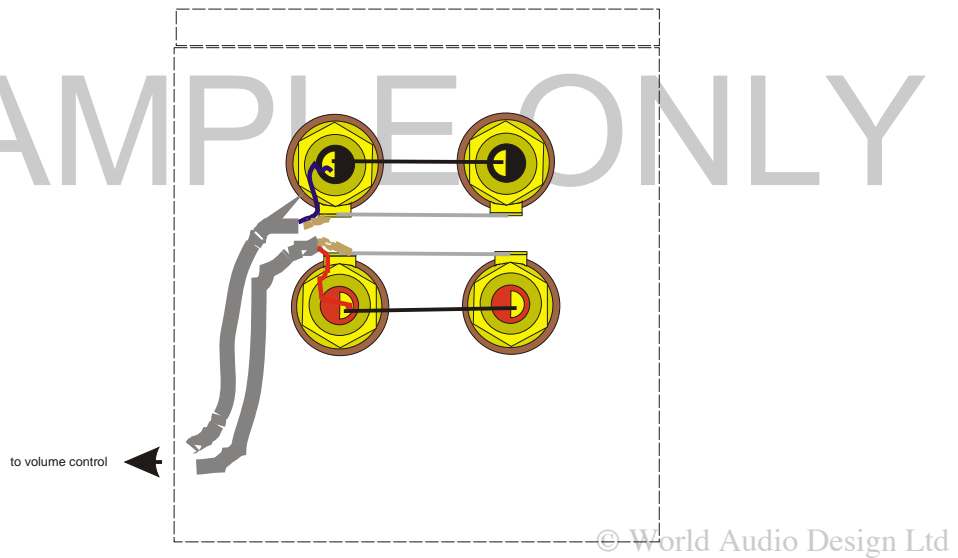


FIG. 9. INTERNAL VIEW OF PHONO SOCKETS FITTED



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FIG 10. SW1 MAINS ROCKER SWITCH

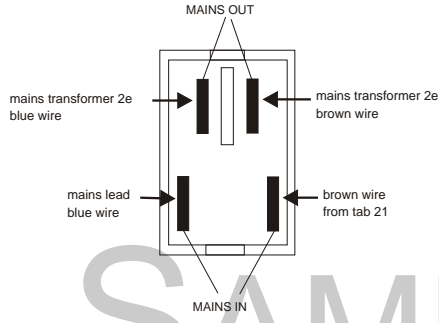


FIG 11. 1/4 INCH CHASSIS MOUNT STEREO JACK

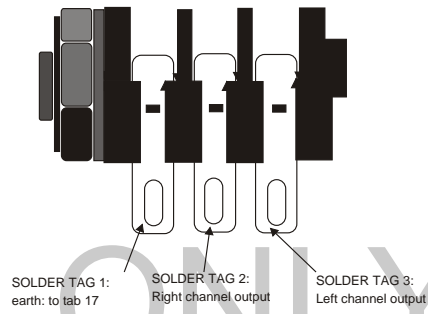


FIG. 12. VR1 50k DUAL LOG POTENTIOMETER

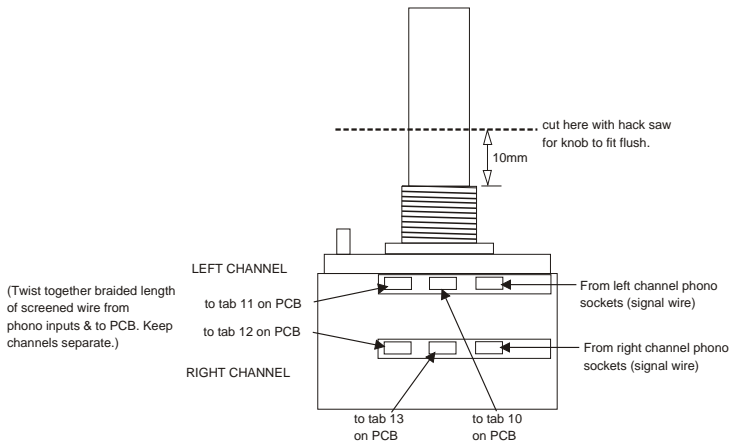


FIG. 13 GENERAL LAYOUT OF INTERNALS

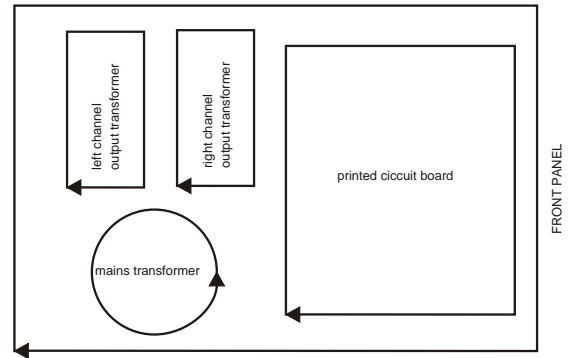


FIG. 14. LAYOUT AND ORIENTATION OF THE ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS

