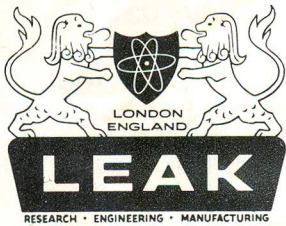


SCW RE M66 NB = Regulated Base impedance



'STEREO 30' INTEGRATED TRANSISTORISED AMPLIFIER

INSTALLATION • OPERATION • MAINTENANCE

IMPORTANT

Do not connect any A.C./D.C. device (TV, Tape or Radio) to the 'Stereo 30' amplifier. These sets can have high A.C. potentials on their chassis, and this can cause serious damage to the 'Stereo 30' amplifier.

CONNECTING THE 'STEREO 30'

- This unit may be used free-standing on a table, or it may be mounted on a panel of any thickness, through a cut-out of $12\frac{9}{16}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ (31.8 x 9.5 cms.). To mount on a panel: take off the cover by removing the wing-screw which passes through a hole in the cover fixing bracket and threads into a hank-bush in the centre of the rear panel of the amplifier. Pass the body of the amplifier through the cut-out until the front plate butts against the panel, replace the cover and wing-screw and tighten just enough to prevent the front plate on the amplifier from slipping on the panel.
- The mains transformer primary is wound for voltages of 110, 117, 130, 210, 230, 250 (40-60 c/s). The circular voltage selector (situated at the back of the amplifier) should be withdrawn to its fullest extent, rotated so that the arrow indicates the voltage nearest to your supply and then reinserted.
- The amplifier is fitted with a 13-ft. (4-metre) power cable, either 2-core or 3-core according to the practice of the country to which it is shipped. This cable should be connected to the domestic power supply as follows:
 - 3-core cable. If the power supply socket has a third (earth) contact, the green wire should be connected to the corresponding pin on the power supply plug and the red and black wires should be connected to the live and neutral pins respectively, usually marked 'L' and 'N'.
If the socket has only two contacts then connect the red and black wires to the pins of the plug fitting this socket. Cut off the green lead and run a separate earth (ground) lead from the 'EARTH' terminal on the rear of the chassis to the water system or to the steel conduit encasing the house wiring, providing that these systems themselves are properly grounded.
 - 2-core cable. The plug fitted to the power cable should be connected to the domestic power supply socket. A separate earth (ground) lead should be run from the 'EARTH' terminal on the rear of the chassis to the water system or to the steel conduit encasing the house wiring, providing that these systems themselves are properly grounded.

It is very bad practice to omit this earth connection, and to ensure freedom from hum (caused by 'earth loops') no other earth connection should be made.
The amplifier is switched on by turning the volume control.
- A double socket marked 'A.C. OUTLETS' is fitted as a convenient source of power supply for turntables, self-powered radio tuners, etc. The power taken from this socket should be limited to 100 watts or thereabouts. This socket is not fused but is controlled by the amplifier switch.
- The amplifier has been designed to operate under domestic conditions for the reproduction of speech and music anywhere in the world—it will perform in accordance with the specification in ambient temperatures up to 45°C (112°F). Due to the very small amount of heat generated by the amplifier it is possible to mount the amplifier in a small cabinet and it is only necessary to ensure that the slots in the cover are uncovered. Sinewave testing at full power output *must* be of short duration, particularly at high frequencies, otherwise the 1 amp D.C. fuse will blow.
- Fusing. In order to give the amplifier maximum protection against abuse we have fitted a D.C. fuse of 1 amp rating. Care should be taken to avoid shorting the loudspeaker leads as this may blow the fuse. When using a low impedance (4 ohms) inefficient loudspeaker system it may happen that excessive overloading of the amplifier on transients will cause the fuse to blow (the distortion under these conditions would be severe and audibly very objectionable). It is permitted under these conditions to increase the fuse rating to 1.5 amps.
- Loudspeakers of any impedance from 4—15 ohms may be used and they should be connected by twisted pairs of wires to the plugs fitting the dual socket marked 'LOUDSPEAKERS 4—15 OHMS R and L'. It will be seen from the circuit drawing that one side of the loudspeaker winding is connected to the chassis, and no part of the loudspeaker wiring should be earthed elsewhere. The D.C. resistance of the connecting wires should be as low as possible, and not more than one-tenth the D.C. resistance of the loudspeaker. It is bad practice to operate any amplifier without a loudspeaker, and if it is desired to mute either loudspeaker by switching it out of circuit this should be accomplished by use of a changeover switch which replaces it with a resistor of corresponding value and rating. If for any reason only one loudspeaker is to be used then a similar resistor should be connected across the loudspeaker socket of the amplifier channel not in use.