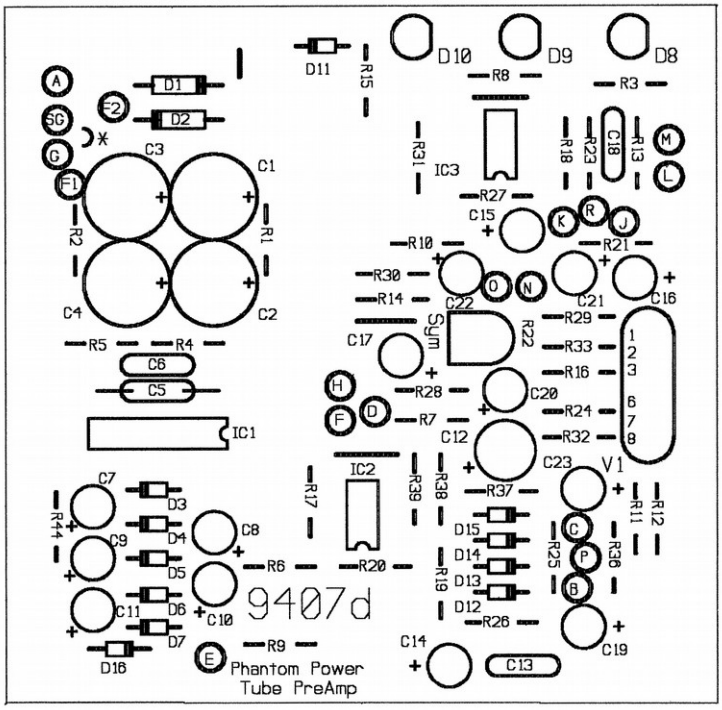
Fig 1a. Components mount on the circuit board at the locations shown in this parts placement diagram.



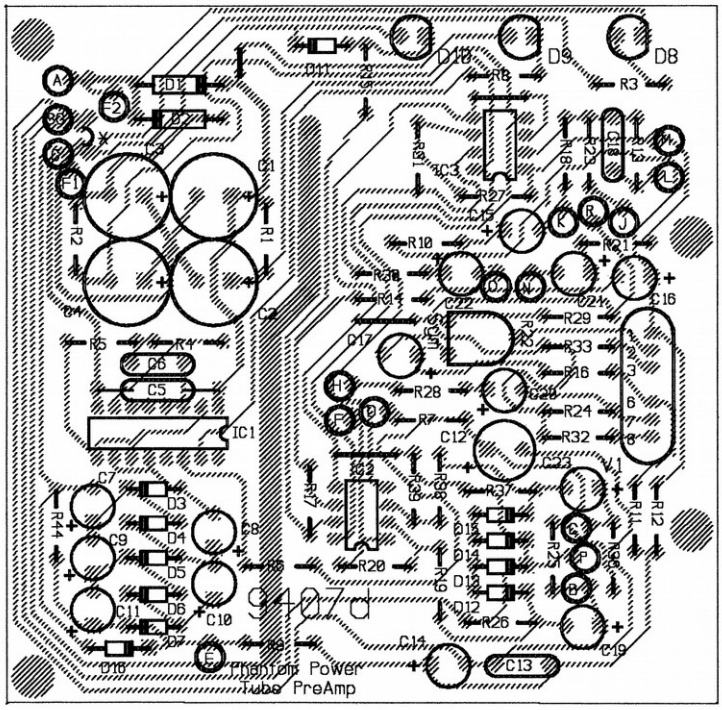


Fig 1b. This phantom view of the circuit board traces will be useful if you need to trace out the circuit.

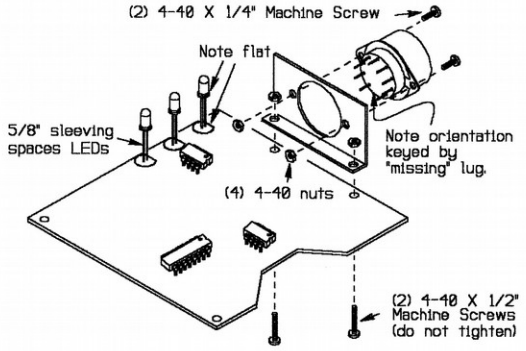


Fig 2. lengths of sleeving slipped over one of the leads properly spaces the LEDs to engage panel holes when the circuit board is installed in the case. The 1/2" long Screws which mount the tube bracket will mount the circuit board in the case in later steps.

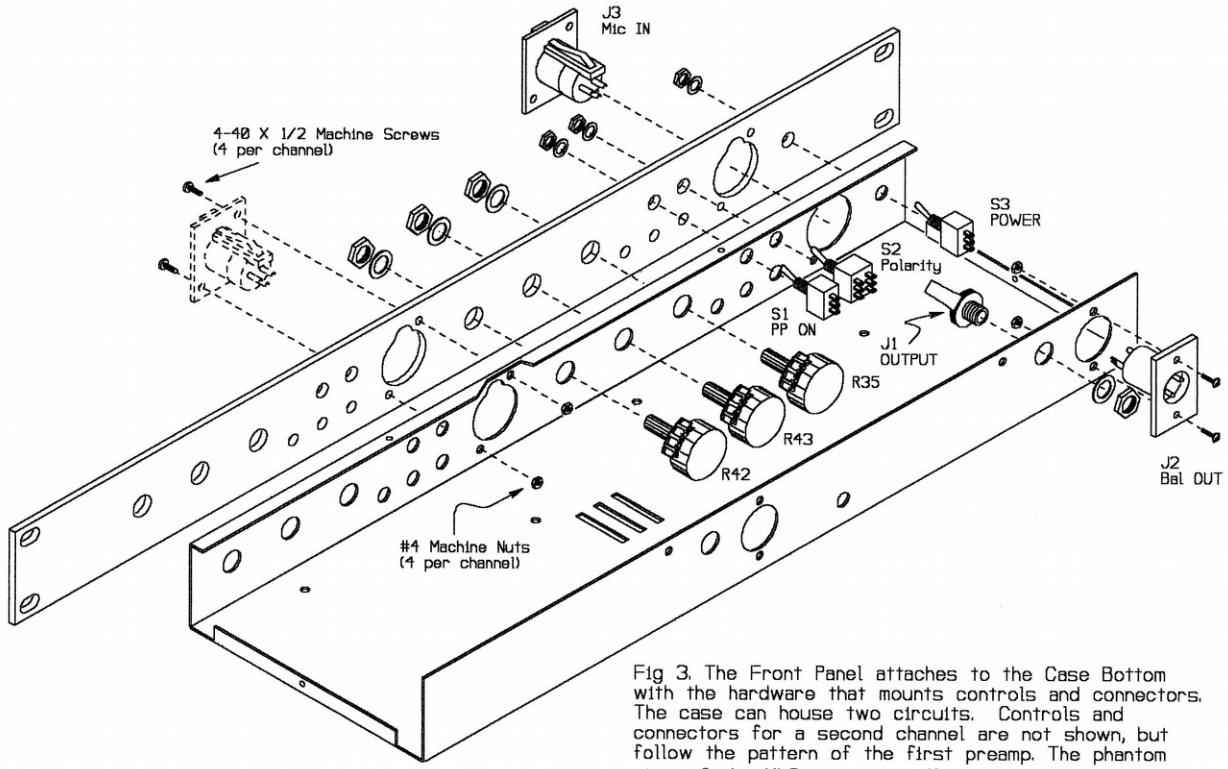


Fig 3. The Front Panel attaches to the Case Bottom with the hardware that mounts controls and connectors. The case can house two circuits. Controls and connectors for a second channel are not shown, but follow the pattern of the first preamp. The phantom view of the XLR connector illustrates hardware usage.

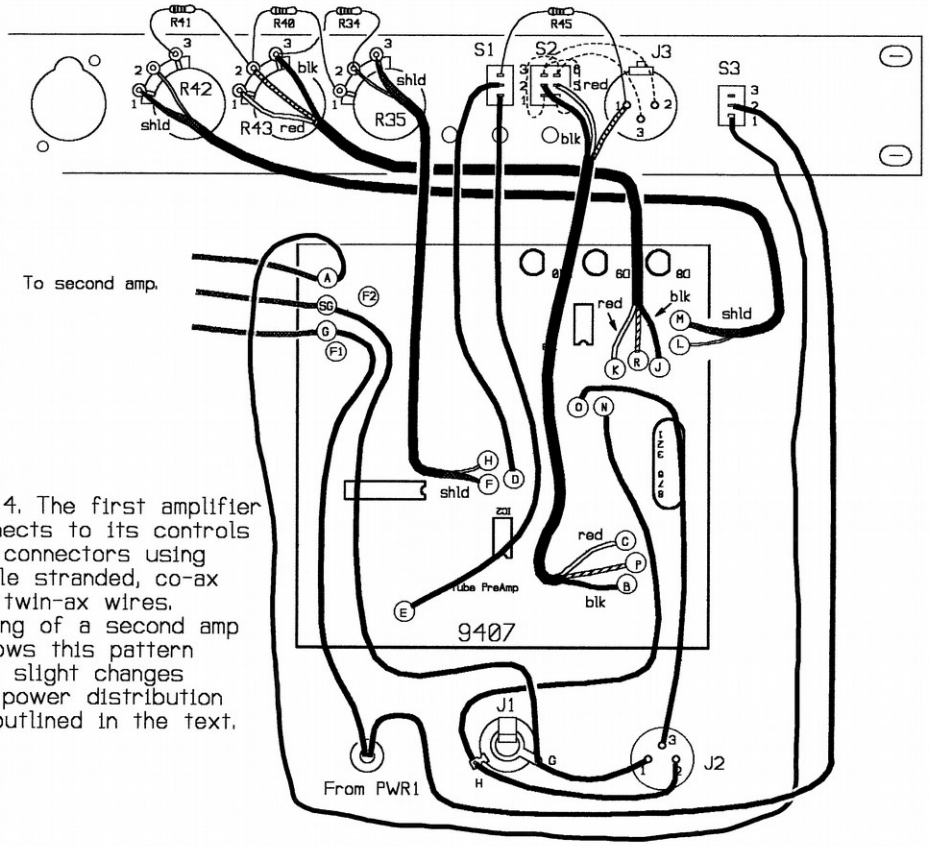
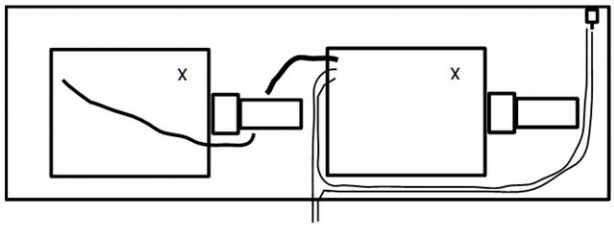


Fig 4. The first amplifier connects to its controls and connectors using single stranded, co-ax and twin-ax wires. Wiring of a second amp follows this pattern with slight changes for power distribution as outlined in the text.



"X" is an area sensitive to energy in the power wiring. Route wire A to the power switch along with the transformer wires entering the chassis. For the three wires to the second channel, under the tube and back up and over along with the filament wires. On each board, these filament wires should arc up and over the components. Do not press them down against the board and components.

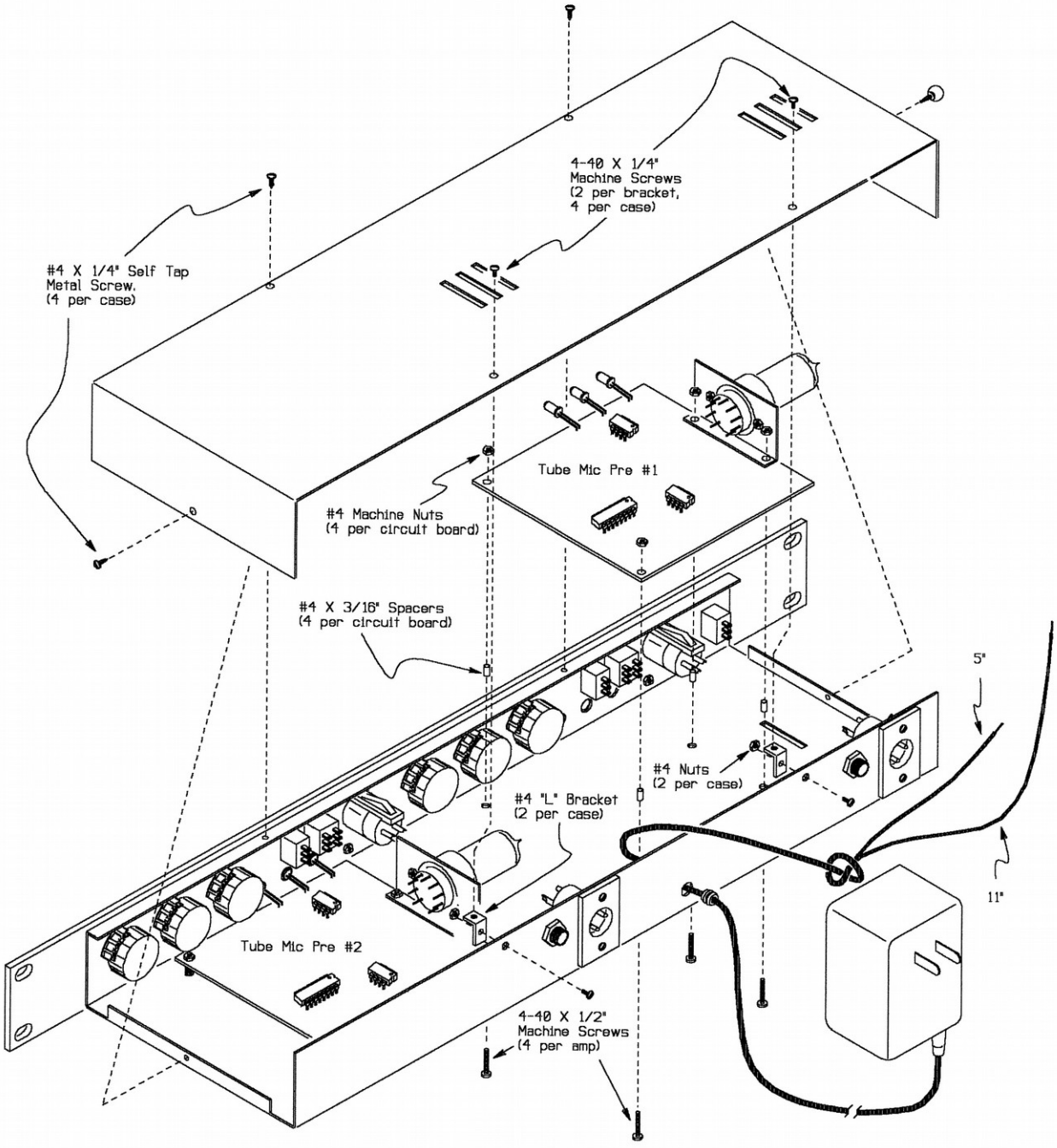


Fig 5. Circuit boards are mounted on 3/16 spacers and LEDs are bent over to engage their front panel holes. Both self tap and machine screws are used to secure the top.