

# A13 / Power Supply

## Diagram

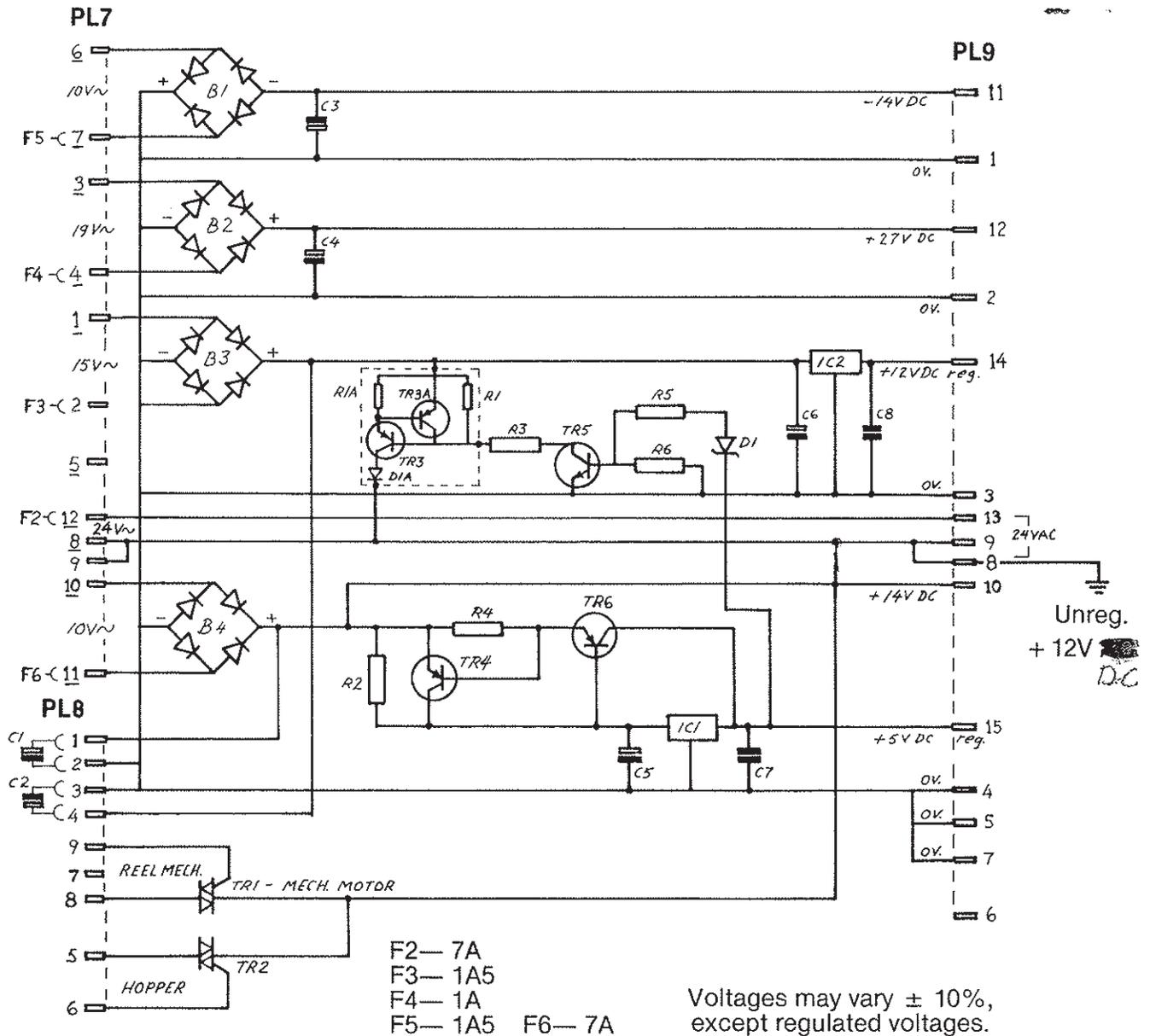
The power transformer feeds low AC voltages via fuses 2 to 6 into the power supply.

To obtain DC voltages, we use full wave bridge rectifiers that feed a DC pulsating voltage into "smoothing" capacitors. The output from that is a DC voltage with only a slight ripple. Voltage regulators provide very

stable 5V and 12V supplies.

Small capacitors are fitted to absorb "spikes" or random noise and prevent possible oscillations.

The 24V AC is kept "floating" above ground potential via the 12V DC *unreg.*



# A14 / Voltages of the Power Supply

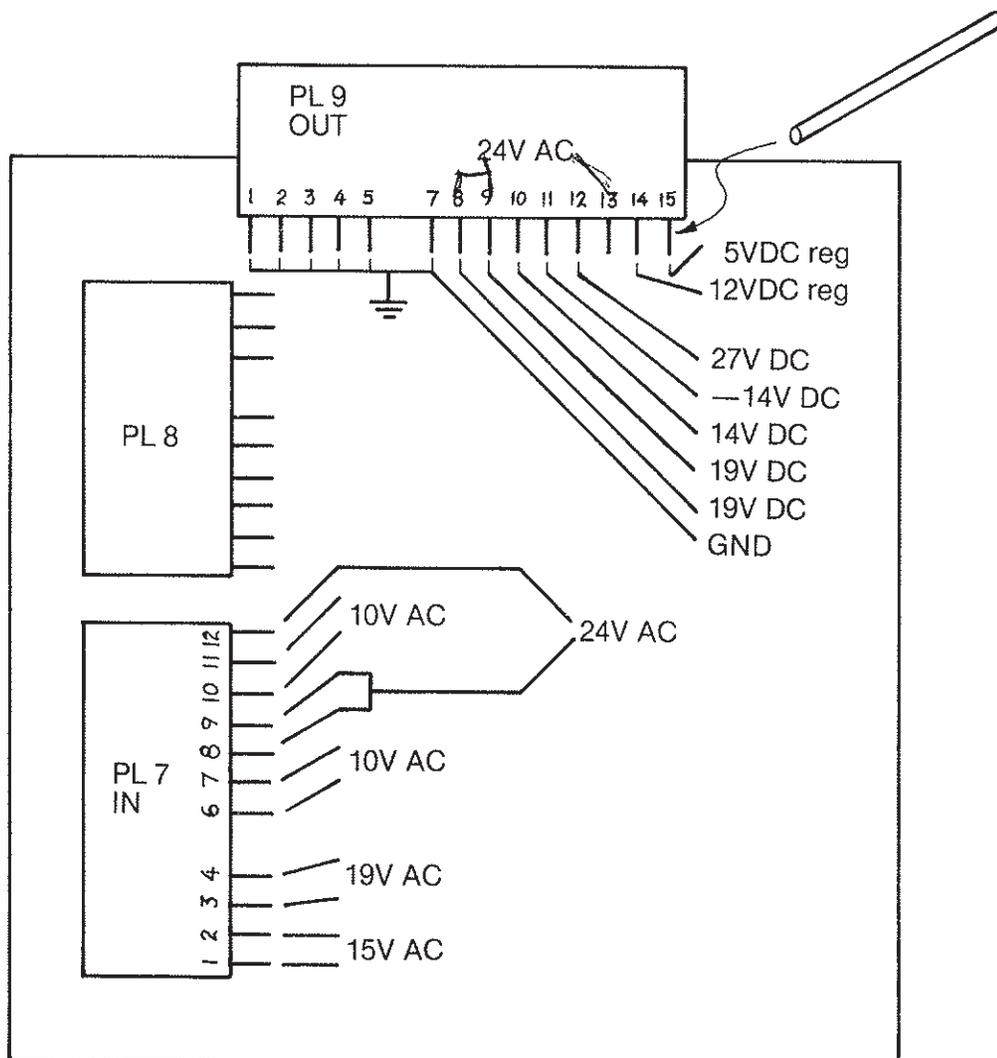
The actual voltage readings as shown below may vary — 10% either way. DC voltages are measured in respect to ground (Multimeter on DC scale, 50 V range. The black probe to GND). When measuring negative voltages, reverse the probes since "ground" is positive.

When testing the AC voltages, measure between the pins as shown. (Multimeter on AC scale, 50V range. Probes can be reversed, it makes no difference). The fuses on the power supply are fitted between the transformer and PL 7

A short length of "spaghetti" under the plug pins will prevent "shorting" with the meter probes to the 24V AC rail underneath.

- F2 — transf. to pin 12
- F3 — transf. to pin 2
- F4 — transf. to pin 4
- F5 — transf. to pin 7
- F6 — transf. to pin 11

## Power Supply Board



Voltages measured under load. (all plugs connected)