

HIGH POWER FET AUDIO AMPLIFIER

A couple of errors have been called to our attention regarding the high-power audio amplifier schematic that appeared in our December and January issues. First, the outputs of the power supply were shown as -75 volts. Only two of them should be—the upper two are $+75$ -volt outputs. Also, the neon lamps shown should really be pilot lamps (which include current-limiting resistors). Q5–Q8 are 2N5087 transistors. The schematic showed them incorrectly.

The parts-placement diagram that appeared in the January issue also had an error: The base and collector leads of Q10 should be exchanged. Note that the leads for Q9 and Q10 are not in the standard plastic-package configuration. Be careful when you install them.

In the “Checkout Procedures” section (in the January issue), one of the procedures (in the last paragraph on page 60) should have read: “Connect the collector of Q4 to the collector of Q3.” On page 62, we told you to install a 1-mA fuse for F2. We should have told you not to install anything—

just use the F2 position to measure for 500 mA.

STATIC ELECTRICITY MYTH

I must dispute the myth, repeated in Mr. Kanter’s article “Curing Static Electricity,” (*Radio-Electronics*, August 1984), that relative humidity is the dominant factor in controlling the buildup of static electricity.

My statements are based on 50 years of experience in the manufacture of photographic films. Those films are very susceptible to damage by static discharges, and could never be handled at 72°F and