

## ERRATA ETCETERA

**N**UMEROUS eagle-eyed readers have noted a few errors in past issues which have heretofore escaped detection by the pseudo-eagle-eyes on our staff. For the record, and with the suggestion that readers make suitable notes in the issues involved, here are the corrections.

In O'Brien's article, November 1951, no mention was made of the switch  $S_1$  and capacitor  $C_{11}$  at the output of the unit. This switch, when closed, provides a fixed amount of high-frequency roll-off, approximating that required for the AES curve, although not quite sufficient for this purpose. If complete correction were desired, the capacitor  $C_{11}$  should be .0013  $\mu\text{f}$ . However, the input capacitance of the power amplifier, together with the shielded connecting cable must be considered in determining the roll-off. These two capacitances may be considered as being indigenous to the power amplifier, and should be lumped together in making calculations.

In the continuously-variable-turnover preamplifier described by Jones in the January issue, the capacitor shown as .001 from the cathode of the 6C4 to the variable resistance  $R_2$  will give turnover frequencies which are much too high for commercially available phonograph records. The amplifier as shown would be more useful for a tape playback amplifier than for record reproduction. If, however, the capacitor had a value of .005  $\mu\text{f}$ , the range of turnover frequencies would extend from 1100 cps down to 250 cps, and would be better for phonograph use.

Last, but not least in the recent history of errors, is the transposition of Figs. 8 and 9 on page 15 of the February issue, in the Toth article. This is reasonably obvious to the reader, but is here mentioned to indicate that we are regrettably aware of the misup.

To our observing readers, orchids; to our unobserving proofreader, a series of brief but effective "tch-tch's."

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