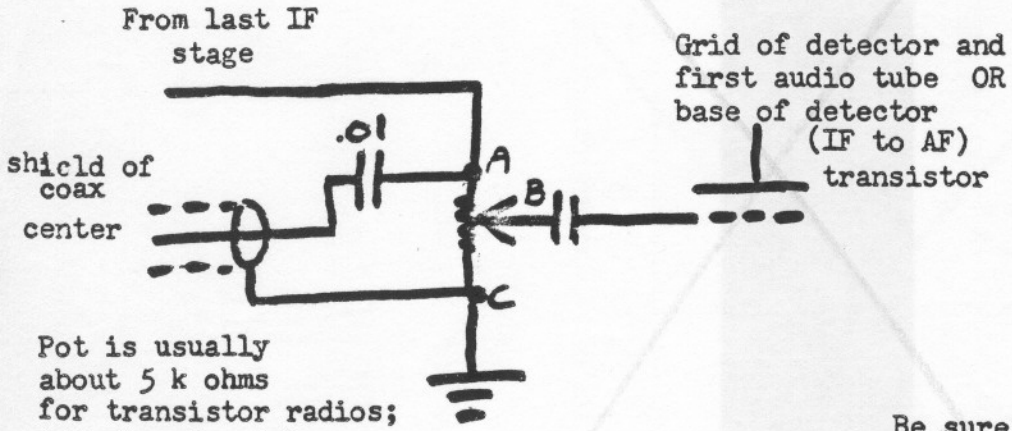
PUTTING A RECORDING OUTLET ON YOUR RECEIVER

Circuits of a receiver are generally found to have many things in common. One of these regularities is the placement of the audio frequency gain control (best known as the volume control) so that it varies the input to the first tube or transistor of the audio section of the receiver. This is the perfect spot to instal a recording jack. Shielded wire such as that used for microphone hookup or loop lead-in must be used to eliminate hum pickup and it is normally best to terminate in a phono or phone plug or DIN connection.

Physically, find the volume control potentiometer in the receiver and trace which end goes to the chassis. This is the end of the potentiometer to which the shield of the wire should be connected. The inner wire should be connected to the other end of the potentiometer through a 0.01 mfd capacitor. Be sure that the solder joints are good and strong.

The output level through this recording outlet cannot be controlled using the volume control on the receiver. This allows you to monitor what you are recording on the receiver at a desired level without affecting the recording level.



Be sure the receiver is <u>not</u> an AC-DC receiver. It must have a power transformer or be battery operated. Otherwise serious injury could result to the operator if the line cord was plugged in the wrong way.

(Article appeared anonymously in DX Monitor several years ago; revised 11/73 by Grant Manning.)