

1. Summary

AWA 12.5 Watt Amplifier Type PA 1005, S.N. CK 3336. \$58 eBay April 2009

1.1 Original design

One microphone and one P.U. input channel PA amplifier. Half 12AX7 amplifier for MIC channel. PU input summing into half 12AX7 summing amplifier. 12AX7 floating paraphase splitter provides high gain to drive output stage. Cathode bias push-pull quad 6AQ5 output, with isolated secondary feedback winding taken to the 2nd stage cathode, and the splitter input cathode. 250V plate supply from voltage doubler 1N3195 diode rectifier and capacitor filter. Plate supply fed direct to the screen supply. Cascading resistor/cap dropping to the splitter, and again to the input amps. 6.3VAC heater supplied to all valves except input 12AX7 - which has heater powered as part of output stage cathode resistor. Vol pot for MIC input. Vol pot for P.U. input. Tone pot for P.U. input. Output load settings 40/60/120/200/315/630. POTs are IRC marked with 1167 and 168 date codes suggesting 1968-1970 manufacture.

Problems included: 6AQ5 imbalance; low heater voltage to input 12AX7; noisy; old AC cabling; C12 bad.

1.2 Modified Design for Guitar Amp use

Inputs reduced to just guitar input. Fender tone stack added with treble and mid pots and 2 preset bass points using original Bass Full/Cut switch on rear panel. Hum and noise minimised. Voltage rail to input stages increased. Send/return socket (ring/tip) with overvoltage protection on send. Standby switch. 8 ohm 6.5mm phono locking socket output.



2. Modifications

- Replaced AC input cable and internal AC wiring. Moved on/off switch to after fuse.
- All wiring with constellation star ground configuration. Shielded pair cable to Pots and rear Bass switch.
- Isolated 6.5mm socket input, switched to ground. Changed R1 from 2M2 to 1M and moved to input socket. 68K series input added to grid. 33uF cathode bypass to input 12AX7.
- Disconnected P.U. input circuit from V1B. 220K R6 deleted to reduce noise, as summer function removed.
- Newer electrolytic for powering.
- Attenuator (2:1) to splitter input stage, to allow splitter/output stage to be driven into acceptable overdrive level. Added 470k grid stopper to V1B and V2A to minimise overdrive distortion.
- Individual 390R screen stoppers, to reduce screen dissipation, and allow individual screen levels to be generated.
- 10R individual 6AQ5 cathode resistors for nominal bias checking (screen + plate).
- Common cathode resistance raised to 135R total (30mA each tube average). Tubes run cool, and mostly in Class A - with Class B only during heavy load peaks.
- Added Fender-type tone stack with Mid & Treble pots. Bass cut switched from max to min.
- New power switch at rear. Standby switch at front – isolates HT secondary winding.
- V1 heater was powered as part of cathode bias – but this didn't allow standby pre-heat. All heaters run AC with +40VDC biased humdinger pot.
- MOV and 4k7 across each OT primary half winding.
- Locking 6.5mm socket for 8 to 15 ohm output. Added 10R 0.1uF zobel network to partially load output (f~160kHz). Separated OT secondary windings at taps and connected the four middle windings (40-60; 60-120; 120-200; 200-315) in parallel to provide 8R output – the two outer windings (0-40, 315-630) are left open and unconnected. Earthed one side of output.

Possible future mods:

- 1Mohm return voltage trimmer – 9mm size pot just above socket.
- Green LED to add to bulb to indicate standby/on – powered from 15V cathode bias.
- Add 22k build-out resistor in output of second half of PI stage to balance PI.
- VVR on VS1 only, with complementary attenuation of PI output signal level

3. Measurements

Voltage rail regulation.

Rail	Idle (2x 12AX7)	Idle (2x 12AY7)
VS1	242V	244
VS2	227V	223
VS3	214V	203
VS4	41V	41
V1A plate	148V	106
V1B plate	141V	87
V2A plate	140V	89
V2B plate	135V	87
Heater 1	6.43Vrms	
Sec HT		
Ripple V1	0.86Vrms	
Ripple V2	~20mVrms	
Ripple V3	~10mVrms	

Valve bias: 27+36mA; 32+26mA.

12VAC 50Hz nominal applied to output transformer 40R winding

Winding	Voltage rms	Turns ratio; Pri Impedance; Spec level; Notes
Pri P-P: BLU to Vi	154.9	1 ; Ω ; N/A; appears to be 5k P-P
Sec: Feedback Winding	15.46	10.0; Ω ; N/A Ω ; 50 Ω , based on 5k P-P
Sec: 40 to Com	12.39	12.5; 6,250 Ω ; 40 Ω ; 32 Ω , based on 5k P-P
Sec: 60 to Com	18.54	8.35; 4,185 Ω ; 60 Ω ; 72 Ω , based on 5k P-P
Sec: 120 to Com	24.7	6.27; 4,718 Ω ; 120 Ω ;
Sec: 200 to Com	30.83	5.02; 5,044 Ω ; 200 Ω ;
Sec: 315 to Com	36.8	4.21; 5,582 Ω ; 315 Ω ;
Sec: 630 to Com	55.2	2.81; 4,961 Ω ; 630 Ω ;

12VAC 50Hz nominal applied to 40 + 630 windings on output transformer

Winding	Voltage rms	Turns ratio; Impedance; Notes
Pri P-P: BLU to Vi	62.0	1 ; assumed to be 5k P-P
Sec: 40 to 630 windings	12.2	5.08; 194 Ω ; based on 5k P-P
Sec: 40 to 60	2.44	25.4; 7.75 Ω ; based on 5k P-P
Sec: 60 to 120	2.44	25.4; 7.75 Ω ; based on 5k P-P
Sec: 120 to 200	2.44	25.4; 7.75 Ω ; based on 5k P-P
Sec: 200 to 315	2.44	25.4; 7.75 Ω ; based on 5k P-P

Output transformer primary DC resistance: 162 Ω plate-to-plate.

Output transformer secondary DC resistance: 4.2 Ω 630 winding.

Power transformer primary DC resistance: 46 Ω .

Power transformer secondary DC resistance: 20 Ω .

The effective impedance of the winding between the 40R and 60R taps is 8R, as is the impedance between 60R to 120R, and 120R to 200R, and 200R to 315R. These four windings were separated and wired in parallel, to give an 8R output – they comprise 45% of secondary winding turns.

Alternatively, the Com-40R, 40R to 120R, and 120R to 315R could be wired in parallel for a 32R output using 67% of secondary winding turns.

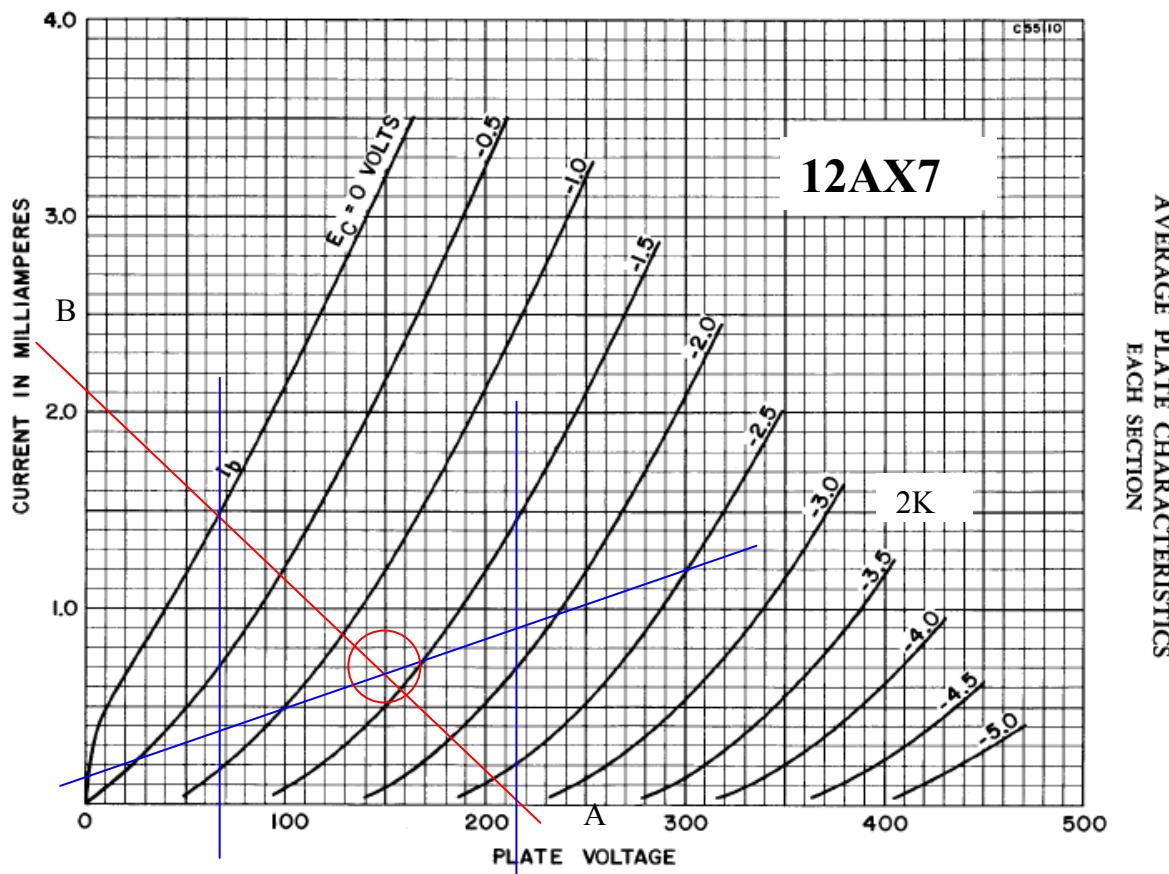
4. Design Info

4.1 Input stage – 12AX7

Measurements based on Modified circuit.

For the first half 12AX7, V1A, plate voltage $V_p = 220V$; $V_a = 150V$; $R_k = 1k96$; $V_k = 1.37V$; $I_a = 0.7mA$; $R_{Ldc} = 100k$.

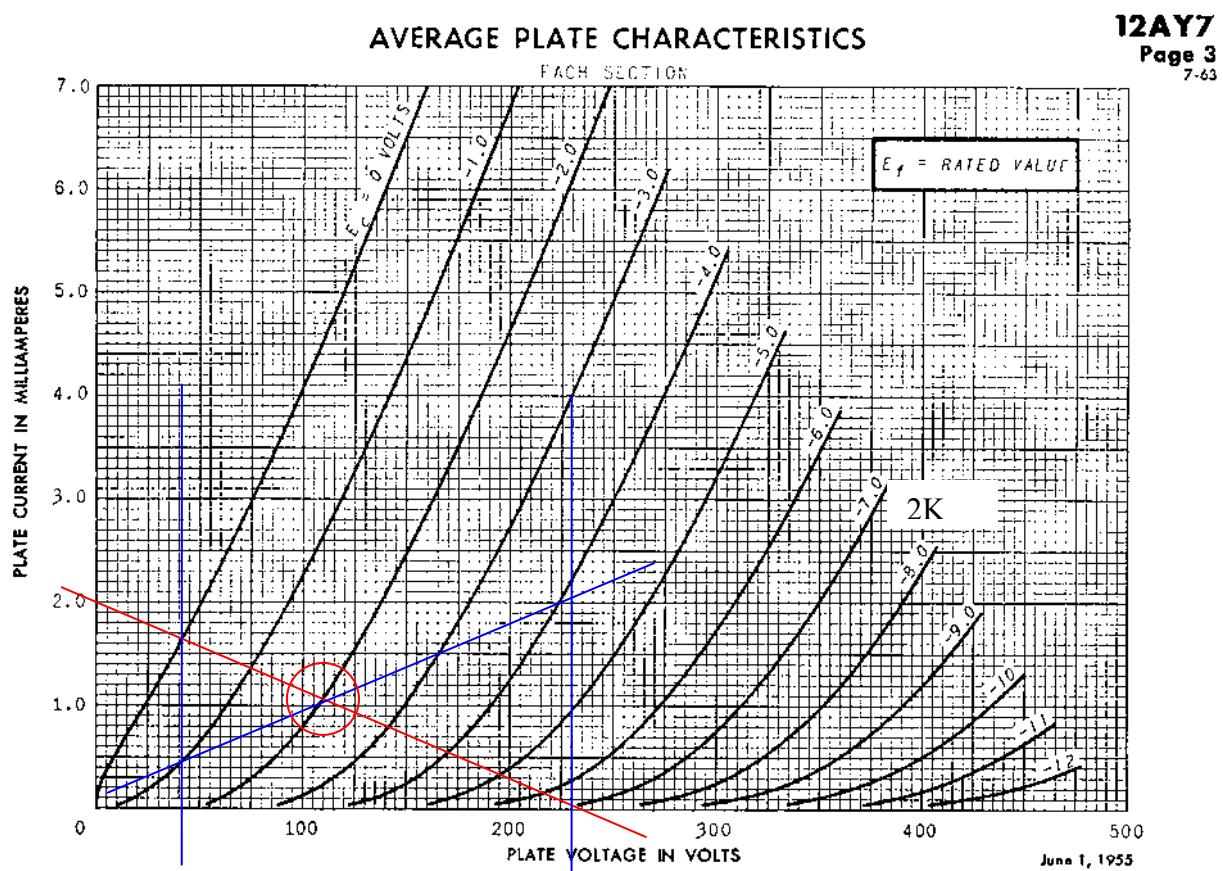
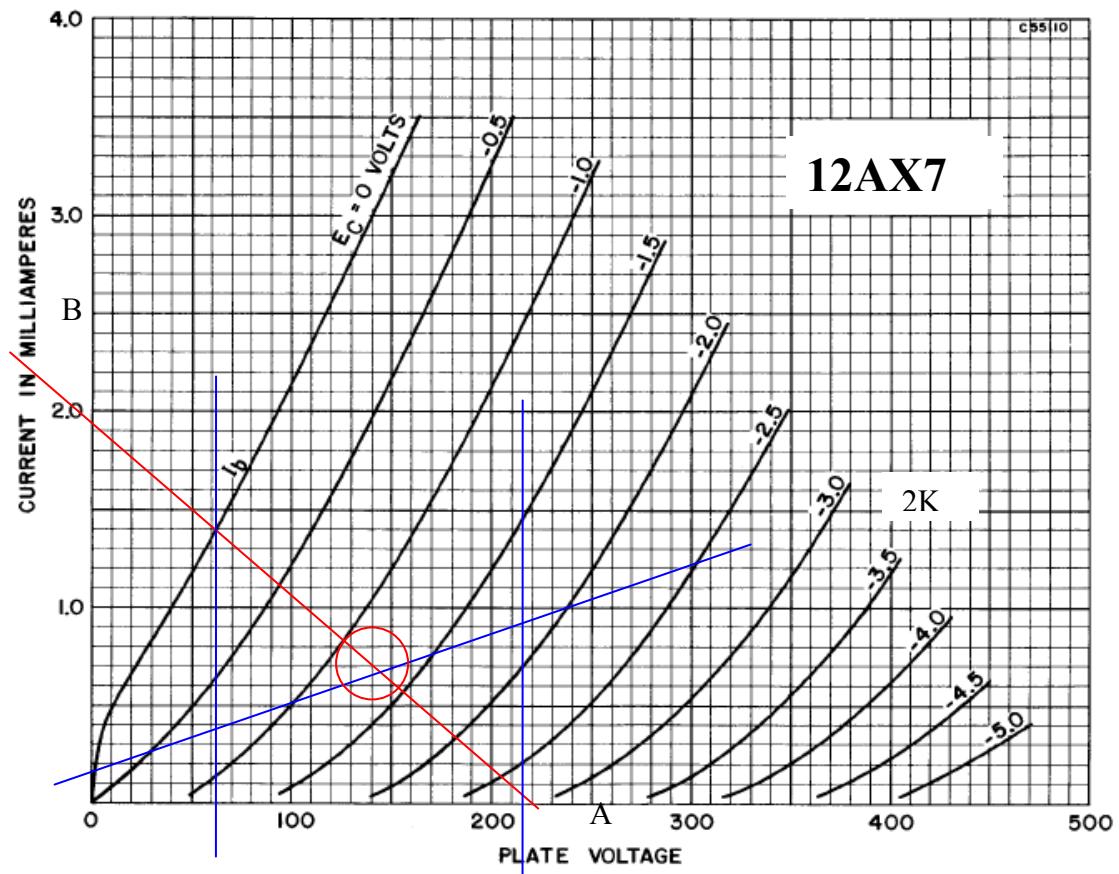
The input voltage swing limit is from the bias point at $V_{gk} = -1.26V$ to $V_{gk} = 0V$, which is about $2.5V_{pp}$ or $0.9V_{rms}$. Referring to the loadline, the plate voltage would swing about $140V$, from about $70V$ to $210V$, with a mid point of $150V$ [$210-150=60V$; $150-70=80V$] which indicates a reasonable amount of 2^{nd} harmonic distortion. This gives a nominal gain of $140/2.5 = 56$.



For the second half 12AX7, V1B, we know plate voltage $V_p = 220V$; $V_a = 140V$; $R_k = 2k06$; $V_k = 1.38V$; $I_a = 0.7mA$; $R_{Ldc} = 114k$.

With no cathode bypass cap, and for a $1V_{rms}$ input then the signal current = $64V_{rms} / 108k = 0.59$ mA rms, so we would see $2.06k \times 0.59$ mA = $1.21V_{rms}$ at the cathode. The input signal required to obtain $64V_{rms}$ at the anode is thus $1V + 1.21V = 2.21V_{rms}$. The overall gain has been reduced to $64 / 2.21 = 29$, which means $36.1dBV - 29.2BV = 6.9dB$ of NFB has been applied.

The input voltage swing limit is from the bias point at $V_{gk} = -1.38V$ to $V_{gk} = 0V$, which is about $2.8V_{pp}$ or $1V_{rms}$. Referring to the loadline, the plate voltage would swing about $160V$, from about $60V$ to $220V$, with a mid point of $157V$ [$220-140=80V$; $140-60=80V$]. This gives a nominal gain of $140/2.5 = 56$.



Splitter stage – 12AX7

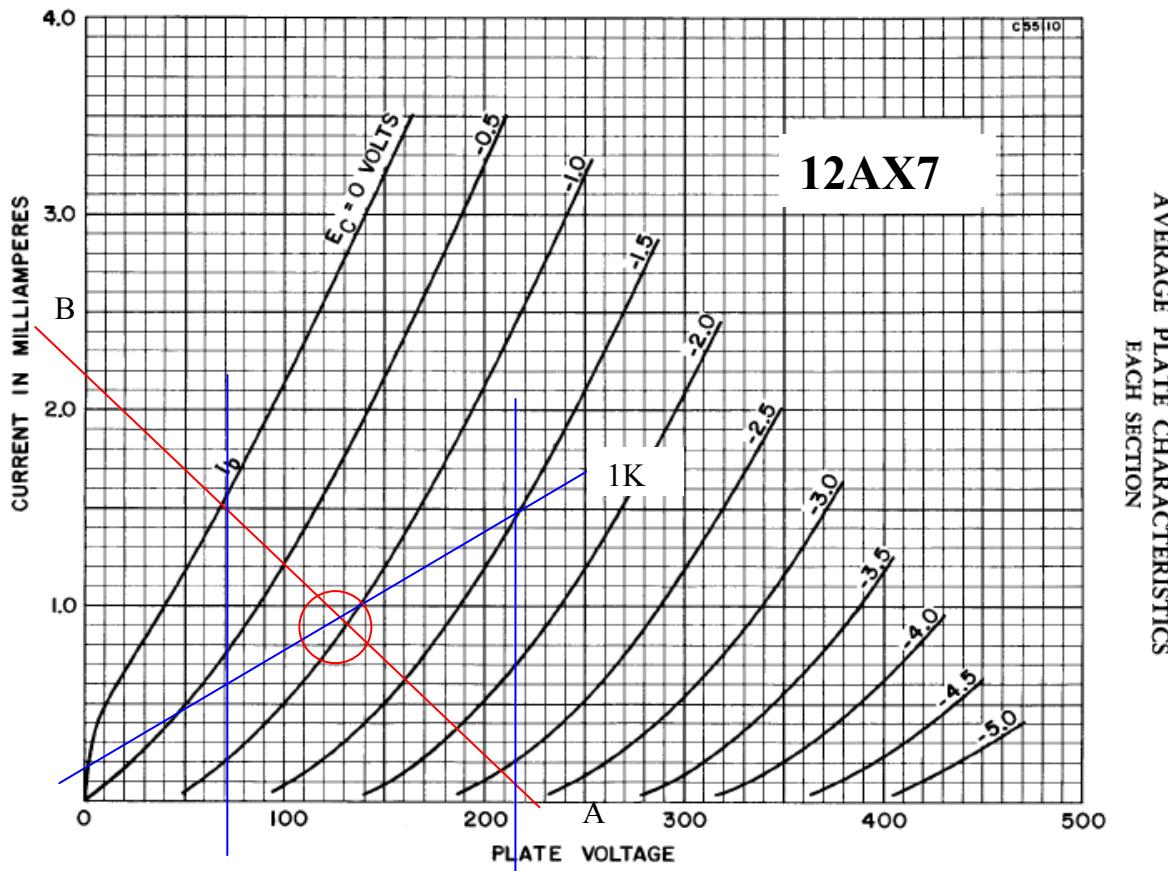
The splitter stage splits into two signals, 180 deg out of phase from one another, and presents a voltage amplified drive to the push-pull output stage. The original circuit is a floating paraphase phase splitter configuration with independent cathode bias resistors, which provides high voltage gain. The 470K resistors form the voltage divider so half of the top stage's output is applied to the grid of the lower stage. Phase shift between the two outputs introduces problems as frequency increases, and distortion can be significant, especially odd harmonics. NFB from the amp output is passed to the input stage cathode.

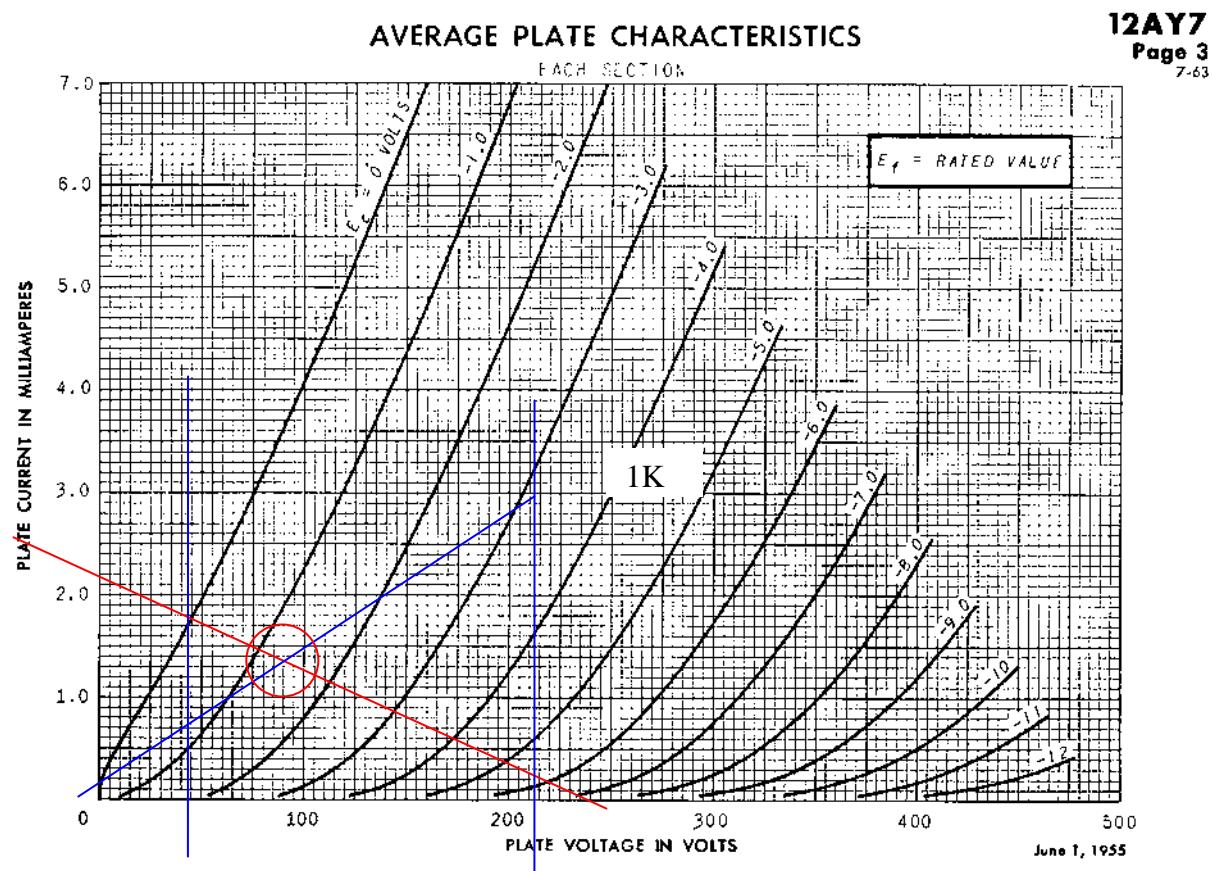
For the first half 12AX7, V2A, we know plate voltage $V_p = 236V$; $V_a=140V$; $R_k=1k1$; $V_k=1.0V$; $I_a=0.91mA$; $R_{Ldc}=110k$. Hence the anode resistance $R_a = (236V/0.91mA) - 1k1(u+1) - 110k \sim 40k$ for $u=100$.

Voltage gain = $u RL / (RL + Ra) = 100 \times 63k / (63k + 40k) = 60$; where $RL \sim 60k$ (100k paralleled with 220k//470k).

With no cathode bypass cap, and for a 1Vrms input then the signal current = $60V_{rms} / 63k = 1$ mA rms, so we would see $1.1k \times 1mA = 1.1V_{rms}$ at the cathode. The input signal required to obtain 60Vrms at the anode is thus $1V + 1.1V = 2.1V_{rms}$. The overall gain has been reduced to $60 / 2.1 = 29$, which means $35.6dBV - 29dBV = 6.6dB$ of NFB has been applied.

The second half has local feedback, so the effective output impedance is much lower, so a nominal 40k//60k = 22k could be inserted into the second half output.





4.3 Output Stage

In this Class AB push-pull output stage, two tubes are pushed into conduction and the other two tubes are pulled into cutoff, and there is a region of overlap where all tubes conduct equivalent levels of current. The cathodes are biased to +14V using a common cathode resistor. The 5KΩ impedance plate-to-plate OPT presents each pair of tubes with a 1.25KΩ load impedance (with a matched secondary load) for signal currents in Class B region, and 2.5K in Class A region.

Exact replacement for 6AQ5 is 6HG5.

Determining a suitable bias current level is not an empirical design approach, rather it is based on the following recommendations:

- Start with the lowest bias current possible (ie. most negative grid bias voltage), and based on listening tests, increase the bias current until the sound character is acceptable, but:
- use the lowest possible bias current level, as this generally increases the life of the tubes, and decreases the chance of operating at excessive plate dissipation; and
- keep the bias current level below 70% of the 12W recommended design max plate dissipation (ie. <8.4W); and
- assess the dynamic loadline to see if it moves into region of increased plate dissipation.

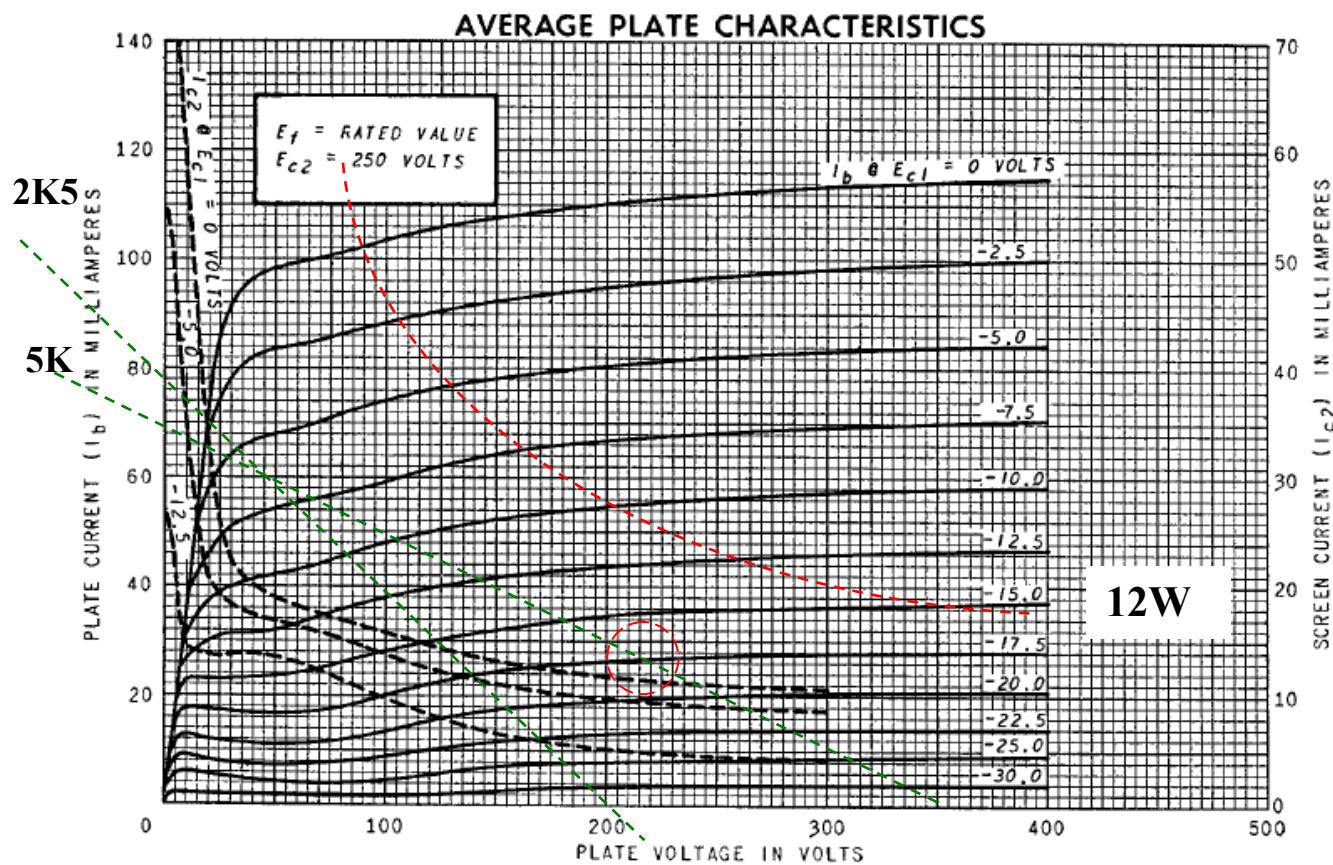
As the output loading increases, the supply voltage VS1 to the output valve plates sags from about 245V towards 200V. Plate DC voltage will be lower than VS1 by an amount of 14V to ~44Vpk; ie. OPT half resistance of about 81Ω with a peak current of up to about 0.07+.07A, and 14V+19V(pk) cathode bias.

Screen voltage supply will also vary from about 240V towards 200V under steady-state heavy load. Screen voltage lower than VS1 by 12V due to the 390R stopper resistors at 30mA screen current per tube, plus additional 14V+20V(pk) cathode bias voltage increase. Max screen power dissipation is then up to 30mA x 200V = 6Wpk, and screen resistor peak is 0.35Wpk.

The 6AQ5 valve bias current allowed is $8.4W / (245-15V) = 36mA$. Each valve has an ‘off’ period for 50% of time, where the average plate dissipation is relatively low and expected to be in the range between the upper limit of the bias level power dissipation, down to a few watts when most of the period is spent in deep cutoff due to very negative grid voltage levels. As such, the average dissipation during the ‘on’ period can extend dynamically above the 12W curve.

Assessing the 6AQ5 plate curves, which shows the 12W constant power contour, indicate how the amp will dynamically remain well below plate dissipation levels. Note that these curves are for a 250V screen level, with no compression influences. With the screen voltage reduced towards 200V, the knee of the curve will sag down through the 2K5 Class B loadline. Most of the operation is in Class A, with cut-off only occurring at waveform peaks.

Assuming the loadline sags to about 200V level and a peak plate current of $70+70=140mA$ is achieved, then the nominal output power of the amplifier would be: $(Ipk)^2 \times Rpp / 8 = 0.14 \times 0.14 \times 5k / 8 = 12W$. For this maximum signal condition, the rms OPT current draw is likely about 90mA (64% of peak), and the average VS1 power consumed is $220 \times 0.09 = 20W$, and the OPT loss is $(0.09)^2 \times 162\Omega = 1.3W$, so the tube plates dissipate $20 - 12 - 1W = 7W$, or under 2W each.



4.4 Power Supplies

The half-wave voltage doubler rectifier circuit uses a 110V (check) secondary HT winding. Only one other 6.3VAC secondary is available for heaters ($\sim 4 \times 0.45 + 2 \times 0.3 = 2.4\text{A}$).

A 375mA fuse is used for VS1. C15 and C16 increased to 470uF. The ripple voltage across VS1 is mainly 100Hz, at a measured level of 2Vrms under heavy load.

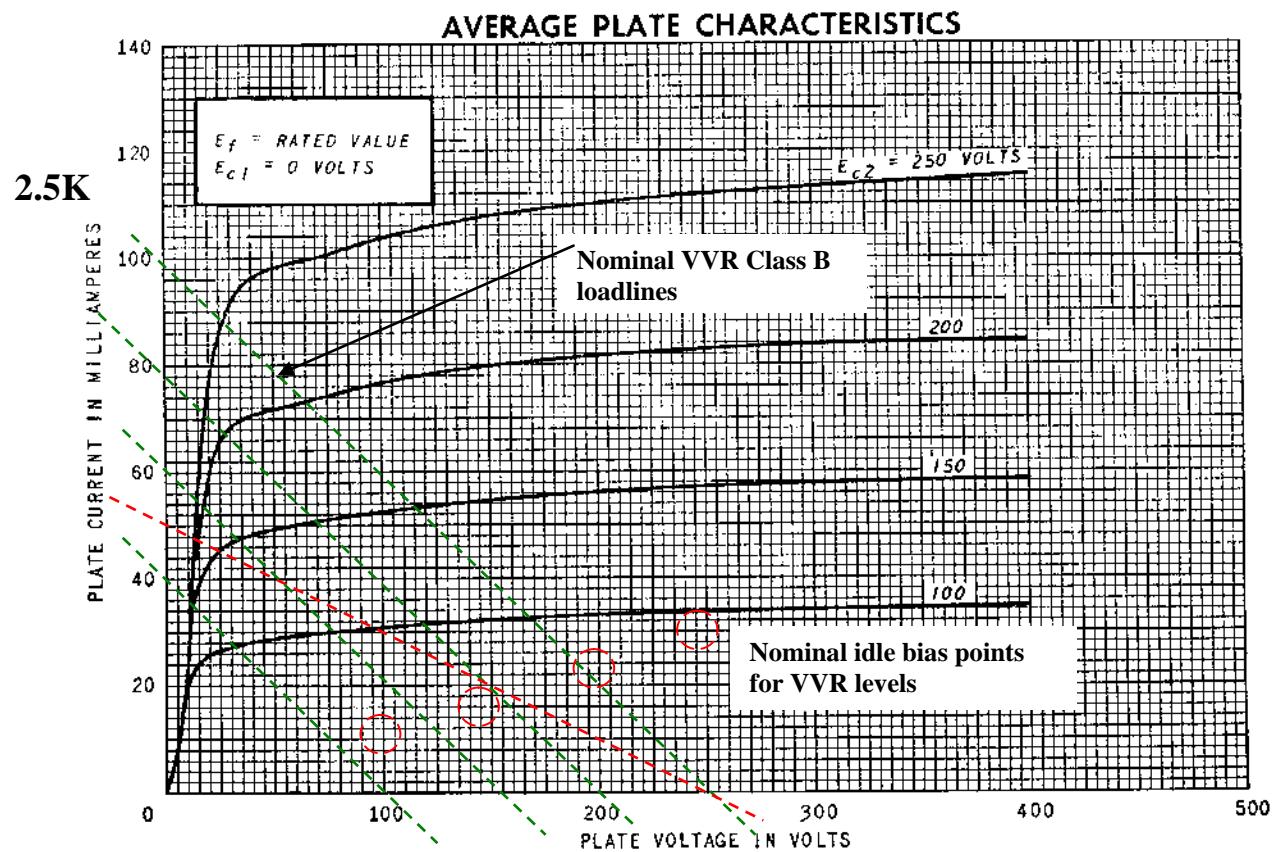
A diode isolated takeoff is used for the VS2 & VS3 supplies, via a 1K5 series resistor and 10uF cap, then an 8H choke and 1K resistor feeds a larger 22uF for VS2, with about 20mV ripple. Another 10K feeds a new 4u7 for VS3. The diode isolation allows the preamp rails to be decoupled from short duration sags in VS1 under heavy transient load, and sag at their own rate.

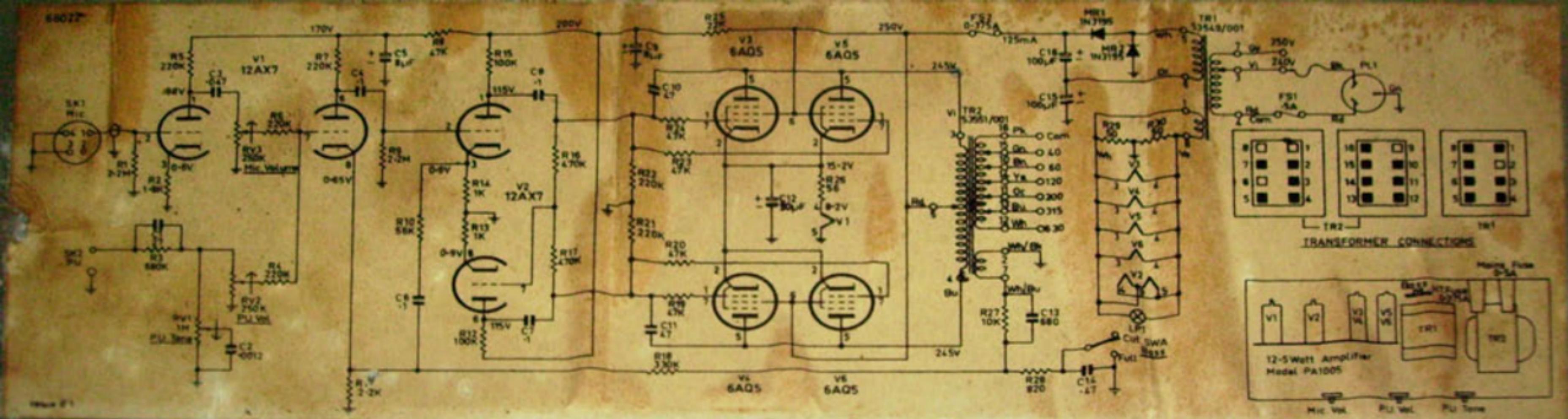
A +41V bias is used with a 200R humdinger pot to trim heater hum to a minimum.

4.5 Protection

If the B+ rail shorts to ground, due to a flashover, or insulation breakdown, then a 0.375A fuse in the VS1 line provides gross failure protection by isolating both the plate and screen rails.

A 330Vdc 90pF 7mm disk MOV type 2502 in series with 4k7 is placed across each primary half winding to dampen any overshoot on the cut-off anode to reduce insulation stress within the OT and on the valve base.





AWA PA1005

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