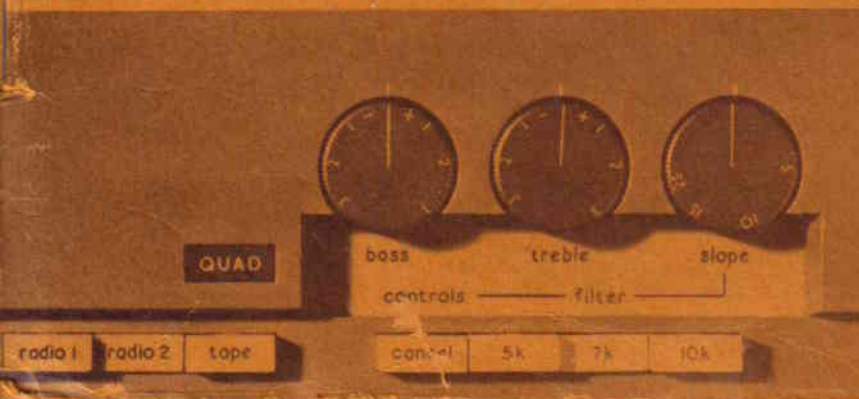




QUAD 33-303 instruction booklet



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QUAD

**for the closest
approach to the
original sound**

INTRODUCTION

This amplifier has been designed to provide the best possible quality of reproduction but it must be borne in mind that the standard of performance of the complete equipment will be limited by that of the poorest link in the chain. Thus, the gramophone motor, pickup, loudspeaker, etc., should all receive careful consideration if full advantage is to be taken of the capabilities of the amplifier.

A complete installation is shown in Fig. 1 and the same basic arrangement will apply in whole or in part, whatever associated equipment is used with the Quad 33. Installation is quite straightforward and should present no difficulty to the intelligent enthusiast provided the following notes are observed.

Please note that three printed circuit boards from the Quad 33 are packed separately for safe transit. These must be inserted during installation. See Fig. 3 and also instructions contained in the packing.

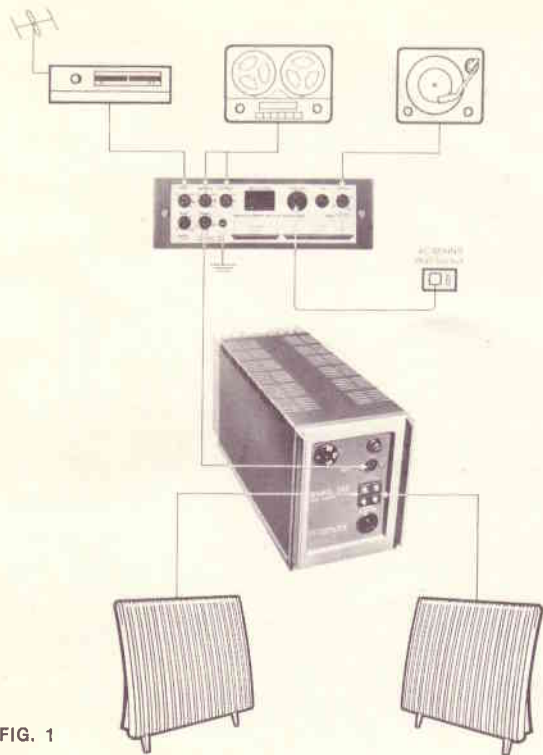


FIG. 1

INSTALLATION

Normally equipment of this type may be either mounted in a wide variety of housings or used free-standing, and if you are designing your own layout it might be advisable to assemble all the parts in a mock-up form before deciding on the final arrangement, just to make sure there are no unforeseen difficulties of operation or inter-unit wiring, etc.

Adequate ventilation must be provided for units producing heat, including transistorised power amplifiers and if the latter are to be mounted closer than about 12 inches from either control unit or tuner it might be necessary to experiment with orientation and position to ensure that no hum is induced in the latter units.

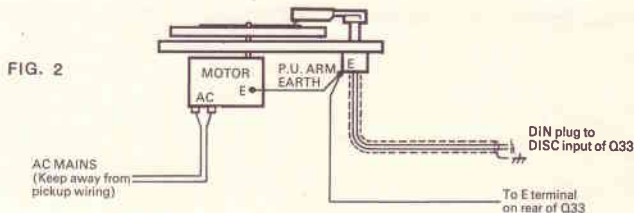


FIG. 2

Close proximity of the control unit and tuners to each other should cause no problem unless the control unit is mounted immediately on top of the tuner, in which case a space of about two inches should be left between them.

Hum can also occur if a low output magnetic pickup is too close to a mains transformer or if its leads run close to the mains wiring. (See Fig. 2).

All metal parts must be earthed but, because multiple earth connections cause hum, they should be earthed, directly or indirectly, by one connection only, and the whole installation earthed at one point such as the E terminal on the rear of the control unit, OR the third pin of the control unit mains socket, but not both.

(Note: All the Quad units are already bonded together by their own inter-connecting cables).

Always follow the manufacturers' instructions supplied with pickup, motor, tape recorder, etc., and refer any query which may arise to your dealer or in case of difficulty to the manufacturer concerned.

Page Four

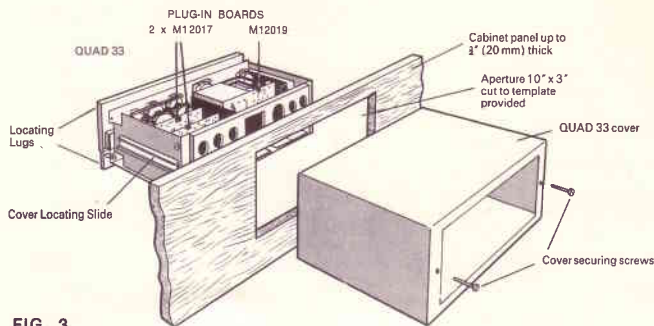


FIG. 3

If the Quad 33 is not to be used free standing you will require an aperture 10" x 3" as shown in Fig. 3 and a template is provided in the rear of this booklet to assist in marking this out on the cabinet. The cover is then removed from the Quad 33, the unit passed through the aperture from the front so that its lugs locate in the aperture, and the cover replaced from the rear, thus gripping the cabinet panel between the Quad 33 front casting and its cover. The securing screws should be inserted finger tight and then given one further half-turn to lock the unit firmly in position.



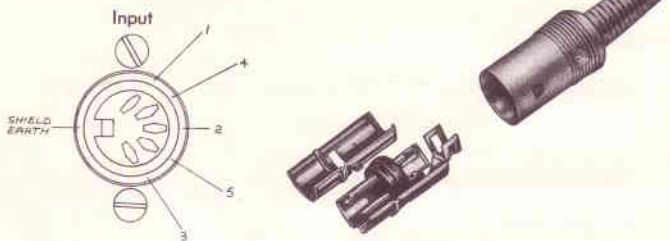
FIG. 4

The Quad 303 carries no controls and may be mounted out of sight inside the cabinet or at any other convenient position in the installation.

The Quad 303 may be either stood on its feet on a shelf or base board of a cabinet, or more securely fixed by drilling four holes in the shelf or board to coincide with the feet centres, removing the feet securing screws and passing the longer screws provided, up through these holes, through the feet which act as spacers to assist circulation of air under the amplifier, and into the tapped bushes in the base-plate.

Slots or holes should be cut in or near the base and in or near the top of any enclosed compartment to permit a flow of air upwards through the compartment, past and through the amplifier to assist ventilation. In confined spaces where the exit vents are not directly over the amplifier a deflector plate of plywood or asbestos may be mounted at an inclined angle above the amplifier to help guide the rising warm air towards the exit vent and prevent an accumulation of warm air under a closed horizontal top.

CONNECTIONS



Din style plugs showing method of assembly. See individual illustrations for pin connections.

Control Unit to Power Amplifier

Two leads are supplied with the control unit. That with a 4-pin connector at each end is reversible and connects the control unit output to the power amplifier input. The other connects the switched mains supply from the control unit to the power amplifier and the 2-pin plug at the control unit end of this lead is reversible. (See Fig. 10). Longer leads are permissible where required for special installations (see Specification on page 21).

Page Six

Power Amplifier to Loudspeakers

Ordinary lighting flex or similar cable may be used for connecting the loudspeakers to the power amplifier unless a very long run is involved in which case a heavier calibre cable should be used. As a rough guide the DC resistance of the cable should not exceed about 5% of the nominal impedance of the loudspeaker. Each loudspeaker should be connected to its appropriate power amplifier output so that the two pairs of wires are connected in the same way, to ensure that the speakers operate in phase. For example, if the top output socket on one channel is connected to the left-hand terminal of its speaker, the top output socket on the other channel should also be connected to the left-hand terminal of its speaker. This is quite straightforward but should there be any doubt the phasing can be checked later experimentally. (See Page 15). Where one loudspeaker only is used for mono, phase is not important and in this case either outlet may be used and the sockets of the other channel left vacant.

In cases where loudspeakers, such as the electrostatic loudspeaker, also require an energising supply, the