



PRE-73 Jr

Vintage Style Pre Amplifier



INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on choosing the Golden Age Project PRE-73 Jr microphone preamplifier!

The PRE-73 Jr is a one-channel vintage style microphone- and instrument preamplifier. The signal path uses only discrete components like resistors, capacitors and transistors. The in- and output is transformer balanced, using two different transformers, each one optimized for its purpose. This is the way audio components were built before integrated circuits became available.

Integrated circuits are small and cheap and widely used in most modern designs. It is clear though that audio components built with modern technology doesn't always provide the best perceived sound quality or the type of character that the modern user desires.

On the contrary, the subjective sound quality delivered by vintage equipment is often preferred over the one delivered by modern units, a situation that is even more obvious now when music is recorded with clean-sounding digital audio equipment.

This is the reason why so many vintage audio components are cloned and produced again and also why the vintage originals are often very expensive on the second hand market.

The circuit used in the PRE-73 Jr is similar to the preamp section in the classical 1073 module with a corresponding sound character that is warm, punchy, sweet and musical. These classic characteristics have been heard on countless recordings through the years and it is a versatile sound that works very well on most sound sources and in most genres.

The essence of this sound is now available at a surprisingly low cost, making it available to nearly everyone.

FEATURES

- Vintage Style class-A electronics. No integrated circuits in the signal path.
- GAIN switch range 20 - 70 dB.
- Switchable phantom power and absolute phase.
- A high-impedance instrument input for any sound module, electric guitar or bass.
- A simple signal LED indicator.
- The output level control makes it possible to do fine gain adjustments and also to overload the main gain stage for more character and then lower the signal to a suitable level before the output stage.
- Combo XLR/TRS input jack and separate output XLR and TRS jacks for flexible connections.
- Insert jack for inserting EQ's and other units.
- The circuit board is prepared for the Carnhill input transformer.
- External power supply to avoid interaction with the audio circuits and transformers.
- The small format makes it possible to mount 4 units in our 19-inch rack kit, the UNITE MKII.
- A solid build quality that will last many years of normal use.



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The signal first enters the input transformer. The primary of the transformer has two windings that are connected in series which results in an input impedance of 1200 Ohms which is suitable for

most mics.

The transformer is followed by the main gain stage using only three transistors.

The signal then goes to the insert jack and from there on to the output level potentiometer and then to the output stage. This stage again only uses three transistors, the last one in the chain is a hefty 2N3055 power transistor run in class-A mode, driving the output transformer.

So, all in all, the complete signal chain only contains a maximum of six active elements. Compare that to the big number of transistors that are usually used in one single integrated circuit!

MODERN VERSUS OLD

It is true that there are some great IC's available today that achieves very low levels of static and dynamic distortion. The simple circuits that the PRE-73 Jr uses, and even more so the transformers, cannot match the low distortion specifications of modern IC's.

It is the distortion components that imparts a sound character to the audio signal and, if the distortion components are of the right type, this is a good thing since it makes the recorded voice or instrument sound "better", more musical, more pleasing to the ear. This is one reason why vintage style units are so popular today.

This is not to suggest that modern, transparent sounding audio circuits is a bad thing, sometimes they are preferred over colored ones. It's all about taste and it depends on the genre. For most modern music styles, color and character is definitely a good thing.

And doesn't it feel good to use audio components built according to the old, minimalistic approach where one can follow the signal from one discrete component to another?

USING THE PRE-73 Jr

Using a preamplifier is not rocket science. Here are some points though to help you getting the maximum out of the PRE-73 Jr:

- Connect the cable from the power supply to the 24V AC connector at the back of the PRE-73 Jr. Power on the unit with the POWER switch on the back panel.
- Connect your microphone to the input XLR/TRS combo jack on the back panel.
- If you want the smallest amount of coloration, always set the OUTPUT level potentiometer at or close to maximum and adjust the output level with the stepped GAIN switch.
- If you want more character, turn the OUTPUT level potentiometer counterclock-wise and increase the gain with the GAIN switch. This will drive the input gain stage harder and provoke more character from them.

- You can also overdrive the output stage and the output transformer for even more character, but you will then usually need a level control after the PRE-73 Jr in order to reduce the level to the appropriate one. This level control can be a passive damping device (like the Shure A15AS XLR switchable pad) or an input level control in the unit following the PRE-73 Jr.

The Shure A15AS is also useful for reducing the output level if the PRE-73 Jr is connected to a unit that has a standard operating level of -10 dBu. The standard operating level of the PRE-73 Jr is +4 dBu, the output level into a 600 ohm load will be about 1.23V.

- Instruments can be connected to the TRS input at the front which has an input impedance of about 100 kohm. Press the DI switch to engage this input. A source at the back can remain connected.

- Engage the +48V phantom power for any mic that needs it. It is a good procedure to always disengage the phantom power and wait for about 10 seconds before unplugging the mic.

- The phase switch simply reverses the phase by reversing the wires from the secondary winding of the output transformer. Reversing the phase of the signal is useful on a number of occasions, one example is phase reversing the lower mic of a snare drum to make it sum in phase with the upper mic.

- There is an unbalanced Insert jack located at the back panel where you can insert equalizers and other external effect units that has an operating level of about -10 dBu to -18dBu.

Send is on "tip" and return on "ring".

WARRANTY

The PRE-73 Jr is built to last. But as in any electronic device, components can break down.

There is a 1.0A, slow blow fuse located inside the unit. If the unit dies, please check this fuse. If it has blown, replace it with a new one. You can also try with another 24V AC adaptor if you have one available.

If this doesn't help, or if the unit has another problem, it will need repair and you should then contact the reseller where you bought the unit.

The warranty period is decided by the Distributor for your country. The Distributor will support Golden Age Project resellers and end users with repairs and spare parts.

REGISTRATION

You are welcome to register your unit at our website: www.goldenageproject.com

I would like to thank you for choosing the PRE-73 Jr! I hope it will serve you well and that it will help you in making many great sounding recordings.

Yours,
Bo Medin

Vintage character for modern ideas!