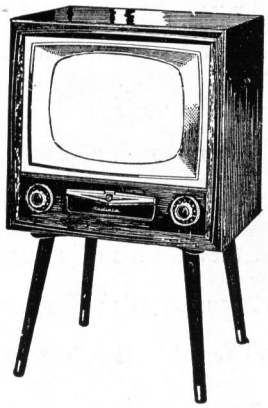
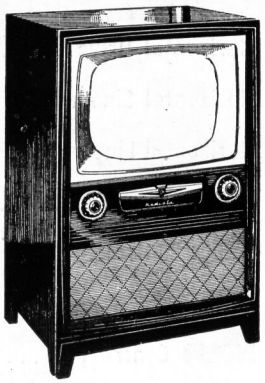
TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND SERVICE DATA





A.W.A. RADIOLA TELEVISION RECEIVER

Models 201-T, 202-C and 203-T

(17 inch, 23 Valves, A.C. Operated)

Issued by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Models 201-T, 202-C and 203-T are "17 inch," 23 valves, A.C. Operated Television Receivers.

Features of design include: Inter-carrier F.M. system; Ratio Detector, Aluminised Kinescope, Amplified A.G.C., A.F.C. Horizontal Hold, Twin Loudspeakers.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

PICTURE SIZE: Approximately 154 sq. ins. on a 17HP4B Kinescope.

TELEVISION CHANNELS: All 10 V.H.F. channels. (Refer Alignment Procedure)

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCIES

Video I.F. Carrier Frequency ..... 36.0 Mc/s
Sound I.F. Carrier Frequency ..... 30.5 Mc/s

POWER CONSUMPTION: 200 watts max.

UNDISTORTED AUDIO POWER OUTPUT: 2.5 watts max.

LOUDSPEAKERS—

MODELS 201-T and 203-T:

7" x 5" Permanent Magnet No. 21034 and
7" x 5" Permanent Magnet No. 21045.
Transformer No. 21092

V.C. Impedance of combinations.
6—8 ohms at 400 c/s.

MODEL 202-C:

9" x 6" Permanent Magnet No. 21519 and
9" x 6" Permanent Magnet No. 21520.
Transformer No. 21092.

V.C. Impedance of combination.
6—8 ohms at 400 c/s.

VALVE COMPLEMENT:

(1) Radiotron 6BQ7A ..... R.F. Amplifier
(2) Radiotron 6U8 ..... R.F. Oscillator and Converter
(3) Radiotron 6AU6 ..... 1st Sound I.F. Amplifier
(4) Radiotron 6AU6 ..... 2nd Sound I.F. Amplifier
(5) Radiotron 6AL5 ..... Ratio Detector
(6) Radiotron 6AV6 ..... A.F. Amplifier
(7) Radiotron 6AQ5 ..... A.F. Output
(8) Radiotron 6BA6 ..... 1st Video I.F. Amplifier
(9) Radiotron 6CB6 ..... 2nd Video I.F. Amplifier
(10) Radiotron 6CB6 ..... 3rd Video I.F. Amplifier
(11) Radiotron 6CB6 ..... 4th Video I.F. Amplifier
(12) Radiotron 6AL5 ..... Video Detector
(13) Radiotron 12BY7 ..... Video Amplifier
(14) Radiotron 6CB6 ..... A.G.C. Amplifier
(15) Radiotron 6SN7GTA .... Vertical Sync. Separator and Horizontal Sync. Separator
(16) Radiotron 6SN7GTA ..... Sync. Amplifier and Vertical Oscillator
(17) Radiotron 6AQ5 ..... Vertical Output
(18) Radiotron 6SN7GTA ..... Horizontal Control and Horizontal Oscillator
(19) Radiotron 6DQ6A ..... Horizontal Output
(20) Radiotron 6AX4GT ..... Damper
(21) Radiotron 1B3GT ..... High Voltage Rectifier
(22) Radiotron 5AS4 ..... Rectifier
(23) Radiotron 17HP4B ..... Kinescope

Second Edition — Second Printing — 4/58

AERIAL INPUT IMPEDANCE
Choice—300 ohms balanced, or 72 ohms unbalanced.

VIDEO RESPONSE ..... To 4.25 Mc/s

FOCUS ..... Electrostatic (Low Voltage)

SWEEP DEFLECTION ..... Magnetic

SCANNING ..... Interlaced, 625 lines

HORIZONTAL SCANNING FREQUENCY ..... 15,625 c/s

VERTICAL SCANNING FREQUENCY ..... 50 c/s

PICTURE REPETITION RATE ..... 25 per second

OPERATING CONTROLS:

Channel Selector, Fine Tuning } Concentric.

Power/Volume, Brightness } Concentric.

Contrast, Horizontal Hold, Vertical Hold, Tone } Single Controls under Front Panel.

NON-OPERATING CONTROLS (not including R.F. and I.F. adjustments)

Height ..... screwdriver adjustment under front panel

Vertical Linearity ..... screwdriver adjustment under front panel

Horizontal Drive..... rear chassis adjustment

Horizontal Sine Wave ..... top chassis adjustment

Horizontal Linearity ..... rear chassis adjustment

Width ..... rear chassis adjustment

A.G.C. Control ..... rear chassis adjustment

Focus ..... rear chassis adjustment

Picture Centring ..... above chassis adjustment

Deflection Yoke ..... above chassis adjustment

Ion Trap Magnet ..... above chassis adjustment

HIGH VOLTAGE WARNING

OPERATION OF THIS RECEIVER OUTSIDE THE CABINET INVOLVES A SHOCK HAZARD FROM THE RECEIVER POWER SUPPLIES. WORK ON THE RECEIVER SHOULD NOT BE ATTEMPTED BY ANYONE WHO IS NOT THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY WHEN WORKING ON HIGH VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT. DO NOT OPERATE THE RECEIVER WITH THE HIGH VOLTAGE COMPARTMENT SHIELD REMOVED. MAKE SURE THAT THE EARTH STRAP BETWEEN THE CHASSIS AND THE KINESCOPE ASSEMBLY IS SECURELY FASTENED BEFORE TURNING THE RECEIVER ON.

KINESCOPE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT INSTALL, REMOVE OR HANDLE THE KINESCOPE IN ANY MANNER UNLESS SHATTER-PROOF GOGGLES ARE WORN. PEOPLE NOT SO EQUIPPED SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY WHILE HANDLING KINESCOPES. KEEP THE KINESCOPE AWAY FROM THE BODY WHILE HANDLING.

When the receiver has been switched off after operating for a time, the kinescope will retain a certain charge. Therefore it is advisable to discharge it before handling.

The kinescope bulb encloses a high vacuum and, due to its large surface area, is subjected to considerable air pressure. Therefore, kinescopes must be handled with more care than ordinary receiving valves.

The large end of the kinescope bulb, particularly that part at the rim of the viewing surface, must not be struck, scratched or subjected to more than moderate pressure at any time. When installing, if the valve sticks or fails to slip smoothly into its socket or deflecting yoke, do not force it, but investigate and remove the cause of the trouble. All Radiotron replacement kinescopes are packed in special cartons and should be left in the cartons until required for installation.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS.

The following adjustments are necessary when turning the receiver on for the first time:

1. Turn the POWER/VOLUME control clockwise to switch the receiver "ON" and set the control near the middle of its range. An interval of about one minute is necessary for the valves to heat before satisfactory operation is obtained.

2. Set the CHANNEL SELECTOR to the desired channel.

3. Turn the FINE TUNING control fully anti-clockwise.

4. Adjust the VOLUME control, until the desired volume is obtained.

5. Turn the BRIGHTNESS control to the extreme anti-clockwise position and then clockwise until a pattern appears on the screen.

6. Adjust the VERTICAL hold control until there is no vertical movement of the pattern.

7. Adjust the HORIZONTAL hold control until a picture is obtained.

8. Adjust the FINE TUNING, CONTRAST and BRIGHTNESS controls until the picture contrast and brightness is satisfactory.

9. After switching from one channel to another, it may be necessary to repeat adjustments 4 and 8.

10. When the set is switched on again after an idle period, it should not be necessary to repeat the adjustments unless the positions of the controls have been altered. If any adjustment is necessary, adjustment No. 8 is generally sufficient. However, if the controls have been altered it may be necessary to repeat adjustments 1 to 8.

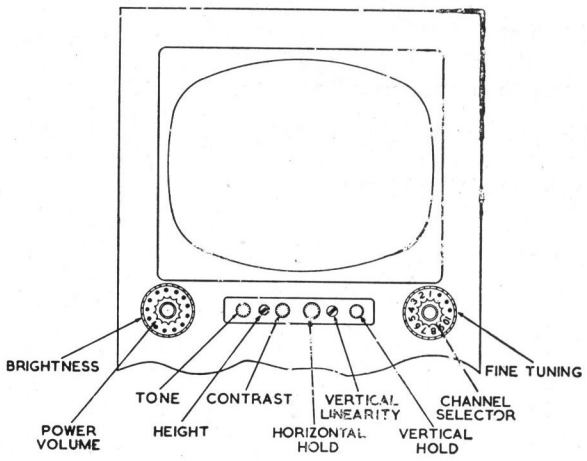


FIG. 1—RECEIVER OPERATING CONTROLS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

UNPACKING

These receivers, complete with valves, are packed in cardboard cartons.

Take the receiver from the carton and remove the wooden packing block from the base of the cabinet.

Refer to the label inside the cabinet and make sure that the valves are in their correct sockets and pressed firmly down.

Check to see that the kinescope high voltage lead clip is in place.

Plug the power cable into a 200-240 volts, A.C. Power Point after making sure that the power cable is wired to the correct transformer tap. Refer to the instructions on the cabinet back.

Connect the aerial to be used to the terminals at the rear of the cabinet. The in-built aerial may be used if conditions indicate that satisfactory reception will be obtained.

AERIAL INPUT

A 300 ohm aerial input is provided. However, by rewiring the matching unit input plug, as shown in the circuit diagram, a 72 ohm co-axial cable may be used.

In locations where a very strong signal is likely to cause overloading of the receiver, an attenuator of the type shown in Fig. 10 should be used.

INITIAL OPERATION CHECK

Turn the Power/Volume control clockwise to switch the receiver "ON" and check all operations.

This instrument has been accurately aligned by the manufacturer with precision instruments and should require no further adjustments. However, a check should be made of all the various functions and if further adjustments are found necessary the following should be carried out.

ION TRAP MAGNET ADJUSTMENT

Set the ion trap magnet approximately in the position shown in Fig. 2. Adjust the magnet by moving it backward or forward, at the same time rotating it slightly around the neck of the kinescope, for the brightest raster on the screen. Reduce the brightness control setting until the raster is slightly above average brilliance. Re-adjust the ion trap magnet for maximum raster brilliance. The final touches of this adjustment should be made with the brightness control at the maximum clockwise position with which good line focus can be maintained.

DEFLECTION YOKE ADJUSTMENT (Fig. 2)

If the lines of the raster are not horizontal or squared with the kinescope, rotate the deflection yoke until this condition is obtained. Tighten the yoke adjustment nuts.

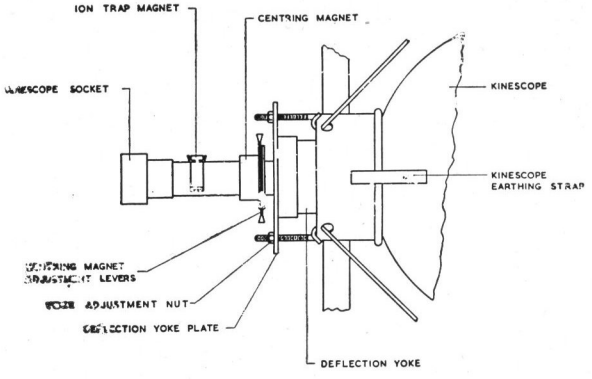


FIG. 2

FOCUS ADJUSTMENT (Fig. 3)

This adjustment has been made at the factory and it should only be necessary to re-adjust if the kinescope is replaced. In this case, adjust the focus control (R231) on the rear of the chassis until maximum definition of the line structure of the raster is obtained.

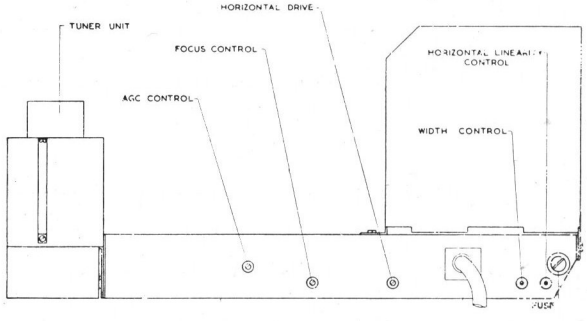


FIG 3
REAR CHASSIS ADJUSTMENTS

PICTURE ADJUSTMENTS

It will now be necessary to obtain a test pattern or picture in order to make further adjustments.

When the Horizontal Oscillator and A.G.C. system are operating correctly, it should be possible to synchronise the picture at this point. However, if the A.G.C. control is not adjusted correctly and the receiver is overloading, it may be impossible to synchronise the picture.

If the receiver is overloading, turn R308 (on the rear of the chassis, Fig. 3) anti-clockwise until the receiver operates normally and the picture can be synchronised.

CHECK OF HORIZONTAL OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT

Turn the horizontal hold control to the extreme clockwise position. The picture will be out of synchronisation with a minimum of 12 bars slanting downwards towards the left. Turn the control slowly anti-clockwise. The number of diagonal black bars will gradually reduce and when only 1½ to 3 bars remain, the picture will synchronise with further slight anti-clockwise rotation of the control. The picture should remain synchronised for approximately two full turns of additional anti-clockwise rotation of the control. Continue to turn the control anti-clockwise until the picture falls out of synchronisation. Turning the control beyond the fall-out position should produce between 2 and 5 bars before motorboating occurs. Motorboating should occur before the extreme anti-clockwise position is reached.

When the receiver passes the above checks and the picture is normal and stable, the horizontal oscillator is correctly aligned. Therefore, the "Horizontal Oscillator Adjustment" may be by-passed.

HORIZONTAL OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT

If during the above check the receiver failed to hold synchronisation over two full anti-clockwise turns of the control from the pull-in point, the following adjustments are necessary.

Turning the horizontal hold control anti-clockwise will produce a number of bars before motorboating occurs. Adjust the horizontal sine wave coil (L401) until 3 or 4 bars are present before motorboating occurs, when the horizontal hold control is turned anti-clockwise from the fall-out point.

If it is impossible to synchronise the picture and the A.G.C. system is correctly adjusted, it will be necessary to align the Horizontal Oscillator by the method laid down in the Alignment Procedure.

CENTRING ADJUSTMENT

The electrostatic focus kinescope is equipped with special centring magnets. These are in the form of two discs mounted on a non-magnetic tube which is placed around the neck of the kinescope at a distance of about ¼" behind the deflection yoke plate. When the magnets are rotated on the tube so that the levers are opposite, maximum centring effect is produced. To shift the picture, rotate one of the magnets with respect to the other. To shift the picture in the desired direction, rotate the entire centring magnet assembly on the neck of the kinescope. By alternately rotating one magnet with respect to the other, then rotating the entire assembly around the neck of the valve, correct centring of the picture can be obtained.

WIDTH, DRIVE AND HORIZONTAL LINEARITY ADJUSTMENTS

Adjustment of the horizontal drive control affects the high voltage applied to the kinescope. In order to obtain the highest possible voltage and hence the brightest and best focussed picture, turn the horizontal drive trimmer (C408) anti-clockwise until a bright white line begins to appear in approximately the centre of the raster. Then, turn the control clockwise until the line disappears.

Turn the horizontal linearity control (L403) clockwise until the picture begins to cramp on the right-hand side and then anti-clockwise until the cramping disappears and the best linearity is obtained.

Adjust the width control (L402) to obtain correct picture width. This is with the picture extending approximately ¾" on either side of the kinescope mask and normal picture brightness.

A slight re-adjustment of these three controls may now be necessary to obtain the best linearity.

Adjustments of the horizontal drive control affect the horizontal hold and locking range. Therefore, re-check the oscillator alignment.

HEIGHT AND VERTICAL LINEARITY ADJUSTMENTS

The height control (R331) has more effect on the bottom of the picture than the top, tending to give bottom stretch or cramp, depending on the setting of the control. The opposite effect is noticeable with variation of the vertical linearity control (R338) in that it tends to give top stretch or cramp depending on its position. Therefore, to adjust for height and linearity, the two controls should be adjusted in conjunction, so that approximately ½" of the picture extends beyond the top and bottom of the kinescope mask while maintaining the best linearity from top to bottom. The centring may have to be adjusted to obtain the above condition.

A.G.C. THRESHOLD CONTROL

The A.G.C. threshold control (R308) is adjusted at the factory and should not require any further re-adjustment.

To check the adjustment, tune in a strong signal and synchronise the picture. Momentarily remove the signal by switching off the channel and back again. If the picture re-appears immediately, the receiver is not overloading, due to incorrect setting of R308. If the picture does not re-appear immediately, or bends excessively, R308 should be re-adjusted.

Turn R308 fully anti-clockwise. The raster may be bent slightly, but this should be disregarded. Now turn R308 clockwise until there is a very slight bend or change of bend in the picture. Then turn R308 anti-clockwise just enough to remove this bend or change of bend.

If the signal is weak, the above method may not work, as it may be impossible to get the picture to bend. In this case, turn R308 clockwise until the snow in the picture becomes more pronounced, then anti-clockwise until the best signal to noise ratio is obtained.

The A.G.C. control adjustment should be made on a strong signal if possible. If the control is set too far clockwise on a weak signal, the receiver may overload when a strong signal is received.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

CHASSIS REMOVAL

To remove the chassis from the cabinet, for repair or the installation of a new kinescope, proceed as follows:

Remove the control knobs by pulling them straight off their spindles.

Disconnect the loudspeaker, aerial, yoke, high voltage cables and kinescope cradle earthing strap.

Disconnect the kinescope socket.

The chassis is held in the cabinet by 5 bolts through the base of the cabinet. Removal of these enables the chassis to be withdrawn.

KINESCOPE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Do not install, remove or handle the kinescope in any manner unless shatter-proof goggles are worn. People not so equipped should be kept away while handling kinescopes.

Keep the kinescope away from the body while handling.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF KINESCOPE

First remove the loudspeakers and in-built aerial from the cabinet.

Loosen 4 winged nuts holding the kinescope cradle to the support brackets.

Gently slide the kinescope and cradle out and place face down on a covered table to avoid scratching.

Slide the centring magnet and ion trap magnet from the neck of the kinescope.

Remove the deflection yoke retaining plate and deflection yoke.

Loosen two winged nuts on the rods holding the deflection yoke hood to the kinescope bulb.

Loosen two screws on either side of the straps around the kinescope bulb and ease the cradle and deflection yoke hood from the kinescope.

Replace the kinescope by reversing the removal procedure, making sure that the dust seal is in its correct position.

When viewed from the rear of the cabinet, the high voltage contact on the kinescope should be on the right hand side.

When re-tightening the screws on the straps around the kinescope bulb, tighten them evenly and equally.

SAFETY GLASS REMOVAL

Remove the cabinet back and turn two cams (situated inside the cabinet front) anti-clockwise to release.

Hold the glass securely and remove the metal retaining strip from the cabinet front.

The glass will now be free to slide upwards and out.

When replacing the glass, carry out the above instructions in reverse.

RECEIVER LOCATION

The owner should be advised of the importance of placing the receiver in the proper location in the room.

The location should be chosen to agree with the following—

Away from windows so that bright light will not shine directly on the screen or in the viewer's eyes. However, some illumination in the room is desirable.

To give easy access for operation and comfortable viewing.

To permit convenient connection of the external aerial.

Convenient to a power point.

To allow adequate ventilation.

REPLACEMENT OF FUSES

The 1.5A mains fuse is accessible through a hole in the rear cover at the bottom right hand corner. When replacing this fuse, make certain that the receiver is disconnected from the power mains.

The 375 mA B+ fuse is only accessible on removal of the rear cover. Before removing this fuse, ensure that the set is switched off. Even when this is done there is a possibility of shock, if the fuse has blown, due to charge retained by C417. To avoid this, short together the two fuse terminals before attempting to replace this fuse.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

TESTING INSTRUMENTS

To properly service the television receiver, it is recommended that the following testing instruments be available—

(1) A.W.A. Television Sweep Generator, type A56036.

(2) A.W.A. Cathode Ray Oscilloscope (C.R.O.), type A56031.

(3) A.W.A. Television Calibrator, type A56057.

(4) A.W.A. Voltohmyst, type A56010.

(5) A.W.A. Universal Measuring Bridge, type A56048.

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION CHANNELS

Channel No.	Picture Carrier Freq. Mc/s	Sound Carrier Freq. Mc/s	Receiver R.F. Osc. Freq. Mc/s
1	50.25	55.75	86.25
2	64.25	69.75	100.25
3	86.25	91.75	122.25
4	133.25	138.75	169.25
5	140.25	145.75	176.25
6	175.25	180.75	211.25
7	182.25	187.75	218.25
8	189.25	194.75	225.25
9	196.25	201.75	232.25
10	210.25	215.75	246.25

SOUND I.F. ALIGNMENT

NOTE: When two positions of the core appear to give the correct adjustment, the following apply:—

* coil tuned with core close to chassis.

† coil tuned with core close to can top.

Connect the output of the Television Calibrator to pin 1 of V204 (4th Video I.F.).

Set the Calibrator frequency at 5.5 Mc/s.

Connect the Voltohmyst D.C. probe to pin 1 of V103 and set the range switch at +5 volts D.C.

Adjust the following transformers for a peak output, reducing the input so that the Voltohmyst maintains a reading of +5 volts. T102 secondary (bottom core)*, T102 primary (top core)†, T101 (bottom core)* and T206 (bottom core).*

Disconnect the Voltohmyst probe from V103 and connect it to the junction of R107 and C110.

Re-adjust T102 secondary core for zero voltage reading on the Voltohmyst. The voltage, before re-adjusting, should lie between +0.5 and −0.5 volts.

VIDEO I.F. ALIGNMENT

Connect a source of −5 volts D.C. bias to the junction of R201 and C204.

Turn the A.G.C. control to the extreme clockwise position.

Connect the Voltohmyst D.C. probe to pin 2 of V206 (Video Amplifier).

Connect the output of the calibrator to the tuner (TP2) through a 1000 pF capacitor using short leads. Set the tuner on Channel 6. Set the fine tuning control to its mechanical centre and check that the oscillator frequency is 211.25 Mc/s. ± 0.5 Mc/s.

Adjust the calibrator to the frequencies shown and adjust the following transformers for a peak output, reducing the input so that the Voltohmyst maintains a reading of approximately −3 volts.

33.5 Mc/s ..... T204 (bottom core)*

35.3 Mc/s ..... T203 (bottom core)*

31.9 Mc/s ..... T202 (bottom core)*

Adjust the calibrator to the frequencies shown and adjust the following for a minimum output, increasing the input to maintain an output of approximately −1 volt.

28.5 Mc/s ..... L202 (bottom core)*

30.5 Mc/s ..... T201 trap (top core)†

37.5 Mc/s ..... L201 (bottom core)*

Disconnect the Voltohmyst.

Connect the C.R.O. to pin 2 of V206 (Video Amplifier) using the network shown in Fig. 4.

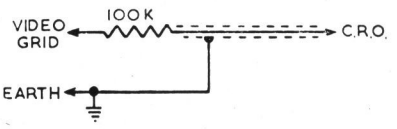


FIG. 4

Connect the sweep generator to pin 1 of V204 (4th Video I.F.). Set the output from the sweep generator at its maximum.

Adjust T205 primary (top core)† and secondary (bottom core)* so that the 36 Mc/s. marker falls at 85% response and the curve is flat topped. The required response is shown in Fig. 5.

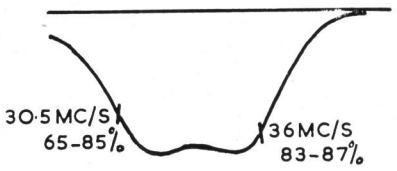


FIG. 5

Connect the sweep generator to the aerial input terminals of the matching unit. Use a 4-pin plug for this purpose and keep the leads to the termination of the sweep output cable very short. It is advisable to have on hand a special cable for connection from tuner to sweep generator with a resistive pad (Fig. 12) having balanced connections, direct to the plug.

Connect a bias source to the A.G.C. terminal of the tuner and set the bias to −3 volts. The I.F. bias remains at −5 volts. Connect the vertical input of the C.R.O. direct to TP1 on the tuner with a shielded lead. Earth the shield at the tuner.

Set the sweep generator on channel 6.

Check that the R.F. response as viewed on the C.R.O. conforms with that shown in Figs. 13 and 14.

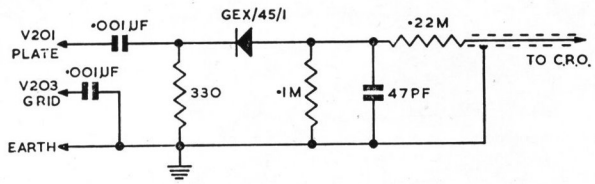


FIG. 6 – LINK CIRCUIT JIG.

Connect the "Link Circuit" jig (Fig. 6) to the chassis next to T203. Connect the crystal lead to pin 5 of V201 (1st Video I.F.) and the "earthy" lead to pin 1 of V203 (3rd Video I.F.). Connect the C.R.O. to the output of the crystal probe.

Loosely couple the calibrator to the plate of V201 making sure that this connection does not change the output waveform.

Set the sweep generator output to give 0.1 volts p/p output on the C.R.O. This corresponds to max. sensitivity on the A.W.A. C.R.O. A56031.

Reduce the capacitance of trimmer C201 to a minimum. Adjust T201 secondary (bottom core)* and T2 core (tuner)* for a round topped response with the 36 Mc/s. marker at 80%. T2 affects the marker position whilst T201 affects the tilt of the response top. Increase the capacitance of C201 to give the 31.75 Mc/s. marker at 70%. Repeat this series of adjustments, if necessary, to give the response curve shown in Fig. 7.

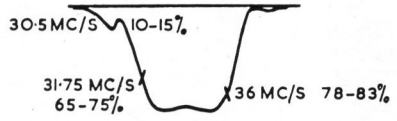


FIG. 7

Remove the "Link Circuit" jig from the chassis and reconnect the C.R.O. to pin 2 of V206 (Video Amplifier).

Loosely couple the calibrator into the I.F. amplifier by connecting it to the I.F. input shield making sure that the output waveform is unchanged by the connection.

View the overall response with 5 volts peak to peak output and re-adjust T204, T203 and T202 if necessary, to give the 36 Mc/s. marker at 45%, the 31.75 Mc/s. marker at 60% and a flat topped response. Increase the C.R.O. gain 10 times and check that the accompanying sound (30.5 Mc/s.) lies between 2% and 4%. The required overall response is shown in Fig. 8.

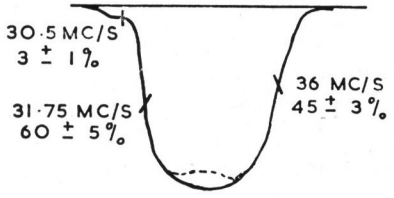


FIG 8

TUNER ALIGNMENT

A tuner unit which is completely out of alignment, due to most unusual circumstances, should be re-aligned by carrying out the procedure listed below in correct order. In cases where only slight re-adjustment is necessary, due to component or valve failure, the tuned circuits associated with them need only be re-adjusted. In such cases, follow the appropriate procedure.

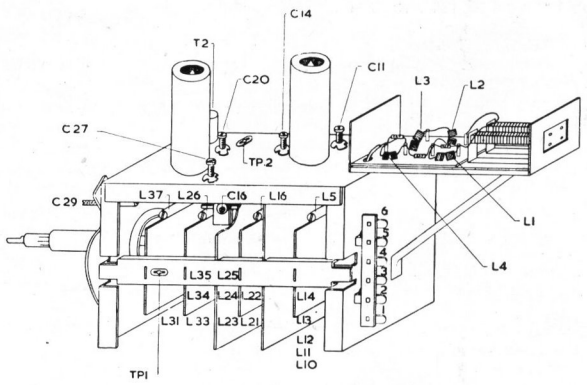


FIG 9A—TUNER ADJUSTMENTS

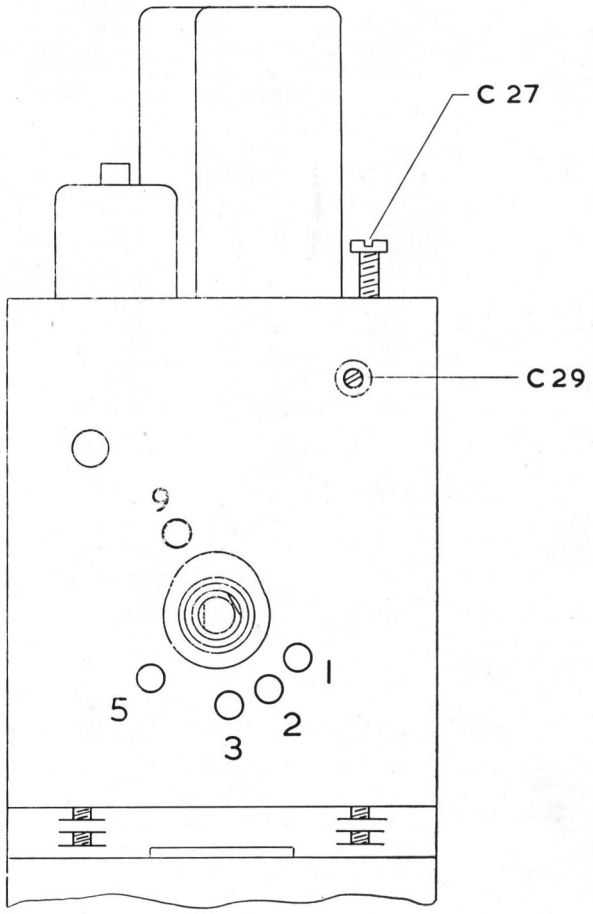


FIG. 9B OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENTS

ALIGNMENT OF AERIAL MATCHING UNIT

The aerial matching unit is accurately aligned at the factory and no adjustment of the unit should be attempted in the customer's home, since slight mis-adjustment may cause serious attenuation of the signal, especially on channel 1. The R.F. unit is aligned with a particular matching unit in place and if for any reason a new matching unit is installed, the R.F. unit should be re-aligned.

To align the aerial matching unit, disconnect C7 from the junction of C3 and L4. Remove the aerial matching unit from the tuner and clip it to the side of the chassis. Connect the output of the aerial matching unit, via a 1000 pF capacitor, to pin 1 of V202, keeping the leads as short as possible.

Remove the 1st Video I.F. valve (V201).

Connect a variable bias source to the junction of R201 and C204 and set the bias to approximately —5 volts. Connect the A.W.A. television calibrator to the aerial input socket (with 72 ohms connections) and adjust its output, until a convenient output is measured at the grid of V206. This convenient output may be negative D.C. volts if measured with the A.W.A. Voltohmyst, or 400 cycle modulation observed on the C.R.O. if a modulated signal is used. Tune the calibrator to 36.0 Mc/s and adjust the inductance of L1 and L4, by varying the distance between turns, for a minimum output indication.

Remove the 1000 pF capacitor, bias and replace V201.

Connect a 300 ohm ½ watt composition resistor from the junction of C3 and L4 to earth with short leads.

Connect the C.R.O. low capacitance crystal probe across the 300 ohm resistor and turn the C.R.O. gain to maximum.

Connect the sweep generator to the matching unit aerial terminals with the 300 ohm line plug connections. To prevent coupling reactance from the sweep generator into the matching unit, it is advisable to connect a resistance pad (Fig. 10), constructed with short leads, to the input terminals.

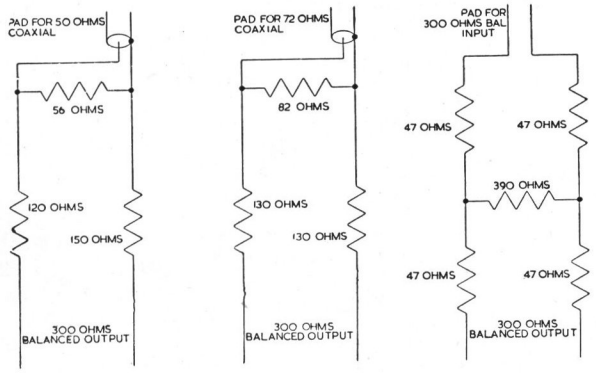


FIG. 10—SWEEP ATTENUATOR PADS

Connect the calibrator loosely to the matching unit terminals. It will be found convenient to use the pad in Fig. 12 for this purpose.

Set the sweep generator to sweep from 42—52 Mc/s. This may be achieved with the A.W.A. Sweep Generator Type A56036 by switching the generator to channel 1 and screwing the core in several turns.

Adjust L2 and L3 to obtain the response shown in Fig. 11. (Note that adjustment to L3 affects the shoulder of the response curve, whilst L2 affects the position of the 46.5 Mc/s point.)

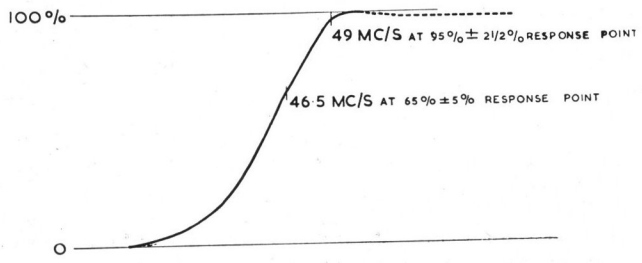


FIG. 11—AERIAL MATCHING UNIT RESPONSE

Remove the 300 ohm resistor, crystal probe connections, seal L1, L2, L3 and L4 in position and replace covers.

Re-connect C7 to the junction of C3 and L4.

R.F. ALIGNMENT

For complete tuner alignment the tuner must be removed from the receiver. Disconnect the co-axial lead from the I.F. transformer at the junction of C201 and T201. Extension leads for B+, Filament and Earth connections to the tuner will be required. For final adjustment of oscillator frequencies, the procedure for adjustment of the oscillator with covers in position may be carried out with the tuner mounted in its normal position.

COMPLETE R.F. ALIGNMENT

Remove cover from tuner.

Connect the sweep generator to the aerial input terminals of the matching unit. Use a 4 pin plug for this purpose and keep the leads to the termination of the sweep output cable very short. (It is advisable to have on hand a special cable for connection from tuner to sweep generator with a resistive pad (Fig. 12) having balanced connections, direct to the plug.)

Connect a bias source to the A.G.C. terminal of the tuner and set the bias to —3 volts while making all adjustments for correct responses. Connect the vertical input of the C.R.O. direct to TP1 on the tuner with a shielded lead. Earth the shield at the tuner.

Terminate the inner connector of the I.F. co-axial cable with a 47 ohm composition resistor.

Adjust C29 if necessary such that the end of the core is level with the outer sleeve when the fine tuning control is turned to the extreme clockwise position.

Switch on the receiver or power supply to the tuner and carry out the following adjustments with the correct voltages: 265V H.T., 6.3V Filament and—3V Bias.

Switch to channel 6 and turn the fine tuning control to the middle of its range.

Loop an insulated wire from the r.f. input terminal of the calibrator around the 6U8 valve with its cover removed.

Switch to channel 10 and adjust L37 to give oscillator frequency of 246.25 Mc/s.

Switch to channel 9 and adjust L38 to give oscillator frequency of 232.25 Mc/s.

Switch to channel 6 and re-adjust C27, if necessary, to 211.25 Mc/s.

Repeat the above procedure until no adjustment is necessary for correct oscillator frequencies on channels 10, 9 and 6 within ±0.3 Mc/s. Channels 8 and 7 have no separate frequency adjustment, but the frequency will be found to be 225.25 Mc/s and 218.25 Mc/s ±.3 Mc/s respectively, if adjustments of 10, 9 and 6 frequency are carried out correctly. Make sure that the presence of the insulated wire loop from the calibrator does not change the frequencies.

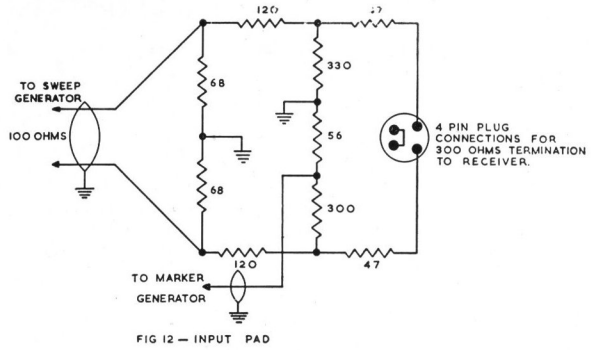


FIG 12 — INPUT PAD

Connect the calibrator to the input pad from the sweep generator as shown in Fig. 12.

Switch the tuner and sweep generator to channel 6 and adjust the output to give a response pattern on the C.R.O. Detune the core of T2 (converter I.F. transformer) when adjusting response curves until no variation of curve is observed on the C.R.O. Adjust C11, C14, C16 and C20 for correct response shape, with markers, from calibrator at video and sound carrier frequencies, correctly placed on the response curve. Be sure that the pattern shown on the C.R.O. is not disturbed by a 50 c/s pick-up. A direct earth strap between tuner, C.R.O. and power supply will eliminate this interference.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

The correct adjustment of C11 is indicated by maximum amplitude at a frequency midway between video and sound markers. C16 is adjusted for the required bandwidth on top of the response curve. C20 affects the frequency of the response mainly and C14 the symmetry. C11 also affects symmetry and tilt but should always be adjusted for the maximum output in the centre.

Switch the tuner and sweep generator to channel 10 and adjust the calibrator to give video and sound markers. Adjust L5 for maximum output between video and sound markers and L26, L16 for correct curve. L16 affects mainly the frequency of the response and L26 the symmetry.

Return to channel 6 and observe the response curve. If re-adjustment is necessary, repeat the procedure contained in the previous three paragraphs, until correct response is obtained on channels 6 and 10 without recourse to adjustment. Observe the responses on channels 9, 8 and 7 which should be within the tolerances shown in Fig. 13.

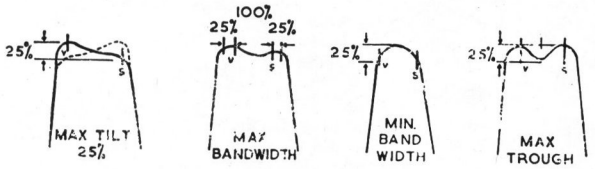


FIG. 13—RESPONSE CURVE TOLERANCES, ALL CHANNELS

Re-check the oscillator frequency adjustment as in the first paragraph of this section. If re-adjustment is necessary, check the response curves of channels 10 and 6. Re-adjust if necessary.

Then proceeed as follows:

Switch to channel 5 and adjust screw in L42 to give oscillator frequency of 176.25 Mc/s.

Switch to channel 3 and adjust screw in L44 to give oscillator frequency of 122.25 Mc/s.

Switch to channel 2 and adjust screw in L45 to give oscillator frequency of 100.25 Mc/s.

Switch to channel 1 and adjust screw in L46 to give oscillator frequency of 86.25 Mc/s.

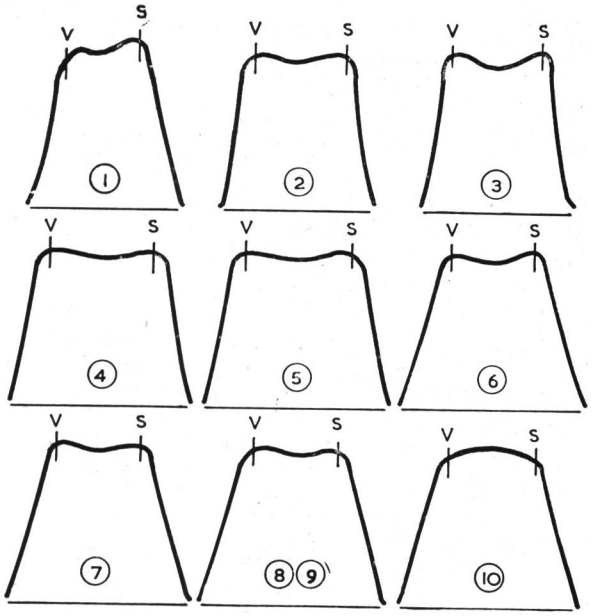


FIG. 14
TUNER RESPONSE CURVES

Switch tuner and sweep generator to channel 5 and spread or close turns of L21 and L31 to give correct curve as shown in Fig. 14. Adjust L10, in the R.F. amplifier grid circuit for maximum response in the centre of the channel. L21 affects the frequency of the response mainly and L31 the symmetry.

Switch to channel 4 and if necessary adjust L22 and L11 for correct response.

Switch to channel 3 and spread or close the turns of L23 and L33 to give approximately the correct response. Spread or close the turns of L12, in grid circuit, for maximum response at the centre frequency which corresponds to the minimum hollow in the top of the curve.

Switch to channels 2 and 1 in turn and adjust—
L24, L34, L13 on channel 2
L25, L35, L12 on channel 1
for correct response curve.

Re-check response curves of channels 10 and 6, and re-adjust C14, C20, L16, L26 if necessary. Then re-check response curves of channels 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

FINAL OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT

Replace the cover on the tuner unit and with the calibrator R.F. input lead looped around the 6U8 valve, re-adjust C27 on channel 6, L37 on channel 10, L38 on channel 9 for the correct frequency when the fine tuning control is in its central position. Then re-adjust screws through the front of the tuner for correct frequencies on channels 5, 3, 2 and 1.

Check that the correct frequency on all channels is obtained without adjustments when the fine tuning control is rotated ±45° from its centre position. Check that the oscillator injection voltage, measured with the Voltohmyst D.C. probe at TP2, is between 2.0 and 5.0 volts.

Make sure that the screws retaining the covers are firmly in position and that the covers are well fitted to maintain a low oscillator radiation.

SPECIAL NOTES

1. Always align with the correct bias of —3 volts which is an average figure of the A.G.C. potential.

2. The cover on the aerial matching unit must be in position whilst adjusting the tuner R.F. responses.

3. The cover of the tuner must be in position when making final adjustment to frequency of local oscillator.

4. Detune the core of T2 (converter I.F. transformer) when adjusting response curves until no variation of the curve is observed on the C.R.O.

HORIZONTAL OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT

Normaliy the adjustment of the horizontal oscillator is not considered to be a part of the alignment procedure, but since the oscillator waveform adjustment may require the use of an oscilloscope, it usually can not be done conveniently in the field. The waveform adjustment is made at the factory and normally should not require re-adjustment in the field. However, the waveform adjustment should be checked whenever the receiver is aligned or whenever the horizontal oscillator operation is incorrect.

When no C.R.O. is available the horizontal oscillator may be aligned and checked as follows:

Tune in a station, if available, or, using a generator to provide the appropriate synchronising signals, synchronise the picture by adjusting the horizontal and vertical hold controls respectively. If the picture cannot be synchronised, short circuit the sine wave stabilising coil (L401) and then adjust

the horizontal hold control until synchronisation is obtained. Remove the short circuit and adjust the core in L401 until the picture is again synchronised. If synchronisation is still unobtainable, adjust the horizontal hold control slowly, in conjunction with the core in L401, until the picture is synchronised.

Check for over-drive and make any necessary re-adjustments to the horizontal hold control or to the core in the sine wave stabilising coil.

To check if the correct adjustment has been made, turn the horizontal hold control to the extreme clockwise position. The picture should be out of synchronisation, with a minimum of twelve bars slanting downwards to the left. Turn the control slowly anti-clockwise. The number of diagonal black bars will be gradually reduced and when only 1½ to 3 bars sloping downward to the left are obtained, the picture will synchronise upon slight additional anti-clockwise rotation of the control. The picture should remain in synchronisation for approximately two full turns of additional anti-clockwise rotation of the control. Continue turning the control anti-clockwise until the picture falls out of synchronisation. Rotation beyond the "fall-out" position should produce between 2 and 5 bars before motorboating occurs. Motorboating should be reached before the control reaches the extreme anti-clockwise position.

If an oscilloscope is available, the procedure is as follows:

Connect the low capacity probe of the C.R.O. to the terminal of L401 which is connected to C406 and R408. Dress the probe at least one inch away from the sine wave coil (L401). Turn the horizontal hold control so that the picture is in synchronisation. The pattern on the C.R.O. should be as shown in Fig. 15A. If not, adjust the sine wave coil until nominal waveform, as shown, is obtained. Remove the C.R.O. on completion of this adjustment.

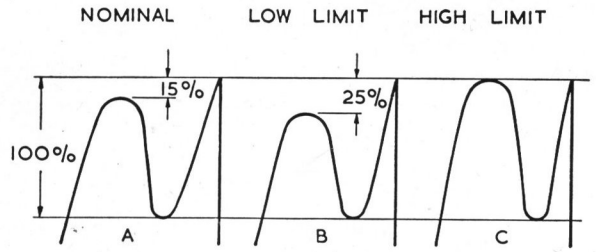


FIG. 15—HORIZONTAL OSCILLATOR WAVE FORMS

When the receiver passes the above checks and the picture is normal and stable, the horizontal oscillator is properly aligned.

SENSITIVITY CHECK

A comparative sensitivity check can be made by operating the receiver on a weak signal from a television station and comparing the picture and sound obtained to that obtained on other receivers under the same conditions.

This weak signal can be obtained by connecting the service department aerial to the receiver through a ladder type attenuator pad. The number of stages in the pad depends upon the signal strength available at the aerial. A sufficient number of stages should be inserted so that a somewhat less than normal contrast picture is obtained when the contrast control is in the extreme clockwise position. Only carbon type resistors should be used to construct the pad.

A.G.C. CONTROL ADJUSTMENT

Disconnect all test instruments except the oscilloscope which should be connected to pin 7 of V206.

Connect an aerial to the receiver aerial terminals.

Turn the A.G.C. control to the extreme anti-clockwise position.

Tune in a strong signal and adjust the oscilloscope to see the video waveform.

Turn the A.G.C. control clockwise until the tips of sync. begin to be compressed and then anti-clockwise until no compression is obtained.

RESPONSE CURVES

The response curves referred to throughout the alignment procedure were taken from a production set, but some variations can be expected.

CRITICAL LEAD-DRESS

1. All leads in the video I.F., sound I.F. and video circuits to be as short as possible.

2. Any non-insulated carbon resistors to be dressed so as to avoid possible contact with the chassis or other components.

3. Bypass capacitor (C105) under sound I.F. shield to be laid in such a way as to avoid a short to shield.

4. The following components in the video amplifier stage to be kept clear of the chassis and other metal parts in order to avoid excessive stray capacitances: C230, L206, L207, L208, R224, R229.

5. High voltage capacitors C302 and C415 to be dressed so as to avoid possible breakdown to chassis or other components.

6. High voltage leads to the plate of V402 and the side connection of the kinescope to be dressed as far from adjacent metal parts as possible.

7. All high voltage (15KV) wiring and connections to be kept free of sharp spikes and discontinuities likely to cause corona.

8. Any high wattage resistors (wire wound) to be dressed clear of other components which may be damaged because of fairly high body temperature.

9. Dress power leads away from the volume control and 6AV6 input circuit.

10. When the chassis is mounted in the cabinet, keep the lead to the cathode of the kinescope dressed clear of the metal parts of the chassis and the high voltage yoke leads.

FAULT FINDING

The following is a list of symptoms and some suggestions for their possible cause:

NO RASTER ON KINESCOPE

1. Incorrect adjustment of ion trap magnet. Magnet reversed either front to back or top to bottom.
2. V401 or V402 not operating. Check waveforms on grids.
3. No high voltage. If horizontal deflection is operating as shown by the correct voltage at terminal (1) of the high voltage transformer, the trouble can be isolated to the 1B3GT circuit. Either the T402 high voltage winding is open circuit, the 1B3GT valve is defective or its filament circuit is open.
4. V206 circuit defective. Refer to the circuit diagram and waveforms.
5. Damper valve (V404) defective.
6. Kinescope defective.
7. Brightness control open circuit.
8. No receiver anode voltage (B+). Filter capacitor short-circuited, or filter choke open circuit.

NO VERTICAL DEFLECTION

1. V303B or V304 defective. Check voltage and waveforms on grids and plates.
2. T302 open circuit.
3. Vertical deflection coils open circuit.

SMALL RASTER

1. Low B+ or mains voltage.
2. V402 or V405 defective.

POOR VERTICAL LINEARITY

1. If adjustments cannot correct, change V304.
2. Vertical output transformer (T302) defective.
3. V303B defective. Check voltage and waveforms on grid and plate.
4. C318, C319, C320, C321 or C322 defective.
5. Low anode voltage. Check rectifiers and capacitors in supply circuits.
6. If height is insufficient, try changing V303.

POOR HORIZONTAL LINEARITY

1. If adjustments do not correct, change V402 or V404.
2. T402 or L403 defective.
3. C412 or C413 defective.

CRAMPING ON SIDE OF RASTER

1. C416 defective.
2. Yoke defective.

PICTURE OUT OF SYNCHRONISATION HORIZONTALLY

1. T401 incorrectly tuned.
2. L401 incorrectly tuned.

TRAPEZOIDAL OR NON-SYMMETRICAL RASTER

1. Incorrect adjustment of centring or ion trap magnets.
2. Defective yoke.

RASTER AND SIGNAL ON KINESCOPE BUT NO SOUND

1. T206 defective.
2. Sound I.F. ratio detector or audio amplifier inoperative. Check V101, V102, V103 and their socket voltages.
3. Audio system defective.
4. Loudspeaker defective.

SIGNAL AT KINESCOPE BUT NO SYNCHRONISATION

1. A.G.C. control (R308) incorrectly adjusted.
2. V301 inoperative. Check voltage and waveforms at its anode and grid.

SIGNAL ON KINESCOPE CATHODE BUT NO VERTICAL SYNCHRONISATION

1. Check V303B and its associated circuit.
2. Integrating network inoperative—check.
3. V303A, V303A or associated circuit defective.
4. Gas current, grid emission or grid cathode leakage in V302, V303. Replace.

SIGNAL ON KINESCOPE CATHODE BUT NO HORIZONTAL SYNCHRONISATION

1. T401 or L401 incorrectly adjusted.
2. V302B or V303A inoperative. Check socket voltage and waveforms.
3. T401 or L401 defective.
4. C401, C402, C403, C404, C405, C406 or C314 defective.
5. If horizontal speed is completely off and cannot be adjusted, check R407, R408 and R412.

PICTURE STABLE BUT POOR RESOLUTION

1. V205 or V206 defective.
2. Peaking coils defective. Check resistance.
3. R.F. and I.F. circuits incorrectly aligned.

PICTURE SMEAR

1. R.F. or I.F. circuits incorrectly aligned.
2. Open circuit peaking coil.
3. This trouble can originate at the transmitter. Check on another station.

PICTURE JITTER

1. A.G.C. control (R308) incorrectly adjusted.
2. If regular sections at the left of the picture are displaced, change V402.
3. Vertical instability may be due to loose connections or noise.
4. Horizontal instability may be due to unstable transmitted signal.

RASTER BUT NO SOUND, PICTURE OR SYNCHRONISATION

1. Defective aerial or transmission line.
2. R.F. oscillator off frequency.
3. R.F. unit inoperative. Check V1 and V2.
4. One of video I.F. stages or video detector defective.

D.C. RESISTANCE OF WINDINGS

WINDING		D.C. RESISTANCE IN OHMS
Tuner Windings		*
L201	37.5 Mc/s Trap	*
L202	28.5 Mc/s Trap	*
L203	I.F. Filter Choke	*
L204	Video Detector Filter Choke	3
L205	Video Detector Peaking Coil	7.5
L206	5.5 Mc/s Trap	1.5
L207	Video Amplifier Shunt Peaking Coil	12
L208	Video Amplifier Series Peaking Coil	6
L401	Horizontal Sine Wave Coil	45
L402	Width Coil	10
L403	Horizontal Linearity Coil	19
L404	H.T. Choke	*
L405	Deflection Yoke	22
L406	Deflection Yoke	22
L407	Deflection Yoke	11
L408	Deflection Yoke	11
L409	Filter Choke	40
T101	Sound I.F. Transformer	1
T102	Ratio Detector Transformer	
	Primary	8
	Secondary	*
T103	Audio Output Transformer	
	Primary	280
	Secondary	*
T201	I.F. Link Transformer	
	Primary	*
	Secondary	*
T202	1st Video I.F. Transformer	
	Primary	*
	Secondary	*
T203	2nd Video I.F. Transformer	
	Primary	*
	Secondary	*
T204	3rd Video I.F. Transformer	
	Primary	*
	Secondary	*
T205	4th Video I.F. Transformer	
	Primary	*
	Secondary	*
T206	Sound Take Off Transformer	
	2—3	1.6
	1—3	4.7
T301	Vertical Oscillator Transformer	
	Primary (Grid)	450
	Secondary (Cathode)	130
T302	Vertical Output Transformer	
	Primary	550
	Secondary	14
T401	Horizontal Blocking Oscillator Transformer	
	YE—Anode	23
	YE—C405	60
T402	Horizontal Output Transformer	
	1—2	2
	2—3	11
	3—4	2.8
	4—5	7.5
	5—Anode	320
T403	Power Transformer	
	Primary	7
	Secondary	45

* Less than 1 ohm.

The above readings were taken on a standard chassis, but substitution of materials during manufacture may cause variations and it should not be assumed that a component is faulty if a slightly different reading is obtained.

MECHANICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS

Description.	Part No.	Code No.
MAIN CHASSIS:—		
Anode Cap. H.V. Rectifier		188011
Anode Cap. and Lead. Horizontal Output	40044	
Bracket. Chassis. Rear Mounting	40201	
Bracket, Chassis. Side Mounting	40214	
Bracket, Tuner Mounting	40202	
Bracket, Width and Linearity Coils	40213	
Cable, Volume Control	49711	
Clip, Bakelite Mounting		211019
Clip, Chassis Mounting		211022
Connector, Kinescope Ultor	40018	
Coupling, Contrast Control	40206	
Cover, Power Transformer	40025	
Dial Lamp Holder	4195	
Dial Lamp Holder Spring	25773	
Fuse Holder (B+)	40209	
Fuse Holder (Mains)		400024
Insulator, Contrast Control Mounting	40203	
Insulator, H.V. Rectifier Socket Mounting	40030	
Magnet, Centring	40405	
Magnet, Ion Trap	40247	
Plate, ON/OFF—Vol. Brightness	40200	
Plate, Preset Control Mounting	40196	
Plug, Speaker		481215
Retainer, Yoke	40243	
Screen, I.F. Input	40215	
Screen, Sound I.F.	40012	
Shield, H.V. Rectifier	40034	
Shield, Horizontal Output Transformer	40036	
Shield Cover, Horizontal Output Transformer	40037	
Socket, Kinescope		794598
Socket, 8 Pin Wafer		793036
Socket 7 Pin Less Register		794576
Socket, 7 Pin Less Register Mica Filled		794578
Socket, 7 Pin with Register		794574
Socket, 8 Pin Mica Filled		794582
Socket, 9 Pin Mica Filled		794591
Spindle, Contrast Control Extension	40205	
Spring, Earthing Deflection Yoke	40564	
Spring, Contact. Chassis to Base Shield	40509	
Terminal Panel, Aerial	40411	
TUNER UNIT:—		
Tuner	40129	
Bracket, Support	40159	
Cable, Tuner to I.F.	49714	
Cover, Main Body	40152	
Cover, Front	40153	
Pin Jack Assembly	27685	
Terminal Panel Assembly	40612	

Description	Part No.	Code No.
FINE TUNING ASSEMBLY:—		
Detent Mech. Assembly	40144	
Guide, Fine Tuning Spring	40140	
Lever Assembly	40165	
Retainer, Spring. Fine Tuning	40141	
Spring, Fine Tuning	40502	
Spring, Lever	40500	
Spring, Wiper	40507	
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
Bracket, Control Box Mounting	40292	
Cabinet (201-T)	28133	
Cabinet (202-C)	28134	
Cabinet (203-T)	28127	
Cabinet Trim, Horizontal	40441	
Cabinet Trim, Vertical (Console)	40448	
Cabinet Trim, Vertical (Table)	40440	
Control Box Assembly	40289	
Cover, Kinescope Base	40402	
Cradle, Strap Assembly L.H.	40253	
Cradle, Strap Assembly R.H.	40254	
Dust Seal Kinescope	40258	
Glass Retainer. Inside Cabinet	40442	
Glass Retainer. Outside Cabinet	40422	
Cabinet Back	40260	
Hood Assembly	40424	
Hood Cushion	40231	
Hood Support	40255	
Hood Support Stud	40238	
Knob Assembly, Brightness	40229	
Knob Assembly, Channel Selector	40227	
Knob Assembly, Fine Tuning	40226	
Knob Assembly, ON/OFF Volume	40228	
Knob, Horizontal Hold	40197	
Plate, Speaker Mounting	40264	
Power Panel Assembly	40750	
Retainer, Horizontal Hold Knob	40198	
Safety Glass	40406	
Strap, Earthing. Kinescope Mount to Chassis	49724	
Washer, Horizontal Hold Knob	40199	

SOCKET VOLTAGES

Valve No.	Type and Function	Anode to Chassis		Screen Grid to Chassis		Cathode to Chassis		Control Grid to Chassis		Remarks
		Pin No.	Volts	Pin No.	Volts	Pin No.	Volts	Pin No.	Volts	
V2	6U8 Converter	6	120	3	120	7	0	2	2.5 to 5	
	R.F. Oscillator	1	230	—	—	8	120	9	+115	
V1	6BQ7A R.F. Amplifier	6	250	—	—	8	130	7	128	
	R.F. Amplifier	1	130	—	—	3	1.2	2	0	
V101	6AU6 1st Sound I.F.	5	124	6	124	7	0.72	1	—0.1 to —1	
V102	6AU6 2nd Sound I.F.	5	110	6	110	7	0	1	—0.5 to —5	
V103	6AL5 Ratio Detector	2	—8	—	—	5	+2.3	—	—	
		7	+2.5	—	—	1	+8	—	—	
V104	6AV6 A.F. Amplifier	7	82	—	—	2	0	1	—0.76	
	A.G.C. Clamp	5, 6	0	—	—	2	0	—	—	
V105	6AQ5 A.F. Output	5	230	6	240	2	11.4	7	—	
V201	6AU6 1st Video I.F. Amplifier	5	145	6	145	7	1.1	1	—	
V202	6CB6 2nd Video I.F. Amplifier	5	135	6	135	2	0.95	1	—	
V203	6CB6 3rd Video I.F. Amplifier	5	107	6	107	2	0.8	1	—	
V204	6CB6 4th Video I.F. Amplifier	5	180	6	120	2	1.45	1	—	
V205	6AL5 Video Detector	7	0.5 —1.5	—	—	1	0	—	—	
V206	12BY7 Video Amplifier	7	120	8	115	1	0.7	2	0 to —1	
V207	17HP4B Kinescope	Side Contact	14KV†	10	375	11	0-135	2	+75	Normal Brightness
V301	6CB6 A.G.C. Amplifier	5	0 to —2	6	255	2, 7	115	1	25 to 50	A.G.C. maximum clockwise position
V302A	½6SN7-GTA Vertical Sync. Separator	2	20 to 50	—	—	3	0	1	—1 to —6	
V302B	½6SN7-GTA Horizontal Sync. Separator	5	255	—	—	6	115	4	100	
V303A	½6SN7-GTA Sync. Amplifier	5	45	—	—	6	0	4	—5 to +1	
V303B	½6SN7-GTA Vertical Oscillator	2	180	—	—	3	0	1	—40	
V304	6AQ5 Vertical Output	5	240	6	245	2	25	1	0	With height and linearity controls correctly adjusted
V401	6SN7-GTA Horizontal Control	2	270	—	—	3	—4 to +10	1	—15	
	Horizontal Oscillator	5	145	—	—	6	0	4	—70	
V402	6BQ6-GTB/6CU6	Top Cap.	4.1KV Peak*	4	160	8	18	5	—10	
	Horizontal Output			—	—	—	—	—	—	
V403	1B3-GT High Voltage Rectifier	Top Cap.	14KV Peak*	—	—	7, ?	14KV†	—	—	
				—	—	—	—	—	—	
V404	6AX4-GT Damper	5	270	—	—	3	3.1KV peak*	—	—	
V405	5AS4 Rectifier	4, 6	270 AC	—	—	2, 8	5.0 AC	—	—	

No Signal input.
All D.C. voltages measured with Voltohmyst.
All voltages in Tuner (V1, V2) measured with Voltohmyst with 0.1 megohm resistor in series with the D.C. probe.
† Measured with Voltohmyst fitted with high voltage probe.
* Do not measure.

In some chassis, PL1 was a 6.3V, 0.35 amp. pilot lamp.

In some chassis, there was a 12 pF N750 ceramic capacitor between junction of R225, R319 and junction of R226, R227.

In some chassis, there was C313, a 5 pF 1,500V mica capacitor, between junction of R324, R325 and junction of C415, C302.

In some chassis, F402 was omitted.

In some chassis, C231 was an 82 pF capacitor.

In some chassis, R234, R344, R345, R419, C228, C232, C327, C418 and C419 were omitted.

In some chassis, a 0.1 uF 400V paper capacitor was connected between tags 1 and 6 on the tuner terminal panel.

In some chassis, R329 was a 1.5 megohm potentiometer.

In some chassis, R225 was a 22K ohm ½ watt resistor.

In some chassis, R319 was a 27K ohm ½ watt resistor.

In some chassis, R329 was Part No. 40353.

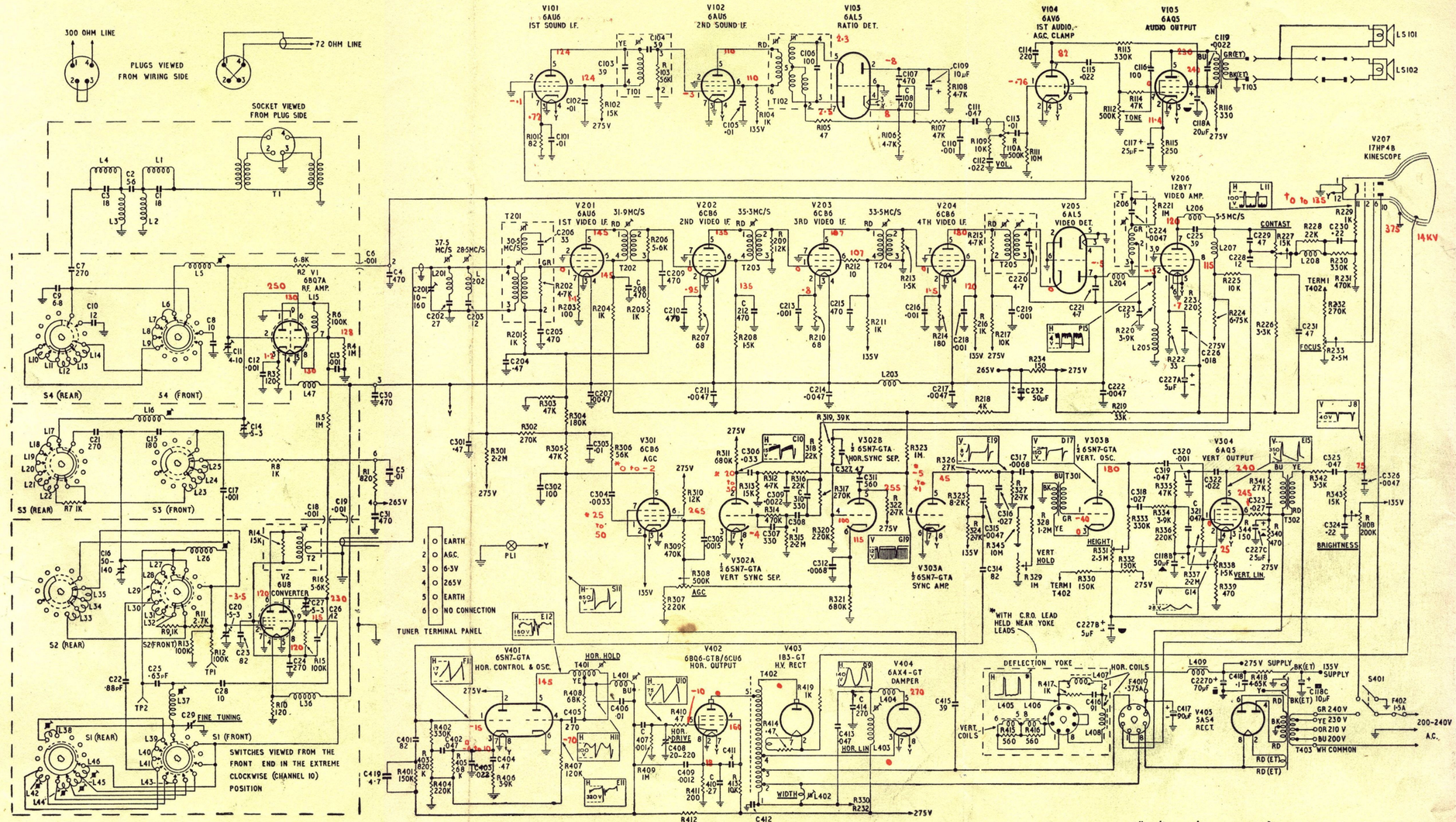
In some chassis, C104 was a 47 pF capacitor.

In some chassis, C312 was a .0033 uF ± 10% 600V capacitor.

In some chassis, C415 was a 68 pF 2,500V ceramic capacitor.

C312 has now been changed from .0068 uF to .018 uF ± 10% 400V paper

CIRCUIT A.W.A. TELEVISION RECEIVER MODELS 201T, 202C & 203T



Voltages in red measured on Voltohmyst with controls set at normal with no signal input.

- Do not measure.
- * Denotes varies with noise.
- □ Denotes varies with Hor. Hold setting.
- † Denotes varies with Contrast setting.

All voltages shown on waveforms measured with a Voltohmyst.

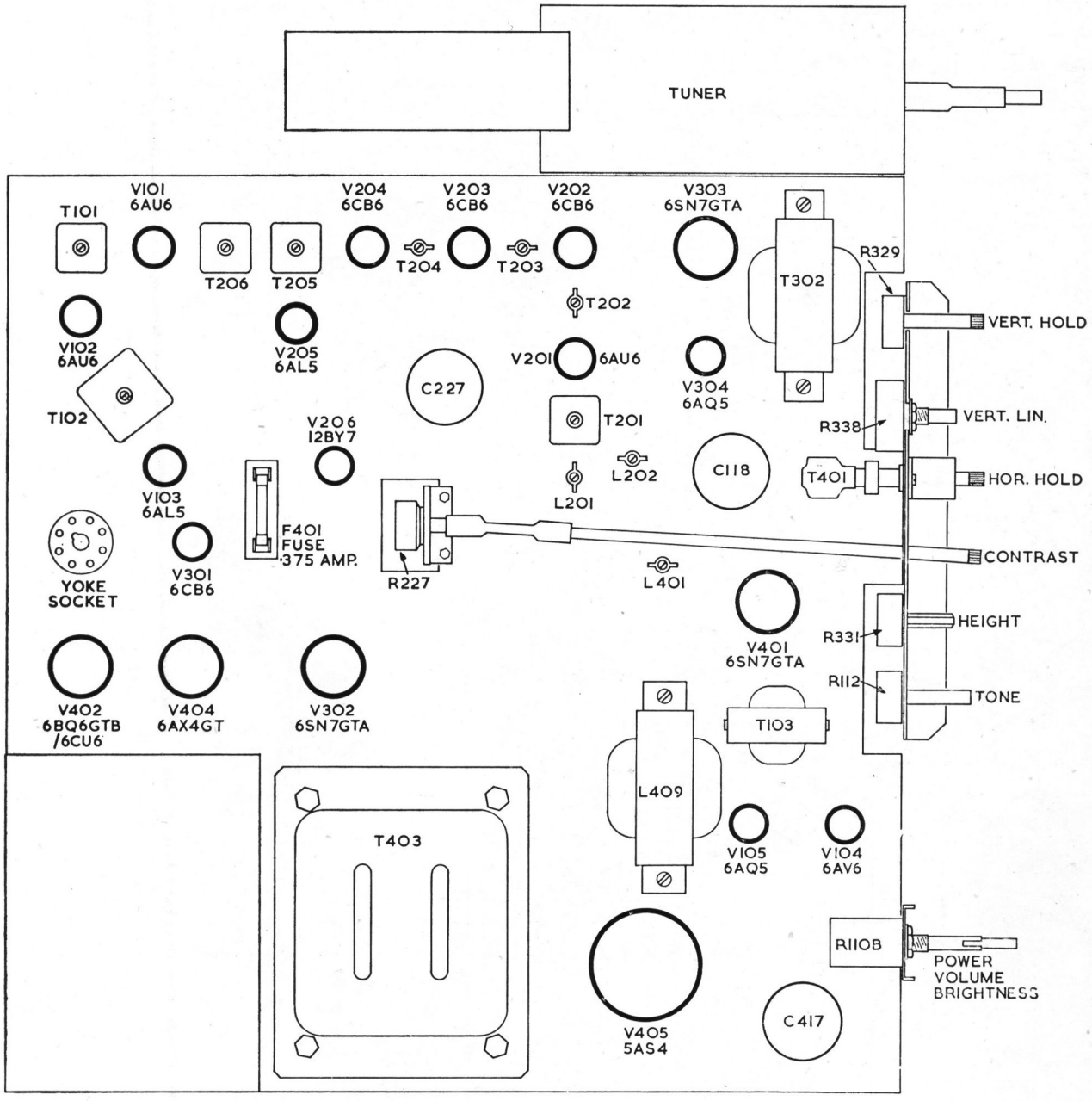


FIG. 17. TOP CHASSIS ALIGNMENT ADJUSTMENTS

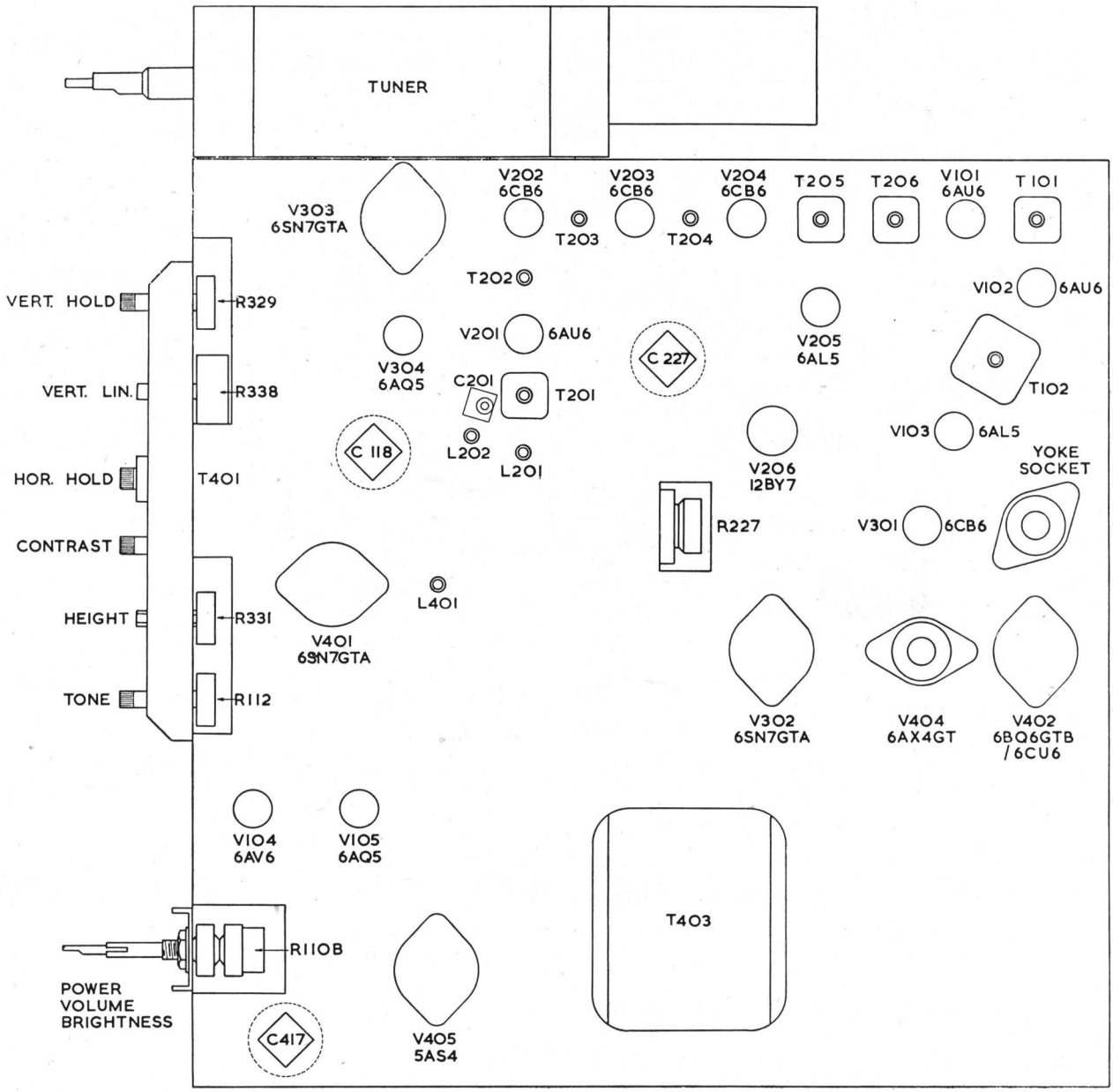


FIG. 18. UNDER CHASSIS ALIGNMENT ADJUSTMENTS

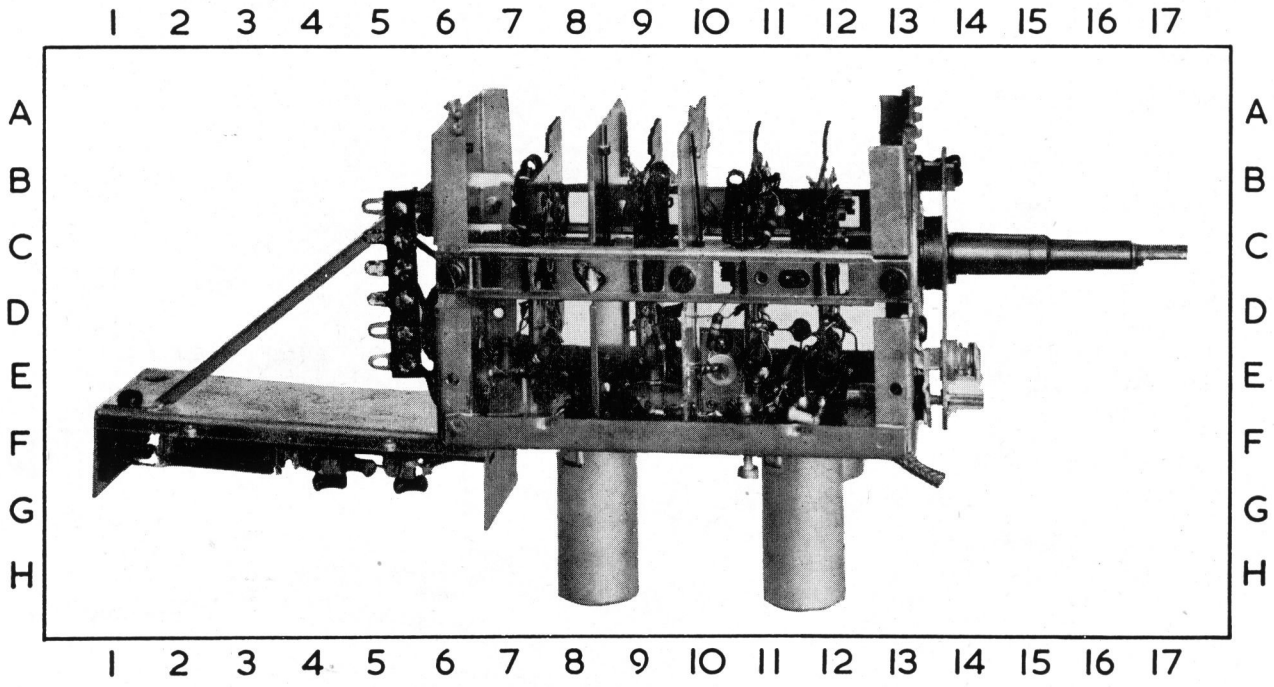


FIG. 19
TUNER LAYOUT

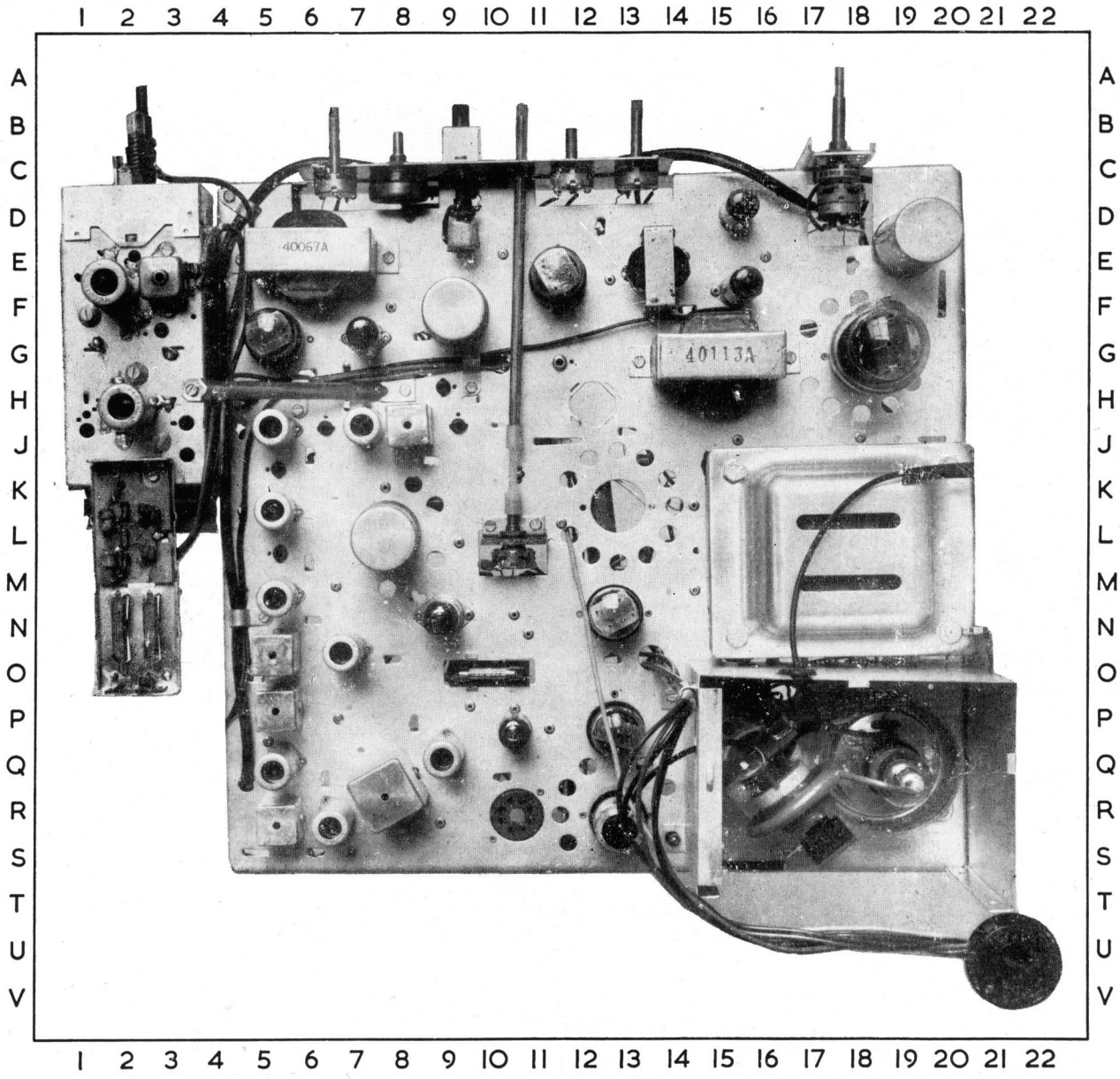


FIG. 20
TOP LAYOUT

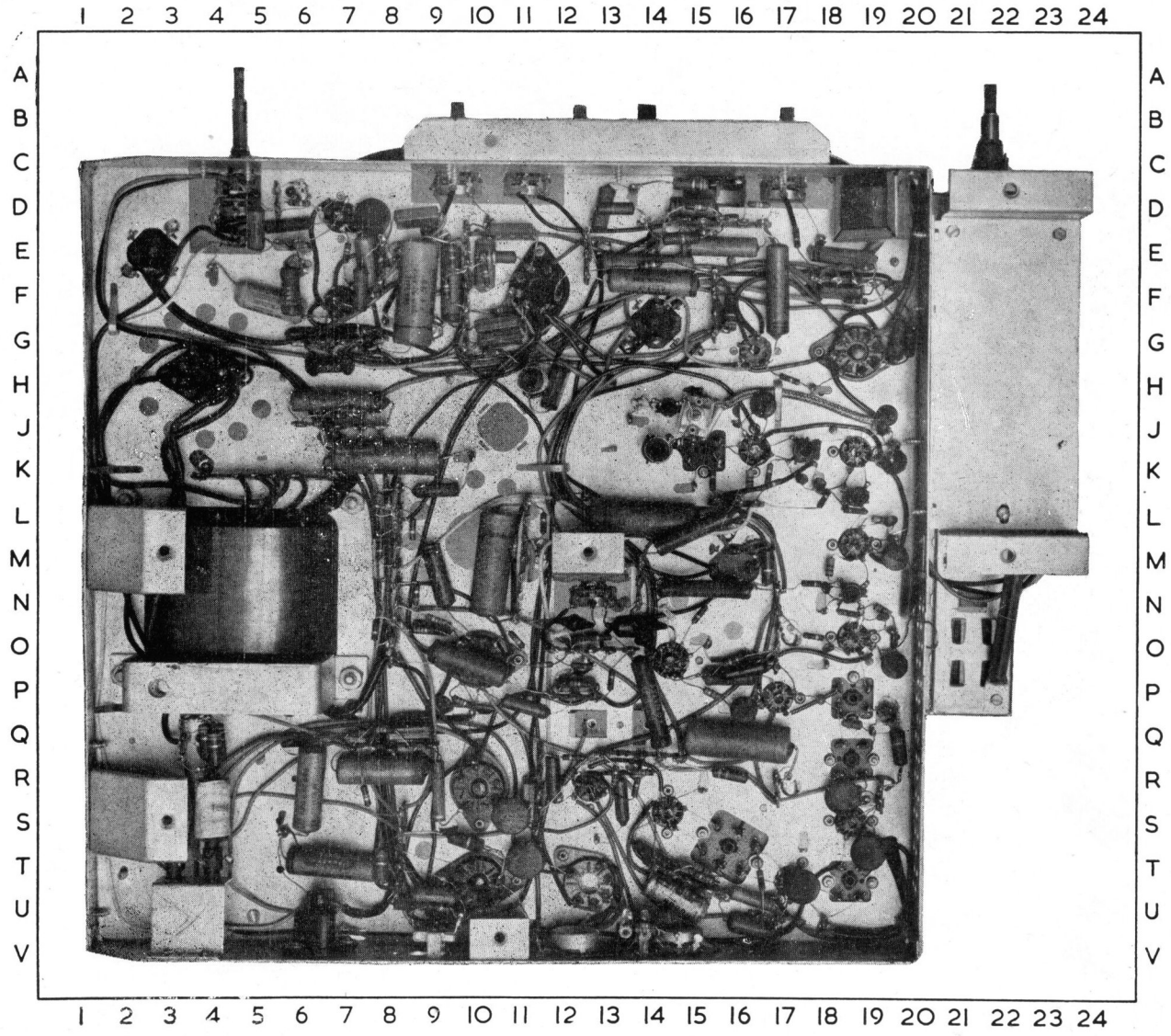


FIG. 21
BOTTOM LAYOUT

CIRCUIT CODE MODELS 201-T, 202-C AND 203-T

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION	PART No.	FIG. No.	LOCATION
	INDUCTORS			
L1	Composite	40344	19	F4
L2	Filter	40345	19	F4
L3	Coils	40346	19	F5
L4		40347	19	F5
L5	Aerial Section Inductor	40300	19	E7
L6			19	D8
L7	Aerial Section Segment	40169	19	C8
L8			19	C8
L9			19	B8
L10	Channel 5 Aerial Section Inductor	40304	19	B7
L11	Channel 4 Aerial Section Inductor	40305	19	B7
L12	Channel 3 Aerial Section Inductor	40314	19	B7
L13	Channel 2 Aerial Section Inductor	40315	19	C7
L14	Channel 1 Aerial Section Inductor	40316	19	C7
L15	Interstage Coupling 6BQ7A	40108	19	E8
L16	6BQ7A Plate Section Inductor	40312	19	E9
L17			19	D9
L18	S3 Rear		19	D9
L19	6BQ7A Plate Section Segment	40169	19	C9
L20			19	C9
L21	Channel 5 6BQ7A Plate Sect. Inductor	40302	19	C9
L22	Channel 4 6BQ7A Plate Sect. Inductor	40303	19	B9
L23	Channel 3 6BQ7A Plate Sect. Inductor	40317	19	B9
L24	Channel 2 6BQ7A Plate Sect. Inductor	40318	19	C9
L25	Channel 1 6BQ7A Plate Sect. Inductor	40319	19	D9
L26	Converter Grid Section Inductor	40311	19	E11
L27			19	E11
L28	S2 Front		19	D11
L29	Converter Grid Section Segment	40168	19	C11
L30			19	C11
L31	Channel 5 Converter Grid Sect. Inductor	40301	19	B11
L32	Channel 4 Converter Grid Sect. Segment	40170	19	B11
L33	Channel 3 Converter Grid Sect. Inductor	40320	19	B10
L34	Channel 2 Converter Grid Sect. Inductor	40321	19	C10
L35	Channel 1 Converter Grid Sect. Inductor	40322	19	D10
L36	Oscillator Filament Choke	40107	19	E11
L37	Oscillator Section Inductor	40313	19	E12
L38	Channel 9 Oscillator Sect. Inductor	40310	19	D11
L39			19	D12
L40	Oscillator Section Segment	40167	19	C12
L41			19	C12
L42	Channel 5 Oscillator Sect. Inductor	40306	19	B12
L43	Channel 4 Oscillator Sect. Segment	40182	19	B12
L44	Channel 3 Oscillator Sect. Inductor	40307	19	B12
L45	Channel 2 Oscillator Sect. Inductor	40308	19	C12
L46	Channel I Oscillator Sect. Inductor	40309	19	C12
L47	6BQ7A Filament Choke	40106	19	E9

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION	PART No.	FIG. No.	LOCATION
	INDUCTORS (continued)			
L201	37.5 Mc/s. Trap	40073	21	J14
L202	28.5 Mc/s. Trap	40074	21	H14
L203	I.F. Filament Choke	40368	21	N20
L204	Detector Filter Choke	40323	21	O16
L205	Diode Load Peaking Coil	40117	21	O16
L206	5.5 Mc/s. Trap	40120	21	N14
L207	Video Amplifier Shunt Peaking Coil	40118	21	O14
L208	Video Amplifier Series Peaking Coil	40119	21	N12
L401	Horizontal Sine Wave Coil	40050	21	H11
L402	Horizontal Width Coil	40049	21	S4
L403	Horizontal Linearity Coil	40048	21	S3
L404	Choke	602019 or 214516	21	R9
L405				
L406	Deflection Yoke	40010		
L407				
L408				
L409	Filter Choke	40113B	20	G15
	RESISTORS			
R1	820 ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	E5
R2	6.8K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	E7
R3	120 ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	E8
R4	1 megohm ± 10% ½ watt		19	F8
R5	1 megohm ± 10% ½ watt		19	F9
R6	100K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	F8
R7	1K ohm ± 10% ½ watt		19	B9
R8	1K ohm ± 10% ½ watt		19	E9
R9	1K ohm ± 10% ½ watt		19	B11
R10	120 ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	E12
R11	3.3K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	C11
R12	100K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	D11
R13	100K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	E10
R14	15K ohms ± 5% ½ watt		19	E12
R15	100K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	F12
R16	5.6K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		19	F11
R101	82ohms ± 10% ½ watt		21	S19
R102	15K ohms ± 10% 3 watts		21	Q4
R103	56K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		20	R5
R104	1K ohm ± 10% ½ watt		21	T16
R105	47 ohms ± 10% ½ watt		21	T15
R106	4.7K ohms ± 5% ½ watt		21	T14
R107	47K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		21	T15
R108	4.7K ohms ± 5% ½ watt		21	U15
R109	10K ohms ± 10% ½ watt		21	D4

CIRCUIT CODE MODELS 201-T, 202-C AND 203-T

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION			PART No.	FIG. No.	LOCATION
	RESISTORS (continued)					
R110A	500K ohms	Volume		40350	20	D17
R110B	200K ohms	Brightness		40350	20	C17
R111	10 megohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	D6
R112	500K ohms	Tone		40393	20	C13
R113	330K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	E7
R114	47K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	F7
R115	250 ohms W.W.	± 10%	5 watts		21	F6
R116	330 ohms W.W.	± 10%	3 watts		21	H7
R201	1K ohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	K15
R202	4.7K ohms	± 5%	½ watt (in T201)		20	J8
R203	100 ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	K16
R204	1K ohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	K17
R205	1K ohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	K17
R206	5.6K ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	J18
R207	68 ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	J19
R208	1.5K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	L18
R209	12K ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	L19
R210	68 ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	L20
R211	1K ohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	N18
R212	10 ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	M18
R213	1.5K ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	N18
R214	180 ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	N19
R215	4.7K ohms	± 5%	½ watt (in T205)		20	O5
R216	1K ohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	O18
R217	10K ohms	± 10%	2 watts		21	Q20
R218	4K ohms W.W.	± 10%	10 watts		21	L15
R219	33K ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	M16
R220	3.9K ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	O16
R221	1 megohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	R18
R222	33 ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	P15
R223	220 ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	N15
R224	6.75K ohms W.W.	± 10%	10 watts		21	P14
R225	10K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	O13
R226	3.3K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	O12
R227	15K ohms	Contrast		40354	20	L10
R228	22K ohms (in L208)	±10%	½ watt		21	N12
R229	1K ohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	L11
R230	330K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	M11
R231	470K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	K12
R232	270K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	Q8
R233	2.5 megohms	Focus		40352	21	V12
R234	150 ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	M16
R301	2.2 megohms	± 5%	1 watt		21	R16
R302	270K ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	R14
R303	47K ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	L16
R304	180K ohms	± 5%	½ watt		21	R12

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION			PART No.	FIG. No.	LOCATION
	RESISTORS (continued)					
R305	47K ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	R13
R306	56K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	Q12
R307	220K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	U14
R308	500K ohms	A.G.C.		40351/2	21	V14
R309	470K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	V15
R310	12K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	R14
R311	680K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	N9
R312	4.7K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	L8
R313	15K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	L9
R314	470K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	O9
R315	2.2 megohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	O8
R316	22K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	L8
R317	270K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	P12
R318	22K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	P13
R319	39K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	O12
R320	220K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	O11
R321	680K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	P10
R322	2.7K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	N9
R323	1 megohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	M8
R324	2.7K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	F19
R325	8.2K ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	G20
R326	27K ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	G20
R327	2.7K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	E19
R328	1.2 megohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	D17
R329	1 megohm	Vert. Hold		40399	21	C17
R330	150K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	Q7
R331	2.5 megohms	Height		40367	21	C11
R332	150K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	Q8
R333	330K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	D16
R334	3.9K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	E15
R335	44K ohms	± 5%	2 watts		21	E15, D13
R336	220K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	D15
R337	2.2 megohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	H17
R338	1.5K ohms	Vert. Lin.		40355	21	C15
R339	470 ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	C15
R340	470 ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	F16
R341	27K ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	E14
R342	3.3K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	J6
R343	15K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	J7
R344	150 ohms	±10 %	1 watt		21	F16
R345	10 megohm	± 10%	½ watt		21	E18
R401	150K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	G10
R402	330K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	F10
R403	820K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	F9
R404	220K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	E10
R405	68K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	E9
R406	3.9K ohms	± 10%	½ watt		21	G7
R407	120K ohms	± 10%	1 watt		21	E10

CIRCUIT CODE MODELS 201-T, 202-C AND 203-T

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION	PART No.	FIG. No.	LOCATION
	RESISTORS (continued)			
R408	68K ohms, ± 10% ½ watt		20	D9
R409	1 megohm ± 10% ½ watt		21	V9
R410	47 ohms ± 10% ½ watt		21	V10
R411	200 ohms W.W. ± 10% 5 watts		21	T6
R412	68K ohms ± 10% 1 watt		21	T8
R413	10K ohms ± 10% 2 watts		21	S10
R414	0.47 ohm ± 20% ½ watt (high volt box)		21	Q19
R415	560 ohms (in yoke) ± 10% ½ watt			
R416	560 ohms (in yoke) ± 10% ½ watt			
R417	1K ohm (in yoke) ± 10% ½ watt			
R418	4.65K ohms W.W. ± 10% 10 watts		21	F15
R419	1K ohm ± 10% ½ watt (high volt box)			
	CAPACITORS			
C1	18 pF Tubular ± 5% NPO		19	G4
C2	5.6 pF Tubular ± 5% NPO		19	F5
C3	18 pF Tubular ± 5% NPO		19	F6
C4	470 pF Disc + 100% — 0% K5000		19	E5
C5	0.01 uF Disc + 100% — 0% K5000		19	D6
C6	0.001 uF Feed Thru + 100% — 0% K5000		19	E6
C7	270 pF Tubular ± 20% K1200		19	E7
C8	10 pF Tubular ± 5% NPO		19	E7
C9	6.8 pF Tubular ± 5% NPO		19	E8
C10	12 pF Tubular ± 5% NPO		19	D8
C11	4-10 pF Trimmer	231123	19	E7
C12	0.001 uF Disc + 100% — 0% K5000		19	E8
C13	0.001 uF Disc + 100% — 0% K5000		19	E9
C14	0.5 - 3 pF Trimmer	231122	19	E9
C15	180 pF Style "B" Tubular ± 5% N750		19	D9
C16	50 - 140 pF Trimmer Mica	40038	19	E10
C17	0.001 uF Feed Thru + 100% — 0% K5000		19	D10
C18	0.001 uF Feed Thru + 100% — 0% K5000		19	E10
C19	0.001 uF Feed Thru + 100% — 0% K5000		19	D10
C20	0.5 - 3 pF Trimmer	231122	19	E11
C21	270 pF Tubular ± 20% K1200		19	E9
C22	0.88 pF Bead ± 20% NPO		19	B11
C23	82 pF Style "C" Disc ± 10% N750		19	E12
C24	270 pF Disc ± 20% K1200		19	F12
C25	0.63 pF Bead ± 20% NPO		19	D11
C26	12 pF Tubular ± 5% N750		19	F12
C27	0.5 - 3 pF Trimmer	231122	19	F11
C28	10 pF Tubular ± 5% NPO		19	E11
C29	Trimmer (Fine Tuning) A.W.A. Special	40135	19	E13
C30	470 pF Disc + 100% — 0% K5000		19	C6
C31	470 pF Disc + 100% — 0% K5000		19	C6
C101	0.01 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0% K5000		21	B18

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION	PART No.	FIG. No.	LOCATION
	CAPACITORS (continued)			
C102	0.01 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0% K5000		21	T19
C103	39 pF Ceramic ± 10% N220 (in T101)		20	R5
C104	39 pF Ceramic ± 10% N220 (in T101)		20	R5
C105	0.01 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0% K5000		21	T17
C106	100 pF 500V Mica ± 5% (in T102)		20	Q7
C107	470 pF 500V Mica ± 5%		21	T15
C108	470 pF 500V Mica ± 5%		21	T14
C109	10 uF 65 P.V. electrolytic		21	U14
C110	0.001 uF 600V working ± 10%		21	U16
C111	0.047 uF 200V working ± 10%		21	V16
C112	0.022 uF 200V working ± 10%		21	D5
C113	0.01 uF 200V working ± 20%		21	D6
C114	220 pF Ceramic ± 10% N750		21	D7
C115	0.022 uF paper 400V working ± 20%		21	E7
C116	100 pF 1000V working mica ± 10%		21	D8
C117	25 uF 40 P.V. electrolytic		21	F5
C118A	20 uF 450 P.V. electrolytic		20	F9
C118B	50 uF 65 P.V. electrolytic		20	F9
C118C	10 uF 450 P.V. electrolytic		20	F9
C119	0 0022 uF paper 600V working ± 10%		21	F7
C201	10 - 160 pF Trimmer	231124	21	H15
C202	27 pF Ceramic ± 5% NPO		21	J14
C203	12 pF Ceramic ± 5% NPO		21	H14
C204	0.47 uF 200V working ± 20%		21	L14
C205	470 pF Ceramic + 100% -- 0%		21	J15
C206	33 pF Ceramic ± 5% NPO		20	J8
C207	0.0047 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	H17
C208	470 pF Ceramic + 100% - 0%		21	K17
C209	470 pF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	K18
C210	470 pF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	J19
C211	0.0047 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	K20
C212	470 pF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	L18
C213	0.001 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	L19
C214	0.0047 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	M20
C215	470 pF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	N18
C216	0.001 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	N19
C217	0.0047 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	O20
C218	0.001 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	O18
C219	0.001 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	P20
C220	4.7 pF Ceramic ± .5 pF N750 (in T205)		20	O5
C221	4.7 pF Ceramic ± .5 pF N750		21	P18
C222	0.0047 uF Ceramic + 100% — 0%		21	P16
C223	15 pF ceramic ± 10% N750		21	Q19
C224	0.0047 uF ceramic + 100% — 0% (in T206)		20	P5
C225	39 pF ceramic ±5% N750		21	N14
C226	0.018 uF 400V working ± 10%		21	P16
C227A	5 uF 450 P.V. electrolytic		20	L8

CIRCUIT CODE MODELS 201-T, 202-C AND 203-T

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION	PART No.	FIG. No.	LOCATION
	CAPACITORS (continued)			
C227B	5 uF 600 P.V. electrolytic		20	L8
C227C	25 uF 450 P.V. electrolytic		20	L8
C227D	70 uF 450 P.V. electrolytic		20	L8
C228	12 pF ceramic ± 5% N750		21	N13
C229	47 pF ceramic ± 5% N750		21	N13
C230	0.22 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	M10
C231	47 pF ceramic N750 ± 5%		21	O12
C232	50 uF 400 P.V. electrolytic		21	F15
C301	0.47 uF 200V working ± 20%		21	Q16
C302	100 pF 1500V working ceramic ± 10% N750		21	S11
C303	0.01 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	R13
C304	0.0033 uF 600V working ± 10%		21	R12
C305	0.0015 uF 600V working ± 20%		21	U14
C306	0.033 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	M9
C307	330 pF 500V working mica ± 10%		21	O9
C308	0.1 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	O10
C309	0.0022 uF 600V working ± 10%		21	K9
C310	330 pF 500V working mica ± 10%		21	P12
C311	560 pF 1000V working mica ± 10%		21	M8
C312	0.018 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	P11
C313	Not used			
C314	82 pF 1000V working mica ± 10%		21	G10
C315	0.0047 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	G20
C316	0.027 uF 400V working ± 10%		21	E18
C317	0.0068 uF 600V working mica ± 5%		21	F18
C318	0.027 uF 600V working ± 10%		21	E16
C319	0.047 uF 600V working ± 20%		21	F17
C320	0.001 uF 1600V working ± 10%		21	D13
C321	0.047 uF 200V working ± 10%		21	D15
C322	0.022 uF 1000V working ± 10%		21	E14
C323	0.027 uF 1000V working ± 10%		21	F14
C324	0.22 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	K8
C325	0.047 uF 600V working ± 20%		21	H7
C326	0.0047 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	K7
C327	47 pF Ceramic ± 5% N750		21	O12
C401	82 pF 1000V working mica ± 10%		21	G10
C402	0.047 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	F9
C403	0.022 uF 400V working ± 20%		21	E10
C404	0.47 uF 200V working ± 20%		21	F8
C405	270 pF 1000V working mica ± 5%		21	D11
C406	0.01 uF 500V working mica ± 5%		21	H12
C407	0.001 uF 1000V working ± 10%		21	U9
C408	20 - 220 pF Trimmer	231127	21	V9
C409	0.0012 uF 500V working mica ± 5%		21	U8
C410	0.27 uF 200V working ± 10%		21	T7
C411	0.1 uF 600V working ± 20%		21	U10
C412	0.047 uF 1000V working ± 10%		21	R6
C413	0.047 uF 1000V working ± 10%		21	R8

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION	PART No.	FIG. No.	LOCATION
	CAPACITORS (continued)			
C414	270 pF 1000V working mica ± 20%		21	Q8
C415	39 pF 3500V N.P.O. disc ± 10%		21	T11
C416	91 pF 4000V Test ceramic (in Yoke)			
C417	90 uF 525 P.V. electrolytic		20	D19
C418	0.1uF 600V working ± 20%		21	M15
C419	4.7 pF ± .5 pF ceramic N750		21	G10
	TRANSFORMERS			
T1	Aerial Matching Transformer	40156	19	F2
T2	Converter I.F.	40325	19	F12
T101	Sound I.F.	40093	20	R5
T102	Ratio Detector	40077	20	Q7
T103	Audio Output	21092	20	E14
T201	Link I.F.	40072	20	J8
T202	1st Video I.F.	40071	21	J18
T203	2nd Video I.F.	40071	21	K19
T204	3rd Video I.F.	40071	21	N19
T205	4th Video I.F.	40075	20	O5
T206	Sound Take Off	40076	20	P5
T301	Vertical Oscillator	40066B	21	D19
T302	Vertical Output	40067	20	E6
T401	Horizontal Blocking Oscillator	40047	20	D9
T402	Horizontal Output	40069	20	R17
T403	Power Transformer	40070C	20	L18
	SWITCHES			
S1	Channel Selector		19	D12
S2	" "		19	D11
S3	" "		19	D9
S4	" "		19	D7
S401	Power-Volume (on R110A)		20	D18
	LOUDSPEAKERS			
LS101	7 x 5 P.M. Table Model	21045		
LS102	7 x 5 P.M. Table Model	21034		
LS101	9 x 6 P.M. Console Model	21520		
LS102	9 x 6 P.M. Console Model	21519		
	PILOT LAMP			
PL1	12V, 0.175 amp. M.E.S.		20	B2
	FUSE			
F401	0.375 amp. Cartridge		20	O10
F402	1.5 amp. Cartridge		21	U2

A.W.A. DEEP IMAGE

Additional Service Notes to be used in conjunction with A.W.A. Television Service Manuals for Model 201T, 202C, 203T.

SOUND VIDEO I.F. ALIGNMENT

Complete notes on sound and vision I.F. stage alignment can be found in the A.W.A. Service Manual.

Alternative Method of Video I.F. Alignment.

If there is insufficient output from the sweep generator to enable as response curve to be discernable on the C.R.O., when checking the link circuit response, an alternative method may be used which will give the required results, and is as follows:-

Refer to page 6 of the Service Manual, and read as follows after, "The required response is shown in Fig. 5"

Connect the sweep generator to the aerial input terminals of the matching unit. Use a four pin plug for this purpose, keeping the leads as short as possible.

Connect a bias source to the A.G.C. terminal of the tuner and set the bias to - 3 volts. Connect the vertical input of the C.R.O. direct to T.P.I. on the tuner with a shielded lead, earthing the shield at the tuner.

Set sweep generator and tuner to Channel 6, and check that the R.F. response is flat. If response is not flat vary bias on Tuner until this is so.

Now connect the link circuit jig (fig.6) to the chassis next to T203. Connect the crystal lead to pin 5 of V201 (1st video I.F.) and the earth lead to pin 1 of V203 (3rd video I.F.) The output of the crystal probe is connected to C.R.O.

Loosely couple the calibrator to the plate of V201 making sure that this connection does not change the output waveform.

Then read on as normal from, "Reduce the capacitance of trimmer C201 to a minimum....."

I.F. Strip Faults.

(1)

Sound on Vision.

Seen as bars across the picture tube varying in time with the sound.

I.F. Strip Faults.....Cont.

Check the 30.5 Mc/s sound trap; also check the 5.5 Mc/s rejector in the anode circuit of the video amplifier.

(2) Poor Definition.

Check alignment of I.F. strip; peaking coil in video amplifier anode.

---

(3) Ringing.

Seen as a black line after a white line, or a white line after black. May be due to reflections between aerial and receiver input due to a mismatch. Also caused by open circuit damping resistors in I.F. strip, or the tuned circuits out of alignment.

The peaking coil in the video amplifier can give this effect if faulty.

FURTHER NOTES ON TUNER ALIGNMENT

Refer to the A.W.A. Service Manual for complete R.F. alignment of the tuner.

For the most convenient conditions, it is advisable to make up a mounting jig to hold the tuner, (whilst adjustments are made), complete with bias source. Extra advantage is gained by having a separate power supply, and thus avoid having to use the chassis supplied.

No detector is required in the C.R.O. input from T.P.1. as the grid-cathode path of the converter is used for this purpose. When connecting the screened - lead to this point ensure that the screening is well earthed at the C.R.O. and tuner. (An added refinement is to interpose an A.F. amplifier between the detected output and the C.R.O.)

Calibration of Marker Generator.

Ensure that the marker generator is correctly calibrated each time a frequency is selected.

Local Oscillator Check.

The best method of coupling between the local oscillator and the "R.F. IN" socket on the Calibrator, is to loop a single strand of wire around the 6U8 converter inside the screening can. In this way the circuit capacitances are disturbed the least.

Switch the "MODULATION" to "OFF" whilst setting the local oscillator trimmers, otherwise false settings will be obtained with spurious beats between local oscillator and crystal.

FINAL NOTE. Avoid bringing anything into the vicinity of the tuner which will disturb the circuit constants (i.e. inductive screwdrivers etc.)

TUNER FAULTS.

Instability due to insufficient decoupling etc. applies the same here as in any other circuit using high frequencies

Two particularfaults are worth noting:-

(1) Feedthrough condensers shorting to earth. This is a general breakdown of the condenser causing heavy current drain on the supplies.

(2) Faulty 0.63pf oscillator-to-mixer coupling capacitor.

Causes interference pattern on picture tube, with obliteration of picture.

If removing and replacing components in the tuner; care should be taken when soldering not to supply too much heat. A miniature iron is satisfactory for such purposes.

Also use care in not disturbing the component positions. Lead length of new components must be the same as the original component.

---

1. TABULATED LIST OF TYPICAL FAULTS

VERTICAL SWEEP.

(a) Vertical Jitter

Will be seen as a rapid up-and-down movement of the picture.

Caused by faulty components in the feedback circuit of V304, or R341 damping resistor going high.

(b) Critical Vertical Hold.

Effect appears as a very poor vertical lock when setting the vertical hold control.

Caused by insufficient amplitude of synch. pulse. Check vertical input integrator and vertical synch. separator V302a. If accompanied by lack of horizontal synch. check video amplifier output through to sync. amplifier V303a.

In receivers with a weak hold, this can be improved by connection of a 10 Meg. across R328, R329 to earth and altering the value of R328 to 1.2 Meg.

(c) No Vertical Sweep.

If the horizontal oscillator is working normally the effect will be seen as a bright horizontal line across the picture tube.

Caused by V303b or V304 giving no output. Also oscillator transformer open circuited..

(d) Fold or Cramping at bottom of Picture

Check linearity and also vertical putput valve for ageing.

HORIZONTAL SWEEP

(a) Blank Picture Tube (i.e. No Brilliance).

Brilliance is unobtainable for any position of the brilliance control.

Check horizontal hold control for correct horizontal operation. If still no raster then fault lies anywhere between horizontal oscillator and horizontal scan coils. Check through with oscilloscope and voltmeter for wave forms etc.

(b) Motor Boating

Appears as a flashing picture at about 10c/s or less.

Check setting of horizontal hold control. If it is present over the whole range then it is due to low emission of V401.

(c) Ringing on Left Hand Side

Appears from left to right as a diminishing sine wave at the beginning of each line.

This is caused by insufficient damping across the horizontal deflection coils. Ringing occurs on fly back and is coupled into the vertical coils thus giving the above effect.

Check R417, C416, C412

(d) Folding on Left Hand Side.

Check bias of horizontal output valve. Also can be caused by C413 being open circuit.

(e) Fold on Right Hand Side.

Check horizontal circuit valves for ageing.

(f) Poor Linearity.

Check L402, L403, also V402 output valve.

---

(3) SYNCHRONISATION.

(a) Unable to Syn. Picture.

Check (1) Setting of fine tune and channel selector position.

(ii) A.G.C. setting.

(iii) Drive Trimmer.

If still unable to sync. picture either vertically or horizontally, use the oscilloscope and voltmeter through from the video amplifier grid up to the sync. amplifier output stages. Methodical checking and inspection of wave forms will soon find the faulty stage or component.

(b) No Sync. due to Maladjustment of Sine Wave Coil.

This can be recognised generally as a completely broken picture with lines slanting to the left or right of the picture tube. Sometimes if syn. is obtainable then three of four evenly spaced images are seen.

To correct this, short the sine wave coil across its terminals - NOT to earth - and adjust the horizontal hold until a synchronised picture appears (If not obtainable then some other fault is present.) Remove the short across the coil Synchronisation will be lost, but bring in again by adjusting the sine wave coil for sync. Centre the adjustment.

---

3. (c) Horizontal Pulling on Picture Whites

This is due to a sudden change from peak white to black level at the end of the line scan. If I.F. strip selectivity is poor or there is any high frequency loss in the video amplifier this sudden change may be interpreted as a sync. pulse by the horizontal oscillator circuits, and the horizontal scan fly back time will be made earlier.

Check relevant circuits and components in sync. separator stages etc.

---

4. GENERAL PICTURE FAULTS.

(a) Variation in Picture Size with Brightness

Due to bad regulation of E.H.T. Check 1B3G+

(b) Effect of Brightness Control Reversed.

Open circuit video amplifier load R224 or 12BY7 low emission.

(c) Broken Vertical Bars: on Left of Picture.

C415 arcing internally. Replace with 39pf, 3,500 volt wkg.

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5. A.G.C. FAULTS.

No direct approach can be made in deciding whether the A.G.C. is at fault or not, as in some cases an "obvious" A.G.C. fault can turn out to be something connected with another circuit entirely.

The only certain way of deciding, is to remove the white A.G.C. output lead connection between R303 and R304 at the R303 end, and place a variable bias source at R303 setting the bias to about 5V. If the set now works normally and controls can be made to carry out their usual functions satisfactorily then the A.G.C. circuit can definitely be suspected.

5. A.G.C. FAULTS.....Cont.

To check its action a valve voltmeter should be connected to pin 5 of the A.G.C. amplifier (blue lead). The reading should be 0V to -2V with the A.G.C. control fully clockwise, and about - 40V to - 50V in the anticlockwise position. Should the bias reading be excellisively high over the whole range, then the associated capacitors and/or resistors can be suspected. Time constants play an important part in the function of the A.G.C. so careful checking should be carried out.

N O T E S

In some chassis, PL1 was a 6.3V, 0.35 amp. pilot lamp.

In some chassis, there was a 12 pF N750 ceramic capacitor between junction of R225, R319 and junction of R226, R227.

In some chassis, there was C313, a 5 pF 1,500V mica capacitor, between junction of R324, R325 and junction of C415, C302.

In some chassis, F402 was omitted.

In some chassis, C231 was an 82 pF capacitor.

In some chassis, R234, R344, R345, R419, C228, C232, C327, C418 and C419 were omitted.

In some chassis, a 0.1 uF 400V paper capacitor was connected between tags 1 and 6 on the tuner terminal panel.

In some chassis, R329 was a 1.5 megohm potentiometer.

In some chassis, R225 was a 22K ohm ½ watt resistor.

In some chassis, R319 was a 27K ohm ½ watt resistor.

In some chassis, R329 was Part No. 40353.

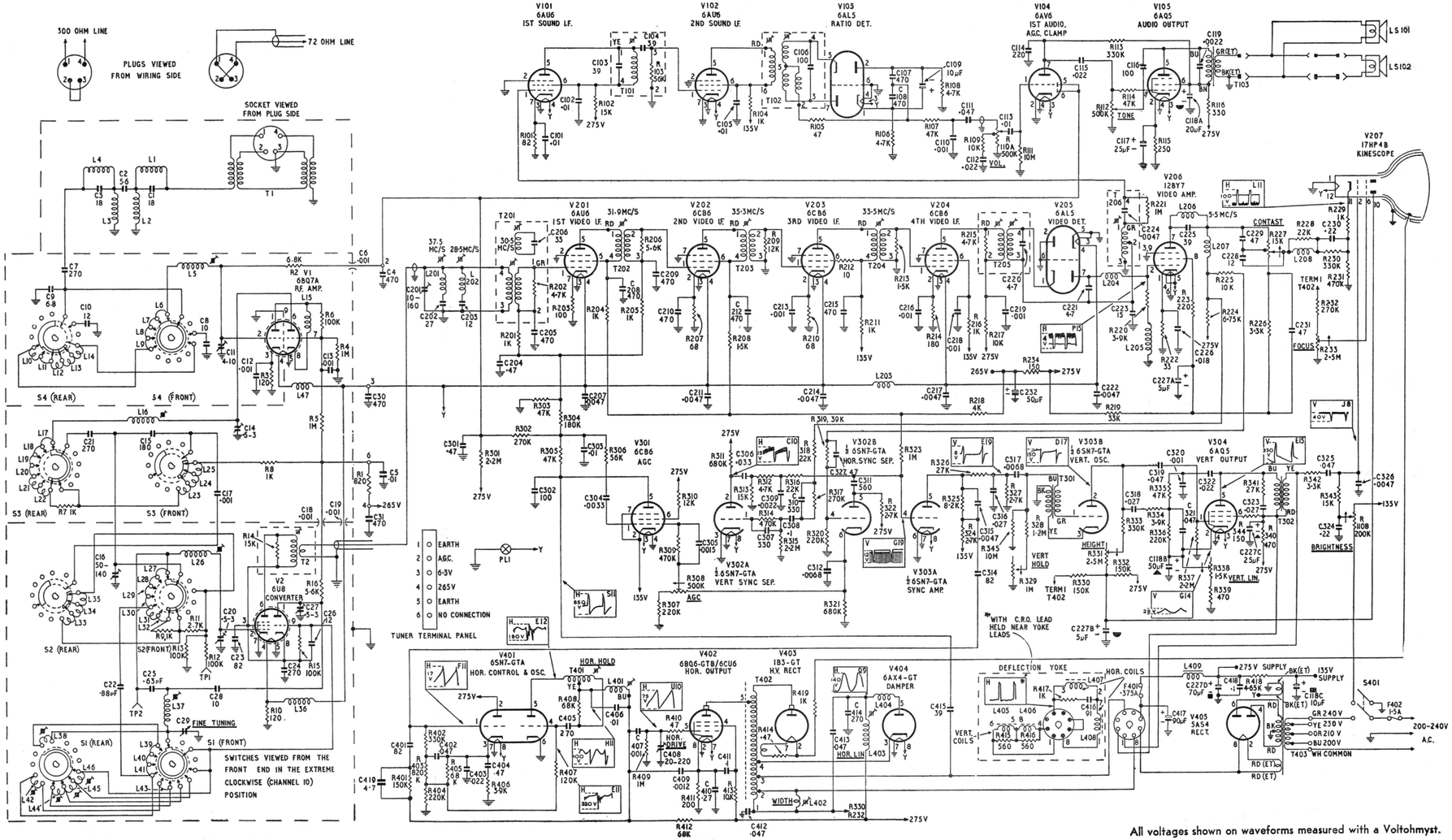
In some chassis, C104 was a 47 pF capacitor.

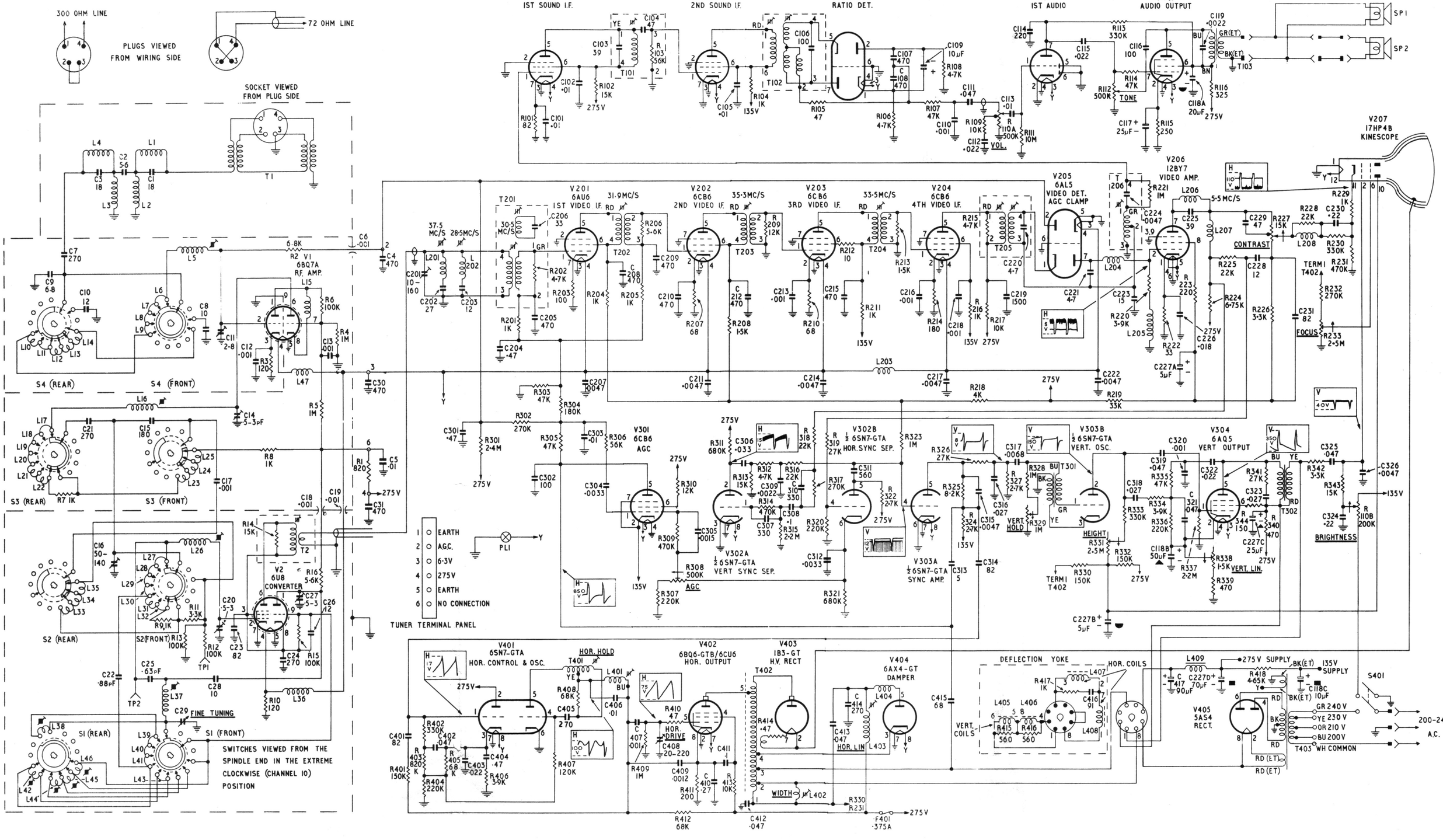
In some chassis, C312 was a .0033 uF ± 10% 600V capacitor.

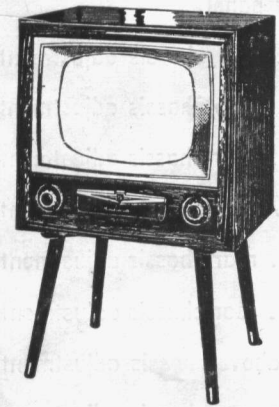
In some chassis, C415 was a 68 pF 2,500V ceramic capacitor.

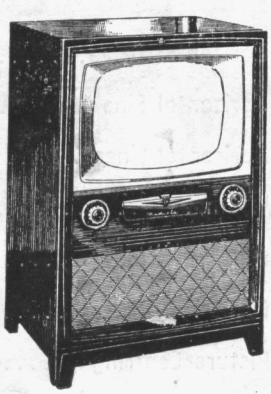
C312 has now been changed from .0068 uF to .018 uF ± 10% 400V paper

CIRCUIT A.W.A. TELEVISION RECEIVER MODELS 201T, 202C & 203T




300 OHM LINE
72 OHM LINE
PLUGS VIEWED FROM WIRING SIDE
SOCKET VIEWED FROM PLUG SIDE
V101 6AU6 IST SOUND I.F.
V102 6AU6 2ND SOUND I.F.
V103 6AL5 RATIO DET.
V104 6AV6 IST AUDIO
V105 6AQ5 AUDIO OUTPUT
SP1
SP2
V207 17HP4B KINESCOPE
V206 12BY7 VIDEO AMP.
V205 6AL5 VIDEO DET. AGC CLAMP
V201 6AU6 IST VIDEO I.F.
V202 6CB6 2ND VIDEO I.F.
V203 6CB6 3RD VIDEO I.F.
V204 6CB6 4TH VIDEO I.F.
31·9MC/S
35·3MC/S
33·5MC/S
37·5 MC/S
28·5MC/S
30·5 MC/S
V1 6BQ7A R.F. AMP.
V2 6U8 CONVERTER
S4 (REAR)
S4 (FRONT)
S3 (REAR)
S3 (FRONT)
S2 (REAR)
S2 (FRONT)
S1 (REAR)
S1 (FRONT)
FINE TUNING
SWITCHES VIEWED FROM THE SPINDLE END IN THE EXTREME CLOCKWISE (CHANNEL 10) POSITION
TUNER TERMINAL PANEL
1 EARTH
2 AGC.
3 6·3V
4 275V
5 EARTH
6 NO CONNECTION
PLI
V301 6CB6 AGC
V302A ½ 6SN7-GTA VERT SYNC SEP.
V302B ½ 6SN7-GTA HOR. SYNC SEP.
V303A ½ 6SN7-GTA SYNC AMP.
V303B ½ 6SN7-GTA VERT. OSC.
V304 6AQ5 VERT OUTPUT
V401 6SN7-GTA HOR. CONTROL & OSC.
V402 6BQ6-GTB/6CU6 HOR. OUTPUT
V403 1B3-GT H.V. RECT
V404 6AX4-GT DAMPER
V405 5AS4 RECT.
DEFLECTION YOKE
HOR. COILS
VERT. COILS
HOR. HOLD
HOR. DRIVE
HOR. LIN
WIDTH
VERT. HOLD
VERT. LIN.
HEIGHT
TONE
CONTRAST
BRIGHTNESS
FOCUS
VOL.
AGC
TERM1 T402
S401
200-240V A.C.
GR 240 V
YE 230 V
OR 210 V
BU 200V
T403 WH COMMON
275V SUPPLY
135V SUPPLY





A.W.A. RADIOLA TELEVISION RECEIVER

Models 201-T, 202-C and 203-T

(17 inch, 23 Valves, A.C. Operated)

Issued by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.