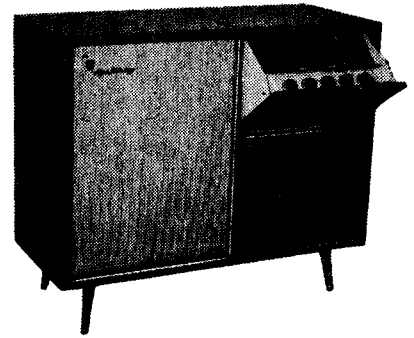


# PHILIPS RADIOPLAYER MODEL 204 A



## SPECIFICATIONS

(Subject to alteration without notice)

Power Supply .....	200/250V, 40/50 c/s
Tuning Ranges .....	530-1620 Kc/s
	4.7-9.2 Mc/s
	9.1-18.4 Mc/s
Intermediate Frequency .....	455 Kc/s
Cabinet .....	Radiogram
Record Changer .....	Philips type AG1014
Pick-up Head .....	Philips type AG3016
Pick-up Head .....	Philips type AG3025

## VALVE EQUIPMENT AND VOLTAGE ANALYSIS

Valve Function	Valve No.	Valve Type	Plate Volts	Screen Volts	Osc. P. Volts	Cathode Volts
Frequency Converter	V1	6AN7	235	63	88	
I.F. Amplifier, Demodulator and..... A.V.C.	V2	6N8	235	63		
1st Audio Amplifier	V3	6BD7	72			
Preamplifier    } Phase Inverter }	V4a V4b	12AX7	65 130			0.45 1.0
Single End P.P. Power Amplifier	V5	6CW5	130	150		10
Single End P.P. Power Amplifier	V6	6CW5	255	220		130
Rectifier	V7	6V4	225/225 AC			Unfiltered B+ 257V D.C. Filtered B+ 235V D.C. A.V.C. 1.85V (V.T.V.M.)
Tuning Indicator	V8	6BR5	21	235		
Dial Lamps (2), Bezel Lamp	V11, 12, 13	6.3V 0.23A tubular screw			Heater Volts 6.35VAC	

NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, all voltages are 1,000 ohms per volt meter readings and may vary  $\pm 10\%$  from the figure quoted. They are measured from the socket points indicated to chassis. The receiver should be in a "no signal" condition.

### TO REMOVE CHASSIS FROM CABINET

Withdraw the power plug from the mains outlet socket. Remove the five receiver control knobs (grub screw secured). Unscrew the cabinet back panel. Unscrew the aerial and earth terminal strip and free the leads from their securing clip.

Remove the wooden block on the receiver frame-work securing the mains, sub chassis, pick-up and loud-

speaker leads and also the two clips mounting these leads to the cabinet dividing panel. Disconnect the internal aerial lead from the terminal strip, withdraw the pick-up, loudspeaker and mains plugs from the main chassis and the interconnecting leads from the sub-chassis.

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENTS

Drawing Ref. No.	Description	Type or Code No.	
5	Assembly, cursor	CR.480.668	
	Assembly, dial back	CR.022.221	
	Assembly, leg (maple)	CR.600.824	
	Assembly, leg (rose mahogany)	CR.600.823	
	Assembly, leg (walnut)	CR.600.822	
	3	Assembly, tuning spindle	CR.371.334
		Assembly, window (tuning indicator)	A3.758.24
		Badge	CR.531.408
		Bezel, amber	CS.430.053
		Bracket, tuning indicator	CR.270.004
		Channel, dial mtg. rubber, x2	CS.424.194
		Clamp, dial, x2	CS.233.570
4	Cord, dial drive	58" required	
	Dashpot	Velvet Action 9" x 7/8" barrel	
1	Drum, dial	CS.360.015	
	Grommet, sub chassis mtg. x3	CS.422.458	
	Holder, pick-up head	P4,380.35	
	Knob, card	CS.439.218	
	Knob, control, x5	CR.523.762	
	Lid, stay	EFFCO.C42	
	Name, "High Fidelity"	CS.436.451	
	Name, "Philips"	A3.308.24	
	Plug, male, (gramo. unit power)	CZ.365.115	
	Plug, 2 pin polarised, x2	C/F 691.5.1	
	Scale, dial	CS.412.421	
	Socket, female (gramo, unit power)	CZ.365.116	
	Socket, 2 pin polarised x2	C/F 733.16.1	
	8	Spring, cursor	CS.212.016
	6	Spring, dial cord	CS.210.063.1
Spring, I.F.T. retaining		A3.652.58	
Spring, dashpot		CS.210.062	
Strip, A. & E. terminal		C/F 679.2.5	
Surround, badge		CS.430.943	
Switch, push button (complete)		A3,790.47	
	Switch, wave change	CZ.201.211	
	Trim, push button	CR.520.839	

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AUDIO OUTPUT STAGE  
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

## Pre-amplifier and Drive.

The first triode section V4a (pins 1, 2 & 3) functions as a conventional pre-amplifier. An amplified signal is fed through coupling capacitor C43 and grid stopper R45 to the control grid of output valve V5.

The second triode section V4b (pins 6, 7 & 8) functions as a phase inverter. Input via C41 to the control grid is the vector sum of the pre-amplifier output signal, fed through R29/C42, and negative feedback, see further. Output from the phase inverter is applied through coupling capacitor C44 and grid stopper R41 to the control grid of V6.

## Output.

If as shown in Fig. 1, V5 and V6 are considered as separate single ended output valves operating Class "A" with respective plate and cathode loads  $2Z_o$  then the phase relationship of signal voltages in each circuit is such that a common load equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the separate loads i.e.  $Z_o$ , can be substituted without affecting the operating condition of either valve provided the respective output voltages  $V_o$  are the same in phase and amplitude.

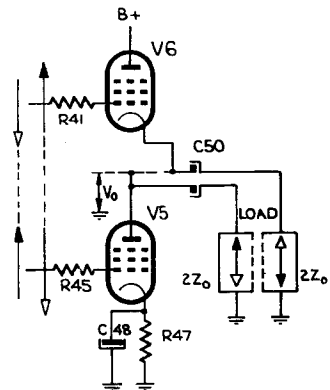


Fig. 1

The matching load impedance for 6CW5 class "A" operation as a single ended output valve is approximately 2,000 ohms so that for single ended push-pull operation this load is halved.

In this receiver the load consists of 2 series connected 800 ohms voice coil loudspeakers L18 & L19 with associated high and low pass filter network C52 & L17. Coupling is through the D.C. blocking capacitor C50.

Resistor R47 and by-pass capacitor C48 provides cathode bias for V5 while grid bias for V6 is tapped from the junction of voltage divider R43 and R44 via grid leak R42 and stopper R41.

The D.C. and signal component voltage amplitude on the plate of V4b with respect to chassis must, in order to drive V6, be maintained higher than the in-phase V6 cathode (output signal) voltage. This condition is achieved for signal by connecting the cathode of V6 to the load R40 of V4b through the screen decoupling capacitor C49 and for D.C. mean by strapping this load to V6 screen which is held approximately 90V above its cathode potential.

The necessary attenuation of the pre-amplified drive signal for V6, is achieved by negative feed back to the phase inverter grid through R30 and C41 of part of the output voltage developed across the voltage divider R31, R32. The distortion reducing properties of negative feed back are thus retained in this circuit arrangement without the disadvantage of overall gain reduction.

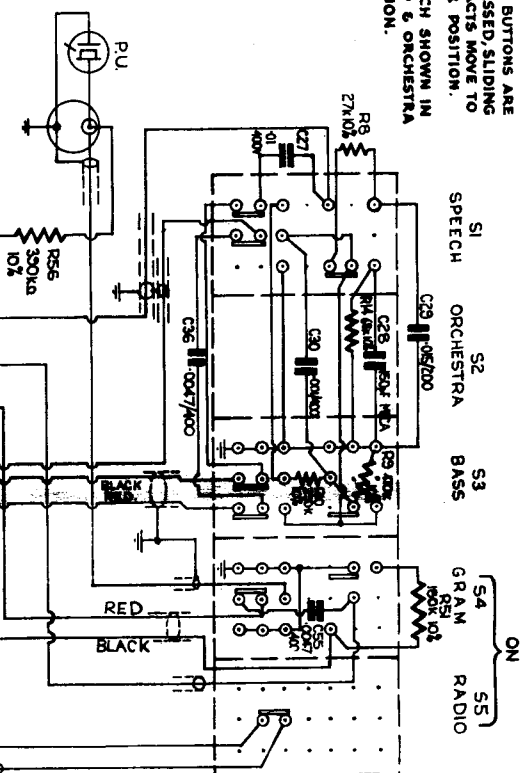
L	13.24	57.68	310	20	21	22	27	28.25	28.30	31.22	33	34	35	36	39	40	41.3	44	45	48	49	50.51	54	56	17/8.19	
C	1	2.03	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
V	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		

### VOLTAGE ANALYSIS

VALVE	PLATE VOLTS	SCREEN VOLTS	OSC. PL. VOLTS	CATHODE VOLTS
V1	235	63	88	
V2	235	63		
V3	72		0.45	
V4a	65		1.0	
V4b	130		1.0	
V5	130		1.0	
V6	255	220	130	
V7	255/225	235		
V8	21	235		

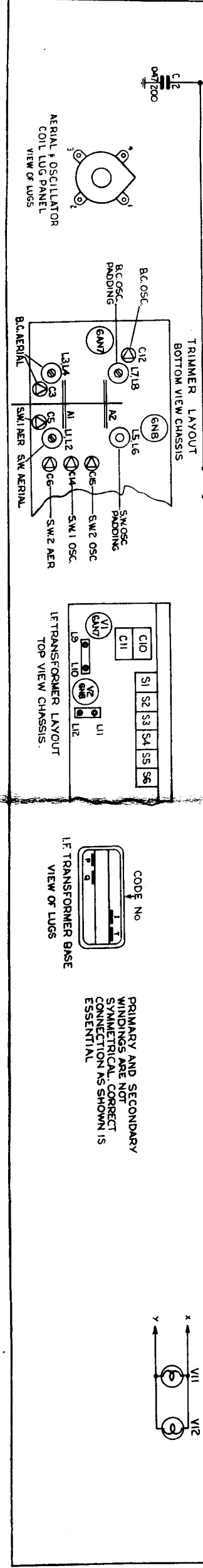
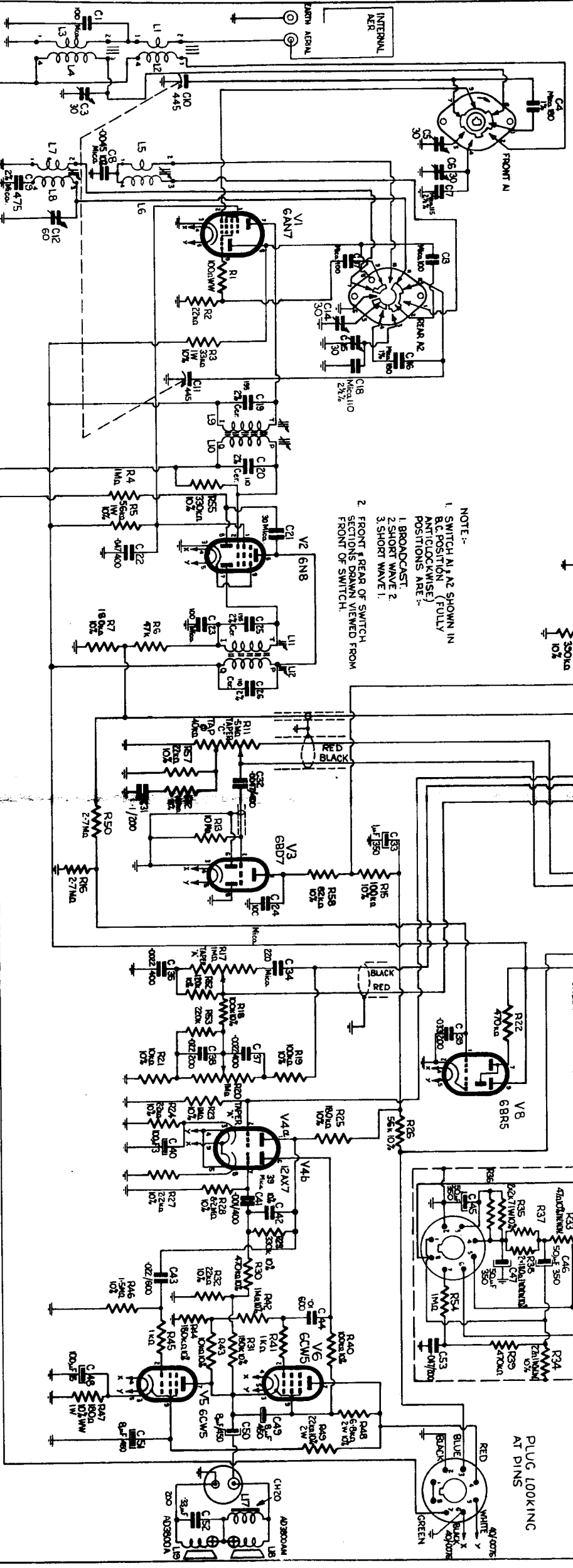
UNFILTERED B+ 215 V D.C.  
 FILTERED B+ 235 V D.C.  
 A.V.C. 1.85 V (V.T.V.M.)  
 ALL VOLTAGES MEASURED FROM CHASSIS

WHEN BUTTONS ARE DEPRESSED SLIDING CONTACTS MOVE TO UPPER POSITION. SWITCH SHOWN IN RADIO & ORCHESTRA POSITION.



NOTE:-  
 CONDENSER VALUES WHOLE NUMBERS = PF  
 DECIMALS = AT  
 SECOND FIGURE = DC.V.W. TOLERANCE ± 20% UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN.  
 RESISTORS ARE ± 20% K/W UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN.

NOTE:-  
 1. SWITCH M, A2 SHOWN IN B.C. POSITION (FULLY ANTICLOCKWISE). POSITIONS ARE:  
 1. BROADCAST.  
 2. SHORT WAVE.  
 3. SHORT WAVE 1.  
 2. FRONT & REAR OF SWITCH SECTIONS DRAWN VIEWED FROM FRONT OF SWITCH.



RECORD CHANGER

PLUG LOOKING AT PINS



PRIMARY AND SECONDARY WINDINGS ARE NOT SYMMETRICAL. CORRECT CONNECTION AS SHOWN IS ESSENTIAL

### CAPACITORS

No.	Description	Type or Code No.
C1	100 pF mica	
C2	0.047 $\mu$ F 200V paper	
C3	30 pF air trimmer	
C4	180 pF $\pm$ 1% mica	CZ.065.722
C5,6	30 pF air trimmer	
C7	115 pF $\pm$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % mica	CZ.066.138
C8	0.0045 $\mu$ F $\pm$ 10% mica	CZ.068.102
C9	475 pF $\pm$ 2% mica	CZ.066.119
C10,11	2 gang tuning	CZ.107.759
C12	60 pF air trimmer	49.005.58
C13	100 pF mica	
C14,15	30 pF air trimmer	
C16	180 pF $\pm$ 1% mica	CZ.065.722
C17	100 pF mica	
C18	110 pF $\pm$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % mica	CZ.066.140
C19,20	Part of 1st I.F. transformer	
C21	30 pF mica	CZ.065.315
C22	0.047 $\mu$ F 400V paper	
C23,24	100 pF mica	
C25,26	Part of 2nd I.F. transformer	
C27	0.01 $\mu$ F 400V paper	
C28	150 pF mica	CZ.066.915
C29	0.015 $\mu$ F 200V paper	
C30	0.001 $\mu$ F 400 V paper	
C31	0.1 $\mu$ F 200V paper	
C32	0.0047 $\mu$ F 400V paper	
C33	1 $\mu$ F 350 VW electrolytic	Ducon ET1X
C34	220 pF mica	
C35	0.0022 $\mu$ F 400V paper	
C36	0.0047 $\mu$ F 400V paper	
C37	0.0022 $\mu$ F 400V paper	
C38	0.022 $\mu$ F 200V paper	
C39	0.033 $\mu$ F 200V paper	
C40	100 $\mu$ F 3VW electrolytic	Ducon ET1X
C41	0.001 $\mu$ F 400V paper	
C42	39 pF $\pm$ 10% mica	
C43	0.022 $\mu$ F 600V paper	
C44	0.01 $\mu$ F 600V paper	
C45,46,47	50 $\mu$ F 350VW electrolytic	Ducon EBS507
C48	100 $\mu$ F 15VW electrolytic	Ducon ET2B
C49,50	8 $\mu$ F 450VW electrolytic	Ducon EO5C
C51	8 $\mu$ F 450VW electrolytic	Ducon EE5C
C52	0.33 $\mu$ F 200V paper	
C53	0.047 $\mu$ F 200V paper	
C54	0.0047 $\mu$ F 600V paper (pt. rec. chgr.)	
C55	0.0047 $\mu$ F 400V paper	

All tolerances are  $\pm$  20% unless otherwise specified.

### RESISTORS

No.	Description	Type or Code No.
R1	100 ohms $\pm$ 20% W/W	
R2	22,000 ohms $\pm$ 20%	
R3	33,000 ohms 1W	
R4	1 megohm $\pm$ 20%	
R5	56,000 ohms 1W	
R6	47,000 ohms $\pm$ 20%	
R7	180,000 ohms	
R8	27,000 ohms	
R9	470,000 ohms	
R10	390,000 ohms	
R11	0.5M $\Omega$ pot. taper C tpd. at 40,000 $\Omega$	CZ.029.152
R12	4,700 ohms	
R13	10 megohms $\pm$ 20%	
R14	68,000 ohms	
R15	100,000 ohms	
R16	2.7 megohms	
R17	1.0M $\Omega$ pot. taper "A"	CZ.029.326
R18, 19	0.1 megohms	
R20	1.0M $\Omega$ pot. taper "A"	CZ.029.326
R21	10,000 ohms	
R22	470,000 ohms $\pm$ 20%	
R23	1 megohm	
R24	2,200 ohms	
R25	180,000 ohms	
R26	56,000 ohms	
R27	2,200 ohms	
R28	8.2 megohms	
R29	330,000 ohms	
R30	470,000 ohms	
R31	180,000 ohms	
R32	22,000 ohms	
R33	47 ohms 1W W/W	
R34	27 ohms 1W W/W	
R35, 36	2,700 ohms 1 W	
R37, 38	180 ohms 1W W/W	
R39	470,000 ohms $\pm$ 20%	
R40	100,000 ohms	
R41	1,000 ohms $\pm$ 20%	
R42	1 megohm	
R43	10,000 ohms	
R44	180,000 ohms	
R45	1,000 ohms $\pm$ 20%	
R46	1.5 megohms	
R47	180 ohms 1W W/W	
R48	6,800 ohms 2W	
R49	22,000 ohms 2W	
R50	2.7 megohms	
R51	180,000 ohms	
R52	120,000 ohms	
R53	220,000 ohms	
R54	1 megohm $\pm$ 20%	
R55	330,000 ohms	
R56	390,000 ohms	
R57	22,000 ohms	
R58	82,000 ohms	

Tolerance is  $\pm$  10% and rating is  $\frac{1}{2}$ W unless otherwise specified.

### INDUCTORS

No.	Ohms	Description	Code No.
L1	1.2-1.7	S/W Aerial Coil	CZ.323.027
L2	0.5		
L3	19.6-26.4	B/C Aerial Coil	CZ.323.026
L4	1.5-2.0		
L5	<0.5	S/W Oscillator Coil	CZ.323.614
L6	<0.5		
L7	0.8-1.2	B/C Oscillator Coil	CZ.330.613
L8	2.7-3.7		
L9	4.7-5.2	1st I.F. Transformer	A3.126.84
L10	8.0-9.0		
L11	4.7-5.2	2nd I.F. Transformer	CZ.320.444
L12	8.3-9.2		
L13	20	Power Transformer	CZ.344.108
L14	135/140		
L15	<0.5		
L17	<0.5	Dividing network choke	Rola CH20
L18	—	Loudspeaker	AD3800AM CZ.161.226
L19	—	Loudspeaker	AD3800A CZ.161.224

**IMPORTANT!** When ordering spare parts, quote **CODE NUMBER** of part and **MODEL NUMBER** of Receiver. In claiming free replacement under **GUARANTEE**, return defective part **PROMPTLY** and quote **MODEL** and **SERIAL NUMBER** of Receiver and **DATE OF PURCHASE**.

**Chassis Withdrawal (Continued)**

To withdraw chassis, extract the two wood screws on either side extreme top edge of dial back plate and the two  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Whit. machine thread screws securing the chassis side flange to the mounting plate. The main chassis complete with dial scale, etc., may now be removed from the cabinet.

Procedure for chassis replacement is a reversal of the foregoing, but care should be taken to ensure that the leading edge of the chassis side flanges locate in the securing lip of each mounting plate.

**LOUDSPEAKERS.**

The loudspeaker L18 may be rendered accessible by removing the two wood screws through the top and bottom flanges of the totally enclosing baffle box. Prior removal of dividing network components is unnecessary.

When replacing box ensure that the screws are turned fully home. The bezel lamp strip is separately screwed so that bezel lamp replacement is an independent operation.

The phase relationship between L18 and L19 must, for satisfactory reproduction, be according to the circuit diagram notation. The red paint mark on each loudspeaker back plate adjacent to the speech coil terminating tag, corresponds with the + notation on the circuit diagram.

**MAINS VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT.**

The power transformer primary winding is provided with two mains voltage tapings—200/230 volts and 240/250 volts—for adjustment to the supply voltage at the point of installation. The receiver is factory adjusted to the 240/250 volts tapping.

**DIAL CALIBRATION.**

In the event of an equal calibration error existing over the entire dial scale band, correction can be effected by simply sliding the cursor assembly on the dial cord as required. A pointer position centrally over the scale stop mark (low frequency end of short wave band calibration rectangle) should correspond with a tuning gang fully closed setting.

**ALIGNMENT.**

Check that the position of pointer is over the stop mark on the dial scale when tuning gang is fully closed. Adjust if necessary as described in the foregoing.

For I.F.T. and R.F. trimmer locations refer to the circuit diagram inset drawing.

The "Radio" and "Speech" push buttons must remain in the depressed position and the volume control be set

to maximum (fully clockwise) throughout alignment procedure.

**I.F. Alignment.**

Screw out iron core of 2nd I.F.T. primary.

Apply modulated 455 Kc/s signal via a 100 pF capacitor to control grid (pin 2) of V1 and peak I.F.T. cores in the following sequence:—

- Secondary 2nd I.F.T. (L11)
- Secondary 1st I.F.T. (L10)
- Primary 1st I.F.T. (L9)
- Primary 2nd I.F.T. (L12)

Do not repeat any adjustments.

**B/C Alignment.**

Use a standard R.M.A. dummy aerial and apply a modulated R.F. signal to the aerial terminal.

Alignment frequencies are: 1,420 Kc/s, 3XY (peak oscillator (C12) and aerial (C3) trimmers), and 600 Kc/s, 7ZL (peak oscillator slug (L7, 8) whilst rocking gang).

**S/W Alignment.**

Alignment of the S/W 2 band (wave change switch in central position) should be completed before commencement of S/W 1 alignment.

Since the receiver oscillator frequency is above that of the signal, selection of the higher of the two frequencies tunable on the receiver is the correct alignment procedure.

S/W 2 (4.7 to 9.2 Mc/s) band; Alignment frequencies are 4,825 Mc/s (white triangle—peak oscillator (L5, 6 slug) and, 8.9 Mc/s (white triangle—peak oscillator trimmer C15 and aerial trimmer C6 whilst rocking gang). If the oscillator slug can be peaked in two positions a core setting nearest to coil connection lugs is the correct setting. The minimum capacitance (furthest out) position of oscillator trimmer C15 is similarly the true peak setting of two possible peaks obtainable.

S/W 1 (9.1 to 18.4 Mc/s—W/C switch fully clockwise) band; Alignment frequencies are 17.8 Mc/s (green triangle—peak oscillator trimmer C14 and aerial trimmer C5 whilst rocking gang), and 9.65 Mc/s (green triangle — check calibration). The minimum capacitance setting of oscillator trimmer C14 is the correct peak of two peaks obtainable, i.e., an image response is tunable at 16.9 Mc/s.

**Do not attempt adjustment of the slugs in aerial coils L1, 2, and L3, 4.**

