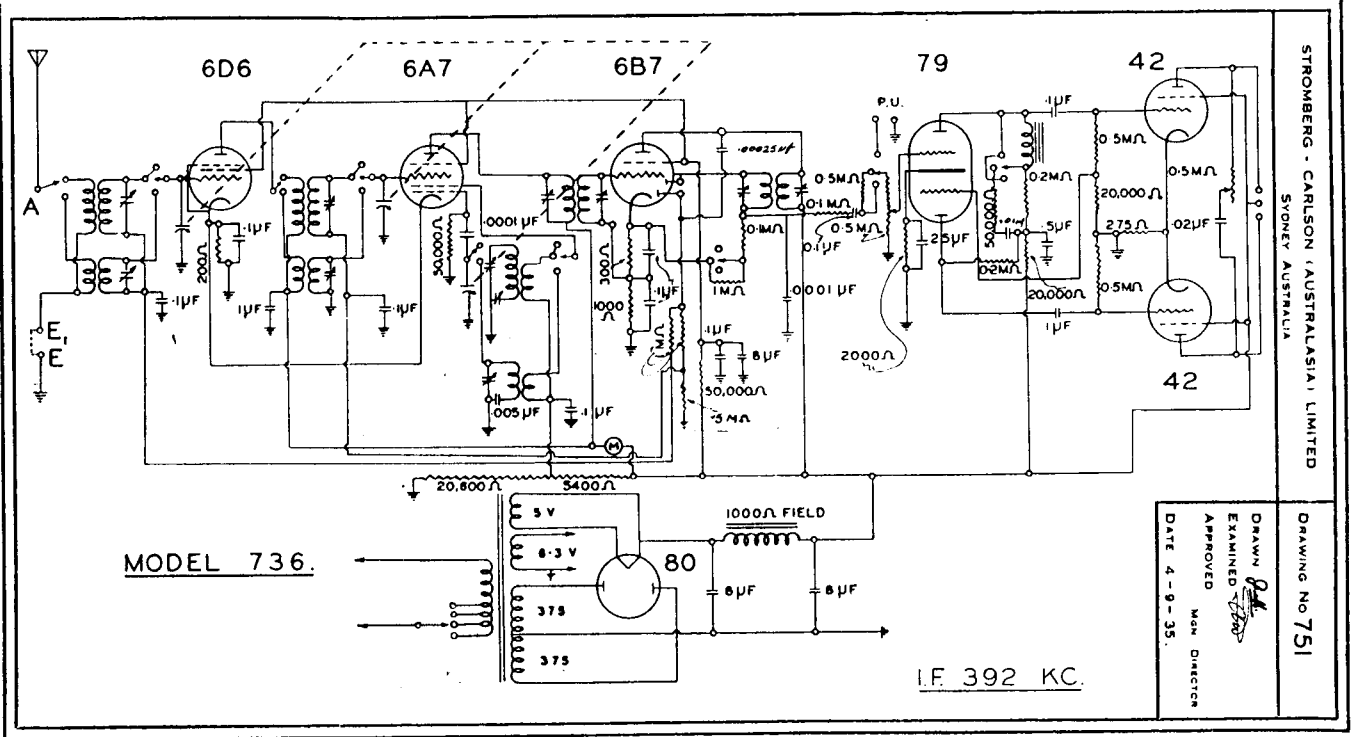


"Stromberg-Carlson" A.C. Dual-Wave Model 736



STROMBERG-CARLSON (AUSTRALASIA) LIMITED
SYDNEY AUSTRALIA
DRAWING No 751
DATE 4-9-35
DRAWN BY [Signature]
EXAMINED BY [Signature]
MAN DIRECTOR

Stromberg-Carlson model "736" is a seven-valve dual-wave receiver. Coverage on the "broadcast" band is from 195 metres to 570 metres, thus allowing a reasonable percentage of margin at each of the bands. Short-wave coverage is from 16.8 to 51 metres. This receiver is of the console type and is fitted with four controls, as shown on the accompanying top-chassis layout.

A line-voltage adjustment switch is provided on the back of the "736" chassis. This is set to 240 volts at the factory, but if the receiver is being used in an area where the voltage differs from this, the necessary adjustment should be made by means of the switch. Always make sure that the receiver is disconnected from the mains by removing the power plug from its socket when making this adjustment.

TRIMMER ADJUSTMENTS

The trimmer adjustments on the coil assembly and the trimmer capacitors on the intermediate frequency transformers (tuned to 392 KC.) are adjusted and sealed at the factory at the time of calibration. These seals should not be broken nor the adjustments touched unless a properly-calibrated oscillator and an output meter are available for checking purposes.

As will be noted from the circuit diagram a meter-type tuning indicator is fitted to this model. This is wired in series with the common plate voltage supply lead to the R.F. and converter valves and care should be taken that only a special Stromberg-Carlson meter of the correct type be used for replacement should this unit be damaged in any way.

The speaker used in the model "736" is fitted with a special transformer to match the push-pull 42 type valves used

in the output stage. The field resistance is 1,000 ohms and a seven-pin connecting plug is used.

Provision is made for the connection of a phonograph pick-up to this receiver by means of two terminals on the back of the chassis. These are brought into circuit when the wave-change switch is rotated to the extreme left. This also cuts out the "radio" end of the receiver. The pick-up may be left permanently connected, as it is taken out of circuit when the wave-change switch is in the normal "radio" positions.

The layout of the chassis may be followed from the accompanying illustration. The valve types used, together with their functions and operating voltages, are as follows:—

6D6, R.F. Amplifier: Plate, 250 v.; screen, 100 v.; cathode, 2 v.

6A7, Frequency Converter: Plate 250 v.; screen, 100 v.; cathode, 2 v.; osc. anode grid, 180 v.

6B7, 392 KC. I.F. Amplifier, Detector and A.V.C. Rectifier: Plate, 250 v.; screen, 100 v.; cathode, 8 v.

79, A.F. Amplifier and Phase-inverter: Each plate, 100 v.

42 (two), Output Pentode: Plates, 240 v.; screens, 250 v.; cathodes, 17 v.

80, Rectifier: Each plate, 375 v. r.m.s. A.C.

NOTE. It is important to note that the grid of the 6B7 is returned to a tapping on the cathode resistor and, consequently, the pentode section receives an operating bias of about 3 volts, instead of the total 8 volts drop between cathode and earth. The balance of the voltage provides a delay in the A.V.C. action.

