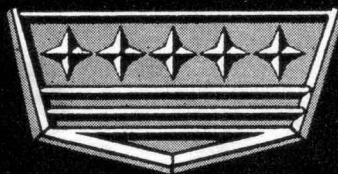


Admiral *Television*

**for Models Using 21 MC and 36 MC I.F.
Chassis AX20Y4**



SERVICE MANUAL No.S1

Admiral

Television

AX20Y4 CHASSIS

SERVICE MANUAL No. S1

ALIGNMENT AND SERVICE DATA

MODEL IDENTIFICATION CHART

| MODEL NAME | TUNER | RECORD CHANGER | RADIO | PICTURE TUBE |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Super Cascode Series—21 MC. | | | | |
| Miami | 94D110-7/94D92-13 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Belvedere | 94D110-7/94D92-13 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Delray | 94D110-7/94D92-13 | — | — | 24DP4A |
| Canada | 94D110-7/94D92-13 | — | — | 24DP4A |
| Venice | 94D110-7/94D92-13 | R/C 654 | C55-01 | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Tampa | 94D110-7/94D92-13 | R/C 654 | C55-01 | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Super Cascode Series—30 MC. | | | | |
| Miami | A94-03 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Belvedere | A94-03 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Delray | A94-03 | — | — | 24DP4A |
| Canada | A94-03 | — | — | 24DP4A |
| Venice | A94-03 | R/C 654 | C55-01 | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Tampa | A94-03 | R/C 654 | C55-01 | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| De Luxe 600 Series—30 MC—Side Preference Assy. | | | | |
| Tampa 600 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | R/C 654 | C55-01 | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Belvedere 600 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Miami 600 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Berkeley | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| New Yorker | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Canada 600 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 24DP4A |
| Delray 600 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 24DP4A |
| Imperial 800 Series—30 MC—Side Preference Con. | | | | |
| Hollywood 800 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21CBP4A |
| Tampa 800 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | R/C 654 | C55-01 | 21CBP4A |
| Berkeley 800 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21CBP4A |
| Miami 800 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21CBP4A |
| Bermuda 800 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21CBP4A |
| Biltmore 600 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21ATP4/21ALP4A |
| Calypso 800 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | R/C 654 | — | 21CPB4A |
| Pasadena | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21CBP4A |
| Pacific | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 21CBP4A |
| Princeton 800 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | R/C 654 | C55-01 | 24AEP4 |
| Florida 800 | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 24AEP4 |
| Ambassador | A94-03/TXN3A-1 | — | — | 24DP4A |

FEATURES

The Admiral AX20Y4 series of television receivers is completely different electrically and mechanically from any previous Admiral sets. In designing these new models ease of service was a most important factor. As a result of Admiral's engineering skill, this line of receivers is much easier to service than many competitive sets.

These chassis have been electrically designed to provide superior performance under all signal conditions. Up to 75 per cent. of the wiring is included in three printed wiring boards (in many models) which eliminate chances for human error and assure absolute uniform quality and dependability.

A few of the electrical and mechanical design features which provide better performance and make simpler servicing possible are listed below.

VERTICAL CHASSIS

All AX20Y4 series chassis are mounted vertically with the neck of the picture tube protruding through a hole in the centre of the chassis. Mounting the chassis in a vertical plane permits more compact, simplified design and makes tubes and most components more readily accessible for service or replacement. Although the chassis is mounted vertically, the chassis have been designed so that main operating controls are at the front of the set for customer convenience, and do not inconveniently extend from the side or the top of the cabinet.

CHASSIS AND PICTURE TUBE SEPARATELY REMOVABLE

An entirely new method is used for mounting the chassis and picture tube in these receivers. The picture tube can be removed without having to loosen or remove the chassis; likewise, the chassis can be removed without loosening or removing the picture tube.

The picture tube is rigidly mounted to brackets in four front corners of the cabinet. It is accessible for replacement by merely removing the screws holding the picture window retaining strip at the top of the window and then removing the glass and mask. Detailed picture tube replacement instructions are included in the Installation and Service Notes.

The chassis is easily removed from the back of the set. Detailed instructions for removing the chassis are supplied with each receiver.

"EASY TO TRANSPORT" CHASSIS

On those occasions when it is necessary to remove the chassis from the cabinet for shop service, the lightweight, compact design of these chassis will be appreciated. The brackets used to mount the chassis in the cabinet and to mount the tuner have been specially designed so that the chassis may be transported in either a vertical or horizontal position.

PLUG AND SOCKET CONNECTIONS

These chassis have been designed with enough plug and socket connections to simplify testing and carrying since there is no need for parts dangling from the

chassis. The deflection yoke speaker, pilot light, are all connected to the chassis by plug and socket arrangement. *Note:* When removing the chassis for shop service, Off-on-Volume, Contrast and deflection yoke should be removed from the cabinet and also taken to the shop. It should not be necessary to remove the picture tube since the proper type will be available in the shop.

REMOVABLE COVER ON HIGH VOLTAGE COMPARTMENT

All AX20Y4 series chassis have been provided with a removable cover on the high voltage compartment.

ALL ALIGNMENT TEST POINTS ACCESSIBLE WITH CHASSIS IN CABINET

To make alignment of these chassis easier, whether it is done with the chassis in the cabinet or on the service bench, all the alignment test points are available on the rear side (with tubes).

6BC8 VARIABLE-MU CASCODE AMPLIFIER

Admiral engineers, cooperating with receiving tube manufacturers, have developed a new cascode amplifier tube, the 6BC8.

This twin-triode is a variable-mu type having a semi-remote cut-off characteristic. Since it has a greater range of linear amplification, it can handle greater variations in incoming signal strengths (and the resulting changes in AGC bias voltage) without introducing cross modulation.

Cross modulation is the modulation of the desired carrier by an undesired signal which shows up as interference in the picture. It occurs when the bias applied to a stage is high enough to operate it very near to plate current cut-off. When operated under such conditions, the positive portion of a modulation envelope which is passing through this stage, is amplified much more than the negative portion. This non-linearity in amplification is equivalent to detection, which is actually taking place. The detected signal can then modulate another undesired signal which may also be present in this stage.

Although the 6BQ7A is directly interchangeable and can be used as a replacement, it is recommended that the 6BC8 be used unless it is impossible to obtain in your locality.

6BZ6 VARIABLE-MU HIGH GAIN IF AMPLIFIER

An improved pentode IF amplifier is used in the 1st and 2nd IF stage of all chassis using the printed wiring IF board.

The semi-remote cut-off characteristics of this tube enables Admiral receivers to handle stronger incoming signals without overloading. Distortion such as "cross modulation" or "non-linearity in amplification", due to high signal levels, is minimized or completely eliminated. See paragraph 3 under "6BC8 Variable-Mu Cascode Amplifier".

These advantages are obtained without any sacrifice in IF amplification in weak signal areas.

SPECIFICATIONS

Picture Tube: Direct view Electromagnetic deflection.
Electrostatic Focus in 21-inch and 24-inch models.

Operating Voltage: 200-240 volts. 50 cycles, AC.

Wattage:

205 watts for all straight television VHF models.

Input impedance and transmission line:

300 ohm balance (between Antenna terminals) or
75 ohms unbalanced. (Either Antenna terminal to
earth.)

Intermediate Frequencies:

Video 26.75 MC. Sound 21.25 MC in 21 MC IF
Receiver.

Video 36 MC. Sound 30.5 MC in 36 MC IF Receiver.
Intercarrier Sound: 5.5 MC.

HIGH VOLTAGE WARNING

High voltages are present throughout the horizontal
output, damper and second anode supply circuits. No
attempt should be made to make measurements from
high voltage points in these circuits with ordinary test
equipment.

Caution: Operation of the set outside of the cabinet
or with cabinet back removed involves shock hazard.
Exercise normal high voltage precautions.

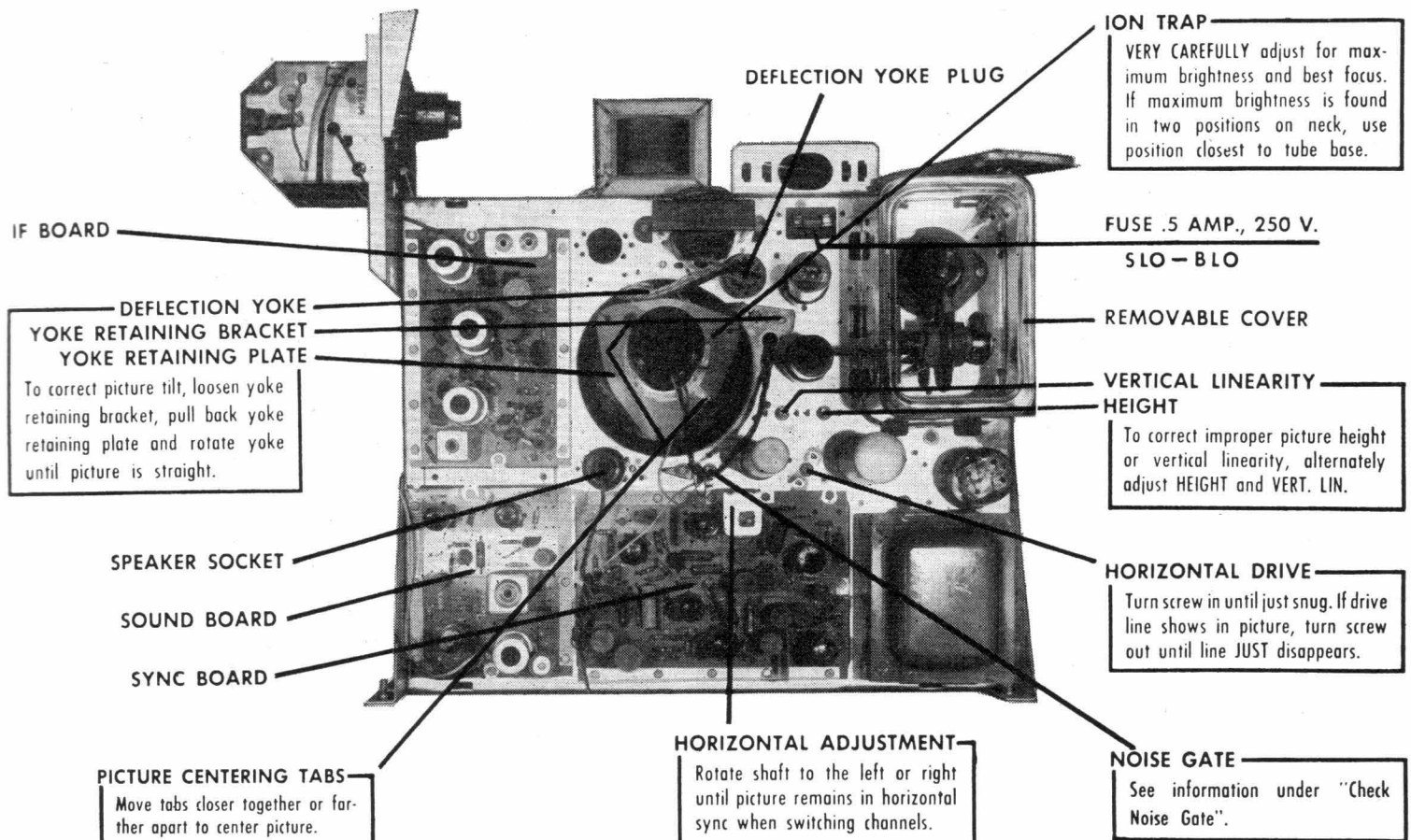


Figure 1. Rear View of AX20Y4 Chassis Showing Adjustment Locations.

TUBE COMPLEMENT FOR AX20Y4 CHASSIS

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| V101 | {6BN4 6BC8} | VHF Amplifier VHF Amplifier | V305 | {21ATP4 21ALP4A 24DP4A} | Picture tube in all 21" models Picture tube in all 24" models |
| V102 | {6J6 6CG8} | VHF Oscillator and Mixer VHF Oscillator and Mixer | V401 | 6CS6 | Sync Separator |
| V201 | 6AU6 | Sound IF Amplifier | V402 | 6AL5 | Horiz. Sync Discriminator |
| V202 | 6AL5 | Ratio Detector | V403 | 12AU7 | Horiz. Oscillator |
| V203 | 6AV6 | Sound Amplifier | V404 | 6S4A | {Vertical Output in 21" and 24" models} |
| V204 | 6BF5 | Sound Output | 405 | 6BQ6GTB | {Horiz. Output in 21" and 24" modes} |
| V301 | 6BZ6 | 1st IF Amplifier | V406 | 6AX4GT | Horiz. Damper |
| V302 | 6BZ6 | 2nd IF Amplifier | V407 | 1B3GT | High Voltage Rectifier |
| V303A | 6AM8 | {3rd IF Amplifier Video Detector} | V408A&B | 6BH8 | {Gated AGC Detector Vertical Oscillator} |
| V304A | 6AW8 | {Video Amplifier Sync Inverter} | V501 | 5AS4 | Rectifier |

TELEVISION ALIGNMENT

GENERAL

Complete alignment consists of the following individual procedures and should be performed in this sequence:

- a. IF Amplifier and Trap Alignment.
- b. IF Response Curve Check.
- c. 5.5 MC Sound IF and Trap Alignment.
- d. VHF and Mixer Alignment.
- e. Over-all VHF and IF Response Curve Check.
- f. VHF Oscillator Adjustment.

TEST EQUIPMENT

To properly service this receiver, it is recommended that the following test equipment be available.

IMPORTANT: Many service instruments do not meet the requirements given below. A list of recommended equipment is available from Admiral distributors.

Sweep Generator

Sweep generator must provide sweep frequencies from 18 to 45 MC range with at least 15 MC sweep width.

Output: Adjustable; at least .4 volt maximum output.

Signal (Marker) Generator

5.5 MC frequency.

18 to 40 MC frequency range.

Must have a built-in calibration crystal for checking dial accuracy.

Oscilloscope

Standard oscilloscope, preferably one with a wide band vertical deflection, vertical sensitivity at least .5 volt (RMS) per inch.

Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter

Preferably with low range (3 volt) DC zero centre scale and a high voltage probe (30,000 volt range).

Bias Supply

0 to 4½ volts (battery or electronic).

ALIGNMENT TOOLS

The following alignment tools are required. They can be obtained from the Admiral distributor under the part numbers listed below:

Metal alignment screwdriver.

Non-metallic (fibre) alignment screwdriver (16" long, ⅛" diameter).

Non-metallic alignment wrench (9" long, for hexagonal core IF slugs).

IMPORTANT ALIGNMENT HINTS

(For all AX20Y4—Series Chassis)

The following suggestions should be performed if difficulty is experienced during the alignment procedure.

1. **IF CIRCUIT INSTABILITY:** When spot frequency aligning the IF amplifiers, the VTVM pointer may swing when the hand is placed too near the IF transformers. When viewing the IF response curve on an oscilloscope, the curve may change shape with hand capacity, especially when aligning 3rd IF transformer T303. To correct either of these conditions, the following alignment hints should be tried:

(a) Check the generator output leads to be certain that the unshielded portion (especially the grounded lead) is as short as practicable.

(b) Be sure that a decoupling network is used at the video detector output and that the leads on the network are kept as short as possible; see figure 3.

(c) The use of nine inch hexagonal alignment tool will permit adjustment without encountering "hand capacity" effects. See "Alignment Tools" above.

2. RECEIVER OVERLOADING WHEN CHECKING THE OVER-ALL RESPONSE CURVE: Due to the inherent high sensitivity of these receivers, it is very easy to cause overloading of the third IF amplifier stage. In some cases, generator leakage alone is enough to produce a response curve on the oscilloscope. To prevent overloading, the following things should be done:

(a) Be certain that the generator output attenuators are set for a minimum output.

(b) Some generators have a built-in pad in the output cable. Be sure that the pad in the cable is properly connected in the circuit. Refer to the generator instruction manual for details.

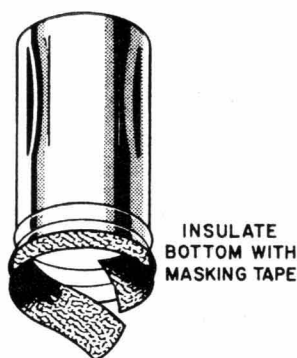


Figure 2. Special Tube Shield for IF Alignment and IF Response Curve Check.

(c) If a pad is not built in, the 12 db pad shown below in figure 3 can be constructed and connected between the generator and the antenna terminals.

3. SPECIAL TUBE SHIELD: For injecting IF Signals, use an insulated tube shield over the VHF Oscillator-Mixer tube. Insulate bottom of tube shield with masking tape, see figure 2.

4. CONNECT SPEAKER AND DEFLECTION YOKE: Speaker and deflection yoke must be connected to chassis during alignment.

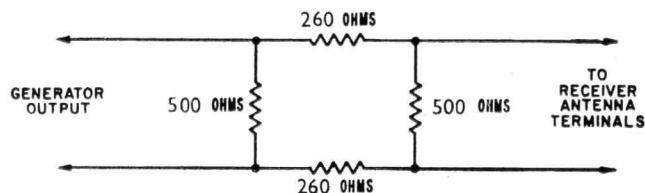


Illustration of 12 db Attenuation Pad for Viewing Over-all RF-IF Response Curve.

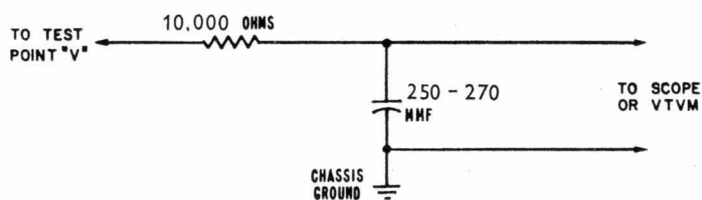


Figure 3. Decoupling Filter.

FREQUENCY TABLE FOR CHASSIS WITH 21 AND 36 MC IF SYSTEM

| Channel No. | Freq. Range MC | Picture Carrier MC | Sound Carrier MC | Osc. Freq. | | Sweep Gen. Centre Freq. MC |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | | | | 21 MC | 36 MC | |
| 1. | 49- 56 | 50.25 | 55.75 | 77 | 86.25 | 53 |
| 2. | 63- 70 | 64.25 | 69.75 | 91 | 100.25 | 67 |
| 3. | 85- 92 | 86.25 | 91.75 | 113 | 122.25 | 89 |
| 4. | 132-139 | 133.25 | 138.75 | 160 | 169.25 | 136 |
| 5. | 139-146 | 140.25 | 145.75 | 167 | 176.25 | 143 |
| 6. | 174-181 | 175.25 | 180.75 | 202 | 211.25 | 178 |
| 7. | 181-188 | 182.25 | 187.75 | 209 | 218.28 | 185 |
| 8. | 188-195 | 189.25 | 194.75 | 216 | 225.25 | 192 |
| 9. | 195-202 | 196.25 | 201.75 | 223 | 232.25 | 199 |
| 10. | 209-216 | 210.25 | 215.75 | 237 | 246.25 | 213 |

36 MC IF SYSTEM

SIMPLIFIED ALIGNMENT

After becoming familiar with alignment procedure, some servicemen simplify subsequent alignment of sets by merely using the essential alignment data given in figure 4.

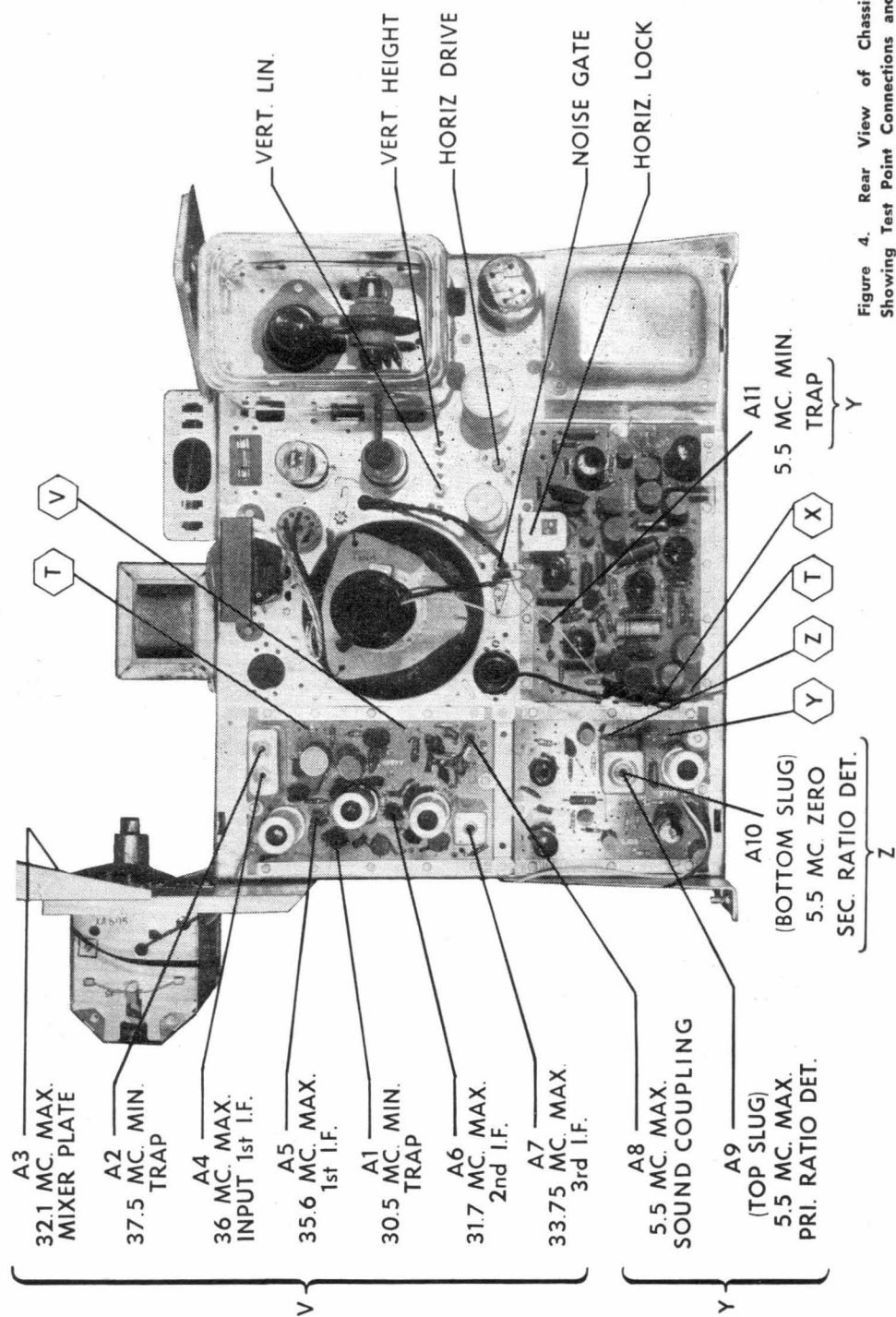


Figure 4. Rear View of Chassis Showing Test Point Connections and IF Alignment Data.

21 MC IF SYSTEM

SIMPLIFIED ALIGNMENT

After becoming familiar with alignment procedure, some servicemen simplify subsequent alignment of sets by merely using essential alignment data given in figure 5.

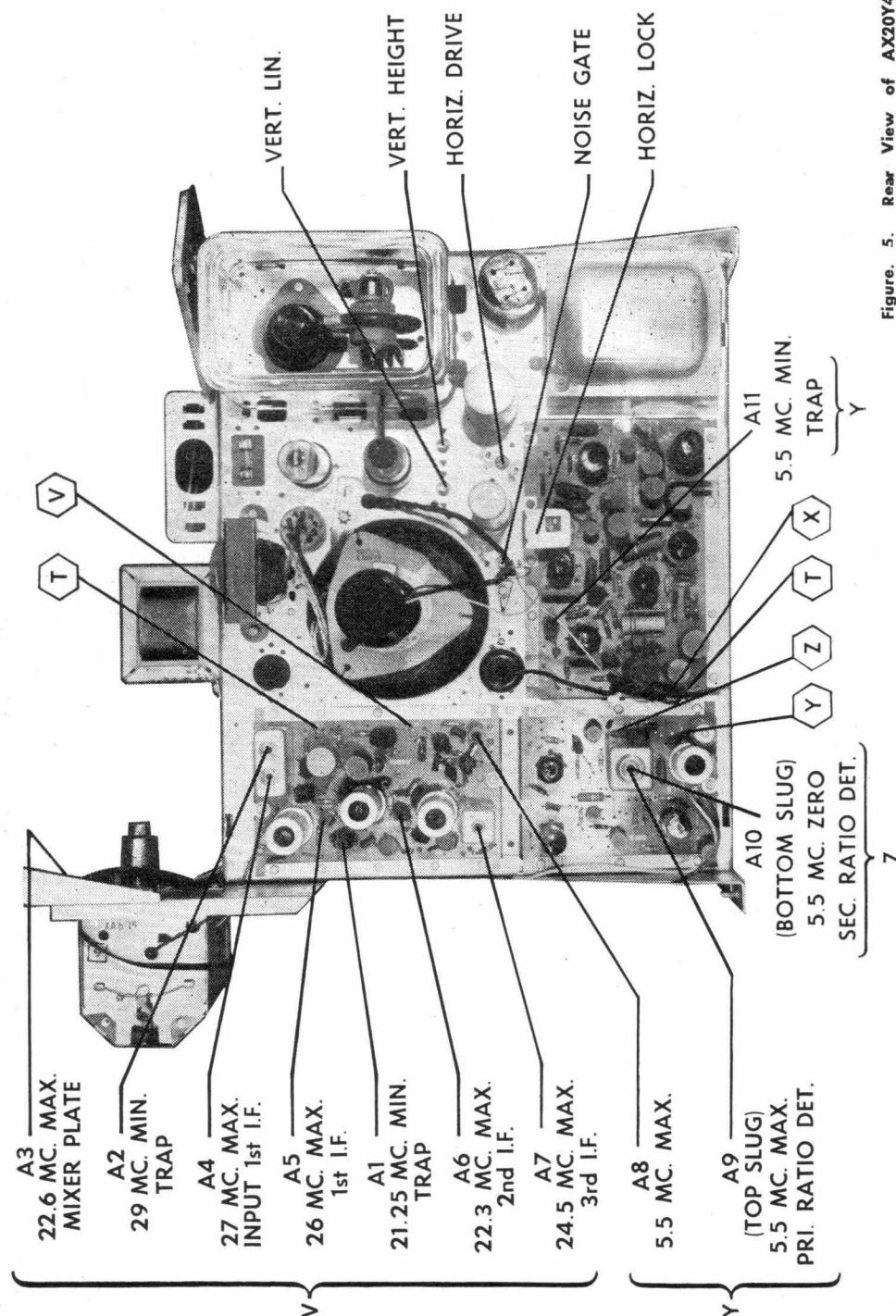


Figure 5. Rear View of AX20Y4 Chassis, Showing Test Point Connections and IF Alignment Data.

21 MC IF AMPLIFIER AND TRAP ALIGNMENT

- Connect negative of bias supply to test point "T", positive to chassis. —3 volt supply required for steps 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. —1½ volt supply may be required for steps 1 and 2.
- Disconnect antenna. Connect a jumper wire across antenna terminals.
- Set Channel Selector to Channel 3 or other unassigned low channel to prevent interference during alignment.
- Set Contrast control fully counter-clockwise.
- Connect generator high side to insulated tube shield of mixer; connect low side to chassis near tube shield. See figure 2.
- Connect VTVM high side to test point "V" through a decoupling filter, common to chassis. See figures 4 and 5. Use lowest DC scale on VTVM.
- Allow about 15 minutes for receiver and test equipment to warm up.

| Step | Signal Gen. Freq. | Instructions | Adjust |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Before proceeding, be sure to check the signal generator used in alignment against a crystal calibrator or other frequency standard for absolute frequency calibration required for this operation. | | | |
| 1. | 21.25 MC | If necessary, increase generator output and/or reduce bias to $-1\frac{1}{2}$ volts to obtain a definite indication on VTVM. | A1 for minimum |
| 2. | 29 MC | | A2 for minimum |
| 3. | 22.6 MC | | A3 for maximum |
| 4. | 27 MC | Use -3 volts bias. When adjusting, keep reducing generator output to prevent VTVM reading from exceeding 2 volts. | A4 for maximum |
| 5. | 26 MC | | A5 for maximum |
| 6. | 22.3 MC | | A6 for maximum |
| 7. | 24.5 MC | | A7 for maximum |
| 8. | To insure correct IF alignment, make "IF Response Curve Check". | | |

IF RESPONSE CURVE CHECK (Using Sweep Generator and Oscilloscope)

| Receiver Controls and Bias Battery | Sweep Generator | Marker Generator | Oscilloscope | Instructions |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Set Channel Selector on channel 3 or an unassigned low channel. Contrast control fully to the left. Connect negative of 3 volt bias supply to test point "T"; positive to chassis. | Connect high side to 6J6 mixer-osc. insulated tube shield, see fig. 2. Connect low side to chassis near tube shield. Set sweep frequency to centre of IF Frequency and sweep width approximately 10-15 MC. | If an external marker generator is used, loosely couple high side to sweep generator lead on tube shield, low side to chassis. Marker frequencies indicated on IF Response Curve. | Connect high side to test point "V" through a decoupling filter, see fig. 3. | Check curve obtained against ideal response curve in fig. 6. Note tolerances on curve. Keep marker and sweep outputs at very minimum to prevent overloading. A reduction in sweep output should reduce response curve amplitude without altering the shape of the response curve. If the curve is not within tolerance or the markers are not in the proper location on the curve, touch-up with IF slugs as instructed below. IMPORTANT: If curve changes shape with hand capacity, see section 1 of "Important Alignment Hints". |

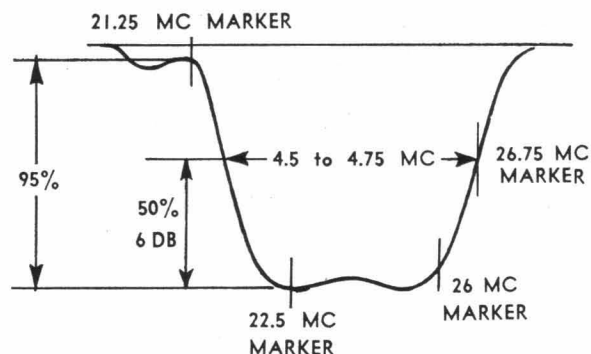


Figure 6. Ideal IF Response Curve.

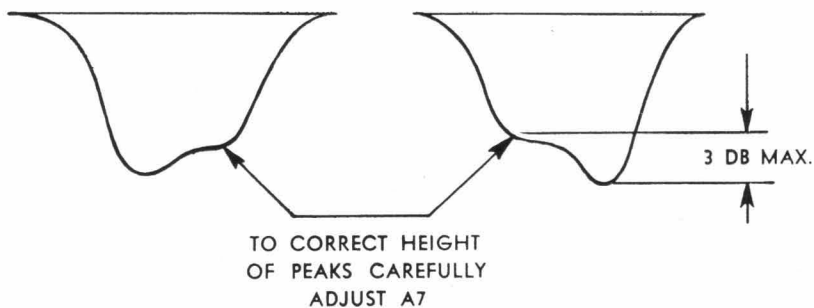


Figure 7. IF Response Curves, Incorrect Shape.

If it is necessary to adjust for approximate equal peaks and marker location, carefully adjust alignment slugs as instructed under the above figures. It should not be necessary to turn the slugs more than one turn in neither direction.

If the curve cannot be made to resemble the response curve shown at left, repeat all steps under "IF Amplifier and Trap Alignment", making sure that generator frequencies are accurate and adjustments are carefully made. If a satisfactory curve cannot be obtained after repeating these steps, it may be necessary to change IF amplifier tubes or check for a defective circuit component to be sure that each stage is operating properly.

36 MC IF AMPLIFIER AND TRAP ALIGNMENT

- Connect negative of bias supply to test point "T", positive to chassis. —3 volt supply required for steps 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. —1½ volt supply may be required for steps 1 and 2.
- Disconnect antenna. Connect a jumper wire across antenna terminals.
- Set Channel Selector to Channel 3 or other unassigned low channel to prevent interference during alignment.
- Set Contrast control fully counter-clockwise.
- Connect generator high side to insulated tube shield of mixer; connect low side to chassis near tube shield. See figure 2.
- Connect VTVM high side to test point "V" through a decoupling filter, common to chassis. See figures 4 and 5. Use lowest DC scale on VTVM.
- Allow about 15 minutes for receiver and test equipment to warm up.

| Step | Signal Gen. Freq. | Instructions | Adjust |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Before proceeding, be sure to check the signal generator used in alignment against a crystal calibrator or other frequency standard for absolute frequency calibration required for this operation. | | | |
| 1. | 30.5 MC | If necessary, increase generator output and/or reduce bias to $-1\frac{1}{2}$ volts to obtain definite indication on VTVM. | A1 for minimum |
| 2. | 37.5 MC | | A2 for minimum |
| 3. | 32.1 MC | | A3 for maximum |
| 4. | 36 MC | Use -3 volts bias. When adjusting, keep reducing generator output to prevent VTVM reading from exceeding 2 volts. | A4 for maximum |
| 5. | 35.6 MC | | A5 for maximum |
| 6. | 31.7 MC | | A6 for maximum |
| 7. | 33.75 MC | | A7 for maximum |
| 8. | To insure correct IF alignment, make "IF Response Curve Check". | | |

IF RESPONSE CURVE CHECK (Using Sweep Generator and Oscilloscope)

| Receiver Controls and Bias Battery | Sweep Generator | Marker Generator | Oscilloscope | Instructions |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Set Channel Selector on channel 3 or an unassigned low channel. Contrast control fully to the left. Connect negative of 3 volt bias supply to test point "T"; positive to chassis. | Connect high side to 6CG8 mixer-osc. insulated tube shield, see fig. 2. Connect low side to chassis near tube shield. Set sweep frequency to centre of IF Frequency and sweep width approximately 10-15 MC. | If an external marker generator is used, loosely couple high side to sweep generator lead on tube shield, low side to chassis. Marker frequencies indicated on IF Response Curve. | Connect high side to test point "V" through a decoupling filter, see fig. 3. | Check curve obtained against ideal response curve in fig. 6. Note tolerances on curve. Keep marker and sweep outputs at very minimum to prevent overloading. A reduction in sweep output should reduce response curve amplitude without altering the shape of the response curve. If the curve is not within tolerance or the markers are not in the proper location on the curve, touch-up with IF slugs as instructed below. IMPORTANT: If curve changes shape with hand capacity, see section 1 of "Important Alignment Hints". |

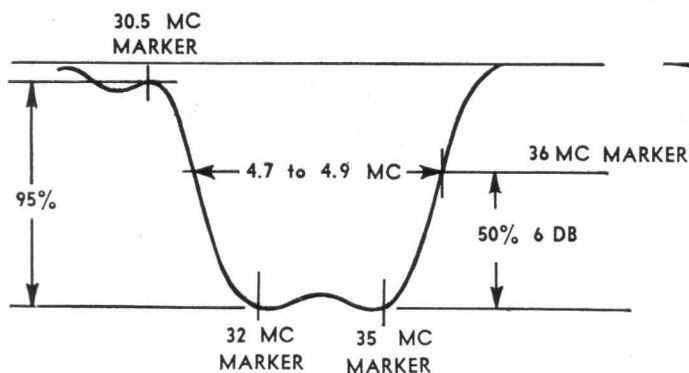


Figure 6. Ideal IF Response Curve.

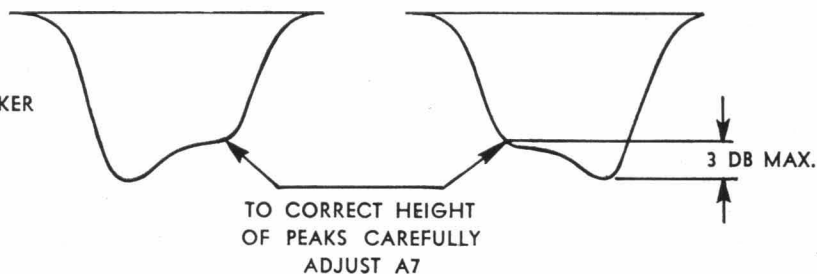


Figure 7. IF Response Curves, Incorrect Shape.

If it is necessary to adjust for approximate equal peaks and marker location, carefully adjust alignment slugs as instructed under the above figures. It should not be necessary to turn the slugs more than one turn in either direction.

If the curve cannot be made to resemble the response curve shown at left, repeat all steps under "IF Amplifier and Trap Alignment", making sure that generator frequencies are accurate and adjustments are carefully made. If a satisfactory curve cannot be obtained after repeating these steps, it may be necessary to change IF amplifier tubes or check for a defective circuit component to be sure that each stage is operating properly.

5.5 MC SOUND IF AND TRAP ALIGNMENT

Instructions for touch-up of ratio detector secondary A10 and alignment of trap A11 using television signal without test equipment are given below.

It is preferable to use a TV signal rather than a signal generator for this alignment. However, if a TV signal is not available, a signal generator which has been checked against a crystal calibrator or other frequency standard may be used. Accuracy required is within one kilocycle.

- If a television signal is to be used, connect antenna, set Channel Selector to the strongest TV signal available and tune in a picture.
- If a signal generator is to be used, disconnect antenna and short terminals together. Connect high side of generator to junction of L304 and L305 through a .01 mf. capacitor.
- Allow about 15 minutes for receiver and test equipment to warm up.
- Set Contrast control fully to the left (counterclockwise).
- See figure 5 (21 MC sets) for alignment and test point locations.
- Use a *non-metallic* alignment tool. Ratio Detector Transformer (T201) has hollow core slugs. Adjustments A9 and A10 can be made from the top of transformer if you use alignment tool, part number 98A30-12 obtainable from Admiral distributor.

| Step | Signal Gen. Freq. (MC) | VTVM Connections | Instructions | Adjust |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Tune in TV Signal or Set Signal Generator to exactly 5.5 MC | High side to test point "Y" common to chassis. | Use lowest DC scale on VTVM. | A8 and A9 for maximum (keep reducing generator output to keep VTVM at approx. 1 volt). |
| 2 | | High side to test point "Z"; common to chassis. | Use zero centre scale on VTVM, if available. | A10 for zero on VTVM (the correct zero point is located between a positive and a negative maximum). If A10 was far off, repeat step 1. |
| 3 | | High side to test point "Y"; common to chassis. | Connect a wire jumper across L305. Use lowest DC scale possible on VTVM. | A11 for minimum. |

TOUCH-UP OF RATIO DETECTOR SECONDARY (A10) USING TELEVISION SIGNAL

Adjustment need be made on one channel only.

Proceed as follows:

- a. Turn set on and allow about 15 minutes for warm up.
- b. Tune set for normal picture and sound.
- c. Carefully adjust the secondary slug (A10) of the Ratio Detector Transformer using a non-metallic alignment tool with a hexagonal end (part number 98A30-12). Both slugs (A9 and A10) have hollow cores. Either slug may be adjusted from the top or bottom of the chassis by passing the alignment tool through the core of the first slug encountered. A10 is the slug closest to the chassis.

Adjust A10 for best sound with minimum buzz level. Do this carefully as only slight rotation in either direction will generally be required. Correct adjustment point is located between the two maximum buzz peaks that will be noticed when turning the slug back and forth about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn.

- d. If necessary, repeat individual channel slug adjustment and conclude with retouching the ratio detector secondary. Note: If oscillator adjustment is required for other channels, it will *not* be necessary to repeat the ratio detector secondary adjustment after *once* correctly adjusting it.

ALIGNMENT OF 5.5 MC TRAP A11, USING A TELEVISION SIGNAL

Beat interference (5.5 MC) appears in picture as very fine vertical or diagonal lines, very close together, having a "gauze-like" appearance, the pattern will vary with speech, forming a very fine herringbone pattern.

The trap can be tuned by watching the picture and adjusting slug A11 for minimum 5.5 MC interference. If greater accuracy is required, the trap should be adjusted as instructed in step 3 under "5.5 MC Sound IF and Trap Alignment".

VHF TUNER INFORMATION

21 MC Receivers use Standard Coil Cascode tuners of two types; one being a slight modification of the other. Their part numbers are 94D92-13/94D110-7. First runs of 30 MC Receivers used Philips 7580 tuners and later runs used Standard Coil Neutrode tuners, part number TXN3A-1, and Admiral C94-03 tuners.

Circuits of these tuners are included at the end of this manual, and for additional information on the Philips tuner it is recommended that reference be made to Service Data issued by Philips on their tuners. In all 30 MC tuners the mixer output circuit is tuned to 32.1 MC.

VHF AMPLIFIER AND MIXER ALIGNMENT 94D92-13 AND 94D110-7 ONLY

- Connect negative of 3 volt bias supply to test point "X", positive to chassis.
- Connect sweep generator 300 ohm output to antenna terminals. If sweep generator does not have a built-in marker generator, loosely couple a marker generator to the antenna terminals. To avoid distortion of

the response curve, keep sweep generator output at a minimum, marker pips just barely visible.

- Connect oscilloscope through a 15,000 ohm resistor to test point "W" on tuner (figure 8). Keep scope leads away from chassis.
- Allow about 15 minutes for receiver and test equipment to warm up.

| Step | Marker Gen. Freq. (MC) | Sweep Gen. Frequency | Instructions |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 196.25 MC (Video Carrier) 201.75 MC (Sound Carrier) | Sweeping Channel 9. See "Frequency Table". | Set Channel Selector to channel 9. Check response obtained with VHF response curve shown in figure 7. Alternatively adjust A12 and A13 (figure 8) as required to obtain equal peak amplitudes and symmetry consistent with proper bandwidth and correct marker location. |
| 2 | 86.25 MC (Video Carrier) 91.75 MC (Sound Carrier) | Sweeping Channel 3. See "Frequency Table". | Set Channel Selector to channel 3. Check response obtained with VHF response curve shown in figure 7. Adjust A14 as required to obtain curve having maximum amplitude and flat top appearance consistent with proper bandwidth and correct marker location. After completing adjustment, recheck adjustment of step 1. |
| 3 | Set the sweep generator to sweep the channel to be checked. Set the marker generator for the corresponding video carrier frequency and sound carrier frequency. | | Check each channel operating in the service area for curve shown below. In general, the adjustment performed in steps 1 and 2 are sufficient to give satisfactory response curves on all channels. However, if reasonable alignment is not obtained on a particular channel, (a) check to see that coils have not been intermixed, or (b) try replacing the coil for that particular channel, or (c) repeat step 1 for a weak high channel as a compromise adjustment to favor the particular channel. Repeat step 2 for the weak low channel to favour the particular channel. If a compromise adjustment is made, other channels operating in the service area should be checked to make certain that they have not been appreciably affected. |

Figure 7. Ideal VHF Response Curve. Note: Full skirt of curve will not be visible unless generator sweep width extends beyond 15 MC.

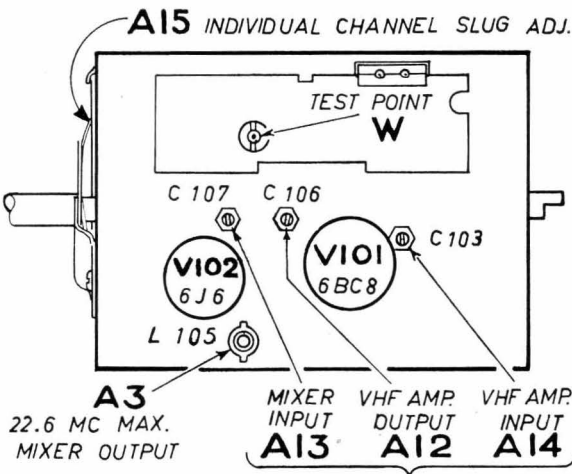
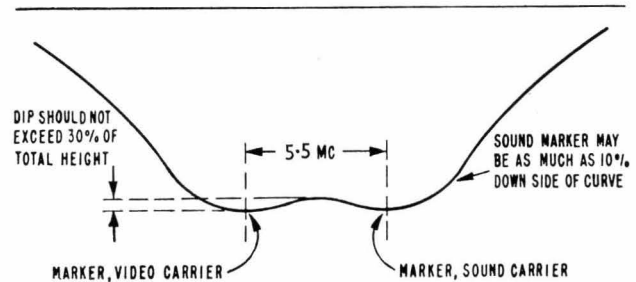


Figure 8. Top of VHF Tuner 94D92-13.
Showing Adjustment Locations.

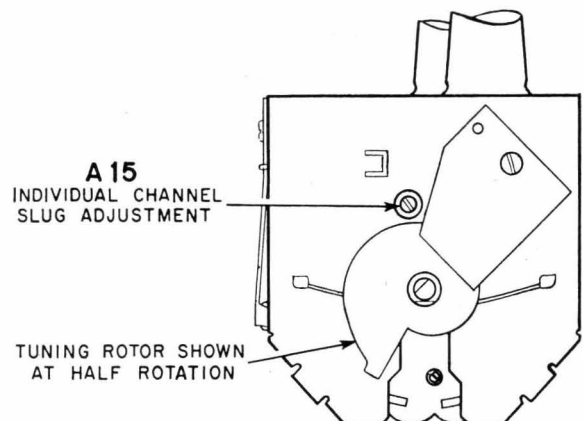


Figure 9. Front View of VHF Tuner 94D92-13.
Bottom Cover Removed.

OVER-ALL VHF AND IF RESPONSE CURVE CHECK

| Receiver Controls and Bias Supply | Sweep Generator | Marker Generator | Oscilloscope | Instructions |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contrast control fully to the left. Connect negative of 3 volt bias supply to test point "T" and "X", positive to chassis. | Connect to antenna terminals. Set generator to sweep channel selected. See frequency table. Keep generator output as low as possible to prevent overloading. | If an external marker generator is used, loosely couple high side to sweep generator lead. Marker frequencies are shown in frequency table. | Connect to point "V" through a decoupling filter. See figure 3. | Compare the response curve obtained against the ideal curve shown in figure 10. If the curve is not within tolerance, touch up the IF slugs as instructed below. It should never be necessary to turn slugs more than one turn in either direction. If the curve is satisfactory on the channel checked, all other channels should also be satisfactory. |

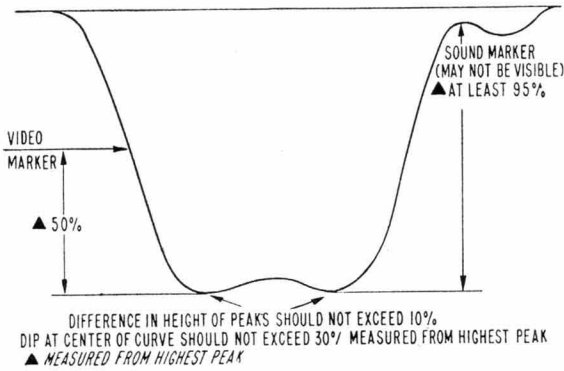


Figure 10. Ideal Over-all VHF and IF Response Curve.

Note that video marker on the "Over-all VHF-IF Response Curve" will appear on the opposite side of the curve as compared to the "Ideal IF Response Curve", figure 6. This is due to action of the mixer tube.

IMPORTANT: When sweep output is reduced, response curve amplitude on scope should also decrease, but curve should remain the same. If curve shape changes, reduce sweep output and/or the scope gain until the shape does not change.

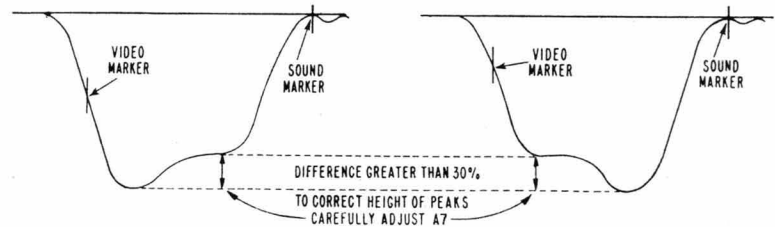


Figure 11. Over-all VHF and IF Response Curves, Incorrect Shape.

VHF OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT USING A SIGNAL GENERATOR

It is always advisable to make VHF oscillator adjustments using a Television Signal. If a Television Signal is not available, VHF oscillator adjustment can be made using a crystal calibrated signal generator. Make adjustments as follows:

| Receiver Control Settings | Signal Generator | Instructions |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Set Channel Selector for each channel to be adjusted. Set "Fine Tuning" control at half rotation. Turn Volume control fully to the right (clockwise). | Connect to antenna terminals. Set generator to exact frequency of VHF oscillator. See frequency table. Set Generator for Maximum Output. | Connect a wire jumper from test point "W" on the tuner to test point "Z". Remove the ratio detector tube V202 (6AL5). Carefully adjust the oscillator slug A15 on each channel until a whistle (beat) is heard in the speaker of the receiver. |

NEUTRODE TUNER PART No. TXN3A-1

The Tuner utilises a neutralised triode RF amplifier. Neutralisation is accomplished by applying an out of phase voltage from plate to the grid which cancels out the voltage due to the grid plate capacitance in the tube. The feedback voltage is removed from the low side of the plate coil and fed to the grid through the neutralising capacitor circuit. The input to the grid of the RF amplifier is 70 ohms unbalanced. This impedance is transformed to 300 ohms balanced by the antenna transformer T1.

1. Turn the fine tuning control to a position approximately 30 degrees counter-clockwise from centre.
2. Without further adjustment of the control, insert an alignment wrench (designed to prevent turning the adjustment screw too far into the core where it could disengage from its track) through the hole provided in the rear of the tuner and adjust each operating channel to resonance. It will be noted that tuning to one side of resonance results in a faded, washed out picture with the spacings between the wedge lines fogged and tuning in the opposite direction causes the spaces to clear up. However, going beyond this point causes the picture to take on a "wormy" appearance from sound getting into the picture. Correct adjustment is obtained by tuning to the "Wormy" picture and then backing the adjusting screw slightly until the picture clears up.

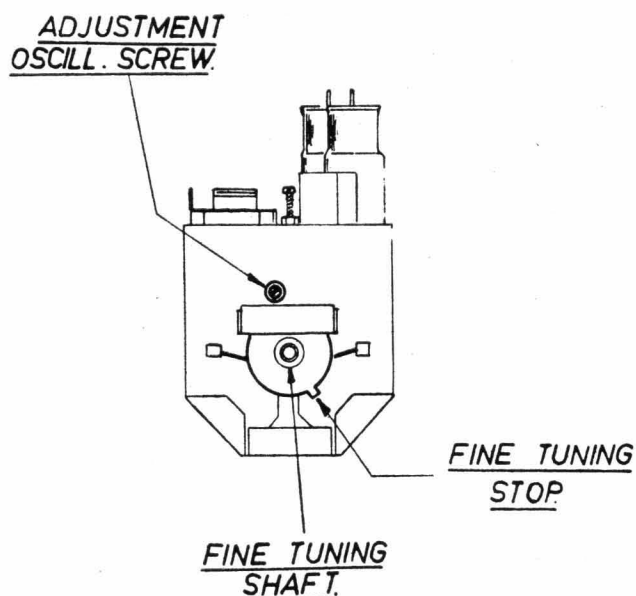


Figure 12. Tuning Adjustment.

REPLACING CHANNEL STRIPS

1. Remove the plate by prying the catch end with a small screw-driver and sliding the plate off.
2. Place thumb against metal tab on drum and fingers against end of strip nearest the tab; squeeze and lift out strip.
3. To install strip, place tip end into slot in the drum and push opposite end down until strip snaps into position.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Alignment Equipment:

Sweep Generator
Marker Generator
Oscilloscope
Variable Bias Supply, 0 to -15 volt.

1. Connect negative lead of the bias supply to the AGC terminal and the positive lead to chassis.
2. Connect oscilloscope through a 15K isolation resistor between terminal "W" and chassis.
3. Feed sweep generator to the antenna terminal.
4. Switch receiver and sweep generator to channel 9. Set bias for 3.5 volts. Do not exceed the 0.1 volt peak to peak output during alignment.

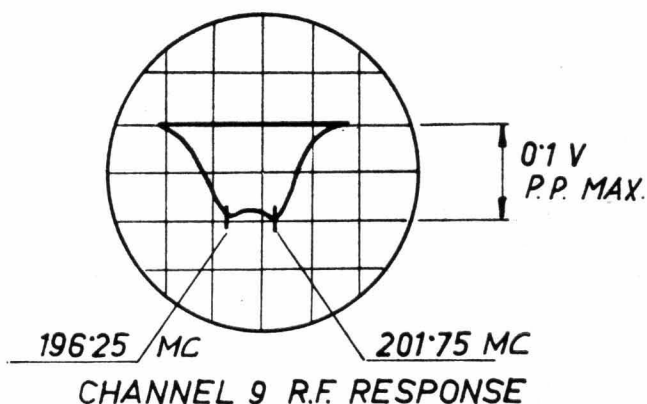


Figure 13. Channel 9 RF Response.

5. Adjust the RF plate and mixer grid trimmers for a pattern similar to above. Spread or squeeze the antenna coil for maximum amplitude of the response curve.
6. To neutralize the RF amplifier, increase the bias for minimum amplitude of the response curve. Without changing the bias, adjust the neutralizing trimmer also to obtain minimum response (channel 9 only).

NOTE: There is some interaction between the plate and neutralising trimmers and it may be necessary to repeat steps 4, 5 and 6 until correct results are obtained.

7. Switch the receiver and sweep generator to channel 2 and adjust the antenna coil for maximum gain. Similarly adjust the other channels. (It may be desirable to insert a tuning wand into the field of the coil to determine whether or not adjustment is necessary. An increase in amplitude with brass indicates too much inductance necessitating spreading of the turns. An increase in amplitude with iron indicates too little inductance and the coil must be squeezed. At resonance, a reduction in amplitude will be noted with both iron and brass.)
8. The converter plate coil and the IF trap are adjusted as part of the IF alignment. The IF trap is factory adjusted for minimum response at

36 MC. If necessary, this trap can be adjusted in the field for minimum interference from police and other interfering signals within the pass band of the IF amplifier.

SERVICE

In servicing the Tuner, remove the two drum retaining springs and take out drum. All parts are then exposed. Use a small tip low wattage iron and 3% silver bearing solder. In replacing disc capacitors it may be desirable to use a fork type iron to unsolder both sides simultaneously. In replacing feed through capacitors use a low wattage iron and a small stiff brush to free bottom connection. To free chassis connection use a heavier iron and lift out feed-through.

B+ DISTRIBUTION

To illustrate basic circuit wiring, B+ distribution is shown in figures 15.

When servicing, it is important to note that in a chassis with a 21 MC IF system, B+ voltage to the 1st and 2nd IF amplifiers V301 and V302 is effectively in series.

The power supply provides approximately 270 volts of DC voltage for application to the receiver circuits. The distribution of this voltage to the various stages is a series-parallel arrangement. The horizontal and vertical deflection circuits, sound amplifier, sync inverter, gated AGC tube screen grid, and VHF amplifier requires approximately 270 volts and thus are connected directly across the 270 volt line. Most of the other circuits require approximately one-half of this voltage and obtain it from the cathode of the sound output tube V204 which functions as a series voltage regulator. All the current drawn by these

circuits passes through V204, hence the B+ voltage (270 volts) is divided nearly equally between V204 and the stages connected to its cathode. To prevent abnormal current flow through V204, some low voltage stages are connected to 270 volts B+ through a voltage dropping resistor.

The control grid of V204 is connected to a voltage dividing network consisting of R212 and R215, resulting in a fixed potential of approximately 140 volts being applied to the control grid. A change in the cathode voltage of V204 due to AGC fluctuations, tube current variations, etc., will cause a change in the grid to cathode voltage of V204. The resulting change in cathode current tends to maintain the 150 volt supply nearly constant. High value capacitors (C214 and C215A) are necessary in the cathode circuit of V204 to reduce any fluctuations in current due to the audio current components flowing in this stage.

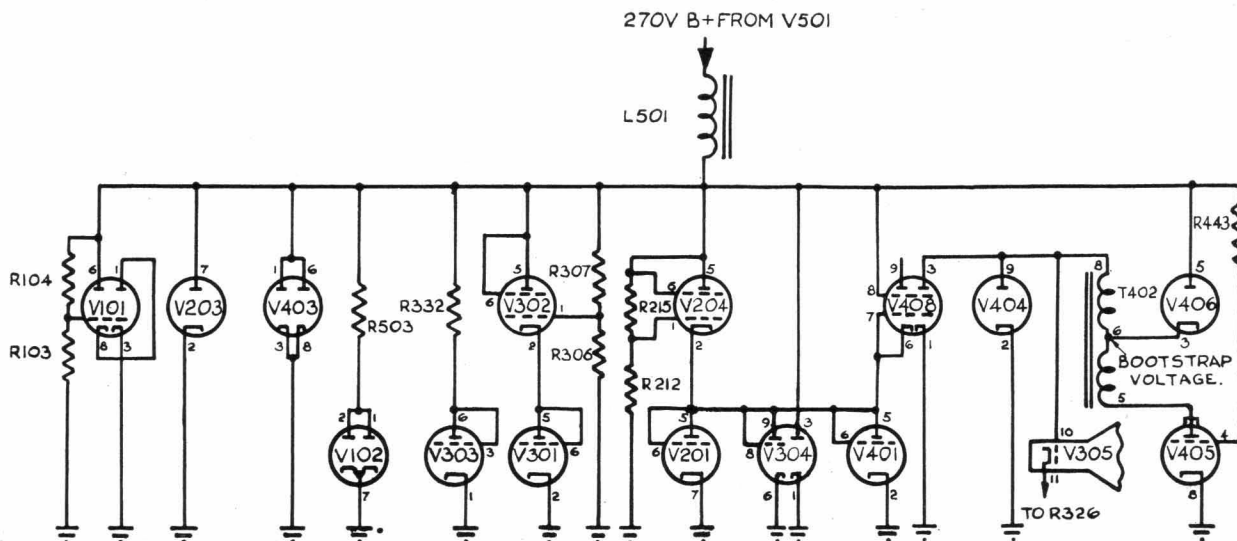


FIGURE 15 SIMPLIFIED B+ DISTRIBUTION DIAGRAM FOR ALL VHF MODELS HAVING A 21" OR 24" PICTURE TUBE.

PRINTED WIRING VIEWS

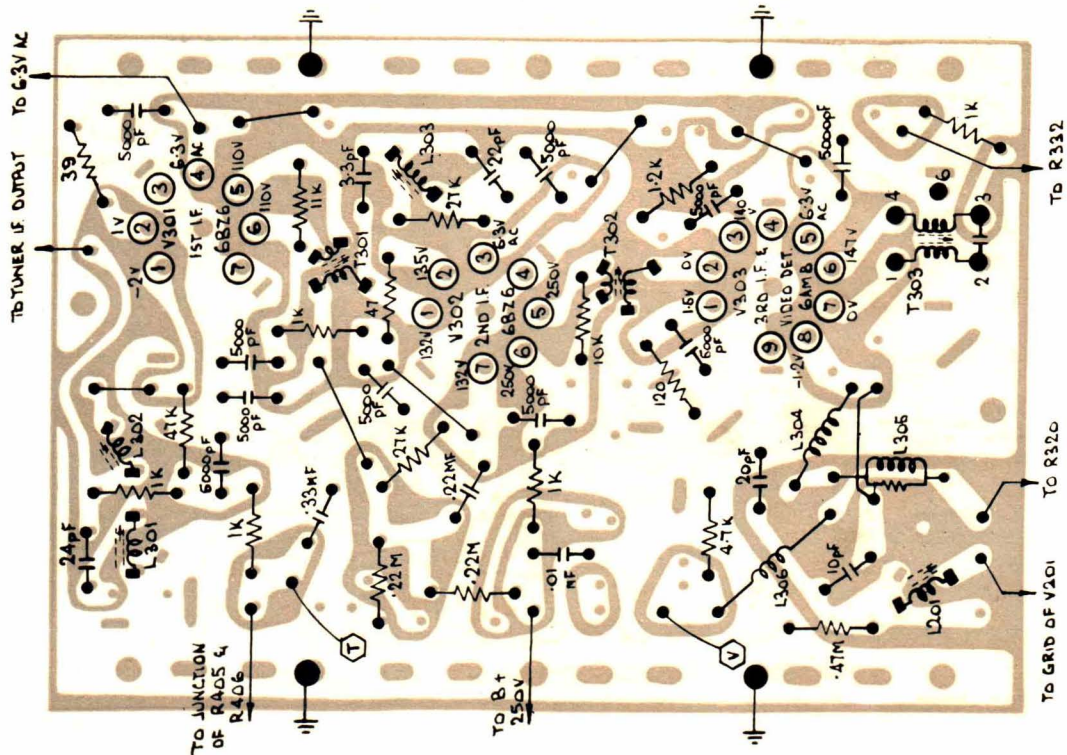


Figure 16.

View of PRINTED WIRING SIDE of 21 MC IF Board. White area represents printed wiring; black symbols and lines represent components and connections on opposite side.

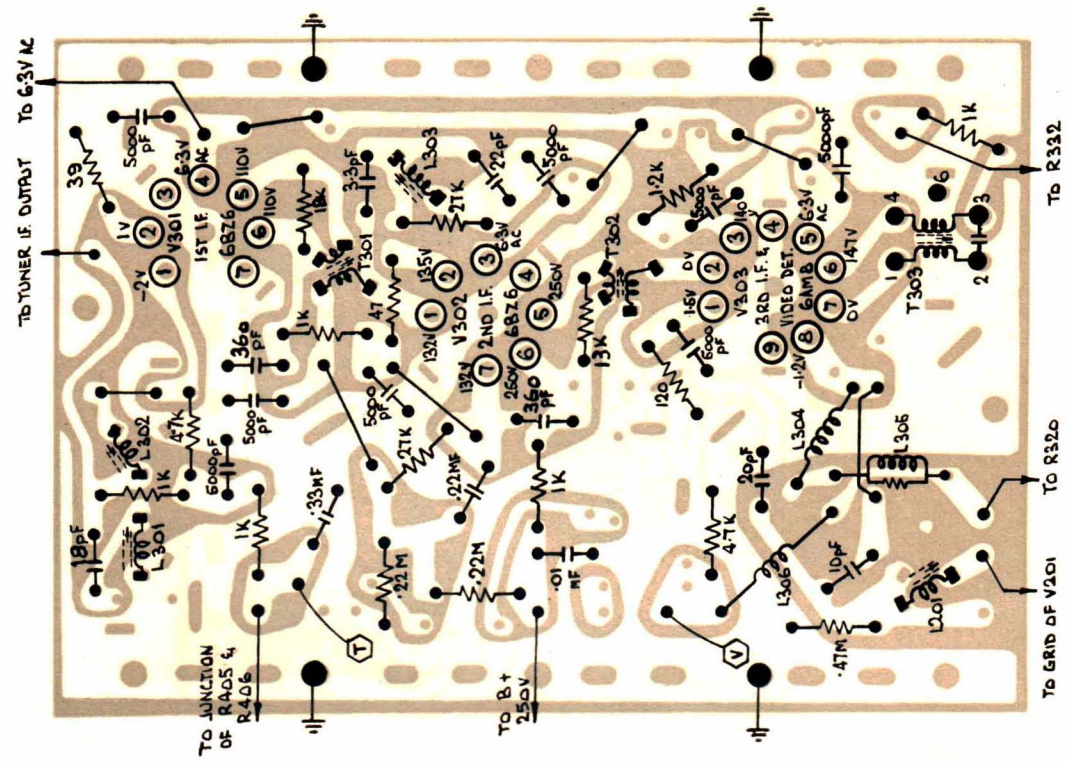


Figure 17.

View of PRINTED WIRING SIDE of 36 MC IF Board. White area represents printed wiring; black symbols and lines represent components and connections on opposite side.

CHECK NOISE GATE

The *Noise Gate* control is used to improve sync stability in fringe and noisy areas.

Set the *Noise Gate* fully to the left (counterclockwise). Set the *Channel Selector* for the strongest TV station. (Be sure that the *Vertical* and *Horizontal* adjustments are correct.) If the picture is unstable (jitters or rolls), slowly turn the *Noise Gate* control to the right until the picture becomes stable. Check adjustment on other TV stations, and if necessary, readjust control.

Caution: If the *Noise Gate* is turned too far clockwise for a strong signal, the picture may roll vertically, tear horizontally or disappear.

6BC8 VARIABLE-MU CASCODE AMPLIFIER

Admiral engineers, co-operating with receiving tube manufacturers, have developed a new cascode amplifier tube, the 6BC8.

This twin-triode is a variable-mu type having a semi-remote cut-off characteristic. Since it has a greater range of linear amplification it can handle greater variations in incoming signal strengths (and the resulting changes in AGC bias voltage) without introducing cross modulation. Cross modulation is the modulation of the desired carrier by an undesired signal which shows up as interference in the picture.

HIGH VOLTAGE WARNING

High voltage is present at some points in this receiver. Operation of the set without the cabinet or with cabinet back removed involves shock hazard. Exercise necessary high voltage precautions.

PICTURE TUBE HANDLING PRECAUTION

Due to the high vacuum and large surface area of picture tubes, great care must be exercised when handling these tubes. Shatterproof goggles, heavy gloves and a protective apron should be worn while handling or installing a picture tube. The picture tube must not be scratched, bumped or subjected to excessive pressure, as fracture of the glass may result in an explosion of considerable violence, which may cause injury or property damage.

TOUCH-UP OF RATIO DETECTOR SECONDARY (A10) USING TELEVISION SIGNAL

Adjustment need be made on one channel only.

Proceed as follows:

- Turn set on and allow about 15 minutes for warm up.
- Tune set for normal picture and sound.
- Carefully adjust the secondary slug (A10) of the Ratio Detector Transformer using a non-metallic alignment tool with a hexagonal end (part number 98A30-12). Both slugs (A9 and A10) have hollow cores. Either slug may be adjusted from the top or bottom of the chassis by passing the alignment tool through the core of the first slug encountered. A10 is the slug closest to the chassis.

Adjust A10 for best sound with minimum buzz level. Do this carefully as only slight rotation in either direction will generally be required. Correct adjustment point is located between the two maximum buzz peaks that will be noticed when turning the slug back and forth about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn.

- If necessary, repeat individual channel slug adjustment and conclude with retouching the ratio detector secondary. Note: If oscillator adjustment is required for other channels, it will *not* be necessary to repeat the ratio detector secondary adjustment after *once* correctly adjusting it.

Admiral Chassis AX20Y4A Chassis AX20Y4B

VALVE LOCATIONS

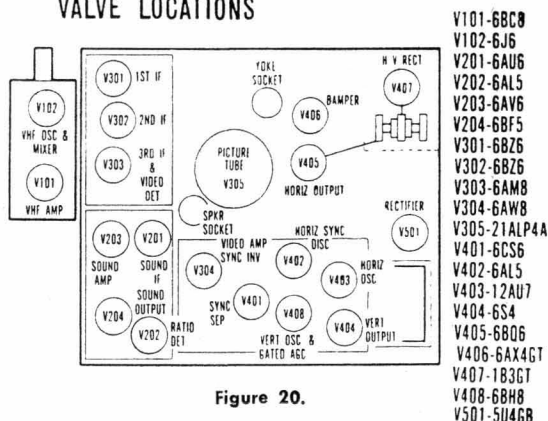


Figure 20.

PICTURE TUBE REPLACEMENT

A completely new method of mounting the picture tube is used in these sets. To provide a more rigid mount and allow for more compact cabinet designs, the picture tube is mounted to the four front corners of the cabinet.

To remove the picture tube, closely follow this procedure:

1. Remove cabinet back, picture tube socket, 2nd anode lead, ion trap, picture centring device and deflection yoke.
2. Remove the tuning knobs. Remove trim strip at top of picture window and carefully remove the glass and mask. Remove tuner shaft bearing bracket.

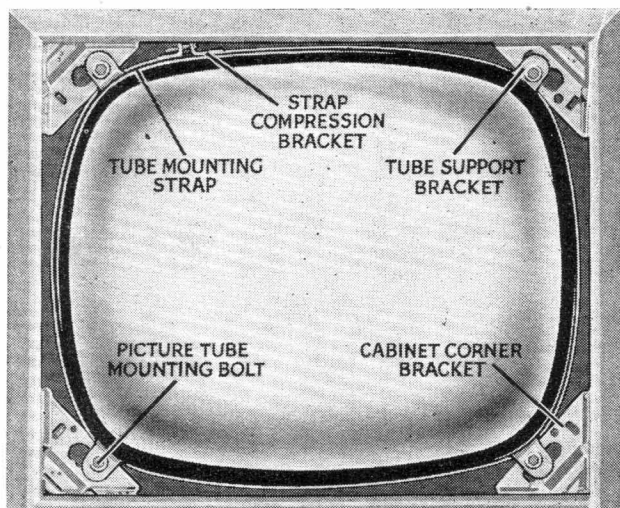


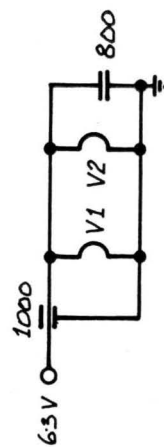
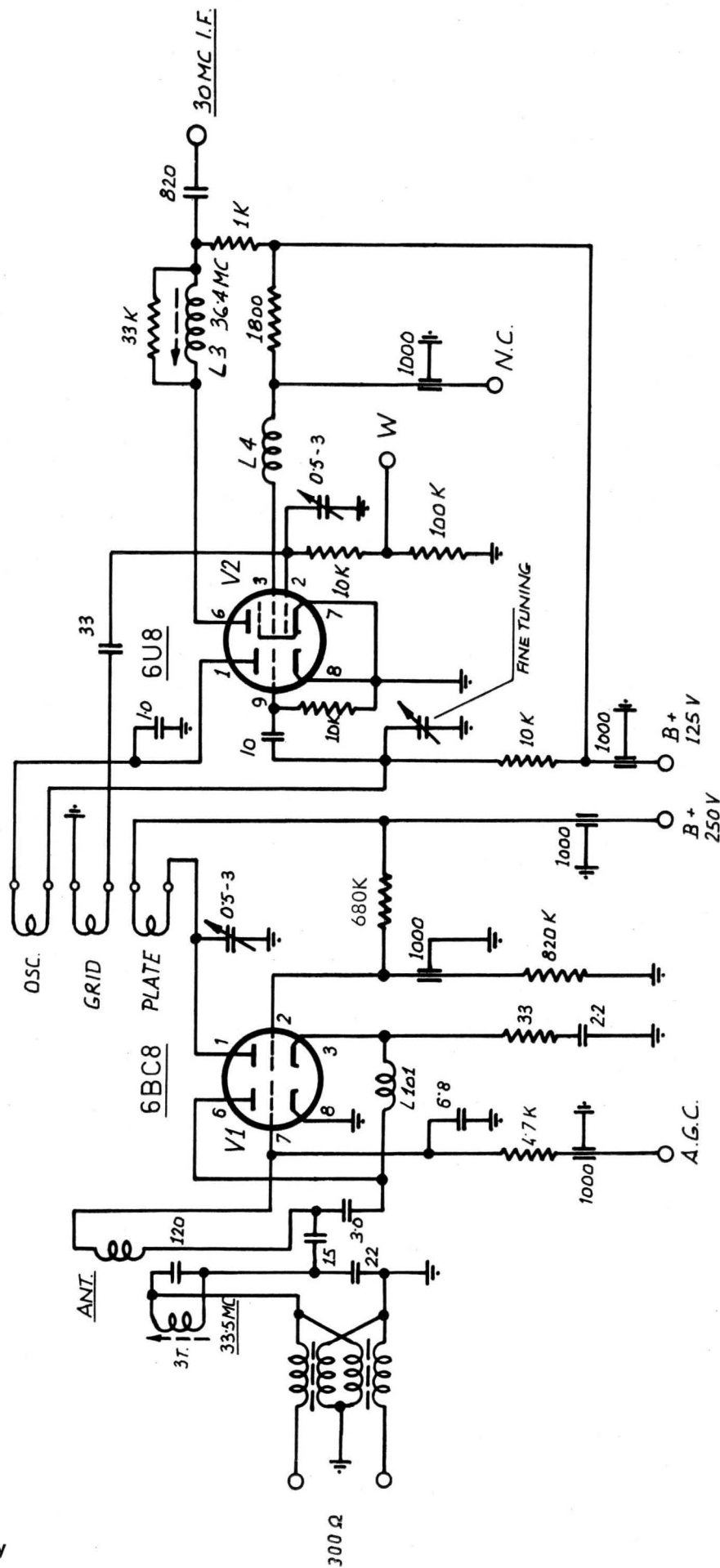
Figure 21.

Front View of Cabinet, Glass and Mask Removed.

3. Supporting the tube so it does not drop sharply when the last bolt is removed, remove the four bolts which mount the picture tube to the corner brackets.
4. Grasp the tube at diagonal corners and carefully guide it forward about an inch. At this point it is possible to shift the position of the hands in order to obtain a firmer grip on the tube. Remember that there is no support for the tube neck and this must be done carefully so the tube does not tilt enough for the tube neck to contact the edge of the hole in the chassis.
5. Lay the picture tube, face down, on the new tube carton or a piece of cardboard. Carefully trace the outline of the picture tube, tube support brackets and the strap compression bracket. This will serve as a guide when installing the strap assembly on new tube.
6. Remove retaining wire at rear of tube support brackets. Loosen strap compression bracket. Remove strap assembly.
7. Transfer cloth tape to the new tube or install new tape.
8. Install the strap assembly on the new tube, lining up the four tube support brackets and the strap compression bracket with the marks made on the cardboard in step 5. Tighten strap securely. Install retaining wire.
9. Carefully insert tube in cabinet and check to see that the holes in the support brackets line up with the holes in the corner brackets. Due to picture tube manufacturing tolerances it may be necessary to remove tube and slightly reposition one or more of the support brackets.
10. Install picture tube mounting bolts.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM





CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

AUSTRALIAN ADMIRAL TUNER

Figure 23.

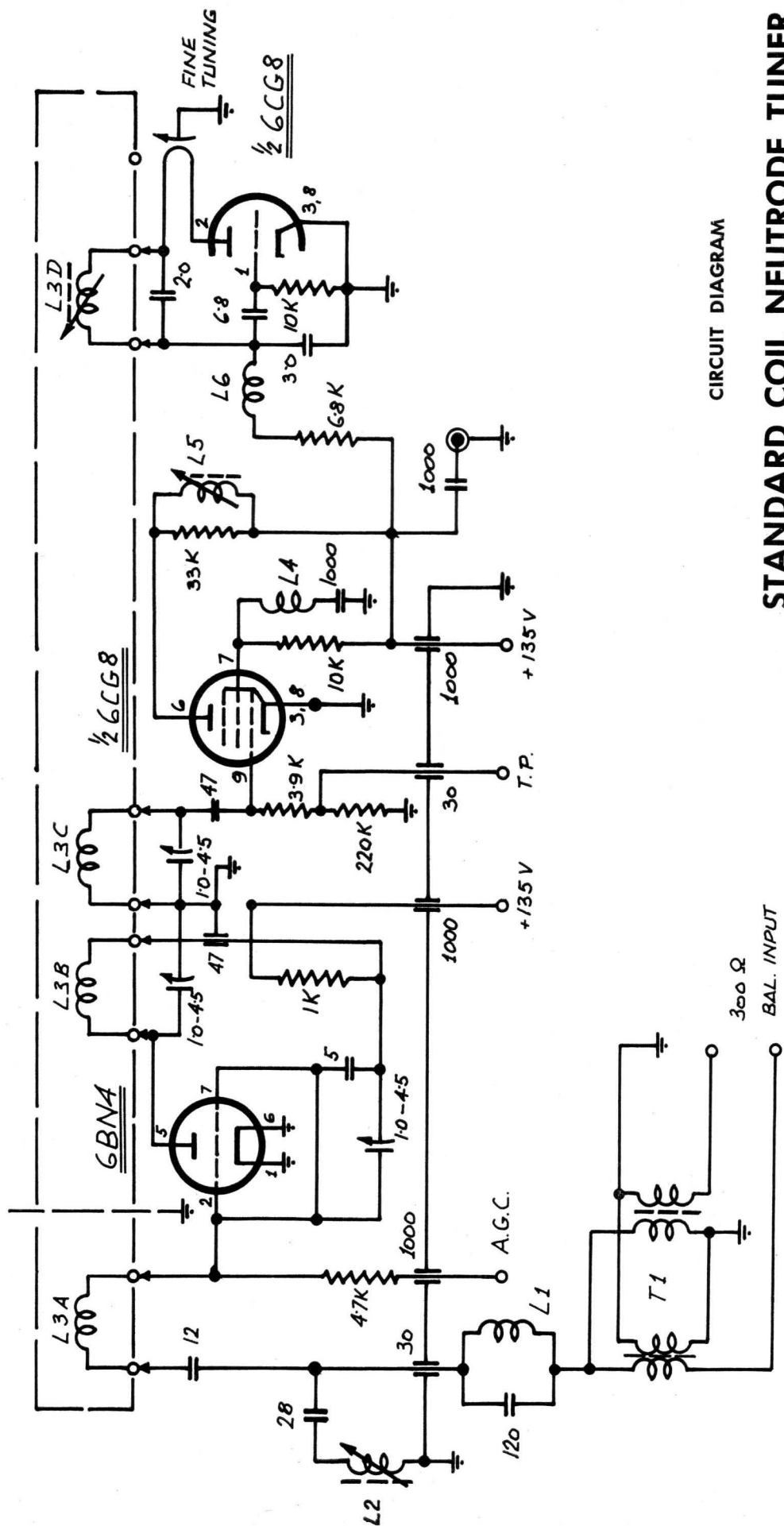
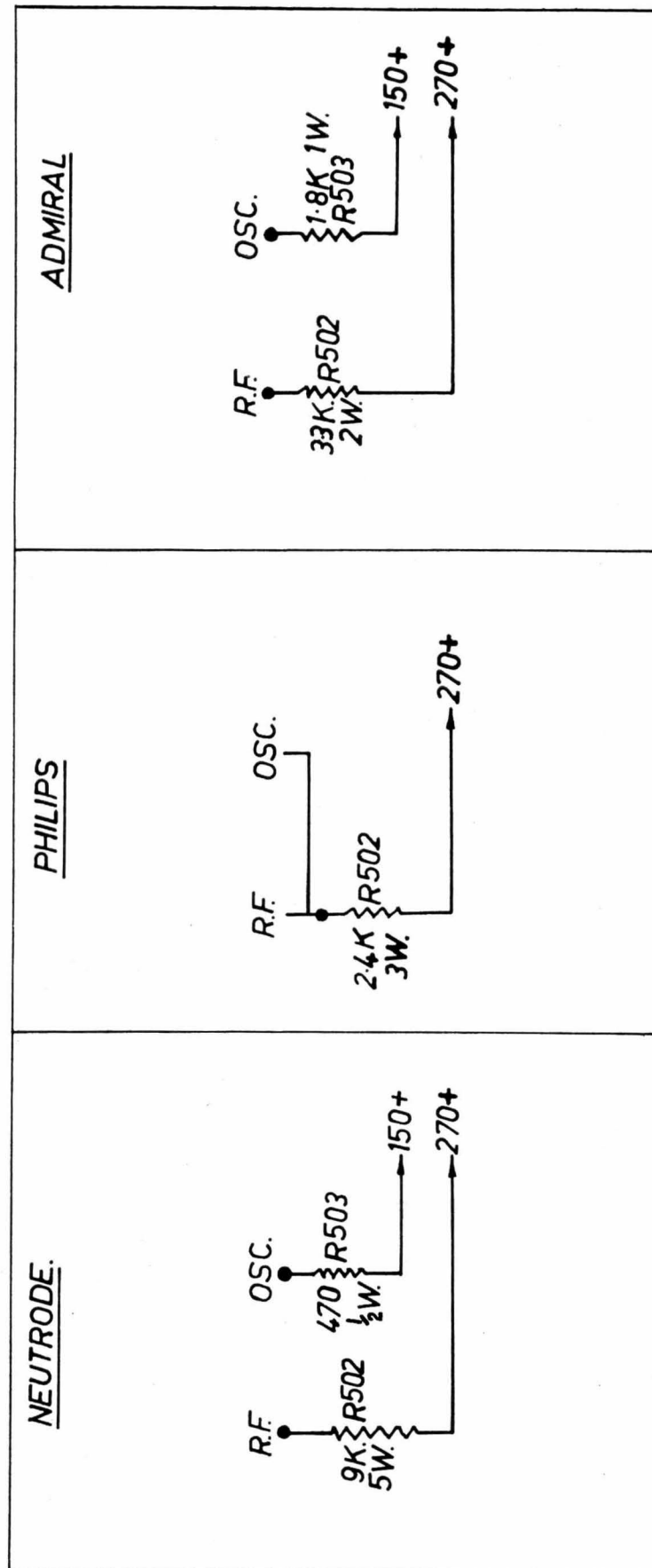


Figure 24.

H.T. SUPPLY TO TUNERS



TO BE USED WITH 36 M.C. CIRCUIT

Figure 25

NOTES



Admiral of Australia (Pty.) Limited

GOW STREET, BANKSTOWN, N.S.W.

COMPONENTS CODE LIST

RESISTORS – 21 MC

| CODE No. | VALUE IN OHMS | TOLERANCE (± in %) | WATTS | PART NUMBER | NOTATION |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------|
| R201 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | or 60B11-102 |
| R202 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | |
| R203 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R204 | 47 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-470 | |
| R205 | 10,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-103 | |
| R206 | 10,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-103 | |
| R207 | 47,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-473 | |
| R208 | 4.7 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | |
| R209 | 470 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-471 | |
| R210 | 27,000 | 10 | 1 | 60B14-273 | |
| R211 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-475 | |
| R212 | 1 meg. | 5 | ½ | 60B7-105 | |
| R213 | — | — | — | — | |
| R214 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | |
| R215 | 820,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-824 | |
| R216 | 1 meg. | VOLUME CONTROL | — | A75-02-1 | |
| R217 | 2 meg. | TONE CONTROL | — | A75C01-3 | |
| R218 | 22,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-223 | |
| R219 | 3.3 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-335 | |
| R301 | 47,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-473 | |
| R302 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R303 | 36 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-360 | |
| R304 | 11,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-113 | |
| R305 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R306 | 220,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-224 | |
| R307 | 220,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-224 | |
| R308 | 27,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-273 | |
| R309 | 27,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-273 | |
| R310 | 47 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-470 | |
| R311 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R312 | 10,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-103 | |
| R313 | 120 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-121 | |
| R314 | 1,200 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-122 | |
| R315 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R316 | 4,700 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-472 | |
| R317 | 4,700 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-472 | |
| R318 | — | — | — | — | |
| R319 | — | — | — | — | |
| R320 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | Contrast Brightness |
| R321 | 47,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-473 | |
| R322 | 18,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-183 | |
| R323 | 10,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-103 | |
| R324 | 8,200 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-822 | |
| R325 | 4,700 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-473 | |
| R326 | 180,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-184 | |
| R327 | 15,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-153 | |
| R328 | 6,800 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-182 | |
| R329 | 470 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-471 | |
| R330 | 1,000 | — | — | A75-02-1 | |
| R331 | 100,000 | — | — | A75C01-1 | |
| R332 | 10,000 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-103 | |
| R333 | — | — | — | — | |
| R333 | — | — | — | — | |

RESISTORS – 21 MC

| CODE No. | VALUE IN OHMS | TOLERANCE (± in %) | WATTS | PART NUMBER | NOTATION |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------------------------------|
| R334 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-103 | Noise Gate |
| R335 | 6,800 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-682 | |
| R401 | 5,000,000 | — | — | A75C01-6 | |
| R402 | 390,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-394 | |
| R403 | 8,200,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-825 | |
| R404 | 4,700,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-475 | Refer M401 |
| R405 | 2,200,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-225 | |
| R406 | 150,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-154 | |
| R407 | — | — | — | — | |
| R408 | 1,800,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-185 | |
| R409 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | |
| R410 | 22,000 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-223 | |
| R411 | 68,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-683 | |
| R412 | 120,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-184 | |
| R413 | 6,800 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-682 | |
| R414 | 3,300 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-332 | |
| R415 | 4,700,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-475 | |
| R416 | 2,200,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-225 | |
| R417 | 3,300 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-332 | |
| R418 | 100,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-104 | |
| R419 | 100,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-104 | |
| R420 | 4,700,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-475 | |
| R421 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | |
| R422 | 5,600 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-562 | |
| R423 | 1,500 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-152 | |
| R424 | 150,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-154 | |
| R425 | 82,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-822 | |
| R426 | 3,900 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-392 | |
| R427 | — | — | — | — | Refer M402 |
| R428 | — | — | — | — | |
| R429 | — | — | — | — | |
| R430 | 220,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-224 | |
| R431 | 2,200,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-225 | |
| R432 | 200,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-204 | |
| R433 | 15,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-153 | |
| R434 | 15,000,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-155 | |
| R435 | 820 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-821 | |
| R436 | 100,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-104 | |
| R437 | 220,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-224 | |
| R438 | 56,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-563 | |
| R439 | 2,700 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-272 | |
| R440 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | |
| R441 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | or 1 x 9,000Ω 5W ±10% or 1 x 9,000Ω 5W ±10% |
| R442 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | |
| R443A | 18,000 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-183 | |
| R443B | 18,000 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-183 | |
| R444 | 18,000 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-183 | |
| R445 | 4.7 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-47 | |
| R446 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 60B14-150 | |
| R447 | 270 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-271 | |
| R448 | 560 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-561 | |
| R449 | 560 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-561 | |
| R450 | 200,000 | — | — | A75C01-2 | Vertical |
| R451 | 3,000 | — | — | A75C01-5 | Vertical |

RESISTORS – 21 MC

| CODE No. | VALUE IN OHMS | TOLERANCE (± in %) | WATTS | PART NUMBER | NOTATION |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|----------|
| R452 | 2,500,000 | — | — | A75C01-4 | Height |
| R453 | 680,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-684 | |
| R454 | — | — | — | — | |
| R462 | 18,000 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-183 | |
| R463 | 150 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-151 | |
| R501 | — | — | — | — | |
| R502 | 3,300 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-332 | |
| R503 | 470 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-471 | |
| R504 | 220 | 10 | 1 | 60B14-221 | |
| R505 | 220 | 10 | 10 | A61A18-221-4 | |

CAPACITORS – 21 MC

| CODE No. | CAPACITY | TOLERANCE ± in % | D.C. WORKING VOLTAGE | PART NUMBER |
|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| C201 | 10 pf | 10 | 500 Tubular Ceramic | A65A50-34-4 |
| C202 | 20 pf | 10 | 500 Tubular Ceramic | A65A50-41-4 |
| C203 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500 Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C204 | 120 pf | 5 | 500 Ceramic Disc | A65A62-69-5 |
| C205 | 500 pf | 20 | 500 Ceramic Disc | A65A60-90-3 |
| C206 | 4 mfd | — | 50V Electrolytic | A67A17 |
| C207 | .0047 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-121-3 |
| C208 | 470 pf | 20 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A30-89-3 |
| C209 | .0047 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-121-3 |
| C210 | 50 pf | 20 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A57-55-3 |
| C211 | .01 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-134-3 |
| C212 | .01 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A28-134-3 |
| C213 | .002 mfd | 20 | Mica | A65A13-109-3 |
| C214 | 40 mfd | — | 200V Electroytic | A67-10 |
| C215A | 40 mfd | — | 350V Electroytic | A67-13 |
| C215B | 60 mfd | — | 200V Electroytic | A67-13 Triple Unit |
| C215C | 20 mfd | — | 50V Electrolytic | A67-13 |
| C218 | .033 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular | A65A35-147-3 |
| C301 | 24 pf | 10 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A50-43-4 |
| C302 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C303 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C304 | .22 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-175-3 |
| C305 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C306 | 3.3 pf | .25 pf | 500V Ceramic Bead | A65A32-14-5 |
| C307 | 22 pf | 10 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A50-42-4 |
| C308 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C309 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C310 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C311 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C312 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |

CAPACITORS – 21 MC

| CODE No. | CAPACITY | TOLERANCE ± in % | D.C. WORKING VOLTAGE | PART NUMBER |
|----------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| C313 | — | — | — | — |
| C314 | .33 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-180-3 |
| C315 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C316 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C317 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C318 | — | — | — | — |
| C319 | 6.8 pf | 10 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A32-27-4 |
| C320 | .22 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-175-3 |
| C321 | — | — | — | — |
| C322 | .01 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-134-1 |
| C401 | .22 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-175-3 |
| C402 | .47 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-187-3 |
| C403 | — | — | — | Refer M401 |
| C404 | — | — | — | Refer M401 |
| C405 | .22 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-175-3 |
| C406 | .001 mfd | 10 | 200V Paper Tubular | A64A39-101-4 |
| C407 | .005 mfd | +100 –0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C408 | .001 mfd | 10 | 400V Paper Tubular | A64A35-101-4 |
| C409 | .001 mfd | 10 | 400V Paper Tubular | A64A35-101-4 |
| C410 | .0039 mfd | 10 | Mica | A65A13-117-4 |
| C411 | .0047 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-121-3 |
| C412 | .015 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-138-3 |
| C413 | 390 pf | 10 | Mica | A65A12-83-4 |
| C414 | 680 pf | 10 | Mica | A65A11-95-4 |
| C415 | — | — | — | Refer M402 |
| C416 | — | — | — | Refer M402 |
| C417 | — | — | — | Refer M402 |
| C418 | .0022 mfd | 20 | Mica | A65A13-109-3 |
| C419 | .033 mfd | 10 | 600V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A28-147-4 |
| C420 | .033 mfd | 10 | 600V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A28-147-4 |
| C421 | .047 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-154-3 |
| C422 | .047 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A28-154-3 |
| C423 | — | — | — | — |
| C424 | .001 mfd | 10 | 2000V Paper Tubular | A64A39-101-4 |
| C425 | .0068 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-127-3 |
| C426 | .01 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-134-3 |
| C427 | — | — | — | — |
| C428 | 10 mfd | — | 475V Electrolytic | A67-11 |
| C429 | Horizontal Drive Control | 170 pf-780 pf | — | 66A30-3 |
| C430 | .047 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-154-3 |
| C431 | .1 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-167-3 |
| C432 | .047 mfd | 20 | 1000V Paper Tubular | A64A37-154-3 |
| C433 | 230 pf | 5 | 3KV Ceramic Disc | A65A48-100-5 |
| C434 | 150 pf | 5 | 3KV Ceramic Disc | A65A47-71-5 |
| C435 | — | — | — | — |
| C436 | — | — | — | — |
| C437 | — | — | — | — |
| C438 | — | — | — | — |
| C439 | .0047 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-121-3 |
| C501A | .110 mfd | — | 350V Electrolytic | A67-12 |
| C501B | .80 mfd | — | 350V Electrolytic | Ducon Quad |
| C501C | .20 mfd | — | 200V Electrolytic | Unit |
| C501D | .5 mfd | — | 100V Electrolytic | — |

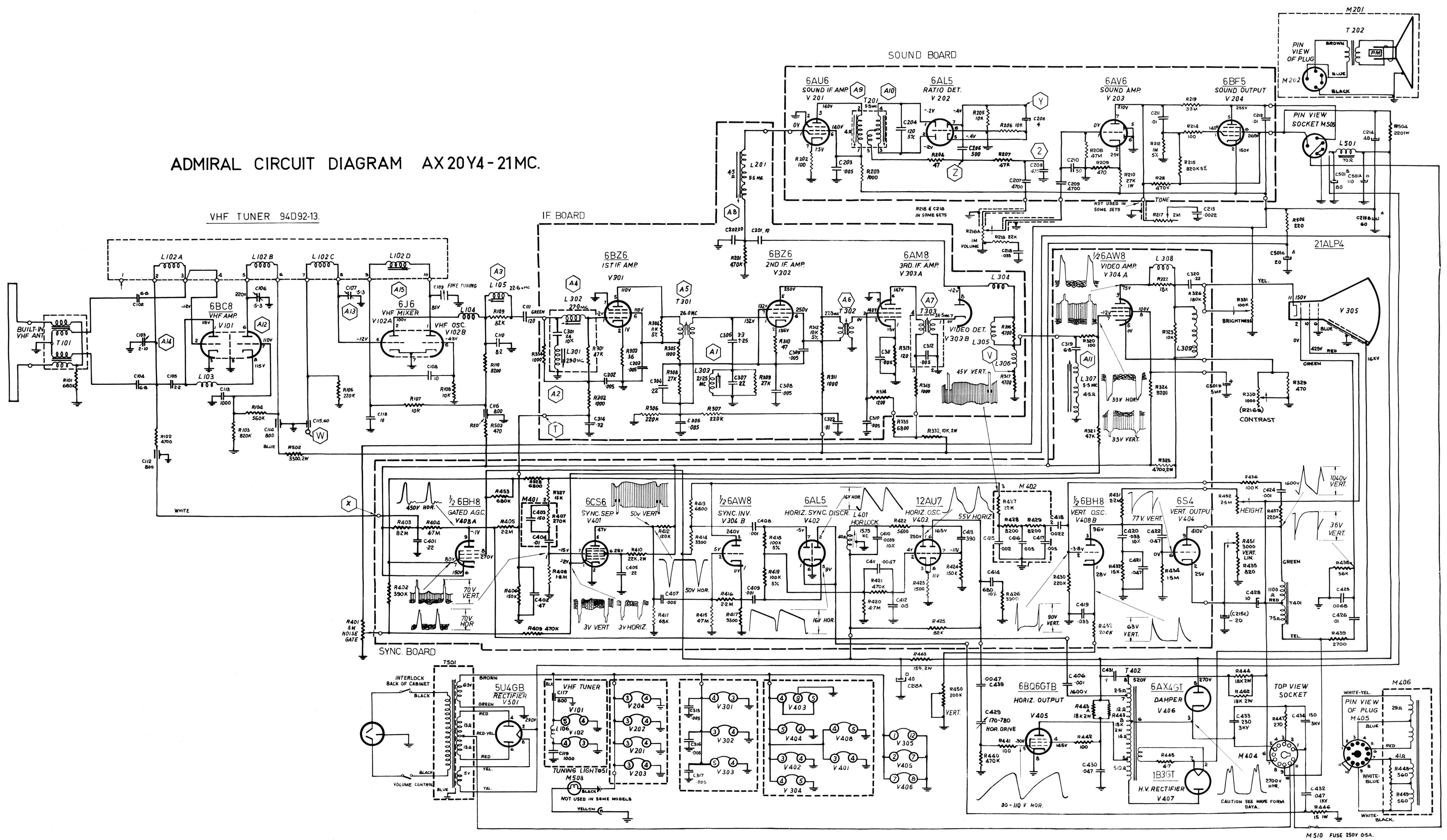
TRANSFORMERS – 21 MC

| CODE No. | DESCRIPTION | PART NUMBER |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| T201 | Transformer Ratio Detector 5.5 MC | 72C169-1 or C72B10-1 |
| T202 | 2,500 Ω Speaker Transpormer | — |
| T301 | Transformer 1st IF | 72C132-10 or C72-09-5 |
| T302 | Transformer 2nd IF | 72C132-8 or C72-09-6 |
| T303 | Transformer 3rd IF | 72C152-2 or C72B11-1 |
| T401 | Transformer Vertical Output | 79B43-4 |
| T402 | Transformer Horizontal Output | 79D65-2 |
| T501 | Transformer Power | A80C01 |

INDUCTORS – 21 MC

| CODE No. | DESCRIPTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PART NUMBER |
|----------|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|
| L201 | Coil—Sound Take Off 5.5 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72C132-14 or C72-09-1 |
| L301 | Coil—Trap 29.0 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72C132-11 or C72-09-2 |
| L302 | Coil—Grid Input | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72C132-12 or C72-09-3 |
| L303 | Coil—Sound Trap 21.25 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72C132-9 or C72-09-4 |
| L304 | Choke—Resonant | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73B24-4 or C73-01-1 |
| L305 | Coil—Video Peaking | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73B5-23 or C73-02-1 |
| L306 | Coil—Video Peaking | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73B5-20 or C73-02-2 |
| L307 | Coil—Sound Take Off 5.5 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72C132-11 or C72-09-1 |
| L308 | Coil—Video Peaking | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73B5-14 or C73-02-3 |
| L309 | Coil—Video Peaking | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73B11-1 or C73-03-1 |
| L401 | Coil—Horizontal Oscillator | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94B17-4 or C94-02-1 |
| L501 | Choke—Filter | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A74A0-1 |

ADMIRAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM AX20Y4-21MC.



COMPONENTS CODE LIST

RESISTORS – 36 MC

| CODE No. | VALUE IN OHMS | (± in %) TOLERANCE | WATTS | PART NUMBER | NOTATION |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------|
| R201 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | or 60B11-102 |
| R202 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | |
| R203 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R204 | 47 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-470 | |
| R205 | 10,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-103 | |
| R206 | 10,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-103 | |
| R207 | 47,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-473 | |
| R208 | 4.7 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-475 | |
| R209 | 470 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-471 | |
| R210 | 27,000 | 10 | 1 | 60B14-273 | |
| R211 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | |
| R212 | 1 meg. | 5 | ½ | 60B7-105 | |
| R213 | — | — | — | — | |
| R214 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | |
| R215 | 820,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-824 | |
| R216 | 1 meg. | VOLUME CONTROL | | A75-02-1 | |
| R217 | 2 meg. | TONE CONTROL | | A75C01-3 | |
| R218 | 22,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-223 | |
| R219 | 3.3 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-335 | |
| R301 | 47,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-473 | |
| R302 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R303 | 36 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-360 | |
| R304 | 18,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-183 | |
| R305 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R306 | 220,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-224 | |
| R307 | 220,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-224 | |
| R308 | 27,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-273 | |
| R309 | 39,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-393 | |
| R310 | 47 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-470 | |
| R311 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R312 | 13,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-133 | |
| R313 | 120 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-121 | |
| R314 | 1,200 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-122 | |
| R315 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | |
| R316 | 1,200 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-122 | |
| R317 | 4,700 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-472 | |
| R318 | — | — | — | — | |
| R319 | — | — | — | — | |
| R320 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | |
| R321 | 47,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-473 | |
| R322 | 5,600 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-562 | |
| R323 | 3,900 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-392 | |
| R324 | 8,200 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-822 | |
| R325 | 4,700 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-473 | |
| R326 | 180,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-184 | |
| R327 | 15,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-153 | |
| R328 | 6,800 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-682 | |
| R329 | 470 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-471 | |
| R330 | 1,000 | — | — | A75-02-1 | Contrast Brightness |
| R331 | 100,000 | — | — | A75C01-1 | |
| R332 | 10,000 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-103 | |
| R333 | — | — | — | — | |
| R333 | — | — | — | — | |

RESISTORS – 36 MC

| CODE No. | VALUE IN OHMS | TOLERANCE (± in %) | WATTS | PART NUMBER | NOTATION |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| R334 | 1,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-102 | Noise Gate |
| R335 | 6,800 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-682 | |
| R401 | 5 meg. | — | — | A75C01-6 | |
| R402 | 390,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-394 | |
| R403 | 8.2 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-825 | |
| R404 | 4.7 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-475 | |
| R405 | 2.2 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-225 | |
| R406 | 150,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-154 | |
| R407 | — | — | — | — | |
| R408 | 1.8 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-185 | Refer M401 |
| R409 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | |
| R410 | 22,000 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-223 | |
| R411 | 68,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-683 | |
| R412 | 120,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-124 | |
| R413 | 6,800 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-682 | |
| R414 | 3,300 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-332 | |
| R415 | 4.7 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-475 | |
| R416 | 2.2 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-225 | |
| R417 | 3,300 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-332 | |
| R418 | 100,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-104 | |
| R419 | 100,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-104 | |
| R420 | 4.7 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-475 | |
| R421 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | |
| R422 | 5,600 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-562 | |
| R423 | 1,500 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-152 | |
| R424 | 150,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-154 | |
| R425 | 82,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-823 | |
| R426 | 3,900 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-392 | |
| R427 | — | — | — | — | Refer M402 |
| R428 | — | — | — | — | |
| R429 | — | — | — | — | |
| R430 | 220,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-224 | |
| R431 | 2.2 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-225 | |
| R432 | 150,000 | 5 | ½ | 60B7-154 | |
| R433 | 15,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-153 | |
| R434 | 1.5 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-155 | |
| R435 | 820 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-821 | |
| R436 | 100,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-104 | |
| R437 | 220,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-224 | |
| R438 | 56,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-563 | |
| R439 | 2,700 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-272 | |
| R440 | 470,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-474 | |
| R441 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | |
| R442 | 100 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-101 | |
| R443 | 9,000 | 5 | 5 | A61A12-902-5 | |
| R444 | 7,500 | 10 | 5 | A61A12-752-4 | |
| R445 | 6.8 meg. | 10 | ½ | 60B8-68 | |
| R446 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 60B14-150 | |
| R447 | 270 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-271 | |
| R448 | 560 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-561 | |
| R449 | 560 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-561 | |
| R450 | 200,000 | — | — | A75C01-2 | Vertical |
| R451 | 3,000 | — | — | A75C01-5 | Vertical |
| R452 | 2.5 meg. | — | — | A75C01-4 | Height |

RESISTORS – 36 MC

| CODE No. | VALUE IN OHMS | TOLERANCE (± in %) | WATTS | PART NUMBER | NOTATION |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R453 | 680,000 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-684 | Neutrode Tuner Philips Tuner Admiral Tuner Neutrode Tuner Admiral Tuner |
| R463 | 150 | 10 | 1 | 60B14-151 | |
| R502 | 9,000 | 10 | 5 | A61A12-902-4 | |
| R502 | 2,400 | 5 | 3 | A61A17-242-5 | |
| R502 | 3,300 | 10 | 2 | 60B20-332 | |
| R503 | 470 | 10 | ½ | 60B8-471 | |
| R503 | 1,800 | 10 | 1 | 60B14-182 | |
| R504 | 220 | 10 | 1 | 60B14-221 | |
| R505 | 220 | 10 | 10 | A61A18-221-4 | |
| R505 | 220 | 10 | 10 | A61A18-221-4 | |

COUPLATES – 36 MC

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| M401 | C403 — 150 pf. C404 — .01 mfd. R407 — 270,000 Ω | M402 | R427 — 22,000 Ω R428 — 8,200 Ω R429 — 8,200 Ω C415 — .002 mfd. C416 — .005 mfd. |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

CAPACITORS – 36 MC

| CODE No. | CAPACITY | TOLERANCE ± in % | D.C. WORKING VOLTAGE | PART NUMBER |
|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| C201 | 10 pf | 10 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A50-34-4 |
| C202 | 20 pf | 10 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A50-41-4 |
| C203 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C204 | 120 pf | 5 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A62-69-5 |
| C205 | 500 pf | 20 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A60-90-3 |
| C206 | 4 mfd | — | 50V Electrolytic | A67A17 |
| C207 | .0047 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-121-3 |
| C208 | 470 pf | 20 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A30-89-3 |
| C209 | .0047 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-121-3 |
| C210 | 50 pf | 20 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A57-55-3 |
| C211 | .01 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-134-3 |
| C212 | .01 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A28-134-3 |
| C213 | .002 mfd | 20 | Mica | A65A13-109-3 |
| C214 | 40 mfd | — | 200V Electroytic | A67-10 |
| C215A | 40 mfd | — | 350V Electrolytic | A67-13 |
| C215B | 60 mfd | — | 200V Electroytic | A67-13 Triple Unit |
| C215C | 20 mfd | — | 50V Electrolytic | A67-13 |
| C218 | .033 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular | A65A35-147-3 |
| C301 | 18 pf | 10 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A50-40-4 |
| C302 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C303 | 360 pf | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-82-1 |
| C304 | .22 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-175-3 |
| C305 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C306 | 3.3 pf | .25 pf | 500V Ceramic Bead | A65A32-14-5 |
| C307 | 22 pf | 10 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A50-42-4 |
| C308 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C309 | 360 pf | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-82-1 |
| C310 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C311 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C312 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |

CAPACITORS – 36 MC

| CODE No. | CAPACITY | TOLERANCE ± in % | D.C. WORKING VOLTAGE | PART NUMBER |
|----------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| C313 | — | — | — | — |
| C314 | .33 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-180-3 |
| C315 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C316 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C317 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C318 | — | — | — | — |
| C319 | 6.8 pf | 10 | 500V Tubular Ceramic | A65A32-27-4 |
| C320 | .22 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-175-3 |
| C321 | — | — | — | — |
| C322 | .01 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-134-1 |
| C401 | .22 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-175-3 |
| C402 | .47 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-187-3 |
| C403 | — | — | — | Refer M401 |
| C404 | — | — | — | Refer M401 |
| C405 | .22 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-175-3 |
| C406 | .001 mfd | 10 | 200V Paper Tubular | A64A39-101-4 |
| C407 | .005 mfd | +100 —0 | 500V Ceramic Disc | A65A31-122-1 |
| C408 | .001 mfd | 10 | 400V Paper Tubular | A64A35-101-4 |
| C409 | .001 mfd | 10 | 400V Paper Tubular | A64A35-101-4 |
| C410 | .0039 mfd | 10 | Mica | A65A13-117-4 |
| C411 | .0047 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-121-3 |
| C412 | .015 mfd | 20 | 200V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A26-138-3 |
| C413 | 390 pf | 10 | Mica | A65A12-83-4 |
| C414 | 680 pf | 10 | Mica | A65A11-95-4 |
| C415 | — | — | — | Refer M402 |
| C416 | — | — | — | Refer M402 |
| C417 | — | — | — | Refer M402 |
| C418 | .0022 mfd | 20 | Mica | A65A13-109-3 |
| C419 | .047 mfd | 10 | 600V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A28-154-4 |
| C420 | .033 mfd | 10 | 600V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A28-147-4 |
| C421 | .047 mfd | 20 | 400V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A27-154-3 |
| C422 | .047 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular Upright | A64A28-154-3 |
| C423 | — | — | — | — |
| C424 | .001 mfd | 10 | 2000V Paper Tubular | A64A39-101-4 |
| C425 | .0068 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-127-3 |
| C426 | .01 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-134-3 |
| C427 | — | — | — | — |
| C428 | 10 mfd | — | 475V Electrolytic | A67-11 |
| C429 | Horizontal Drive Control | — | 170 pf-780 pf | 66A30-3 |
| C430 | .047 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-154-3 |
| C431 | .1 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-167-3 |
| C432 | .047 mfd | 20 | 1000V Paper Tubular | A64A37-154-3 |
| C433 | 230 pf | 5 | 3KV Ceramic Disc | A65A48-100-5 |
| C434 | 150 pf | 5 | 3KV Ceramic Disc | A65A47-71-5 |
| C435 | — | — | — | — |
| C436 | — | — | — | — |
| C437 | — | — | — | — |
| C438 | — | — | — | — |
| C439 | .0047 mfd | 20 | 600V Paper Tubular | A64A36-121-3 |
| C501A | 110 mfd | — | 350V Electrolytic | A67-12 |
| C501B | 80 mfd | — | 350V Electrolytic | Ducon Quad |
| C501C | 20 mfd | — | 200V Electrolytic | Unit |
| C501D | 5 mfd | — | 100V Electrolytic | — |

TRANSFORMERS – 36 MC

| CODE No. | DESCRIPTION | PART NUMBER |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| T201 | Transformer Ratio Detector 5.5 MC | C72B10-1 |
| T202 | 2,500 Ω Speaker Transformer | — |
| T301 | Transformer 1st IF | C72B09-7 |
| T302 | Transformer 2nd IF | C72B09-8 |
| T303 | Transformer 3rd IF | C72B14 |
| T401 | Transformer Vertical Output | 79B43-4 |
| T402 | Transformer Horizontal Output | 79D65-2 |
| T501 | Transformer Power | A80C01 |

INDUCTORS – 36 MC

| CODE No. | DESCRIPTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PART NUMBER |
|----------|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| L201 | Coil—Sound Take Off 5.5 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C72B09-2 |
| L301 | Coil—Trap 37.5 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C72B09-11 |
| L302 | Coil—Grid Input 35 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C72B09-10 |
| L303 | Coil—Sound Trap 30.5 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C72B09-9 |
| L304 | Choke—Resonant | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C73B01-2 |
| L305 | Coil—Video Peaking | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C73B02-5 |
| L306 | Coil—Video Peaking | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C73B02-2 |
| L307 | Coil—Sound Take Off 5.5 MC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C72B09-2 |
| L308 | Coil—Video Peaking | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C73B02-6 |
| L309 | Coil—Video Peaking | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C73B03-3 |
| L401 | Coil—Horizontal Oscillator | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | C94B02 |
| L501 | Choke—Filter | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A74A01 |

ADMIRAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM AX20Y4-36 MC.

