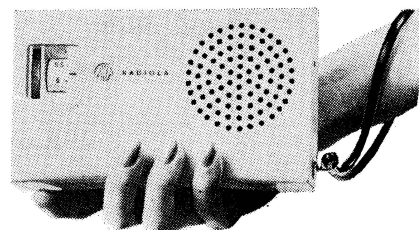


# TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND SERVICE DATA

ISSUED BY AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (AUSTRALASIA) LTD.



## A.W.A. SIX TRANSISTOR PORTABLE Model B60



### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The B60 is a six transistor, battery operated superheterodyne portable receiver designed for the reception of the Medium Wave Broadcasting Band. This model incorporates separate R.F. and A.F. printed circuit boards and provision is made for earphone operation.

### ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range ..... 525-1770 kHz

Intermediate Frequency ..... 455 kHz

Battery Complement ..... 9 volts Eveready Type 2362

#### Battery Consumption:

For zero audio output ..... 10mA

For 50 mW audio output ..... 25mA

For full audio output ..... 40mA

Loudspeaker: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..... 53386

V.C. Impedance ..... 33 ohms at 400 Hz

Power Output ..... 180mW

Controls: Tuning and Volume, ON-OFF.

#### Transistor and Diode Complement:

AS300 ..... Converter

AS300 ..... 1st I.F. Amplifier

AS302 ..... 2nd I.F. Amplifier

AS313 ..... Driver

AS311 ..... Audio Output

AS128 ..... Audio Output

1N87A ..... Detector Diode

OA95 ..... Signal Clamp Diode

OA95 ..... Overload Diode

AS9 ..... Compensating Diode

#### Dimensions:

Height ..... 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Width ..... 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Depth ..... 2"

Weight ..... 1 lb. 2 oz. with battery

#### Printed Circuit Board Servicing:

Remove a Philips Head screw securing each board to the cabinet front. The boards may now be tilted to gain access to the wiring side.

#### Adjustment of Output Idling Current:

An adjustment is provided on the audio board for controlling the output idling current. This adjustment is made during manufacture and need only be checked if any of the following conditions arise.

1. The receiver idling current at minimum volume is greater than 11 mA with 9V supply.

2. Cross-over distortion is present.

3. Any transistor or resistor is replaced in the audio board.

The adjustment is as follows:—

Disconnect the bridge between points U and V and the red wander lead from the test point U. Connect an ammeter between the test point and the wander lead, set the volume control in its minimum position and adjust RV101 to give a reading of 2.5 to 3mA on the meter.

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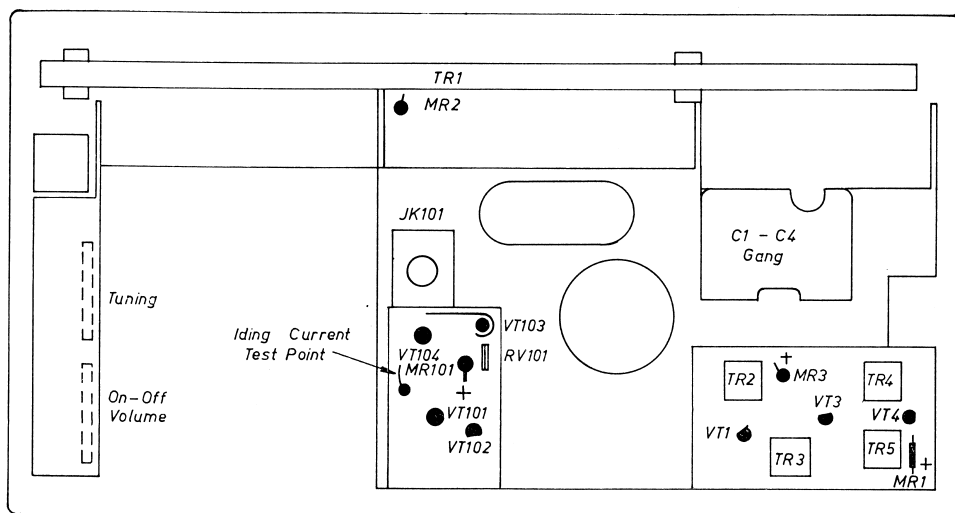


Fig. 2

R1147

### Adjustment of Output Idling Current:

An adjustment is provided in the audio board for controlling the output idling current. This adjustment is made during manufacture and need only be checked if any of the following conditions arise:—

1. The receiver idling current at minimum volume is greater than 13mA with 9 volts supply.
2. Cross-over distortion is present.

3. Any transistor or resistor is replaced in the audio board.

The adjustment is as follows:—

Disconnect the red wander lead at the test point provided (Fig. 2) and insert an ammeter between the test point and wander lead. With the volume control set in its minimum (anti-clockwise) position, adjust RV101 to give a reading of 2.5 to 3mA on the meter.

## ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

For all alignment operations, keep the generator output as low as possible to avoid a.g.c. action and set the volume control in the maximum position.

### Testing Instruments:

Signal Generator — modulated 400 Hz or modulated oscillator.

If the modulated oscillator is used, connect a 220K ohms non-inductive resistor across the output terminals.

Output Meter. 15 ohm impedance.

I.F. Alignment Tool No. 39462.

### ALIGNMENT TABLE (Refer to fig. 2)

ALIGN. ORDER	CONNECT "HIGH" SIDE OF GENERATOR TO:	TUNE GENERATOR TO:	TUNE RECEIVER TO:	ADJUST FOR MAX. PEAK OUTPUT
1	Aerial Section of Gang**	455 kHz	Gang fully closed	Cores in TR5, TR4 and TR3
Repeat adjustment until maximum output is obtained.				
2	Inductively coupled to Rod Aerial*	600 kHz	600 kHz	Osc. Core (TR2) †
3	Inductively coupled to Rod Aerial*	1,770 kHz	Gang fully open	Osc. Trimmer (C4)
4	Inductively coupled to Rod Aerial*	1,500 kHz	1,500 kHz	Aerial Trimmer (C2)
Repeat adjustments 2, 3 and 4 until no further improvement is possible.				

\*\* As the gang frame is connected to the R.F. board positive rail which is 0.3 volts above ground (battery positive terminal), neither side of the power supply or output meter should be earthed during this operation.

\* A coil comprising 3 turns of 16 gauge D.C.C. wire, about 12 inches in diameter should be connected between the output terminals of the test instrument, placed concentric with the rod aerial and distant not less than 1 foot from it.

† Rock the tuning control back and forth through the signal.

N.B. On completion of the alignment check the calibration of the twin pointers as follows. Check the left hand pointer directly against the frequency scale and adjust pointer position as necessary. Tune to 600kHz (6 on MW scale) and adjust right hand pointer to accurately indicate 7ZL.

## CIRCUIT CODE

CODE No.	DESCRIPTION	PART No.	CODE No.	DESCRIPTION	PART No.
<b>RESISTORS</b>					
All Resistors composition type unless otherwise stated.					
R1	39K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C10	16 $\mu$ F 10VW Electrolytic	228878
R2	18K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C11	0.1 $\mu$ F +80% -20% 25VW Hi-K disc	
R3	100K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C12	330pF $\pm 5\%$ N750 disc	
R4	15 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C13	0.1 $\mu$ F $\pm 80\%$ -20% 25VW Hi-K disc	
R5	1.8K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C14	0.04 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ 200VW AEE W99	
R6	56K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C15	0.1 $\mu$ F +80% -20% 25VW Hi-K disc	
R7	82K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C16	0.1 $\mu$ F +80% -20% 25VW Hi-K disc	
R8	1.5K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C17	330pF $\pm 5\%$ N750 disc	
R9	560 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C18	0.01 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ 200VW AEE W99	
R10	100 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C19	0.04 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ 200VW AEE W99	
R11	12K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C20	4 $\mu$ F 10VW Electrolytic	228189
R12	15K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C21	0.1 $\mu$ F +80% -20% 50VW disc (MSK)	227095
R13	33K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C22	330pF $\pm 20\%$ N750 disc	
R14	1K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C101	400 $\mu$ F 10VW Electrolytic	229786
R15	820 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C102	16 $\mu$ F 10VW Electrolytic	228878
R16	100 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C103	4 $\mu$ F 10VW Electrolytic	228189
R17	220 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C104	320 $\mu$ F 6VW Electrolytic	229773
R18	2.2K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C105	0.001 $\mu$ F +100% -20% K5000 disc	229773
R19	100 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C106	320 $\mu$ F 6VW Electrolytic	229786
R20†	100K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	C107	400 $\mu$ F 10VW Electrolytic	
R101	270 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	<b>TRANSFORMERS</b>		
R102	1.8K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	TR1	Ferrite Rod Assembly	54132
R103	3.3K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	TR2	Oscillator Transformer	54159
R104	8.2K ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	TR3	1st I.F. Transformer	54161
R105	5.6 ohms $\pm 5\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt W.W.	TR4	2nd I.F. Transformer	54163
R106	820 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	TR5	3rd I.F. Transformer	54165
R107	1.5K ohms $\pm 5\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	<b>TRANSISTORS &amp; DIODES</b>		
R108	680 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	VT1	A.W.V. AS300	
R109	1.5 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	VT2	Not used	
R110	1.5 ohms $\pm 10\%$	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	VT3	A.W.V. AS300	
RV1	5K ohms curve T Carbon, Volume W/S	620041	VT4	A.W.V. AS302	
RV101	100 ohms	619962	VT101	A.W.V. 2N408	
<b>CAPACITATORS</b>			VT102	A.W.V. AS311 or AS313	
C1	10-200pF Tuning Aerial	Gang 62746	VT103	A.W.V. AS128	
C2	3-12pF Trimmer Aerial		VT104	A.W.V. AS311	
C3	10-87pF Tuning Oscillator		MR1	1N87A	
C4	3-12pF Trimmer Oscillator		MR2	OA95	
C5	0.01 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ 200VW AEE W99		MR3	OA95	
C6	0.1 $\mu$ F +80% -20% 25VW Hi-K disc		MR101	AS9	
C7	0.0027 $\mu$ F $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}\%$ 50VW Polystyrene		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
C8	0.005 $\mu$ F $\pm 20\%$ 200VW AEE W99		JK101	Battery Saver Jack	417405
C9	330pF $\pm 5\%$ N750 disc		LS1101	Speaker 5" x 3"	50259
† May vary in production.			PL101	Battery Plug	34623

## D.C. RESISTANCE OF WINDINGS

Winding	D.C. Resistance in ohms	Winding	D.C. Resistance in ohms
Ferrite Rod Assembly (TR1) .....	2	2nd I.F. Transformer (TR4)	
Oscillator Transformer (TR2)		Primary .....	3
Primary .....	4	Secondary .....	*
Secondary .....	*		
1st I.F. Transformer (TR3)		3rd I.F. Transformer (TR5)	
Primary .....	3	Primary .....	3
Secondary .....	*	Secondary .....	*

\* Less than 1 ohm.

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

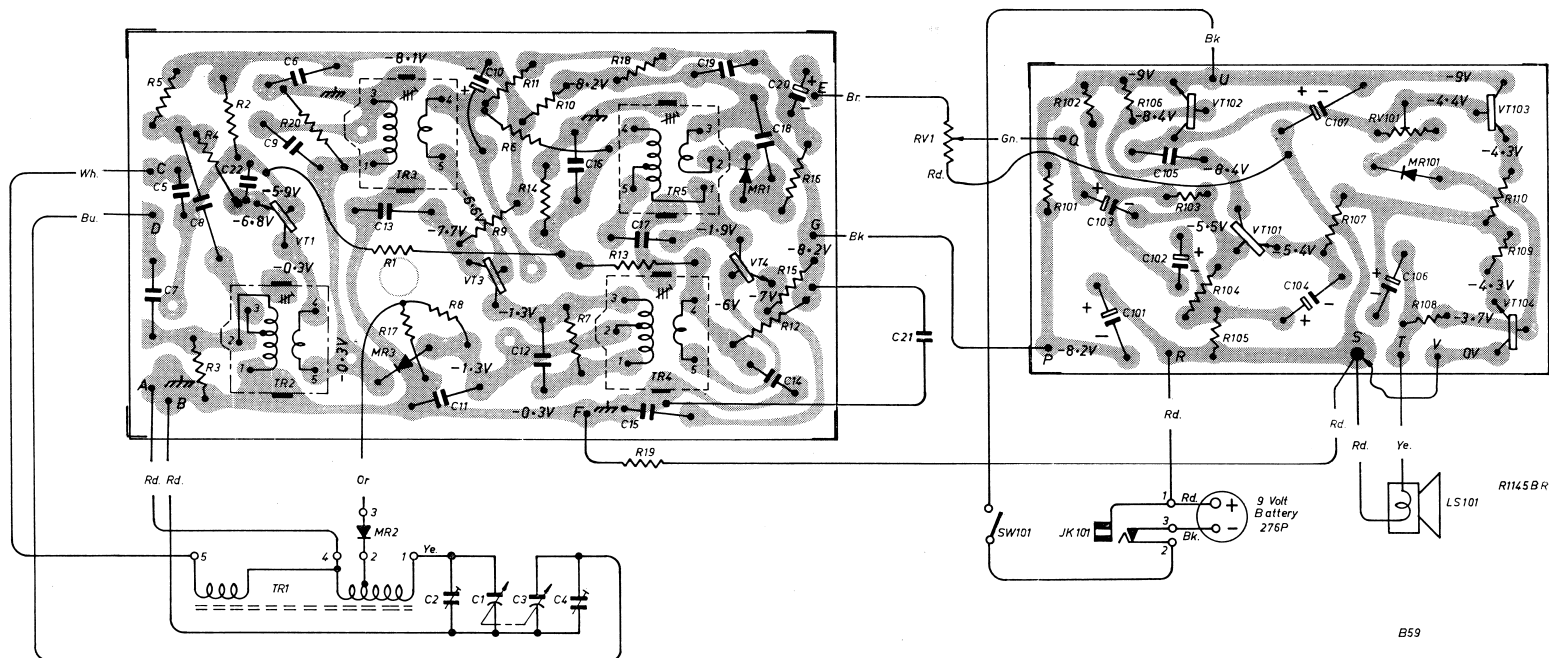
## MECHANICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS

Item	Part No.	Item	Part No.
Back, Assembly, Cabinet .....	68841	Gang Mounting	
Bracket, Speaker Mounting (2) .....	68807	Gang Assembly .....	62746
Chassis, Moulded .....	68844	Grommet (3) .....	36826/002
Circlip, Handle Retaining (2) .....	2537	Screw Ch./Hd. 4BA x $\frac{1}{4}$ " (3) .....	714008
Clamp, Battery Lead .....	211067	Spacer (3) .....	35923
Drum, Gang .....	68861	Washer, Flat, 4BA (3) .....	15731
Front Assembly, Cabinet		Handle, Assembly .....	68852
Comprising:		Knob, Tuning .....	68858
Badge, A.W.A. ....	68856	Knob, Volume — ON/OFF .....	68848
Dial Scale .....	65045	Nut, Spire (3) .....	492148
Front, Cabinet .....	68840	Nut, Spire (1) .....	492157
		Pointer (2) .....	68816
		Screw, Back Retaining (2) .....	760596
		Spring, Drive Cord .....	44189
		Speed Nut, Tuning Knob Retaining .....	492094

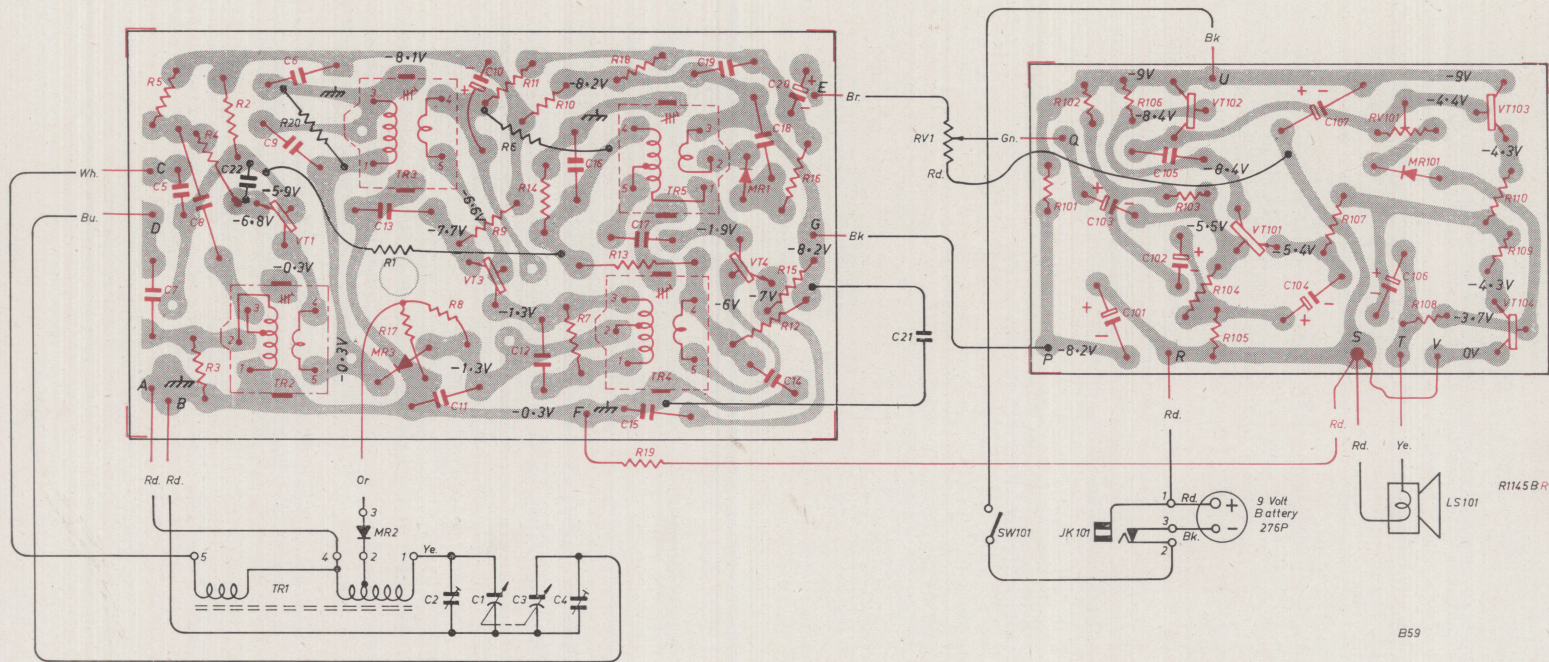
NOTE: When ordering spares, always quote the above Part Numbers and in the case of coloured parts such as cabinets, etc. also quote the colour.







Notes: The diagram represents the view from the wiring side of the printed board.  
 Stipple area indicates printed wiring.  
 Red indicates components and leads mounted on the remote side of the board.  
 Black indicates those components and leads mounted on the wiring side or completely removed from the board.  
 All voltages shown are negative with respect to the positive terminal of the battery and measured with no signal input and volume maximum clockwise using a 20,000 ohm/volt meter.



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