



A.W.A. RADIOLA Television Receiver Chassis 34 Series

ISSUED BY AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (AUSTRALASIA) LTD.

CHASSIS DESIGNATION

Chassis No.	Model	Kinescope	Tuner
34-01	D51Z	23CP4	43442
34-02	D56	23CP4	43981
34-03	D52Y	23CP4	43981
34-04	D50Z	23CP4	43442
34-05	244R	19AKP4	43442
34-06	D54Y	23CP4	43981
34-08	D55Y	23CP4	43981
34-11	1X	23MP4	43446
34-12	2Y	23CP4	43446
34-13	4Z	23CP4	43446
34-14	5Z	23CP4	43446
34-15	D12T	23CP4	43442

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

These chassis are fitted in 19 valve, A.C. operated Television Receivers.

Features of design include: Three stage i.f. amplifier; gated a.g.c.; constant black level contrast control; phase discriminator a.f.c. horizontal system; horizontal and vertical sweep stabilization; 114° deflection; electrostatic dynamic focus; aluminised kinescope; intercarrier f.m. sound system; ratio detector.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCIES

Video I.F. Carrier Frequency 36.875 Mc/s

Sound I.F. Carrier Frequency 31.375 Mc/s

POWER CONSUMPTION: 170 watts maximum.

UNDISTORTED AUDIO POWER OUTPUT: 2.5 watts max.

VIDEO RESPONSE To 4.25 Mc/s

FOCUS Electrostatic (Low Voltage)

DEFLECTION 114° Magnetic

TUNER See table above

VALVE COMPLEMENT:

- 1 (V1) Radiotron 6ES8 R.F. Amplifier
- 2 (V2) Radiotron 6EA8 .. R.F. Oscillator and Converter
(Valves 1 and 2 in Tuner)
- 3 (V101) Radiotron 6AU6 Sound I.F.
- 4 (V102) Radiotron 6AL5 Ratio Detector
- 5 (V103) Radiotron 6AV6 Audio Amp. & A.G.C. Clamp
- 6 (V104) Radiotron 6AQ5 Audio Output
- 7 (V201) Radiotron 6BZ6 1st Video I.F.
- 8 (V202) Radiotron 6EW6 2nd Video I.F.
- 9 (V203) Radiotron 6CB6 3rd Video I.F.
- 10 (V204) Radiotron 6EB8 .. Video Amp. & Sync. Amp.
- 11 (V205) Radiotron 6CG7 Video Control and Vert. Osc.
- 12 (V206) Radiotron 23CP4, 23MP4 or 19AKP4 Kinescope
- 13 (V301) Radiotron 6HS8 Noise Gated A.G.C. & Sync. Sep.
- 14 (V302) Radiotron 6EM5 Vertical Output
- 15 (V401) Radiotron 6AL5 Phase Discriminator
- 16 (V402) Radiotron 6CG7 Buffer and Horizontal Oscillator
- 17 (V403) Radiotron 6CM5 Horizontal Output
- 18 (V404) Radiotron 6AU4-GTA Damper
- 19 (V405) Radiotron 1B3-GT High Voltage Rectifier
- MR201 GD3, OA80, etc. Video Detector
- MR202 GD8, OA81, etc. Beam Limiter
- MR401 1N1763 Rectifier
- MR402 1N1763 Rectifier

HIGH VOLTAGE WARNING

Operation of this receiver outside the cabinet involves a shock hazard from the receiver power supplies. Work on the receiver should not be attempted by anyone who is not thoroughly familiar with the precautions necessary when working on high voltage equipment. Do not operate the receiver with the high voltage compartment shield removed. Make sure that the earth strap between the chassis and the kinescope assembly is securely fastened before turning the receiver on.

KINESCOPE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

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

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

OPERATING TESTS

DEFLECTION YOKE ADJUSTMENT (Fig. 1)

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

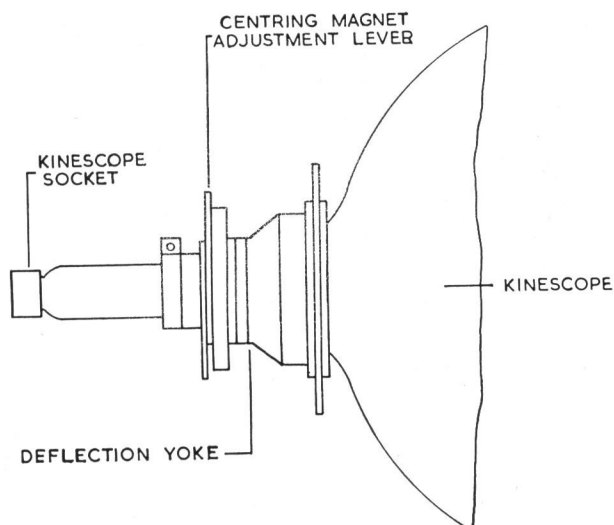


FIG. 1

NOTE: Rotational directions specified are viewed from the spindle end or, when no spindle is visible, from the rear cabinet end.

FOCUS ADJUSTMENT

This adjustment has been made at the factory and it should only be necessary to re-adjust if the kinescope is replaced. In this case adjust the focus control (RV402) on the rear of the chassis until maximum definition of the line structure of the raster is obtained.

CHECK OF HORIZONTAL OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT

Rotating the horizontal hold control, RV401A, from one extreme to the other should produce a synchronised picture for at least 180° of rotation.

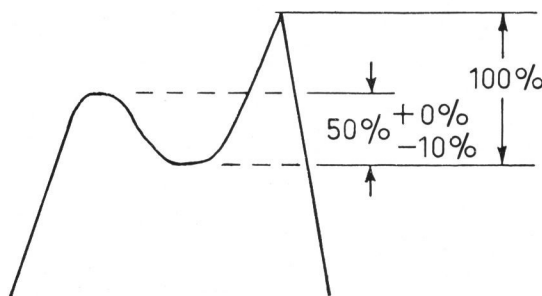
HORIZONTAL OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT

The adjustment of the horizontal oscillator is not considered to be part of the alignment procedure. The adjustment is made at the factory and should not require readjustment in the field. However, the adjustment should be carried out whenever components in the horizontal oscillator circuit are changed. The width should be correctly set before adjustments are carried out.

The horizontal oscillator may be adjusted by the following method:—

NOTE: Under normal circumstances, unless C408, C409 or L401 are replaced, no sine wave coil adjustment will be required, and the correct horizontal oscillator conditions will be obtained by following steps 1, 6 and 7 below.

1. Set the horizontal hold control, RV401A, at its mid position.
2. Short circuit the sine wave coil, L401, and short circuit the phase discriminator test point to ground.
3. Adjust the horizontal oscillator transformer, TR401, until the picture is synchronised with the signal, i.e., picture sides are straight.
4. Remove short circuits from sine wave coil and phase discriminator test point.
5. With a c.r.o. at the sine wave test point, adjust sine wave, L401, for a waveform as shown.



6. Readjust the horizontal oscillator transformer, TR401, to give +2 volts d.c. at the phase discriminator test point.
7. Set the horizontal hold control, RV401A, for 0 volts d.c. at the phase discriminator test point.

OPERATING TESTS

CENTRING ADJUSTMENT

Centring of the electron beam is important for good linearity, horizontally and vertically. When the linearity has been adjusted as per following instructions, if the horizontal linearity is poor this indicates that the centring magnets require adjustment for horizontal centring. Similarly, if the vertical linearity is poor after adjusting the height and vertical linearity controls, this indicates the need for vertical centring.

Note: The centre of test patterns as transmitted on various channels may vary and should not be relied upon for centring purposes.

The centring magnets are in the form of two discs mounted on the rear of the deflection yoke cap. When the magnets are rotated around the tube neck so that the levers are opposite, minimum centring effect with either lever is produced. To obtain correct centring of the picture the magnets are alternatively rotated with respect to each other.

CAUTION

Under no circumstances should the receiver be switched on with the deflection yoke removed from the picture tube. This may produce an undeflected spot which may damage the screen.

WIDTH AND HORIZONTAL LINEARITY ADJUSTMENTS

The width control, RV401B, is a pre-set potentiometer attached to the rear of the horizontal hold control and is adjusted by removing the horizontal hold knob and inserting a small screwdriver down the hollow spindle thus exposed.

The width and horizontal linearity controls, RV401B and L403, are adjusted to produce best linearity with a picture of the correct width, i.e., with the picture extending approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " on either side of the kinescope mask with normal picture brightness.

HEIGHT AND VERTICAL LINEARITY ADJUSTMENTS

Adjust the height control, RV307, for a picture of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the normal size.

Adjust the vertical linearity control, RV305, to give a small amount of cramp at the top of the picture.

Adjust the height and top linearity controls, RV307 and RV306, to obtain a picture of normal height (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " of picture extending beyond the top and bottom of the kinescope mask).

Finally adjust the height, top linearity and vertical linearity controls for best linearity and correct height.

VERTICAL HOLD ADJUSTMENT

Set the vertical hold control, RV304B, to the centre of its range.

Adjust the vertical hold pre-set, RV304A, to synchronise the picture.

Check that the vertical hold control allows loss of synchronisation at each extreme and if not re-adjust the vertical hold pre-set until this is achieved.

Finally set the vertical hold control at the centre of its hold—in range.

A.G.C. ADJUSTMENT

N.B. Three different procedures are provided to cover the three following circuit arrangements that have been used in this chassis series.

A. Partial d.c. coupled kinescope with no black level adjustment. (Identified by no black level control on the pre-set control panel at rear.)

B. Partial d.c. coupled kinescope with black level adjustment. (Identified by black level control on the pre-set control panel but no diode in kinescope cathode circuit.)

C. D.C. coupled kinescope. (Identified by black level control and diode in kinescope cathode circuit.)

Procedure for case A above:

1. Set the min. contrast and I.F. A.G.C. controls, RV302 and RV301, at their mid-positions.
2. Tune the receiver to a channel of medium strength (1mV) or suitable attenuated strong signal.
3. Set the contrast control, RV201, to minimum (fully anti-clockwise).
4. Adjust the min. contrast control to give 15 volts p-p at the kinescope cathode.
5. Adjust contrast control to increase this to 20 volts p-p.
6. Adjust the I.F. A.G.C. for snow threshold. A clockwise rotation increases snow.

Procedure for case B is identical with that above with black level control, RV303, set fully clockwise.

Procedure for case C.

1. Set min. contrast, black level and I.F. A.G.C. controls to their mid-positions.
2. Adjust the contrast control to obtain 20 volts p-p at the kinescope cathode and if necessary adjust the min. contrast control to obtain this figure.
3. Adjust brightness control for normal brightness and adjust the I.F. A.G.C. control for snow threshold. A clockwise rotation of the I.F. A.G.C. control increases snow.
4. Carry out steps 5 and 6 with brightness control fully anti-clockwise (minimum brightness).
5. (a) Check that the blanking level remains fairly constant, as viewed on a d.c. coupled c.r.o. connected to the kinescope cathode, as the contrast control is rotated. If blanking level is constant, proceed to step 6, if not, rotate the black level control by small increments, say 30°, and check results. N.B. A more clockwise setting of the black level control results in a shift towards white as the contrast control is rotated from minimum to maximum.
(b) If a d.c. coupled c.r.o. is unavailable the constancy of the blanking level can be judged by observing that the black area of the picture on the kinescope remains constant as the contrast control is varied.
6. Having obtained constant blanking level, adjust the min. contrast control to obtain 15 volts p-p at the kinescope cathode with the contrast control at minimum. A clockwise rotation of the min. contrast control increases the output.
7. Check step 5 and repeat if necessary.

REPLACEMENT OF FUSES

Three fuses are provided, 1.5 amp. fuses for mains and high tension protection and a 3 amp. fuse in the 6.3 volts circuit feeding the tuner and pilot lamp(s). The location and function of these fuses are indicated on the layout diagram.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

TESTING INSTRUMENTS

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

- (1) Television Sweep Generator.
- (2) A.W.A. Cathode Ray Oscilloscope (C.R.O.), type 1A56069.
- (3) A.W.A. Television Calibrator, type A56057.
- (4) A.W.A. Voltomyst, type 1A56074.
- (5) A.W.A. Universal Measuring Bridge, type A56048.

TESTING PADS AND CIRCUITS

(Referred to in Alignment Procedure.)

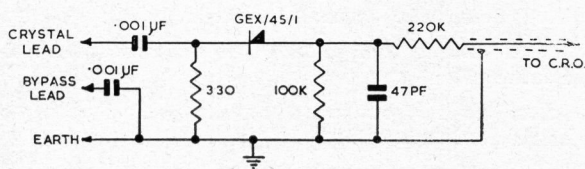


FIG. 2—CRYSTAL DETECTOR PROBE

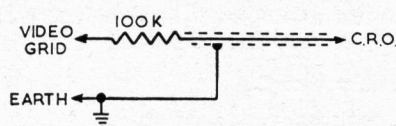


FIG. 3

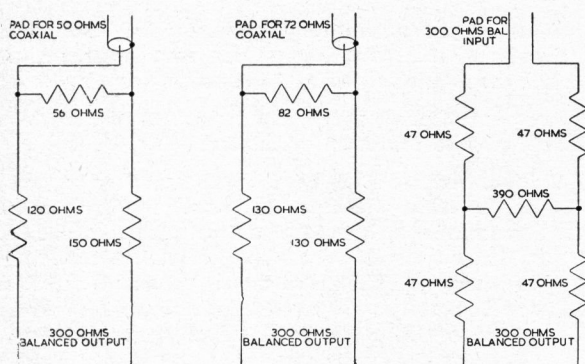


FIG. 4—SWEEP ATTENUATOR PADS

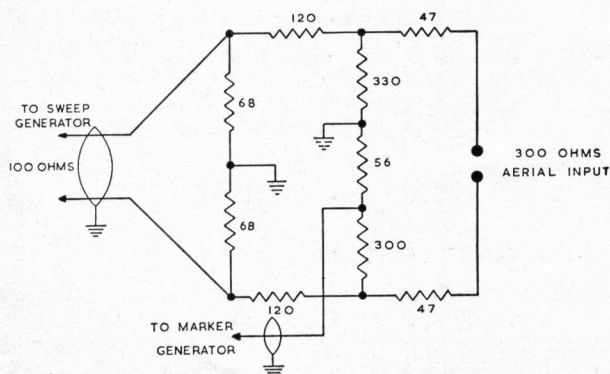


FIG. 5—INPUT PAD

RESPONSE CURVES

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

CRITICAL LEAD DRESS

All leads in the i.f. section, particularly those on by-pass capacitors, must be kept as short as possible.

Wire wound resistors should be dressed away from neighbouring components.

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

* Coil tuned with core close to chassis.

† Coil tuned with core close to can top, i.e., remote from chassis.

Make sure that bias voltages are correct, as incorrect voltages will lead to wrong adjustment.

When applying markers use smallest marker visible, otherwise response could be incorrectly displayed, i.e., removal of the marker generator should not change viewed shape of response.

Make sure that responses are viewed at correct output level as incorrect level will result in wrong adjustment. At lower levels detector non-linearity affects the shape, and at higher levels overload will alter the shape of the response.

SOUND I.F. ALIGNMENT

Connect the output of the television calibrator to the video detector test point and set the frequency to 5.5 Mc/s.

Connect the Voltomyst d.c. probe to the sound peak test point and set the range switch to + 5 volts d.c.

Short circuit pin 1 of V203 (3rd video i.f. grid) to ground.

Adjust the following cores for peak output varying the input to maintain a reading of about 2 volts.

TR101 secondary (ratio detector bottom core)*.

TR101 primary (top core)†.

L101 (sound take off coil)*.

L206 (sound trap)*.

Repeat this sequence once.

Transfer the Voltomyst probe to the sound zero test point.

Re-adjust TR101 secondary (bottom core) for zero reading on the Voltomyst.

Set the calibrator modulation switch to 600 c/s.

Connect the c.r.o. to the video out test point through a crystal probe (Voltomyst probe 2R56075 is suitable).

Re-adjust L206 (sound trap)* for minimum 600 c/s on the c.r.o.

Remove television calibrator, Voltomyst and short circuit on V203 grid.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

VIDEO I.F. ALIGNMENT DX-Q CHASSIS

Turn RV301 to its extreme clockwise position when viewed from the wiring side and connect the junction of R301 and R303 to earth.

Connect a source of -3 volts bias to the video i.f. at the i.f. a.g.c. test point and a source of -2.5 volts bias to the tuner a.g.c. terminal.

Connect the sweep generator to the aerial input terminals on the tuner and set both sweep generator and tuner to Channel 6.

Connect the c.r.o. vertical input to TP1 on the tuner through a shielded lead.

Check that the r.f. response viewed on the c.r.o. conforms with that shown in figure 6.

Note: In figure 5 is shown a suggested input pad and a way the marker generator can be connected for checking the tuner response.

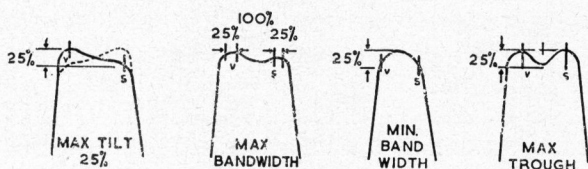


FIG. 6

Disconnect the c.r.o. from TP1 on the tuner and connect the crystal detector probe (figure 2) to pin 5 of V201 (1st video i.f. plate) and also by-pass pin 5 of V202 using by-pass lead provided.

Set tuner oscillator frequency to $212.125 \text{ Mc/s} \pm 0.5 \text{ Mc/s}$ using the fine tuning control. Set the sweep generator output to give maximum deflection on the c.r.o. of 0.3 volts p-p. It is suggested that the marker generator be connected to the centre spigot on the socket of V201 and the earth lead connected to the chassis.

Set the marker generator to 38.375 Mc/s and adjust L201* so that the marker appears in the dip of the response produced by the trap, i.e., tune the trap to 38.375 Mc/s.

Adjust TR2*, L202* and trimmer C204 to produce the response on the c.r.o. shown in figure 7.

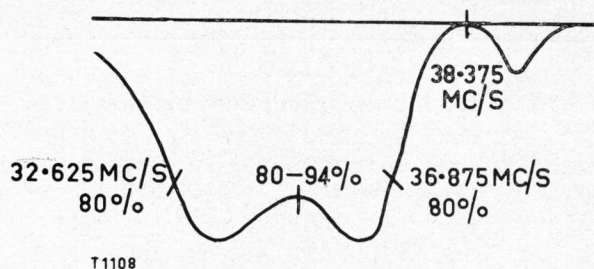


FIG. 7

TR2* mainly affects 36.875 Mc/s marker position.

L202* mainly affects tilt.

C204 mainly affects the band width.

OVERALL ALIGNMENT

Remove the crystal probe and connect the c.r.o. to the video detector test point using the network shown in figure 3. It is suggested that the marker generator remain connected to the centre spigot of V201 socket.

View overall response with approximately 3 volts p-p output and adjust the accompanying sound trap TR202 (top core)† for minimum response at 30.875 Mc/s increasing the c.r.o. gain if necessary for easier adjustment of the trap.

Reset the c.r.o. gain to give 3 volts p-p and adjust for a response as shown in figure 8.

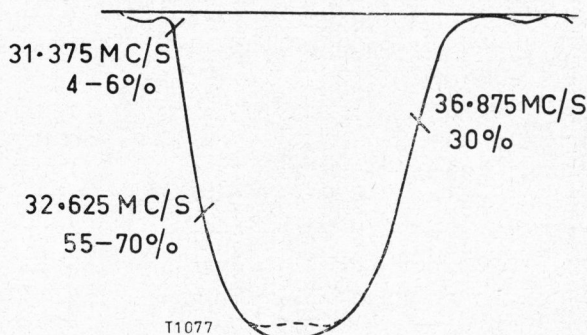


FIG. 8

Marker 36.875 Mc/s at 30% TR202*.

Marker 31.375 Mc/s at 4%-6% TR201*.

No tilt TR203*.

Check that 32.625 Mc/s marker is at 55%-70%, otherwise re-adjust TR201* and correct tilt with TR203* if necessary.

CIRCUIT CODE

Code No.	DESCRIPTION				Part No.	Code No.	DESCRIPTION				Part No.
RESISTORS						RESISTORS (Continued)					
All Resistors carbon unless otherwise stated.						R311	Not Used				
R101	56K ohms	±10%	½ watt		615161	R312	1 Megohm	±10%	½ watt		618016
R102	100 ohms	±10%	½ watt		604031	R313	3.3 Megohms	±10%	½ watt		618712
R103	56K ohms	±10%	1 watt		615165	R314	1.8 Megohms	±10%	½ watt		618362
R104	39K ohms	±10%	2 watts		614602	R315	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt		618021
R105	47 ohms	±10%	½ watt		603091	R316	33K ohms	±10%	½ watt		614460
R106	47K ohms	±10%	½ watt		614961	R317	470K ohms	±10%	½ watt		617356
R107	4.7K ohms	±5%	½ watt		610964	R318	120K ohms	±10%	½ watt		616261
R108	4.7K ohms	±5%	½ watt		610964	R319	270K ohms	±10%	½ watt		616054
R109	10 Megohms	±10%	½ watt		619406	R320	10K ohms	±10%	2 watts		612022
R110	56K ohms	±10%	½ watt		615161	R321	Not Used				
R111	Not Used					R322	10K ohms	±10%	2 watts		612022
R112	100K ohms	±10%	½ watt		616017	R323	27K ohms	±10%	1 watt		614142
R113	47K ohms	±20%	½ watt		614968	R324	2.7K ohms	±10%	½ watt		609862
R114	1.5 Megohms	±10%	1 watt		618263	R325	680K ohms	±10%	1 watt		617669
R115	270 ohms	±10%	1 watt		605645	R326	100K ohms	±10%	1 watt		616020
R116	680 ohms	±10%	2 watts		607289	R327	3.3 Megohms	±20%	1 watt		618716
R201	1K ohms	±20%	½ watt		608030	R328	220K ohms	±20%	½ watt		616725
R202	2.2K ohms	±5%	½ watt		609444	R329	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt		618021
R203	47 ohms	±10%	½ watt		603091	R330	4.7K ohms	±10%	1 watt		610966
R204	12K ohms	±5%	½ watt		612512	R331	Not Used				
R205	470 ohms	±10%	½ watt		606588	R332	1 Megohm	±10%	½ watt		618016
R206	120K ohms	±10%	½ watt		616261	R333	330K ohms	±10%	½ watt		617108
R207	15K ohms	±10%	½ watt		612922	R334	47K ohms	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)		614974
R208	27 ohms	±10%	½ watt		602593	R335	820K ohms	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)		617848
R209	150K ohms	±10%	½ watt		616426	R336	820K ohms	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)		617848
R210	8.2K ohms	±5%	½ watt		611847	R337	1.5 Megohms	±10%	1 watt		618263
R211	Not Used					R338	1.2 Megohms	±10%	½ watt		618141
R212	470 ohms	±10%	½ watt		606588	R339	47K ohms	±10%	½ watt		614961
R213	150 ohms	±10%	½ watt		604677	R340	1.2 Megohms	±10%	1 watt		618146
R214	39K ohms	±10%	1 watt		614691	R341	Not Used				
R215	3.3K ohms	±10%	1 watt		610309	R342	680 ohms	±10%	5 watt W.W.		607290
R216	33K ohms	±10%	½ watt		614460	R343	10K ohms	±10%	2 watts		612022
R217	3.9K ohms	±5%	½ watt		610560	R344	12K ohms	±10%	½ watt		612507
R218	68 ohms	±10%	½ watt		603560	R345	220K ohms	±10%	1 watt		616726
R219	22K ohms	±10%	½ watt		613653	R346	100K ohms	±10%	½ watt		616017
R220	47K ohms	±10%	1 watt		614969	R347	1.2 Megohms	±10%	1 watt		618146
R221	Not Used					R348	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)		618026
R222	470 ohms	±10%	½ watt		606588	R349	100K ohms	±10%	1 watt		616020
R223	5.6K ohms	±5%	7 watts W.W.		611300	R350	470K ohms	±20%	½ watt		617358
R224	4.7K ohms	±10%	½ watt		610932	R401	1 Megohm	±10%	½ watt		618016
R225	390K ohms	±10%	½ watt		617204	R402	33K ohms	±10%	2 watts		614465
R226	180K ohms	±5%	1 watt		616561	R403	1 Megohm	±10%	½ watt		618016
R227	150K ohms	±5%	1 watt		616434	R404	82K ohms	±10%	½ watt		615795
R228	100K ohms	±5%	1 watt		616024	R405	68K ohms	±10%	½ watt		615494
R229	3.3 Megohms	±10%	½ watt		618712	R406	2.2K ohms	±10%	½ watt		609442
R230	Not Used					R407	180K ohms	±10%	1 watt		616569
R231	120K ohms	±10%	½ watt		616261	R408	39K ohms	±10%	½ watt		614684
R301	470K ohms	±10%	½ watt		617356	R409	100K ohms	±10%	1 watt		616020
R302	4.7 Megohms	±10%	1 watt		618941	R410	47 ohms	±10%	½ watt		603091
R303	680K ohms	±10%	½ watt		617666	R411					
R304	33K ohms	±10%	½ watt		614460	R412	680K ohms	±10%	1 watt		617669
R305	150K ohms	±10%	1 watt		616430	R413	27K ohms	±10%	1 watt		614142
R306	Not Used					R414	820K ohms	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)		617848
R307	10K ohms	±10%	1 watt		612033	R415	3.9K ohms	±10%	5 watts W.W.		610567
R308	22K ohms	±10%	2 watts		613649	R416	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)		618026
R309	8.2K ohms	±10%	1 watt		611849	R417	22K ohms	±10%	1 watt		613658
R310	470K ohms	±10%	1 watt		617359	R418	1.5 ohms	±10%	½ watt W.W.		600416

CIRCUIT CODE

Code No.	DESCRIPTION	Part No.	Code No.	DESCRIPTION	Part No.
RESISTORS (Continued)			CAPACITORS (Continued)		
R419	470K ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt	617359	C208	0.0047 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	225980
R420	330K ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt	617111	C209	470pf $\pm 5\%$ 600VW plastic film	224212
R421	Not Used		C210	0.0047 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	225980
R422	68K ohms $\pm 20\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	615499	C211	Not Used	
R423	1K ohms $\pm 20\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	608030	C212	0.0047 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	225980
R424	47K ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt (BTAV)	614974	C213	18pf $\pm 5\%$ NPO tubular (in TR202)	220775
R425	150 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	In yoke	C214	0.0047 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	225980
R426	150 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt		C215	0.001 μ f +100% —0% K5000 feed thru	225011
R427	150 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt	604681	C216	0.0047 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	225980
R428	4.7K ohms $\pm 10\%$ 5 watts W.W.	610958	C217	470pf $\pm 5\%$ 600VW plastic film	224212
R429	3 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 10 watts W.W.	600474	C218	2.2pf $\pm .5$ pf NPO disc (in TR203)	221494
RV101	500K ohms Curve "F" Carbon, Tone W/S	*	C219	4.7pf $\pm 10\%$ N750 bead (in TR203)	220215
RV102	500K ohms Curve "C" Carbon, Volume	*	C220	2.2pf $\pm .5$ pf NPO disc	221494
RV201	500K ohms Linear Carbon, Contrast	*	C221	Not Used	
RV301	200K ohms Linear Carbon I.F.A.G.C.	620487	C222	0.1 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 400VW paper	227046
RV302	20K ohms Linear Carbon Min. Contrast	620262	C223	0.0039 μ f $\pm 5\%$ 400VW paper	225857
RV303	Not Used		C224	39pf $\pm 10\%$ N220 disc	221292
RV304A	1.5 Megohms Linear Carbon Vert. Hold Set	620774	C225	0.01 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	226307
RV304B	500K ohms Linear Carbon Vert. Hold		C226	0.1 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 400VW paper	227017
RV305	100K ohms Linear Carbon Vert. Linearity	620322	C227	0.5 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 200VW Hunts W48	229116
RV306	1 Megohm Linear Carbon Top Linearity	620769	C301	0.1 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 200VW paper	227022
RV307	1 Megohm Linear Carbon Height	620769	C302	0.1 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 200VW paper	227022
RV308	500K ohms Linear Carbon Brightness	*	C303	0.022 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 400VW paper	226642
RV401A	50K ohms Linear Carbon Hor. Hold	620861	C304	0.0039 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 400VW paper	225856
RV401B	1 Megohm Linear Carbon Width		C305	0.1 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 600VW paper	227011
RV402	2.5 Megohms Linear Carbon Focus	620781	C306	24 μ f 80VW Electrolytic	229319
* These controls vary on different models.			C307	330pf $\pm 10\%$ 600VW plastic film	223716
CAPACITORS			C308	0.033 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 400VW paper	226730
C101	6.8pf $\pm 5\%$ NPO tubular (in L101)	220378	C309	0.001 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 600VW paper	225013
C102	39pf $\pm 5\%$ N220 disc (in L101)	221292	C310	330pf $\pm 10\%$ 600VW plastic film	223716
C103	33pf $\pm 5\%$ NPO tubular	221161	C311	Not Used	
C104	0.0033 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 600VW paper	225781	C312	0.01 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 600VW paper	226329
C105	100pf $\pm 5\%$ 600VW plastic film (in TR101)	222222	C313	0.027 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 400VW paper	226685
C106	470pf $\pm 5\%$ 600VW plastic film	224212	C314	0.0068 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 500VW silvered mica	226229
C107	470pf $\pm 5\%$ 600VW plastic film	224212	C315	220pf $\pm 10\%$ 500VW silvered mica	226818
C108	0.001 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 600VW paper	225013	C316	2 μ f 500VW Electrolytic	227922
C109	10 μ f 25VW Electrolytic	228771	C317	4 μ f 500VW Electrolytic	228188
C110	0.0047 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 600VW paper	226005	C318	0.012 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 600VW plastic film	226522
C111	Not Used		C319	0.1 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 600VW paper	227075
C112	0.039 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 200VW Hunts W48	228750	C320	0.0068 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 400VW paper	226228
C113	0.01 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 200VW paper	226310	C321	Not Used	
C114	0.047 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 600VW paper	226830	C322	0.1 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 400VW paper	227046
C115	40 μ f 16VW Electrolytic	229552	C323	0.1 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 200VW paper	227022
C116A	10 μ f 450VW	229612	C324	0.0068 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 400VW paper	226228
C116B	50 μ f 350VW		C325	0.047 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 400VW paper	226800
C117	0.0022 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 600VW paper	225624	C326A	10 μ f 450VW	229612
C201	5.6pf $\pm 5\%$ NPO disc	220269	C326B	50 μ f 350VW	
C202	12pf $\pm 5\%$ NPO tubular	220556	C327	0.01 μ f $\pm 10\%$ 400VW paper	226364
C203	0.0047 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	225980	C328	0.0068 μ f $\pm 5\%$ 600VW plastic film	226231
C204	4—10pf trimmer	231123	C329	0.1 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 400VW paper	227017
C205	0.0047 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	225980	C330	Not Used	
C206	270pf $\pm 5\%$ 600VW plastic film	223561	C331	0.1 μ f $\pm 20\%$ 600VW paper	227011
C207	0.0047 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	225980	C401	150pf $\pm 10\%$ 600VW plastic film	222698
			C402	150pf $\pm 10\%$ 600VW plastic film	222698

CIRCUIT CODE

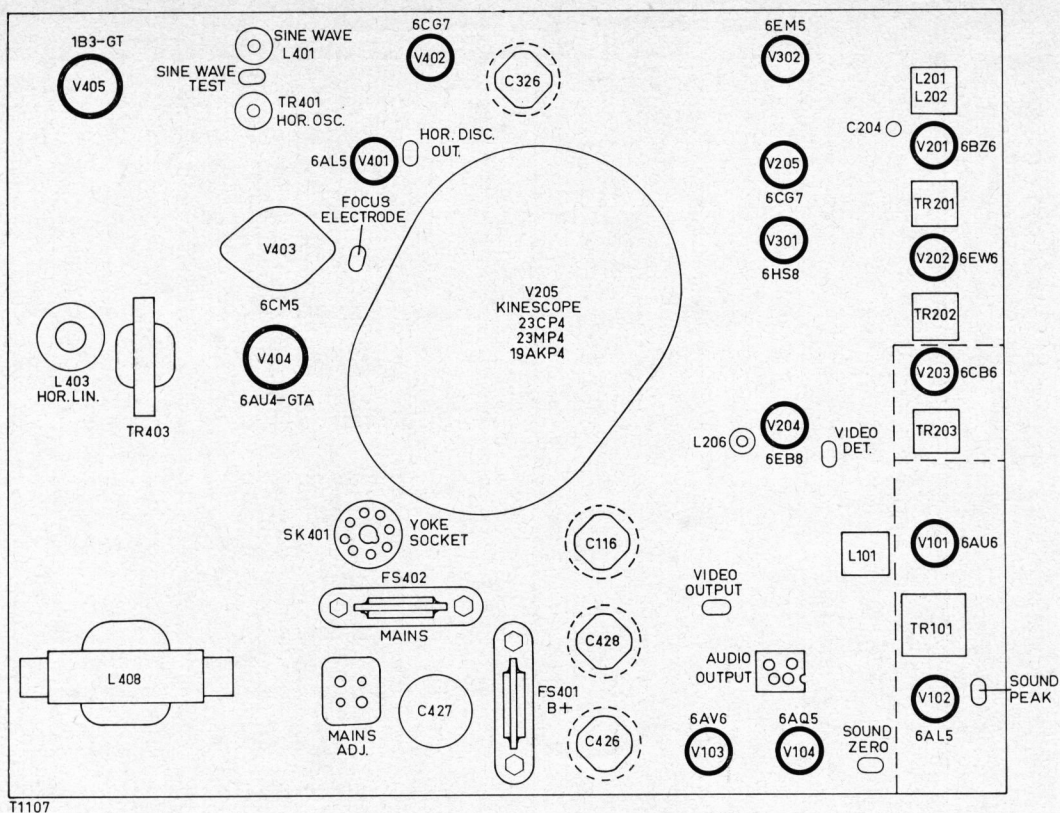
Code No.	DESCRIPTION	Part No.	Code No.	DESCRIPTION	Part No.
CAPACITORS (Continued)			VALVES AND DIODES		
C403	0.0015 μ f \pm 5% 500VW silvered mica	224490	V101	Radiotron 6AU6	
C404	390pf \pm 5% 600VW plastic film	223885	V102	Radiotron 6AL5	
C405	0.047 μ f \pm 10% 200VW paper	226828	V103	Radiotron 6AV6	
C406	470pf \pm 10% 600VW plastic film	224207	V104	Radiotron 6AQ5	
C407	270pf \pm 5% 1000VW mica	223553	V201	Radiotron 6BZ6	
C408	0.0068 μ f \pm 5% 600VW plastic film	226231	V202	Radiotron 6EW6	
C409	0.0033 μ f \pm 10% 400VW paper	225793	V203	Radiotron 6CB6	
C410	0.0012 μ f \pm 5% 1000VW mica	225307	V204	Radiotron 6EB8	
R411	Not Used		V205	Radiotron 6CG7	
C412	2.2pf \pm .5pf NPO disc	221494	V206	Radiotron 23CP4	
C413	0.0012 μ f \pm 10% 600VW plastic film	225303		23MP4	
C414	0.01 μ f +100% —0% K5000 disc	226307		19AKP4	
C415	2 μ f 300VW Electrolytic	227923	V301	Radiotron 6HS8	
C416	0.047 μ f \pm 10% 1000VW paper	226831	V302	Radiotron 6EM5	
C417	0.047 μ f \pm 10% 1000VW paper	226831	V401	Radiotron 6AL5	
C418	120pf \pm 10% 4000VW N750 disc	222557	V402	Radiotron 6CG7	
C419	560pf \pm 10% 2500VW N1500 tubular	224484	V403	Radiotron 6CM5	
C420	270pf \pm 10% 2500VW N750 disc	223554	V404	Radiotron 6AU4-GTA	
C421	0.15 μ f \pm 10% 400VW paper	227291	V405	Radiotron IB3-GT	
C422	0.5 μ f \pm 20% 200VW Hunts W48	229116	MR201	GD3, OA80 or equivalent	
C423	0.001 μ f +100% —0% K5000 tubular	225010	MR202	GD8, OA81, OA91 or equivalent	
C424	0.0047 μ f \pm 20% 600VW paper	225985	MR401	AWV IN1763	
C425	270pf \pm 10% 2500VW N750 disc	223554	MR402	AWV IN1763	
C426	200 μ f 200VW Electrolytic	229751	MISCELLANEOUS		
C427	200 μ f 200VW Electrolytic	229751	SG401	Spark Gap (BTS Blank)	600000
C428	150 μ f 400VW Electrolytic	229739	VDR301	Voltage Dependent Resistor Philips E298GD/A260	619514
C429	0.1 μ f \pm 10% 400VW paper	227046	VDR302	Voltage Dependent Resistor Philips E298GD/A260	619514
INDUCTORS			VDR401	Voltage Dependent Resistor Philips E298ZZ/01	619513
L101	Sound I.F.	43336	MECHANICAL		
L201	38.375 Mc/s Trap }	43580	Anode Cap and Lead, Hor. Output		
L202	I.F. Input }		Cap Ass'y, Yoke		
L203	Detector Filter	40323	Clamp Body, Power Cable		
L204	Detector Filter	49671	Clamp Lock, Power Cable		
L205	Detector Peaking Coil (250 μ H)	40117	Clamp, Yoke Cap		
L206	5.5 Mc/s Trap	43593	E.H.T. Box Lid		
L207	Video Amp. Series Peaking Coil	41423	E.H.T. Box Side		
L401	Sine Wave	40050	Fuse Holder, Pilot Lamp		
L402	H.F. Choke (1.5 μ H)	214516	Fuse Holder, H.T. and Mains		
L403	Horizontal Linearity	43264	Insulator, Power Switch		
L404-L407	Yoke (when chassis behind kine.)	43660	Insulator, Pre-set Panel		
	Yoke (when chassis under kine.)	43661	Leads Ass'y, Mains		
L408	H.T. Filter Choke	40113F	Leads Ass'y, Ultor		
TRANSFORMERS			Lid, I.F. Shield		
TR101	Ratio Detector	40077	Panel Ass'y, Mains		
TR102	Speaker Transformer	*	Plug Ass'y, Mains		
TR201	1st Video I.F.	40902	Screen, Valve		
TR202	2nd Video I.F.	41407	Shield Ass'y, Corona		
TR203	3rd Video I.F.	41933	Shield Ass'y, Video Det.		
TR301	Vertical Blocking Oscillator	43643A	Shield, Power Transformer		
TR302	Vertical Output	43340A	Shield, Tunnel		
TR401	Horizontal Blocking Oscillator	41579	Socket, Kinescope		
TR402	Horizontal Output	43646	Socket, 4 Pin		
TR403	Horizontal Feed Back	43344A	Socket, 7 Pin with Saddle		
TR404	Power Transformer (19" TV receivers)	43261D	Socket, 7 Pin with Skirt		
	(remote controlled receivers)	43504B	Socket, 7 Pin Moulded Push-in		
	(all other)	43261C	Socket, 8 Pin Moulded Push-in		
	* Varies with models.		Socket, 8 Pin Wafer		
			Socket, 8 Pin Mica Filled		
			Socket, 9 Pin Moulded		
			Socket, 9 Pin Mica Filled		
			Socket, 9 Pin Floating		
			Test Point Assembly		

D.C. RESISTANCE OF WINDINGS

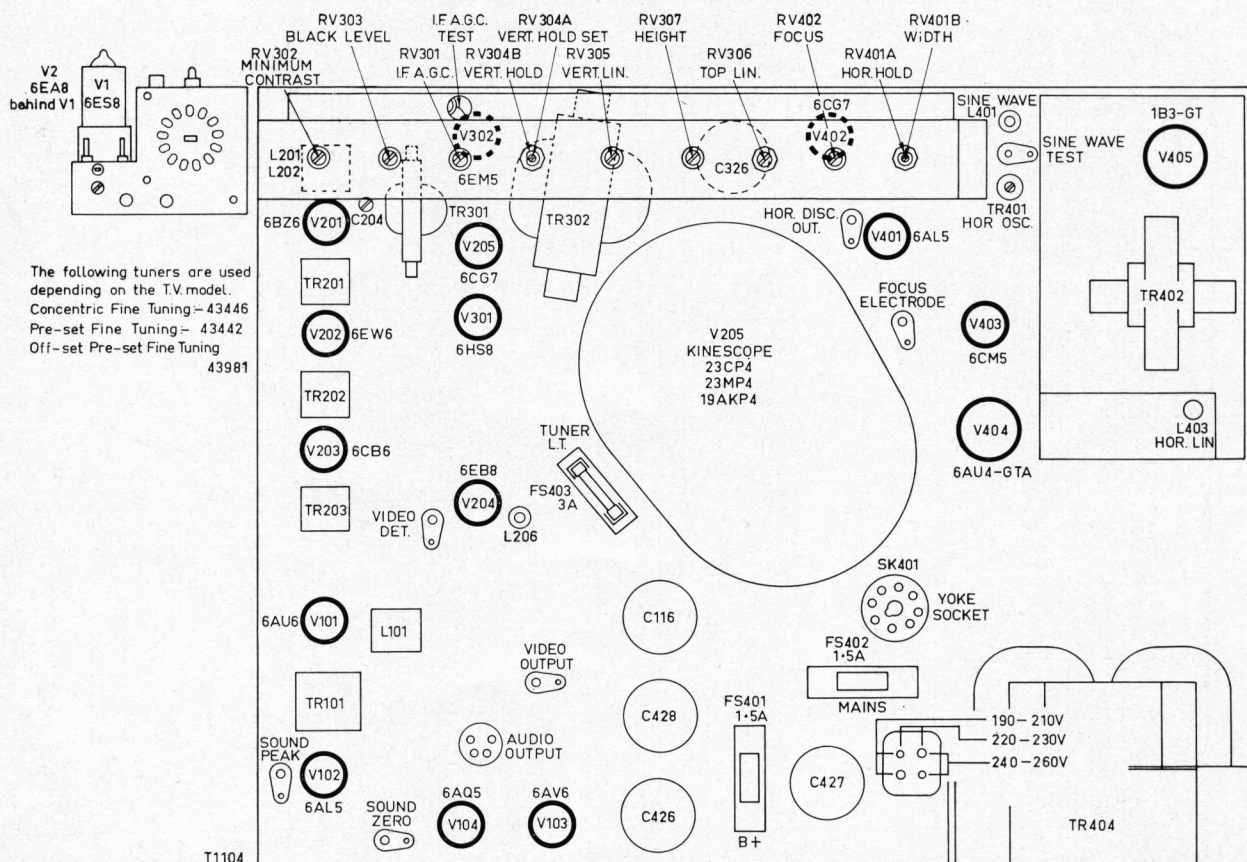
WINDING		D.C. RESISTANCE IN OHMS	WINDING		D.C. RESISTANCE IN OHMS
Tuner Windings		*	TR201	1st Video I.F.	
L101	Sound I.F.	1.3		Primary 1-2	*
L201	38.375 Mc/s Trap	*		Secondary 3-4	*
L202	Video I.F.	*	TR202	2nd Video I.F.	
L203	Detector Filter Choke	4		Primary 1-4	*
L204	Detector Filter Choke	*		Secondary	*
L205	Detector Peaking Coil	6	TR203	3rd Video I.F.	
L206	5.5 Mc/s Trap	1.5		Primary	*
L207	Video Amp. Series Peaking	5		Secondary	*
L401	Sine Wave Coil	55	TR301	Vertical Oscillator Transformer	
L402	H.F. Choke	*		Primary Bu-Gn	525
L403	Horizontal Linearity Coil	7		Secondary Ye-Bk	140
L404	Deflection Yoke	2.5	TR302	Vertical Output Transformer	
L405	Deflection Yoke	2.5		Primary Bu-Rd	350
L406	Deflection Yoke	17		Secondary Rd-Ye	1
L407	Deflection Yoke	17	TR401	Horizontal Oscillator Transformer	
L408	H.T. Filter Choke	40		Primary Ye-Anode	24
TR101	Ratio Detector			Secondary Ye-C405	88
	Primary	9.5	TR402	Horizontal Output Transformer	
	Secondary	1		Primary 3-5	23
TR102	Speaker Transformer			Secondary 4-7	7
	Primary	500		Tertiary 5-Top Cap	415
	Secondary	2		Tertiary 1-2	1.5
			TR403	Horizontal Feedback Transformer	
				Primary Ye-Rd	1.8
				Secondary Wh-Bk	450
			TR404	Power Transformer	
				Primary Gn-Wh	10
				Secondary Rd-Rd	4
				Motor Winding	2

* Less than 1 ohm.

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



UNDER CHASSIS LOCATION CHART



TOP CHASSIS LOCATION CHART

CIRCUIT TELEVISION RECEIVER CHASSIS — 34 SERIES

ERRATA

R204 at junction of C207 and C208 should read R205.

R420 connected to Focus control should read R422.

CIRCUIT VARIATIONS

On some early chassis:—

C110 was 0.0068 μ f 600VW paper capacitor 226223.

C115 was 25 μ f 25VW electrolytic capacitor 222914.

C306 was 0.5 μ f \pm 20% 200VW Hunts W48 capacitor 229116.

C330 was 0.001 μ f \pm 100% —0% Ki-K tubular capacitor 225010 from wiper of brightness control to earth.

C331 was 0.047 μ f \pm 10% 1000VW paper capacitor 226831 and connected to terminal 3 of TR402.

R230 was 680K ohms \pm 10% 1 watt resistor 617669 from kinescope cathode to ground.

R345 was 330K ohms \pm 10% 1 watt resistor 617111 in which case R349 was missing.

R348 was 470K ohms \pm 10% $\frac{1}{2}$ watt resistor 617356.

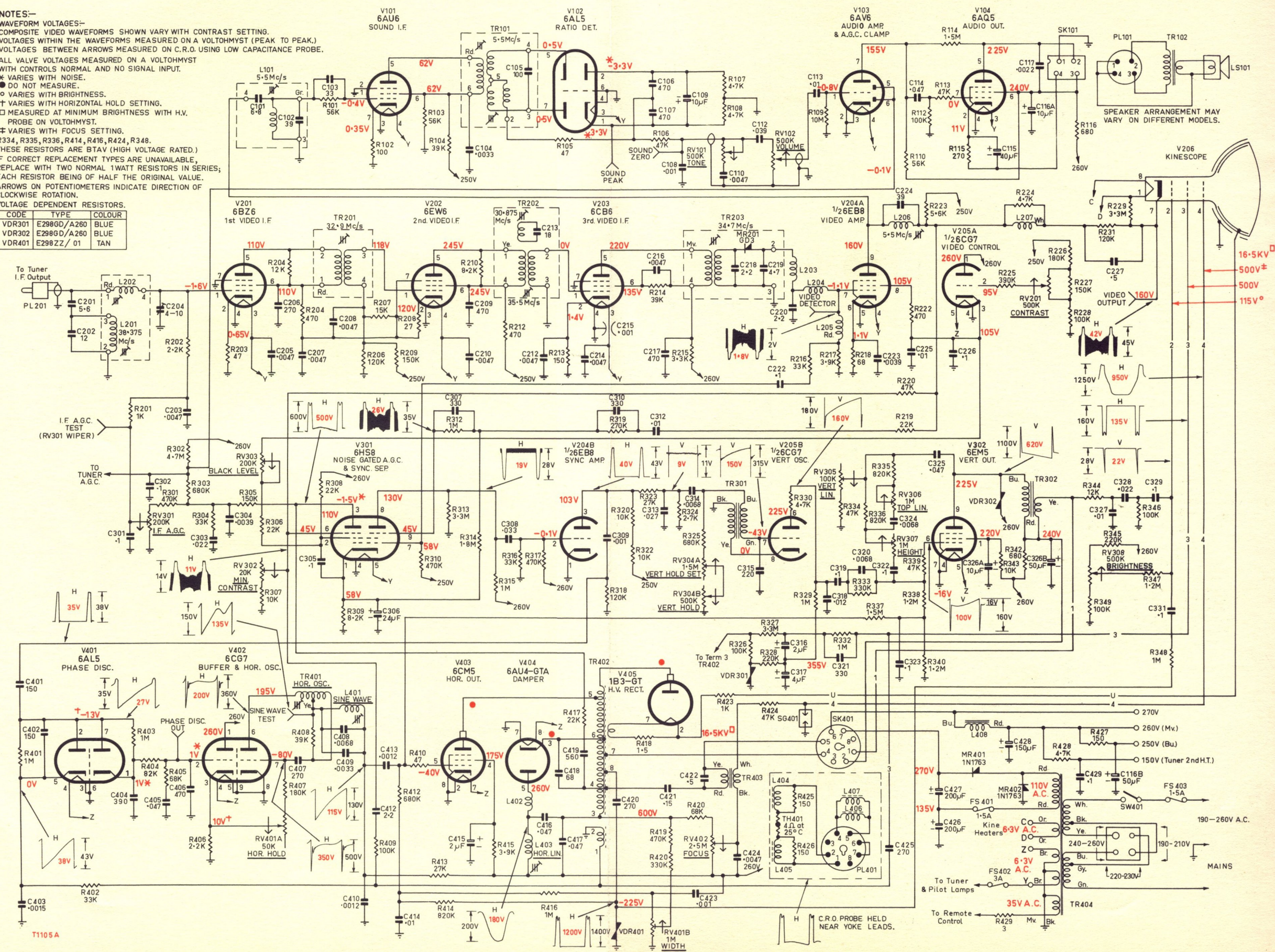
MR202 was a GD8 diode now replaced by R231.

Changes since circuit was drawn:—

R306 and RV303 have now been deleted.

R340 is now a 1 megohm \pm 10% 1 watt 618146 resistor.

- NOTES:—
 WAVEFORM VOLTAGES:—
 COMPOSITE VIDEO WAVEFORMS SHOWN VARY WITH CONTRAST SETTING.
 VOLTAGES WITHIN THE WAVEFORMS MEASURED ON A VOLTHYMET (PEAK TO PEAK).
 VOLTAGES BETWEEN ARROWS MEASURED ON C.R.O. USING LOW CAPACITANCE PROBE.
 ALL VALVE VOLTAGES MEASURED ON A VOLTHYMET
 WITH CONTROLS NORMAL AND NO SIGNAL INPUT.
 * VARIES WITH NOISE.
 • DO NOT MEASURE.
 ° VARIES WITH BRIGHTNESS.
 † VARIES WITH HORIZONTAL HOLD SETTING.
 □ MEASURED AT MINIMUM BRIGHTNESS WITH H.V. PROBE ON VOLTHYMET.
 ‡ VARIES WITH FOCUS SETTING.
 R334, R335, R336, R414, R416, R424, R348.
 THESE RESISTORS ARE BTAV (HIGH VOLTAGE RATED).
 IF CORRECT REPLACEMENT TYPES ARE UNAVAILABLE,
 REPLACE WITH TWO NORMAL 1WATT RESISTORS IN SERIES,
 EACH RESISTOR BEING OF HALF THE ORIGINAL VALUE.
 ARROWS ON POTENTIOMETERS INDICATE DIRECTION OF
 CLOCKWISE ROTATION.
 VOLTAGE DEPENDENT RESISTORS.
- | CODE | TYPE | COLOR |
|--------|-------------|-------|
| VDR301 | E298GD/A260 | BLUE |
| VDR302 | E298GD/A260 | BLUE |
| VDR401 | E298ZZ/01 | TAN |



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