# TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND SERVICE DATA



# A.W.A. RADIOLA Television Receiver Chassis 40-00 Series

ISSUED BY AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (AUSTRALASIA) LTD.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 40-00 series chassis are 20 valves, A.C.-operated Television Receivers.

Features of design include: Neutrode tuner; hinge-down chassis; three-stage I.F. amplifier; gated a.g.c.; phase discriminator a.f.c. horizontal system; frequency selective noise detector; horizontal and vertical sweep stabilisation; 110° deflection; electrostatic dynamic focus; aluminised picture tube; ratio detector; separate sound detector.

## ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

# INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCIES

# VALVE COMPLEMENT:

Video I.F. Carrier Frequency 36.875 Mc/s	V1 6GK5 R.F. Amplifier V2 6HG8 Oscillator Mixer In tuner
Sound I.F. Carrier Frequency 31.375 Mc/s	V101 6AU6       2nd Sound I.F.         V102 6AL5       Ratio Detector         V103 6AV6       Audio Amp. and A.G.C. Clamp
POWER CONSUMPTION: 170 watts maximum.	V104 6HG5       Audio Output         V201 6BZ6       1st Video I.F.         V202 6EW6       2nd Video I.F.         V203 6EJ7       3rd Video I.F.         V204 6EB8       Video Amp. and Sync. Amp.         V205 6CG7       Video Control and Vert. Osc.
UNDISTORTED AUDIO POWER OUTPUT: 2.5 watts max.	V206 Picture Tube (Varies with models) V207 6EA8 1st Sound I.F. and Noise Detector V301 6HS8 Noise Gated A.G.C. and Sync. Sep.
VIDEO RESPONSE To 4.5 Mc/s	V302         6EM5         Vertical Output           V401         6AL5         Phase Discriminator           V402         6CG7         Buffer and Hor. Osc.           V403         6CM5         Horizontal Output           V404         6AU4-GTA         Damper           V405         1B3-GT         H.V. Rectifier
FOCUS Electrostatic (Low Voltage)	DIODES:
DEFLECTION 110° Magnetic	MR201 IN87A         Sound Detector Detector           MR202 IN87A         Video Petector           MR401 IN3194         Rectifier           MR402 IN3194         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 picture tube assembly is securely fastened before turning the receiver on.

## PICTURE TUBE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

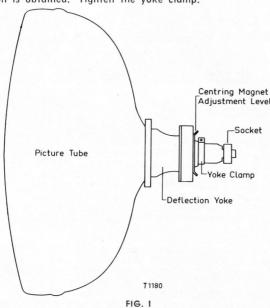
Do not install, remove or handle the picture tube in any manner unless shatter-proof goggles are worn. People not so equipped should be kept away from the area where the picture tube is being handled. Keep the picture tube away from the body while handling.

When the receiver has been switched off after operating for a time, the picture tube 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 picture tube, rotate the deflection yoke until this condition is obtained. Tighten the yoke clamp.



**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 picture tube is replaced. In this case adjust the focus control, RV402, until

maximum definition of the line structure of the raster is obtained.

#### 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 step 5 below.

- 1. Short circuit the sine wave coil, L401, and short circuit the phase discriminator test point to ground.
- Adjust the horizontal hold control, RV403, until the picture is synchronised with the signal, i.e., picture sides are straight.
- 3. Remove short circuit from sine wave coil.
- Adjust the sine wave coil until the picture is synchronised with the signal.
- Remove the short circuit from the phase discriminator test point.
- Set the horizontal hold control, RV403, for 0 volts d.c. at the phase discriminator test point.

#### OPERATING TESTS

#### CENTRING ADJUSTMENT

As the majority of test patterns transmitted contain horizontal and vertical bars, the correct procedure for centring adjustment horizontally or vertically is that the corresponding bars progressing outwards from the centre should have the same amount of pin-cushion distortion (if any).

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 and horizontal linearity controls, RV401 and L403, in conjunction with the vertical adjustments, are adjusted to produce best linearity for a picture of the correct aspect ratio 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 picture tube mask).

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

#### A.G.C. ADJUSTMENT

Set the min. contrast and I.F. A.G.C. controls at their mid positions.

Set the contrast control fully clockwise.

Tune the receiver to the channel on which the received signal is strongest.

Set the fine tuning and adjust the A.G.C. control (RV302) for sync. clipping in the video amplifier. Back off five degrees (5°) further than the point at which clipping stops. If stronger signals are anticipated in the near future, back off a further ten degrees (10°).

Set the contrast control for minimum contrast and adjust the min. contrast control to give 20 volts p-p at the picture tube cathode. Adjust the brightness control for normal brightness and the I.F. A.G.C. control for snow threshold.

#### REPLACEMENT OF FUSES

Two 1.5 amp. fuses are provided for mains and high tension protection. The location and function of these fuses are indicated on the layout diagram.

#### CHASSIS REMOVAL

The method of mounting used on this chassis adds to its ease of servicing. Two wing nuts secure the top of the chassis to the cabinet while the chassis base rests in special hinge brackets.

When access is required to the wiring side of the chassis, loosen the wing nuts and swing the chassis down to its horizontal rest. This can be done without interfering with the receiver operation.

Caution! Before and during this swing down operation, make sure that the picture tube and yoke leads do not foul on the picture tube neck or chassis components.

Should the complete chassis need removing, only the following additional steps are necessary:

Remove the tuner and control panel assembly from the cabinet and attach it to the chassis (retaining screws and anchor points are provided along the i.f. side of the chassis for this purpose).

Unplug the yoke, picture tube socket, audio and ultor leads and disconnect the tuner earth strap.

Where a remote control unit is fitted, disconnect the interconnecting cables.

If the cabinet is fitted with castors remove the rear ones.

Lift the chassis to a position slightly above the horizontal and the chassis assembly will be free to slide out of its hinge brackets.

Reassembly is the reverse of the above procedure.

## 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. Voltohmyst, type 1A56074.
- (5) A.W.A. Universal Measuring Bridge, type A56048.

#### TESTING PADS AND CIRCUITS

(Referred to in Alignment Procedure.)

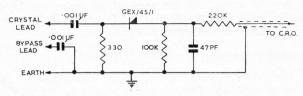
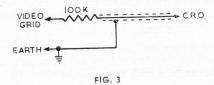


FIG. 2-CRYSTAL DETECTOR PROBE



## 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 pin 2 of V203 (3rd video I.F.) and set the frequency to 5.5 Mc/s.

Connect the Voltohmyst d.c. probe to the sound peak test point and set the range switch to  $\pm\ 5$  volts d.c.

Short circuit pins 5 and 6 of V201 (1st video I.F.).

Adjust the following cores for peak output varying the input to maintain a reading of about 3 volts.

TR101 secondary (ratio detector bottom core)\*.

TR101 primary (top core)†.

L102 2nd sound I.F.\*

L101 1st sound I.F.\*

Repeat this sequence once.

Transfer the Voltohmyst probe to the sound zero test point.

Re-adjust TR101 secondary (bottom core) $^{\star}$  for zero reading on the Voltohmyst.

Set the calibrator modulation switch to 600 c/s.

Connect the output of the television calibrator to the video detector test point.

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

Adjust L207 (sound trap)\* for minimum 600 c/s on the c.r.o.

Remove television calibrator, Voltohmyst and short circuit.

### VIDEO I.F. ALIGNMENT

Connect the junction of R301 and R303 to earth.

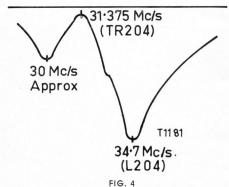
Connect a source of -3 volts bias to the junction of L209 and C301.

Connect a source of -2.5 volts bias to tuner A.G.C. terminal.

Connect the sweep generator to pin 2 of V203 (3rd video I.F.) and set the generator to I.F. sweep.

Connect the c.r.o. to the video detector test point using the network shown in figure 3.

Adjust TR204 trap (top) $^{\dagger}$ , TR203 $^{*}$  and L204 to produce the response on the c.r.o. shown in figure 4.



Connect the c.r.o. to the junction of R214 and L203 (sound detector) using the network shown in figure 3.

## ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

#### VIDEO I.F. ALIGNMENT (continued)

Adjust TR203\* to produce the response on the c.r.o. shown in figure 5.

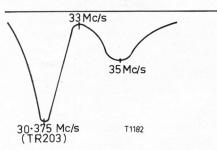


FIG. 5

Re-check the video detector response and if necessary readjust L204.

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

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 the by-pass lead provided.

Set the tuner oscillator frequency to 212.125 Mc/s  $\pm$  0.5 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 (top core)† 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 L2\*, L202 (bottom core)\* and C204 to produce the response on the c.r.o. shown in figure 6.

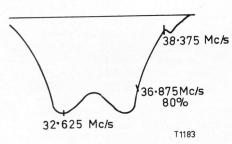


FIG. 6

L2\* mainly affects the 36.875 marker position.

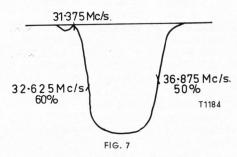
L202\* mainly affects tilt.

C204 mainly affects the band width.

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 the V201 socket.

View the overall response with approximately 3 volts p-p output and adjust the accompanying sound trap, TR201 (top core)† for minimum response at 31.375 Mc/s increasing the c.r.o. gain if necessary for easier adjustment of the trap.

Re-set the c.r.o. gain to give 3 volts p-p and adjust for a response as shown in figure 7.

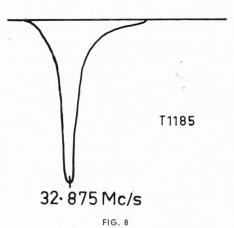


Marker 36.875 Mc/s at 50% TR202\*.

Marker 32.625 Mc/s at 60% TR201 (bottom core)\*.

No tilt L204.

Connect the c.r.o. vertical input to pin 7 of V301 (6HS8) using the network shown in figure 3 and remove the 6HS8 valve.



Adjust the bottom core of TR204\* to bring the 32.875 Mc/s marker to the top of the response curve as shown in

figure 8.

With 3 volts p-p at the video detector and without adjustment of the sweep generator or bias, the p-p voltage from the noise detector should not be less than 15 volts.

# CIRCUIT CODE

Code No. DESCRIPTI		DESCRIPTION Part No.		Code No.		Part No.				
		RESISTORS (Continued)						ued)		
All R	esistors composi	tion type	unles	s otherwise st	ated.	R306	Not used			
R1	5.6K ohms	±20%		watt	611288	R307	10K ohms	±10%	1 watt	612033
R2	1K ohms	±20%			608030	R308	2 x 47K ohms			614969
R3	33K ohms	±20%		watt	614463	R309	8.2K ohms	±10%	1 watt	611849
R4 R5	2.2K ohms 2.2K ohms	±10% ±20%		watt	609446 609445	R310 R311	470K ohms Not used	±10%	1 watt	617359
R6	4.7K ohms	±10%		watt	610966	R312	1 Megohm	±10%	½ watt	618016
R7	10K ohms	±20%		watt	612032	R313	680K ohms	±10%	l watt	617669
R8	Not used					R314	1.8 Megohms	±10%	½ watt	618362
R9	2.2K ohms	±20%	1 2	watt	609445	R315	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt	618021
R10	1 Megohm	±20%	_	watt	618020	R316	100K ohms	±10%	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	616017
R90	1 Megohm	±20%	7	watt	618020	R317	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt	61802
R91	3.9K ohms	±10%		watts W.W.	610569	R318	120K ohms	±10%	½ watt	616261
R101 R102	82 ohms 10K ohms	±10% ±10%	_	watt W.W.	603810 612058	R319	Not used	1.100/		/1000/
R102	56K ohms	±10%		watt	615161	R320 R321	10K ohms Not used	±10%	2 watts	612022
R104	15K ohms	±10%	_	watt	612928	R322	10K ohms	±10%	2 watts	612022
R105	100 ohms	±10%		watt	604031	R323	27K ohms	±10%	1 watt	614142
R106	330 ohms	±10%		watt	605962	R324	6.8K ohms	±10%	½ watt	611526
R107	47K ohms	±10%	_	watt	614961	R325	1.2 Megohms	±10%	1 watt	618146
R108	4.7K ohms	±5%	1 2		610964	R326	100K ohms	±10%	1 watt	616020
R109	4.7K ohms	±5%	_	watt	610964	R327	3.3 Megohms	±20%	1 watt	618716
R110	10 Megohms 56K ohms	±10% ±10%	_	watt	619406 615161	R328	Not used			
R111 R112	100K ohms	±10%		watt watt	616017	R329	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt	618021
R113	47K ohms	±20%	-	watt	614968	R330	4.7K ohms	±10%	1 watt	610966
R114	1.5 Megohms	±10%	_	watt	618263	R331 R332	Not used  1 Megohm	±10%	1	(1001/
R115	270 ohms	±10%		watt	605645	R333	330K ohms	±10%	½ watt 1 watt	618016
R116	680 ohms	±10%		watts W.W.	607290	R334	47K ohms	±10%	i watt (BTAV)	
R117	1.5K ohms	±20%	1 2	watt (in L102)	608709	R335	820K ohms	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)	
R201	Not used				100110	R336	820K ohms	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)	
R202	2.2K ohms	±10%		watt	609442	R337	1.5 Megohms	±10%	1 watt	618263
R203 R204	47 ohms 15K ohms	±10% ±10%		watt (in TR201	603091	R338	1.2 Megohms	±10%	½ watt	618141
R205	470 ohms	±10%		watt	606588	R339	47K ohms	±10%	1 watt	614961
R206	120K ohms	±10%		watt	616261	R340	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt	618021
R207	15K ohms	±10%	-	watt	612922	R341 R342	Not used 680 ohms	±10%	F	/07000
R208	27 ohms	±10%	1 2	watt	602593	R343	10K ohms	±10%	5 watts W.W. 2 watts	607290
R209	150K ohms	±10%	1 2	watt	616426	R344	12K ohms	±10%	½ watt	612507
R210	8.2K ohms	±5%		watt	611847	R345	220K ohms	±10%	1 watt	616726
R211	8.2K ohms	±10%		watt	611846	R346	100K ohms	±10%	½ watt	616017
R212	470 ohms	±10%		watt	606588	R347	1.2 Megohms	±10%	1 watt	618146
R213 R214	220 ohms 33K ohms	±10% ±10%		watt watt	605253 614460	R348	1 Megohm	±10%	1 watt (BTAV)	
R214	2.7K ohms	±10%		watt	609869	R349	100K ohms	±10%	1 watt	616020
R216	12K ohms	±10%	-	watt	612507	R401 R402	1 Megohm	±10%	½ watt	618016
R217	1K ohms	±20%		watt	608030	R402 R403	33K ohms 1 Megohm	±10% ±10%	2 watts	614465
R218	33K ohms	±10%		watt	614460	R403	82K ohms	±10% ±10%	½ watt	618016
R219	2.7K ohms	±5%	1 2	watt	609867	R405	27K ohms	±10%	watt	614137
R220	68 ohms	±10%		watt	603560	R406	2.2K ohms	±10%	½ watt	609442
R221	22K ohms	±10%		watt	613653	R407	100K ohms	±5%	1 watt	616034
R222	47K ohms	±10%		watt	614969	R408	39K ohms	±10%	½ watt	614684
R223	470 ohms	±10%		watt	606588	R409	100K ohms	±10%	1 watt	616020
R224	5.6K ohms	±5% ±10%		watts W.W.	611300 611526	R410	47 ohms	$\pm 10\%$	½ watt	60309
R225 R226	6.8K ohms 390K ohms	±10% ±10%		watt	617204	R411	Not used	1.100/		
R227	180K ohms	±10%		watt	616568	R412 R413	680K ohms	±10%	1 watt	617669
R228	150K ohms	±10%		watt	616430	R413	820K ohms	±10% ±10%	1 watt (RTAV)	615500
R229	3.3 Megohms	±10%		watt	618712	R414	3.9K ohms	$\pm 10\%$	1 watt (BTAV) 5 watts W.W.	61784
R230	120K ohms	±10%	-	watt	616261	R415	1 Megohm	$\pm 10\%$	1 watt (BTAV)	
R231	22 ohms	±10%	12	watt	602320	R417	22K ohms	±10%	1 watt	61365
R301	470K ohms	±10%	12	watt	617356	R418	1.5 ohms	±10%	½ watt W.W.	60041
R302	10 Megohms	±10%		watt	619410	R419	470K ohms	±10%	1 watt	61735
R303	680K ohms	±10%		watt	617666	R420	330K ohms	±10%	1 watt	61711
R304	33K ohms	±10%		watt	614460	R421	Not used			
R305	150K ohms	±10%	1	watt	616430	R422	68K ohms	±20%	$\frac{1}{2}$ watt	615499

# CIRCUIT CODE

Code No.	DESCRIPTION	Part No. Coo	de No.	DESCRIPTION	Part 1
	RESISTORS (Continued)			CAPACITORS (Continued)	
R423	1K ohms $\pm 20\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	608030 C1	17	40μf 16VW Electrolytic	2295
R424	47K ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt (BTAV)	614974		10.4 (150VW)	
R425	150 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt in	601082		50µf 350VW Electrolytic	2296
R426	150 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt yoke	001002		$0.0022\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	2256
R427	150 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt	004001		270pf ±5% 630VW polystyrene	2235
RV101	500K ohms Curve "C" Carbon, Tone	(0)		$5.6\text{pf} \pm 5\% \text{ NPO disc}$	2202
RV102	500K ohms Curve "C" Carbon, Volume (Sou	nd) * C20		12pf ±5% NPO tubular	2205
RV201	500K ohms Curve "A" Carbon, Contrast	* C20		$0.0047\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 disc$	2259
RV202	100K ohms Curve "A" Carbon, Min.	(2)		4—10pf trimmer	2311
	Contrast	620322 C20		$0.0047\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 disc$	2259
RV301	1 Megohm Curve "A" Carbon, I.F. A.G.C.	620760 C20		270pf ±5% 630VW polystyrene	2235
RV302	20K ohms Curve "A" Carbon, A.G.C.	620262 C20		$0.001\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polystyrene	2250
RV303	Not used	(2)		$0.0047\mu f + 100\% - 0\%$ K5000 disc	2259
RV304	1 Megohm Curve "A" Carbon, Vert. Hold	620793 C20		470pf ±5% 630VW polystyrene	224
RV305	50K ohms Curve "A" Carbon, Vert.	C2		$0.0047\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 disc$	225
	Linearity	620293		33pf ±10% N750 tubular	220
RV306	1 Megohm Curve "A" Carbon, Top Linearity	620760 C2		$0.0047\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 disc$	225
RV307	1 Megohm Curve "A" Carbon, Height	620760 C2		18pf ±5% NPO tubular (in TR201)	220
RV308	500K ohms Curve "A" Carbon, Brightness	C2		$0.0047\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 disc$	225
	(Picture)	* C2		$0.001\mu f + 80\% - 20\%$ K2000 feed thru	225
RV401	1 Megohm Curve "A" Carbon, Width	620769 C2		680pf ±10% 630VW polystyrene	224
RV402	2.5 Megohms Curve "A" Carbon, Focus	620781 C2	17	4.7pf ±10% NPO disc	220
RV403	50K ohms Curve "A" Carbon, Hor. Hold	620327 C2	18	33pf $\pm 5\%$ NPO tubular (in TR204)	221
	*Varies with models	C2	19	12pf ±5% NPO tubular (in TR204)	220
	CAPACITORS	C2:	20	$0.1\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	227
. 1	3.3pf ±10% NPO disc	220164 C2	21	10μf 50VW Electrolytic	228
2	2.2pf ±5% NPO disc	221494 C25	22	$0.0047\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 disc$	225
3	18pf ±5% NPO feed thru	220776 C2:		33pf ±5% NPO tubular	221
4	$3.3 pf \pm 10\%$ NPO disc	220164 C2		5.6pf ±5% NPO disc	220
25	15pf ±5% NPO disc	220710 C25		$0.0033\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	225
26	$0.001 \mu f + 100\% - 0\%$ Hi-K feed thru	225011 C2		39pf ±10% N220 disc	221
C7	1-5pf trimmer	231144 C25		$0.1\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	227
C8	0.5-3pf trimmer	231122 C2		$0.47\mu f \pm 10\%$ 160VW polyester	227
C9	100pf ±7½% N3300 feed thru	222246 C25		$0.01\mu f \pm 10\%$ 160VW polyester	226
C10	27pf ±5% NPO disc	221071 C23		2.2pf ±20% NPO disc	221
011	$0.001\mu\mathrm{f} + 100\% - 0\%$ Hi-K feed thru	225011 C23		33pf ±10% N750 tubular	220
C12	0.5-3pf trimmer	231122 C2		2.2pf ±20% NPO disc	221
C13	$0.001\mu\mathrm{f} + 100\% - 0\%$ Hi-K feed thru	225011 C30		$0.1\mu f \pm 10\%$ 160VW polyester	227
C14	0.68pf ±20% NPO disc	220068 C30		Not used	
C15	470pf ±20% K2000 tubular	221972 C30		$0.022\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	226
216	39pf ±10% N750 tubular	221294 C30		$0.0039\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	225
217	5.6pf + 5% - 0%  N150 disc	220274 C30		$0.1\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	227
218	5.6pf $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}\%$ N150 disc	220276 C30		24µf 80VW Electrolytic	229
C19	5.6pf + 0% - 5%  N150 disc	220275 C30		330pf ±10% 630VW polystyrene	223
220	$0.001\mu f + 100\% - 0\%$ Hi-K feed thru	225011 C30		$0.033\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	226
221	$0.01\mu f \pm 10\%$ 125VW polyester	226378 C36		$0.001\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	225
222	220pf ±20% Hi-K disc	223205 C3		Not used	223
CN	Neutralising capacitance	C3		Not used	
290	$0.01\mu f \pm 10\%$ 125VW polyester	226378 C3		$0.01\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	226
291	$0.0047\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 disc$	225980 C3		$0.027\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	226
C101	6.8pf ±5% NPO tubular	220378 C3		$0.0068\mu f \pm 5\%$ 400VW polyester	226
	39pf ±5% N220 disc (in L101)	221292 C3		Not used	220
102	$0.01\mu f \pm 20\%$ 200VW AEE W99	228609 C3		2μf 500VW Electrolytic	227
103	$0.01\mu T \pm 20\%$ 200VW AEE W77 0.0027 $\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	225746 C3		4μf 450VW Electrolytic	228
104	39pf ±5% N220 disc (in L102)	221292 C3		$0.012\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	226
105	39pf ±5% N220 disc (in L102) 39pf ±5% N220 disc (in L102)	221292 C3		$0.1\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	227
106	$0.0033\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	225793 C3:		$0.0068\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	226
107	$100$ pf $\pm 5\%$ 630VW polystyrene (in TR101)			$330 \text{pf} \pm 20\% \text{ K1000 disc}$	223
108	170nf +59/ 620VW polystyrene (III TRTUT)	224212 (3		$0.1\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	223
109	470pf ±5% 630VW polystyrene			$0.1\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester $0.1\mu f \pm 10\%$ 160VW polyester	227
0110	470pf ±5% 630VW polystyrene	224212 C3:		$0.0068\mu f \pm 10\%$ 160VW polyester	226
2111	$0.001\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester			$0.047\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	226
1112	10μf 25VW Electrolytic		25 26A	10μf 450VW ]	220
2113	$0.0047\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester			Electrolytic	. 229
C114 C115	$0.0039\mu f \pm 10\%$ 160VW polyester $0.01\mu f \pm 10\%$ 160VW polyester		26B	$50\mu f \ 350VW \ \int 0.01\mu f \ \pm 10\% \ 400VW \ polyester$	226
	U U I II TO TOUV W DOIVESTEI	226378 226802	41	U.UIAI - IU /o 400 V W pulyesier	440

# CIRCUIT CODE

Code No.	DESCRIPTION	Part No.	Code No. DESCRIPTION Par	art No.
	CAPACITORS (Continued)		TRANSFORMERS	1
C328	$0.022\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	226636		44009
329	0.1μf ±10% 400VW polyester Not used	227085	TR102 Speaker Transformer	*
331	$0.1 \mu f \pm 20\%$ 600VW paper	227011		5278 5278
.401 .402	150pf ±10% 630VW polystyrene 150pf ±10% 630VW polystyrene	222698 222698	TR203 3rd Video I.F.	5278
403	$0.0015\mu f \pm 10\%$ 400VW polyester	225390	TR204 Noise Detector	5278
404	390pf ±5% 630VW polystyrene	223885		3643 3340
405	$0.15\mu f \pm 10\% 160VW$ polyester $0.0015\mu f \pm 10\% 400VW$ polyester	227294 225390	TR401 Horizontal Oscillator	5323
407	270pf ±5% 1000VW mica	223553		4364
2408	$0.0068\mu f \pm 5\% 630VW$ polystyrene	226231		3344
2409 2410	0.0033µf ±10% 400VW polyester 680pf ±10% 630VW polystyrene	225793 224777	*Varies with models	
411	Not used		VALVES AND DIODES	
412	2.2pf ±20% NPO disc 680pf ±10% 630VW polystyrene	221494 224777	V1 Radiotron 6GK5	
2413	$0.01\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 disc$	226307	V2 Radiotron 6HG8 V101 Radiotron 6AU6	
415	2μf 300VW Electrolytic	227923	V101 Radiotron 6AU6 V102 Radiotron 6AL5	
C416 C417	$0.047 \mu f \pm 10\% \ 1000 VW \ paper \ 0.047 \mu f \pm 10\% \ 1000 VW \ paper$	226831 226831	V103 Radiotron 6AV6	
418	68pf ±10% 4000VW N750 disc	221965	V104 Radiotron 6HG5 V201 Radiotron 6BZ6	
419	560pf ±10% 2500VW N1500 tubular	224484	V202 Radiotron 6EW6	
.420 .421	270pf ±10% 2500VW N750 disc 0.27μf ±10% 400VW paper	223554 227428	V203 Radiotron 6ES7	
422	$0.5\mu f \pm 20\% 200VW AEE W48$	229116	V204 Radiotron 6EB8 V205 Radiotron 6CG7	
423	$0.001\mu f + 100\% - 0\% K5000 \text{ tubular}$	225010	V206 Radiotron 23CP4	
424	0.0047µf ±10% 400VW polyester 270pf ±10% 2500VW N750 disc	225953 223554	25LP4 25QP4 as required	
426	200μf 200VW Electrolytic	229751	V207 Radiotron 6EA8	
427	200µf 200VW Electrolytic	229751 229748	V301 Radiotron 6HS8	
428	150µf 350VW Electrolytic Not used	229740	V302 Radiotron 6EM5 V401 Radiotron 6AL5	
430	15pf ±20% 3000VW N750 disc	220711	V402 Radiotron 6CG7	
			V403 Radiotron 6CM5	
1	INDUCTORS	41859	V404 Radiotron 6AU4-GTA V405 Radiotron 1B3-GT	
.1	36.875 Mc/s Trap Converter I.F. Coil	41859	MR201 AWV IN87A	
.3	Not used	430//	MR202 AWV IN87A MR401 AWV IN3194	
4 5	Oscillator Filament Choke Screen Inductor Coil	41866 45017	MR402 AWV IN3194	
a-Lh	Tuning Coil Assembly	45017	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Channel O	45055		00000
	Channel 1	45056		1956
	Channel 2	45057	VDR303 Voltage Dependent Resistor E299DE/P238 61	19563
	Channel 3	45058		19562 193707
	Channel 4 Channel 5	45059 45060		70023
	Channel 5A	45061		70023
	Channel 6	45062	MECHANICAL REPLACEMENTS	1001
	Channel 7	45063		40044 41185
	Channel 8	45064	Clamp, Body, Power Cable 20	08056
	Channel 9	45065	Clamp, Lock, Power Cable 20 Clamp, Yoke Cap 4	08057 41186
	Channel 10	45066	E.H.T. Box Lid	41310
	Channel 11	45067	E.H.T. Box Side	41309
101 102	1st Sound I.F. 2nd Sound I.F.	40903 52793		49075
103	Ratio Detector Choke	52771	Fuse Holder, Pilot Lamp, Tuner 4	43566
201	38.375 Mc/s Trap	43580		49545 4242 <i>6</i>
202 203	I.F. Input  Detector Filter	52770	Screen, Valve (4)	53013
204	Video I.F. Inductor	53250	Screen, Valve (1) 65	53014
205	Detector Filter Detector Peaking Coil (250µH)	40323 40117	Shield Ass'y, Corona 4 Shield Ass'y, Video Det. 4	41062 42378
206 207	5.5 Mc/s Trap	43593	Shield, Tunnel 4	42429
208	Video Ampl. Series Peaking Coil	41423	Socket, 4 Pin, Wafer 79	93287
209 210	Link Choke Video Peaking	52738 51693	Socket, 7 Pin with Saddle 79 Socket, 7 Pin with Skirt 79	94615 94569
210	Detector Filter	49671	Socket, 7 Pin, Push-in 79	94579
101	Sine Wave	52150	Socket, 8 Pin, Wafer 79	93033
102 103	H.F. Choke (1.5µH) Horizontal Linearity	214516 43264		94582 93058
103 104- <b>L40</b>	7 Yoke (23" Picture Tube)	43660	Socket, 9 Pin, Mica Filled 79	94640
	(25" Picture Tube)	43665 40113C		94599 41085
408	H.T. Filter Choke	-101100	1631 I OIIII ASSEMBLY	+100

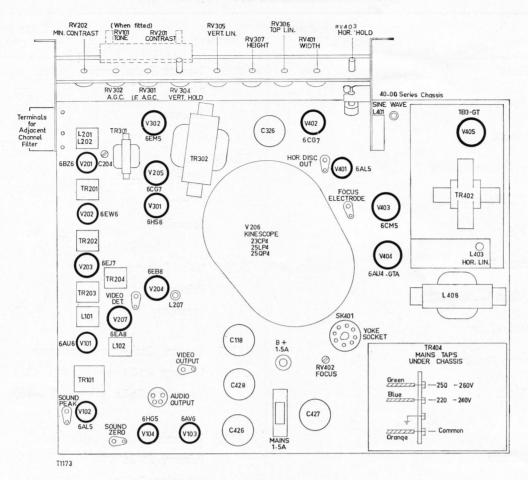
# D.C. RESISTANCE OF WINDINGS

WINDING	D.C. RESISTANCE IN OHMS	w	INDING	D.C. RESISTANCE OHMS
uner Windings	*	TR102	Speaker Transformer	
101 1st Sound I.F.	*		Primary	500
			Secondary	2
102 2nd Sound I.F.	*			
103 Ratio Detector Choke	*	TR201-T		
201 38.375 Mc/s Trap	*		I.F. Transformers	*
201 30.373 Mic/s 11up			Primary Secondary	*
202 I.F. Input	*		Secondary	
203 Detector Filter	*	TR204	Noise Detector	
204 3rd Video I.F. Inducto	r *		Primary	*
			Secondary	*
205 Detector Filter	4			
206 Detector Peaking Coil	6	TR301	Vertical Oscillator Tr	
207 5.5 Mc/s Trap	1.5		Primary Bu-Gn Secondary Ye-Bk	525 140
			Secondary Te-DK	140
208 Video Amp. Series Pe	eaking 5	TR302	Vertical Output Trans	former
209 Link Choke	*		Primary Bu-Rd	350
210 Video Peaking Coil	5		Secondary Rd-Ye	1
211 Detector Filter Choke	*	TR401	Horizontal Oscillator	
401 Sine Wave Coil	55		Transformer	85
402 H.F. Choke	*			
		TR402	Horizontal Output Tra	nsformer
403 Horizontal Linearity (	Coil 7		Primary 3-5	23
404 Vertical Deflection	2.5		Secondary 4-7	7
405 Vertical Deflection	2.5		Tertiary 5-Top Cap Tertiary 1-2	415
			Terriury 1-2	1.5
406 Horizontal Deflection	17	TR403	Horizontal Feedback T	ransformer
407 Horizontal Deflection	17		Primary Ye-Rd	1.8
408 H.T. Filter Choke	40		Secondary Wh-Bk	450
	.0	TR404	Power Transformer	
R101 Ratio Detector	0.5	111404	Primary Gn-Or	10
1-6 5-4, 5-3, 5-2	9.5 *		Secondary Rd-Rd	4

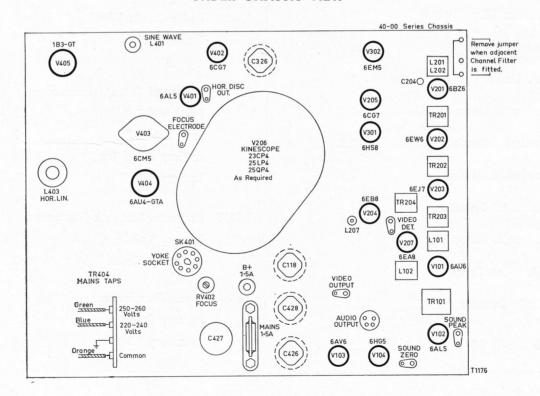
<sup>\*</sup>Less than I ohm.

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.

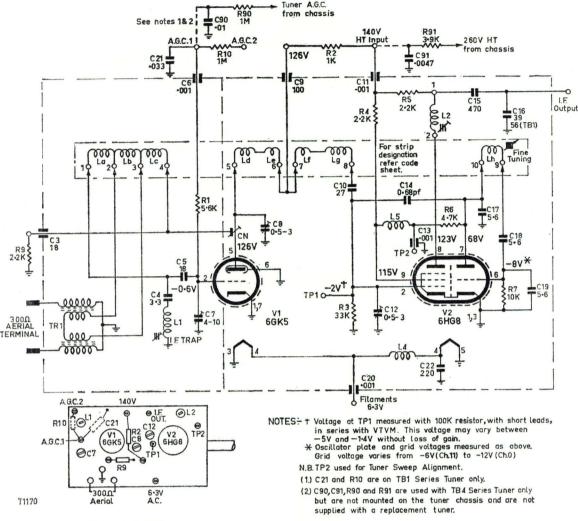
## TOP CHASSIS VIEW



## **UNDER CHASSIS VIEW**



# TB4(45054) NEUTRODE TURRET TUNER



## CIRCUIT VARIATIONS

To improve horizontal oscillator drift with time the present oscillator circuit was adopted. Some early chassis had the oscillator circuit as in the 34-50 chassis. The components affected are TR401, RV403, R405, R407, R413, C405, C406, C410 and C413.

To reduce variations in height with leakage current of C317 the present VDR303 was substituted for a 220K ohms  $\pm$  20%  $\frac{1}{2}$  watt resistor.

To reduce Channel 7 herringbone pattern:

R214 was changed from 3.9K ohms to present 33K ohms.

R211 was added.

C216 was changed from 0.001 $\mu$ f to present 680pf  $\pm$  10% 630 VW polystyrene capacitor.

C230 a 2.2pf ± 20% NPO disc capacitor was added.

L205 was changed from 52770 to 40323 detector filter.

L211 detector filter 49671 was added.

Changes since circuit was drawn:

To improve Horizontal Hold Control operation:

RV403 is now a 50K ohms curve A carbon control 620327.

R407 is now a 100K ohms  $\pm$  5% 1 watt 616034 Morganite resistor.

To reduce Channel 7 radiation:

C224 is now 5.6pf  $\pm$  5% NPO disc, 220269, capacitor.

C231 a 33pf  $\pm$  10% N750 tubular, 220552, capacitor has been added across pins 2 and 4 of TR203.

C232 a 2.2pf  $\pm$  20% NPO disc, 221494, capacitor has been added from pin 2 TR204 to centre tap of L204.

To reduce hum, mains and picture buzz in the sound:

C111 is now a  $0.0047\mu f \pm 10\%$  400VW polyester, 225953, capacitor.

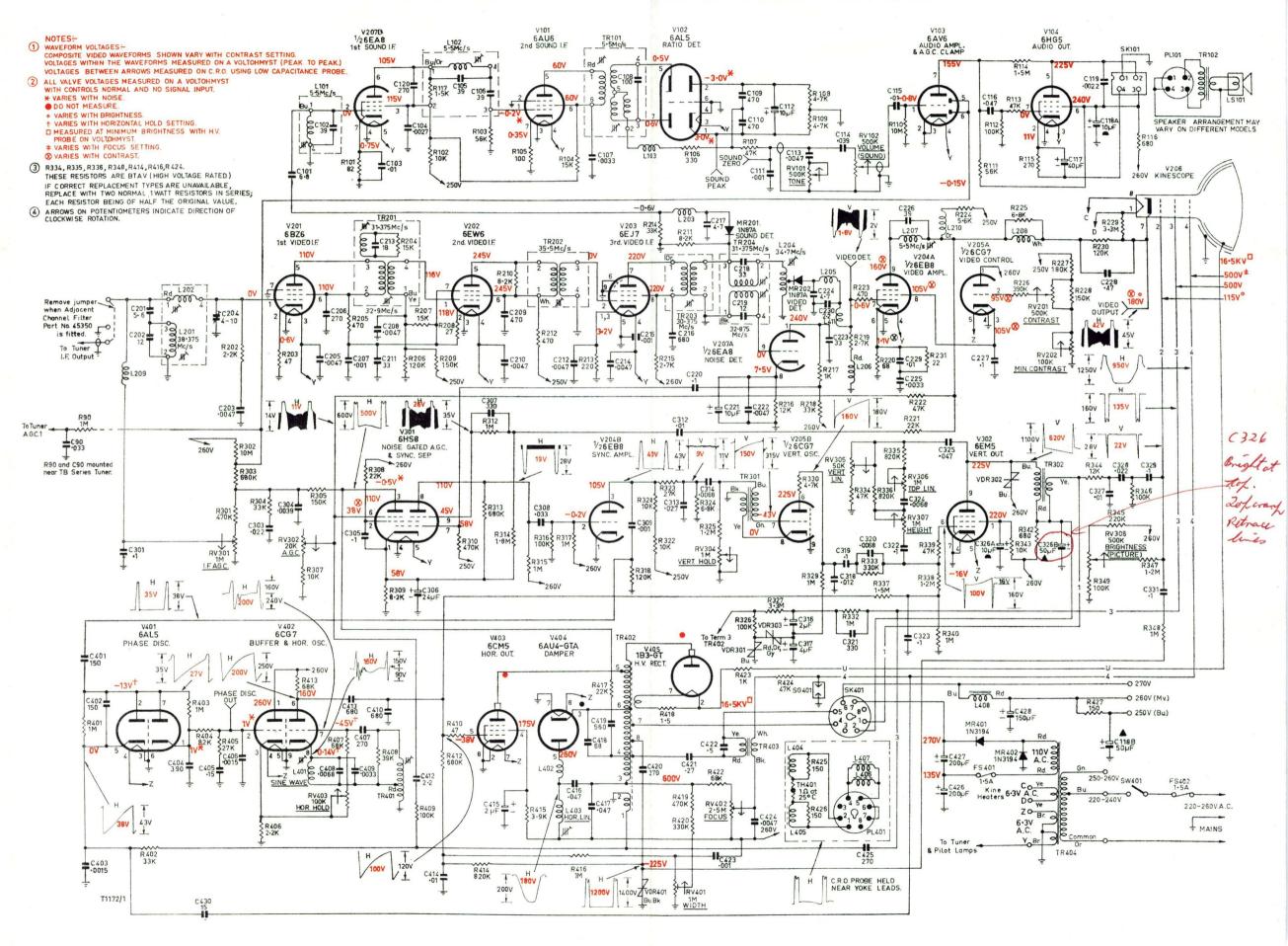
C113 (when used) is now a 0.033 $\mu f \pm 10\%$  400VW polyester, 226739, capacitor.

C115 is now mounted on the control panel.

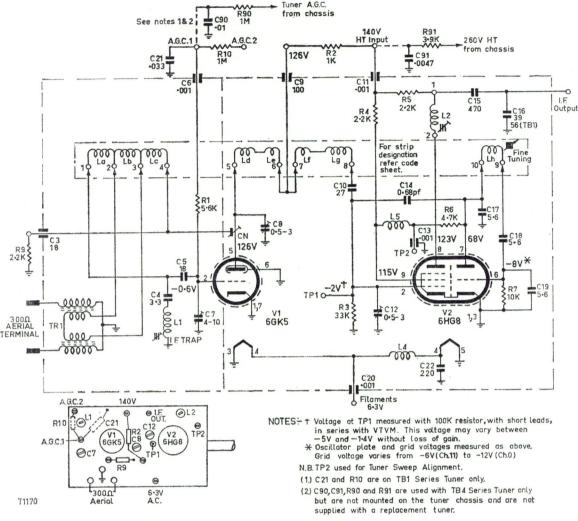
R107 is now a 4.7K ohms ± 10% ½ watt, 610932, resistor.

RV101 when used and RV102 are now 100K ohms controls.

# CIRCUIT A.W.A. TELEVISION RECEIVER CHASSIS — 40-00 SERIES



## TB4(45054) NEUTRODE TURRET TUNER



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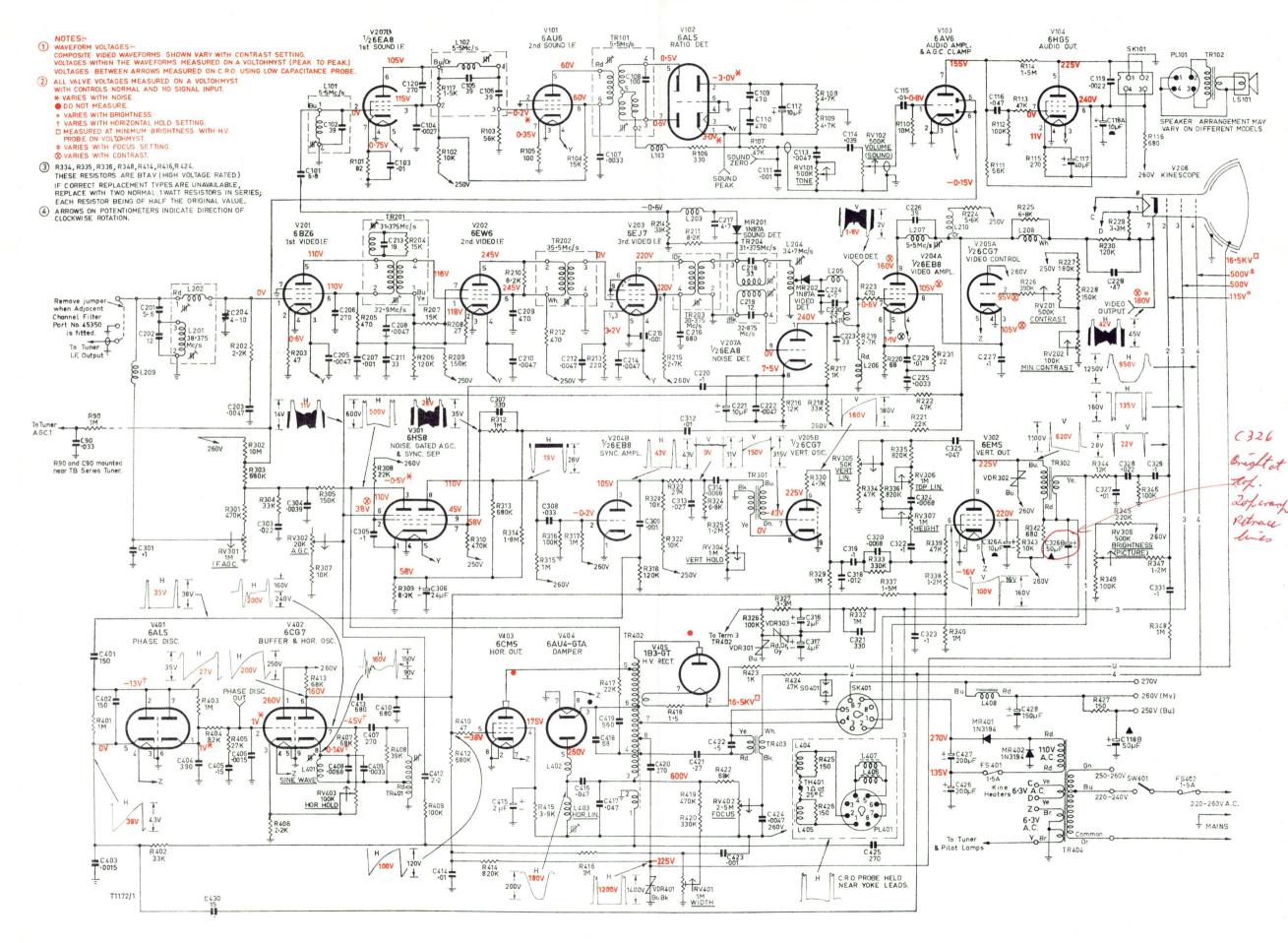
C113 (when used) is now a 0.033 $\mu f \pm 10\%$  400VW polyester, 226739, capacitor.

C115 is now mounted on the control panel.

R107 is now a 4.7K ohms ± 10% ½ watt, 610932, resistor.

RV101 when used and RV102 are now 100K ohms controls.

# CIRCUIT A.W.A. TELEVISION RECEIVER CHASSIS — 40-00 SERIES





## TECHNICAL DATA - 4000 Series T.V. Chassis

# (For AWA Service Dept Use)

Iss'd By: C. P. Eng. Lab. Eng: Refer Mr. R.Elvery

Date Iss'd: 30.6.65
Issued By : F. A. Long

# A.W.A. 4000 SERIES T.V. CHASSIS

# 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 4000 series T.V. chassis is a modification of the 34-50 series.

It is designed to give improved sound signal to noise ratio in areas where signals are very weak (i.e. below  $10\mu V$ ).

The improvement is such that on a "side by side" test, the 3450 chassis would require approximately twice the signal of the 4000 series to produce the same sound signal to noise ratio.

# 2. NEW DESIGN FEATURES

- (a) Use of a separate sound detector
- (b) A modified picture I.F. alignment procedure
- (c) Use of two stages of sound IF amplification
- (d) Use of a framed grid 3rd picture IF amplifier.
- (e) Deletion of AGC compensator triode
- (f) Retention of noise detector circuit with modified coupling.

# 3. DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUIT CHANGES

# 3.1 SEPARATE SOUND DETECTOR

The level of sound carrier which can be applied to a video detector in a T.V. receiver, to give an inter-carrier

(Cont'd on page 2

Tech Data (Service Dept)
4000 T.V. Chassis
Page 2
30.6.65.

5.5 Mc/s output, is limited because of the unwanted signals which are added to the demodulated video information and cause interference. These unwanted signals are:-

- (a) 5.5 Mc/s
- (b) edge agitation which is a beat between 5.5 Mc/s and high frequency video components
- (c) sound bars which are caused by amplitude modulation of the frequency modulated sound carrier, due to the slope of the picture IF amplifier response curve.

The unwanted 5.5 Mc/s signal may be trapped out in the video amplifier circuit, but no method can remove the effects of (b) and (c) once they have been produced in the video detector.

If a second detector can be connected into the picture IF amp. at a point where the sound carrier level is high, and its function is to provide 5.5 Mc/s sound carrier only, then the levels into this detector can be set to give optimum sound performance. The picture IF cirtuit can then be designed so that the video detector can be connected at a point which has the desired response curve shape and a low level of sound carrier input.

By separating the detector functions, the circuit can be designed for best performance of each of the vision and sound channels with little need for compromise.

The circuit of the two detector system as used in the 4000 chassis is shown in Fig. 1.

The mechanical layout is such that neither detector diode is mounted within an IF can but both are located within the detector shield box.

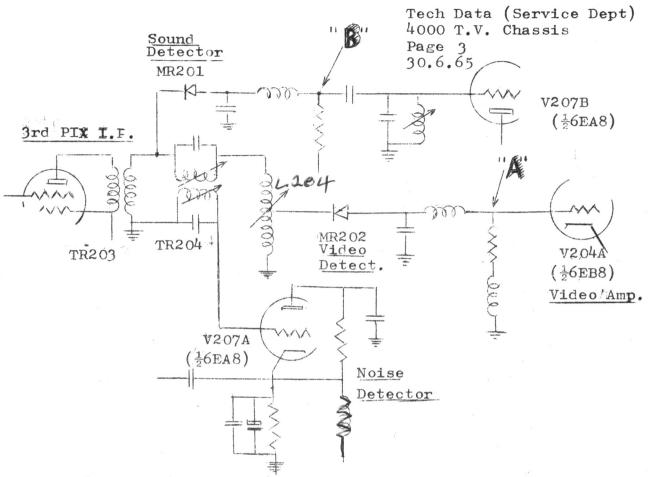
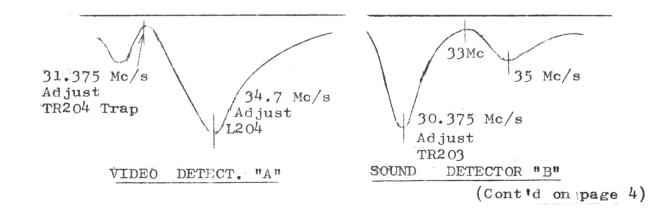


FIG. 1. - Two Detector system in 40-00 Series Chassis

## 3.2 PICTURE I.F. ALIGNMENT

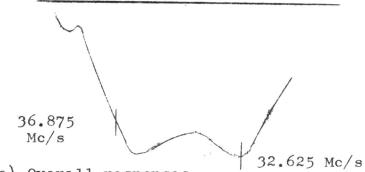
(a) The alignment of picture IF is modified because of above circuit (Fig. 1) and brief procedure and curves are given.

Picture IR sweep signal into 3rd Pix IF grid. CRO connected to video detector output (point A) or to sound detector output (point B).

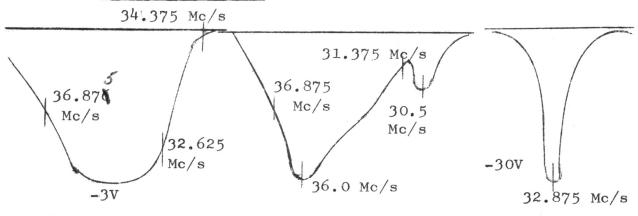


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(b) The link circuit adjustment method is as for 3450 chassis, except response shape is as below.



# (c) Overall responses



VIDEO DET.

SOUND DET.

NOISE DETECT.

# (d) Accompanying Sound Trap

The trap coupled to 2nd picture IF plate circuit and tuned at 30.875 Mc/s in 3450 chassis has been moved to 1st I.F. plate and tuned at 31.375 Mc/s.

# 3.3 SOUND IF AMPLIFIER

Because the video amplifier no longer amplifies the inter-carrier 5.5 Mc/s sound signal, an additional sound IF amplifier is used (pentode half of 6EA8).

To ensure that optimum performance is obtained from the receiver, the alignment of the IF system (especially of the limiter grid circuit L102) must be carefully carried out both in the factory and the field.

# 3.4 FRAMED GRID PICTURE I.F. AMP.

The third picture IF amplifier has been changed from a 6CB6 to a 6EJ7 to make up the gain lost in the detector system.

# 3.5 DELETION OF A.G.C. COMPENSATOR

It has been found necessary to delete the AGC (Cont'd on page 5

Page 5

compensator stage because space is not available for a suitable valve to be located without a high increased cost. The circuit has been redesigned to give adequate performance without this increased cost.

The tuner AGC delay resistor has been increased from 4.7 M $\Omega$  to 10M $\Omega$  and the IF AGC control increased to 1M $\Omega$ , to give a flatter AGC control characteristic.

The AGC and Minimum Contrast adjustments should be carried out as in 3450 chassis except that the input level for adjustment should be as high as possible to prevent synch, clipping at maximum signal (100mV). This method ensures that some noise pulse clipping takes place in the video amplifier.

## 3.6 NOISE DETECTOR

A frequency selective noise detector is again used and its coupling to the picture TF is shown in Fig. 1

Note Synch lockout can occur, due to the noise detector, when the fine tuning is set approx 2 Mc/s below nominal frequency. In this respect the performance is similar to that of the 34.50 chassis

## 4.0 VALVES AND FUNCTIONS

Type	Ap	plication	<u>n</u>	No of	Func	tions
6GK5 6HG8						Tuner
6BZ6	2nd	11	ii		1	
6EA8 {	1st Sou		(pent	code) -	1	
6EB8 (	Video A	Amp (pen-	tode)		1	
6AU6						
6AL5	_ Ratio	detect	or		2	
6AV6(	Audio A	Amp (trient) np (diode	ode) - es) -		1 1	
6HG5						
6HS8	AGC and		ae			
6CG7(	Vertical	l Oscill. Control -		*** *** ***	1	
6EM5						
6AL5						
(	Horizon	Amplificate Amplificate	ill	1		
6CM5	_Horizor	ital Out	out -		1	
6AU4GT	_Damper		-		1	
1B3GT						
	Kinesco	pe			1	

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## Semi-Conductors

IN87A Video Detector	-	gr40	gener.	_	****		1
IN87A Sound Detector	~	-	***	-	-	-	1
IN3194 Rectifier (B+)	-	-	-	-	-	_	1
IN3194_ Rectifier (B+)	and the same of th	-	-	Milena	-	-	1

## Total Functions - - - 33

## 5.0 APPLICATIONS

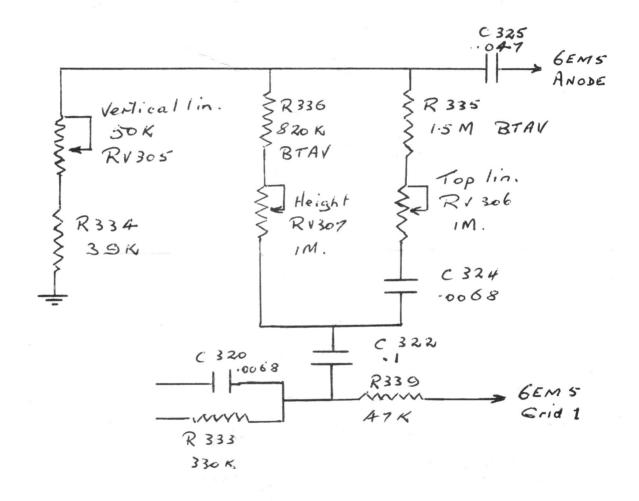
From approx. Issue 8, 1965 the 4000 series chassis replaces the 3450 in all "D" series receivers except school T.V.

It is required that all D series receivers using the 4000 chassis pass the weak signal sensitivity test normally applied to such receivers.

# A.W.A. TV TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Some improvements have recently been made to the vertical scan circuits of T.V. Receiver Chassis types 36-50 and 40-00 resulting in improved vertical linearity. This has been achieved by the rearranging of height and top linearity control circuits so that height and linearity variations are practically independent of each other. Also several resistors in the circuit have been varied in type so that some negative and some positive temperature coefficient types are used, to reduce change in height with temperature variations.

Because this type of vertical scan circuit is used in several earlier chassis types it is possible to overcome vertical linearity problems by modifying the circuit as shown in the accompanying diagram. This is possible in chassis types DX-Q, DX-QZ, 34-00, 36-00, 34-40, 34-50, 36-50, 36-70 and 40-00.



Resistor type changes are as follows:-

R326	100	OK 1W	IRC	only	AWA	Code	61603	6			
R329	1	M 1W	tt	11	**	11	61803	7			
R337	1	M 1W	11	11	11	* ***	61803	7			
R340	1	M 1W	Mor	ganite	or	Ducon	only	AWA	Code	618036	
R412	680	OK 1W	IRC	only	AWA	Code	61767	6			

To adjust linearity with this circuit reductop and bottom of the picture can be seen.

All linearity controls and then return height to