# PHILIPS

SERVICE DATA

EV 4456 TUNER



**ELECTRO-ACOUSTICS** 

#### RADIO TUNER PREAMPLIFIER

#### MODEL NUMBER EV 4456

The EV4456 radio tuner preamplifier as its name implies is a complete sound system control centre. It combines a three valve superheterodyne radio tuner with tuning indicator, microphone preamplifier, pickup/radio voltage amplifier, inputs for electronic bell (for schools) and tape recorder, output feed to the microphone input of a tape recorder and monitor speaker with volume control. The unit is mounted on a standard 10½ inch panel for rack mounting and it is intended to feed a signal of 1 volt RMS to the input of any standard Philips booster amplifier from which it obtains its high tension, bias and heater requirements as well as the necessary audio voltage for operation of themonitor speaker.

The radio tuner section employs a tuned RF stage and the I.F. is stagger tuned to give a "flat topped" selectivity curve to ensure a wide audio frequency response together with good adjacent channel rejection. This type of selectivity characteristic cannot be achieved if there is any tendency towards regeneration in the signal circuits and great care has been taken with the layout of the EV4456 in this respect. Despite the reduction in gain that the stagger tuning causes, the radio sensitivity is exceptionally high and it possesses an excellent image and overall frequency response. The wide audio range is not of much use unless it is accompanied by low distortion. Great care has been taken to minimise differential and other forms of distortion in the second detector. The aerial coil of the unit has been fitted with a low impedance (70 ohm) primary. When sensitivity measurements are carried out the use of a standard R.M.A. dummy aerial between the signal generator and the receiver is not recommended. The low impedance output of the generator should be connected directly to the receiver as the dummy aerial represents a series impedance of several thousand ohms.

The audio section of the EV4456 allows the connection of any high impedance microphone, with separate mixing with the selected radio, tape or pickup programme. By the use of negative feedback the output impedance of the unit is kept to a low value to minimise loss of high frequencies along the shielded lead to the amplifier input.

The attached specification sheet gives complete performance details of the EV4456 radio tuner preamplifier.

#### SPECIFICATION

#### RADIO TUNER PREAMPLIFTER TYPE EV4456

Tuning Range

1610 Kc - 540 Kc

Intermediate Frequency

455 Kc

Valves

6N8 R.F. Amplifier 6AN7 Converter

6N8

I.F. Amplifier, A.V.C., Demodulator

12AX7

Mic Preamplifier, Audio Amp.

EM84 Tuning Indicator

Output

1 volt, low impedance to drive standard booster

amplifier

Inputs

Microphone Pickup

100,000 ohms 3.5mV 500,000 ohms 160mV

Tape

500,000 ohms

160mV

Auxiliary Output

20mV at 10,000 ohms impedance to feed high impedance microphone input of tape recorder.

Frequency Response

Radio

within 5dB, 30 to 5.000 c/s

-10dB at 7Kc -20dB at 10Kc

Pickup:

within 2dB, 30 to 15,000 c/s

Microphone :

Controls

Tuning

Microphone, Volume

Radio, pickup, tape, volume

Radio, pickup, tape, selector switch

Monitor volume

Radio Sensitivity Better than 2uV for 10dB signal to noise

1011V # 20dB

Image Ratio

Better than 40dB

Power Supply

6.3 volt AC, 250 - 300 volt DC and -1.5 volt DC obtained via multicore cable and Painton Plug from booster amplifier.

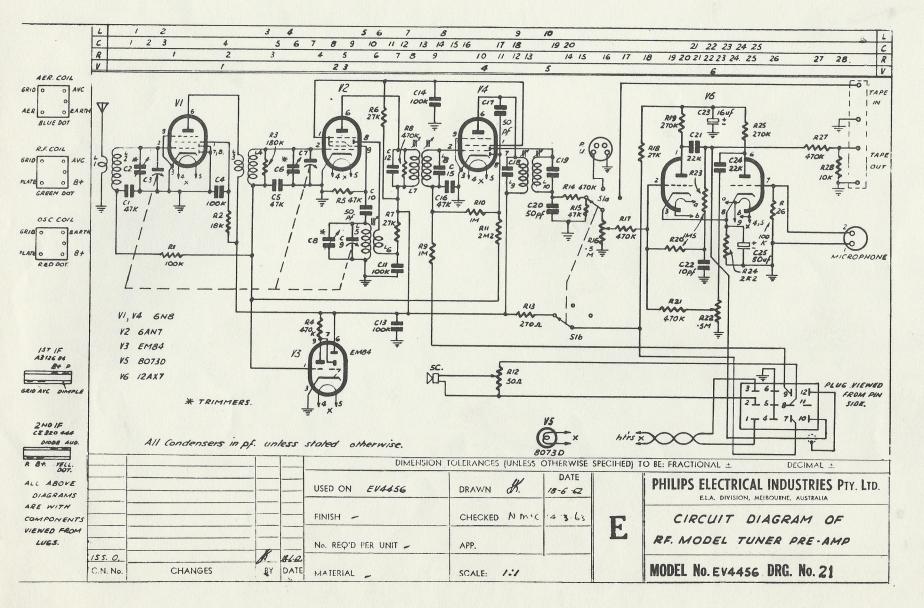
This receiver has a low impedance aerial coil primary. It is recommended that measurements for sensitivity are made with the low impedance output of the signal generator connected directly to the receiver and not via the standard R.M.A. dummy aerial.

- 11. Adjust primary of 1st. I.F. for peak, backing off attenuator to preserve a low output signal in the speaker.
- 12. Adjust signal generator to 459 Kc/s.
- 13. Adjust signal generator attenuator until a weak 400 c/s note is again heard then adjust 2nd. I.F. secondary and 1st. I.F. secondary in steps as above.
- Repeat above procedure twice over maintaining only sufficient level from the signal generator to give an output reading not greater than 10 volts on the meter.
- The I.F.'s should now be correctly aligned and a signal not greater than 15uV should produce a signal to noise ratio of 10dB. When the generator frequency is moved over the range 450 460 Kc the amplitude of the two peaks should be within 3dB of each other.
- Disconnect the generator from the 6AN7 and connect a short piece of wire to the aerial terminal. Turn the tuning control across the dial to ensure that the oscillator is working.
- 17. With the gang condenser fully closed set the cursor so that the right hand edge is against the small red line at the bottom of the dial below 2ML. Check to see that the left hand edge of the cursor reaches the small red line at the opposite end of the dial when the gang is fully open.
- 18. Tune to 3AR. Using special brass tool adjust oscillator coil slug until station is correctly tuned in. Tune to 3AK and adjust oscillator trimmer.
- 19. Repeat step 18.
- 20. Connect Advance B4A signal generator via 10 ohm output en termination pad to the aerial terminal. Tune receiver and generator to 650Kc and adjust tuning control for maximum output.
- 21. Keeping signal level low adjust aerial and RF coil slugs for maximum output.
- Set generator to 1450Kc and tune in. Adjust aerial and RF trimmers for maximum output.
- 23. Repeat steps 21 and 22. Tune cover dial and check positions of stations.
- 24. Set generator to 1Mc and tune in. Set generator output to 4uV and check signal to noise ratio. This should be better than 10dB.
- 25. Connect an audio generator set at 1000 c/s with an output of 160mV to the pickup input and change function switch to pickup. Output should be approximately 100 volt.

26.	By means of radio/pickup volume control reduce output to 50 volt.
	Change frequency to 100 c/s. Output should be 45 to 50 volt.
	Change frequency to 10,000 c/s. Output should be 40 - 45 volt.

- 27. Connect generator to microphone input with output set at 1000 c/s and 3.3 mV. Turn microphone volume control to maximum and ensure that an output of 100 volt is obtained.
- Disconnect generator and short circuit microphone input. Output should be less than 150 mV.
- 29. Disconnect all instruments and booster amplifier. Turn tuning gang to L.F. end of dial and despatch to store.

	Valve	Anode	Screen	Cathode
٧1	6N8	230v D.C.	140v D.C.	0
V2	6AN7	230y D.C.	85v D.C.	0
₹3	EM84	70v D.C.	<b></b>	
V4	6N8	230v D.C.	85v D.C.	0
V6	12AX7	140/140v D.C.	6 - KI	1.3v D.C.





## PHILIPS ELECTRO-ACOUSTICS

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Further information on this equipment can be obtained from any of the above Philips Branches.