TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

FREQUENCY RANGE:
540 — 1600 Kc/s.
(555 — 187.5 metres).

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY:
455 Kc/s.

BATTERY:
One Eveready Type 2362.

BATTERY CONSUMPTION:
Zero audio output ..... 10 milliamperes.
50 milliwatts audio output ... 30 milliamperes.

TRANSISTORS:
1 Type 2N412 Converter
2 Type 2N410 1st and 2nd I.F. Amplifiers
1 Type 2N406 Audio Amplifier
1 Type 2N408 Audio Driver
2 Type 2N408 Push-Pull Audio Output.

CRYSTAL DIODES, TYPE GEX34:
1 Audio Detector and A.V.C.
1 Converter Clamp
1 Overload Diode.

LOUDSPEAKER:
$2\frac{3}{4}$-inch Permanent Magnet No. 50,000.
V.C. Impedance at 400 c/s ..... 15 ohms.
Undistorted Power Output ..... 150 MW.

CONTROLS:
Tuning Control: Front left of cabinet.
On/Off Volume Control: Right-hand end of cabinet.

DIMENSIONS:
Height ..... $3^{9}/_{16}''$
Width ..... $6''$
Depth ..... $1^{11}/_{16}''$
Weight with Battery $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

PRINTED BOARD REMOVAL:

Remove the tuning knob by unscrewing its centre locking screw and twisting the knob free. Slacken off the captivated rear retaining screw and remove cabinet back. Close the gang, remove the volume control knob and the three board mounting screws may be removed.

Lift the board from the cabinet and roll it over, exposing the wiring side. The speaker may be disconnected if required but, in general, this is not necessary.

D.C. RESISTANCE OF WINDINGS

Winding	*D.C. Resistance in ohms*	*Winding*	*D.C. Resistance in ohms*
Ferrite Rod T1	Primary ..... *	I.F. Transformers T3, T4 & T5	Primary 1.2
	Secondary ... 1.8		Secondary ..... *
Driver Transformer T6	Primary ..... *	Driver Transformer T6	Primary 300
	Secondary ... 1.2		Secondary ... 300
		Output Transformer T7	Primary 50
			Secondary 1.4

* Indicates less than 1 ohm.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT:

Although servicing by resistance measurement is one of the most common methods used for testing valve radios, this method has severe limitations when applied to the testing of circuits which contain transistors.

Transistors will conduct an electric current when the terminal voltage is supplied from an ohm-meter just as readily when the voltage is applied from a battery. Because of this transistor conductivity, misleading indication will be obtained and the transistors themselves can be permanently damaged by using resistance measurement.