

11 - 21 STURT STREET, SOUTH MELBOURNE.

1.11.37.

AUTO RADIO SERVICE BULLETIN.INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICEMEN.SUBJECT - METHOD OF CONNECTING ACOUSTINATOR
AND SPEAKER PLUG TO 1937 SPEAKERS.

Surplus stocks of 1937 Auto radio speakers can be converted for use with 1938 receivers as follows:

Parts Needed.

- 1 - Acoustinator.
- 1 - 1938 Auto Radio Speaker Plug.
- 1 - Piece Black Twine.
- 1 - Piece Black insulation tape.
- 1 - 5/32" oval headed Chrome plated Screw and Nut.
- 1 - 12" length tinned wire.

- (1). The tone control switch, condenser, and resistors, should be removed from the speaker.
- (2). The hole left by the removal of the switch should be filled with the 5/32" oval headed screw and nut.
- (3). The speaker plug should be removed. This leaves a Red, a Yellow and a Blue wire and the metal braid, also the metal braid has a wire twisted and soldered round it. This should be removed by heating with a soldering iron and untwisting. Use the minimum amount of heat so as to avoid burning the rubber coverings of the wires.
- (4). With a pointed spike now pierce the cotton loom of the speaker cable about 2 inches from the end, and thread through the end of the Acoustinator lead. This is best done by soldering the braid on the end of the Acoustinator lead so that the ends of the braid will not stick in the speaker cable loom. Also with thin stout twine a couple of half hitches should be put round the loom of the Acoustinator lead. Then the Acoustinator braided lead and loom can both be pulled through the hole pierced in the speaker loom. See Fig. 1.
- (5). Now tightly bind the two metal braids together (see Fig. 1) with the tinned wire supplied. About 2 inches of metal braid can be removed from the Acoustinator lead

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- (5) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of insulation. This makes it easier to thread the lead through the Speaker plug.
- (6) Next put the ferrule over the leads.
- (7) Next thread the leads into the correct pins on the plug (See Fig. 2). If the wires are bent over as they are pulled through they are not likely to slip out again as other wires are being threaded. The bakelite plug has larger holes leading down to the pins. The insulation on the leads should go well down into these holes to avoid possibility of the ragged ends of metal braid shorting the wires.
- (8) When all the wires are pulled down snug in the pins the ferrule should be slid down over the bakelite and soldered to the braid and binding wire at the end of the ferrule. Too much solder and heat should not be used.
- (9) Next the ends of the wires in the pins can be cut off and the tips of the pins soldered. A small quantity of non-corrosive flux is permissible.
- (10) Next the loom on the speaker cable should be slid up to butt against the end of the ferrule and ragged ends snipped off.
- (11) Next a piece of insulation tape should be wrapped round ferrule and loom and the whole bound with the twine supplied.

Note;

It is not advisable to reduce the length of the speaker cable in changing the plug.

The Acoustinator can not be used with 1937 receivers.

Alternative.

The Acoustinator complete with plug and speaker cable Part No. 3831 can be purchased from the Factory, and can be connected to the speaker to replace the present cable, tone control switch and resistors. These parts, if new, can be returned for credit.

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The speaker cables are made to several standard lengths, and when ordering, the length of the speaker cable at present on the speaker should be quoted.

The speaker leads on the Acoustinator assembly are colored the same as on 1937 speakers and are connected to the speaker in the same way.

The tone control switch, condenser, and resistors must be removed.

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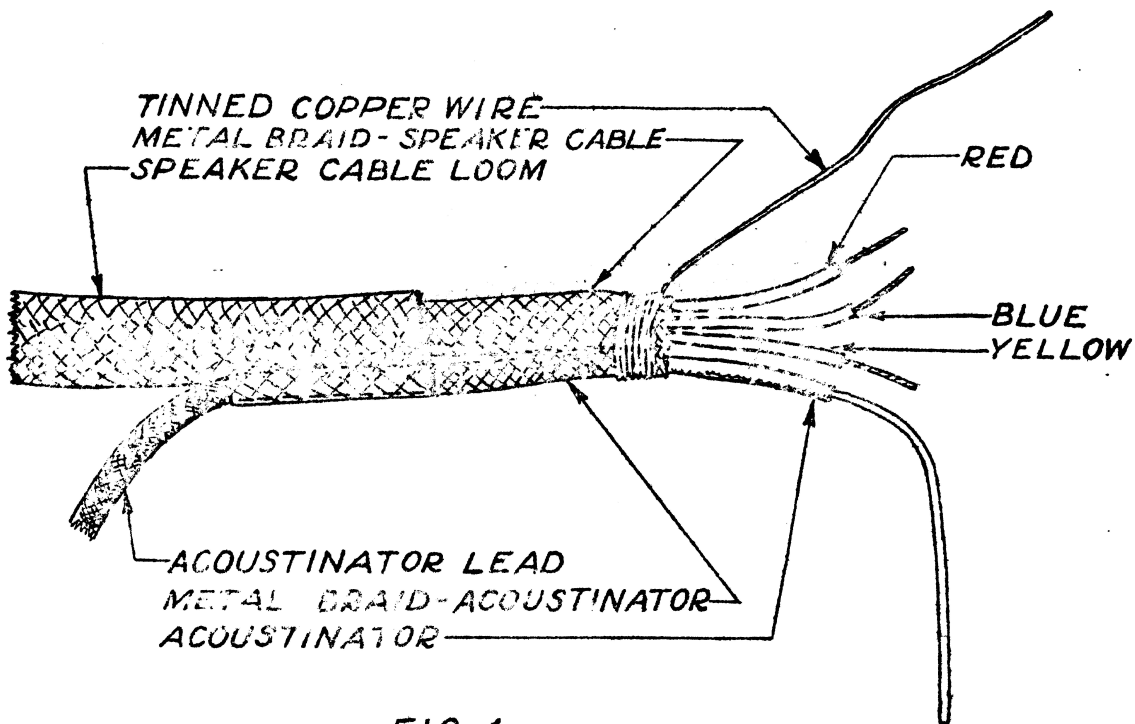
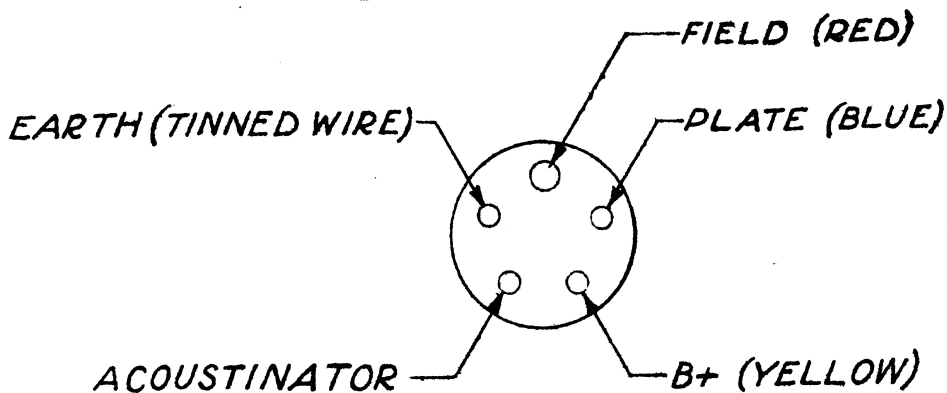


FIG. 1



BOTTOM VIEW OF SPEAKER PLUG (PIN END)
SHOWING CONNECTIONS.