AERODYNE MODEL 63 ALL-WAV

VIRCUIT.—The aerial is coupled to the grid of V1, an octode frequency changer, through iron-cored bandpass coils on medium and long waves, and is transformer coupled on short waves.

The signal is converted to the I.F. fre-

quency, and then passes via an I.F. transformer to V2, an H.F. pentode, acting as the I.F. amplifier.

The output of V2 passes to the demodulating section of V3, a double diode, the other diode providing the A.V.C. for the receiver in the usual manner. An interstation noise suppression network is incorporated in this stage and varies the cathode bias of V3.

The final stage consists of V4, an output pentode, the output of which passes to the speaker. A volume control is connected in the grid circuit and a tone control in the anode circuit of this valve.

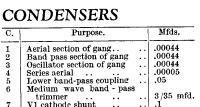
Mains equipment consists of mains transformer, smoothing choke, electrolytic condensers and an I.W.3 indirectly heated full-wave rectifier. The usual mains voltage adjustment transpage are provided.

special Notes.—The three dial lamps are each rated at 6.2 volts 3 amp. One of the dial lights is fixed on the pointer and moves with the rotation of the tuning con-trol. The remaining two bulbs are fixed in screw-in holders clamped on the wavelength dial assembly, one on each side of

A mains aerial arrangement is supplied for use without an outdoor aerial.

Provision for connection of a pick-up is made.

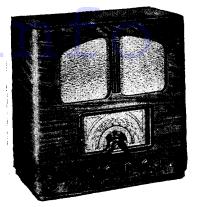
An external speaker can be used if desired. A permanent-magnet moving-coil speaker is to be recommended with low resistance, as the speaker is



.00005 .0008 Oscillator grid Long wave oscillator padder Screen and oscillator anode de-Screen and oscillator anode de coupling
A.V.C. decoupling
Mains aerial condenser
V2 cathode shunt
U3 cathode shunt
L.F. coupling
V3 cathode bias shunt (part)
V4 cathode shunt
U4 cathode shunt
U5 cathode shunt
U4 cathode shunt .02 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 .0002 .1 .1 .05 H.T. smoothing
H.T. smoothing
H.F. by-pass
H.F. by-pass 8 8 .1 .0003

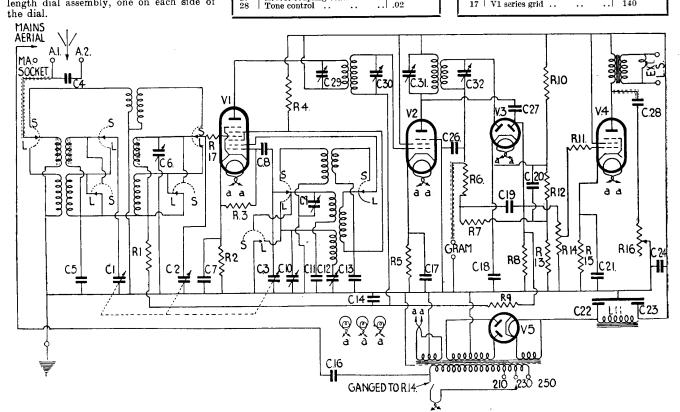
A.V.C. coupling condenser

.00005



The Aerodyne 63, an all-wave A.C. superhet four selling at £10 19s 6d.

RESISTANCES					
R.	Purpose.	Ohms.			
1 2 3 4 5 6	V1 A.V.C. decoupling V1 cathode bias Oscillator grid leak V1 screen and oscillator anode decoupling V2 cathode bias Demodulator diode load (part)	500,000 250 50,000 30,000 200 50,000			
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Demodulator diode load (part) A.V.C. diode load V1 A.V.C. decoupling V3 cathode bias potr. (part) V4 grid stopper V3 cathode bias potr. (part) V3 cathode bias potr. (part) V3 cathode bias potr. (part) V4 cathode bias Tone control V1 series grid	1 meg. 1 meg. 1 meg. 1 meg. 100,000 50,000 50,000 500,000 140 50,000 140			



Theoretical circuit diagram of the Aerodyne model 63 all-wave A.C. superhet four. The arrangement is straightforward and uses an octode frequency-changer, an I.F. pentode, a double-diode, an output pentode and a rectifier.

For more remember connected to the secondary of the output transformer.

The valves and valve holders are numbered to expedite replacement if the valves have to be removed for servicing.

The mains voltage adjustment is found at the rear of the chassis, and takes the form of a wander plug and three sockets.

Chassis Removal.—Remove the six fixing screws on the back of the cabinet when the back can be detached.

The four control knobs on the face of the cabinet are fixed with grub screws and must be removed.

Then turn the receiver on its side, and take out the four fixing bolts and washers securing the chassis to the cabinet.

It will be observed that there are two screws on the top of the wavelength dial assembly. With the removal of these the chassis can be taken out to the extent of the speaker cable. The speaker can be removed by unscrewing the four fixing claws and two small screws on the frame.

Circuit Alignment Notes

I.F. Circuits.—Inject a signal of 465 kc. between the grid of V1 and chassis through a small fixed condenser in the usual manner. Connect an output meter across the primary of the speaker transformer.

Adjust IFT1, IFT2, IFT3 and IFT4 respectively for maximum response on

VALVE READINGS No signal. Volum: maximum 200 volt A.C.

V. '	Type.	Electrode.	Volts	Ma
1	Mullard FC4	Anode	245	1.5
	met. (7)	. Screen	60	4.
	, .	Osc.anode	55	2.1
2	Mullard VP4B	Anode	230	In-
	met. (7)	. Screen	252	acces
3	Mullard 2D4A	Diode	_	sible.
1	(5) met.			
4	Brimar 7A3 (7)	Anode	223	33
		Screen	350	6
5	MullardIW3(4)	Filament	350	

the output meter, reducing the input from the oscillator as the circuits come into line to render the A.V.C. inoperative.

Signal Circuits.—Only sufficient input should be fed to give an audible or reliable signal so as to prevent operation of the A.V.C.

Short Waves,--Tune the set to 16 metres (1,875 kc.) and inject an oscillator signal of corresponding wavelength be-tween the aerial terminal of the set and the chassis. Adjust the trimmer on the rear section of the gang condenser for maximum response.

Tune the set to 40 metres (7,500 kc.) and inject a signal of that wavelength and, if calibration is out, adjust the movable turn at the tag end of the shortwave aerial coil.

Medium Waves.—Tune the set to 210 metres (1,476 kc.) and inject an oscillator signal of corresponding frequency. Adjust the medium wave oscillator trimmer (connected to the centre contact on the end bank of the wave-change switch) for maximum response in the output meter. Then adjust the trimmer on the centre contact of the middle bank of the wavechange switch and the trimmer on the front section of the gang condenser.

Long Waves.—Inject a signal of 1,300 metres (230 kc.) and tune the set to that wavelength. Adjust the padder on the side of the chassis nearer the front for maximum response. Then adjust the trimmer connected to the end contact on the centre bank.

Tune the set to 1,900 metres (157 kc.) and inject a signal of 1,900 metres, and adjust the padder on the side and nearer the back for maximum sensitivity, at the same time rocking the set tuning control for maximum results.

QUICK TESTS

For quick tests on this receiver, voltages measured between the speaker leads and the chassis should be:

assis should be:—
Green lead, 350 volts, unsmoothed H.T.
Grey lead, 225 volts, smoothed H.T.
Pink lead, 245 volts, smoothed H.T.

Aerodyne 63 on Test

MODEL 63.—Standard model for A.C. mains operation, 200-250 volts, 50-100 cycles. Price £10 19s. 6d. DESCRIPTION. — Three-waveband,

able model superhet using four valves plus rectifier. Controls for volume, tone, wave selection, and tuning with push-pull action, concentric slow motion. Full-vision illuminated scale calibrated in wavelengths and station names. Pick-up and extension speaker sockets. sockets.

LOADING.-62 watts.

Sensitivity and Selectivity.
SHORT WAYES (16-50 metres).—
Very good sensitivity and selectivity. Easy tuning control, no appreciable drift and no difficulty in handling. Gain sufficient for reception of many well-known stations. stations.

MEDIUM WAVES (200-550 metres) .-Representative gain and selectivity. Gain well maintained over waveband. Spread of local stations on adjacent channels only. No undue

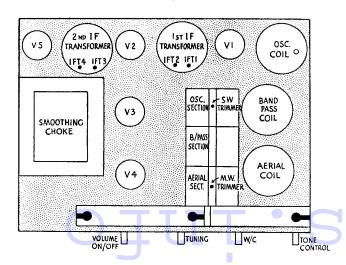
whistles or bad background. Long Waves (800-2,000 metres).— Average gain, very good selectivity. Deutschlandsender separated with practically complete freedom from interference.

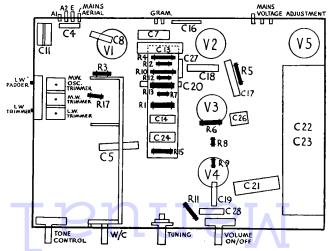
Acoustic Output.

Ample for any ordinary room, with representative balance and even tone in the fullest top position. Tone control not unduly severe, very little colouration on speech, with pleasing reproduction.

Replacement Condensers

Exact replacement condensers for the Aerodyne 63, made by A. H. Hunt, Ltd., Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18, are as follows: for C13, list 1,735, price 1s. 9d.; for C21, list 1,571, price 1s. 6d.; for C's 22 and 23, which are a single unit, list 1,979, price 6s. 9d.





These diagrams show the arrangement of components on the chassis of the Aerodyne 63. That on the left, shown tinted, is the top view; on the right is the underside view. Trimmers are clearly indicated.