TRUPHONIC MODEL AW5 ALL-WAVE SET

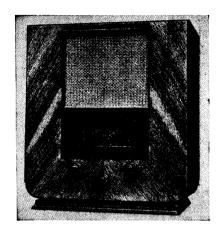
CIRCUIT.—The aerial is coupled to V1, a frequency changer, through a tuned band-pass circuit. The signal is then passed to V2, an H.F. pentode, via an I.F. transformer tuned to 127 kc., and to V3 through a second 1.F. transformer.

V2 has a resistance, R11, in the cathode lead shorted by a switch, which acts as a gain control.

V3 is a double-diode triode, and its L.F. output is passed by resistance and capacity coupling and the volume control, R20, to the output pentode, V4. This is tone controlled by R22 and C20.

Mains equipment consists of transformer, full-wave directly-heated rectifier, V5, electrolytic condensers and the speaker field.

R.	Purpose.	Ohms.	
1	V1 screen and oscillator net-		
2	work	15,000	
	work	1,000	
3	V1 screen and oscillator net-	25,000	
4	V1 cathode bias	250	
4 5 6 7	V1 A,V.C. decoupler	100,000	
6	V1 triode grid leak	50,000	
7	V2 screen decoupling poten-		
	tiometer	10,000	
8	V2 screen decoupling poten-		
	tiometer	75,000	
9	V2 A.V.C. decoupler	1 meg.	
10	V2 cathode bias	250	
11	V2 sensitivity control	5,000	
12	V2 anode decoupling	10,000	
13	Diode load (part)	50,000	
14	Diode load (part)	1 meg.	
15	V3 grid decoupling	50,000	
16	V3 anode decoupling	25,000	
17	V3 anode decoupling	5,000	
18	V3 cathode bias	1,000	
19	V3-V4 L.F. coupling	500,000	
20	Volume control	500,000 145	
$\frac{21}{22}$	V4 cathode bias	25,000	



The Truphonic AW5 is a four-valve plus rectifier A.C. superhet, which covers a 16.50 metre waveband in addition to the two usual bands.

Special Notes.—The external speaker is connected on the low resistance side of the output transformer, and should have its own matching transformer.

The dial lamps are 4.3 v. .3 amp. type, and the holders are clipped on to the dial and are easily withdrawn.

The set received for inspection did not correspond throughout with the circuit diagram, and so slight discrepancies may be found in other receivers.

Removing Chassis.—Remove the four knobs from the front (grub screws) and the four bolts from underneath the cabinet. Disconnect the speaker plug from its socket on the chassis, and the chassis will then slide out of the cabinet.

If it is required to test the set under

working conditions with the chassis removed, the speaker plug must be replaced in its socket, as the field forms part of the H.T. smoothing equipment.

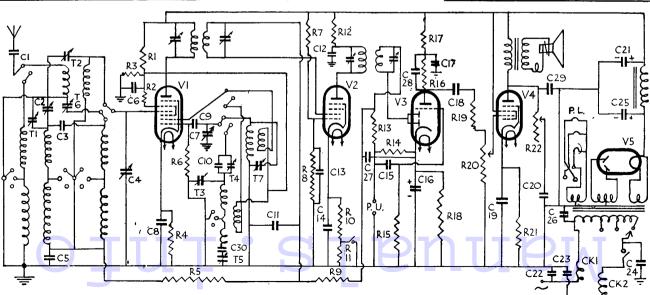
ALIGNMENT NOTES

I.F. Circuits.—Connect modulated oscillator tuned to 127 kc. to oscillator grid of V1 and output meter across external speaker terminals. Adjust first and second I.F. transformer trimmers for maximum.

Short-wave Band.—Connect modulated oscillator to aerial and earth terminals. Tune set and oscillator to 16 metres and adjust T2 and T7 for maximum reading.

Medium-wave Band.—(1) Tune set and (Continued on next page.)

C.	Purpose.		Mfd.	
1	Series aerial		.0001	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Aerial tuning	٠.	.0005	
3	H.F. coupling	٠.	.000025	
4	H.F. tuning	٠.	.0005	
5	Band pass coupling	٠.	.02	
6	V1 triode anode decoupling	• •	.1	
7	Oscillator tuning	• •	.0005	
8	V1 cathode by-pass	٠.	.1	
10	V1 triode grid condenser	• •	.00005	
11	Medium wave padding A.V.C. decoupling	٠.	.001	
12	A.V.C. decoupling V2 anode decoupling	• •	.006	
13	V2 anode decoupling	٠.	.1 .1	
14	V2 screen decoupling V2 cathode by-pass	• •	.1	
15	L.F. coupling	• •	.01	
16	V3 cathode by-pass		50	
17	V3 anode decoupling		2	
18	V3-V4 L.F. coupling		· - ,	
19	V4 cathode by-pass		50	
20	Tone control		.05	
21	H.T. smoothing		8	
22	Mains filter		.01	
23	Mains filter		.01	
24	Mains aerial		.001	
25	H.T. smoothing		8	
26	Mains filter		.001	
27	A.V.C. decoupling		.0002	
28	V3 anode decoupling		.002	
29	Pentode compensating		.002	
30	Long wave padder		.002	



The AW5 has quite an orthodox circuit arrangement with extra short wave coils in the input and oscillator sections. Minor differences between the circuit and actual models may be met with.

TRUPHONIC MODEL AW5 (Continued)

VALVE READINGS

No signal. Tone and volume controls turned fully clockwise. Switch to "A.V.C." 200 volt

V.	Type.	Electrode.		Electrode.		Type, Electrode.		Volts.	M.a
1	FC4 (met 7)	anode oscillator		220	3				
		anode		75	2.5				
2	VP4B (met 7)	anode		105	2.2				
	, (auxiliary							
		grid		130	6				
3	TDD4 (met 7)	anode		110	2.8				
4	Pen.4VB (7)	anode	٠.١	180	29				
	` '	auxiliary	- 1	- 1					
		grid		210	3.5				
5	IW3 (4) (All Mullard)	filament		370					
	(All Mullard)		- 1						

Field Coil Readings

WEAK signals may be caused by the rectifying valve having a low emission.

If the voltage across the field smoothing coil is much lower than it should be-it is usually obtainable by subtracting the H.T. smoothed voltage from the H.T. unsmoothed voltage (these figures are usually given under "Quick Tests")—the rectifier should be suspected. If the voltage is high the coil is open circuited or disconnected.

When reproduction is weak and excessive current is following through the field it is probable that some of the turns are shorting.

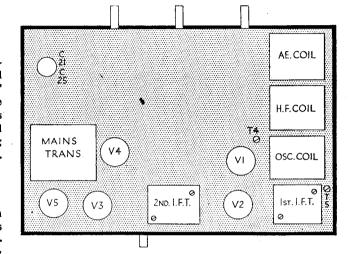
modulated oscillator to 200 metres and adjust T3 for maximum. (2) Tune set and modulated oscillator to 500 metres and adjust T1, T4 and T6 for maximum re-

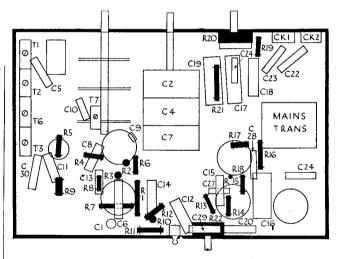
sponse. (3) Repeat (2) at 200 metres tor check.

Long-wave Band .- Tune modulated oscillator to 1,500 metres and adjust T5 for maximum.

An orderly arrangement of parts is found on the top "deck" of the AW5. The tuning condenser is inside the chassis and this assists in giving a clean appearance.

In this underneath "view" of the chassis identification of components is greatly facilitated by the indication of resistors in solid black.





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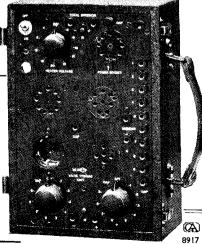
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