

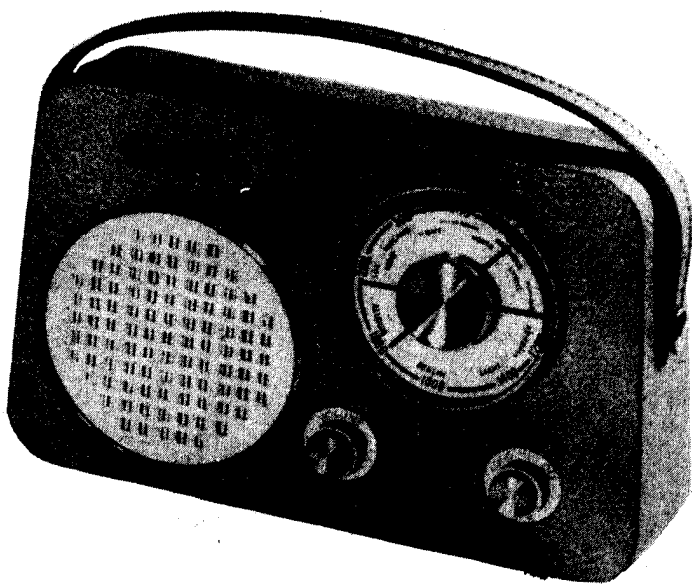
# DECCA

## SERVICE NOTES

TRANSISTOR RECEIVER

TP 50

incorporating  
TP 50A



**DECCA RADIO AND TELEVISION**

branch of The Decca Record Co., Ltd.

**INGATE PLACE,  
QUEENSTOWN ROAD, LONDON, S.W.8.**

MACaulay 6677

TP.50A

The TP.50A is the same in its main essentials as the TP.50.

Please note however that this model is

- (a) fitted in a larger cabinet.
- (b) utilizes Vidormax 6006 or Ever-Ready PP6 batteries.
- (c) the loudspeaker is of 125 ohms. Part No. Rola M35/5727.

# S P E C I F I C A T I O N

-----

**AERIALS:** Internal aerials for Medium and Long Wavebands. Provision for external aerial.

**WAVEBANDS:** Medium 190-565 metres  
Long Waves 1120-1950 metres  
Intermediate frequency 472 Kc/s

**LOUDSPEAKER:** 3½" round high flux density speaker - 70 ohms.

**TRANSISTORS:**

OC44	Frequency Changer
OC45	1st I.F. Amplifier
OC45	2nd I.F. Amplifier
OA70	Detector Diode
OC81/D	Audio Amplifier
(2) OC81	Output

**RECOMMENDED BATTERIES:** Two Vidormax T6004 batteries.

## GENERAL NOTES - TRANSISTOR SERVICING

- 1) Take great care not to scratch or chip the paint covering on glass-cased transistors. If light is admitted, the transistors will act as a photo electric device (i.e. light will modulate the transistor current) and this may produce hum etc.
- 2) When soldering transistor connections, it is essential to use a heat sink (preferably a reasonably sized pair of pliers). If excessive heat is transmitted to the transistors, it could easily cause serious damage and transistors should not be subjected to a temperature above 60°C. It is also important to realize that the electric soldering iron should be earthed, irons often have a very slight leak when hot and the resultant current can often damage a new transistor.
- 3) When replacing transistors, please note that a standard wiring coding has been used in the model TP.50 i.e.

Green.....Base

White.....Collector

Red.....Emitter

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION.

The first stage consists of an OC44 transistor operating in a self oscillator mixing circuit. Coupling to the first I.F. amplifier TR2 is by a double tuned transformer T1. Another OC45 (TR3) is the second I.F. amplifier, the signal being passed to the detector diode (OA70) via T4.

A.G.C. is derived from the junction of R10 and C21 being applied through T1 to the base of the first I.F. amplifier (TR2). The detected signal is applied to the driver transistor TR4, the primary of the driver transformer (T5) being in the collector circuit.

No output transformer is used, the speech coil of the 70 ohm loudspeaker being the output transistor loading.

The negative feedback chain consists of C27, R17, C24, RV1 and R10. In addition to varying the signal input to TR4, RV1 also varies the degree of negative feedback applied to the base of TR4 and thus the amplification factor of the audio amplifier. In the case of a weak signal, RV1 will be in the maximum or near maximum position with little feedback applied. In the case of a strong local signal, RV1 will be adjusted to a near minimum position which will give more feedback and therefore better quality of reproduction.

## MAIN PARTS LIST.

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	CIR. REF.	PART NO.
1	Tuning Dial		59824
1	Tuning Pointer		55991
1	Wave Change Knob		59808
1	Volume Knob		59809
1	Clip (Volume Control Knob)		52133
1	Clip (Wave Change Knob)		52133
1	Clip (Tuning Pointer)		52080
4	Polythene Studs (Base of Cabinet)		RS Fittings
1	Carrying Handle		54425
2	Handle Retaining Bell Domes		59806
1	Moulded Back Grille		55985
5	Clips for Back Grille		59847
1	Tygan Mesh Back Grille		5115/9
2	Clip Washers (Cabinet Back)		50536
2	Springs (Cabinet Back)		52138
2	Catch Plates (Cabinet Back)		52139
1	Switch Assembly		59807
1	Aerial Mounting and Aerial Socket		55799/A
1	Aerial Mounting		55999
4	Battery Brackets		50592
4	Battery Contacts		52132
1	Ganged Condenser Assembly	C1,2,3a,3b, 6,10,11,12.	58063/A
1	Trimmer Bracket		50508
1	Complete Ferrite Rod (complete with Grommets and Coils)		55642/A
1	Decca Motif		59823

## CONDENSERS

CIR. REF.	VALUE	WORKING VOLTAGE	TOLERANCE	DESCRIPTION PART NO.	LOCATION
1	30pF	-	5%	Silver Mica	B4
2/11	1.5/20pf	-	-	58064	B3
3AB	-	-	-	Polar C74 50863	C3
4	-	-	-	Daly Electrolytic H5-5/2	D4
5	.05mfd.	150V.	-	W99	B4
6	3/30pf.	-	TRIMMER FOR C3AB	-	B3
7	-	-	-	-	Inside T1
8	-	-	-	-	Inside T1
9	.01mfd	150V.	-	W99	B4
10	3/30pf	-	TRIMMER FOR C3AB	-	B3
11	-	-	-	-	B3
12	200pf.	-	5%	Silver Mica	B3
13	10mfd.	12V.	-	Daly Electrolytic H5-5/2	A3
14	-	-	-	-	Inside T3
15	-	-	-	-	Inside T3
16	10mfd.	12V.	-	Daly Electrolytic H5-5/2	B3
17	-	-	-	-	Inside T4
18	10mfd.	12V.	-	Daly Electrolytic H5-5/2	B3
19	.1mfd.	150V.	-	W99	B3
20	10mfd.	12V.	-	Daly Electrolytic H5-5/2	A2
21	.1mfd.	150V.	-	W99	B3
22	.1mfd.	150V.	-	W99	B2
23	100mfd.	12V.	-	Daly Electrolytic E5-49/2	B2
24	.1mfd.	150V.	-	W99	A2
25	.003mfd.	150V.	-	W99	D1
26	100mfd.	25V.	-	Daly Electrolytic E5-49/3	C1
27	100mfd.	12V.	-	Daly Electrolytic E5-49/2	A1

## RESISTORS.

CIR. REF	VALUE	WATTAGE	TOLERANCE	LOCATION
1	47K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	D4
2	10K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	C4
3				
4	3.3K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	B4
5	390 $\Omega$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	D4
6	75K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	D4
7	1K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	B4
8	12K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	B3
9	1.8K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	B3
10	390 $\Omega$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	B3
11	6.8 $\Omega$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	A3
12	470 $\Omega$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	B2
13	47K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	A2
14	18K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	A2
15	5.1K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	B1
16	1K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	B2
17	1K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10%	A2
18	8.2K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	5%	C2
19	180 $\Omega$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	5%	C1
20	8.2K	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	5%	C1
21	180 $\Omega$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	5%	C2
22	4.7 $\Omega$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$ $\Omega$	C1
23	4.7 $\Omega$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$ $\Omega$	C1

## TRANSISTOR ALIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

Readings taken with meter across loudspeaker coil on low A.C. range.

### I.F. ALIGNMENT.

Set signal generator to 472 kc/s.  
 Turn main tuning condenser until gang is closed.  
 Switch to medium waveband.  
 Connect signal generator across medium wave coil (L1)  
 Feed in modulated signal to give low output indication.  
 Peak top and bottom cores T1 and T3 for maximum output. Peak T4  
 (one core only) for maximum output.  
 Adjust generator level whenever necessary.  
 Repeat above operation.

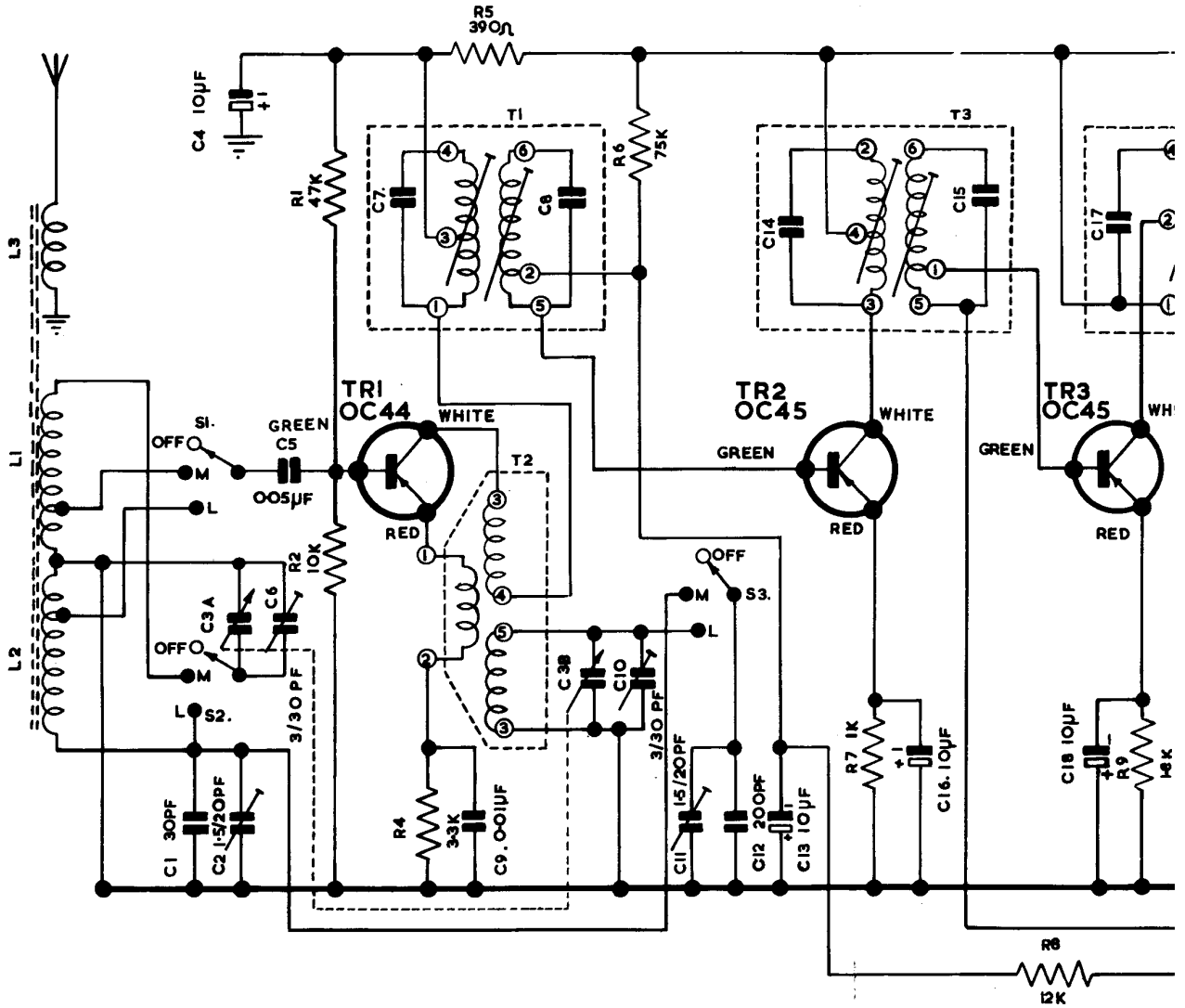
### R.F. ALIGNMENT.

#### Medium Wave.

Tune receiver to 460 metres.  
 Set signal generator to 652 kc/s.  
 Feed Signal into aerial socket via 2K resistor.  
 Adjust oscillator coil T2 for maximum output.  
 Adjust L1 for maximum output.  
 Tune receiver to 230 metres.  
 Re-set generator to 1300 kc/s and adjust oscillator trimmer C10  
 for maximum output.  
 Adjust aerial trimmer C6 for maximum output.  
 Repeat above operation.

#### Long Wave.

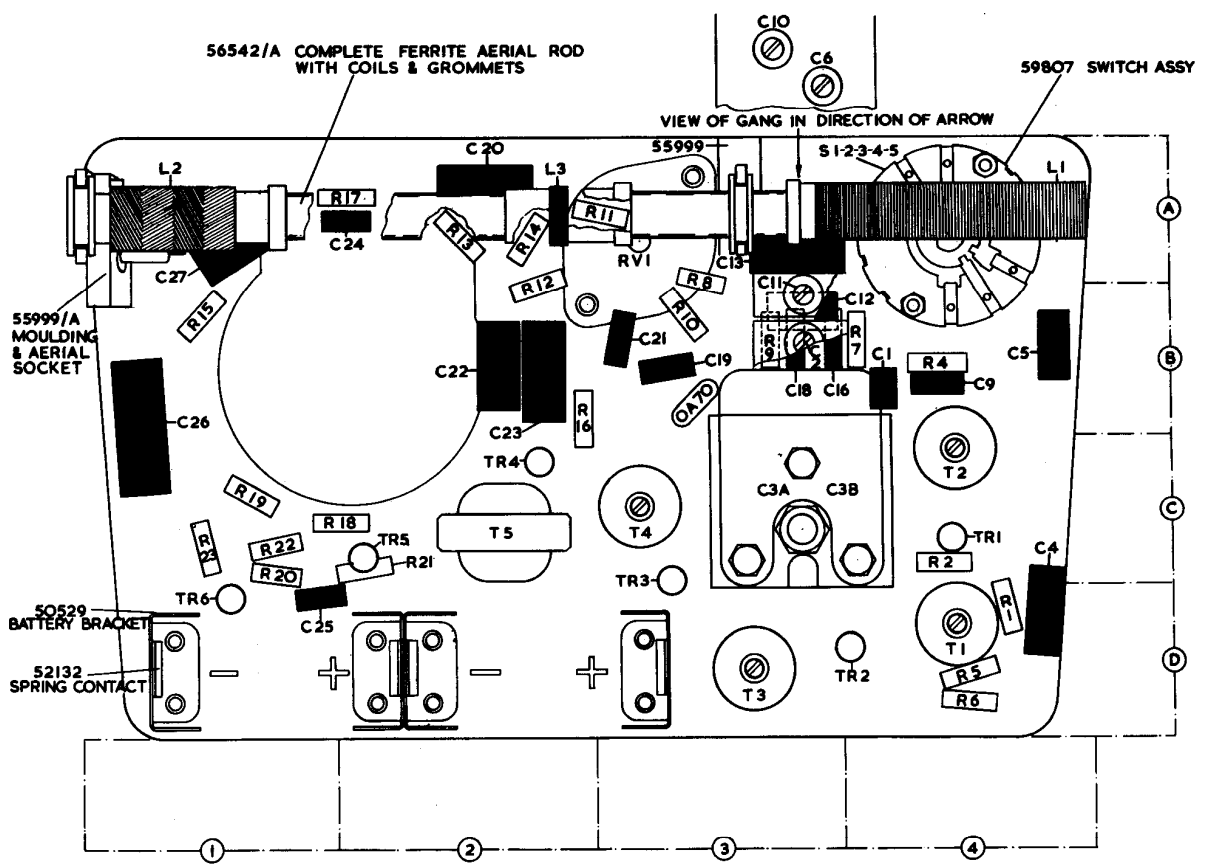
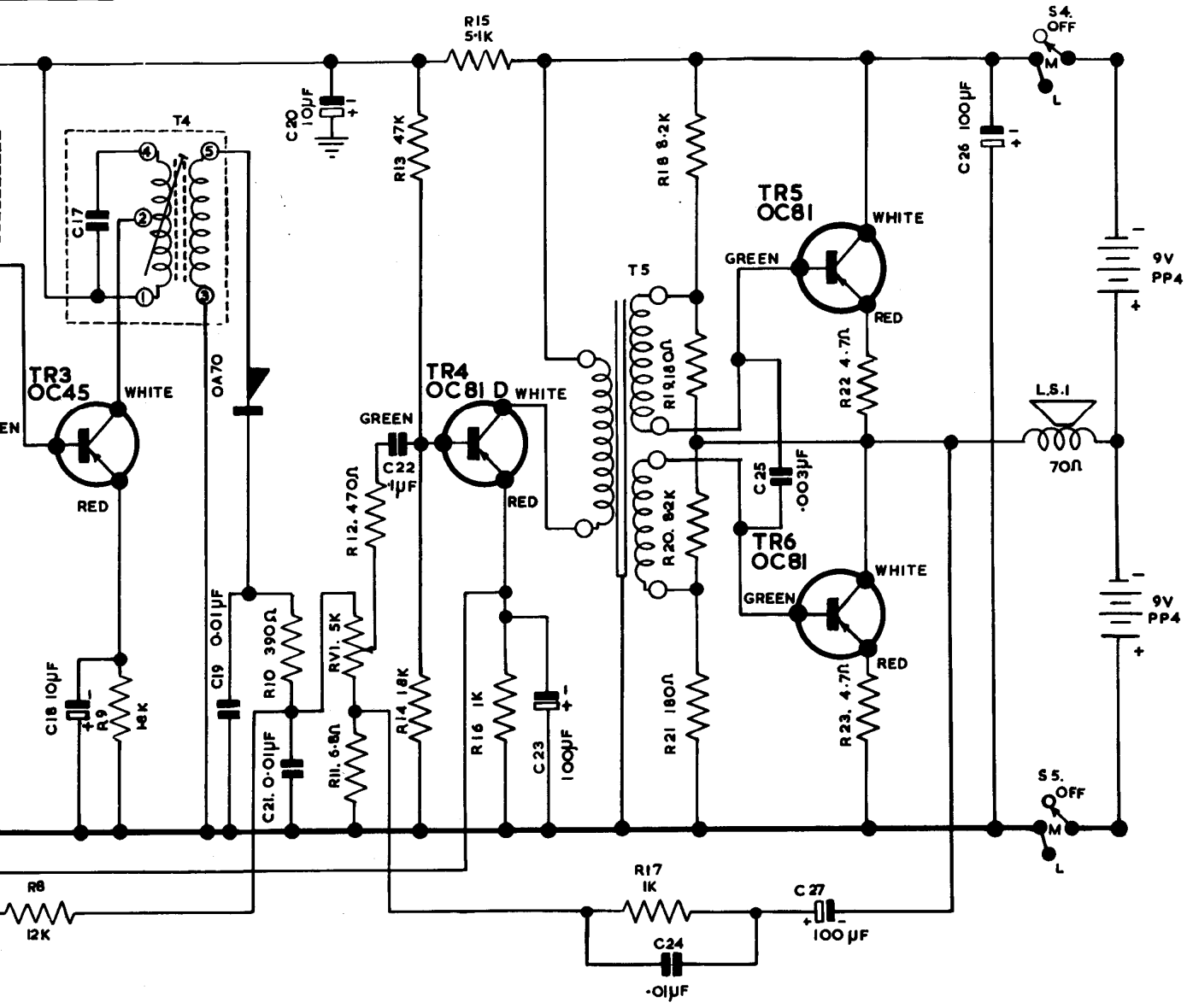
Tune receiver to 1750 metres.  
 Set signal generator to 170 kc/s.  
 Feed signal into aerial sockets via 1K resistor.  
 Adjust oscillator trimmer C11 for maximum output. (There may be a  
 degree of oscillator pulling when tuning C11, care should be taken to  
 adjust L2 and C11 for maximum signal at the correct tracking point).  
 Re-tune receiver to 1250 metres.  
 Feed in signal at 240 kc/s.  
 Adjust C2 for maximum output.  
 Repeat above operation.



VOLTAGE READING CHART

<u>TRANSISTOR</u>	<u>EMITTER</u> (Red)	<u>COLLECTOR</u> (White)	<u>BASE</u> (Green)
TR1	1.2v.	6.9v.	1.1v.
TR2	.7v.	6.8v.	.9v.
TR3	1.45v.	6.8v.	1.65v.
TR4	1.7v.	17.2v.*	1.2v.
TR5	8.6v.	17.5v.*	8.8v.
TR6	-	8.6v.	7.2v.

1. Voltage readings taken on AVO Model 8 on 10v. range. Readings marked\* on 25v. range.
2. Readings taken from transistor terminal to positive earth point under zero signal conditions with volume control at minimum.
3. Total current reading 7.5 mA.





TP.50  
MODIFICATION

## MODEL TP.50

The model TP.50 has a remarkable power output for a set of its size and specification. However, for those dealers who wish to compromise between power output and battery life we can recommend the following modification to increase time of battery life.

The enclosed kit of parts comprise the following items.

- (a) 2 - 2.0K resistors  $\frac{1}{4}$  watt.
- (b) 2 - 100 ohm resistors  $\frac{1}{4}$  watt.
- (c) 1 - 680 ohm resistor  $\frac{1}{4}$  watt.
- (d) 2 Lengths of wire.
- (e) 2 Fibre Insulators.

### MODIFICATION PROCEDURE

1. Remove chassis from cabinet.
2. Remove both loudspeaker leads by unsoldering them from their present positions (remembering to protect transistor lead with heat sink).
3. On the reverse side of the board, unsolder, carefully separate and bend the two spring contacts at present forming the centre position of the series arranged battery connectors.
4. Using the two pieces of wire provided, one red, one black, solder the red wire from positive connector to positive battery connector and the black from negative to negative. (See Fig. 3.)
5. Carefully protecting the transistor leads, remove the two 8.2K ohm resistors shown in the diagram and replace with the 2.0K ohm resistors provided. (R18, R20).
6. Remove 2 - 180 ohm resistors and replace with 100 ohm resistors provided. (R19-R21).
7. Remove 1K resistor and .01 condenser (R17, C24), and replace with 680 ohm resistor.
8. Remove 5.1K ohm resistor shown in the diagram and replace with 1K ohm resistor removed in operation '7'. (R15).
9. Solder loudspeaker lead to earth connection - (A., Fig. 2.)
10. Solder second loudspeaker lead, suitably shortened to junction of 680 ohm and 100mfd. (R17 and C27), situated under ferrite rod. (B., Fig. 2).
11. Prise back the spring contact on each of the two central battery connectors and insert the fibre insulators provided so as to prevent either bracket from touching the other.

### DIAGRAM OF BATTERY CONNECTORS REWIRED

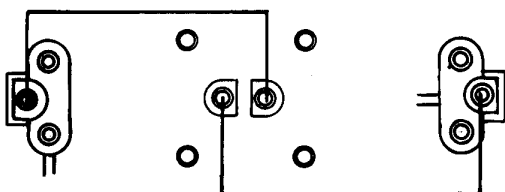


Fig. 3

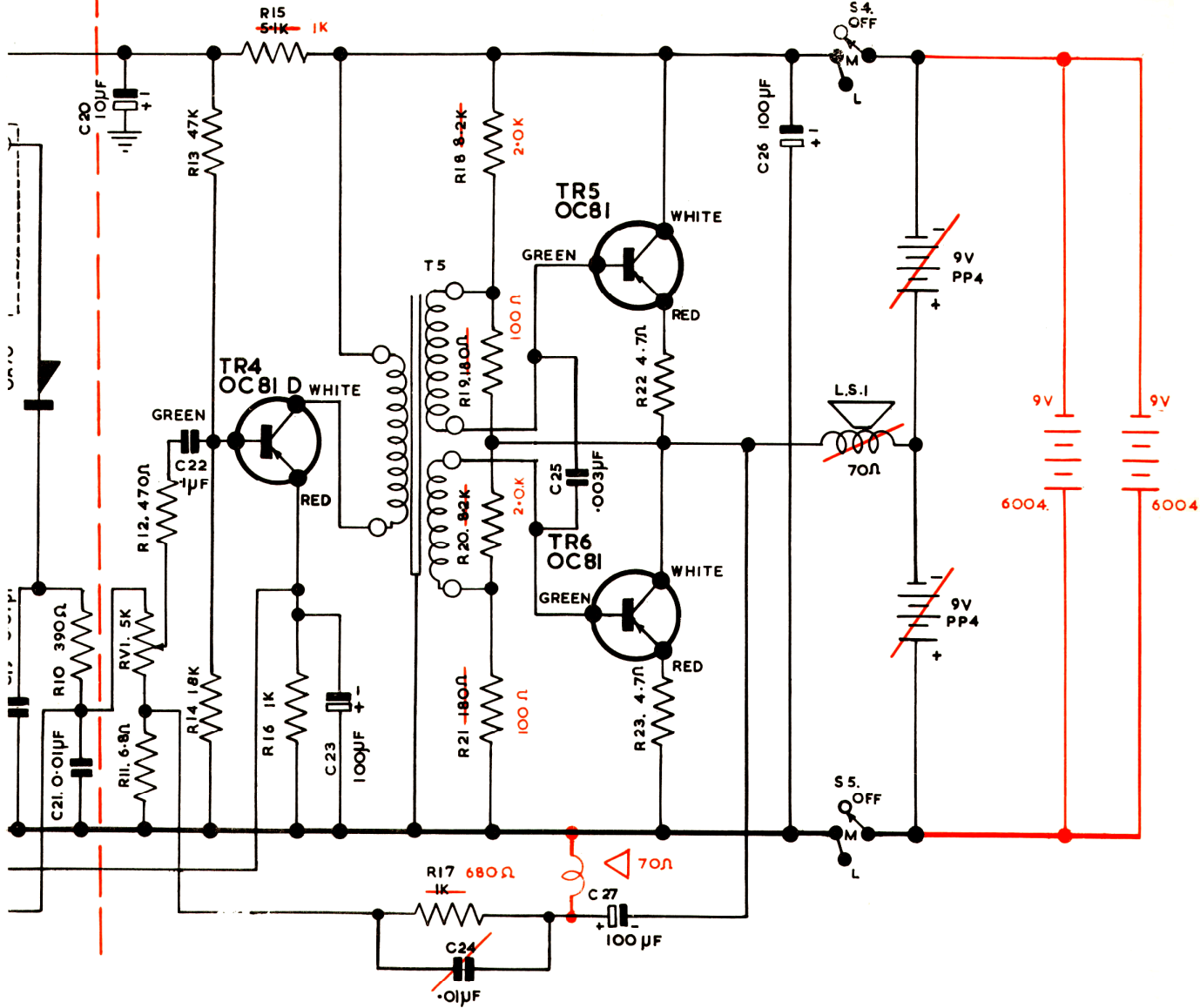


Fig. 1

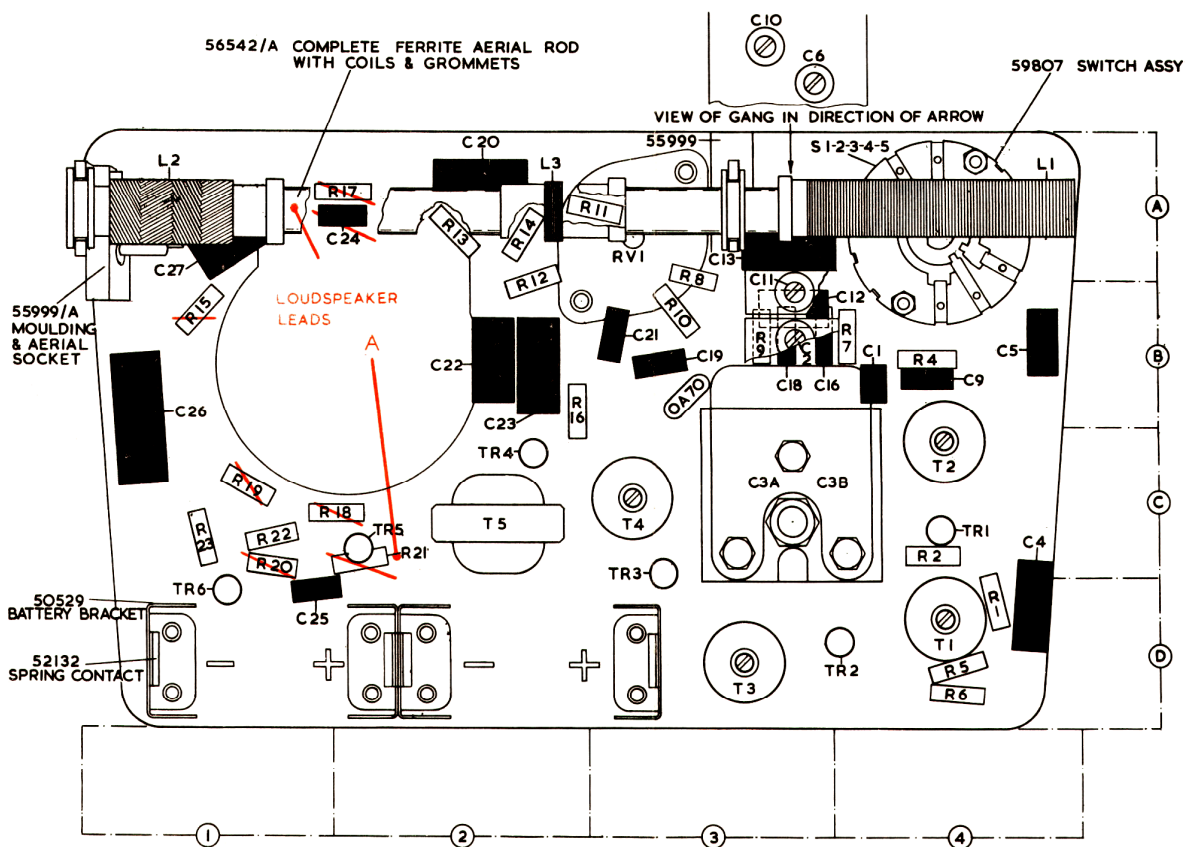


Fig. 2