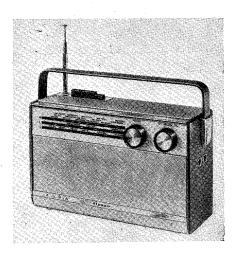


SEVEN transistor battery portable covering long, medium and short wavebands with wavechange and tone control by push buttons.

Battery. Two PP7 or equivalents.



Consumption. 13mA (quiescent). Wavebands. 195-550m, 1100-1900m, Transistors. AF115 (2), AF117, OC70, OC81D, OC81 (2). Diode. OA79.

### ALBA 939 'OLYMPIC'

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Additional copies of this chart price Is. 6d. post free. Payment with order please to ERT, 40 Bowling Green Lane, London EC1

**IF.** 470kc/s.

Aerial. Ferrite rod. External aerial socket.

Speaker. 35ohm. 6 x 4in.

Output. 800mW.

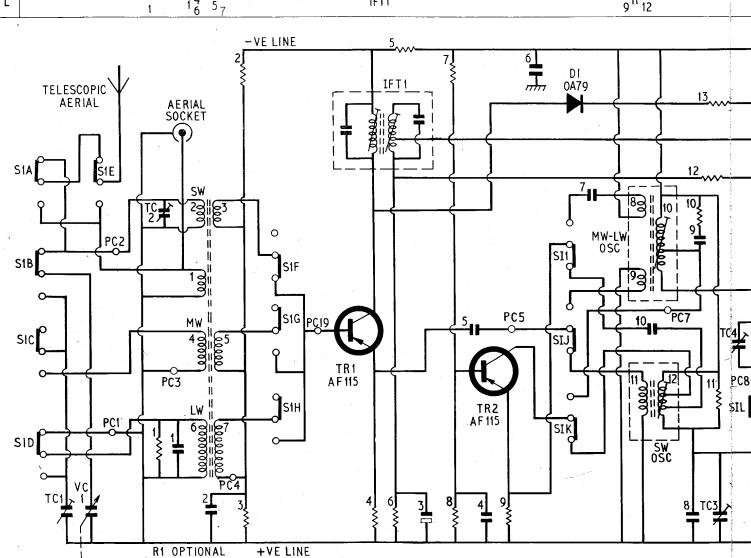
Outlet. For tape recorder.

**Dimensions.**  $11 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in.

Weight. 5lb. (including batteries).

Manufacturer. Alba (Radio & Television) Ltd.

R		1 2 3	5 4 6	7 8 9			10 13 11
С	TC1 VC1	TC2 1 2	3	5 4	6 7	10	8 <sup>9</sup> TC3 TC4 11
L		2 <sub>4</sub> 3 1 6 5 <sub>7</sub>	IFT1			8 11 10 9 11 12	) 2



Service department. Tabernacle Street, London EC2. Tel: Clerkenwell 1322.

#### DISMANTLING

Turn two retaining clips half a turn inward and remove back of cabinet. Take out batteries. Pull off two front control knobs. Take out two Phillipshead screws securing the drive/control panel to inside of cabinet front (note the cheloprof washer).

the shakeproof washers).

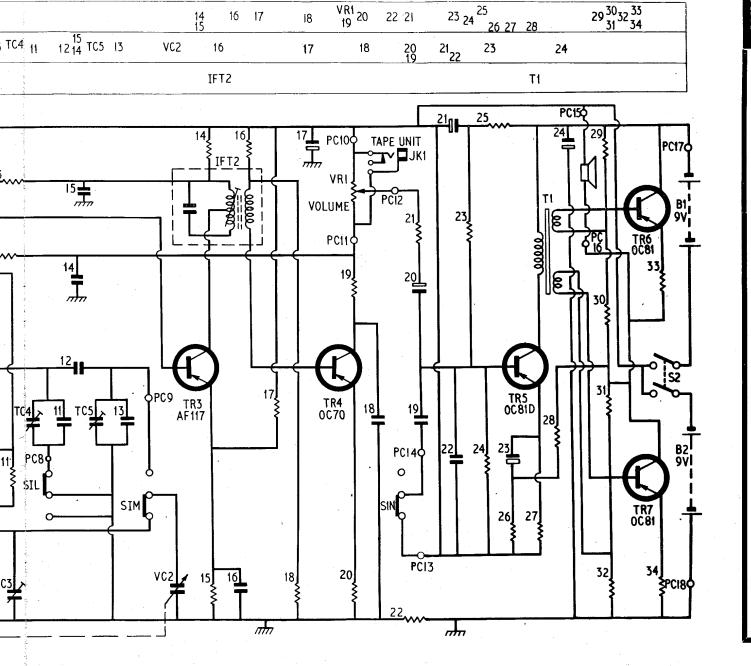
Chassis assembly is now free to the limit of the leads to the aerial and tape sockets. These can be unsoldered and the speaker leads unclipped from their

tags if required.

In easing out the assembly, see that righthand battery clip does not foul the drive pulley — spring clip back gently with a finger to let the pulley pass. The rubber speaker cushion may tend to hold the chassis due to snug fit; ease it off.

If telescopic aerial is to be removed, take out the Phillips screw (with washer) securing aerial to cabinet base. Pull the aerial upward out of cabinet top. When replacing, see that soldering tag carry-

	RESISTORS R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R110 R112 R113 R114 R15 R116 R17	220K 47K 8K2 680 100 12K 6K8 1K8 10K 15K 680 1K 330 47K 4K7 100	B1 B3 B3 B3 B3 B3 B2 B2 C3 B2 C3 B3 C3 C3	R33 R34 POTEN' VR1 CAPACI C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12	5 5 TIOMETER 20K ITORS 120pF 47KpF 16mF 47KpF 20KpF 22KpF 22KpF 20kpF 100pF 10pF 16pF 260pF 400pF	B1 B2 B3 B2 B3 B2 C2 B2 B2 B2 B2 B2	C13 C14 C15 C16 C17 C18 C19 C20 C21 C22 C23 C24 TRIMMERS TCI TC2 TC3 TC4 TC5	10pF 10KpF 47KpF 5500KpF 250mF 10KpF 6K8pF 8mF 10KpF 100mF 100mF 100mF 3-40pF 3-40pF 3-40pF 3-40pF	B2 B3 B3 B3 C3 C3 C2 C2 C2 B1 B2 B2 B2
The second secon	R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R29 R30 R31 R32	270 330 150 27K 10K 680 10 330 1K2 2K7 56 2K7	888888888888888888888888888888888888888	Readi	istor vol.t. ings with 20 in respect Type AF115 AF115 OC70 OC81D OC81 OC81	,000ohms/volt	meter (Avo cept where in B 1.0 1.5 1.6 r very low 9.0 7.2 +1.2	dicated other E 0.8 1.4 1.4	s are rwise. C 7.0 6.2 3.6 15.0 15.5 7.2



ing the lead to the wavechange switch from base of aerial is replaced.

#### CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Medium and long wave signals are coupled from rod aerial by L4/5 and L6/7 respectively to base of mixer transistor TR1. The aerial coils are variably tuned by VC1 on gang capacitor, with trimmer TC1 used on medium waves and extra capacitance C1 on long waves. Signals from an external aerial are coupled in by L1.

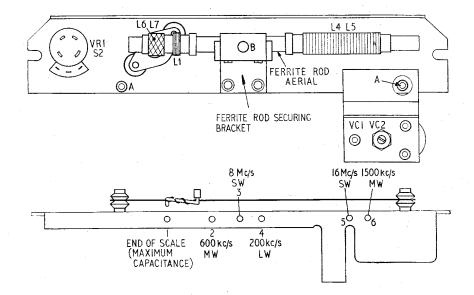
On short waves the telescopic aerial is employed, wavechange switch bringing in transformer L2/3, primary of which is trimmed by TC2.

Separate oscillator TR2 oscillates due

Separate oscillator TR2 oscillates due to feedback from collector to emitter via L8, C7, L10. L10 is tuned by gang section VC2 and C9, with C12, C13 and TC5 in use on MW, and C11, TC4 on LW.

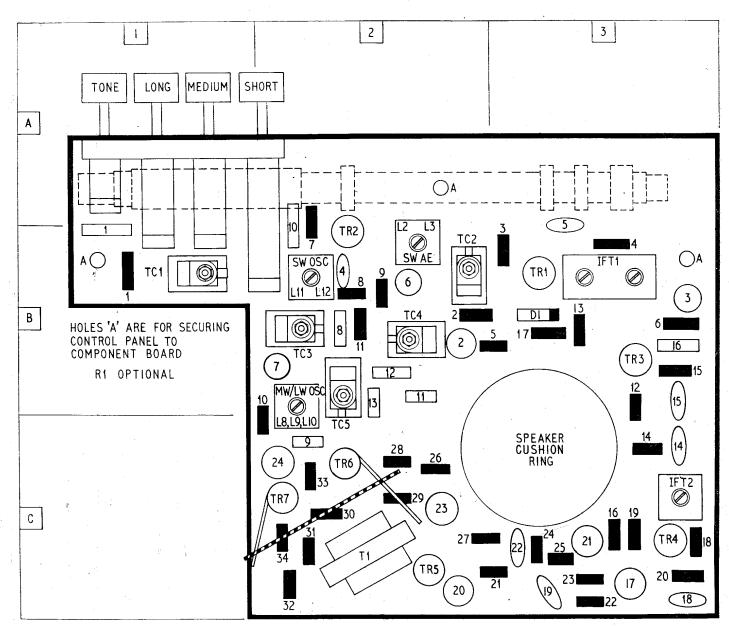
For SW, separate oscillator transformer L11/12 is switched in, L11 providing coupling and L12 being tuned by VC2 with C8 and TC3.

Oscillator voltage is injected to mixer emitter through L9 on MW/LW and C5 on SW. 1F signal at 470 kc/s is amplified by TR3 and detected and amplified by TR4.



Bias for automatic gain control is taken from junction VR1 and R19 in the collector circuit and fed back through R12 to base of TR3. Diode D1 is also used to provide variable damping of IFT1 primary on strong signals.

Audio signal passes from volume control VR1 and R21 C20 to TR5. Switch S1N controls C19 for "top" cut. Jack socket for feeding a tape recorder is connected across VR1 but not controlled by the slider position.



Drive transistor TR5 is biased by a combination of the negative potential applied to the base via R23 R24 and the volt drop across R27, the "return" being via low-value R26.

Phase-splitting transformer T1 supplies anti-phase signals to the output pair TR6 TR7, which operate in single-ended Class B push-pull, the speaker forming the common load. Forward bias is provided by R29-R32. Negative feedback occurs through the connection to R26 in TR5 circuit.

Full voltage from the centre-tapped battery is applied to the output stage. with RF, IF and detector stages fed from one half, and the driver from the other half to equalise the drain. Decoupling of supply is by C24 and by R25 C21.

#### ALIGNMENT

For alignment the complete chassis assembly must be removed. As the scale remains in the cabinet, use is made of calibration markers provided as small holes along the top of the drive/control panel.

Connect output meter, 350hm impedance, across speaker leads and set to 100mW range. During alignment, limit the input so that output is 50mW.

IF. Switch to LW, turn gang to fully open position and volume control to maximum. Connect signal generator across aerial section of tuning gang (white lead) and inject 470kc/s 30 per cent modulated and trim cores of IFT2 and IFT1 for maximum. Repeat, using reduced input, for optimum results.

For sensitivity check, this signal can be injected via 100KpF capacitor to transistor bases, receiver tuned to 1mc/s. For 50mW output, input signal should not need to be greater than 60mV at TR4, 200 microvolts at TR3 or 11 microvolts at TR2. With generator as well as set tuned to 1mc/s, input of 7 microvolts should give 50mW output.

Medium waves. Inject test signal via a transmitting loop about 12in. from, and coaxial with, the aerial coils. See that with gang fully meshed, the scale pointer extension coincides with end calibration mark 1.

Switch to MW, tune to calibration mark 2, inject 600kc/s and trim osc. core L10 for maximum output. Slide MW aerial coil L4 along ferrite rod for maximum.

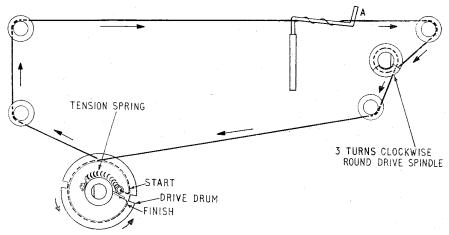
Tune set to calibration point 6, inject 1500kc/s and adjust osc trimmer TC5 and aerial trimmer TC1 for maximum. Repeat all MW operations.

Long waves. Switch to LW and tune to cal. mark 4. Inject 200kc/s and adjust TC4 and slide aerial coil L6/7 along rod for maximum. Repeat.

Short waves. Switch to SW, connect signal generator to telescopic aerial input tag (aerial disconnected) via 14pF capacitor. Tune set to cal. mark 3, inject 8mc/s and adjust osc. core L12 and aerial core L2/3 (accessible from foil side of board) for maximum.

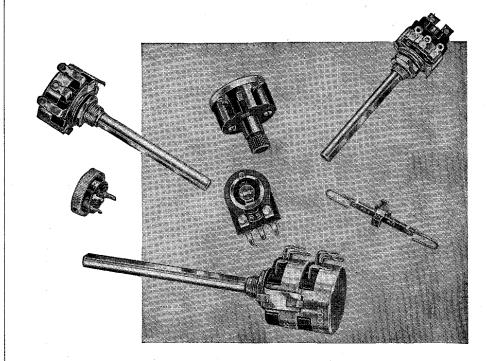
Tune set to cal. mark 5, inject 16mc/s and adjust TC3 for maximum, using the outer peak. To check, screw trimmer in to find inner peak, then return to outer peak.

Adjust aerial trimmer TC2 a little at a time, retuning the gang each time, until no further improvement is obtained. Repeat the SW adjustments.



Pointer A should coincide with calibration hole 1 with gang fully meshed. Drive cord is taken  $1\frac{3}{4}$  turns anticlockwise round drum and terminated through brass clamp

# **A Variety of Variables**



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