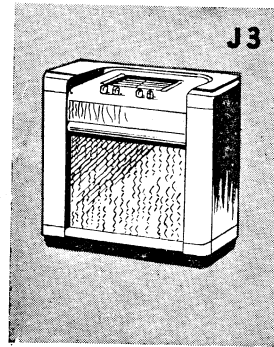


MODELS
J35DVX
H35DVG
H35DVGX

Hotpoint

BAND-MASTER



SERVICE DATA & TECHNICAL INFORMATION

FIVE VALVE, TWO BAND,
SUPERHETERODYNES

AUSTRALIAN
GENERAL ELECTRIC
PROPRIETARY LIMITED

32 VOLTS
D.C. OPERATED

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS.

FREQUENCY RANGES:

Medium Wave 540-1600 Kc/s.
 (555-187.5M.)
 Short Wave 6-18 Mc/s.
 (50-16M.)

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY 455 Kc/s.
 DIAL LAMPS 6.3 volts, 0.25 amp.
 M.E.S.

FUSES 5 amp. Cartridge

VALVE COMPLEMENT:

- (1) 6BA6 R.F. Amplifier
- (2) 6BE6 Converter
- (3) 6BA6 I.F. Amplifier
- (4) 6AV6 Detector, A.F. Amplifier, A.V.C.
- (5) 6V6GT Output

VIBRATOR POWER UNITS:

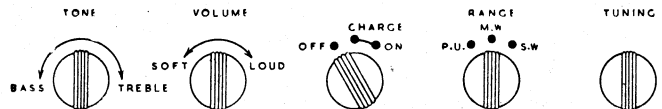
Models J35DVX, H35DVGX 24651
 Model H35DVG, 24651 and 25380

VIBRATOR CARTRIDGE:

Unit No. 24651 V5258
 Unit No. 25380 V5123/55

LOUDSPEAKER (Permanent Magnet):

12 inch — Code No. AU55.
 Transformer — TU201
 V.C. Impedance — 6.5 ohms at 400 C.P.S.
 Undistorted Power Output — 2.5 watts.



MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS.

Cabinet Dimensions (inches):	Height	Width	Depth
Model J35DVX	32	30	13
Model H35DVG	31	36	16 ⁷ / ₈
Model H35DVGX	31	36	17 ³ / ₄
Chassis Base Dimensions (inches)	2 ¹ / ₂	11	5 ¹ / ₂
Weight (nett lbs.):			
Model J35DVX	63 lbs.		
Models H35DVG, H35DVGX	156 lbs.		
Cabinet Finish	Walnut Veneer.		

General Description.

The model J35DVX is a 5 valve, two band, 32 volts D.C. operated superheterodyne.

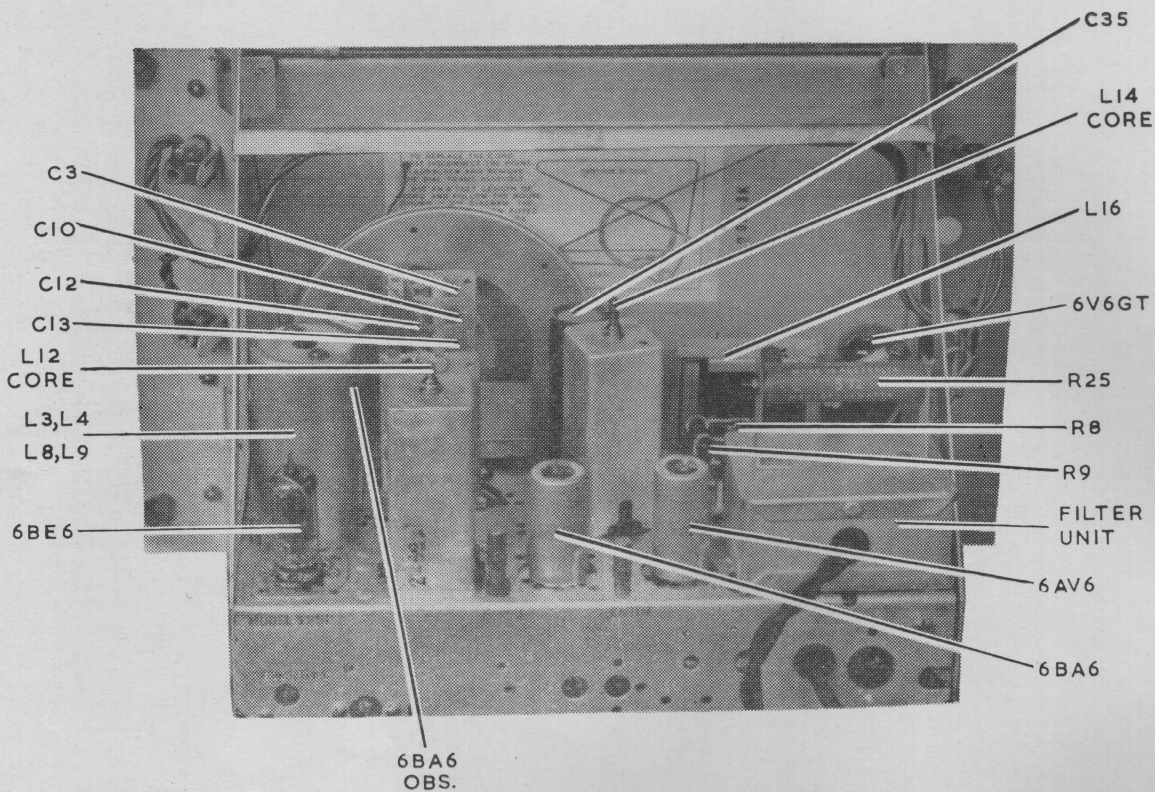
Features of its design include: Tropic-proof construction, automatic volume control, magnetite cores in I.F. transformers and broadcast oscillator coil, air-dielectric trimming capacitors, straight-line edge lighted dial scale.

Models H35DVG and H35DVGX are Radio-Phonograph combinations and have similar features to the J35DVX. In addition, model H35DVG incorporates the Garrard RC65 Automatic Record Changer, capable of playing up to eight 10-inch and 12-inch records, mixed in any order, without attention. Model H35DVGX incorporates the Garrard RC70A Automatic Record Changer, capable of playing up to ten records of equal size—either 10-inch or 12-inch.

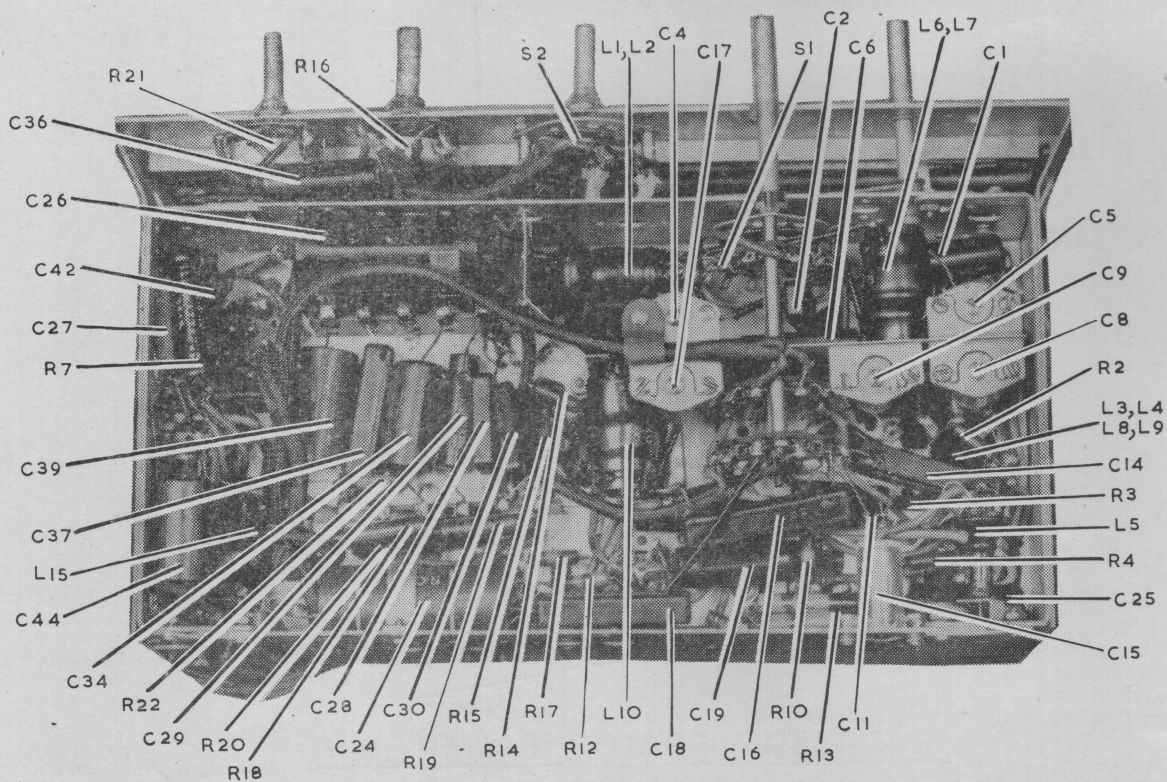
CIRCUIT CODE. HOTPOINT J35DVX, H35-DVG, H35-DVGX.

Code No.	Description	Part No.	Code No.	Description	Part No.	Code No.	Description	Part No.
INDUCTORS								
L1, L2	Aerial Coil 540-1600		R22	0.4 megohm 1/2 watt		C28	100 uuf Mica	
L3, L4	R.F. Coil 540-1600 Kc/s	15454	R23	50,000 ohms 1/2 watt		C29	0.01 uF Paper 600 v.	
L5	Oscillator Coil 540-1600	24624	R24	250 ohms 3 watt		C30	Working	
	Kc/s	24626	R25	5 ohms 25 watt		C31	100 uuf Mica	
L6, L7	Aerial Coil 6-18 Mc/s.	15456		CAPACITORS		C32	150 uuf Silvered Mica	
L8, L9	R.F. Coil 6-18 Mc/s	24624	C1	0.1 uF Paper 200 v.		C33	200 uuf Mica	
L10	Oscillator Coil 6-18		C2	Working		C34	0.1 uF Paper 400 v.	
	Mc/s	24628	C3	4 uuf Mica	18638	C35	16 uF 525 P.V. Electro-lytic	
L11, L12	1st I.F. Transformer	24622	C4	12-445 uuf Tuning	19659	C36	Working	
L13, L14	2nd I.F. Transformer	24622	C5	2-20 uuf Air Trimmer	19659	C37	1500 uuf Mica	
L15	R.F. Choke	3149	C6	2-20 uuf Air Trimmer	18638	C38	0.01 uF Paper 600 v.	
L16	H.T. Filter Choke	15317A	C7	0.05 uF Paper 200 v.		C39	Working	
L17	R.F. Choke	3149	C8	Working		C40	0.005 uF Paper 600 v.	
L18	R.F. Choke	3149	C9	2-20 uuf Air Trimmer	19659	C41	0.005 uF Paper 600 v.	
	RESISTORS		C10	2-20 uuf Air Trimmer	18638	C42	Working	
R1	200 ohms 1/2 watt		C11	12-445 uuf Tuning		C43	200 uuf Mica	
R2	0.1 megohm 1/2 watt		C12	70 uuf Mica		C44	0.4 uF Paper 200 v.	
R3	20,000 ohms 1/2 watt		C13	9 uuf Mica		C45	Working	
R4	100 ohms 1/2 watt		C14	12-445 uuf Tuning		C46	Working	
R5	0.2 megohm 1/2 watt (J35DVX)		C15	470 uuf Padder ± 2 1/2%		C47	25 uF 40 P.V. Electro-lytic	
R5	50,000 ohms 1/2 watt (H35DVG, H35DVGX)		C16	2-20 uuf Air Trimmer	19659			
R6	50,000 ohms 1/2 watt J35DVX		C17	4000 uuf Padder ± 2 1/2%				
R6	20,000 ohms 1/2 watt (H35DVG, H35DVGX)		C18	Working (H35DVG, H35DVGX)				
R7	12.5 ohms 5 watt		C18'	Working (H35DVG, H35DVGX)				
R8	40 ohms 5 watt		C19	0.02 uF Paper 600 v.	C46			
R9	160 ohms 5 watt		C20	Working				
R10	0.1 megohm 1/2 watt		C21	150 uuf Silvered Mica				
R11	20,000 ohms 1 watt		C22	150 uuf Silvered Mica				
R12	400 ohms 1/2 watt		C23	9 uuf Mica				
R13	13,000 ohms 3 watt			0.1 uF Paper 200 v.				
R14	1.5 megohms 1/2 watt			Working				
R15	50,000 ohms 1/2 watt			8 uF 525 P.V. Electro-lytic				
R16	0.5 megohm Volume Control	7690	C24	Working				
R17	10 megohms 1/2 watt		C25	lytic				
R18	50,000 ohms 1 watt		C26	0.1 uF Paper 400 v.				
R19	0.2 megohm 1 watt			Working				
R20	0.1 megohm 1/2 watt			0.5 uF Paper 400 v.				
R21	0.1 megohm Tone Control	25378		Working				

Code No.	Description	Part No.
T1	TRANSFORMERS Loudspeaker Transformer	TU201
	LOUDSPEAKER	
	12 inch Permanent Magnet	AU55
	SWITCHES	
S1	Phono/Range Switch	24799
S2	Power Switch	25451
F1	FUSES 5 amp. Cartridge	
F2	5 amp. Cartridge	



CHASSIS TOP VIEW MODEL J35DVX H35DVG : H35DVGX



CHASSIS UNDERNEATH VIEW MODEL J35DVX H35DVG H35DVGX

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE.

Manufacturer's Setting of Adjustments.

The receiver is tested by the manufacturer with precision instruments and all adjusting screws are sealed. Re-alignment should be necessary only when components in tuned circuits are repaired or replaced or when it is found that the seals over the adjusting screws have been broken.

It is especially important that the adjustments should not be altered unless in association with the correct testing instruments listed below.

Under no circumstances should the plates of the ganged tuning capacitor be bent, as the unit is accurately aligned during manufacture and cannot be readjusted unless by skilled operators using specialised equipment.

For all alignment operations, connect the low side of the signal generator to the receiver chassis, and keep the generator output as low as possible to avoid A.V.C. action. Also, keep the volume control in the maximum clockwise position.

Testing Instruments.

- (1) A.W.A. Junior Signal Generator, type 2R3911, or
- (2) A.W.A. Modulated Oscillator, type J6726.

If the modulated oscillator is used, connect a 0.25 megohm non-inductive resistor across the output terminals, and, for short wave alignment, an additional 400 ohms non-inductive resistor in series with the "high" output lead of the instrument.

- (3) A.W.A. Output Meter, type 2M8832.

ALIGNMENT TABLE.

Alignment Order	Connect "high" side of Generator to:	Tune Generator to:	Tune Receiver Dial to:	Adjust for maximum peak output
1	R.F. Section of Gang (centre portion)	455 Kc/s.	540 Kc/s.	L14 Core
2	R.F. Section of Gang (centre portion)	455 Kc/s.	540 Kc/s.	L13 Core
3	R.F. Section of Gang (centre portion)	455 Kc/s.	540 Kc/s.	L12 Core
4	R.F. Section of Gang (centre portion)	455 Kc/s.	540 Kc/s.	L11 Core
Repeat the above adjustments until the maximum output is obtained.				
5	Aerial Terminal	600 Kc/s.	600 Kc/s.	Osc. Core Adj. (L5)*
6	Aerial Terminal	1500 Kc/s.	1500 Kc/s.	Osc. Adj. (C15)
7	Aerial Terminal	1500 Kc/s.	1500 Kc/s.	R.F. Adj. (C9)
8	Aerial Terminal	1500 Kc/s.	1500 Kc/s.	Aer. Adj. (C4)
Repeat adjustments 5, 6, 7 and 8.				
9	Aerial Terminal	16 Mc/s.	16 Mc/s.	Osc. Adj. (C17)**
10	Aerial Terminal	16 Mc/s.	16 Mc/s.	R.F. Adj. (C8)†
11	Aerial Terminal	16 Mc/s.	16 Mc/s.	Aer. Adj. (C5)†

*Rock the tuning control back and forth through the signal.

**Use minimum capacity peak if two can be obtained. Check to determine if C17 has been adjusted to correct peak by tuning the receiver to approximately 15.09 Mc/s. where a weaker signal should be received.

†Use maximum capacity peak if two can be obtained.

Connection to Power Supply.

The receiver will not operate unless it is connected to the power point in the correct polarity. It is necessary, therefore, that all power points to which the receiver may be connected are wired with the same polarity. The plug should be wired to the receiver power cable so that the red wire connects to the positive side of the supply and the black wire to the negative side.

A warning is given on the use of "Double Adaptors," which normally have one outlet connected in the reverse polarity to the other. If the use of a "Double Adaptor" is essential, the outlet with the correct polarity only should be used for the receiver.

Interference Suppression.

The receiver has a filter unit built in to suppress any interference entering the receiver via the power supply. If, however, the receiver is in operation whilst the motor generator is running, some further form of suppression will generally be necessary to reduce interference which is radiated from the generator and picked up by the receiver aerial.

It is recommended that the following be carried out:—
To each generator brush connect one end of a 0.5 uF

capacitor. Then connect the other ends of the capacitors to the generator housing.

The generator housing should be earthed, using a wire as short as possible and of not less than 7/.029 insulated cable.

Chassis Removal.

First, remove the control knobs. Each knob is held by a set screw. Then, disconnect the Loudspeaker, Vibrator, and in the case of models H35DVG and H35DVGX, the Pick-up Cables.

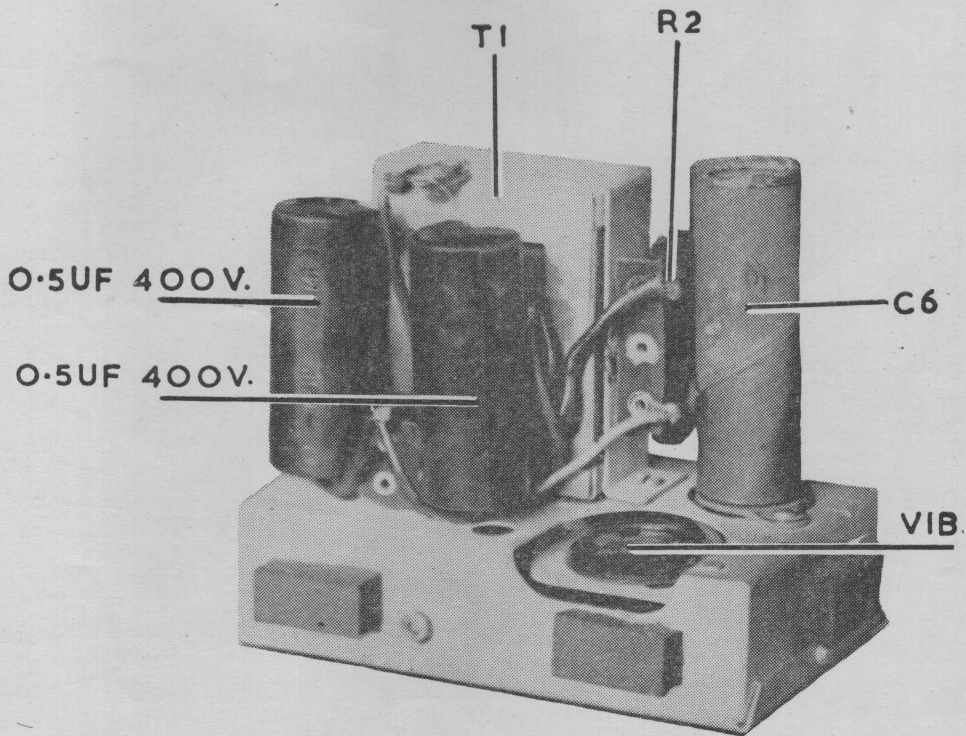
The chassis is held in the cabinet by four nuts, two at each end of the dial frame assembly. Removal of these enables the chassis to be withdrawn from the cabinet.

Dial Pointer Adjustment.

The dial pointer is held in position on the drive cord by two rubber-lined clips. To alter the position of the pointer, loosen the two holding clips slightly and move the pointer in the required direction. It is important to reclamp the clips after any adjustment of the dial pointer.

Drive Cord Replacement.

Follow the diagram which is affixed to the back of the dial frame assembly. This shows the route of the cord and the method of attachment.



MODIFIED VIBRATOR POWER UNIT
No. 24651.

VIBRATOR POWER UNIT No. 24651 MODIFICATION.

Some trouble has been experienced on these Vibrator Power Units due to vibrator contact flash over on starting. The following modification has been well tried in the field and is recommended as a worthwhile contribution towards more reliable performance.

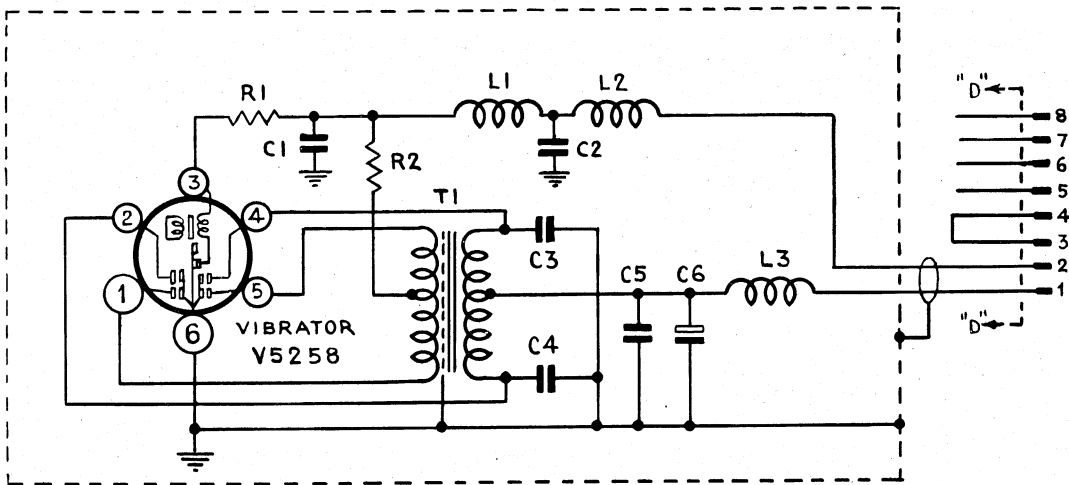
The change consists of removing the two secondary buffer condensers C3 and C4 (refer Vibrator Power Unit Circuit) and replacing them with two 0.5 μ F 400v. paper condensers connected in parallel across the primary of the vibrator transformer, i.e., from pin 1 to pin 5 of the vibrator socket.

Due to the size of the 0.5 μ F condensers, they will not fit under the chassis but must be placed beside the trans-

former on top of the chassis and suitable connection arrangements made. (See photograph below.)

In some units resistor R2 is a 5 ohm 3 watt and is mounted below the chassis, in other units resistor R2 is a 5 ohm 5 watt resistor and is mounted above the chassis, but must be moved to the position shown in photograph below to enable the two 0.5 μ F 400v. paper condensers to be fitted.

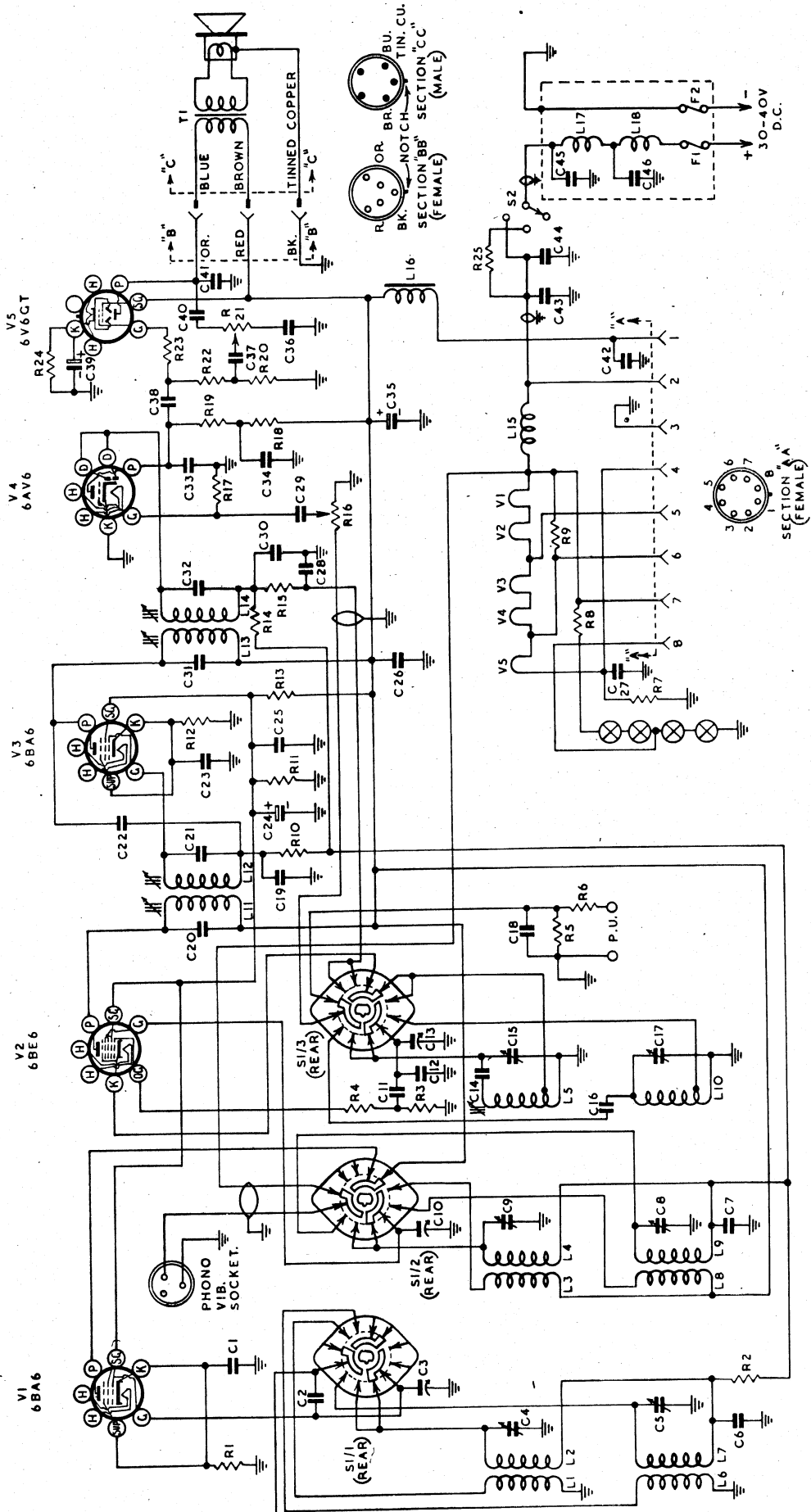
It is also recommended that when a replacement of a vibrator cartridge is necessary and Oak type V6732 be used. As this vibrator has a 32 volt driving coil, it is essential to remove the coil dropping resistor R1. (Refer Vibrator Power Unit Circuit.)



RECEIVER POWER UNIT No 24651

CIRCUIT CODE. VIBRATOR POWER UNITS 24651 & 25380

Code No.	Description	Part No.	Code No.	Description	Part No.
INDUCTORS					
L1	R.F. Choke	22936	C4	0.02 uF Paper 600 v. Working	
L2	R.F. Choke	22936	C5	0.1 uF Paper 400 v. Working	
L3	R.F. Choke	13809	C6	8 uF 525 P.V. Electrolytic	
RESISTORS					
R1	100 ohms 3 watt		C7	1.2 uF Paper 200 v. Working (3 x 0.4 uF, in parallel)	
R2	5 ohms 5 watt		C8	2 uF Paper 1000 v. Working	
R3	100 ohms 3 watt		C9	0.4 uF Paper 200 v. Working	
R4	7 ohms 3 watt		TRANSFORMERS		
R5	7 ohms 3 watt		T1	Vibrator Transformer	17894
CAPACITORS					
C1	0.4 uF Paper 200 v. Working		T2	Vibrator Transformer	25130
C2	0.4 uF Paper 200 v. Working				
C3	0.02 uF Paper 600 v. Working				



D.C. RESISTANCE OF WINDINGS.

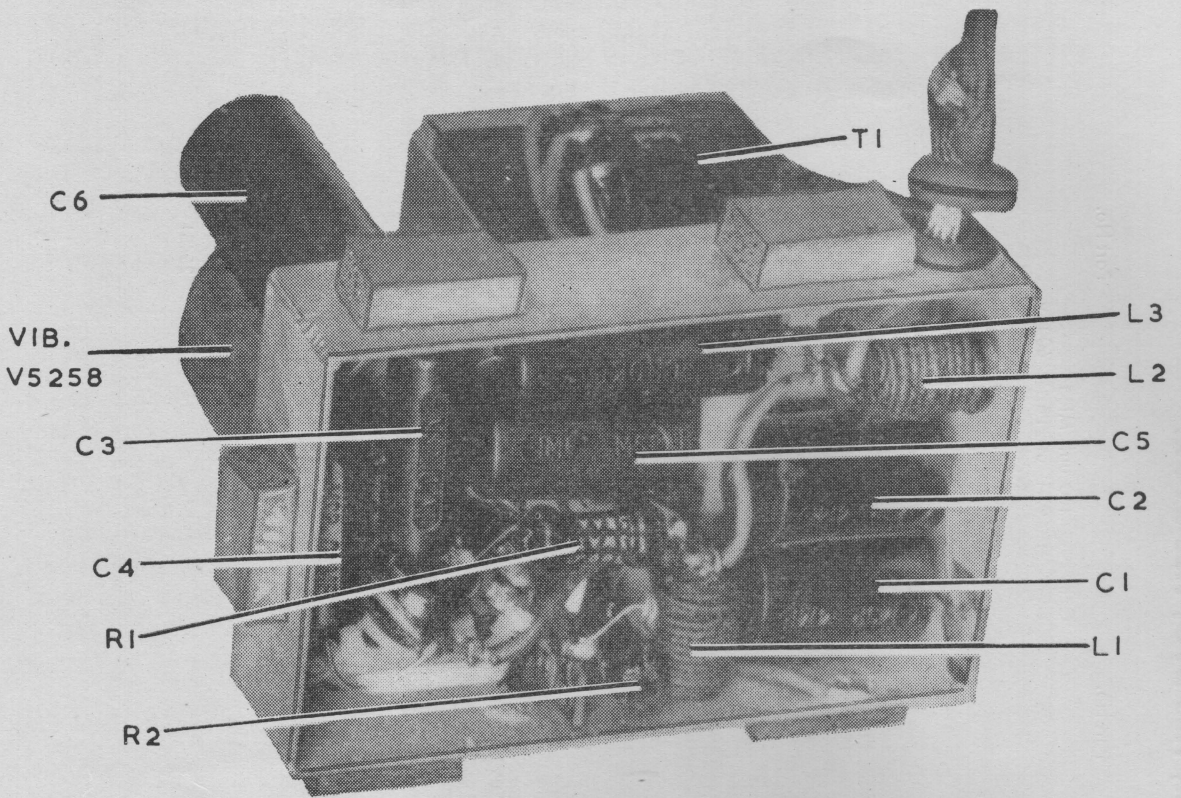
Winding	D.C. Resistance in ohms
Aerial Coil (M.W.)	
Primary (L1)	16
Secondary (L2)	5
Aerial Coil (S.W.)	
Primary (L6)	4
Secondary (L7)	*
R.F. Coil (M.W.)	
Primary (L3)	50
Secondary (L4)	6
R.F. Coil (S.W.)	
Primary (L8)	5
Secondary (L9)	*
Oscillator Coil (M.W.) (L5)	7
Oscillator Coil (S.W.) (L10)	*
I.F. Transformer Windings	6
R.F. Choke (L15, L17, L18)	*
H.T. Filter Choke (L16)	200
Loudspeaker Input Transformer (T1)	
Primary	345
Secondary	*
Vibrator Power Units No. 24651 & 25380	
R.F. Choke (L1, L2)	*
R.F. Choke (L3)	9
Vibrator Transformer (T1)	
Primary	*
Secondary	180
Vibrator Transformer (T2)	
- Primary	5
Secondary	20

The above readings were taken on a standard chassis, but substitution of materials during manufacture may cause variations, and it should not be assumed that a component is faulty if a slightly different reading is obtained.

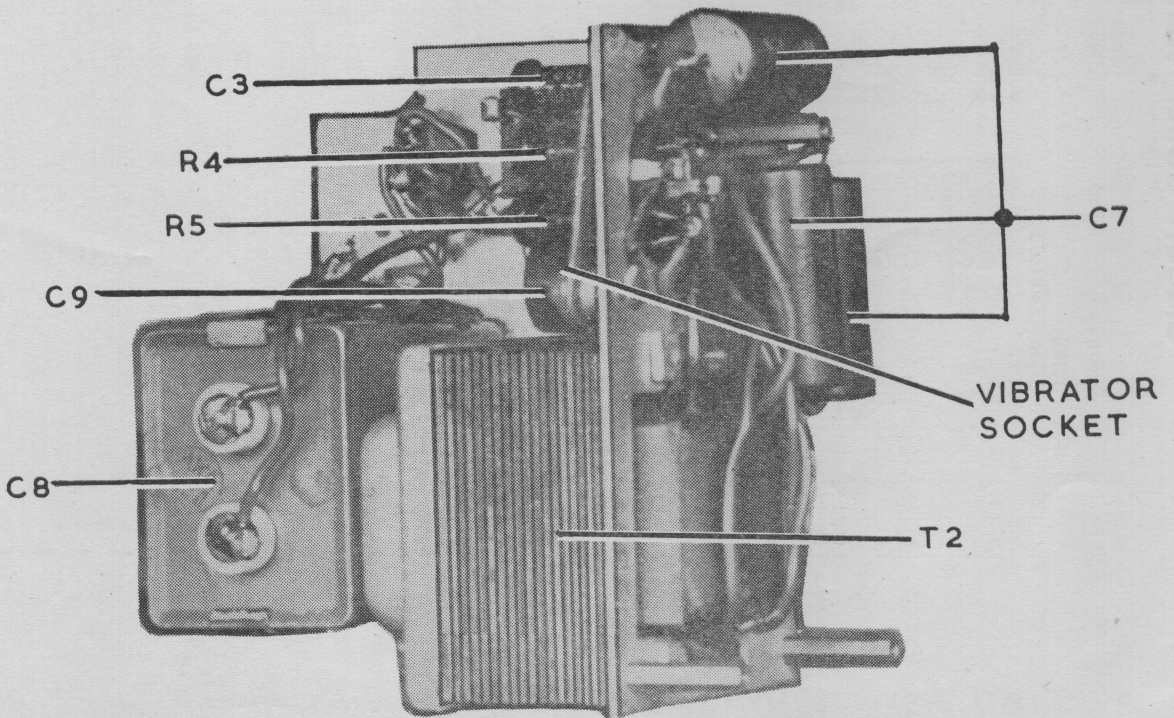
*Less than 1 ohm.

MECHANICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Item	Part No.	Item	Part No.
Cabinet, Model J35DVX	J3	Knob	4589
Model H35DVG,	H3	Socket, Valve Ass. (miniature)	15919
Model H35DVGX	H3	Socket, Valve Ass. (miniature)	24757
Cable, Pick-up	24637	Socket, Valve Ass. (miniature)	25394
Cable, Speaker	19188	Socket, Valve (Octal)	4704
Chassis, End. Right-hand	20316	Strip, Tag 1 way	7628
" " Left-hand	24760	1 way	22945
Dial Frame Assembly	20343	5 way	9210
Dial, Pointer Assembly	20331	7 way	19920
Dial, Scale	25952	Terminal, Spring	5458
Drum, Drive	15684		



VIBRATOR POWER UNIT No.24651



VIBRATOR POWER UNIT No.25380

SOCKET VOLTAGES.

VALVES	Cathode to Chassis Volts	Screen Grid to Chassis Volts	Plate to Chassis Volts	Plate Current mA	Heater Volts*
6BA6 R.F. Amp., M.W.	0.9	65	200	3.3	6.3
S.W.	0.9	65	200	3.2	6.3
6BE6 Converter, M.W.	—	65	200	1.1	6.3
S.W.	—	65	200	1.4	6.3
6BA6 I.F. Amp.	1.1	65	200	2.0	6.3
6AV6 Det., A.F. Amp., A.V.C.	0	—	80**	0.5	6.3
6V6GT Output	9.0	200	190	34	6.3

Total H.T. Current 50 mA.

Measured with Receiver connected to 32 volts D.C. Supply. Volume Control maximum clockwise. Power Switch extreme clockwise. No signal input. Voltmeter 1000 ohms per volt; measurements taken on highest scale giving accurate readable deflection.

Total Input Current: Model J35DVX—1.3 amps.

Model H35DVG—Radio 1.3 amps., Phono. 2.1 amps.

Model H35DVGX—Radio 1.3 amps., Phono. 1.8 amps.

Model H35DVG only—Record hanger Voltage—120 volts A.C. Measured with rectifier type meter.

*These readings are nominal and will vary, due to the Series Heater connections.

**Cannot be measured with an ordinary voltmeter.

