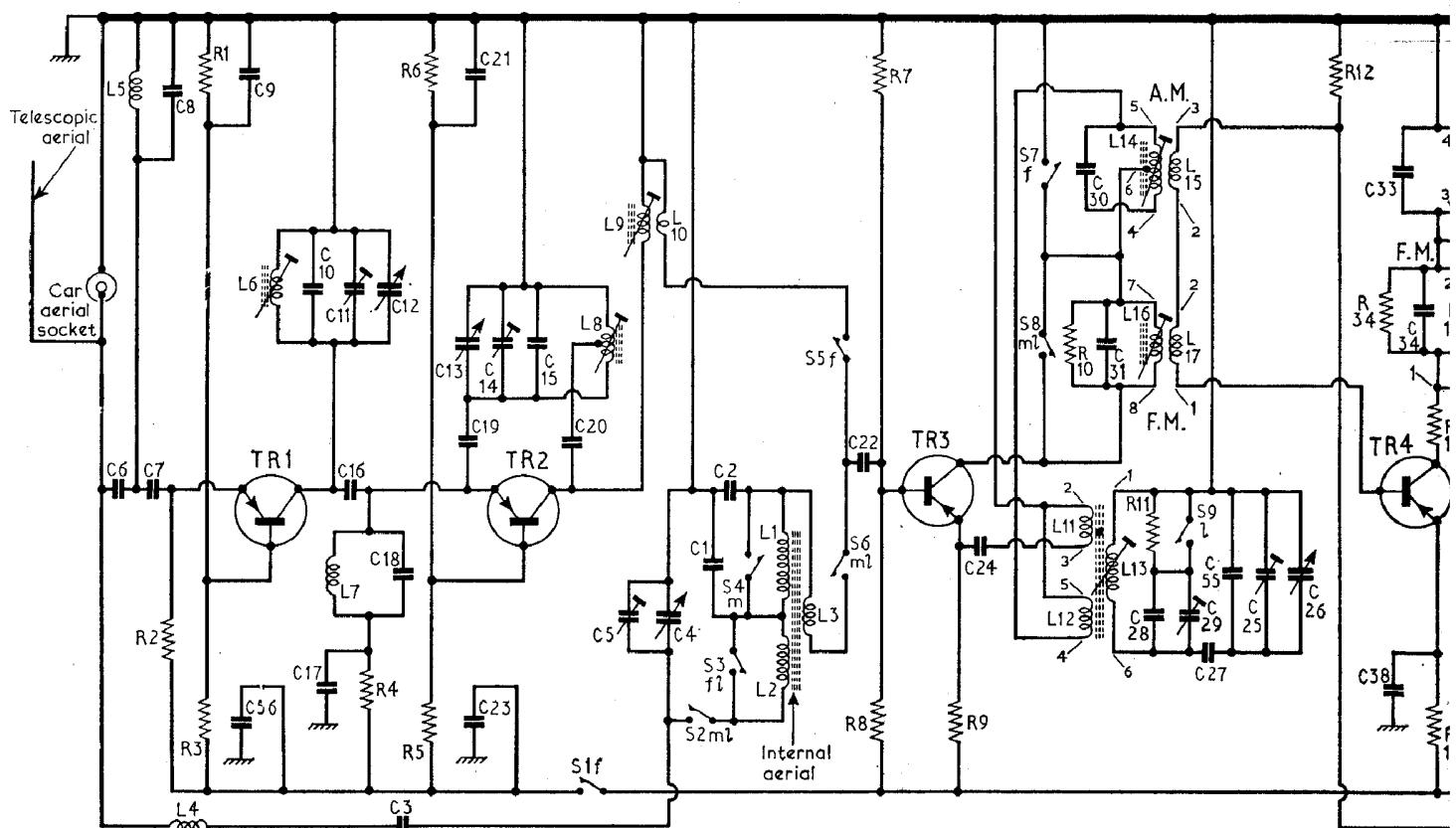
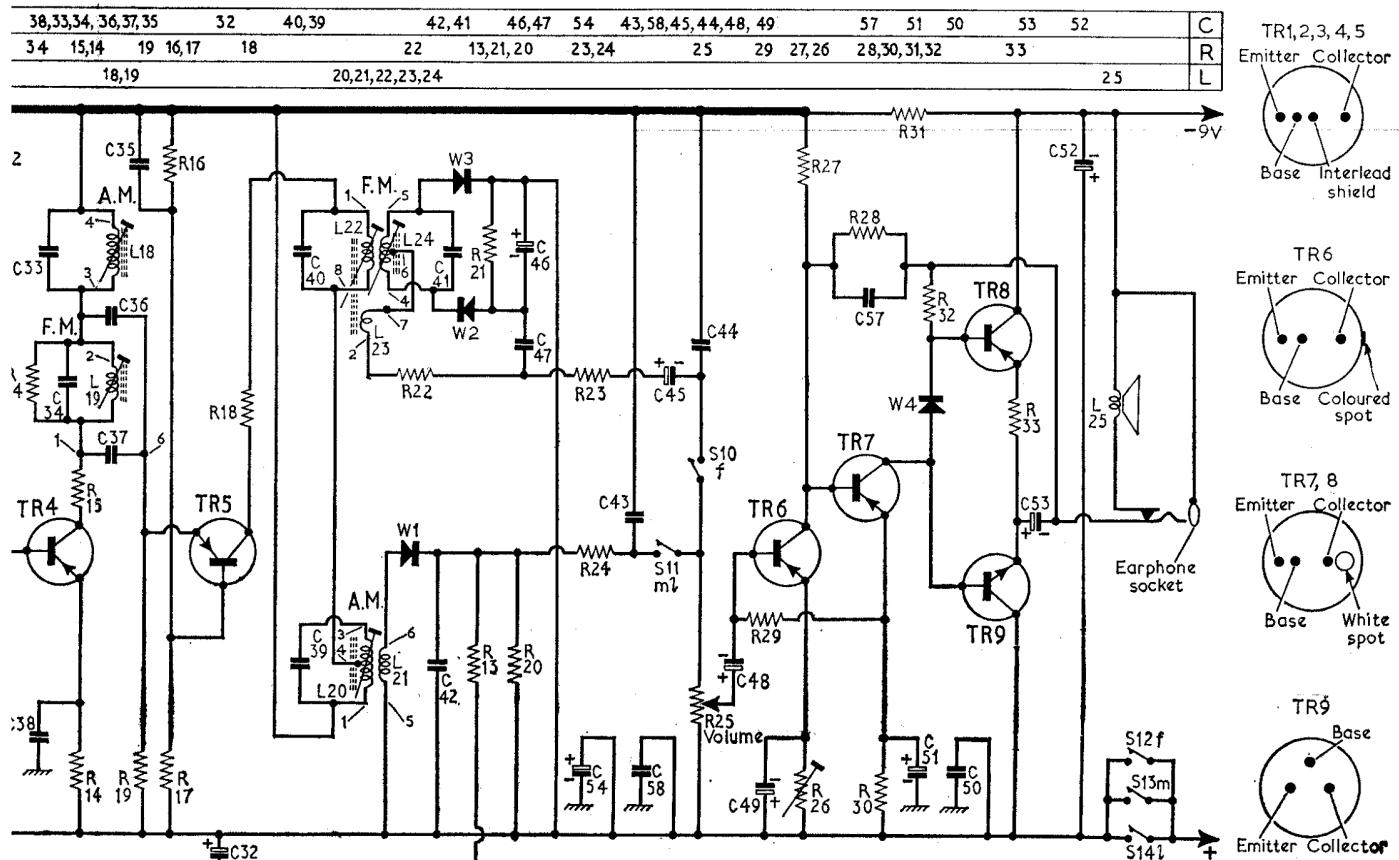


C	6	7, 8	56, 9	10, 17, 16, 11, 12, 18, 3, 13, 19, 21, 23, 14, 15, 20	5	4	1, 2	22	24	30, 31	28	29, 27, 55, 25	26	38, 33, 34,		
R	2	1, 3		4	6, 5			7, 8	9	10			11			
L	5	4	6	7		8	9, 10	1, 2, 3			11, 12, 13	14, 15, 16, 17		12	34	15,



Circuit diagram of Ultra 6114 portable a.m./f.m. radio receiver. On f.m. the r.f. amplifier and self-oscillating mixer stages (TR1 and TR2 out of circuit and the receiver comprises TR3 operating as the self-oscillating mixer stage, and a two-stage i.f. amplifier (TR4 and TR5).



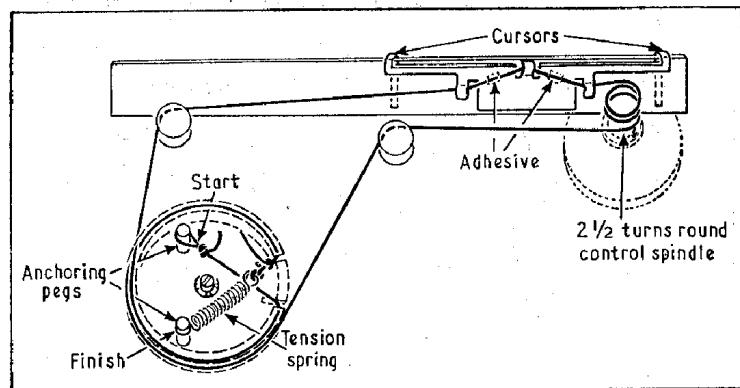
and TR2 connected in common base mode), are followed by three i.f. amplifier stages (TR3, TR4 and TR5). On a.m., TR1 and TR2 are switched off and TR5. The audio section is common to both f.m. and a.m. transmissions and is fed with the output from the respective detectors via S10 or S11.

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Resistors			Capacitors			Coils*			Transistors			Miscellaneous		
R1	33kΩ	C3	C1	65pF	B1	C35	4,700pF	C3	L11	—	C2	L12	—	C2
R2	390Ω	D3	C2	1,310pF	B1	C36	150pF	C3	L13	2·0	B2	L14	8·0	B2
R3	6·8kΩ	D3	C3	9pF	D3	C38	0·05μF	B3	L15	—	B2	L16	—	B2
R4	560Ω	D2	C4	266pF	D2	C39	375pF	B3	L17	—	B2	L18	2·2	B3
R5	6·8kΩ	D2	C5	10pF	C3	C40	100pF	B3	L19	—	C3	L20	5·0	B3
R6	33kΩ	C2	C6	56pF	D3	C41	50pF	B3	L21	—	B3	L22	—	B3
R7	33kΩ	B1	C7	1,000pF	D3	C42	0·01μF	C3	L23	—	B3	C43	0·02μF	C3
R8	6·8kΩ	C1	C8	9pF	D3	C44	5,000pF	B2	L24	—	B3	C45	20μF	B3
R9	1kΩ	C1	C9	1,000pF	C3	C46	8μF	A3	L25	15·0	B3	C47	220pF	B3
R10	12kΩ	B2	C10	38pF	C3	C48	20μF	B1	TR1	AF114	C3	C49	20μF	B2
R11	220kΩ	C2	C11	10pF	C3	C50	0·02μF	B3	TR2	AF115	D2	C51	100μF	B2
R12	68kΩ	C2	C12	20pF	D2	C52	100μF	B3	TR3	AF116	C2	C53	100μF	B2
R13	8·2kΩ	C3	C13	20pF	D2	C54	100μF	C3	TR4	AF116	B2	C55	5pF	C2
R14	470Ω	C3	C14	10pF	D3	C56	0·01μF	E5	TR5	AF116	C3	C57	1,500pF	G4
R15	330Ω	C2	C15	32pF	C2	C58	0·01μF	F5	TR6	OC75	B2	C59	0·01μF	B2
R16	22kΩ	C3	C16	7pF	D2	L1	12·0	C1	TR7	OC81D	B2	L2	4·0	A1
R17	4·7kΩ	C3	C17	510pF	D2	L3	—	A1	TR8	OC81	A2	L4	—	D3
R18	330Ω	B3	C18	15pF	D2	L5	—	D3	TR9	AC127	B2	L6	—	C3
R19	820Ω	B3	C19	3·3pF	D2	L7	—	D2	S1-S14	—	C1	L8	—	C2
R20	3·9kΩ	C3	C20	60pF	C2	L9	—	C2	S1	—	B3	L10	—	C2
R21	15kΩ	A3	C21	1,000pF	C2	2 1/2 turns round control spindle	—	W1	OA90	—	B3	W2	OA90	B3
R22	220Ω	B3	C22	5,000pF	C1	2 1/2 turns round control spindle	—	W3	OA90	—	B3	W4	AA120	B2
R23	1kΩ	B3	C23	0·02μF	C2	Start	—	—	—	—	—	Finish	—	—
R24	12kΩ	C3	C24	0·01μF	B1	Tension spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R25	5kΩ	B1	C25	10pF	C2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R26	550Ω	B2	C26	266pF	D2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R27	12kΩ	B2	C27	215pF	C2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R28	82kΩ	B2	C28	200pF	C2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R29	12kΩ	B2	C29	25pF	C3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R30	100Ω	B2	C30	250pF	C2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R31	150Ω	B2	C31	150pF	C2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R32	680Ω	A2	C32	20μF	C2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R33	4·7Ω	B2	C33	1,310pF	C3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R34	27kΩ	C2	C34	150pF	C3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Approximate d.c. resistance
in ohms.

Drive cord assembly shown with the drive drum turned fully clockwise



CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

Calibration markers provided on the scale backing plate are (reading from left to right), 1 Set Cursor, 2 88Mc/s, 3 96Mc/s, 4 220kc/s, 5 600kc/s, 6 1,500kc/s.

Equipment Required.—An a.m. signal generator with 30 per cent modulation; an f.m. signal generator; an audio output meter with an impedance of 15Ω or alternatively a 20,000 Ω/V a.c. voltmeter; a length of insulated wire formed into an r.f. coupling loop and a 0.1μF capacitor.

A.M. Circuits.—Connect the audio output meter in place of the loudspeaker, or connect the a.c. voltmeter across the loudspeaker speech coil. Turn the volume control to maximum and during alignment maintain the output at 50mW except where stated otherwise.

- Switch receiver to m.w. and connect the a.m. signal generator via the 0.1μF capacitor across the tuning gang aerial section C4. Feed in a 470kc/s 30 per cent modulated signal and adjust L14, L18 and L20 for maximum output. Repeat until there is no further improvement.

- Fully close the tuning gang and check that the cursor lines up with the "Set Cursor" marker on the scale backing plate. Connect the signal generator to the r.f. coupling loop and loosely couple the loop to the ferrite rod aerial.
- Set cursor to 600kc/s marker, feed in a 600kc/s signal and adjust L13 for maximum output.
- Set cursor to 1,500kc/s marker, feed in a 1,500kc/s signal and adjust C5 for maximum output.
- Reset cursor to 600kc/s marker and feed in a 600kc/s signal. Adjust L13 and L2 for maximum output.

6.—Reset cursor to 1,500kc/s marker and feed in a 1,500kc/s signal. Adjust C5 and C25 for maximum output.

7.—Repeat operations 3, 4, 5 and 6 as necessary for correct calibration and output.

8.—Switch receiver to l.w. and set cursor to 220kc/s calibration marker. Feed in a 220kc/s signal and adjust C29 and L1 for maximum output.

F.M. Circuits.

1.—Connect the f.m. signal generator via the 0.1μF capacitor to the junction L7, C18, C17, R4 (tag 10 on the printed panel). Switch receiver to f.m., feed in a 10.7Mc/s 25kc/s deviated signal and adjust L16, L19 and L24 for maximum output.

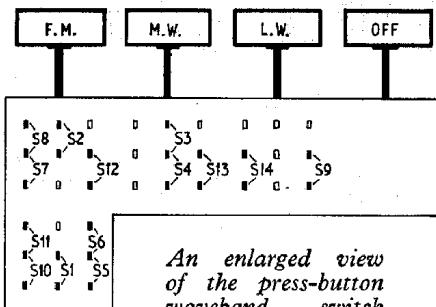
2.—Increase the signal input level by 6dB and adjust the volume control to maintain the output at 50mW. Switch the signal generator to a.m. and adjust L22 for minimum output (maximum a.m. rejection).

3.—Switch the signal generator to f.m. and reset receiver volume control to maximum, reducing the signal input level to maintain 50mW output. Then adjust L16, L9 and L24 for maximum output.

4.—Unsolder the lead from the telescopic aerial tag and connect the signal generator between this lead and "chassis" line. Set cursor to 88Mc/s marker and feed in an 88Mc/s signal. Adjust L8 and L6 for maximum output.

5.—Set cursor to 96Mc/s marker and feed in a 96Mc/s signal. Adjust C14 and C11 for maximum output.

6.—Repeat operations 4 and 5 as necessary for correct calibration and output.



An enlarged view of the press-button waveband switch unit. Depressing the "off" button merely releases the other three buttons

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