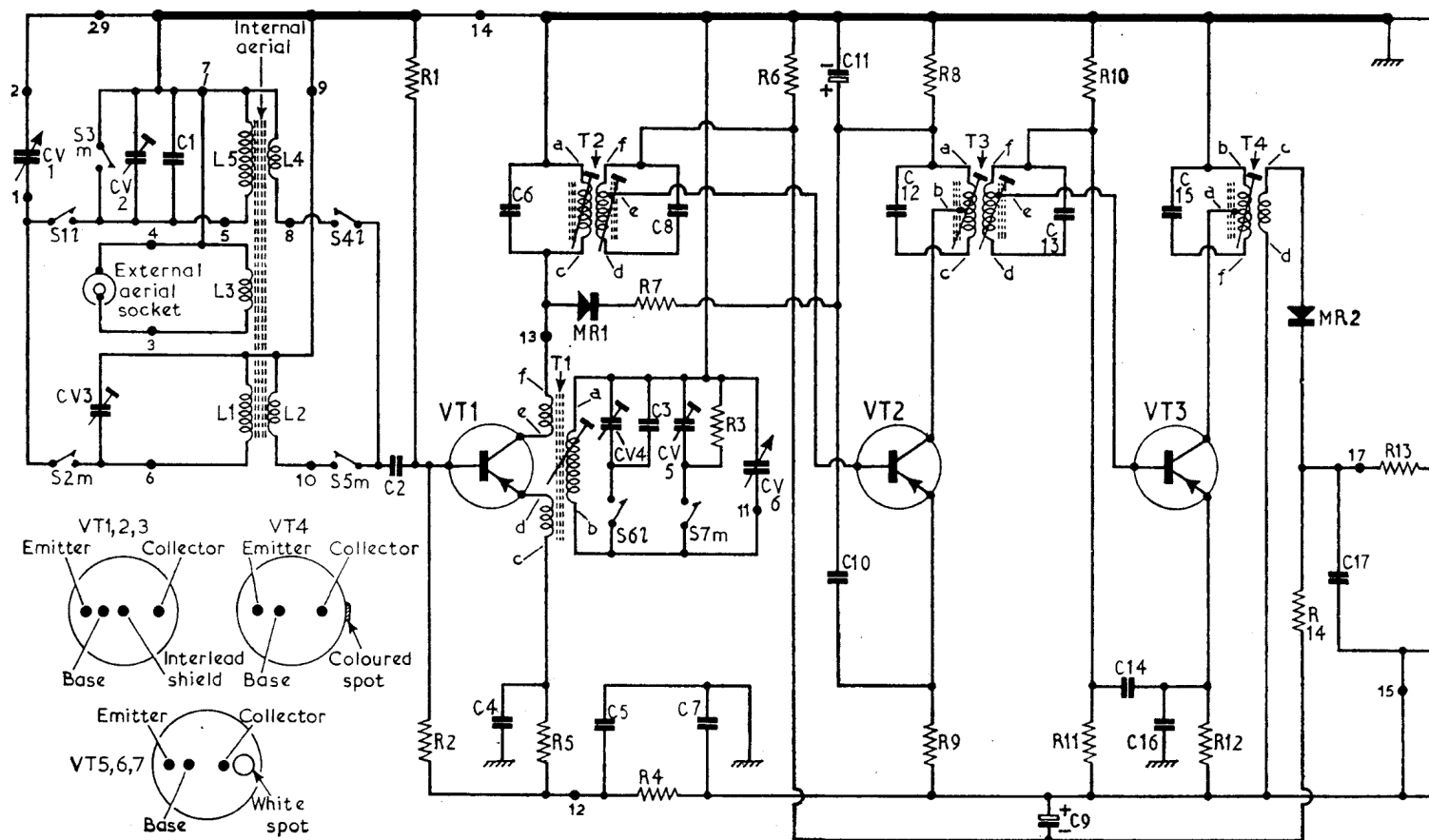
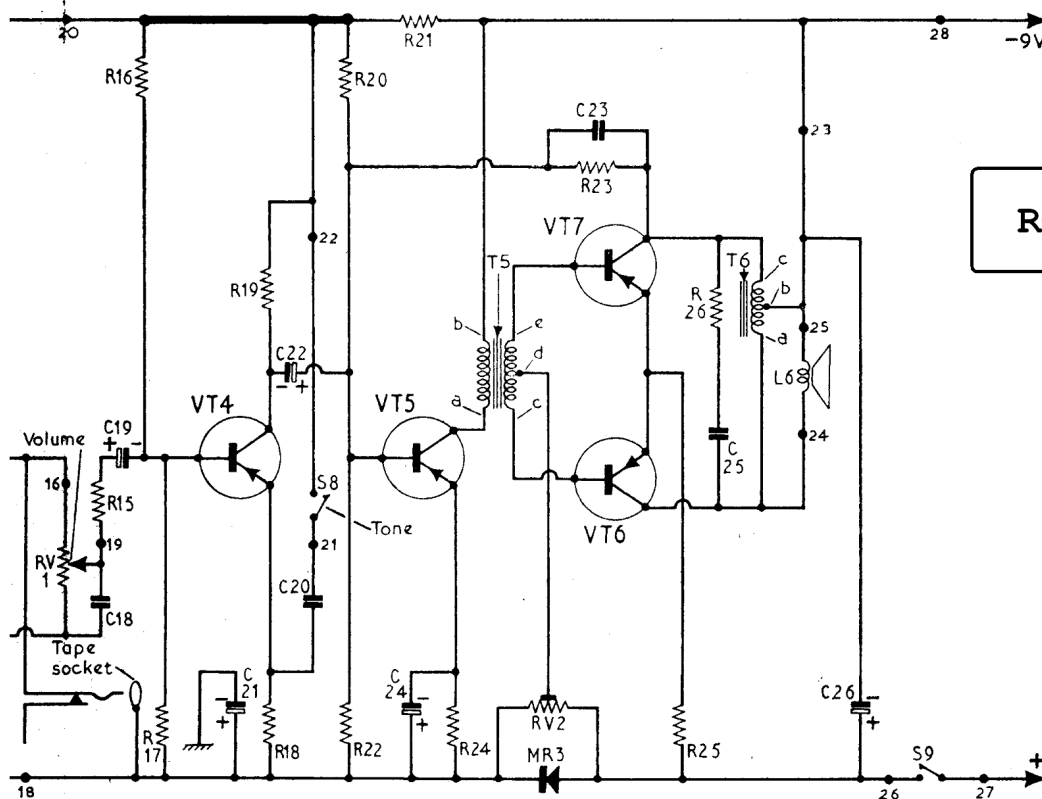


C	CV1, CV3, CV2, 1	2	4, 6	5, CV4, 3, 8, CV5, 7	CV6	11, 10	12	9, 13	14	15, 16	17
R		1, 2	5	7, 4	3	6	8, 9	10, 11	12	14	13



18, 19	21	22, 20	24	23	25	26	C
RV1 15, 16, 17	19, 18	20, 22	21, 24	RV2 23	25, 26		R



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### Transistors

VT1, VT2, VT3	AF117
VT4	OC71
VT5	OC81D
VT6, VT7	OC81

### Resistors

R1	33k $\Omega$	G4
R2	6.8k $\Omega$	G4
R3	180k $\Omega$	G4
R4	100 $\Omega$	F3
R5	1k $\Omega$	G4
R6	68k $\Omega$	H6
R7	560 $\Omega$	H6
R8	2.2k $\Omega$	H6
R9	560 $\Omega$	H6
R10	22k $\Omega$	H7
R11	4.7k $\Omega$	H7
R12	1k $\Omega$	H7
R13	330 $\Omega$	E3
R14	8.2k $\Omega$	H7
R15	2.2k $\Omega$	F3
R16	100k $\Omega$	F3
R17	8.2k $\Omega$	F3
R18	560 $\Omega$	F3
R19	4.7k $\Omega$	F3
R20	27k $\Omega$	F3
R21	330 $\Omega$	E3
R22	8.2k $\Omega$	F3
R23	100k $\Omega$	E3
R24	330 $\Omega$	E3
R25	5.6 $\Omega$	D3
R26	100 $\Omega$	D3
RV1	5k $\Omega$	C1
RV2	100 $\Omega$	D3

### Capacitors

C1	70pF	G4
C2	0.01 $\mu$ F	G4
C3	270pF	G4
C4	0.02 $\mu$ F	G4
C5	0.1 $\mu$ F	F3
C6	560pF	A2
C7	0.033 $\mu$ F	H6
C8	560pF	A2
C9	10 $\mu$ F	H6
C10	0.04 $\mu$ F	H6
C11	2 $\mu$ F	H7
C12	270pF	A2
C13	270pF	A2
C14	0.02 $\mu$ F	H7
C15	250pF	A2
C16	0.02 $\mu$ F	H7
C17	0.01 $\mu$ F	A2
C18	0.033 $\mu$ F	C1
C19	2 $\mu$ F	F3
C20	0.15 $\mu$ F	F3
C21	350 $\mu$ F	E3
C22	2 $\mu$ F	F3
C23	100pF	E3
C24	100 $\mu$ F	E3
C25	0.25 $\mu$ F	D3
C26	100 $\mu$ F	D3
CV1	—	A1
CV2	110pF	B1
CV3	40pF	B1
CV4	110pF	B1
CV5	40pF	B1
CV6	—	A1

### Coils

L1	—	C1
L2	—	C1
L3	—	A1
L4	—	A1
L5	—	A1
L6	—	—

### Transformers†

T1	—	B1
T2	—	A2
T3	—	A2
T4	—	A2
T5	{ a-b 100.0 c-d 36.0 c-d 36.0 }	E3
T6	{ c-b 0.8 a-b 0.8 }	D3

### Miscellaneous

MR1	OA7	H6
MR2	OA90	A2
MR3	OC78*	D3
S1-S8	—	G5
S9	—	C1

\*With collector/base diode s/c.  
†Approximate D.C. resistance in ohms.

## CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

**Equipment Required.**—An a.m. signal generator; an output meter of 20 $\Omega$  impedance, or an a.c. voltmeter; an r.f. coupling coil and a narrow-bladed-type trimming tool.

During alignment the signal input should be kept as low as possible to prevent a.g.c. action.

All adjustments are made with the signal fed in via the coupling coil.

1.—Connect the output meter in place of the loudspeaker or connect the a.c. voltmeter across the loudspeaker. Tune the receiver to a quiet spot at the h.f. end of the medium waveband.

2.—Feed in a 470kc/s modulated signal and adjust the cores of T2, T3 and T4 for maximum output.

3.—Fully mesh the tuning gang and check that the cursor lines up with the edge of the m.w. scale window at the l.f. end, allowing for backlash in the tuning drive.

4.—Switch to m.w. and set the cursor at 191m (calibration mark on scale). Feed in a 1,570kc/s signal and adjust CV5 and CV3 for maximum output.

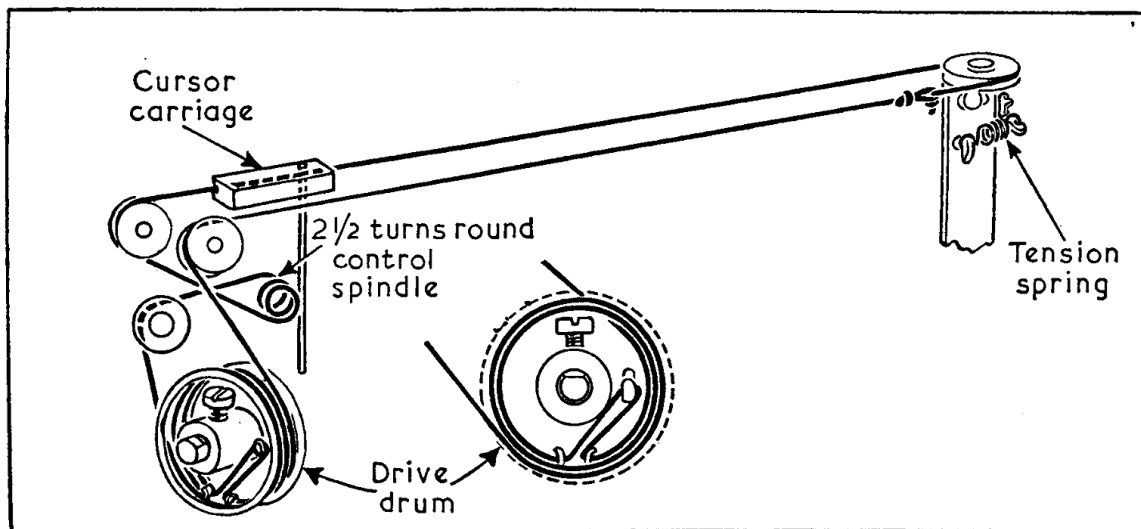
5.—Set the cursor to 484m (calibration mark on scale). Feed in a 620kc/s signal and adjust the core of T1, and L1 by sliding its former along the ferrite rod, for maximum output.

6.—Repeat operations 4 and 5 for optimum output with correct calibration.

7.—Switch receiver to l.w. and set the cursor to the 191m calibration mark on the m.w. scale. Feed in a 262kc/s signal and adjust CV4 and CV2 for maximum output.

8.—Set the cursor to 525m dot on m.w. scale. Feed in a 157kc/s signal and adjust L5 by sliding its former along

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Scale drive cord assembly as seen from the rear with the tuning gang fully closed.