

#### Resistors

R2	2.2kΩ	A2	R17	470Ω	B2
R3	68kΩ	B2	R18	39Ω	C2
R3*	150kΩ	B2	R19	56Ω	B2
R4	12kΩ	B2	R20	330Ω	C2
R5	1.5kΩ	B2	R21	470Ω	C2
R7	5.6kΩ	B2	R22	45Ω	C2
R7*	10kΩ	B2	R23	15Ω	C2
R8	1.2kΩ	A2	R24	VA1034	C2
R10	10kΩ	A3	R25	0.22Ω	B1
R11	20kΩ	C2	R26	47Ω	C2
R12	22kΩ	B2	R27	22kΩ	A2
R13	10kΩ	C2	R28	4.7kΩ	C2
R14	820Ω	C2	R29	2.2kΩ	A2
R15	1kΩ	C2	R30	3.3kΩ	C2
R16	2.2kΩ	B1	R31	39Ω	B2
			R32	560Ω	C2
			R33	330Ω	C2

MR1	47kΩ
MR2	6.8kΩ
MR3	100Ω
MR4	820Ω
MR5	56kΩ
MR6	680Ω
MR7	22kΩ
MR8	4.7kΩ
MR9	1kΩ
MR10	8.2kΩ
MR11	180Ω
MR12	470Ω

#### Capacitors

C1	80pF	B1
C3	1,400pF	A2
C4	5,000pF	A2
C5	2,200pF	A2
C6	5,000pF	A2
C7	10μF	A2
C8	5,000pF	B2
C9	1,200pF	A2
C10	180pF	A1
C11	3,300pF	A2
C12	0.1μF	B2
C13	100pF	B2
C14	180pF	A1
C15	5,600pF	B1
C16	1,000pF	B1
C17	40pF	B1
C18	0.01μF	B2
C19	0.05μF	B2
C19*	0.22μF	B2
C20	16μF	C2
C21	0.022μF	B2
C22	160μF	C2
C23	640μF	C2
C24	16μF	B2
C25	160μF	C2
C26	1,000μF	C2
C27	0.1μF	C2
C28	0.1μF	C2
C29	15μF	B2
C31	0.1μF	C1
C32†	16μF	—
MC1	0.047μF	—
MC2	0.047μF	—
MC3	—	—
MC4	0.047μF	—
MC5	0.047μF	—
MC6	0.047μF	—
MC7	0.047μF	—
MC8	—	—
MC9	10μF	—
MC10	0.047μF	—
MC11	0.01μF	—

#### Coils and Transformers

L1	1.8Ω	A1
L2	6.0Ω	A2
L3	7.5Ω	A2
L4	7.5Ω	B2
L5	5.0Ω	B2
L6	5.5Ω	B2
L7	3.3Ω	B1
L8	—	B2
L9	1.6Ω	C2
L10	1.6Ω	C2
L11	1.6Ω	C1
T1	45Ω	C2
T2	10.5Ω	C1
MT1	—	—
MT2	—	—
MT3	—	—
MD1	—	—
S1-S4	—	A2
S5-S9	—	C1
S10	—	A2
F1	5A	§
LP1	6.5V 0.15A	B2
L.E.S.	—	—

\*This value used in early production receivers.  
† Not fitted in early production receivers.  
\*\* I.f. module components.  
§ Located in input lead assembly.

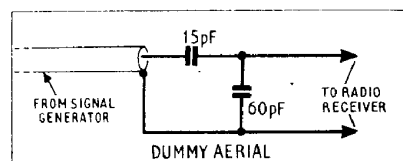
#### CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

**Equipment Required.**—A 14V d.c. supply; an r.f. signal generator, amplitude modulated 30 per cent at 400c/s; an output meter 0.1W with an impedance to match 3Ω; a dummy aerial consisting of a series 15pF capacitor followed by a 60pF shunt.

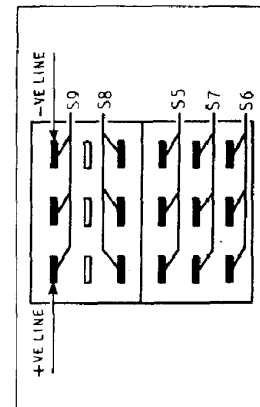
No alignment instructions are given for the module and the manufacturers stipulate that no alignment whatsoever is to be carried out on the module.

**Note:** All alignment to be carried out on negative earth operation. Turn tone control fully anti-clockwise and the volume control fully clockwise. All adjustments are to be made for maximum output, and keep input signal level down to a minimum to avoid a.g.c. action.

1.—Switch on signal generator and allow 15 minutes to warm up. Disconnect the loudspeaker and connect in its place the audio output meter. Connect the signal generator via the dummy aerial to the aerial socket. Switch on the radio receiver, but do not advance tone control more than is necessary for this operation.



- 2.—Depress a m.w. button and tune to the high frequency end of the band. Feed in a 1,620kc/s signal. Adjust C14.
- 3.—Tune receiver to 200m and feed in a 1,500kc/s signal. Adjust C1 and C10.
- 4.—Feed in a 1,000kc/s signal. Tune receiver to signal approaching from the high frequency end of the band.
- 5.—Note the position of the pointer in operation 4, then depress a l.w. button and bring the pointer back to this same position, again approaching from the high frequency end of the band.
- 6.—Ensure that the bottom cover is fitted and the position of the pointer is undisturbed. Feed in a 225kc/s signal. Adjust L7 and L5.
- 7.—Feed in a 180kc/s signal and tune the receiver to this signal. Adjust L2.
- 8.—Seal all cores.



Voltage and polarity switches.

**P**YE model 2060 and Ekco model CR936 are transistored car radio receivers with an identical specification. They are designed for 7V or 14V operation (nominal 6V or 12V from a car battery), with either positive or negative earth systems.

Operating voltage and polarity is adjusted by the setting of two switches.

Station selection is easily accomplished by means of preset press-buttons, of which there are five.

#### Transistor Table

Transistor	Emitter (V)	Base (V)	Collector (V)
TR1 AF117	0.33	—	—
TR2 NKT 275	1.5	—	5.1
TR3 NKT 270	1.7	—	5.4
TR4 NKT 450	0.9	—	5.8
TR5 NKT 450	1.05	—	12.5
MTR1	—	—	—
AF115†	0.8	—	—
MTR2 AF 117	0.95	—	—
MTR3 AF 117	—	—	—

#### PYE - 2060 MAJOR

#### TRANSISTOR ANALYSIS

All voltages quoted in the table overleaf were obtained from data supplied by the manufacturers. Measurements were made using an Avometer model 8, and they are negative with respect to the positive line in all cases.

Four additional voltages which can be easily measured at the connecting tags of the module are: tag 2, 6.2V, (5.75V) and tag 7, 6.9V, (6.4V). Voltages in brackets are those obtained with a 7V supply.

The quiescent current is quoted as 310mA when operating from a 14V supply.