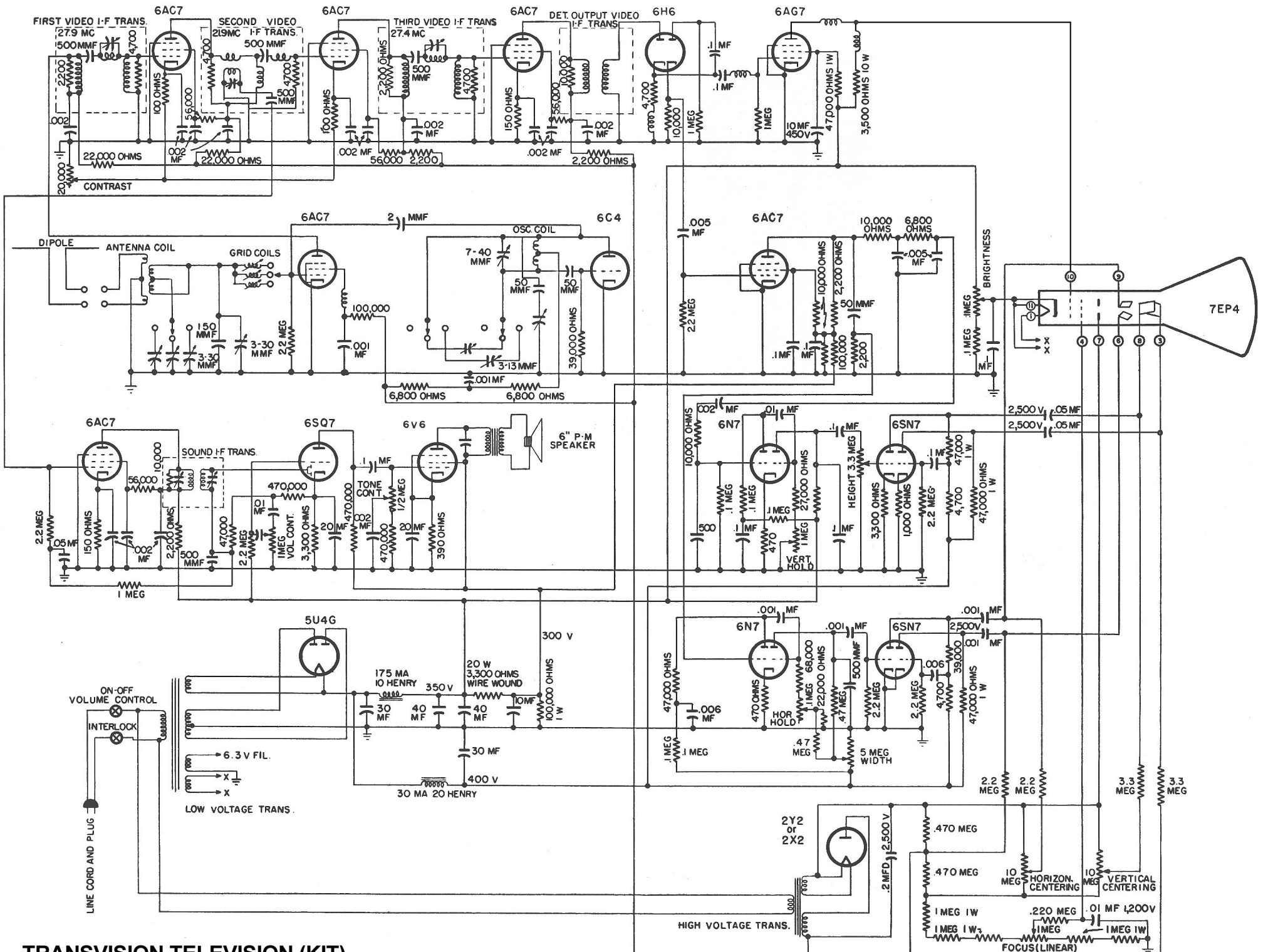
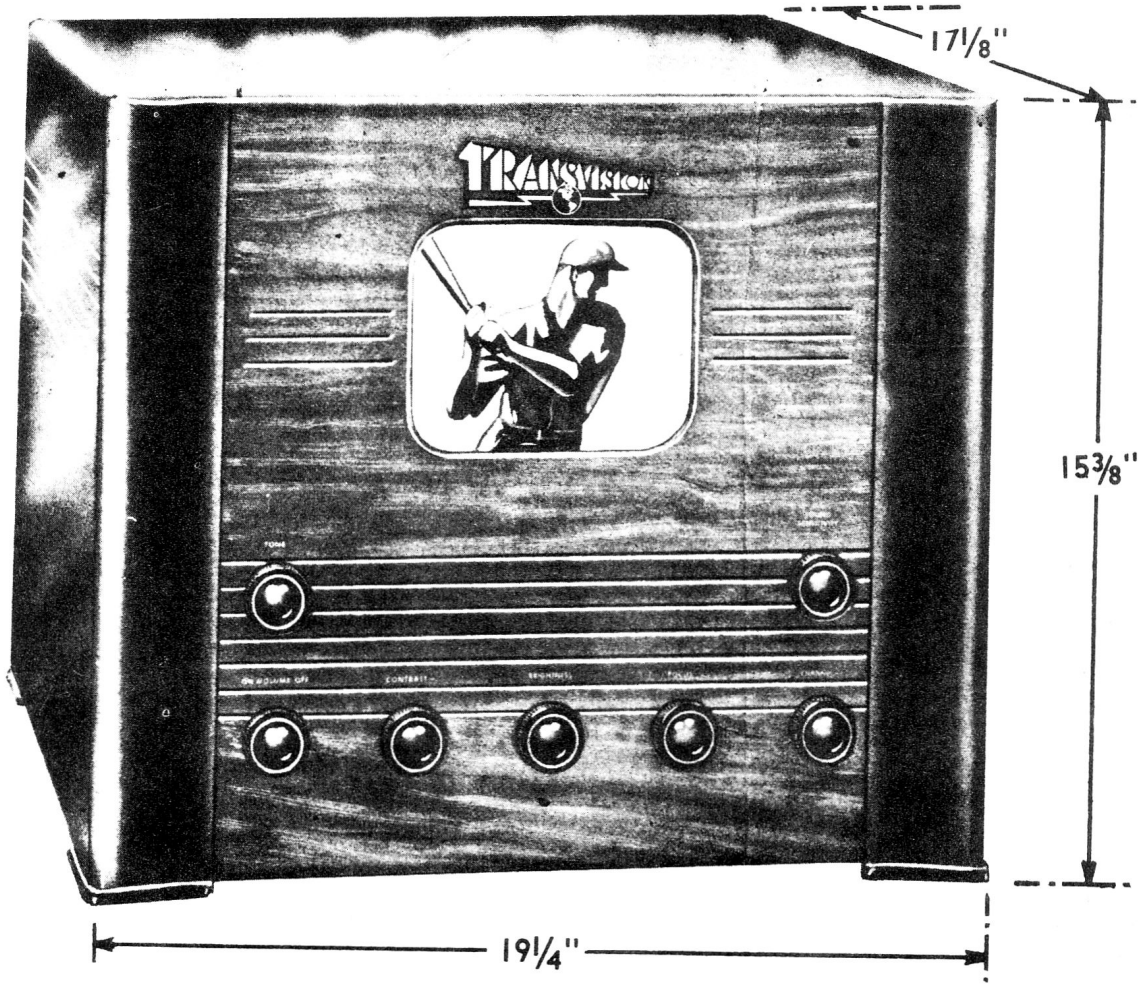


TRANSVISION TELEVISION (KIT)



The tube lineup in the RF section is a 6AC7 mixer and a 6C4 local oscillator. This stage has been carefully designed for flat response to the entire 6.5 megacycles of all channels and, despite compactness is also capable of surprising gain.

In the video IF section there are three stages, each using a 6AC7. The Audio Intelligence is picked off of the second IF transformer by a trap tuned to 21.9 megacycles and fed into a sound IF stage that uses another 6AC7. A 6SQ7 demodulator-amplifier and a 6V6 power amplifier comprise the audio section, while the video detection and amplification are achieved by a 6H6 and 6AG7 respectively.

The sync separator is still another 6AC7 and it fires 6N7 multivibrators in both the vertical and horizontal sweep circuits. The 6SN7's that follow are push-pull amplifiers. Low voltage rectification employs a 5A4G while a 2X2 (or 2Y2) rectifies the high voltages. The picture tube is the type 7EP4.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the IF section is the system of fixed, double-tuned trap coupling. This method not only obviates the need for a signal generator, but, in spite of the high IF frequency, it simultaneously affords satisfactory gain over a 3.5 megacycle bandpass that is obtained by heavy damping. The only tuning imposed upon the constructor at all involves trimmers in the trap circuits. In the second IF can, for example, the 21.9 megacycle trap is simply adjusted for maximum output (audio), while the two remaining trimmers are set for greatest brightness.

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The selection of a relatively high intermediate frequency was dictated by image considerations. This choice fixes the various image frequencies in channels that for the present are inactive, thereby evading this problem despite the inherently poor image rejection power of television receivers in general. Measurements have indicated that at these high image frequencies convential tubes like the 6AC7 became inoperative and in this curious manner introduce acceptable rejection properties.

A noteworthy wiring precaution that preserves IF gain at its highest possible level concerns the use of a single ground for each IF stage. This common ground is a lug securely fastened to the appropriate socket under the #1 pin. In this manner, spurious voltages that frequently reduce gain are effectively eliminated. Excellent response in the video circuit is derived through the use of low resistance in the detector circuits and through a carefully designed series-shunt peaking arrangement in both the input and output of the section.

In the audio section, demodulation is accomplished by means of slope detection, while ample volume is provided by the two stages of amplification that follow. A tone control is also included. The salient feature of the sync separater is the exceedingly low voltages employed, a provision that affords maximum limiting.

Because of the latitude present in sweep design, it is always of interest to discuss what considerations have guided final circuit decisions. The primary one, of course, pertains to the selection of impulse generator. Greater flexibility is naturally permitted in the vertical section because of its lower frequency and, consequently, the advantages of a multivibrator can be utilized here without further ado.

The problem of stability, however, must be considered more cautiously in horizontal design. Initial plans, therefore, tentatively called for another multivibrator in the horonzital section. Surprisingly enough, the instability that actually materialized appeared to be closely connected with the interference problem, such as ignition disturbances, for example. Investigation soon focused attention upon the long time constant of the capacity grid leak arrangement originally coupling the differentiating network to the 6N7 multivibrator. At any rate, a direct connection from differentiator to frid, together with a further lowering of the differentiator time constant, succeeded in reducing the problem to such neglible proportions that the multivibrator proved completely acceptable.

A common expedient used in the rectifier circuits to provide the kinescope with an extra 350 volts deserves a word of comment. Generally, the low side of the high voltage rectifier is returned directly to ground. But since this procedure has the disadvantage of losing the potential available in the low voltage section, it appeared sensible to connect the two rectifier circuits in series. As a precaution against noise pickup, the low side of the high voltage supply was tied to a 350 volt terminal point safely distant from the HF unit. No ill effects developed and, because of the additional voltage, the kinescope performance was materially improved.

A final consideration that demands special attention in the kit field concerns adequate protection against the high voltages present. For the under surface of the chassis, an interlock switch and a bottom plate are provided, while for the top surface a ceramic cap insulates the connection to the anode of the 2X2. The last protective measure is the use of bakelite shafts, attached, of course, to all controls possessing high voltage connections.

Despite the simplicity of design employed to make the TRANSVISION TELEVISION KIT the ideal set for the inexperienced assembler to construct, no modern television technique was omitted. As a result, we have a television kit easy to construct into a set which, when complete, provides the user with a quality television receiver.