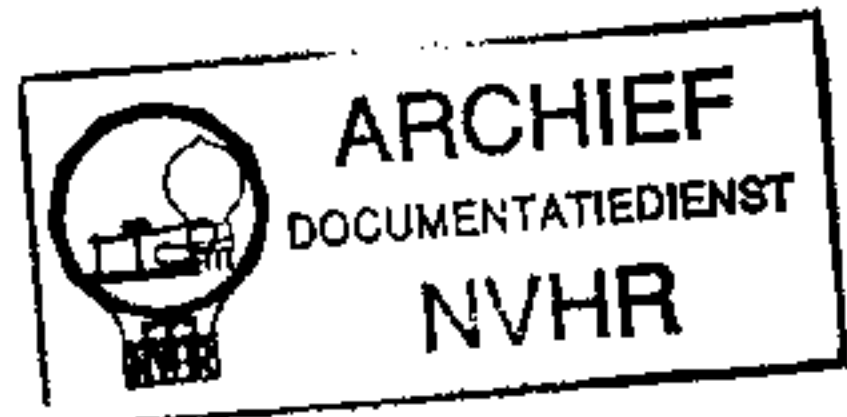


Ned. Ver. v. Historie v/d Radio



BUSH SW43, SUG43 AND SUG43G

A PARTICULARLY interesting point in the design of the Bush SW43 receiver is the use of a beam power output valve rated to give a maximum output of 8 W. The receiver is a 4-valve (plus rectifier) A.C. 3-band superhet with a short-wave range of 16.5-51 metres, and has provision for a gramophone pick-up and an extension speaker, a plug and socket arrangement allowing the internal speaker to be cut out of circuit.

In its standard form the receiver is suitable for mains of 200-250 V, 40-100 C/S, but a special model is made for 100-110 V.

An identical chassis is fitted in the SUG43 and SUG43G console receivers, and a slightly modified one in the RG43 A.C. radio-gramophone and automatic radio-gramophone, but this *Service Sheet* was prepared on an SW43 model.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Aerial input on M.W. and L.W. via coupling coils **L1** (M.W.) and **L2** (L.W.) to capacity coupled band-pass filter. Primary coils **L3**, **L4** are tuned by **C26**; secondaries **L7**, **L8** are tuned by **C30**; top coupling condensers **C2** (M.W.) and **C3** (L.W.); bottom coupling by **C1**. On S.W., input is via coupling coil **L5** to single tuned circuit **L6**, **C30**.

First valve (**V1**, **Cossor metallised 41STH**) is a triode-hexode operating as frequency changer with internal coupling. Oscillator grid coils **L9** (S.W.), **L11** (M.W.) and **L13** (L.W.) are tuned by **C31**; parallel trimming by **C34** (S.W.), **C35** (M.W.) and **C36** (L.W.); series tracking

L15, **L16**, **C38** and **C39**, **L17**, **L18**, **C40**.

Intermediate frequency 465 KC/S. Diode second detector is part of double diode triode valve (**V3**, **Mullard metallised TDD4**). Audio frequency component in rectified output is developed across load resistance **R9** and passed via coupling condenser **C13**, manual volume control **R10** and I.F. stopper **R11** to C.G. of triode section, which operates as A.F. amplifier. I.F. filtering by **R8**, **C11**, and **R11**. Provision for connection of gramophone pick-up across **C13**, **R10**.

Second diode of **V3**, fed from **V2** anode via **C14**, provides D.C. potential which is developed across load resistance **R16** and fed back through decoupling circuits as G.B. to F.C. and I.F. valves, giving automatic volume control. Delay voltage is obtained from drop along cathode resistance **R12**.

Resistance-capacity coupling by **R14**, **C21** and **R18** via I.F. stopper **R19** between **V3** triode and pentode output valve (**V4**, **Mullard PenB4**). Special variable feed-back tone control circuit by **C17**, **R17** and feed-back condenser **C18**. Fixed R.C. tone corrector **R21**, **C22** in anode circuit. On S.W., G.B. resistance in cathode circuit is by-passed by large capacity dry electrolytic condenser **C19** via **S19**.

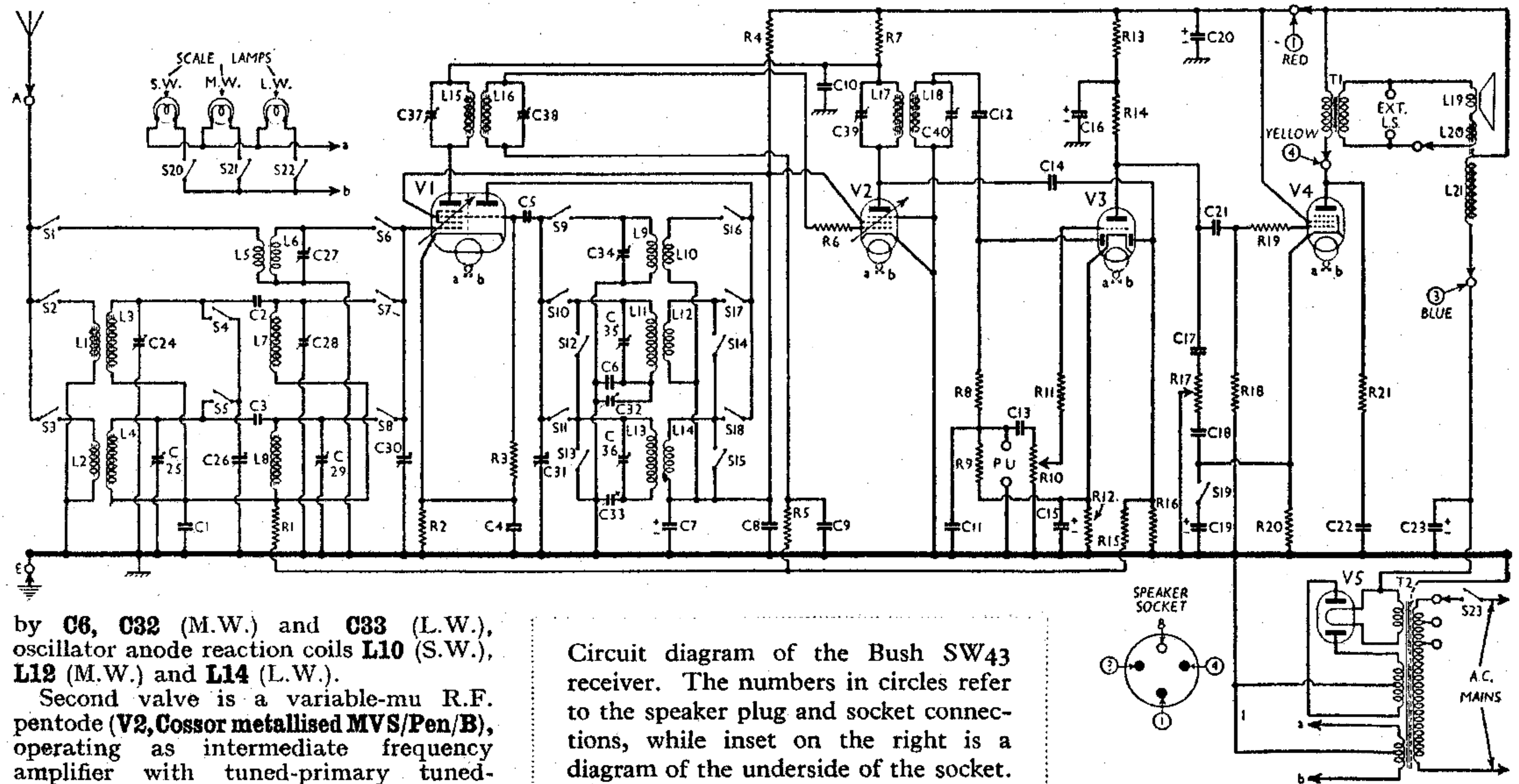
Provision for connection of a low impedance external speaker across secondary of internal speaker input transformer **T1**. A plug and socket device permits the internal speaker to be muted by breaking the speech coil circuit.

H.T. current is supplied by full-wave rectifying valve (**V5**, **Mullard DW4/350**). Smoothing by speaker field and large capacity dry electrolytic condensers **C20**, **C23**.

COMPONENTS AND VALUES

RESISTANCES		Values (ohms)
R1	V1 hexode C.G. decoupling ..	1,000,000
R2	V1 fixed G.B. resistance ..	100
R3	V1 osc. C.G. resistance ..	30,000
R4	V1, V2 S.G. and V1 osc. anode H.T. feed ..	20,000
R5	V2 C.G. decoupling ..	5,000,000
R6	V2 C.G. stabiliser ..	250
R7	V1 hex., V2 anodes decoupling ..	5,000
R8	I.F. stopper ..	250,000
R9	V3 signal diode load ..	1,000,000
R10	Manual volume control ..	500,000
R11	V3 C.G. I.F. stopper ..	100,000
R12	V3 G.B. resistance; A.V.C. delay ..	1,000
R13	V3 triode anode decoupling ..	10,000
R14	V3 triode anode load ..	50,000
R15	A.V.C. line decoupling ..	1,000,000
R16	V3 A.V.C. diode load ..	1,000,000
R17	Variable tone control ..	100,000
R18	V4 C.G. resistance ..	500,000
R19	V4 C.G. I.F. stopper ..	100,000
R20	V4 G.B. resistance ..	150
R21	Part of fixed T.C. circuit ..	10,000

CONDENSERS		Values (μF)
C1	Band-pass bottom coupling ..	0.06
C2	Band-pass M.W. top coupling ..	0.0000014
C3	Band-pass L.W. top coupling ..	0.0000024
C4	V1 cathode by-pass ..	0.1
C5	V1 osc. C.G. condenser ..	0.00005
C6	Osc. circuit M.W. fixed tracker ..	0.0004
C7*	Osc. anode, V1, V2 S.G.'s decoupling ..	2.0
C8	Osc. anode, V1, V2 S.G.'s R.F. by-pass ..	0.1
C9	V2 C.G. decoupling ..	0.1
C10	V1 hex. and V2 anodes decoupling ..	0.1



by **C6**, **C32** (M.W.) and **C33** (L.W.), oscillator anode reaction coils **L10** (S.W.), **L12** (M.W.) and **L14** (L.W.).

Second valve is a variable-mu R.F. pentode (**V2**, **Cossor metallised MVS/Pen/B**), operating as intermediate frequency amplifier with tuned-primary tuned-secondary transformer couplings **C37**,

Circuit diagram of the Bush SW43 receiver. The numbers in circles refer to the speaker plug and socket connections, while inset on the right is a diagram of the underside of the socket.

BUSH SW43—Continued

was tuned to the lowest wavelength on the medium band and the volume control was at maximum, but there was no signal input.

Voltages were measured on the 1,200 V scale of an Avometer, chassis being negative.

GENERAL NOTES

Switches.—S1-S19 and S20-S22 are the wavechange and scale lamp switches, ganged in three rotary units beneath the chassis. The units are indicated in our under-chassis view, and are shown in detail in the diagrams on the right, as seen looking at the underside of the chassis, from the rear.

The table below gives the switch positions for the three control settings, starting from fully anti-clockwise. O indicates open, and C closed.

Switch	S.W.	M.W.	L.W.
S1	C	O	O
S2	O	O	O
S3	O	O	O
S4	O	O	O
S5	O	O	O
S6	O	O	O
S7	O	O	O
S8	O	O	O
S9	O	O	O
S10	O	O	O
S11	O	O	O
S12	O	O	O
S13	O	O	O
S14	O	O	O
S15	O	O	O
S16	O	O	O
S17	O	O	O
S18	O	O	O
S19	O	O	O
S20	O	O	O
S21	O	O	O
S22	O	O	O

S23 is the Q.M.B. mains switch, ganged with the volume control R10.

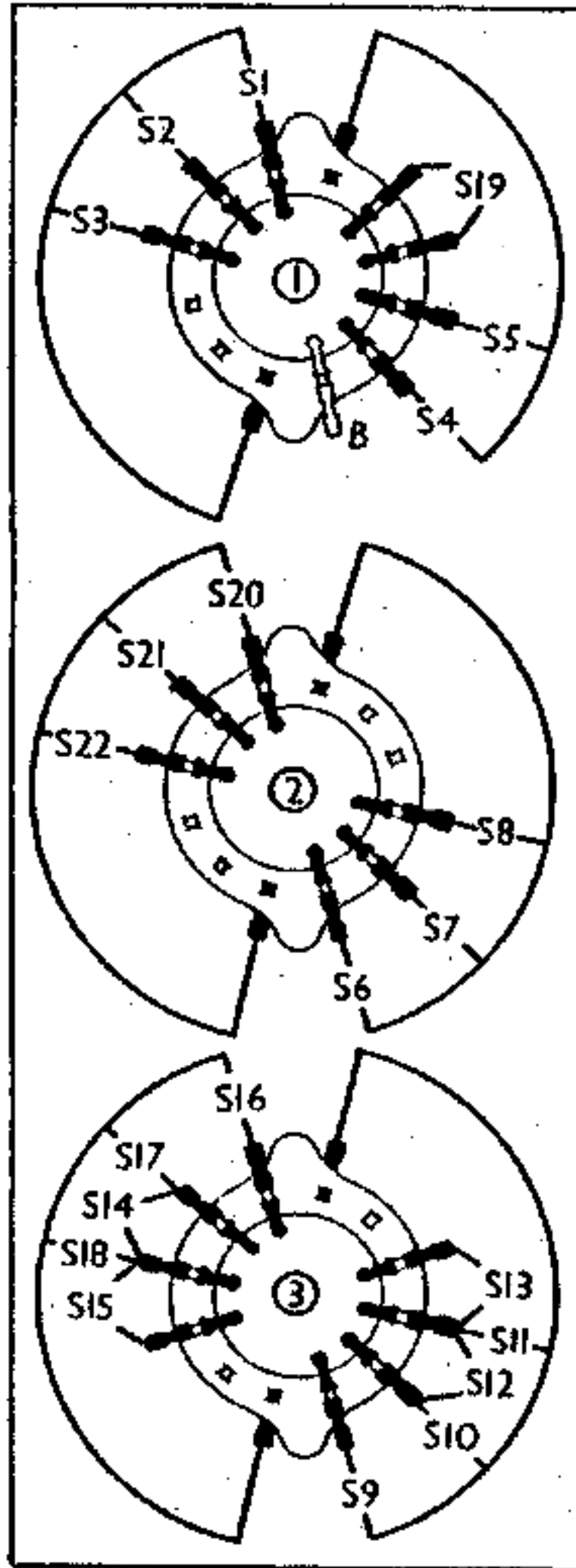
Coils.—The signal frequency and oscillator coils are in a partitioned screened unit, with the wavechange switches, and several other components. This unit projects above and below the chassis deck. The coils and trimmers are indicated in detail in our side-chassis view, the metal side plate of the unit having been removed. In all there are eight coil formers, each carrying one or two coils, and six of them having trimmers at their ends.

The I.F. transformers L15, L16 and L17, L18 are in two screened units on the chassis deck, with their associated trimmers.

Scale Lamps.—These are three Ever Ready M.E.S. types, rated at 6.2 V, 0.3 A. They are switched by S20-S22.

External Speaker.—Provision is made, by a panel at the top of the back of the cabinet, for the use of a low impedance (20) external speaker. The internal speaker speech coil may be disconnected by a plug and socket device, also on the panel.

The external speaker impedance is the



Switch diagrams, looking from the rear of the underside of the chassis. The positions of the units are shown by numbers in circles and arrows in our under-chassis view on page VII.

same for the SUG43, but for the SUG43G and the RG43 it should be 100, since a different internal speaker is used in these models.

Condensers C7, C15, C16, C19.—These are two 2 μF and two 50 μF dry electrolytics in a single carton on the chassis deck. The black lead is the common negative of C7 and C16 (2 μF) and the brown the common negative of C15 and C19. The red lead to V2 valveholder is the positive of C7, and the red lead to the junction of R13, R14 is the

positive of C16. The yellow lead to the junction of R9 and R12 is the positive of C15, and the yellow lead to S19 on the first switch unit is the positive of C19.

Condensers C20, C23.—These are two dry electrolytics in a single carton beneath the chassis, with a common negative (black) lead. The yellow lead is the positive of C20 (8 μF) and the red the positive of C23 (16 μF).

Condensers C32, C33.—These two pre-set trackers are mounted at the rear of the chassis, and are adjustable through two holes. C32 is nearer the chassis deck.

Speaker Plug and Socket.—The speaker is connected to the receiver by a 4-pin plug, with a socket on the chassis. Only three of the pins are used. The connections and a diagram of the underside of the socket are included in our circuit diagram. The "grid" pin of the plug (pin 2 in our diagram) is blank. The red wire from the speaker goes to the "anode" pin (pin 1), the blue wire to pin 3, and the yellow wire to pin 4.

Chassis Divergency.—The makers' circuit diagram shows a 0.1 μF tubular condenser connected across the speaker field. This is not present in our chassis, and is not shown in our circuit diagram.

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

I.F. Stages.—When adjusting a primary winding, connect a 15,000 Ω resistance and a 0.1 μF condenser in series between the grid end of the secondary to earth, and when adjusting a secondary connect them from the anode end of the primary to earth.

Switch set to M.W., and tune to about 300 m. Connect signal generator to control grid (top cap) of V2 and chassis. Feed in a 465 KC/S signal and adjust C40 and C39 for maximum output.

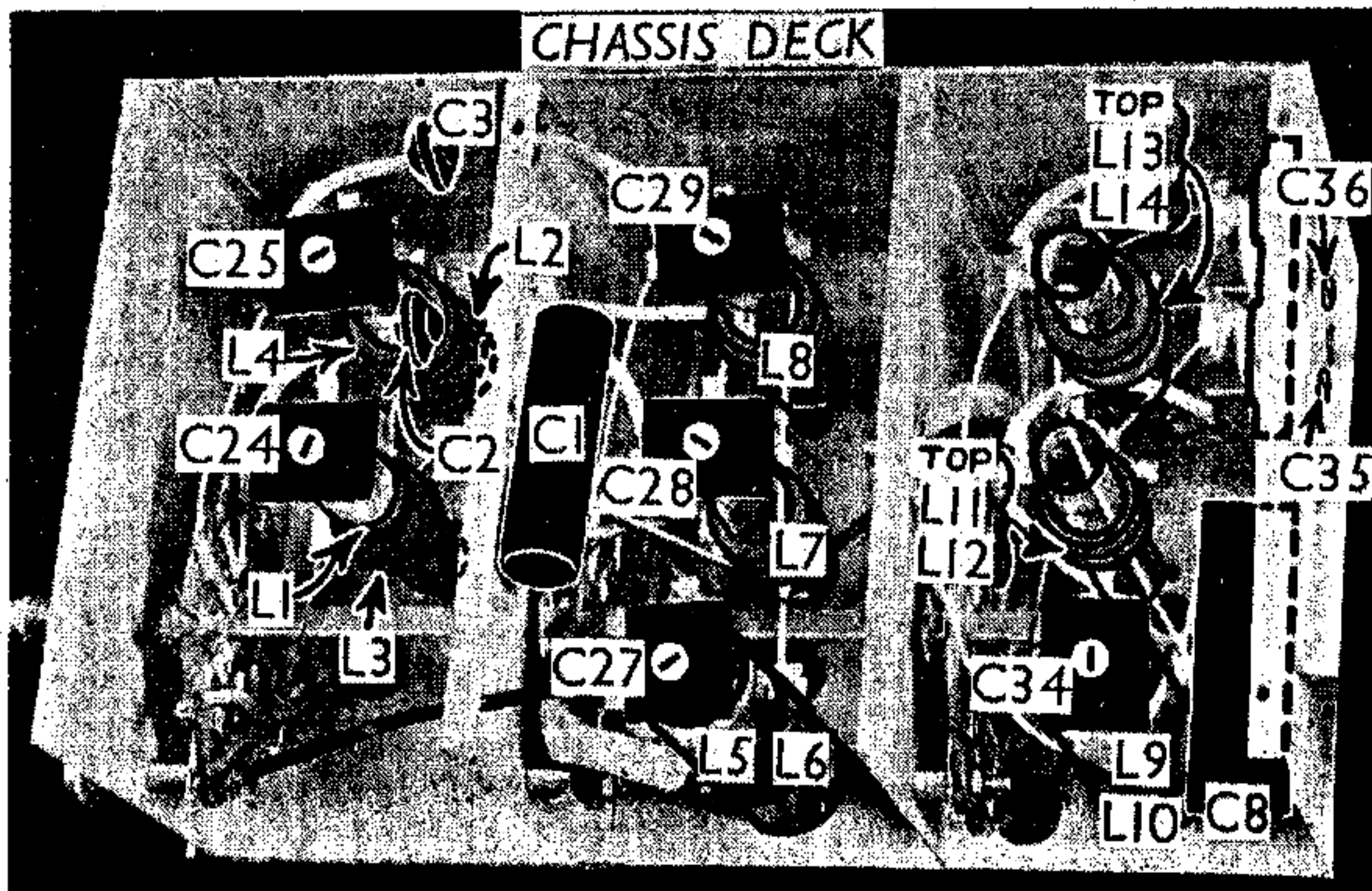
Transfer generator to top cap of V1 and chassis, and adjust C38 and C37 for maximum output. Re-check all adjustments.

R.F. and Oscillator Stages.—S.W. Connect generator to A and E sockets, switch set to S.W., tune to 18 m. on scale, and feed in an 18 m. (16.67 MC/S) signal. Adjust C34 for maximum output, using the peak which requires the lesser trimmer capacity. Adjust C27 for maximum output. Check calibration at 50 m.

M.W.—Switch set to M.W., tune to 200 m. on scale, feed in a 200 m. (1,500 KC/S) signal, and adjust C35 for maximum output on the peak requiring the lesser trimmer capacity. Tune to 300 m. on scale, feed in a 300 m. (1,000 KC/S) signal, and adjust C28 and C24 for maximum output.

Feed in a 500 m. (600 KC/S) signal, tune it in, and adjust C32 for maximum output, rocking the gang for optimum results. Re-check at 300 m.

L.W.—Switch set to L.W., tune to 1,300 m. on scale, feed in a 1,300 m. (230.7 KC/S) signal, and adjust C36 for maximum output. Tune to 1,500 m. on scale, feed in a 1,500 m. (200 KC/S) signal and adjust C29 and C25 for maximum output. Feed in an 1,800 m. (166.7 KC/S) signal, tune it in, and adjust C33 for maximum output, rocking the gang for optimum results. Re-check at 1,300 m.



A side view of the chassis, with the cover plate over the coil units removed. Note the positions of the various trimmers.