# Astor 'Mickey' OZ <br> Supplementary Information to HRSA Circuit Book 11 <br> Factory Variations 1933 to 1935 

## Introduction

Please note that further research into the vagaries revealed in many circuits of the Astor OZ has led to the identification of six differing circuits produced by the factory during the production period of the Astor 'Mickey' Model OZ, 1933-1935. Through research of a limited number of $O Z$ sets, we have tried to define the sequence of the variants as we found them and have hence numbered the circuits accordingly.

At the time HRSA Circuit Book 11 was produced for the HRSA (May 2019) the research being conducted by Philip Leahy and Jim Easson was incomplete, and analysis of further sets since then has led to the discovery of further technical data which the author has decided to make available as supplementary information to members, especially those who have already purchased a copy of HRSA Book 11.

## Which Circuit Likely Applies to Your Particular Set? (Pages 5-11)

As a preliminary check to ascertain which circuit is likely to apply to your particular Astor OZ, firstly check that it has a Power Transformer. If it has a power Transformer then it can be either of Circuit Version 2 to 6 . Otherwise it is a very rare AC/DC set and is Circuit Version 1.
Next, check whether there is a wire-wound resister encased in a red phenolic cover and attached to the back of the speaker, and which measures $\pm 550 \Omega$, but forms part of the Field Coil. If the wire wound resister is there your set is likely to be Circuit Version 3 (page 7).
Next, measure the resistance of the Field Coil. If it is $\pm 1200 \Omega$ it is likely to be Circuit Version 6 (page 10); if it measures $\pm 1900 \Omega$ it is likely to be Circuit Version 2 (page 6); and if it measures $\pm 1350 \Omega$ it is likely to be Circuit Version 4, or Version 5 depending on the type of bias used on the 43 valve - (see both circuit 4 and Circuit 5 and check type of bias used on the 43 output valve of your set to determine the circuit version - either page 8 or page 9 ).
Please note that much of the above identification theory will depend also on what alterations may have been performed on your set over the last 85 years or so with repairs.

## HRSA Circuit Book 11 Astor OZ Supplement Contents

Page

1. Introduction ..... 1
2. Description of Factory Variations to the OZ Cabinet 1933 to 1935 ..... 2
3. Chart Illustrating Variations in OZ Chassis Electronics ..... 4
4. Chart Illustrating Variations in OZ Cabinet Design 1933-1935 ..... 5
5. Astor OZ Circuit AC/DC Version 1 to Chassis 460 ..... 6
6. Astor OZ Circuit AC Version 2 (Approximate Chassis 461-1300) ..... 7
7. Astor OZ Circuit AC Version 3 (Approximate Chassis 1300-3500) ..... 8
8. Astor OZ Circuit AC Version 4 (Approximate Chassis 3500-5300) ..... 9
9. Astor OZ Circuit AC Version 5 (Approximate Chassis 5300 - 7400) ..... 10
10. Astor OZ Circuit AC Version 6 (Approximate Chassis >7400) ..... 11

## Astor 'Mickey' OZ <br> Factory Variations to the OZ Cabinet 1933 to 1935

Many owners of the lovely Astor Mickey OZ radio sets from the early 'thirties would probably be amazed to know how much these sets varied over the factory production period of just under 21 months = from September 1933 to June 1935.

As we all now know, these sets had their origins in America at the Hazeltine Laboratories in 1933 where they were powered by 110 V , and the valves were in a series string as were the first Australian Astor OZ AC/DC sets. The cabinets were uniquely Australian, manufactured in polished straight-grained Queensland maple veneer case (top and sides) with curved-top and with attractive figured Queensland maple veneer front, all set on a thick wooden base in black with an attractive moulded front and side edge. The base was undercut centrally to facilitate air flow to the slotted vents through the base. An asbestos sheet was glued to the roof of earlier cabinets over the 'hot' end of the set to protect the finish. Both sides of the cabinet have six parallel vertical slots to assist ventilation. Most sets to 1935 have a 6 mm wide black stripe around both the top front and side of the cabinet with a square finished corner and it was named the Astor 'Mickey'. In advertisements published in January 1934 it was called 'Astor Mickey Mouse'.

All OZ cabinets were fitted with an interesting and unique circular grille design consisting of three black wooden circles, to which is attached two black circular dials 38 mm dia. (one each for Volume and Station selection), outlined in brass and with brass lettering and divisions. The grille piece is recessed into the back of the front panel of the cabinet. Early sets were fitted with unique 'bell' pattern cloth, mounted on a rectangular card with a speaker opening, set and stapled to the inside of the cabinet with shortleg staples. Later sets used a unique dark brown grille cloth patterned with numerous gold flecks.

In early sets, overheating became a problem within the small cabinet, due mainly to the close proximity of the rectifier and 43 output valve and the transformer clustered together at one end of the set with little space around them. In an

‘Flecked’ Cloth

'Ogee' Front Edge ‘Square’ Front Edge attempt to overcome the
heating issues, the factory implemented changes in the ventilation slots on the
cabinet base board as well as changing some circuitry. Firstly a wide slot of 22 mm was cut at the front of the cabinet to a length of 100 mm , and the original three narrow slots 4.8 mm wide were reduced to two evenly spaced slots. Three narrow slots were used on early sets until about February 1934, 2 narrow and one wide slot of about 100 mm were used to about Mid 1934 when three narrow and one wide slot of from 100 to 150 mm length were used to provide increased ventilation.

As the 'bell pattern' grille-cloth was also used on the much larger grille of the associated Astor Minnie extension speaker, and as supplies of that cloth diminished in about mid 1934, the radio cabinets were fitted with a dark brown cloth patterned and flecked with numerous gold flecks from about chassis 4000, 'Flecked' cloth, as illustrated above.

In 1935 the cabinets were fitted with a wooden heat shield to the 'hot end' of the cabinet, with a narrow air gap between the shield and cabinet. The previously square front top and side edge of the cabinet was then routed in a reverse curve 'Ogee' shape, and finished in black, as illustrated above. These cabinets with the 'Ogee' front edge were thought to contain the chassis of sets which had previously been returned to the factory because of failed componentry such as transformers and speakers, and had by then been refurbished with new components and returned to service with new cabinets. It is thought that this procedure by the factory accounts for the later style cabinets containing refurbished chassis often with earlier chassis numbers.

For those who have lost dial components, details of the original dial assembly are detailed below and can be copied when brought to full scale, as shown below. (To bring it to full scale, try enlarging the lower part of this page by photocopying at 203 per-cent, then check scale shown on the copy and adjust enlargement accordingly.)

Guide for Astor OZ Grille assembly:
Circle Grille with metal Station scale and metal Volume scale attached is assembled into recess inside front of cabinet, next grille cloth attached to 2 mm thick cardboard cloth support, stapled as shown below.
ocation of short staples viewed from back and located to avoid grille piece (shown in outline). Short leg staples $12.4 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( max $^{m}$ ).



| VARIATIONS IN THE LIFE OF THE ASTOR MICKEY OZ - Final Draft 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chassis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date of Change | Circuit Versions | Month Time line | Typical Chassis <br> Number | Nominal <br> Chassis <br> Numbers | Power | Power Entry | Field | Progressive Production Modifications to Circuit | Tx Type |
| 07-Sep-33 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | V1 | Oct-33 | 1 | 1 | AC/DC | 1900 |  | Back Bias on 43 only R17/R18 $500 \mathrm{~K} \Omega / 100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ then 750K $\Omega / 250$ K $\Omega 4 / 1 / 35$ | Nil |
| 01-Dec-33 |  | Nov-33 | 460 | 460 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | V2 | Dec-33 | 461 | 1 | AC WithTransformer |  |  | Angled |  |
| 04-Jan-34 |  | Jan-34 |  | 1300 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | V3 | Feb-34 | 15061695 | 1301 |  | 2 Pin Plug | $\begin{gathered} 1350+ \\ 550 \mathrm{WW} \end{gathered}$ |  | Cathode bias all valves | Cap |
|  |  | Mar-34 | 28283496 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-Apr-34 |  | Apr-34 | 30343321 | 3500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | V4 | May-34 | 4572 | 3501 |  |  | 1350 | Cap with Lowered secondary rectifier voltage after 17/4/34 |  |  |
|  |  | Jun-34 | 4872 | 5300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01-Jul-34 | V5 | Jul-34 | 5609 | 5301 |  |  |  |  | Back Bias on 43 <br> R17/R18 500K $\Omega / 750 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |  |
|  |  | Aug-34 | $\begin{aligned} & 5070 \\ & 5660 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01-Sep-34 |  | Sep-34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nov-34 |  | $\pm 7100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-Dec-34 | V6 | Dec-34 | 74667490 | $\pm 7101$ |  | Grommet | 1200 | 6B7 changed to Back bias; variable resister to 6A7 cathode; $400 \Omega$ resister added on B+ to R5; <br> C7 from $0.006 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ R17/R18/R19 $25 K \Omega / 500 K \Omega / 750 K \Omega$ | 220 V 240 V <br> Splayed top corners |  |
|  |  | Jan-35 | 75227672 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb 161935 |  | Feb-35 | 77217736 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MZ | Mar-35 | 59806323 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Apr-35 | 65566968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01-Jun-35 |  | May-35 | 7059 | 8000? |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Model $0 z$

Five Valve AC/DC Midget
Superheterodyne
1933
Circuit Version 1 to Chassis 460

Drawn and traced by J Easson Feb 2019 from hand drawn circuit by R Burke 7/9/1933 Valid 7/9/1933 to 6/12/1933
Chassis No. 1 to Chassis No. 460






