

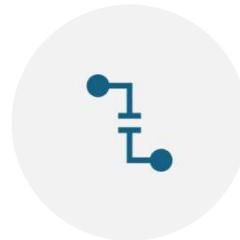
# Vintage Bluetooth®

A Portrait in Blasphemy

# How To Do It Wrong



Weak (Line Level) Audio Output



Dangerous Powering / Isolation Scheme



Screw Up Radio Biasing or AGC Function



Make Pairing a Pain

# First – Do No Harm

RULE #1: No Shock Hazard

RULE #2: No Fire Hazard

Minimal Changes to Radio Design

- Respect “Grounding” & AGC Function
- Make it reversible!

Match Detector Volume Level

- Don’t Startle the User on Function Change
- Don’t Blow Out the Speaker

Good Ergonomic Design

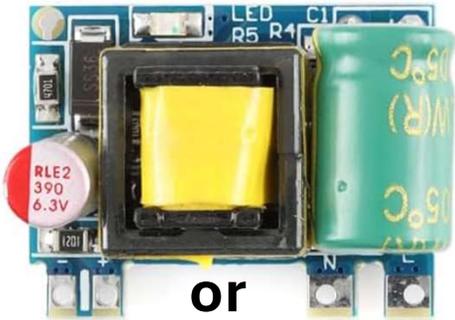
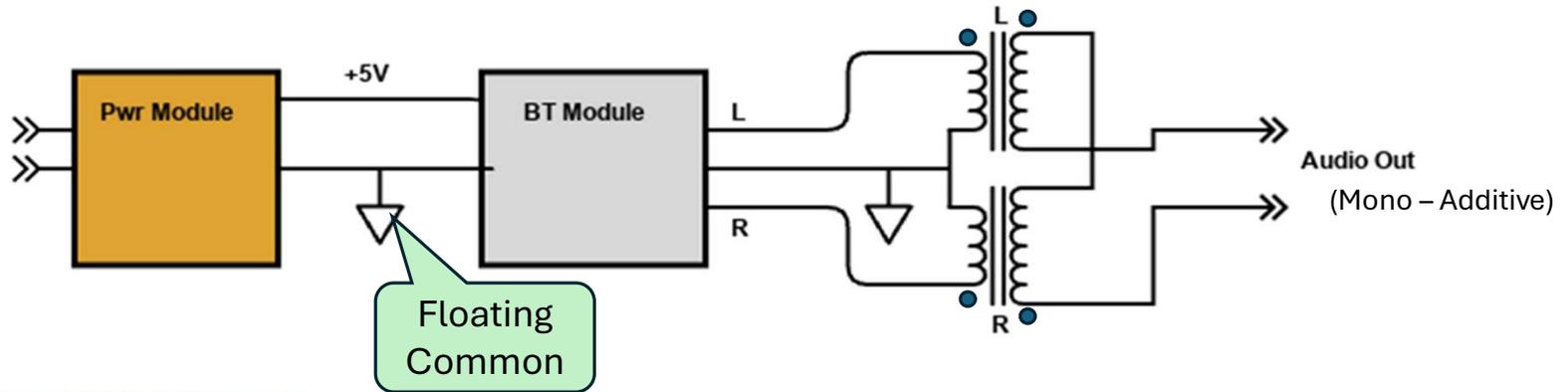
- Don’t Move the Radio
- Don’t Put Your Hand “Back There”

# Project Steps

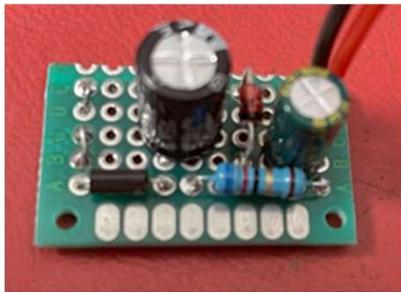


# Get the Design Right

- Power Source
  - 6.3V Filament (MUST Have Power Transformer)
  - AC Line Power (Refer to RULE #1 and RULE #2)
  - USB 120VAC → 5VDC Charger Cube
- Friendly BT Radio Board
- Audio Signal Implementation
  - Radio MUST Have Volume Control at the Audio Amp
  - BT Level Matches Radio Detector / Phono Level
    - “Line Level ~ 250mV vs Tube Detector Level ~ 2.5V
    - 1300:8-ohm transformers have ~12:1 Turns Ratio
- Function Switching
  - Radio / Phono Switch
  - Rear Panel Switch
  - Module Switch
- Avoid Radio Interference



or



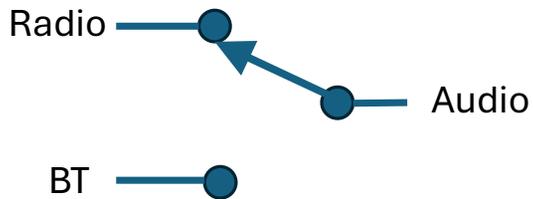
A detailed view of the PCB with various components and labels:

- Genuine 5.0 Bluetooth Audio Decoding Chip**: Points to the central chip labeled 'AS218P09709-25D4'.
- 3.7V-5V external power supply interface**: Points to the top-right power input terminals.
- Blue LED indicator**: Points to a small blue LED on the board.
- USB power supply interface**: Points to the USB connector on the right side.
- Right channel**: Points to the 'R' terminal on the audio interface.
- Ground terminal**: Points to the 'G' terminal on the audio interface.
- Left channel**: Points to the 'L' terminal on the audio interface.
- 3.5 stereo dual channel headphone audio interface**: Points to the audio jack at the bottom.
- Surface Wire Soldering**: A yellow callout box pointing to the audio interface area.
- Easy "No Touch" Pairing**: A green callout box pointing to the Bluetooth chip area.

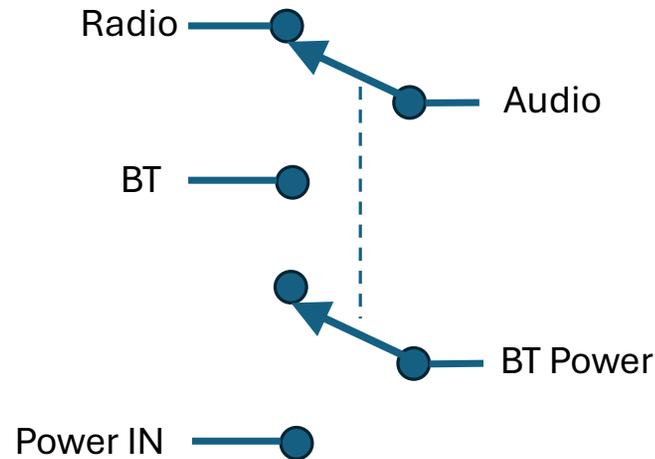
Surface Wire Soldering

# Radio / BT Auxilliary Switching<sup>†</sup>

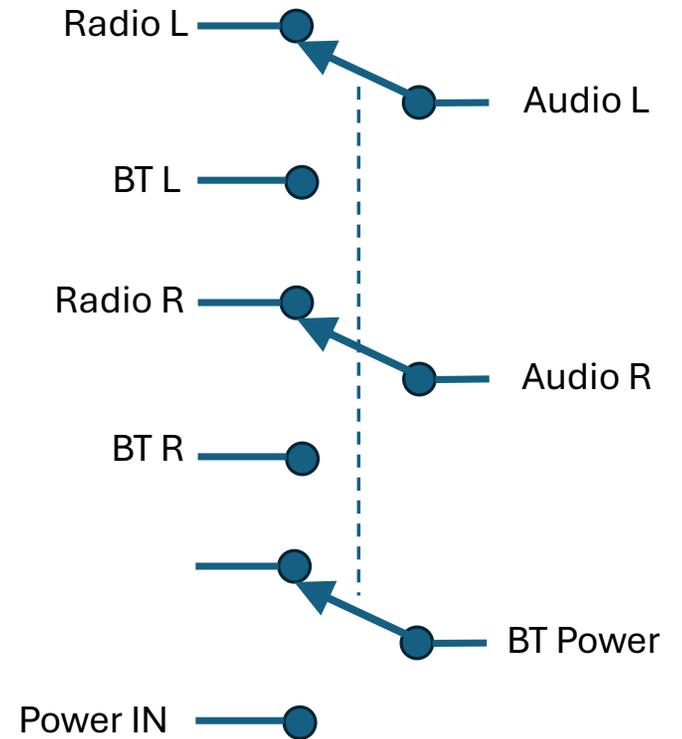
## Remote Module



## Mono & Pwr Switch



## Stereo & Pwr Switch

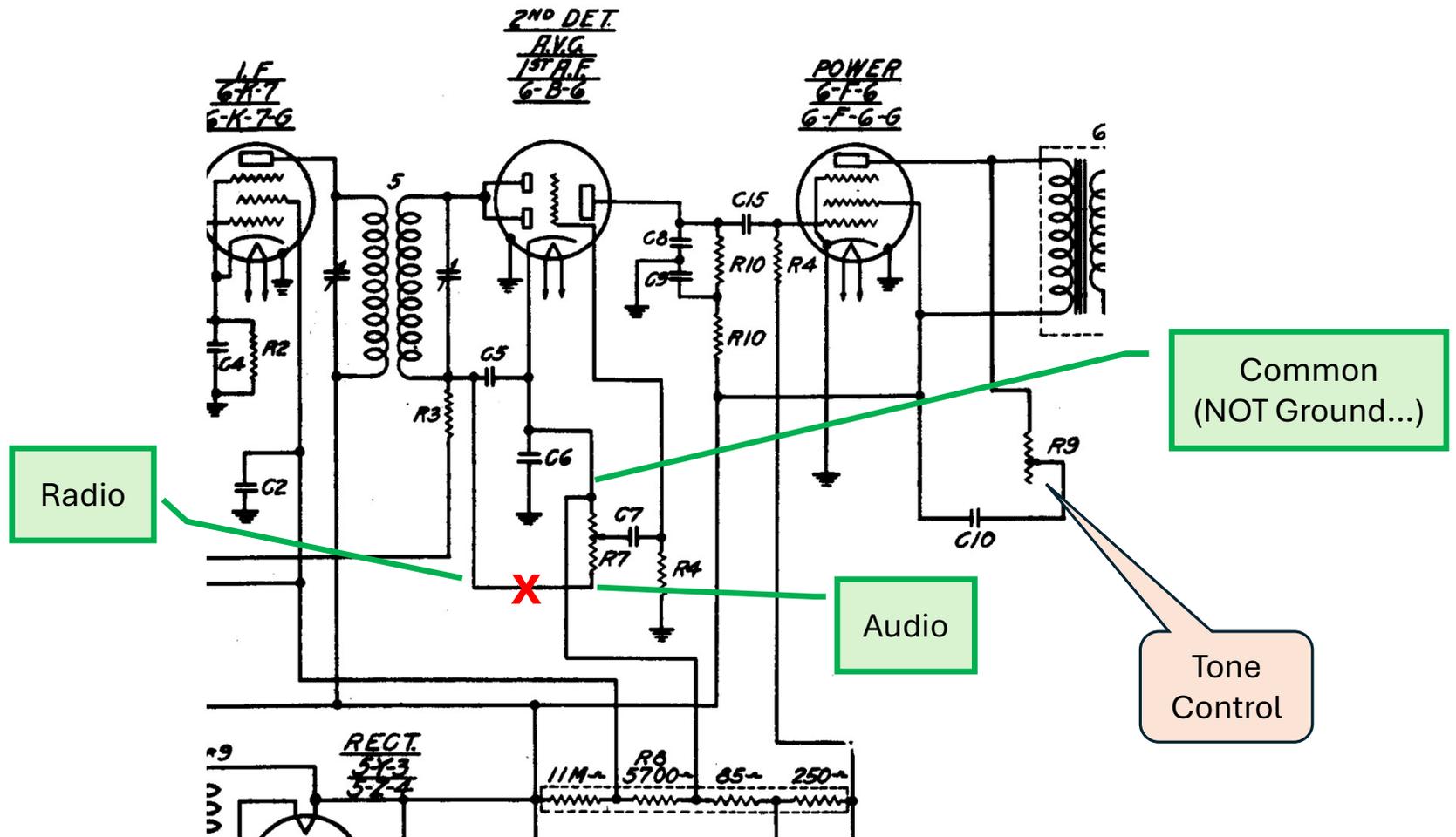


<sup>†</sup> All Audio Signal  
Commons Tied  
Together!



# Audio Install for Radios w/o Phono Input

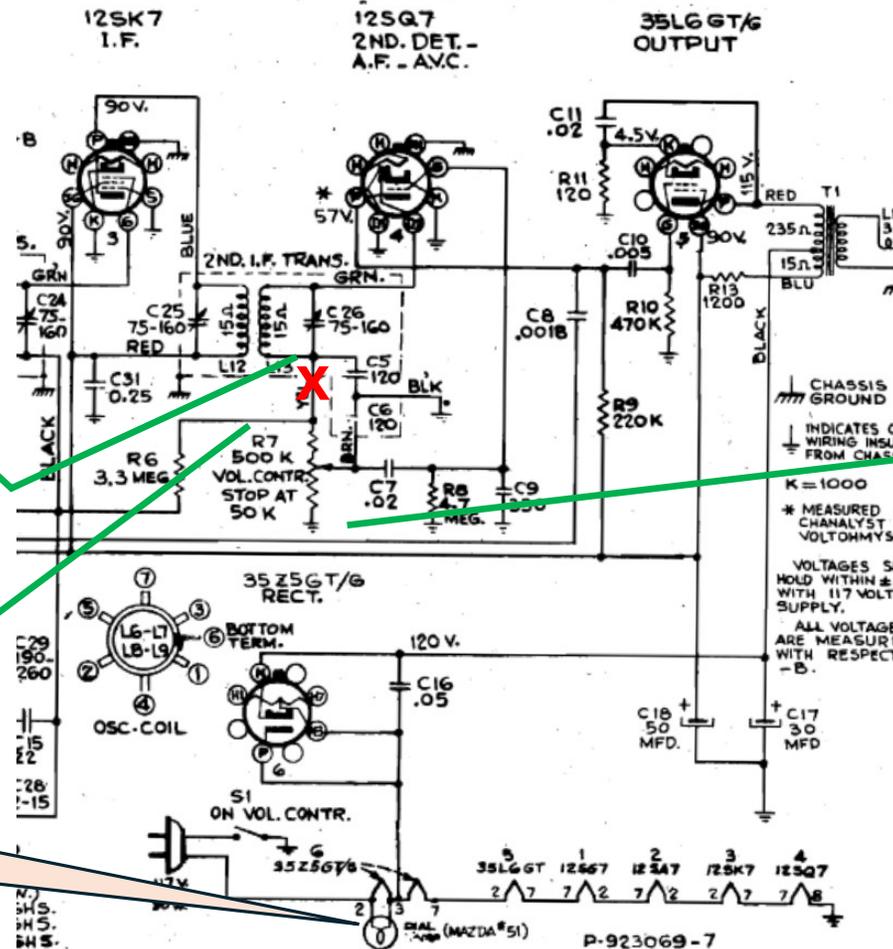
1936 Zenith 5S29





# Audio Install for Radios w/o Phono Input

1946 RCA  
Radiola 61-5



Radio

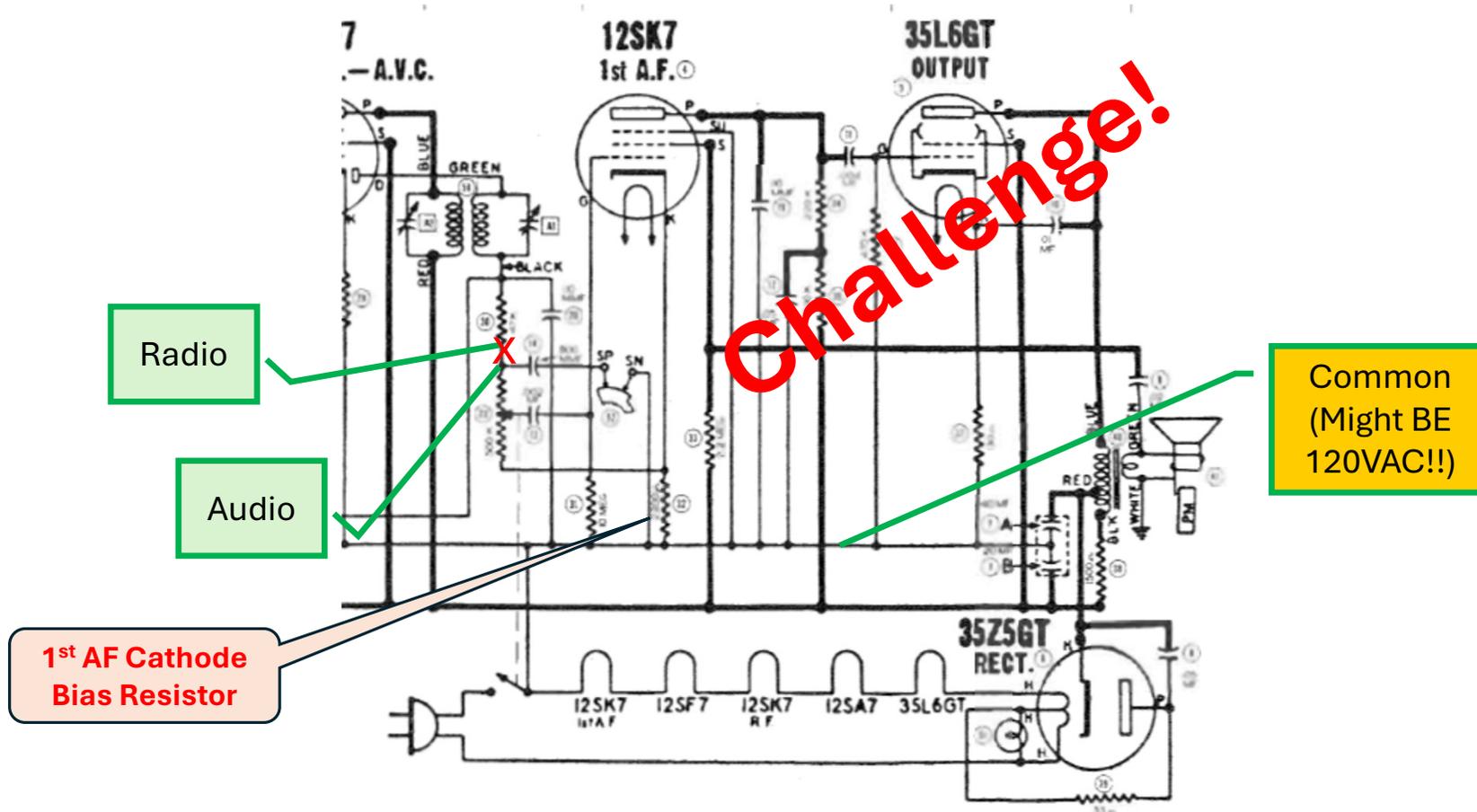
Audio

NOT a Good  
6.3VAC  
Source!!

Common  
(Might BE  
120VAC!!)

# Audio Install for Radios w/o Phono Input

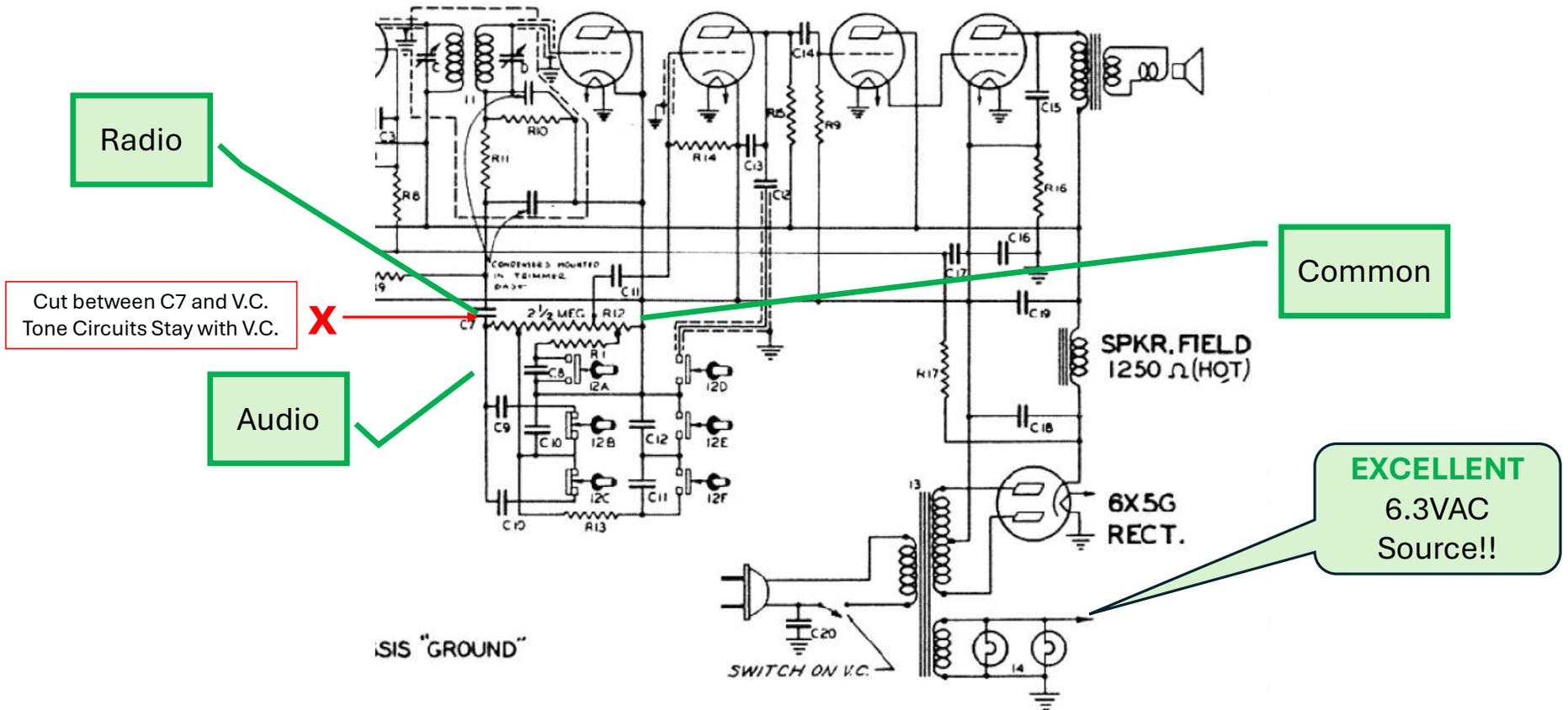
1946 Stewart-Warner 9000-B



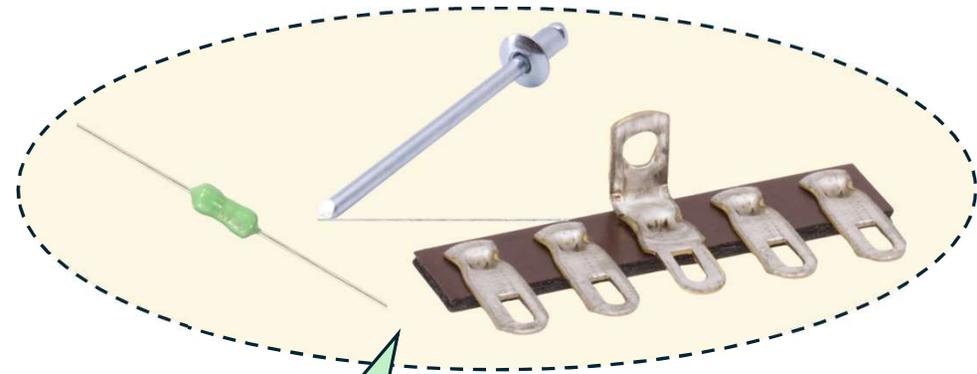
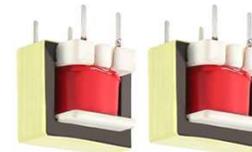
# Audio Install for Radios w/o Phono Input

1941 Zenith 8S563

6J5G 6F5G 6P5G 6AC5G  
DET. 1<sup>ST</sup> A.F. 2<sup>ND</sup> A.F. PWR. AMP.



# Get the BoM Right

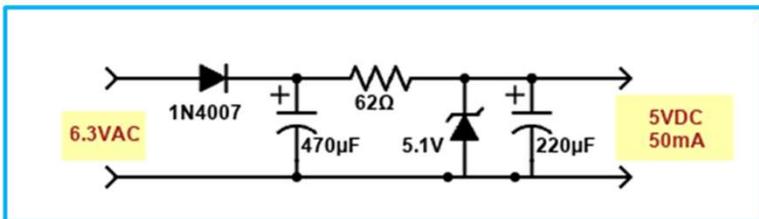


AC Line Input  
MUST be fused  
and Secured



- Mounting Tape
- Power Module
  - BT Module
  - Xformer Sides
  - Xformer Bottom
  - BT Box to Radio

Total Parts < \$15



# Execute the Build Right



## Get the Install Right

- ~3 Square Inches of Gel Tape
- Away From Tube Heat
- Away From RF Circuits
  - If AC Module Interferes, Add AC Module Power Leg to Switch
- If Hard-Wired, Mount the Lid!!
- If Switched, No Reaching “Inside”!!

# Epilogue

The blasphemy is complete.

80% of my clients ask for Bluetooth capability.

They want the radio and phono to work, but...

The piece is likely relegated to life as a BT Speaker.

Beats rusting in place or worse, in a landfill!