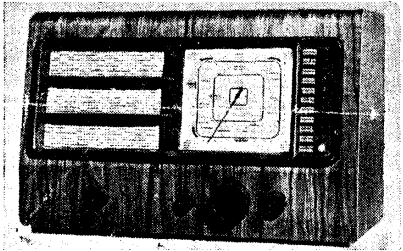


"TRADER" SERVICE SHEET
765

EKCO PB189

Covering C389 CONSOLE and PB189U



The Ekco PB189 and PB189U.

AUTOMATIC frequency correction is used in the Ekco PB189 to ensure accurate tuning with the press-button motor drive. The receiver is a 6-valve (plus rectifier) 3-band superhet with press-button automatic tuning for ten M.W. and L.W. stations. The S.W. range is 15-50 m.
The console version C389 employs an identical chassis except that the tone control is in a different position and eleven station press-

buttons are provided. The PB189U is the PB189 with a Philips vibratory converter for D.C. operation. Details are given overleaf.
Release date, all models, 1938. Original prices: PB189, £13 2s. 6d.; C389, £16 5s. 6d.; PB189U, £15 4s. 6d.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Aerial input on M.W. and L.W. is via C1 (M.W.), or L1 (L.W.), to tapings on the primary coils of a band-pass filter circuit. Primary coils L2, L3 are tuned by C42; secondaries L6, L7 by C46. Coupling by mutual inductance of primary and secondary windings. Image suppression by C40 on M.W.

On S.W. input is via coupling coil L4 to single-tuned circuit L5, C46.
First valve (V1, Mullard metallised TH4A) is a triode-heptode operating as frequency changer with internal coupling. Triode oscillator grid coils L10 (S.W.), L11 (M.W.), and L12 (L.W.), are tuned by C48. Parallel trimming by C49 (S.W.), C50 (M.W.), and C51 (L.W.); series tracking by C10 (M.W.) and C11 (L.W.). These trackers are fixed, but the coils have adjustable iron-dust cores.

Reaction coupling from anode by coils L13 (S.W.), L14 (M.W.) and L15 (L.W.), the longer-waveband coils being short-circuited by switches S20, S21 when not in use.

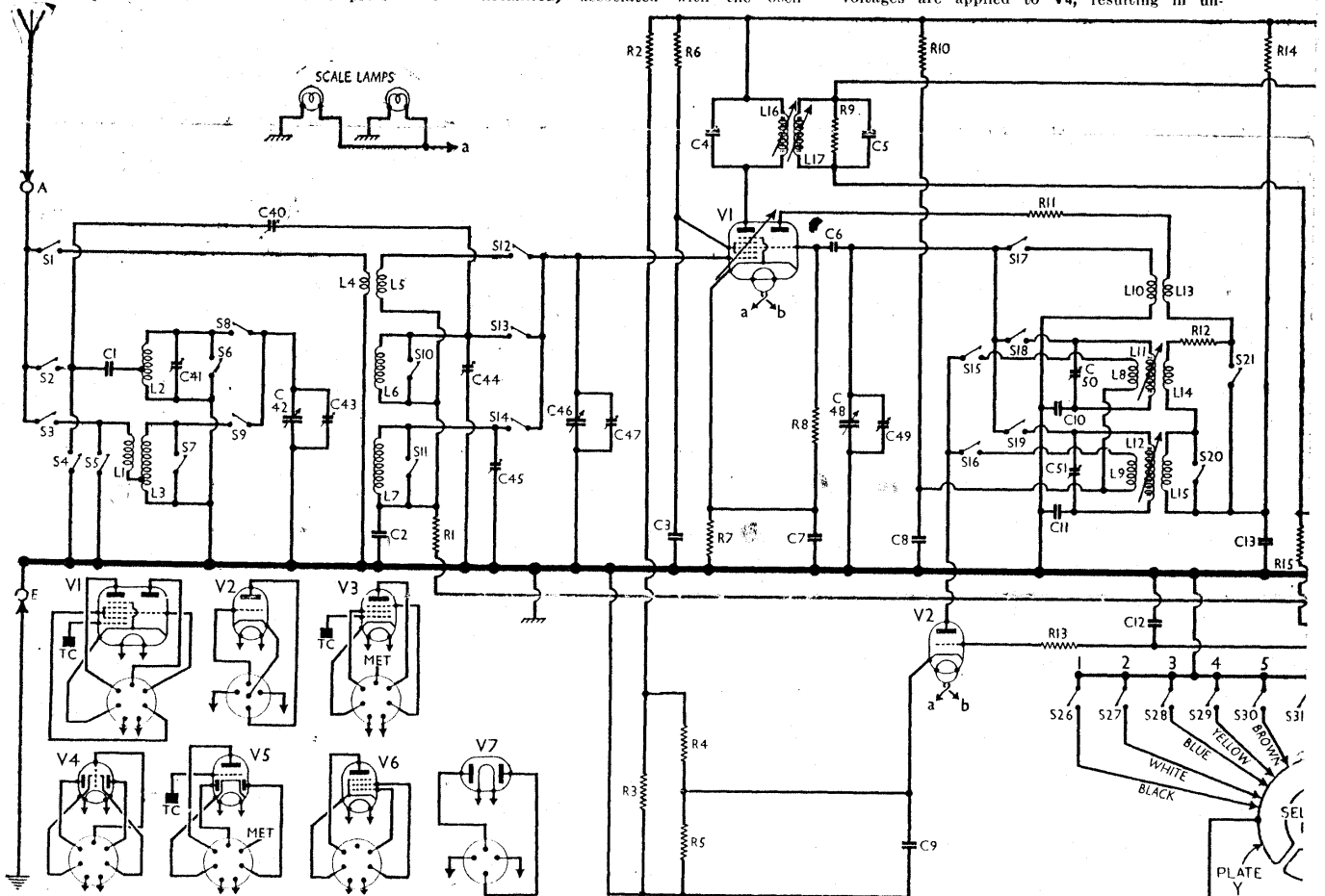
V2 is a triode valve (V2, Ekco T41 or Mullard 354V metallised) associated with the oscil-

lator circuit only in connection with the A.F.C. circuit, and will be dealt with shortly. Third valve (V3, Ekco VP41 or Mullard VP4B metallised) is a variable-mu R.F. pentode operating as intermediate frequency amplifier with tuned-primary, tuned-secondary iron-cored transformer couplings C4, L16, L17, C5 and C17, L18, L19, C18. A further tuned secondary circuit L21, C22, remote from its primary but coupled to it by the link coil L20, is the radio signal channel to the diode signal detector.

Intermediate frequency 126.5 kc/s.
The output from secondary winding L19, which is centre-tapped, is divided virtually into two halves, and the two outputs are applied to the two diodes of the double diode valve (V4, Ekco 2D41 or Mullard 2D4B metallised) which has separate cathodes and acts as the discriminator for automatic frequency correction.

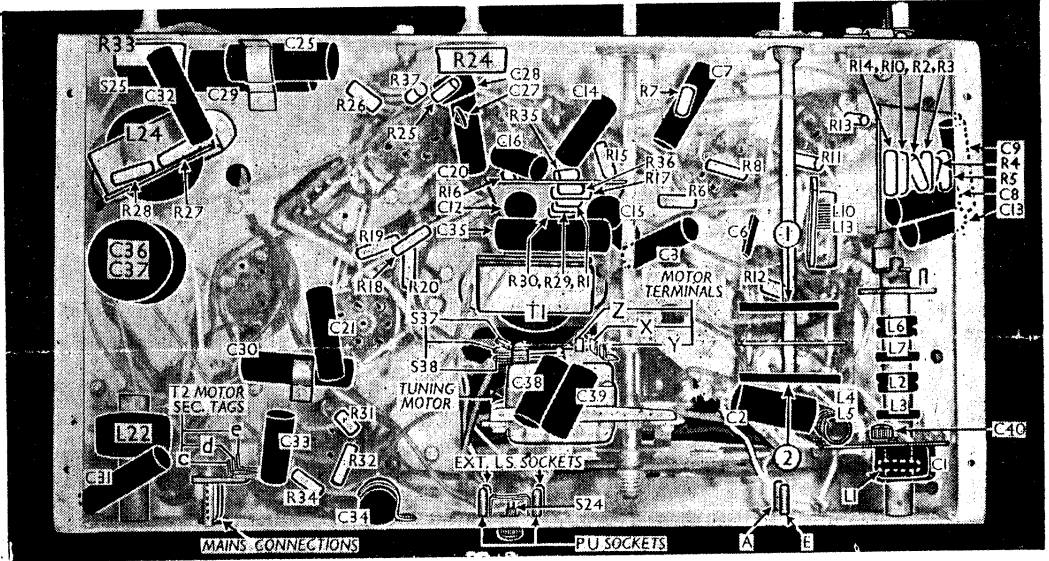
When the intermediate frequency signal is exactly 126.5 kc/s, the voltages applied to the anodes of V4 from L19, C19 are equal and of opposite phase, and they produce equal voltage drops along the diode load resistors R19, R20 in the cathode circuits, but as these are connected in opposition they cancel out, and there is no potential difference between the two cathodes.

If as a result of motor tuning the oscillator circuit is slightly off-tune, the I.F. produced is not exactly 126.5 kc/s, but something above or below it, and under these circumstances unequal voltages are applied to V4, resulting in un-



Circuit diagram of the Ekco PB189 motor-driven press-button tuning superhet. It applies also to the C389 console, which has an eleventh t

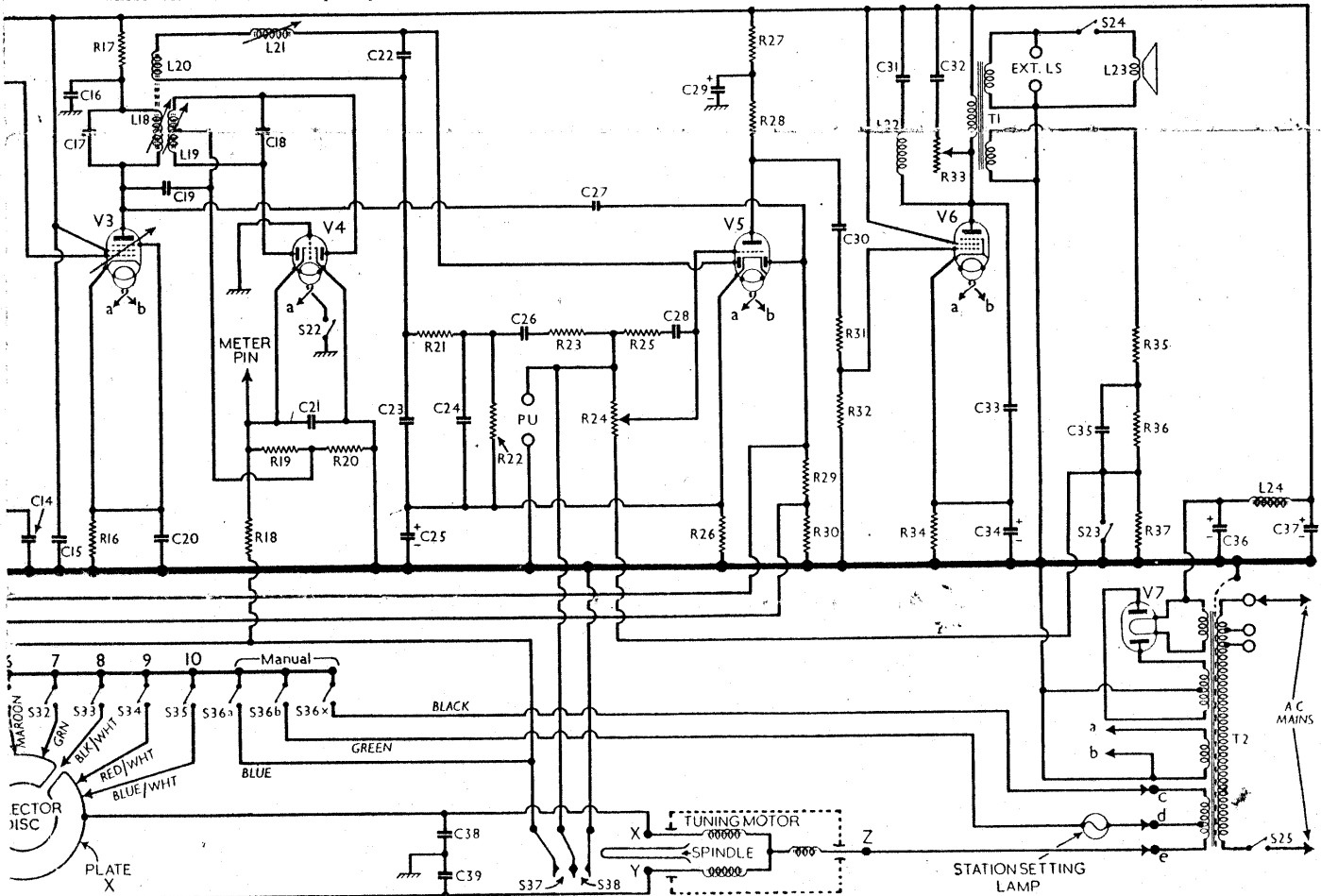
Under - chassis - view. The waveband switch numbers are indicated by arrows and numbers 1 and 2 in circles. The two small assemblies have been tilted artificially to show their contents.



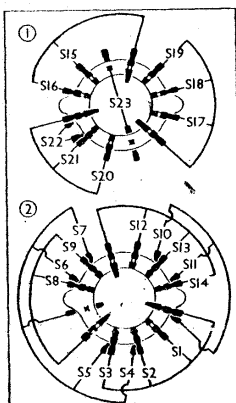
balanced voltages across R19 and R20, so that there is a potential difference between them. One end (R20) is connected to chassis, so the other end (connected to the meter pin) becomes positive or negative with respect to chassis. From it a control line is taken via decoupling circuit R18, C12, R13 to the control grid of V2, whose anode current consequently varies if the

intermediate frequency is high or low. Since V2 anode current flows through L8 on M.W., or L9 on L.W., and these coils are coupled to the oscillator circuit tuning coils, the change of current will cause a change in the inductance of the tuning coils in such a direction as to correct the frequency error and produce an intermediate frequency of 126.5 ke/s.

On S.W., S22 opens and breaks the heater circuit of V4, and renders the valve inoperative. On manual operation S36a short-circuits the A.F.C. control line, so that A.F.C. operates only with motor tuning. Diode second detector is part of double diode triode valve (V5, Ekco DT41 or Mullard TDD4 metallised). Audio frequency component in

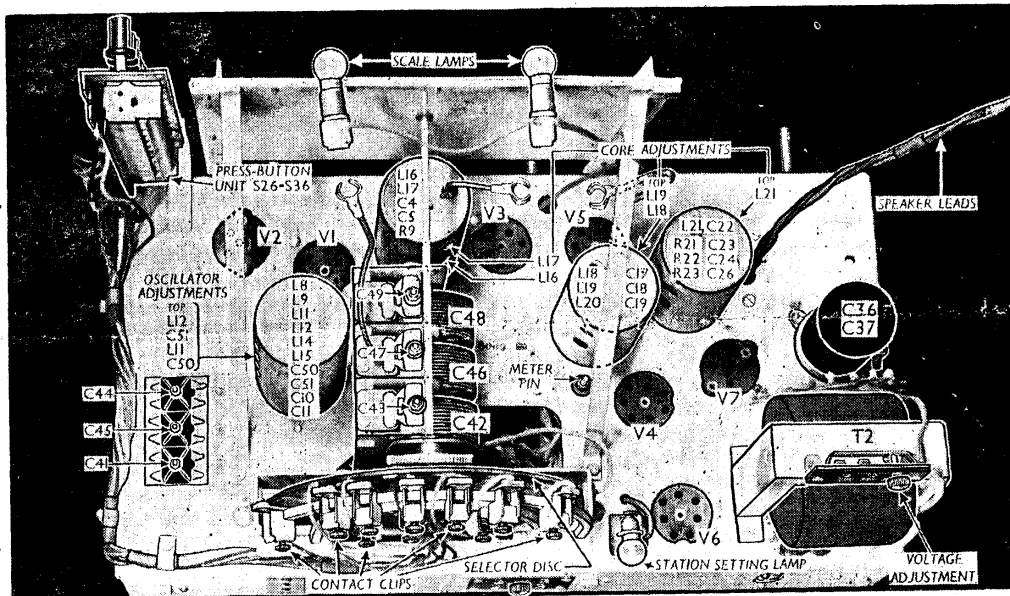


tuning button, and to the AC/DC model PB189U, which has a special mains transformer T2 and a Philips tubular converter for D.C. operation.



Above: Diagrams of the waveband switch units.

Right: Plan view of the chassis. All four screened coil units have core adjustments as indicated.



when the button is pressed; when it is released, these open, and S36x closes.

No diagram is given of the press-button unit switches, as the first ten consist merely of a single fixed contact which "makes" to the frame of the unit, and thus to chassis, via the moving contact when the button is pressed. The three switches numbered S36 controlled by the manual button are very simple to identify and need no diagram either.

S37, S38 are two muting switches, operated by the tuning motor spindle, which is permitted a certain amount of end-play. When running, the forward thrust of the armature pushes the spindle against the blades of these switches, causing them to close, muting the radio sound channel and also muting the A.F.C. circuit.

Coils.—All the band-pass and aerial circuit coils L1-L7 are mounted in a single assembly near the aerial socket beneath the chassis. The oscillator circuit coils L8, L9; L11, L12; L14, L15 are in a screened unit on the chassis deck, the four adjustments being indicated in the order in which they occur in our chassis illustration. The SW coils L10, L13 are in an un-screened unit beneath the chassis deck.

The two I.F. transformers L16, L17; L18, L19, L20; and L21 are in three screened units on the chassis deck, L21 having a separate can which it shares with several other components.

Scale and Setting Lamps.—These are all M.E.S. type lamps, with large spherical bulbs, rated at 6.2 V, 0.3 A.

External Speaker.—Two sockets are provided at the rear of the chassis for the connection of a low impedance (3-4 Ω) external speaker.

Capacitors C36, C37.—These are two T.C.C. wet electrolytics in a single tubular metal container mounted in a clip through a hole in the chassis deck. The positive connections are brought out to tags on the base of the unit, the 16 μF tag being indicated by a red washer, and the 8 μF tag by a yellow washer. The case forms the common negative connection. The unit is rated at 350 V working.

A.C./D.C. Model PB189U

This receiver is identical with the A.C. version on which this *Service Sheet* was prepared except that it is fitted with the Philips tubular converter type 7880C or 7881C for D.C. operation, and thus has a special mains transformer. This cannot be covered here, but it is fully covered in *Service Sheet* 713.

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

IF Stages.—Switch set to L.W., press the white button (manual), turn the gang to maximum, the tone control to high and the volume control to maximum. Clip the signal generator leads via a 0.02 μF capacitor to the insulation on the top-cap lead to V1 and chassis, connect a 0.5 V A.C. voltmeter to the external speaker sockets, a 100,000 Ω resistor across L16, and

another across L18. Feed in a 126.5 kc/s (2,372 m) signal, and adjust the cores of L16, L17, L18 and L21 in that order for maximum output. Very little movement should be necessary, and it is advisable to try half a turn each way to see if any improvement occurs, then continue in the direction that shows an increase. Disconnect output meter and resistors.

Discriminator Stage.—The 0-10 V scale of a voltmeter having an internal resistance of not less than 1,000 ohms per volt (10,000 Ω) must be used as an indicator for this adjustment, and its leads are connected (in either direction) to the Meter Pin (indicated in our plan view of the chassis) and chassis. Connect the "live" signal generator lead clip directly to the top-cap connector of V1, feed in 126.5 kc/s signal at about 10 mV, and adjust the discriminator secondary coil L19 core for maximum reading, and note the value; then readjust core so that reading falls to zero, passes it, and backs off the scale.

Reverse the meter leads, getting a positive reading again, and continue the adjustment until maximum is again reached, but in reverse polarity. The two maximum readings should be compared, and they should be equal; the actual value each time with 10 mV input to V1 should be about 5 V. If a centre-zero meter is available the lead-reversing process can be avoided.

Should the two readings not be similar, something is wrong with the discriminator circuit, possibly unequal emission of the two sections of V4 or unequal values for R19 and R20. When it has been established that the readings are equal, readjust L19 core for zero reading precisely. This adjustment is very critical, and it is important that it should be exact.

R.F. and Oscillator Stages.—Transfer signal generator leads to A and E sockets via a suitable dummy aerial. With the gang at maximum, the pointer should cover the calibration mark on the outside (S.W.) scale line at the long-wave end of the scale.

S.W.—Switch set to S.W., tune to 18 Mc/s or 16.6 m on scale, feed in an 18 Mc/s signal, and adjust C49. Tune to 17 Mc/s or 17.6 m on scale, feed in at 17 Mc/s signal, and adjust C47 for maximum output. Calibrations should now be checked at 6 Mc/s (50 m) where it should be found to be correct if previous adjustments were effected accurately.

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 C50 for maximum output. Tune to 250 m on scale, feed in a 250 m (1,200 kc/s) signal, and adjust C44 and C41 for maximum output. Tune to 500 m on scale, feed in a 500 m (600 kc/s) signal, and adjust the core of L11 for maximum sensitivity and accurate calibration, keeping the core-piece on the far side of the coil centre when viewed from the trimming end. Repeat the 200 m and 500 m adjustments until no improvement results.

L.W.—Switch set to L.W., tune to 1,300 m on scale, feed in a 1,300 m (230 kc/s) signal, and adjust C51 for maximum output, then adjust C43. Tune to 1,700 m on scale, feed in a 1,700 m (176.5 kc/s) signal, and adjust the core of L12 for maximum output, keeping the core-piece on the far side of the coil centre when viewed from the trimming end. Repeat the 1,300 m and 1,700 m adjustments until no improvement results.

Image Rejector.—If image trouble is experienced, the image rejector C40 may be adjusted on the image unit, as at a minimum. This adjustment is always mounted on the L1-L7 coil assembly, where we show it, but in some cases it may be adjusted from the front, and in others from the rear.

Station Setting.—For setting the contact clips correctly on their carrier rails, the station setting lamp is used as an indicator.

First press the white button, and tune in the required station by hand. Then holding down the white button, press the button whose clip it is desired to set, when the setting lamp will light. Now free the appropriate clip (it bears the same number as its button) by slackening its screw and slide it along the rail to a position where its contact point lies on the gap between the commutator plates, when the light will go out. In this position the clip is correctly set.

If two clips are set to adjacent stations, they may be accommodated on opposite carrier rails. When changing a clip over from one rail to another, the clip must be inverted. Finally, check each newly set button by motor tuning, and fit an appropriate station-name card in the adjoining aperture.

DISMANTLING THE SET

The cabinet is fitted with a detachable bottom cover, upon removal of which (eight counter-sunk-head wood screws) access may be gained to the under-chassis compartment.

Removing Chassis.—Remove the four control knobs (recessed grub screws); remove the cheese-head set screw (with lock-washer) holding top of press-button switch unit to front of cabinet;

remove the four cheese-head screws (with flat metal washers) holding the chassis to the bottom of the cabinet.

If the speaker leads are now freed from the fibre cleat (wood screw) on the sub-baffle, the chassis may be withdrawn to the extent of the speaker leads, which is sufficient for most purposes.

To free the chassis entirely, these leads must be unsoldered from the tags on the speaker.

Removing Speaker.—Slacken the nuts on the four clamps holding the speaker to the sub-baffle, and swivel clamps, when speaker may be lifted out.

When replacing, the connecting panel should go at the top.

rectified output is developed across load resistors R21, R22, and that across R22 is passed via A.F. coupling capacitor C26 and manual volume control R24 to C.G. of triode section, which operates as A.F. amplifier.

Tone compensation for changes in setting of volume control by R25, C28. I.F. filtering by C23, R21 and C24. Provision for the connection of a gramophone pick-up across R24.

Second diode of V5, fed from V3 anode via C27, provides D.C. potentials which are developed across load resistors R29, R30 and fed back through decoupling circuits as G.B. to F.C. and I.F. valves, giving automatic volume control. Delay voltage, together with G.B. for triode section, is derived from the drop along R26 in cathode lead to chassis.

Resistance-capacitance coupling by R28, C30 and R31, R32, the two resistors giving a step-down coupling, between V5 triode and pentode output valve (V6, Ekco OP42 or Mullard PenA4). Whistle suppression by low-pass filter L22, C31 in anode circuit. Fixed tone correction by C33, and variable tone control by R33, C32, in anode circuit. Provision for the connection of a low-impedance external speaker across speech coil secondary winding of output transformer T1, switch S24 permitting the internal speaker to be muted if desired.

A second secondary winding on T1 provides voltages which are fed back through a filter circuit R35, R36, C35, R37 and applied in negative sense via R24 to V5 triode control grid circuit on M.W. and L.W. On S.W. S23 closes, short-circuiting the coupling resistor R37 and deleting the feed-back signal, but R35 prevents the switch from short-circuiting the secondary winding. On gram, negative feed-back is optional, the user being advised that he will obtain greater output upon switching to S.W.

H.T. current is supplied by full-wave rectifying valve (V7, Ekco R41 or Mullard DW4/350). Smoothing by iron-cored choke L24 and electrolytic capacitors C36, C37.

Automatic Tuning

The mains transformer T2 is equipped with a special secondary winding to drive the tuning motor, and one end of the winding e is connected directly to one of the motor terminals Z. The other end of the winding c goes via switch S36X (which is closed when the manual (white) button is out) to the frame of the press-button unit and chassis.

The center ends of the motor windings, X and Y, are connected each to one of the semi-circular commutator plates on the selector disc, which is mounted on the spindle of the tuning gang. The motor runs if one of these plates is connected to chassis, the direction of rotation depending upon whether X or Y is involved.

If button 3 in our circuit diagram is pressed, switch S28 closes, connecting contact clip 3, and thus the commutator plate Y, to chassis, the motor runs, and as it is geared to the selector disc, this also turns, the direction being such that the upper gap between the two plates travels towards clip 3 until it reaches it, when the motor circuit is broken by the gap and the motor stops. In turning the disc, the motor turns the gang and tunes in the required station, any inaccuracy being corrected by the A.F.C. circuit described earlier.

If the white manual or "Knob Tuning" button is pressed, S36a and S36b close, and S36X opens, disconnecting the chassis end C of the motor secondary, so that the motor cannot run. Tuning is then performed in the normal manner by hand.

In order to suppress various noises which may occur in the process of tuning, S38 closes and short-circuits R24. At the same time S37 closes and suppresses the A.F.C. circuit. Both of these switches are operated by the thrust of the motor spindle, which closes them only while the motor is running.

VALVE ANALYSIS

Valve voltages and currents given in the table below are those quoted in the maker's manual.

Valve	Anode Voltage (V)	Anode Current (mA)	Screen Voltage (V)	Screen Current (mA)
V1 TH4A	250	2.2	90	5.2
	130	5.0		
V2 T41	220	2.0		
V3 VP41	240	10	250	4.0
V4 2D41	—	—	—	—
V5 DT41	110	2.4	—	—
V6 OP42	240	32.5	250	5.0
V7 R41	300†	—	—	—

† Each anode, A.C.

COMPONENTS AND VALUES

RESISTORS		Values (ohms)
R1	V1 hept. C. G. decoupling	1,000,000
R2	V1 S.G. decoupling	25,000
R3	V2 G.B. potential divider	25,000
R4	resistors	15,000
R5		1,200
R6	V1 S.G. H.T. feed	30,000
R7	V1 fixed G.B. resistor	200
R8	V1 osc. C. G. resistor	100,000
R9	I.F. trans. sec. shunt	500,000
R10	V2 anode H.T. feed	15,000
R11	Oscillator reaction stabilizers	200
R12		3,000
R13	V2 C.G. decoupling	250,000
R14	V1 osc. anode H.T. feed	20,000
R15	V3 C.G. decoupling	1,000,000
R16	V3 fixed G.B. resistor	300
R17	V3 anode H.T. feed	1,000
R18	Discriminator load decoupling	100,000
R19	V4 discriminator load resistors	500,000
R20		500,000
R21	I.F. stopper	100,000
R22	V5 signal diode load	100,000
R23	A.F. feed resistor	50,000
R24	Manual volume control	1,000,000
R25	Part of tone compensator	500,000
R26	V5 triode G.B.; A.V.C. delay	1,000
R27	V5 triode anode decoupling	10,000
R28	V5 triode anode load	50,000
R29	V5 A.V.C. diode load resistor	500,000
R30		750,000
R31	V6 C.G. potential divider	100,000
R32		250,000
R33	Variable tone control	60,000
R34	V6 G.B. resistor	120
R35	Negative feed-back potential divider	15,000
R36		15,000
R37		500

OTHER COMPONENTS		Approx. Values (ohms)
L1	Aerial L.W. coupling coil	50-0†
L2		2.5
L3	Band-pass primary coils	25.0
L4	Aerial S.W. coupling coil	0.2
L5	Aerial S.W. tuning coil	Very low
L6	Band-pass secondary coils	2.5
L7		25.0
L8	Osc. M.W. A.F.C. coil	19.0
L9	Osc. L.W. A.F.C. coil	90.0
L10	Osc. S.W. tuning coil	Very low
L11	Osc. M.W. tuning coil	2.0
L12	Osc. L.W. tuning coil	9.0
L13	Osc. S.W. reaction coil	Very low
L14	Osc. M.W. reaction coil	1.0
L15	Osc. L.W. reaction coil	2.3
L16		45.0
L17	1st I.F. trans. Pri.	45.0
L18		45.0
L19	2nd I.F. trans. Disc. sec., total	45.0
L20	Coupling coil	2.0
L21	Signal sec.	45.0
L22	Whistle filter coil	80.0
L23	Speaker speech coil	2.3
L24	H.T. smoothing choke	650.0
	Pri.	350.0
T1	Output trans. Speech sec.	0.5
	P.F. sec.	1,000,000
	Pri., total	33.0
	Heater, sec.	Very low
T2	Mains trans. Rect. heat. sec.	Very low
	Motor sec., total	2.5
	H.T. sec., total	460.0
	Tuning motor windings	6.3*
Motor		
S1-S23	Waveband switches	—
S24	Int. speaker switch	—
S25	Mains switch, ganged R33	—
S26-S36	Press-button switches	—
S37	Tuning motor muting switches	—
S38		—

† Including the lower end of L3.
* Either winding. Measured between X and Z or Y and Z with press-buttons out.

GENERAL NOTES

Switches—S1-S23 are the waveband switches ganged in two rotary units beneath the chassis. These are indicated in our under-chassis view, and shown in detail in the diagram in col. 4, where they are drawn as seen in the directions of the arrows in the chassis illustration. The table below gives the switch positions for the three control settings, starting from the fully anti-clockwise position of the control knob. A dash indicates open, and C, closed.

S24 is the screw-type internal speaker switch. It mutes the speaker when unscrewed a few turns. S25 is the Q.M.B. mains switch, ganged with the tone control R33.

S26-S35 are the ten-station buttons, and S36a, b and x are the three switches associated with the manual ("Knob Tuning") button, on the press-button unit which is mounted vertically on the chassis deck behind the tuning scale. S26 belongs to button No. 1, and the rest of the ten station buttons have one switch each up to No. 10, which controls S35.

The eleventh button, which is coloured white and is at the bottom of the assembly, is really a manual-auto change-over button switching to manual when pressed. When another button is pressed it is automatically released, and switches over to auto. It controls three switches S36a S36b and S36x. S36a and b close

Switch	L.W.	M.W.	S.W.
S1	—	—	—
S2	—	—	—
S3	—	—	—
S4	—	—	—
S5	—	—	—
S6	—	—	—
S7	—	—	—
S8	—	—	—
S9	—	—	—
S10	—	—	—
S11	—	—	—
S12	—	—	—
S13	—	—	—
S14	—	—	—
S15	—	—	—
S16	—	—	—
S17	—	—	—
S18	—	—	—
S19	—	—	—
S20	—	—	—
S21	—	—	—
S22	—	—	—
S23	—	—	—

CAPACITORS		Values (µF)
C1	Aerial M.W. coupling	0.001
C2	V1 hept. C.G. decoupling	0.1
C3	V1 S.G. decoupling	0.1
C4	1st I.F. transformer tuning capacitors	0.00014
C5		0.00014
C6	V1 osc. C.G. capacitor	0.000025
C7	V1 cathode by-pass	0.1
C8	V2 anode decoupling	0.1
C9	V2 cathode by-pass	0.1
C10	Osc. circ. M.W. tracker	0.00168
C11	Osc. circ. L.W. tracker	0.0008
C12	V2 C.G. decoupling	0.1
C13	V1 osc. anode decoupling	0.04
C14	V3 C.G. decoupling	0.04
C15	H.T. circuit R.F. by-pass	0.1
C16	V3 anode decoupling	0.02
C17	2nd I.F. transformer tuning capacitors	0.00014
C18		0.00014
C19	Phasing capacitor	0.0001
C20	V3 cathode by-pass	0.1
C21	V4 output reservoir	0.1
C22	2nd I.F. trans. signal sec. tuning	0.00014
C23		0.0002
C24		0.0002
C25*	I.F. by pass capacitors	25.0
C26	V5 cathode by-pass	0.1
C27	A.F. coupling to V5 triode	0.000015
C28	A.V.C. diode coupling	0.0001
C29*	Part of tone compensator	2.0
C30	V3 triode anode decoupling	0.1
C31	A.F. coupling to V6	0.1
C32	Whistle filter tuning	0.005
C33	Fixed tone corrector	6.1
C34*	Part variable tone control	0.0025
C35	V6 cathode by-pass	50.0
C36	Part of feed-back circuit	0.2
C37	H.T. smoothing capacitors	16.0
C38	Tuning motor shunt capacitors	0.02
C39		0.02
C40†	Image suppressor	—
C41†	B.-P. pri. M.W. trimmer	—
C42†	Band-pass pri. tuning	—
C43†	B.-P. pri. L.W. trimmer	—
C44†	B.-P. sec. M.W. trimmer	—
C45†	B.-P. sec. L.W. trimmer	—
C46†	B.-P. sec. and S.W. tuning	—
C47†	Aerial circ. S.W. trimmer	—
C48†	Oscillator circuit tuning	—
C49†	Osc. circ. S.W. trimmer	—
C50†	Osc. circ. M.W. trimmer	—
C51†	Osc. circ. L.W. trimmer	—

* Electrolytic; † Variable; ‡ Pre-set.