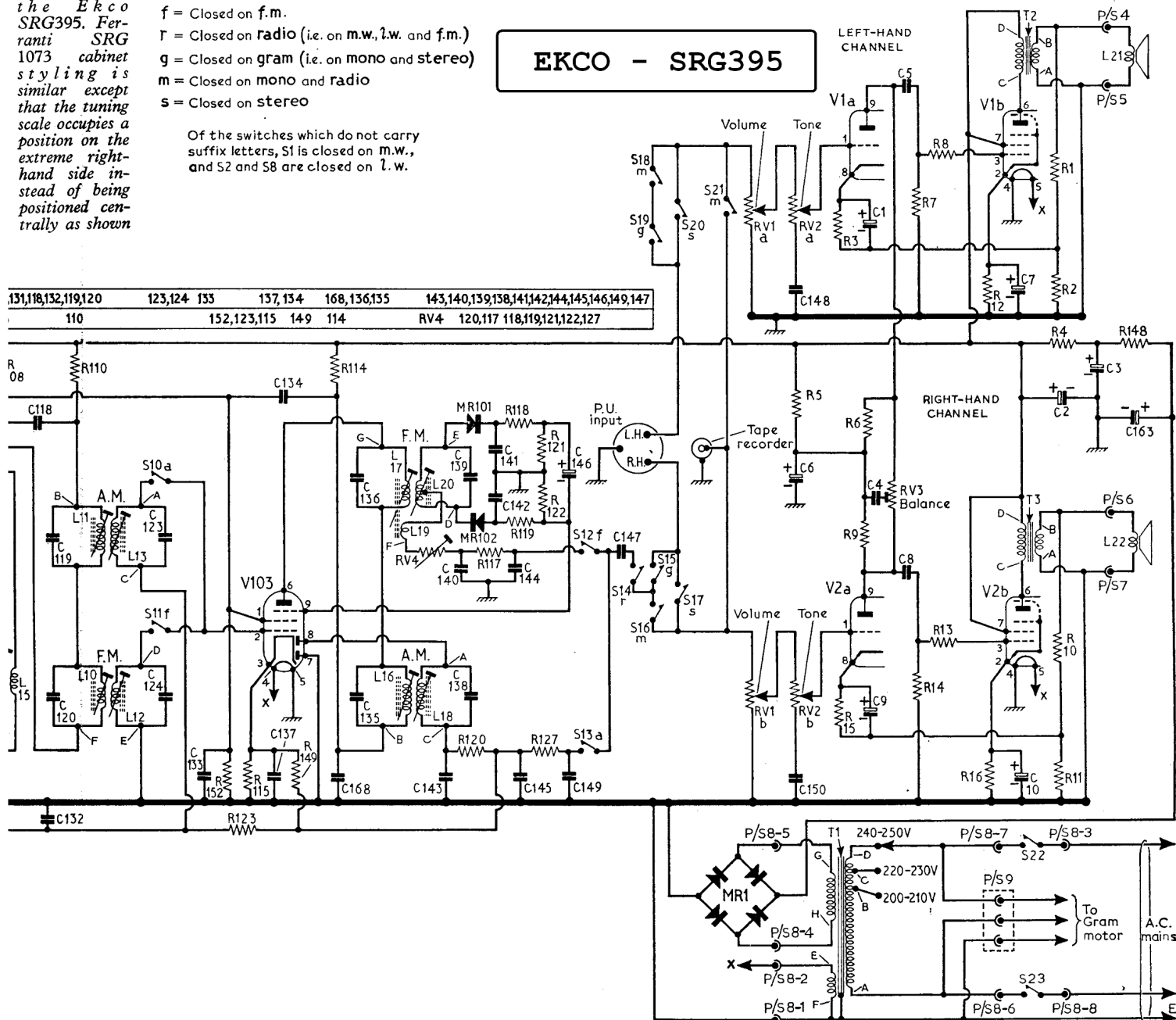


*Appearance of the Ekco SRG395. Feranti SRG 1073 cabinet styling is similar except that the tuning scale occupies a position on the extreme right-hand side instead of being positioned centrally as shown*

a = Closed on **a.m.** (i.e. on **m.w.** and **l.w.**)  
 f = Closed on **f.m.**  
 r = Closed on **radio** (i.e. on **m.w.**, **l.w.** and **f.m.**)  
 g = Closed on **gram** (i.e. on **mono** and **stereo**)  
 m = Closed on **mono** and **radio**  
 s = Closed on **stereo**

Of the switches which do not carry suffix letters, S1 is closed on m.w., and S2 and S8 are closed on l.w.

EKKO - SRG395

R1	2.7kΩ	R103	1MΩ
R2	100Ω	R104	4.7kΩ
R3	3.3kΩ	R105	1.5MΩ
R4	300Ω	R106	15kΩ
R5	18kΩ	R107	56kΩ
R6	220kΩ	R108	18kΩ
R7	1MΩ	R109	470kΩ
R8	47kΩ	R110	1.5kΩ
R9	220kΩ	R111	180Ω
R10	2.7kΩ	R112	47kΩ
R11	100Ω	R113	47kΩ
R12	390Ω	R114	2.2kΩ
R13	47kΩ	R115	150Ω
R14	1MΩ	R117	100kΩ
R15	3.3kΩ	R118	2.7kΩ
R16	390Ω	R119	2.7kΩ
R101	220Ω	R120	47kΩ
		R121	18kΩ

R102	1-5k $\Omega$
R103	1M $\Omega$
R104	4-7k $\Omega$
R105	1-5M $\Omega$
R106	15k $\Omega$
R107	56k $\Omega$
R108	18k $\Omega$
R109	470k $\Omega$
R110	1-5k $\Omega$
R111	180 $\Omega$
R112	47k $\Omega$
R113	47k $\Omega$
R114	2-2k $\Omega$
R115	150 $\Omega$
R117	100k $\Omega$
R118	2-7k $\Omega$
R119	2-7k $\Omega$
R120	47k $\Omega$
R121	18k $\Omega$

R122	18k $\Omega$
R123	2.2M $\Omega$
R127	47k $\Omega$
R148	300 $\Omega$
R149	220k $\Omega$
R152	1M $\Omega$
RV1a	1M $\Omega$
RV1b	1M $\Omega$
RV2a	1M $\Omega$
RV2b	1M $\Omega$
RV3	100k $\Omega$
RV4	500k $\Omega$

C1	50 $\mu$ F
C2	50 $\mu$ F
C3	50 $\mu$ F
C4	0.1 $\mu$ F

C5	0.01μF
C6	16μF
C7	25μF
C8	0.01μF
C9	50μF
C10	25μF
C101	30pF
C102	1,000pF
C103	1,000pF
C104	3pF
C105	6pF
C106	17pF
C107	10pF
C108	8.2pF
C109	12pF
C110	44pF
C111	0.01μF
C112	0.01μF
C113	8.2pF

C114	0.01μF
C115	4,700pF
C116	3,000pF
C117	30pF
C118	5,000pF
C119	100pF
C120	15pF
C121	—
C122	120pF
C123	100pF
C124	15pF
C125	200pF
C126	82pF
C127	0.04μF
C128	30pF
C129	—
C130	495pF
C131	452pF
C132	0.04μF
C133	5,000pF
C134	5,000pF
C135	350pF
C136	8.2pF
C137	0.04μF
C138	350pF
C139	35pF
C140	220pF
C141	1,000pF
C142	1,000pF
C143	220pF
C144	500pF
C145	220pF
C146	2μF
C147	0.01μF
C148	500pF
C149	220pF
C150	500pF
C163	50μF
C164	1,000pF
C165	0.01μF
C166	30pF
C168	220pF

Valve			Anode (V)	Screen (V)	Cathod (V)
V101a	ECC85	*	190	—	—
V101b	ECC85	*	180	—	—
V102a	ECH81	†	60	—	2·2
V102b	ECH81	†	190	115	2·2
		†	205	80	2·2
		†	184	80	1·5
V103	EBF89	†	180	70	1·7
		†	90	—	1·4
V1a	ECL82	†	93	—	1·4
		†	185	202	15·0
V1b	ECL82	†	198	210	15·5
		†	90	—	1·4
V2a	ECL82	†	93	—	1·4
		†	185	202	15·0
V2b	ECL82	†	198	210	15·5

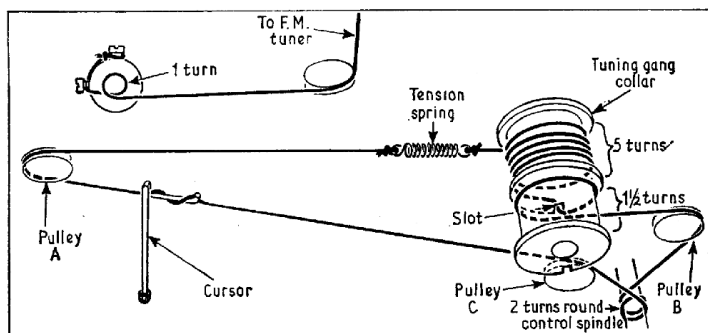
\*Receiver switched to f.m.  
†Receiver switched to a.m.

- 6.—Disconnect the signal generator from **V102** pin 2 and connect it via the 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor to the junction **R102**, **C103** (A1). Adjust **L6** and **L7** (A2) for maximum reading in the meter. Disconnect the meter.
- 7.—Check that with the tuning gang fully closed the f.m. tuner carriage is 1/16 inch from the fully open position. Correct if necessary by rotating the drive collar on the tuning gang shaft. Then check that with tuning gang fully closed the cursor coincides with the datum mark on the scale. Correct if necessary by sliding the cursor along the drive cord.
- 8.—Tune receiver to 92 Mc/s and feed in a 92 Mc/s modulated signal at the aerial sockets. Adjust **L4** (A1) for correct calibration, adjust **L3** (A1) and **C101** (A2) for maximum audio output.

**Note:** RV4 is correctly set in production and should not be adjusted. If the setting has been accidentally disturbed it should be re-set for minimum noise on an accurately-tuned weak signal.

- 1.—Switch to m.w. and tune receiver to 545m. Connect the signal generator to **V102**, pin 2. Feed in a 470kc/s 30 per cent modulated signal and adjust **L18**, **L16** (B2) and **L13**, **L11** (A2) for maximum audio output.
- 2.—Disconnect the signal generator from **V102** pin 2 and connect it to the a.m. aerial and earth sockets. Tune receiver to 500m. Feed in a 600kc/s signal and adjust **L14** (F3) and **L8** (B1) for maximum output.
- 3.—Tune receiver to 200m. Feed in a 1,500kc/s signal and adjust **C128** and **C117** (B1) for maximum output.
- 4.—Switch to l.w. and tune receiver to 1,400m. Feed in a 214kc/s signal and adjust **C166** and **L9** (B1) for maximum output.

**L8** and **L9** are adjusted by sliding the former along the ferrite rod.



### Diagrams of the main tuning drive and f.m. tuning drive assemblies

**Equipment Required.**—An a.m./f.m. signal generator; an audio output meter; a 20,000  $\Omega/V$  meter; a 0.1- $\mu F$  capacitor; a 3 ohms 3 watt resistor and a bladed type trimming tool.

Connect the 3 ohms resistor across the output sockets of the channel not used for alignment, and connect the audio output meter across the output sockets of the channel which is used.

1.—Connect the 20,000 $\Omega$ /V meter switched to its 10v d.c. range across **C146** (observe polarity). Connect the

- signal generator to **V103**, pin 2. Switch receiver to f.m.
- 2.—Feed in a 10.7 Mc/s unmodulated signal and adjust **L17** (location reference B2) for maximum reading on the meter.
- 3.—Disconnect the d.c. meter from **C146** and connect it across **C140** (E4). Adjust **L20** (B2) for zero reading on the meter. The meter should swing from one polarity to the other through zero.
- 4.—Reconnect the meter across **C146** and transfer the signal generator to **V102**, pin 2.
- 5.—Feed in a 10.7 Mc/s signal and adjust **L10** and **L12** (A2) for maximum reading.