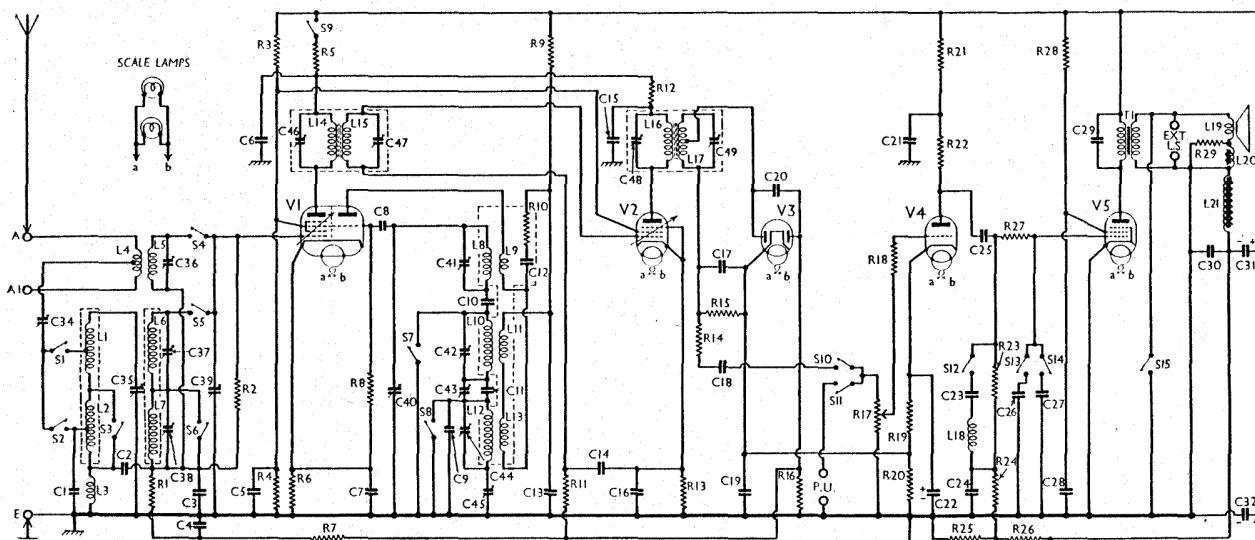


# MARCONIPHONE - 556



Intermediate frequency 465 KC/S.

## COMPONENTS AND VALUES

CONDENSERS		Values ( $\mu$ F)
C <sub>1</sub>	Aerial circuit shunt, L.W.	0.000035
C <sub>2</sub>	Band-pass coupling	0.0075
C <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> hexode C.G. decoupling	0.023
C <sub>4</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> A.V.C. line decoupling	0.1
C <sub>5</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> , V <sub>2</sub> S.G.'s by-pass	0.1
C <sub>6</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> hexode anode decoupling	0.1
C <sub>7</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> cathode by-pass	0.1
C <sub>8</sub>	V <sub>1</sub> ose C.G. condenser	0.00005
C <sub>9</sub>	Osc. L.W. trimmer	0.000023
C <sub>10</sub>	Osc. S.W. tracker	0.00285
C <sub>11</sub>	Osc. M.W. tracker	0.00035
C <sub>12</sub>	Osc. reaction stabiliser	0.00015
C <sub>13</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> C.G. decoupling	1.0
C <sub>14</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> anode decoupling	0.1
C <sub>15</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> anode decoupling	0.1
C <sub>16</sub>	V <sub>2</sub> cathode by-pass	0.1
C <sub>17</sub>	I.F. by-pass	0.0001
C <sub>18</sub>	A.F. coupling to V <sub>4</sub>	0.1
C <sub>19</sub>	V <sub>3</sub> cathode by-pass	0.1
C <sub>20</sub>	V <sub>3</sub> A.V.C. diode feed	0.0001
C <sub>21</sub>	V <sub>4</sub> anode decoupling	1.0
C <sub>22</sub> *	V <sub>4</sub> cathode by-pass	25.0
C <sub>23</sub>	T.C. condenser	0.0023
C <sub>24</sub>	V <sub>5</sub> C.G. decoupling	0.1
C <sub>25</sub>	V <sub>4</sub> to V <sub>5</sub> A.F. coupling	0.0015
C <sub>26</sub>	T.C. condensers	0.005
C <sub>27</sub>	V <sub>5</sub> aux. grid by-pass	1.0
C <sub>28</sub>	Fixed tone corrector	0.001
C <sub>29</sub>	Speaker field shunt	0.1
C <sub>30</sub>	Speaker field shunt	8.0
C <sub>31</sub>	H.T. smoothing	4.0
C <sub>32</sub>		0.00035
C <sub>33</sub>	Mains aerial coupling	—
C <sub>34</sub> †	Aerial circuit trimmer	—
C <sub>35</sub> †	Band-pass primary tuning	—
C <sub>36</sub> †	Aerial circuit S.W. trimmer	—
C <sub>37</sub> †	Band-pass sec. M.W. trimmer	—
C <sub>38</sub> †	Band-pass sec. L.W. trimmer	—
C <sub>39</sub> †	Aerial S.W. and B.P. sec. tuning	—
C <sub>40</sub> †	Osc. circuit tuning	—
C <sub>41</sub> †	Osc. circuit S.W. trimmer	—
C <sub>42</sub> †	Osc. circuit M.W. trimmer	—
C <sub>43</sub> †	Osc. circuit M.W. tracker	—
C <sub>44</sub> †	Osc. circuit L.W. trimmer	—
C <sub>45</sub> †	Osc. circuit L.W. tracker	—
C <sub>46</sub> †	1st I.F. trans. pri. tuning	—
C <sub>47</sub> †	1st I.F. trans. sec. tuning	—
C <sub>48</sub> †	2nd I.F. trans. pri. tuning	—
C <sub>49</sub> †	2nd I.F. trans. sec. tuning	—

\* Electrolytic. † Variable. ‡ Pre set.

## VALVE ANALYSIS

Valve voltages and currents given in the table below are those measured in our receiver when it was operating on mains of 220 V, using the 211-230 V tapping on the mains transformer. The set 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.

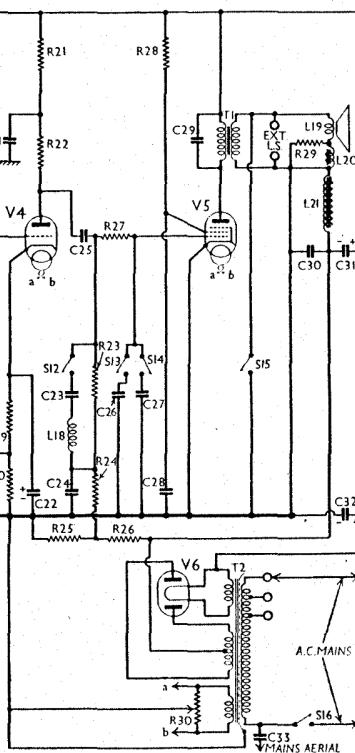
If V<sub>2</sub> should become unstable when measurements are made in its screen circuit, as in our case, it can be stabilised by connecting a non-inductive 0.1  $\mu$ F condenser from anode or grid to chassis.

Valve	Anode Voltage (V)	Anode Current (mA)	Screen Voltage (V)	Screen Current (mA)
V <sub>1</sub> X4r*	210	1.3	60	1.9
V <sub>2</sub> VMP4G	170	3.4	60	2.7
V <sub>3</sub> D4r	—	—	—	—
V <sub>4</sub> MH4	90	2.2	—	—
V <sub>5</sub> MPT4	210	29.0	200	5.1
V <sub>6</sub> U2r	350‡	—	—	—

\* Oscillator anode, 120 V, 4.5 mA.

† Each anode, A.C.

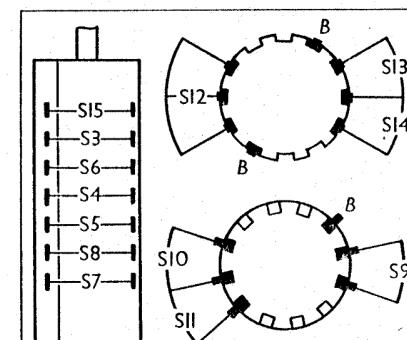
Circuit diagram of the Marconiphone 556 3-band A.C. superhet. Features include an input circuit for ordinary or dipole aerials and a special 3-point tone



## GENERAL NOTES

**Switches.**—S<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>8</sub> and S<sub>15</sub> are the waveband and muting switches, in two units, ganged together. S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> are attached to the front of the chassis, while the remainder are in the unit behind the front of the chassis. These are indicated in the diagram on page VIII. The table (page VIII) gives the switch positions for the three control settings, starting from the fully anti-clockwise position. O indicates open, and C closed.

Switch	S.W.	M.W.	L.W.
S <sub>1</sub>	C	O	C
S <sub>2</sub>	O	C	O
S <sub>3</sub>	C	O	O
S <sub>4</sub>	C	O	O
S <sub>5</sub>	O	C	C
S <sub>6</sub>	O	C	O
S <sub>7</sub>	C	O	O
S <sub>8</sub>	C	O	O
S <sub>15</sub>	O	O	O



S<sub>15</sub>, of course, closes only between each final switch position.

S<sub>9</sub>-S<sub>11</sub> are radio-gram switches, in a rotary unit at the back of the chassis. These are shown in the diagram on this page, where they are seen looking at the front of the chassis, the chassis being upside down. Six tags are used, and two extra ones are blank. In the anti-clockwise position of the control all switches are open; in the central position S<sub>12</sub> and S<sub>13</sub> are closed, and S<sub>14</sub> open; in the clockwise position S<sub>12</sub> and S<sub>14</sub> are closed, and S<sub>13</sub> open.

S<sub>16</sub> is the Q.M.B. mains switch, mounted on the front of the chassis.