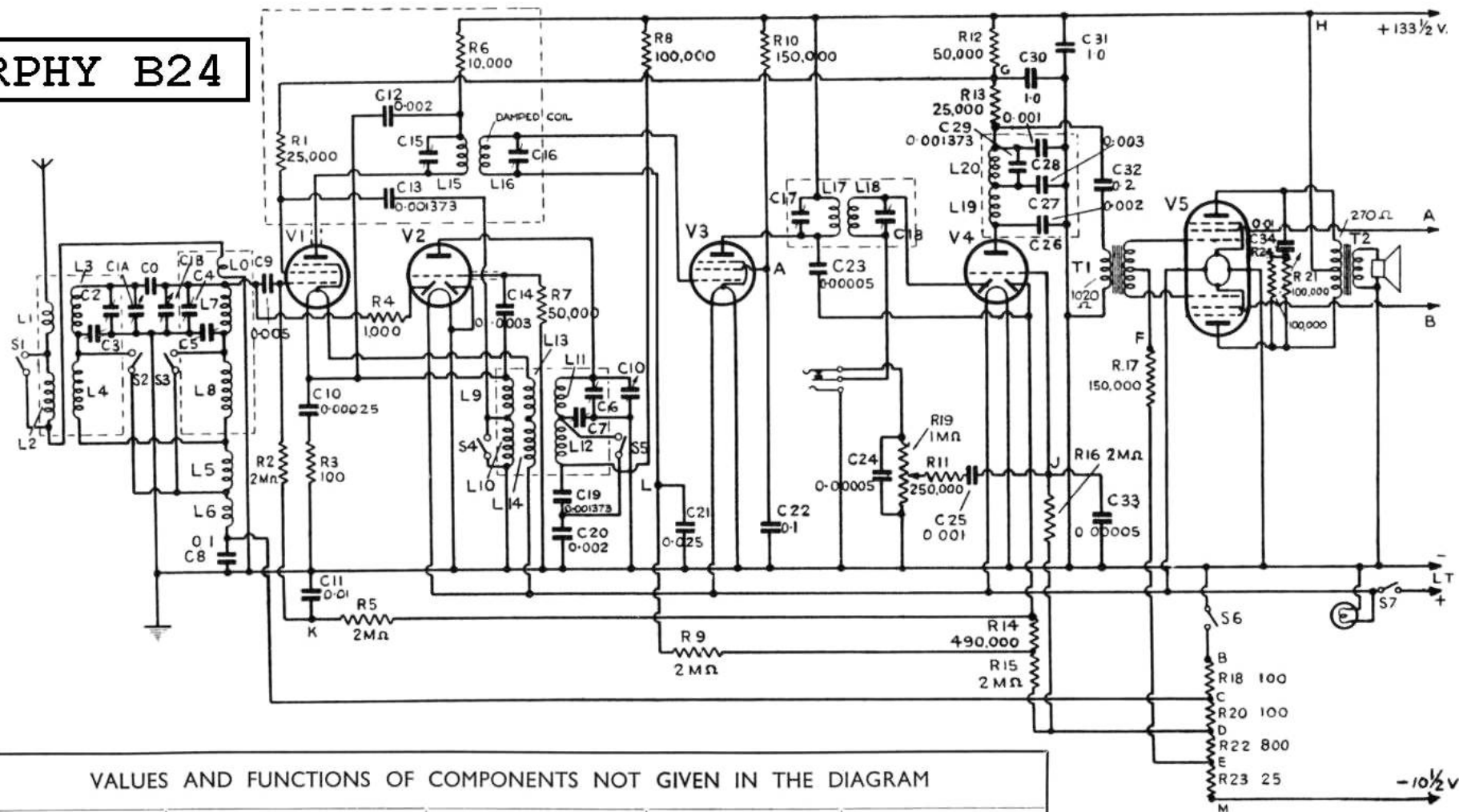


MURPHY B24



All resistances in ohms and capacities in microfarads unless otherwise stated.

VALVE ANALYSIS

Valve	Anode Voltage (V)	Anode Current (mA)	Screen Voltage (V)	Screen Current (mA)
V1 VP215	115	1.25	55	0.4
V2 HL21DD	50	0.5	—	—
V3 VP215	135	1.4	60	0.4
V4 L21DD	51	1.0	—	—
V5 QP240	135†	1.3†	*	0.3†

* According to code letter. † Each half of valve.

Valve voltages and currents given in the table above are approximately correct for a receiver operating with a new battery reading 146V overall.

The volume control should be at maximum, but it is important that no signal should be permitted to enter the receiver, because, apart from AVC action, V5 anode current will vary according to the strength of the signal. The values given in the table are for quiescent conditions.

The meter used had a resistance of 1,000 Ω per volt, chassis being negative.

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

IF stages.—Switch set to MW, and connect the junction of C6 and V1 filament to chassis. Connect signal generator to control grid (pin 1) of V3 via a dummy aerial. Feed in a 117 KC/S (2564.2 m) signal, and adjust C37 and C36 in turn for maximum output. Transfer signal generator leads to control grid (pin 1) of V1, and adjust C35 and C34 for maximum output. Remove short-circuit.

RF 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 line crossing the two scales at the high-wavelength ends of the scales.

MW.—Switch set to MW, tune to 220 m on scale, feed in a 220 m (1362 KC/S) signal, tune it in, and adjust C32 for maximum output. Now adjust C25, then C29, for maximum output, repeating these latter adjustments until no improvement can be obtained.

LW.—Switch set to LW, tune to 1100 m on scale, feed in a 1100 m (273 KC/S) signal, and adjust C31 for maximum output. Now adjust C26, then C28, for maximum output, repeating these two latter adjustments until no further improvement can be obtained.

GENERAL NOTES

Switches.—S1-S5 are the waveband switches in a leaf-spring unit fitted beneath the chassis. All five switches close on MW, and open on LW.

S7, S8 are in a double-pole QMB unit, mounted beneath the chassis, near the control end of the S1-S5 unit. They are operated by the S1-S5 control spindle, which has three positions, and they open in the fully anti-clockwise (off) position of the control.

S6 is the radio muting switch, which forms part of the gramophone pick-up jack, and opens automatically when the plug is inserted.

Coils.—L1-L4; L5, L6, L9; and L10-L15 are in three screened units on the chassis deck. Their trimmers are in the same containers, but are reached from beneath the chassis.

L7, L8 are wound on a small flat bakelite bobbin which is bolted to the front chassis member. L7 is the large winding, in four banks wound round the middle of the bobbin; L8 is the small winding at the end near the chassis deck.

The IF transformers L16, L17 and L18, L19 are in two further screened units on the chassis deck with their associated trimmers, which also are reached from beneath the chassis.

L20, L21, in conjunction with condensers C18-C21, form a heterodyne filter in V4 triode anode circuit. The filter cuts off sharply above 5,000 C/S. All the components are contained in a metal can mounted on the chassis deck.

Scale Lamp.—This is a low-consumption Ediswan MES type, with a semi-mushroom type bulb. It is rated at 2.5 V, 0.2 A.

Image Suppressor.—Tune receiver to 450 m on scale. Feed in a strong 333 m (900 KC/S) signal, and adjust L9 (screw in top of L5, L6, L9 can) for minimum output. The makers recommend using the speaker as an indicator for this adjustment, instead of an output meter, as an aural indication is more satisfactory than a visual one.

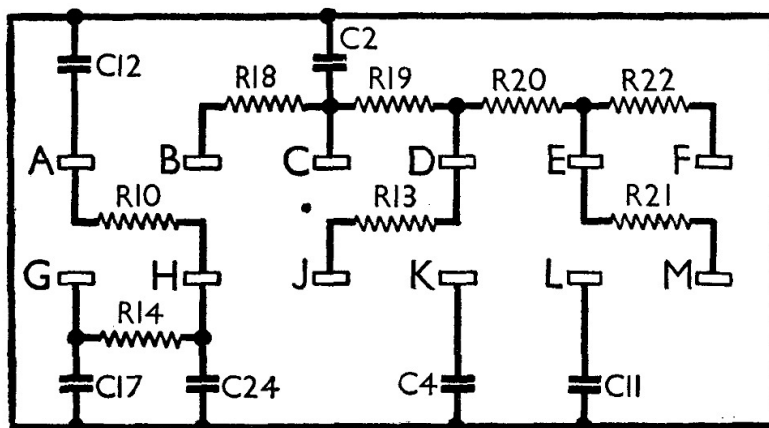


Diagram of the connections of the enclosed assembly, showing the internal components. The connecting panel, showing the tags, is drawn as seen when viewed in the direction of the arrow in our under-chassis view.