



* Each anode, quiescent.

* Electrolytic. † Variable. ‡ Pre-set.

OTHER COMPONENTS			Approx. Values (ohms)
L1	{	Aerial series chokes ...	3-6
L2			23-0
L3	{	Aerial tuning coils ...	4-0
L4			33-0
L5	{	V1 anode RF choke ...	230-0
L6			4-0
L7	{	V2 CG tuning coils ...	33-0
L8			
L9	{	V2 filament. oscillator ...	0-38
L10			coupling coils ...
L11	{	Osc. MW tuning coil ...	2-25
L12			Osc. LW tuning coil ...
L13	{	1st IF trans. { Pri., total	114-0
L14			Sec. ...
L15	{	2nd IF trans. { Pri. ...	122-0
L16			Sec. ...
L17	{	IF filter choke ...	230-0
T1			Speaker speech coil ...
T2	{	1st inter-valve trans. { Pri. ...	720-0
			Sec. ...
T3	{	2nd inter-valve trans. { Pri. ...	990-0
			Sec., total
S1	{	Output trans. { Pri., total	570-0
			Sec. ...
S2-S7	{	Local/distant switch ...	—
S8,S9			Waveband switches ...
S10	{	Radio muting switches ...	—
S11			Pick-up switch ...
S12	{	HF circuit switch ...	—
S13			GB circuit switch ...
	{	LT circuit switch... ..	—

PYE - E/B

Chassis Divergencies.—The makers explain in their technical information that the GB potential divider resistors **R9**, **R10**, **R11** had different values in early models from those given in our tables. The former values were **R9**, 77 Ω ; **R10**, 150 Ω ; **R11**, 150 Ω .

In our sample chassis there were two differences as compared with the makers' diagram. The first concerns **R1**, **C1**, which were transposed. In the makers' diagram **R1** is joined to **S1**, and **C1** is joined to **C2**, but the matter is relatively unimportant.

The second difference was in the connection of **R2**, whose low potential end in our chassis was returned to LT positive. We show it in our circuit diagram as the makers show it in theirs, but if difficulty is experienced in getting **V2** to operate properly it is a point worth investigating. Our sample may, of course, have been altered since it left the factory.

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

IF Stages.—Connect signal generator leads via a 0.002 μ F non-inductive capacitor to control grid of **V2** and chassis, and short-circuit **L8** by connecting rearmost pin of **V2** holder to chassis to mute the oscillator.

Feed in a 114 kc/s (2,631.5 m) signal, and adjust **C23**, **C24**, **C25** and **C26** for

maximum output, reducing input to avoid AVC action as the circuits come into line. Now remove the short-circuit from **L8**.

RF and Oscillator Stages.—Transfer signal generator leads to **A** and **E** sockets via a dummy aerial.

To set scale drum accurately, turn gang to maximum, slacken the chain wheel fixing screw on the gang spindle, and turn tuning control until drum reaches its stop at minimum wavelength end. Now slacken escutcheon moulding (two screws) and adjust it so that the two pointers cover the red calibration line on the scale, then tighten screws.

Turn gang to maximum, then back a little; with the flat end of a metal bar pressed against the stator vanes, adjust rotors until it can be felt that they are level with stators and, while holding gang steady, adjust drum so that pointers are level with 560 m mark and black dot on LW scale. Then tighten up chain wheel screw. A slot in the boss permits quite a wide adjustment.

MW.—Switch set to MW, slacken off **C15** to minimum and screw up **C18** to maximum. Turn scale to minimum wavelength (red line), feed in a 196 m (1,530 kc/s) signal, and adjust **C20** for maximum output. If two peaks are found, select that involving the lesser trimmer capacitance. Then adjust **C15** and **C18** for maximum output. Finally, readjust **C20** for maximum output.

LW.—Switch set to LW, leaving tuning scale at red line. Set **C14** to minimum, and screw up **C17** nearly to maximum. Feed in a 775 m (387.1 kc/s) signal, and adjust **C21** for maximum output; but if two peaks are found, that involving the *greater* trimmer capacitance must be used. Then adjust **C14** and **C17** for maximum output. Now feed in a strong 775 m signal and readjust **C21** for maximum output, without disturbing **C14** and **C17**.