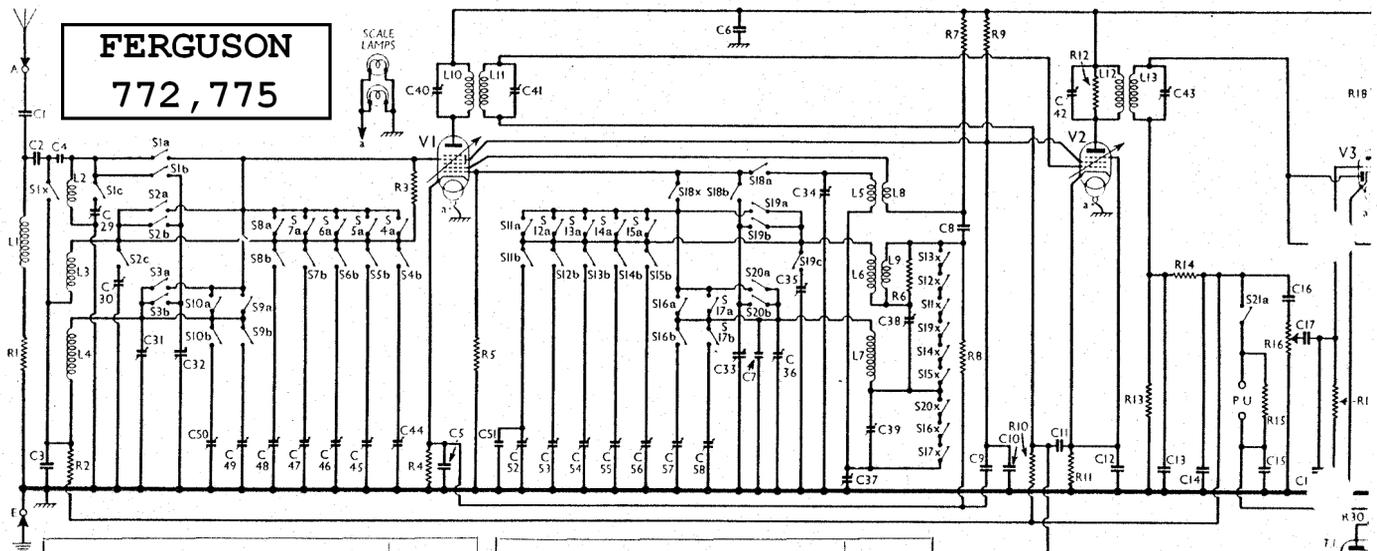


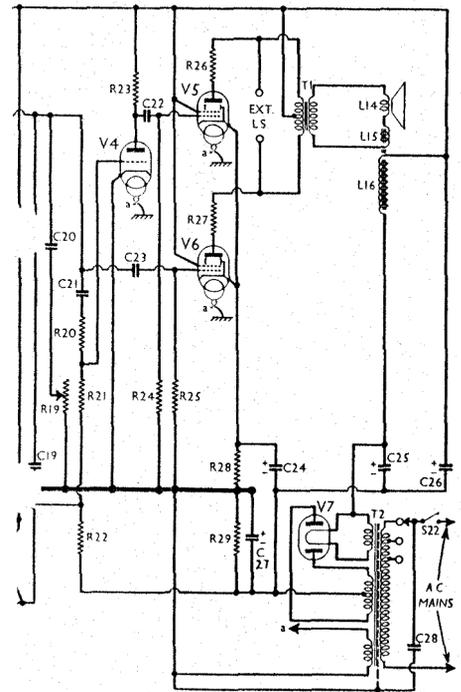
FERGUSON 772, 775



RESISTANCES		Values (ohms)
R1	Anti-modulation choke damping	10,000
R2	V1 tetrode CG decoupling	500,000
R3	V1 tetrode CG resistance	3,000,000
R4	V1 fixed GB resistance	150
R5	V1 osc. CG resistance	500,000
R6	Osc. circuit MW reaction damping	2,500
R7	V1 osc. anode HT feed resistance	25,000
R8	V1 osc. CG resistance	50,000
R9	V1, V2 SG's HT feed resistance	25,000
R10	V2 and T.I. CG's decoupling	500,000
R11	V2 fixed GB resistance	300
R12	2nd IF trans. pri. damping	600,000
R13	V3 diodes load resistance	500,000
R14	IF stopper	25,000
R15	Gramophone PU shunt	25,000
R16	Manual volume control	500,000
R17	V3 triode CG resistance	500,000
R18	V3 triode anode load	250,000
R19	Variable tone control	100,000
R20	V4 CG input pot. divider	500,000
R21	V4 CG input pot. divider	35,000
R22	V3 triode and V4 CG's decoupling	230,000
R23	V4 anode load resistance	250,000
R24	V5 CG resistance	500,000
R25	V6 CG resistance	500,000
R26	V5 anode RF stopper	100
R27	V6 anode RF stopper	100
R28	V5, V6 GB resistance	300
R29	V3 triode and V4 auto GB resistance	25
R30	T.I. anode HT feed	250,000

OTHER COMPONENTS		Approx. Values (ohms)
L1	Aerial anti-modulation choke	20.0
L2	Aerial circuit SW tuning coil	0.1
L3	Aerial circuit MW tuning coil	3.0
L4	Aerial circuit LW tuning coil	17.0
L5	Osc. circuit SW tuning coil	0.1
L6	Osc. circuit MW tuning coil	3.0
L7	Osc. circuit LW tuning coil	5.0
L8	Oscillator SW reaction coil	0.5
L9	Oscillator MW reaction coil	1.0
L10	1st IF trans. (Pri.)	9.0
L11	1st IF trans. (Sec.)	11.0
L12	2nd IF trans. (Pri.)	12.0
L13	2nd IF trans. (Sec.)	9.0
L14	Speaker speech coil	2.0
L15	Hum neutralising coil	0.15
L16	Speaker field coil	1,000.0
T1	Speaker input (Pri., total)	660.0
	(Sec.)	0.5
	(Pri., total)	17.5
	(Heater sec.)	0.05
	(Rect. heat. sec.)	0.1
	(HT sec., total)	200.0
S1a, b, c, x	SW manual button groups	—
S18a, b, x		—
S2a, b, c	MW manual button groups	—
S19a, b, c, x		—
S3a, b	LW manual button groups	—
S20a, b, x		—
S4a, b to S11a, b, x to S15a, b, x	MW automatic button groups	—
S9a, b	LW automatic button groups	—
S10a, b		—
S16a, b, x		—
S17a, b, x		—
S21a	Gram PU switch	—
S22	Mains switch, ganged R16	—

CONDENSERS		Values (μF)
C1	Aerial series condenser	0.0005
C2	Aerial circuit MW and LW coupling potential divider	0.0001
C3	Aerial SW coupling condenser	0.0004
C4	Aerial SW coupling condenser	0.00002
C5	V1 cathode by-pass	0.1
C6	HT circuit RF by-pass	0.1
C7	Osc. circuit LW fixed trimmer	0.00006
C8	V1 osc. anode coupling	0.00025
C9	V1 SG RF by-pass	0.00025
C10	V1, V2 SG's decoupling	0.1
C11	V2 CG decoupling	0.1
C12	V2 cathode by-pass	0.1
C13	IF by-pass condensers	0.00025
C14	V3 triode and V4 CG's decoupling	0.25
C15	AF coupling condensers to V3 triode	0.02
C16	V3 triode	0.02
C17	V3 triode	0.00015
C18	IF by-pass condensers	0.00025
C19	Part of variable tone control	0.01
C20	V3 triode to V4 AF coupling	0.01
C21	V4 to V5 AF coupling	0.01
C22	V3 triode to V6 AF coupling	0.01
C23	V5, V6 cathodes by-pass	5.0
C24*	HT smoothing	16.0
C25*	Auto GB circuit by-pass	8.0
C26*	Mains RF by-pass	25.0
C27	Aerial SW (manual) trimmer	0.01
C28	Aerial circuit MW (manual) trimmer	—
C29†	Aerial circuit LW trimmer	—
C30†	Aerial circuit manual tuning	—
C31†	Oscillator circuit manual tuning	—
C32†	Osc. circuit SW trimmer	—
C33†	Osc. circuit MW (manual) trimmer	—
C34†	Osc. circuit LW trimmer	—
C35†	Osc. circuit SW tracker	—
C36†	Osc. circuit MW tracker	—
C37†	Osc. circuit LW tracker	—
C38†	1st IF trans. pri. trimmer	—
C39†	1st IF trans. sec. trimmer	—
C40†	2nd IF trans. pri. trimmer	—
C41†	2nd IF trans. sec. trimmer	—
C42†	Aerial circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C43†	Aerial circuit LW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C44†	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C45†	Oscillator circuit LW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C46†	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C47†	Oscillator circuit LW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C48†	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C49†	Oscillator circuit LW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C50†	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C51†	Oscillator circuit LW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C52†	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C53†	Oscillator circuit LW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C54†	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C55†	Oscillator circuit LW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C56†	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C57†	Oscillator circuit LW automatic tuning trimmers	—
C58†	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning trimmers	—



GENERAL NOTES

Switches.—All the switches, with the exception of S22, the mains switch, are of the press-button type, and are contained in a single double-sided unit mounted inside the front of the chassis. The switches controlled by each press-button are assigned a number followed by a suffix letter a, b, c or x. The a, b and c switches close when their button is pressed, while the x switches open when their button is pressed.

The action of the switches is explained in detail under "Circuit Description."

The switch unit is indicated in our under-chassis view, but for identification of the individual switches the diagrams on this side of this sheet must be consulted. These diagrams are of the two sides of the switch unit. The lower one shows the switches seen when looking at the underside of the chassis, while the upper one shows the switches on the unit which are normally hidden from view by the chassis deck.

To examine these, the whole switch unit must be removed. First unsolder the fourteen leads from the pre-set station trimmers tags and remove the trimmer assembly (two screws). Now code in a rough sketch remaining external connecting wires to switch unit and unsolder them. Then remove the screws holding the two banks of three trimmers (above and below the switch unit) and the two screws holding the unit to the chassis. When replacing, note that each wire from the switch unit to the pre-set station trimmers goes straight across to the nearest tag.

S22 is the QMB mains switch, ganged with the volume control R16.

VALVE ANALYSIS

Valve voltages and currents given in the table below are those measured in our receiver when it was operating on mains of 230 V, using the 220-230 V tapping on the mains transformer. The receiver 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 400 V scale of a model 7 Universal Avometer, chassis being negative.

If, as in our case, V2 should become unstable when its screen current is being measured, it can be stabilised by connecting a non-inductive condenser of about 0.1 μF from grid (top cap) to chassis.

Valve	Anode Voltage (V)	Anode Current (mA)	Screen Voltage (V)	Screen Current (mA)
V1 6A8G	248	4.9	102	3.8
	133	3.8	—	—
V2 6U7G	248	7.0	102	1.8
V3 6Q7G	100	0.5	—	—
V4 6C5G	50	0.8	—	—
V5 6V6G	235	26.0	248	1.7
V6 6V6G	235	25.0	248	1.7
V7 5Y3G	328†	—	—	—
	40	0.8	—	—
T.I. 6G5	248	1.3	—	—

† Each anode, AC.

RADIOGRAM 775 MODIFICATIONS

The only difference in the 775 radiogram (apart from the inclusion of a 2,000 O pick-up and a motor) is that the speaker is a 10 in. model, instead of the 8 in. model used in the 772. Its resistance values remain the same.

Coils.—L1 is beneath the chassis, close to the aerial lead entry point. L2-L4; L5 and the IF transformers L10, L11 and L12, are in four screened units on the chassis deck. The second unit also contains R6,

Condensers C24, C27.—These are two dry electrolytics (35V working) in a single carton beneath the chassis, having a common negative (black) lead. The red lead is the positive of C24 (5μF), while the yellow lead is the positive of C27 (25μF).

Trimmers.—The fourteen pre-set station trimmers are mounted beneath a metal strip across the underside of the chassis. These are C44 to C50 and C52 to C58. In addition, there is a small fixed trimmer Y connected across C52. The adjusting points of these pre-set trimmers are indicated in our under-chassis view.

The aerial circuit (manual) trimmers C29-C31 are in a row below the press-button switch unit (looking from the underside of the chassis), while the oscillator circuit (manual) trimmers (C34-C36) are in a similar row above the switch unit. All six trimmers are adjustable through holes in the front of the chassis.

Trackers.—The three variable trackers C37-C39 are mounted beneath the chassis, and are adjustable through holes in the chassis deck.

EARLY CHASSIS DIVERGENCIES

A few chassis went out at the beginning of the run with a rather different circuit. Our effect has been prepared from one of the later chassis, which can be identified by the fact that the screw holding the L1 unit at the back of the chassis has a black washer underneath its head, while the early models have no such washer. The arrangement of the press-buttons is also different. Reading from left to right, looking at the front of the set, our chassis has buttons as follows: Three LW pre-set; gram; SW; MW; two LW pre-set; LW; two LW pre-set. The arrangement in the early chassis is as follows: Three MW pre-set; Gram; W; MW; LW; two MW pre-set; two LW pre-set.

In early chassis V3 was a 6R7G, and a 6Q7G. The aerial coupling on W was different, the bottom end of S2 being taken to the junction of R2, C20 and S1x, and its leads being interchanged. The oscillator switching and coil arrangements were also slightly different.

A resistance and condenser in series were across the primary of T1. R18 was omitted and the bias resistor C29 was 50 O. C20 was 0.05 μF. C2 as 0.0005 μF. Trackers C37 and C38 were interchanged in position.

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

IF Stages.—Remove the grid (top cap) connection of V1, and connect a 0.5 MO resistor between the connection and the cap. Connect signal generator between the cap (via a 0.00025 μF condenser) and chassis. Switch set to MW, and turn gang and volume control to maximum.

Feed in a 465 KC/S signal, and adjust C43, C42, C41 and C40 for maximum output. Re-check these settings, then remove the 0.5 MO resistor and replace top cap.

RF and Oscillator Stages.—With the gang at maximum, pointer should be at the right hand terminations of the horizontal scales. Connect signal generator to A and E leads, via a suitable dummy aerial. Turn volume control to maximum.

SW.—Since the SW tracker is in series with the MW and LW trackers it is essential to align the SW band first.

Switch set to SW, tune to 15 MC/S on scale, and feed in a 15 MC/S (20 m) signal. Adjust C34 for maximum output, using the peak involving the least trimmer capacity. Now adjust C29 for maximum.

Feed in a 6 MC/S (50 m) signal, tune it in, and adjust C37 for maximum output, while rocking the gang for optimum results. Return to 15 MC/S and re-check C29 and C34. Repeat until no further improvement results.

MW.—Switch set to MW and tune to 250 m on scale. Feed in a 250 m (1,200 KC/S) signal, and adjust C35, then C30 for maximum output. Feed in a 520 m (580 KC/S) signal, tune it in, and adjust C38 for maximum output, while rocking the gang for optimum results. Return to 250 m and re-check C35

and C30. Repeat until no further improvement results.

LW.—Switch set to LW, and tune to 1,250 m on scale. Feed in a 1,250 m (240 KC/S) signal, and adjust C36, then C31, for maximum output. Feed in a 2,000 m (150 KC/S) signal, tune it in, and adjust C39 for maximum output, while rocking the gang for optimum results. Return to 1,250 m and re-check C36 and C31. Repeat until no further improvement results.

STATION SETTING

In the model 772 the station trimmers may be adjusted through holes in the bottom of the cabinet. In radiogram model 775 it is necessary to withdraw the chassis to re-set the trimmers.

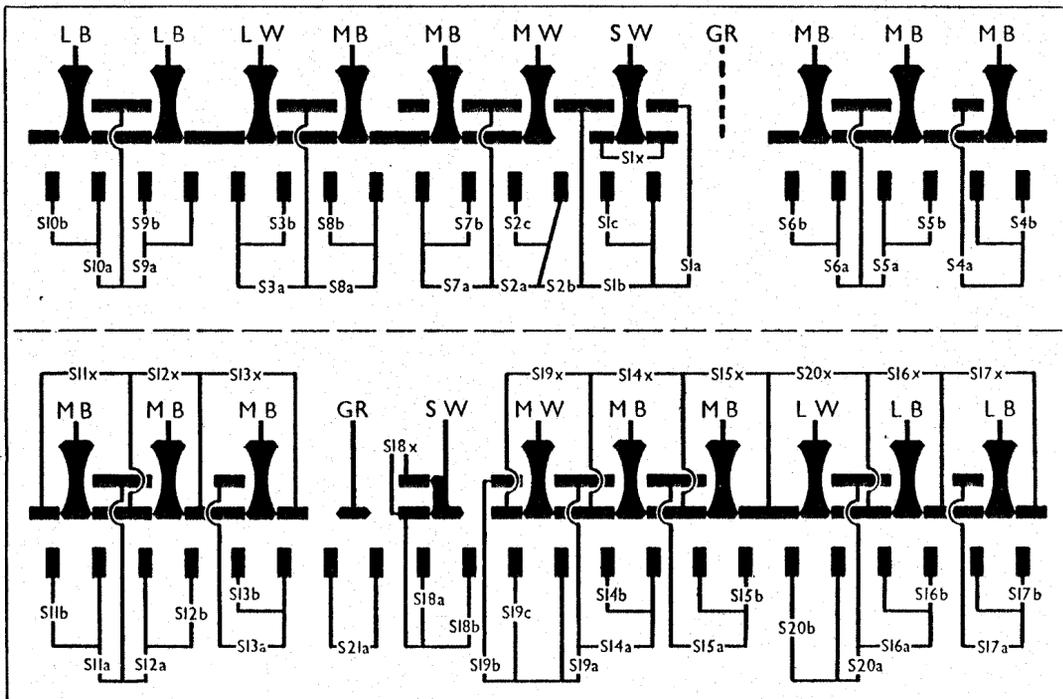
Looking at the front of the set, the first three buttons counting from the left cover wavebands of 200-300 m, 250-350 m and 300-400 m respectively. The seventh and eighth buttons cover 350-500 m and 400-550 m. The tenth and eleventh buttons (LW) cover 1,000-1,600 m and 1,400-2,000 m respectively.

The trimmer screws are indicated in our underchassis view. Thus C44 and C52 belong to the first button (200-300 m) while C50 and C58 belong to the eleventh button (1,400-2,000 m).

Select the button covering the wavelength of the required station, and adjust the corresponding oscillator trimmer until the station is heard. Then adjust the corresponding aerial trimmer for maximum output. Finally readjust both trimmers.

If the station with which the button is being adjusted is not very strong, it may be difficult to hear it on the oscillator trimmer while its aerial trimmer is far off tune. It may then be necessary to tune both trimmers to the nearest strong known station, and then to take the aerial trimmer up or down in small steps, searching on the oscillator trimmer for the required station at each step.

Alternatively, a signal generator may be used for rough adjustment, and then final check can be made on the station itself.



Diagrams of both sides of the press-button switch unit. The lower view is that as seen when looking at the underside of the chassis. The upper view is that seen if the switch unit is removed from the chassis and turned over.