Resistors

R1	33kΩ	A2
R2	4·7kΩ	A2
R3	1kΩ	A1
R4	56kΩ	B2
R5	8·2kΩ	B2
R6	680Ω	A2
R7	22kΩ	B2
R8	4·7kΩ	B2
R9	1kΩ	B2
R10	1kΩ	B2
R11	5kΩ	C2
R12	560Ω†	C2
R13	10kΩ	C2
R14	1kΩ	C2
R15	56kΩ	C2
R16	4·3kΩ	C2
R17	1kΩ	C2
R18	68Ω¶	B1
R19	47Ω	B2
R20	4·7Ω	C1
R21	4·7Ω	B1
R22	25kΩ	B1
R23	2·7kΩ	B1
R24	1kΩ	B2

Capacitors

C1	6pF‡	A1
C2	33pF§	B1
C3	160μF	C2
C4	0·01μF	A1
C5	0·01μF	A2
C6	250pF	A2
C7	0·02μF	A1
C8	100pF	A1
C9	4μF	A2
C10	0·1μF	A2
C11	250pF	B2
C12	0·01μF	B2
C13	250pF	B2
C14	0·01μF	B2
C15	0·02μF††	B2
C16	0·04μF	B2
C17	0·047μF‡‡	C2
C18	0·04μF	C2
C19	20μF	C2
C20	1μF‖	C2
C21	160μF	C2
C22	160μF	C1
CT1	6pF	B1
CT2	6pF	B1
CT3	110pF	A1
VC1	180pF	B1
VC2	80pF	B1

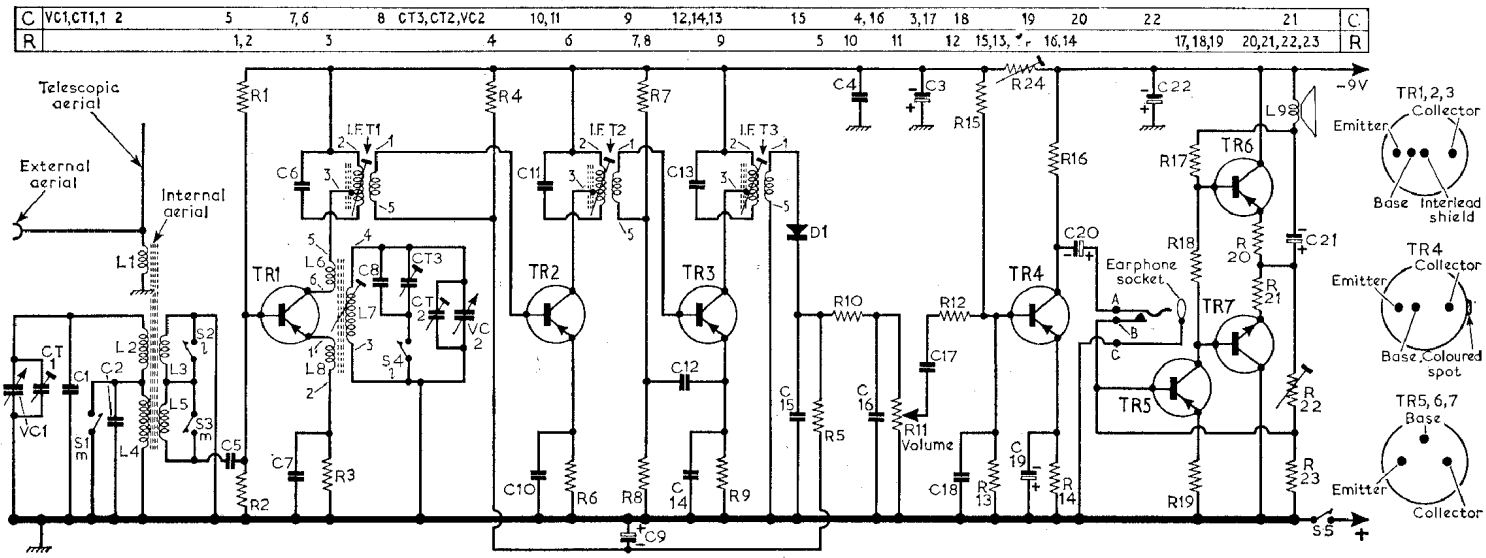
Coils and Transformers*

L1	1·7	B1
L2	2·0	A1
L3	—	A1
L4	12·0	C1
L5	—	C1
L6	—	A1
L7	—	A1
L8	—	A1
L9	25·0	—
1FT1	—	A2
1FT2	—	B2
1FT3	—	B2

Miscellaneous

D1	OA70	B2
S1-S4	—	A1
S5	—	C2

**Approximate d.c. resistance in ohms.*
† May be 560Ω to 1kΩ.
¶100Ω with Texas transistors.
‡May be 6pF to 12pF.
§May be 33pF to 47pF.
††0·01μF in some early receivers.
*‡‡0·047μF to 0·5μF depending on input impedance of **TR4**.*
‖4μF in some early receivers.



Transistor Table

Transistor		Emitter (V)	Base (V)	Collector (V)
TR1	AF117 ..	0·78	0·85	7–8†
TR2	AF117 ..	0·65	0·9	7–8†
TR3	AF117 ..	0·9	1·18	7–8†
TR4	OC71 ..	0·9	1·0	5·4
TR5	OC81D	0·2	0·4	4·65
TR6	OC81M*	—	—	—
TR7	AC127*	—	—	—

** Bias voltage of **TR6** and **TR7**, measured between emitter and base terminals—140 to 180mV. (See also "Pre-set Adjustments" under "General Notes.")*
*† Dependent on setting of **R24**.*

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

Equipment Required.—An audio output meter; an a.m. signal generator; a 0-50μA meter and an r.f. coupling loop formed by a length insulated wire.

1.—Connect the audio output meter via a suitable isolating capacitor across the loudspeaker. Connect the signal generator via a 0.01μF capacitor across the aerial section of the tuning gang **VC1**. Switch receiver to m.w. and turn the volume control to maximum.
2.—Feed in a 470kc/s modulated signal and adjust the cores of **IFT3, IFT2** and **IFT1** in that order for maximum output. Repeat using a reduced signal input until there is no further improvement.
3.—Transfer the signal generator to the r.f. coupling loop and loosely couple the loop to the ferrite rod aerial. Move the tuning gang to maximum and minimum capacitance and check that the cursor coincides with the datum marks at either end of the l.w. scale.
4.—Tune receiver to 500m (cursor in line with "On" in Athlone). Feed in a 600kc/s signal and adjust **L7** and **L2** for maximum output.
5.—Tune receiver to 208m (cursor in line with "M" in Luxembourg). Feed in a 1,440kc/s signal and adjust **CT2** and **CT1** for maximum output.
6.—Repeat operations 4 and 5 as necessary.
7.—Connect the 0-50μA meter with a 22kΩ resistor in series across **C15** (negative to chassis). Switch receiver to l.w. and tune to 1,500m. Adjust **CT3** for maximum reading on the meter using the B.B.C. Light Programme transmission.
8.—Tune receiver to Luxembourg ("LUX." on l.w. scale) and adjust **L4** for maximum output, using the broadcast transmission, then tune to Allouis and check sensitivity.

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Scale drive assembly drawn with the tuning gang at minimum. The assembly becomes completely accessible merely by removing the receiver back cover