

Resistors

R1	3.3kΩ	B2	C1	3,000pF
R2	33kΩ	B3	C2	137pF
R3	470kΩ	B2	C3	523pF
R4	47kΩ	A3	C4	25pF
R5	220kΩ	B3	C5	220pF
R6	22kΩ	B3	C6	200pF
R7	1.5MΩ	C3	C7	200pF
R8	330kΩ	C3	C8	100pF
R9	100kΩ	C3	C9	56pF
R10	470kΩ	A3	C10	390pF
R11	470kΩ	A2	C11	395pF
R12	500kΩ	A1	C12	523pF
R13	500kΩ	A1	C13	25pF
R14	220Ω	C2	C14	10pF
R15	10MΩ	B2	C15	0.1μF
R16	100kΩ	C2	C16	200pF
R17	470kΩ	C2	C17	200pF
R18	1kΩ	C3	C18	220pF
R19	22kΩ	C2	C19	220pF
R20	22kΩ	C2	C20	2,000pF
R21	470kΩ	C3	C21	5,000pF
R22	470kΩ	C2	C22	0.02μF
R23	6.8kΩ	C2	C24	0.02μF
R24	220Ω	B3	C25	0.01μF
R25	10kΩ	A3	C26	800pF
R26	560Ω	A3	C27	0.04μF
R27	200Ω	A1	C28	0.01μF
R28	150Ω	A1	C29	0.01μF
R29	150Ω	A1	C30	0.01μF
R30	10kΩ	C2	C31	0.1μF
R31	10kΩ	C3	C32	50μF

Capacitors

C33	2,000pF	C1
C34	8μF	A2
C35	40μF	A2
C36	40μF	A2
C37	0.02μF	C1
C38	100pF	C2

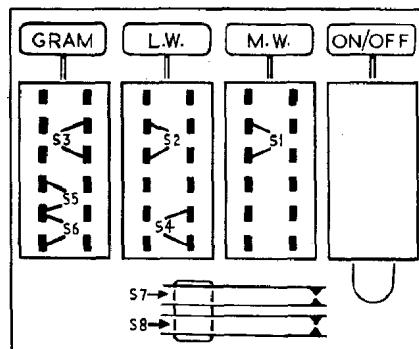
Coils

L1	5·0	C1
L2	—	B1
L3	—	B2
L4	2·0	B2
L5	5·5	B3
L6	5·5	B3
L7	5·5	C3
L8	5·5	C3
L9	—	A1

Miscellaneous

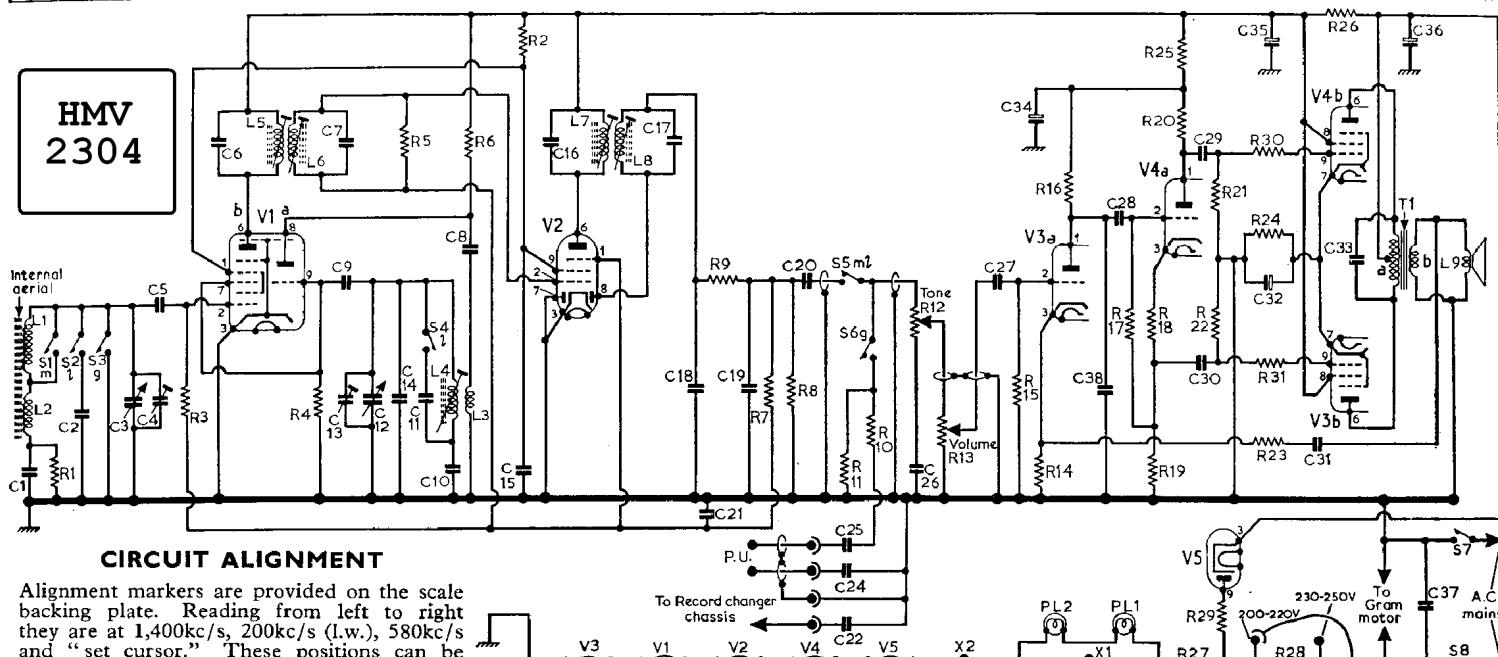
T1 { a b	250·0*	C1
PL1 { b	—	B1
PL2 { 12V 1W	{ B1	
S1-S6	—	C1
S7, S8	—	B1
X1	—	A3
X2	—	A3

*Approximate d.c. resistance in ohms.

**Valve Table**

valve	Anode (V)	Screen (V)	Cathode (V)
V1 UCH81	{ a b	114	—
V2 UBF89	202	51	—
V3 UCL83	{ a b	115	—
V4 UCL83	{ a b	209	202
V5 UY85	—	—	12·5
		25·0	—
		202	12·5
		212·0	—

C1	2	3	4.5	6	7,9,13,12,14	11	10,8	15	16	17	18,21	19	20	25,24,22	26	27	34	38,28	29,30	32,35	31	33	36,37	C
R	1	3	4	5	6	2	9	7	8	11	10	12	13	X2	15	14	16	X1	17,18,19,25,20,27,21,22,29,30,24,31,23,28,26			R		

**CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT**

Alignment markers are provided on the scale backing plate. Reading from left to right they are at 1,400kc/s, 200kc/s (l.w.), 580kc/s and "set cursor." These positions can be seen on our drive cord assembly illustration.

Equipment Required.—An a.m. signal generator; an audio output meter; a 0.1μF capacitor and an r.f. coupling loop.

1.—Connect the audio output meter in place of the loudspeaker and connect the signal generator via the 0.1μF capacitor to V1 pin 2. Switch receiver to m.w. and turn the tuning gang to the fully closed position.

2.—Turn the volume control to maximum. Feed in a 470kc/s modulated signal and adjust the cores of L8, L7, L6 and L5 for maximum audio output, keeping the output level as low as possible by reducing the signal input.

3.—Disconnect the signal generator from V1 and connect it to the r.f. coupling loop. Loosely couple the loop to the ferrite rod aerial. With the tuning gang fully closed, adjust the cursor to coincide with the mark at the right-hand end of the scale backing plate.

- Tune receiver to the 580kc/s mark, feed in a 580kc/s signal and adjust L4, and L2 adjusting ring, for maximum output.
- Tune receiver to the 1,400kc/s mark, feed in a 1,400kc/s signal and adjust C13 and C4 for maximum output.
- Repeat operations 4 and 5 until there is no further improvement.
- Switch receiver to l.w. and tune to the 200kc/s mark. Feed in a 200kc/s signal and adjust L1 (ferrite rod winding) for maximum output.

GENERAL NOTES

Stylus Replacement.—When replacing worn stylus, the following types should be used:

L.P.: GC2-1 (red), 78: GC2-3 (green).

To remove the worn stylus, grip the rear of the stylus with a pair of tweezers and gently pull from the single socket mounting.

Switches.—Switches numbered on circuit diagram (S1-S6) are coded with specific lettering and g to indicate their closed position, where m means medium, l means long and g means gram. They are located in a press-button unit shown in location reference C1, and separately below. S7 and S8 form a double-pole on/off switch which is operated by an extension to the on/off press-button.

