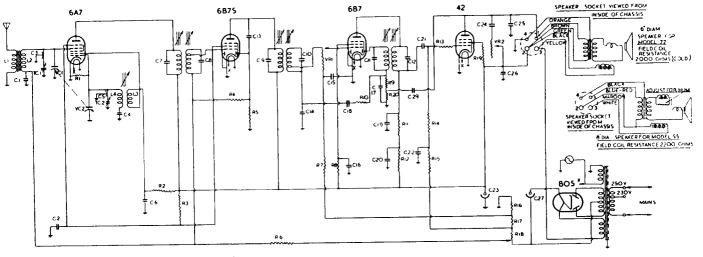
"H.M.V." A.C. Broadcast Console 55 and Mantel 77



EF NO	DESCRIPTION	REF	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	REF	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
12 Mix 13 Mix 13 Mix 14 Mix 15 Mix	SOOO OMIS 13 WAT		OOI3IM OOI3IM OOI3IE OPIN OPIN OPIN OPIN OPIN OPIN OPIN OPIN	GS-WFD 200V CONDENSER 1 MFD 400V FIXED TRIMMER SHUNT HOMAS 400 MMFD FIXED TRIMMER SHUNT HOMAS 1 MFD 400V 100 MMFD 100 MMFD 100 MMFD 100 MMFD 100 MMFD 250 MMFD 350 F0400V 250 MFD 200 MFD 200 MFD 350 MFD 350 MMFD 350 MMFD	¥82	JBO MMFD 2 GAMG CONDENSER AIR CONDENSER (IRMBO) IMEGOHM POTESTIOMETER SOODO OHM POTENTIOMETER DIAL LAMP 6 3V "JAMP 6"OM SPEAKER FOR MODEL 77 B" DIA SPEAKER FOR MODEL 55	APCOOST APO 786 APO 786 APO 687 APC 690 APC 690 7

NOTE RZO AND CZ9 WERE NOT FITTED IN









H.M.V. Models 55, 66, 77, 88

OPERATING VOLTAGES.

H.M.V. Console Models 55, 66 and Mantel Models 77, 88 are basically the same, the difference being that models 66 and 88 are the dual-wave versions of models 55 and 77, which operate on the broadcast band only.

All readings are taken with a "1,000 ohms per volt" meter, voltages being those existing between chassis and the points indicated; receiver tuned to point of no signal and operated from the 240 v. mains. A cross-check on the operating condition of the receiver can be made by noting the alteration of the voltages of various valve electrodes when the receiver is tuned in to a strong local station; voltages appearing at certain valve electrodes under these conditions are shown in parenthesis. Under no signal conditions the bias to the 6A7 and 6B7s is applied through resistance R6 (models 55/77) and R7 (models 66/-88); during signal reception the A.V.C. takes charge.

OPERATING VOLTAGES.

6A7, Frequency Converter: Plate, 255~v.; screen, 85~v. (90 v.); grid, see introductory notes for details; osc. anode grid, B/C 150 v. (140 v.), S/W 155 v.

6B7S, 1st stage 460 kC. I.F. Amplifier and A.V.C. Rectifier: Plate 255 v.; screen, 85 v. (90 v.); grid, see introductory notes for details.

6B7, 460 kC. I.F. Amplifier, Detector and A.F. Voltage Amplifier: Plate, 130 v.; screen, 40 v.; grid, taken from tapping on back bias resistor.

42, Output Pentode: Plate, 235 v.; screen. 235 v.; grid, taken from tapping on back bias resistor. Cathode current, 38 mA.

80s, Rectifier: Filament to chassis, 390 v.; filtered high tension (from terminal 2 on speaker panel), 255 v.



"His Master's Voice"

SERVICE MANUAL

for

FIVE - VALVE A.C. RECEIVERS

CONSOLE

Model 55 - - - Broadcast

Model 66 - - - Dual-Wave

BAKELITE CONSOLE

Model 77 - - - Broadcast

Model 88 - - - Dual-Wave

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

VOLTAGE RANGE

200 to 250.

40 to 50 cycles.

It is important that the receiver be operated at the correct voltage; the voltage taps on the mains transformer should be utilised as follows:

Voltage of AC supply	Use tap designated
200–230	230
231-250	250

CONSUMPTION

65 watts

WAVE-LENGTH RANGE

16.5 to 50 metres, or 18.2 to 6 megacycles (Models 66 and 88 only).

200 to 550 metres, or 1500 to 545 kilocycles.

MAX. UNDISTORTED POWER OUTPUT

2.5 watts

DIMENSIONS	Height	Width	Depth
Model 55 (Console ,, 66 ∫	344″	28″	121 "
,, 77 Mantle ,, 88 j	15″	11"	8″

WEIGHT			Net.	Gross
Model	,	 	 54 lbs.	69 lbs.
"	77) 88)	 	 21 lbs.	25 ½ lbs.
11	88)			

LOUDSPEAKER

Models 55 and 66 use 8" cone speaker with field acting as filter choke.

DC resistance, cold		2,200 ohms
DC resistance voice coil		4.5 ,,
400 cycle impedance of voice	coil	5.0 ,,

Models 77 and 88 use 6" cone speaker.

DC	resistance of field, cold		2,000 ohms
DC	resistance of voice coil		3.4 ,,
400	cycle impedance of voice of	oil	3.9 ,,

VALVES

6A7, 6B7S, 6B7, 42, 80S.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

These models incorporate the conventional 6A7 frequency changing circuit, with slight modifications, followed by a two-stage intermediate frequency amplifier using as first stage a 6B7S and as second stage a 6B7. The 6B7 is arranged in a reflex circuit, so that it also functions as the first stage audio amplifier, resistance capacity coupled to a 42 output pentode.

AVC is taken from one diode plate of the 6B7S, while one diode plate of the 6B7 is used as signal rectifier.

Coupling to the aerial on the broadcast band is effected through an iron-cored transformer having the normal tuned secondary.

The three intermediate frequency transformers use specially tapped, iron-cored coils adjusted to give the best compromise between gain and selectivity.

All fixed bias voltages are obtained from a resistor in the negative H.T. line, thus enabling all cathodes to be connected direct to the ground.

The speaker field winding is used as filter choke with 8 mf. and 16 mf. electrolytic condensers on input and output respectively.

Padding on the B.C band is effected by adjustment of the oscillator secondary inductance in conjunction with a fixed padding condenser.

A sensitivity control is provided in the form of an adjustable clip on the bias resistor.

WAVEBAND SWITCHING (Models 66 and 88 only)

This is carried out by means of a single deck switch. The oscillator primaries are connected in series and not switched. However, a little feedback is applied across the padding condenser on the short-wave band, and this is switched by contacts on the wave-change switch.

AVC

Referring to the circuit diagram, page 4, the voltage divider network comprising R5, R6, R7, causes a constant DC voltage to appear across R6, which applies a delay voltage to the AVC diode. As the voltage across the bias divider (R17, 18, 19) is approx. 25 to 30 volts, the delay voltage is thus approx. I 13 of this value.

TONE CONTROL

The tone is controlled by a series resistor-condenser combination across the output transformer primary.

PRELIMINARY TESTS

The following tests should be made:---

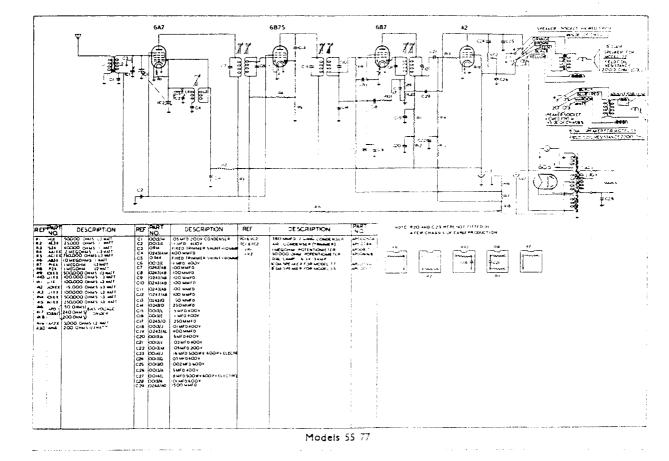
- (1) Unfiltered HT + (terminal 3 on speaker panel) to chassis 390 volts. If voltage is low, check line voltage to see that transformer is working from correct primary tap, also try replacing 80S. (Note.—The 80S will give about 12 to 15 volts higher DC output than the standard 80.) Also test filter condensers for leakages. Do tests 2 and 3.
- (2) Filtered HT (terminal 2 on speaker panel) to chassis 255 volts. If voltage is low, check output filter condenser. Do test 3.
- (3) Output pentode current. Check voltage drop across output transformer primary (terminal I and 2 on speaker strip). This should be 18 volts in the case of the 8" speaker (Models 55 and 66) or 8.5 volts in the case of the 6" speaker (Models 77 and 88). If high or low and voltages on tests I and 2 are O.K, try replacing the 42.

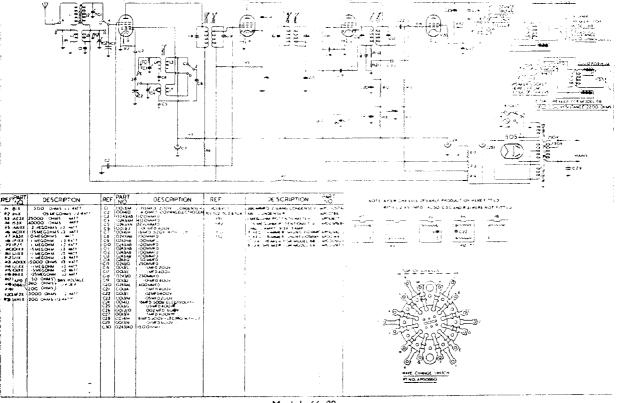
- (4) Check all valves for filament continuity and freedom from inter-electrode short circuits.
- (5) If fault still persists, compare voltages with table on page 5.

Note.—In the case of Models 77 and 88, where no terminal strip is provided on the speaker, the foregoing tests can only be carried out after removal of chassis from cabinet. The same speaker connection numbering will be found by consulting the diagram on page 4, and noting that the numbers given for the speaker plug are correct only when viewing socket from the BOTTOM.

IMPORTANT.

All the above voltage tests should be made with a voltmeter having not less than 1000 ohms per volt of the full scale reading, and should then be within 10° of the specified values.





Models 66,88

DISMANTLING

REMOVAL OF CHASSIS

- (1) Remove knobs (knobs without screws pull straight off shaft).
- (2) Disconnect power plug and speaker plug.
- (3) Remove four fixing screws from underside of cabinet shelf; the chassis is now free.

REMOVAL OF LOUDSPEAKER

- (1) Remove 4-pin plug from back of chassis.
- (2) Remove four screws holding speaker chassis and remove speaker.

IMPORTANT

It is extremely important, when servicing, to make sure that the speaker is plugged into the chassis before switching on, otherwise the 8 MF electrolytic condenser may be seriously damaged.

VOLTAGE TABLE

Values given may vary $\pm 10\%$ and are taken on 240 volt mains (250 volt primary tap). Receiver tuned to no signal point unless otherwise stated.

			VI (6A7) Amplr. Sect. (Osc. Sect.	V2 (6B7S)	V3 (6B7)	V4 (42)	V5 (80S)
Plate to chassis volts	 	 	 BC 255 { SW 255	140* 150 155	255	130	235	
Screen to chassis volts	 	 • •	 90* 85		90* 85	40	235	
Heaters	 	 	 6.3		6.3	6.3	6.3	5.0

*Tuned to strong local stat	ion.			
Total HT current measured at terminal 3 of speaker or speaker socket		 	 	 53 ma.
6A7 oscillator anode current measured at 25,000 ohms filter resistor		 	 	 4.2 ma.
VI and V2 screen current measured at 40,000 ohms dropping resistor				
V3 screen current measured at 1 meg. dropping resistor				
V4 total current measured between cathode and ground		 	 	 3 8 ma.

28 volts

RADIO FREQUENCY TESTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Insensitivity or poor selectivity generally indicate mis-alignment of the tuned circuits.

Negative end of bias voltage divider to chassis

In any case where a component replacement has been made in either the IF or RF circuits of the receiver, or if the wiring has been disarranged, all circuits must be re-aligned.

To do this, the following equipment is required:

An oscillator or signal generator capable of tuning to 460 kc, 1400 kc, and 600 kc for Models 77 and 88, and also to 17.65 mc (17 metres) for Models 55 and 66. An output meter should be used to indicate when the circuits are tuned to resonance.

IF alignment should always precede RF alignment, and even if only one coil or one range of coils has been serviced, the whole of the realignment should be done in the order given, i.e., broadcast range first followed by short-wave range.

In carrying out the following operations, it is important that the input to the receiver from the

oscillator should be kept low and progressively reduced as the circuits are brought into line, so that the reading on the output meter does not exceed about 1.0 volt.

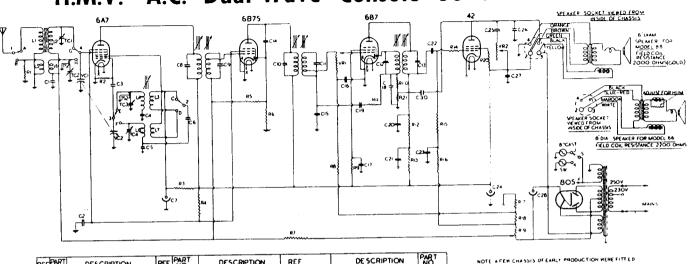
For all alignment operations the output meter should be connected directly across the voice coil terminals on the speaker.

IF ALIGNMENT

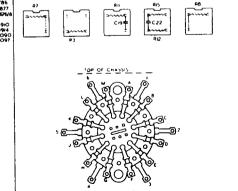
Rotate volume control fully clockwise and tone control fully anticlockwise. Set wave-change switch (Models 66 and 88) to broadcast range and fully engage the vanes of the ganged condenser. Connect the output leads of the signal generator to the grid of the 6A7 through a 0.1 mf. condenser and to the chassis. (Note.—Do not disconnect the clip and lead from 6A7 grid.)

- (1) Tune signal generator to exactly 460 kc.
- (2) Adjust the trimmer screws on the IF transformers (the top screw is the secondary and the bottom the primary in all three

"H.M.V." A.C. Dual-Wave Console 66 and Mantel 88



REF NO	DESCRIPTION		PART	DESCRIPTION	REF	DESCRIPTION	PART NO
RI BIX R2 HIR R3 ME3X R4 53X R5 AAIXX R6 ACIXX R7 M3X R8 PIXX R9 P2X R0OIXX R12 JIX R13 JIXX R15 OXXX R16 NIXX R16 NIXX R17 APO R18 OSE: R18 OSE: R18 APO R18 APO R18 OSE: R18 APO R18 OSE: R19 APO R18 OSE: R19 APO R20 AFZX	300 OHMS V3 WATT 1000 OS MEGOHNS V3 WATT 1000 OS MEGOHNS V3 WATT 2000 OHMS 1 WATT 2 MEGOHNS V3 WATT 2 MEGOHNS V3 WATT 3 MEGOHNS V3 WATT 3 MEGOHNS V3 WATT 1 MEGOHNS V3 WATT 2 MEGONNS V3 WATT 2 M	© ଅପ୍ରଶ୍ୱର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ୍ୱର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ୍ୱର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅ	0013/M 0014/0 0243/AB 0243/AM	OSMED 200V CONDENSER 4 OMEDIOLOVIMAELECTROCON (QOMMED (QOMMED (QOMMED) (QOM	WC BWC2 TO TC2 TC3 & TC4 W 122 T 151 T 122	SROMMED 2 GANG COMENSER AR CONDENSER IMEGOMM POTENTIONETER OS MEGOMM POTENTIONETER DUAL LAMPS 6-334-3AMP JOHN FISCO TRIMMED 5-441-11-10-14-16 F. DIA SPEAKER FOR MODEL 66 B. DIA SPEAKER FOR MODEL 66	APCOG5/JA APOG766 APIOG877 APOG5/JA APOG9HO APICOG90 APICOG97



PT.NO. APDOBGO

WITH CZ AS IMPD. ALSO C30 AND R ZI WERE NOT FITTED