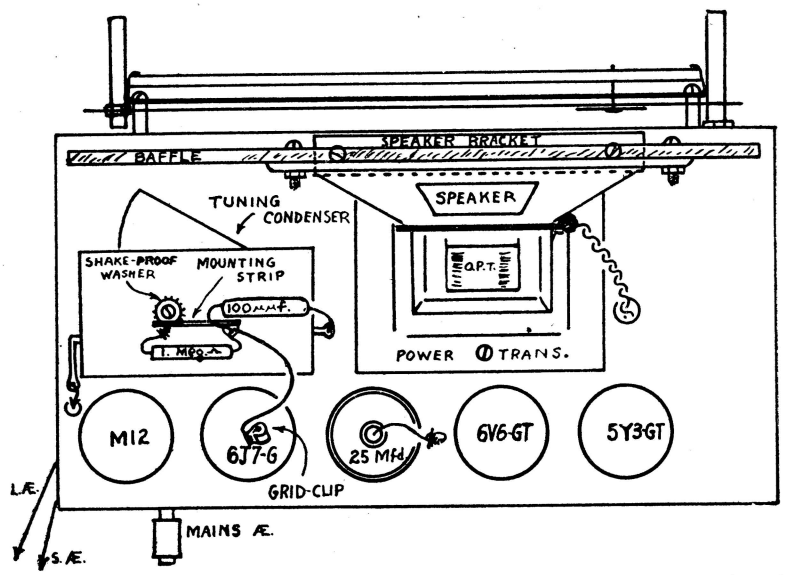
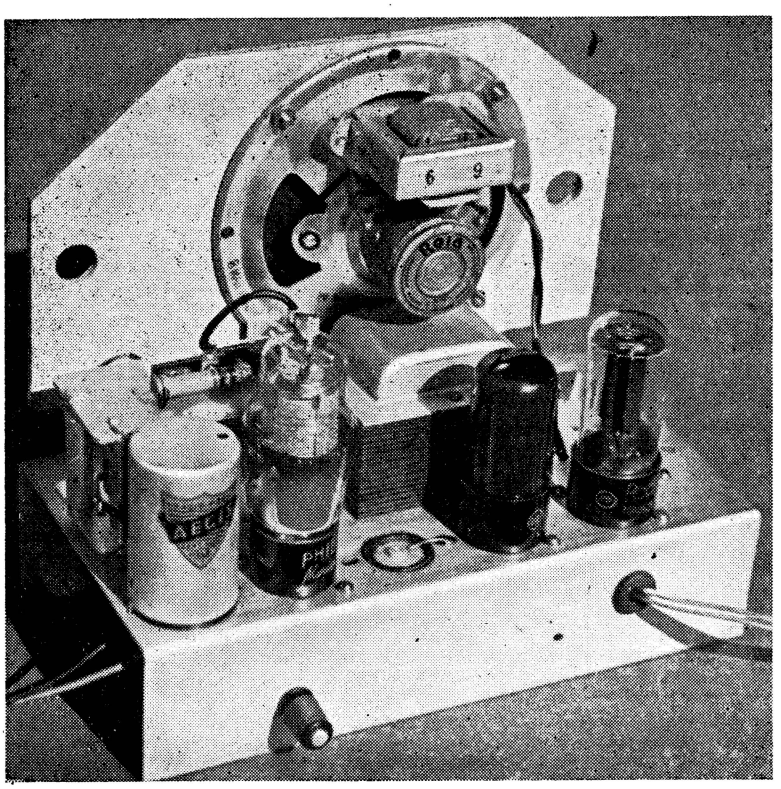
ECONOMY 3
(Continued)

leads on the condenser are long enough to reach directly across from the terminal to the transformer and it should be connected in this manner. First, though, before soldering in, cut off all excess length of wire lead and slip on a bit of spag. insulation to ensure no possible contact between the condenser leads and other parts. Last of all, wire in the speaker and don't forget to wire in the grid condenser, grid resistor and grid clip on the top side of the gang. Another picture diagram illustrates this.



First Test

Now is the moment you have been waiting for. Connect the short aerial lead, or red wire, to the red terminal. Plug in the 6J7-G and the 6V6-GT. Don't forget to connect the grid clip. Turn the volume, or regeneration control, all the way to the left or counter-clockwise, and plug in the power. Allow the valves to warm up for thirty seconds, then plug in the 5Y3-GT, but watch very closely that the plates of the 5Y3-GT do not get red hot or a blue glow does not appear on the inside of the glass. If either appears, quickly turn off the power, because this will indicate you have a short circuit somewhere in the high voltage wiring. In this case, recheck your wiring carefully. If, on the other hand, everything seems normal, advance the regeneration control until a squeal is head, then back just enough to eliminate it.



Turn the dial until a station is heard clearly near the 1300-1400 kC/s end. When you have identified the station, loosen the grub-screws on the dial drum and rotate it until the pointer coincides with the station call letter on the dial. Having done this, tighten the grub-screws and your alignment is complete.

Operation

Don't be alarmed at the squeals which occur when the volume is turned up. Every set of this type does that; always has and probably always will. You will also find that selectivity is best at high volume. That, too, is characteristic of its type.

Aerial Experimentations

If you like to experiment with radios, here's a good chance for you. When an external aerial, and perhaps an earth, are used, you will find it will work best on only one of the two aerial leads coming out from the radio. You will also find that various lengths of aerial will shift the stations on the dial and the pointer will have to be reset. Selectivity will also be affected. With further experimentation you will no doubt find a fixed length of aerial which will give you greater volume and selectivity than the mains "built-in" aerial. If that is what you desire, well there's something interesting for you to work out for yourself. Radios of this type are very critical of aerials and each one has to be adjusted individually as to external aerial length and to the locality.