

**Private and Confidential**



**For Trade Use Only**

# **"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" RADIO SERVICE MANUAL**

***for***

**SIX - VALVE**

**A.C. MAINS - OPERATED MEDIUM - WAVE CHASSIS  
TYPE KI**

**THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY LIMITED**

***(Incorporated in England)***

**Homebush - - N.S.W.**

**PART No. 682-6821**

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

### POWER SUPPLY:

200 to 250 volts at 40 to 50 c.p.s.

### CONSUMPTION

51 watts.

### TUNING RANGE:

540 Kc/s to 1600 Kc/s.

### INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY:

457.5 Kc/s.

### TONE CONTROLS:

1: Bass boost or cut.

2: Treble boost or cut.

### VALVE COMPLEMENT:

6BE6 ..... Frequency Changer.

6BA6 ..... I.F. Amplifier.

6AV6 ..... A.F. Amp. — Demod. — A.V.C.

6BM8 ..... 2nd A.F. Amp. — Power.

6BM8 ..... Phase Splitter — Power.

6V4 ..... Rectifier.

### DIAL AND PILOT LAMPS

6.3 volt, 0.3 amp. (Miniature screw-cap base).

### OUTPUT IMPEDANCE:

15 ohms at 400 c.p.s.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

This chassis type is a six-valve A.C. mains-operated medium-wave superheterodyne receiver, in which provision for the attachment of record playing equipment has been made.

### FREQUENCY CHANGER

The aerial is coupled to the signal frequency circuit by means of the iron-dust cored aerial transformer, L1-L2.

The frequency changer valve is used as a pentagrid converter with a self-excited oscillator circuit.

A fixed padding capacitor is provided in the oscillator circuit with variable padding provided by an iron-dust bolt in coil L3.

A push-pull Radio-Gramophone switch incorporated with the volume control is used to switch from radio to gramophone operation.

### I.F. AMPLIFIER

The frequency changer valve is transformer-coupled to a remote cut-off pentode V2. This valve is, in turn, transformer-coupled to the demodulator diode section of the duo-diode triode valve, V3. Both I.F. transformers have fixed tuning capacitors, and permeability tuning is provided by means of iron-dust tuning bolts.

### DEMOD.—A.V.C.—A.F. AMPLIFIER

Simple A.V.C. is used to obtain A.V.C. potentials for the frequency changer and I.F. amplifier.

The demodulated signal or pick-up input is coupled to the volume control in the grid circuit

of the triode section of V3. The output is resistance-capacitance coupled to the tone control network, which gives treble and bass boost or cut, and its output is applied to the grid of the 2nd A.F. Amplifier, V4A. This valve, in turn, is resistance-capacitance coupled to the grid of the triode V5A, which functions as a phase-splitter.

### POWER AMPLIFIER

The output of the phase-splitter, taken across R19 and R20 is then applied to the signal grids of the push-pull Power Amplifier valves, V4B and V5B. The Power Valves are then transformer-coupled to the loudspeaker. Portion of the voltage appearing across the secondary of the output transformer is applied to the cathode of the A.F. Amplifier, V4A, to provide negative feedback.

### HIGH TENSION SUPPLY

The power supply employs an indirectly-heated full-wave rectifier, V6. Unfiltered high tension voltage from the cathode of the rectifier supplies the plate circuits of the power amplifier; the remaining HT circuits of the receiver are fed through a resistance-capacitance filter.

A push-pull mains switch incorporated with the Bass Tone Control is used to connect the mains supply to the receiver and mains outlet socket.

## RECEIVER ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

In any case where a component replacement has been made in either the tuned I.F. or R.F. circuits of a receiver, all circuits must be realigned. I.F. alignment should always precede A.F. alignment, and even if only one coil has been serviced, the whole of the realignment should be done in the order given. An output meter should always be connected across the voice coil terminals of the speaker to indicate when the circuits are tuned to resonance.

In carrying out the following operations, it is important that the input to the receiver from the signal generator should be kept low and progressively reduced as the circuits are brought into line, so that the output meter reading does not exceed about 1 volt.

### I.F. ALIGNMENT

Set receiver controls as follows:

Volume Control: Maximum.

Tone Controls: Both normal.

Tuning Control: Capacitor plates fully enmeshed.

- (1) Connect the output of the signal generator through a 0.1 mF. capacitor to the stator plates of the front section of the ganged capacitor.
- (2) Tune the signal generator to exactly 457.5 kc/s.
- (3) Adjust the I.F. transformer trimmer screws for maximum reading on the output meter, commencing with the second I.F. transformer and following with the first.
- (4) Continue this alignment on each transformer in turn until no greater output can be obtained. It is necessary to repeat this procedure twice to ensure correct alignment.

*Note:* If the trimmer screws are screwed too far in, it may be possible to obtain a false peak due to coupling effects between the iron cores. Start alignment of each individual transformer by first screwing its core well out, and then

advancing the core into the coil until resonance is obtained.

### R.F. ALIGNMENT

- (1) With the controls set as for I.F. alignment, connect the signal generator output leads in series with a 200 pF. capacitor to the aerial and earth terminals of the receiver.
- (2) Check that, when the ganged capacitor is fully closed, the pointer coincides with the setting marks at the extreme left-hand side of the dial scale.
- (3) Tune the signal generator and receiver to 600 kc/s. (The 600 kc/s calibration mark will be found above 7ZL on the dial scale).
- (4) Whilst "rocking" the tuning control, adjust the medium - wave oscillator tuning bolt for maximum response.
- (5) Tune the signal generator to 1500 kc/s.
- (6) Adjust the tuning control until the pointer coincides with the 1500 kc/s calibration mark (below 3AK).
- (7) Adjust the oscillator and aerial trimmer capacitors in that order for maximum response.
- (8) Repeat operations (3) to (7) inclusive until correct alignment is obtained.

### ADDITIONAL DATA

Any further service information may be obtained by addressing an enquiry to the "Service Division, E.M.I. (Australia) Limited, 575-577 Parramatta Road, Leichhardt" (phone LM0291).

During the course of production of this chassis the Company reserves the right, without notice, to make any modifications or improvements in design which may be necessary to meet prevailing conditions.

Information concerning changes, which is likely to be of benefit to retailers and servicemen, will be notified as far as possible by the issue of a Technical Data Sheet.

# PARTS LIST

## RESISTORS

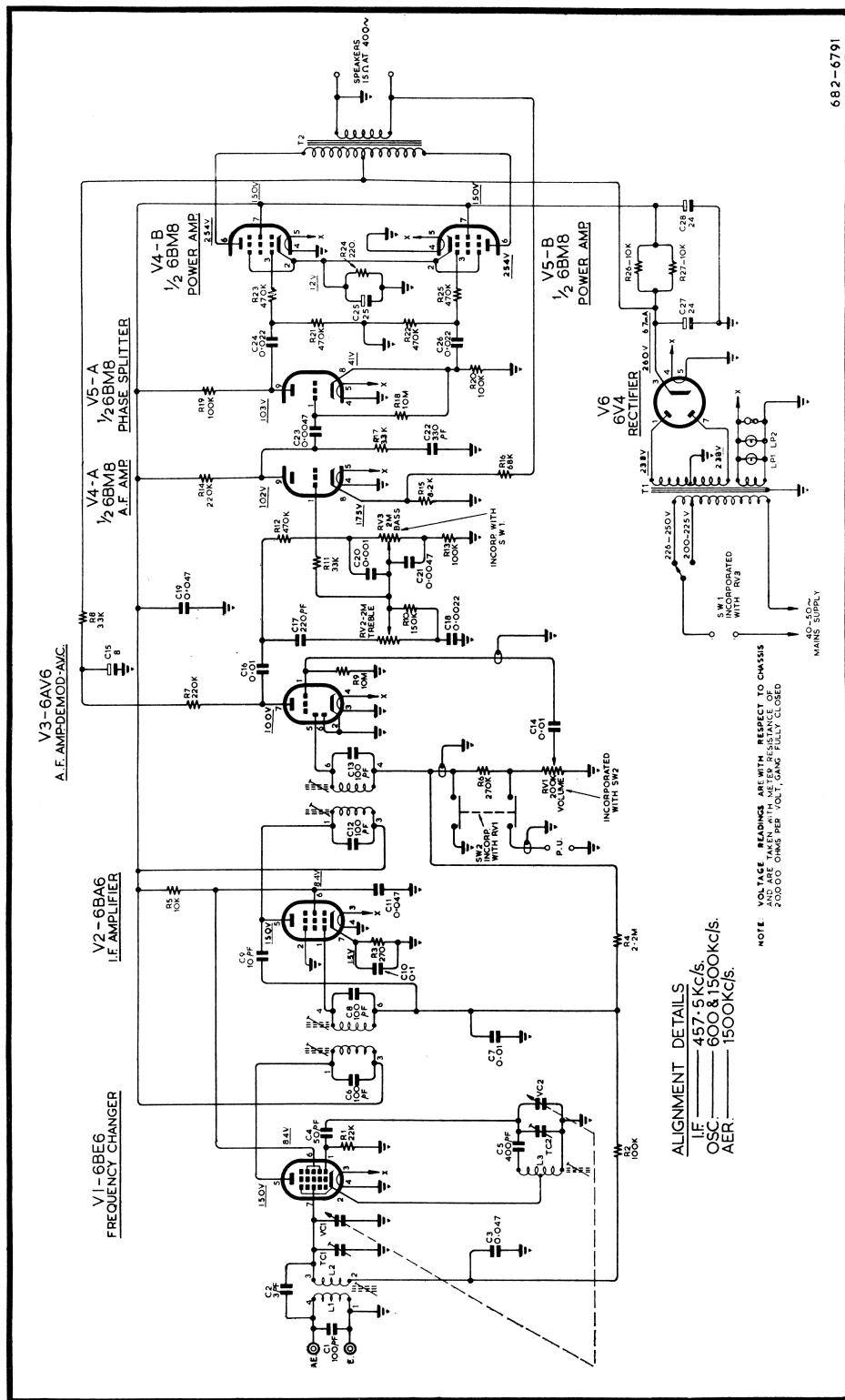
REF.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION	REF.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
R1	740-0102	22,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R14	742-0132	220,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt
R2	740-0142	100,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R15	740-0792	8,200 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
R3	740-0292	270 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R16	740-0752	68,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
R4	740-0202	2.2 megohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R17	740-0242	33,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
R5	742-0031	10,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt	R18	742-0232	10 megohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt
R6	740-0172	270,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R19	742-0922	100,000 ohms $\pm 5\%$ 1 watt
R7	742-0132	220,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt	R20	742-0922	100,000 ohms $\pm 5\%$ 1 watt
R8	740-0242	33,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R21	740-0182	470,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
R9	742-0232	10 megohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt	R22	740-0182	470,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
R10	740-0152	150,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R23	740-0182	470,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
R11	740-0242	33,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R24	742-0782	220 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt
R12	740-0182	470,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R25	740-0182	470,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt
R13	740-0142	100,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	R26	742-0031	10,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt
			R27	742-0031	10,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$ 1 watt

## CAPACITORS

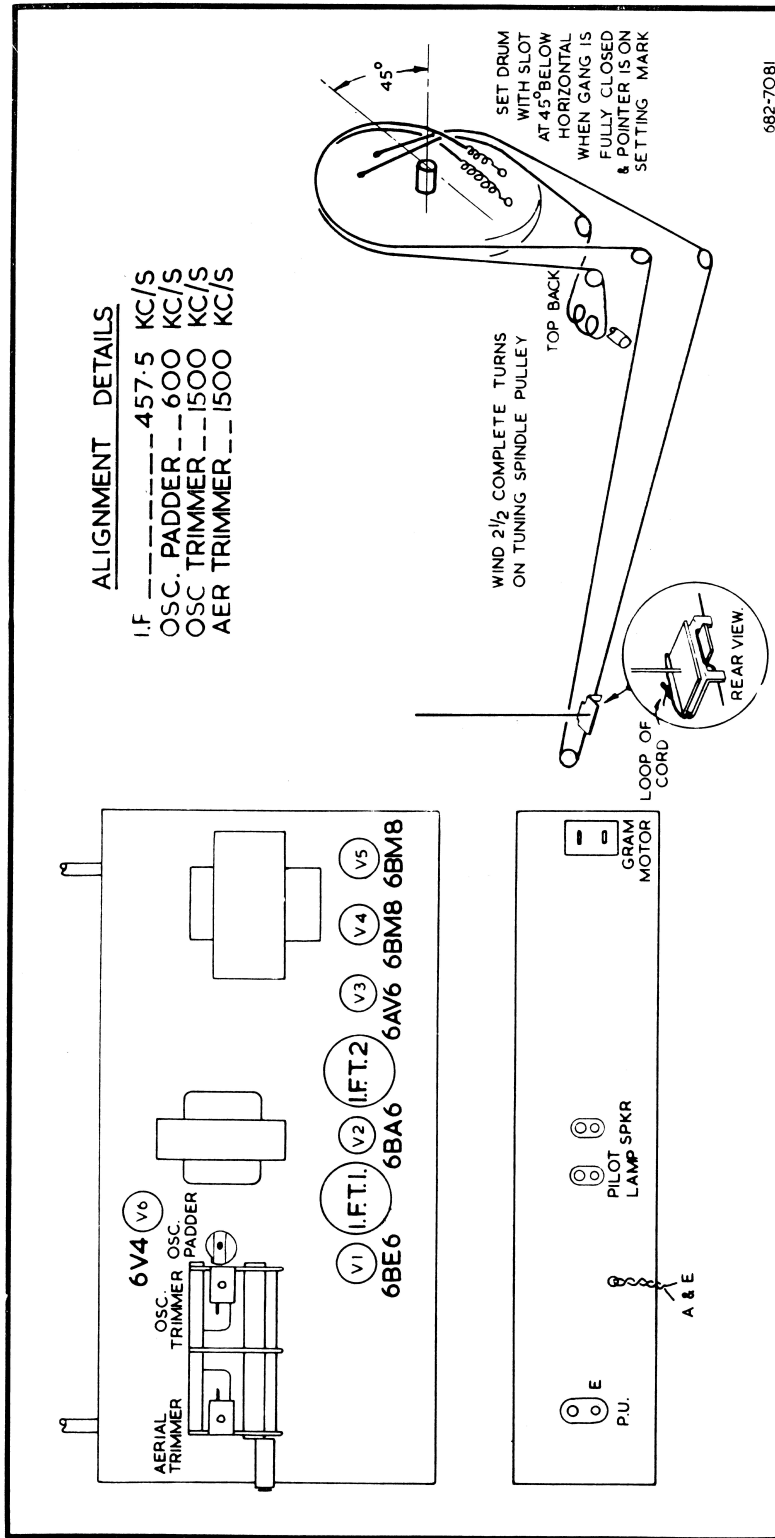
REF.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION	REF.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
C1	273-0051	100 pF $\pm 10\%$	C15	269-0211	8 mF 350 P.V.
C2	526-1233	Lead—Capacitor 3 pF $\pm 10\%$	C16	279-1371	0.01 mF $\pm 20\%$ 400V.
C3	279-1081	0.047 mF $\pm 20\%$ 200V.	C17	273-0691	220 pF $\pm 10\%$
C4	273-0041	50 pF $\pm 10\%$	C18	280-0291	0.0022 mF $\pm 10\%$ 200V.
C5	273-0091	400 pF $\pm 1\%$	C19	279-1701	0.047 mF $\pm 20\%$ 400V.
C6	275-0041	100 pF $\pm 5\%$	C20	280-0251	0.001 mF $\pm 10\%$ 200V.
C7	279-1001	0.01 mF $\pm 20\%$ 200V.	C21	280-0331	0.0047 mF $\pm 10\%$ 200V.
C8	275-0041	100 pF $\pm 5\%$	C22	273-0631	330 pF $\pm 10\%$
C9	273-0011	10 pF $\pm 10\%$	C23	280-1331	0.0047 mF $\pm 20\%$ 400V.
C10	279-1121	0.1 mF $\pm 20\%$ 200V.	C24	279-1411	0.022 mF $\pm 20\%$ 400V.
C11	279-1701	0.047 mF $\pm 20\%$ 400V.	C25	269-0221	25 mF 40 P.V.
C12	275-0041	100 pF $\pm 5\%$	C26	279-1411	0.022 mF $\pm 20\%$ 400V.
C13	275-0041	100 pF $\pm 5\%$	C27 }	269-0271	24 mF + 24 mF 350 P.V.
C14	279-1371	0.01 mF $\pm 20\%$ 400V.	C28 }		

## MISCELLANEOUS

REF.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION	REF.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
L1, L2	253-0103	Coil, M/W aerial	V1	932-0341	Valve 6BE6
L3	257-0106	Coil, M/W oscillator	V2	932-0031	Valve 6BA6
VC1 }	281-0022	Capacitor, 2-gang, variable	V3	932-0321	Valve 6AV6
VC2 }			V4-V5	932-0511	Valve 6BM8
TC1-2	281-0111	Capacitor Trimmer	V6	932-0351	Valve 6V4
IFT1 }	906-0062	Transformer, I.F. (1st and 2nd)		932-0391	Lamp, 6.3 volt, 0.25 amp., M.E.S.
IFT2 }					
T1	904-0221	Transformer, Mains		794-0791	Scale, Dial (H.M.V.)
T2	905-0251	Transformer, Output		794-0801	Scale, Dial (K.)
RV1- }	677-0482	Volume control 0.2M ohms with switch		279-0011	Cord, Dial Drive (5ft. 10in.)
SW2 }				381-0073	Drum
RV2	677-0492	Treble control		671-0341	Pointer Assembly
RV3- }	677-0502	Bass control with switch		840-0251	Spring, Drive Drum
SW1 }				840-0181	Spring, Drive Pointer



682-6791



THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY LIMITED  
(*Incorporated in England*)  
HOMEBUSH - - - - N.S.W.

---

H. CLARK PTY. LTD.  
*Printers*  
CAMPERDOWN — N.S.W.

---