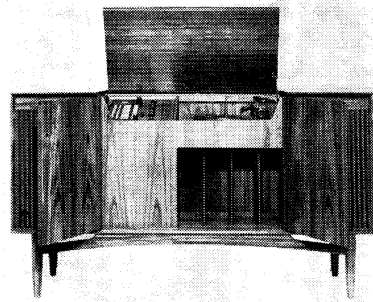


E R T

**SERVICE
CHART
1678**



In teak cabinet, the fs Stereogram features a sloping control panel, rotating MW and LW aerials and 'direction control' of the treble units to match room characteristics

DECCA fs STEREO RADIOGRAM

Additional copies of this chart 1s. 6d., including postage. Payment with order please to E R T, 33-39 Bowling Green Lane, London EC1.

CAPACITOR	
C1	15
C2	10
C3	35
C4	11
C5	15
C6	10
C7	21
C8	4.
C9	5.
C10	35
C11	10
C12	21
C13	8.
C14	68
C15	8.
C16	4.
C17	18
C18	11
C19	68
C20	3-
C21	3-
C22	39
C23	3-
C24	ga
C25	ga
C26	ga
C27	68
C28	30
C29	30
C30	10
C31	10
C32	10
C33	—
C34	—
C35	3-
C36	3K
C37	ga

FOUR waveband radio tunes LW, FMW, SW and VHF/FM bands and has socket for stereo decoder. Stereo transcription head plays through three speakers per channel, housed in lined reflex enclosures and delivering 5W per channel output.

Mains. 200-250V AC.

Consumption. 245mA.

Transistors. TR1 FM RF amplifier AF178, TR2 FM mixer/oscillator AF115, TR3 FM IF amplifier/AM mixer AF115, TR4 common IF amplifier AF116, TR5

common IF amplifier AF116, TR6A/TR6B gram equaliser and pre-amplifier LH/RH channel SFT237, TR7A/TR7B AF amplifier LH/RH channel SFT353, TR8A/TR8B AF amplifier LH/RH channel OC44, TR9A/TR9B AF driver LH/RH channel OC81, TR10A/TR10B AF output LH/RH channel AD140.

Diodes. D1 FM clamp diode OA90, D2 FM/AM clamp diode OA79, D3 FM AGC diode OA91, D4 and D5 FM discriminator diodes OA79, D6 AM detector diode OA90.

Wavebands. SW 51-17m (5.85-18.3mc/s), MW 576-182m (520-1620kc/s), LW 2069-1112m (145-270kc/s), VHF/FM 88-100.5mc/s.

IFs. AM 472kc/s, FM 10.7mc/s.

Aerials. Internal aerials for MW, LW and VHF/FM. Aerial directional control for MW and LW.

Pilot lamps. Speaker and dial lamps, four 6.5V, 0.3A, MES type.

Inputs. Sockets for stereo decoder and tape recorder stereo playback. External AM aerial socket.

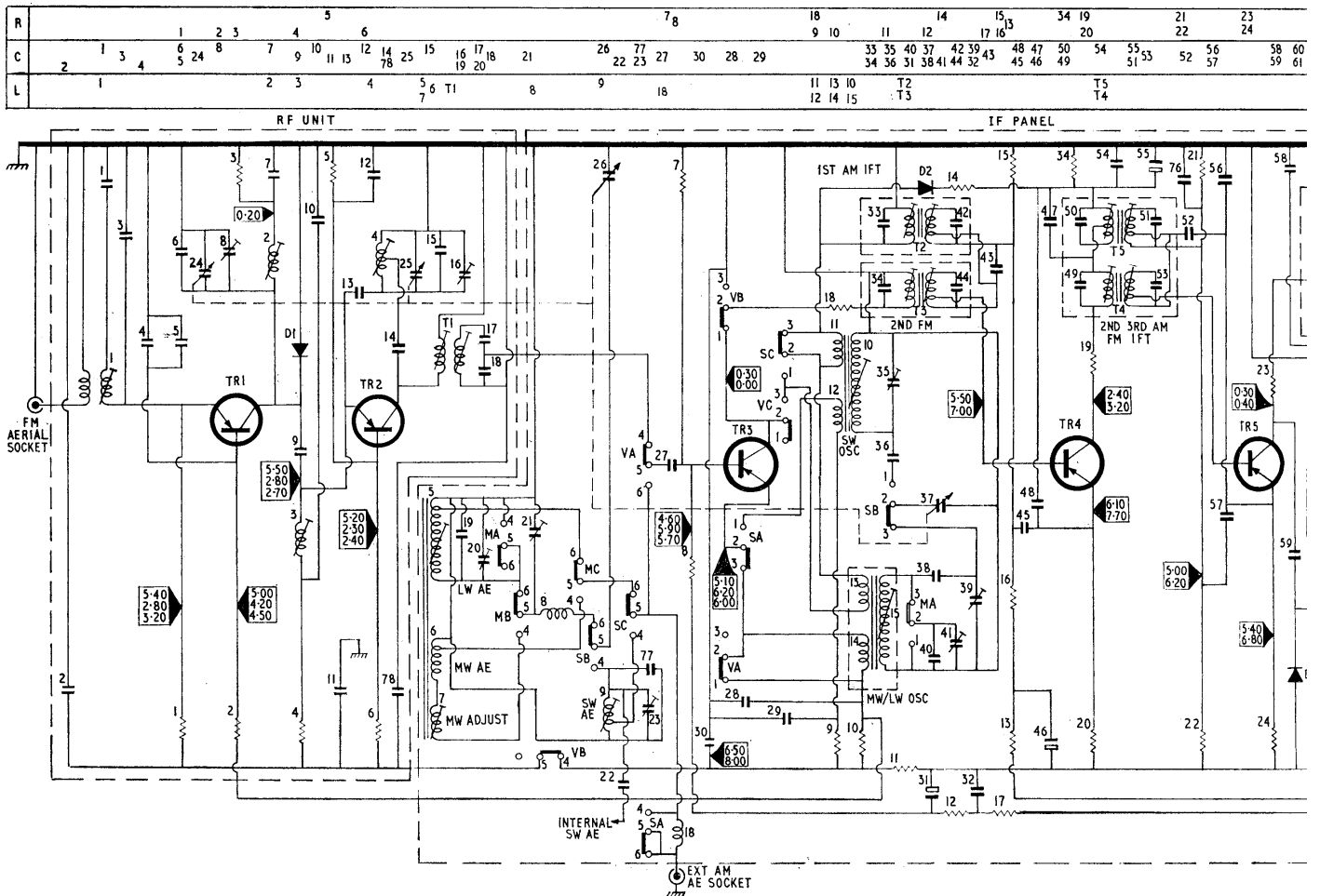
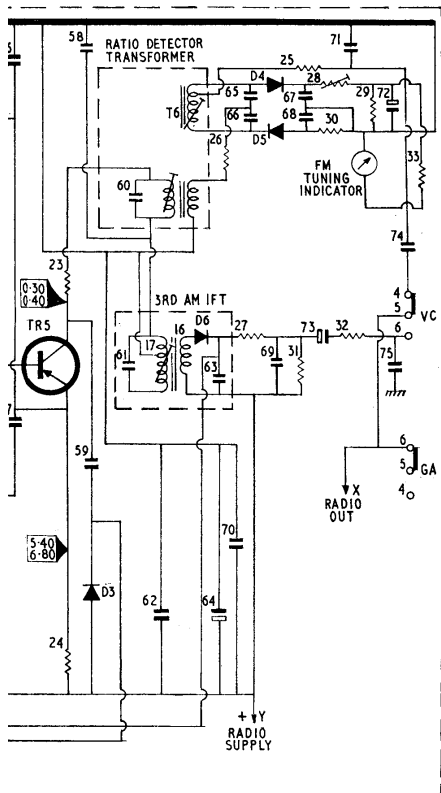


Diagram of RF and IF circuits. Voltages positive with respect to chassis, first figure on VHF, second figure on LW and MW, third figure different to LW and MW. Readings taken with 20,000ohm/volt meter under no signal conditions

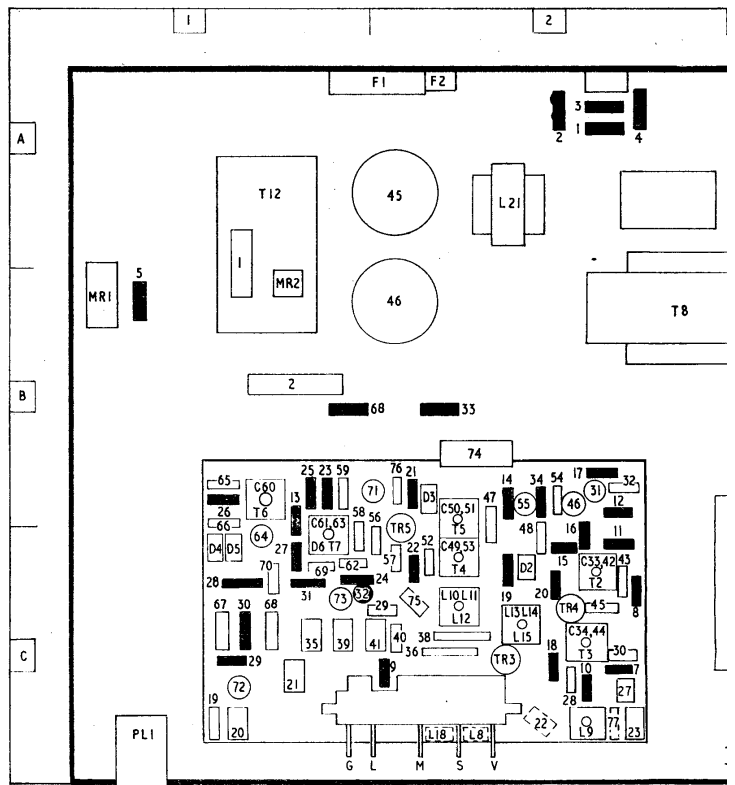
APACITORS			RESISTORS					
1	15pF	E2	C38	425pF	C2	C77	12pF	C2
2	10KpF	E2	C39	3-30pF	C1	C78	10KpF	E1
3	35pF	E2	C40	362pF	C1			
4	1KpF	E2	C41	3-30pF	C1			
5	10KpF	E2	C42	—	C1			
6	15pF	E2	C43	3KpF	—			
7	2KpF	E2	C44	—	C2	R1	330	E2
8	4.5-20pF	E2	C45	500KpF	C2	R2	1K	E2
9	5.6pF	E1	C46	10mF	B2	R3	82	E2
10	390pF	E1	C47	2KpF	C2	R4	560	E2
11	10KpF	E1	C48	100KpF	C2	R5	6K8	E2
12	2KpF	E1	C49	—	C2	R6	1K5	E2
13	8.2pF	E1	C50	—	B2	R7	27K	C2
14	68pF	E1	C51	—	B2	R8	3K9	C2
15	8.2pF	E1	C52	3KpF	C2	R9	1K	C2
16	4.5-20pF	E1	C53	—	C2	R10	1K	C2
17	180pF	E1	C54	1KpF	B2	R11	47	C2
18	1KpF	E1	C55	2mF	B2	R12	1K	B2
19	68pF	C1	C56	500mF	C1	R13	3K9	B1
20	3-30pF	C1	C57	1KpF	C2	R14	680	B2
21	3-30pF	C1	C58	8pF	C1	R15	56K	C2
22	39pF	C2	C59	—	B1	R16	3K9	C2
23	3-30pF	C2	C60	—	B1	R17	4K7	B2
24	gang	C3	C61	—	C1	R18	220	C2
25	gang	C3	C62	100mF	C1	R19	220	C2
26	gang	C3	C63	500mF	C1	R20	470	C2
27	gang	C3	C64	100pF	B1	R21	18K	B2
28	6K8pF	C3	C65	100pF	C1	R22	5K6	C2
29	30KpF	C3	C66	100pF	C1	R23	100	B1
30	3K9pF	C2	C67	800pF	C1	R24	470	C1
31	100KpF	C2	C68	1K5pF	C1	R25	3K3	B1
32	10mF	B2	C69	20KpF	C1	R26	330	B1
33	10KpF	B2	C70	10KpF	C1	R27	390	C1
34	—	C2	C71	15mF	B1	R29	39K	C1
35	3-30pF	C2	C72	2mF	C1	R30	1K2	C1
36	3K6pF	C2	C73	1mF	C1	R31	4K7	C1
37	gang	C3	C74	500KpF	B2	R32	4K7	C1
			C75	1KpF	C2	R33	4K7	B2
			C76	100KpF	B2	R34	1K5	B2

Outlets. Provision for external speakers of 15ohm impedance. Five-pin tape recorder socket for stereo recording and playback.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
58	60	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
59	61	64	66	68	71	72	73	74	75	76



N, third figure on SW where



Above, component layout on IF board and power chassis; above right

Fuses. F1, F2 2A.

Output. 5W per channel.

Speakers. Each channel has 10x6in. high flux bass unit of 15ohm impedance in lined reflex enclosure and two 4in. round treble units of 8ohm impedance. Crossover networks have crossover point 1kc/s.

Record unit. Garrard AT6 Mk. II four-speed autochanger with provision for manual control.

Pickup. Deram Stereo Transcription head fitted with high compliance stylus suitable for mono and stereo records.

Stylus. Deram Diamond/S, coding Blue.

Stylus force. 4-5 grammes.

Manufacturer. Decca Radio and Television.

Service Department. Ingate Place, Queenstown Road, London SW8. Tel: 01-622 6677.

SERVICE NOTES

Tuner. TR1 and TR2 are both connected in grounded base configuration and located in separate FM tuner unit. TR1 is RF amplifier with AGC, TR2 is self-oscillating mixer.

If base-emitter short occurs in either, then the base or emitter potential with respect to earth will equal full supply voltage. A base-emitter open circuit in either stage will cause emitter potential to equal supply voltage.

If either TR1 or TR2 is replaced, slight RF adjustment may be needed. If for any other reason the FM tuner unit is thought to be faulty, remove complete gang condenser and tuner unit assembly and return to Decca service department.

ALIGNMENT

Equipment required. AM/FM signal generator covering 10kc/s to 100mc/s,

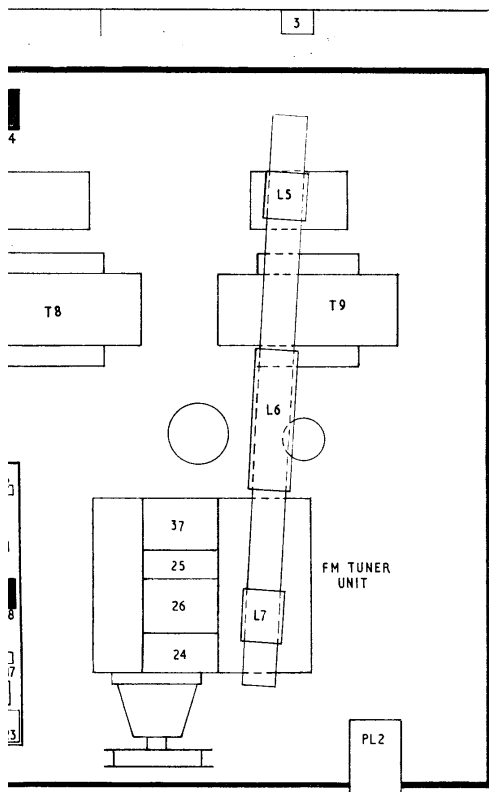
output meter, dummy aerial, 10KpF capacitor, trimming tools, polystyrene cement.

General. Connect output meter across secondary terminals of one output transformer. With ganged capacitors fully closed and FM tuning drum turned fully clockwise, check that tuning pointer is located under datum line at low frequency end of tuning scale. Turn volume and tone controls to maximum and adjust signal generator to maintain approximately 500mW output throughout alignment.

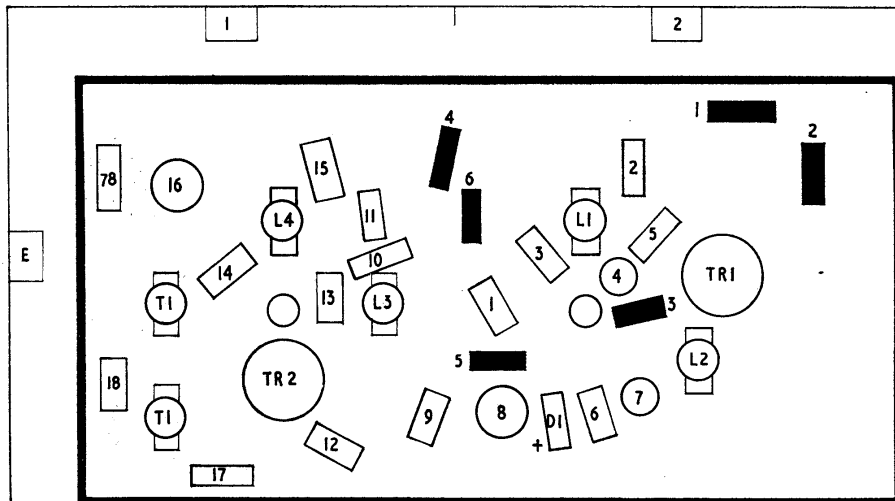
AM IF. Switch to MW and fully mesh gang. Disconnect lead to MW aerial coil tap and connect signal generator via 10KpF capacitor between free end of lead and fixing screw for gang condenser to which IF board earth is connected. Inject 472kc/s signal modulated 30 per cent to 400c/s. Adjust input level to give not more than 500mW output. Adjust cores of T7, T5 and T2, in this sequence, to obtain maximum output. Check centre frequency and symmetry, readjust if needed. Reconnect aerial lead.

FM IF. Switch to FM and fully mesh gang. Connect signal generator via 10KpF capacitor to emitter of TR3 and chassis earth as above. Inject 10.7mc/s at 25kc/s deviation, adjusting input level to give not more than 500mW output. Adjust in turn cores of T6, T4 and T3 to get maximum output. Check centre frequency and symmetry and readjust if necessary. Switch generator to AM position and adjust R28 for minimum output.

FM RF. Tune receiver to 88mc/s. Inject 88mc/s signal at 25kc/s deviation to FM aerial and earth socket, adjusting



s; above right, layout on FM tuner unit



input level to maintain output of less than 500mW. Adjust core of L4 for calibration and adjust T1 for maximum output. Tune set to 98mc/s and inject 98mc/s signal. Adjust trimmer C16 for calibration.

Inject 90mc/s, tune in signal and adjust L1 and L2 for maximum output. Inject 95mc/s, tune receiver to signal and adjust C8 and L3 for maximum output. Repeat FM RF adjustments in the order given, until no further improvement can be made.

AM RF. Inject signals 30 per cent modulated at 400c/s via standard dummy aerial to aerial and earth sockets, adjusting level to give output of not more than 500mW. Switch receiver to MW, tune to 500m. Inject 600kc/s signal and adjust L15 core for calibration and position of L7 on ferrite rod for maximum output.

Tune set to 200m and inject 1500kc/s signal. Adjust trimmer C39 for calibration and trimmer C21 for maximum output. Repeat adjustments at 600kc/s and 1500kc/s until calibration and tracking are correct. Reseal L7 in position on ferrite rod.

Switch set to LW and tune to 2000m. Inject 150kc/s signal and adjust trimmer C41 for calibration, and position of L5 on ferrite rod for maximum output. Tune set to 1200m and inject 250kc/s signal. Adjust trimmer C20 for maximum output. Repeat adjustments at 150kc/s and 250kc/s until tracking and calibration correct. Reseal position of L5 on rod.

Switch set to SW and tune to 6.5mc/s. Inject 6.5mc/s signal and adjust L10 for calibration and L9 core for maximum output. Tune set to 14mc/s and inject 14mc/s signal. Adjust trimmer C35 for calibration and trimmer C23 for maximum output. Repeat adjustments at 6.5mc/s



Good connections mean good business



Hunts A.W. low-voltage electrolytics have welded connections for a maximum trouble-free life. The anode is welded to its riser and truly axial concentric wire terminations are also welded to the anode riser and case. In addition, the wire terminations are readily formed for P.C. board use. High gain anode material and etched cathodes provide a high C.V. rating per unit volume. Anode connections are welded to their risers for really positive connections. Truly-axial concentric wire terminations are welded to anode riser and case for maximum longevity and are readily formed for P.C. boards.

* Ranges : 6.4 to 500 µfd
* Working voltages : 3 to 150V.

Do you know enough about A.W. electrolytics? Please send for a fully-descriptive data sheet to:

ERIE ELECTRONICS LIMITED

SOUTH DENES, GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK
TELEPHONE: 0493 4911 TELEX: 97421

and 14mc/s until tracking and calibration are correct.

Sensitivity checks. Measurements made with receiver operating on 245V 50c/s mains supply to 240/250V tap. Volume and tone controls at maximum and balance set to equalise channel gains. Audio measurements taken with receiver switched to 'Gram' and 'Mono'.

Tape socket. Receiver switched to 'Gram'. Input of 1kc/s at 50mV into Gram socket gives 40mV output from tape socket. Input of 1.7V to tape socket gives 5W audio output.

AM IF Sensitivity. Input 472kc/s, 30 per cent modulation at 400c/s via 10KpF capacitor to give 500mW output, or 2.5mV at volume control. Voltage at TR3 base, 6microvolts; TR4 base, 35microvolts; TR5 base, 1.2mV.

AM IF Selectivity. With input as above, bandwidth for 6dB loss is 7kc/s, for 20dB loss is 11kc/s, for 40dB loss is 20kc/s.

FM IF Sensitivity. Input 10.7mc/s at

25kc/s deviation via 10KpF capacitor to give 500mW output, or 3.5mV at volume control. Voltage at TR3 base, 160microvolts, TR4 base, 1.5mV; TR5 base, 12.0mV.

FM IF Selectivity. With input as above, bandwidth for 6dB loss is 150kc/s, for 20dB loss is 350kc/s, for 40dB loss is 700kc/s.

AM RF Sensitivity. Input via standard dummy aerial to receiver A and E sockets. Signal modulated 30 per cent at 400c/s, level adjusted to maintain 500mW into 15ohms.

Waveband	Frequency	Sensitivity (microvolts)
MW	1500kc/s	20
	1200kc/s	15
	1000kc/s	20
	857kc/s	20
	600kc/s	15
LW	250kc/s	20
	214kc/s	20
	166kc/s	20
	150kc/s	20

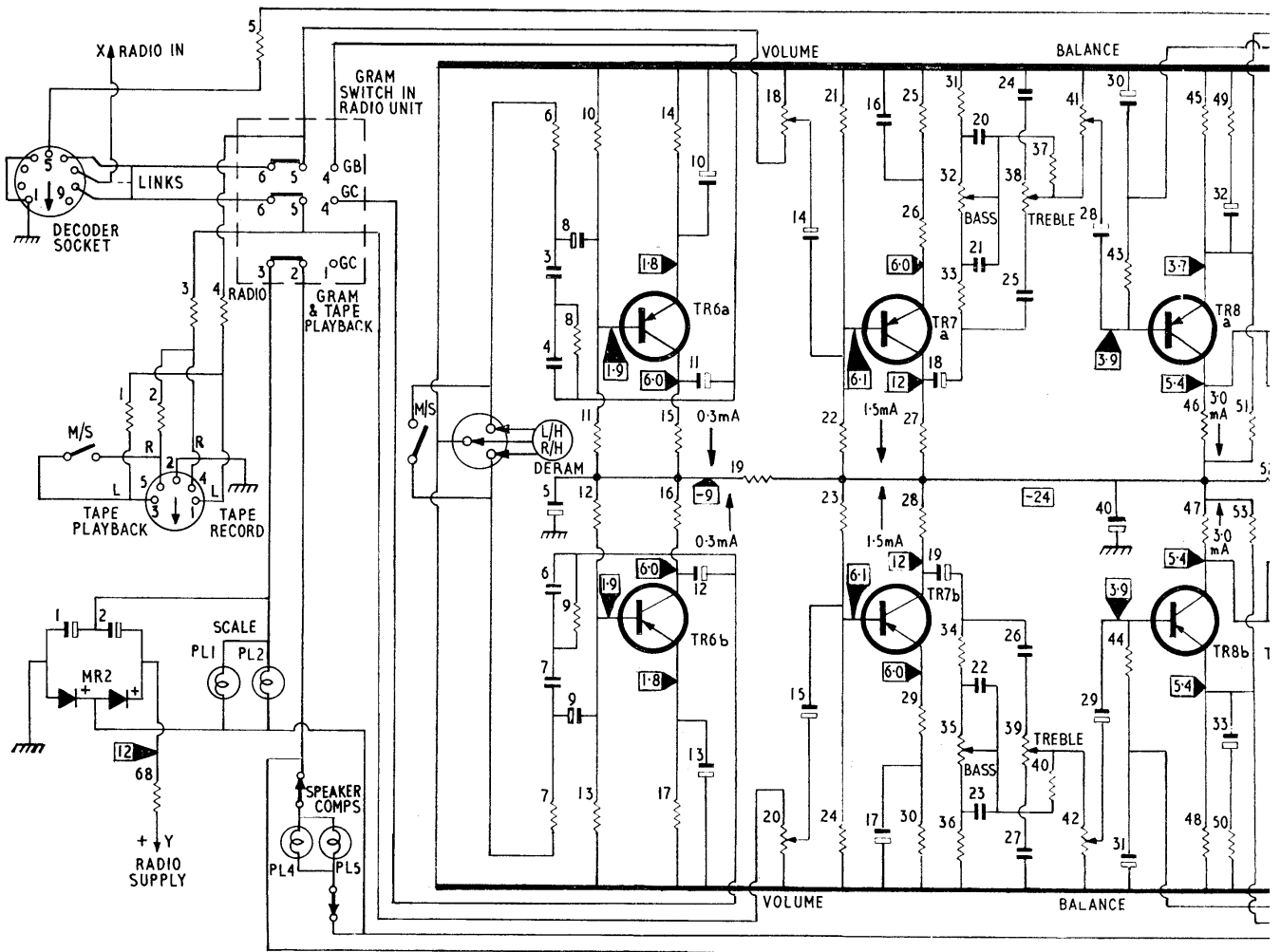
SW	18mc/s	12
	16mc/s	12
	12mc/s	10
	9mc/s	10
	6.5mc/s	6

FM RF Sensitivity. Input via 75ohm pad to FM aerial socket. Signal 25kc/s deviation at 1kc/s modulation, level to maintain 500mW output into 15ohms.

Frequency (mc/s)	Sensitivity (microvolts)
88	12
92	12
95	12
100	12

Below, circuit of audio amplifier and power supplies; below right, component layout on audio board; top right, tuning drive lacing diagram

R	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	21	23	25	28	31	34	38	37	41	43	45	47	49	51
		68				7	9	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	29	32	35	39	40	42	44	46	48	50	53
C	1					3	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30						32
						4	6	9		11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	40					33
L																										



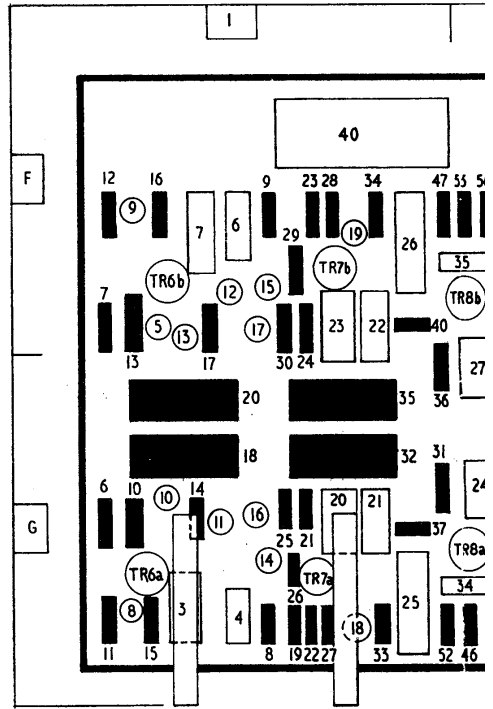
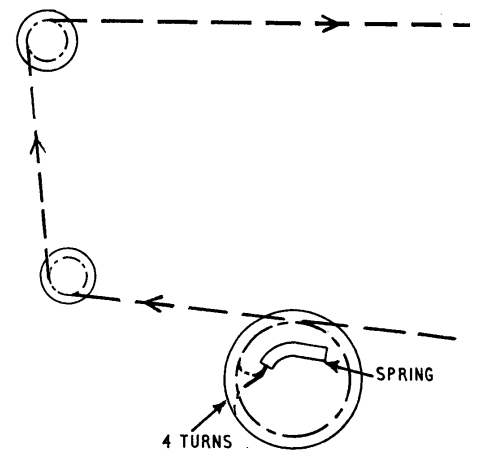
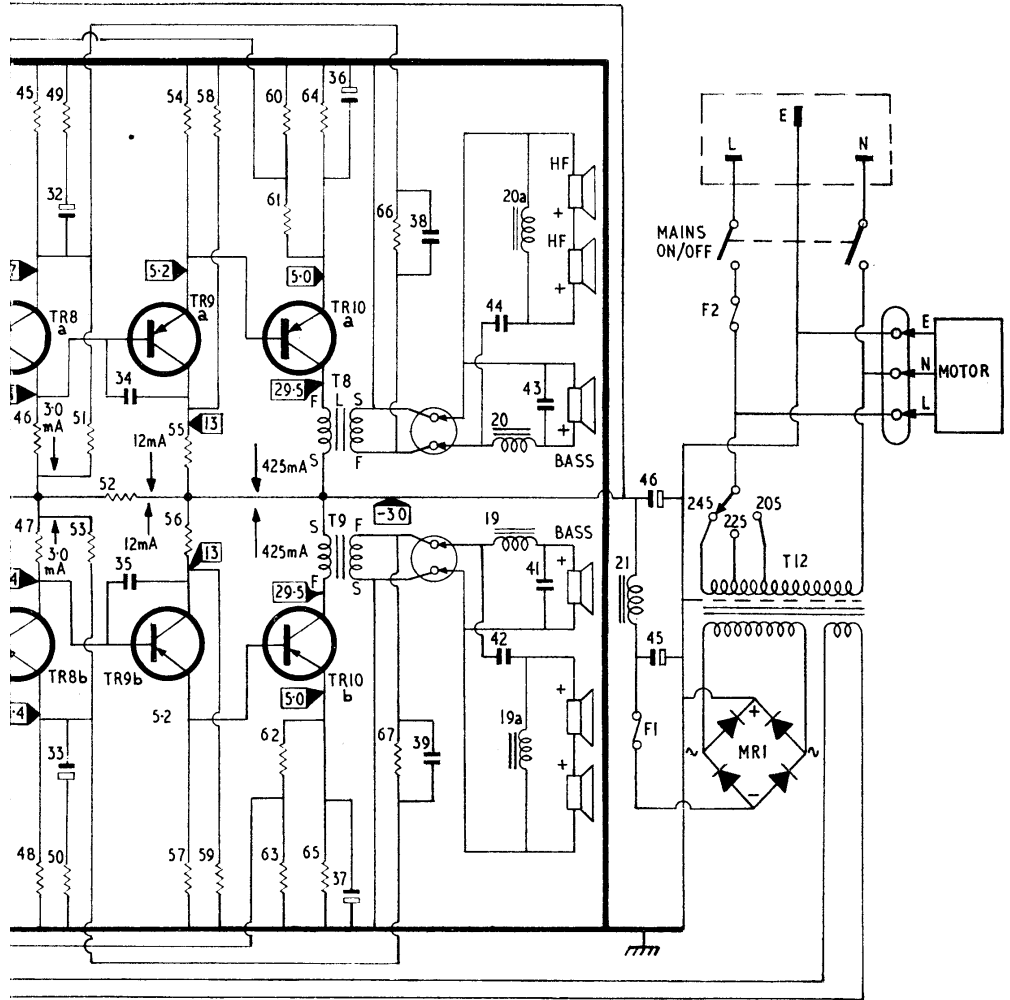
CAPACITORS				RESISTORS				POTENTIOMETERS						
C1	650mF	A1/2	C33	200mF	F2	R17	5K6	F1	R58	560	G1	R28	10K Lin	C1
C2	650mF	B1	C34	1KpF	G2	R19	15K	G1	R59	560	F2	R18	10K Log	G1
C3	15KpF	G1	C35	1KpF	F2	R21	22K	G1	R60	8K2	G2	R20	10K Log	G1
C4	3KpF	G1	C36	2000mF	G2	R22	68K	G1	R61	2K2	G2	R32	10K Log	G1
C5	100mF	F1	C37	2000mF	F2	R23	68K	F1	R62	2K2	F2	R35	10K Log	G1
C6	3KpF	F1	C38	2K2pF	F2	R24	22K	F1	R63	8K2	F2	R38	10K Lin	G2
C7	15KpF	F1	C39	2K2pF	G2	R25	3K9	G1	R64	12	G2	R39	10K Lin	G2
C8	10mF	G1	C40	500mF	F1	R26	22	G1	R65	12	F2	R41	10K Log	G2
C9	10mF	F1	C41	8mF	—	R27	8K2	F1	R66	3K9	F2	R42	10K A-Log	G2
C10	100mF	G1	C42	8mF	—	R28	8K2	F1	R67	3K9	G2			
C11	25mF	G1	C43	8mF	—	R29	22	F1	R68	470	B1			
C12	25mF	F1	C44	8mF	—	R30	3K9	G1						
C13	100mF	F1	C45	3000mF	A2	R31	560	G1						
C14	10mF	G1	C46	3000mF	B2	R33	2K7	F1						
C15	10mF	F1				R34	2K7	F1						
C16	100mF	G1				R36	560	G1						
C17	100mF	F1				R37	1K	G1						
C18	10mF	G1				R40	1K	F1						
C19	10mF	F1				R43	4K3	G2						
C20	47KpF	G1				R44	4K7	F2						
C21	47KpF	G1				R45	330	G2						
C22	47KpF	F1				R46	6K8	G2						
C23	47KpF	F1				R47	6K8	F1						
C24	100KpF	G2				R48	330	F2						
C25	10KpF	G1				R49	22	G2						
C26	10KpF	F1				R50	22	F2						
C27	100KpF	G2				R51	2K2	G1						
C28	10mF	G2				R52	220	F2						
C29	10mF	F2				R53	2K2	G2						
C30	200mF	G2				R54	470	G2						
C31	200mF	F2				R55	470	G2						
C32	200mF	G2				R56	470	F2						
						R57	470	F2						

TRANSISTOR VOLTAGES					
No.	Type	Function	E	- B	C
TR1	AF178	FM RF amplifier	5.4	5.0	0.2
TR2	AF115	FM osc/mixer	5.5	5.2	0
TR3	AF115	FM IF amplifier	5.1	4.6	0.3
		AM osc/mixer	6.2	5.9	0
TR4	AF116	FM IF amplifier	6.1	5.5	2.4
		AM IF amplifier	7.7	7.0	3.2
TR5	AF116	FM IF amplifier	5.4	5.0	0.3
		AM IF amplifier	6.8	6.2	0.4

Above voltages taken with AVO 8 on 10V DC range, negative earth.
 Following voltages taken on 10V, 25V or 100V range, positive earth.

TR6A/B	SFT237	Gram equalizer/amp	1.8	1.9	6.0
TR7A/B	SFT353	AF amplifier	6.0	6.1	12.0
TR8A/B	OC44	AF amplifier	3.7	3.9	5.4
TR9A/B	OC81	driver	5.2	5.4	13
TR10A/B	AD140	output	5.0	5.2	29.5

5	47	49	51	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
6	48	50	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	
	32	34			36	38	44	43		46	
	33	35			37	39	42	41		45	
					T8		20	20a		21	T12
					T9		19	19a			



MEMO to all SERVICING DEPARTMENTS

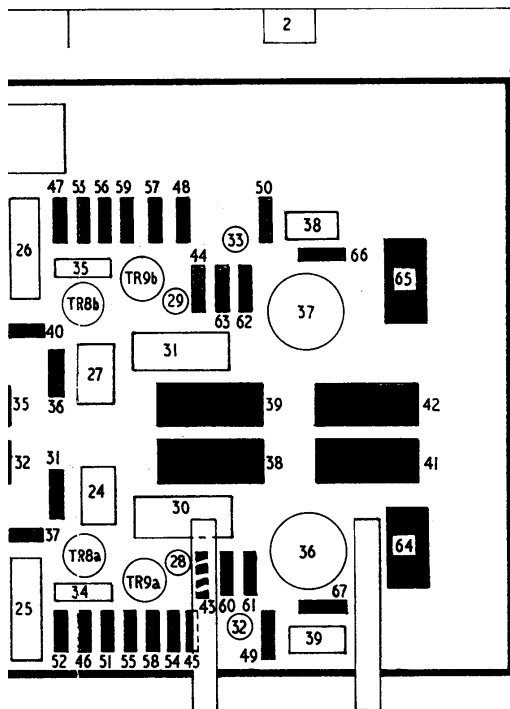
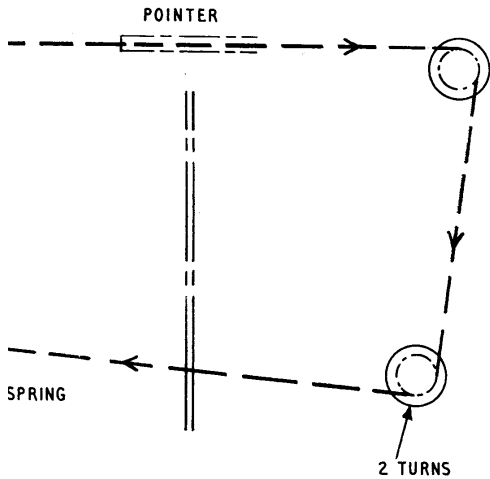
Is your department ready for single standard colour sets?

DEADLINE IS DECEMBER 69

Colour television is now here and engineers with a working knowledge of colour television theory are in great demand and short supply. Do you know the meaning of "burst gating", "APC", "synchronous detectors", "ACC", "colour centre", "Hanover blinds", etc., etc? Do you know that there are three different types of delay line for de-luxe PAL decoding?—or that the delay line may in fact disappear completely when the inevitable simple PAL receiver appears on the market? The last thing we wish to do is make colour television sound difficult—this is not so.

Our correspondence school has now been running for over one year—is still the only one of its type in this country—at the original price of 10gns. Hundreds of engineers throughout the country have found the course invaluable as a means of learning and a source of reference. Send for details without obligation to:—

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