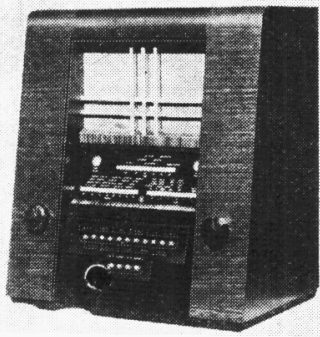


"TRADER" SERVICE SHEET
393

PYE 806

AND 806RG RADIOGRAM



The Pye 806 table model.

PRESS-BUTTON tuning of the permeability variety is included in the Pye 806 4-valve (plus rectifier) AC 3-band superhet. Pressing any of these station buttons switches the set on, and there is another for switching off, three for wave-changing, one for gramophone switching, three for tone control and one for contrast expansion switching. The receiver covers a short-wave range of 13.5-51.3 m and has provision for a dipole aerial, a gramophone pick-up and an extension speaker.

The chassis of the 806RG radio-gramophone is very similar and the differences are explained under "Model 806RG Modifications." This *Service Sheet* was prepared on an 806.

Release dates : 806, June, 1938 ; 806RG, September, 1938.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

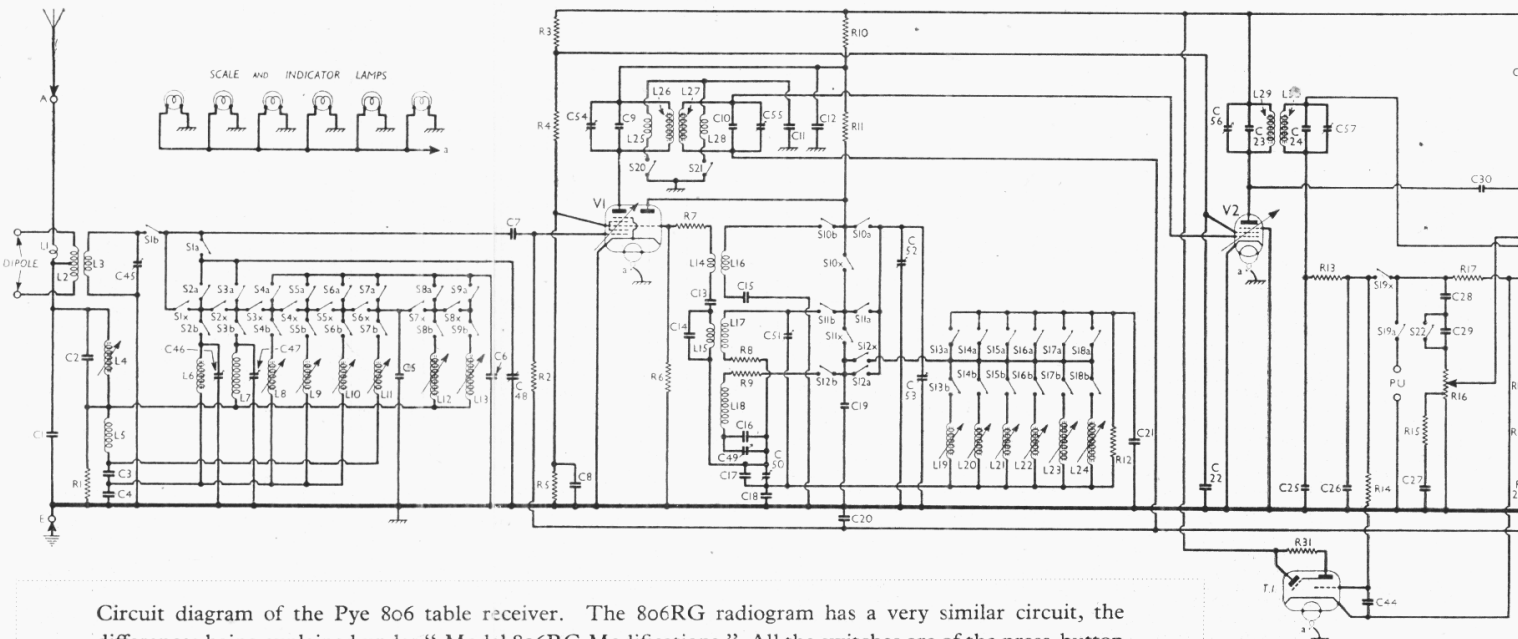
All the switches in this receiver which are associated with the press-button tuning unit have been numbered and lettered in such a manner as to indicate their functions : all switches bearing the same number (they are mostly in groups of three) are operated by the same press-button ; of the lettered suffixes, an **a** or **b** indicates that the switch to which it is attached closes, while an **x** indicates that its switch opens, when its button is pressed ; when the button is released, by pressing another button, the **a** and **b** switches open and the **x** closes. The gramophone change and "Off" switches are lettered in the same manner as they form part of the same switch unit, but the remaining switches, used to control tone, are numbered normally as they are quite straightforward and form a separate switch unit.

Aerial input on SW is via coupling coil **L1** to single-tuned circuit **L3**, **C48**. Provision for connection of a dipole aerial via the special sockets and coupling coil **L2** to **L3**, **C48**. On MW and LW, bottom coupling is used. Aerial input via **L1** is developed across **C1** and passed via 1F rejector circuit **C2**, **L4** to potential divider comprising second channel suppressor coil **L5** and condensers **C3**, **C4**. Maximum coupling is effected between the top of this coupling network and the LW manual and automatic tuning coils, **L7** and **L12**, **L13** ; **L11**, the longest wavelength MW automatic coil is coupled

via **C3** and **C4**, and the remaining MW coils, **L6** (manual) and **L8**, **L9**, **L10** (automatic) are coupled only via **C4**. Connection between **V1** hexode control grid and the appropriate coil and tuning condenser is effected via switches **S1a** and **b** (SW), **S1x**, **S2a** and **b** (MW) and **S2x**, **S3a** and **b** (LW) for manual tuning by **C48**, or via switches **S1x**, **S2x**, **S3x** and **S4a**, **b** and **x** to **S9a** and **b** for automatic tuning by **C6** ; when coils **L11**, **L12** or **L13** are in use, **C5** is added to **C6**.

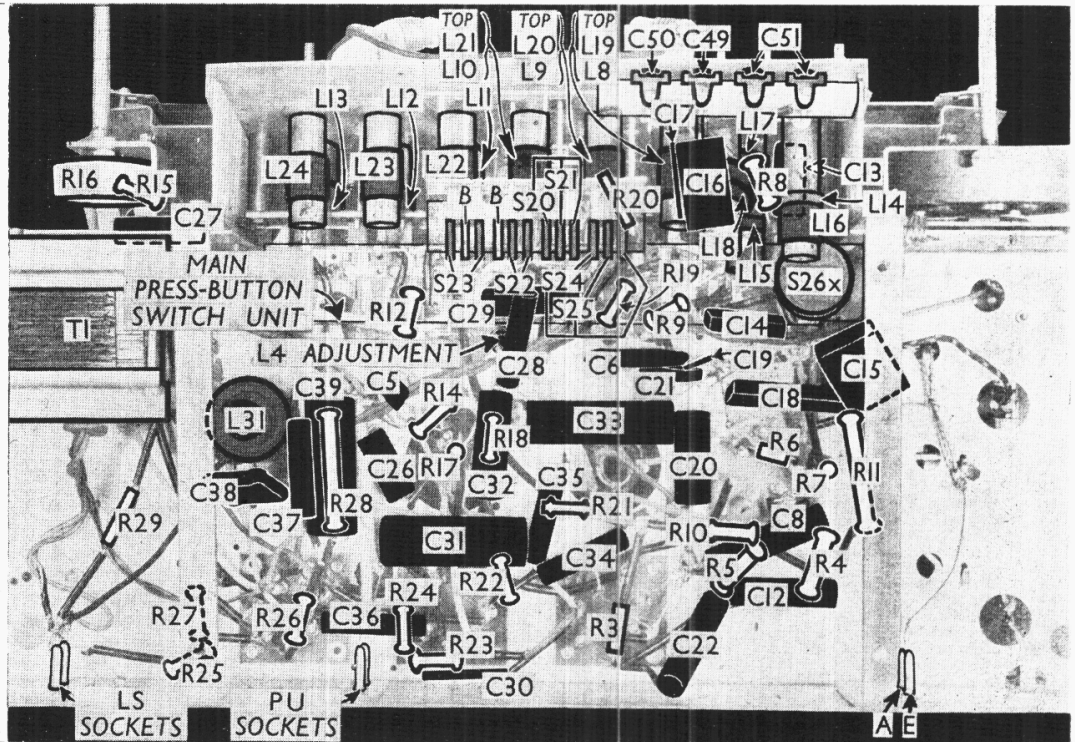
First valve (**V1**, Mullard metallised **TH4A**) is a triode hexode operating as frequency changer with internal coupling. For manual tuning, anode coils **L16** (SW), **L17** (MW) and **L18** (LW) are tuned by **C53** via switches **S10a**, **b** and **x** to **S12a** and **b**. Parallel trimming by **C52** (SW), **C51** (MW) and **C19** (fixed-LW) ; series tracking by **C15** (SW), **C17**, **C50** (MW) and **C16**, **C49** (LW). Reaction is by grid coils **L14** (SW), **L15** (MW) and direct coupling to **L18** (LW). When any automatic button is depressed **S10x**, **S11x** and **S12x** are closed to connect the common sides of switches **S13a** and **b** to **S18a** and **b** to the oscillator anode, and thus, via one pair of these switches, connection is established between this anode and one of the automatic tuning coils **L19** to **L24**, according to which button is depressed.

Fixed tuning capacity is provided by **C21** and **C19**. Reaction is produced by returning the low potential ends of the coils via **C18**, which is common to them



Circuit diagram of the Pye 806 table receiver. The 806RG radiogram has a very similar circuit, the differences being explained under "Model 806RG Modifications." All the switches are of the press-button type, and are in two main assemblies.

Under - chassis view. Diagrams of the main press-button switch unit are overleaf, while the switches in the subsidiary unit (S20-S25) are indicated here. The pre-tuned coils for station selection are in pairs, the upper row being in the oscillator circuit.



and the oscillator control grid circuit.

Second valve (V2, Mullard metallised VP4B) is a variable-mu RF pentode operating as intermediate frequency amplifier with tuned-primary tuned-secondary transformer couplings C54, C9, L25, L26, L27, L28, C10, C55 and C56, C23, L29, L30, C24, C57. The coils L25 and L28 are alternately switched into circuit by switches S20 and S21 and, in association with C11, provide variable selectivity. The press-button which

controls S20 and S21 is labelled "Fidelity."

Intermediate frequency 465 KC/S.

Diode second detector is part of double diode triode valve (V3, Mullard metallised TDD4). Audio frequency component in rectified output is developed across load resistance R17 and passed via AF condenser C28, switch S22 and manual volume control R16 to CG of triode section, which operates as AF amplifier. When the button controlling S22 (labelled "Less bass") is depressed, S22 is open and C29 is interposed between C28 and R16 to reduce the coupling capacity. Another button (labelled "Less top") controls S23; when it is depressed S23 is closed and connects C35 between V3 triode anode and chassis to introduce high-note attenuation; C34 is permanently connected in this manner. Tone variation resulting from a change in the setting of R16 is compensated by R15, C27. Provision is made for connection of gramophone pick-up between R17 and chassis; when the "gram" button is depressed, S19a is closed and S19x open. IF filtering by C25, R13 and C26. DC potential developed across R17 is applied via decoupling filter R14, C44 to CG of cathode ray tuning indicator (T.I., Mullard TV4A).

Second diode of V3, fed from V2 anode via C30, provides VC potential which is developed across load resistance R24 and fed back through decoupling circuits as GB to FC and IF valves, giving automatic volume control. Delay voltage is obtained from drop along resistances R18, R19, in cathode lead to chassis, to which must be added that dropped across R30 in negative HT lead to chassis, which provides fixed minimum GB voltage for V1 and V2.

Resistance-capacity coupling by R22,

C36 and R25, via stopper R27, between V3 triode and pentode output valve (V4, Mullard Pen B4). Fixed tone correction by C37, R26 in anode circuit. Whistle filter L31, C38 tuned to 9KC/S also in anode circuit. Secondary of output transformer T1 is terminated at a pair of sockets into which the internal speaker or a low impedance external speaker may be plugged or, by means of socketed plugs, both.

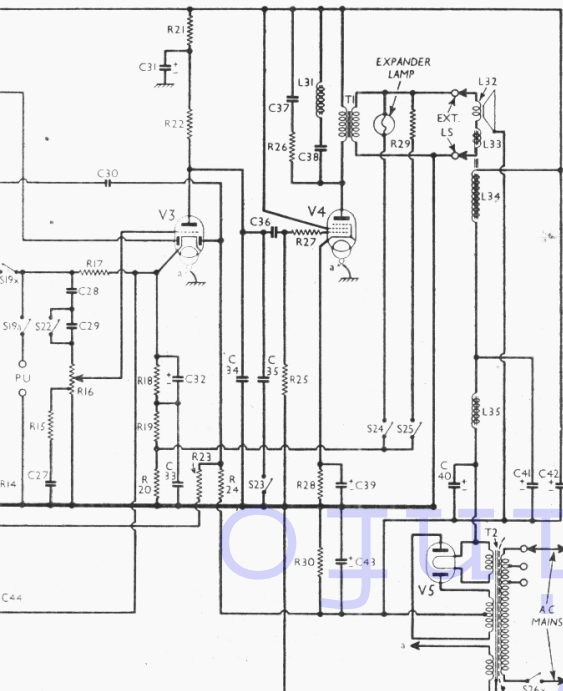
The voltage developed across T1 is coupled back via R29, S25 to R19, R20, C33 in V3 cathode circuit, to introduce negative feed-back. If the button labelled "expansion" is pressed, S24 closes and S25 opens so that the expander lamp replaces R29 and produces volume expansion, in addition to the negative feed-back.

HT current is supplied by full-wave rectifying valve (V5, Mullard DW4/350). Smoothing by iron-cored choke L35 and speaker field L34 in association with dry electrolytic condensers C40, C41 and C42.

COMPONENTS AND VALUES

RESISTANCES		Values (ohms)
R1	Part of aerial LW coupling . . .	10,000
R2	V1 hexode CG resistance . . .	1,100,000
R3	V1 and V2 SG HT potential . . .	10,000
R4	divider	30,000
R5	V1 osc. CG resistance	80,000
R6	V1 osc. CG stabiliser	50,000
R7	V1 osc. CG stabiliser	100
R8	Osc. circuit MW damping	25
R9	Osc. circuit LW damping	100
R10	V1 hex. and osc. anode HT	1,000
R11	feed resistances	10,000
R12	Auto. osc. circuit damping	40,000
R13	IF stopper	110,000
R14	T.I. CG decoupling	2,100,000
R15	Part of tone compensator	80,000
R16	Manual volume control	1,000,000
R17	V3 signal diode load	510,000

Continued overleaf



RESISTANCES (Continued)		Values (ohms)
R18	V3 triode GB and AVC delay resistances	1,500
R19	V3 triode anode decoupling	150
R20	Neg. feed-back coupling	5
R21	V3 triode anode decoupling	30,000
R22	V3 triode anode load	110,000
R23	AVC line decoupling	1,100,000
R24	V3 AVC diode load	1,100,000
R25	V4 CG resistance	510,000
R26	Part of fixed tone corrector	5,000
R27	V4 grid stopper	25,000
R28	V4 GB resistance	150
R29	Negative feed-back coupling	20
R30	V1 hexode and V2 fixed GB	15
R31	T.I. anode HT feed	2,100,000

CONDENSERS (Continued)		Values (μF)
C45†	Aerial circuit SW trimmer	—
C46†	Aerial circuit MW trimmer	—
C47†	Aerial circuit LW trimmer	—
C48†	Aerial circuit manual tuning	—
C49†	Osc. circuit LW tracker	—
C50†	Osc. circuit MW tracker	—
C51†	Osc. circuit MW trimmer	§—
C52†	Osc. circuit SW trimmer	—
C53†	Osc. circuit manual tuning	—
C54†	1st IF trans. pri. tuning	—
C55†	1st IF trans. sec. tuning	—
C56†	2nd IF trans. pri. tuning	—
C57†	2nd IF trans. sec. tuning	—

OTHER COMPONENTS (Continued)		Approx. Values (ohms)
S4a, b, x to S9a, b	Aerial circuit automatic selector switches	—
S10a, b, x to S12a, b, x	Oscillator circuit waveband switches	—
S13a, b to S18a, b	Oscillator circuit automatic selector switches	—
S19a, x	Radio/gram. change switches	—
S20-21	Variable selectivity switches	—
S22	Bass attenuator switch	—
S23	High-note attenuator switch	—
S24-25	Expander circuit switches	—
S26x	Mains switch	—

* Electrolytic. † Variable. ‡ Pre-set. § Two in parallel.

CONDENSERS		Values (μF)
C1	Part aerial coupling	0.0002
C2	Aerial IF retractor tuning	0.002
C3	Parts of aerial MW and LW coupling	0.005
C4	coupling	0.005
C5	L11, L12, L13 fixed tuning	0.00003
C6	Aerial auto fixed tuning	0.00044
C7	V1 hexode CG condenser	0.0001
C8	V1 SG decoupling	0.1
C9	1st IF transformer fixed trimmers	0.00009
C10	Part variable selectivity circuit	0.0005
C11	V1 anode decoupling	0.1
C12	V1 osc. CG condenser	0.0001
C13	Osc. MW reaction shunt	0.0005
C14	Osc. circuit SW tracker	0.005
C15	Osc. circuit LW fixed tracker	0.00022
C16	Osc. circuit MW fixed tracker	0.00055
C17	Part osc. auto circuit coupling	0.002
C18	Osc. circuit LW and auto trimmer	0.00009
C19	AVC line decoupling	0.05
C20	Osc. auto circuit fixed tuning	0.00041
C21	V2 SG decoupling	0.1
C22	2nd IF transformer fixed trimmers	0.00009
C23	Variable selectivity coil	0.00005
C24	IF by-pass condensers	0.00005
C25	Part of tone compensator	0.01
C26	AF coupling to V3 triode	0.01
C27	Bass attenuator	0.001
C28	Coupling to V3 AVC diode	0.00002
C29	V3 triode anode decoupling	2.0
C30	Part V3 cathode by-pass	20.0
C31*	Part neg. feed-back coupling	0.25
C32*	Fixed tone corrector	0.003
C33	High-note attenuator	0.01
C34	V3 triode to V4 AF coupling	0.01
C35	Part of fixed tone corrector	0.01
C36	9 KC/S filter tuning	0.005
C37	V4 cathode by-pass	50.0
C38	HT smoothing condensers	8.0
C39*	Auto GB by-pass	50.0
C40*	T.I. CG decoupling	0.01
C41*		8.0
C42*		8.0
C43*		50.0
C44		0.01

OTHER COMPONENTS		Approx. Values (ohms)
L1	Aerial SW coupling coil	1.35
L2	Dipole coupling coil	1.2
L3	Aerial SW tuning coil	0.05
L4	Aerial IF retractor coil	1.4
L5	Second channel filter coil	0.2
L6	Aerial MW tuning coil	2.1
L7	Aerial LW tuning coil	12.0
L8		1.15
L9	Aerial circuit MW automatic tuning coils	1.4
L10		1.9
L11		3.0
L12	Aerial circuit LW automatic tuning coils	23.5
L13		28.0
L14	Oscillator SW reaction	9.0
L15	Oscillator MW reaction	0.3
L16	Osc. circuit SW tuning coil	0.05
L17	Osc. circ. manual MW tuning	2.25
L18	Osc. circ. manual LW tuning	4.5
L19		0.4
L20	Oscillator circuit MW automatic tuning coils	0.8
L21		1.5
L22		2.6
L23	Oscillator circuit LW automatic tuning coils	3.0
L24		3.0
L25	Variable selectivity coil	0.9
L26	1st IF trans. Pri.	5.0
L27	Sec.	5.0
L28	Variable selectivity coil	0.9
L29	2nd IF trans. Pri.	5.0
L30	Sec.	5.0
L31	9 KC/S filter coil	112.0
L32	Speaker speech coil	1.7
L33	Hum neutralising coil	0.2
L34	Speaker field coil	800.0
L35	HT smoothing choke	270.0
T1	Output trans. Pri.	290.0
	Sec.	0.15
T2	Mains trans. Pri., total	15.0
	Heater sec.	0.05
	Rect. heat. sec.	0.1
	HT sec., total	330.0
S1a, b, x to S3a, b, x	Aerial circuit waveband switches	—

DISMANTLING THE SET

A detachable bottom is fitted to the cabinet, and upon removal (six round-head wood screws) gives access to most of the components beneath the chassis.

Removing Chassis.—If it is desired to remove the chassis from the cabinet, remove the two control knobs (pull off) and the cross-bar at the back of the cabinet (two countersunk-head wood screws). Free the leads from the cleat on the sub-baffle, remove the two round-head wood screws, holding the right-hand end of the chassis, and the two holding the scale assembly, to the front of the cabinet.

Now remove the two lower brackets on the sides of the cabinet (four countersunk-head wood screws) and the four bolts (with washers) holding the chassis to the bottom of the cabinet. The chassis can now be withdrawn to the extent of the leads, which should be sufficient for normal purposes.

To free the chassis entirely, unplug the speaker speech coil leads from the sockets at the rear of the chassis and disconnect the other leads (screw terminals). When replacing, take the red lead to the top terminal on the smoothing choke, the black lead to the bottom terminal on the speaker and the yellow lead to the top terminal on the speaker.

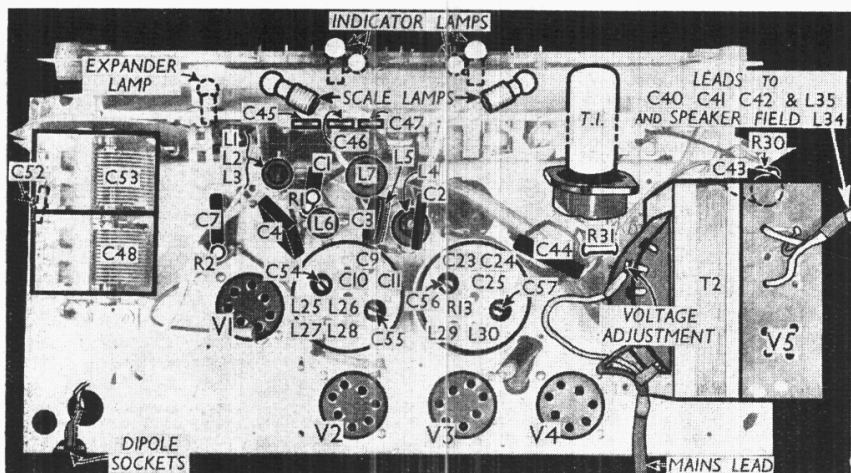
Removing Speaker.—The speaker can be removed from the cabinet by disconnecting the leads, freeing the speech coil leads from the cleat on the speaker and removing the four bolts (with washers and spring washers). When replacing, see that the terminal panel is on the left and connect the leads as follows, numbering the terminals from bottom to top:—1, two black leads; 2, red from bottom terminal of L35 and red from electrolytic; 3, yellow lead and red from electrolytic.

VALVE ANALYSIS

Valve	Anode Voltage (V)	Anode Current (mA)	Screen Voltage (V)	Screen Current (mA)
V1 TH4A	240	1.3	60	3.4
	Oscillator	7.8		
V2 VP4B	150	7.2	182	2.3
V3 TDD4	250	7.2	—	—
V4 PenB4	228	60.0	250	8.2
V5 DW4/350	370†	—	—	—
	40	0.1	—	—
T.I. TV4A	Target	—	—	—
	250	0.4	—	—

† Each anode, AC.

Valve voltages and currents given in the table above are those measured in our receiver when it was operating on mains of 230 V, using the 216-235 V



Plan view of the chassis. C45-C47 are adjusted from the front of the chassis. The core adjustment for L4 is beneath the chassis. Note the extra components in the IF coil units.

tapping on the mains transformer. The receiver was tuned to the lowest wavelength on the medium band and the volume control was at maximum, but there was no signal input.

Voltages were measured on the 400 V scale of a model 7 Universal Avometer, chassis being negative.

GENERAL NOTES

Switches.—S1a, b, x to S18a, b are the press button wavechange switches which, together with S19a, x (the radiogram change switches) and S26x (the mains switch) are contained in a single press-button unit having eleven buttons. From left to right, looking at the front of the chassis, these are for gram, two LW pre-set stations, four MW pre-set stations, LW manual, MW manual, SW manual, and off.

The switch groups are numbered with suffixes a, b or x, and when a button is pressed, all its a and b switches close, and its x switches open, and vice-versa. The mains switch is numbered S26x because it opens when its button is pressed, thus switching the set off. See also the beginning of Circuit Description.

All the switches in this unit are shown in the diagrams in cols. 5 and 6, the upper diagram showing the unit as seen from the underside of the chassis, and the lower diagram showing the reverse side of the unit, as it would be seen if it were possible to look through the chassis deck.

S20, S21 are the variable selectivity switches, S22 the bass attenuator switch, S23 the treble attenuator switch and S24, S25 the volume expander switches. These are all mounted in another 4-button unit, and are indicated in our under-chassis view. The buttons are marked "Less Top," "Less Bass," "Fidelity" and "Expansion." When the first of these buttons is pressed, S23 closes; when the second is pressed, S22 opens; when the third is pressed S20 closes and S21 opens, and vice-versa; when the fourth is pressed, S24 closes and S25 opens, and vice-versa. The buttons of these switches are not released by a latch gate, so that different groups may be depressed at the same time. To release, the button must be pressed towards the base of the cabinet.

Coils.—L1-L3; L4; L5; L6; and L7 are in five unscreened units on the chassis deck. Four of these are on tubular formers, but L5 is wound on C3. L4 has a screw adjustment for the iron core.

L14, L16; L15, L17; and L18 are in three unscreened tubular units beneath the chassis, towards the top right-hand corner in our under-chassis view.

L8-L13 and L19-L24 are the aerial and oscillator automatic tuning coils, mounted in two rows above and below the main press-button unit. They are indicated in our under-chassis view in pairs, the top coil being the oscillator one in each case. Each coil is provided with a screw core adjustment, and these are all at the front of the chassis, and can be reached by removing the escutcheon plate from the front of the cabinet. The coils are held in position by a brass one-hole mounting collar, and released by removing one counter-sunk head screw in each case. The resistances given in our coil table are for the standard coil arrangement, but other combinations may be employed. See also "Auto-Tuning Adjustments."

L25-L28 and L29, L30 are in two screened units on the chassis deck, which also incorporate a number of additional components as indicated in our plan chassis view.

L31 is a filter coil beneath the chassis, near T1. L32-L34 are in the speaker unit, while the smoothing choke, L35, being mounted on the speaker sub-baffle, is not shown in our chassis pictures.

Scale and Indicator Lamps.—Four lamps are used behind the press-button panel, and two others for general illumination of the tuning scale. They are all Ever Ready MES types, rated at 6.0 V, 0.5 A.

Expander Lamp.—This is also used as an indicator, as by flickering it shows up overload. The lamp is an Ever Ready MES type rated at 4.0 V, 0.06 A, and no other rating should be used.

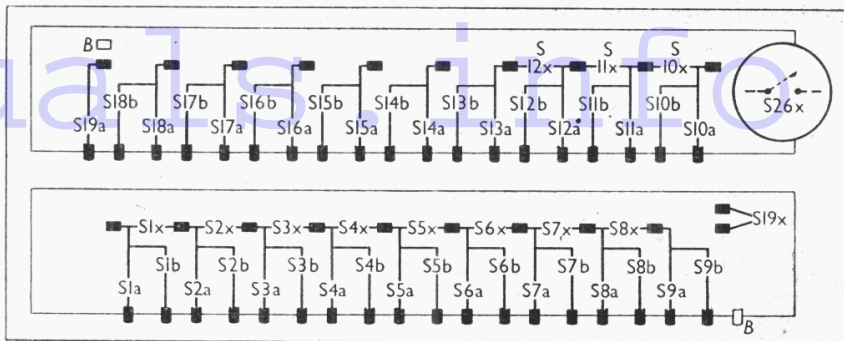
External Speaker.—A low impedance (2.4 O) external speaker can be plugged into the socketed plugs of the internal speaker, or can be used alone by first unplugging the internal speaker leads from the chassis.

Condensers C40, C41, C42.—These are three 8 μF dry electrolytics in a single carton mounted on the speaker sub-baffle, and therefore not shown in our chassis pictures. The unit has a common negative (black) lead, and three positive (red) leads. That to the upper terminal is the positive of C40; that to the middle terminal on the speaker the positive of C41 and that to the top terminal on the speaker the positive of C42.

MODEL 806RG MODIFICATIONS

The modifications in the radiogram model are of a minor nature, and are as follows: C33 becomes 0.1 μF (not 0.25 μF). The switches associated with the gram button are modified so that on radio C33 is in circuit as in our table model diagram, whereas when the gram button is pressed, C33 is disconnected and an iron-core bass boost choke (60 O) is substituted in its place.

The output transformer is different, having a 500 O



The main press-button switch unit. Above, as seen from beneath the chassis; below, as would be seen looking through the chassis deck.

primary and a tapped secondary. The speaker is a 12-in. type, with speech and hum coils totaling 15 O, and connected across the whole of T1 secondary. (The external speaker impedance must therefore be about 15.20 O also).

The volume expansion circuit switching is modified, one side of the lamp being connected to the top on T1 secondary, and to one side of S25. The other side of the lamp connects to one side of R29 and the common connection of S24, S25. The other side of R29 goes to the other side of S24 and to the junction of R19, R20. R20 becomes 2.5 O (not 5 O). Thus when the button is out, only R29 is in circuit (the lamp being shorted), and when the button is in, the lamp is in circuit (R29 being shorted).

There may also be a certain number of minor circuit and component modifications. Thus L5 may be omitted, and C3 may be 0.0044 μF, and its position altered in the circuit.

GENERAL MODIFICATIONS

Since the early models were issued, some of the pre-set coils have been altered, and may have different resistances. Thus L12 may be 12 O (not 23.5 O) and L13 may be 13.7 O (not 28 O).

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

IF Stages.—Connect signal generator between control grid (top cap) of V1, via a 0.002 μF condenser, and chassis. Remove existing top cap connector, and connect a 500,000 O resistance between top cap and chassis. Connect a 0.25 μF condenser between V1 oscillator anode and chassis.

Feed in a 465 KC/S signal, and adjust C55, C54, C57, C56, in that order, for maximum output. Remove the 0.25 μF condenser and the 500,000 O resistance, and replace V1 top cap connector.

RF and Oscillator Stages.—Connect signal generator, via a suitable dummy aerial, to A and E sockets.

SW.—Press SW manual button, and tune to 15 m on scale. Feed in a 15 m (20 MC/S) signal, and adjust C52 for maximum output. Two peaks will be found; use that involving the lesser trimmer capacity (higher frequency). Then adjust C45 for maximum output. Check at 30 and 50 m.

MW.—Press MW manual button, and tune to 210 m on scale. Feed in a 210 m (1,427 KC/S) signal, and adjust C51, then C46, for maximum output. Feed in a 520 m (576 KC/S) signal, tune it in, and adjust C50 for maximum output, while rocking the gang for optimum results.

LW.—Press LW manual button, and tune to 1,800 m on scale. Feed in a 1,800 m (166.7 KC/S) signal, and adjust C49 for maximum output. Tune to 1,000 m on scale, feed in a 1,000 m (300 KC/S) signal, and adjust C47 for maximum output. Return to 1,800 m, and re-adjust C49 for maximum output, while rocking the gang for optimum results.

AUTO-TUNING ADJUSTMENT

Although the inductance trimmers can be adjusted with a screwdriver, a calibrated tool is available from the Service Department, Pye, Ltd., Cambridge, free of charge to Pye dealers. This tool has a scale calibrated from 0 to 10, and this permits approximate settings to be obtained by reference to table 1 in col. 6.

The procedure for re-checking existing settings is first to adjust the aerial coil (one of the upper row of adjusters at front of chassis) to correct setting for the named station (Table 1). Then adjust oscillator coil (one of the lower row of adjusters) also by reference to Table 1. Then tune oscillator and aerial coils to resonance with the actual station and the tuning indicator.

To change a station, reference should be made to table 2 (col. 6) to see whether the existing coils associated with the required button are capable of covering the wavelength of the new station. If they are, adjust for the new station by reference to table 1, but if not, it may be necessary to substitute different coils, obtainable from Pye, Ltd. Table 2 gives the lettering of the correct aerial and oscillator coils for

various wavebands. The coil letter is marked on the conical portion of the brass fixing bush.

It should be noted, where the calibrated adjusting tool is not available, that one division on its scale represents three complete turns on the adjusting screw. Unscrewing lowers the wavelength, and vice-versa.

TABLE 1
Coil Adjustor Readings

Station	Wave-length	Button number	Reading	
			Aerial coil	Osc. coil
Hilversum 1	1875	1	7½	5
Moscow 1	1744	1	5½	4½
Radio Paris	1648	1	4½	4½
		2	7½	4½
Droitwich	1500	1	2½	4
		2	5½	4½
Luxembourg	1293	2	2½	3½
Budapest 1	549.5	3	8	6½
Beromünster	539.0	3	7½	6
Radio Eireann	531	3	7½	6
Stuttgart	522.6	3	6	5½
Vienna	506.8	3	6	5
Brussels 1	483.9	3	5½	5
Lyons (P.T.T.)	463	3	4½	4½
		4	7½	4½
North Regional	449.1	3	4	4½
		4	6½	4
Paris (P.T.T.)	431.7	3	6½	6
		4	3½	5½
Rome 1	420.8	3	2½	3½
		4	5½	3½
Munich	405.4	3	1½	3½
		4	5	5
Burghead	391.1	4	4½	4½
Scottish Regional		4	4	4½
Leipzig	382.2	4	4	4½
Penmon	373.1	4	3½	4
Welsh Regional		4	2½	3½
Berlin	356.7	4	5	7½
		5	9	7½
Strasbourg	349.2	4	2½	3½
		5	8	7½
London Regional	342.1	4	1½	2½
		5	7½	7
Hamburg	331.9	4	0	6½
		5	7	6
Poste Parisien	312.8	5	6	6
N. Ireland Reg.	307.1	5	5½	5½
Hilversum 2	301.5	5	5½	5½
Midland Regional	296.2	5	5	5½
Königsberg	291	5	4½	5
W. of England Reg.	285.7	5	4½	5
Radio Normandie	274	5	3½	4½
		6	7½	6½
Stagshaw	267.4	5	3	4½
		6	7½	6½
Nationals	261.1	6	7	6½
Cork	242.0	6	5½	5½
Aberdeen	233.5	6	5	5
Dublin	222.0	6	4½	4½
Radio Lyons	215.4	6	3½	3
Bournemouth	203.5	6	3	3
Plymouth		6	2½	3

TABLE 2
Tuning range of coils used, for pre-tuned stations.

Button number	Aerial coil	Oscillator coil	Wavelengths covered
1	G	E	1420—1935
2	F	E	1245—1680
3	E	M	400—555
4	D	K	334—404
5	C	J	253—352
6	B	H	195—275