SHEET "TRADER" SERVICE

and 473 A.C. SUPERHETS

H.T. current is supplied by full-wave rectifying valve (V5, Mullard AZ31). Smoothing by resistors R18 and R15 in conjunction with electrolytic capacitors C28, C29 and C25.

HE Alba 461 is a 4-valve (plus rectifier) 3-band superhet designed for A.C. mains of 200-250 V, 40-100 c/s. The 473 employs a similar chassis. Release dates and original prices: 461, November, 1945, £16 16s plus £3 12s 3d p.t.; 473, October, 1946, £17 17s plus £3 16s 10d p.t.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Aerial input to single-tuned circuits, which precede a triode-bexode valve (V1, Mullard metallized ECH35) operating as frequency changer.

changer.
Triode oscillator grid coils L7 (S.W.), L8 (M.W.) and L9 (L.W.) are tuned by C34.
Parallel trimming by C35 (S.W.), C36 (M.W.) and C10, C37 (L.W.); series tracking by C11 (S.W.), C12 (M.W.) and C13 (L.W.). Reaction coupling by coils L10 (S.W.), L11 (M.W.) and L12 (L.W.).

Second valve (V2 Mullard metallized FF30) is

Second valve (V2, Mullard metallized EF39) is a variable-mu R.F. pentode operating as inter-mediate frequency amplifier.

Intermediate frequency 460 kc/s.

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Diode second detector is part of double diode triode valve (V3, Mullard metallized EBC33). Audio frequency component in rectified output is developed across load resistor R7 and passed via coupling capacitor C21, switch S13 and manual volume control R9 to control grid of triode section, which operates as A.F. amplifier. I.F. filtering in diode circuit by C17, R6 and C19. Second diode of V3, fed from L16 via C22, provides D.C. potentials which are developed across load resistor R12 and fed back through decoupling circuits as G.B. to F.C. (except on S.W.) and I.F. valves, giving automatic volume control. Delay voltage, together with fixed G.B. for V1, V2 and V3, is obtained from the drop along R8, which is common to the cathode circuits of these three valves.

Resistance-capacitance coupling by R10, C24 and R13, between V3 triode and pentode output valve (V4, Mullard EL33).

COMPONENTS AND VALUES

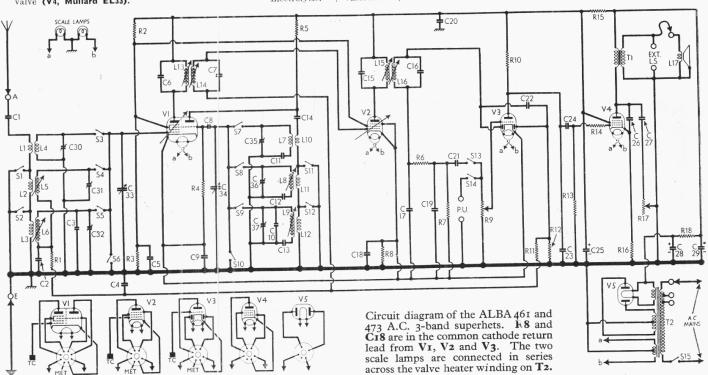
C2 V1 hex. C.G. decoupling C3 Aerial L.W. fixed trimmer C4 A.V.C. line decoupling C5 O	-0002 05 000056 05
C5 V1, V2 S.G's decoupling 10 0 0 1 st I.F. transformer fixed \int_{0}^{0}	0001
Value Valu	0 0001 0 000047 0 1
2nd I.F. transformer fixed C16	0 0001 0 0001 0 0001 0 0001 0 5 0 0001 0 1
C22 V3 A.V.C. diode coupling C23 I.F. by-pass (C24 A.F. coupling to V4 C.G C25* H.T. smoothing capacitor Fixed tone corrector C27 Part variable tone control	0 0002 0 0002 0 01 6-0 0 005 0 05 8-0
1.1. smoothing capacitors 1	6-0 0 00005 0 00005 0 00005 0 0005 0 0005 0 00005 0 00005

* Electrolytic. † Variable. ‡ Pre-set.



	Values (ohms)	
R1	V1 hex. C.G. decoupling	250,000
R2	V1, V2 S.G's H.T. feed {	22,000
R3	f potential divider	33,000
R4	V1 osc. C.G. resistor	47,000
R5	V1 osc. anode H.T. feed	27,000
R6	I.F. stopper	47,000
R7	V3 signal diode load	470,000
R8	V1, V2, V3, fixed G.B.	
	resistor	150
R9	Manual volume control	1,000,000
R10	V3 triode anode load	47,000
R11	A.V.C. line decoupling	1,000,000
R12	V3 A.V.C. diode load	1,000,000
R13	V4 C.G. resistor	5.0,000
R14	V4 grid stopper	47,000
R15	H.T. smoothing resistor	2,200
R16	V4 G.B. resistor	150
R17	Variable tone control	50,00
R18	H.T. smoothing resistor	1,00

	OTHER COMPONENTS	Approx. Values (ohms)
L1 L2 L3 L4	Aerial S.W. coupling coil Aerial M.W. coupling coil Aerial L.W. coupling coil Aerial S.W. tuning coil	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 62.0 \\ 0.1 \end{array}$



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	Continued	Values (ohms)
L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10 L11 L12	Aerial M.W. tuning coil Aerial L.W. tuning coil Osc. S.W. tuning coil Osc. M.W. tuning coil Osc. L.W. tuning coil Osc. S.W. reaction coil Osc. M.W. reaction coil Osc. L.W. reaction coil	3·0 17·5 0·2 1·8 4·8 0·4 1·1 2·4
L13 L14 L15 L16 L17	St. I.F. trans.	7·0 7·0 9·0 9·0 1·75 340·0
T2 S1-S14 S15	Mains trans. Pri., total Heater sec Rect. heat. sec. H.T. sec., total	0·2 20·0 0·1 0·2 460·0

VALVE ANALYSIS

Valve voltages and currents given in the table

Valve voltages and currents given in the table below are those measured in our receiver when it was operating on mains of 227 V, using the 230 V tap on the mains transformer.

The receiver was tuned to the lowest wavelength on the M.W. 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 the negative connection.

Valve	Anode Voltage (V)	Anode Current (mA)	Screen Voltage (V)	Screen Current (mA)
V1 ECH35	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 216 \\ \text{Oscil} \\ 97 \end{array}\right.$	$\left. egin{array}{c} 1.82 \ \mathrm{lator} \ 3.85 \end{array} ight. ight.$	94	1.85
V2 EF39 V3 EBC33 V4 EL33	216 104	4·4 2·1 31·0	94 216	1.22
V5 AZ31	260 280†	31.0	216	3.56

† Each anode, A.C.

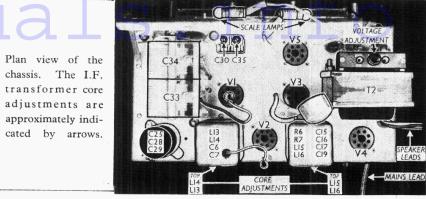
DISMANTLING THE SET

Removing Chassis.—This is quite straightforward, and needs no description.

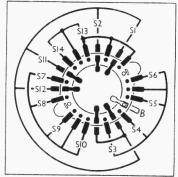
When replacing, connect the speaker leads as follows, numbering the tags on the connecting panel from top to bottom: 1, brown; 2, red; 3, white; 4, blue; 5, yellow. The transformer should be on the right of the speaker, and an earthing lead goes under a speaker fixing nut.

Removing tuning assembly.—Unselder from the

Removing tuning assembly.—Unsolder from the seven tags on the assembly the leads connecting it to chassis, also the systoflex covered wire going to the right-hand tag on the volume control and the earthing lead which joins a "star" tag to the right of the assembly.



Switch set to S.W. and loosen the grub screw of the waveband indicator operating arm, and slide the arm off the waveband switch spindle; remove four cheese-head screws (with lock washers) securing the tuning assembly to the front chassis member, and lift out the assembly.

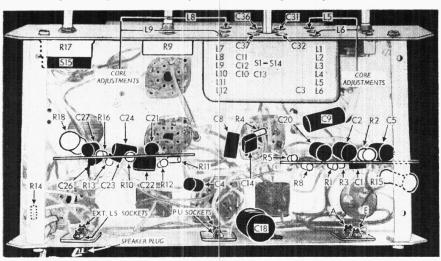


The switch unit, seen from the rear.

When replacing, the heads of two trimmers (C30, C35) should project through the hole in the chassis deck.

Connect the leads to the tuning assembly as follows, numbering the tags from left to right:

1. to C8 and C34; 2, to C14; 3, screened lead to "live" P.U. socket; 4, screened lead to C21; 5, to C1; 6, to the junction of R1 and C2; 7, to C33. The systoflex covered lead emerging from the front of the assembly goes to the right-hand tag on the volume control, and the braided wire earthing lead should be soldered to the "star" tag to the right of the tuning assembly. the tuning assembly.



Under-chassis view. The large unit at the top is the tuning assembly.

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GENERAL NOTES

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Tuning Assembly.—This contains all the R.F. and oscillator coils L1-L12 and associated trimmers and trackers, together with the waveband switch unit \$1-\$14. Instructions for removing and replacing the assembly are given under "Dismantling the Set."

Switches.—\$1-\$14 are the waveband and pickup switches, ganged in a single rotary unit in the tuning assembly. In the diagram in col. 2, the unit is drawn in detail as seen when the cover is removed from the tuning assembly, and the latter is inverted, as seen in our underchassis view. The table below gives the switch positions for the four control settings, starting from the anti-clockwise position of the control. A dash indicates open, and \$\mathbf{C}\$ closed.

Scale Lamps.—These are two Osram M.E.S. type lamps, rated at 3.5 V or 4 V, 0.3 A.

External Speaker.—Two sockets are provided at the rear of the chassis for a low impedance (2.5Ω) external speaker. A plug and socket device permits the internal speaker to be muted. Capacitors C25, C28, C29.—These are three dry electrolytics in a tubular metal container which forms the common negative connection. The two red leads are the positives of C25 and C29 (16μF) and the yellow tag that of C28 (8μF). Our sample was a Dubilier type CT, rated at 400v (120 mA A.C. max.).

Switch	s.w.	M.W.	L.W.	Gram.
S1	С			
82	-	С		-
S3	С			
S4		С		
S5			C	
86 87		-		C
87	C			
88		C		110000
S9	-		С	100000
S10				С
S11	C			C
S12		C		
S13	С	C	C	
S14				С

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

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1.F. Stages.—Connect signal generator leads to control grid (top cop) of V1 and chassis, turn the volume control to maximum, feed in a 460 kc/s (652.1m) signal, and adjust the cores of L13, L14, L15 and L16 for maximum output. R.F. and Oscillator Stages.—With the gang at maximum, pointer should coincide with the high wavelength ends of the scales. Transfer signal generator leads, via a suitable dummy aerial, to A and E sockets.

M.W.—Switch set to M.W., tune to 215m on scale, feed in a 215m (1,396 kc/s) signal, and adjust C36, then C31 for maximum output. Tune to 500 m on scale, feed in a 500m (600 ke/s) signal, and adjust the cores of L8 and L7 for maximum output. Check L8 at 350m (857 kc/s) for correct calibration, and repeat the C31, C36 adjustments if necessary.

S.W.—Switch set to S.W., tune to 18m on scale, feed in an 18m (16.67 Mc/s) signal, and adjust C35, then C30, for maximum output.

L.W.—Switch set to L.W., tune to 1,000m on scale, feed in a 1,000m (300kc/s) signal, and adjust C37, then C32, for maximum output.

Tune to 1,900m on scale, feed in a 1,900m (157.9 kc/s) signal, and adjust the cores of L9 and L6 for maximum output. Check the settings of C32, C37.