EVER READY MODEL 5014 **SUPERHET**

CIRCUIT.—The 5014 is a three-valve plus rectifier superheterodyne for operation from A.C. mains, and covers the

usual medium and long wavelengths.

The aerial input to V1, the frequency changer, is through a small fixed condenser, CiO, and an inductively coupled the condenser. tuned circuit. Signals are then fed via an I.F. transformer tuned to 465 kc. to V2, a triode. Fixed I.F. reaction is em-

ployed.

A.V.C. bias is obtained from the recti-

fied voltage developed across R7 and fed by R6 and C11 to the grid of V1.

The output of V2 is passed to the output pentode V3, through a resistance and capacity circuit incorporating the volume control.

Tone control is effected by C22, which may be switched in or out of circuit. Mains equipment consists of transformer,

CONDENSERS

Mfds.

.0001

.0001

.0001

.001

.002.0025 50

.01 8

.002

Purpose.

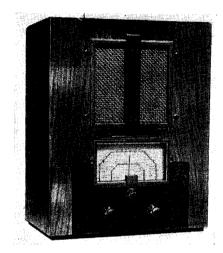
V1 cathode bias shunt
V1 osc. grid
V1 osc. anode and screen
decoupling.
V2 grid
H.F. by-pass
H.F. by-pass
U2 cathode bias shunt
L.F. coupling
Pentode compensating
V3 cathode bias shunt
Tone control

Reaction adjuster Series aerial
Series aerial
V1 A.V.C. decoupling
V1 cathode bias shunt

Tone control
H.T. smoothing
H.T. smoothing

C.

15



A three valve plus rectifier A.C. superhet, the Ever Ready Model 5014 is a two-waveband receiver with a novel circuit arrangement.

full-wave rectifier, electrolytic condensers

and the speaker field.

Special Notes.—The dial lamp is rated at 3.5 volts, .3 amp., and is run from a separate winding on the mains transformer. The holder is secured to the dial assembly by a bolt. It can be reached easily, how-

ever, and replacing it presents no difficulty.

The leads to the speaker are taken from the secondary of the output transformer. If an external speaker is to be used it should have a speech coil impedance of about 4 ohms

Exposing Chassis .- To get at the under-

neath of the chassis of this receiver there is no need to remove it from the cabinet. Simply remove the false bottom from the cabinet. This is secured by four wood

Should it be found necessary to remove the chassis, the procedure is as follows: Remove the three knobs from the front (spring clips) and four bolts from underneath the cabinet. Unplug the speech coil leads and free the field leads from the terminal strip on the speaker by undoing the two bolts. The leads are colour coded, so that reconnection is an easy matter.

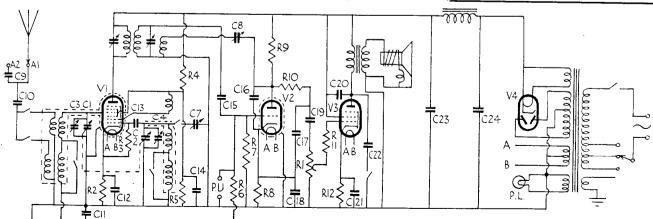
The chassis may then be removed.

ALIGNMENT **NOTES**

I.F. Circuits.—Connect a modulated oscillator tuned to 465 kc. to the grid cap of V1 through a dummy aerial and to the chassis. The grid lead must be taken to earth through a .5 meg. resistance and a

(Continued on opposite page.)

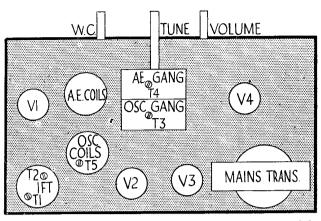
R.	Purpose,	Ohms.
1	Volume control	. 250,000
$\frac{2}{3}$	V1 cathode bias	. 250
3	VI osc. grid leak	100,000
4	V1 screen and osc. anode	20,000
5	decoupling. V1 screen and osc. anode decoupling.	40,000
6	V1 A.V.C. decoupling	. 2.1 meg
7	V2 grid leak	F10 000
6 7 8 9	V2 cathode bias	1 100
9	V2 anode load	10,000
0	H.F. filter	1 7,000
1	V3 grid stopper	00,000
2	V3 cathode bias	. 150

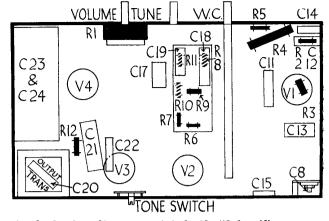


There is no I.F. amplifier in the 5014. The frequency changer is followed by a triode detector from which fixed reaction is applied to the I.F. transformer.

For more information remember www.savov-hill.co.uk

EVER READY 5014 SUPERHET (Continued)





These diagrams of the top (left) and bottom layouts of the Ever Ready chassis enable components to be identified rapidly. To obtain access to the underside only the baseboard of the cabinet need be removed.

.25 mfd. condenser connected between the oscillator anode (pin 1) and the chassis. Connect an output meter across the speaker terminals.

Trim T1 and T2 for maximum reading

metres to the A2 terminal and tune it in.

Trim T3 and T4 for maximum reading.

Long Waves.—Inject and tune in a signal of 1,300 metres, and, while rocking the gang condenser, adjust T5 for maximum reading on output meter.

If the reaction condenser C8 requires adjusting, which is unlikely, screwing it

in slightly will increase the sensitivity of the receiver to weak signals, but may reduce the output on a strong signal if adjusted too far. A compromise between sensitivity and output should be made.

The I.F. circuits must be readjusted after any alteration of the setting of C8.

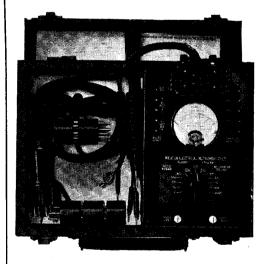
QUICK TESTS

Quick Tests are available on this receiver on the terminal strip on the speaker chassis. Volts measured between this and the receiver chassis should be:—

Red lead, 240 volts, smoothed H.T. Black lead, 420 volts, unsmoothed H.T.

VALVE READINGS No signal. Volume maximum. 200 v. A.C. mains.					
v.	Type.	Electrode.	Volts.	Ma.	
1	All Ever- Ready. A80A Met. (7).	Anode Screen Osc. anode	240 75 75	1.5 4.5 2.4	
2	A30D Met.	Anode	81	4.1	
3 4	(5) A70C (7) A11B (4)	Anode Screen Filament	215 240 420	35 4.2	

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