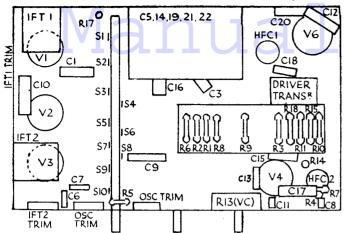
## A.V.C.6 BATTERY SET BY G.E.C. (Cont.)



SENSITIVITY AERIAL FUSE O AERIAL DRIVER HF TRANS TRANS H F osc osc W C SWITCH

The only components under the block condenser (below the G.E.C. chassis) are the sensitivity switch and C 13 and C 16. Above the chassis, the fuse next the driver transformer is in the H.T.+1 lead and is a 3.5 v .15 amp. type.

The condensers in the block have leads as follows:

C5.-Green and white.

C19.—Red

C21 and C22.—Orange on one side, orange and white the other.

C14.—Red and white.

Bare wire is E.

If the block has to be removed, remember to replace the tag under the switch side.

The connections to the double diode triode are (compared with ordinary mains triode holder): Grid and cathode pins, diode anodes; anode pin, anode; grid at top of bulb. The cathode pin is the A.V.C. diode anode.

Replacing Chassis.—Lay chassis inside

cabinet, replace holding screws and knobs. Replace the L.T. compartment after threading the leads through the aperture.

-The combined detector-oscillator valve, a VHT4 met. (V1), is preceded by a band-pass aerial tuner with second channel

suppressor coupling.

Bias is partly fixed and partly obtained from the A.V.C. The tuning of the oscillation which is the orid circuit. Visual tuning is tor is in the grid circuit. Visual tuning is provided by a meter movement in the common H.T. lead to V1 and V2. Coupling to the next valve is by band-pass I.F. trans-

former (frequency 125 kc.).

The I.F. valve, VPT4 met. (V2), is also biassed by cathode resistance and A.V.C., and is coupled to the next valve by another band-pass I.F. transformer.

An H4D (V3), double diode triode valve,

has the A.V.C. anode coupled to the primary of the I.F. transformer and the other anode is connected to the secondary.

The full A.V.C. potential is also used for biassing the grid of the muting valve. Bias for the triode section and delay A.V.C. is by cathode resistance R19, which is part of the H.T. potentiometer.

Coupling to the output valve, a triode LP4, is by tone-correction transformer with resistance coupling.

In the muting valve, MHL4 (V5), grid bias is applied from the A.V.C. diode, and as the carrier wave disappears the grid becomes less negative. The anode, therefore, becomes more positive than the cathode.

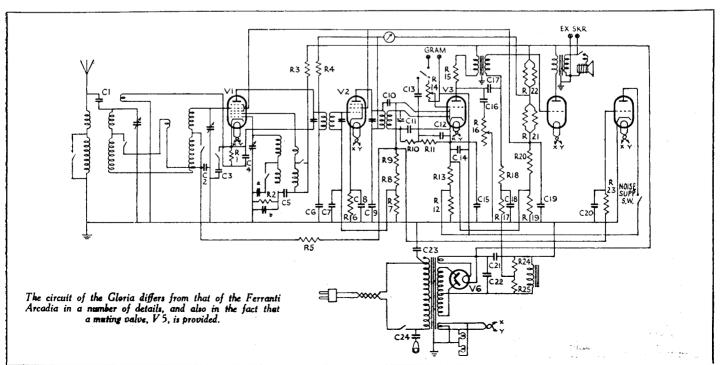
The current flowing through R13 then causes an excessive or "muting" bias on the triode section of the H4D.

Mains equipment consists of: Transformer, full-wave R4 rectifier, the L.S. field in the negative H.T. lead, with two 8-mfd. electrolytic condensers.

is provided by a potentiometer across the L.S. field. Bias for the directly heated output valve

Special Notes.—The resistances R21 and R22 are each actually two resistances in parallel. Where low readings are obtained on the screens or screens and anodes of V1

(Continued on next page.)



## FERRANTI GLORIA MAINS SUPERHET (Cont.)

and V2, one of either pair of resistances should be suspected.

Pilot lamps are the 3.5 volt .3 amp. type, and only half the heater voltage is applied to

Quick Tests.—Between the projecting connectors in front of the terminal strip mounted on top of the mains transformer and chassis (note the polarity) :-

A .- (left, looking from back), blue, 118 v. negative.

B.—Green, 250 v. positive, V4 anode.

C.-Red, 263 v. positive, H.T. smoothed. D.-Black, 0.

Removing Chassis .- Pull off the knobs and remove four holding screws from under-

VALVE READINGS No signal.					
Valve.	Туре.	Electrodes.	Volts.	M.A.	
1	VHT4 met.(7)	anode screen	200 100	4	
2	<b>VPT4</b> met. (5)	osc. anode anode aux. grid	80 /100 200 100	1.5 5.5	
3	H4D (7)	anode	150	1.7	
4 5	LP4 MHL4	anode	250	48	

\* Only minute voltage recorded with moving coil meter.

RESISTANCES						
R.	Purpose.	Ohms,				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	V1 cathode bias Across L.W. osc. coil Decoupling V1 osc. anode Decoupling V1 anode Decoupling V1 grid V2 cathode bias A.V.C. potentiometer  "" "H.F. stopper from diode Diode load Supply ptr. for V5 Supply ptr. for V5 V.C. V3 anode coupling Tone control V4 grid decoupling V4 grid decoupling V4 grid deak Part of H.T. ptr. Part of H.T. ptr. Part of H.T. ptr., two in parallel (each) Part of H.T. ptr., two in parallel (each) V5 grid leak	Ohms.  300 100,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1 meg. 450 1 meg. 2 meg. 100,000 .5 meg. 1 meg. 40,000 .25 meg. 3,000 12,400 18,000 6,000 2 meg.				
24 25	V4 bias ptr	100,000 250,000 1,600				
• May be 33,000 ohms.						

CONDENSERS						
C.	Purpose.	Mfd.				
1	Filter coupling of aerial trans-	18 mmfd.				
2	Decoupling V1 grid	.05				
3	Additional cathode by-pass on M.W.	.02				
4	V1 cathode by-pass	.03				
5	Decoupling V1 osc. anode	.01				
6	Decoupling V1 anode	.1				
4 5 6 7 8	Decoupling V2 grid	.05				
Ŕ	V2 cathode by-pass	.1				
9	Decoupling V2 anode	.1				
10	I.F. feed to A.V.C. diode	.00005				
īi	H.F. by-pass from diode	.00015				
12	H.F. by-pass from diode lead					
13	L.F. coupling to triode section					
14	Decoupling V3 grid	.25				
15	V3 cathode by-pass	1				
16	Tone control circuit	.05				
17	V3, V4, L.F. coupling	.02				
18	Decoupling V4 grid	.25				
19	By-pass screen H.T. supply	.1				
20	L.F. by-pass from V5 grid	.1				
21	H.T. smoothing					
22	H.T. smoothing					
23	H.F. by-pass from mains	.002				
24	Mains aerial	.002				

Disconnect L.S. leads from A, B, C neath. and D, and lift chassis out.

General Notes .- The M.W. and L.W. tracking trimmers are on top of the oscilla-tor coil can. The resistance R15 may be 33,000 or 40,000 ohms, and the resistance R12 may be a single 6 megohm or three 2 megohm resistances in series.

The connections to the L.S. leads are given in "Quick Tests"

Small condensers are coded by coloured bands as follows :-

Green, .01 mfd.; yellow, .02 mfd.; white, .03 mfd.; black, .06 mfd.; blue, .004 mfd.; brown, .002 mfd.

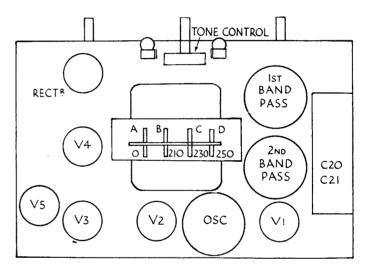
The small condenser block at the back contains three identical .1 mfd. condensers, and that alongside the long resistance strip contains a .25 mfd. (yellow lead) and a 1 mfd. (red lead).

Replacing Chassis.-Lay chassis inside cabinet, replace holding screws, mains leads (joined to clock leads), and L.S. leads.

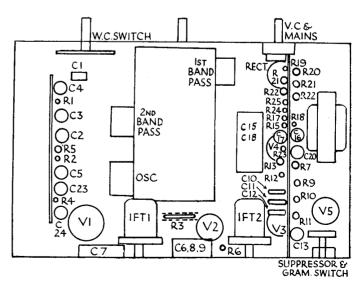
Replace the knobs.



A mains clock is one of the distinguishing features possessed by the Gloria receiver made by Ferranti, Ltd.



On the top of the Ferranti chassis the tracking condensers of the oscillator will be found on the top of the coil can. All the I.F. trimmers are at the back of the chassis.



Certain variations in the layout of the resistance and condenser strip on the right of the Gloria chassis are described in General Notes.