# HKYILLI

## LISSEN MODEL 8115 BATTERY STRAIGHT

CIRCUIT .- A three-valve battery 1eceiver operating on the usual medium and long wavelengths. The H.T. battery should have a voltage of 120 and the grid bias battery 12 volts.

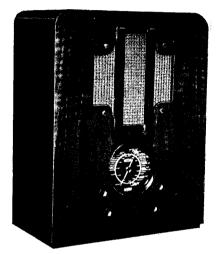
Aerial signals are fed through a series condenser to an inductively and capacitatively coupled coil, and so to the grid of VI, an H.F. pentode. The output of this valve is choke and capacity fed to a tuned H.F. coil and to V2, a triode detector, reaction being employed in the orthodox manner

The L.F. output of V2 is passed via a shunt-fed transformer to the output pentode V3, which is tone controlled by C16 and R6.

The P.M. moving coil speaker is coupled to the output valve by a matching transformer.

The volume control R8 operates by varying the amount of grid bias to V1. The tone compensating resistor, R6, may be shorted out by means of a flying lead on the back of the chassis.

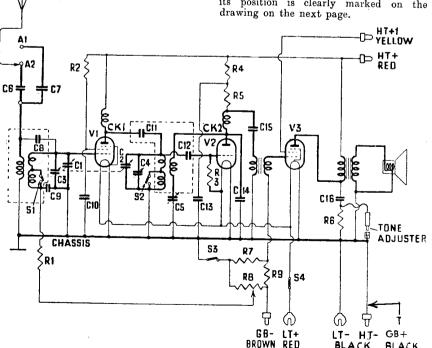
Special Notes .- If an external speaker is to be used, it should be plugged into the sockets for the internal speaker on the



The Lissen Model 8115 is a battery three with a straight circuit and covers medium and long wavebands.

back of the chassis, and should have its own matching transformer.

C6 consists of a length of twisted wire: its position is clearly marked on the



The circuit of Lissen's 8115 battery three. The tone adjuster which shorts out R6 consists of a flying lead and socket fitted on the back of the chassis.

more information

Exposing Chassis .- To obtain access to the underside of the chassis, simply remove the false bottom of the cabinet, which is held in place by four wood screws.

Removal of the chassis is as follows: First pull off the knobs, secured by spring clips; disconnect the speaker leads from the sockets on the back of the chassis, and remove the four fixing bolts from underneath the cabinet. The chassis may then be removed from the cabinet.

#### ALIGNMENT NOTES

Calibration .- With the tuning condenser plates fully meshed, check that the pointer corresponds with the index marks at the top and bottom of the scale. If not, correct it by slackening the centre fixing screw.

Trimming.-Switch the receiver to medium waves and tune it to 202 metres. Inject a signal of this wave length to the aerial and earth terminals and connect an output meter across the speaker terminals, then adjust T1 and T2 for maximum reading on the output meter.

## VALVE READINGS

v.	Type.	Electrode.	Volts.	Volts. M/a.	
	(All Ever Ready)				
1	K50M (7) Met.	anode	120 72	$\frac{1.6}{5}$	
2	K30D (4) Met.	anode	20	1.6	
3	K70B (5)	anode	118	4.3	
	1	screen	120	1.2	

The screen voltage for V3 will be the same as that of the yellow battery plug, and may disagree with the voltage given above.

#### RESISTANCES

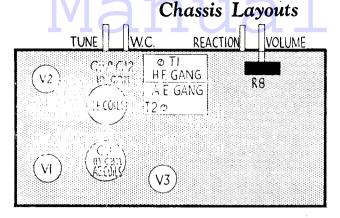
R.	Purpose.	Ohms.	
1	V1 bias decoupling	110,000	
$\bar{2}$	V1 screen decoupling	40,000	
$\frac{2}{3}$	V2 grid leak	2.1 meg	
4	V2 anode decoupling	11,000	
4 5	V2 anode feed	40,000	
6	Tone control	31,000	
7	Bias potentiometer	'800	
8 1	Volume control	3,000	
9	Bias potentiometer	1.500	

#### CONDENSERS

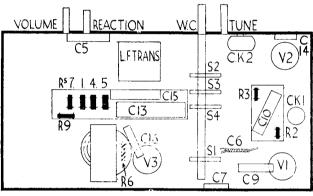
J	Purpose.	Mfd.	
5	Reaction	0005	
5 6 7 8 9	Series aerial	000008	
7	Series aerial	0003	
8	Aerial coupling	000005	
9	Bias decoupling	1	
0	V1 screen decoupling	1	
L	H.F. coupling	,00005	
2	V2 grid	00005	
3	V2 anode decoupling	5	
1	H.F. by-pass	0002	
5	L.F. coupling	1	
3	Tone control	01	

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## LISSEN 8115 BATTERY 3 (Cont.)



The top view of the chassis Lissen's 8115 battery straight three. The operating controls are, of course, "staggered." and not in the same straight line.



Underside view of the 8115 chassis. It should be noted that C6 consists of twisted wire, and that R6 is shown "ghosted" as it is hidden by the transformer. Other resistances are in solid black.

### COLOUR CODE FOR RESISTORS

THE international colour code for fixed resistances enables values to be found with minimum loss of time.

The code is :-

Colour		Figure	Colour.		Figur	
	Black		0	Green		5
	Brown		1	Blue		6
	$\mathbf{Red}$		2	Violet		7
	Orange		3	Grey		8
	Yellow		4	White		9

The body of the resistor is coloured to represent the first figure of the value. One end is coloured to give the second figure of the value and a spot on the body indicates the number of ciphers ("noughts") following the first two figures.

When there is no "end" colour or

spot, the figure is the same as that of the "body."

For example, a brown resistor with a green end and an orange spot has a value of 15.000 ohms.

- (1) Body, brown = 1.
- (2) End, green = 5.
- (3) Spot, orange, 3 ciphers, or 15,000 ohms.

A resistor with only two colours, a red body and a green tip, would have a resistance of 2,500 ohms.

- (1) Body, red, 2.
- (2) End, green, 5.
- (3) Spot, red, 2 ciphers, or 2,500 ohms.

# WESTON VALVE VOLTMETER



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