MURPHY A38

Four-valve, plus rectifier, two waveband superhet, incorporating a cathode-ray tuning indicator. Provision is made for the connection of low-impedance speakers. Suitable for operation from AC mains. 200 - 260v. Manufactured by Murphy Radio, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

An inductively coupled bandpass N inductively coupled bandpass filter divider network R25, R26, R27. the frequency changer valve V1. Image from the primary L15 of the second IF suppression is achieved via LO and CO.

The triode oscillator section of V1 has a winding L9, L10 in the cathode circuit. circuit of V1. R1 and C3 are the grid leak and condenser, while R2 is the bias resistance.

The IF signal from V1 is transferred by the amplifying pentode V2. The transformer has a subsidiary winding L14a and across R25, R26 and R27. components R5 and C6, which are switched into circuit by the selectivity and tone and C29 to the grid circuit of V4, the control switch S4. As will be seen, S4 has pentode output valve. A comprehensive several sections which control tone tone corrector circuit is introduced between correcting condensers in V3 and V4 grid R22 and C29 and comprises L17 and the circuits.

V2 is biased by R6, decoupled by C8. while the suppressor grid may be returned network, thus forming an inter-station passed via the grid stopper R24 to the grid suppression circuit.

A second IF transformer L15-L16 passes on the signal to the signal diode of the double-diode-triode V3. The filter and load resistances are R12, R13, R14, R15. The tapping between R13 and R14 controls the grid of the tuning indicator.

Condensers C14, C15, C17 and C18 are for tone control and are brought into action by the sections of the switch S4. C16 is the coupling condenser which passes on the signal through the grid coil R18 to the grid of the triode section of V3. The grid circuit is completed via R17 and R20 to a tapping on the grid bias potential

The AVC diode of V3 is fed via C11 transformer. R9 and R10 are the load resistances and full AVC is applied via tuned anode circuit with the reaction R11, decoupled by C12 and R29 to the grid

V2 grid circuit requires less control and is returned via R8, decoupled by C9 to the junction of R9, R10. The AVC diode is the IF transformer L13—L14 to the grid of fully delayed by being returned to the chassis line which is at full bias potential

> V3 is resistance-capacity coupled by R22 condensers C23 to C28 which are controlled by sections of the switch S4.

either to cathode—which is normal circuit of V4 and is taken to the junction T6 and T7 for maximum output.

arrangement—or to the signal diode load l of R26 and R27 for bias. The signal is of the valve from whence it is transformercoupled by L18, L19 to the energised loudspeaker.

> A permanent degree of tone correction is effected by R28, C30. L20 is the speech coil across which are connected the extra speaker sockets.

HT supply circuit comprises the fullwave rectifier valve V5, and smoothing is output. effected by the smoothing choke L22 and the speaker field winding L21, with smoothing condensers C31, C33 and C34.

GANGING

IF Circuits.—Switch receiver to LW and rotate the dial of and tune to 2.000 metres. Inject a signal of the service oscillator 119kcs via a dummy aerial to the control grid of V2 and chassis. Keeping the input maximum output from the receiver. | CONDENSERS from the oscillator low, adjust T1 and T2 Adjust T9 and then T10 for maximum for maximum output.

Transfer the oscillator leads to the control grid of V1 and chassis and adjust T3 and T4 for maximum output on a 119kc signal.

MW Band.—Switch receiver to MW and with a normal aerial and earth connected, tune the receiver dial to a wavelength of a known broadcast station as near to 220 metres as possible. Adjust T5 to receive the station at maximum volume.

Without altering the setting of the tuning control replace the aerial and earth with the dummy aerial of the service oscillator. Tune the oscillator to obtain maximum output from the receiver. The volume control R19 is in the grid ignoring the actual calibration. Adjust

Band.—Reconnect the aerial and earth and switch receiver to LW and tune the scale to the wavelength of a known LW station.

Adjust T8 to receive the station chosen at maximum

Tune in receiver to exactly 1,000 metres. connect the service oscillator in place of the aerial and earth to the point giving

output.

VALVE BEADINGS

v^{Tu}	ken with no signal Type	Electrode	Volts
1	AC/TP (Mazda)	Anode Screen Cathode Osc. anode	153 153 4 80
2	AC/VP2	Anode Screen Cathode	236 200 2
3	AC/HLDD	Anode Cathode	118 16
4 5	AC/4 Pen UU4	Anode Screen Cathode Cathode	224 236 16 334
Tuning Indicator AC/ME		1E Anode Anode Cathode	32 236 16

VOLUME R 19 CONTROL S3A S38 VCI

COMPENSENS					
C	Mfds	C	Mfds		
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 15 17	0095 1 00035 0005 05 001 002 01 05 05 00005 01 0001 0001 0003 0001 0001	18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34			
RESIS	STANCES				

		711020			
R		Ohms	R	Ohms	
1		50,000	16	 1 meg	ľ
2	2.	500	17	 250,000	į
3		100,000	18	 25,000	ı,
4		5,000	19	 100,000	
2 3 4 5 6		100,000	20	 1 meg	
6		300	21	 1 meg	
7		1 meg	22	 50,000	
8		1 meg	23	 3,000	,
8		800,000	24	 5,000	į
10		600,000	25	 28	
11		2 meg	26	 83	
12		100,000	27*	 118	
13		400,000	28	 4,000	
14		150,000	29	 5,000	
15		40,000		•	
*	113 ob		hassis.		

•	113	onms	in (
W	INC	ING	iS
r			0

L	Ohms	L	Ohms
0	1.4 . 9 . 4 . 12 . 3 2 . 4 . 12 . 2.5 . 3.5 . 8	14 14A 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	40 10 40 40 500 180 1.8 900 122 180—200

