HMV 1122



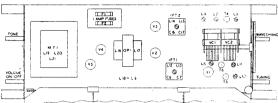
V2 -- W77

/190V 7:3MA

VI-X78

2.7MA

Five-valve three-waveband superhet with internal plate aerial and sockets for external aerial, earth, high-resistance pickup and low-impedance extension speaker. Housed in walnut-finished table cabinet. Suitable for 195-255V 50-100c/s. Marketed by The Gramophone Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.



v5 — u 78

V4 — N 78

240V 24MA

G2 248V 4-3MA

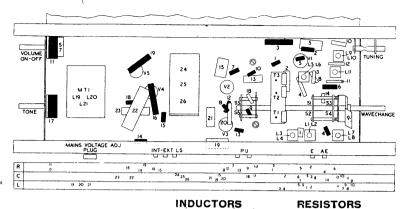
V3 - DH 77

75V IMA DIAL

6·5V

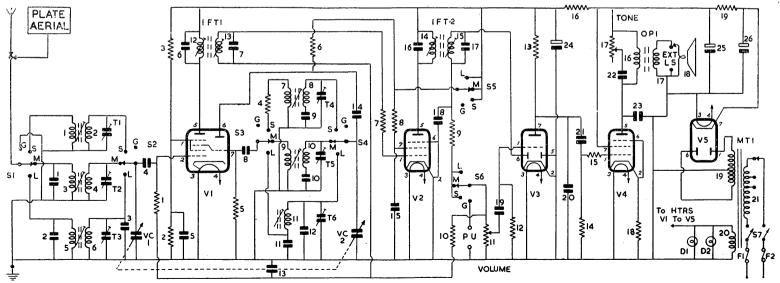
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305V 54MA 0_



Ohms

1		25	1 470K	}
2		Very low		I
3		- 20		Ĩ
4				}
5			5 22K	1
6			6 22K	}
7		5	7 10K	1
8		Very low	8 15K	1
9		3.2	9 100K	1
10		3.75	10 1.5M	1
11, 13-15		7	(500K P	otr. with
12	<	8.5	11 (DPS	Γ switch
16		300	12 3.3M	1
		7	13 100K	1
		4	14 220K	1
		800	15 10K	1
20		Very low	16 2k	WW 5W
21		52 Total		Potr.
			18 200	½
		,	19 1K	WW 5W
	2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11, 13-15 12 16 17 18 19 20 21	2 3 4 5 7 9 10 11, 12-15 12 16 17 18 19 19 19 10 11, 12-15 12 13 14 15 17 18 19 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	2 Very low 3 300 4 3.25 5 62 6 24 7 5 8 Very low 9 3.2 10 3.7 11 7 12 8.5 16 300 17 7 18 4 18 4 20 Very low 21 800 20 Very low 21 52 Total	2 Very low 2 12K 3 30 3 3 15K 4 3.25 4 100 5 62 5 22K 7 5 7 10K 8 Very low 8 15K 9 3.2 9 100K 10 3.2 9 100K 11, 12-15 7 11 500K P 12 8.5 11 500K P 12 8.5 11 DPS 16 300 12 3,3M 17 7 13 100K 18 4 14 220K 19 800 15 10K 20 Very low 16 22K 21 52 Total 17 20K 21 52 Total 17 20K 21 52 Total 17 20K



CAPACITORS

Ohms

Watts

C_	Capacity	Type
123456789012345678901223456	22pF Silver M 220pF Silver I 220pF Silver I 88pF Silver I 80pF Silver I 100pF Sil	Mica lica lica lica lica Mica Mica Mica Mica Mica Mica Mica M

HMV 1122-Continued

A ERIAL.—Signal from the internal plate aerial or from an external aerial is switched by S1 to aerial coupling coils L1 (SW), L3 (MW), L5 (LW). The MW and LW coupling coils are of the highimpedance type and are shunted by C1, C2 respéctively.

The grid coils L2 (SW), L4 (MW), L6 (LW), trimmed by T1, T2, T3—C3 respectively, are switched by S2 to aerial tuning capacitor VC1 and coupled by C4 to frequency-changer V1. Cathode is internally strapped to heater connection which is earthed to chassis.

AVC decoupled by R10, C13 is fed through R1 to grid of V1. Screen voltage is obtained from potential divider R2, R3 across HT line and decoupled by C5. Primary L12, C6 of IFT1 is in the hexode anode circuit.

On Gram position of S1, S2 aerial input is earthed to chassis and tuned circuits are disconnected from

Oscillator is connected in a tuned-anode shuntfed circuit. The anode coils L8 (SW), L10 (MW), L11 (LW), which are padded by C9, C10, C11 and trimmed by T4, T5, T6 respectively, are switched by S4 to oscillator tuning capacitor VC2 and coupled by C14 to oscillator anode of V1 of which R6 is the load resistor.

Grid reaction voltages are developed on L7 (SW), L9 (MW) and capacitively across padder C11 on LW and are switched by S3 through C8 to oscillator grid of V1. R4 is SW limiter resistor. Automatic bias for grid is developed on C8 with R5 as leak resistor.

On Gram position of S3, S4 grid and anode coils are switched out.

IF amplifier operates at 465kc/s. Secondary L13, C7 of IFT1 feeds signal, and AVC voltages decoupled by R10, C13 through stopper R7 to gl of IF amplifier V2. Cathode and suppressor are strapped and earthed to chassis. Screen voltage is obtained from R8 and decoupled by C15. Primary L14, C16 of IFT2 is in the anode circuit.

Signal rectifier.—Secondary L15, C17 of IFT2 feeds signal to one of diodes of V3. R11, the volume control, is the diode load and is switched into circuit on the three radio positions of S6. IF filtering is by R9, C18. Second diode is earthed

AVC.—The DC component of the rectified signal across R11 is decoupled by R10, C13 and fed to V1, V2 for AVC.

Pickup sockets are fitted at rear of chassis for any high-resistance magnetic or crystal pickup. Pickup signal is switched by S6 in its GRAM position to volume control R11.

To prevent radio breakthrough aerial input is earthed and aerial and oscillator coils are switched out of circuit. In addition HT feed to oscillator anode V1 and screen of V2 is disconnected by S5.

AF amplifier.—C19 feeds signal from volume control R11 to grid of triode amplifier section of V3. Cathode being connected down to chassis, bias for grid is developed on C19 with R12 as leak. R13 is anode load and C20 anode RF bypass capacitor.

Output stage.—Signal at anode V3 is coupled by C21 to pentode output amplifier V4. R15 is grid stopper and R14 grid load. Cathode bias and negative feedback is provided by R18. Screen

voltage is obtained direct from HT line, decoupling being given by C25. Suppressor is externally connected to cathode.

Primary L16 of output matching transformer OPI is in the anode circuit. C23 prevents rise in impedance of L16 at the higher frequencies, whilst R17 with C22 provides variable top-cut tone control. Secondary L17 feeds signal to a 10½-in. elliptical PM speaker L18.

Sockets are provided for connection of a low-impedance extension speaker and provision is made to disconnect internal speaker if desired.

HT is provided by an indirectly-heated full-wave rectifier V5. Its anode voltages are obtained from HT secondary L19 of mains input transformer MT1 and its heater current from LT secondary L20 in common with other valves. Resistance-capacity smoothing is given by R19, C25, C26. HT feed to V1 to V3 is further voltage dropped and smoothed by R16, C24. Reservoir rmoothing capacitor C26 is rated to handle 100mA sipple current.

Heaters and dial lights are wired in parallel and obtain their current from secondary L20 of MT1. Primary L21 of MT1 is tapped for inputs of 195-215, 216-235, 236-255V 50 to 100 c/s AC.

S7, which is ganged to volume control spindle, is the ON/OFF switch.

TRIMMING INSTRUCTIONS

Apply signal as stated below	Tune receiver to	Trim in order stated for maximum output		
(1) 465kc/s to g1 of V1 via .01mF MW-Gang condenser at min. cap.		Cores L15, L14, L13, L12		
(2) 6mc/s to AE socket via dummy aeria! 50 metres		Core L7, L2.		
(3) 17.8m c/s as above	17.8m c/s as above 16.8 metres			
(4) 588kc/s as above	510 metres	Core L9, L4		
(5) 1.605mc/s as above	186.9 metres	T5		
(6) 1.427mc/s as above	210 metres	T2. Repeat 4, and 6		
1,850 metres		Core L11, L6		
(8) 300kc/s as above	1,000 metres	T6, T3		

Faults in Prewar Ekco's

PREWAR Ekco sets, mains and battery: symptoms — inexplicable loss of signal strength although all components are in order.

Where these sets are fitted with IF transformers that are tuned with screw-in cores it is found that the trimming is very flat. There seems to be some effect due to age that causes these coils to lose their Q and the only remedy is to replace them.

I have found a similar effect in those sets that

have bandpass aerial coils on waxed wood rods.

Another puzzling fault in old Ekcos is intermittent leakage in the various 140 pF condensers that are fitted in large numbers. This causes queer poises that are hard to pin down. When such a fault is encountered it pays to replace all these condensers.—S. L. H.

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