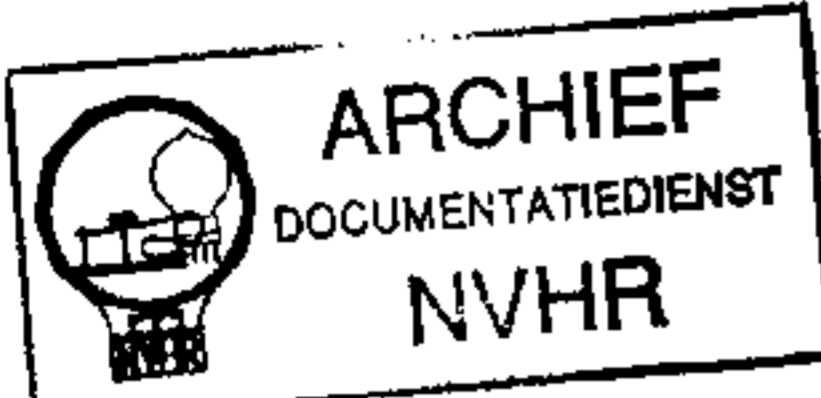
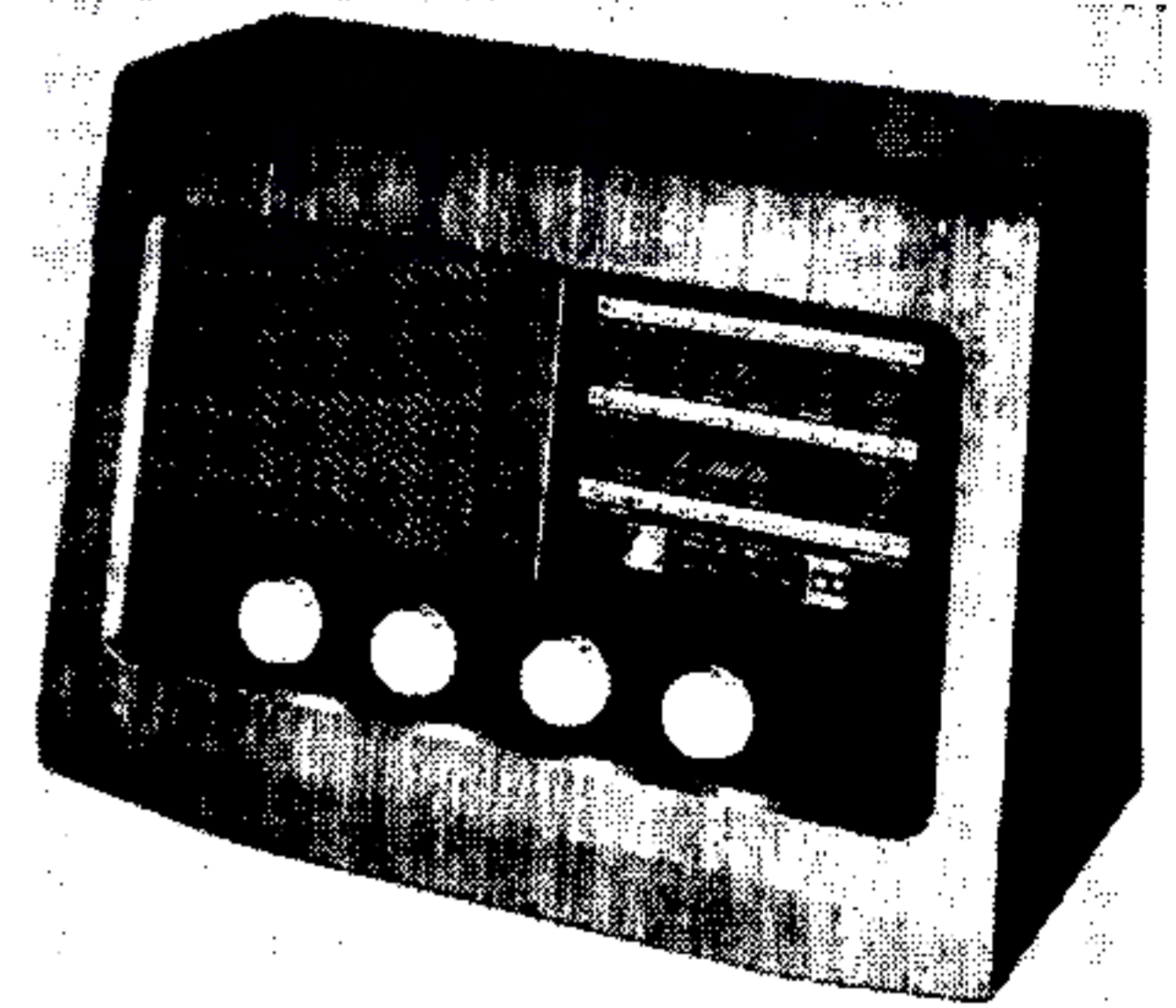


Ned. Ver. v. Historie v/d Radio



ACE A.C. RECEIVERS

Covering A51, and "Minigram" and "Mayfair" Autoradiograms



The appearance of the Ace A51.

FIVE Ace receivers are covered in this Service Sheet, which was prepared from an A51 table receiver. The other models are the "Mayfair" MRG535 (single speed) and MRGS535 (3-speed) autoradiograms; and the "Minigram" RGA535 (single speed) and RGAS535 (3-speed) autoradiograms.

An identical chassis is employed in all five models. It is a 4-valve (plus rectifier) 3-band superhet designed to operate from A.C. mains only of 190-250 V.

Release date (approximate, all ARG models, November 1951) and original prices: A51, March 1951, £19 2s 6d; MRG535, £55 3s 1d; MRGS535, £58 16s 8d; RGA535, £42 13s 1d; RGAS535, £46 6s 7d. Purchase tax extra.

COMPONENTS AND VALUES

CAPACITORS	Values	Locations
C1	Aerial coupling ...	500pF G4
C2§	I.F. filter tune ...	820pF G4
C3	A.G.C. decoupling ...	0.01µF F4
C4	Aerial coupling ...	0.0033µF G3
C5	1st I.F. trans. tuning ...	100pF A2
C6		100pF A2
C7	H.T. by-pass ...	0.01µF F4
C8	L.W. osc. trim. ...	25pF F3
C9§	S.W. osc. tracker ...	0.0022µF F3
C10	M.W. osc. tracker ...	380pF F3
C11	L.W. osc. tracker ...	150pF F3
C12	Osc. anode coup. ...	50pF G3
C13	A.G.C. decoupling ...	0.01µF G4
C14	S.G. decoupling ...	0.01µF F4
C15	2nd I.F. trans. tuning ...	100pF B2
C16		100pF B2
C17	I.F. by-passes ...	120pF F3
C18		120pF F3
C19*	V3 cath. by-pass ...	25µF E4
C20	A.G.C. coupling ...	23pF F4
C21	A.F. coupling ...	0.05µF F3
C22	P.U. tone corrector ...	250pF F4
C23	V3 anode decoup. ...	0.1µF E4
C24	A.F. coupling ...	0.01µF F4
C25	I.F. by pass ...	250pF E4
C26	A.G.C. decoupling ...	0.01µF F4
C27*	G.B. by-pass ...	25µF E3
C28	Part tone control ...	0.05µF E3
C29*	H.T. smoothing ...	16µF C1
C30*		8µF C1
C31*	16µF C1	
C32†	S.W. aerial trim. ...	G3
C33†	M.W. aerial trim. ...	G3
C34†	L.W. aerial trim. ...	G3
C35†	Aerial tuning ...	B1
C36†	S.W. osc. trim. ...	F3
C37†	M.W. osc. trim. ...	F3
C38†	L.W. osc. trim. ...	F3
C39†	Oscillator tuning ...	B1

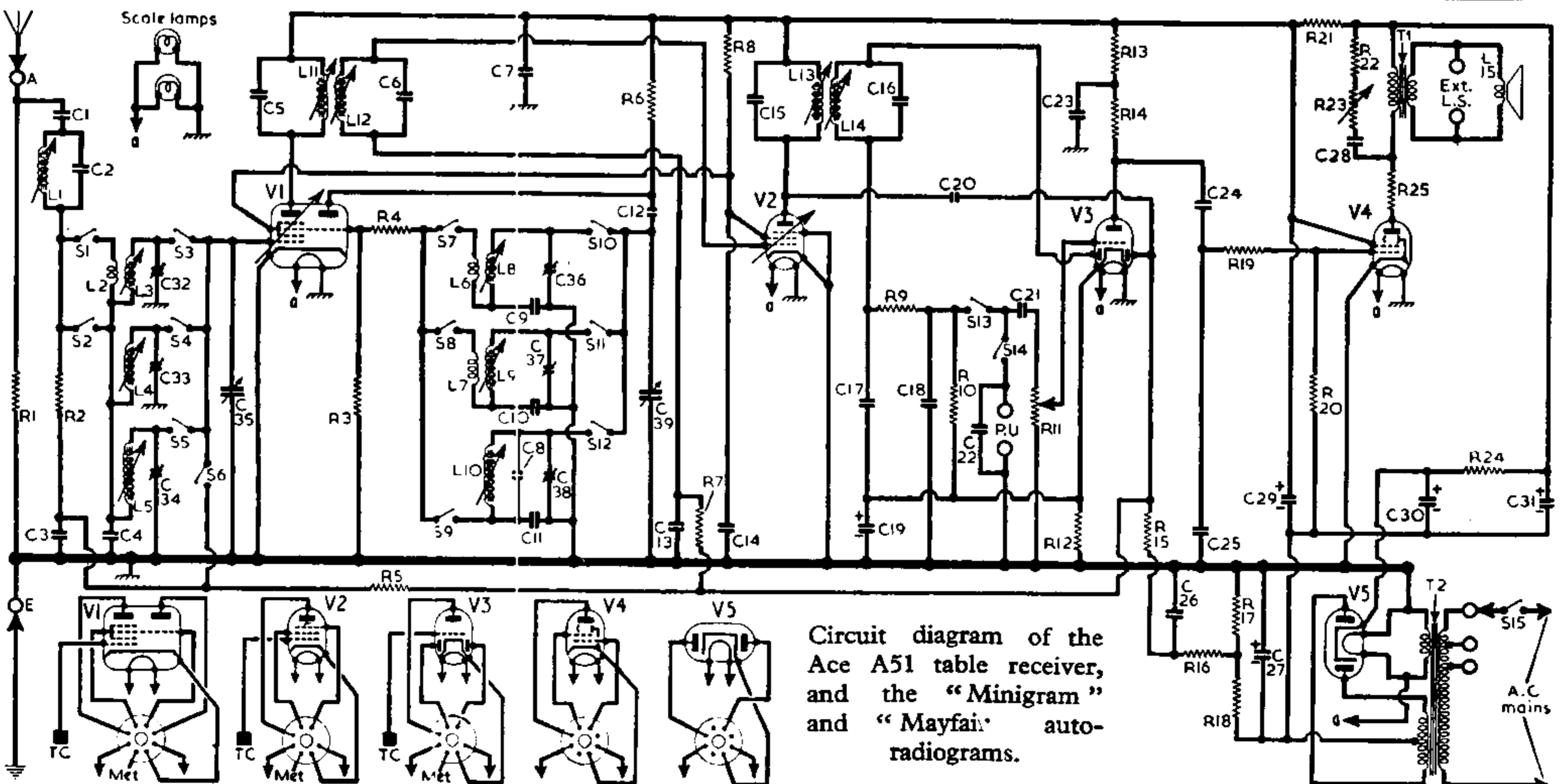
RESISTORS	Values	Locations
R1	Aerial shunts ...	2.2kΩ G4
R2		10kΩ F4
R3	V1 osc. C.G. ...	47kΩ G4
R4	V1 osc. stopper ...	120Ω G3
R5	A.G.C. decoupling ...	1MΩ F4
R6	Osc. anode feed ...	22kΩ G4
R7	A.G.C. decoupling ...	1MΩ F4
R8	S.G. H.T. feed ...	15kΩ F4
R9	I.F. stopper ...	47kΩ F4
R10	Diode load ...	470kΩ F4
R11	Volume control ...	1MΩ E3
R12	V3 G.B. ...	2.4kΩ F4
R13	V3 H.T. decoupling ...	68kΩ E4
R14	V3 anode load ...	220kΩ F4
R15	A.G.C. diode load ...	1MΩ F4
R16	A.G.C. decoupling ...	1MΩ D3
R17	G.B. resistors ...	47Ω D3
R18		150Ω D3
R19	V4 C.G. ...	68kΩ E4
R20		470kΩ E4
R21	H.T. smoothing ...	1.5kΩ D3
R22	Part tone control ...	680Ω E3
R23	Tone control ...	50kΩ D3
R24	H.T. smoothing ...	500Ω D3
R25	V4 anode stopper ...	47Ω E4

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Aerial input is inductively coupled on S.W. by L2, and capacitatively "bottom" coupled on M.W. and L.W. by G4 to single tuned circuits L3, C35 (S.W.), L4, C35 (M.W.) and L5, C35 (L.W.) which precede triode hexode valve (V1, Brimar 6K8GT), operating as frequency changer (Continued col. 1 overleaf)

OTHER COMPONENTS	Approx. Values (ohms)	Locations
L1	I.F. rejector ...	1.8 G4
L2	S.W. aerial coup. ...	— G3
L3	Aerial tuning coils	1.7 G3
L4		40.0 G3
L5		40.0 G3
L6	Osc. reaction coils	0.4 F3
L7		1.0 F3
L8	Oscillator tuning coils ...	— F3
L9		5.5 F3
L10	17.5 F3	
L11	1st I.F. trans. { Pri. ...	8.0 A2
L12		8.0 A2
L13	2nd I.F. trans. { Pri. ...	5.5 B2
L14		5.5 B2
L15	Speech coil ...	2.5 —
T1	O.P. trans. { Pri. ...	400.0 E3
		0.5 E3
T2	Pri. total ...	34.0 —
	H.T. sec., total ...	450.0 C2
	Heater sec. ...	0.2 —
S1-S14	Waveband switches	— G3
S15	Mains sw., g'd R11	— E3

* Electrolytic. † Variable. ‡ Pre-set. § Two in parallel.



Circuit diagram of the Ace A51 table receiver, and the "Minigram" and "Mayfair" autoradiograms.

Circuit Description—continued

with internal coupling. I.F. rejection by L1, C2. Oscillator anode coils L8 (S.W.), L9 (M.W.) and L10 (L.W.) are tuned by C39. Parallel trimming by C36 (S.W.), C37 (M.W.) and C8, C38 (L.W.); series tracking by C9 (S.W.) C10 (M.W.) and C11 (L.W.).

Second valve (V2, Brimar 6K7GT) is a variable-mu R.F. pentode operating as intermediate frequency amplifier with tuned transformer couplings C5, L11, L12, C6 and C16, L13, L14, C16.

Intermediate frequency 472 kc/s. Diode signal detector is part of double-diode triode valve (V3, Brimar 6Q7GT). Audio-frequency component in rectified output is developed across load resistor R10 and passed via C21 and volume control R11 to control grid of triode section, which operates as A.F. amplifier. I.F. filtering by C17, R9, C18 and C25.

Second diode of V3 is fed from V2 anode via C20, and the resulting D.C. potential developed across its load resistor R15 is fed back as bias to V1 and V2, giving automatic gain control. Provision is made for the connection of a gramophone pick-up across R11 via S14, which closes in the gram position of the waveband switch control. S6 closes and S13 opens on gram to prevent radio break-through.

Resistance-capacitance coupling via R14, C24 and R20 between V3 triode anode and beam tetrode output valve (V4, Brimar 6V6GT). Variable tone control in anode circuit by R22, R23 and C28. Provision is made for the connection of a low-impedance external speaker across T1 secondary. Bias for V4 is obtained from the voltage dropped across R17 and R18 in the H.T. negative lead to chassis.

H.T. current is supplied by I.H.C. full-wave rectifying valve (V5, Brimar 6X5GT). Smoothing by R21, R24 and electrolytic capacitors C29, C30, C31.

VALVE ANALYSIS

Valve voltages and currents given in the table below are those measured in our receiver when it was operating from A.C. mains of 230 V. The receiver was tuned to the highest wavelength end of M.W., but there was no signal input.

Voltage readings were measured with an Avo Electronic Test Meter which has a very high internal impedance, and allowance should be made for the extra current drawn by meters of lower impedance. Chassis was the negative connection.

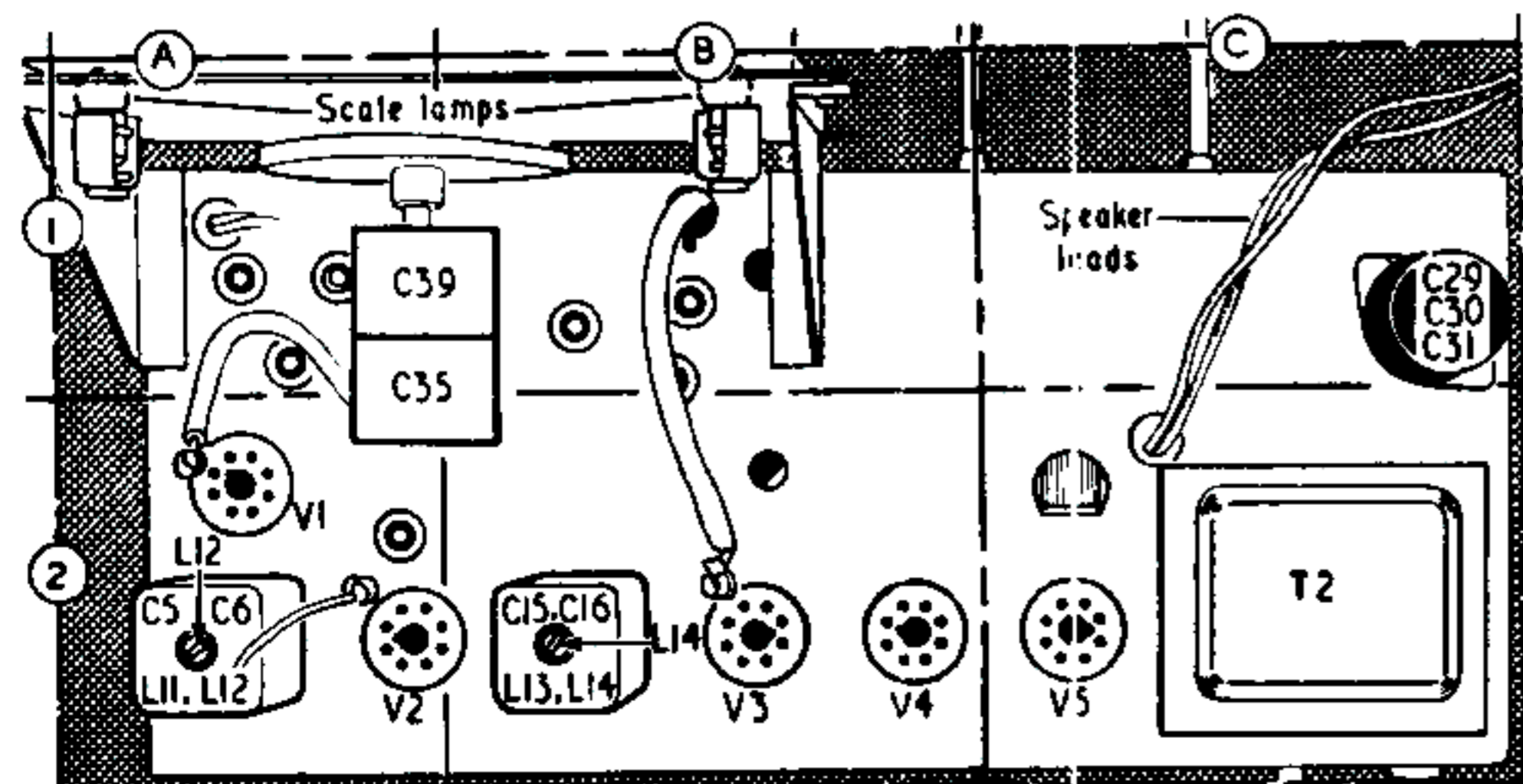
Valve	Anode		Screen		Cath.
	V	mA	V	mA	V
V1 6K8GT	230	2.0	130	5.8	—
	Oscillator				
	115	4.5			
V2 6K7GT	230	9.0	130	2.0	—
V3 6Q7GT	70	0.45	—	—	1.0
V4 6V6GT	260	38.0	230	2.0	—
V5 6X5GT	280†	—	—	—	310.0

† A.C. reading.

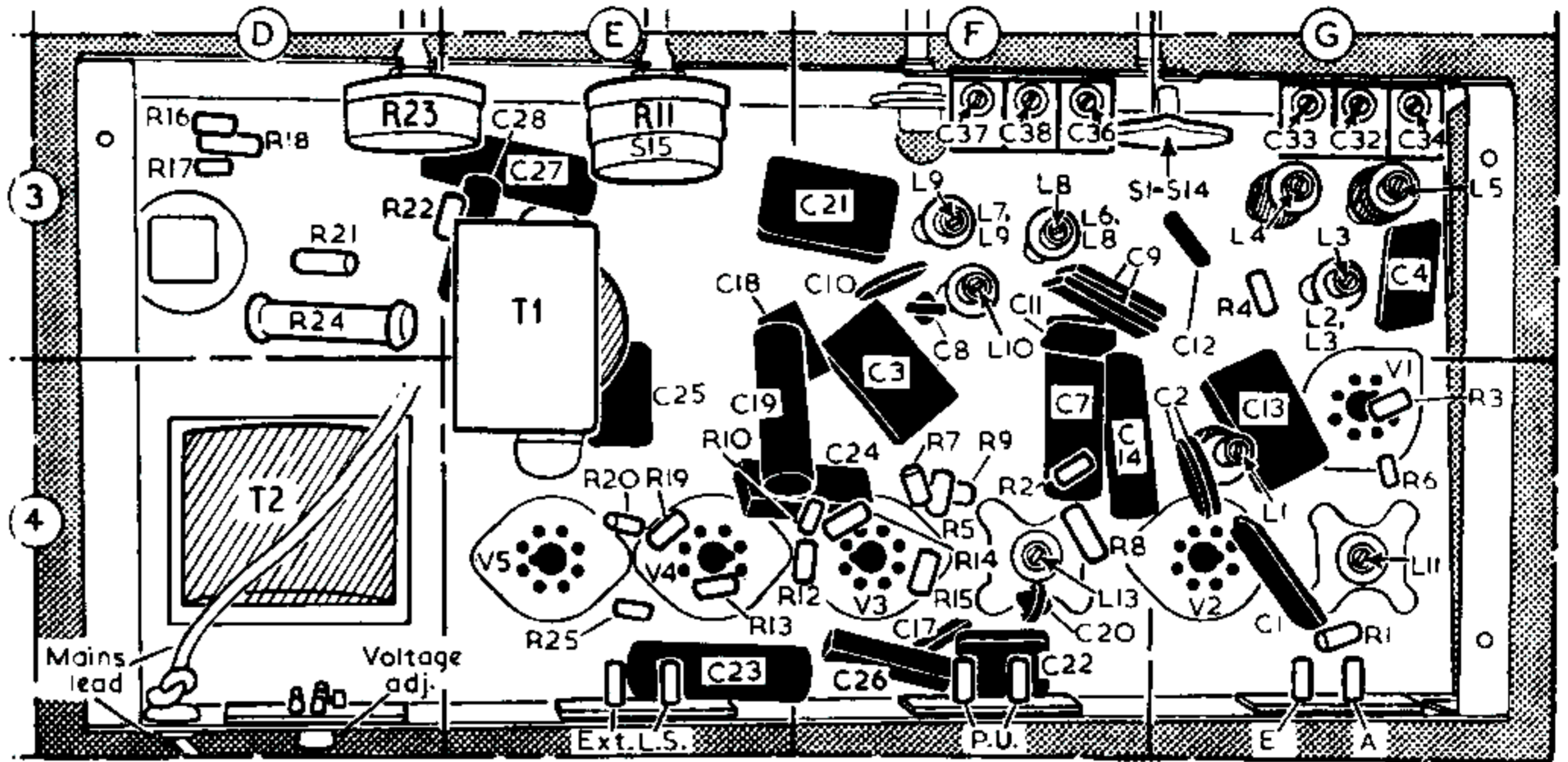
CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

I.F. Stages.—Switch receiver to M.W. and turn gang to maximum capacitance. Connect output of signal generator, via an 0.1 μF capacitor in the "live" lead, to control grid (top cap) of V1 and chassis. Feed in a 472 kc/s (635.6 m) signal and adjust the cores of L14, L13, L12 and L11 (location references B2, F4, A2, G4) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

R.F. and Oscillator Stages.—Transfer signal generator leads, via a suitable dummy aerial, to A and E sockets.



Plan view of chassis, showing two of the I.F. core adjustments. The remaining I.F. adjustments, together with all the R.F. and oscillator cores and trimmers, are shown in the underside view of the chassis.



Underside view of the chassis, showing all the R.F. and oscillator adjustments.

L.W.—Switch receiver to L.W., tune to 2,000 m, feed in a 2,000 m (150 kc/s) signal and adjust the cores of L10 (F3) and L5 (G3) for maximum output. Tune receiver to 1,000 m, feed in a 1,000 m (300 kc/s) signal and adjust C38 (F3) and C34 (G3) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

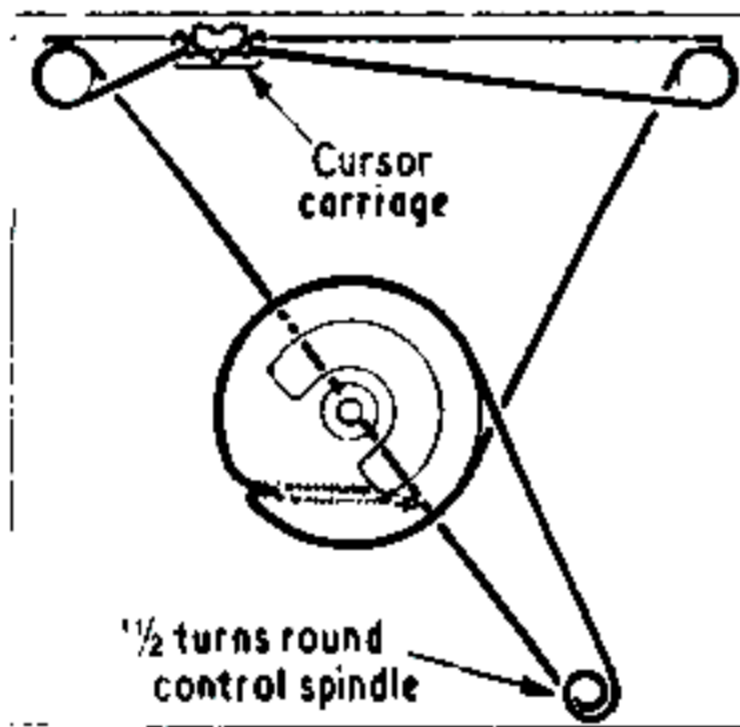
M.W.—Switch receiver to M.W., tune to 500 m, feed in a 500 m (600 kc/s) signal and adjust the cores of L9 (F3) and L4 (G3) for maximum output. Tune receiver to 200 m, feed in a 200 m (1,500 kc/s) signal and adjust C37 (F3) and C33 (G3) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

S.W.—Switch receiver to S.W., tune to 50 m, feed in a 50 m (6 Mc/s) signal and adjust the cores of L8 (F3) and L3 (G3) for maximum output. Tune receiver to 20 m, feed in a 20 m (15 Mc/s) signal and adjust C36 (F3) and C32 (G3) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

Scale Lamps.—These are two Osram lamps, with small clear spherical bulbs and M.E.S. bases, rated at 6.5 V, 0.3 A.

External speaker.—Two sockets are provided at the rear of the chassis for the connection of a low impedance (3-4Ω) external speaker.

Chassis Divergencies.—C25 is shown in the maker's diagram as being connected between V3 triode anode and chassis, whereas in our chassis



Sketch of the drive cord system, drawn as seen from the rear of the chassis.

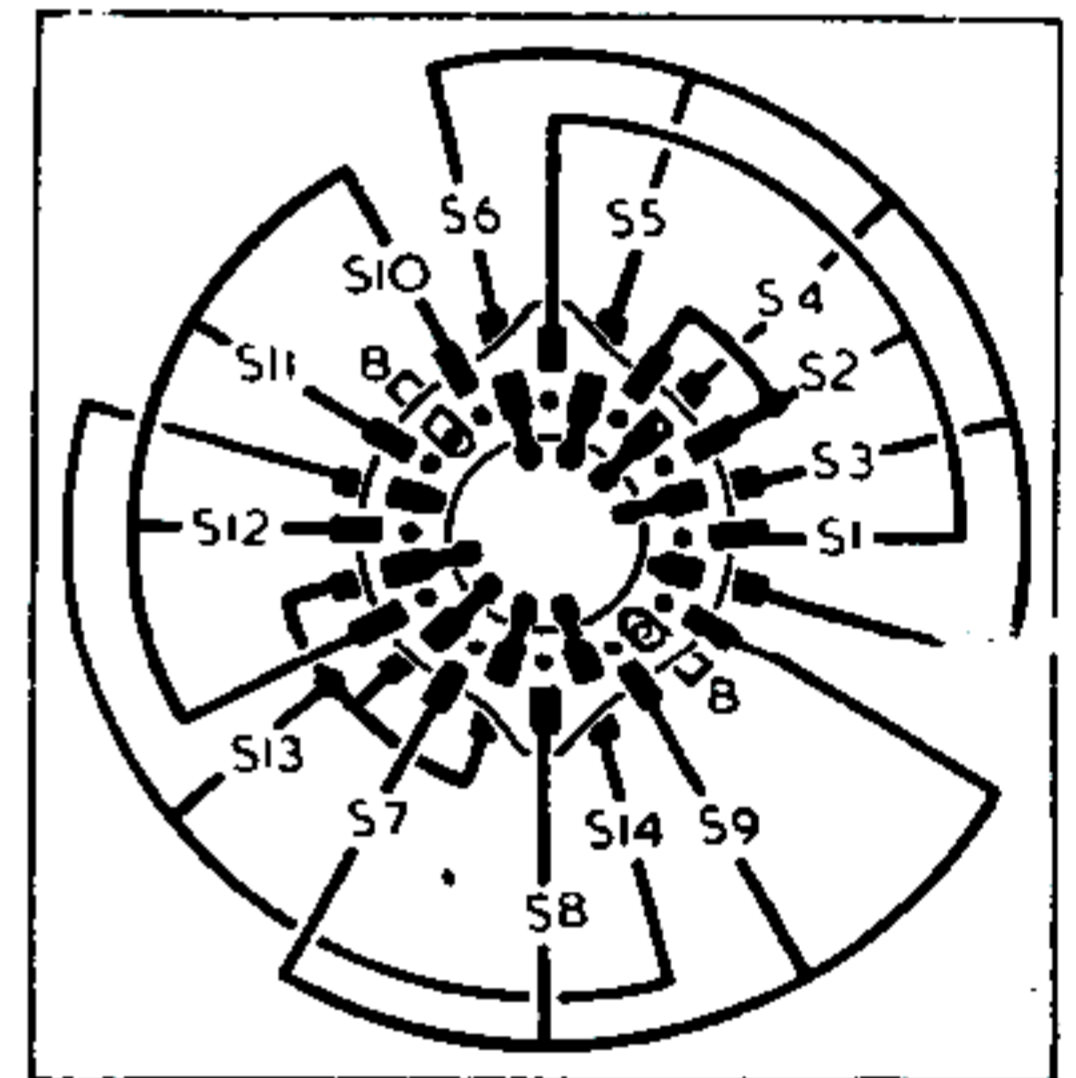


Diagram of the waveband switch unit, drawn as seen from the rear of an inverted chassis. Below is the associated switch table.

GENERAL NOTES

Switches.—S1-S12 are the waveband switches, and S13, S14 are the radio/gram change-over switches ganged in a single rotary unit beneath the chassis. This is indicated in our underside view of the chassis and shown in detail in the diagram in col. 3, where it is drawn as seen from the rear of an inverted chassis.

The table below it gives the switch positions for the four control settings, starting from the fully anti-clockwise position of the control knob. A dash indicates open, and C, closed.

S15 is the Q.M.B. mains switch, ganged with the volume control R11.

Switches	S.W.	M.W.	L.W.	Gram.
S1	C	—	—	—
S2	—	C	C	—
S3	C	—	—	—
S4	—	C	—	—
S5	—	—	C	—
S6	—	—	—	C
S7	C	—	—	—
S8	—	C	—	—
S9	—	—	C	—
S10	C	—	—	—
S11	—	C	—	—
S12	—	—	C	—
S13	C	C	C	—
S14	—	—	—	C

it was connected as shown in our diagram, so it may be connected either way. Similarly, we give the value of C19 and that of C27 as 25 μF, as they were in our chassis. In other chassis they may be 50 μF each. Our H.T. smoothing electrolytic was as shown in our table, but it is shown in the makers' diagram as being 25 μF+25 μF for C29 and C31, and a separate 8 μF reservoir for C30.

Drive Cord Replacement.—About 50 inches of high grade flax fishing line, plaited and waxed, is required for a new tuning drive cord, which should be run as shown in the accompanying sketch, which is drawn as seen from the rear of the chassis, neglecting obstructions, when the gang is at maximum capacitance.