

ALBA 510, 610, 710, 810.

Three valve, plus rectifier, three waveband superhet in table (810), console (610), table radiogram (510), and console radiogram (710) forms. The 510 and 710 have push-buttons for switching and wave-changing. All in A.C. and A.C./D.C. models; this sheet covers A.C. models only. Made by A. J. Balcombe, Ltd., 52-58, Tabernacle Street, London, E.C.2.

Circuit.—Coupled circuits, with iron cores on M. and L.W., link the aerial to V1, a triode-hexode frequency-changer. The oscillator section is tuned-grid with separate anode-coupling coils on each band. Iron-core I.F. transformers, with trimmer condensers, lead to V2, a

“sliding screen” pentode, and to V3, a combined double-diode output pentode.

A pick-up is connected through a small I.F. transformer, with switched secondary, to V2. The amplified signal is then developed across R17 and fed, via a further switch and C12, to the top of the volume control.

The radio signal is demodulated in the usual way. The A.V.C. circuit is orthodox, except that it is energised from the I.F. secondary.

Wavebands: 16.5-51, 200-560, 800-2,000 metres.

Models 510 and 710 have push-buttons for switching and wave-changing, but the chassis is otherwise the same as in the 810 and 610.

GANGING

I.F. CIRCUITS.—Adjust I.F. trimmers for maximum at 470 kc.

M.W. BAND.—At 250 metres, adjust T2 and T1. Pad at 500 metres with T3. Repeat operations.

L.W. BAND.—At 1,300 metres, adjust T5 and T4. Pad with T6 at 1,900. Repeat operations.

S.W. BAND.—At 19 metres, adjust T8 and T7. Padding is fixed.

VALVE VOLTAGES

V.	Type.	Electrode.	Volts.	Ma.
1	ECH2	Anode	265	.3
		Screen	90	.5
		Osc. anode	105	7
2	EF9	Anode	230	4.8
		Screen	105	2
3	EBL1	Anode	250	40
	(All Mullard)	Screen	265	6

CONDENSERS

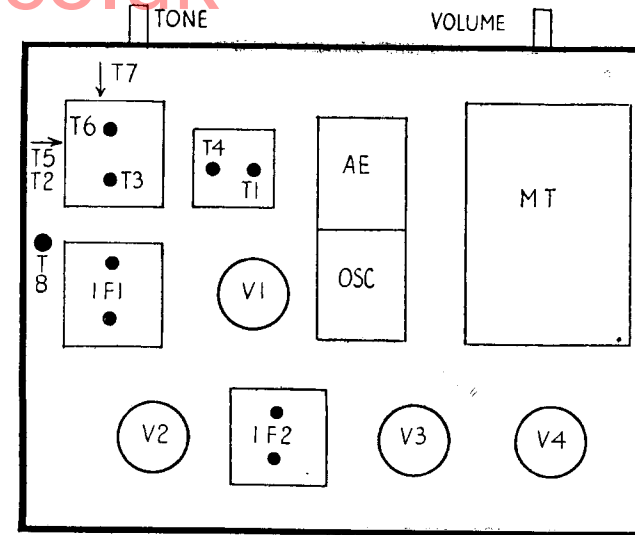
C.	Mfds.	C.	Mfds.
1	200 mmfds.	11	.1
2	.05	12	.005
3	5 mmfds.	13	100 mmfds.
4	.1	14	100 "
5	.1	15	50 "
6	100 mmfds.	16	.005
7	.0025	17	.25
8	.1	18	16+16+8
9	.05	19	.001
10	.1	20	.1

RESISTANCES

R.	Ohms.	R.	Ohms.
1	.25 meg.	10	50,000
2	100	11	.5 meg.
3	25,000	12	.25 meg.
4	50,000	13	150
5	200	14	.5 meg.
6	25,000	15	.5 meg.
7	.9 meg.	16	1,000
8	300	17	5,000
9	.5 meg.		

WINDINGS

L.	Ohms.	L.	Ohms.
1	40	12	4
2	1.5	13	4
3	15	14	300
6	30	15, 16	125
7	50	19	12
8	3	20, 21	1
9	9	22	700
10	15	23	400
11	V. low		



Speaker leads are red and blue for the field and red and white for speech. Red is common to both and black is earth.

Line Cord Connections

MANY service men do not appear to be familiar with the connecting of line cords in A.C./D.C. midgets.

One wire goes to the mains switch on the set; another, the resistance wire, to the heaters or pilot bulbs, and the third depends upon the circuit. If a ballast lamp is used, the purpose of the third wire will be to short out the line cord when using the set on 100 volts. Thus you would leave this wire disconnected when on 200-250 volts.

If a ballast lamp is not used, you connect the second wire with the third wire. At the set end, the third wire would be connected to the rectifier anodes. To use this set on 200-240 volts, an extra line cord is required.

—ALFRED ROSE, London, N.16.

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Note that two screws have to be adjusted on the mains transformer.

GANGING

I.F. CIRCUITS.—Adjust at 456 kc.

M.W. BAND.—Trim with T1, T2 and T3 at 1,300 kc. Pad with T4 while rocking gang. Repeat trimming adjustments.

L.W. BAND.—Trim with T5, T6 and T7 at 350 kc. and pad with T8 at 172 kc., rocking gang slightly. Re-trim.

S.W. BAND.—Trim with T9, T10 and T11 at 17.8 mc. and pad with T12, rocking gang. Re-trim.

NOTE.—The trimming adjustments must be such that the dial readings are accurate.

