H.M.V. Models 1507, 1508

General Description: Five-valve (including rectifier), three-waveband, portable radiogramophone. These models differ in cabinet design only. Note that the information given here is based on the later version. The early version used a different valve range (see below).

Power Supply: A.C. mains, 195–255 volts (50 c/s.). Consumption (radio) about 40 watts (55 watts on gramophone).

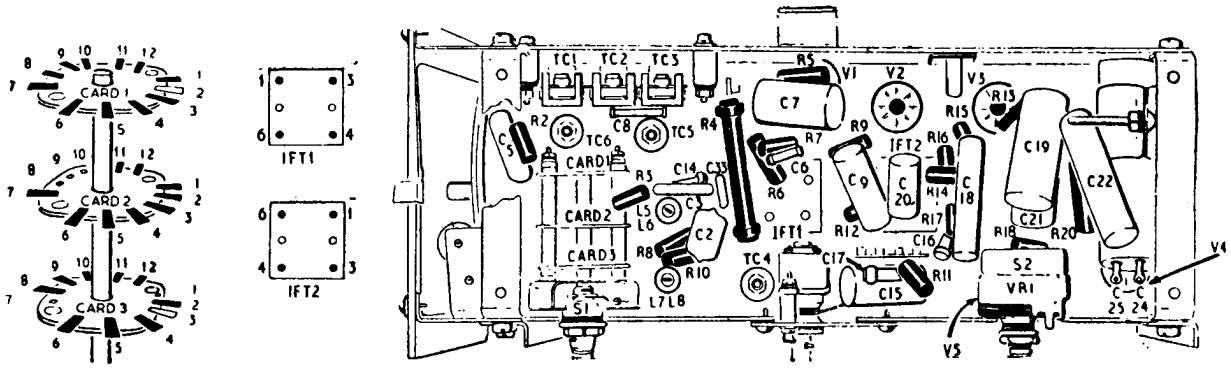
Wavebands: S.W. 16·3–51·7 m.; M.W. 187–575 m.; L.W. 900–2030 m.

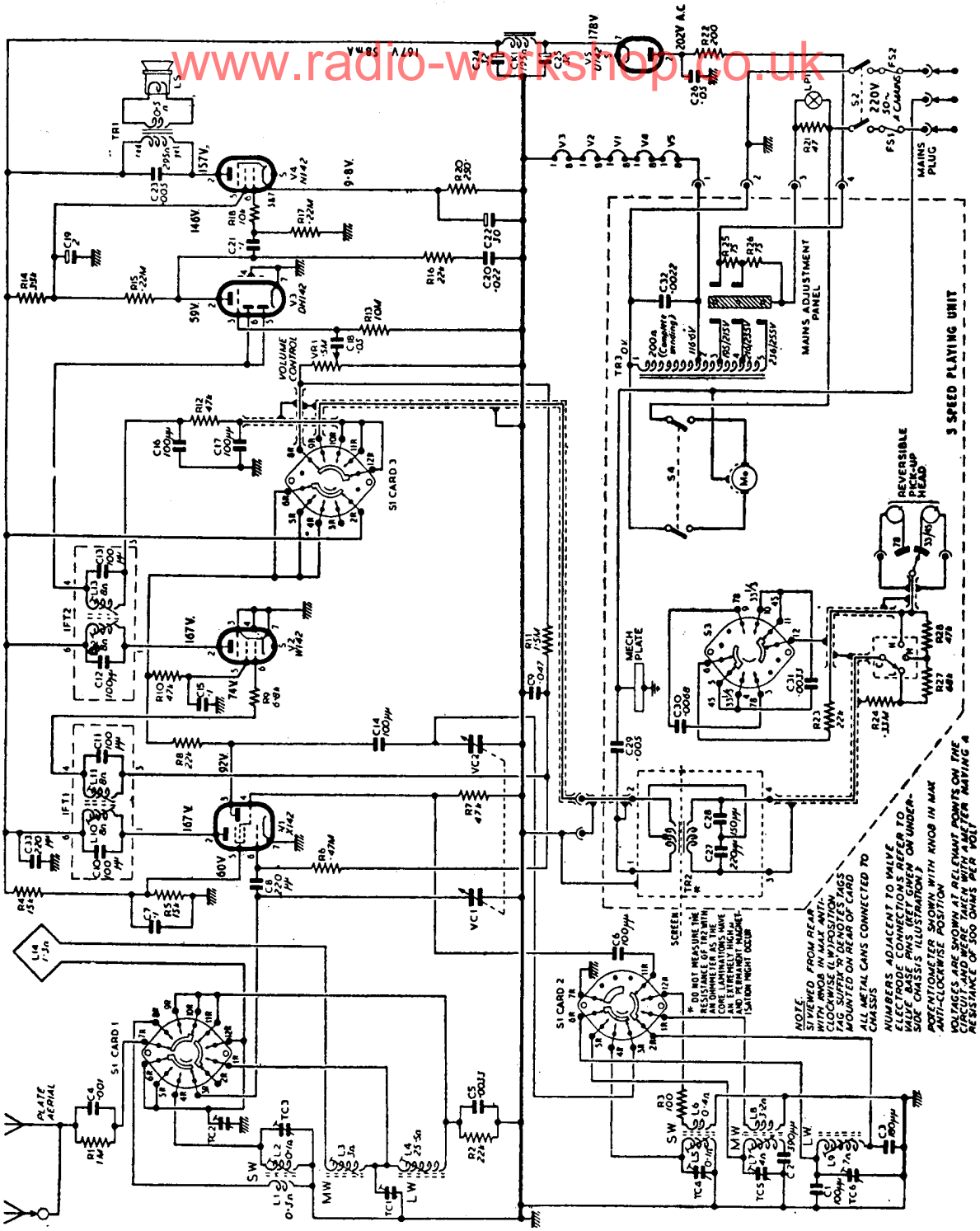
Valves: (V1) X142; (V2) W142; (V3) DH142; (V4) N142; (V5) U142. Early versions (V1) X109; (V2) W107; (V3) DH107; (V4) N108; (V5) U107. The circuit was basically similar, but there were some differences in component values.

Operation	*Set Gang Capacitor*	*Test Oscillator*		*Adjust for Maximum Output*
		Metres	*kc/s.*	
(1) M.W. . .	Maximum	575	522	L7
(2)	Almost minimum	187·5	1,602	TC5
(3)	Tune in	510	588	L3
(4)	Tune in	210	1,427	TC2
(5)		Repeat (1) to (4)		
(6) L.W. . .	Maximum	2030	148	L9
(7)	Almost minimum	901	333	TC6
(8)	Tune in	1852	162	L4
(9)	Tune in	1000	300	TC1
(10)		Repeat (6) to (9)		
(11) S.W. . .	Maximum	51·7	5,800	L5
(12)	Almost minimum	16·3	18,400	TC4 *
(13)	Tune in	50	6,000	L2
(14)	Tune in	16·85	17,800	TC3
(15)		Repeat (11) to (14)		

* Take care to avoid image channel, i.e., with TC4 adjusted from the underside of the chassis, the first peak from the fully screwed-in position should be taken as being the correct one.

Note: Continual vigorous polishing of the perspex scale cover will cause electro-static action resulting in dust adhering to the inside cover. Owners should be advised to dust cover only lightly. I.C.I. perspex polish No. 3 is recommended where such trouble is encountered. Models may be modified to use new type of cover for easy cleaning of tuning scale and cover.





CIRCUIT DIAGRAM—H.M.V. MODELS 1507, 1508 (LATER VERSION)

Alignment Procedure: *I.F.:* With gang at minimum, inject a 470-kc/s. signal via a 0·1-μF. capacitor to control grid of V1. Adjust L13, L12, L11 and L10 in that order for maximum output, repeating until no further improvement can be obtained.

R.F.: Inject signals via dummy aerial to aerial socket, the chassis connection being made via a 0·1-μF. capacitor.