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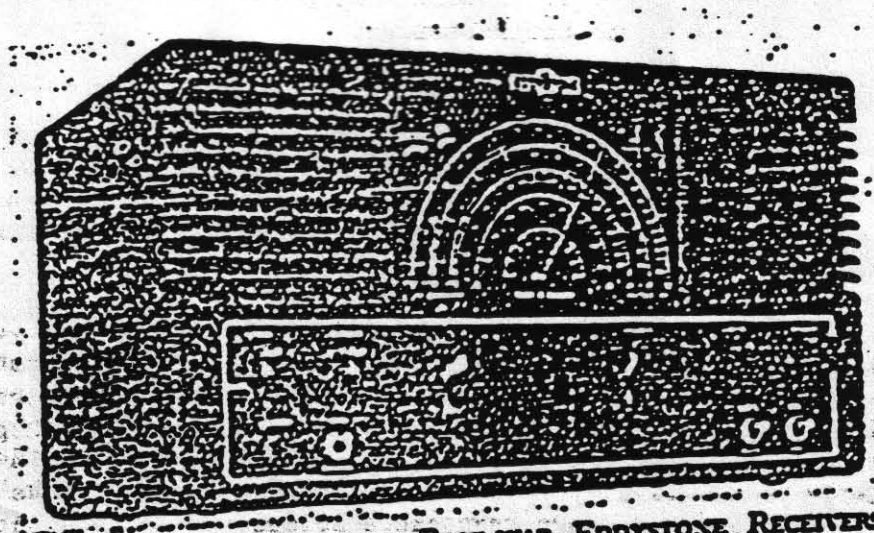
670

Eddystone

Users

Group



GENERAL APPEARANCE OF POST-WAR EDDYSTONE RECEIVERS
(MODEL 670)

Issue No. 4

November/December, 1990

Information quoted from Eddystone Co. manuals by kind permission of Chris. Pettit, Managing Director, Eddystone Radio Ltd.

Featured Model this issue - 670

A non-profit newsletter for Eddystone Users. Subscription on request S.A.E. please

Address for all enquiries - W. E. Moore, 112 Edgeside Lane, Waterfoot, Rossendale, BB4 9

ISSUE 4

Everybody knows what happens to good resolutions - well, I shall have to break one in this issue. Queries and hints can be blamed - most letters received (and there is a continuous stream of them through the box) contain at least one, sometimes several, queries and some also contain tips or hints appertaining to one or several models of Eddystone Receiver. The idea was to answer them in the next current issue. Many members seem to want their letters answered personally by return, not all enclose an S.A.E. These latter I have bee answering as soon as possible, success however does have its problems! The hours in a day are just too few to keep this up and so I am going to devote most of this issue to answering queries and listing members' hints and tips. Sorting th in reference to model type was considered then had to be abandoned as the influx is continuous and I want to keep them in draft form up until printing time.

That brings up another problem - success has meant that we are going to have to change from photo-copying to professional printing, for this and other invaluable assistance, the unpaid help of my wife-cum-social secretary has become very necessary! Coercion and arm twisting did not come into it. She is a volunteer and fast becoming knowledgeable about Eddystones.

Now some good news. One member who is an Ex-Radio and T.V. Engineer has offered to come to the aid of those who lack the technical expertise to repair their own precious receivers. For the cost of parts required plus carriage both ways he will repair and re-align your Eddystone. Any members who are interested should contact him directly. I would suggest that in the first instance you write giving not only model number but also some details of the fault and how much you are prepared to spend. Please - do not forget your own name and address on a stamped envelope. Despite regularly mentioning the matter of postage so many members do forget. Address to write to is -

R. C. Gilbert, Esq.,
33 Poplar Road,
Norton, Stourbridge,
West Midlands. DY8 3BD

Membership continues to rise with members in South Africa, Canada and U.S.A. The information in our data sheet for interested Eddystone users has now been put on an amateur radio bulletin board system available throughout the Continental U.S.A.

Formation of E.U.G. has had one unfortunate effect in that "Eddystones" have been brought to the attention of some dealers as being "collectables". A local C.B. shop had a receiver built recently (sic!) for Government secret services, and asking price was £250.00. In an effort to re-educate the shop owner I pointed out the inaccuracies in his description and explained what the 840C was and what it was not, to no avail. I would suggest that members check the ads in P.W. SWM or R. & EW for bargains at more reasonable prices. Do not be put off by comments such as "Needs Work Done" or "Not Working". Our receivers are easy to work on, parts are usually available and we now have a member who is willing to help out with repairs. Do not ignore local radio rallies, a lot of bargains are available at the bring and buy stall, or better still, advertise here, members' ads free.

The recent gulf crisis seems to have had the effect of increasing H.F. traffic considerably. In 1950-1 whilst in the R.A.F. I was on Hi-power R.T.T.Y circuit control, transmitters used were mainly Marconi SWB.8 or SWB.11 Receivers were all AR.88 with R1475 for C.W. links. Some of the more often used frequencies still stick in my mind. In those days we had 6 channel RTTY on S.S.B Nowadays those same frequencies seem to use 12 channel independent sideband. Test tapes never change - still the same 'Foxes' and 'Good Men'. Some of those distant terminals are once more in the news. Habbaniya, Baghdad, Cyprus.

I do remember our most wayward circuit being U.K. to Ottawa. Even with maximum power and our best receivers we would be lucky to get 4-5 hours of good 'copy' in 24 hours. Even for this two or three QSYs might be needed. Army and R.A.F. training frequencies do seem to have been "over-occupied"lately too.

- QUERIES -

- What bulbs do I need for replacing those in my 940, not just the 940 but all Eddystone valve type receivers use a standardised bulb. It is 6.5v at 0.3A Some are bayonet type, some are M.E.S type. They are available from R.S. or Farnell or even some car appliance shops.

- 2 pin flat mains connectors. These are a standard 'Bullgin' part in their catalogue or a replacement can be got from 'Birketts' of Lincoln.

- Toggle switches, replacements can be had at rallies, or from the catalogues listed above. Since with age these can get to be noisy or intermittent, why not replace them all on your receiver.

- Noisy and intermittent wafer switches, use something like 'Servisol' which not only cleans but lubricates.

- Faulty rotary switches are sometimes not a switch problem but a loose grub screw in a shaft coupler.

- Noisy gain controls, the RF or IF are usually linear wire wound and a squirt of 'Servisol' inside is usually sufficient.. AF controls are Hl-value logarithmic carbon pots, again these might be helped by 'Servisol'. My experience shows that quite often carbon pots become noisy because for some reason they have a D.C. voltage across them. This can usually be traced to a leaky interstage coupling 0.1uF condenser, or in one case a primary to secondary short circuit caused by 'silly' repairs.

- Inability to obtain replacement steel drive wire is no reason for leaving your 770U in the loft for two years (Peter!). Nylon monofilament fishing line can be used, the pointer which was soldered can be affixed with superglue (after making sure it is correctly set).

- External 'S' meter just stopped working on 640. Well if all cable connections in 'S' meter housing and plug are O.K. then lift receiver lid and check EB34, is it warm after 10-15 minutes or cold, if you cannot immediately find a replacement check the heater for continuity.

- Microphony, almost always a valve, usually in the detector, AF or output stages. There is always the awkward one though and I have had many happy hours chasing microphonic condensers in detector or AVC Circuits. Even a microphonic resistor in the AF amplifier on a 740 (2 hours for that I regret to say!)

- Burnt resistors, there must be a reason for these to burn up since the manufacturers must have used a conservatively rated component to begin with. If the 'green' wire wound type and the receiver has been stored or unused at some time then damp and corrosion can have caused cracking and local hotspots. But also leaky electrolytics or paper decoupling condensers can cause excessive current to flow. Common parts of the circuit for burnt resistors are screen or anode droppers, here the culprit will be leaky decoupling condensers from one end of the resistor to chassis or a faulty valve with internal shorts.

- Newly bought receiver, no output! Could be anything (Ronnie!). Wrong valves or in wrong sockets, check methodically mains lead, switch on, say about 100 OHMS. Check valves lit up or not, all of them! On those with AF input turn AF gain up full and touch "AF IN" Terminal for hum on output. Carry on checking HT.LT volts. This is usually an easy fault to locate!

- White deposit on top of smoothing condensers - 'BEWARE'. Do not power up this receiver as the indications are the electrlytics will explode. The safety valve is already allowing electrolyte to leak. I cannot emphasise too much just how dangerous an exploding electrlytic can be.

- AGC/BFO switch does not appear to bring AGC (or AVC) into use. Almost always is caused by leaky paper decoupling condensers or faulty double diode valve. Both EB34 and EB91 have a reputation for open circuit heaters.

- Low screen volts on any valve (Steve). Resistors do go high in resistance with age, it is not unusual to find an 82K reading several hundred Kilohms. A 470K reading up to 1 or 2 Megohms. No apparent reason except old age.

- Trim tools for re-alighment. Do not use screwdrivers, kits for most type of dust core and trimmers can be bought at Rallies or from RS & Farnell.

- Different coloured wiring. Eddystone used a standard colour code when wiring up their equipment as follows -

  AC. mains - Grey
  HT DC supply - Red
  Anodes - Light blue
  Grids - green
  Heaters - Yellow
  Negative to chassis - brown
  Chassis Potential - Black
  All others - white

- Alignment frequencies on various bands, for various models, so many queries re this that a table is best way to answer them all, better still send for manual (help us improve newsletter too!) Remember the trimmer condensers are adjusted at HF end and the dust cores at the LF end. Dust cores rarely need touching unless they have been messed with previously.

Model	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4	Range 5
504/556	30 - 14	13 - 6.5	6.5 - 3.0	2.8 - 1.4	1.3 - 0.6
659/670	28 - 13	12 - 6	2.6 - 1.3	1.2 - 0.6	X
640	30 - 13	12 - 5	4 - 2	X	X
710/740	28 - 12	9 - 4	3 - 1.5	1.2 - 0.55	X
750	30 - 13	11 - 4.7	4.2 - 2	1.35 - 0.55	X
680	28 - 14	13 - 6	5.8 - 2.5	2.5 - 1.2	1.1 - 0.5

All frequencies in M/cs, where model has variable selectivity trim on position of maximum selectivity (680 + 750)

- All world six, this was the 710/B where 'B' is for Battery, it is for use on 6 volt D.C. from a built-in vibrator pack. Circuit is similar to 740 in RF and AF stages but BFo and NL are omitted and a push pull AF stage is fitted. This is a 'Broadcast' version of the 740.

- So many versions of the 770R? I have so far identified 21 different 770R versions. Eddystone had to be flexible, different organisations or branches or armed services would ask for slight changes to basic specification, may be no more than a change of aerial co-ax socket, maybe wider band F.M. These changes all called for a different suffix i.e. 770R/9 was a crystal control version for the diplomatic wireless ervice.

- Fitting a calibrator, next issue we hope to include circuit for one to be built in and operated by standby switch. No external or non-reversible mods. Crystal can be 0.5 M/cs 1.0 M/CS for HF or a 5.0 MCS for VHF.

- Valve replacements. The SWM or PW magazine ads will help you here. I have personally bought from Wilson Valves, Billington Valves and P.M.Components in the past and always had satisfaction, do try and compare prices as occasionally there can be big differences. It is possible also to get a special quote if you buy a full set for your receiver at one time!
- Queries from several members re my 770S, what is it? Well, in external appearance it is a twin for the 880 - that means length front panel and height and front to back are equal. It weighs even more than the 880 since front end tuning is machined brass cavity with plunger tuning. Local oscillator is another tuned cavity with side panels. It is over a hundredweight. Bench or operating position space is twice that for, say an 840C. Like the 880, design and manufacturing specifications were for extremely low extraneous radiation and low internal noise, with most stages having double screening. It has one range only 500-1000 M/cs. tuning is via a coarse and a fine control using both large front panel knobs. IF and AF stages normal circuitry. A 50 M/Cs calibrator is fitted. I know of only one other person having a 770S but there must be others out there so let me know.
- 888 and 888A differences are only in valve types used, valves in 888 were not easy to come by in some parts of the world so 888A used standard types. Frequency changer became a triode Hexode in lieu of original Pentagrid. Coverage and all other specifications is unchanged.

- Ex. M.O.D. model R213/3 owned by one member is an S770R/6 some of these were used by Ministry of Civil Aviation. It seems to be a standard 770R but for Co-ax socket.

MEMBERS TIPS

- Recently cured excessive mains hum on a 670A which had at some time been worked on by a cowboy. This involved reversing connections to output transformer primary.

- 3VA or 6VA mains transformers can be used to match the high impedance headphone output to modern low impedance phones. Some experimenting will show best winding to use (240 OR 120 winding to receiver socket and 6 or 12 volt winding to phones) A 0.01 condenser across primary will sometimes help.

- 840A had very dim dial lamp - at some time a non standard one had been fitted so the correct 6.5 volt 0.3 amp was put in and dial lighting was back to normal.

- Low sensitivity or no reception on an 840C, only on high frequencies over 15 M/cs. Replacing UCH42 brought sensitivity back to normal. On AVO valve test emission was way down int he red sector. A similar fault on my 750 was caused by a very high resistance in the screen of the R.F. amplifier. It read 400 Kilohm! And yet performance seemed to be almost normal on low frequencies.

- Unable to obtain ballast/dropper resistor for 670A. After much wasted time re faulty unit and fitted a 240-120 volt toroid transformer, a low value high wattage resistor was chosen to adjust secondary volts and a warning "AC only" label was stuck on rear panel!

- EB34 is only valve where heater glow is not visible. Carefully scrape off small circle on top of valve to allow "glow" to be seen. This valve does seem very prone to failure.

Sferics - Remember most Eddystone H.F. Models have provision for use of a doublet aerial, using this, fed through twin feeder or twisted mains flex, by a dipole will often cure your man made interference, also using a separate earth in lieu of mains earth will often help. Also remember this is a balanced input and can be used with a loop system.

S.O.S..... Ron Pearce is renovating an S.640 which appears to have a factory production I.F. gain on front panel! Next to N.L. switch. Any information please to E.U.G. on 0706-218290 - will pass it on.

S.O.S..... R. S. Luke requires 2 off plastic drive Cogs for his 840A. Ring 0656-733729

Barry G8oup needs circuits, data on old Eddystone 7 pin and 4 pin coils (pre WW Ring him on 0977-620386.

S.O.S..... Ian Davidson has AR88LF for sale. G.W.O. at £55.00 included matching speaker and handbook. Write 18 Hafod Elfred, Carmarthen, Dyfed. SA31 1TD

Sferics - Dangerous situation on an S358 where one member was getting slight sh when headphone plug was inserted into socket. When checked C.48 - A. 0.5 MF was leaking and there was a measured 85 volts on the socket. As this condenser goes direct to anode of output valve the voltage could eventually have gone much higher!

Sferics - Had another letter from member who has built up the A.T.U. as per issue 1, and is getting good results, nice to know it was worth it Stan.

Sferics - New member from Norway has a 670 (or does he mean a 670A as 670 is a very rare one). Another member from Norway has an 840A since new in 1957 - also an HRO + PSU + 10 coilpacks and speaker as was parachuted to him in WWII courtes of the RAF, via Mosquito! Has always been used since delivery.

Sferics - re cost of new UL41 at £10 - these have most unfortunate habit of goin heater/cathode short and then you get mains hum. Chas. Miller of Radiophile suggests that instead of a UL84 which needs a base change, use a 10 P13 which is an almost plug in replacement, possibly needing a cathode resistor change. Cost £2.50

Sferics - Internal speaker on 659, 670, 640, 740? Inside of front panel casting behind louvres - you will find two circular cast holes, just correct size for mounting 2 small 8OHM speakers. Mount with bead of silicone bath sealant arour perimeter, wire in parallel for 4 OHM total run connecting lead around edge inside cabinet to rear speaker terminals, idea from Les Peters.

Sferics - Poor selectivity, Low Gain, Bad Tracking? Was due to I.F.T.s being aligned 30 KC/S low (on a 670A). Somebody had simply screwed cores right into former, from W. Ward.

S.O.S..... An information sheet about E.U.G. with up to date info is enclosed with this issue, pass it on to a friend, post it in your club, school etc. - help us to grow - our aim is a real magazine, for that we need more circulation.

S.O.S.....A. N. Butler has quantity plugs for rear panel connections on Eddystone receivers, also some 100 K/CS B7G Glass Crystals, free to members, but do send postage please - 371 Grangemouth Road, Radford, Coventry. CV63 FL7.

Sferics - R. C. Gilbert of 33 Poplar Road, Norton, Stourbridge, West Midlands, is offering to help with or undertaken repairs for E.U.G. members at minimum cost.

Sferics - Get hold of a Bulgin Catalogue. Still list many bits used on Eddystones, mains plugs, octal plugs and sockets, pilot bulb holders, toggle switches.

S.O.S... R. Pearce, 121A Beccles Road, Bungay, Suffolk wants to buy 'S' meter unit for his640.

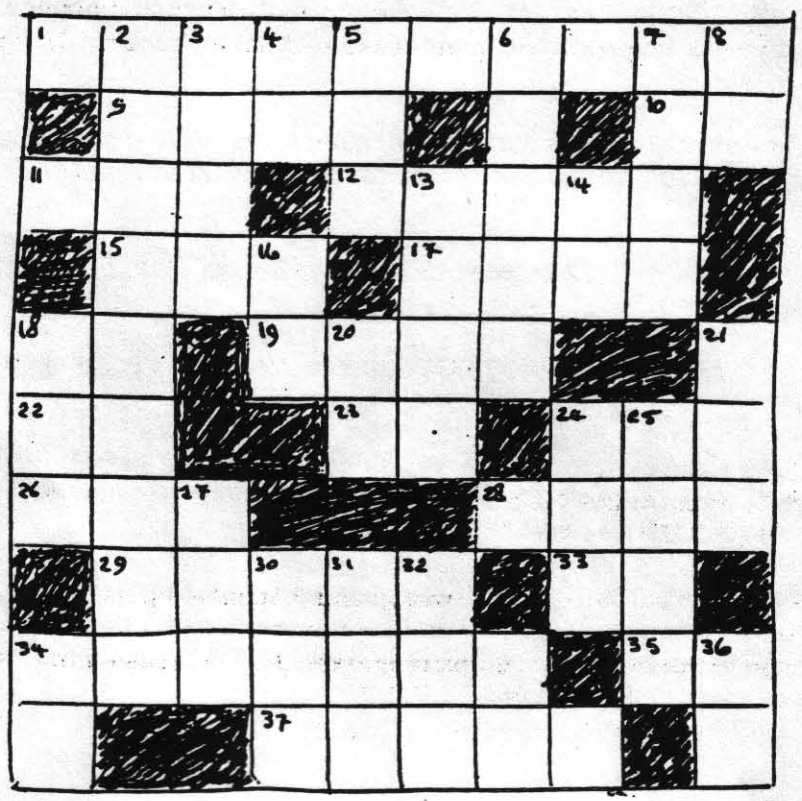
S.O.S.... R. Luke on 0656-733729 needs two plastic geared drive wheels for his 840A.

S.O.S.... Mr. Jenks, 36 W. Dene, Gaddesdon Row, Hemel Hempstead,. Herts, 0582 840988, needs XMR T2 for his 830/9, part No. LP2999, also Part No. D.3002 - 100 KC/S Crystal Filter Unit.

Sferics - LO gain 880 - try removing and cleaning pins on crystals if only certain bands. If all bands try resistors gone high, or condensers gone leaky . check condensers at working volts (H.T. plus) not on low volts capacity range! J. G. Leese.

ISSUE 4/

ELUG XMAS CROSSWORD.



ACROSS.

1 - ON THE ROCKS.
9 - TELL TALE GLOW.
10 - WHAT & DOWN FEEDS FROM.
11 - WHEN YOU ARRIVE.
12 - SAME GROUP AS 9 ACROSS.
15 - MODEL IN ISSUE 2/
17 - MIXED UP [illegible] - FROM BRUM.
18 - SOME CODE [illegible]
19 - NOT A WISE MAN FROM EAST?
22 - WITHOUT WHICH WE WOULD NOT HEAR, THROUGH OUR 29 ACROSS.
23 - ADMIRALTY BOOK ON THIS STUFF.
24 - QRT.
26 - NOT SHORT FOR MARGARET, BUT COULD BE.
28 - SEASON IN SHORT.
29 - WE LOVE A CERTAIN MAKE.
33 - WIDE OR NARROW? CHOOSE.
34 - USE IN LIEU OF TRIODE HEXODE.
35 - WITH 36 DOWN - WHAT ITS ALL ABOUT.
37 - WHAT WE ALL NEED TO HOUSE OUR EDDYSTONES.

DOWN

2 - NOT STATION.
3 - RECEIVERS ETC:
4 - 1/2 OF GREETING.
5 - MERCI
6 - A HAPPY GUY, OR DOLL.
7 - NOT OUR TYPE AT ALL.
8 - WHAT RECEIVES 10 ACROSS.
13 - WHAT I DO.
14 - ONE UP ON TOP.
16 - SOMETIMES LONG, OR WOOFED.
18 - CAUSED BY PROXIMITY?
20 - BROADCAST BAND.
21 - CALLSIGNS.
24 - NOT EQUAL TO VOLTAGE, WELL NOT ALWAYS.
25 - COULD BE 21 DOWN.
27 - NO OVERLAPPING?
30 - NOW IS RA.
31 - COMES IN BOTTLES.
32 - 1-3-5-7-9.
34 - 1/2 OF 4 DOWN.
36 - SEE 35 ACROSS.

General Description : Seven-valve, four-waveband "marine" superheterodyne receiver intended principally for the reception of short- and medium-wave broadcast stations. Released 1948.

Power Supplies : A.C./D.C. mains, 110 and 200–250 volts.

Intermediate Frequency : 450 kc/s. Oscillator frequency is higher than signal frequency on all ranges.

Valves : (V1) UAF41; (V2) UCH41; (V3) UAF41; (V4) UAF41; (V5) UAF41; (V6) UL41; (V7) UL41. In later models the UAF41 and UCH41 valves were replaced by types UAF42 and UCH42, which are similar except for the suppressor grid connection.

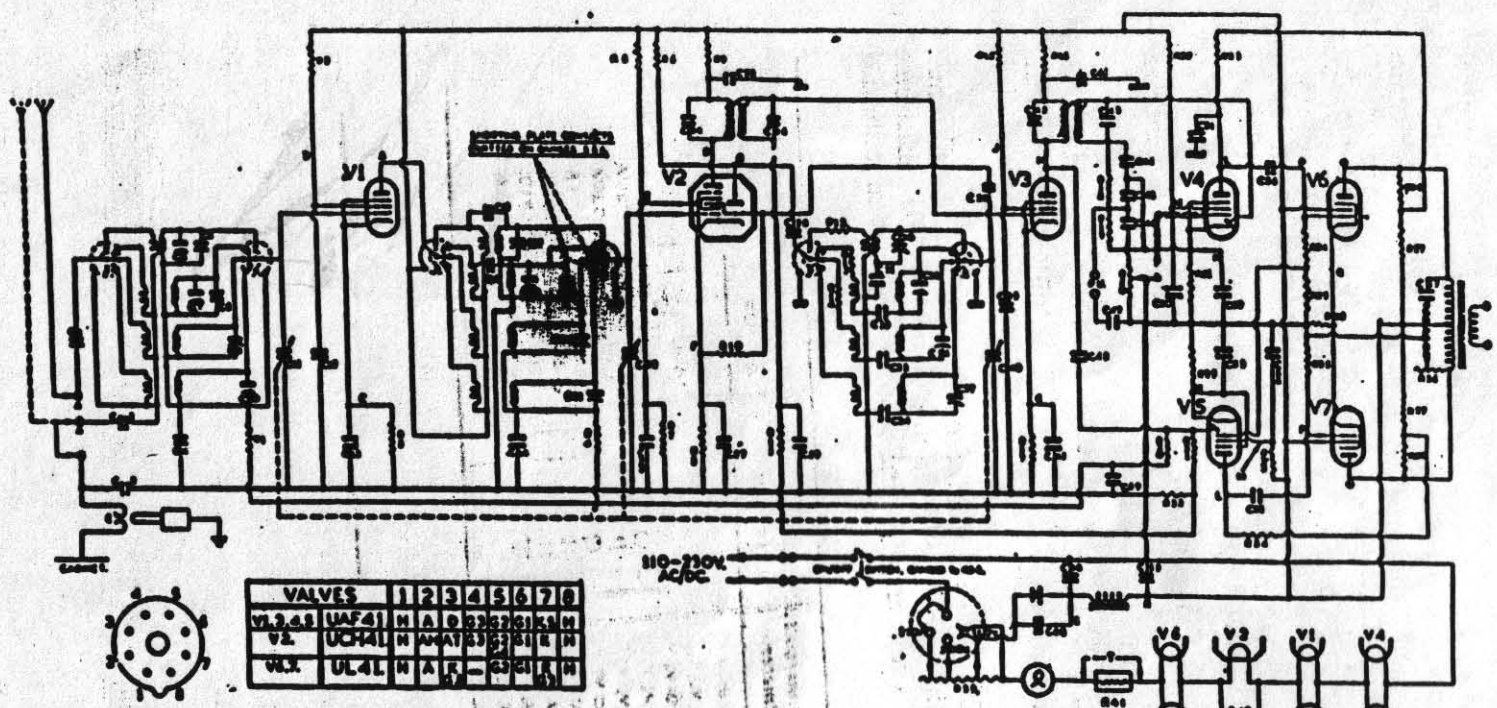
Notes : If the mains dropping resistor, R39, be replaced connections should be hard-soldered or bolted. If one output valve be found to have suffered a loss in emission, the other output valve should also be replaced to maintain balance. Should there be an excessive hum level when the receiver is operated from A.C. supplies, the lower end of the aerial coils (*i.e.*, right-hand side of C2) should be connected to chassis and the value of C4 increased to 0·1 μF. It should be noted that the valve heaters are connected in series-parallel; where one heater fails this may be indicated by excessive heater glow in the second valve of the pair. Fuse rating 500 mA.

Alignment Procedure : Trimmer lay-out and alignment frequencies are given on pages 492–3.

Voltage Values : Voltages given below are between the points indicated and chassis (except point "T"). Switch to Band 4. Short-circuit aerial and earth terminals. Volume control at maximum, tone control fully clockwise.

Values are given for an A.C. mains input of 110 volts using two different test meters. The voltage indicated depends upon the internal resistance of the particular meter used. A tolerance of plus or minus 5 per cent should be allowed.

Circuit Reference	*1000 ohms/volt Testmeter*	*333 ohms/volt Testmeter*	*Circuit Reference*	*1000 ohms/volt Testmeter*	*333 ohms/volt Testmeter*
A	105 v.	106 v.	L	15 v.	8 v.
B	55 v.	30 v.	M	10 v.	5 v.
C	0·6 v.	0·6 v.	N	1·1 v.	0·5 v.
D	104 v.	100 v.	O	104 v.	102 v.
E	48 v.	35 v.	P	108 v.	104 v.
F	0·7 v.	1·0 v.	Q	6 v.	5·8 v.
G	70 v.	57 v.	R	108 v.	107 v.
H	106 v.	98 v.	S	118 v.	117 v.
J	55 v.	30 v.	T	14 v.	12 v.
K	0·7 v.	1·0 v.			



VALVES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V1,3,4,5	UAF41	H	A	D	G2	G2	G1	K	H
V2.	UCH41L	H	AA	AT	G3	G3	G1	K	H
V6,7.	UL41L	H	A	K	—	G3	G1	K	H

Circuit Diagram—Eddystone Model 670

Capacitors.

3-20 pF. (air)	C5, C7, C9, C10, C17, C18, C20, C21
67 F.	C16
3-3-20 pF. (ceramic)	C30, C35, C36, C37
8 pF.	C19
10 pF.	C6, C8, C48
20 pF.	C15
40 pF.	C31
100 pF.	C24, C26, C28, C38, C42, C43, C44, C45
210 pF.	C34
640 pF.	C33
2000 pF.	C32
3000 pF.	C31
0·01 (mica)	C1, C2, C3, C60
0·01 (paper)	C4, C14, C29, C46, C49, C55, C56
0·1	C12, C13, C23, C25, C27, C39, C41, C50, C54, C61
0·05	C47, C57
25 (25 v.)	C52, C53
32 (200 v.)	C59
30 (200 v.)	C58

C11, C22, C40 Three-gang capacitor 11·5–210·6 pF.

Resistors.

12	R12
140	R40
47	R13
120	R28
200	R8
330	R3, R17
500	R14
1k	R9, R16
2·7k	R21, R27, R29, R37
R41	Thermistor.
R40	1½-watt, others ½-watt.
R36	50k Pot. with D.P. switch.
10k	R6
13k	R23
20k	R5, R10, R18
47k	R2, R7, R15
100k	R19, R38
0·22M	R31
0·27M	R23, R34
0·47M	R1, R4, R30, R32
1M	R11, R22, R24, R33, R35

R39 Mains dropper 500 ohms, 3 amp.
R20 0·5 Meg. Pot.
R24 and R25 5% tolerance.

EDDYSTONE

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

It may stretch the imagination somewhat, however, there really is a very definite connection between that lovely chunk of metal and glass on your operating position.

It all began in 1860 when a Gloucestershire pin-maker, Mr. Stephan Jarrett, and Birmingham merchant, Mr. Chas. Rainsford, joined together to start the firm of "Jarrett " Rainsford" in the Islington area of Birmingham. Their business was pin-making.

Thirty eight years later, in 1898, a fifteen-year old office boy, G. A. Laughton joined Jarrett and Rainsford. G.A.L. (as he was later known) did well and six years later became Assistant Manager of the newly formed section which manufactured hairpins or bobby pins as grandma called them!

By 1911 he was running the section of J. & R. that was manufacturing Coronation flags and badges. Certain parts for these came from a small company run by an alcoholic, almost bankrupt manufacturer. Seeing his source of supply likely to dry up G.A. L. bought up the company with his own money for £50, a large sum in those days. He became owner of benches, tools, hand presses and a staff of two girls. This he called "Stratton and Company". also in 1912 he became a Director of J. & R.

Within a few years G.A.L. had built "Stratton and Co." into a thriving concern manufacturing ladies and gentleman's jewellery, ladies compacts, knitting needles, thimbles, hat pins and crochet books, later came a whole range of D.I.Y. kits for model boats, model aircraft, pearl flowers and beadmats.

In 1920 he sold a majority shareholding in Stratton & Co. to J. & R. and became 1/3 owner of this, which now became Jarrett, Rainsford and Laughton Ltd., parent company to Stratton and Co.

Womens lib came along in the early 1920's as a start they began lopping and cropping those long Victoria hairdos, skirts were lopped and cropped too, but this is out of context in our story. What is important for us is that almost overnight the J. R. & L. plant, which had been turning out six tons of hairpins a week came to a standstill, cropped haircuts a la 1920's did not need hairpins!

The problem of how best to employ the idle hands and plant at J.R. & L was answered by G.A.L.s eldest son, George Stratton Laughton, who had just recently joined the company. As a keen early wireless enthusiast he put to the board of Directors a question "Why not make wireless components?" Wireless was still in its infancy, most enthusiasts built their own since prices for commercially built sets were very high compared with wages at that time.
Once accepted J. R.& L.'s wireless business was concentrated at Stratton & Co. Balmoral Works, Bromsgrove Street, in Birmingham. The trade name "Eddystone" was adopted, the endurance and reliability of the lighthouse to be 'reflected' in the parts they produced.

The first four years saw the the company establish itself not only as a component manufacturer but also as designer and manufacture of receivers. One of the first being the "Eddystone Twin", a 2 valve Oak encased set with glass front panel. In 1934 they also opened what was to be the first of a chain of "Webbs Radio" shops.

1932

By 1922 G.A.L. was sure that the "shorter" waves were the future for wireless communication, they produced the Eddystone "Short Wave Two", which covered 15 to 85 metres and was the only commercially produced set in the world capable of receiving the newly introduced BBC shortwave services. It was sold all over

the world to S.W.Ls tea planters, overseas administrations, Government offices and other nostalgic expatriates.

TO BE CONTINUED.....

WITH APOLOGIES TO;-

EDDYSTONE RADIO LTD.

RIGHTO, LAST MODEL WAS THE 888 - NEXT ONE IS TO BE 830 - SO THIS ONE MUST BE THE 880, JUST TO CONFUSE FUTURE ENTHUSIASTIC COLLECTORS!

I SEE, NICE COLLECTION OLD MAN, - AND HAVE YOU GOT A HOBBY?