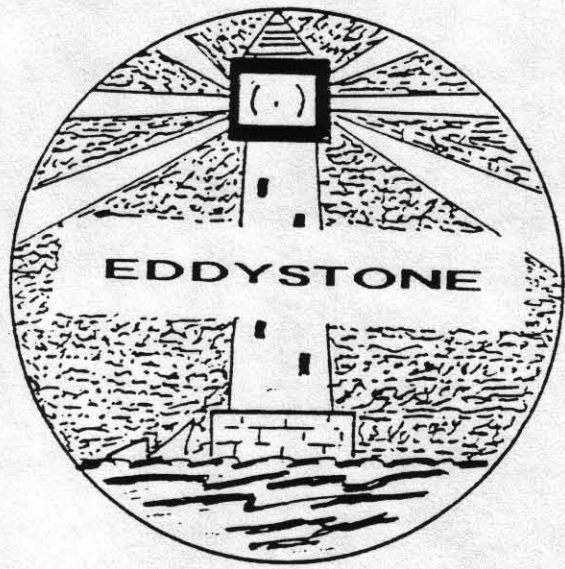


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750

Eddystone User Group

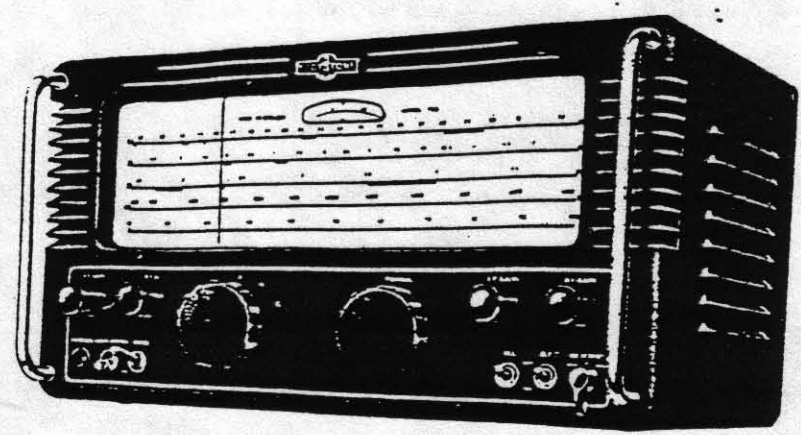
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Newsletter

Issue No.-12.

Featured Model,- "750"



- A NON PROFIT NEWSLETTER FOR EDDYSTONE USERS.
- INFORMATION QUOTED FROM EDDYSTONE LITERATURE BY KIND PERMISSION OF CHRIS PETTITT, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF EDDYSTONE RADIO LIMITED.
- PLEASE ADDRESS ALL MAIL:- W.E.Moore. Moore Cottage.
112 Edgeside Lane. Waterfoot.
ROSSENDALE. Lancs; BB4 9TR.

- Overseas Members please note,-

- Re your subscriptions, if you look at the stamps on this issue envelope you will see that multiplied by six, your subs do not even cover postage and that EUG is in fact subsidising your newsletters ! This was okay in the beginning when the membership was lower, especially for those in 'far flung places'. Three factors now mean that subs must go up, first is the big increase in overseas members, my pocket will no meet the costs, secondly the recent increase in Post Office rates. Thirdly is the increase in size of the newsletter. This last of course is a good thing , despite going over to double sided printing the issues are getting bigger. Subs for year 3, will be as follows,-

U.K. - £8.00

Europe & Scandinavia. - £9.00

Other Overseas, Airmail. - ~~£8.00~~ £20.00

Surface Mail. - £16.00

- Sorry about this but even then incidental costs such as postage on your letters which require a reply will not be covered. Please think of this when you write wanting a reply and include an SAE or a stamp.

PLEASE ! All cheques in Sterling and payable to E.U.G.

- Issue 12. -

- Two years , at the end of the second year the EUG is still growing, thanks not only to the mentions in various magazines but also to our members spreading the word at clubs and rallies. The wearing of the EUG badge at rallies seems to be a good thing, many members mention in their letters that they have either met up with other members this way or that they have been able to put interested Eddystone users into touch with EUG. The one curious thing about the badge is the number of members who have bought more than one !
- An EUG statistic, from personal knowledge and from received mail, 78% of members have more than one Eddystone receiver, are they contagious ? touch one and have the urge to get another ? Some members do admit that EUG has been the catalyst which has turned them into collectors in a small way. Dave Turner had been happy with his 750 for many years, since the advent of EUG he has acquired seven more Eddystones.
- On this subject (the 750 I mean) it is interesting to note that Frank Jameson in comparing this model with his recently acquired 940 finds that tuning on range one at the HF end, ten metres, is easier on the 750. It is a fact not widely known that the 750 tuning ratio is 200 to 1 against the 140 to 1 of the 940.
- Again , if you do write to EUG and you want a reply then please do include a stamp or an SAE. The 'incidental postal bill' for letters can be as much as twenty pounds a week ! Subs do not cover that.
- On the subject of letters , if you write re your model then please do state the full model type and suffix if any, possibly even the serial number as this will avoid letters flying back and forth before I , or Kathy, can answer your query. A recent letter asking for a 770 manual necessitated three letters from EUG before it was possible to send the manual, there must be at least 27 variants of the 770 series, and that excludes the 770S !
- In answer to those who have queried it, yes the fact that you have drilled holes in the panel will lessen the resale value of your Eddystone just as it would with your Vauxhall ! Any non-reversible mod will have an adverse effect on the value of your Eddystone. Wiring mods which are easily put back to original are not so bad, but still frowned on by many purists.
- A query from David Lees as to why there are so many suffix/variations to the various models, i.e. the 730, 770, and the 830 ? Well in many cases the suffix will denote a quite minor difference such as BNC aerial socket in lieu of spring terminals, an IF input / output facility, or maybe as in the case of the 830/9 the ability for the internal oscillators to be externally controlled by synthesisers. These differences will have been asked for by the various 'users', the MOD, the GPO, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, or maybe MIMCO.
- Sorry about the subs increase but you can blame the Post Office for this, since the last postal increase EUG has been paying out more on postage and really if you add up the various costs the present sub in no way covers the Newsletter, it will still be subsidised to some extent.
- Colin Pierce mentions re the 'holes in panel' mods that are sometimes perpetrated on Eddystones, a little forethought will often show a way of fitting the new facility without the need of a new hole in the panel. He mentions a two way with centre off switch as one, a switch incorporated on a pot as another, even moving a little used switch or control to the rear panel in place of the rarely used dial lamp dimmer pot.
- The standby switch is mentioned by several members as being a really 'useless' item for most SWLs, possible new uses are mentioned, to turn on a built in calibrator or convertor, to control a relay to give you aerial changeover from say a vertical to a longwire, to operate a tape recorder whenever a programme is to be recorded, many others will come to mind.

- Alan Bailey mentions having fitted an audio filter to his receiver, he uses the former standby switch to bring this into circuit, no irreversible mods have been done.
- Now the good news for those who are always asking for info on the history of Stratton and Eddystone, some more in this issue. (okay Tor ?) also about the Company in Australia, for those of you out there.
- To placate those of you asking for gen on the pre-WW II models, in the next issue we will feature the ALL WORLD EIGHT model of circa 1936-38. It appears that apart from the professional LPC version of this (with BFO) there is the Admiralty version, the R.101. Several members do have working models of the AW8 and for these we have been able to get not only the AW8 specification and circuit but also the component values and original blue-print copies. These latter thanks to the enthusiastic help of ex Eddystone employees who are also now EUG members. The AW8 was a top class superhet using 8 valves and was fully tropicalised for use anywhere in the world. This was necessary if sets were to sell in those 'colonial' days. Many of this model were sent to such places as Africa, India, and South America.

- HINTS.-

- Do write off for a free Bulgin catalogue, some items used on your Eddystone are still in the present day catalogue, spring terminals, two pin mains connectors etc;
- The Circuit catalogue lists many items of use to those members who do their own accessory building, much less costly than places like Tandy.
- M & B Electrical in W.W offer mains transfos for that valve project, or for replacement use in many radios, 250-0-250 and 6.3 at 3 amp. We have heard from several members who have bought these and they are a good buy.
- The same company offers mains isolation transfos, a very much needed item if you are owner of an AC/DC model and you do your own servicing. It is surprising how few people realise that a mains isolation transfo can eliminate much of the mains borne QRM produced by domestic appliances since it will act as a low pass filter (at 50 cycles).
- Check the Rally diary in PW, SWM, or Radcomm, for any rally in your area, these are a very good source of spare parts for hollow state radio and even for the odd Eddystone receiver, cheaper than at a dealer usually.
- In some cases it is possible for EUG to tell you something of the history of YOUR Eddystone receiver, who it was made for, used by and for what it was used. BUT do let us have the full model number including suffix and the serial number, maybe even the external colour, black dark grey, or light grey etc; just ask.
- Please do not send cheques to W.E. Moore or Ted Moore, send them all to Eddystone User Group or just E.U.G. saves a lot of hassle this end.
- Next few issues will feature the EC958, the Sphinx, the 960, the 730/4 and the Kilodyne Four. Hope this keeps you happy, those who have asked for the models quoted.

S.O.S. S.O.S. S.O.S.

SELL STOU. EX AM STORES REF; STR 1ST (1964) £70 ONO
WRITE G3MAW TRENOWETH, PORTHEAN STAUSTELL CORNWALL

- WANTED EC35 II or III and EC958/1, please contact William Inglis on 0242 526 799.

- SELL full colour six page brochure circa 1985 from Eddystone Radio Co, info on current models, a collectors item, contact F.Penny. at 78A Hearnville Rd, Balham, SW12 8RR.

- Don't disdain the so called junk shops, one member reports seeing a nice looking 870A in amongst a pile of books and bric a brac. It was not marked with a price but when approached the shock of being told £10.00 stopped him from doing his usual haggling act.

- If you need parts or components, even a complete receiver then why not use your free ad in the newsletter, there have been quite a few lucky members who did put an ad in, one sold his receiver within three days of the newsletter arriving, another got the bits he needed - twice over ! Some of our members who do send in an ad get a surprise as before the ad goes in I check my list of offers or needs and can just simply put them in touch directly. Other sources of parts, or complete receivers are Birketts of Lincoln, Centre Electronics of Birmingham, AJH of Rugby, Anchor Surplus of Nottingham, and for valves try Wilsons Valves.

- QRM from TV time base radiation ? some people think it went away with the demise of 405 lines, it did not just migrate ! A tip from one member who did tests and found that most were coming into his 840A via the mains. Two ferrite rods cannibalised from old trannies which seem to breed in lofts these days, *were used as cores for mains filter chokes. The mains lead of the TV was wound around one rod giving 8 full turns and was then taped into place. The same was done at the 840A and, in both cases the choke was wound on so that it was as close as possible to the TV and 840A. There are a few weak birdies at the IF end of the long wave but these are so weak as to be of no consequence.* Ferrite rods can be bought at most rallies, the best kind are about 6 inches long and preferably round sectioned.

- The so called 'knock-on effect', frequently reported by EUC members, in part or full. An electrolytic condenser goes down, this causes excessive HF current to flow, the choke overheats & maybe burns out, the selenium diodes burn up, as do the series resistors, and last of all the mains transfo overheats. If you get loud hum and reduced or no output, maybe even dimming of the dial bulbs, then turn off and investigate.

- If you use an active aerial or an aerial amplifier then do investigate the benefit of an attenuator between it and the input to your receiver. This can frequently reduce or eliminate the many spurious responses that these devices seem to produce.

- An attenuator can frequently help where you are suffering from desensitising of your receiver front end by the AVC voltage produced by nearby transmitters.

4

- 10 metre Amateur Beacons. -

- Using his EA12 with a 10 metre full wave loop horizontally around the picture rail of his spare room 'shack' member Baz Cohen has been beacon chasing and can claim the following from his log:-

EA6RCM, KD4EC, DLØIGI, IA5TEN, OKØHG, SK5TEN, PY2AMI, PI7BCN, IY4M, VK2RSY, ZS6PW, Z21ANB, 5B4CY, ZS5VHF.

Not bad for an 'oldie' receiver operating with an indoor aerial, he does emphasise that some of them might not have been heard on the speaker, he always uses headphones when DX hunting as they do seem to concentrate ones faculties of audible perception quite considerably apart from the fact that most good comm's type phones have a limited range of reproduction and act like an audio filter. His phones are 1950 vintage and good for CW and speech only , no music !

- Band I TV on a 770R. -

- Hal Bowen has on several occasions heard Band I TV signals on his 770R whilst using a vintage Antex , X type aerial aimed due east from his Cheshire home, he is some 600 feet up as he admits. He says that they have been there mostly on warm sunny days. (Some European countries do still use Band I).

- Air / Sea Rescue Frequencies. -

- Both **5680** and **5635** are in use by the air / sea rescue service at times of any disaster not merely at sea but also in the case of mountain rescues and natural disasters. Both fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft will be heard and these are controlled from either Plymouth Rescue Centre in the South or Edinboro' Rescue in the North. They can usually be monitored on SSP over most of the UK although I have occasionally had problems monitoring the aircraft when it has been engaged in mountain rescue work in the Scottish Highlands.

- Non Working 990R. -

- This was a puzzler for one member who was literally tearing his hair out, so he says, when the 990R he had bought was dead on arrival. The reason after a hurried phone call to EUC was found to be nothing more than an oversight. If the 990R is run from external 12 volts the internal mains power supply is disconnected, if you need to run from AC mains then a link must be fitted in the three pin power supply plug on the rear of the set. He says that this receiver is a big improvement on his 770R, but he is still keeping the 770R !!!

- Strattons at War. -

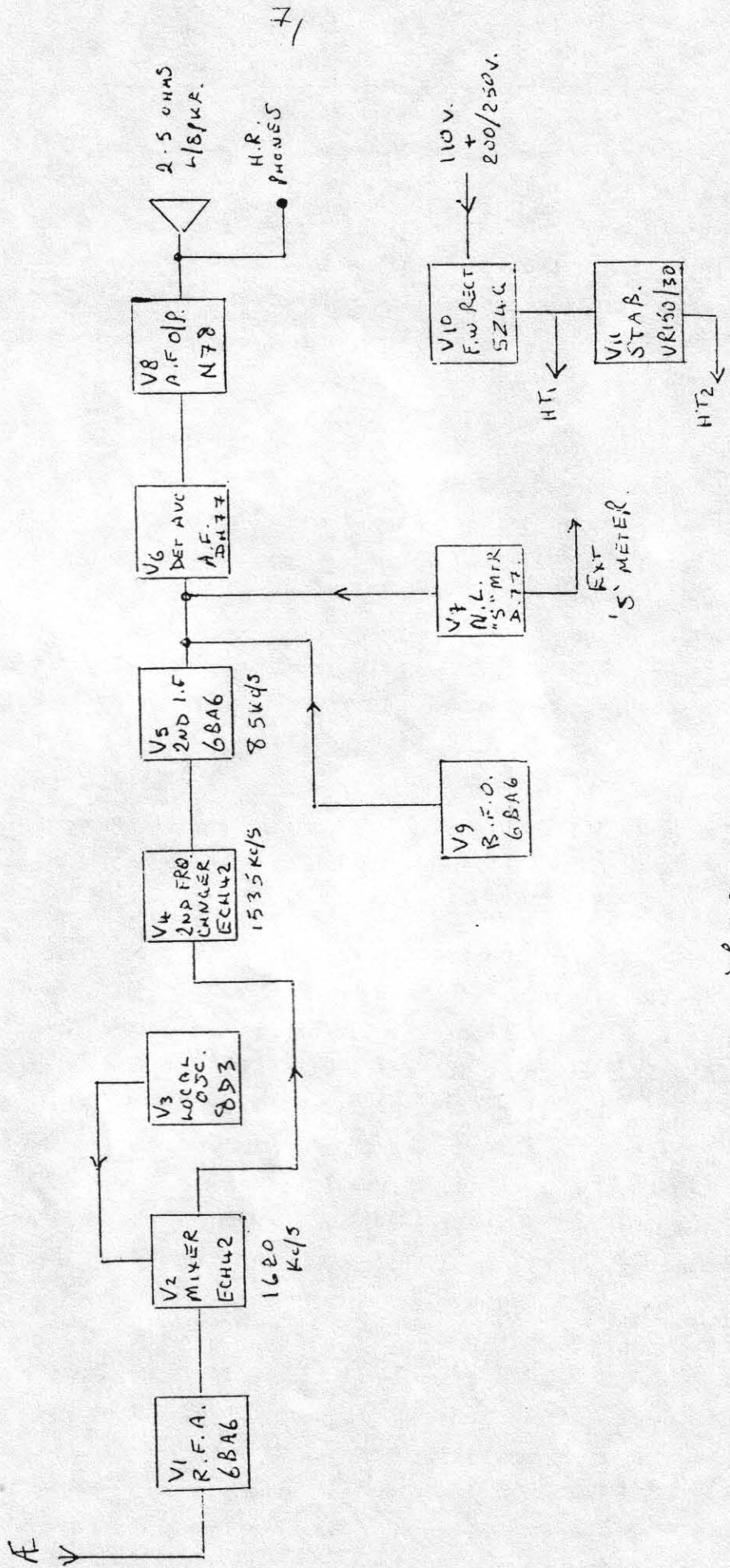
- It is doubtful that any company suffered more than J.R.&L. in the Birmingham blitz period of 19th to the 22nd of November, 1940. On the first night the whole of the Alexandra works and the adjoining Globe works were completely destroyed. All that remained intact was the smaller Leominster works. Immediately an operation was undertaken to salvage all possible equipment and to continue war production in that smaller plant. However three nights later on the 22nd, Leominster works joined the other two in being bombed and set on fire. Some three weeks earlier the nearby Strattons factory where the main radio construction took place, had also been completely destroyed. Anything we had been able to salvage from Strattons had been installed in the Globe works. When this went up in flames little beyond several pieces of test gear was left working. After the first blitz G.A.I had scoured the area for premises where Strattons could start ^{making} all over again the by now urgently needed radio components, a derelict swimming baths or Lido was found and immediately requisitioned. Strattons had been producing vast quantities of a rather special tuning condenser, the catalogue number 339 which was needed for the ever growing number of VHF sets used both for communications and for Radar. This new site quickly became the 'Bath Tub'. It is still today the Edgystone Radio Company factory. Both Strattons and Jarretts were soon able to resume war production work, although any valuable commercial contracts had to be relinquished. The London offices and warehouse had already been destroyed in the great London blitz of 1940, what was left was moved up to the Birmingham Webbs premises for the duration. Almost everything in the way of tools was lost in the bombing and so in order to equip the 'Bath Tub' all the city was scoured, all ironmongers and hardware shops, for tools, raw materials, and small machinery. Power presses took the place of the dressing cubicles, the fun fair became a packing shed and the ice cream parlour a workshop. Blitzed machinery was made workable, old second hand machines were refurbished and soon the 'Bath Tub' was once more turning out full war production. A total of over 648 millions of items were produced for the war effort. Not only radio and associated components but also bomb and shell fuses, mine exploders, gears, cotter pins, cartridge cases, brass buttons, belt buckles, and stainless steel mirrors. On the radio side well over half a million condensers, more than a million HF chokes, half a million flexible couplings, 5000 short wave communications receivers, 4000 VHF R/T sets and many scores more of other vital radio parts. In June 1944 the Company loaned a further cash sum of £25000 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, making the total now on loan up to 55000 pounds, a vast sum for those days. The mainstay comms receiver

in full production in those days was the S. 358 and its variants. Many thousands of these were turned out for the armed forces and they saw service in all fields at home and abroad. Of the components that were made many were for use in the increasingly more important Radar units for land and airborne use. For Strattons, as for that famous theatre the Windmill, it was a case of 'we never closed'. Many of the older members will recall the ex service equipment which was on sale after the end of hostilities, the numbers R.1755, and its associated RF24, RF25, RF26, and RF27 units. These had many Strattons components in them. The Company has very ^{little} in the way of records from this period and so little is known of the VHF R/T equipment made during this period and which was in use on the D day crossings. That it existed is not in doubt but details are not known, should any member have any info on this VHF equipment both EUC and the Managing Director would like to know the details. A letter to EUC or to the M.D of Eddystone Radio would be much appreciated.

- 'Strattons in Australia'. -

- G.A.L first set foot in Australia in 1928 and the venture was at first operated under the name of 'Rainsfords Pty Ltd.' The products had little to do with radio however since Strattons was first and foremost a manufacturer of expensive gentlemen & ladies jewellery and quality types of fancy goods and haberdashery. Some of the items marketed at this time included the 'Lady Jayne Slurker Helmet, the Lady Jayne Wave Clips,' lipstick holders, compacts, mens cufflinks, knitting needles and even sunglasses. That the early post war period saw the importation of some radio products is in no doubt as former employes can recall shipments of the early postwar models bound for the antipodes. The 504 and the 640 series will have been amongst those early models and in the case of the 640 amateur comms receiver it has been recalled that one was sent to an Australian amateur for preproduction test and review purposes. The Rainsfords Pty company in Sydney was still there in the 1960 period and was a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent company Loughton & Co who still operate from Birmingham. Although the Strattons radio side was disposed of in 1965 the name Eddystone has been kept alive to this day and whilst amateur and SWL equipment is no longer produced the modern solid state equipment is still made for commercial and government departments. Much of the BEC local radio equipment is made at the 'Bath Tub' although it is badged BEC as part of the contract.

11 VALVE, DOUBLE - SUPERHETER.



MODEL 750.
480 uels TO 32 mc/s.

-SFERICS. -

- The 1995 is a fairly recent VHF model, sort of a 'son of the son of' the 770R. The /1 version goes from 20 to 470 Mc/s with no gaps, the /2 goes from 20 to 1100 Mc/s with no gaps. A double conversion type it has two IFs of 515 & 10.7 Mc/s and is a model designed for the professional user. The member who queried this model does not say where he saw it, whether that is just him being a bit security conscious or what I cannot say.

- How to find the fault on your 880 Peter, well it can't be done without more info, from your letter it seems to be a /2, since you mention a front panel fine tune control. But just telling me that the signal jumps is not enough. I am guessing that you mean it will not stay on frequency ? Does it 'jump' off tune when you thump the case ? Or when you turn the range switch back and forth ? Or when you touch the tuning, or the fine tune ? You will have to narrow down the area in which the fault lies first and then check each component in that area. A good item for this is a perspex rod some six to nine inches long with which the individual components are tapped. A Bic pen case will do the job as well I guess. But you need to know what you are doing before delving into such a model as the 880 !

- 840A and the fifth position on the range switch ? I seem to recollect explaining this before Stan. It is for use when the 840A is used with a record player or similar source of AF signal fed to the PU sockets at the rear. Switching to this 'gram' position means that the radio stages are disabled and no breakthrough is possible. Incidentally do not feed this PU input from longish lengths of wire which is unshielded, I have heard of cases where CB signals have been picked up and reproduced along with the record player signal. The earlier 840 model had a similar facility.

- The 'Sphinx', yes well Albert it is going to be featured in the newsletter, issue 15 to be precise, but as only seven members own up to having a 'Sphinx' it is hardly a much asked for model. I may as well list the models scheduled to come up in future issues since several members have asked about this, from 13, on it will be All Wave 8, EC958, Sphinx, 960, 730/4, Kilodyne 4, All World 6, 820.

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- Repair and cleaning of an S659. -

- This is a fairly rare model not often seen at rallies or in ads, mine has had two owners from new. From 1947 my father had it for 42 years, it became mine 2 years ago. Several faults had come to light over the 2 years, it was quite evident that the AVC was not working correctly, as a manifestation of this the EM34 magic eye was not indicating. Short wave on range 1 was dead from around 13 Mc/s & up. Finally the AF output seemed to be much less than on my 640, even though both use the 6V6. I decided to replace the AF gain pot as it was noisy at the low end, although this was not a fault per se, more a case of doing it whilst the set was open on the bench. It was a simple matter to check on the condition of the valves since my 640 uses a similar line-up, just a matter of substitution since the 640 had been revalved completely last year. It was found that V2 the 6K8 or ECH85 was the cause of non-operation on the HF range, a matter of old age & low emission. Static tests, power off, were now done on all resistors and condensers, in the event it was found that 16 of the paper type condensers would need to be replaced, I used polycarbonate types bought from Keytronics, 0.01, 0.05, & 0.1 as the case was. As to the resistors I eventually swapped 7 which were more than 10 per cent out of tolerance. R27 was reading over 500K but clearly marked as a 250K. R35 in the control grid of the EM34 was measured at 700K ! instead of 470K. This latter & several leaky paper condensers were the evident reason for the malfunctioning AVC & magic eye. A new half log logarithmic pot had been fitted as the AF gain pot & a small mod was incorporated to remove DC from the carbon track pot, this small DC is in my opinion the reason for the pot going noisy. Instead of the centre tap going to the grid, top cap of V4, a 0.1 μ F was inserted with a 470K to earth as grid leak. By now all the voltages were well within spec as per the manual. The 659 did sound much more lively on all ranges. It was decided to begin the re-alignment with the IF. No problems here with the IF transfos as they were all within one Kc/s of the 450 Kc/s IF, previously untouched as was evident by the state of the slugs. Ans so to the RF stages, both ranges 1 & 2 needed some slight touch up at the HF end of the scale, on range 1 the RF was so far off that I believe it had been deliberately re-trimmed to favour 21 Mc/s, a touch up no doubt done by my father. A final touch was to remove the dial glass and to wash it in warm water, but do take care when cleaning the scale markings, DO NOT RUB. Once the 659 was reboxed the case was cleaned up with some silicone furniture polish. It is now in 'as new' condition some 44 years after leaving the factory.

- Members Queries. -

- Ross Paton asks re some abbreviations used in previous issues of the newsletter. SITOR, FEC, NDB. Well I had assumed that these were universally known & did not give explanations at the time, sorry. Simplex Telegraphy Over Radio, commonly used on ship to ship and ship to shore links, is similar to amtor as used on amateur bands. Forward Error Correction, used by many governmental stations and agencies, a *good example being Interpol. This does need two synchronized stations* on channel to operate. The last is Non Directional Beacons, as used for marine & aero position and direction finding. These are mainly in the band from 280 to about 440 Kc/s, although some are found in the medium wave broadcast band. They are low power CW/ACW beacons with a stated range of from 25-50 miles, although I have received many from hundreds of miles away. Cap Spartel in N. Africa is often heard in the UK. Many people are into DXing and QSLing them.

- EB35 with a BFO. -

- *My EB35 gives me a* lot of happy listening but it did lack a BFO for those SSP utility stations, both maritime and aero. This member says that he solved the problem by discovering that the front diecast panel does have a hole, blanked off by the escutcheon, just below & between the on/off and volume knobs. A simple matter to drill a hole and fit an Eddystone cat.no.588 variable condenser which has a total capacity of 27.5 nF as a BFO control. Next step was to change the dial lamp switch for a centre-off type, up being light on, down being BFO on, the BFO was built on a 1 inch square piece of perf board using a cannibalised IFT from a mini tranny, and a transistor from the same source. After some experimentation the feed in point for the BFO sig was chosen as Tr4. This was fed in via low capacity condenser of 4.7pF. The perf board was mounted on the coil box wall with double sided tape. On a strong signal the BFO was trimmed to zero beat and then tuning to Shanwick Oceanic ATCC it was possible to set and mark the point for intelligible reception of the USB signals. RAF airmet was also heard with no difficulty. Since then many oil rig QSOs have been heard as have various Air-Sea Rescue signals.

- In House QRM. -

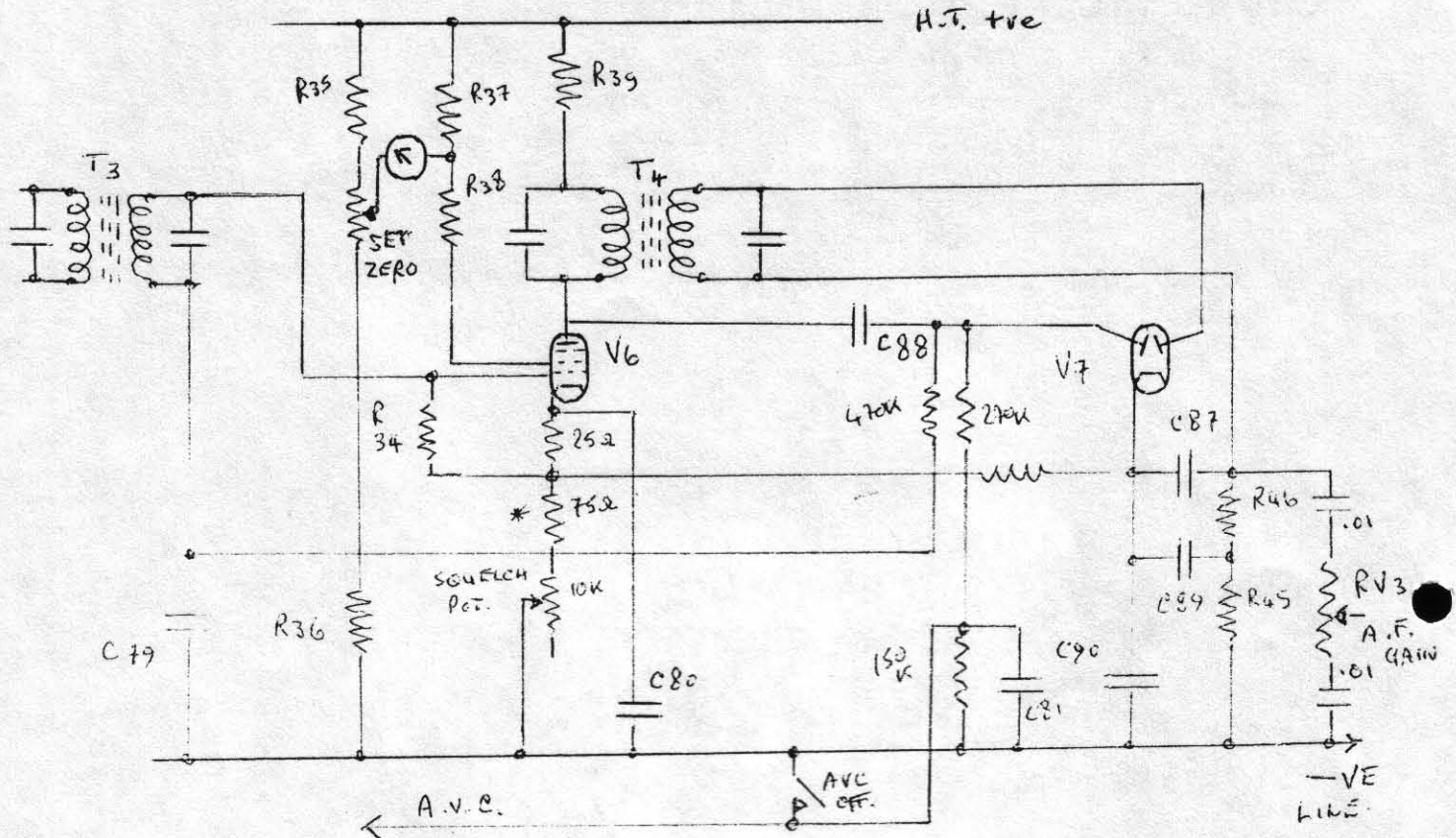
- The interference had been around for several months on and off but was most noticeable between 1.5 & 2.5 Mc/s. This was on any of my receivers, solid state or valve type. Whilst listening around top band one day on my 960, or trying to over the QRM which was present, I

11/

finished reterminating the plug on a pair of 'phones, turned off my soldering iron and lo & behold off went the QRM. The iron was a new soldering station type mains powered through a 24 volt transfo, & with a built in thermostat. A few checks in and around it showed that the QRM was being generated by the small neon bulb built into the on-off switch. This together with its series resistor, and with the aid of a small value condenser were forming a relaxation oscillator. A few minutes work and the neon was replaced by a red LED fed from the secondary winding through a diode and resistor. Result no more QRM. Always beware of neon lamps they are a prolific cause of interference whether in your equipment or on household appliances.

-Extra switches for Mods.-

- If you wish to fit a switch to control some mod circuit on your Eddystone but balk at the thought of drilling holes in the front panel and spoiling its looks and value then read on. A front 'phones socket can be re-positioned at the rear, maybe by removing that dial lamp not that you have never touched for twenty years, result one front panel hole. Alternatively consider the rarely used standby switch, ideal to control a built in calibrator or VHF converter. If you do still need that standby function how about a centre-off switch so that one switch can control both functions? At rallies recently I have picked up for pennies some matching toggle switches to those on my Eddystones with 3 & even four poles. Useful in mods if several circuits are to be switched. Another point is how to get that low voltage needed to run say a calibrator. You can go all the way and fit a full wave bridge cut from the heater supply but a far easier way is to insert say a 68 ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ watt resistor in the series HT feed this will drop approximately five volts at normal HT current. Your mod circuit, calibrator or what ever will only draw minimal current and can be fed from across this resistor. The slight drop in HT will have no noticeable effect on your receivers performance. There is a need here though for the mod circuit to be suitably insulated from chassis, not a difficult job though. On some models the mains on switch can be removed to leave a usable front panel hole. A pot with combined on-off switch can now be fitted in place of the RF or AF or Tone pot.



- Member's Mod for Squelch on 940 -

- V6 AVC supplied by the potential divider at higher level than that on V1 & V2. Included in the Kathode of V6 is a pot which sets the operating point of the squelch circuit. A 75 ohm resistor in series sets a lower limit of 0.5 volt. (*) V6 anode IFT couples the signal from V6 to the anode of the detector diode V7. The diode load returns to chassis, but the kathode is returned to the squelch pot so that the anode is effectively biased negative to a degree dependant on the setting of the squelch pot. At minimum there is onlt 0.5 volt on the diode and so any signal passes through. As the pot is advanced to the medium or strong squelch position the bias is increased progressively so that only str nger signals get through the biased diode. One problem is if one tuned to a signal with QSB then the squelch will operate in troughs of the signal. But then this is so for any form of squelch circuit.

(I have not tried this so verification of its 'goodness' is up to some intrepid EUG member, Ted.)

131

- SFERICS. -

- 770U/2 with intermittent range indicator lamps. A fairly common one this as they do tend to unscrew with the vibration of the turret mechanism. Screwing them up tight did the job but in time they will again come loose !

- 870 where it proved impossible to re-align the aerial tuning stage on R4. A look at the spot showed that C9 was missing, seemed to have been chopped out. A new 10 pF ceramic was put in and R4 came in easily.

- 740 brought in from many miles away, not working at all after purchase at a B & B sale. easy this, the octal plug at the rear which couples internal power supplies or external supplies , was missing. An octal base salvaged from a dud 6V6 was pressed into service with the necessary links soldered in , the remaining space in the plug was filled with wax. All working okay, for pennies, but the petrol had cost about ten pounds !

- EC958 with tuning display problems, corrosion on the plug & socket used for inter module coupling, seems to be an increasing problem with these as they age , but no doubt caused if they have been used in a salt laden atmosphere , as this one had . A good clean up with switch cleaner and a stiff brush enabled the set to go back into use within half an hour.

- 840C magic eye non operative, well known if you know the valve used here ! never was a good lasting fit in its socket. The cure was to remove the socket and to solder the wiring directly to the valve wires.

- 840A with the 230 to 200 part of the dropper gone O/C, since these are just not available the way out was to run the set on 110 volts setting and use an isolation/dropper transfo. Good from the safety point of view and an added benefit turned out to be that QRM from the domestic TV was absent now.

- EC10 which was drifting badly on range 1 when using the mains PSU. Found to be the zener was dud and not regulating the 9 volts. A replacement from R.S of two watt rating was fitted and the EC10 was back to normal on all ranges.

- An EC10/2 with non working BFO, not too hard this no oscillation and the OC171 was the culprit, one from a scrap set was fitted, AOK.

14/

- 940 which just went dead, the AF stages checked out okay, as a quick touch on the PU sockets proved. Was found to be a dud T4 secondary winding. A replacement was fitted from a scrap set and normal service was resumed. Later the transfo was opened up and it was found that one end of the winding was a dry joint onto the pin. Resoldered and it was okay for future use.

- S358 with meter sticking at about $1/3$ up scale. Opened it up and found whitish deposits between the stator and the moving coil. Washed out with switch cleaner and then cleared with a jet of compressed air. Meter reset to zero and okay on test.

- 640 with a burnt up and over heating cathode bias resistor, plus overheating output transfo. High bias on the grid of the 6V6 was traced to a leaking C50, this is not the first time I have had this go in a 640. Was swapped for a polystyrene type and a new 270 ohm resistor was fitted.

- 750 low gain after half an hour normal use. V1 screen dropper was reading very high, over 200 kilohm, new resistor cured this but as the valve was low emission it was replaced.

- 400 with DC on the phones socket, enough to give a tingle! this was the C48 0.05 which does in fact do to the output valve anode and was reading only about 1 kilohm! a 350 v.w polycon type was fitted.

- 670 with excessive hum on power up, all electrolytics tried and all valves tested for H - K insulation. Finally did as is suggested in the book and swapped C4 from a 0.01 to a 0.1 μ F & hum was gone.

- A point remembered when replacing a dual electrolytic, if marked with red and yellow dot on the positive tags then red is to go to rectifier side of the choke/resistor, and yellow to the set side of the choke/resistor. There is often a difference in the internal make up of the condensers, the red one is made able to take the higher hum ripple volts.

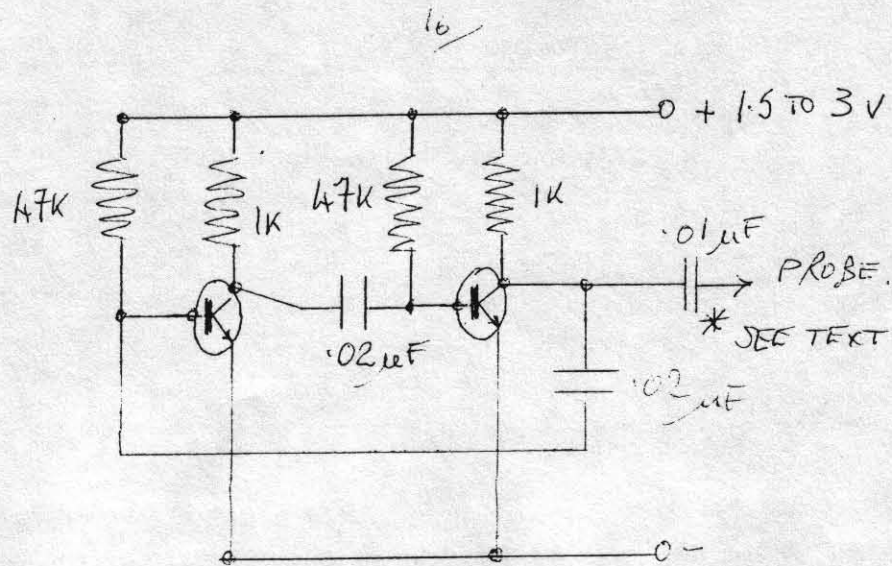
- Drift on a 630, continuous from warm up, and then set went dead after an hour. After much puzzling the fault was found to be C29 which was now O/C. A polycarbonate type was fitted.

- 640 with non-op noise limiter, switch was dud and a new one was fitted, wiring in the area was replaced too as it had bad insulation, all crumbly.

- 750 was microphonic when the gain was turned up, and the range switch was operated. DH77 was the culprit and a new one did the trick.

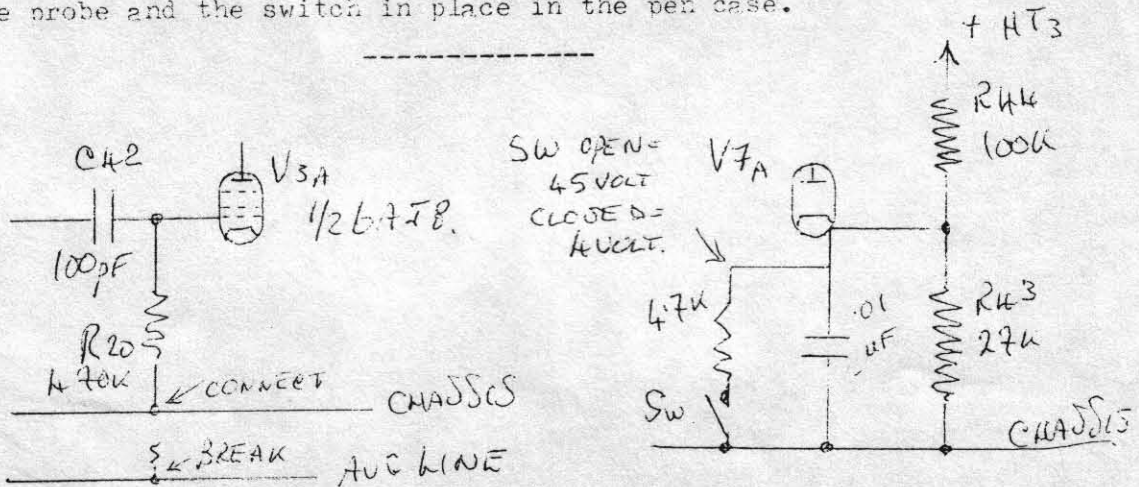
15
- Problems with an EC958. -

- I obtained a 958 last year to complement my 940 receiver, it was partly curiosity as to how the solid state model performed alongside the hollow state 940. Whilst the 958 still looked pretty good from the outside there were several problems which I had hopes of curing once I got hold of a manual. Shipboard life is not easy on any receiver, the high level of humidity, salt water at that, can cause corrosion never encountered on dry land. This 958 had been to sea, was a good example of a former ships receiver. Visible signs were cleaned up before going inside. All the miniature co-ax plugs & sockets were carefully cleaned of the white deposits which had accumulated on them, those going into the three way junction box under the chassis had to be re-terminated since the copper braid of the co-ax showed signs of oxidation too. On opening up the RF section the turret discs were cleaned with RS switch cleaner and a small brush. The mode switch and meter switch both showed signs of corrosion and were dismantled, cleaned and re-assembled, a light film of oil being left on the moving parts. This was a time consuming job but quite straightforward. Now came the biggest problem, the cleaning of the two main plug & socket systems, PL/A & PL/B. I had re-assembled the 958 before realising that my display & control problems were most likely in this area, a 15 way & 37 way plug assembly. This was unfortunate since I now had to remove the panel & the tuning drive assembly, some corrosion was found on both these items so it was worth doing, the drive system was completely cleaned whilst it was out of the receiver. Both PL/A & PL/B and the associated sockets were in need of cleaning with PL/A especially showing signs of corrosion, some hard brushing was needed. After re-assembly of the panel & drive units I was left with but two minor faults, one was finally traced to the C10 in the attenuator circuit, a replacement 0.1 mF polycon cured this. The other was RV15 the 10 ohm dimmer in the dial light circuitry. The wire wound pot had to be removed and cleaned using a hard bristled brush and switch cleaner. During all this I found the Fault Diagnosis & Location tables to be invaluable for servicing this complicated model. It is now in very good working order, all the faults which had seemed so difficult at first were cleared. A word of warning will help here, before assuming that modules are faulty and digging into them, do check the multiway connectors! They do appear to be the most likely site of any problem, especially those associated with the display system. Do resist any urge to 'twiddle' with this model, no improvement will be made, and do get a manual first. The correct test equipment is also needed.



TRANSISTORS 2x BC182 OR SIMILAR.

- Circuit for a signal injector for servicing work. A square wave audio signal is generated which produces harmonics well up to 30 Mc/s or more. This means it can be used for signal tracing in AF, IF, & RF stages. For use on valve type receivers with the high voltages in use it is advisable that the output condenser be rated at 350 v. In my case by dispensing with any PCB and wiring the bits together I was able to get the whole thing into a fat Berol marker pen case. The probe tip being a sharpened length of 10 SWG copper wire. Two watch type batteries type 675 are the power source and will last for years. A push ON switch is fitted at the top end of the pen case. Super glue was used to attach the probe and the switch in place in the pen case.



R20 is disconnected from the AVC line and connected to earth.

The 4.7K and the switch are the extra parts needed.
SW MOD TO 940 AS PER MEMBERS LETTER, THANKS TO Graham Leese.

- Members Queries. -

- What is the best way to polish up the black crackle case of my 640 ? Several methods are used by EUC members. One is to touch up any chips or scratches with a Berol permanent marker pen, and then to polish with a silicone furniture cream, or others say to use black boot polish. These both give a good lasting surface. Another member suggests that having touched up the blemishes a single coat from a clear acrylic varnish aerosol has brought his 740 up to looking 'as new'.

- You list the 830/8 as being for the D.W.S. - who or what is this ? The acronym for the 'Diplomatic Wireless Service' which is the part of the Foreign Office which is responsible for all communications facilities between the F.O. and it's Embassies & Consulates worldwide. Also of course between the various Embassies & Consulates themselves. Most Embassies and Consulates have listening facilities also for the purpose of monitoring the broadcasting stations of the host country. I do have personal knowledge of a D.W.S. station in Tanqiers, North Africa. Situated in a quiet area some distance from town there were more than twenty operating positions and at one time the main receivers in use were the 830/8.

- Why does my receiver have terminals at the rear marked 'Rt: Relay' ? If yours has a front panel Standby switch then one pole of this switch will go to these terminals whilst the other pole is used to desensitise the RF stages of the receiver. The switch can then operate a remote relay which will apply power to the associated transmitter. Thus giving you single switch changeover from receive to transmit.

- What is this use of 'condenser' in the newsletter, why not capacitor as everybody else ? Not everybody else ! Several months back Radiophile argued this same point. I just use it myself because I was brought up on it ! In my day to day business, Digital Electronics, I use capacitor as do others I work with. Same goes for my use of Kathode. I also use the spelling Kenotaph not Cenotaph, just personal idiosyncrasy, so long as you understand the meaning.

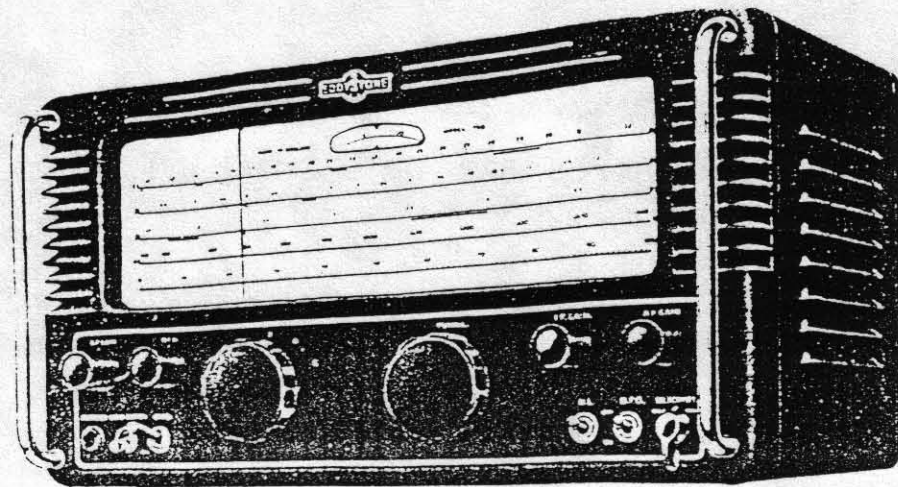
- When did G.E.C take over Eddystone ? They didn't, it was the English Electric Co who bought out Strattons from the parent company 'Lushington & Sons' in 1965. E.E. became part of G.E.C and the Eddystone Radio Co was made part of the Marconi group of companies, Marconi is of course a subsidiary of G.E.C.

- If, as stated in both the model list and in the newsletter, some Eddystone made receivers were marketed under Marconi badge and the two companies are linked why not make this a joint Eddystone/Marconi group? No thanks, firstly some, maybe most of us are simply interested in the Eddystone marque, and have no interest whatever in Marconi stuff, can you honestly compare say, a 640 and a CR300? And believe me trying to keep up with just Eddystone interests is a full spare time job for Kathy & I. If you are interested why not start your own Marconi Group?

- The EA12 seems to have been one of the last valve models made by the company & yet it seems to be so rare. I have never seen one yet - why? How can I explain this, except it was an amateur only model and so the quantities made would for that very reason, be limited, unlike, say the 830 or 770 types which were made for military & commercial customers. As it happens my EA12 is number 2402, an ex employee says 'over a 1,000' and can't get any closer than that.

- When I tune my 740 up beyond 17 Mc/s there are no stations, there is some noise in the speaker but no signals. I have a long outside aerial so surely there ought to be something there? there is something there of course but this sounds like a classic case of valve fatigue. Just a symptom of old age causing loss of emission, or reduced emission so that the local oscillator is no longer functioning above 17 Mc/s, a simple job to replace the valve and you should once more have your HF signals.

- Why do you not recommend using HI FI phones with a communications receiver, they are comfortable, sensitive too? Sure they may be very comfortable to wear, sensitive too but that is where they go wrong! Also have you still got the stereo plug on them? It will not make good contact in many phone sockets of the mono type as used on our models. The matter of sensitivity, lets say they are good for a reasonably flat response from 100 to 20,000 C/s, that means they will pick up and reproduce all the mush, noises off and heterodynes besides the signal that you want to listen to. For SWL work you are mainly interested in a very reduced audio passband of say 250 to 3500 C/s. Most communications type phones are tailored to attenuate anything outside of this passband. I have always used earphones, using GPO (now BT) type, earphone inserts as these are tailored to give an enhanced speech response with sharp cutoff above and below this. Buy a U/S set of HI FI phones at a rally for just pennies, remove the inserts, buy two telephone type inserts also sold at most rallies, fit these and then fit a mono plug. Result is a very comfortable set of communications type phones.



THE EDDYSTONE "750" RECEIVER

Of the double superheterodyne communication type, this model possesses very high selectivity with practically complete freedom from image interference. H.T. supply to the oscillators is stabilised.

FREQUENCY RANGE.

Band 1	...	32 Mc/s. to 12 Mc/s.	Band 3	...	4.5 Mc/s. to 1.7 Mc/s.
Band 2	...	12 Mc/s. to 4.5 Mc/s.	Band 4	...	1465 kc/s. to 460 kc/s.

VALVE LINE-UP.—Eleven valves perform the following functions :

R.F. Amplifier	...	...	...	...	V1	6BA6
Mixer (S.F. to 1620 kc/s.)	...	...	...	...	V2	ECH42
Oscillator	...	...	...	...	V3	6AM6/Z77
Frequency-changer (to 85 kc/s.)	...	...	...	...	V4	ECH42
I.F. Amplifier	...	...	...	...	V5	6BA6
Detector, A.G.C. and A.F.	...	...	...	...	V6	DH77
N.L. and "S" Meter Diodes	...	...	...	...	V7	6AL5/D77
Output	...	...	...	...	V8	N78
Beat Frequency Oscillator	...	...	...	...	V9	6BA6
Rectifier	...	...	...	...	V10	5Z4G
Stabiliser	...	...	...	...	V11	VR150/30

ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE.—Sensitivity for 50 milliwatts, 15 db signal/noise ratio, 5 microvolts or better on all ranges.

SELECTIVITY.—Is variable over the range 30 db to 60 db down 5 kc/s. off resonance. Image ratio: better than 40 db at 30 Mc/s. and greater at lower frequencies.

AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL.—15 db change of output for 90 db change of input, above 3 microvolts at 8 Mc/s.

AUDIO OUTPUT.—Maximum output is 3.5 watts. Pick-up terminals are fitted and audio stages give linear amplification over a wide frequency range.

POWER INPUT.—70 watts. Receiver can be operated from a 6 volt accumulator in conjunction with Cat. No. 687/1 Vibrator Power Unit. (A fuse is fitted).

"S" METER.—A socket at the rear accepts the Cat. No. 669 Signal Strength Meter.

FINISH.—Fine black ripple. Weight 40 lbs. Width 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ; Depth 10" ; Height 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

LIST PRICE IN U.K. : £78 0s. 0d. (Exempt from Purchase Tax)

- The 750. -

- This double superhet seems to be ignored by many and yet it is one of the finest of general purpose models made. Those members who do have a 750 all praise it and I must say that I find myself frequently using it myself when it is a case of winking out that elusive signal from under the QRM. As the spec sheet on page 19, shows it covers 480 Kc/s to 32 Mc/s in four bands with a gap between 1465 & 1700 Kc/s for the first IF, the second low IF of 85 Kc/s providing that much needed selectivity. The selectivity control is continuously variable over the range of 30 to 60 db down at a 5 Kc/s bandwidth, this continuous adjustment is one of the facilities which endears it to it's owners. Rear sockets permit connection of an 'S' meter or a vibrator pack for operation from a 6 volt accu. No built in speaker is provided but the Eddystone round model can be used.

- There have been several rumours of a 'super 750' with a built in 'S' meter, both in a magazine article and from members but I have to say that I can find no record of this model having existed. The amateur bands are underlined on the scale and if anything the only criticism I have heard of the 750 is the lack of a built in calibrator. Having said that one of my two has a calibrator unit from an RRA fitted, not a factory mod as is apparent from a close look at the wiring. It is operated by the standby switch with power supply taken from the receiver.

- The gear driven flywheel tuning system has a ratio of 200:1 and there is an auxiliary 'log' dial. This gives a total of 90 tuning inches per range, allowing for example, 240 Kc/s per inch at 30 Mc/s, with six turns of the tuning knob to one meg.

- A preselector or convertor can be operated from the rear mounted power socket where both HT & LT are available.

- The first models were made in early 1950 and started coming out of the factory in spring.

- At last count 27 EUG members owned up to having a 750, not many for such a fine receiver cost now would be around the £60 to £80 level depending on the condition.

- Serial Numbers.-

- So, like me you have wondered about the Model/Number plate on your Eddystone ! From your letters there are many members who do ask whether the two letter/four figure serial number can be of any help in determining the date of manufacture of that radio stood on your bench.

- From Bill Cooke, member of EUG now, but formerly Chief Engineer later Director and finally Chairman of the Board of Directors at Eddystone, we have some information which will go some way to clarifying this matter.

- From the 1920s up till 1948 the first letter indicated the month and the second letter the year of manufacture, ending in 1948 with 'Z' for the year. At this time it was decided to simply reverse the month/year letters so that with a first letter 'A' the new series began in 1949.

- The letters and numbers for a particular batch were issued by the Drawing office along with the production blueprints, parts lists, etc; however errors did occur sometimes. It was not at all unusual for the works manager to make up all his 'plates' for a batch or half batch at a time so that although the letters on the plate indicate one month the actual receiver was not made until the next month. An example, although the production rate for EA12 receivers was not more than 20 a week, it would be a possibility for a full batch of say 100 to bear the month letter for when the first twenty were made.

- Now let us take a few actual examples, in this case from my own receivers, -

- 990S - FS0122 - June of 1967.
- 940 - KR0801 - November of 1966.
- EC958 - DX0694 - April of 1972.

- Bill does add that there may even have been the occasional case where the production department may have inadvertently got the month/year letters reversed on the plates and that they would have gone out like this, however the plate number would be that on the warranty document.

- The above info should go some way towards demystifying this 'numbers' matter and our thanks to Bill for digging deep into his memory for EUG.

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- For Our New Zealand Members. -

- Again from Bill Cooke, those mysterious 680 models that have turned up in private hands with suffixes such as /2 and /2A. Well Bill tells us that they are by way of being a limited edition ! They were produced to a specification for the New Zealand Post Office, less than one hundred were made - no wonder I have never seen one myself ! - from his recollections no great differences from the standard 680, merely different aerial sockets and standby switching arrangements.

- I hope that this bit of info will not start an international trade in these rare beasts.

- - - - -

- Practical Wireless. -

- Since the start of EUG we have been given space to tell readers of PW about our group and PW has been sent a copy of each newsletter, as have other magazines.

- Now we find that Rob Mannion the PW editor is himself an Eddystone user, having both a 750 and an 888A. Recently the mains transfo of the 750 went 'kaput' and he is after a replacement for this, he would also like to get hold of an EA12. If you can help contact PW.

- PW has also kindly offered to mention EUG in the expanded 'Club News' pages, not that we are a club in the normally accepted sense, but we are grateful for the mention by PW, seems to be an indication that EUG has arrived !

- My own recollections of 'Camms Comic' are of reading it surreptitiously under the desk in the fourth form when I should have been learning other more mundane things, I have to admit to being incapable of throwing away a PW ! A whole wardrobe full is the result.

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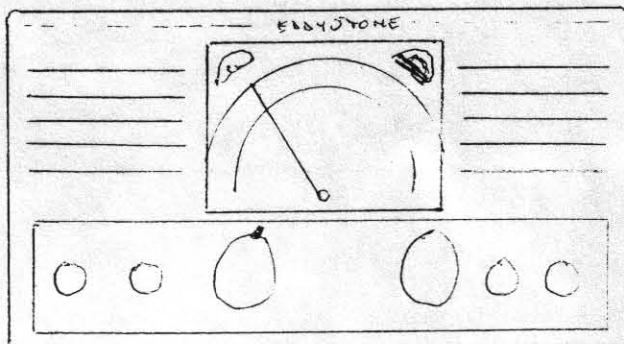
- SFERICS. -

- In answer to members queries, the S as in S.358 meant just simply Strattons. It is assumed that for later models the E as in EA12, EB35 and EC958 stood for Eddystone.

- Issue 13, looks like being a 'biggie' since a full blueprint of the AW8 is to be included, as are the extra circuitry to make it into the LPC and R.101 type.

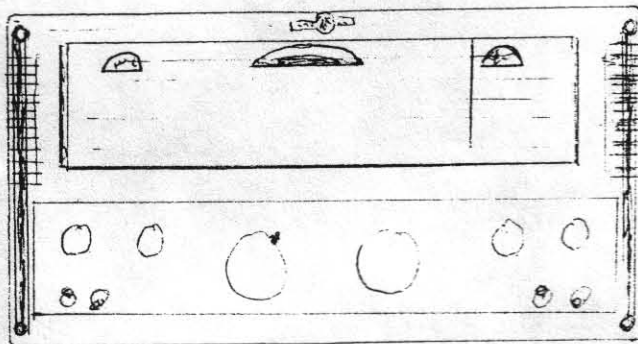
- A QUICK GUIDE TO MODEL APPEARANCES. -

Original
1940s Die-
-cast front
panel &
square dial.



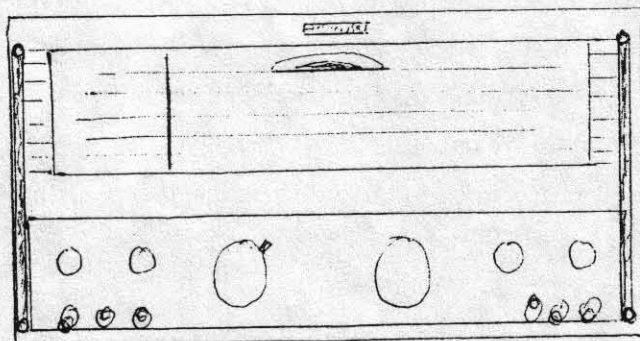
e.g. Types, - 504, 556, 710; 740, 640, 659, 670,
680, 840.

Suffix 'A'
Die cast
front panel
slide rule
dial.



e.g. Types, - 670A, 680X, 750, 770, 840A, 730,

Suffix 'C'
Pressed front
panel, &
full length
dial.



e.g. Types, - 670C, 770II, 840C, 830, 850, 940,
and 960.

- The All World Eight & the 440/450 VHF Set.-

- Much info on these items plus the S215 VHF transmitter from former Eddystone employee Geoff Woodburn. Geoff has spent all of his working life with Stratton's later Eddystone Radio. Now retired he still does a few days each week at the 'bath-tub'. The AW8 has already been earmarked for the next issue but now with help from Geoff we can include much more info including component values. That will please at least six of our members, including Tor in Norway.

- The 440/450 combination is an Admiralty model 7 watt VHF transmitter receiver combination which using various types of PSU can be operated as land based, maritime, or land mobile. It is complimented by the high power S215 100 watt transmitter. Thanks to Geoff we now have a full manual for the 440/450 and a schematic of the 215 plus a magazine cover photo of this latter. More in a later issue.

S.O.S. S.O.S. S.O.S. MEMBERS ADS.

- Wanted urgently final IF transfo for EC10 mark I, it is the part marked IFT3 on the diagram and is Eddystone part no; 6655P, contact Bill Gibson, GMØ KMG, 180 Castlemilk Rd, Glasgow, G44 4NS.

WANTED METAL FINGERS FOR TURRET ASSEMBLY ON 770R. GOES TO V2 ANODE PART 4560 P. A JACKSON 27 ELLSMERE DRIVE SANDERSTEAD SURREY
WANTED : EDDYSTONE 940 OR 830/7. EVENINGS ONLY 061 654 6160

- Wanted for 830 model, the kilocycles disc dial, the main and the incremental tuning knobs. Or possible source. Colin G Trass. 6 Quail Run, Acton, MA 01720-7451. USA. phone 508-635-0261.

- Wanted info on the 770M forerunner to 770R, Dave c/o EUG please.

- Re Free Ads for Members.-

State if Sale or Wanted, State Item, Model Number, Condition, & Price Wanted or Offered. Give Phone Number or Name & Address.

It makes things easier for Kathy, a recent request to put an ad in the newsletter necessitated two letters from me before the necessary info was obtained, by then the newsletter had gone out to members. Do not spread it out through several pages of your letter put it together in one paragraph with all relevant info.

Thanks.

- One lucky member has got himself an EA12, from Centre Electronics of Birmingham. This joins his 730/4 and Jack says that he will need time to get used to & appreciate the qualities of his new toy. Not surprising this as they are two very different animals.

- Bill Gibson of Glasgow has now an 840A and an EC10 to go with his 940, the start of a nice collection with 3 generations of receiver already.

- Graham Leese has just serviced his 940 and gives us the following gen to help others thinking of tackling the same job. R3 had gone very high & was limiting the gain on the RF stages, a new 220 kilohm cured this. Both R5 & R6 which should have been 100 kilohm actually measured out at over 200 kilohm, again affecting RF gain. R7 was open circuit, this 33kilohm is in the anode circuit of the second triode of V1. Moving to the AVC circuit R44 had gone up to 300 kilohm nearly instead of 100 kilohm, this also was replaced. In the BFO a tendency to sluggish oscillation when switched on was traced to C100, a 10 mF electrolytic in the Kathode of V8. Back to the RF stages a mod published in SWM had been incorporated and this was apparently causing instability. The pin 5 of V7 was taken via a 4.7K and a switch on the rear panel to chassis. This dropped the approx; 45 volts AVC to about 4 volts, giving better SSE reception. Frequency pulling with this mod was cured by putting R20 directly to chassis.

- Alan Baines found that the bandsread tuning on his 640 had ceased to function, this was traced to a corroded through braid earthing the VC, all that remained of the braid was a grey-green powdery deposit near the soldered joint. This seems to be a frequent occurrence on some of the older models and some say it is electrolysis, others say it is due to the use of acid flux. Any slight humidity seems to trigger this effect.

- Don Crawley asks what are the faint beacons between 1800 and 1825 Kc/s best heard at early hours of the morning. He had not been aware of them until he fired up his 'new' 830/9 on range 6, intending to check out Top Band activity. Can any member enlighten him ?

- The 870, not 870A, were there two versions of this model ? One a four valve plus metal rectifier and one a five valve , with valve rectifier ? So says one member, who claims to know.

- Well that is IT for Year 2 of the Newsletter, Kath & I hope that you have all enjoyed it as much as we have enjoyed putting it together, if you have any beefs or suggestions let us have them, bear in mind that big changes need money ! Mention of that and the matter of SUBS cannot be evaded. If you want issue 13 and the latest list of models, a much updated one this ! then let us have your cheque made out to E.U.G. The new subs are £8.00 for U.K., £9.00 for Europe & Scandinavia. For the rest of the overseas members it has to be £16.00 surface mail & £20.00 to go by airmail. (although my theory is it all goes by air nowadays !) Thanks to all of you who have contributed to the newsletter recently to make it that much more 'plump'. I hope that the two professional authors we have amongst the members will forgive our 'amateurish' attempts. I hope also that Bill Cooke formerly of Strattons and Eddystone will forgive any derogatory comments made about his 770 models, we love them really. CU.

73

Kath & Ted.

- STOP PRESS. - - STOP PRESS. -

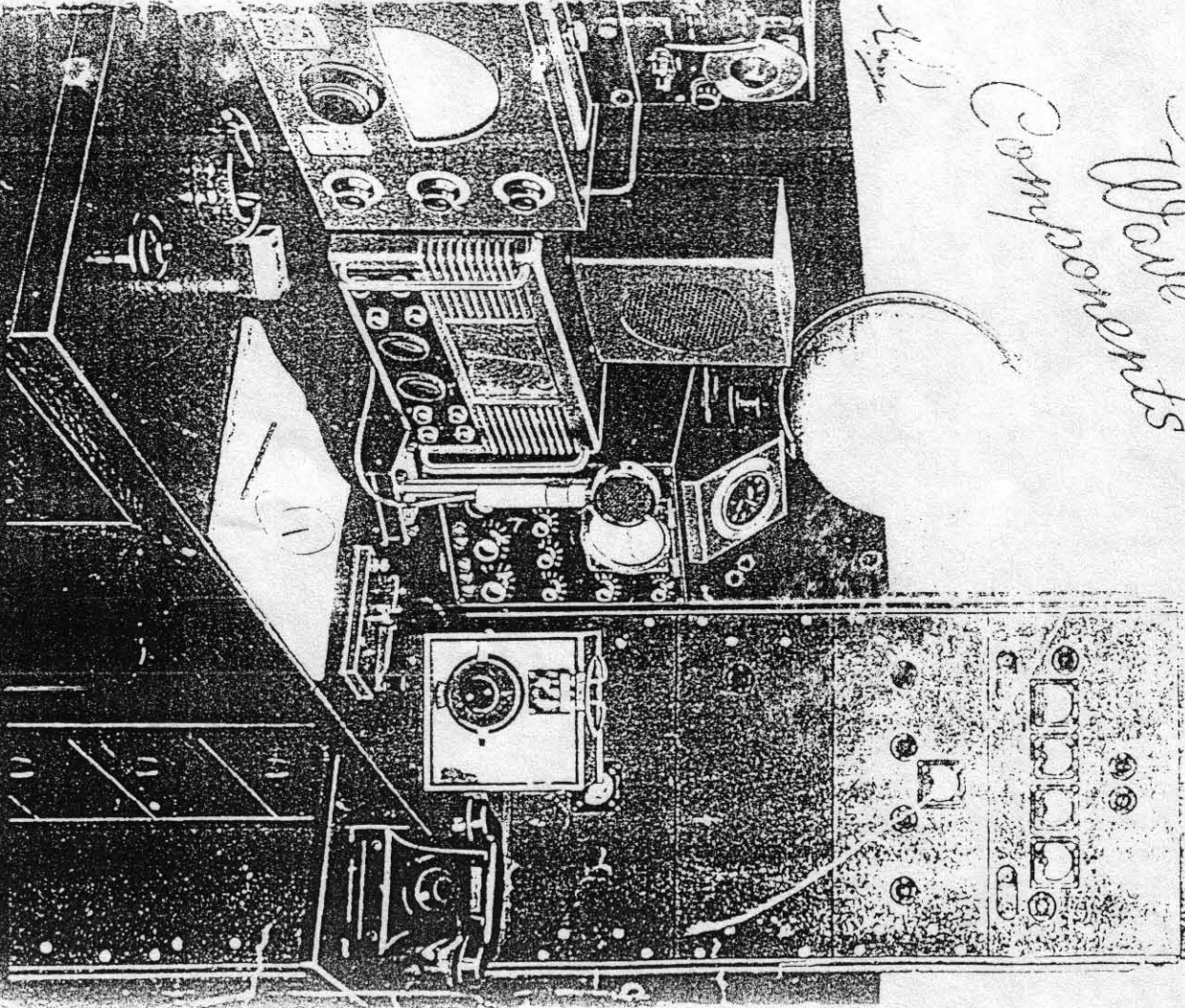
- AN 'EDDYSTONE COMPENDIUM' IS BEING PRODUCED FOR THE FURTHER EDIFICATION OF EUG MEMBERS. IT WILL CONSIST OF RECEIVER SPECS & PICTURES PLUS REVIEWS AND PERIOD ADVERTS. IT WILL NOT BE A HAND OUT WITH THE NEWSLETTER UNFORTUNATELY DUE TO THE COST OF COPYING BUT WILL BE AS CHEAP AS POSSIBLE, FURTHER INFO IN LATER NEWSLETTER.

- MEMBERS FREE ADVERTS. -

- Wanted Urgently, mains transfo for 750 model and an EA12 at a sensible price, Rob Mannion c/o Practical Wireless, telephone 0202 678558 days.
- Wanted HF model Eddystone receiver by D.C Bishop of 17 Russel Street, Bath, Avon. BA1 2QF.

SELL/SWAP FOR ??? WORKING INCLUDING
 2 EDDYSTONE 6 PIN COILS + 3 EMPTY SIMILAR
 FORMERS (1 RAYMART) REMOVED. MAINLY ORIGINAL
 COMPONENTS, FITTED WITH VALVE TRF STAGE, SOME
 ADDITIONAL FILAMENT SMOOTHING, EASILY
 REMOVABLE LITTLE USE VESPER 081 505 0197

STRATTON & CO. LTD West Heath, BIRMINGHAM, 31

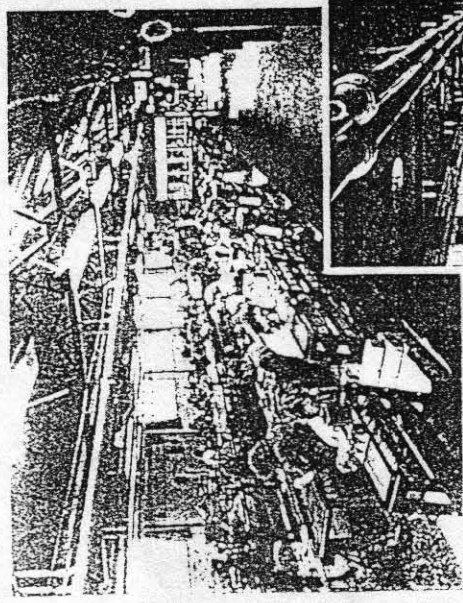


*Short
Office
Components*

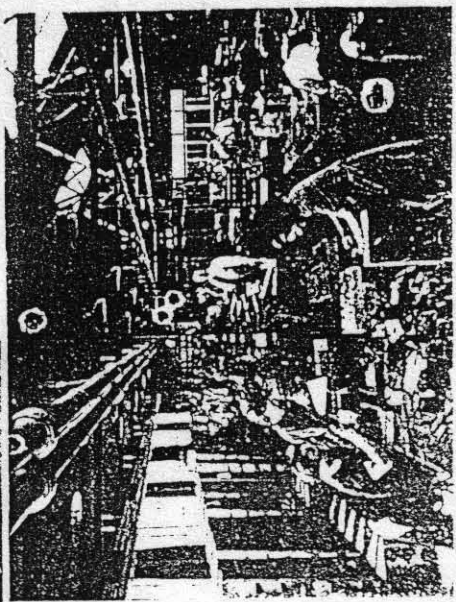
1946

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5015*

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part of EDDYSTONE factory



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equipment
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*The
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Every
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service.
We
are
equipped
with
the
most
modern
testing
equipment.*

STRATTON & CO. LTD.

BIRMINGHAM

INDUSTRIAL

- Vintage Eddystone Booklets. -

- The various booklets of which copies can be offered to E.U.G members are now as follows, inclusive of v & p.
- No;- 1, Better Radio Reception. @ £2.
- No;- 2, Eddystone S.W Manual Number 5, 1946. @ £3.
- No;- 3, Current Eddystone Model List, 1964. @ £2.
- No;- 4, Current Eddystone Model List, 1965. @ £2.
- No;- 5, T.R.F, 1-V-1, using Eddystone Components, 1949. @ £2.
- No;- 6, Eddystone S.W Manual Number 6, 1947. @ £3.
- No;- 7, Eddystone V.H.F 145 Mc/s Guide, late 40's. @ £2.
- No;- 8, Span the World with a S.W Set. (building the Scientific S.G Three. 1928. @ £3.
- No;- 9, Eddystone S.W Manual, 1932-3, building info on many Eddystone Kits, general info for SWIs, transmitter circuits, list of current S.W stations, 40pps. @ £5.
- The Eddystone Compendium containing spec sheets, schematics, original blueprints, period ads, and a wealth of other Stratton/Eddystone stuff is in the making, at present totalling 120 pps but still growing thanks to members worldwide, keep watching the newsletter.

S.O.S ... --- ... S.O.S.

- Wanted, for 830/9, chrome pointer knob for selectivity control, crystal filter unit, and cabinet, also main tuning knob for 940, write EUG mark it for G4IGF. Chris Cloverly.
- Sell, Eddystone 958/5, Marconi 'Nebula' version. Superb pro set range from 10Kc/s to 30 Mc/s, Hi-Stab oscillator and 5 degrees of selectivity. With cabinet 8256/2P or rack mount, with plinth type speaker, type 989. Full manual included. Sensible offers please to John Malt on 0493-368287. (Great Yarmouth.)

S.O.S ... --- ... S.O.S

WANTED. EC10H OR 830/T GOOD WORKING, ORDER
OTHER H. F. EDDYSTONE MODEL CONSIDERED. RING
RON ON 0736 787111 (CORNWALL)

WANTED, 240/9 VOLT P.S.U TYPE 945A TOE
EC10 - AG PRIOR G4UWW. 101 INGLESTONE
ROAD WICKWAR WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE GLOS GL12 8PH

- Exchange, one pair mounting blocks catalogue number 812, in grey, FOR ditto cat number 774 in black. ALSO diecast speaker cat no 688 for ditto cat no 652 small. Pete Roberts GW6AYM QTHR, Tel 044-128-2782.
- Wanted dimensions of, or unwanted example of 6 pin former for Eddystone coils as per page 18 of issue 11, contact EUG refer to QTI, H. Longley.
- Sell, model S.504 receiver, working but external paintwork and escutcheon worn, offers over £35, G3RJK, Ron Kissick, Kingsleigh, Hooke Hill, Freshwater, I.O.W, PO40 9BH.
- Sell 770R Mark I, in good working order, interesting history known to owner, David Jagger, 05512-3511. (Montgomeryshire).
- Sell, S.358X plus one coilpack, for restoration, offers please.
- Wanted, 730 range 1 coils or scrap receiver with intact coil box, G.J. Leese, 0226-288-718.
- Wanted, info on Eddystone automatic keys and serial numbering of same, write EUG, reference Colin Waters.

- SFERICS -

- Pete Roberts reports that Electromart, 96 High St, Clydach, in Swansea occasionally have the odd Eddystone for sale, if you live in that area worth checking in to see what they have.
 - Colin Deeps says that he got a good deal at Halcyon Electronics, 423 Kingston Rd, London, SW20, another place to keep an eye on if you are in the vicinity.
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