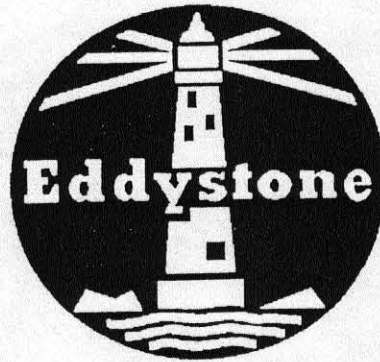


20

Eddystone User Group



Newsletter

Issue No: 20

Featured Model:

- The 820 AM/FM Tuner.

- An Eight Valve, Mains Powered, Broadcast Tuner Unit.-

- For High Quality Reception.-

*A non profit newsletter for Eddystone Users

*Information quoted from Eddystone Literature by kind permission of
Chris Pettitt, G0EYO, Managing Director of Eddystone Radio Limited

*Please address all mail to:

W.E. Moore, Moore Cottage
112 Edgeside Lane, Waterfoot
ROSSENDALE, Lancs, BB4 9TR

FREE MEMBERS ADS , please ensure that you give all the relevant information, i.e. Sell or Wanted, Model, Condition, Collect or Deliver, Price, and Phone number preferably, or Address.

REMITTANCES by money order or cheque, on a British Bank please, made out to E.U.G or Eddystone User Group. Cheques to be for Pounds Sterling, otherwise bank charges come to more than your remittance !

THE YEAR for your subs; begins with the May/June Issue, there are Six issues per year, if you join during the subscription year then you will automatically get all copies to date for that year. Your sub; will end with the March/April issue.

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- From Your Mail.-

- Good to hear from so many of you who saw and appreciated the Eddystone Radio stand at the NEC. And thanks from all of EUG to Chris Pettitt for being there.

- Good Idea from one member. If you know somebody with an Eddystone for sale, even though he is a non-member, tell him that EUG will put his ad in the newsletter, or send the ad in for him. Anything that will help members is okay !

- Finally got a reply from Marconi - NO they do not have any list of model numbers of Eddystone sets sold by them under their marque.

- Can any member help out with either the Wireless World review or a manual for the ECR model ? EUG has a member trying to get info on this model, all we have is the basic schematic with no component values.

- A SPECIAL members AD.-

- SELL - All World Two receiver. Fair Condition, Working, comes complete with 2 Eddystone 6 pin coils and 3 empty formers (wind your own). Rewired and mainly original components, has mods to filament circuit (smoothing) and to valve in TRF stage but easily removable to put back to original. Offers please to Vesper on phone 081-505-0197, (Woodford Green Essex).

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- A heavier than usual mailbag this month, despite it being the holiday season. Most of the mail concerns subs for those who forgot to renew and realised their mistake when deprived of issue 19. Nice to know that despite the holidays members refuse to be parted from their Eddystones.

- Interesting mail re other groups, one member has pursued the matter of any existing Marconi or Racal groups. Apparently neither one exists. Good opening for somebody there, IF you like hard work.

- The 820 AM/FM tuner featured in this issue was, and is, a quality product, typical of Eddystone, made to the same high level as the communications model we are more used to. Mine is still in daily use and gives pleasurable listening.

- The 770M, yes it does exist ! One member is doing a big restoration job on his at present. The original designer wrote to tell me that it was a fore-runner to the 770R, however spurious resonance at several points in the highest frequency range, caused by the tuning condenser in use, meant that the actual upper level covered by the 770M had to be limited to 165 Mc/s, not the hoped for 250 Mc/s. The production version was then called the 770R. Very few 770M models escaped the factory.

- For those of you having a model 'sans' calibrator, why not make one up on a mini PCB, fit inside the Eddystone, operate from the standby switch. It can easily be zeroed against MSF or WWV.

- Has any member got info on a so-called 'super' 750 with a built-in 'S' meter ??? Mention of this in another letter from Stewart Thomas reminds me that this model was reputed to have existed, and yet no info can be found on it anywhere, could it have been a 750/2 made & badged for Marconi ?

- The one valve radio in this issue is quite a nifty looking job in a polished wood case, with space for the HT battery and 2 volt Accumulator, works well too.

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- Thanks to Chris ! -

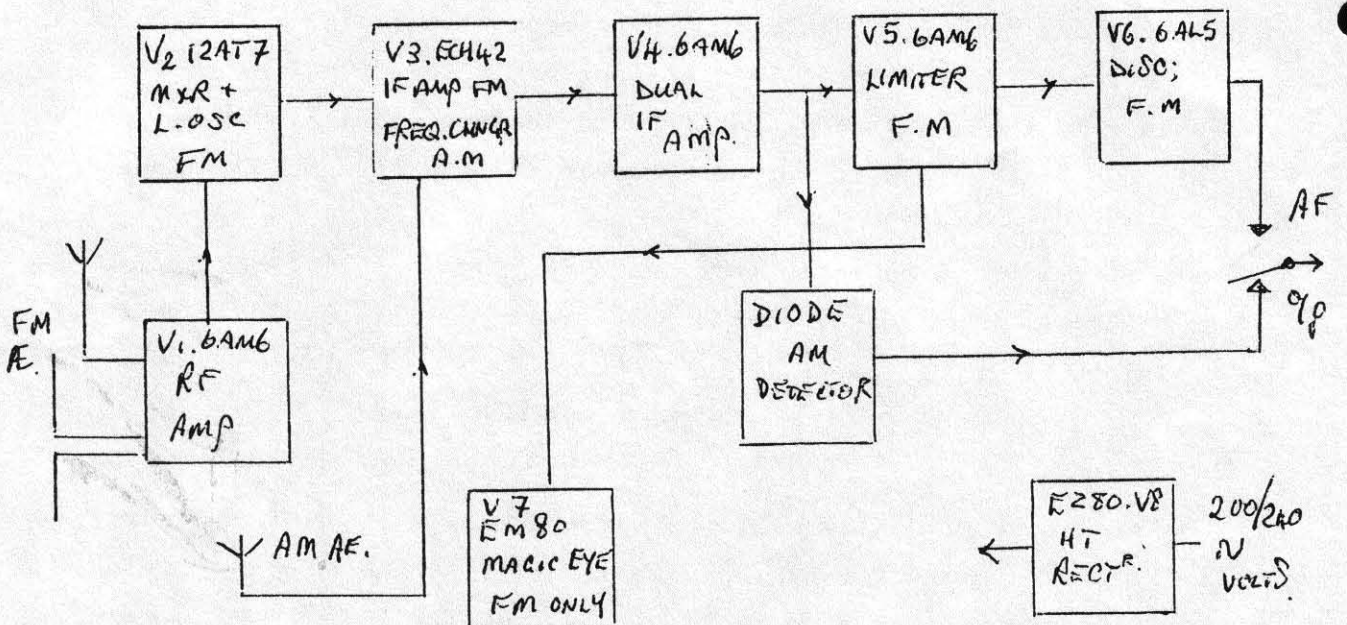
- Derek Lively, G3KII, wants to say thanks a million to Chris Pettitt the MD of Eddystone for his help in identifying the PCBs that he was inquiring about, they came incidentally from the 1570 & 1650 models.

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- Featured Model, The 820. -

- This is an AM/FM tuner unit designed to be built into domestic Hi Fi units. Apart the normal - for 1955 - FM coverage of 87.5 to 100 Mc/s, a range switch can switch in spot frequencies on the MW and LW band. The design provides first class mono reception of FM stations with a high level of sensitivity, an 8 valve circuit is used and full limiting on FM is achieved with a signal of 25 microvolts, a Foster Seeley discriminator is used. Audio output, to feed an associated amplifier at high impedance is circa 0.2 volts, both for AM and FM reception. Controls are a 5 position switch for range, FM, low end MW, top end MW, LW. A central tuning control covers the FM band, the AM stations are pre-tuned at the rear. The right hand control is a volume control. The unit is powered direct from the mains, with two tapplings, for 200 or 240 volts. The circuit consists of an RF amplifier on FM followed by a dual triode mixer/local osc; the next stage is a triode hexode which functions as a frequency changer on AM and as an IF amplifier on FM. Next comes a dual IF amplifier at both 10.7 and 0.465 Mc/s. The output of this is split, for AM it goes to a diode detector stage and thence to the output socket via the range switch. For FM the output of the IF amp; goes to a limiter stage, thence to the dual diode discriminator, the AF from this goes via the range switch to the output socket. A full wave rectifier supplies the HT via a resistance capacity smoothing circuit. FM input can be a low-z dipole aerial or a high-z whip, for AM an external wire is needed.



- Back to the Future ? -

- Well, sort of. It seems that in their wisdom the 'authorities' have decided that at some future date the standard voltage for the U.K electricity supply network is to go back to 230, from the present 240 volts. Have heard no technical reason for this retrograde step and so I imagine that it is a bureaucratic one, correct me if I am wrong somebody. Am I getting neurotic in thinking that it is in some way connected to that useless commingling of eurocrats at the EC ?

- Still it is nice to think that all of our lovely 'hollow state' Eddystones will once more be on the correct 'tapping' - no more of the slight overloading of the primary windings.

- Seriously though can any member enlighten me as to why this is happening ? Did they get it wrong back when the supply was put up to the 240 standard ?

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- 670A -

- The 670A bought by Gordon Sykes has a phone socket on the front panel, to the left of the tone control, and an OFF/ON toggle switch to the right of the volume control, thus preserving the symmetry of the panel controls. They are not, of course, part of the original spec; and circuit but the wiring has been well done and in the case of the socket due regard has been paid to the AC/DC type circuitry when this was wired in. The switch is for a series type diode noise-limiter and is to the circuit of the 840A noise limiter. The letter asks whether these mods will affect the resale value of the receiver ??? I suppose the answer to that is 'It Depends' - will the eventual buyer be a purist who wants an unmodded set for his collection ? or will he be glad of the mods since they will make the 670A more user-friendly ? For an SWL it would make the 670A easier to drive and so I imagine that the price would not change. BUT then surely Gordon you are not going to sell an Eddystone ? Almost heresy that ! Most members are interested in BUYING them.

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- Dry Cell Corrosion.-

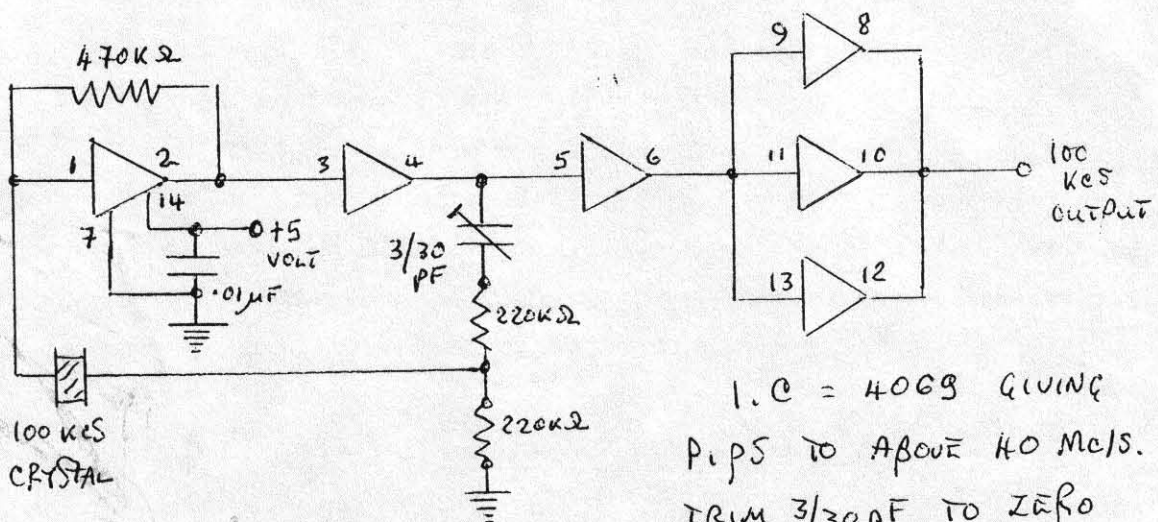
- The number of letters that are received here from members who have bought one of the models capable of battery operation, seems to be on the increase. The EC10, EB35 series are usually mentioned but also one or two 960 sets also. One problem often mentioned is that of corrosion in the battery compartment, not from 'acid' as some

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do mistakenly call it, but from the 'alkali' contained in the electrolyte of the so-called dry-cells. The older carbon-zinc cells were notorious for eating through the zinc case and leaking all over the battery box. If this was metallic, as in the Eddystones then the zinc coated, galvanised, metal was soon eaten away. A recent letter was all about the woes of one who had bought a very nice model 40A but that the battery box was ruined in this way. This should not happen with todays leak-proof cells, nor with nicads. The only solution is to have a new box fabricated, possibly from aluminum, by a friendly metal worker. Another possibility if the corrosion is not too bad would be to repair the original box with epoxy, much less expensive. A first job here would be to treat the area with some professional de-rust as sold for cars. Whatever is done a few coats of paint after the job will act as a protective coating for the future. If you can use mains then why not do so ? The type 924 PSUs are available or you can do as I once did, build a replica 924 in the original battery box, dimensions are the same. A chinese copy will require a small mains transfo such as is used in many small tape recorders or trannies, a pair of 1N4001 diodes, an electrolytic and a zener. The PSU can be built in an hour, should the need arise later it could be removed & the battery box be used again for its original purpose.

- Solid State Crystal Calibrator -



1.0 = 4069 GIVING
 PIPS TO ABOVE 40 Mc/s.
 TRIM 3/30PF TO ZERO
 BEAT ON "MSF"

PAUL LAWSON.

7

- The Catalogue No; 688 Speaker.-

- This was a 5 inch speaker housed in a 7 inch diecast speaker case which was made in two identical, front and back, sections. The 5 inch speaker had a voice coil impedance of 2.5 ohms and it was designed for use with one of the '50s' models such as the 640, although it may of course be utilised with any of the valve models having an external LS connector. A special internal acoustic baffle was designed to limit reproduction for communications speech purposes, more or less a simple form of AF filter. Later versions of the *688 were produced since the black ripple finish did not match many models. The *697 was in brown and the *811 was in polychromatic grey. All were electrically the same as the *688 and all had chrome caps to the feet.

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- Using an Eddystone for D.F work.-

- The majority of Eddystone receivers are in metal cases which act as very efficient RF screens, they also have a balanced input facility on the Aerial inputs. This is ideal for the connection of a loop aerial for D.F use - for NDB chasing, MW DX listening, or any other kind of D.F work. It is necessary to remove the link on the aerial connector panel which earths one side of the aerial primary. An earth should still be used on the receiver however. The loop would be connected to sockets AE and Al. A high 'Q' tuned loop coupled via a single turn coupling will provide good nulls for DFing. Amazing what you can hear with such a high 'Q' aerial as opposed to that 'bit' of wire. A map will help when looking for those elusive stations as you can pre-orientate the loop before searching, then when the station is located the loop direction can be set for maximum signal strength.

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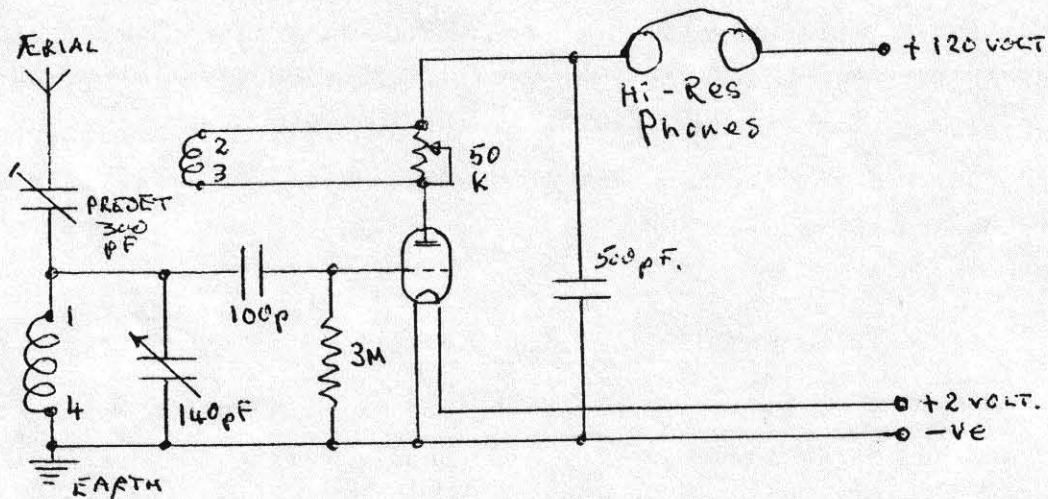
- Build a One Valve Receiver ? -

- This set has been built using an Eddystone 4 pin, type 'P' coil, a PM2 valve, and Eddystone catalogue number 954 valve holder. The knob for tuning is a type 1027 pointer type, for reaction a type 1044 knob is used. The original set was built just prior to WW II by a relative of F Levitt. A wood baseboard and front panel were used, typical of the era. Power supply was a 120 volt HT battery and a 2 volt glass accumulator. The aerial used would have been a long external wire.

- Today, with power from a purpose built mains PSU this set can still

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be used effectively on MW with good results. Coverage is about 900 Kc/s to 1900 Kc/s with the 'P' coil. It is assumed that the original set used a type 'G' coil to cover the lower part of the MW band but this coil has not survived. If the reaction is 'ploppy' tending to be unstable then the HT may be reduced to about 100 volts.



- Model 990R & S.-

- Quite a number of members have bought these sets recently, some came from AJH, some I believe from Anchor Surplus, others by private sale at rallies. As a replacement for the 770R & 770U these sets do have the advantage of somewhat less bulk, reduced weight and a higher sensitivity of course. The fact that they are solid state models does mean that power requirements are less, in fact both can be run from a 12 volt source, bit big for dash-mounting in your mini though. One thing has to be re-iterated, do not expect them to give peak performance when using a 'bit of wire' as an aerial. If it just happens to be resonant on the band you are interested in then you will get some results but performance will be much enhanced with an aerial cut for the band your listening habits favour. A discone will give good signals over the full range of the set but needs to be well sited for good signal strength, pre-tuned beam for your favourite band will be even better, with typically 7 dbs gain from a 3 element beam you will be able to hear all there is in your area. An active aerial of the Dressler type will be even better but may introduce problems of overloading from any local strong signals, airband, utility or amateur.

- Marine Frequency Changes.-

- Most of the specified changes have now been implemented. This does mean that many of you will not be able to locate 'old favourite' stations. Ship to Ship, Ship to Shore, and Oil Rig channels will have moved, as will the various Volmets. Two recent letters from members who have come back to Utility listening after a break of a couple of years have already mentioned these facts. CW, RTTY and Sitor users have all been affected over the last 2 to 3 years. The following 'bands' will be of help but the list is by no means complete,-

4.15 - 4.30	RTTY & Sitor.	4.30 - 4.45	SSB.
6.20 - 6.35	some CW.	6.35 - 6.50	"
8.30 - 8.45	"	8.50 - 8.75	"
12.375 - 12.66	"	12.66 - 13.1	"
16.55 - 16.90	"	16.9 - 17.2	"
18.85 - 19.7	"		
22.175 - 22.45	"		
25.125 - 26.125	"		

- Not all will adhere to this listing and it is common for these utility stations to claim squatters rights on any vacant frequency which will permit them to effect their traffic exchanges. France has in the past been responsible for many cases of out of channel operation and seems to consider it normal to leave a RTTY station sitting on a frequency for weeks on end whilst sending nothing but 'revs' or a test-tape in an effort to discourage the use of that frequency by others.

- The 556/B P.S.U.-

- This 6 volt vibrator unit is fitted internally on the 556/B, which is the broadcast version of the 504 comms receiver. Designed to run from the then common 6 volt car or small boat lead acid battery the unit drew about 6 amps when the vibrator points were in good condition. An HT supply of about 190 volts, on load was the norm.

- It is common to find a white powdery deposit on the inside of the PSU when it is first opened up, the dreaded electrolytic failure ! New electrolytics should be fitted anyway since this is a 1940s model and the originals will almost certainly have a much reduced capacity, an 8 and a 16 mF at minimum 250 volts working are needed. These are both on the chassis proper of the 556. The 6X5 rectifier valve as used is

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normally long-lived but it could be worth replacing it since even a slight drop in the already low HT will effect performance. The 4 pin 6 volt mechanical vibrators are no longer available new but may often be found at rallies. In extremis it may be possible to open up the sealed unit and clean the contacts with 'crocus' paper.

Allan Brice.

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- A Dead 659. -

- Dead, Yes ! in that there was no audio output at all, even though both HT and LT were found to be present. First step - as always in such cases is to check from the AF in sockets to verify the working of the AF stages from volume control to LS. In this case the hum produced when the AF in socket was touched with a screwdriver tip, was proof that the fault was in a previous stage. My next step was to touch the probe of my scope onto the stator tag of the local oscillator section of the VC. This is the front section, nearest to the front panel. No sign of any waveform at all, on all ranges ! I thought it would be the 6K8 but a substitution proved me wrong, still no waveform. Some 2 hours later I had found the problem, a process of trial and error led me to C27, a 100 pF, silver mica which goes from pin 5 of the 6K8 socket to the range switch. It was very leaky, enough to read on the high ohms range of my Avo '8'. A ceramic type was fitted here and the set was once more 'live'- checks on the calibration showed that it was still within the 0.5% allowed on all but range 1, this was recalibrated and the 659 was re-boxed. The above tactics will be usable on most models and will help you to approximately locate any fault.

Lee Rathbone.

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- Top Cap Leads. -

- Another letter re these from Tom, who has a 640 using the old octal types, EF39, 6K8, and 6Q7. The leads are originally rubber insulated screened types and over the years a combination of heat and humidity will have caused degeneration of the rubber to the point where in many cases it will be a sticky gooey mixture. Although in these particular valves none of the top-caps are anodes with the HT it must be remembered that in some other valves the HT does go to a top cap through this kind of lead, a possible cause of HT leakage to chassis. In this case there will be a leakage of signal and a low-

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ering of resistance to earth. Increased noise will be evident in some cases. It is desirable to replace the old rubber type of lead with a length of mini co-ax or even Teflon insulated screened lead. Several cases of instability have been cured at this QTH by replacing the screened lead from the AF gain pot; to the grid of the AF valve. An uncontrollable 'squegging' noise on one set was cured when the screened lead on the tone control was replaced. Similar type of screening is used on many Eddystone models and in the event of 'funny' faults it is best to replace them. I have used the original braid - if clean - in some cases with a length of new PVC covered wire threaded through.

Art Duggan.

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- ECH35 versus 6K8.-

- Yes, Again ! Mention in recent mail of the apparent differences in top operating frequency of these types has produced a lot of interesting info from members. Let me begin with some contained in a letter last year from one who ought to know, Ross Paton of New Zealand sent in the actual makers specs; - it would seem that the ECH35 should perform better up to 60 Mc/s, so say Philips. For the 6K8 the spec; does refer to this as being a 'new ultra-short wave frequency changer' and that it can be used up to frequencies of the order of 100 Mc/s. From members mail and personal memories I know that the 6K8, but never the ECH35, was used in the many home-made (and some commercial) TV sets in the days of Ally Pally. I suppose that it all comes down to the actual parameters of the oscillator circuit in use. The specs for the two valves do show differing operating characteristics, certainly not the 'equivalent' that so many people imagine. Possibly in doubt then it will be a case of 'suck it and see'. However a check of any Eddystone manual that I do have shows that Eddystone specify the 6K8 in every case, no mention of ECH35. Thanks to Ross for that info, in the same letter he mentions that RCA and Triotron were separate companies, well okay but strange things happened in wartime and I do have several of the metal type valves 12SK7, 12A6, 12K8, 6C8, and 6V6 types which are marked RCA on one side and TRIOTRON on the other. Also a boxed, but not new 6L6G which has both names on it. Whilst on the subject of valves - a lot of Eddystones did come out in the postwar era with valves marked as CV types. So it does not make them more original to remove the CV types and fit Mullards for a 'restored' look.

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- SFERICS.-

- EC958, the MOD reference stencilled on some early models of this receiver is 10D/CA.10697. It does not appear on those used by the then MCA (Ministry of Civil Aviation).

- One member who has been doing repairs to his 750 says that just 'for fun' he compared voltages on certain points of the circuit using first the Avo and then on a modern 'jap' meter. At the junction of R49/R50 he got 0.9 on the Avo but the alien meter gave him almost 3 volts. At the anode of V6, a high impedance point, the Avo gave him 14 volts but the alien meter gave him more than 70 volts. The anode of V3 gave him 72 volts on the Avo but almost a 100 on the alien meter. Enough to illustrate that for the tables supplied with the manuals to have any validity you must use the specified type of meter or at least one with a similar 'ohms per volt' rating.

- Motorboating, says one member, was traced to a broken track on a carbon type AF volume control, but only after much swearing and cursing. When opened up the track was found to be cracked and O/C close to the rivet which affixed the tag, maybe too much heat from a soldering iron ? Dennis says that the actual tracing took all evening but the actual change of pot; took 15 minutes. Experience counts for a lot with this kind of fault.

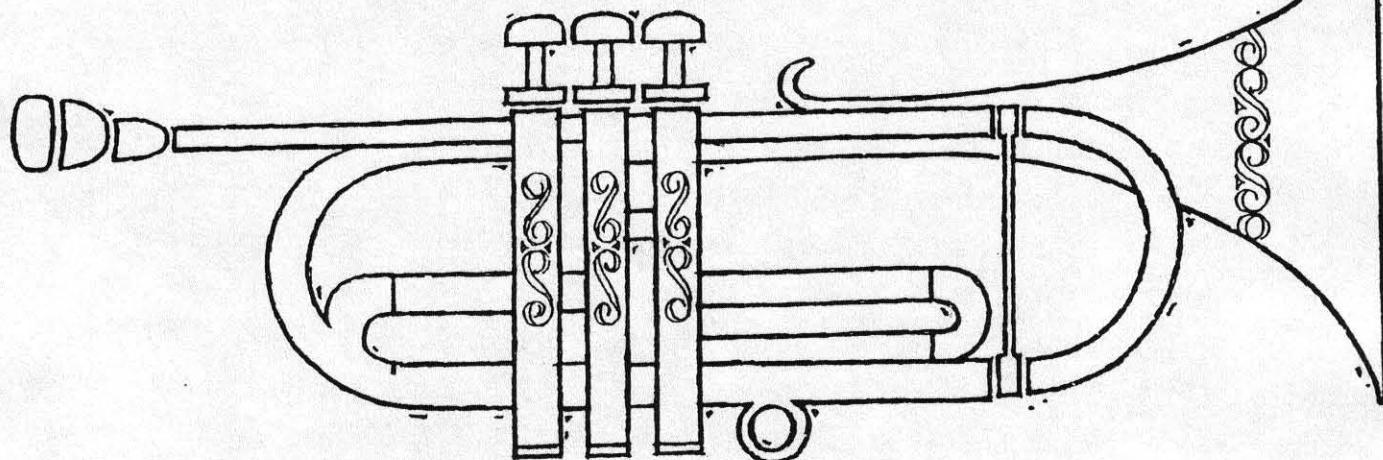
- EUG has manuals for all except the most exotic models, even for some of these ! Thanks in most cases to Chris Pettitt, GØEYO the M.D of Eddystone, if you are stuck then write to Kathy. A recent addition was the manual for the 909, 909A and 909A/2. What's that you say ? Well it is a 2 band MF marine receiver from the early 50s and from the manual that we got from Tor Marthinsen it appears to have been made for the Swedish Gov't. Tor has found a dealer who has some supplies of this model, about £50 he says but then carriage will be horrific to UK.

- If you do write to EUG and you want a quick reply then do send a stamp or SAE, otherwise be prepared to wait. The real reason for this years increase is the increase in 'incidental postage' - until you experience it you cannot believe the amount of mail that Kathy has to deal with. Many thanks to those who have sent a bit extra with their subs for postage.

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Opportunity to blow!

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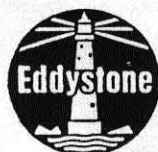
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Want to make a hit? ... then swing to Connollys for *your* cable needs.

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CL73



Eddystone 990S

v.h.f./u.h.f. communications receiver

A fully transistorized single conversion receiver accepting
a.m and f.m signals over the range of 230 MHz to 870 MHz.

PRIMARY FEATURES:

- Frequency stability of the order of one part in 10^5 per degree Centigrade.
- High intermediate frequency of 36.5 MHz ensures excellent image protection.
- Low-impedance output at 36.5 MHz for driving ancillary equipment.
- Output from both a.m and f.m video channels at approximately 2.5V peak-to-peak into a 1,000-ohms load.
- F.M. discriminator accepts deviations up to 250 kHz.
- Internal crystal-controlled calibrator provides markers at 50 MHz intervals.
- Audio output to monitor speaker, 600-ohm line, telephone or external speaker.
- Switched carrier level meter for linear, logarithmic or f.m readings.
- Precision geared 100/1 ratio tuning system.
- Operates from a.c mains between 100/125V and 200/250V 40-60 Hz.



Comprehensive technical details from:
Eddystone Radio Limited, Alvechurch Road, Birmingham 31.
Telephone: Priory 2231. Telex: 33708.
A Marconi Company

LTD/ED3

P.O. JOURNAL OCT. 1967

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- FREE MEMBERS ADS. -

- Sell - Variac, mains 240 volts input and output up to 270 volts at 8.5 amps maximum. Mounted in box with large voltmeter and 13 amp output socket. Price £40 plus carriage. F Penny. 78A Hearnville Rd. Balham. London. SW12 8RR.
- Sell - EA12, £100. EC10 Mk II, £60. 840C, recent o/haul, £80. Sony 2001D, portable, £150. Sony 7600, portable, £75. Sangean 803A, portable, £60. All in excellent condition. Phone, evenings, after 8 p.m. 0303 - 872554, ask for John.
- Wanted - receivers 880, 880/2, 960, 1995, any 1000 series, also 688, 697, 698, 652 diecast speakers, 935, 899, 899F, plinth 906, signal strength meter and edometer 902, 902 mark II, will buy for cash, collection is possible. Peter Lepino, Fax - 0372-454381. Phone - 0374-128170 anytime.
- Wanted - original copy of instruction booklet for the 840A, not a photocopy please ! Phone Anthony Richards on Abermule 255 (Powys).
- Wanted - visual indicator (crossed needle meter) as used in R.1155 DF installation. Phone 031-332-3030 ask for Peter.
- Wanted - Plinth speaker type 989, Peter Chisholm, 141 Stanmore Rd, Mount Florida, Glasgow, G42 9AN.
- Wanted - for the 850 receiver, the vernier dial, URGENT to complete my receiver rebuild. Come on ! somebody must have one. Tor Marthinsen, PO Box 2061, 3103 Tønsberg, Norway. Or via Eug, and will pass on.
- Sell - Bulgin 2 pin polarised connectors to suit many models such as 670A or 840A. These are new stock. Cost £2.25 post paid. Philip Taylor. 14 Willow Walk. Canewdon. Rochford. Essex. SS4 3QH.
- Sell - 730/4, ex A.M. in GWO and condition. Offers to P. Southworth on 0246-279153 (Chesterfield).
- Wanted - source of the contact fingers on turret tuner of 770U II receiver. Dave Jenks c/o EUG initially.
- Wanted - Dial Glass for EB35. 500 Kc/s crystal (HC33U) for 830/12, 100 Kc/s crystal (B7G) for 830/12, Dual calibrate switch for 830/12, Valves 6AM4(CV5073), 6AF4(CV5074), ECC189, EL90(CV1862), OA2(150C4), VR150/30(OD3-CV216), 9002. Payment by cheque on Barclays Bank UK, please indicate price plus p&p. A.E.Trayling. O/T IHME ROLOVEN. Hannoversche Str.6. 30 952 - Ronnenberg. Germany.
- Sell - 880/2 cabinet model, original condition GWO with manual and spare set of valves. Collect as it weighs a ton. £125. Peter 0242-529758.

- Low Gain 840A. -

- What appeared to be a lack of gain on the HF bands on my 840A was quickly traced to a low emission UCH42, a return of post service from Wilson Valves meant that this could be cured rapidly but whilst the set was out on the table I decided to check all the voltages as per the table on the instruction manual. There were several important discrepancies, so far out as to merit further time off the air, whilst the cause was located. Kathode volts on V5 was way out from the specified 5.3 volts this with the controls set as stated in the service sheet. Another major discrepancy was the anode volts of V4, supposed to be 13 volts but I came up with a mere 8 volts. Further tests showed that R7 was reading very high, in lieu of the marked 200 Kohms it measured some 330 Kohms. A check on V5 was now begun, wrong kathode volts can be a changed value kathode resistor, it can be a faulty kathode bypass condenser, it can also be a fault in anode, screen, grid or any other electrode circuitry. In this case it was the 150 ohms kathode resistor which had gone high to about 290 ohms. A 1 watt replacement was fitted thus bringing the voltage to within spec; A check on the RF/IF alignment showed that apart from very slight touching up at the HF end of range 1 everything was okay, this is usual, RF/IF rarely go off tune if left alone, any slight discrepancy at HF can be due to a valve change or aging of components. It is as well to remember that, in this context, the 1% rated tolerance is 300 Kc/s at 30 Mc/s !! Probably as good as, or better than your old analogue sig; gene; All valves had been taken to a local club member for testing on the Mullard valve test set. What was more to the point he had been a service engineer for some 40 years and could interpret the readings obtained. Apart the previously cited UCH42 all were showing well up in the 'good' part of the scale. Not too bad when they were the original valves fitted when I bought the 840A as new !! This was in 1957 when this QTH was all 'hollow state'- both receive and transmit. The 840A is now boxed up and working as new, even the case was cleaned with some household polish. I fully expect it to perform for a further 34 years.

Art Sterritt.

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- Beacon reception on a 770R ? -

- Yes, it can be done ! Mention by one member that he had received the LA7SIX beacon on his 770R has brought forth this item from another member. Stan Ronalds has a has a much restored and re-aligned mark II receiver and he writes that on the 24th of May whilst using an ex Band I Tv aerial of the 'X' Antex type, fed into a single EF50 aerial amplifier stage he heard the Newfoundland beacon VO1ZA. Using the built in calibrator to locate the 50 Mc/s point he then tuned up to the spot where he expected to hear the beacon, the Antex aerial had already been re-orientated to what he had calculated was the correct bearing, (least said about that task the better, cost him a torn pair of pants). Although no signal was audible at first he did have a slight increase in noise level, after some 40 minutes he thought he heard the beacon ID, it was not until 13.45 that he was able to identify the callsign plus geographical location. It finally peaked to S4-5 and stayed audible for a good 1/2 hour, before fading back into the mush. Stan does admit that he had heard from a local ham that the beacon had been audible the previous day on some modern black box receiver, this was reason enough for him to try and get it using his valve equipment.

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- An Intermittent EC10.-

- K Turner reports that whilst his EC10 gave normal output on the phones the output on speaker was sometimes there, and sometimes not. With thoughts of a possible o/c speaker coil he opened up the set & was relieved to find - eventually - that the fault was caused by dirty or corroded contacts on the break terminal of the phone jack. A clean-up with some very fine emery cloth did the job.

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- ENDIT.-

- That is IT for another issue, a bumper one too since you will be getting the latest list of Models known to EUG, PLEASE, if you can come up with any others, any errors in the list, or any of the 'Badged' model numbers that match up to the Eddystone Model, then do let EUG know. Time to start on Issue 21 now, 73 from -

Kathy & Ted.