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- A.** *Plainly the original copyright of the content has expired, or we have obtained permission to copy them. What we copyright is our own edition of the document.*
- Q.** Surely your “own edition” is identical to the original document, so cannot be copyrighted?
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- Q.** Why do you not just give your manuals away, as so many do via the internet these days?
- A.** *We do make all our manuals available free of charge (in soft copy) to VMARS members. These members have already covered the costs of running the archive via their subscriptions. The only time members are charged for copies is when they request them on paper, in which case charges are restricted to the cost of paper, ink and postage.*

*The VMARS archive is not a “shoe-string” operation. Money is spent on computing facilities to make copies available, and on shipping original documents securely (usually costing several pounds per shipment) to carry out the scanning. As members have already contributed to these costs, it is only reasonable that non-members should do likewise – and thus a very moderate charge is levied for copies provided to non-members. With typical commercial photocopying charges starting at 5 pence per A4 side, it will be evident that paying 4 pence for our equivalent on paper is excellent value (amounts current at Spring 2004). We also think “you get what you pay for” – we invite you to make the comparison and draw your own conclusions!*

*Despite the above, we will be making copies of essential technical information (circuit diagram, parts list, layout) freely available to all via our website from late 2004 onwards. This will be done to try and encourage and enable the maintenance of our remaining stock of vintage electronic equipment.*

## ***Guidance on using this electronic document***

### **Acrobat Reader version**

You need to view this document with Acrobat Reader **version 5.0** or later. It is possible that the document might open with an earlier version of the Acrobat Reader (thus allowing you to get this far!), but is also likely that some pages will not be shown correctly. You can upgrade your Acrobat Reader by direct download from the internet at <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readermain.html> or going to <http://www.adobe.com/> and navigating from there.

### **Printing the document on A4 paper**

You should note first that virtually all original documents are in double-sided format, i.e. printed on both sides of the paper. Accordingly, our copies are similarly double-sided., and the best results are obtained if the document is printed double-sided. You can print out on one side only, but you will find that you get a number of blank sheets (which can just be removed and reused), and where margins vary in width between left-hand and right-hand pages, there is a danger of the text disappearing into the binding of your printed copy.

This document is of fairly simple format in that it can be made to print out using an A4 format printer (this is the common paper size available in UK and Europe, which measures 29.7cm by 21.0cm). By “simple” I mean that there are no large diagrams on fold out sheets, which will require multiple A4 pages to print out at full size.

Original document sizes do vary a lot – from the small manuals, which approximate to A5 size (21.0 x 14.8 cm) up to the now obsolete foolscap size (21.6 x 33.0 cm). US documents tend to use their “letter” size paper (21.6 x 27.9 cm). All these sizes can be printed on A4 paper by simply getting Acrobat to shrink or enlarge the pages as necessary. This is done as follows:

1. Select “File – Print” or click on the printer icon. This will bring up the print dialog box.
2. Select the correct printer if necessary.
3. Select the pages you want to print – even if you want to print all of the document, you will probably not want to print this notice and help page, so start the printing at page 3.
4. In the “Page Handling” area, next to “Page Scaling”, select “Fit to paper”. The press “OK”

### **Printing the document on an US Letter format printer**

Since A4 and US Letter sizes are similar, it is expected that this document should print satisfactorily on the latter format paper. This has not been tested however, and is not guaranteed. Follow the steps as for A4 printing, and make doubly sure that “Fit to paper” is selected (step 4).

### **Any other problems?**

Please get in touch with me at [archivist@vmarsmanuals.co.uk](mailto:archivist@vmarsmanuals.co.uk).

Richard Hankins, VMARS Archivist, Summer 2004

RECEPTION SETS R106, MKS 1 AND 2TECHNICAL HANDBOOK - UNIT REPAIRSGENERAL

1. No adjustments, except those detailed in this Regulation, will be made to the receiver by unit repair sections since the accuracy and sensitivity of the set depend on very accurate alignment and adjustment carried out in Base workshops.
2. For technical description, circuit diagrams and component tables, refer to Tels E 162.

SETTING-UP INSTRUCTIONS

3. The receiver is set up for normal operation as follows:-
  - (a) Ensure that the appropriate power supply unit is connected to the set, but it is at this stage switched OFF. For operation from 100-250V A.C. mains use the Supply unit, rectifier, No. 5, and for 6V D.C. battery operation use the Supply unit, vibratory, No. 2.
  - (b) Select the appropriate plug-in coil unit and insert it in position in the receiver (see para 3, Tels E 162).
  - (c) Connect the loudspeaker, if required, to the terminals at the rear of the set. If a loudspeaker is not used, these terminals must be short-circuited. Do not stand the loudspeaker on the receiver cabinet.
  - (d) The aerial terminals are located on the left-hand side of the receiver. If a single wire aerial or unbalanced feeder line is to be used, connect the aerial or feeder lead to the terminal nearest the front panel and connect the flexible earth lead to the other terminal. If a balanced transmission line is used, connect it to both terminals and in this case, the flexible earth lead is not used.
  - (e) Switch on the P.S.U. and switch on the H.T. to the receiver at SW5; (terminals BSW at the back must be short-circuited if the receiver is not to be used on a relay system).
  - (f) Tune the receiver by setting the dial to the scale reading given by the calibration chart on the coil unit for the frequency desired.
  - (g) Set the R.F. GAIN, RV1 and AUDIO GAIN, RV33 to give the required output level.
  - (h) The selectivity control, C46, when used with the crystal filter in circuit gives minimum selectivity in the vertical position. Selectivity is increased by rotating the knob either way. When the crystal filter is not in use, this control acts as an I.F. trimmer, and should be set to give maximum volume.

- (j) The PHASING control and crystal filter switch is used when receiving C.W. or M.C.W. In position 0 the crystal is short-circuited; in any other position the PHASING control may be used to eliminate any one interfering station more than 300c/s away from the required station.
- (k) The C.W. OSC. switch and control is used on C.W. to give an audible note, or on M.C.W. to assist in the location of a weak station. Rotating the control varies the pitch of the beat note.
- (l) The A.V.C. switch, SW2, may be used as required on R.T. or M.C.W. A.V.C. should not be used when the C.W. oscillator is in operation.

4. If it is desired to change the coil unit while the set is in operation, the H.T. must first be switched OFF at switch SW5.

#### ROUTINE TECHNICAL MAINTENANCE

##### Receiver

##### 5. Daily:-

- (a) Check all controls for smoothness of action and freedom from backlash, especially the main tuning control. If the tuning control is defective, report immediately. Do not remove the wormwheel casing.
- (b) Clean the outside of the case. Examine external cables and plugs ensuring that these are in good condition and that all connections are tight.

##### 6. Monthly:-

- (a) Remove the receiver from its case and remove the baseplate. Brush out all dust, being careful not to disturb any R.F. wiring or damage the vanes of the tuning capacitor. Remove the coil unit and clean out the coil compartment. If a portable air blower is available, use this in preference to a brush for cleaning the equipment.
- (b) Check all valves for loose top caps and bases, replacing any that are defective. Ensure that all valve pins make good contact with their sockets. Test all valves.
- (c) Examine all soldered joints, repairing any that are loose or broken. Check that all components are firmly mounted and that no fixing nuts or screws are loose.
- (d) Ensure that the contacts on all coil units and in the coil compartment are clean and make good contact with each coil unit in position in turn. Clean the sliding earth contacts on each gang of the tuning capacitor and lubricate with a trace of grease PX 7.
- (e) Check the calibration of the receiver on all bands, using either the Wavemeter, class D, or the Frequency meter, SCR 211. If re-calibration or re-alignment is necessary, the set must be returned to Base workshops.

Power supply unit7. Monthly:-

Remove the P.S.U. from its case and clean it thoroughly. Check all connecting wires and soldered joints and check the continuity of all choke and transformer windings. Check the external cable to mains or battery. Check all input and output voltages on load. If both types of P.S.U. are held, both units should be checked.

Unit maintenance record

8. On completion of maintenance the appropriate entry will be made on AF B2661 (see Table 1003).

FAULT FINDING

9. In the event of a fault occurring on the receiver, it may be localised:-

- (a) by observing the action of the controls
- (b) by making the voltage and resistance checks detailed in Table 1001
- (c) by detailed testing of components.

10. Table 1001 has been drawn up for a Mk 1 receiver. The corresponding values for the Mk 2 receiver should generally be similar. Where the values differ widely, both are noted. The readings were taken under the following conditions, using Instrument testing, AVO, universal, 46 range, Mk I or 50 range.

- (a) S-meter switch OFF
- (b) AUDIO GAIN at 10
- (c) A.V.C. OFF
- (d) C.W. oscillator OFF
- (e) Selectivity set vertical
- (f) PHASING at 5
- (g) R.F. GAIN at 10
- (h) H.T. ON
- (j) No phones in use and loudspeaker terminals linked
- (k) Coil unit for 50-100kc/s range.

11. Table 1002 gives a number of possible faults and the action required.

Note: The next page is Page 1001.

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Table 1001 - Voltage and resistance test figures

Valve	Electrode	Valve base pin No.		D.C. voltage to chassis		Resistance to chassis		Remarks
		Mk 1	Mk 2	Mk 1	Mk 2	Mk 1	Mk 2	
V1	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 5 T/C	3 4 8 T/C	250 100 3.0 -	220 85	30k $\Omega$ 24k $\Omega$ 300 $\Omega$ 750k $\Omega$	40k $\Omega$	1.5M $\Omega$ with A.V.C. ON
V2	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 5 T/C	3 4 8 -	250 100 1.5 -	220 85	30k $\Omega$ 24k $\Omega$ 300 $\Omega$ - 10k $\Omega$ 750k $\Omega$	40k $\Omega$	Maximum with minimum R.F. gain
V3	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 5 T/C	3 4 8 T/C	250 65 3.0 -	220 85	30k $\Omega$ 200k $\Omega$ 5k $\Omega$ 80 $\Omega$	40k $\Omega$	
V4	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 5 T/C	3 4 8 T/C	250 100 - -2.4	220 85	30k $\Omega$ 50k $\Omega$ - 20k $\Omega$	40k $\Omega$	
V5	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 5 T/C	3 4 8 T/C	220 100 2.6- 33 -	200 85	30k $\Omega$ 24k $\Omega$ 300 $\Omega$ - 10k $\Omega$ 750k $\Omega$	40k $\Omega$	Maximum with minimum R.F. gain 1.5M $\Omega$ with A.V.C. ON
V6	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 5 T/C	3 4 8 T/C	220 100 12- 40 -	200 85	30k $\Omega$ 24k $\Omega$ 2.6- 12k $\Omega$ 750k $\Omega$	40k $\Omega$	Maximum with minimum R.F. gain 1.5M $\Omega$ with A.V.C. ON
V7	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 6 T/C	6 - 3 2	75 35 1.2 -	150	220k $\Omega$ 20k $\Omega$ 800 $\Omega$ 500k $\Omega$	100k $\Omega$	Mk 1 only With maximum A.F. gain
V8	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 5 T/C	3 4 8 T/C	25 12 - -		150k $\Omega$ 85k $\Omega$ - 50k $\Omega$		With C.W. oscillator switched on
V9	Anode Screen Cathode Grid	2 3 5 4	3 4 8 5	250 250 15 -	220 220 12	30k $\Omega$ 30k $\Omega$ 500 $\Omega$ 500k $\Omega$	40k $\Omega$ 40k $\Omega$ 300 $\Omega$	

Table 1002 - Fault location

Symptom	Possible fault	Action
1. Set dead	(a) Fault in power supply unit or leads	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Examine all power leads and plugs</li> <li>2. (a) Test power unit fuses and indicator lamp. Check rectifier valve. Test SW1, C1, C2 and power transformer.</li> <li>(b) On D.C. working check battery volts. Recharge if necessary. Check fuse and test switch</li> </ol>
2. Set dead, but pilot lamp lights up	(a) No H.T. on receiver	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Test switch on receiver and examine external connecting leads from P.S.U.</li> <li>2. Test P.S.U. as follows:-               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A.C. working: test fuse F1, V1 (CV1863), C3, C4A, C4B, L1, L2 and L3. Test secondary windings of transformer</li> <li>(b) D.C. working: if vibrator not functioning replace with known good one. Test V1A. (CV692) by replacement with known good one. Test all associated smoothing components.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
3. Set dead but H.T. and L.T. present	(a) Faults in A.F. stages  (b) Faulty phones or loudspeaker	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check voltage on pins of V7 and V9 (see Table 1001) Test valves by replacing them with known good ones</li> <li>2. Test loudspeaker and output transformer or phones. Examine jack JK1 for good contact</li> </ol>



Table 1002 - (contd)

Sympton	Possible fault	Action
4. No signals but noise present	<p>(a) Fault in local oscillator</p> <p>(b) Fault in R.F. stages</p> <p>(c) Fault in I.F. or detector stages</p>	<p>1. Measure voltage at pins of V4 (see Table 1) Test V4 by replacement with known good one. If coil unit is suspected change frequency band and report as necessary.</p> <p>2. Measure voltages on pins of V1, V2 and V3 (see Table 1) replace valves with known good ones. Test receiver on another frequency band</p> <p>3. Measure volts at pins of V5, V6 and V7. Test valves by replacement with known good ones</p>
5. Low sensitivity	<p>(a) Low H.T. volts</p> <p>(b) Valve faults</p> <p>(c) Fault in R.F. or I.F. stages</p> <p>(d) Faulty aerial system</p>	<p>Check supply voltage. Test P.S.U. and replace any faulty components</p> <p>Replace all valves one at a time. Always replace the old valve if sensitivity does not improve</p> <p>Take action as detailed in 4 above</p> <p>Inspect and repair aerial system</p>

REPAIR RECORD (eg VALVE REPLACEMENTS, MAJOR REPAIRS, REME INSPECTIONS etc)		REMARKS
DATE		
28.10.52	V9 replaced, screen to grid short circuit	
29.10.52	V5 replaced, broken grid cap	
29.10.52	Loudspeaker output terminal parted from mounting	

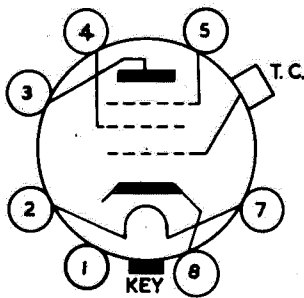
Note:- The space indicated by heavy black lines under days 3 and 7 are to be initialled on completion of unit weekly and monthly tasks respectively.

DATE (week ending)	UNIT MAINTENANCE LOG							UNIT MAINTENANCE LOG		INITIAL DATE
	1 DAY	2 DAY	3 DAY	4 DAY	5 DAY	6 DAY	7 DAY	INITIAL DATE		

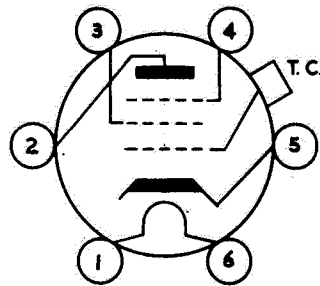
NOTE:  
UNIT TASKS ARE DETAILED IN RELEVANT ENER

To be completed by user

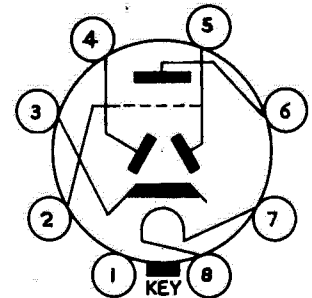
Table 1003 - Specimen AF B2661



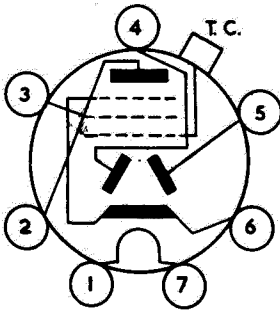
6K7 AND 6J7  
CV 1942 AND CV 1936



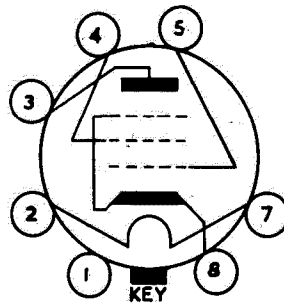
6D6 AND 6C6  
CV 1900 AND CV 585



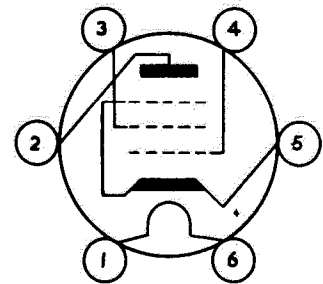
6S.Q7  
CV 1990



6B7  
CV 1891



6V6 - G/GT  
CV 511



42  
CV 609

E-163  
1-1001

PIN NUMBERS VIEWED  
FROM UNDERSIDE OF BASE

Fig 1001 - Valve bases

57/Maint/4016

END

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