

"TRADER" SERVICE SHEET

848

H.M.V. 1119

Covering also 1114 and Radiogram 1605

PRESS-BUTTON tuning is provided for five stations in the H.M.V.1119, a 4-valve (plus rectifier) 3-band superhet, designed to operate from A.C. mains of 195-255V, 40-60 c/s. Switching is provided for a gramophone pick-up and external speakers, and they may be left permanently connected.

The 1114 chassis is like that in the 1119, but the cabinet is made of plastic instead of wood. The 1605 autoradiogram employs a modified 1119 chassis, the differences being explained overleaf.

Release dates and original prices: 1119, April, 1947, £26 5s, increased October, 1947, to £28 7s; 1114, October, 1946, £18 18s, increased February, 1947, to £24 8s; 1605, February, 1947, £73 10s, increased October, 1947, to £78 15s. Purchase tax is not included in these prices.

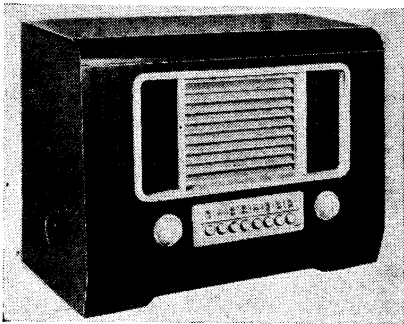
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Aerial input is via coupling coils L1 (S.W.), L2 (M.W.) and L3 (L.W.) to L4 (S.W.), L5 (M.W.) and L6 (L.W.), tuned manually by C35, via S1a, b (S.W.), S2a, b (M.W.) and S3a, b (L.W.). For automatic tuning, C35 is replaced by pre-set trimmer type capacitors C39, C40, C41 (M.W.) and C42, C43 (L.W.). Selection is achieved by press-button switches

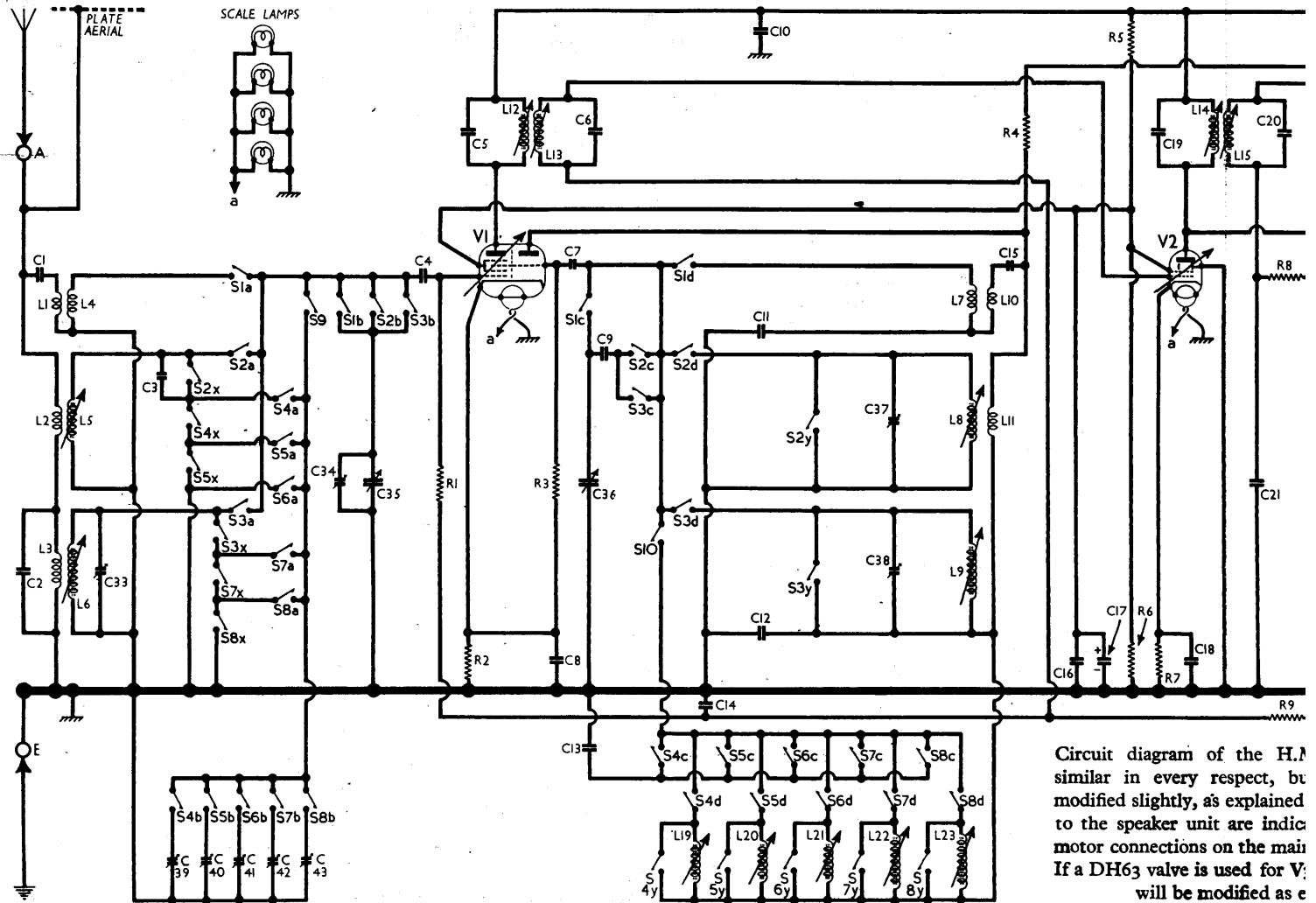
S4a, b to S8a, b, x. These switches are coded with suffix letters to indicate their functions, and are arranged in groups. Two groups are controlled by each press-button, one belonging to the aerial circuit and one to the oscillator.

All the switches in the two groups belonging to a given press-button bear the same number, the individual switches in each group being identified by the suffix letter. If the suffix is a, b, c or d, the switch closes when its button is pressed; if the suffix is x or y, the switch opens. When a button is released (by pressing another button), its a, b, c, d switches open, and its x and y switches close. When the manual tuning system is in operation the automatic tuning switches are disconnected, via master switches S9, S10.

First valve (V1, Marconi metallised X61M) is a triode-hexode operating as frequency changer with internal coupling. For manual operation, triode oscillator grid coils L7 (S.W.), L8 (M.W.), and L9 (L.W.) are tuned by C36 via S1c, d to S3c, d. Parallel trimming by C37 (M.W.) and C38 (L.W.); series tracking by C11 (S.W.), C9 (M.W.), and C9, C12 (L.W.). Mixed reaction coupling from anode, via C15, L10 and common impedance of tracker C11 on



The appearance of the H.M.V. 1119 A.C. superhet. The 1114 is of somewhat similar appearance, but the cabinet is a plastic moulding.



Circuit diagram of the H.M.V. 1119 similar in every respect, but modified slightly, as explained to the speaker unit are indicated motor connections on the main. If a DH63 valve is used for V1, it will be modified as e

S.W., inductive coupling by L11 on M.W., and capacitive coupling across tracker C12 on L.W.

For automatic tuning, all the foregoing circuits are disconnected and replaced, via S10, by one of the iron-dust cored pre-set coils L19 to L23, which are tuned by fixed capacitors C12, C13 in series, selection being determined by switches S4c, d, y to S8c, d, y, as explained previously.

Second valve (V2, Marconi metallized KTW-61M) is a variable-mu R.F. tetrode operating as I.F. amplifier with tuned transformer couplings.

Intermediate frequency 465 kc/s

Diode second detector is part of double diode triode valve (V3, Marconi metallized DL63). Audio-frequency component in rectified output is developed across load resistors R10, R11 in series, and passed via C25, S12, S14 and the manual volume control R12 to C.G. of triode section, which operates as A.F. amplifier. On S.W. only, S12 opens and S11 closes to connect the bass cut A.F. coupling capacitor C24 and increase the gain. Provision for the connection of a gramophone pick-up across R12, via S15. I.F. filtering by C21, R8 in diode circuit, and C28 in V4 C.G. circuit

Second diode of V3, fed from V2 anode via C23, provides D.C. potentials which are developed across load resistor R16 and fed back via a decoupling circuit as G.B. to F.C. and I.F. valves, giving A.V.C. Delay voltage, together with G.B. for V3 triode section, is obtained from the drop across R13 in V3 cathode lead to chassis.

Resistance-capacitance coupling by R15, C27 R17, via grid stopper R18, between V3 triode and beam tetrode output valve (V4, Marconi

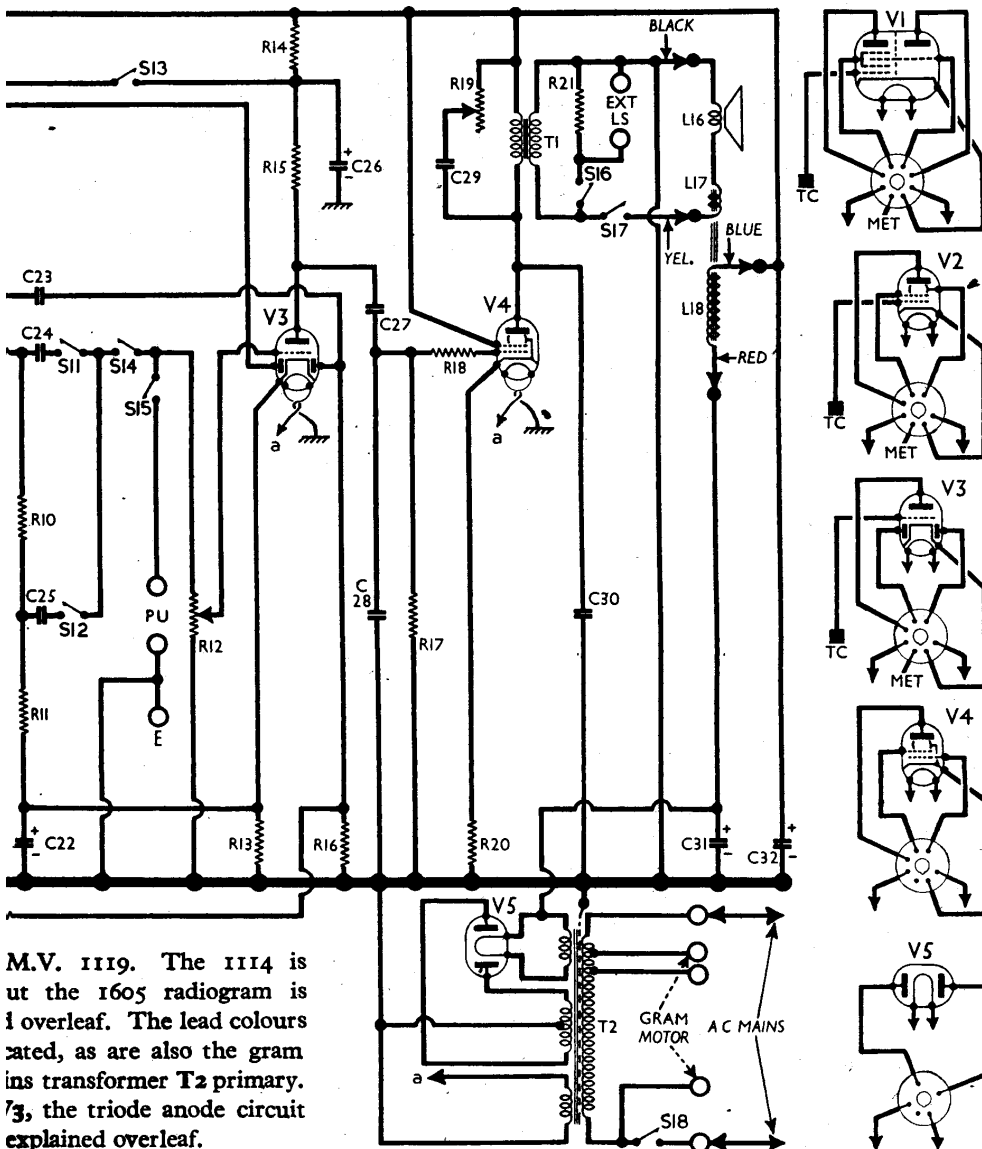
KT61). Fixed tone correction by C30, and variable tone control by R19, C29, in anode circuit. Provision for the connection of a low impedance external speaker across T1 secondary winding. H.T. current is supplied by full-wave rectifying valve (V5, Marconi U50). Smoothing by speaker field L15 and electrolytic capacitors C31, C32. H.T. circuit R.F. filtering by C10.

COMPONENTS AND VALUES

RESISTORS		Values (ohms)	Locations
R1	V1 hex. C.G. ...	470,000	H4
R2	V1 fixed G.B. ...	220	J4
R3	V1 osc. C.G. ...	47,000	I5
R4	Osc. H.T. feed ...	22,000	I5
R5	V1, V2 S.G.'s H.T. ...	15,000	I5
R6	potential divider ...	15,000	J5
R7	V2 fixed G.B. ...	330	J5
R8	I.F. stopper ...	150,000	H5
R9	A.V.C. decoupling ...	680,000	H5
R10	Signal diode load ...	150,000	H5
R11	resistors ...	330,000	H6
R12	Volume control ...	2,000,000	E3
R13	V3 G.B., A.V.C. delay ...	2,200	H6
R14	H.T. decoupling ...	10,000	H5
R15	V3 triode load ...	150,000	H5
R16	A.V.C. diode load ...	680,000	H5
R17	V4 C.G. resistor ...	330,000	H5
R18	V4 grid stopper ...	22,000	G5
R19	Tone control ...	50,000	E4
R20	V4 G.B. resistor ...	100	G6
R21	Dummy L.S. load ...	15	F6

CAPACITORS		Values (μF)	Location
C1	Aerial S.W. series ...	0-00005	I4
C2	Aerial L.W. shunt ...	0-0005	G4
C3	M.W. fixed trim. ...	0-0000023	H4
C4	V1 hex. C.G. ...	0-0001	I4
C5	1st I.F. transformer ...	0-0002	A2
C6	tuning ...	0-0002	A2
C7	V1 osc. C.G. ...	0-000075	N7
C8	V1 cath. by-pass ...	0-05	J4
C9	Osc. M.W. tracker ...	0-0005	M7
C10	H.T. R.F. by-pass ...	0-05	J5
C11	Osc. S.W. track ...	0-005	I3
C12	Osc. L.W. track ...	0-00035	K7
C13	Osc. auto-tuning ...	0-00023	K7
C14	A.V.C. decoupling ...	0-05	H5
C15	Osc. S.W. anode coup. ...	0-00005	N7
C16	V1, V2 S.G.'s H.T. ...	0-05	J5
C17*	decoupling ...	4-0	B2
C18	V2 cath. by-pass ...	0-05	J5
C19	2nd I.F. trans. ...	0-0002	B2
C20	former tuning ...	0-0002	B2
C21	I.F. by-pass ...	0-0001	H5
C22*	V3 cath. by-pass ...	50-0	G6
C23	A.V.C. coupling ...	0-0001	H6
C24	A.F. coupling ca- ...	0-00023	H5
C25	pacitors ...	0-05	H5
C26*	H.T. decoupling ...	4-0	B2
C27	A.F. coupling ...	0-05	G5
C28	I.F. by-pass ...	0-00023	H5
C29	Part tone control ...	0-05	E4
C30	Tone corrector ...	0-002	F5
C31*	H.T. smoothing ca- ...	16-0	B2
C32*	pacitors ...	8-0	B2
C33†	Aerial L.W. trim. ...	0-000135	G3
C34†	Aerial M.W. trim. ...	—	J4
C35†	Aerial tuning ...	—	J4
C36†	Oscillator tuning ...	—	J3
C37†	Osc. M.W. trim. ...	0-000045	N8
C38†	Osc. L.W. trim. ...	0-000135	N8
C39†	—	0-000135	G3
C40†	Aerial circuit press- ...	0-00045	B2
C41†	button tuning ...	0-00045	F3
C42†	trimmers ...	0-00045	F3
C43†	—	0-00045	F3

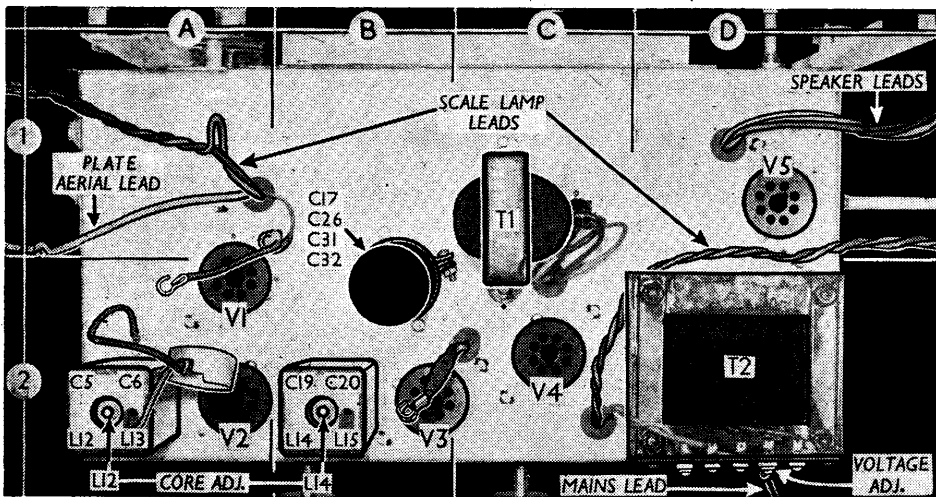
* Electrolytic. † Variable. ‡ Pre-set.



M.V. 1119. The 1114 is at the 1605 radiogram is 1 overleaf. The lead colours stated, as are also the gram ins transformer T2 primary. V3, the triode anode circuit explained overleaf.

OTHER COMPONENTS		Approx. Values (ohms)	Location
L1	Aerial coupling coils ...	0-6	I3
L2		26-0	H3
L3		60-0	H3
L4	Aerial tuning coils	Very low	I3
L5		3-5	H3
L6	Osc. tuning coils	20-0	H3
L7		Very low	N7
L8	Osc. reaction coils	3-0	M7
L9		8-5	M7
L10		0-6	N7
L11	1st I.F. trans. { Pri. Sec. }	1-5	M7
L12		5-0	A2
L13	2nd I.F. trans. { Pri. Sec. }	5-0	A2
L14		5-0	B2
L15	Speech coil ...	5-0	B2
L16		4-0	—
L17	Hum neut. coil ...	0-2	—
L18		950-0	—
L19	Field coil ...	2-0	L7
L20		4-5	L7
L21	Osc. circuit press- button tuning tuning coils ...	4-5	K7
L22		10-4	K7
L23	Output trans. { Pri. Sec. }	10-4	K7
T1		390-0	C1
T2	Mains { Pri., total Heat. sec., Rect. heat. sec., H.T. sec., total }	0-1	C1
		25-0	D2
		Very low	D2
		0.15	D2
		315.0	D2
S1a, b to S3a, b, x	Aerial circuit wave-band switches ...	—	—
S4a, b to S8a, b, x		Aerial press-button tuning switches	—
S1c, d to S3c, d, y	Osc. circuit wave-band switches ...		—
S4c, d to S8c, d, y		Osc. press-button tuning switches	—

Continued overleaf



Plan view of the chassis, showing the I.F. transformer primary adjustments, the secondary adjustments being beneath the deck. In some cases C31 may not be in the same container as C17, C26 and C32, but in a separate unit beneath the chassis.

it is turned to gram. S17 closes to connect the internal speaker (control fully clockwise); S16 and S17 close in the next position, when internal and external speakers are connected; and S16 only closes in the anti-clockwise position, to connect the external speaker, the internal speaker being muted. The dummy load R21 prevents damage to V4 if the external speaker is inadvertently left unconnected.

Tuning Assembly.—All the R.F. and oscillator tuning coils are mounted in a removable assembly with the press-button unit. One side of the assembly is seen in the under-chassis illustration, but the other side is shown in a separate photograph at the foot of cols. 5 and 6.

Here the assembly is viewed from the front after removal from the chassis as described

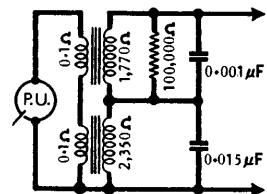


Diagram showing the pick-up matching circuit, using two transformers, in the 1605 ARG.

under "Dismantling the Set," showing all the pre-set adjustments.

Scale Lamps.—There are four of these, with clear tubular bulbs and M.E.S. bases, rated at 7 V, 0.32 A. Ours were marked "Vitality X531."

External Speaker.—Two sockets are provided on the rear chassis member for a low impedance (about 5 Ω) external speaker. S16, S17 permit the external speaker to remain permanently connected, as explained under "Switches."

Drive Wire Replacement.—It is important that only the correct type of wire be used for the tuning drive wire replacement. This can be obtained from E.M.I. Sales and Service, Ltd., Sheraton Works, Hayes, Middlesex. The overall length is about 88 ins.

Make a 1/4 in. diameter loop at one end of the wire (which will solder quite easily), pass it through the groove slot in the drum and hook it on to the anchor pin as shown in the sketch (col. 6), where the gang is at maximum.

Take the wire 1/4 of a turn clockwise round the drum, then follow the course shown in the sketch, finishing off with another loop like the first, twisting the wire and soldering. The loop is then passed through the second groove slot and hooked on to the spring, which is in turn hooked to the anchor peg. The length of the wire should be such that the coils of the spring open slightly.

Chassis Divergencies.—In some cases V3 may be a DH63 instead of a DL63. R15 will then

become 100,000Ω, and a 68,000 resistor will be inserted between the anode of V3 and the junction of R15 with C27.

C3 may be 5pF, or two 5pF capacitors in series, or it may be omitted altogether. The S9, S10 switch unit on the press-button assembly is omitted in some early versions. C31, which we show in the same unit as C17, C26 and C32, may be in a separate unit beneath the chassis.

RADIOGRAM MODIFICATIONS

In the 1605 radiogram, a slightly modified 1119 chassis is used. The S13, S14, S15 switch unit is removed from the chassis and mounted on the motor board, and the S16, S17 unit is likewise removed and mounted at the rear of the cabinet with the ext. L.S. sockets and R21.

The pick-up (No. 13, D.C. resistance 1.3Ω) is connected via a matching unit mounted as a separate assembly, whose circuit is shown in the diagram in col. 4. A new automatic record-changer unit (type 3500N) is fitted.

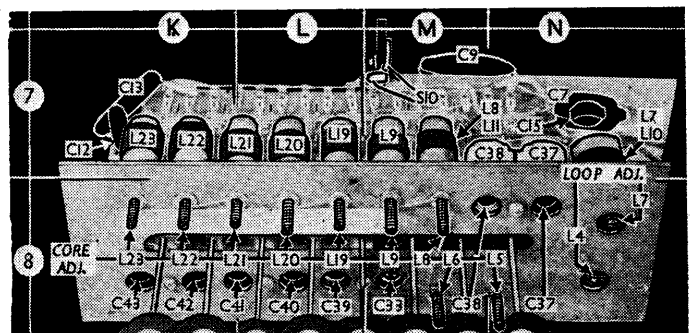
CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

I.F. Stages.—Connect signal generator, via an 0.05μF capacitor in the "live" lead, to control grid (top cap) of V2 (leaving existing top cap connector in position) and the E socket. Press the s.w. button, turn the gang to maximum capacitance and the volume control to maximum, feed in a 465-kc/s (645.16 m) signal, and adjust the cores of L15 and L14 (location references H5, B2) for maximum output, damping L14 with a 33,000Ω resistor while adjusting L15, and vice versa.

Transfer "live" signal generator lead to control grid (top cap) of V1, leaving existing connector in position, and adjust the cores of L13 (J5) and L12 (A2) for maximum output, damping the associated winding in each case, as previously explained.

R.F. and Oscillator Stages.—Since the calibrated glass scales are mounted on the cabinet, and the alignment adjustments are carried out

Three-quarter front view of the tuning assembly, showing the upper side which faces the underside of the chassis deck. The pre-set tuning trimmers are on the left, and the manual tuning trimmers on the right.



with the chassis on the bench, a substitute scale is fixed on the front chassis member. This is divided into inches and sixteenths of an inch, and linear measurements on this scale correspond to frequencies given in the alignment instructions, which are read against the left-hand edge of a red tab attached to the horizontal section of the drive wire.

With the gang at maximum capacitance, the left-hand edge of the red tab should coincide with the 5 1/2 in mark on the scale. If any adjustment is necessary, slacken the two screws securing the scale and slide it horizontally to correct the error. Then tighten the fixing screws.

Connect "live" signal generator lead to A socket, via a suitable dummy aerial.

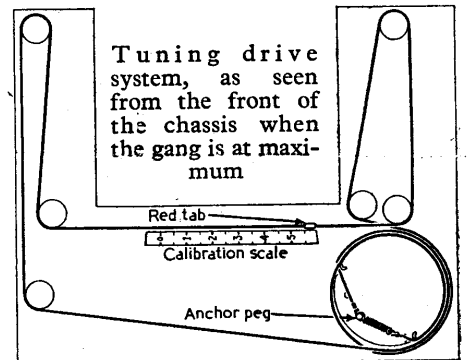
M.W.—Press the M.W. button, set tab to 25/32 ins., feed in a 210m (1,427 kc/s) signal, and adjust C37 (M8) and C34 (J4) for maximum output. Set tab to 4 1/4 ins., feed in a 510 m (588 kc/s) signal, and adjust the cores of L3 (M8) and L5 (N8) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

L.W.—Press the L.W. button, set tab to 1 1/2 ins., feed in a 1,000 m (300 kc/s) signal, and adjust C33 (N8) and C33 (M8) for maximum output. Set tab to 4 1/2 ins., feed in a 1,850 m (162 kc/s) signal, and adjust the cores of L9 (M8) and L6 (M8) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

S.W.—Press the S.W. button and use a S.W. dummy aerial. Set tab to 5 1/2 ins., feed in a 50 m (6.0 Mc/s) signal, and adjust the internal loops of L7 (N8) and L4 (N8) for maximum output.

Finally, replace the chassis in the cabinet and turn the gang to maximum capacitance. The two cursors should be positioned so that they coincide with the horizontal lines at the tops of the scales and then clamped to the drive wires.

Check the calibration on known stations at



approximately mid-scale positions, and adjust the cursors as necessary. On M.W. and L.W. it may be necessary to set the cursor to give the best compromise on both wavebands.

Press-button Setting

The press-button circuits should be reset after alignment. The process is simple, but it should be carried out at the customer's address, on actual stations, after allowing a warming-up period of 15 minutes. The ranges are shown on a label just above the plungers.

Adjust the upper (oscillator coil) trimmer first to the required station, then the lower (aerial capacitor) trimmer for maximum volume.