## **FERGUSON** 702, 705

Six-valve, plus rectifier and electronic tuning indicator, superhet covering three wavebands, with nush-null output in table (702) and radiogram (705) models, and suitable for 200-250-volt A.C. supplies. Marketed in 1938. T.E.1 Service, 64, Jersey Street, Ancoats. Manchester, 4.

A.V.C. decoupling condenser, in the R21 should be 2-3 volts. bottom of the circuit. On S.W. the top of the tuned circuit.

oscillator section is tuned grid. On one of the push-pull output pentodes. L.W. oscillation is caused by energy fed grid circuit.

L6 and reactive by T6. The S.W. arranged to offset the valve gain.

coupling is by L7 direct in the anode circuit. R28, although coming within and V7 are combined in a centre-tapped the anode arrangements, is actually the push-pull output transformer. There are oscillator grid resistance. R6 is permanently across the grid circuit to tie it R27, and a high-impedance connection down during switching operations.

up V2, the I.F. amplifier, and V3, the double-diode triode. The diodes are strapped, and the load, R11, provides L.F. via an I.F. filter R12-C12 and an L.F. coupler C13. A.V.C. is taken off a wire which passes to the pick-up switch and serves to connect the P.U. across C13-R13 when the switch is closed.

V5, the cathode-ray type tuning indicator, is also controlled from the A.V.C. line. The grid of the triode section of V3 is biased, together with the Circuit.—On medium and long bands grid of V4, by being taken to the negative the aerial is coupled to the grid circuit end of a resistance, R21, between chassis of V1 by being connected across C4, the and H.T. negative. The voltage across

The triode section of V3 has a parallel aerial is connected through C3 to the tone control circuit in C18-R17 and C19 for an I.F. filter. The anode is V1 is the frequency-changer. The resistance and capacity coupled to V7,

V4 is a phase inverter to feed a signal back from the anode via C9 and applied of opposite polarity to V6. It is not, across the padding condenser, T9, in the therefore, required to amplify, and so T6. is driven from the anode of V3 via a The M.W. coupling is both inductive by step-down potentiometer, R18-R19, 240 kc., and adjust T7 and T8. Tune to

The opposite phase outputs of V6 parasitic oscillation stoppers in R26. is provided for an extension speaker Trimmer tuned I.F. transformers link with its own matching transformer.

H.T. is provided by V8, a full-wave rectifier, with L17, the speaker field, and electrolytics, C26 and C27, for smooth-

#### GANGING

I.F. Circuits.—Insert .25 meg. leak between VI grid and grid clip and inject 465 kc. to grid via 250 mmfds. Adjust four I.F. trimmers for maximum on output meter, keeping input low to reduce A.V.C. effects.

S.W. Band.—This must be adjusted first, as the padder is in series with M. and L.W. padders.

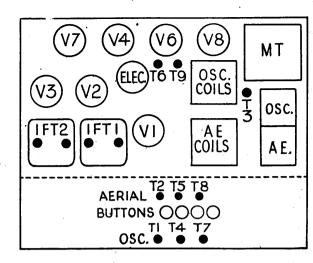
Tune to 15 m.c., inject 20 m. to aerial and earth, and adjust I'l (using peak at least capacity setting) and T2.

Tune to 6 m.c., inject 50 m. and pad with T3 while rocking gang slightly.

M.W. Band.—Tune to 250 m., inject 1,200 kc., and adjust T4 and T5. Tune to 520 m., inject 580 kc., and pad with

L.W. Band.—Tune to 1,250 m., inject 2,000 m., inject 150 kc., and pad with T9.

Diagram of the Ferguson chassis with the front side included in order to show the positions of the trimmers.



### WINDINGS

L.	Ohms.	L.	Ohms.
1	17	11	12
$\frac{2}{3}$	3	12	9
3	1	13	330 + 330
4	5	14	.5
$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & \dots \\ 5 & \dots \\ 6 & \dots \end{array}$	3	15	.15
6	1	16	2
7	1	17	1,000
8	5	18	14 - 17.5
9	9	19	100 + 100
10	11	1	•

# **VALVE READINGS**

<i>v</i> .	Type.	Electrode.	Volts.	Ma.
1	6A8	Anode	245	4.7
		Screen	93	3.8
		Osc. anode	.140	2.5
		Cathode	2	11.0
2	6U7	Anode	245	6.8
		Screen	93	1.8
ŀ		Cathode	2	8.6
3	6Q7	Anode	118	.4
4	6C5	Anode	50	.8
5	6G5	Anode	245	_
6 & 7	6V6	Anode	238	27
		Screen	245	1.5
		Cathode	15	
8	5Y3G	Cathode	350 D.	c.—
1				

### **CONDENSERS**

C.	Mfds.	C.	Mfds.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 500 mmfds. 100 " 20 ", .004 1 250 mmfds. .1 .1 .250 mmfds. .1 .1 .250 mmfds.	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	 100 mmfds .1 250 mmfds .01 250 mmfds .01 .25 25 .01 .01 .61
14	 .02	ı	

#### RESISTANCES

R.		Ohms.	R.		Ohms.
1 2. 3		10,000	16		250,000
2*		3 meg.	17		100,000
3		150	18		.5 meg.
5		.5 meg.	19		35,000
5		.5 meg	20		250,000
6	• •	.5 meg.	21		25
7	• • •	2,500	22		250.000
8		25,000	23		.5 meg.
9		25,000	24		300
10	::	300	. 25	• •	.5 meg.
ii	• • •	.5 meg.	26	• • •	100
12	• • •	25,000	27	• • •	100
13	• •	.5 meg.	28	• •	50,000
14	• •	.5 meg.	29	• •	250,000
15	• • •	25,000	1 20.	••	200,000

