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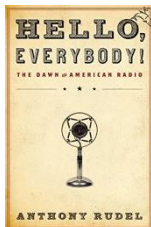
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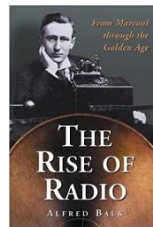
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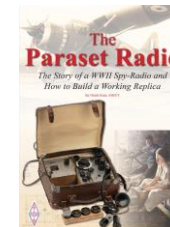
Hello, Everybody! The Dawn of American Radio

Long before the Internet, another young technology was transforming the way we connect with the world. At the dawn of the twentieth century, radio grew from an obscure hobby into a mass medium with the power to reach millions of people.



The Rise of Radio, from Marconi through the Golden Age

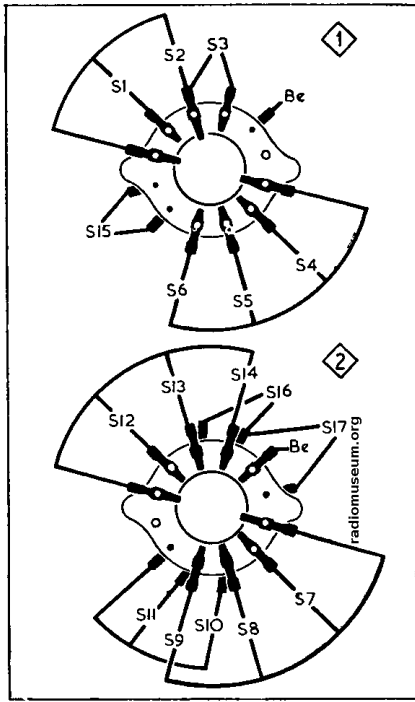
As the dominant form of electronic mass communication in the United States from the 1930s into the 1950s, radio helped to forge a modern continental nation. It fused myriad subcultures heavily rural, ethnic, and immigrant into a national identity, unifying the nation in the face of the Depression and war.



The Paraset Radio: The Story of a WWII Spy-Radio and How to Build a Working Replica

This book describes the gripping story behind the Paraset – a unique spy-radio, dropped behind enemy lines in the dark days of WWII. This radio being both light weight and state of the art for the time was concealed in a suitcase, making ideal for use by the spies of SOE.

Click [here](#) for further information.



Waveband switch units.

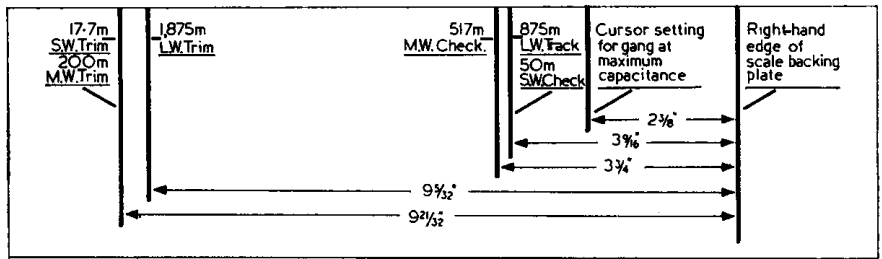
GENERAL NOTES

Switches.—S1-S17 are the waveband and radio/gram change over switches, ganged in two rotary units beneath the chassis. These units are indicated in our underside view of the chassis, and shown in detail in the diagrams above where they are drawn as seen from the rear of an inverted chassis. The associated switch table below gives the switch operations for the four control positions starting from the fully anti-clockwise setting of the knob. A dash indicates open and C closed.

| Switches | Gram | L.W. | M.W. | S.W. |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| S1 | — | — | — | — |
| S2 | — | — | — | — |
| S3 | — | — | — | — |
| S4 | — | — | — | — |
| S5 | — | — | — | — |
| S6 | — | — | — | — |
| S7 | — | — | — | — |
| S8 | — | — | — | — |
| S9 | — | — | — | — |
| S10 | — | — | — | — |
| S11 | — | — | — | — |
| S12 | — | — | — | — |
| S13 | — | — | — | — |
| S14 | — | — | — | — |
| S15 | — | — | — | — |
| S16 | — | — | — | — |
| S17 | C | — | — | — |

Scale lamps.—In the A.C. models these are 6.5 V, 0.3 A lamps with M.E.S. bases and small clear spherical bulbs. In the A.C./D.C. models 8 V, 0.15 A lamps are used.

Tuning Drive Replacement, Table Models.—About 66 inches of high-quality flax fishing line, plaited and waxed, is required for a new drive cord. The drive should be run as shown in the sketch (the upper one (on right) at foot of cols. 2 and 3) starting off with the gang at maximum capacitance and securing one end of



Positions of the calibration points on the scale backing plate in the gram models.

the drive cord to the drive drum bush. When the two cursors are finally replaced on the cord, they should be positioned so that with the gang at maximum capacitance they coincide with the high wavelength ends of their respective tuning scales.

Tuning Drive Replacement, Gram Models.—About 72 inches of high-quality flax fishing line, plaited and waxed, is required for a new drive cord. First, the scale backing plate and the waveband indicator should be removed. The cord should then be run as shown in the sketch in col. 4, starting off with the gang at maximum capacitance and anchoring one end of the cord to the tag on the front of the drive drum.

Waveband Indicator Drive.—For the table models about 42 inches of cord is required and should be run as shown in the lower sketch below, first threading the eyelet on to the cord and then tying the free ends of the cord to the drive drum.

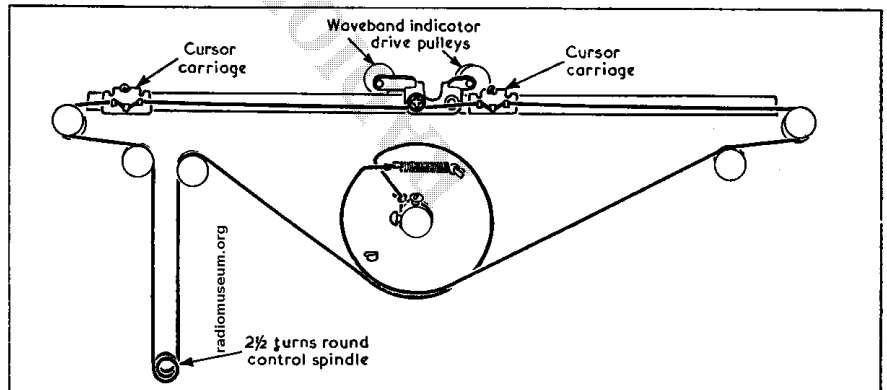
The waveband indicator used in the gram models consists of a sliding metal bar which is pulled against the tension of

a spring by an arm on the switch spindle. The bar and arm are connected by a cord which passes round a pulley and is connected to a tag on the back of the bar. This tag also serves as an anchor point for the tension spring, the other end of the spring being hooked through a hole in the top flange of the tuning scale frame. When fitting a new cord, the length between the knotted ends of the cord should be 6 inches.

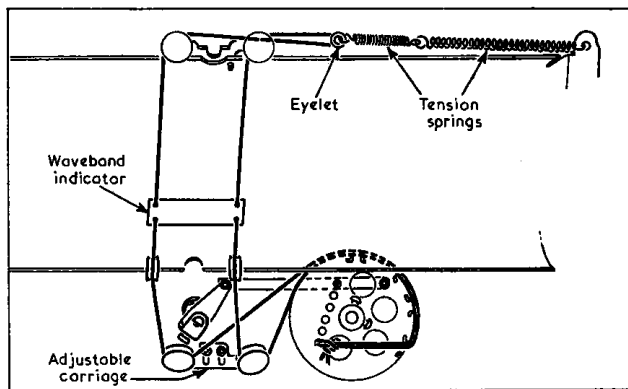
MODIFICATIONS

A.C. Table Models 325A.—Some early receivers were fitted with mains transformer whose H.T. secondary voltage was 290-0-290 V. In these receivers R26 was 470 Ω, R27 was 1.8 kΩ, and the voltage across C27 was 310 V. The H.T. feed to V4 anode circuit was taken from the junction of R26 and R27.

Model 326RG.—Early versions of this receiver incorporated all the items listed above. In addition C31, C33, C36 and C38 had a maximum capacitance of 40 pF each. A 20 pF capacitor was connected in series with C36, and a 30 pF capacitor was connected in parallel with C38.



Above: Sketch of the tuning drive system as used in table models 325A and 325U.



Left: Sketch of the waveband indicator drive system as used in the table models.