BRITAMER A5I

Five-valve, including rectifier, three-waveband superhet for operation on AC mains 200/250V, 50 cycles. Provision for pickup and extra loudspeaker. Made by Britamer, Ltd., 234, Wandsworth Road, London.

VILECH 35

DECEMBER, 1946

AERIAL is fed via S1 to coupling coils L1 (LW), L2 (MW) and L3 (SW). S2 selects the grid coils for V1, the frequency changer, L4 (LW), L5 (MW) and L6 (SW). C1 formed by an open wire loop close to L5 provides capacitive coupling in addition to inductive coupling on MW. TI, T2 and T3 are trimmers to VC1 the aerial tuning capacitor. AVC is fed to V1 via R4, C8.

S3 selects the oscillator tuned grid circuits, L7, T4 (LW), L8, T5 (MW) and L9, T6 (SW). VC2 is oscillator tuning capacitor. S4 injects

feed-back from the anode across the padders C4, C5, and to both a reaction winding £10 and the padder C6 on SW.

258 V

V3 --- EBC 33

AVC D

Sig. D

R3, C2 provide leak-condenser bias for the V4 - EL 33

oscillator section of V1, the mixer portion of which is biased by R8 decoupled by C15. R1 decoupled by C9 provides screen voltage.

L13, C22 form the primary of IFT1, a permeability tuned IF transformer, and the secondary L14, C23 feeds V2, the IF amplifier. AVC is fed to V2 via R4, C8, and cathode bias provided by

Continued on next page

100 pf Mica

100 of Mica

.05 Tubular 500 v 100 pf Mica 12 Electrolytic 50 v

.25 Tubular 350 v

.05 Tubular 500 v

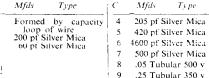
16 Electrolytic 450 v

8 Electrolytic 450 v

16 Electrolytic 450 v

.02 Tubular 750 v





15

16

17

18

19

20

AMPS

6-5 V 3A.

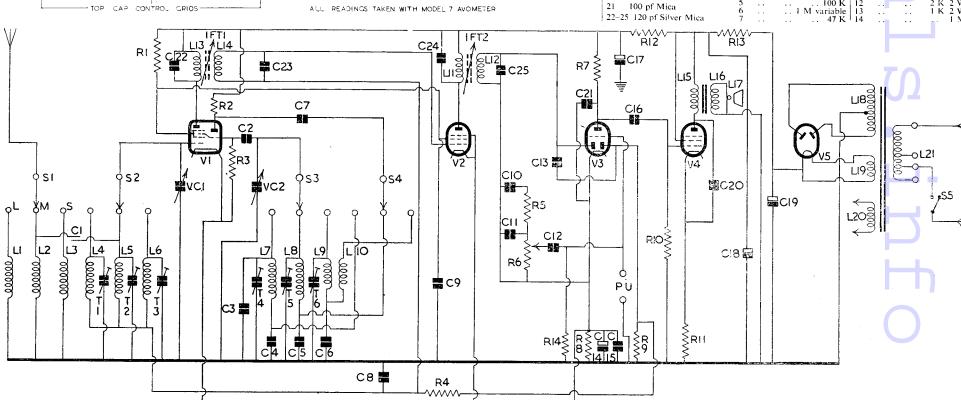
Britamer A51 has speaker tilted towards table - top for sound reflection.



NDUCTORS			- T						
				$Ohm_{\mathbb{C}}$	I.			(9hm
1				39	12				3.75
2				10.5	13				3.7
3				1	14				5.5
4				23	15				500
5				2.5	16			very	lov
6			ver	v low	17				3
7				7.5	18				500
8				3.75	19			very	lov
9			ver	v low	20			very	lov
0				.4	21				78

9			ver	y low .	20
10				.4	21
11				3.75	
RE	SIS	TORS	;		
R				Ohms	R
1				24 K	8
2				27 K	9
3				47 K	10
4				1 M	11
4 5 6				100 K	12
6		1	M va	riable	13
7				47 K	14

4			25	115	
5			2.5	16	
6			very low	17	
7			7.5	18	
8			3.75	19	
9			very low	20	
10			4	21	
11			3.75		
RE	SIS	TORS	5		
R			Ohms	R	
1			24 K	-8	
2			27 K	9	 ١١
3			47 K	10	
4			1 M	11	



Ohms

100

150

BRITAMER A51

Continued

R8 decoupled by C15. Screen voltage is obtained from R1 decoupled by C9.

Another permeability tuned IF transformer in anode circuit of V2 leads to the signal diode of V3. R6 is signal diode load and also volume control. R5, C10 and C11 comprise an IF filter. C12 transfers the demodulated signal to grid section of V3.

AVC diode is fed by C13 from secondary L12 of IFT2. R9 is AVC diode load. R8 decoupled by C14, C15, provides cathode bias to V3 and also V1 and V2.

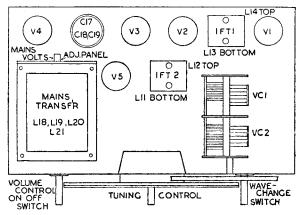
R7 is anode load of V3 with C21 as bypass, R14 is grid resistance to V3, and a pickup can be connected across it.

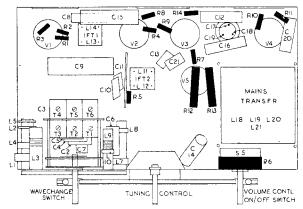
C16 feeds the amplified signal to V4, the output valve. R10 is grid resistor, and R11, cathode bias resistor, is not bypassed and so provides negative feed-back. C20 provides a degree of tone correction.

L16, the secondary of the output transformer, is coupled to a low impedance speech coil L17. HT is derived from V5, a full-wave rectifier, fed from L18, the HT secondary of the mains transformer, and L19 the heater supply. L20 supplies heater current to V1—V4 and dial lights.

Smoothing is of the resistance capacitance method, using C19, R13, C18, R12, C17.

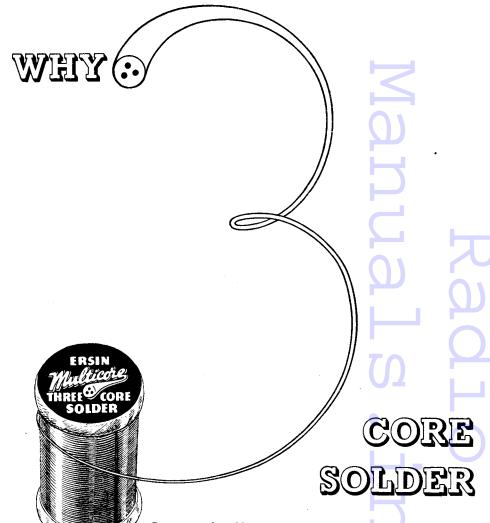
L21 is mains transformer primary, and S5 the on/off switch.





TRIMMING INSTRUCTIONS

			SW.OSC. COIL	VCI	4.50.41
Apply Signal as below	Tune Receiver to	Adjust in Order stated for Max. Output	MW.OSC.COIL		AERIAL SI LW.GRID COIL
465 KC to top cap VI leaving existing lead connected	550 metres	L12, L11, L14 and L13	LW.OSC.		MW.GRID LW. COIL AE.COIL O SWGRID
1.200 KC to AE via dummy aerial	250 metres	T5, T2	SW.OSC.		MW.AE.COIL
12 MC as above	25 metres	Т6, Т3	MW.OSC.COIL	153	SW.AE.COIL
240 KC as above	1,250 metres	T4, T1	LW.OSC.COIL-	<i>→U</i> \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	



Because only with a solder wire having more than one core of flux can you be sure that the flux is always present. The

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