DECCA General Description: Four-valve, two-waveband, superheterodyne DOUBLE DECCA ML

following information deals with Models Serial Nos. 5000 onwards. portable receiver for operation on A.C./D.C. mains or battery.

Power Supplies: A.C./D.C. mains, 100–120 volts, 200–220 volts, 230-250 volts. Or H.T. battery, 90 volts (Ever Ready Bro7) and L.T. battery, 7.5 volts (Ever Ready "Alldry" 31).

on 220 volts; 8 watts approx. on 110 volts.

Battery Consumption: H.T. battery, 10 mA.; L.T. battery, 50 mA. Mains Consumption: 15 watts approx. on 240 volts; 12 watts approx.

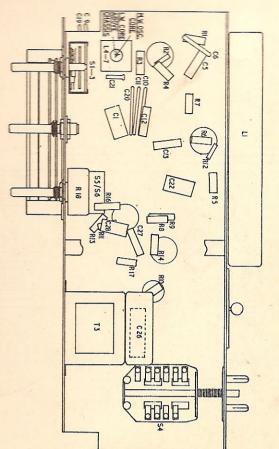
Wavebands: M.W. 190-550 m. (1578-546 kc/s.); L.W. 1000-2000 m.

Valve Analysis: Intermediate Frequency: 380 kc/s.

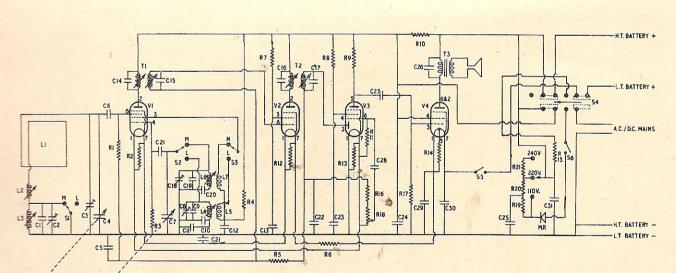
300-150 kc/s.).

Screen Volts	een

* Useful measurements cannot be given owing to high-value resistors in anode and screen



COMPONENT LAY-OUT-DOUBLE DECCA MI.



Nos. 5000 onwards)

			CIRCUIT I	JIAGRAM—L	OUBLE DECCA	MIT (SERIAL INOS.	5
C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12	pacitors. 30 pF. 3-30 pF. 3-30 pF. 483 pF. 0-01 (500 v.) 100 pF. 483 pF. 170 pF. 47 pF. 260 pF. 0-01 (500 v.) 100 pF.	,	C19 C20 C21	220 pF. 3-30 pF. 15 pF. 670 pF. 60 pF. 0-01 (500 v.) 8 (350 v.) 0-05 (500 v.)	v.)	C31	100 (12 v.) 100 (12 v.) 16 (350 v.) sistors. 2M (½ W.) 180 (½ W.) 100k (½ W.) 11k (½ W.) 3°9M (½ W.) 10 (½ W.) 22k (½ W.) 6°8M (½ W.)	

	IM (1	W.)		
0	5. Ik (W.)		
I I	OM (1	W.)		
2 18	0 (1 W	7.)		
3 15	0 (1 W	7.)		
5*	2.2k	orane a		
	ok (} \	W.)		
8	IM T			
(*0				
	00 + 1	2,200	+ 400	
1*	91	4		-
	2 18 3 15 4 33 5* 6 10 7 8 9*	0 5·1k (1 1 10M (1/2) 2 180 (1/4) W 3 150 (1/4) W 4 330 (1/4) W 5* 2·2k 100k (1/4) 7 2M (1/4) 1M 9* 0* 200 + 1	0 5:1k (½ W.) 1 10M (½ W.) 2 180 (½ W.) 3 150 (½ W.) 4 330 (½ W.) 5* 2:2k 6 100k (½ W.) 7 2M (½ W.) 8 1M 9*	0 5-tk (\(\frac{1}{2}\) W.\) 2 180 (\(\frac{1}{2}\) W.\) 3 150 (\(\frac{1}{2}\) W.\) 5* 2-2k 6 100k (\(\frac{1}{2}\) W.\) 7 2M (\(\frac{1}{2}\) W.\) 8 1M 90* 200 + 12,200 + 400

Alignment Procedure: Note that the chassis is "Live" when mains

maximum. Short-circuit the oscillator section of the gang and remove the top iron core of Tr. I.F.: Turn the gang to maximum capacitance and the volume control to

(pin 6) and inject 380-kc/s. signal, keeping the output as low as possible. Adjust the cores of T2. Connect the signal generator to the control grid of the I.F. amplifier

Replace the iron core of T1 and connect the signal-generator output to the

control grid of the frequency changer (pin 6).

Align Tr, keeping signal-generator output low to avoid A.V.C. action.

R.F.: Ensure that the pointer coincides with the scale-cursor line with the

of L6 and adjust the core for maximum output. gang at maximum capacitance.

M.W.: Clip the signal generator to the frame-aerial case and tune to 500 m. (600 kc/s.). Feed in a signal of 600 kc/s., loosen the wax on the iron core

Loosen the wax and tune L2 on the frame.

Tune receiver to 200 m. (1500 kc/s.), and set signal generator to this frequency and adjust C18 for maximum gain.

Adjust C3 for maximum gain.

out of calibration. Return the tuning to 500 m. to check that the receiver has not been pulled

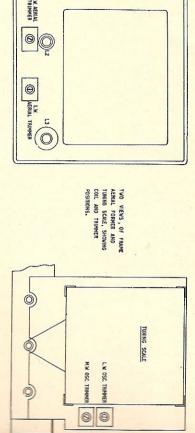
(150 kc/s.). L.W. Clip signal generator to the frame-aerial case. Tune to 2000 m.

Inject 150 kc/s. signal and adjust the core of L4 for maximum gain.

to this frequency, adjust C8. Tune to 1200 m. (250 kc/s.) and, with the signal-generator output adjusted

Adjust C2 for maximum gain.

Check that at 150 kc/s. the receiver is still correctly calibrated



TRIMMER LAY-OUT