

The L/F master circuit is used as the low power transmitter and is connected direct to the aerial by one contact arm of the L/F circuits C.O.S.(68).

Figure m. is a diagram of the complete low power circuit showing the rough and fine tuning and grid tappings on the master coils (94)(93).

The H.T. supply is taken from the low power rectifier and is connected to the master valve (43) by the low power H.T. C.O.S. (114), anode ammeter (112) and anode choke coil (111).

The oscillatory circuit is described on page RM11, under Transmitter 3S, master controlled.

When the aerial C.O.S.(50) and the L/F circuits C.O.S.(68) are set to "L.P." the master circuit is disconnected from the main circuits and the aerial connected to one end of the master coil (94). A part of the master circuit inductance is then common to the aerial and master oscillatory circuits.

For the higher frequencies a 0.5 jar condenser (92) can be connected in series with the aerial by the L.P. aerial series condenser switch (93).

Tuning Set the wavemeter C.O.S.(215) to "L/F Master" and the L/F circuits C.O.S.(68) to "L.P.". Set the master circuit adjustments to the estimated positions for the frequency required by reference to the approximate adjustments given in the Book of Instructions.

Press the key. The primary ammeter (98) and low power aerial ammeter (105) should now indicate oscillatory current.

Measure the transmitted frequency by means of the wavemeter G57. If incorrect re-adjust the master coil tuning switches until the approximate frequency is obtained, re-setting the grid tapping switch (535) as necessary. The correct frequency can then be obtained by slow motion adjustment of the I/F master fine tuning variometer (95).

TYPE 48

RM15

L/F LOW POWER TRANSMITTER

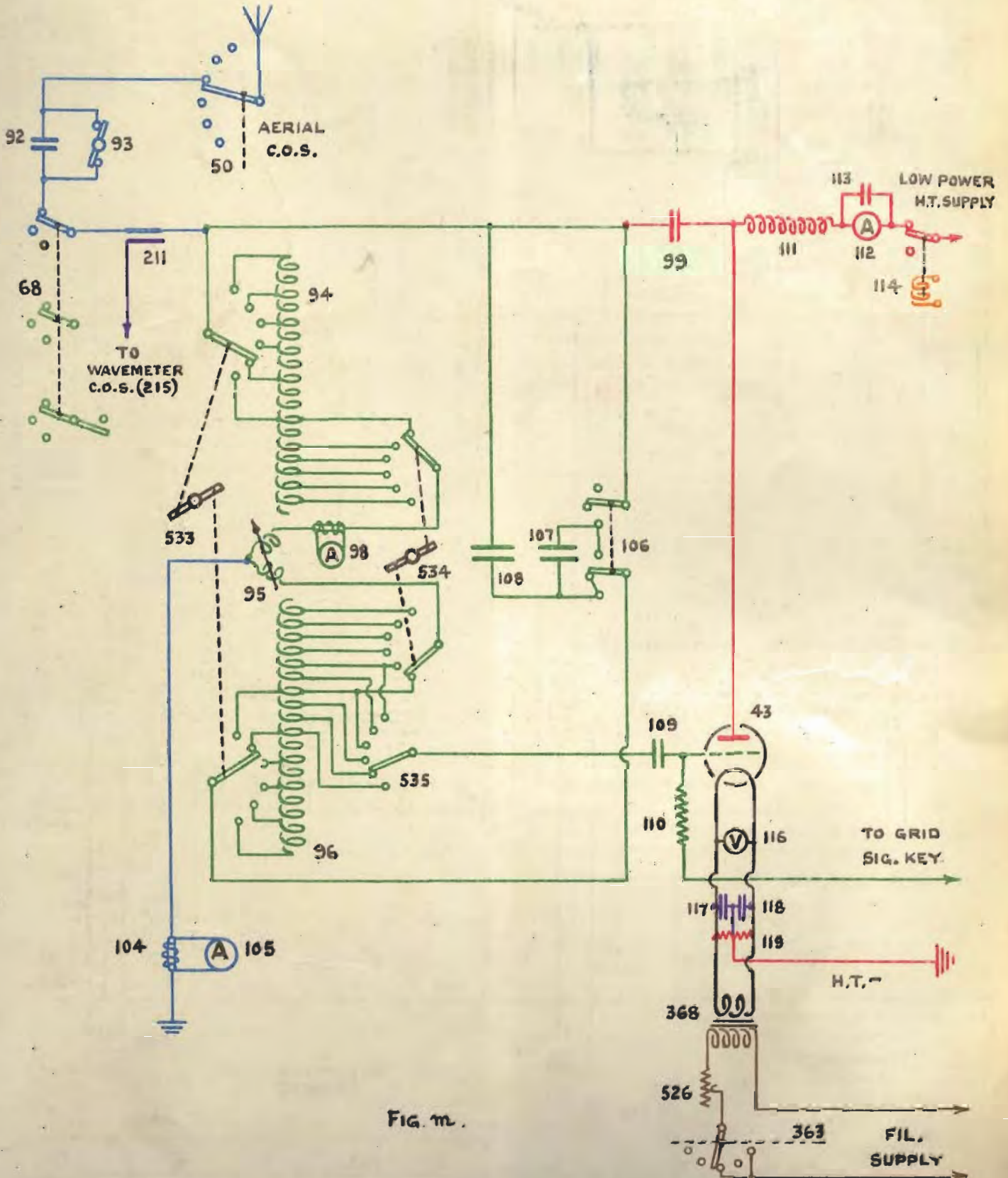


Fig. m.