

The pages that follow are scans of the notes I have about the G3MHB transmitter built into a 6-foot rack.

The transmitter was built in 1956 following a donation of equipment by the late Mr Harry Clegg G3FX, an old boy of the school, who happened to hear us on his car radio as he passed the school. The equipment included the T.1131 modulator, T.1131 power supply, the 6-foot rack and an exciter unit comprising three 6AG7s and an 807.

The exciter unit was fitted into the rack initially, but as it was found to drift rather badly a new one was built. The new exciter incorporated the Labgear Multiplier Unit, very popular in multi-band transmitters of the day.

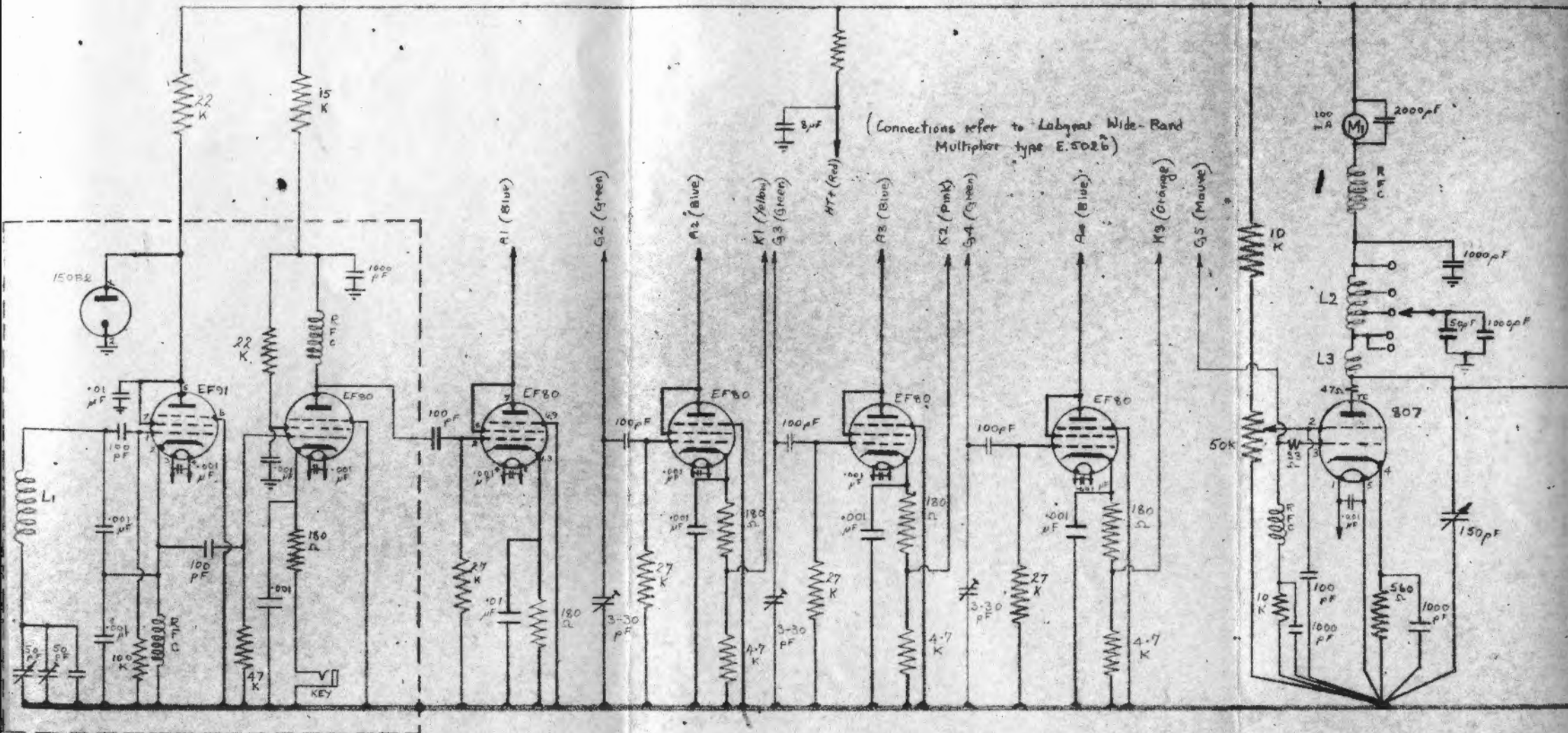
The following pages include circuit diagrams of the exciter, 813 PA stage, modulator pre-amp and rough layouts of the various units. Did we really use a carbon microphone energised by a 4½V battery in those days?!!!

Also included are antenna plans. Our first antenna system comprised three dipoles, end to end, for the 7, 14 and 28 MHz bands. This was later replaced with a G5RV multiband antenna. Steps were taken towards constructing a 21 MHz rotary beam to be located on the roof above the Delius Room. A wooden boom was made, thanks to Mr George Ashton, the woodwork master at the time. Aluminium tubing was cut to size but it is not known what happened to it. It is possible the partly constructed beam is still on the roof!. The following document includes the calculations for the beam and the matching stub to be used.

The information from my notes is very rough and is far from professional. I was very young and inexperienced at the time! However, I hope you find it of some interest.

David M Pratt  
G3KEP/G4DMP

20 April 2015



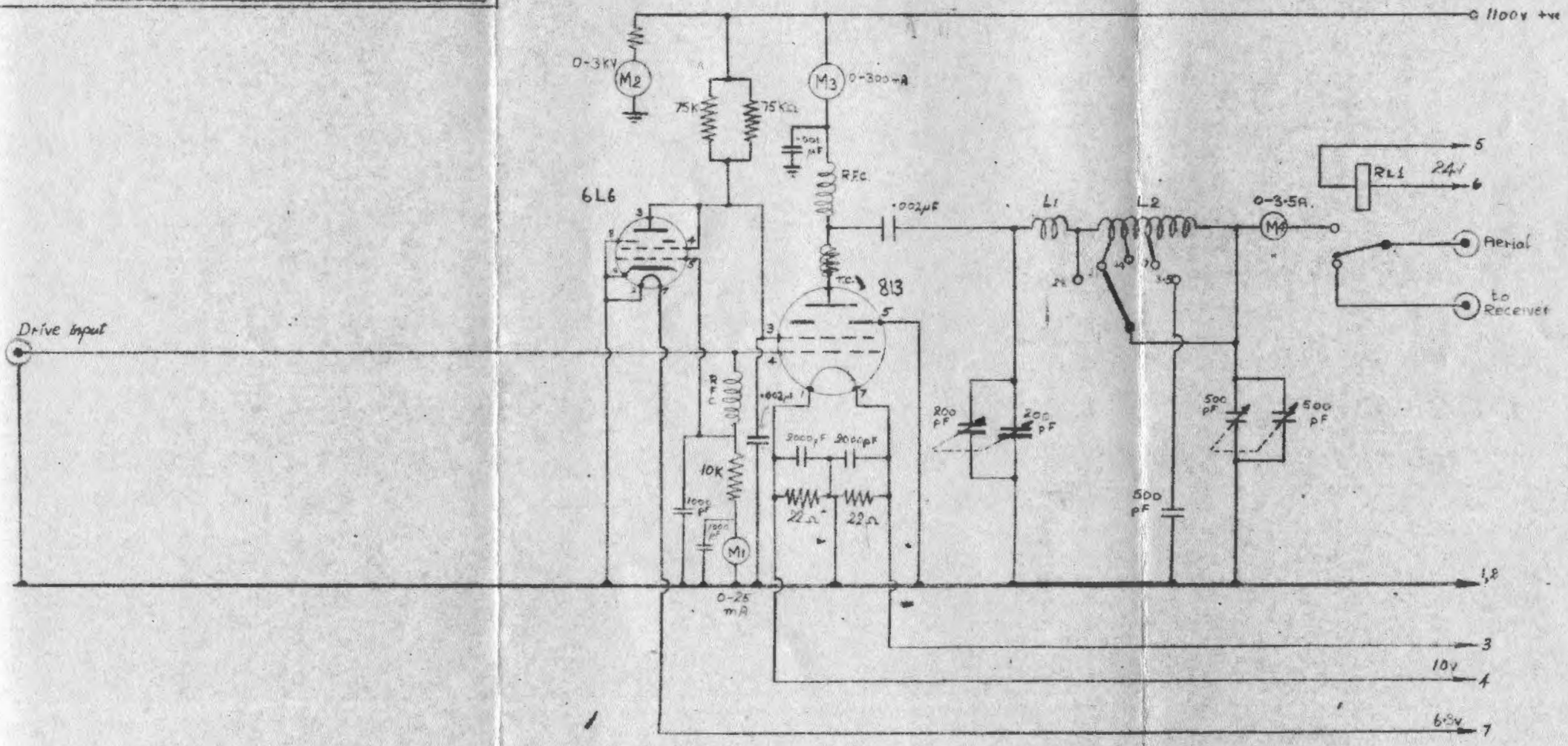
L1:- 44 turns of 24 s.w.g. enam. Cu  
 close-wound on 5/8" dia. formet.

### CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE G3MHB EXCITER

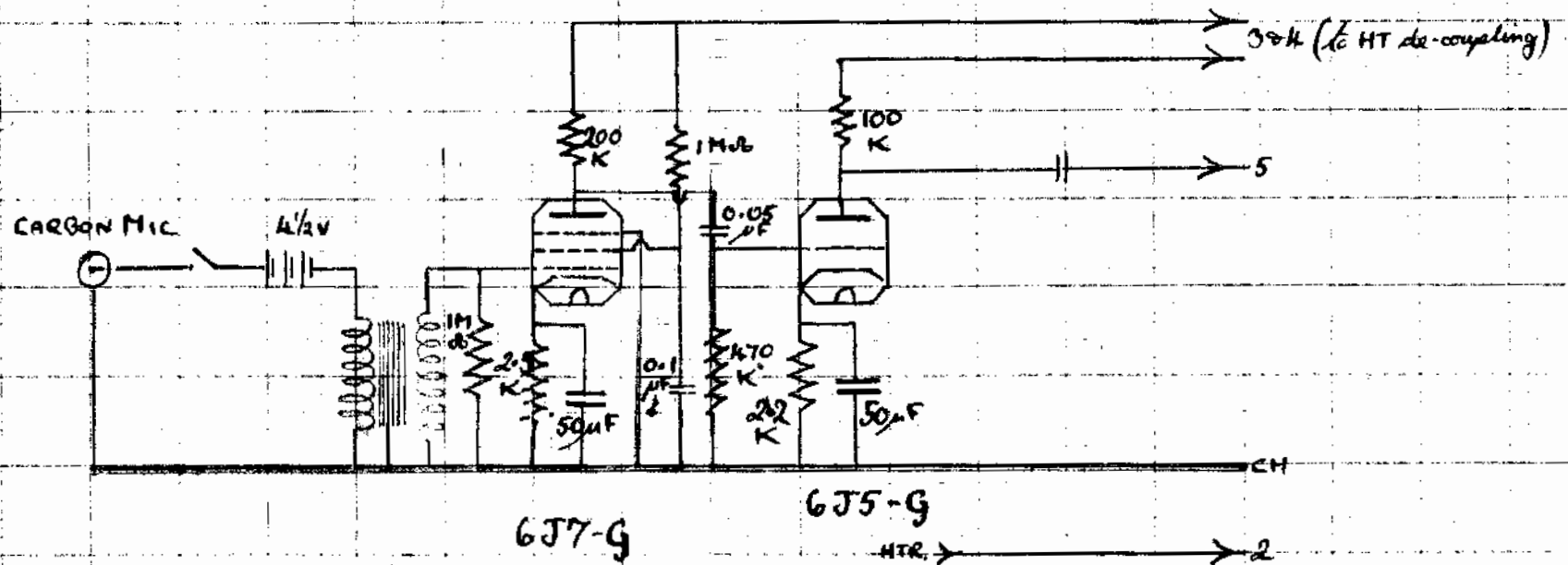
L2a:- 16 turns 26 s.w.g. case wound on  
 L2b:- 12 turns 18 s.w.g. with 1/4" gap  
 L2c:- 6 turns 18 s.w.g. each coil  
 L3:- 4 turns 14 s.w.g. 6 t.p.i. self-sup.

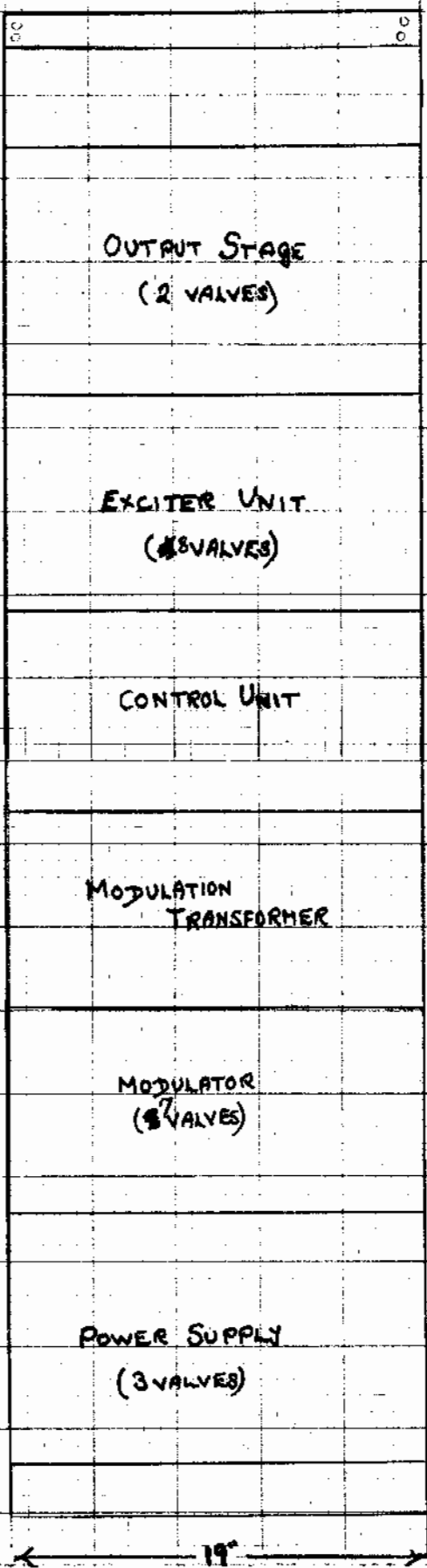
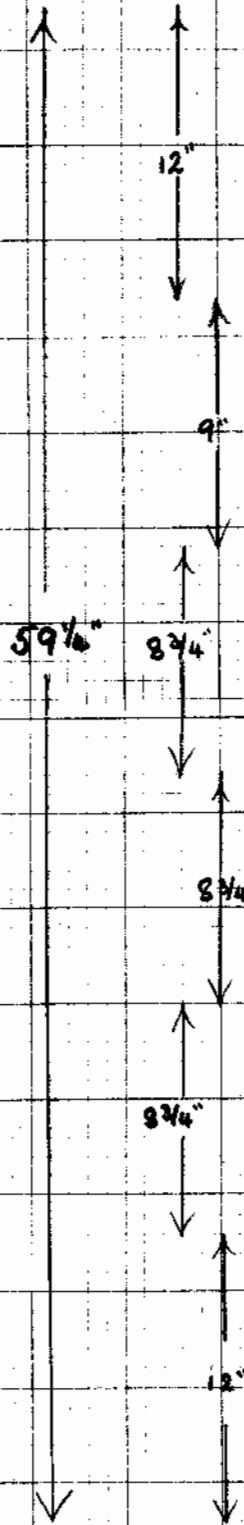
# CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE G3MHB P.A. CHASSIS

$L_1$  : 5t. 14 swg. enam. 1" inside diam. self-supporting  
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long.  
 $L_2$  : ~ 10t. 14 swg. enam. 2" Eddy'stone former 8 t.p.i.  
 Tapped at 2, 4 and 6 turns from anode end.



# FIRST TWO STAGES OF MODULATOR OF B.G.S. TRANSMITTER.





OUTPUT STAGE  
(2 VALVES)

EXCITER UNIT  
(8 VALVES)

CONTROL UNIT

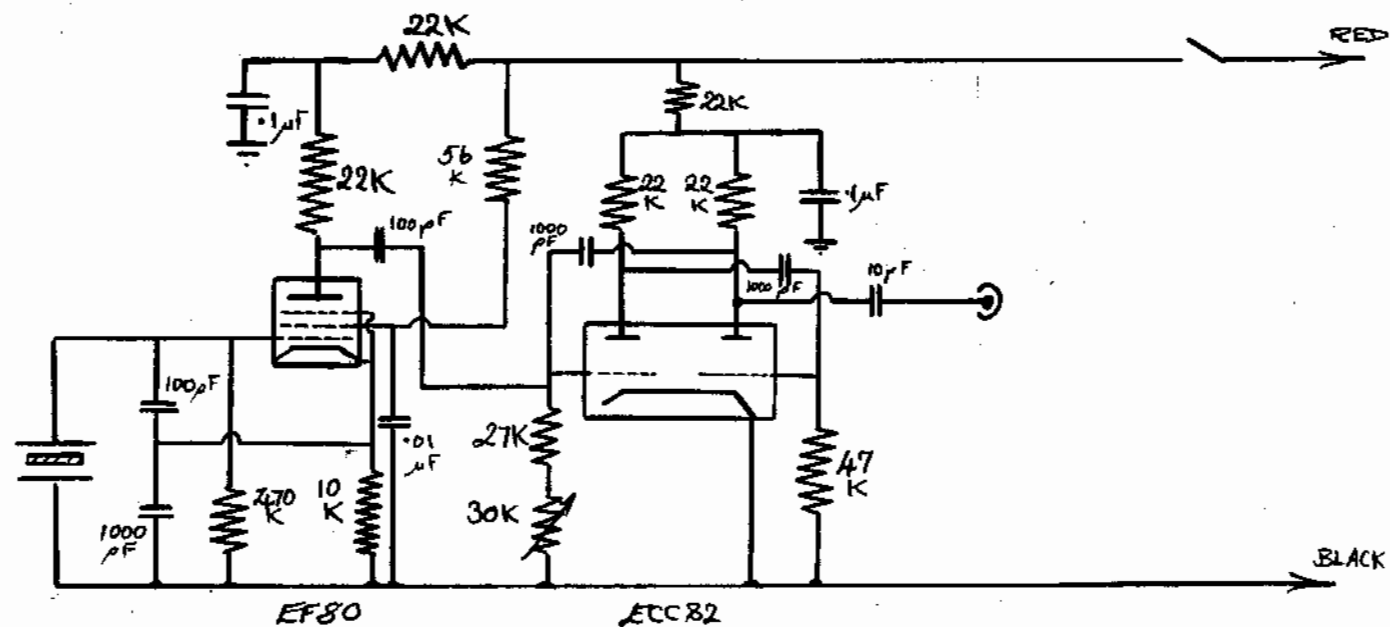
MODULATION  
TRANSFORMER

MODULATOR  
(8 VALVES)

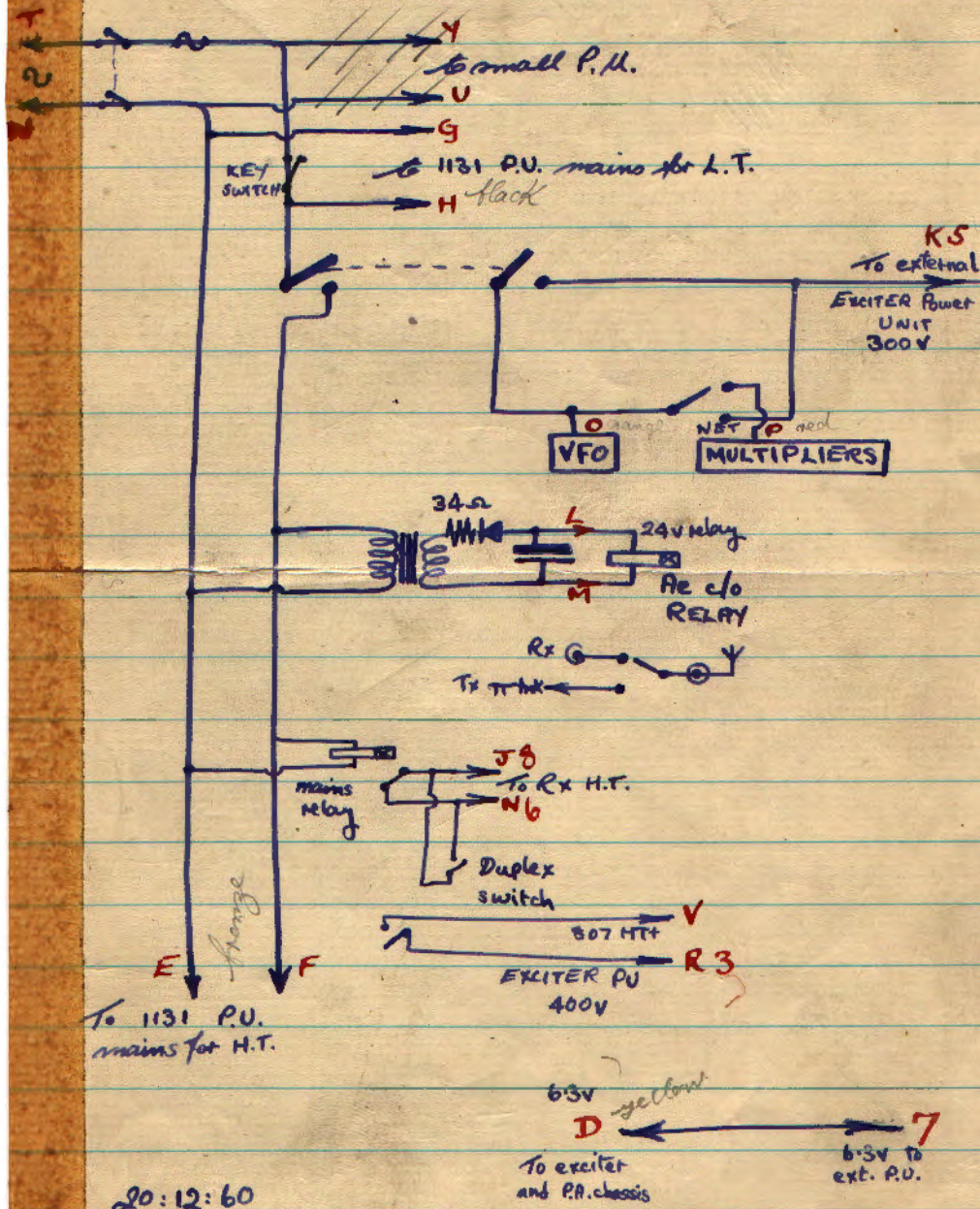
POWER SUPPLY  
(3 VALVES)

TOTAL OF  
20 ~~8~~ VALVES

*[Signature]*  
GSKER  
JULY 5



100 Kc/s CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR & 25 Kc/s MULTIVIBRATOR



20:12:60

DMP

# BOTTOM PANEL - 1131 POWER SUPPLY

## CONNECTIONS:

1	E	EARTH	}	all connected to chassis.	17	V1	0
2	Q1	330v -			18	V2	4v
3	R1	6.3v -			19	-	-
4	R2	-	}	20	W1	mains for HT: 330v + 1000v and tags 17 & 18.	
5	R3	6.3v		21	W2		
6	S1	4v	}	22	X1	mains for all other low tension windings.	
7	S2	0		23	X2		
8	S3	4v					
9	T1	4v	}				
10	T2	0		8v			
11	T3	4v					
12	U1	0	}				
13	U2	4 1/2v		4 1/2v			
14	Q2	330v +					
15	-	-					
16	-	-					

NB. Switch on mains on tags  
 22 and 23 for at least  
 three minutes before applying  
 mains on tags 20 and 21.



# 1131 MODULATOR

## CONNECTIONS

1	E	} Earth chassis HT-	
2	Q1		
3	R1		6.3V -
4	R2	-	
5	R3	6.3V -	
6	S1	} earth 4.0V 8.0V (TZ40 HT)	
7	S2		
8	S3		4.0V
9	T1	-	
10	T2	-	
11	T3	-	
12	Q2	330V +	
13	Z1	-	
14	Z2	-	
15	-	-	
16	-	-	
17	N1	-	
18	N2	-	
19	Y1	-	
20	Y2	-	

## Valve Data

TZ40 Maximum Plate Dissipation : 40 watts  
Filament Voltage : 7.5 v  
Filament Current : 2.5 A  
Maximum Plate Voltage : 1500 v  
Maximum Plate Current : 150 Ma  
Maximum DC. Grid Current : 45 Ma  
Amplification Factor : 62

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### Class-B Amp. Audio

Plate voltage = 1500 v  
Grid voltage = -9 v  
Max. Plate current = 250 Ma  
Max. D.C. grid current = 285 Ma  
Approx. Grid Driving Power = 6 watts  
P - to - P Load Resistance = 12,000  $\Omega$   
Approx. output Power = 250 watts

811

Maximum Plate Dissipation : 55 watts  
Cathode Voltage : 6.3 V  
Cathode Current = 4 A  
Max. Plate Voltage = 1500 V  
Max. Plate Current = 150 Ma  
Max. D.C. Grid Current = 50 Ma  
Amplification Factor = 160

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Class-B Amp. Audio

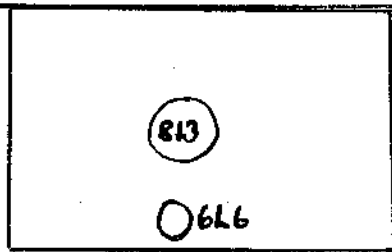
Plate Voltage = 1500 V  
Grid Voltage = -9 V  
Plate Current = 20 / 200 Ma  
Max. d.c. Grid Current = 150 Ma  
Approx. Grid driving power = 3 watts  
P. to P. load Resistance = 17,600  $\Omega$   
Approx. Power Output = 220 watts.

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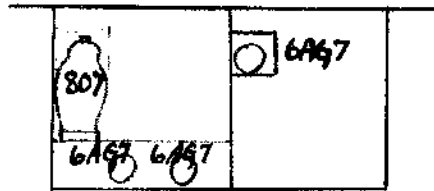
813

Heater Voltage = 10 V  
Heater Current = 5 amps.

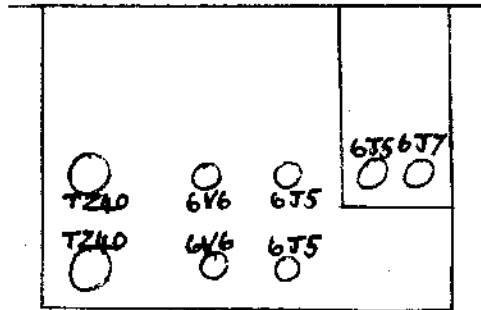
# VALVE LAYOUT



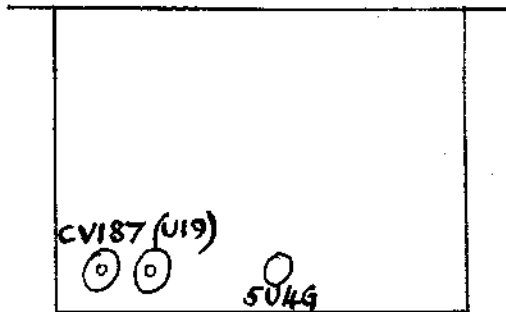
PA. Chassis



Ecciter chassis

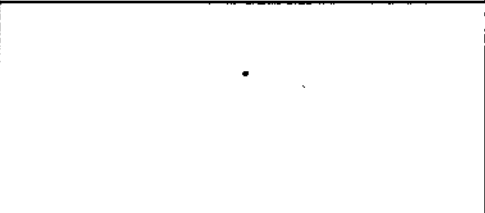
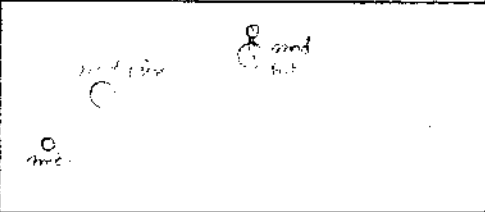
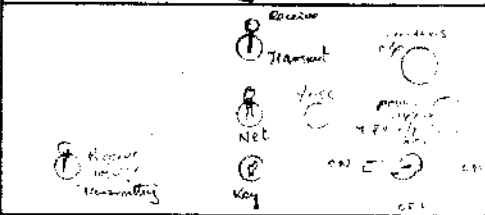
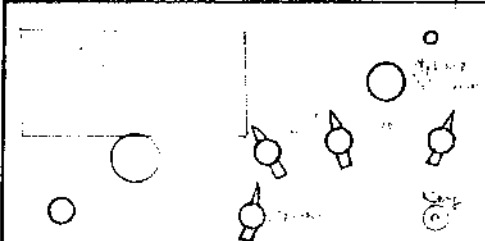
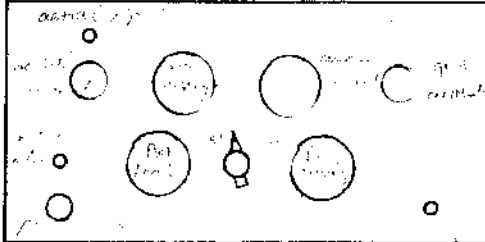


Modulator



Mod/Trans  
Power Supply

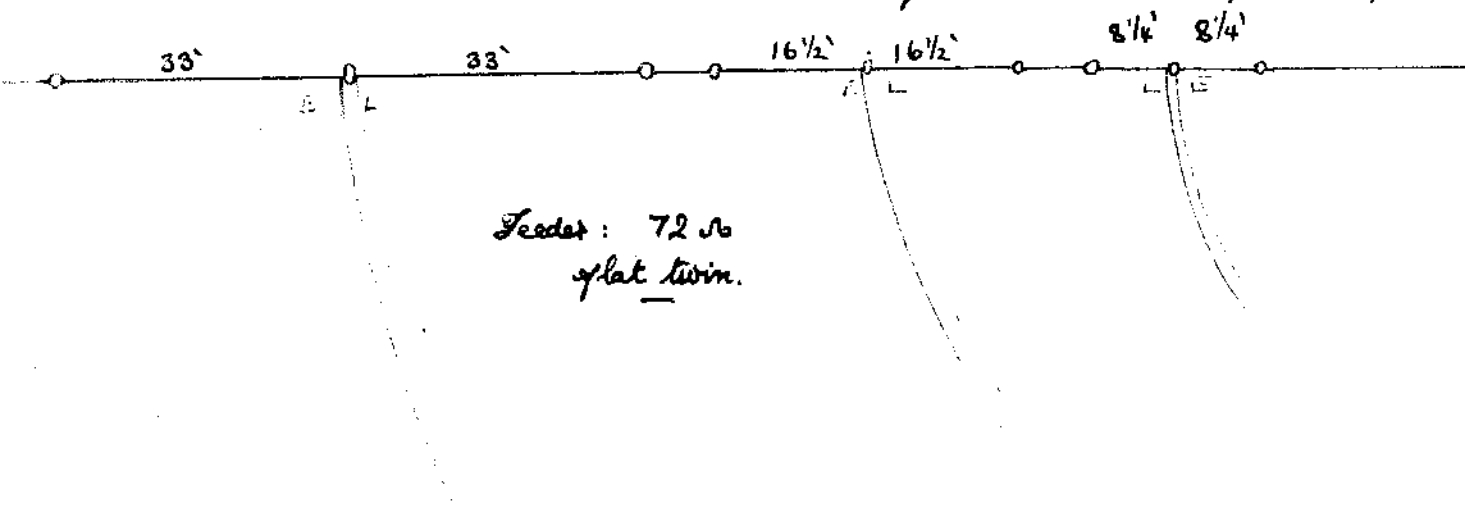
Diagram 1



40m.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\lambda$  dipole (66')

20m.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\lambda$  dipole (33')

10m.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\lambda$  dipole (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ')

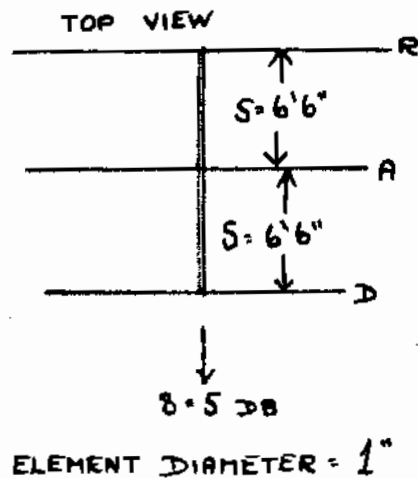
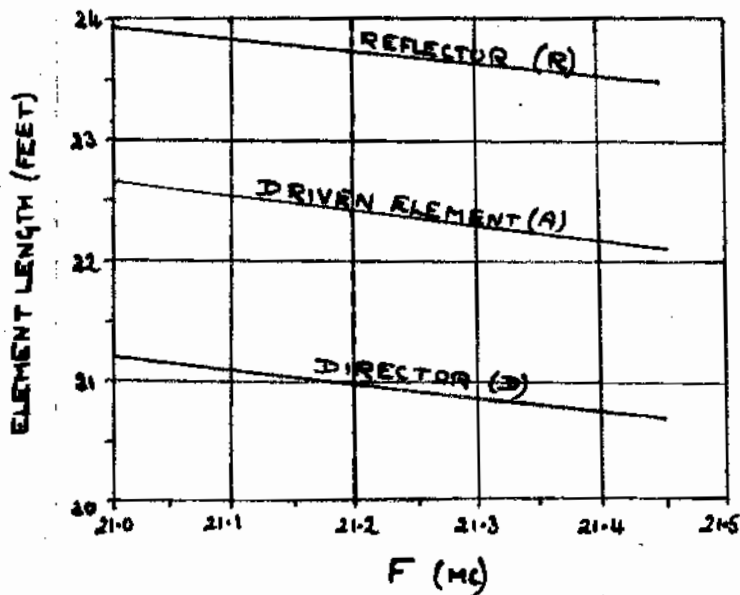


Feeder: 72  $\Omega$   
flat twin.

Approximate Positions of P.A. controls  
using GSRV aerial:-

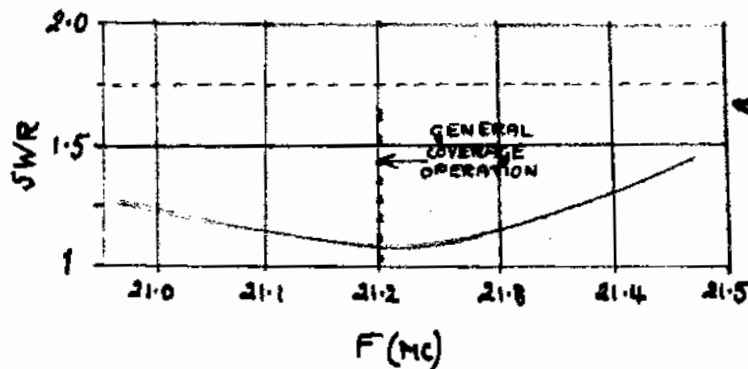
<u>Band</u>	<u>aerial loading</u>	<u>P.A. Tuning</u>
3.5 - 3.6	30	0
3.6 - 3.8	100	0
7 - 7.1	8	33
14 - 14.35	10	80
21 - 21.45	45	86
28 - 29.7	60	88

ps4) 21 MC - 3 EL. ROTARY BEAM DATA



ELEMENT LENGTHS for 21MC 3-element Parasitic Beam for  
General Coverage.

A = 22'5"      D = 21'0"      R = 23'8"      S = 6'6"



SWR vs FREQUENCY  
FOR 3-EL. BEAM  
RESONANT AT 21.2 MC/S



### 3 ELEMENT PARASITIC BEAM FOR 11, 15, OR 20 METRE

$$\text{Power gain} = 8.0 - 8.5 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{F/B Ratio} = 25 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{Radiation Resistance} = 20 \text{ } \Omega$$

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$$\text{Driven Element length (feet)} = \frac{473}{F(\text{Mc})}$$

$$\text{Director length (feet)} = \frac{445}{F(\text{Mc})}$$

$$\text{Reflector length (feet)} = \frac{501}{F(\text{Mc})}$$

$$\text{Element spacing (feet)} = \frac{140}{F(\text{Mc})}$$

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$$\text{Bandwidth for } 1.75 / 1 \text{ SWR} =$$

$$1070 \text{ Kc at } 11 \text{ metres}$$

$$840 \text{ Kc at } 15 \text{ metres}$$

$$450 \text{ Kc at } 20 \text{ metres}$$

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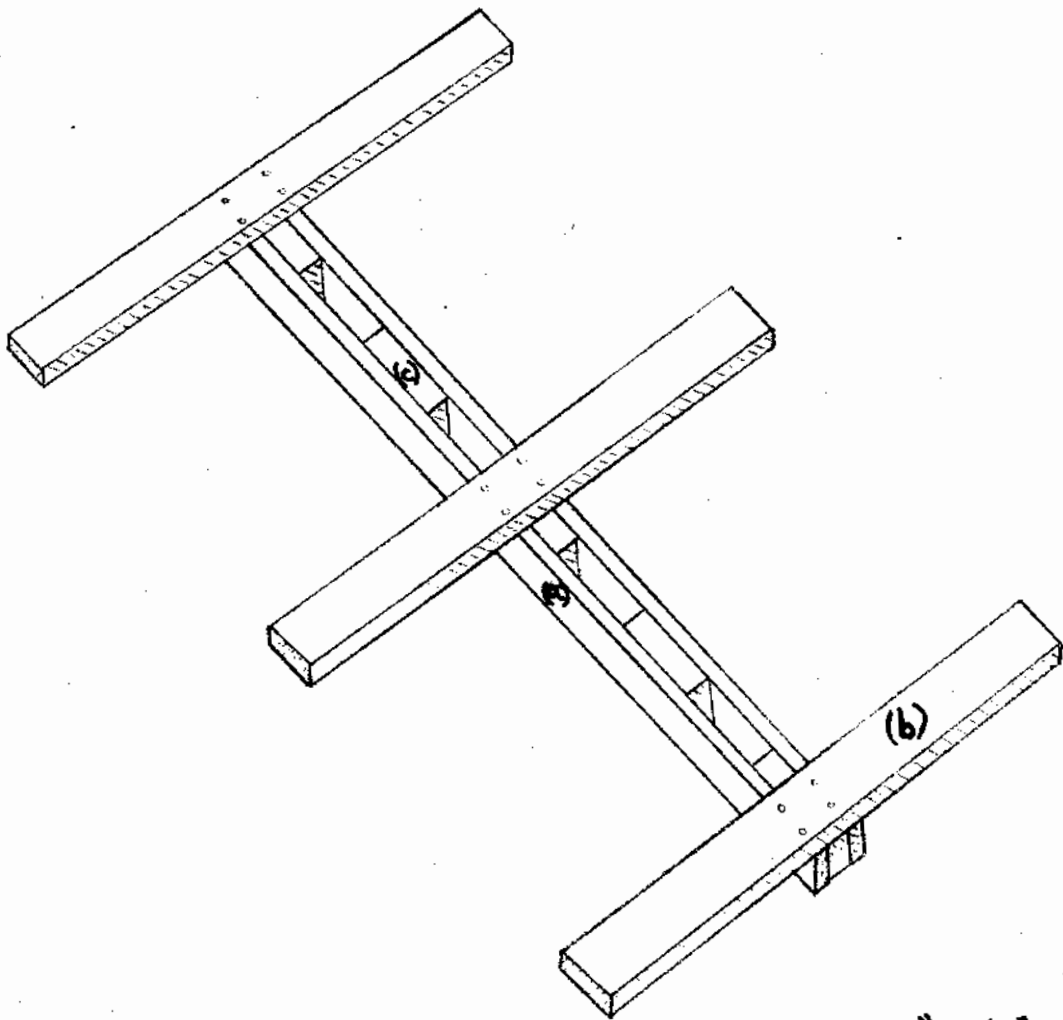
$$\text{Diameter of elements} =$$

$$20 \text{ metres} = 1\frac{1}{2}''$$

$$15 \text{ metres} = 1''$$

$$11 \text{ metres} = 1''$$

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- (a)  $13'3" \times 3" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$
- (b)  $36" \times 3" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$
- (c)  $3" \times 3" \times 9"$

BOOM FOR  
21 MC. ROTARY BEAM

20 Ω

(p108-110

A.R.R.L. ANT. BOOK)

$$\text{SWR} = 3.75$$

$$\text{from curves, } A = 0.076 \lambda$$

$$B = 0.15 \lambda$$

$$\text{velocity factor of } 75 \Omega \text{ coax} \\ \approx 0.685$$

A

B

open stub.

75 Ω

$$\text{length (feet)} = \frac{985 \times 0.685}{21.2 \text{ Mc/s}} \times \text{length (wavelengths)}$$

$$\underline{A} = \frac{985 \times 0.685 \times 0.076}{21.2} = \underline{2 \text{ ft } 5 \text{ in.}}$$

$$\underline{B} = \frac{985 \times 0.685 \times 0.15}{21.2} = \underline{4 \text{ ft } 9 \text{ in.}}$$

Matching stub for 20 Ω impedance ant. to  
75 Ω. (3 el. beam for 21 Mc/s).