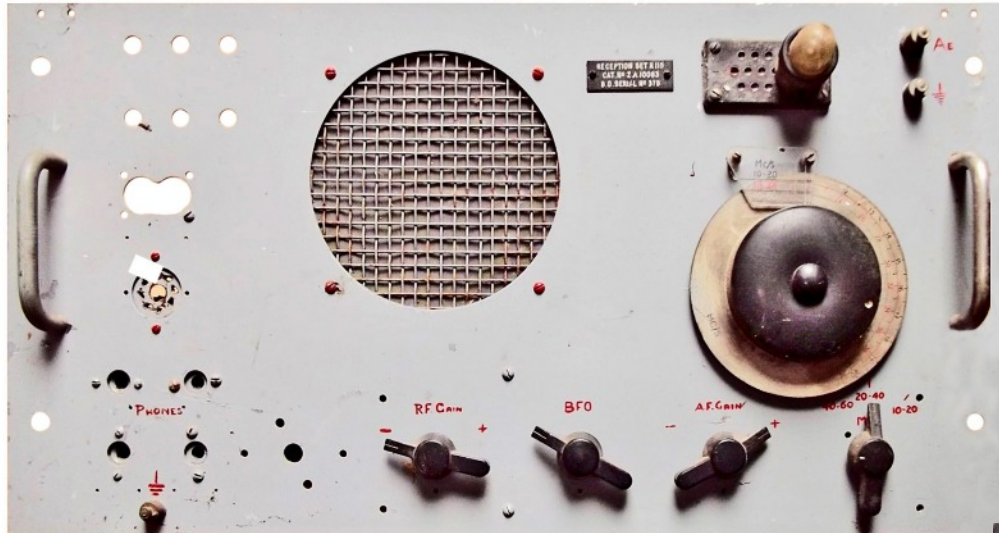


Volume 3 AMENDMENT No. 4

Date of issue: Sep. 2022.

After the publication of 'Wireless for the Warrior' Volume 3 'Reception Sets', a small number of minor (typing) errors and incorrect data was spotted. Corrections, additional photos and newly found items are published in 'Volume 3 Amendments'. Double side printed on A4 paper, cut away circa 7mm from the bottom and side of the sheet. The prepared sheets will fit snugly between the inside cover and dust cover flap. It is further suggested to amend the text corrections in the book with e.g. a (red) pencil or a fine-liner.



Reception Set
R 110

Photograph retrieved from an Internet auction site showing a repainted front panel of a R110 manufactured by Burndep Ltd. (BD) with serial number 378.



Reception Set R208 manufactured by Radio Gramophone Development Co. (RGD) with serial number 3068. A coax socket was fitted in addition to the (repositioned) aerial and earth terminals. Note the rarely encountered cover fitted over the control knobs allowing access to the volume control only.

RECEPTION SET R 208
CAT. No. Z A 10083
SERIAL No. RGP 510



Part of front panel view of a rare R208 produced by RGD with serial number 510, not fitted with a coax socket but showing the still original R110 aerial and earth terminals. This receiver was believed to be an early production.

REMARKS

Spotted some years ago for sale on an Internet auction place was a ubiquitous R208 in a rather miserable condition. At closer view, however, this appeared to be a R110 receiver of which I never had seen a photograph.

In this Amendment No. 4 the similarities and differences between the R110 and R208 are traced, with the addition of a few interesting observations which were not known at the time WfW Volume 3 was prepared.

One of the first observations was that the Vocabulary Army Ordnance Stores (VAOS) Cat, Nr. (ZA10083) of both R110 and R208 were identical. It was therefore more likely that the R208 was possibly a re-designation of the R110.

The only visual difference was that the R208 had a coaxial socket in addition to the (repositioned) dipole terminals. But there is evidence that earlier production R208's were not fitted with this socket.

(Continued on page 2)

References

- Wireless for the Warrior, Vol. 3, Chapter R110 and R208, L. Meulstee, 2001, isbn 0952063 35 2.
- Wireless for the Warrior, Vol. 1, Chapter WS36, L. Meulstee, 1995, isbn 1898805 08 3.
- Ordnance Technical Note (Wireless) No. W/1, WS No. 36 and associated receivers R110, Jun. 1941.
- Reception Set R208, Working Instructions Parts 1 and 2, ZA10817, WO Code Nr. 999, n.d.
- EMERs Telecommunications, E300-E309 (E250-E259).
- Photograph WS36/R110 on page 3 courtesy Royal Signals Museum, Blandford Forum, UK.
- Photographs of a R208 with s/n BD4117 courtesy Sven-Åke Heinemo, <http://www.heinemoradio.se>
- Photographs of an early production R208 and spares drawer courtesy Allan Isaacs, <http://www.radiomuseum.co.uk/R208.html>

It is now known that the receiver in photograph figure 208-2 in WftW Vol. 3 was not a R208 as mentioned in the caption, but a R110 (see enlarged section next page). Looking at the top and bottom chassis of the R110 below on this page, it is unlikely that there was a voltage stabiliser as drawn in the circuit diagram at page R110-2 of WftW Vol. 3. It is therefore believed that this circuit diagram was that of a very early development version. As this circuit diagram has no component values, it was not possible to indicate any circuit changes in the R208,

The VAOS Cat. Nr. (ZA10083) of both R110 and R208 was identical.

particularly in the 6K8 local oscillator part which was reported as giving 'inconsistent results in the 40-60MHz band'. However, for reasons of interference caused to other vital services (probably the RAF GEE navigation system), the use of 40-60MHz frequency range was abandoned at an early stage. Considering the currently known serial numbers it may be estimated that about 400-500 R110 and approximately 5000 R208 receivers were produced.

SUMMARY

- Both R110 and R208 had the same VAOS number and were basically similar.
 - It is believed that the R110 was re-designated to R208.
 - The coaxial socket was fitted only in R208 receivers; early production R208's had still the two terminals. This coaxial socket was fitted in order to avoid interference in the receiver. A matching transformer was issued if an open type feeder was used.
 - The use of frequency range 3 (40-60MHz) was abandoned later.
- For more information, circuit diagrams etc. see WftW Volume 3

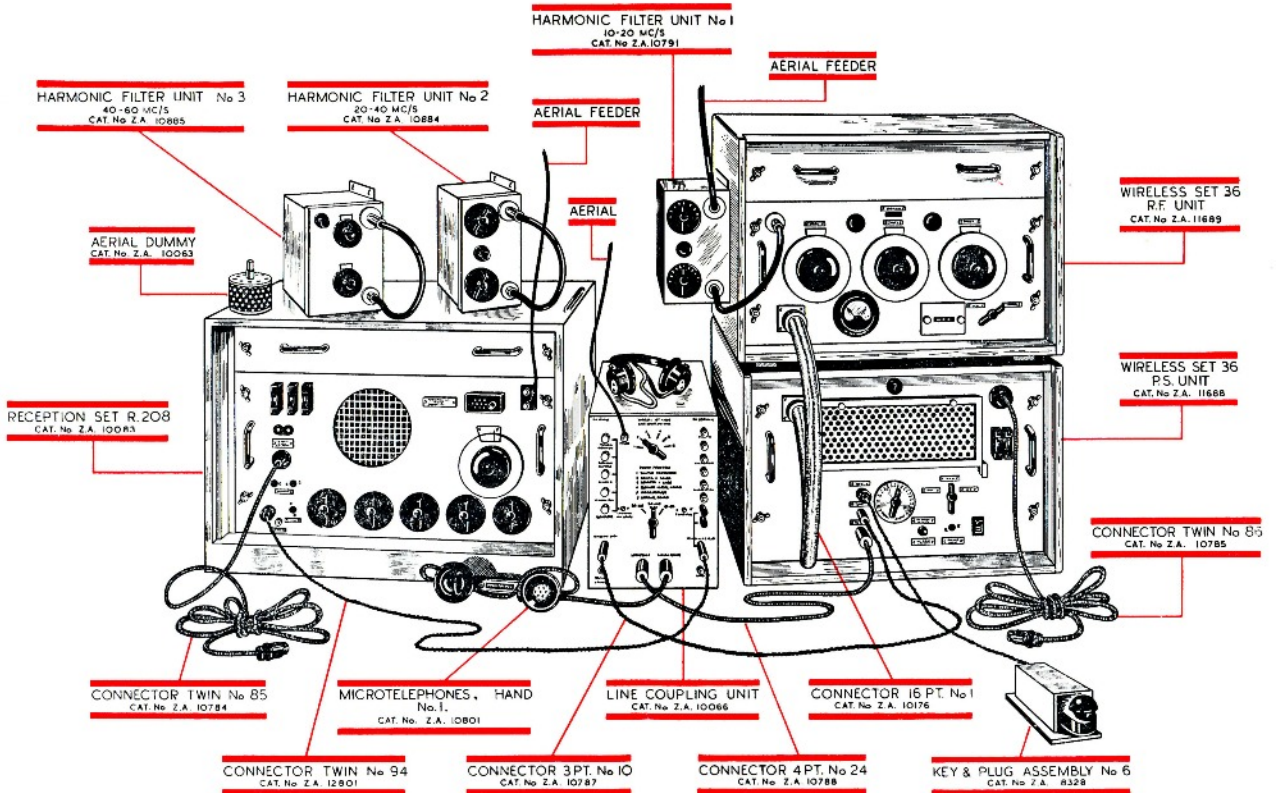
Internal views of R110 and R208



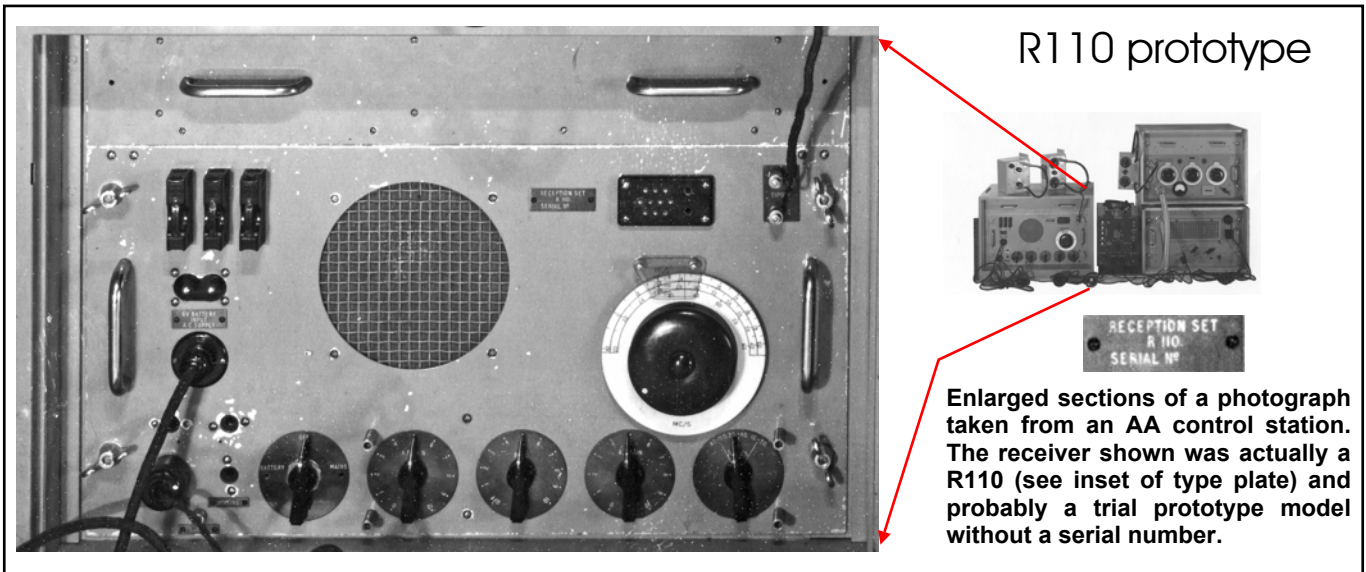
Rear chassis view of R110 (above) and R208 (right).

Top chassis view of R110 (left with missing power supply unit) and R208 (above).

Bottom chassis view of R110 (above with missing power switch) and R208 (right).



Layout of components in an anti-aircraft defence system control station. This illustration showed that the R208 and WS No. 36 had separate aerials allowing full duplex operation.



SPUTNIK SPECIAL
 SHORT-WAVE RECEIVER 10-80 Mc/s (5-30 Metres)
 RECEPTION SET TYPE 208

Complete with 6 valves, 2-6K8G, 2-EP39, 6Q7G and 6V6G. Internal mains power pack and 6 v. vibrator pack. Built-in 6" speaker. Mainshead slow-motion drive. B.F.O. and R.F. stage. Provision for Phones and Muting and 600 ohm. Dual input 100-250 v. A.C. and 6 v. D.C. Size 21 x 18 x 12. Weight 70 lbs. In metal transit case. All sets in new condition and air tested. 1 F. Frequency 2 Mc/s

£6/19/6 CAT. 15 G.
 BE PREPARED TO LISTEN TO THE SATELLITES

This advertisement published in 'Radio Constructor' promoted buying a R208 to listen to the Russian 'Sputnik' satellite which carried a transmitter with a power of 1 W operating on 20.005 and 40.002MHz. By the time these adverts were placed, the satellite had already ceased to operate and 'Be prepared to listen to the satellites' was more likely a commercial phrase.



Spare valves and mains/battery leads were stored in the drawer above the receiver.