



The 1930
Cossor
"Melody Maker"

For Battery Operation :

Complete Kit includes three of the latest type Cossor Valves, all components, baseboard, together with handsome cabinet finished in two-tone blue lacquer and oxydised silver escutcheon. The Cossor Synchronised Control Unit is factory-built and tested before dispatch. Full instructions for assembly are supplied with every Kit

£8 15s.
 Price

Also Model A (for A.C. Mains use.)

Similar in appearance to above but supplied with Cossor A.C. Power Unit and three Cossor Mains Valves. For A.C. Mains only. 200-250 volts 50 cycles.

£15 0s. 0d.
 Price

(Prices do not apply in Irish Free State)

Manufactured by :

A. C. Cossor, Ltd., Highbury Grove, London, N.5.

**How to
 assemble
 it—**

The wonderful 1930
Cossor
"MELODY MAKER"
Battery Model

Better than ever!



THE success of the Cossor "Melody Maker" has been due to the fact that it has always led in design and performance. Cossor engineers blazed the trail last season with the first popular "screened grid" Receiver. Now they are blazing the trail with synchronised control—one of the most important developments in the history of Radio.

Synchronised Control

The Cossor Synchronised Control Unit—as fitted to the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker"—definitely ends the previous intricacies of tuning. Instead, the whole control of this remarkable Receiver is reduced to three simple operations. One knob for tuning—one knob for volume—and one knob for selecting the required waveband. All the control mechanism is within a sealed metal box—the balanced coils—the dual variable condensers matched to the most precise limits—and the rotary switch which automatically selects the required pair of coils and switches off the Set when not required. This Control Unit is factory-built and must pass the most elaborate tests before release.

Simplest to assemble

Not only is the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker"—with its special Screened Grid Circuit and its wonderful trio of Cossor Valves—by far the most powerful Receiver of its type yet produced, it is also easily the simplest to build. There are only 10 component parts to be assembled on the oak-faced ply base-board—and 20 wires to connect them together. Compare this with other Receivers—compare it even with last

year's Cossor "Melody Maker." You will agree that no other Set could be as simple to build—because no other Set incorporates this special Synchronised Control Unit.

Every detail carefully planned

Every detail of this wonderful Receiver has been carefully planned. Even the flexible leads to the H.T. Batteries and to the Accumulator are coloured and fitted with indicating labels for instant identification. And at the end of each is a coloured wander plug or accumulator connector.

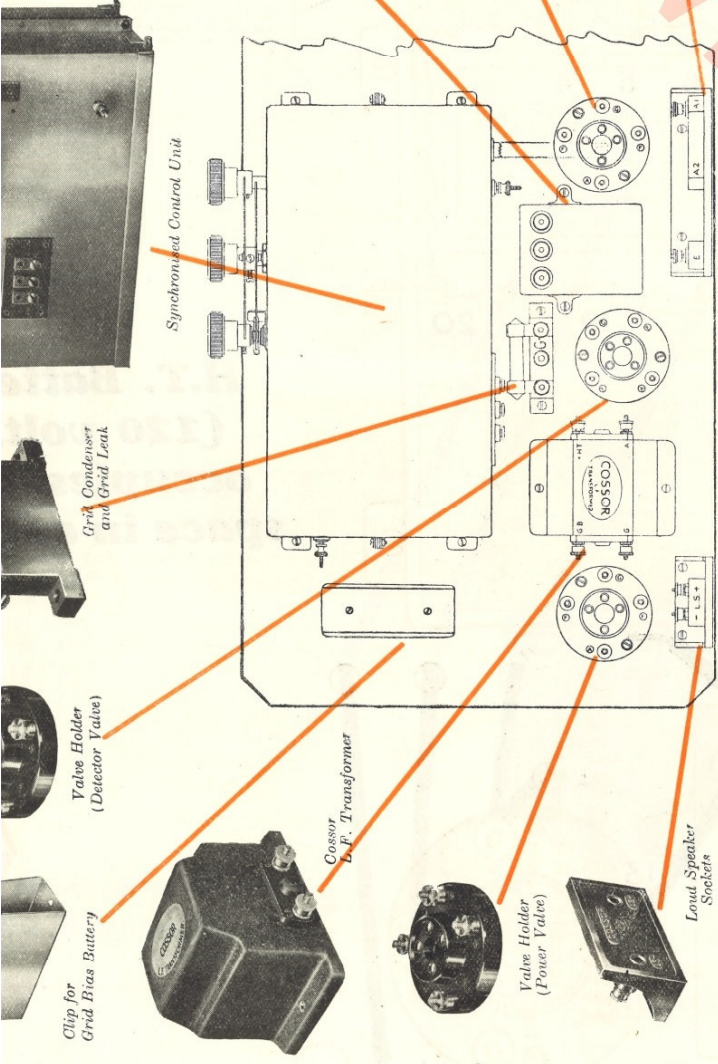
On this latest—and greatest—Cossor "Melody Maker" there is no row of terminals to irritate or confuse. Instead the aerial, earth and loudspeaker leads plug direct into their respective sockets by means of the moulded plugs supplied. Each is carefully marked—and the Receiver can be connected—or disconnected—instantly. The handsome cabinet is another important feature. Cabinets of wood are liable to warp—they are readily susceptible to damage—a scratch can spoil their delicate polish.

Handsome Cabinet

The 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker" is housed in an *all-steel* cabinet of handsome design finished in a rich shade of blue lacquer. Its beautiful silver escutcheon completes a most dignified and striking appearance. Remember, too, that this beautiful cabinet is supplied ready built—there is nothing to screw together. When the Receiver is assembled, it is lowered into the cabinet, bolted in position, its three knobs are added, and it is then ready for immediate use.

The Wonderful 1930
Cossor "Melody Maker"

Components in position on the Baseboard



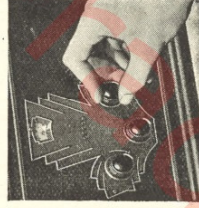
Here are the 10 Components —and their respective positions on the baseboard

JUST think of it! In the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker" there are only 10 component parts. Never before has it been possible to produce a three Valve Screened Grid Receiver with so few components. Never before has it been possible to combine simplicity with the utmost efficiency.

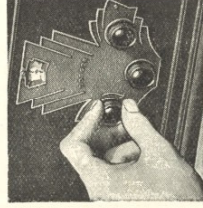
Even if you have never built a Wireless Set you can assemble the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker." Anyone who can use a screw driver and cut a few lengths of wire with a pair of pliers can build a Set equal in performance to the most costly factory-built Receiver.

**These three tell the
pictures tell the
whole story!**

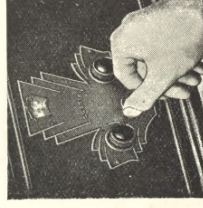
**One knob for tuning
One knob for volume
One knob for wavelenghts
and switching on or off**



This Knob for tuning



This Knob for wavelenghts and switching Receiver on or off



This Knob for wavelenghts and switching Receiver on or off

Dial Readings for all B.B.C. and chief European Broadcasting Stations

Wave Length	Station	Wave Length	Station
200	LEEDS (2LS)	356	LONDON (2LO)
225	COBK (6CK, Ireland)	360	STUTTGART (Germany)
230	BRISTOL (2BS)	372	MANCHESTER (2MV)
242	BELFAST (2BF)	377	BRISBANE (Australia)
243	BREMEN (Germany)	381	TOULOUSE (France)
253	BIRMINGHAM (2BM)	389	GLASGOW (2SG)
257	HOBBY (Sweden)	413	DUBLIN (2RN)
261	NEWCASTLE (2NO)	415	BERLIN (Germany)
270	KARLSRUHE (2KR)	447	PARIS (France)
271	COLOGNE (2CO)	447	LANGENBERG
281	COPENHAGEN	473	DAVENTRY (5GH)
281	(Denmark)	479	PRAGUE (Czechoslovakia)
288	BELSH BELLY	487	OSLO (Norway)
288	BOURNEMOUTH (6BM)	498	MILAN (Italy)
298	HITEN (Holland)	501	BRUSSELS (Belgium)
310	GLEDITZ (G.W.A.)	509	MUNICH (Germany)
310	POSK (Poland)	535	BUDAPEST (Hungary)
335		550	BUDAPEST (Hungary)

LONG WAVE STATIONS.
1010 BASLE (Switzerland) .. 80
1200 BODEN (Sweden) .. 76
1348 MOTALA (Sweden) .. 67
1411 WARSA (Poland) .. 60
1441 EPELLE (France) .. 64
1441
The number of stations you will receive will depend upon your geographical situation and local conditions.

How to use it

- W**E will assume that you have assembled the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker" as instructed overleaf and inserted it within its metal cabinet. The following operations should be done in the order enumerated:
- (1) Move switch to "off" position (arrow on knob in vertical position).
 - (2) Insert the Cossor Screen Grid Valve in its correct socket and connect the spring clip to its upper terminal. Insert the Cossor 210 R.C. into the centre valve holder and the Cossor holder.
 - (3) Insert winder plugs into Grid Bias Battery as shown on diagram.
 - (4) Connect up low tension accumulator.
 - (5) Insert the four winder plugs into their respective sockets on H.T. 120 volts Dry Battery.
 - (6) Connect aerial lead-in to plug and insert in socket "A1." For greater selectivity this plug should be inserted into "A2." Connect earth wire to plug and insert in socket "E."
- On this page we give a list of dial readings for all the chief broadcasting stations of Europe. You should be able to receive a considerable number of these stations. The number will, however depend largely upon your geographical position and the efficiency of your aerial. The knob on the left by introducing reaction in the circuit controls the volume. Rotating it in a clockwise direction will increase volume but too much reaction may cause the set to oscillate. This may be detected from receiving distant stations and may also produce distortion into local broadcasting. Reaction, therefore, should be used sparingly.
- (7) Connect loudspeaker leads to twin plug and insert in socket provided.
 - (8) Move switch (centre knob) to "S" for short wavelength band or to "L" for long wave-length band.
 - (9) Rotate right-hand knob slowly to receive broadcasting.



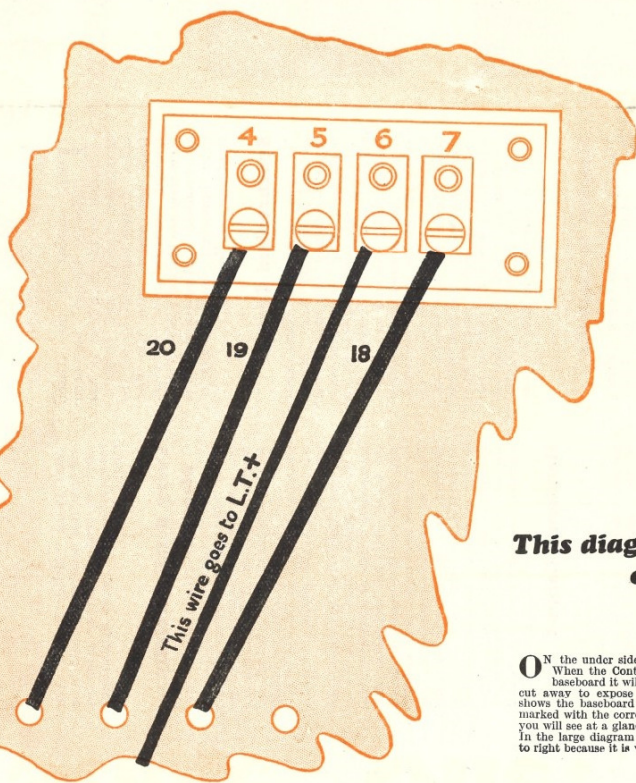
The Wonderful 1930

COSSOR "Melody Maker"

Stage Two: Wiring the Receiver.

IN the adjacent column we give a point to point description of each of the twenty wires used to connect the ten components in the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker." This wiring should be done in two stages. The first thirteen wires should be connected before the Control Unit is mounted. It will be noted that certain of the connecting wires travel underneath the baseboard. When wiring the Receiver the following is the correct method to adopt. Make a loop at one end of the bare wire and then measure off its correct length and allow about $\frac{3}{4}$ " extra for the loop at the opposite end. Cut the wire and measure off a suitable length of insulated covering. Slip this cover over the wire and complete the second loop.

Only 20 Connecting Wires and eight flexible leads to Batteries.



This diagram shows rear view of Baseboard

ON the under side of the Control Box will be found four terminals. When the Control Box is mounted in its correct position on the baseboard it will be found that a portion of the baseboard has been cut away to expose these four terminals. The adjacent illustration shows the baseboard as viewed from below. The baseboard has been marked with the corresponding numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7 (as shown) so that you will see at a glance to which terminals the wires should be attached. In the large diagram above the wiring is obviously shown reversed left to right because it is viewed from above the Set instead of from below.

Point-to-point Wiring

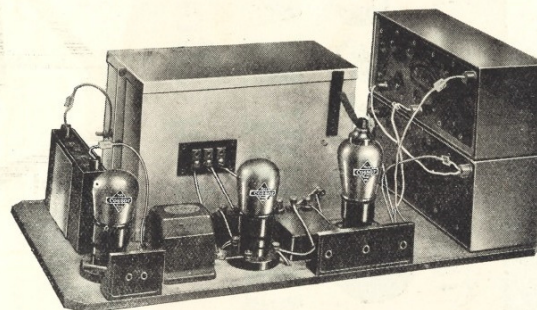
- Wire No. 1.*** From terminal "F" on Power Valve Holder to terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 2.*** From terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder to terminal "F" on Screened Grid Valve Holder.
- No. 3.*** From terminal "F" on Power Valve Holder to terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 4.*** From terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder to terminal "F" on Screened Grid Valve Holder.
- No. 5.** From terminal "G" on Cossor Transformer to terminal "G" on Power Valve Holder.
- No. 6.** From terminal "G" on Power Valve Holder to L.S. negative on Loudspeaker block.
- No. 7.*** From L.S. Positive on Loudspeaker block to left-hand terminal on Cossor Condenser.
- No. 8.** From left-hand terminal on Grid Condenser to terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 9.** From terminal "A" on Cossor Transformer to terminal "A" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 10.** From terminal "G" on Grid Condenser to terminal "G" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 11.** From terminal "F" of Detector Valve Holder to terminal "E" on "A" and "E" block.
- No. 12.** From terminal "E" on aerial and earth socket to centre terminal on Cossor condenser.
- No. 13.** From right hand terminal on Cossor Condenser to terminal "A" on Screened Grid Valve Holder.

Wiring after fitting Cossor Control Unit.

- No. 14.** From terminal (1) on Control Unit to Terminal "A" on Cossor Transformer.
- No. 15.** From terminal (2) on Control Unit to centre terminal on Grid Condenser.
- No. 16.** From terminal (3) on Control Unit to left-hand terminal on Cossor Condenser.
- No. 17.** From centre terminal on Cossor Condenser to terminal on Control Unit.
- No. 18.*** From terminal (7) on Control Unit to terminal "F" on Screened Grid Valve Holder.
- No. 19.*** From terminal (5) on Control Unit to terminal "G" of Screened Grid Valve Holder.
- No. 20.*** From terminal (4) on Control Unit to terminal "A1" on "A" and "E" block.

* These wires travel below the baseboard as indicated in chart.

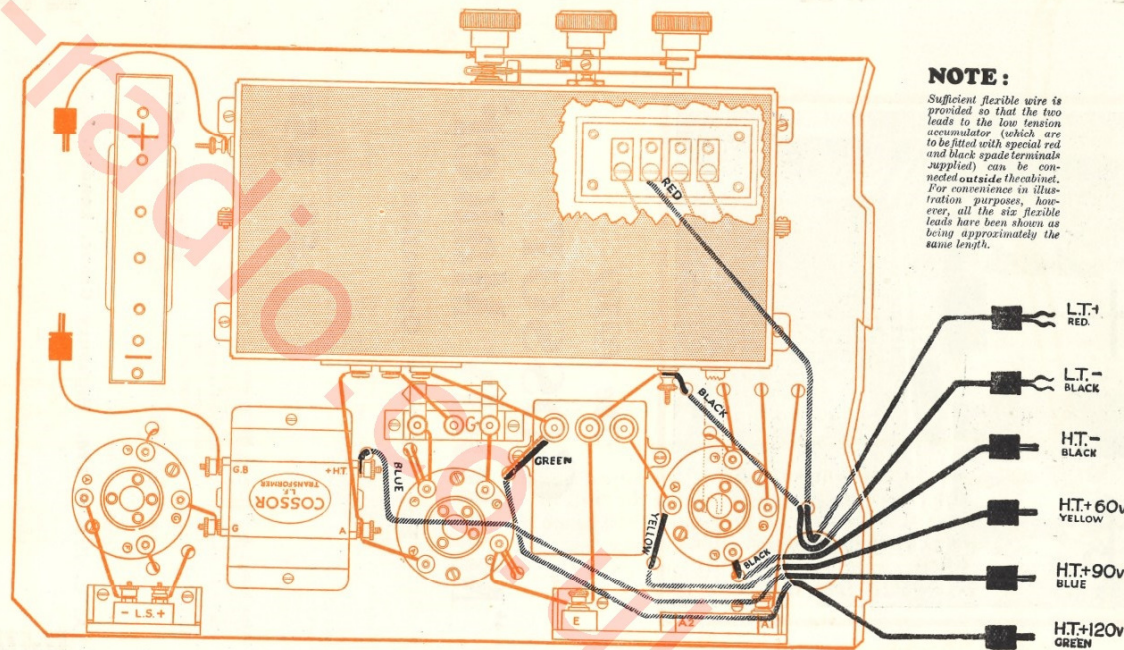
Stage Three: Connecting up the Batteries.



This shows the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker" ready for Cabinet

ON the right-hand side will be seen the H.T. Dry Battery (120 volts). If two 60 volt H.T. Batteries are used they must be connected in series and sufficient space is available within the cabinet for any 120 H.T. Battery of standard dimensions.

AFTER you have completed the twenty wires it will be necessary for you to add the four flexible connections to your high tension battery and the two leads to your 2-volt low tension accumulator. Each of these leads is coloured and small metal indicating labels are provided for identification. The four leads to the high tension battery should be fitted at one end with the wander plugs provided. These four leads are brought up through the large hole and retained within the cabinet. The two leads to the low tension accumulator, however, are of greater length and are taken through a second hole below the base board for connection to the accumulator outside the cabinet.



NOTE:

Sufficient flexible wire is provided so that the two leads to the low tension accumulator (which are to be fitted with special red and black spade terminals supplied) can be connected outside the cabinet. For convenience in illustration purposes, however, all the six flexible leads have been shown as being approximately the same length.

This shows the flexible Battery Connections to the Set

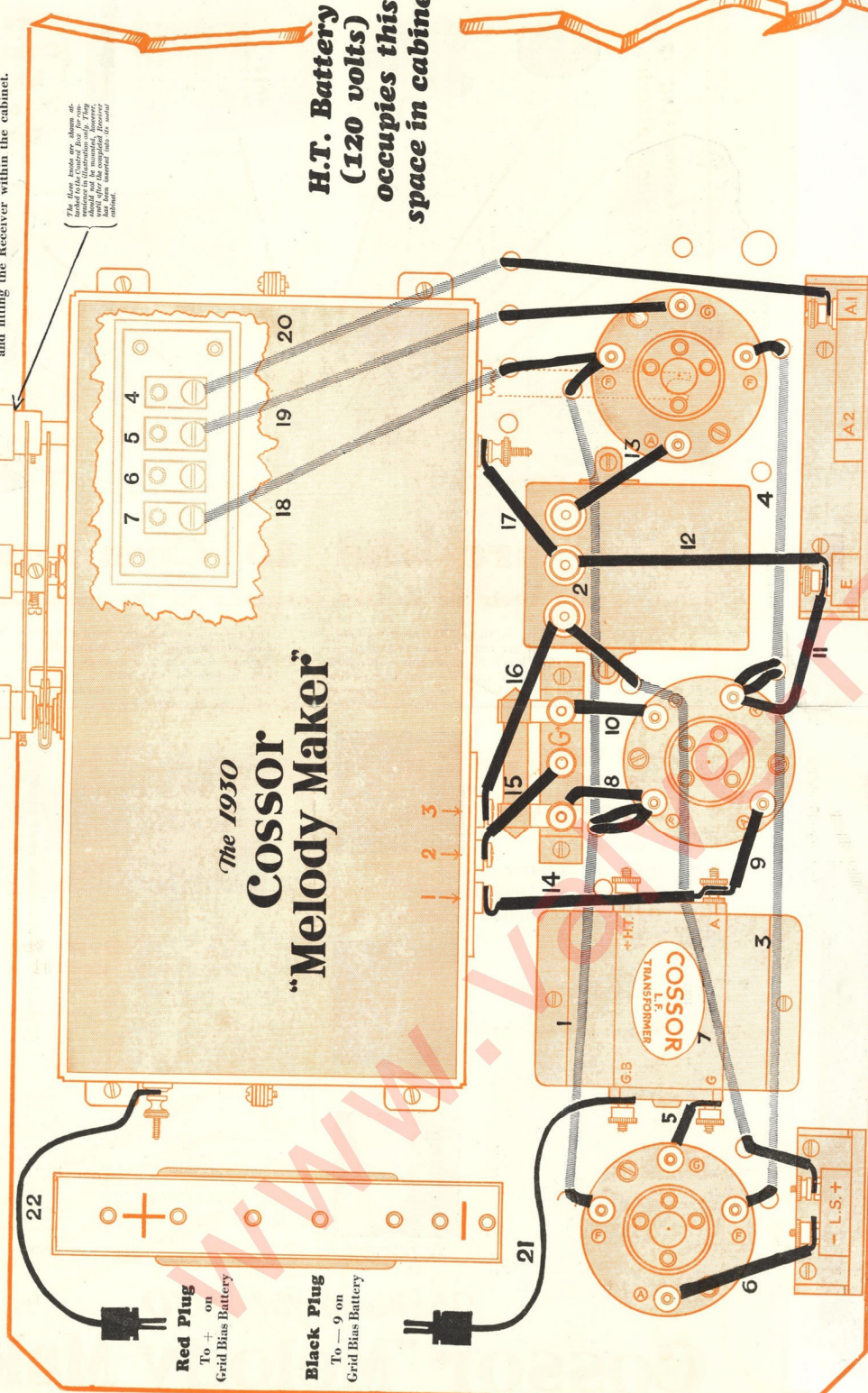
Stage One: Mounting Components on the Baseboard

THE diagram below shows the exact positions of all the components. The three Valve Holders and the Control Unit are mounted on the baseboard with round-headed screws. Components are mounted so that the Valve Holders are mounted with terminal "A" in the position indicated. If this is not done the wiring will be

incorrect and the Set will not work. It will facilitate wiring if the Control Unit is not mounted until the other components are mounted. Wires 1-13) is completed. The Aerial and Earth Block and Valve Holder are mounted exactly in the position shown, so that the plugs can be inserted through the slots in the back of the case.

Red Plug
To + on Grid Bias Battery

Black Plug
To - 9 on Grid Bias Battery



H.T. Battery (120 volts) occupies this space in cabinet

Three Simple Stages.

THE 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker" is assembled in three simple stages: (1) Mounting the components on the baseboard; (2) wiring up the Receiver; (3) connecting the Batteries, inserting the Valves and fitting the Receiver within the cabinet.

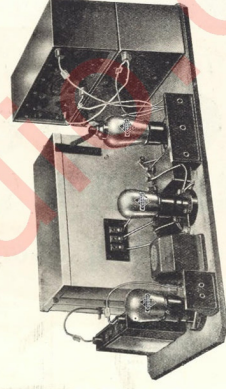
Stage Two: Wiring the Receiver.

IN the adjacent column we give a point-to-point description of each of the twenty wires used to connect the ten components in the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker." This wiring should be done in two stages. The first thirteen wires should be connected before the Control Unit is mounted. It will be noted that certain of the connecting wires travel underneath the baseboard. When making these connections it is the correct method to adopt. Make a loop at one end of the wire and slip this over the correct length and allow about 1/2" extra for the loop at the opposite end. Cut the wire and measure off a suitable length of insulated covering. Slip this cover over the wire and complete the second loop.

Only 20 Connecting Wires and eight flexible leads to Batteries.

Stage Three: Connecting up the Batteries.

AFTER you have completed the twenty wires it will be necessary for you to add the four flexible connectors to your high tension battery leads to your 2-volt low tension accuracy meter. Each of these leads is coloured and small metal indicating labels are provided for identification. The four leads of the high tension battery should be fitted at one end with the waelder plugs provided. These four leads are brought up through the large hole and retained within the cabinet. The two leads to the low tension section (meter), however, are of greater length and are taken through a second hole below the base board for connection to the accumulator outside the cabinet.

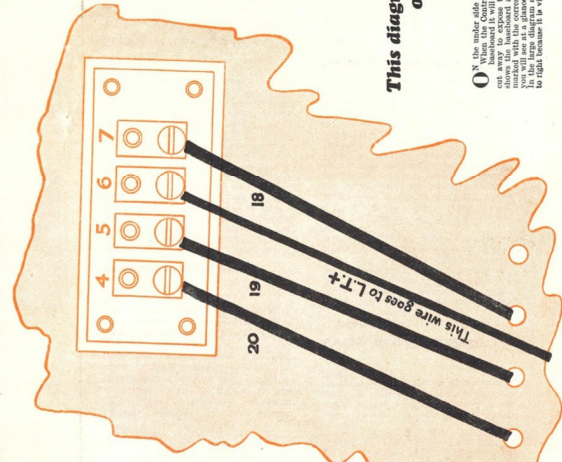


This shows the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker" ready for use.

ON the right-hand side will be seen the H.T. Dry Battery (120 volts). If two 60 volt H.T. Batteries are used they must be connected in series. The H.T. Battery is available within the cabinet for any 120 H.T. Battery of standard dimensions.

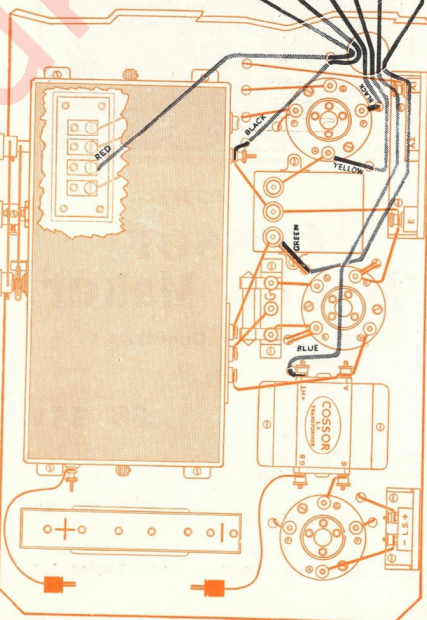
- Point-to-point Wiring**
- No. 1* From terminal "p" on Power Transformer to terminal "A" on Detector Valve Holder.
 - No. 2* From terminal "q" on Power Transformer to terminal "B" on Detector Valve Holder.
 - No. 3* From terminal "r" on Power Transformer to terminal "C" on Detector Valve Holder.
 - No. 4* From terminal "p" on Control Unit to terminal "G" on Control Unit.
 - No. 5 From terminal "q" on Control Unit to terminal "G" on Control Unit.
 - No. 6 From terminal "r" on Control Unit to terminal "G" on Control Unit.
 - No. 7 From L.S. Positive on Leak Detector to terminal "A" on Control Unit.
 - No. 8 From left-hand terminal on grid bias battery to terminal "A" on Control Unit.
 - No. 9 From right-hand terminal on grid bias battery to terminal "B" on Control Unit.
 - No. 10 From terminal "p" on Control Unit to terminal "G" on Control Unit.
 - No. 11 From terminal "q" of Detector Valve Holder to terminal "B" on Detector Valve Holder.
 - No. 12 From terminal "r" on Detector Valve Holder to L.S. negative terminal on Control Unit.
 - No. 13 From L.S. Positive on Leak Detector to terminal "A" on Control Unit.
 - No. 14 From terminal (1) on Control Unit to terminal "A" on Control Transformer.
 - No. 15 From terminal (2) on Control Unit to centre terminal on Grid Condenser.
 - No. 16 From terminal (3) on Control Unit to left-hand terminal on Grid Valve Holder.
 - No. 17 From centre terminal on Control Unit to terminal on Control Unit.
 - No. 18* From terminal (7) on Control Unit to terminal "G" on Control Unit.
 - No. 19* From terminal (8) on Control Unit to terminal (9) on Control Unit.
 - No. 20* From terminal (4) on Control Unit to terminal (5) on Control Unit.

* These wires travel below the baseboard as indicated in chart.



This diagram shows rear view of Baseboard

ON the under side of the Control Box will be found four terminals. The terminals are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. A portion of the baseboard has been shown to illustrate the position of the terminals. The baseboard has been shown as viewed from below. The terminals have been numbered as shown. The terminals are numbered as shown. The terminals are numbered as shown. The terminals are numbered as shown.



NOTE:

The three knobs are shown as assembled in three simple stages: (1) Mounting the components on the baseboard; (2) wiring up the Receiver; (3) connecting the Batteries, inserting the Valves and fitting the Receiver within the cabinet.

This shows the flexible Battery Connections to the Set

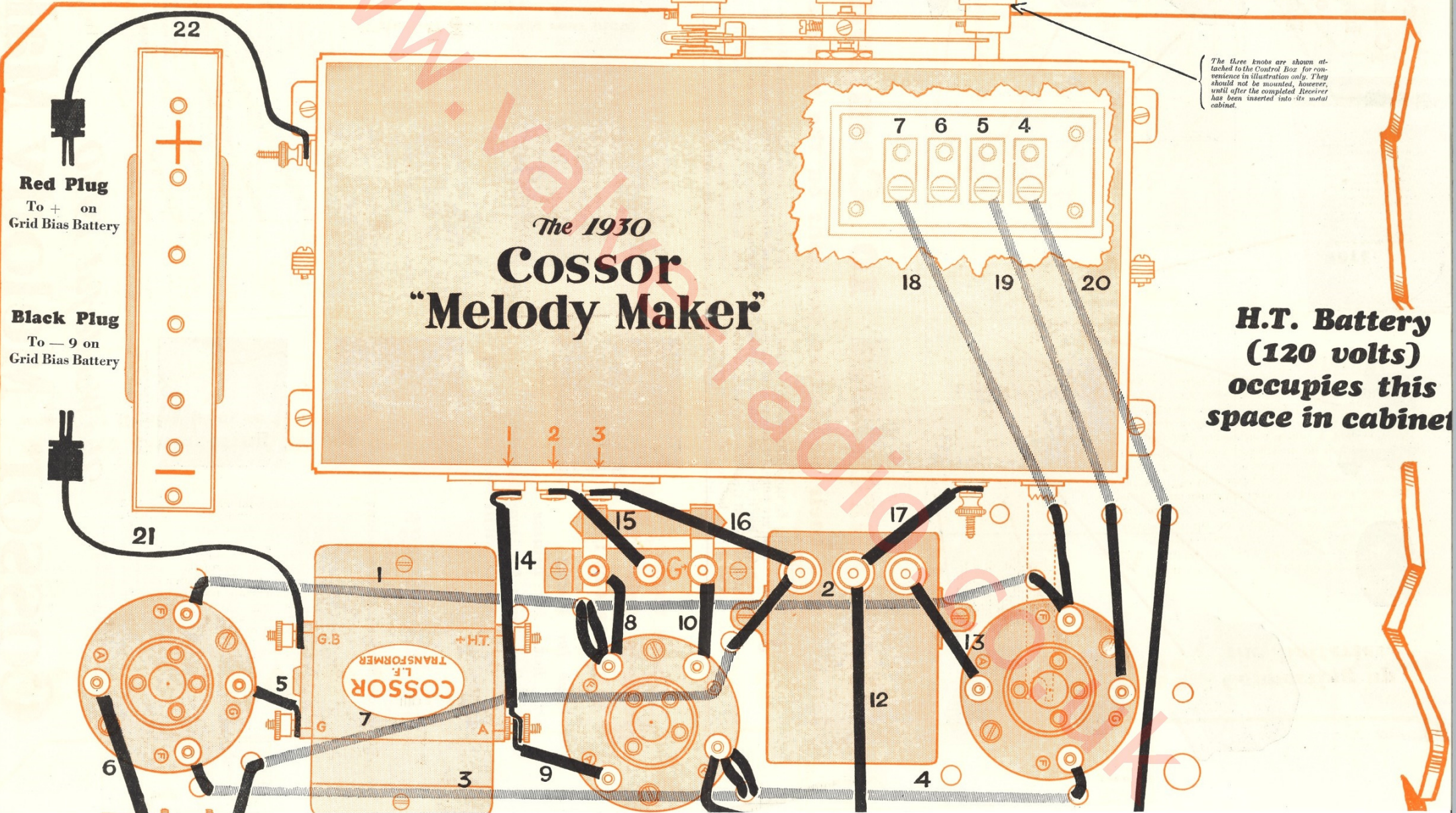
Stage One: Mounting Components on the Baseboard—

Three Simple Stages.

THE diagram below shows the exact positions of all the components. The three Valve Holders and the Control Unit are mounted with nuts and bolts. The other components are mounted on the baseboard with round-headed wood screws. It is essential that the Valve Holders are mounted with terminal "A" in the position indicated. If this is not done the wiring will be

incorrect and the Set will not work. It will facilitate wiring if the Control Unit is not mounted until the first portion of the wiring (Wires 1-13) is completed. The Aerial and Earth Block and the Loud-speaker Block must be mounted exactly in the position shown, so that the plugs can be inserted through the slots in the back of the case.

THE 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker" is assembled in three simple stages: (1) Mounting the components on the baseboard; (2) wiring up the Receiver; (3) connecting up the Batteries, inserting the Valves and fitting the Receiver within the cabinet.

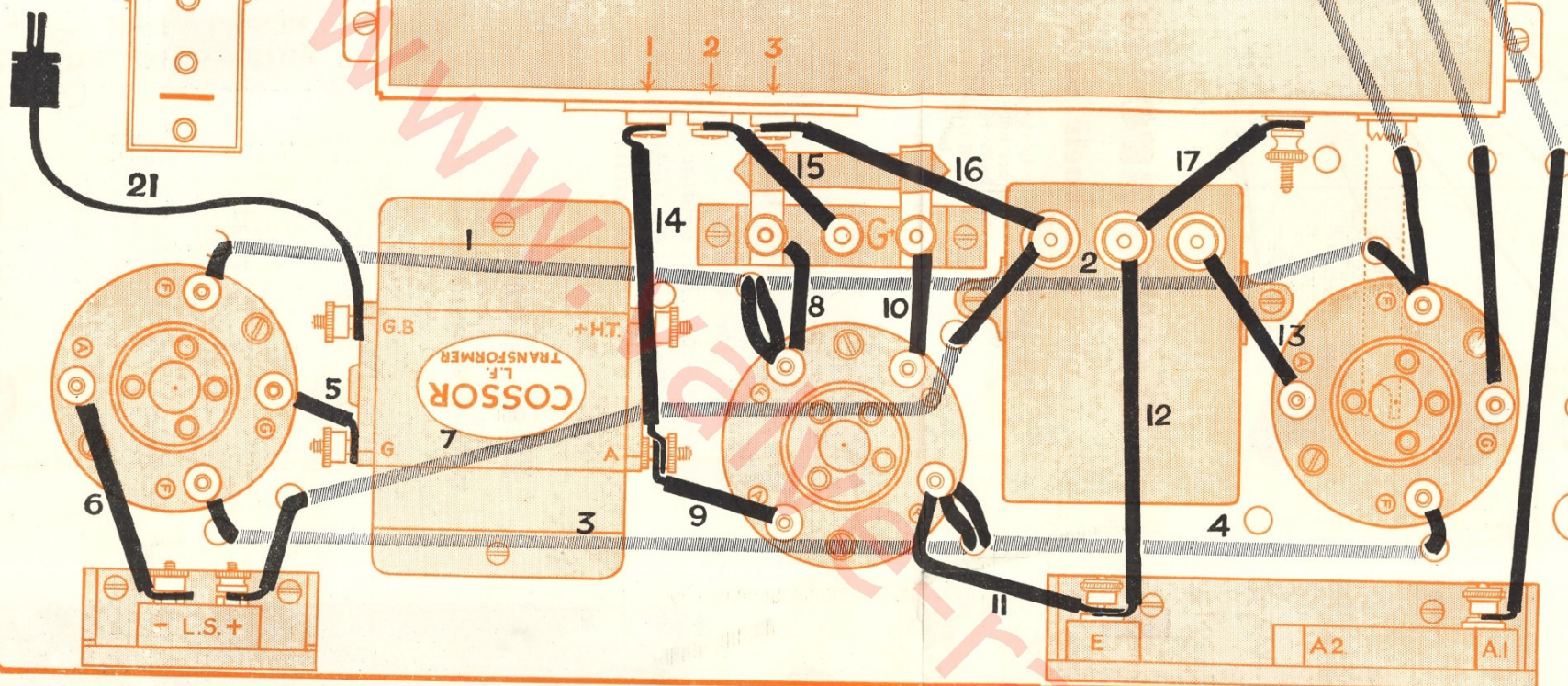


The three knobs are shown attached to the Control Box for convenience in illustration only. They should not be mounted, however, until after the completed Receiver has been inserted into its metal cabinet.

H.T. Battery (120 volts) occupies this space in cabinet

To — 9 on
Grid Bias Battery

**H.T. Battery
(120 volts)
occupies this
space in cabinet**



Stage Two: Wiring the Receiver.

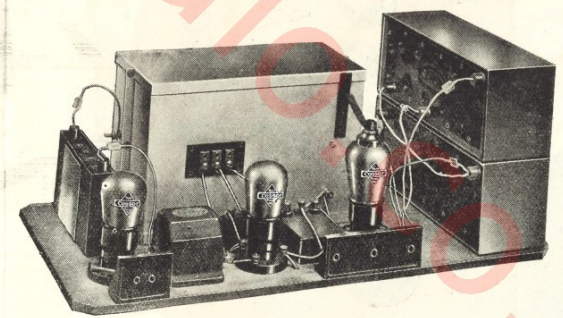
Stage Three: Connecting up the Batteries.

In the adjacent column we give a point to point description of each of the twenty wires used to connect the ten components in the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker." This wiring should be done in two stages. The first thirteen wires should be connected before the Control Unit is mounted. It will be noted that certain of the connecting wires travel underneath the baseboard. When wiring the Receiver the following is the correct method to adopt. Make a loop at one end of the bare wire and then measure off its correct length and allow about 3/4" extra for the loop at the opposite end. Cut the wire and measure off a suitable length of insulated covering. Slip this cover over the wire and complete the second loop.

**Only 20 Connecting Wires
and eight flexible leads to Batteries.**

Point-to-point Wiring

- No. 1.* From terminal "F" on Power Valve Holder to terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 2.* From terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder to terminal "F" on Screened Grid Valve Holder.
- No. 3.* From terminal "F" on Power Valve Holder to terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 4.* From terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder to terminal "F" on Screened Grid Valve Holder.
- No. 5. From terminal "G" on Cossor Transformer to terminal "G" on Power Valve Holder.
- No. 6. From terminal "A" on Power Valve Holder to L.S. negative on Loudspeaker block.
- No. 7.* From L.S. Positive on Loudspeaker block to left-hand terminal on Cossor Condenser.
- No. 8. From left-hand terminal on Grid Condenser to terminal "F" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 9. From terminal "A" on Cossor Transformer to terminal "A" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 10. From terminal "G" on Grid Condenser to terminal "G" on Detector Valve Holder.
- No. 11. From terminal "F" of Detector Valve Holder to terminal "E" on "A" and "E" block.
- No. 12. From terminal "E" on aerial and earth socket to centre terminal on Cossor condenser.
- No. 13. From right hand terminal on



This shows the 1930 Cossor "Melody Maker" ready for Cabinet

On the right-hand side will be seen the H.T. Dry Battery (120 volts). If two 60 volt H.T. Batteries are used they must be connected in series and sufficient space is available within the cabinet for any 120 H.T. Battery of standard dimensions.

AFTER you have completed the twenty wires it will be necessary for you to add the four flexible connections to your high tension battery and the two leads to your 2-volt low tension accumulator. Each of these leads is coloured and small metal indicating labels are provided for identification. The four leads to the high tension battery should be fitted at one end with the wander plugs provided. These four leads are brought up through the large hole and retained within the cabinet. The two leads to the low tension accumulator, however, are of greater length and are taken through a second hole below the base board for connection to the accumulator outside the cabinet.