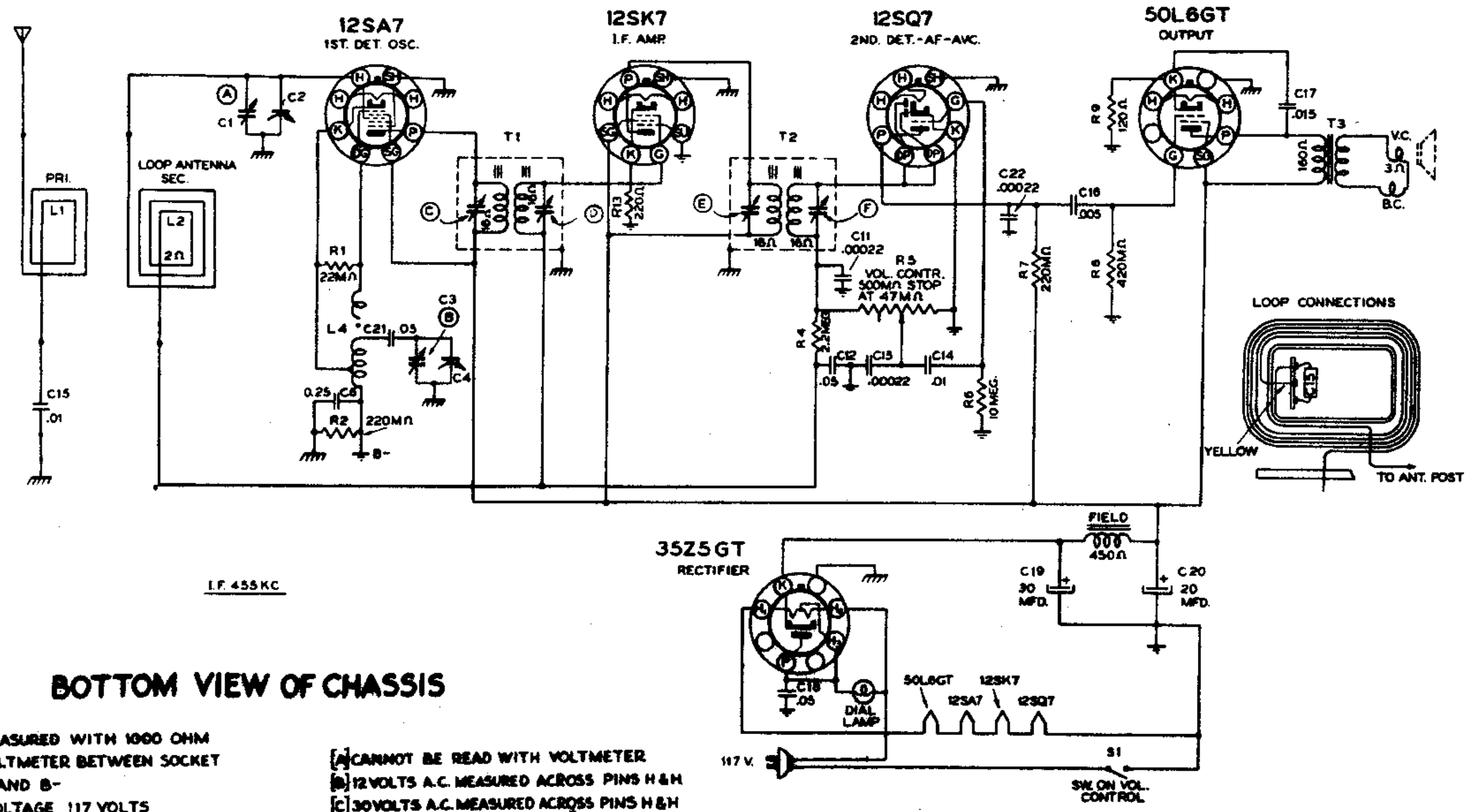


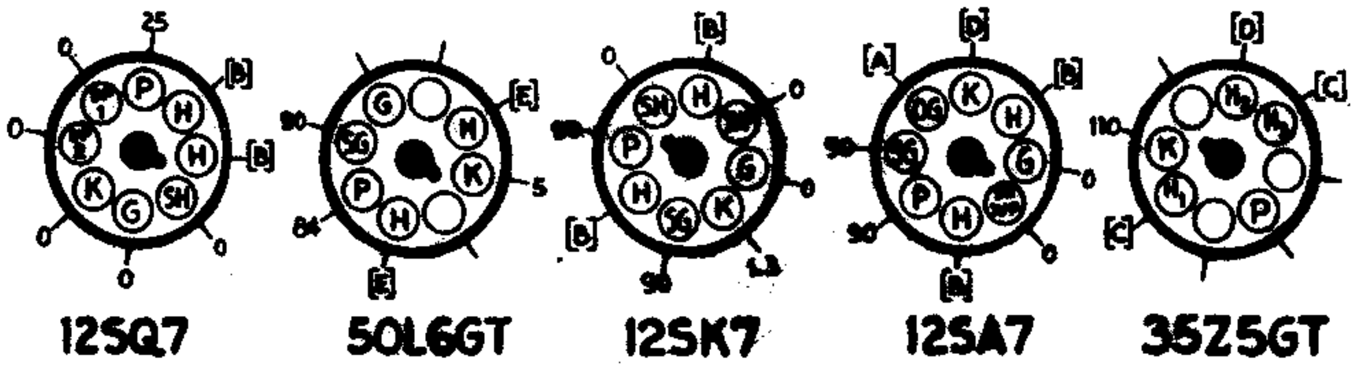
11-29-40

BOTTOM VIEW OF CHASSIS

VOLTAGES MEASURED WITH 1000 OHM PER VOLT VOLTMETER BETWEEN SOCKET TERMINALS AND B-
A.C. LINE VOLTAGE 117 VOLTS
POWER CONSUMPTION 30 WATTS
VOLUME CONTROL AT MINIMUM VOLUME.

[A] CANNOT BE READ WITH VOLTMETER
[B] 12 VOLTS A.C. MEASURED ACROSS PINS H & H
[C] 30 VOLTS A.C. MEASURED ACROSS PINS H & H
[D] 117 VOLTS A.C. MEASURED ACROSS PINS D & D
[E] 45 VOLTS A.C. MEASURED ACROSS PINS H & H

FIG. 2--DELCO MODELS R-1171, R-1172, R-1173



REAR OF CHASSIS

MODELS R1171,R1172
R1173 Delco

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE

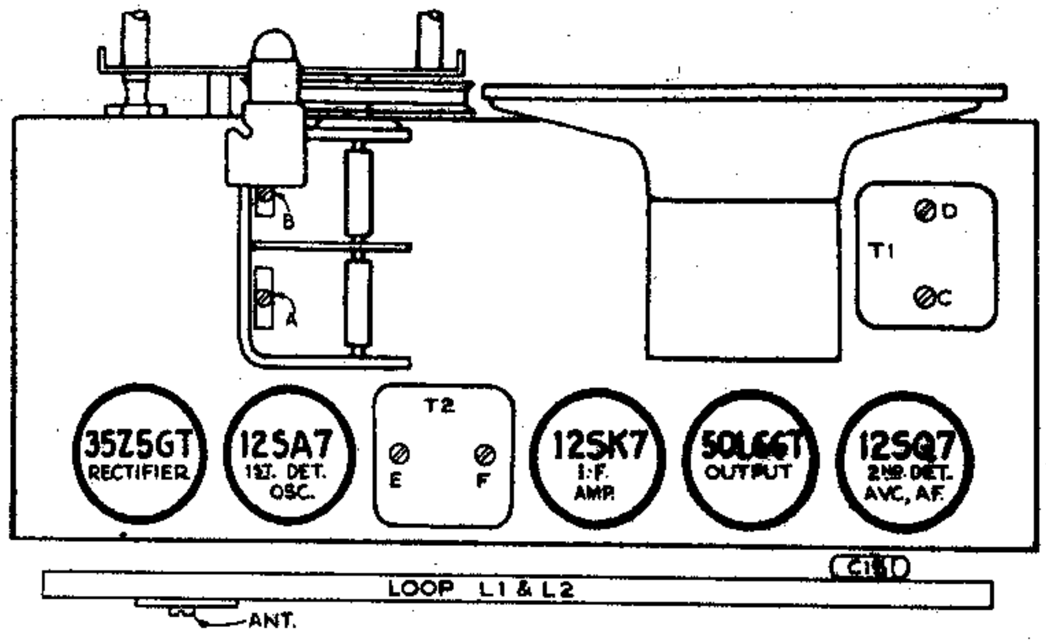


FIG. 3--PARTS LAYOUT--Top View

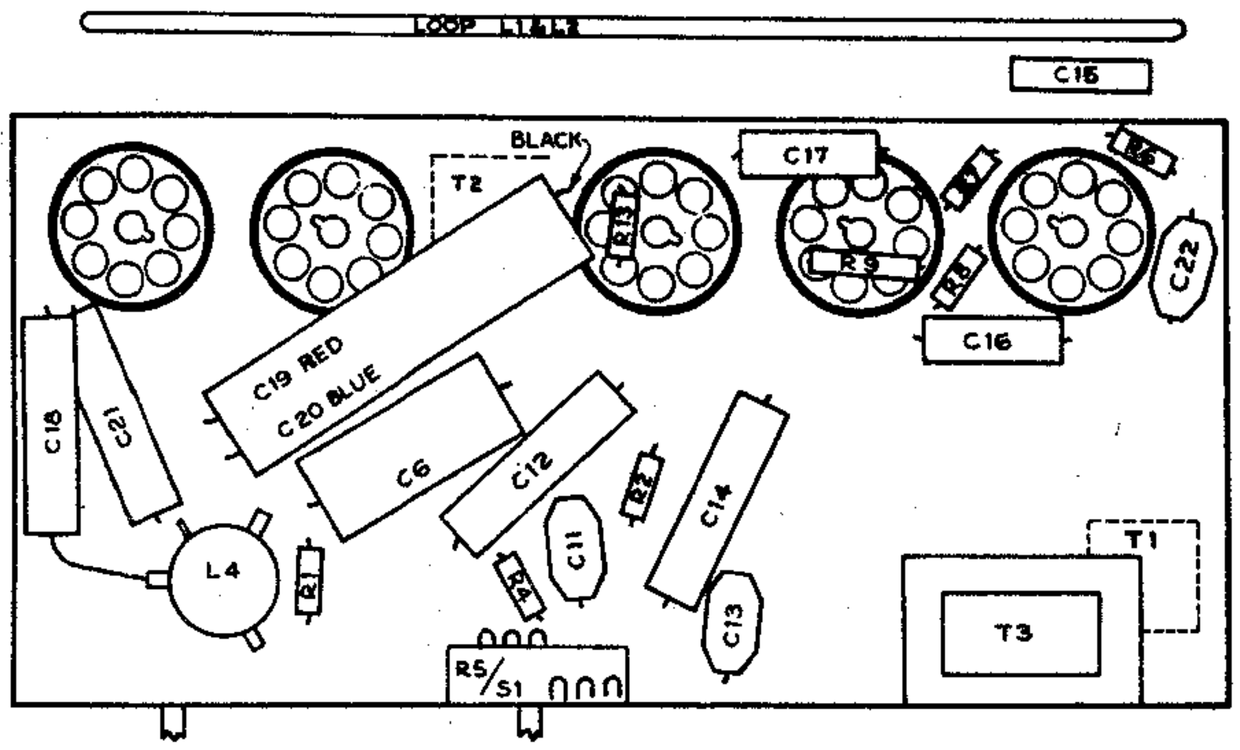


FIG. 4--PARTS LAYOUT--Bottom View

1. Aligning I-F Stages at 455 Kilocycles
   - (a) Connect the ground lead of the signal generator to the chassis through a .01 mfd. capacitor.
   - (b) Connect the signal lead of the signal generator to the grid terminal of the 12SK7 tube through a .01 mfd. condenser.
   - (c) Connect the output meter across the primary of the output transformer.
   - (d) Set the signal generator to exactly 455 KC.
   - (e) Tune receiver to quiet point at 1,600 KC end of dial, set volume control full on, adjust the trimmers on the second I-F transformer (Illus. E & F Fig. 3) for maxinum output.
   - (f) Connect the signal lead of the signal generator to the grid of the 12SA7 tube.
   - (g) Adjust the trimmers on the first I-F transformer (Illus. C & D Fig. 3) for maximum output.
2. Aligning at 1600 Kilocycles
   - (a) Connect the signal lead of the signal generator to the antenna terminal of the loop through 100 mmfd. capacitor.
   - (b) Set signal generator to exactly 1600 KC.
   - (c) Tune receiver to 1600 KC., condenser plates full clockwise (out of mesh).
   - (d) Adjust oscillator trimmer condenser (Illus. B, Fig. #3) for maximum output.
3. Aligning at 1400 Kilocycles
   - (a) Leave the signal lead of the signal generator connected as above.
   - (b) Set the signal generator to 1400 KC.
   - (c) Rotate the tuning control knob until this signal is tuned in with maximum output.
   - (d) Adjust the antenna trimmer (Illus. A, Fig. #3) for maximum output.