

Zenith Radio Corp.

Model: H724

Chassis:

Year: Pre 1951

Power:

Circuit:

IF:

Tubes:

Bands:

Resources

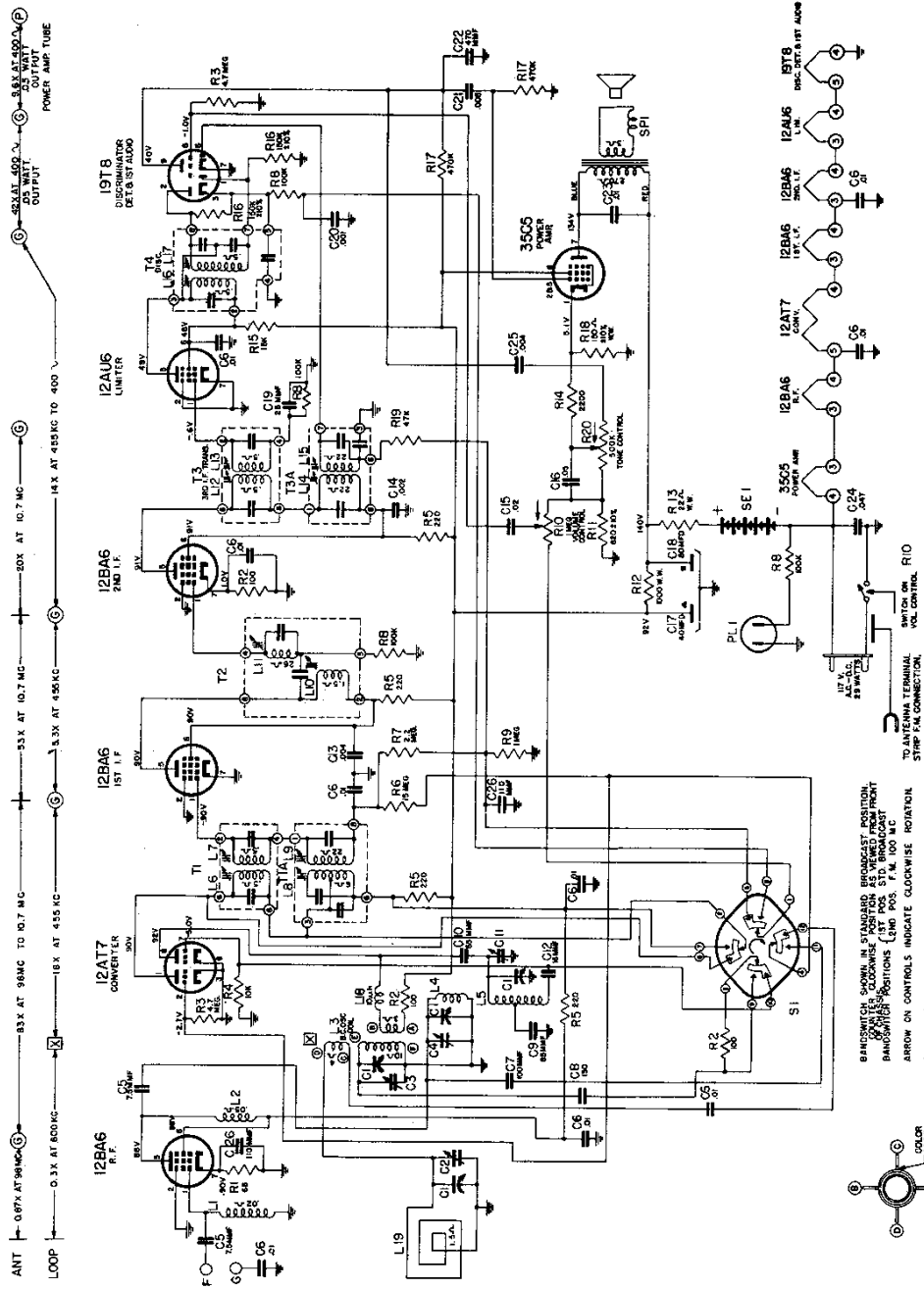
[Riders Volume 21 - ZENITH 21-30](#)

[Riders Volume 21 - ZENITH 21-31](#)

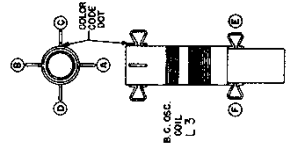
[Riders Volume 21 - ZENITH 21-32](#)

[Riders Volume 21 - ZENITH 21-33](#)

MODEL H724,
Ch. 7H02



BAR SWITCH SHOWN IN STANDARD BROADCAST POSITION.
CLOCKWISE ROTATION INDICATES STANDARD BROADCAST.
COUNTERCLOCKWISE ROTATION INDICATES STANDARD BROADCAST.
ARROW ON CONTROLS INDICATE CLOCKWISE ROTATION.
ALL VOLTAGES MEASURED FROM COMMON RETURN TO
TUBES UNLESS INDICATED WITH AN A.C. OR D.C. VACUUM
TUBE SYMBOL.
ALL RESISTORS ARE D.C. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
⊕ DENOTES CHASSIS
AMP. MOD. I.F. FREQUENCY 455 KC.
FREQ. MOD. I.F. FREQUENCY 10.7 MC.
80 - 150 KC STANDING BROADCAST.
TUNING RANGES 80 - 150 KC FREQUENCY MOD.



The 7H02 chassis incorporates a superheterodyne circuit with two stages of IF, on the FM Band, and two stages on the AM Band. There is one stage of RF amplification on the FM Band.

When adjustments are made on the 7H02 or any AC-DC chassis, a line isolation transformer (110-V input to 110-V output) is recommended in order to avoid a "hot" chassis. If an isolation transformer is not available, check the AC voltage between chassis and bench ground, and if there is any indication of voltage, reverse the plug before handling the set.

The I.F. transformers and the discriminator transformer are the new permeability tuned type. The advantage of an IF transformer of this type is its extreme stability under various humidity and temperature conditions. The upper coil is the secondary and the lower the primary. When adjusting these IF and discriminator transformers, tuning wrench 68-19 can be inserted into the top slug, rotated until maximum output is obtained and then dropped down to the lower slug and the same operation repeated. The tuning wrench is so designed that turning one slug does not affect the adjustment of the other.

FM IF Alignment: Because of the wide band pass, it is desirable to use a FM signal generator and a cathode ray oscilloscope when aligning the FM IF channel. The instruction book for the Zenith Model 800 Signal Generator (Form Z8001) covers complete FM alignment procedure. If visual alignment equipment is unavailable, reasonably accurate alignment can be made by following the procedure outlined in this service note.

FM Discriminator Alignment: When the secondary of the discriminator is aligned (operation 5) use sufficient signal input to get a good positive and negative indication before setting the slug for zero reading. A center zero indicating meter is recommended for this adjustment, but is not absolutely necessary. Reversing the leads of a non-zero center meter, or observing closely when the meter starts to go to the left (negative) or zero will give the same results.

Alignment of this chassis will, in most cases, be unnecessary unless an IF or RF transformer is replaced or the adjustments have been tampered with.

Correct alignment can only be made if the following procedure is followed:

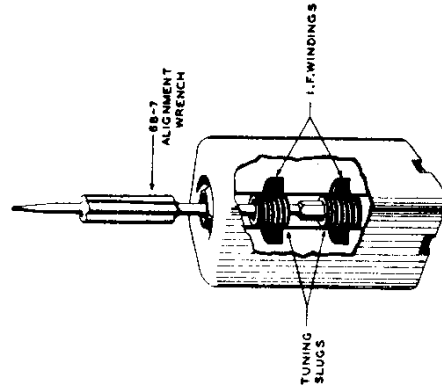
A vacuum tube voltmeter with an isolation resistor of 2,000,000 ohms in series with the hot lead will serve for FM adjustments. This lead should be shielded.

An AC output meter connected across the primary or secondary of the output transformer will be satisfactory for all AM adjustments.

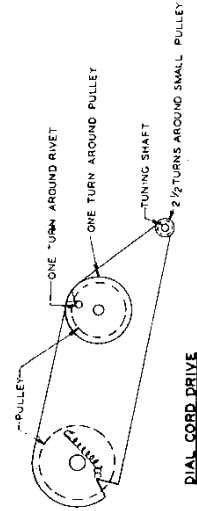
The signal generator output should be kept just high enough to get an indication on the meter.

(e) Vacuum Tube Voltmeter Lug 7 on discriminator transformer to chassis (half discriminator load).

- (b) Vacuum Tube Voltmeter Lug 5 on discriminator transformer to chassis (full discriminator load).
- (c) Vacuum Tube Voltmeter from Limiter Grid to Chassis.
- (d) Loosen Slugs by applying a hot iron to the cement.



Detail of
IF Transformer

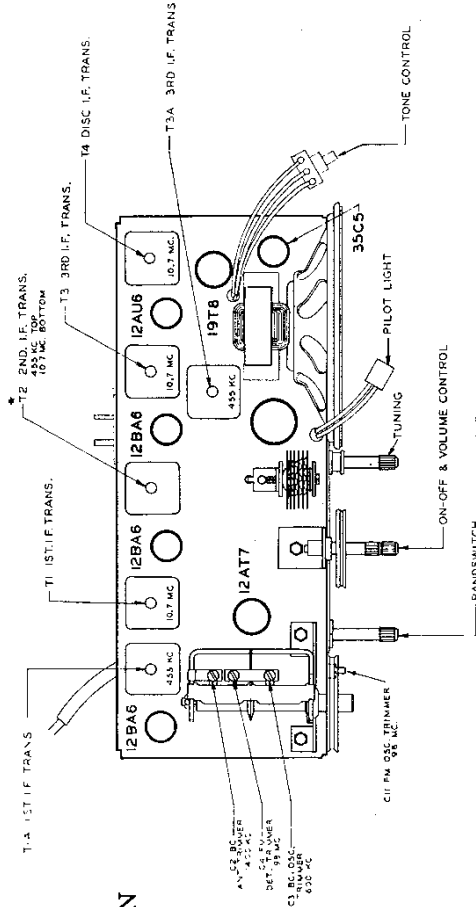


MODEL H724,
Ch. 7H02

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Operation	Connect Oscillator to	Dummy Antenna	Input Signal Frequency	Band	Set Dial To	Adj. Trimmers	Purpose
1	Pin 2 12AT7 Converter 2 turns loosely cpld. to wavemagnet	.05 Mfd.	455 Kc. Modulated	BC	600 Kc.	L8, 9, 11, 14, 15	Align I. F. channel for maximum output.
2	2 turns loosely cpld. to wavemagnet		Modulated	BC	1600 Kc.	C3	Set oscillator to dial scale.
3	2 turns loosely cpld. to wavemagnet		Modulated	BC	1400 Kc.	C2	Align antenna stage.
4 (a)	Pin 1 (grid) on 12AU6 limiter.	.05 Mfd.	10.7 Mc.	FM		L16 coil slug Primary discr.	Align primary of discriminator for maximum reading.
5 (b)	Pin 1 (grid) on 12AU6 limiter.	.05 Mfd.	10.7 Mc.	FM		L17 coil slug sec. of discr.	Adjust secondary of discriminator for zero reading.
6 (c)	Pin 1 (grid) on 12BA6 2nd IF.	.05 Mfd.	10.7 Mc. Unmodulated	FM		L12 and L13 Prim. and Sec. of 3rd IF Trans.	Align 3rd IF transformer for maximum reading.
7 (c)	Pin 1 (grid) on 12BA6 1st IF.	.05 Mfd.	10.7 Mc. Unmodulated	FM		L10 Prim. of 2nd IF transformer	Align 2nd IF transformer for maximum reading.
8 (c)	Pin 2 (grid) on 12AT7 converter tube socket.	.05 Mfd.	10.7 Mc. Unmodulated	FM		L6 and L7 Prim. and Sec. of 1st IF transformer.	Align 1st IF transformer for maximum reading.
9 (c)	Antenna Post FM (Re- move line ant.)	270 ohms	98 Mc. Unmodulated	FM	98 Mc.	C11 Osc. Coil Slug	Set Oscillator to dial scale.
10 (c) (d)		270 ohms	Unmodulated	FM	98 Mc.	C4 Det. Coil Slug	Align det. stage to maximum reading.

TUBE AND TRIMMER LOCATION



NOTE: TRANSFORMER CORE ADJUSTMENTS ARE ARRANGED AS FOLLOWS: * EXCEPT T2 SECONDARY, ADJ. TOP.

