

REPLACEMENT OF COMPONENTS

This receiver employs the very latest in radio circuitry and printed circuit wiring technique. The printed circuit wiring used in this receiver replaces the hookup wire type of circuit wiring used in earlier receivers. See figure 1. The printed circuit wiring is permanently adhered to the underside of the plastic chassis base by a photo engraving process.

All components used in this receiver are of standard size and design. For servicing convenience, all components are mounted on the top side of the chassis, see figure 2.

To avoid damage to printed circuits by application of excessive heat when replacing components, use a soldering iron (60 watts or less) with a small tip. Do not use a soldering gun.

To remove a defective component, apply the tip of the soldering iron to the connection point at the underside of the chassis. Keep soldering iron on connection just long enough to melt the solder, then quickly tap the chassis against the service bench to shake the solder away from the connection. After the solder is removed, untwist or separate connections. A pick will be helpful for untwisting or separating connections. After disconnecting connecting wires or lugs, carefully remove components from the top side of the chassis.

Before installing replacement components, clean the solder from the connection point, so that the leads or lugs can be pushed through the holes in the

chassis panel. To avoid running solder into adjacent leads of the printed circuit, use as little solder as possible.

For quick replacement, resistors and capacitors may be replaced by clipping out the defective part and soldering the new part to the connecting leads remaining from the original part.

An open or damaged section of printed circuit wiring can be replaced by soldering a jumper of ordinary hookup wire across the connection points. To avoid need for complete tube socket replacement, defective tube socket pin clips may be replaced individually. Tube socket pin clips are available under part number 87A35-2.

Note: The tubular shield (center connection) at the bottom of each tube socket must be securely soldered to the printed circuit wiring, otherwise hum or oscillation will result.

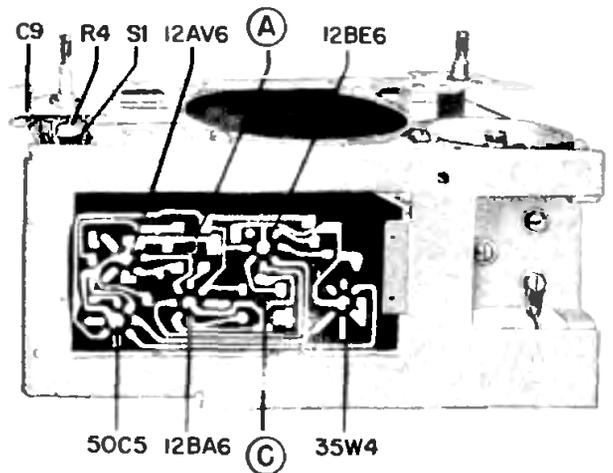


Figure 1. Bottom View of Chassis.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

- Connect output meter across speaker voice coil.
 - Turn receiver volume control full on.
 - Use an isolation transformer if available, otherwise connect a .1 mfd. capacitor in series with low side of signal generator and connect to chassis.
- Caution: Do not connect a ground wire directly to chassis.

- Use lowest output setting of signal generator capable of producing adequate output meter indication and then proceed as outlined in chart below.
- Use a non-metallic alignment tool for IF transformers.
- Repeat adjustments to insure good results.

Step	Dummy Antenna in Series with Signal Generator	Connection of Signal Generator (High Side)	Signal Generator Frequency	Receiver Gang Setting	Trimmer Description	Trimmer Designation	Type of Adjustment
1	.001 mfd. capacitor	Antenna stator of tuning capacitor	455 KC	Gang fully open	2nd IF 1st IF	*A, B *C, D	Maximum Output
2	.001 mfd. capacitor	Antenna stator of tuning capacitor	1620 KC	Gang fully open	Oscillator (on gang)	E	Maximum Output
3	Loop of several turns of wire or place generator lead close to receiver loop for adequate signal pickup.	No actual connection (signal by radiation)	1400 KC	Tune in generator signal	Antenna (on gang)	F	Maximum Output

4 Set dial pointer slide as shown in Pointer Setting and Dial Cord Stringing Diagram below. Also see instructions on "Removing Or Installing Chassis In Cabinet" and on "Setting Pointer Slide"

Admiral

CHASSIS 5G3
MODELS 5G31, 5G32, 5G33

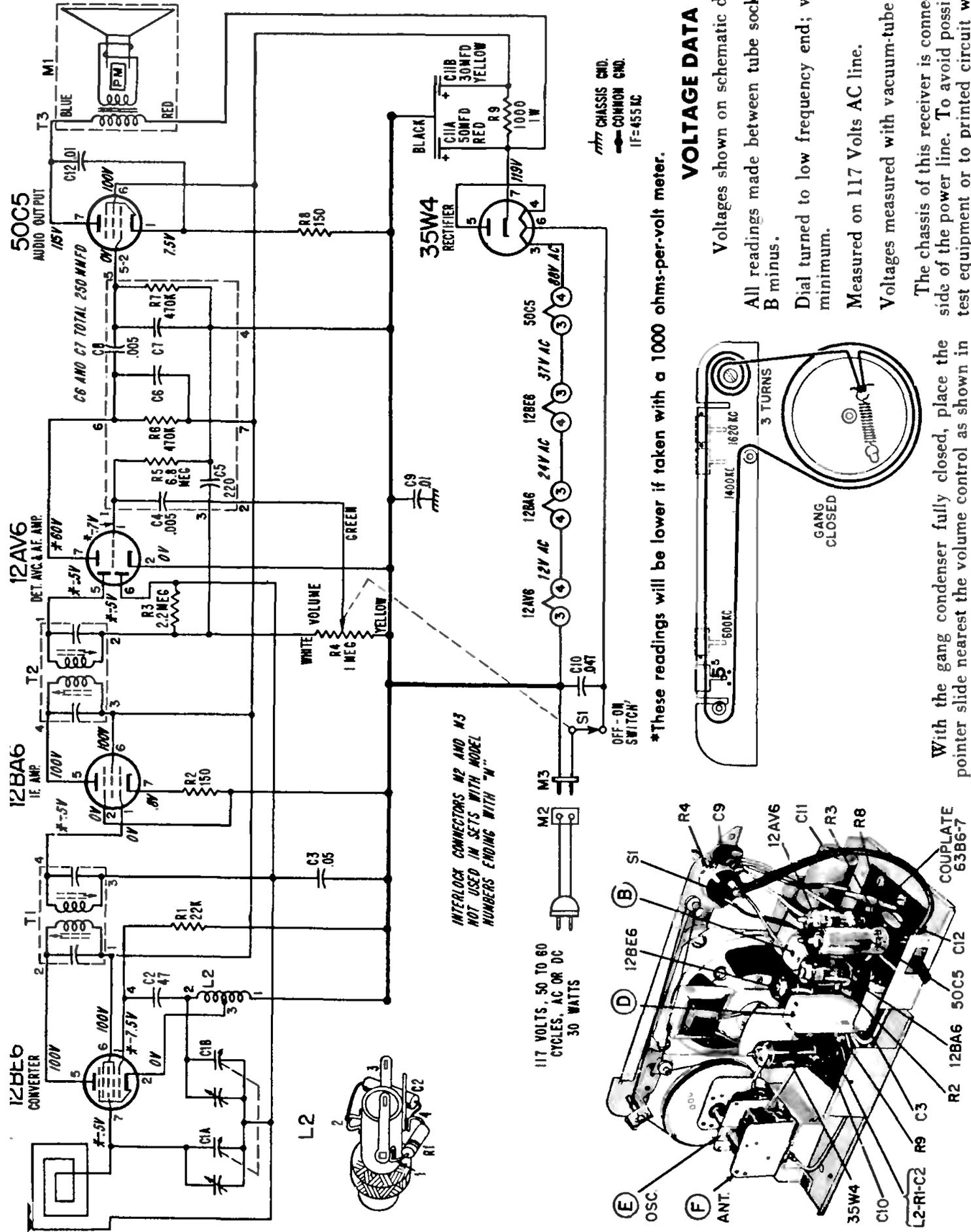


Figure 2. View of Chassis.

With the gang condenser fully closed, place the pointer slide nearest the volume control as shown in the figure above. The three punched holes indicate tracking points.

VOLTAGE DATA

Voltages shown on schematic diagram.

All readings made between tube socket terminals and B minus.

Dial turned to low frequency end; volume control at minimum.

Measured on 117 Volts AC line.

Voltages measured with vacuum-tube voltmeter.

The chassis of this receiver is connected directly to one side of the power line. To avoid possibility of damage to test equipment or to printed circuit wiring, do not place the chassis directly on a metal service bench, tools or other metal objects.