



**RESISTORS**

NO.	OHMS	WATTS	PER. TOL.
1	250	1/4	± 10%
2	15,000	1/4	
3	1 MΩ	1/4	
4	500,000	1/4	
5	150,000	1/4	
6	150,000	1/4	± 10%
7	500,000	1/4	
8	500,000	1/4	± 10%
9	400,000	1/4	
10	100,000	1/4	
11	40,000	1/4	
12	150	1/4	
13	150	1/4	

  

**CONDENSERS**

NO.	CAP.-MFD.	TYPE	NO. CAP.-MFD.	TYPE	
1	.05	200 V.	11	.1	200 V.
2	.25	200 V.	12	.0005	MICA
3	.1	250 V.	13	.004 (± 5%)	MICA
4	.00025	MICA	14	.5	50 V.
5	.01	400 V.	15	.5	50 V.
6	.00025	MICA	16	.015	100 V.
7	.01	400 V.	17	.01	400 V.
8	.05	250 V.	18	.01	200 W.V.
9	.05	250 V.	19	8-8 CCCW	
10	.02	400 V.			

**I.F. ALIGNMENT**

adjust the test oscillator to 456 KC and connect the output of test oscillator or signal generator to the grid of the first detector tube (6A8G) through a .05 or .1 mfd. condenser. The ground on the test oscillator can be connected to the chassis ground. Align all four I.F. trimmers to peak or maximum reading on the output meter.

**BROADCAST BAND ALIGNMENT**

Connect the output of the signal generator to the antenna lead (blue) through a .0002 mfd. mica condenser. Set the gang condenser to minimum and the oscillator to 1730 KC and adjust the Broadcast "oscillator trimmer" to receive this signal. Make no other adjustments at this frequency. Then set the generator to 1400 KC and tune in this signal by rotating the gang to 1400 on the dial. Adjust the Broadcast "antenna" trimmer to a maximum signal. Set the signal generator to 800 KC and tune in the signal

With the wave switch in the broadcast band and the gang condenser set at minimum, Connect the output of the signal generator to the antenna lead (blue) through a .0002 mfd. mica condenser. Set the

**SHORT WAVE BAND ALIGNMENT**

The short wave band is adjusted by setting the generator to 16,000 KC and tuning in the signal. Adjust the "short wave antenna" to give maximum output. As there is no variable low frequency padding condenser on this band, the sensitivity of the receiver should be checked at 6000 KC to determine whether the circuits are in line at this frequency. Should the receiver lack sensitivity at 6000 KC, the antenna and oscillator coils, as well as the .004 mica padding condenser, should be tested for defects as sometimes these components become subject to mechanical or electrical injuries, despite their rugged construction and liberal ratings.

on the receiver, Note: Approximately the same sensitivity should be noted at this point as was at 1400 KC. The signal strength may sometimes be improved by padding the circuits. This is done by slowly increasing or decreasing the oscillator padding condenser and, at the same time, continuously tuning back and forth across the signal with the receiver until the maximum reading is obtained on the output meter. This adjustment may seem a little complicated but is the easiest way to adjust the oscillator to the antenna. Return to 1400 KC and again go over the adjustments of this frequency to be certain that they were not put slightly out of alignment when adjustment was made at 600 KC.

