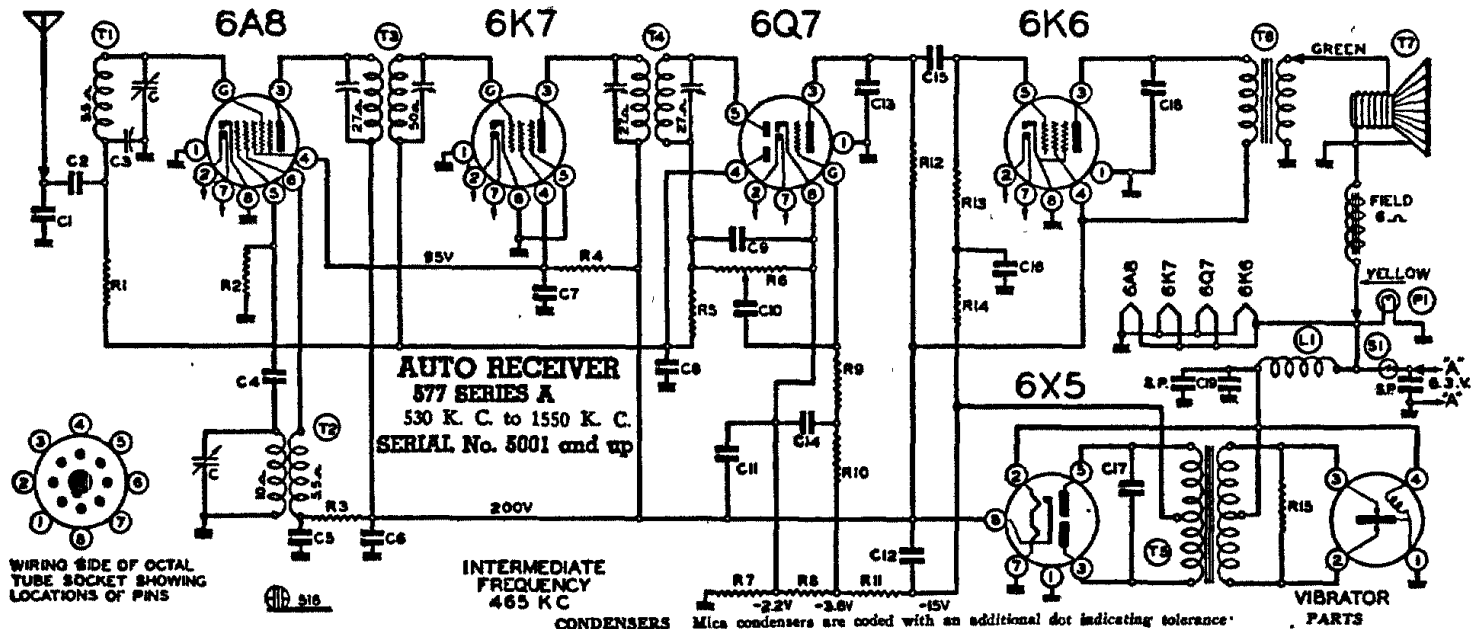


## BELMONT RADIO CORP.



Code No.	Part No.	Description
<b>RESISTORS</b>		
R1	130-186	250M ohm - 1/10 w. 20%
R2	130-117	30M ohm - 1/10 w. 20%
R3	130-164	30M ohm - 1/4 w. 20%
R4	130-213	25M ohm - 1 watt 10%
R5	130-126	5 megohm - 1/10 w. 20%
R6	101-110	1 megohm volume control
R7	130-174	50 ohm - 1/4 w. 10%
R8	130-211	30 ohm - 1/4 w. 10%
R9	130-209	2 megohm - 1/4 w. 20%
R10	130-210	1 megohm - 1/4 w. 20%
R11	130-212	250 ohm - 1 watt 10%
R12	130-186	250M ohm - 1/10 w. 20%
R13	130-186	250M ohm - 1/10 w. 20%
R14	130-186	250M ohm - 1/10 w. 20%
R15	130-84	200 ohm - 1/4 w. 20%

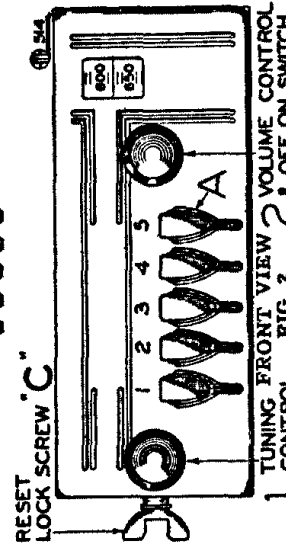
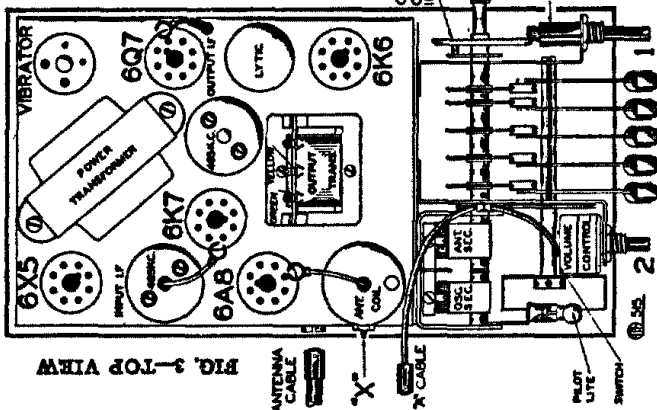
Code No.	Part No.	Description
<b>CONDENSERS</b>		
C1	102-69	3 gang variable condenser
C2	129-3	.0002 Mica 20%
C3	100-35	.01 x 400 v. 25%
C4	124-34	Antenna Tuner
C5	129-12	.00025 Mica 20%
C6	100-30	.1 x 800 v. 25%
C7	100-85	.05 x 400 v. 25%
C8	100-20	.1 x 200 v. 25%
C9	100-9	.05 x 200 v. 25%
C10	129-5	.0001 Mica 20%
C11	100-78	.01 x 200 v. 25%
C12	119-50	2 mid. lytic
C13	119-50	2 mid. lytic
C14	129-2	.0005 Mica 20%
C15	100-78	.01 x 200 v. 25%
C16	100-19	.005 x 600 v. 25%
C17	100-34	.005 x 1200 v. 20%
C18	100-47	.01 x 600 v. 25%
C19	100-31	.5 x 120 v. 30-10%

Mica condensers are coded with an additional dot indicating tolerance.

Color of Dot	Tolerance Percent
White	2 1/2%
Green	5%
Blue	10%
Yellow	15%
Red	20%
None	More than 20%

C11 and C12 in same unit

Code No.	Part No.	Description
T1	111-95	Antenna coil complete
T2	110-76	Oscillator coil complete
T3	108-96D	Input I.F. 465 kc. - complete
T4	108-95C	Output I.F. 465 kc. - complete
T5	104-131	Power Transformer
T6	105-67	Output Transformer
T7	114-114	5" Dynamic Speaker
L1	105-19	"A" Filter Choke
P1	107-97	6.8 v. pilot light
S1		On-Off Switch on Volume Control
SP		Spark Plates



Press DOWN ALL THE WAY any one of the automatic tuner levers. Holding it down FIRMLY, tune in by means of the tuning knob (No. 1) the station you have assigned to this lever. Turn the tuning knob very slowly back and forth (while still holding lever in downward position) until the signal is clearest. The station will then be accurately tuned in. Release the lever.

Press down another automatic tuner lever. Holding it down FIRMLY, carefully tune in the station assigned to this lever. Release this lever.

Follow this procedure until you have selected all of your favorite stations.

Now rotate the tuning knob (No. 1) to the right (clockwise) as far as it will turn, and tighten the special locking screw ("C") located on left side of tuner dial assembly (See Fig. 2).

It is VERY IMPORTANT that this locking screw is turned until it is ABSOLUTELY TIGHT.

This screw will lock in place all the stations you have selected on the automatic tuner levers. (Note: Locking screw "C" is loose when radio is shipped from factory).

If you should desire to change any station you selected to another, loosen the locking screw "C" one or two turns, select the new station as explained. Be sure to retighten the locking screw, otherwise the stations you have selected will not stay adjusted to the levers.

Volts taken from different points of circuit to chassis are measured with volume control full on, all tubes in their sockets and speaker connected, with a volt meter having a resistance of 1000 ohms per volt. These voltages are clearly indicated on the circuit diagram.

In order to prevent signal from seeing upon A.V.C. and affecting accuracy of voltage measurements, aerial and ground leads should be short circuited while making measurements. All voltages are to be measured with 6.3 volts input to receiver. Resistances of coils and transformer windings are indicated in ohms on schematic circuit diagram.

### DUMMY ANTENNAS

The dummy antennas referred to in the following instructions are:

"I.F. Dummy"  
—A .5 mfd. condenser connected in series with the test oscillator output lead.

"Broadcast Dummy"—A 175 mmfd. condenser connected in series with the output lead of the test oscillator.

### I.F. ALIGNMENT: (465 KC.)

1. With variable condenser in its minimum capacity position (plates entirely out of mesh) and with volume control full on, connect test oscillator set at 465 K.C. in series with I.F. dummy antenna, to grid of 6K7 I.F. tube.
2. Adjust trimmer condensers of output I.F. transformer No. 108-95C to resonance with oscillator.
3. Move test oscillator connection to grid of 6A8 tube and adjust trimmer condensers of input I.F. transformer No. 108-96D to resonance with oscillator. There are two adjustments on each and they are accessible from the top of the transformer shield and should be adjusted with an insulated screw driver. (See Fig. 3—top view, page 3.)

### BROADCAST ALIGNMENT

1. With variable condenser in its minimum capacity position, connect test oscillator set at 1550 K.C. in series with broadcast dummy to the antenna lead of receiver.
2. Adjust oscillator trimmer of variable condenser to resonance. (This adjustment is the rear section of the two-gang condenser—see top view, Fig. 3).
3. Shift test oscillator to 1400 K.C. and pick up signal by rotating condenser and adjust antenna trimmer (front section of gang condenser) to resonance (see top view, Fig. 3).
4. Re-set test oscillator to 600 K.C. and rotate variable condenser to 600 K.C. Adjust series pad in the antenna circuit for maximum gain. This pad is mounted on the side of the antenna can, adjustment "X."
5. Go back and check 1400 K.C. If adjustment is made here, check 600 K.C. again.
6. Check for sensitivity at 1000 K.C. by setting test oscillator to this frequency and picking up the signal by rotating variable condenser. Under no circumstances bend plates of variable condenser sections to correct tracking.

### ADJUST ANTENNA TRIMMER with radio mounted in place

Tune in a weak signal at approximately 600 K.C. with volume control about three-fourths on. Adjust trimmer screw "X" until maximum output is obtained.

### PROCEDURE FOR SETTING THE AUTOMATIC LEVERS

There are five levers on the dial by means of which five stations may be selected. (See "A" Fig. 2).

Make a list of local stations you tune in regularly; any number up to and including five.

Any order of grouping can be used, either by assigning call letters for the levers alphabetically or arranging them to correspond with the calibration on the dial scale, namely starting with the lowest frequency station on the right and so on up in frequency to the highest frequency station on the left.