



Alignment Data and Servicing

Lack of sensitivity and poor tone quality may be due to any one or a combination of causes such as a weak or defective tube or speaker, open or grounded bias resistor, bypass cond. Never attempt to realign set until all other possible sources of trouble have been thoroughly investigated and proved not to be the cause. **NOTE: IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT AN ACCURATELY CALIBRATED TEST OSCILLATOR WITH SOME TYPE OF OUTPUT MEASURING DEVICE BE USED WHEN ALIGNING THE RECEIVER AND THAT THE PROCEDURE BE CAREFULLY FOLLOWED, OTHERWISE THE RECEIVER WILL BE INSENSITIVE AND THE DIAL CALIBRATION WILL BE INCORRECT. THE TRIMMERS WILL BE REFERRED TO BY THEIR FUNCTION AS INDICATED ON THE PARTS DIAGRAM.**

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

I. F. ALIGNMENT. With the gang condenser set at minimum, adjust the test oscillator to 456 KC and connect the output to the grid of the first detector tube (12A8GT) through a .05 or .1 mfd. condenser. The ground on the test oscillator should be connected to the chassis ground. Align all three I.F. trimmers to peak or maximum reading on the output meter.

BROADCAST BAND ALIGNMENT. Connect the test oscillator to the antenna of the set through a 200 mmfd. (.0002) condenser. With the gang condenser set at minimum capacity, set the test oscillator at 1720 KC. and adjust the oscillator (or 1720 KC trimmer) on gang condenser. Next—set the test oscillator at 1400 KC, and tune in the signal on the gang condenser. Adjust the antenna trimmer (or 1400 KC trimmer) for maximum signal. Next set the test oscillator at 600 KC, and tune in signal on condenser to check alignment of coils.

GENERAL DATA. The alignment of this receiver requires the use of a test oscillator that will cover the frequencies of 456, 600, 1400 and 1720 KC and an output meter to be connected across the primary or secondary of the output transformer. If possible, all alignments should be made with the volume control on maximum and the test oscillator output as low as possible to prevent the AVC from operating and giving false readings.

CORRECT ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE. Remove the chassis from the cabinet and set on a bench taking care that no iron or other metal is near the loop. Do not make this setup on a metal bench. The intermediate frequency (I.F.) stages should be aligned properly as the first step. After the I.F. transformers have been properly adjusted and peaked, the broadcast band should be adjusted.

Voltages shown on the circuit diagram are from socket terminals to chassis base. In measuring voltages use a voltmeter having a resistance of at least 1000 ohms per volt. Allowances should be made for variations in line voltage.