

SECTION 2 - AUDIO



SECTION 1- POWER SUPPLY

Section 1

TROUBLE SHOOTING

For the tests in this section, use a d-c voltmeter. Connect the negative lead to the B- bus, test point B; connect the positive lead to the test points indicated in the chart. The voltage readings given were taken with a 20,000-ohms-per-volt meter, at a line voltage of 117 volts, a.c.

Turn the power switch "on," and set the volume control to minimum.

If the "NORMAL INDICATION" is obtained in step 1, proceed with the tests for Section 2; if not, isolate and correct the trouble in this section.

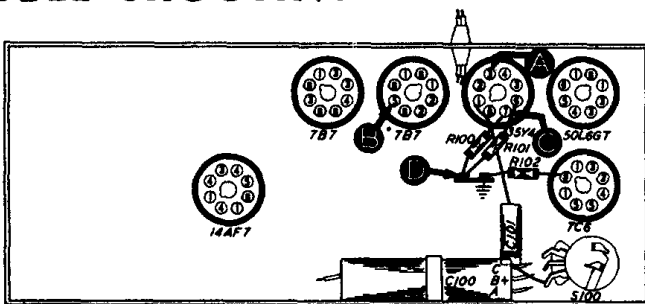


FIGURE 1. BOTTOM VIEW, SHOWING SECTION 1 TEST POINTS

STEP	TEST POINT	NORMAL INDICATION	ABNORMAL INDICATION	POSSIBLE CAUSE OF ABNORMAL INDICATION
1	A	88 volts		Trouble within this section. Isolate by the following tests.
2	C	131 volts	No voltage. Low voltage. High voltage.	Defective: 35Y4, W100, S100. Shorted: C100A. Defective: 35Y4. Open: C100A, R100. Leaky: C103A. Open: R100.
3	D	110 volts	No voltage. Low voltage. High voltage.	Shorted: C103B. Leaky: C100B, C100C, C203*. Open: R101, T203*, R204*.
4	A	03 volts	No voltage. Low voltage. High voltage.	Shorted: C100C. Open: R101. Leaky: C100C. Open: R204*.

Listening Test: Abnormal hum may be caused by open C103A, C103B, C100C, or R102.

* This part, located in another section, may cause abnormal indication in this section.

Section 2

TROUBLE SHOOTING

For the tests in this section, use an audio-frequency signal generator. Connect the generator ground lead to B-, test point B; connect the output lead through a .1-mf. condenser to the test points indicated in the chart.

Set the radio volume control to maximum. Adjust the signal-generator output as required for each step.

If the "NORMAL INDICATION" is obtained in step 1, proceed with the tests for Section 3. If not, isolate and correct the trouble in this section.

