

Six-tube Superheterodyne with Electric Tuning Keys

MODEL L-660

Alignment Frequencies

The chassis must be removed from the cabinet as described above to make the following alignments. The locations of all trimmers is shown in Fig. 1.

IF Alignment

Connect an output meter across the voice coil. Turn the volume control to maximum. Set test oscillator to 455 KC and keep the oscillator output as low as a readable meter reading will permit.

Apply signal to the 12SA7 converter grid through a .05 mfd. capacitor and align progressively the trimmers in the 2nd and 1st IF transformers.

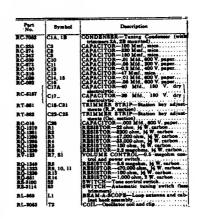
RF Alignment

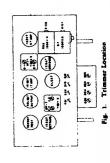
When making the following alignment the loop antenna must be bolted to the chassis by the two mounting screws. Since the glass dial scale is fastened to the cabinet, it cannot be used for reference during the alignment of the chassis outside the cabinet. Use must be made therefore of the four calibration marks at the botton flange of the dial scale reflector plate (immediately below end of dial scale pointer). These marks referring from left to right are as follows: Reference point, 580 KC, 1000 KC, and 1500 KC.

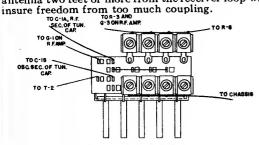
reflector plate (immediately below end of that scale pointer). These marks referring from left to right are as follows: Reference point, 580 KC, 1000 KC, and 1500 KC.

The RF signal should be capacity coupled to the receiver loop by placing a two foot piece of wire for an antenna on the test oscillator output post (high side). Keeping this antenna two feet or more from the receiver loop will generally

With the gang condenser plates completely closed, the end of the pointer should line up with the first mark to the left of the dial reflector plate. If it doesn't the pointer can be moved on the dial cord until it does. Set the signal generator to 1500 KC. Set pointer to the 1500 KC mark (extreme right flange mark) and align (C2B) to the signal. Peak (C2A) for maximum output.







Selector Switch Wiring

