UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED— CAPACITORS MORE THAN 1 MMF CAPACITORS LESS THAN 1 MF RESISTORS ARE 1/2 WATT K=1000

VOLTAGES ARE POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO GROUND

NOTE "A"
AFTER REPLACING TR2, CHECK VOLTAGE ACROSS R5. IF NOT WITHIN RANGE, CHANGE VALUE OF R6 UNTIL VOLTAGE ACROSS R5 IS WITHIN VOLTAGE RANGE SHOWN.

MEASURE COLLECTOR CURRENTS WITH A MILLIAMMETER INSERTED IN SERIES WITH THE CIRCUITS MARKED "X" AND ALSO MEASURE BATTERY CURRENT BY INSERTING METER LEADS IN SERIES WITH BATTERIES

ALIGNMENT

SET VOLUME CONTROL AT MAXIMUM
CONNECT OUTPUT METER OR SCOPE ACROSS VOICE COIL
INDUCTIVELY COUPLE SIGNAL GENERATOR TO RECEIVER
STEP 1, 2 & 3 - SET SIG GEN AT 455 KC, WITH RECEIVER TUNING GANG OPEN.
STEP 4 - SET SIG GEN AT 1620 KC, WITH RECEIVER TUNING GANG OPEN
STEP 5 - SET SIG GEN AT 1500 KC, TUNE RECEIVER TO 1500 KC

STEP 6 - SET SIG GEN AT 580 KC, TUNE RECEIVER TO 580 KC

COMPONENT WIRING DIAGRAM (LATE PROD.)

TROUBLESHOOTING

A check of battery condition and total current drain of the receiver should be made first. All current measurements are made at quiescence with the receiver turned on, volume control at maximum, tuning gang closed, and with no signal conditions.

The total receiver current drain is 16 to 18 mils. This is measured by inserting a milliammeter in series with the batteries.

If an excessive total current drain is recorded, the individual collector currents of each transistor should be checked. An excessive current reading may mean a shorted transistor; no current will indicate that a transistor or associated circuit component is defective.

A single-edge razor blade is a satisfactory tool for cutting the copper circuit wiring so that a milliammeter can be inserted in series with the break to measure the current flow. After each current check is completed, solder the cut carefully to complete the circuit again.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

MODELS P725B P726B