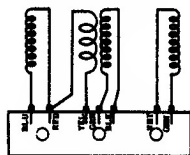
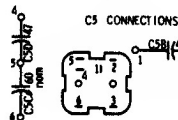


L2 (RF) L3 (OSC) L1 (ANT)



L1, L2, &amp; L3 CONNECTIONS

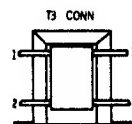


T1 CONN

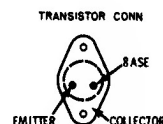


T2 CONN

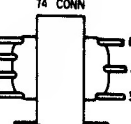
**CAUTION**  
"A" LEAD MUST BE CONNECTED TO POSITIVE (+) SIDE OF POWER SUPPLY. RADIO WILL NOT OPERATE OR DAMAGE TO COMPONENTS WILL RESULT IF CONNECTED OTHERWISE.



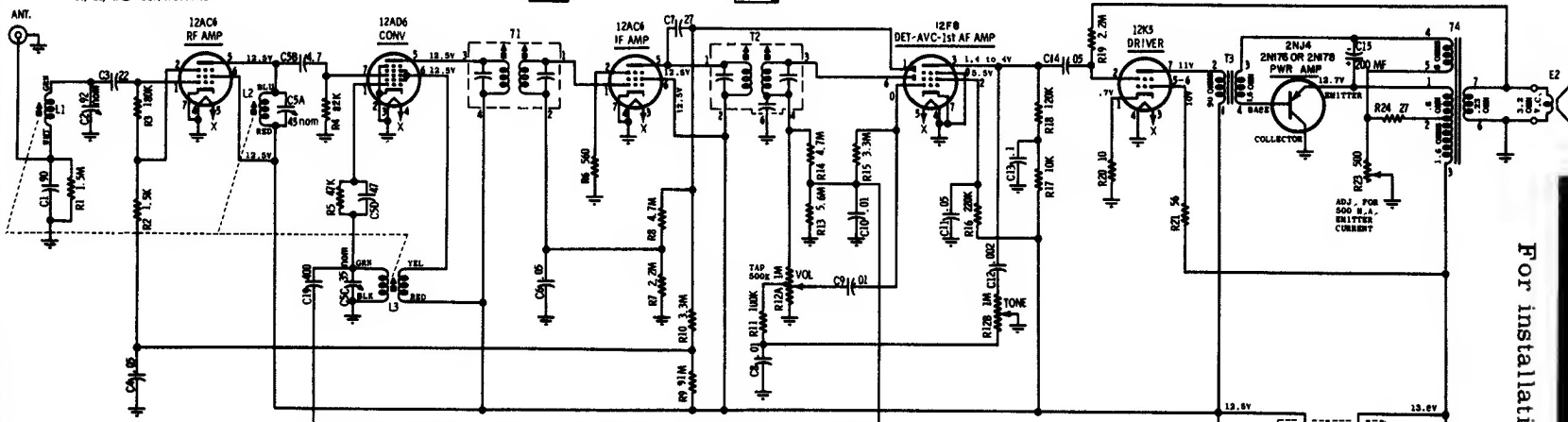
T3 CONN



TRANSISTOR CONN



T4 CONN



## SERVICE NOTES

1. **RADIO POLARITY** - When servicing this radio on the service bench, be sure that the radio housing is connected to the negative side of the power source and that the "A" lead connects to the positive side. If connected otherwise, the radio will not operate and damage to the components will result.

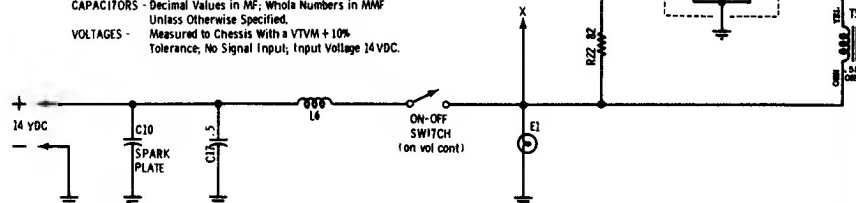
2. **TRANSISTOR REPLACEMENT** - When replacing a transistor, be sure that the transistor contacts are connected as follows: the lead from the driver transformer T-3 to the base terminal; the lead from the output transformer T-4 to the emitter terminal; the collector is automatically grounded when the transistor is mounted to the heat radiator. The schematic diagram shows the position of the transistor electrodes as viewed from the terminal side. Care should be taken when mounting the transistor to the heat radiator; if not securely mounted, the transistor may be damaged from lack of proper heat dissipation. **NOTE:** When a transistor is replaced, the emitter current should be checked. (See **EMITTER CURRENT ADJUSTMENT**). Replace with transistor type 2N176.

3. **EMITTER CURRENT ADJUSTMENT** - To adjust the emitter current, insert a milliammeter in series with the emitter electrode. This can be done by unplugging emitter lead and connecting positive side of milliammeter to lead, and negative side to transistor emitter terminal. Adjust the variable 500 ohm resistor R-23 for 480 ma emitter current.

### NOTES:

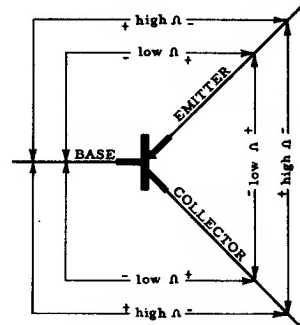
CAPACITORS - Decimal Values in MF; Whole Numbers in MMF Unless Otherwise Specified.

VOLTAGES - Measured to Chassis With a VTVM  $\pm 10\%$  Tolerance; No Signal Input; Input Voltage 14 VDC.



4. **TRANSISTOR CHECK** - The transistor used in the radio can be expected to give unusually long trouble free life. However, transistor checks may be made as follows: a rough check of transistor condition can be made with an ohmmeter. This check primarily measures the ability of the transistor to conduct current in one direction, and to resist current flow in the opposite direction. The resistance in the conduction direction is very low in relation to the resistance in the non-conduction direction. This check is made by connecting the ohmmeter leads as shown. Substituting a known good transistor for a suspected one is the simplest and most positive way of checking transistors.

5. **TUNER REPLACEMENT** - If the tuner is replaced and the oscillator trimmer is too loose to peak at 1610 Kc, remove the 400 mmf capacitor (C-19) from ground and connect it to the tie point between the two audio AVC load resistors R-13 and R-14.



TRANSISTOR RESISTANCE CHECK

For installation in 1956 and 1955 Chevrolet cars.

# MOTOROLA

AUTO RADIO  
MODEL  
CTA6T

Diagram illustrating a shielded antenna assembly. The assembly consists of a central rod connected to a signal generator and a receiver antenna receptacle. The rod is enclosed in a metal shield can, which is grounded. A plug is used to fit the receiver antenna receptacle. Two capacitors (50MMF) are connected between the shield and the rod.

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## ALIGNMENT ADJUSTMENTS AND PARTS LOCATION