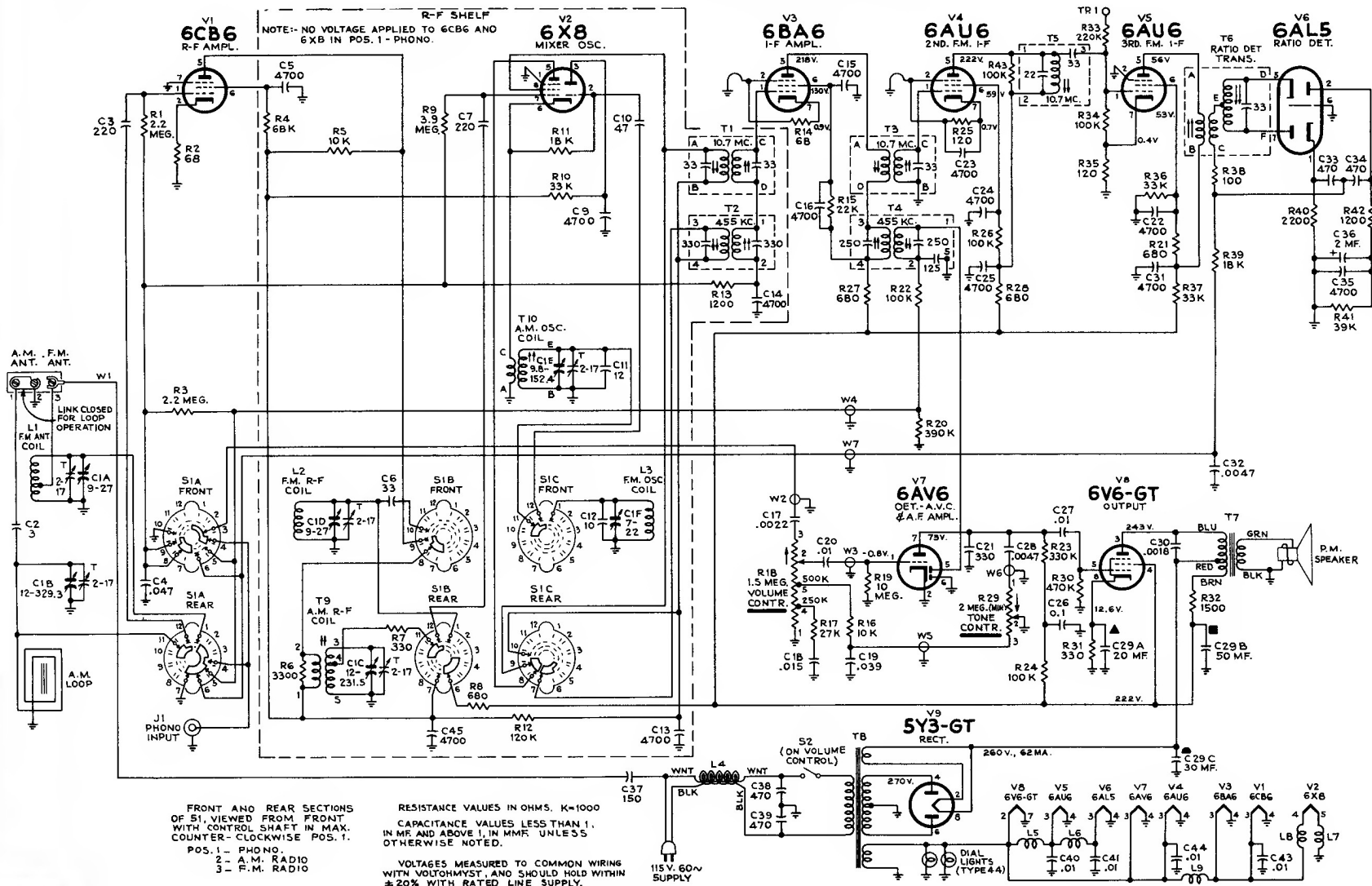


RCA VICTOR

AM-FM Radio Receiver MODEL 6-RF-9

Chassis No. RC1129A

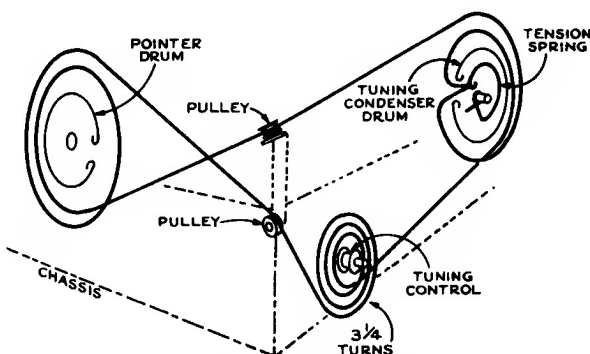


RCA Victor Model 6-RF-9, Chassis RC-1129A

CORE PEAKING

Incorrect peaking can seriously affect gain and bandwidth. The correct peak is noted for the various coils and transformers.

1. The RF transformer core screw should be adjusted on the peak position furthest removed from the coil mounting clip. An incorrect peak may sometimes be obtained with the core screw almost all the way into the clip.
2. The oscillator coil (AM) should be adjusted on the peak obtained with the core coming out the lug end of the coil. When adjusting from the top of the chassis, this is the peak with the core furthest into the coil.
3. The position of the FM IF transformer screws should be noted after adjustment. These cores should be peaked with the core part way out of the coil toward the adjusting hole. It is possible to run the IF cores all the way through the FM windings and obtain a second peak. This will cause serious overcoupling and should be avoided by using a marked adjusting stick. The correct peak is always the first peak obtained when the core is started in from the "backed all the way out" position.



Dial Cord and Drive Assembly

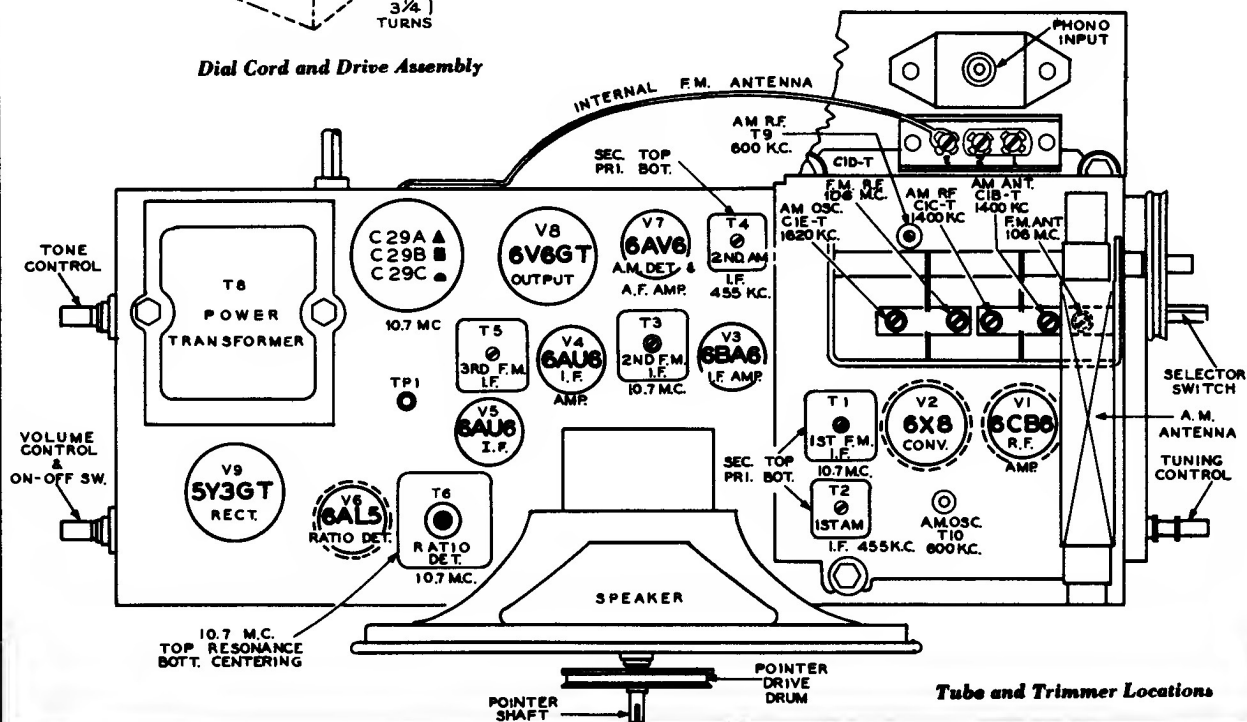
VOLTAGE CHART

Tube	Type	Elements	Pin No.	"AM"	"FM"	Phono.
1	RF amp. 6CB6	Plate	5	195	128	—
		Screen	6	96	65	—
		Cathode	2	0.4	0.5	—
		Grid	1	-1.4	-0.2	—
2	Mixer 6X8	Plate	9	39	38	—
		Screen	8	39	39	—
		Grid	7	-2.8	-1.5	—
	Osc. 6X8	Plate	3	79	66	—
		Grid	2	-6.1	-2.3	—
3	IF amp. 6BA6	Plate	5	195	187	218
		Screen	6	122	100	130
		Cathode	7	0.8	0.9	0.9
		Grid	1	-1.6	—	-1.2
4	IF amp. 6AU6	Plate	5	200	195	222
		Screen	6	65	62	69
		Cathode	7	0.55	0.55	0.65
		Grid	1	—	—	—
5	IF amp. 6AU6	Plate	5	52	50	56
		Screen	6	49	47	53
		Cathode	7	0.36	0.35	0.4
		Grid	1	-0.34	-0.34	-0.3
6	Ratio Det. 6AL5	—	—	—	—	—
7	AF amp. 6AV6	Plate	7	69	69	73
		Grid	1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
8	Output 6V6GT	Plate	3	242	240	243
		Screen	4	200	195	222
		Cathode	8	11.1	10.7	12.8
9	Rectifier 5Y3GT	Fil.	8	257	254	260

The heater voltage of the mixer/oscillator tube (6X8) is approx. 0.4 volt lower than other tubes in the same circuit. This is due to the filament choke coils L7 and L8.

Voltages and currents measured with tuning condenser closed and no signal input should hold within $\pm 20\%$ with rated line voltage.

RCA VoltOhmyst used for measuring all voltages.



Tube and Trimmer Locations

RCA Victor Model 6-RF-9, Chassis RC-1129A

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Due to the use of separate I.F. transformers, there is little interaction between the 10.7 mc. and the 455 kc. adjustments.

There is a slight interaction of adjustments on the tuning condenser between AM and FM.

Final adjustment of AM ant. trimmer should be made with chassis and antenna in cabinet.

Alignment Indicators:

For measuring the developed d-c voltage across C36 during FM alignment an RCA VoltOhmyst or an equivalent meter should be used. An output meter connected across the voice coil is also needed to indicate minimum audio output during FM Ratio Detector alignment.

The RCA VoltOhmyst can also be used to indicate audio output voltage across the voice coil or developed voltage on the AVC bus.

Signal Generator:

For alignment operations connect the low side of the signal generator to the receiver chassis. The output of the signal generator should always be controlled to prevent over-loading or excessive AVC action.

Oscilloscope Alignment:

It is preferable to use a sweep generator and oscilloscope for aligning I.F. and R.F. circuits to obtain a visual observation of curve shape during alignment.

With FM sweep generator connected between FM ant. (#3) terminal and chassis, and oscilloscope connected between the junction of R39-C32 and chassis, the overall FM linearity may be observed. With 100% FM modulation there should be a peak-to-peak separation of 150 kc. with 50,000 microvolts input before noticeable distortion of the sine wave is present.

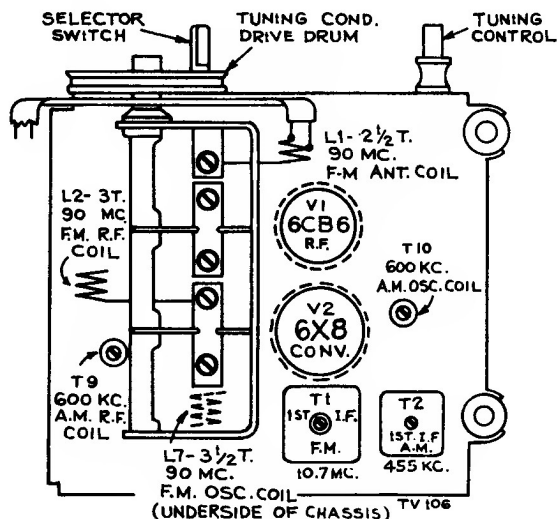
For FM alignment of the ratio detector, connect oscilloscope to junction of 56K resistors as in alignment table, adjusting T6 top and bottom cores for 10.7 mc. crossover and balanced peaks. When aligning other FM tuned circuits, connect oscilloscope to TP1. Follow alignment table sequence, adjusting for maximum gain and symmetry.

AM Alignment

RANGE SWITCH IN AM POSITION

Steps	Connect high side of sig. gen. to—	Sig. gen. output	Turn radio dial to—	Adjust for peak output
1	Pin 1 of V3 6BA6 in series with .01 mfd.	455 kc.	Quiet point at low freq. end	T4 bottom core (pri.) T4 top core (sec.)
2	Tap terminal T9 term. 4 in series with .01 mfd.			T2 top core (sec.) T2 bottom core (pri.)
3	No. 1 terminal on ant. input strip	1620 kc.	High freq. end of dial (min. cap.)	C1E-T
4		1400 kc.	1400 kc. signal	C1B-T ant. C1C-T r.f.
5		Shunt a 10,000 ohm resistor across the r.f. section of the gang.		
6		600 kc.	600 kc. signal	T10 osc.* (Rock gang.)
7		Remove the 10,000 ohm resistor and peak T9 r.f.*		
8	Repeat 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7			

* The correct adjustment of the Osc. (T10) core is that peak obtained with core furthest away from the coil mounting clips. R.F. (T9) core should be set to the peak obtained (2 peaks are seldom obtainable) with core closest to the mounting clips.



FM Coil Locations

FM Alignment

RANGE SWITCH IN FM POSITION— VOLUME CONTROL MAXIMUM—TONE CONTROL CENTER

Steps	Connect high side of sig. gen. to—	Sig. gen. output	Turn radio dial to—	Adjust for peak output
1	Pin 1 of V5 6AU6 in series with .01 mfd.	10.7 mc. modulated 30% 400 cycles	Quiet point at low freq. end	
2	Connect VoltOhmyst across R41-39K resistor. Adjust Sig. gen. output to give 1 volt d-c on VoltOhmyst.			T6 top core for max. d-c voltage across C36
3	Shunt R41 with two 56K $\pm 1\%$ resistors connected in series. Connect VoltOhmyst from center junction of 56K resistors to junction of R39 and C32.			T6 bottom core for 0 volts d-c
4	Pin 1 of V3 6BA6 in series with .01 mfd.	10.7 mc. modulated 30% 400 cycles	Quiet point at low freq. end	VoltOhmyst conn. to TP1. T3 top & bottom cores.
5	Stator of C1D in series with .01 mfd.			T1 top and bottom cores
6	FM Ant. terminals 270 ohm resistor in series #3 term.	90 mc.	90 mc.	Remove bottom shield. **Osc. coil L3
7		106 mc.	106 mc. signal	Replace bottom shield. C1A-T ant., C1D-T r.f.
8		90 mc.	90 mc.	**L1 ant. L2 r.f.
9	Repeat steps 6, 7, and 8 until further adjustment does not improve calibration.			

†† Alternate loading may be necessary to provide accurate observation of peaks.

Alternate loading involves the use of a 680 ohm resistor to load the plate winding while the grid winding of the SAME TRANSFORMER is being peaked. Then the grid winding is loaded with the resistor while the plate winding is peaked. Only one winding is loaded at any one time. Remove the 680 ohm resistor after T3 and T1 have been aligned.

Oscillator frequency is above signal frequency on both AM and FM.

Extreme care should be used to avoid running the I.F. cores all the way through the winding and out the other end.

** Note: FM antenna, mixer and oscillator coils are adjustable by increasing or decreasing the spacing between turns. The location of the tap on the antenna coil is $\frac{1}{2}$ turn to $\frac{1}{4}$ turn from the ground end.