

*11-11-51  
W. W. Hensler*



# INDEX

A N D T E C H N I C A L D I G E S T

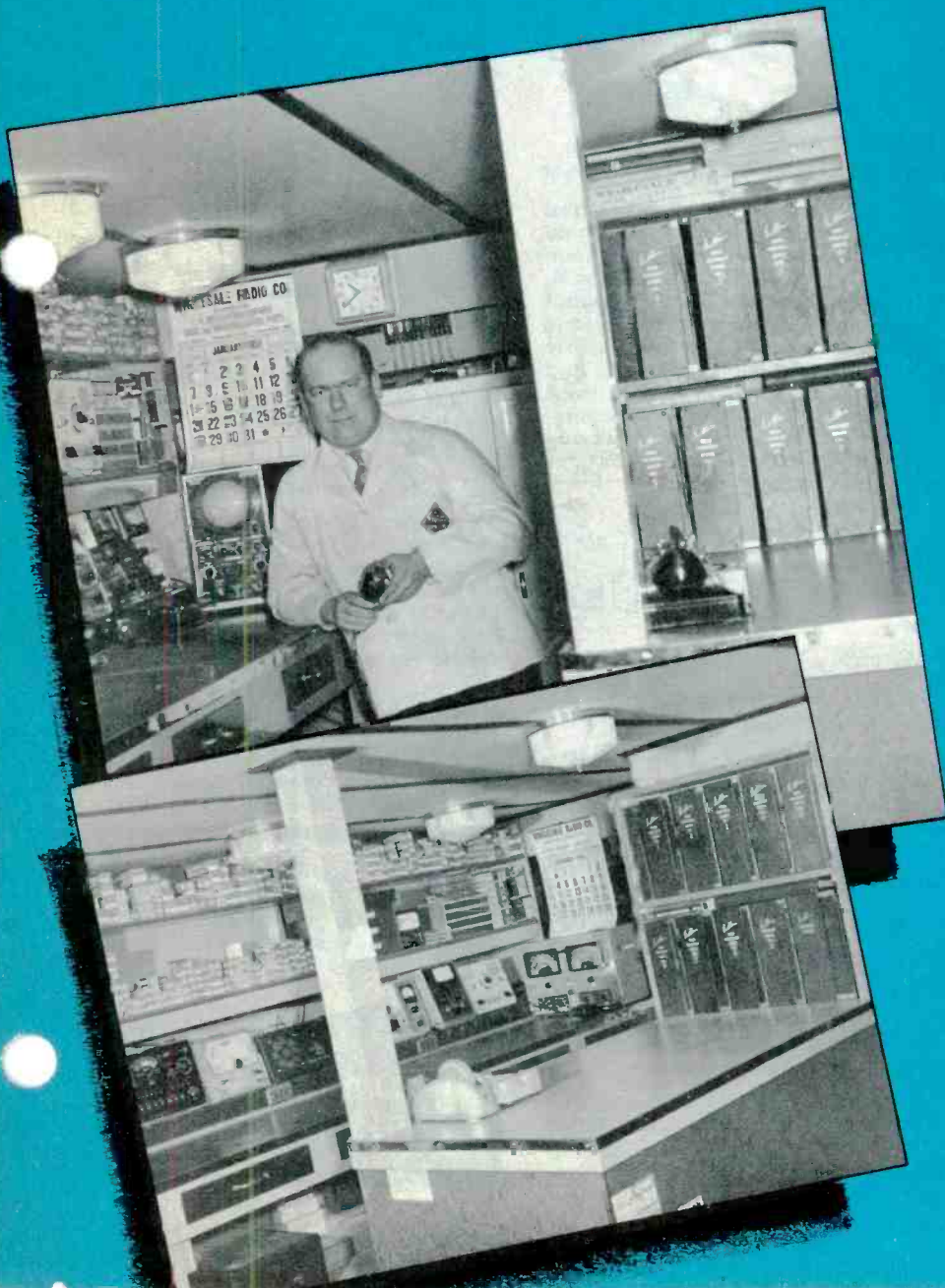
MAY • 1951

including

INDEX No.

26

COVERING PHOTOFACT  
FOLDER SETS 1 THRU 134



## CONTENTS

Shop Talk	
Milton S. Kiver	4
Video IF Amplifiers	
W. William Hensler	5
Converting the RCA Victor 730TV-1	
Robert B. Dunham	11
Dollar and Sense Servicing	
John Markus	17
As I See It	
Walter R. Jones	21
Keyed AGC Application	
R. B. Dunham and W. Wm. Hensler	23
Experiments in Audio	
James R. Ronk	27
PHOTOFACT CUMULATIVE INDEX	
No. 26 Covering PHOTOFACT	
Folder Sets Nos. 1-134 Inclusive	33
Picture Tube Replacement Chart	59
+More or Less—	62

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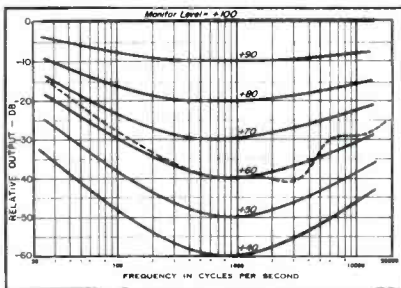
# HOW TO ASSEMBLE LOUDNESS CONTROLS FOR HI-FI TONE AT ANY VOLUME LEVEL WITH IRC Q CONTROLS AND MULTISECTIONS



**IRC Continuously Variable Loudness Control for Accurate Compensation in Most AM, FM, TV Sets**

Here, at last, is a simple Loudness Control that actually lets the listener hear every tone with almost perfect balance—even at whisper level! It is available as a completely assembled unit, stock No. LCI or you can assemble it yourself economically, in just a few minutes, with a few standard parts obtainable from your IRC Distributor. You can install it in most audio systems as easily as you would an ordinary volume control. And you can use it to "upgrade" your service sales—because it's the very thing your customers have wanted for years.

**Compare the Performance of This New Loudness Control with That of Any Other Compensating Device**



Tapped volume controls—stepped-type loudness controls—bass and treble boost circuits—you've probably tried them all at one time or another. And you probably found that none of them gave the performance of a true continuously variable loudness control.

Tapped volume controls afford compensation only when contactor is at the tap. For wider spread of compensation, two or three taps must be used—which makes the controls more difficult and expensive to manufacture. Stepped-type controls permit considerable change of volume between steps, but do not provide full flexibility of adjustment. Also, they are relatively expensive. Bass and treble boost circuits require multiple adjustments with change of volume for ideal compensation.

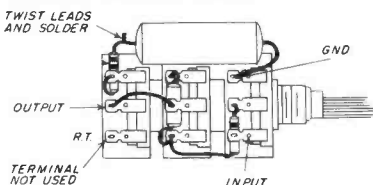
The new Loudness Control, originated by IRC, *does* what these other devices

have failed to do. It is the only continuously variable loudness control that can be easily and inexpensively assembled from standard parts. With it, you boost highs and lows automatically as volume is decreased—maintain depth and brilliance of tone—without expensive parts or multiple adjustments. The chart at left shows response curves for control at various listening levels.



**Here Are All the Parts You Need to Assemble the New IRC Loudness Control**

IRC's small  $\frac{1}{4}$ " Q Control and original Multisections combine with 2 Advanced BT Resistors and 2 capacitors to form the most efficient loudness control you've ever seen. This is the same Q Control with adaptable fixed shaft feature that technicians have widely used to satisfy most replacement requirements. And Multisections for months have provided an easy answer to ganged control requirements. More than likely you've already used IRC's Q Controls and Multisections to assemble standard duals.

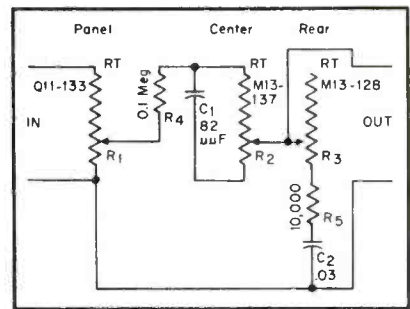


**Here's How Easy It Is to Assemble the New IRC Loudness Control**

Assembling the new IRC Loudness Control is simplicity itself. A glance at the pictorial schematic above will show you how completely easy it is. Here's all you do...

Fasten two specified Multisections to Q Control, as shown, attaching them just as you would switches. Assemble the additional parts—2 BT resistors and 2 capacitors—and make all connections as shown in the diagram. Type 76-1 or 76-2 switches may be added if required. Cut shaft to required length and wire into any high gain audio amplifier.

That's all there is to it. In a matter of minutes, using no special tools, you've assembled a really efficient loudness control that suits most Radio and TV sets.



**Only 3 Connections Needed to Install Control. No Special Taps or Complicated Circuits Required**

The above diagram of the IRC Loudness Control shows not only the simplicity of design—but the ease of installation as well. Actually, there are only 3 connections—IN, OUT and C or GROUND. It's as easy to wire into most audio systems as an ordinary volume control would be.

With only a few exceptions, the new IRC Loudness Control can be used to improve tonal quality in record players, amplifiers, AM and FM radio and television sets.



**Hear for Yourself — and Convince Your Customers. Assemble Your Own Loudness Control Demonstrator**

Every customer, who puts up with ordinary uncompensated volume control, is a prospect for the new IRC Loudness Control. This inexpensive, easily-assembled loudness control demonstrator unit will help you convince them *and sell them*. You can build it yourself—quickly and easily—with IRC's CONCENTRIKIT.

This is the simple kit of universal parts, which you may already have used to assemble concentric duals. As for instructions, we'll furnish them—free of charge.

Your request on a penny postal card will bring you full step-by-step directions for assembling the IRC Loudness Control Demonstrator Unit. We'll also be glad to send you any further information you may wish on the Loudness Control itself.



*Wherever the Circuit Says* 

**INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO.**

423 N. Broad Street—Philadelphia 8, Pa.



# Pick of the Trade

## ANTIQUe BRASS

"From the Army's top level comes the proposal that, in times of emergency, FM and TV stations should be closed down, and only AM broadcast transmitters be allowed to stay on the air. But we seem to recall that Jap planes shot down in the attack on Pearl Harbor were found to have receivers tuned to one of the local AM stations."

MILTON B. SLEEPER, Editor  
*FM-TV, Radio Communication*  
 See March 1951 Issue

★ ★ ★

"During our present emergency the use of only first-class quality material will pay out. It pays big dividends to the radio technician in the end.

"At best, from now on the service technician will be continuously harassed and his time will become more precious as long as the emergency lasts."

HUGO GERNSBACK, Editor  
*Radio-Electronics*  
 See April 1951 Issue

★ ★ ★

"Magnetic Recording Units having a retail value of \$15,000,000 were produced during 1950 by 46 licensees of Armour Research Foundation."

★ ★ ★

## DISTRIBUTORS AND THE SERVICE MAN

"Too often, the importance of the distributor is discounted by the Service Man. Actually, his value to the shop is inestimable.

"It is the distributor who provides that important component or accessory at the right time. He's the man who follows through on the shipments and sees to it that his shelves are stocked with the merchandise required for that installation or servicing call.

"His trained sales personnel often provide the Service Man with vital application guidance. It is the distributor who even assumes the credit responsibility for the service shop.

"The distributor is a true friend of the Service Man and his shop!"

LEWIS WINNER, Editor  
*Service Magazine*  
 See March 1951 Issue

# PF INDEX

## AND TECHNICAL DIGEST

VOL. 1 • NO. 3

MAY, 1951

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## CONTENTS

Shop Talk	
Milton S. Kiver . . . . .	4
Video IF Amplifiers	
W. William Hensler . . . . .	5
Converting the RCA Victor 730TV-1	
Robert B. Dunham . . . . .	11
Dollar and Sense Servicing	
John Markus . . . . .	17
As I See It	
Walter R. Jones . . . . .	21
Keyed AGC Application	
R. B. Dunham and W. Wm. Hensler . . . . .	23
Experiments in Audio	
James R. Ronk . . . . .	27
PHOTOFAC CUMULATIVE INDEX	
No. 26 Covering PHOTOFAC	
Folder Sets Nos. 1-134 Inclusive . . . . .	33
Picture Tube Replacement Chart . . . . .	59
+ More or Less — . . . . .	62



HOWARD W. SAMS, Publisher

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**ABOUT THE COVER:** The photograph is of R. D. Cichy, proprietor of a service shop in Belding, Michigan. Mr. Cichy writes: "Here is an actual 'unsolicited' letter of praise for Sams' Photofact services. I am the guy who always wonders how much was paid for so-called unsolicited testimonials. To keep it short, my business would soon become very tedious if it were not for your most practical way of furnishing service data. Keep up the good work. Enclosed is a photo of what you might call a Sams' shop. Your full set of manuals is one of the most important parts of my shop and as you can see I like to have all I can of it in view of the public."

# Shop Talk

"WHAT TEST EQUIPMENT WILL I NEED AND HOW MUCH MUST I SPEND FOR IT?" is the big problem confronting every technician contemplating television servicing.

The answer to the first question has been given many times and is well known by now. Basically, you need a VTVM, an oscilloscope, an AM signal generator, and a sweep signal generator. If you wish to measure high voltage, a special probe can be bought for the VTVM which will accomplish this job. The same can be said of a high frequency probe. So if you want the absolute minimum, there you have it.

The answer to the second question has not received as much attention as the first, although, to a great extent, it is the more important of the two. While the TV service aspirant can usually figure out what he might need in the way of equipment, he does not know how low he dare go in price and still obtain something worth while. The emphasis here is on low priced equipment because if you can afford a Hickok 610A, or a Simpson Genescope, or a Precision 400-C, or an RCA scope, and others of similar quality, then by all means go out and get them. In test equipment, as in most other items, you get only what you pay for.

The major problem, as the writer sees it, concerns the man who has limited capital to spend, yet who wants to get as many different items for his few dollars as he can. With this in mind, let us examine each of the above mentioned basic instruments and see what you should try to get for your money.

**VTVM.** The VTVM has been around long enough by now to have become quite standard in design. You will readily discover, after some investigation, that nearly all such units employ some form of bridge circuit and that the differences in prices stem primarily from certain refinements that have been added to the instrument. Thus, one VTVM will contain a zero center scale, another will possess an extra Db scale, a third will have a special high frequency probe capable of RF measurements up to 300 mc, etc.

Most of the refinements are good to have and will, to a certain extent, make your servicing tasks easier. But 90 per cent of your TV service work deals with resistance and voltage checks - and so you have to settle in your own mind whether certain refinements are worth the extra money you have to pay for them. If you feel that you are only concerned with the work this meter will have to perform 90 per cent of the time, then get a unit which has only a DC volt scale, an AC volt scale, and a resistance scale. And you will find that it answers your purpose. But

if you feel that you should have one with the additions mentioned above, then adjust your budget to include one of these.

**OSCILLOSCOPES.** The range of prices that you will encounter in oscilloscopes will be more extensive than those of VTVM's. Yet here again you are dealing in circuit refinement rather than basic circuit difference. An expensive oscilloscope will possess high gain and wide frequency response. A less expensive unit will have a frequency response (in its vertical amplifiers) perhaps up to 100,000 cycles and require possibly .2 of a volt input for one inch deflection on the screen. This means that more signal will have to be pumped into the circuit in order to obtain a sizeable pattern.

There is considerable controversy about the bandpass of the vertical deflection amplifiers and how wide this should be for television servicing. For ordinary servicing, where you are generally interested more in determining whether the video signal is present rather than how rectangular its sync pulses are, a frequency response to the vicinity of 100,000 cycles will suffice. The same is true of the vertical and horizontal sweep systems of the TV receiver where the fundamental frequency of the deflection voltages are quite low (vertical 60 cycles, horizontal 15,750 cycles). As the bandpass increases, the pulses more nearly approach their rectangular form. But greater bandpass means lowered gain and to offset this reduction, more amplifiers are needed. Which, in turn, raises the cost of the instrument.

The chief difficulty you will find in low priced oscilloscopes is obtaining one which will give you a sizeable deflection for a moderate input voltage. Pay particular attention to this point because nothing will hamper your service work more than dealing with a small pattern and trying to figure out whether it conforms to the recommended shape or not. Forego a little vertical amplifier response - but try to get as high a deflection sensitivity as possible for the amount of money you can afford to spend.

**SIGNAL GENERATORS.** The problem of the AM signal generator and the sweep generator can be considered at the same time because they serve a common purpose - to help in aligning the various TV circuits. To gain a better appreciation of the job these instruments must do, let us briefly consider the character of the tuned circuits in television receivers.

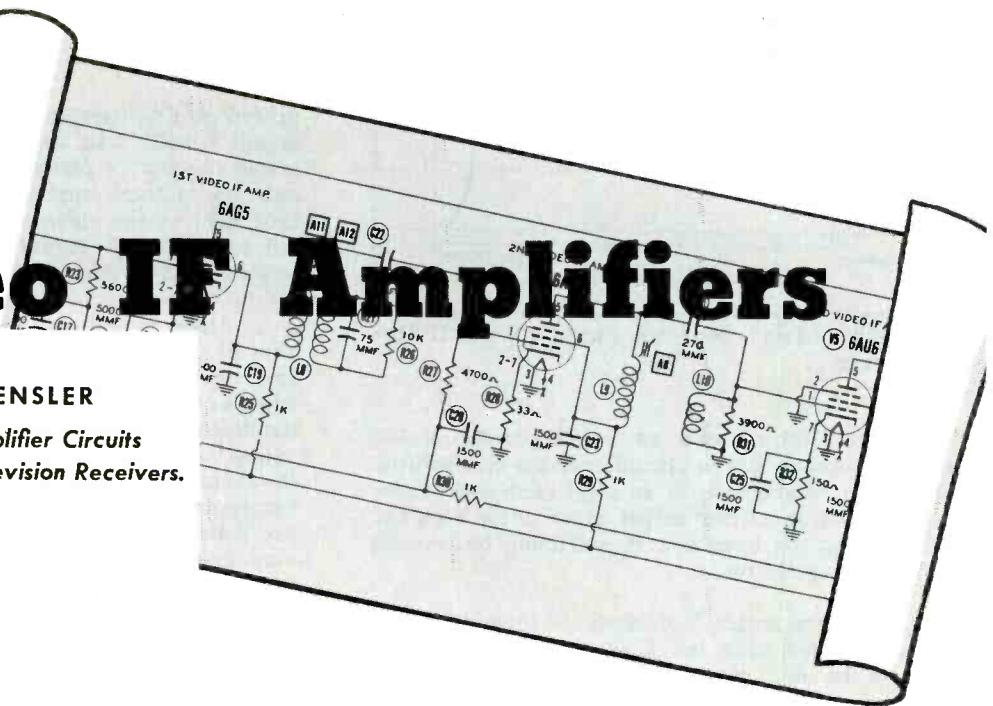
In the RF and video IF stages you will find wide-band amplifiers designed to pass a band of frequencies from 3 to 6 mc wide. Obviously, to properly

◆ ◆ Please turn to page 49 ◆ ◆

# Video IF Amplifiers

by W. WILLIAM HENSLER

A Discussion of Video IF Amplifier Circuits Employed in Commercial Television Receivers.



In order to understand the requirements of video IF amplifier systems, the nature of the signal which the amplifier must handle should be taken into consideration.

The video carrier is an amplitude modulated signal with approximately 4 mc as the maximum modulation frequency. In conventional double sideband transmission, an 8 mc bandwidth would be required to transmit this signal. Since the allocated TV channel is only 6 mc wide, it is obvious that the double sideband method cannot be employed.

It is possible, however, to transmit this intelligence using single sideband transmission. This is accomplished by filtering out one of the side bands at the transmitter. In actual practice, a high pass filter is usually placed in the transmission line between the transmitter and the transmitting antenna, thus filtering out the lower sideband beyond a point approximately 750 kc from the video carrier frequency. This type of transmission is known as "vestigial" sideband modulation, since only a small part, or "vestige," of one sideband is transmitted.

Figure 2-1 shows the frequency distribution at the output of a transmitter operating on Channel 6. The video carrier is 1.25 mc above the low end of the channel, and the sound carrier is .25 mc below the high end of the channel, making the sound and video carriers 4.5 mc apart.

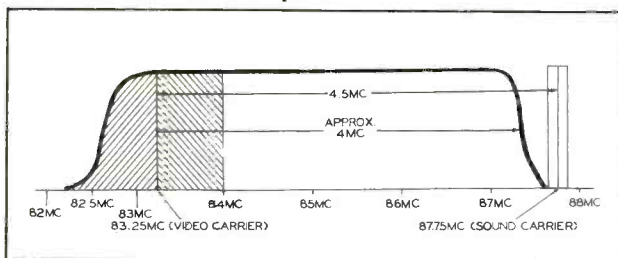


Figure 2-1. Frequency Distribution of a Channel 6 TV Transmitter.

The shaded portion to the right and left of the video carrier represents that part of the signal which has double sideband transmission. In other words, all modulation frequencies below 750 kc will be transmitted with twice the power as compared to those above 750 kc.

If special precautions are not taken in the design and alignment of receiver video IF amplifiers, the lower frequencies will be over-emphasized, resulting in poor picture reproduction.

Referring again to Figure 2-1, it can be seen that in order to utilize the complete transmitted signal, the video IF amplifier must have a bandpass of 4 mc. and must also incorporate some means of reducing the gain of the signal which carries the lower modulation frequencies.

Although the sound transmission has nothing to do with the transmission of picture information, its signal must be taken into account in the video IF amplifier design for several reasons.

There are two major classifications for video IF amplifiers: (1) The separate channel system, where sound IF and video IF signals are amplified separately, and (2) the intercarrier system, where both of the IF signals are amplified in the intercarrier strip.

In the case of the separate channel system, the sound IF signal is removed through the use of trap circuits in the video IF input, and is then fed to the sound IF channel for amplification. Hence, the nature of the sound transmission must be considered for satisfactory trap design and alignment to make sure that the sound does not get through the video IF strip.

In the intercarrier system, the sound IF signal is allowed to continue through the video IF strip, with its amplitude held at a predetermined percentage of the video IF signal.



## VIDEO IF AMPLIFIERS

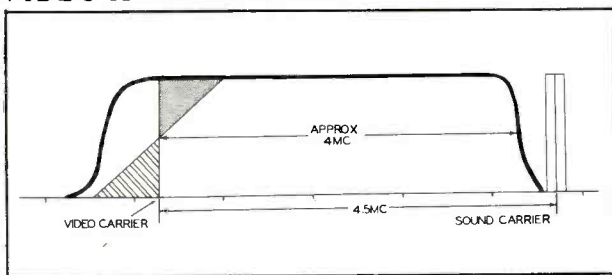


Figure 2-2A. Ideal Separate Channel Video IF Response Curve.

Figure 2-2A shows an ideal separate channel video IF response curve placed over the transmitter output curve. Since this is an ideal response curve, it follows the transmitter output curve at the high end indicating that the bandpass is sufficient to pass all modulation frequencies.

In actual practice, the bandpass may not be the full 4 megacycles wide, but it is shown here as such to indicate the ideal condition.

It should also be kept in mind that the IF response curve will be inverted from that shown in those receivers where the local oscillator operates above the incoming signal.

As mentioned above, some means of preventing over-amplification of the signal representing the lower modulation frequencies must be taken. As can be seen in Figure 2-2A, the video IF amplifier is so aligned that the video carrier is halfway up the slope. The lined area represents the amount of the lower sideband that is passed through the video IF amplifier while the dotted area represents the amount of upper sideband that is not passed. If the video carrier is at the midpoint of the slope, and the slope is straight, the lined and dotted areas will be equal. Under these conditions all frequencies will be amplified an equal amount. If, however, the video carrier is too far up the slope, too much of the lower sideband will be passed, resulting in over-emphasis of the lower frequencies. On the other hand, if the video carrier is too far down the slope, the lower frequencies will be weak, resulting in poor reproduction.

Figure 2-2B shows an ideal response of an intercarrier IF placed over the frequency distribution curve of the transmitter. The response curve is the same as that in Figure 2-2A at the video carrier end but differs at the other end. A "shelf" has been added which allows the sound IF frequency to be amplified in the video IF amplifier, but at a much lower level than the video carrier. In actual practice the "shelf" may not be nearly so pronounced as shown or, as in many cases, the sound carrier is

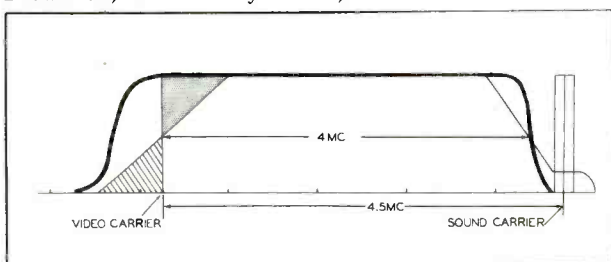


Figure 2-2B. Ideal Intercarrier IF Response Curve.

placed at a predetermined point up the slope and no actual "shelf" will be present. In either case the sound carrier is placed at a point which provides only 5% of total amplitude. At the video detector the beat note of the video and sound carriers produces a 4.5 mc sound IF signal which is trapped out and fed to the sound IF portion of the receiver.

Some means must be provided to control the gain of the video IF amplifier since all signals that are received will not be of the same strength. Otherwise, weak signals would not be amplified enough for the detected signal to be useful. Likewise, if the gain cannot be reduced when receiving strong signals, overloading will occur. Several methods have been incorporated to vary the gain of the IF amplifier. In one case a varying bias is manually applied to the bias line of the IF strip. In other circuits a control in the cathode circuits of the IF amplifiers is manually operated to control the gain.

At the present time, however, the trend is to incorporate some means of automatic gain control where the signal itself is used to develop a bias that is proportional to the amplitude of the signal. Through this means the signal will adjust the gain of the amplifier so that an approximately equal signal is developed at the video detector load whether the signal is weak or strong.

The video IF amplifier must be so designed that there is a minimum of noise developed within the circuit. Special care must be taken in selecting the type of tubes and circuits to be used. Pentode tubes are almost always used because of their high transconductance which makes possible a reasonable gain even though low Q coils are used in the tuned circuits. The amplifier must be stable at all gain settings as any tendency for oscillation will result in poor picture reproduction.

The choice of video IF frequency that is used is important. The higher the frequency, the easier it becomes to obtain full bandpass with a minimum of stages. As the frequency is increased, however, the gain decreases and the possibility of unstable operation increases. Thus it can be seen that a compromise must be made. The most popular frequencies that have been used for video and sound IF is in the region between 21 and 26 mc. At these frequencies a reasonable gain, as well as adequate bandpass, can be achieved. In a receiver using these IF frequencies, however, it is necessary to operate the local oscillator at a frequency which is within some of the television channels. Under these conditions the radiation from the oscillator may interfere with the reception on another receiver.

Considerable work has been done on tuners to keep oscillator radiation at a minimum but the results are not always the same on production models. The present trend is to increase the IF frequency which places the oscillator frequency farther away from the incoming signal. The oscillator frequency is then more easily attenuated in the tuned circuits of the tuner. With the IF in the 41 to 46 mc range, the operating point of the oscillator does not fall within any of the television channels. The recent action of the Federal Communications Commission provides

tentative approval of the 41 to 46 mc range. The use of these higher frequencies is made possible by the development of higher gain tubes which will provide adequate gain at these frequencies.

In order to reject unwanted signals, trap circuits are employed in the video IF strip. The traps may be absorption, series or parallel tuned circuits. The type that is employed depends on the nature of the signal that is being rejected and also the circuit in which it is used. The operation of each of these traps will be discussed later.

The video IF amplifier must be selective. That is, it must be able to reject signals that are not within the channel which is being received. Because of past experience in radio, it is a natural tendency to associate selectivity with an amplifier having a very narrow bandpass. By definition selectivity means the ability to discriminate or separate a predetermined band of frequencies from all other signals. Thus applied to television reception, good selectivity would require that a receiver accept only those frequencies within the television band being received and reject all other signals. It would seem that such good selectivity would not be required since adjacent channel assignments are not made in a given locality. It is possible, however, to have a receiver operating at a point between two stations that are operating on adjacent channels where adjacent channel rejection would be required. It is because of this possibility that adjacent channel sound and video traps are incorporated.

Another need for good selectivity is for the rejection of interfering signals that are near the channel which is being received. The results of an interfering signal are much more objectionable in TV reception than in sound reception, since it may degrade the picture and, in some cases, may cause loss of synchronization. Obviously, if the interfering signal is within the frequency limits of the desired channel, it will be accepted as a part of the desired signal and very little can be done to reject it. Good selectivity, however, will make possible the rejection of unwanted signals outside the frequency limits of the desired channel.

From the requirements set forth so far it has been established that a video IF amplifier should provide the following:

1. Adequate Bandpass.
2. Compensation for Vestigial Sideband Transmission.
3. Trap Circuits to Reject Unwanted Signals.
4. Variable Gain.
5. Stable Operation.
6. Sufficient Gain with a Minimum of Noise.
7. Good Selectivity.

## TUNED CIRCUITS

Some of the requirements above are design problems and do not directly concern the service technician. The problem of obtaining adequate bandpass, however, must be solved quite frequently when an alignment is performed on the video IF strip. The alignment procedure that is followed is governed by the type of tuned circuits that are employed. Three basic types of tuned circuits used in television video IF amplifiers, up to the present time, listed in their order of popularity, are as follows:

1. Stagger Tuned.
2. Transformer Coupled.
3. Bandpass Circuits.

The simplest method of obtaining adequate bandpass in a video IF amplifier is through the use of several single tuned stages. Each of the stages are tuned to different frequencies making possible the wide bandpass of the complete video IF strip. Since the coils are tuned to different frequencies, the tendency for oscillation is decreased, making the production problem easier as far as placement of parts is concerned. The coils themselves need not be high Q units. On the contrary they should be low Q units to provide a wider response. This makes it possible to keep down the cost of the coils resulting in lower production costs.

Figure 2-3 shows the response curve of a single tuned stage, along with a partial schematic of a stage representative of the type used in video IF amplifiers.

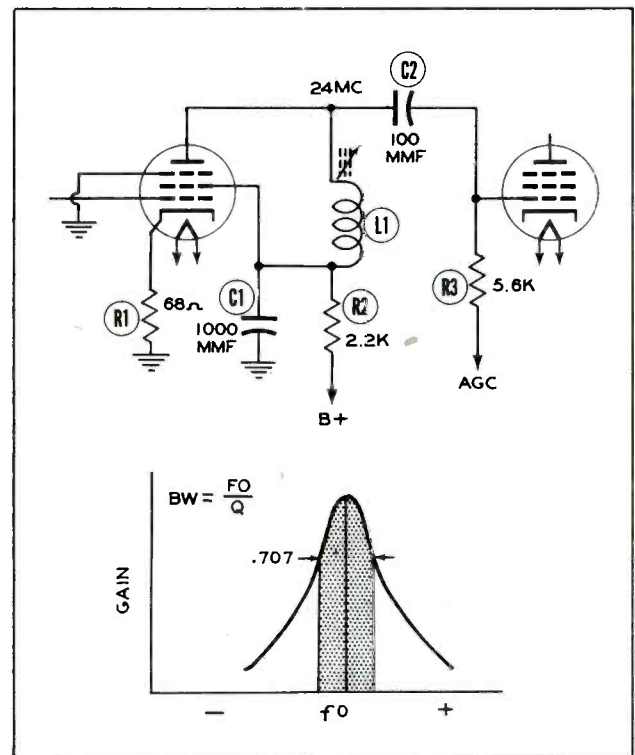


Figure 2-3. Response Curve and Circuit of Single Tuned Stage.

A single tuned coil (L1) is placed in the plate circuit of the 6AU6. L1 is tuned by the output and input capacities of the two tubes along with the distributed capacity of the wiring. Use of a minimum capacity makes possible a higher inductance value for L1 over the value which would be permissible if more capacity were placed in the capacitive branch of the tuned circuit. Thus a higher L to C ratio can be maintained, making possible more gain in the circuit.

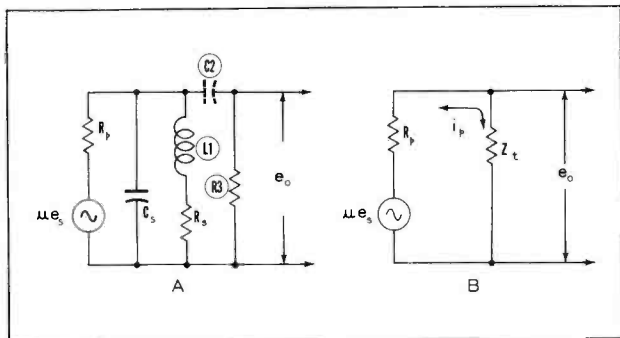


Figure 2-4. Equivalent Circuit of Circuit in Figure 2-3.

The gain of a stage having a plate load which is small in comparison with the plate resistance of the tube, is dependent upon the transconductance of the tube and the impedance of the load. Figure 2-4A shows the equivalent circuit of the video IF amplifier illustrated in Figure 2-3.  $E_S$  represents the signal voltage,  $R_p$  the plate resistance of the tube,  $C_S$  represents the tube capacity along with the distributed capacity,  $R_S$  is the series resistance of L1, and  $R_3$  is the grid resistor.  $C_2$  can be disregarded in the equivalent circuit as its reactance is so low at the operating frequency. Since the signal is developed across the parallel network of  $C_S$ , L1 and  $R_3$ , these three branches can be lumped together and designated as  $Z_t$ , the total impedance of the load. This is shown in Figure 2-4B.

Current ( $I_p$ ) will flow in the closed circuit and the voltage\* ( $\mu E_S$ ) will be divided between  $R_p$  and  $Z_t$ . With  $Z_t$  extremely small in comparison to  $R_p$ , any change in  $Z_t$  (as long as its value is kept low) will not change the amount of current flowing in the circuit. Since the amount of current remains constant, the gain of the stage (the voltage across  $Z_t$ ) can be changed only by varying the value of  $Z_t$ .

In conclusion, it has been said that the gain of a stage having a load which is extremely small in comparison to the plate resistance of the tube, is dependent upon the  $G_m$  of the tube and impedance of the load. In order to obtain maximum gain, the L to C ratio should be kept as high as possible and a tube having a high mutual conductance should be employed.

The impedance of a parallel resonant circuit is in proportion to the Q of the circuit. The higher the Q, the higher the impedance and vice versa. Another characteristic of the circuit which is dependent on the Q is the bandwidth. The bandwidth, at the half-power point, is equal to the resonant frequency divided by the Q of the circuit. Assuming that the resonant frequency of the circuit shown in Figure 2-3 to be 24 mc, and the Q to be 10, the bandwidth of the circuit would be 2.4 mc. By increasing the Q,

in order to increase the impedance, the bandwidth of the circuit would be decreased. Some compromise must be made in arriving at the value of the effective Q so that a reasonable gain can be achieved and still maintain adequate bandpass.

The coil illustrated in Figure 2-5 is a tunable choke representative of the type that is used in stagger-tuned video IF systems. A core has been removed from another identical coil and is shown alongside to illustrate its construction. In taking measurements on this coil, the minimum inductance, with the slug all the way out, was found to be 1.75 microhenries, and the maximum inductance, with the slug all the way in, was found to be 4.1 microhenries. The Q of the coil is 75.

The circuit shown in Figure 2-3 employs this type of coil to perform the functions of L1. Note that no additional capacity is placed across L1 other than the tube capacity and the distributed capacity of the wiring. In order to resonate the circuit with the slug set all the way in, to achieve maximum inductance, the maximum allowable capacity in the circuit would be 10 mmf. The input and output capacities of the two tubes are across the coil, and, by referring to the tube manual, the sum of these two capacities is found to be 10.5 mmf. This does not allow for distributed capacity or Miller Effect, so it is obvious that this amount of inductance cannot be used. Assuming that the total capacity in the circuit is 15 mmf., an inductance of approximately 2.9 microhenries would be required. This is well within the range of the tunable choke shown in Figure 2-5.

The reactance of the coil at this setting would be 437 ohms, and assuming that the effective Q of the circuit could remain at 75, the total impedance of the

\*The voltage developed in the circuit (Figure 2-4B) is equal to the signal voltage ( $E_S$ ) times the amplification factor ( $\mu$ ) of the tube or  $\mu E_S$ . The current that will flow in the circuit is limited by  $R_p$  and  $Z_t$ , therefore the current in the circuit can be stated as:

$$I_p = \frac{\mu E_S}{R_p + Z_t} \quad \text{(Equation 2-1)}$$

The voltage out ( $E_o$ ) equals the current through the load times the load impedance or:

$$E_o = I_p \times Z_t \quad \text{(Equation 2-2)}$$

Substituting the equation 2-1 for  $I_p$  in equation 2-2 we have:

$$E_o = \frac{\mu E_S \times Z_t}{R_p + Z_t} \quad \text{(Equation 2-3)}$$

The voltage output of any stage equals the voltage input, times the gain or:

$$E_o = \text{Gain} \times E_S \quad \text{(Equation 2-4)}$$

Substituting equation 2-4 for  $E_o$  in equation 2-3 and removing  $E_S$  from both sides we have:

$$\text{Gain} \times E_S = \frac{\mu E_S \times Z_t}{R_p + Z_t} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Gain} = \frac{\mu \times Z_t}{R_p + Z_t} \quad \text{(Equation 2-5)}$$

Since in this case  $Z_t$  is extremely small in comparison with  $R_p$ , the quantity of  $R_p$  plus  $Z_t$  may be considered as  $R_p$  only, making the equation 2-5 read:

$$\text{Gain} = \mu \times \frac{Z_t}{R_p} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Gain} = \frac{\mu}{R_p} \times Z_t \quad \text{(Equation 2-6)}$$

The transconductance ( $G_m$ ) of a tube equals the amplification factor ( $\mu$ ) divided by the plate resistance ( $R_p$ ):

$$G_m = \frac{\mu}{R_p} \quad \text{(Equation 2-7)}$$

Substituting equation 2-7 for  $\frac{\mu}{R_p}$  in equation 2-6 we have:

$$\text{Gain} = G_m \times Z_t \quad \text{(Equation 2-8)}$$



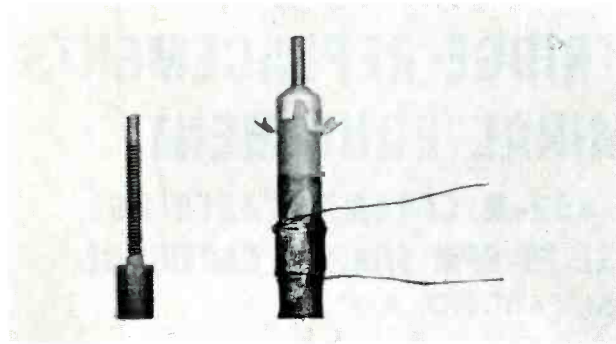


Figure 2-5. Tunable Choke Used in Stagger-Tuned Video IF Systems.

load would be 437 times 75 or 32,775 ohms. The mutual conductance of the 6AU6 tube is listed at 4450 micromhos which would provide a gain of around 145. Gains of this quantity cannot be obtained in this type of circuit for several reasons, the most important of which is the need for lowering the Q of the circuit to obtain wider bandpass. With a Q of 75, a tuned circuit of this type would have bandpass of only 320 kc which falls far short of the requirements. If the effective Q were lowered to a value between 6 and 10, however, the bandpass would widen out to between 2.4 and 4 mc, and the stage will give a gain of 10 to 17 which is average. It should be kept in mind that the above calculations do not exactly duplicate the design characteristics of the circuit, but are given as an example to show what problems are involved. By gaining a better understanding of the design problems of this type of circuit, the service technician will be able to make component replacements and be assured of proper performance.

R3, in the partial schematic of Figure 2-3, serves as the grid return for the following stage, and also acts as a shunt across L1 to aid in lowering the Q. A resistance placed across a coil lowers the Q since the resistance is shunting the load resulting in a lower total impedance. In this type of circuit, all the developed signal is coupled to the following stage. If the gain is excessive, regeneration might take place. By varying the value of the shunt in the circuit the gain of the stage can be held below the oscillation point. When making replacement of these

resistors, exact duplicates must be used to maintain proper gain and bandpass in the video IF strip.

Figure 2-6 is a schematic of a video IF strip employing tunable chokes similar to the type illustrated in Figure 2-5.

Four 6AU6 type tubes are employed, having stagger-tuned circuits to obtain adequate bandpass. Note that all the coils are tuned to different frequencies which widens the frequency response and also lessens any tendency for oscillation in the strip. AGC is applied to each stage with a ladder-type decoupling network added to prevent feedback through the AGC line. The plate and screen of each stage is also decoupled by means of an RC network.

Tracing the signal through the circuit, we find that the output of the mixer has a parallel tuned circuit composed of L1 and the output capacity of the mixer tube. The mixer is decoupled by C1 and R2. The signal is coupled to the 1st IF grid by C2, and R3 serves as the grid load of the tube. The value of R3 is 8200 ohms which lowers the effective Q of L1, thereby broadening its bandpass characteristics.

The second and third IF stages are essentially the same as the first IF except for the values of the grid resistor and the decoupling resistor in the plate and screen circuit. Another change is the addition of an unbypassed 68 ohm resistor in the cathode circuit to introduce a very small amount of degeneration. This has the effect of increasing the input resistance of the tube and also lessens the change of input capacity caused by the Miller effect. The small loss in gain can be disregarded, since the advantage of decreasing the capacity change due to Miller effect overshadows this disadvantage.

The tuned circuit of the last IF stage differs from the others in that it has a resistive plate load and the coil is moved to the right of the coupling capacitor. Since it is necessary to use a low value detector load, a low DC resistive path is required at the input side of the diode to prevent a loss of signal at the input side.

It is interesting to note that this IF amplifier has no traps. The selectivity is achieved by proper stagger tuning of the tunable chokes. All of the chokes

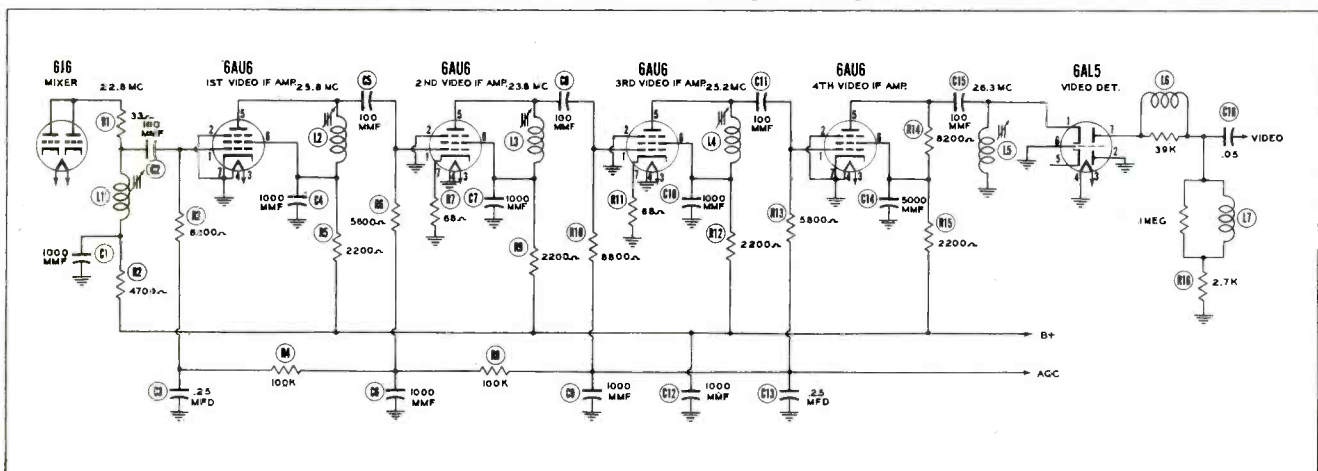


Figure 2-6. Complete Stagger-Tuned Video IF Strip Using Tunable Chokes.

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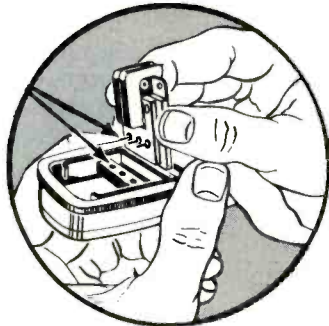
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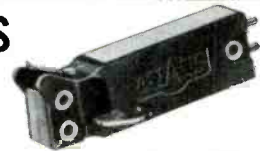


COMPLETE REFERENCE CHART on Astatic Cartridges which are replacements for various Admiral Phonographs and Phonograph Combinations is available. Write for Form No. 51.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Model No.	Element Type	List Price	Minimum Needle Pressure	Output Voltage 1000 c.p.s. 0.5 Meg Load	Frequency Range c.p.s.	Needle Type	Approx. Net Wt. in Grams	Code
402-M	Ceramic	\$6.90	12 gr.	0.7* *Audio-tone Test Record	50 to 10,000	G-78 (osmium tip)	8	ASWZN

## ASTATIC AC-AG AND AC-J CRYSTAL CARTRIDGES ARE IDEAL REPLACEMENTS FOR ADMIRAL 409A13, 409A13-1 AND 409A300 CARTRIDGES



**SPECIFICATIONS**

Model	List Price	Minimum Needle Pressure	Output Voltage 1000 c.p.s. 0.5 Meg Load	Frequency Range c.p.s.	Needle Type	Application	Code
AC-J	\$8.90	5 gr.	1.0**	50 to 10,000	A-1 (1-mil sapphire tip)	Replaces Admiral 409A300	ASWYJ
AC-AG-J	8.90	6 gr.	1.0**	50 to 10,000	A-AG† (sapphire tip)	Replaces Admiral 409A13 and 409A13-1	ASWYH

\*Audio-tone 78-1 Test Record.  
\*\*RCA 12-5-31V Test Record.

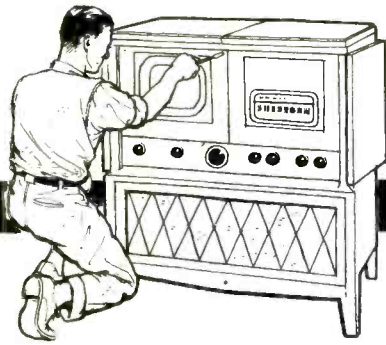
†"ALL-GROOVE" Needle tip of special design and size to play either 33½ and 45 RPM (narrow groove) or 78 RPM (standard groove) records.

**OTHER ASTATIC REPLACEMENTS FOR ADMIRAL CARTRIDGES**

ADMIRAL PART NO.	ASTATIC REPLACEMENT	ADMIRAL PART NO.	ASTATIC REPLACEMENT
A-1372- (33025)	402-M	409A13	AC-AG-J
409A1	L-92A	409A13-1	AC-AG-J
409A2	L-92A	409A300	AC-J
409A3	L-92A	409A301	AC-J
409A10	L-29		



*Astatic Crystal Devices manufactured under Brush Development Co. patents*



## Converting the RCA Victor 730TV-1 to 14 inch Operation

by Robert B. Dunham

The cabinet and chassis design of the RCA Victor Model 730TV1 (See Figure 1) is such that it may be converted to use a 14" rectangular tube with a minimum of physical changes in the chassis and the cabinet. Figure 2 illustrates this model after conversion to use a 14" tube.

This set incorporated a 10" tube as original equipment and the tube was mounted unusually high above the chassis to position it at a point that would follow the design of the cabinet. The resulting added height of the deflection yoke and focus coil above the chassis, makes it possible to mount the 14" tube in the original bracket and still allow the tube to clear the components on the chassis. The front of the tube is supported by a cutout in a subpanel at the front of the cabinet. It is necessary to cut a new opening in this subpanel to support the new tube. The front panel of the receiver can be removed by taking out the two screws at the top of the panel. This will permit the alteration of the front panel to be performed on the work bench, which is much easier than doing the work within the cabinet itself.

Because of the minor nature of the cabinet work required in this conversion, it can be performed in the service shop without the need of special wood working tools. A complete description of the cabinet work required is given later. It is suggested that no work be done on the cabinet until the electrical con-



Figure 2. The Converted Receiver.

version of the chassis is completed. This practice is wise to follow on any conversion job, so that in the event the chassis cannot be converted for some unforeseen reason, it can be restored to its original circuitry and placed back in the cabinet.

### CIRCUIT CHANGES

A partial schematic showing the original wiring in the horizontal circuit is shown in Figure 3. The components located in the high voltage compartment, which need to be removed in this conversion, are shown in Figure 4. These components are the horizontal output transformer, the width coil and the high voltage filter capacitor. After the removable section of the high voltage compartment was taken off, the leads to terminals 1, 4, 5 and 6 were unsoldered and the four screws which mount the horizontal transformer to the HV compartment were removed. The remainder of the high voltage compartment was then taken off which gave access to the high voltage rectifier filament leads. After these filament leads were unsoldered, the horizontal output transformer was removed. The high voltage filter capacitor is mounted in a single clip socket in this model and was removed by slipping the clip off the top connector pin and lifting the capacitor from the socket. The original width coil was then removed from the bracket. This completed the removal of the major components from the HV compartment.




Figure 1. RCA Victor Model 730TV1.



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**AUTO VIBRATOR TRANSFORMER SHEET-FORM No. 3**, dated DEC. 30, 1950, shows model No., Net, List prices and Specs. of VIBRATOR TRANSFORMERS for FORD-GM-MOTOROLA and MOPAR car radios. Also simple easy-to-read replacement guide covering 30 manufacturers.

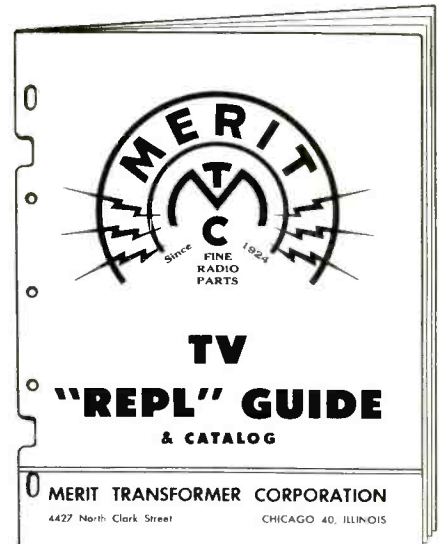
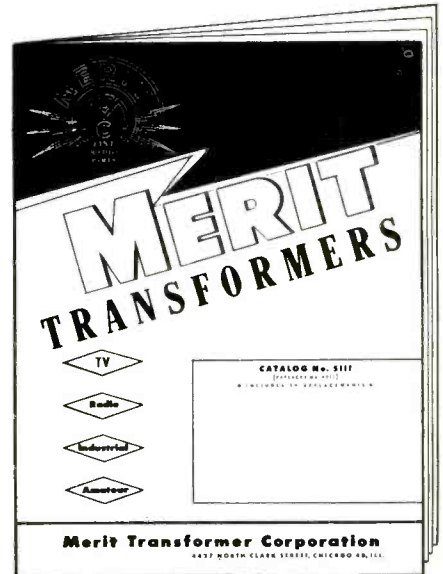
**MERIT OUTPUT TRANSFORMER CHART-FORM No. 4**, single sheet shows proper Merit output transformer for use with all popular output tubes. Both MERIT specific and universal types are shown. Mounting style is included for further convenience.

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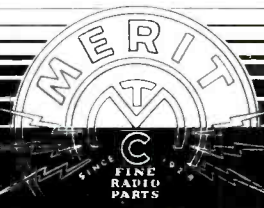
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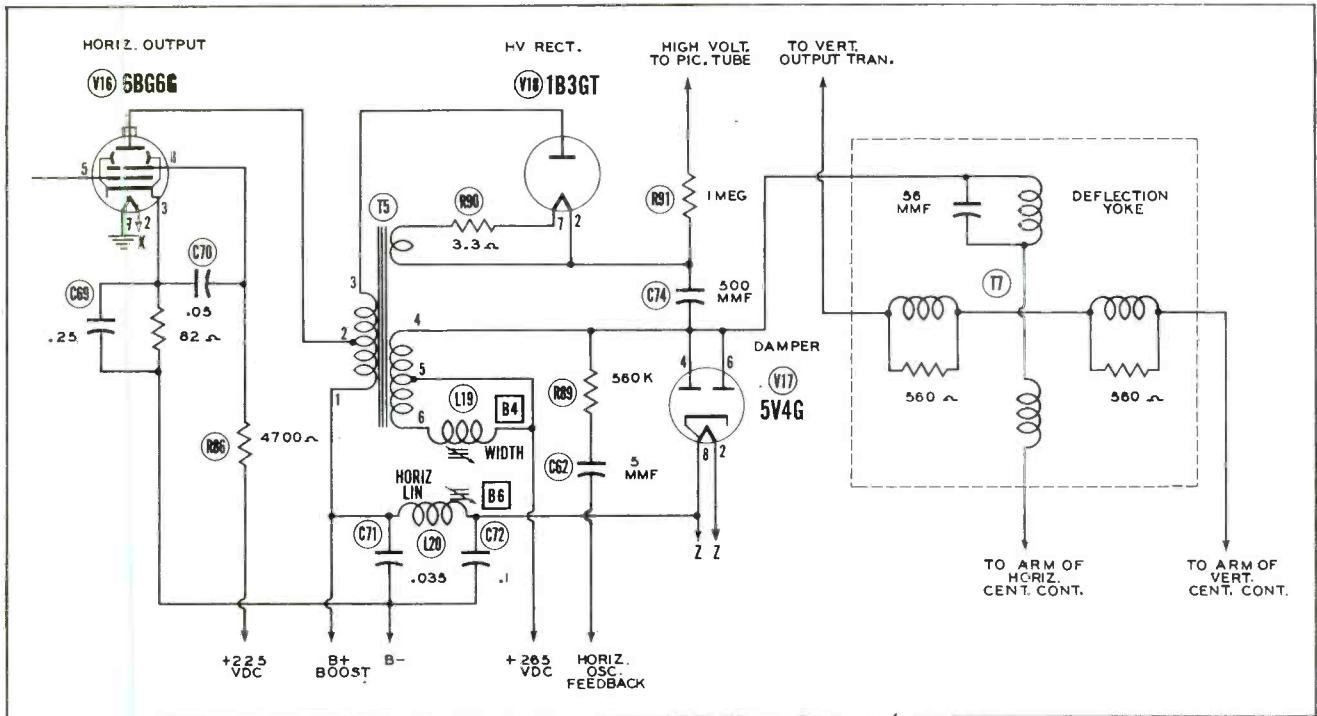


Figure 3. Schematic of Original Horizontal Sweep Circuit.

The new high voltage capacitor was then inserted in the original capacitor socket and the top clip connected. A 15 or 20 KV unit should be used since the original unit has a 10 KV rating and might break down under the voltage developed in the revised circuit. The new horizontal output transformer, a Merit type HVO-6, was then mounted. It was positioned close to the high voltage rectifier socket so that the high voltage rectifier filament leads could be kept as short as possible. This required the drilling of three holes to mount the new unit. The placement

of the components is shown in Figure 6. The filament leads were then soldered to the proper tube socket terminals.

Editor's Note: As this goes to press, the Merit Transformer Corporation is starting production on a type HVO-7 horizontal output transformer which is identical electrically to the HVO-6. The type HVO-7, however, has a mounting bracket which is drilled to fit in the same mounting holes used by the original RCA transformer. The leads on this unit are long enough to allow it to be mounted in the same location and position as the original unit. If the HVO-7 transformer is used there will be no need for drilling the new mounting holes previously described in connection with the Merit type HVO-6.

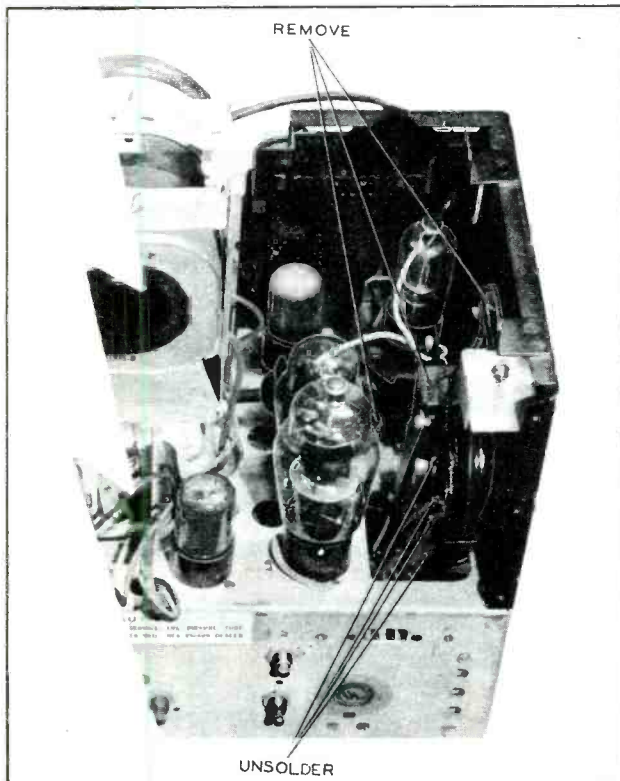


Figure 4. High Voltage Compartment.

The next step was the mounting of the new width coil, a Merit type MWC-1. This coil is slightly larger than the original unit and requires slight reaming of the hole in the width coil bracket. After the width coil was mounted in the bracket, the side of the high voltage compartment was remounted on the chassis. The leads to the horizontal output transformer were then soldered to the proper terminals as indicated in the schematic of Figure 5.

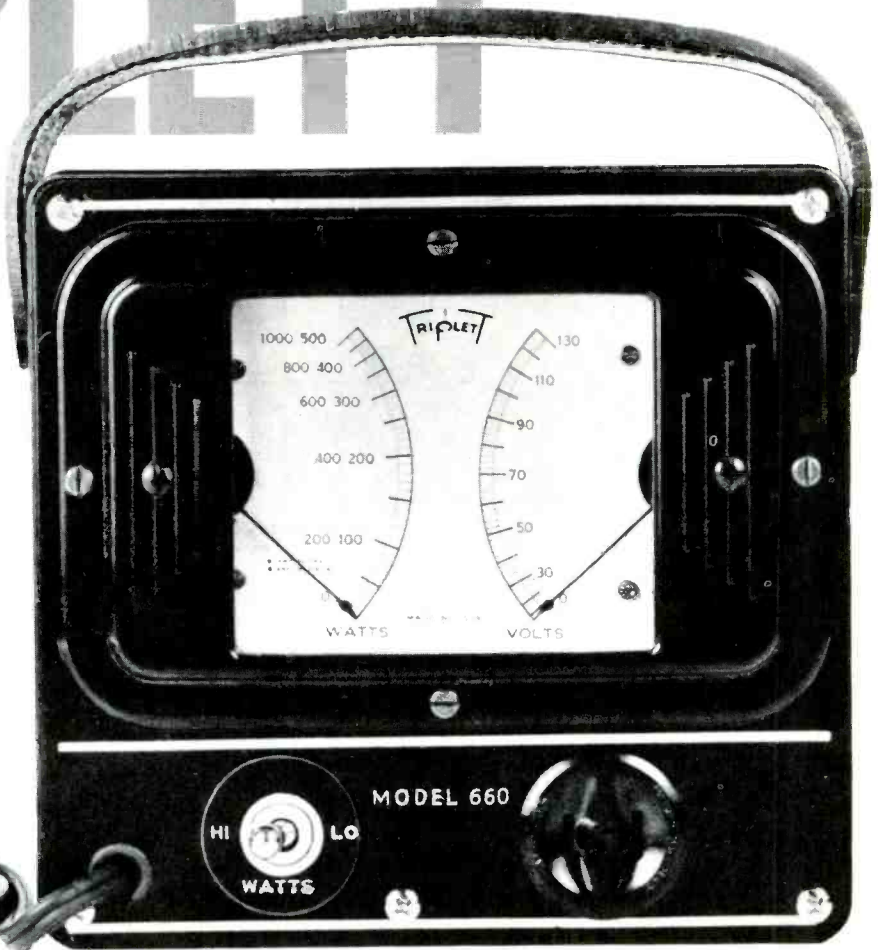
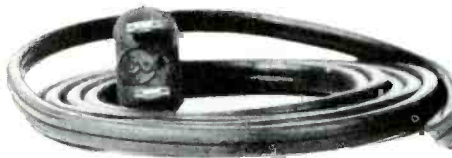
The next step was the removal of the focus coil and deflection yoke. A Merit type MD-70 deflection yoke which is designed for use with tubes requiring 70 degree deflection, replaces the original yoke. The damping capacitor and resistors were first installed in the yoke per the manufacturer's instructions. The original focus coil was tried with the 14" tube but it was found that the focus point was not quite reached at the limit of the focus control. By using a higher resistance unit, such as the Merit type MF-3, proper focus could be obtained. This type focus coil is the same style as the original unit and will mount in the original bracket with no changes required.

# TRIPLETT

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rectifier tube you can determine at once which side of the tube the short is on. With a soldering iron and long-nosed pliers you can check through the chassis, locate and correct the trouble without having to lay down tools or to check with lead wires!

**REPLACING BURNED OUT RESISTORS**—With the chassis to be repaired plugged into a **LOAD-CHEK MODEL 660**, note the wattage reading with the burned out resistor circuit open. Now replace the resistor. Should the increase in watts be greater than that of the resistor rating being installed, it indicates that an extra load has caused the trouble which has not been cleared.

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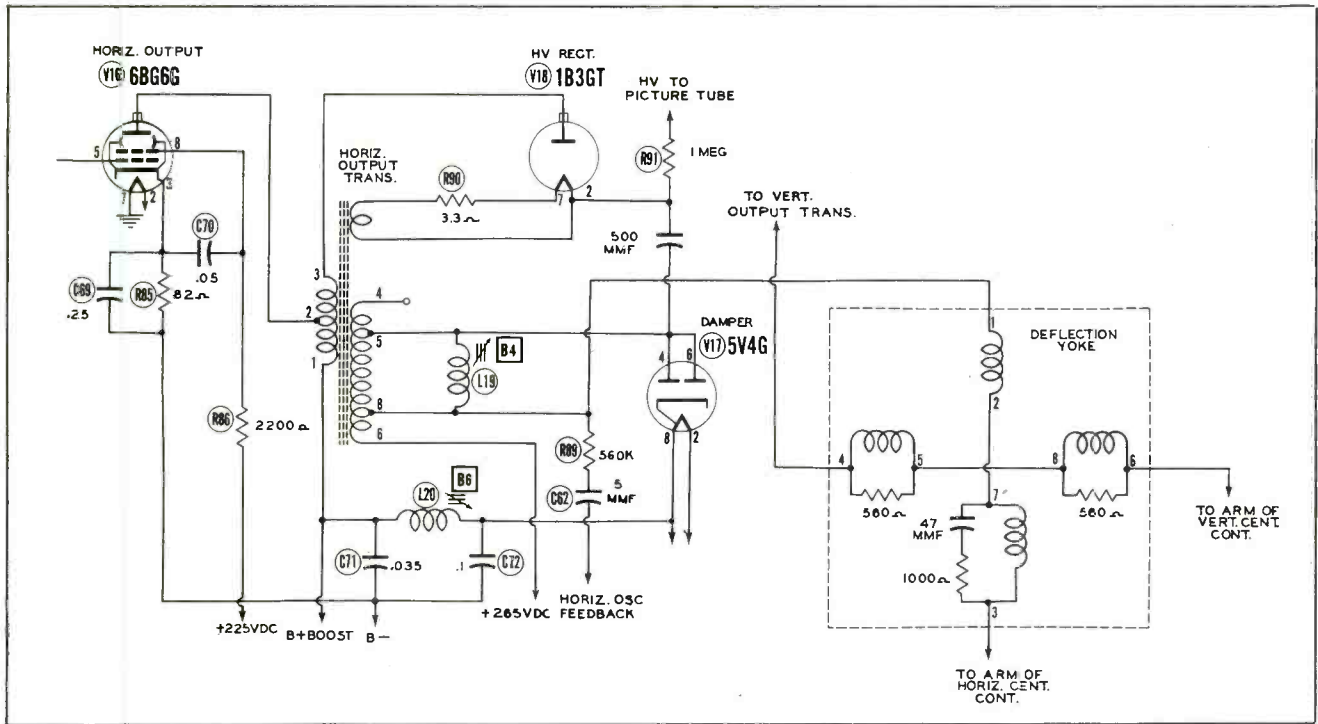


Figure 5. Schematic of Revised Horizontal Sweep Circuit.

In order to insure that the new tube will clear the top adjustment screw on the discriminator transformer, spacers were installed between the deflection yoke and the bracket to which it is mounted. About an eighth of an inch is all the spacing required and conventional steel nuts serve the purpose very well. Select them so that the center hole is slightly large, to slip easily over the studs. This small amount of added height helps considerably in providing adequate clearance.

The screen resistor of the 6BG6G horizontal output tube was changed to a 2200 ohm, 1 watt unit. This change was made to improve horizontal linearity in the new application.

The original ion trap used in this model was an electro-dynamic type having two windings. This type trap cannot be used on the 14" tube. A 39 ohm, 1 watt resistor was wired in the circuit in place of the ion trap winding. Actually it is not necessary to remove the trap from the circuit; it can be taped to the back of the chassis and left wired in the set.

This completed the wiring and electrical changes in the chassis. The new tube was installed to check the operation. It is necessary to temporarily block up the tube during this check since there is no provision for holding the tube on the chassis. A new single permanent magnet ion trap was installed and the operation on the receiver was checked. The horizontal drive, horizontal linearity and width coil were adjusted to obtain proper horizontal linearity and width.

It was then found that it was impossible to obtain sufficient height by adjusting the height and vertical linearity controls. This model employs a 6SN7GT as a vertical oscillator and vertical output. Several new 6SN7GT tubes were tried in this application, but none would furnish sufficient power to sweep the tube vertically. A 6BL7GT was then tried and it was found to work satisfactorily with no changes required in the socket wiring or in the components. An additional tube could be added to serve as a vertical output tube but this would require the punching of a new tube socket hole and considerable wiring changes. The use of the 6BL7GT solves the vertical deflection problem and its use in this conversion is recommended.

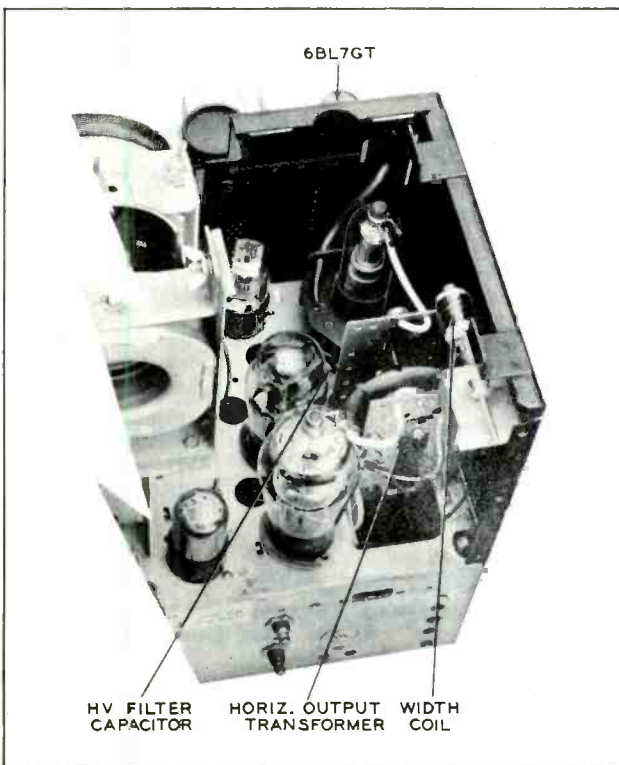


Figure 6. High Voltage Compartment after Conversion.

After making all the above changes the receiver should sweep the new tube with good linearity, both

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- MOVING COIL:** Lists models like 12, 32, 42, 14, 45, 44, 33, 78, 43, 45, 43, 45.
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# Dollar and Sense Servicing

**SUMMER SLUMP.** Buying of new receivers tapered off early this year, with no likelihood of revival until September at the earliest. Instead of cutting contract prices or granting dealer kickbacks to hold new-installation business up artificially a while longer even though at a loss, smart service organizations are retrenching and settling down to operate profitably with their present volume of business. In one way this business slump is good, because it means time to examine overhead expenses and pare them down, time to improve staff efficiency, time to rebuild shop benches and rearrange things for faster and better rush-season servicing, and time for well-deserved days off and vacations.

**POSITIONS OPEN.** There's almost a black market in engineers and technicians this spring. Companies are hiring men away from each other, and there's even some farming out of development engineers on a loan basis. At the IRE convention in March, companies hired suites of rooms in hotels, to which would be brought likely prospects for softening with refreshments. A good many dotted lines got signed on before the show was over.

Some succumbed to the lure of a new job just to see new faces and new shop benches. Some saw their chance to try out California living, in response to one famous airplane maker's inducement of "10% more than you're making now, plus moving expenses." Many companies also provide on-the-job training and free night school or home study courses that enable a serviceman to upgrade himself.

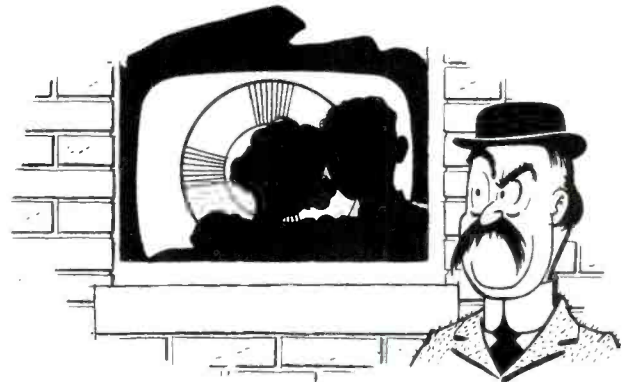
There's even a bit of protective hiring, to get men now for military orders expected later or to improve chances of getting hoped-for contracts. All is good for servicemen, as experience in television servicing makes them highly valuable on radar, guided missile and other military electronic projects.

Hiring of servicemen has been found to pay off, in that it frees scarcer engineers for the toughest research and development jobs. The men who know their circuitry and want to kick their last griping customer out the door can just about take their choice of where to work and who to work for, on military projects that will protect our way of living.

**TV NOT GROUNDS FOR EVICTION.** A justice of the peace in St. Paul, Minn., ruled recently that a tenant cannot be legally evicted because he installed a TV antenna in the room of a rented house. Despite this, it's still good business to insist that a customer in a rented house show written permission from the landlord for a rooftop TV installation.

**COMING DOWN THE LINE.** Picture tubes in 14, 17 and 20-inch rectangular sizes using electro-

static focusing, are already on production lines of cathode ray tube makers. This means that they must have orders from manufacturers, so look for the electrostatic tubes in sets sometime during the last half of this year. Reports are that they're the same physical size and shape as magnetically focused tubes and give comparable picture quality. Electrostatic tubes save scarce cobalt, copper and nickel.



**TV AND DIVORCE.** In England, the judge agreed with one husband's suspicions and granted a divorce, despite his wife's assertion that the living room lights were out only so she and her gentleman friend could see television better.

**SAVING TWINLEAD.** When the shortage of 300-ohm ribbon loomed, one manufacturer's service division put the heat on their boys to place the antenna as near to the receiver as possible, measure the required length of line accurately and splice together and solder short lengths. This resulted in reducing the average transmission line usage per job from 123 feet to 83 feet. In addition to conserving that much scarce copper, there's a cash-on-the-line saving of almost a dollar per job, plus the time and cost of installing standoffs on 40 feet of line.

**THREE KINDS OF TIME.** In one service organization, there are three different ways for a serviceman to charge off his time during the working day. First is Applied Time, which is directly chargeable to specific service jobs. Second is Accountable Unapplied Time, which covers such things as being out sick, running assigned errands, doing necessary bench and shop cleaning, and suchlike. Third is Unaccountable Unapplied Time, in which the serviceman did nothing useful or can't recall what he did. At the end of each week, the slips are totalized and the results entered on a chart for all to see. The system makes men feel that their productive time receives due publicity. The fellow with the highest figure for Unaccountable Unapplied Time is in for considerable kidding by his co-workers, hence there is rivalry to keep this figure down.





**HOME RECEIVERS •  
 AUTO RECEIVERS • T.V. SETS •  
 INTER-COM. SYSTEMS •  
 OUTDOOR THEATRES**

Engineered for the replacement and public address fields, Quam Adjust-A-Cone Speakers are offered in a complete line of EM and P.M. Speakers in the following sizes: 3½", 4", 5", 5¼", 6½", 7", 8", 10", 12", 4"x6", 5"x7" and 6"x9". Public Address P. M. Speakers in 8", 10" and 12" sizes with 6-8 Ohm Voice Coil Impedance. Coaxial Speakers in 12" and 15" sizes. Television Speakers in 5", 4"x6" and 6½" sizes with 62 and 95 Ohm Field Resistance, and 3.2 Ohm Voice Coil Impedance. Special Field Resistances supplied promptly when T.V. circuits demand it.

**ADJUST-A-CONE Suspension**

Permits precision centering of voice coil in final production operation.

**Special Voice Coil Impedances**

Speakers used in Intercommunications systems have voice coil impedances that vary from the standard 3.2 Ohms. Quam Speakers with these special impedances can be furnished promptly.

**U-Shaped Coil Pot**

Provides an unbroken flux path of sufficient cross section to carry full energy of magnetic field.

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Furnished with all 3½" to 6½" speakers, this bracket simplifies the most difficult installations. May be attached to any two of the four mounting holes in the pot.



**FOR REPLACEMENT OF WIRE WOUND FOCUS COILS**

The perfect units for replacement or rebuilding television sets for larger tubes, now used as original equipment in many leading sets. The Quam Focalizer\* Unit provides sharper focus of the television picture and is unaffected by temperature and voltage fluctuations. No wiring required. Kits are available for anode voltages up to 12KV and for 12KV and up, and are furnished complete with centering handle and mounting plate for easy and simple installation.

**WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOG**

**QUAM-NICHOLS COMPANY** COTTAGE GROVE & 33rd PLACE • CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS  
 MAKERS OF QUALITY SPEAKERS FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

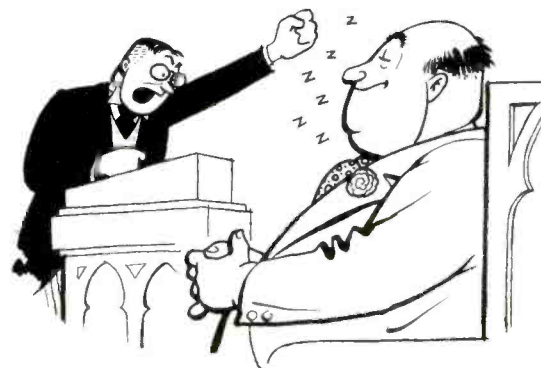
**THE CRYSTAL BALL.** Those close to the television receiver market are saying that the present figure of 12 million TV receivers in use is closer to the final peak than we think. Unfreezing the station allocation setup, they say, will make the market only 50% bigger. This means that another 6,000,000 sets will enable the rest of the country to catch up. True, people will continue buying television receivers, but from here on the business will be gradual and seasonal. Therefore, expand your business slowly and carefully. It is far safer to solidify than expand, when in doubt about the future.

**HOPE FOR MORE PARTS.** To lick shortage of replacement parts for TV sets and radios, NPA early in March permitted use of extra quantities of material above allocation quotas, to be used for making replacement parts at 100 to 150% of rate a company used materials for that purpose during first half of 1950.

**REBIRTH.** The old capacitance loudspeaker of the 20's is being given another whirl in the research labs, in hopes it can be perfected as a substitute speaker using little or no critical scarce material. Major part in it is a sheet of aluminum foil serving as the diaphragm, moving back and forth in front of a fixed metal plate in accordance with the polarity and strength of the voltage applied between foil and plate.

**STRING SAVERS.** To overcome a prevalent habit among servicemen of saving used parts that might possibly someday have further use, one service

manager has shellacing day once a month. On that day, usually Friday, they stop service work about two hours early and have to shellac the bench top and all shelves. After a few shellacing days their bench drawers get so crammed that they just have to throw the newly acquired junk away.



**TENSENESS TEST.** Can you go to sleep during a long dull sermon in church? If not, you're too tense - taking yourself or your servicing problems too seriously. But according to one minister, you've got lots of company; his complaint is that he's no longer able to put his congregation to sleep, because they're all too tense these days.

**DISCOURAGE TRADE-INS.** Smart servicemen are doing everything they can to encourage people to

keep their small-screen set when buying a new set. The small sets are ideal for the basement, where the minority of the family can watch Captain Video or Hopalong in peace. The small sets are equally valuable in bedrooms in time of sickness, for they can be viewed comfortably at arm's length with the controls all in reach. Once a family has had two sets for a while, they become indispensable and provide twice the servicing business of one set.

When sets are traded in, on the other hand, they are seldom resold in the same locality. Instead, they are shipped in bulk to poorer sections of the country, to dealers in poorer sections of cities, or even to Cuban, Mexican and South American markets now that these countries are getting stations. Each such trade-in means the loss of one service card in your customer file.

**PICTURE TUBE SIZES.** Most popular picture tube in new 1951 sets will be the 17-inch rectangular if production continues at present rate. Last year it was the 16-inch round. Next year, barring a drastic change in the military situation, it could be either the 20-inch or 21-inch rectangular. At Corning, the 20-inch rectangular is already 25% of their total production of glass blanks. There is no likelihood of a shortage of glass for these big tubes, hence the public will get what it demands. You can expect a few 24-inch, 28-inch and 30-inch tubes in 1951, but not many. Engineers consider these big tubes just as safe as the 10-inchers, judging from the way in which the big tubes were displayed without safety glass at the IRE Convention.

**SHOCKING NEWS.** Yearly death toll from homemade devices for electrifying fence wires is estimated at 10 to 15 humans and hundreds of animals. Commonest (and probably most lethal - Ed.) scheme used by novices is connecting ungrounded side of 120 volt AC power line to the fence through fuses or electric lights. This arrangement works fairly well during ordinary weather conditions, works poorly in dry weather, and is a killer during good grounding conditions such as after a rain. On the other hand, the approved commercial electric fence controller is today a safe, effective, and economical aid to modern farming. If you come across a homemade installation in your servicing travels, warn the owner tactfully that his system can become as deadly as the electric chair. Keep your customers alive.

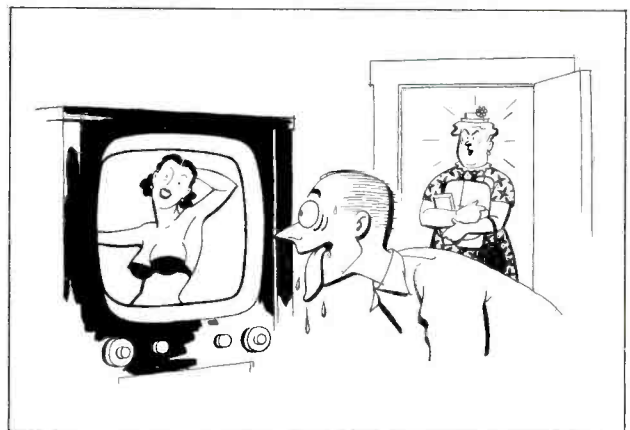
**ALMOST PERFECTION.** In the famous RCA Laboratories at Princeton is one television transmitter-receiver combination that's as perfect as today's dollars and engineering brains can make it. If you hold an 8 x 10 photo in front of the camera and take an 8 x 10 photo of the picture on the receiving screen, you can't tell the two pictures apart at arm's length. The equipment uses U. S. standards for picture lines and frames. This proves that we've got the right standards now, and need to concentrate only on improving the equipment.

**HABIT.** Chimney-strap TV antenna installations can get to be a habit, or maybe some would call it a disease. Seems as if once an installation crew has made a few, it favors that mounting despite its many drawbacks, and goes to great lengths of roof-ridge walking and rooftop gymnastics to put up a chimney

job. Check your installation boys and keep score for a while.

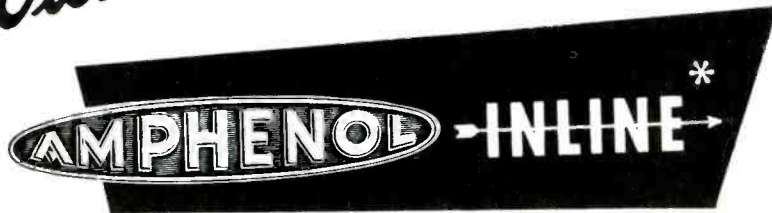
**WOOD MASTS.** In the good old days of radio, wood was the only thing accepted for outdoor antenna masts by customers. Not so today, patriotic servicemen learned to their sorrow when good-quality aluminum or steel masts became scarce. And that's why the wood masts at your jobbers have a shiny coat of aluminum paint; once up, they look like the metal jobs on neighboring homes and last just as long, so there's no complaint. The wood should be ash, oak, or an equally strong wood, though; none of this pine or fir clothes-hanger rod if you want a trouble free job. To a customer complaining about getting a wood mast, one serviceman explained: "We use only the best piece of ash in the cord."

**HOMEWORK.** Latest figures on per cent of television receivers fixed in homes on first call are 80% for one large manufacturer's service organization that takes in service contracts on their make of set, and 95% for another manufacturer who sends men out only on demand-service calls that for some reason or another cannot be handled by ordinary service organizations. The latter figure is achieved by using top-grade technicians who are almost full-blooded engineers. Each has a delivery truck in which he can cram all the spare parts he wants. Some of these boys come into the office only about once a week, to replenish their stocks and collect the pay check. Each morning they get the day's quota of calls by phone. The chap who gets stumped and has to bring a chassis into the shop gets a lot of friendly advice while troubleshooting with shop instruments, and a lot of ribbing if the trouble turns out to be some simple defect he overlooked in the field. Such high morale among technicians is a real credit to their service manager.



**V-NECK BATTLE ON TV.** How low can a V-neck gown get on television? Engineers attending the annual IRE Convention in New York City saw the answer on one picture-tube screen - all the way. To demonstrate its new flying-spot picture generator, Telechrone, Inc., used a Hollywood pretty-girl art slide (for artists only; saves costly model fees) in front of the photomultiplier pickup tube, and did a beautiful job of stopping traffic. Incidentally, for less than a thousand bucks you can get the complete equipment along with a low-power oscillator. It's fun to dream about what the next-door neighbor would say if he tuned in that picture - and what his wife would say if she caught him looking at it!

For Greatest  
TV Picture Quality



\*Reissue Patent No. 23,273

## TV ANTENNAS

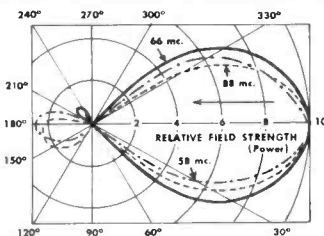
### OUTSTANDING MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Part	Material	Yield Strength	Size	
		psi	o.d.	Wall
Mast (galv.)	3/4" Thinwall Steel Conduit	32,000	0.922"	.049"
Large Folded Dipole	3S 1/2 H. Al.	19,000	500"	.049"
Small Folded Dipole	3S 1/2 H. Al.	19,000	.375"	.049"
Reflector	3S 1/2 H. Al.	19,000	500"	.049"
Crossarm	3S H. Al.	26,000	87.5"	.065"
Center Support & T Coasting	Al. Alloy 45,000 psi tensile strength			

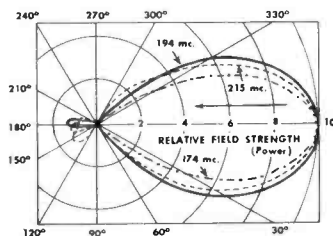


### EXCELLENT RADIATION PATTERNS

These are the radiation patterns of the AMPHENOL Inline antenna at 58 mc., 66 mc., and 88 mc., in the low band, and 174 mc., 194 mc., and 215 mc. in the high band. Notice the uniformity of these lobes at all frequencies. The lack of lobes off the sides and negligible ones off the back maintains high front-to-back and front-to-side ratios necessary for the rejection of various interferences. The



Horizontal radiation pattern of Amphenoil TV Antenna Model No. 114-005.



Horizontal radiation pattern of Amphenoil TV Antenna Model No. 114-005.

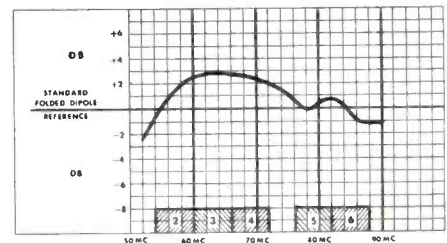
presence of a single forward lobe is usually a very desirable feature, especially when it is wide enough to provide adequate interception area for some differences in transmitter location, changes in the wave front's direction of travel, or physical movement of the antenna in high winds. Furthermore, it is not too critical of orientation. It is necessary only to aim it and forget it.

### HIGHER GAIN

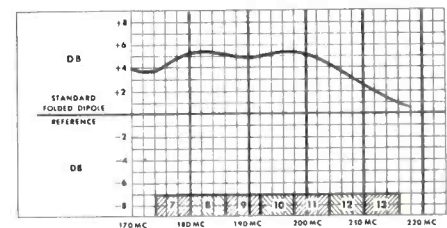
These gain curves of the AMPHENOL Inline antenna represent the intercepted voltage of the AMPHENOL Inline Antenna as plotted against the intercepted voltage of a reference folded dipole cut to the frequency being compared. There is no channel in either the low band or high band where there is more than a three decibel change within the channel that can cause picture modulation or "fuzziness." Gain of the AMPHENOL Inline antenna is quite flat over all channels.

You will find more gain designed into the high band because of greater need for it, due to higher losses at these frequencies. Also, notice the drop-off on channel six. This is at the edge of the FM band and is subject to FM interference, so the Inline's gain is purposely held down at that frequency.

The excellent broadband characteristics, impedance match, single forward lobe radiation patterns on all channels, maximum gain, lightning protection, and superior mechanical features of the AMPHENOL Inline Antenna make it the antenna for greatest TV picture quality!



Gain of Amphenoil Model No. 114-005 Antenna over a reference folded dipole, 54 to 88 mc.



Gain of Amphenoil Model No. 114-005 Antenna over a reference folded dipole, 174 to 216 mc.

### YOURS FOR THE ASKING

Send for "The Antenna Story" — a sincere discussion of TV antennas based on actual field tests.



**AMPHENOL** AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORPORATION

1830 SOUTH 54th AVENUE • CHICAGO 50, ILLINOIS



# As I See It

## AC RECEIVER POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

### Power Supply Impedance Considerations

Have you ever had an AC receiver brought in for servicing that had that easily recognized sickish smell of burned insulation? Usually when this happens the power transformer has become very hot and may even have been permanently damaged. Further examination may indicate a shorted rectifier tube and a ruined first electrolytic capacitor. A survey should be made initially to determine the extent of the damage. A further study should identify immediate cause of the overload, and replacement of the defective part or parts should be made. Undoubtedly most of us would stop here, if the transformer were still capable of satisfactory operation. However, there is a further point which should receive consideration to limit damage in the event of future overloads.

Examination of the circuit diagram in Sams' Photofacts may give a clue. If the resistance from one plate pin of the rectifier tube to the other is not roughly twice that shown in Table I for the rectifier tube employed, then it is highly probable that too low an impedance in the plate circuit would be responsible for the total destruction of the transformer, tube and filter capacitor.

Figure 1 indicates how the required information is given in Photofact Folders. Figure 1(a) shows a schematic of a circuit taken from Set 110, Folder 12, while Figure 1(b) shows the resistance chart. The illustrations indicate several things:

1. The center tap of the transformer is grounded.
2. The rectifier tube is a type 6X5GT.
3. Reference to 1(b) shows resistance from plate pin No. 3 to ground is 95 ohms and that from plate pin No. 5 to ground is also 95 ohms.
4. Table I indicates that rated impedance for each plate of the 6X5GT is 150 ohms. The resistance values shown represent pretty closely the total impedance in the circuit. (Calculated or measured impedance values would vary slightly from DC re-

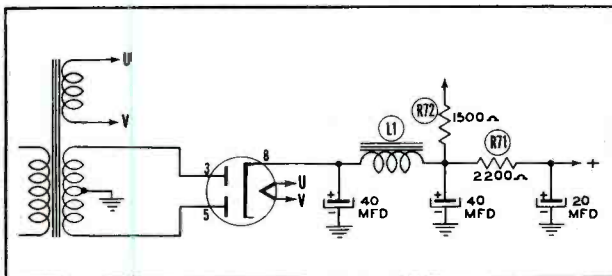


Figure 1A

RESISTANCE READINGS

Item	Tube	Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4	Pin 5	Pin 6	Pin 7	Pin 8	Pin 9
V 1				† 4. 20 # .50	00	00	00	1000		
V 2	6AB4	† 22K0	00	† 4. 20 # .50	00	00	00	1000		
V 3	6CB6	† 2.4 Meg † 3.1K0 † 4. Inf.	3500	00	† 4. 20 # .50	13. 5K0	† 3. 5K0	00		
V 4	12A7T	00	00	2. 4K0	00	00	† 1. 1K0 † 4. 3. 1K0 † 1. 2K0	2. 2 Meg.	3. 4K0	† 4. 20 # .50
V 5	12A7T	13. 5K0	33K0	00	00	00	† 4. 20 # .50	1. 5 Meg.	3300	† 4. 20 # .50
V 6	6CB6	† 1 Meg.	2200	† 4. 20 # .50	00	† 2. 9K0	† 2. 9K0	00		
V 7	6CB6	† 1. 10	† 2200	† 4. 20 # .50	00	† 1. 2. 8K0	† 1. 2. 8K0	00		
V 8	9001	† 100K0	00	† 4. 20 # .50	00	† 1. 17K0	† 1. 17K0	00		
V 9	9001	† 150 K0	00	† 4. 20 # .50	00	† 1. 28K0	† 1. 28K0	00		
V 10	6AL5	00	† 100K0	† 4. 20 # .50	00	† 2. 00K0	00	† 1. 100K0		
V 11	6AV6	2. 2 Meg.	00	25K0	25K0	470K0	1. 6 Meg.	† 2. 20K0		
V 12	12AU7	† 25K0	680K0	2. 9K0	35K0	25K0	† 1. 12K0	470K0	† 4. 00	25K0
V 12	6X5GT	Inf.	25K0	950	950	Inf.	25K0	† 4. 10K0 † 6. 00K0		

† TAKEN IN "FM" POSITION. \* TAKEN IN "AM" POSITION. † MEASURED FROM PIN 8 OF V12.  
# TAKEN IN PHONO AND TV POSITIONS.

Figure 1B

resistance readings, but for the purposes outlined in this article the measured resistance values can be employed satisfactorily.)

5. The 95 ohms per plate is considerably less than the rated value of 150 ohms so that in the event of a short circuit in the power supply, very high currents could flow, resulting in damage to both tube and transformer.

If the transformer is still good, it might be desirable to supply two plate resistors as shown in Figure 2. Care must be taken so that these resistors, which will run pretty hot in service, are located so that they will not cause damage. If the transformer must be replaced, it would be advisable to select one having the proper resistance in the windings, thus eliminating the necessity of adding the plate resistors.

Frequently one wants to change over a receiver which has employed a 5Y3GT tube to a 6X5GT tube. Examination of Table I indicates that the required impedance for 5Y3GT tube is 50 ohms per plate while that required for the 6X5GT is 150 ohms per plate. If one desires to have trouble free results, the plate resistors must be added if the same transformer is to be used unless, of course, the resistance of the windings is reasonably close to 150 ohms per side.

### Rectifier Substitution Factors

When given rectifier tube types are not available, it is often necessary to substitute another type in order that the receiver may be kept in operation.

The problems which arise in connection with the substitution of one type for another may be considered as listed below.

1. Filament requirements - voltage and current.

2. Voltage drop - in the tube itself and hence the resulting voltage applied to the filter capacitors.

♦ ♦ Please turn to page 60 ♦ ♦

"We believe in replacing picture tubes with

the **Exact** original equipment!"

These executives, heading six of the biggest TV service organizations in the United States, represent the experience gained through hundreds of thousands of house calls and shop jobs. As presidents of companies employing hundreds of technicians they know the value of replacing picture tubes with the exact original equipment. Their experience proves that this exact replacement saves them money because it means fewer call-backs, longer set life and more satisfied customers.

THOMAS PHOTO-TRON Picture Tubes are the exact original equipment used by the 20 famous TV set makers listed below. Servicemen everywhere know you take no chance when you replace with Thomas because you replace with the exact tube you are taking out. If the set is not listed in the 20 famous brands listed below you make the set perform better by using a THOMAS PHOTO-TRON picture tube!



**Thomas**  
**Photo-tron**  
PICTURE TUBE





**Thomas-Simpson BONUS PLAN**

Ask your THOMAS distributor for complete details on how you can obtain SIMPSON Test Equipment *without cost.*



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Columbus, Ohio.

# Keyed AGC Application

by ROBERT B. DUNHAM and W. WILLIAM HENSLER

A procedure for adding Keyed AGC to the 630-type chassis.

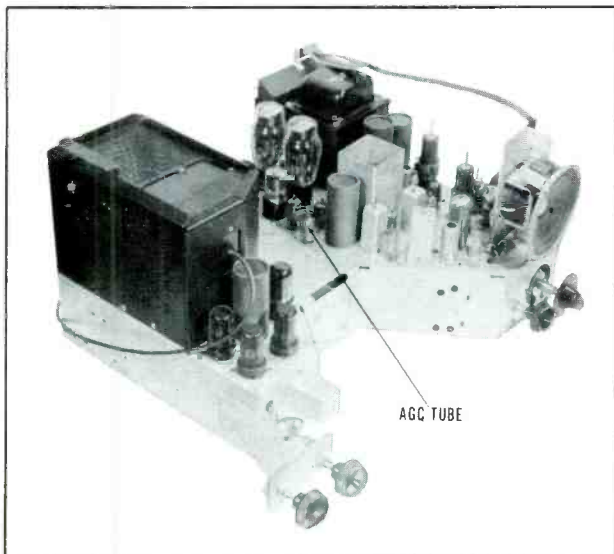


Figure 1. Type 630 Chassis with AGC Tube Mounted.

The application of keyed AGC to the 630-type chassis requires the addition of a 6AU6 tube, an AGC winding on the width coil and minor circuit changes. All the required components are standard replacement items with the exception of the width coil with an AGC winding. Some manufacturers are planning to make available a separate coil which may be slipped over the original width coil. If this type of coil can be obtained, the original width coil need not be replaced. When it is necessary, however, to use a new width coil with an AGC winding, it is imperative that the new width coil have the same inductance range as the original. The new coil should be mounted on the same bracket as the original.

A schematic of the original contrast and video circuits affected in this conversion, is given in Figure 2. Reference may be made to this schematic while rewiring the receiver.

The first step is the mounting of the socket for the AGC tube. Figure 1 shows the chassis with this

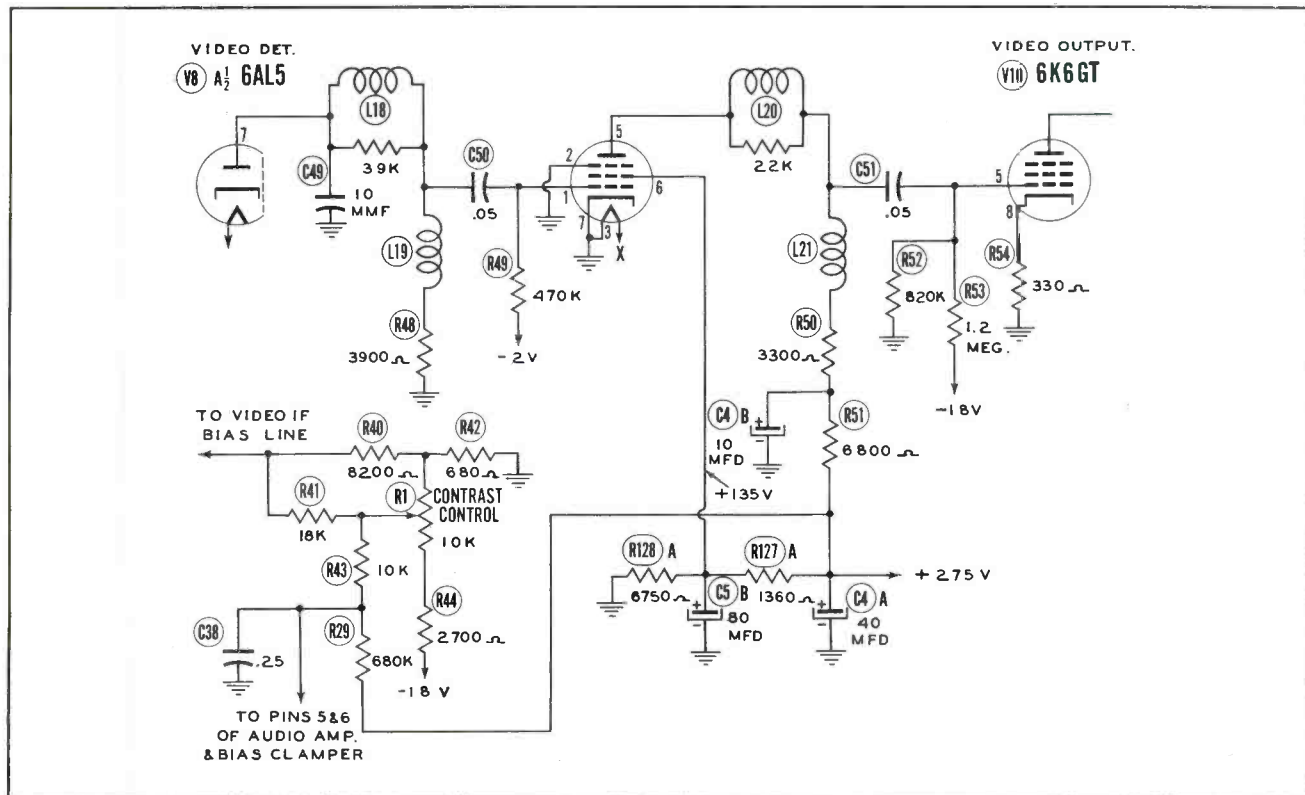


Figure 2. Original Contrast Circuit of Type 630 Chassis.





Frank J. Moch says—

“there is no other **OSCILLOSCOPE**  
like the **NEW Simpson MODEL 476**  
**MIRROSCOPE**”

FRANK J. MOCH,  
president of the  
National Alliance of Television and  
Electronics Service Associations.

**Simpson's** new and completely advanced type of oscilloscope—Model 476 **MIRROSCOPE**—is designed to eliminate certain inherent disadvantages found in the conventional type of oscilloscope by use of the “Mirroscope principle.” In this kind of construction the 5-inch cathode ray tube is mounted in a vertical position, thus reducing bench space requirements to an area of only 9" x 8" thereby permitting better concentration of associated equipment for any type of test procedure. The cathode ray image is reflected from an optical type front surfaced mirror mounted in the adjustable cover at the top of the cabinet bringing the viewing surface of instrument near eye level when instrument is used on benches of normal height. The mirror angle is quickly and easily adjusted to any position of the operator. The cover with integral side wings forms an effective shield against external light sources or may be closed down for protection of the tube and mirror when the instrument is not in use. The upright construction permits location of controls and connections for maximum convenience and allows for internal cathode ray tube connections at the front of the panel instead of the rear.

**SENSITIVITY:**

Vertical direct.....12 volts rms per in.  
Vertical amplifier .20 millivolts rms per in.  
Horizontal direct.....14 volts rms per in.  
Horizontal amplifier.....38 millivolts rms per in.

**INPUT IMPEDANCE:**

Vertical direct.....10 megohms, 15 mmf.  
Horizontal direct.....10 megohms, 15 mmf.  
Vertical amplifier.300,000 ohms, 30 mmf.  
Horizontal amplifier.....500,000 ohms, 15 mmf.

Horizontal trace expansion is over 4 times tube diameter. This makes it possible to examine minute portions of a response pattern for finer detail.

Linear Sweep frequency is continuously adjustable in five overlapping ranges from 15 cycles to 60,000 cycles. Internal, external or line frequency synchronization with variable amplitude is available.

Means for intensity or “Z axis” modulation is provided. Approximately 14 volts peak will blank a trace of normal intensity.

The vertical amplifier frequency response is within 3 DB from 20 cycles to over 300,000 cycles and is usable to well over three megacycles. Square wave slant and over-shoot is held to less than 5 per cent of amplitude. This response will be found adequate for all phases of television receiver service including observation and diagnosis of Sync. signals.



**TUBE COMPLEMENT:**

- 5UP4 Cathode Ray Tube.
- 4-6J6 Horizontal and Vertical Amplifiers.
- 1-12AU7 Vertical pre-amplifier.
- 1-6J6 Linear Sweep oscillator and Sync. injector.
- 2-6X4 High voltage rectifiers.

LINE VOLTAGE: 105-125 volts, 50-60 cycles.  
SIZE: Height 16 1/4"; Width 9 1/8"; Depth 8" over all  
WEIGHT: 25 lbs.; Shipping weight 30 lbs.  
High Frequency Crystal Probe...\$7.50  
DEALERS NET PRICE including operators manual .....\$179.50



**SIMPSON ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Ill.  
Phone Cc #mbus 1-1221  
In Canada:  
Bach-Simpson Ltd., London, Ontario

tube mounted in place. The tube is positioned near the video detector and the video amplifier tubes, V8 and V9, so that the length of the connecting leads may be kept to a minimum. After mounting the new tube socket, the following circuit changes were made.

The coupling from the video detector to the first video amplifier was changed to direct coupling by removing C50 and R49 (see Figure 2), and connecting the junction of L18 and L19 directly to pin 1 of V9. R48, the video detector diode load resistor, was changed from 3900 to 4700 ohms. Refer to Figure 4 for placement of parts. The bias on the video amplifier is now derived from the rectified signal or from the rectified noise when no signal is present.

In the contrast circuit, R40, R41, R42, R43, and R44 were removed. These components are located near the contrast control at the front of the chassis. Removing these components leaves the contrast control free from all connections. Pin 6 of V9 was then disconnected from the plus 135 volt line and connected to the arm of the contrast control, and bypassed with a .1 mfd. capacitor (C106). A 10K ohm resistor (R134) was added from the low side of the control to ground and the high side of the control connected to the plus 135 volt line.

In the plate circuit of V9, R51 and the connection to C4B were removed. The low side of R50 was then connected to plus 135 volts.

The next step was the connecting of the keyed AGC tube in the circuit. Pin 3 was grounded and pin 4 was connected to the filament line. R135, a 47K ohm isolation resistor, was connected from pin 1 of

the AGC tube to the junction of L21 and R50. Pins 2 and 7 were connected to the plus 135 line. Pin 6 was bypassed to the plus 135 line with a .01 mfd. capacitor (C103), and was also connected to the plus 275 line through a 27K ohm resistor (R136).

Because of the length of the lead required to connect the AGC winding to the keyed AGC circuit, a shielded cable was used. This prevents the coupling of the sharp pulses present to the other circuits. Amphenol 21-138 microphone cable, or similar type, can be used in this application. In order that the phase relationship of the pulses fed to the AGC tube are correct, it may be necessary to reverse the connections on the AGC winding after the set is put in operation. The center conductor of the cable was connected to pin 5 of the AGC tube. The shield portion of the cable was connected to chassis through two 100K ohm resistors (R139 and R140) which were bypassed by C104. The junction of R139 and R140 was bypassed by C105 and connected to the video IF bias line where the original contrast bias voltage was applied. A lead was then connected from the junction of C104 and R140 to a terminal strip which was added near the contrast control. R137 was then wired from the termination of this lead to pins 5 and 6 of the bias clamper tube. The end of R29 which connects to the terminal strip was unsoldered and a 4.7 meg. resistor (R138) was added in series with it. The other end of the 4.7 meg. resistor was then connected to the plus 135 volt line as shown in Figure 3. Actually R29 may be removed from the circuit but due to the close spacing of components around it, it is much easier to merely connect R138 in series with it. The net result is the same.

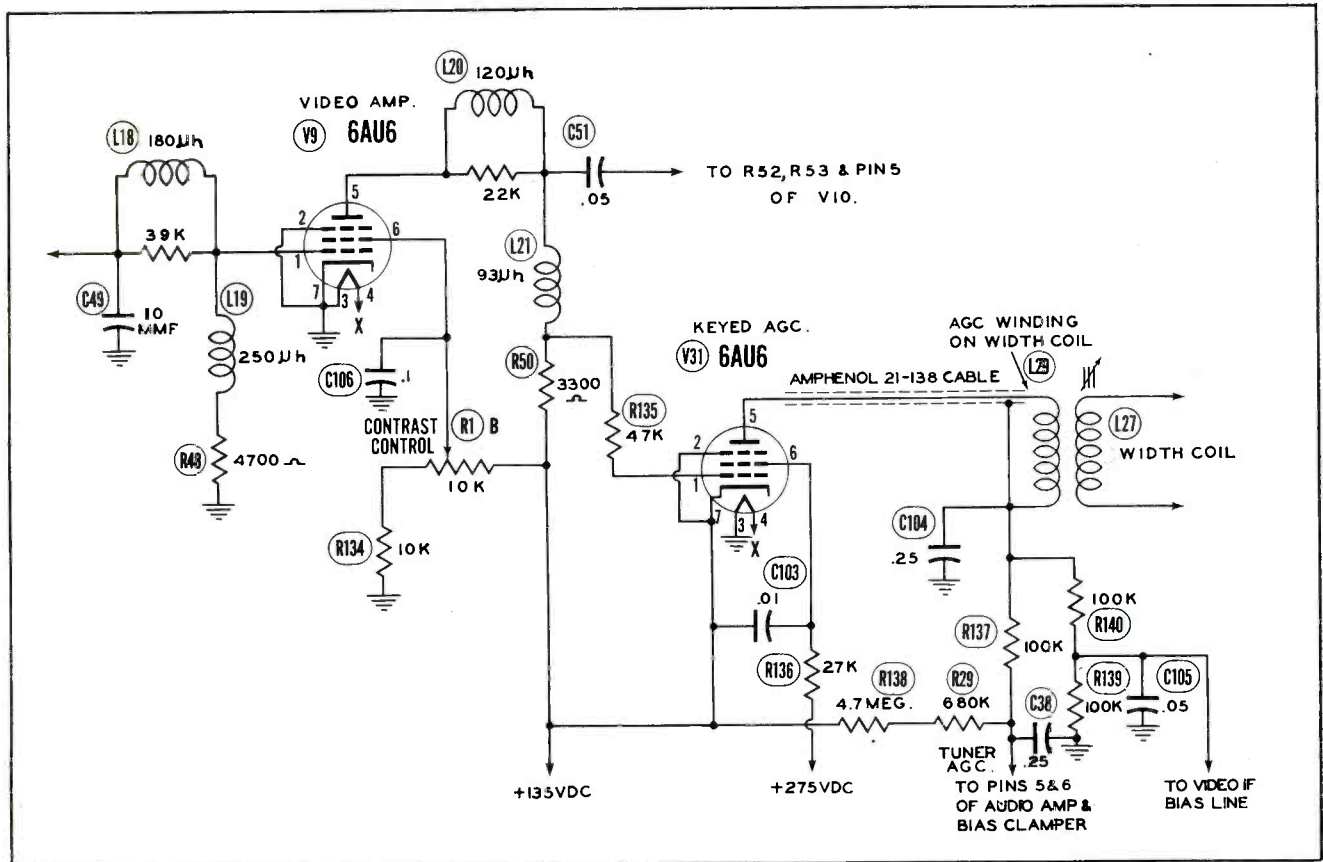


Figure 3. Keyed AGC Circuit.



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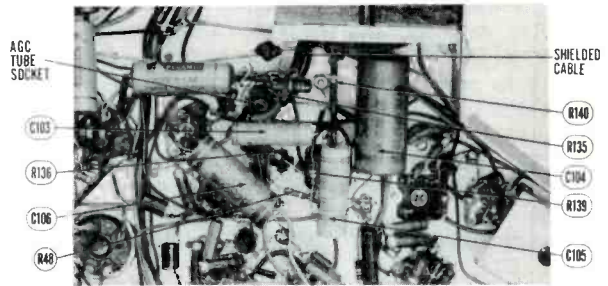


Figure 4. Bottom View of Converted Chassis.

On some models the bias line to the tuner was grounded. If this is the case on the particular model which is being converted, this line should be removed from chassis and connected to pins 5 and 6 of the bias clamper tube.

This completed the circuit changes required for the addition of the keyed AGC circuit. The set was then turned on and checked for operation. If the circuit fails to operate properly, it may be necessary to reverse the connections on the AGC coil as previously mentioned.

Although this circuit is directly adaptable to the 630-type chassis, it may be incorporated in many other models with certain modifications. The prime requisite, however, is that a positive going video signal be present in the plate circuit of the video amplifier.

\* \* \*

### ENGINEERING VIEWPOINT

A group of engineers were coming home from a party one night. They stood in front of the house of one of their number and called for the father.

"Will you please do ush a favor?" asked one.

"What do you want?" replied the father.

"Will you please come out here and pick out Jimmie so the rest of ush can go home."

- The CORNELL ENGINEER



"Now that all our neighbors have their own TV Sets, let's get that out of here."



# Experiments in Audio

by James R. Ronk

## SQUARE WAVE GENERATION

A simple device for converting a sine wave signal into a square wave for general audio experimentation.

### EXPERIMENTS IN AUDIO

The last few years have witnessed a widening interest in the use of visual testing and indicating methods. Television servicing requirements have undoubtedly been responsible for the major impetus in this direction, but even prior to its mass adoption, there had been a steady trend in the audio field toward visual performance checks as compared to the highly fallible listening tests. Aural impressions too frequently combine individual hearing deficiencies and personal taste, to ever contribute much to acceptable standards.

The general worth and utility of the square waveform in audio system evaluation has been well established. Properly used, and with adequate accessories, it can readily identify frequency response, phase shift, and to some extent transient behavior. In other words, it provides a rapid comprehensive picture of the amplifier system.

This article deals with a method of obtaining square waveforms from a sine wave source. Most service shops have such a source available in their standard servicing equipment. With the unit to be described, the audio output of the source need not be great, say in a range up to 5 or 6 volts, and can have single, multiple or completely variable frequency.

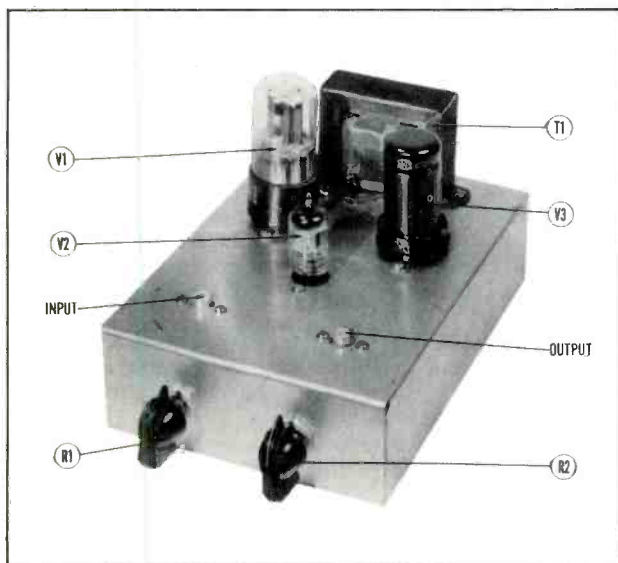


Fig. 1. Clipper Unit, Top Chassis View.

It might be wise to first review the design of the unit and then, with operating principles in mind, study its general application.

The square wave generator, or rather, clipper, is pictured in Figures 1 and 2, and the schematic diagram appears in Figure 3.

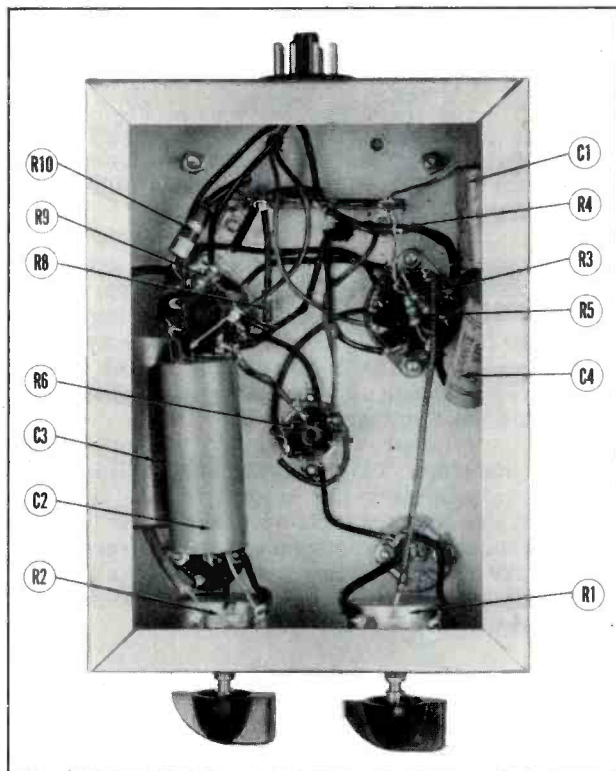


Fig. 2. Clipper Unit, Bottom Chassis View.

As indicated in these illustrations, the design does not include a self-contained power supply since our own application was in conjunction with already existing chassis and rack assemblies containing a master supply. However, power supply voltages are not critical. Standard values of 6.3 volts @ 1.2 amperes for the heaters and 275 volts @ approximately 40 milliamperes for the plate supply were used on the original.

The plate supply voltage should be well filtered since appreciable hum voltage will make comparison

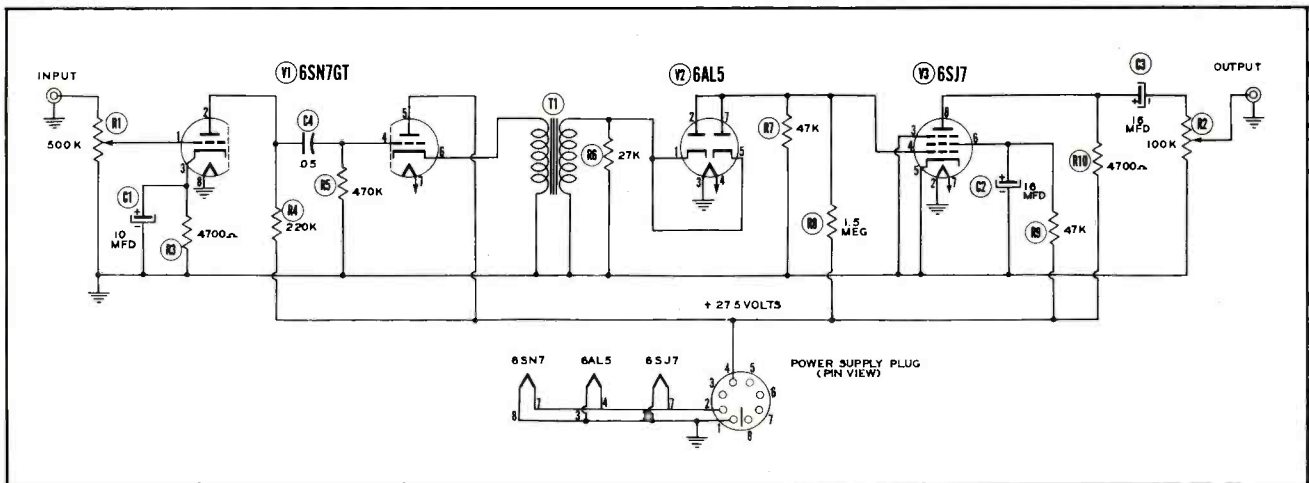


Fig. 3. Schematic Diagrams of Square Wave Clipper.

of waveforms difficult, especially at low audio frequencies.

One-half of the type 6SN7GT (V1) is used as a conventional voltage amplifier stage. Sine wave voltage input to this stage is controlled by R1. With component values as shown, the stage has an approximate gain of 17.

The remaining half of V1 is employed as a cathode follower which, through transformer T1, couples the output of the voltage amplifier to the diode rectifier.

An earlier design with which we experimented had the 6SN7GT connected as a combination voltage amplifier-rectifier stage; however, the low impedance load of the diode circuit affected the voltage amplifier to such extent that it was impossible to develop proper rectified signal for the clipper stage, with reasonable input voltage to V1.

Transformer T1 is an interstage unit having a primary to secondary ratio of 1 to 2.6. The unit employed was selected from several similar types on hand, because the DC resistance of the primary winding of 1120 ohms provides the proper bias to limit plate current to the 10 milliampere maximum recommended.

The shunt resistor R6 across the transformer secondary is included to prevent winding resonance from causing spurious "pips" or traces in the waveform. Its value, 27K ohms in this instance, should probably be arrived at by cut and try with the individual unit chosen.

Resistor R7 - 47,000 ohms - acts as the diode load, and Resistor R8 - 1.5 megohm - serves to clamp the grid of the clipper (V3) to prevent "bounce" which might occur as it returns to the zero point. Note that the grid of V3 is directly coupled to the diode output and that this is the bias source for V3. The 6SJ7 clipper tube, with a nominal 6 or 7-volt cutoff, is driven far beyond the cutoff point on the negative excursion, with the result of square wave formation in the plate circuit.

The clipper output is coupled to the 100K ohm output control by electrolytic capacitor C3. The 16

mfd. capacity of C3 is not actually required - lower values (down to 5 mfd.) will do, but these units were at hand and worked satisfactorily.

Immediately following are some measurements taken during typical operation:

Frequency	100 Cycles	1000 Cycles
Sine Wave Input (Volts)		
(1st Grid, Pin 1 of V1)	4.0	3.4
Signal Voltage - 2nd Grid (Pin 4 of V1)	71	61
Signal Voltage-Cathode (Pin 7 of V1)	61	52
Signal Voltage-Diode (Pins 1, 5 of V2)	100	89
Maximum Square Wave Output (Volts)	75	71

This table shows that the square wave output is sufficient for single stage analysis in conventional amplifiers.

As a general consideration, the greatest steepness of wavefront occurs with maximum sine wave signal amplitude; however, it is possible with this device to reach an overload point. Consequently, R1 should be adjusted for maximum symmetry of square wave output.

Before proceeding to application, we would like to say that no originality is claimed for the design of this clipper unit. We investigated several designs and found that, for the application which involves comparatively low sine wave voltage availability, the circuit shown here has the best operation and possibilities.

For those who are interested in experimenting with this clipper, a Parts List is included at the end of this article.

As previously mentioned, the clipper described is intended for use in the audio field. In actual use here, we had highly satisfactory results with input frequencies ranging from 100 to 10,000 cycles. Most audio square wave experimental work is done at either 400 or 1,000 cycles. It is possible, because of the richness of harmonic content of the square wave,

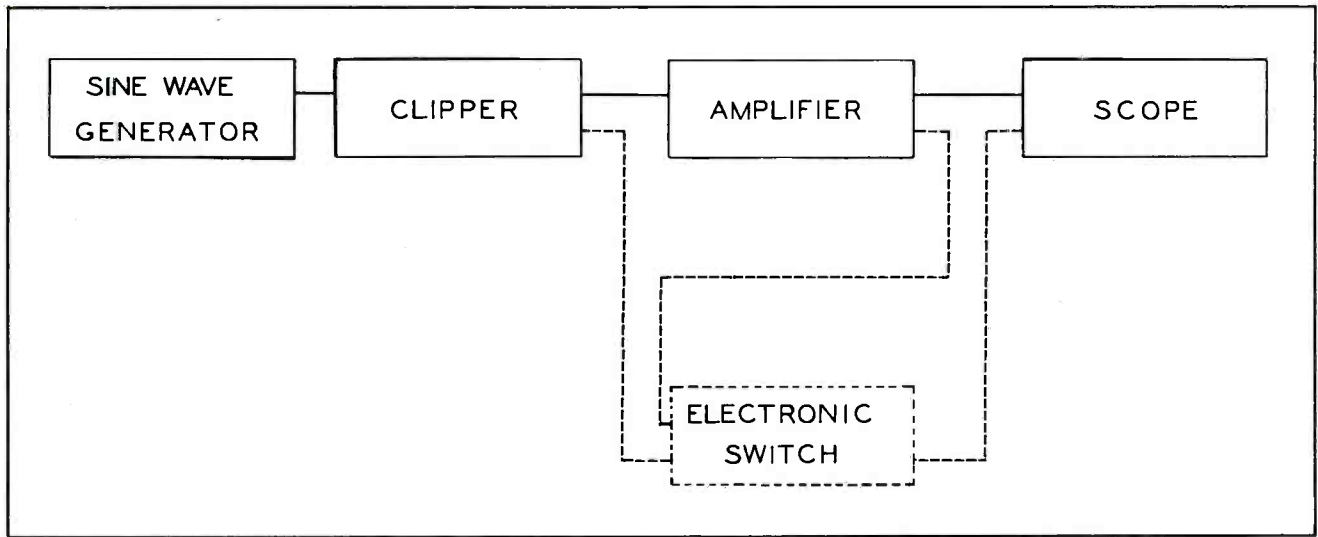


Fig. 4. Equipment Setup for Use of the Square Wave Clipper.

to observe extended frequency response, using only these two frequencies; however, for what it may be worth in future experiments, this clipper unit can provide extremely wide-range fundamentals, as the above frequency range shows.

#### APPLICATION

Figure 4 shows a representative setup of equipment for use in square wave analysis of amplifiers. As shown, the sine wave generator is fed into the clipper stage, the output of the clipper is applied to the amplifier, and the amplifier output is observed on the scope. The dotted portion of the figure represents optional use of an electronic switch. If at all possible, the electronic switch should be included, since it provides the basis for instantaneous comparative performance of differing or successive stages, or the ability to view the square wave output to the amplifier, and the amplifier output, simultaneously.

A word or two about the use of the scope for interpretation of the wave forms might help a little. First, keep the waveform limited to the center area of the scope. If the scope should have any nonlinearity in either the horizontal or vertical direction, it will tend to distort or amplify any variations from the square waveform, if they occur at the extreme range of the scope. Also, in observing the square waveforms, always have a minimum of two complete cycles for accurate observation.

Figure 5 is an illustration of an ideal square waveform, and the output of the clipper should very closely approximate this figure.

Figures 6 through 9 show waveforms obtained through a representative amplifier.

Figure 6 indicates poor high-frequency response of an amplifier, while Figure 7 shows an improved high-frequency response.

Figure 8 is indicative of poor low-frequency response, while Figure 9 shows an improvement in the low-frequency characteristics.

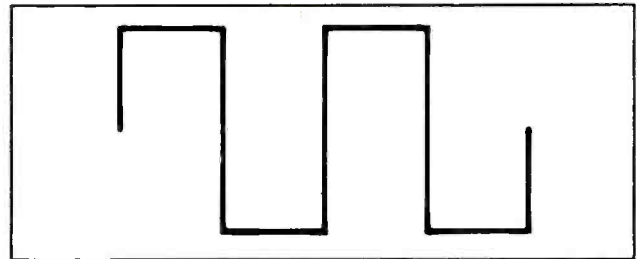


Fig. 5. Ideal Square Waveform.

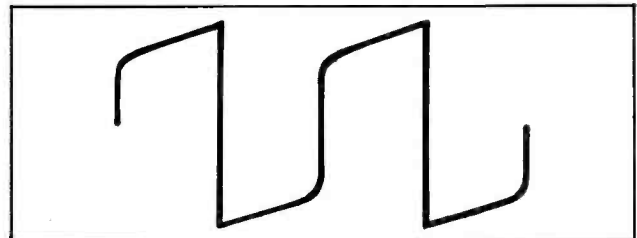


Fig. 6. Amplifier with Poor High Frequency Response.

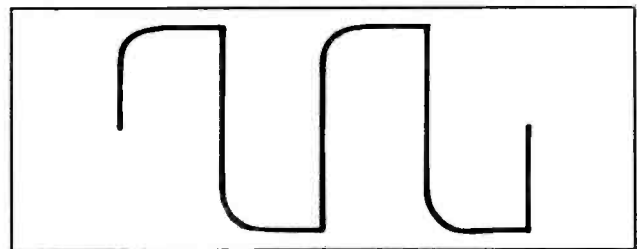


Fig. 7. Amplifier with Improved High Frequency Response.

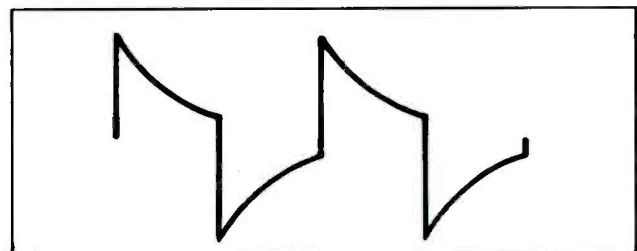


Fig. 8. Amplifier with Poor Low Frequency Response.



## VIDEO IF AMPLIFIERS

◆ ◆ Continued from page 9 ◆ ◆

are identical but they have sufficient range to obtain resonance from 22.8 to 26.3 mc. Each of the chokes are tuned to the different frequencies which are marked on the schematic.

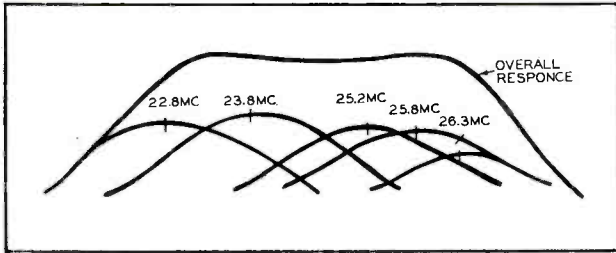


Figure 2-7. Overall Response Curve of Stagger-Tuned IF Amplifier.

Figure 2-7 illustrates the overall bandpass that is obtained through stagger tuning. The five resonant curves represent the response curve of each of the tuned chokes in the circuit. These curves are not drawn to exact scale but serve to show how the sum of the individual response curves are additive. The variation in gain is due to a difference of loading on the chokes.

Another type circuit, which has some advantages over the capacitively coupled circuit of Figure 2-6, employs dual winding transformers that are single tuned. By employing inductive coupling of this type, the gain of the stages can be controlled by varying the spacing between the windings or by changing the turns ratio itself. The response curve of this type of transformer is essentially the same as the tunable choke just described. Either the primary or secondary, or both, can be shunted to obtain the desired effective  $Q$ , thus controlling gain and bandpass.

Another advantage of this type of coupling is the low DC resistance in the grid circuit and the low capacity between stages. When the signal is capacitively coupled to a grid having a resistive load, the discharge time is much longer than the charge time, which may cause white dots or streaks to appear in the picture after noise pulses.

In order to better understand what causes this, refer to Figure 2-6 and assume that a noise pulse is received at the grid of the second IF amplifier. On the positive half of the signal the noise pulse may be strong enough to cause grid current to flow, charging

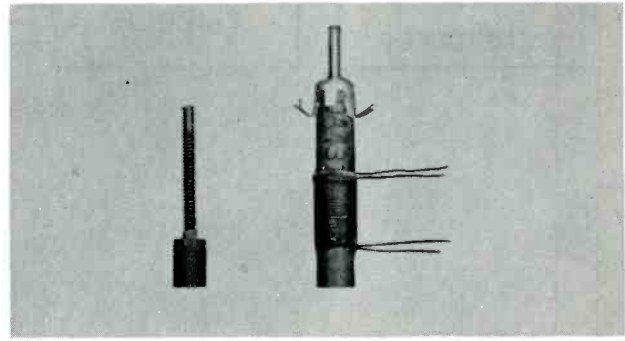


Figure 2-9. Dual Winding Transformer Having Single Tuning.

the coupling capacitor with an excess of electrons on the right side. After the noise pulse, the capacitor will discharge and the electron flow will be down through the grid resistor which will decrease the gain of the stage for an instant or may even momentarily drive the grid to cut-off. Since the discharge current of the coupling capacitor is in the reverse direction from the noise pulse, which corresponds to a "black-er than black" signal, a white dot or streak follows the noise pulse. This is especially noticeable in cases of ignition interference and in weak signal areas where there is a poor signal-to-noise ratio, resulting in "snow." Some manufacturers have placed a small coil across the grid resistor to reduce the DC resistance in the grid circuit. These coils are sometimes referred to as "grass cutters" since they tend to decrease the "snow" or "grass" in the picture.

The circuit of Figure 2-8 shows a typical video IF strip using dual winding transformers with single tuning. Three stages are used and the four IF transformers are stagger tuned to provide adequate bandpass. The grids of the first two stages are returned to the AGC line to control the gain of the IF strip. Since a change of gain of these stages causes the input capacity to vary, due to the Miller effect, an unbypassed 47 ohm resistor is placed in the cathode circuit to introduce a small amount of degeneration. This degeneration decreases the input capacity of the stage which results in a smaller change in input capacity as the gain of the stage is varied. The grid of the third stage is returned to ground and since its gain is not varied, the input capacity will remain con-

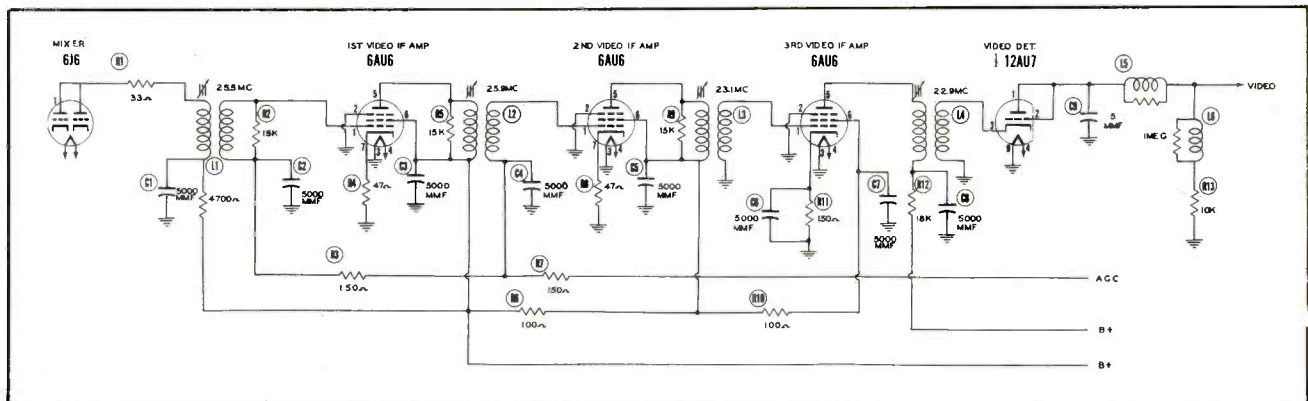


Figure 2-8. Complete Stagger-Tuned Video IF Strip Using Dual Winding Transformers with Single Tuning.

stant. This makes it possible to bypass the cathode resistor and realize more gain from the stage. The value of the cathode resistor is increased to provide adequate bias for the stage. Figure 2-9 illustrates a dual winding transformer representative of the type used in this circuit.

The alignment of either of the circuits shown in Figures 2-6 and 2-8 is comparatively simple. Each of the alignment frequencies is fed to the mixer while the appropriate coil is adjusted for maximum output at the detector load. The overall response curve can then be checked by the use of an oscilloscope and sweep driven generator. If the circuit is normal, only slight touch-up adjustments are required after checking the overall response curve.

The pre-alignment instructions should always be read carefully so that the proper bias can be applied to the circuits. In some cases, even though all components are okay, oscillation will take place in the IF amplifier. This is usually caused by misadjustment of the coils so that adjacent stages are tuned to the same frequency. In most cases readjustment will stop the oscillation, but should it continue, it may be necessary to inject the signal near the end of the IF strip and remove the tubes ahead of that point. After the adjustment of that stage is made, the tube in the stage ahead is replaced and the signal is injected at this point. Adjustment can then be made on this stage. By progressing forward in this manner, the IF strip can be aligned to obtain stable operation. In receivers having series filament operation, the coils can be shunted which will accomplish the same thing as far as oscillation is concerned.

Another method of obtaining wide bandpass is through the use of double tuned, over-coupled transformers. By closely spacing the primary and secondary windings, and tuning both to the same frequency, a double humped response can be obtained. Figure 2-10 shows a partial schematic of a stage employing a double tuned over-coupled transformer along with the response curves that are obtained from such a circuit. By tuning both primary and secondary to the resonant frequency, the band width can be varied by changing the spacing, or coupling, between the two windings. The three response curves shown are obtained with variations in coupling. The response that is obtained with loose coupling, less than critical, is similar to that of the single tuned choke. If, however, the spacing between the windings is decreased, the response curve starts to flatten at the top as shown in Figure 2-10. By further increasing the coupling, the bandpass increases but there is a dip in the curve at the resonant frequency. In some cases two such stages are used along with additional single tuned stages which are so aligned to fill in the dip in the response curve.

One of the advantages in the use of overcoupled transformers is the fact that the gain of the stage can be controlled so that any tendency for oscillation can be prevented. Also by referring to Figure 2-10, it can be seen that the output capacity of one stage and the input capacity of the following stage are separated by the transformer, since the two capacities are across the primary and secondary, respectively. Thus the inductance of the windings of the transformer can

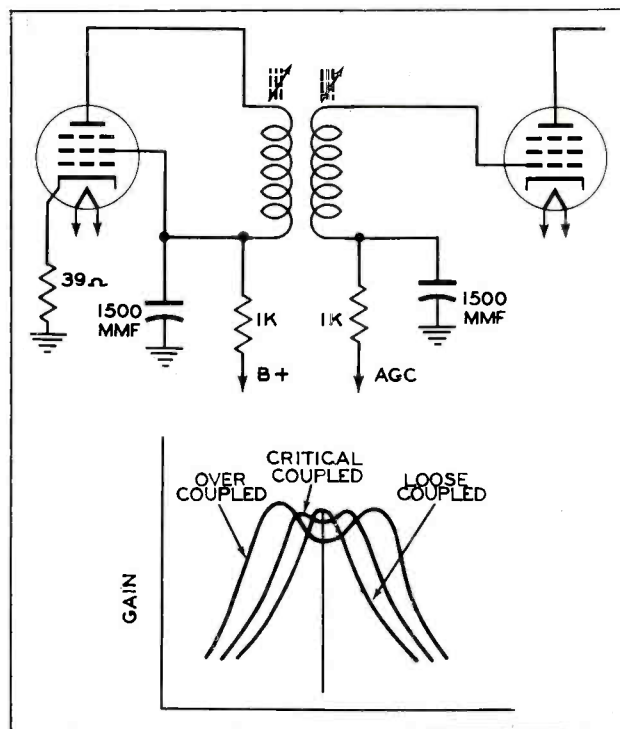


Figure 2-10. Response Curve and Circuit of Over-coupled Stage.

be made greater than the single winding tunable choke, since in this case the input and output capacities were in parallel, requiring a lower value of inductance to obtain resonance.

In some instances, a small capacitor, .5 to 5 mmf., may be added between plate and grid to provide a small amount of high side coupling to hold up the gain at the high end of the pass band.

When aligning over-coupled IF stages, a special procedure must be followed to assure proper alignment. Several methods are employed, but the most popular is through the use of a sweep signal generator and oscilloscope. With this method the response curve can be checked as alignment progresses, and any deviation from the desired results will show up immediately.

One procedure for aligning over-coupled IF stages calls for the adjustment of the transformers progressively starting from the last stage and working toward the mixer stage. The scope is connected to the video detector output and the signal is injected into the IF grids, progressing forward in the circuit. At each point, adjustments are made to obtain the desired response curve at that point. If any components are defective, they will show up in the ability to obtain the proper response at that stage. By progressing forward in the IF strip, the final response curve is obtained.

Another procedure for the alignment of over-coupled IF stages, is the adjustment of each stage separately through the use of a detector probe. The signal is injected at the grid of the stage and the response curve of that stage can be seen by connecting an oscilloscope, through a detector probe, to the

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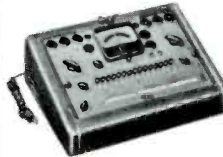
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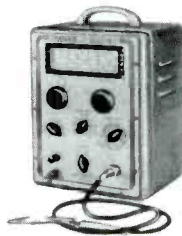
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Chassis 3C1 (See Ch. 20T1) ..... 117	Chassis 24D1, 24E1, 24F1, 24G1, 24H1 Tel. Rec. 103—2	Model 6R48, 6R49, 6R50 (See Ch. 3A1) ..... 2	Models 20X145, 20X146, 20X147 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1) 100	Models 29X25, 29X26, 29X27 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103
Chassis 3C1 Prod. Chge. Bul. 15 ..... 126—1	Chassis 24D1, 24E1, 24F1, 24G1, 24H1 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 9 ..... 114—1	Models 6R41, 6R42, 6R43 (See Ch. 5B1 Phone) ..... 4	Model 22X12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1) 100	Model 29X25A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118
Chassis 4A1 ..... 3—31	Chassis 30B1, 30C1, 30D1 Tel. Rec. 71—2	Model 6R44 (See Ch. 5B1A) 18	Models 22X25, 22X26, 22X27 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1) 100	Models 30A12, 30A13 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30A1) 57
Chassis 4B1 ..... 24—31	Model 4D11, 4D12, 4D13 (See Ch. 4D1) ..... 49	Model 6R45, 6R46, 6R47 (See Ch. 4A1) ..... 3	Models 24A11, 24A12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 30B15, 30B16, 30B17 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71
Chassis 4D1 ..... 49—1	Models 4H15, 4H16, 4H17 (A or B) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Model 6T10 ..... 1—19	Model 24A11S, 24A12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 30C15, 30C16, 30C17 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71
Chassis 4H1 (See Chassis 30B1) ..... 71	Models 4H15, 4H16, 4H17, 4H18, 4H19 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Chassis 30B1) 71	Model 6T05 (See Ch. 6A1) 1	Model 24A125 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 30F15, A, 30F16, A, 30F17, A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77
Chassis 4J1, 4E1 (See Ch. 20A1) ..... 77	Models 4H15, 4H16, 4H17, 4H18, 4H19 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Model 6T06, 6T07 (See Ch. 4A1) ..... 3	Model 24A125AN Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1) 100	Models 32X15, 32X16 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1 and 451) 100
Chassis 4L1, 4S1 ..... 100—1	Model 4H126 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Model 6T12 (See Ch. 4A1) 3	Models 24A126, 24A127 (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 32X25, 32X27 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1 and 5B2) 100
Chassis 4R1 ..... 108—3	Models 4H137 (A or B) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 6V11, 6V12 (See Ch. 6V1) ..... 62	Models 24C15, 24C16, 24C17 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 32X35, 32X36 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1 and 5B2) 100
Chassis 5B1 (See Model 6T02) ..... 1	Model 4H137 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 6W11, 6W12 (See Chassis 6Y1) ..... 75	Models 24R11, 24R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117	Models 34R15, A, 34R16, A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 5B1 Photo ..... 4—24	Models 4H145, 4H146 (C or CN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 6Y18, 6Y19 (See Chassis 6Y1) ..... 71	Models 24X15, 24X15S, 24X16, 24X16S, 24X17S Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1 and 41) 100	Models 36X35, A, 36X36, A, 36X37, A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1 [Set 103] and Radio Ch. 5B2 [Set 100]) 118
Chassis 5B1A ..... 18—1	Model 4H147 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Model 7C56, 7C57, 7C58, 7C59 (See Ch. 7E1) 36	Models 25A15, 25A16, 25A17 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 37K15, 37K16 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21F1) 127—1A
Chassis 5B2 ..... 100—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (A or B) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Model 7C60W (See Ch. 6B1) 48	Models 26R11, 26R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 37K27, 37K28 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21F1) 127—1A
Chassis 5D2 (See Ch. 21B1) ..... 118	Models 4H145, 4H146 (C or CN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Model 7C61, 7C62, 7C62UL (See Ch. 6M1) ..... 25	Models 26R25, 26R26 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 37K35, 37K36 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21F1) 127—1A
Chassis 5F1 ..... 57—1	Model 4H126 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Model 7C63, 7C63UL (See Ch. 7C1) ..... 25	Models 26R25A, 26R26A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 39X16, 39X16A, B, 39X17A, B Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1 [Set 103] and Radio Ch. 5B2 [Set 100]) 118
Chassis 5H1 ..... 26—1	Models 4H137 (A or B) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Model 7C64 (See Ch. 7C1) ..... 25	Models 26X35, 26X36, 26X37 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 39X25A, 39X26A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118
Chassis 5K1 ..... 30—1	Model 4H137 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 7C65B, 7C65M, 7C65W (See Ch. 7E1) 36	Models 26X45, 26X46 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 39X35, 39X36, 39X37 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118
Chassis 5N1 ..... 31—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (A or B) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Model 7C73 (See Ch. 9A1) 32	Models 26X55, 26X56, 26X57 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 5R1 ..... 59—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (C or CN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 7G11, 7G12, 7G14, 7G15, 7G16 (See Ch. 7G1) ..... 54	Models 26X55A, 26X56A, 26X57A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 5T1 ..... 68—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Model 7P32, 7P33, 7P34, 7P35 (See Ch. 5H1) 26	Models 26X65, 26X66, 26X67 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 5W1 ..... 79—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Model 7R141, 7R142, 7R143 (See Ch. 6L1) 26	Models 26X65, 26X66, 26X67 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 5X1 ..... 76—3	Models 4H157 (A or B) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 7T01, 7T01M-UL, 7T04, 7T04-UL (See Ch. 5N1) 31	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6A1 (See Model 6T01) ..... 1	Models 4H155, 4H156, 4H157 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Model 7T06, 7T12 (See Ch. 4B1) ..... 24	Models 26X75A, 26X76A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6A2 ..... 103—1	Models 4H155, 4H156, 4H157 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Model 7T10, 7T14, 7T15 (See Ch. 5K1) ..... 30	Models 26X75A, 26X76A Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6B1 ..... 48—2	Models 4H147 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 8C11, 8C12, 8C13 (See Chassis 30A1 [Set 57] and 8D1 [Set 67]) Tel. Rec. 67	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6C1 ..... 53—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (A or B) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 8C14, 8C15, 8C16, 8C17 (See Ch. 8D1) 67	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6E1, 6E1N ..... 6—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (C or CN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20A1) 77	Models 8D15, 8D16 (See Ch. 8D1) ..... 67	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6F1 ..... 26—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Model 8R46 (See Chassis 3A1) ..... 2	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6L1 ..... 25—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Model 9B14, 9B15, 9B16 (See Ch. 9E1) ..... 49	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6M1 ..... 25—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 9E15, 9E16, 9E17 (See Ch. 9E1) ..... 68	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6Q1 ..... 78—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 12X11, 12X12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20X1) 100	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6R1 ..... 54—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 14R11, 14R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6S1 ..... 107—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6V1 ..... 62—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6W1 ..... 71—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 6Y1 ..... 75—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 7B1 ..... 18—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 7C1 ..... 25—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 7E1 ..... 36—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 7G1 ..... 54—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 8B1 (See Ch. 8D1) ..... 67	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 8D1 ..... 67—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 9A1 ..... 32—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 9B1 ..... 49—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 9E1 ..... 68—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 10A1 ..... 3—30	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 19A1 Tel. Rec. 59—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 19A1 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 5 ..... 106—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 20A1, 20B1, Tel. Rec. 77—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 20T1 Tel. Rec. 117—2	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 20T1 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 15 ..... 126—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 20V1 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) ..... 117	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 20V1 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 15 ..... 126—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 20X1, 20Y1, 20Z1 Tel. Rec. 100—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 20Z1 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 7 ..... 110—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 26X75, 26X76 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 24D1) 103	Models 41R11, 41R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 20T1) 117
Chassis 21A1 Tel. Rec. 77—1	Models 4H145, 4H146 (S or SN) Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 30B1) 71	Models 16R11, 16R12 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21B1) 118	Models 2	

**ADMIRAL-ARVIN**

**ADMIRAL-Cont.**

Models 221K35, 221K36  
Tel. Rec. (See Model 221K35) 127-1A

Models 321K15, 321K16, 321K18 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21F1) 127-1A

Models 321K27 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21F1) 127-1A

Models 321K35, 321K36 Tel. Rec. (See Model 321K35) 127-1A

Models 321K46, 321K47, 32K49 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. 21F1) 127-1A

**AEROMOTIVE**

181-AD 12-1

**AIRADIO**

SU-41D 11-1

SU-52A, B, C (Receiver) 13-2

TRA-1A, B, C (Transmitter) 13-1

3100 37-1

**AIRCATTLE**

DM-700 85-1

EV-760 (See Model DM-700) 85

G-516, G-518 46-3

G-521 5-3

G-724 52-25

G-725 52-25

K1 93-1

P-20 71-3

P-22 87-1

PAM-4 101-1

PC-8, PC-358 99-1

PM-78 100-2

PM-358 98-1

PX 13-35

REV248 127-2

SC-448 62-2

TD-6 103-3

WEU-262 91-1

WRA-1 47-1

WRA-4M 60-1

XB702, XB703 Tel. Rec. 93A-1

XL750, XP775 Tel. Rec. 93A-1

78 52-1

9 50-2

10T Tel. Rec. 12-1

12C, 12T Tel. Rec. 67-2

15 67-2

16C, 16T Tel. Rec. 86-1

101 86-1

102B 98-2

106B 13-3

150, 153 126-2

171, 172 96-1

198 83-1

201 81-1

211 65-1

212 68-3

213 63-1

2271, 227W 84-1

312 Tel. Rec. 84-1

316 Tel. Rec. 84-1

358VM 127-3

412 Tel. Rec. 84-1

416 Tel. Rec. 84-1

568 15-1

572 14-1

602-182144 114-2

603-PR-8.1 133-2

604 53-2

606-400WB 119-2

607-314, 607-315 122-2

621 (Ch. FJ-91) 14-2

624 18-3

641 17-1

651 15-1

9151, W 129-2

935 128-2

5000, 5001 16-2

5002 15-1

5003, 5004, 5005, 5006, 2000 20-2

5008, 5009 46-1

5010, 5011, 5012 (Ch. 110) 13-4

5015-1 118-3

5020 16-3

5022 128-2

5024 15-1

5025 24-2

5027 49-3

5028 44-1

5029 51-1

5035 46-2

5036 72-2

5044 121-2

5050 48-4

5052 45-2

5056-A 120-2

6042 61-1

6050 74-1

6053 97-1

6514 18-4

6541 17-2

6544, 6547 (See Model 6541) 17

6611, 6612, 6613, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6634, 6635 15-2

7000, 7001 14-3

7004 19-2

7014, 7015 57-3

7015 Early 47-2

7553 45-3

90081, 9008W 99-2

90091, 9009W 97-2

90121, 9012W 94-1

10002 56-1

10003-1 56-2

10005 62-3

10021-1, 10022-1 59-3

10023 58-1

10024-1 57-2

108014, 108504 57-4

121104 33-1

121124 33-1

127084 55-2

131504 60-2

132564 69-1

138104 34-3

138124 64-1

**AIRCATTLE-Cont.**

139144 59-4

147114 56-3

149444, 150084 71-4

159144 (See Model 139144) 59

**AIR CHIEF (See Firestone)**

**AIR KING**

A-400 (Ch. 470) 23-1

A-403 20-2

A-410 34-1

A-410 (Revised) 40-1

A-426 43-1

A-450 41-1

A-501, A-502 (Ch. 465-4) 31-3

A-510 24-3

A-511, A-512 30-2

A-520 49-4

A-600 26-3

A-604 81-2

A-625 50-3

A-650 45-4

800 66-1

A-1000, A-1001 Tel. Receiver 58-3

A1001A Tel. Rec. 75-2

A1016 Tel. Rec. 91-2

A2000, A2001, A2002 Tel. Rec. (See Model A1001A) 75

A2510 Tel. Rec. (See Model A1001A) 75

A-2012 Tel. Rec. (See Model A1001A) 75

16C1, 16C2, 16C3 Tel. Rec. 121-3

16M1 Tel. Rec. (See Model 16C1) 121

16T1 Tel. Rec. (See Model 16C1) 121

19C1 Tel. Rec. (See Model 16C1) 121

718R Tel. Rec. (See Model 16C1) 121

2017R Tel. Rec. 111-2

4601 (See Model 4609) 11-3

4603 4-25

4604 4-35

4604D (See Model 4604) 4

4607, 4608 3-1

4609, 4610 Early (See Model 4607) 3

4609, 4610 11-2

4625 13-8

4700 39-1

4704 12-2

4705, 4706 9-1

4708 (See Model 4704) 12

**AIR KNIGHT (SKY KNIGHT)**

CA-500 17-4

CB-500P 17-3

N5-RD291 17-3

**AIRLINE**

05BR-3021B Tel. Rec. 84-1

05BR-3021C Tel. Rec. 84-1

05BR-3024B Tel. Rec. 84-1

05BR-3024C Tel. Rec. 84-1

05BR-3027A Tel. Rec. 84-1

05BR-3027B Tel. Rec. 84-1

05BR-3034A Tel. Rec. 84-1

05BR-3041A Tel. Rec. 84-1

05BR-3044A Tel. Rec. 84-1

05GAA-902A Tel. Rec. 125-2

05GCB-1540A, 1540B, 1541A, 1541B, 1542A, 1542B, 1543A, 1543B, 1544A, 1544B, 1545A, 1545B, 1546A, 1546B, 1547A, 1547B, 1548A, 1548B, 1549A, 1549B, 1550A, 1550B, 1551A, 1551B, 1552A, 1552B, 1553A, 1553B, 1554A, 1554B, 1555A, 1555B, 1556A, 1556B, 1557A, 1557B, 1558A, 1558B, 1559A, 1559B, 1560A, 1560B, 1561A, 1561B, 1562A, 1562B, 1563A, 1563B, 1564A, 1564B, 1565A, 1565B, 1566A, 1566B, 1567A, 1567B, 1568A, 1568B, 1569A, 1569B, 1570A, 1570B, 1571A, 1571B, 1572A, 1572B, 1573A, 1573B, 1574A, 1574B, 1575A, 1575B, 1576A, 1576B, 1577A, 1577B, 1578A, 1578B, 1579A, 1579B, 1580A, 1580B, 1581A, 1581B, 1582A, 1582B, 1583A, 1583B, 1584A, 1584B, 1585A, 1585B, 1586A, 1586B, 1587A, 1587B, 1588A, 1588B, 1589A, 1589B, 1590A, 1590B, 1591A, 1591B, 1592A, 1592B, 1593A, 1593B, 1594A, 1594B, 1595A, 1595B, 1596A, 1596B, 1597A, 1597B, 1598A, 1598B, 1599A, 1599B, 1600A, 1600B, 1601A, 1601B, 1602A, 1602B, 1603A, 1603B, 1604A, 1604B, 1605A, 1605B, 1606A, 1606B, 1607A, 1607B, 1608A, 1608B, 1609A, 1609B, 1610A, 1610B, 1611A, 1611B, 1612A, 1612B, 1613A, 1613B, 1614A, 1614B, 1615A, 1615B, 1616A, 1616B, 1617A, 1617B, 1618A, 1618B, 1619A, 1619B, 1620A, 1620B, 1621A, 1621B, 1622A, 1622B, 1623A, 1623B, 1624A, 1624B, 1625A, 1625B, 1626A, 1626B, 1627A, 1627B, 1628A, 1628B, 1629A, 1629B, 1630A, 1630B, 1631A, 1631B, 1632A, 1632B, 1633A, 1633B, 1634A, 1634B, 1635A, 1635B, 1636A, 1636B, 1637A, 1637B, 1638A, 1638B, 1639A, 1639B, 1640A, 1640B, 1641A, 1641B, 1642A, 1642B, 1643A, 1643B, 1644A, 1644B, 1645A, 1645B, 1646A, 1646B, 1647A, 1647B, 1648A, 1648B, 1649A, 1649B, 1650A, 1650B, 1651A, 1651B, 1652A, 1652B, 1653A, 1653B, 1654A, 1654B, 1655A, 1655B, 1656A, 1656B, 1657A, 1657B, 1658A, 1658B, 1659A, 1659B, 1660A, 1660B, 1661A, 1661B, 1662A, 1662B, 1663A, 1663B, 1664A, 1664B, 1665A, 1665B, 1666A, 1666B, 1667A, 1667B, 1668A, 1668B, 1669A, 1669B, 1670A, 1670B, 1671A, 1671B, 1672A, 1672B, 1673A, 1673B, 1674A, 1674B, 1675A, 1675B, 1676A, 1676B, 1677A, 1677B, 1678A, 1678B, 1679A, 1679B, 1680A, 1680B, 1681A, 1681B, 1682A, 1682B, 1683A, 1683B, 1684A, 1684B, 1685A, 1685B, 1686A, 1686B, 1687A, 1687B, 1688A, 1688B, 1689A, 1689B, 1690A, 1690B, 1691A, 1691B, 1692A, 1692B, 1693A, 1693B, 1694A, 1694B, 1695A, 1695B, 1696A, 1696B, 1697A, 1697B, 1698A, 1698B, 1699A, 1699B, 1700A, 1700B, 1701A, 1701B, 1702A, 1702B, 1703A, 1703B, 1704A, 1704B, 1705A, 1705B, 1706A, 1706B, 1707A, 1707B, 1708A, 1708B, 1709A, 1709B, 1710A, 1710B, 1711A, 1711B, 1712A, 1712B, 1713A, 1713B, 1714A, 1714B, 1715A, 1715B, 1716A, 1716B, 1717A, 1717B, 1718A, 1718B, 1719A, 1719B, 1720A, 1720B, 1721A, 1721B, 1722A, 1722B, 1723A, 1723B, 1724A, 1724B, 1725A, 1725B, 1726A, 1726B, 1727A, 1727B, 1728A, 1728B, 1729A, 1729B, 1730A, 1730B, 1731A, 1731B, 1732A, 1732B, 1733A, 1733B, 1734A, 1734B, 1735A, 1735B, 1736A, 1736B, 1737A, 1737B, 1738A, 1738B, 1739A, 1739B, 1740A, 1740B, 1741A, 1741B, 1742A, 1742B, 1743A, 1743B, 1744A, 1744B, 1745A, 1745B, 1746A, 1746B, 1747A, 1747B, 1748A, 1748B, 1749A, 1749B, 1750A, 1750B, 1751A, 1751B, 1752A, 1752B, 1753A, 1753B, 1754A, 1754B, 1755A, 1755B, 1756A, 1756B, 1757A, 1757B, 1758A, 1758B, 1759A, 1759B, 1760A, 1760B, 1761A, 1761B, 1762A, 1762B, 1763A, 1763B, 1764A, 1764B, 1765A, 1765B, 1766A, 1766B, 1767A, 1767B, 1768A, 1768B, 1769A, 1769B, 1770A, 1770B, 1771A, 1771B, 1772A, 1772B, 1773A, 1773B, 1774A, 1774B, 1775A, 1775B, 1776A, 1776B, 1777A, 1777B, 1778A, 1778B, 1779A, 1779B, 1780A, 1780B, 1781A, 1781B, 1782A, 1782B, 1783A, 1783B, 1784A, 1784B, 1785A, 1785B, 1786A, 1786B, 1787A, 1787B, 1788A, 1788B, 1789A, 1789B, 1790A, 1790B, 1791A, 1791B, 1792A, 1792B, 1793A, 1793B, 1794A, 1794B, 1795A, 1795B, 1796A, 1796B, 1797A, 1797B, 1798A, 1798B, 1799A, 1799B, 1800A, 1800B, 1801A, 1801B, 1802A, 1802B, 1803A, 1803B, 1804A, 1804B, 1805A, 1805B, 1806A, 1806B, 1807A, 1807B, 1808A, 1808B, 1809A, 1809B, 1810A, 1810B, 1811A, 1811B, 1812A, 1812B, 1813A, 1813B, 1814A, 1814B, 1815A, 1815B, 1816A, 1816B, 1817A, 1817B, 1818A, 1818B, 1819A, 1819B, 1820A, 1820B, 1821A, 1821B, 1822A, 1822B, 1823A, 1823B, 1824A, 1824B, 1825A, 1825B, 1826A, 1826B, 1827A, 1827B, 1828A, 1828B, 1829A, 1829B, 1830A, 1830B, 1831A, 1831B, 1832A, 1832B, 1833A, 1833B, 1834A, 1834B, 1835A, 1835B, 1836A, 1836B, 1837A, 1837B, 1838A, 1838B, 1839A, 1839B, 1840A, 1840B, 1841A, 1841B, 1842A, 1842B, 1843A, 1843B, 1844A, 1844B, 1845A, 1845B, 1846A, 1846B, 1847A, 1847B, 1848A, 1848B, 1849A, 1849B, 1850A, 1850B, 1851A, 1851B, 1852A, 1852B, 1853A, 1853B, 1854A, 1854B, 1855A, 1855B, 1856A, 1856B, 1857A, 1857B, 1858A, 1858B, 1859A, 1859B, 1860A, 1860B, 1861A, 1861B, 1862A, 1862B, 1863A, 1863B, 1864A, 1864B, 1865A, 1865B, 1866A, 1866B, 1867A, 1867B, 1868A, 1868B, 1869A, 1869B, 1870A, 1870B, 1871A, 1871B, 1872A, 1872B, 1873A, 1873B, 1874A, 1874B, 1875A, 1875B, 1876A, 1876B, 1877A, 1877B, 1878A, 1878B, 1879A, 1879B, 1880A, 1880B, 1881A, 1881B, 1882A, 1882B, 1883A, 1883B, 1884A, 1884B, 1885A, 1885B, 1886A, 1886B, 1887A, 1887B, 1888A, 1888B, 1889A, 1889B, 1890A, 1890B, 1891A, 1891B, 1892A, 1892B, 1893A, 1893B, 1894A, 1894B, 1895A, 1895B, 1896A, 1896B, 1897A, 1897B, 1898A, 1898B, 1899A, 1899B, 1900A, 1900B, 1901A, 1901B, 1902A, 1902B, 1903A, 1903B, 1904A, 1904B, 1905A, 1905B, 1906A, 1906B, 1907A, 1907B, 1908A, 1908B, 1909A, 1909B, 1910A, 1910B, 1911A, 1911B, 1912A, 1912B, 1913A, 1913B, 1914A, 1914B, 1915A, 1915B, 1916A, 1916B, 1917A, 1917B, 1918A, 1918B, 1919A, 1919B, 1920A, 1920B, 1921A, 1921B, 1922A, 1922B, 1923A, 1923B, 1924A, 1924B, 1925A, 1925B, 1926A, 1926B, 1927A, 1927B, 1928A, 1928B, 1929A, 1929B, 1930A, 1930B, 1931A, 1931B, 1932A, 1932B, 1933A, 1933B, 1934A, 1934B, 1935A, 1935B, 1936A, 1936B, 1937A, 1937B, 1938A, 1938B, 1939A, 1939B, 1940A, 1940B, 1941A, 1941B, 1942A, 1942B, 1943A, 1943B, 1944A, 1944B, 1945A, 1945B, 1946A, 1946B, 1947A, 1947B, 1948A, 1948B, 1949A, 1949B, 1950A, 1950B, 1951A, 1951B, 1952A, 1952B, 1953A, 1953B, 1954A, 1954B, 1955A, 1955B, 1956A, 1956B, 1957A, 1957B, 1958A, 1958B, 1959A, 1959B, 1960A, 1960B, 1961A, 1961B, 1962A, 1962B, 1963A, 1963B, 1964A, 1964B, 1965A, 1965B, 1966A, 1966B, 1967A, 1967B, 1968A, 1968B, 1969A, 1969B, 1970A, 1970B, 1971A, 1971B, 1972A, 1972B, 1973A, 1973B, 1974A, 1974B, 1975A, 1975B, 1976A, 1976B, 1977A, 1977B, 1978A, 1978B, 1979A, 1979B, 1980A, 1980B, 1981A, 1981B, 1982A, 1982B, 1983A, 1983B, 1984A, 1984B, 1985A, 1985B, 1986A, 1986B, 1987A, 1987B, 1988A, 1988B, 1989A, 1989B, 1990A, 1990B, 1991A, 1991B, 1992A, 1992B, 1993A, 1993B, 1994A, 1994B, 1995A, 1995B, 1996A, 1996B, 1997A, 1997B, 1998A, 1998B, 1999A, 1999B, 2000A, 2000B, 2001A, 2001B, 2002A, 2002B, 2003A, 2003B, 2004A, 2004B, 2005A, 2005B, 2006A, 2006B, 2007A, 2007B, 2008A, 2008B, 2009A, 2009B, 2010A, 2010B, 2011A, 2011B, 2012A, 2012B, 2013A, 2013B, 2014A, 2014B, 2015A, 2015B, 2016A, 2016B, 2017A, 2017B, 2018A, 2018B, 2019A, 2019B, 2020A, 2020B, 2021A, 2021B, 2022A, 2022B, 2023A, 2023B, 2024A, 2024B, 2025A, 2025B, 2026A, 2026B, 2027A, 2027B, 2028A, 2028B, 2029A, 2029B, 2030A, 2030B, 2031A, 2031B, 2032A, 2032B, 2033A, 2033B, 2034A, 2034B, 2035A, 2035B, 2036A, 2036B, 2037A, 2037B, 2038A, 2038B, 2039A, 2039B, 2040A, 2040B, 2041A, 2041B, 2042A, 2042B, 2043A, 2043B, 2044A, 2044B, 2045A, 2045B, 2046A, 2046B, 2047A, 2047B, 2048A, 2048B, 2049A, 2049B, 2050A, 2050B, 2051A, 2051B, 2052A, 2052B, 2053A, 2053B, 2054A, 2054B, 2055A, 2055B, 2056A, 2056B, 2057A, 2057B, 2058A, 2058B, 2059A, 2059B, 2060A, 2060B, 2061A, 2061B, 2062A, 2062B, 2063A, 2063B, 2064A, 2064B, 2065A, 2065B, 2066A, 2066B, 2067A, 2067B, 2068A, 2068B, 2069A, 2069B, 2070A, 2070B, 2071A, 2071B, 2072A, 2072B, 2073A, 2073B, 2074A, 2074B, 2075A, 2075B, 2076A, 2076B, 2077A, 2077B, 2078A, 2078B, 2079A, 2079B, 2080A, 2080B, 2081A, 2081B, 2082A, 2082B, 2083A, 2083B, 2084A, 2084B, 2085A, 2085B, 2086A, 2086B, 2087A, 2087B, 2088A, 2088B, 2089A, 2089B, 2090A, 2090B, 2091A, 2091B, 2092A, 2092B, 2093A, 2093B, 2094A, 2094B, 2095A, 2095B, 2096A, 2096B, 2097A, 2097B, 2098A, 2098B, 2099A, 2099B, 2100A, 2100B, 2101A, 2101B, 2102A, 2102B, 2103A, 2103B, 2104A, 2104B, 2105A, 2105B, 2106A, 2106B, 2107A, 2107B, 2108A, 2108B, 2109A, 2109B, 2110A, 2110B, 2111A, 2111B, 2112A, 2112B, 2113A, 2113B, 2114A, 2114B, 2115A, 2115B, 2116A, 2116B, 2117A, 2117B, 2118A, 2118B, 2119A, 2119B, 2120A, 2120B, 2121A, 2121B, 2122A, 2122B, 2123A, 2123B, 2124A, 2124B, 2125A, 2125B, 2126A, 2126B, 2127A, 2127B, 2128A, 2128B, 2129A, 2129B, 2130A, 2130B, 2131A, 2131B, 2132A, 2132B, 2133A, 2133B, 2134A, 2134B, 2135A, 2135B, 2136A, 2136B, 2137A, 2137B, 2138A, 2138B, 2139A, 2139B, 2140A, 2140B, 2141A, 2141B, 2142A, 2142B, 2143A, 2143B, 2144A, 2144B, 2145A, 2145B, 2146A, 2146B, 2147A, 2147B, 2148A, 2148B, 2149A, 2149B, 2150A, 2150B, 2151A, 2151B, 2152A, 2152B, 2153A, 2153B, 2154A, 2154B, 2155A, 2155B, 2156A, 2156B, 2157A, 2157B, 2158A, 2158B, 2159A, 2159B, 2160A, 2160B, 2161A, 2161B, 2162A, 2162B, 2163A, 2163B, 2164A, 2164B, 2165



**ARVIN—Cont.**

440T, 441T (Ch. RE-278) 96-3  
 442 (Ch. RE-91) 34-2  
 444, 444A (Ch. RE-200) 1-3  
 444AM, 444M (Ch. RE-200M) 23-3  
 446P (Ch. RE-280) 106-2  
 450T, 451T (Ch. RE-281) 110-3  
 460T, 461T (Ch. RE-284) 107-3  
 462-CB, 462-CA (Ch. RE-287-1) 116-3  
 480TFM, 481TFM (Ch. RE-277, RE-277-1) 107-4  
 482CFB, 482CFM (Ch. RE-288-1) 117-4  
 544, 544A, 544AR, 544R (Ch. RE-201) 1-7  
 547A (Ch. RE-242) 42-3  
 552AN, 552N (Ch. RE-231), 555, 555A (Ch. RE-202) 13-9  
 558 (Ch. RE-204) 3-16  
 664, 664A (Ch. RE-206) 3-23  
 664, 664A (Ch. RE-206-1), 6640 (Ch. RE-206-2) 29-2  
 665 (Ch. RE-229) 18-10  
 2120CM (Ch. TE289-2, TE289-3) Tel. Rec. 120-3  
 2120CM (Ch. TE289-3) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 20 134-1  
 2121TM (Ch. TE289-2, TE289-3) Tel. Rec. 120  
 2121TM (Ch. TE289-3) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 20 134-1  
 2122TM (Ch. TE289-2, TE289-3) Tel. Rec. 97A-1  
 2122TM (Ch. TE289-2, TE289-3) Tel. Rec. (See Model 2120CM) 120  
 2123TM (Ch. TE289-3) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 20 134-1  
 2124CCM (Ch. TE289-2, TE289-3) Tel. Rec. 120  
 2124CCM (Ch. TE289-3) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 20 134-1  
 2126CM (Ch. TE289-2, TE289-3) Tel. Rec. 120  
 2126CM (Ch. TE289-3) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 20 134-1  
 2160, 2161, 2162, 2164 (Ch. TE-290) Tel. Rec. 126-3  
 3100TB, 3100TM, 3101CM, 3120TM, 3121TM (Ch. TE-272-1, TE-272-2) Tel. Rec. 80-2  
 3160CM (Ch. TE-276) Tel. Rec. 93-2  
 4080T (Ch. TE282) Tel. Rec. 104-2  
 4081T Tel. Rec. 104  
 4162CM (Ch. TE-286) Tel. Rec. 130-3  
 Ch. RE-91 (See Model 442) 34  
 Ch. RE-200 (See Model 444) 1  
 Ch. RE-200M (See Model 444M) 23  
 Ch. RE-201 (See Model 544) 1  
 Ch. RE-202 (See Model 552AN) 13  
 Ch. RE-204 (See Model 558) 3  
 Ch. RE-206-1, 206-2 (See Model 664 Late) 29  
 Ch. RE-209 (See Model 140P) 25  
 Ch. RE-228 (See Model 150TC) 25  
 Ch. RE-228-1 (See Model 150TC Late) 39  
 Ch. RE-229 (See Model 665) 18  
 Ch. RE-231 (See Model 552AN) 13  
 Ch. RE-232 (See Model 160T) 49  
 Ch. RE-233 (See Model 152T) 33  
 Ch. RE-237 (See Model 182TFM) 32  
 Ch. RE-242 (See Model 547A) 42  
 Ch. RE-243 (See Model 240P) 42  
 Ch. RE-244 (See Model 241P) 47  
 Ch. RE-248 (See Model 250P) 43  
 Ch. RE-251 (See Model 247T) 52  
 Ch. RE-252 (See Model 253T) 53  
 Ch. RE-253 (See Model 280TFM) 44  
 Ch. RE-254, 255, 256, 259 (See Model 241P) 47  
 Ch. RE-260 (See Model 360TFM) 70  
 Ch. RE-265 (See Model 264T) 64  
 Ch. RE-267 (See Model 350P) 69  
 Ch. RE-267-1, RE-267-2 (See Model 350-PB) 100  
 Ch. RE-273 (See Model 357T) 78  
 Ch. RE-274 (See Model 341T) 84  
 Ch. RE-277, RE-277-1 (See Model 480TFM) 107

**ARVIN—Cont.**

Ch. RE-280 (See Model 446P) 106  
 Ch. RE-281 (See Model 450T) 110  
 Ch. RE-284 (See Model 460T) 107  
 Ch. RE-287-1 (See Model 462-CB) 116  
 Ch. RE-288-1 (See Model 482CFB) 117  
 Ch. TE-272-1, 2 (See Model 3100TB) 80  
 Ch. TE-276 (See Model 3160CM) 93  
 Ch. TE282 (See Model 4080T) 104  
 Ch. TE-286 (See Model 4162CM) 130  
 Ch. TE-289 (See Model 2122TM) 97A-1  
 Ch. TE-289-2, TE-289-3 (See Model 2120CM) 120  
 Ch. TE290 (See Model 2160) 126

**ASTRONIC**  
 T-9 121-4  
 748 53-6

**ATLAS**  
 AB-45 14-5

**AUDAR**  
 MAS-4 "Bingo Amp." 26-6  
 P-1A 5-10  
 P-2 19-3  
 P-5 1-11  
 P-7 44-3  
 PR-6 13-10  
 PR-6A 19-4  
 RE-8A 25-8  
 Telvor BM-25, BMP-25 62-5  
 Telvor FMC-12 35-2  
 Telvor RER-9 65-2

**AUDIO DEVELOPMENT (ADC)**  
 71-F 128-3

**AUTOMATIC**  
 Tom Boy 27-4  
 Tom Thumb Buddy 53-7  
 Tom Thumb Camera-Radio 49-6  
 Tom Thumb Jr. 26-7  
 Tom Thumb Personal ATTP B-44 60-5  
 C60 5-20  
 C-60X 24-10  
 C-65X (See Model C-60X) 24  
 C300 102-1  
 D200 104-3  
 F-100 103-6  
 F-790 23-4  
 M-8 34-3  
 M-90 67-4  
 TV-P490 Tel. Rec. 81-3  
 TV-707, TV-709, TV-710 Tel. Rec. 60-6  
 TV-712 Tel. Rec. 60  
 (See Model TV-707) 60  
 TV-1205 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-1249) 103  
 TV-1205 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 5 106-1  
 TV-1249, TV1250 Tel. Rec. 103-5  
 TV-1294 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-1249) 103  
 TV-1294 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 5 106-1  
 TV-1605 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-1249) 103  
 TV-1615 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-1249) 103  
 TV-1649, TV-1650, TV-1651 Series B Tel. Rec. \*  
 TV-1694 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-1249) 103  
 TV-5006 Tel. Rec. \*  
 TV-5020 Tel. Rec. 134-4  
 TV-5061 Tel. Rec. \*  
 TV-5077 Tel. Rec. \*  
 TV-5116R Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-5020) 134  
 TV-5160 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-5020) 134  
 TVX313 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-707) 60  
 TVX404 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-707) 60  
 601, 602 (Series A) 13-11  
 601, 602 (Series B) 22-3  
 612X 1-2X 1-34  
 613X (See Model 612X) 1  
 614X, 616X 8-2  
 620 12-3  
 640, Series B 10-4  
 660, 662, 666 22-6  
 677 22-7  
 720 21-4

**AVIOLA**  
 509 7-3  
 511 15-3  
 601 15-3  
 608 16-6  
 612 (See Model 601) 15  
 618 (See Model 608) 16

**BELL SOUND SYSTEMS**  
 B-23 75-4  
 RC-47 (RE-CORD-O-FONE) 30-3  
 RT-65 130-4  
 4401, 4405 "Belfone" 25-9  
 2075 10-3  
 2122 77-3  
 2122R 76-7  
 2159 \*  
 3715 22-8  
 3725 22-9  
 3728M 24-11  
 3750 31-5

**BELTONE**  
 500 5-33

**BELMONT (Also See Raytheon)**

A-6D110 17-7  
 3AW7 10-7  
 Ch. RE-115 \*  
 4817 2-27  
 48112, 48113 (Series A) 10-6  
 50110 22-10  
 50128 (Series A) 9-4  
 5P19 (Series A) 9-5  
 6D111 "Boulevard" 28-2  
 6D120 24-12  
 8A59 6-4  
 21A21 Tel. Rec. 93A-4  
 22A21, 22AX21, 22AX22 Television Receiver 55-5

**BENDIX**  
 C172 Tel. Rec. 134-5  
 C174 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 C200 Tel. Rec. (See Model C172) 134  
 T10 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 T173 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 0526A, 0526B, 0526C, 0526D, 0526E, 0526F 1-22  
 PAR 80 39-3  
 5512, 5513, 55P2, 55P3 31-4  
 55XA 58-6  
 65P4 52-4  
 6988, 69M8, 69M9 63-3  
 7585, 75M5, 75M8, 75P6, 75W5 59-5  
 79M7 66-3  
 9583, 95M3, 95M9 60-7  
 110, 10W, 111, 111W, 112, 114, 115 41-3  
 23581, 235M1 (Ch. Codes MA, MB, MC, MD) Tel. Rec. 69-4  
 300, 300W, 301, 302 40-2  
 416A 43-5  
 526MA, 526MB, 526MC 29-3  
 613 40-3  
 626-A (0626A) 12-4  
 636A, 636C 15-4  
 636D (See Model 636A) 15  
 646A 2-28  
 656A 2-31  
 676B, 676C, 676D 5-23  
 687A 61-3  
 697A 26-8  
 7368 10-8  
 847-B 27-5  
 847-5 "Facto Meter" 28-3  
 1217, 1217B, 1217D 29-4  
 1217D (Late) 46-5  
 1518, 1519, 1524, 1525 37-3  
 1521 42-4  
 1531, 1533 43-6  
 2001, 2002 Tel. Rec. 84-4  
 2020, 2021 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2001) 84  
 2025 Tel. Rec. 99-5  
 2051 Tel. Rec. 111-3  
 2051 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 16 126-1  
 2060 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 2060 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 2071 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 2071 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 16 126  
 3001, 3002 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2001) 84  
 3030, 3031 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2001) 84  
 3033 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2025) 99  
 3051 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 3051 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 16 126  
 6001 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 6001 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 6002 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 16 126  
 6003 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2025) 99  
 6003 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 6003 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 16 126  
 6100 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 6100 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 7001 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 7001 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2051) 111  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 16 126

**BOGEN (See David Bogen)**

**BREWSTER**  
 9-1084, 9-1085, 9-1086 2-13

**BROOK**  
 10C 41-4  
 10C2-A 43-7  
 10C3 72-5  
 10D (See Model 10C) 41  
 12A 89-3

**BROWNING**  
 PF-12, RJ-12 47-4  
 RJ-12A, RJ-14A 56-6  
 RJ-20 67-5  
 RJ-20A 132-3  
 RJ-22 (See Model RJ20) 67  
 RV-10 46-6  
 RV-10A 131-3  
 RV-11 (See Model RV-10) 46

**BRUNSWICK**

BJ-6836 "Tuscany" 28-4  
 C-3300 "Darby" 28-4  
 D-1000, D-1100 56-7  
 D-6876 "Buckingham" 29  
 (See Model T-4000) 29  
 T-4000, T-4000 1/2 "Buckingham" 29-5  
 T-4400, T-4400 1/2 61-4  
 T-6000, T-6000 1/2, T-6000S, T-6000SS, T-6000SX, "Glasgow" (See Model T-4000) 29  
 T-9000 (See Model D-1000) 56  
 512, 513 Tel. Rec. 812  
 816 Tel. Rec. \*  
 911 Tel. Rec. \*  
 922B, M Tel. Rec. \*  
 5000 42-5  
 5125 Tel. Rec. \*  
 6165 Tel. Rec. \*  
 8125 Tel. Rec. \*  
 8165 Tel. Rec. \*

**BUICK**  
 980690, 980733 18-9  
 980744, 980745 19-5  
 980782 62-6  
 980797, 980798 59-6  
 980868 104-4

**BUTLER BROS. (See Air Knight or Sky Rover)**

**CADILLAC**  
 7241938 \*  
 7253207 \*  
 7256609 60-8  
 7258155 \*  
 7258755 \*  
 7262025 (See Model 7258755) 109

**CALLMASTER (See Lyman)**

**CAPEHART**  
 B-504-P16 Tel. Rec. (See Model 461P Set 87 and 35P7 Set 93A) P9, P10 \*  
 TC-20 (Ch. C-297) 132-4  
 19N4, 21P4, 24N4, 24P4, 26N4, 29P4, 30P4, 31N4, 31P4 65-3  
 32P9, 33P9 64-3  
 34P10 (See Model 32P9) 64  
 35P7 (Ch. P7) 93A-4  
 114N4, 116N4, 116P4, 118P4 (See Model 19N4) 65  
 1192 67-6  
 320-B, 320-M (Ch. CX-33L) Tel. Rec. (See Model 323M) 112  
 320-B, 320-M (Ch. CX-33L) Tel. Rec. 13  
 321-B, 321-M, 322-B, 322-M (Ch. CX-33) Tel. Rec. (See Model 323M) 112  
 321-B, 321-M, 322-B, 322-M (Ch. CX-33) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 13 122-1  
 323M (Ch. CX-33F), 324M, 325F (Ch. CX-33) Tel. Rec. 112-3  
 324-M, 325-F, 325-M (Ch. CX-33) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 13 122-1  
 326-M (Ch. CX-33L) Tel. Rec. (See Model 323M) 112  
 326-M (Ch. CX-33L) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 13 122-1  
 332-B, 332-M, 334-M (Ch. CX-33F) Tel. Rec. (See Model 323M) 112  
 332-B, 332-M, 334-M (Ch. CX-33F) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 13 122-1  
 413P, 414P (See Model 115P2) 67  
 461P, 462P12 Tel. Rec. 87-2  
 501P, 502P, 504P Tel. Rec. (See Model 461P Set 87 and 35P7 Set 93A) 93A  
 610P, 651P, 661P Tel. Rec. 95A-1  
 1005B, M, W (Ch. C-296), 1006 B, M, W 132-5  
 3001, 3002 (Ch. CX-30, A, Prod. C-272) Tel. Rec. 99A-1  
 3001, 3002 (Ch. CX-30A-2, Prod. C-272) Tel. Rec. 99A-2  
 3004-M (Ch. CX-31, Prod. C-268) Tel. Rec. 93A-5  
 3005 (Ch. CX-32, Prod. C-279) Tel. Rec. 93A-5  
 3006-M (Ch. CX-31, Prod. C-274) Tel. Rec. (See Model 3004-M) 93A  
 3007 (Ch. CX-30, Prod. C-276) 99A-2  
 3008 (Ch. CX-32, Prod. C-278) Tel. Rec. (See Model 3005) 93A  
 3011-B, M, 3012-B, M (Ch. CX-33) Tel. Rec. (See Model 323M) 112  
 4001-M (Ch. CX-31, Prod. C-268) Tel. Rec. (See Model 3004-M) 93A  
 4002-M (Ch. CX-31, Prod. C-274) Tel. Rec. (See Model 3004-M) 93A  
 Ch. CX-33, CX-33F (See Model 323M) 112

**CAPITOL**  
 D-17 30-4  
 T-13 28-5  
 U-24 29-6

**CARDWELL, ALLEN D.**  
 CE-26 14-6

**CENTURY (Also See Industrial Television)**

226, 326 (Ch. IT-26R, IT-35R, IT-39R, IT-46R) Tel. Rec. 99A-7  
 721, 821, 921, 1021 (Ch. IT-21R) Tel. Rec. 97A-8

**CENTURY (20th)**  
 100X, 101, 104 12-5  
 200 21-5  
 300 21-6

**CHALLENGER**  
 CCR 63-4  
 CCI18 67-7  
 CC30 68-6  
 CC40 70-3  
 CC618 66-4  
 CD6 65-4  
 20R 69-5  
 60R 62-7  
 200 (See Model 20R) 69  
 600 (See Model 60R) 62

**CANCELLOR (See Radionic)**  
 35P 30-25

**CHEVROLET**  
 985792 6-5  
 985793 19-6  
 985986 \*  
 986067 90-2  
 986146 28-6  
 986240 75-5  
 986241 58-7  
 986388 104-5

**CHRYSLER (See Mopar)**

**CISCO**  
 1A5 37-4  
 9A5 20-3

**CLARION**  
 C100 1-5  
 C101 5-9  
 C102 9-6  
 C103 6-6  
 C104 1-4  
 C105 (See Model C104) 1  
 C105A 6-7  
 C108 (Ch. 101) 5-8  
 150 \*  
 155 \*  
 167 Tel. Rec. 95A-1  
 11011 17-8  
 11305 18-11  
 11411-N 30-5  
 11809 23-6  
 11802V-M (See Model 11801) 23  
 12110M 54-5  
 12310-W 31-6  
 12708 41-5  
 12801 61-5  
 13101 46-7  
 13201, 13203 62-8  
 14601 60-9  
 14965 66-5  
 16703 Tel. Rec. 102-2

**CLARK**  
 PA-10 12-6  
 PA-10A 18-12  
 PA-20 13-12  
 PA-20A 18-13  
 PA-30 19-7

**CLEARSONIC (See U. S. Television)**

**COLLINS AUDIO PRODUCTS**  
 FMA-6 95-6  
 45-D 72-6

**COLLINS RADIO**  
 75A-1 34-4

**COMMANDER INDUSTRIES**  
 Commander 3 Tube Record Player 17-10

**CONCORD**  
 CD61P 19-9  
 IN434, IN435, IN436 (Similar to Chassis) 98-5  
 IN437 (Similar to Chassis) 121-2  
 IN549 (Similar to Chassis) 38-5  
 IN551 (Similar to Chassis) 38-6  
 IN554, IN555 (Similar to Chassis) 55-10  
 IN556, IN557 (Similar to Chassis) 109-7  
 IN559 (Similar to Chassis) 90-7  
 IN560 (Similar to Chassis) 109-7  
 IN561, IN562 (Similar to Chassis) 97-8  
 IN819 (Similar to Chassis) 69-7  
 6C51B (See Model 6C51B) 19-8  
 6E51B 20-4  
 6F26W 19-10  
 6R3AR 21-7  
 7R3APW (See Model 6R3AR) 21  
 6E16W 22-11  
 7G26C 20-5  
 1-402, 1-403 45-6  
 1-411 48-5  
 1-501 (See 6E51B) 19  
 1-504 55-6  
 1-509, 1-510 (See 6C51B) 19  
 1-516, 1-517 49-7  
 1-601, 1-602, 1-603 (See 7G26C) 20  
 1-606 45-7  
 1-608 (See 6F26W) 19  
 1-609 (See 6T61W) 22  
 1-611 46-8  
 1-1201 55-7  
 2-105 (See 315WL) 53  
 2-106 54-6  
 2-200, 2-201, 2-218, 2-219, 2-232, 2-235, 2-236, 2-237, 2-238, 2-239, 2-240 62-9  
 315WL, 315WM 53-8  
 325WL, 325WM (See 2-106) 54



**CONRAC-EMERSON**

**CONRAC**  
36, 39, Tel. Rec. 110-4

**CONTINENTAL ELECTRONICS**  
(See Skyweight)

**CONVERSA-FONE**  
MS-5 (Master Station) \*  
SS-5 (Sub-Station) 16-7

**CO-OP**  
6AWC2, 6AWC3,  
6A47WCR, 6A47WT,  
6A47WTR 56-8

**CORONADO**  
FA43-8965 (See Model  
43-8965) Tel. Rec. 86  
FA43-8966 Tel. Rec. \*  
TV43-8908 Tel. Rec. \*  
TV43-8960 Tel. Rec. \*  
OSRA1-43-7755A, OSRA1-  
43-7755B 101-2  
OSRA1-43-7901A 115-2  
OSRA2-43-8515A 110-5  
OSRA4-43-8935A Tel. Rec. \*  
OSRA4-43-9876A 103-7  
OSRA3-43-8120A 110-6  
OSRA37-43-8360A 102-3  
OSTV1-43-8945A Tel. Rec. \*  
OSTV1-43-9005A, OSTV1-  
43-9006A Tel. Rec. \*  
OSTV1-43-9014A Tel. Rec. 128-4  
OSTV2-43-8950A Tel. Rec. \*  
OSTV2-43-9010A Tel. Rec. \*  
OSTV6-43-8935A Tel. Rec. \*  
15RA1-43-9020A Tel. Rec. 134-6  
15TV1-43-9008A, 15TV2-  
43-9012A, 15TV2-  
43-9013A Tel. Rec. \*  
43-2027 11-3  
43-5005 28-36  
43-6301 7-4  
43-6451 10-10  
43-6485 46-9  
43-6730 (See Model  
43-8685) 11  
43-7601, 43-7602 (See  
Model 43-7601B) 10  
43-7601b 10-11  
43-7651 9-7  
43-7651 (See Model  
43-7651) 9  
43-7851 47-5  
43-8101 (See Model  
94RA31-43-8115A) 81  
43-8130C, 43-8131C  
(See Model 94RA33-  
43-8130C) 82  
43-8160 12-7  
43-8177 (See Model  
43-8178) 21  
43-8178 21-8  
43-8180 10-12  
43-8190 19-11  
43-8201 (See 43-8178) 21  
43-8213 7-5  
43-8240, 43-8241 12-8  
43-8305 8-3  
43-8312A 8-4  
43-8330 19-12  
43-8351, 43-8352 12-9  
43-8353, 43-8354 28-7  
43-8420 24-13  
43-8470 (See Model  
43-8305) 8  
43-8471 (See Model  
43-8312A) 8  
43-8576B 9-8  
43-8685 11-4  
43-8948 Tel. Rec. 86-3  
43-9196 14-35  
43-9201 24-14  
94RA1-43-6945A 69-6  
94RA1-43-7605A 65-5  
94RA1-43-7656A \*  
94RA1-43-7657A 73-2  
94RA1-43-7751A 87-3  
94RA1-43-8510A \*  
94RA1-43-8511A 71-7  
94RA1-43-8510B \*  
94RA1-43-8511B 75-6  
94RA4-43-8129A \*  
94RA4-43-8120A \*  
94RA4-43-8130B \*  
94RA4-43-8131A \*  
94RA4-43-8131B \*  
94RA31-43-8115A, B, \*  
94RA31-43-8116A 81-5  
94RA31-43-9841A 79-3  
94RA33-43-8130C \*  
94RA33-43-8131C 82-3  
94TV1-43-8940A Tel. Rec. \*  
94TV1-43-9002A Tel. Rec. \*  
94TV2-43-8970A \*  
94TV2-43-8971A, \*  
94TV2-43-8972A, \*  
94TV2-43-8973A, \*  
94TV2-43-8985A \*  
94TV2-43-8986A, \*  
94TV2-43-8987A, \*  
94TV2-43-8993A, \*  
94TV2-43-8994A, \*  
94TV2-43-8995A \*  
Tel. Rec. 78-4  
94TV6-43-8953A Tel. Rec. 106-3  
165 (See Model  
94RA31-43-8115A) 81  
197, 197U (See Model  
94RA31-43-8115A) 81

**CORONET**  
C2 6-8

**CRESCENT**  
H-16A1 76-8

**CROWMELL**  
(Mercantile Stores)  
1010 88-2  
1020 89-5

**CROSLY**  
9-101 58-8  
9-102 50-4

**CROSLY-Cont.**  
9-103, 9-104W 60-10  
9-105, 9-105W 59-70  
9-113, 9-114W 53-9  
51-5  
9-118W (See Model 9-102) 50  
9-119, 9-120W 50-5  
9-121, 9-122W 54-8  
9-201, 9-202M, 9-203B 52-5  
9-204, 9-205M 63-5  
9-207M 57-6  
9-209, 9-212M 53-10  
9-213B (See Model 9-209) 53  
9-219M, 9-214ML 65-6  
9-302 47-6  
9-403M, 9-403M-2 Tel. Rec. 79-4  
9-404M Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 9-403M) 79  
9-407, 9-407M-1 \*  
9-407M-2 Tel. Rec. 66-6  
9-409M3 Tel. Rec. 94-3  
9-413B, 9-413B-2, 9-414B  
Tel. Rec. (See Model  
9-403M) 79  
9-419M1, 9-419M1-LD,  
9-419M2, 9-419M3,  
9-419M3-LD Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 9-409M3) 94  
9-420M Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 9-403M) 79  
9-422M, 9-422MA Tel. Rec. 81-6  
9-423M Tel. Rec. 91A-4  
9-424B Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 9-403M) 79  
9-425 Tel. Rec. 95A-2  
10-135, 10-136E, 10-137,  
10-138, 10-139, 10-140 93-3  
10-307M, 10-308, 10-309 80-4  
10-401 Tel. Rec. 95-2  
10-404MU, 10-404MU1  
Tel. Rec. 114-3  
10-412MU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 10-404MU) 114  
10-414MU Tel. Rec. 116-4  
10-416MU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 10-414MU) 116  
10-418MU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 10-404MU) 114  
10-419MU Tel. Rec. 104-6  
10-420MU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 10-404MU) 114  
10-421MU Tel. Rec. 106-4  
10-422MU Tel. Rec. 125-1A  
10-428MU Tel. Rec. 129-5  
10-429MU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 10-414MU) 116  
11-100U, 81-101U \*  
11-102U, 11-103U,  
11-104U, 11-105U  
(Ch. 301) 127-5  
11-126U, 11-127U,  
11-128U, 11-129U 125-5  
(Ch. 312) 21  
11-301U, 11-302U,  
11-303U, 11-304U  
11-305U 124-3  
11-441MU Tel. Rec. \*  
11-442MU Tel. Rec. 126-4  
11-443MU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 11-442) 126  
11-445MU, 11-446MU,  
11-447MU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 11-442MU) 126  
11-453MU Tel. Rec. (See  
Model 11-442MU) 126  
11-459MU, MU \*  
11-460MU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 11-442MU) 126-4  
11-461WU Tel. Rec. \*  
11-465WU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 11-442MU) 126  
11-470BU Tel. Rec. (See  
Model 11-442MU) 126  
11-471WU Tel. Rec. \*  
11-472BU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 11-442MU) 126  
11-473BU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 11-442) 126  
11-475BU, 11-476BU,  
11-477BU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 11-442MU) 126  
11-483BU Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model 11-442MU) 126  
46FA, 46FB 15-5  
56FA, 56FB, 56FC 31-7  
56PA, 56PB 10-9  
56TA-L, 56TC-L 4-9  
56TG 4-3  
56TJ 5-14  
56TN-L, 56TW-L (See  
Models 56TA-L, 56TC-L) 4  
56TP 8-5  
56TP, 56TZ 3-2  
56TR, 56TS 3-11  
56TU 10-13  
56TA 36-4  
58TC (See Model 58TW) 38  
58TK 34-5  
58TL (See Model 58TA) 36  
58TW 38-2  
66CA, 66CP, 66CC \*  
(See Model 66CS) 18  
66CS, 66CSM 18-14  
66TA, 66TC, 66TW 5-15  
68CP, 68CR 37-5  
68TA, 68TW 40-4  
86CR, 86CS 12-10  
87CQ (Revised Models  
86CR, 86CS) 36-5  
88CR (See Model 87CQ) 36  
88TA, 88TC 38-3  
88TA, 88TC (Revised) 43-8  
106CP, 106CS 7-6  
146CS 25-10  
148CP, 148CQ, 148CR 42-6  
307TA Tel. Rec. \*  
348CP-TR1, 348CP-TR2,  
348CP-TR3 Tel. Rec. \*

**CROSLY CAR**  
5MX080 \*

**CRYSTAL PRODUCTS**  
(See Coronet)

**DALBAR**  
Barcombco Jr. \*  
Barcombco Sr. 10-14  
M8 "Tonomatic" 8-34  
100-1000 Series 10-15  
400 9-9

**DAVID BOGEN**  
DB-10 102-4  
E66 85-4  
E75 83-2  
E1620 \*  
EX35 \*  
EX-326 76-9  
G-50 30-6  
GO-50 26-9  
GO-125 22-12  
GX50 25-11  
H15 80-6  
H30 79-5  
H50, H150, H2150 78-6  
H623 71-8  
HO, HOL 80-5  
HO50 84-5  
HO125 87-4  
HX30 82-4  
HX50 75-7  
LOH, LOL (See Model  
LOH) 80  
LP16 86-4  
PH10 73-3  
PX10 68-5  
PX15 72-7  
R501 33-3  
R602 67-8  
UP16 (See Model LP16) 86-8  
2A1, 2RS 28-8  
11D 77-5  
11U 76-10  
11X 74-2  
21D (See Model 11D) 77  
21U (See Model 11U) 76  
21X (See Model 11X) 74

**DEARBORN**  
100 22-13

**DECCA**  
DP-11 24-15  
DP-29 19-13  
PT-10 25-12

**DELCO**  
R-705 42-7  
R-1227, R-1228, R-1229 15-6  
R-1230-A, R-1231-A,  
R-1232-A 14-33  
R-1233 42-8  
R-1234, R-1235 7-7  
R-1236, R-1237 29-7  
R-1238 38-4  
R-1241 62-11  
R-1242 31-8  
R-1243 32-4  
R-1244, R-1245, R-1246 52-6  
R-1248, R-1249, R-1250 66-7  
R-1251, R-1252 21-10  
R-1253, R-1254, R-1255 47-7  
R-1408, R-1409 15-7  
R1410 \*  
TV-71, TV-71A Tel. Rec. 99A-3  
TV-101, TV-102 Tel. Rec. 88-3  
TV-160 Tel. Rec. 85-5  
TV-201 (Television Receiver) 59-8

**DeSoto (See Mopar)**

**DETROLA**  
55A-1-61A (See Aria  
Model 55A-1-61A) 7  
55B-1-49A 7-8  
56B-13-221D 9-10  
571, 571A, 571B, 571L,  
571AL, 571BL 10-16  
571X, 571AX, 571BX 9-11  
572-20-226A 8-6  
574-1-6A 8-7  
579 7-9  
579-2-58B (See Model 579) 7  
582 19-14  
610-A 55-8  
611-A 50-6  
626 Series 11-5  
7156 48-6  
7270 16-8

**DEWALD**  
A500, A500W, A500V, A503 4-22  
A504, A505 16-9  
A-507 26-10  
A-509 31-9  
A-514 27-6  
A602, A605 16-10  
A608 (See Model A602) 3-3  
B-400 35-3  
B-401 34-6  
B-402 45-8  
B-403 52-7  
B-504 43-9  
B-506 38-5  
B-510 34-7  
B-512 35-4  
B-515 63-6  
B-612 42-9  
B-614 56-9  
BT-100, BT-101 Tel. Rec. 79-6  
C-516 64-4  
C-800 69-7  
CT-101 Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model BT-100) 79  
CT-102, CT-103, CT-104  
Tel. Rec. 82-5  
D-508 106-5  
D-517 131-4  
D-518 100-5  
D-519 (See Model B-506) 38  
D-616 102-5  
DT-120, DT-122 Tel. Rec. 100-6  
DT-160 Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model CT-102) 82  
DT-161 Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model DT-120) 100

**DEWALD-Cont.**  
DT-162, DT-163 Tel. Rec. 118-5  
DT-162R, DT-163R \*  
Tel. Rec. \*  
DT-190 Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model DT-162) 118  
DT-190D Tel. Rec. \*  
DT-1020, DT-1020A Tel.  
Rec. (See Model DT-120) 100  
DT-1030, DT-1030A Tel.  
Rec. (See Model DT-120) 100  
DT-1040 Tel. Rec. 100  
E-520 (See Model DT-120) 100  
ET-140, ET-141 Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model DT-162) 118  
ET-140R, ET-141R  
Tel. Rec. \*  
ET-170, ET-171 Tel. Rec. \*  
51-100 71-9

**DODGE (See Mopar)**

**DUMONT**  
RA-101 Tel. Rec. \*  
RA-102B1, RA-102B2, \*  
RA-102B3 Tel. Rec. 90-3  
RA-103 Tel. Rec. \*  
RA-104, RA-103C Tel. Rec. \*  
Prod. Chge. Bul. 6 108-1  
RA-103D Tel. Rec. 93-4  
RA-103D Tel. Rec. \*  
Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 9 114-1  
RA-104A Tel. Rec. 523  
(See Model RA-103D) 93  
528 (Ch. 120199) Tel. Rec. 525  
Prod. Chge. Bul. 9 114-1  
RA-105 Tel. Rec. 72-8  
RA-105 Tel. Rec. \*  
Prod. Chge. Bul. 6 108-1  
RA-105B Tel. Rec. 95-3  
RA-106 Tel. Rec. (Supp.  
to RA-105, Set 72) 99A-4  
RA-106 Tel. Rec. \*  
Prod. Chge. Bul. 6 108-1  
RA-108A Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model RA-105B) 95  
RA-109-A1, -A2, -A3, -A5,  
-A6, -A7 Tel. Rec. 110-7  
536 Prod. Chge. Bul. 14 124-1  
RA-110A Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model RA-103D) 93  
RA-110A Tel. Rec. \*  
Prod. Chge. Bul. 9 114-1  
RA-111A Tel. Rec. 106-5  
RA-112A Tel. Rec. 119-5  
RA-113 Tel. Rec. \*  
(See Model RA-112A) 119  
RA-117A Tel. Rec. 131-5

**DUOSONIC**  
K1, K2 19-15  
K3, K4 19-16

**DYNAVOX**  
AP-514 (Ch. AT) 28-9  
M-510 15-8  
Swingmaster 27-7  
3-P-801 36-3

**ECA**  
101 (Ch. AA) 1-25  
102 14-7  
104 13-14  
105 16-11  
106 7-10  
108 3-6  
131 13-15  
131 16-12  
132 45-9  
201 15-9  
204 32-5

**ECHOPHONE**  
(Also See Hallicrafters)  
EC-1A \*  
EC113 3-13  
EC-306 14-8  
EC-403, EC-404 22-14  
EC-600 4-18  
EX-102, EX-103 64-5  
EX-306 (See Model  
EC-306) 14

**EDWARDS**  
Fidlotuner 33-4

**ELCAR**  
602 5-19

**ELECTONE**  
T5TS3 12-34

**ELECTRO**  
B20 14-9

**ELECTROMATIC**  
APH301-A, APH301-C 7-11  
606A, 607A 5-32

**ELECTRO-TONE**  
555 13-16  
706, 712 (See Model 555) 13

**ELECTRONIC CORP.**  
**OF AMERICA (See ECA)**

**ELECTRONIC SPECIALTY CO.**  
(See Ranger)

**E/L (ELECTRONIC LABS.)**  
75 (Sub-Station) (See  
Model 76RU) 20  
76E, 76K, 76M, 76W  
(See Model 2701) 4  
76RU ("Radio-Utiliphone") 20-6  
710B, 710M, 710T, 710W,  
710X (Ch. 2875) 20-7  
710FB, 710PC Orthosonic  
(Ch. 2875) 24-16  
2660 "Master Utiliphone" 8-8  
2701 4-28  
3000 Orthosonic 31-10

**EMERSON**  
501, 502 (Ch. 120000,  
120029) 2-1

**EMERSON-Cont.**  
503 (Ch. 120000, 120029) 1-18  
504 (Ch. 120000, 120029)  
(See Models 501, 502) 2  
505 (Ch. 120002) 8-9  
505 (Ch. 120041) (See  
Model 523) 5  
506 6-9  
507 8-10  
508 (Ch. 120008) 7-12  
509 (See Model 507) 8  
510, 510A \*  
511 (Ch. 120000, 120029) 5-36  
511 (See Model 507) 8  
511 (Ch. 120010) (See  
Model 541) 16  
512 (Ch. 120006) 9-12  
514 (Ch. 120056) 26-11  
514 (Ch. 120077) 27-8  
515, 516 12-11  
515, 516 (Ch. 120056) \*  
(See Model 512  
Ch. 120056) 26  
517 (Ch. 120010) (See  
Model 541) 16  
518 (See Model 507) 8  
527 (Ch. 120030) 30-7  
520 (Ch. 120000, 120029)  
(See Models 501, 502) 2  
521 (Ch. 120013, 120031)  
522 (See Model 507) 8  
523 5-37  
524 17-12  
525 (Ch. 120199) Tel. Rec. 528  
528 (Ch. 120038) 21-13  
529, 529-9 (Ch. 120028) 18-15  
530 (Ch. 120006,  
Ch. 120056) 32-6  
531, 532, 533 11-6  
534 (Ch. 120077) (See  
Models 5104 Ch. 120007)  
27  
535 20-9  
536 (Ch. 120036) 21-14  
536A 24-17  
537 23-7  
538 (Ch. 120051) (See  
Model 549 Ch. 120051) 26  
539 21-10  
540A (Ch. 120042) 20  
541 16-13  
542 (See Model 521) 7  
543, 544 (Ch. 120046) 19-30  
545 (Ch. 120047) Tel. Rec.  
Photofactor Servicer 82  
546 (Ch. 120049) 21-15  
547 (Ch. 120050) 25-13  
548 (Ch. 120051) 30-8  
549 (Ch. 120051) 26-12  
550 (Ch. 120006) (See  
Model 512 Ch. 120006) 9  
550 (Ch. 120056) (See  
Model 512 Ch. 120056) 21-10  
551A (See Model 536A) 26  
552 (See Model 525) 20  
553A (See Model 536A) 24  
556, 557 (Ch. 120018B) 70-4  
557B (Ch. 120048B) 43-10  
558 (Ch. 120058) 31-11  
559A (Ch. 120059) 31-12  
560 (Ch. 120016) 25-14  
561 (Ch. 120018B) 63-7  
563 (Ch. 120063B) 73-4  
564 (Ch. 120027) (See  
Model 540A Ch. 120042) 20  
565 (Ch. 120018B) 70  
566 (Ch. 120051) (See  
Model 549 Ch. 120051) 26  
567 (Ch. 120016) (See  
Model 560 Ch. 120016) 25  
567 (Ch. 120042) (See  
Model 540A) 20  
568A (Ch. 120070A) 32-9  
569A (Ch. 120062A) 42-10  
570 (Ch. 120064A) 97-3  
571 (Ch. 120066) \*  
Television Receiver 46-25  
571 (Ch. 120066B) \*  
Tel. Rec. (See Model  
571) 76-11  
572 (Ch. 120065) (See  
Model 540A Ch. 120042) 20  
573B (Ch. 120039B) 42-11  
574 (Ch. 120064) 97  
575 (Ch. 120068A,  
120068B) 85-6  
576A (Ch. 120069A) 40-5  
577B (Ch. 120012B) 41-6  
578 (Ch. 120050) (See  
Model 547A Ch. 120050) 25  
579A (Ch. 120034A) 61-6  
580 (Ch. 120064) 97  
(See Model 570) 97  
581 (Ch. 120014A, B) 68-7  
582 (See Model 548) 30  
583 (See Model 573B) 42  
584 (See Model 558) 31  
585 (Tel. Rec. \*  
Ch. 120025B) 61-7  
585 (Ch. 120088B,  
120090B, 120090D)  
Tel. Rec. \*  
586 (Ch. 120023B,  
1200238) 72-9  
587 (Ch. 120033A, B) 71-10  
588 (See Model 547A) 25  
590 (Ch. 120101A, B) 87-5  
591 (Ch. 120055A) 67-9  
593 (Chassis 120063B) \*  
(See Model 563) 73  
594, 595 (Ch. 120071A)  
(See Model 581) 68  
596 (See Model 579A) 61  
597 (Ch. 120073B) 90-5  
599 (Ch. 120073B) 69-8  
600 (Chassis 120103-B)  
Tel. Rec. 87-6

EMERSON—Cont.

600 (Ch. 120103-B) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 9. 114-1
601 (Chassis 120075B) (See Model 599) 69
602 (Ch. 120072A, 120082A) 56-10
603 (Chassis 120063B) (See Model 563) 73
604A (See Model 576A) 40
605 (Ch. 120076B) 66-8
606 (Ch. 120066) Tel. Rec. (See Model 571) 46
606 (Ch. 120066B) \*
606 (Ch. 120078-D) Tel. Rec. (See Model 571 Ch. 120086B) 76
606 (Ch. 120086B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 571 Ch. 120086B) 76
607 (Ch. 120074A) (See Model 597) 90
608A (Ch. 120089B) Tel. Rec. 84-6
609 (Chassis 120084-B) Tel. Rec. 90-6
610 (Chassis 120100A, B) (See Model 587) 71
611, 612 (Ch. 120087B-D) (See Model 571 Ch. 120086B) 76
613A (Ch. 120085A, B) 79-7
614, B, BC, C (Ch. 120110, B, BC, C) Tel. Rec. 97-4
614D (Ch. 120095-B) Tel. Rec. 95A-3
615 (Ch. 120001B) 63
616 (Chassis 120100A, B) (See Model 587) 71
618 (Ch. 120090B, D) Tel. Rec. \*
619 (Ch. 120092D) Tel. Rec. (See Model 571 Ch. 120086B) 76
620 (Ch. 120091D, QD) Tel. Rec. (See Model 571 Ch. 120086B) 76
621 (Ch. 120098B) Tel. Rec. 108-5
622 (Ch. 120098P) Tel. Rec. (See Model 621) 108
623 (Ch. 120101A, B) (See Model 590) 87
624 (Ch. 120087B-D) Tel. Rec. (See Model 571 Ch. 120086B) 76
625 (Ch. 120105B) 103-8
626 (Ch. 120104B, 120104B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 608A) 84
627 (Ch. 120107B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 571 Ch. 120086B) 76
628 (Ch. 120098B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 621) 108
629B, 629C (Ch. 120120) Tel. Rec. 119-6
629D (Ch. 120124B) Tel. Rec. 116-5
630 (Ch. 120099B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 621) 108
631 (Ch. 120109) Tel. Rec. 93A-6
632 (Ch. 120096B) Tel. Rec. 93A-7
633 (Ch. 120114) Tel. Rec. (See Model 631) 93A
634B (Ch. 120097B) 111-4
635 (Ch. 120108) 92-1
636A (Ch. 120106A) 99-7
637, B, BC, C (Ch. 120101, B, BC, C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 614) 97
637A (Ch. 120095-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 614D) 95A
638 (Ch. 120087D) Tel. Rec. (See Model 571) 76
639 (Ch. 120103B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 600) 87
639 (Ch. 120103-B) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 9. 114-1
640 (Ch. 120112) 93-5
641B (Ch. 120125B) 120-5
642 (Ch. 120117A) 98-3
643A (Ch. 120113) 91-4
644, B, BC, C (Ch. 120113, B, BC, C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 614) 97
645 (Ch. 120115) 94-4
646A (Ch. 120121A) 102-6
647, B, BC, C (Ch. 120113, B, BC, C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 614) 97
648B (Ch. 120110E) Tel. Rec. (See Model 614) 97
649A (Ch. 120094A) Tel. Rec. 106-7
650 (Ch. 120118B) Tel. Rec. 113-2
650D (Ch. 120123-B) Tel. Rec. 109-3
650F (Ch. 120138-B) Tel. Rec. 133-1A
651B (Ch. 120120) Tel. Rec. (See Model 629B) 111
651C (Ch. 120109) Tel. Rec. (See Model 631) 93A
651C (Ch. 120124) Tel. Rec. (See Model 629D) 116
651D (Ch. 120124, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 629D) 116
652 (Ch. 120032B) (See Model 642) 98
653 (Ch. 120080B) (See Model 642) 98
654 (Ch. 120118B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 650) 113

EMERSON—Cont.

654D (Ch. 120123-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 650D) 109
654F (Ch. 120138-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 650F) 133-1A
655B (Ch. 120123-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 650D) 109
655F (Ch. 120138-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 650F) 133-1A
656B, 657B (Ch. 120122B) 111-5
658B (Ch. 120124, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 629D) 116
658C (Ch. 120124) Tel. Rec. (See Model 629D) 116
658D (Ch. 120124B) Tel. Rec. \*
660B (Ch. 120133B) Tel. Rec. 131-6
661B (Ch. 120134-B) Tel. Rec. \*
662B, 663B (Ch. 120127-B, 120128-B) Tel. Rec. 125-6
662B, 663B (Ch. 120127-B, 120128-B) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 18. 130-1
664B (Ch. 120133-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 660B) 131
666B (Ch. 120135B and Radio Ch. 120132B) Tel. Rec. 133-5
667B (Ch. 120134-B) Tel. Rec. \*
668B (Ch. 120134-B) Tel. Rec. \*
669B (Ch. 120129-B) 126-5
671B (Ch. 120137-B) 118-6
671D (Ch. 120137D) Tel. Rec. (See Model 671B) 118
672B (Ch. 120097-B) 131-7
673B (Ch. 120133-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 660B) 131
674B (Ch. 120134B) Tel. Rec. 85
675B (Ch. 120129-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 669B) 126
676B (Ch. 120140B) 128-6
676D (Ch. 120144-B) Tel. Rec. 131-1A
677B, 678B (Ch. 120134B) Tel. Rec. \*
680D (Ch. 120140B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 676B) 128
681B (Ch. 120140B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 676B) 128
681D (Ch. 120144-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 676D) 131-1A
683B (Ch. 120141-B) Tel. Rec. \*
684B, 685B, (Ch. 120134B) Tel. Rec. \*
686B (Ch. 120144-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 676D) 131-1A
688D (Ch. 120140B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 676B) 128
687B (Ch. 120144-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 676D) 131-1A
688B, 689B, 690B (Ch. 120129-B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 669B) 126
1002 (See Model 1002) 16
1003 (See Model 1002) 16
Ch. 120022B (See Model 529) 18
Ch. 120003 (See Model 6) 6
Chassis 120023B (See Model 586) 72
Ch. 120043 (See Model 537) 23
Chassis 120083B (See Model 586) 72
EMPRESS 55, 56 7-14
ESPEY (Also see Philharmonic) RRI3, RRI3L 13-17
78 47-8
188 90-7
31 103-9
512 68-8
513, 514 63-8
524 (See Model 188) 90
581 14-10
621 10-17
641, 642 8-11
651 9-14
652, 653 (See Model 651) 9
751 (See Model 188) 90
6511, 6511-2, 6511-5, 6514, 6516, 6517, 6520, 6520-2, 6521, 6533, (Ch. FJ97) See model 651 9
6540, 6541 8-12
6542 (Ch. FJ97) (See Model 651) 9
6545 (Ch. FJ97) 5-16
6546 (Ch. FJ97) (See Model 651) 9
6547 (See Models 6540, 6541) 8
6560 (Ch. FJ97) (See Model 651) 9
6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6634, 6635 (Ch. 97A) 18-16
7541 (Ch. FJ97) (See Model 651) 9
7552 (See Model 188) 90
ESQUIRE 60-10, 65-4 14-11
FADA G-925 Tel. Rec. 89-6
P80 27-9
P82 21-16

FADA—Cont.

P100 27-10
R-1025 Tel. Rec. 114-4
R-1050 Tel. Rec. (See Model R-1025) 114
S4C20 Tel. Rec. \*
S4C40 Tel. Rec. \*
S4T10 Tel. Rec. \*
S4130 Tel. Rec. \*
S6C55 Tel. Rec. 134-7
S6C70 Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
S6T65 Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
S7C70 Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
S7165 Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
S9C10 Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
S1015 Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
S1020 Tel. Rec. (See Model S1015) 109
S1030 Tel. Rec. (See Model S1015) 109
S1055, S1055X Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
S1060 Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
S1065 Tel. Rec. (See Model S6C55) 134
TV30 Tel. Rec. 74-3
602 14-12
605, 606 Series. 1-13
609, 610 Series. 1-15
633 17-13
637 17-14
637 Series. 1-23
700 32-7
711, 740 28-10
790 64-6
795 36-6
799 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV30) 74
830 97-5
845 97-6
855 92-2
880 Tel. Rec. 95A-5
899 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV30) 74
925 (See Model G-925) 89
930, 940 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV30) 74
965 (See Model G-925) 89
1000 Series. 1-17
1001 17-15
FARNSWORTH EC-260 7-15
EK-081, EK-082, EK-083 26-13
EK-262, EK-263BL, E-263WL, E-264BL, EK-264WL, EK-265 (See Model EC-260) 7
EK-627 (See Model EK-081) 26
ET-060, ET-061, ET-063 6-11
ET-064, ET-065, ET-066 4-2
GK-100, GK-102, GK-103, GK-104 23-8
GK-111, GK-112, GK-114, GK-115 60-11
GK-140, GK-141, GK-142, GK-143, GK-144 24-18
GT-050, GT-051, GT-052 35-5
GT-060, GT-061, GT-064, GT-065 35-6
GV220, GV240, GV260 Tel. Rec. \*
K-260, K-669 (See Model EC-260) 7
Ch. 152, 153 (See Model EC-260) 7
Ch. 156, 157 (See Model EK-081) 26
Ch. 158, 159 (See Model ET-064) 4
Ch. 162 (See Model EC-260) 7
Ch. 170 (See Model GK-100) 23
Ch. 193 (See Model EK-081) 26
Ch. 194, 201, 216 (See Model GK-100) 23
FEDERAL MFG. CO. 104 (Select-A-Call) 18-17
135 (Select-A-Call) 11-7
FEDERAL TEL. & RADIO CORP. 1021 (See Model 1030T) 8
1030T 8-13
1031, 1032 (See Model 1030T) 8
1040T, 1040TB 23-9
1540T (See Model 1030T) 8
FERRAR C-81-B 17-16
T-61B 39-4
WR-11 15-10
FIRESTONE (AIR CHIEF) 4-A-2 (Code No. 297-6-LMMU-143) 14-4
4-A-3 (Code No. 297-6-LMFU-134) 31-13
4-A-10 (Code No. 297-7-RN228) 28-11
4-A-11 (Code No. 188-B-4A11) 41-7
4-A-12 (Code No. 213-B-8370) 49-8
4-A-15 (Code 177-7-4A15) 36-7
4-A-17 (Code No. 213-7-7270) 35-7
4-A-20 (Code 5-5-9000-A) 15-11
4-A-21 (Code No. 5-5-9001-A) 4-A-22X (Code No. 5-5-9001B) 11-19
4-A-23 (5-5-9003-A) 2-29
4-A-24 (Code 291-6-566) 13-5

FIRESTONE—Cont.

4-A-25 (Code 291-6-572) 13-6
4-A-26 (Code 307-6-9030-A) 33-5
4-A-27 28-12
4-A-30 \*
4-A-31 (Code No. 177-5-4A31) 11-20
4-A-37 (Code 177-5-4A37) 13-7
4-A-40 \*
4-A-41 (Code 291-7-576) 52-8
4-A-42 (Code No. 177-7-4A42) 30-9
4-A-60 (Code No. 332-8-1372J) 48-7
4-A-62, 4-A-63 67-10
4-A-64, 4-A-65 68-9
4-A-66 (Code No. 177-8-4A66) 74-4
4-A-68 (Code No. 332-8-14663J) 53-11
4-A-69 (Code No. 155-8-85) 61-8
4-A-71 (Code 291-8-628) 59-9
4-A-78, 4-A-79 117-5
4-A-85 118-7
4-A-86 129-6
4-A-87 119-7
4-A-88 132-6
4-A-89 (See Model 4-A-85) 118
4-B-1 (Code 7-6-PM15) 7-1
4-B-2 (Code 7-6-PM14) 18-18
4-B-6 (Code No. 177-7-PM8) 29-8
4-B-31 65-2
4-B-56 133-6
4-B-57 124-4
4-C-1 \*
4-C-3 19-17
4-C-5 (Code 291-7-574) 33-6
4-C-6 (See Model 4C3) 19
4-C-12 Code 332-8-14662J) 66-9
4-C-16, 4-C-17 120-6
4-C-18 110-8
13-G-3 Tel. Rec. 86-5
13-G-4 (Code 347-9-249B) Tel. Rec. 73-5
13-G-5 (Code 291-9-651) Tel. Rec. 83-3
13-G-33 Tel. Rec. 108-6
13-G-44, 13-G-45 Tel. Rec. \*
13-G-46, 13-G-47 Tel. Rec. \*
13-G-48 Tel. Rec. \*
13-G-49, 13-G-50 Tel. Rec. \*
FLUSH WALL 5P 26-14
FORD GF890, E (OA-18805-B) 109-5
M-1 (BA-18805A) 46-4
M-1A-1 (OA-18805-A1) 106-8
M-2 (1A-18805-A1) 132-7
OBF (OA-18805-A1) (See Model M-1A-1) 106
OZF (OA-18805-B) (See Model GF890) 109
1CF743 (1A-18805-B) 133-7
1MF (1A-18805-A2) 131-8
6MF08G (51A-18805-A1 Ch. 6CA1) 10-18
6MF700 (51A-18805-A1) 42-12
8MF880 (8A-18805B) 47-9
8MF980 (8A-18805B) 61-9
8MF983 (8A-18805B-1), 8MF983-E (8A-18805) 83-4
82 (8A-18805-B) (See Model 8MF983) 47
98F (8A-18805-A1) (See Model M-1) 46
90F (8A-18805-A2) (See Model 8072) 44
91MF (8A-18805-A3) (See Model 8072) 44
92F (8A-18805-B1) (See Model 8MF983) 83
7070 (51A-18805-B2) 45-10
8072 (8A-18805-A) 44-4
FRED EISEMAN 46 11-8
54, 55, 56, 58 (Ch. 1620C) Tel. Rec. 113-1A
GALVIN (See Motorola)
GAMBLE-SKOGMO (See Coronado)
GAROD (Also See MAJESTIC) 4A-1, 4A-2 29-9
4B-1 51-6
5A-1 22-15
5A-2 5-28
5A-3 44-5
5A-4 4-5
5AP1-Y 'The Companion' 15-12
5D, 5D-2 12-12
5D-3, 5D-3A 22-16
5D-4, 5D-5 33-7
5RC-1 36-8
6A-2 38-2
6AU-1 5-29
6BU-1A 'The Senator' 13-18
6DPS, 6DPS-A 12-13
10T21, 10T22, 10T23, 10T24, 10T25 Tel. Rec. 60-12
10T220, 10T221, 10T222, 10T223 Tel. Rec. 95A-4
11FMP 38-7
12T21, 12T22, 12T23, 12T24, 12T25, 12T26A, 12T27A, 15T26, 15T27 Tel. Rec. (See Model 10T21) 60
12T220, 12T221, 12T222, 12T223 Tel. Rec. 95A
15T224, 15T225, 15T226, 15T227 Tel. Rec. 95A-4

GAROD—Cont.

16CT4, 16CT5 (97 Series) Tel. Rec. 97A-4
19C6, 19C7 (97 Series) Tel. Rec. (See Model 16CT4) 97A-10
62B 29-10
306 48-8
950, 1000 Series. \*
Television Receiver 50-7
1042G, 1043G Tel. Rec. 99A-5
1042T, 1043T Tel. Rec. 93A-7
1100 Series Tel. Rec. (See Model 900) 50
1142, 1143 Tel. Rec. \*
1200 Series Tel. Rec. (See Model 900) 50
1244G, 1245G Tel. Rec. (See Model 1042G) 99A
1244T, 1245T Tel. Rec. (See Model 1042T) 93A
1344, 1345 Tel. Rec. \*
1345G, 1547G, 1548G, 1549G Tel. Rec. (See Model 1042G) 99A
1545T, 1547T, 1548T, 1549T Tel. Rec. (See Model 1042T) 93A
1645, 1647, 1648, 1649 Tel. Rec. \*
1671 (98 Series) Tel. Rec. 97A-3
1672, 1673, 1674, 1675 (97 Series) Tel. Rec. (See Model 16CT4) 97A
1900 Tel. Rec. \*
1900 97 Series Tel. Rec. \*
1907, 1975 (97 Series) Tel. Rec. (See Model 16CT4) 97A
2042T, 2043T Tel. Rec. (See Model 1042T) 93A
2546T, 2547T, 2548T, 2549T Tel. Rec. (See Model 1042T) 93A
3912 TVFMP, 3915TVFMP Tel. Rec. 95A-6
GENERAL ELECTRIC YRB-60-1, YRB-60-2, YRB-60-12 33-8
10C101, 10C102 Tel. Rec. 96-4
10T1 Tel. Rec. (See Model 10C101) 96
10T4, 10T5, 10T6 Tel. Rec. (See Model 10C101) 96
12C101, 12C102, 12C105 Tel. Rec. (See Model 10C101) 96
12C107, 12C107B, 12C108, 12C108B, 12C109, 12C109B Tel. Rec. 125-7
12K Tel. Rec. 95A-6
12T1 Tel. Rec. (See Model 10C101) 96
12T3, 12T3B, 12T4, 12T4B Tel. Rec. (See Model 10C107) 125
12T7 Tel. Rec. 99A-5
14 35-8
14C102, 14C103 Tel. Rec. 123-4
14T2, 14T3 Tel. Rec. (See Model 14C102) 123
16C103 Tel. Rec. (See Model 14C102) 123
16C10, 16C11 Tel. Rec. (See Model 14C102) 123
16C113 Tel. Rec. (See Model 14C102) 123
16C115, 16C116, 16C117 Tel. Rec. (See Model 14C102) 123
16T1, 16T2, 16T3, 16T4, 16T5, Tel. Rec. (See Model 14C102) 123
17C-01, 17C102 Tel. Rec. (See Model 14C102) 123
19C101 Tel. Rec. 99A-6
41, 42, 43, 44, 45 32-8
50 7-16
60, 62 36-9
64, 65 98-4
66, 67 76-12
100, 101 6-13
103 (See Models 10C, 101) 6
106 8-14
107, 107W (See Models 102, 102W) 41-8
113 51-7
114, 114W, 115, 115W (See Models 102, 102W) 41
118, 119M, 119W 39-5
123, 124 97-7
135, 136 81-8
140 30-10
143 75-9
145 60-13
150 56-11
160 (See Model 14C102) 56-12
165 4-1
180 20-11
186-4 57-7
200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 205M 8-15
210, 211, 212 51-8
216 5-5
219, 220, 221 4-1
226 91-5
230 (See Kaiser-Frazer 200001) 35
250 4-13
254 32-9
282 15-13
280 23-10
303 18-19
304 32-10
321 3-26
324 64-7
326, 327 30-11
328 (See Model 324) 64
329, 330 (See Model 324) 64
354, 355 33-9
356, 357, 358 37-6



**GENERAL ELECTRIC—MAGNAVOX**

**GENERAL ELECTRIC—Cont.**

376, 377, 378 45-11  
400, 401 118-8  
404, 405 121-6  
408 116-6  
410 (See Model 404) 121  
417 (See Model 400) 118  
417 11-15  
500, 501 (See Model 64) 98  
502 35-9  
505, 506, 507, 508, 509  
(See Model 64) 98  
510, 511 120-7  
521, 522 114-5  
530 (See Model 64) 98  
600 109-6  
601, 603, 604 115-3  
650 101-3  
752, 753 123-5  
755 130-6  
800A, B, C, D Tel. Rec.  
(See Model 805) 78  
801 Tel. Rec. 78  
(Photofact Servicer) 91A-7  
802 Tel. Rec. 91A-7  
803 Tel. Rec. 97A-4  
805, 806, 807, 809  
Series Tel. Rec. 78-7  
810 Tel. Receiver 53-12  
811 Tel. Receiver 63-9  
814 Tel. Rec. 69-9  
815 Tel. Rec. 97A-5  
817 Tel. Rec. 78  
(See Model 805) 95A-7  
818 Tel. Rec. 78  
820 Tel. Rec. 78  
821 Tel. Rec. 78  
(See Model 805) 81-9  
830 Early Tel. Rec. 81-9  
835 Early Tel. Rec. 81  
(See Model 830 Early) 81  
840 Tel. Rec. 81  
(See Model 830 Early) 81  
901 Tel. Rec. 97A-5  
910 Tel. Rec. (See Model 901) 97A

**GENERAL IMPLEMENT**  
9A5 37-7

**GENERAL MOTORS CORP. (GMC)**  
2233029 93-6

**GENERAL TELEVISION**  
1A5, 2A5, 3A5, 5A5  
(Ch. 1-1) 1-21  
485 27-11  
585G, 585Y 27-12  
9A5 39-6  
986P 36-10  
144AF 3-21  
15A5 (Ch. 1-1) (See Models 1A5, 2A5, 3A5, 5A5) 1  
17A5 5-22  
19A5 (Ch. 1-1) (See Models 1A5, 2A5, 3A5, 5A5) 1  
21A4 12-14  
22A5C 13-19  
23A6 14-14  
24B6 37-8  
25B5 27-13  
26B5 29-11  
27C5 36-11

**GIFILLAN**  
56A, 56B 1-27  
56BC1, 56BCR, 56C, 56D, 56E (See Model 56A) 1  
58M, 58W 45-12  
66A, 66AM 8-16  
66B "The Overland" 8-17  
66D, 66DM (See Model 66A) 8  
66P, 66PM "The El Dorado" 9-15  
68B-D 46-10  
68F 46-11  
68-48 61-10  
86C, 86P, 86U (86 Series) 26-16  
108-48 59-10

**GLOBE**  
5BP1 18-20  
6AP1 (See Model 6P1) 20  
6D1 20-13  
6P1 20-12  
6U1 (See Model 6D1) 20  
7CP-1 28-14  
51 19-18  
62C 19-19  
85 49-9  
454 41-9  
456 40-7  
457 39-7  
500 21-18  
517 21-17  
551 16-16  
552 27-13  
553 28-15  
559 50-8

**GODFREY**  
6AD 28-16  
65M 28-17

**GON-SET**  
3-30 Meter Converter 61-11  
10-11 Meter Converter 37-9

**B. F. GOODRICH (See Mantola)**

**GOODELL**  
ATB-3 70-5  
NSA-20 73-6

**W. T. GRANT (See Grantline)**

**GRANTLINE**  
300 (Series B) 9-16  
500, 501 (Series A) 9-17  
501-7 35-10  
504-7 21-19  
508-7 34-8  
510-A 24-19

**GRANTLINE—Cont.**

605, 606 2-17  
651 12-15  
641 11-9  
5610 35-11  
6547 11-10

**HALLCRAFTERS (Also See Echophone)**  
CA-2, CA-2A 30-12  
CA-4 36-13  
S-38 3-7  
S-38B 121-7  
S-40 2-19  
S-40A 33-10  
S-40B 122-4  
S-41G, S-41W 10-19  
S-47 46-12  
S-51 40-8  
S-52 48-9  
S-53 39-8  
S-55, S-56 55-9  
S-58 57-8  
S-59 58-10  
S-72 82-6  
S-78 124-5  
ST-74 125-8  
SX-42 44-6  
SX-43 45-13  
SX-44 45-12  
SX-52 61-12  
SX-71 111-6  
T-54 Tel. Receiver 48-10  
T-54 (Late) Tel. Rec. 91-6  
T-60 Tel. Receiver 63-10  
T-61, T-64, T-67 Tel. Rec. 65-7  
T-68 (Tel. Rec.) 63  
(See Model T-60) 63  
T-69 Tel. Rec. 130-7  
5R11, 5R12, 5R13, 5R14 129-7  
400, 406, 409, 410, 411, 412 52-9  
505, 506 Tel. Rec. 48  
(See Model T-54) 48  
505, 506 (Late) (See Model T-54 Late) 91  
509, 510 Tel. Rec. 65-7  
(See Model T61) 65-7  
511 Tel. Rec. 96-5  
512C, 513 Tel. Rec. 80-7  
514 Tel. Rec. (See Model T-54 Late) 91  
515 Tel. Rec. 80  
(See Model 512C) 80  
518, 519, 520 Tel. Rec. 92-3  
520E Tel. Rec. 80  
(See Model 512C) 80  
521 Tel. Rec. 92  
(See Model 518) 92  
521E Tel. Rec. (See Model 512C) 80  
524 Tel. Rec. (See Model 512C) 80  
600, 601, 602, 603, 604 92  
518 Tel. Rec. (See Model 518) 92  
605, 606 Tel. Rec. 107-5  
680, 681 Tel. Rec. 113-3  
690 Tel. Rec. 113  
(See Model 680) 113  
715 Tel. Rec. 113  
(See Model 680) 113  
730, 731 (Run 1) Tel. Rec. 113-3  
(See Model 680) 113-3  
732, 733 Tel. Rec. \*  
740, 741 (Run 1) Tel. Rec. 113-3  
(See Model 680) 113-3  
745 Tel. Rec. 105-4  
750, 751 Tel. Rec. (See Model 745) 105  
760, 761 Tel. Rec. (See Model 745) 105  
805, 806 Tel. Rec. 125-1A  
810A, 811 Tel. Rec. 124-6  
810C Tel. Rec. 124-6  
(See Model 805) 125-1A  
815 Tel. Rec. 124  
(See Model 810A) 124  
818, 820, 822 Tel. Rec. 124  
(See Model 810A) 124  
832, 833 Tel. Rec. 121-1A  
860, 861 Tel. Rec. 124  
(See Model 810A) 124  
870, 871 Tel. Rec. 124  
(See Model 810A) 124  
880 Tel. Rec. 124  
(See Model 810A) 124

**HAMILTON ELECTRONICS**  
H-15-S 16-17  
H-50-2S 16-18

**HAMILTON RADIO CORP. (See Olympic)**

**HAMMARLUND**  
HQ-129-X 8-18  
SP-400-X 10-20

**HARVEY-WELLS**  
AT-3B-6, AT-3B-12 32-11  
ATR-3-6, ATR-3-12 36-14

**HEATH**  
HBR-5 24-20

**HOFFMAN**  
A-200 (Ch. 103) 4-23  
A-202 (Ch. 119) 11-11  
A-300 4-41  
A-309 (Ch. 119) 11  
(See Model A-202) 11  
A-401 (Ch. 102) 11-12  
A-300 (Ch. 107) 4-34  
A-501 (Ch. 1085T) 3-35  
A-700 (Ch. 1105) 12-16  
B-400 (Ch. 1105) 17-17  
B-1000 20-14  
C-501 48-11  
C-502 51-9  
C-503 47-9  
C-504 (Ch. 123) 49-10  
C-506, C-507 49-10  
C-509, C510 \*  
C-511 (See Model C-501) 48  
C-512 (See Model C-502) 51

**HOFFMAN—Cont.**

C-513 (See Model C-503) 50  
C-514 (See Model C-504) 47  
C-518 61-13  
C710 (Ch. 133) \*  
CI006, CI007 54-9  
CT-800, CT-801, CT-900, CT-901 (Tel. Rec.) 63-11  
522, 524 (Ch. 138) \*  
600, 601 (Ch. 154, 155) \*  
Tel. Rec. 95A-8  
610 (Ch. 140) Tel. Rec. 97A-6  
612 (Ch. 142) Tel. Rec. 97A  
(See Model 610) 97A  
613 (Ch. 149) Tel. Rec. 97A  
(See Model 610) 97A  
630, 631 (Ch. 159) \*  
Tel. Rec. 117-1A  
632, 633 (Ch. 160) \*  
Tel. Rec. 117-1A  
632, 633 (Ch. 171) \*  
Tel. Rec. 117-1A  
820, 821, 822 (Ch. 146) \*  
Tel. Rec. 95A-8  
826, 827, 828 (Ch. 143) \*  
Tel. Rec. 95A-8  
830, 831 (Ch. 151) Tel. Rec. 97A-6  
(See Model 610) 97A-6  
832 (Ch. 151) Tel. Rec. 97A  
(See Model 830) 97A  
836, 837 (Ch. 153) Tel. Rec. 93A-8  
840 (Ch. 153) Tel. Rec. 93A  
(See Model 836) 93A  
846 (Ch. 151) Tel. Rec. 97A  
847, 848, 849 (Ch. 156) \*  
Tel. Rec. 97A-7  
860, 861, 862 (Ch. 157) \*  
Tel. Rec. (See Model 847) 97A  
866, 867, 868 (Ch. 173) \*  
Tel. Rec. 117-1A  
870, 871, 872 (Ch. 170) \*  
Tel. Rec. 117-1A  
876, 877, 878 (Ch. 171) \*  
Tel. Rec. 117-1A  
890, 891, 892 (Ch. 175) \*  
Tel. Rec. 117-1A  
912, 913 (Ch. 147) Tel. Rec. 95A  
(See Model 826) 95A  
914, 915 (Ch. 150) Tel. Rec. 97A  
(See Model 610) 97A  
917, 918 (Ch. 152) Tel. Rec. 97A  
(See Model 830) 97A  
920 (Ch. 152) Tel. Rec. 97A  
(See Model 830) 97A  
946, 947, 948 (Ch. 164) \*  
Tel. Rec. (See Model 847) 97A  
950, 951, 952 (Ch. 172), 953, 954, 955 (Ch. 174) Tel. Rec. 127-6  
960, 961, 962, (Ch. 176) \*  
Tel. Rec. (See Model 950) 127  
Chassis 102 11  
(See Model A401) 11  
Chassis 103 4  
(See Model A200) 4  
Chassis 107 4  
(See Model A500) 4  
Chassis 108ST 3  
(See Model A501) 3  
Chassis 1105 12  
(See Model A700) 12  
Chassis 114 20  
(See Model B1000) 20  
Chassis 119 11  
(See Model A202) 11  
Chassis 123 47  
(See Model C504) 47  
Ch. 128 (See Model 912, 913) \*  
Ch. 140 (See Model 610) 97A  
Ch. 142 (See Model 612) 97A  
Ch. 143 (See Model 826) 95A  
Ch. 146 (See Model 820) 95A  
Ch. 147 (See Model 826) 95A  
Ch. 149 (See Model 613) 97A  
Ch. 150 (See Model 914) 97A  
Ch. 151 (See Model 830) 97A  
Ch. 152 (See Model 917) 97A  
Ch. 153 (See Model 836) 93A  
Ch. 154 (See Model 600) 95A  
Ch. 155 (See Model 600) 95A  
Ch. 156 (See Model 847) 97A  
Ch. 157 (See Model 860) 97A  
Ch. 164 (See Model 946) 97A  
Ch. 170, 171 \*  
(See Model 630) 117-1A  
Ch. 172 (See Model 950) 127  
Ch. 173 (See Model 630) 117-1A  
Ch. 174 (See Model 950) 127  
Ch. 175 (See Model 630) 117-1A  
Ch. 176 (See Model 950) 127

**HOWARD**  
472AC, 472AF, 472C, 472F 31-14  
474 32-12  
475TV Tel. Rec. 84  
Photofact Servicer 67-11  
481B, 481C, 481M 48-12  
482, 482A \*  
901A-E, 901A-H, 901A-I, 901A-M, 901A-W (See 901A Series) 1  
901A Series 1-8  
901AP (See Model 901A) 10-21  
902 \*  
906, 906C 17-18  
909M 25-15  
920 5-7

**HUDSON**  
DB47 (Fact. No. 6MH089) 25-16  
DB48 (Fact. No. 6MH889) 39-9

**HUDSON ELECTRONICS**  
332-H 123-6  
347BL 121-8  
350 126-6

**INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONIC CORP. (See Simplan)**

**INDUSTRIAL TELEVISION (Also See Century)**  
IT-40R, IT-42R (Ch. IT-26R, IT-26R, IT-39R, IT-46R) \*  
Tel. Rec. 99A-7  
IT-48R Tel. Rec. 99A-7

**JACKSON**  
10C, 10T Tel. Rec. 132-8  
12C, 12T Tel. Rec. 132  
(See Model 10C) 132  
14C, 14T Tel. Rec. 132  
(See Model 10C) 132  
16C, 16T Tel. Rec. 132  
(See Model 10C) 132  
95C Tel. Rec. 130-8  
150 (See Model 150) 130  
312 Tel. Rec. 132  
(See Model 10C) 132  
316 Tel. Rec. 132  
(See Model 10C) 132  
350 131-9  
412 Tel. Rec. 132  
(See Model 10C) 132  
416 Tel. Rec. 132  
(See Model 10C) 132  
5000, 5050 Tel. Rec. 88-5  
5200, 5250 (See Model 5000) Tel. Rec. 88  
5600, 5650 (See Model 5000) Tel. Rec. 88

**JEFFERSON-TRAVIS**  
MR-2B 10-22  
MR3 17-19

**JEWEL**  
300 23-11  
304 35-12  
500A, B, C, 501A, B, C; 502A, B, C; 503A, B, C; 504A, B, C; 505A, B, C 15-14  
505 "Pin-Up" 18-21  
801 (Trixie) 45-14  
81-10 \*  
910 99-8  
915 (See Model 910) 99  
920 55-10  
925 (See Model 920) 55  
949 105-5  
960 97-8  
985 (See Model 910) 99  
5010 111-7  
5050 128-7  
5057U 109-7

**KAISER-FRAZER**  
100170 128-8  
200001 35-13  
200002 56-13

**KAPPLER**  
102T 54-10

**KARADIO**  
80-C 66-10  
1275, 1275A 85-7  
1276 115-4

**KAYE-HALBERT**  
231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241 Tel. Rec. \*  
242 Tel. Rec. \*  
231 Tel. Rec. \*  
231 Tel. Rec. \*  
821-C, 821-T Tel. Rec. \*  
921-C, 921-T Tel. Rec. \*  
1621-C, 1621-T Tel. Rec. \*

**KAY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT CO.**  
77 42-13

**KITCHENAIRE**  
5 Tube Radio 6-14

**KNIGHT**  
4D-450 40-9  
4G420 88-6  
5A150, 5A152, 5A154 12-17  
5A-150 14-15  
5B-160 20-15  
5B-175, 5B-176 20-16  
5B-185 22-17  
5C-290 30-13  
5D-250, 5D-251 55-11  
5D-455 34-9  
5E-250, 5E-251 \*  
(Similar to Chassis) 36-25  
5E-457 (Similar to Chassis) 53-23  
5F-525, 5F-526 53-13  
5F-565 55-12  
5G-563 (Similar to Chassis) 97-1  
5H605 131-10  
5H-607, 5H-608 \*  
(Similar to Chassis) 97-15  
5H-678, 5H-679 \*  
(Similar to Chassis) 109-7  
5H-700 123-7  
6A-122 9-18  
6A-123 9-19  
6A-195 16-19  
6B-122 (See Model 6A-122) 9  
6B-127 (See Model 6A-127) 9  
6C-225, 6D-225, 6D-226 30-14  
6D-235 9-19  
6D-360 39-10  
6G-400 (See Model 449) 83  
6H580 126-7  
7B-220 27-14  
7D-405 39-11  
8B-210 20-17  
8D-340, 8D-340A, CR-208B 43-13  
8G-200, 8G-201 128-9  
9V-101 Tel. Rec. 78-8  
10B-249 42-14  
11C-300 29-12  
11D302 57-9

**KNIGHT—Cont.**

14F490, 14F495, 14F496 63-12  
15H609 (See Model 511B) 125  
19F492, 19F497, 19F498 58-11  
93-017 31-15  
93-024 32-13  
93-103 31-16  
93-146 36-5  
93-155 37-10  
93-191 38-8  
93-320 74-5  
93-330 99-9  
93-350 76-13  
93-360 79-9  
93-370 76-10  
93-380 99-8  
97-870 78-9  
449 83-5  
511B 125-9

**LAFAYETTE**  
FA15W, FA15Y 15-15  
162, 162C 16-21  
MC10B, MC10Y 14-16  
MC11 28-18  
MC12 27-15  
MC13 15-16  
MC16 (See Model 10C) 27-16  
IN434, IN435, IN436 \*  
(Similar to Chassis) 98-5  
IN437 (Similar to Chassis) 121-2  
IN549 (Similar to Chassis) 38-5  
IN551 (Similar to Chassis) 38-6  
IN554, IN555 \*  
(Similar to Chassis) 55-10  
IN556, IN557 \*  
(Similar to Chassis) 109-7  
IN559 (Similar to Chassis) 90-7  
IN560 (Similar to Chassis) 109-7  
IN561, IN562 \*  
(Similar to Chassis) 97-8  
IN819 (Similar to Chassis) 69-7

**LAMCO**  
1000 16-20

**LEARADIO**  
Chassis R-971 51-11  
RM-402C (Leavarian) 42-15  
561, 562, 563 1-26  
565, 565BL, 566, 567, 568 9-20  
1281-PC (Ch. 7B) 49-11  
6610PC, 6611B, 6612PC 9-21  
6614, 6615, 6616, 6619 3-18  
6617PC 16-22

**LEE TONE**  
AP-100 16-23

**LEWYTT**  
605 \*  
615A 11-13  
711 42-16

**LEXINGTON**  
6545 13-20

**LIBERTY**  
A6K, A6P, 6K 20-18  
507A 20-19

**LINCOLN (Auto Radio)**  
7ML080 (5EH-18805-A), 7ML081 (5EH-18805-B), 8ML882 (8L-18805-A) 66-11  
(Ch. 8E82) \*  
8ML985 (8L-18805-A) 44-7  
8ML985E (8L-18805-B), 8ML985Z (8H-18805-A), 8ML985ZE (8H-18805) 83-4

**LINCOLN (ALLIED RADIO CORP.)**  
5A-110 5-34

**LINCOLN (See Swank)**

**LIPAN (See Supreme)**

**LULLABY (See Mitchell)**

**LYMAN**  
CM10, CM20 44-8

**LYRIC (Also See Rauland)**  
5467, 5467Y, 5467W 7-17

**MAGIC TONE**  
500, 501 5-40  
504 (Bottle Receiver) 22-18  
508 (Keg Radio) 38-9  
510 52-10  
900 (See Model 508) 38

**MAGNAVOX**  
Chassis AMP-101A, AMP-101B 43-12  
Chassis AMP-108A, AMP-108B 41-10  
Chassis AMP-109 \*  
Chassis AMP-110 \*  
AMP-111A, B, C 68-10  
Chassis AMP-116 \*  
Chassis CR-188 (155B) 18-22  
Chassis CR190A, CR190B 46-14  
Chassis CR-192A, CR-192B 41-11  
Chassis CR-197C 37-11  
Chassis CR-198A, B, C (Hepplewhite, Modern Symphonny) 17-20  
Chassis CR-199 63-13  
Chassis CR-200A, B, C, D, E, F 44-9  
Chassis CR-202 \*  
Chassis CR-203 \*  
Chassis CR-204 \*  
Chassis CR-206 \*  
Chassis CR-207A, B, C, D 41-12  
Chassis CR-207, CR-208B 43-13  
Chassis CR-209 \*  
Chassis Models CR-210A, CR-210B 52-11  
Chassis CR-211A, B (See Ch. AMP-111A) 68



**MAGNAVOX—Cont.**

Chassis CR-213 ..... \*

Chassis CR-215 ..... \*

Chassis CR-216 ..... \*

Chassis CR-217 ..... \*

Chassis CR-218 ..... \*

Chassis CR-219 ..... \*

Chassis CT-214, CT-218, Tel. Rec. .... 62—13

Chassis CT-219, CT-220 Tel. Rec. .... 82—7

Chassis CT-221 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. CT-214) ..... 62

Chassis CT-222 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. CT-219) ..... 82

Chassis CT-224 Tel. Rec. .... 97A-8

Chassis CT-232 Tel. Rec. .... 93A-9

Chassis CT-235 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. CT-224) ..... 97A

Chassis CT-236 Tel. Rec. (See Model CT-232) ..... 93A

Chassis CT-237, CT-238 Tel. Rec. (Supp. to CT219 Set 82) ..... 95A-9

Chassis CT239 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. CT232) ..... 93A

Chassis CT244, CT245, CT246 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. CT232) ..... 93A

Chassis CT252, CT253 Tel. Rec. .... 95A-9

Chassis CT257, CT258, CT259, CT260 Tel. Rec. .... 119-1A

Chassis CT262, CT263, CT264, CT265, CT266, CT267, CT269 Tel. Rec. .... 131-1A

Chassis CT270, CT271, CT272, CT273, CT274, CT275 Tel. Rec. .... \*

Chassis CT283, CT284, CT285, CT286, CT287, CT288, CT289, CT290, CT291 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. CT262) ..... 131-1A

Chassis CT293, CT294 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. CT262) ..... 131-1A

Chassis CT295, CT296 Tel. Rec. .... 95A-9

Chassis CT297 Tel. Rec. (See Ch. CT262) ..... 131-1A

Chassis MCT228 Tel. Rec. .... 95A-9

**MAGUIRE**

500B1, 500BW, 500D1, 500DW ..... 6—15

561B1, 561BW, 561D1, 561DW ..... 6—16

571 ..... 44—10

661, 661A ..... 12—18

700A ..... 7—18

700E ..... 15—17

**MAJESTIC**

G-414 Tel. Rec. .... 133—8

G-614 Tel. Rec. (See Model G-414) ..... 133

G-624 Tel. Rec. (See Model G-414) ..... 133

G-914 Tel. Rec. (See Model G-414) ..... 133

5A410 (Ch. 4501), 5A430 (Ch. 4504) ..... 1—30

5A445, 5A445R ..... 23—12

5AK711 ..... 27—17

5AK731, 5AK780, (Ch. 5B05A) ..... 28—19

5LA5, 5LA6 ..... 130—9

5LA7, 5LA8 ..... 132—9

6FM714 (Ch. 6B02D) ..... 50—10

6FM773 (Ch. 6B11D) ..... 57—10

7BK758 (See Model 7JK777R) ..... 27

7CA32 (Ch. 4706), 7CA47 (Ch. 4707) ..... 14—17

7FM877, 7FM888 (Ch. 7C11D) ..... 56—14

7JK777R (Ch. 4708R) ..... 27—18

7JL866 (Ch. 7C25A) ..... 60—14

7P420 (Ch. 4705) ..... 26—17

7S433, 7S450, 7S470 (Ch. 4702, 4703) ..... 22—19

7TV850, 7TV852 (Ch. 18C90, 18C91) Tel. Rec. .... 29—13

7YR752 (Ch. 7B04A) ..... 29—13

7YR753 (Ch. 7B04A-1), 7YR772 (Ch. 7B09A-1) ..... 42—17

8FM744 (Ch. 8B06D) ..... 30—15

8FM775 (Ch. 8B08D), 8FM776 (Ch. 8B07D) ..... 29—14

8FM889 (Ch. 8C07D) ..... 54—12

8JL885 (Ch. 4B10B) ..... 47—11

8S452, 8S473 (Ch. 4B10) ..... 8—19

10FM891 (See Model 10FM981) ..... 65

10FM981 (Ch. 10C23E) ..... 65—8

12C4, 12C5 Tel. Rec. .... 108—7

12FM475, 12FM778, 12FM779 (Ch. 41201) ..... 28—20

12FM895 (Ch. 12C22E) ..... 59—11

12T2, 12T3 Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

14C4 Tel. Rec. (See Model 12T2) ..... 108

14CT4 Tel. Rec. (See Model G-414) ..... 133

14T2 Tel. Rec. (See Model 12T2) ..... 108

16C4, 16C5 Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

16CT4, 16CT5 Tel. Rec. (See Model G-414) ..... 133

16K1 (74 Series) Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 97A

16T2, 16T3 Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

17DA, 17GA, 17HA (Ch. 1011) Tel. Rec. .... 127—7

19C4, 19C7 Tel. Rec. (See Model G-414) ..... 133

120, 121, 121E (Ch. 99) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

**MAJESTIC—Cont.**

141, 141B (Ch. 100), 141C (Ch. 101), 142, 142B (Ch. 100) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

160B, 162, 163 (Ch. 101) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

170 (Ch. 101) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

902, 903 (Ch. 103) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

910, 911 (Ch. 103) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

1042, G, GU, T, 1043, G, GU, T Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

1142, 1143 Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

1244, G, GU, T, TX, 1245, G, GU, T, TX Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

1348 Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

1400, 1400B (Ch. 100), 1401 (Ch. 105) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

1546, G, GU, T, 1547, G, GU, T, 1548, G, GU, T, 1549, G, GU, T Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

1645, 1600B (Ch. 101) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

1605, 1605B (Ch. 102) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

1610, 1610B (Ch. 102) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

1646, 1647, 1648, 1649 Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675 Tel. Rec. (See Model G-414) ..... 133

1710 (Ch. 101) Tel. Rec. (See Model 17DA) ..... 127

1900 Tel. Rec. .... 95A-10

1974, 1975 Tel. Rec. (See Model G-414) ..... 133

2042T, 2043T Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

2546, 2547, 2548T, 2549T Tel. Rec. (See Model 12C4) ..... 108

Ch. 5B01A (See Model 5AK711) ..... 27

Ch. 5B05A (See Model 5AK731) ..... 28

Ch. 6B02D (See Model 6FM714) ..... 50

Ch. 6B11D (See Model 6FM773) ..... 57

Ch. 7B04A (See Model 7YR752) ..... 29

Ch. 7B09A (See Model 7YR772) ..... 42

Ch. 7B09A-1 (See Model 7YR753) ..... 42

Ch. 7C11D (See Model 7FM857) ..... 56

Ch. 7C25A (See Model 7JL866) ..... 60

Ch. 8B06D (See Model 8FM744) ..... 30

Ch. 8B07D (See Model 8FM776) ..... 29

Ch. 8B08D (See Model 8FM775) ..... 29

Ch. 8C07D (See Model 8FM889) ..... 54

Ch. 10C23E (See Model 10FM981) ..... 65

Ch. 12B26E (See Model 12FM475) ..... 28

Ch. 12C22E (See Model 12FM895) ..... 59

Ch. 18C90, 18C91 (See Model 7TV850) ..... \*

Ch. 4501 (See Model 5A410) ..... 1

Ch. 4504 (See Model 5A430) ..... 1

Ch. 4506 (See Model 5A445) ..... 23

Ch. 4702, 4703 (See Model 7S433) ..... 22

Ch. 4705 (See Model 7P420) ..... 26

Ch. 4706 (See Model 7CA32) ..... 14

Ch. 4707 (See Model 7CA47) ..... 14

Ch. 4708R (See Model 7JK777R) ..... 27

Ch. 4B10 (See Model 8S452) ..... 8

Ch. 4B10B (See Model 8JL885) ..... 47

Ch. 41201 (See Model 12FM475) ..... 28

**MANTOLA (B. F. Goodrich Co.)**

R630-RP ..... 3—22

R643-PM (See Model R643W) ..... 4

R643W ..... 4—29

R643W, R643W ..... 4—29

R652, R652N ..... 9—22

R654-PM, R654-PV ..... 3—5

R655W (Ch. No. 501APH) ..... 8—20

R662, R662N ..... 3—33

R664-PM, R664-PV, R664-W ..... 23—13

R-743-W (See Model R-643-W) ..... 4

R-7543 ..... 18—23

R-75143 ..... 39—12

R-75152 ..... 38—10

**MANTOLA—Cont.**

R-75343 (See Model 75143) ..... 39

R-76143 (See Model 2486) ..... 25

R-76162 ..... 40—10

R-76262 (Fact. No. 7160-17) ..... 51—12

R-76162 ..... 43—11

11-701 ..... 25—17

2486 ..... 25—17

92-520, 92-521, 92-522 ..... 68—11

92502 (See Model R643W) ..... 4

92503, 92504 (See Models R654PM, PV) ..... 3

92505, 92506 (See Models R664PM, PV, PW) ..... 23

92516, 92517 ..... \*

92752 ..... \*

**MARK SIMPSON (See Masco)**

**MASCO**

IM-5 ..... 41—13

JMR ..... 31—17

JM-5 (Master Station), JR (Sub-Station) ..... 42—18

MA-5MO ..... 45—15

MA-8A ..... 119—8

MA-10HF ..... 112—4

MA-10EX ..... 113—4

MA-12HF ..... 51—13

MA-17 ..... 14—32

MA-17N ..... 50—11

MA-17PN (See Model MA-17) ..... 14

MA-17PN ..... 50

MA-20HF ..... 28—21

MA-25 ..... 16—24

MA-25EX ..... 60—15

MA-25HF ..... 54—13

MA-25N ..... 43—14

MA-25NR ..... 49—12

MA-25P (See Model MA-25) ..... 16

MA-25PN (See Model MA-25N) ..... 43

MA-35 ..... 21—20

MA-35N ..... 44—11

MA-35RC (See Model MA-35) ..... 21

MA-50 ..... 30—16

MA-50N (See Model MA-50N) ..... 45

MA-50NR ..... 53—14

MA-60 ..... 119—9

MA-75 ..... 28—22

MA-75N ..... 52—27

MA-80 ..... 24—21

MA-80B ..... 26—18

MA-80C ..... 26—10

MA-80D ..... 59—12

MA-105 ..... 25—18

MA-105N ..... 52—12

MA-120 ..... 21—21

MA-120N ..... 46—15

MA-121 ..... 47—6

MA-122 ..... 127—8

MA-123 ..... 61—15

MA-124 ..... 47—12

MA-125 ..... 17—21

MA-25N, MA-25PC, MC-25N, MC-25PC ..... 57—11

MC-25N, MC-126P ..... 111—8

MHP-110 ..... 114—6

MHP-110X ..... 115—5

Midgetak ..... 116—7

MPA-3, MPT-4 ..... 16—25

MCR-5 ..... 15—18

MU-5 ..... 47—6

RK ..... 33—11

T-16 ..... 123—8

TD-16 ..... 120—8

TP-16A ..... 30—17

76, 711 ..... 20—20

86, 811 ..... 20—21

**MASON**

45-1A ..... 14—18

45-1B, 45-1P, 45-3, 45-4, 45-5 (See Model 45-1A) ..... 14

**MAYFAIR**

510, 510W, 520, 520W, 530, 530W ..... 25—20

550, 550W ..... 24—22

**MCGRADE**

M-100 ..... 16—27

**MECK (Trail Blazer-Plymouth)**

CD-500 (PX-5C5-EW-19) ..... 33—12

CE-500 (5C5-P12) ..... 34—10

CR-500 (5D7-W18) ..... 34—11

CR-500 ..... 38—11

CW-500 ..... 40—11

CS-500 ..... 48—13

DA601, DB6021 ..... 81—10

EG-720 ..... 85—8

EG-730, EG-731 (Ch. 10003) ..... 89—8

EV-760 ..... 104—7

MM510T, MM512T, MM516C, MM516T Tel. Rec. .... 110—9

MM614C, T Tel. Rec. .... 117—8

MM614C, T Tel. Rec. (Prod. Chge. Bul. 12) ..... 120—1

MM616C, T Tel. Rec. (See Model MM614C) ..... 117

MM616C, T Tel. Rec. (Prod. Chge. Bul. 12) ..... 120—1

MM619C Tel. Rec. (See Model MM614C) ..... 117

MM619C Tel. Rec. (Prod. Chge. Bul. 12) ..... 120—1

PM-5C5-DW10 ..... 2—4

PM-5C5-PW10 ..... 12—19

RC-5C5-P ..... 1—9

RC-647-P6 ..... 31—19

SA-10, SA-20 ..... 101—1

XA-701 Tel. Rec. .... 61—16

XE-705 (See Model XA-701) ..... 61

XF-777 Tel. Rec. .... 101—5

**MECK—Cont.**

XL750 Tel. Rec. .... 76—14

XN-752 Tel. Rec. (See Model XF-777) ..... 101

XOB Tel. Rec. (See Model MM510T) ..... 110

XP-775, XQ-776, XQA-776 Tel. Rec. (See Model XF-777) ..... 101

XQA, XQR Tel. Rec. (See Model MM510T) ..... 110

XRA, XRPT Tel. Rec. (See Model MM510T) ..... 110

XR-778, XS-786, XT-785 Tel. Rec. (See Model XF-777) ..... 101

XSA Tel. Rec. (See Model MM510T) ..... 110

XSB Tel. Rec. (See Model MM614C) ..... 117

XSB Tel. Rec. (Prod. Chge. Bul. 12) ..... 120—1

XSP Tel. Rec. (See Model MM510T) ..... 110

XTA, XTR Tel. Rec. (See Model MM510T) ..... 110

XX900 Tel. Rec. (See Model MM510T) ..... 110

4B7 ..... 35—14

4C7 ..... 31—18

5A7-P11, 5A7-PB11 ..... 31—18

5D7/WL18 ..... 21—22

6A6-W4 ..... 16—26

514C, T (Ch. 9018) Tel. Rec. .... \*

616C, T (Ch. 9018) Tel. Rec. .... \*

619C (Ch. 9018) Tel. Rec. .... \*

**MEDCO (See Telesonic)**

**MEISSNER**

TV-1 (Ch. 24TV) Tel. Rec. .... 56—15

5A (See Maguire Model 571) ..... 44

61 (See Maguire Model 661, 661A) ..... 12

8C ..... 37—12

9A ..... 123—9

9-1065 ..... 3—15

9-1091A, 9-1091B ..... 35—15

9-1091C ..... 116—8

9-1093 ..... 55—13

16A ..... 105—6

24TV Tel. Rec. (See Model TV1) ..... 56

25TV Tel. Rec. (See Model Maguire Model 571) ..... 44

2961 Series ..... 27—19

**MERCURY**

6MM790 (See Ford Model 6M4780) ..... 62

8MM890 (Ch. 8E90) (8M-18805-B) ..... 49—13

8MM990 (8M-18805-B) ..... 69—10

8MM991 (8M-18805-B) ..... 83—4

**MIDLAND**

M6B ..... 2—30

**MIDWEST**

P-6, PB-6 ..... 14—19

R-12, RG-12, RT-12 (Ch. RGL-12) ..... 44—12

R-12, RG-12, RT-12 (Ch. RGT-12) ..... 44—13

R-16, RG-16, RT-16 (Ch. RGT-16) ..... 45—16

SB, ST-8, TM-8 (Ch. STM-8) ..... 15—19

S-12, SG-12, ST-12 (Ch. SGT-12) ..... 21—23

S-16, SG-16, ST-16 (Ch. SGT-16) ..... 21—24

716, 716A ..... 21

(See Model S-16) ..... 21

**MINERVA**

L-702 (See W-702B) ..... 12

L-728, W-728 ..... 11—15

W-117, Tropic Master ..... 6—17

W-117-3 ..... 11—14

W-702B ..... 12—20

W710, W710A (W119) ..... 5—25

W-728 (See Model L-728) ..... 11

410, 411 ..... 41—14

702H, 702H-1 ..... 30—18

729 (Portapal) ..... 23—14

**MIRRORTONE (See Meck)**

**MITCHELL**

1267 (See Model 1268R) ..... 127

1268R ..... 127—9

**MOLDED INSULATION CO. (Also See Viz)**

MR-6 (Wiretone) ..... 41—15

**MONITOR**

M-403 (Fact. No. 470-2) ..... 22—20

M-500 (Fact. No. 475) ..... 22—23

M-510 (Fact. No. 472) ..... 23—15

M-3070 ..... 29—15

RA-50 ..... 24—23

TA56M, TW56M ..... 6—18

**MONTGOMERY WARD (See Airline)**

**MOPAR**

602 (Colonial Model 671A) ..... 19—20

603 ..... 65—9

604 ..... 106—9

606 ..... 133—9

602 (Philco C-4608) ..... 18—24

802 (Philco C-4608) (Revised) ..... 42—19

803 (Philco PD-4908) ..... 66—12

**MOPAR—Cont.**

804 ..... 67—12

805 ..... 71—11

806, 807 (See Model 803) ..... 66

808 ..... 107—6

809 (See Model 805) ..... 71

**MOTOROLA**

AR-96-23 (M-5) ..... 11—16

BK0-A (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

BK-6 (Buick) ..... 10—23

BK8, BK8X (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

CR-6 (Chrysler) ..... 20—24

CR-76 ..... 25—21

CT0 (See Model CT9) ..... 82

CT-6 (Chevrolet) ..... 8—21

CT8 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

CT8-A (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

CT8-B ..... 82—8

FD-6 (Ford) ..... 7—20

FD7 (Ford) (See Model FD6) ..... 7

FD8 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

GMOT (See Ch. 8A) ..... 106

GMPT (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

GMPT-A (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

HND (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

HNB, HN9 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

1LOT (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

KRI (See Ch. 1A) ..... 134

KR8, KR9 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

KR9A (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

NH6 (Nash) ..... 9—24

NH8 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

OE0 (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

OE2 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

OE6 (Oldsmobile) (See Model CT6) ..... 8

OE8, OE9 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

PCO (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

PCZ (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

PC6 (Pontiac) (See Model CT6) ..... 8

PC8, PC9 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

PC9-A (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

SROB (Ch. OB) ..... 105—7

SR8, SR8, SR9 (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

SR9A (See Ch. 10A) ..... 106

VF102, A, C Tel. Rec. (See Model VK101) ..... 51

VF103, VF103M (Ch. TS-8) Tel. Rec. .... 73—8

VK101, M Tel. Rec. (See Model VK106 (Ch. TS-9D) Tel. Rec. Photofact Servicer) ..... 82

VK106, VK106B, VK106M Tel. Rec. (See Model VT105) ..... 67

VK106, VK107 (Ch. TS-9E, TS-9E1) Tel. Rec. .... 77—6

VT1 (Ch. TS-4B Thru J) Tel. Rec. .... 55—16

VT-73, VT-73A (Chassis TS-4J Late) Tel. Rec. .... 71—12

VT101 Television Receiver ..... 51—14

VT105 (Ch. TS-9D) Tel. Rec. Photofact Servicer ..... 82

VT105, VT105M (Ch. TS-9, TS-9A, TS-9B, TS-9C) Tel. Rec. .... 67—13

VT107 (Ch. TS-9D) Tel. Rec. Photofact Servicer ..... 82

VT107, VT107M Tel. Rec. (See Model VT105) ..... 67

VT121 (Ch. TS-15) Tel. Rec. .... 91A-9

WR6 (Ch. HS-18) ..... 5—2

WR7, WR8 (See Model WR6) ..... 5

5A1 (Ch. HS-6) ..... 2—11

5A5 (Ch. HS-15) ..... 3—11

5A7A (Ch. HS-62A) ..... 29—16

5C1 (Ch. HS-228) ..... 116—9

5C2 (Ch. HS-258) (See Model 5C1) ..... 116

5C3 (Ch. HS-262) (See Model 5C1) ..... 116

5C4 (Ch. HS-261) (See Model 5C1) ..... 116

5C5 (Ch. HS-271) (See Model 5C1) ..... 116

5C6 (Ch. HS-272) (See Model 5C1) ..... 116

5H11U, 5H12U, 5H13U (Ch. HS-24) ..... 117—9

5J1 (Ch. HS-250), 5J1U (Ch. HS-224) ..... 100—7

5L1 (Ch. HS-250), 5L1U (Ch. HS-224) (See Model 5J1) ..... 100

5M1, 5M1U, 5M2, 5M2U (Ch. HS-249, HS-223) ..... 101—7

5R1A, 5R12A, 5R13A, 5R14A, 5R15A, 5R16A (Ch. HS-280) (See Model 5R12U, 5R13U, 5R14U, 5R15U, 5R16U (Ch. HS-242) ..... 115—6

5X11U, 5X12U, 5X13U (Ch. HS-243) ..... 114—7

5X2U, 5X22U, 5X23U (Ch. HS-259) ..... 120—9

6F11, 6F11B (Ch. HS-244) ..... 117—10

6L1, 6L2 (Ch. HS-226) ..... 102—7

6X11U, 6X12U (Ch. HS-245) ..... 112—5

7F11, 7F11B (Ch. HS-265) ..... 113—5

7V11, 7V12, 7V15 (Ch. TS-18) Tel. Rec. .... 83—6

8FDT, 8GMT (See Ch. 8A) ..... 46

8FM21, 8FM21B (Ch. HS-247) ..... 121—9

9FM21, 9FM21B (Ch. HS-246) ..... 114—8

9T (Ch. TS-8, A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 7VT1) ..... 83

9VT1, 9VT5 (Ch. TS-18) Tel. Rec. (See Model 7VT1) ..... 83

**MOTOROLA—MUSITRON**

**MOTOROLA—Cont.**

1072 (Ch. TS14, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 92—4

10VK9 (Ch. TS-9E, TS-9E1) Tel. Rec. (See Models 77

VK106 (Ch. TS-14, TS-18) Tel. Rec. (See Model 92

10VK12 (Ch. TS14, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

10VK22 (Ch. TS14, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

10VT3 (Ch. TS-9E, TS-9E1) Tel. Rec. (See Model 77

10VT10 (Ch. TS14, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

10VT24 (Ch. TS14, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

12K1 (Ch. TS-23, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

12K2 (Ch. TS-23, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

12K2 (Ch. TS-53) Tel. Rec. (See Model 115—7

12T1 (Ch. TS-23, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

12T3 (Ch. TS-53) Tel. Rec. (See Model 12K2)

12VF4R, 12VF26 (Ch. TS-23, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

12VK11 (Ch. TS-23, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

12VK15 (Ch. TS-30, A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 93—7

12VK15 (Ch. TS-30, A) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 5

12VK18B, 12VK18R (Ch. TS-15C, TS-15C1) Tel. Rec. (See Model VK106 Ch. TS-9E)

12VT13 (Ch. TS-23, A, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 1072)

12VT16, 12VT16B, 12VT16R (Ch. TS-15C, TS-15C1) See Model VK106 Ch. TS-9E

14K1, B (Ch. TS-8) Tel. Rec. (See Model 112—6

14K1BH, 14K1H (Ch. TS-115) Tel. Rec. (See Model 121—10

14T1, B (Ch. TS-88) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1)

14T3 (Ch. TS-14) Tel. Rec. (See Model 121

16F1 (Ch. TS-60 & Radio Ch. HS-234) Tel. Rec. (See Model 102—8

16F1BH, 16F1H (Ch. TS-89 & Radio Ch. HS-234) Tel. Rec. (See Model 121

16K2 (Ch. TS-52) Tel. Rec. (See Model 16F1)

16K2 (Ch. TS-74) Tel. Rec. (See Model 16F1)

16K2BH, 16K2H (Ch. TS-94) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

16T1 (Ch. TS-60) Tel. Rec. (See Model 16F1)

16T1BH, 16T1H (Ch. TS-89) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

16VF8 (Ch. TS-16, A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 12VK15)

16VF8, 16VK7 (Ch. TS-16, A) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 5

16VK1 (Ch. TS-52) Tel. Rec. (See Model 16K2)

16VK7 (Ch. TS-16, A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 12VK15)

17F1 (Ch. TS-118 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 121

17F1A (Ch. TS-89 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F1B (Ch. TS-118 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F1BA (Ch. TS-89 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F2W (Ch. TS-118 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F2WA (Ch. TS-89 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F3B (Ch. TS-118 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F3BA (Ch. TS-89 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F4 (Ch. TS-118 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F4A (Ch. TS-89 & Radio Ch. HS-253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F5, 17F5B (Ch. TS-118 & Radio Ch. HS-261) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

**MOTOROLA—Cont.**

17F5A, 17F5BA (Ch. TS-89 & Radio Ch. HS-261) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F6 (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F6BC, C (Ch. TS-174) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F7B (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F7BC (Ch. TS-174) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F8 (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F8C (Ch. TS-174) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F9, B (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17F9BC, C (Ch. TS-174) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K1A, 17K1BA (Ch. TS-95) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K1BE, 17K1E (Ch. TS-172) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K2BE, 17K2E (Ch. TS-172) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K3, 17K3B (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K3A, 17K3BA (Ch. TS-89) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K4A (Ch. TS-95) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K4E (Ch. TS-172) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K5 (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K5C (Ch. TS-174) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K6 (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K6C (Ch. TS-174) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K7, B (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17K7BC, C (Ch. TS-174) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17T1A, 17T1BA (Ch. TS-89) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17T2, 17T2B (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17T3 (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17T3A (Ch. TS-89) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17T4 (Ch. TS-118) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

17T4C (Ch. TS-174) Tel. Rec. (See Model 14K1BH)

19F1, 19K1 (Ch. TS-67 and Radio Ch. HS-230) Tel. Rec. (See Model 111—9

19K2, 19K2B (Ch. TS-101) Tel. Rec. (See Model 122—5

19K2BE, 19K2E (Ch. TS-119) Tel. Rec. (See Model 19K2)

19K3, 19K4, 19K4B (Ch. TS-101) Tel. Rec. (See Model 19K2)

20F1, 20F1B (Ch. TS-119 & Radio Ch. HS-230) Tel. Rec. (See Model 19K2)

20F2, B (Ch. TS-119) Tel. Rec. (See Model 19K2)

20K1, B, 20K2 (Ch. TS-119) Tel. Rec. (See Model 19K2)

20T1, B (Ch. TS-119) Tel. Rec. (See Model 19K2)

45B12 (Ch. HS-8) 9—23

47B11 (Ch. HS-72) 29—17

48111 (Ch. HS-113) 47—13

49111Q, 49113Q (Ch. HS-183) 77—7

55F11 (Ch. HS-30) 4—14

55X11A, 55X12A, 55X13A 2—22

56X11 (Ch. HS-94) 28—24

57X11, 57X12 (Ch. HS-60) 28—25

58A11, 58A12 (Ch. HS-158) 52—13

58G11, 58G12 (Ch. HS-160) 64—8

58L11 (Ch. HS-114) 45—17

58R11, 58R12, 58R13, 58R14, 58R15, 58R16 (Ch. HS-116) 49—14

**MOTOROLA—Cont.**

58R11A, 58R12A, 58R13A, 58R14A, 58R15A, 58R16A (Ch. HS-184) 69—11

58X11, 58X12 (Ch. HS-125) 53—15

59F11 (Ch. HS-188) 68—12

59H11U, 59H21U (Ch. HS-210) 97—9

59L11Q, 59L12Q, 59L14Q (Ch. HS-187) 78—10

59R11, 59R12, 59R13M, 59R14E, 59R15G, 59R16Y (Ch. HS-167) 79—10

59X11, 59X12 (Ch. HS-180) 81—11

59X21U, 59X221U (Ch. HS-192) 98—6

65F11 (Ch. HS-31) 6—19

65F12 (See Model 65F11) 4—12

65L11, 65L12 (Ch. HS-7) 8—22

65T21, 65T2B (Ch. HS-32) 1—1

65X11A, 65X12A, 65X13A, 65X14A, 65X14B (Ch. HS-2) 4—8

67F1, 67F12, 67F12B, 67F14 (Ch. HS-63) 31—20

67F14 (Ch. HS-122) 55—15

67F61BN (Ch. HS-69) 44—14

67L11 (Ch. HS-59) 31—21

67X11, 67X12, 67X13 (Ch. HS-58) 30—20

68M21 (Ch. HS-64) 32—14

68F11, 68F12, 68F14, 68F14B, 68F14M, 68L11 (Ch. HS-119) 45—18

68T11 (Ch. HS-144) 54—14

68X11, 68X12 (Ch. HS-127), 68X11A, 68X12A (Ch. HS-127A) 56—16

69L11 (Ch. HS-175) 76—15

69X11 (Ch. HS-181) 82—9

75F21 (Ch. HS-91) 19—21

75F31 (Ch. HS-36), 75F31A, B (Ch. HS-36A), 76F31 (Ch. HS-98) 29—18

77FM21 (Ch. HS-69) 77FM22, 77FM22A, 77FM22WM, 77FM23 (Ch. HS-97) 33—13

77X21, 77X22, 77X22B (Ch. HS-102) 34—12

78F11, 78F11M (Ch. HS-150), 78F12M (Ch. HS-155) 56—17

78FM21, 78FM21M (Ch. HS-132), 78FM22M (Ch. HS-128) 59—13

79FM21, 79FM21B, 79FM21R (Ch. HS-178) 88—7

79X21, 79X22 (Ch. HS-147) 85—9

85F21 (Ch. HS-22) 6—20

85K21 (Ch. HS-52) 5—3

88FM21 (Ch. HS-133) 54—15

91FM21 (Ch. HS-230A) (See Model 19F1) 111

95F31, 95F31B (Ch. HS-39) 19—22

95F33 (Ch. HS-38) 80—10

99FM21R (Ch. HS-170) 80—10

10F31, 10F31B (Ch. HS-87) 33—14

309 63—14

400 99—10

401 131—12

405 (Ch. AS-13) 21—25

408 38—12

409 (See Model 408) 38

500 98—7

501 133—10

505 (Ch. AS-14) 4—37

508 (See Model 508) 39

609 97—10

605 (Ch. AS-15) 5—1

608 39—14

609 (See Model 608) 39

700 100—8

705 (Ch. AS-16) 7—19

708 40—12

709 (See Model 708) 40

800 103—10

Ch. AS-13 (See Model 405) 3

Ch. AS-14 (See Model 505) 4

Ch. AS-15 (See Model 605) 5

Ch. AS-16 (See Model 705) 7

Ch. AS-22 (See Model 8K-6) 10

Ch. HS-2 (See Model 65X11A) 4

Ch. HS-6 (See Model 5A1) 2

Ch. HS-7 (See Model 65L11) 8

Ch. HS-8 (See Model 45B12) 2

Ch. HS-15 (See Model 5A5) 3

Ch. HS-18 (See Model WR6) 5

Ch. HS-22 (See Model 85F21) 6

Ch. HS-26 (See Model 65F21) 4

Ch. HS-30 (See Model 55F11) 4

Ch. HS-31 (See Model 65F11) 6

Ch. HS-32 (See Model 65T21) 1

Ch. HS-36 (See Model 75F31) 29

Ch. HS-36A (See Model 75F31A) 29

Ch. HS-38 (See Model 95F33) 19

Ch. HS-39 (See Model 95F31) 19

Ch. HS-50 (See Model 55X11A) 2

**MOTOROLA—Cont.**

Ch. HS-52 (See Model 85K21) 5

Ch. HS-58 (See Model 67X11) 30

Ch. HS-59 (See Model 67L11) 31

Ch. HS-60 (See Model 57X11) 28

Ch. HS-62 (See Model 5A7) 29

Ch. HS-62A (See Model 5A7A) 29

Ch. HS-63 (See Model 67F11) 31

Ch. HS-64 (See Model 67X2M1) 33

Ch. HS-69 (See Model 67F61BN) 44

Ch. HS-72 (See Model 47B11) 29

Ch. HS-87 (See Model 107F31) 33

Ch. HS-89 (See Model 77FM21) 33

Ch. HS-91 (See Model 75F21) 19

Ch. HS-94 (See Model 56X11) 28

Ch. HS-95 (See Model 77FM21) 33

Ch. HS-98 (See Model 76F31) 29

Ch. HS-102 (See Model 77X2M1) 34

Ch. HS-108 (See Model VK-101) 51

Ch. HS-113 (See Model 48L11) 47

Ch. HS-114 (See Model 58L11) 45

Ch. HS-116 (See Model 58R11) 49

Ch. HS-119 (See Model 68L11) 45

Ch. HS-122 (See Model 67F14) 55

Ch. HS-124 (See Model 68F11) 58

Ch. HS-125 (See Model 58X11) 53

Ch. HS-127 (See Model 68X11A) 56

Ch. HS-128 (See Model 78FM22M) 59

Ch. HS-132 (See Model 78FM21) 59

Ch. HS-133 (See Model 88FM21) 54

Ch. HS-137 (See Model VK101) 51

Ch. HS-144 (See Model 68T11) 54

Ch. HS-150 (See Model 78F11) 56

Ch. HS-155 (See Model 78F12M) 56

Ch. HS-158 (See Model 58A11) 52

Ch. HS-160 (See Model 58G11) 64

Ch. HS-167 (See Model 59R11) 79

Ch. HS-168 (See Model 79X2M1) 85

Ch. HS-170 (See Model 99FM21R) 80

Ch. HS-175 76

Ch. HS-178 (See Model 79FM21) 88

Ch. HS-180 (See Model 59X11) 81

Ch. HS-181 (See Model 69X11) 82

Ch. HS-184 (See Model 59R11A) 69

Ch. HS-187 (See Model 59L11Q) 78

Ch. HS-188 (See Model 59F11) 68

Ch. HS-192 (See Model 59X21U) 98

Ch. HS-210 (See Model 59H11U) 97

Ch. HS-223 (See Model 5M1) 101

Ch. HS-224 (See Model 5J1) 100

Ch. HS-226 (See Model 6L1) 102

Ch. HS-228 (See Model 5C1) 116

Ch. HS-230 (See Model 19F1) 111

Ch. HS-234 (See Model 16F1) 102

Ch. HS-242 (See Model 5R11U) 115

Ch. HS-243 (See Model 5X11U) 114

Ch. HS-244 (See Model 5H11U) 117

Ch. HS-245 (See Model 6X11U) 112

Ch. HS-246 (See Model 9FM21) 114

Ch. HS-247 (See Model 8FM21) 121

Ch. HS-249 (See Model 5M1) 101

Ch. HS-250 (See Model 5J1) 100

Ch. HS-253 (See Model 17F1) 121

Ch. HS-258 (See Model 5C1) 116

Ch. HS-259 (See Model 5X21U) 120

Ch. HS-261 (See Model 17F5) 121

**MOTOROLA—Cont.**

Ch. HS-262 (See Model 5C1) 116

Ch. HS-266 (See Model 6F11) 117

Ch. HS-265 (See Model 7F11) 113

Ch. HS-270 (See Model 5C1) 116

Ch. HS-271, HS-272 (See Model 5C1) 116

Ch. HS-5 (See Model AR9A-23) 11

Ch. OB (See Model SROB) 105

Ch. TS-3 (See Model VK-101) 51

Ch. TS-4B Thru J (See Model VT-71) 55

Chassis TS-4J Late (See Model VT-73) 71

Ch. TS-5 (See Model VK101) 51

Ch. TS-7 (See Model VK101) 51

Chassis TS-8 (See Model VF103) 73

Ch. TS-9, TS-9E, TS-9B, TS-9C (See Model VT105) 67

Ch. TS-9D (See Model VT105) Photofact Servicer 82

Ch. TS-9D1 82

Ch. TS-9E, TS-9E1 (See Model VK106) 77

Ch. TS-14, A, B (See Model 1072) 92

Ch. TS-15 (See Model VT121) 91A

Ch. TS-15A 91A

Ch. TS-15B, TS-15C (See Model 12VK18B) 77

Ch. TS-16, A (See Model 12VK15) 93

Ch. TS-18, A (See Model 7V11) 83

Ch. TS-23, A, B (See Model 1072) 92

Ch. TS-30, A (See Model 12VK15) 93

Ch. TS-52 (See Model 16K2) 93A

Ch. TS-53 (See Model 12K2) 115

Ch. TS-60 (See Model 16F1) 102

Ch. TS-67 (See Model 19F1) 111

Ch. TS-74 (See Model 16F1) 102

Ch. TS-88 (See Model 14K1) 112

Ch. TS-89 (See Model 16F1BH) 121

Ch. TS-94 (See Model 16K2BH) 121

Ch. TS-95 (See Model 17K1A) 121

Ch. TS-101 (See Model 19K2) 122

Ch. TS-114 (See Model 14T3) 121

Ch. TS-115 (See Model 14K1BH) 121

Ch. TS-119 (See Model 19K2) 122

Ch. TS-172 (See Model 14K1BH) 121

Ch. TS-174 (See Model 14K1BH) 121

Ch. 1A 124—8

Ch. 10A 106—10

**MUNTZ**

M30 (Ch. TV-16A1) 108—8

M31 (Ch. TV-16A2) Tel. Rec. (See Model M30) 108

M31 (Ch. TV17A2) Tel. Rec. (See Model M31) 116—10

M31R (Ch. TV17A3) Tel. Rec. (See Model M31) 116

M31R, M32 (Ch. TV-16A3) Tel. Rec. (See Model M30) 108

M32 (Ch. TV17A2) Tel. Rec. (See Model M31) 116

M32, M32R (Ch. TV17A3) Tel. Rec. (See Model M31) 116

M33 (Ch. TV17A4) Tel. Rec. (See Model M31) 116

M34 (Ch. TV-17A4) Tel. Rec. (For Tel. Rec. Chassis See Model M31) 116

M41, M42 (Ch. TV17A3A) Tel. Rec. (See Model M31) 116

M46 (Ch. TV17A7) Tel. Rec. (See Model M31) 116

M49 (Ch. TV17A7) Tel. Rec. (See Model M31) 116

M-158 Tel. Rec. 97A-10

M-159 Tel. Rec. 97A-10

M-159A, B Tel. Rec. 97A-10

M-169 Tel. Rec. 96—6

**MURPHY**

112 2—15

113 2—2

122 (See Model 112) 2

**MUSITRON**

PT-10 15—20

PX 16—28

Ch. HS-258 (See Model 101) 13

101 "Piccolo" 13—21

103 "Piccolo" 15—21

105 21—26

202 21—27



**NASH**

6MN082 ..... 9-25  
 Ch. 6C82 (See Model 6MN082) ..... 9

**NATIONAL CO.**

HFS ..... 62-14  
 HRO-7R, HRO-1T ..... 50-12  
 HRO-50 ..... 112-7

NC-TV7, NC-TV7M, NC-TV7W Tel. Rec. ..... 67-14  
 NC-TV101 Tel. Rec. ..... 94-5  
 NC-TV-10C, W Tel. Rec. ..... 103-19  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 1 ..... 103-19  
 NC-TV-12C, W Tel. Rec. (See Model NC-TV-10C) 94  
 NC-TV-12C, W Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 1 ..... 103-19  
 (See Model NC-TV-10C) 94  
 NC-TV-1001 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 1 ..... 103-19  
 (See Model NC-TV-10C) 94  
 NC-TV-1025 Tel. Rec. (See Model NC-TV-10C) 94  
 NC-TV-1025 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 1 ..... 103-19  
 NC-TV-1201, NC-TV-1202 Tel. Rec. (See Model NC-TV-10C) 94  
 NC-TV-1201 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 1 ..... 103-19  
 NC-TV-1225, NC-TV-1226 Tel. Rec. (See Model NC-TV-10C) 94  
 NC-TV-1225, NC-TV-1226 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 1 ..... 103-19  
 NC-2-40DR, NC-2-40DT ..... 41-16  
 NC-33 ..... 47-14  
 NC-46 ..... 9-25  
 NC-57 ..... 48-14  
 NC-108R, NC-108T ..... 47-15  
 NC-173R, NC-173T ..... 40-13  
 NC-183R, NC-183T ..... 49-15  
 TV-1201 Tel. Rec. ..... 119-10  
 TV-1226 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-1201) ..... 119  
 TV-1601 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-1201) ..... 119  
 TV-1625 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-1201) ..... 119

**NATIONAL UNION**

G-613 "Commuter" ..... 19-23  
 G-619 ..... 11-35  
 571, 571A, 571B ..... 17-22

**NEWCOMB**

H-10 ..... 14-20  
 H-14 ..... 15-22  
 KX-30 ..... 15-23

**NIELSON**

1018 Tel. Rec. ..... \*  
 1618 Tel. Rec. .... \*

**NOBLITT SPARKS (See Arvin)**

**OLDSMOBILE**

982375 ..... 20-25  
 982376 ..... 59-14  
 982399 ..... 57-12  
 982420 ..... 87-7  
 982451 ..... 60-16  
 982455 ..... 96-7  
 982544, 982573 ..... 96-7

**OLYMPIC**

DX-214, DX-215, DX-216 Tel. Rec. ..... 106-11  
 DX-619, DX-620, DX-621, DX-622 Tel. Rec. (See Model DX-214) ..... 106  
 DX-931, DX-932 Tel. Rec. (See Model DX-214) ..... 106  
 DX-950 Tel. Rec. (See Model DX-214) ..... 106  
 RTU-3H (Duplicate) ..... 62-15  
 TV-104, TV-105 Tel. Rec. ..... 67-15  
 TV-106, TV-107, TV-108 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-104) ..... 67  
 TV-922 Television Receiver ..... 58-14  
 TV-922L Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-104) ..... 67  
 TV928 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV922) ..... 58  
 TV-944, TV-945, TV-946 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-104) ..... 67  
 TV-947 Tel. Rec. ..... 85-10  
 TV-948 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-104) ..... 67  
 TV-949, TV-950 Tel. Rec. (See Model TV-947) ..... 85  
 XL-210, XL-211 Tel. Rec. ..... 109-8  
 XL-612, XL-613 Tel. Rec. (See Model XL-210) ..... 109  
 6-501, 6-502, 6-502-P, 6-503 ..... 4-10  
 6-501W-U (See Model 6-501W-U) ..... 3  
 6-501W-U, 6-502-U ..... 3-20  
 6-504, 6-504-L ..... 3-25  
 6-601W, 6-601V, 6-602 ..... 8-24  
 6-604 Series ..... 22-21  
 6-604V-11B, 6-604V-220, 6-604W-110, 6-604W-150, 6-604W-220 (See Model 6-604 Series) ..... 22  
 6-606 ..... 4-36  
 6-606-A ..... 11-17  
 6-606-U ..... 11-18  
 6-617 ..... 4-7  
 6-617U (See Model 6-617) ..... 57-13  
 7-421V, 7-421W, 7-421X, 7-435V, 7-435W ..... 34-13  
 7-526 ..... 30-21  
 7-532W, 7-532V ..... 32-15  
 7-537 ..... 37-13  
 7-622, 7-638 ..... 34-14  
 7-724 ..... 29-19

**OLYMPIC-Cont.**

7-728 (See Model 7-724) 29  
 7-925, 7-934, 7-936, 7-939 ..... 31-22  
 8-451 ..... 48-15  
 8-533V, 8-533W ..... 57-14  
 8-618 ..... 35-16  
 8-925, 8-934, 8-936, 752, 752U, 753, 753U, Tel. Rec. ..... 126-8  
 755, 755U Tel. Rec. (See Model 752) ..... 126  
 764, 764U Tel. Rec. (See Model 752) ..... 126  
 766 Tel. Rec. (See Model 752) ..... 113  
 767 Tel. Rec. (See Model 752) ..... 126

**OPERADIO**

1A30 ..... 34-15  
 1A35 ..... 33-15  
 1A45 ..... 48-16  
 1A65 ..... 52-14  
 1A70-A ..... 47-16  
 1A140 ..... 46-17  
 4A25-E ..... 101-8  
 4A30-A ..... 102-9  
 4A35, 4A55 ..... 100-9  
 4A50-A, 4A51-A (See Model 4A30-A) ..... 102  
 4M25 ..... 99-11  
 11A55 ..... 113-6  
 530, 531, 1335 "Soundcaster" ..... 37-14

**ORTHOSONIC (See Electronic Labs.)**

**PACKARD**

PA-382042 ..... 20-26  
 PA-393607 ..... 57-15

**PACKARD-BELL**

C1262 ..... 12-21  
 C1461 ..... 12-22  
 SDA ..... 16-29  
 SDB ..... 44-15  
 5FP ..... 1-29  
 100 ..... 53-16  
 261 ..... 21-28  
 471 ..... 30-22  
 551-D (See Model 551) ..... 2  
 561 ..... 2-35  
 563 (See Model 561) ..... 2  
 566 (See Model 551) ..... 2  
 568 ..... 19-24  
 571 (See Model 572) ..... 22-22  
 572 ..... 22-22  
 581 (See Model 5DB) ..... 44  
 651 ..... 4-42  
 661 ..... 8-25  
 662 ..... 13-22  
 673A, 673B ..... 46-18  
 682 ..... 54-16  
 771 ..... 44-16  
 861 ..... 17-23  
 872 ..... 31-23  
 880, 880A (See Model 673A) ..... 46  
 881-A, 881-B ..... 47-17  
 882 ..... 74-6  
 884, 892 ..... 13-26  
 1052, 1052A ..... 8-23  
 1054 ..... 9-23  
 1063 ..... 18-25  
 1091 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 1181, 1181A ..... 75-12  
 1272 ..... 46-19  
 1291 TV Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 1472 ..... 48-17  
 1751 ..... 98-8  
 2001TV, 2002TV Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 2091, 2092 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 2101, 2102 Tel. Rec. ..... 123-10  
 2105, 2105A Tel. Rec. (See Model 2101) ..... 123  
 2202, 2204 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2101) ..... 123  
 2291TV, 2292TV, 2293TV, 2294TV, 2295TV, 2296TV Tel. Rec. ..... 82-10  
 2297-TV De Luxe, 2297-TV Standard Tel. Rec. (See Model 2291-TV) ..... 82  
 2298-TV Tel. Rec. (See Model 2291-TV) ..... 82  
 2301-TV Tel. Rec. ..... 126-9  
 2601-TV Tel. Rec. ..... 122-6  
 2602 Tel. Rec. (See Model 2101) ..... 123  
 2692-TV Tel. Rec. (See Model 2601-TV) ..... 122  
 2801-TV, 2801A-TV Tel. Rec. (See Model 2301-TV) ..... 126  
 2803TV Tel. Rec. ..... 129-8  
 2991TV Tel. Rec. ..... 94-6  
 3191, 3192 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 3381 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 4580 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 4691TV Tel. Rec. .... \*

**PHILCO**

C-4608 (See Mopar Model 802) ..... 18  
 C-4608 (Revised) (See Mopar Model 802) ..... 42  
 C-4908 (See Mopar Model 805) ..... 71  
 CR-2 ..... 35-17  
 CR-4, CR-6 ..... 33-17  
 CR-8 ..... 38-13  
 CR-9 ..... 44-17  
 CR-12 ..... 39-16  
 CR-503 ..... 128-10  
 CR-505 ..... 130-10  
 P-4635 (See Packard Model PA-382042) ..... 20  
 P-4735 (See Packard Model PA-393607) ..... 57  
 PD-4908 (See Mopar Model 803) ..... 66

**PHILCO-Cont.**

S-4624, S-4625 (See Studebaker Model S-4624) ..... 21  
 S-4626, S-4627 (See Studebaker Model S-4626) ..... 19  
 UN6-100 ..... 19-26  
 UN6-400 ..... 30-23  
 UN6-450 ..... 18-26  
 UN6-500 ..... 17-24  
 UN6-550 ..... 31-24  
 46-131 (Revised) ..... 32-16  
 46-132 ..... 4-20  
 46-142 ..... 36-16  
 46-200 Series ..... 1-24  
 46-200-1, 46-201, 46-202, 46-203 (See Model 46-200 Series) ..... 1  
 46-250, 46-250-1, 46-251 ..... 2-12  
 46-350 ..... 10-24  
 46-420, 46-420-1 ..... 6-22  
 46-421, 46-421-1 ..... 5-12  
 46-427 ..... 2-25  
 46-480 ..... 19-25  
 46-1201 ..... 4-35  
 46-1203 (Revised) ..... 29-21  
 46-1209 ..... 13-24  
 46-1213 ..... 12-33  
 46-1226 ..... 15-24  
 47-204, 47-205 ..... 33-18  
 47-1227 ..... 25-22  
 47-1230 ..... 22-23  
 48-150, 48-145 ..... 25-23  
 48-150 ..... 34-16  
 48-200, 48-200-1 ..... 33-19  
 48-206 ..... 37-16  
 48-214 (See Model 48-200) ..... 33-15  
 48-225, 48-230 ..... 32-17  
 48-250, 48-250-1 ..... 37-17  
 48-300 ..... 38-14  
 48-460, 48-460-1 ..... 34-17  
 48-461 ..... 38-15  
 48-464 ..... 26-20  
 48-472, 48-472-1 ..... 43-15  
 48-474 (Revised) ..... 40-14  
 48-482 ..... 30-24  
 48-485 ..... 47-19  
 48-700 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 48-1000 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 48-1000, 48-1000-5 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... 53-17  
 48-1000 (Code 125) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 48-1001, 48-1001-5 (Code 121 & 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 48-1000 Code 122) ..... 53  
 48-1050, 48-1050-5 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 48-1000 Code 122) ..... 53  
 48-1200 ..... 29-20  
 48-1201 ..... 31-25  
 48-1253 ..... 36-17  
 48-1256 ..... 34-18  
 48-1260 (See Model 48-1261) ..... 31  
 48-1263 ..... 35-18  
 48-1264 ..... 32-18  
 48-1266 ..... 36-18  
 48-1268 ..... 39-15  
 48-1270 ..... 42-20  
 48-1274, 48-1276 ..... 41-17  
 48-1282, 48-1283 (See Model 48-1262) ..... 35  
 48-1284 ..... 45-20  
 48-1286 ..... 51-15  
 48-1290 ..... 47-18  
 48-2500, 48-2500-5 Tel. Rec. (Codes 121 and 122) ..... 89-10  
 49-100 ..... 87-8  
 49-500, 49-500-1 ..... 48-19  
 49-501, 49-501-1 ..... 56-18  
 49-503 ..... 52-15  
 49-504, 49-504-1 ..... 54-17  
 49-505 ..... 53-18  
 49-506 (See Model 49-500) ..... 48  
 49-601 ..... 42-21  
 49-602 ..... 41-18  
 49-603 ..... 59-15  
 49-605, 49-607 ..... 58-15  
 49-900-E, 49-900-1 ..... 56-19  
 49-901 ..... 56-19  
 49-902 ..... 51-16  
 49-904 ..... 58-16  
 49-905 ..... 52-16  
 49-906 ..... 57-16  
 49-909 ..... 55-17  
 49-1002 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... 91A-10  
 49-1040 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1002) ..... 91A  
 49-1040 (Code 123) Tel. Rec. .... 92-5  
 49-1075 (Codes 121 and 122) Tel. Rec. .... 93A-11  
 49-1076 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1075) ..... 93A  
 49-1076 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1076 Code 122) ..... 92  
 49-1100 (See Model 48-485) ..... 47  
 49-1101 (See Model 49-1099) ..... 55  
 49-1150 (Codes 121 & 123) Tel. Rec. .... 70-6  
 49-1150 (Codes 122, 124) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1040) ..... 92  
 49-1175 (Codes 121 & 123) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1150 Code 121) ..... 70

**PHILCO-Cont.**

49-1175 (Codes 122, 124) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1040) ..... 92  
 49-1240 (Codes 121, 123) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1075) ..... 93A  
 49-1240 (Code 124) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1040) ..... 92  
 49-1275 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1075) ..... 93A  
 49-1278 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1075) ..... 93A  
 49-1278 (Code 123) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1040) ..... 92  
 49-1279 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 49-1040) ..... 92  
 49-1401 (See Model 49-1405) ..... 45-21  
 49-1404 (See Model 49-1405) ..... 54  
 49-1405 ..... 54-24  
 49-1450 (Codes 121A or B, 123A or B, 123T A or B) Tel. Rec. .... 77-8  
 49-1475 (Codes 121A or B, 123A or B, 123T A or B) (See Model 49-1450) ..... 77  
 49-1480 (Codes 121A or B, 123A or B, 123T A or B) (See Model 49-1450) ..... 77  
 49-1600 ..... 50-13  
 49-1601 (See Model 49-1600) ..... 50  
 49-1602, 49-1603, 49-1604, 49-1605 ..... 55-18  
 49-1606, 49-1607 ..... 53-19  
 49-1609, 49-1611 (See Model 49-1606) ..... 53  
 49-1613 ..... 91-9  
 49-1615 ..... 64-9  
 50-520, 50-520-1 ..... 73-9  
 50-522, 50-522-1, 50-524 ..... 78-11  
 50-526 ..... 9-8  
 50-527, 50-527-1 ..... 80-11  
 50-620 ..... 85-11  
 50-621 ..... 89-11  
 50-702 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 50-920, 50-921, 50-922 ..... 88-8  
 50-925 (Code 123) 50-926 ..... 99-12  
 50-1420, 50-1421 ..... 97-11  
 50-1422, 50-1423 ..... 93-8  
 50-1720 ..... 93-8  
 50-1721, 50-1723, 50-1724 ..... 98-9  
 50-1725 (See Model 50-1720) ..... 93  
 50-1726 (See Model 49-1613) ..... 91  
 50-1727 ..... 86-7  
 50-T1104 (Code 123) Tel. Rec. .... 114-9  
 50-T1105, 50-T1106 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 50-T1140 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1104) ..... 114  
 50-T1400 (Code 123) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 50-T1402 (Code 123) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 50-T1403 (Code 125) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1406) ..... 115-8  
 50-T1404, 50-T1406 (Codes 123, 124, 125) Tel. Rec. .... 115-8  
 50-T1430 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1104) ..... 114  
 50-T1432 (Code 124) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1403) ..... 115  
 50-T1443 (Codes 122, 123) Tel. Rec. .... 94-7  
 50-T1474, 50-T1477, 50-T1478, 50-T1479 Tel. Rec. .... 128-11  
 50-T1481, 50-T1482 Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1476) ..... 128  
 50-T1484 Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1476) ..... 128  
 50-T1600, Rec. .... 91A-10  
 50-T1600 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... 110-10  
 50-T1606 (Code 131) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1600 Code 121) ..... 91A  
 50-T1630 Tel. Rec. .... 99A-8  
 50-T1632, 50-T1633 Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1600) ..... 91A  
 50-T1632, 50-T1633 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50T1600) ..... 110  
 51-PT1207, 51-PT1208 ..... \*  
 51-PT1282 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1143B, L, M, X, XL (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... 125-10  
 51-T1443PL, 51-T1443PM, 51-T1443PW Tel. Rec. .... 123-11  
 51-T1601, T, 51-T1602 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... 115-1A  
 51-T1601, 51-T1602 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1604 (Codes 121, 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1600 Code 122) ..... 110  
 51-T1604 (Codes 121, 122) Bul. 20 ..... 134-1  
 51-T1604 (Code 125) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1606 (Codes 121, 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1600 Code 122) ..... 110  
 51-T1606 (Codes 121, 122) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 20 ..... 134-1

**PHILCO-Cont.**

51-T1606 (Code 131) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1600) ..... 91A  
 51-T1606 (Code 132) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1607 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 51-T1601 Code 121) ..... 115-1A  
 51-T1607 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1634 (Codes 121, 122) Tel. Rec. (See Model 50-T1600 Code 122) ..... 110  
 51-T1634 (Code 121, 122) Bul. 20 ..... 134-1  
 51-T1634 (Code 123) Tel. Rec. (See Model 51-T1601) ..... 115-1A  
 51-T1634 (Code 124) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1634 (Code 125) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1800 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1800 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1830 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1832 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1833 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1834 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1835 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1836 (Code 123) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1870 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1871 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1871 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1872 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1872 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1874 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1875 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1876 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1876 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T1902 (Code 122) Tel. Rec. .... 132-10  
 51-T2130 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 51-T2102) ..... 132  
 51-T2132, 51-T2133 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 51-T2102) ..... 132  
 51-T2134 (Code 124) Tel. Rec. .... 114-9  
 50-T1105, 50-T1106 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 50-T1140 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 51-T2102) ..... 132  
 51-T2136 (Code 124) Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 51-T2138 (Code 124) Tel. Rec. (See Model 51-T2102) ..... 132  
 51-T2170 (Code 121) Tel. Rec. (See Model 51-T2102) ..... 132  
 51-T2175, 51-T2176 (Code 124) Tel. Rec. (See Model 51-T2102) ..... 132  
 51-530 ..... 122-7  
 51-532 (See Model 51-530) ..... 122  
 51-530 (See Model 51-530) ..... 122  
 51-537, 51-537T ..... 106-10  
 51-631 ..... 126-12  
 51-934 ..... 102-10  
 51-1330 ..... 130-11  
 51-1731, 51-1732 ..... 124-7

**PHILHARMONIC**

100C ..... 38-16  
 100T ..... 33-20  
 149-C, 249-C ..... 55-19  
 349-C ..... 58-17  
 6810, 8701, 8702, 8703, 8710, 8711, 8712 (Ch. RR14) ..... 18-27  
 Ch. RR14 (See Model 6810) 18

**PHILLIPS 66 (See Woolarac)**

3-62A (See Woolarac Model 3-71A) ..... 36  
 3-81A ..... 48-20

**PHILMORE**

CP-731D Tel. Rec. .... 132-11

**PHONOLA**

K-92, K-104 ..... 51-17  
 K-105 ..... 79-11  
 K-202, K-263 ..... 55-20  
 TK-134 ..... 83-8  
 TK-234 ..... 108-9

**PILOT**

T-411-U ..... 15-25  
 T-500 Series ..... 12-23  
 T510, T511 ..... 5-24  
 T-521 ..... 19-27  
 T-530 Series ..... 12-24  
 T-601 "Pilotuner" ..... 28-26  
 T-700 ..... \*  
 T-741 ..... 37-18  
 TV-37 Tel. Rec. .... 62-16  
 TV-40 Tel. Rec. .... \*  
 TV-950 Tel. Rec. .... \*

**PLYMOUTH (See Mopar)**

**PLYMOUTH (Interstate Stores)**

1010 ..... 88-2  
 1020 ..... 89-5



**POLICALARM—RCA VICTOR**

<b>POLICALARM</b>	
PR-8	103—12
PR-31	105—8
<b>PONTIAC</b>	
984170	20—27
984171	14—22
984172	*
984247	*
984248, 984249	*
984273	*
984296, 984570	95—4
<b>PORTO BARADIO (Also See Porto Products)</b>	
PA-510 (9008-A)	
PB-520 (9008-B)	33—16
PA-510, PB-520 (Revised)	48—21
<b>PORTO PRODUCTS</b>	
SR-600 (Ch. 9040)	
"Smokette" (See Porto Baradio Model PA-510)	33
<b>PREMIER</b>	
151W	6—24
<b>PURE OIL (See Puritan)</b>	
<b>PURITAN</b>	
501 (Ch. 5D15WG), 502 (Ch. 5D25WG)	4—5
501X (Ch. 5D15WG), 502X (Ch. 5D25WG)	4—26
503	10—25
503W (See Model 503)	10
504 (Ch. 6A35WG)	5—39
504W (See Model 504)	5
506 (6D155W)	3—10
507 (6D255W)	3—10
506X, 507X (See Model 506)	3
508 (Code 7A355W)	4—31
509	2—21
515	25—24
<b>RADIO APPARATUS CORP.</b> (See Policalarm)	
<b>RCA VICTOR</b>	
AAPU-1	*
A55 (Ch. RC-1087)	109—10
A106 (Ch. RC-622)	97—12
B1-A, B1-B, B1-C (Ch. KCS24-1, KRS21-1)	*
KRS20-1, KRS21-1	*
Tel. Rec.	*
B2-C, B2-F, B2-G, B2-H (Ch. KCS24-1, KRS1-1, KRS20-1, KRS21-1)	*
Tel. Rec.	*
B3-A, B3-B	*
B4-A, B4-B, B4-C	*
B5-A, B5-B	*
B-411 (Ch. RC1098)	132—12
BX6 (Ch. RC-1082)	103—13
BX55 (Ch. RC-1088), BX57 (Ch. RC-1088A)	102—11
MI-12224, MI-12224A	81—12
MI-12236, -A, -B, -C, MI-12237, -A, -B, -C, MI-12238, -A, -B, -C, MI-12239, -A, -B, -C, MI-12287, MI-12288	89—12
MI-12289, MI-12290	80—12
MI-12291, MI-12292	86—8
MI-12293, MI-12294	86—8
MI-12295	89
(See Model MI-12287)	89
MI-12296, MI-12298	80
(See Model MI-12289)	80
MI-12299	89
(See Model MI-12287)	89
MI-13156	10—26
MI-13167	35—19
PPAU-1	*
RV151 (Ch. RK121C, RS-123D)	61—17
S1000 (Ch. KCS31-1, RC617B) Tel. Rec.	91A—11
T100 (Ch. KCS-38)	93—9
T120, T121 (Ch. KCS 34C) Tel. Rec. (See Model T100)	93
T164 (Ch. KCS40)	109—11
TA-128 (Ch. KCS42A), TA-129 (Ch. KCS41-1) Tel. Rec.	110—11
TA169 (Ch. KCS43 & Radio Ch. RK135D)	108—10
TC124, TC125, TC127 (Ch. KCS34, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model T100)	93
TC165, TC166, TC167, TC168 (Ch. KCS40A) Tel. Rec. (See Model T164)	109
X551, X552 (Ch. 1089B, C)	129—9
X711 (Ch. RC-1070A)	133—11
2T51 (Ch. KCS45) Tel. Rec.	111—11
2T51 (Ch. KCS-45) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul.	118—1
2T60 (Ch. KCS-45A) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 11	118—1
2T60 (Ch. KCS45A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 2T51)	111
2T81 (Ch. KCS48, Radio Ch. RC-1090) Tel. Rec.	*
6T53 (Ch. KCS47AT, T) Tel. Rec.	113
6T53 (Ch. KCS47AT, T) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 12	120—1
6T54 (Ch. KCS47, A) Tel. Rec.	113—7
6T54 (Ch. KCS47, A, AT, T) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 12	120—1

<b>RCA VICTOR—Cont.</b>	
6T64, 6T65 (Ch. KCS47, A) Tel. Rec.	113
(See Model 6T54)	113
6T64, 6T65 (Ch. KCS47, A, AT, T) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 12	120—1
6T71 (Ch. KCS47, A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 6T54)	113
6T71 (Ch. KCS47, A, AT, T) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 12	120—1
6T72 (Ch. KCS 40B) Tel. Rec. (See Model T164)	109
6T74, 6T75, 6T76 (Ch. KCS47, A, AT, T) Tel. Rec. (See Model 6T54)	113
6T74, 6T75, 6T76 (Ch. KCS47, A, AT, T) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 12	120—1
6T84 (Ch. KCS48, Radio Ch. RC-1090 or RC-1092) Tel. Rec.	*
6T86, 6T87 (Ch. KCS48, Radio Ch. RC1090 or RC1092) Tel. Rec.	*
7T103, 7T104 (Ch. KCS47B, C) Tel. Rec.	134—9
7T112 (Ch. KCS47B, C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 7T103)	134
7T122, 7T123, 7T124, 7T125 (Ch. KCS47B, C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 7T103)	134
7T143 (Ch. KCS48A) Tel. Rec.	134
(See Model 7T103)	134
8B41 (Ch. RC-1069)	*
8B42 (Ch. RC-1069A), 8B43 (Ch. RC-1069B)	76—16
8B46 (Ch. RC-1069C) (See Model 8B41)	76
8BX5 (Ch. RC-1059)	46—20
8BX6 (Ch. RC-1040C)	44—18
8BX54, 8BX55 (See Model 8BX5)	46
8BX65 (See Model 8BX6)	44
8F43 (Ch. RC-1037B)	97—13
8PCS42, 8PCS41B, 8PCS41C (Ch. KCS24B-1, KRK1A-1, KRK4, KRS20A-1, KRS20B-1, KRS21A-1, RS-123C) Tel. Rec.	90—9
8R71 (Ch. RC-1060)	*
8R72 (Ch. RC-1060A)	53—20
8R74, 8R75, 8R76 (Ch. RC-1060)	53
(See Model 8R71)	53
8T241, 8T243, 8T244 (Ch. KCS28) Tel. Rec.	74—8
8T270 (Ch. KCS29, KCS29A) Tel. Rec.	85—13
8T270, 8T271 (Ch. KCS29, KCS29A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T270)	85
8TK29 (Ch. KCS32, KCS32A, KCS32B, KCS32C, RK135, RK135A) Tel. Rec.	88—9
8TK320 (Ch. KCS33A-1) (Radio Ch. RK-135A-1) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T270)	85
8TR29 (Ch. KCS32, KCS32A, KCS32B, KCS32C, RK135, RK135A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8TK29)	88
8T530 Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T530)	54
8TV41 (Ch. KCS25D-1, KCS25E-2, RK117A, RS-123A) Tel. Rec.	*
8TV321, 8TV321B, 8TV323, 8TV323B (Ch. KCS30-1) (Radio Ch. RC-616B, C, K) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T241)	74
8V7 (Ch. RC-615) (See Model 7V71)	38
8V90 (Ch. RC-618, RC-618A), 8V91 (Ch. RC-616A, RC-616B)	56—20
8V111, 8V112 (Ch. RC-616) 8V151 (See Model RV151)	58—18
8X53 (Ch. RC-1064)	39—17
8X71, 8X72 (RC-1070)	63—15
8X521 (RC-1066)	52—17
8X522 (RC-1066A)	52—17
8X541, 8X542 (Ch. RC-1065, RC-1065A)	59—16
8X544, 8X545, 8X546, 8X547 (See Model 8X541)	59
8X681, 8X682 (Ch. RC-1061)	65—10
9BX5 (Ch. RC-1059B, C) (See Model 8BX5)	46
9BX56 (Ch. RC-1068)	79—13
9EY31, 9EY32	98—10
9PC41A, B, C (Ch. KCS24C-1, D, KRK-4, KRS20B-1, KRS21A-1, RS-123C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8PCS41)	90
9T57 (Ch. KCS49, A, A, AT, T) Tel. Rec.	122—8
9T77 (Ch. KCS49, A, AT, T) Tel. Rec.	122
(See Model 9T57)	122
9T79 (Ch. KCS49, A, AT, T) Tel. Rec. (See Model 9T57)	122
9T89 (Ch. KCS60, T) Tel. Rec. (See Model 9T57)	122
9T105 (Ch. KCS49B, C) Tel. Rec.	134
(See Model 7T103)	134

<b>RCA VICTOR—Cont.</b>	
9T126 (Ch. KCS49B, C) Tel. Rec.	134
(See Model 7T103)	134
9T128 (Ch. KCS49B, C) Tel. Rec.	134
(See Model 7T103)	134
9T147 (Ch. KCS60A) Tel. Rec.	134
(See Model 7T103)	134
9T240 (Ch. KCS28, A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T241)	74
9T245 (Ch. KCS28C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T241)	74
9T246 (Ch. KCS38) Tel. Rec. (See Model T100)	93
9T256 (Ch. KCS38C) Tel. Rec. (See Model T100)	93
9T270 (Ch. KCS29, KCS29C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T270)	85
9T2C40 (Ch. KCS28B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T241)	74
9T2C45 (Ch. KCS34B) Tel. Rec. (See Model T100)	93
9T2C47 (Ch. KCS34, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model T100)	93
9T2C49 (Ch. KCS34, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model T100)	93
9T2C72, 9T2C75 (Ch. KCS29, KCS29C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T270)	85
9TW309 (Ch. KCS41-1, RC135C) Tel. Rec.	95A-11
9TW333 (Ch. KCS30-1, Radio Ch. RC616A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8T241)	74
9TW390 (Ch. KCS31-1, RC617A) Tel. Rec. (See Model S1000)	91A
9W101, 9W102, 9W103 (Ch. RC-618B), 9W105 (Ch. RC-618C)	73—10
9W106 (Ch. RC-622) (See Model A106)	97
9X561 (Ch. RC-1079B)	101—9
9X57 (Ch. RC-1079)	107—7
9X572 (Ch. RC-1079A)	107—7
9X641 (Ch. RC-1080A), 9X642 (Ch. RC-1080A)	87—9
9X651 (Ch. RC-1085), 9X652 (Ch. RC-1085A)	104—9
9Y7 (Ch. RC-1057B)	75—13
9Y8 (Ch. RC-1057A)	98—11
9Y510 (Ch. RC1077A)	131—13
9Y511 (Ch. RC1077B)	126—11
45-EY-3	126—11
54B1, 54B1-N, 54B2, 54B3 (Ch. RC589)	7—22
54B5 (Ch. RC1047)	17—25
55A (Ch. RC-1047)	2—16
55U (See Model 55AU)	2—16
55F (Ch. RC-1044E)	4—6
55FA (See Model 55F)	4
56X, 56X2, 56X3 (Ch. RC-1011)	1—16
56X5 (See Model 56X10)	1
56X10 (Ch. RC-1023B)	1—12
58AV, 58V (Ch. RC-601)	1—32
59AV1, 59V1 (Ch. RC-605)	6—25
63E (Ch. RS-127)	28—28
64F1, 64F2 (Ch. RC1037), 64F3 (Ch. RC1037A)	4—16
65B89 (Ch. RC-1045)	23—16
65F (See Model 57F)	2—16
65AU (Ch. No. RC-1017A)	14—23
65U, 65U-1 (See Model 65AU)	14
65X1, 65X2 (Ch. RC-1034)	4—30
65X1, 65X2 (Ch. RC-1064)	31—26
65X8, 65X9 (See Model 65X1)	4
66B4 (Ch. RC-1040, RC-1040A)	14—24
66E (Ch. RS-126)	17—26
66X1, 66X2, 66X3, 66X4, 66X7, 66X8, 66X9 (See Model 66X1)	7
66X11 (Ch. RC-1046A), 66X12 (Ch. RC-1046B), 66X13, 66X14, 66X15 (Ch. RC-1046B)	27—20
67V1, 67AV1 (Ch. RC-606)	9—27
68R1, 68R2, 68R3, 68R4 (Ch. RC-608)	23—17
75X11, 75X12 (Ch. RC-1050)	33—21
75X14, 75X15 (Ch. RC-1050) (See Model 75X11)	33
75X16, 75X17, 75X18, 75X19 (Ch. RC-1050B)	33
77U (Ch. RC-1057A)	38—17
77V1 (Ch. RC-615)	38—18
77V2 (Ch. RC-606-C)	39—18
610V1 (Ch. RC610C)	31—27
610V2 (Ch. RC610)	31—27
612V1, 612V2, 612V3 (Ch. RC-1052)	17—27
612VA (See Model 612V1)	17
621TS (Ch. KCS21-1) Tel. Rec. (Servicer)	78
630TCS Tel. Rec. (See Model 630TS)	54
630TS Tel. Rec. (See Model 630TS)	54—18
641TV (Ch. KCS25A-1, KCS25C-2, RK117A, RS-123A) Tel. Rec.	91A-11
648PTK (Ch. KCS24-1, KRK1-1, KRK2-1, KR521A-1, RK-121A, RS-123A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8PCS41)	90
648PV (Ch. KCS24A-1, KRK-1A, KRS20-1, KRS21A-1, RK-121A, RS-123B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8PCS41)	90

<b>RCA VICTOR—Cont.</b>	
710V2 (Ch. RC-613A)	40—15
711V1 (See Model 711V2)	22
711V2, 711V3 (Ch. RK-117 & RS-123)	22—24
721TCS (Ch. KCS26-1, 2) Tel. Rec. (See Model 730TV1)	70
730TV1 (Ch. KCS27, RC610A) Tel. Rec.	70—7
730TV2 (Ch. KCS27, RC610B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 730TV1)	70
741PCS (Ch. KCS24B-1, KRS21A-1, RS-123C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. KCS-20A-1 (See Model 630TS)	54
Ch. KCS-20B-1 (See Model 630TS)	54
Ch. KCS-20J-1 (See Model 8T530)	54
Ch. KCS21-1 (See Model 621TS)	*
Ch. KCS24-1 (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. KCS24A-1 (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. KCS24B-1 (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. KCS24C-1 (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. KCS24D (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. KCS25A-1 (Ch. KCS25A-1, KCS25-2) (See Model 641TV)	*
Ch. KCS25D-1 (See Model 8TV41)	*
Ch. KCS25E-2 (See Model 8TV41)	*
Ch. KCS26-1, KCS26-2 (See Model 721TCS)	*
Ch. KCS27 (See Model 730TV1)	70
Ch. KCS28, A, B, C (See Model 8T241)	74
Ch. KCS29, KCS270 (See Model 977)	75
Ch. KCS29C (See Model 8T270)	85
Ch. KCS30-1 (See Model 8T241)	74
Ch. KCS31-1 (See Model S1000)	91A
Ch. KCS32, KCS32A, KCS32B, KCS32C (See Model 8TK29)	88
Ch. KCS33A-1 (See Model 8T270)	85
Ch. KCS34, B, C (See Model T100)	93
Ch. KCS-38 (See Model T100)	93
Ch. KCS40, A, B (See Model T164)	109
Ch. KCS41-1 (See Model TA-128)	110
Ch. KCS42A (See Model TA-128)	110
Ch. KCS43 (See Model TA169)	110
Ch. KCS45, A (See Model 2T51)	111
Ch. KCS47, A, AT, T (See Model 6T54)	113
Ch. KCS47B, C (See Model 7T103)	134
Ch. KCS48 (See Model 2T81)	*
Ch. KCS48A (See Model 7T143)	134
Ch. KCS49, A, AT, T (See Model 9T57)	122
Ch. KCS49B, C (See Model 9T105)	134
Ch. KCS60, T (See Model 9T89)	122
Ch. KCS60A (See Model 9T147)	134
Ch. KRK-1A (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. KRK-1 (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. KR521A-1 (See Model 8PCS41)	90
Ch. RC-589 (See Model 54B1)	7
Ch. RC-604 (See Model 58AV)	1
Ch. RC-606 (See Model 59AV1)	6
Ch. RC-606C (See Model 67V1)	9
Ch. RC-606C (See Model 77V2)	39
Ch. RC-608 (See Model 68R1)	23
Ch. RC-610 (See Model 610V1)	31
Ch. RC610A, RC610B (See Model 730TV1)	70
Ch. RC610C (See Model 610V1)	31
Ch. RC-613A (See Model 710V2)	40
Ch. RC-615 (See Model 77V1)	38
Ch. RC-616 (See Model 8V111)	58

<b>RCA VICTOR—Cont.</b>	
Ch. RC-616A, RC-616H (See Model 8V91)	56
Ch. RC-616B, RC-616C (See Model 8T241)	74
Ch. RC-616J, RC-616K (See Model 8T241)	74
Ch. RC-616N (See Model 8T241)	74
Ch. RC617A, B (See Model S1000)	91A
Ch. RC-618, RC-618A (See Model 8V90)	56
Chassis RC-618 B, C (See Model 9W101)	73
Ch. RC-622 (See Model A106)	97
Ch. RC-1004E (See Model 55F)	4
Ch. RC-1011 (See Model 56X)	1
Ch. RC-1017 (See Model 55AU)	2
Ch. RC-1017A (See Model 65AU)	14
Ch. RC-1023B (See Model 56X10)	1
Ch. RC-1034 (See Model 65X1)	4
Ch. RC-1037 (See Model 64F1	

**RME**

DB-22A ..... 50-14  
 HF10-20 ..... 49-17  
 VHF 2-11 ..... 79-14  
 VHF-152A ..... 51-18  
 45 ..... 13-25  
 84 ..... 14-13

**RADIO LA**

61-1, 61-2, 61-3  
 (Ch. RC-1011) ..... 14-25  
 61-5 (Ch. RC-1023) ..... 14-25  
 61-10 (Ch. RC-1023B) ..... 12-25  
 61-8, 61-9 (Ch. RC-1034) ..... 27-21  
 62-2 (See RCA Model  
 65U-1) ..... 14  
 75ZU (Ch. RC-1053A) ..... 36-19  
 76ZX11, 76ZX12 (Ch.  
 RC-1058, RC-1058A) ..... 36-20  
 Ch. RC-1011 ..... 14  
 (See Model 61-1) ..... 14  
 Ch. RC-1023, RC-1023B  
 (See Model 61-5) ..... 12  
 Ch. RC-1034 ..... 12  
 (See Model 61-8) ..... 27  
 Ch. RC-1058, RC-1058A  
 (See Model 76ZX11) ..... 36  
 Ch. RC-1063A  
 (See Model 75ZU) ..... 36

**RADIO CRAFTSMAN**

RC-1 (Tuner) ..... 39-19  
 RC-2 (Audio Amp.) ..... 39-19  
 "Kitchenaire" ..... 6-14  
 RC-8 ..... 66-13  
 RC-10 ..... 110-12  
 RC-100 Tel. Rec. ..... 96-9  
 RC-100A Tel. Rec. ..... 117-11  
 RC101 Tel. Rec. ..... 129-1A  
 RC200 Tel. Rec. ..... 129-1A

**RADIO DEVELOPMENT & RESEARCH CO.**  
 (See Magic-Tone)

**RADIOETTE**

PR-2 ..... 50-15

**RADIOIC (See Chancellor)**

Y62W, Y728 ..... 26-22

**RANGER**

118 ..... 28-27

**RADIO MFG. ENGINEERS**  
 (See RME)

**RADIO WIRE TELEVISION**  
 (See Lafayette)

**RAULAND**

BA21 ..... 87-10  
 W-819-A ..... 43-16  
 1814 ..... 99-13  
 1820 ..... 100-10  
 1821, 1822 ..... 97-14  
 1825 ..... 97-14  
 1835 ..... 60-17  
 1841 ..... 58-19  
 2100-S (Sub-station)  
 (See Model 2101-A) ..... 39  
 2101-A (Master Station) ..... 39-20  
 2105 (Master Station) ..... 36-21  
 2206, 2206H, 2212  
 2212H, 2218, 2218H,  
 2224, 2224H ..... 80-13  
 2306, 2312, 2324  
 (See Model BA21) ..... 87  
 2400 Series ..... 33-22

**RAY ENERGY**

AD ..... 7-24  
 AD4 ..... 7-25  
 SRB-1X ..... 13-26

**RAYTHEON (Also See Belmont)**

A-7DX22P Tel. Rec. ..... 81  
 (See Model 7DX21) ..... 81  
 Models A-10DX24,  
 B-10DX22 Tel. Rec. ..... 75-14  
 A-10DX24, B-10DX22  
 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge.  
 Bul. 1 ..... 103-19  
 C1102 (Ch. 12AX22)  
 Tel. Rec. ..... 94-8  
 C1102, C1104 (Ch. 12AX  
 22) Tel. Rec. Prod.  
 Chge. Bul. 3 ..... 105-1  
 C1104 (Ch. 12AX22) Tel.  
 Rec. (See Model C1102) ..... 94  
 C-1104B (Ch. 12AX27)  
 Tel. Rec. ..... 93A-13  
 C-1401 (Ch. 14AX21)  
 Tel. Rec. ..... 123-12  
 C1602 (Ch. 16AX23, 25,  
 26) Tel. Rec. ..... 99-14  
 C-1602 (Ch. 16AX22,  
 16AX25, 16AX26),  
 C1602 Series 2 (Ch.  
 16AX29) Tel. Rec.  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 16 ..... 126-1  
 C-1614A (Ch. 16AY21)  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 C-1614B (Ch. 16AY28)  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 C-1615A (Ch. 16AY21),  
 C-1615B (Ch. 16AY28)  
 Tel. Rec. ..... 124-8  
 C-1616A (Ch. 16AY21),  
 C-1616B (Ch. 16AY28)  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 C-1714B (Ch. 17AY21)  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 C-1715A (Ch. 17AY24),  
 C-1715B (Ch. 17AY21)  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 C-1716A (Ch. 17AY24)  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 C-1716B (Ch. 17AY21)  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124

**RAYTHEON—Cont.**

C-1718A, C-1719A (Ch.  
 17AY24) Tel. Rec.  
 (See Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 C-1724A (Ch. 17AY21)  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 M701 (Ch. 10AX22) Tel.  
 Rec. (See Model C1102) ..... 94  
 M701 (Ch. 10AX22) Tel.  
 Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 3 ..... 105-1  
 M1101 (Ch. 12AX22) Tel.  
 Rec. (See Model C1102) ..... 94  
 M1101, M1103, M1105  
 (Ch. 12AX22) Tel. Rec.  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 3 ..... 105-1  
 M1103 (Ch. 12AX22) Tel.  
 Rec. (See Model C1102) ..... 94  
 M1105 (Ch. 12AX22) Tel.  
 Rec. (See Model C1102) ..... 94  
 M-1105B, M-1106, M-1107  
 (Ch. 12AX22) Tel. Rec.  
 (See Model C1104B) ..... 93A  
 M-1402, M-1403, M-1404  
 (Ch. 14AX21) Tel. Rec.  
 (See Model C-1401) ..... 123  
 M-1601 (Ch. 16AX23, 25,  
 26) Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C1602) ..... 99  
 M-1711A (Ch. 17AY21),  
 M-1611B (Ch. 16AY28)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 M-1612A (Ch. 16AY21),  
 M-1612B (Ch. 16AY28)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 M-1613A (Ch. 16AY21),  
 M-1613B (Ch. 16AY28)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 M-1711A (Ch. 17AY24),  
 M-1711B (Ch. 17AY21)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 M-1712A (Ch. 17AY24),  
 M-1712B (Ch. 17AY21)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 M-1713A (Ch. 17AY24),  
 M-1713B (Ch. 17AY21)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 M-1714A (Ch. 17AY24)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 P-301 (See Model 7DX21)  
 Tel. Rec. ..... 81  
 RC-1403 (Ch. 14AX21)  
 (See Model C-1401) ..... 123  
 RC-1618A (Ch. 16AY21),  
 RC-1618B (Ch. 16AY24)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 RC-1619A (Ch. 16AY21),  
 RC-1619B (Ch. 16AY28)  
 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 RC-1718B, RC-1719B (Ch.  
 17AY21) Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1615A) ..... 124  
 7DX21, 7DX22P Tel. Rec. ..... 81-13  
 10AX24 (Ch. 10AX24)  
 (See Model A-10DX24) ..... 75  
 10AXF43, 10DX22 Tel.  
 Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 1 ..... 103-19  
 10AXF44 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1102 (Set 94)  
 and Model A-10DX24  
 (Set 75)) ..... 75  
 10DX21, 10DX22 Tel. Rec.  
 (See Model A-10DX24) ..... 75  
 10DX24 Tel. Rec.  
 (See Model A-10DX24) ..... 75  
 18DX21A Tel. Rec. ..... 81  
 (See 7DX21) ..... 81  
 Ch. 10AX22 (See Model  
 M701) ..... 94  
 Ch. 12AX22 (See Model  
 C1102) ..... 94  
 Ch. 14AX21 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model C-1401) ..... 123  
 Ch. 16AX23, 25, 26  
 (See Model C1602) ..... 99  
 Ch. 16AY28 (See Model  
 C-1615B) ..... 124  
 Ch. 16AY28 Tel. Rec.  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 19 ..... 132-1  
 Ch. 16AY210 Tel. Rec. ....  
 Ch. 16AY211 (See Model  
 C-1615A) ..... 124  
 Ch. 16AY211 Tel. Rec.  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 19 ..... 132-1  
 Ch. 17AY21 (See Model  
 C-1714B) ..... 124  
 Ch. 17AY21 Tel. Rec.  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 19 ..... 132-1  
 Ch. 17AY24 (See Model  
 C-1715A) ..... 124  
 Ch. 17AY24 Tel. Rec.  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 19 ..... 132-1

**RECORDIO (Wilcox-Gay)**

1J10 (Ch. 1J11) ..... 128-12  
 6A10, 6A20 (Ch. 6A) ..... 10-27  
 6B10, 6B20, 6B30, 6B32 ..... 8-27  
 7D42, 7D44 (Ch. 7D1) ..... 52-18  
 7E40, 7E44 ..... 47-20  
 8J10, 8J50 ..... 62-17  
 9G10 ..... 91-10  
 9G40M, 9G42 ..... 86-9  
 9H40B ..... 89-103  
 Ch. 1J1 (See Model 1J10) ..... 128  
 Ch. 6A (See Model 6A10)  
 Ch. 7D1 (See Model 7D42) ..... 52

**REGAL (TOK-FONE)**

Tok-Fone (20-watt Amp.) ..... 13-27  
 A-1631 Tel. Rec. ..... 15-25  
 ARP40, ARP400, ARP450 ..... 49-18  
 BP48 ..... 49-18  
 CD31 Tel. Rec. ..... 80  
 (See Model 16T31) ..... 80  
 CD36 Tel. Rec. ....

**REGAL (TOK-FONE)—Cont.**

CR761 ..... 50-16  
 FM78 ..... 68-14  
 L-76 ..... 5-18  
 W700 (See Model W800) ..... 14  
 W800, W801 ..... 14-26  
 W900, W901 ..... 13-28  
 1731 Tel. Rec. ..... 80-14  
 16736 Tel. Rec. ....  
 19336 Tel. Rec. ....  
 205 ..... 26-23  
 208 (See Model W800) ..... 14  
 747 ..... 27-22  
 777 ..... 53-21  
 1007 Tel. Rec. ..... 83-9  
 1030, 1031 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 16T31) ..... 80  
 1049 ..... 17-28  
 1107 ..... 41-19  
 1207, 1208 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 1007) ..... 83  
 1230 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 16T31) ..... 80  
 1500 ..... 38-19  
 1607 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 1007) ..... 83  
 1749 ..... 28-29  
 7152 ..... 70-8  
 7162 ..... 69-12  
 7163 ..... 66-14  
 7251 ..... 40-16

**REMBRANDT**

80 Tel. Rec. ....  
 130 Tel. Rec. ....  
 721, 1606, 1606-15,  
 1950 Tel. Rec. .... 65-11

**REMLER**

MPS-5-3 ..... 8-28  
 5300B, 5300B1, 53001 ..... 23-18  
 5310 ..... 40-17  
 5400, 5410 ..... 44-19  
 5500 "Scottie Pup" ..... 27-23  
 5505, 5510, 5515 "Scottie  
 Pup" (See Model 5500) ..... 27  
 5520, 5530 "Scottie Jun-  
 ior" (See Model 5500) ..... 27  
 6000 ..... 77-9

**RENARD**

L-1A, PT-1A, 185T-1 ..... 9-28

**SCOTT (E. H.)**

Musicale ..... 44-20  
 Music Control, Dynamic  
 Noise Suppressor ..... 46-21  
 6T11, 6T11A Television  
 Receiver ..... 52-19  
 6T11, 6T11A Tel. Rec. ....  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 4 ..... 105-2  
 13A Tel. Rec. ....  
 16A ..... 40-18  
 300 Tel. Rec. ....  
 400 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 6T11) ..... 52  
 400 Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge.  
 Bul. 4 ..... 105-2  
 510 ..... 10-14  
 800-B ..... 14-27  
 800BT Tel. Rec. [See  
 Model 6T11 (Set 52)  
 and Model 800B Set 14]  
 800BT Tel. Rec. Prod.  
 Chge. Bul. 4 ..... 105-2

**SCOTT (H. H.)**

210-A ..... 79-15  
 211-A ..... 81-14

**SEARS-ROEBUCK**  
 (See Silvertone)

**SENTINEL**

1U-284GA (See Model  
 284GA) ..... 22  
 1U-2841, 1U-284NA,  
 1U-284N1, 1U-284W  
 (See Model 2841) ..... 11  
 1U-285P (See Model 285P)  
 1U-293CT (See Model  
 293CT) ..... 29  
 1U-2931, 1U-293T,  
 1U-293W (See Model  
 294 Series) ..... 1  
 1U-294T (See Model  
 294 Series) ..... 1  
 1U312PG, 1U312PW ..... 103-15  
 1U-3131, 1U-313W  
 (See Model 3131) ..... 39  
 1U-314E, 1U-314I,  
 1U-314W (See Model  
 314E) ..... 38  
 1U-316PM, 1U-316PT  
 (See Model 316PM) ..... 48  
 1U-335PG, PI, PM, PW, 105-9  
 1U338-1, 1U338-R,  
 1U338-W ..... 122-9  
 1U339-1, 1U339-2 ..... 11-12  
 1U340-C ..... 129-10  
 1U416 Tel. Rec. ....  
 1U419, 1U420 Tel. Rec. ....  
 1U420B Tel. Rec. ....  
 1U423, 1U424 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 1U420B) ..... 124  
 1U423 Tel. Rec. Chge.  
 Bul. 19 ..... 132-1  
 1U423B, 1U423-17  
 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model 1U420B) ..... 124  
 1U424-17 Tel. Rec.  
 (See Model 1U420-B) ..... 124  
 1U425 Tel. Rec. ....  
 1U428 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model 1U425) ..... 127  
 1U432 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model 1U425) ..... 127  
 L-2841, L-284NA, L-284N1,  
 L-284NR, L-284W ..... 23-19  
 284A ..... 22-25  
 284G ..... 1-2  
 284NA, 284N1 ..... 1  
 (See Model 2841) ..... 1

**SENTINEL—Cont.**

285P ..... 6-27  
 286P, 286PR ..... 23-20  
 289T ..... 6-28  
 292K ..... 16-30  
 293 Series ..... 1-14  
 293-CT ..... 29-22  
 2931, 293T, 293W  
 (See Model 293 Series) ..... 1  
 294 Series ..... 1-11  
 2941, 294N, 294T  
 (See Model 294 Series) ..... 1  
 295-T ..... 46-22  
 296B, 296M ..... 22-26  
 302-1, 302-T, 302-W ..... 33-23  
 305-1, 305-1-3, 305-W,  
 305-W3 ..... 33-24  
 309-1, 309N, 309-R,  
 309-W ..... 28-30  
 312PG, 312 PW (See Model  
 1U312PG) ..... 103  
 313-1, 313-W ..... 39-21  
 314-E, 314-I, 314-W ..... 38-21  
 315-1, 315-W ..... 40-19  
 316PM, 316PT ..... 48-22  
 332 (See Model 313-1) ..... 39  
 333 (See Model 315-1) ..... 40  
 335PG, PI, PM, PW (See  
 Model 1U-335PG) ..... 105  
 338-1, 338-R, 338-P (See  
 Model 1U338) ..... 122  
 339-K ..... 111  
 (See Model 1U339-K) ..... 111  
 340-C (See Model  
 1U30-C) ..... 129-11  
 400TV Tel. Rec. ..... 73-11  
 401, 402 Series Tel. Rec. ....  
 405TVM Tel. Rec. ....  
 406 Series Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 401 Series) ..... 70  
 407 Series Tel. Rec. ....  
 409 Series Tel. Rec. ....  
 411 Series Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 401 Series) ..... 70  
 412, 413, 414, 415 (Series  
 YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF)  
 Tel. Rec. .... 100-11  
 412, 413, 414, 415 Tel.  
 Rec. Prod. Chge. Bul. 4 ..... 105-2  
 416 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 1U416) ..... 117  
 419, 420 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 1U419) ..... 115  
 420B Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 1U420B) ..... 124  
 423, 424 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model 1U420B) ..... 124  
 424, 424 Tel. Rec. ....  
 Prod. Chge. Bul. 19 ..... 132-1  
 428, 428-17 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 1U420-B) ..... 124  
 424-17 Tel. Rec. ....  
 (See Model 1U420-B) ..... 124  
 425 Tel. Rec. (See  
 Model 1U425) ..... 127  
 428 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 1U425) ..... 127  
 432 Tel. Rec. (See Model  
 1U425) ..... 127

**SETCHELL-CARLSON**

150 Tel. Rec. ....  
 416 ..... 2-14  
 427 ..... 21-29  
 437 ..... 39-22  
 447 ..... 40-20  
 458-RD ..... 106-13  
 469 ..... 99-15  
 570 ..... 97-15  
 2500, 2500LP Tel. Rec. ....

**SHERIDAN ELECTRONICS**  
 (See Vogue)

**SIGNAL**

AF252 ..... 37-19  
 41 ..... 44-21  
 341-A ..... 39-23  
 341-T ..... 25-25

**SILVERTONE**

1, 2 (Ch. 132.878) ..... 101-10  
 33 (Ch. 548.363) ..... 11-13  
 41, 41 (Ch. 135.245) ..... 101-11  
 51, 53 (Ch. 132.887) ..... 112-8  
 54, 56 (Ch. 132.888) ..... 115-10  
 64, 65 (Ch. 101.859-2) ..... 113-8  
 67 (101.859-1,  
 101.859-2) (See  
 Model 64) ..... 113  
 101 (Ch. 549.100), 101A  
 (Ch. 549.100-1) Tel.  
 Rec. .... 102-12  
 105 (Ch. 132.882)  
 Tel. Rec. ....  
 106 (Ch. 132.889)  
 Tel. Rec. ....  
 108 (Ch. 549.100) Tel.  
 Rec. (See Model 101) ..... 102  
 112 (Ch. 478.289)  
 Tel. Rec. .... 118-9  
 120 (Ch. 478.311)  
 Tel. Rec. .... 115-11  
 122 (Ch. 478.289)  
 Tel. Rec. ....  
 125 (Ch. 478.257) Tel.  
 Rec. .... 104-10  
 133 (Ch. 100.043)  
 Tel. Rec. ....  
 138 (Ch. 549.100-3)  
 Tel. Rec. .... 99A-10  
 143 Tel. Rec.  
 (See Model 143A) ..... 121  
 143A (Ch. 100.111)  
 Tel. Rec. .... 121-12  
 159 (Ch. 478.309) Tel.  
 Rec. (See Model 120) ..... 115  
 160-12 (Ch. 549.100-4)  
 161-16 (Ch. 100.112)  
 Tel. Rec. .... 99A-10

**SILVERTONE—Cont.**

179-16, 180-16  
 (Ch. 132.890) Tel. Rec. ..... 130-12  
 194-16, 195-16 (Ch.  
 132.890) Tel. Rec.  
 (See Model 179-16) ..... 130  
 210 (Ch. 132.880) ..... 109-12  
 215 (Ch. 528.173) ..... 117-13  
 220 (Ch. 528.173) ..... 110-13  
 225 (Ch. 528.171-1) ..... 107-8  
 239 (Ch. 548.360-1) ..... 115-12  
 245 (Ch. 548.358-1) ..... 107-9  
 246 (Ch. 137.906) ..... 111-14  
 249 (Ch. 548.360-1)  
 (See Model 239)  
 1300 (Ch. 319.900) ..... 115  
 1300-1 (Ch. 319.200-1) ..... 90-10  
 1301 (Ch. 319.900) ..... 91-11  
 1304 (Ch. 185.706) ..... 5-35  
 6002 (Ch. 132.818) ..... 5-35  
 6011 (Ch. 132.816) ..... 15-27  
 6012 (Ch. 132.816A) ..... 15-27  
 6016 (Ch. 132.820) ..... 17-24  
 6050 (Ch. 132.825-4) ..... 15-28  
 6051 (Ch. 110.451) ..... 13-29  
 6052 (Ch. 110.452) ..... 13-29  
 6071 (Ch. 132.826-1) ..... 15-29  
 6072 (Ch. 110.454) ..... 13-30  
 6092 (Ch. 101.672-1B),  
 6093 (Ch. 101.672-1A) ..... 10-28  
 6100 (Ch. 101.660-1A) ..... 6-29  
 6104 (Ch. 101.662-2D)  
 (See Model 6105) ..... 7  
 6105 (Ch. 101.622-2B) ..... 7-26  
 6106A (Ch. 101.662-4E) ..... 29-23  
 6111 (Ch. 101.662-3C)  
 (See Model 6105) ..... 7  
 6111A (Ch. 101.662-5F)  
 (See Model 6106A) ..... 29  
 6200A (Ch. 101.800-3) ..... 65-12  
 6200A (Ch. 101.800-1) ..... 9-29  
 6203 (Ch. 101.800A)  
 (See Model 6200A) ..... 9  
 6220, 6220A (Ch. Nos.  
 101.801, 101.802-1A) ..... 41-30  
 6230 (Ch. 101.802) ..... 11-21  
 6230 (Ch. 101.802-1) ..... 11-21  
 6285A (Ch. 101.666-1B) ..... 20-28  
 6290 (Ch. 101.677-8) ..... 20-29  
 6293 (Ch. 528.6293-2) ..... 99-16  
 6295 (Ch. 528.6295) ..... 98-12  
 6685 (Ch. 139.150,  
 Ch. 139.150-1) ..... 15-30  
 Power Shifter ..... 15-30  
 7010 ..... \*  
 7011 ..... \*  
 7012 ..... \*  
 7013 ..... \*  
 7017 ..... \*  
 7020 (See Model 7021) ..... 16  
 7021 (Ch. 101.807,  
 101.807A) ..... 16-31  
 7025 (Ch. 132.807-2) ..... 29-24  
 7054 (Ch. 101.808) ..... 15-31  
 7070 (Ch. 101.817) ..... 30-26  
 7080 (Ch. 101.809) ..... 16-32  
 7080, 7080A (Ch.  
 101.809-2) ..... 58-20  
 7085 (Ch. 101.814) ..... 30-27  
 7086 (Ch. 110.466) ..... 27-25  
 7090 (Ch. 101.810) ..... 15-32  
 7095 (Ch. 101.826)  
 (See Model 7115) ..... 16  
 7100 (Ch. 101.811) ..... 17-29  
 7102 (Ch. 101.814-1A),  
 (See Model 7085) ..... 30  
 7103 (Ch. 110.466-1)  
 (See Model 7086) ..... 27  
 7105, 7106 ..... 30-28  
 7111 (Ch. 434.10A)  
 7115 (Ch. 101.825),  
 7116 (Ch. 101.825-1A),  
 7117 (Ch. 101.825-1B) ..... 16-33  
 7119 (Ch. 101.825-2C) ..... 62-18  
 7145 (Ch. 436.200) ..... 23-21  
 7148 (Ch. 431.188) ..... 23-22  
 7149A (Ch. 101.811-188-1) ..... 25-26  
 7152 (Ch. 109.627) ..... 26-30  
 7153 (Ch. 109.627) ..... 26-30  
 7165 (Ch. 101.823-A, 1A),  
 7166 (Ch. 101.823,  
 101.823-1) ..... 10-29  
 7210 (Ch. 101.820) ..... 32-20  
 7220 (Ch. 161.801-2C)  
 (See 6220) ..... 9  
 7226 (Ch. 101.819A) ..... 31-28  
 7230 (Ch. 101.802-2A)  
 (See 6230) ..... 11  
 7300 (Ch. 435.240) ..... 45-22  
 7350 (Ch. 435.410) ..... 38-22  
 7351 ..... \*  
 7352 ..... \*  
 7353 (See Model 7350) ..... 38  
 8000 (Ch. 132.838) ..... 31-29  
 8003 (Ch. 132.818-1) ..... 53-22  
 8004 (See Model 8003) ..... 53  
 8005 (Ch. 132.839) ..... 3-26  
 8010 (Ch. 132.801) ..... 40-21  
 8011 (See Model 8010) ..... 40  
 8020 (Ch. 132.841) ..... 43-17  
 8021 (Ch. 132.868) ..... 70-10  
 8022 ..... \*  
 8024, 8025 (Ch.  
 478.206-1) ..... 80-15  
 8050 (Ch. 101.813) ..... 33-27  
 8051 (Ch. 101.839) ..... 49-19  
 8052 (Ch. 101.808-C) ..... 68-15  
 8053 (Ch. 101.808-D)  
 (See Model 8052) ..... 68  
 8070 (Ch. 101.817-1A)  
 (See Model 7070) ..... 30-26  
 8071 ..... \*  
 8072 (Ch. 101.834) ..... 34-19  
 8073 (Ch. 135.243) ..... 84-9  
 8080 (Ch. 101.852)  
 8083, 8



SILVERTONE—SPARTON

**SILVERTONE—Cont.**

8086 (Ch. 101.814-5C) 61—18  
 8086A, 8086B (Ch. 101.814-6C) (See Model 8086) 61  
 8090 (Ch. 101.821) 49—20  
 8092 49—20  
 8097A (Ch. 101.825-4) (See Model 7119) 62  
 8100 (Ch. 101.829) 51—19  
 8101, 8101A, 8101B, 8101C (Ch. 101.809-3C) (See Model 7080) 58  
 8102 (Ch. 101.814-2B) (See Model 8086) 61  
 8102A (Ch. 101.814-3B) (See Model 8086) 61  
 8102B (Ch. 101.814-2B) (See Model 8086) 61  
 8103 (Ch. 110.473) 56—21  
 8104 (See Model 8086) 61  
 8105, 8105A (Ch. 101.833) 35—20  
 8106, 8106A (Ch. 101.833-1A) (See Model 8105) 35  
 8107A, 8108, 8108A (Ch. 101.851), 8109 (Ch. 101.851-1) 64—10  
 8112, 8113 (See Model 8115) 62  
 8115 (Ch. 101.825-3D), 8115A, B, C (Ch. 101.825-4), 8117 (Ch. 101.825-3E), 8118 (Ch. 101.825-3F), 8118A, B, C (Ch. 101.825-4) (See Model 7119) 62  
 8124, 8125, 8126 (Ch. 101.831A, Ch. 101.831-1) (See Model 8127) 41  
 8127, A, B, C (Ch. 101.831A), 8128, A, B, C (Ch. 101.831) Wire Recorder Amp. (Ch. 101.773) 41—20  
 8130 Television Receiver 49—21  
 8132 (Ch. 101.854) Tel. Rec. 66—15  
 8133 (Ch. 101.829-1, Ch. 101.846) Tel. Rec. (See Model 8132) 66  
 8144 (Ch. 431.199) 32—21  
 8145 (Ch. 109.631) 45—23  
 8148 (Ch. 109.632) 44—22  
 8149 (Ch. 109.633) 48—23  
 8150 (Ch. 109.634) 32—22  
 8152 (Ch. 109.635) 42  
 8153 (Ch. 109.636) 42—22  
 8153A (Ch. 109.635-1) 42—22  
 8155 (Ch. 463.155) 57—17  
 8160 (Ch. 109.636), 8160A (Ch. 109.636A) 50—17  
 8168 (Ch. 109.638) 46—23  
 8169 (Ch. 109.638) (See Model 8168) 46  
 8200 (Ch. 101.800-2B) (See Model 6200A) 65  
 8201 (See Model 6200A) 65  
 8210 (Ch. 101.820-1A) 71—13  
 8220, 8221 (Ch. 101.801-3D), 8222 (See Model 6200) 9  
 8230 (Ch. 101.835) 59—18  
 8231 (See Model 8230) 59  
 8260 (Ch. 101.823-2B) (See Models 7165, 7166) 10—29  
 8270 (Ch. 101.822), 8270A (Ch. 101.822A) 57—18  
 9000 (Ch. 132.857) 65—13  
 9005, 9006 (Ch. 132.858) 72—11  
 9022 (Ch. 132.871) 76—17  
 9054 (Ch. 101.849) 63—16  
 9073, 9073A (Ch. 135.244), 9073B (Ch. 135.244) 83—10  
 9073C (Ch. 135.243-1) (See Model 9073) 83  
 9082 (Ch. 135.245) (See Model 41) 101  
 9101 (Ch. 101.809-3C) (See Model 7080) 58  
 9102 (See Model 7080) 58  
 9105 (Ch. 132.875) 89—14  
 9107A (Ch. 101.851-1) (See Model 8107A) 64  
 9115 (Ch. 478.224), 9116 (Ch. 478.221) Tel. Rec. 97—16  
 9119, 9120 (Ch. 101.865) Tel. Rec. \*  
 9120A (Ch. 101.865-1) Tel. Rec. \*  
 9121 (Ch. 101.867) Tel. Rec. \*  
 9122 (Ch. 101.864) (See Model 8132) 66  
 9124 (Ch. 101.868) Tel. Rec. \*  
 9123 (Ch. 110.499), 9124 (Ch. 110.499-1) Tel. Rec. 79—16  
 9125 (Ch. 478.252) Tel. Rec. \*  
 9125A (Ch. 478.253) Tel. Rec. (See Model 9125) 104  
 9126 (Ch. 101.499-2) Tel. Rec. (See Model 9123) 79  
 9128A (Ch. 101.868) Tel. Rec. \*  
 9131 (Ch. 478.210) Tel. Rec. 84—10  
 9133, 9134 (Ch. 101.866, Radio Ch. 101.859) Tel. Rec. 95—5  
 9153 (Ch. 435.417) 67—16  
 9161 (Ch. 548.358) 88—10  
 9260 (Ch. 101.850) 51—20  
 9270 (Ch. 547.241) 82—11  
 9280 (Ch. 528.168) 94—9

**SILVERTONE—Cont.**

Ch. 100.043 (See Model 133) \*  
 Ch. 100.111 (See Model 143A) 121  
 Ch. 100.112 (See Model 161-16) 99A-10  
 Ch. 101.660-1A (See Model 6100) 6  
 Ch. 101.662-2B (See Model 6105) 7  
 Ch. 101.662-2D, 101.662-3C (See Model 6105) 7  
 Ch. 101.662-4E, 101.662-5F (See Model 6106A) 29  
 Ch. 101.666-1B (See Model 6285A) 20  
 Ch. 101.672-1A, 101.672-1B (See Model 6092) 10  
 Ch. 101.677B (See Model 6290) 20  
 Ch. 101.773 (See Model 8127) 41  
 Ch. 101.800-1, 101.800-1A (See Model 6200A) 9  
 Ch. 101.800-3 (See Model 6200A) 65  
 Ch. 101.801, 101.801-1A (See Model 6220) 9  
 Ch. 101.802, 101.802-1 (See Model 6230) 11  
 Ch. 101.807, 101.807A (See Model 7021) 16  
 Ch. 101.808 (See Model 7054) 15  
 Ch. 101.808-1C, 101.808-1D (See Model 8052) 68  
 Ch. 101.809 (See Model 7080) 16  
 Ch. 101.809-1A, B, C (See Model 7080) 58  
 Ch. 101.810 (See Model 7090) 15  
 Ch. 101.811 (See Model 7100) 17  
 Ch. 101.813 (See Model 8050) 13  
 Ch. 101.814, 101.814-1A (See Model 7085) 30  
 Ch. 101.814-2B, 101.814-3B, 101.814-5C, 101.814-6C (See Model 8086) 61  
 Ch. 101.817 (See Model 7070) 30  
 Ch. 101.819A (See Model 7226) 31  
 Ch. 101.820 (See Model 7210) 32  
 Ch. 101.821 (See Model 8090) 49  
 Ch. 101.822, 101.822A (See Model 8270) 57  
 Ch. 101.823, 101.823A, 101.823-1, 101.823-1A (See Model 7166) 10  
 Ch. 101.825, 101.825-1A, 101.825-1B (See Model 7115) 16  
 Ch. 101.825-2C, 101.825-3D, 101.825-3E, 101.825-3F, 101.825-4 (See Model 7119) 62  
 Ch. 101.829 (See Model 8100) 51  
 Ch. 101.832 (See Model 8132) 66  
 Ch. 101.831, 101.831A, 101.831-1 (See Model 8127) 41  
 Ch. 101.833 (See Model 8105) 35  
 Ch. 101.834 (See Model 8072) 34  
 Ch. 101.835 (See Model 8230) 59  
 Ch. 101.839 (See Model 8051) 49  
 Ch. 101.846 (See Model 8132) 66  
 Ch. 101.847 (See Model 9054) 63  
 Ch. 101.850 (See Model 9260) 51  
 Ch. 101.851, 101.851-1 (See Model 8107A) 64  
 Ch. 101.852 (See Model 8080) 52  
 Ch. 101.854 (See Model 8132) 66  
 Ch. 101.859 (See Model 9133) 95  
 Ch. 101.859-1, -2 (See Model 64) 113  
 Ch. 101.864 (See Model 9122) 66  
 Ch. 101.865 (See Model 9119) \*  
 Ch. 101.865-1 (See Model 9120A) \*  
 Ch. 101.866 (See Model 9133) 95  
 Ch. 101.867 (See Model 9121) \*  
 Ch. 101.868 (See Model 9122A) \*  
 Ch. 109.626 (See Model 7152) 25  
 Ch. 109.627 (See Model 7153) 26  
 Ch. 109.631 (See Model 8145) 45  
 Ch. 109.632 (See Model 8148) 44  
 Ch. 109.633 (See Model 8149) 48  
 Ch. 109.634 (See Model 8150) 32  
 Ch. 109.635, 109.635-1 (See Model 8153) 42  
 Ch. 109.636, 109.636A (See Model 8160) 50

**SILVERTONE—Cont.**

Ch. 109.638 (See Model 8168) 46  
 Ch. 110.451, 110.452 (See Model 6051) 13  
 Ch. 110.454 (See Model 6072) 13  
 Ch. 110.466, 110.466-1 (See Model 7086) 27  
 Ch. 110.473 (See Model 8103) 56  
 Ch. 110.499 (See Model 9123) 79  
 Ch. 110.499-1 (See Model 9124) 79  
 Ch. 110.499-2 (See Model 9126) 79  
 Ch. 132.807-2 (See Model 7025) 29  
 Ch. 132.816, 132.816A (See Model 6011) 15  
 Ch. 132.818 (See Model 6002) 5  
 Ch. 132.818-1 (See Model 8003) 53  
 Ch. 132.820 (See Model 6016) 27  
 Ch. 132.825-4 (See Model 6050) 15  
 Ch. 132.826-1 (See Model 6071) 15  
 Ch. 132.838 (See Model 8000) 31  
 Ch. 132.839 (See Model 8005) 33  
 Ch. 132.840 (See Model 8010) 40  
 Ch. 132.841 (See Model 8020) 43  
 Ch. 132.858 (See Model 9005) 72  
 Ch. 132.868 (See Model 8021) 70  
 Ch. 132.871 (See Model 9022) 76  
 Ch. 132.875 (See Model 9105) 89  
 Ch. 132.878 (See Model 1) 101  
 Ch. 132.880 (See Model 210) 109  
 Ch. 132.882 (See Model 105) \*  
 Ch. 132.883 (See Model 51) 112  
 Ch. 132.888 (See Model 54) 115  
 Ch. 132.889 (See Model 106) \*  
 Ch. 132.890 (See Model 179-16) 130  
 Ch. 135.243 (See Model 8073) 84  
 Ch. 135.243-1 (See Model 9073) 83  
 Ch. 135.244, 135.244-1 (See Model 9073) 83  
 Ch. 135.245 (See Model 41) 101  
 Ch. 137.906 (See Model 246) 111  
 Ch. 139.150, 139.150-1 (See Model 6685) 15  
 Ch. 185.706 (See Model 1304) \*  
 Ch. 319.190 (See Model 1301) 91  
 Ch. 319.200, 319.200-1 (See Model 1300) 90  
 Ch. 431.188, 431.188-1 (See Model 7148) 23  
 Ch. 431.199 (See Model 8144) 32  
 Ch. 431.202 (See Model 8130) 49  
 Ch. 434.140 (See Model 7111) 30  
 Ch. 435.240 (See Model 7300) 45  
 Ch. 435.410 (See Model 7350) 38  
 Ch. 435.417 (See Model 9153) 67  
 Ch. 436.200 (See Model 7145) 23  
 Ch. 463.168 (See Model 8155) 57  
 Ch. 478.206-1 (See Model 8024) 80  
 Ch. 478.210 (See Model 9131) 84  
 Ch. 478.221 (See Model 9115) 97  
 Ch. 478.224 (See Model 9115) 97  
 Ch. 478.252 (See Model 9125) \*  
 Ch. 478.253 (See Model 125) 104  
 Ch. 478.257 (See Model 125) 104  
 Ch. 478.289 (See Model 112) 118  
 Ch. 478.309 (See Model 120) 115  
 Ch. 478.311 (See Model 120) 115  
 Ch. 478.316 (See Model 9280) 94  
 Ch. 528.171-1 (See Model 225) 107  
 Ch. 528.173 (See Model 220) 110  
 Ch. 528.174 (See Model 215) 117  
 Ch. 528.6293-2 (See Model 6293) 99  
 Ch. 528.6295 (See Model 6295) 98  
 Ch. 547.245 (See Model 9270) 82  
 Ch. 548.358 (See Model 9161) 88

**SILVERTONE—Cont.**

Ch. 548.358-1 (See Model 245) 107  
 Ch. 548.360-1 (See Model 239) 115  
 Ch. 548.363 (See Model 33) 111  
 Ch. 549.100, 549.100-1 (See Model 101) 102  
 Ch. 549.100-3 (See Model 138) 99A  
 Ch. 549.100-4 (See Model 160-12) 97A

**SIMPLON**  
 CA-5 22—27  
 WV2 17—30

**SKY KNIGHT (See Air Knight)**

**SKYRIDER (See Hallcrafters)**

**SKYROVER**  
 N5-RD-250 (9022-N), N5-RD-251 (9022-H) 6—31  
 N5-RD295 (Ch. 5A7) 21—30

**SKY WEIGHT**  
 81B 20—30  
 82 13—13

**SONOGRAPH**  
 BL100 122—10  
 BW100 (See Model BL100) 122

**SONORA**  
 RBU-176 5—31  
 RB-207 (See Model RB-176) 5  
 RCU-208 5—30  
 RDU-209 3—29  
 RET-210 24—24  
 RGMF-212, RGMF-230 27—26  
 RKRU-215 (Ch. RKRU) 36—21  
 RMR-219 19—28  
 RMR-220, RMR-245 (See Model RMR-219) 19  
 RQU-222 8—23  
 RWFU-238 23—24  
 RX-223 19—29  
 WAU-243 27—27  
 WBRU-239 32—23  
 WCU-246 36—22  
 WDU-233 25—27  
 WDU-249 37—20  
 WEU-262 33—28  
 WGFU-241, WGFU-242 24—25  
 WJU-252 36—23  
 WKRU-254A 34—20  
 WLRU-219A 37—21  
 WLRU-220A (See Model WLRU-219A) 37  
 WLRU-245A (See Model WLRU-219A) 37  
 WXTU-700, WXTUA-700A Tel. Rec. \*  
 YB-299 112—9  
 100 41—21  
 101 48—24  
 102 53—23  
 103 109—13  
 104 109—13  
 302, 303 Tel. Rec. 97A-13  
 306 108—11  
 401 47—21  
 402A (See Model RMR-219) 19  
 402F (See Model WLRU-219A) 37

**SOUND, INC.**  
 "Intersound" 7—27  
 MB6P3, MB6P6, MB6P30, MB6R4 35—21  
 MB7E 28—31  
 MB7E8 26—24  
 5R2 28—32

**SPARKS-WITHINGTON (See Sparton)**

**SPARTON**  
 4A1V17 (Ch. 417) 50—18  
 4A1W7-A (Ch. 617A) 49—22  
 5A106, 5A106 (See Model 5A106) 4  
 5A116 (Ch. 5-16) 30—29  
 5A126-PS (Ch. 5-26-PS) 5—17  
 5A106 (Ch. 5-06) 4—17  
 5A116 (Ch. 5-16) See Model 5A116 (Ch. 5-16) 30  
 6A106 (Ch. 6-06) 34—21  
 6A126 (See Model 6A126) 15  
 6A126PA (Ch. PC5-6-26) 15—33  
 6-66A (Ch. 666A) 51—21  
 7A146 (Ch. 7-46) 1—31  
 7B146PA, 7B146PA, 7B146PA, 7B146PA (See Model 7A146) 1  
 10A1876-PA, 10A1876-PA, 10B1876-PA (See Model 10B1876-PA) 15  
 10B1876-PA (Ch. 10-76PA) 15—34  
 100, 101 (Ch. 5A7) 38—23  
 102, 103, 104 (See Model 100) 38  
 121 (Ch. 819) 57—19  
 122 (See Model 121) 57  
 130, 132, 135, 139 (Ch. 5A10) 94—10  
 141 (See Model 121) 57  
 141A (Ch. 8110) 92—6  
 141XX, 142XX (Ch. 8W10) 126—12  
 142 (See Model 121) 57  
 150, 151, 152, 155 (Ch. 4E10) 91—12  
 1000, 1001, 1003 (Ch. 1217) 60—18  
 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008 (Ch. 8-57) 29—25  
 1010 (Ch. 717) 35—22  
 1015 (See Model 10B1876PA) 15  
 1020, 1021, 1023 (See Model 1000) 60

**SPARTON—Cont.**

1030, 1030A (Ch. 618) 37—22  
 1031, 1031A (See Model 1030) 37  
 1035, 1035A, 1036, 1036A, 1037, 1037A, 1039, 1040, 1041 (Ch. 918) 62—19  
 1040XX, 1041XX (Ch. 8W10) (See Model 141XX) 126  
 1051, 1052 (Ch. 689) 58—21  
 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1064, 1071, 1072 (See Model 21) 57  
 1085, 1086 (Ch. 8W10) (See Model 141XX) 126  
 1090, 1091 (Ch. 8W10) (See Model 141XX) 126  
 4900TV (Ch. 24TV9C) 37V9C, 918A) Tel. Rec. 64—11  
 4916, 4917, 4918 (Ch. 24T10) Tel. Rec. 6510) \*  
 4920, 4921, 4922 (Ch. 24T10, 3T10, 6510) Tel. Rec. \*  
 4935 (Ch. 23T10) Tel. Rec. 133-1A  
 4939TV, 4940TV, 4941TV (Ch. 24TV9, 3TV9) Tel. Rec. (See Model 4900TV) 64  
 4942 (Ch. 23T10) Tel. Rec. (See Model 4935) 133-1A  
 4944, 4945 (Ch. 3TB10, 4TB10) Tel. Rec. 86—10  
 4951, 4952 (See Model 4900TV) 64  
 4954 (Ch. 23T10) Tel. Rec. (See Model 4935) 133-1A  
 4960 (Ch. 23T10) Tel. Rec. (See Model 4935) 133-1A  
 4964, 4965 (Ch. 23TB10, 3TB10) Tel. Rec. 93A-14  
 4970, 4971 (Ch. 8S10) (See Model 141A) 92  
 5002, 5003 (Ch. 23TD10) Tel. Rec. 102—13  
 5006, 5007 (Ch. 23TD10) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5002) 102  
 5006X (Ch. 25TK10A) Tel. Rec. 121—13  
 5007X (Ch. 25TK10A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5006X) 121  
 5010, 5011 (Ch. 19TS10, A) Tel. Rec. 104—11  
 5014, 5015 (Ch. 19TS10, A) Tel. Rec. 104  
 5020 (See Model 5010) 104  
 5025 (Ch. 26SS160) Tel. Rec. 128—13  
 5029, 5030 (Ch. 26SD160) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5025) 128  
 5035, 5036, 5037 (Ch. 26SS160) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5025) 128  
 5052 (Ch. 24TR10, 3TR10) Tel. Rec. 97A-13  
 5056, 5057 (Ch. 19TS10, A) Tel. Rec. 104  
 5064, 5065 (Ch. 23TB10 and 3TB10) Tel. Rec. (See Model 4964) 93A  
 5068, 5069 (Ch. 24TV9C) Tel. Rec. (See Model 4900TV) 64  
 5071, 5072 (Ch. 19TS10, A) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5010) 104  
 5076, 5076B, 5077, 5077B (Ch. 26SS160, B) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5025) 128  
 5079, 5080 (Ch. 26SD160) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5025) 128  
 5082, 5083 (Ch. 26SD160, 26SD170) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5025 Set 128 and Model 141XX Set 126) 128  
 5089, 5089, 5090 (26SD160, 26SD170) Tel. Rec. (See Model 5025 Set 128 and Model 141XX Set 126) 128  
 Ch. PC-5-6-26 (See Model 6A126PA) 37  
 Ch. 3TB10 (See Model 4944) 86  
 Ch. 3TR10 (See Model 5052) 97A  
 Ch. 3TV9, 3TV9C (See Model 4900TV) 64  
 Ch. 4E10 (See Model 150) 91  
 Ch. 5A7 (See Model 100) 38  
 Ch. 5-06 (See Model 5A106) 4  
 Ch. 5A10 (See Model 130) 94  
 Ch. 5-16 (See Model 5A116) 30  
 Ch. 5-26PS (See Model 5A126PS) 5  
 Ch. 689 (See Model 1051) 58  
 Ch. 618 (See Model 1030) 37  
 Ch. 6-06 (See Model 6A106) 34  
 Ch. 717 (See Model 1010) 35  
 Ch. 7-46 (See Model 7A146) 1  
 Ch. 819 (See Model 121) 57  
 Ch. 810 (See Model 141A) 92  
 Ch. 8510 (See Model 141A) 92  
 Ch. 8W10 (See Model 141XX) 126



**SPARTON-Cont.**

Ch. 8-46	1	
(See Model 8AM46)	1	
Ch. 8-57 (See Model 1005)	29	
Ch. 9L8 (See Model 1035)	62	
Ch. 9L8A	64	
(See Model 4900TV)	64	
Ch. 10-76PA	15	
(See Model 10B76PA)	15	
Ch. 12L7 (See Model 1000)	60	
Ch. 19T510, 19T510A	104	
(See Model 5010)	104	
Ch. 23TB10	93A	
(See Model 4964)	93A	
Ch. 23T10 (See Models	4935, 4942, 4954,	
4960)	*	
Ch. 23TD10	102	
(See Model 5002)	102	
Ch. 24TB10	86	
(See Model 4944)	86	
Ch. 24TR10 (See Model	5052)	97A
Ch. 24TV9, 24TV9C	64	
(See Model 4900TV)	64	
Ch. 25TK10A (See Model	5006X)	121
Ch. 26SD160, 26SD170,	26SS160, B,	128
(See Model 5025)	128	
Ch. 417	50	
(See Model 48W17)	50	
Ch. 417A	49	
(See Model 48W17A)	49	
Ch. 666A	51	
(See Model 6-66A)	51	
<b>SPIEGL (See Aircastle)</b>		
<b>STARK</b>		
410	40-22	
1010	88-2	
1020	89-5	
<b>STARRETT</b>		
Graham Tel. Rec.	101-12	
Henry Hudson, Henry Parks	92-7	
Tel. Rec.	92-7	
John Hancock Tel. Rec.	96-10	
Nathan Hale Tel. Rec.	87-12	
Robert E. Lee Tel. Rec.		
(See Model Henry	Hudson)	92
<b>STEELMAN</b>		
200	23-25	
303	19-31	
350, 351	21-31	
<b>STEWART-WARNER</b>		
AVCI (Code 9054B), AVC2		
(Code 9054C) AVT1		
(Code 9054-A) Tel. Rec.	64-12	
A51T1 (Code 9020-A),		
A51T2 (Code 9020-B),		
A51T3 (Code 9020-C),		
A51T4 (Code 9020-D)	17-32	
A61CR1 (Code 9034-C),		
A61CR2 (Code 9034-D),		
A61CR3 (Code 9034-E),		
A61CR4 (Code 9034-F)	39-25	
A61P1 (Code 9036-A),		
A61P2 (Code 9036-B),		
A61P3 (Code 9036-C)	42-23	
A72T1 (Code 9026-A),		
A72T2 (Code 9026-B),		
A72T3 (Code 9026-C),		
A72T4 (Code 9026-D)	32-24	
A92CR3, A92CR3S		
(Code 9028-C), A92CR6,		
A92CR6S (Code 9028-F)	29-26	
B51T1, B51T2, B1T3		
(Code 9044A, B, C)	58-22	
B61T1, B61T2 (Code	9046, B)	59-19
B72CR1 (Code No. 9038A)	47-22	
B92CR1, B92CR2, B92CR3,		
B92CR4, B92CR5,		
B92CR9, B92CR10		
(Code 9043A, B, C, D,	K, L, M)	65-14
C51T1 (Code 9054-A),		
C51T2 (Code 9054-B)	41-22	
T-711 (Code 9031-A)	95A-12	
Tel. Rec.	95A-12	
T-711M (Code 9031-AM)		
Tel. Rec.	95A	
(See Model T-711)	95A	
T-712 (Code 9031-B)		
Tel. Rec.	95A	
(See Model T-711)	95A	
TR-721 (Code 9037-A)		
Tel. Rec.	95A	
(See Model T-711)	95A	
51T46 (Code 9024-B)	39-24	
51T56 (Code 9024-C)	39-24	
51T136 (Code 9018-C),		
51T144 (Code 9018-F),		
51T176 (Code 9018-B)	15-35	
61T16 (Code 9022-A),		
61T26 (Code 9022-B)	1-6	
62T16 (Code 9023-C),		
62T26 (Code 9023-D),		
62T36 (Code 9023-F)	2-21	
72CR16, 72CR26	18-28	
9000-B	11-22	
9001-C, D, E, F	8-29	
9002-A, 9002-B, 9002-P,		
9002-R	38-24	
9005-A, B	13-31	
9007-A, F, G	10-30	
Model 9100A, 9100B,		
9100C, 9100D, 9100E,		
9100F, 9100G, 9100H	75-15	
Tel. Rec.	75-15	
9103-B, C, 9104-A, B, C	105-10	
9106A, B, 9109A, B, 9109B,		
9108A, B, 9109A, B, 9109B,		
9113A Tel. Rec.	118	
(See Model 9106A)	118	

**STEWART-WARNER-Cont.**

9120-A, -B, -C, -D, -E, -F		
Tel. Rec.	119-1A	
9151-A	106-14	
9152-A, -B, -C	102-14	
9153-A	108-12	
9200-A, -C, -D, -FA,		
-G Tel. Rec.	132-13	
<b>STRATOVOX</b>		
579-1-58A	6-32	
<b>STROMBERG-CARLSON</b>		
AM-43	129-11	
AM-48, AM-49	131-14	
AP-30	130-14	
AR-37	128-14	
AU-29	125-11	
AU-32	133-12	
AU-33	134-10	
AU-34	128-13	
AU-36	132-14	
AV-38	126-13	
TC-10 Tel. Rec.	79-17	
TC-10 Tel. Rec. Prod.		
Chp. Bul.	103-19	
TC-19 Tel. Rec.	97-17	
TC-125 Tel. Rec.	95A-13	
TS-15, TS-16, TS-125		
Series Tel. Rec.	72-12	
TV-10L, TV-10LV (112020)		
Tel. Rec.	*	
TV-10PM, TV-10PY (112025,		
112022) Tel. Rec.	*	
TV-12 Series		
PHOTOFACT Servicer	88	
TV-125 (Ch. TV-12)	68-16	
16-CA, 16-CM, 16-RPM,		
16-TA, 16-TM		
Tel. Rec.	123-1A	
17 Series Tel. Rec.	*	
24 Series Tel. Rec.	*	
32	11-23	
116 Series Tel. Rec.	*	
117 Series Tel. Rec.	*	
(See Model 119CDM)	130	
119CR, 119 CM		
Ch. Bul.	130-14	
119MSA, D, G, I, M, R		
Tel. Rec. (See Model	119CDM)	130
119 RPA2 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 119CDM)	130	
1020 (See Model 1220		
Series)	50	
1100-H, 1100-HI	20-31	
1101-HB, 1101-HI,		
1101-HM, 1101-HY,		
1101-HW, 1101-HY	2-9	
(Ch. 112001)	2-9	
1101-HPW	41-23	
1105 (Code 10-11)	18-29	
1110-HW, 1110-PTW		
(Series 10)	18-30	
1120 (See Model 1220		
Series)	50	
1121-HW, LW, M1-0,		
M2-W, M2-Y, PFM, PFW,		
PGM, PGW, PLM, PLW,		
PSM (See 10-11-12)	10-31	
1135-PFM, 1135-PLM,		
1135-PLW (Series 10-11)	23-26	
1200	57-20	
1202 (Series 10)	55-21	
1204 (Ch. 112021)	34-22	
1210M2-M, 1210M2-W,		
1210M2-Y, 1210PGM,		
1210PLM, 1210PGW	37-23	
(Series 10-11)	37-23	
1220 Series	50-19	
1235 Series	49-23	
1400 (See Model 1200)	57	
1407FM, 1407PLM, 1407		
PLM, 1409M2-Y, 1409M2-Y,		
1409M3-W, 1409M3-A,		
1409M3-M, 1409PG-W	62-20	
1500	132-15	
1507	133-13	
<b>STUDEBAKER</b>		
S-4624, S-4625	21-32	
S-4626, S-4627	19-32	
<b>SUPREME (Lipan)</b>		
711	68-17	
7125	63-17	
733	60-19	
7381P	64-13	
750	55-22	
<b>SWANK</b>		
5 Tube Radio-phon		
(DU101)	5-23	
ER61	17-33	
<b>SYLVANIA</b>		
1-075 (Ch. 1-139) Tel. Rec.	92-8	
1-076 (Ch. 1-108) Tel. Rec.	96-11	
1-076 (Ch. 1-108) Tel.		
Rec. Prod. Chge.		
Bul. 2	103-20	
1-090 (Ch. 1-168) Tel. Rec.	99-17	
1-113, 1-114 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 1-075)	92	
1-124, 1-125 Tel. Rec.	92	
(See Model 1-075)	92	
1-125-1 (Ch. 1-186)		
Tel. Rec.	113-9	
1-128 (Ch. 1-108) Tel.		
Rec. (See Model 1-076)	96	
1-128 (Ch. 1-108) Tel.		
Rec. Prod. Chge.		
Bul. 2	103-20	
1-177 (Ch. 1-186) Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 1-075)	92	
1-197 (Ch. 139) Tel. Rec.		
1-197 (Ch. 1-186)		
Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 1-125-1)	113	
1-210 (Ch. 1-139) Tel.		
Rec. (See Model 1-075)	92	
1-245, 1-246 (Ch. 139)		
Tel. Rec.	*	

**SYLVANIA-Cont.**

1-245-1, 1-246-1 (Ch.		
1-186) Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 1-125-1)	113	
1-197 (Ch. 1-168) Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 1-090)	99	
1-247-1 (Ch. 1-231)		
Tel. Rec.	*	
1-250, 1-251, 1-252		
(Ch. 1-215)	103-16	
72M, 73M (Ch. 1-366)		
Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 710X)	124	
510B, 510H, 510W		
(Ch. 1-215)		
(See Model 1-250)	103	
540B, 540H, 540M	119-11	
1210X (Ch. 1-381)		
Tel. Rec.	128-16	
2221M (Ch. 1-387)		
Tel. Rec.		
4120M (Ch. 1-260)		
Tel. Rec.	124-10	
4130B, 4130E, 4130M,		
4130W (Ch. 1-260)		
Tel. Rec. (See Model	4120M)	124
5130B, M, W (Ch. 1-290)		
Tel. Rec.	120-10	
5130B, M, W, (Ch. 1-290)		
Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge.		
Bul. 17	128-1	
5140B, M (Ch. 1-290) Tel.		
Rec. (See Model 5130B)	120	
5140C, M (Ch. 1-290)		
Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge.		
Bul. 17	128	
5150M (Ch. 1-274)		
Tel. Rec.	131-15	
6110X (Ch. 1-261) Tel.		
Rec. (See Model	4120M)	124
6120B, 6120M, 6120W		
(Ch. 1-261) Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 4120M)	124	
6130B, 6130M, 6130W		
(Ch. 1-261) Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 4120M)	124	
6140M (Ch. 1-290) Tel.		
Rec. (See Model 5130B)	120	
7110X (Ch. 1-366,		
1-366-66) Tel. Rec. (See		
Model 4120M)	124	
7110XB (Ch. 1-441)		
Tel. Rec.	*	
7120X (Ch. 1-442)		
Tel. Rec. (See		
Model 5150M)	131	
7111M (Ch. 1-441)		
Tel. Rec.		
7111MA (Ch. 1-366)		
Tel. Rec. (See		
Model 4120M)	124	
7120B, 7120M, 7120W		
(Ch. 1-366, 1-366-66)		
Tel. Rec. (See Model	4120M)	124
7120MFA (Ch. 1-442)		
Tel. Rec. (See		
Model 5150M)	131	
7130B, 7130M, 7130W		
(Ch. 1-366, 1-366-66)		
Tel. Rec. (See Model	4120M)	124
7130MFA (Ch. 1-442)		
Tel. Rec. (See		
Model 5150M)	131	
7140M (Ch. 1-356)		
Tel. Rec. (See		
Model 5130B)	120	
7140MA, 7140WA		
(Ch. 1-437) Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 5150M)	131	
7150M (Ch. 1-357)		
Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 5150M)	131	
7160B (Ch. 1-357)		
Tel. Rec. (See		
Model 5150M)	131	
Ch. 1-139 (See		
Model 1-075)	92	
Ch. 1-168 (See		
Model 1-090)	99	
Ch. 1-186		
(See Model 1-125-1)	113	
Ch. 1-215		
(See Model 1-250)	103	
Ch. 1-260 (See Model		
4120M)	124	
Ch. 1-261 (See Model		
4120M)	124	
Ch. 1-271		
(See Model 5130B)	120	
Ch. 1-274 (See		
Model 5150M)	131	
Ch. 1-290		
(See Model 5130B)	120	
Ch. 1-357 (See		
Model 5150M)	131	
Ch. 1-366, 1-366-66 (See		
Model 4120M)	124	
Ch. 1-381 (See		
Model 1210X)	128	
Ch. 1-437 (See		
Model 5150M)	131	
Ch. 1-442 (See		
Model 5150M)	131	
<b>TELECHRON</b>		
8H67 "Musalarm"	44-23	
<b>TELECOIN</b>		
M5T54	25-28	
<b>TELE-KING</b>		
C716X Tel. Rec.	*	
T-516 Tel. Rec.	*	
1-6C3CR Tel. Rec.	*	
114 Tel. Rec.	*	
116C, 117, 117C,		
117CA, 117CAF, 117RO		
Tel. Rec.		
162 Tel. Rec.	129-12	
201, 202 Tel. Rec.	131-16	

**TELE-KING-Cont.**

210 Tel. Rec.	*	
310 Tel. Rec.	*	
410 Tel. Rec.	88-12	
416 Tel. Rec.	*	
510 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 410)	88	
512 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 410)	88	
612 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 410)	88	
710 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 410)	88	
712 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 410)	88	
716 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model 162)	129	
816-3CR Tel. Rec.	*	
916C Tel. Rec.	*	
(See Model 162)	129	
919, 919CAF Tel. Rec.	*	
<b>TELEQUIP</b>		
Ch. 12TR, 14T, 14TR, 16T,		
16TR, 19T, 19TR		
Tel. Rec.	*	
5135, 5136, 5140A	11-24	
<b>TELESONIC (Medco)</b>		
1635	20-22	
1636	21-33	
1642	20-23	
1643	21-34	
<b>TELE-TONE</b>		
TV149 Television Rec.	56-22	
TV-170 Tel. Rec.	83-12	
TV-208 Tel. Rec.	90-11	
TV208TR Tel. Rec.	95-6	
TV-209		
(See Model TV-249)	57	
TV-210 Tel. Rec.	*	
TV-220 Tel. Rec.	*	
(See Model TV208TR)	95	
TV-245, 246 Tel. Rec.	57-21	
TV-249 Television Rec.	91-13	
TV-250 Tel. Rec.	91-13	
TV-254 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model TV-250)	91	
TV-255, TV-256		
(Ch. TS) Tel. Rec.	101-13	
TV259 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model TV249)	57	
TV-282 Tel. Rec.	71-14	
TV-283 Tel. Rec.		
(See Model TV-285)	87	
TV-284 Tel. Rec.	93-10	
TV-285 Tel. Rec.	87-13	
TV-286, 287, 288 Tel.		
Rec. (See Model TV-284)	93	
TV-300, TV-301 (Ch. TAA,		
TAB) Tel. Rec.	99A-12	
TV-300, TV-301		
(Ch. TW) Tel. Rec.	107-10	
TV-304, TV-305 (Ch. TAA,		
TAB) Tel. Rec.	99A	
(See Model TV-300)	99A	
TV-304, TV-305 (Ch. TX)		
Tel. Rec. (See		
Model TV-300)	107	
TV-306, TV-307		
(Ch. TY, TZ)	104-12	
TV-308 (Ch. TAC)		
Tel. Rec.	109-14	
TV314 (Ch. TAJ)		
Tel. Rec.	125-12	
TV-315 (Ch. TAA, TAB)		
Tel. Rec.	115-13	
TV-317 Tel. Rec.		
TV318 (Ch. TAM)		
Tel. Rec.	124-11	
TV322, TV323 (Ch. TAM)		
Tel. Rec. (See Model	TV318)	124
TV324, TV325, TV326		
(Ch. TAP, TAP-1)		
TAP-2) Tel. Rec.	127-12	
TV328, TV329 (Ch. TAP,		
TAP-1, TAP-2) Tel.		
Rec. (See Model	TV324)	127

TELE-TONE—WESTINGHOUSE

**TELE-TONE—Cont.**

G-1430 43—19  
G-4108 (See Model G-418) 26  
G-7205 (See Models G-721, G-722, G-723) 24  
H-411 47—23  
H-521 (See Model G-521) 28  
H-622 (See Model G-622) 44  
H-727 (See Model G-725) 34  
TV-1776, TV-1777, TV-1778, TV-1779  
Tel. Rec. 66—16

**TEMPOTONE**  
500 E Series 2—8

**TEMPLETON (See Temple)**

**THORARDSON**  
T-30W08A 8—31  
T-31W10A 30—30  
T-31W10-AK 57—22  
T-31W25A 9—33  
T-31W50A 20—34  
T-32W00, T-32W10 76—18

**STONE PAK**  
AC8HF 24—28

**TRAD**  
T-20, A Tel. Rec. 133—14

**TRAVELER**  
12150, A Tel. Rec. 108—13  
121 Tel. Rec. (See Model 121) 86  
14850, A, IAC50, A Tel. Rec. (See Model 12150) 108  
16G50A Tel. Rec. (See Model 12150) 108  
16R50A, 16T50A Tel. Rec. (See Model 12150) 108  
16T Tel. Rec. (See Model 10T) 86  
5000 (See Model 5000I) 11  
5000I 11—27  
5002 Series (Ch. 109) 12—28  
5007, 5008, 5009 (Ch. 104) 1—36  
5010, 5011, 5012 (Ch. 105) 2—5  
5015 36—25  
5019 23—30  
5020 (Ch. 800) 11—28  
5021 43—21  
5022 101—14  
5027 31—30  
5028 34—24  
5029 33—29  
5030, 5031 32—25  
5036 54—19  
5049 45—24  
5051 32—26  
5054 36—26  
5056-A 90—12  
5060, 5061 116—11  
5066 42—24  
6040 49—25  
6050 56—23  
7000, 7001 59—21  
7003 (Ch. 501) 12—29  
7014 (See Model 7000) 59  
7016, 7017 84—11  
7023 83—13  
7036 112—11

Chassis 104 (See Model 5007) 1  
Chassis 105 (See Model 5010) 2  
Chassis 109 (See Model 5002) 12  
Chassis 501 (See Model 7003) 12  
Chassis 800 (See Model 5021) 11

**TRELA**  
HW301 14—28

**TRUETONE**  
D1034B, C (See Model D1046A) 102  
D1046A, D 102—15  
D1046C, D (See Model D1046A) 102  
D1090 Tel. Rec. \*  
D1092 Tel. Rec. \*  
D1612 28—34  
D1644 12—30  
D1645 (Factory 26A76-650) 45—33  
D1747, D1748 32—27  
D1752 (Factory 7901-14) 34—25  
D1835 (Factory Model 25A86-856) 44—25  
D1836, D1836A (Factory 26A85-856) 45—25  
D1840 (Fact. No. 138PCXM) 46—24  
D1845 31—31  
D1846A, B, C 40—23  
D1850 (Series A) 51—23  
D1949 60—20  
D1950, D1951 (See Model D1850) 51  
D1952 (See Model D1949) 60  
D1990, D1992 (Factory No. 7AF22) Tel. Rec. 69—13  
D1991, B, D1993, B, D1994 Tel. Rec. 77—11  
D1996 Tel. Rec. (See Model D2983) 68  
D1997A Tel. Rec. (See Model D1046A) 102

**TRUETONE—Cont.**

D1998A Tel. Rec. \*  
D2017, D2018 101—15  
D2020 106—15  
D2025A (Fact. Mod. 26A95-906) 83—14  
D2027A 97—18  
D2050A Tel. Rec. \*  
D2054 (Factory No. 461) 13—34  
D2604 13—34  
D2605 (Factory Model 2AW2) 9—34  
D2606 65—15  
D2612 (Code SW-9022-G) 3—9  
D2613 13—37  
D2615 (Factory Model 6D110) 2—18  
D2616 (Factory Model 6D117) 10—32  
D2616-B 31—32  
D2619 (Factory No. 2701) 27—29  
D2620 1—28  
D2621 4—32  
D2622 12—30  
D2623 11—29  
D2624 (Factory 27D14-600) 2—6  
D2626 (Fact. No. 457-2) 52—22  
D2630 (Factory 27D14-602 Issue A) 1—10  
D2634 12—31  
D2640 (Factory No. 459) 43—21  
D2641 12—32  
D2644 (Factory No. 101C) 11—30  
D2645 4—39  
D2661 (Factory 4B19) 2—23  
D2663 (Ch. 4C1) 11—31  
D2665 (Factory 4B11A Series A) 22—31  
D2682 39—28  
D2709 (Factory No. 470) 27—30  
D2710 (Factory No. 24D22-6308R) 23—31  
D2718 (Factory No. 227D14-6381U) 23—32  
D2743 25—29  
D2745 (See Model D1645) 6  
D2748 (Ch. 7156) 26—27  
D2806, D2807 (Factory Model 181) 44—26  
D2810 (Factory No. 24D24-7308B) 36—27  
D2815 48—25  
D2816 (Factory No. 26A82-738) 35—24  
D2851 38—28  
D2906 (Factory No. 189) 69—14  
D2910 65—16  
D2919 (Fact. No. 6DF21) 59—22  
D2963 73—13  
D2982 Tel. Rec. 68—18  
D2983 Tel. Rec. 70—11  
D2985 Tel. Rec. 69  
D2987 (See Model 1990) Tel. Rec. 69  
D2988, D2989 Tel. Rec. \*  
D2990 Tel. Rec. \*  
D3619 (Factory 25B02-606) 18—32  
D3619 (Factory 5P110) 10—33  
D3630, D3630N 19—33  
D3720 24—29  
D3721 (Factory 1108X) 32—28  
D3722 (Fact. No. 472) 51—24  
D3809 (Factory No. 178) 43—22  
D3811 (Fact. No. 1148XH) 47—24  
D3840 49—26  
D3910 (Fact. Model 140611) 74—10  
D4620 (Factory No. 5C12) 26—28  
D4630 (Factory 26C19-61) 7—28  
D4818 (Fact. No. 134DX) 45—26  
D4832 (Fact. No. 25C22-82) 47—25  
D4842 (Fact. No. 26C21-81) 50—21  
2D1088A Tel. Rec. 105—11  
2D1088B Tel. Rec. 113—10  
2D1089B Tel. Rec. \*  
2D1093A, 2D1094A Tel. Rec. 119—12  
2D1095 Tel. Rec. 134—11  
2D2052 Tel. Rec. \*  
2D2053 (See Model 2D1095) 134  
2D2053 Tel. Rec. 120—11

**ULTRADYNE**  
L-46 4—21

**UNITED MOTORS SERVICE (See Delco or Buick, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile and Pontiac)**

**U. S. TELEVISION**  
C-12923P Tel. Rec. \*  
C16030 Tel. Rec. 99A-12  
C19031 Tel. Rec. \*  
C19031 (See Model C16030) 99A  
CFM-12823P Tel. Rec. \*  
CFM-15925 Tel. Rec. \*  
CFM-16926 Tel. Rec. \*  
K-25936 Tel. Rec. \*  
K-30936 Tel. Rec. \*  
KFM-25-PIC Tel. Rec. \*  
KFM-30836 Tel. Rec. \*  
KRF-15933 Tel. Rec. \*  
KRV-12831P Tel. Rec. \*  
KRV-15831P Tel. Rec. \*  
T-3X4836 Tel. Rec. \*  
T5024, T5029 Tel. Rec. \*  
T-5074, T-5074M Tel. Rec. \*  
T-525L Tel. Rec. \*  
T621M, T621P Tel. Rec. \*  
T-10823 Tel. Rec. 89—15  
T-10925 Tel. Rec. \*  
T-12823 Tel. Rec. \*  
T-15823 Tel. Rec. \*  
T-15925 Tel. Rec. \*  
T-15925 Tel. Rec. \*  
T16030 Tel. Rec. (See Model C16030) 99A

**U. S. TELEVISION—Cont.**

T19031 Tel. Rec. (See Model C16030) 99A  
5A16, 5B16, 5C16 (See Model 5C66 Early) 17  
5A66, 5B66, 5C66, 5D66MPA 24—30  
5C66 Early 17—9  
8-16M (Dumbarton) 26—29

**UNITONE**  
88 5—26

**V-M**  
1001-A 10—34

**VAN-CAMP**  
576-1-6A 7—29

**VIDEO CORP. OF AMERICA (See Videola)**

**VIDEODYNE**  
10FM, 10TV, 12FM, 12TV Tel. Rec. 69—15

**VIDEOLA**  
VS-160, VS-161 Tel. Rec. 92—9  
VS-165, VS-166, VS-167, VS-168 Tel. Rec. (See Model VS-160) 92

**VIEWTONE**  
RC-201A, RRC-201 11—32

**VIZ**  
RS-1 14—31

**VOGUE**  
532 A-P 11—33  
Ch. Models 553R, 554R 8—32

**WARWICK (See Clarion)**

**WATERSON**  
ARC-4591A 16—36  
PA-4585, APA-4587 16—35  
RC-5B1 16—35  
4582 6—34  
4782 24—31  
4790 16—34  
4800 43—23

**WEBSTER-CHICAGO**  
66-1A 34—26  
100-608 121—14  
100-621 113—11  
130 119—13  
161-1 55—23  
288 117—14  
362 105—12  
760 112—12  
762 (See Model 362) 105

**WEBSTER (Telephone)**  
W606M 56—24  
604M 57—23

**WESTERN AUTO (See Truetime)**

**WESTINGHOUSE**  
H-104, H-105 4—11  
H-104A, H-105A, H-107A, H-108A 21—36  
H-107, H-108, H-110, H-111 4—19  
H-113, H-114, H-116 (See Model H-117) 11  
H-117, H-119 11—34  
H-127, H-119 6—35  
H-122A, H-122B (See Model H-122) 6  
H-125, H-126 3—19  
H-130 (See Model H-122) 6  
H-133 14—34  
H-137 (See Model H-138) 6  
H-138 (See Model H-133) 6—36  
H-147 31—33  
H-148 15—37  
H-148A (See Model H-148) 15  
H-153, H-153A (Ch. V-2103) 35—25  
H-154 (See Model H-104A) 21  
H-155 (See Model H-153) 35  
H-156 (See Model H-153) 35  
H-157 (Ch. V-2122) 33—31  
H-161 (Ch. V-2118) 34—27  
H-162 (See Model H-117) 11  
H-164 (Ch. V-2119-1) 36—28  
H-165 32—29  
H-166 (See Model H-164) 36  
H-168, H-168A, H-168B (Ch. V-2118) (See Model H-161) 34  
H-169 (Ch. V-2124-1) 37—24  
H-171, H-171A, H-171C (Ch. V-2103) (See Model H-153) 35  
H-178 (Ch. V-2123) 35—26  
H-181 Tel. Rec. \*  
H-182 (Ch. V-2128), (Ch. V-2128-1) 53—25  
H-183, H-183A 48—26  
H-185 (See Model H-153) 35  
H-186 (Ch. V-2131), (Ch. V-2131-1) 54—20  
H-186M, H-187 (Ch. V-2132) 60—21  
H-188 (Ch. V-2133) 51—25  
H-190, H-191, H-191A (Ch. V-2134) 59—23  
H-195 (See Model H-184) 54  
H-196 Tel. Rec. 65—17  
H-196A (CHV-2130-1) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-196) 65  
H196A (DX) (Ch. V-2130-1) or V-2130-1DX or V-2130-1DX Tel. Rec. 84—13  
H-198 (Ch. V-2137-2) 73—15  
H-199 (Ch. V-2137-1) 69—16  
H-202 (Ch. V-2128-2) 50—22  
H-203 (Ch. V-2137) 62—21  
H-204 (See Model H-202) 50  
H-207A (Ch. V-2130-1) or V-2137 Tel. Rec. (See Model H-196) 65

**WESTINGHOUSE—Cont.**

H207A (DX) (Ch. V-2130-1) or V-2130-1DX or V-2130-1DX and Radio (Ch. V-2137) Tel. Rec. (See Model H196A [DX]) 84  
H207B (DX) (Ch. V-2130-1) or V-2130-1DX and Radio (Ch. V-2137) Tel. Rec. (See Model H196A [DX]) 84  
H-210, H-211 (Ch. V-2144, V-2144-1) 61—20  
H-212 (Ch. V-2137) (See Model H-203) 62  
H-214, H-214A (Ch. V-2103-3) 75—16  
H-216, H-216A (Ch. V-2146-05, V-2146-45, V-2149-1) Tel. Rec. 97A-14  
H-217, H-217A (Ch. V-2146-1, V-2137, V-2149) Tel. Rec. \*  
H-217, H-217 (Ch. 2146-1DX, V-2137, V-2149) Tel. Rec. (Supp. to H-217B, Set 91) 99A-14  
H-217B (Ch. V-2146-35DX, V-2137, V-2149) Tel. Rec. 91—14  
H-220 (See Model H-190) 59  
H-223 (Ch. V-2150-01, V-2150-02) Tel. Rec. 78—14  
H-225 (DX) (Ch. V-2130-1DX or V-2130-3DX) Tel. Rec. (See Model H196A [DX]) 84  
H-226 (Ch. 2146-21DX, 2146-25DX, 2149) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-217B) 91  
H-231 (Ch. 2150-51 and V-2137-3 or V-2137-3S, V-2149-2) Tel. Rec. 99A-14  
H-242 (Ch. 2150-31) Tel. Rec. 97A-14  
H-251 (Ch. V-2150-81, -82, -84) Tel. Rec. 99A-14  
H300T5, H301T5 88-14  
H-302P5 (Ch. V-2151-1) 91—15  
H303P4, H304P4 (Ch. V2153) 89—16  
H-309P5, H-309PSU (Ch. V-2154) 101—16  
H-310T5, H-310TSU, H-311T5, H-311TSU (Ch. V-2161, V-2161U) 99-18  
H-312P4, H-312P4U, H-313P4, H-313P4U, H-314P4, H-314P4U, H-315P4, H-315P4U (Ch. V-2153-1) 98-13  
H-316C7 (Ch. V-2136-1) 112-13  
H-317C7 (Ch. V-2136-1) (See Model H316C7) 112  
H-318T5, U (Ch. V-2157, U) 117-15  
H-320T5, U (Ch. V-2157, U) (See Model H-318T5) 117  
H-321T5, U, H-322T5, U (Ch. V-2157-1, U) (See Model H-318T5) 117  
H-323T5, U (Ch. V-2157-2, U) (See Model H-318T5) 117  
H-324T5, H-325T5 113-13  
H-326C7 (See Model H-316C7) 112  
H-3276U (Ch. V-2157-3U) 126-14  
H-336T5U, H-337T5U (Ch. V-2157U) 134-12  
H-600T16 (Ch. V-2150-61, A, B) Tel. Rec. 98-14  
H-601K12, H-602K12 (Ch. V-2150-41) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-600T16) 98  
H-603C12 (Ch. V-2152-01 & V-2152-03) 100-14  
H-604T10, H-604T10A (Ch. V-2150-91A, -94, -94A) Tel. Rec. (Supp. to H-609T10, Set 95) 99A-14  
H-605T12 (Ch. V-2150-101) Tel. Rec. 97-19  
H-606K12 (Ch. V-2150-111, A) Tel. Rec. 120-12  
H-607K12 (Ch. V-2150-111, A) Tel. Rec. 120  
H-608C12 (Ch. V-2152-01, V-2149-3) Tel. Rec. 100  
H-609T10 (Ch. V-2150-94C) Tel. Rec. 95-7  
H-610T12 (Ch. V-2150-136) Tel. Rec. 105-13  
H-611C12 (Ch. V-2152-16) Tel. Rec. 112-14  
H-613K16 (Ch. V-2150-146) Tel. Rec. 107-12  
H-614T12 (Ch. V-2150-136) Tel. Rec. 105  
H-615C12 (Ch. V-2152-16) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-611C12) 112  
H-617T12 (Ch. V-2150-176) Tel. Rec. 103-17  
H-617T12 (Ch. V-2150-176, U, V-2150-177U) Tel. Rec. Prod. Chge. 116-1  
H-618T16 (Ch. V-2150-186) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-617T12) 103

**WESTINGHOUSE—Cont.**

H-618T16 (Ch. V-2150-186, A, C, CA) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-617T12) Prod. Chge. Bul. 10 116  
H-619T12, U (Ch. V-2150-176, U, V-2150-177U) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-617T12) 103  
H-619T12 (Ch. V-2150-176, U, V-2150-177U) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-617T12) Prod. Chge. Bul. 10 116  
H-620K16 (Ch. V-2150-186) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-617T12) 103  
H-620K16 (Ch. V-2150-186, A, C, CA) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-617T12) Prod. Chge. Bul. 10 116  
H-622K16 (Ch. V-2150-186, A, C, CA) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-617T12) 103  
H-622K16 (Ch. V-2150-186, A, C, CA) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-617T12) Prod. Chge. Bul. 10 116  
H-625T12 (Ch. V-2171) Tel. Rec. 114-11  
H-626T16 (Ch. V-2172) Tel. Rec. 116-13  
H-627K17 (Ch. V-2171) Tel. Rec. (See Model 626T16) 116  
H-628K16, H-629K-16 (Ch. V-2171) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-626T16) 116  
H-630T14 (Ch. V-2176) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-626T16) 116  
H-633C17, H-634C17 (Ch. V-2173) Tel. Rec. 122-11  
H-636T17 (Ch. V-2175) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-626T16) 116  
H-637T14 (Ch. V-2177) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-626T16) 116  
H-638K20 (Ch. V-2178) Tel. Rec. 129-13  
H-639T17 (Ch. V-2192-1) Tel. Rec. 133-15  
H-640T17 (Ch. V-2175-3, -4), H-640T17A (Ch. V-2192) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-639T17) 133  
H-641K17 (Ch. V-2175-1, -5), H-641K17A (Ch. V-2192-1) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-639T17) 133  
H-642K20 (Ch. V-2178-1, -3) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-638K20) 129  
H-643K16 (Ch. V-2179, V-2179-1) Tel. Rec. 127-13  
H-646K17 (Ch. V-2192) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-639T17) 133  
H-647K17 (Ch. V-2175-3) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-639T17) 133  
H-654T17 (Ch. V-2175-3, -4, V-2192-1) Tel. Rec. (See Model H-639T17) 133  
H-1251 (See Models H-125, H-126) 3  
Ch. V-2102 (See Model H-104) 4  
Ch. V-2102-1 (See Model H-138) 6  
Ch. V-2103 (See Model H-153) 35  
Chassis V-2103-3 (See Model H-214) 75  
Ch. V-2107 (See Model H-133) 14  
Ch. V-2108 (Ch. V-2118) (See Model H-161) 33  
Ch. V-2119-1 (See Model H-164) 36  
Ch. V-2120 (See Model H-165) 32  
Ch. V-2122 (See Model H-157) 33  
Ch. V-2123 (See Model H-178) 35  
Ch. V-2124-1 (See Model H-169) 37  
Ch. V-2128, V-2128-1 (See Model H-182) 53  
Ch. V-2128-2 (See Model H-202) 50  
Chassis V-2130-1 (See Model H-196) 65  
Ch. V-2130-1DX, V-2130-1DXA (See Model H196A [DX]) 84  
Ch. V-2130-21DX, V-2130-22DX (See Model H196A [DX]) 84  
Ch. V-2130-31DX, V-2130-32DX (See Model H196A [DX]) 84  
Ch. V-2131, V-2131-1 (See Model H-185) 54  
Ch. V-2132 (See Model H-186M) 60  
Ch. V-2133 (See Model H-188) 51  
Ch. V-2134 (See Model H-190) 59  
Ch. V-2136 (See Model H-3077) 100  
Ch. V-2136-1 (See Model H-316C7) 112  
Ch. V-2136-2 (See Model H-3247) 213  
Ch. V-2137 (See Model H-203) 62



**WESTINGHOUSE—Cont.**

Ch. V-2137-1 (See Model H-199) ... 69  
 Chassis V-2137-3 (See Model H-198) ... 73  
 Ch. V-2137-3 (See Model H-231) ... 97A  
 Ch. V-2144, V-2144-1 (See Model H-210) ... 61  
 Ch. V-2146-05 (See Model H-216) ... 97A  
 Ch. V-2146-11DX (See Model H-217) ... 99A  
 Ch. V-2146-21DX, V-2146-25DX (See Model H-217B) ... 91  
 Ch. V-2146-35DX (See Model H-217B) ... 91  
 Ch. V-2146-45 (See Model H-216) ... 97A  
 Ch. V-2148 (See Model H300T5) ... 88  
 Ch. V-2149 (See Model H-217B) ... 91  
 Ch. V-2149-1 (See Model H-216) ... 97A  
 Ch. V-2149-3 (See Model H-603C12) ... 100  
 Ch. V-2150-01, V-2150-02 (See Model H-223) ... 78  
 Ch. V-2150-11 (See Model H-606K12) ... \*  
 Ch. V-2150-31 (See Model H-242) ... 97A  
 Ch. V-2150-41 (See Model H-600T16) ... 98  
 Ch. V-2150-51 (See Model H-231) ... 99A  
 Ch. V-2150-61, A, B (See Model H-600TF6) ... 98  
 Ch. V-2150-81, 82, 84 (See Model H-251) ... 99A  
 Ch. V-2150-91A (See Model H-604T10) ... 99A  
 Ch. V-2150-94 (See Model H-604T10, A) ... 99A  
 Ch. V-2150-94C (See Model H-609T10) ... \*  
 Ch. V-2150-101 (See Model H-605T12) ... 97  
 Ch. V-2150-111, A (See Model H-606K12) ... 120  
 Ch. V-2150-135 (See Model H-610T12) ... 105  
 Ch. V-2150-146 (See Model H-613K16) ... 107  
 Ch. V-2150-176, U (See Model H-617T12) ... 103  
 Ch. V-2150-177U (See Model H-617T12, Set 103 and Prod. Change Bul. 10, Set 116) ... 103  
 Ch. V-2150-185, A, C, CA (See Model H-617T12) ... 103  
 Ch. V-2150-197 (See Model H-625T12) ... 114  
 Ch. V-2151-1 (See Model H-302P5) ... 91  
 Ch. V-2152-01 (See Model H603C12) ... 100  
 Ch. V-2152-16 (See Model H-611C12) ... 112  
 Ch. V-2153 (See Model H303P4) ... 89  
 Ch. V-2153-1 (See Model H-312P4) ... 98  
 Ch. V-2156 (See Model H-309P5) ... 101  
 Ch. V-2157, U, -1, -1U, -2, -2U (See Model H-318T5) ... 117  
 Ch. V-2157-3U (See Model H-327T6U) ... 126  
 Ch. V-2158-1 (See Model H-623T16) ... \*  
 Ch. V-2161, V-2161U (See Model H-310T5) ... 99  
 Ch. V-2162-3, -6 (See Model H-623T16) ... \*  
 Ch. V-2171 (See Model H-626T16) ... 116  
 Ch. V-2173 (See Model H-633C17) ... 122  
 Ch. V-2175-1, -3, -4, -5 (See Model H-639T17) ... 133  
 Ch. V-2175, V-2176, V-2177 (See Model H-626T16) ... 116  
 Ch. V-2178, -1, -3 (See Model H-638K20) ... 129  
 Ch. V-2192, -1 (See Model H-639T17) ... 133

**WILCOX-GAY**

(Also See **Retardio**)  
 G403, G404 Tel. Rec. (See **Majestic Model 1272**) ... 108  
 OD-446M (OD Series) Tel. Rec. ... 101-17  
 OF439-1-C (Ch. OF Series) Tel. Rec. ... 98-15  
 OD Series (See Model OD-446M) ... 101  
 OI Series Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 OD Series Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 9W Series Tel. Rec. ... \*

**WILLYS-OVERLAND**

8030 ... 50-23

**WILMAK**

W-446 "DENchum" ... 21-11

**WOOLAROC—Cont.**

3-3A (Code 7-9003-D) ... 6-38  
 3-6A-5 ... 22-32  
 3-6A-5 ... 24-30  
 3-9A, 3-10A ... 7-30  
 3-11A (Ch. 56A76) ... 8-33  
 3-12A/3 ... 23-33  
 3-13A, 3-14A, 3-15A, 3-16A ... 34-28  
 3-17A, 3-18A ... 34-29  
 3-20A ... 24-33  
 3-29A ... 7-31  
 3-61A (See Model 3-71A) ... 36  
 3-70A ... 31-34  
 3-71A ... 36-29

**ZENITH**

G500 (Ch. 5G40) ... 83-16  
 G503 (Ch. 5G41) ... 32-32  
 G510, G510Y (Ch. 5G02) ... 84-14  
 G511, G511W, G511Y (Ch. 5G01) ... 85-14  
 G516 (Ch. 5G03) ... 109-15  
 G615, G615W, G615Y (Ch. 6G05) ... 86-14  
 G660, G663, G665 (Ch. 6G01) ... 96-12  
 G723 (Ch. 7G04) ... 104-13  
 G724 (Ch. 7G02) ... 103-18  
 G725 (Ch. 7G01) ... 101-18  
 G881, G882, G883, G884, G885 (Ch. 8G20) ... 98-16  
 G-2322 (Ch. 23G22) Tel. Rec. ... 98-17  
 G2322Z (Ch. 23G24) Tel. Rec. ... 91A-13  
 G-2322Z1 (Ch. 23G24Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G2327Z (Ch. 23G24) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 91A  
 G-2340, R (Ch. 23G22) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G2340RZ, Z (Ch. 23G24) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 91A  
 G2340Z1, RZ1 (Ch. 23G24Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G2346R (Ch. 23G22) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G2346RZ (Ch. 23G24) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G2350RZ, Z (Ch. 23G24) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 91A  
 G2353E (Ch. 23G22) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G2353E21 (Ch. 23G24Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G2356E2 (Ch. 23G24) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 91A  
 G2402E (Ch. 24G20) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2420E) ... 93  
 G2420-EOX (Ch. 24G20-OX) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2420E) ... 93  
 G2420R (Ch. 24G20) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2420E) ... 93  
 G2420-ROX (Ch. 24G20-OX) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2420E) ... 93  
 G2437RZ, G2438RZ, Z, G2439RZ (Ch. 24G26) ... 91A-12  
 G2441 (Ch. 24G24) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G2441R (Ch. 24G22/23) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G2441RZ, Z (Ch. 24G26) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2437RZ) ... 91A  
 G2441Z1, RZ1 (Ch. 24G26Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G2442E, R (Ch. 24G22/23) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G2442RZ (Ch. 24G26) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2437RZ) ... 91A  
 G2448RZ1 (Ch. 24G26Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G2454R (Ch. 24G21) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2420E) ... 93  
 G-2454-ROX (Ch. 24G21-OX) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2420E) ... 93  
 G2951, G2951R, G2952R, G2952-ROX (Ch. 29G20) Tel. Rec. ... 95-8  
 G2957R (Ch. 29G23 & Radio Ch. 4G20) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G2958R (Ch. 29G23 & Radio Ch. 4G20) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G3059R (Ch. 24G24/25 & Radio Ch. 4G20) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98  
 G3062 (Ch. 24G24/25 & Radio Ch. 4G20) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2322Z) ... 98

**ZENITH—Cont.**

G3062Z (Ch. 24G26) Rec. ... \*  
 G3157RZ, Z (Ch. 23G24, 8G20/22) Tel. Rec. ... 91A-13  
 G3157Z1, RZ1 (Ch. 23G24Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G3158RZ (Ch. 23G24, 8G20/22) Tel. Rec. ... 91A  
 G3158RZ1 (Ch. 23G24Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G3173RZ, Z (Ch. 23G24, 8G20/22) Tel. Rec. (See Model G3157RZ) ... 91A  
 G3174RZ (Ch. 23G24, 8G20/22) Tel. Rec. (See Model G3157RZ) ... 91A  
 G3259RZ (Ch. 24G26, 8G20/22) Tel. Rec. ... 91A-12, 13  
 G3259RZ1 (Ch. 24G26Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G3262Z (Ch. 24G26, 8G20/22) Tel. Rec. (See Model G3259RZ) ... 91A  
 G3262Z1 (Ch. 24G26Z1) Tel. Rec. ... \*  
 G3275RZ (Ch. 24G26, 8G20/22) Tel. Rec. (See Model G3259RZ) ... 91A  
 G3276Z (Ch. 24G26, 8G20/22) Tel. Rec. (See Model G3259RZ) ... 91A  
 H615 (Ch. 6G05) (See Model G615) ... 86  
 H661E, H661R (Ch. 6H01) ... 125-13  
 H661R,RZ,Z (Ch. 6H01) (See Model H661E) ... 125  
 H723 (Ch. 7H04) ... 122-12  
 H723Z (Ch. 7H04Z) ... 134-14  
 H724 (Ch. 7H02) ... 126-15  
 H880, H880R (Ch. 8H20 Revised) ... 127-15  
 H2229R, H2230E,R (Ch. 22H21) Tel. Rec. ... 127-1A  
 H880RZ (Ch. 8H20) ... 114-12  
 H1-083E (Ch. 10H20) (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H1086R, H1087R (Ch. 10H20) (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H2226R, H2227E, H2227R (Ch. 22H20) Tel. Rec. ... 114-13  
 H2241R (Ch. 22H21) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2226R) ... 127-1A  
 H2250R, H2255E (Ch. 22H20) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2226R) ... 114  
 H2252R, H2253E (Ch. 22H21) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2229R) ... 127-1A  
 H2328EZ, RZ (Ch. 23H22Z) Tel. Rec. ... 118-11  
 H2328Z, H2335EZ (Ch. 23H22Z) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2328EZ) ... 118  
 H2437E, R, H2438R, H2439R (Ch. 24H20) Tel. Rec. ... 120-13  
 H2445R (Ch. 24H21) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H2447R (Ch. 24H21) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H2449E (Ch. 24H20) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H3068R (Ch. 22H21) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2229R) ... 127-1A  
 H3267R (Ch. 24H20 and Radio Ch. 8H20) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E (Set 120) and Model H880RZ (Set 114)) ... 118  
 H3273E, H3274R (Ch. 22H21) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2229R) ... 127-1A  
 H3467R (Ch. 24H20 and Radio Ch. 10H20) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H3469E (Ch. 24H20) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H3475R (Ch. 24H20 and Radio Ch. 10H20) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H3477R (Ch. 24H21 and Radio Ch. 10H20) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 H3478E (Ch. 24H21 and Radio Ch. 10H20) Tel. Rec. (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 4G800 (Ch. 4E41) ... 35-27  
 4G800WZ, 4G800YZ, 4G800Z (Ch. 4E41Z) ... 52-23  
 4G903, 4G903Y (Ch. 4F40) ... 76-20  
 4K016 (Ch. 4C52) ... 6-39  
 4K035 (Ch. 4C53) ... 6-40  
 5D011, 5D027 (Ch. 5C01, 5C01Z) ... 3-17  
 5D810 (Ch. 5E02) ... 54-21  
 5G003 (Ch. 5C40) ... 17-35  
 5G003Z (Ch. 5C40Z) ... 30-31  
 5G003ZZ (Ch. 5C40ZZ) ... 30-32  
 5G036 (Ch. 5C51) ... 30-32  
 5R086-5R086 (Ch. 5C02, 5C04) ... 4-4  
 6D014, 6D014W, 6D029, 6D029G (Ch. 6C01) ... 9-35

**ZENITH—Cont.**

6D015, 6D015Y, 6D030 (Ch. 6C05, 6C05Z) ... 3-24  
 6D815, 6D815W, 6D815Y (Ch. 6E05) ... 55-24  
 6G001, 6G001Y (Ch. 6C40) ... 3-14  
 6G001YZ1 (See Model 6G001) ... 3  
 6G004Y (Ch. 6C41) ... 20-35  
 6G038 (Ch. 6C50) ... 32-30  
 6G801 (Ch. 6E40) ... 53-26  
 6R060 ... \*  
 6R084 (Ch. 6C21) ... 20-36  
 6R087 (Ch. 6C22) ... 7-32  
 6R886 (Ch. 6E02) ... 34-30  
 7H820, 7H820W (Ch. 7E01) ... 43-24  
 7H822 (Ch. 7E02), 7H822W, 7H822Z (Ch. 7E02Z) ... 55-25  
 7H918 (Chassis 7F03) ... 75-18  
 7H920, 7H920W (Ch. 7F01) ... 77-13  
 7H921 (Chassis 7F04) ... 73-16  
 7H922 (Ch. 7F02) ... 87-15  
 7R070 (Ch. 6C06) ... 37-25  
 7R887 (Ch. 7E22) ... 54-22  
 8G005Y (Ch. 8C40) ... 7-33  
 8G005YT1 (Z1) (Ch. 8C40T) (Z1), 8G005YT1 (Z2) (Ch. 8C40T) (Z2) ... 53-27  
 8H023 (Ch. 8C01) ... 4-40  
 8H032, 8H033 (Ch. 8C20) ... 1-33  
 8H034 (See Model 8H023) ... 4  
 8H050, 8H051, 8H052, 8H061 (See Model 8H032) ... 1  
 8H832, 8H861 (Ch. 8E20) ... 52-24  
 9H079, 9H079E, 9H079R, 9H081, 9H082, 9H085R, 9H088R (Ch. 8C21) ... 7-34  
 9H881, 9H882R, 9H885, 9H888R (Ch. 9E21) ... 43-25  
 9H984, 9H984P (Ch. 9F22) ... 64-14  
 9H995 (Chassis 9E21Z) ... 74-12  
 12H090, 12H091, 12H092, 12H093, 12H094 (Ch. 11C21) ... 2-20  
 14H789 (Ch. 13D22) ... 41-24  
 27T965R (Ch. 27F20) Tel. Rec. (See Model G2951) ... 95  
 28T925 (Chassis 28F22) Tel. Rec. ... 64-15  
 28T926E, 28T926R (Chassis 28F25) Tel. Rec. (See Model 28T925) ... 64  
 28T960, 28T961, 28T962, 28T963 (Ch. 28F20, 28F20Z, 28F21) Tel. Rec. (See Model 28T925) ... 64  
 28T964R (Chassis 28F23) Tel. Rec. ... 74-13  
 29T926R, E (Ch. 28F25) Tel. Rec. (See Model 28T925) ... 64  
 37T996 RLP (Ch. 28F23, 9E21Z) Tel. Rec. (See Models 42T999RLP and 9H995) ... 74  
 37T998 RLP (Chassis 28F20, 9E21Z) Tel. Rec. (See Model 28T925 (Set 64) and Model 9H995 (Set 74)) ... 64  
 42T999RLP (Chassis 28F23, Radio Ch. 13D22) Tel. Rec. (See Model 28T964R) ... 74  
 Ch. 4C52 (See Model 4K016) ... 6  
 Ch. 4C53 (See Model 4K035) ... 6  
 Ch. 4E41 (See Model 4G800) ... 35  
 Ch. 4E41Z (See Model 4G800Z) ... 52  
 Ch. 4F40 (See Model 4G903) ... 76  
 Ch. 5C01, 5C01Z (See Model 5D011) ... 3  
 Ch. 5C02, 5C02Z (See Model 5R080) ... 4  
 Ch. 5C04 (See Model 5R080) ... 4  
 Ch. 5C40 (See Model 5G003) ... 17  
 Ch. 5C40Z, 5C40ZZ (See Model 5G003Z) ... 30  
 Ch. 5C51 (See Model 5G036) ... 30  
 Ch. 5E02 (See Model 5D810) ... 54  
 Ch. 5G01 (See Model 5G11) ... 85  
 Ch. 5G02 (See Model 5G10) ... 84  
 Ch. 5G03 (See Model 5G16) ... 109  
 Ch. 5G40 (See Model 5G00) ... 83  
 Ch. 5G41 (See Model 5G03) ... 99  
 Ch. 6C01 (See Model 6D014) ... 9  
 Ch. 6C05, 6C05Z (See Model 6D105) ... 3  
 Ch. 6C06 (See Model 7R070) ... 37  
 Ch. 6C21 (See Model 6R084) ... 20

**ZENITH—Cont.**

Ch. 6C22 (See Model 6R087) ... 7  
 Ch. 6C43 (See Model 6G001) ... 3  
 Ch. 6C41 (See Model 6G004Y) ... 20  
 Ch. 6C50 (See Model 6G038) ... 32  
 Ch. 6E02 (See Model 6R886) ... 34  
 Ch. 6E05 (See Model 6D815) ... 55  
 Ch. 6E40 (See Model 6G801) ... 53  
 Ch. 6G01 (See Model 6G60) ... 96  
 Ch. 6G05 (See Model G615) ... 86  
 Ch. 6G20 (See Model G2957) ... 98  
 Ch. 6H01 (See Model H661E) ... 125  
 Ch. 7E01 (See Model 7H820) ... 43  
 Ch. 7E02, 7E02Z (See Model 7H822) ... 55  
 Ch. 7E22 (See Model 7R887) ... 54  
 Ch. 7F01 (See Model 7H920) ... 77  
 Ch. 7F02 (See Model 7H922) ... 87  
 Chassis 7F03 (See Model 7H918) ... 75  
 Chassis 7F04 (See Model 7H921) ... 73  
 Ch. 7G01 (See Model G725) ... 101  
 Ch. 7G02 (See Model G724) ... 103  
 Ch. 7G04 (See Model G723) ... 104  
 Ch. 7H02 (See Model H724) ... 126  
 Ch. 7H04 (See Model H723) ... 122  
 Ch. 7H04Z (See Model H723) ... 134  
 Ch. 8C01 (See Model 8H023) ... 4  
 Ch. 8C20 (See Model 8H032) ... 1  
 Ch. 8C21 (See Model 9H079) ... 7  
 Ch. 8C40 (See Model 8G005Y) ... 7  
 Ch. 8C40T(Z1), 8C40T(Z2) (See Model 8G005Y(Z1)) ... 53  
 Ch. 8E20 (See Model 8H832) ... 52  
 Ch. 8G20 (See Model G881) ... 98  
 Ch. 8G20/22 (See Model G3157RZ) ... 91A  
 Ch. 8H20 (See Model 8H80RZ) ... 114  
 Ch. 8H20 Revised (See Model 8H80) ... 127  
 Ch. 9E21 (See Model 9H881) ... 43  
 Chassis 9E21Z (See Model 9H995) ... 74  
 Ch. 9F22 (See Model 9H984) ... 64  
 Ch. 10H20 (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 Ch. 11C21 (See Model 12H090) ... 2  
 Ch. 13D22 (See Model 14H789) ... 41  
 Ch. 22H20 (See Model H2226R) ... 114  
 Ch. 22H21 (See Model H2229R) ... 127-1A  
 Ch. 23G22 (See Model G2322Z) Tel. Rec. ... 98  
 Ch. 23G23 (See Model G2957) ... 98  
 Ch. 23G24 (See Model G2322Z) ... 91A  
 Ch. 23G24Z1 (See Model G2322Z1) ... \*  
 Ch. 23H22Z (See Model H2328EZ) ... 118  
 Ch. 24G20 (See Model G2420E) ... 93  
 Ch. 24G20-OX (See Model G2420E) ... 93  
 Ch. 24G24/25 (See Model G2454R) ... 93  
 Ch. 24G21-OX (See Model G2454-ROX) ... 93  
 Ch. 24G22/23 (See Model G2441R) ... 98  
 Ch. 24G24 (See Model G2441) ... 98  
 Ch. 24G24/25 (See Model 3059R) ... 98  
 Ch. 24G26 (See Model G2437RZ) ... 91A  
 Ch. 24G26Z1 (See Model G2441Z1) ... \*  
 Ch. 24H20, 24H21 (See Model H2437E) ... 120  
 Ch. 27F20 (See Model 28T925) ... 64  
 Ch. 28F20, 28F20Z, 28F21, 28F22 (See Model 28T925) ... 64  
 Ch. 28F23 (See Model 28T925) ... 64  
 Ch. 28F25 (See Model 28T925) ... 64  
 Ch. 29G20 (See Model G2951) ... 95



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From time to time, PHOTOFACT Folder Sets include valuable "bonus" materials, as well as useful data of a special nature. The following useful materials are extra benefits available in the Sets indicated at no additional cost.

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2—RMA Production Source Code (Jan. 1, 1949).....	70	8—Ion Trap Alignment.....	62	15—CR Tube Dimension Chart.....	112
3—RMA Production Source Code (Revisions as of July 1, 1949).....	92	9—"Let's Look at the Sync Pulses".....	64	16—CR (Electromagnetic) Tube Characteristics Chart.....	112
4—TRADE DIRECTORY—Parts Manufacturers.....	12	10—Replacement of Disc & Plate Type Ceramic Capacitors.....	68	17—CR Tube Interchangeability Chart.....	112
5—National Electrical Code on Antennas.....	88	11—Certificate entitling subscriber to PHOTOFACT Volume Labels for Vols. 1-10....	62	18—NPA maintenance and repair information.....	130
6—Record Changer Cross Reference by Manufacturer and Model.....	118	12—Certificate entitling subscriber to PHOTOFACT Volume Labels for Vols. 11-20....	102	19—Proposed Television channel allocation.....	132
		13—Certificate entitling subscriber to 100 Door Knob Hangers.....	80		

## RECORD CHANGERS

(CM-1) indicates service data also available in Howard W. Sams 1947 Record Changer Manual. (CM-2) indicates service data available in Howard W. Sams 1948 Record Changer Manual. (CM-3) indicates service data available in Howard W. Sams 1949, 1950 Record Changer Manual.

<b>ADMIRAL</b> RC-150.....(CM-1) 26—31 RC-160, RC-160A, RC-161, RC-161A (Supplement to RC-200).....(CM-1) 21—37 RC-170, RC-170A.....(CM-1) 31—2 RC-180, RC-181.....(CM-2) 76—1 RC-182 Supplement (CM-2) 76—2 RC-200.....(CM-1) 9 RC210, RC211, RC212.....(CM-3) 72—1 RC-221, RC-222.....(CM-3) 79—1 RC220, RC221, RC222 Changes.....(CM-3) 108—2 RC320, RC321, RC322 (See Model RC220 Changes).....(CM-3) 108 RC400.....104—1 RC500.....132—2	<b>FARNSWORTH</b> P-51, P56.....(CM-1) 13—36 P-72, P73.....(CM-2) 75—8	<b>OAK</b> 6666.....(CM-1) 19—35 9201.....(CM-3) 111—10	<b>TRAV-LER</b> A.....(CM-3) 72—13	<b>WEBSTER—Cont.</b> 246.....(CM-2) 74—11 256.....(CM-2) 88—13 346.....(CM-3) 100—12 356, 357.....(CM-3) 106—16
<b>GARRAD</b> RC-60.....(CM-2) 81—7	<b>GENERAL ELECTRIC</b> P6.....(CM-2) 79—8	<b>PHILCO</b> D10, D10A.....(CM-1) 14—21 M-4.....(CM-1) 25—30 M-7.....(CM-1) 28—35 M-8.....(CM-2) 83—7 M-9C.....(CM-2) 74—7 M-12C.....(CM-3) 109—9 M-20.....(CM-3) 103—11	<b>UNIVERSAL CAMERA</b> 100.....(CM-1) 36—30	<b>WESTINGHOUSE</b> V4914.....(CM-2) 47—26 V4944.....(CM-2) 86—13 V6235.....134—13
<b>GENERAL INDUSTRIES</b> RC130L.....(CM-1) 22—33	<b>GENERAL INSTRUMENT</b> 204.....(CM-1) 23—34 205.....(CM-1) 10	<b>RCA</b> RP168.....(CM-3) 72—10 RP-176.....(CM-1) 25—31 RP-177.....(CM-2) 44—27 RP-178.....(CM-2) 79—12	<b>UTAH</b> 550.....(CM-1) 8 650.....(CM-1) 22—34 7000.....(CM-1) 27—31 7001.....(CM-2) 83—15	<b>ZENITH</b> S11468.....(CM-1) 23—35 S11680.....(CM-1) 27—32 S14001.....(CM-2) 75—17 S13675, S14002, S14006, S14008.....(CM-2) 85—15 S14004, S14007.....(CM-2) 79—18 S14012, S14014.....(CM-3) 110—14 S14022.....(CM-3) 112—15 S14023.....(CM-3) 105—14 S14024, S14025 (See Model S14022).....(CM-3) 112 S14026 (See Model S14023).....(CM-3) 105 S14027 (See Model S14022).....(CM-3) 112
<b>LEAR</b> PC-206A.....(CM-1) 18—33	<b>LEAR</b> PC-206A.....(CM-1) 18—33	<b>SEEBURG</b> K.....(CM-1) 11—36 L.....(CM-1) 24—34 M.....(CM-1) 32—19 S, SQ.....(CM-2) 78—12	<b>V-M</b> 200-B.....(CM-1) 15—36 400.....(CM-1) 26—33 400 (Late).....(CM-2) 90—13 402, 400C.....(CM-2) 82—12 402D, 400D.....(CM-2) 87—14 404 (See Model 405).....(CM-3) 73 405.....(CM-3) 73—14 406, 407.....(CM-3) 102—16 800.....(CM-1) 21—38 800-D.....(CM-2) 84—12 802.....(CM-3) 77—12 910.....(CM-3) 115—14 950.....(CM-3) 107—13 950 Supplement.....131—17	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b> Series 700F.....(CM-2) 89—9 Series 700F 33/45.....(CM-3) 75—11 Series 700FLP.....(CM-2) 101—6 Series 700FS.....(CM-2) 104—8 Series 700R.....(CM-2) 91—8
<b>MAGUIRE</b> ARC-1.....(CM-1) 7	<b>MARKEL</b> 70, 71.....(CM-2) 84—8 74, 75.....(CM-3) 91—7 74, 75 Supplement.....131—11	<b>SILVERTONE</b> 101.761-2.....(CM-2) 77—10 101.761-3.....(CM-2) 83—11 101.762.....(CM-2) 88—11	<b>WEBSTER</b> 50.....(CM-1) 24—35 56.....(CM-1) 17—36 70.....(CM-1) 29—28 133.....(CM-2) 82—13 148.....(CM-2) 86—12	
<b>MILWAUKEE ERWOOD</b> 10700.....(CM-1) 16—37 11200.....(CM-2) 86—6 11600.....(CM-3) 72—7	<b>MOTOROLA</b> B24RC, B25RC.....(CM-1) 12—35 B27RC, B28RC.....(CM-1) 12—35 RC30.....(CM-2) 80—9	<b>SPARTON</b> C48.....(CM-2) 87—11		
<b>MARKEL</b> 70, 71.....(CM-2) 84—8 74, 75.....(CM-3) 91—7 74, 75 Supplement.....131—11		<b>THORENS</b> CD-40.....(CM-1) 39—29		

## RECORDERS

<b>AMPRO</b> 730.....133—4	<b>CRESCENT—Cont.</b> H-2A1 Series.....(CM-3) 119—4 H-19 Series "Steno".....122—3 H-22A1.....125—4 M-2000, M-3000 Series.....120—4 1000 Series.....(CM-2) 1000 Series Revised (CM-3) 77—4	<b>GENERAL INDUSTRIES</b> R70, R90.....(CM-1) 35—28	<b>RCA</b> MI-12875.....(CM-2) 85—12	<b>ST. GEORGE</b> 1100 Series Wire Recorder.....(CM-1) 40—24
<b>BRUSH SOUND MIRROR</b> BK-401 Tape Recorder.....(CM-1) 42—25 BK-403.....(CM-2) 78—3 BK-416.....(CM-2) 81—4	<b>CRESTWOOD</b> CP-201.....(CM-3) 118—4	<b>INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS</b> PT3.....(CM-2) 88—4	<b>REELEST</b> C1A.....123—13	<b>WEBSTER-CHICAGO</b> 79-80 Wire Recorder.....(CM-1) 37—26 178.....(CM-3) 113—12
<b>BRUSH MAIL-A-VOICE</b> BK-501, BK-502, BK-503.....(CM-1)	<b>ECOR</b> 1000.....(CM-3) 90—4	<b>LEAR DYNAPORT</b> WC-311-D.....(CM-2) 80—8	<b>SILVERTONE</b> 70 (Ch. 567.230, 567.231).....121—11 771.....(CM-1) 26—32 101.774-2, 101.774-4.....(CM-3) 114—10	<b>WEBSTER ELECTRIC</b> Ekotape.....(CM-3) 116—12
<b>CRESCENT</b> H-1A.....130—5		<b>MAGNECORD AUDIAD</b> AD-1R.....(CM-2) 84—7		<b>WIRE RECORDING CORP.</b> WP.....(CM-2) 76—19
		<b>MASCO</b> 375.....(CM-3) 117—7		

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Phenolic Corp.....	20	Radio Electronics.....	52
The Astatic Corporation.....	10	Radio Receptor Company, Inc.....	56
Camburn, Inc.....	50	Shure Bros., Inc.....	50
Electro-Voice, Inc.....	16	Simpson Electric Co.....	24
Erie Resistor Corp.....	26	Sylvania Electric Products Inc.....	32
General Cement Mfg. Co.....	52	Technical Appliance Corp.....	58
Insuline Corporation of America.....	52	Television Communications Institute.....	50
International Resistance Co. ... Inside Front Cover		Thomas Electronics, Inc.....	22
Littelfuse, Inc. .... Inside Back Cover		Triplet Electrical Instrument Co.....	14
Merit Transformer Corp.....	12	V-M Corporation.....	52
Park Metalware Co., Inc.....	52	The Ward Products Corp.....	62
Quam-Nichols Co.....	18		

align such circuits we require a sweep generator. The generator should be capable of generating the frequencies we desire and its output should be constant over the section of the range it is sweeping. (Note that this does not mean its output need be constant over its entire frequency range.)

Basically, the foregoing is all you require of any sweep generator. Any other function that such a unit can perform is desirable (if it helps you shorten your work) but not absolutely essential. Hence, for the fellow with a limited amount of money to spend, only the two basic requirements stated above need be given service consideration.

Built-in marker generators are handy, but seldom essential since a separate AM generator is usually available. The ability to blank out the return trace will make it more convenient to do your job but here, too, is a refinement that the fellow with limited capital can forego.

The choice of an AM signal generator is a little more critical because it is this generator upon which you will lean heavily during nearly all of your alignment work. In stagger-tuned IF systems, this generator will be used to help you accurately peak the various coils prior to an overall check. And, when the sweep check is being made, the same AM generator will be used as a frequency marker, showing you exactly what the response of the circuit is. It will tell you if the video carrier is at the 50 per cent level; it will tell you at what frequency the response drops; it will show you how wide the passband is and it will reveal whether the traps are where they should be.

In short, it will tell you everything that the sweep generator cannot tell you - and if the AM generator is accurately calibrated, it will tell you all this in precise terms.

In view of the importance of this AM generator, any extra money lying around should be sunk into this instrument. You can get by with AM generators possessing an accuracy of only 5%, but if you want to be sure, get one that has an accuracy of 1 per cent. Better still, get an AM generator which uses a crystal calibrator and has a large, easy-to-read dial face. And get one that permits you to read up to 150 mc or better, on fundamentals. Harmonics can and have been used - but you will frequently find that spurious signals will develop which will confuse and mislead you. If possible, stick to fundamentals up to whatever frequency you desire to reach.

The foregoing discussion is intended to serve as a guide to those entering the TV service field. It is a result of the author's experience plus the experience of his associates. No attempt was made to indicate specific models because within the same price class there are generally several units of similar quality to choose from. Some men may prefer one instrument, others may prefer a different make, etc., and both groups will be equally vehement about the virtues of their choice.

Choose whichever instrument you prefer, but make sure it serves the purpose you intended.

\* \* \*

REVIEW: This month we are concerned with the review of an article for improving sound reproduction of typical television receivers. The article is as follows:

**IMPROVED AUDIO QUALITY  
FROM STANDARD TV RECEIVERS**  
by G. C. Proud  
AUDIO ENGINEERING - October 1949

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Radio Magazines, Inc.  
342 Madison Avenue  
New York 17, New York

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In every television receiver, the major design emphasis is on the video circuits and the quality of the picture that is produced. The sound section of the receiver is relegated to a secondary position and, as a consequence, it has suffered considerably in quality. The most widely used arrangement, as exemplified by the audio section of the RCA 630TS circuit (shown in Figure 1), consists of a high-mu triode with contact potential bias for the first stage, and a pentode output stage without feedback. As Mr. Proud points out in his article, add to this an output transformer, which has a 5/8 x 5/8 inch core, and a small speaker with inadequate baffling, and the sound you hear is bound to be less than ideal.

As a start toward the improvement of the sound quality, it is suggested that the output transformer be changed to one containing more iron in its core. Just what type to get will be governed by the amount of space that you have available on the chassis for mounting the unit.

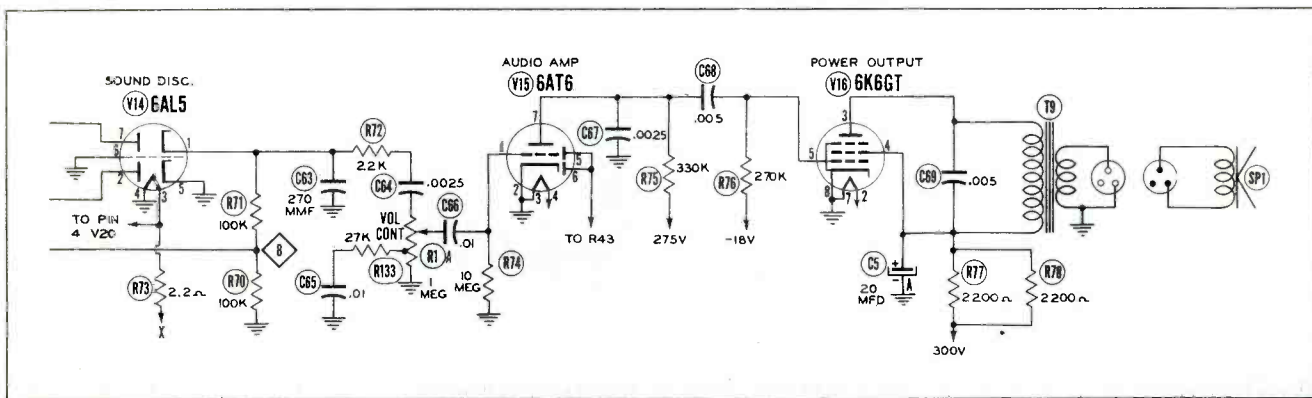


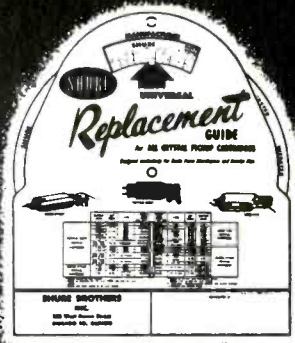
Figure 1. Audio Section RCA Victor 630TS.



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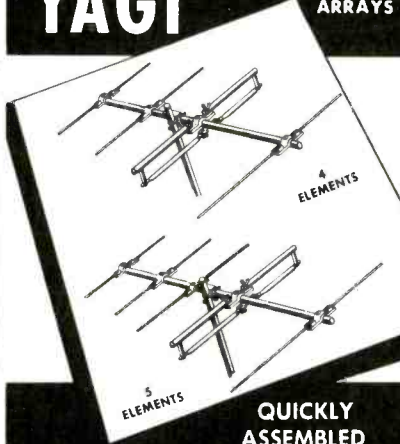
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The next step is an alteration of the circuit itself involving a change in tubes, replacement of some of the components, and the inclusion of negative feedback. The revised circuit diagram of the 630TS is shown in Figure 2. Principally, the following changes have been made.

1. The 6AT6 audio stage has been replaced by substituting a type 6AU6 for audio amplification and a type 1N34 germanium diode for the diode rectifier.

2. The 6K6 audio output stage was changed to employ a type 6V6GT

3. The interstage coupling capacitor, C67, has been increased in value (to aid low-frequency response). For the same reason, C64 has been changed, too.

4. C67 and C69 have been eliminated.

5. Feedback from the plate of the 6V6 to the cathode of the 6AU6.

6. The arm of the volume control is now connected directly to the grid of the 6AU6, permitting the elimination of C66.

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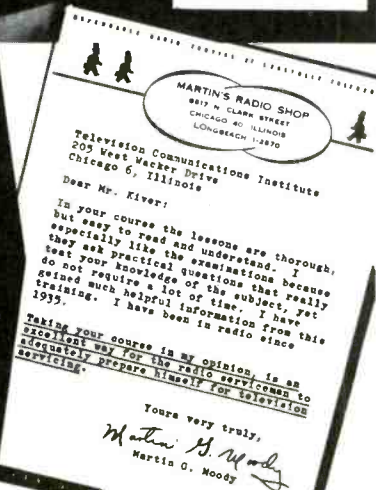
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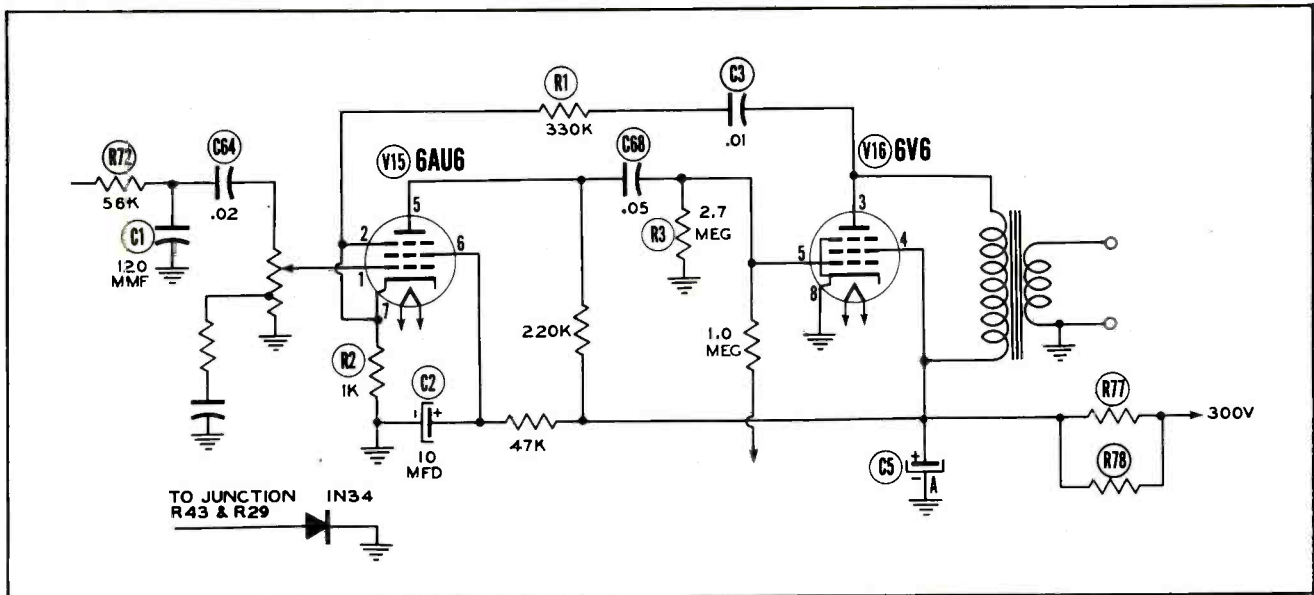


Figure 2. Revised Audio Section RCA Victor 630TS (Type 1).

Since the diode portion of the 6AT6 is used in the contrast control circuit of this particular receiver, provision must be made to replace this when the 6AU6 is substituted for the 6AT6.

A germanium crystal, 1N34, will do this very nicely.

An alternate diagram is suggested by Mr. Proud, one in which the output transformer is included in the feedback loop (see Figure 3).

To determine which side of the secondary winding of the output transformer the resistor R5 (feedback resistor) should be connected to, the following test is suggested.

Make a temporary ground connection to one side of the transformer secondary. Then, with a signal passing through the set, momentarily connect the feedback resistor R5 to the other output lead. If the output is reduced, correct polarity is indicated. If not, reverse the connections to the transformer secondary.

When these changes have been made, you will find that additional filtering of the B+ voltage to both stages is desirable in view of the improved low-frequency response. In this particular receiver, the 300 volts B+ is obtained from the power supply just before the filter choke (i. e., on the rectifier side of the choke). If this connection is transferred to the other side of the filter choke, the hum level will decrease. In the 630 receiver, there is an adequate number of filter condensers and no additional units need be added. In other receivers, it may help to include additional filter capacitors of 40 to 80 mfd.

It might be pointed out that there is a considerably more elaborate system outlined in a recent article, "Viewer's Amplifier" by Melvin C. Sprinkle in the January 1951 issue of FM-TV Radio Communications. However, the amplifier described is actually a custom built project from scratch, so to speak, so that it lies a little bit outside typical TV receiver improvement. However, the equipment described is capable of excellent reproduction and should a custom application arise it would be well to consult Mr. Sprinkle's write-up.

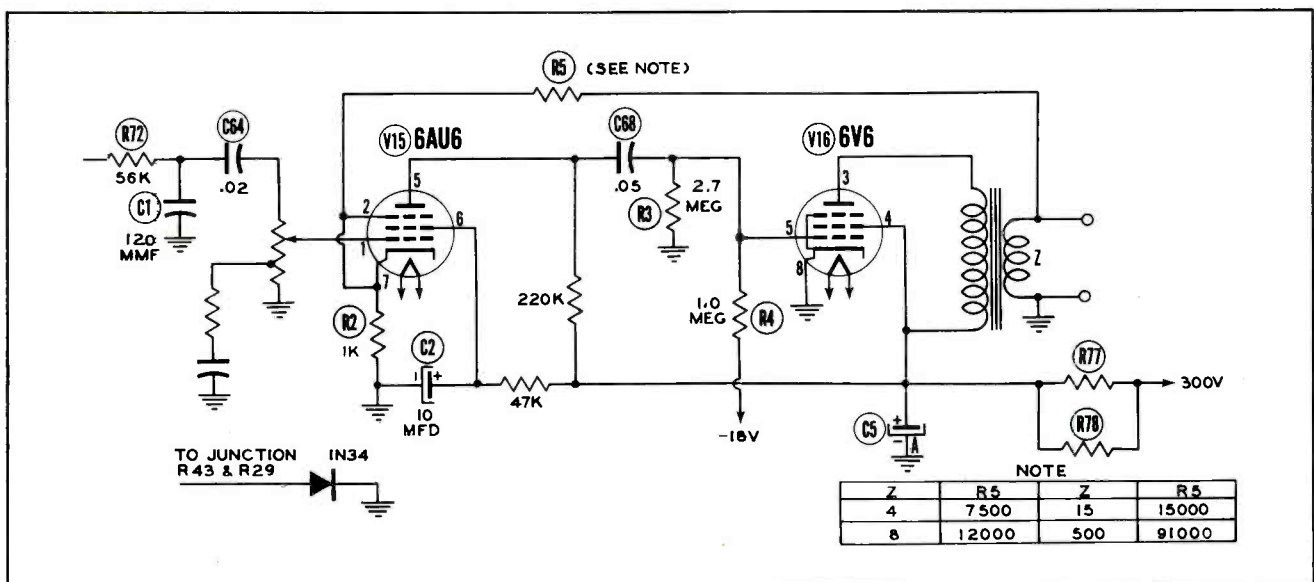


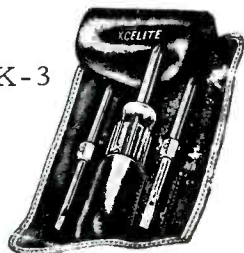
Figure 3. Revised Audio Section RCA Victor 630TS (Type 2).

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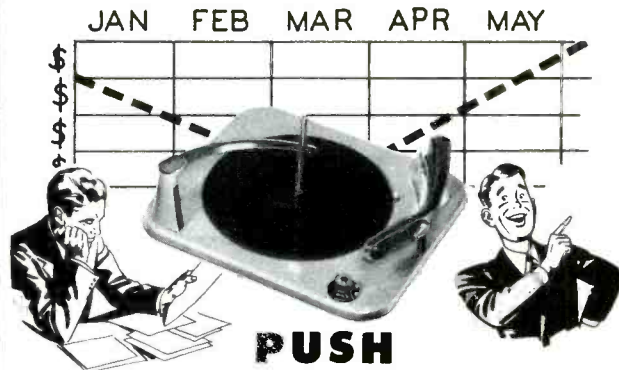
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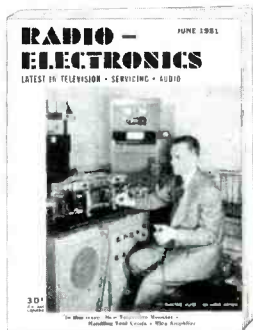
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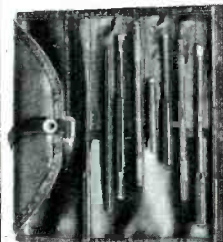
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◆ ◆ Continued from page 31 ◆ ◆

plate of the following tube. By adjusting each of the stages to the proper response, the over-all response will be correct.

One of the disadvantages of this type of transformer is the inability to vary the mutual coupling between the coils. In other words the bandpass is fixed since it is dependent on the mutual coupling between the coils. In many cases one of the windings is wound on a tubular form which is slipped over the other winding. Should this tube slip or change position in any way, the bandpass of the circuit will be changed.

Another way of obtaining the same results is through the use of a "common impedance" type coupling. In this circuit a capacitor or coil, or both, is placed in the circuit so that it is a part of both the output circuit of one stage and the input circuit of the following stage. By adjusting the common impedance component so that its impedance is equal to that of the mutual inductance in the overcoupled transformer, similar bandpass characteristics are obtained.

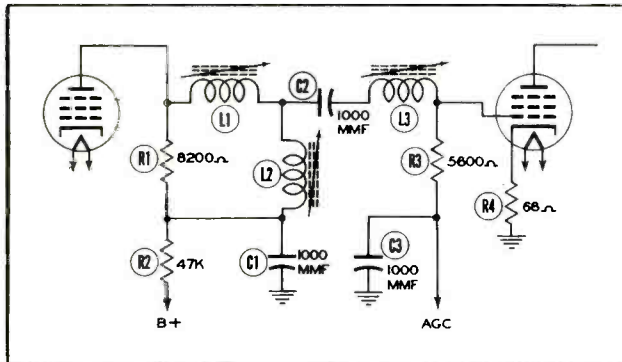


Figure 2-11. "Common Impedance" Coupled Video IF Stage.

Figure 2-11 is a partial schematic showing a "common impedance" coupling. The tuned circuit in the input consists of L1 in series with L2, shunted with the output capacity of the tube along with the distributed capacity in the wiring. The tuned circuit in the output consists of L3 in series with L2, shunted by the input capacity of the tube and the distributed capacity in the wiring. C2 serves as a DC blocking capacitor and its reactance is so low at the IF frequency that it need not be considered as a part of the tuned circuit. Since L2 is a part of both the input and output circuits, the signal is coupled from one stage to the next, and the pass band is dependent on the inductance value of L2. In the schematic of Figure 2-11, L2 is shown as a variable inductance. In many cases, however, the common impedance coil is not variable, its value having been predetermined to provide proper bandwidth. R1 and R3 shunt the input and the output circuits respectively, lowering the Q of the circuit to make possible wider bandpass characteristics.

It is possible to use a capacitor as the "common impedance" component instead of an inductance, but less gain is realized. As a result, the inductance is most commonly used.

## TRAP CIRCUITS

Up to this point our discussion of video IF amplifiers has dealt with the circuits which were designed to give amplification of the signal. Equally important are the trap circuits which are used for rejecting certain unwanted signals.

There are four basic type trap circuits employed in the video IF amplifiers. They are:

1. Absorption Traps.
2. Parallel Resonant Traps.
3. Series Resonant Traps.
4. Bridged T Traps.

The three frequencies which are undesirable in the video IF strip are the adjacent channel sound IF, the adjacent channel video IF, and the accompanying sound. Obviously all frequencies that are not a portion of the video signal would be undesirable. The three signals mentioned above, however, are ones which will occur at a certain point when a channel is properly tuned, making it possible to tune traps to reject them. One exception to the above would be in the case of an intercarrier receiver in which case the sound IF is allowed to continue through the video IF strip but at a much lower level than the video IF signal.

As a general rule the traps which are tuned to the most objectionable signals will be located near the front end of the IF strip. Thus the signal can be rejected while it is still at a lower level. If this signal were allowed to go through several amplifying stages before it was trapped, it would be much more difficult to reject.

In many cases two traps that are tuned to the same frequency will be used. This is especially true in the case of the accompanying sound IF signal in receivers having separate sound and video IF channels. The first sound IF trap, which also serves as a sound IF take-off point, is usually located in the plate circuit of the mixer. The second trap is located in the last IF stage and is normally some form of absorption trap.

Figure 2-12 shows a few of the most frequently used trap circuits. The circuit shown in (A) is an absorption type trap. The secondary, or trap winding, is positioned close to the primary so that the two windings are mutually coupled. The trap has a very high Q winding, usually around a Q of 300, and at its resonant frequency will "suck out" a very narrow band of frequencies. The energy that is required to set up parasitic oscillations in the trap winding is taken from the primary of T1, thus it is not passed on to the rest of the circuits. This trap winding is an excellent source for the sound IF signal and the circuit shown in (A) has a lead connected to a tap on the trap winding which is connected to the input of the sound IF.

Circuit (B) shows a similar absorption trap, except that in this case the primary is in the cathode



## VIDEO IF AMPLIFIERS

circuit of the tube instead of the plate circuit. At the resonant frequency of the trap (usually the sound IF), degeneration is introduced into the cathode circuit, thus reducing the gain of the stage at this frequency. The  $Q$  of this trap winding is usually around 300, which makes possible the rejection of a very narrow band of frequencies. In some cases the trap circuits of (A) and (B) will both be used in the same video IF strip. The small amount of signal which is not rejected by circuit (A) will be rejected by circuit (B). Note that in circuit (B) C2 bypasses R1 to prevent degeneration at frequencies other than the resonant frequency of the trap.

The trap circuit illustrated in (C) is also a form of absorption trap. At first glance it appears to be a parallel resonant circuit which would present maximum impedance at the resonant frequency. If this were the case there would be an increase in the signal level instead of the desired decrease. The answer lies in the value of C1, which in this case is 1.2 mmf. With this low value, the reactance of C1, even at the comparatively high IF frequency, is quite high. Thus the resonant circuit of L1 and C2 can be considered to be loosely coupled to the secondary of T1. This is the same condition which exists when two coils are loosely coupled, in that energy will be coupled from one to the other. Another approach to the subject would be to realize the fact that the energy that is dissipated to ground, due to the parasitic oscillations of the resonant circuit C2 and L1, must be taken from the grid circuit, therefore rejecting the unwanted signal. This type of trap seems to be gaining in popularity, probably due to the fact that it can be added almost anywhere in the circuit without disturbing existing components.

The trap circuit of (D) is a form of parallel resonant trap. A portion of the circuit, C2 and L2, is in series with the plate current path for the preceding stage. When a signal is passed by the preceding stage that corresponds to the resonant frequency of the trap circuit, degeneration will be introduced into the plate circuit. In this manner the undesired signal will be trapped out. It is interesting to note that in many respects this circuit resembles that of (C). In the case of (C) the signal was coupled to the trap by a small capacitor while in the case of (D) the signal is coupled across only a small portion of L2.

The trap circuits shown in (E) are parallel resonant traps and are placed in series with the signal. At the resonant frequency, the trap will present maximum impedance to the signal which will produce a loss in the coupling circuit. In most cases the traps shown are adjusted to the accompanying sound IF and adjacent sound IF signals, but they may be used for rejection of any signals.

The series tuned trap is less frequently used than those previously described. A trap of this type consists of a capacitor and a tunable choke in series and is usually placed between the plate and ground. One application of the series resonant trap is in the plate circuit of the mixer. The trap is tuned to the center of the adjacent channel IF frequency and aids in rejecting any interference from this source.

The bridged T trap in circuit (F) produces good results but is not used very often, probably due to the

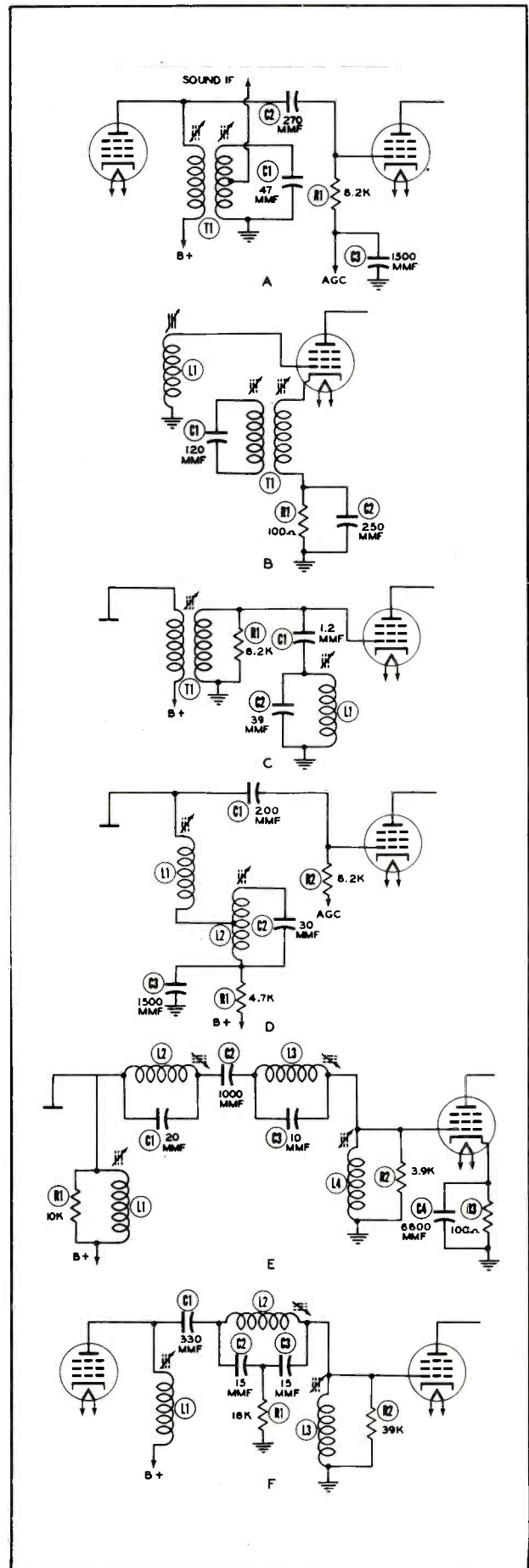


Figure 2-12. Representative Types of Trap Circuits.

expense of the extra components. A circuit of this type will produce a much narrower null point than a parallel resonant trap alone. The trap consists of L2, C2, C3 and the resistor R1 connected between the junction of the two capacitors and ground. L2 is adjustable so that the circuit can be resonated at the desired frequency. The bridge is balanced when the reactance of the capacitive branch equals the reactance of the inductive branch, and the resistor is equal to approximately 1/4 of the parallel resistance of the circuit. In the event of replacement of the capacitors or resistor, the new part should exactly duplicate the original to maintain proper balance of the circuit.

Another version of this same trap consists of a center tapped coil with a single capacitor across it. The operation of the circuit is the same as that of circuit (F).

The adjustment of the traps in the video IF circuit is very critical. Misaligned traps may result

in poor picture reproduction, excessive interference in the picture, or loss of the sound signal. The most positive method of adjusting the traps is through the use of sweep alignment. By increasing the level of the sweep signal and the marker, a more positive indication can be obtained on the scope. An even greater degree of accuracy can be obtained by decreasing the sweep width in the generator so that only a narrow band is swept on either side of the trap "notch." This has the effect of increasing the width of the notch making possible a more critical adjustment.

As previously stated, most of the requirements of the video IF amplifier are design problems and are solved at the manufacturing level. The service technician, on the other hand, is very frequently called upon to align the TV receiver. This operation is probably the most exacting of all adjustments and the result may mean the difference between a good picture or an unacceptable one.

◆ ◆ Continued from page 15 ◆ ◆

vertically and horizontally. If it does not, check the wiring carefully for any errors that might have been made.

The design of the new horizontal transformer used in this conversion is such that a much higher degree of efficiency is obtained over that of the original unit. Even though greater power is required in the deflection yoke to sweep the larger tube, the current drain through the 6BG6G tube is less in the revised circuit than it was in the original circuit. In the original circuit the total current through the 6BG6G was 100 ma. In the revised circuit the current is only 87 ma. The total B plus current drain in the set fell from 250 ma to 225 ma. The added resistance in the focus coil circuit reduced the low B plus voltage approximately 5 volts. This reduction will not affect the operation of the receiver.

#### CABINET CHANGES

The first step in altering the cabinet to accommodate the new tube was the enlarging of the cutout in the subpanel. The four tube mounting brackets were removed and the subpanel was marked to indicate the points where the cutout was to be made. All dimensions for making this cutout are given in Figure 8. The four corners were cut diagonally to provide additional strength. Cutting the enlarged opening out to square corners may weaken the panel. The subpanel can be sawed very easily with a keyhole saw or hacksaw blade. The dimensions given should be followed very closely so that the mounting brackets can be positioned to hold the new tube. After making the cutout, four holes were drilled in the subpanel to secure the mounting brackets. The positioning of these brackets is not critical but it is suggested that they be mounted in approximately the same position as those in Figure 7, where two brackets are mounted at the bottom and one on each side near the top. This provides adequate support for the tube as well as a means of properly positioning it. These brackets were originally mounted with the ears pointing to-

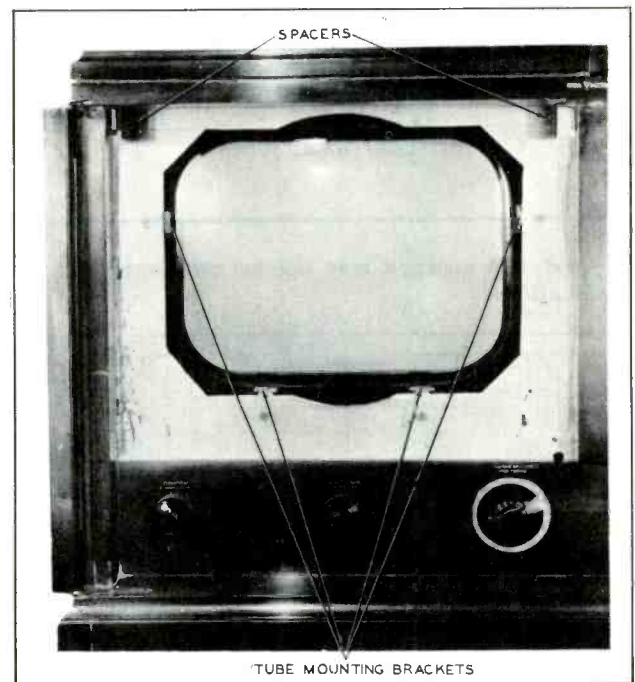


Figure 7. Sub-Panel Cutout and Tube Mounting Arrangement.

ward the front of the cabinet. The new mask, however, made it necessary to move the tube farther back in the cabinet which caused the edge of the tube to miss the brackets. The brackets were turned around with the ears facing to miss the back but even then it was found that the particular mask which was used forced the tube back to a point where the tube rested on the edge of the ears. To overcome this, longer bolts were used in the mounting brackets and spacers were placed between the mounting brackets and the subpanel. These spacers were made of small blocks of 1/4 inch plywood which moved the brackets back enough to support the tube. The position of the tube is dependent on the type of mask that





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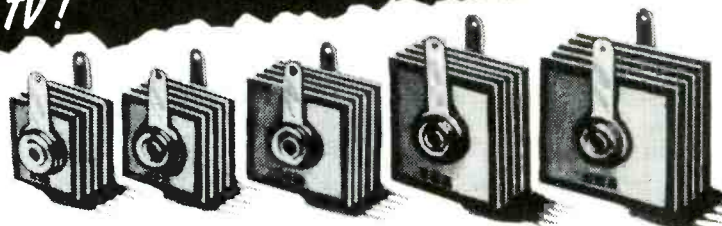
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8Y1	1/2" sq.	1/8"	130	380	20 MA*
16Y1	1/2" sq.	1/8"	260	760	20 MA*
8J1	1 1/4" sq.	3/8"	130	380	65 MA
5M4	1" sq.	1/4"	130	380	75 MA
5M1	1" sq.	7/8"	130	380	100 MA
5P1	1 1/8" sq.	7/8"	130	380	150 MA
6P2	1 1/8" sq.	1 1/8"	156	456	150 MA
5R1	1 1/2" x 1 1/4"	7/8"	130	380	200 MA
5Q1	1 1/2" sq.	1 1/8"	130	380	250 MA
6Q1	1 1/2" sq.	1 1/8"	156	456	250 MA
6Q2	1 1/2" sq.	1 3/8"	156	456	250 MA
6Q4 (+)	1 1/2" sq.	1 1/8"	130	380	300 MA
5QS1	1 1/2" x 2"	1 1/8"	130	380	350 MA
6QS2	1 1/2" x 2"	1 1/4"	156	456	350 MA
5S1	2" sq.	1 1/8"	130	380	500 MA
6S2	2" sq.	1 3/8"	156	456	500 MA

\* This rectifier is rated at 25 MA when used with a 47 ohm series resistor.  
(+) Stud mounted—overall: 2"

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is used, and spacers may not be necessary in some applications.

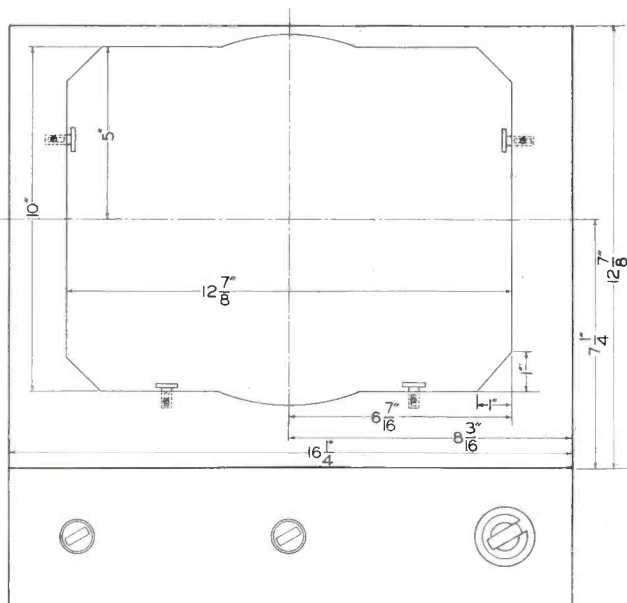


Figure 8. Dimensions of Sub-Panel Cutout.

The next step was that of making the cutout in the front panel. The dimensions of the new opening are given in Figure 9. The dotted line shown in this figure represents the decorative groove that is cut in the front panel. The top and bottom grooves may be used as guide lines while the sides should be cut 3/8

inch beyond the side grooves. This size opening is proportional to the face of the tube. Note that the corners have a 1/2 inch radius curve which gives a neater appearance than would be obtained if the corners were perfectly square. The edge of the cut-out should be sanded and stained. The rounded corners can be sanded by wrapping the sandpaper around a GT type vacuum tube.

The panel was then ready for the mounting of the mask. Figure 10 is a back view of the panel with the mask in place. In order to prevent the face of the plastic mask from being scratched, a piece of glass was placed in front of the mask. The use of this glass is optional. However, not only will it protect the mask, but it will also prevent dirt from falling between the mask and the panel. Since the glass has a much smoother surface than the mask, a better seal to the back of the front panel can be obtained. Three strips were then cut which had the same thickness as the combined thickness of the mask and the glass. These strips were glued to the back of the front panel to form a sort of frame for the mask. After the glue had dried, three more wider strips were mounted by screws so that the inside edge lapped over the mask, holding it in place, as shown in Figure 10. Extreme care must be taken that the screws are not too long so as to extend through the panel and come out the front which would obviously ruin the appearance of the front panel. They should be long enough, however, to extend just into the panel itself so that the support of the mask does not depend upon the glued strips alone.

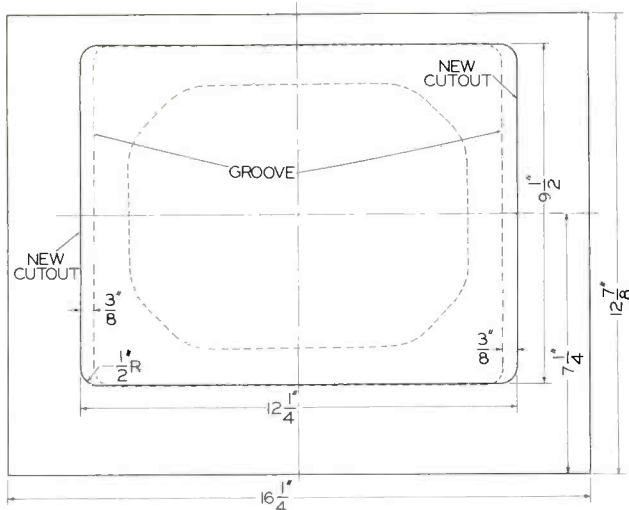


Figure 9. Dimensions of Front Panel Cutout.

With the mounting arrangement described above, the mask and glass can be very easily removed for cleaning by loosening the screws that hold the mounting strips, and sliding the mask and glass up out of the frame.

This completed the work on the front panel. It was then installed on the cabinet to determine what thickness spacers would be required to bring the front panel out flush with the radio panel. These spacers may be mounted as shown in Figure 7 or they may be slipped over the two screws that hold the front panel in position.

The chassis was then installed in the cabinet and the 14" tube was inserted from the front. The bolts which hold the chassis should not be tightened, as yet, to permit slight shifting of the chassis if required. The tube mounting brackets were then adjusted to properly position the tube and the front panel was installed. If the tube is too far forward, it is necessary to loosen the bolts holding the deflection yoke mounting hood, allowing it to be shifted back. This should allow the TV front panel to fit flush with the radio panel. If required, the complete chassis may be shifted a small amount to allow the tube to move back far enough into the cabinet. After the front panel is in position, the chassis bolts should be tightened and the deflection yoke mounting hood should be moved forward as far as possible. This is important, as failure to do so may result in the cutting off of the corners of the picture. When the tube is properly positioned, the tube should be clear forward against the mask, and the deflection yoke should be against the bulb of the tube. Check to see that the tube is not pressing against the high voltage compartment or any of the components at the front of the chassis.

The ion trap was then mounted on the tube and the high voltage and tube socket connections were made. The audio and AC plugs were inserted into the proper sockets in the radio chassis. The set was then turned on and the ion trap setting as well as the required deflection yoke and focus coil adjustments were made. It is suggested that the set be operated for a few hours before delivery is made to check for

any possible failure due to lead dress or faulty components. Check especially for any arcing or corona discharge in the high voltage compartment.

All of the wiring changes outlined in this article will also apply to the RCA Victor model 730TV2, which is an identical set except for the cabinet. The chassis incorporated in models 721TS and 721TCS are identical to the TV chassis of the above models except that an audio output is incorporated. Therefore the wiring changes required for conversion will also apply to these models. The cabinet changes outlined apply to the model 730TV1 only and cannot be used on any other model. The instructions for converting the chassis may serve as a guide, however, in making changes on other models.

#### ADDITIONAL RCA VICTOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION

The following list of RCA Victor TV receiver models have similar deflection circuits and can be converted by following a similar procedure to that outlined under "Wiring changes" in this article.

8T241	8TV323	9TC247	T121
8T243	9T240	9TC249	TA128
8T244	9TC240	9TW309	TA129
8TK29	9T246	9TW333	TC124
8TR29	9T256	T100	TC125
8TV321	9TC245	T120	TC127

No change should be required in the vertical deflection circuit of any of these models since all of them employ a type 6K6GT tube which ordinarily supplies enough power for vertical deflection.

If the horizontal circuit of any of these receivers is rewired as shown in the schematic of Figure 5, it should adequately sweep from 14" to 20" picture tubes. It should be kept in mind that the cabinet design of most of these receivers will not accommodate a larger tube. If the chassis is to be mounted in another cabinet, however, such a conversion can be made.

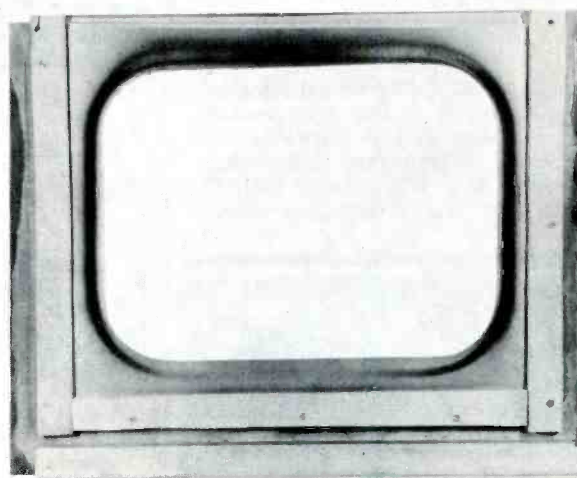
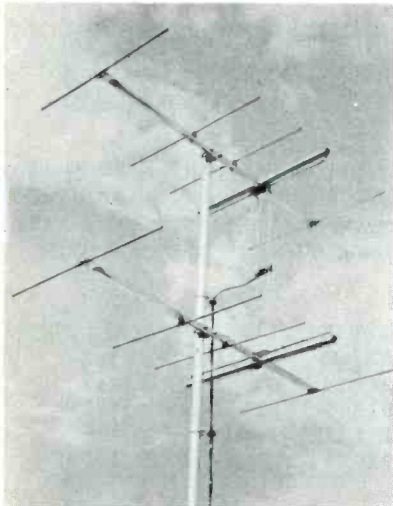


Figure 10. Rear View of Mask Assembly.



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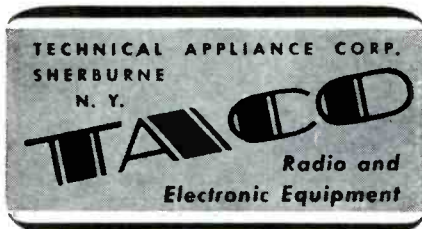


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Any methods or techniques that are offered here should be considered as suggestions rather than recommendations, since they may not necessarily be the easiest way to effect the conversion. However, our experiments on these models have enabled us to present data known to be effective.

## PARTS LIST

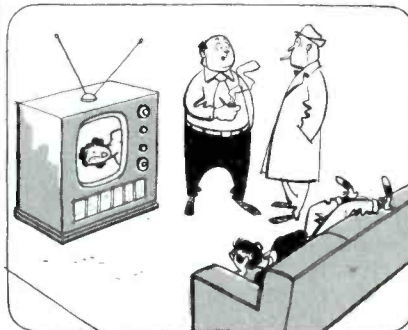
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 - Horiz. Output Trans.               | Merit HVO-6 or HVO-7                       |
| 1 - Width Coil                         | Merit MVC-1                                |
| 1 - Deflection Yoke                    | (Merit MO-70 or MD-70-F (Stancor DY-7      |
| 1 - Focus Coil                         | Merit MF-3*                                |
| 1 - 15KV or 20KV H.V. Filter Capacitor | (Aerovox HV20C (CRLTV2 - 502 (Erie 410-501 |
| 1 - 2200 Ohm, 1 Watt Resistor          | IRC BTA-2200                               |
| 1 - 39 Ohm, 1 Watt Resistor            | IRC BW-1-39                                |
| 1 - 6BL7GT Tube                        | Sylvania Type 6BL7GT                       |
| 1 - Single Magnet Ion Trap             |  |
| 1 - Mask for 14" Rect. Tube            |  |

\* If this chassis is converted to employ a short-neck type picture tube, a thin focus coil unit such as the Merit type MF-2 should be employed.

\* \* \*

TELEVISION: As a solution to appearance problem of indoor TV antennas, Volk-M-Rick Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is offering a flower pot with built-in antenna. (Tide)

\* \* \*



"I had it custom built so my teenage son won't have to sit up to watch TV."

## PICTURE TUBE REPLACEMENT DATA

The picture tube replacement chart on the facing page lists the standard replacement type tube which can be used to replace practically all type picture tubes that have been used in television receivers. In some cases it will be found that the original type tube is no longer in production and cannot be obtained. The type tube which is available and will make an effective replacement can be determined from the replacement chart.

Particular attention should be paid to all notes following a replacement listing. Each note indicates a variation of the replacement tube from the original and it should be determined if this variation would prevent the use of the replacement in each particular application. This is especially true on those replacement listings which are followed by Note 5. In these cases the replacement tube is slightly larger than the original and measurements should be made to determine whether the cabinet and mounting structure will accommodate the larger unit.

The presence of Notes 1 and 6 indicates that a different style ion trap magnet is required on the replacement tube than was used on the original unit while Note 3 indicates that no ion trap magnet is required on the replacement tube.

Where Note 2 follows a replacement listing care must be taken after the new tube is installed to see that the outer coating of the tube is grounded. Since the original tube did not have a coating there is a possibility that the manufacturer did not provide a grounding clip. If such is the case a grounding clip should be added to prevent arc-over from the coating to ground. Note 4 indicates that the high voltage connector must be changed and Note 7 indicates that a high voltage capacitor must be added at the tube end of the high voltage filter resistor. This is required because the replacement tube listed does not have an outside coating to perform the required filtering.

Where no listings are given in the replacement columns, no substitution of tube types should be made.

# PICTURE TUBE REPLACEMENT DATA

ORIGINAL TUBE	SYLVANIA Replacement	THOMAS Replacement	ORIGINAL TUBE	SYLVANIA Replacement	THOMAS Replacement
7JP4	7JP4		16HP4,A	16JP4,A	16DP4A Note 6
8BP4	8BP4		16JP4,A	16JP4A	16JP4A
10BP4,A	10BP4,A	10BP4A	16KP4,A	16KP4	16KP4
10CP4	10FP4 Notes 4,5	10BP4A Notes 1,5	16LP4,A	16LP4A	16CP4A Note 6
10DP4			16MP4,A	16JP4,A	16DP4A Note 6
10EP4	10BP4,A Notes 2,4	10BP4A Notes 2,4	16QP4	16KP4 Notes 2,6	16KP4 Notes 2,6
10FP4,A	10FP4A	10BP4A Note 1	16RP4	16RP4	16KP4
10HP4	10HP4		16SP4,A	16WP4A	16DP4A Notes 5,6
10MP4,A	10MP4		16TP4	16TP4	16KP4 Note 5
12AP4			16UP4	16KP4 Note 2	16KP4 Note 2
12CP4			16VP4	16JP4,A Notes 1,2,5	16DP4A Notes 2,5
12JP4	12KP4 Notes 2,3,4	12LP4A Notes 2,4,5,6	16WP4,A	16WP4A Note 2	16DP4A Notes 2,5,6
12KP4,A	12KP4A	12LP4A Notes 5,6	16XP4	16KP4 Notes 2,6	16KP4 Notes 2,6
12LP4,A	12LP4A	12LP4A Note 6	16YP4	16JP4,A Notes 1,5	16DP4A Note 5
12QP4,A	12LP4,A Notes 1,2,4,5	12LP4A Notes 2,4,5	16ZP4	16ZP4	16CP4A Note 6
12RP4	12LP4,A Notes 1,2,4,5	12LP4A Notes 2,4,5			
12TP4	12LP4,A Note 2	12LP4A Note 2,6	17AP4	17BP4A Note 5	17BP4 Note 5
12UP4,A,B	Glass Equivalent 12LP4,A Notes 2,4	Glass Equivalent 12LP4A Notes 2,4,6	17BP4,A,B	17BP4A Note 2	17BP4
12VP4,A	12VP4A		17CP4	Glass Equivalent 17BP4A Notes 2,4	Glass Equivalent 17BP4 Notes 2,4
12WP4			17FP4	17FP4	
14BP4	14BP4	14CP4 Note 6	19AP4,A,B,C,D	19AP4A,B,C,D	Glass Equivalent 19BP4A Notes 2,4
14CP4	14CP4	14CP4	19BP4,A		19BP4A
14DP4	14CP4 Notes 2,6	14CP4 Notes 2,6	19DP4,A		19BP4A Note 6
14EP4	14CP4 Note 5	14CP4 Note 5	19EP4		19BP4A Notes 2,6
14GP4	14GP4		19FP4		19BP4A Notes 2,5
15AP4	16LP4,A Notes 1, 2,4,5	16DP4A Notes 2,4,5,6	19GP4		
15CP4	16LP4,A Notes 2,5	16DP4A Notes 2,5,6	19JP4		
15DP4	16LP4,A Notes 1,2,4,5	16DP4A Notes 2,4,5	20BP4		
16AP4,A,B	16AP4A	Glass Equivalent 16CP4A Notes 2,4,6	20CP4,A	20CP4,A	20CP4
16CP4,A	16LP4,A Notes 2,5	16CP4A Notes 2,6	20DP4,A	20DP4,A	
16DP4,A	16JP4,A Note 2	16DP4 Notes 2,6	20FP4		
16EP4,A,B	Glass Equivalent 16JP4,A Notes 2,4,5	Glass Equivalent 16DP4A Notes 2,4,5,6	20GP4	20GP4	
16FP4	16JP4,A Notes 1,2,4,5	16DP4A Notes 2,4,5,6			
16GP4,A,B,C	16GP4,B	Glass Equivalent 16DP4A Notes 2,4,5,6			

## NOTES:

1. Use double magnet ion trap.
2. Outer coating must be grounded.
3. Ion trap not used.
4. High voltage connector must be changed.
5. Space per mitting.
6. Use single magnet ion trap.



TABLE I

RATED IMPEDANCE IN PLATE CIRCUIT FOR VARIOUS RECTIFIER TUBES

TYPE	BASE	PLATE PINS	RATED IMPEDANCE
5AX4	5T	4 and 6	50
5AZ4	5T	4 and 6	50
5U4G	5T	4 and 6	170
5V4G	5L	4 and 6	100
5W4GT	5T	4 and 6	50
5Y3GT	5T	4 and 6	50
5Y4G	5Q	3 and 5	50
5Z3	4C	2 and 3	170
5Z4GT	5L	4 and 6	50
6AX5GT	6S	3 and 5	50
6X4	5BS	1 and 6	150
6X5GT	6S	3 and 5	150
7Y4	5AB	3 and 6	150
7Z4	5AB	3 and 6	75

3. The current drain to be required.

4. The heating time of the rectifier tube compared to the rest of the equipment.

These problems will now be considered one at a time.

Filament Requirements -

It is important to compare the ratings of the proposed substitute tube to learn whether the present filament winding on the transformer will handle the additional current if any is required. If it is desired to substitute a cathode type six volt heater tube for a 5 volt one, it is necessary to determine whether the six volt heater winding will handle the added drain and also whether the present six volt winding is tied to ground or chassis at any point. If it is, then there might be a greater possibility of a

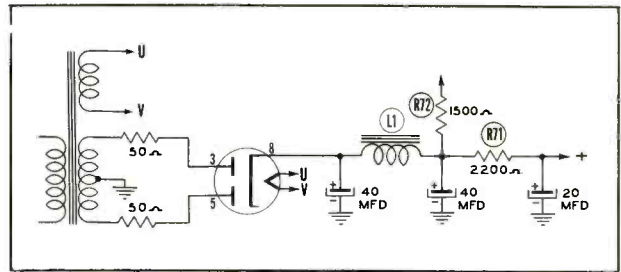


Figure 2

heater to cathode short developing than if the heater is floating. Table II indicates the filament requirements of several of the most commonly used rectifier tubes.

Voltage Drop in the Tube -

The voltage drop in the tube is a function of the spacing between the plate and cathode (or filament in directly heated tubes) and the current flowing. In a given circuit which requires a certain plate current drain, and a given power transformer, the relation between voltage drop and voltage applied to the filter is such that the total remains practically constant. Figure 3 illustrates this and "A" designates "tube drop" while "B" indicates that voltage available at the filter. The sum of "A" and "B" is constant for a given receiver application. Thus the greater the voltage drop ("A") in the tube, the lower the voltage across the filter ("B"). A comparison of these values in Table II for the original tube type and the proposed type will indicate whether this problem will be encountered if the substitution is made. If "B" is much higher than the rating of the filter capacitors, breakdowns might occur if that substitution were carried out.

Current Drain -

When a substitution is contemplated it is necessary to make certain that the proposed tube can supply the required current without being overloaded. Table II also gives a listing of current ratings for various types of rectifiers.

TABLE II

RECT. TUBE TYPE	FILAMENT VOLTAGE	FILAMENT CURRENT (AMPERES)	HEATING TIME	RATED PLATE CURRENT (MILLI-AMP.)	"A" TUBE DROP AT RATED PLATE CURRENT (VOLTS)	"B" *
5AZ4	5.0	2.0	FAST	125	60	Et-60
5U4G	5.0	3.0	FAST	225	58	Et-58
5V4G	5.0	2.0	SLOW	175	25	Et-25
5W4GT	5.0	2.0	FAST	110	50	Et-50
5Y3GT	5.0	2.0	FAST	125	60	Et-60
5Y4G	5.0	2.0	FAST	125	60	Et-60
5Z3	5.0	3.0	FAST	125	58	Et-58
5Z4GT	5.0	2.0	SLOW	125	20	Et-20
6X4	6.3	0.6	SLOW	70	22	Et-22
6X5GT	6.3	0.6	SLOW	70	22	Et-22
7Y4	6.3	0.5	SLOW	70	22	Et-22
7Z4	6.3	0.9	SLOW	100	40	Et-40
80	5.0	2.0	FAST	125	60	Et-60

\* Et indicates the voltage rating of one-half of the secondary (high voltage) winding. The expression Et-60, as used in the text, actually means the maximum DC voltage developed minus the 60 volt drop in the tube. Transformer regulation, input filter capacitance, etc., represent variables so that it is impossible to translate the transformer AC voltage rating into the developed DC voltage value without these variables being known.

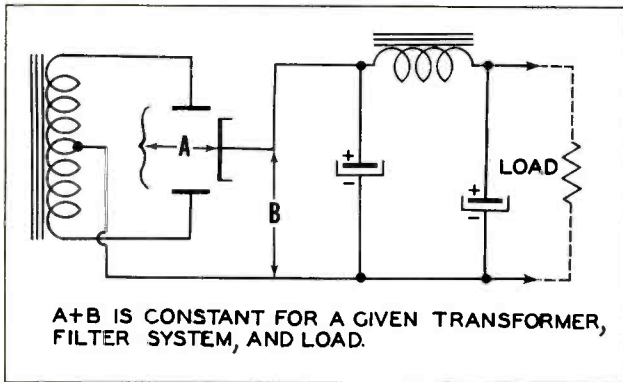


Figure 3

Heating Time -

The heating time of a directly heated tube is much less than that of an indirectly heated tube.

This means that voltage will be available at "B" in Figure 3 much sooner than with an indirectly heated tube. If the tubes constituting the load in the receiver are of the cathode or indirectly heated types then they will not require current for an appreciable time after there is voltage available at "B" if the rectifier tube is a fast heater. This would cause the voltage at "B" to increase considerably until the receiver began to draw current. This increase is due to the fact that with little or no current drain the voltage drop in the rectifier tube ("A") is very small. This may be further increased by the regulation of the power transformer. Thus if the substitution of a fast heating rectifier is contemplated, steps must be taken to prevent this voltage rise. Table II also includes a column indicating slow or fast heating time.

The substitution of rectifier tubes requires consideration of many factors. It is hoped that this article will help the reader to make intelligent substitutions so that receivers may be kept in operation.

♦ ♦ Continued from page 29 ♦ ♦

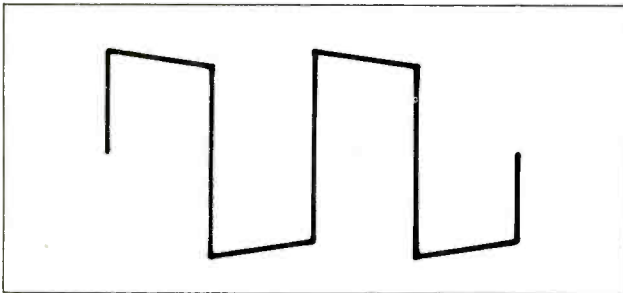


Fig. 9. Amplifier with Improvement in Low Frequency Response.

These waveforms were taken through amplifier stages employing RC (Resistance-Capacitance) coupling.

In general, a rounding off or dropping of the leading edge of the waveform points toward deficiencies in high-frequency characteristics, while similar characteristics in the trailing edge can be interpreted as deficiencies in the amplifier's low-frequency response.

At the time of writing, we have not completed our experiments in either the RC field, or more particularly, the inductively coupled systems. In terms of either accentuation or attenuation of bands of frequencies, inductively coupled systems are far more likely to have such characteristics.

Additionally, since inductively coupled systems have sharper resonance properties, we can expect to find greater tendencies toward oscillation in the waveform.

We intend to continue presenting the results of our experiments in this and allied fields as they are available. Again, we make no attempt to formulate conclusions from this material; rather, we are interested in providing a basis for study and experimentation on behalf of those interested in this activity.

PARTS LIST

Item	Description	
V1	Type 6SN7GT Tube	Sylvania or equivalent
V2	Type 6AL5 Tube	Sylvania or equivalent
V3	Type 6SJ7 Tube	Sylvania or equivalent
R1	500K Ohm Input Control	(IRC Q13-133 Clarostat AG0 60-Z, FS-3 Centralab B-60
R2	100K Ohm Output Control	(IRC Q13-128 Clarostat AG-51-Z, FS-3 Centralab B-41
R3	4700 Ohm 1/2 Watt	IRC BTS - 4700
R4	220K Ohm 1/2 Watt	IRC BTS - 220K
R5	470K Ohm 1/2 Watt	IRC BTS - 470K
R6	27K Ohm 1/2 Watt	IRC BTS - 27K
R7	47K Ohm 1/2 Watt	IRC BTS - 47K
R8	1.5 Megohm 1/2 Watt	IRC BTS - 1.5 Meg.
R9	47K Ohm 1/2 Watt	IRC BTS - 47K
R10	4700 Ohm 1/2 Watt	IRC BTS - 4700
C1	10 Mfd. @ 25 Volts	(Aerovox PRS 25/10 Cornell-Dubilier BR102A Sprague TVA-1204
C2,C3	16 Mfd. @ 450 Volts	(Aerovox PRS 450/16 Cornell-Dubilier BR1645A Sprague TVA-1707
C4	.05 Mfd. @ 600 Volts	(Aerovox P688-05 Cornell-Dubilier PTE 6S5 Sprague 6TM-S5
T1	Interstage Transformer 1 to 3 pri. to sec. ratio	(Stanco A-4155* Merit A-2912* Chicago IN-15*

\* Additional cathode resistance may be necessary if DC resistance of primary winding is less than 1100 ohms. If resistance must be added, connect between low side of primary winding and ground, and bypass the resistor with 10 Mfd. @ 25 volt electrolytic capacitor.



# Famous for Firsts

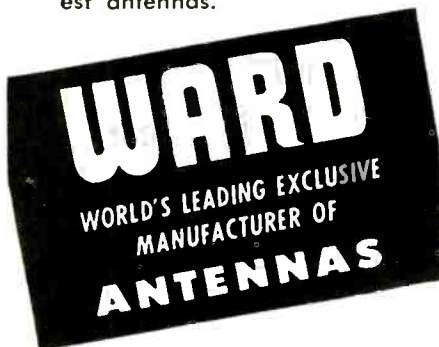


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## + More or Less -

On behalf of our entire organization, we would like to extend sincere thanks to all those who filled out and returned questionnaires enclosed with the first issue of PHOTOFAC INDEX and TECHNICAL DIGEST.

We appreciate how difficult it is to find time in a busy day, or in the rarely uninterrupted evenings, to give the amount of consideration to this matter, which is evident in the extent of the replies and in the detail of their contents.

You know a lot of firms in all sorts of endeavors use the questionnaire approach as a means of obtaining statistics. Immediately upon their return, someone is assigned to assemble an impressive stack, a posed photograph produced, and suitable figures turned over to the Sales and Advertising Departments for blow-up or dissemination.

If that were our objective in sending out the questionnaire, then we in no way would be worthy of the generous response which we have received from you.

We simply would like to go on record that we had a genuine interest in finding out what the service field needed in terms of technical help and general information . . . and it is gratifying to us to find the same genuineness in your expressions.

We can tell you quite frankly that it was our original intention (and will continue to be) to fashion PF INDEX and TECHNICAL DIGEST to the interests and desires of the service technician. The start you have given us should guarantee the success of this policy.

Just in case you're curious about how your preferences compare with nationwide averages of questionnaires analyzed to date, here is the ranking of the first ten subject treatments most requested. Also listed are their percentages of total requests.

Subject	% of Total
1. Test Instrument Applications	10.7
2. TV Receiver Difficulties and General Trouble Shooting	9.7
3. General Circuit Analysis	8.3
4. Short Cuts in Servicing	6.0
5. Fringe Area Information (Antennas, Boosters, Installations, Alignment)	6.0
6. Waveform Analysis (What we see, not what we should see)	4.86
7. TV Receiver Conversions	4.3
8. Latest Circuit Designs	4.3
9. TV Tuner Data (more)	4.0
10. Color Television	4.0

To all those who included some form of inquiry in the returned questionnaires, may I say that we are handling them just as fast as possible. If you have not already received a reply, you will in the near future. While we are attempting to make individual analyses of each questionnaire returned, and to forward individual replies, I believe you can realize the size of this undertaking and the consequent length of time that may be required to complete the job.

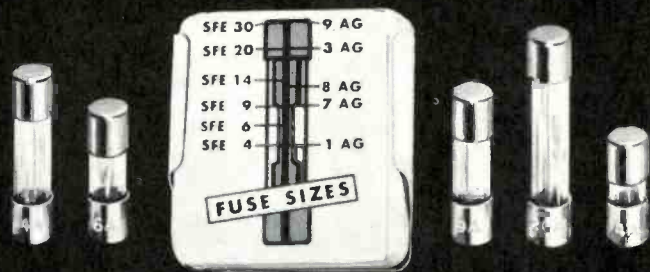
Please, then, let this column express an overall "Thank you" until individual correspondence can catch up.

- J.R.



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