

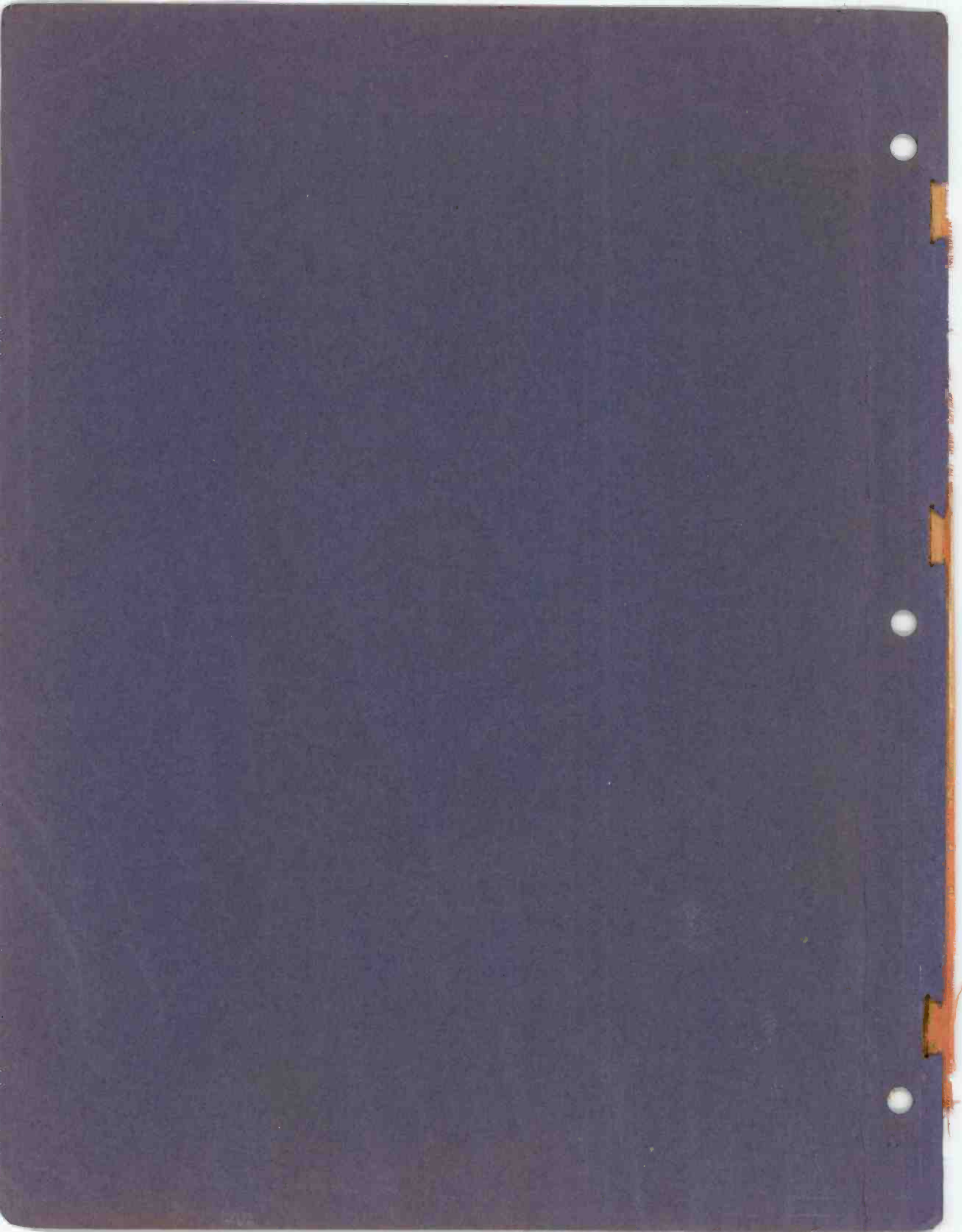
A. Cocks

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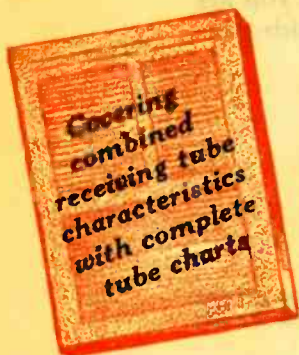
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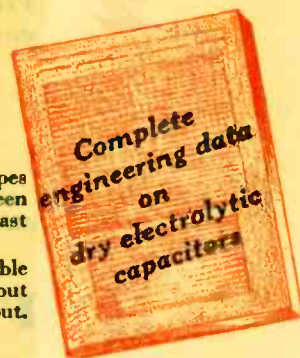


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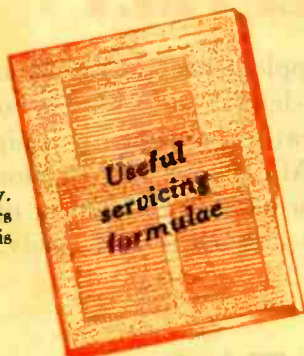
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**RADIO SERVICE
ENCYCLOPEDIA**

3RD
EDITION

LIST PRICE
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Compiled and Published by
P. R. MALLORY & CO., INC.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

THIRD EDITION—SEPTEMBER, 1939

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FACTS

FOR YOU . . . THE RADIO SERVICE ENGINEER



AWAY BACK IN 1934, almost six years ago, Mallory alone realized the meagerness of correct service data. Several manufacturers sincerely were attempting to provide charts and guides for recommending their single product for various radio receiver replacements. But you (the radio service engineers) were dissatisfied because most of this material gave only one point of view—one opinion and only one answer—the answer all too often an incorrect guess. All that was available was a point of view, an opinion, not based on your actual experience, but on the beliefs of the manufacturer or publisher who had something to sell.

You told us you were sick and tired of hunting, of fruitless searching for information—weary of looking through dozens of books to get the “dope” you needed. You told us your problems. You said there seemed to be no solution. “There were too many sets—out of date—obsolete—too many new sets—to ever catch up with.” Apparently it was hopeless. “Too many changes in production to watch for.” In short, it looked like an impossible task to bring all needed information into handy reference form.

But we had a hunch. We thought, “There is only one way to do it. That way is to get you, the men who actually

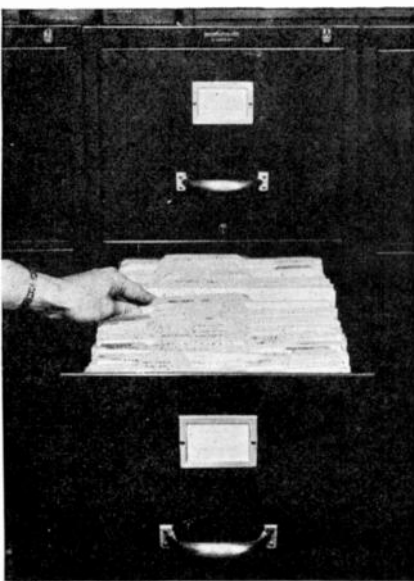
service the sets, to tell us how you do it, why you do it, and what you use.”

So we undertook the job. Clearing houses were established in more than a score of cities, where actual field-tested data was collected. After an exhaustive, careful search for the right talent, a group of twelve radio service men, with experience and businesses of their own, were employed full time to produce the work—and the “impossible” was on its way to a permanently helpful solution. In May, 1936, after almost three years’ research, the work was completed—ready for assembling into the First Edition of the MALLORY-YAXLEY RADIO SERVICE ENCYCLOPEDIA. (You nicknamed it the “MYE.”)

The Second Edition “MYE” followed the first—fifteen months later. And now (September, 1939), true to the responsibility we accepted almost six years ago, do we present the Third Edition.

Clearing houses established for the collection of field-tested data, located in every section of the United States and Canada, now number forty-seven.

The original group of twelve who compiled the First MYE has grown to over a score of people (still managed and directed by radio service engineers), who day-in and



Mallory files contain the most complete and authoritative recommendations on receivers and specific servicing data in the world.



The Mallory Compilation Department, a permanent full-time organization directed by radio service engineers, works for you day in and day out, obtaining data for the MYE, trying, proving, and compiling it in the most usable form.

day-out work constantly, trying, testing, proving, obtaining facts for the MYE—for you.

Used daily by tens of thousands, the first two editions have prompted your world-wide testimony as to their indispensable value. Thousands of enthusiastic letters of recommendation not only bear witness to this fact, but have guided us in making important changes in this, the Third Edition; changes that obsolete the First and Second Editions.

We have been faced with two important problems: first, keeping you currently supplied with replacement information when you want it and need it, and not a year after you need it; second, the problem of providing this information at the lowest possible cost. This, the Third Edition MYE and the Supplemental MYE Technical Service, answers both problems for you.

More new models of radio receivers were announced and sold during the period from March 31, 1938, to date, than in any other comparable period. The trend in the industry is to continue to produce more new models as time goes on.

In the First Edition, 99 pages were devoted to listings. In the Second Edition, 145 pages, and in this, the Third Edition, replacement information requires 195 pages. Obviously, the constantly increasing cost, not only of maintaining a huge staff, compiling, testing and proving the information, but of printing it, necessitated a drastic change to keep information current and within your reach.

To accomplish this, two economies have been effected. First, the hard-bound stiff cover has been eliminated. The new cover will protect the contents of the book, and still permit placing it in your pocket, carrying it with ease, not awkwardness. If you want it in your library, it is punched to fit a standard three-ring binder and to accommodate issues of the Mallory Supplemental MYE Monthly Technical Service to be described later.

Second, the technical, theoretical articles, like those in the First and Second Editions, have been eliminated. To retain them, as in the first two editions, would mean a book of 450 to 500 pages in size, extremely costly to print, and difficult to use.

So, with this, the Third Edition, the MYE takes on a new and even more serviceable attire. You will find new features that will save you time—features you urged us to include to make your work easier. In the tube section of the listings, you will note that not only are correct tube complements shown for every receiver listed, but the total number of tubes is listed, making instantaneous identification of the receiver possible. As an added convenience, for those of you who want to know more about the circuit of a receiver, and particularly where the circuit may have been changed during a previous service repair, there is the correct Rider's Manual Reference, showing Volume and Page number—a lightning fast index, affording time-saving aid.

All other tried, tested and proven worthy features remain, brought up to date—current in every respect. The Third Edition of the MYE, is published wholly for you, the Radio Service Engineer. Its contents are valuable to you alone. It is not intended to be, nor is it, a general radio reference work. Its information specifically applies to your replacement problems, for after all, that is the business in which you are engaged. Again, it is important to remind

you that reliable factual replacement information requires an experienced field organization, a continuous efficient follow-up system, and even then, it is not ready or acceptable for the MYE until actual field tests have been made. Nothing is left to chance. The data must be checked and approved, or no recommendation is made.

You can't help but be interested in the elaborate filing system containing the most complete and authoritative recommendations on receivers and specific servicing data in the entire world. The illustration shows only a part of the files, but it is sufficient to indicate the fact that every single model of every receiver has its own file folder, containing every bit of available data and field experience on that particular model. Facts guide us, not guess work.

You will want these facts just as soon as it is humanly possible to place them in your hands, and to do exactly that, the Mallory Supplemental Monthly Technical Service has been made available to you. It is fully described in the Order Blank enclosed with this volume. It is the only means by which you can hope to keep abreast of the times and be supplied with information at a cost that is ridiculously low when compared with its net worth to you. To provide this service to you requires not only a sizeable investment, but more important, a sincerity of purpose that is unmatched, we believe, by any other radio parts manufacturer. This sincerity of purpose is to help you in your daily work, to save you time, to give you quickly the correct answer to any radio servicing problem. In maintaining the organization that makes the MYE and the Supplemental MYE Technical Service possible, we have invested considerably over \$100,000. We will be content and happy in constantly rendering this service, so that your daily work may be more effective and more profitable.

You are always welcome at the Mallory Factory, where you may review and witness the continued research and development—an activity which warrants your 100% confidence.

AND NOW . . .

Thanks to all of you!

In dedicating the Third Edition of the MYE to the radio service fraternity, we are also dedicating it to those who have made it possible.

A particular debt of gratitude for constant, generous, spontaneous, willing help and permission to use other information, without which it would have been impossible to make this Third Edition of the MALLORY-YAXLEY RADIO SERVICE ENCYCLOPEDIA complete, is acknowledged to all in the industry. Particularly to John Rider do we acknowledge special help.

To boast of the possession and maintenance of the largest service "morgue" or service library in the world means little. It does mean much, however, to boast of the thousands of friends in the radio service fraternity, who, for over six years, have helped to cut and try, to reject, and finally accept, only those improvements which were proven helpful and valuable. Your devotion and loyalty to an ideal—your friendship and your help, has made the possession and constant maintenance of this service library possible. To you we are deeply grateful.

How to Use the Encyclopedia

Let's start to save your time by showing one case in which the Encyclopedia will help you repair a set. We will assume that many of the parts need replacing, so we'll begin in a methodical way to get the set satisfactorily repaired and back to the customer in an absolute minimum of time.

The set illustrated is the Grunow Chassis 12B, Model 1291, pictured from both top and bottom views exactly as you would see it if it were on your work bench. On this set we'll quickly replace all the defective component parts. On Page 79 you'll find the complete replacement information listed for the Grunow 12B:

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
GRUNOW—Continued 12B (1291), 12W (1297)	Vol.	18	TRP608....	6			36752.....	46	WE2050.....				12	6K7, 6A8, 6K7, 6C5, 6116, 6L6 or 6F6, 5Z3	465	7-34, 36 8-44, 46
							36720.....	46	WE3050.....							
							36721.....	46	RS215.....							
							33371.....	14	ST587.....							
							33169.....	15	TN111.....							
							36776.....	15	BB12.....							

CONTROLS

First of all we will replace the volume control, as it is found to be defective. Looking from below, we see the original control as pictured in Fig. 1 (indicated by arrow "A" on page 6), and also shown in the top view on page 7.

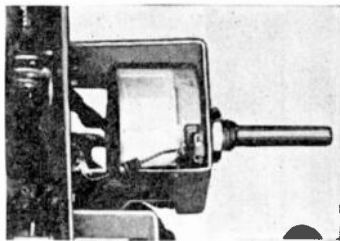
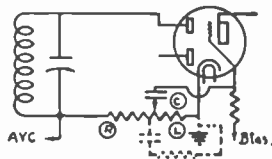


FIGURE I

We find that it is wired in the circuit like this (Circuit 18, page 222).



In some cases, the recommended circuit may differ slightly from the original in order that the circuits may be universally used. In this instance the diode is a separate tube, but as the circuit action and volume control replacement is unaffected, it is not necessary to show the modification.

The original control is found to have an overall resistance value of one megohm and a tap value of 200,000 ohms. Since it is used as an audio shunt control, the taper is necessarily left hand. In addition a single pole, single throw switch is attached to the rear cover of the control to turn the receiver on and off.

The above requirements are exactly met

by the Yaxley TRP608 control and the number 6 attachable switch, and you will find that these units have been specified under the subheadings "Correct Replacement," and "Switch" under the main heading "Controls."

For installation on the 12B it is only necessary to notch and break the universal shaft of the TRP608 control at the proper length and then assemble the number 6 switch to it. The ease with which the assembly is put into the receiver and the genuine simplicity of this replacement is readily apparent when you examine the illustration in Fig. II.

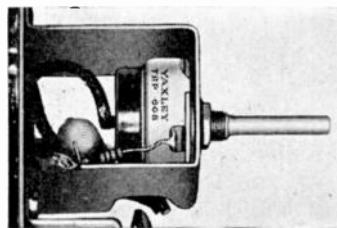


FIGURE II

CONDENSERS

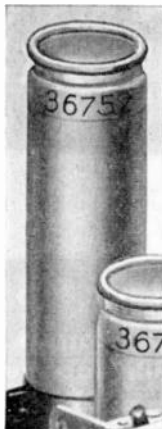


FIGURE III

There are several electrolytics in this receiver and we'll replace them all to be sure we don't leave any defective ones. The first condenser we find is one marked with part No. 36752. This condenser is a 20 mfd. wet electrolytic and appears on the chassis as shown in Fig. III (indicated by arrow "C" on the complete chassis view, page 7).

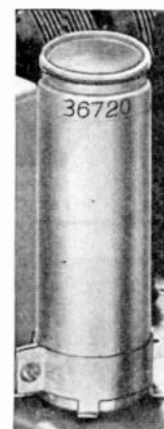


FIGURE V

The next condenser is the one marked with part No. 36720 pictured in Fig. V, and connected as the second condenser in circuit No. 46 above.

Loosen the ring clamp and unsolder one wire, and it is a simple matter to install the specified Mallory replacement type WE2050 as shown in Fig. IV.

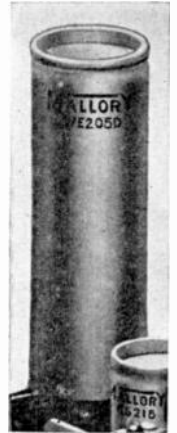
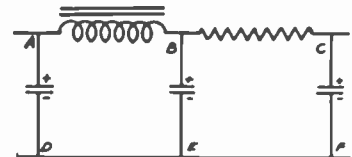


FIGURE IV

The filter circuit of this receiver corresponds to the Condenser Reference Circuit No. 46, on page 216, and illustrated here. The original part No. 36752 is used as the input condenser, or the one connected next to the rectifier tube.



CONTROLS

Use
Vol.

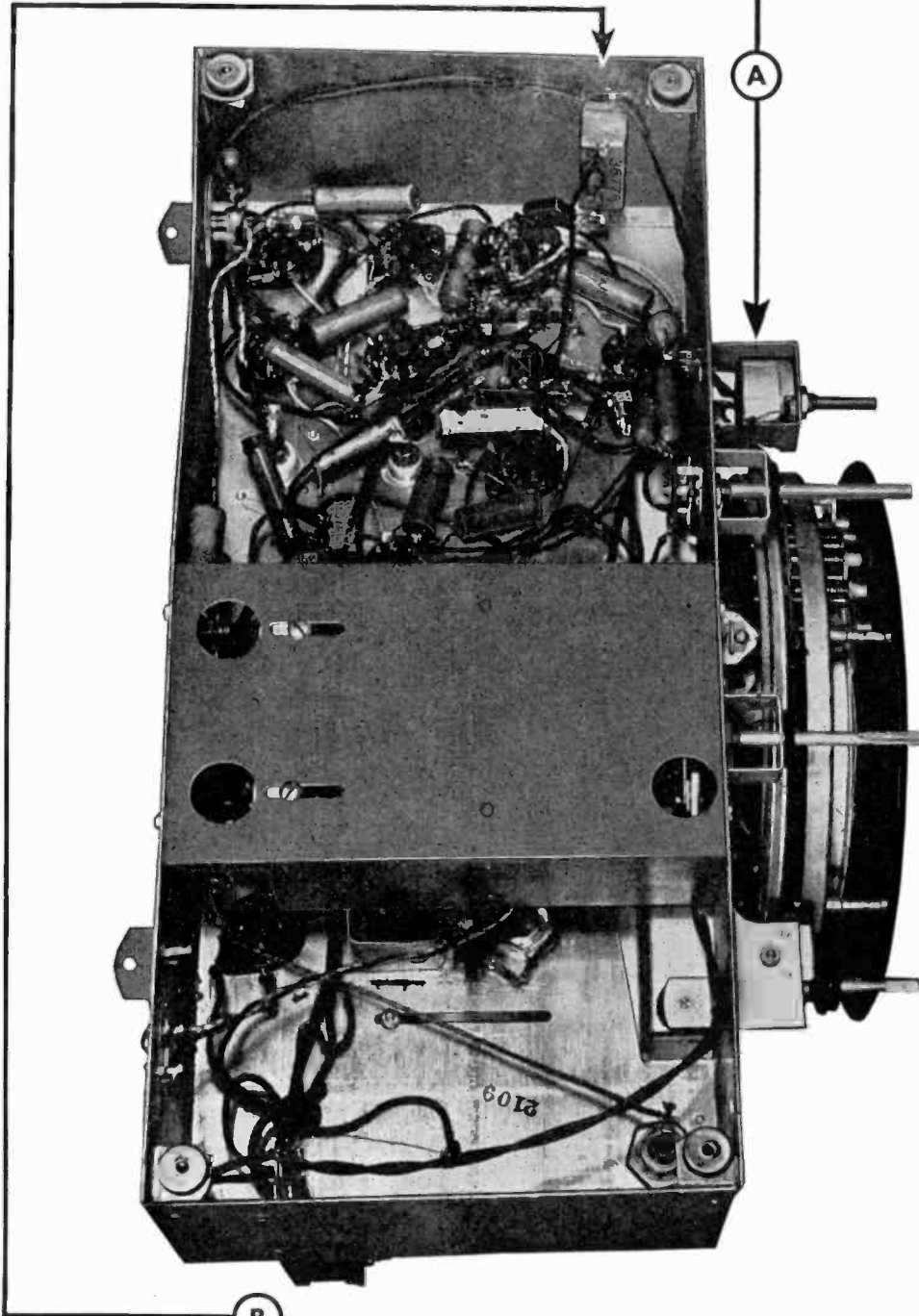
Circuit
18

Correct
Replacement
TRP608

SW
6

Bias

Note



CONDENSERS

Original
Part
36776

Circuit
15

Correct
Replacement
BB12

Note

CONDENSERS

Original Part
36752
36721

Circuit
46
46

Correct Replacement
WE2050
WE3050

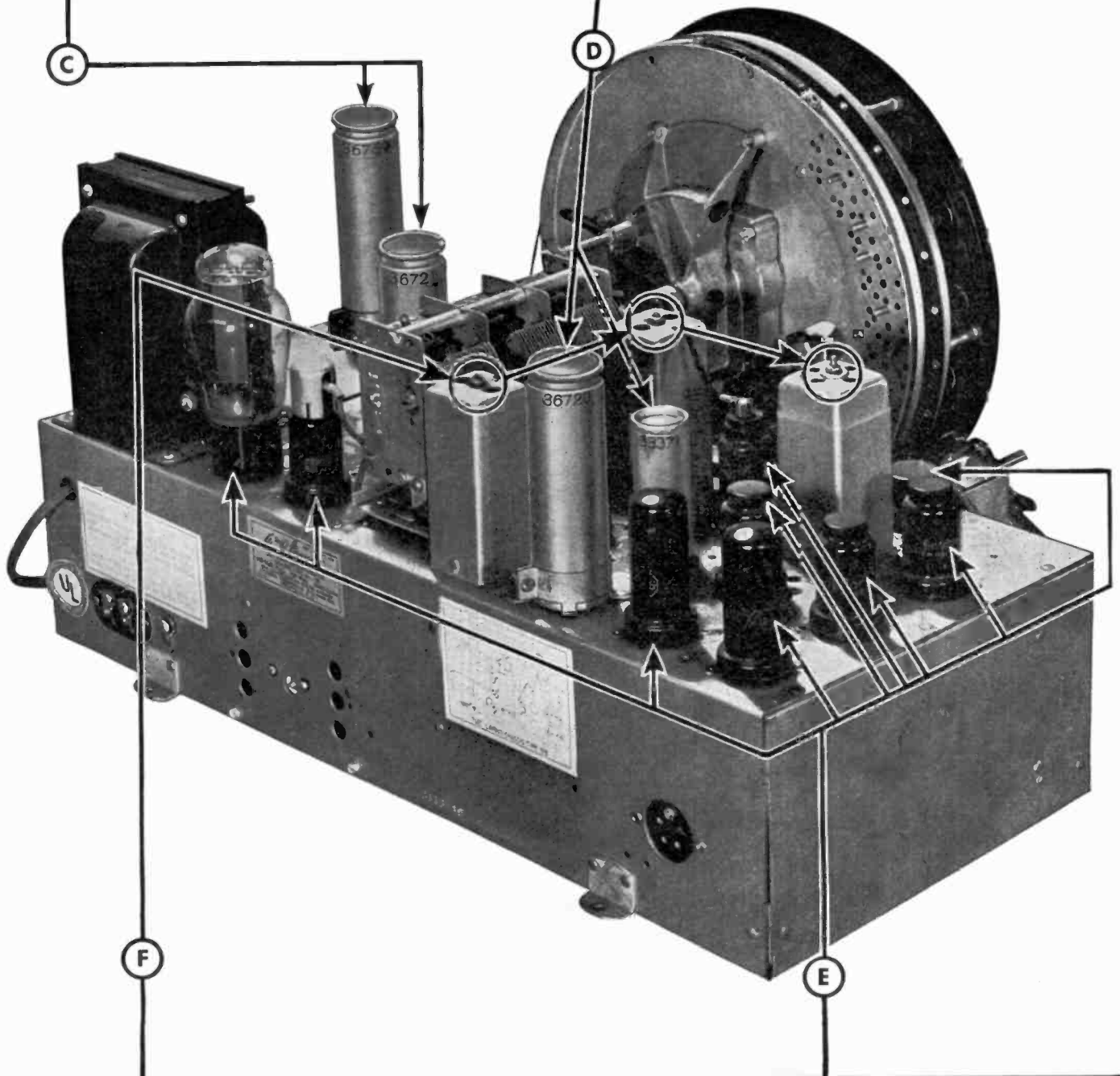
Note

Original Part
36720
33371

Circuit
46
14

Correct Replacement
RS215
ST587

Note



I. F. Peak
465

COMPLETE TUBE COMPLEMENT
12 ³6K7, 6A8, 6J7, ³6C5
6H6, ²6L6 or ²6F6, 5Z3

It is also a ring clamp mounted wet electrolytic and is found to be of 30 mfd. capacity. Again we use the same procedure and install the Mallory WE3050 as in Fig. VI. (See arrow "D" on page 7).



FIGURE VI

The next condenser, illustrated in Fig. VII (and indicated by arrow "C" on page 7), is the 12 mfd. dry electrolytic marked with part No. 36721. This unit is the third condenser in circuit No. 46.



FIGURE VII

Again it is only necessary to install the Mallory RS215 in the same clamp as the original. Here it is installed in Fig. VIII.

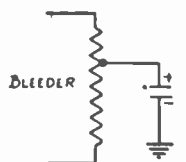


FIGURE VIII

Now we come to the small can (part No. 33371) pictured in Fig. IX and connected as in Condenser Reference Circuit No. 14, on page 244. This condenser is indicated by arrow "D" on the chassis view, page 7.



FIGURE IX



Note 70

tube exactly fitted this space and is more universally available, this recommendation was made. Installed, it is pictured in Fig. X.



FIGURE X

This is only one of the many places that the new universal line makes an ideal replacement, easily installed.

The next condenser listed is identified as part No. 33169, which was not used in the later productions of this chassis. The condenser part No. 36776 replaced this in later models and is shown pictured in Fig. XI.

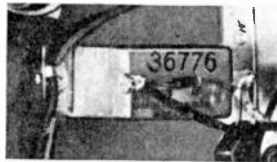


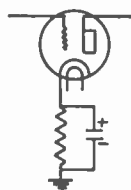
FIGURE XI

Replacements are listed for both part numbers so that regardless of chassis production type correct replacement information is available. However, since the particular chassis we are servicing employed the single section part No. 36776, we are illustrating the replacement for this part. (See arrow "B," page 6.)

This condenser is connected in the cathode circuit of the 6C5 first audio, wired as in Circuit No. 15, on page 244, and replaced with the Mallory BB12 (Fig. XII).



FIGURE XII



We now have all the condensers and controls replaced, which undoubtedly will take you less time than it took to read this, once you get the hang of using the Encyclopedia.

VIBRATORS

Since this particular receiver did not use a vibrator, none could be illustrated; however you'll find the same easy-to-use system as shown at right hand side for this replaceable part where applicable. In all replacements be sure to read the note, as it may be very important for accurate replacement.

VIBRATORS	
Replacement	*Note
W245A	C3
.....
W245A	C3
.....
850	C3
850	C3
.....
850	C3
.....
249	C3
.....
249	C3

TUBES

The tubes are listed next, both for the total number used in the receiver and the amount of each type. Here is a reprint as listed on page 79 for the model 12B which we just finished servicing. In the column, "Total Number of Tubes," the ballast tubes are not included, but are listed in the number of each type. The small superior figures indicate the number of each type used, and if no superior figure appears, it indicates that only one tube of that type is used.

No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement
12	6K7, 6A8, 6K7, 6C5,
.....	6H6, 6L6 or 6P6,
.....	5Z3
.....
.....

This column serves the two-fold purpose of identifying unmarked receivers and enabling you to carry a complete set of tubes before seeing the radio. If tube types have been changed during production, they will be indicated as 57-77, meaning some models use the 57 2.5-volt tube, and others the 77 6.3-volt equivalent. (Arrow "E" on page 7 shows the actual tubes in the receiver as listed in the accompanying example.)

I. F. PEAK

In the column headed I. F. Peak the Intermediate Frequency is listed for all superheterodyne receivers, making it unnecessary to search through numerous lists for the proper information. In some cases I. F. Peaks were changed during production to eliminate interference in certain localities, in which case both I. F. Peaks are listed. The intermediate frequency for the Grunow 12B is 465 kc. and arrow "F" on page 7 shows the points where the adjustments would be made.

I. F. Peak
264
264
264
472.5

RIDER'S REFERENCE

Occasionally, it may be necessary to have a complete circuit diagram of the receiver for certain complicated replacements or tracing of the wiring which may have been changed. The last column gives the volume and page number in Rider's Manuals on each of these receivers. As an illustration, the Grunow 12B is listed at the right.

Rider's Reference

7-31,36
8-44,46
.....

In this case, the schematic diagram will be found in Rider's Volume 7 on page 35 under General Household Utilities. The footnote at the bottom of page 77, explains that Rider references will be found under the actual name of the manufacturer, General Household Utilities, instead of the trade name of Grunow. Fig. XIII shows a reproduced reproduction of the actual Rider page,

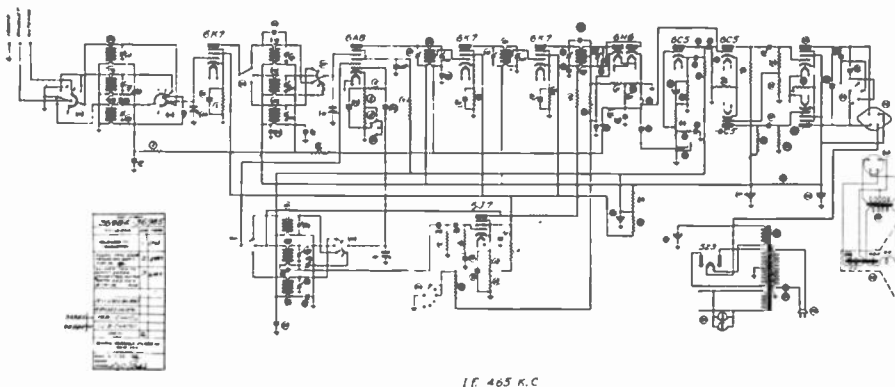


FIGURE XIII

SUMMARY

The set we have just serviced was assumed to be in the worst possible condition; however, by using this simple step-by-step system, we have it in good condition in less time than it would normally take to replace a bypass alone. By using the book and the

same system, you'll get the sets off your bench in record time.
In listing the Rider page numbers it should be noted that reference is usually made to the actual page carrying the schematic diagram. In cases where it was advisable to list a series of pages we have indicated them by

listing the first and last page of the series. As an illustration a reference is made under a certain manufacturer as 7-91,96. This means that data covering the receiver will be found on pages 91 through 96 inclusive of the particular manufacturer's section in Volume 7.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Now just a short review to make sure that the listing arrangement is absolutely clear. The Encyclopedia is divided into three major sections:

- Section A . . . Controls
- Section B . . . Condensers
- Section C . . . Vibrators

There are approximately 22,000 different models of radio receivers listed, and still there are some on which no records are available. Whether given in the listing section or not, information contained in the book will enable you to effect a quick and highly satisfactory repair.

ENCYCLOPEDIA—LISTINGS

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL

COLIN B. KENNEDY CORP.
5T AC-DC.....
Royal.....
10.....
20.....
22.....
26.....
30, 32.....
34.....
36, 38, 40.....
42 "Coronet".....
42B.....

Receivers are listed either by the manufacturer's name, or the trade-name, according to popular usage. A cross-index in the listings will help

you locate the receiver you are looking for. Model numbers precede chassis numbers, with few exceptions. In these cases, model numbers are in parentheses and follow chassis numbers.

CONTROLS

CONTROLS					
Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note

USE—Controls are listed with an abbreviation of their most common designation; i. e., "Vol." = volume control; "Supp." = Suppressor Control. A complete list of abbreviations is on page 206.

CONTROLS					
Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note

CIRCUIT—Numbers refer to "A" Control Circuits on pages 222 to 227. These schematic circuits enable you to check

the receiver on which you are working to make sure the circuit has not been changed during a previous repair or during that particular model's life in its period of manufacture. Often it is advisable to change a circuit to obtain better performance. Complete instructions are given in Section "A" Controls—pages 207 to 231.

CONTROLS					
Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note

M.
N.
SRP258 ..
G.
L.
UC508 ..
SRP154 ..
SRP154 ..
SRP154 ..
500M No. 1

[See Note A19]

CORRECT REPLACEMENT—Here are listed recommended correct replacements. By referring to page 188 an "M" is immediately translated to read "250,000 ohm carbon control with left-hand taper—universal shaft." Where a recommendation reads "500M-No. 1" or is not a definite recommendation, and is followed by a note in the Note Column, it means that the com-

plete or partial value of a control is known. The note referred to gives comprehensive, clear, concise instructions to make a quick satisfactory replacement.

CONTROLS					
Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note
			6		
			6		

SWITCH—The number of the replacement switch which must be used with the recommended control is listed in this column.

CONTROLS					
Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note
				EX350	
				EX350	
				EX350	

BIAS—This column tells you that the control is used in a cathode or "bias" circuit. The original control contained a fixed resistance which must be duplicated.

All carbon controls which may possibly be used in "bias" type circuits are provided with a separate adjustable resistor of 500 ohms total resistance. This may be adjusted to the value given in the "Bias" column. "EX350" means that the resistor is to be set at 350 ohms and wired between the right-hand terminal of the control and the cathode circuit. This is accurate and is not to be compared to the haphazard use of an arbitrary value of fixed resistance.

Wire-wound controls contain an adjustable section for this purpose. Where a wire-wound control is specified, the bias column will contain a numeral from 1 to 5 designating the correct setting for this adjustable section.

*NOTE—

See Note A7	See Note B1
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*IMPORTANT: Read Note in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

CONTROLS					
Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note
					See Note A19
					See Note A19
					See Note A5

On pages 220 and 221 there are one hundred "A" (control) Notes. These are valuable because they tell what to do and how to do it. They tell how to make a quick and easy replacement when information is impossible to obtain. They permit the selection of a proper control either at your distributors, or to tell him by mail the correct resistance and the right taper which, with a sketch of the shaft that you will make, will enable you to receive the right control without delay, loss of time, or customer dissatisfaction.

The "Note" sections ("A" Controls, "B" Condensers, "C" Vibrators) of the encyclo-

pedia are without doubt the finest and most helpful compilation ever printed.

We strongly advise, for your own benefit, that you read these "Note" sections. They will save you time and worry and will make money for you.

CONDENSERS

CONDENSERS			
Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note
8-8-8			ORIGINAL PART — Under the heading "Original Parts" is listed either the value of the original condensers or the part numbers originally used. Condensers are listed in the order of their importance. First, filter units, second, by-pass units. Filter units are in most instances listed in their respective order of installation, from the rectifier to the load. 8-8-8 means that there is one condenser with three 8 mfd. sections used in the circuit. 8, 8, 8 means that there are three 8 mfd. condensers used in the circuit.
8-8			
8-8			
8			
8-8			
8			
4-8			
4-2-4			

First, filter units, second, by-pass units. Filter units are in most instances listed in their respective order of installation, from the rectifier to the load.

8-8-8 means that there is one condenser with three 8 mfd. sections used in the circuit.

8, 8, 8 means that there are three 8 mfd. condensers used in the circuit.

CONDENSERS			
Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note
	1		
	1/13		
	15		
	1		
	13/15		
	13/15		
	1		
	13		
	15		
	1		
	1/14		
	1		

CIRCUIT—The use of each condenser section is not given because this is clearly shown in the schematics of condensers circuits. "B" (condenser) Circuits are shown on pages 241 to 247. A double number 1/13 means that sections of the condenser are used in two different circuits; i. e., Circuit No. 1 and Circuit No. 13, both shown on page 241.

CONDENSERS			
Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note
		SR625	
		RS213	
		3S579	
		Buffer	
		2N500	
		TN113	
		SR644	
		2S569	
		SR625	
		SR644	
		WE1830	
		RS216	
		RS213	
		3S579	
		Buffer	
		BB24	
		2N518	

CORRECT REPLACEMENT—Here are listed recommended correct replacements

by catalog number (3S579, etc.). The word "Buffer" refers to the secondary or buffer condenser which is connected across the secondary of the vibrator power transformer, the value being given in the "original part" column.

*NOTE—

*IMPORTANT: Read Note in Note Section if specified in Note Column.
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CONDENSERS			
Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note
			B3
			B66

On pages 237 to 243 there are over two hundred "B" (condenser) NOTES. These are valuable because they tell you what to do and how to do it. They tell how to make a quick and easy replacement when information is impossible to obtain. They permit the selection of the right condenser without referring to original color coding which may have been obliterated by age, by factory changes during production, or by a previous repair to the receiver. Quick, accurate and wonderfully easy condenser replacements will be effected by reading "B" (condenser) Notes.

VIBRATORS

VIBRATORS	
Replacement	*Note
286S	C3
G286S	C16
286S	C3
G286S	C16
271	C15

VIBR. CONN.—Vibrator connections are shown on page 262. They're easily understood for they show the appearance and the connections of all replacement units.

REPLACEMENT—Here the correct replacement is listed. No guess work for all have been field-tested just as has every other bit of information in the encyclopedia.

NOTE—Clear instructions for installation, or for the proper selection of a unit, are given in 24 concise notes on page 261.

Now that an explanation of the encyclopedia has been completed, it is only fair to say that every possible help and advice has been compiled "to help you." Make use of this help. Read, study, and consult the encyclopedia daily. You will be amply rewarded for the time so spent by the increased effectiveness of your service work.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	Use	CONTROLS					CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference		
		Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note						
A. C. DAYTON XL50, XL60, XL61. AC63. AC65. AC66. XL 70. "Navigator" Series.	Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol.	26 11 14 14 26 32	UC509 L. L. L. UC509 SRP274.											6 7 7 7 7 9	501A, 12A. 26, 27, 71A, 80. 26, 27, 10, 81. 21, 26, 27, 50, 81. 501A, 12A. 27, 245, 80.		1-2,4 1-5 1-5,6 1-7 1-3 1-8	
ACME ELEC. & MF AC7. SG88. AC98. "Moto-Midget".	G. CO. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol.	35 12 7 33 6	M. A5MP. UC500. N. K12.				2-3 8-8-8 8-8-8	1 3 3		See Note. MN275. MN275.	B1			7 8 8 5	26, 27, 71A, 80. 24, 227, 245, 80. 21, 227, 245, 80. 39, 36, 37, 41.		1-1 1-1 3-2 4-1	
ACRATEST PRODU 37. 38. 47. 108. 120. 126. 194. 196, 197. 198, 199. 200. 418. 728. 739. 770. 1416. 1800. 1820. 1850. 1900.	CTS Vol.	26 36 23 23 16 23 6 15 15 15 23 23 15 15 15 15 18 23	100M No. 1 100M No. 1 LL. 100M No. 1 M. 100M No. 1 H7. L. L. L. 100M No. 1 L. L. L. L. O. O. O. MM.				2-8-8 10. 2-8-8-8 8. 8, 8. 6, 6. 4-4. 8-8 10-10 2-8-8-8 2-8. 8-8 1-4. 8-8 8-8 6714. 8. 8-8 8. 8. 8-8 10. 16. 8. 10. 8, 8.	1 15 15 12 13 22 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 13 13 13 13 13 1 1 1 1 1		See Note. See Note. BB12. ST590. ST590. ST595. ST595. See Note. 2S567. TN111. See Note. See Note. 2S567. 2S567. BB31. ST595. CS130. WE851. 2S567. BB12. CS130. RS216. WE851. BB13. WE851.	B2 B6 B2 B6 B2 B2 B24 B2 B2 B2 B2 B4 B26 B26 B33 B40 B41 B4			7 8 4 5 5 5 5 8 8 1 8 3 8 5 5 15 6	23, 256, 246, 5Z3. 23, 250, 80, 83. 26A6, 26B5. 257, 2186, 83. 256, 245, 80. 257, 256, 250, 281. 278, 77, 80 or 26D6. 6C6, 76, 80. 257, 256, 250, 80, 83. 257, 256, 246, 280. 6A6, 241, 80. 257, 245, 218K18, RK19. 2186, 57, 80. 80. 236, 237, 22A3. 26C6, 276, 448. 6C6, 79, 242, 5Z3. 6C6, 79, 26B5, 5Z3. 6C6, 76, 25Z3. 6B5, 25Z3.		6-1 6-2 7-3 5-1 6-4 5-2 7-1 6-1 6-2 7-2 5-3 6-3 5-4 6-4 8-1 8-1 8-2 8-2 7-1	
ACRATONE—Also see L5. L6. L7. X6. Z4. Z5.	Federal Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol.	18 34 18 44 45 45 44 45 44	chaser and A N. L. N. L. SRP275. L. SRP275. L. SRP275. L. SRP275. L.				P474. P160. P304. P474. P160. P304. P391. P391. P391. P391. P391. P958. L.	32 32 15 32 32 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			285XS	C3	7 8 7 6 6	6L7, 6K7, 6C5, 6H6. 6F5, 6F6, 5Z4. 6L7, 6K7, 26Q7, 6C5, 26F6, 5Z4. 1C6, 19, 30, 34. 1C6, 19, 30, 32, 34. 1C6, 31, 30, 32, 19.	456	456	456	
ADDISON N655.	Vol. Tone	64 22	N. L.				8-4. .01-.01.	1		See Note. Buffer.	B3 B14		C3	6	1C6, 31, 30, 19		456	
ADMIRAL—See Cont inental.																		
ADVANCE ELECTRI "A" Auto. Falck "Super B". Falck "E". 77, 88, 89.	C. CO. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol.	33 7 22 7 22	N. G. M. UC509. M.				10. 6-6. 6-6. 6-6.	15 4 4 1		BB12. 2S567. 2S567. 2S567.	B33 B33 B26			5 7 4 6	436, 41. 251, 224, 27, 47, 80. 51, 24, 47, 80. 24, 27, 45, 80.		2-1 2-1 2-2	
AERO PRODUCTS— See Chas. H o o d win.																		
AETNA—Also see Wa 4T '36. 5T '36. B25-RS. 55RS. 57RS. 252. 255. 370. 630, 635, 652. 700.	lgreen Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol.	6 18 22 18 18 18 7 6 21 18 18 22 18 34	G12. N. I. MR48. MR48. MR48. Y. N. MR48. N. K12. MR48. MR33.	6 6 6 6 6			EX125. 16-12. 16-12. 317. 311. 314. 16-8-5-5. 2525. 311. 314. 8-8. 16, 16.	23 27 4 27 27 1/15 1 27 27 1		2P546. 2P546. RS213. ST589. ST587. UR189. RS208. ST589. ST587. 2S567. BB24.	B42 B55 B5 B5 B26		4 5 5 6 4 5 6 6 5	6D6, 6C6, 43, 25Z5. 6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5. 1C6, 1A4, 1B5, 30, 19 6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80. 6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5, 6F5. 6D6, 6C6, 25L6, 25Z5, 155CP. 6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5, 6F5. 26D6, 76, 75, 6B5, 80. 6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5.		465 456 456 456 456 456 456		
AIRCASCADE—Also see A31. BA41. L5. L6. L7. X6.	o Spiegel & Rad Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol. Vol.	18 18 18 34 18 44 45 45	N. N. N. L. N. L. SRP275. L. SRP275. L. SRP275. L.				8-4. 8-8. .01-.01. P474. P474. P160. P474. P474. P160. P160. P391. P391. P391. P391. P391.	23 1 1 32 32 15 32 32 15 15 1 1 1		2S567. 2N518. Buffer. WE450. 2S567. BB12. WE450. 2S567. BB12. BB12. 2N516. Buffer. 2N516. Buffer. Buffer.	B33 B14 B14 B81 B81 B81 B245C B14 B14 B14		245C C3 C3 C3	5 6 7 8 7 6	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80. 1C6, 31, 30, 32, 33. 6L7, 6K7, 6C5, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z4. 6L7, 6K7, 26Q7, 6C5, 26F6, 5Z4. 1C6, 19, 30, 34. 1C6, 19, 30, 32, 34.	456 456	456 456 456 456 456 456	

† Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference	
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note					
ALLIED RADIO CO A9733, A9734	RP.—Co Vol. Tone	45 ‡	2 Meg. No.1 Y1000MP			See Note A19	12-18 8 10 16-12	1 13 15 27	2S569 ST595 BR12 2P546	B26			15	*6K7, 6A8, *6H6, 6G5, *6C5, *6F6, 5Z3	465	8-4	
A9735	Vol.	18	N										6	6A7, 6D6, 75, 6G5, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-1	
A9740	Vol.	6	H12	6		EX250	3013	27	2P549				5	6D6, 6C6, 43, 25Z5, L55B		9-1	
1.974	Vol. Tone	18 22	N K12				3041	1	2N518				6	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80, 6G5		9-3	
A9752, *9753, A9754, A9755	Vol. Tone	18 44	UM154/SS16 K12				1476 1477 3167 3041	25 25 25 25/13	RS216 RS215 WE3050 2N518				8 11	6A7, 6K7, 75, 6C5, *6F6, 6G5, 80 *6K7, 6A8, 6J7, 6I16, *6C5, *6F6, 80	465	9-5 9-9-12	
A9757, A9758	Vol.	45	TM251/SS16	6			1693 1110	20 13	BB12 BB60								
A9760 A9761, A9762 A9768, A9769, A9770	Vol. Tone	45 22	Order from MR48 MR33	Mfr. M26			3060 1693 .01-.01	1 15	2N518 BB12 Buffer		245A	C3	4 7	1C6, 34, 1F6, 33, 5E1 6A7, *15, *76, 6G5, 19	465	9-15 9-7,8	
A9775	Vol.	18	N				8-4	1	2S567				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80	456	8-5	
A9776, A9777, A9778	Vol. Tone	45 44	N L	7			8-8 .01-.01	1	2N518 2S567		245C	C3	6	1C6, 34, *30, 32, 19	456	8-6	
A9782, A9783	Vol.	45	UM154			A96	8-6	23	2S567 Buffer	B14		C3	7	6D6, 6A7, 6K7, 6I16, 6C5, 6V6G, 84	175	8-7	
A9785, A9786	Vol. Tone Bass	15 22 21	MR44 MR53 MR39 MR48	M26			.0075 P1154 P1155 P1156 P950 P1043 P304	14 3 2/3 13 13 15	WE4050 ST596 WE3050 2N518 BB60 BB11			19	*6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6C5, 85, 6D6, 42, 45, *5W4, 80, 83	456	9-7		
A9788, A9789	Vol. Tone	15 44				See Note A19	P1154 P1155 P1156	14 1 1	WE4050 XT596 WE3050				11	*6K7, 6A7, 6I16, 6G5, *6C5, *6F6, 80	456	9-19	
A9825	Vol.	6	H12	6		EX250	3013	27	2P549				4	6D6, 6C6, 43, 25Z5, L55B	465	9-1 9-15	
A9826, A9828, A9830, A9831	Vol. Tone	45 22	Order from MR33	Mfr. M26		See Note A19	3167 1476 1110 3170 8876 3060	25 25 13 19 15 1	WE3050 RS216 BB60 BB13 BB12 2N518			C3	8	*15, 6A7, *76, 6G5, 19	465	9-23-28	
A9833 to A9838 incl.	Vol. Tone	45 44	MR33	M26		See Note A19	3159 8876 .01-.01	13 15	BB40 BB12 Buffer		245A	C3	8				
A9848, A9849 (Chassis 68)	Vol. Tone	45 22	MR48 MR48	M26			8826	1	2N518				6	6A7, 6K7, 6Q7, 6B5, 80, 6G5	465	9-29	
A9848, A9849 (Chassis 266)	Vol. Tone	45 22	N	6			24-266	1/19	3S579	B141			6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 6F5G, 42, 80	465	9-30,32	
A9848, A9849 (Chassis 268)	Vol. Tone	45 22	N	6			19-266	1/13	3S584	B79			7	6A7, 6K7, 76, 6F5G, 6B5, 80, 6G5	465	9-30,32	
A9852, A9854	Vol. Tone	15 44	MR39			See Note A19	P1154 P1155 P1156	14 1 1	WE4050 ST596 WE3050				11	*6K7, 6A7, 6I16, 6C5, *6C5, *6F6, 80	456	9-19,20	
A9855, A9856	Vol. Tone Bass	15 22 21	MR53 MR39 MR48	M26			P1154 P1155 P1156 P950 P1043 P304	14 3 2/3 13 13 15	WE4050 ST596 WE3050 2N518 BB60 BB11				19	*6K7, 6A8, 6I16, 6C5, 6C5, 85, 6D6, 42, 45, *5W4, 80, 83	456	9-7	
A9870 (Chassis Z3)	Vol. Tone	45 34	MR48	M26		See Note A3	8-4	1	2N518				6	6A8, 6K7, 6I16, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	456	8-9	
B6-30	Vol.	41	E12			See Note A1							6	*31, *32		3-3	
B10500	Vol.	18	MR48			See Note A3	1703	23	2S567				6	6A8, 6D6, 6Q7, 6G5, 41, 80	465		
B10501	Vol. Tone	18 34	MR48			See Note A3	1703	23	2S567				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	465		
B10502, B10503, B10504, B10505, B10506, B10507	Vol.	6	‡			See Note A3	16-12	4	2P546				4	6D6, 6C6, 25L6, 25Z5, L49C			
B10508	Vol.	18	MR48				16-12	4	2P546				6	6A7, 6D6, 6G5, 25L6, 25Z5, 75	465		
B10509	Vol.	6	‡			See Note A3	16-12	4	2P546				4	6D6, 6C6, 25L6, 25Z5, L49C			
B10510, B10511, B10512	Vol. Tone	45 22	MR48			See Note A3	16-12 10	27 15	2P546 BB12				7	6A8, 6D6, 76, 6K5, 25L6, 6G5, 25Z5			
B10514	Vol. Tone	18 34	MR48			See Note A3	1703	23	2S567	B33			6	6A8, 6D6, 6Q7, 6G5, 41, 80	465		
10515, B10516, B10517, B10518	Vol. Tone	17 34	TM231-SS1 L				12 18	1	ST596 ST597				9	*6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6G5, *6C5, *6F6, 5Y3	465		
B10520, B10521	Vol.	18	N	7			8-8	1	2N517		See Note C8		4	1C7, 1D5, 1H16, 1G5	456		
B10522	Vol.	18	MR48			A3	1703	23	2S567				4	6A8, 6D6, 6Q7, 6G5, 41, 80	465		
B10525, B10526	Vol. Tone Bass	34 15 14	‡ M N	‡ Mfr. Mfr.			P1993 P1994 P1992 P1997 P1561	30 30 30 13/14 4	WE3050 WE1250 WE3035 2N516 2P549				16	*6K7G, 6L7G, *6I16G, *6J5G, 6J7G, *6L6G, *5Z3	456		
B10530, B10531	Vol.	18	N	6									5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 25B6C, 25Z5	456		
B10533, B10534	Vol.	18	O	6			P1511	23	2S567				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	456		
B10535	Vol. Tone	80 80	500M No. 1 O	6		See Note A19	P1755 P304	23 19	2S563 BB12	B33			7	6A7, 6D6, 76, 75, 6U5, 42, 80	456		
B10536 B10537, B10538, B10539	Vol. Tone	18 140	N ‡ MR53	6		See Note A19	P1591 P1937 P1939	23 46 46	2S567 WE3050 2S567			B82	11	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	456		
B10540, B10541, B10542	Vol. Tone	140 140	‡ O	6		See Note A19	P1783 P1783	46 15	WE3050 BB12	B87			8	6A8, *6K7, *6J5, 6J7, *6F6, 5Z3	456		
B10543, B10544	Vol.	45	N	6			P1783	19	BB12				6	6A7, 6D6, *76, 75, *42, 80 1A6, *1A4, 30, 1G5G, 1B1	456		

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
ALLIED RADIO CO. G9517	RP.—Continued	Vol. 18	UM154		See Note A96		6-12-10	1	2S565, BB12	B26	292	C3	6	6A7, 6D6, 41, 75, 84	175	6-3
G9527	Vol. 18	N					.02-.02	15	Buffer	B14						
G9533	Vol. 18	N					8-4	23	2S567	B33			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80	456	7-1
G9545, G9547, G9549	Tone 22	G12					8-8	4	2S567	B33			6	6A7, 6D6, 42, 75, 80	465	6-4
G9551	Vol. 18	TRP606					3004	28	2N518				8	6A7, 42, 76, 78, 80, 85	465	6-5
G9553	Vol. 22	Y10MP					1948	28	ST595							
G9557	Vol. 15	N					4-4	4	2S567	B33			4	12, 77, 78, 80		6-6
G9561, G9563, G9565, G9567	Vol. 15	N					8-20-5	11	UR182	B17			5	6A7, 6D6, 25Z5, 43, 75	456	6-7
G9561, G9563, G9565, G-9567, (above No. 61700)	Vol. 22	L					5	15	BB12							
G9575 to G9605 Inc.	Vol. 15	No. 1 Taper			A5		5-20-8	11	UR182	B31			5	6A7, 6D6, 25Z5, 43, 75	456	6-6
G9599	Vol. 17	L					5	15	BB12							
G9611, G9613, G9615	Vol. 45	N					8-8	1	2N518				8	6D6, 6A7, 75, 76, 78, 80	456	7-2
G9617, 9619, 9623, 9625, 9627	Vol. 18	N					1258	1	RS213		F251	C3	6	1A6, 30, 32, 33, 34	465	6-10
G9629, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39	Vol. 22	N					1260	1	WE450				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 38, 84	465	7-3
G9643, G9645	Vol. 18	N					9328	15	TN111							
G9881	Vol. 18	K12					.01-.01	12	Buffer	B14			7	1C6, 34, 730, 32, 19	465	7-5
G9882	Vol. 18	K12						12	ST595				10	34, 1C6, 330	465	7-9
L5	Vol. 18	N					1477	1	RS215				7	6D6, 6A7, 75, 76, 41, 80	465	7-6
L6	Vol. 18	N					1476	1	RS216				7			
L7	Vol. 45	N					8876	15	BB11				8	5Z4, 6F5, 6F6, 6I16, 6K7, 6L7	456	
P (AC)	Vol. 22	N					6-12	15	2S565	B26	292	C3	5	6A7, 6B7, 6D6, 41, 81	456	6-2
P (Batt.)	Vol. 22	N					.02-.02	1	Buffer	B14			6	6A7, 6D6, 41, 75, 84	175	6-3
SG8	Vol. 6	Y10MP					10	19	BB12				3	32, 33, 34	175	4-1
SG9	Vol. 24	Y10MP					8	13	BB21	B3			5	47, 55, 57, 58, 80	175	4-1
SG10	Vol. 41	Y10MP					10	1	BB12				8	24, 27, 45, 80		3-4
T (Auto.)	Vol. 17	UM154			See Note A10		2-2.5-2.5	3	See Note	B1			10	24, 27, 45, 80		3-7
U	Vol. 7	UC510					6-10	1	2S565	B26	292	C3	6	6A7, 41, 75, 78, 84	175	
U6	Vol. 17	UC514					.05-.05	6	BB12	B14			4	25Z5, 43, 44, 77	456	
V	Vol. 22	MR39					4-20	15	2N507	B90			6	6D6, 6A7, 6K7, 75, 6F6, 84	175	8-10
W	Vol. 15	N					5, 5	15	BB12				5	25Z5, 43, 44, 77, 78		
Z4	Vol. 45	SRP275					8	26	ST595				8	37, 42, 78, 80, 85	456	
Z5	Vol. 45	SRP275					4	26	BB60	B26	245C	C3	6	1C6, 19, 330, 32, 34	456	
"Knight" 6280	Vol. 45	N					.01-.01	1	Buffer	B14			6	1C6, 19, 330, 32, 34	456	
AMERICAN BOSCH	See United American Bosch.															
AMERICAN FOUNDATION	FOR THE BLIND															
U	Vol. 6	SRP263					8-16	6	2N504	B90			5	6C6, 6D6, 43, 25Z5	175	7-1
X	Vol. 63	K12					2-4	15	TN111				5	6D6, 6C6, 42, 80		7-1
30	Vol. 63	SRP263					8-16	6	2N504	B90			5	6C6, 6D6, 43, 25Z5	175	7-1
AMERICAN TRAN. 25A (A Unit)	CORP. Vol. 35	N					2-4	15	TN111				3	26, 27		1-1
AMRAD AC5	Vol. 29	M					2-4	15	See Note	B4			7	27, 350, 381		1-2
AC6, DC6, DC6C	Vol. 14	M							MN272				7	216B, 12, 499		1-4
DC7, DC7C	Vol. 29	O							MN272				6	26, 27, 71		1-6
AC7, AC7C	Vol. 29	S											6	901A, 12A or 71A		1-6
70 (Concerto, Nocturn, Opera, Sonata)	Vol. 10	H12					8-8-8-8	1/14	MN277				8	901A, 71A		1-3
	Vol. 10	H12											8	26, 27, 71A, 80		1-3

† Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Refer- ence
	Use	Cir- cuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Cir- cuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replac- ement	*Note				
AMRAD—Continued 81 (Aria, Minnett, Serenata, Duet, Symphony)	Vol. Hum Hum Vol.	12 75 75 15	K 12 Y200MP HU20 N				8-8-18-18	1/22	MN278				8	*24, 27, 45, 80		3-1
84, 84C, 84D, I71ABC, F516	Vol.	6	G12	6		EX200	9-9-18, 8-8-8-8, W 41080, W 41081,	3 3/14 1	MN277 MN277 ST591				8	*24, 27, 45, 80		1-5
F546	Vol. Tone	6 34	G7				W 36057, W 41195, W 36055, W 36057	1 15 1	WE4050 BB12 Buffer WE4050			246	C3	*15, 6A7, 38	450	7-3
F616	Vol. Tone	18 34	O L	6			W 36055, W 36057	1	WE4050 WE4050				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6N6G, 5Z4MG	450	7-5
F626	Vol. Tone	3 34	DRP304 L	6			W 36055, W 36057, W 40325, W 37778	1 1 1 15	WE4050 WE4050 RS208 TN111				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6J7G, 6C5G, 6N6G, 5Z4MG	450	7-7
3500-1, 3500-2, 7100	Vol. Vol. Vol.	31 14 40	A400P M HU2											*01A *01A *26, 27		1-1 1-1 1-7
ANDREA CA5 (M1)	Vol. Tone	17 57	MR53 MR44				16-8	6	2N504 BB12	B90			5	6A7, 78, 6B7, 43, 25Z5	470	8-10
D8L, D8S	Vol. Tone	124 57	MR53 MR44				HC99 HC71	25 25/13	WE1650 RM262				8	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 5Y4G, 6G5	470	9-4
1A5 (A5L)	Vol. Tone	17 57	MR53 MR44				8, 8	1	ST595				5	6A7, 78, 6B7, 42, 80	470	8-1
1A7 (A7L)	Vol. Tone	17 57	MR53 MR44				10-10, 8	15 1	TN111 ST595				7	*6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 42, 80	470	8-2
1B6 (B6L)	Vol. Tone	15 57	MR53 MR44				4-4, 10-10, HC58	13/14 15 1	2N518 TN111 2S568	B26			6	6A7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 42, 80	470	8-3
1B8 (B8L)	Vol. Tone	15 57	MR53 MR44				4-1, HC2, HC64	13 15 1/13	Order from TN111 2S563	Mfr.	B41		8	6D6, 6A7, 6K7, 6116, 6F5, 42, 80	470	9-3
1C5 (C5L)	Vol.	18	MR53				HC63, HC2, HC72	1/13 15 4	2N518 TN111 WE1250				5	6A7, 78, 75, 41, 80	470	9-1
1D6 (D6L)	Vol.	15	MR53	M26			HC56, HC97	13 4	CS130 WE1650				6	6A7, 78, 76, 77, 6V6G, 80	470	
1D7 (D7L)	Vol. Tone	124 57	MR53 MR44				HC99, HC71	25 25/13	WE1650 RM262				7	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	8-5
1D8 (D8L)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR53 MR44				HC99, HC71	25 25/13	WE1650 RM262				8	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6G5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-4
1D10 (D10L)	Vol. Tone	124 22	MR53 MR44	M26			HC113, HC114, HC115	3 3 13/14	WE1250 WE851 2N518				10	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6C5G, 6V6G, 5U4G, 6G5	470	8-7
1E6 (PE6L)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR48 MR44	M26			HC61, HC128, HC129	15 25 25	BB13 WE4050 WE1650				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-5
1E6 (PE6S)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR48 MR44	M26			HC130, HC131, HC128, HC129	13 15 25 25	ST595 BB12 WE4050 WE1650				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-6
1E8 (PE8L)	Vol. Tone	15 57	MR53 MR44				HC131, HC145, HC148	15 25 25/13	BB12 WE4050 2S563	B92			8	*6K7, 6K8, 6H6, 6U5, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-9,10
2A5 (A5S)	Vol. Tone	17 57	MR53 MR44				8, 10-10	1 15	ST595 TN111				5	6A7, 78, 6B7, 42, 80	470	8-1
2B6 (B6S)	Vol. Tone	15 57	MR53 MR44				HC58, 4-1	1 13	2S568 Order from	Mfr.	B26		6	6A7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 42, 80	470	8-3,4
2B8 (B8S)	Vol. Tone	15 57	MR53 MR44				HC2, HC64, HC63	15 1/13 1/13	TN111 2S563 2S567				8	6D6, 6A7, 6K7, 6116, 6F5, 42, 80	470	9-3
2C5 (C5S)	Vol.	17	MR53				HC2, HC72	15 4	TN111 WE1250				5	6A7, 78, 75, 41, 80	470	9-1
2D5 (D5)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			HC56, HC121	13 1/15	CS130 3S577				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	470	9-14
2D6 (D6S)	Vol.	15	MR53	M26			HC97, HC56	4 13	WE1650 CS130				6	6A7, 78, 76, 77, 6V6G, 80	470	
2D7 (D7S)	Vol. Tone	124 57	MR53 MR44				HC99, HC71	25 25/13	WE1650 RM262				7	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	8-5
2D8 (D8S)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR53 MR44				HC99, HC71	25 25/13	WE1650 RM262				8	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-4
2D10 (D10S)	Vol. Tone	124 22	MR53 MR44	M26			HC113, HC114, HC115	3 3 13/14	WE1250 WE851 2N518				10	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6C5G, 6V6G, 5U4G, 6G5	470	8-8
2E6 (PE6L)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR48 MR44	M26			HC112, HC128, HC129	15 25 25	BB13 WE4050 WE1650				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-5
2E6 (PE6S)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR48 MR44	M26			HC130, HC131, HC128, HC129	13 15 25 25	ST595 BB12 WE4050 WE1650				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-6
2E8 (PE8S)	Vol. Tone	15 57	MR53 MR44				HC131, HC145, HC148	15 25 25/13	BB12 WE4050 2S563	B92			8	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6U5, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-9,10
3A7 (A7L)	Vol. Tone	17 57	MR53 MR44				8, 8, 4-4	1 13/14	ST595 2N518				7	*6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 42, 80	470	8-2
3B6 (B6L)	Vol. Tone	15 57	MR53 MR44				10-10, HC58, 4-1	15 1 13	TN111 2S568 Order from	B26	Mfr.		6	6A7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 42, 80	470	8-3,4
3D5 (D5, D5E, D5S)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			HC2	15	TN111							
3D5 (D5L)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			HC121	1/15	3S577				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	470	9-14
3D7 (D7L)	Vol. Tone	124 57	MR53 MR44				HC99, HC71	25 25/13	WE1650 RM262				7	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	8-5
3D8 (D8L)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR53 MR44				HC99, HC71	25 25/13	WE1650 RM262				8	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6F5G, 6G5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-4

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
ANDREA—Continued 10E11 (PE11S)	Vol. Tone	15 22	MR53 MR48				HC153 HC154 HC155	30 30 13	ST596 WE1835 ST595				11	*6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6U5, 6C5, *6V6G, 5U4G	470	9-11,12
11E6 (PE66L)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR48 MR44	M26			24-24-10 HC142	1/15 13	Order from ST595	Mfr.			6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-17
11E6 (PE66S)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR48 MR44	M26			24-24-10 HC142	1/15 13	Order from ST595	Mfr.			6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-18
12E6 (PE66L)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR48 MR44	M26			24-24-10 HC142	1/15 13	Order from ST595	Mfr.			6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-17
12E6 (PE66S)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR48 MR44	M26			24-24-10 HC142	1/15 13	Order from ST595	Mfr.			6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-18
14E6 (PE66L)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR48 MR44	M26			24-24-10 HC142	1/15 13	Order from ST595	Mfr.			6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-17
14E6 (PE66S)	Vol. Tone	45 57	MR48 MR44	M26			24-24-10 HC142	1/15 13	Order from ST595	Mfr.			6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	470	9-18
62PX (PXD5)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			HC124	6/19	3N528	B93			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z6	470	9-20
62X (XD5)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			HC124	6/19	3N528	B93			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z6	470	9-20
400 (B4)	Vol.	6	Y		2		HC52 CS56	4 13	WE851 CS130				4	6A7, 6F7, 41, 80	470	9-21
401 (B4L)	Vol.	6	Y	6	2		HC52 CS56	4 13	WE851 CS130				4	6A7, 6F7, 41, 80	470	9-21
410 (UC4)	Vol.	6	Y	6	3		HC90	6/15	3N526				4	6D6, 6C6, 43, 25Z5, C4B		8-10
411 (UC4L)	Vol.	6	Y	6	3		HC90	6/15	3N526				4	6D6, 6C6, 43, 25Z5, C4B		8-10
500 (UB5)	Vol.	18	MR53				HC43 HC2	6/13 15	TN125 TN111	B101			5	6A7, 78, 6B7, 43, 25Z5	470	9-22
510 (UC5L) 511 (UC5S)	Vol.	18	MR53				HC72 HC56	4 13	WE1250 CS130				5	6A7, 78, 75, 41, 80	470	9-1
510 (UC5S)	Vol.	18	MR53				HC74 HC75	27 13	ST589 CS130				5	6A7, 78, 75, 43, 25Z5	470	9-23
511 (UC5L)	Vol.	18	MR53				HC74 HC75	27 13	ST589 CS130				5	6A7, 78, 75, 43, 25Z5	470	9-23
520 (UD5S) 521 (UD5L)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			HC96	6/15	3N528	B61			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	470	9-23
600 (UB6)	Vol.	18	MR48				HC39 HC46 HC2	1 1 15	RM257 ST585 TN111				6	6A7, 78, 6B7, 43, 25Z5	470	9-27
610-613 (C6B)	Vol.	17	MR53				HC77 HC79 HC78 HC2	1 15 13 15	25566 BB12 RM257 TN111	B26	245	C3	6	*6S7G, 6D8G, 6T7G, 6L5G, 6K6G	470	9-25
610-613 (C32B)	Vol.	17	MR53				.015-.015 HC77 HC79 HC78 HC2	1 15 13 15	Buffer 25566 BB12 RM257 TN111	B14 B26	See Note	C6	6	*6S7G, 6D8G, 6T7G, 6L5G, 6K6G	470	9-26,27
616, 617, 618 (D6B)	Vol. Tone	124 57	MR53 MR44				HC77 HC117 HC119 .015-.015	1 13/14 15	25566 2N516 TN111 Buffer	B26	245	C3	6	*6S7G, 6D8G, 6T7G, 6L5G, 6V6G	470	8-13
620 (UD6S) 621 (UD6L)	Vol.	17	MR53	M26			HC96 HC75 HC77	6/15 13 1	3N528 CS130 25566	B61			5	6A7, 78, 75, 25L6, 25Z5	470	9-28
626, 627, 628 (E6B)	Vol. Tone	17 57	MR53 MR44				HC131 HC134 .015	15 13 15	25566 BB12 BB40	B26	246	C3	6	*6S7G, 6D8G, 6T7G, 6L5G, 6V6G	470	9-29,30
630, 631 (PUE6L)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR48 MR44	M26			HC132 HC133	25/19 25/13/15	3N526 3N525	B103			5	6K8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z6G, F6B	470	9-31
630, 631 (PUE6S)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR48 MR44	M26			HC132 HC133	25/19 25/13/15	3N526 3N525	B103			5	6K8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z6G, F6B	470	9-32
634 (PUE6S)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR44		See Note A5		HC132 HC133 HC151 HC149	25/19 25/13/15 25 19	3N526 3N525 BB26 BB17	B103			3	6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z6G		9-33
635 (PUE6L)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR44		See Note A5		HC132 HC133 HC151 HC149	25/19 25/13/15 25 19	3N526 3N525 BB26 BB17	B103			3	6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z6G		9-33
1401, 1403, 1405, 1409 (UD14L)	Vol. Tone	124 22	MR53 MR48	M26			HC109 HC110 HC116 HC61 HC111	1 1 13 15 1	ST589 RS208 ST587 BB13 2N509				11	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6C5G, *25L6G, *25Z6G, 6C5	470	8-12
1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, (UD14S)	Vol. Tone	124 22	MR53 MR48	M26			HC109 HC110 HC116 HC61 HC111	1 1 13 15 1	ST589 RS208 ST587 BB13 2N509				11	*6K7G, 6A8G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6C5G, *25L6G, *25Z6G, 6C5	470	9-31
1530, 1534, 1536, 1538 (PUES)	Vol. Tone	15 22	MR53 MR48				HC158 HC159 HC160 HC161 HC162 HC112	22 25 22/25 13 13 15	RS208 RS208 2N509 BB31 2N502 BB13				12	*6K7, 6K8, 6H6, 6F5, 6U5, 6C5, *25L6G, *25Z6G	470	9-35,38
1531, 1533, 1535, 1537 (PUEL)	Vol. Tone	15 22	MR53 MR48				HC158 HC159 HC160 HC161 HC162 HC112	22 25 22/25 13 13 15	RS208 RS208 2N509 BB31 2N502 BB13				12	*6K7, 6K8, 6H6, 6F5, 6U5, 6C5, *25L6G, *25Z6G	470	9-35,38
ANSLEY RADIO LA BL	BS. Vol. Tone	12 71	M O			A27 A4	10	19	BB12	B20			4	1A6, 1A4, 32, 33 or 1A6, 1A4, 1F4, 1B1	456	7-1
DC	Vol.	26	UC510				2-2-1		See Note	B4			7	*01A, 71A		2-1

‡ Data not substantiated.
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* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like ATWATER KENT, 206, 206D, 208, 215Z, etc.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like ATWATER KENT-467Q, 469, 469 (2nd Type), 469D, 469F, 469F (2nd Type), 469Q, 475, 480, 485Q, 487, 509, 510, 511, 515Q, 525, 525Q, 534, 545, 555, 555 (2nd Type), 556, 557, 558, 558D, 558Q, 559, 565Z, 567, 567F, E608, 612, 625Q, 627, 636, E648, 649, 655Q, 657Q, 665, 666, 667, 667D, 708, 710, 711, 725, 725X, 735, 747Q, P755, 756, 756B, E765, 768Q, 776, 788.

† Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like ATWATER KENT, AUDIOLA, etc.

† Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replace-ment, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like BELMONT RADIO CORP. 567A, 575, 577A, etc.

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
BREITING 12.....	Vol. M. Vol. Tone Meter	18 7 22	N J UC502				16. 8. 25.	25 25 19	RS216 RS213 BB14			12	6B17, 6D6, 6C6, 42, 5Z3	432	\$6-5	
14.....	Vol. Tone Sil.	83 22 7	N UC502 J	6			16. 18 25.	25 25 44	WE1650 WE1650 BP14			14	6K7, 6J7, 6I7, 6I16, 6B8, 6F6, 5Z3	432	8-1,2	
BRONSWICK RADIO Bronswick.....	Vol.	6	D12				8-4	4	See Note	B3		6	58, 57, 47, 80		\$4-2	
BROWNING DRAKE JR.....	Vol. Tone	8 7	G H	6 6	See Note 1	A14 A24	8-8 8, 8	4 4	See Note RS213	B3		4	35, 24, 47, 80		3-4	
20.....	Vol. Tone	22 12	K12 K12		RS244		8-8-8 8-8-8	3 3	See Note MN275	B3		6	424, 47, 80		3-1	
MB30.....	Vol.	60	B				8-8-8	3	See Note	B3		9	424, 427, 445, 80			
31, 36, 38.....	Vol.	7	H	6	2		8, 8	4	See Note	B3		8	26, 27, 71A, 80		1-1	
40.....	Vol. Tone	22 8	G12 Y10MP				8-8-8 8-8-8	1 14	RS213 MN275			7	35, 24, 47, 80	175	3-2	
54.....	Vol.	12	G12	6			8, 8	4	See Note	B3		9	424, 427, 445, 80		3-4	
69.....	Vol.	61	M	6			8, 8	4	See Note	B3		9	424, 427, 445, 80		1-2	
70, 71.....	Vol.	7	H	6	2		8, 8	4	See Note	B3		9	424, 427, 445, 80		1-3	
80.....	Vol. Tone	22 43	K12 Y50MP		See Note	A5						7	35, 24, 47, 80	175	3-3	
100.....	Vol. Tone	22 43	K12 Y50MP		See Note	A5						5	42, 33		3-4	
BRUNSWICK - MER 1669, 1689, 2669, 2689, 3689, 4689, 5689.....	SMAN Vol. Tone	18 21	MR48 MR40				17-14249	1/19	3S581			6	6A8, 6U5, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 5Y3G	455	9-1	
8109.....	Vol. Tone	18 44	500M No. 1 L		See Note	A19	17-14001 17-14124 17-14126	1 14 13	ST595 ST595 ST593			8	6K8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	455	9-2	
BRUNSWICK RADIO CORP. B17 (For PR17-8 2nd Type).....	Vol.	1	SRP145				4-4	4	See Note	B1		7	26, 27, 71, 80		1-22	
PR6.....	Vol.	1	SRP144				3.5-3.5	1	See Note	B1		2	80, 71A		1-26	
R1.....	Vol.	1	SRP144				1-1	2	See Note	B1		7	26, 27, 71A, 80		1-27	
3KR0, 3KR6.....	Vol. Phono.	1 1	V SRP144				1-1	2	See Note	B1		7	26, 27, 71, 80		1-14	
3KR8.....	Vol. Phono.	1 1	V SRP144				1-1	2	See Note	B1		4	26, 27		1-10	
3NW8.....	Vol. Sen.	59 1	SRP141 D12				4-4	4	See Note	B7		11	27, 50, 81	180	3-4,6	
5KR, 5KR0, 5KR6, 2KR0.....	Vol. Phono.	1 63	SRP144 V				1-1	2	See Note	B1		7	26, 27, 71, 80		1-12	
5NC8.....	Vol.	1	SRP138				2-2	2	See Note	B1		9	27, 71A, 80	180	1-17	
5N0.....	Vol.	1	SRP138				2-2	2	See Note	B1		9	27, 71A, 80	180	1-15	
10.....	Vol.	8	A5MP	6	1		1-4 .055	25	See Note	B1		5	51, 24, 47, 80		2-1	
11, 12, 16, 33, "D" Chassis Below No. 25000.....	Vol.	7	SRP255				7 6	1 1	ST595 ST595			7	51, 24, 47, 80		2-3	
11A, 12A, 16A, 18, 33A, "D" Chassis, Above No. 25000.....	Vol.	15	SRP273				7 6	1 1	ST595 ST595			7	51, 24, 27, 47, 80	175	2-5	
14, 21, 31 DC.....	Vol.	11	A5MP	6			7 6	1 1	ST595 ST595			9	01A, 71A		2-7	
S14, S21, S31, S81, S82C.....	Vol. Hum	12 37	A3MP HU20	6			1-1-1 .275	3	See Note See Note	B1 B9		8	24, 27, 445, 80		1-29	
S14, S21, S81, S82 (25 Cycle).....	Vol. Hum Hum	12 37 30	A3MP HU20 SRP265				2-1-2 1	3	See Note See Note	B1 B9		8	24, 27, 445, 80		1-32	
15B.....	Vol. Tone	12 22	K12				.055		See Note	B1		7	42, 30, 331		2-9	
15, 22, 32, 42 (AC). Phono.....	Vol. Tone Phono.	22 22 63	E12 See Note		A5		2-2 4 .14 .25	1	See Note See Note See Note See Note	B1 B12 B9 B12		7	24, 445, 80		1-34	
15DC, 22DC, 32DC, 42DC.....	Tone Phono.	22 63	K12 See Note		A5							9	32, 30, 71A		2-11	
17, 24, 25, AC.....	Vol.	9	SRP273				4.5-6	4	See Note	B1		9	51, 27, 24, 447, 80	175	3-15	
BUCKINGHAM 80.....	Vol.	3	C12				2-1-3	3	See Note	B1		8	26, 27, 71A, 80		\$1-2	
BUICK MOTOR—See United Motors Service.																
BULOVA WATCH M501.....	Vol.	8	A5MP				1-4-2 .055	28	See Note	B1		5	51, 24, 47, 80		2-1	
600, 601, 605, 610.....	Vol.	8	A5MP		2		1-2-1 .06/.25 .03	3	See Note See Note See Note	B1 B9 B9		6	51, 24, 47, 80	175	5-1	
M701.....	Vol. Tone	7 22	G K12	6			2-2-2.5 .055	28	See Note See Note	B1 B9		7	51, 24, 27, 47, 80	175	2-3	
C751.....	Vol. Tone	58 22	F K12				8, 8	34	RS213			7	35, 27, 24, 47, 80	175	2-5	
G781.....	Vol. Tone	7 22	G K12	6			2-2-2.5 .055	28	See Note See Note	B1 B9		7	51, 24, 47, 27, 80	175	2-3	
BUSH AND LANE 10.....	Vol.	26	A10MP		See Note	A18	8-8-8	3	3S584			8	27, 445, 80		1-1	
12.....	Vol.	12	A10MP		See Note	A18	8-8-8	3	3S584			8	27, 24, 445, 80		1-2	
C R C 24-27.....	Vol.	6	G7	6			4-4	1	See Note	B3		4	24, 45, 27		4-1	
24-45.....	Vol.	6	G7				4-4	1	See Note	B3		4	35, 24, 45, 80		4-1	
24-47.....	Vol.	6	G7				4-4	23	See Note	B3		4	35, 24, 47, 80		4-2	
58-47.....	Vol.	6	H7				4-4	23	See Note	B3		4	58, 57, 47, 80		4-2	
CABLE-NELSON—See Howard.																

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Main table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS, CONDENSERS, VIBRATORS, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include various radio models like CENTURY, CHAMPION, CHEVROLET, CLAGO, CLARION, CLEARTONE, and CLIMAX.

† Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

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‡ Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like CROSLEY - Continued, A255, A258, etc.

† Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include manufacturers like Crosley, Delco, Delta, and Detroit.

† Data not substantiated.

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Main data table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIATORORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include manufacturers like EDISON BELL, THOMAS A. EDISON, EILEN RADIO LABS., ELEC. AUTO LIFE, F. & A. (Electric & Auto), ELECTRICAL RESEARCH LABS., EL-REY, ELEC. SPEC. EXPO, and EMERSON.

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
EMERSON—Continued																
AA131 (chassis AA) below 1,266,501...	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3CC261 YC98A	25 13	RS207 BB20				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	8-15
AA131 (chassis AA) above 1,266,501...	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3CC261 3CC337	1 1	RS207 RS208				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-15
AB178 (below 1,373,394)...	Vol. Tone	18	500M No. 1 N	6	See Note	A19	3XC329 YC98A IC13A	1 13 15	WE4050 BB20 BB12				11	6K7, 6A8, 76C5, 76F6, 780	456	9-25
AB178 (above 1,373,394)...	Vol. Tone	18	500M No. 1 N	6	See Note	A19	3XC329 YC98A IC13A	1 13 15	WE4050 BB20 BB12				14	6K7, 6A8, 76J5, 76F6, 780	456	9-25
AB182 & AB183 (below 1,373,394)	Vol. Tone	18	500M No. 1 N	6	See Note	A19	3XC329 YC98A IC13A	1 13 15	WE4050 BB20 BB12				14	6K7, 6A8, 76C5, 76F6, 780	456	9-25
AB182 & AB183 (above 1,373,394)	Vol. Tone	18	500M No. 1 N	6	See Note	A19	3XC329 YC98A IC13A	1 13 15	WE4050 BB20 BB12				14	6K7, 6A8, 76J5, 76F6, 780	456	9-25
AB184 (AB)...	Vol. Tone	18	N	6	See Note	A19	3XC329 YC98A IC-43A	1 13 15	WE4050 BB20 BB12				15	6K7, 6A8, 76J5, 76F6, 780, 6G5	456	9-21
AC130	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3RC318A	23	CM172				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 41, 80	456	8-9
AC149	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3RC318Z	23	CM172				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 41, 80	456	8-9
AC168	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			3RC-318A	23	CM172				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 41, 80	456	8-9
AC202 (AC)	Vol. Tone	114	MR18	M26			3RC-318A	23	CM172				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 41, 80	455	9-45
AD108	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			4DC345	1	2N506				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-1
AD110	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			4DC345	1	2N506				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-1
AD125	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			4DC345	1	2N506				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-1
AE163 (chassis AE)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-37
AF171, AF173, AF176, AF179, AF180, AF185	Vol.	18	MR48	M23			VVC221	12	BB21				6	1A4, 1C6, 1B5, 1F4, 1F1	456	8-45
AG151 (chassis AG)	Vol. Tone	18	MR44				3MC290 3MC291 3MC292	1 1 13	RS208 RS208 ST585				9	6K7, 6A8, 6D6, 6Q7G, 6C5, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-29
AH162 (AH)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			KKC145 HHC348 IC43A	15 1 15	TN111 UR192 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-35
AH166, 171, 173, 174, 176, 180, 185 (AH)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			4HC-318A	1	UR192				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5, 1A9BG	455	9-3
AJ130, AJ137, AJ149	Vol.	18	MR48	M27			VVC221A	13	BB21				5	1C6, 1A4, 1B5, 30, 1F4	456	8-11
AL130, AL132, AL149	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-13
AL164	Vol. Tone	18	N	6			3CC261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-39
AL168	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			3CC261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-13
AL202 (AL)	Vol. Tone	18	MR48	M26		A4	3CC-261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, R12	456	9-11
ALLW130, ALLW132, ALLW149, ALLW168	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC261 IC13A	1 15	RS207 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-13
AM131	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3CC261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	9-1
AM153 (AM)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC-337	1	RS208				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	9-1
AM169 (AM)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC-261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, 2UR-224	456	9-1
AM187 (AM)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC-337	1	RS208				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, 2UR-224	456	9-1
AP165, AP166 (AP)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3CC-261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, 2UR-224	456	9-1
AP171, AP173, AP174, AP176 (chassis AP)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3CC-261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-47
AP177 (AP)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3CC-261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, 3CR-241	456	9-13
AP180, AP185 (AP)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3CC-337	1	RS208				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, 3CR-241	456	8-47
AR165 (below 1,326,200)	Vol.	45	MR48	M26			3LC314 3ZC341	23 23	ST596 2S568		B8		6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	9-15
AR165 (above 1,326,200)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3LC314 3ZC341	25 25	ST596 2S568		B8		6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 741, 80	456	9-15
AR165 (Between 1412601-1413601 above 1416650)	Vol.	15	MR44	M26			3LC314 3ZC-341	25 25	ST596 2S568		B8		6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 76, 6AC5G, 80	456	9-16
AR166 (below 1,326,200)	Vol.	45	MR48	M26			2NC246 2NC247	23 23	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	9-16
AR166 (above 1,326,200)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			2NC246 2NC247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 741, 80	456	9-16
AR166 (Between 1412601-1413601 above 1416650)	Vol.	15	MR44	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 76, 6AC5G, 80	456	9-16
AR171, AR173 (Below 1326000)	Vol.	45	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	23 23	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	8-41, 44

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
EMERSON—Continued																
AR171, AR173 (Above 1326000)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 7A1, 80	456	9-18
AR171, AR173 (Between 1412601 and 1413601 above 1416650)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 76, 6AC5G, 80	456	9-16
AR174 (Below 1,326,000)	Vol.	45	MR48	M26			3LC-314 3ZC-341	23 23	ST596 2S568		B8		6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	8-41,44
AR174 (Above 1,326,000)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3LC-314 3ZC-341	25 25	ST596 2S568		B8		6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 7A1, 80	456	9-18
AR174 (Between 1412601 and 1413601 above 1416650)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3LC-314 3ZC-341	25 25	ST596 2S568		B8		6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 76, 6AC5G, 80	456	9-16
AR176 (Below 1326000)	Vol.	45	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	23 23	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	8-41,44
AR176 (Above 1326000)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	9-18
AR176 (Between 1412601 and 1413601 above 1416650)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 76, 6AC5G, 80	456	9-16
AR177 (below 1,326,200)	Vol.	45	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	23 23	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	9-16
AR177 (above 1,326,200)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 7A1, 80	456	9-16
AR177 (Between 1412601-1413601 above 1416650)	Vol.	15	MR44	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 76, 6AC5G, 80	456	9-16
AR180, AR185 (Below 1326000)	Vol.	45	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	23 23	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	8-41,44
AR180, AR185 (Above 1326000)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 7A1, 80	456	9-18
AR180, AR185 (Between 1412601-1413601 above 1416650)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 76, 6AC5G, 80	456	9-16
AS179	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			48C355 .02-.02	1	2S565 Buffer		B14	294 C3	5	6D8G, 76S7G, 6Q7, 41	456	8-49
AT170, AT172, AT181 (AT) (Below 1386551)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	23 23	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 76, 41, 80	456	8-41
AT170, AT171, AT181 (AT) (Above 1386551)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 7A1, 80	456	9-18
AU190 (AU)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			4DC-345	1	2N506				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	456	9-24
AV193 (AV)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC-261 3CC-337	1 1	RS207 RS208				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5, L49D	455	9-29
AW171, 173, 174, 176, 180, 185, (AW)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			2NC-246 2NC-247	25 25	RS216 WE1650				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 7A1, 80	456	9-19
AX211, 212, 217, 219 (AX)	Vol.	18	MR14 MR48	M26 M26			4HC-340B	1	UR192				5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5	455	9-51
AY194, 195 (AY)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC-261 3CC-337	1 1	RS207 RS208				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, 3CR-241	456	9-33
AZ196 (AZ)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			4ZC-379 4ZC-380	25 25	WE1650 WE1835				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 76, 6AC5G, 80	456	9-35
B-AC-10	Vol. Tone Supp.	18 44 3	N E12	6			EC17 EC25	1 1	ST596 ST595				10	58, 55, 56, 57, 746, 82	175	3-7
R131	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3CC-261 YC98A 4DC-345A	25 1 1	RS207 BR20 2N506				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	7-33
BA199, BA201 (BA)	Vol.	6	MR36	M26			4DC-345A	1	2N506				4	6D6, 6C6, 25L6, 25Z5, L55BG		9-31
BB208, BB209 (BB)	Vol.	6	MR36	M26			4DC-345A	1	2N506				4	6D6, 6C6, 25L6, 25Z5, L55BG		9-40
BD197 (BD)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC-261 3CC-337	1 1	RS207 RS208				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, 3CR-241	456	9-33
BE198 (BE)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3RC-318A	23	CM172				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 41, 80	456	9-37
BF191 (BF)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC-261 3CC-337	1 1	RS207 RS208				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z5, 2UR-224	456	9-1
BG138, 140, 142, 146 (BG)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			4HC-348A	1	UR192				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5, 6G5, L49BG	455	9-3
BG178, 182, 183 (BG)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			4HC-348A	1	UR192				6	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5, 6G5, L49BG	455	9-3
BJ200, 210, 214 (BJ)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3CC-261	1	RS207				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5, L49BG	455	9-41
BL200, 210, 214 (BL)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			3RC-318A	23	CM172				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 41, 80	455	9-43
BM206, 215, 216, BN206 215 (BM, BN)	Vol. Tone Phono.	6	MR36 MR36	M26 M26			4DC-345A	1	2N506				1	6D6, 6C6, 25L6, 25Z5, L55BG		9-47

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
EMERSON—Continued																
BN216 (BN)	Vol.	6	MR36	M26			4DC-345A	1	2N506				4	6D6, 6C6, 25L6G, 25Z5, L55BG		9-50
BQ225, 228 (BQ)	Phono. Vol.	18	MR36 MR48	M26			4ZC-379 4ZC-380	25	WE1650 WE1835				6	6K8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 76, 6AC5G, 80	455	9-53
BR226 (BR)	Vol. Tone	18	MR48	M26		See Note A19	3XC-329 3SC-303	1 13	WE1050 WE1050				15	6K7, 6K8, 6Q7, 6J5, 6AF6G, 6AC5G, 80	455	9-55
BS227 (BS)	Vol. Tone	18	MR48	M26		See Note A19	3XC-329 3SC-303	1 13	WE1050 WE1050				15	6K7, 6K8, 6Q7, 6J5, 6AF6G, 6AC5G, 80	455	9-55
BU229, 230 (BU)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			4ZC-379 4ZC-380	23	WE1650 WE1835				7	6K8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 76, 6AC5G, 6U5, 80	455	9-53
BW231 (BW)	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			4ZC-379 4ZC-380	23	WE1650 WE1835				6	6K8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 76, 6AC5G, 80	455	9-55
BY233 (BY)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			4HC-348B	1	UR192				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5	455	9-18
CS, C131, C136, C138, C139, C140, C142	Vol. Tone	6	G7	6	3		A-404	4	BB60				5	24, 35, 47, 80	175	3-4
DC4, D5, D134, D136, D138, D139, D140, D142, D146	Vol. Tone	7	MR48	6		See Note A5	3HC282 3HC289 3HC281	4 4 14	RS215 WE1050 BB31				8	6K7, 6A8, 6R7, 6G5, 6C5-6J7, 6F6-6L6, 5W4	456	7-35, 36
D134LW, D136LW, D138LW, D139LW, D140LW, D142LW, D146LW (DLW)	Vol. Tone	6	Y	6		EX500	1-1 UC-93	1 4	See Note CM172	B7			4	39, 36, 33	456	3-2
D134LW, D136LW, D138LW, D139LW, D140LW, D142LW, D146LW (DLW)	Vol. Tone	20	TM230-SS1	M26			3AC255 3AC277 IC43B 3AC256	3 3 15 15	WE851 WE1050 BB12 BB11				10	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6G5, 6F5, 6C5, 6F6, 5Z3	456	7-37, 38
E128	Vol.	45	UM157			See Note A96	3AC-255 3AC-277 QQC169C 0075	3 3 1/15	WE851 WE1050 4S718 Buffer		294	C3	10	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6C5, 6F6, 6G5, 5Z3	456	8-19
F, F117	Vol.	6	H12				8, 8, 8	3	RS213				8	27, 24, 45, 80		1-1
F122 (F)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3FC-288 YC-98A	25 13	RS207 BB20				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	7-25, 26
F133 (F)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3FC-288 YC-98A	25 13	RS207 BB20				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	7-25, 26
F135 (F)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3FC-288 YC-98A	25 13	RS207 BB20				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	7-25, 26
F141 (F)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			3FC-288 YC-98A	25 13	RS207 BB20				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	7-25, 26
G4	Vol.	7	UC509	6		EX300	4-4	1	2N502				1	39, 36, 38, 37		3-9
G127 (G)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			HC32 3CC-261 YC-98A	15 25 13	TN111 RS207 BB20				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5, 3CR-241	456	8-7
H5, H5L, H130, H137	Vol.	6	Y	6		EX300	KC68	11	UR193	B264			5	78, 77, 43, 25Z5	172.5	3-6
J, JS, J106	Vol.	6	MR48	M26			KC68 VVC221A	11 12	UR193 BB21	B264			5	6A7, 78, 77, 43, 25Z5	132	4-5
KS, K116, K121, K123, LA (Early), LA (Revised)	Vol. Tone	7	G7	6	3		A404	4	BB60				5	24A, 35, 47, 80	456	7-39
LAC4, LAC5	Vol.	6	G7	6	3		A404	4	BB60				5	24, 35, 47, 80	175	3-3
L117 (early)	Vol.	56	M	6			QC146B	15	TN111				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	7-9
L117 (late)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			8, 4, 4	4 13	CS133 BB60				8	35, 32, 27, 47, 80	175	3-3
L117LW	Vol.	56	M	6			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 76, 41, 80	456	7-19, 20
L122 (early)	Vol.	56	M	6			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	456	5-10
L122 (late)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	456	7-23, 24
L122LW, L133 (early)	Vol.	56	MR44	M26			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 85, 42, 80	456	7-27
L133 (late)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	456	7-27
L133LW	Vol.	56	MR44	M26			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 85, 42, 80	456	7-23, 24
L135 (early)	Vol.	56	MR44	M26			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 85, 41, 80	456	7-27
L135 (late)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	456	7-27
L135LW	Vol.	56	M	6			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 85, 42, 80	456	7-23, 24
L141 (early)	Vol.	56	M	6			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 85, 41, 80	456	7-27
L141 (late)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			2N246 2NC247 IC43A	1 1 15	RS216 WE1650 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	456	7-27

‡ Data not substantiated.
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MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference	
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				No. Tubes
ERLA—Continued 5001, 5002	Vol.	6	H112				9925	12	CS133				5	78, 37, 77, 38	465	
5700, 5721	Vol.	18	N	6			5-5	15	TN111				5	2A7, 58, 2A6, 2A5, 80	465	5-3
6100	Vol.	6	H112	6		EX250	9925	12	CS130		F221	C3	5	78, 77, 38, 25Z5, or 84	465	5-5
6300, 6315, 6317, 6323	Vol. Tone	17 22	M K12	6			9659	1	RM262				6	2A7, 58, 2A6, 2A5, 80	465	5-7,8
6900	Vol.	18	N	6			1110	13	BB60				6	6A7, 6D6, 75, 76, 74B	465	8-29,30
7700, 7732, 7741	Vol.	18	N	6			8876	15	BB12				6	1C6, 34, 30, 32, 19	465	5-11
8100B	Vol. Tone	18 39	MR48 MR44	M26			1291	12	ST585				8	6D6, 6A7, 76, 75, 74B, 5Z3	465	7-17,18
ERL	Vol.	17	MR48				20	12	BB25				7	6A7, 6D6, 6H7, 74B, 25Z5	456	8-1
771	Vol. Tone	↑ ↑	MR53 MR48	M26			30	6	BB26				6	6A8B, 6K7, 6Q7B, 25L6, 25Z6B, BK23B	456	
782	Vol. Tone	↑ ↑	MR53 MR48	M26			16	6	BB24				7	6A8B, 6K7, 6Q7B, 25L6, 6C5, 25Z6B, BK23B	456	
891	Vol. Tone	↑ ↑	MR53 MR48	M26			677	↑	TN129				9	6A8B, 6K7, 6H7, 6C5, 25Z6B, 25L6, 6G5	456	
5111	Vol. Tone	18 41	N N				5.228	↑	TN129		BB		10	6A7, 6K7, 6H7, 74B, 25Z5	456	8-2
7111	Vol. Tone Sen.	15 39 7	MR53 MR48 Order from Mfr.	M26			678	↑	TN111				11	6K7, 6L7, 6H6, 6E5, 6F5, 6C5, 26L6, 5Z3	456	8-3
7151, 7153	Vol. Tone Sen.	80 80 7	MR53 MR48 Order from Mfr.	M26			5.117A	1	WE4050				15	6K7, 6L7, 6Q7, 6G5, 6C5, 25L6, 25Z5	456	8-4
EVEREADY—See National Carbon.																
EVERETTE PIANO—See "Orgatron"																
FADA																
KA60	Vol.	15	O				2-2-2-1-1	66/13	See Note	B1			9	24A, 27, 45, 80		
KB (81, 82, 84, 86)	Vol. Sen.	15 12	O E12				2.5-2-1-2	3	See Note	B7			12	24, 27, 97A		2-7
KE (122)	Vol.	12	Y	13									7	30, 31, 32		2-8
KF (43) KG (761, 762, 764, 766)	Vol.	24	DRP119				2-2-1-1	30/14	See Note	B1			7	24, 27, 45, 80		1-21
KO (51) KOC (53, 57)	Vol.	8	D	6	See Note	A39	3-1301-MS.	1	RS213				7	35, 24, 27, 47, 80	175	1-30
KOC (171, 173) 110 V DC	Vol.	8	F	6	See Note	A40	3-1301-MS.	3	RS213		B10		8	36, 37, 38	175	2-9
KU (45, 45Z)	Vol.	7	F	6	See Note	A85	3-1301-MS.	3	RS213				8	35, 27, 24, 47, 80	175	1-22
KW (48, 49)	Vol. F.O.G. Tone	15 ↑ 41	O F M	6	See Note	A4	3-1301-MS.	4	RS213				10	27, 45, 47, 80	175	1-23
KX (61, 66)	Vol.	42	F	6			3-1301-MS.	4	RS213				5	35, 24, 47, 80		2-6
KY (66) Early. Late	Vol.	64	O	6			3-1384-MS.	4	RS213				10	24, 35, 37, 47, 80	175	3-10,14
NA (14)	Vol. Tone	64 57	O UC509	6		A90	3-1301-MS.	1	RS213				6	6A7, 6D6, 37, 42, 77	265	4-15
NE (151, 152)	Vol. Tone	15 57	O M	6			4-1343-MS.	15	TN111				6	6A7, 6D6, 37, 77, 42	265	4-16
NF	Vol. Tone	57 57	O UC502	6			4-1488-MS.	1	2N518				6	6A7, 6B7, 76D6, 42, 80	125	5-2
NK (126, 127, 128)	Vol. Tone	16 34	O M	7			4-1314-MS.	15/19	BB12				6	2N516	262.5	7-8
RA (74, 76, 83, 88, 89)	Vol. F.O.G.	15 ↑	O Y25MP	6			3-1473-MS.	28	RS213				9	35, 36, 347, 80	175	3-22
RC (78, 79)	Vol. F.O.G.	↑ ↑	NN Y25MP	6			3-1384-MS.	28	RS213				11	38, 36, 57, 47, 80	175	3-23
RE (73, 75, 85, 98)	Vol. Sil.	12 12	G12	6			3-1313-MS.	15	BB15				7	58, 55, 56, 47, 80	175	3-18
RG (55)	Vol.	6	G12	6			3-1381-MS.	28	RS213				7	58, 55, 56, 47, 80	175	
RH (74, 76, 83, 87, 88, 89, 97)	Vol. F.O.G.	15 ↑	O Y25MP	6			3-1473-MS.	25	RS213				5	57, 58, 47, 80	175	3-6
RK (101 Motocet)	Vol.	17	UM154	M26	See Note	A96	4-1254-MS.	1	2N518		221	C3	8	39, 37, 84, 85, 89	175	3-26
RL (103 Fadalette)	Vol.	6	G12	6			.01	6	Buffer		B14		4	36, 38, 39, 25Z5		3-25
RN (105, 106, 107)	Vol.	17	O	6			4-1312-MS.	6	2N502				5	6A7, 78, 6H7, 43, 25Z5	470	4-8
RP (102 Motocet)	Vol. Tone	16 40	UM154 L	M26	See Note	A96	4-1362-MS.	6	TN120		B10		8	37, 39, 85, 89, 79, 84	175	4-5
RS (112)	Vol. Tone	17 22	O L	6			4-1343-MS.	15	TN111				5	6A7, 78, 6H7, 43, 25Z5	470	4-11
RU (131, 132)	Vol. Tone	15 22	O L	6			4-1450-MS.	9	RM257				6	6A7, 6D6, 25Z5, 37, 43, 77	265	4-12
RV (104B) Auto	Vol.	17	UM161	M26		A96	4-1451-MS.	9	RS213				6	6A7, 6H7, 78, 41, 84	175	4-7
							4-1343-MS.	15	TN111		221	C3	6			
							4-1439-MS.	15	BB12							
							.01	6	Buffer		B14					

‡ Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows list various radio models and their component specifications.

† Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like FREED TELEVISION FE96 DC, JESSE FRENCH EX 5X, 6X, 7X, and FRESHMAN G (1st Type).

‡ Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like GAMBLE SMOGMO, 430, 457, 460, 501, 510, 511, 516, Z516, 521, Z521, 525, 526, Z530, 540, 540 (Batt.), 541, 550 AC, 550 (Batt.), 566, 575, 578, 580, 585 Series "A", 585 Series B and C, 586A, 600, 623, 645, 648, 650A, B, C, 660, 670, 670A, 675, 675A, 680, 680B, 680 Auto, 685B, 686 "A" and "B", 690, 715, 715B, 735, 740 series A, 750, 762, 770, 774, 777C and 777L, Series "A", 777C and 777L, Series "B", 778A, 780, 780B, 787, 810, 822, 850B, 1050, 1170.

† Data not substantiated.

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MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
GENERAL ELECTRIC A60—See RCA—Vic A63	IC—Continued															
A64	Vol. Tone	19/34	TRP603 G12				RC409, RC403, RC501, RC404, RC407, RC501, RC502	1, 13/15, 1, 1, 13/15, 13/14	RS216, RS213, 2N518, RS215, RS216, 2N518, 2N518				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 5Z4	465	6-9
A65	Vol.	62	M.				RC409, RC403, RC501	1, 1, 13/15	RS216, RS213, 2N518				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 5Z4	465	6-9
A67	Vol. Tone	19/34	TRP603 G12				RC409, RC403, RC501, RC404, RC407, RC501, RC502	1, 1, 13/15, 13/14, 1, 1, 13/15, 13/14	RS216, RS213, 2N518, RS215, RS216, 2N518, 2N518				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6J7, 6F6, 5Z4	465	6-14
A70	Vol. Tone	19/34	TRP603 L				RC409, RC403, RC501, RC404, RC407, RC502, RC503	1, 1, 13/15, 13/14, 1, 1, 13/14, 15	RS216, RS215, RS216, 2N518, 2N518, 2N518, TN111				7	5Z4, 6A8, 6C5, 6F6, 6H6, 6K7	465	6-19, 23
A75	Vol. Tone	19/34	TRP603 L				RC409, RC403, RC407, RC502, RC503	1, 1, 13/14, 15	RS216, RS215, RS216, 2N518, TN111				7	5Z1, 6A8, 6C5, 6F6, 6H6, 6K7	465	6-19, 23
A81—See RCA—Vic A82	Vol. Tone Sen.	34/7	DRP311 L C				RC405, RC408, RC502, RC504	1, 1, 13/14, 15	RS215, RS216, 2N518, BB12				7	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 5Z4	465	6-24
A83, A85	Vol. Tone	15/22	TRP613 N				RC406, RC415, RC525, RC526	1, 1, 13/15, 15	WE1650, RS216, 3S575, BB15				8	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z4	456	7-21, 24
A87	Vol. Tone Sen.	34/7	DRP311 L C				RC405, RC408, RC502, RC504	1, 1, 13/14, 15	RS215, RS216, 2N518, BB12				8	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 5Z4	465	6-24, 30
A125	Vol. B. Tone T. Tone Sen.	34/22/7	DRP318 M M C				RC406, RC412, RC509, RC518, RC510, RC411, RC515, RC512, RC520	1, 1, 13/15, 13, 19, 46/13, 46, 19, 13/15	WE1650, WE3050, BB31/TN111, BB31, BB13, WE3050, RS216, BB19, Order from Mfr.				12	6K7, 6L7, 6C5, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z4	465	7-33, 39
A205	Vol. Treble Bass Sen. Meter	2/45/21/21/7/7	Order from MR39, MR44, A20MP, MR14	Mfr. M26			RC411, RC515, RC512, RC520	46/13, 46, 19, 13/15	WE3050, RS216, BB19, Order from Mfr.				20	6K7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 6L7, 5Z4	465	9-55 to 60, 69 to 74
A205E	Vol. and Tone Bass Vol. Sen.	15/21/15/7	Order from MR39, MR48, A20MP	Mfr.			RC411, RC406, RC515, RC512, RC504, RC520	46/13, 13, 46, 19, 15, 13/15	WE3050, WE1650, RS216, BB19, BB12, Order from Mfr.				19	6K7, 6L7, 6C5, 6H6, 6B8, 6F6, 6L6, 5Z4	465	9-75 to 80
A208	Vol. Treble Bass Sen. Meter	2/45/21/21/7/7	Order from MR39, MR44, A20MP, MR14	Mfr. M26			RC411, RC515, RC512, RC520	46/13, 46, 19, 13/15	WE3050, RS216, BB19, Order from Mfr.				20	6K7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 6L7, 5Z4	465	9-61 to 74
A208E	Vol. and Tone Bass Vol. Sen.	15/21/15/7	Order from MR39, MR48, A20MP	Mfr.			RC411, RC406, RC515, RC512, RC504, RC520	46/13, 13, 46, 19, 15, 13/15	WE3050, WE1650, RS216, BB19, BB12, Order from Mfr.				19	6K7, 6L7, 6C5, 6H6, 6B8, 6F6, 6L6, 5Z4	465	9-75 to 80
E50	Vol.	7	E.				RC566, RC565, RC564	8, 8/15, 1	2N504, 2N512, 2N518				5	6A8, 6K7, 6C5, 6F6, 5W4	465	8-4, 6
E51	Vol.	18	MR48				RC566, RC565, RC564	8, 8/15, 1	2N504, 2N512, 2N518				5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25A6, 25Z6	465	8-9, 12
E52	Vol.	7	E.				RC566, RC565, RC564	8, 8/15, 1	2N504, 2N512, 2N518				5	6A8, 6K7, 6C5, 6F6, 5W4	465	8-1, 6
E61, E62	Vol.	15	TM248-SS1				RC413, RC403, RC567, RC413, RC403, RC567	4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4	RS216, RS213, SR634, RS216, RS213, SR634				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	465	7-9, 12
E68	Vol.	15	TM248-SS1				RC413, RC403, RC567	4, 4, 4	RS216, RS213, SR634				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	465	7-9, 12
E71, E72, E76	Vol.	15	TRP613				RC413, RC412, RC413, RC412	1, 1, 1, 1	RS216, WE3050, RS216, WE3050				7	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	465	7-13, 16
E79	Vol.	20	TRP613				RC413, RC412	1, 1	RS216, WE3050				7	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	465	8-11, 46
E81	Vol. Tone	15/22	TRP613, SRP285				RC414, RC415, RC563	1, 1, 13/14	RS216, RS216, 2N517				8	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6L6, 5Z4	465	7-17, 20
E86	Vol. Tone	15/22	TRP613, SRP285				RC414, RC415, RC563	1, 1, 13/14	RS216, RS216, 2N517				8	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6L6, 5Z4	465	7-17, 20
E91	Vol. Tone	15/22	TRP613, SRP285				RC414, RC415, RC562	1, 1, 13/14	RS216, RS216, CM173				9	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6C5, 6L6, 5Z4	465	7-25, 28
E95	Vol. Tone	15/22	TRP613, SRP285				RC414, RC415, RC562	1, 1, 13/14	RS216, RS216, CM173				9	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6C6, 6L6, 5Z4	465	7-25, 28
E101	Vol. Tone	15/22	TRP613, SRP285				RC414, RC425, RC421, RC423, RC561	1, 1, 13, 13, 13/15	RS216, WE3050, RS207, RS207, BB40/TN111				10	6K7, 6A8, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6C5, 6L6, 5Z4	465	7-29, 32
E105, E106	Vol. Tone	15/22	TRP613, SRP285				RC414, RC425, RC424, RC423, RC561	1, 1, 13, 13, 13/15	RS216, WE3050, RS207, RS207, BB40/TN111				10	6K7, 6A8, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6C5, 6L6, 5Z4	465	7-29, 32
E115	Vol.	15	TRP613				RC405, RC568	1, 1/15	RS215, 2S563/BB12				11	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 5W4	465	8-57, 60
E126	Vol. Tone	20/41	TRP621, SRP286				RC411, RC412, RC426, RC551, RC558	1, 1, 14, 13/15, 13/15	WE3050, WE3050, ST587, ST595/BB12, BB19/BB12				12	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 5Z4	465	8-62, 70

‡ Data not substantiated. * IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column. § Indicates miscellaneous section. 71

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
GENERAL ELECTRIC G95	IC—Cont. Vol.	17	TRP609				RC429	25	WE3050				9	6K7, 6A8, 6116, 6F5, 6J5G, 76Y6G, 5U4G	455	
G97	Vol.	20	TM253-SS1				RC695 RC247 RC248	14/15 1 1	BB62/BB15 WE1650 WE3050				9	6K7, 6A8G, 6J5G, 6116, 6F5, 42, 5Y3G	465	9-47, 18
G99	Vol.	17	TM259-SS1				10-10-4-25 RC594	14/15 46	See Note 3S581		B3		9	6A8G, 6K7, 6116, 6F5, 76, 6AC5G, 6U5, 5Y3G	455	
G105, G106	Vol.	17	TM251-SS1				RC129 RC596	25 14/15	WE3050 BB62/BB15				9	6K7, 6A8G, 6116, 6F5, 6J5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5U4G	455	9-32, 39
GA62	Vol.	18	TM230-SS1	M26			RC5127S .01	74	ST595 Buffer		B14	854	6	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6K6G, 6X5G	465	
GB400	Vol.	18	MR55				RC5118	12	BB31				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H15G, 1C5G	455	
GD41, GD41U	Vol.	7	UM128-SS1	M26		A14	RC598W	1	TN125				4	6D6, 6C6, 25L6G, 25Z5, 155F		9-6
GD44A, GD44B	Vol. Phono.	7	MR28	M26			RC598W	1/15	TN125				4	6D6, 6C6, 25L6G, 25Z5, 155F		
GD52	Vol.	50	MR39				RC599	4	2I549				5	6A8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5, 19A	455	
GD52A	Vol.	20	TM258-SS1	M26			RC5106 RC599	4 4	2I553 2I549		B12		5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5, 19A	455	
GD62, GD67	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			RC586	40	Order from Mfr.				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 25L6G, 25Z6G, 1L19B	465	
GD63	Vol.	18	TM258-SS1	M26			RC5119 RC5114	24/15 24	FPT311 BB24		B12		5	6A8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 25L6G, 25Z5, 19A	455	
GD500	Vol.	6	MR24	M26			RC5120	24	FPD211				5	6K7GT, 6F5GT, 6J5GT, 25L6GT, 25Z6GT	455	
GD520, GD521	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			RC5125R	24	2N509				5	6A8GT, 6K7GT, 6Q7GT, 25L6GT, 25Z6GT	456	
GD600, GD630	Vol.	6	MR18				RC5121 RC5115	4 4	2P552 BB27		B12		5	6A8G, 6SK7, 6SF5, 25L6G, 25Z6G, 1L19B	455	
GD610, GD620	Vol.	18	MR55				RC5121 RC5115	4 4	2P552 BB27		B12		5	6A8G, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 25L6G, 25Z6G, 1L19B	455	
H73, H77, H78, H79	Vol.	45	TM248-SS1				RC5130	4	FPQ416				7	6SA7, 6SK7, 6116, 6SF5, 6J5G, 6Y6G, 5Y3G	455	
H87	Vol.	124	2 Meg.		See Note A19		RC5130	4	FPQ416				8	6SA7, 6SQ7, 76Y6G, 6J5G, 75Y3G, 6SK7	455	
H91, H91R	Vol. Tone	8	K		See Note A16		G5020	4	CS133				9	24, 27, 35, 47, 80	175	4-1, 4
H116, H118	Vol.	124	2 Meg.		See Note A19		RC5130	4	FPQ416				11	6SA7, 6SK7, 6116, 6SF5, 6J5G, 6U5, 76Y6G, 75Y3G	455	
H500, 501, 510, 511, 520, 521 (W and X)	Vol.	124	MR55				RC5135	24/15	FPT311				5	12A8GT, 12SK7, 12SQ7, 35L6GT, 35Z5GT	455	
H634, H638, H640	Vol.	124	TM248-SS1				RC5134	24/13/15	FPQ410				6	6SA7, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 6J5G, 25L6G, 25Z6G, 1L14D	455	
N60	Vol. Tone	17	UM163-SS3	M26			RC779 .0075	4/15 4	CM175 Buffer	B3	B14	294	6	6F6, 6J7, 76K7, 6Q7, 6X5	175	7-7, 8
U50	Vol.	45	MR53				RBC502	46	TN127			246	5	1A6, 34, 30, 32, 1F4	456	8-12, 16
U51, U55	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			RBC502 .01	46 1	TN127 Buffer				5	1C6, 34, 1B5, 1F4	456	8-12, 16
U70, U75	Vol. Tone	45	O RC502	7			RBC504 RBC503	1 1/13	RS207 RM259	Order from Mfr.			7	34, 1C6, 30, 19	456	8-32, 36

For all other General Electric Models see the Cross Reference below.

CROSS REFERENCE OF GENERAL ELECTRIC-RCA VICTOR MODELS

A-90—See RCA Victor M30	J85—See RCA Victor R12	K62—See RCA Victor R11	M52—See RCA Victor 119
BX—See RCA Victor R17M	J86—See RCA Victor R72	K63—See RCA Victor 120	M55—See RCA Victor 214
B40—See RCA Victor M34	J87—See RCA Victor R75 (47's)	K64—See RCA Victor 121	M56—See RCA Victor 211
B52—See RCA Victor M116	J87A—See RCA Victor R75 (2A5's)	K64D—See RCA Victor 127	M61—See RCA Victor 128
B81—See RCA Victor 141B	J88—See RCA Victor R71	K65—See RCA Victor R38	M62—See RCA Victor 125
B86—See RCA Victor 242B	J100—See RCA Victor R100	K65P—See RCA Victor R38P	M63—See RCA Victor 124
C30—See RCA Victor 91B	J105—See RCA Victor R76	K66—See RCA Victor 220	M65—See RCA Victor 221
C41—See RCA Victor M105	J107—See RCA Victor R77	K66M—See RCA Victor 222	M66—See RCA Victor 226
C60—See RCA Victor M107	J109—See RCA Victor RE81	K78—See RCA Victor 330	M67—See RCA Victor 224
C61—See RCA Victor M123	J125—See RCA Victor R78	K79—See RCA Victor 331	M68—See RCA Victor Duo 321
C62—See RCA Victor 126B	J125A—See RCA Victor R73 (2)	K80—See RCA Victor 140 and 140E	M69—See RCA Victor 322
C67—See RCA Victor 223	JZ30—See RCA Victor SW2	K80X—See RCA Victor 141 and 141E	M81—See RCA Victor 143
C70—See RCA Victor 135B	JZ822—See RCA Victor R24	K82—GE K62 in clock cabinet	M85—See RCA Victor 243
C75—See RCA Victor 235B	JZ822A—See RCA Victor R24A (17)	K85—See RCA Victor 240	M86—See RCA Victor 242
D50—See RCA Victor M101	JZ826—See Victor R24	K88—See RCA Victor 340	M89—See RCA Victor 341
D51—See RCA Victor M104	JX828-J88 with SW adapter	K88X—See RCA Victor 31E	M106—See RCA Victor 262
D52—See RCA Victor M108	JZ835—See RCA Victor R023	K105—See RCA Victor 261	M107—See RCA Victor 263
D72—See RCA Victor M109	K40—See RCA Victor R27	K106—See RCA Victor R90	M125—See RCA Victor 281
E52—See RCA Victor T5	K40A—See RCA Victor R18W	K106P—See RCA Victor R90P	M128—See RCA Victor Duo 380
H131—See Radiola 80	K41—See RCA Victor R17M	K107—See RCA Victor R260	M128R—See RCA Victor 38011R
H132—See RCA Victor R50	K43—See RCA Victor 100	K126—See RCA Victor 280	M129—See RCA Victor 381
H151—See Radiola 82	K48—See RCA Victor 300	KZ-62P—See RCA Victor RE18, RE18A	N60—See Previous Page
H151R—See Radiola 82R	K50—See RCA Victor R28	L50—See RCA Victor R22S	S22—See RCA Victor R7
H171—See Radiola 86	K50P—See RCA Victor R28P	L51—See RCA Victor R22W	S22X—See RCA Victor R7
H171R—See Radiola 86R	K51—See RCA Victor R28	L52—See RCA Victor 112	S22D—See RCA Victor R7 DC
H172—See RCA Victor RAE 59	K51P—See RCA Victor R28P	L52A—See RCA Victor 112A	S12—See RCA Victor R9
H91, H91R—See Previous Page	K52—See RCA Victor 110	L53—See RCA Victor 114	S12B—See RCA Victor R43
J70—See RCA Victor R4	K53—See RCA Victor 111	M40—See RCA Victor 102	S12D—See RCA Victor R9 DC
J72—See RCA Victor R70 and R70N	K53M—See RCA Victor 115	M41—See RCA Victor 101	S132—See RCA Victor R10
J75—See RCA Victor R6	K54—See RCA Victor RE40	M42—See RCA Victor 103	SZ42P—See RCA Victor RE16
J80—See RCA Victor R8	K54P—See RCA Victor RE40P	M49—See RCA Victor 301	T12—See RCA Victor R5
J82—See RCA Victor R71	K55—See RCA Victor 210	M50—See RCA Victor 117	T11D—See RCA Victor R5 DC
J83—See RCA Victor R-73 with 47's	K58—See RCA Victor 310	M51—See RCA Victor 118	T12E—See RCA Victor R5X
J83A—See RCA Victor R73 with 2A5's	K60—See RCA Victor R37	M51—See RCA Victor 118 (mod)	T41—See RCA Victor Radiola 48
	K60P—See RCA Victor R37P		

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Cir-cut, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Cir-cut, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

† Data not substantiated.

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† Rider references will be found under General Household Utilities.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows list various radio models and their specifications.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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Main data table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

† Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference	
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note					
LAFAYETTE RADIO "Orthotone"	& TEL. Supp. Vol.	15 12 18	EVIS1 ON—Continued	↓	6	See Note	te A19	6-4-4 8- 8-4 10- .01	3 17 15 4	See Note. BB13 2N517 BB12 Buffer 2S567	B3	See Note	C8	10 4 5	56, 57, 58, 347, 80 6A7, 34, 1B5, 11 24, 51, 47, 80	175 456 175	6-1 9-10 9-1
480	Vol.	6	MR18														
2001 (Minstrel 1932)	Vol.	6	MR18														
LANG RADIO CO. BA5	Vol.	40	D12					8- 1 8, 8	4 4 4	ST595 ST595 ST595				5 5 5	24A, 45, 80 24A, 47, 80 36, 37, 333	175 175 470	1-1 2-2 1-1
BA5P	Vol.	40	D12														
BD5P	Vol.	10	D12														
BD6	Vol.	40	D12														
BD6P	Vol.	40	D12														
DC6	Vol.	6	K12														
F7 110V DC	Vol.	10	D12														
F9	Vol.	31	L														
J7	Vol.	31	L														
M7	Vol.	12	A5MP				2-4		1	See Note.	B1						
MA7	Vol.	6	G7		6	2	8, 8		4	ST595							
MA8	Vol.	62	N		6		8-8		15	See Note.	B3						
MD7	Vol.	6	G7		6	3	5		4	BB12							
MD8	Vol.	22	K12														
SA7	Vol.	15	N		8												
SA8	Vol.	6	G12				16-8		4	2S563							
UG5B	Vol.	6	G12				4-8-4		26	See Note.	B3						
UG5H	Vol.	7	E		6	EX200	12-8-10-10		6/15	UR189	B98						
40UL	Vol.	6	G12		6	EX120	E1153A		6/15	UR189	B98						
50AS	Vol.	6	G12			EX120	4-8-12		4/12	See Note.	B3						
50UP	Vol.	6	G12				12-8-10-10		6/15	UR189	B98						
50US	Vol.	6	G12		6	EX120	E1153A		6/15	UR189	B98						
60AA	Vol.	18	N				8-8 4-4 5		4 13 15	See Note. 2N516 BB12	B3						
60UP	Vol.	6	G12				12-8-10-10		6/15	UR189	B98						
80UA	Vol.	17	N				16, 16, 16		8	BB24							
502UA	Vol.	7	E			2	12-8-10-10		6/15	UR189	B98						
502US	Vol.	14	E		6	2	E1153A		6/15	UR189	B98						
503AS	Vol.	17	N				12-8-5		4/15	See Note.	B3						
503US	Vol.	7	E		6	2	8-12-10-10		6/15	UR189	B98						
503UT, 523UT	Vol.	17	O				8-16-8		6	UR190	B3						
703US	Vol.	17	N				10- 16-8-8 6 5		15 11 12 15	BB12 UR190 BB21 BB12	B3 B3 B3						
LARKIN CO. 84	Vol.	6	F7				3-2-2		30	See Note.	B1						
88	Vol.	21	N				8-8		4	See Note.	B3						
90	Vol.	21	G				5		15	BB12							
91	Vol.	17	O				5		15	BB12							
LAUREL MFG. CO. L44T	Vol.	6	G7				8-8		4	2S567							
L55T	Vol.	6	G7				10		15	BB12							
L69 (Musique)	Vol.	6	G7				8-8		4	2S567							
L600 (Musique)	Vol.	18	MR53				10 5-14		12/18	BB12 2N504							
LEAR-WUERFUL CO. Suprex Six	Vol.	6	Y				8-8		4	See Note.	B3						
C. R. LEUTZ INC. "C"	Vol.	12	K														
"Seven Seas Console"	Vol.	16	M				8-8		1	See Note.	B2						
"Silver Ghost"	Vol.	33	UC513				2-4-2		3	See Note.	B3						
"Trans-Oceanic"	Vol.	15	N				See Note		te A5								
LEWOL MFG. CO. LW4, LW4DW	Vol.	6	SRP263				110		27	UR182	B115						
60MS	Vol.	20	↓				8-16-4		11	UR193	B31						
63	Vol.	20	↓				8-16		4	See Note.	B3						
64	Vol.	20	↓				12-16-6		11	UR182	B31						
9682	Vol.	64	N				8-4		1	See Note.	B3	285XS	C3				
LINCOLN RADIO CO. "Hollister" AC8	Vol.	12	D12														
1DCSW8	Vol.	12	K12				8		1	RS213							
H9	Vol.	16	N														
	Vol.	12	K														

‡ Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

† Data not substantiated.

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† Note: Rider's references will be found under Grigsby-Grunow.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
MAJESTIC RADIO	AND TONE	LEV 1	SION — Cont	inued												
75, 76 (1937).....	Vol. 18 Tone 22	O UC502		6			B16466 B16467	4 4	RS216 RS213				7	6L7G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 6G5, 5Y3, 6C5G	456	7-2,8-5
85, 86.....	Vol. 18 Tone 22	O SR1284		6 8			A-15236-3 A-15237-2	25 25	WE3050 RS215				5	6C5G, 6F6G, 6G5, 5Y3	156	7-3
511, 511A, 519P.....	Vol. 18	MR48					8, 8	1	BB41				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80, 5Y3	455	9-3
551.....	Vol. 18	MR53					8, 8	1	BB41				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80, 5Y3	455	9-3
620.....	Vol. 45 Tone 18	MR53 MR44					B16466 B16467-2	25 25	RS216 RS213				5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6116G, 6K6G, 5Y3G	456	8-4
639, 639B.....	Vol. 18	MR48					CE43	1/19	2S563/BB15				6	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80, 6J5	455	9-4
650 (1937).....	Vol. 18 Tone 22	O UC502		6			B16466 B16467-2	4 4	RS216 RS213				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 6G5, 5Y3	456	7-1,8-5
739.....	Vol. 20 Tone 21					See Note A19 See Note A3	CE7	1/15	3S579				7	6K8, 6K7, 6J5G, 6Q7, 6K6G, 6G5, 5Y3G	455	9-5
750 (1937).....	Vol. 18 Tone 22	O UC502		6			B16466 B16467	4 4	RS216 RS213				7	6C5G, 6L7G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 6G5, 5Y3	456	7-2,8-5
800.....	Vol. 17 Tone 22	MR53 MR21					B17041-3 B17197	28 28	RS208 RS208				7	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 25L6, 25Z6G, 6G5	456	8-7
850 (1937).....	Vol. 18 Tone 22	O UC502		6			B17042 A15236-3 A15237-2	28 25 25	RS207 WE3050 RS215				8	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6C5G, 6G5, 6F6G, 5Y3	456	7-3,8-5
939.....	Vol. 17					See Note A19	↓	1	See Note B3				9	6K7, 6K8, 6U5, 6Q7, 6J5G, 6K6G, 80	455	9-7
1050.....	Vol. 17 Tone 22	TRP618 UC502		6			B16554-2 B15427	1 1	WE3050 RS216				10	6K7G, 6L7G, 6Q7G, 6C5G, 6G5, 6F6G, 5Z3	456	7-4
1250.....	Vol. 17 Tone 22	TRP610 P		6			B16551-3 B16613-2 B16614-3	15 1 14/15	TN111 2S568 CM172				12	6K7G, 6L7G, 6116G, 6C5G, 6G5, 6F5G, 6L6G, 5Z3	456	8-9
11056, 11058.....	Vol. 18	MR48					16-16-10	1/15	2S569/BB12				10	6U7G, 6A8G, 6J5G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6G5, 5Y3G	455	9-9
11356.....	Vol. 18	MR53	M26				40 30 20-20-10	1 1 14/15	WE4050 WE3050 TN127				12	6U7G, 6L7G, 6J5G, 6116G, 6G5, 6Q7G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 5X4G	155	9-11
11656.....	Vol. 45 Sen. 7	MR53 UC500	M26				CE15 CE13 B17042 CE25 CE27	22 22 14 15 13	WE3050 WE4050 RS207 BB12 BB40				16	6U7G, 6L7G, 6J5G, 6B8G, 6F5G, 6L6G, 6J7G, 6A8G, 6116G, 6G5, 6Q7G, 5X4G	455	9-13
MAJOR LABORATORY	RIES															
ML 210 Amp.....	Vol. 16 Mon. 1 Bias 1 Vol. 16	N M M2MP N					4-2-4	3	See Note B4				4	27, 10, 81		§1-14
250 Amp.....													5	27, 26, 250		§1-14
P. R. MALLORY & CO.	O.															
"B" Eliminator Types 1 to 4 incl. Types 5 and 6 "B" Eliminator 10 to 14 Incl. 1933-34							15233 15233	3 3	On Order On Order	B125 B125	201 205	C3 C3		BR		4-1,4
"Vibrapucks" VP551 VP552 VP553 VP554 VP555							16736 16737 16738	3 3 3	On Order On Order On Order	B125 B125 B125	210					4-3
VP-G556 VP557							A40980-1 A40980-1 A40980-1 A40980-1 A40980-6 101411		Buffer Buffer Buffer Buffer Buffer On Order	B125 B125 B125 B125 B125 B125	725 725 825 825 825		6X5 6Z4 or 6X5 6Z4 or 6W5G	2		
VP-F558							A40980-1 A12086-1 X-26080		Buffer Buffer On Order	B125 B125 B125	G275 825		2	6X5 6Z4		
MARTI																
T.....	Vol. 4	↓				See Note A5	6-2 .02	3	See Note See Note	B1 B9			8	627, 10, 81		§4-10
MASTER																
Mighty Midget (50, 70), 424	Vol. 6 Tone 6	↓ F12		6		See Note A5	2-2 2-2	1 1	See Note See Note	B1 B1			6	326, 24, 45, 80		§3-9
McMILLAN RADIO	CO.															
8 (Two Types) 900 Series	Vol. 5 Tone 13	K12 K12					↓ 1-2-3-5	3 3	See Note See Note	B1 B1			9	326, 27, 371A, 80		1-1
MEISSNER																
8.....	Vol. 15 Tone 22 Sen. 7	N UC501 J		6			8, 8, 8 10	3 15	RS213 BB12				8	6K7, 6A8, 6C5, 6116, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z4		↓
METEOR—See Airking																
MID-WEST RADIO	CORP.															
AC6 '33 Model.....	Vol. 83	"Miraco" N		6			4-4	25	CM170				6	55, 56, 58, 59, 80	450	
AC6 Midget.....	Vol. 6 Tone 22	G7 G12		6 2			8-8	1	See Note B3				6	24, 27, 45, 80		
AC8 ('32).....	Vol. 83 Tone 22	N K12		6			8, 8	1	RS213				8	55, 56, 57, 58, 2A5, 80	450	
AC8-33 (4 Bands).....	Vol. 83 Tone 22	N N		6			8-8	1	2N518				8	57, 56, 58, 55, 2A5, 80	450	8-27
AC8 ('33) 5 Bands.....	Vol. 83 Tone 22	N K12		6			8-8	1	2N518				8	55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 80	456	8-27
AC9 (1SG, 227 Type).....	Vol. 7	↓				See Note A5	2-2-2	3	See Note See Note	B3 B9			9	24, 27, 345, 80		
AC9-4SG.....	Vol. 6 Tone 22	Y G12					8, 8, 8	28	RS213				9	24, 27, 345, 80		3-2
AC9 Pentode Super (2 Types).....	Vol. 62 Tone 22 Tone 22	N N				See Note A27 See Note A1	8-8	4	See Note B3				9	24, 27, 335, 247, 80	175	3-4
AC9 T.R.F.....	Vol. 11	↓				See Note A5	4-2-2-1	3	See Note B1				9	26, 27, 371A, 80		3-4

‡ Data not substantiated.
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* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
MID-WEST—Continued																
AC10	Vol. Tone	6	G12				8-8	1	See Note	B3			10	24, 27, 45, 80	175	
AC11 '31	Vol. Tone	4	G12				8-8	4	See Note	B3			11	35, 24, 42, 47, 80	175	3-4
AC12	Vol. Sen.	149	UC513				25	15	BB15				12	55, 58, 42, 80, 57	450	
Battery 6 Super	Vol.	7	UC500				8-8	3	See Note	B3			6	30, 34, 19	456	8-5
Battery 7 (2 Volt Model)	Vol.	15	N				25	15	BB15				6	30, 31, 32		
Battery 8 (Super-2 Volt)	Vol. Tone	76	M				24	12	See Note	B3			8	30, 34		
C4-1932 Converter "Imperial"	Vol. Tone Supp. Att.	76	M				8-8	1	2N518				4	57, 56, 58, 80		9-1
Miraco 1SG-226	Vol.	12	NN				16	3	RS216				18	6D6, 6C6, 7F6, 6I7, 2A5, 5Z3	456	8-61, 63
Miraco 16 Tube ('32)	Vol. Tone Supp.	12	Order from Mfr.				8	3	RS213				16	24, 26, 27, 31, 80		4-1
Regal (1936)	Vol. Tone	12	K12				10	15	BB33				22	55, 56, 57, 58, 42, 46, 80, 82	450	3-3
Regal (1937)	Vol. Tone	12	Order from Mfr.				25	15	BB15				20	6K7, 6H6, 6L7, 6C5, 6J7, 6N6, 5W4, 80, 2M2	456	8-65, 68
"Royale"	Vol. Tone Att.	12	DRP240				4-2-2-1-1	3	See Note	B1			24	6K7, 6C5, 6H6, 6J7, 6F6, 5Y3 or 5Z4	456	7-1, 4
SW5-36 (AC-DC)	Vol.	15	N	6			4-4-8	3	See Note	B3			5	6A8, 6K7, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	8-1
Z4 Short Wave Converter	Vol. Tone	18	N				8	13	RS213				4	24, 27, 80		
6DC (110 Volt)	Vol.	18	N				25	3	WE3050				6	37, 78, 85, 43	175	
6-33	Vol.	18	N				24	3	WE3050				6	58, 56, 55, 59, 80	450	8-2
6-34	Vol. Tone	18	N				40	3	WE3050				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80	450	8-3, 4
6-37	Vol. Tone	18	N	6			20	13	WE1625				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	8-7, 8
6-37 (Auto)	Vol. Tone	107	N				60	15	BB17				6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	175	8-6
6-Tube Battery	Vol.	17	UM154-SS17	M26			8-8	1	2N518		294	C3	6	34, 30, 19		8-5
5-36	Vol. Tone	17	MR39				5-5	15	TN111 Buffer	B11			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 0Z4	456	9-3
6-38 (AC-DC) (Export)	Vol. Tone	22	UM137				.025-.025		2N517 Buffer	B11	294	C3	5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25B6, 25Z5, L49B	456	8-18
7-36	Vol. Tone	117	MR48	M26	See Note A96		8-8	1	2N517 Buffer	B11	294	C3	6	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25B6, 25Z5, 6G5, L49B	456	8-22
7-36 (AC-DC)	Vol. Tone	56	N				.01-.01		2N517 Buffer	B11			5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25B6, 25Z5	456	8-21
7-36 (Batt.)	Vol. Tone	117	MR48	M26	See Note A96		8, 8	25	RS213				6	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25B6, 25Z5, 6G5, L49B	456	8-22
7-36 (Metal Tube)	Vol. Tone	56	N				20	63	RS207				7	6A7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 43, 25Z5	450	8-9, 10
7-37	Vol. Tone	22	N	6			12-25-5-5	63/15	4N708				7	1C6, 34, 30, 19	465	8-11, 12
7-37 (AC-DC)	Vol. Tone	22	K12	6			8-20	1	See Note	B3	245	C3	7	6K7, 6C5, 85, 42, 80	456	
7-37 (Batt.)	Vol. Tone	22	N				.02	25	RS213	B11			7	6K7, 6C5, 6Q7, 6F6, 5Y3	456	8-13, 14
7-38 (AC-DC)	Vol. Tone	18	MR48	M26			8, 8	25	RS213				7	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 25A6, 25Z6	456	8-15, 17
7-38 (AC-DC) (Export)	Vol. Tone	117	MR48	M26	See Note A96		10	15	BB12		245	C3	7	6A7, 715, 76, 19, 6G5	465	8-19, 20
7-38 Battery (Export)	Vol. Tone	45	MR48	M26			.02	15	BB12 Buffer	B11			5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25B6, 25Z5	456	8-21
8-'31 (Batt.)	Vol. Tone	129	MR48	M26			12-20	4	2P549				6	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25B6, 25Z5	456	8-22
8-38 (AC-DC)	Vol. Tone	129	MR48	M26			8-8	1	2N517		245	C3	7	6D8, 6S7, 6L5, 6Z7, or 1J6, 6N5	456	8-23
8-38 (AC-DC) (Export)	Vol. Tone	147	MR48	M26			10-10	15	TN111 Buffer	B11			8	32, 30		8-24
8-38 (Batt.)	Vol. Tone	21	MR48	M26			.015	19	BB15				6	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6G5, 25B6, 25Z5	456	8-29
8-39	Vol.	56	N		See Note A19		12-20	4	2P549				7	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6C5, 25B6, 25Z5, K17R	456	8-30
9-31 (3SG)	Vol. Tone	41	N				8-8	1	2N517		245	C3	7	6D8, 6S7, 6L5, 6N5, 1J6	456	8-31
9-31 (4SG)	Vol. Tone	6	MR24				10	15	BB12 Buffer	B11			8	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6AC5G, 6G5, 80	456	9-8
9-32	Vol. Tone	107	MR18				C240	1	2S569	B11			9	24, 27, 45, 80		8-24
9-34	Vol. Tone Sen.	83	N				6-2-4	3	See Note	B3			8	24, 47, 45, 80		8-32
9-34 (RT9, G9, F9, H9)	Vol. Tone Sen.	149	K12				8, 8, 8	28	ST595				9	35, 24, 27, 47, 80	175	8-33
9-38 (AC-DC)	Vol. Tone	18	UC500				8-8	4	CM172	B3			9	55, 56, 57, 58, 2A5, 80	456	6-1
9-38 (AC-DC) (Export)	Vol. Tone	39	MR48	M26			8, 8	1	RS213				7	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6C5, 25B6, 25Z5	456	8-34, 36
9-38 (AC-DC) (Export)	Vol. Tone	21	MR48	M26			8, 8	1	RS213	B3			7	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6C5, 25B6, 6G5, 25Z5, K17R	456	8-35

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Note: The prefix "6" indicates Minstrel (62-1955).....	Vol. Tone	15 44	O. UC502				2803 2719 2852	13 13 15	2N518 CS133 BB31			9	27,335,47, 80	262	2-15,16	
1522 (12A or 01A Det.).....	Vol.	6	G12		See Note	A32						5	24,312A-01A, 71A		1-1	
1522 (26 Det.).....	Vol.	6	G12		See Note	A32						5	24, 26, 01A, 71A		1-1	
1562 (12A or 01A Det.).....	Vol. Tone	6 21	G12 O.									6	01A, 24, 12A, 71A		1-1	
1562 (26 Det.).....	Vol. Tone	6 21	G12 O.		See Note	A32						6	24, 26, 01A, 71A		1-1	
1922.....	Vol. Tone	6 21	G12 O.									5	36, 01A, 12A		1-1	
2655.....	Vol.	1/15	DRP243						See Note	B4		10	24, 26, 27, 45, 80		2-18,19	
2822, 2827 (Balbou), 2895, 2897 (DeSoto).....	Vol. Tone	8 41	A400P. N.				1-1.5-1-2. 1.	3	See Note. See Note.	B1 B9		7	24, 27, 45, 80		2-20	
2955, 2955X, 2957, 2957X.....	Vol. Tone	24 41	GG. O.				2.5-4-2	28	See Note.	B1		8	24, 27, 45, 80		3-16	
3035, 3037, 3065, 3067.....	Vol. Tone	6 41	G7. N.				8, 8, 8.	28	RS213			8	24, 27, 45, 80			
10,000 Serenader.....	Vol.	8	A400P.				1-1.5-1-2. 1.	3	See Note. See Note.	B1 B9		7	24, 27, 45, 80		2-8,9	
11,000 Challenger (2 Types).....	Vol. Tone	6 41	G7. O.		3		1-1	1	See Note.	B1		7	24, 27, 45, 80		2-21	
14,000 Commander, 62,000 Cavalier.....	Vol. Tone	6 41	F7. N.		3		8, 8, 8.	28	RS213			8	24, 27, 45, 80		2-22	
62-010.....	Vol.	8	Y25MP.				1.5-1.5-5. .6	3	See Note. See Note.	B1 B9		6	24, 45, 80		3-8	
62,020 (51).....	Vol.	8	Y25MP.				1.5-1.5-1.5	3	See Note.	B3		8	24, 27, 45, 80		3-7	
62-030.....	Vol.	6	G7.		3		8, 8, 8.	28	RS213	B3		7	24, 27, 45, 80		2-1	
62-040 Commodore.....	Vol.	7	D.				1-1-1	26	See Note.	B7		8	24, 27, 45, 80		2-2	
62-055.....	Vol. Tone	6 21	G7. O.		6	2						5	24, 26, 01A, 71A, or 36, 01A, 12A		1-1,2-3	
62-060 Challenger, Jr., 62-070 Princess (1800).....	Vol.	6	G7.	6	3		8, 8.	1	RS213			5	24, 45, 80		2-7	
62-078.....	Vol.	6	H7.	6	3		8-8.	4	See Note.	B3		5	35, 35, 47, 80			
62-080.....	Vol. Tone	6 22	G7. †		See Note	A5	8.	3	RS213			7	24, 45, 27, 80		†	
62-090.....	Vol. Tone	6 22	G7. †		See Note	A5	8-6. 8.	3 3	2N518 RS213			7	24, 27, 45, 80		†	
62-1, 62-2.....	Vol. Tone	15 44	L. L.	6			8-6. 8, 8.	3 25	2N518 RS213			8	27, 335, 47, 80	175	3-14	
62-7, 62-8.....	Vol. Tone	44 7	L. H.	6			8, 8.	4	RS213	B3		6	24, 27, 47, 80, 335	175	3-15	
62-9.....	Vol. Tone	22 7	Y. H.	6			8, 8.	4	RS213	B3		8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	3-15	
62-11, 62-12, 62-14 (1st Type).....	Vol. Tone	8 34	A5MP. UC502				4-2-6. 4.	30 19	See Note. BB20	B3		8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	2-4,5	
62-11, 62-14 (2nd Type).....	Vol. Tone	14 34	N. UC502				4-2-4. 4	30 19	See Note. BB20	B3		8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	2-6	
62-16.....	Vol. Tone	13 22	O. L.	6			62-A12	4	RS213	B3		10	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	6-8	
62-19 (1st Type).....	Vol. Tone	8 34	Y5MP. UC502				4-2-6. 4	30 19	See Note. BB20	B3		8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	2-4,5	
62-19 (2nd Type).....	Vol. Tone	14 34	N. UC502				4-2-6. 4	30 19	See Note. BB20	B3		8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	2-6	
62-20, 62-20X.....	Vol. Tone	59 34	SRP272 UC502				8, 8. 4.	43 13	RS213 BB20			8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	2-23,24	
62-21, 62-22.....	Vol. Tone	15 22	N. UC502				4-2-4.	18	See Note.	B3		6	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	262	3-1,2	
62-23.....	Vol. Sen.	2/10 42	DRP241 Y200MP				4.	12	BB31			5	32, 33	175		
62-25.....	Vol. Tone	59 34	SRP272 UC502				8, 8. 4.	43 13	RS213 BB31			7	24, 335, 47, 80	175	2-23,24	
62-26.....	Vol. Tone	15 34	O. UC502				8-8. 8.	19 19	2N518 BB31			8	27, 335, 47, 80	262		
62-27 (1st Type).....	Vol. Tone	8 34	A5MP. UC502				4-2-4. 4.	30 19	See Note. BB20	B3		8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	2-4,5	
62-27 (2nd Type).....	Vol. Tone	14 34	N. UC502				4-2-6. 4.	30 19	See Note. BB20	B3		8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	2-6	
62-29 (1st Type) (Models 11, 12, 16 and 33).....	Vol. Tone	7 22	H. Y200MP				928. 929.	1 1	RS213. RS213.	B3 B3		6	24, 335, 47, 80	175	3-4,5	
62-29 (11, 12 2nd Type).....	Vol. Tone	15 22	N. Y200MP				928. 929.	1 1	RS213. RS213.	B3 B3		7	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	3-6	
62-30.....	Vol. Tone	15 22	N. UC502				4-2-4.	28	See Note.	B3		8	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	262	3-1,2	
62-34 (Washington).....	Vol. Sen.	7 15	Y200MP. O.				8-8.	1	2N518			8	35, 27, 47, 80	262	9-1	
62-35.....	Vol. Tone	15 22	UC502. N.				8. 928.	19 1	BB21 RS213.	B3		7	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	175	3-6	
62-36.....	Vol. Tone	15 22	Y200MP. O.				929. 8-8.	1 19	RS213. 2N518	B3		7	35, 27, 47, 80	262	3-9	
62-38, 62-40, 62-38X, 62-40X.....	Vol. Tone	15 41	O. M.				8-8. 8. 8.	1 19 14	See Note. BB21 BB31	B3		9	27, 335, 47, 80	262	3-9,10	
62-41.....	Vol. Tone	45 22	N. UC502				4.	12	BB31			9	30, 34	175		
62-42.....	Vol. Tone	15 22	N. UC502				4-2-4.	28	See Note.	B3		7	24, 27, 335, 47, 80	262	3-1	
62-43, 62-43X.....	Vol. Sen.	42 6	Y200MP. H7.	6	3		8-8.	4	See Note.	B3		5	35, 35, 47, 80	262		
62-IPC43.....	Vol.	6	E12.	6	EX200		SW4319.	4	CM170.			5	56, 57, 58, 47, 80	†	6-18	
62-44.....	Vol. Tone	15 41	O. M.				8-8. 8.	1 14	See Note. BB21 BB31	B3		6	27, 335, 47, 80	262	3-9,10	

† Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Main table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Ncte), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like MONTGOMERY 62-215, 62-216, etc.

† Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS					CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference	
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement					*Note
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Note: The prefix "62-" or for "62-463".....	Vol. Tone	17 34	Continued from "62-" indicates MR57 MR42	Radio M26	Division in		Montgomery-45X243 Ward 1/15	Catalog. 3S572 BB12 Buffer 2N516 Buffer 2N516 Buffer			216 C3 216 C3 246 C3		6 5 6 7 7	6D8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 6A85, 6G6G 6D8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6N5 6D8G or 6A8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 6L5G, 1J6G, 6N5 6J7, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6, 6C5, 6G5, 5Y3G 6A8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6U5, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G	456	9-48
62-465.....	Vol. Tone	18	MR53	M27			119-40 .005	1 1					5	6D8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6N5	465	9-64
62-466.....	Vol. Tone	18 22	MR48 MR39	M26			119-41 .005	1 1					6	6D8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6N5	465	
62-467.....	Vol. Tone	18 34	MR48 L	M26			44X31 44X35	23 23					7	6J7, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6, 6C5, 6G5, 5Y3G	456	9-15
62-470.....	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR57 MR42	M26			44X37 44X38	23 23					7	6A8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6U5, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G	456	
62-471, 62-472.....	Vol. Tone	18 34	MR48 MR39	M26			44X37 44X38	23 23					7	6A8G, 6U7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 6J5G, 6U5, 5Y3G	456	
62-473.....	Vol. Tone	18 22	MR53 MR44	M26			119-69	23					7	6K8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6P5G, 6U5	465	9-65, 66
62-475.....	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			119-38	23					5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 5Y3G	456	9-63
62-476.....	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			119-38	23					6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 6G5, 5Y3G	465	9-68
62-477.....	Vol. Tone	45 44	MR53 MR39	M26			45X225	13					7	1C7G, 1D5G, 4114G, 1E5G	456	9-51
62-479.....	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR57 MR42	M26			44X37 44X38	23 23					7	6A8, 6U7G, 6Q7G, 6J5G, 6K6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	456	9-69
62-487.....	Vol. Tone	45 44	MR53 MR39	M26			45X225	13					7	1C7G, 1D5G, 4114G, 1E5G	456	9-51
62-490.....	Vol. Tone	45 22	MR48 MR44	M26			119-60 119-61	1/19 13					9	6K7, 6K8, 6J5G, 6U5, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G	465	9-53
62-495.....	Vol. Fil.	56 29	MR44 C6R	M26			119-22	19					5	1D7G, 1D5G, 1F7G, 1G5G	465	9-26
62-497.....	Vol. Tone	18 34	MR48 L	M26			44X31 44X35	23 23					7	6J7, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6, 6C5, 6G5, 5Y3G	456	9-15
62-500.....	Vol. Tone	18 21	MR53 MR53	M26			119-38	4					7	6L7G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 6J5G, 6G5, 5Y3G	465	9-71
62-504A.....	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			119-82	24					5	12SA7, 12SK7, 12SO7, 35L6GT, 35Z5GT	465	
62-505A.....	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			119-82	24					5	12SA7, 12SK7, 12SO7, 35L6GT, 35Z5GT	465	
62-506.....	Vol. Fil.	18 29	MR53 M4R	M24			119-44	12					6	1C7G, 1D5G, 1H6G, 1H4G	465	9-62
62-516.....	Vol. Fil.	18 29	MR53 M4R	M24			119-44	12					6	1C7G, 1D5G, 1H6G, 1H4G	465	9-62
62-520.....	Vol.	6	G7		3		8-8	25					4	24, 71A, 80		
62-550.....	Vol. Fil.	18 29	MR53 C6R	M27			119-35	19					5	1D7G, 1D5G, 1H4G, 1G5G	465	
62-551.....	Vol.	18	MR53	M27			119-35	19					5	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1A5G	465	
62-552.....	Vol.	45	MR53	M26			119-59C	24					5	6D8G, 6S7G, 6L5G, 6T7G, 6G6G	465	
62-553.....	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			119-79	22/15					5	6D8G, 6K7, 6T7G, 6G6G, 6Z5G	465	
62-555.....	Vol.	17	MR48	M27			45X250	12					5	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	456	
62-557.....	Vol.	17	MR48	M27			45X250	12					5	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	456	
62-558.....	Vol.	18	MR44	M27			119-52	19					5	1A7B, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	465	
62-601.....	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			119-47	23					6	6A8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5W4, 6U5	465	
62-606.....	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			119-38	23					6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 6G5, 5Y3G	465	9-68
62-607.....	Vol. Tone	45 44	MR53 MR39	M26			8-4	13					7	1C7G, 1D5G, 4114G, 1E5G	456	9-51
62-616.....	Vol. Tone	18	MR53	M26			119-38	23					6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 6G5, 5Y3G	465	9-68
62-617.....	Vol. Tone	45 44	MR53 MR39	M26			8-4	13					7	1C7G, 1D5G, 4114G, 1E5G	456	9-51
62-650.....	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR57 MR42	M26			45X243 45X239 .015	1/15 15					6	6D8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 6A85, 6G6G	456	9-48
62-651, 62-652.....	Vol. Tone	18 22	MR53	M26			119-59C .003	24					6	6K8G, 6K7, 6T7G, 6G6G, 6AE6G, 6AF6G	465	
62-654, 62-655.....	Vol. Fil. Tone	45 29 22	MR44 M4R	M27			119-52	19					6	1C7G, 1D5G-p, 1H4G, 1G5G	465	
62-656.....	Vol. Tone	45 22	MR44	M27			119-52	19					6	1A7G, 1N5G, 1G4G, 1G5G, 1H5G	465	
62-700.....	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR57 MR42	M26			44X37 44X38	23 23					7	6A8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6U5, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G	456	
62-701.....	Vol. Tone	18 22	MR53 MR44	M26			119-69	23					7	6K8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6P5G, 6U5, 6AC5G, 5Y3G	465	9-65, 66
62-702, 62-703.....	Vol. Tone	18 22	MR53 MR44	M26			119-69	23					5	6K8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6P5G, 6AC5G	465	
62-704, 62-705, 62-706, 62-707, 62-708, 62-709, 62-710, 62-711, 62-712.....	Vol. Tone	76 76 18	MR48 MR57 UM161	M26			44X42 44X41 119-84	23 23 1/13					7	6A7, 6D6, 75, 76, 6U5, 41, 80	456	
62-713.....	Vol. Tone	22	UM161	M26	See Note A96 See Note A3		119-84	1/13					7	6SA7, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 6P5G, 6AC5G, 5Y3G, 6AD6G	465	
62-750, 62-751.....	Vol. Tone	18 22	UM161-SS16	M26			119-79B .008	22/15					7	6K8G, 6K7, 6T7G, 6G6G, 6AE6G, 6AF6G, 6ZY5G	465	
62-752, 62-753.....	Vol. Tone	17 41	MR57 MR42	M26			45X244	12/15					7	6A8G, 6U7G, 6V7G, 6J5G, 25A6G, 6N7G	456	
62-900.....	Vol. Tone	45 22	MR48 MR44	M26			119-60 119-61	1/19 13					9	6K7, 6K8, 6J5G, 6U5, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G	465	9-53

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
MONTGOMERY WARD 62-901	Vol. 22	17	Continued "62" indicates 2 Meg. No. 1 MR57	Radio	Division in A19	Montgomery-Ward Catalog.	44X41 44X42	23 23	WE2050 WE4030			9	6A7, 6D6, 76, 75, 6U5, 241, 80	456		
62-905	Vol. Tone 22	17	2 Meg. No. 1 MR57	See Note	to A19	44X41 44X42 45X217 45X239	23 23 15 15	WE2050 WE4030 RB40 RB12				9	6A7, 6D6, 75, 276, 6U5, 241, 80	456		
62-1040	Vol. Tone 41	8	G.			44X41 44X42	23 23	WE2050 WE4030				8	24A, 227, 245, 80	‡		
62-1100	Vol. Tone 34	20	MR55	See Note	to A19	44X30 44X36 45X238	25 25 19	RS216 WE4030 RB17				11	26U7G, 26J7G, 6116, 26J5G, 26P6G, 5Y3G, 6U5	156	9-55	
62-1101	Vol. Tone 4	45	MR55, MR53	M26	See Note	44X39 44X10 45X239	4 4 15	WE2050 WE4030 RB12				11	26D6, 6C6, 476, 6U5, 241, 80	465	9-56	
62-1455	Vol. 18	18	MR53	M27		119-35	19	RB15				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	465		
62-1550	Vol. Fil. 29	18	MR53	M27		119-35	19	RB15				5	1D7G, 21D5G, 1H4G, 1G5G	465		
62-1551	Vol. 18	18	MR53	M27		119-35	19	RB15				5	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1A5G	465		
62-1558	Vol. 18	18	MR44	M27		119-52	19	RB15				5	1A7G, 21N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	465		
62-1654, 62-1655	Vol. Tone Fil. 29	45	MR44	M27		119-52	19	RB15				6	1C7G, 21D5G-P, 1H4G, 1G5G	465		
62-1656	Vol. Tone 15	15	Order from Mfr.			119-52	19	RB15				6	1A7G, 21N5G, 1G4G, 1G5G, 1H5G	465		
62-1838	Vol. Tone 34	8-8	O.			8-8	1	2N518				8	227, 235, 47, 80	262	2-14	
62-2550	Vol. Fil. 29	8	UC502			8	14	BB31				5	1D7G, 21D5G, 1H4G, 1G5G	465		
62-2551	Vol. 18	18	MR53	M27		119-35	19	BB15				5	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1A5G	465		
62-2555	Vol. 17	17	MR48	M27		45X250	12	BB31				5	1A7G, 21N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	456		
62-2557	Vol. 17	17	MR48	M27		45X250	12	BB31				5	1A7G, 21N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	456		
62-2558	Vol. 18	18	MR44	M27		119-52	19	BB15				5	1A7G, 21N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	465		
62-2654, 62-2655	Vol. Tone Fil. 29	45	MR44	M27		119-52	19	BB15				6	1C7G, 21D5G-P, 1H4G, 1G5G	465		
62-2656	Vol. Tone 22	45	MR44	M27		119-52	19	BB15				6	1A7G, 21N5G, 1G4G, 1G5G, 1H5G	465		
93BR-454A	Vol. 18	18	MR53	M27		119-35	19	BB15				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	465		
93BR-460A	Vol. 18	18	UC506	7		119-75	19	BB12				4	1A7G, 1P5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	465		
93BR-508A, 93BR-509A	Vol. 18	18	UM161	M26	A96	119-87	24	TN127	B8			5	12SA7, 12SK7, 12Q7GT, 35L6GT, 35Z5GT	465		
93BR-560A	Vol. Tone 22	18	UM161		See Note	119-86	12	BB31				5	1A7G, 21N5G, 1H5G, 1Q5G	465		
93BR-564A	Vol. 18	18	MR53	M26		119-79	22/15	3S572	B14	850	C3	5	6D8G, 6K7, 6T7G, 6G6G, 6Y5G	465		
93BR-657A	Vol. 18	18	UM161		See Note	119-85	24/15	FPT319				5	6D8G, 6SK7, 6T7G, 6G6G, 5Y3G	465		
93BR-713A	Vol. Tone 22	18	UM161		See Note	119-84	1/13	FPT371				7	6SA7, 6SK7, 68Q7, 6P5G, 6AC5G, 5Y3G, 6AD6G	456		
93BR-1455A	Vol. 18	18	MR53	M27		119-35	19	BB15				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	465		
93BR-1460A	Vol. 18	18	UC506	7		119-75	19	BB12				4	1A7G, 1P5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	465		
MOTO-METER GALVINO Moto-vox 10A (Above 500) Moto-vox 10E	Vol. Sen.	17 15	N N Y1000MP			76458	15	BB12				5	336, 85, 41	175	4-1,3 4-4,9	
MOTOROLA —See Galvino.																
WILLIAM J. MURDOCK 8-Tube AC	Vol. 40	40	‡		See Note	4-4-2	2/14	See Note	B1			8	‡		\$6-22	
MUSETTE 52, 53	Vol. Tone 22	6	F12	6	2	A203	4	RS213				6	24A, 27, 45, 80		3-1	
310	Vol. Tone 22	6	See Note	‡	‡	8	25	ST595				7	24A, 27, 245, 80		3-2	
NASSAU RADIO DLPS	Vol. Sen. 16	26	N Y200MP			2-4-4	3	See Note	B2			7	99, 10, 81		3-1	
NATIONAL CARBON 1, 2, 3 31, 32, 33, 34 42, 43, 44 52, 53, 54 (Three Types)	Vol. 13	13	SRP179 A550P A550P			2-4 4-2-1-1 4-2-1-1	1 3/14 3/14	See Note See Note See Note	B1 B1 B1			8	26, 27, 271A, 80		1-1	
	Vol. 8	8										8	27, 271A, 80		1-2	
	Vol. 8	8										8	27, 245, 80		1-3	
	Vol. 13/17	13/7	DRP117 DRP242	Type 1, 2, 3	A50 A50	‡	3/15	See Note	B1			8	24, 27, 245, 80		1-4	
THE NATIONAL CO. AC-SW 3	Vol. Regen. 40	7 12 40	D K12 D12									3	258, 27			
AC-SW 58	Vol. Regen. 12	12	K12									5	258, 56, 245		8-2	
AC "Thrill Box" AGS with GRDPU (Power Supply)	Vol. 7	7	E12									5	24A, 227		1-2	
AGSX	Vol. 7	7	A550P			8-8-8	3	See Note	B3			11	236, 37, 89, 280		3-1	
Auto-Box	Vol. 12	12	A550P			8-8-8	3	See Note	B3			11	77, 278, 37, 236, 89, 280		1-1,2	
DC-SW-3	Vol. Regen. 12	7	D									3	236, 37		1-1,2	
DC-SW-34 (Batt.)	Vol. Regen. 40	12	K12 D12 K12		7							5	234, 30, 231		8-2	

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
THE NATIONAL CO. FBX & FBXA.....	Cont. 7	7	G.....				5, 10, 10.....	13, 15, 15.....					7	24, 57, 56, 358, 59.....	500	8-2
HRO.....	Vol. 17	7	N.....				8-8-8.....	3					9	6D6, 6C6, 6B7, 42, or 58, 357, 2B7, 2A5.....	456	8-1
MB-29.....	Vol. 12	7	G12.....										9	424, 227, 245, 80.....		1-2
MB-30.....	Vol. 12	7	K12.....										5	424A, 27.....		1-2
NC100.....	Vol. 12	7	Y50MP.....				8, 8, 8.....	3					12	6K7, 6J7, 6C5, 6E5, 6F6, 80.....	456	8-3,4
Screen Grid SW (71)	Vol. 12	7	Y500MP.....										4	21A, 27, 71A.....		1-1
NATIONAL TRANS Midget 6.....	FORMER CO. Vol. 6	6	H12.....				8-8.....	1	See Note.....	B3			6	27, 45, 80.....		3-1
Screen Grid 8.....	Vol. 22	6	F12.....				8-8-8.....	3	See Note.....	B3			8	24, 27, 45, 80.....		3-1
NOBLITT-SPARKS 5.....	(Arvin) Vol. 18		UM162.....	See Note	A96		17-13419, .01.....	23	2S567, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 6X5G.....	455	9-1,2
6.....	Vol. 18		UM161.....	See Note	A96		17-13419, .005.....	23	2S567, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 6X5G.....	455	9-4
7.....	Vol. 15		UM154-SS3	M26			17-4787, 17-4786, .02-.02.....	1, 15	RM262, BB12, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	5	6F7, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 84.....	170	6-1,3
9A.....	Vol. 15		UM157-SS12				17-14132, .01.....	23	RM255, Buffer.....	B14	850	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 41, 84.....	170	8-9,9-9
10A (Two Types)...	Vol. 15		SRP251.....	6			8-16, 12-12-1, .02-.02.....	1, 1	2S563, TN111/TP443, Buffer.....	B14	292	C3	5	6A7, 6B7, 78, 41, 84.....	175	4-1,5-1
15.....	Vol. 15		UC511.....	6			17-4181, 17-2082, .02-.02.....	1, 15	RM265, BB12, Buffer.....	B14	296, 292	C13, C14	5	78, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 84.....	175	5-3,6
16.....	Vol. 17		SRP251.....	6			17-4201, 17-2082, .02-.02.....	1, 15	2S563, BB12, Buffer.....	B14	292	C3	6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 41, 84.....	175	5-19
17.....	Vol. 17		UM154-SS3	M26			17-4703, 17-4707, .02-.02.....	1, 15	RM265, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 41, 84.....	175	6-7,8
18.....	Vol. 17		UM157-SS12				17-14614, 17-14606, .01.....	1, 15	RM265, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	6	75, 78, 6A7, 41, 84.....	170	7-1,2
19.....	Vol. 17		UM157-SS12				17-14614, 17-14606, .005.....	1, 15	RM265, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	850	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 41, 84.....	170	8-1,2
20A (Two Types)...	Vol. 15		SRP251.....	6	See Note	A1	8-8.....	1	2N518, Buffer.....	B14	292	C3	6	75, 77, 78, 41, 84.....	181.5	4-4,5
20B.....	Vol. 17		SRP251.....	6	See Note	A27	16-8, 17, 12-12-12, .02-.02.....	1, 15	2S563, BB15, Buffer.....	B14	292	C3	6	75, 77, 78, 6A7, 41, 84.....	175	4-16,5-5
22A.....	Vol. 18		UM157-SS12				17-14132, .01.....	23	RM265, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	6	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 6X5G.....	170	9-5
25.....	Vol. 17		UC511.....	6			17-4201, 17-2082, 17-2253, .01.....	1, 15	2S563, BB12, TN111/TP443, Buffer.....	B14	296, 292	C13, C14	6	78, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 84.....	175	5-6,8
27.....	Vol. 56		UM154-SS3	M26			17-4703, 17-4707, .02-.02.....	1, 15	RM265, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	7	75, 78, 6A7, 41, 84.....	175	6-11,12
28.....	Vol. 17		UM157-SS12				17-14611, .005.....	1, 15	RM265, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	6	6A7, 78, 75, 42, 84.....	170	7-2,3
29.....	Vol. 15		UM157-SS12				17-14092, 17-4707, .001.....	1, 15	RM265, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	6	6K7G, 6A8G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6X5G.....	170	8-3,4
30A (Three Types)	Vol. 15		SRP251.....	6	See Note	A27	16-8-5, .02-.02.....	1/15	CM175/BB12, Buffer.....	B14	292	C3	6	77, 78, 79, 41, 84.....	181.5	4-6,9, 175
32.....	Vol. 17		UM157-SS12				17-14090, 17-4709, 17-14221, .004.....	1, 1/15	2S568, TN111, 4S718, Buffer.....	B10, B14	294	C3	6	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6X5G.....	170	9-7
33.....	Vol. 15		UM157-SS12				17-14611, 17-4707, .005.....	1, 13	RM265, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	6	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6F6, 6X5.....	170	7-2,6
35 (Two Types)	Vol. 15		UC511.....	6			17-1181, .02-.02.....	1, 13	RM265, Buffer.....	B14	296, 292	C13, C14	7	77, 78, 79, 6B7, 41, 84.....	175	5-11, 6-10
37.....	Vol. 15		UM154-SS3	M26			17-1716, 17-4710, 17-4707, .02-.02.....	1, 13, 15	RM265, RS213, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	8	76, 78, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 84.....	175	6-13,15
38.....	Vol. 17		UM157-SS12				17-14090, 17-4710, 17-4707, .005.....	1, 13, 15	RM265, RS213, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	7	78, 6A7, 75, 76, 6A6, 0Z4 or 6X5.....	170	
39.....	Vol. 15		UM157-SS12				17-14090, 17-4710, 17-4707, .001.....	1, 13, 15	RM265, RS213, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	7	6K7G, 6A8G, 6Q7G, 6C5G, 6N7G, 0Z4 or 6X5.....	170	8-5,6
41.....	Vol. 6		G12.....	6			17-14001, 17-14002, 17-14005, .01.....	1, 1, 15	Buffer, RS213, RS216, BB12, 2S568/TN111, Buffer.....	B14			4	6A7, 6F7, 41, 80.....	456	6-16, 7-7
42.....	Vol. 17		UM157-SS12				17-14222, .004.....	1/15	2S568/TN111, Buffer.....	B14	294	C3	7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7G, 6C5G, 6N7G, 6X5G or 0Z4.....	170	9-9
45 (Two Types)...	Vol. 17		UC511.....	6			17-4181, .02-.02.....	1, 1	RM265, Buffer.....	B14	296, 292	C13, C14	9	37, 75, 77, 78, 41, 84.....	175	5-15, 6-17
51.....	Vol. 17		MR48.....	M26	A58		17-14002, 17-4707, .001.....	1, 1, 15	RS215, RS216, TN111, Buffer.....	B14			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80.....	456	6-18, 7-7
51B.....	Vol. 17		MR48.....	M26	A58		17-14053, 17-14004, .01.....	1, 1	2-BB12, BB12, FPD208, Buffer.....	B14			4	1C6, 34, 1B5, 33, 1A1.....	456	7-8
58, 58A.....	Vol. 18		MR48.....	M26			17-14239.....	1					5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 25L6G, M49B.....	455	9-11
61, 62.....	Vol. 17		N.....	6			17-14002, 17-14003, 17-14004, .01.....	1, 1, 15	RS216, WE3050, BB12, Buffer.....	B14			6	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80.....	456	6-19, 7-9
61B, 62B.....	Vol. 17		N.....	6			17-4703, 17-4707, .005.....	1, 15	RM265, TN111, Buffer.....	B14	245	C3	5	78, 6A7, 6B7, 41.....	175	7-11,12

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Includes sections for PACIFIC RADIO, PACIFIC RADIO EX, and PACKARD BELL CO.

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
PATTERSON RADIO CO.—Continued																
185AWA.....	Vol. Tone	15 22	MR48..... MR33.....	M26			16. 8. 10.	1 1 15	RS216. RS213. BB12				8	6A7, 26D6, 85, 6A6, 242, 80.....	458	8-3
186AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	TRP606..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				8	6A7, 6B7, 6A6, 26D6, 242, 5Z3.....	458	6-2, 4
198.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			8-8.	1	2N518				9	26K7, 6A8, 6C5, 26V6G, 6116, 6N7, 5Y3.....	465	9-3
207AW, 210AW (without rear fuse and cover).....	Vol. Tone	15 22	N..... UC502.....	6			8-4. 10.	1 15	See Note..... BB12	B3			7	55, 56, 57, 258, 59, 82.....	262	3-1
208.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			16, 16.	1	RS216.				8	26K7, 6A8, 6B8, 6E5, 6V6, 5Y3.....	465	9-4
212.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			16, 16. 25.	1 15	RS216. BB15				12	26K7, 6A8, 6K6, 6E5, 6Q7, 6C5, 6J7, 26V6, 5Y3.....	465	9-4
Chassis 228.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			16. 8.	1	RS216. RS213				12	6A8, 26K7, 6116, 6U5, 26C5, 26F6, 5Y3, 6K6G.....	465	9-2
268.....	Vol. Tone	76	MR48.....	M26			8-8.	1	2N518		245	C3	6	26K7, 6A8, 6B8, 6C5, 6V6G.....	465	9-3
275AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 147	MR53..... M.....				16. 8. 10.	1 1 15	RS216. RS213 BB12				7	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 6A6, 242, 80.....	458	8-3
275AWA.....	Vol. Tone	114 114	MR48..... MR33.....	M26			16. 8.	1 1	RS216. RS213				7	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 6A6, 242, 80.....	458	8-3
285AW.....	Vol. Tone	18 149	MR48..... K12.....	M26			8-8. 8.	1 14	2N518 RS213				8	26D6, 6A7, 75, 242, 5Z3.....	432	8-5
285AWA.....	Vol. Tone	15 22	MR48..... MR33.....	M26			16. 8. 10.	1 1 15	RS216. RS213 BB12				8	6A7, 26D6, 85, 6A6, 242, 80.....	458	8-3
286AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	TRP606..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				8	6A7, 6A6, 6B7, 26D6, 242, 5Z3.....	458	6-2, 4
298.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			8-8.	1	2N518				9	26K7, 6A8, 6C5, 26V6G, 6116, 6N7, 5Y3.....	465	9-3
308.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			16, 16.	1	RS216.				8	26K7, 6A8, 6B8, 6E5, 6V6, 5Y3.....	465	9-4
312.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			16, 16. 25.	1 15	RS216. BB15				12	26K7, 6A8, 6K6, 6E5, 6Q7, 6C5, 6J7, 26V6, 5Y3.....	465	9-4
375AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 147	MR53..... M.....				16. 8. 10.	1 1 15	RS216. RS213 BB12				7	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 6A6, 242, 80.....	458	8-1
375AWA.....	Vol. Tone	114 114	MR48..... MR33.....	M26			16. 8.	1 1	RS216. RS213				7	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 6A6, 242, 80.....	458	8-3
385AW.....	Vol. Tone	18 149	MR48..... K12.....	M26			8-8. 8.	1 14	2N518 RS213				8	26D6, 6A7, 75, 242, 5Z3	432	8-5
385AWA.....	Vol. Tone	15 22	MR48..... MR33.....	M26			16. 8. 10.	1 1 15	RS216. RS213 BB12				8	6A7, 26D6, 85, 6A6, 242, 80.....	458	8-3
386AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	TRP606..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				6	6A6, 6A7, 6B7, 6D6, 42, 5Z3.....	458	6-3
408.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			16, 16.	1	RS216.				8	26K7, 6A8, 6B8, 6E5, 6V6, 5Y3.....	465	9-4
412.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			16, 16. 25.	1 15	RS216. BB15				12	26K7, 6A8, 6K6, 6E5, 6Q7, 6C5, 6J7, 26V6, 5Y3.....	465	9-4
428.....	Vol. Tone	76 76	MR48..... MR48.....	M26			16. 8.	1 1	RS216. RS213				12	6A8, 26K7, 6116, 6U5, 26C5, 26F6, 5Y3, 6K6G.....	465	9-2
507AW (with rear fuse and cover).....	Vol. Tone	15 22	N..... UC502.....	6			8-8. 10.	35 15	See Note..... BB12	B3			7	55, 56, 57, 258, 59, 82.....	262	4-1
508AW.....	Vol. Tone	43 8	N..... UC502.....	6			8-8.	2	See Note.....	B3			8	55, 56, 57, 258, 259, 5Z3	262	4-2
510AW (46 power tube).....	Vol.	15	N.....	6			4-8-4.	3	See Note.....	B3			10	55, 256, 57, 258, 246, 82.....	262	4-3
510AW (59 power tubes).....	Vol. Tone	15 22	N..... UC502.....	6			8-8. 1.	35 19	See Note..... BB20	B3			10	55, 256, 257, 258, 259, 82.....	262	4-4
1105AW.....	Vol. Tone	45 22	TM230-SS1..... MR33.....	M26	See Note A5		8-8. 8.	7 7	RS213 2N518				10	26D6, 6A7, 285, 76, 242, 5Z3.....	432	8-2
1106AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	N..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				10	6A6, 6A7, 26D6, 76, 6C6, 242, 5Z3.....	458	6-2, 4
1126AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	N..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				12	6A6, 6A7, 6C6, 26D6, 26A3, 5Z3, 276.....	458	6-2, 4
2105AW.....	Vol. Tone	45 22	TM230-SS1..... MR33.....	M26			8-8. 8-8.	7 7	RS213 2N518				10	26D6, 6A7, 285, 76, 242, 5Z3.....	432	8-2
2106AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	N..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				10	6A6, 6A7, 6C6, 26D6, 76, 242, 5Z3.....	458	6-2, 4
2126AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	N..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				12	26D6, 6A7, 6C6, 6A6, 276, 26A3, 5Z3.....	458	6-2, 4
3105AW.....	Vol. Tone	45 22	TM230-SS1..... MR33.....	M26			8-8. 8-8.	7 7	RS213 2N518				10	26D6, 6A7, 285, 76, 242, 5Z3.....	432	8-2
3106AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	N..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				10	6A6, 6A7, 26D6, 6C6, 76, 242, 5Z3.....	458	6-2, 4
3126AW.....	Vol. Tone	15 21	N..... K12.....	6			16. 10.	4 19	RS216. BB13				12	26D6, 6A7, 6C6, 6A6, 276, 26A3, 5Z3.....	458	6-2, 4
9507AW (with rear fuse and cover).....	Vol. Tone	15 22	N..... UC502.....	6			8-8. 10.	35 15	See Note..... BB12	B3			7	55, 56, 57, 258, 59, 82.....	262	4-1
PEERLESS—See Unit																
PERFECTONE, INC. 4 tube receiver.....	Vol.	15	N.....				10.	15	BB12				4	236, 41.....		\$5-15

† Data not substantiated.

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‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference	
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note					
PETER PAN																	
B.....	Vol. Tone	6 22	MR18 MR44 MR18	M26			4, 4	23	BB61				4	257, 47, 80	465	7-2	
4, 4S.....	Vol.	6	MR18				4, 4	23	BB61				4	6D6, 6C6, 42, 80		7-1	
4 (With Tone Control).....	Vol. Tone	6 22	MR18	M26			4, 4	23	BB61				4	257, 47, 80		7-2	
25AV-25AU.....	Vol. Tone	56 22	MR48 MR44	M26	See Note	A5	4, 4	23	BB61				5	58, 57, 55, 47, 80	255	7-2	
34.....	Vol.	6	MR18				4, 4	23	BB61				4	6D6, 76, 42, 80		7-1	
45.....	Vol.	18	MR48				4, 4	23	BB61				5	6A7, 78, 75, 42, 80	465	7-1	
56.....	Vol. Tone	18 21	MR48 MR48				8-8	23	2S567				5	6J7, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6, 5Z1	465	7-1	
PHILCO																	
A (Packard).....	Vol.	16 18	O	7		EB247							6	36, 85, 37, 74	260	6-87,88	
AC206 (Studebaker).....	Vol.	18	N	6			30-2072	1/15	CM172/BB12 Buffer		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 77, 75, 42, 84	260	6-79
AC206 code 122 (Studebaker).....	Vol.	18	TRP605	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 42, 84	260	5-6
AC236 (Studebaker Jr.).....	Vol.	18	N	6	FS251	A51	30-2072 7440	1 15	CM172/BB12 Buffer		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 77, 75, 42, 84	260	6-84
AC266 (ST3) (Studebaker DeLuxe).....	Vol.	17	TRP605	6	FS251	A51	30-2105 30-2106	1 15	CM172 TN111		B14	500P	C3	6	36, 77, 44, 75, 42, 84	260	6-99
AC989 (Nash).....	Vol.	19	TRP603	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	6-79, 8-3
AC989 (Code 122) (Nash).....	Vol.	18	TRP605	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	6-78, 8-3
AC1089 (Nash).....	Vol.	18	N	6			30-2072	1/15	CM172/BB12		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 77, 75, 42, 84	260	6-85, 8-4
AC1289 (Nash Jr.).....	Vol.	18	O	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 7440	1 15	CM172 BB12		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 77, 75, 42, 84	260	6-84, 8-4
B.....	Vol.	16	N	7			30-2030 04354	1 14/15	SR638 See Note		B133	500P	C3	6	36, 85, 41, 84	260	6-89,90
B6.....	Vol.	16	O	7		EB247	04354	14/15	See Note		B133			5	36, 85, 41	260	3-55
C.....	Vol.	18	TRP603	6	FS252	A52	30-2015	1	CM172			500P	C3	6	39, 6A7, 75, 42, 84	260	4-56,57
C (Nash) (AC989).....	Vol.	19	TRP603	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 42, 84	260	6-79,80
C (122).....	Vol.	18	TRP603	6	FS251	A51	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	39, 6A7, 75, 42, 84	260	5-5,6
C6 (Chrysler) CT2, CT5.....	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2107 30-2076	1 15	SR642 TN111		B14	500P	C3	6	36, 77, 44, 75, 42, 84	260	6-67,68
C1423 (Chrysler).....	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2179	1	SR645		B14	505P	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	9-45
C1450.....	Vol.	18	SRP282				30-2179 008	1	SR645		B14	505P	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	8-146
C1452.....	Vol.	18	SRP282				30-2179 008	1	SR645		B14	505P	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	8-147
C1550 (Chrysler).....	Vol.	17	SRP290				30-2179 008	1	SR645		B14	505P	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 42, 84	260	9-53,54
CDS.....	Vol.	19	TRP603	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	6-79,80
CT2 (Chrysler DeLuxe).....	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2107 30-2076	1 15	SR642 TN111		B14	500P	C3	6	36, 77, 44, 75, 42, 84	260	6-67,68
CT5 (Chrysler Air-flow DeLuxe).....	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2107 30-2076	1 15	SR642 TN111		B14	500P	C3	6	36, 77, 44, 75, 42, 84	260	6-95
CT11 (Chrysler).....	Vol. Tone	17 22	SRP282 SRP282			A67	30-2134	4	CM172		B14	500P	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	7-3,4
CU & CV (Chrysler) (Code 122).....	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2030 30-2076	1 15	SR638 TN111		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 77, 75, 42, 84	260	6-62,64
CZ (Chrysler) (CT2, CT5).....	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2107 30-2076	1 15	SR642 TN111		B14	500P	C3	6	36, 77, 44, 75, 42, 84	260	6-67,68
D (Nash) (AC989).....	Vol.	19	TRP603	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	6-79,80
D (Code 122) (AC989 Code 122).....	Vol.	18	TRP605	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	260	6-78,80
DP (Code DP121, DP122) Police.....	Vol.	18	N	6			30-2072	1/15	CM172/BB12		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 77, 75, 41, 84	260	8-136
DPV.....	Vol.	17	N	6	FS251	A51	30-2072	1/15	CM172/BB12		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 42, 84	260	8-136
DU (Dodge) (CT2, CT5).....	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2107 30-2076	1 15	SR642 TN111		B14	500P	C3	6	36, 77, 44, 75, 42, 84	260	6-67,68
E.....	Vol.	18	TRP603	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-2027	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	39, 6A7, 75, 42, 84	260	4-56,57
E-(10) (Pierce-Arrow).....	Vol.	19	TRP603	6	FS251	A51	30-2015 30-4065	1 15	CM172 BB15		B14	500P	C3	6	44, 6A7, 75, 42, 84	260	6-79

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
PHILCO—Continued E (122)	Vol.	18	TRP605	6	FS251	A51	30-2015 30-1065 .01	1 15	CM172 BB15 Buffer		500P	C3	6 39, 6A7, 75, 42, 81	260	5-5,6	
EA Dynamotor EF Eliminator							30-2008 .006	1	CM162 Buffer	B11	500P	C3	81		3-5,7 3-9	
F1440	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2168 .008	4	SR645 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-144	
F1442	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2168 .008	4	SR645 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-145	
F1540 (Ford)	Vol. Sen.	18 7	SM300 Order from	Mfr.			30-2295 .0075	4	SR645 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 42, 81	260	9-49	
F1640	Vol.	17			See Note	A19	10-10-20 30-2030 .01	1/15	FP1332 SR638 TN111		508P 500P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 42, 81 6 44, 77, 75, 42, 81	470 260	6-59,60	
FT6	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2076 .01	15	SR638 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 44, 77, 75, 42, 81			
FT9 (Ford)	Vol.	18	SRP282		See Note	A67	30-2134 .01	4	CM172 Buffer	B11	500P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	6-61	
FT9X	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2134 .01	4	CM172 Buffer	B11	500P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	6-61	
G (121)	Vol.	18	UC512	6			30-2030 30-2063 .006	15	SR638 BB15 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 44, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	5-1,4	
G (Code 122)	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2030 30-2076 .01	1 15	SR638 TN111 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 44, 77, 75, 42, 81	260	6-62	
G1418	Vol.	18	SRP282		See Note	A67	30-2150 .0075	4	SR639 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-131	
G1436	Vol.	18	SRP282		See Note	A67	30-2168 .008	4	SR645 Buffer	B11	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-142	
G1528 (Graham)	Vol.	17	SRP290			A67	30-2258 .0075	4	SR645 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	7 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	9-43,44	
H	Vol.	18	N	6	FS251	A51	30-2015 30-4135 .01	1 14/15	CM172 Buffer	B135 B14	500P	C3	7 44, 6A7, 75, 37, 79, 81	260	6-75	
H (Code 122)	Vol.	18	TRP605	6	FS251	A51	30-2015 30-4135 .01	1 14/15	CM172 Buffer	B135 B14	500P	C3	7 44, 6A7, 75, 37, 79, 81	260	6-74	
HT11X	Vol.	18	SRP282				30-2134 .01	4	CM172 Buffer	B14	507P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	7-8,9	
J (Nash)	Vol.	18	O	6	FS252	A25	30-2015 74-40 .01	1 15	CM172 BB12 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 44, 77, 75, 42, 81	260	6-83,84	
J (Code 122)	Vol.	18	N	6	FS251	A51	30-2072 .01	1/15	CM172/BB12 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 44, 77, 75, 42, 81	260	6-43,44	
L1420, L1424, L1425	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2167 .008	1	SR638 Buffer	B175 B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 79, 81	260	8-132, 133	
L1427, L1429, L1460	Vol. Tone	18 44	SRP282 L			A67	30-2167	1	SR638 Buffer	B175 B14	505P	C3	7 78, 6A7, 75, 37, 79, 81	260	8-135	
L1560 (Lincoln Zephyr)	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2167 .0075	1	SR638 Buffer	B175 B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 6Y7G, 81	260	9-51	
LT14X3, LT14X4	Vol.	18	SRP282				38-7693 .01	4	CM172 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	7-9,10	
ME (Pierce-Arrow)	Vol.	19	TRP603	6	FS252	A52	30-2015 30-2027 .01	1 15	CM172 BB15 Buffer	B14 B11	500P	C3	6 44, 6A7, 75, 42, 81	260		
MED	Vol.	19	TRP603	6	FS251	A51	30-2015 30-4065 .01	1 15	CM172 BB15 Buffer	B11 B14	500P	C3	6 44, 6A7, 75, 42, 81	260	6-79	
MED (122)	Vol.	18	TRP605	6	FS251	A51	30-2015 30-4065 .01	1 15	CM172 BB15 Buffer	B11 B14	500P	C3	6 39, 6A7, 75, 42, 81	260	5-5,6	
MT3 (Pierce-Arrow DeLuxe)	Vol.	17	TRP605	6	FS251	A51	30-2105 30-2106 .01	1 15	CM172 TN111 Buffer	B11	500P	C3	6 36, 77, 41, 75, 42, 81	260	6-99	
MT14X4 (Pierce-Arrow)	Vol.	18	SRP282				30-2134 .01	4	CM172 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	6-97,98	
N (Ford Center-Control)	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2030 30-2076 .01	1 15	SR638 TN111 Buffer		500P	C3	6 44, 77, 75, 42, 81	260		
N1418	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2150 .0075	4	SR639 Buffer	B11	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-131	
N1433H	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2168 .008	4	SR645 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-140	
N1434H	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2179 .008	4	SR645 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-141	
N1514	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2150 .0075	4	SR639 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	9-34	
N1524 (Nash)	Vol.	17	SRP290				30-2258 .0075	4	SR645 Buffer	B14	505P	C3	7 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	9-39,40	
N-FND	Vol.	17	TRP614	6			30-2030 30-2076 .01	1 15	SR638 TN111 Buffer		507P	C3	6 44, 77, 75, 42, 81	260	8-4,5	
NQD (Nash)	Vol.	18	N	6			30-2072 .01	1/15	CM172/BB12 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 44, 77, 75, 42, 81	260	6-85,86	
NT7, NT8	Vol. Tone	18 22	TRP605 L		FS251	A51	8-4 .01	4	CM172 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	6-48,49	
NT12X, NT12X2	Vol.	18	SRP282		See Note	A67	30-2134 .01	4	CM172 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	7-5,6	
NT15 (Nash)	Vol.	18	SRP282		See Note	A67	30-2145 .01	4	CM170 Buffer	B14	500P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	7-11,12	
P1417	Vol.	18	SRP282		See Note	A67	30-2150 .0075	4	SR639 Buffer	B11	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-127	
P1426 (Packard)	Vol.	18	Order from	Mfr.			30-2167 .008	1	SR638 Buffer	B175 B14	505P	C3	7 78, 6A7, 75, 37, 79, 81	260	8-134	
P1430, P1432H	Vol.	18	SRP282				30-2168 .008	4	SR645 Buffer	B11	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	8-138 8-139	
P1517 (Packard)	Vol.	18	SRP282			A67	30-2150 .0075	4	SR639 Buffer	B11	505P	C3	6 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	9-37	
P1530 (Packard)	Vol.	17	SRP290			A67	30-2257 .0075	4	SR645 Buffer	B11	505P	C3	7 78, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	260	9-46	
P1535 (Packard)	Vol.	17	SRP282			A67	30-2167 .0075	1	SR638 Buffer	B175 B11	505P	C3	7 78, 6A7, 75, 6C6, 6Y7G, 81	260	9-47	
PA (Packard DeLuxe)	Vol.	16	O	7	EB247								7 336, 85, 37, 79, 81	260		

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

† Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
PILOT—Continue 1 G284	Vol. Tone	17 34	UC503 G12				40-40 85023 22481	4 13 15	2-BB27 TN120 BB12				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z6G, 6G5	456	9-3,4
293, 295, S295	Vol. Tone	17 34	O L	6			85001 85005 22481 72252	1 15 13	RS215 RS216 BB12 2N518				6	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6F6, 5W4	456	7-11,12
304, 305 (300 Series)	Vol. Tone	17 44	MR55 MR39	M26			78689 78688 85002	1 13 15	2N514 RM259 BB13				11	6K7, 6A8, 6R7, 425A6, 25Z6, 6E5	456	7-13,14
X304, X305 (X300 Series)	Vol. Tone	17 44	MR57 MR18	M26			85011 78688 85002	1 13 15	RS208 RM259 BB13				11	6K7, 6A8, 6R7, 425A6, 6E5, 25Z6	456	8-16,17
G352, VG352, WG352, G353	Vol.	17	MR51	M26			85011 85021 22481	4 13 15/19	RS208 RM257 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 25L6, 25Z5	156	9-2,5
364, 365 (360 Series)	Vol. Tone Clr'ty	17 44 17	Order from L 20M MR53	Mfr.		See Note A3	8-4-8 1-4-2-2	1/20 13/14	RM265 3S584/BB60				12	6K7, 6C5, 6I7, 6J7, 6E5, 6F6, 5Z4	156	7-15,16
393, 395, S393	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR51	M26			71045 22481	1 15	RM262 BB12				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6G5, 6F6, 5W4	456	7-10,14
403, 405 (400 Series)	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR51	M26			71045-A 72353	13	RM262 CS133				5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6, 5W4	456	9-6,8
423, 425 (420 Series)	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR51	M26			71676 71675	1/13 15	CR182 TN111				6	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z6	456	9-7,8
TP423, TP425 (TP420 Series)	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR51 Y	M26			85014-B 78688 22481	25 25/13 15	RS208 TN125 BB12				6	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z6G	456	
G162	Vol.	18	MR14	M26			85026 85032	13	CM170				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 25L6, 25Z5	456	
G462A, G462B	Vol.	18	MR14	M26			85207 85035	13	RM257 CM170				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	
G463A, G463B	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			22481 85027	15 1	BB12 RM257				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	
G508, G509	Vol. Tone	17 41	MR51 MR51	M26			85030 85028 22481	1 13/14 15	WE2050 3S584/BB60 BB12				10	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6B8, 6E5, 6Q7, 6V6G, 5U4G	456	
G528, TG528, G529, TG529	Vol. Tone Sen.	17 41	MR51 H	M26			85016 85019 85018 22481	1 13/14 1/13 15	WE3035 3S584/BB60 3S584 BB12				12	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6E5, 6Q7, 6L6, 25Z3	456	8-19,20
H554, H555	Vol. Tone	17 34	1 Meg. No. 1 MR39			See Note A19	85024 20481	1 15	2S563 BB12				5	6K8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6G, 5Y3G	455	9-11,12
BG562, BG563	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR51 MR39	M26			71045-A 72353	1 14	RM262 CS133				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6H6G, 6J7G, 6F6G, 5Y3G	456	9-9,10
G562, G563	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR51 L	M26			71045-A 72353 22481	14 14 15	RM262 CS133 BB12				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6H6G, 6J7G, 6F6G, 5Y3G	456	9-9,10
G576, G577 (G570 Series)	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR53 L	6			85004 85005 72252	1 1 13	RS215 RS216 2N518				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6G5, 6F6, 5Y3G	456	8-23,30
G584, G585 (G580 Series)	Vol. Tone	17 44	MR51 MR33	M26			85024 85025 22481	1 13 15	3S584 3S584/BB60 BB12				8	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6H6, 6E5, 6V6G, 5Y3G	456	8-21,22
H594, H597	Vol. Tone Sen.	124 34 7	1 Meg. No. 1 MR39 MR22	M26		See Note A19	71045 85018 22481	3 3/13 15	RM262 3S584 BB12				9	6K8, 6K7, 6J7, 6H6, 6J5, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 5Y3G	455	9-15,16
623, 625	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR51 MR39	M26			78595 78594 71675	13 1/13 15	RS203 RM257 TN111				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 25A6, 6G5, 25Z6	456	8-24
S623, S623J	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR51 MR39	M26			85012 85013 78594 85010 22481	1/13 13 1/13 1/13 15	2S565/BB10 3S584 RM257 RM259 BB12				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 25A6, 6G5, 25Z6	456	8-25
H664, H665	Vol. Tone	20 34	1 Meg. No. 1 MR39			See Note A19	85024 22481	1 15	2S563 BB12				6	6K8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 5Y3G, 6U5	455	9-13,17
G674, G675	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR53 L	6			71045 72252 22481	1 13 15	RM262 2N518 BB12				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6G5, 6F6, 5Y3G	456	
G752, TG752, (G753 G750 Series)	Vol.	18	MR48				85022 22481	1 19	CM172 BB12				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	156	8-26,27
G774	Vol. Tone	17 34	MR53 L	6			71045-B 72252 22481	1 13 15	RM262 2N518 BB12				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6G5, 6F6, 5Y3G	456	
G852	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			85022 85031	1 13	CM172 CM170				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80	156	
1010 All Wave Dragon M2203, M2205	Vol. Vol.	6 17	G12 MR51	M26			8-8 78594 22481	4 1/13 15	See Note... B3 RM257 BB12				6	21A, 27, 35, 47, 80, 6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25A6, 25Z6	115	3-6
X2253, X2255	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR51 D	M26			85006 22481	1 15	Order from BB12	Mfr.	F245	C3	5	6D6, 6A7, 75, 41	456	8-28 8-29
G5206, CG5206, TG5206, G5207 (G5200 Series)	Vol. Tone	18 34	UC503 L	6			85033 22481 .006	1/13 1 1	3S584 BB12 Buffer		F215	C3	5	6D6, 6A7, 75, 41	456	
PLAZA MUSIC CO. 6 Tube Long Wave	Vol. Tone	6 34	‡ Z12			See Note A5	8-8	4	See Note... B3				6	58, 57, 47, 80	175	3-2
6 Tube T. R. F.	Vol. Tone	6 22	‡ Z12			See Note A5	8-8	4	See Note... B3				6	35, 24A, 47, 80		3-3
7 Tube Super	Vol. Tone	6 22	‡ L			See Note A5	8-8	4	See Note... B3				7	56, 57, 58, 47, 80	175	3-3
24 Standard	Vol. Tone	6 22	H12 Z12				8-8	4	See Note... B3				6	‡		3-4
49A	Vol.	7	Y100MP			EX-400	8-4 442A 380	6 15 6	2N502 TN113 2N502				5	39, 36, 37, 43, 25Z5		3-1
549 (5 tube Super)	Vol.	3	K12				442A	15	TN113				5	78, 77, 43, 25Z5	456	3-1
711 (5 Tube Super)	Vol.	6	H17			2	8-8	4	See Note... B3				5	57, 58, 47, 80	175	3-2
711 Junior	Vol.	6	‡			See Note A5	8-8	4	See Note... B3				5	58, 57, 47, 80		3-2

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
R. C. A.—Continued 9K2	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP621 L				12467 5212 12872	30 30 15	WE3050 WE1830 BB15				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6L6, 6E5, 5Z4	460	7-99, 106
9K3	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP621 L				12467 5212	30 30	WE3050 WE1830				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6L6, 5Z4	460	8-60,62
9M1	Vol. Tone	18	MR48	M26			31598 .0075	24/15	3S579 Buffer	B14	850	C3	5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6, 6X5	455	9-41,42
9M2	Vol. Tone	18	MR44	M26			31599 .0075	24	2S567 Buffer	B14	850	C3	6	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6F6, 6X5	455	9-43,44
9SX1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	Vol. Tone	18	MR48	M26			32386	4	2P459				5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z6	456	
9T	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP621 L				12467 5212 12872	30 30 15	WE3050 WE1830 BB15				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6L6, 6E5, 5Z4	460	7-99, 106
9TX1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Vol. Tone	18	MR44	M26			32576	1	2N509				5	6A8, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 25L6, 25Z6	455	
9TX21, 22, 23	Vol. Tone	18	MR44	M26			32576	1	2N509				5	6A8, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 25L6, 25Z6	455	
9TX31, 32, 33	Vol. Tone	18	MR44	M26			32576	1	2N509				5	12SA7, 12SK7, 12SQ7, 35L6GT, 35Z4GT	455	
9TX50 (RC435)	Vol. Tone	18	MR44	M26			32576	1	2N509				5	12SA7, 12SK7, 12SQ7, 35L6GT, 35Z5GT	455	
9U, 9U2	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP621 SRP284				12467 5212	30 30	WE3050 WE1830				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6E5, 6L6, 5Z4	460	8-67,78
9X	Phono.	63	Order from	Mfr.			31323	15	BB15				4	6K7, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z6		9-30
C9-4	Vol. Tone	6	K12	6T	EX200		11240	1	SR644				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6E5, 5Z3	460	6-99,103
C9-6	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP613 L				11240 5212 11248	1 1 14	SR644 WE1830 RS213				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z3, 6E5	460	7-110, 114
CRD9 (AC) Counter Demonstrator	Phono.	16	TRP603				10-4-10	4/17	See Note	B158			4	30,47, 80		5-217
CRD9 (DC) Counter Demonstrator	Vol. Tone	16 20 34	TRP603 TRP613 L				6383 11240 5212	12/15 1 1	See Note SR644 WE1830	B160			3	37,399		
D9-19	Phono.	63	Order from	Mfr.			11248	14	RS213				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z3, 6E5	460	7-123, 129
R9 (AC) Superette	Vol. Tone	7 41	SRP134 N				2957 3057	4 4	SR644 IID684				8	35,27, 24,45, 80	175	1-12,13
R9 (DC) Superette	Vol. Tone	7 41	SRP134 N				12055 12056	25/13 25/15	2N506 3S570				7	24A,35,27,45	175	2-8,10
T9-7, T9-8	Vol. Tone	20	TRP613				11240 5212	1 1	SR644 WE1830				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z3, 6E5	460	7-115, 122
T9-9	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP613 L				11248 11240 5212	14 1 1	RS213 SR644 WE1830				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z3, 6E5	460	7-110, 114
T9-10	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP613 L				11240 5212	1 1	SR644 WE1830				9	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6E5, 5Z4	460	7-107, 109
Victor 9-18	Vol. Sen. Phono.	59 1 63	SRP141 D12				↓	↓	See Note	B2			11	27, 50,381	180	1-64
Victor 9-54	Vol. Sen. Phono.	59 1 63	SRP141 D12				↓	↓	See Note	B2			11	27, 50,381	180	1-66
Victor 9-56 (Radiola 64)	Vol. Sen. Phono.	59 1 63	SRP141 D12				↓	↓	See Note	B2			11	27,381, 50	180	
10K, 10T	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP621 SRP284	8			12467 5212 12872 12873	30 30 15 15/13	WE3050 WE1830 BB15 BB15/BB31	B12			10	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6F5, 6L6, 5Z4, 6E5	460	7-130, 136
10K1, 10T (2nd Prod.)	Vol. Tone	20 34	TRP621 SRP284	8			12467 5212	30 30	WE3050 WE1830				10	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6E5, 6F5, 6L6, 5Z4	460	8-79,82
R10 (AC)	Vol. Tone	99	SRP153				10-4-4	4/13	See Note	B158			8	35, 24A, 47,27, 80	175	2-16,17
R10 (DC)	Vol. Tone	21 7	K12 SRP134	6			↓	↓	See Note	B161			7	24,35,45,27	175	7-15
T10-1	Vol. Tone	41 41	N TRP621				11203 5212 11215	25 25 ↓	SR644 WE1830 See Note	B161			10	6K7, 6L7, 6H6,6C5, 6F6, 6J7, 5Z3	460	6-104, 108
T10-3	Vol. Tone	20 41	TRP621 N				11203 5212 11215	25 25 ↓	SR644 WE1830 See Note	B161			10	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5,6F6, 5Z3	460	6-109, 114
Victor SW10 Short Wave Adapter	Vol. Tone	26	J				11203	25	SR644				3	24,27	1000	1-53,54
C11-1, D11-2	Vol. Tone	20 41	TRP621 N				11203 5212 11215	25 25 ↓	SR644 WE1830 See Note	B161			11	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5,6F6, 6E5, 5Z3	460	6-115, 120 7-137, 143
R11 (AC)	Vol. Tone	99 41	SRP153 Y200MP	6			↓	26	See Note	B1			9	24,27,35,47, 80	175	2-18,20
T11-8	Vol. Tone	20 41	TRP621 N				11203 11215	25 25	SR644 WE1830				11	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5,6F6, 5Z3, 6E5	460	7-144, 148
R12 (AC)	Vol. Tone	99	SRP153				10-4-4	4/13	See Note	B158			8	24A,35,27, 47, 80	175	2-13,15
13K	Vol. Tone	21 41	K12 Order from	6 Mfr.			11203 5212	25 25	SR644 WE1830				13	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5, 6E5,6L6,5Z4	460	8-83,90
C13-2	Vol. Tone	20 41	TRP621 UC505				11203 5212	25 25	SR644 WE1830				13	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5,6F6, 6E5, 5Z3	460	6-121, 127
Victor R11	Vol. Tone	2/12 44	DRP116 Y				1-2-1.5	26	See Note	B1			7	24,45, 80		3-19
15K	Vol. Fidelity Tunlgt.	20 41 ↓	Order from Order from UC514	Mfr. Mfr.			11203 5212 5212 12470	25 25 13 15	SR644 WE1830 WE1830 BB15				15	6K7, 6L7,6H6,6C5, 6L6,5Z4, 6E5	460	7-119, 155
15U	Vol. Fid. Exp. bias	20 41 15 ↓	TRP621 Order from P Order from	Mfr. Mfr.			12467 11240 11496 5212 12740 12472 13610 13611	28 28 28 15 15 14 15	WE3050 SR644 RS216 WE1830 BB15 BB12 BB41 BB15				15	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5, 6E5, 2A3, 5Z3	460	8-91, 140

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
R. C. A.—Continued C15-3	Vol. Tone	100 41	TRP622 UC505				11203 5212 5213	1 1 13/14/19	SR644 WE1830 3S584				15	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5, 6E5, 6F6, 5Z3	460	6-129, 134
R15 Victor PT16-A1, PT16-A2 RE16	Vol. Tone Phono.	2/12 63 7 41	DRP116 SRP152 SRP134 N				2957 3057	4 4	from Mfr. SR644 11D684				7	24A, 245, 80		1-14 5-219
RE16A	Vol. Tone Phono.	63 7 63	SRP152 SRP134 Y200MP	6			2957	4	SR644				8	35, 24A, 27, 247, 80	175	4-19,20
PT17-A1, PT17-A2 PT17-B1, PT17-B2 Radiola 17 R17M	Vol. Tone Phono.	63 63 ↓ ↓ 7	SRP152 SRP152 SRP145 UC509		See Note A65		3.5-3.5 3538 3536	1 15	See Note 2N516 TN111	B4			7	26, 27, 71A, 80		5-222 5-223 1-15 4-21,22
Victor RE17	Vol. Tone Phono.	2/12 63 99	DRP116 SRP152 SRP153				2-4	4	See Note	B1			9	24A, 27, 35, 247, 80	175	2-23,25
RE18	Vol. Tone Phono.	63 41 63	SRP152 Y200MP SRP152	6			10-4	4	CM172	B169			9	24A, 27, 35, 247, 80	175	2-23,27
RE18A	Vol. Tone Phono.	63 99 41 63	SRP152 SRP153 Y200MP SRP152	6									9	24A, 27, 35, 247, 80	175	2-23,27
Radiola 18 (AC) Radiola 18 (DC) R18W	Vol. Tone Phono.	1 1 7	SRP144 SRP144 UC509	6			1-1-5 4-2 3338 6535 3536	3 1 9/14 9 15	See Note See Note 2N516 2S560 TN113	B1 B11			7	26, 27, 71A, 80		1-16 1-16 4-23,24
RE19 (AC) (AVC)	Vol. Tone Phono.	99 21 63	SRP153 K12 SRP152	6			10-4-4	4/13	See Note	B158			8	24A, 27, 35, 47, 80	175	2-28,29
RE20 Electrola	Vol. Tone Phono.	13 101 63	K12 N SRP152				2-3	4	CM170	B169			10	35, 24A, 27, 247, 80	175	2-30,33
VA20 R21	Vol. Tone Phono.	63 99 41	MR48 SRP153 Y200MP	M26			32152 2-3	24 4	FPD208 CM170				2	6A8, 25Z6G		
Radiola 21, 22 D22-1	Vol. Tone Phono.	12 100 41	K12 Radio Section TRP622 UC505						See Note	B1			5	22, 212A, 71A		1-18
R22	Vol. Tone Phono.	99 22 63	SRP153 K12 SRP152	6	2		11-1-5 4-2 11496 11498 6518 6510 6511	3 1 43 43 15/19 9 13/15	See Note See Note RS213 RS216 CM162 CM162 BB31 CM162/BB12	B1 B158			10	24A, 27, 35, 47, 80	175/1075	2-37,42 5-56 175
RO23	Vol. Tone Phono.	99 22 63	SRP153 K12 SRP152	6			4-4-10	4/13	See Note	B158			10	24A, 27, 35, 47, 80	175/1075	2-37,42 5-56 175
25 (DC) (220 V) RAE26	Vol. Tone Phono.	99 7 63	SRP153 SRP153 Y200MP				2-4	4	See Note	B1			9	35, 24, 27, 247, 80	175	2-43,45
R27, R27 (REV.)	Vol. Tone Phono.	63 7	SRP152 UC509	6	EX300		3538 6844	1 15	2N516 TN113				4	36, 37, 38, 39		4-27,28
R28, R28BW, R28BWC, R28P	Vol. Tone Phono.	7 63 63	D SRP152 SRP152	6	1		7590 7589	1 1/14	SR644 SR627				5	58, 2A7, 57, 2A5, 80	175	3-4-5-3 4-29
CF29 M30 Auto Radio U30 (RC335KR)	Vol. Tone Phono.	63 8 18 22	SRP152 Y50MP TM249-S81 O		See Note EX300 A59		10-10-4 31495 31496	26 25 25	See Note 2S568 RS216	B158 B8			4	30, 247, 80		3-55,58
P31 Portable M32 Auto Radio Victor R32	Vol. Tone Phono.	15 16 102 63	O P DRP115 A				4 3-2-5-3	12 3	See Note See Note	B1 B1			8	31, 32, 30		2-59,60 2-61,69 1-26
PT33 Portable Turn-Table Radiola 33 (AC) Radiola 33 (DC) M34	Vol. Tone Phono.	63 1 1 ↓	SRP152 SRP144 SRP133 SRP251	6			7600 6492 6513	13 15	See Note Order from Mfr. TN113	B167	271	C15	4	26, 27, 71A, 80	175	1-28 1-28 3-9,14
Victor R35	Vol. Tone Phono.	2/8 22 63	DRP250 P SRP152				2-2-2	3	See Note	B1			8	24, 27, 245, 80		1-29,30
R37, R37P, R38, R38P	Vol. Tone Phono.	19 103 2/8 22	TRP607 N DRP250 P	6			7590 6487	1 1/14/15	SR644 SR624				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80	175	3-15, 4-31
R39	Vol. Tone Phono.	2/8 22 63	DRP250 P SRP152				2-2-2	3	See Note	B1			8	24A, 27, 245, 80		1-29,30
BT40	Vol. Tone Phono.	18 7	MR48 A3MP	M27			32187	12	BB31				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H15G, 1C5G	455	
RE40, RE40P	Vol. Tone Phono.	7 87	A3MP E12	6	1		7590 7589	1 1/14	SR644 SR627				5	58, 2A7, 57, 2A5, 80	175	3-17, 4-33
Radiola 41 (AC) Radiola 41 (DC) Radiola 42	Vol. Tone Phono.	1 1 2/12	SRP145 SRP145 DRP116		See Note A56		2-2	1	See Note	B1			7	26, 27, 10, 80		1-32 1-31 3-19
R43	Vol. Tone Phono.	44 54 41	Y K12 SRP142				2-1	26	See Note	B1			7	24A, 245, 80		1-33
Radiola 44 (AC) Victor RE45	Vol. Tone Phono.	12 102 63	SRP142 DRP115 A		See Note A67		2-2-2 3-2-5-3	3 3	See Note See Note	B1 B1			5	24, 45, 80		1-35,36 1-26
Radiola 46 (AC) Radiola 46 (DC) Radiola 47	Vol. Tone Phono.	12 12 63	SRP142 SRP150 SRP142		See Note A67		2-2-2	3	See Note	B1			5	24A, 45, 80		1-36 1-35
48 Radiola	Vol. Tone Phono.	2/12 63	SRP152 DRP116				2-2-2	3	See Note	B1			5	24A, 45, 80		1-37
R50	Vol. Tone Phono.	13 101	K12 N				1-2	4	See Note	B1			7	24A, 245, 80		1-38, 2-70
Radiola 50	Vol. Tone Phono.	1 1	SRP145 N				4-4 3.5-3.5	4 1	See Note See Note	B1 B4			10	35, 24A, 27, 247, 80	175	2-71,72
	Vol. Tone Phono.	1 1	SRP145 N				3.5-3.5	1	See Note	B4			7	26, 27, 71, 80		1-15

‡ Data not substantiated.

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‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
R.C.A.—Continued																
86BK, 86BT	Vol.	17	TM249-SS1				14403	12	2N516				6	1A4, 1C6, 1F6, 30, 19	460	8-118, 121
86E	Vol.	20	TM249-SS1				11240 5212 30105	25 25 13	SR644 WE1830 RS216				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	460	8-123, 128
86K, 86K7	Vol.	20	TM249-SS1				11240 5212 14377	25 13 13	SR644 WE1830 RS216				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	460	8-123, 128
86T, 86T1	Vol.	20	TM249-SS1				11240 5212 14377	25 25 13	SR644 WE1830 RS216				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	460	8-123, 128
86T3	Vol. Tone	45 22	TM220-SS1 MR53	M26			30577 5212	1/19 1	RM252 WE1830				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	460	9-64,66
86T4, 86T44	Vol.	17	TM249-SS1				11203 11203 5212	13 25 25	SR644 SR644 WE1830				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80	460	9-67,70
86T6	Vol. Tone	45 22	TM220-SS1 MR53	M26T			11203 5212	1 1	SR644 WE1830				6	6A8G, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	455	9-71,74
86X	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			14643 14644	6 6/13	RS207 UR194				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5, 135K1	460	8-129, 131
86X4	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			14767 30297	6/13 1	UR194 BB27				5	6A7, 6D6, 6Q7G, 25L6, 25Z5	460	9-75,78
87EY	Vol.	20	TM249-SS1				14621 14622	1/14 1	2N506 2N506	BB			6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z5	460	9-79,82
87K, 87T	Vol.	20	TM249-SS1				14621 11240 5212	19 25 25	BB12 SR644 WE1830				7	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6G5, 5W4	460	8-122, 128
87K1, 87K2, 87T2	Vol. & Tone	20/22	SMD501				11203 5212	1 1	SR644 WE1830				7	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4, 6U5	460	9-83,86
87T1	Vol. Tone	45 22	TM220-SS1 MR53	M26T			30577 5212	19 1/19	RM252 WE1830				7	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6U5, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	460	9-64,66
87X, 87Y	Vol.	20	TM249-SS1				11203 14621 14622	13 1/13 1/13	SR644 2N506 2N506	BB			6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z5	460	9-79,82
88K	Vol.	17	TM249-SS1				11203 5212	25 25	BB12 SR644 WE1830				8	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6Q7, 6F6, 6G5, 5W4	460	8-132, 135
R89	Vol.	63	MR55	M26			31323	1	BB24				3	6F5, 25L6G, 25Z6G	175	9-87,88
R90, R90P	Vol. B. Tone Vol. T. Tone Supp.	100 41 7	TRP622 Y200MP UC505	6			6443 6430	4 4/13	SR644 CM170	BB169			10	58, 56, 32A5, 80	175	3-53, 4-49
R91	Vol.	63	MR53				31584	24	BB27				3	6F5, 25L6, 25Z6, BK61B		
91B	Vol.	7	Y200MP		EX350		6832 6844	12 15	BB31 TN113				3	78, 77, 38		5-15,16
R92 Recorder	Vol.	16	N				7590 4498 3536	1 1 15	SR644 CS133 TN113				4	56, 53, 80		5-17,20
R93 Phonograph	Vol.	63	Y										4	1C7G, 1D5G, 1F7G, 1G5G	455	9-89,90
R93B, R93C	Vol.	63	MR44	M26T									4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	455	
94BK, 94BT	Vol.	18	MR44	M27			13610	12	BB44				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1A5G	455	
94BK1, 94BT1	Vol.	18	MR44	M27			32187	12	BB21				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	455	
94BK2, 94BT2	Vol.	18	MR53	M27			31323	12	BB24				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	455	
94BP1 (Portable)	Vol.	18	MR48	M27			33303	12	BB31				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	455	
94BP4	Vol.	18	MR53	M27			32187	12	BB31				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	455	
94BT6	Vol.	18	MR44	M26T			30961 .01	24	2S562 Buffer	B14	722A	C3	4	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G	455	9-90,91
94BT61	Vol.	18	MR44	M26T			32152 .01	24	FPD217 Buffer	B14	722A	C3	4	6D8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 6G6G	455	
94X	Vol.	6	MR33	M26T	EX200		30873	1	2N506				4	6K7, 6J7, 25L6G, 25Z6G		9-92
94X1, 94X2	Vol.	6	MR33	M26T	EX200		30873	1	2N506				4	6K7, 6J7, 25L6G, 25Z6G		9-100
R94B	Vol.	63	TM220-SS1			A59							5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G	455	9-104
95T	Vol.	18	MR44	M26T			30898	1	2N518				5	6A8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G	455	9-93,95
95T5	Vol.	18	MR44	M26T			31423	1	2N518				4	6K7, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z6, BK55B		9-112
95X1	Vol.	6	K12	6	EX200		30873	1	2N506				4	6K7, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z6, BK55B		9-108
95X, 95XL	Vol.	6	K12	6	EX200		30873	1	2N506				4	6K7, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z6, BK55B		9-108
R95 Electrola	Vol.	63	Y				11867	9/15	UR190/CM161	B171			3	77, 43, 25Z5		
96BK6, 96BT6	Vol.	18	Order from Mfr.				32152 32222 32223	24 24 13	FPD225 FPD234 FPS127				6	6D8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 6W8G, 36L5G	455	
96E	Vol. & Tone	18/21	SMD504			A67	31424	1	2N518				6	6A8G, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6K6G, 5Y3G	455	9-94,95
96E2 (RC351L)	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				32485	1/14/15	FPQ124				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6G, 5Y3G	455	
96K	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				31371	1/14/15	Order from Mfr.				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	455	9-97,99
96K2, 96T3	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				31371	1/14/15	Order from Mfr.				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	455	9-102, 103
96K5, 96K6 (RC351L)	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				32485	1/14/15	FPQ421				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6G, 5Y3G	455	
96T	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD504			A67	31424	1	2N518				6	6A8G, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6K6G, 5Y3G	455	9-94,95
96T1	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD504			A67	31424	1	2N518				6	6A8G, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6K6G, 5Y3G	455	9-94,95

‡ Data not substantiated.

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MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference	
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note					
R. C. A.—Continued																	
96T2	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				31371	1/15/14	Order from Mfr.				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	455	9-97,99	
96T4, 96T5 (RC399)	Vol. & Tone	18/21	SMD504			A67	32708	1	FPT311				5	6SA7, 6K7, 6SQ7, 25L6, 25Z6G, BK49B	455		
96T6 (RC399A)	Vol. & Tone	18/21	SMD501			A67	32708	1	FPT311				5	6SA7, 6K7, 6SQ7, 25L6, 25Z6G, BK49B	455		
96T7 (RC351L)	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				32485	1/14/15	FPQ424				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6G, 5Y3G	455		
96X1, 96X2, 96X3, 96X4 (RC400)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			32548	1	2N507				5	6K8, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 25L6, 25Z6G	455		
96X11, 96X12, 96X13, 96X14 (RC400A)	Vol.	18	MR44	M26			32548	1	2N507				5	6K8, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 25L6, 25Z6G	455		
R96, R97	Vol. Tone	34	Order from L.	Mfr. 6			11203, 5212	1	SR644, WE1830				3	6C6, 42, 80		8-142, 146	
97E, 97KG, 97T	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				31371	1/14/15	Order from Mfr.				7	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4, 6U5	455	9-101, 103	
97K	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				31371, 32485	1/14/15	Order from Mfr.				7	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Y3G, 6U5	455		
97K2, 97T2 (RC351K)	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				32485	1/14/15	FPQ424				7	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6G, 5Y3G, 6U5	455		
97X	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501			A67	31479	1	2N506				6	6A8G, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 25L6G, 25Z6G	455		
97Y (RC352A)	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				31576, 31323	46	TN129, BB24				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z6	455	9-109, 111	
98EY (RC352)	Vol. & Tone	20/22	SMD501				31576, 31323	46	TN129, BB24				7	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z6, 6U5, BK63B	455	9-109	
98K	Vol. Tone	15	TM249-SS1	M26			11203, 5212	25	SR644, WE1830				8	6A8, 6J7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6G5, 6U5, 5W4	455	9-113, 116	
98K2, 98T	Vol. & Tone	18/22	SMD501				32142, 32145	1/19	3S579, BB60				8	6A8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6J5, 6K6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	455		
98X (RC352)	Vol. & Tone	20/22	SMD501				31576, 31323	46	TN129, BB24				7	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z6, 6U5, BK63B	455	9-109, 111	
98YG (RC352)	Vol. & Tone	20/22	SMD501				31576, 31323	56	TN129, BB24				7	6K8, 6K7, 6J7, 6H6, 25L6, 25Z6, 6U5, BK63B	455	9-109, 111	
R98 (RS77)	Vol.	63	Order from Mfr.				14531, 11203, 11496, 14273	28	WE3050, SR644, RS216, BB15/BB12				5	6J5, 2A3, 5U4G			
R99 High Fidelity Electrola	Vol. Tone Exp. Bias	16	Order from UC505	Mfr. 6			12467, 11240, 11496, 5212, 12470, 12472, 14531, 5212	28	WE3050, SR644, RS216, WE1830, BB15, BB12, WE3050				7	6L7, 6C5, 6H6, 2A3, 5Z3		7-161, 165	
99K, 99T	Vol. Tone	20	TM249-SS1	M26			14531, 5212	25	WE3050, WE1830				9	6A8, 6K7, 6J7, 6Q7, 6F5, 6F6, 6G5 or 6U5, 5T4	455	9-117, 120	
100, 101, R100, M101	Vol. Vol. Vol.	7	E, MR42, M	6	2		6661	1/15	SR625				4	6A7, 6F7, 38, 1V	460	4-53,54	
102 Victor	Vol.	7	UC509	6			4961, 4958, .02-.02, 6823, 6824, 14814, 14813	1	RS213, 3S579, Buffer, 2N500, TN113, SR644, 2S569		B14	286S G286S	C3 C16	5	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 41	175	6-1,4
U102E	Vol. Phono.	18	TM220-SS1	M26			6824, 14813	25	TN113, SR644, 2S569				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80	460	9-61,63	
103, U101, U103	Vol. Vol. Phono.	7	E, TM220-SS1	6	2		6661, 14814, 5212, 14377, 4961, 4958, .02-.02, 31323	25/13	SR625, SR644, WE1830, RS216, RS213, 3S579, Buffer, BB24				4	6A7, 6F7, 41, 1V	460	6-5,7	
M104	Vol.	17	M	6			4961, 4958, .02-.02, 31323	24/15	SR644, WE1830, RS216, RS213, 3S579, Buffer, BB24			286S G286S	C3 C16	5	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 41	175	6-8,12
U104	Vol. Phono.	6	MR33	M26			4-4	1	2N518		B169	271	C15	4	6K7, 6J7, 25L6G, 25Z6G, BK55B	175	5-27,32
M105	Vol.	17	SRP251	6			6492, 3536, 14531, 5212	13	Order from Mfr.				4	78, 6A7, 6B7, 41	175		
U105, U107	Vol. P.U. Volt	15	Order from MR48	Mfr.			14531, 5212	25	WE3050, WE1830				10	6K7, 6L7, 6H6, 6N7, 6J7, 6F6, 6G5, 5T4	460	9-121, 128	
U106	Vol. & Tone	17/22	SMD501				14531, 5212	25	WE3050, WE1830				9	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6U5, 5T4	460	9-129, 133	
M107	Vol.	19	TRP603	6	See Note A68		7776, 6963, .02-.02, 4961, 4958	1	RM262, TN111, Buffer, RS213, 3S579			253 G253	C3 C16	6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 41, 81	175	5-33,38
M108	Vol.	17	M	6			4961, 4958	24/15	RS213, 3S579			286S G286S	C3 C16	5	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 41	175	6-8,12

‡ Data not substantiated. 134

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MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
R. C. A.—Continued M109.....	Vol.	17	M.....	6			5069.....	1	2N518.....		294	C3	7	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 76, 6A6, 84.....	175	6-13,17
UI09.....	Vol. Fid. P.U. Adj. Exp. bias	20 41 7	TRP624..... UC505..... MR44..... Order from Mfr.....	6 7			14531..... 11203..... 11496..... 5212..... 14273..... 14773..... 12682..... 7590..... 7589..... 13036..... 13046..... 13041..... 13040..... 31099.....	15 28 28 13 15 14 15 1 1/14 1 1 1 15/19 1	2N518..... BB12..... WE3050..... SR644..... RS216..... WE1830..... BB15/BB12..... RS216..... BB12..... SR644..... SR627..... 2S568..... RS203..... CS133..... BB13..... 2S568.....			16	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F5, 2A3, 6G5, 5Z3.....	460	9-134, 148	
110, 111.....	Vol. Tone	8 34	D..... L.....	6	1		7590..... 7589.....	1 1/14	SR644..... SR627.....				5	58, 2A7, 57, 2A5, 80.....	175	4-55,56
ACR111.....	Vol. Fid. Noise Sen. Vol.	15 41 7 7 18	MR55..... M..... MR14..... MR14..... MR44.....	6			13036..... 13046..... 13041..... 13040..... 31099.....	1 1 1 15/19 1	SR644..... SR627..... 2S568..... RS203..... CS133..... BB13..... 2S568.....				16	6K7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 6R7, 6F5, 5Z3.....	460	9-149, 160
UI11.....	Vol. Tone	18	MR44.....	M26T			31099.....	1	BB13..... 2S568.....				5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G.....	455	7-169, 170
112, 112A (DC-220V).....	Vol.	8	A5MP.....				6728.....	25/15	UR189.....	B172			5	78, 6A7, 77, 43, 12Z3.....	175	4-57,59
114.....	Vol.	8	E.....	6	2		6783.....	9/15	UR190/CM161.....	B171			5	78, 6A7, 77, 43, 25Z3.....	175	4-60,62
115.....	Vol. Tone	7 34	A3MP..... L.....	6	1		7590..... 7589.....	1 1/14	SR644..... SR625.....				5	58, 2A7, 57, 2A5, 80.....	175	4-55,56
UI15.....	Vol. & Tone	45/21	SMD504.....				31424..... 32342.....	1	2N518..... FPD231.....				6	6A8G, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6K6G, 5Y3G.....	455	.....
M116.....	Vol. Tone	34	M..... O.....				6738..... 6782..... 6781..... 3536..... 7790..... 4428..... 7589..... 3796.....	1 1 13 15 1 1 13 15	RS13..... CS133..... Order from Mfr..... TN113..... SR644..... RS213..... SR627..... BB11.....		271	C15	5	78, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 1V.....	175	5-39,42
117, 118, 119.....	Vol.	19	TRP603.....	6			7790..... 4428..... 7589..... 3796.....	1 1 13 15	SR644..... RS213..... SR627..... BB11.....				5	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 41, 80.....	460	6-18, 5-43 & 6-25
UI19.....	Vol. & Tone	17/22	SMD501.....				31371.....	1/14/15	Order from Mfr.....				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4.....	455	9-171, 174
120.....	Vol. Tone	19 34	TRP607..... L.....	6			7590..... 6487.....	1 13/14	SR644..... SR624.....				6	2A7, 2B7, 58, 2A5, 80.....	175	4-63,65
121, 122.....	Vol. Tone	19 34	TRP603..... L.....	6			6571..... 6703..... 3796.....	1 1/13 15	SR644..... CM175..... BB11.....				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80.....	370	4-66,69
UI21 (RC348J).....	Vol. & Tone	18/21	SMD504.....				32342.....	1	FPD231.....				6	6A8G, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6K6G, 5Y3G.....	455	.....
UI22E.....	Vol. & Tone	17/22	SMD501.....				31371.....	1/14/15	Order from Mfr.....				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4.....	455	9-171, 174
M123.....	Vol. Tone Supp.	18 41 7	M..... K12..... A2MP.....	6	See Note A68		7758..... 6963.....	1 15	See Note TN111.....	B173	224		6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 41, 79.....	175	5-47,52
UI23 (RC348H 1 Band) (RC421 2 Band).....	Vol. & Tone	45/21	SMD504.....				32342.....	1	FPD231.....				6	6A8G, 6H6, 6F5, 6K6G, 5Y3G or 6SA7, 6K7, 6H6, 6SF5, 6F6G, 5Y3G.....	455	5-53,55
124.....	Vol. Tone	19 34	TRP607..... L.....	6			7590..... 6487.....	1 1/13	SR644..... SR624.....				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80.....	175	5-53,55
UI24.....	Vol. & Tone	17/22	SMD501.....				31371.....	1/14/15	Order from Mfr.....				6	6K8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4.....	455	9-171, 174
125.....	Vol.	19	TRP603.....	6			7790..... 5101.....	1 1/14	SR644..... 3S584.....				6	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 41, 80.....	460	6-29,32
UI25.....	Vol. & Tone	17/22	SMD501.....				32142..... 32145.....	1/19 14	3S579..... BB60.....				8	6A8G, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6J5, 6K6G, 6U5, 5Y3G.....	455	.....
126B.....	Vol.	9	Y50MP.....				4349.....	12	See Note 2S568.....	B174 B8			6	1A6, 34, 32, 30.....	460	5-57,60
UI26.....	Vol. Tone	18 22	TM249-SS1..... O.....	6	A59		31495..... 31496.....	25 25	2S568..... RS216.....				10	6A8, 6J7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6U5, 5T4.....	455	9-201, 210
127.....	Vol. Tone	19 44	TRP603..... L.....	6			6986..... 6985..... 3796.....	12 13 15	RM257..... 2N500..... BB11.....	B11			6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 41.....	370	5-61,64
UI27E (RC348L).....	Vol. & Tone	18/21	SMD504.....				32342.....	1	FPD231.....				6	6A8G, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6K6G, 5Y3G.....	455	.....
128, 128E.....	Vol. Tone	19 34	TRP603..... L.....	6			7790..... 4428..... 7589..... 4525..... 31495..... 31496.....	1 1 13 15 25 25	SR644..... RS213..... SR627..... BB12..... 2S568..... RS216.....				6	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 80.....	460	5-65,70 6-35,39
UI28.....	Vol. Tone	18 22	TM249-SS1..... O.....	6	A59		31495..... 31496.....	25 25	2S568..... RS216.....	B8			10	6A8, 6J7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6U5, 5T4.....	455	9-201, 210
UI29 (RC335K).....	Vol. Tone	18 22	TM249-SS1..... O.....	6	A59		31496..... 31495.....	25 25	RS216..... 2S568.....	B8			10	6A8, 6J7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5U4G, 6U5.....	455	.....
UI30.....	Vol. Tone	17 21	TM249-SS1..... Order from Mfr.....	M26			31495..... 31553.....	25 25/14	2S568..... 2S566.....	B8			12	6K7, 6A8, 6J7, 6H7, 6U5, 6F6, 6F5, 5T4.....	455	9-4,10
UI32.....	Vol.	20	TRP621.....				31753..... 31751..... 14377.....	25 25 14	WE3050..... RS216..... RS216.....				14	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H7, 6H6, 6U5, 6J5, 6F6, 5T4.....	455	9-18,29
UI34.....	Vol.	20	TRP621.....				11203..... 31751..... 14377..... 4498.....	25 25 14 12	SR644..... RS216..... RS216..... CS133.....				16	6K7, 6L7, 6U5, 6J7, 6H6, 6J5, 6L6, 5T4.....	455	9-21,29
135B.....	Vol. Tone	45 41	M..... N.....				7790..... 4498.....	1 1	SR644..... CS133.....				7	1C6, 334, 330, 32, 19.....	460	5-71,74
ACR136.....	Vol. Tone Sen.	18 34 7	TRP603..... L..... SRP134.....				7790..... 4498..... 7589..... 4525.....	1 1 14 15	SR644..... CS133..... SR627..... BB12.....				7	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 80.....	460	6-40,46
140, 141, 141E.....	Vol. Tone	19 21	TRP603..... O.....	6			6571..... 6609..... 6626.....	1 1 14/15	SR644..... WE1830..... CS123/TN111.....				8	58, 2A7, 2B7, 56, 53, 80.....	445	4-70,76

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
R. C. A.—Continued																
140, 141, 141E (Revised)	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				6889/6609	1	WE1830				8	58, 2A7, 2B7, 56, 53, 80	445	5-75,80
142B	Vol.	9	Y50MP				6626	13/15	CS123/TN111				8	334, 330, 32	175	4-77,80
143	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				6548	12	RB31				8	6D6, 6A7, 75, 76, 42, 5Z3	460	5-80,89
ACR175	Vol. Sen.	7	UC500	6			4626	13/15	3S579	B177			11	6J7, 6K7, 6L7, 6116, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z4, 6E5	160	9-162, 168
210	Vol. Tone	8	D	6	1		4619	15	BB12/TP441				5	58, 2A7, 57, 2A5, 80	175	4-81,83
211, 214	Vol.	34	TRP603	6			11203	1	SR644				5	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 41, 80	460	5-43,46
220	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				5212	1	WE1830				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80	175	4-84,86
221	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603	6			11248	14	RS213				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80	370	5-91,94
222	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				7589	1/14	SR627				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80	175	4-84,86
223	Vol. Tone	19	TRP607	6			7790	1	SR644				6	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 38, 81	175	5-95
224, 224E	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				4428	1	RS213				6	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 41, 80	460	6-33,39
225	Vol.	19	TRP603	6			7589	13	SR627				6	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 80	460	6-65,70
226	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				4525	15	BB12				6	6A7, 6D6, 6B7, 41, 80	460	6-29,32
235B	Vol. Tone	45	M				5101	1/14	3S584				7	1C6, 334, 330, 32, 19	460	5-71,74
236B	Vol.	45	M				7790	1	SR644				7	1C6, 334, 330, 32, 19	460	6-48,50
240	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				4428	1	RS213				8	58, 2A7, 2B7, 56, 53, 80	445	4-70,76
240 (Revised)	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				6609	1	WE1830				8	58, 2A7, 2B7, 56, 53, 80	445	5-75,80
241B	Vol.	9	Y50MP				6626	14/15	CS123/TN111				8	334, 330, 32	175	4-77,80
242, 243	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				6548	12	RB31				8	6D6, 6A7, 75, 76, 42, 5Z3	460	5-81,89
260, 261	Vol. Sen.	7	UC500	6			4626	13/15	3S579	B177			10	58, 56, 2A5, 80	175	4-87,94
262 (Two Types)	Vol. B. Tone	100	TRP622				6143	4	SR644				10	58, 56, 2A5, 80	175	4-87,94
262, 263 (1935 Production)	Vol. T. Tone	41	UC505				6430	4/13	CM170	B169			10	6D6, 6A7, 76, 42, 5Z3	460	5-101, 110
	Vol. Supp.	7	A5MP				7790	1	SR644				10	6D6, 6A7, 76, 42, 5Z3	460	6-51,52
	Vol. T. Tone	31	Y200MP				7788	1	RS216				10	6D6, 6A7, 76, 42, 5Z3	460	6-53,59
	Vol. Sen.	7	UC500				7833	15/14/19	3S570	B178			10	6D6, 6A7, 85, 76, 42, 80	460	6-53,59
280	Vol. B. Tone	100	TRP622				7790	1	SR644				12	58, 56, 55, 59, 5Z3	175	4-95,98
281	Vol. B. Tone	100	TRP622				6574	13/14	CM172				12	6D6, 6A7, 85, 76, 42, 5Z3	460	5-111, 118
300	Vol. Phono.	61	E12	6	EX150		6587	9/15	See Note	B180			4	78, 77, 38, 25Z5		4-99, 102
301	Vol. Phono.	7	E	6			6661	1/15	SR625				4	6A7, 6F7, 41, 1V	460	5-119, 122
310	Vol. Tone	34	L	6	1		6832	13	BB31				5	58, 2A7, 57, 2A5, 80	175	4-103, 106
Duo 320, Duo 321	Vol. Phono.	63	E12	8	See Note A66		7590	1/14	SR644				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80	370	5-123, 134
322, Duo 322, 322E, Duo 322E	Vol. Tone	31	TRP603	6			6571	1	SR644				6	58, 2A7, 2B7, 2A5, 80	370	5-123, 134
327	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				6703	1/13	CM175				6	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 80	460	6-60,71
330, 331	Vol. Tone	19	TRP607	6			3796	15	BB11				6	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 41, 80	460	6-60,71
340, 340E	Vol. Tone	63	TRP609	6			6986	24	RM257	B11			6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 41	370	5-135, 140
340, 340E "All Wave Duo"	Vol. Phono.	19	TRP603				6985	13	2N500				7	58, 2A7, 55, 56, 80, 53	175	4-107, 118
341, 342	Vol. Tone	19	TRP603				3796	15	BB11				8	58, 2A7, 2B7, 56, 53, 80	445	5-149, 156
Duo 380, Duo 380 HR	Vol. T. Tone	41	UC505				6555	25/13	CM172				8	58, 2A7, 2B7, 56, 53, 80	445	5-141, 148
Duo 381	Vol. B. Tone	100	TRP622				3336	15	TN113				8	6D6, 6A7, 75, 76, 42, 5Z3	460	5-157, 164
810K, 810K1, 810T	Vol. Supp.	20	TM219-SS1				6571	1	SR644				12	6D6, 6A7, 76, 85, 42, 5Z3	175	5-171, 188

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
R. C. A.—Continued 810T4	Vol.	20	TM249-SS1				14531 5212	25 25	WE3050 WE1830				10	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6N7, 6F6, 6G5, 5U4G	460	9-181, 184
811K	Vol. Fid.	20 22	TRP613 N	7			14531 5212 14829	25 25 13/14	WE3050 WE1830 3S579				11	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6N7, 6F6, 6G5, 5T4	460	8-153, 159
812K	Vol. Fid.	20 22	TRP621 SRP285	8			14531 5212 14829	25 25 13/14	WE3050 WE1830 3S579				12	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6N7, 6G5, 6F6, 5T4	460	8-161, 166
813K	Vol. Fid.	20 22	TRP621 SRP285	8			14531 5212 14377 13611 14902 15	30 30 14 19 15	WE3050 WE1830 RS216 BB15 TN111				13	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 6G5, 5T4	460	9-185, 193
816K	Vol. Fid.	20 22	TRP621 SRP285	8			14531 5212 14377 14902 15	30 30 14 15	WE3050 WE1830 RS216 TN111				16	6K7, 6L7, 6J7, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 6L6, 6G5, 5T4	460	9-192, 200
910KG	Vol. Tone	20 22	TM249-SS1 MR53	M26		A59	14531 5212	25 25	WE3050 WE1830				10	6A8, 6K7, 6J7, 6U5, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5T4	455	9-201, 206
911K	Vol. Tone	18 22	TM249-SS1 O	6		A59	14531 5212	25 25	WE3050 WE1830				11	6K7, 6A8, 6J7, 6H6, 6U5, 6F5, 6F6, 5T4	455	9-207, 210
ER-1240-A2	Vol. Tone Mike	7 41	SRP134 N				10 4	4 4	SR644 HD684				12	35, 327, 24A, 245, 80, 81, 350	175	3-63, 67
AC3789 (Nash)	Vol.	18	MR48				10-10-20 .0075	24/15	FPT332 Buffer	B14 B169	850	C3	5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6G, 5X5G	175	5-203, 206
AR-4229	Vol.	18	SRP251	6			4-4 6492 3536	1 13 15	CM170 Order from Mfr. TN113		271	C15	4	78, 6A7, 6B7, 41	175	5-207, 209
23590-2	Vol.	9	A5MP	6			6728	25/15	UR189	B172			5	78, 6A7, 77, 43, 12Z3	175	5-207, 209
RADIO CIRCULAR V	Vol.	7	MR39				20-4 5-5	1 15	ZN507 TN111				4	44, 77, 43, 25Z5		7-1
W	Vol. Tone	15 22	MR48 MR39	M26			8-8 8 5	1 14 20	2N518 BB61 BB11				8	6D6, 6A7, 75, 76, 42, 80	456	6-2
RADIO ELECTRIC S Resco 3 Resco SW5 (AC)	ERVIC (Resco) Vol. Vol. Regen.	12 16 12	K12 N K12				8-8	2	See Note	B3			3 5	34, 330 58, 356, 80		4-7 4-7
RADIO MFG. ENGRS RME 69A AC	Vol. Tone Sen. Meter	83 21 7 1	MR44 MR53 MR38 C200P	M27 M26			8, 8 12 20	3 3 15	ST595 ST596 BB15				9	6D6, 6C6, 6B7, 42, 80	465	8-1
RME 69B Battery	Vol. Tone Sen. Meter	83 21 7 1	MR44 MR53 MR28 C200P	M27			20	15	BB15				8	6D6, 6C6, 6B7, 42	465	8-1
R. P. C. (Radio Products Corp.)	Vol. Tone	18 34 19	N N MR48	6 M26			P950 P337 P304	1 6 15	2S567 2N507 BB11				5 5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6, 5W4 6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5, L49B	456 456	7-1,2 7-3,4
L2	Vol. Tone	45 31	MR48 N				4 8-4	32 32	WE450 2N518				6	6A7, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 80	456	7-5
L4	Vol. Tone	45 44	MR48 L				4 8-4	32 32	WE450 2N518				7	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6A6, 6F6, 80	456	7-6
L5	Vol. Tone	18 34	L L	6			P474 P160 P304	32 32 15	WE450 2N518 BB12				7	6F5, 6F6, 6H6, 6K7, 6L7, 5Z4, 6C5	456	9-6
L6	Vol. Tone	18 44	N L	6			P474 P160 P304	32 32 15	WE450 2N518 BB12				8	6C5, 6F6, 6K7, 6L7, 6Q7, 5Z4	456	8-1
L7	Vol. Tone	45	SRP275	7			P391 .01-.01	1	2N516 Buffer	B14	245C	C3	7	1C6, 19, 30, 33A	456	8-2
Chassis M1	Vol. Tone	18 34	MR53 MR39	M26			8-4	1	2N518				6	6A8, 6Q7, 6K7, 6F6, 5Y3	456	8-3
U6	Vol. Tone	17 22	UC514 MR39	6			P795 5 .0075	4 15	CM172 BB11 Buffer		294	C3	6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 6F6, 84, 6K7	175	
Chassis Z2	Vol. Tone	45 34	MR48 MR39	M26			8-4	1	2N518				6	6A7, 6D6, 6H6, 6F5, 42, 80	456	8-4
Z3	Vol. Tone	45 34	MR48	M26			P950	1	2S567				6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4	456	7-7,8
Z4	Vol. Tone	45 41	SRP275 L	7		See Note A5	P391 .01-.01	1	2N516 Buffer	B14	245C	C3	6	1C6, 19, 30, 32, 34	456	9-2
Z5	Vol. Tone	45 44	SRP275 L	7			P958 .01-.01	1	2N516 Buffer	B14	245C	C3	6	1C6, 19, 30, 32, 34	456	7-9,10
4A	Vol.	18	MR48	M27			20	19	BB15				4	1A7G, 1N5G, 1H5G, 1C5G	456	9-1
5A	Vol.	18	MR53	M26			8-8	23	2S567				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 5Y3G	456	9-3
5C, 5CPH	Vol.	6	MR36	M26			16-16	1	2N506				4	6D6, 6C6, 25L6G, 25Z5, L55B		9-4
5E	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			30 10	25 25	BB26 BB22				5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z6	456	9-5
6D	Vol.	18	MR48				8-8 .015	1	2N518 Buffer	B14	850	C3	6	6A8G, 6U7G, 6Q7G, 6G6G, 6J5G, 6ZY5G	456	9-7
7A	Vol. Tone	18 34	MR48 MR39	M27			8-8-5 .015	1/15	3S570 Buffer	B14	850	C3	7	6D8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 6G6G, 6L5G, 6A35, 6ZY5G	456	9-8
7G	Vol. Tone	80 80	MR48 MR48	M26			10, 10	25	ST596				7	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 6C5, 80, 76	456	9-9
55 (Auto)	Vol.	18	UM154	M26		A96	8-6 .006	23	2S567 Buffer	B14	850	C3	5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 6X5G	456	9-10

† Data not substantiated.

*IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like SEARS-ROEBUCK 1986, 1987, 1988, etc.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER (AND MODEL)	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference	
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note					
SEARS-ROEBUCK—	Continued																
4444	Vol.	15	MR48	M26			15136	19	2N516				6	1A4, 1C6, 1B5, 30, 1F4	465	7-55,56	
4445	Tone	57	MR48				15137	13	BB15				6	1A4, 1C6, 1B5, 30, 1F4	465	7-55,56	
4446, 4446A	Vol.	15	MR48	M27			15136	12/13	2N516				8	1C6, 1A4, 1B5, 230, 1F4	465	8-25	
4447	Tone	56	Order from Mfr.				14578	19	BB15				8	1A4, 1C6, 1B5, 230, 1F4	465	8-25	
4448	Vol.	41	MR48				14578	12/13	2N516				6	6A8G, 1D5G, 211H4G, 1F5G, 6X5G	465	7-57,58	
4448A	Tone	56	Order from Mfr.				14289	1	CM172		294		6	6S7G, 6D8G, 1H4G, 6Q6G, 6K6G	465	7-61,62	
4449	Tone	15	MR48				.006		Buffer		B14						
4450	Vol.	17	MR55	M26			14874	1	BB63				6	6A7, 6D6, 75, 76, 24B	465	9-11	
4451	Tone	57	MR48				14574	1	BB61			294		6	1D5G, 6A8G, 6G5, 1H6G, 211H4G, 1J6G	465	8-33
4452	Vol.	17	Order from Mfr.				.006		Buffer		B14						
4453	Tone	21	MR48	M26			15726	1/13	ST589/BB31			246		8	1D5GP, 1C7G, 1H6G, 6N5, 211H4G, 1J6G	465	8-31
4454	Vol.	17	MR55				.02-.02		BB42								
4455, 4456	Tone	57	MR48	M26			14874	1	BB63			246		6	6S7G, 6D8G, 6Q6G, 1H4G, 6K6G	465	9-7
4459	Vol.	44	Order from Mfr.				14574	1	BB61								
4461, 4462	Tone	17	MR53				14478	3	BB41			B14					
4463, 4464	Vol.	45	MR44	M26			.012-.012		Buffer		B14						
4465 (100151)	Tone	17	MR53				15803	12/13	2N502					8	1D5G, 1C7G, 1H6G, 1H4G, 1J6G	465	8-28
4466 (101410)	Tone	57	MR48	M26			15971	1/13	3S582		246			6	1D5GP, 6K8G, 6T7G, 1J4G, 1J6G	465	8-17
4467, 4468, 4469	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			15882	1	BB42			B14					
4470	Tone	21	MR48				.02-.02		Buffer					5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 6B5, 1V	465	7-47,48
4471	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			14213	1	CM172								
4472, 4473	Tone	17	MR53				14573	1	RS216								
4477, 4478	Vol.	45	MR44	M26	A27		14573	23	RS216								
4484	Tone	15	MR53	M26	A4		12451	23	RS213								
4485 (100151)	Vol.	45	MR44	M26			88679	25	RS216								
4485 (101410)	Tone	21	N				88680	25	RS213								
4486 (100)	Vol.	17	MR55	M26			88880	13	RS213								
4486 (101)	Tone	57	MR48				13903	1	WE3050								
4487	Vol.	20	MR48				14360	1	WE1830								
4488, 4488A, 4488B	Tone	22	MR48		See Note	A19	88679	25	RS216								
4490	Vol.	18	MR55		See Note	A19	89512	25	RS213								
4493	Tone	41	MR53				89186	13	BB40								
4498, 4499	Vol.	20	MR53		See Note	A19	89614	13	RS213								
4500, 4500A	Tone	15	N				14808	1	WE3050								
4501, 4501A	Vol.	21	MR48	M26	See Note	A19	13903	1	WE3050								
4502, 4502A	Tone	41	MR53				14808	1	WE3050								
4503	Vol.	20	MR53		See Note	A19	13903	1	RS216								
4504	Tone	21	MR53				14808	1	WE3050								
4505, 4505A, 4506	Vol.	15	N				14903	1	WE3050								
4507	Tone	21	N		See Note	A19	14904	1	WE3050								
4508	Vol.	21	N				14808	1	WE3050								
4509, 4510, 4511	Tone	18	MR55	M26			14996	1	2N518								
4512, 4513, 4514	Vol.	21	MR48	M26			14573	1	RS216								
4515, 4516, 4517	Tone	17	MR48				12451	1	RS213								
4519	Vol.	44	Order from Mfr.				2020	4	2P546								
4520	Tone	12	Y25MP	7			15576	12/13	2N507								
4521	Vol.	18	MR48				14808	13	BB41								
4522, 4523	Vol.	15	MR48	M27			15117	13	WE3050								
4524	Tone	15	MR48	M26			14903	1	WE3050								
4526, 4526A	Vol.	56	Order from Mfr.				14904	1	WE3050								
4528	Tone	41	MR48				14808	1	WE3050								
	Vol.	15	MR48	M26			14996	1	2N518								
	Tone	57	MR48				14573	1	RS216								

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
SEARS-ROEBUCK—4613	Continued	17	MR53	M27			110804 110377 .01 17603 .012	1 ↓ 1/13/15	2N518 BB12 Buffer 3N528/2N502 Buffer	B14 B14	246 294	C3 C3	6 8	1H4G, 6D8G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6AB5 15, 6D8G, 6T7G or 6Q6G, 6L5G, 1J6G, 6AB5, 6ZY5G	465 465	
4614	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.												
4619	Vol. Tone	18	MR53	M26												
4620, 4621	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4620A	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4620A (101.503-1)	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4621A	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4621A (101.503-1)	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4622	Vol.	17	MR53	M27			110804 110377 .01 110804 110377 .01	1 ↓ 1	2N518 BB12 Buffer 2N518 BB12 Buffer	B14 B14	246 246	C3 C3	4 6	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7G, 1G5G 1H4G, 6D8G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6AB5 1C7G, 1D5GP, 1H4G, 1J6G	465 465	9-43
4623	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4624, 4625	Vol.	45	MR55	M27												
4626, 4627	Vol.	45	Order from	Mfr.			16259	12/13	2N502							
4628, 4629	Vol.	56	Order from	Mfr.			15803	12/13	2N502							
4630, 4631	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4632A, 4633A	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			16259	13	2N502							
4634, 4635	Vol.	45	MR55	M27												
4636, 4637	Vol.	45	Order from	Mfr.			16259	12/13	2N502							
4638, 4639	Vol.	56	Order from	Mfr.			15803	12/13	2N502							
4640	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			16473 .012	1/13	3S582/BB33 Buffer	B14	246	C3	7	1D5GP, 1C7G, 1H6G, 1H4G, 1J6G 1D5GP, 1C7G, 1F7G, 1H4G, 1J6G, 6AB5	465	
4641A	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4641A (101.503-1)	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4642A	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4642 (101.503-1)	Vol.	17	MR55	M27												
4643	Vol.	17	MR55	M27			110804 110377 .01 16259	1 ↓ 12/13	2N518 BB12 Buffer 2N502	B14	246	C3	6	1H4G, 6D8G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6AB5 1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7G, 1G5G	465 465	
4644A	Vol.	45	MR55	M27												
4645A	Vol.	45	MR55	M27			16259	12/13	2N502							
4646, 4647	Vol.	45	Order from	Mfr.			16259	12/13	2N502							
4648, 4649	Vol.	56	Order from	Mfr.			15803	12/13	2N502							
4650	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			16473 .012	1/13	3S582/BB33 Buffer	B14	246	C3	7	1D5GP, 1C7G, 1H6G, 1H4G, 1J6G 1D5GP, 1C7G, 1F7G, 1H4G, 1J6G, 6AB5	465	
4651	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			17603 .012	1/13/15	3N528/2N502 Buffer	B14	294	C3	8	15, 6D8G, 6T7G or 6Q6G, 6L5G, 1J6G, 6AB5, 6ZY5G	465	9-41
4660	Vol.	17	MR55	M26			16355	1/13/15	RM257/BB12	B16						
4663 (100.158)	Vol.	17	MR53	M26			89937 110974 110377 14573 16570 14573 16570 13903 14360	1 1/13 19/20 25 25/13 1 1/13 1 1	WE3050 2N518 BB12 RS216 2N518 RS216 2N518 WE3050 WE1830							
4663 (101.471)	Vol.	18	MR55	M26												
4664	Vol.	18	MR55	M26												
4665	Vol.	18	MR55	M26												
4666	Vol. Sil.	17	TM246-SS1 A1MP	M26			13903 14808 16703	1 1 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB13							
4667	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830							
4668	Vol.	45	MR48	M26			2NC246 2NC247	23 23	RS216 WE1650							
4669	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830							
4677	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830							
4680	Vol. Sen.	80 8	↓ A1MP			See Note A19	13903 14808 16703	1 1 15	WE3050 WE3050 BB13							
4681	Vol.	18	TM246-SS1	M26			13903 14808	1 1	WE3050 WE3050							
4684	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			14573 16570	25 25/13	RS216 2N518							
4685	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830							
4686	Vol. Sil.	17	TM246-SS1 A1MP	M26			13903 14808 16703	1 1 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB13							
4687	Vol.	20	TM246-SS1	M26			13903 14808 15117	1 3 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB41							

† Data not substantiated.
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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
SEARS-ROEBUCK—4688.....	Continued Vol.	20	TM240-SS16	M26			88679 89937 111689 110377 2021 .01	3 3 15 15 1	RS216 WE3050 BB15 BB12 2N518 Buffer				14	6K7G, 6L7G, 6C5G, 6H16G, 6J7G, 6U5, 6V6G, 5U4G	465	9-61,74
4700.....	Vol.	18	UM157-SS3								294	C3	5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6X5G 1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7G, 1G5G	456	9-80
4720.....	Vol.	17	MR55	M27									4	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7G, 1G5G	465	8-77
4722.....	Vol.	17	MR53	M27			110804 110377 .01	1 1 1	2N518 BB12 Buffer		246	C3	4	1C7G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G	465	9-45
4723.....	Vol.	17	MR55	M27			110804 110377 .01	1 1 1	2N518 BB12 Buffer		246	C3	6	1H4G, 6D8G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6AB5, 1C7G, 1D5GP, 1H4G, 1J6G	465	8-78
4724.....	Vol.	45	MR55	M27									6	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1H4G, 1J6G	465	
4726.....	Vol.	45	Order from	Mfr...			16259	12/13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1H4G, 1J6G	465	
4728.....	Vol.	56	Order from	Mfr...			15803	12/13	2N502				8	1D5GP, 1C7G, 1H6G, 1H4G, 1J6G	465	
4730.....	Vol.	17	MR55	M27									4	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7G, 1G5G	465	8-77
4740.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr...			16473 .012	1/13	3S582/BB33 Buffer		246	C3	7	1D5GP, 1C7G, 1F7G, 1H4G, 1J6G, 6AB5	465	
4743.....	Vol.	17	MR55	M27			110804 110377 .01	1 1 1	2N518 BB12 Buffer		246	C3	6	1H4G, 6D8G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6AB5	465	
4746.....	Vol.	45	Order from	Mfr...			16259	12/13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1H4G, 1J6G	465	
4748.....	Vol.	56	Order from	Mfr...			15803	12/13	2N502				8	1D5GP, 1C7G, 1H6G, 1H4G, 1J6G	465	
4750.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr...			16473 .012	1/13	3S582/BB33 Buffer		246	C3	7	1D5GP, 1C7G, 1F7G, 1H4G, 1J6G, 6AB5	465	
4760.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			16355	1/13/15	3S570/BB33				5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6X5G	465	
4761.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			16355	1/13/15	3S570/BB33				5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6X5G	465	9-75
4762.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			16892 17053 14573 16570	9/13/15 9 25 25/13	3S572/BB31 BB34 RS216 2N518				5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 25Z6G	465	
4763 (101.471).....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			16570 89937	25/13 1	2N518 WE3050				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 6X5G	465	
4763 (100.158).....	Vol.	17	MR53	M26			110974 110377 14573 16570	1/13 19/20 1 1/13	2N518 BB12 RS216 2N518				7	6K7G, 6A8G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 6X5G	465	
4764.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4765.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14808 16703 13903 14360	1 1 1 1 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB13 WE3050 WE1830				10	6K7G, 6A8G, 6Q7G, 6U5, 6J5G, 6V6G, 5Y3G	465	
4766.....	Vol. Sil.	17	TM246-SS1 A1MP	M26			13903 14808 16703 13903 14360	1 1 1 1 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB13 WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4767.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4769.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4770.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			16355	1/13/15	3S570/BB33				5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6X5G	465	
4771.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			16355	1/13/15	3S570/BB33				5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6X5G	465	9-75
4772.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			16892 17053 12103 5212	9/13/15 9 25 25	3S572/BB31 BB34 SR644 WE1830				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 5Y3G, 6U5	460	9-77
4776.....	Vol.	20	†		See Note A19		14377 13903 14360	13 1 1	RS216 WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4777.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4781.....	Vol.	18	TM246-SS1	M26			13903 14808	1 1	WE3050 WE3050				10	6K7G, 6L7G, 6J5G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4783.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			14573 16570	25 25/13	RS216 2N518				7	6K7G, 6A8G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 6X5G	465	9-59
4784.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			14573 16570	1 1/13	RS216 2N518				7	6K7G, 6A8G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 6X5G	465	
4785.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4786 (100).....	Vol. Sil.	20	TM249-SS1 A1MP	M26			111726 111727 111708	1 1 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB13				10	6K7G, 6A8G, 6Q7G, 6J5G, 6V6G, 5Y3G, 6U5	465	
4786.....	Vol. Sil.	17	TM246-SS1 A1MP	M26			13903 14808 16703	1 1 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB13				10	6K7G, 6A8G, 6Q7G, 6U5, 6J5G, 6V6G, 5Y3G	465	
4787.....	Vol.	20	TM246-SS1	M26			13903 14808 15117	3 3 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB31				12	6B8G, 6L7G, 6J5G, 6J7G, 6K7G, 6H6G, 6U5, 6C8G, 6V6G, 5X4G	465	
4788.....	Vol.	20	TM240-SS16	M26			16, 16 89937 111689 110377 13902 14360	3 3 15 15 1 1	RS216 WE3050 BB15 BB12 WE3050 WE1830				14	6K7G, 6L7G, 6C5G, 6H16G, 6J7G, 6U5, 6V6G, 5U4G	465	9-61,74
4789.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13902 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
4790.....	Vol. Sen.	20	†		See Note A19		13903 14808 16703	1 1 15	WE3050 WE3050 BB13				10	6K7G, 6A8G, 6Q7G, 6J5G, 6V6G, 5Y3G, 6U5	465	9-57
4791, 4792.....	Vol. Sil.	17	TM246-SS1 A1MP	M26			13903 14808 16703	1 1 1	WE3050 WE3050 BB13				10	6K7G, 6A8G, 6Q7G, 6U5, 6J5G, 6V6G, 5Y3G	465	
4796.....	Vol.	17	†		See Note A19		14814 14813	25 25/13	SR644 2S569				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6F6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	460	
4798.....	Vol.	18	MR55	M26			13903 14360	1 1	WE3050 WE1830				8	6K7G, 6J5G, 6L7G, 6B6G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	

† Data not substantiated.

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‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Blas	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
SEARS-ROEBUCK— 4799.....	Continued Vol.	20	TM240-SS16	M26			16, 16..... 89937..... 111689..... 110377.....	3 3 15 15	RS216..... WE3050..... BB15..... BB12.....				14	6K7G, 6L7G, 6C5G, 6H16G, 6J7G, 6U5, 6V6G, 5U4G.....	465	9-61,74
5280, 5281, 5282.....	Mic. Phono. Tone	15 63 22	MR48 MR39 L.....				8-8..... 12-12.....	24 24	2N518..... 2S568.....				7	6N7, 6J7, 6B6, 5V4.....		
5689, 5690.....	Mic. Tone	16 21	MR33 MR53	M26			4250..... 4238.....	1 1	HD684..... HD684.....				3	77, 6B5, 80.....		
5691, 5692.....	Mic. Phono. Tone	63 50 63	MR39 MR53 MR48				4194..... 4165..... 4194.....	1 15 1	SR643..... BB15..... SR643.....				5	26C6, 26B5, 80.....		
5693, 5694.....	Mic. Phono. Tone	15 63 21	L..... N..... O.....	M26			4165..... 4224.....	15 15	BB15..... BB14/BB15.....				7	6J7, 6C5, 26L6, 5Z3.....		
5695.....	Vol. Tone	63 15	N..... N.....	6			4224.....	15	BB14/BB15.....				6	26J7, 26N7, 5Z3.....		
5697, 5698.....	Mic. Tone	15 21	MR53 MR53	M26			4194..... 4165.....	1 15	SR643..... BB15.....				6	26J7, 26N7, 5Z3.....		
5710, 5710A, 5711, 5711A.....	Vol. Tone BFO. Gain	18 21 1 7	MR53 MR48 MR48 E.....				29-266..... 17-266.....	1/13 1	2S567..... RS213.....				10	6K7, 6L7, 6J5G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 80, 6J7G, 6U5.....	465	
5727.....	Vol. Tone BFO. Gain Meter	18 22 1 7 7	MR53 MR48 MR48 E..... E.....	6			17-266..... 29-266.....	1 1/13	RS213..... 2S567.....				12	6K7, 6L7, 26J5G, 6Q7G, 26V6G, 26J7G, 80.....	165	
5732.....	Mic. Phono. Tone	15 63 21	O..... N..... O.....				4194..... 4165..... 4224.....	1 15 15	SR643..... BB15..... BB14/BB15.....				4	6C5, 26J7, 5U4.....		
5737.....	Mic. Tone Phono.	15 1 63	MR39 N..... MR33				3056..... 3064..... 3061..... 3059.....	24 24 15 15	2N518..... 2S568..... TN111..... BB12.....				6	6J7, 26N7, 26L6, 6W5.....		
5752, 5753.....	Vol. Tone Gain Meter	18 22 7 7	MR53 MR48 E..... MR14				30-266..... 31-266.....	1 13	FPD231..... FPD231.....				9	6K7, 6K8G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 26J7G, 80.....	465	
5789.....	Mic.	1	G12	6			4194.....	1	SR643.....				3	26L6, 5Z3.....		
5790.....	Mic. Phono. Tone	15 63 21	L..... N..... O.....	6			1002..... 4194..... 4165.....	15 1 15	BB14..... SR643..... BB15.....				7	26J7, 6C5, 26L6, 5Z3.....		
5791, 5792.....	Mic. Phono. Tone	50 63 21	MR53 MR48 MR53	M26			4224..... 4194..... 4165.....	15 1 15	BB14/BB15..... SR643..... BB15.....				5	26C6, 26B5, 80.....		
5793.....	Mic. Phono. Tone	15 63 21	L..... N..... O.....				4194..... 4165..... 4224.....	1 15 15	SR643..... BB15..... BB14/BB15.....				7	26J7, 6C5, 26L6, 5Z3.....		
5797.....	Mic. Tone Phono.	15 21 63	MR53 MR53 MR48	M26			4194..... 4165.....	1 15	SR643..... BB15.....				6	26J7, 26N7, 5Z3.....		
6000.....	Vol.	18	UM157		See Note A96		17567..... .005.....	24/13	3S584..... Buffer.....		852	C3	6	26U7G, 6A8G, 6H8G, 6V6G, 0Z4G or 6X5G.....	262	
6001.....	Vol.	18	†		See Note A19		17576..... .005.....	24/13	3S584/TN111..... Buffer.....		852	C3	7	26U7G, 6A8G, 6R7G, 6N7G, 0Z4G or 6X5G.....	262	
6002.....	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			112883.....	60	3S584.....				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5W4G, 6U5 6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G.....	465 455	
6003, 6004.....	Vol.	45	MR55				13903..... 14808.....	1	WE3050..... WE3050.....				8	6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G.....	465 455	
6005.....	Vol.	17	MR55				18184..... 18672..... .009-.009..... 18559..... 18560.....	1/15 1 13 13	3S570..... BB15..... Buffer..... BB21..... BB21.....		246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GV, 6C6G, 6A85.....	465	
6008, 6009.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			18560.....	13	BB21.....				7	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G.....	465	
6010.....	Vol.	17	MR55	M27									4	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 1G5G.....	465	
6012, 6013.....	Vol.	45	MR55				16259.....	12/13	2N502.....				6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1F7GH, 1G5G.....	465 455	
6014, 6015.....	Vol.	17	MR55	M27			16259.....	13	2N502.....				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G.....	465 455	
6016, 6017.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			16259.....	12/13	2N502.....				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G.....	465 455	
6018, 6019.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			18559..... 18560.....	13 13	BB21..... BB21.....				7	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G.....	465	
6021.....	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			112883.....	60	3S584.....				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5W4G, 6U5 6B8G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G.....	465	
6022.....	Vol.	45	MR55				18256.....	1/15	2S562/2N504.....	B181			7	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G, 6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G.....	465 455	
6023.....	Vol.	17	MR55				18161.....	1/15	TN127.....				6	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G, 6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G.....	465 455	
6024.....	Vol.	45	MR55				13903..... 14808.....	1	WE3050..... WE3050.....				8	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G, 6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G.....	465 455	
6025.....	Vol.	45	MR55				18869.....	1/15	2S562/2N504.....	B181			7	6J8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6F5G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G.....	465	
6028.....	Vol.	18	MR44	M26T			31099.....	1	2S568.....				5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y3G.....	455	
6031.....	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			112883.....	60	3S584.....				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5W4G, 6U5 6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G.....	465 455	
6034.....	Vol.	45	MR55				13903..... 14808.....	1	WE3050..... WE3050.....				8	6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G.....	465 455	
6036.....	Vol.	20	†		See Note A19		13903..... 14808.....	1	WE3050..... WE3050.....				10	26U7G, 6A8G, 26J5G, 6Q7G, 26V6G, 6G5, 5Y3G.....	465 455	
6038.....	Vol.	45	†		See Note A19		13903..... 14808.....	3 3	WE3050..... WE3050.....				13	26H8G, 26J5G, 6A8G, 26U7G, 6H6G, 26V6G, 6A6G, 6AD6G, 5X4G.....	465 455	

† Data not substantiated.
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* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
SEARS-ROEBUCK— 6040.....	Continued Vol.	17	MR55.....	M27									4	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 1G5G		165
6042, 6043.....	Vol.	45	MR55.....				16259	12/13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1F7GH, 1G5G		465
6044.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....	M27			16259	13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G		465
6045.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....	M27			16259	13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G		465
6046, 6047.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			16259	12/13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G		465
6048, 6049.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			18559 18560	13 13	BB21 BB21				7	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G		465
6052, 6053.....	Vol.	45	MR55.....				16259	12/13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 1G5G		465
6054, 6055.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....	M27									4	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 1G5G		465
6056, 6057.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....				19891	‡	BB22				5	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 1G5G		455
6058, 6059.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....	M27			16259	13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G		455
6064.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....	M27			16259	13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G		465
6050, 6051 (101.503-1).....	Vol.	17	MR55.....	M27									4	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7G, 1G5G		455
6065.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....	M27			16259	13	2N502				6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G		455
6068, 6069.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			18559 18560	13 13	BB21 BB21				7	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G		465
6070.....	Vol.	18	MR44.....	M27			113422 110377	1 ‡	2N516 BB12		246	C3	5	1C7G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6AB5		465
6071.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....				18184 18672	1/15 ‡	3S570 BB15		246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GV, 6G6G, 6AB5		465
6072.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....				18493 18672	1/15 ‡	3S570 BB15		246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GV, 6G6G, 6AB5		465
6073.....	Vol.	18	Order from	Mfr.			18938 .012	1/15	3S572 Buffer		294	C3	6	6DB8, 6S7G, 6T7G, 6AB5, 6C6G, 6ZY5G		465
6074.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			18714 .012	1/13/15	3S572/BB31 Buffer		294	C3	6	6DB8, 15, 6T7G, 6L5G, 1J6G, 6AB5		465
6076.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....				18184 18672	1/15 ‡	3S570 BB15		246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GV, 6G6, 6AB5		465
6077.....	Vol.	18	MR55.....				18493 18672	1/15 ‡	3S570 BB15		246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GV, 6G6G, 6AB5		465
6079.....	Vol.	17	Order from	Mfr.			18714 .012	1/13/15	3S572/BB31 Buffer		294	C3	6	6DB8, 15, 6T7G, 6L5G, 1J6G, 6AB5		465
6100.....	Vol.	18	UM157.....		See Note A96		17567 .005	24/13	3S584 Buffer		852	C3	6	6U7G, 6A8G, 6B8G, 6V6G, 0Z4G		262
6101.....	Vol.	18	‡		See Note A19		17576 .005	24/13/15	3S584/TN111 Buffer		852	C3	7	6U7G, 6A8G, 6R7G, 6N7G, 0Z4G or 6X5G		262
6102, 6102A, 6103, 6103A.....	Vol.	6	MR21.....	M26	EX150		17761	1/15	TN127				5	6D6, 6F5G, 25L6G, 12Z3		455
6104.....	Vol.	18	MR48.....	M26			31598	24/15	3S579 Buffer		850	C3	5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 6F6, 6X5		455
6105, 6105A.....	Vol.	6	MR21.....	M26	EX150		17761	1/15	TN127				5	6D6, 6F5G, 25L6G, 12Z3		455
6106, 6107, 6108.....	Vol.	8	MR22.....	M26			5780 5779	25 25	BB25 BB21				4	12K7GT, 12F5GT, 35L6GT, 35Z4GT		465
6109, 6110, 6111.....	Vol.	6	MR21.....	M26	EX150		18823	1/15	3S575				5	6K7, 6J7, 25A6G, 1V		465
6112, 6113.....	Vol.	6	MR21.....	M26	EX150		18823	1/15	3S575				5	6K7, 6J7, 25A6G, 1V		465
6114, 6115.....	Vol.	6	MR21.....	M26	EX150		18823	9	3S575				5	6K7, 6J7, 25A6G, 25Z6G		465
6116.....	Vol.	8	MR22.....	M26			5780 5779	25 25	BB25 BB21				4	12K7GT, 12F5GT, 35Z7GT, 35Z4GT		465
6118.....	Vol.	6	MR21.....	M26	EX150		18823	1/15	3S575				5	6K7, 6J7, 25Z6G, 1V		465
6119, 6120.....	Vol.	18	MR48.....				19845 19913	9/15 9	TN127 BB21				6	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25B6G, 6U5, BK42B, 25Z6G		455
6121.....	Vol.	18	MR48.....	M26			112883	60	3S584				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 6U5, 5W4G		465
6122.....	Vol.	15	MR55.....				18256	1/15	2S562/2N504		B181		7	6J8G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G		465
6123.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....				18161	1/15	TN127				6	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G		465
6124.....	Vol.	15	MR55.....				13903 14808	1 1	WE3050 WE3050				8	6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G		465
6125.....	Vol.	17	MR55.....				18869	1/15	2S562/2N504		B181		6	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G		465
6126, 6127.....	Vol.	18	MR48.....				19845 19913	9/15 9	TN127 BB21				6	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25B6G, 6U5, 25Z6G, BK42B		455
6128.....	Vol.	45	MR55.....				18869	1/15	2S562/2N504		B181		7	6J8G, 6U7, 6J5G, 6F5G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G		455
6130.....	Vol.	18	MR48.....				19845 19913	9/15 9	3N534 BB21				6	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25B6G, 6U5, 25Z6G, BK42B		455
6131.....	Vol.	18	MR48.....	M26			112883	60	3S584				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5W4G, 6U5		465
6132.....	Vol.	45	MR55.....				18256	1/15	2S562/2N504		B181		7	6K8G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6B6G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G		465
6133.....	Vol.	15	MR55.....				19192	1/15	Order from	Mfr.			8	6J8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6F5G, 6Y5G, 6U5, 6W5G		455
6134.....	Vol.	45	MR55.....				13903 14808	1 1	WE3060 WE3050				8	6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G		465

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS					CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference		
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement					*Note	
SEARS-ROEBUCK—6136	Continued	20	...	...	...	See Note A19	13903 14808	1 1	WE3050 WE3050			10	6U7G, 6A8G, 6H5G, 6Q7G, 6H6G, 6V6G, 6G5, 5Y3G	465 455	
6137	Vol.	45	MR55				19192	1/15	Order from Mfr.			8	6J8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6F5G, 6Y5G, 6U5, 6W5G	455			
6138	Vol.	45	...	...	...	See Note A19	13903 14808	3 3	WE3050 WE3050			13	6B8G, 6J5G, 6A8G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6V6G, 6AE6G, 6AD6G, 5X4G	465 455	
6139	Vol.	45	MR55				19192	1/15	Order from Mfr.			8	6K8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6F5G, 6Y5G, 6U5, 6W5G	455			
6140	Vol.	20	...	...	...	See Note A19	13903 19079	1 1	WE3050 WE1830			10	6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
6141	Vol.	45	MR55				19192	1/15	Order from Mfr.			8	6J8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6F5G, 6Y5G, 6U5, 6W5G	455			
6142	Vol.	45	MR55				16259	12/13	2N502			6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1F7GH, 1G5G	465 465 455			
6144	Vol.	17	MR55	M27			16259	13	2N502			6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G	465 455			
6146	Vol.	17	Order from Mfr.				16259	12/13	2N502			6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G	465			
6148	Vol.	17	Order from Mfr.				18559 18560	13 13	BB21 BB21			7	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 1A6G	465			
6150 (101.503-1)	Vol.	17	MR55	M27								4	1C7G, 1D5GP, 1C7G, 1G5G	455			
6151	Vol.	18	MR18				20721 20722	9 9/15	BB25 3N534			6	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25B6G, 6U5, 25Z6G	455			
6152, 6153	Vol.	20	...	...	...	See Note A19	13903 19079	1 1	WE3050 WE1830			10	6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	465	
6155, 6156	Vol.	20	...	...	...	See Note A19	13903 19079	1 1	WE3050 WE1830			11	6A8G, 6J5G, 6U7G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	455	
6157	Vol.	20	...	...	...	See Note A19	113261 89937 110377	25 25 15	WE3050 WE3050 BB12			11	6A8G, 6J5G, 6K7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6V6G, 5Y3G, 6U5	465	
6158, 6159	Vol.	20	2 Meg. No. 1			See Note A19	13903 14808	1 1	WE3050 WE3050			11	6U7G, 6A8G, 6J5G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	455			
6160, 6161	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			5780 5893	4 4	BB25 BB22			5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z6	455			
6162	Vol.	18	MR48				5780	4	BB25			6	6A7, 6D6, 75, 76, 348	465			
6163	Vol.	18	MR48	M26			5893	4	BB22			5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z6	455			
6164	Vol.	17	MR55	M27			16259	13	2N502			6	1C7G, 1F7GH, 1H4G, 4A6G	465 455			
6165, 6166, 6167	Vol.	8	MR21	M26			5780	23	BB25			4	6K7, 6F5, 25L6, 25Z6	455			
6170	Vol.	18	MR44	M27			5779 113422 110377	23 1 1	BB21 2N516 BB12		246	C3	5	1C7G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6AB5	465		
6171	Vol.	17	MR55				.01 18184 18672	1/15 1/15	Buffer 3S570 BB15		B14	246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GV, 6G6G, 6AB5	465	
6172	Vol.	17	MR55				.009-.009 18493 18672	1/15 1/15	Buffer 3S570 BB15		B14	246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GV, 6G6G, 6AB5	465	
6173	Vol.	18	Order from Mfr.				.009-.009 18938 .012	1/15	Buffer 3S572 BB572		B14	294	C3	6	6A8G, 6S7G, 6T7G, 6AB5, 6G6G, 6ZY5G	465	
6175	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			5780 5893	4 4	BB25 BB22			5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25L6, 25Z6	455			
6176	Vol.	17	MR55				18184 18672	1/15 1/15	3S570 BB15		246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GV, 6G6G, 6AB5	465		
6177, 6178, 6179	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			.009-.009 5780 5893	1/15 4 4	Buffer BB25 BB22			5	12A8GT, 12K7GT, 12Q7GT, 35L6GT, 35Z4GT	455			
6177A, 6178A, 6179A	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			5780 5893	4 4	BB25 BB22			5	12A8GT, 12K7GT, 12Q7GT, 35L6GT, 35Z4GT	455			
6185	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			5780 5893	4 4	BB25 BB22			5	12A8GT, 12K7GT, 12Q7GT, 35L6GT, 35Z4GT	455			
6185A	Vol.	18	MR18	M26			5780 5893	4 4	BB25 BB22			5	12A8GT, 12K7GT, 12Q7GT, 35L6GT, 35Z4GT	455			
6192	Vol.	20	2 Meg. No. 1			See Note A19	16259	13	2N502			11	6U7G, 6A8G, 6J5G, 6Q7G, 6V6G, 6U5, 5Y3G	455			
6193	Vol.	45	...	...	...	See Note A19	13903 14808	3 3	WE3050 WE3050			13	6B8G, 6J5G, 6A8G, 6U7G, 6H6G, 6V6G, 6AE6G, 6AD6G, 5X4G	455	
6195, 6196, 6197	Vol.	8	MR22	M26			5295	23	2P549			4	6K7, 6J7, 25L6, 25Z6	455			
6199	Vol.	45	MR55				19192	1/15	Order from Mfr.			8	6K8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6F5G, 6Y5G, 6U5, 6W5G	455			
6200	Vol.	18	MR48				19845 19913	9/15 9	TN127 BB24			6	6J8G, 6U7G, 6B6G, 25B6G, 6U5, 25Z6G, 6K12B	455			
6201	Vol.	45	MR55				18869	1/15	2S562/2N504	B1B1		7	6J8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6F5G, 25L6G, 6U5, 25Z6G	455			
6202, 6203	Vol.	45	MR55				19192	1/15	Order from Mfr.			8	6J8G, 6U7G, 6J5G, 6F5G, 6Y5G, 6U5, 6W5G	455			
6208, 6209	Vol.	18	Order from Mfr.				16259	12/13	2N502			7	1D7G, 1H4G, 1F7GH, 1H6G, 4A6G	455			
6210	Vol.	18	MR44	M27			113422 110377	1 1	2N516 BB12		246	C3	5	1C7G, 1D5GP, 6T7G, 1F5G, 6AB5	465		
6214	Vol.	17	Order from Mfr.				.01 19788 18672 .009-.009	1/15 1/15	Buffer 3S570 BB15 Buffer		B14	246	C3	6	1C7G, 1H4G, 1D5GP, 1F7GH, 6G6G, 6AB5	455	

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like SEARS-ROEBUCK 7091-7093, 7094, 7100, 7101, 7102, 7103, 7106, 7108, 7109, 7110, 7111, 7111X, 7112, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7117, 7118, 7119, 7120, 7121, 7122, 7123, 7124, 7125, 7126, 7127, 7127 (revised), 7128, 7129, 7130, 7132, 7133, 7134, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7143A, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7156, 7157, 7158, 7159, 7160, 7161, 7162, 7163, 7164, 7165, 7165X, 7166, 7166X.

‡ Data not substantiated. 156

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Main table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replace-ment, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

† Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column,

‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like SENTINEL RADIO CORP., SETCHELL CARLSON, SHAMROCK, SHELLY, SILVER KING, SILVER-MARSHALL.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
SIMPLEX—Continued																
D (420,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR48				20-4-5	6/15	TN125	B3			5	6A7, 6K7, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	7-1
D (428,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR48				20-20	6	CM164				6	6A7, 6K7, 75, 6G5, 43, 25Z5	456	
DB, DF (500,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17 22	N				4-8	1	2N518		245C	C3	5	6D8G, 6S7G, 6Q6G, 6G5, 38	456	
DB, DF (775,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17 22	N				10-20	1	2S562		245C	C3	4	1C6, 34, 1B5, 38	456	1-1
G	Vol. Tone	44	Order from Mfr.	6		See Note A5	†	3	See Note	B3			4	45, 27, 24A, 80		
G (703,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	15 34	MR48				8-8	15	CM172	B3			6	6A7, 6K7, 76, 6F5, 42, 80	456	7-2
G (707,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	15 34	MR48				16-16-8-5	9/13	See Note	B3			7	6L7, 6D6, 6I16, 6G5, 75, 25B5, 25Z5	456	
GB (779,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR48				8-8	1	CM172		245C	C3	5	1C6, 1A4, 1B5, 30, 19	456	7-2
GHI (691,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	15 34	MR48				24-8	†	2N512				6	6A7, 6K7, 76, 6F5, 43, 25Z5	456	7-2
H	Vol. Tone	12 22	A20MP	6			8-8	1	See Note	B3			5	24A, 45, 80		
H (AC)	Vol. Tone	7	D	6			8-8	1	See Note	B3			5	24A, 45, 80		3-1
J	Vol. Tone	6 22	D12	6			8-8	1	See Note	B3			6	35, 24A, 47, 80		3-2
K	Vol. Tone	6	G12				8-4	4	See Note	B3			7	24A, 35, 47, 80	175	3-1
L	Vol. Tone	6 22	Y50MP				4-4-4	26	CM173				7	35, 24A, 47, 80	175	3-2
N	Vol. Tone	6 22	G12				8-4	4	See Note	B3			5	24A, 35, 47, 80	175	8-1
N (DC)	Vol. Tone	6 22	G12										5	39, 36, 38	175	2-1
NT (902,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	20 34	TM231-SS1				8, 8	2	CS133				10	6K7, 6L7, 6D6, 76, 75, 6B5, 80, 6G5	456	
OP (550,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	16	MR48				8-8	1	2N518				3	6C6, 6B5, 80		7-1
P AC	Vol. Tone	15 22	N				4-4-10	4/19	See Note	B3			5	57, 58, 55, 47, 80	175	2-2
P AC (Above serial No. 162500)	Vol. Tone	15 22	N				4-4	4	CM170				5	57, 58, 55, 47, 80	175	8-1
P AC (Above serial No. 330001)	Vol. Tone	15 22	M				4-4	4	CM170				5	6A7, 78, 75, 42, 80	456	4-2
P Battery	Vol. Tone	9 22	Y10MP	7		See Note A75	5	19	BB11				5	34, 32, 33	175	4-1, 2-2
PB, PF (Serial No. 352001 and up)	Vol. Tone	†	N				20-10-4	1/13	RM259	B191	245C	C3	4	†	†	
PH (690,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR48	6			15-8-8	11	RM257	B3			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	
P 32V (No. 350001 and up)	Vol. Tone	15 22	M				6-10	1	See Note	B3	F221	C3	5	6A7, 78, 75, 42, 84	456	4-2
P Dual Band (Above serial No. 600001)	Vol. Tone	17 22	N				8-8-4	4/13	3S584				5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80	456	6-1
P Battery (Above serial No. 173501)	Vol. Tone	9 22	Y250MP				5	19	BB11				5	1A6, 34, 32, 19, 30	456	4-1
P 1931	Vol. Tone	6 22	G12				8-4	4	See Note	B3			5	24A, 35, 47, 80	175	4-3
Q 1931	Vol. Tone	6 22	G12	8		EX350	8-4	4	See Note	B3			5	24A, 35, 47, 80	175	4-3
Q (378,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17	UM154			See Note A96	10-6	1	CM172	B3	294	C3	6	6K7, 6A8, 78, 75, 6N6, 0Z4	175	7-2
R	Vol. Tone	6 22	G12			EX350	8-4	4	See Note	B3			4	58, 57, 47, 80		4-1
R AC (Above No. 320001)	Vol. Tone	6 22	G12			See Note A75	AB108	4	CM170				4	78, 77, 42, 80		4-4
R DC	Vol. Tone	6 22	G12			See Note A14							4	39, 36, 38		8-2
RJH (300,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17	MR48				20-20	1	2N509				5	6A7, 6K7, 6Q7, 25B5, 25Z5MG	456	
RK, RKE, RKS (760,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	6	L			EX300	15-8	6	2N504				4	6D6, 6C6, 43, 25Z5MG		7-1
T	Vol. Tone	17	UM154			See Note A96	6-10	1	SR601		292	C3	6	78, 6A7, 75, 41, 84	†	4-5
TA	Vol. Tone	17	UM154	M26		See Note A96	5	15	BB12		245C	C14	6	6A7, 78, 6B7, 41	456	
U AC-DC Receiver	Vol. Tone	6	UC502			†	.0125-.0125	6	Buffer	B14			5	78, 44, 77, 43, 25Z5	456	4-6
U AC-DC (Late)	Vol. Tone	17	N				20-4	15	2N507				5	75, 6A7, 6D6, 43, 25Z5	456	6-2
UE, AC-DC Serial 215001	Vol. Tone	17	N				5-20-8	11	UR182	B3			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	6-2
UX52	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR48				4-8	30	CM172				8	6D6, 6A7, 75, 42, 80	†	
V AC-DC Receiver	Vol. Tone	7	UC510				20-4	15	BB12				4	44, 77, 43, 25Z5		4-6
V All-Wave	Vol. Tone	12	N				40-8	6	2N511				4	6F7, 77, 43, 25Z5		
W All-Wave	Vol. Tone	17 41	N				4-8-4	26	See Note	B3			8	78, 85, 37, 42, 80	456	5-1
X	Vol. Tone	6	G12			EX200	4-4	4	CM170				5	6D6, 6C6, 42, 80		5-1
Z, ZS, ZE (321,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	6	L			EX300	15-8-5-5	24/15	UR189	B5			3	6D6, 6C6, 12A7		7-1
SDE (780,001 and up)	Vol. Tone	17 22	MR48				20-4-5-5	6/15	UR189	B5			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5	456	

† Data not substantiated, 162

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, Note), No. Tubes, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include manufacturers like STEINITZ RADIO CO., STERLING MFG. CO., STEWART RADIO CO., and STEWART-WARNE R. CORP.

† Data not substantiated.

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MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
STEWART-WARNE R CORP R119, R119A, R119EF.....	Vol.	56	N.....	6			81347 67328 80537	1 1 15	RS213 RS213 BB12			6	7B, 6A7, 85, 42, 80...	177.5	4-12,13	
R120 (1201-1209)...	Vol. Tone	56 39	N Y.....	6			81347 67328	4 4	RS213 RS213			12	57, 58, 55, 2A5, 56, 80	177.5	4-14,16	
R123 (1231-1239)...	Vol.	6	F7.....	6	3		83960 83962	1 1/15	WE850 2N517			4	6A7, 6F7, 41, 80...	456	6-1,5-3	
R125, R125A and R125X (1251-1259) R126, Series R126A, R126P, R126X (1261-1269).....	Vol.	56	N.....	6			84193	25	RS216			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80...	456	5-5,6-3	
R127, R127X (1271-1279).....	Vol. Tone	19 107	TRP606 M.....	6			84288 81286	25 25/13	SR644 RM261			7	6C6, 6D6, 75, 42, 76, 80...	456	5-9,6-5	
R128D (Batt. 1281D-1289D)...	Vol. Tone	18 107	N M.....	6			84192 84193	25 25	RS216 RS216			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 80...	456	6-8, 5-15	
R130 (1301-1309)...	Vol. Tone	18 107	N M.....	6			84193 85112	25 25	RS216 RS216			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80...	456	6-12	
R131 (1311-1319)...	Vol.	17	UC512.....	6		See Note A4	84829 83803 .03-.03	4 15 15	CM171 BB12 Buffer	294	C3	6	7B, 77, 75, 41, 84...	177.5	6-13,14	
R132 (Firestone R1322).....	Vol. Tone	1 44	UC511 Z12.....	6			85237 83803 85216 .005	1 15 15	CM172 BB12 BB13 Buffer	289Y	C3	7	7B, 77, 85, 41, 76...	177.5	6-15	
R133 (Firestone 1332).....	Vol.	17	UC512.....	6			84961 83803 .03-.03	4 15	CM171 BB12 Buffer	294	C3	5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 41, 84...	456	6-16	
R134 (1341-1349)...	Vol. Tone	18 107	M N.....	6			85792 85793	25 25	RS216 RS216			6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 42, 80...	456	6-17, 7-3	
R136 (1361-1369)...	Vol. Tone	46 107	M N.....	6			85431 85430	25 25	RS216 RS216			7	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6J7, 6F6, 5Z4...	456	6-18, 7-4	
R137 (1371-1379)...	Vol. Tone	15 57	M N.....	6			85583 85584 85588 85565 83803	31 31 31 18 15	RS216 RS216 WE1830 BB27 BB12			9	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 2A3, 83V...	456	6-19, 7-5	
R138 (1381-1389)...	Vol. B. Tone T. Tone	15 57	M N O.....	6			85583 85584 85588 85565 85692 83803	31 31 31 18 14 15	RS216 RS216 WE1830 BB27 BB20 BB12			11	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 2A3, 6J7, 83V...	456	6-20, 7-6	
R139D	Vol.	18	N.....	7								6	1A6, 34, 1B5, 30, Ballast-1G1...	456	7-7	
R140 (1401-1409)...	Vol.	18	MR48.....	M26			84193 85112	25 25	RS216 WE1830			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 42, 80...	456	7-9,10	
R142A, R142AS, (1421-1429).....	Vol.	6	SRP263.....	6			88033 88207	25 25	RS213 RS213			5	6K7, 6J7, 6F6, 6X5...	456	7-11,12	
R143 (R1431).....	Vol.	17	UM154-SS11.....	M26			88256 88170 .01	4 15	CM171 BB12 Buffer	294SW	C3	6	6D6, 77, 75, 41, 84...	456	8-15,16	
R144AS (1441-1449)...	Vol.	6	Y.....	6			88007 88033	25 25	RS213 RS213			5	6D6, 6C6, 41, 84...	456	7-13,14	
R145 (1451-1459)...	Vol. Tone	18 57	TRP623 N.....	6			88512 85131	25 25	RS216 WE1830			6	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z4...	456	7-15,16	
R146 (1461-1469)...	Vol. Tone	18 57	TRP623 N.....	6			85431 88033 88576	25 25 13	RS216 RS213 RS203			7	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 5Z4...	456	7-17,18	
R147 (1471-1479)...	Vol. Note	18 57	TRP623 N.....	6			85431 88033 88576	25 25 13	RS216 RS213 RS203			8	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F5, 6L6, 5Z4, 6G5...	456	8-1,2	
R148 (1481-1489)...	Vol. Tone	45 41	TRP623 N.....	6			85583 88511 88007	25 13 13	RS216 WE1830 RS213			10	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6L6, 6G5, 5V4G...	456	8-3,4	
R149 (1491-1499)...	Vol.	20	TRP608.....	6			89053 85583 88511 89186	19 54 54 54	BB12 RS216 WE1830 ST585			12	6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6J7, 6G5, 6L6, 5V4G...	456	7-19,22	
R160 (1601-1609)...	Vol.	17	UM154-SS11.....	M26			88007 88256 88170 .01	13 4 15	RS1830 CM171 BB12 Buffer	294SW	C3	6	6D6, 77, 75, 41, 84...	456	7-8	
R161D (1611D-1619D).....	Vol.	18	N.....	7								6	1C7G, 1D5G, 1H6G, 1H4G, 1R1G—Ballast...	456	8-7,8	
R162D (1621D-1629D).....	Vol. Tone	18 57	N N.....	7								6	1C7G, 1D5G, 1H6G, 1H4G, 1R1G—Ballast...	456	8-9,10	
R163D (1631D-1639D).....	Vol.	18	N.....	6			89147 89145 88170 .005	25 19	ST585 BB12 Buffer	Order from Mfr.		6	1C7G, 1D5G, 1H6G, 1H4G...	456	9-1,2	
R164D (1641D-1649D).....	Vol. Tone	18 57	N N.....	6			89147 89145 88170 .005	25 19	ST585 BB12 Buffer	Order from Mfr.		6	1C7G, 1D5G, 1H6G, 1H4G...	456	9-1,2	
R166.....	Vol. Tone	45 57	TRP623 N.....	6			88512 88511 89755	25 25 13	RS216 WE1830 BB31			7	6A8, 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6G5, 5Z4...	456		
R167S, R168 (1671-1689).....	Vol.	6	Y.....	6			88033 88007	25 25	RS213 RS213			5	6K7G, 6J7G, 6K6G, 6X5G...	456	9-3,4	
R169 (1691 to 1695)...	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR44 MR48.....	M26			88512 88511	25 25	RS216 WE1830			5	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6K6G, 5Y4G...	262	8-11,12	
R171 (1711 to 1719)...	Vol.	17	MR48.....	M26			89954	27	2P546			5	6A7, 6D6, 75, 43, 25Z5...	465	9-5,6	
R172 (1721 to 1729)...	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR44 MR48.....	M26			88512 88511	25 25	RS216 WE1830			6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6Q7G, 6G5, 6K6G, 5V4G...	262	8-11,12	

‡ Data not substantiated.
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MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
STROMBERG - CAR 52, 51	LSON— Vol. Tone B. Tone T. Tone Hum.	Continued 3 3 44 30	DRP245 Order from UC509 SRP253	Mfr. 6			4-5-6	3	See Note	B1			12	35, 2B7, 55, 56, 2A3, 57, 27, 5Z3	175	4-7,9
55, 56	Vol. Tone Hum.	8 31 30	G. M. SRP265				8-8-4	22	CMI75	B3			8	58, 78, 2A5, 55, 2B7, 6A7, 5Z3	175	4-10,15
58L, 58LB, 58T, 58TB, 58W, 58WB	Vol. Tone	17 21	O. UC513	6			P25479 P25480 P25510	1 13 15	SR638 RS213 TN111				6	6D6, 6A7, 75, 42, 80, 25Z5	465	6-1,2
60	Vol. Tone	15 34	P. H12	6			P24190 P24207	3 15	RM265 BB13				7	6D6, 6A7, 6B7, 37, 41, 80	370	5-1,4
61 Series (AC)	Vol. Tone	15 57	O. UC513	6			8-8 10	1 15	2N518 BB12				7	6K7, 6A8, 6116, 6F5, 6F6, 80	465	7-1,2
61, 61Y, 61Z (AC-DC)	Vol. Tone	18 57	O. N	6			P25907 P25931 P25459 P25498	1 6 13 15	RS207 2N504 BB31 TN111				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 43, 25Z5	465	7-3,4
62, 63, 62B, 63B	Vol. Tone	15 22	P. P	6			P22757 P25757 P25458 P25788 P25459 P24207	3 3/13 3 13 13 15	RS213 RM265 RS216 CS130 BB31 BB12				8	6K7, 6A8, 6116, 6F6, 5Z3	465	6-3,6
64	Vol. Tone	15 34	P. UC509	6			16-8-8-4-1	3/13	See Note	B195			8	78, 6A7, 6B7, 37, 42, 5Z3	175	1-16,20
65, 66, 67	Vol. Tone	8 34	UC501 UC509			A90	1-4-4	3/13/15	See Note	B247			9	78, 6A7, 6B7, 85, 42, 80	465	7-5,6
68	Vol. Tone	8 22	G. UC509	6			16-8-8-4-1	3/13	See Note	B195			10	6D6, 6A7, 76, 6B7, 85, 42, 5Z3	370 515	5-5,7 5-11,14
69 All Wave Selector 70, 70B, 72, 72B, 72D	Vol. Tone	3 22	Order from P	Mfr. 6			24567	1	RM262				4	6D6, 6A7, 76, 84	515	5-11,14
74, 74B, 74D	Vol. Tone	3 22	Order from P	Mfr. 6			P24835	3	See Note	B195			13	6D6, 76, 6A7, 6B7, 6C6, 42, 2A3, 5Z3	370	6-7,13
80	Vol. Tone	15 22	P. P	6			8-4-4 16-8-8-4-1	3 3/13	RS213 RS216 RM265				8	6K7, 6A8, 6J7, 6116, 6F6, 5Z3	465	7-7,9
82, 82B	Vol. Tone	20 22	1.5 Meg. No. 1 P	6	See Note	A19	P22757 P22789 P22758 P22759 P22760 P24207	3 3 3 13 14 15	RS213 RS213 RS216 RM265 BB19 BB12				10	6D6, 6A7, 76, 42, 5Z3	465	6-15,18
83, 83B	Vol. Tone	20 22	1.5 Meg. No. 1 P	6	See Note	A19	P22757 P22789 P22758 P22759 P22760 P24207	3 3 3 13 14 15	RS213 RS213 RS216 RM265 BB19 BB12				10	6K7, 6A8, 6C5, 6116, 6F6, 5Z3	465	6-19,22
84, 84B	Vol. Tone	20 22	2 Meg. No. 1 P	6	See Note	A19	P22757 P22789 P22758 P22759 P22760 P24207	3 3 3 13 14 15	RS213 RS213 RS216 RM265 BB19 BB12				12	6K7, 6A8, 6C5, 6116, 6J7, 6F6, 5Z3	465	7-11,13
115	Vol.	17	O.				P26049 P25480	1 13	RM262 RS203		245	C3	7	34, 1C6, 1B5, 30, 49, .005	465	7-14,15
125 (AC-DC)	Vol.	18	N				26162 26163	6 6	RS207 RS208	B14			5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 43, 25Z5	465	7-16,18
126 (AC-DC)	Vol. Sen.	124 3	O. P		See Note	A5	26163 26164	1 13/15	RS208 3N520				7	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 443, 25Z5	465	8-1,3
127 (AC-DC)	Vol. Sen.	124 3	O. P		See Note	A5	26872 27014	13 3	2N500 RS208				8	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 448, 25Z5	465	8-4,6
130 Series	Vol. Sen.	15 3	N. G12				26162 26403 25458	13/15 1 1	3N520 WE3050 RS216				7	6K7, 6A8, 6116, 6F6, 6F5, 80	465	8-19,22
140 Series	Vol. Sen.	17 3	N. G12				24207 22757 22789 25458	15 3 3 3	BB12 RS213 RS213 RS216				9	6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6E5, 6F6, 5Z3	465	8-15,17
145 Series	Vol. Tone	17 39	N. P		See Note	A5	26048 25788 22757 22789 25458	15 13 3 3 3	TN111 CS130 RS213 RS213 RS216				10	6K7, 6J7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6E5, 6L6, 5Z3	465	7-23,26
150	Vol. Fid.	20 3	TRP611 Order from	Mfr.			26693 25788 24207 26048	13 13 19 15	CS131 CS130 BB12 TN111				12	6K7, 6J7, 6A8, 6116, 6L6, 6E5, 5Z3	465	8-7,10 9-2,5
160	Vol. Tone	20 21	TM240-SS1 Order from	Mfr.			22757 26510 26773 24580 26693 24207 25498	3 3 3 13 13 15 15	WE850 RS216 BB60 BB60 BB12 TN111	B12			11	6K7, 6J7, 6A8, 6116, 6E5, 6F6, 6L6, 5Z3	465	8-10,14
180	Vol. T. Tone B. Tone	17 21 15	TRP608 P. O.				25788 22757 26510 26773 22759 26693 26797	13 3 3 3 13 13 15/19	CS130 RS213 RS216 RS216 RM265 BB60 2-TN111/BB14	B12			17	6K7, 6J7, 6A8, 6116, 6E5, 6F6, 6L6, 5Z3	465	8-18,21 9-7,9
225 (AC-DC)	Vol. Tone	18 57	MR48 MR48	M26			27014 26162 26164	6 6 13/15	RS208 RS207 3N520				5	6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25A6G, 25Z6G	465	8-22,24

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include various radio models from United America and United Motors.

Table with columns for MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS, CONDENSERS, VIBRATORS, Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, and Rider's Reference. Rows include models like UNITED MOTORS SERVICE, R2050, R3208, R3210, etc.

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Cir-cut, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Cir-cut, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like UNITED REPRODU, UNITED SCIENTIF, UNIVERSAL BATTE, U. S. RADIO & TELE.

‡ Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Main table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Circuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Circuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
WESTERN RADIO SG80BM, SG80BMX	MFG. C.O. Vol.	12	Y50MP				8-8-8	3	See Note	B3			8	42A, 27, 45, 80		\$6-39
WESTINGHOUSE WR4—See Radiola WR5—See Radiola WR6—See Radiola WR6R—See Radiola WR7—See Radiola WR7R—See Radiola WR8—See Radiola WR8R—See Radiola WR9—See T5 WR10—See R7 (Superette) WR10A—See R7A WR10 (DC)—See R7 (DC) WR12—See R9 WR12 (DC)—See R9 (DC) WR13—See RE16 WR13A—See RE16A WR14—See R5 WR14 (DC)—See R5 (DC) WR14CR—See R5X WR15—See R11 WR15A—See R10 WR16—See R023 WR17—See R4 WR18—See R8 WR18 (DC)—See R8 (DC) WR19—See R71 WR20 WR21 WR22 WR23, WR24 WR25 WR26 WR27 WR28, WR29 WR30 WR100 WR101 (U6A) WR101 (U6F) WR102 WR102A WR103, WR103A WR116 WR120 WR140 WR201 WR203 WR204 WR205 WR208 WR209 WR210 WR211 WR212 WR214 WR217 WR222 WR224 WR226 WR228 WR303																

† Data not substantiated.

* IMPORTANT: Read Notes in Note Section if specified in Note Column.

‡ Indicates miscellaneous section.

Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference. Rows include models like ZENITH, 5R303, 5S29, 5S119, etc.

‡ Data not substantiated.

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§ Indicates miscellaneous section.

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	CONTROLS						CONDENSERS				VIBRATORS		No. Tubes	Complete Tube Complement	I. F. Peak	Rider's Reference
	Use	Circuit	Correct Replacement	Switch	Bias	*Note	Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note	Replacement	*Note				
ZENITH—Continued 7D203, 7D222, 7D223, 7D229, 7D239, 7D241, 7D243, 7D253 (Chassis 5710) ...	Vol. Tone	18 34	N K12	6			22-559	6/13/15	TN129/BB12				6	6A8G, 6K7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 25L6G, 25Z6G	456	8-25,26
7J232, 7J259 (Chassis 5711) ...	Vol.	124	TM248-SS1				22-577 .02-.02	1/15	3S570 Buffer		B14	294	C3	7 6S7G, 6D8G, 6T7G, 6L5G, 1J6G, 6ZY5G	456	8-27,28
7J232T, 7J259T (5711T) ...	Vol.	124	†		See Note A19		22-653 .02-.02	1/13/15	3S582/BB12 Buffer		B14	294	C3	7 6S7G, 6D8G, 6T7G, 6L5G, 1J6G, 6ZY5G	456	9-25
7J323, 7J368 (5715) ...	Vol.	124	†		See Note A19		22-742 22-741	46 13	FPT374 BB13					7 6S7G, 6D8G, 6T7G, 6G6G, 6ZY5G	455	9-27
7M91S, 7M91D (Chassis 5706) ...	Vol. Tone	18 22	TRP606 L	6	RS216		22-169 .008	1/15	SR611 Buffer		B219 B14	294	C3	7 6K7, 6A8, 6Q7, 6X5, 6C5, 6N7	252.5	7-19,20
7S28, 7S53 (Chassis 5704) ...	Vol. Tone	45 34	N Y	6			22-116	25/13	3S584					7 6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6F6, 5Y3	456	7-20,21
7S204, 7S232, 7S240, 7S242, 7S258, 7S260, 7S261 (Chassis 5709) ...	Vol.	124	TM248-SS1	M26			22-569 22-562	25 13/25	RS215 2S563					7 6A8G, 6K7G, 6H6G, 6T5, 6F5G, 6F6G, 5Y4G	456	8-29,30
7S232AT, 7S240AT, 7S242AT, 7S258AT, 7S260AT (5709AT) ...	Vol.	45	†		See Note A19		22-633 22-634	25 25/13	ST595 2S563					7 6A8G, 6K7G, 6H6G, 6T5, 6F5G, 6F6G, 5Y4G	456	9-29
7S323, 7S342, 7S343, 7S363, 7S364, 7S366 (5715) ...	Vol.	124	†		See Note A19		22-718 22-719	25 25	BB63 BB64					7 6A8G, 6K7G, 6J5G, 6U5, 6F5G, 6F6G, 6X5G	455	9-31
8M195 (Chassis 5803) ...	Vol./Tone Sen.	145 †	SMD500 X				22-527 .008	1/15	Order from Buffer	Mfr.	B14	294	C3	8 6K7, 6A8G, 6H6G, 6C5G, 6N7G, 6X5G	252.5	8-31,32
8S129, 8S154 (Chassis 5801) ...	Vol.	124	TRP613	6			22-294 22-491	25 25/13	WE1650 2N518					8 6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6F5, 6F6, 5W4, or glass equivalents	456	8-34,36
9S30, 9S54, 9S55 (5903) ...	Vol. Tone	45 †	TRP613 O	6			22-412	46	2S563/BB60					8 6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6F6, 5Y3	456	6-27,28
9S203, 9S232, 9S242, 9S244, 9S262, 9S263, 9S264 (Chassis 5905) ...	Vol.	124	TM248-SS1				22-569 22-571	1 1/13/15	ST596 3S584					9 6K7G, 6L7G, 6J5G, 6H6G, 6T5, 6F5G, 6F6G, 5Y4G	456	8-35
9S204AT, 9S232AT, 9S244AT, 9S262AT, 9S264AT (5905AT) ...	Vol.	20	†		See Note A19		22-633 22-637	25 25/13/14	ST595 2S563/BB60					9 6K7G, 6L7G, 6H6G, 6F5G, 6F6G, 5Y4G, 6J5G, 6T5	456	9-33
9S307, 9S324, 9S344, 9S367, 9S369 (5907) ...	Vol.	45	†		See Note A19		22-711 22-710	25/13 25/14	FPD231 FPD234					8 6K7G, 6L7G, 6J5G, 6U5, 6F5G, 6F6G, 5Y4G	455	9-35
9S365 (5906) ...	Vol.	45	TM248-SS1				22-569 22-571	25 25/13/14	ST596 3S584					9 6K7G, 6L7G, 6H6G, 6U5, 6J5G, 6F5G, 6F6G, 5Y4G	455	9-37
10, 11, 12 ...	Vol. Tone	12 41	SRP289 N				22-72	3	3S584 RS213					8 6T1, 27, 34S, 80		2-9,10
10S130, 10S153, 10S155, 10S156, 10S157, 10S160, (1004) ...	Vol.	45	TRP613	6			22-504 22-506 22-493 22-405 22-507	3 14 3 19 15	RS213 RS216 2N518 BB13 BB12					10 6K7, 6A8, 6H6, 6C5, 6L6, 5W4, or glass equivalents	456	8-36,38
10S147 (1004) ...	Vol.	45	TRP613	6			22-512 22-510 22-405 22-507	3 3/14 19 15	RS213 3S584 BB13 BB12					10 6K7, 6A8, 6C5, 6L6, 6H6, 5W4, or glass equivalents	456	8-37,38
11, 12 ...	Vol.	11	L											6 601A, 71A, 00A, 12A		1-2
12 (2nd Type) ...	Vol.	11	L											6 12A, 01A, 71A		1-2
12A57, 12A58, 12L57, 12L58 (Chassis 1202) ...	Vol. Tone	45 †	TRP613 O	6			22-294 22-445 22-405 22-420	3 3 19 15	WE1650 2N518 BB13 BB12					12 6K7, 6A8, 6C5, 6H6, 6F6, 5Y3, or glass equivalents	456	7-23,25
12S205, 12S232, 12S245, 12S265, 12S266, 12S267, 12S268 (1204) ...	Vol.	124	TM228-SS1				22-566 22-573 22-572	1 13/14 15/19	2S569 2N518 TN111/BB12					12 6K7G, 6L7G, 6J5G, 6H6G, 6T5, 6V6G, 5Y4G	456	9-41
12S345, 12S370, 12S371 (1206) ...	Vol.	45	†		See Note A19		22-714 22-728 22-748	1 13/14 15/19	2S569 Order from Order from	Mfr.	Mfr.			12 6K7G, 6L7G, 6J5G, 6U5, 6F6G, 6V6G, 5Y4G	455	9-39
12U158, 12U159 (Chassis 1203) ...	Vol.	45	TRP613	6			22-504 22-294 22-125 22-506 22-405 22-509	3 3 3 14 15 19	RS213 WE1650 RS213 RS216 BB13 BB13					12 6K7, 6H6, 6F5, 6F6, 6L6, 5Y3, 6L7, 6C5, or glass equivalents	456	8-36,40

† Data not substantiated.

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Table with columns: MANUFACTURER AND MODEL, CONTROLS (Use, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, Switch, Bias, *Note), CONDENSERS (Original Part, Cir-cuit, Correct Replacement, *Note), VIBRATORS (Replacement, *Note, No. Tubes), Complete Tube Complement, I. F. Peak, Rider's Reference.

† Data not substantiated.

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ZENITH CROSS REFERENCE BY CHASSIS NUMBER

Cross-reference table with columns: CHASSIS, MODELS. Lists chassis numbers and their corresponding model numbers.

Explanation of Abbreviations

(Used in Control Listings, Pages 11 to 205)

Att......Attenuator Control.	Loc'lzr.....Localizer Control.	Relay.....Relay Adjustment Control.
AVC.....Automatic Volume Control.	Meter.....Meter Adjustment Control.	Screen....Screen Voltage Control.
Band.....Band Adjustment Control.	Mic.....Microphone Adjustment Control.	Sel......Selectivity Control.
Bass.....Bass Tone Adjustment Control.	Mike.....Microphone Adjustment Control.	Sen.....Sensitivity Control.
Batt.....Battery Voltage Control.	Mod.....Modulator Control.	Sil.....Silencing Control.
BFO.....Beat Frequency Osc. Control.	Mon.....Monitor Control.	Supp.....Suppressor Control.
Bias.....Bias Adjustment Control.	M. Vol.....Manual Volume Control.	Tone.....Tone Control.
B. Tone....Bass Tone Control.	NSC.....Noise Suppression Control.	Tone B'm ..Tone Beam Adjustment Control.
Clr'ty....Clarity Control.	Osc. Adj. ..Oscillator Adjustment Control.	T. Tone ...Treble Tone Control.
Equal....Equalizer Control.	P.E. Adj. ..Photo-Electric Cell Adjustment Control.	Tunlgt....Tuning Light Adjustment Control.
Exp......Expander Control.	Phantom ...Phantom Tuning Control.	Vol.....Volume Control.
Exp. Bias ..Expander Bias Adjustment Control.	Phono....Phonograph Pick-up Control.	Voltage ...Plate Voltage Adjustment Control.
Fid.....Fidelity Control.	Power....Line Voltage Control.	V. R......Voltage Regulator Control.
Fidty....Fidelity Control.	Primary ...Primary Voltage Control.	EX 100....EX followed by a numeral indicates that an external resistor of the stated value must be connected between the right hand terminal of the control and the cathode circuit of the receiver.
Fil.....Filament Control.	P.U. Adj. ..Pick-up Adjustment Control.	
F.O.G.....Flashograph Adjustment Control.	P.U. Volt ..Pick-up Voltage Control.	
Gain.....Gain Control.	QAVC....Q.A.V.C. Adjustment Control.	
H.F. Tone ..High Frequency Tone Control.	Reg.....Regeneration Control.	
Hum.....Hum Control.	Regen....Regeneration Control.	
L.F. Tone ..Low Frequency Tone Control.		

Trade-Name Quick Reference Chart

<i>Trade-Name</i>	<i>See</i>	<i>Trade-Name</i>	<i>See</i>
Acratone.....	Federated Purchaser	Knight	Allied Radio Corp.
Admiral	Airking	Kylectron	United Reproducers
Aero Products	Continental	Lafayette	Wholesale Radio
Aetna	Chas. Hoodwin	Meteor	Airking
Aircastle	Walgreen	Motorola	Galvin
Airline	Spiegel, & Radio Prods. Corp.	Pecrless	United Reproducers
Air Queen	Montgomery Ward	Pierce-Airo	Dewald
American Bosch	Airking	Pontiac	United Motors Service
Apex	United American Bosch	Premier	Airking
Arcadia	U. S. Radio & Tel.	Radiette	Keller-Fuller
Arkey	Wells Gardner	Radiochron	Clago
Arvin	R. K. Radio Labs.	Radiotrope	U. S. Radio & Tel.
Audiola	Noblitt-Sparks	Rex	Airking
Bel Canto	Fairbanks-Morse	Sentinel	Sentinel or Erla-Sentinel
Bell Tone	Amrad	Silver King	Appel & Henderson
B. O. P.	Airking	Silvertone	Sears-Roebuck
Bosch	United Motors Service	Sky Hawk	Airking
Buick Motor	United American Bosch	Sky King	Airking
Cable-Nelson	United Motors Service	Songbird	Airking
Case	Howard Radio Co.	Sparta	Simplex
Chevrolet	Case or U. S. Radio & Tel.	Sparton	Sparks-Withington
Clarion	United Motors Service	Spencer	Truevalue
Comet	Transformer Corp.	Splitdorf	Thomas A. Edison Inc.
Coronado	Airking	Star Raider	Continental Radio Corp.
Croydon	Gamble-Skogmo	Stratfield	Electrical Specialties Export Co.
Delco	Airking	Synchrophase	A. H. Grebe & Co.
Electrical Research Labs.	United Motors Service	Tiffany Tone	Herbert H. Horn
Erla (Erla-Sentinel)	Erla	Tom Thumb	Automatic Radio
Eveready	Sentinel	Tone Master	Airking
Everette Piano	National Carbon Co.	Transitone	Philco Radio & Tel. Corp.
Gilt Edge	Orgatron	Tructone	Western Auto Supply Co.
Gloriatone	Airking	United Air Cleaner	Sentinel
Gullbransen	U. S. Radio & Tel.	United Scientific Labs.	Dewald
Hudson-Terraplane	Wells-Gardner	Victor	R.C.A.
Interocean Radio Corp.	R.C.A.-Victor, Zenith	Viking	Ozarka
Kadette	Zenith	Wextark	Allied Radio
	International	Wings	Goodyear Service

SECTION "A" CONTROLS



● Before going into detailed discussion on any of the various problems to be considered in replacement control work, it is worthwhile to enumerate the main factors which guide the accuracy or effectiveness of the average installation. These factors are:

1. Resistance Value
2. Taper
3. Circuit Requirements
4. Physical Requirements
 - (a) Control Size
 - (b) Shaft and/or Driving Mechanism

The following discussion will deal with the above listed topics in the order outlined.

Resistance Value

One of the first points to be considered in the replacement of a defective control is the proper resistance value. Although resistance value is actually of secondary importance as compared to the primary requirement of correct taper, it is common practice in all service data and in some cases in stamping on the original controls, to identify by specifying the ohmic value. Therefore, it is most convenient in determining the correct replacement type to accept the value specified as the initial guiding factor.

A radio manufacturer, in setting up the design of a particular receiver, normally devotes a print of specifications to each of its component parts. It is important to note that on original volume control drawings the resistance value is given as in the following example: 1 megohm $\pm 20\%$. This means that the control will be acceptable for use in the receiver if its value lies between 800,000 ohms (1,000,000 - 200,000 ohms) or 1,200,000 ohms (1,000,000 + 200,000 ohms). The common term "tolerance limits" applies to the maximum percentage variation either plus (+) or minus (-) from the nominal value.

In many cases the tolerance limits have been very wide. Thus, it is perfectly safe to use a slightly higher or lower value of resistance for replacement. The value need only be sufficient to give full control of volume as in the case of antenna cathode circuits, or satisfy the requirements of automatic volume control circuits as used in the majority of late receivers. The possibility of changing resistance value depends to a large extent upon the circuit of the individual application and it is therefore recommended that a study be made of the portion of this "A" Section devoted to "Circuit Action." (See page 210.)

Modern radio receivers are being designed with an increasing tendency toward standardization in ratings of the component parts. Since almost all standard values of resistance and taper types are included in both the one and one-half-inch Yaxley controls as well as in smaller midjet series, selection of the proper replacement value does not present as serious a problem as it has in the past.

Taper

The word taper, as applied to controls, means that the resistance of the control does not change in a direct ratio with the rotation of the control. The term direct ratio or linear action means that the resistance value varies directly with the degree of rotation. That is, at $\frac{1}{4}$ rotation there is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total resistance, similarly at $\frac{1}{2}$ rotation there is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total resistance.

There are only two basic types of taper, Left Hand (Yaxley No. 1) and Right Hand (Yaxley No. 2).

Popular usage has defined "Linear" as a "Taper," therefore it will be listed as such.

In addition to the two basic tapers, Yaxley lists the III (3), a combination of tapers I (1) and II (2), for "special" (SRP) controls. Also, the VII (7) taper (in wire wound controls only) for special use as a replacement for Ant.-Bias circuits, or to replace shunt controls for circuits designed before it was possible to make logarithmic types of taper. The three remaining Yaxley tapers (4A, 5, and 6) are modifications of the basic tapers. The Yaxley No. 5 taper is a general type of taper having a characteristic of approximately 20% of total resistance at 50% rotation. The curve of this taper varies according to the location of the tap. This design is necessary because in circuits using tapped controls, the loss of the higher frequencies must be offset by shifting the taper curve to obtain an apparently even control in volume. It is not desirable to have a large and confusing array of slightly different tapers, hence the generalization of the No. 5 taper.

Yaxley tapers are controlled by a new and exclusive design as shown in Figure 1.

This views a tapered element (Yaxley No. 2 right hand taper, with switch) and shows the method of tapering a control by "Geometric Design," mathematically calculated. Notice that the tails of each section fade into the next section (marked by the ball and arrows) and that the roller contacts a gradually increasing or decreasing area of each section. This prevents any "step" or "jump" in resistance value and assures a smoothness unknown to any other method of tapering a control.

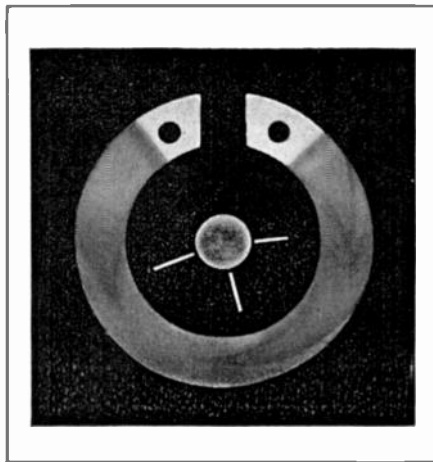


FIGURE 1

It is necessary to taper the resistance of a control in order to give an apparent linear control of the signal, thus when the control is turned to the half-way position, one expects to hear a volume of signal which will be one-half that obtained at the full "on" position of the control.

Let us suppose that the control in Circuit 16 (Figure 2) is in an amplifier and that we supply a certain measured value of signal, with the control at full "on" position. Next we turn the control, until the signal sounds only half as loud, and measure the signal at the grid of the tube.

Our measurement shows that we have reduced the signal to approximately 1/10 its former value.

The reason for this unusual action is that the human ear has a peculiar characteristic in that to double a

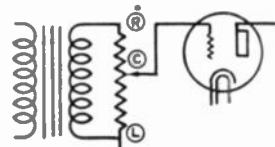


FIGURE 2

given volume of sound requires an increase of approximately ten times the original intensity.

Or, more simply—if it requires a pressure of one pound per square inch to produce a certain volume of sound, it will require a pressure of ten pounds per square inch to double this volume. Sound pressures are not measured in the large quantities given. However, the explanation serves its purpose.

Left-Hand Taper

The taper action shown in Circuit 16 (Figure 2) is that of the common or "Left-Hand" taper (Yaxley No. 1).

It is common practice to have volume controls wired so that when the knob is rotated all the way in a clockwise direction, or as we often say, "to the right," we will have our full volume position. Minimum volume or "off" position will be at the full counterclockwise, or "left hand" position of the knob.

In the explanation of taper action, we pointed out that at half volume or half rotation position of the control knob, we need only 1/10 of the full volume voltage. Therefore, we need only 1/10 of our total resistance between full "left" position and the "half-way" position of our knob. This is made clear in Figure 3.

Note the position of the arm of the control and the resistance values of the two halves of the control.

Figure 4 shows the connections of the ohmmeter, and Figure 5 illustrates the plotting of the complete taper curve.

Note that the left hand half of the control has its resistance tapered out. This is the reason for calling this a "Left Hand" taper.

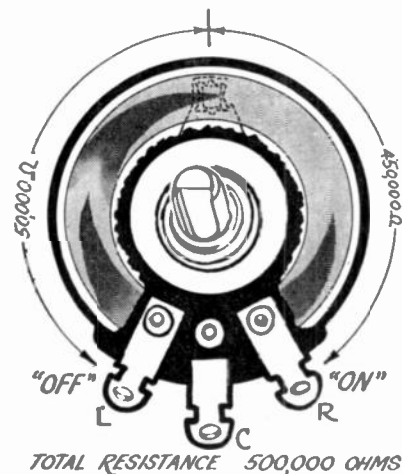


FIGURE 3

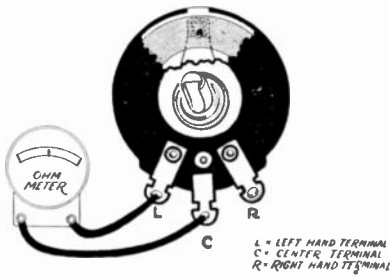


FIGURE 4

A left hand taper (Yaxley No. 1) is universally used for all "Shunt" or "Short Out" circuits. (See the exceptions given in the chapter on "Circuit Action," page 210.) Refer to pages 222 to 227 and look at circuits numbered 1 to 6, 10 to 16 to 20, (21), (22), 23, 33 to (36), 39 to 41, 44 to 46, 50, 55 to 57, 60 to (67), (69), 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 87, 93, 94, 96, (100). All these circuits require fundamental left hand taper. Those marked with parenthesis and a few others use a modified or combination taper. The reasons for this departure are given in the chapter on "Circuit Action."

Tone Controls are generally left hand taper, as they usually have the "Bass" position at the left of the knob. When "Bass" position is at the right of the knob, a right hand taper is required. See the discussion on "Tone Controls," page 214.

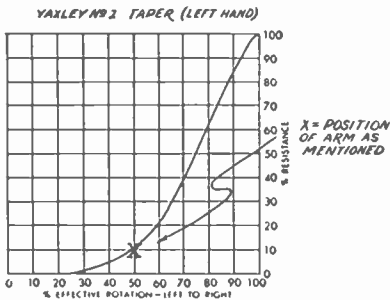


FIGURE 5

A good general rule is, "When only the center and left hand terminals are used, use a left hand taper (Yaxley No. 1).

Right Hand Taper

Right Hand Taper (Yaxley No. 2) is the designation applied to a control wherein the right hand half of the resistance is tapered out. Right hand taper is used in series circuits.

We have explained the necessity of taper, because of the characteristics of the human ear. Right hand taper is necessary because of a combination of circuit action and the action of the ear. Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9, give a clear picture of the arrangement and measurement of right hand taper.

Let's take a common application of Right-Hand Taper (Yaxley No. 2) to see why it is necessary and how it works. The "graph" (Figure 10) plots the "resistance against rotation" versus the Mutual Conductance (Gm) of a tube of the remote "cut-off" type such as a 6D6. The control—Yaxley UC510—100,000 ohms No. 2 right-hand taper.

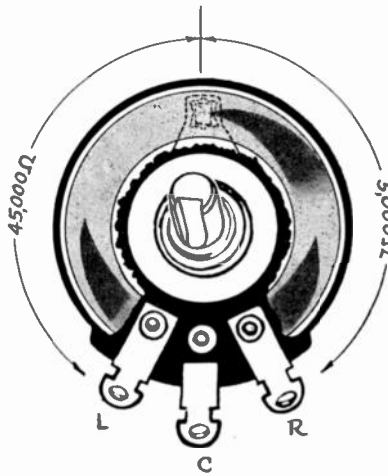


FIGURE 6

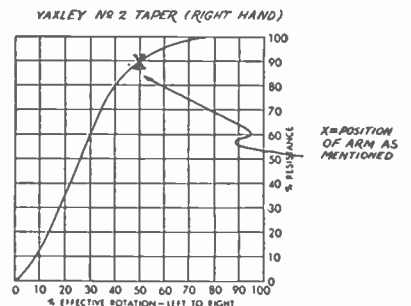


FIGURE 7

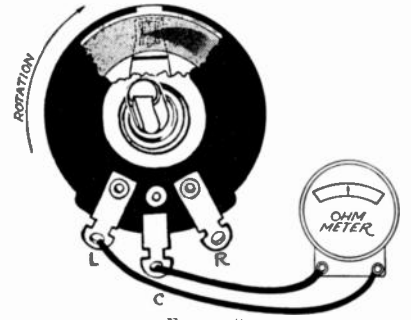
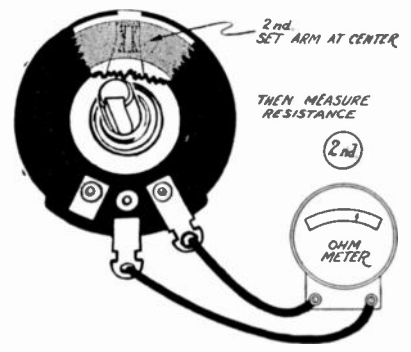
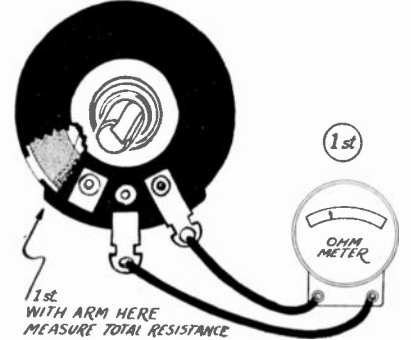


FIGURE 8

WHERE ONLY THE CENTER AND RIGHT HAND TERMINALS ARE SUPPLIED ON A CONTROL WHERE ONLY THE CENTER AND RIGHT HAND TERMINALS ARE SUPPLIED ON A CONTROL



1st MEASUREMENT (AS PER TOP FIGURE) RESISTANCE 50,000 OHMS
2nd MEASUREMENT (AS PER LOWER FIGURE) RESISTANCE 5,000 OHMS

FIGURE 9

Quick Reference—Taper 1

Ohms Resistance	Catalog Number	Type	General Use
500	A	W. W.	Ant. Shunt
1000	B	W. W.	Ant. or Pri. Shunt
2000	C12	W. W.	Ant. or Pri. Shunt
3000	D12	W. W.	Ant. or Pri. Shunt
5000	E12	Carbon	Ant. or Pri. Shunt
7500	F12	Carbon	Ant. or Pri. Shunt
10M	G12, MR18, UM118	Carbon	Ant. Shunt or Ant.-Bias Tone
15M	H12, MR21, UM121	Carbon	Ant. Shunt or Ant.-Bias Tone
20M	Y, MR24, UM124	Carbon	Ant. Shunt or Ant.-Bias Tone
50M	K12, MR33, UM133	Carbon	Screen Voltage, Tone
75M	Z12, MR36, UM137	Carbon	Screen Voltage, Tone
100M	L, MR39, UM140	Carbon	AF or RF Shunt, Audio, Tone
100M	UM143 (Clutch Type)	Carbon	AF or RF Shunt, Audio, Tone
150M	UC502, MR42, UM144	Carbon	AF or RF Shunt, Audio, Tone
250M	M, MR44, UM147, UC511*	Carbon	AF or RF Shunt, Audio, Tone
350M	UM151	Carbon	AF or RF Shunt, Audio, Tone
500 M	N, MR48, UM154, UC512*	Carbon	AF or RF Shunt, Audio, Tone, Auto.
750M	UC513, UM157 (Clutch Type)	Carbon	AF or RF Shunt, Audio, Tone
1 Meg.	UC503, MR51, UM158	Carbon	AF or RF Shunt, Audio, Tone
	O, MR53, UM161, UM162	Carbon	Audio, Tone
	(Clutch Type)	Carbon	Audio, Tone
2 Meg.	P, MR55, UM163	Carbon	Audio, Tone
3 Meg.	UC504, MR57, UM165	Carbon	Audio, Tone
4 Meg.	UC505	Carbon	Audio, Tone
5 Meg.	UC506	Carbon	Audio, Tone
9 Meg.	UC508	Carbon	Audio, Tone

*Slotted shaft for auto receivers.

In the "General Use" column are abbreviations of the use of the control; circuits follow:

- Ant. Shunt—Circuits 1 to 5, 40, 60. Pri. Shunt—Circuits 10, 81 (Plate control).
- Ant.-Bias†—Circuits 6, 69. Screen Voltage—Circuit 12.
- Tone—Circuits 21, 22, 34, 39, 41, 44, 57, 65, 67, 72, 85, 101, 103.
- AF Shunt—Circuits 15 to 18, 33, 76, 96. RF Shunt—Circuits 13, 14, 18 (Grid).
- Audio—Circuits 15 to 18, 33, 45, 46, 55, 56, 61, 73, 76, 77, 78, 83, 93, 96.

†Ant.-Bias circuits 6 and 69 often use a left hand tapered control where tubes of sharp cut off characteristics (such as type 24) are used: Yaxley No. 7 taper is excellent for this use.

Reducing the Mutual Conductance (Gm) of a tube lowers the amplification. However, there is a limit to this reduction because if the plate current of the tube is reduced to the "cut-off" point, distortion will occur. Study the curve in Figure 10. Note that the "gain" is reduced to approximately 10% when this control is at the "middle" point of its rotation. This is necessary if we wish to have an apparent linear reduction of volume with rotation of the control. Right hand taper

(Yaxley No. 2) is used in most series circuits, such as plate voltage, screen voltage, cathode or "Bias" control and "series loss" types of circuits. Note the list of right hand tapered controls (Yaxley No. 2) and look at the circuits that are specified for each one.

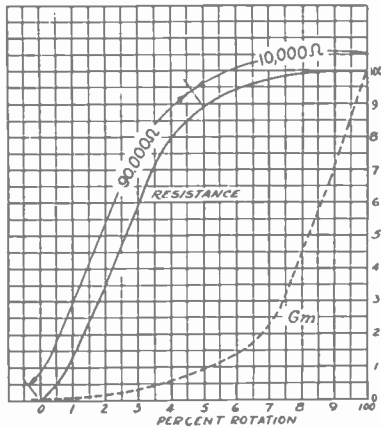


FIGURE 10

Combination Taper

Yaxley No. 3 taper is a combination of left and right-hand tapers. It is necessary in only a few designs. Supplied in SRP (special) controls only.

YAXLEY NO. 3 (III), TAPER

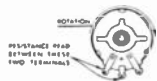
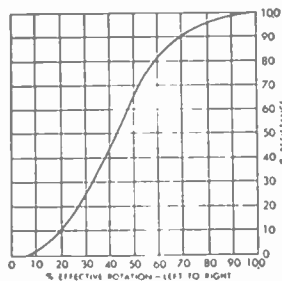


FIGURE 11

Linear Taper

A Linear control is not tapered, that is the resistance is equal in percentage to the percentage of rotation. At the center of rotation the resistance is equal in both halves of the control.

YAXLEY NO. 4 TAPER (LINEAR)

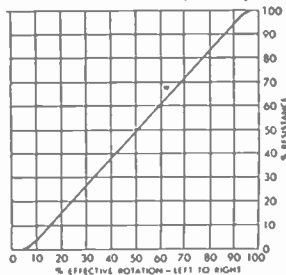


FIGURE 12

Note the ends of the "curve" are tapered off so that there will be no "hop off" on a weak signal.

Quick Reference—Taper II

Ohms Resistance	Catalog Number	Type	General Use
1000	UC500	W. W.	Bias
2000	C*	W. W.	Bias
3000	D*	W. W.	Bias
5000	E*	W. W.	Bias
7500	F*	W. W.	Bias
10M	UC501*, MR19, UM119	Carbon	Bias, Losser
10M	G*	W. W.	Bias, Losser
15M	H*	W. W.	Bias, Losser
15M	MR22, UM122	Carbon	Bias
25M	J*, MR28, UM128	Carbon	Bias
50M	K*, MR34, UM134	Carbon	Bias, Plate, Screen
75M	Z*, MR37, UM138	Carbon	Bias, Plate, Screen
100M	UC510*, MR40, UM141	Carbon	Bias, Ant.-Bias, Plate
250M	UC509*, MR45	Carbon	Bias, Ant.-Bias, Bias-Audio
500M	UC513	Carbon	Bias, Ant.-Bias, Bias-Audio
1 Meg.	MR54, UM160	Carbon	Bias, Ant.-Bias, Bias-Audio
5 Meg.	UC507	Carbon	Screen

*Have exclusive Yaxley "adjustable fixed bias" feature.

NOTE: Nearly all low resistance "bias" controls carry heavy current and are therefore wire wound type. In the "general use" column are abbreviations of the use of the control; circuits follow:

Bias—Circuits 7, 8, 42, 47, 49, 58, 98.
Plate—Circuit 26.

Losser—Circuit 84.
Screen—Circuit 27.

†Ant.-Bias—Circuits 6, 69, 70.

Found in popular AC-DC receivers.

Quick Reference—"Linear" Controls

Ohms Resistance	Catalog Number	Type	General Use
400	A400P	W. W.	Voltage Divider
550	A550P	W. W.	Voltage Divider
1M	A1MP	W. W.	Voltage Divider
2M	A2MP*	W. W.	Voltage Divider
3M	A3MP*	W. W.	Voltage Divider
5M	Y5MP*, MR14, UM114	Carbon	Antenna, Antenna Bias
5M	A5MP	W. W.	
10M	Y10MP, MR20, UM120	Carbon	Ant.-Bias, Voltage Divider, (Low Current for Midget Controls)
10M	A10MP*	W. W.	Voltage Divider
20M	A20MP*	W. W.	Voltage Divider
25M	Y25MP, MR29, UM129	Carbon	Voltage Divider (Low Current for Midget Controls)
50M	Y50MP, MR35, UM135	Carbon	Voltage Divider (Low Current for Midget Controls)
100M	Y100MP, MR41, UM142	Carbon	Voltage Divider (Low Current for Midget Controls)
200M	Y200MP	Carbon	Voltage Divider
250M	Y250MP, UM149	Carbon	Voltage Divider (Low Current for Midget Controls)
500M	Y500MP, MR50, UM156	Carbon	Voltage Divider (Low Current for Midget Controls)
1 Meg.	Y1000MP	Carbon	Voltage Divider

*Has exclusive Yaxley adjustable bias feature.
W. W.—Wire wound.

Yaxley No. 7 Taper

YAXLEY NO. 7 TAPER

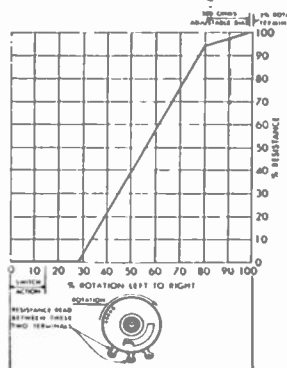


FIGURE 13

Yaxley No. 7 taper is almost a linear. Note that at the left hand terminal there is a small amount of

resistance in the first few degrees of rotation. Yaxley No. 7 taper is for use in replacing older types of Wire Wound controls in Ant.-Bias circuits. The "spread-out" portion of resistance, at the left hand end of the control, gives a smooth control of the most powerful signals. Controls with this taper have the Adjustable Bias feature, explained on page 229.

To determine the taper of a control wherein there is an "open" in the resistance element proceed as follows:

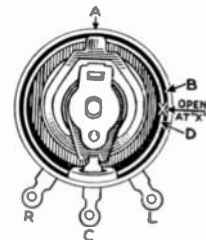


FIGURE 14

Refer to Figure 14 wherein there is a rear view of a wire wound control with an "open" at the point marked "X."

Although a wire wound control is shown, these instructions also apply to carbon type controls.

In Figure 14, note that the terminals bear the designations R, C and L. By turning the control around and facing the shaft end, these would read properly; i. e., L, left hand; C, center, and R, right hand.

To determine the taper first place the moving arm in the center of its rotation as shown in Figure 14.

Second, measure the resistance between terminal "R" and terminal "C" and make a note of this value.

Third, measure the resistance between "C" and the edge of the "open" marked "B" and make a note of this value.

Fourth, measure the resistance between terminal "L" and the edge of the "open" marked "D."

Fifth, add the values obtained in steps three and four to obtain the resistance of right hand half of the control.

With the values of the two halves of the control known a comparison will quickly show the taper as explained earlier in this article.

If there is more than one "open" proceed as above with the exception that the value of resistance between the different "open" places will have to be obtained and added together so that it is possible to compare the resistance of the two halves of the control.

The foregoing method of determining taper by comparing the right and left halves of the resistance element is a "rough and ready" method applicable in most cases. However, for those who wish to obtain the exact shape of taper curve employed in any control they may do so very readily by employing the 360 deg. scale.

This scale should be made on paper, cut out and pasted on a thin Bakelite or Wood panel with a 7/16" or 1/2" hole at the center for the volume control bushing.

To use this device mount the control on the rear of the panel and fasten with the usual mounting nut or one of the Yaxley shoulder nuts No. 11260-12 or 11260-2. Adjust the control so that when the knob is turned all the way to the left the dial reading is zero. Then turn the knob all the way to the right and read the total rotation in degrees and divide by ten to get the number of degrees for each 10% rotation. Attach an ohmmeter to the left hand terminal and to the center terminal of the control and with the control rotated all the way to the left take the first reading which in most instances will be zero.

Take a reading of the resistance every 10 percent of the rotation from left to right and plot the readings on graph paper.

Circuit Action

Many servicemen are somewhat afraid to make minor changes in a receiver, even though they know that the receiver is of earlier design and not suitable for satisfactory operation under present conditions. This statement does not intend any reflection on the older receivers. At the time of their production these receivers were capable of excellent reception, and a similar quality of reception can reasonably be expected now if minor changes are made to allow for the greatly increased power of broadcasting stations. In a number of the older receivers, this increased power has resulted in unsatisfactory control of volume on local stations. The most common complaints are:

- A "jumpy" control action on local stations (one in which the increase or reduction in volume is not gradual).
- An inability of the control to reduce the volume of local stations to an acceptable value.

A thorough study of this section devoted to an analysis of each type of control circuit, will be of real assistance to the serviceman.

Antenna Circuits

The most simple type of control circuit is that generally called the "Antenna Control." This type of control came into popular use with the introduction of the AC Tube, the filament rheostat having been widely used as a volume control previous to that time.

The antenna control functions as a regulator, controlling the amount of signal fed to the grid of the first RF amplifier. Circuits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 40, and 60 on pages 222 to 224, are variations of this type of control circuit. Circuit 1 (Figure 15), illustrates the simplest circuit of this type.

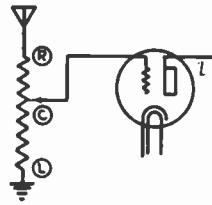


FIGURE 15

The antenna is directly connected to the right hand terminal of the control, the left hand terminal being connected to the ground, and the moving arm (center terminal) is connected directly to the grid of the first RF amplifier tube. This connection gives maximum volume when the control is turned to the right (clockwise).

Thus, we see that the full antenna voltage of all signals, affecting the antenna, is applied directly across the control and that any portion of this voltage may be applied to the grid of the first tube, depending upon the setting of the moving arm of the control. The resistance value of this type control varies from a minimum of 450 ohms (see the older Atwater Kent receivers) to a value of about 10,000 ohms maximum, inasmuch as a resistance value greater than this tends to isolate the grid of the tube, and causes hum.

The taper for the Antenna type control is, in general, of the left-hand, or Yaxley No. 1 type. Many of the earlier receivers used wire wound controls, which are difficult to make with logarithmic taper, and inasmuch as the antenna voltages developed by the earlier low-power transmitters were not of any great magnitude, it was not necessary to pay much attention to taper, although a slight amount of taper in the form of a low resistance winding, generally 10 to 25 ohms and spread over about 20% (1/5) of the rotation, at the left hand side of the control, was often used.

It is found that this type circuit, using the earlier type wire control, does not give good attenuation, because of the high antenna signal voltages developed by modern transmitters. This condition may be overcome by using a left-hand taper carbon control (Yaxley No. 1). This will allow smooth attenuation of powerful local signals. TROUBLES usually encountered with this type of circuit are: Poor attenuation or "hop off," that is, a sharp "cutting off" of the signal (usually on local stations), and generally poor control of all signals, as previously mentioned, a simple change from the original wire type control to the Yaxley No. 1 left-hand tapered carbon control will often cure the trouble. It has been reliably reported that a sure cure of this trouble will be had if a Yaxley DRP241 or DRP243 control is installed with the low resistance section connected as the original antenna control and the high resistance section connected as per Circuit 16 (Figure 2), so as to give a dual control of both the input signal and of the output. This overcomes chassis pick-up due to lack of, or poor shielding.

Circuit 2 (Figure 16), illustrates the second type of "Antenna" control circuit.

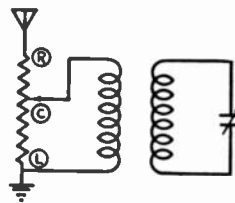


FIGURE 16

The connections of the Antenna to the control are the same as those in Circuit 1 (Figure 15) except that the primary of an RF transformer is connected to "ground" and to the moving contact (center terminal), of the control. When the control is at maximum volume position (R-right-hand terminal) the total resistance of the control is in shunt with both the Antenna (Source) and the primary coil (Load). Varying the position of the control arm causes the resistance value of the shunt across the primary to vary over the full range of the resistance value of the control.

In view of this, the total resistance of the control must be of such a value so that, at "full volume" position, there will be but little loss of signal through the control. In other words, the total resistance of the control must be much greater than the impedance of the primary. In

practice the resistance value of the control is usually not more than 4 or 5 times the value of the primary impedance, as higher ratios are not practical because of the shunting action of the antenna impedance.

Taper for this circuit is normally Left Hand, or Yaxley No. 1. Some receivers were built with very little taper in the control. The replacement control for the latter, may well be a Yaxley control of No. 4 (Linear) taper although a Yaxley No. 1 tapered (carbon type) control will sometimes be better, than the original linear control, depending on local conditions.

Troubles with this type circuit are best overcome by the methods outlined for Circuit 1 (Figure 15), however, due to increased transmitter power, a lower resistance control will often work wonders without loss of signal strength even on the weaker stations. It is best to "cut and try" to ascertain the correct value.

Circuit 3 (Figure 17) illustrates the third type of "Antenna" control.

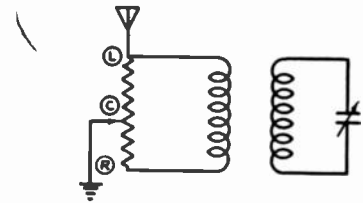


FIGURE 17

In this circuit the Antenna is connected to the left-hand terminal of the control. The primary coil floats across the total resistance of the control.

This change of connections causes the effective resistance in shunt with the antenna to vary with the setting of the moving contact of the control. The shunt resistance across the primary coil does not vary, to any great extent, with the position of the contact arm of the control. If anything, the shunt impedance rises slightly, with reduction of volume. This type of circuit does not give as good results as that of Circuit 2 (Figure 16) or Circuit 4 (Figure 18).

Circuit 4 (Figure 18) is an illustration of a fourth type of "Antenna" control.

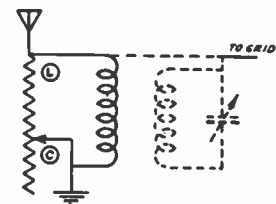


FIGURE 18

The antenna is connected to the left-hand terminal and ground to the moving arm terminal. The right-hand terminal is not used.

This type of circuit is often called a "Shunt" circuit, however, it is better to refer to it as a Short Out type of circuit, inasmuch as the control "Shorts Out" the primary and simultaneously grounds the antenna.

Taper and Resistance Value of the controls for this type circuit is the same as for the circuits previously given.

Trouble is usually encountered with this type of circuit unless the chassis is thoroughly grounded. This is not so when the ground wire is connected to the antenna post, because this leaves the chassis at RF potential to ground.

If a good Antenna cannot be erected and it is necessary to use such an improvisation for an Antenna, it may be advisable to change this circuit to that of Circuit 2 (Figure 16) or if possible use Circuit 6 (Figure 29).

Circuit 5 (Figure 19) is the fifth type of "Antenna" circuit.

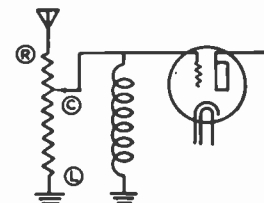


FIGURE 19

This circuit is similar to that of Circuit 1 (Figure 15) except that an RF choke is connected from Grid to Ground.

The purpose of this choke may be to either give a "rising response" at the lower frequency end of the broadcast band or to allow the use of a higher resistance value of control without hum trouble. In addition these chokes are often broadly peaked in the center of the broadcast band so as to get a slightly increased signal voltage from the Antenna.

"Bias" Control Circuits

This type of volume control circuit makes use of a variation of the bias voltage, applied to the tubes as a means of controlling the volume of a receiver. Increasing the bias of a tube lowers the Mutual Conductance (GM) of a tube and reduces the "Gain" of the stage.

Remember, there are two general types of tubes, those with "Sharp" cut-off and the Variable Mu or Remote cut-off types. This introduces a disturbing factor in that complete control cannot be had with Sharp cut-off types of tubes.

As an illustration, the type 24A tube has a (GM) of 1050 at 3 volts bias, yet it requires only 9 volts to bring the plate current down to cut-off. This is an example of the sharp cut-off type of tube. The type 35 tube also has a (GM) of 1050 at the same plate, screen and bias voltages. It requires 40 volts to bring the plate current down to approximate cut-off. This is an example of the Remote Cut-Off type of tube. Incidentally, the useful range of control is 5 to 1 for the 24 and 70 to 1 for the 35 tubes respectively.

Circuit 31 (Figure 20) is an illustration of the earliest Bias Type control.

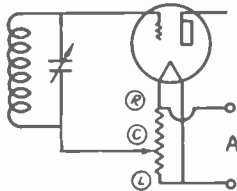


FIGURE 20

This control was used on the early battery sets. It consists of a fairly high resistance potentiometer generally of 200 or 400 ohms total resistance shunted across the filament supply which was, of course, 6 volts. This control served to vary the bias on the R.F. amplifier tubes, and thereby gave control of the volume. On the whole, this circuit was not very satisfactory, as the range of control was not great and it was used mostly as a control to prevent oscillation.

Figure 21 (Circuit 7) illustrates the common Bias control circuit.

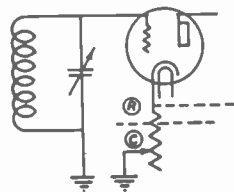


FIGURE 21

In this illustration dotted lines indicate that a portion of the control resistance may be retained to supply the minimum bias which is required by the tube at full volume. Also, the dotted lines show that one or more cathodes may be connected to the control and that there may, or may not be a bleed current through the control. For the present, we will consider that the circuit controls only one tube and does not have a bleed current. Although a triode tube is shown, this circuit is also used with tetrodes and pentodes. For the purpose of explanation, we give Figure 22, which shows the use of a 100,000 ohm Yaxley No. 2 right-hand taper control, Yaxley type UC509, with the resistance plotted against the (GM) Mutual Conductance of the tube and both curves against the rotation of the control.

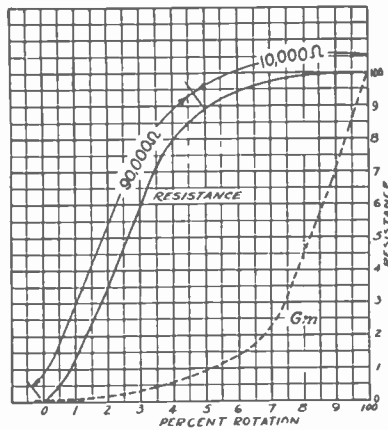


FIGURE 22

The graph in Figure 22 illustrates the use of a bias control on a remote cut-off type of tube. In fact, a 6D6 was used in this calculation. In practice, a straight Bias type control would hardly ever be used with this tube, but rather the combination Ant.-Bias circuit in order that locals may be fully attenuated.

The cathode bias type control was widely used with the type 27 tube which has a fairly remote cut-off. However, the increased power of modern broadcasting stations has resulted in poor control from this type of circuit. Therefore, it is sometimes necessary to change this circuit to the "Ant.-Bias" type circuit by connecting the right-hand terminal of the control, to the Antenna. Additional types of circuits similar to circuit 7 are circuits numbers 47, 58 and 98, see pages 223 to 225. The difference in these circuits is merely in the connections to the control and associate circuit, the control action remaining entirely the same.

The Second Class of "Bias" control circuits, represented by Circuit 8 (Figure 23) and Circuit 42 (Figure 24) differs but little from the class just mentioned, the difference being that the resistance value is lower and that a current is bled, from either the screen or plate supply, into the control so as to give a rapidly rising bias voltage, with rotation of the control.

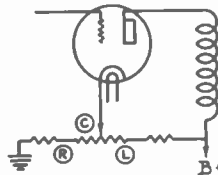


FIGURE 23

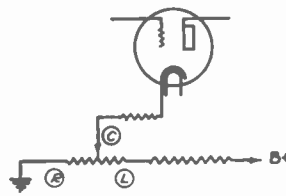


FIGURE 24

The Third Class of "bias" control circuit is that in which the grid return connects to the arm of a variable resistance, which is connected across the source of bias voltage. This type of circuit is generally used in battery receivers and therefore the bias source is usually a "C" battery or "voltage dropping" network of resistors in the "B" circuit. In this type of control circuit, the range of bias voltage applied to the tube, is dependent almost exclusively upon the voltage applied to the control, inasmuch as the grid does not draw any current from the control circuit. The resistance value of the control may be quite high in order to prevent unnecessary "drain" on the batteries.

Circuit 9 (Figure 25) is an illustration of one of the most common circuits of this type.

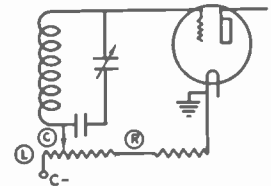


FIGURE 25

Note, that the left hand terminal of the control connects to the highest negative polarity of the "C" battery, as shown by the notation C-. The Right-Hand terminal of the control connects to a fixed resistor which is of such a value that the current flowing through the control will cause a voltage drop across it, equal to the required "minimum" bias of the tube. The rotating arm or "Center Terminal" of the control connects directly to the grid return. Thus, it will be seen that the bias may be varied over quite a range, depending upon the voltage of the "C" battery

Circuit 54 (Figure 26), although a resistance coupled amplifier, is basically, identical to Circuit 9 (Figure 25) and clearly shows the full connections for this type of circuit.

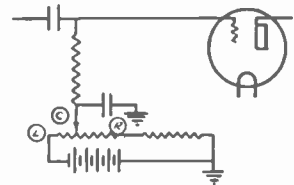


FIGURE 26

Circuit 59 (Figure 27), is of the same type as that of Circuit 9 (Figure 25) and Circuit 54 (Figure 26). However, it is applied in this case to an "A.C." receiver.

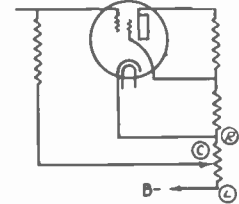


FIGURE 27

This type of circuit is often used on the AVC tube for control of its action.

There is one remaining type of bias control in which the grid of the tube is biased by signal voltage developed across a diode rectifier Load, which in this case is the resistance of the control. Circuit 62 (Figure 28) illustrates a circuit of this type

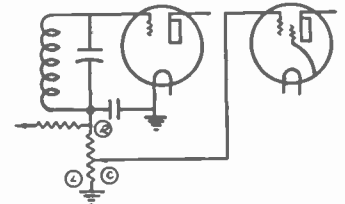


FIGURE 28

Usually, there is provision made for minimum bias of the controlled tube, which is not shown in this schematic. Study of this circuit will reveal that the bias on the controlled tube varies with the strength of the signal input, in addition to the position of the "arm" of the control, this type of circuit being used in "Quiet" AVC circuits.

Taper of controls for the third class of Bias type of control circuit varies considerably. It depends upon the class of tube, that is, Sharp or Remote cut-off. In general, the taper is linear, although in some cases a slight left-hand taper is required, particularly where sharp cut-off types of tubes are employed.

"Ant.-Bias" Control Circuits

In this circuit, there are two distinct actions combined. The first is the control of volume by means of increasing the bias on the controlled tubes. The second action is the shorting out of the input signal at the Antenna.

Important—There are two basic types or classes of this circuit; i. e., that type employed with sharp cut-off tubes and that employed with remote cut-off tubes. In the first class, the control serves to increase the bias to reduce the (G_m) Mutual Conductance of the tube or tubes, to a slight extent, and simultaneously short out the input signal.

Note: The main function of the control in this case is really to short out the signal input and at the same time reduce the (G_m) Mutual Conductance of the tubes to a point where chassis pick-up will not be bothersome. Chassis pick-up means the absorption of signal voltage from powerful stations by poorly shielded conductors within the receiver. This type of circuit is used where the straight antenna shunt or short-out type of circuit would fail to give full attenuation of powerful signals such as from local broadcasting stations.

The second class of Ant.-Bias circuit operates in exactly the reverse manner, in that the main attenuation of signal is accomplished by increasing the bias to a high value, which reduces the (G_m) Mutual Conductance. This action will attenuate all but the most powerful local signals. These powerful signals are taken care of by the antenna short-out action. The resistance value of controls for the second type circuit is much greater than that for use in the first class.

Circuit 6 (Figure 29) is an illustration of the "Antenna-Bias" type of circuit.

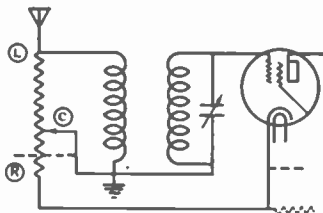


FIGURE 29

Your attention is called to the dotted lines on this schematic. The dotted line across the control indicates that a portion of the resistance may be retained for use as the minimum bias resistor to supply correct bias to the tube or tubes at full volume position.

The straight dotted line immediately below the tube indicates that other cathodes may be connected at this point. The dotted line resistor immediately below the last mentioned dotted line indicates that there may be a bleed current flowing through the control.

The exclusive design of Yaxley controls provides an adjustable resistor for use when replacing controls wherein a portion of the resistance was set aside for use as the minimum bias resistor. In wire type controls, this is a built-in variable resistor. In carbon type controls, it is a variable resistor supplied with the control for exterior application.

The bleed current mentioned is merely a current which is bled from either the screen or plate supply circuits. The purpose of this current is to stabilize the circuit and to provide a greater increase of bias per degree of rotation of the control, where it is necessary or desirable to use a fairly low resistance control.

Another type of "Antenna-Bias" circuit is generally used in battery receivers. Circuit 70 (Figure 30) given below, is an example of this type circuit.

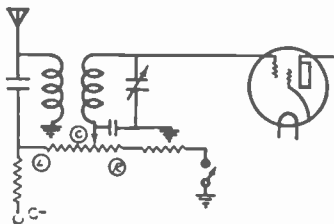


FIGURE 30

In this circuit the control varies the bias applied to the tube, and in the left-hand position shorts out the antenna. This latter action is accomplished by reason of the condenser connected from the antenna to the control. Signal current leakage, or by-pass in the full volume of the control, is prevented by the resistance of the control, and by the resistor connected between "C" and the junction of the condenser and left-hand terminal of the control.

Taper for use in this circuit is generally left-hand (Yaxley No. 1), although Yaxley No. 4 may be used, depending upon the type of tubes, as previously explained under "Bias Control Circuits."

Oscillation and poor tuning may often be traceable to a poor by-pass condenser, inasmuch as the R.F. impedance of these condensers usually increases with age.

General design of this type circuit calls for selecting the proper value of resistance for the control, for the minimum bias resistor, and in addition for the R.F. blocking resistor. The latter also serves to limit the value of bias voltage which may be applied to the tube, which, as has been previously mentioned, if too high, particularly with sharp cut-off tubes, will cause distortion.

The capacity value for the Antenna condenser should be rather large, inasmuch as it should offer but very little Capacitive Reactance to the lowest frequency signal voltage to be handled, and it will thus act so as to allow a complete short-out of the signal. The capacity value of the by-pass condenser from the moving arm of the control to ground, is generally of a value of .05 mfd., or .1 mfd.

Circuit 97 (Figure 31) is an illustration of another type Ant.-Bias circuit.

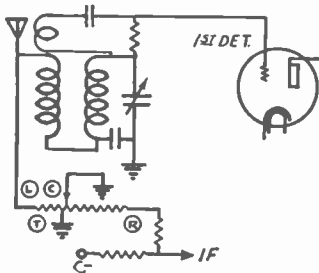


FIGURE 31

Observe that in this circuit the control is tapped. The purpose of this tap is to divide the action of the control into two separate and distinct parts. Thus—when the moving arm is to the right of the tap, the control is acting purely as a bias type control. When it is to the left of the tap, the control acts only as an Antenna short-out type of control.

Resistance Value for this control is usually about 6,000 ohms with the tap located at approximately 2,500 ohms from the left-hand terminal.

Screen Voltage Control Circuits

Circuit 12 (Figure 32) is an illustration of the usual screen voltage control.

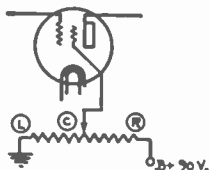


FIGURE 32

The action of this control is similar, in most respects, to the action obtained by controlling the bias of the tube. The (G_m) "Mutual Conductance" of the tube varies with the screen voltage.

The first graph (Figure 33) shows the relation of Mutual Conductance to screen voltage. The second graph (Figure 34) shows the curve of "Mutual Conductance" versus the rotation of the Yaxley control and illustrates the use of left-hand taper in this circuit.

At this time, we would like to point out that circuit 27, as given on page 223, is a rare type of screen voltage control, in which the control is in series with the

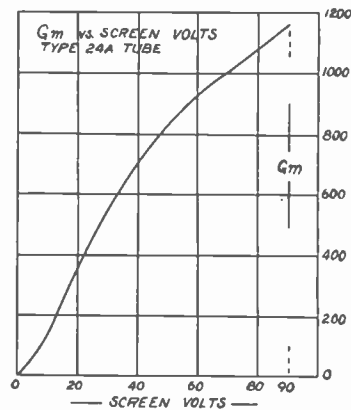


FIGURE 33

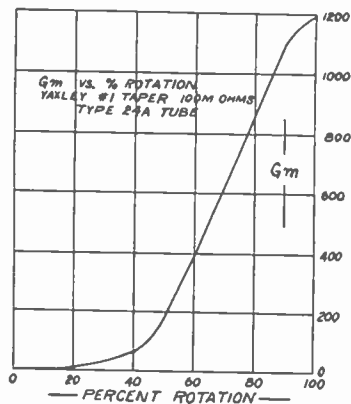


FIGURE 34

screen. Taper for this control is Yaxley No. 2 right-hand, and the resistance is 5 megohms total. Circuit 79 (Figure 35), is an illustration of a combined screen voltage and antenna short-out control circuit.

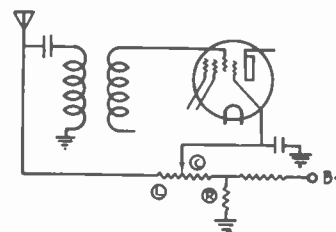


FIGURE 35

This control is used to a limited extent in battery receivers. A study of this circuit will reveal that the control simultaneously controls the screen voltage, and by that the (G_m) of the tube, and at the same time acts as an Antenna short-out.

This type control circuit is not recommended. Yaxley Silent Controls will give faultless service in this, or any other critical circuit.

TAPER AND RESISTANCE

For very low resistance values, 10,000 ohms or less, the taper of the volume control, for use in this circuit is generally linear. For values above 10,000 ohms, it is the general rule to use Yaxley No. 1 left-hand taper.

The most common value of resistance for this type control, with the exceptions noted above, is 100,000 ohms. This value is replaceable with Yaxley type L control.

Plate Voltage Control Circuits

Circuit 11 (Figure 36), is an illustration of the most common "Shunt Plate Voltage" volume control circuit.

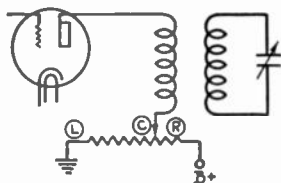


FIGURE 36

The action in this circuit is similar to that of the "Screen Voltage" control circuit except that here the plate voltage is varied.

The Taper for use in this type circuit is nearly always left-hand. The resistance value is usually of the order of 50,000 to as much as 500,000 ohms.

RF Primary (Shunt) Control Circuits

Circuit 10 (Figure 37), illustrates the connections of this type control circuit.

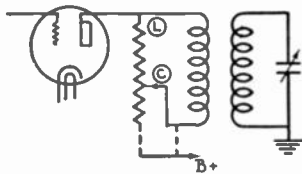


FIGURE 37

The dotted lines show connections that differ but little from each other, and may be encountered in the wiring of a control in a circuit of this type.

The action of this circuit is similar to that of the Ant.-Shunt type of circuit, in that the control is so arranged as to Short Out the primary of the RF transformer, and thereby prevent the transfer of RF current to the succeeding tubes in the receiver. This circuit was popular with the later battery and early AC receivers. It is totally unsuited for modern conditions.

RF Secondary (Shunt) Control Circuits

Circuit 13 (Figure 38), illustrates the usual connections for this type circuit.

Although the connections shown in circuit 14 on page 222 may sometimes be encountered, the latter circuit does not give quite as good control as that of Circuit 13 (Figure 38). The action of Circuit 13 (Figure 38) is similar to the action of Circuit 16 (Figure 2), page 207, illustrated and thoroughly explained in the chapter entitled Taper.

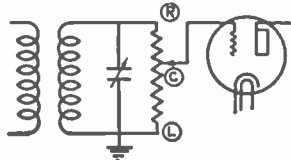


FIGURE 38

In Figure 78, we see the control shunted across a tuned RF transformer, with the left-hand terminal connected to the ground, and the right-hand terminal to what would ordinarily be the grid side of the tuned circuit. The grid of the tube is connected to the moving arm of the control. Hence—Variation in the position of the moving arm of the control varies the amount of RF voltage impressed on the grid of the tube.

In common with all shunt type circuits, the resistance of the control should be of such a value that it will not present too great a load or by-pass the RF voltage developed in the secondary circuit. Inasmuch as one might broadly state that the average impedance of a tuned circuit of this type is rarely more than 100,000 ohms, the lowest value possible to use would be 100,000 ohms, with usual values of 250,000 ohms and in some cases 500,000 ohms. An outstanding example of this circuit is that of the Bosch model 28, which, incidentally, uses Yaxley Control SRP179 of 125,000 ohms resistance.

AF "Shunt" Control Circuits

Circuit 15 (Figure 39), is one of the two basic types of this circuit.

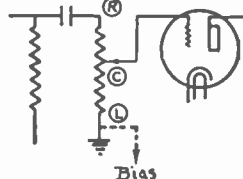


FIGURE 39

The AF "Shunt" control circuit is one in which the control is shunted across the Source of Audio frequency voltage, either as indicated in Circuit 15 (Figure 39), or as in the Short Out type of circuit as is shown in Circuit 33 (Figure 40).

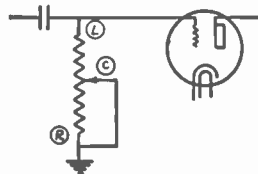


FIGURE 40

Circuit 33 (Figure 40), is not recommended because of distortion caused by the variation of the "plate load" of the preceding tube. Returning to Circuit 15 (Figure 39), note that the left-hand terminal of the control is the low volume or ground connection of the control and that the signal is applied to the right-hand terminal through the coupling condenser, which also serves to block out the DC plate voltage of the preceding tube.

In this type of circuit the control is actually part of the plate load of the preceding tube. This load is made up of the coupling condenser (capacitive reactance), the resistance of the control and the resistance of the plate coupling resistor. The input admittance of the tube must be considered. This is best determined by consulting tube manufacturers' data wherein you will often find a note: "When using resistance coupling, the grid resistor for this tube should not exceed 'blank' ohms." This is one way of saying that the admittance of the tube is rather low and that a high value of resistance cannot be used.

Volumes have been published on the subject of "Impedance Matching" i. e., the relation of the load impedance to the impedance of the source or generator. We regret that space limitations do not allow more than a mention of this subject as applied to the above control circuits. The important point is that the resistance of the control is determined by the required plate load of the preceding tube, and by the admittance of the grid circuit of the tube. It is also influenced by the coupling condenser and the plate resistor of the preceding tube. Thus we have a series parallel circuit made up of these three elements and also the consideration of admittance of the tube.

Circuit 16 (Figure 41) is an illustration of the second type of Audio Shunt control circuit.

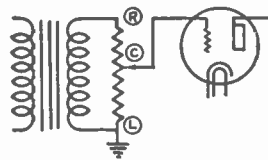


FIGURE 41

In this circuit we have approximately the same connections as for Circuit 15 (Figure 39). Note that the control is connected across the secondary of an Audio transformer. This gives a different picture, in that the control resistance is determined to a certain extent by the Impedance Ratio of the transformer in addition to the other factors, such as plate load and admittance, previously mentioned.

Circuit 96, page 225, is a peculiar reversed type of the Audio Shunt circuits. The same considerations, such as taper and resistance, also apply to this circuit.

Resistance Value of controls for this type of circuit usually range from 100,000 ohms to 2 megohms. In replacing controls the original resistance value should be approximated, thus for 200,000 ohms use 250,000; 350,000 ohms may be replaced with either 250,000 or 500,000 ohm values.

Taper of controls for use in these circuits is always Yaxley No. 1 Left-Hand. These circuits give but little trouble.

Audio Control Circuits

This designation is applied to any control which varies the Audio frequency voltage or current as a means of controlling the volume of a receiver. With one exception, they are mostly variations of the Shunt type of Audio circuits. The exception is Circuit 18 (Figure 42).

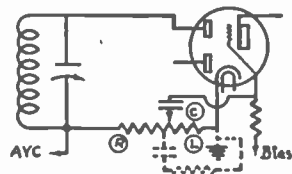


FIGURE 42

In this type of circuit the control acts as a load resistor, commonly referred to as the load of a diode rectifier.

The signal current generated in the transformer secondary is applied to the diode plate or plates and to the resistance of the control.

The signal current is an alternating current, the same as our usual power and light supply. The frequency is determined by the resonant point of the transformer, usually several hundred kilocycles, i. e., 465, 175, or other frequencies. When the plate of the diode goes positive, in relation to the control, a current, the value of which depends on the voltage and load resistance, flows from the cathode to the plate, through the coil and resistance of the control and arrives back at the cathode, thus completing the circuit. The end of the control which is connected to the secondary is at a potential above the cathode. "There is a voltage drop across a resistor when a current is flowing through it." The polarity of the voltage drop is negative at the secondary end of the control, with respect to the cathode of the tube.

The voltage developed across the diode load is usually thought of as having two components, first the DC voltage developed by the rectifying action of the diode and second, the Audio Frequency voltage. This is fully explained in the graph shown in Figure 43.

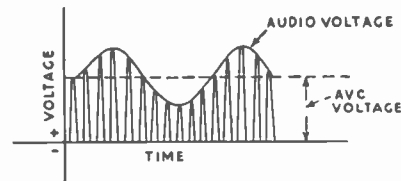


FIGURE 43

This graph shows the voltage appearing across the diode load.

This is the audio frequency voltage applied to the grid of the tube (through the control) and in addition, it is also applied to a "filter" from which it emerges as DC, the value of which is directly proportional to the signal voltage induced in the secondary coil. As the signal voltage rises in value, so does the DC potential. The DC can be used as a "bias" voltage to give automatic volume control.

The audio frequency component is taken off the control resistance and applied to the grid of the tube through the blocking condenser. In this circuit, the DC component of the signal does not affect the grid circuit of the tube.

In a certain type of this circuit, similar to Circuit 62 (Figure 28), there is no blocking condenser. The DC potential across the control is applied to the grid so that the bias on the grid varies with the signal intensity, therefore the tube is said to be

"signal biased." This type of circuit is used in certain "Quiet" AVC circuits wherein the first audio stage is biased to "cut off" (with no signal). When a signal is applied to the diode, the DC component, appearing across the control, counteracts the bias applied to the tube. When the signal is strong enough to overcome the "over-bias" on the tube, the signal will be amplified and appear at the speaker.

Tapers for controls for these circuits are Yaxley No. 1 Left-Hand for the first type and in most cases Yaxley No. 4 Linear for the second type, because of the common use of "Sharp Cut-Off" type tubes in this position.

Tapped Control Circuits

The three basic types of circuits using the tapped control are: first—where the control is tapped in order to provide different values of voltage, such as in an AVC circuit; and second—where the tap is brought out so that automatic tone compensation may be accomplished; third—where it is desired to use one control to act upon two circuits; for example, to give either radio or phonograph control.

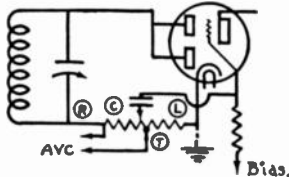


FIGURE 44

Circuit 19 (Figure 44), is a circuit employing what might be termed the voltage type of tapped control, in that the tap is brought out so that two different values of automatic volume control voltage may be had.

A study of the connections of the control reveals that the maximum DC voltage, as developed across the control, is used for Automatic Volume Control in a portion of the preceding circuit. The design of the receiver is such that only a fraction of this voltage is required in certain parts of the circuit. The easiest and the best method of obtaining this fractional voltage, is to tap it off the control. This assures the correct relation between the two values of AVC voltage which might not be obtained by the use of a separate resistor net-work in parallel with the control, when one considers that the control resistance changes, with wear and age and in addition, the resistor net-work would add to the cost.

This type of circuit and/or connections is perfectly satisfactory, except in a circuit such as Circuit 62, (Figure 28), wherein the control is used as the diode load resistor, and furnishes signal bias to the succeeding tube.

The second type of tapped volume control circuit is that wherein the tap is used to obtain automatic tone compensation with rotation of the control; i. e., an increase in apparent Bass response at the lower volume levels to compensate for a deficiency of the ear.

Circuit 20 (Figure 45) illustrates most clearly the usual connections for the tone compensated type of tapped control circuit.

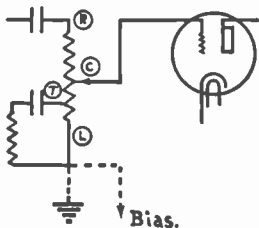


FIGURE 45

The action which takes place in this circuit is as follows: With the control arm at the Right-Hand (R) terminal, the signal is fed directly to the grid of the tube without being affected by the circuit. As the control arm is rotated toward the "Left-Hand" (L) terminal, the effect of the tap, with its associated circuit, consisting of the condenser and resistor connected from the tap to ground, becomes pronounced. The condenser, with or without a series

resistor, as shown in the illustration, acts as a by-pass for the higher frequencies of the signal. When the arm is at the tapped position, or is at any position between the tap and the "Left-Hand" terminal, the higher frequencies of the signal are by-passed to ground. It appears to the ear as though the bass portion of the signal has been increased.

The position of the tap, that is, the relation of the amount of resistance between the left-hand terminal and the tap, and the resistance between the tap and the right-hand terminal determines the signal level at which the tone compensation becomes effective.

In a tapped control circuit, the percentage of attenuation, of the higher frequencies of the signal, is determined by the capacity of the condenser, and where used, the value of the resistor. The resistor is employed to broaden the action of the condenser and to prevent a rather sharp attenuation of the higher frequencies.

We have covered the basic action, and although a great many varieties of circuits are used, the basic law rules all of them.

One of the latest developments in the use of tone compensated control circuits, is illustrated in Circuit 100 (Figure 46).

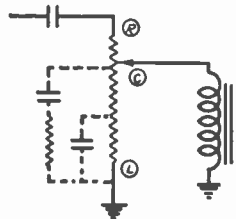
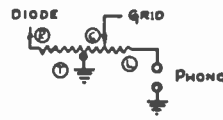


FIGURE 46

This shows a control circuit wherein there are two taps on the control, both used for tone compensation. The action in this circuit is basically the same as the action in any tone compensated control circuit using a single tap, except that here we have the compensating action in two phases. The first is not nearly so noticeable as the second. In simple words, when the control arm is in the full volume position, there is practically no compensation in the circuit, but as the signal value is reduced, there is a slight amount of compensation at the first tap, and a much greater amount at the second tap. The reason for this arrangement is to give a very gradual tone compensation, more gradual than that to be obtained by the use of a single tap, particularly where it is desirable to have a rather large attenuation of the higher frequencies or where two different bands are to be attenuated.

The third type of tapped control circuit is illustrated in Circuit 82 (Figure 47).



TRP 609

FIGURE 47

In this circuit the control is center tapped and is made with two separate tapers which meet at the tap, so that in effect there are two separate controls. When the arm of the control is to the left of the tap the control acts as the radio control. When the arm is to the right of the tap it controls the phonograph signal. Circuit 28, page 223, illustrates a slightly different circuit often used in amplifiers. The action is the same as described with the exception that, here, the sources of signal may be microphone and phonograph. Yaxley control number TRP609 is especially designed for these types of circuits.

When replacing a tapped control, select a Yaxley TRP or TM control having the same overall resistance as that of the original AND BE SURE that the resistance between the left-hand terminal and the tap (with terminals down and facing the shaft side of the control) is duplicated within reasonable limits by the Yaxley control which you select.

Do not be confused by the fact that the Yaxley tap terminal may be in a different position than that of the original control. The tap value of

Yaxley controls is determined upon a scientific basis and not by the mechanical replacement of the tap.

Taper of controls for use in tapped volume control circuits is roughly the same as for audio control circuits. It is sometimes necessary to distort what would otherwise be a logarithmic taper, in order that the tone compensation will not occur at such a fast rate as to cause an apparent hop-off in the signal attenuation.

Tone Control Circuit

Tone controls are supplied with radio receivers so that the user may adjust the tone characteristics to suit a personal preference.

The usual tone control consists of a condenser in series with a variable resistance so connected that when the resistance of the control is zero, the higher frequencies of the signal will be attenuated; i. e., by-passed, and will not appear at the loud speaker.

There are many types of tone control circuits. Fundamentally, all of them act upon this principle. There are a few tone control circuits arranged to really boost the bass response of a receiver. There are certain circuits so arranged that when the control is turned in one direction, the higher frequencies are attenuated. When turned in the other direction, the lower frequencies are attenuated. This type circuit can only be successfully employed in a receiver having a flat response over the whole audio frequency spectrum.

Circuit 21 (Figure 48) illustrates what is popularly known as a "Grid circuit" tone control.

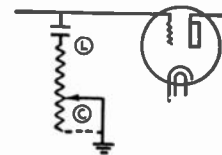


FIGURE 48

This circuit is seen to consist of the condenser and the variable resistor. The action of the circuit follows: When the control arm is at the "Left-Hand" (L) terminal, the condenser is seen to be shorted directly from grid to ground. Inasmuch as the Capacitive Reactance of a Condenser decreases with an increase in frequency, it is easy to see that the resistance; i. e., "Capacitive Reactance" of the condenser is much lower at the higher frequencies and that they are effectually short circuited and cannot influence the grid of the tube to any great extent. As the arm of the control is rotated toward the right hand terminal, resistance is gradually introduced into the circuit, in series with the condenser. This increasing resistance gradually adds to the resistance; i. e., Capacitive Reactance of the condenser. It will be seen that the variable resistance is a convenient means of reducing the Capacitive Reactance of the condenser. Of course, the same action could be obtained by using a variable condenser of a size suitable to obtain the desired action would be entirely prohibitive. Therefore, a fixed condenser and a variable resistance is used to obtain the same action. In the design of a tone control circuit of this type, a control having a resistance value many times that of the "resistance"; i. e., "Capacitive Reactance" of the condenser (at the lowest frequency to be considered) is chosen, in order that when the moving arm of the control is at the right-hand terminal there will be very little, if any, attenuation of the higher frequencies of the signal.

Circuit 22 (Figure 49), illustrates the "plate circuit" type of tone control.

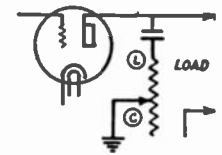


FIGURE 49

The connections and action of this control circuit are practically the same as that of the previously discussed grid circuit type, with of course the exception that the condenser is connected to the plate of the tube.

There is one outstanding difference between the grid circuit and plate circuit types of tone control. The impedance of the ordinary grid circuit is in the order of 100,000 ohms or more, whereas the impedance of the plate circuit, particularly of the output or power tubes, ranges from approximately 2,000 to 20,000 ohms. As tone controls are in "shunt" with the respective grid or plate circuits, it is easy to see that in a grid circuit, a small condenser and a large value of resistance must be used. In the plate circuit, a larger condenser and a lower value of resistance is required to give the same amount of tone control.

Another consideration in the action of these two types of tone control circuits is the fact that there is little voltage, other than that of the signal, impressed upon the grid circuit type of control. In the plate circuit type of tone control the condenser is subject to the full plate voltage of the tube. When used in the plate circuit of a high-powered amplifier, the control must be able to dissipate considerable power.

Failure to take this factor into consideration has caused a good bit of grief to service men who have installed tone controls in power amplifiers, in that they forgot that the control might have to handle 4 or 5 watts of power when used in this position, with the result that they burned out the control.

Resistance Value of controls for use in tone control circuits ranges for the "Grid" type from 50,000 to 500,000 ohms inclusive. The resistance value of controls for the plate type ranges from 5,000 to 50,000 ohms, in some cases, to a maximum of 150,000 ohms. The exact value of the control is dependent upon the amount of high frequency attenuation desired.

Taper used in tone controls is generally of the Yaxley No. 1 Left-Hand type.

A simple rule, regarding taper, to be observed when replacing tone controls is: "When the bass position is to the left of the knob, use a Yaxley No. 1 Left-Hand Taper, or, when the bass position is at the right-hand side of the knob, use a Yaxley No. 2 Right-Hand Taper."

Another convenient rule to be applied when replacing tone controls is: "When only the center and left-hand terminals of the control are used, use Yaxley No. 1 Left-Hand Taper, or, when only the center and right-hand terminals of the control are used, use Yaxley No. 2 Right-Hand Taper."

For the combination Bass and Treble control circuit where the control gives Bass attenuation when turned in one direction, and Treble in the other direction, use Yaxley No. 4 Linear taper.

Trouble encountered in tone control circuits is usually in burning out of the control because of the break-down of the condenser. This occurs only in the plate circuit type of control. The cure for this, of course, is to install a new condenser of the same value of the original before attempting to replace the control.

Additional tone control circuits of the grid type are illustrated by Circuits 39, 41, 57, 65, and 72, appearing on pages 223 and 224. Additional tone controls of the plate type are illustrated in Circuits 34, 44, 80, 85, 95, and 103, on pages 223 to 225.

"Losser" Type Control Circuits

Losser type volume controls were at one time in fairly common use. The general development and improvement of circuits obsoleted this type of control circuit.

Circuit 84 (Figure 50), illustrates one common type of "Losser" control.

This control was employed in a receiver designed only a few years ago; in fact, one of the early receivers using AVC.

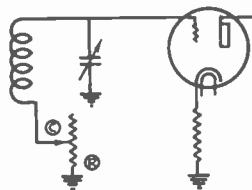


FIGURE 50

This circuit is an outstanding example of all "losser" type control circuits. The reason for the peculiar name applied to this type of circuit is that the control introduces a "loss" into a circuit. The word "losser" indicates that the control destroys the efficiency of the circuit.

To explain the action of this circuit it is necessary to briefly review the action of a tuned circuit.

The voltage developed across the tuned circuit; i. e., from grid to ground, is maximum when the impedance of the circuit is maximum; i. e., at resonance; as is shown by the formula L/RC . Where L is the inductance, R is the resistance and C is the capacity.

This formula shows that an increase of R will decrease the impedance of the circuit and lower the voltage applied to the grid of the tube.

When the control arm is at the Right-Hand terminal, the lower end of the coil is grounded. In this position the control has no effect on the tuned circuit. When the arm is rotated, resistance is introduced into the circuit. This is, of course, an increase of "R" in the formula.

It will be seen from this formula and explanation, that as resistance is introduced into the circuit, the voltage applied to the grid of the tube is reduced, and from the explanation, it is clearly seen that any control which destroys the efficiency of a circuit, can very aptly be termed a "losser" type control.

A characteristic of this type of control is that it tends to broaden the resonant peak, resulting in reduced selectivity.

Resistance Value of controls for "losser" type circuits is dependent upon the circuit with which they are used. In the example given, the resistance, for a circuit tuned to 175 kilocycles, is 10,000 ohms. This might be taken as an average value for this type of circuit.

Taper for controls used in a circuit as shown in Figure 93, is of the Yaxley No. 2 Right-Hand type, because the control is a Series Control, and as we have previously explained in the chapter on Taper, a series circuit requires the use of a Right-Hand taper.

"Dual" Control Circuits

The expression "Dual Control Circuits" is applied to all circuits using two controls driven by the same shaft.

The reason for using a dual control circuit is that it is often necessary in order to obtain complete attenuation of all signals.

The first of these types to be discussed is one of the most common, illustrated by Circuit 23 (Figure 51).

The control is applied to the grids of a push-pull amplifier. This action is necessary as it would be impossible to control the volume on only one side of the circuit.

Study of the control connections in the illustration reveals that as the control is rotated, the arm moves from the center of the diagram, where the letter "L" indicates the Left-Hand terminals of both sections of the control, outward toward the Right-Hand terminals of the control, which are indicated by the letter "R."

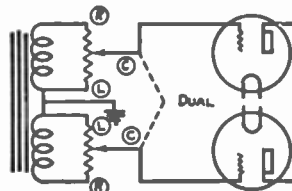


FIGURE 51

A control for use in this circuit would consist of two sections, each of the same resistance and taper.

Yaxley furnishes "Universal Dual" replacement controls, suitable for use in this circuit. These controls are "LL," "MM," and "NN."

Before taking up other types of "dual" control circuits, we wish to point out that Circuit 36, on page 223 is, for all practical purposes, identical to the one explained above.

The second most common type of dual control circuit is Circuit 24 (Figure 52).

In this circuit we meet a combination of two entirely different circuits, which are controlled by means of a dual control. One section of the control acts as an antenna control of the short-out type. The other section of the control is of the bias type.

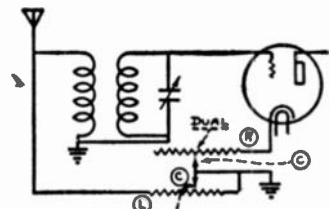


FIGURE 52

The action in the dual control circuit No. 24 (Figure 95) is a combination of the action of the two circuits controlled, in that as the control is rotated from right to left, the bias on the tube is increased and the signal is shorted out at the antenna.

The reason for using a dual control in this circuit, which is, as far as its action is concerned, the same as that of Circuit 6 (Figure 29), is that the conditions in this particular design are such that neither one of the two sections of the circuit could be used for satisfactory control of the volume. Also Circuit 6 (Figure 29) was not applicable at the time of design, because the sensitivity of the receiver was probably rather low, and every possible means had to be taken to get the most out of the receiver. The use of the single control Ant.-Bias circuit would probably reduce the input from the Antenna, whereas a special taper on the Antenna section of the dual control, assures the full possible input.

Resistance Values of controls for use in Circuit 24 (Figure 52) usually range from a minimum value of 2,000 and 5,000 ohms to 10,000 and 50,000 ohms. Yaxley DRP119, of 3,000 and 10,000 ohm value, is widely used in this type of circuit, as is the DRP169, 7,500 and 10,000 ohms. "Universal Dual" controls "CE," "GE," "GG" and "GK" are also widely used for this type dual control circuit.

Circuit 43 (Figure 53) illustrates another type of "Dual Control Circuit." This is one of the combination antenna Short-Out and Bias Control circuits.

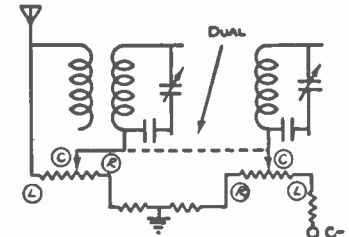


FIGURE 53

Circuit 43 (Figure 53), is used in battery type receivers. A study of the circuit reveals that the action is identical to that of Circuit 24 (Figure 50).

In some cases it might be possible to replace this dual control with a single tapped control, by using Circuit 97, see page 225.

"Antenna-Losser" Type Control Circuits

This type is illustrated in Circuit 38 (Figure 54), and is seen to consist of two sections, one of which is an antenna "Short-Out" type control. The other section serves to short out the RF signal at the plate of the first RF tube.

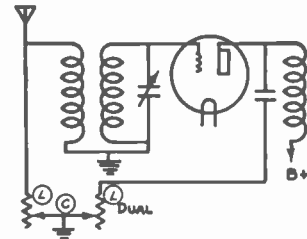


FIGURE 54

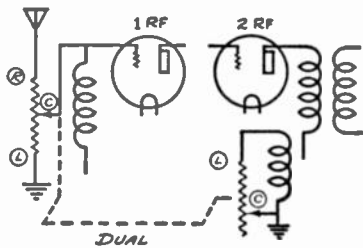
This circuit is rather unique in its action, in that when the control is rotated to its full counter-clockwise position, the two arms of the control, as shown

in Figure 54, would be at the top of the resistance. In this position the antenna would be connected to ground. Inasmuch as the "Capacitive Reactance" of the condenser (usually of rather large capacity value) is practically zero at the frequencies involved, the plate is effectively shorted to ground, thereby preventing the flow of RF current through the primary coil and transferring to the succeeding tubes.

A second type of "Antenna-Losser" circuit is illustrated in Circuit 102 (Figure 55).

The action in this circuit is standard for the antenna section. However, the losser section is unusual, in that the control forms a series circuit with a tertiary, or third coil, which is inductively coupled to the RF transformer between the second and third RF tubes.

The action of this losser control circuit is rather unique in that when the control is at maximum volume position, the full resistance value of the control is in series with the tertiary coil, and thus prevents this coil from absorbing energy from the RF transformer.



DRP115
FIGURE 55

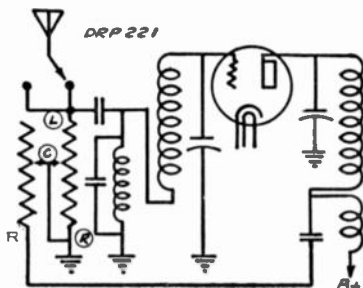
The antenna control arm, at full volume position, is at the right-hand terminal of the control. In this position it contacts the antenna. The signal is applied directly to the grid of the first RF tube.

When the control is turned so as to reduce the volume, the arm of the antenna section moves down the control, away from the antenna, reducing the RF input. At the same time the arm of the losser section of the control moves up on the resistance, reducing the amount of resistance in series with the tertiary coil. This reduction of resistance causes the tertiary coil to absorb energy from the transformer and reduces the amount of signal which reaches the grid of the third RF tube.

When the control is at the minimum volume position, the grid of the first RF tube is grounded. The resistance in series with the tertiary coil is at zero. Under this condition this coil will absorb practically all the RF energy present in the RF transformer. Thus—it is seen that there will be no voltage at the grid of the third RF tube.

"Ant.-RF Rheo" Dual Control Circuits

Figure 56 illustrates the circuit of schematic 123.



DRP 221
FIGURE 56

Figure 56 has two distinct control circuits, each controlled by its own section of the dual. One section is a standard antenna control, and the other section acts as an RF Rheostat which controls the amount of RF current flowing into the primary circuit of the RF transformer.

A study of the connections of the above circuit will reveal that the primary of the RF transformer is tuned to resonance with the signal. The primary is coupled to the secondary by means of a small coupling

coil, immediately below. Immediately below this coil is an RF choke which prevents the RF current from getting into the plate voltage supply of the receiver.

When the control is at the full volume position, the path of the RF current is from the plate through the primary and coupling coil; then through the large condenser, inasmuch as the right-hand terminal of the control is grounded at full volume position to the chassis. The tuning condenser being connected from the plate of the tube to chassis is (at full volume position of the control) effectively connected across the primary.

As the control is turned to reduce the volume, resistance is introduced in series with the tuned primary circuit.

In addition, due to the decreased current flowing in the primary circuit (because of the resistance introduced into its path), there will be a reduction in signal transfer at the coupling coil. This signal transfer depends upon the amount of current flowing in the circuit. While this action is taking place, the antenna section of the control has reduced the signal input to the grid of the tube.

Resistance and Taper of the dual control for use in Circuit 123 (Figure 56), are both special. A correct dual replacement control for the receivers using this circuit, is listed in the forepart of the encyclopedia.

"Hum" Control Circuits

As the title suggests, the type of circuit now explained is used to control hum in receivers.

Whenever "filament type" tubes are used, it is necessary that the grid return be connected (in effect) to the center tap of the filament. In other words the grid return must be connected to a neutral point in respect to the filament voltage. If the grid return is connected to either side of the filament, there will be an alternating voltage impressed upon the grid, which will cause an objectionable hum. An adjustable resistor is used to select the "neutral voltage" point in the filament circuit.

The adjustable resistor used for hum control is a potentiometer, usually connected directly across the filament supply. In some designs hum control is effected by selecting a voltage equivalent to the disturbing or hum voltage, but "out of phase" with the hum voltage, and applying this "out of phase" voltage to the grid of the tube in such a manner as to counteract the effect of the voltage causing the hum.

The most common circuit for hum control is illustrated by Circuit 37 (Figure 57), which shows the control connected across the filament supply.

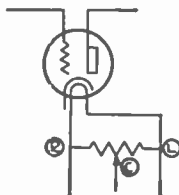


FIGURE 57

In receivers using a direct current for filament supply, as in old battery receivers, it is customary to connect the grid return to one side or the other of the filament, depending upon the polarity of bias desired, it being the usual practice to make the connection to the negative side of the filament. If this were attempted with an AC filament supply, the polarity applied to the grid would shift with the reversal of polarity in the filament circuit. This, of course, would give rise to a terrific hum.

Suppose that we theoretically "stop" or arrest the AC filament supply at such a point in its cycle so that we would have full voltage across the filament. If this were possible, we could take a voltmeter and find a point on the resistance element of the control at which the polarity of the voltage would be neutral. That is, it would be neither positive or negative. This neutral point does not shift with the frequency or the alternations of the filament supply voltage. If we connect our grid return to this point, there will be no alternating voltage impressed upon the grid, and no hum.

Taper is not required in controls for these circuits, because of their use as a simple voltage divider.

Another type of hum control is illustrated in Circuit 30 (Figure 58).

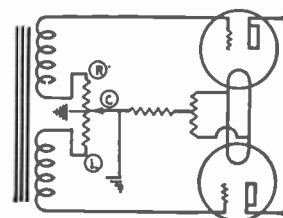


FIGURE 58

In this circuit we see a center tapped control which is connected between the two halves of the secondary of an audio transformer which supplies signal to the grids of a push-pull amplifier.

The action taking place in the above circuit is that when the two tubes are exactly alike, the neutral point, obtained by the fixed center tapped resistor across the filament circuit, provides the correct adjustment for minimum hum. In this case the arm of the hum control would be at the center position of the control, which point is grounded.

Because tubes for use in this circuit are rarely exactly alike in their characteristics, and because of a slight difference in plate current, hum might develop, were it not for the fact that the control can be shifted to either side of the center tap to adjust the bias supplied to the tubes, and equalize the plate current and other factors causing the hum.

Circuit 51 (Figure 59), illustrates an unusual circuit which accomplishes the same results as that of the two circuits which have just been discussed.

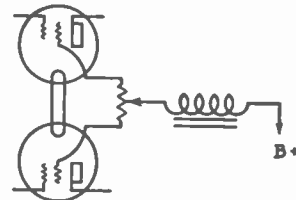


FIGURE 59

A study of this circuit reveals that the control is connected from one screen to the other of the two tubes in a push-pull amplifier, usually the output or power tubes.

The arm of the control is connected, in case of Circuit 51, to a choke. The action of this circuit is similar to that of Circuit 30 (Figure 58), and Circuit 66 (see page 224). In this case the control of the hum is accomplished by balancing the plate current of the two tubes by means of varying the screen voltage. As explained, balancing the plate current tends to minimize hum and to prevent distortion.

Carbon or Wire Controls

Many servicemen are of the opinion that only carbon type controls should be used. This is not true. Carbon and wire wound controls have their distinct individual advantages—advantages which are not alike. The wire wound control is the oldest type. Let us analyze its advantages and disadvantages first.

Advantages of Wire Wound Controls

1. Absolute accuracy of resistance value maintained throughout the life of the control. Wire controls can be commercially made to within a tolerance of 2% plus or minus.
2. High current carrying ability. In the case of Yaley wire wound replacement controls, dissipation of a full 5 watts is assured.
3. Low resistance values are obtainable with the wire wound type control. Yaley wire wound controls start as low as one-half ohm.

Disadvantages of Wire Wound Controls

1. Difficulty of obtaining taper. Tapers in wire wound controls are rather abrupt.

2. A slight amount of noise is generated when the arm moves from one turn of wire to another. The cause of this noise is the "voltage drop" per turn of the resistance wire.

3. Limited resistance value. Because it is difficult to handle wire of less than .001" diameter, controls of more than 150,000 ohms would be not only extremely difficult to wind, but would require a large amount of space.

Advantages of Carbon Type Controls

1. Ease of tapering—A distinct advantage in that any taper "curve" may be easily obtained.

2. Silent operation, because the resistance change is progressive and not by means of minute steps as in the wire control.

3. Resistance values of carbon type controls may range into many megohms without bulkiness or undue difficulty of manufacture.

Disadvantages of Carbon Type Controls

1. Variation of resistance. The resistance value of a carbon control is influenced by humidity, heat, age and wear, in addition to the tolerance which must be allowed in order to obtain commercial production. (See page 184 for further data).

2. Low current handling capacity. The usual limit of dissipation for carbon type controls of approximately 1 1/2 inch diameter is 1 watt. Yaxley carbon controls below 75,000 ohms will readily handle 2 watts, or even more for the lowest resistance values. For midjet control ratings see "Midjet Controls."

3. Limited resistance value. It is almost impossible, at this time, to successfully make carbon controls of less than approximately 500 ohms.

From this compilation, we see that each type of control has advantages which offset the disadvantages of the other type. Each type of control is limited in its application to the circuits or conditions requiring the particular advantages of its type.

In your service work, you are confronted with the replacing of controls of either type. It is our advice that you replace a wire control with a wire control, and an original carbon type control with a carbon type control. By adhering to this rule, you will avoid customer dissatisfaction, loss of time and labor, which are distinct possibilities if one type control is substituted for the other.

For your convenience "Yaxley" provides both type controls in all necessary resistance values; and tapers in the range of resistance wherein either type may be used.

There are certain conditions where it might be desirable to change the type of control; i. e., use a carbon control to replace an original wire wound control. This is a matter of discretion for the serviceman. The exchange should not be made unless the advantages to be gained are NOT offset by the disadvantages of the particular type control. Quite often this can only be correctly ascertained by trial and error.

For your advantage, we list below a table showing the Yaxley wire wound and carbon types which are interchangeable as to resistance value and taper.

Wire	Carbon
E7.....	E12
F7.....	F12
G7.....	G12
H7.....	H12
G.....	UC501

Physical Requirements

In considering the physical requirements of replacement controls, the question of control size is the first specification to be met. At the present time the majority of controls, both original equipment and replacement types, fall into two classifications. The first group, popularly termed "standard," are of 1 3/8" or 1 1/2" diameter, while the second group is the midjet type or those controls of roughly 1 1/8" to 1 3/4" diameter.

It is usually advisable to replace a control with one of equivalent physical size, except in cases such as

audio circuits where there is no heavy current condition. In these instances a midjet control is often specified to replace the larger 1 1/2" diameter control, so that the stock of controls normally carried by the serviceman may be kept at a minimum.

The second physical requirement is that of duplicating or equaling the original shaft design. All Yaxley controls of the Universal type (letter types "M," "N," "K," etc., TRP tapped replacements, and the "MR" midjet series with fixed shaft) employ what is termed the Universal shaft. In addition, this Universal shaft appears as SSI in the plug-in series for use with Yaxley "UM" and "TM" controls.

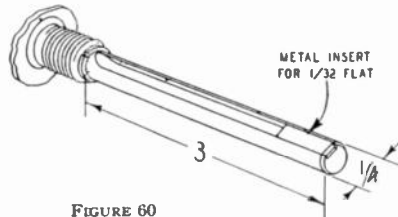


FIGURE 60

The Universal shaft (illustrated in Figure 60) is an aluminum alloy shaft 3 inches in length with a special channel extending its entire length. This channel makes it possible to use the shaft for either the 1/8" or 1/4" type flat. For the 1/8" flat (either set screw or push on knob) simply place the metal insert at the end of the channel and assemble the knob. For the 1/4" type flat the edges of the channel should be scraped or cut away until level with the bottom of the groove. This is easily accomplished with a file, knife, or the edge of a screw driver. This shaft will service approximately 60% of all replacement applications.

For applications which cannot be readily serviced by the use of the Universal control, we are presenting a specialized discussion covering first, automotive controls, and second, an explanation of the replacement system employed in the Yaxley "UM" and "TM" midjet controls.

Automobile Controls (Large Diameter)

A study of auto radio controls reveals that a 1/4" diameter shaft, with a longitudinal slot, the width of which is usually 3/32", is by far the most popular type. Therefore, we will first demonstrate the universal replacement features of the Yaxley line with this type shaft.

Figure 61 shows a type of slotted shaft which is often used with auto receivers. This type of shaft is usually required where the control is operated by means of a removable key, as this allows the locking of the receiver by removal of the key.

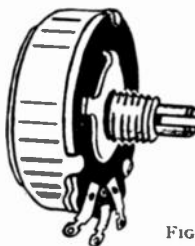


FIGURE 61

Yaxley supplies two controls equipped with this type shaft. These are:

- SRP251—250,000 ohms—No. 1 Left-Hand taper.
- SRP252—500,000 ohms—No. 1 Left-Hand taper.

These controls have the Yaxley attachable switch feature. In addition the shaft may be cut off flush with the bushing wherever the application requires a control having a slotted shaft which is flush with the bushing. Such controls are used by certain models of Arvin, Ford and RCA Auto Receivers.

For the replacement of the slotted type shaft where the length of the shaft lies between 1/4" and 2" (as measured from the bushing), Yaxley presents in Figure 62 the type of shaft used in Yaxley controls—types:

- UC511—250,000 ohms—No. 1 Left-Hand taper.
- UC512—500,000 ohms—No. 1 Left-Hand taper.
- UC514—1 Meg.—No. 1 Left-Hand taper.
- TRP620—2 Meg.—Tapped at 1 meg. Special Tapped Taper.

These controls will supply a replacement for any automobile receiver requiring a slotted shaft less than 2" long.

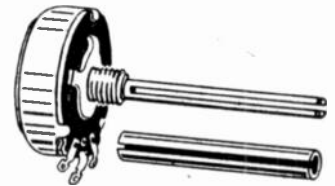


FIGURE 62

Figure 62 shows that this shaft is equipped with a sleeve. When cutting the shaft it is advisable to cut through the sleeve, except in rare cases where it is necessary to have the sleeve project beyond the end of the shaft.

For replacing controls having a slotted shaft over 2" in length, the UC515 Control is recommended.

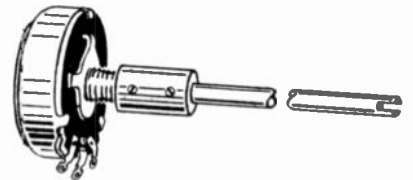


FIGURE 63

Figure 63 clearly reveals that Yaxley Control Type UC515 of 500,000 ohms No. 1 Left-Hand taper will readily replace any control wherein the shaft length is not more than 5 1/2".

By cutting off the shaft and using the coupler to connect it to the control, you may easily and quickly make a replacement.

Because controls of values other than 500,000 ohms rarely are equipped with a slotted shaft greater than 2" in length, Yaxley has not found it necessary to furnish the above described type of control in values other than 500,000 ohms.

For your convenience, and to assure that you may replace most any control which may have a slotted shaft, Yaxley supplies a Slotted Extension Shaft—RS245 as shown in Figure 64.

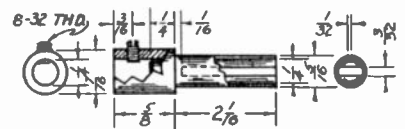


FIGURE 64

A tongue-shaped shaft, with a guiding sleeve, and equipped with a set screw attachment is catalogued as the RS246 and illustrated in Figure 65.

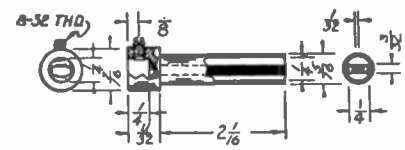


FIGURE 65

For further data on shaft accessories other than those used for automotive radio, refer to pages 228 to 231. Complete descriptions of the accessories and illustrations demonstrating their use are included.

Clutch Type Controls

A large number of auto receivers are constructed so that the "On-Off" switch is located in or upon the control head in place of being attached to the volume control. This is shown in Figure 66.

This arrangement requires a special type of control known as the "Clutch Type" because it contains a clutch which permits the shaft to "slip," to allow the alignment of the rotation of the control with the knob indicator on the tuning head. Install the control and insert the driving shaft, then turn the control knob through its full rotation in both directions. The result

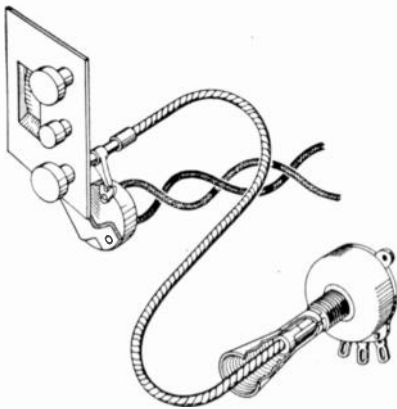


FIGURE 66

is the proper alignment of the moving arm of the control with the driving knob so that the switch operates at the correct position.

Controls having this clutch feature are provided with a plain cover but with a proper portion of the resistance shorted out for the switch action. Midget controls having this feature are marked in the catalogue in the following manner: "UM143, 50M (ohms) Taper 1, Clutch." In addition the SRP282 (with short-tongue shaft) is a Clutch-Type control.

Midget Controls

The midget control has been developed in response to a demand for smaller component parts for auto receivers, and the small AC-DC receiver type.

Due to its small size the midget control is not, as a general rule, suitable for use in circuits where the control is called upon to dissipate much more than one-half watt. Therefore, it finds its widest field of use in those circuits generally classed as the "Audio Control Circuits" (such as circuits 15 to 20 inclusive on page 178).

However, some designers have used midget controls in current-carrying circuits of the Antenna-Bias type, where they may be overloaded. Although this is not likely to occur in the receivers made by nationally known concerns, it is a possible source of trouble, particularly in "off brand" or a few "trade name" receivers, where midget controls are often used even though there is sufficient space for the larger type control. If the original midget control is burned out and a check reveals that the failure is due to excessive current in the control, replace it with a large control if there is space available!

Midget type controls have been in use for approximately three years. Although the greater majority fall in the taper and resistance values for audio circuits (usually 250,000 or 500,000 ohms and No. 1 left hand taper), there are some eight (8) or more basically different types of shafts for this group. This does not include the various lengths of each type, which if counted, would make the number of different shafts extremely large.

Figure 67 illustrates the new Yaxley Plug-In type controls, and a few of the replacement shafts available.

The connection between the shaft and receptacle is rigid and unailing. It is accomplished by a novel design that does not require the use of tools to install. It is only necessary to line up the long axis of the oval shaped lock ring with the slot in the receptacle and push in the shaft, after which, for safety, the lock ring is easily clinched with pliers. Should this clinching be overlooked the possibility of the lock ring aligning itself with the slot is remote.

With the use of the Yaxley Plug-In shaft controls, it is possible to carry a small stock of five or six controls which are capable of replacing, both mechanically and electrically, over 90% of the midget requirements.

For complete coverage of midget control requirements, the Yaxley line includes 58 known basic controls. At the present time a total of 23 Plug-In Shafts provide all necessary types. Since the possible use of any one control is increased 23 times by the plug-in feature, it naturally follows that the complete line has a potential range equal to 1,334 (23 x 58) fixed shaft controls. This provides two results beneficial to servicemen. First, since the stock required is small, a distributor is able to carry a complete line, thereby assuring the serviceman of a reliable source of supply. Second, a serviceman can carry a few popular or

representative controls and shafts, and in this manner be able to service a large percentage of sets without immediate reference to his supplier.

The most common type of shaft is the ordinary 1/4" shaft with a milled flat. This has been standardized as either 1/8" or 1/16" in depth. The 1/8" flat is used either for a "set screw" knob or one type of the push-on knob, whereas the 1/16" flat is for the other type of push-on knob only.

The relation of the flat to the moving arm varies with different receivers and for convenience it is best to check this before plugging in the SSI shaft, because this shaft may be inserted either with the flat on the same side as the moving arm or on the opposite side. Figures 68 and 69 illustrate this point.

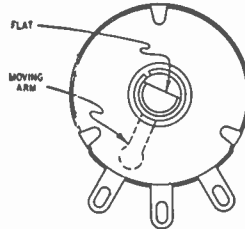


FIGURE 68

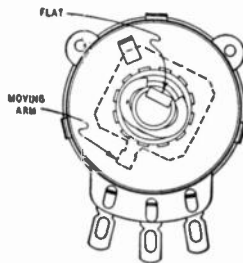


FIGURE 69

The installation of the plug-in shafts is very simple as shown in Figures 70, 71, and 72.

How to Insert "Plug-In" Shaft

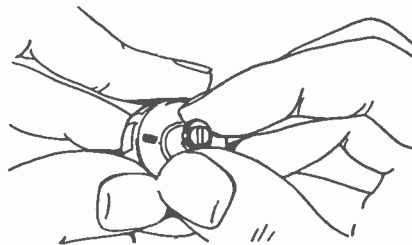


FIGURE 70

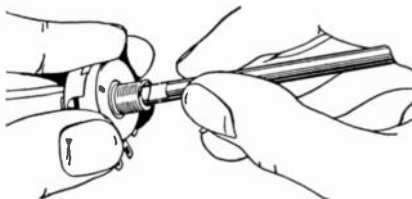


FIGURE 71

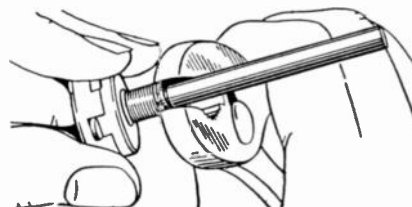


FIGURE 72

How to Cut "Plug-In" Shaft

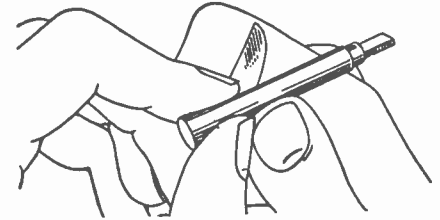


FIGURE 73

The aluminum funnel shaft guide for use with slotted shafts is easily cut to the proper length with a file or knife as illustrated.

The Plug-In (SS) Shafts

Fifteen (15) of the shafts are of such shape or design that their length is necessarily fixed but the other eight (8) are so designed that they will exactly fit many receivers by sawing them off at the required length. This is easy to do. The cutting may be done either before or after plugging in the shaft, though preferably before, as it is easier to handle. Figure 74 illustrates the method of ascertaining the correct length of shaft.

The chart (Figure 75) illustrates the complete line of Yaxley Plug-In Shafts.

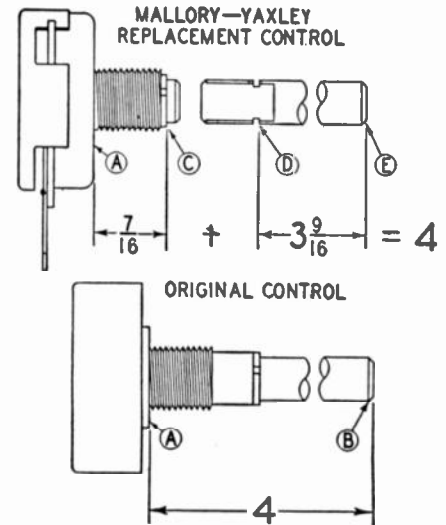


FIGURE 74

Yaxley Standard (MR) Midget Controls

These controls have the same constructional details as the Universal Midget types with the exception of the Plug-In Shaft feature. The same high quality is incorporated in the "MR" types, but their use is, of course, limited to fixed shaft application.

Attachable Switches

Similar to the large control, the Yaxley Midget Control is designed for a snap-on switch.

The line switches for the Yaxley Midget Controls are necessarily smaller than the switches for the large Yaxley controls. They are of rugged construction. For your convenience the connections of the various switches are shown in Figures M26, M26T, M27, M28, M23, M24. The M27 may be used in place of the M23 as shown in Figure M27 (3-pole closing).

Quick and Easy Replacement of Controls

Replacement of controls in receivers will always be an easy and simple matter if the instructions outlined in this chapter are followed.

1. Before removing the control, or even unsoldering the leads **TRACE OUT THE CIRCUIT** and be sure to note the connections of the leads to the control. It is advisable to make a sketch so as to prevent confusion when attaching the leads to the new control.

2. Remove the control from the chassis.

3. Measure the overall resistance. If the control is burned out, it will be necessary to open it and measure the various remaining sections of the resistance, and from this total, calculate the amount of resistance which has been destroyed, so as to obtain the overall resistance value.

4. Ascertain the taper. To measure the taper, it is only necessary to set the moving arm of the

control at the center of its arc of movement. It is not necessary to remove the cover to do this, inasmuch as the shaft of the control may be marked, its total travel ascertained from this mark by rotating the shaft. With the arm of the control at the center of its rotation, measure the resistance of the two halves of the control. When facing the right end of the control and with the terminals down or toward the operator, if the resistance between the center terminal and left-hand terminal is lower than the resistance between the center and right hand terminal, replace with a Yaxley No. 1 Left-Hand tapered control. If the resistance between the center and left hand terminal is greater than that between the center and right hand terminal, the control should be replaced with a Yaxley No. 2 Right-Hand tapered control.

In case the resistance of the two halves of the control is equal, a Yaxley control of No. 4 taper should be used.

5. If the control is tapped, measure and note the resistance between the left hand terminal and the tap.

6. At this point, you have the following information which is to be used in selecting the correct Yaxley replacement control:

- (a) Circuit.
- (b) The overall resistance.
- (c) The taper.
- (d) Tap value (if control is tapped).
- (e) Shape of shaft.

Procedure:

If shaft is of standard 1/4" diameter (regardless of milling [flat] on the shaft), proceed as follows: For purposes of explanation we will assume that we have the following information: 50,000 ohms resistance, left hand taper and no tap. Therefore, it is necessary to consult only a listing of Yaxley controls and select a control of 50,000 ohms No. 1 Left-Hand taper, which will be the Yaxley type K12, MR33, or UM133.

However, if we are dealing with a tapped control, it is necessary to consult the table of Yaxley TRP or TM controls, first looking for the TRP or TM control having an overall resistance value nearest that of the original. Then choose the TRP or TM control having the same overall resistance which is tapped at a value nearest that of the original.

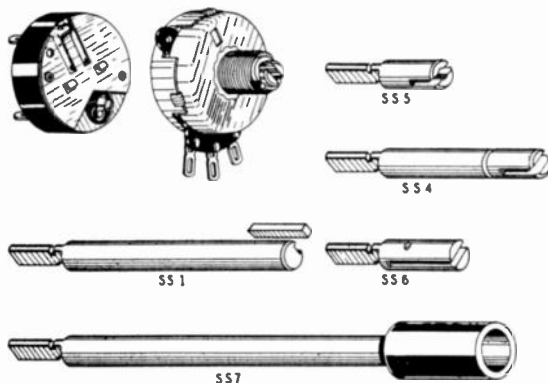


FIGURE 67

Yaxley Midget Attachable Switches

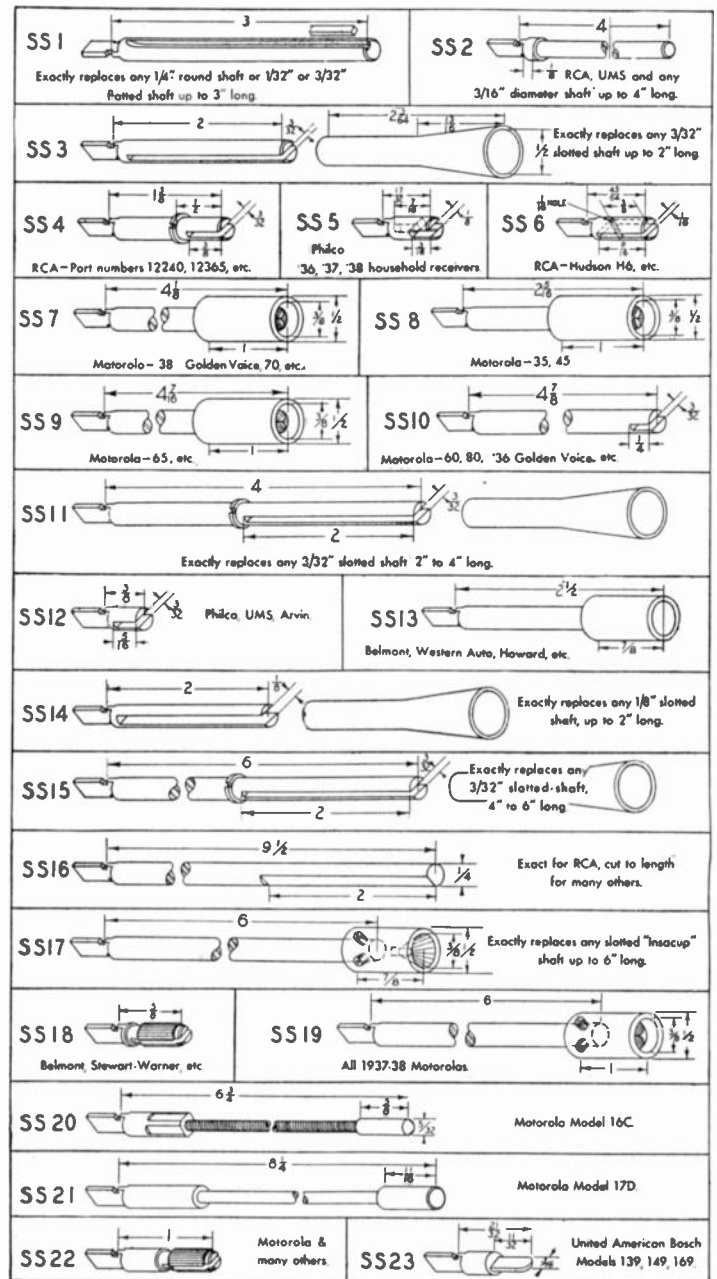
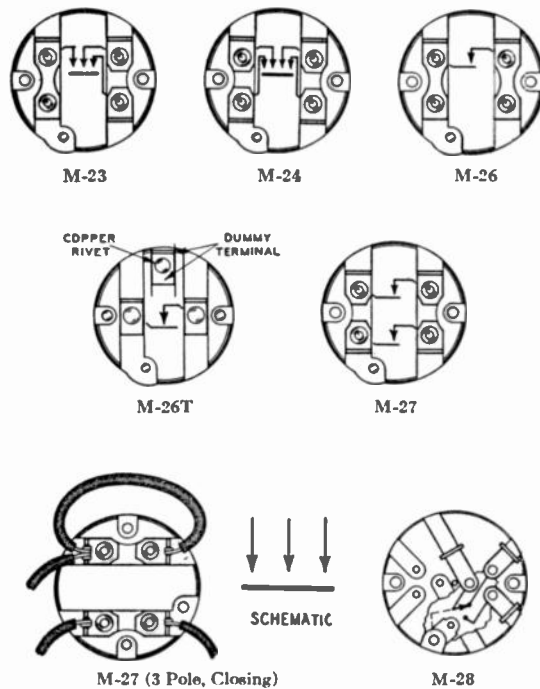


FIGURE 75

"A" NOTES

Explanation of "A" Control Notes

The following section of the MALLORY-YAXLEY ENCYCLOPEDIA is without doubt the finest and most helpful compilation ever presented to servicemen.

This section of the encyclopedia enables you to have detailed instruction on replacement of controls. It also allows us to be perfectly frank with you. It permits the listing of receivers and information which will enable you to make a quick replacement.

WE STRONGLY ADVISE FOR YOUR OWN BENEFIT THAT YOU READ "A" NOTES. IT WILL SAVE YOU TIME, WORRY, AND MONEY.

A1—Shape of shaft unknown; if slotted or tongue shaped see Yaxley UC511, UC512, SRP251 or adapter shafts RS245, RS246, etc. (See article "Auto Controls").

A2—This control used on some types of this chassis in place of the first mentioned control.

A3—Mechanics of control unknown; select proper Yaxley control having resistance and taper given, or if value is not given, see Note 5. If control is of two sections use a Yaxley dual. See Note 1.

A4—This control used on later type of this chassis.

A5—Resistance value unknown; measure the overall resistance; if control is burned out use the method given under heading "Determination of Taper," then select Yaxley control having an equivalent resistance of the taper suggested. If not suggested see the article, "Determination of Taper."

A6—Use Yaxley GG if there is sufficient space; if not change circuit to use G12. See Circuit No. 6.

A7—Circuit was changed during production so as to use a 500M control.

A8—This receiver was originally equipped with either a Yaxley wire control of 6M ohms, or a carbon control of 30M ohms. Yaxley Type Y control will replace either of the originals. However, if you wish a wire control use the Yaxley F7.

A9—Space available unknown; if not sufficient for the Yaxley DRP119, change the circuit to the ordinary "Ant.-Bias" circuit as shown in Circuit No. 6 and use the Yaxley G12 control; this will be both easy and satisfactory.

A10—Improved signal attenuation may be obtained by connecting the left-hand terminal of the control to the antenna. This gives the ordinary Bias and Antenna type of control circuit.

A11—Original control is in filament circuit. Change to Circuit No. 2 and use Yaxley type G12.

A12—AK receivers for which Yaxley SRP-239 is specified may be serviced with the Yaxley silent carbon control type E12 by installing it in the original bakelite control housing. This is easily accomplished and gives a smooth, silent control. See note 30.

A13—See instructions on page 123 for use of Yaxley No. 7 Switch.

A14—Check original control or circuit to ascertain if the minimum bias resistor is included in the original control. If so use the Yaxley minimum bias plate on the wire controls, or if a carbon is recommended, use the adjustable resistor.

A15—Requires use of Yaxley shoulder nut A11260-12 and also the regular nut. Arrange so that control is set back from the panel so as to clear the dial. Yaxley extension bushing EB247 might be used.

A16—May require use of Yaxley bracket RB248.

A17—Be sure to check the coupling condenser before replacing the control.

A18—Note: Some of these chassis use the Yaxley Type GG Dual Control.

A19—Note: Measure resistance between left-hand terminal and tap (when facing shaft, terminals at bottom), and select Yaxley TRP having same overall resistance and tapped at a value nearest that of the original.

A20—Originally a dual control, this circuit is easily adaptable to the Yaxley Type G12 Control by using Circuit No. 6 as given in the schematics. Refer to Note 14 when installing the control. If desired, Yaxley DRP119 is suitable for this circuit.

A21—This receiver may require a control with a portion of the shaft of smaller diameter to clear the dial; if so, use Yaxley SRP275.

A22—Note: Use Yaxley extension shafts RS242 and RS244. These shafts are attached to the Type T Control and cut to the proper length, preferably by cutting the shaft of the Type T Control and the RS242 Shaft.

A23—Note: When using the Yaxley SRP185 with metal shaft, be sure to ground the shaft near the front of the set by means of a pig-tail, if there is any tendency toward oscillation.

A24—Extension shaft required; use RS244 for 3/16" diameter. For 1/4" diameter use RS242 or RS243.

A25—Note: If shaft of UC512 Control is not of sufficient length use the Yaxley Type N Control and extension shaft RS245.

A26—Note: Some of these chassis use a dual control; Yaxley GG is correct replacement.

A27—Used on first type of this chassis.

A28—Volume control for radio tuner section.

A29—Volume control for radio amplifier section.

A30—Note: This is a replacement strip to be installed in the original housing.

A31—Parallel the two sections of the Yaxley No. 7 Switch to prevent overload; see page 123 for instructions on the use and connections of the Yaxley No. 7 Switch.

A32—It is suggested that this receiver be changed to use type '36 tubes in place of the 24 and 26 types, and the 37 in place of the 01A.

A33—Requires Nos. 203 and 212 washers.

A34—"Kennedy" made by Detrola; see Detrola Model 1000.

A35—Note: Controls SRP276 and SRP277 are to be used together and neither is to be used with any other make of control.

A36—Note: Mechanical features unknown; we suggest Control SRP276.

A38—Note: The Antenna section of this control is wired as per schematic No. 4. The other section is wired as follows: the center terminal to type '30 plate, the right-hand terminal to "P" of the audio transformer, and the left-hand terminal to "B" positive. Yaxley GK should make a satisfactory replacement. However, the Yaxley DRP243 wired with the rear section in the grid circuit of the 1st A.F. ('30) as per schematic No. 15, and the front section wired as per schematic No. 2, will give better attenuation in areas of high signal intensity.

A39—Note: Switch used on later types and model KDC only.

A40—Note: Switch used on volume control only on the chassis having a tone control.

A41—Connect left-hand terminal to chassis, center terminal to screen circuit, and right-hand terminal to positive 67.5 volts. (View control from shaft end, terminals down or toward operator).

A42—Note: Cut off the shaft of the SRP251 Control flush with bushing.

A43—Note: Original control was of the inductive type. Replacement with a variable resistance control is highly satisfactory. Connect the left-hand terminal to the antenna and grid, and the center terminal to ground. (Control viewed from shaft end, terminals at bottom).

A44—Original control is a dual; however, only one section is to be used at any one time. The Yaxley G7 is a perfect replacement for the Antenna Shunt section which is most commonly used.

A45—Note: When replacing the tone control, use Yaxley Bracket RB249, or file out the hole in the original mounting bracket. Be sure to use only the left-hand and center terminals of the control.

A46—Original dual control is replaced with single Yaxley Y100MP, which is connected as follows: Center terminal to first audio plate, left terminal to tone condenser, and right terminal through 5,000 ohm resistor to B positive.

A47—If original control is wire and carbon, use Yaxley DRP307. If original is carbon in both sections, use DRP244, with the front section (nearest the shaft) for the screen circuit and the rear section for the Antenna circuit.

A48—Refer to schematic 14. The original control was in the filament circuit. We recommend a change as per Circuit No. 14 using a Yaxley Type "M" Control as a shunt across the detector grid coil.

A49—The DRP222 Control was originally made with a short shaft for use in the chassis 180 (model 181), and requires the use of two RS242 extension shafts when used in the chassis 100 (model 101).

The DRP222 is now being made with a 7 5/32" shaft to fit the chassis 100. When

used in the chassis 180 this shaft should be cut off at a point $1\frac{3}{8}$ " from the body of the control.

Note: The chassis 100 requires the use of three terminals on the rear (phono.) section and only the center and right-hand terminals of the front section.

In some cases better ratio of signal attenuation is obtained by connecting the left-hand terminal of the front section to the Antenna so as to obtain a signal attenuation in addition to the bias increase.

A50—The DRP117 Control is an exact replacement for the Yaxley original. The DRP242 Control is an exact replacement for the control in the bakelite housing.

A51—Requires Yaxley FS251 flexible shaft.

A52—Requires Yaxley FS252 flexible shaft.

A53—This control does not require the fixed resistor shunt.

A54—When installing the "CE" control, connect the front section to the Antenna circuit and the rear section to the bias circuit. This is the reverse of the original but has been filed checked and found to give satisfactory results.

A55—The Yaxley No. 14 Switch has four terminals which must be connected as follows: one terminal to chassis, one terminal to white lead and one to black lead with white tracer. Disconnect the 1,500 ohm resistor from the chassis and connect it between the remaining switch terminal and the remaining lead, which goes to C-9 volts and to the grid returns of the 1H4G and 1E7G.

A56—The Yaxley DRP114 has a 250 ohm front section for the bias control (Circuit 8) and a 5000 ohm rear section for the antenna control (Circuit 2). Original control may have had sections in reverse order.

A57—The original control is two megohms.

A58—Left-hand terminal (control viewed from shaft end, terminals down) must be grounded to chassis.

A59—The original control has a dummy terminal. This terminal is the junction point of a condenser and fixed resistor. When using the Mallory replacement, solder together and tape the connections formerly made to this terminal.

A60—May require use of Yaxley EB247 extension bushing.

A61—Can be replaced with Standard Yaxley Control. May require use of RB248.

A65—For emergency replacement use SRP-265 Control.

A66—Wire the switch so that it is shorted when control is turned to extreme counter-clockwise position. (See chapter on "Attachable Switches.")

A67—Disregard the tap in this replacement.

A68—File shaft to duplicate original.

A69—This control requires two Yaxley RS-242 Extension Shafts or the EC240 Coupler and a suitable length of $1/4$ " shaft.

A70—This replacement (L) requires a slot to be filed or sawed in the shaft of the "L" control, or change of the knob to the standard Philco push-on type.

A71—Note: Requires a 100M No. 1 Taper or "L" Control (subject to the instructions in Note 70) for replacement. In some cases a UC511 Control is satisfactory.

A72—The EC240 is a $1/4$ " shaft coupler having an internal sleeve to reduce the diameter to $3/16$ ".

A73—For this replacement we advise a change in the volume control circuit, to correspond to Circuit No. 8. Use an A3MP Control and a 4,500 ohm Fixed Resistor in series, in place of the original tapped control.

A74—Due to the many variations in both circuit and control, we advise measuring the original control carefully and duplicating with similar Yaxley Control, or returning original to Yaxley for duplication.

A75—If tone control on the broadcast band is not desired, an L control with No. 7 switch may be used. If tone control is desired, use the SRP284 with No. 7 switch. The short wave band will then be switched on at the extreme right end of rotation. If present circuit leaves dead end of coil open, rewire to short unused portion of coil.

A76—Improved operation may often be obtained by removing the shunt (6M ohms) resistor across the control and using the Yaxley E Control. In extreme cases, use a Yaxley E7 Control and connect as per Circuit No. 6.

A77—If original control has $3/16$ " diameter shaft end, use Yaxley RS244 Extension Shaft.

A78—Replace with an A2MP Control and an EC240 and a portion of $1/4$ " shaft taken from the old control.

A79—If trouble with oscillation is encountered in this set, the addition of a 5M ohm resistor, connected from antenna to ground will usually effect a cure.

A80—Be Sure to check the series resistor between the screen circuit and B positive! It is not a full 20,000 ohms or if it is of the carbon type REPLACE it with a Wire Wound 20,000 ohm resistor. This will prevent the control being burned out and the possibility of a dissatisfied customer.

A81—Select a Yaxley TRP Control of 500,000 ohms total resistance having a tap at the same resistance value (as measured from left-hand terminal) and slot the shaft.

A82—The voltage applied across the SRP-261 Control should not exceed a maximum of 170 volts. If the voltage exceeds this value, the control will burn out. **Important:** Be sure that the bias on the tubes is at the rated value when using the SRP261 Control as a plate voltage control.

A83—The Yaxley DRP221 Control is an exact replacement for the dual control used on the 50, 60, and 70 Series receivers, although it was used interchangeably with the SRP261 Control in the earlier 50 and 60 series. In many cases a change of circuit to the antenna-bias type, and the use of the Yaxley I17 Control will give much better control action.

A84—Question as to available space. If sufficient for $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter control use a Yaxley "Y" Control.

A85—Because of a tendency toward noisy operation with the present volume control circuit, we recommend a change to circuit 15 using a Yaxley "O" control. Connect a 500M ohm fixed resistor between the leads that were soldered to the outside terminals of the original control. Take out the one megohm resistor connected between the grid of the first audio tube (type 27) and the chassis. Install the "O" control as follows: The right hand terminal to the coupling condenser, the center terminal to the first audio grid, and the left hand terminal to the chassis. (Control viewed from shaft end, terminals at bottom.)

A86—The tone control as connected in circuit 130 has its maximum treble response in the extreme counter-clockwise or normal "off" position.

A87—If control is single section type, use Yaxley UC504.

A88—Ground the cover of the control for this installation.

A89—This control when wired as in the specified circuit has its maximum bass response and switch action (if switch is included) at the extreme counter-clockwise or left position.

A90—Refer to specified circuit and reverse "L" and "R" terminals.

A91—The recommended control requires shunting of its outside terminals with a 1500 ohm resistor such as the Yaxley 71500 to duplicate the resistance value of the original control.

A92—May require use of shoulder nut for mounting.

A93—The Yaxley MN control may be used for this replacement. Use the 500M ohm section in place of the one megohm section of the original. The lower resistance value will not affect the performance of the receiver.

A94—To save yourself time and trouble we advise the use of the Yaxley RS244 conversion shaft which allows the use of the old $3/16$ " knob with an easily obtainable Yaxley Universal Control. Where the original has a short $3/16$ " shaft, either drill out the knob or use the later $1/4$ " type which may be obtained from the set manufacturer.

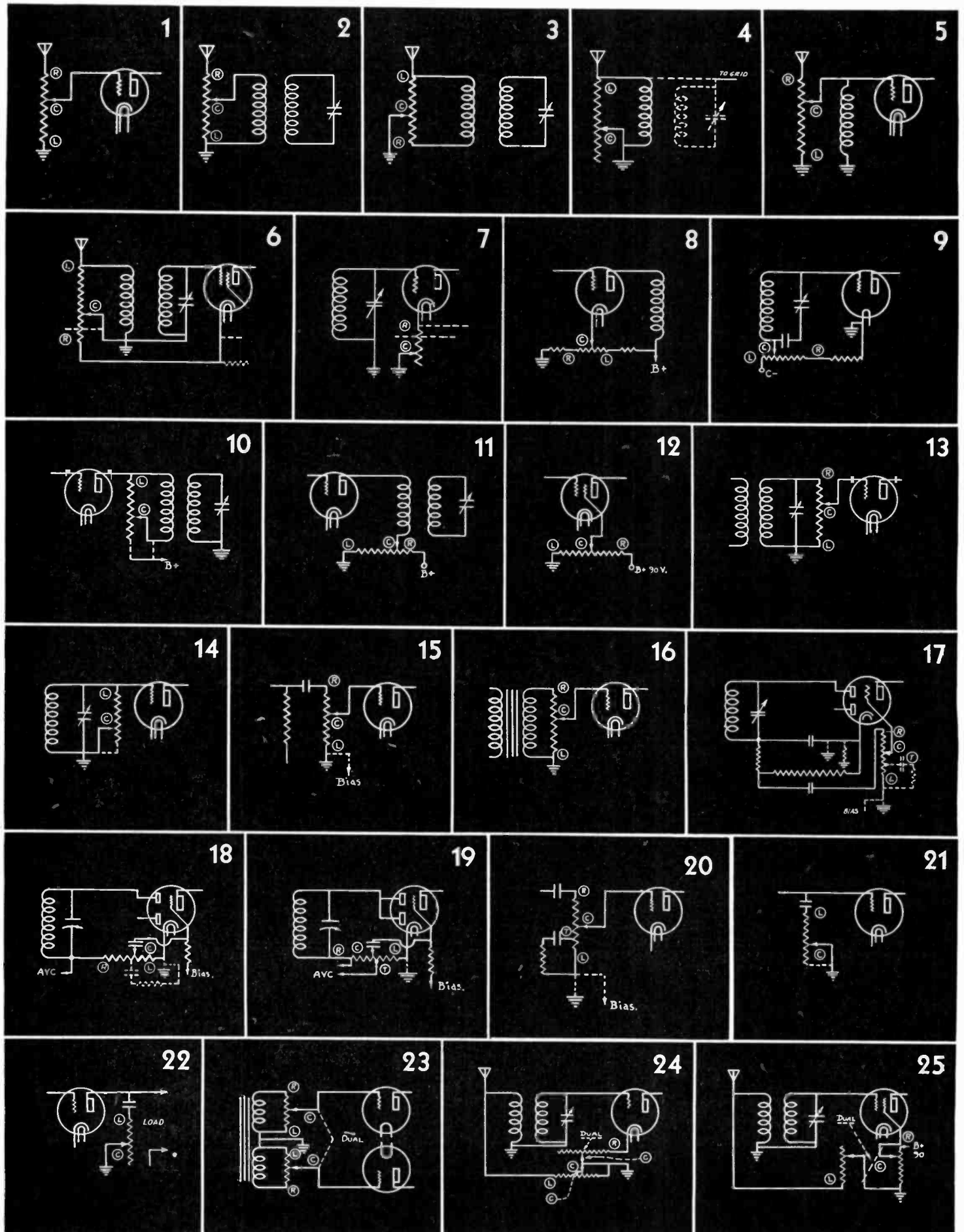
A95—The original volume control had a 5000 ohm resistor connected between the two actuating arms of the switch. This or similar resistor must be connected in the same manner on the Yaxley No. 7 replacement switch.

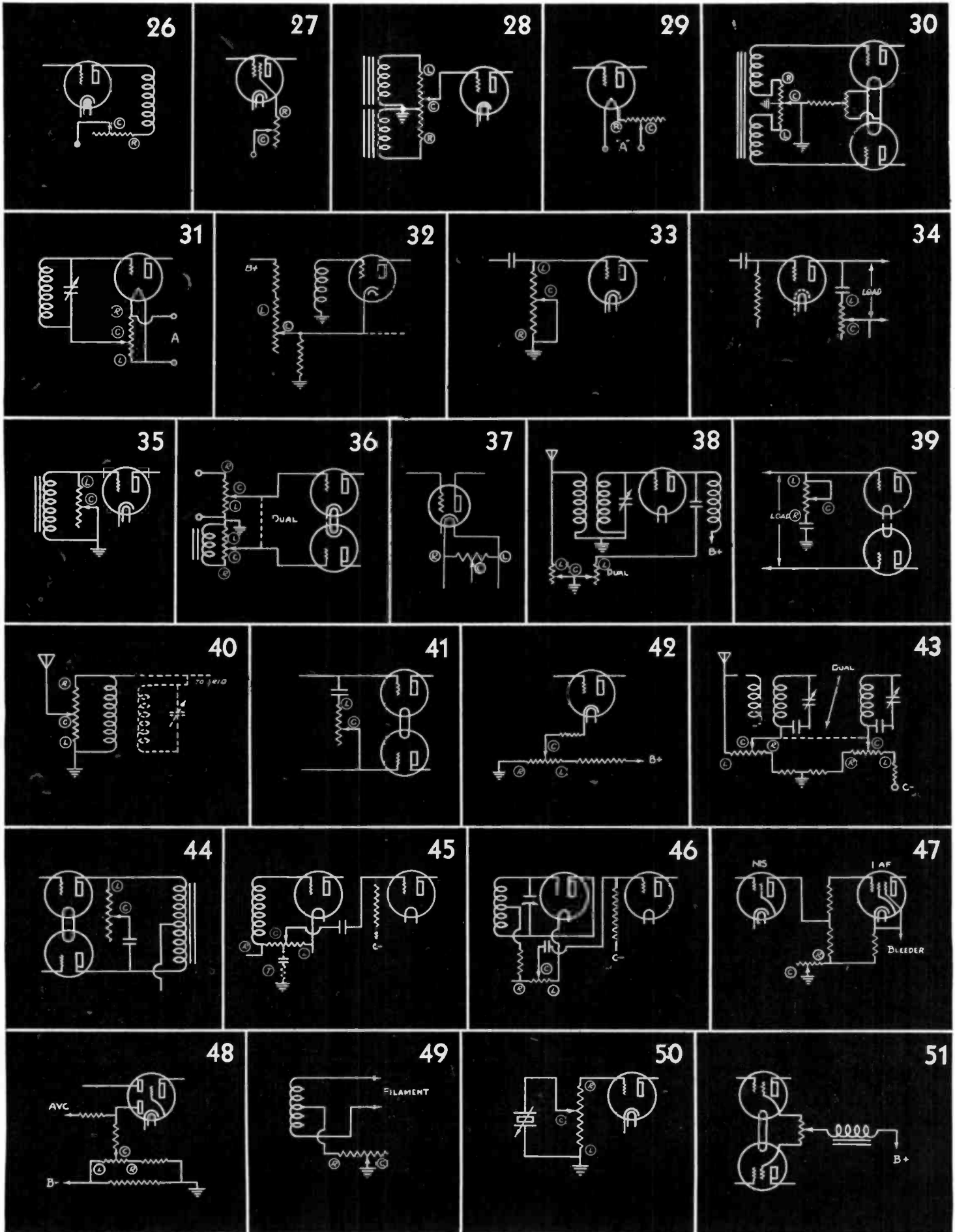
A96—Select proper replacement shaft. See replacement shaft (SS types) description, page 174.

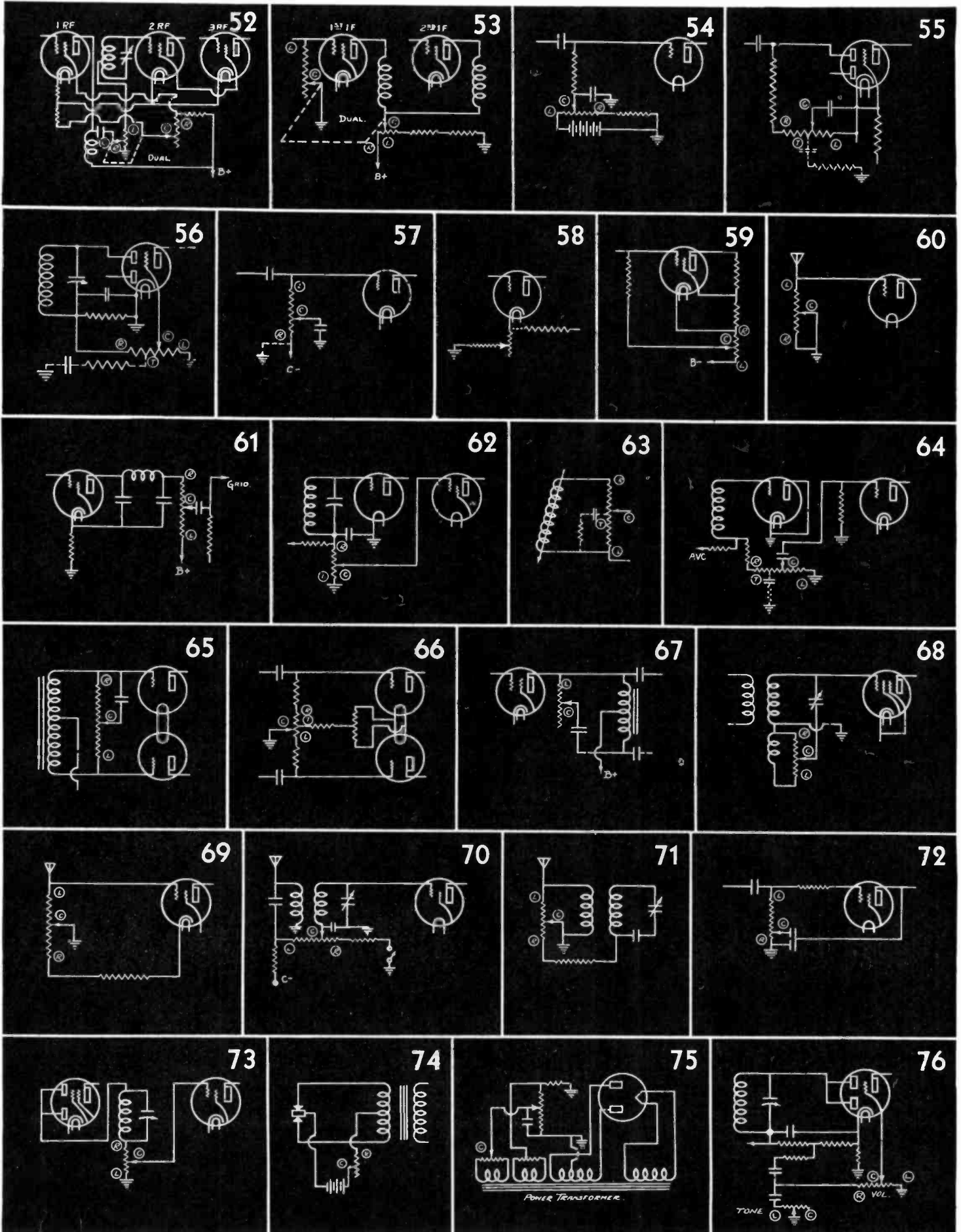
A98—The Number 8 switch used in conjunction with this control must be wired so the switch is shorted in the extreme clockwise position.

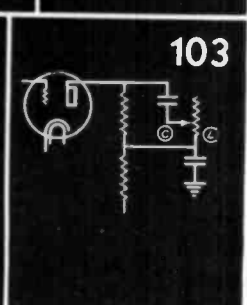
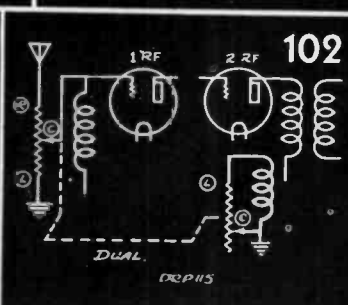
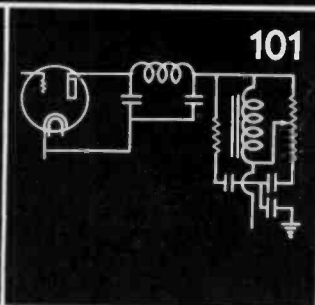
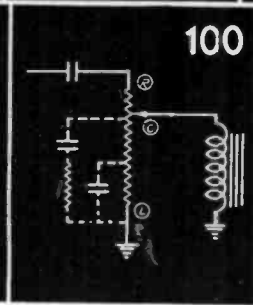
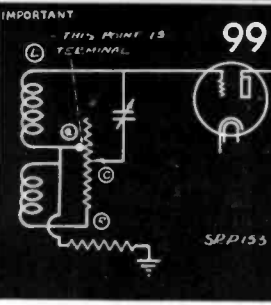
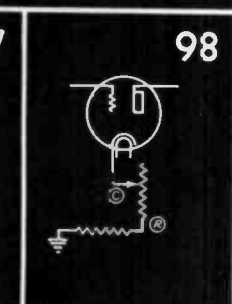
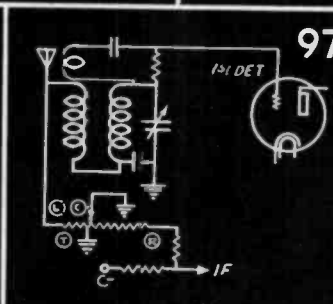
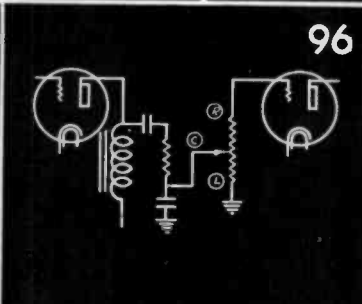
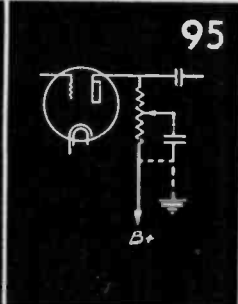
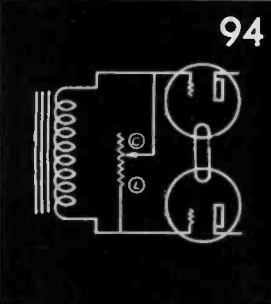
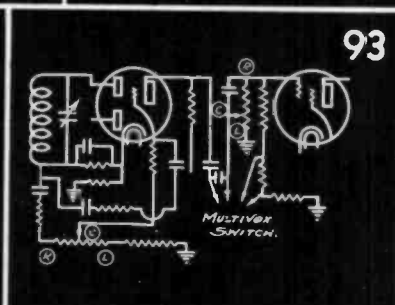
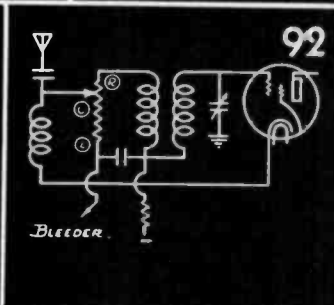
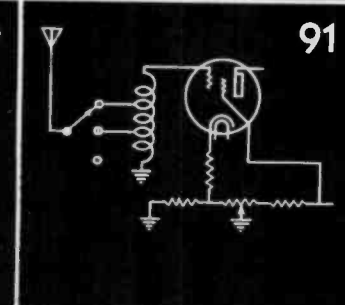
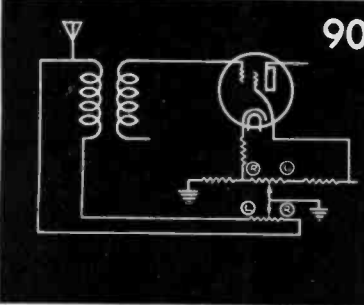
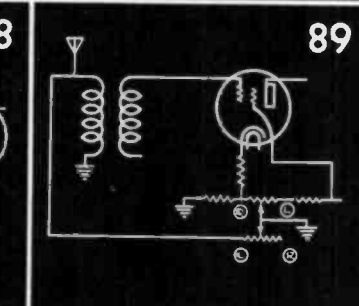
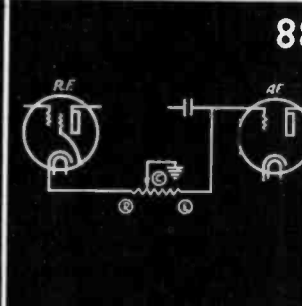
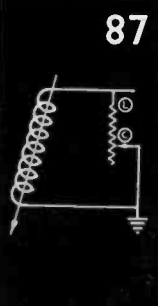
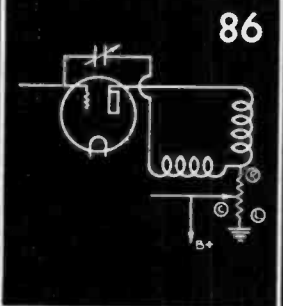
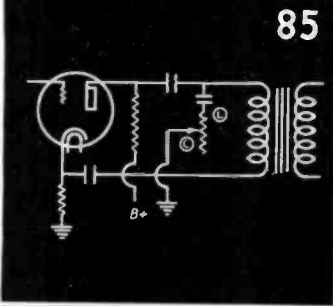
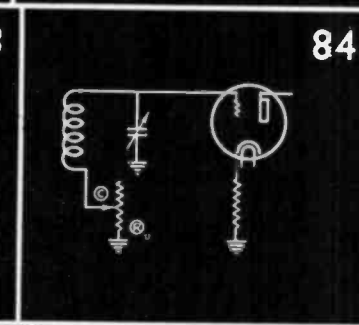
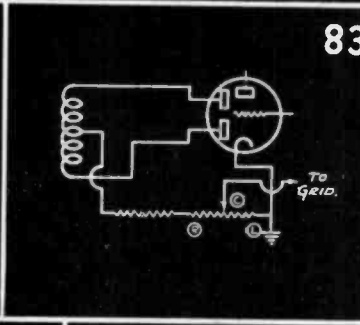
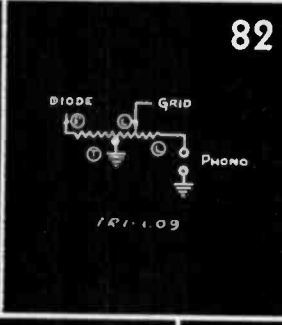
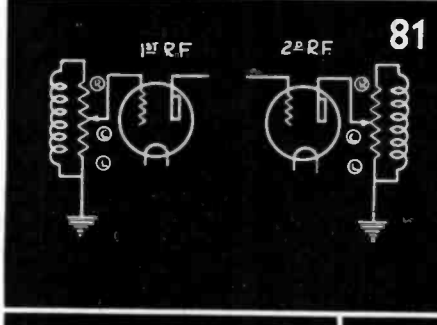
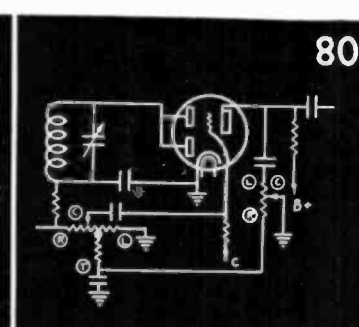
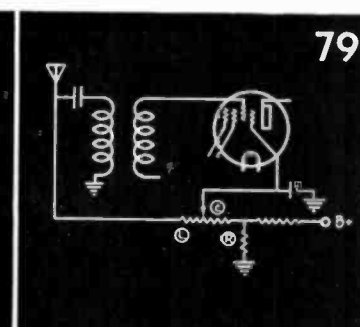
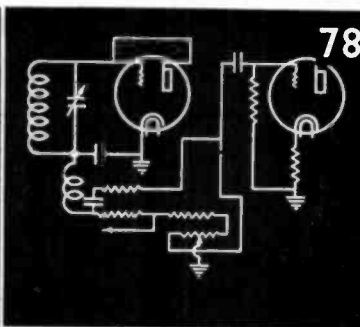
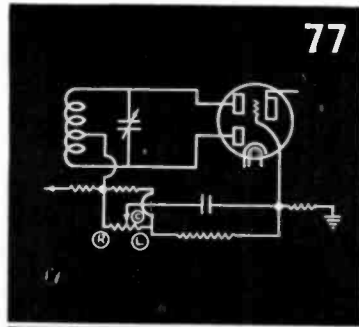
A99—Connect a 5,000-ohm fixed resistor in series with the right terminal of the replacement control. (Control viewed from shaft side, terminals down.)

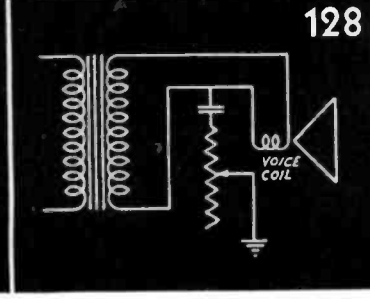
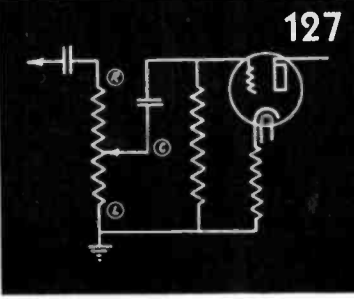
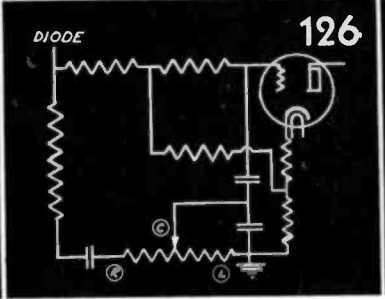
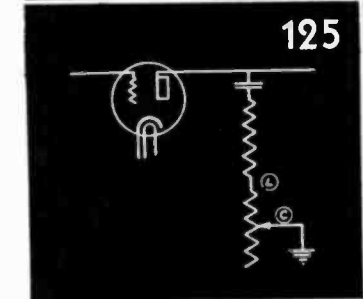
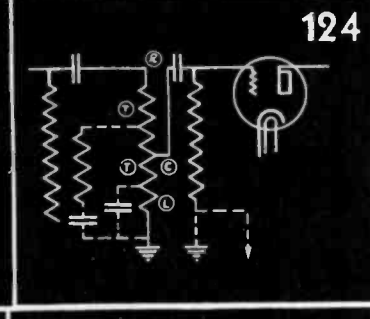
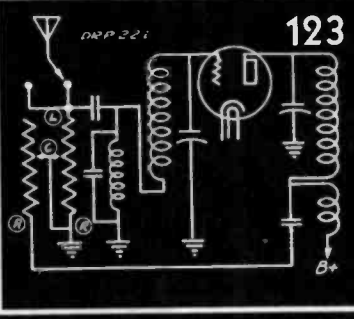
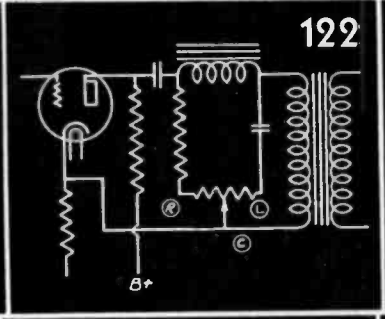
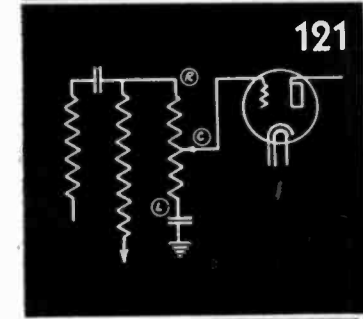
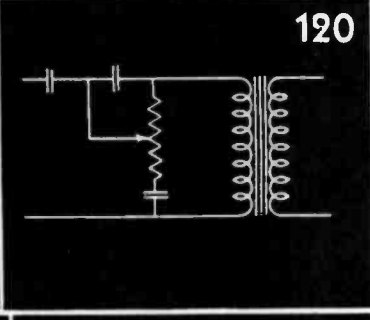
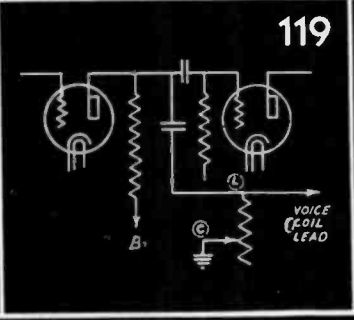
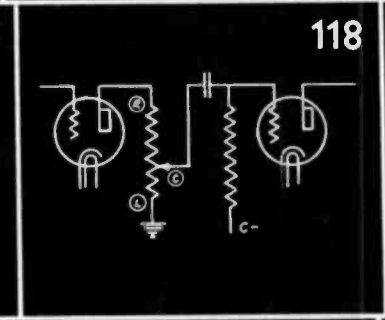
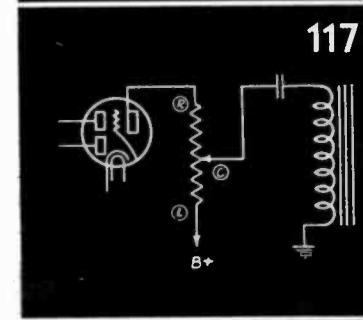
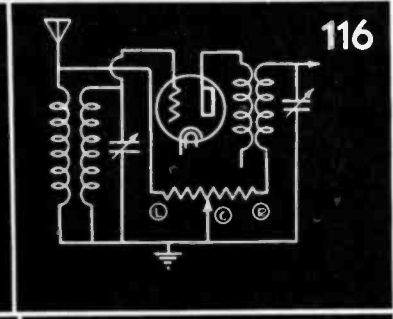
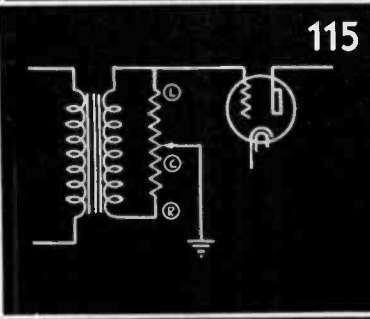
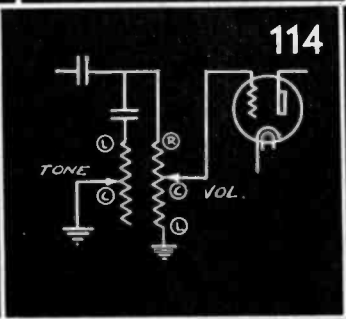
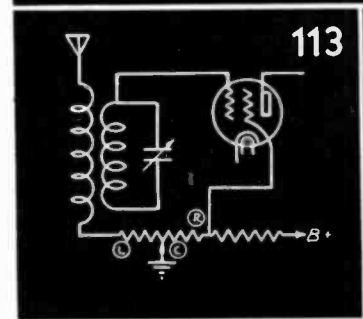
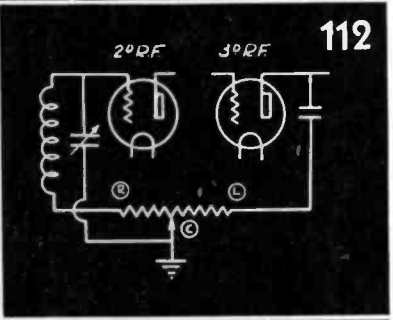
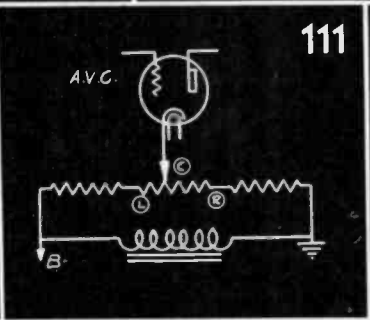
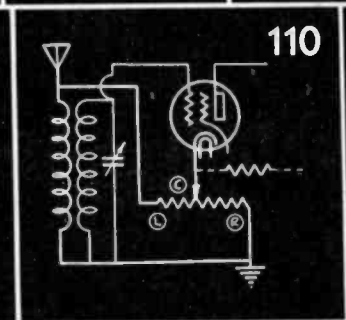
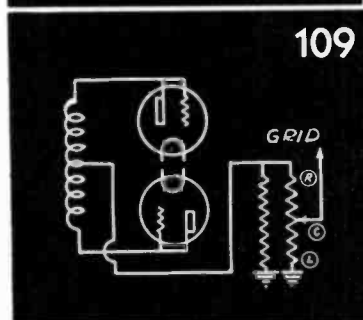
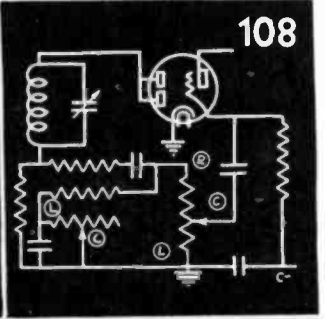
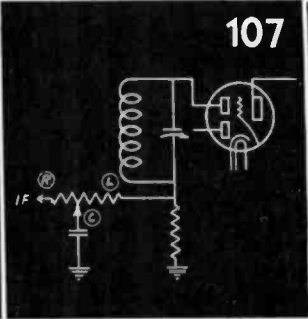
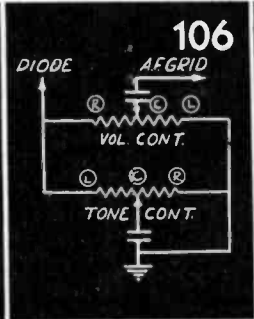
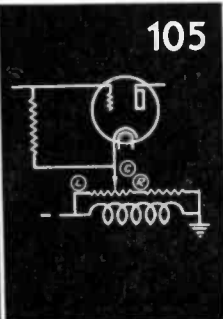
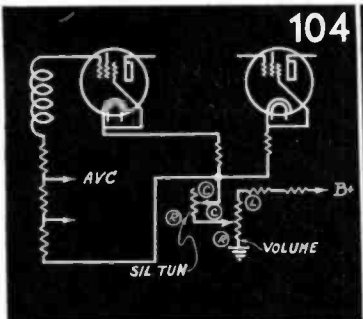
A100—The original control has no connection to the resistance on the right hand side. When using the Mallory replacement, remove the wires connected to the right hand terminal (facing shaft side, terminals down), solder together and tape.

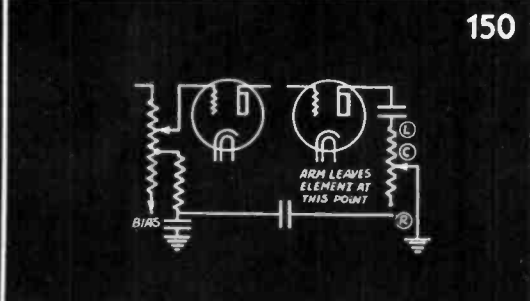
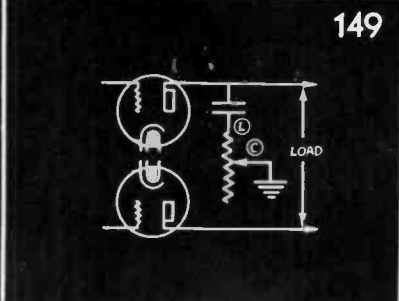
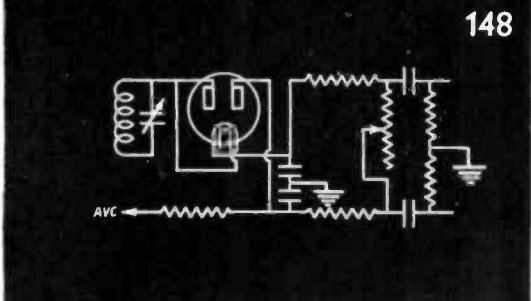
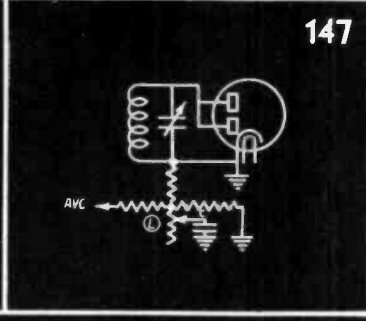
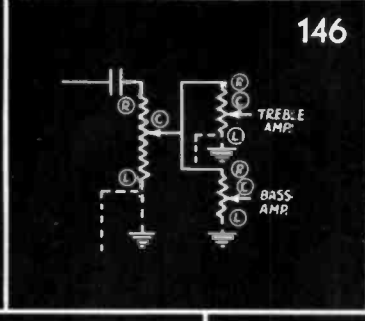
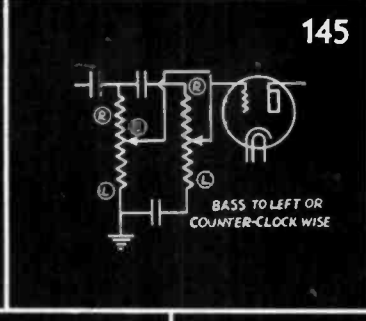
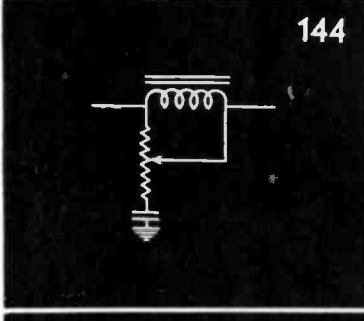
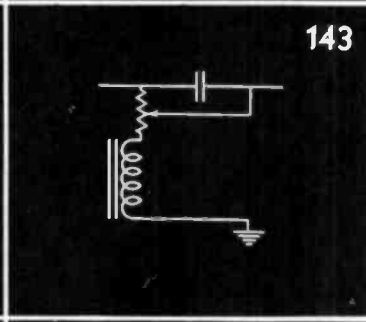
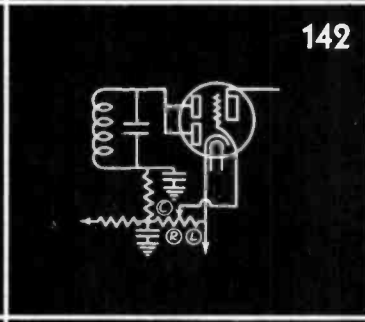
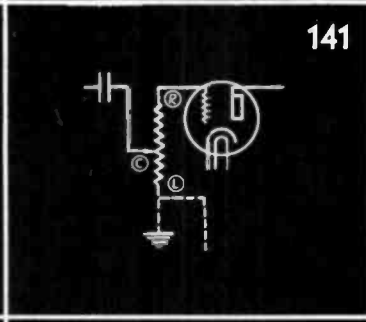
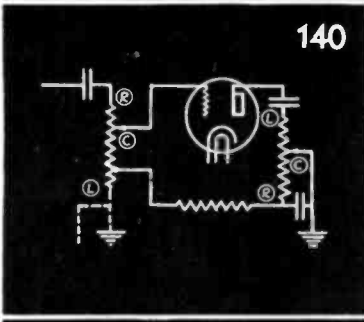
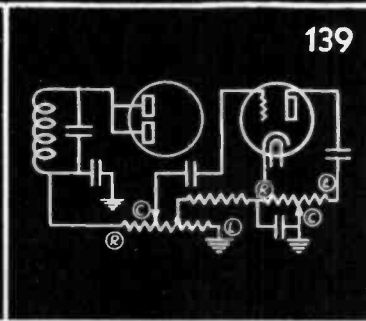
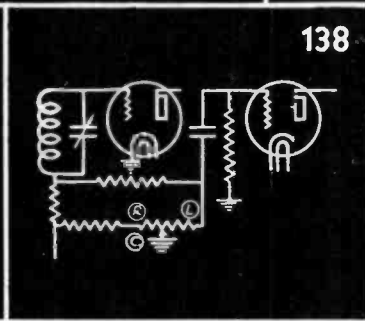
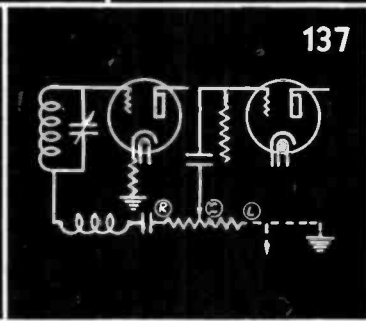
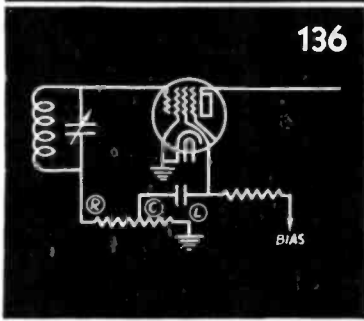
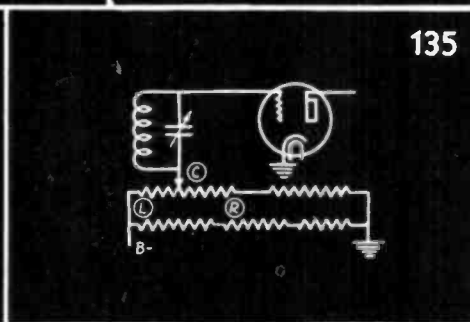
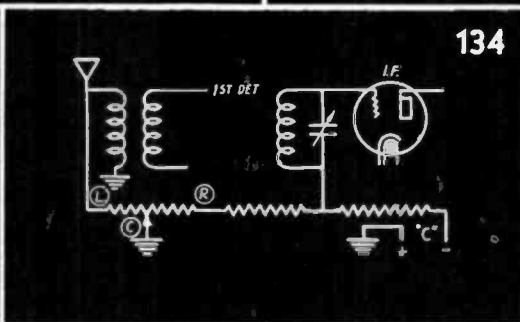
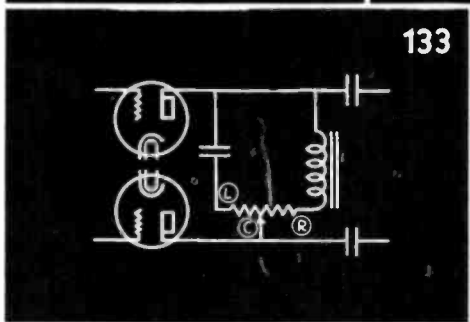
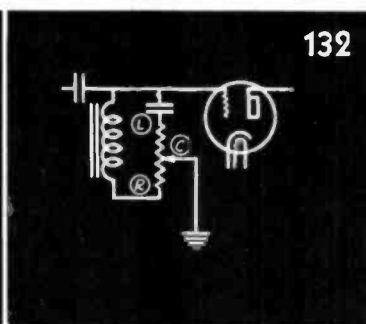
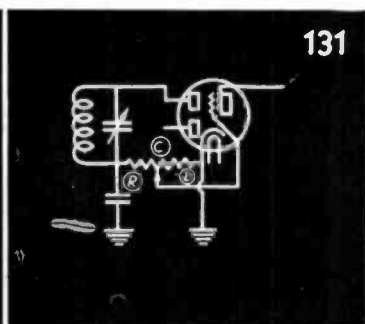
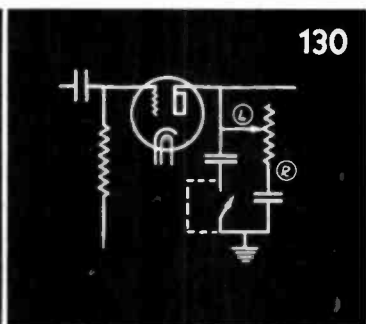
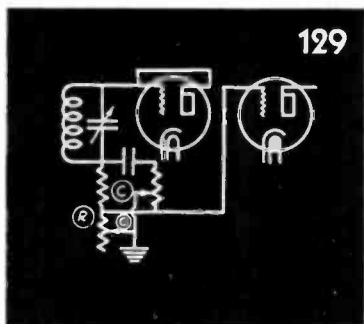












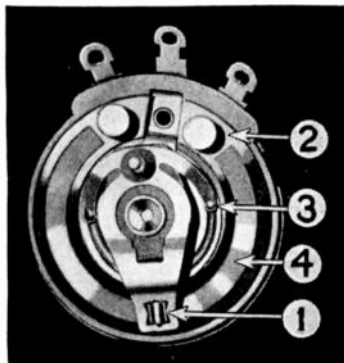
YAXLEY

REPLACEMENT CONTROLS ACCESSORIES

Yaxley volume controls are designed for the purpose of furnishing the utmost convenience to the serviceman. A completely Universal line. Universal Controls apply in 90% of the service cases. A minimum number of special controls for application where the particular requirement, because of unorthodox mechanical or electrical features, renders Universal types unsatisfactory.

Exclusive Features of Yaxley Controls

Yaxley volume controls represent a culmination of years of intensive research and engineering development. The Yaxley "Silent Element" is one of the major improvements this research has contributed. Attention should be called to several other noteworthy features of these controls.



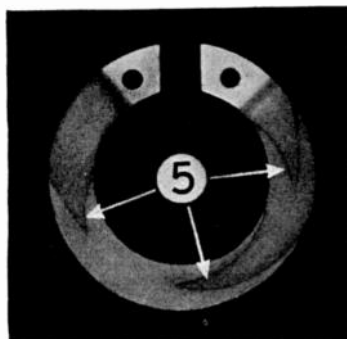
1. "The Roller That Does Not Roll." This exclusive Yaxley contact design maintains a constantly dust-free surface element and is further protected by Yaxley's dust-proof shield. The best type of contactor as recognized by leading contact engineers.

Yaxley engineers recognize the basic law of physics that there is friction between moving objects. Yaxley provides a firm pressure on the roller, but this is opposed by a carbon element that can "take it." It does not require mollycoddling as on ordinary elements where the pressure must be kept low to prevent destruction of the element.

2. Pure Silver Shortcuts! Used for clean-cut, quick, positive switch action. Assure zero signal before switch action and a never failing contact between terminals and carbon on the element.

3. Silver to Silver Contacts! Used between all moving current carrying parts. Another Yaxley superiority. Silver oxide is a conductor. No trouble will ever be experienced due to oxide insulating films as would be the case with brass or copper.

4. Perfect Contact! Yaxley controls have perfect contact between moving arm and carbon element. A true and uniform area of contact is effected on the



element at all points. Notice the track. It does a real job of contacting! Other methods are likely to hit only the high spots.

5. Perfect Smooth Taper! Controlled by geometric design; no sudden changes in resistance value. Yaxley elements are sprayed by mathematically designed methods. Tapers are feather-edged to insure electrical smoothness and are applied in rapid succession to permit flow between joints. That provides perfect mechanical smoothness. Only Yaxley has such perfect control of taper.



6. New Spring Wedge. Yaxley Wire Wound Controls are also new. They embody a new spring wedge design, which definitely eliminates any possibility of loose terminals. Expansion and contraction due to temperature changes are taken up by this patented spring which holds the element and terminals firmly in place.

Low Humidity Coefficient! Less than 15% resistance change when subjected to 110°F. 90% relative humidity for 100 hours. No need to fear "damp spots." Yaxley controls will work in all climates.

Negligible Voltage Coefficient! Yaxley controls are the same in all circuits, truly universal regardless of voltage. It is almost impossible to separate this coefficient from the temperature coefficient, but it will not exceed 4% or 5% per 100 volts.

Extremely Low Temperature Coefficient! Yaxley controls are not limited by climate. They give perfect performance everywhere. Temperature does not affect a Yaxley control. This coefficient does not exceed 5% for 80° C. change and the combined temperature and voltage coefficients will not ordinarily exceed 5% for 100 volts and 80° C. rise.

Highest Current Carrying Capacity of Any Carbon Control. Careful engineering has raised the dissipation factor of Yaxley carbon-type controls above the common one-watt rating.

Uniform Characteristics. All Yaxley controls are held to rigid, detailed specifications, and are manufactured for you to the same exacting specifications that are required by original equipment users. Inspection limits are rigidly enforced.

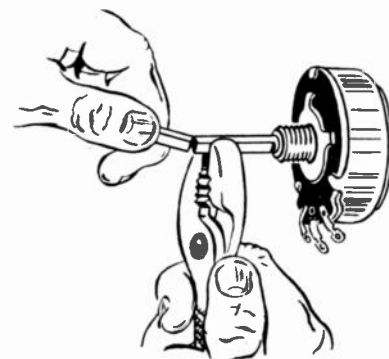
Long Life. 25,000 to 50,000 and over complete cycles, borne out in over 3 years testing. Yaxley controls have a longer operating life. Resistance changes 10% or less in 50,000 complete cycles, or 100,000 passes of the contactor.

Long Shelf Life. Yaxley controls will never go "stale." Age will not affect them nor in any way change their excellent characteristics.

Permanently Identified. A non-removable ink assures permanent identification.

"Universal Shaft"

This long, specially designed, aluminum alloy shaft will save you time and labor, because it is so easy to cut (no saw required). Either type of push-on or any set-screw type of knob may be used without filing. The long 3" length is ample for ordinary work, and, where necessary, a greater length is easily secured by using Yaxley Extension Shafts. The illustration shows the easy breaking feature.



"Just notch it, then break." Always cut the notch rather deeply, with either a file or a pocket knife, then hold the shaft near the cut with pliers, and bend back and forth once or twice, as shown. Simple, easy, and no burrs.

PUSH-ON KNOBS requiring a 1/32" flat on the shaft (Philco) are easily attached. Place the insert in the groove at the end of the shaft, and press on the knob. The 3/32" type of push-on knob (Crosley and RCA) is readily attachable. The edges of the groove should be scraped or cut away until level with the bottom of the groove. This is easily accomplished with a file, a knife, or with the edge of a screw driver.

The Adjustable Bias Resistor

This time, labor and money saver is exclusively Yaxley. All Yaxley carbon and wire controls for cathode or Antenna Bias circuits, are provided with a simple minimum bias resistor (an adjustable stop plate), easily and quickly adjusted to the proper value.

(Some manufacturers use a portion of the volume control element, as a resistor, to supply the correct minimum bias to the tubes at full volume position of the control.)

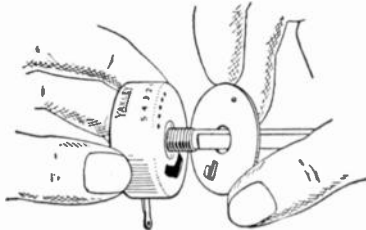


FIGURE 1

Figure 1 shows the Yaxley Stop Plate and the numerals 1 to 5 on the shell of the control.

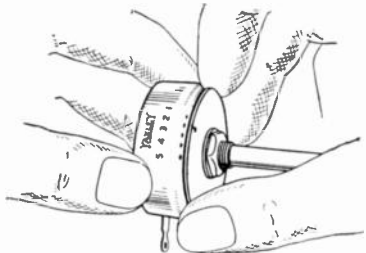


FIGURE 2

Figure 2 illustrates the setting of the plate. Position 1—100 ohms, position 2—200 ohms, position 3—300 ohms, position 4—400 ohms, position 5—500 ohms, all with the usual commercial tolerance of approximately plus or minus 10%.

For resistance values other than the values given, the indicating bump may be filed off the plate and an adjustment made with an ohmmeter.



FIGURE 3

Figure 3 illustrates a method of locking the plate in its proper position while mounting the control. Some servicemen prefer to merely hold the plate in its proper position and let the mounting nut perform the dual function of mounting the control and holding the plate.

Yaxley carbon controls are equipped with a small easily adjusted external resistor, which has a total resistance of 500 ohms, for use as the bias resistor.

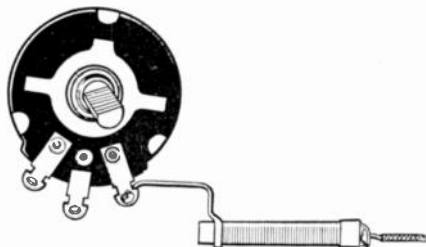


FIGURE 4

This unit is to be attached to the right-hand terminal of the control, as per figure 4, and the clip attached at the correct point and firmly clamped with ordinary slip-joint pliers, after which the unused portion may be clipped off with "diagonal" or "side" cutters. The lead from the cathode circuit connects to the end of the resistor.

The New Yaxley Universal Midget Design

After careful consideration of all the requirements involved, Mallory-Yaxley presents a complete and outstanding new midget control line. Yaxley midget controls embody the following salient features:

1. The revolutionary Plug-In Shaft— This development results in a tremendous increase in the flexibility of control application. Only a few types of controls are required to service a large majority of receivers.
2. A ruggedly constructed, smoothly tapered element, built on the principle of the famous Yaxley Silent element. Again taper controlled by geometric design.
3. Pure silver to silver contact. Pure metallic silver on the element in contact with silver plating on the terminal.
4. Terminal anchorage; sprung into place and anchored by a permanent clamp. The terminal is flexible, yet it maintains lasting contact.
5. The Yaxley resistance ratio tap, again pure silver to silver contact, and correctly tapped by resistance ratio.
6. Floating silver plated moving contact arm.
7. Element perfectly centered and anchored in place with rivets.
8. A patented locking method, which rigidly clamps the shaft. When the shaft is inserted this part is sprung outward to give a perfect fit between the shaft and the receptacle, and the receptacle and the bushing. This eliminates any play or looseness in the shaft parts.

Complete instructions for use of the Midget control types appear on pages 218 and 219.

Yaxley Attachable Switches

Yaxley attachable switches are equipped with a bayonet and slot arrangement which assures a definite location and placement on the back of the control. This unique feature of Yaxley controls is furnished for all Universal replacement controls, both wire and carbon.

Controls are covered with a protective dust plate (Figure 5) which is easily removed.

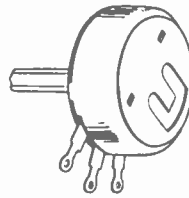
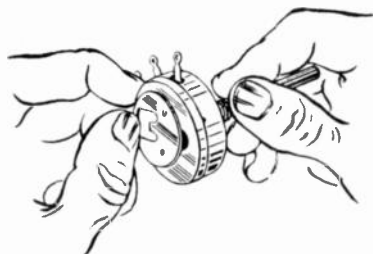
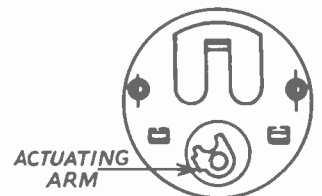


FIGURE 5

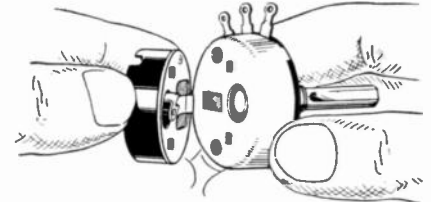
To attach the switch, first remove the cover from the back of the control.



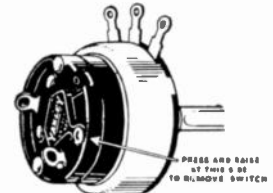
Second, holding the shaft in your hand, turn the shaft as far as it will go in a clockwise direction. Third, make certain actuating arm in switch is in proper position as shown.



Fourth, insert the tongue of the switch into the slot from which the cover was removed.



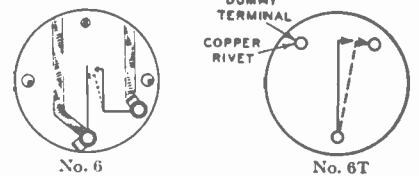
Fifth, push up slightly on the switch and it will snap into position, when it is again pushed down.



NOTE: If a switch does not fit properly, it is due to mishandling, and is easily restored to perfection by bending the tongue down into the switch by means of "small nosed" pliers.

Yaxley Attachable Switches:

- No. 6—Single pole, single throw.
- No. 7—Double pole, single throw.
- No. 8—Single pole, double throw.
- No. 13—Three pole, single throw, shorting.
- No. 14—Four pole, single throw, shorting.



No. 6 is a heavy duty switch for general use on both battery and power type receivers.

No. 6T is the same as the No. 6 with the exception that it has a dummy terminal to facilitate replacement wiring in receivers using this type switch as original equipment.



No. 7 is for use on battery receivers where it is necessary to break both the "A" and "B," or the "A" and "C" battery circuits.

In addition No. 7 may be paralleled to give a greater current handling ability than that of the No. 6; however, this is rarely necessary.

No. 7 may also be used as a Three pole, single throw shorting type of switch as illustrated in Figure 6.

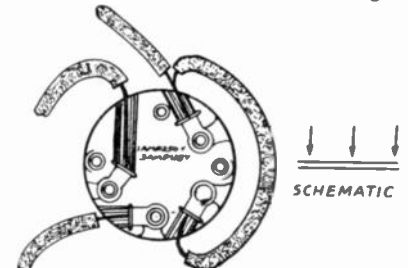


FIGURE 6

No. 8 is for use where it is desired to close one circuit during operation of a control, yet open this circuit and close another when the control is turned to the off position. This is usually found on radio-phonograph combinations. Figure 7 shows the proper connections of the No. 8 switch.

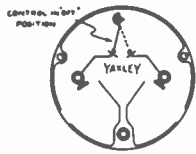


FIGURE 7

No. 13 is for use on battery receivers because it is often necessary to open the "A," "B," and "C" battery lines to prevent useless discharge of the batteries. Figure 8 shows connections.

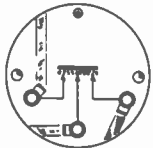


FIGURE 8

No. 14. Like the No. 13, this switch is for use on battery receivers. It allows one additional circuit to be opened and although there are only three battery circuits, the wiring of many late battery receivers is such that it is necessary to open four circuits. Figure 9 clearly shows the connections for this switch.

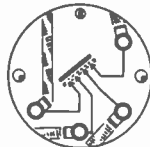
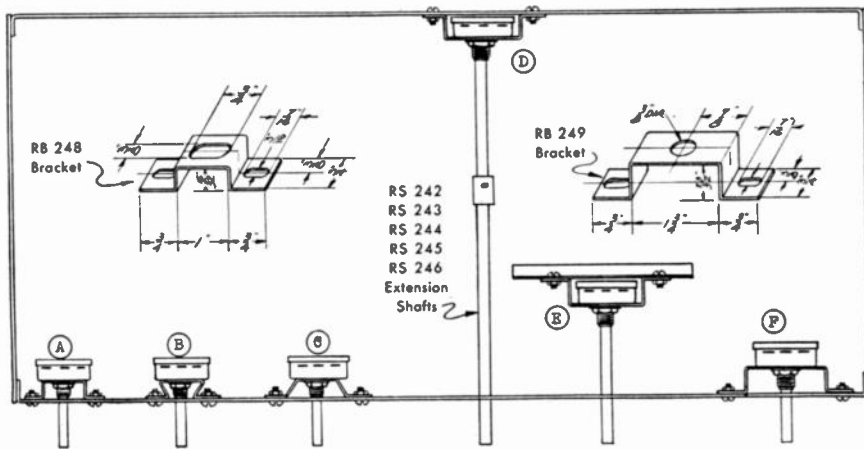


FIGURE 9

Accessories that Simplify Service Work

A knowledge of the proper use of these accessories will be of genuine assistance to the serviceman. A real advantage of these accessories lies in their ability to speed up or clarify an apparently difficult installation.

Mounting Brackets

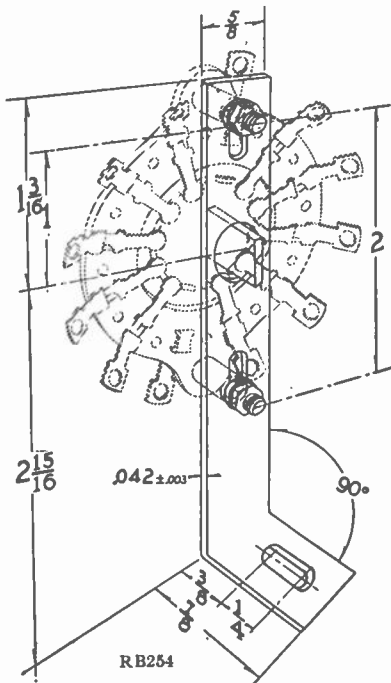


The illustration shows the many uses to which the RB248 and RB249 mounting brackets may be adapted. These brackets may also be used to relocate old controls, allowing shorter lead lengths and curing tendencies toward oscillation. The RB248 and RB249 brackets are helpful in experimental work, when it is desirable to mount controls or similar parts on a breadboard layout.

Note, also, the use of Yaxley extension shafts. See how easy it is to bend the brackets to meet the different requirements. "A," "B," and "C" show the use of the RB248. "D," "E," and "F" show the use of the RB249.

Note the new Universal Mounting Bracket RB254. It is ideal for baseboard or rear support mounting for all Yaxley circuit selector switches, Yaxley Volume controls, jacks, or in fact any device having a standard 3/8" bushing requiring a supporting bracket for mounting at right angles to a baseboard.

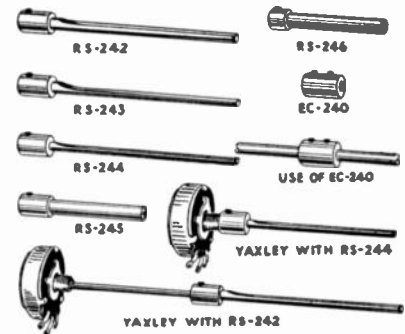
The height is especially convenient for mounting circuit selector switches in building short wave receivers, because of easy accessibility to the underneath terminals, or actual mounting of coils beneath the switch. The drawing fully describes this useful product.



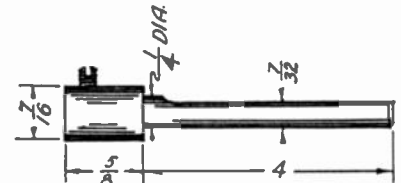
Extension Shafts

Helpful, widely used and in great demand.

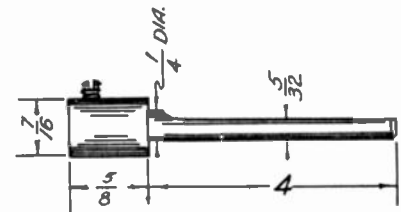
This picture shows clearly how every necessary type of shaft is made available for your use.



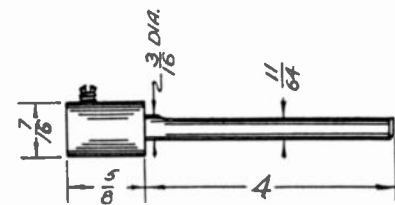
In their order are: RS242, RS243, RS244, RS245, RS246, each of which is explained. Notice Shaft Coupler EC240.



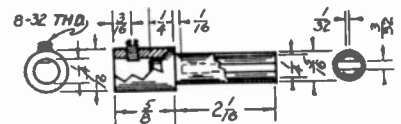
RS242 with its 1/32" flat is used wherever a push-on knob of this type or a set-screw type of knob is to be used.



RS243 with its 3/32" flat is for the 3/32" type of push-on knob.

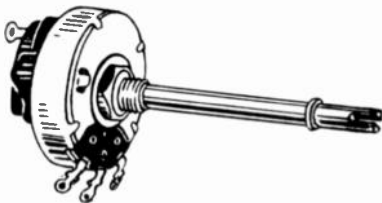


RS244. The solution to any 3/16" diameter shaft problem. Use the RS244 and a Universal Yaxley control whenever you need a 3/16" shaft control.

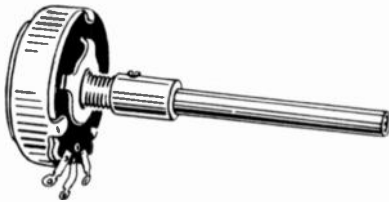


RS245 for Auto Radio Control. Use RS245 with Universal Controls for automotive type replacements. If the length of the original control shaft is two (2) inches or less, cut off the Yaxley control shaft at 1/4" from the bushing. Then cut the RS245 to the proper

length, attach it to the control and the job is done. If the original control shaft is over three inches long, either cut off (if necessary) the Yaxley control shaft or cut the RS245, so as to obtain the correct length. (See Figure 10.)



Original Auto Radio Control

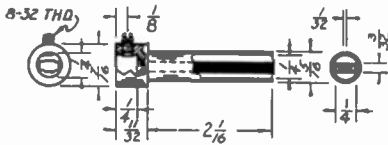


Yaxley Replacement with RS245

FIGURE 10

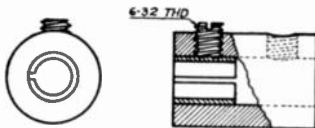
RS246 is also for Auto Radio Controls and should be used where a tongue-shaped shaft is required.

The tongue is roughly finished because it is often necessary to file this shaft to the desired dimensions. This is easy because of the soft brass material.



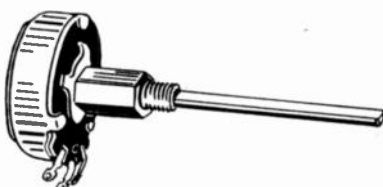
EXPERIMENTERS will find that by inserting the RS246 within an RS245, they can obtain a positive drive in a rotary direction, yet be able to vary the length of the shaft at will. This gives a "push-pull" and rotary motion with one shaft.

For complete descriptions of the Plug-In Shaft (SS type) accessories for use with UM and TM controls, see page 174.

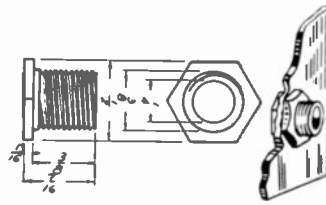


EC240. This shaft coupler is very useful to couple two 1/4" diameter shafts, or a 1/4" shaft to a 3/16" diameter shaft. Remember the Yaxley EC240 the next time you have such a problem. See the illustration on page 186.

EB247. A valuable accessory where the control must "set back" from the chassis so as to clear a dial or switch. Easy to use. Just screw it on the bushing of a Yaxley control and then install the control. The effective length is 5/8". Extremely useful when servicing Philco receivers.



Yaxley Control with EB247



UB241. A universal panel bushing for experimental and repair work.

Mounting Nuts

These accessories facilitate panel mounting of controls, switches, and jacks or any other parts of similar nature.



NO A-11260-2 NO A-11260-12 NO 255 NO 234 NO 233 NO 232

There is the common flat hexagon nut No. 232 as supplied on Yaxley controls. No. 255 nut is for 1/8" panels.

SHORT SHOULDER nut No. A11260-12 for use on medium thick panels and for jacks and other similar parts.

LONG SHOULDER nut No. A11260-2 for thick panels. Will mount a control on a 3/4" panel. In addition it may be used as a "safety" to prevent tampering with the setting of a control or switch; just screw it on the bushing with the hexagon end next to the panel.

Flexible Shafts

The FS Flexible Shafts may be used to replace wire shaft controls or for experimental work. Fig. 30 illustrates their use.

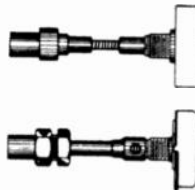


FIGURE 30

Properly used, these shafts will equal or better the life of a "wire shaft" because they are not subject to steel "fatigue."

Made of special rubber compound surrounding a flexible copper wire core and covered with a varnish protected braid, they offer a very low "capacity" coupling between units.

Note: All types of flexible shafts are limited both as to the angle of the center lines of the driving and driven shafts and to the amount of "twist" or torque which may be applied. The illustration (Figure 31) shows the practical limits of these shafts as to angle of operation. The "load" should not exceed 50 "inch

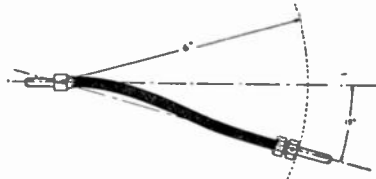
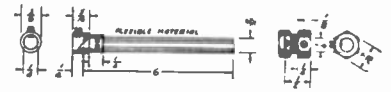
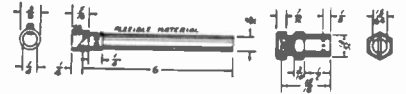


FIGURE 31

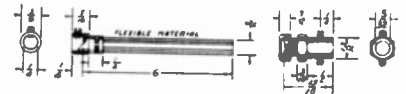
ounces" torque, for the least "whip" (which is useless rotation). These shafts will readily operate a dual volume control with a line switch attached, or a light multiposition switch.



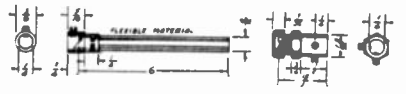
FS250 is for general use, where a flexible coupling is required between two 1/4" shafts.



FS251 has a 15/64" diameter hole, 1/2" deep with a transverse pin to be used with a Universal Yaxley control to replace Auto Radio Controls having a slotted end on the driving shaft, such as used by Philco on their models 805, 806 and others.



FS252 has a 5/32" diameter hole approximately 1/2" deep and is equipped with two set screws opposite each other. It is for use with the proper Yaxley Control as a replacement for wire shaft controls which are used with a driving shaft having a small diameter round end, such as is used on Philco models D and AC989 (122).



FS253 has a 1/4" diameter hole, 1/2" deep and is equipped with two set screws located at 90 degrees to each other. It is for use with a Yaxley Control, to replace the original wire shaft such as is used on Chevrolet model 364441.



No. 178 Yaxley Volume Control Wrench is for all standard control hexagon nuts.

Hardware

Your attention is directed to Yaxley hardware items:

- Bakelite head tip jacks and tip plugs.
- Bar knobs, Round knobs.
- Cable—Plugs, Jacks, Jack Switches—Push Button Switches—Circuit opening switches.
- Jewels.
- Dial lights—Panel lights.

Many other useful items are all beautifully illustrated and described in the new Yaxley catalogue. Look them over. You will find many uses for them.

SECTION "B" CONDENSERS



Electrolytic Condensers

Condensers are classified according to the nature of the dielectric medium employed in their construction. Thus—an oil condenser is one in which oil is used as the dielectric; an air condenser is one in which air is used as the dielectric; a paper condenser is one in which paper is used as the dielectric.

From the description of the terminology applied to condensers, one might suppose that the electrolytic condenser uses an electrolyte as the dielectric. This supposition, however, is inaccurate in that the electrolyte used in the electrolytic condenser is not the actual dielectric material but is the negative electrode.

The dielectric material in the electrolytic condenser consists of an extremely thin oxide film which is formed on the surface of the condenser anode or positive plate.

It is a peculiar characteristic of aluminum and a few other metals that when they are immersed in certain electrolytic solutions, and a current is passed through the metal and electrolyte, a non-conducting film will be formed on the metal.

Thus, if we take two pieces of aluminum and immerse them in a suitable electrolyte and pass a current from one plate to the other, the current will be very high when first applied, but it will taper off until there is very little current flowing in the circuit. This is termed "forming," which means the establishment of a film upon the surface of one of the plates. In the case of aluminum, the film is formed on that plate to which the positive wire is connected.

The formation of the film on the plate retards the flow of current. If the polarity is reversed; i.e., the polarity of the charging voltage, current will flow. Thus we see that the film acts as an insulator only as long as we maintain the same polarity as was used in forming.

Capacity of a Condenser

The capacity of a condenser is dependent upon:

- First—The area of the plates.
- Second—The thickness of the dielectric.
- Third—The "Dielectric Constant."

The "Dielectric Constant" of a material is the ratio of the capacity of a condenser using this material, to the capacity of a condenser of equal plate area, but using air as the dielectric.

The dielectric constant of the film in an electrolytic condenser varies with the formation voltage. For equal plate area, a condenser formed at low voltage will have a higher capacity than one of the same area formed at high voltage.

Since the thickness of the dielectric film for a given voltage is only a fraction of the thickness of any other dielectric, large capacity may be obtained in small space. By means of an electro-chemical etching process which increases the effective surface area of the aluminum without changing its dimensions, we may still further increase the capacity per unit volume.

Recently a method has been developed to still further decrease the physical size of electrolytic condensers. An aluminum plate, known as fabricated plate, is formed by spraying molten aluminum on a special carrier, giving a higher ratio than can be obtained by any other means.

Reduction in physical size by the above methods

does not generally affect the useful life of the condensers. Acid etching, however, requires more careful control in production than fabricated plate.

Rectifiers

Because of the universal use of electrolytic condensers in filter circuits, we will discuss the action of these circuits. Before entering upon this discussion, it will be best to have an understanding of the different types of current which require filtering.

Figure 1 illustrates the connections of a half-wave rectifier. This circuit is seen to consist of a transformer and half-wave rectifier tube. One side of the high voltage winding of the transformer connects to the plate of the tube and the other side to ground. The filament of the tube is lighted by the current obtained from the low voltage winding on the transformer. The high voltage winding of the transformer supplies an alternating current. By alternating, we mean that the polarity, or direction of current flow, reverses itself periodically. First one side of the transformer is positive, then the other. The voltage will rise to a peak and then fall to zero, at which point the polarity reverses; i.e., the side which was positive will now be negative, and the voltage will again rise to a peak value and fall to zero. This completes one cycle of the current flow.

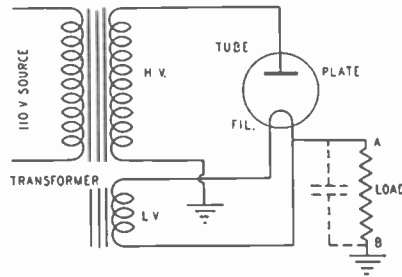


FIGURE 1

When the plate of the tube is positive, electrons are attracted from the filament. The electrons flowing from the filament to the plate constitute a current, the value of which depends on the voltage applied to the plate. Therefore the current is seen to rise and fall with the voltage applied to the plate.

During each cycle of the supply voltage, the tube will deliver current while the plate is positive, and there will be a lack of current while the plate is negative. Thus we see that for a half-wave rectifier we will have regular periods of current flow, each of which is followed by a period of time during which no current flows. This, of course, is far different from the steady direct current supply, which is required to give successful operation of a radio receiver. A voltmeter connected across points "A" and "B" of Figure 1 would show the average voltage existing across the load. This average voltage would be far below the RMS voltage supplied by the transformer, because of the periods of time during which there is no current flowing in the circuit.

If by some means we could provide a reservoir which would absorb current during the periods of current flow, and feed this stored current into the circuit during the periods when current is not flowing from the tube into the circuit, we would be able to raise our average voltage across the load. We would, in effect, have a more continuous flow of current and therefore a higher average voltage across the load. A condenser provides just such a reservoir, and when connected across the load as in Figure 1, it will act exactly as the imaginary reservoir action described.

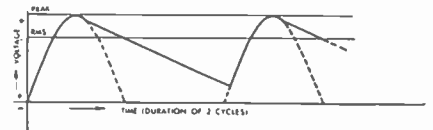


FIGURE 2

Figure 2 is a graph of the voltage across the load resistor shown in Figure 1, as plotted on the basis of time. The two heavy and dotted curves show the voltage supplied by the tube, and the slanting line shows the voltage which would be supplied to the circuit by a condenser connected from points "A" to "B." Notice that this condenser will discharge current into the circuit while the charging voltage is falling, and that this discharge continues, until the condenser is either entirely discharged or until a charging voltage is again applied to the circuit by the rectifier tube.

Inasmuch as the quantity of current is determined by the amount of load, it is easy to see that a very large condenser would be required to supply reasonably constant voltage to the circuit during the entire period of time in which the rectifier tube plate is negative.

The full wave rectifier operates in exactly the same manner as the half-wave rectifier, with the exception that the full-wave rectifier enables us to use both halves of each cycle of current.

It was pointed out in the description of the half-wave rectifier that current flowed for a certain length of time and then was absent for an equal length of time, due to the second half of the cycle being of reversed polarity. However, the full-wave rectifier enables us to use the other half of the cycle.

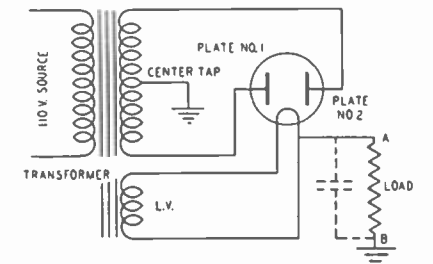


FIGURE 3

Figure 3 shows the circuit of a full-wave rectifier. This circuit consists of a transformer which supplies

the high voltage to be rectified, and the low voltage for lighting the filament of the rectifier tube. Note that the high voltage winding is tapped at its center. This center tap of the transformer provides a return path common to both sections of the high voltage winding.

The high voltage winding is arranged to supply a voltage between the two ends of the winding which is twice the value of the voltage required across the load. The reason for this is that only half of the winding is used at a time.

Notice that the tube shown in Figure 3 has one more plate than the tube shown in Figure 1. However, the tube action is identical. Current will flow from the filament to that plate which is positive, but not to the plate which is negative.

For explanation, let us assume that plate No. 1 is positive. Therefore, plate No. 2, since it is connected to the other end of the high voltage winding, is negative. Electrons will flow from the filament to plate No. 1 and complete the circuit by leaving the center tap and going through the chassis and load, back to the filament.

In our previous study of the half-wave rectifier it was pointed out that the current and voltage rises to a peak, falls to zero, reverses polarity, rises to a peak, and again falls to zero, to complete one cycle. Therefore, the voltage across the load (because of the current flowing through the plate No. 1) will gradually rise to a peak and then fall to zero.

Remember that when the current supplied by the transformer reaches zero, the polarity reverses. When this happens, plate No. 2 of the rectifier tube in Figure No. 3 will be positive and plate No. 1 will be negative.

As the voltage rises and falls on plate No. 2, there will be an electron flow from the filament of the rectifier tube to plate No. 2, and from the center tap of the high voltage winding through the chassis and load, back to the filament, thus completing the circuit.

The voltage across the load will gradually rise and fall. It flows in the same direction, no matter which plate is positive.

By the use of a full-wave rectifier, we have a more continuous current flow. This means that we will not have to depend upon an extremely large condenser to maintain the flow of current in the load.

Refer to Figure 3 and note that we have a period of time, between each half cycle of the supply current, during which the voltage falls to zero. If a condenser is connected across the load, it will discharge current through the load as soon as the applied voltage starts to fall, and it will continue this discharge of current until its voltage falls to zero, or until the condenser voltage is augmented by the rising voltage of the second half of the cycle.

Figure 4 shows the meeting point between the discharge of the condenser and the increasing charging voltage of the second half of the cycle of current supplied by the rectifier.

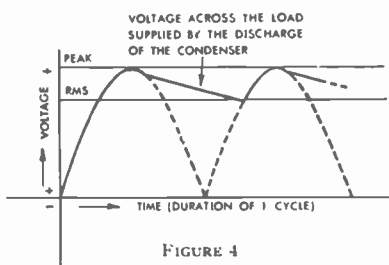


FIGURE 4

Compare the shape of the curve illustrating the DC voltage existing across the load resistor, in Figure 3, with that of Figure 1, and note that we have twice the number of peaks of current per cycle of the supply current. It will require less capacity to smooth out the current delivered by the full-wave rectifier than is required by the output of the half-wave rectifier. This is due to the fact that there are more impulses of current in the same length of time. A condenser of a given capacity will maintain a higher voltage level in the load with a full-wave circuit than with a half-wave rectifier circuit, because it needs supply current for much shorter periods of time between impulses of current.

A great many auto sets and battery operated household sets obtain their high voltage plate supply from a synchronous vibrator mechanical rectifier. Though the action of this device is more fully explained in the "C" section, we shall give a short description of it here.

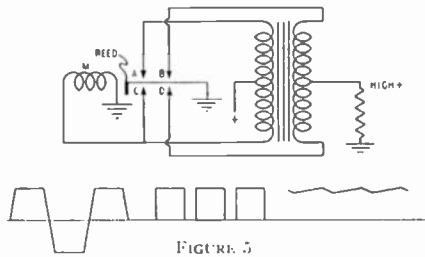


FIGURE 5

Figure 5 shows the schematic of this combination interrupter-rectifier. Applying voltage between ground and the primary center tap causes a small current to flow through magnet M. This pulls the reed against contacts "C" and "D," causing a heavy current to flow through the bottom half of the transformer primary, and an opposing voltage to develop in the secondary. This voltage is of such polarity as to make contact "C," which is now connected to ground, negative with respect to the secondary center tap. When contact "C" is closed the magnet is de-energized, allowing the reed to spring back and connect to contacts "A" and "B." A voltage is now induced which causes contact "B" to assume a negative potential with respect to the center tap. Thus for both halves of the cycle the load current will flow in the same direction. The input and output wave shapes are shown in Figure 5. The saw-tooth wave shown in the figure shows the output wave obtained when a condenser is connected across the load.

The pulsating current obtained from a rectifier, even with a condenser connected to the circuit, is not suitable for "B" supply in a radio receiver or amplifier, because the remaining pulsations or ripple would still give rise to a very strong and objectionable hum in the loud speaker.

Increasing the capacity of the condenser connected across the load, at the output of the rectifier, will not decrease the hum below a certain value, inasmuch as the "charging voltage" applied to the condenser must fall to a certain extent before the condenser discharges its current into the circuit. Likewise, the "charging voltage" must rise to a certain extent before it can begin to replenish the charge in the condenser. Thus we see that we can reduce the amplitude of the voltage variation, or ripple, by the use of a condenser, but that above a certain value of capacity, depending upon the load and frequency of the supply voltage, there will be no further reduction in the amplitude of the ripple in the current supply. It will be necessary to use some means in addition to the condenser to entirely eliminate the ripple from the supply voltage. The most convenient means of doing this is by the use of a choke.

Action of Chokes

The word "CHOKE" is applied to a piece of equipment properly termed an Inductor.

An increase of current through an inductor is opposed by the self-induced current in the coil, which is usually called the "counter-electromotive-force."

A decrease in current will generate a counter-electromotive-force which will oppose the decrease in current.

The amount of inductance in a coil of wire is dependent upon the number of turns and the nature of the material used for the core. Air is a poor material, in that it is not a good magnetic conductor. If we use an iron core the inductance will be much higher because iron is an excellent magnetic conductor.

In the discussion of rectifier circuits it was pointed out that it was necessary to find some means of holding down the peaks of the ripple in the current supplied by the rectifier, so as to obtain a steady flow of current for use as "B" supply in a receiver or amplifier; therefore, it appears that an inductor or choke is ideally suited for this action.

Basic Filter Circuit Action

At this point we are ready to describe the action taking place in a filter circuit; i.e., a circuit composed of capacity and inductance which will smooth out the pulsating current delivered by a rectifier. Figure 6 shows the connections of the iron core choke and two condensers which comprise the simplest and basic type of filter circuit.

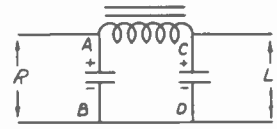


FIGURE 6

The letters "R" and "L" in Figure 6 indicate respectively the rectifier and load. The condenser at the input has the same action upon the circuit as the condenser described in the chapter on rectifiers. This condenser acts as a reservoir to supply current to the load during the zero current periods in the current supply from the rectifier.

The choke in the circuit of Figure 6 opposes any sudden increase or decrease of current because of its inductance.

At this point in our explanation, we have a current supplied to a load ("L" in Figure 6) through a choke which opposes and prevents any sudden increase in the current, and we have a condenser at the rectifier output which will supply current when the rectifier can not. The choke prevents the peak of the ripple from getting into the load, and the condenser fills in the hollows in the supply.

Inasmuch as the choke prevents any sudden increase in current, it is necessary to provide a means of supplying current to meet any sudden demand for current made upon the filter. Without such an auxiliary current supply we would be forced to wait for an increase of current to come through the choke. We have in reality, a need for a "reservoir." Therefore, we see the reason for the condenser across the load side of the filter circuit shown in Figure 6.

Due to the fact that all chokes have more or less resistance (because of the resistance of the wire used to wind them), there is a voltage drop across the choke which subtracts from the effective voltage useful for plate supply.

In addition to a tube requiring a plate voltage, it also requires a negative bias voltage which is applied to the grid. If we can obtain both our plate and bias voltages from the "B" supply, or, in simpler words, make full use of the voltage from the "B" supply, we will be effecting an economy.

Due to the fact that it is convenient and economical to use the chassis as the negative side of the circuit, it is possible to insert a resistance between the center tap of the high voltage winding on the power transformer and the chassis. This will make the center tap of the transformer negative with respect to the chassis. If we connect the cathode, or filament center tap of our tubes directly to the chassis, and connect the grids to the center tap of the transformer, the grid will be negative with respect to the cathode by the amount of voltage drop obtained across the resistance.

The introduction of the dynamic speaker enabled designers to "kill two birds with one stone," in that the dynamic speaker could be used as the choke. Inasmuch as the magnetic circuit of the field in a dynamic speaker must necessarily include a "gap" (for the movement of the voice coil), we have the makings of a choke, as we have a coil of wire on an iron core, and the core is provided with an air gap.

The use of the field of a dynamic speaker as a choke is economical as the saving in the cost of the choke offsets part of the cost of the speaker.

An additional advantage is that since the field of the speaker requires several watts for its proper excitation there will be considerable voltage drop across it.

What could be more natural than to utilize the voltage drop across the field as the bias voltage?

Figure 7 shows the simplest type of filter circuit wherein the choke is in the negative lead.

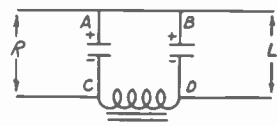


FIGURE 7

Because practically the same filtering action can be obtained with the choke in the negative lead as is obtained with the choke in the positive lead, we can expect to find the same types of circuits as previously described, with the chokes in the negative side of the circuit instead of in the positive. See circuits 4, 5, and 26 on pages 244 and 245.

Due to the fact that the wattage required to be expended in the field coil may not be of such a value as to give a convenient voltage drop, it is sometimes necessary to adopt the expedient shown in Figure 8.

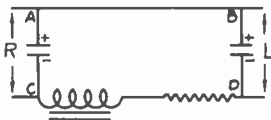


FIGURE 8

Here we see the same circuit as shown in Figure 7, except that there has been a resistance added in series with the choke; i. e., the field coil; in order that the voltage drop between the load and rectifier may be sufficient for use as bias voltage. In case the voltage drop across the field is too great, a divider network is placed across the field so as to tap off the desired voltage.

Resonant Element Filter Circuits

Our discussion to this point has been confined to the type of filter circuit commonly known as the "Brute Force" type. However, there is another type of filter circuit wherein use is made of a resonant circuit.

Such a "resonant circuit" type of filter is shown in Figure 9.

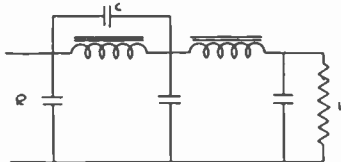


FIGURE 9

The circuit shown in Figure 9 is practically the same as that of Figure 14, with the exception of the small condenser "C" which is shunted across the first choke.

The capacity of the condenser "C" is so chosen that it tunes the choke to resonance with the hum frequency. The reason for tuning this choke is that a tuned circuit of this type offers a very high impedance to the hum frequency. The action of this tuned circuit may be described by saying that it absorbs the particular alternating current, in this case, the ripple current, which is applied to it.

It is well to point out that all filter circuits described have been of the "Low Pass" type; i. e., CIRCUITS THAT WILL PASS ALL FREQUENCIES BELOW A CERTAIN VALUE and prevent all frequencies "above" this certain value from passing through the circuit.

The "cut-off" point; i. e., the frequency below which the filter is ineffective, must be below the frequency of the hum voltage, or ripple, and in good design it should be below the lowest frequency which will be handled by the audio amplifier. In addition, it is very important that the resonant frequency of the filter circuit should not be the same as the frequency of the supply current fed to the transformer.

An "absorption" type of filter next to the rectifier is shown in Figure 10.

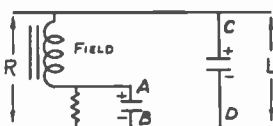


FIGURE 10

In this circuit the field coil of a speaker is used as the inductance, which with the capacity of the series condenser, resonates at the ripple frequency. Inasmuch as it is a "series resonant" circuit, it offers a short circuit for the ripple frequency current. This current is not suitable for use as a field supply, therefore a resistor is shunted across the condenser in order to provide a path for the necessary DC current.

The resistor is of a much higher value than the value of the capacitive reactance of the condenser at the frequency involved. The resistor does broaden

FIGURE 12—MALLORY DRY ELECTROLYTIC CONDENSER VOLTAGE RATINGS

DC Operating Volts	Maximum Surge	Maximum Peak AC Ripple Voltage at 120 Cycles							
		Mfd. 1-3	Mfd. 4-5	Mfd. 6-9	Mfd. 10-12	Mfd. 13-16	Mfd. 17-25	Mfd. 26-35	Mfd. 36-50
25.....	40	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	5
50.....	75	15	15	15	15	10	8	8	5
100.....	150	25	20	20	20	15	10	8	5
150.....	200	25	20	20	20	15	10	8	5
200.....	250	30	27	25	20	15	10	8	5
250.....	300	30	27	25	20	15	10	8	5
300.....	350	30	27	25	20	15	10	8	5
350.....	400	30	27	25	20	15	10	8	5
450.....	525	30	27	25	20	15	10	8	5
475.....	525	30	27	25	20	15	10	8	5
500.....	525	30	27	25	20	15	10	8	5

the peak of impedance of the circuit, but this offsets any slight discrepancy in capacity value of the condenser.

Before taking up the more complex rectifier-filter circuits, we wish to call your attention to the fact that under certain conditions a resistor may be used in place of a choke in a filter circuit. This is shown in Figure 11.



FIGURE 11

This circuit is seen to consist of a resistor and two condensers arranged in the same manner as the simplest and the first described filter circuit. This type of circuit is not nearly as efficient as one using a choke. It is much cheaper, as there is a large difference in cost between the price of a resistor and that of a good choke.

The action in this circuit is rather simple, in that the resistor sets up a voltage drop in any current passing through it, the voltage drop being determined by the current flowing through the resistor. For use as a filter, there will be a greater voltage drop in the direct current than there will be in the ripple current, because of the fact that the DC current is greater than that of the ripple current, or, we might state that the DC voltage applied to the resistor is much greater than the ripple voltage. It will require a rather large resistor to give appreciable drop in the ripple current flowing through the resistor, and for this reason, such a circuit can not be used except where the load on the filter is small. An additional disadvantage is that large capacitors must be used with such a circuit.

A frequently used modification of this circuit is the plate and screen filter shown in circuit 13 on Page 244.

Filter Component Limitations

In order to present a clear picture of the action of a filter circuit, we have deliberately avoided the introduction of any of the limiting factors which must be considered in the design, application, and repair of a filter circuit, or parts thereof.

First, let us consider the limitations of our choke. A serious limitation in the action of a choke is that if too large a current is passed through it, the core material will become "saturated," i. e., it can absorb or carry only a limited number of magnetic lines of force. When this point is reached, a sudden increase of current will be unopposed because the magnetic field cannot increase.

This saturation may be prevented by use of an air gap, though this will reduce the inductance.

In our discussion of condensers and their action, we have thus far omitted any reference to their limitations. One of these is resistance, which causes loss of power and heating of the condenser if it is not considered.

The effect of resistance in an electrolytic condenser is that it limits the amplitude (voltage variation) of the ripple which can be applied to the condenser. Remember that this ripple must flow through the condenser, because it is an alternating current.

Figure 12 is a table which gives full information on this subject.

Surge Voltage

When first turned on, many radio receivers and amplifiers develop an unusually high "surge" voltage across the filter circuit, because there is little, if any, load on the filter. This is especially true where heater type tubes are used, with a rectifier of the filament type.

An electrolytic condenser is limited in the amount of voltage which may be impressed upon it because of the puncturing voltage of the film and the sparking potential of the electrolyte.

The voltage at which the film of an electrolytic condenser starts to puncture or scintillation starts in the electrolyte is called the surge voltage. The highest value generally obtained is approximately 525 volts.

Electrolytic condensers are rated as follows: Working voltage, 450; Surge voltage, 525.

The meaning of this is that the condenser is designed to work continuously at a DC potential of 450 volts. Superimposed upon this is the ripple voltage. Figure 12 gives the practical limit for the ripple voltage which may be applied to different electrolytic condenser ratings.

The term "Peak Voltage" is relatively unimportant but refers to the total of the DC working voltage plus the AC ripple safe for continuous operation. This term is often misused for "Surge Voltage."

The "Surge Voltage" is usually considered the maximum voltage that may be applied to the unit through some limiting resistance for a few seconds without damage. Continuously applied, it will generally ruin an ordinary condenser in a short time because of the development of heat within the unit.

Few dry electrolytic condensers will withstand a surge greater than 525 volts. You will note in Figure 12 that the 450, 475, and 500 volt DC ratings all carry the same surge rating. For this reason it is possible to replace 475 and 500 volt units with 450 volt Mallory units as far as the surge is concerned. We recommend this practice as long as the surge does not exceed 525 volts and the continuous working voltage does not exceed 450 volts.

The best practical way to measure surge voltage is to disconnect all filter condensers and install a 1 mfd. paper condenser, at the output of the rectifier. A 1,000 ohm per volt meter applied at the paper condenser terminals will then indicate the voltage applied to the condensers during the heating cycle of the tubes. BE SURE THAT THE TUBES ARE COLD AND THE METER IS ATTACHED BEFORE THE SET IS TURNED ON. The maximum swing of the meter may then be taken as the maximum surge. The paper condenser may be connected to the terminals of the voltmeter if this is more convenient.

It will pay you to make this measurement where high surges are suspected as this initial surge affects all the filter sections.

Surge voltage should always be measured wherever the line voltage is high; i. e., above the standard level of 110 volts, as in many localities the line voltage may rise to 125 volts or more.

Obviously, where the ordinary type of condenser is used, the speaker plug should never be removed while the set is on as this removes all load and may damage the first filter condenser. If there is a possibility of this happening, as on amplifiers, we suggest the use of Mallory Type HS Condensers.

Should a particular receiver give trouble due to repeated failure of condensers, we suggest using one of the Special Mallory High Surge units developed for this purpose. These condensers are es-

pecially designed to withstand any surge condition likely to be met in the field. Since they cost more than ordinary units they are recommended only for severe cases.

Filter Circuit Action

In the previous chapters we have discussed the actions which take place in each part and component and their limitations with respect to the simple type of filter circuit which is shown in Figure 6. There is one type of filter circuit which is not covered.

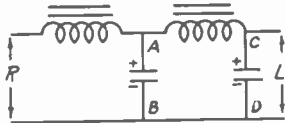


FIGURE 13

Figure 13 is a circuit wherein there is no condenser connected across the output of the rectifier. This circuit is commonly known as the choke input type of circuit. The choke which is connected directly to the output of the rectifier is often called the swinging choke.

Inasmuch as there is no reservoir action at the input to the filter, there will be a lower output voltage from the filter, because of the hollows in the current supply from the rectifier. Because we have an extra choke over that of the circuit shown in Figure 6, we will have a much smoother current.

The voltage output of the choke input type of filter circuit is smoother for lower values of load than the corresponding capacity input type of filter. The voltage is lower except for higher loads. This type of circuit is useful where there is a large variation in load.

It is often necessary to employ a filter circuit such as shown in Figure 14.

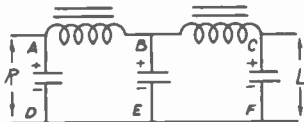


FIGURE 14

The circuit shown in Figure 14 is seen to consist of two chokes with condenser input and output, and, in addition, a condenser from the point of connection of the two chokes to the negative side of the circuit. We have in reality two of the simple filter circuits placed end to end with the advantage that we can obtain a much better filtering action because we have two chokes and three condensers.

Complex Filter Circuits

Present day filter circuit design is for the most part simple and direct. Several years ago, and in occasional cases, even today, one may encounter rather complex filter circuits. These circuits often are not as complicated as they may seem at first glance, as they are usually combinations of filter circuits and load distribution circuits with associated by-pass condensers, arranged in such a manner that the schematic of the whole circuit, with all the various connections involved, appears to be extremely complex.

Study will enable one to disassemble such a complex circuit into its various functions as to filter and load distribution. We will present two new circuits which have not been discussed. The first of these circuits is illustrated by Figure 15.

This circuit is seen to consist of the ordinary single section "Brute Force" filter with a choke connected across the filter input. The purpose of connecting a

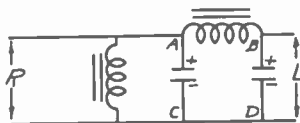


FIGURE 15

choke, or in reality a field coil, across the circuit at this point is to effect an economy in the filter design. The current supplied to the field coil does not need to be as ripple free as that which is supplied to the plates of the tubes. In addition, the current drawn by the field coil is rather large. If the field coil were connected across the output of the filter, it would increase the voltage drop across the choke, and in addition, would call for a much larger choke (in physical size) to obtain the necessary smoothness in the current to be applied to the load. It is economical to place the field coil across the input to the filter, as this will enable the use of a smaller choke.

The principal use for such a circuit is in AC-DC receivers, wherein a half-wave rectifier is generally used, and inasmuch as a half-wave rectifier requires the use of large capacitors, and a good inductance, any unnecessary increase in these items would be uneconomical.

There is one point which must be borne in mind with such a circuit. The combination of inductance of the field coil, together with the capacity of the input condenser, should not be of such values as to form a tuned circuit resonant at the ripple frequency. Such a tuned circuit in this position would cause a high voltage to be developed across it.

Circuits 27 and 38, on page 245, are practically identical, except that the choke is in the negative lead. Note the unusual connection to the rectifier tube in the circuit of Figure 38. The two halves of the tube are in parallel. In addition, the tube is in the negative side of the circuit. This is unusual, as the tube is nearly always in the positive side of the circuit. The tube acts in the ordinary manner, in that current flows through the entire circuit and the rectifier tube when the cathodes are negative in respect to the plates. A much better circuit than that described is shown in Figure 16.

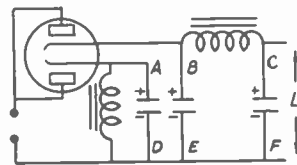


FIGURE 16

This circuit is really very simple. We have a rectifier tube which has two separate and distinct half-wave rectifiers within its envelope, such as the Type 25Z5 Tube. We have a half-wave rectifier and filter system to supply current to the load, and another half-wave rectifier which supplies current to the field coil.

The condenser connected across the field coil is for the purpose of filtering the current flowing through it. With the condenser in parallel with the field coil, the peak of the ripple is absorbed and the condenser discharges through the field coil during the period of no current flow from the rectifier. Steadier average current is maintained through the field coil.

The circuit illustrated in Circuit 11, on page 244, is identical, except that it has the choke for the load filter in the negative lead.

Voltage Doubler Circuits

Although the principal and action of the voltage doubling type of rectifier-filter circuit was known for many years, it was not until the introduction of the popular AC-DC receivers that there was any commercial reason for using such a circuit.

A voltage doubler circuit is one which will deliver twice the voltage applied to it. The true voltage doubler circuit does not use a transformer, but rather obtains the voltage doubling by means of condenser action.

The circuit shown in Figure 17 is one of the simplest types of voltage doubling circuit.

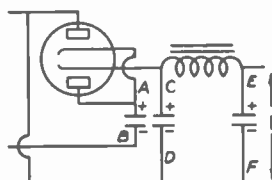
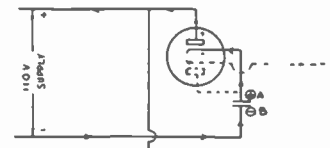


FIGURE 17

In order to facilitate the explanation of this circuit, we present Figure 18, which is a break-down of the circuit showing the action that takes place in the first half of a single cycle of the alternating current supply.



1ST HALF CYCLE UPPER PLATE POS CONDENSER A B CHARGES

FIGURE 18

Notice the polarity marked on the supply line; i. e., positive at the top, and negative at the bottom.

In one of the earlier chapters devoted to rectifier action, it was explained that whenever the plate of the tube becomes positive, electrons are attracted to it from the cathode.

In Figure 18, we see that the upper plate is positive. Therefore, current is attracted. This current flows in from the negative line through the condenser to the cathode. This completes the circuit. The actual current flow is of very short duration, because it establishes an electrostatic charge in the condenser. The action taking place in the circuit on the first half of the cycle, is merely THE CHARGING OF THE CONDENSER "AB." The direction of current flow during the first half of the cycle is indicated by the arrows.

The action which takes place in the second half of the cycle is shown in Figure 19.

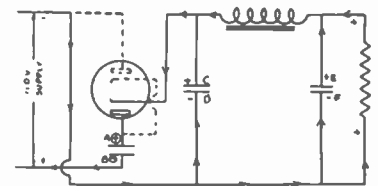


FIGURE 19

We now have condenser "AB" fully charged to 110 volts, and with a polarity as marked in Figures 18 and 19.

Note that in the second half of the cycle of supply voltage the polarity shown in Figure 19 is opposite that shown in Figure 18. The bottom supply line is now positive, and the upper negative. The positive polarity of the bottom line attracts current which flows from the negative line through the load and choke to the lower cathode of the rectifier tube. Inasmuch as the lower plate of the tube is positive, because it is connected to the positive line through the condenser "AB," the current will flow from the cathode to the plate. It encounters the charge in condenser "AB."

We now have 110 volts applied to the circuit, and also 110 volts of charge in condenser "AB." Note that the polarity of the charge in the condenser and the polarity of the current from the line are additive; i. e., positive to negative, and negative to positive.

We have added two separate charges of 110 volts each together. Inasmuch as they are ADDITIVE, the resulting voltage is 220. Theoretically the voltage is equal to twice the peak voltage of the supply circuit. This exists only with an extremely low load, and is not true in practical use. The resulting voltage in such a circuit is usually equal to approximately twice the RMS value of the applied voltage.

Circuit 9 on page 244 is a voltage doubler circuit with slightly different connections, but with the same action as that of the circuit which we have just described and illustrated.

From the description of the voltage doubler circuit, it is easy to see that this circuit may only be used with an alternating current supply, and can not be used in an AC-DC receiver which may be operated on direct current, inasmuch as there is no reversal of polarity in a direct current circuit. Therefore, the circuit illustrated in Figure 17 cannot be used where the line supply is direct current.

In order to provide for the operation of a receiver using a voltage doubler on either AC or DC sources of supply, it is necessary to provide

some means of changing the circuit. Such a means is the switch shown in the circuit of Circuit 45, on page 246. A study of this circuit will reveal that when used on an AC supply, with the switch in the AC position, the circuit is a voltage doubler, but that when the receiver is to be used on a DC source of supply, the switch must be turned to the DC side and the circuit then acts as a common half-wave rectifier.

Non-Polarized Condensers

There are a few applications where it would be dangerous to use the usual DC electrolytic condenser. In cases where the polarity applied to the condenser may be reversed, the heat generated by the heavy current flowing through the condenser would damage, if not totally destroy the unit. This is due to the unidirectional property of the dielectric film which retards the current flow in one direction, but offers little resistance in the other direction.

Note that we say "usual DC condenser" in the above paragraph, because there is a simple means of providing an electrolytic condenser which may be used in any circuit wherein the polarity may be accidentally, or intentionally reversed. Such a condenser is called a non-polarized type.

A non-polarized condenser is one in which there is no polarity; i.e., either one of the terminals may be connected to the positive side of the potential source.

Such an electrolytic condenser is easily made by either one of two methods. The first method is to build the condenser with two "formed" plates, or second, to connect two electrolytic condensers together negative to negative, using the remaining positive terminals for connection to the circuit.

The most general use for non-polarized electrolytic condensers is in receivers to be operated from a DC line, although they are frequently used in receivers which are to be operated from batteries.

Inasmuch as there is not a very large number of direct current receivers in use, the demand for non-polarized condensers is not sufficient to enable a distributor to stock them.

We present a sensible and economical method, whereby you may replace a non-polarized condenser, quickly and easily.

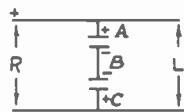


FIGURE 20

Figure 20 will clarify the method which is recommended for the replacement of non-polarized condensers.

Supposing you have need for a 4 mfd. non-polarized condenser to operate at 300 volts. The proper replacement is Type 2N517. This condenser consists of two 8 mfd. units with a common negative lead.

To use the Type 2N517, it is only necessary to connect the two red leads to the circuit and disregard the black negative lead. When making this installation, it is advisable to cut off the black negative lead and tape it, to prevent any accidental shorting.

The result of the foregoing procedure is shown in Figure 20.

It should be noted that the capacity resulting from such an arrangement of condensers is equal to one-half the capacity of either section. Both sections of a condenser so used should be of the same capacity.

The working voltage of the condenser resulting from the connections described, and illustrated in Figure 20, is that of one section, and not twice the rating of the one section. Thus two 450-volt condensers so connected will have a working voltage of 450 volts.

Although the Type 2N (common negative) type condenser was mentioned in the explanation of the method used to replace the non-polarized unit, we would like to point out that two single unit condensers may be so connected.

Where it is necessary that the replacement should be in one container and above 4 mfd. rating, multiple separate section type condensers may be used. For instance, the RM257 can easily be wired to replace an original 8 mfd. round can non-polarized unit by connecting the two 8 mfd. sections in parallel, and the negative leads of these two sections to the negative lead of the 16 mfd. section. This will give two 16 mfd. sections with their negative leads connected together, resulting in a non-polarized capacity of 8 mfd.

By-Pass Condenser Circuits

Many circuits in radio receivers or amplifiers carry both alternating and direct current. It is necessary to provide separate paths for the flow of these two different currents in order to accomplish certain actions. A circuit may carry direct current for plate supply and an AC signal current at the same time. It is necessary to provide a path for the signal voltages so that they may be applied only to certain portions of the circuit. In other words, it is necessary to separate the direct current and the alternating signal current.

A convenient means of obtaining this separation is to use a condenser to provide a path for the alternating current, because the direct current does not flow through a condenser.

This action is perhaps best illustrated by Figure 21.

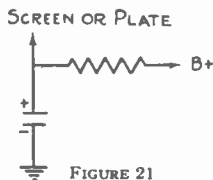


FIGURE 21

This circuit shows the use of a condenser to allow the passage of alternating signal current, from the screen circuit of a tube to ground, the resistor keeps the AC current from getting into the "B" supply where it might cause trouble. In most instances the resistor is necessary to provide the correct voltage for the screen, therefore it readily serves two purposes.

An additional illustration of the use of a condenser to provide a path for alternating current, is illustrated in Figure 22.

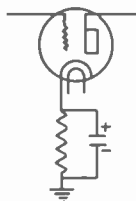


FIGURE 22

The resistor shown connected from the cathode of the tube to ground, is for the purpose of supplying a bias voltage for the grid of the tube. This resistor is usually of several thousand ohms resistance and would offer an impedance of this value to the flow of the signal current. Such an impedance to signal currents at this point would introduce degeneration, and this is usually to be avoided. If we connect a condenser across the resistor we will provide a path for the alternating current which will not affect the required voltage drop across the resistor necessary for bias supply.

Capacity of By-Pass Condensers

The capacity of a by-pass condenser is regulated by the frequency of the current to be handled, and in addition, the resistance of the circuit to be by-passed. It is a general rule that the capacitive reactance of a condenser would be one-tenth, or less, the resistance value of the circuit to be by-passed.

Capacitive reactance is the impedance of a condenser to the flow of an alternating current. This reactance is expressed in ohms by the formula $X = \frac{1}{w F C}$, where w is 6.28, F is the frequency in cycles

per second, and C is the capacity in Farads.

To those mathematically inclined, the above formula shows that for a given value of capacity, the reactance decreases with increasing frequency. For practical illustration, let us say that a 1 mfd. condenser has a reactance of 1592 ohms at 100 cycles, but that for 200 cycles, the reactance is only 796 ohms.

To find the correct capacity value to be used for by-pass condensers, it is only necessary to know the resistance of the circuit to be by-passed, and the lowest frequency which will appear in the circuit. Then find the capacity value the reactance of which is approximately one-tenth or less of the resistance of the circuit to be by-passed at the lowest frequency which appears in the circuit.

Electrolytic By-Pass Condensers

Inasmuch as many circuits to be by-passed are of very low resistance, or are carrying a low frequency current, it requires a large capacity to affect the proper by-passing action.

Previous to the introduction of the electrolytic condenser, large values of capacity were extremely expensive. However, in electrolytic condensers, particularly at low voltages, it is possible to obtain a very large value of capacity at low cost, and in a small space. For instance, the usual capacity required for by-pass in the circuit of Figure 22, is in the order of 25 mfd. at a potential difference of approximately 25 volts or less.

An electrolytic condenser suitable for use in this circuit will occupy a space of only $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long. These are the dimensions for the Type BB15, which has a capacity of 25 mfd., and a working voltage of 25 volts. Such a capacity value in a paper condenser would occupy quite a few cubic inches of space.

Wherever a large capacity is required for a by-pass condenser, and where there is a DC voltage, it is advisable to use an electrolytic condenser. For very high frequencies, a paper condenser should be used, inasmuch as electrolytic condensers are not suitable for use as by-pass condensers at frequencies above several kilocycles.

Where a circuit to be by-passed carries both Audio and RF currents it is often advisable to use both an electrolytic condenser and a paper condenser. Such arrangements are found in many receivers.

Easy Replacement of Unmarked Condensers

When it is necessary to replace a condenser which is not marked as to capacity and working voltage, this easy, quick, step-by-step method saves a lot of time in repairing a receiver.

First: Ascertain the working and surge voltages. A method of doing this is outlined in the chapter "Surge Voltage."

Second: With the voltage known, the condenser is semi-classified, and the replacement will necessarily have a voltage rating equal to or greater than the actual voltage.

The next most important step is to ascertain the capacity value.

Procedure for Filter Condensers

A. FOR SINGLE UNIT CONDENSERS of either the can or carton type, use 8 mfd. or larger, except at the input to a filter.

When replacing original paper condensers, which rarely exceed 2 mfd., it is advisable not to use more than 4 mfd., as values above this may cause the output voltage to rise to too high a value. On the other hand, half-wave rectifiers require a large capacity value at the input to the filter. In AC-DC receivers, the input capacity for half-wave rectifier is usually in the order of 25 mfd.

B. FOR BLOCK OR MULTI-SECTION CONDENSERS.

First. Sketch the circuit and note the connection of the leads of the condensers and their color. For illustration, let us suppose you are working on an AC-DC receiver, and your sketch looks like this:

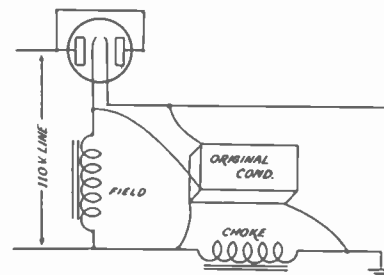


FIGURE 23

Second, Carefully open the condenser and trace and sketch the connections of the various units. This will help you to ascertain the way in which the various sections are connected in the circuit.

Next, sketch in the condenser connections to the various parts of the circuit as per Figure 24.

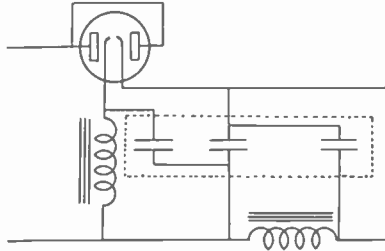
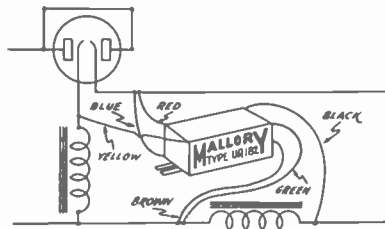


FIGURE 21

Now, refer to the condenser circuits given on pages 244 to 247 and find a circuit such as the one you have sketched. This turns out in this instance to be Circuit 11.

Now turn to the "Replacement" section and go up and down the "Circuit" column under the heading "Condensers," until you find this circuit number. When you have found this number, you will also find the correct replacement condenser, because it is given in the next column to the right of the circuit column. For instance, Circuit 11 will be found in the replacement section on page 17, where you will note that the UR182 is listed as the replacement.



With some circuit numbers you may have to search over several pages. This is advisable, because there are many combinations of condensers which may be used as replacements. Thus, by consulting two or three pages of the replacement section, you may ascertain several different combinations which may be used as a replacement and from these select the types of condensers most suited to your particular job.

There is generally no harm in raising or lowering the input capacity 2 or 3 Mfd. but with half wave rectifiers, too great a reduction in input capacity will cause a loss of voltage.

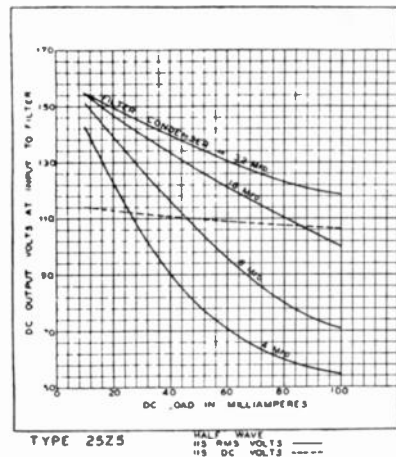


FIGURE 25

Figure 25 shows the relation between load and input capacity for various output voltages of a half-wave rectifier.

By-Pass Condenser Replacement

When replacing by-pass condensers, follow the same procedure as is given in the preceding paragraphs devoted to filter condenser replacement. Note—Low voltage condensers may always be replaced with condensers of a higher voltage rating. Thus, a 5 mfd. 20 volt condenser may be replaced by an 8 mfd. 450 volt condenser. Although the higher voltage condenser may cost a few cents more than the low voltage condenser, there are many times when such a replacement will save you much more than the difference in cost, in the time saved.

How to Use the "B" Notes

The extreme right-hand column under the general heading "CONDENSERS" in the replacement section of the encyclopedia is the "NOTE COLUMN," in which is listed various numerals preceded by the letter "B," such as "B16."

"B16" refers to one of the notes on the following pages. These notes pertain to the replacement of condensers, and enables us to tell you exactly what to do and how to do it. These notes guide you so that you may make a quick and easy repair. They also enable us to warn you to watch for certain things, and most of all tell you how to wire in a condenser regardless of the original color code, change during manufacture, or previous repair.

CONDENSERS			
Original Part	Circuit	Correct Replacement	*Note
8-8	1	See Note	B3

Here is an illustration of part of the replacement section. The meaning expressed in the apparently cryptic message is that the original condenser combination in the particular receiver is two 8 mfd. units used in Circuit 1, as shown on page 244, and that you are to read "B" note No. 3, which states "B3—Physical characteristics are unknown. We suggest replacing with equivalent Mallory type of equal or higher capacity. Check voltage for higher rating." You are told that there are two 8 mfd. units used in Circuit 1, but you alone know whether there are two single 8 mfd. units or a single unit containing two 8 mfd. sections. You also know the physical specifications; i. e., whether it is a round can or carton type of condenser, or, condensers.

You have the original before you in the receiver. You know the physical appearance and permissible size. We have given you the capacity and a schematic of the circuit. THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION ONE COULD ASK TO MAKE A REPLACEMENT. The voltage rating should not bother you, for—if the receiver is of an AC type using a transformer, a 450 volt condenser should be used. If the receiver is an AC-DC type, a 250 volt condenser should be used, inasmuch as even with a voltage doubler, the 250 volt rating is always sufficient.

Let us take a more complicated note, for example: No. B18, which states: "Refer to schematic No. 6 and connect UR182 as follows: Green, Brown and Black to points 'C,' and 'D,' Red to point 'A,' Yellow and Blue to point 'B.'"

Figure 26 shows Circuit 6 with the UR182 connected as per the instruction in Note No. B18.

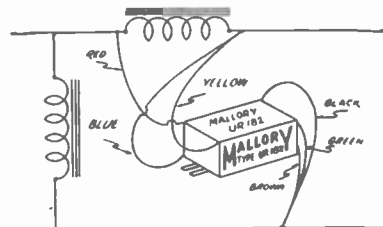


FIGURE 26

"B" NOTES

B1—Originally equipped with paper condensers. Electrolytics of equal or greater capacity are O.K. for replacement. Check voltage to determine proper condenser rating.

B2—Input condenser may be paper type. In such cases we suggest the replacement be made with a paper condenser or Mallory IIS or HD high voltage units, the choice being determined by the voltage requirements.

B3—Physical characteristics are unknown. We suggest replacing with equivalent Mallory type of equal or higher capacity. Check voltage for proper rating.

B4—Filter condensers may be of paper; if so, replace with Mallory HS or HD types. Working voltage, capacity and mounting will determine type.

B5—Use types UR188 or UR189 to replace a combination such as 16-12, 16-8, 12-12, etc. The dual mfd. low voltage units are intended for by-pass circuits and may be connected in parallel (Yellows together) to obtain a single 10 mfd. section. Connect the two Red leads together to obtain the higher capacity filter section. The UR188 and UR189 contain the same capacities and voltage ratings. Select the unit which may be installed most conveniently.

B6—It is not necessary that the cathode by-pass condensers be in the same container as the filter condenser. Mallory BB units are easily installed within the chassis, the wire leads offering firm support.

B7—Originally equipped with paper condensers. Replace with Mallory UB units of proper voltage and capacity.

B8—When a Mallory Multi-section condenser is recommended to replace an original single section condenser, connect the sections in parallel. This gives a capacity that is equal or greater than the original.

B9—This condenser is enclosed in the original block and tunes the filter choke to the ripple frequency. Replace with Mallory TP unit or combination of units giving the same capacity as the original.

B10—This condenser is used only on the later type of this model.

B11—Requires a non-polarized type of electrolytic for replacement. To obtain a non-polarized capacitor use a Mallory 2N type having the same capacity in both sections. Cut off the black lead close to the container and tape to prevent shorting against chassis. Use the two Red leads as the terminals of the condenser. The resulting capacity equal to one-half the capacity of one section, i.e., 2N518 will have an effective non-polarized capacity of 4 mfd. at 450 v. (Circuit 39 in the "B" condenser section.) Note: the 2S units may be paralleling the sections by taping the negative leads

as above. 237

B12—This additional capacity used on 25 cycle models only.

B13—This power pack is used in many early Mohawk models. Color code of the filter condensers are: Green 2 mfd., Blue 2 mfd., Yellow 1 mfd. In addition there is a .5 mfd. from B positive to B negative. See note B1.

B14—These condensers are used across the secondary of the vibrator transformer. Replace with Mallory VB or OT type condensers of the same capacity value.

B16—Mount in hole in chassis or use Mallory bracket No. 104-1.

B17—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect UR182 as follows: Black and Brown to points "D" and "E," Red to point "A," Blue to point "B," Yellow to point "C," and Green to point "F."

B18—Refer to schematic No. 6 and connect UR182 as follows: Green, Brown and Black to points "C" and "D," Red to point "A," Yellow and Blue to point "B."

B20—This condenser is used only on later models.

B21—Install beneath chassis and connect Red and Yellow leads together to positive, Black and Blue to negative. Leave old unit in place if desired, but be sure to remove leads from it.

B22—Refer to schematic No. 9 and connect 3S582 as follows: Red to point "A," Black and one Yellow to point "B," remaining Yellow to point "D," Blue to points "C" and "E."

B23—When Mallory Stud type condensers such as the SR602, SR605, etc., are recommended to replace condensers of the ring clamp mounting type, the stud may be cut off flush with the top of the can. Be careful not to cut into the can.

B24—Connect as follows: Red to point "A," Yellow to point "B," Black to point "C," Blue to point "D."

B25—Refer to schematic No. 4 and connect CM172 as follows: Red leads together and to points "A" and "B," one Black to point "C," remaining Black to point "D."

B26—Refer to schematic No. 1 and connect as follows: Red to point "A," Yellow to point "C," Black and Blue to points "B" and "D."

B27—Later type used a 16 mfd. condenser in place of the 8 mfd. No. 27585; in which case use the RS216.

B28—There were two types of filter circuits used in this model; the older type used a dual 4 mfd. as first and second filter with an 8 mfd. in the output. The later type used the same combination but with the 8 mfd. as the input condenser.

B29—Refer to schematic No. 1 and connect UR189 as follows: Blue to point "A," both leads to point "C," Brown, Black and Green to chassis. Connect one Yellow to cathode of tube, the other Yellow to cathode of meube.

238 the SR611 by means of the
off and disregard the Blue

lead. Two CS133 units may be used if desired.

B31—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect UR182 or UR193 as follows: Yellow to point "A," Red and Blue to points "B" and "C," Green and Brown to points "D" and "E," Black to point "F" (chassis).

B32—Join the Yellow leads together and to B positive, Red lead to Blue lead from switch, Black to plate of 25Z5, Blue to chassis.

B33—Connect as follows: Red and Yellow to points "A" and "B," Black to point "C," Blue to point "D."

B34—Refer to schematic No. 1 and connect one Red to point "A," another Red to point "C," remaining Red to cathode of output tube, Black to chassis.

B35—We suggest the use of UR190 for this replacement.

B36—Refer to schematics Nos. 6 and 15 and connect UR189 as follows: Blue to point "A," both Reds to "B," Brown, Black and Green to chassis at points "C" and "D," one Yellow lead to cathode of detector, remaining Yellow to cathode of output tube.

B37—May require use of condenser bracket No. 104-1.

B38—On some chassis of the model 525 the condenser was in two cartons, the C525C (5 mfd.—25 mfd.) and the C525D (5 mfd.). We recommend the UR182 which replaces both of the units.

B39—Install Mallory condenser in the old can or beneath the chassis.

B40—Connect as follows: Red to rectifier filament, Yellow to junction of resistors in 6C6 plate circuit, Black and Blue to chassis.

B41—Refer to schematics Nos. 1 and 13 and connect as follows: Red to point "C," Yellow to junction of resistors in 6C6 plate supply, Black and Blue to chassis.

B42—Connect as follows: Red to points "A" and "B," one Black to point "C," other Black to point "D."

B43—An .05 condenser was used for buffer on first type only, value of second type unknown.

B44—Models using the F312 vibrator have a .005 mfd. buffer; those using the F221 vibrator have an .04 mfd. buffer.

B45—The original block No. P80902 contained two 4 mfd. condensers and a .1 mfd. paper. Replace with a 2N516 and TP438 connected as follows: one Red of 2N516 to screen circuit, remaining Red to first audio cathode, Black to chassis. Connect TP438 from RF screen to ground.

B46—Substitute TP441 for TP438 and connect as in note B45.

B47—Refer to schematic No. 29 and connect CM165 as follows: Red to point "A," corresponding Black to "B," another Red to point "B," corresponding Black to "C," remaining Red to "D," and Black to "E."

B49—Refer to schematic No. 9 and connect CM165 as follows: one Red to point "A,"

corresponding Black to point "B," another Red to "B," corresponding Black to point "C," remaining Red to point "D" and Black to "E." Note—In some cases there are two pigtail resistors between the field and point "E" which is connected to the chassis.

B50—Refer to schematic No. 23 and connect RM262 as follows: Blue and Red to points "A" and "B," Brown to point "C," and Black to point "D." If necessary use Mallory bracket No. 104-1.

B51—Refer to schematic No. 29 and connect CM165 as follows: one Red to point "A," corresponding Black to point "B," another Red to point "B," corresponding Black to point "C," remaining Red to point "D" and Black to "E." Note—In this receiver there may be a pigtail resistor between the field and point "E."

B53—Refer to schematic No. 29 and connect UR190 as follows: one Red of one of the independent sections to point "A," corresponding Black to point "B," Red of the other independent section to point "B," corresponding Black to point "C," one Red of the common section to point "D," the other Red to 6A7 plate supply, Black to ground at point "E."

B54—This chassis is the same as the Majestic 300, 300A.

B55—Red to points "B" and "C," one Black to point "E," other Black to point "F."

B56—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect RM259 and BB12 as follows: Green of RM259 to point "A," Yellow and Brown to points "D" and "E," Blue and Red to points "B" and "C," Black to "F." Connect BB12 positive to second detector cathode, negative to point "F."

B57—Connect Black leads to chassis; other lead connections are obvious.

B58—Refer to schematic No. 4 and connect RM265 as follows: Red and Blue to points "A" and "B," Black to point "C," Brown and Yellow to point "D," Green to screen circuit.

B59—Refer to schematic No. 1 and connect RM257 as follows: Red to point "A," Black to point "B," Blue and Green to point "C," Brown and Yellow to point "D."

B60—Connect one 8 mfd. section to rectifier side of choke, combine two sections and connect to speaker side of choke, the remaining section to voltage divider at output side of speaker field.

B61—Connect as follows: Yellow to point "A," Red to point "B," Green to cathode of output tube, Black to chassis.

B62—Red to point "A," Yellow and Green to point "C," Black and Blue to points "B" and "D."

B63—Refer to schematic No. 1 and connect RM257 as follows: Brown, Yellow and Black together and tape, Red to choke at point "C," Blue and Green together to point "D." Note—It may be necessary to use a CM164 installed beneath the chassis. See note B11.

B64—Refer to circuit 74 and connect as follows: Yellow to point "A," Red to point "B," Green and Black to chassis at point "D," Blue to point "C."

B65—If original is in three sections use three RS213.

B66—Red to point "A," Yellow to point "C," Black to points "B" and "D."

B67—Refer to schematic No. 8 and connect RM259 as follows: Green to point "A," Red to point "B," Blue to point "C," Yellow, Brown and Black to points "D," "E," and "F."

B68—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect RM259 as follows: Green to point "A," Yellow and Brown to points "D" and "E," Blue and Red to points "B" and "C," Black to point "F."

B71—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect the UR190 as follows: Connect the two Red leads (that exit from the same hole in the carton) together and to one of the other Red leads, then connect this assembly to the cathode of the rectifier at point "A;" the three Black leads connect to the line at points "D" and "E," the remaining Red lead connects to the rectifier cathode at point "B."

B72—Refer to schematic No. 29 and connect UR190 as follows: Combine two Reds (that exit from same hole in carton) and connect to point "A," corresponding Black lead to point "B," connect one other Red lead to point "B," corresponding Black lead to point "C," connect remaining Red lead to point "D" and remaining Black to point "E." Point "B" is connected to DC side of switch.

B73—Refer to schematic No. 4 and connect RM262 as follows: Red and Blue to points "A" and "B," Brown to "C" and Black to "D."

B75—Yellow to point "A," Red to point "C," Black and Blue to points "B" and "D."

B76—Refer to schematics Nos. 1 and 15, and connect RM257 as follows: Red to cathode of output tube, Blue to "A," Green to "C," Brown, Yellow and Black to chassis.

B77—We suggest the use of two UR190 condensers connected as follows: Both Red leads of the common section to cathode of 25Z5, the two other Red leads of this condenser together and to cathode of 12Z3. On the other UR190, connect both Red leads of the common section to the output of the choke, one of the remaining Red leads to cathode of 6C6 and the other Red lead to the cathode of 43, all Black leads to negative line.

B78—Red to point "B," Yellow to point "C," Black and Blue to points "E" and "F."

B79—Red to point "A," Yellow to point "C," Green to plate return of first AF, Black and Blue to chassis.

B80—Refer to schematics 1 and 15 and connect RM257 as follows: Red lead to point "C"; Blue lead to 1F screen; Green lead to cathode of output tube; Brown, Yellow and Black leads together and to points "B" and "D" (chassis).

B81—Refer to schematic 32 and connect as follows: Red to point "A," Yellow to point "C," Black and Blue to point "D."

B82—Red to point "B," Yellow to point "C," Black and Blue to points "E" and "F."

B83—Refer to schematic No. 3 and connect one section of the MN277 to "A," connect two of the sections together and to point "B," connect the other section to point "C."

B84—Refer to schematics Nos. 1 and 15, connect both Reds to point "A," Blue to "C," Black, Brown and Green to chassis at "B" and "D," one Yellow to cathode of second detector and the other to cathode of output tube.

B85—Mount the Mallory condenser in the original can.

B86—Refer to schematic No. 4 and connect RM261 as follows: Red and Blue to points "A" and "B," Brown to "C" and Black to "D."

B87—Red to point "A," Yellow to point "B," Green to point "C," Black and Blue to points "D," "E," and "F."

B88—Refer to schematic No. 27 and connect CM165 as follows: All three Red leads to "A," "B" and "C," two Black leads to "D," "E," remaining Black lead to "F."

B89—Replace with a UR190 mounted beneath the chassis. Refer to schematic No. 29 and connect as follows: one of two Red leads having common exit to point "B"; other Reds together and to points "A" and "D"; Black opposite Reds having common exit to point "C"; one other Black to point "B"; remaining Black to point "E."

B90—Red to point "A," Yellow to point "B," Black to points "C" and "D."

B91—Red and Yellow to points "A" and "B," Blue to point "C," Black to point "D."

B92—Red to point "B," Yellow to rotor of band switch, Black and Blue to chassis.

B93—Red to point "A," Yellow to point "B," Green to chassis, Black to B minus at points "C" and "D."

B94—Refer to schematic No. 27 and connect UR189 as follows: The two Red leads to "A" and "B," Blue to "C," Black to "F," Brown and Green to "D" and "E," Yellow leads together and to cathode of detector.

B95—Refer to schematics Nos. 27 and 15 and connect the UR182 as follows: Red and Blue to "A," "B" and "C," Black and Green to chassis at "F," Brown to line at "D" and "E," Yellow to cathode of Detector (or in some cases the first AF stage).

B96—See Note B3; if round can unit can be installed we suggest RM259 for this installation.

B97—Refer to schematics Nos. 1 and 44, connect all Black leads of the UR190 to B-, the two Red leads (with common exit) together and to chassis, one of the remaining Red leads to each side of the choke.

B98—Refer to schematics Nos. 6 and 15 and connect UR189 as follows: Both Red leads to "A," Blue to "B," Yellow leads to cathode of Detector and output tubes respectively, Brown, Black and Green to chassis.

B99—The chassis type number is the group prefixing the serial numbers. The first run of this chassis used schematic No. 27 with 16 mfd. from cathodes (in parallel) to line, 8 mfd. from cathodes to chassis and 4 mfd. from 6A8 plate supply to chassis, also a .25 paper across the choke. For the first run, connect UR193 as follows: Refer to schematic No. 27, connect Blue to "A" and "B," Red to "C," Brown to line at "D," "E," Black and Green to chassis, Yellow to 6A8 plate supply. In the second run the cathodes of the 25Z5 were separated thus changing the circuit to schematic No. 11 and the .25 mfd. condenser was removed from across the choke and a separate 4 mfd. tubular connected across the field. For this circuit refer to schematic No. 11 and connect UR193 as follows: Blue to "B," Red to "C," Brown to line at "E," Black and Green to chassis at "F," Yellow to 6A8 plate supply. Use an additional BB20 with positive to "A," negative to "D."

B100—Refer to schematic No. 27 and connect CM165 as follows: All Red leads to "A," "B," "C," two Black leads to "D," "E," one Black lead to chassis at "F."

B101—Red to point "A," one Yellow to point "B," other Yellow to anode grid return of 6A7, Black to chassis.

B102—Use one CM164 and one UR183; refer to schematics Nos. 8, 13 and 15, and connect units as follows: Black leads of CM164 to chassis, one Red lead to each side of the choke. Black and Brown leads of the UR183 to chassis, Yellow to cathode of output tube, one Red to rectifier cathode supplying the field, one Red to 6A7 screen supply.

B103—Reds together and to point "A," Yellow to point "D," Black to point "C."

B104—When AC-DC switch is in AC position the filter circuit is the same as schematic No. 8 with the exception that there is an additional choke connected at point "C." Connect UR182 as follows: Red to point "C," Black to point "F," Yellow to point "A," Blue to point "B," Green to the AC side of the AC-DC switch connected to the speaker field, and Brown to points "D" and "E."

B105—Refer to schematic No. 45 and connect UR190 as follows: One each of the two Red leads (having a common exit from the carton) to points "D" and "E," the Black of this section to chassis at "F," one of the remaining Red leads to point "A," corresponding Black connects to the remaining Red and to point "B," the remaining Black to the chassis at point "C."

B106—Refer to schematics Nos. 4 and 17 and connect RM265 as follows: Red and Blue to points "A" and "B," Black to "C," Brown and Yellow to "D," Green to filament center tap resistor.

B107—Refer to schematic No. 29 and connect CM162 as follows: one Red to point "A," corresponding Black and remaining Red to point "B," remaining Black to point "C." The additional 8 mfd. unit is beneath the chassis and connected Red to point "D," Black to point "E."

B108—Refer to schematics Nos. 8 and 15 and connect RM259 as follows: Blue and Green together to point "C." Red to point "B." Black, Brown and Yellow to chassis at "E" and "F." Connect 2N504 Black to chassis at "D." Yellow to point "A." Red to cathode of output tube.

B109—To replace RC501 refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 15, and connect 2N518 as follows: One Red to osc. plate supply, other Red to cathode of output tube, and Black to chassis. For RC502 refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 14, and connect 2N518 as follows: one Red to junction of 20M ohms and 500M ohms resistors in the first AF plate supply, remaining Red to first AF screen, and Black to chassis.

B110—If the filter and by-pass condensers are all in one block, refer to schematics Nos. 6 and 15, and use UR182 connected as follows: Connect Blue to point "A." Yellow to point "B." Black, Green and Brown together to points "C" and "D," remaining Red to detector cathode.

B111—Red to point "C." Yellow to anode grid return, Green to cathode, Black and Blue to chassis.

B112—Yellow to point "A." Red to point "B." Black to points "C" and "D."

B113—Connect as follows: Red to point "B." Yellow to point "A." Black to points "D" and "E," positive of BB21 to point "C," negative to point "F."

B114—Refer to schematics Nos. 6 and 15 and connect UR182 and BB12 as follows: Blue to point "A." Red and Yellow to point "B." Black, Brown, Green and negative of BB12 to chassis. Positive of BB12 to cathode of output tube.

B115—Refer to schematic No. 27 and connect as follows: Red, Blue and Yellow to points "A," "B" and "C." Brown and Green to points "D" and "E." Black to chassis at point "F."

B116—Refer to schematics Nos. 3 and 14 and connect HS692 as follows: Red to point "A." Black to point "D." Connect UR191, the two Red leads (with common exit) together and to point "B." corresponding Black to point "E." one of the two remaining Red leads to point "C." the other to the 100-volt tap on the voltage divider, both remaining Black leads to point "F."

B118—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect UR182 as follows: Yellow to point "A." Red and Blue together and to points "B" and "C." Green and Black together and to point "F." and Brown to point "E." This connection is not the same as the standard described in note 31. However, the wiring used in note 31 is applicable in some cases of noticeable hum.

B119—Refer to circuit 74 and connect as follows: Green to point "A." Red to point "B." Blue to point "C." Yellow and Black to point "D."

B120—Red of 2N504 to point "B." Yellow to point "A." Black to points "D" and "E." One Red of 2N502 to point "C." other Red to cathode of detector, Black to chassis at point "F."

B121—If receiver should be disconnected from the power pack the voltage rises to 900 volts for 9P6 and correspondingly for the other similar power packs; therefore, we advise the use of IIS (High Surge) units for replacement.

Schematic No. 47 gives a view of a replacement made with IIS carton units.

The by-pass sections of the original may be replaced with larger capacity units of electrolytic type, thereby giving better filtering action at the by-pass point.

The illustration in schematic No. 47 shows an installation of two HS692 and two HS690 condensers replacing the original block.

B122—Red of 2N512 to point "B." Yellow to point "A." Black to points "D" and "E." One Red of 2N502 to point "C." other Red to cathode of detector, Black to chassis at point "F."

B123—Refer to schematic No. 29 and connect CM165 as follows: One Red to point "A." corresponding Black to point "B." second Red to point "B." corresponding black to point "C." remaining Red to point "D." and Black to "E." In some cases there may be a pigtail resistor between the field and point "E."

B124—Blue of UR193 to original red. Red to original yellow, Yellow to original green, brown, and black; and Green to original black.

B125—Condenser supplied on order. State part, make and model number of receiver.

B126—To replace P80956 refer to schematic 25 and connect RM262 and BB15 as follows: Red of RM262 to point "A." Black to point "C." Blue to point "B." and Brown to chassis. Connect BB15 negative to point "C." and positive to chassis.

B127—To replace P80937 refer to schematics Nos. 14 and 15 and connect 2N516 as follows: One Red to IF screen, the other Red to second detector cathode, and Black to chassis.

B129—Since these condensers originally had a screw-socket base, we recommend replacement with a carton beneath the chassis.

B130—May require the use of washer No. A-017.

B131—Reds of 3N526 replace original yellows. Yellow replaces original red. One Red of 2N502 to original green, other Red to original blue, Blacks of both units to chassis.

B132—Reds of 3N526 to original yellows. Yellow to original red. One Red of 2N500 to original blue, other Red to original green. Blacks of both units to chassis.

B133—Original unit was combination of .25 mfd. and .5 mfd. paper, and 8 mfd. electrolytic. Replace with combination of TP420, TP432 and BB12 respectively.

B134—Refer to schematics Nos. 8 and 15 and connect UR189 as follows: Blue to point "A." one Red to point "B." the other Red to point "C." Black, Brown and Green to points "D," "E" and "F." one Yellow to cathode of detector and output tube respectively.

B135—Refer to schematics Nos. 14 and 15 and connect CM172 and TP420 as follows: One Red of CM172 to oscillator plate supply, remaining Red to cathode of first audio tube, and Blacks to chassis. Connect TP420 to the junction of 25M ohms and 250M ohms resistors in the second Detector plate lead, and to the chassis.

B136—The original condenser had two .25 mfd. and one .5 mfd. paper sections, and one 20 mfd. electrolytic. To replace electrolytic section, use BB15, connecting positive to cathode of output tube, negative to chassis.

B137—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 14 and connect UR181 as follows: Red lug to driver plate supply, Blue lug to IF screen circuit, and Green lugs to first AF plate resistor.

B139—Red of 4S715 to cathode of the 25Z5 which supplies plate power, Yellow to junction of filter choke and the 4000 ohm resistor, one Green to cathodes of the 43 output tubes, other Green to cathode of 6C5, Black and Blue to chassis. Connect one Red of 2N502 to cathode of 25Z5 supplying field power, other Red to RF screen, Black to chassis.

B140—Reds of 2N506 to original yellows. Black to chassis. Red of 3N520 to original green. Yellow to original blue, Green to original red, Black to chassis.

B141—Black and Blue of 3S579 to center tap of high voltage winding. Red to screen of first detector, Yellow to first AF plate supply, Green to cathode of output tubes. Positive of BB64 to output side of filter choke, negative to high voltage center tap.

B142—Refer to schematic No. 13 and connect UR181 as follows: Red lug to anode grid supply of first detector, Blue lug to IF plate supply, Green lugs to screen circuit.

B143—Refer to schematics Nos. 1 and 15 and connect RM259 as follows: Red to point "A." Blue to point "C." Black, Brown and Yellow to chassis, Green to cathode of output tubes.

B144—Connect 3S579 Red to output screen, Yellow to target of tuning eye, Green to cathode of audio driver, Black and Blue to chassis. Connect positive of BB14 to cathode of output tube, negative to chassis.

B145—Yellow to point "A." Red to point "C." Blue to point "B." Black and Green to point "D."

B146—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 14 and connect UR181 as follows: Red lug to audio plate supply, Blue lug to IF screen circuit, Green lugs to anode grid supply of first detector.

B147—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 14 and connect UR181 as follows: Red lug to second detector plate supply, Blue to IF screen circuit, Green lugs to anode grid supply of first detector.

B148—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 14 and connect UR181 as follows: Red lug to driver plate supply, Blue lug to IF screen circuit, one Green lug to first audio screen, remaining Green lug to oscillator plate supply.

B149—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 14 and connect UR181 as follows: Red lug to first detector screen, Blue lug to driver plate supply, one Green lug to second detector plate resistor, remaining Green lug to first detector anode grid supply.

B150—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 14, connect UR181: Red lug to IF screen circuit, Blue lug to first detector anode grid supply, Green lugs to driver plate supply.

B151—Refer to schematic No. 13 and connect UR181 as follows: Red and Blue lugs to first detector screen circuit, and Green lugs to second detector plate resistor.

B152—Connect Red leads in place of original lugs, Black to chassis.

B153—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 14 and connect UR181 as follows: Red lug to oscillator plate supply, Blue lug to RF plate supply, one Green lug to second audio plate supply, and remaining Green lug to second detector plate resistor.

B154—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect UR182 and CS123 as follows: Yellow of UR182 to point "A," Red and Blue to points "B" and "C," Green and Brown to points "D" and "E," Black of UR182 and CS123 to point "F," Red of CS123 to osc. anode resistor.

B155—Refer to schematic No. 27 and connect UR182 as follows: Blue, Red and Yellow together and to points "A," "B," and "C," Brown to points "D," "E," and Black and Green together and to point "F."

B156—These two 4 mfd. sections are contained in the same unit with several small capacity condensers of the paper type. For the replacement of the filter section use a non-polarized unit as in note B11. The 4 mfd. by-pass section may be replaced with BB11 installed at the socket.

B157—Refer to schematic No. 50 and connect RM257 as follows: Red to point "A," Black to point "C," Blue and Green together to point "B," Brown and Yellow to point "D."

B158—These condensers are contained in a capacitor block with several small paper condensers. To replace these units we recommend for external replacement a CM175 connected as follows: Two Reds to points "A" and "B," one Black to point "C," two remaining Blacks to point "D," remaining Red to screens.

B159—Refer to schematics Nos. 6 and 15 and connect RM259 as follows: Red to point "A," Blue to point "B," Black, Brown and Yellow to points "C" and "D," Green to cathode of output tube.

B160—The original block contained two 10 mfd. electrolytics and a .5 mfd. paper. Replace with 2N518 and TP431. Connect one Red of the 2N518 to the screen of output tubes, the remaining Red to the cathode of detector tube, Black to negative line. TP431 replaces the coupling condenser between the 37 plate and the interstage transformer.

B161—Use 4S718 and BB13 and connect as follows: Red of 4S718 to RF screen, Yellow to driver plate supply, one Green to first

audio cathode, other Green to driver cathode, Black and Blue to chassis. Connect BB13 positive to chassis, negative to high voltage center tap.

B162—Use 3S579 and BB13 and connect as follows: Red to RF screen, Yellow to the junction to the two resistors in the first AF plate supply, Green to first AF cathode, Black and Blue to chassis. Connect BB13 negative to high voltage center tap, positive to chassis.

B163—Refer to schematics 9 and 13 and connect as follows: All Blacks to chassis, one Red each to points "A," "B," "D," and to input plate of the 25B5. Connect BB31 negative to point "B," positive to point "A."

B164—Refer to circuits 2, 13, and 44, and connect as follows: all Blacks of UR191 to chassis. Two Reds to point "A," one Red to point "C," and one Red to plate return of the 55 triode section. Positive of BB21 to chassis, negative to bias supply.

B165—Refer to schematics Nos. 15 and 19 and connect CM162 as follows: One Black to transformer center tap, corresponding Red to chassis, remaining Red to first AF cathode, Black to chassis.

B166—This block contains the filter condensers and the output choke and condenser. When replacing by section be sure to leave output assembly intact.

B167—For replacement of this entire block, we recommend purchase of original block from manufacturer. However, in case of emergency, the block may be taken apart and replacement accomplished by using the 2N518 unit or exterior application may be made. Precaution should be taken to preserve the original block wiring, not affected by the replacement.

B169—This condenser is contained in a block with several paper condensers and this replacement is suggested to replace this section only and the rest of the block must be left in the receiver as connected.

B170—Refer to schematics Nos. 27 and 19 and connect RM259 and BB12 as follows: Red, Blue and Green of RM259 together and to points "A," "B" and "C," Black and Yellow together and to points "D" and "E," Brown to point "F." Connect BB12 positive to output tube cathode, negative to resistor tap in output tube grid circuit.

B171—Refer to schematics Nos. 9 and 15 and connect UR190 and CM161 as follows: One Red of common negative section of UR190 to point "B," remaining Red to point "A," Black to point "C," Red of one independent section to point "A," Black to point "B," remaining Red to point "D," Black to output cathode. Connect CM161, Blue to point "D," Brown to point "E," Red to output cathode, Black to point "E."

B172—Connect UR189 as follows: One Red to rectifier cathode, Green and Black to negative line, remaining Red to RF screens, Blue to output plate supply, Brown and both Yellow to output cathode.

B173—For replacement of this entire block we advise purchase of a duplicate from the

manufacturer. In case of emergency, the block may be taken apart and replacement accomplished by using the 2N518 unit. Wiring to parts of the block not affected by the replacement should be left intact.

B174—This assembly contains an 8 mfd. electrolytic, a .5 mfd. and a .25 mfd. paper condenser and the driver transformer. We advise the CS133 unit for external replacement of the 8 mfd. section.

B175—Ground lug with Black dot (negative) to chassis.

B176—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 15 and connect CM173 and BB42 as follows: One Red of CM173 to output plate supply, second Red to anode grid, remaining Red to screen supply, Blacks to chassis. Positive of BB42 to detector cathode, negative to chassis.

B177—Refer to schematics Nos. 13 and 15 and connect 3S579 as follows: Red to first AF plate supply, Yellow to RF screen supply, Green to first AF cathode, Blue and Black to chassis.

B178—Refer to schematics Nos. 14, 15 and 19 and connect 2N516 and BB12 as follows: one Red of 2N516 to first Audio cathode, other Red to RF screens, Black to chassis. Positive of BB12 to chassis, negative to power transformer HV. center tap.

B179—Refer to schematics Nos. 13, 14 and 19 and connect 2S567 and BB13 as follows: Red of 2S567 to screen circuit, Yellow to second Det. plate supply, Black and Blue to chassis. Positive of BB13 to chassis, negative to power transformer HV. center tap.

B180—Refer to schematics Nos. 9 and 15 and connect CM173, CM160 and BB15 as follows: One Red of CM173 to point "A," corresponding Black to point "B," another Red to point "B," remaining Black to point "C," remaining Red to point "A." Red of CM160 to point "D," corresponding Black to cathode of output tube, remaining Red to RF screen circuit, Black to point "E." Positive of BB15 to output cathode at tube socket, negative to point "E."

B181—Refer to circuits Nos. 1 and 15 and connect as follows: Reds of 2S562 together and to point "A," Black to chassis. Red of 2N504 to point "C," Yellow to cathode of output tube, Black to chassis.

B182—The UR182 replacement has higher capacity values than the original. However, the UR182 will not cause any change in the operation of the set.

B183—Refer to schematics 12, 13 and 19 and connect 2N516 and BB17 as follows: One Red of 2N516 to screen of AF output, remaining Red to RF screen, Black to chassis. Connect BB17 positive to chassis, negative to B minus.

B184—This condenser is connected between points "B" and "D" in circuit No. 54.

B185—Refer to schematic No. 9 and connect RM257 as follows: Blue to point "A," Red and Green to points "B" and "C," Black and Brown to points "D" and "E," Yellow to point "F."

B186—Refer to schematic No. 52 and connect RM259 and BB12 as follows: Red and Green of RM259 to point "A," Black and Yellow to point "D," Blue to point "B," Brown to point "E." Connect BB12 Positive to point "F," negative to point "D."

B187—Original condenser has three lugs, one of which is grounded to chassis. The SR639 has this connection made internally.

B188—Refer to circuits Nos. 1 and 19 and connect 3N534 as follows: Yellow to point "A," Red to point "C," Black to B minus at points "B" and "D," Green to chassis.

B189—Refer to schematics Nos. 24 and 15 and connect UR189 as follows: Both Reds to point "A," Blue to point "B," Black, Brown and Green to points "C" and "D," one Yellow to output cathode, remaining Yellow to Det. cathode.

B191—Refer to schematics Nos. 1 and 13 and connect RM259 as follows: Red to point "A," Black to point "B," Blue to point "C," Brown to point "D," Green to original bypass lead, and Yellow to chassis.

B193—Refer to circuits Nos. 1 and 15 and connect as follows: Yellow to point "A," Red to point "C," Black to B minus, Green to cathode of output tube.

B194—This model originally used two 8 mfd. carton type condensers. If both units are defective, CM172 affords an ideal replacement.

B195—The filter condenser for this receiver is contained in a block which is of the plug-in type. We advise replacing the defective sections with Mallory Carton type units of the same voltage and capacity beneath the chassis.

B196—When two units are specified for a non-polarized replacement, connect the negative leads together and tape. Use the two positive leads for wiring into the circuit. Also see Note B11.

B198—Refer to schematic No. 25 and connect CM171 as follows: Blue to point "A," Red to point "B," Brown to point "C," and Black to point "D."

B199—Refer to schematic No. 25 and connect CM171 as follows: Red to point "A," Blue to point "B," Black to point "C," Brown to point "D."

B200—Refer to schematics Nos. 30 and 14 and connect UR191 as follows: the two Red leads (having common exit) to points "A" and "B," and corresponding Black to points "D" and "E," one remaining Red to point "C," the other to the IF plate supply, both remaining Blacks to chassis at point "F."

B201—Refer to schematics Nos. 3 and 13 and connect UR191 as follows: One Red each to points "A," "B," and "C," remaining Red to first AF plate supply, all Black leads to chassis (points "D," "E," and "F").

B202—Refer to schematic No. 25 and connect CM172 and BB15 as follows: one Red of CM172 to point "A," other Red to point "B," one Black to point "C," and other Black to point "D." Connect BB15 positive to point "D," and negative to point "C."

B203—Refer to schematic No. 57 and connect CM175 as follows: one Red to each of the following points: "B" "D," and "G." Blacks to point "H" (chassis).

B204—Refer to schematic No. 57 and connect CS131 and CM172 as follows: Red of CS131 to point "A," one Red of CM172 to point "C," remaining Red to points "E" and "F," all Blacks to point "H" (chassis).

B205—Refer to schematic No. 56 and connect CM175 as follows: two Red leads to point "A," the two corresponding Black leads to point "C," remaining Red to point "B," remaining Black to point "D" (chassis). This unit may be installed in the original case.

B206—Refer to schematic No. 30 and connect CM175 as follows: One Red to point "A," corresponding Black to point "D," another Red to point "B," corresponding Black to point "E," remaining Red to point "C," remaining Black to point "F" (chassis).

B207—Refer to schematics Nos. 8 and 15 and connect RM257 and BB12 as follows: Blue of RM257 to point "A," Red to point "B," and Green to point "C." Connect Brown, Yellow and Black together and to points "D," "E" and "F." Connect BB12 positive to AF output cathode and negative to point "F."

B208—To replace with CM173 and BB15, connect as follows: Connect one Red of CM173 to center tap of output transformer, another Red to the driver plate supply, remaining Red to IF plate supply, all Blacks to chassis. Connect BB15 positive to driver cathode, negative to chassis.

B209—Connect 2N516, one Red to "B" plus 135V., other Red to RF screen, and Black to chassis. Some models used a non-polarized filter condenser. 2N516 is satisfactory for this replacement if the proper battery polarity is observed. Be sure to check this point, as a reversal of polarity may result in serious damage to the receiver.

B210—Refer to schematics Nos. 8 and 15 and connect UR182 and BB12 as follows: Connect Yellow of UR182 to point "A," Blue to point "B," Red to point "C," Black, Brown and Green together and to points "D," "E" and "F." Connect BB12 positive to output tube cathode, negative to point "F."

B213—Refer to schematic No. 25 and connect RM261 and BB15 as follows: Red of RM261 to point "A," Blue to point "B," Black to point "C," and Brown to point "D." Connect BB15, positive to point "D," and negative to point "C."

B214—Refer to schematics Nos. 11 and 15 and connect UR182 and BB12 as follows: Connect UR182, Yellow to point "A," Blue and Red together and to points "B" and "C," Green and Brown together and to points "D" and "F," and Black to point "F." Connect BB12 positive to detector cathode and negative to point "F."

B215—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect RM257 as follows: Blue to point "A,"

Green and Red to point "B," Black, Brown, and Yellow to points "D" and "E."

B216—In some cases this condenser is a single 8 mfd. unit; we recommend the use of RS213 for these cases in place of RM262.

B218—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect 3S582 as follows: Red to point "A," Yellows to point "B," Black and Blue to point "D." To replace second condenser connect 2N516, one Red to point "C," other Red to osc. anode grid supply, Black to point "F."

B219—Refer to schematics Nos. 1 and 15 and connect SR611 as follows: One positive 8 mfd. lug to point "A." The other positive 8 mfd. lug to point "C," Black lead to points "B" and "D," Blue lead to second AF cathode. It may be of assistance in installing if the leads of the old unit are cut close to the carton and these leads used for connecting the new unit.

B221—Refer to schematics 27 and 15 and connect UR182 as follows: Red and Blue leads together and to points "A," "B," "C." Brown lead to points "D," "E." Black and Green leads together and to point "F" (chassis) and Yellow lead to detector cathode.

B226—The use of two UR182 condensers is recommended for this replacement. Refer to schematics 64 and connect as follows: Both Blue leads and one Red lead to point "A"; remaining Red lead to point "B"; both Yellow leads to point "C"; both Brown leads and both Green leads to point "D"; and both black leads to point "E." The following color code replacement is applicable to the Detrola Model 1200. Both Yellow leads together replace the original Yellow lead. Both Green leads and both Brown leads together replace the original Black lead. Both Blue leads together replace the original Red lead. The two Red leads replace the two original lugs marked +8. Both Black leads together replace the original lug marked — (neg). The Mallory terminal connector A-016 is helpful for ease of installation.

B227—Install the MN278 unit with the 9 mfd. sections in parallel, and wire in as a three section condenser.

B228—Refer to schematic No. 4 and connect CM175 as follows: All Red leads together and to points "A" and "B," one Black lead to point "C," and the two remaining Black leads to point "D."

B229—Refer to schematics No. 26 and 14 and connect UR191 as follows: One of the two Red leads having common exit to the IF screen, the remaining Red lead of the common section together, with the red leads of the independent sections to points "A," "B," and "C." Connect the Black lead of the common section to point "F," and the remaining Black leads to points "D" and "E."

B230—This unit contains a 16 mfd. electrolytic and two paper dielectric sections. Replacement of the electrolytic section with a Mallory BB15 mounted at the output tube socket is recommended.

B231—Refer to schematic No. 1 and connect CM175 as follows: Two Red leads to point "A," remaining Red lead to point "C" and Black leads to points "B" and "D" (chassis).

B233—Refer to schematic No. 59. The condenser connected between points "A" and "D" is a 4 mfd. paper, the condenser connected between points "B" and "E" is an 8 mfd. electrolytic. There are two condensers connected in parallel between points "C" and "F," an 8 mfd. electrolytic and a 4 mfd. paper. We recommend replacement of the two 4 mfd. sections with a 2N518 unit. The 8 mfd. electrolytics are easily replaced with CS133 units.

B234—Refer to schematic No. 57 and connect CS131 and CM172 as follows: Red lead of CS131 to point "A," Black lead to point "H," one Red lead of CM172 to point "C," remaining Red lead to point "E," "F"; and Black leads to point "H."

B235—Refer to schematic 67 and connect RM257 as follows: Red lead to point "A," Black, Brown and Yellow leads together and to point "B," Green and Blue leads together and to point "C."

B236—Refer to schematic No. 1 and connect MN275 as follows: one terminal to point "A," remaining two terminals together and to point "C." In some cases a 2½" diameter can with 5 and 15 mfd. sections may have been used. Replace this unit with the Mallory type MN273.

B237—Refer to schematic No. 28 and connect RM265 as follows: Red lead to point "A," Blue lead to point "B," Green lead to point "C," Black lead to point "D," Brown lead to point "E" and Yellow lead to point "F."

B238—Refer to schematics No. 1 and 19 and connect CM171 and BB12 as follows: Red lead of CM171 to point "A," Blue lead to point "C," Black and Brown leads and the negative lead of the BB12 to points "B" and "D," and positive of BB12 to chassis.

B239—Refer to schematics 1 and 19 and connect CM171 and BB12 as follows: Blue lead of CM171 to point "A," Red lead to "C," Black and Brown leads of CM171 together with negative lead of BB12 to points "B," "D"; and positive lead of BB12 to chassis.

B240—Substitute BB15 for BB12 and connect as directed in note B239.

B241—Refer to schematics 1 and 15 and connect CM175 and BB12 as follows, one Red lead of CM175 to point "A," the two remaining Red leads to point "C," and Black leads to points "B," "D." Connect positive of BB12 to output tube cathode and negative lead to chassis.

B242—Refer to schematics 1, 13, and 15 and connect 3S584 and BB12 as follows: Red lead of 3S584 to point "A," one Yellow lead to point "C," the remaining Yellow lead to the oscillator plate supply and the Black and Blue leads to points "B," "D." Connect BB12, positive to output tube cathode and negative to chassis.

B244—Refer to schematics 1 and 15 and connect 3S584 and BB12 as follows: Two Yellow leads of 3S584 to point "A," Red lead to point "C," Black and Blue leads to points "B," "D." (Caution: this lead is not to chassis.) Connect the positive lead of BB12 to the output tube cathode and the negative to the Black lead of the 3S584.

B245—Refer to schematic No. 3 and connect RM265 as follows: Red and Blue leads to point "A," Green lead to point "B" and Black, Brown, and Yellow leads to points "D," "E," and "F."

B246—These filter sections are contained in a block with several small paper dielectric by-pass sections. We recommend external replacement of the defective filter section or sections, with CS type units of the proper capacity, or the purchase of a complete block from the original manufacturer.

B247—The filter condensers are in a large plug-in type block with connections as follows: (starting with the large pin opposite the grounding pin and proceeding in a clockwise direction). Pin No. 1-negative 16 mfd. second filter and negative 8 mfd. power tube bias by-pass; Pin No. 2-positive 4 mfd. 350V. 1AF plate filter; Pin No. 4-positive 8 mfd. 100V first detector cathode by-pass; Pin No. 5-common negative to all pins except Nos. 2 and 8; Pin No. 6-positive 4 mfd. 100V 1AF cathode by-pass; Pin No. 7-positive 4 mfd. 100V driver tube cathode by-pass; and Pin No. 8-positive 16 mfd. second filter. In 25 cycle models Pin No. 8 is positive 20 mfd. In an emergency individual sections may be replaced with Mallory carton type units of proper capacity and voltage ratings mounted beneath the chassis. However for complete replacement we recommend the purchase of an entire block from the set manufacturer.

B248—Filter capacitors are in a large plug-in block with connections as follows: Pin No. 1—8 mfd. 450V first filter; Pin No. 2—4 mfd. 450V power screen by-pass; Pin No. 3—4 mfd. 450V (60 cycle) or 12 mfd. 450V (25 cycle) filter output; Pin No. 4—8 mfd. 20V IF cathode by-pass; Pin No. 5 common negative; Pin No. 6—4 mfd. 20V 55 cathode by-pass; Pin No. 7—4 mfd. 450V second filter. In an emergency individual sections may be replaced with Mallory carton type units of the proper voltage and capacity ratings mounted beneath the chassis. However, for complete replacement we recommend the purchase of an entire block from the set manufacturer.

B249—These condensers are contained in a large plug-in type block. The connections are as follows: (starting with the large pin opposite the grounding pin and proceeding in a clockwise direction)—Pin No. 1 negative 16 mfd. 450V and negative 8 mfd. 100V; Pin No. 2-positive 4 mfd. 350V 1AF plate filter; Pin No. 3-positive 16 mfd. 450V third filter; Pin No. 4-positive 8 mfd. 100V IF cathode by-pass; Pin No. 5-common negative for all pins except Nos. 2 and 8; Pin No. 6-positive 4 mfd. 100V, 1AF cathode by-pass; Pin No. 7-positive 4 mfd. 250V driver bias by-pass; Pin No. 8-positive 16 mfd. 450V, second filter. In an emergency individual sec-

tions may be replaced with Mallory carton type units of proper voltage and capacity ratings mounted beneath the chassis. However, for complete replacement we recommend the purchase of an entire block from the set manufacturer.

B250—Refer to schematic No. 4 and connect CM175 as follows: one Red to point "A"; corresponding Black to point "C"; remaining Red leads to point "B"; and remaining Black leads to point "D."

B256—Red to point "A," Yellow to point "B," one Green to cathode of detector, remaining Green to cathode of output tube, Black and Blue to chassis. BB21 positive to output tube screen, negative to chassis.

B259—Refer to schematics 4 and 13 and connect UR182 as follows: Blue and Red leads to points "A" and "B"; Brown lead to point "C"; Black and Green leads to point "D"; and Yellow to detector cathode.

B260—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect RM257 as follows: Blue to point "A"; Green and Red to points "B" and "C"; Brown and Black to points "D" and "E"; Yellow to point "F."

B261—Refer to schematic 23 and connect as follows: Red and Green to point "A"; Blue to point "B"; Black and Yellow to point "C"; Brown to point "D."

B264—Refer to schematic No. 11 and connect UR193 as follows: Yellow to point "A"; Red and Blue to points "B" and "C"; Green and Brown to points "D" and "E"; Black to point "F."

B265—Refer to schematics 11 and 13 and connect UR193 and CS121 as follows: Red and Blue of UR193 to points "B" and "C"; Brown to point "E"; Black and Green to point "F"; Yellow to oscillator anode return. Connect CS121 Red to point "A"; Black to point "D."

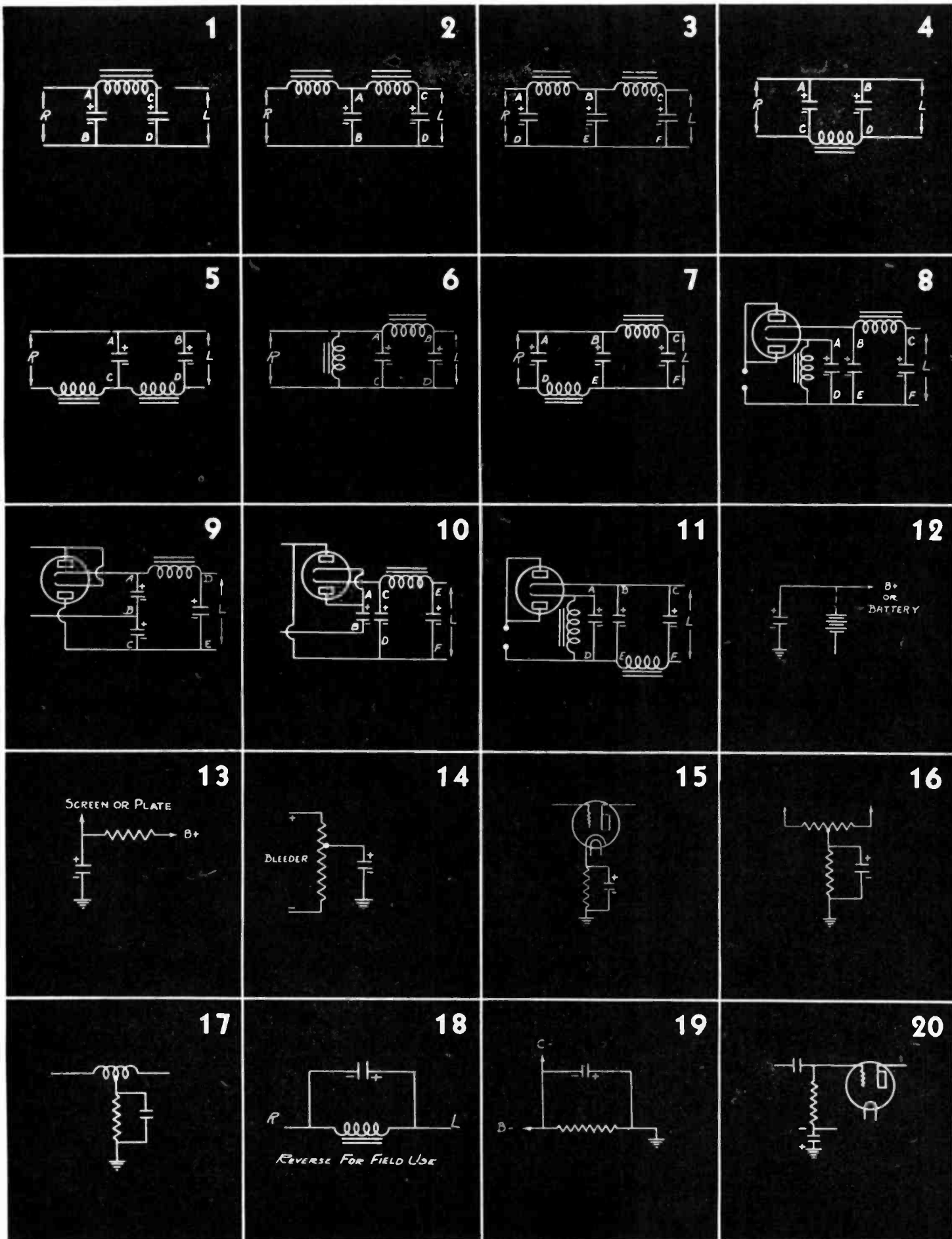
B266—Refer to schematics 75 and 15 and connect RM259 and TN111 as follows: Red of RM259 to point "A"; Blue and Green to point "B"; Black, Brown, and Yellow together and to points "D" and "F." Connect negative of TN111 to chassis; positives to cathodes of AF amplifiers. Connect RS207 Red to point "C"; Black to point "E."

B268—Refer to schematics 24 and 15 and connect UR182 as follows: Blue to point "A"; Red to point "B"; Brown, Black and Green to points "C" and "D"; Yellow to cathode of audio tube.

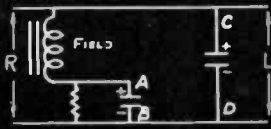
B269—Refer to schematics 1 and 13 and connect UR182 as follows: Blue to point "A"; Red to point "C"; Brown, Black and Green to points "B" and "D"; Yellow to cathode of audio tube.

The Dry Electrolytic Condensers sold by P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., are manufactured under one or more of the following U. S. Letters Patents:

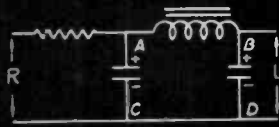
2,020,408	1,981,533	1,918,716
2,052,962	1,981,352	1,912,223
1,989,129	1,918,717	1,891,207
1,891,206	2,080,390	
1,714,191	2,091,576	And other
1,710,073		pending patents



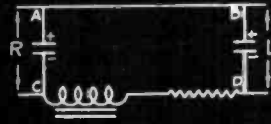
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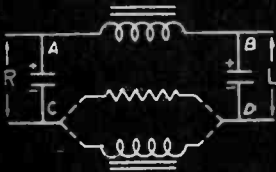
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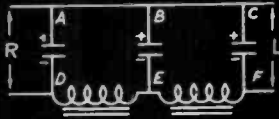
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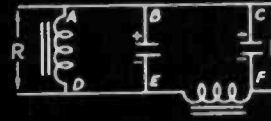
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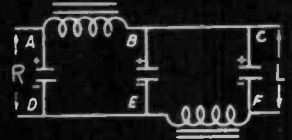
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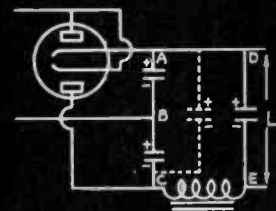
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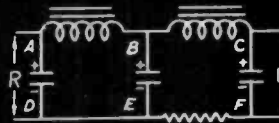
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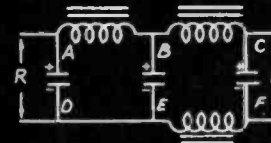
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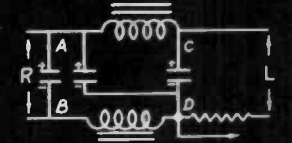
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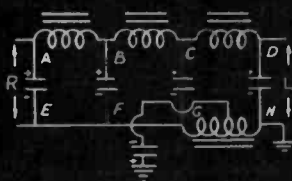
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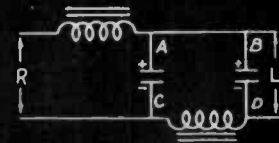
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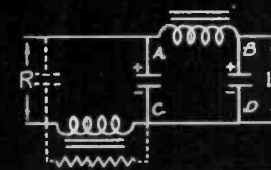
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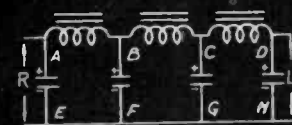
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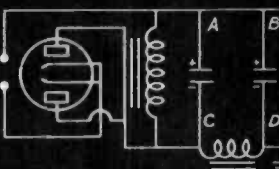
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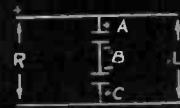
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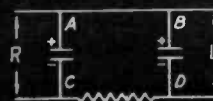
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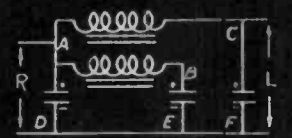
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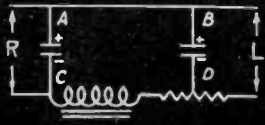
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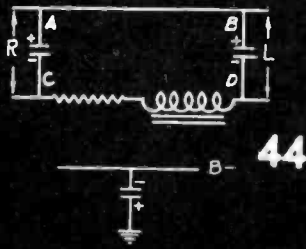
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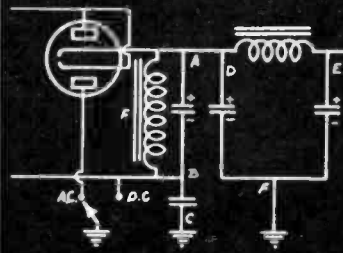
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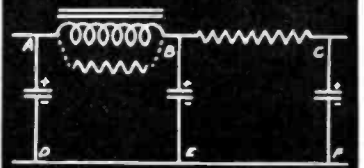
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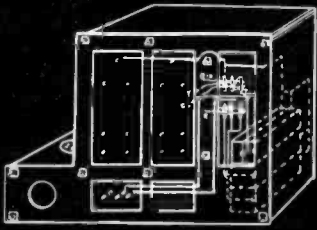
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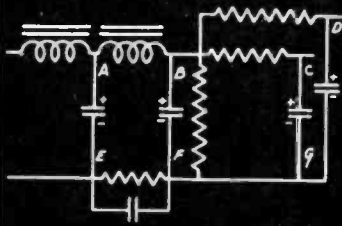
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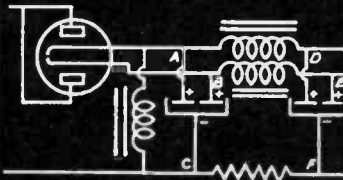
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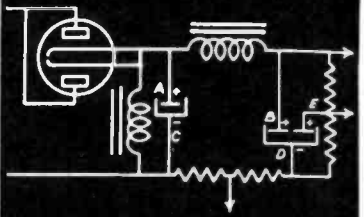
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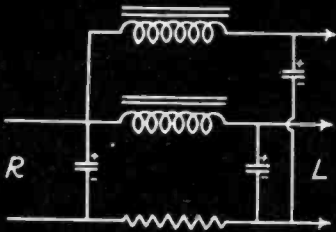
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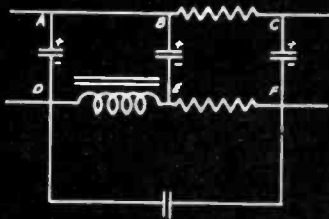
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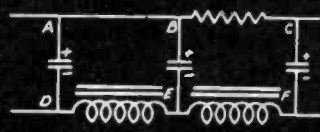
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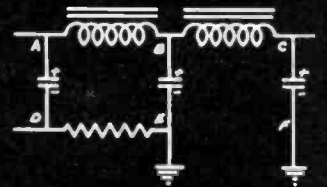
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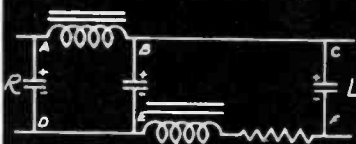
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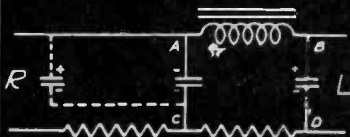
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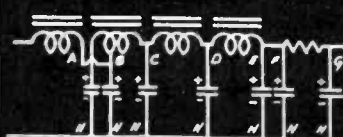
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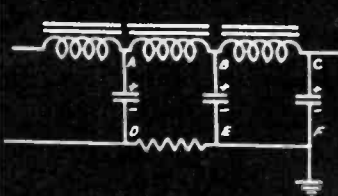
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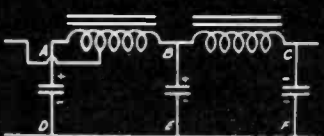
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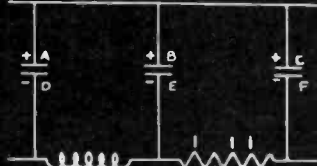
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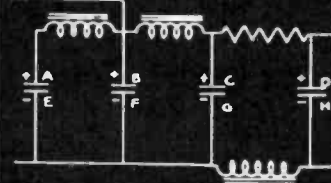
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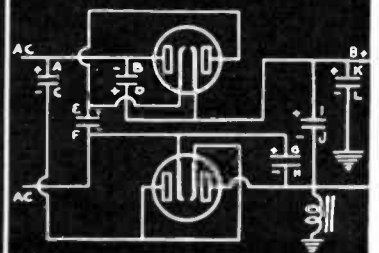
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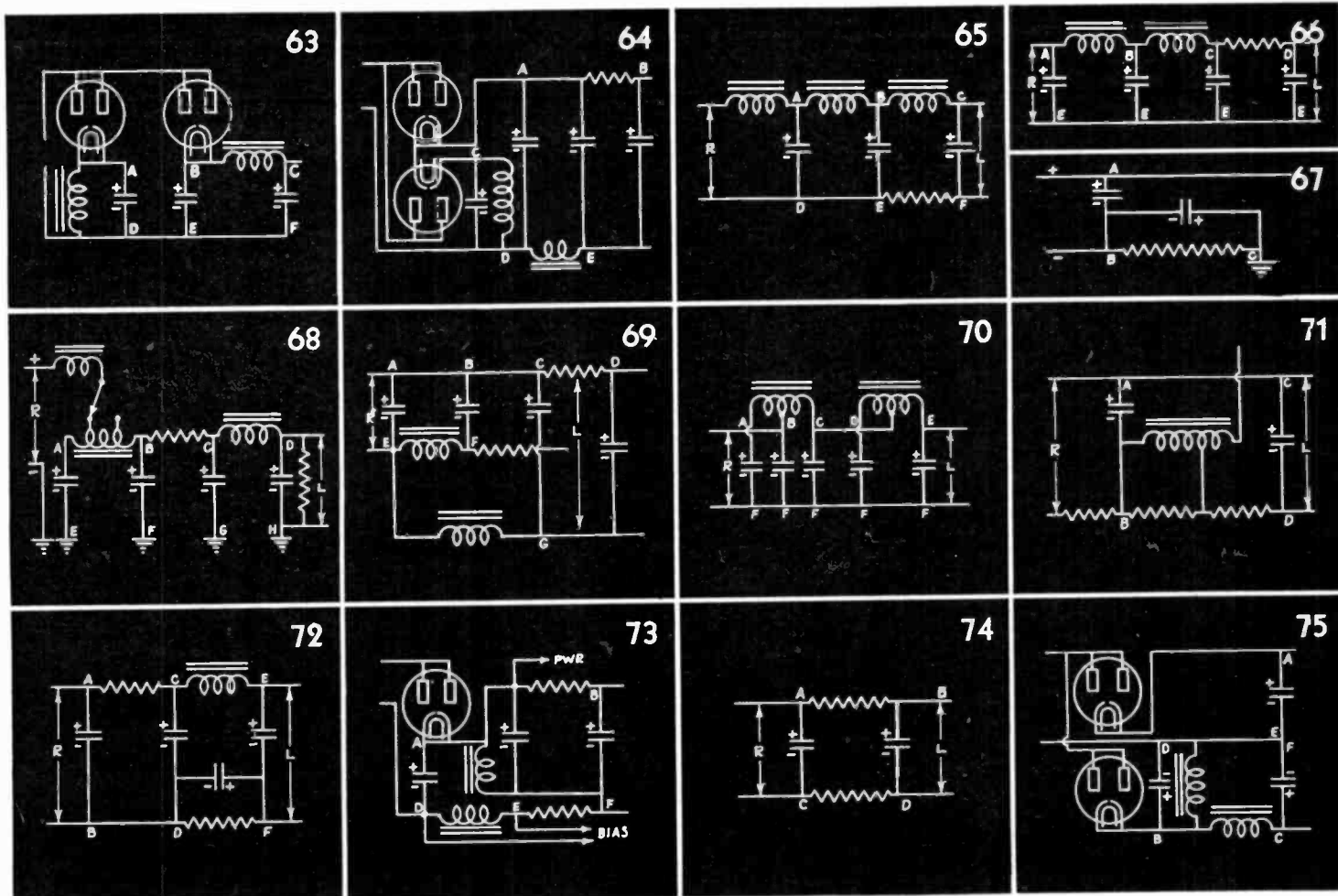


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MALLORY CONDENSER TYPE CODE

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| AG | Auto Generator Units | RC | Rectangular Can High Capacity Unit |
| AM | AMmeter By-Pass Units | RF | Radio Frequency Chokes or Condensers |
| BT | Bakelite Base Trimmer Units | RM | Round Can Type Condensers Multiple Separate Sections |
| CB | Cased By-Pass Units | RN | Round Can Type Condensers Multiple Units Common Negative |
| CM | Carton Type Condensers Multiple Separate Sections | RS | Round Can Type Condensers Single Units |
| CN | Carton Type Condensers Multiple Units Common Negative | SR | Special Replacements |
| CS | Carton Type Condensers Single Units | ST | Single Section Tubular |
| CT | Ceramic Base Midget Trimmer Units | TN | Tubular Common Negative Units |
| CTD | Ceramic Base Trimmer Units Dual Sections | TP | Tubular Paper Units |
| CTX | Ceramic Base Trimmer Units Single Sections | TR | Transmitting Condenser Round Can Units |
| DL | Dome Light Unit | TX | Transmitting Condensers Rectangular Type |
| FM | Ford Auto Generator Unit | TZ | Transmitting Condensers Round Can Units |
| FPD | Fabricated Plate Dual Section | UB | Uncased Filter Block Sections |
| FPQ | Fabricated Plate Quadruple Section | UR | Universal Replacements |
| FPS | Fabricated Plate Single Section | VB | Vibrator By-Pass Units |
| FPT | Fabricated Plate Triple Section | VL | Vibrator By-Pass Units Long Type |
| HC | High Capacity Round Can Units | VO | Vibrator Oval Type Units |
| HD | Heavy Duty Units | WE | Wet Electrolytics |
| HS | Special High Surge Units | 2N | 2 Section Tubular Common Negative |
| MC | Mica Condensers | 2P | 2 Section Tubular Common Positive |
| MN | Large Round Can Units Multiple Common Negative | 2S | 2 Section Tubular Separate Sections |
| MSR | Motor Starting Replacement AC Capacitors | 3N | 3 Section Tubular Common Negative |
| OT | Oil-Impregnated Oil-Filled Tubular Units | 3S | 3 Section Tubular One Section Separate |
| OW | Oil-Impregnated Wax-Filled Units | 4N | 4 Section Tubular Common Negative |
| | | 4S | 4 Section Tubular One Section Separate |

P. R. MALLORY & CO., Inc.

MALLORY REPLACEMENT CONDENSERS AND ACCESSORIES

Mallory Universal Mounting Flanges for Carton Types

The mounting of carton type condensers has always been a problem from a replacement standpoint. An almost unanimous appeal for something new and practical was noted in the response to the Mallory Service Questionnaire. Mallory Engineers have studied the problem from the service man's angle.

All Mallory carton type condensers are equipped with a new type of mounting flange—the first practical Universal mounting feature ever designed.

Since there are several ways in which it may be used, complete instructions are given:

A. The unit may be mounted by the use of nuts and bolts or self-tapping screws in the usual manner as in Figure 1.



FIGURE 1

B. One end may be pushed under any screw head on the chassis without removing the screw as in Figure 2. The other end may be left loose or soldered to the chassis as in Figure 3.

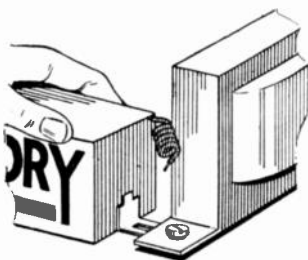


FIGURE 2

C. One flange or both flanges may be soldered to the chassis as in Figure 3. Tin the chassis first, then solder in place.

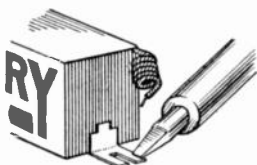


FIGURE 3

D. One half of the flange may be bent down as in Figure 4 and pushed through any convenient hole in the chassis. Bend back the flange after it is through the hole.

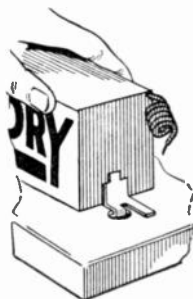


FIGURE 4

E. Both flanges may be bent flat against the side of the carton and the unit held in place by its wire leads. In bending the flanges, hold your thumb tightly on the part attached to the carton to prevent tearing the carton.

Mallory Universal Mounting flanges have been widely copied, proving their merit and worth to service men. Constant improvement may be expected from Mallory—as their leadership in the replacement parts field will be maintained.

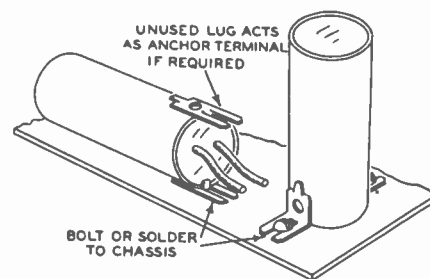


FIGURE 5

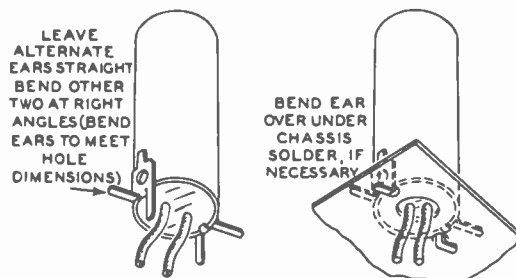


FIGURE 6

Tubular Dry Electrolytic Condensers

Types ST, 2N, 2S, 3N, 3S, TN, 4N, 4S

LEAD COLOR CODE—The new Mallory tubular units are too small to provide space for legible marking of complete lead color code. The following simple system has, therefore, been adopted for easy reference.

1. Single units (Type ST). Red positive and black negative.
2. Common negative units (Types TN, 2N, 3N and 4N). Red, yellow and green positive respectively for highest to lowest capacity with black common negative. (Consider by-pass units as lowest capacity regardless of rating.) Identical units same color.
3. Common positive units (Type 2P). Red common positive, blue and black negative respectively for highest to lowest capacity. Identical units same color.
4. Dual separate section units (Type 2S). Red positive, black negative for highest capacity and yellow positive, blue negative for lowest capacity. Same color scheme for identical units.
5. Multiple units having one separate section (Type 3S and 4S). Red positive and black negative for separate section. Yellow and green positive respectively for highest to lowest capacity with blue for common negative for balance of unit. (Consider by-pass units as lowest capacity regardless of rating.) Identical units same color.

Mounting Features—All Mallory Type A units have two universal mounting ears which may be soldered or bolted to the chassis for either vertical or horizontal mounting. (See Figure 5.)

When mounting horizontally, extra ear may be used as terminal connector, if desired.

These units may also be mounted in spade bolt holes. (See Figure 6.)

All Mallory Type B units are supplied with an easily assembled circular strap designed to cover all forms of strap mounting. (See Figure 7.) The strap is not pre-assembled to the unit, as different applications require variable location along the length of the unit.

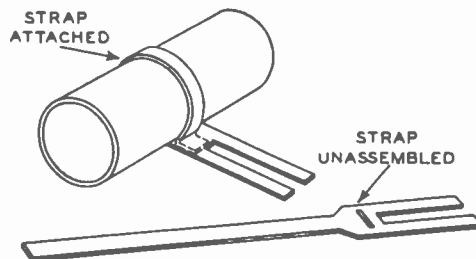


FIGURE 7

Assemble strap by winding the tongue around the unit as in Figure 8. Hold the broad end of the strap against the tube with the thumb and wind tongue past broad end (not through slot) as shown.

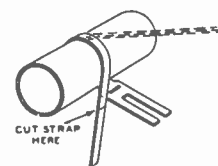


FIGURE 8

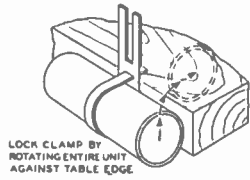


FIGURE 9

Cut strap with diagonal cutters about $\frac{1}{8}$ " longer than required to meet wide portion. Release strap and thread tongue through slot.

Hold unit against table edge (Figure 9) and tighten with rotating motion. Then rotate entire unit about table edge to bend short tongue at right angles, clamping strap in place.

These operations have been carefully studied and represent the best method. Pulling tongue through slot with pliers does not make as tight a clamp.

A long slot is provided in the flat portion of the strap for variable location of chassis hole in relation to unit. Cut off unwanted portion if it interferes with mounting.

These straps are identified by Mallory part A-90686, and may be purchased separately. One strap is included in the carton with each Type B unit.

Mallory FP Condensers

The new standard Mallory FP (Fabricated Plate) capacitors, which have been so popular in the original

equipment field, are now carried in stock in a wide variety of universal ratings.

These remarkably small capacitors deserve their nation-wide endorsement, as evidenced by the millions already in use, because of their long life and stable characteristics under extreme heat and humidity conditions.

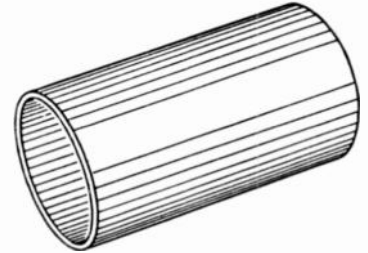
It is important to note that the method of rating FP capacitors differs considerably from former types and this should be understood in reviewing the universal listings provided. Since FP capacitors are completely standardized mechanically, the only variables are the capacity and voltage ratings. These ratings, while variable, are also standard insofar as odd capacities, such as 4, 8, 12, etc., are not available.

Figure 10 shows complete details of the standardized physical dimensions of the FP units, the method of identification for the lug terminals, and the mounting accessories for horizontal or vertical mounting either insulated or grounded.

MOUNTING—Vertical (See Figure 10)—Mallory FP capacitors are easily mounted by employing either one of the two mounting plates furnished with each unit. The metal mounting plate (A93431, A93403, A93424) is used where it is desired to connect the negative, or common negative lead to the chassis. The bakelite plate (A93416, A93410, or A93423) is used when it is desired to insulate the negative connection of the condenser from the chassis. The condenser is anchored in place by twisting the mounting tongues, using either a pair of pliers, or the special mounting wrench (A93436). If pliers are used be sure to allow at least $\frac{1}{16}$ " between plier tips and chassis before twisting. This avoids shearing the tongues.

The mounting plate for the one-inch diameter can (A93410 or A93403) may be mounted in any tube socket hole having $1\frac{1}{2}$ " rivet centers.

MOUNTING—Horizontal (See Figure 10)—Horizontal mounting can easily be made by using the proper horizontal mounting clip—see Figure 10. Horizontal mounting clip, type A93434 is used with $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter condensers; type A93443 is used with 1" diameter condensers, and type A93435 with $1\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter condensers. The mounting clip will effectively ground the condenser. If an insulated mounting is desired the condenser may be insulated from the clip with the proper type insulating tube as listed and pictured under the chart and illustration Figure 11.



Insulating Tube.....	For $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2" FP..	A-93280-6
Insulating Tube.....	For 1 x 2" FP...	A-93280-3
Insulating Tube.....	For 1 x 3" FP...	A-93280-2
Insulating Tube.....	For $1\frac{1}{8}$ x 2" FP	A-93280-5
Insulating Tube.....	For $1\frac{1}{8}$ x 3" FP	A-93280-4

FIGURE 11

The FP capacitor line is the result of a six months' survey of ratings in actual use but carefully selected to serve every known application with a minimum number of units. By this method, approximately 60 FP ratings satisfactorily replace over 1000 combinations and thereby eliminate the complications involved should an attempt be made to duplicate each original rating.

In making replacements by this universal method, it is expected that capacities or voltages higher than the original ratings will sometimes be substituted. This is obvious since it is impractical and uneconomical to attempt listing every possible rating. FP capacitors may be used on lower than rated voltage with no change in characteristics. Over-capacity is, of course, desirable in most instances. Since FP capacitors are low-priced, the system described will prove advantageous from all angles.

Mallory Universal Mounting Features for Round Can Types RS, RN and RM

Round can condensers in general have been mounted by the use of one of five different methods, each varying enough to prohibit the use of any other type in making a replacement. This situation has now been overcome by the special features provided on all Mallory round can replacements. The universal nature of the newly designed units does away with the necessity of stocking duplicate ratings in several mounting types and consequently reduces the stock investment. It is the first practical universal mounting feature for round can type condensers.

The five methods of mounting referred to are:

1. Stud mounting having a $5/8$ " neck.
2. Stud mounting having a $3/4$ " neck.
3. Stud mounting having a $7/8$ " neck.
4. Ring Clamp mounting.
5. Spade bolt mounting.

STUD MOUNTING

Types 1, 2 and 3 are so familiar they require no illustration. The originals having the $5/8$ " or $3/4$ " neck generally had but one lug or one or more flexible leads. The $7/8$ " neck was usually of the moulded composition type and was generally equipped with from one to three lugs, this type seldom being supplied with flexible leads.

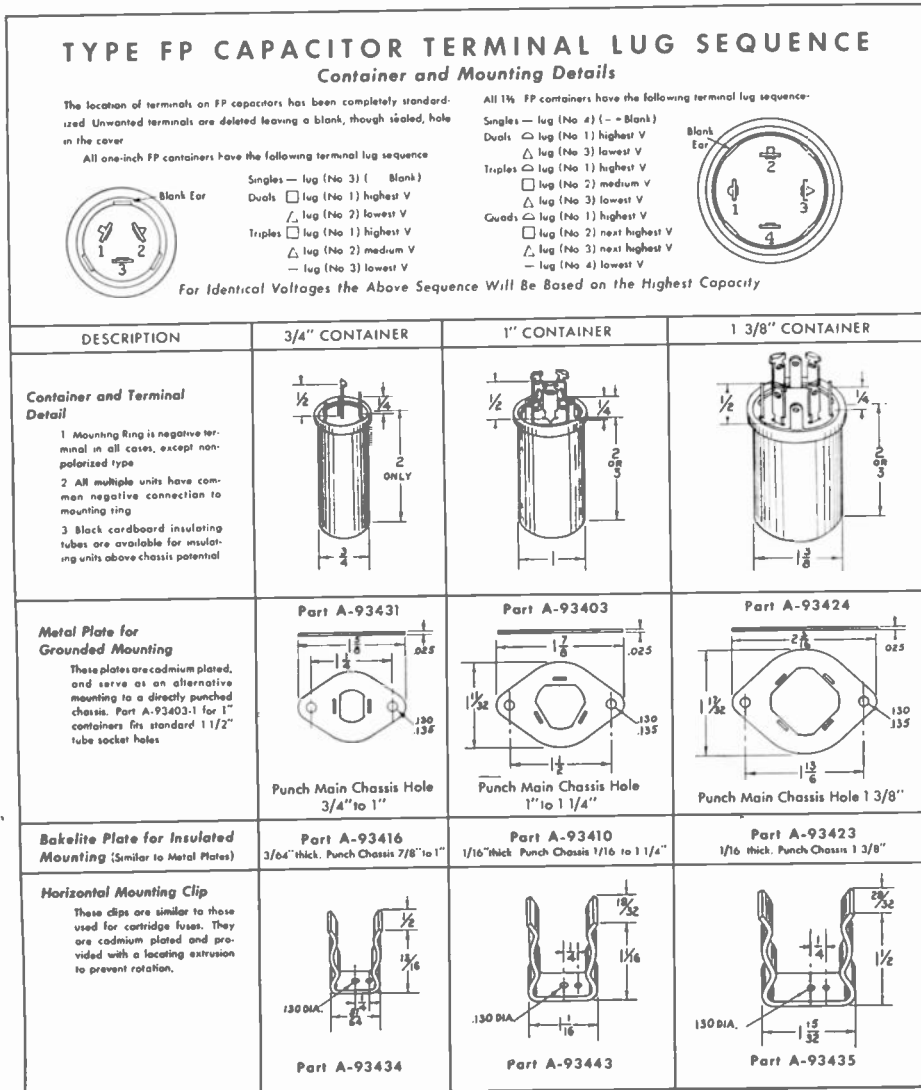


FIGURE 10

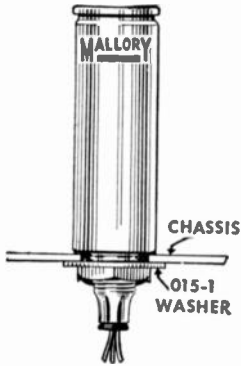


FIGURE 12

Due to their reduced size many Mallory round can units are supplied with $\frac{3}{8}$ " necks and a few of higher ratings have $\frac{1}{2}$ " necks. Obviously no instructions are needed to mount a $\frac{3}{8}$ " neck type Mallory unit in a $\frac{3}{8}$ " hole. You will find, however, that the $\frac{3}{8}$ " neck may be also satisfactorily mounted in a $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole without special accessories by simply centering the unit as the mounting nut is tightened. This holds true for the $\frac{3}{8}$ " neck unit when mounting in a $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole.

If the $\frac{3}{8}$ " neck is to be mounted in a $\frac{3}{8}$ " hole Mallory Type 015-1 washer supplied with the unit should be used beneath the chassis to afford the lock nut a better grip on the chassis. (See Figure 12.) No washer is necessary on top of the chassis in this case.

RING CLAMP MOUNTING

Where clamp mounting was used originally and the Mallory replacement is of the 1 3/8" can size it may be mounted in the same way as the original (See Figure 13); the threaded neck portion will protrude when mounted.

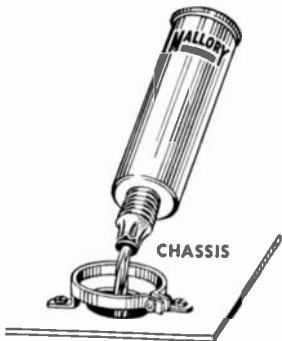


FIGURE 13

In replacing a clamp mounted unit with a 1" Mallory can size use the special Mallory 1 3/8" washer Type No. A-017. (Not supplied with the unit.) This washer is put on the unit and the nut tightened first, then fitted to the clamp as in Figure 14. The washer may be used with the flanged size up or down accord-



FIGURE 14

ing to the space available for the threaded neck portion of the condenser below the chassis. The washer is not supplied with the unit due to the relatively few cases in which it is required. Its cost is so small compared to the reduced stock affected that a supply should always be kept on hand.

In cases where a 1 3/8" unit was used originally, if the clamp will not contract enough to fit the 1 3/8" diameter of the replacement, pad the clamp with a small strip of cardboard. Mallory units are insulated from their containers. It is not necessary that the clamp make electrical contact to the unit.

These features are not provided in the large 2 1/2" and 3" round can units. (See Type MN.)

SPADE BOLT MOUNTING

Pictured in Figure 15, it should be noted that generally the holes punched in the chassis to accommodate this type were made with the same punch used for the wafer type tube sockets. The large center hole

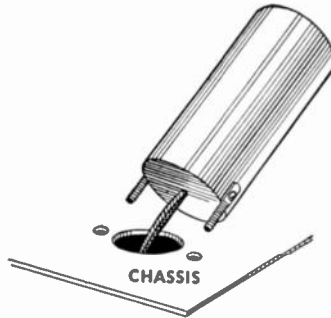


FIGURE 15

is about 1" in diameter but the Mallory 1 3/8" can units will mount satisfactorily using the Mallory Type No. 015-2 washer (supplied with the unit) beneath the chassis similar to Figure 12. The unit should be centered, of course, when tightening the mounting nut.

The 1" can type units require two Mallory Type No. 015-2 washers one above and one below the chassis to replace the spade bolt type. (See Figure 16). These washers are not supplied with the 1" can units. We

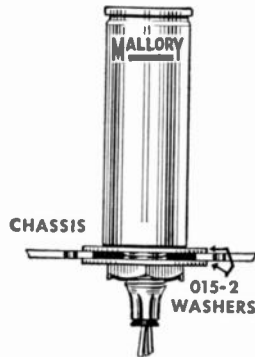


FIGURE 16

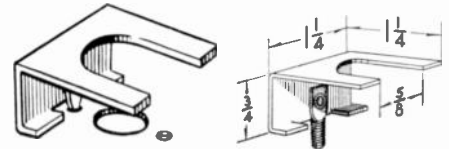
suggest that you save these washers when using 1 3/8" Mallory units in mountings not requiring them. (All 1 3/8" units are supplied with one of these washers.) These flat washers are not lock washers and since the nut is self-locking, need not be used except as stated.

All Mallory round can universal replacement units are insulated internally so that the can is not the terminal in any case. A separate wire is always brought out for the cathode connection. It is never necessary to use insulating washers with Mallory round can dry electrolytic units. The HD684, the MN types and some SR types employ the can as the negative con-

nection to provide convenient replacement for certain widely used original equipment.

UNIVERSAL MOUNTING BRACKET

The Universal Mounting Bracket No. 101-1 is for mounting threaded neck round can units on chassis originally provided with ring clamp or spade bolt mountings. The Mallory Ring Clamp, available in 5 sizes, is for mounting all types of round can condensers.



Mallory Terminal Connector

This device will prove a great help whether used with condensers or for other purposes.



FIGURE 17

The Mallory Terminal Connector (Figure 17) is designed to provide an anchorage for the lead wires from the condenser where ordinarily splicing would be necessary. For example, when replacing an original unit having soldering lugs, the leads from the replacement unit may be cut short and the Terminal Connector used to join them with the set wiring.

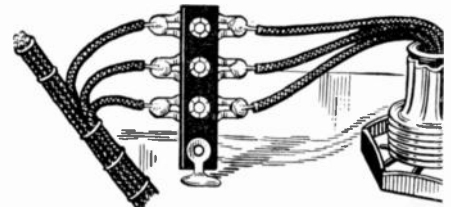


FIGURE 18

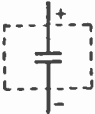
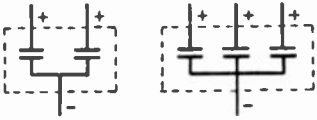
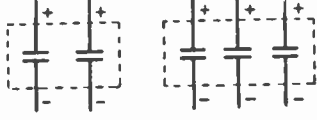

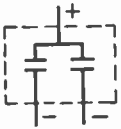
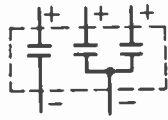
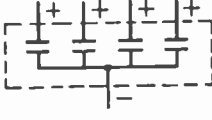
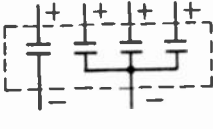

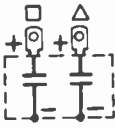
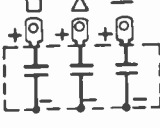
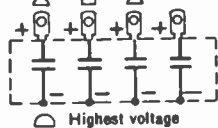

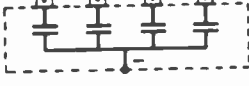

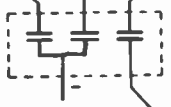
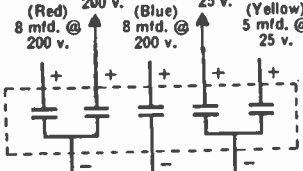
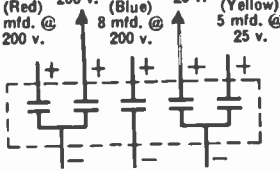
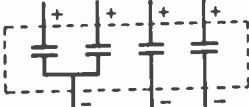
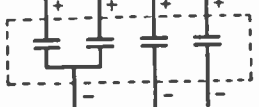
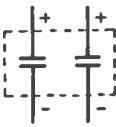
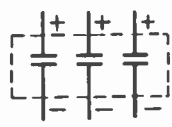
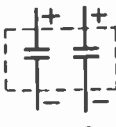
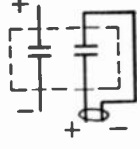
Solder (or bolt) the Connector strip to the chassis in an upright position as near as possible to the replacement condenser unit. Cut off the lead wires from the condenser to the proper length to reach the Terminal Connector and solder each one to a lug on the Connector as in Figure 18. Now solder the circuit wires to the opposite lugs on the Terminal Connector in their proper order.

If more than three wires are involved, it will be necessary to use more than one Terminal Connector or splice the remaining leads. Generally, the black or negative lead is soldered to the chassis and need not use a lug.

Should the Terminal Connector be too high for the depth of the chassis it may be bent over to reduce its height.

Internal Connections of Mallory Replacement Condenser Types

In numerous cases Mallory supplies SR (Special Replacement) condensers for applications where the universal types are not readily suited for replacement work. Pages 252 and 253 are devoted to schematics of each SR type, showing the type of construction employed and the color codes used in identifying the leads or lug terminals. Be sure to consult these charts to verify electrical connections for applications other than those given in the replacement listings, pages 11 through 205.

<p>BB, CS, HD, HS, RS, ST</p>  <p>Single Unit</p>	<p>CN, RN, TN, 2N, 3N</p>  <p>Dual Triple</p>	<p>CM, RM, 2S</p>  <p>Dual Triple</p>	<p>HD684 (CAN)</p> 
<p>2P (TUBE)</p> 	<p>3S (TUBE)</p> 	<p>4N (TUBE)</p> 	<p>4S (TUBE)</p> 
<p>FPS (CAN)</p> 	<p>FPD (CAN)</p>  <p>□ Highest voltage △ Medium voltage — Lowest voltage</p>	<p>FPT (CAN)</p>  <p>□ Highest voltage △ Medium voltage — Lowest voltage</p>	<p>FPQ (CAN)</p>  <p>□ Highest voltage △ Medium voltage — Lowest voltage</p>
<p>UR180 (CARTON)</p> <p>+ 8 mfd. @ 300 v. + 8 mfd. @ 250 v.</p>  <p>Common</p>	<p>UR181 (CAN)</p> <p>(Green) 1 mfd. @ 450 v. (Green) 1 mfd. @ 450 v. (Blue) 2 mfd. @ 450 v. (Red) 3 mfd. @ 450 v.</p> 	<p>UR182 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 150 v. (Red) 10 mfd. @ 150 v. (Blue) 25 mfd. @ 150 v.</p>  <p>(Green) (Black) (Brown)</p>	<p>UR183 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 4 mfd. @ 150 v. (Red) 4 mfd. @ 150 v. (Yellow) 4 mfd. @ 150 v.</p>  <p>(Brown) (Black)</p>
<p>UR188 (SPADE BOLT MOUNTING) UR189 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 25 v. (Blue) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Blue) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 25 v.</p>  <p>(Black) (Brown) (Green)</p>	<p>UR189 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Blue) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 25 v. (Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Blue) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 25 v.</p>  <p>(Black) (Brown) (Green)</p>	<p>UR190 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 250 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 250 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 250 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 250 v.</p>  <p>(Black) (Black) (Black)</p>	<p>UR191 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v.</p>  <p>(Black) (Black) (Black)</p>
<p>UR192 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 20 mfd. @ 150 v. (Red) 20 mfd. @ 150 v.</p>  <p>(Black) (Black)</p>	<p>UR193 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 150 v. (Blue) 16 mfd. @ 150 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 150 v.</p>  <p>(Green) (Brown) (Black)</p>	<p>UR194 (TUBE)</p> <p>(Red) 16 mfd. @ 200 v. (Blue) 12 mfd. @ 200 v.</p>  <p>(Black) (Brown)</p>	<p>HD686 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) (Red)</p>  <p>(Black) (Black)</p>

<p>SR 601 (CARTON)</p> <p>+12 mfd. @ 300 v. +8 mfd. @ 300 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR602 (STUD MOUNTING CAN)</p> <p>(Yellow) 6 mfd. @ 300 v. (Red) 4 mfd. @ 300 v.</p> <p>6 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR603 (CARDBOARD TUBE)</p> <p>(Red) + 8 mfd. (Black) - 300 v.</p> <p>(Red) (Black)</p> <p>30 mfd. @ 30 volts</p>	<p>SR 604 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 300 v. (Blue) 6 mfd. @ +12 v.</p> <p>(Red) 3 mfd. @ 300 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>
<p>SR605 (STUD MOUNTING CAN)</p> <p>8 mfd. @ 350 v. (Red) + (Red) + 8 mfd. @ 350 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR606 (CARDBOARD CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) +</p> <p>(Black) (Blue)</p> <p>6 mfd. @ 350 v. 6 mfd. @ 350 v.</p>	<p>SR607 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) + 4 mfd. 300 v. (Blue) 6 mfd. @ 12 v.</p> <p>(Yellow) 6 mfd. @ 300 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR608 (TUBE)</p> <p>65 mfd. @ 30 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>
<p>SR609 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 400 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 400 v.</p> <p>Plain</p> <p>25 mfd. @ 25 v.</p>	<p>SR610 (CARTON)</p> <p>8 mfd. @ 400 v. 8 mfd. @ 400 v. 25 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>Dummy</p> <p>(Black) (Blue)</p>	<p>SR611 (CARTON)</p> <p>8 mfd. @ 350 v. 8 mfd. @ 300 v. (Blue) 25 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR612 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 350 v. (Red) 8 mfd. @ 350 v. (Blue) 16 mfd. @ 100 v.</p> <p>16 mfd. @ 100 v.</p>
<p>SR613 (CARTON)</p> <p>+16 +30 +16</p> <p>-16 -30</p>	<p>SR614 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 250 v. (Blue) 12 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(White) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Orange) 8 mfd. @ 250 v. (Green) 12 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black) (Yellow)</p>	<p>SR615 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Green) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Plain) 8 mfd. @ 350 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR616 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Yellow) 8 mfd. @ 350 v.</p> <p>(Plain)</p> <p>8 @ 450 8 @ 350</p>
<p>SR617 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 16 mfd. @ 150 v. (Green) 16 mfd. @ 150 v. (Yellow) 10 mfd. @ 25 v.</p>	<p>SR618 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Yellow) 5 @ 150 v. (Red) 20 @ 150 v. (Blue) 5 @ 25 v.</p> <p>10 @ 150 v.</p> <p>(Green) (Black)</p>	<p>SR619 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 5 mfd. @ 35 v. (Red) 5 mfd. @ 35 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR820 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 30 mfd. @ 150 v. 10 mfd. @ 150 v.</p> <p>30 mfd. (Yellow) 10 mfd. (Black)</p>
<p>SR621 (TUBE)</p> <p>(Red) 16 mfd. @ 200 v. (Blue) 8 mfd. @ 200 v. (Green) 5 mfd. @ 50 v. (Green) 5 mfd. @ 50 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR622 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 350 v. (Red) (White Tr.) 8 mfd. @ 350 v. (White) 12 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR623 (CARDBOARD TUBE)</p> <p>(Red) 16 mfd. @ 450 v. (Green) 2 mfd. @ 450 v. (Green) (Brown Tr.) 2 mfd. @ 450 v. (Yellow) 25 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR824 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 4 mfd. @ 300 v. 4 mfd. @ 300 v. (Yellow) 10 mfd. @ 150 v. (Blue) 4 mfd. @ 25 v.</p>

<p>SR625 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Blue) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 50 v. (Yellow) 5 mfd. @ 50 v.</p> <p>(Black) (Green)</p>	<p>SR626 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Blue) 4 mfd. @ 300 v. (Green) 4 mfd. @ 150 v. (Yellow) 12 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR627 (CARTON)</p> <p>4 mfd. @ 450 v. 4 mfd. @ 150 v.</p>	<p>SR628 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 300 v. (Blue) 10 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Green) (Plain)</p>
<p>SR629 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Blue) 6 mfd. @ 350 v. (Red) 4 mfd. @ 300 v. (Orange) 10 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black) (Green)</p>	<p>SR630 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 16 mfd. @ 150 v. (Yellow) 8 mfd. @ 150 v. (Blue) 10 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Green) (Black)</p>	<p>SR631 (CARTON)</p> <p>(Red) 4 mfd. @ 150 v. (Blue) 12 mfd. @ 150 v. 16 mfd. @ 150 v.</p> <p>(Green) (Black)</p>	<p>SR632 (TUBE)</p> <p>(Yellow) 6 mfd. @ 350 v. (Red) 4 mfd. @ 350 v. (Blue) 16 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>
<p>SR633 (TUBE)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 250 v. (Blue) 6 mfd. @ 250 v.</p> <p>(Black) (Brown)</p>	<p>SR634 (TUBE)</p> <p>(Red)</p> <p>(Yellow) 8 mfd. @ 400 v. (Black) 12 mfd. @ 400 v.</p>	<p>SR635 (CAN)</p> <p>12 mfd. @ 150 v.</p>	<p>SR636 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 12 mfd. @ 100 v. (Plain) 4 mfd. @ 100 v.</p>
<p>SR637 (TUBE)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 350 v. (Yellow) 8 mfd. @ 350 v. (Blue) 20 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR638 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Green) 8 mfd. @ 450 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR639 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red)</p> <p>(Black) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. 8 mfd. @ 450 v.</p>	<p>SR640 (TUBE)</p> <p>(Blue) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Red) 16 mfd. @ 450 v. (Yellow) 10 mfd. @ 25 v. (Green) 10 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black) (Brown)</p>
<p>SR641 (TUBE)</p> <p>(Red) 12 mfd. @ 450 v. (Green) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Blue) 8 mfd. @ 350 v. (Yellow) 10 mfd. @ 25 v.</p> <p>(Black)</p>	<p>SR642 (CAN)</p> <p>(Red) 8 mfd. @ 450 v. (Plain) 8 mfd. @ 450 v.</p> <p>Outside foil.</p>	<p>SR643 (CAN)</p> <p>10 mfd. @ 450 v.</p>	<p>SR644 (CAN)</p> <p>12 mfd. @ 450 v.</p>
<p>SR645 (CAN)</p> <p>(Green)</p> <p>8 mfd. @ 450 v.</p> <p>(Plain) 8 mfd. @ 450 v.</p>			

SECTION "C" VIBRATORS



The Practical Servicing and Testing of Vibrators

The vibrator is literally the heart of every battery-operated radio receiver. The silent throbbing of this heart, whether in the air, on land, or at sea, furnishes the all-essential plate current necessary to give intelligence and life to an otherwise inanimate object. The endless entertainment of drama, music and news, pouring forth from the automobile and rural household radios, rely on its unfaltering rhythmic beat. Its dependable power has been the means of bringing aid to stricken, isolated communities during great emergencies. The protection of lives and property and the reduction of crime are being aided greatly in the ceaseless pulsations of the ever-vigilant police radio. Yes, the vibrator—like the heart—is all-essential.

Because of the importance of the vibrator in the modern battery-powered radio, servicemen should be thoroughly familiar with the functions of the DC power supply system. The millions of automobile and rural home radios which are in use, have given the serviceman a chance to expand and increase his income. In general the radio circuits of these receivers are much the same as other receivers, but here the similarity ends. The automobile radio must be compact, well shielded, and all leads must be well filtered to exclude the interference from the motor. The power pack is of extreme importance and a thorough understanding of its operation will make the servicing of these radios easier and much more profitable.

With the last year, many volumes relative to the Operating Principles of the Vibrator have been written. To gain a working knowledge of the vibrator circuits from these books, many hours of tedious reading and study are required. DC power supply systems, while extremely important, are in reality comparatively simple. A thorough explanation of their working functions can be completely covered in a few paragraphs. Since the DC power system is so closely related, the AC principles can be used very effectively to explain its operation.

AC Analogy

It is impossible to believe that there is a single successful radio service engineer who does not thoroughly understand the power circuit of the modern AC radio receiver. A typical circuit of this type is shown in Figure 1.

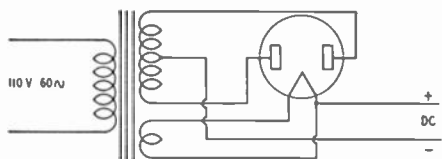


FIGURE 1

If an AC voltage is applied to the primary, in this circuit, there is a voltage developed in the secondary windings proportional to the turn ratio. The low

voltage winding is used to light the "heater" of the rectifier tube. (A separate battery could be used just as effectively for this purpose.) The high voltage secondary is center-tapped and so connected that, through action of the rectifier tube, one-half of the cycle, and the other half is delivering power on the last part of the cycle. In this manner the alternating current is converted to unipotential or DC voltage. Although this voltage is unipotential, it is not constant so a filter system must be used to obtain a constant DC voltage. Since filter systems are more or less standard, and their action is common knowledge, no further reference to them will be made. So far we have explained only the simple action of the power supply system of an AC receiver, which is of course understood by every service engineer.

"Alternating" DC Voltage

If a DC voltage were applied to the primary of this transformer, there would be no flux change in the transformer core, and, therefore, no transformation of power from the primary to the secondary. However, if the circuit could be so arranged as to "alternate" this same DC voltage, first in one direction and then in the other direction through the primary, there would be essentially an alternating current (AC) flowing, and the transformer would again operate somewhat the same as it did on AC.

A theoretical circuit describing this method of "alternating" the DC is shown in Figure 2.

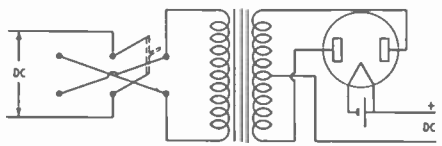


FIGURE 2

In this circuit, a double pole double throw switch is so connected in the primary circuit that, if the switch were rapidly thrown from one position to the other, the direct current would "alternate" in the primary winding of the transformer.

This type of switch could be made in the form of a vibrator but it would be far too complicated and critical for economical manufacturing or commercial use. In order to simplify this switching circuit a second primary, identical to the first, is wound on the transformer. This may be in the form of two separate windings or one continuous winding center-tapped. Figure 3 shows this revised circuit in which a simplified single pole double throw switch is substituted for the

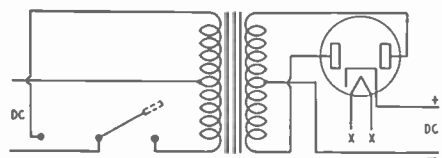


FIGURE 3

more complicated double pole double throw switch.

Now the switch connects the DC first through one primary and then through the other which produces essentially an "alternating current" which can be transformed and rectified, by the tube, into high voltage DC. With this form of switch, it now becomes possible to make it in the form of a vibrator that is economical to manufacture and reliable in operation.

Interrupter (Tube Type) Vibrator

The single pole double throw switch using the simplified switching circuit may be made in the form of a magnetically-driven switch or vibrator as shown in

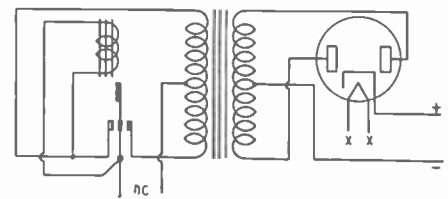


FIGURE 4

Figure 4. In this arrangement the coil is shunted across the contacts so that when current is applied to the vibrator, the coil is energized, pulling the armature toward the magnet. As the armature approaches the magnet, the contact points short the coil, destroying the magnetic force and the armature returns past its normal position and makes contact with the opposite contact point. This operation is rapidly repeated at 115 cycles per second. This method of energizing the vibrator reed is known as the shunt type driver system.

Figure 5 shows a different method of obtaining the magnetic force to energize the vibrator reed.

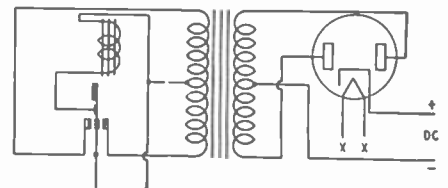


FIGURE 5

In this circuit the entire battery voltage is applied to the driver coil when the current is turned on causing the armature to be attracted toward the magnet and opening the extra set of driver contacts. The opening of the driver circuit destroys the magnetism in the coil. The reed has gained sufficient momentum at this point that it travels somewhat farther to make contact with one of the interrupter contact points but since the magnetism has been destroyed, it returns past its original position to make contact with the opposite contact point, thus completing the cycle. The operations are periodically repeated at fairly high frequency. This method of energizing the vibrator reed is known as the series driver system.

When the contacts connect and disconnect the DC from the primary of the transformer, there are certain power surges of current developed which must be "arrested" in order to prevent damage to the contact points. The "arresting" of these surges can be accomplished by connecting a condenser across the primary of the transformer, but since the capacity required to secure the same result drops rapidly with an increase in voltage applied, a comparatively small capacity high voltage condenser can be connected across the secondary to accomplish the same purpose. The capacity in the secondary circuit is reflected directly into the primary so that substantially the same results are obtained as with a large primary condenser.

Let us simplify this by stating that the secondary "buffer" condenser is used to control the surge voltages developed in the circuit.

A more detailed explanation of transformers and buffer condensers will be given later in this text.

Figure 6 shows the basic circuit in which the interrupter type vibrator "alternates" the DC in the primary of the transformer, the transformer steps up the alternated DC to high-voltage AC and the rectifier tube converts the AC to high-voltage unidirectional or direct current.

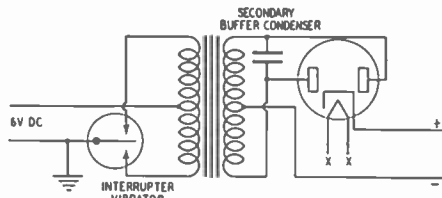


FIGURE 6

The basic operation of the interrupter type vibrator (commonly called tube type) is now clearly explained.

Synchronous or Self-Rectifying Type Vibrator

The purpose of the rectifier as explained is to pass current only in one direction. It is so connected that during the first part of the cycle, one-half of the secondary is delivering current and during the second part of the cycle, the other half of the secondary is delivering current. In the tube rectifier this action is entirely automatic and is controlled by the electronic characteristics of the tube.

If the rectifier tube were replaced by a single pole double throw switch so constructed to operate simultaneously with the single pole double throw switch in the primary circuit, substantially the same rectifying action would take place. Figure 7 shows a theoretical circuit of such an arrangement.

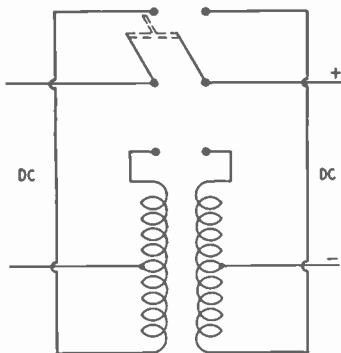


FIGURE 7

The polarity of the DC output, unlike the tube type, would depend on the polarity of the DC input. Correcting for polarity offers no problem, however, since the interchanging of the two secondary wires to the contacts of the "rectifier" section of the switch will give the desired polarity of output.

Since one side of the DC (6-volt battery) and B- are usually grounded, the circuit can be inverted and the polarity of the rectified current changed by reversing the primary wires to the vibrator. The "switch" could then be arranged so both "blades" are grounded or connected together as shown in Figure 8.

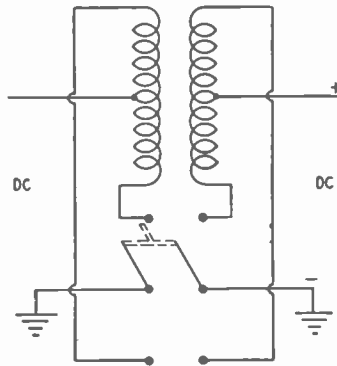


FIGURE 8

Now that both "blades" of this switch are grounded, they can be connected directly together or even made into one piece as in Figure 9.

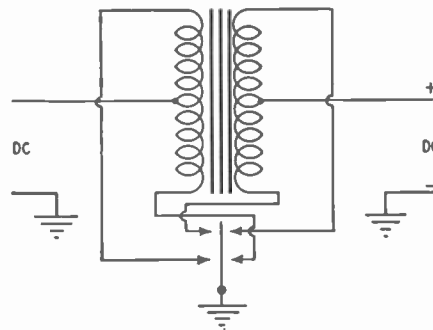


FIGURE 9

By using this arrangement all of the common interrupter and rectifier contacts may be installed on a single reed and thus made to operate synchronously. With this type of construction, a practical synchronous, or self-rectifying, vibrator may be made economically, incorporating long life and reliable operation. Synchronous vibrators eliminate the energy consumed by the rectifier tube, thereby increasing the overall efficiency of the system.

The basic synchronous rectifying type vibrator circuit is shown in Figure 10.

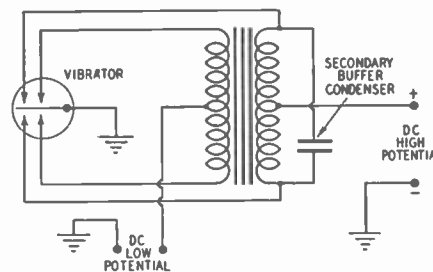


FIGURE 10

Two basic vibrator circuits have been shown. Figure 6 for interrupter type vibrators and Figure 10 for synchronous type vibrators.

Ever with all the different lead and plug arrangements and all of the various sizes of containers that have been used, ONLY these TWO basic circuits have been used in the modern automobile and 6-volt household radio receivers since 1933. There is a slight variation of the synchronous type, as shown in Figure 8, where the reed is "split" into two parts which are

mechanically (not electrically) connected together, but otherwise this is basically the same as Figure 10.

The foregoing explanation of vibrator power systems has given a picture of the operation of the vibrator, yet to give a complete story, it is in order to touch briefly on transformer and circuit design. Transformers and circuit components are, as a rule, carefully designed and matched by radio set engineers, in co-operation with vibrator engineers. Generally speaking, nothing can be gained by attempting to change these designs and values. Occasionally it is impossible to obtain a vibrator having the same frequency and time efficiency characteristics as the original or perhaps an unknown brand of radio might not be as carefully designed as it might have been. Under these conditions it is well for the service engineer to know how to properly adjust the timing capacity for trouble-free vibrator operation. In rare cases where it might be necessary to replace the transformer, a knowledge of transformer design will be of great help in selecting the most suitable design.

Power Supply Design Considerations

In the design of vibrator-operated power supplies, engineers are faced with a considerably larger number of factors and problems that must be taken into account than are encountered in the design of an equivalent AC power supply. No one component in the supply can be divorced from the rest, since its function and design depends upon the design and operation of the other components. Therefore, the Vibrator, Transformer, Timing Capacity (commonly called the "buffer condenser"), Battery Voltage, "A" Lead Resistance, and the "A" Current of the Speaker Field and Heaters, all must be considered as a unit when the power supply is to be designed. Knowing the nominal battery voltage, i.e., 4, 6, 12, or 32 volts, the approximate lead, switch, fuse, and "A" choke resistances, the current drain of the tube heaters and speaker field, and the variation in battery voltage encountered in service because of charging and temperature, the problem resolves itself into correlating the three important items of the supply, namely the Vibrator, Transformer, and Timing Capacity.

In the design of AC power supplies the designer is considering mainly, Economy of Manufacture, Heating, Regulation, and Output. All of these factors must also be considered in the design of a vibrator-operated power supply, and in addition, size and primary current drain are of paramount importance. Size because of the fact that this type of supply is usually used for auto receivers and other applications where space is at a premium, and primary current drain because of the limitation of battery drain and also the more important factor of vibrator life which is largely determined by the loading applied to the contacts.

Since it is necessary to operate this type of power supply in a multitude of receiver designs having varying values of "A" lead resistance and "A" current, it is customary now to rate the power supply as furnishing the required output at an input voltage of 6.3 volts as measured from the center-tap of the transformer primary to the reed-terminal of the vibrator socket. When this is not done, it is necessary that the "center-tap" voltage be specified at which the required output is to be secured. Since it is also necessary to operate this power supply on a battery whose state of charge is variable, and whose rate of charge from an auto generator or "wind charger" varies from zero to thirty amperes or more, it is necessary to so design the power supply components that they will perform safely with applied voltages to the system varying between 5.75 and 9.0 volts at the battery in the case of a nominal 6-volt battery. Voltages at the center-tap will vary considerably depending upon whether a "starting" condition or a "running" condition is being considered; this voltage may range from 5.25 volts to 8.5 volts, or a 62% variation. This compares to the 24% maximum variation (105 to 130 volts) encountered in the design of AC power supplies. In addition, since heater-type tubes are now used for practically all applications involving vibrator-operated power supplies, a "no load" condition for the supply is present every time the receiver is turned on and this must be considered fully in the design since a vibrator is not only a mechanical device, but is limited by transient conditions arising from unusual operating circumstances.

Vibrator Characteristics

Complete knowledge of the vibrator operating characteristics is the first necessity in starting a design of a power supply's electrical characteristics. These vary somewhat between various manufacturers, especially in those units manufactured prior to 1937-38. Prior to this time, modern full-wave vibrators were manufactured with frequencies of 85, 90, 100, 115, 135, and 165 cycles per second. Mallory has pioneered in establishing a frequency of 115 cycles per second, adopting this now generally-used frequency in 1935. In addition to the item of frequency variations, considerable variation also occurs in the mechanical "time efficiency" of the vibrator. Time efficiency refers to the percentage of the total time of one cycle that the power contacts are held in contact, although it is usually more important to determine this for each half of the cycle in order to measure the balance between the two swings of the vibrator reed mechanism. Values of time efficiency in the past have varied from 70% to 90%, but at the present time are mainly held within the range of 85% to 90% average.

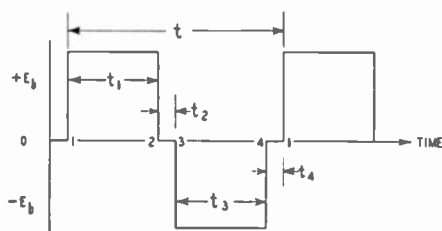


FIGURE A

Referring to Fig. A, time efficiency of the vibrator is illustrated as an electro-mechanical waveform trace plotted against time in seconds. At 1 on the diagram the power contacts are closing on one direction of swing of the reed, connecting the primary of the transformer, in effect, to the positive terminal of the battery. The contacts remain closed until point 2, this length of time being t_1 , where the reed has started its return swing and has opened this pair of power contacts. The reed now requires a length of time t_2 to continue this return swing to the point where the opposite pair of power contacts close at 3 on the diagram, connecting the primary of the transformer, in effect, to the negative terminal of the battery. These contacts remain together for the length of time t_3 , when the reed has reversed its direction of motion again and has continued its return swing (in same direction as at 1) far enough to open the second set of power contacts at 4. The reed then requires a length of time t_4 to travel between the second set of power contacts at 4 and the original set at 1 where the cycle ends and a new one begins. Current can only flow from the battery while the power contacts are touching, or during the time periods t_1 and t_3 . Since this power, in effect, is reversed on each half-cycle, alternating voltage is applied to the primary of the waveform shown. The RMS value of this voltage is, of course, dependent upon the percentage of time the contacts remain closed during each cycle, or in other words, upon the time efficiency. Time efficiency is, therefore,

$$\frac{t_1 + t_3}{t_0} = \frac{t_1 + t_3}{t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + t_4}$$

The Transformer

Knowing the characteristics of the type of vibrator to be used, the next step is the design of the transformer to be used with the vibrator to increase the primary alternating current voltage to a higher voltage of a sufficient magnitude such as to produce the desired rectified direct current. Since it can be shown that the value of timing capacity required in the primary circuit for correct matching of the vibrator and transformer depends directly upon the magnetizing

current (maximum value) of the transformer required for the voltage of operation and upon the operating characteristics of the vibrator outlined in the preceding paragraph, it is of exceeding importance in the design of the transformer to consider first the range of flux density and also the maximum flux density to be encountered. This is because the magnetizing current-flux density relationship, commonly known as the magnetization or B-H curve, of the iron to be used in the transformer core is not a straight line, but is a curve which begins to deviate greatly from a straight line in most irons at a flux density of about 65,000 to 70,000 lines per square inch. Because it is necessary to operate the final design upon applied voltages covering a range of 6 to 9 volts, it would be desirable to limit the operating range of flux densities to the comparatively straight-line portion of the curve. However, this range is limited, and would be rather uneconomical except in the cases of some portable, or home receivers, where current drain is paramount. Therefore, it is usually satisfactory to set the upper limit (for maximum voltage) of 65,000 lines per square inch. Where the sacrifice of operating perfection and efficiency is required in order to secure economy, a maximum flux density of 75,000 lines per square inch is permissible. The following diagram, Figure B, illustrates the approximate characteristics of a grade of iron often used for vibrator transformers.

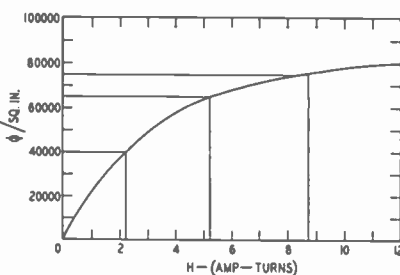


FIGURE B

This grade of iron is used, not only because of the low power lost as core losses, but because the variation between minimum and maximum limits of production runs of this grade are held to narrow limits. This enables a rather accurate determination in advance of the timing capacity necessary to give good vibrator performance. On those grades of iron with wide production limits, exceedingly variable results will be obtained in a production run of receivers using a supposedly identical transformer to the sample approved.

Knowing the limiting flux density, and the fixed vibrator constants, the design is now controlled by the balance between primary turns and the cross-section of iron in the center-leg of the shell-type of transformer usually used in this type of application. The biggest difference between the physical appearance of an AC transformer design and that of one for vibrator operation lies in the use of a dual primary on the vibrator transformer. As explained above, this is required to obtain the AC voltage effect. Also, on low battery voltages, such as 4, 6, and 12 volts, the wire size required for the primary is rather large, giving a rather inefficient winding space factor and almost always requiring that the primary be wound over the secondary. It is quite ordinary to find small power transformers for AC operation operating at a flux density of 90,000 to 100,000 lines per square inch as against the 65,000 to 75,000 lines per square inch for a vibrator transformer. Because of the need for the additional primary winding, the size of a vibrator transformer will always be considerably larger than for an AC transformer to furnish the same power output. The turns per volt are usually kept rather low for high output units, approximating 4 to 5. This is primarily done to reduce the leakage inductance of the transformer, although the combination of a medium size of lamination and large wire size works out best under this arrangement, the core being stacked thicker in order to adjust the flux density. Since the load currents must be increased or decreased through this leakage inductance, it acts as a burden on the contacts and therefore is more detrimental the higher this inductance is made. This leakage inductance burden has been demonstrated experimentally and in practice as being one of the biggest causes of rapid contact erosion, or wear. It is general practice to interleave the laminations 2X2, although 1X1 and 3X3 are often used. Interleaving 2X2 permits a lap joint between each lamination (as does 1X1 interleaving), whereas 3X3 or higher allows only a butt joint be-

tween all but the outside laminations in each group. Since the magnetic flux sprays from the core to a certain extent in all transformers, and this flux is modulated by any "hash" frequencies present in the electrical circuit, it is universally necessary to provide a comparatively heavy magnetic shield completely surrounding the transformer in order to provide a "hash"-free power supply. Of course, this is quite often enlarged to include the other components effectively.

Timing Capacity (Buffer Condenser)

With the transformer design arrived at, the magnetizing currents for the nominal and the maximum flux densities (corresponding to the nominal and maximum battery voltages), are calculated from the B-H curve and the length of magnetic path of the lamination used. These values of current are the average theoretical values used in determining the theoretical timing capacity required to give the proper voltage waveform for best vibrator operation. This is known as circuit matching. A timing capacity, or buffer condenser, is required in order to protect the circuit during the time that the reed is moving from one set of contacts to the other, in other words, t_2 and t_4 in Figure A. If no capacity were used, when the contacts opened at 2 in this same figure not only would the battery voltage present on the contacts need to be "broken," but an exceedingly high voltage of the opposite polarity would be induced in the transformer because of the collapse of the sustaining magnetizing current (and therefore flux) which would also have to be "broken." This would cause severe arcing and failure of the vibrator unless some other component suffered voltage breakdown first. Also, when the contacts closed at 3 the full battery voltage would be applied directly across the contacts, causing a spark to jump the gap just before the contacts closed, which is also detrimental to good contact life. By connecting a condenser across either of the windings of the transformer, and adjusting the capacity to the predetermined value, the oscillographic waveform trace illustrated in Figure A can be changed to that shown in Figure C following.

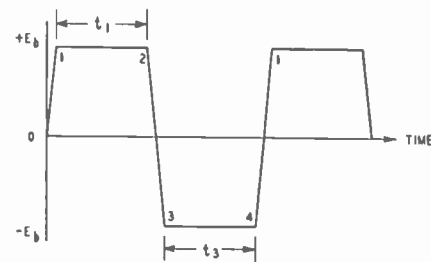


FIGURE C

We now notice that the "off contact" intervals of time, t_2 and t_4 , are no longer horizontal lines but are sloping, closing the gaps between points 2 and 3 and points 4 and 1. This is the "ideal" waveform for an interrupter-type vibrator, or a self-rectifying type vibrator operating on no-load.

Selecting Proper Timing Capacity

The condenser has become a "tank" in which we store energy during the "on contact" intervals t_1 and t_3 , and which discharges into the transformer winding during the "off contact" intervals t_2 and t_4 to supply energy to the transformer. This discharge is in the form of a damped oscillation in the circuit formed by the transformer winding inductance and the condenser; however, the first one-quarter cycle is never completed before the next pair of contacts close. The "ideal" waveform shown in Figure C can be secured experimentally, but is not practical in production, because of the variations in the several components

used in the circuit. Also, as a vibrator's contacts erode, or wear away, the spacing between those contacts increases, increasing in turn the "off contact" time intervals t_2 and t_4 during which the reed must move from one set of contacts to the other. Because of this fact, a larger timing capacity is theoretically required with an old vibrator than with a new, and the additional capacity that is required to prevent "overclosure" of the voltage waveform must be included in the original design. Therefore, the desirable oscillographic waveform for an average condition for a new vibrator would appear as in Figure D.

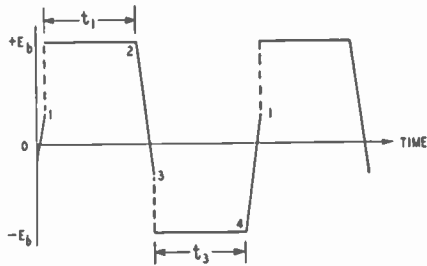


FIGURE D

With the circuit adjusted as described above, the "closure" of the waveform shown in Figure D is between 60% and 70%. That is, the distance vertically between the points where the contacts open and close, 2 and 3, is about 60% of the total distance between the two horizontal lines t_1 and t_3 , with the same conditions holding true for the points 4 and 1. This would also hold true, again, for the self-rectifying-type of vibrator operating on no-load. "No-Load" does not mean the removal of the first filter condenser, also.

The waveform picture of a properly adjusted self-rectifying vibrator operating under load is shown in Figure E, following.

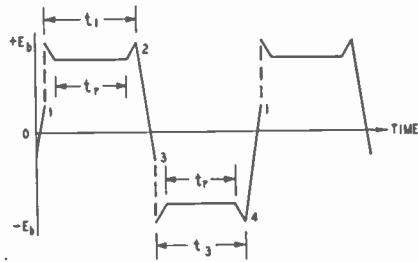


FIGURE E

The short, regular peaks shown at the start and finish of the time intervals t_1 and t_3 are proper and do not create "hash" or circuit difficulties if they appear approximately as shown. These peaks are caused by the increased voltage drop in all of the "A" circuit when the secondary, or "B" load is connected, since the vibrator is so adjusted that the interrupter contacts close before the rectifier contacts and open after the rectifier contacts. In other words, the rectifier contacts are spaced slightly wider than the interrupter contacts, the load thus being broken at high voltage and low current instead of at low voltage and high current.

Improper Timing Capacity

Correctly shaped waveforms have been pictured, but it is advisable to also illustrate a few of the more common mismatches found. It can readily be understood that should a modern 115-cycle vibrator with a time efficiency of 90% be used to replace an original equipment vibrator which originally was operating at 85 cycles and a time efficiency of 80%, a decided mismatch would occur. The new frequency being higher, the flux-density would be reduced by 26%, while because the new time efficiency is higher also, the flux density will in turn be increased by 13%. This is a net decrease of 13% in flux density, and correspond-

ingly an even greater decrease in magnetizing current because of the curvature in the B-H curve of the iron. Because of the increase in time efficiency as well as in frequency, the "off contact" intervals t_2 and t_4 are considerably shorter (in seconds). Therefore, with less magnetizing current required by the transformer, and a shorter time interval in which to dissipate the stored energy, the timing capacity originally in the circuit is now too large, and the waveform pictured in Figure F results.

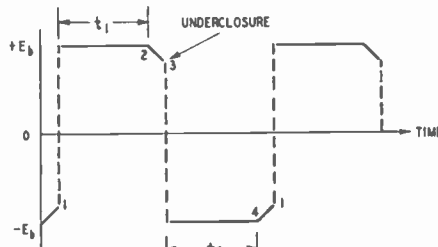


FIGURE F

Since the modern Mallory Replacement Vibrator would easily outperform the original under proper circuit matching, and because it is universally available, should this type of condition arise, it is advisable to replace the timing capacity incorporated in the receiver and install a Mallory Type OT condenser of a value which will approach the waveform shown in Figure D.

Should a mismatch occur in which the reverse, or partial reverse, of the above be found, or a condition be found in which the original capacity chosen was too small, waveform pictures such as shown in Figures G and H will result.

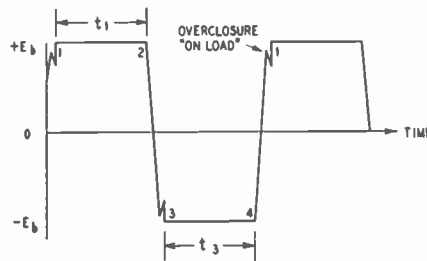


FIGURE G

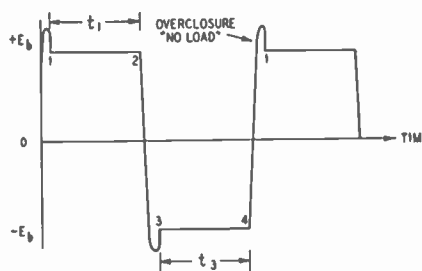


FIGURE H

Figure G illustrates a case of "overclosure" of the waveform with the load applied to the rectifier tube in an interrupter type power supply. This condition is not often noticed since it can be mistaken for bouncing of the contacts at the "make." However, if the load is removed, or the rectifier tube removed from its socket, the picture will change to that shown in Figure H, if overclosure is present. Naturally the cure for this condition will be the addition of more capacity to the original, or better still, to replace the original with a new Mallory Type OT of the correct capacity. Condensers age in much the same manner as springs, and it is frequently advisable to replace such hard-worked types as are used in vibrator power supplies every few years at least, or every 1000 hours of operation.

In the case of a self-rectifying vibrator, overclosure will evidence itself in much the same manner as in

Figure H, except that very sharp and usually ragged peaks will result instead of the comparatively round ones illustrated. These are exceedingly dangerous and will undoubtedly cause the vibrator or other components to "break down," since the transient voltages are usually much higher than the value observed upon the oscillograph screen, and are multiplied by the transformer turn ratio when applied to the secondary or rectifier circuit. It should be noted that all of the above oscillographic pictures are to be observed with the vertical plates of the oscillograph connected across the entire primary of the transformer. The picture given in Figure A cannot be secured with a transformer, but can be illustrated by the use of a center-tapped resistor of 10 ohms total replacing the primary of the transformer. In this case a separate-driver type of vibrator should have the nominal battery voltage applied, but a shunt type of vibrator should have double this value applied.

All of these oscillograph waveform checks should be made not only at the nominal battery voltage of operation, but also at the maximum voltage under which the receiver may be called upon to operate. Since many automobiles are now being sold equipped with charging voltage-regulators which maintain a voltage at the ammeter of approximately 7.8 to 8 volts, it is essential that a check be made with 4 cells of battery in order to reach the required level of voltage. The higher the voltage applied, the greater the tendency for the waveform to "overclose."

A condition such as "single-footing," the operation of the vibrator mainly on one contact set only, is quite prevalent with old and even with some comparatively new vibrators, and a waveform illustrating this condition is shown in Figure I.

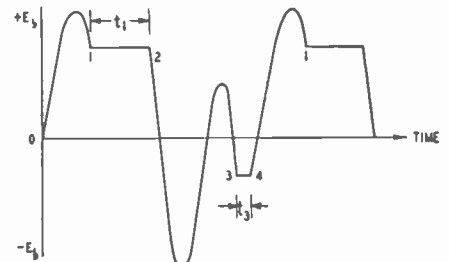


FIGURE I

Here is shown the condition where more than one cycle of the oscillatory discharge of the timing condenser has taken place before the one set of contacts closes at 3, whereas on the other set of contacts comparatively good operation is still secured although this will be found to have a short time interval t_1 , since the reed amplitude will be low. This is usually overcome in slipshod engineering practice by use of additional timing capacity. However, this involves the acceptance of a waveform such as that in Figure F, which is not desirable.

Effects of Bouncing Contacts

Bouncing or chatter of the vibrator contacts is illustrated in Figures J and K, where J illustrates this

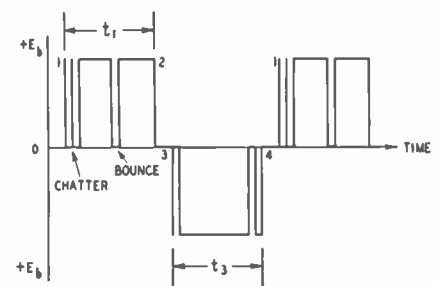


FIGURE J

condition when operating upon a center-tapped resistor, and K when operating upon a transformer-condenser set-up.

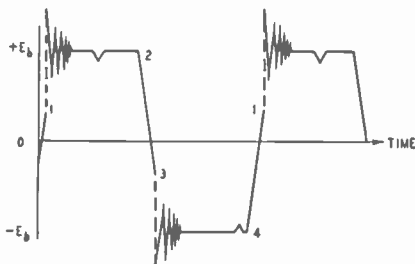


FIGURE K

"Hash" Suppression

Basic vibrator circuits have been clarified. Only one problem remains—that of radio frequency interference developed by the vibrator. This interference is commonly referred to as "hash." Hash is caused by transient voltage surges, at radio frequency. These surges cannot be controlled by a "buffer" condenser. The only known methods of suppressing hash are:

First—Shielding—Both magnetic and electrostatic.

Second—Proper grounds, and

Third—Proper RF filtering in the leads to and from the pack.

The amount of "hash suppression" depends mainly on:

First—The sensitivity of the receiver and

Second—the mechanical arrangement of the receiver.

Engineers do, as a rule, thoroughly design their receivers to have adequate shielding, proper grounds and a sufficient amount of RF filtering. They cannot be assured that screws holding the shielding, chassis, and case together will remain tight after hours of jolts and vibration in the automobile nor can they be assured of permanence of efficiency of the old style RF by-pass condensers under varying climatic conditions. Under these conditions it would seem that the only action that could be taken to eliminate hash in a troublesome receiver would be to tighten all the screws and to replace all the by-pass condensers thought to be defective. Figure 11 shows a typical interrupter-type circuit with its associate hash suppression filters.

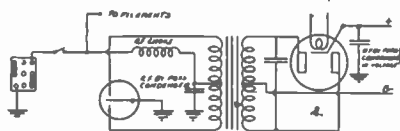


FIGURE 11

The circuit for synchronous vibrators is the same except the rectifier part of the vibrator replaces the tube rectifier as in Figure 10.

Through the combined efforts of the Mallory vibrator and condenser research engineers new types of RF condensers and RF chokes, which are far more efficient and permanent under widely varying climatic conditions have been perfected. It is now possible to do something about the hash caused by ineffective filtering.

On page 31 of the new Mallory-Yaxley General Catalog these condensers and chokes are listed.

Figure 12 shows the way they are to be used in the circuit.

The vibrator reed connection to ground, shown in dotted lines in Figure 12 should be removed, and con-

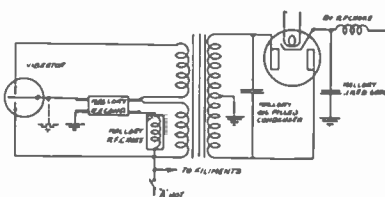


FIGURE 12

nected to one of the double lugs on one end of the Mallory-Special low voltage RF By-Pass Condenser. The other double lug on the same end should be connected to ground as shown. The center tap of the transformer should be connected to one of the double lugs on the other end of the condenser and the RF choke connected to the other double lug on the same end of the condenser as shown in Figure 12. The original RF choke in the primary circuit should be replaced with one of the new Mallory high-efficiency, multiple pie-wound RF chokes. In most cases of slight "hash" the Mallory No. RF-481, .5 mfd. 50-volt condenser will be sufficient. For other cases more pronounced, the Mallory No. RF-482, 1.0 mfd., 50-volt condenser will be adequate. When severe cases are encountered it may be necessary to use either Mallory RF-582, 55 turn RF choke or the No. RF-581, 90 turn RF choke in addition to one of the two condensers mentioned above depending on the severity of the case. For the greatest amount of "hash" suppression Mallory No. RF-581, 90 turn RF choke and Mallory No. RF-482, 1.0 mfd. 50 volt RF condenser should be used in the primary circuit and a 200-300 turn RF choke in the B+ lead with a Mallory No. TP-418, .1 mfd. 600 volt by-pass condenser in the secondary circuit as shown in Figure 12.

Exactly the same methods are used for synchronous type vibrator circuits. In these circuits the "rectifier" part of the synchronous vibrator replaces the tube and the center tap of transformer secondary becomes B+ instead of ground." For the sake of simplicity no conventional filter circuits are shown.

The 200-300 turn RF choke can be obtained from most parts distributors if not in the set. The Mallory No. RF-583 55 turn RF choke is wound with No. 12 wire and should be used with high output power packs where space will permit.

This method of "hash" suppression is by no means a "Cure-all." It will not suppress "hash" caused by inadequate shielding or improper grounds. If used intelligently, it will eliminate many cases of annoying chronic complaints.

These basic principles will prove to be a valuable aid in the successful servicing of vibrator-powered radio receivers. The problem of "hash" has been treated in a manner that it should no longer be a serious obstacle, yet other common troubles are often encountered.

Causes of Vibrator Trouble

When vibrators were first introduced, servicemen regarded them with suspicion and uncertainty. They were inclined to attribute many auto radio troubles, such as unaccountable noises, low plate voltage, etc., to the vibrator, when actually its operation was perfectly normal. The unquestionable proof of this statement lies in the fact that until recently, more than one-half of all vibrators returned as defective, were perfectly good in every respect.

Vibrators can only be damaged by two causes:

1. Serious overloads from short circuits and/or
2. Defective buffer condensers.

Rarely if ever do power transformers give any trouble.

Eliminating Trouble

If vibrator servicing problems are to be simplified, specific troubles and the recommended remedy must be shown. A list of these troubles is given along with the best way of determining the exact trouble and the method of elimination.

No "B" Voltage

If the vibrator is operating and still there is no "B" voltage, first disconnect the lead from the B+ output of the filter. If the voltage becomes much higher than normal when this lead is disconnected, the trouble is in the radio receiver proper. The procedure for making receiver checks and repairs are outlined in other sections of the encyclopedia.

If, after disconnecting the B+ lead, there is still no voltage, the trouble is in the power pack circuit.

The following list shows the probable defects, in the order of their importance:

1. Shorted Filter Condenser.
2. Shorted Buffer Condenser.
3. Shorted Rectifier Tube.
4. Shorted "B+" Bypass Condenser.
5. Grounded Filter Choke.
6. Shorted Transformer Secondary.
7. Ground in Wiring.

If the vibrator does not operate, remove the vibrator and check for the following defects:

1. Low Battery Voltage.
2. Blown Fuse.
3. Burned Switch.
4. Broken "A" Lead.

All of these points may be quickly checked by measuring the voltage between the center tap of the transformer primary and the REED terminal of the vibrator socket. This voltage should read 5.5 volts or more.

If the check is satisfactory, the vibrator should be tested for proper operation either in a vibrator tester or by the substitution of a new Mallory Replacement vibrator. Sticking or shorted vibrators are usually caused by "projections" being built up on the contact points. These "projections" (contact transfer) are the result of an unbalanced condition in the circuit. A careful check of the "buffer" condenser should be made. If this condenser is open or the capacity not as specified, it should be replaced with a Mallory Oil Filled Condenser, Type VB or OT having the specified capacity. NEVER CHANGE THE SPECIFIED CAPACITY OF THIS CONDENSER unless specifically instructed to do so.

Low "B" Voltages

Check the points given below as the cause for low "B" voltage.

1. Battery Voltage Low.
2. Corroded Fuse Clips.
3. High Switch Resistance.
4. Weak Rectifier Tube.
5. Defective Buffer Condenser.

(Caution: See preceding instruction on buffer condenser replacement).

6. Defective Filter Condenser.

7. Worn Vibrator.

(Check in tester or substitute new Mallory Replacement Vibrator).

8. Check for troubles in radio which will cause low voltage such as shorted cathode resistor, by-pass condenser, shorted transformer, defective tubes, etc.

Intermittent Operation

1. Generally caused by troubles in the receiver, such as defective antenna insulation or connections, defective wiring, defective tubes, etc. Other sections of the encyclopedia specifically explain this method of servicing these troubles.
2. Intermittent vibrator operation usually caused by worn vibrator nearing the end of its life.
3. Loose connections in the power pack.
4. Defective Rectifier Tube.

Unusual Mechanical Noise

Unusual mechanical noise from the vibrator may be caused by:

1. Vibrator touching other parts and vibrating against them or causing other parts to vibrate. Correct this trouble with a cardboard pad around the vibrator.
2. An old vibrator nearing the end of its life.
3. Loose case screws, or loose parts in the radio set.

Electrical Hum from Speaker

Hum from the speaker is usually caused by:

1. Defective filter condensers (low capacity).
2. Microphonic Tubes.
3. Microphonic Condensers. (Usually variable condenser).
4. Loose chassis screws.
5. Poor Grounds in Radio.

Don'ts

1. NEVER CHANGE THE SPECIFIED CAPACITY OF THE BUFFER CONDENSER (unless circuit matching is carefully checked with oscillograph).
2. NEVER attempt to repair a vibrator. Filing contacts or bending springs destroys the factory adjustment which has been carefully made with expensive instruments.
3. NEVER replace a vibrator until you are sure it is defective.
4. NEVER hesitate to write Mallory for specific information and help.

Selecting Unlisted Replacement Vibrators

If a Mallory replacement vibrator is needed for an unlisted set, refer to the "C" notes 6 or 8. These notes simplify the selection of the proper vibrator. Any Mallory-Vaxley distributor will gladly assist in this selection. If an authentic replacement is desired, have the distributor send the original vibrator together with the NAME and MODEL NUMBER of the receiver, to the Mallory Factory. The proper Mallory Replacement Vibrator will be promptly supplied.

A Practical Vibrator Test

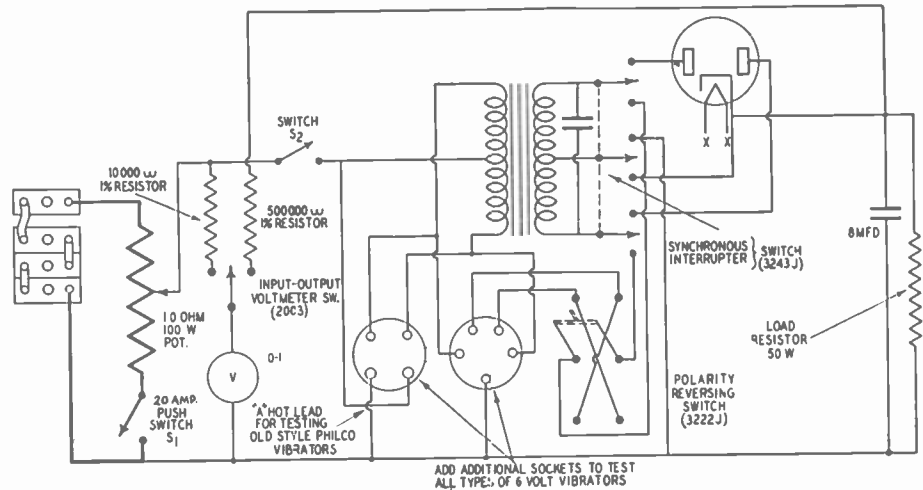


FIGURE 13

A practical vibrator test, which will give the service engineer as good an indication of the vibrator condition as the tube tester does of tubes, will probably be of extreme interest to many in the service profession. Many inquiries have been received for information, which would outline the proper method of using an oscillograph for testing a vibrator. The use of an oscillograph for testing vibrators is much less valuable than the dynamic characteristics or the mutual conductance method would be in testing tubes. The English reading emission tester has become by far the most popular method of testing tubes.

There are a good many vibrator testers available but a simplified test would enable the service engineer to find out easily and rapidly the very things he needs to know about a vibrator. Earlier this article pointed out that vibrators should never need replacement until the contacts are worn to such an extent that the output of the power supply is unsteady or the vibrator fails to start at about 5 1/2 volts.

The goodness of a vibrator may be tested by the value of the starting voltage the same as the goodness of a tube may be checked by the value of electronic emission from the cathode.

Phrasing a vibrator test into English reading indications, vibrators which will start at 5.2 volts or less are "good" vibrators and will give many more hours of satisfactory service. Vibrators that start between 5.2 and 5.6 volts are "doubtful" vibrators and may be expected to fail in the near future. Vibrators that only start above 5.6 volts are "bad" vibrators and may be expected to give immediate trouble, usually when the car battery is low and not being charged by the generator.

After the starting tests are made, the vibrator should be operated on 6 to 6 1/2 volts with a voltmeter connected in the output circuit. If the voltage fluctuates over a fairly wide range, the vibrator is definitely bad, but a fairly steady output voltage indicates a good vibrator. This test is equivalent to the "Short's test" of tube testers.

Vibrators which have been subjected to these two tests may be properly classified and the good ones used with confidence.

Figure 13 shows a typical circuit of a tester which will provide the above tests.

The vibrator is first placed in the proper socket. The voltage is then adjusted by the potentiometer, with Switch S1 held in a closed position, to 5.2 volts. Switch S2 is then closed. If the vibrator starts, the starting voltage is 5.2 volts or less, indicating a good vibrator. If it fails to start, open Switch2 and readjust the potentiometer to 5.6 volts and again close Switch2. By adjusting the voltage to various values and opening and closing Switch2 the exact starting voltage of the vibrator and its corresponding condition may be obtained.

After the starting voltage of the vibrator has been obtained, adjust the potentiometer so that the voltage is between 6 and 6 1/2 volts, then observe the output meter for smooth flow of secondary power. The output meter can be calibrated in "good" and "bad" readings by using known good and bad vibrators.

Vibrator testers of this type will prove invaluable since the true condition of the vibrator may be quickly, easily and accurately determined.

Auto Radio Installation and Interference Elimination

The great majority of vibrators are used in automobile radio receivers. Therefore, a treatise on vibrators would scarcely be complete without some mention of Installation and Interference elimination. The proper installation of the radio in the automobile is all-important. Follow carefully the radio set manufacturer's installation instructions. Be sure to properly install the suppression equipment (condensers, suppressors, etc.) where specified. Above all, scrape the paint off of the metal around the holes used for mounting the set, to insure good grounds. If installations are made with this exacting care, it may require a few more minutes than a slip shod job, but it will repay you many times. Quite often many hours are spent in locating interference and when it is finally located, a good connection, a better ground, or a condenser in an out-of-the-way place, installed carefully according

to the manufacturer's instructions, would have saved all the extra time. That lost time is worth money to you. Then, too, a slip shod job is seldom ever entirely satisfactory to the customer.

It is, therefore, to your advantage to make the best possible installation.

Usually, if the manufacturer's instructions are followed carefully, the operation of the radio will be entirely satisfactory. This is especially true on the later models of cars.

CHOOSING AND LOCATING THE ANTENNA

Before the all-steel top, the problem of antenna choice did not exist. There was, in most cases, from 6 to 16 feet of ideal antenna area available by simply tapping in to it.

An ideal antenna is one having the largest possible area and greatest separation between itself and ground. An auto radio must be very sensitive because in no case is the ideal from an antenna standpoint approached. The first introduction of antennas for the steel top cars were of the under-car type. Beneath the car is not the best place for an antenna as it satisfies nothing of the ideal and has several disadvantages. First, it is located near a number of sources of interference, such as wheel static, mechanical noise, etc. It represents a large capacity to chassis and is hard to keep well-insulated from it. It is difficult to keep in place, as ruts, stones and vibration all tend to tear it from its mountings.

The best antennas available today are those of the rod or strip type. Most customers do not object to a rod on top of the car or one located possibly on the door hinge. The higher the antenna is located, the better it will be as it is farther from interference and the car chassis. A single rod 4 or 5 feet in length on the top of the car is much better than an equal number of square feet located close to the ground.

INTERFERENCE

Occasionally, in new cars, and quite often in older cars, unusually troublesome cases of interference are encountered. When such troubles are encountered, it is best to just roll up your sleeves and go to work, for there are no hard and fast rules or cure-all methods of interference elimination. First determine the type of interference.

CHASSIS AND ANTENNA PICK-UP

Two classes of interference exist in auto radio, chassis (lead) pick-up and antenna pick-up. To determine which one exists, ground the antenna lead close to the receiver. If the interference is eliminated, it is antenna pick-up. If interference continues, it is chassis or lead pick-up.

CHASSIS PICK-UP

If interference is found to be chassis pick-up, be sure that all ground connections are clean and tight, all cables, tubes and pipes are grounded and are not rubbing against metal body parts or the receiver itself. If receiver has been properly installed according to the manufacturer's specifications, as to suppressors, condensers, filters, and the receiver wires have been kept out of the motor compartment or have been properly shielded, there should be no chassis noise.

may be put on once or twice a week and left on overnight, thus assuring a good, hot battery at all times. One burned out armature will pay for the cost of the charger. The use of the charger will prevent overtaxing the generator and at the same time is useful, as a well-charged battery is necessary for starting, especially in the winter season.

HIGH TENSION IGNITION NOISE

This type interference is created between the coil and the spark plugs. Usually, with the newer cars and radios, a distributor suppressor is sufficient to reduce this type noise to an acceptable value. If the low tension leads are carried close to the high tension leads, it is advisable to reroute these leads so that they are as far apart as possible. Spark plug suppressors should not be used unless absolutely necessary. Quite often the condenser located at the distributor points will be found defective in which case it will be necessary to replace it. If the car has been in service for some time, inspect the gap between the rotor arm and points. If it is found that the contacts are too wide or burned,peen the rotor contact so that the gap is approximately .005 inches. Care should be taken not to crack the bakelite on the arm or peen it out so much that it will touch the points. Spark plug interference may be introduced into the radio through the oil pressure gauge tubes, windshield wiper, tube, etc. Tubes should be securely bonded to the bulkhead with a piece of heavy braid grounded securely. Keep the antenna lead as far from the high tension system as possible. Install the radio at a distance from the coil, so that it is not in the field of the secondary winding. In one make of radio, a mechanism is incorporated which introduces ignition noise 180° out of phase, which when adjusted properly, will eliminate a large portion of the interference. Never attach any condenser to the low voltage lead running from the coil to the distributor.

CAR BODY INTERFERENCE

While this type of interference is less frequent, it is by far the most baffling to locate and effect a cure. If the car has been in service for considerable time, it is advisable to go over the entire car, tightening all body bolts and screws which make contact with the metal parts of the car. One loose bolt, by making interrupted contact, may cause a noise which makes reception totally unsatisfactory while the car is in motion.

In automobiles using rubber-floated motors, a large portion of the noise may be eliminated by bonding the motor to the frame with a very heavy piece of flexible braid. Leave a little slack in the braid to prevent breaking from vibration. When bonding these parts, make sure all points are scraped clean and a good tight joint is made. Where there is a possibility of the muffler making contact with the frame from vibration, ground the exhaust pipe to the frame at the muffler.

WHEEL STATIC

Wheel static may be determined by allowing the radio to operate while the car is coasting (ignition off) over a dry concrete street. Cars that are equipped with wood wheels seem to be the worst offenders. To eliminate this interference, springs should be installed at the wheel hubs. Some of the modern cars have these installed so that there will be no trouble from this source. The brakes may also cause a noise similar to wheel static if they drag slightly, the noise stopping completely, or getting worse as the brakes are applied. In this case a heavy bond should be installed between the brake shoe and chassis. Wheel static may be carried to the radio through light wires, horn wires or accessory leads, in which case they should be bypassed with a .1 mfd. paper condenser. In some cases, it is very necessary that the hood make good contact with the frame. Small pieces of metal should be installed at the moulding which goes around the edge of the hood. In extreme cases of noise, radio frequency chokes such as the Mallory RF581, RF582, or RF583, may be necessary in addition to the condensers used.

INTERFERENCE FROM APPLIANCES

Cigar lighters, windshield defrosters, heater fans, etc., cause or may carry interference from an offending source to the radio. An ammeter condenser should be installed between one of the terminals and the chassis. Be sure to scrape all paint away from the chassis where the condenser is grounded. Ammeter type condensers will be satisfactory for any of these appliances when installed close to the source of interference. When using these by-pass condensers, make the leads as short as possible. Electric oil and temperature gauges may cause noise, in which case by-pass condensers should be installed at the controlling mechanism. This remedy also applies to electric gas gauges. Spark intensifiers should not be used.

DOME LIGHTS

In older cars the dome light is usually the greatest source of antenna pick-up interference. First check the dome light by disconnecting the dome light connection back of dash and grounding the wire. This should eliminate the interference. If so, install a Mallory dome light filter type DL445, as directed in the instruction sheet enclosed with each unit. Be sure this is installed as far up into the corner post of the automobile as possible. Make all grounds secure.

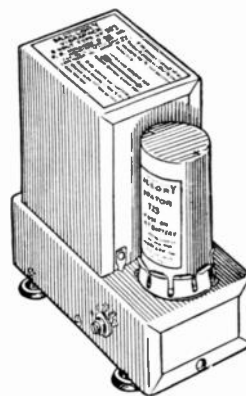
LOOSE CONNECTIONS

Loose connections are a frequent cause of interference. Be sure light bulbs are tight in their sockets, that all battery cable connections are tight and well grounded, that secondary leads at distributor and spark coil leads are making good tight contact.

PASSENGER BODY PICK-UP

In some older cars a person's body acts as a carrier of noise from the floor boards to the roof antenna. When this happens, shield the floor boards of the front seat by covering them with a copper screen and grounding it at several places to the frame.

Vibrator Power Supply Units



"Vibrapak," a copyright Mallory trade name identifies a group of Vibrator Power Supply units, designed for universal application with radio receivers, transmitters, automobile P.A. systems, as well as for other uses.

There are eight types:

Catalog Number	Nominal Operat. Voltage	Nominal Output Voltage	Max. Output Current	Type
VP-551	6.3	125-150-175-200	100 ma.	Self-Rect.
VP-552	6.3	225-250-275-300	100 ma.	Self-Rect.
VP-553	6.3	125-150-175-200	100 ma.	Tube Rect.
VP-554	6.3	225-250-275-300	100 ma.	Tube Rect.
VP-555*	6.3	300	200 ma.	Tube Rect.
VP-557*	6.3	400	150 ma.	Tube Rect.
VP-G556	12.6	225-250-275-300	100 ma.	Self-Rect.
VP-F558	32.	225-250-275-300	100 ma.	Tube-Rect.

*Special Dual Packs for high output.

Output voltages indicated are nominal. Actual average output voltages at various loads will be found in the graphs, Figure 15, when operated at rated terminal voltage.

Tube rectifier types permit "B—" to be isolated from ground if desired.

Vibrapacks are supplied complete with special Mallory vibrator. Rectifier tubes are included in the interrupter types.

Vibrapacks are equipped with complete, built-in noise suppression equipment. Type VP-555 also includes an efficient low-frequency hum filter. Type VP-557 incorporates the first input filter condenser only. Other Vibrapacks do not include the high voltage hum filter. High voltage filter requirements are similar to equivalent AC power packs. The design will depend on the application.

Complete technical data regarding the design, operating characteristics, and recommended application of the Vibrapacks is available in the new Vibrapak folder, Form E555B. See your distributor or write direct to P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana, if you desire a copy of this folder.

Types of Antenna Pick-Up

GENERATOR INTERFERENCE

Generator interference is due to the sparking between the brushes and the commutator and is radiated from the car wiring to the antenna. Usually a condenser installed at the generator, in accordance with the installation instructions, will eliminate this trouble. If the installation of the condenser is not sufficient to completely eliminate this interference, it will be necessary to clean the commutator and possibly install new brushes. Figure 14 shows the proper method of installing the generator condenser.

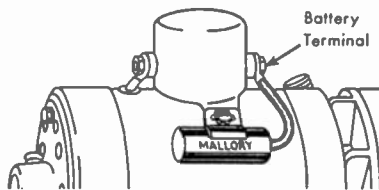


FIGURE 14

ADJUSTMENT OF GENERATOR AFTER INSTALLATION OF RADIO

Quite often it is necessary to "set-up"—or increase the generator output after installing the radio to take care of the increased current consumption. In many cases the service engineer has set the generator to a point where the armature is "burned up" after a short period of use.

Before setting up the generator it is advisable to consult the instruction book supplied with the car to ascertain its maximum output. Never exceed this value. If no instruction book is available, 20 amps. in winter and 15 amps. in summer should be considered maximum. If the generator does not keep the battery fully charged at this maximum setting, the customer should purchase one of the small home chargers which

"C" NOTES

inal. If the original vibrator has condensers connected from the rectifier springs to the reed BE SURE the selected replacement vibrator also has condensers. For plug-in type vibrators the pin-base must have the same arrangement and connections. For lead type vibrators refer to the Vibrator Connection Charts, pages 262, 263, for the color of leads and connections. Any Mallory-Yaxley distributor will gladly assist in making this selection. If an authentic replacement is desired, have the distributor send the original vibrator, together with the name and model of the receiver, to the Mallory Factory. The proper Mallory Replacement Vibrator will be promptly supplied. See Note C3.

C9—See Note C6. Two Types of Power Packs are used; one with 25Z5 and the other an 84. Suggest Type F221, F294, F297. See Note C3.

C10—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type F221. See Note C3.

C11—Early type with vibrator mounted on the power transformer uses an F220C, late or plug-in type uses an F294.

C12—The first series of this receiver used a carbon point vibrator for which there is NO replacement. Obtain a new transformer (latest type for this set) from the manufacturer. (Wells-Gardner Co., Chicago, Ill.) After the new transformer has been installed use the Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 292. A small amount of "hash," which cannot be eliminated, will be experienced with this receiver. See Note C3.

C13—This Mallory Replacement Vibrator used in early models. See Note C3.

C14—This Mallory Replacement Vibrator used in late models. See Note C3.

C15—Use Mallory Cup Adapter with Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 273. See Note C3.

C16—12 Volt Receiver. See Note C3.

C17—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 285XS for 1935 models. See Note C3.

C18—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 245 for early 1936 models. See Note C3.

C19—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 245A for late 1936 models. See Note C3.

C20—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 296 for six prong socket and Type 294 for four prong socket. See Note C3.

C22—A few early models of this receiver used Mallory Vibrator Type 75X as original equipment. Use the Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 275XS in these early models. Use the Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 285XS in all later models. See Note C3.

C23—Some production on this model used a plug-in type vibrator instead of the lead type. Select the proper Mallory Replacement Vibrator as outlined in C6. See Note C3.

C24—Change the buffer capacity to .015 mfd. for use with the recommended replacement vibrator.

C1—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 312T in early models and Type 292 in late models of this receiver. See Note C3.

C2—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type F312 in early models and Type F221 in late models of this receiver. See Note C3.

C3—When unusual vibrator troubles are experienced a thorough check should be made of all of the power pack parts and the circuit. It is especially important that the secondary buffer condenser, connected across the secondary of the transformer be in good operating condition and within plus or minus 10% of the specified capacity. Be Sure to Check Buffer Condenser. In some instances this condenser may be two condensers with the common lead grounded. In certain sets resistors have been used in series with these condensers. If the replacement of a buffer condenser is necessary use the Mallory Oil Filled, high voltage condenser, Type "OT" or "VB" as required. NEVER SUBSTITUTE A DIFFERENT VALUE—USE ONLY THE SPECIFIED CAPACITY. The wrong buffer capacity may cause serious damage to the vibrator in a very short time. See Condenser listing for specified capacity.

C4—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator Type 312T in early models and Type 225 in late models of this receiver. See Note C3.

C5—Use Mallory Replacement Vibrator type 210 in both the "Standard" and the "Master" models.

C6—These sets use an interrupter type (tube type) vibrator; however the size and method of connection are unknown. For an emergency selection of a replacement vibrator refer to the Vibrator Connection Charts, pages 262 and 263. Select an interrupter type vibrator which is approximately the same size and has identically the same connection arrangement as the original. For plug-in vibrators the pin-base must have the same arrangement and connections. For lead type vibrator the reed lead is red and the interrupter contact leads (two) will be yellow. Any Mallory-Yaxley Distributor will gladly assist in making this selection. If an authentic replacement is desired, have your distributor send the original vibrator, together with the name and model of the receiver to the Mallory Factory. The proper Mallory replacement vibrator will be promptly supplied. See Note C3.

C7—No information available on this vibrator circuit. See Notes C6 or C8.

C8—These sets use a synchronous (self-rectifying) type vibrator; however, the size and method of connection are unknown. For the emergency selection of a replacement vibrator refer to the Vibrator Connection Charts, pages 262 and 263. Select a synchronous type vibrator which is approximately the same size and has identically the same connection arrangement as the orig-

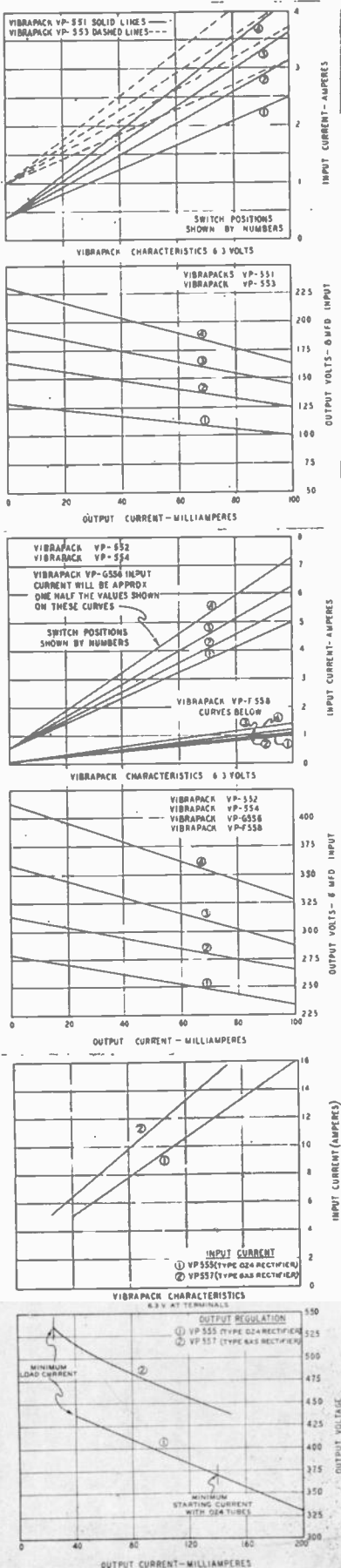
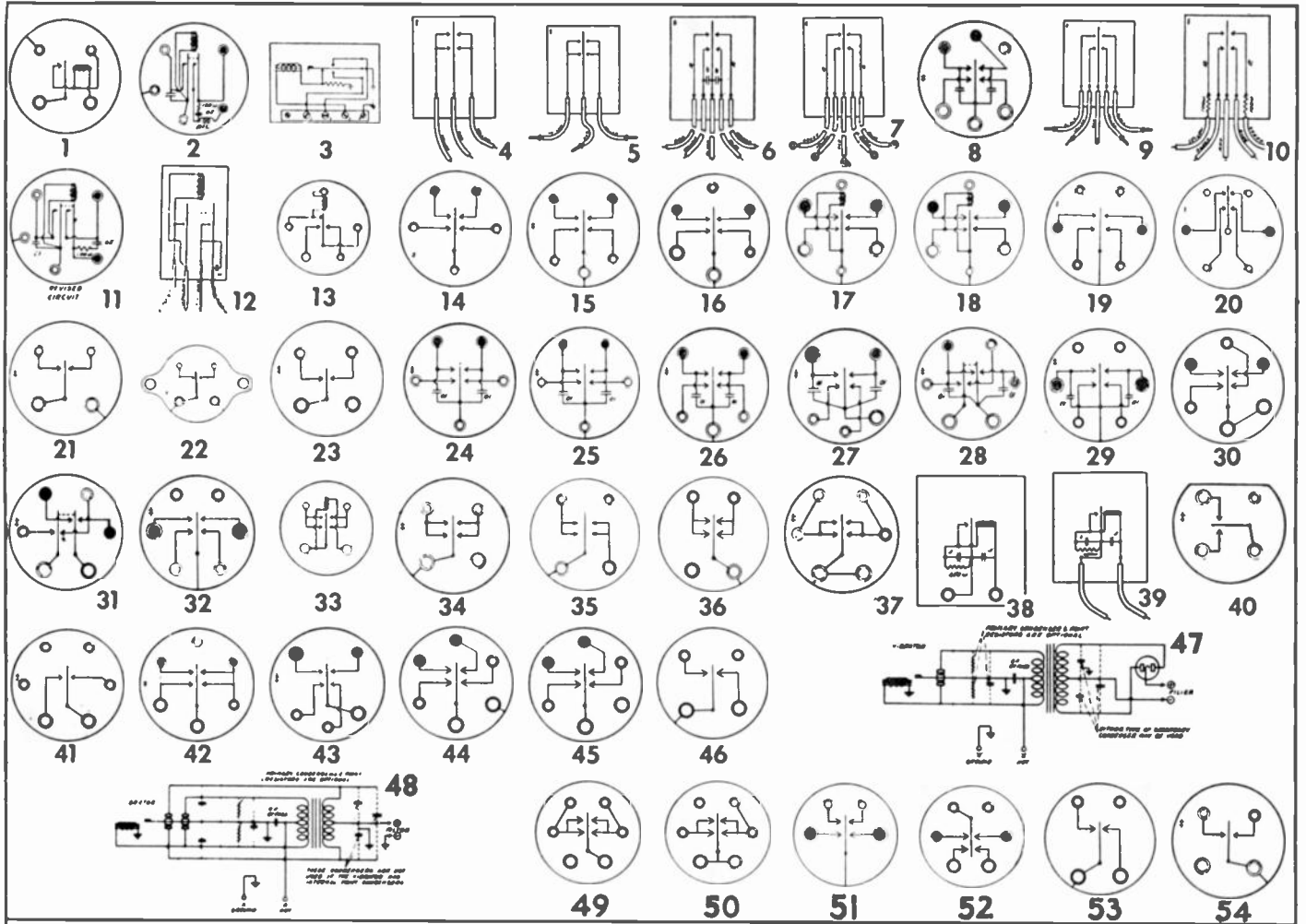
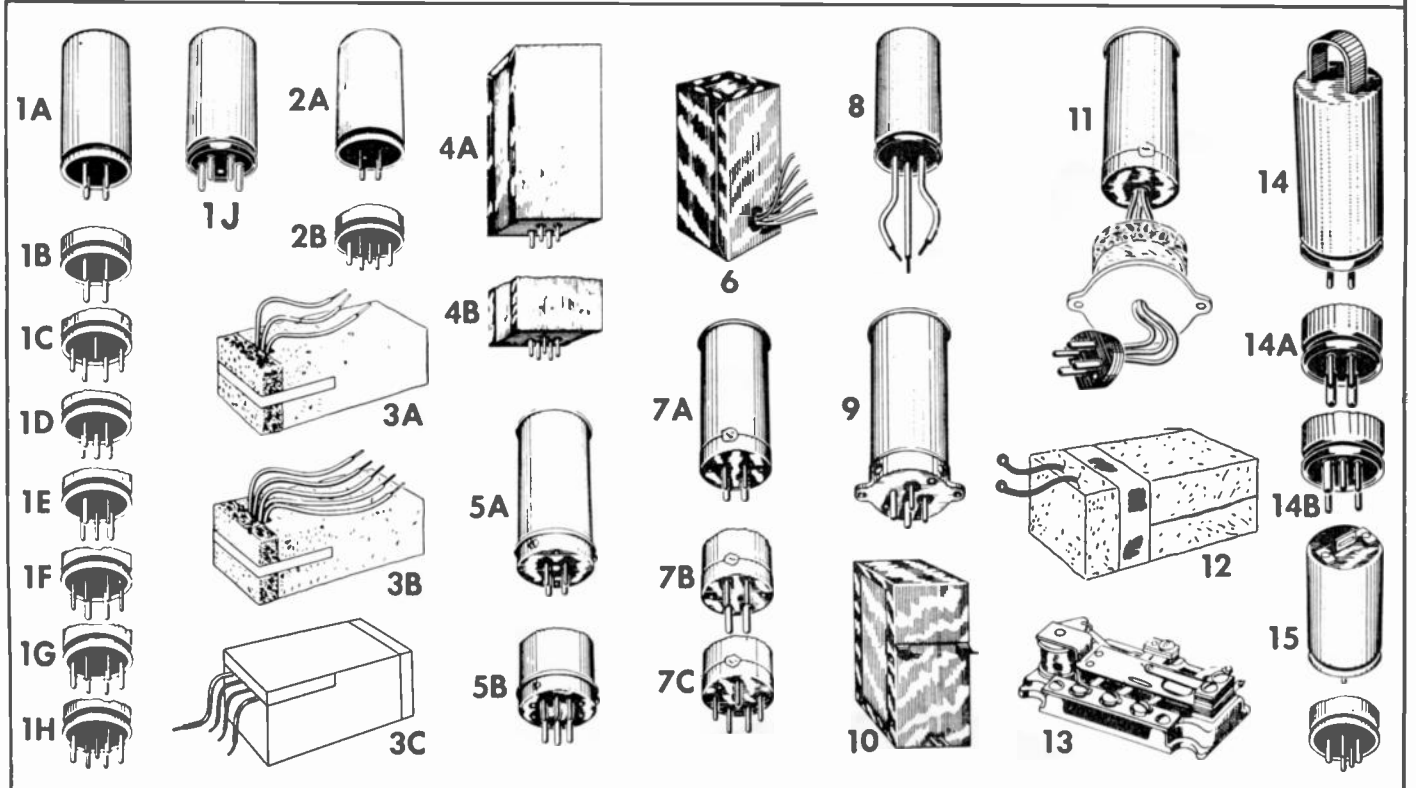


FIGURE 15

BASE DIAGRAMS



EXTERNAL VIEWS—Prong and Lead Arrangement



MALLORY REPLACEMENT VIBRATOR SPECIFICATIONS

Int.—Interrupter Syn.—Synchronous

Type No.	Volt.	Type	Base Dia.	Can Type	Size	Type No.	Volt.	Type	Base Dia.	Can Type	Size
201	6	Int.	1	4A	2 1/16 x 2 3/8 x 5 5/8	277S	6	Syn.	29	1G	2 dia. x 4 1/2
202 (See 201)						281 (See 245A)					
203 (See 201)						285 (See 245A)					
204 (See 201)						285XS	6	Syn.	31	1F	2 dia. x 4 1/2
F204	32	Int.	1	4A	2 1/16 x 2 3/8 x 5 5/8	P285Y	6	Syn.	30	1F	1 3/4 dia. x 4 1/4
205	6	Int.	1	4A	2 1/16 x 2 3/8 x 5 5/8	W285 (See W245A)					
206 (See 205)						286S	6	Syn.	32	1G	2 dia. x 4 1/2
F206 (See F204)						G286S	12	Syn.	32	1G	2 dia. x 4 1/2
210	6	Syn.	2	4B	2 7/16 x 2 1/4 x 5 5/16	287M (See 286S)					
211 (See 210)						G287M (See G286S)					
F211	32	Syn.	2	4B	2 7/16 x 2 1/4 x 5 5/16	289Y	6	Syn.	20	2B	1 3/4 dia. x 4 1/4
212 (See 210)						F290	32	Int.	33	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
213 (See 210)						292	6	Int.	4	3A	1 1/2 x 1 3/8 x 2 1/16
214 (See 210)						F292 (See F221)					
219 (See 210)						294	6	Int.	34	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
220B	6	Int.	3	13	3 3/16 x 2 x 1	294C	6	Int.	35	7B	1 5/8 dia. x 3 3/8
F220C	32	Int.	3	13	3 3/16 x 2 x 1	294SW	6	Int.	36	1A	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
221	6	Int.	4	3A	4 1/2 x 1 1/16 x 1 1/16	F294	32	Int.	34	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
F221	32	Int.	5	3A	4 1/2 x 1 1/16 x 1 1/16	296	6	Int.	37	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
222	6	Syn.	6	3B	4 7/8 x 1 7/8 x 1 13/16	297	6	Int.	49	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
223	6	Syn.	7	6	4 7/8 x 1 3/4 x 1 13/16	F297	32	Int.	37	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
F223	32	Syn.	7	6	4 7/8 x 1 3/4 x 1 13/16	299	6	Int.	50	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
224	6	Syn.	8	5B	2 3/8 dia. x 4 3/4	302S	6	Int.	38	10	2 15/16 x 2 13/16 x 6 5/16
225	6	Syn.	9	6	4 7/8 x 1 3/4 x 1 13/16	303S (See 302S)					
226	6	Syn.	10	3B	4 1/2 x 1 1/16 x 1 1/16	311S	6	Int.	39	12	2 3/4 x 2 5/8 x 6 1/8
230	6	Syn.	11	4B	2 7/16 x 2 1/4 x 5 5/16	312T (See 302S)					
231	6	Syn.	12	3C	2 5/16 x 2 1/8 x 5 3/16	F312	32	Int.	38	10	2 15/16 x 2 13/16 x 6 5/16
234	6	Syn.	12	3C	2 5/16 x 2 1/8 x 5 3/16	500P	6	Int.	34	7A	2 3/8 dia. x 4 3/4
235	6	Syn.	12	3C	2 5/16 x 2 1/8 x 5 3/16	501P	6	Int.	34	7A	1 5/8 dia. x 3 1/2
236 (See 210)						F502P	32	Int.	40	11	1 5/8 dia. x 3 1/2
237 (See 210)						503	6	Int.	4	8	1 1/2 dia. x 3
H240	110	Int.	13	7C	2 3/8 dia. x 4 3/4	504	6	Int.	41	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
245	6	Syn.	14	1C	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	505P	6	Int.	34	1B	1 15/16 dia. x 3 1/2
245A	6	Syn.	14	1C	1 15/16 dia. x 3 1/2	506P	6	Int.	42	1F	1 15/16 dia. x 3 1/2
F245	32	Syn.	14	1C	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	507P	6	Int.	34	7A	1 5/8 dia. x 4 3/4
245C	6	Syn.	15	1D	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	508P	6	Int.	46	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
W245	4	Syn.	14	1C	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	510P	6	Int.	23	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
W245A	4	Syn.	14	1C	1 15/16 dia. x 3 1/2	514	6	Syn.	43	15	1 15/16 dia. x 3 1/2
246	6	Syn.	16	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	715 (See 514)					
246P	6	Syn.	16	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	716	6	Syn.	43	14B	1 15/16 dia. x 3 1/2
W246	4	Syn.	16	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	722A	6	Syn.	44	1F	1 15/16 dia. x 3 1/2
247	6	Syn.	17	1G	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	725	6	Syn.	20	1H	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
F247	32	Syn.	18	1G	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	G725	12	Syn.	20	1H	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
248	6	Syn.	19	1G	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	728A	6	Syn.	45	1F	1 15/16 dia. x 3 1/2
249	6	Syn.	20	1H	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4	825	6	Int.	34	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
F251	32	Int.	21	1B	2 dia. x 4 1/2	F826	32	Int.	23	1A	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
253	6	Int.	21	1B	2 dia. x 4 1/2	850	6	Int.	23	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
253T	6	Int.	22	9	2 dia. x 4 1/2	851	6	Int.	53	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
253Y	6	Int.	23	2A	1 3/4 dia. x 4 1/4	852	6	Int.	53	7B	1 5/8 dia. x 3 1/2
F253 (See F251)						853	6	Int.	46	7B	1 5/8 dia. x 3 1/2
G253	12	Int.	21	5A	2 dia. x 4 1/2	854	6	Int.	54	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
270B	6	Syn.	24	1C	2 dia. x 4 1/2	860	6	Int.	53	14A	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
271	6	Syn.	25	1C	2 dia. x 4 1/2	901M	6	Int.	34	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
271HD	6	Syn.	25	7C	2 dia. x 4 1/2	902M	6	Int.	46	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
273 (See 271)						903M	6	Int.	34	1B	1 1/2 dia. x 2 29/32
273C	6	Syn.	26	1D	2 dia. x 4 1/2	951P	6	Syn.	16	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4
273D	6	Syn.	27	1E	2 dia. x 4 1/2	952W	6	Syn.	51	1J	1 3/8 dia. x 2 7/8
275 (See 271)						953W	6	Syn.	51	1J	1 1/2 dia. x 2 7/8
275XS	6	Syn.	28	1F	2 dia. x 4 1/2	954	6	Syn.	52	1F	1 1/2 dia. x 3 1/4

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