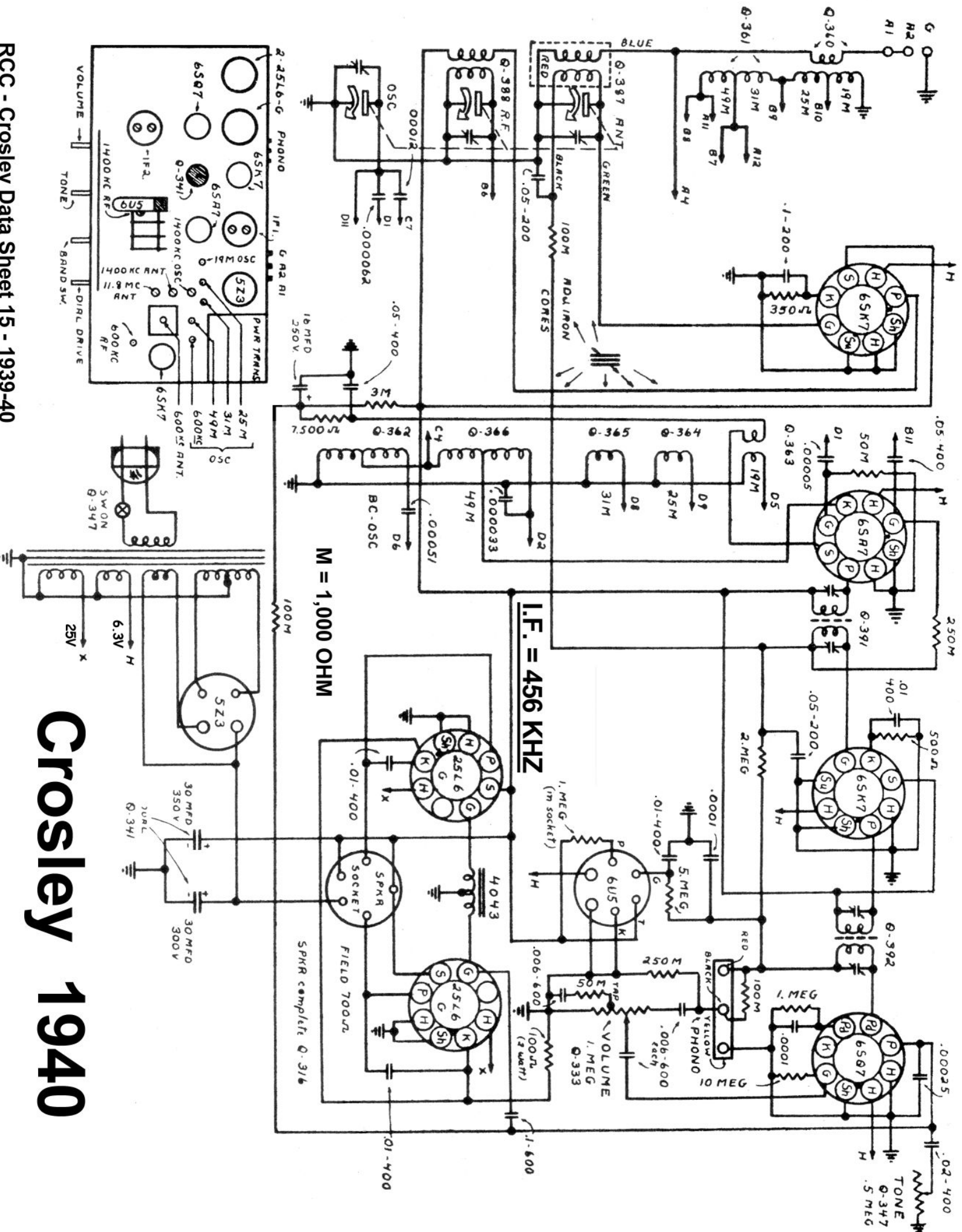
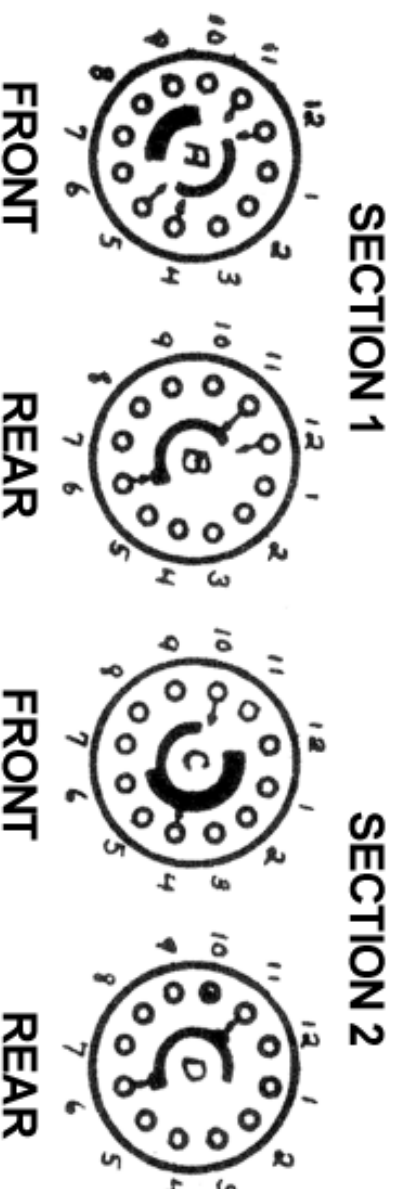




Crosley 1940

Band Switch Layout

Model 1940



Band Switch - Both Models

Note: Switch section “A” contact No. 5 is grounded.
Switch section “C” contact No. 10 is grounded.
Switch section “D” contact No. 3 is grounded
through a .00019 mfd. condenser.

Setting the Push Buttons:—

The push buttons are easily and accurately set from the front of the receiver. It is not necessary that all the buttons be set at the same time. Loosen the set screws on the keys but do not remove them. Determine the favourite broadcasting stations whose call letters are to be placed in the buttons. By means of the manual tuning knob, tune-in AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE the station having the highest frequency—that is the station that is tuned-in nearest the 1500 K.C. end of the dial. Then push the front key all the way down, and while you hold it in that position **SECURELY TIGHTEN THE SET SCREW.**

The push button system is now set for the first station. Follow through with the same procedure, setting the other stations in the order of their frequency (kilocycles). Detach the call letters from the list supplied with your receiver and press them into the openings in the front of the push buttons. Thin pieces of clear celluloid are supplied in a small envelope and should be snapped into place over the call letters to protect and hold them in place.

ALIGNMENT

1. Tuning I.F. Amplifier to 456 Kilocycles:—

- Connect the output of the signal generator through a .1 mfd. tubular condenser to the Antenna post (A1) and the ground lead of the signal generator to the radio chassis.
- Turn the band switch to the broadcast band (extreme left).
- Turn the station selector so that the tuning condenser plates are completely in mesh and turn the volume control on full.
- Set the signal generator to 456 kilocycles.
- Short out the centre section (Osc.) of the gang condenser.
- Adjust both trimmers located on top of the 2nd. I.F. transformer for maximum output.
- Adjust both trimmers located on top of the 1st. I.F. transformer for maximum output.
- Check operations (f) and (g) for more accurate adjustments.
- Remove temporary short from rear section of gang condenser.

ALWAYS USE THE LOWEST SIGNAL GENERATOR SETTING THAT WILL GIVE A REASONABLE OUTPUT.

2. Broadcast Band Alignment:—

When aligning the broadcast band use a .00025 mica condenser for the dummy Antenna and the ground side of the signal generator connected to chassis.

- Turn band switch to the broadcast position (extreme left).
- Turn station selector until pointer is in position to receive a 1400 kilocycle signal.
- Set signal generator to 1400 kilocycles.
- Adjust 1400 K.C. Osc. shunt trimmer to receive the 1400 K.C. signal.
- Adjust 1400 K.C. Ant. shunt trimmer for maximum output.
- Adjust 1400 K.C. R.F. shunt trimmer (on gang condenser for maximum output.
- Turn station selector until pointer is in position to receive a 600 kilocycle signal.
- Set signal generator to 600 kilocycles.
- Adjust 600 K.C. Osc. coil for the 600 kilocycle signal.
- Adjust 600 K.C. Ant. coil for maximum output.
- Adjust 600 K.C. R.F. coil for maximum output.
- Return to the high frequency point (1400 K.C. and readjust the Osc., Ant and R.F. trimmer for a more accurate adjustment. **Note:**—It may be necessary to repeat the 1400 K.C. and 600 K.C. adjustments until proper tracking is obtained.

3. Short Wave Bands:—

Accurate signals are required for the centre of each band for alignment purposes. If a check on calibration across the band is desired, signal must be available. When aligning the short wave bands use a 250 ohm carbon resistor for the dummy Antenna.

- The 49 metre Osc. coil **must** be adjusted first, this is the second position from the left on the band switch.
- Set dial pointer to 6.12 megacycles.
- Adjust the 49 metre Osc. coil to receive the 6.12 megacycle signal.
- The 25 metre Osc. coil must now be adjusted, this band is the fourth position from the left on the band switch.

- Set dial pointer to 11.8 megacycles.
- Adjust the 25 metre Osc. coil to receive the 11.8 megacycle signal. Two peaks will be noticed when adjusting this coil. **USE THE PEAK FARTHEST OUT.**

- With the band switch still set in the 25 metre position adjust the 11.8 Ant. trimmer. (Rock the tuning condenser for maximum output while performing this operation.) **Note:**—It may be necessary to re-adjust the 25 metre Osc. coil slightly after this operation.

- The 19 metre Osc. coil must now be adjusted, this band is the fifth position from the left on the band switch.
- Set dial pointer to 15.23 megacycles.
- Adjust the 19 metre Osc. coil to receive the 15.23 megacycle signal. Two peaks will be noticed when adjusting this coil. **USE THE PEAK FARTHEST OUT.**
- The 31 metre Osc. coil must now be adjusted, this band is the third position from the left on the band switch.
- Set dial pointer to 9.56 megacycles.
- Adjust the 31 metre Osc. coil to receive the 9.56 megacycle signal. Two peaks will be noticed when adjusting this coil. **USE THE PEAK FARTHEST OUT.**

When aligning the short wave bands care should be taken to see that no wires in the coil circuit are moved. If this is the case it may then be necessary to realign the complete short wave bands.

The greatest care must be taken when realigning the short wave bands. If there is any doubt as to the accuracy of the alignment job on these bands it is advisable to select a short wave station in the middle of each band and listen to the station long enough to definitely identify it, ascertain its frequency from published data and after allowing the receiver 10 minutes to "warm-up" adjust the corresponding Oscillator coils until this station comes in at the correct point on the dial.

Caution:—Do not at any time change the position of ground connections on this receiver or change the length of any leads in the coil circuits. If this is done it will result in the whole band spread range becoming badly out of calibration.