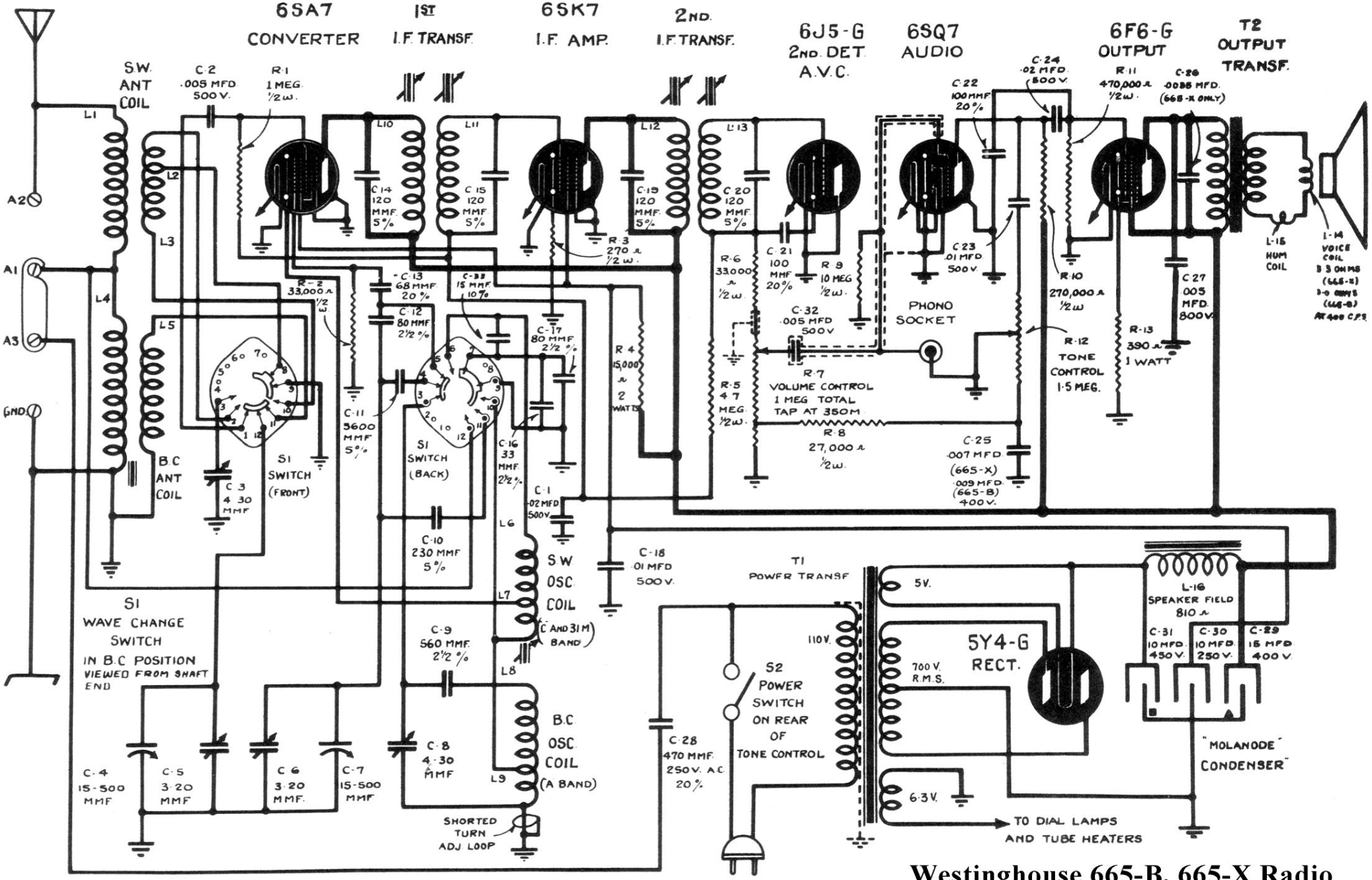


Westinghouse 665-B, 665-X Radio

Westinghouse 665-B, 665-X

General Alignment Data

There are various alignment trimmers provided in the R.F. and oscillator coil tuned circuits. The i-f transformer adjustments are made by means of screws attached to molded magnetite cores. All of these circuits have been accurately adjusted during manufacture and should remain properly aligned unless affected by abnormal conditions or altered during servicing. Loss of sensitivity, improper tone quality, and poor selectivity are the usual indications of improper alignment.

The correct performance of this receiver can only be obtained when the aligning has been done with adequate and reliable apparatus. It is not necessary to use a frequency modulated oscillator and cathode ray oscillograph to align these receivers. Those service men that have this equipment will probably prefer to use it and for their convenience we have indicated on the trimmer diagram the proper connection point for the cathode ray vertical amplifier input terminal.

A test oscillator is required as a source of the specified alignment frequencies. Visual indication of receiver output during the adjustment is necessary and should be accomplished by the use of an indicator or meter.

The procedure outlined below should be followed in adjusting the various trimmer capacitors and molded cores:

Calibrate the tuning dial by adjusting pointer to the low frequency end of scale with gang condenser plates fully meshed. The pointer should be set at the end of the horizontal line. Adjustment is made by loosening the dial drum on the shaft.

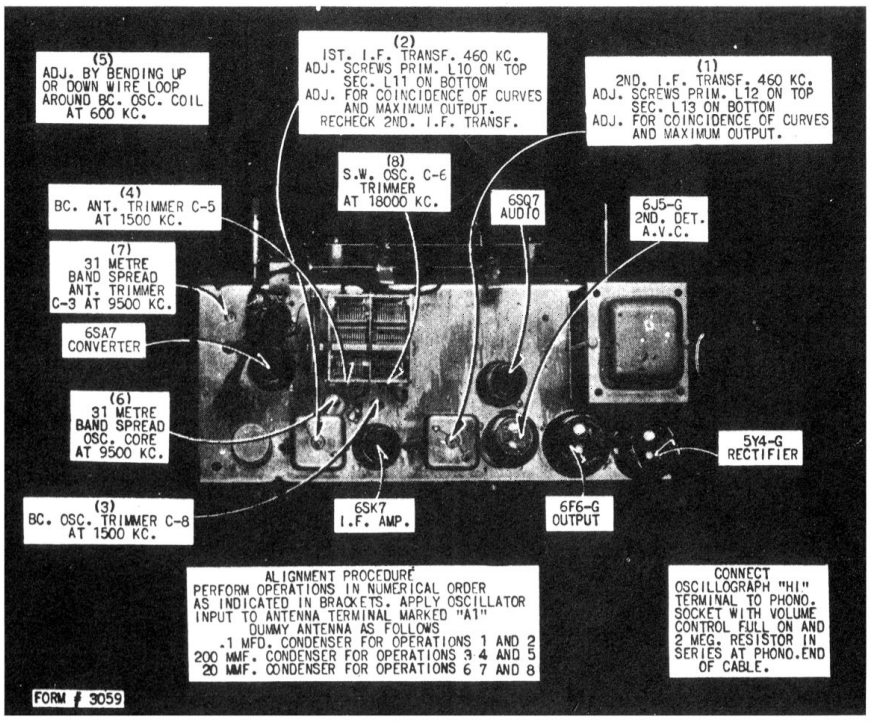
Perform alignment in proper order as shown by the accompanying chart, starting with No. 1, and following all operations across, then No. 2, etc. The chassis bottom shield must be securely in place when making R.F. adjustments. Adjustment locations and frequencies are shown on a sticker fastened to the bottom side of the chassis shield. These trimmer locations are also shown in the accompanying illustrations.

Connect the "low" output terminal of the test oscillator to the receiver chassis for all alignment operations. Regulate the output of the test oscillator so that minimum signal is applied to the receiver to obtain an observable output indication. This will avoid a-v-c action.

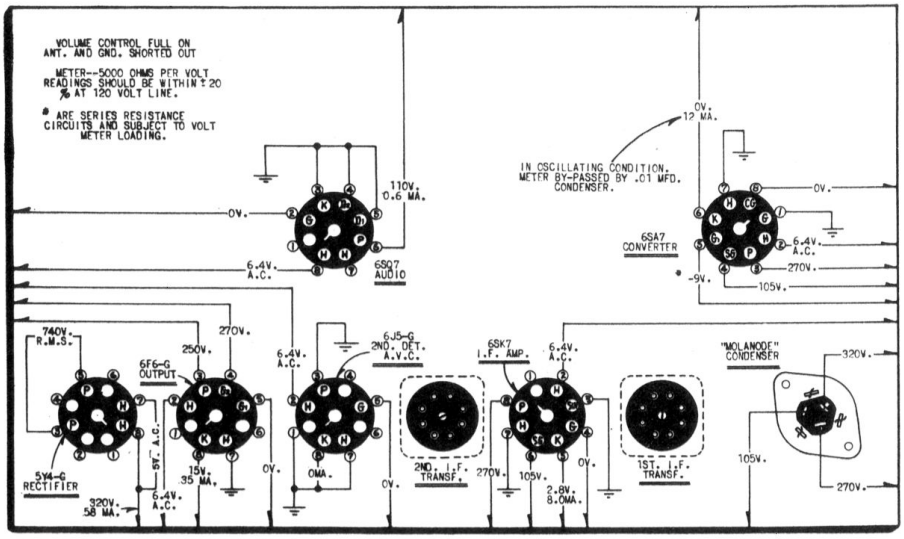
The term "Dummy antenna" means the device which must be connected between the "high" test-oscillator output terminal and the point of connection to the receiver in order to obtain ideal alignment. "No signal, 1,700 kc." means that the receiver should be tuned to approximately 1,700 kc. where no signal or interference is received from a station or the receiver (heterodyne) oscillator.

The term "Rock Through" indicates that the receiver station selector should be rocked back and forth while making the indicated adjustment. The adjustment and rocking should be continued until the combined action results in the maximum deflection on the output meter.

On some tuning ranges it is found that more than one peak may be secured if the trimmer is adjusted over a wide enough range. When this occurs it should be noted that oscillator circuits should be aligned, using that peak which occurs at the lower capacity or inductance setting of the trimmer. (The 49 M. band spread circuit is an exception to this — it is just the opposite.) On R.F. or first detector trimmers the peak occurring with the larger capacity setting of the trimmer should be used.



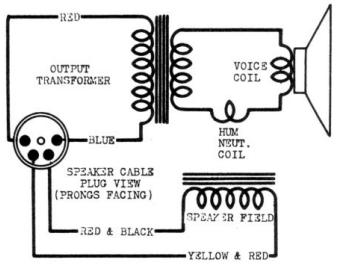
MODEL 665 TRIMMER LOCATION AND LINE-UP FREQUENCIES



W665 SOCKET READINGS

Next - perform operations in numerical order given above- apply oscillator input to antenna terminal except where otherwise indicated. Use dummy antenna below.

0.1 Mfd condenser for operations (1) and (2)
200 Mmf. condenser for operations (3) and (4)
400 ohm. resistor for operation (5).



Westinghouse Models 665B & 665X Alignment Data
Tube Layout, Test Points, Etc