

SERVICE MANUAL & PARTS LIST

110 VOLTS *Series* **7ME103-E** 25 Cycle Only
 A7ME103-E 60 Cycle Only

MOVIE DIAL RADIO
WITH THE NEW ELECTRIC TOUCH CONTROL

**10-Tube A.C.-Operated
Superheterodyne Receiver**
WITH
Three Tuning Bands
AND AUTOMATIC VOLUME CONTROL



AN ALL CANADIAN PRODUCT
MANUFACTURED BY

Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited
KITCHENER, ONTARIO, CANADA

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

On intermediate or short wave, the 6A7 tube is coupled to the antenna circuit by a tuned antenna coil T2. On broadcast, however, the tube is preceded by a pre-selector stage consisting of two tuned coils T1. The desired band is obtained by a three-position selector switch. The oscillator coil is a self-contained unit consisting of three oscillator coils and a parallel trimming condenser for each secondary.

Following the 6A7 pentagrid converter, which acts as an oscillator and first detector, is a tuned I. F. transformer T4, the 6K7 I. F. amplifier tube, and the second tuned I. F. transformer T5. The two sections of the 6H6 twin diode tube are connected and serve to rectify the I. F. signal. The diode load developed across resistors R13 and R14, is fed to the 6F5 audio tube through condenser C27 and volume control R15. The output of the 6F5 is resistance coupled by R20, R22, R23 and C33 to one of the 42 push-pull output tubes, and to the 6F5 phase inverter tube, the output of which is resistance coupled by R21, R24 and C34 to the other 42 push-pull output tube. The output of the push-pull stage is transformer coupled to the dynamic speaker.

The automatic volume control voltage developed across R14 supplies, through the isolating resistors R8 and R1, a negative voltage (which is automatically regulated in proportion to the incoming signal) to the 6K7 1st I. F. amplifier tube, and to the 6A7 tube also, when on the broadcast or intermediate bands.

A 6G5 tuning indicator tube is used, the function of which is to give a visual indication of the amount of automatic volume control voltage developed across the diode load network. Since the AVC voltage is highest at resonance, the 6G5 tube gives an accurate indication of tuning.

The power supply employs two 80 rectifier tubes, each is connected to serve as a half-wave rectifier, and the combination used as a full-wave rectifier. The speaker field L2 (900 ohms) is used as a filter reactance in series with the "B" supply. One self-regulating electrolytic condenser C37 is used, which, in addition to filtering keeps the "B" supply at a nominal voltage when the receiver is first turned on, thus protecting the component parts of the circuit from a high voltage surge.

Condensers C17 (2 used), C21 & C28 connected across the I.F. coils permit the use of very low capacity I.F. trimmers, thus reducing the I.F. drift to an absolute minimum. Frequency drift in the broadcast oscillator circuit is minimized by employing the low capacity padding condenser C11 shunted by the fixed condenser C10.

CAUTION—To protect the electric motor used for automatic drive in this receiver, a fuse has been incorporated. It is located on the side of the chassis. This fuse is of the screw type and rated at 5 amperes. Under no circumstances must it be removed while the receiver is connected to the 110-volt line.

Should the electric mechanism cease to function, this fuse should be replaced with a 5-ampere fuse. Serious damage may result if one of larger current capacity is used.

PHONOGRAPH ATTACHMENT

An electrical phonograph pickup, with its terminals connected to a telephone plug, may be attached to this receiver by plugging it into the jack at the rear of the chassis (as indicated on the chassis layout chart). When the plug is in place, the receiver will not function as a radio, but only as an audio amplifier. A separate volume control is unnecessary as the control on the receiver will operate on both pick-up and radio. When an electric phonograph motor is used, the motor frame and the pick-up arm must be grounded to the chassis.

VOLTAGES

All voltages indicated on the diagram are measured from the chassis with a voltmeter of 1000 ohms per volt. Readings were taken with volume control turned full on, line voltage at 115 volts and antenna and ground leads shorted together.

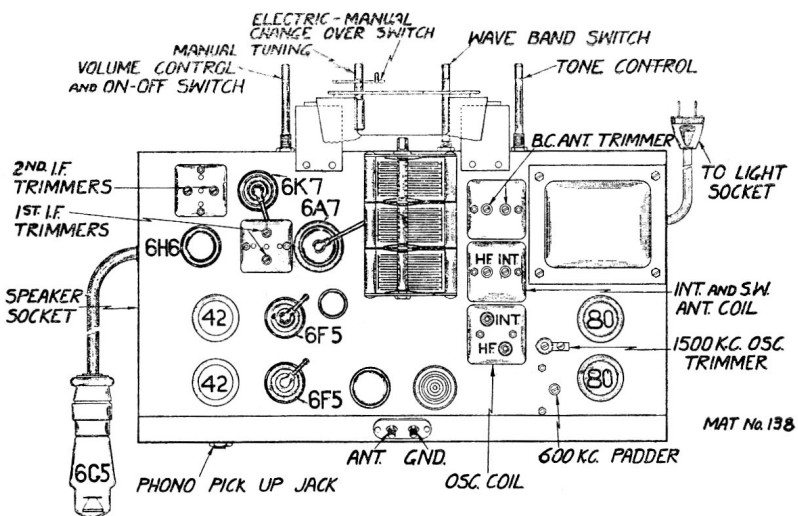


Fig. 1—Chassis Layout Chart.

SPECIFICATIONS

Broadcast Tuning Range.....	530 K.C. to 1740 K.C.
Intermediate Tun. Range.....	1720 K.C. to 5950 K.C.
Short Wave Tun. Range.....	5850 K.C. to 18,500 K.C.
Intermediate Frequency.....	456 K.C.
Power Consumption.....	110 Watts
Power Output.....	10 Watts

D. C. RESISTANCE OF WINDINGS

T1 Broadcast Antenna & Pre-Selector Transformer

B. C. Primary 19. ohms	Secondary 3.2 ohms
Pre-Selector	Secondary 3. ohms

T2 H. F. and Intermediate Antenna Transformer

Int. Primary .73 ohms	Secondary .55 ohms
H. F. Primary .6 ohms	Secondary .04 ohms

T3 Oscillator Transformer (Three Bands)

B. C. Primary 2.1 ohms	Secondary 5.1 ohms
Int. Primary 1.2 ohms	Secondary 1.1 ohms
H. F. Primary .84 ohms	Secondary .05 ohms

T4 1st I. F. Transformer

Primary 14. ohms	Secondary 14. ohms
------------------	--------------------

T5 2nd I. F. Transformer

Primary 13. ohms	Secondary
	Start to tap 2.3 ohms
	Finish to tap 14. ohms

T6 Output Transformer

Primary 196 ohms per half	Voice Coil .27 ohms
---------------------------	---------------------

T7 Power Transformer, 25 Cycle

Primary 3.4 ohms	H. T. Sec. 132 ohms per half
------------------	------------------------------

T7 Power Transformer, 60 Cycle

Primary 2.5 ohms	H. T. Sec. 97 ohms per half
------------------	-----------------------------

L2 Field Coil

900 ohms

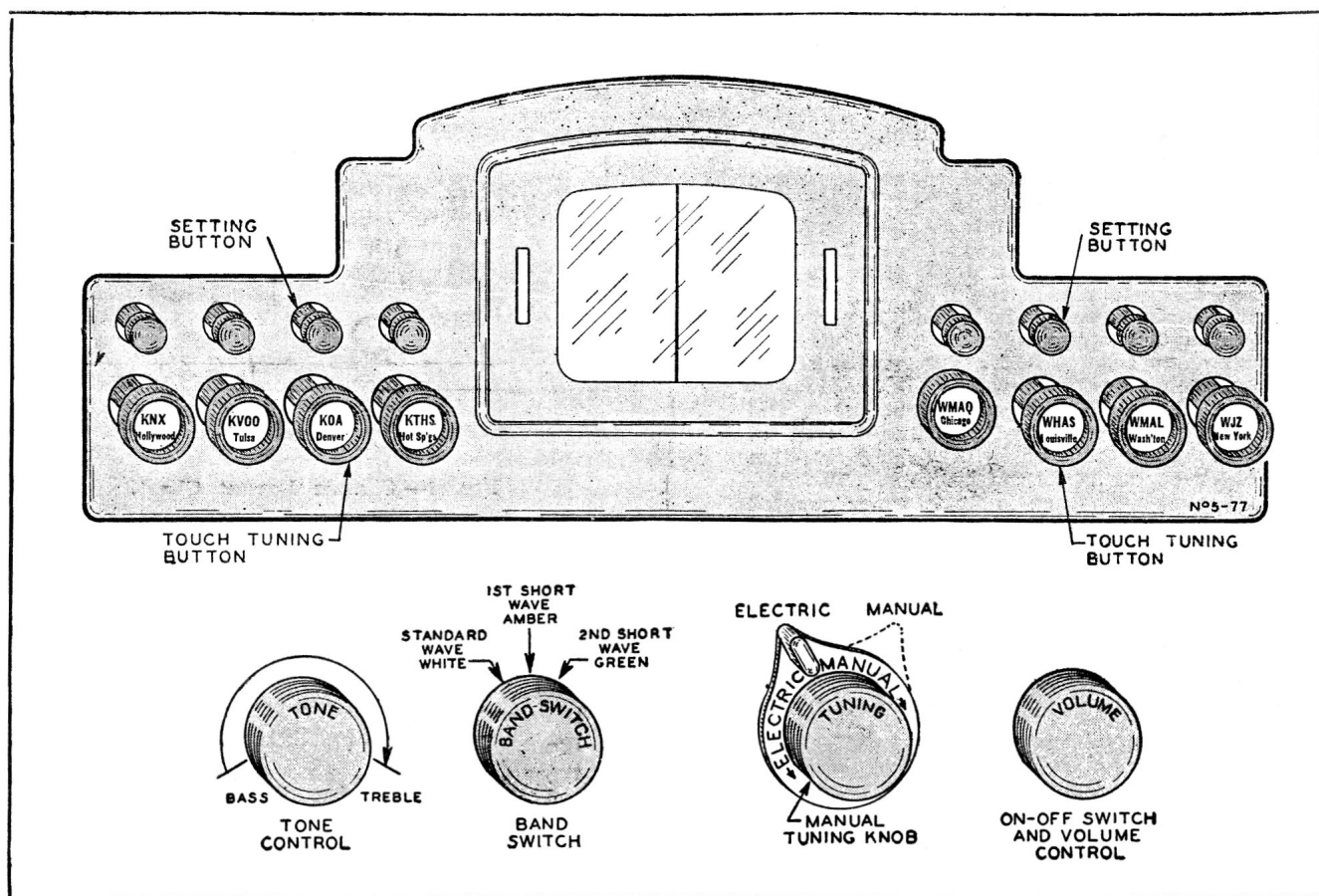


Fig. 2—Touch Tuning Buttons and Arrangement of Controls.

PROCEDURE FOR SETTING THE TOUCH TUNING BUTTONS

It is advisable to become familiar with the operation of this radio and tuning with the manual control (as described in the "Operating Instructions" Booklet) before attempting to set the Touch Tuning Buttons.

There are eight buttons on the touch tuning dial by means of which eight stations may be set. Any button may be used for any station you can receive.

List your favourite stations, any number up to and including eight. Turn the electric manual lever to the electric position. (See Fig. 2.)

Push in one of the eight touch tuning buttons—the button will stay in. After the motor stops, push the setting button located directly above this touch tuning button all the way in and hold the setting button in. Be sure the setting button is pushed all the way in. If it is not pushed in far enough, the tuning knob will turn but the dial figures will not move.

Select one of the stations from the list you have made out and carefully tune in this station with the

manual tuning knob in the usual way using the tuning eye as a guide.

The final motion of the tuning knob should be to the left. Turn this knob to the right, past the point of maximum closing of the eye. Then turn the knob back to the left and with the tension on the knob still in this direction release the setting button just before the point of maximum closing of the eye is reached.

Check the tuning by pushing in one of the other touch tuning buttons. After the motor stops, again push in the above mentioned touch tuning button which was set for a station and see whether this station is correctly tuned in.

Punch the correct station disc from the sheets supplied and push this disc into the bottom of the button which is depressed. It should be so placed that the letters will be horizontal. Push one of the clear celluloid discs into the button over the station disc.

Proceed in the same way to set the remaining touch tuning buttons.

PROCEDURE FOR SETTING THE TOUCH TUNING BUTTONS—Continued

Never attempt to push in a setting button unless the touch tuning button directly beneath it has first been pushed in and the motor has stopped.

If a button which is set for one station is changed to another station, remove the clear celluloid disc and the station call letter disc with the point of a pin. The celluloid disc has a notch on the edge for this purpose. Then, insert the new call letter card and the clear celluloid disc.

TUNING IN A STATION WITH A TOUCH TUNING BUTTON

Turn the electric manual lever to the electric position. Push the touch tuning button containing the call letters of the desired station all the way in. The button will remain depressed. After the station has been tuned in by means of the electric mechanism, the volume control may be adjusted if necessary.

Push in only one touch tuning button at a time. If two buttons have accidentally been pushed in, push in any other button to release them or turn the electric-manual lever to the manual position.

MOVIE DIAL ADJUSTMENTS

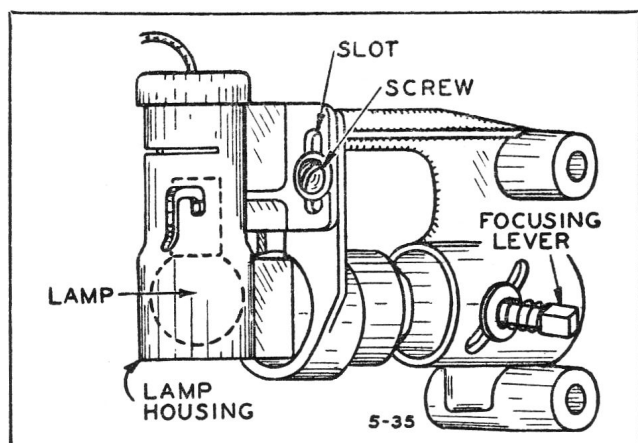


Fig. 3—Lamp height adjustment and focusing lever.

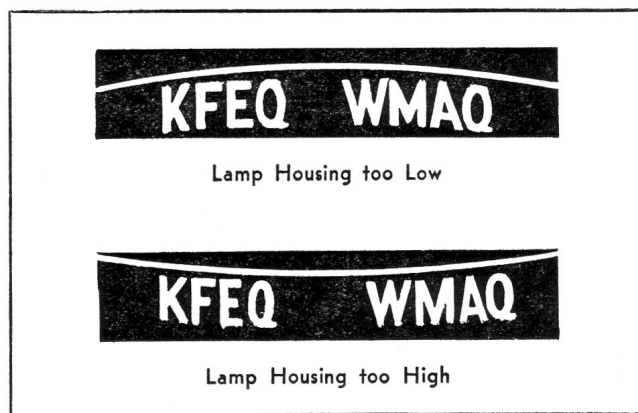


Fig. 4—Effect of lamp housing assembly height.

BRINGING LENS ADJUSTMENT TO A FOCUS

IMPORTANT—Turn the Band Selector switch to the broadcast position.

Move the focusing lever (Fig. 3) up or down until the image on the screen is clearest. In Fig. 5 is shown the effect of correct and incorrect focusing.

REPLACING AND POSITIONING THE DIAL LAMP

CAUTION—If a new lamp is required, use only a No. 81 lamp. Order by Part No. K-695.

Turn the radio off and turn the Band Selector Switch to the Broadcast position.

Remove the lamp housing by unscrewing and removing the two screws which hold this housing in place—See Fig. 3.

Remove the old lamp from the socket and put in the new one.

Replace the lamp housing by means of the two screws, but do not tighten these screws yet.

Turn the radio on.

Then grasp the top of the lamp housing assembly and move it up or down until the image on the screen is clearest and the lines are horizontal. The effect of having the lamp housing too high or too low is shown in Fig. 4. Tighten the two screws.

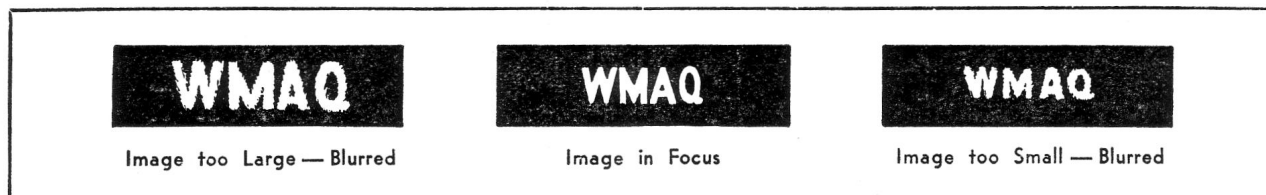


Fig. 5—Effect of lens focus.

ALIGNMENT AND CALIBRATION

These receivers are carefully aligned and calibrated at the factory with precision instruments. It is very important that all other causes of faulty operation be investigated before attempting to realign the receiver.

The equipment necessary for this consists of two essential items, namely:

- (1) A signal generator to supply with accuracy, the frequencies:
(a) 456 K.C., (b) 1500 K.C., (c) 600 K.C., (d) 15 M.C., (e) 5 M.C.
- (2) A dependable output meter.

When aligning, never use more R.F. signal than is required to produce half scale deflection on the output meter. The lower the R.F. input, the greater the accuracy of alignment.

I. F. ALIGNMENT

Set the signal generator to 456 K.C. and connect the output to the grid cap of the 6A7 tube through a .1 Mfd. condenser. The generator ground is connected to the chassis which must be externally grounded. The receiver dial is set at maximum frequency (gang open), the selector switch turned to the broadcast band position and the volume control turned full on.

The I.F. trimmers, located as shown on the chassis layout chart, are then adjusted by means of a non-metallic screw driver until maximum output is obtained.

The 1st I. F. sensitivity is 40 microvolts and the 2nd 3000 microvolts.

R. F. ALIGNMENT

Broadcast Band

1500 K. C. Set the signal generator to 1500 K.C., and connect the output lead to the antenna of the receiver in series with a .00025 Mfd. condenser. The ground from the signal generator must be connected to the chassis, and externally grounded. With the band selector switch in the broadcast position, the dial of the receiver set at 1500 K.C., and the volume control turned full on, adjust the broadcast oscillator trimming condenser (located

as shown on the chassis layout chart) until a signal is heard.

Note: There may be two signals present, use the one obtained by the minimum capacity setting of the trimming condenser and adjust it to its peak. Then adjust the broadcast antenna and pre-selector trimming condensers for maximum output.

600 K. C. Set the receiver dial and the signal generator to 600 K.C. Adjust the 600 K.C. padding condenser for maximum output. While making this adjustment rock the tuning control back and forth through the signal until maximum output results.

Following this, it is advisable to repeat the procedure outlined for 1500 K.C. to compensate for any slight discrepancy caused by the adjustment of the series padding condenser.

The broadcast band sensitivity is 5 microvolts at 1500 K.C. and 10 microvolts at 600 K.C.

Intermediate Band

5 M. C. Set the signal generator to 5 M. C. and connect its output to the antenna of the receiver through a 400 ohm resistor. The ground of the signal generator is connected to the chassis and externally grounded. Turn the band selector switch to intermediate band, the receiver dial to 5 M. C., and the volume control full on. Adjust the intermediate oscillator trimming condenser, shown on the chassis layout chart, until a signal is heard.

Note: There may be two signals present. Use the one obtained by the minimum capacity setting and adjust the trimming condenser to the peak of the signal. Then adjust the intermediate antenna trimming condenser for maximum output.

Short Wave Band

15 M. C. The same procedure is employed as outlined for the intermediate band, only, of course, the oscillator and antenna trimming condensers are adjusted at 15 M. C.

The high frequency sensitivity is as follows:

10 microvolts at 5 M. C.; 12 microvolts at 2 M. C.; 10 microvolts at 15 M. C.; 15 microvolts at 6 M. C.

ELECTRIC DRIVE PANEL ASSEMBLY

TO REMOVE ELECTRIC DRIVE PANEL FROM CHASSIS

Remove the chassis from the cabinet, using extreme care not to damage the setting button shafts. Remove the touch tuning buttons by pushing down the lower end of the small hairpin spring at the back of the button and at the same time pulling the button off the shaft. It is not necessary to remove the setting buttons.

To remove the panel from the chassis, turn the electric-manual lever to the "electric" position. Unsolder the wire on the silencer switch on the front panel, and also the motor connections under the chassis.

Take off the collars from the volume and tone control shafts. Remove the glass screen from the panel by taking the screw out of the bracket in the upper right hand corner and loosening the screw in the lower left hand corner.

Remove the four screws with heads painted red. Two at the bottom of the panel and two under the glass screen. **DO NOT** remove the screw on each side of the shaft extending through the center of the panel. The panel can then be pulled straight out from the chassis.

To replace the assembly, reverse the above procedure. When mounting the panel, care must be taken that the drive arm on the drive gear and spring clip on the gang condenser drive drum line up properly. To do this, allow the front part of the chassis to project two or three inches over the edge of the table. Turn the gang condenser until the spring clip on the drive drum is at its lowest position. Spread this spring clip with a small screw driver, bringing this screw driver up from beneath the chassis. Care should be taken not to spread the spring clip too far. Turn the gears on the electric drive panel until the drive arm is at its lowest position. Gently push the drive arm into position in the spring clip on the drive drum. The

screw driver will drop to the floor.

CAUTION

When the electric drive panel is removed from the chassis, lay it face down and not back down. The reason for this is that there is a possibility that the motor "ON-OFF" switch on the back of the panel will be damaged or thrown out of adjustment.

In handling the electric drive panel, do not carry it by the switch lever which actuates the "ON-OFF" switch. This bar may be bent and damaged by such handling.

MOTOR AND SILENCER SPRING ASSEMBLY

The electric motor supplies the mechanical power for tuning in a station when a touch tuning button is depressed. A reversible A. C. motor is used. Power is transmitted to the rotating mechanism by means of a pinion gear on the armature shaft which meshes with the first gear in the train of gears.

At the front of the motor is an assembly known as the silencer spring assembly. This assembly has a two-fold purpose. First, it establishes a contact while the motor is operating, which completes a circuit to the chassis ground that silences the radio. This switch (S6) and circuit is shown in the schematic diagram. Its second function is to exert a slight amount of spring tension on the end of the armature shaft which extends from the motor.

The small pinion gear inside the motor rotates freely on the front motor bearing. This pinion is always in mesh with first gear in the train of gears. There are two pins on the armature and two extensions on this pinion. The entire armature shaft assembly slides back and forth in its bearings.

When the circuit through the motor is complete, magnetic action causes the armature shaft to slide toward the front of the panel. The force is strong

ELECTRIC DRIVE PANEL ASSEMBLY—Continued

enough to overcome the tendency of the silencer switch spring to prevent this movement.

The pinion gear comes into close proximity with the armature and the two pins and two extensions mentioned above engage causing this gear to rotate with the armature. The electric tuning mechanism turns as a result. When the circuit through the motor is broken, the magnetic pull of the armature is released and the silencer spring forces the armature toward the back of the panel, causing the pinion gear to disengage from the armature proper.

The tension of the silencer spring is of great importance. If the tension is insufficient, it will not push back the armature shaft after the circuit is broken and the inertia of the motor will continue to exert a driving force on the train of gears. This will cause the tuning mechanism to go somewhat past the station after the setting disc has arrived at the "stop" position. The remedy is to tighten the spring by bending it.

If the tension of the silencer spring is too great, it will prevent the armature from moving forward when the circuit is completed and engaging the pinion gear. When this occurs, the pinion will not turn at all, or a chattering caused by the armature pins and pinion extensions will be heard. The remedy, of course, is to reduce the tension of the spring by bending.

The contact and the spring of this assembly must close while the armature is in its operating position—otherwise the radio will not be silent between stations. Be sure that the assembly is not so bent that the contact and spring remain permanently in contact. This condition would, of course, short out all signals.

REPLACING A SETTING BUTTON PLUNGER

It is advisable to remove the electric drive panel from the chassis, and mount it in a vertical position by means of clamps or a vise. Turn the clutch release lever to the "manual" position.

Remove the two sections of the switch lever, the center section and the section at the rear of the plunger to be replaced.

Move the rocker arm shaft to the right or left, as necessary, to allow the stop lever and rocker arm above the setting button plunger to be taken off from the rocker arm shaft. After these are removed, the setting button plunger may be pushed

out from the front of the panel.

Replace the new plunger from the back of the panel and reassemble rocker arm and stop lever to the rocker arm shaft.

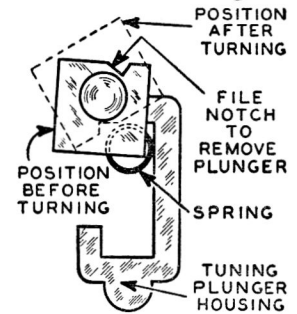
Reassemble switch lever and replace the electric drive panel on the chassis.

REPLACING A TOUCH TUNING BUTTON PLUNGER

Remove the electric drive panel from the chassis and mount it in a vertical position by means of clamps or a vise. Turn the clutch release lever to the "electric" position.

Remove the pin from the front of the button plunger by pulling it out. If this cannot be done file the pin flush with the plunger. Unhook the stop lever spring from the back end of the button.

File a "V" shaped notch in the rectangular spring retainer at back of the tuning plunger housing, located as shown in the accompanying illustration. Then turn the spring retainer to the position shown by the dotted lines, with the notch at the upper left corner of the housing. When this is done the spring in the housing will spring out. The plunger may then be pushed out from the panel.



**Tuning Plunger
Spring Retainer**

To replace the plunger, push it into the housing from the back, at the same time moving the clutch release lever slowly toward the "manual" position until the plunger slides all the way into place.

Replace the spring in the plunger housing, depressing it and at the same time moving the spring retainer into position to hold the spring in place. Hook the stop lever spring to the back of the plunger.

Insert the smooth end of the new stop pin in the hole in the front of the shaft, forcing it in by squeezing with pliers. **CAUTION**—Leave about 1/16" of the pin extending above the surface of the plunger.

Replace the electric drive panel on the chassis.

PARTS AND PRICE LIST

SERIES 7ME103-E—A7ME103-E

Part No.	Description	List Price Ea.	Part No.	Description	List Price Ea.
A-489.....	Round Rubber Chassis Bumper.....	.15	L-204.....	Power Trans. Assembly (25 cycle)....	17.00
A-533.....	Felt Knob Washer.....	.02	D-286A.....	Power Trans. Coil only (25 cycle).....	6.60
A-622.....	Insulating Switch Cover.....	.10	M-106.....	Indicator Tube Mounting Bracket.....	.25
B-909.....	Reversing Switch Cover.....	.20	N-134.....	Wooden Knob (Plain) 3 used.....	.25
B-907.....	A. C. Switch Cover.....	.20	N-135.....	Wooden Knob (with B.F.P. lettering)	
B-230.....	Tube Shield Base.....	.05		1 used.....	.25
B-231.....	Tube Shield.....	.10	P-283A.....	B. C. Pre-Selector Coil Assembly.....	3.90
C-336.....	Dial Escutcheon.....	2.30	P-199.....	Intermediate and H. F. Antenna	
C-210.....	Small Grid Clip.....	.02		Coil Assembly.....	2.80
C-104.....	Large Grid Clip.....	.02	P-282.....	B. C., Intermediate and H. F.	
C-333.....	Square Zinc Coil Shield, 5" x 2".....	.30		Oscillator Coil Assembly.....	3.90
C-319A.....	Square Zinc Coil Shield, 4 1/4" x 2".....	.25	P-273.....	1st I. F. Transformer Assembly.....	3.70
C-270.....	Square Zinc I. F. Coil Shield.....	.20	P-271.....	2nd I. F. Transformer Assembly.....	3.30
G-180.....	4 Mfd. 25 volt Tubular Electrolytic.....	.75	Q-121A.....	Phono Jack Switch.....	1.10
G-310A.....	13.5 Mmfd. Bi-metallic Condenser.....	.85	Q-139A.....	Selector Switch.....	2.15
G-311.....	50 Mmfd. Toothpick Condenser.....	.35	R-137.....	Volume Control with Switch.....	1.30
G-313.....	75 Mmfd. Toothpick Condenser.....	.35	R-138.....	Tone Control.....	1.00
G-312.....	60 Mmfd. Toothpick Condenser.....	.35	V-129.....	2.2 to 20 Mmfd. Dual R. F. Trimmer....	.35
G-315A.....	370 Mmfd. Toothpick Condenser.....	.40	V-146.....	2.5 to 45 Mmfd. Dual Oscill. Trimmer... .80	
J-448.....	Canadian Call Letter Sheet (Disc).....	.10	V-125A.....	.003 Mfd. Semi-fixed Padder.....	.55
	American Call Letter Sheets (Disc)		V-138.....	1250 Mmfd. Semi-fixed Padder.....	.45
	(5 sheets to set).....set	.35	V-149A.....	15 to 45 Mmfd. Dual I. F. Trimmer... .55	
J-511.....	Package containing 25 58x184		V-151A.....	40 to 120 Mmfd. Single B.C. Padder	
	Celluloid Discs.....	.15		on Dual Base.....	.50
K-153.....	Four-Prong Tube Socket.....	.15	V-147.....	1.8 to 12 Mmfd. Air Tun'g Trimmer... .30	
K-145.....	Six-Prong Tube Socket.....	.15		SPEAKER AND SPEAKER PARTS	
K-151.....	Seven-Prong Tube Socket.....	.15	P-245.....	E4, 12" Dynamic Speaker with	
K-264.....	Eight-Prong Tube Socket.....	.15		Output Transformer.....	16.80
K-509.....	Rubber A. C. Line Cord with Plug.....	.55	A-148.....	Rubber Grommet.....	.02
K-671.....	Indicator Cable and Socket.....	1.10	K-649.....	Six-Prong Speaker Plug.....	.10
K-699.....	Fuse Receptacle.....	.40	D-296.....	Speaker Field Coil.....	3.55
K-700.....	5-Ampere Fuse.....	.20	L-214.....	Output Transformer Assembly.....	3.00
K-248A.....	Antenna and Ground Terminal Strip.....	.20	D-297.....	Output Transformer Coil only.....	1.50
L-213.....	Power Trans. Assembly (60 cycle)....	11.00		Cone and Voice Coil Assembly	
D-290A.....	Power Trans. Coil only (60 cycle)....	5.00		for P-245 Speaker.....	3.25

PARTS AND PRICE LIST—Continued

Part No.	Description	List Price Ea.	Part No.	Description	List Price Ea.
ELECTRIC DRIVE PANEL ASSEMBLY					
25A176.....	60 cycle Electric Drive Panel complete—includes Main Castings, Gears, Pulleys, Switches, Motor, Setting Discs, Tuning and Setting Button Plungers, and Tone and Volume Indicators (less Gang Condenser and Movie Dial Projector Assembly, Tuning and Setting Buttons and Glass Screen & Screen Clamps, On Request		25X430.....	Switch Lever)	.20
25A247.....	25 cycle Electric Drive Panel complete—same as above except with 25 cycle Motor & No. 1 Gear Assembly, On Request		25A239.....	Bracket for Reversing Switch	.20
57X8.....	Locking Plate	.95		Silencer Spring Assembly complete with Shield	.40
28X139.....	Spring for Locking Plate	.05	58X226.....	Glass Screen	.95
37X93.....	Interlocking Lever	.20	30X89.....	Clamp for Glass Screen	.05
37X95A.....	Clutch Release Lever	.20	15X107.....	Tone Indicator Assembly	.25
28X137.....	Spring used for Above Lever	.05	15X108.....	Volume Indicator Assembly	.25
26X259.....	Tuning Knob Shaft	.20	28X147.....	Spring for Tone or Vol. Indicator, pr.	.05
37X94.....	Yoke for Clutch Lever (Fits Groove on Above Shaft)	.20	29X20.....	Brass Collar (Used on Tone or Volume Control Shafts)	.15
19X88.....	Keyway Washer (Used on Clutch Bearing	dz. .25	25X405.....	Shipping Support Bracket (Top of Electric Drive Panel to Wooden Brace)	.25
24X294.....	Pulley for Manual Drive Belt (On Back of Tuning Shaft)	.55	8X23.....	Rubber Cushion (Used with Shipping Support Bracket)	.15
20X212.....	Roller Bearing for Above Pulley	dz. .25	PROJECTOR ASSEMBLY PARTS		
57X10.....	Clutch Plate	.20	26A77.....	Gang Condenser and Projector Assembly complete. Includes Condenser Mounting Bracket, Condenser Drive Drum, Film Drum Cables and Pulleys, Film Drum Support Bracket, Film Drum, Film, Lamp Housing Bracket, Lamp Contact Plug, Lens Housing, Lens Housing Bracket, Color Filter, Projector Compartment, Elevator and Link Assem.	33.00
28X152.....	Clutch Release Spring (In Front of Clutch Plate from Back of Panel) dz.	.25	25A194.....	Front Support Bracket for Gang Condenser complete with two Pulleys and Shafts	1.65
8X57.....	Manual Drive Belt	.55	8X43.....	Rubber Cushion (Mounted on above Bracket)	.20
26A74.....	Belt Tension Pulley & Bracket Assem.	.35	20X152.....	Stud—used with Rubber Grommet (6X8) on Front Support Bracket for Gang Condenser	.20
28X150.....	Spring for Above Assembly	pr. .05	26A79.....	Drive Drum for Gang Condenser	.90
24X316.....	Belt Idler Pulley only	.20	25X393.....	Support Bracket for Lens Housing, Projector Compartment, and Elevator Lever	1.65
25A178.....	Setting Disc Assembly	1.20	25A198.....	Elevator Lever Arm and Bakelite Link Assembly	.95
28X134.....	Tension Spring (Fastened to Auxiliary and Drum Release Levers)	pr. .05	29X83.....	Lever Bearing Rod	.20
28X151.....	Tension Spring for Pawl of Setting Disc	pr. .05	19X21.....	Horseshoe Washers for Above Rod, dz.	.15
26X255.....	Setting Disc Shaft	.70	37X90.....	Lever Arm—Short (Fastened to Band Switch Shaft	.25
20X192.....	Ball Bearings in Retainer (For Setting Disc Shaft)	.20	28X59.....	Hairpin Spring (Used on Above Lever)	dz. .15
20X207.....	Bearing Cone (Without Set Screw—On Setting Disc Shaft)	.25	28X136.....	Tension Spring for Elevator Lever	.05
20X195.....	Bearing Cone (With Set Screw—On Setting Disc Shaft)	.35	29X85.....	Support Bracket for Film Drum Shaft and Pulley	.90
24X288.....	Pulley for Drive Cable (On Setting Disc Shaft)	.40	26A80.....	Film Drum Pulley Assembly	.40
25X403.....	Support Bracket for Setting Disc Shaft (Left Side from Back)	.20	26X253.....	Shaft for Film Drum	.25
25X412.....	Support Bracket for Setting Disc Shaft and Motor On-Off Switch	.25	25A196.....	Tension Arm Assembly for Film Drum Cable, less Tension Spring	.35
26A75.....	Adjusting and Supporting Rod for Motor On-Off Switch	.20	24X236.....	Guide Pulley only for Above Arm and for Front Support Bracket on Gang Condenser	.20
2A105.....	Motor On-Off Switch Assem. Complete	1.70	28X149.....	Spring only for Tension Arm	.05
37X85.....	Switch Lever (Right Sec. from Back)	.35	6X8.....	Rubber Grommet—Small (for Mounting Rear of Gang Condenser to Film Drum Support Bracket)	dz. .25
37X96A.....	Switch Lever (Left Sec. from Back)	.35	20X201.....	Stud (Used with Above Grommet)	pr. .05
25X413A.....	Switch Lever (Center Section)	.25	20X150.....	Stud (for Mounting Rear of Gang Condenser to Chassis)	.20
28X137.....	Switch Lever Spring	.05	25X362.....	"L" Bracket (for Mtg. rear of Gang Condenser to Chassis)	.20
37X82.....	Stop Lever	.20	6X18.....	Rubber Grommet (Used on Above Bracket)	.05
28X148.....	Stop Lever Spring	dz. .25	2X236.....	Rubber Washer—Flat (Used with Above Bracket)	dz. .25
25A181.....	Rocker and Rocker Arm Stop Assembly Complete with Spring	.40	10X25.....	Film Drum Drive Cable	.40
28X131.....	Spring for Rocker Arm Stop	dz. .20	24X284.....	Film Drum Only—Less Film	.60
26X256E.....	Rocker Arm Shaft	.20	30X84.....	Clamp for Holding Film to Drum	dz. .25
26X261.....	Setting Button Plunger	.20	25A199.....	Color Filter Assembly Bracket	.20
10A114.....	Setting Button only	.20	25X394.....	Lens Housing Casting, less Condenser and Projector Lens and Bearing Rods	.90
26X254.....	Tuning Button Plunger with Stop Pin	.25	29X84.....	Bearing Rod for Above Casting	.20
28X138.....	Tuning Plunger Spring	dz. .20	19X69.....	Horseshoe Washer (Used on Above Rod)	dz. .25
10A113.....	Tuning Button only	.20	12X73.....	Condenser Lens (Lens nearest Dial Lamp)	.25
28X129.....	Hairpin Spring for Tuning Buttons, dz.	.20	28X128.....	Lens Retaining Spring	dz. .20
10X26.....	Main Drive Cable complete with Turnbuckle	1.35	12X72.....	Projector Lens	2.00
12X75.....	60 Cycle Motor Complete	8.15	29X77.....	Focusing Lever Assembly	.20
24X296.....	Pinion Gear only (On Motor Armature Shaft (60 Cycle)	.35	7A58.....	Lamp Housing and Socket	.55
12X82.....	25 Cycle Motor complete	10.85	26A81.....	Plug Assembly for Dial Lamp, with Wire less Dial Lamp and Housing	.55
25A233.....	No. 1 Pinion & Gear Assem., 60 cycle	.75	32X85.....	Projector Compartment	.25
25A248.....	No. 1 Pinion & Gear Assem., 25 cycle	1.15	61-8204.....	Dial Lamp (Mazda No. 81)	.15
24X307.....	No. 2 Gear and Pulley	.35			
25A184A.....	No. 3 Gear Assembly	.55			
25A185.....	No. 4 Gear Assembly	1.00			
28X141.....	Spreader Springs for Gears 3 and 4, dz.	.20			
26A73.....	Pulley Bracket Assembly complete with Gear No. 5, Pulleys and Roller Bearing Assembly	2.80			
25A186.....	No. 5 Gear and Drive Arm Assem. only	.55			
2A97.....	Reversing Switch	.60			
37X98.....	Lever for Operating Reversing Switch	.20			
28X158.....	Centering Spring (used on Reversing				