INSTRUCTION LEAFLET & SERVICE INFORMATION

-FOR THE-

Electrohome

"CUSTOM-TUNER F. M."

7 Tube, 2 Band, 3-Gang A.M.-F.M. A.C. Operated

Superheterodyne Receiver

with a Tuned Radio Frequency Stage on Both Bands

MODEL
CHF72-510

VOLTAGE

FREQUENCY

110-120

25-60 Cycles

SPECIFICATIONS

Standard Broadcast Range540 Kc - 1650	Kc
Frequency Modulation Range 88 MC — 108	Mc
Intermediate Frequency (AM) 455	Kc
Intermediate Frequency (FM)	Mc

POWER REQUIREMENTS

Filament	2.45	Amps	s. at	6.3	Volts
B+		21	ma.	at	220V.
		43	ma.	at	120V.

See Schematic for Connections

MANUFACTURED BY

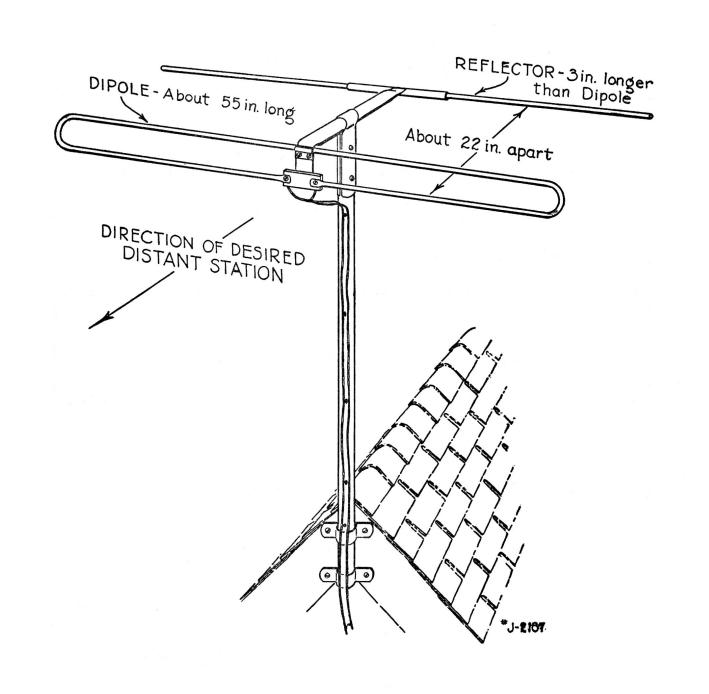
Dominion Electrohome Industries LIMITED

KITCHENER - ONTARIO - CANADA

Manufacturers of

Radio and Television Receivers — Air Conditioners — Fans

Beiltraft Fine Furniture



INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

"F.M." ANTENNA

Satisfactory operation of a Frequency Modulation (FM) broadcast receiver is dependent upon the use of a good antenna. Powerful local stations can usually be received with the aid of a simple indoor antenna, or one mounted inside the radio cabinet itself. However, if reception is desired from FM broadcast stations located up to the maximum theoretical FM range of 50 or 60 miles, the use of a special FM antenna mounted on the roof of the building or at least 30 feet above the ground is a necessity.

Such antennas are readily obtainable from radio dealers. The antennas are of two general types, one consisting of a simple or folded dipole and the other consisting of a dipole and reflector. Both types must be connected to the receiver by means of a parallel wire transmission line which may be of any reasonable length, such as 30 or 40 feet, necessary to connect the dipole to the receiver. The folded dipole and reflector is the better antenna and is strongly recommended in installations where one or more FM stations are located at distances of between 20 and 50 miles from the receiver. An example of this would be where an FM receiver in Toronto was required to receive a station in Buffalo which is about 50 air-line miles away. In this case a dipole and reflector erected 35 feet above the ground would be required.

The most important factor in the antenna is height, and whether a simple dipole or dipole and reflector is used, the slight trouble and expense involved in mounting the antenna as high as possible or at least 30 feet above the ground will be found to be well worth while.

The two wire feeder used with FM antennas must be connected to the two screws 1 and 2.

The external F.M. antenna and feeder system, although designed specifically for F.M. use will also serve as an excellent antenna for standard broadcast. In this case the feeder and dipole together serve as the antenna and, provided that the feeder length is 20 feet or more as will be required in most installations, it will be comparable to the average home antenna for standard broadcast reception.

However, if it is desired to use an existing high and long antenna for standard broadcast reception, it must be connected to terminal marked 2.

NOTE: Disconnect "F.M." built-in cabinet antenna when using an external F.M. antenna.

B.C. ANTENNA

A short antenna mounted inside the cabinet will provide satisfactory reception in some locations. The use of an outdoor antenna is recommended, however; it should comprise 50 to 100 feet of copper wire mounted as high as possible and clear of buildings to minimize interference from electrical equipment.

GROUND

The use of a ground connection "G" to the receiver is strongly recommended, particularly if the antenna is higher than the surrounding buildings.

SELECTOR SWITCH

There are three positions at which the switch may be set. They are from left to right as follows:

FM - BC - PH

FM-Frequency Modulation Band

PH-Phonograph Operation

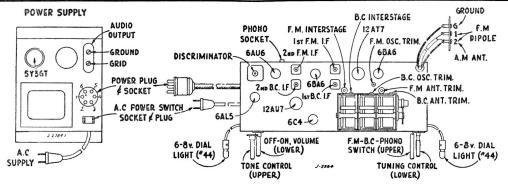
BC-Broadcast Band

FREQUENCY MODULATION BAND

The band selector switch is set on Frequency Modulation by turning it to the extreme left-hand position. The station selector is operated in the same manner as for use on the broadcast band. It is important however that the station selector be rotated very slowly when a search is being made for FM stations as the tuning is much more critical on this band.

BROADCAST OPERATION

For Broadcast Band Operation the Selector switch is set in the middle position.

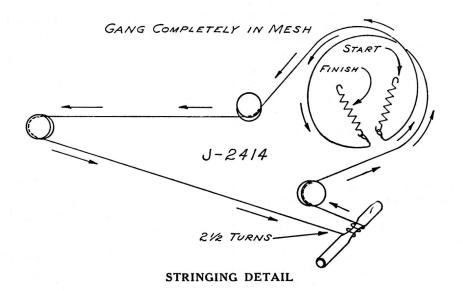


PHONOGRAPH OPERATION

Provision of the phono socket on the R.F. Chassis permits the attachment of any standard record player or record changer using a crystal cartridge. For Phonograph operation the band selector switch is set in the extreme right hand position. The record player or changer is thereby connected. The volume and tone controls are operated in the same manner as when used for radio reception.

VOLUME AND TONE CONTROL

Volume is adjusted by turning the volume control to the right to increase, to the left to decrease. A tone control is provided in order that the tone may be changed to suit the individual ear. For treble response the control is turned to the right, and to reduce treble frequency response the tone control is turned to the left. The left hand position of control is sometimes preferred in the reproduction of recordings for the purpose of reducing needle scratch noise.



SERVICE REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

AM/FM R.F. TUNER

A-2268Glass Dial Scale
G-2355 ufd. 100 WV Tubular Electrolytic G-55315 and 15 ufd. 250 Volt Electrolytic
K-771APilot Lamp 6-8 Volt K-875-1Phono Socket
MP-1204-6Pointer & Slider Assy.
N-302Wood Knobs (unfinished)
P-1776-2B.C. Antenna Coil P-1842Discriminator Coil P-18392nd I.F. Transformer F.M. P-1924R.F. Choke Coil Assy. (Filament) P-19542nd I.F. Transformer A.M. P-20901st I.F. Transformer A.M. P-20911st I.F. Transformer F.M. P-2089F.M. Oscillator Coil P-2093B.C. Interstage Coil P-2094B.C. Oscillator Coil P-2095R.F. Choke Coil (Mixer Plate) P-2098R.F. Choke Coil (Cathode)
Q-276-1Selector Switch
R-297-5Volume Control with Switch R-340-1Tone Control
V-345-3Gang Condenser Assy. V-346Tubular Trimmer V-370Trimmer, Single 3-30

