# MODEL H-5M

### Five-Tube, Single Unit, Superheterodyne Automobile Receiver



# Electrical Specifications

TUBES AND FUNCTIONS	
6A8First Detector—Oscillator 6K7I-F Amplifier 6Q7Second Det., A-F Amp. and A.V.C.	6K6G       Output         0Z4G       Rectifier         Dial Lamp       6.3 volts, 0.25 ampere
Frequency Range	
POWER OUTPUT	ALIGNMENT FREQUENCIES
Type         Pentode           Undistorted         .9 watts           Maximum         3.6 watts	I-F
POWER SUPPLY	
"A"	LOUDSPEAKER Type
CHASSIS FEATURES	Field Coil Resistance 5 ohms
No. I-F Stages	App. Field Coil Voltage Drop 6 volts  Operating Features
Ignition-Noise-Suppression Filters Antenna Compensator Trimmer Illuminated Dial	Mechanical Key Tuning Independent Manual Tuning Control Automatic Volume Control

0Z4G
ALIGNMENT FREQUENCIES
I-F
Oscl No Adjustment
Loudspeaker
Type Electrodynamic
Size 5 inches
V. C. Impedance 3.2 ohms at 400 cycles
Field Coil Resistance 5 ohms

# Mechanical Specifications

OPERATING CONTROLS		CONTROL OPERATION
1. Left Knob On-Off Switch and Volum 2. Five Keys Station Tunin 3. Right Knob Manual Tuning, Ratio 2 ½—	ng	Turn Right Power On; Volume Increase Key Signal Tuned Automatically Rotate Signal Tuned Manually
Net Weight 8½ pound Shipping Weight 14 pound		

# General Description

Model H5M is a five-tube superheterodyne receiver Model H5M is a five-tube superheterodyne receiver with loudspeaker and radio chassis in the same case. It is equipped with five keys, for tuning your five favorite broadcast stations, as well as the standard method of dial tuning. Adjustments for key tuning are explained on page 5 under the heading "Key Tuning Mechanism." The receiver is designed to be mounted under the dash panel. The operating controls are integral with the radio and speaker case controls are integral with the radio and speaker case.

Loudspeaker.-The loudspeaker voice coil should be centered in the usual manner with three narrow paper feelers, after first removing the front dust cover. This may be removed by softening its cement with a light application of acetone, taking care not to allow the acetone to flow into the air gap. The dust cover should be cemented back in place with ambroid cement after adjustment has been completed.

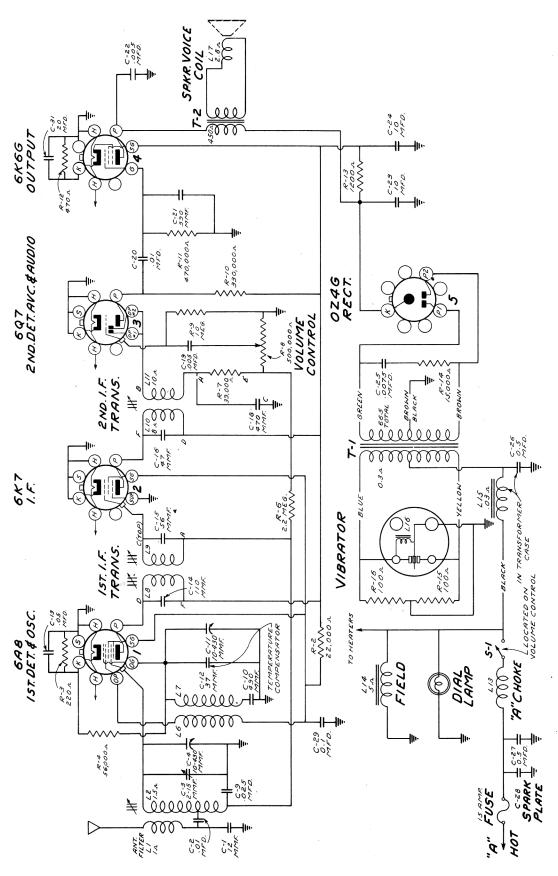


Fig. 1—Schematic Circuit Diagram

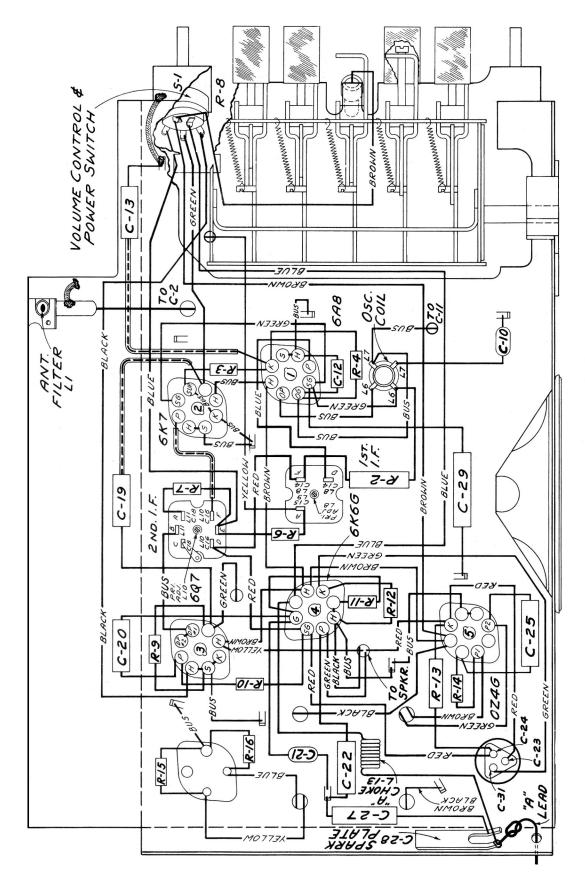


Fig. 2—Chassis Wiring Diagram

## Alignment Procedure

### PRELIMINARY:

Output meter connections Across speaker voice coil
Output meter readings to indicate 1 watt
Generator ground lead connections
Dummy antenna value to be in series with generator output
Connection of generator output lead
Generator modulation
Position of Volume Control
Chassis must be in its case with front end removed, when aligning R-F circuit.

Position of Dial Pointer	Generator Frequency	Dummy Antenna	Generator Connection	Adjustment Symbol	Circuit Adjusted
No Signal 550-750 kc	455 kc	.001 mfd.	6K7 Grid	L-10	2nd I.F. Trans.
No Signal 550-750 kc	455 kc	.001 mfd.	6A8 Grid	L-8, L-9	1st I.F. Trans.
1,400 kc	1,400 kc	.0001 mfd. †	Ant. Lead	C-3	Ant.
600 kc	600 kc	.0001 mfd. †	Ant. Lead	L-2	Ant.
1,400 kc	1,400 kc	.0001 mfd. †	Ant. Lead	C-3 *	Ant.

NOTE: No oscillator alignment adjustments are required in this receiver.

#### IMPORTANT ALIGNMENT NOTES.

† Make the generator connection to the receiver thru a shielded lead-in having not more than 50 mmf. (.00005) capacity with a male connector attached for connection to antenna socket. If C-2 has been changed, as outlined under "Antenna Circuit," for reason of a high capacity antenna, the Dummy Antenna should be the same value as the antenna itself.

\* Re-adjust C-3 after installation as outlined under "Antenna Circuit" in "Service Data."

Each step of the alignment should be repeated in its original order for greater accuracy. Always keep the output from the generator at its lowest possible value, to prevent the A.V.C. action of the receiver from interfering with accurate alignment.

Alignment adjustment locations are shown on the top and bottom parts location views of chassis.

Only the dummy antenna indicated in the chart for any particular frequency should be used. Grid cap leads should remain in place during alignment.

Oscillator circuit alignment is not required in this receiver at either end of the band; the oscillator coil is pre-adjusted for inductance in the factory.

Since the oscillator coil is unshielded, the case has some effect on its inductance. Therefore alignment must be done either with the chassis in the case or with a steel plate (covering the bottom of chassis), substituting for the case.

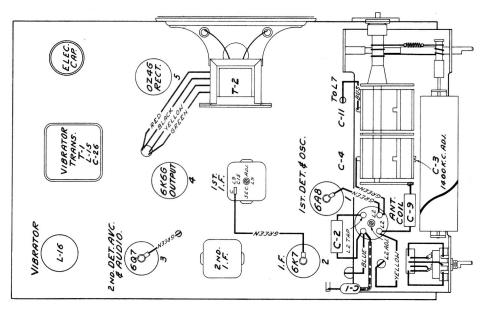


Fig. 3-Location of Parts and Alignment Adjustments

### Service Data

Antenna Circuit.—The antenna circuit is designed to work with a low capacity antenna having a total capacity including the shielded lead-in not to exceed 150 mmf. If larger antennas, such as screened top or a double under the running-board having a total capacity of 200 to 550 mmf. is to be used, it will be necessary to reduce the value of the antenna coupling capacitor C-2 from .01 to approximately 200 mmf. (.0002). For even larger antennas such as insulated steel tops, a correspondingly smaller value of C-2 (approximately 125 to 150 mmf.) should be used keeping in mind to use the largest value possible with which the antenna circuit can be aligned.

After installation, and with antenna connected, tune in a weak station near 1,400 kc and adjust compensator trimmer (C-3) for maximum signal output. This trimmer is accessible by prying off the name-plate between the control knobs.

Antenna Filter.—A filter is included in the antenna circuit. Being completely shielded, it prevents radiating ignition interference within the set. It also reduces the possibility of picking up vibrator interference. As shown in Figure 4, the filter unit is mounted inside a steel shell which in turn is welded to the chassis. The shielded antenna lead-in makes contact with the filter unit within the steel shell and is held in place by a bayonet type connector.

Key Tuning Mechanism.—The key tuning mechanism used in this receiver is of the mechanical type, wherein the movement of the key actually turns the tuning condenser to any pre-determined setting. The movement is actuated thru a Push-Arm, Cam, Rocker Plate and Sector Gear, which meshes with a Scissors Gear directly fastened to the tuning condenser shaft. The scissors gear prevents backlash between the sector gear and the tuning condenser. Since the sector gear

is mounted directly on the rocker plate shaft, the position of the rocker plate will accurately determine the position of the tuning condenser.

The cams which determine the stop points for each key are mounted on the push arms and are locked in place by the locking screws and lock-shoes, which press firmly against the cams when the locking screws are tightened. Care should be used when locking screws are tightened not to use excessive force as the threads may become damaged or stripped.

Adjustments for Key Tuning are very easily made. To adjust a key for any station proceed as follows:

- (1) Pull the key off the push arm.
- (2) Loosen the cam locking screw one-half turn.
- (3) Using the Manual Tuning Control tune in the station.
- (4) Press the push arm in as far as it will go and accurately retune station.
- (5) With the push arm still held down, tighten cam locking screw.
- (6) Replace the key.

With the locking screw tight, the cam is locked in position and when the key is pushed in, the cam pressure causes the rocker plate to assume the position that tunes in the desired station.

Manual Tuning Dial.—A manual tuning knob is provided so that additional stations may be tuned in as desired. The manual tuning shaft is connected thru a cord drive to a pulley on the condenser shaft. This same cord drives the dial drum by passing over a pulley on the drum shaft. Figure 6 shows the complete cord drive assembly and the correct number of turns which the cord should be wrapped around the drive shaft and dial drum pulley. Stops are provided on the dial drum so that dial scale adjustment is made by tuning the set to the extreme ends of the band.

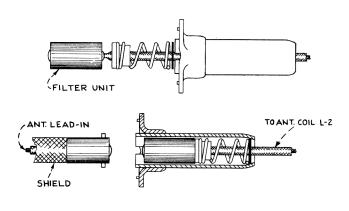


Figure 4—Antenna Filter

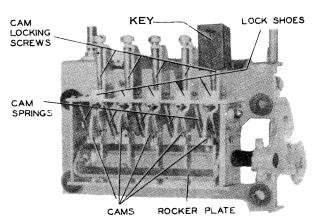
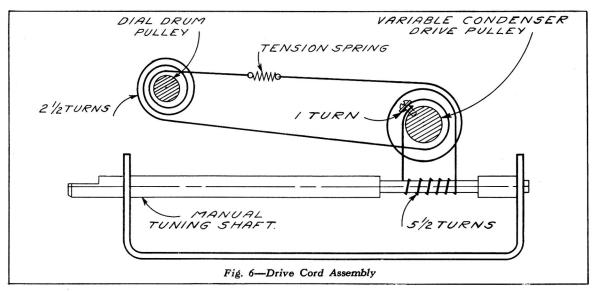


Fig. 5-Bottom View of Key Mechanism



RECEIVER MOUNTING CHART FOR 1939 MODEL CARS.

MAKE OF CAR	RECEIVER POSITION	HEATER POSITION	REMARKS
BUICK	In centre, under instrument Panel.	Right side.	May be installed to left of steering column. Space down to clear map light switch handle.
CHEVROLET OT PONTIAC	To right of steering column under instrument panel.	Right Side.	
CHRYSLER DESOTO DODGE PLYMOUTH	To right of cowl ventilator handle, under instrument panel.	Right side.	
FORD (Deluxe)	To left of centre, between cowl ventilator handle and panel light rheostat.	Right of centre.	
FORD (Mercury)	To left of centre, clear of shift lever when in reverse.	Right of centre.	
FORD (Standard)	To left of centre, under instru- ment panel between steering column and cowl ventilator handle.	Centre of firewall.	Space down to clear panel light switch handle.
HUDSON 6,8 & 112	In centre, under instrument panel.	Right side.	
NASH	Right side, under glove box.	In centre.	May be installed to left of steering column. Space down to clear switch handle.
OLDSMOBILE	On right side, under glove compartment.	In centre.	May be installed in centre to right of ventilator handle when heater is not used.
PACKARD	Right of ventilator handle under instrument panel.	In centre or on right side.	On cars not equipped with over-drive, mount receiver between steering column and ventilator handle.
STUDEBAKER	Left of steering column, under instrument panel.	In centre.	Receiver may be mounted in centre of panel, when heater is not used.

## Radiotron Socket Voltages

Туре	Plate	Screen Grid	Cathode		Heater
6A8 Det.	220V	85V	1.4V		6.3V
6A8 Osc.	85V	,—	_		_
6K7	220V	85V	0		6.3V
6Q7	70V		0		6.3V
6K6G	250V	220V	12V		6.3V
0Z4G	Output measur	voltag	e 225V n cathod	e to gnd.	

Note:—The above readings were taken with volume control set at maximum, receiver tuned to a quiet point with no signal received. To duplicate the above readings use a standard 0-1 milliameter with 10-50--150--250--500 volt ranges. All readings should hold within  $\pm$  20% of values given.

#### REPRODUCER ASSEMBLIES (CRL 503-2)

S-2415	Coil—Field Coil (L14)
S-2375	Cone—Reproducer Cone and Voice Coil (L17)
S-2416	Reproducer Complete
S-2417	Output Transformer (T2)

### REPLACEMENT PARTS MODEL H5M

STOCK	DECCRIDATON		STOCK	DECORTONI
NO.	DESCRIPTION		NO.	DESCRIPTION
	RECEIVER ASSEMBLIES			
S-2301	Cap-Grid connector cap (Pkg.of 5)			TUNING UNIT ASSEMBLIES
13002 31728	Capacitor-12 mmfd. (C1)		S-2339	Condenser-2 gang variable con-
12405	Capacitor-37 mmfd. (Cl2) Capacitor-47 mmfd. (Cl6)		5-2005	denser (C3,C4,C11)
13307	Capacitor=56 mmfd. (C15)		32634	Cord-Variable condenser drive cord
14262	Capacitor-110 mmfd.(C14)		32290	Gear-Variable condenser drive
13894	Capacitor-390 mmfd.(C21)			gear sector-fastens on cam shaft
30673	Capacitor-470 mmfd.(Cl8)		S-2345	Indicator-Station selector indi-
32363	Capacitor-490 mmfd.(ClO)			cator and drum assembly
4838	Capacitor005 mfd.(C19,C22)		S-2341	Pulley-Indicator drum pulley
30626	Capacitor0075 mfd.(C25)		S-2352	Pulley-Variable condenser drive
14393			1	cord pulley
4870	Capacitor01 mfd. (C2,C20)		S-2354	Push Arm-Station selector push
30882	Capacitor05 mfd.(C13)			arm assembly consisting of push
11414	Capacitor-0.1 mfd.(C29)			arm, cam, lock plate and screw
12741	Capacitor-0.5 mfd.(C27)		2917	Retainer-Station selector knob
S-2356	Capacitor-Electrolytic capacitor			shaft retainer (Pkg.of 5)
	consisting of two 10 mfd.sections &		5-2342	Screw-No.6-32x9/64 set screw for
	one 20 mfd. section (C23,C24,C31).		03.400	pulley Stock #S-2341 (Pkg.of 5).
31596	Clip-Spring clip to hold oscillator		31482	Screw-No.8-32x2 in.set screw for
	coil (Pkg.of 5)		00510	gear Stock #32290 (Pkg.of 5)
S-2336	Coil-Antenna coil and core, less		32510	Screw-Push arm adjustment screw
	shield (L2)		S-2343	Shaft-Station selector shaft
31977	Coil-Antenna filter (L1)		S-2344	Spring-Variable condenser drive
S-2337	Coil-Oscillator coil (L6,L7)		20505	cord tension spring (Pkg.of 5)
11765	Lamp-Dial Lamp	- 1	30585	Spring-Push arm tension spring
30641	Lead-Ammeter lead (chassis end)			(Pkg.of 10)
	complete with male section of fuse holder	l l		SPEAKER ASSEMBLIES 84391-501
30540	Resistor-100 ohms-1 watt (R15,R16).	1	30782	Cone-Speaker cone and voice coil
14561	Resistor-220 ohms-4 watt (R3)			(L17)
30499	Resistor-470 ohms-1 watt (R12)		30781	Speaker-Speaker complete
6134	Resistor-1200 ohms-1 watt(Rl3)		30783	Transformer-Output transformer(T2)
12695	Resistor-15,000 ohms-1 watt (R14)			NECOTIVE ANDOLIC ACCOUNT TOC
13669	Resistor-22.000 ohms-2 watt (R2)			MISCELLANEOUS ASSEMBLIES
12266	Resistor-39,000 ohms-4 watt (R7)		5025	Capacitor-Generator capacitor
12286	Resistor-56,000 ohms-1 watt (R4)		S-2358	Dial-Station selector dial scale.
12452	Resistor-330.000 ohms-1 watt(R10)	1	5023	Fuse-15 Ampere fuse (Pkg.of 5)
12285	Resistor-470.000 ohms- watt(R11).		4290	Insulator-Insulating sleeve for
12679	Resistor-2.2 meg 2 watt (R6)			fuse holder (Pkg.of 10)
13601	Resistor-10 megs 4 watt (R9)		S-2347	Key-Station selector key
13471	Ring-Retaining ring for antenna		S-2348	Knob-Station selector or volume
	coil (Pkg.of 5)		2200	control knob
S-2338	Socket-Dial lamp socket		7766	Lead-Ammeter lead complete with
31319	Socket-Radiotron socket		0.0346	clip and fuse holder
13686	Socket-Vibrator socket		S-2149	Marker-Station call letter
14261	Transformer-First I.F. Transformer		31652	markers (1 set)
00000	(L8,L9,C14,C15)		31632	assembly consisting of brackets,
30672	Transformer-Second I.F. Transformer			straps, washers, screws and nuts
03.505	(L10,L11,C16)		S-2350	Plate-Receiver name plate
31597	Transformer-Vibrator power trans-		11349	Spring-Retaining spring for knob
10000	former (T1,L15,C26)		TT0+2	Stock #S-2348 (Pkg.of 5)
13688	Vibrator-Plug-in vibrator complete		S-2351	Spring-Retaining spring for key
03.000	(L16)		J-2001	Stock #S-2347 (Pkg.of 5)
31637	Volume Control and power switch (R8,S1)		S-1182	Suppressor-Distributor suppressor
	180.511	11		Partition partition of partitions