

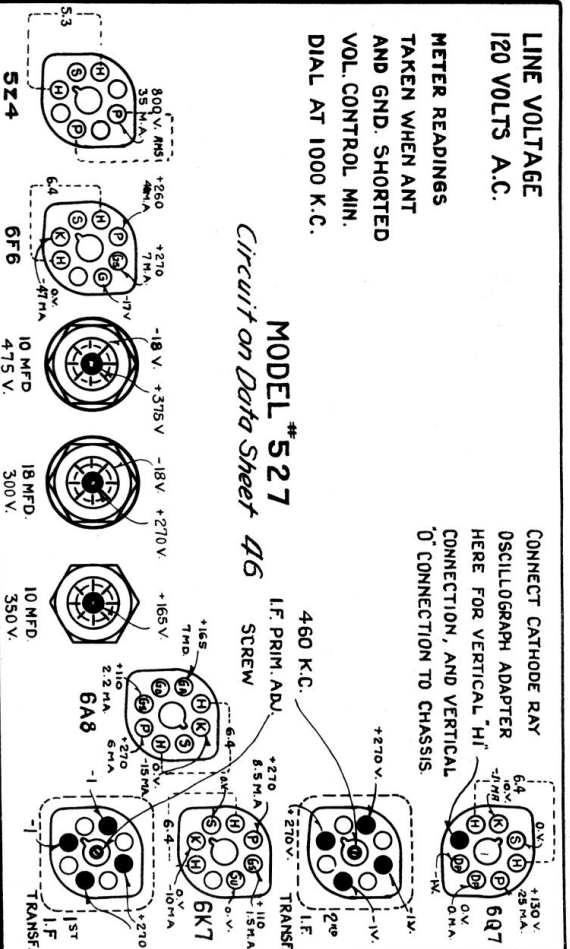
RCC Westinghouse Data Sheet 46 (Bottom)

Westinghouse Model 527-A

1937-38

**METER READINGS  
TAKEN WHEN ANT  
AND GND. SHORTED  
VOL. CONTROL MIN.  
DIAL AT 1000 K.C.**

**MODEL #527**  
*Circuit on Data Sheet 46*



### W5927 Trimmer Locations (also see Socket Meter Reading Diagram)

Order of Alignment	Connection To Receiver	Test Oscillator Dummy Antenna	Frequency Setting	Receiver Dial Setting	Circuit To Adjust	Adjustment Symbols	Adjust to Obtain
1	6K7 I.F. Grid Cap	.001 Mfd.	460 kc.	No Signal 550-750 kc.	2nd I.F. Transf.	L14, L15	Max. (Peak)
2	6A8 Det. Osc.	.001 Mfd.	460 kc.	No Signal 550-750 kc.	1st I.F. Transf.	L12, L13	Max. (Peak)
3	Ant. Term.	200 Mmfd.	460 kc.	No Signal 550-750 kc.	Wave Trap	L1	Minimum Output
4	Ant. Term.	300 ohms.	17,000 kc.	17,000 kc.	S.W. Osc.	C11	Max. (Peak)*
5	Ant. Term.	300 ohms.	17,000 kc.	17,000 kc.	S.W. Ant.	C24	Max. (Peak)
6	Ant. Term.	200 Mmfd.	1,500 kc.	1,500 kc.	B.C. H.F. Osc.	C10	Max. (Peak)
7	Ant. Term.	200 Mmfd.	1,500 kc.	1,500 kc.	B.C. H.F. Ant.	C4	Max. (Peak)
8	Ant. Term.	200 Mmfd.	600 kc.	Rock Through 600 kc.	B.C. Osc.	C12	Max. (Peak)

## Alignment Data Westinghouse

**527-A**

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 horizontal with its painted section resting at the end of the vertical index line. This is a friction adjustment. At the same time read the vernier dial scale (this is secured by two set screws) to read "0".

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 stickers fastened to the bottom side of the chassis shield. These trimmer locations are also shown in one of 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, 550-750 kc." means that the receiver should be tuned to a point between 550 and 750 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.

When adjusting oscillator circuits that have both series and shunt trimmers it is good practice to repeat the adjustment on the oscillator shunt trimmer after making the adjustment on the oscillator series trimmer. 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 setting of the trimmer. On R.F. or first detector trimmers the peak occurring with the larger capacity setting of the trimmer should be used.

It is also good practice to make sure that the trimmers on the short-wave ranges are set so that the oscillator stage develops its signal at a higher frequency than the signal to which the R-F stage (or stages) is tuned. This check can be made by advancing the test oscillator output control and tuning the receiver above and below the frequency of the test oscillator, noting at what frequency the test signal reappears. It should reappear at a frequency setting on the receiver dial lower than the test oscillator frequency by an amount equal to twice the intermediate frequency.