

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.

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	Model: DB301	Chassis:	Year: Pre June 1940
	Power:	Circuit:	IF:
	Tubes:		
	Bands:		
Resources			
Beitmans 1941 38			
Riders 11 (XI) EMERSON 11-22			

MANUAL OF 1941 MOST POPULAR SERVICE DIAGRAMS MODELS

DB-296, DB-301, DB-315 and DB-327

CHASSIS MODEL: DB

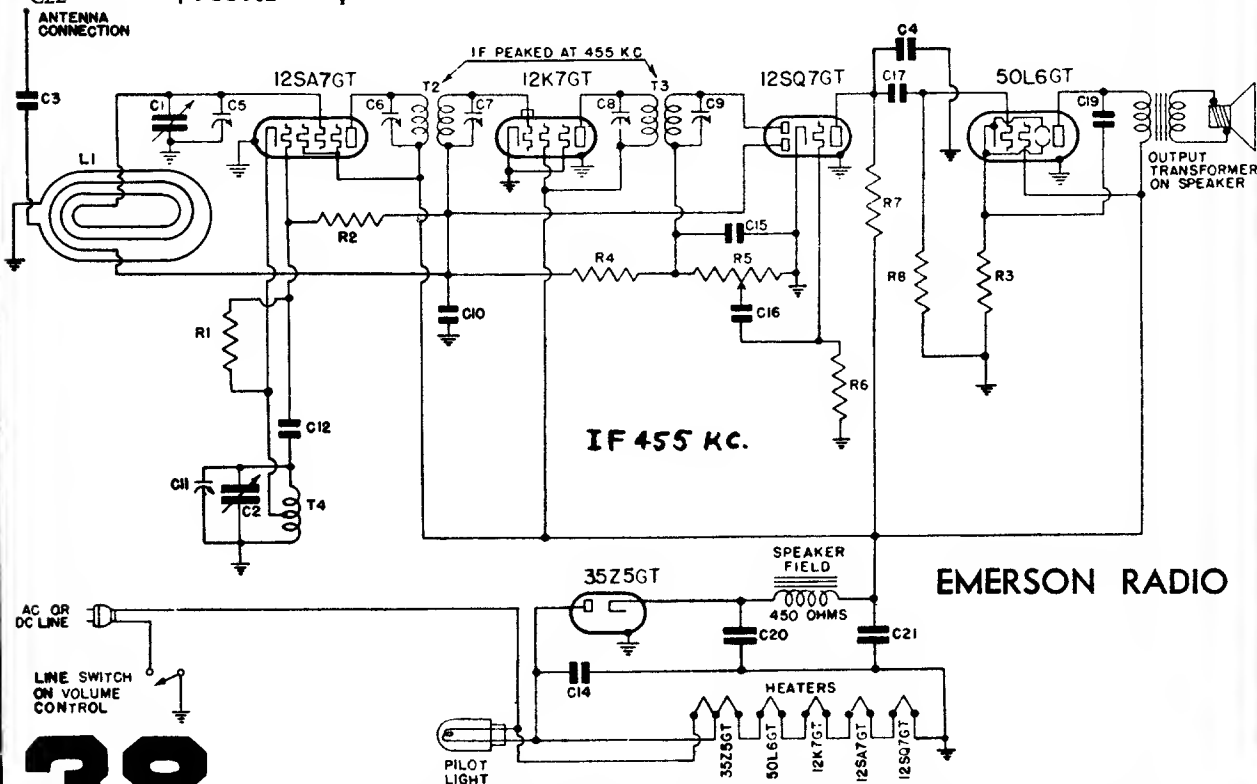
DL-330

CHASSIS MODEL: DL

DW-330A, DW-330B and DW-358

CHASSIS MODEL: DW

*Item	Part No.	DESCRIPTION
L1	7BW-179	Loop antenna assembly.....
T4	7BT-486A	Oscillator coil (DB1 and DL1).....
T4	7BT-486	Oscillator coil (DB, DL and DW).....
T2	7BT-545	Double-tuned 455 kc first i-f transformer (DB, DB1, DW).....
T2	7BT-488	Double-tuned 455 kc first i-f transformer (DL, DL1).....
T3	7BT-550B	Double-tuned 455 kc second i-f transformer (see production change No. 1).....
R1	LR-60	20,000 ohm $\frac{1}{4}$ watt carbon resistor.....
R3	3FR-293	140 ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ watt wire-wound resistor.....
R4	NNR-220	3 megohm $\frac{1}{4}$ watt carbon resistor.....
R5	7LR-378	Volume control .5 megohm with line switch (DL, DL1).....
R5	7BR-363	Volume control .5 megohm with line switch (DB, DL1).....
R5	7WR-389	Volume control .5 megohm with line switch (DW).....
R6, R2	4XR-327	15 megohm $\frac{1}{4}$ watt carbon resistor.....
R7, R8	KR-56	500,000 ohm $\frac{1}{4}$ watt carbon resistor.....
R9	LR-61	200,000 ohm $\frac{1}{4}$ watt carbon resistor (DB1 and DL1).....
C1, C2	7BC-445	Two-gang variable condenser (DB, DB1 and DW).....
	7BC-445A	Two-gang variable condenser (DL and DL1).....
C5, C11		Trimmers, part of variable condenser.
C6, C7, C8, C9		Trimmers, part of i-f transformers.
C10, C23	BC-12	0.05 mf, 200 volt tubular condenser (C23 used in DB1 and DL1).....
C14	LC-64	0.05 mf, 400 volt tubular condenser.....
C12, C15, C4	4XC-394A	0.00022 mf mica condenser.....
C16, C3	3HC-274	0.002 mf, 600 volt tubular condenser.....
C17, C19	6JC-425	0.024 mf, 400 volt tubular condenser.....
C20, C21	6JC-426C	Dual 20 mf, 150 volt dry electrolytic condenser.....
C22	3CC-302	0.15 mf, 200 volt tubular condenser (DB1 and DL1).....



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Chassis DLI

Alignment
Voltage Trimmers

**-Tube A. C. - D. C., Superheterodyne Receiver
MODELS DB-296 and DB-301**

MODEL: DL-330
CHASSIS MODEL: DL

Voltage rating 100-125 volts, a.c. or d.c.
Power consumption 30 watts
Frequency range 540 to 1600 kc.

TUBE DATA

THE TUBE COMPLEMENT IS AS FOLLOWS:

—12SA7 or 12SA7GT	Peruagrad oscillator modulator
—12K7 or 12K7GT	first i.f. amplifier
—28Z07 or 128Z07GT	diode detector, a.f. amplifier, a.v.c.
—6X4 or 6X4GT	beam power output
—35Z1 or 35Z1GT	half-wave rectifier

VOLTAGE ANALYSIS

indicate that the tube has a bantam size glass envelope. In all other respects it is the same as the metal tube bearing the same number without the "GT."

Measurements were taken with a 1000 ohm-per-volt meter. Voltages listed below are from point indicated to B minus (chassis) with the volume control turned on full and no signal. Line voltage for these readings was 117.5 volts, 60 cycles, a.c. All readings were taken with the heater and cathodes were taken on 250 volt scale. Measurements made with 117.5 volts d.c. will be lower than those given above.

Plate	Screen	Cathode	Hg.
48	88	0	12
38	88	0	12
30	—	0	12
52	88	1.6	50

Voltage across speaker field—32 volts.
Voltage across pilot light—4.2 volts.

Location of Coils and Trimmer Adjustments

The first *i-f* transformer is mounted on top of the chassis deck to the right of the variable condenser. The trimmers are accessible through holes in the top of the can.

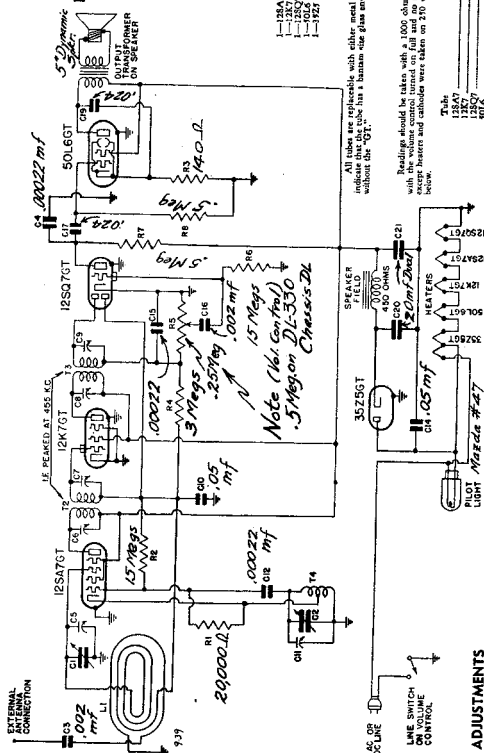
The second *i-f* transformer is mounted on top of the chassis between the variable condenser and the speaker. The trimmers are accessible through holes in the top of the can.

The oscillator coil is located underneath the chassis. The loop antenna acts as the antenna coil.

10. In operating the receiver on d.c. it may be necessary to reverse the line plug for correct polarity. The color coding of the i-f transformer leads is as follows:

Plate—blue
B plus—red

- Models DP-200 and 301 have self-contained antennas and do not require additional antenna connections. For permanent base installations of either model, it is recommended that the antenna be mounted high enough to improve reception of weak stations. An additional outdoor antenna should be installed for reception of stations that are far over the horizon.
- The self-contained loop antennas operate with maximum efficiency when its position is at right angles to the broadcasting source. It is important, therefore, once the antenna is mounted vertically, that the station be located and forth through a quarter of a circle (90 degrees), finding it at the position where the station is received with maximum volume.



ADJUSTMENTS

An oscillator with frequencies of 495 and 1400 kc is required.

Always use as weak a test signal as possible when aligning the receiver.

I-f Alignment

Swing the variable condenser to the minimum capacity position. Feed 455 kc to the grid of the 12SA7 tube through a .01 mf condenser and adjust the four i-f trimmers for maximum response.

Note: The grid of the 125A7 tube is connected to the lower stator lug of the rear variable condenser section. Connection may be made with a test clip to the upper stator lug. This lug is easily identified by the connection of the ren lead to the loop.

R-f Alignment

Set the dial indicator at 7.40. Feed 1400 μ through a .0001 mfd condenser to the antenna compression and adjust fine the oscillator tank capacitor (on front section of variable condenser) then the antenna trimmer (on rear section of variable condenser) for maximum response.

If the loop antenna has been replaced it may be necessary to adjust the loop inductance as follows. Align at 740. Set the pointer on the dial indicator at 7.40. Turn the antenna lead in the antenna feed. A portion of the outside turn of the loop may be swung to either side of the center to give maximum response.