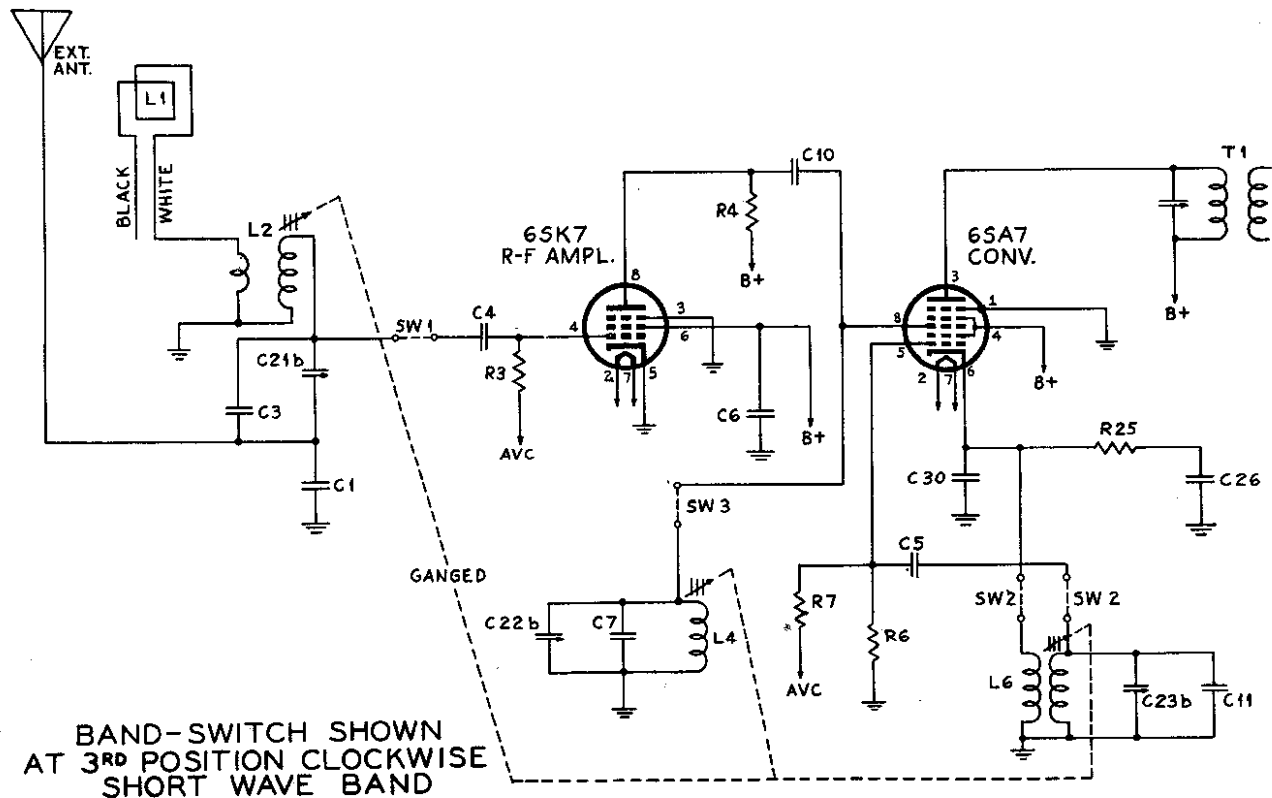
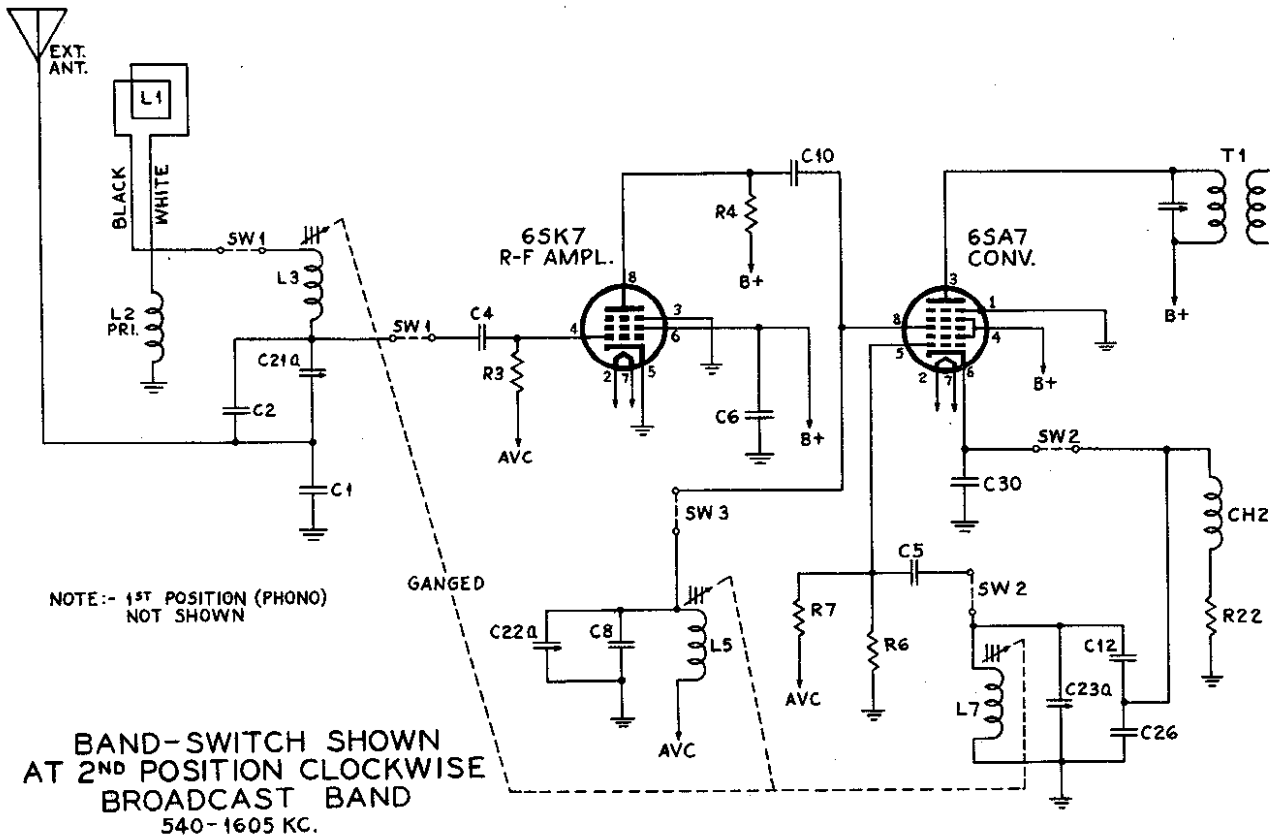




"clarified schematics"

MODEL 7C63,

ADMIRAL CORPORATION

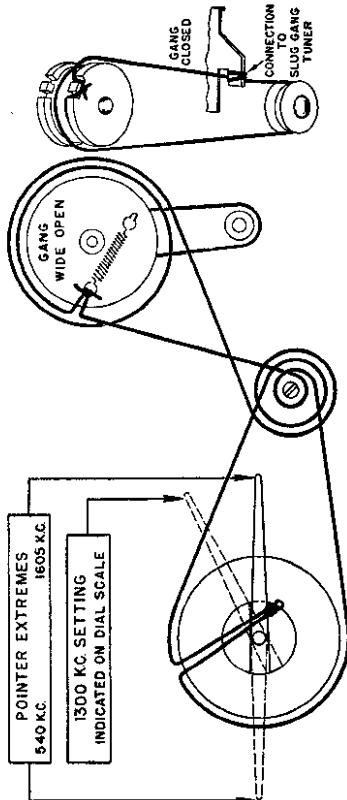


# ADMIRAL CORPORATION

MODEL 7C63

## ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. Loop must be connected during alignment. Check the set screws that hold the tuning drum to the shaft to see that they are tight and that the drum has not slipped on the shaft. The correct position of the drum can be seen on the strapping diagram.
2. In the closed position the stop on the rear of the dial drum must be against the stop post.
3. With the gang wide open, all slugs should be 1 1/2 inches out of their coil forms. If there is any serious deviation or if there has been any tampering, turn the adjusting screws until this distance is correct.
4. Be sure both the set and the signal generator are thoroughly warmed up before starting alignment.
5. Turn receiver Volume Control full on.
6. Use lowest output setting of signal generator that gives a satisfactory reading on meter.
7. Proceed in sequence as outlined below.



Step	Connect Signal Generator To	Dummy Antenna Between Radio and Signal Generator	Signal Generator Frequency	Tuning Gang Setting	Adj. Trimmers in Following Order to Max.
1	Set Band Change Switch to Broadcast Position. 6SA7 Grid (Pin No. 8)	1MFD.	455 K.C.	Set Pointer to Upper Limit	A, B, C, D
2	Before proceeding to step 3 check pointer travel and slug position as described below.				
3	Black Loop Lead	10 MMFD. If not available wrap several turns of the generator lead around the black loop lead.	1605 K.C.	Set Pointer to Upper Limit	E, F, G
4	Black Loop Lead		1300 K.C.	Set Pointer to 1300 K.C. on Dial Scale	H, I, J
5	Set Band Change Switch to Short Wave Position.				
6	White Loop Lead	400 Ohms	12.5 M.C.	Set Pointer to Upper Limit	K, L, M
7	White Loop Lead	400 Ohms	12.0 M.C.	Set Pointer to 12.0 M.C. on Dial Scale	N, O, P

## RECORD CHANGER SERVICE DATA

The element in the new Admiral pickup cartridge is made of a special rubber which acts as a high resistance electrical conductor. The resistance varies as the length of the rubber is changed. A needle is clamped to the center of the resistive rubber as shown at "B" (see schematic). A DC voltage is applied at "A". The voltage drop from "B" to "C" varies as the resistance changes due to the "back and forth" movement of the needle. This varying voltage drop, which is in reality an alternating voltage of audio frequency, is applied through the coupling condenser to the grid of the audio amplifier tube. In case of distortion or low volume on phono operation only, check as follows:

1. Replace cartridge and check operation. If not satisfactory, proceed with tests.
2. With the volume control at maximum, touch the needle with the finger. If a loud hum is heard, then on the circuit from the needle to the grid of the audio amplifier tube is not open or shorted. If hum is not heard, check the circuit from "B" to the grid. terminals "A" and "C" on the bottom of cartridge. Generally it should measure from 80 to 100 volts DC. If it does not, check the circuit for fault. The resistance of the cartridge is not critical, but should measure between 100,000 ohms and 2 megohms.
3. If the needle is bent, it can be straightened by bending it so that it projects 1/16 inch below the cartridge. It should then be pressed back several times with a flat object.
4. Do not attempt to repair cartridges or remove the cap on the cartridge assembly as this will void the warranty.

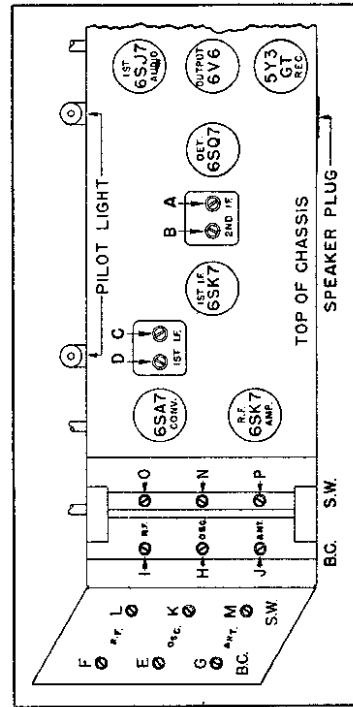
## POINTER ADJUSTMENT

Turn the tuning control knob clockwise until tuning gang is wide open. The pointer should now be at 1605 Kc. (last dial dot). If it is not, grasp the pointer with your hand and move it to 1605 Kc. Then proceed with alignment.

## REPLACING TUNING SLUG

Set the gang to its wide open position, unsolder and remove the old slug. Set the slug adjusting screw about half way down. Place the new slug in such a position that 1 1/2 inches of its length is above the coil form. Solder it in this position making sure that the slug wire is straight. Re-align the set as shown in the chart.

## TUBE AND TRIMMER LAYOUTS



## ANTENNA CONNECTIONS

In replacing connections to antennas, it is necessary to see that the flat twin parallel conductor is not twisted. The rear parallel conductor should be connected to the rear terminal screw on each loop antenna. The front parallel conductor should be connected to the front terminal screw on each loop antenna.

