

R.C.A. Victor Co., Inc.

Model: R-32

Chassis:

Year: Pre June 1933

Power:

Circuit:

IF:

Tubes:

Bands:

Resources

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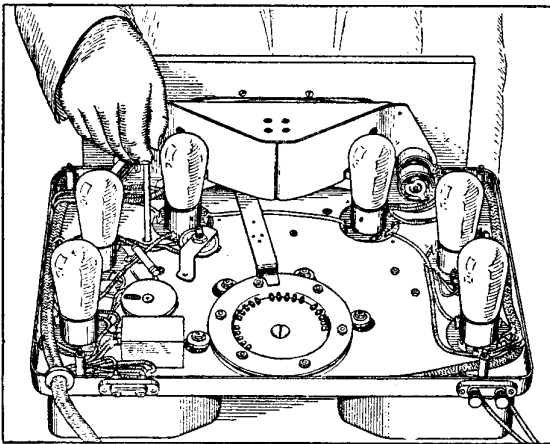
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R. C. A. VICTOR CO., INC.

MODEL R-32, RE-45
R, 52
Alignment

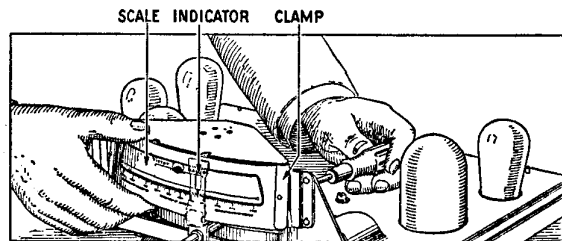
SPECIAL ADJUSTMENTS

1. **NEUTRALIZING**—Improper neutralization is characterized by oscillation and lack of sensitivity. First be sure that the instrument has a good ground connection, since a poor ground will also cause oscillation. If oscillation still persists, the set should be neutralized in the following manner, using a dummy tube, made by cutting off one of the filament prongs of a UX-226, and a neutralizing screw driver such as Part 18460.



—Method of Neutralizing Victor Radio

- a. Remove the four hex nuts which hold the plate.
- b. Tune in a powerful local station, preferably near the high frequency end of the scale. If such a signal is not available, a modulated oscillator, can be used to supply the signal. If the oscillator is used, it should be placed near the radio set and approximately three feet of wire used as an antenna on the set.
- c. Remove the UX-226 from the first tuned R. F. stage (socket No. 2, Fig. 5), replace with the dummy UX-226, and adjust the corresponding neutralizing condenser to give minimum signal in the loudspeaker. The volume control may be set to obtain a signal loud enough for accurate neutralization, but not so loud as to cause the minimum to be blurred.
- d. Replace the UX-226 in socket No. 2, and repeat the procedure for sockets 3, 4 and 5, adjusting the corresponding neutralizing condenser in each case. After completing the neutralization in this manner, turn back the neutralizing condenser for socket No. 5 approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ turn counter-clockwise. Note:—The first UX-226, antenna coupling stage, is not neutralized. If the instrument continues to oscillate, the condensers are out of alignment. This adjustment requires special attention, and it is recommended that you consult your distributor before making any changes in the setting.



—Replacing Station Selector Dial

There are five r-f tubes and four tuned circuits which must be neutralized. The antenna coupling stage is untuned and does not require neutralization. A dummy tube or adaptor must be provided. A good 226 tube with one filament cut off at the base or insulated or a UX adaptor with one open filament prong may be used. The latter method is preferred as the receiver can be neutralized with the individual tubes to be used. By doing this the actual grid-plate capacity is balanced out instead of the average capacity. In no case use a dummy plug.

A strong local signal such as that obtained from a local modulated r-f test oscillator tuned to about 1200 KC should be tuned in on the receiver. With the signal tuned in and the dummy tube in the first r-f socket (not the antenna coupling tube) adjust the trimmer condenser for the minimum signal. Increase the signal input to the receiver until a satisfactory minimum point can be determined. Unless this is done a "no signal" position may be reached due to low signal input, but the stage will not be neutralized. Proceed with second, third and fourth stages in like manner. No. 4 trimmer, when minimum signal position is reached, should be turned back (to the left) about $\frac{1}{4}$ turn. This $\frac{1}{4}$ turn will increase the output by a great amount but the tube will not spill over.

The receiver should be neutralized first and then aligned; after which repeat both processes for greater accuracy.

