INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR

## NAVY MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13, AND RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

THE HALLICRAFTERS COMPANY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NAVSHIPS 900,235
LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES


## NAVY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF SHIPS WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

1. NAVSHIPS 9000,235 is the instruction book for Radio Receiving Equipment, Navy Models RBK-12/13/14. It is in effect upon receipt.
2. NAVSHIPS 9000,235 is a RESTRICTED non-registered publication and shall be handled, transported, and safeguarded in accordance with U.S. Naval Regulations. When superseded by a later edition, this publication shall be destroyed.
3. Any person known to be in the service of the United States and persons of undoubted loyalty and discretion who are cooperating in Government work may have access to this publication. However, information contained herein shall not be communicated to the public or to the press.
4. This document contains information affecting the National defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32 , as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. (ART. 76 U.S.N. REGS-1920)
5. Extracts from this publication may be made to facilitate the preparation of other Navy instruction books and handbooks.
6. Copies of this publication should be obtained from the nearest Electronics Officer.
E. L. COCHRANE

Chief of Bureau

## ORIGINAL

RECORD OF CORRECTIONS MADE


## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTIONTitlePAGEGENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. Scope ..... 1-1
2. Brief Description ..... 1-1
3. Characteristics of Required Power Supply ..... 1-1
4. Reference Data ..... 1-1
5. Tube Complement ..... 1-2
II THEORY OF OPERATION
6. Introduction ..... 2-1
7. Principles of Operation ..... 2-1
a. General Functioning ..... 2-1
b. Detailed Functioning ..... 2-1
(1) R-F Amplifier Stage ..... 2-1
(2) Mixer and Heterodyne Oscillator Stages ..... 2-1
(3) I-F Amplifier ..... 2-4
(4) Diode Detector and AVC Stages ..... 2.6
(5) Automatic Noise Limiter Stage ..... 2-7
(6) F-M Limiter and Discriminator ..... 2-7
(7) The "B.F.O." ..... 2-8
(8) Audio Amplifier. ..... 2-9
(9) Power Supply ..... 2-9
III INSTALLATION AND INITIAL ADJUSTMENTS
8. Installation ..... 3-1
a. General ..... 3-1
b. Power Connection ..... 3-1
(1) A-C Operation ..... 3-1
(2) D-C Operation ..... 3-1
c. Recommended Antenna ..... 3-2
d. Audio Output Connection ..... 3-2
e. Adjustments. ..... 3-2
f. Pre-Operation Check ..... 3-2
IV
OPERATION
9. General. ..... 4-0
10. Operating Procedures ..... 4-0
a. Amplitude-Modulated Reception. ..... 4-0
b. Continuous-Wave Telegraph (CW) Reception ..... 4-0
c. Frequency-Modulated (F-M) Reception ..... 4-2
11. Control Identification ..... 4-2
ORIGINAL ..... i

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

SECTION Title PAGE ..... v
OPERATOR'S MAINTENANCE

1. Scope ..... 5-1
2. Tube Replacement. ..... 5-1
3. Fuse Failure ..... 5-1
4. Pilot Lamp Replacement ..... 5-1
VI
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
VII
CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE
5. Trouble Shooting ..... 7-1
6. Receiver Alignment ..... 7-6
a. General ..... 7-6
b. Aligning Tools ..... 7-6
c. Sensitivity Check ..... 7-6
d. I-F Amplifier Alignment ..... 7.7
e. F-M Discriminator Alignment ..... 7-7
$f$. Beat Frequency Oscillator Alignment ..... 7-9
g. R-F Amplifier Alignment. ..... 7-9
7. Meter Adjustment ..... 7-11
VIIIPARTS LIST
LIST OF TABLES
Number Title Page
1-1 Tube Complement. ..... $1-2$
7-1 Trouble Shooting Chart ..... 7-1
8-1 List of Major Units ..... 8-1
8-2 Parts and Spare Parts List by Symbol Designations ..... 8-2
8-3 Parts List by Navy Type Numbers. ..... 8-32
8-4 Applicable Color Codes ..... 8-34
8-5 List of Manufacturers ..... 8-35

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure No. Title Page
1-1 Model RBK-14 Radio Receiving Equipment ..... $1-0$
2-1 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Functional Block Diagram ..... 2-2
2-2 Type CHL-46130-C Receiver, R-F Stage Simplified Schematic Diagram ..... 2-3
2-3 Type CHL-46130-D Receiver, R-F Stage Simplified Schematic Diagram ..... 2-3
2-4 Types CHL-46130-D and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Simplified Schematic Diagram of Mixer and Oscillator Stages ..... 2-4
2-5 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Simplified Schematic Diagram of I-F Stages ..... 2-5
2-6 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, A-M Detector and A.N.L. Simplified Schematic Diagram ..... $2-6$
2-7 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, F-M Limiter and Discriminator Simplified Schematic Diagram ..... 2-7
2-8 Illustration of Limiter Action ..... 2-8
2.9 Illustration of Discriminator Action ..... 2-8
2-10 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Beat Oscillator Stage Simplified Schematic Diagram. ..... 2-9
2-11 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Audio Amplification Stages Simplified Schematic Diagram ..... 2-10
2-12 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Power Supply Simplified Schematic Diagram ..... 2-10
2-13 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Overall Schematic Diagram for F-M Circuit ..... 2-11
2-14 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Overall Schematic Diagram for A-M Circuit ..... 2-13
3-1 Illustration of Plug (PL2) Connections for D-C Operation ..... 3-1
3-2 Type CHL-46130-C Chassis, Rear View ..... 3-1
3-3 Outline Drawing of Receiver ..... 3-2
3-4 Recommended Antenna Installation ..... 3-3
4-1 Receiver Front Panel Showing Operating Controls ..... 4-1
5-1 Receiver Chassis, Top View Showing Tube Locations ..... 5-2
5-2 Receiver Panel, Showing Fuse Location ..... 6-1
7-1 Rear Oblique View of Receiver Chassis ..... 7-2
7-2 Bottom View of Receiver Chassis Looking Toward Rear ..... 7-3
7.3 Bottom View of Receiver Chassis Looking Toward Front ..... 7-4
7-4 R-F Assembly, Front Oblique View ..... $7-5$
7.5 R-F Assembly, Rear Oblique View ..... 7.5
7-6 Top View of Chassis Showing Adjustment Points ..... 7-6
7-7 Discriminator Frequency-Characteristic Curve ..... $7-8$
7-8 Receiver Tube Socket Connections ..... 7-12
7-9 Radio Receiver Voltage Chart ..... 7-13
7-10 Radio Receiver Resistance Chart ..... 7-14
7-11 Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Overall Schematic Diagram ..... 7-15
ORIGINAL ..... iii

## CONTRACTUAL GUARANTEE

The equipment including all parts and spare parts, except vacuum tubes, batteries, rubber and material normally consumed in operation, is guaranteed for a period of one year from the date of delivery of the equipment to and acceptance by the Government with the understanding that all such items found to be defective as to material, workmanship or manufacture will be repaired or replaced, f.o.b. any point within the continental limits of the United States designated by the Government, without delay and at no expense to the Government; provided that such guarantee will not obligate the Contractor to make repair or replacement of any such defective items unless the defect appears within the aforementioned period and the Contractor is notified thereof in writing within a reasonable time and the defect is not the result of normal expected shelf life deterioration.

To the extent the equipment, including all parts and spare parts, as defined above, is of the Contractor's design or is of a design selected by the Contractor, it is also guaranteed, subject to the foregoing conditions, against defects in design with the understanding that if ten per cent $(10 \%)$ or more of any such said item but not less than two of any such item, of the total quantity comprising such item furnished under the contract, are found to be defective as to design, such item will be
conclusively presumed to be of defective design and subject to one hundred per cent ( $100 \%$ ) correction or replacement by a suitably redesigned item.

All such defective items will be subject to ultimate return to the Contractor. In view of the fact that normal activities of the Naval Service may result in the use of equipment in such remote portions of the world or under such conditions as to preclude the return of the defective items for repair or replacement without jeopardizing the integrity of Naval communications, the exigencies of the Service, therefore, may necessitate expeditious repair of such items in order to prevent extended interruption of communications. In such cases the return of the defective items for examination by the Contractor prior to repair or replacement will not be mandatory. The report of a responsible authority, including details of the conditions surrounding the failure, will be acceptable as a basis for affecting expeditious adjustment under the provisions of this contractual guarantee.

The above one year period will not include any portion of time the equipment fails to perform satisfactorily due to any such defects, and any items repaired or replaced by the Contractor will be guaranteed anew under this provision.

## INSTALLATION RECORD

Contract Number
Date of Contract
Serial Number of Equipment
Date of Acceptance by the Navy
Date of Delivery to Contract Destination
Date of Completion of Installation
Date Placed in Service

Blank spaces in this table shall be filled in at time of installation. Operating personnel shall also mark the "date placed in service" on the date of acceptance plate

## REPORT OF FAILURE

Report of failure of any part of this equipment, during its service life, shall be made to the Bureau of Ships in accordance with current instructions. The report shall cover all details of the failure and give the date of installation of the installation of the equipment. For procedure in reporting failures see Chapter 67 of the "Bureau of Ships Manual," or superseding instructions.

## ORDERING PARTS

All requests or requisitions for replacement material should include the following data:

1. Navy stock number or, when ordering from an Army supply depot, the Army stock number.
2. Name of part.

If the Navy stock number has not been assigned, the requisitions should specify the following:

1. Equipment model designation.
2. Name of part and complete description.
3. Manufacturer's designation.
4. Contractor's drawing and part number.
5. AWS, JAN, or Navy type designation.

## SAFETY NOTICES

The attention of officers and operating personnel is directed to Chapter 67 of Bureau of Ships Manual or superseding instructions on the subject of Radio-Safety precautions to be observed.
located below the model nameplate on the equipment, using suitable methods and care to avoid damaging the equipment.

This equipment employs voltages which are dangerous and may be fatal if contacted by operating personnel. Extreme caution should be exercised when working with the equipment.

## KEEP AWAY FROM LIVE CIRCUITS

Operating personnel must at all times observe all safety regulations. Do not change tubes or make adjustments inside equipment with high voltage supply on. Under certain conditions dangerous potentials may exist in circuits with power controls in the off position due to charges retained by capacitors. To avoid casualties always remove power and discharge and ground circuits prior to touching them.

## DON'T SERVICE OR ADJUST ALONE

Under no circumstances should any person reach within or enter the enclosure for the purpose of servicing or adjusting the equipment without the immediate presence or assistance of another person capable of rendering aid.

## RESUSCITATION

AN APPROVED POSTER ILLUSTRATING THE RULES FOR RESUSCITATION BY THE PRONE PRESSURE METHOD SHALL BE PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED IN EACH RADIO, RADAR OR SONAR ENCLOSURE. POSTERS MAY BE OBTAINED UPON REQUEST TO THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.


Figure 1-1: Model RBK-14 Radio Receiving Equipment.

# SECTION I <br> GENERAL DESCRIPTION 

## 1. SCOPE.

The models RBK-12 and RBK-13 Radio Receiving Equipments use the type CHL-46130-C Radio Receiver. The model RBK-14 Radio Receiving Equipment uses the type CHL-46130-D Radio Receiver. These two types of receivers are identical except for a few minor circuit differences. This instruction book describes both receiver types.

Separate illustrations and instructions are given for each receiver type wherever differences in the two receivers occur.

## 2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION.

This receiver uses a high frequency superheterodyne receiver circuit, designed for the reception of ampli-tude-modulated (a-m), frequency-modulated ( $\mathrm{f}-\mathrm{m}$ ), and continuous-wave telegraph ( $\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{w}$ ) signals. The overall frequency range of the receiver ( 27.8 to 143 megacycles) is divided into three bands which have frequency ranges as follows: band $1-27.8$ to 46 megacycles, band 2-46 to 82 megacycles, and band 3-82 to 143 megacycles. The i-f frequency is 5.25 megacycles.

The receiver is housed in a metal cabinet with a hinged lid. The high frequency oscillator, r-f amplifier, and mixer circuits (with acorn tubes), are separately shielded by a metal housing within the receiver cabinet.

A tuning meter ("CARRIER INDICATOR") at the upper right hand side of the control panel is provided to aid in tuning.

## 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF REQUIRED POWER SUPPLY.

The receiver is designed to operate from either a 115 volt or 230 volt 50 to 60 cycle, single phase, a-c source, or from a 6 volt storage battery and 270 volt "B" battery. The " $B$ " batteries may be replaced by an equivalent vibrator type power supply if it meets the following current requirements.

## A-C OPERATION

Line Voltage-115 V., 230 V.
Line current-1.0 amp., 0.5 amp .
Power Consumption-115 watts

## D-C OPERATION

Filament voltage- 6.3 volts Filament current-4.5 amps. "B" voltage-270 volts "B" current-145 ma.

## 4. REFERENCE DATA.

a. Nomenclature: FM/AM Radio Receiving Equipment Models RBK-12, RBK-13, and RBK-14.
b. Contract Data:

| CONTRACT NO. | DATE | RBK |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| NODEL | NO. |  |
| NXsr-39265 | $6 / 10 / 44$ | 12 |
| NXsr-56768 | $2 / 2 / 45$ | 13 |
| NXsr-39265 | $6 / 10 / 44$ | 14 |
| NXsr-69198 | $6 / 30 / 44$ | 14 |
| NXsr-67988 | $6 / 30 / 44$ | 13 |
| NXsr-85032 | $12 / 30 / 44$ | 14 |

c. Contractor: The Hallicrafters Co. 2611 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
d. Cognizant Naval Inspector: Inspector of Naval Material, Chicago, Illinois.
e. Shipping Information:
(1) Number of packages per complete shipment. 2
(2) Receiver Package:
(a) Height
.13.5 inches
(b) Width . 18.5 inches
(c) Depth
22.75 inches
(d) Cubical Content. . . . . . . 5,681 cubic inches
(e) Weight . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 pounds
(3) Spare Parts Package:
(a) Height . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12.75 inches
(b) Width .............................. 15 inches
(c) Depth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20.5 inches
(d) Cubical Content. . . . . . . 3,921 cubic inches
(e) Weight . ........................... . 88 pounds
(4) Crate (contains receiver and spare parts packages):
(a) Height . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15.5 inches
(b) Width . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22.75 inches
(c) Depth ............................ 32.5 inches
(d) Cubical Content. . . . . . .11,461 cubic inches
(e) Weight . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 228 pounds
f. Frequency Range . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27.8 mc to 143 mc
g. Frequency Bands

Band 1. . . . . . . . . . 27.8 mc to 46 mc
Band 2.............. . . 46 mc to 82 mc
Band 3............ 82 mc to 143 mc
b. Type Receiver Superheterodyne
i. Intermediate Frequency .5 .25 mc
j. Receiver Output. . . . . . . . . . . 3 watts at less than 5 per cent distortion into 500 or 5000 ohm load.
k. Type of Reception

AM. ...... Voice (A1), Tone (A2), and CW (A3)
FM. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Wide "Swing" ( $\pm 75 \mathrm{kc}$ )
l. Power Supply Requirements

Voltage. . . . . . . . . 115/230 v. 60 cycle, 1 phase, a-c
Power . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 115 watts
m. Output Impedances . . . . . . . 500 ohm, 5000 ohm, 600 ohm balanced
n. Audio Frequency Response. . $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}$ between 40 and 10,000 cycles
o. Recommended Antennas . See Figure 3-4
p. Receiver Sensitivity
(1) For 500 mw output (signal plus noise):

## BAND 1

$30 \mathrm{MC}-3.2$ microv.
$38 \mathrm{MC}-1.8$ microv.
46 MC-1.8 microv.

Par. 4p(1)-5

BAND 2
$50 \mathrm{MC}-5.6$ microv.
$60 \mathrm{MC}-4.5$ microv.
$80 \mathrm{MC}-3.2$ microv.
BAND 3
90 MC-27 microv.
105 MC-30 microv.
135 MC-22 microv.
(2) For 100 db signal to noise ratio:

BAND 1
$30 \mathrm{MC}-3.6$ microv.
38 MC-2.6 microv.
46 MC-3.0 microv.

BAND 2
$50 \mathrm{MC}-3.5$ microv.
$60 \mathrm{MC}-3.2$ microv.
$80 \mathrm{MC}-4.0$ microv.
BAND 3
90 MC-6 microv.
$105 \mathrm{MC}-6.5$ microv.
135 MC-5 microv.
(3) For 20 db "hiss" reduction (on FM):

Band 1-20 microv.
Band 2-12 microv.
Band 3-18 microv.

## 5. TUBE COMPLEMENT.

The following table gives the symbol, type, and function of all of the tubes used in the receiver.

| SYMBOL | TUBE TYPE | FUNCTION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| V1 | JAN-956 (acorn) | r-f amplifier |
| V2 | JAN-954 (acorn) | mixer |
| V3 | JAN-6AC7 | 1st i-f amplifier |
| V4 | JAN-6AB7 | 2nd i-f amplifier |
| V5 | JAN-6SK7 | 3rd i-f amplifier |
| V6 | JAN-6H6 | a-m detector and auto- |
|  |  | matic noise limiter |
| V7 | JAN-6AC7 | f-m limiter |
| V8 | JAN-6H6 | f-m discriminator |
| V9 | JAN-6SL7 GT | audio voltage amplifier |
| V10 | JAN-0D3/VR150 | voltage regulator |
| V11 | JAN-6V6-GT | audio power amplifier |
| V12 | JAN-6V6 GT | audio power amplifier |
| V13 | JAN-5U4G | full wave rectifier |
| V14 | JAN-6J5 | beat frequency oscillator |
| V15 | JAN-955 (acorn) | high frequency oscillator |

## SECTION\|

## THEORY OF OPERATION

## 1. INTRODUCTION.

Navy Models RBK-12 and RBK-13 Radio Receiving Equipment both use the Type CHL-46130-C Radio Receiver. Navy Model RBK-14 Radio Receiving Equipment uses the Type CHL-46130-D Radio Receiver. These two receivers are identical, except for a few minor circuit differences.

The following description applies to both receivers. For those circuits in which differences occur, separate descriptions are given for each receiver.

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION.

a. GENERAL FUNCTIONING.-The radio receiver utilizes a superheterodyne circuit having r-f preselection and a separate Heterodyne Oscillator stage. The general functioning of the receiver is illustrated in the Functional Block Diagram, Figure 2-1. Either frequency modulated (FM), amplitude modulated (AM), or continuous-wave ( $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{W}$ ) signals may be received. The incoming signal is selected and amplified by the R-F Amplifier stage, which uses the Type JAN-956 High-Frequency (acorn) Amplifier Pentode (V1). The output of the R-F Amplifier is mixed with the locallygenerated oscillator signal in the Mixer stage. The Mixer stage uses the Type JAN-954 High-Frequency (acorn) Pentode (V2). The Heterodyne Oscillator stage is tuned to 5.25 megacycles above the frequency of the incoming signal on the first band of operation, and is tuned to 5.25 megacycles below the frequency of the incoming signal on the second and third bands. The resultant intermediate frequency, which is 5.25 megacycles in either case, is amplified by the I-F Amplifier stages. For FM reception, only the first two I-F Amplifier stages are used. These stages contain, respectively, the Type JAN-6AC7 "Television" Pentode Amplifier Tube (V3), and the type JAN-6AB7 "Television" Amplifier Tube (V4).

These two stages provide the wide i-f band necessary for $\mathbf{F - M}$ reception.

A-M Signals continue through the Third I-F Amplifier stage, but uses the Type JAN-6SK7 pentode amplifier tube (V5) and then are demodulated in the Second Detector stage, which uses one section of the Type JAN-6H6 duo-triode tube (V6). The resulting audio signal is fed through the First Audio Amplifier stage and the Phase-Inverter stage, which use both sections of the Type JAN-6SL7-GT duo-triode tube (V9). The two audio signals, 180 degrees out of phase, then are fed to the push-pull Audio Output stage, which uses the two Type JAN-6V6-GT beam-power pentode tubes (V11 and V12). Output impedances of 5,000 , 500 and 600 ohms (center-tapped) are provided from this stage.

The Power Supply stage provides approximately 300 volts for operation of all the stages of the radio re-
ceiver. The Power Supply stage uses the Type JAN5U4G full-wave, high-vacuum, rectifier tube (V13). In some stages, where lower regulated voltages are required, 150 volts is provided from the Voltage Regulator stage, which uses the Type JAN-VR-150/30 gaseous regulator tube (V10).
b. DETAILED FUNCTIONING.-The overall schematic diagram for Type CHL-46130-C Radio Receiver is shown in Figure $7-10$. Various simplified schematic illustrations are inserted throughout the following text, and these are made applicable to both radio receivers. The following text analyzes the various radio receiver circuits by describing their effects on a received signal. The text and diagrams assume that the receiver is operating on Band 1 ( 27.8 to 46 mc ). Differences encountered on other bands will be noted where they are required.
(1) R-F AMPLIFIER STAGE.-Simplified schematic diagrams of the R-F Amplifier stage for each of the receiver chassis are shown in Figures 2-2 and 2-3. The signal picked up by the antenna is coupled through the r-f transformer (T1) through the parasitic suppressor resistor (R26) to the grid of the r-f amplifier tube (V1). The secondary of the transformer (T1) is tuned by a section of the main tuning capacitor (C1A). The "ANTENNA" capacitor (C2) is connected in parallel with the tuning capacitor section, and provides a front-panel control to compensate for variations in circuit capacitance due to antenna loading from band to band. In the Type CHL-46130-D Radio Receiver, an additional resistance-capacitance network ( R 72 C 80 ) is inserted in series with the grid lead in order to enable the prompt recovery of this stage from the blanking action. Note also, that a blanking jack (SO3) is provided on the Type CHL-46130-D chassis. This jack is connẹcted in the screen voltage lead to the r-f tube (V1) at such a point that it may be grounded to remove screen voltage from the tube but still will not short-circuit the power supply. The minimum-bias resistor (R1) is included to maintain a minimum grid bias voltage for the tube when no AVC voltage is being applied. The amplified signal is coupled to the succeeding stage through the second r-f transformer (T4). The plate return lead of this transformer contains the r-f filter network (C6, C78 and R3) to prevent leakage of radio-frequency energy from the stage.
(2) MIXER AND HETERODYNE OSCILLATOR STAGES.-A simplified schematic diagram of the Mixer and Heterodyne Oscillator stages is shown in Figure 2-4.
(a) HETERODYNE OSCILLATOR.-The Heterodyne Oscillator stage uses the Type JAN-955 Triode (V15) in an inductively coupled feedback circuit. The secondary of the oscillator transformer (T7) is tuned



Figure 2-2: Type CHL-36130-C Receiver, R-F Stage Simplified Schematic Diagram.


Figure 2-3: Type CHL-46130-D Receiver, R-F Stage Simplified Schematic Diagram.
by the oscillator section of the tuning capacitor (C1C) to a frequency 5.2 megacycles above that of the incoming signal, except in the case of Bands 2 and 3 ( 46 to 143 mc ) in which case the oscillator is tuned 5.25 megacycles below the frequency of the incoming signal. The trimmer capacitors (C58 and C66) are used to align the oscillator stage so that it will "track" at the correct frequency difference over the entire tuning
range. The oscillator stage uses parallel plate feed, and the leakage of the r-f energy through the plate lead is suppressed by the filter (L1, C55, R62, and R63). The oscillator signal is introduced into the mixer circuit by means of a tertiary winding of the transformer (T7), which is connected in the cathode circuit of the mixer tube (V2).


Figure 2-4: Mixer and Oscillator Stages Simplified Schematic Diagram.
(b) MIXER.-The output of the R-F Amplifier stage is coupled both inductively and capacitively to the Mixer stage by means of the second r -f transformer (T4) and the coupling capacitor (C7). The secondary of the transformer (T4) is tuned by a section of the tuning capacitor (C1B), and the trimmer (C63) is provided for alignment. The resistor-capacitor network (R74, C81) is included only on the Type CHL-46130-D chassis, and prevents undesirable effects which might otherwise occur from the blanking circuit action. Mixing of the incoming signal with the heterodyne oscillator signal occurs in the plate-cathode circuit, and the 5.25 megacycle intermediate frequency signal is coupled to the succeeding stage through the first i-f transformer ('10). Leakage of r-f energy through the screen-voltage supply lead is suppressed by means of
the resistance-capacitance filter (R6, C10, and C61). A connection from the Mixer stage for an associated panoramic adapter unit is brought out to the "panoramic adapter" jack (SO2).
(3) I-F AMPLIFIER.
(a) FIRST I-F AMPLIFIER STAGE.-The inter-mediate-frequency output of the Mixer stage is coupled to the first i-f amplifier tube (V3) through the first i-f transformer (T10). Fixed capacitors are used across both primary and secondary of this transformer, and it is tuned to resonance by means of the adjustable powdered iron cores. The transformer contains an additional (tertiary) winding, which increases the coupling across the transformer and provides a wider i-f frequency band. This winding is connected in the circuit
when the "SELECTIVITY" switch (SW7) is at the number 3 (broad) position. When this switch (SW7) is in the number 2 (sharp) position, an inductance equivalent to that of the tertiary winding is inserted, but this inductance is not coupled back to the primary winding. To provide the proper i-f band width at the sharp position, series resistance ( R 9 ) is included in the grid circuit. The grid return lead for the first i-f tube (V3) is connected to a section of the F-M/A-M switch (SW8A), which connects it either to the AVC voltage lead (during A-M operation) or to the over-load-limiting voltage lead (during F-M operation). The screen of the first i-f tube (V3) is connected to the screen-voltage supply through the series resistor (R14). This type of circuit connection gives the tube a remote cut-off characteristic. The gain of this stage may be varied by means of the "R.F. GAIN" cathode resistor (R11). This control is used only during A-M reception. During F-M reception, it is kept at its most clockwise position at which point it closes the tuning-meter circuit switch (SW3).
(b) SECOND I-F AMPLIFIER STAGE.-The Second I-F Amplifier stage operates almost the same as the First I-F Amplifier stage. However, it uses the remote cut-off Type JAN-6AB7 pentode (V4) which, in combination with the Type JAN-6AC7 First I-F Amplifier pentode (V3), provides the proper gain and band width for F-M reception. The plate current of the second i-f amplifier tube (V4) causes a voltage drop across R 57 which is indicated by the tuning meter during A-M reception. The screen voltage for this tube is obtained from the 150 -volt regulated source. Note that in the connections to the second i-f transformer (T11) resistance ( R 16 ) is inserted in the broad position of the "SELECTIVITY" switch (SW7) to maintain the correct i-f band width.
(c) THIRD I-F AMPLIFIER STAGE.-For A-M reception, the output of the Second I-F Amplifier stage is coupled through the third i-f transformer (T12) to the grid of the Type JAN-6SK7 Third I-F amplifier tube (V5). This stage provides the additional amplification necessary to develop a signal of sufficient magnitude to operate the succeeding diode detector. (A portion of the signal coupled across the transformer, T12, is fed to the F-M Limiter tube, V7). The course of the F-M signal will be described in a later paragraph.
(4) DIODE DETECTOR AND AVC STAGE.The A-M signal from the third i-f tube (V5) is coupled across the fourth i-f transformer (T13) into the Diode Detector stage. This stage uses one-half of the Type JAN-6H6 duo-diode tube (V6A). (Refer to Figure 2-6). The voltage rectified by the diode elements is developed across the resistor network ( R 31 , R33, R34, R36) between the secondary of the transformer (T13) and the cathode of the tube (V6A). Any r-f component of this voltage is by-passed through the capacitor, C24. The audio input signal is tapped off at
the junction of two of the resistors (R33 and R34) and is connected through the "F-M/A-M" switch (SW8D) to the First Audio Amplifier stage. A smaller amount of voltage is tapped off between two of the other resistors (R34 and R36), from where it is filtered (by resistor, R35, and capacitor, C8), and then is run through the "AVC" switch (SW4) to the grid returns of the two i-f tubes (V3 and V4).


Figure 2-6: Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, A.M. Detector and A.N.L. Simplified Schematic Diagram.
(5) AUTOMATIC NOISE LIMITER STAGE.The Automatic Noise Limiter (ANL) stage uses the remaining half of the Type JAN-6H6 duo-diode tube (V6A). The diode elements are connected from the audio signal voltage lead (through the capacitor, C25) to ground as an electronic switch. During operation with an audio voltage of normal amplitude, the capacitor, C25, attains a rather constant "average" state of charge, and the plate and cathode of the diode (V6B) remain at substantially the same potential. However, a static burst or a sudden noise peak will apply a momentary negative potential to the diode cathode. Due
to the time constant associated with the resistorcapacitor network (R32 and C25), this voltage is not instantly transmitted to the plate, so that a current flow takes place within the diode, causing its internal resistance to become very low. This condition practically short-circuits the audio input voltage through the diode and the capacitor, C25, to ground, to prevent the audio signal from reaching the Audio Amplifier stages. Therefore, in effect, the noise peak is blanked out for about the period of its duration. The ANL circuit may be rendered inoperative by opening the "ANL" switch (SW6).


Figure 2-7: Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, F-M Limiter and Discriminator Simplified Schematic Diagram.
(6) F-M LIMITER AND DISCRIMINATOR.-A simplified schematic diagram of the Limiter and Discriminator stages is shown in Figure 2-7.
(a) LIMITER STAGE.-The output of the Second I-F Amplifier stage is coupled through the third i-f transformer (T12) to both the Third I-F Amplifier tube (V5) and to the Limiter tube (V7). During F-M reception, only the signal flowing through the Limiter and Discriminator stages is connected to the audio amplifier. The F-M signal is fed from the transformer (T12) through the parasitic suppression resistor (R18) directly to the grid of the Type JAN-6AC7 Limiter tube (V7). The Limiter tube operates as a saturated amplifier, in which the output remains constant for inputs above a pre-determined level. Thus, any amplitube modulation of the incoming signal is effectively
suppressed in this stage. The "clipping" action of the limiter tube, by means of which the output is kept constant, is illustrated in Figure 2-8. Note that negative variations in the grid potential are duplicated in the plate circuit of the tube up to the point at which the grid voltage causes plate current cut-off. Positive variations of the grid potential are duplicated up to the point at which saturation is reached. By operating the tube on the proper portion of the characteristic curve, the output is "clipped" within substantially the same limits in both positive and negative direction. On strong signals, the grid of the Limiter tube (V7) draws current, but results in a d-c voltage being developed across the grid return resistors (R38 and R39). Part of this voltage is tapped off at the junction of the two resistors, and is supplied to the grids of the first two i-f
tubes (V3 and V4) as an overload limiting voltage. (The Automatic Volume control circuits are inoperative during F-M reception.)


Figure 2-8: Illustration of Limiter Action.
(b) DISCRIMINATOR (F-M DETECTOR)

STAGE.-In order to provide an amplitude-modulated signal for the audio amplifier, a circuit is required to change variations in the frequency of the signal to
variations in voltage amplitude. This is accomplished by means of a stage whose voltage output varies according to the FREQUENCY of the input. The output of the Limiter stage is coupled across the discriminator transformer (T14), and is applied in opposite phase to each half of the Type JAN-6H6 duo-dode discriminator tube (V8). The output of the Limiter stage also is coupled capacitively (through capacitor C29) to the diode plates of the tube, V8, through the center-tap of the secondary of the transformer, T14. At the center intermediate frequency ( 5.25 megacycles), the two voltages applied to the discriminator tube have phase relations such that the rectified currents from the two diode sections (V8A and V8B) are equal but opposite in phase. Therefore, the voltages developed across each diode load resistor (R40 and R41) are equal and opposite, and the effective voltage across both of these resistors (which is the output of the stage) is zero. As the intermediate frequency is frequency-modulated, and varies from 5.25 megacycles, the phase relations in the Limiter circuit change, causing a difference in the current flowing in each diode circuit. The greater the frequency variation, the greater is the difference in current flow, and the greater is the net voltage developed across the load resistors (R40 and R41). Thus, an amplitude modulated signal, the magnitude of which is determined by the magnitude of the frequency deviation of the F-M signal, is developed by the discriminator. The action of the Discriminator is illustrated graphically in Figure 2-9. The resistor-capacitor network (C32, R42) in the limiter audio-output circuit is a frequency correcting circuit designed to correct the audio response characteristic of the F-M signal.


Figure 2-9: Illustration of Discriminator Action.
(7) THE "B.F.O."-The beat frequency oscillator circuit (Refer to Figure 2-10), consists of the triode V14 (JAN-6J5), the inductance assembly L5, and the variable capacitor C60. This circuit is a Hartley type tuned oscillator which operates at frequencies from 4.25 to 6.25 megacycles. The oscillator frequency is adjusted by means of a movable powdered iron core within the field of the coil L5. Fine adjustment of the oscillator frequency needed for the control of the beat
note frequency, is provided by means of the capacitor C60 ("PITCH CONTROL"). The "B.F.O." switch (SW2) is used to "make" or "break" the "B" supply plate lead of the triode V14, the position of which determines whether the circuit is active or inactive. The decoupling network R60 and C52 prevents the oscillator signal from reaching the other stages of the receiver through the " $B$ " voltage supply.


Figure 2-10: Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver. Beat Oscillator Stage Simplified Schematic Diagram.
(8) AUDIO AMPLIFIER.
(a) FIRST AUDIO AMPLIFIER AND PHASE

INVERTER STAGES.-Depending upon the position of the F-M/A-M switch (SW8), an audio signal is fed to the grid of one triode section (V9A) of the First Audio amplifier tube, Type JAN-6SL7-GT, from either the Diode Detector or Discriminator stage. (Refer to Figure 2-11.) The amplitude of this signal may be controlled by means of the "A-F GAIN" potentiometer (R43). The first audio tube (V9A) operates as a Class A, resistance-coupled amplifier, and feeds the second audio (power amplifier) tube (V12). In order to obtain an out-of-phase signal for the remaining second audio tube (V11), a portion of the voltage delivered to the grid circuit of the second audio tube (V12) is tapped off (at the junction of R50 and R51) and is fed to the grid of the Phase Inverter tube (V9B)-the second triode section of the Type JAN-6SL7-GT tube (V9). The output of this tube, V9B, is resistancecoupled to the grid of the remaining second audio tube (V11). Since an additional stage of amplification (of a 1-to-1 ratio) is used for this half of the audio signal, its phase is changed 180 degrees.
(b) SECOND AUDIO (POWER AMPLIFIER) STAGE.-Two Type JAN-6V6-GT beam-power pen-
todes (V11 and V12) are used in the second audio stage to provide sufficient power output for a loudspeaker. The output of this stage may be coupled through the output transformer (T15) to a 5,000 ohm line, a 500 ohm unbalanced line, or a 600 ohm balanced line.
(c) TONE-CONTROL CIRCUIT.-A control of the audio response characteristic of the audio amplifier is provided by means of frequency-selective inverse feedback from the second audio plate circuit to the first audio cathode circuit. Any one of four resistorcapacitor combinations may be connected into this circuit by means of the "TONE" switch (SW9). The resulting audio response is designated as "BASS BOOST," "HIGH FIDELITY," "NORMAL," and "LOW."
(9) POWER SUPPLY.
(a) POWER INPUT.-The radio receiver is designed to operate from either 115 volts or 230 volts, 50 to 60 cycles, single phase, a-c power source. The line voltage switch (SW10) permits connection of the two power transformer primaries either in parallel or in series, to accommodate either of the input voltages. (Refer to Figure 2-12.) The power line filter (LF1) suppresses any high-frequency radiation being carried through the power lines. One side of the power line is fused, and the other side contains the power switch section (SW7D) of the "SELECTIVITY" switch.
(b) HIGH-VOLTAGE CIRCUITS.-The power supply consists of a Type JAN-5U4-G high vacuum rectifier tube (V13) connected in a full wave rectifying circuit. The a-c ripple of the rectified d-c power is removed by means of the two section choke and capacitor filter (L6, L7, C42, C43, and C44). The shunt capacitor (C40) across the first choke (L6) resonates in that particular circuit to remove 120 cycle ripple voltage. The voltage supplied to the second audio tube (V11 and V12) is tapped off after the first filter section. The remaining high voltage is taken off after the second filter section, or is taken from the Type JAN-VR150/30 regulator tube, where 150 volts stabilized d-c is desired. The high-voltage connections are broken at a socket (S01). For a-c operations, a plug (PL2), which has the necessary pins short-circuited, is inserted in the socket to provide suitable connections on the a-c power supply. However, external d-c voltages (from batteries, or a motor generator, if desired) may be connected by means of the plug (PL2) to the input of the filter, and to the filament connections. The rectifier tube filament is supplied from a separate low-voltage, secondary winding, and during a-c operations all remaining filaments are supplied from another low-voltage secondary winding. The "SEND REC." switch (SW5) opens the high-voltage lead immediately following the rectifier tube (V13) to place the receiver in a standby condition.


Fig. 2-11: Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Audio Amplification Stages; Simplified Schematic Diagram.


Fig. 2-12: Types CHL-46130-C and CHL-46130-D Receiver, Power Supply, Simplified Schematic Diagram.

## 



note 4 -point $X$ is connected to point $X^{\prime}$ only in the circuit of the type chl-46i30-C receiver, in which case blanking jack so ${ }_{3}$ and resistor ritu are deleted.


## 





## SECTION III

## INSTALLATION AND INITIAL ADJUSTMENTS

## 1. INSTALLATION.

a. GENERAL.-Carefully unpack the equipment and examine it for any visible damage which may have been incurred during shipment. Be sure that all packages have been removed from the crate before discarding it. This receiver was designed for table top use, for which purpose it is provided with rubber feet at the underside of its cabinet. The following text gives instructions for preparing the receiver for use.
b. POWER CONNECTIONS.-The receiver is designed to operate from either a 115 or 230 volt, 50 to 60 cycle, single phase, a-c source. It may also be operated from a 6 volt d-c source and a 270 volt d-c supply which fulfills the requirements given in Sub-paragraph 3 of Section 1. (CHARACTERISTICS OF REQUIRED POWER SUPPLY.)
(1) A-C OPERATION.-Before connecting the receiver to a 115 or 230 volt power source, check the line voltage and the position of the line voltage switch (SW10). (Refer to Figure 7-6.) In order to change from one line voltage to another, it is necessary to throw the line voltage switch (SW10) to the position which corresponds to the voltage of the power source. Failure to do so may damage the equipment. If there is any doubt about the line voltage, throw the line voltage switch to the 230 volt position. If, after doing so, the pilot lamps light up dimly (indicating a 115 volt power source), switch over to the 115 volt position.


Figure 3-1: Illustration of Plug Connections, for D-C Operation.
(2) D-C OPERATION.-To connect the receiver for d-c operation, remove the octal plug (PL2) from the socket (SO1). Use No. 18 (AWG) wire leads for the 270 volt "B" supply connections to pins No. 3 and 5. Use No. 12 (AWG) wire leads for the 6 volt "A" battery connections to pins No. 1, 8, and 7. (Refer to Figure 3-1.)


Figure 3-2; Type CHL-46130-C Chassis, Rear View.

## CAUTION

## BE SURE TO MAKE ALL CONNECTIONS AND CHECK ALL WIRING BEFORE CONNECTING TO THE BATTERY SUPPLY.

c. ANTENNA.-Refer to Figure 3-4 for recommended antenna installations.
d. AUDIO OUTPUT CONNECTIONS.-A headset or loudspeaker may be used for the audio output of the receiver.
(1) HEADSET OPERATION.-The headset jack marked "PHONES," located on the front panel, provides a 600 ohm balanced output. The center tap of the 600 ohm headset winding is grounded externally at the speaker output terminal board TS1 by a jumper wire across the terminal marked 600 C.T. If it is desirable to disconnect the center tap from ground, remove the jumper from the terminal board TS1. (Refer to Figure 3-2.)
(2) SPEAKER OPERATION.-The two sets of speaker terminals located on the rear chassis apron, provide for coupling into lines of 500 and 5000 ohms
impedance. One side of each of the 500 and 5000 ohm output connections is grounded. This should be kept in mind if this receiver is to be used in conjunction with other equipment. A speaker equipped with a suitable coupling transformer and capable of handling 5 watts of audio power should be used with this equipment.
$e$. ADJUSTMENTS.-No preliminary adjustments are required on the equipment. It has been aligned and tested at the factory before shipment.
$f$. PRE-OPERATION CHECK.-The following checkup on a newly installed receiver is recommended before turning on the power for the first time.
(1) See that the tubes are securely seated in their sockets. (Refer to Figure 5-1 for the tube locations.)
(2) Check the pilot lamps to see if they are securely in place.
(3) Make a visual check of the line fuse (FS1), located on the front panel. (Refer to Figure 4-1.)
(4) Check all external connections to make sure that they make positive contact.

wEight-7aLEs.


Figure 3-3: Outline Drawing of Receiver.


# SECTION IV 

## OPERATION

## 1. GENERAL.

This communications receiver is designed to operate within the frequency range between 27.8 and 143 megacycles. The range is covered in three bands: "BAND 1" ( 27.8 to 46 mc .), "BAND 2" ( 46 to 82 mc .), and "BAND 3" ( 82 to 143 mc .). Any one of three types of signals may be received, namely: amplitude-modulated (A-M), frequency-modulated (F-M), or continuouswave telegraph (CW). A "CARRIER INDICATOR" meter is provided on the front panel as an aid to tuning. Automatic volume control (AVC) and automatic noise limiting (ANL) action may be switched into operation when desired. A "PITCH CONTROL" is provided to vary the note obtained on CW signals, and a "TONE" control is provided to alter the frequency response during reception of voice signals or reception of musical programs.

## 2. OPERATING PROCEDURES.

Specific procedures for obtaining reception of A-M signals, CW signals, and F-M signals are given in the following sub-paragraphs.
a. AMPLITUDE - MODULATED RECEPTION. -Amplitude-modulated reception may include tonetelegraph (MCW), voice (or phone), or musical programs. The procedure for reception, which is substantially the same in all cases, follows:
(1) Set the controls designated below to the positions indicated.

CONTROL DESIGNATION
"A.M./F.M."
"SEND/REC."
"SELECTIVITY"
"B.F.O."
"A.V.C."
"R.F. GAIN"
"BAND SWITCH"

## POSITION

"A.M."
"REC."
"SHARP"
"OFF"
"ON"
Turn the dial all the way clockwise (until a "click" is heard).
Set at range number corresponding to band covering desired frequency.
(2) Turn the "TUNING" wheel until the frequency of the desired signal is indicated on the tuning dial. When the desired signal is picked up, the "CARRIER INDICATOR" meter needle will rise towards a maximum indication. Adjust the "TUNING" wheel until the maximum reading is obtained.
(3) Adjust the "ANTENNA" control to obtain a higher maximum meter reading. (Operation of this control will increase the meter reading unless it already is adjusted to its most efficient setting.)
(4) If the volume level is too high or too low,
rotate the "A.F. GAIN" control for the desired level.
(5) If static or "noise" interferes with reception of a signal, set the "TONE" control to the "NORMAL" or "LOW" position. If static or electrical "noise" tends to destroy the intelligibility of the signal, set "A.N.L." switch at the "ON."

## Note

Those controls which are not mentioned in the preceding instructions are not used during this type of reception.
b. CONTINUOUS-WAVE TELEGRAPH (CW) RE-CEPTION.-Continuous-wave telegraph, or CW, reception includes only the reception of unmodulated carrier (code) signals. The procedure for reception is as follows:
(1) Set the controls designated below to the positions indicated.

## CONTROL DESIGNATION

"A.M./F.M."
"SEND/REC."
"SELECTIVITY"
"A.V.C."
"B.F.O."
"BAND SWITCH"
"R.F. GAIN"
(2) Turn the "TUNING" wheel until the frequency of the desired signal is indicated on the tuning dial.
(3) Adjust the "ANTENNA" control to obtain a signal response from the headset or loudspeaker. (Operation of this control will increase the signal strength unless it already is adjusted to its most efficient setting.)
(4) If the volume level is too high or too low, rotate the "A.F. GAIN" control for the desired level.
(5) Set the "TONE" control at the "NORMAL" position.
(6) Adjust the "PITCH CONTROL" to vary the pitch, or tone, of the signal to the desired point.
(7) If static or electrical "noise" interferes with reception of a signal, set the "TONE" control to the "LOW" position. If static or electrical "noise" tends to destroy the intelligibility of the signal, set the "A.N.L." switch at "ON."


Figure 4-1: Receiver Front Panel Showing Operating Controls.

## Note

Those controls which are not mentioned in the preceding instructions are not used during this type of reception.
c. FREQUENCY-MODULATED (F-M) RECEP-TION.-The procedure for receiving frequency-modulated signals is as follows:
(1) Set the controls designated below to the positions indicated.

CONTROL DESIGNATION<br>"A.M./F.M."<br>"SEND/REC."<br>"SELECTIVITY"<br>"B.F.O."<br>"A.N.L."<br>\section*{POSITION<br><br>"F.M."<br><br>"REC."<br><br>"BROAD"<br><br>"OFF"<br><br>"OFF"}

"R.F. GAIN"
"TONE"
"BAND SWITCH"
Turn all the way to the right. (The switch ganged to this control does not operate during f-m reception.)
"BASS BOOST" or "HIGH FID." Set at range number corresponding to band covering desired frequency.
(2) Turn the "TUNING" wheel until the frequency of the desired signal is indicated on the tuning dial. If a signal is picked up, the "CARRIER INDICATOR" meter needle will deflect first to one side of zero, return to zero and deflect an equal distance on the opposite side of zero. Turn the "TUNING" wheel slowly until the meter needle points to the "F.M TUNE TO ZERO" mark-the zero position in the middle of the swing.
(3) Adjust the "ANTENNA" control for the greatest volume level at the headset or speaker.
(4) If the volume level is too high or too low, rotate the "A.F. GAIN" control until the desired volume level is obtained.

## Note

Those controls which are not mentioned in the preceding instructions are not used during this type of reception.

## 3. CONTROL IDENTIFICATION.

a. "A.M.-F.M." SWITCH.-This switch connects the circuit elements for either A-M or F-M reception. At the "A.M." position, the receiver also is connected for the reception of unmodulated (CW) signals.
b. "BAND SWITCH."-This switch connects the proper circuit elements for reception at any one of the three frequency bands making up the overall frequency range of the receiver. The receiver will tune from 27.8 to 46 megacycles at the "BAND 1" setting, from 46 to 82 megacycles at the "BAND 2" setting, and from 80 to 143 megacycles at the "BAND 3" setting.
c. "TUNING" WHEEL.-This wheel provides for setting the receiver at any frequency within the band on which it is operating. This wheel rotates both the main and the vernier dial. The main dial is calibrated in frequency for each of the three bands, and is also divided along the top into 23 equally spaced divisions (calibrated from " 0 " to " 23 "). The vernier dial is divided into 100 equally spaced divisions (calibrated at every five divisions from " 0 " through " 95 ." By combining indications of the two dials, a calibration is supplied equivalent to 2300 divisions of the main tuning dial.
d. "ANTENNA" CONTROL.-This control adjusts the antenna circuit of the receiver to resonance. It is an auxiliary knob to the "TUNING" wheel, and should always be adjusted immediately after the "TUNING" adjustment is completed.
$e$. SELECTIVITY" CONTROL.-This control includes the OFF-ON switch (for A-C operation). To turn the receiver on, it is necessary to set control at either the "SHARP" or the "BROAD" position. For F-M reception, and for high-fidelity A-M reception, the "BROAD" position should be used. For maximum rejection of interference in communications reception, the "SHARP" position should be used.
f. "A.V.C." SWITCH.-This switch is operative only when the "A.M.-F.M." switch is at "A.M." It permits the disconnecting of the AVC circuits during reception of code (CW) signals, and permits the addition of AVC action when desired during reception of voice (or other amplitude-modulated) signals.
g. "R.F. GAIN" CONTROL-This control regulates the sensitivity of the receiver. It is used only when AVC action is not used. This control is used to prevent overloading of the receiver on strong signals. At its maximum clockwise position, this control switches the "CARRIER INDICATOR" meter into the circuit for A-M operation. (During F-M operation, the "CARRIER INDICATOR" meter is continuously connected into the circuit and is not affected by the setting of the "R.F. GAIN" control.)
b. "A.F. GAIN" CONTROL.-This control adjusts the audio volume level of the receiver. During "AVC" operation, it is the sole control of receiver gain. When AVC is not used, it operates in conjunction with the "R.F. GAIN" control to regulate the overall receiver gain.
i. "TONE" CONTROL.-This control adjusts the audio-frequency response of the receiver. At the "LOW" position, the high-frequency end of the audio response is attenuated. At the "NORMAL" position, a well-balanced (but not extended) audio-frequency response is obtained. At the "HIGH FID." position, a balanced, extended, audio-frequency response is obtained. At the "BASS BOOST" position, an extended audio-frequency response, having amplification of the bass frequencies, is obtained. This control may be used to provide better intelligibility of the signal during
static disturbances or surrounding acoustic disturbances. Also, for musical program reception, the audio response may be altered to provide high-fidelity response.
j. "A.N.L." SWITCH.-During AM reception, the "A.N.L." switch may be set at "ON" to cut off noise peaks during extremely noisy reception. This switch generally is used only during communications operation of the receiver.
k. "B.F.O." SWITCH.-For reception of CW signals, the beat frequency oscillator may be placed in operation by setting the "B.F.O." switch at "ON."
l. "PITCH CONTROL."-The pitch control adjusts the pitch of the $C-W$ signals when receiving $C-W$ code signals.
m. "SEND-REC." SWITCH.-To place the receiver in a standby condition, set this switch at "SEND" position. To restore the receiver to an operating condition, set switch at "REC."
n. "METER ADJ." SHAFT.-This slotted-shaft adjustment is provided to set the meter pointer at the " 0 " calibration when no carrier (signal) is being received.

# SECTION V <br> OPERATOR'S MAINTENANCE 

## 1. SCOPE.

Maintenance operations which can be performed by the operator for the Model RBK-12/13/14 Radio Receiving Equipment are confined mainly to replacement of tubes, fuses, and pilot lamps. The location of these components is shown in the top view and front panel view of the receiver, Figure 5-1, Receiver Tube and Pilot Lamp Location and Figure 4-1, Fuse Location.

## 2. TUBE REPLACEMENT.

a. ACORN TYPE TUBES.-The high-frequency acorn-type tubes are located in the shielded r-f section of the receiver. To gain access to these tubes, remove the lid of the r-f section, freeing it by pushing back the four retaining clips. Then remove the grid and plate clips from the r-f amplifier and mixer tubes (V1 and V2), pulling straight back in line with the axis of the tube. A side pressure may break the tube envelope, or may spread the clip. Disengage the acorn tubes from their sockets, using both hands, one on either side of the socket wherever possible. In replacing the tube, make sure to insert the short end of the envelope through the socket. Check also that the plate and grid clips make positive contact.
b. OCTAL BASE TUBES.-The remaining tubes in the equipment may be withdrawn by pulling them straight up and out of their sockets. Swaying the tube slightly from side to side will help loosen it, if the withdrawel becomes difficult.

## CAUTION

During operation of the receiver, several of the tubes become hot enough to cause a burn if they are touched. If the receiver has just been turned off, do not grasp any tube until it has cooled to a safe temperature.

## Note

## ALL TUBES OF A GIVEN TYPE SUPPLIED

## WITH THE EQUIPMENT SHALL BE CONSUMED PRIOR TO EMPLOYMENT OF TUBES FROM GENERAL STOCK.

## 3. FUSE FAILURE.

a. SYMPTOMS.-The RBK-12/13/14 Radio Receiving Equipment uses one fuse (FS1) which is located in a fuse holder mounted on the front panel. This fuse is a protection against overloading of the receiver circuits. If the fuse (FS1) "burns out," the power supply to the receiver is cut off and all of its circuits "go dead," i.e., the tubes stop glowing, the pilot lamps go out, and the equipment becomes cold to the touch.
b. REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE.-To withdraw the defective fuse, grasp the "FUSE" cap located on the front panel; twist it slightly in the direction of the arrow on the fuse cap, and pull it forward. Remove the defective fuse from the fuse cap and replace it with one of the same rating. Then insert and lock the fuse cap in the holder.

## WARNING

NEVER REPLACE a fuse with one of higher rating unless continued operation of the equipment is more important than probable damage. If a fuse burns out immediately after replacement, do not replace it a second time until the cause of the trouble has been corrected.

## 4. PILOT LAMP REPLACEMENT.

The "TUNING" and vernier dials are illuminated by means of two 6 to 8 volt, 250 milliampere, pilot lamps.

To gain access to the pilot lamps, lift the lid of the receiver cabinet. The lamps, which are of the bayonet base type are located immediately behind the tuning dials, and may be withdrawn by applying a slight pressure inward and twisting to the left.


Figure 5-1: Receiver Chassis, Top View Showing Tube Locations.


Figure 5-2: Receiver Panel, Showing Fuse Location.

# SECTION VI <br> PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE 

THE ATTENTION OF MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL IS INVITED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 67 OF THE "BUREAU OF SHIPS MANUAL" OF THE LATEST ISSUE.

WARNING
TURN THE "SELECTIVITY" SWITCH TO "A.C. OFF" AND DISCONNECT THE A-C LINE BEFORE PERFORMING ANY SERVICING OPERATIONS WITHIN THE RECEIVER.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

| DAILY CHECK | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Antenna | Inspect visually. Make sure that wiring is taut, free and clear. |
| Receiver | Turn on. Tune in a station on each band and check panel controls for effective operation. Look for noisy operation of "R.F.GAIN" and "A.F.GAIN" controls. Wobble "BAND SWITCH" slightly to show up poor (noisy) contacts. Note operation of "CARRIER INDICATOR" meter. |
| WEEKLY CHECK | PROCEDURE |
| Tubes | Inspect all tubes for firm seating in sockets. Inspect grid clips for secure contact. |
| Connections | Inspect all plugs and jacks for tight connections. |
| Chassis | Withdraw chassis part way from case. Remove all dirt and dust with a bellows and a dry cloth. Unclip the cover of the r-f compartment, and blow out all dust around condenser plates. |
| Case | Wipe all dirt and dust from case. Clean dials and meter glass. Make sure ventilating openings in case are open, and that air flow is not blocked by adjacent apparatus. |
| SEMI-ANNUAL CHECK | PROCEDURE |
| Tubes | Install a new set of tubes in the receiver. Test those removed and save any which are satisfactory for future emergency use. |
| Receiver | Disconnect and remove the receiver chassis. Inspect the chassis for loose or broken wiring, foreign particles, and loosened components. Remove any rust spots or corrosion on chassis or components. Reinstall chassis and realign it. See procedure, Paragraph 2, Section 7. |

## FAILURE REPORTS

AFAILURE REPORT must be filled out for the failure of any part of the equipment whether caused by defective or worn parts, improper operation, or external influences. It should be made on Failure Report, form NBS383, which has been designed to simplify this requirement. The card must be filled out and forwarded to BUSHIPS in the franked envelope which is provided. Full instructions are to be found on each card.

Use great care in filling the card out to make certain it carries adequate information. For example, under "Circuit Symbol" use the proper circuit identification taken from the schematic drawings, such as T-803, in the case of a transformer, or R-207, for a resistor. Do not substitute brevity for clarity. Use the back of the card to completely describe the cause
of failure and attach an extra piece of paper if necessary.

The purpose of this report is to inform BUSHIPS of the cause and rate of failures. The information is used by the Bureau in the design of future equipment and in the maintenance of adequate supplies to keep the present equipment going. The cards you send in, together with those from hundreds of other ships, furnish a store of information permitting the Bureau to keep in touch with the performance of the equipment of your ship and all other ships of the Navy.
This report is not a requisition. You must request the replacement of parts through your Officer-in-Charge in the usual manner.

Make certain you have a supply of Failure Report cards and envelopes on board. They may be obtained from any Electronics Officer.


Sample Failure Report Cards Properly Filled In

## SECTION VII

## CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

## 1. TROUBLE SHOOTING.

a. GENERAL.-When trouble occurs in the radio receiver, it may be possible to find the defective component most quickly by referring to the Table 7-1, Trouble Shooting Chart. This chart suggests sections of the receiver which are likely to cause the listed symptoms. If with the aid of the Trouble Shooting

Chart the trouble is not located, a systematic check of voltages throughout the equipment should be made. When a voltage is discovered to be low or missing, check the resistance of the various components of the associated stage. See the voltage and resistance values, Figures 7-9 and 7-10, and the overall schematic diagram, Figure 7-11.

TABLE 7-1
trouble shooting chart

| SYMPTOM | AUXILIARY CHECK | MOST PROBABLE CAUSES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. No reception | 1. No pilot lamps lit and unit cold to touch. | 1. No. a.c. supply. <br> 2. Plug disconnected. <br> 3. Defective switch (SW7D). <br> 4. Defective switch (SW10). <br> 5. *Burned out fuse (7S1). |
|  | 2. Pilot lamps not lit and unit cold to touch. | 1. Open filament winding (T16). <br> 2. Defective connections between plug (PL2) and/or socket (SO1). |
|  | 3. Pilot lamps lit and unit warm to touch. | 1. Disconected or defective speaker or headset. <br> 2. Defective output connections. <br> 3. Defective full wave rectifier tube (V13). <br> 4. Short circuited filter capacitor C42, C43, or C44. <br> 5. Defective switch (SW5) or defective connection between plug (PL2) and socket (SO1). <br> 6. Defective component or wiring in first or second audio stage. <br> 7. Defective component or wiring in second i-f stage. |
| 2. Reception of $\mathbf{f}-\mathrm{m}$ signals only |  | 1. Defective switch section (SW8D) or defective component or wiring in third i-f stage or detector diode circuit. |
| 3. Reception of $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{m}$ signals only |  | 1. Defective switch section (SW8D) or defective component or wiring in limiter or discriminator circuits. |
| 4. No reception on one or more of the three bands |  | 1. Defective section of switch (SW1). <br> 2. Defective transformer or trimmer capacitor associated with band in question. |
| 5. No reading on tuning meter ("CARRIER INDICATOR") | 1. Tuning meter inoperative during a-m and $\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{w}$ reception but operative during f-m signal reception. Good reception of a-m, f-m, or c-w signals. | 1. Defective switch sections (SW8B), (SW8C), or (SW3). <br> 2. Defective component or wiring of tuning meter circuit. |
|  | 2. Tuning meter inoperative only during $f-m$ reception. Good reception of $a-m, f-m$, and $c-w$ signals. | 1. Defective switch section (SW8B), (SW8C), or (SW3). <br> 2. Defective component or wiring of tuning meter circuit. |
|  | 3. Tuning meter inoperative for all types of reception. Reception good. | Defective switch section (SW8B), (SW8C), or (SW3). <br> 2. Defective component or wiring of tuning meter circuit. |

[^0]

Figure 7-1: Rear Oblique View of Receiver Chassis.


Figure 7-2: Bottom View of Receiver Chassis Looking Toward Rear.


Figure 7-3: Botfom View of Receiver Chassis Looking Toward Front.


Figure 7-4: R-F Assembly, Front Oblique View.


Figure 7-5: R-F Assembly, Rear Oblique View.
(1) A non-metallic screw driver. (A short metal blade with a non-metallic handle can also be used.)
(2) A 50 ohm non-inductive "dummy" antenna resistor.
(3) A Navy Type-22195 Output Meter.
(4) A 500 ohm, 25 watt resistor.
(5) A Navy Model LP-Series Signal Generator (for i-f alignment).
(6) A Navy Model LX-1 Signal Generator (for r-f alignment).


Figure 7-6: Top View of Chassis Showing Adjustment Points.
c. SENSITIVITY CHECK.-To determine the need for receiver alignment, and also to check the effectiveness of the alignment, check the receiver sensitivity by the NRL method to determine the number of microvolts required to produce a 10 db signal-to-noise ratio with the modulation turned off and on. The sensitivity
check for FM operation involves the number of microvolts required to reduce the "hiss" on FM reception by 20 db . The correct inputs required are listed in subparagraph 4.p. of Section I. These measurements were made with r-f and a-f gain controls full on.

## Note

On the Type-22195 Output Meter, 3 watts will be indicated at 26.95 db above 6 mw ; 500 mw will be indicated at 19.2 db above 6 mw .
Signal generator calibration cannot be relied upon in the 30 to 150 mc . range since leakage from the signal generator may be so great as to produce considerable output in the receiver even though the attenuator is set for zero output.
d. I-F AMPLIFIER ALIGNMENT.-The following text gives the steps (in their proper order) for the i-f amplifier alignment procedure.
(1) Disconnect the grid lead of the Type JAN-954 mixer tube (V2) and connect the "hot" lead of the signal generator to the grid of the mixer tube using a small clip or a short piece of flexible wire to make the connection. Connect the ground wire of the signal generator to the receiver chassis.

## CAUTION

Do not attempt to solder to the tube terminal as the heat of the soldering iron will crack the glass envelope of the tube.

## DANGER

DO NOT UNCOVER THE R-F SHIELDING COMPARTMENT WITHOUT MAKING SURE THAT THE POWER SUPPLY IS OFF. CONTACT WITH ANY OF THE EXPOSED HIGH POTENTIAL POINTS IN THIS COMPARTMENT MAY RESULT IN ELECTRIC SHOCK.
(2) Connect the output meter across the speaker terminals. In order to prevent accidental overloading of the output meter, set it for its highest range.
(3) After letting the receiver warm up for approximately fifteen to thirty minutes, set the front panel controls as follows:

## CONTROL

| R. F. GAIN | At maximum clockwise setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| A. F. GAIN | At maximum clockwise setting |
| SELECTIVITY | At SHARP |
| A.M./F.M. | A.M. |
| BAND SWITCH | 3 |
| A.V.C. | OFF |
| SEND/REC. | REC. |
| A.N.L. | OFF |
| TONE | HIGH FID. |
| B.F.O. | OFF |

(4) Set the signal generator frequency at 5.25 mc . and turn on the 400 cycle modulation.
(5) With the aid of Figure 7-1 and 7-6, locate the transformer assemblies T13, T12, T11, and T10. Protruding from the top of the metal envelopes of each of these transformer assemblies are two slug adjustment
screws. Turning these screws in or out varies the inductance of the coils of the transformer, thereby resonating the transformer at a higher or lower frequency, depending upon the direction in which the screws are turned. Starting with transformer assembly T13 and using a non-metallic screw driver, turn slug screw S10 in the clockwise direction. Observe the output meter to see if this operation increases the output. If the output is decreased instead, turn the screw counter-clockwise. After establishing the direction in which the screw must be turned in order to get a higher reading on the output meter, continue to turn the screw in that direction until the output meter needle reaches a maximum reading and begins to drop off. At this point, minor adjustments of the slug screw will give a maximum output meter reading. Repeat the process with the other slug screw S9 of the transformer assembly T13. Perform the same operation on the transformer assemblies T12, T11, and T10 in the order given, adjusting slug screws S2, S1, S4, S3, S6 and 55 .

After performing the operations on all four of the i-f transformer assemblies (T13, T12, T11, and T10) start again with T13, and repeat the whole procedure. One or two such repetitions of the overall procedure will bring the i-f stages to an accurate alignment. A signal level at the generator of not more than 70 microvolts should give a 500 milliwatt audio output. If the audio output is appreciably less than 500 milliwatts for a 70 microvolt generator signal, it is likely that one or more of i-f amplifier tubes is defective. For this reason, an overall tube check for the receiver should precede the alignment procedure.
$e$ e F-M DISCRIMINATOR ALIGNMENT. - The discriminator stage gives a linear response between 5.22 mc and 5.28 mc . This characteristic is inherent in the discriminator transformer (T14) and cannot be altered by adjustment. A short distance beyond these frequencies, the response falls off, so that two output peaks may be located: one between 5.21 and 5.22 mc , and the other at approximately 5.29 mc . A curve of the discriminator frequency characteristic is shown in Figure 7-7. The alignment procedure makes use of this characteristic in the following steps:
(1) Set the "A.M./F.M." switch on the control panel of the receiver to the "F.M." position.
(2) Set the "SELECTIVITY" switch at the "BROAD" position.
(3) Connect the signal generator according to the instructions of step (1) of the I-F ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE.
(4) Tune the Navy Model LF-series Signal Generator to 5.25 mc , and turn on the 1000 cycle modulation.
(5) Adjust the secondary slug screw (S8) of the discriminator transformer (T14) with the non-metallic screw driver until the "CARRIER INDICATOR" meter (M1) indicates " 0 ." Turn the screw (S8) slowly as this point is reached; it is easy to pass through it


Figure 7-7: Discriminator Frequency-Characteristic Curve.
without recognizing it.
(6) Detune the adjustment of step (5) slightly so that the output meter gives an easily readable indication.
(7) Adjust the primary slug screw (S7) of the discriminator transformer (T14) for a maximum response.
(8) Repeat step (5).
(9) Slowly and continuously lower the frequency setting of the Signal Generator (from 5.25 mc ) until the meter (M1) reaches a maximum indication. The Signal Generator frequency at this point should be between 5.21 and 5.22 mc . Record the exact frequency, and note the extent of the deviation from 5.25 mc .
(10) Slowly and continuously raise the frequency setting of the Signal Generator (from 5.25 mc ) until the meter (M1) reaches a maximum indication. The Signal Generator frequency at this point should be approximately 5.29 mc . Record the exact frequency and note the extent of the deviation from 5.25 mc .
(11)' The two frequency deviations noted in subparagraphs (9) and (10) should be the same within 0.01 mc. If they are, the discriminator is in alignment. If they are not, tune the Signal Generator to the low-frequency peak. Then adjust the primary slug screw (S7) until the meter (M1) indication changes by about onehalf the difference between the maximum indications shown during the procedures of subparagraphs (9) and (10).
(12) Repeat steps (9) and (10) until a balance is obtained. If repetitions of steps (9) and (10) do not result in a balance, start from the beginning of the $f-\mathrm{m}$ discriminator alignment procedure and repeat the whole process.
f. BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGN-MENT.-Set up the receiver and signal generator in the manner described in the first four steps of the I-F AMPLIFER ALIGNMENT procedure, and proceed as follows.
(1) Shut off the 1000 cycle modulation of the signal generator.
(2) Set the "PITCH" control at the " 0 " position.
(3) Set the "B.F.O." switch at the "ON" position.
(4) Plug a headset into the "PHONES" jack.
(5) With the aid of Figures $7-1$ and $7-6$, locate the slug screw of L 5 .
(6) Using the non-metallic screw driver, adjust the slug screw until no sound is heard at the headset (zero beat). Turning the slug screw in a given direction will either raise or lower the pitch of the note heard with the headset. After establishing the direction in which the slug screw must be turned in order to lower the pitch of the note, continue to turn the screw in that direction until the note can no longer be heard.
(7) Step (6) completes the B.F.O. ALIGNMENT procedure. As a final check, turn the "PITCH" control to the right and to the left of the " 0 " position. In doing so, the frequency of the note at the headset should vary
from zero at the " 0 " position to a very high pitch it the " 5 " position.
g. R-F AMPLIFIER ALIGNMENT.-The following text gives the steps (in their proper order) of the procedure which should be followed in aligning the r-f amplifier stage.
(1) SIGNAL GENERATOR CONNECTION.Connect the "hot" lead of the signal generator to terminal "A1" of the antenna terminal strip through a 50 ohm non-inductive resistor (carbon). Connect the ground lead of the generator to the receiver chassis. Leave the jumper connection between terminals "A2" and "GND."
(2) Turn on the 1000 cycle signal generator modulation.
(3) RECEIVER CONTROLS.-After letting the receiver "warm up" for approximately fifteen minutes, set the receiver controls as follows:

CONTROL
R. F. GAIN
A. F. GAIN SELECTIVITY
A.M./F.M.
A.V.C.

SEND/REC.
A.N.L.
B.F.O.

TONE

POSITION
At maximum gain
At maximum gain
SHARP during alignment of band 1
BROAD during alignment of bands 2 and 3
A.M.

OFF
REC.
OFF
OFF
HIGH FID.
Note

For all alignment adjustments the signal generator output control must be adjusted to provide a 500 milliwatt audio signal output at the speaker terminals of the receiver.

## Note

DURING EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ADJUSTMENTS THE ANTENNA CONTROL MUST BE "TOUCHED UP" TO KEEP THE ANTENNA STAGE IN ALIGNMENT. THIS IS DONE BY ADJUSTING THE "ANTENNA" CONTROL FOR A MAXIMUM AUDIO OUTPUT.
(4) BAND 1.-The following procedure is used in aligning Band 1.
(a) Set the signal generator at 45 megacycles.
(b) Using the "TUNING" control, tune the generated signal in on the receiver.
(c) If the calibrated dial indicates 45 megacycles, go on to step (d). If the calibrated dial does not indicate 45 megacycles, do the following:

1. Set the calibrated dial at 45 megacycles.
2. Refer to Figure 7-6; locate the trimmer capacitor (C66) and adjust it for a maximum audio output.
(d) Set the signal generator at 30 megacycles.
(e) Using the "TUNING" control, tune in its signal on the receiver.
(f) If the calibrated dial reads 30 megacycles, go on to step (g). If the calibrated dial does not indicate 30 megacycles, do the following:
3. Set the calibrated dial at 30 megacycles.
4. With the aid of Figure $7-6$, locate the trimmer capacitor (C58) and adjust it for a maximum audio output.
(g) Set the signal generator at 45 megacycles.
(b) Set the calibrated dial at 45 megacycles.
(i) With the aid of Figure 7-6, locate the trimmer capacitor (C63) and adjust it for a maximum audio output.
(j) Set the signal generator at 30 megacycles.
(k) Using the "TUNING" control, tune the generated signal in on the receiver. If the calibrated dial indicates 30 megacycles, go on to step (1). If the calibrated dial does not indicate 30 megacycles, and if setting the calibrated dial at 30 megacycles results in an appreciable decrease in the audio output, do the following:
5. Refer to Figure 7-5; locate the transformer T4 and using a small brush, apply lacquer thinner to the windings of the transformer. (This loosens the windings from the transformer form.)
6. Using a non-metallic screw driver, adjust the secondary winding so that the audio output of the receiver is at a maximum when the calibrated dial is set at 30 megacycles. Adjustment of the winding is accomplished by either spreading the turns of the secondary winding further apart, or pushing them closer together. Spreading them will decrease the mutual inductance of the transformer, and pushing them closer together will increase the mutual inductance. In order to make sure that adjustments of too great a magnitude are not made (which may completely misalign the transformer) begin your adjustments by spreading or pushing together the turns only by a very small amount and noting the corresponding changes which occur in the audio output, until an idea of how much change will occur in the audio output, for a corresponding adjustment of the secondary winding is obtained.
7. Repeat the procedures of the preceding subparagraphs $(g),(b),(i),(j)$, and $(k)$.
8. Cement the coils in place with Amphenol 912 cement.
(l) If the sensitivity of the receiver is such that a 2 microvolt signal at 30 megacycles will result in approximately a 50 milliwatt audio output, band 1 can be considered aligned.
(5) BAND 2.-The following procedure is used in aligning Band 2.
(a) Set the signal generator at 80 megacycles.
(b) Using the "TUNING" control, tune the generated signal in on the receiver.
(c) If the calibrated dial indicates 80 megacycles, go on to step (d). If the calibrated dial does not indicate 80 megacycles, do the following:
9. Set the calibrated dial at 80 megacycles.
10. With the aid of Figure $7-6$, locate the trimmer capacitor (C67) and adjust it for a maximum audio output.
(d) Set the signal generator at 50 megacycles.
(e) Using the "TUNING" control, tune in the generated signal on the receiver.
$(f)$ If the calibrated dial indicates 50 megacycles, go on to subparagraph ( $g$ ). If the calibrated dial does not indicate 50 megacycles, do the following:
11. Set the calibrated dial at 50 megacycles.
12. With the aid of Figure $7-5$, locate transformer T8 and using a small brush, apply lacquer thinner to the windings of the transformer, as in step (1) of the alignment for band 1.
13. Using a non-metallic screw driver, adjust the secondary winding so that the audio output of the receiver is at a maximum when the calibrated dial is set at 50 megacycles (as in step 2 of the alignment procedure for band 1).
14. Repeat the procedures of sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).
$(g)$ Set the signal generator at 80 megacycles.
(b) Using the "TUNING" control, tune the generated signal in on the receiver.
(i) If the calibrated dial indicates 80 megacycles, go on to step ( $j$ ). If the calibrated dial does not indicate 80 megacycles, do the following:
15. With the aid of Figure 7-6, locate the trimmer capacitor (C64) and adjust it for a maximum audio output.
( $j$ ) Set the signal generator at 50 megacycles.
( $k$ ) Using the "TUNING" control tune in the generated signal on the receiver.
(l) If the calibrated dial indicates 50 megacycles, go on to step ( $m$ ). If the dial does not indicate 50 megacycles, do the following:
16. With the aid of Figure $7-5$, locate the transformer T5, and, using a small brush, apply lacquer thinner to the windings of the transformer, as in step (f).
17. Using a non-metallic screw driver, adjust the secondary winding so that the audio output of the receiver is at a maximum when the calibrated dial is set at 50 megacycles (as in step 2 of the alignment procedure for band 1).
18. Repeat the procedures of sub-paragraphs $(g),(b),(i),(j),(k)$, and $(l)$,
 Amphenol 912 cement.
(m) If the sensitivity of the receiver is such that a 3 microvolt signal at 50 megarycles will result in
approximately a 50 milliwatt audio output, band 2 can be considered aligned.
(6) BAND 3.-The following procedure is used in aligning band 3.
(a) Set the signal generator at 135 megacycles.
(b) Using the "TUNING" control, tune in the generated signal on the receiver.
(c) If the receiver calibrated dial indicates 135 megacycles, go on to sub-paragraph (d). If the calibrated dial does not indicate 135 megacycles, do the following:
19. With the aid of Figure 7-4, locate the transformer T9, and, using a small brush, apply lacquer thinner to the windings of the transformer.
20. Using a non-metallic screw driver, adjust the secondary winding of the transformer until the audio output of the receiver is at a maximum with the calibrated dial set at 135 megacycles.
21. Repeat the procedures of sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d).
(d) Set the signal generator at 90 megacycles.
(e) Using the "TUNING" control, tune in the generated signal on the receiver.
(f) If the calibrated dial reads 90 megacycles, go on to step ( $g$ ). If the calibrated dial does not read 90 megacycles, do the following:
22. Locate the tertiary winding associated with transformer T9, and adjust its position with respect to the transformer so that the audio output of the receiver will be a maximum when the calibrated dial reads 90 megacycles.
23. Starting from sub-paragraph (a), repeat the whole of the alignment procedure for band 3.
(g) Set the signal generator at 135 megacycles.
(b) If the calibrated dial indicates 135 megacycles, go on to step (i). If the calibrated dial does not
indicate 135 megacycles, do the following:
24. Set the calibrated dial at 135 megacycles.
25. With the aid of Figure 7-6, locate the trimmer capacitor (C65), and adjust it so that the audio output will be at a maximum.
(i) Set the signal generator at 90 megacycles.
(j) If the calibrated dial indicates 90 megacycles, go on to step ( $k$ ). If the calibrated dial does not indicate 90 megacycles, do the following:
26. Refer to Figure 7-5; locate the transformer T6 and using a small brush, apply lacquer thinner to the windings of the transformer.
27. Using a non-metallic screw driver, adjust the secondary winding of the transformer until the audio output of the receiver is at a maximum.
28. Repeat sub-paragraphs ( $g$ ), and (b).
29. Cement the coils in place with Amphenol 912 cement.
(k) If the reception on band 3 still indicates misalignment, repeat the alignment procedure for band 3.

## 3. METER ADJUSTMENT.

The "CARRIER INDICATOR" meter (M1) is a "center-zero" type of meter. When it is used for indications of AM reception, a bucking current is utilized to bring the pointer to the left end of the scale at no signal. To adjust the pointer position, proceed as follows:
a. Remove the antenna connection and the receiver chassis, and connect the antenna terminal (A1) to the ground terminal (A3).
b. Rotate the "METER ADJ." shaft (R58)-accessible through the front panel-until the meter pointer is aligned with the " 0 " calibration line at the left of the scale.
c. Replace the antenna connections.

## ACORN TYPE TUBES



STANDARD TYPE TUBES



6H6


Figure 7-8: Receiver Tube Socket Connections.



## THE TYPE CHL-46130-D RECEIVER. THE TYPE CHL-46130-D RECEIVER.

t6130-c receiver, in which case blanking jack soz and resistor ritu are deleted.



## SECTION VIII

PARTS LISTS

TABLE 8-1
LIST OF MAJOR UNITS
FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| Quantity |  |  | Name of Major Unit | Navy Type Designation | Symbol Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RBK-12 | RBK-13 | RBK-14 |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  | UHF Radio Receiver | CHL-46130-C | $1-99$ |
|  | 1 |  | UHF Radio Receiver | CHL-46130-C | $1-99$ |
|  |  | 1 | UHF Radio Receiver | CHL-46130-D | 1-99 |

CONTRACT NXsr-39265 (RBK-12)
CONTRACT NXsr-67988 (RBK-13)
CONTRACT NXsr-56768 (RBK-13)
CONTRACT NXsr-85032 (RBK-14)
CONTRACT NXsr-69198 (RBK-14)
CONTRACT NXsr-39265 ${ }^{\circ}$ (RBK-14)

## Foot Notes for Tables 8-2 and 8-3

1 For replacement use Navy Type-482643-5.
2 For replacement use Navy Type-481910 (Mfr. C-D).
3 For replacement use Navy Type-481223.
4 Alternate Hallicrafters \#46B047. Supplied as spare part on Contract NXsr-85032.
5 Hallicrafters \#47A025 (Centralab 812-109) supplied as spare parts. For replacement use CC25U-510J.
6 Alternate CM25A102K (mica). Supplied as spare parts.
7 Was Hallicrafters \#44A049 (3-50 mmf), Navy Type-482695. \#44A049 supplied, as spare part on all contracts except Contract NXsr-85032.

8 CM20A510J supplied as spare parts for use on RBK-14 equipments only

9 For replacement use CC25U-510J for use on RBK-14 equipments only.
10 Used on RBK-14 equipments only.
11 RBK-12 and RBK-13 equipments, total quantity per equipment is 1 .

12 Used on RBK-12 and RBK-13 equipments only.
13 Supplied as spare part only, on all contracts except NXsr85032.

TABLE 8-2
PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT
1甘NIפİO

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Navy } \\ \text { Stock } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol <br> Desig. | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A1 | Ant. binding post | POST ASSEMBLY, binding: comprised of A1A and A1B | - | - | Hallicrafters <br> 72A034 | 72A034 | 9 | A1, A2, <br> A3, A4, <br> A5, A6, <br> A7, A8, <br> A9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| A1A | Base for A1 | BASE, binding post: tubular screw; nickel plated brass; \#10-32 thd; $1^{5} / 5^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam. overall; part of A1 | - | - | Hudson Screw | 11A034 | 9 | A1A, A2A, A3A, A4A, A5A, A6A, A7A, A8A, A9A | - | - | - | ${ }^{\bullet}$ | - | - |  |  | - | - | - |
| A1B | Screw for A1 | SCREW, binding post: round knurled head; nickel plated brass; $1 / 4-28$ thd approx. $3 / 8^{*}$ lg ; approx. ${ }^{9} / \mathbf{K b}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$. overall; part of A1 | - | - | Hudson Screw | 11A035 | 9 | A1B, <br> A2B, <br> A3B, <br> A4B, <br> A5B, <br> A6B, <br> A7B, <br> A8B, <br> A9B, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - |
| A2 | Ant. binding post | Same as A1; includes A2A, A2B | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A2A | Base for A2 | Same as A1; part of A2 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A2B | Screw for A2 | Same as A1B; part of A2 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A3 | Ant. binding post | Same as A1; includes A3A, A3B | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A3A | Base for A3 | Same as A1A; part of A3 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A3B | Screw for A3 | Same as A1B; part of A3 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A4 | Audio output binding post | Same as A1; includes A4A, A4B | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A4A | Base for A4 | Same as A1A; part of A4 | - | - |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A4B | Screw for A4 | Same as A1B; part of A4 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A5 | Audio output binding post | Same as A1; includes A5A, A5B | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A5A | Base for A5 | Same as A1A; part of A5 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT
 FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Name of Part } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Description } \end{aligned}$ | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  | Navy <br> Stock No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 迺 |
| C10 | V2 screen grid return | Same as C5 | AWS- <br> CM20A331K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C11 | V9 and V11 coupling | Same as C8 | AWSCM40A822K Spec-C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C 12 | V3 AVC filter | CAPACITOR, fixed: mica; $1000 \mathrm{mmf}+100 \%-20 \%$; 600 vdcw ; part of T10 | - | - | Electro <br> Motive | 47A121 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} 12, \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - |
| C13 | V3 cathode bypass | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K Spec-C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C14 | V3 screen grid bypass | Same as C8 | AWSCM40A822K Spec-C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C15 | V3 plate bypass | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C16 | V4 AVC filter | Same as C12; part of T11 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C17 | V4 cathode bypass | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C18 | V4 screen grid bypass | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C19 | V4 plate return | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C20 | T12 and V5 coupling | CAPACITOR, fixed; mica; 47 mimf $\pm 10 \%$; 500 vdcw; ${ }^{51} / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 15 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times{ }^{7} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thk max overall | AWS- <br> CM20A470K Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - | AWS- <br> CM20A470K | CM20A470K | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 20 \\ & \mathrm{C} 31 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

TABLE 8-2-CONTINUED
PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT


| PARTS ANDFOR MODELS RBKPARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | AEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RBK | K-14 |  |  | RBK | -13 |  |  | BK-1 |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | Navy Stock No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C32 | V8 deemphasis | CAPACITOR, fixed: mica; $560 \mathrm{mmf} \pm 10 \% ; 500 \mathrm{vdcw}$; $11 / \sqrt{6}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 15 / 32^{\prime \prime} \times{ }^{7} x^{\prime \prime}$ thk max overall | AWS- <br> CM25A561K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - | AWS- <br> CM25A561K | CM25A561K | 1 | C32 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C33 | V6, V8 and V9 coupling | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C34 | V11 and V12 tone control | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C35 | V11 and V12 tone control | CAPACITOR, fixed: mica; $1800 \mathrm{mmf} \pm 10 \%$; 500 vdcw ; <br>  overall | AWS- <br> CM30A182K Spec-C75.3-1942 | - | AWSCM30A182K | CM30A182K | 1 | C35 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C36 | V9 and V12 coupling | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C37 | V9 and V11 coupling | Same as C8 | AWS- <br> CM40A822K Spec-C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C38 | V11 and V12 cathode bypass | CAPACITOR, fixed: dry electrolytic; $20 \mathrm{mfd}+75 \%$ $-10 \% ; 25 \mathrm{vdcw} ;{ }^{13} 1 \mathrm{bb}^{6} \lg \mathrm{x}$ $1^{\prime} \mathrm{wd} \times{ }^{13}$ 体 h case overall | - | $\bullet$ | Incco | 46A011. | 1 | C38 | 1 (3) | 2 (3) | 3 (2) | 1 (3) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 (3) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C39 | V11 and V12 tone control | CAPACITOR, fixed: mica; 150 mmf $\pm 10 \%$; 500 vdcw; ${ }^{61} / 4_{4}^{\prime \prime} x^{15}$ 反2" $^{\prime \prime} x^{7}$ ga' $^{\prime \prime}$ thk $\max$ overall | AWS- <br> CM20A151K <br> Spec- <br> C75.3-1942 | - | AWSCM20A151K | CM20A151K | 1 | C39 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C40 | Power supply filter | CAPACITOR, fixed: paper; $500,000 \mathrm{mmf}+14 \%-6 \%$; <br>  7/8" h case overall | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Incco } \\ & \text { 6BA50 } \end{aligned}$ | 46A050 | 1 | C40 | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 3 (3) | 1 (3) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 (1) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C41 | V9 and V12 coupling | Same as C8 | AWSCM40A822K Spec-C75.3-1942 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


 FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT
7VNIפİO

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. |  |  | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  | Navy <br> Stock <br> No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 促 |
| C64 | T5 sec trimmer | Same as C63 | -482694 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C65 | T6 sec trimmer | Same as C63 | -482694 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C66 | T7 sec trimmer | CAPACITOR, variable: air; $1-12 \mathrm{mmf} ; 13 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg \mathrm{x}^{7 / 66^{\prime}} \mathrm{diam}$ overall | -482697 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Meissner } \\ & 22-5230 \end{aligned}$ | 48A031 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C66, } \\ & \text { C67 } \end{aligned}$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | 1 | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - |  |
| C67 | T8 sec trimmer | Same as C66 | -482697 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C68 | T10 pri trimmer | CAPACITOR, fixed: ceramic; $100 \mathrm{mmf} \pm 3 \% ; 500 \mathrm{v}$; part of T10 | $\bullet$ | - | Muter | 47A117 | 8 | C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C76, C77 | $\bullet$ | - | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - |
| C69 | T10 sec trimmer | Same as C68; part of T10 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C70 | T11 pri trimmer | Same as C68; part of T11 | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C71 | T11 sec trimmer | Same as C68; part of T11 | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C72 | T12 pri trimmer | Same as C68; part of T12 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C73 | T12 sec trimmer | Same as C68; part of T12 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C74 | T14 pri trimmer | CAPACITOR, fixed: ceramic; $50 \mathrm{mmf} \pm 10 \%$; zero temp coeff; $500 \mathrm{vdcw} ; 1 / \mathbf{4}^{\prime \prime}$ diam x $8 / 4^{\prime} \lg$ overall; part of T14 | - | - | Muter <br> 31 PNOO | 47A091 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C74, } \\ & \text { C75 } \end{aligned}$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - |
| C75 | T14 sec trimmer | Same as C74; part of T14 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C76 | T13 pri trimmer | Same as C74; part of T13 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C77 | T13 sec trimmer | Same as C74; part of T13 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


7VNI9180


TABLE 8-2-CONTINUED
PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT


TABLE 8-2-CONTINUED
PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES $*$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Navy } \\ \text { Stock } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Mfr.andMfr's Desig. | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E22A | Knob for E22 | Same as E18A; part of E22 | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E22B | Skirt for E22 | SKIRT, knob: black bakelite; markings $5,4,3,2,1,0,1,2$, 3, 4, 5 in 180 degrees; $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ diam x ${ }^{9}$ san $^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; part of E22 | - | - | Croname | 83B061 | 1 | E22B | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ |
| E23 | "A.M.O." "OF. M." control | Same as E20; comprised of E23A and E23B | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| E23A | Knob for E23 | Same as E18A; part of.E23 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E23B | Skirt for E23 | Same as E20B; part of E23 | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E24 | "A.F. GAIN" control | Same as E18; comprised of E24A and E24B | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E24A | Knob for E24 | Same as E18A; part of E24 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E24B | Skirt for E24 | Same as E18B; part of E24 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E25 | "BAND <br> SWITCH" | ```KNOB: black bakelite; for 1/4* diam shaft; two #8-32 x 1/4" set screws; 18/4" diam x 13/6" thk overall``` | $\bullet$ | - | Chi <br> Molded <br> Products | 15B018 | 1 | E25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | - |
| E26 | "TUNING" control | ```KNOB: black bakelite; for 1/4, diam shaft; two #8-32 x 1/4,```  ```thk overall``` | - | - | Midwest Molding | 81A003 | 1 | E26 | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| E27 | Insulator for J1 | INSULATOR, board: square; xx natural paper base bakelite; $1^{17} /$ / $^{\prime \prime}$ sq $x 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall, $0.390^{\prime}$ diam hole in center; four $0.120^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{mtg}$ holes on $1^{\prime \prime}$ centers | $\bullet$ | - | Micarta Fab | 8A350 | 1 | E27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| E28 | Bandswitch shaft insulator and support | INSULATOR and SUPPORT: oval; brown bakelite; $17 / \mathbf{g}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$ x $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $1 / 10^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall | $\bullet$ | - | Oak | 8A170 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E28, } \\ & \text { E29 } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - |
| E29 | Bandswitch shaft insulator and support | Same as E28 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\circledast$ ALL items of each set of Spares are packed together in one carton |  |  | n Contracts NXsr-39265, 56768, 67988, 69198, 85032 |  |  |  | Page 13 of 30 pages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RBK | K-14 |  |  | RBE | K-13 |  |  | RBK-1 |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | Navy <br> Stock No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E30 | Acorn tube grid clip | CLIP, tube contact: phosphor bronze; silver plated; ${ }^{7}$ 体 $\lg x$ $3^{3} k_{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ w overall | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RCA } \\ & 9939 \end{aligned}$ | 76A060 | 4 | E30, <br> E31, <br> E32, <br> E33 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| E31 | Acorn tube grid clip | Same as E30 | - | $\bullet$ |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E32 | Acorn tube grid otip | Same as E30 | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E33 | Acorn tube grid clip | Same as E30 | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E34 | Hood for S02 | HOOD, receptacle: silver plated brass; $1^{\prime \prime}$ sq flange; four $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ mtg holes on ${ }^{23} /$ na $^{\prime \prime}$ centers; $3 /$ " $^{\prime \prime}$ $\mathrm{lg}, 0.344^{\prime \prime}$ OD for single braid wire | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-49193 } \\ & \text { Signal Corps } \\ & \text { M-360 } \end{aligned}$ | - | Amphenol 83-1 H | 10A055 | 1 (1) | E34, <br> E35 (14) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | - |
| E35 (10) | Hood for S03 | Same as E34 | -49193 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E36 | Insulator | INSULATOR: fishpaper; rectangular; $212^{\prime \prime} \lg x 7 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w}$ overall | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miçarta } \\ & \text { Fab } \end{aligned}$ | 8A366 | 1 | E36 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| FS1 | Power transf pri protection | FUSE, cartridge: 3 amp .250 v ; non-renewable; glass body; ferrule, " $\mathrm{Ka}^{\prime}$ " $\operatorname{diam} \times 3 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$; $114^{\prime} \lg x^{9} / \mathbf{m}^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -28035-3 | $\bullet$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Littelfuse } \\ & 1093 \end{aligned}$ | 39A318 | 1 | FS1 | 10 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 50 |
| H1 | Nuts for SWI | NUT, hexagon: nickel plated brass; $\# 5-40 \times 1 / 4$; part of SW1 | - | $\bullet$ | Centralab | 2BKAY | 10 | H1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | - | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| H2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Screws for } \\ & \text { SW1 } \end{aligned}$ | SCREW, machine: RH; nickel plated brass; \#5-40 $\times 2$; part of SW1 | $\bullet$ | - | Centralab | 3BKAH | 4 | H2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| H3 | Screws for SW1 | SCREW, machine: RH; nickel plated brass; \#5-40 x 7/8; part of SW1 | $\bullet$ | - | Centralab | 3BKAP | 4 | H3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| H4 | Washers for SW1 | WASHER, extruded: nickel plated brass; \#5; part of SW1 | - | - | Centralab | 4A201 | 6 | H4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | - | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| H5 | Washers for SW1 | WASHER, flat: gray fibre; $0.130^{\prime \prime}$ ID x $0.286^{\prime \prime}$ OD x $0.032^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; part of SW1 | - | - | Centralab | 4A560 | 28 | H5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | - | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |


| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Navy } \\ \text { Stoch } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H6 | Washers for SW1 | WASHER, flat: nickel plated brass; 0.133" ID x $0.281^{\circ}$ OD x $0.025^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; part of SW1 | - | - | Centralab | 4AXDX | 4 | H6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | - | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| H7 | Washers for SW1 | WASHER, flat: nickel plated brass; \#6; 0.147" ID x $3 / 8^{\circ}$ OD x $0.032^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; part of SW1 | $\bullet$ | - | Centralab | 4AXEX | 13 | H7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\bullet$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| H8 | Washers for SWI | WASHER, lock: split ring; nickel plated phosphor bronze; \#5; part of SW1 | - | - | Centralab | 4AWDY | 4 | H8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | $\bullet$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| H9 | Washer for SW1 | WASHER, lock: nickel plated phosphor bronze; \#5 Int.; part of SW1 | - | - | Centralab | 4AZDY | 4 | H9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| H10 | Screws for SW1 | SCREW, machine: RH; nickel plated brass; \#5-40 x 3/4; part of SW1 | - | $\bullet$ | Centralab | 3BKAQ | (1) | H10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\bullet$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| J1 | "PHONES" jack | JACK, telephone: for 2 conductor $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ diam plug; $1^{29}$ /2 $^{*}$ $\times 11 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 111 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ overall; complete with nickel plated brass hex nut and steel washer | -49770 | $\bullet$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uthrad } \\ & \text { ST-1003-A } \end{aligned}$ | 36B008 | 1 | J1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| L1 | V15 plate choke | COIL, RF: osc; plate; single winding close wound; unshielded; $15.5 \mathrm{mmh} \pm 10 \%$; 4.10 ohm resistance $\pm 13 \%$; $7 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 9 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -47706 | - | S-W Inductor 661 | 53A008 | 1 | L1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| L2 | Power line filter choke | COIL, RF: choke; single winding; universal wound; 46 uh ; part of LF1 | - | - | - | Part of 53C056 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L2, } \\ & \text { L3, } \end{aligned}$ | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - |
| L3 | Power line filter choke | Same as L2; part of LF1 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| L4 | V15 heater choke | COIL, RF: osc; heater; single winding, close wound; unshielded; $4.20 \mathrm{mh} \pm 10 \%$; 0.25 ohm resistance $\pm 3 \%$; $7 / 8^{*} \lg \times 9 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -47705 | - | S-W <br> Inductor 662 | 53A009 | 1 | L4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| L5 | Beat freq osc coil | COIL, RF: beat freq osc; singie winding; includes C53, C54, C59 and R61; enclosed in aluminum shield can, $1^{13 / 16^{\prime \prime}}$ wd x $13 / 8^{\circ} \mathrm{d} \mathrm{x} 4^{15} / 3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$ overall | -47699 | - | S-W <br> Inductor <br> 3491 | 54C024 | 1 | L5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

 FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT
7甘NI9I\&O

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES $*$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Navy } \\ \text { Stock } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Mfr.Mfr's Desig. | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK. 12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O3 | Coupler | COUPLER: flexible; $1 / 4 \times 3 / 8$; phosphor bronze ring, brass insert and hubs; $11 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam $x$ ${ }^{21} /{ }^{\prime} /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall | - | - | Hallicrafters 29A092 | 29A092 | 1 | O3 | $\bullet$ | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| O4 | Coupler | COUPLER: flexible; 1/4 x 1/4; insulated; wax impreg linen bakelite ring, brass inserts \& hubs; $11 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ diam $\times{ }^{11} 116^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall | - | - | Hallicrafters 29A097 | 29A097 | 1 | O4 | - | 1 | 1 | $\bullet$ | - | 1 | 1 | $\bullet$ | - | 1 | 1 |
| O5 | Condenser mounting bracket | BRACKET: formed 18 gage <br>  end and $2^{\prime \prime}$ wd other end $x$ $158^{\prime \prime}$ th $k$ overall | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | Hallicrafters 67A147 | 67A147 | 1 | O5 | - | - | $\bullet$ | 1 | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | - | - |
| PL1 | Plug for W1 | CONNECTOR, male contact: <br> 2 blade contacts; spring type; rubber body; molded on cable W1 | $\bullet$ | - | Allied <br> 371 | Part of 87A125 | 1 | PL1 | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ |
| PL2 | "PWR" plug | CONNECTOR, male contact: 8 male contacts; octal; black bakelite; approx $114^{\prime \prime}$ diam x $7 /$ R $^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall | -49767 | - | Amphenol CP-8 | 35A003 | 1 | PL2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| R1 | V1 cathode bias | RESISTOR, fixed: composition: 270 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam $\max$ overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE271K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE271K | RC21AE271K | 1 | R1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R2 | V1 screen voltage dropping | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 1000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2$ $\mathrm{w} ; \mathrm{0.655}^{\prime} \mathrm{lg} \times 0.249^{\prime} \mathrm{diam}$ max overall | AWSRC21AE102K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - | AWSRC21AE102K | RC21AE102K | 6 | R2, <br> R3, <br> R6, <br> R21, <br> R27. <br> R67 | 3 | 18 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 30 |
| R3 | V1 plate decoupling | Same as R2 | AWS <br> RC21AE102K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R4 | V1 plate decoupling | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 10,000 ohms $\pm 20 \% ; 2$ $w ; 1.78^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.342^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWsRC41AE103M Spec-C75.7-1943 | - | AWsRC41AE103M | RC41AE103M | 1 | R4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R5 | V2 cathode bias | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 2200 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; 1/2' w; 0.655" $\mathrm{lg} \times 0.249^{\prime}$ diam max overall | AWSRC21AE222K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - | AWSRC21AE222K | RC21AE222K | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R5, } \\ & \text { R29 } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 |


| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RBK | K-14 |  |  | RB | K-13 |  |  | RBK-1 |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | Navy Stock No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R6 | V2 screen voltage dropping | Same as R2 | AWS- <br> RC21AE102K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R7 | V2 screen voltage dropping | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 100,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; 1/2 w; 0.655" $\lg x$ 0.249" diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE104K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE104K | RC21AE104K | 6 | R7, <br> R33, <br> R40, <br> R41, <br> R48, <br> R51 | 3 | 18 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 30 |
| R8 | V11 and V12 base boost tone control | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; $1.5 \mathrm{meg} \pm 10 \%$; $3 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE155K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | $\bullet$ | AWS- <br> RC21AE155K | RC21AE155K | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R8, } \\ & \text { R69 } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| R9 | T10 1st if band expansion | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 10 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg} \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS. <br> RC21AE100K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE100K | RC21AE100K | 4 | R9, <br> R16, <br> R23, <br> R26 | 2 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 20 |
| R10 | V3 AVC decoupling | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 100,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; 1/4 w; 0.406" $\lg \times 0.170^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall; part of T10 | AWS- <br> RC10AE104K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC10AE104K | RC10AE104K | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R10, } \\ & \text { R19 } \end{aligned}$ | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bullet$ |
| R11 | RF gain | RESISTOR, variable: carbon; 10,000 ohms; 5 terminals; body $1^{77} / 6^{\prime \prime}$ diam $\times{ }^{9 / 16^{\prime \prime}}$ thk; shaft $0.250^{\prime \prime}$ diam x $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$; complete with switch SW3 | -633176-20 | $\bullet$ | CTS <br> Type SS | 25C058G | 1 | R11 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R12 | V11 and V12 base boost tone control | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 1 meg $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS. <br> RC21AE105K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | $\bullet$ | AWS- <br> RC21AE105K | RC21AE105K | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R12, } \\ & \text { R32 } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| R13 | V3 cathode bias | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 120 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; 1/2 w; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE121K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWs- <br> RC21AE121K | RC21AE121K | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 13, \\ & \mathrm{R} 20 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| R14 | V3 screen voltage. dropping | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 39,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2$ w; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE393K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE393K | RC21AE393K | 1 | R14 | 1 | 3 | * 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R15 | V3 plate decoupling | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 330 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE331K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - . | AWS- <br> RC21AE331K | RC21AE331K | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R15, } \\ & \text { R22, } \\ & \text { R25, } \\ & \text { R62 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 20 |

TABLE 8-2_CONTINUED
PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES $*$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | Navy Stock No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { Mfr's } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mesig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Symbol } \\ & \text { Desig. } \end{aligned}$ | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R16 | T11 2nd if band exexpansion | Same as R9 | AWSRC21AE100K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R17 | V3 degeneration | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 33 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg} \times 0.249^{\prime}$ diam max overall | AWS <br> RC21AE330K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS. <br> RC21AE330K | RC21AE330K | 5 | R17, <br> R18, <br> R55, <br> R57, <br> R65 | 3 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 25 |
| R18 | V5 parasitic suppressor | Same as R17 | AWS- <br> RC21AE330K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R19 | V4 AVC decoupling | Same as R10; part of T11 | AWSRC10AE104K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R20 | V4 cathode bias | Same as R13 | AWS- <br> RC21AE121K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R21 | V4 screen voltage dropping | Same as R2 | AWSRC21AE102K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R22 | V4 plate decoupling | Same as R15 | AWS- <br> RC21AE331K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R23 | Band broadening | Same as R9 | AWS- <br> RC21AE100K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R24 | V5 grid return | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 470,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; 1/2 w; 0.655" lg. x $0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE474K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE474K | RC21AE474K | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R24, } \\ & \text { R35, } \\ & \text { R56 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 15 |
| R25 | V5 cathode bias | Same as R15 | AWS- <br> RC21AE331K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL items of each set of Spares are packed together in one carton Contracts NXsr:39265, 56768, 67988, 69198, 85032 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 8-2-CONTINUED PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS
FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| O |
| :--- |
| $\stackrel{0}{n}$ |
| 2 |
| 2 |


| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | Navy Stock No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or <br> Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R26 | VI parasitic suppressor | Same as R9 | AWS- <br> RC21AE100K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R27 | V5 plate decoupling | Same as R2 | AWSRC21AE102K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R28 | V1, V5 and V7 screen voltage | RESISTOR, fixed: wire wound; 7500 ohms $\pm 5 \%$; 10w; 13/4" $\lg x 3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -632807 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uthrad } \\ & \text { X-1042 } \end{aligned}$ | 24BG752D | 1 | R28 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| R29 | V7 screen and plate voltage dropping | Same as R5 | AWSRC21AE222K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R30 | V7 screen voltage dropping | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 22,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $2 \mathrm{w} ; 1.78^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg} . \times 0.342^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC41AE223K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC41AE223K | RC41AE223K | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R30, } \\ & \text { R60 } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| R31 | V6 diode load | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 47,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; 1/2w; $0.655^{\circ} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE473K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE473K | RC21AE473K | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R31, } \\ & \text { R53, } \\ & \text { R54 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 15 |
| R32 | ANL load | Same as R12 | AWS- <br> RC21AE105K Spec-C75.7-1943 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R33 | V6 diode load | Same as R7 | AWS- <br> RC21AE104K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R34 | V6 diode load | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 220,000 $\pm 10 \%$; 3/2 w; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AW224K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE224K | RC21AE224K | 8 | R34, <br> R36, <br> R39. <br> R42, <br> R44, <br> R45, <br> R49, <br> R50 | 4 | 24 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 40 |
| R35 | AVC load | Same as R24 | AWS- <br> RC21AE474K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NㅓN

TABLE 8-2-CONTINUED
PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES $*$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Symbol } \\ & \text { Desig. } \end{aligned}$ | Function | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name of Part } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Description } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AWS, JAN or } \\ & \text { Navy Type } \\ & \text { Desig. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Navy } \\ \text { Stock } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mfr. } \\ \text { Mfr's }{ }^{\text {ad }} \text { Desig. }}}{ }$ | Contr.Drawing orPart No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 吕 |
| R36 | V6 diode load | Same as R34 | AWs- <br> RC21AE224K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R37 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T14 pri } \\ & \text { load } \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 15,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w} ; 0.665^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | Aws- <br> RC21AE153K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE153K | RC21AE153K | 1 | R37 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R38 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V7 grid } \\ & \text { return } \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 56,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w} ; 0.655^{\prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE563K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE563K | RC21AE563K | 2 (1) | R38, <br> R73 (10) | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R39 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V7 grid } \\ & \text { return } \end{aligned}$ | Same as R34 | Aws- <br> RC21AE224K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R40 | V8 diode load | Same as R7 | aws- <br> RC21AE104K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R41 | V8 diode load | Same as R7 | AWS- <br> RC21AE104K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R42 | V8 deemphasis network | Same as R34 | AWs- <br> RC21AE224K Spec- <br> C75.7-1945 | - | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R43 | v9 af gain | RESISTOR, variable: carbon; <br> 1 meg; 3 terminals; body <br> $1^{7}$ /Ko diam $\times 9{ }^{\prime \prime}$ thk; shaft <br> $0.250^{\prime \prime}$ diam $\times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$ | -633181-20 | - | CTS | $25 \mathrm{Co59}$ | 1 | R43 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R44 | V9 plate <br> load | Same as R34 | AWS- <br> RC21AE224K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1944 <br> Spec- | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R45 | V9 plate load | Same as R34 | AWs- <br> RC21AE224K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LL items of each set of Spares are packed together in one carton Contracts $\mathrm{NX}^{\text {sr-39265, 56768, 67988, 69198, 85032 }}$, Page 21 of 30 pages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 8-2-CONTINUED FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES \# |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Name of Part } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Description } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AWS, JAN or } \\ & \text { Navy Tyye } \\ & \text { Desig. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Navy} \\ \text { Stock } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mfr. } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Contr. } \\ & \text { Drawing or } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Desmbol }}{\text { Desig. }}$ | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 號 |
| R46 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V9 cathode } \\ & \text { bias } \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 4700 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2$ w; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE472K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE472K | RC21AE472K | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R46, } \\ & \text { R47, } \\ & \text { R633, } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 15 |
| R47 | V9 cathode bias | Same as R46 | AWS- <br> RC21AE472K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R48 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V11 and V12 } \\ & \text { low tone } \\ & \text { control } \end{aligned}$ | Same as R7 | Aws- <br> RC21AE104K <br> Spec <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R49 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V11 grid } \\ & \text { return } \end{aligned}$ | Same as R34 | Aws <br> RC21AE224K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R50 | V12 grid return | Same as R34 | AWs. <br> RC21AE224K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R51 | V9 af balancing | Same as R7 | AWS- <br> RC21AE104K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R52 | V11 and V12 | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 220 ohms $\pm 10 \% ; 2 \mathrm{w}$; $1.78^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg} \times 0.342^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWs- <br> RC41AE221K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC41AE221K | RC41AE221K | 1 | R52 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R53 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V11 and V12 } \\ & \text { tone control } \end{aligned}$ | Same as R31 | Aws. <br> RC21AE473K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R54 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V11 and V12 } \\ & \text { tone control } \end{aligned}$ | Same as R31 | Aws. <br> RC21AE473K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R55 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { V4 } \\ \text { degeneration } \end{array}$ | Same as R17 | AWS- <br> RC21AE330K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN Or Navy Type Desig. | Navy Stock No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & n \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & x \\ & x \\ & z \\ & z \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R56 | " S " meter current limiting | Same as R24 | AWSRC21AE474K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R 57 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { " } \mathrm{S} \text { " meter } \\ & \text { shunt } \end{aligned}$ | Same as R17 | AWS- <br> RC21AE330K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R58 | V3 and V4 "S" meter adj. | RESISTOR, variable: carbon; 1500 ohms; 3 terminals; body $1^{7} / 20^{\prime \prime}$ diam $x 90^{\prime \prime}$ thk; shaft $0.250^{\prime \prime} \operatorname{diam} \times 1 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$ | -633569 | - | CTS <br> Type S | 25C060 | 1 | R58 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R59 | V10 voltage dropping | RESISTOR, fixed: wire wound; 3500 ohms $\pm 5 \%$; $10 \mathrm{w} ; 1 \%{ }^{\prime \prime}$ $\lg x 3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -632805 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uthrad } \\ & \text { X-1295 } \end{aligned}$ | 24BG332D | 1 | R59 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R60 | V14 plate decoupling | Same as R30 | AWSRC41AE223K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R61 | V14 grid return | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 47,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $0.468^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg} . \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall; part of L5 | AWS- <br> RC20AE473K Spec-C75,7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC20AE473K | RC20AE473K | 1 | R61 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - |
| R62 | V15 plate decoupling | Same as R15 | AWSRC21AE331K Spec-C75.7-1943 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R63 | V15 plate decoupling | Same as R46 | AWSRC21AE472K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R64 | V15 grid return | RESISTOR, fixed: composition 22,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2$ w; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWSRC21AE223K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE223K | RC21AE223K | 3 (1) | R64, R72 (10), R74 (10) | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R65 | V15 grid current limiter | Same as R17 | AWS <br> RC21AE330K Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R66 | V15 grid current limiter | RESISTOR, fixed: composition 6 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $7 / 66^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.215^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -63360-6RO | - | Erie <br> Type. 504 | 23A011 | 1 | R66 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |

ORIGINAL
PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES $*$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Name of Part } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Description } \end{aligned}$ | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | Navy Stock No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. Drawing or Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R67 | V2 plate decoupling | Same as R2 | AWSRC21AE102K Spec-C75.7-1943 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R68 | V15 grid current limiter | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 8 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; 7 你 $1 \mathrm{lg} \times 0.215^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -63360-8RO | - | Erie <br> Type 504 | 23 A 019 | 1 | R68 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R69 | V11 and V12 high fidellty tone control | Same as R8 | AWS- <br> RC21AE155K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R70 | V2 parasitic suppressor | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 220 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $0.665^{\prime \prime} \lg \mathrm{x} 0.249^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{diam} \max$ overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE221K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE221K | RC21AE221K | 1 | R70 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R71 | Panoramic isolating | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 27,000 ohms $\pm 10 \%$; $1 / 2$ w; $0.655^{*} \lg \times 0.249^{*}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE273K Spec-C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE273K | RC21AE273K | 1 | R71 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| R72 (1) | Grid enabling | Same as R64 | AWS- <br> RC21AE223K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R73 (10) | B+ series | Same ås R38 | AWS- <br> RC21AE563K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R74 ${ }^{(10)}$ | Grid enabling | Same as R64 | AWSRC21AE223K Spec-C75.7-1943 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - (3) | - | RESISTOR, fixed: composition; 22 ohms $+10 \%$; $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$; $0.655^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 0.249^{\prime \prime}$ diam max overall | AWS- <br> RC21AE220K <br> Spec- <br> C75.7-1943 | - | AWS- <br> RC21AE220K | RC21AE220K | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - | - |
| S01 | Socket for PL2 | SOCKET, tube: octal; micafilled bakelite, silver plated contacts, steel mtg plate molded in body; two mtg holes on $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ centers; for mtg in $17 / 6^{\prime \prime}$ diam mtg hole | -49374 | - | Amphenol MIP-8TM Special | 6A200 | 12 | S01, <br> X4, X5, <br> X6, X7, <br> X8, X9, <br> X10, <br> X11, <br> X12, <br> X13, <br> X14 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 |

$\infty$
$\mathbf{N}$
$\mathbf{N}$

TABLE 8-2-CONTINUED
PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST BY SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT
7甘NIDİO

| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | Navy <br> Stock <br> No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Symbol } \\ \text { Desig. }}}{ }$ | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S02 | "PAN." connector | CONNECTOR, female contact: single contact coaxial connector; silver plated die cast zinc shell; polystyrene seal; $1^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{sq}$ flange; four $0.120^{*}$ mtg holes on ${ }^{23} / 32^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{mtg}$ centers; $11 / 16^{\prime \prime} \lg$; for mtg in $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam mtg hole | $\begin{aligned} & -49194 \\ & \text { Signal Corps } \\ & \text { SO-239 } \end{aligned}$ | - | Amphenol 83-1RTY | 10A056 | 2(1) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S02, } \\ & \text { SO3 (10) } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SO3 (10) | "BLANKING" connector | Same as SO2 | $\begin{aligned} & -49194 \\ & \text { Signal Corps } \\ & \text { SO-239 } \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SW1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "BAND } \\ & \text { SWITCH" } \end{aligned}$ | SWITCH, rotary: comprised of SW1A, SWIB,SW1C,SW1D, SW1E, SW1F. SW1G, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10 ${ }^{(13}$, shaft and spacers | - | - | Centralab | 60B181 | 1 | SW1 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | - |
| SW1A | Wafer for SW1 | SWITCH SECTION, rotary: ceramic wafer, natural bakelite rotor retaining wafer; $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / z^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; part of SW1 | - | - | Centralab | 62A037 | 2 | SW1A. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| SW1B | Wafer for SW1 | SWITCH SECTION, rotary: ceramic wafer; $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 5{ }^{5} 2^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; part of SW1 | - | - | Centralab | 62A035 | 3 | SW1B, SW1D. SW1E | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| SW1C | Wafer for SW1 | SWITCH SECTION, rotary: ceramic wafer, natural bakelite rotor retaining wafer; 15/8" x 5/2" thk overall; part of SW1 | - | $\bullet$ | Centralab | 62A038 | 1 | SW1C | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| SW1D | Wafer for SW1 | Same as SW1B; part of SW1 | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SW1E | Wafer for SW1 | Same as SW1B; part of SW1 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SWIF | Wafer for SW1 | SWITCH SECTION, rotary: ceramic wafer, natural bakelite rotor retaining wafer; $158^{\prime \prime} \times{ }^{5} z_{2}$ " thk overall; part of SW1 | - | - | Centralab | 62036 | 1 | SW1F | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW1G } \\ & \text { SW22 } \end{aligned}$ | Wafer for SW1 <br> "B.F.O." <br> "ON" "OFF" <br> switch | Same as SW1A; part of SW2 <br> SWITCH, toggle:SPST; molded black bakelite case, nickel plated brass mechanism; $1^{\prime \prime} x$ $177_{32}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{1 / \sqrt[32]{\prime \prime}}$ overall | $-24381$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C-H } \\ & 8280 \end{aligned}$ | 60A175 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW2. } \\ & \text { SW4. } \\ & \text { SW5 } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |



| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS QUANTITIES * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Name of Part and <br> Description | AWS, JAN or Navy Type Desig. | Navy <br> Stock <br> No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mfr's Desig. } \end{gathered}$ | Contr. <br> Drawing or Part No. |  |  | RBK-14 |  |  |  | RBK-13 |  |  |  | RBK-12 |  |  |
| Symbol Desig. | Function |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T2 | Antenna and V1 grid coupling for band 2 | COIL, RF: antenna; integral type; two windings, single layer wound; unshielded; approx $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 3 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ OD overall | -47710 | - | S-W Inductor 654 | 51A268 | 1 | T2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T3 | Antenna and V1 grid coupling for band 3 | COIL, RF: antenna; integral type; two windings, single layer wound; unshielded; approx $3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -47707 | $\bullet$ | S-W Inductor 657 | 51A271 | 1 | T3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T4 | V1 and V2 coupling for band 1 | COIL, RF: RF transformer; integral type; two windings, single layer wound; unshielded; approx $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ OD overall | -47711 | - | S-W Inductor 652 | 51A266 | 1 | T4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T5 | V1 and V2 coupling for band 2 | COIL, RF: RF transformer; integral type; two windings, single layer wound; unshielded; approx $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ OD overall | -47712 | $\bullet$ | S-W Inductor 655 | 51A269 | 1 | T5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T6 | V1 and V2 coupling for band 3 | COIL, RF: RF transformer; integral type; two windings, single layer wound; unshielded; approx $7 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg x 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -47713 | $\bullet$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-W Inductor } \\ & 658 \end{aligned}$ | 51A272 | 1 | T6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T7 | Tuned circuit of osc stage for band 1 | COIL, RF: osc; integral type: three windings, single layer wound; unshielded; approx $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg x 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ OD overall | -47714 | - | S-W Inductor 653 | 51A267 | 1 | T7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T8 | Tuned circuit of osc stage for band 2 | COIL, RF: osc; integral type; three windings, single layer wound; unshielded; approx . $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ OD overall | -47715 | $\bullet$ | $\underset{656}{\text { S-W Inductor }}$ | 51A270 | 1 | T8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T9 | Tuned circuit of osc stage or band 3 | COIL, RF; osc; integral type; three windings, single layer wound; unshielded; approx $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall | -47709 | - | S-W Inductor 659 | 51A273 | 1 | T9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | i | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T10 | V2 and V3 coupling | TRANSFORMER, IF: 5.25 mc; 1st if; shielded; $17 / 8^{\circ} \mathrm{x}$ $1^{7 / 16^{\prime \prime}} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$ overall; includes C12, C68, C69 and R10 | -47694 | - | Elec Windings | 50C140 | 1 | T10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| T11 | V3 and V4 coupling | TRANSFORMER, IF: 5.25 mc; 2nd if; shielded; $17 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ x $17 / 6^{*} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$ overall; includes C16, C70, C71 and R19 | -47695 | - | Elec Windings | 50C141 | 1 | T11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

7VNIפIYO

7VNIפI\&O



TABLE 8-3
PARTS LIST BY NAVY TYPE NUMBERS
FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| Quantity | AWS, JAN, or Navy Type Desig. | All Symbol Designations Involved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MISCELLANEOUS (CLASS 10) |  |  |
| 9 | - | A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, |
| 9 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A6, A7, A8, A9 } \\ & \text { A1A, A2A, A3A, A4A, } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | A5A, A6A, A7A, A8A, |
|  |  | A9A |
| 9 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} 1 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A} 3 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~B}, \\ & \mathrm{~A} 5 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A} 6 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A} 7 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A} 8 \mathrm{~B}, \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | A9B ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |
| 4 | - | A10, A11, A12, A13 |
| 1 | - | E1 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E2 |
| 1 | - | E3 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E4 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E5 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E6 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E7 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E8 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E9 |
| 2 | $\bullet$ | E10, E11 |
| 3 | - | E12, E13, E14 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E15 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E16 |
| 1 | - | E17 |
| 2 | $\bullet$ | E18, E24 |
| 7 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E18A, E19A, E20A, E21A, } \\ & \text { E22A, E23A, E24A } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | - | E18B, E24B |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E19 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E19B |
| 2 | $\bullet$ | E20, E23 |
| 2 | $\bullet$ | E20B, E23B |
| 1 | - | E21 |
| 1 | - | E21B |
| 1 | - | E22 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E22B |
| 1 | - | E25 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | E26 |
| 4 | - | E30, E31, E32, E33 |
| 10 | - | H1 |
| 4 | $\bullet$ | H2 |
| 4 | - | H3 |
| 6 | - | H4 |
| 28 | - | H5 |
| 4 | $\bullet$ | H6 |
| 13 | $\bullet$ | H7 |
| 4 | - | H8 |
| 4 | - | H9 |
| 2 (3) | - | H10 (13) |
| 2 | - | LM1, LM2 |
| 1 | - | N1 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | N2 |
| 1 | - | N3 |
| 1 | - | O1 |
| 1 | - | O2 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | O3 |
| 1 | $\bullet$ | O4 |
| 1 | - | O5 |
| 1 (12) | - | TS1 (12) |
| 1 (10) | - | TS1 (10) |
| 1 | - | TS2 |
| 2 | $\bullet$ | X17, X18 |


| Quantity | AWS, JAN, or Navy Type Desig. | All Symbol Designations Involved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| METERS (CLASS 22) |  |  |
| 1 | -22477 | M1 |
| SWITCHES (CLASS 24) |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -24227 \\ & -24381 \\ & -24456 \end{aligned}$ | SW10 <br> SW2, SW4, SW5 <br> SW6 <br> SW1 <br> SW1A, SW1G <br> SW1B, SW1D, SW1E <br> SW1C <br> SW1F <br> SW3 <br> SW7A, B, C, D <br> SW8A, B, C, D <br> SW9 |
| FUSES, FUSE HOLDERS (CLASS 28) |  |  |
| 1 | $-28035-3$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FS1 } \\ & \text { X16 } \end{aligned}$ |
| AF COILS, AF \& POWER TRANSFORMERS (CLASS 30) |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -301671 \\ & -301745 \\ & -301746 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T16 } \\ & \text { L6 \& } 7 \\ & \text { T15 } \end{aligned}$ |
| VACUUM TUBES (CLASS 38) |  |  |
| 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 | $\begin{aligned} & - \text { VR150/30 } \\ & -5 \mathrm{U} 4 \mathrm{G} \\ & -6 \mathrm{AB7} \\ & -6 \mathrm{AC} 7 \\ & -6 \mathrm{H} 6 \\ & -6 \mathrm{~J} 5 \\ & -6 \mathrm{SK} 7 \\ & -6 \mathrm{SL} 7 \mathrm{GT} \\ & -6 \mathrm{~V} 6 \mathrm{GT} \\ & -954 \\ & -955 \\ & -956 \end{aligned}$ | V10 <br> V13 <br> V4 <br> V3, V7 <br> V6, V8 <br> V14 <br> V5 <br> V9 <br> V11, V12 <br> V2 <br> V15 <br> V1 |
| RF COIL, IF TRANSFORMERS (CLASS 47) |  |  |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | $\begin{aligned} & -47693 \\ & -47694 \\ & -47695 \\ & -47696 \\ & -47697 \\ & -47699 \\ & -477705 \\ & -47706 \\ & -47707 \end{aligned}$ | T13 T10 T11 T12 T14 L5 L4 L1 T3 |

TABLE 8-3 (Continued)
PARTS LIST BY NAVY TYPE NUMBERS
FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| Quantity | AWS, JAN, or Navy Type Desig. | All Symbol Designations Involved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RF COIL, IF TRANSFORMERS (CLASS 47) Cont'd |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -47709 \\ & -47710 \\ & -47711 \\ & -47712 \\ & -47713 \\ & -47714 \\ & -47715 \\ & -47716 \end{aligned}$ | T9 <br> T2 <br> T4 <br> T5 <br> T6 <br> T7 <br> T8 <br> T1 <br> L2, L3 |
| CAPACITORS (CLASS 48) |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & -14313 \\ & -482092-20 \\ & -482285-5 \\ & -482639 \\ & -482640-10 \\ & -482691 \\ & -482692 \\ & -482694 \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \\ & \bullet \end{aligned}$ | C42, $43 \& 44$ <br> C57 <br> C56 <br> C2 <br> C7 <br> C58 <br> C60 <br> C63, C64, C65 <br> C66, C67 <br> C1A, B, C <br> C4, C6, C52, C61 <br> C5, C9, C10, C45, C46, <br> C47, C55, C79 <br> C8, C11, C13, C14, C15, <br> C17, C18, C19, C21, <br> C22, C23, C30, C33, C34, <br> C36, C37, C41, C62, C78 <br> C12, C16 <br> C20, C31 <br> C24, C26 <br> C25 <br> C27, C53 <br> C28 <br> C29 <br> C32 <br> C35 <br> C38 <br> C39 <br> C40 <br> C48, C49, C50, C51 <br> C54 <br> C59 <br> C68, C69, C70, C71, <br> C72, C73, C76, С77 <br> C74, C75 <br> C80 (10), C81 (10) <br> C82 |
| CONNECTORS, SOCKETS (CLASS 49) |  |  |
| 2 <br> (11) <br> 12 <br> 1 3 | $\begin{aligned} & -49193 \\ & -49194 \\ & -49374 \\ & \\ & -49758 \\ & -49761 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E34, E35 } \\ & \text { SO2, SO3 (10) } \\ & \text { SO1, X4, X5, X6, X7, } \\ & \text { X8, X9, X10, X11, X12, } \\ & \text { X13, X14 } \\ & \text { X3 } \\ & \text { X1, X2, X15 } \end{aligned}$ |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Quantity \& AWS, JAN, or Navy Type Desig. \& All Symbol Designations Involved <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{CONNECTORS, SOCKETS (CLASS 49) Cont'd} <br>
\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& -49767 \\
& -49770
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PL2 } \\
& \text { J1 } \\
& \text { PL1 }
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{RF ASSEMBLIES (CLASS 50)} <br>
\hline 1 \& -50270 \& Z1 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{FILTER (CLASS 53)} <br>
\hline 1 \& -53275 \& LF1 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{INSULATORS (CLASS 61)} <br>
\hline 1
2
1 \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E27 } \\
& \text { E28, E29 } \\
& \text { E36 }
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{WIRES, CABLES (CLASS 62)} <br>
\hline 1 \& - \& W1 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{RESISTORS (CLASS 63)} <br>
\hline 1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
6

1
2
6

2
4
2
2
2
1
4
5

3
2
3
8
8
1
1

111 \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& -63360-6 \mathrm{RO} \\
& -63360-8 \mathrm{RO} \\
& -632805 \\
& -632807 \\
& -633176-20 \\
& -633181-20 \\
& -633569
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | R66 |
| :--- |
| R68 |
| R59 |
| R28 |
| R11 |
| R43 |
| R58 |
| R1 |
| R2, R3, R6, R21, R27, |
| R67 |
| R4 |
| R5, R29 |
| R7, R33, R40, R41, |
| R48, R51 |
| R8, R69 |
| R9, R16, R23, R26 |
| R10, R19 |
| R12, R32 |
| R13, R20 |
| R14 |
| R15, R22, R25, R62 |
| R17, R18, R55, R57, |
| R65 |
| R24, R35, R56 |
| R30, R60 |
| R31, R53, R54 |
| R34, R36, R39, R42, |
| R44, R45, R49, R50 |
| R37 |
| R38, R73 (10) |
| R46, R47, R63 |
| R52 |
| R61 |
| R64, R72 (10), R74 (10) |
| R70 |
| R71 | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



TABLE 8-5
LIST OF MANUFACTURERS
FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13 \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| CODE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NAVY } \\ & \text { PREFIX } \end{aligned}$ | NAME | ADDRESS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Active Screw | - | Active Screw \& Mfg. Co. | 773 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill. |
| Allied | CZY | Allied Radio Corp. | 833 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, III. |
| Amphenol | CPH | American Phenolic Corp. | 1830 S. 54th St. Chicago 50, Ill. |
| A H \& H | CHH | The Arrow-Hart \& Hegman Electric Co. | 103 Hawthorne St. Hartford, Conn. |
| Belden | CQG | Belden Mfg. Co. | 4647 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill. |
| Buss | CFA | Bussman Mfg. Co. | Jefferson \& University Sts. St. Louis 7, Mo. |
| Centralab | CBN | Centralab Div. Globe Union, Inc. | 900 E. Keefe Ave. Milwaukee, Wis. |
| Chi Molded Products | - | Chicago Molded Prod. Corp. | 1020 N. Kolmar Ave. Chicago 51, Ill. |
| CTS | CTC | Chicago Telephone Supply Co. | 1142-1232 W. Beardsley Ave. Elkhart, Ind. |
| Cinch | CMG | Cinch Mfg. Co. | 2335 W. Van Buren St. Chicago 12, Ill. |
| Croname | CAHW | Croname, Inc. | 3701 Ravenswood Ave. Chicago 13, Ill. |
| C-H | CAE | Cutler-Hammer, Inc. | 1333 W. St. Paul Ave. Milwaukee 1 , Wis. |
| Drake Mfg. | - | Drake Mfg. Co. | 1713 W. Hubbard St. Chicago 22, Ill. |
| Electro Motive | CMF | The Electro Motive Mfg. Co. | Willimantic, Conn. |
| Elec Windings | CEO | Electrical Windings, Inc. | 2015 N. Kolmar Ave. Chicago, III. |
| Erie | CER | Erie Resistor Corp. | 644 W. 12th St. Erie, Pa. |
| GE | CG | General Electric Co. | 1 River Rd. <br> Schenectady 5, N. Y. |
| Guthman | - | Edwin I. Guthman \& Co., Inc. | 15 S. Throop St. Chicago, Ill. |
| Hallicrafters | CHL | The Hallicrafters Co. | 2611 Indiana Ave. Chicago 16, Ill. |
| Hudson Screw | - | Hudson Screw Machine Prod. Co. | 4500 W. Augusta Blvd. Chicago, Ill. |
| Incco | CIE | Industrial Condenser Corp. | 3243-65 N. California Ave. Chicago 18, Ill. |
| Johnson EF | CEJ | E. F. Johnson Co. | 206 Second Ave. S. W. Waseca, Minn. |
| Jones HB | CJC | Howard B. Jones | 2300 W. Wabansia Ave. Chicago, Ill. |
| Littelfuse | CLF | Littelfuse, Inc. | 4757 N. Ravenswood Ave. Chicago 40, Ill. |

Page 1 of 2 pages

TABLE 8-5 (Continued)
LIST OF MANUFACTURERS
FOR MODELS RBK-12, RBK-13, \& RBK-14 RADIO RECEIVING EQUIPMENT

| CODE | NAVY <br> PREFIX | NAME | ADDRESS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -McClintock | - | O. B. Mc Clintock Corp. | 139 N. Lyndale Ave. Minneapolis 3, Minn. |
| Meissner | CML | Meissner Mfg. Co. | Mt. Carmel, Ill. |
| Micarta | - | Micarta Fabricators, Inc. | 5324 E. Ravenswood Ave. Chicago, Ill. |
| Midwest Molding | - | Midwest Molding \& Mfg. Co. | 319 N. Whipple St. Chicago 12, Ill. |
| Muter | CAKD | Muter Co. | 1255 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago 5, Ill. |
| Oak | COC | Oak Mfg. Co. | 1260 Clybourn Ave. Chicago 10, Ill. |
| RCC | CRK | Radio Condenser Co. | Camden, N. J. |
| RCA | CRV | RCA Victor Division of Radio Corp. of America | Camden, N. J. |
| Stackpole | CSA | Stackpole Carbon Co. | St. Mary's, Pa. |
| Stancor | CADF | Standard Transformer Corp. | 1500 N. Halsted St. Chicago 22, Ill. |
| S-W Inductor | - | S-W Inductor Co. | 1056 N. Wood St. Chicago, Ill. |
| Underwood Elec | CYU | Underwood Electric \& Mfg. Co. | 3120 W. Grand Ave. Chicago, Ill. |
| Uthrad | CRA | Utah Radio Products Co. | 812-820 N. Orleans St. Chicago, Ill. |


[^0]:    *Possibly caused by shorted tube V13 or shorted capacitor C43 or C44.

