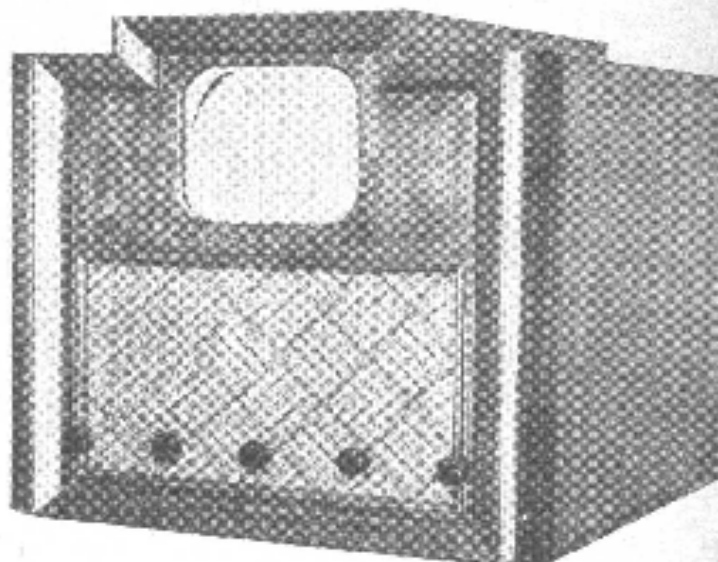


Modern TELEVISION RECEIVER

That modern television receiver you have been wanting so long can now be yours if you follow the instructions given in this three-part article. This fine-looking, low-cost set with its up-to-date cabinet was designed especially for our readers

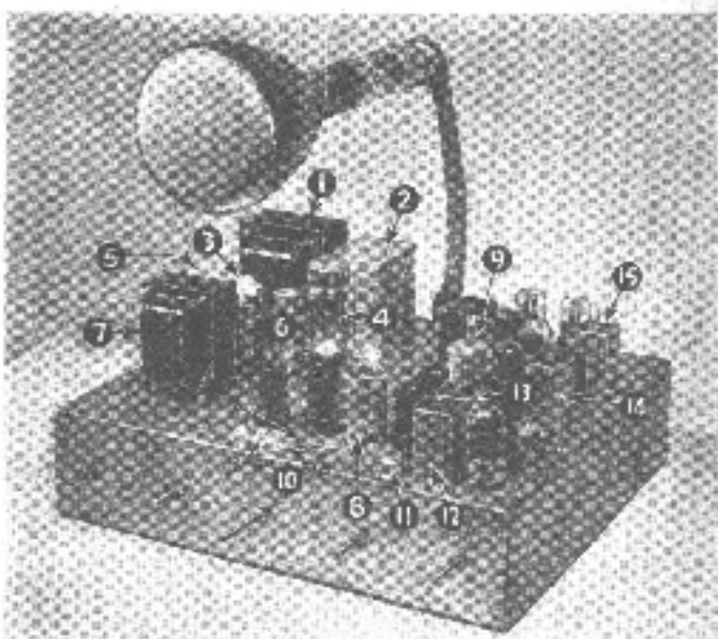
Craft Print No. 35

By ADOLPH SUCHY



WITH the advent of modern high-fidelity television reception many requests have been received for an article on the construction, installation, and adjustment of a television receiver. Although at first glance the set and diagram described here may seem complex, the method of approach in this article simplifies it sufficiently so that anyone who has had some experience in constructing super-heterodyne receivers can easily turn out a satisfactory job. While a complete schematic diagram is given, it is used for reference only. It will enable the constructor to see how the various circuits which comprise the entire set are connected together to form the receiving system.

Set construction is divided into the following steps: First, chassis layout and mounting of parts; Second, high voltage and filament supply wiring; Third, oscillator and mixer stages—wiring; Fourth, video I. F. amplifier wiring; Fifth, horizontal oscillator and amplifier wiring; Sixth, vertical oscillator and am-



Receiver completed but not installed in cabinet. (1) L.V. power transformer; (2) L.V. choke; (3) H.V. rectifier tube; (4) L.V. rectifier tube; (5) H.V. filter condenser (25 mfd-250V.); (6) dual section L.V. filter condenser (10-20mfd., 15-20mfd., 450 W.V.); (7) H.V. power transformer; (8) mixer I.F.; (9) L.V. filter condenser (10-10-10-10 mfd., 400 W.V.); (10) mica trimmer 142, 354 566; (11) sound sensitivity trimmer; (12) sound I.F. transformer; (13) 2nd video I.F. transformer; (14) 3rd video I.F. transformer; (15) 4th video I.F. transformer.