

Crosley Corp.

Model: 718

Chassis:

Year: Pre October 1938

Power:

Circuit:

IF:

Tubes:

Bands:

Resources

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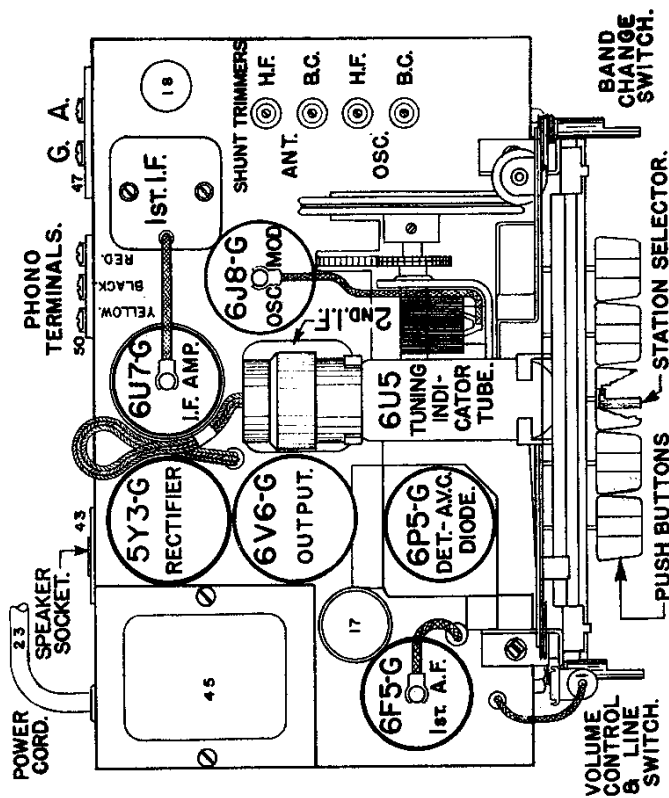


FIG. 2 Top View Model 718

Tube	Function	H	P	S	G	Ga	K
6J8G	Oscillator-Modulator	6.3	172	88	-3	120	0
6U7G	I-F Amplifier	6.3	172	88	-3	0	0
6F5G	Detector A.V.C. Diode	6.3	100	0	0	0	0
6F6G	1st A-F Amplifier	6.3	160	172	-10	0	0
6F7G	2nd A-F Amplifier	6.3	100	172	-10	0	0
6X3G	Rectifier	6.3	A.C.				217
6V6G	Tuning Indicator	6.3	170				

Maximum power output approximately 5 watts.
Voltage across speaker field 37 volts.
Power consumption approximately 52 watts at 117.5 line.

OCTOBER, 1938

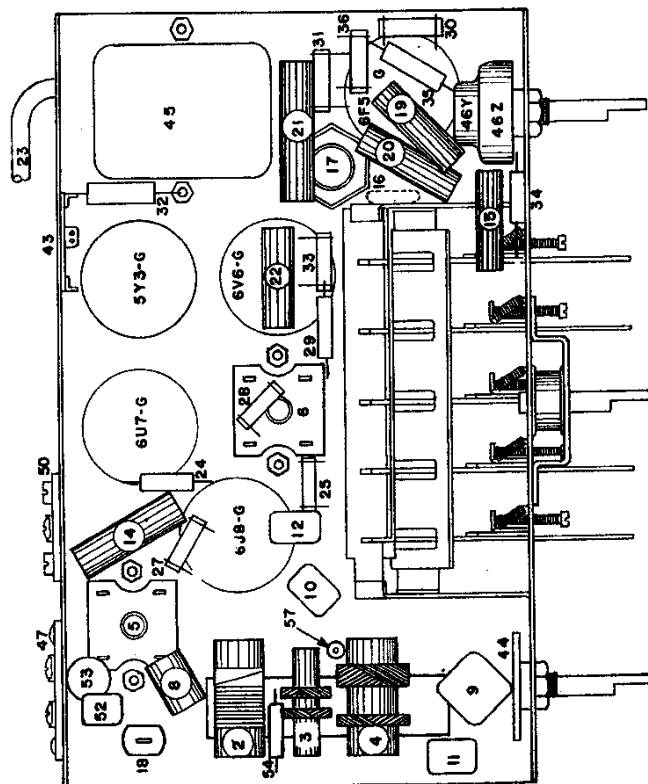


Fig. 3 Bottom View Model 718

SPECIFICATIONS

This model Crosley is a compact seven-tube super-heterodyne receiver designed for operation on ALTERNATING CURRENT as specified on the Model and License sticker.

540-1725 Kilocycles or 555-173 Meters (American and some Police)
5.7- 18.3 Megacycles or 52.6-16.4 Meters (Foreign)

Item 32 and speaker field to chassis. The speaker field is in the negative leg of the power supply. Item 51Y is a 1 megohm resistor assembled in the socket of the 6U5.

TUBES AND VOLTAGE LIMITS

The following table gives the functions of the tubes used, together with the voltage readings between tube contacts and chassis. Voltage readings taken with a 1,000 ohm per volt, 500 volt voltmeter (except filaments) with receiver in operating condition and no signal input. The filament voltages should be measured with an accurate low range A-C voltmeter (approximately 0 to 10 volts). Voltage limits may vary plus or minus 10% of values given.

Item 32 and speaker field to chassis. The speaker field is in the negative leg of the power supply. Item 51Y is a 1 megohm resistor assembled in the socket of the 6U5.

MODEL 718

Alignment, Drive Data

CROSLEY CORP.

adjustments have been made. To adjust, feed a 455 Kc. signal through a .0002 Mf. condenser to the antenna terminal of the receiver. With the band selector turned to the broadcast band and the condenser gang closed and the volume control on full, adjust the trimmer condenser on the wave-trap for MINIMUM SIGNAL.

Should the interfering station be operating on a frequency of slightly more or less than 455 Kc., the exact frequency should be determined with the aid of a signal generator by the beat note method. Then instead of feeding a 455 Kc. signal through, the exact frequency of the interfering station should be used. If it is not possible to determine the exact frequency of the interfering signal, the antenna may be attached to the receiver tuned to the position where the interfering signal is most noticeable. Then adjust the wave-trap for minimum interference.

REPLACING DIAL DRIVE CORD

To replace a broken drive cord proceed as follows:

- 1—Remove broken cord from dial pointer and the cord tension spring from the large pulley on the condenser gang.
- 2—Remove complete dial assembly, fastened with two P. K. screws to top of chassis.
- 3—Remove screw and washer that fastens felt key mask to chassis and fold felt to one side.
- 4—Remove manual drive shaft bracket, fastened with two P. K. screws.

- 5—Place ends of replacement drive cord (G3-41582) together and tie a knot about 1 1/4 inches from the end. Slip tension spring through knot. Fasten the other end of spring on hook in large pulley on gang.
- 6—Close the gang then thread loop through the eye-let in pulley rim.
- 7—Bring one side of drive cord loop forward over pulley and around (3/4 turn) horizontal idler pulley, then under and over the right hand idler pulley (counter-clockwise).

- 8—Loop the other side of drive cord over large pulley on gang in a clockwise direction, continue around and up and over the small idler pulley.
- 9—Then remove drive shaft from chassis, wrap two complete turns around pulley on the shaft, taking the cord coming over the small idler pulley and wrapping in a clockwise direction while holding shaft in right hand.

- 10—Replace drive shaft in position, taking care that the drive cord coming down to the pulley goes between the 4th and 5th keys and the cord going up from the pulley goes between the 1st and 2nd keys.
- 11—Hook drive cord over left hand idler pulley. Mount drive shaft bracket in position. Check to see that cord is running on all pulleys, and tension spring is stretched to approx. one inch in length.

- 12—Place drive cord clamp (W-46290) on drive cord approx. 3/8 inch from inside edge of large pulley rim.
- 13—Replace key felt, rubber bands and dial assembly.

- 14—Close gang, set the pointer at 540 Kc., place cord in pointer, check pointer travel from end to end before gluing cord to pointer.

.0002 Mf. condenser. Align the "Foreign" band first.

- (a) Set Band selector to "Foreign" band, right.
- (b) Set signal generator to 18.3 Megacycles.
- (c) Open gang all the way. Minimum capacity.
- (d) Tune-in with H.F. Osc. about trimmer 18.3 signal. This signal will be heard at two settings of this trimmer always choose the setting furthest open.

- (e) Set signal generator to 18.0 Megacycles.
- (f) Tune-in 18.0 Mc. signal with station selector, then align the H.F. ANT. trimmer condenser for maximum output. DO NOT ADJUST OSC. TRIMMER AT THIS FREQUENCY.

- (g) Repeat operations (d), (e) and (f) until no further improvement can be obtained.
- (h) Set the band selector to the American Broadcast band.

- (i) Set the signal generator to 1725 Kilocycles.
- (j) Open the gang all the way. Minimum capacity.

- (k) Adjust B-C OSC. trimmer for maximum output.
- (l) Set signal generator to 1400 Kc.

- (m) Tune receiver for maximum general signal (approx. 140 on the dial).
- (n) Adjust B-C ANT. trimmer for maximum output. DO NOT RE-ADJUST OSC. TRIMMER AT 1400 Kc.

- (o) REPEAT operations (n) and (n) alternately until no further improvement in output can be obtained.

NOTE: If at any time the H.F. coils in this receiver are replaced, it may be necessary to vary the inductance of the "OSC" coil by moving the cross-over turn of wire at the gap to make the set track at the 6 megacycle end. Moving the turn toward the short end of the coil will decrease the inductance and moving it toward the long end will increase the inductance. If the signal is weak at 6 megacycles, a similar slight change in the inductance at the "ANT" coil should bring up the signal strength. THIS IS A CRITICAL OPERATION AND SHOULD NOT BE DONE ON ANY SET UNLESS CHANGING COILS MAKES IT NECESSARY.

NOTE: When aligning the high frequency band care should be exercised so that the circuits will be aligned on the fundamental frequency rather than on the image frequency which is approximately 910 kilocycles less than the fundamental. To check on this, increase the output of the signal generator approximately 10 times and try to tune-in the signal both at the generator frequency as indicated on the station selector dial and at approximately 910 kilocycles below the correct frequency. If the circuits have been properly aligned the signal can be tuned-in at both positions but much stronger at the correct dial setting.

WAVE TRAP

Some chassis of this model are equipped with a wave trap for the purpose of eliminating interference from code stations which operate on a frequency of approximately 455 Kc. This assembly is located on the underside of the chassis and consists of a coil and a trimmer condenser as indicated by item 48 in the wiring diagram.

The wave trap should not be adjusted until all other

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

All the circuits in this receiver are very accurately adjusted at the factory and normally should need no further adjustment. However, if it is definitely known that an adjustment is necessary the circuits can be properly aligned with the use of a modulated signal generator and an output meter.

SETTING THE PUSH BUTTONS

Should it become necessary to realign the various circuits of this receiver, it may be necessary to reset the Push Button Tuning System.

The buttons are set by means of a set screw that is accessible through the front of the push button. Loosen set screw, tune-in with the manual tuning knob the station whose call letters are to be placed in that button.

PUSH THAT BUTTON ALL THE WAY DOWN, AND WHILE YOU HOLD IT IN THAT POSITION, SECURELY TIGHTEN THE SET SCREW.

The first button is now set, follow the same procedure with the rest of the push buttons.

The accuracy of the buttons depends on how accurately the station is tuned-in while setting them.

CONNECTING OUTPUT METER

Connect the output meter to P and S of the 6V6G Output Tube. Be sure the meter is protected from D.C. by connecting a condenser (.1 mfd. or larger—not electrolytic) in series with one of the leads.

1. Tuning I-F Amplifier To 455 Kilocycles

- (a) Connect the output of the signal generator through a .02 mfd. condenser to the top cap of the 6J8G tube, leaving the tube's grid clip in place. Connect the ground lead from the signal generator to the "GND" terminal of the receiver. KEEP THE GENERATOR LEADS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM THE GRID LEADS OF THE OTHER SCREEN GRID TUBES.

- (b) Set the station selector so that the tuning condenser plates are completely out of mesh and turn the volume control to the right (ON).

- (c) Turn the band selector switch to the left (American Broadcast Band).

- (d) Set the signal generator to 455 kilocycles.

- (e) Adjust both trimmers located on top of the 2nd I-F Transformer for maximum output (Fig. 2).

- (f) Adjust both trimmers located on top of the 1st I-F Transformer for maximum output.

- (g) Check operations (e) and (f) for more accurate adjustments.

ALWAYS USE THE LOWEST SIGNAL GENERATOR OUTPUT THAT WILL GIVE A REASONABLE OUTPUT METER READING.

2. Aligning R-F Amplifier

When aligning the R-F amplifier the output of the modulated signal generator should be fed through a dummy antenna and connected to the "ANT" terminal of the receiver.

For the "Foreign" band use a 250 ohm carbon resistor for dummy and for the "American" band use a

