

Instructions for RCA Victor 330

Seven-Tube Double-Range Superheterodyne Radio-Phonograph Combination

INSTALLATION

Preliminary—After withdrawing the instrument from the shipping container and removing the packing framework bolted to the underside of the cabinet, take off the rear cover which is fastened by screws at the edges.

The motor is flexibly mounted and supported for shipment by a vertical wood prop from the floor of the cabinet. Remove this prop. Remove also the two red hex-head bolts which pass through the mounting rails, and the two wood blocks from between the motor board and the mounting rails. The motor board should then float freely on its spring suspension.

Radiotrons—The Radiotrons are shipped installed in the sockets. Before replacing the rear cover, refer to the tube location diagram on the license label inside the cabinet, and *make certain*:

- (a) That all tubes are in the proper sockets and pressed down firmly. *Never apply power to the instrument unless all Radiotrons are in place.*
- (b) That all shields are rigidly in place over the Radiotrons shown by double circles on the diagram.
- (c) That the short flexible leads shown on the diagram are attached to the top grid contacts of the proper Radiotrons as indicated, and that the spring contact caps are pressed down firmly.

NOTE—For the RCA-55 Radiotron only, the grid lead must be enclosed by the cylindrical tube shield. A slot is provided at the bottom of this shield for entrance of the lead.

Phonograph Compartment—Raise the lid of the cabinet and remove the packing material from the playing compartment. Insert the used-needle cup (packed in outfit package) in the opening provided. With the speed shifter set in the outward (78 R. P. M.) position, install the turn-

table on the motor spindle. Make sure that the spindle drive key engages the slot in the turntable hub.

Location—The instrument should be located close to the antenna lead-in and ground connections, and near an electrical outlet.

Antenna and Ground—An antenna 25 to 75 feet long, including the lead-in and ground connections, is recommended. The antenna should be well insulated from all objects and should be run neither close nor parallel to electric circuits inside or outside the building. Generally, an indoor antenna of short or medium length will be found satisfactory. An outdoor antenna of greater length, however, should improve reception and is recommended for localities remote from broadcasting stations. When the receiver is installed in a building of metallic construction, an outdoor antenna is *required* for satisfactory results.

A *good* ground connection is essential for best performance. It should be as short and direct as possible and preferably should be made to a cold water pipe. An approved ground clamp should be used to insure a tight and permanent connection.

Two flexible leads for connecting to the antenna and ground extend from beneath the base panel of the instrument. Connect the *black* lead to the antenna wire or lead-in and the *yellow* lead to the ground wire. Both connections should be soldered and wrapped with insulating tape.

Power Supply—Connect the power cord to an electrical outlet supplying alternating current at the proper voltage and frequency (cycles), as specified on the license label.

OPERATION—RADIO

The radio operating controls, located on the front panel, are shown in Figure 1. Proceed as follows:

1. Set the Transfer Switch in the counter-clockwise position, for radio reception.
2. Apply power by turning the Tone Control clockwise from the "off" position; continue rotation of this control to the opposite extremity for full-range reproduction. Several seconds are required for the Radiotrons to heat before reception is possible.
3. Set the Frequency Range Switch for the band desired, as follows:

- (a) *Counter-clockwise*—540–1500 kilocycle broadcast band. The dial scale reads directly in kilocycles for this band when one cipher is added to the large numerals adjacent to the graduations.
- (b) *Clockwise*—1400–2800 kilocycles. Frequencies in this band are indicated approximately by the positions of

the small numerals at the top of the dial (add one cipher to obtain kilocycles). The following services are included in this band:

- (1) **Police Calls**—Stations operating at 1712 kilocycles, and between 2400 and 2500 kilocycles.
- (2) **Amateur Radio "Phone"**—Assigned band 1900–2000 kilocycles.
- (3) **Aviation Reports, Airport Beacons, Etc.**—Assigned band 2000–2400 kilocycles.
- (4) **Amateur Radio "CW" (Code)**—Assigned band 1715–1900 kilocycles. Signals of this class normally are unintelligible or inaudible with this type of receiver.

NOTE—The majority of stations in the 1400–2800 kilocycle band do not offer continuous programs. Police calls are usually intermittent, at regular or irregular intervals. Strong local stations in the 540–1500 kilocycle broadcast band may be audible (sometimes at more than one point on the dial) when the Frequency Range Switch is set for 1400–2800 kilocycles.

4. Set the Radio Volume Control near "Medium" on its illuminated scale. Then turn the Station Selector slowly over the range of its dial until a station is heard. If no signal is received, advance the volume control further in a clockwise direction and again rotate the selector.

5. When a desirable station signal is heard, accurate tuning for best reproduction is accomplished as follows:

- (a) Turn the Radio Volume Control counter-clockwise (if necessary) until the volume is at a low level.
- (b) Adjust the Station Selector carefully to the position mid-way between the points where the quality becomes poor or the signal disappears.
- (c) Adjust the Volume Control to obtain the desired sound level.

NOTE—The *automatic volume control* built into this instrument will maintain the volume level substantially constant irrespective of normal fluctuations of signal strength (fading). Also, other stations with good signal strength will be received at approximately the same volume without readjustment of the volume control.

6. Turn the Tone Control counter-clockwise if reduced high-frequency (treble) response is preferred, or if interference (static) is excessive.



Figure 1

7. When through operating, switch off the power by turning the Tone Control knob to the extreme counter-clockwise position.

Radiotrons—Improved results may sometimes be obtained by interchanging the RCA-58 Radiotrons in their sockets. *The power should be switched off before removing any Radiotron from its socket.* Spare Radiotrons should be kept on hand.

OPERATION—PHONOGRAPH

Electric phonograph facilities are provided in this instrument for playing either standard 78 R. P. M. (revolutions per minute) or long playing 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ R. P. M. records of any diameter up to 12 inches. Refer to Figure 1 and proceed as follows:

1. Set the Transfer Switch clockwise, for record reproduction.

2. Apply power by turning the Tone Control clockwise from the "off" position. Set this control in the extreme clockwise position. A few seconds are required for the Radiotrons to heat before reproduction is possible.

3. Place the desired record on the turntable. Insert a *new* needle in the pickup as far as it will go and tighten the needle screw. For long-playing (33 $\frac{1}{3}$ R. P. M.) records, use *only* the orange Chromium needle. For standard (78 R. P. M.) records, use the latter needle or, if preferred, either the green Chromium or the full volume Tungstone needle. Ordinary steel needles (full volume) can be used with standard (78 R. P. M.) records, provided a new needle is inserted for each selection.

NOTE—With care, the orange Chromium needle should play 25, the green Chromium 75 to 100, and the Tungstone 100 to 200 records. *Never re-insert in the pickup a Chromium needle which has been used (however slightly), as damage to the record grooves would result.* Do not use Tungstone needles with thin, flexible records or with transparent-faced (illustrated) records.

4. Pull the starting lever (right-hand side of turntable) forward to start the turntable. Set the speed shifter (left-hand side of turntable) for the speed—78 or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ R. P. M.—corresponding to the record on the turntable. Then place the needle on the smooth outer surface of the record and slide it into the first groove.

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NOTE—The speed shifter should not be moved inward (from the 78 to the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ R. P. M. position) while the turntable is at rest.

5. Adjust the Record Volume Control (knob at front right-hand corner of motorboard) to obtain the desired volume.

6. For most faithful reproduction, the Tone Control should be left in the fully clockwise position while using the phonograph. Turning this control counter-clockwise decreases the treble response and reduces the needle scratch noise—particularly noticeable on old records—reproduced by the loudspeaker.

7. Close the lid while playing. As the lid rests on a sound-proof cushion, needle scratch and other noises incident to record playing are thus rendered far less prominent.

8. At the completion of the record, lift the pickup arm and move it toward the right to stop the motor (motor stops automatically at the end of a record having the *eccentric* final groove). Lower the pickup outside the turntable—never allow it to rest on the record (or turntable) when not operating the phonograph.

9. When through operating, close the lid and turn "off" the power switch.

Lubrication—The motor should be lubricated with light oil once every six months. Two oil holes on top of the motor are accessible when the turntable is removed. The ball bearing mechanism under the turntable should be lubricated once a year by prying off the cover and packing with vaseline or light motor grease, being careful to prevent any dirt particles from entering with the grease. Make sure that the speed shifter is in the outward (78 R. P. M.) position before replacing the turntable on the spindle.

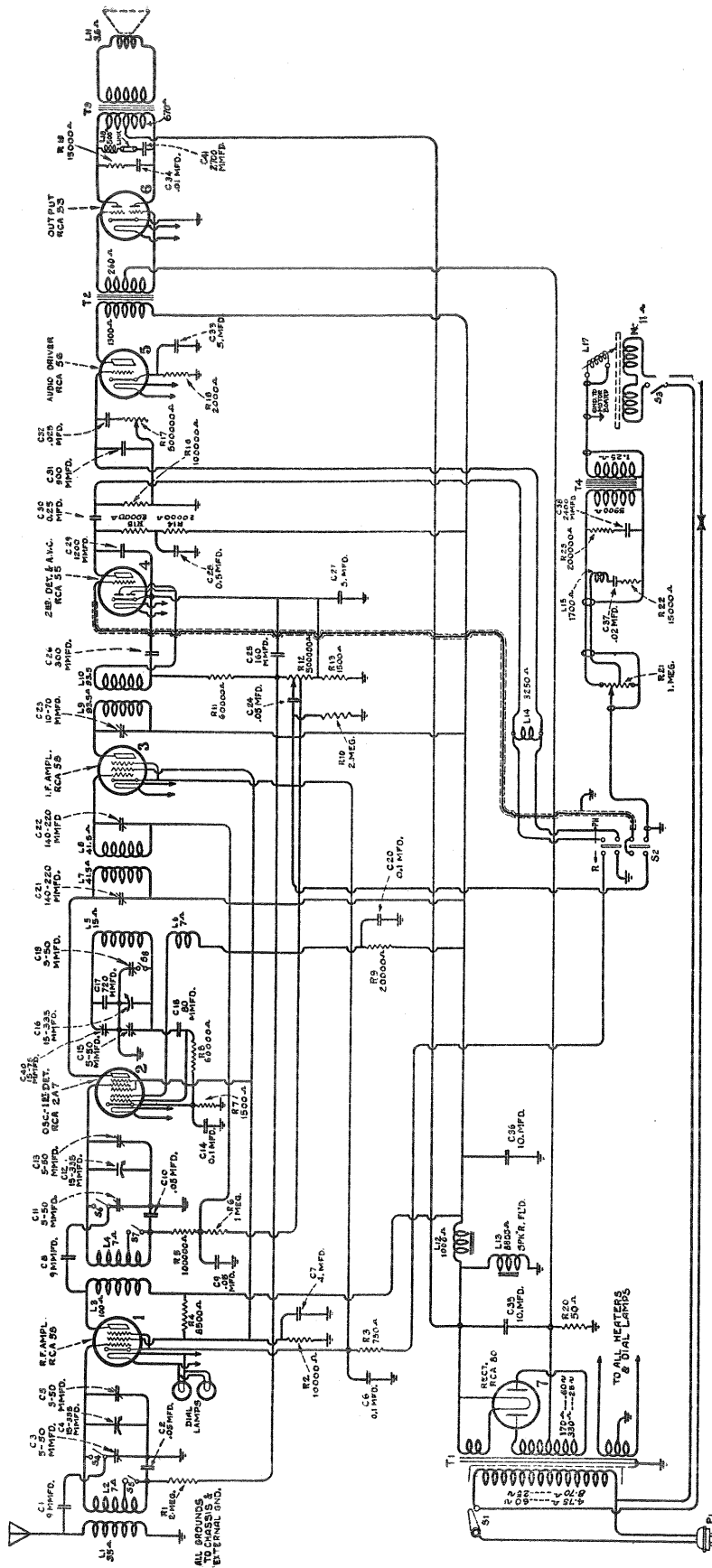


Figure A—Schematic Circuit Diagram

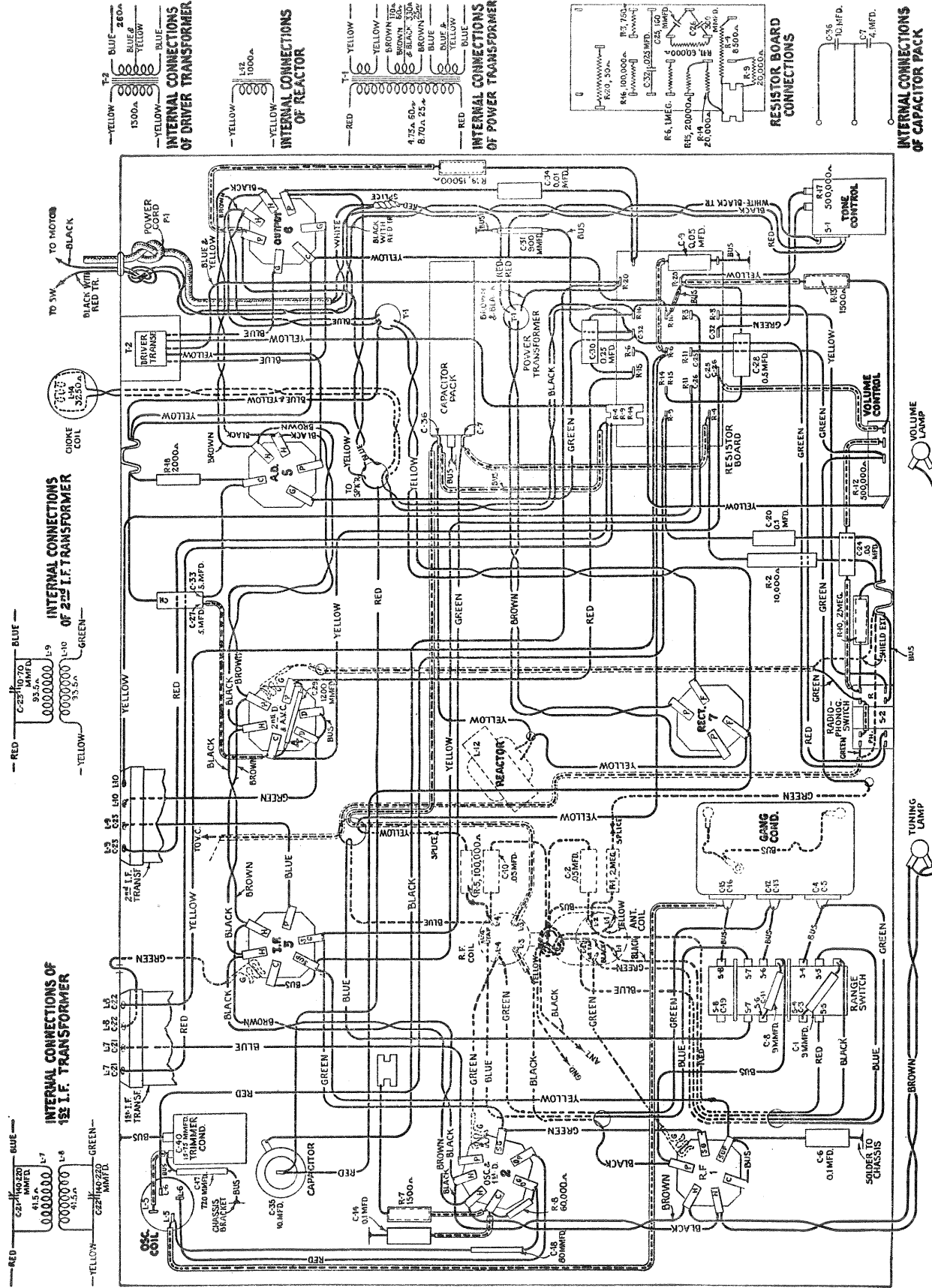


Figure B—Receiver Wiring Diagram

SERVICE DATA

Voltage Rating.....105-125 Volts
Frequency Rating.....25, 30, 40, 50, and 60 Cycles
Power Consumption.....25 Cycle-115 Watts;
 30 Cycle-115 Watts; 40 Cycle-125 Watts;
 50 Cycle-115 Watts; 60 Cycle-120 Watts
Number and Types of Radiotrons...2 RCA-58, 1 RCA-2A7,
 1 RCA-55, 1 RCA-56, 1 RCA-53, 1 RCA-80—Total 7
Undistorted Output.....5 Watts
Frequency Range.....540 K. C. to 1500 K. C.
 and 1400 K. C. to 2800 K. C.

This combination instrument utilizes the standard two-speed motorboard and a new seven tube superheterodyne radio receiver. Excellent fidelity on both radio and record is obtained due to properly designed circuits and a Class "B" output stage. Other features of the receiver are automatic volume control, eight inch dynamic loudspeaker, continuously variable tone control, and the inherent sensitivity, selectivity and tone quality of the Superheterodyne.

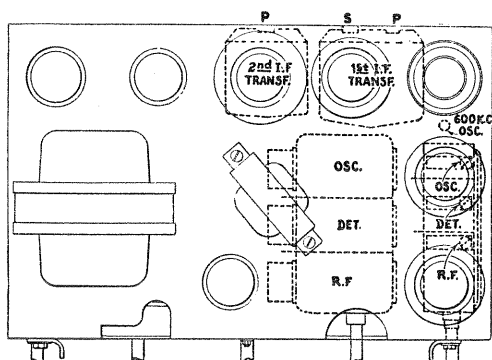


Figure C—Location of Line-Up Capacitor Screws

A special feature is a Range Switch that allows reception of signals either of the broadcast band or higher frequencies. Figure A shows the schematic circuit, Figure B the wiring diagram, and Figure D the assembly wiring. With the switch in the broadcast band position, the frequency range is from 540 to 1500 K. C. At the higher frequency position, the receiver covers the 1400 to 2800 K. C. band.

The circuit consists of an R. F. stage using Radiotron RCA-58, a combined oscillator and first detector in the RCA-2A7 tube, an intermediate stage using Radiotron RCA-58, and RCA-55 functioning as a combined second detector and automatic volume control, an audio stage using an RCA-56, an output stage using RCA-53 and the RCA-80 functioning as a rectifier.

Service work in conjunction with this receiver will be similar to that of other Superheterodyne receivers incorporating a similar type automatic volume control.

I. F. Tuning Adjustments—Two transformers comprising three tuned circuits (the secondary of the second transformer is untuned) are used in the intermediate amplifier. These are tuned to 175 K. C. and the adjustment screws are accessible as shown in Figure C. Proceed as follows:

- (a) Procure a modulated oscillator giving a signal at 175 K. C., a non-metallic screw driver such as Stock No. 7065 and an output meter.

- (b) Short-circuit the antenna and ground leads and tune the receiver so that no signal is heard. Set the volume control at maximum and connect a ground to the chassis.
- (c) Connect the oscillator output between the first detector control grid and chassis ground. Connect the output meter across the voice coil of the loudspeaker and adjust the oscillator output so that with the receiver volume control at maximum, a slight deflection is obtained in the output meter.
- (d) Adjust the primary of the second, and the secondary and primary of the first I. F. transformers until a maximum deflection is obtained. Keep the oscillator output at a low value so that only a slight deflection is obtained on the output meter at all times. Go over these adjustments a second time as there is a slight interlocking of adjustments. This completes the I. F. adjustments.

R. F. and Oscillator Adjustments—The three gang variable capacitor and 600 K. C. trimmer screws are accessible at the bottom of the chassis. The high frequency capacitor screws are located on the Range Switch. Proceed as follows:

- (a) Procure a modulated oscillator giving a signal at 600, 1400 and 2400 K. C., a non-metallic screw driver such as Stock No. 7065 and an output meter.
- (b) Connect the output of the oscillator to the antenna and ground lead of the receiver. Check the dial at the extreme maximum position of the tuning capacitor. The indicator should be at the last division. Connect the output meter across the cone coil. Then set the dial at 140, the oscillator at 1400 K. C. and adjust the oscillator output so that a slight deflection is obtained when the receiver volume control is at maximum. Align all three trimmer capacitors on the variable capacitor to maximum output keeping the oscillator output as low as possible.
- (c) Set the oscillator at 600 K. C. Tune in the signal with the receiver until a maximum deflection is obtained in the output meter. Now adjust the 600 K. C. series capacitor, Figure C, until a maximum deflection is obtained in the output meter. Rock the tuning capacitor back and forth while making this adjustment, as the tuning capacitor and oscillator series capacitor adjustments interlock.
- (d) Change the frequency of the oscillator to 1400 K. C. and set the dial at 1400. Again make the adjustments given under (a) and (b).
- (e) Then shift the oscillator to 2440 K. C., the Range Switch to the clockwise position and the dial to 120. The three line-up capacitors located on the Range Switch should then be adjusted for maximum output.

When making both the I. F. and R. F. adjustments, the important point to remember is that the receiver volume control must be at its maximum position and the minimum input signal necessary from the oscillator must be used.

Fidelity—A link is provided in the filter circuit connected across the plates of the Radiotron RCA-53. Opening this link increases the high frequency range of the phonograph approximately 2000 cycles. The link is accessible by removing the filter unit from the cabinet.

RADIOTRON SOCKET VOLTAGES

120 Volt, A. C. Line—Volume Control at Maximum

Radiotron No.	Cathode to Control Grid, Volts	Cathode to Screen Grid, Volts	Cathode to Plate, Volts	Plate Current, M. A.	Heater Volts
RCA-58 R. F.	4.0	100	245	6.0	2.4
*RCA-2A7 Osc. Det.	4.0	100	245	5.0	2.4
RCA-58 I. F.	4.0	100	245	6.0	2.4
RCA-55 2nd Det. A. V. C.	6.0	—	100	4.0	2.4
RCA-56 Driver A. F.	13.0	—	235	6.3	2.4
RCA-53 Output	4.5	—	290	12.0	2.4
RCA-80 Rectifier	600 R. M. S. Plate to Plate			88.0	5.0

* Voltages and current apply to detector portion of tube.

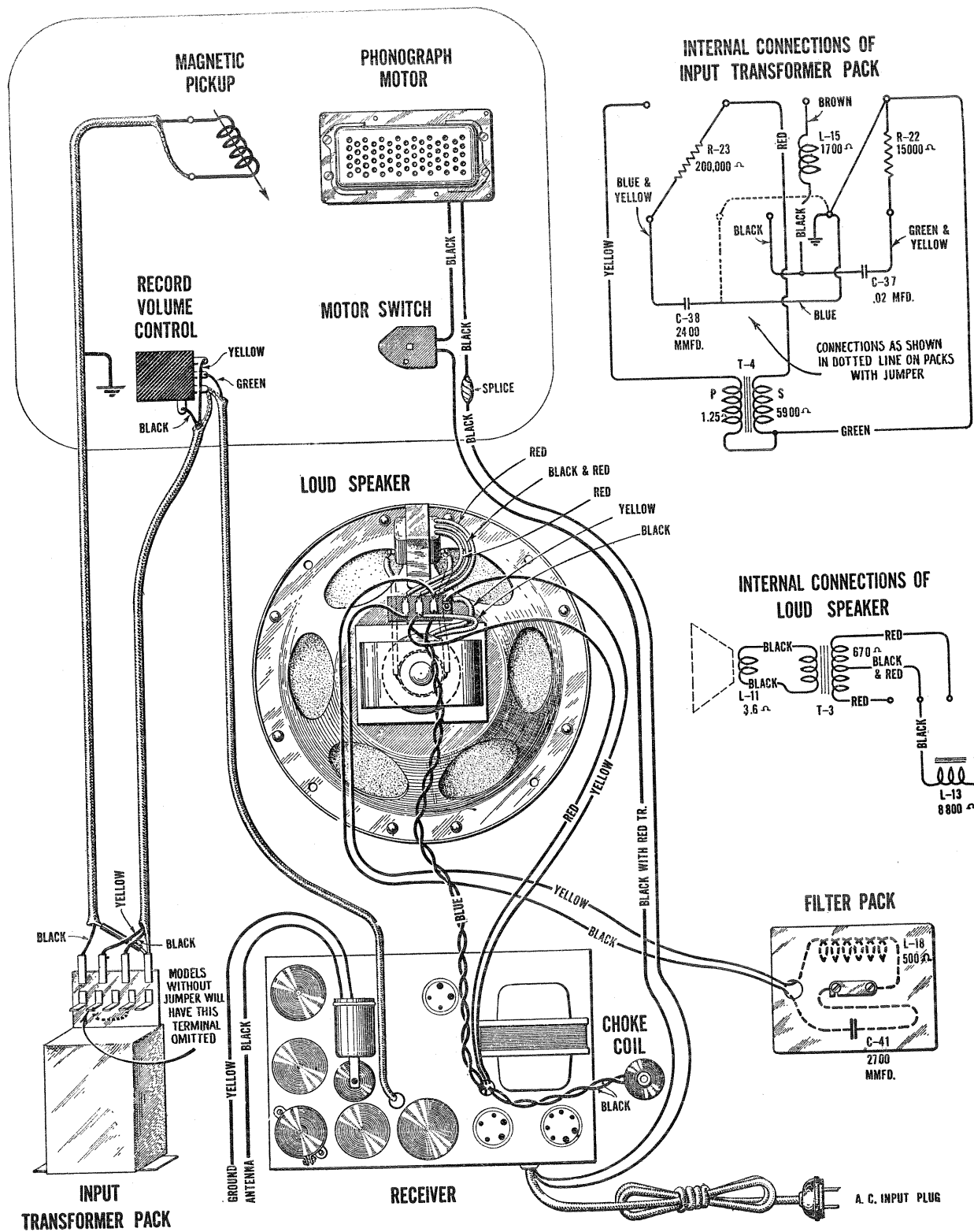


Figure D—Assembly Wiring Diagram

SERVICE DATA FOR MAGNETIC PICKUP

The Magnetic Pickup used in this combination instrument is of a new design with an improved frequency range. While in physical appearance it is similar to that of the older type, details of construction are considerably different. It consists essentially of a chromium steel magnet, two thin pole pieces, a mechanism support and bracket, a coil, and an armature that is damped by means of an anchored damping block.

The use of the anchored damping block eliminates any bad peaks in the frequency range. The frequency-response characteristic is substantially flat from 50 to 5,000 cycles.

Replacing Magnet Coil, Pivot Rubbers, Armature or Damping Block

In order to replace a defective coil or the hardened pivot rubbers (see Figure G), it is necessary to proceed as follows:

- (a) Remove the pickup cover by removing the center holding screw and needle screw.
- (b) Remove the pickup magnet and the magnet clamp by pulling them forward.
- (c) Unsolder the coil leads and remove the mechanism assembly from the back plate by releasing the two mounting screws and the damping block clamping screw.

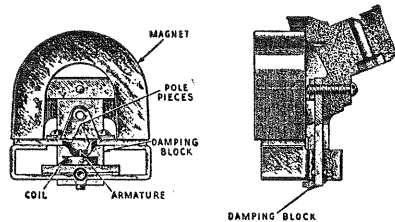


Figure F

- (d) Remove screws A and B, Figure G, and then remove the mechanism assembly from the pole pieces.
- (e) The coil or the front pivot rubber may now be removed and replaced. If it is desired to replace the rear pivot rubber, then the end of the armature soldered to the mechanism support must be unsoldered and the damping block removed. The rear pivot rubber now may be replaced. After putting the pivot rubbers in place a new damping block should be fastened to the armature as outlined in instructions on replacing the damping block.
- (f) The mechanism should now be reassembled, except for the magnet, which must be magnetized. After being magnetized, the mechanism—with the pole pieces upward—should be placed so that the magnet may be slid from the magnetizer onto the pole pieces without breaking physical contact. After placing the pole pieces on the magnet, the entire assembly should be remagnetized thoroughly, being careful not to change the polarity obtained by the initial magnetization.
- (g) After assembling to the mechanism, the entire assembly should be fastened to the back plate by means of the screws provided, making sure the damping block is securely clamped. At the same time, the metal dust cover must be placed in position.
- (h) After remagnetizing, it is necessary to correctly center the armature. This may be done quite accurately by feeling its play after the needle is inserted. A little practice will quickly show which way an adjustment is necessary to have the armature centered properly. The adjustment is made by loosening screws A and B (Figure G), and sliding the mechanism slightly in relation to the pole pieces.
- (i) The cover may be now replaced over the entire assembly, and the pickup returned to the tone arm.

In assembling, it may be desirable to check the armature air gap by means of a small Feeler Gauge. This air gap should be nine mils on each side of the armature. However, a little practice with the needle in place will quickly disclose whether or not the armature is centered.

Replacing the Damping Block

If it is desired to replace the damping block, it may be done in the following manner:

- (a) Disassemble the pickup as described under the preceding section.

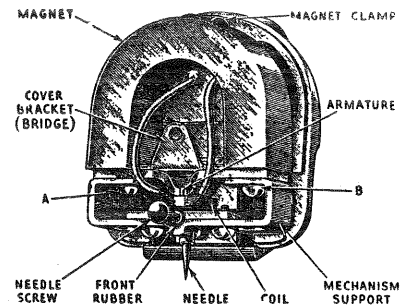


Figure G

- (b) Remove the armature entirely by unsoldering it at its joint with the mechanism support.
- (c) Remove the damping block from the armature and clean the bushing for holding the damping block with emery paper.
- (d) Insert the armature through the new block so that it occupies the same position as that of the old. Also ascertain that the block is in correct vertical alignment with the armature. It will be noted that the hole in the damping block is somewhat smaller than the diameter of the armature. This is done so that a snug fit will be obtained.
- (e) After properly locating the damping block, a soldering iron should be applied to the armature so that the block will melt slightly at its point of contact with the armature. A special tip, constructed as shown in Figure H, will prove desirable for fusing the block in place. The iron should be applied long enough to slightly melt the block and cause a small bulge on both sides, but should not be applied long enough to cause any bubbling. The pickup should then be reassembled as described in the preceding section.

Only rosin core solder should be used for soldering the coil leads in the pickup. Also rosin core solder should be satisfactory for resoldering the end of the spring in the hole in the mechanism, since both these parts have been previously tinned. In case the parts are not well tinned, it will be necessary to scrape the end of the spring and the hole in the mechanism until bright. These parts may now be tinned by using as a flux a water solution of zinc chloride (commonly called

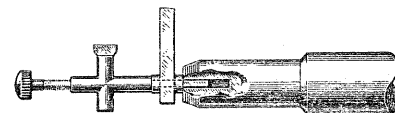


Figure H

acid flux). After tinning, dip the parts in water to wash off the acid flux and thereby prevent serious subsequent corrosion. After making sure that the pivot rubbers and damping block are properly in place, as described under (e) above, the armature may now be soldered in place in the mechanism by using rosin core solder, since the parts are now tinned. Care must be exercised to get the needle hole perfectly square with respect to the mechanism, or otherwise it will be difficult if not impossible to center the armature in the airgap as explained under (h).

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Insist on genuine factory tested parts, which are readily identified and may be purchased from authorized dealers

Stock No.	DESCRIPTION	List Price	Stock No.	DESCRIPTION	List Price
RECEIVER ASSEMBLIES					
2269	Capacitor—720 mmfd.—C17	\$0.75	3322	Switch—Automatic brake switch with mounting screws	\$0.75
3047	Resistor—1500 ohms—Carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg. of 5—R-7, R-13	1.00	3391	Motor board suspension spring assembly—Comprising 1 bolt, 1 top spring, 1 bottom spring, 2 cup washers, 1 "C" washer and 1 nut	.50
3076	Resistor—1 megohm—carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg of 5—R6	1.00	3430	Box—Needle box with lid—Pkg of 2	.90
3252	Resistor—100,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg of 5—R5, R16	1.00	3824	Nut—Cap nut—Pkg of 4	.82
3459	Capacitor—80 mmfd.—C18	.44	6288	Knob—Phonograph volume control knob—Pkg of 5	1.00
3460	Capacitor—1200 mmfd.—C29	.30	6657	Cable—Two conductor shielded cable—From transformer pack to volume control	.20
3526	Resistor—2,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg of 5—R-18	1.00	6804	Volume Control—Phonograph volume control—R21	1.60
3536	Capacitor—Comprising two 5.0 mfd.—C27, C33	1.10	7632	Transformer Pack—Comprising input transformer, two reactors, one 2400 mmfd., one 300 mmfd., one .02 mfd. capacitors, one 200,000 ohm, one 15000 ohm resistor—In metal container—T4, L5, L16, C37, C38, C39, R22, R23	5.45
3555	Capacitor—0.1 mfd. C6	.36	10174	Springs—Automatic brake springs—Pkg of 4	.50
3572	Socket—7 contact radiotron socket	.38	10184	Plate—Automatic brake latch trip plate with mounting screws—Pkg of 5	.40
3584	Ring—Antenna, R.F. or oscillator coil retaining ring—Pkg of 5	.40			
3592	Knob—Station selector, radio-phonograph switch or volume control knob—Pkg of 5	.80			
3602	Resistor—60,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/4 watt—Pkg of 5—R-8	1.00			
3616	Capacitor—300 mmfd.—C26	.34			
3623	Shield—Antenna or R.F. coil shield	.30			
3627	Knob—Range switch or tone control knob—Pkg of 5	.75			
3630	Resistor—10,000 ohms—Carbon type—3 watt—R2	.25	3398	Motor Mounting Assembly—Comprising 2 cup washers, 4 springs and 1 "C" washer	.48
3634	Capacitor—160 mmfd.—C25	.34	3817	Stud—Motor mounting stud—Package of 3	.18
3640	Capacitor—.05 mfd.—C2, C9, C10, C24	.25	8989	Motor—105-125 volts—60 cycles	18.52
3641	Capacitor—0.1 mfd. C14, C20	.35	8990	Motor—105-125 volts—50 cycles	18.52
3719	Socket—7 contact radiotron socket—Output	.30	8991	Motor—105-125 volts—40 cycles	23.36
3761	Scale—Volume control dial scale	.60	8992	Motor—105-125 volts—25 cycles	23.36
3765	Capacitor—.025 mfd.—C32	.34			
3769	Resistor—750 ohms—Carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg of 5—R3	1.00			
3770	Resistor—50 ohms—Wire wound—Porcelain type—R20	.34			
3771	Resistor—8500 ohms—Carbon type—3 watt—R4	.25			
3772	Capacitor—0.5 mfd.—C28	.32	3386	Cover—Pickup cover	.56
3773	Capacitor—0.25 mfd.—C30	.36	3387	Screw Assembly—Pickup mounting screw assembly comprising one screw, one nut and one washer—Package of 10	.40
3783	Capacitor—9 mmfd.—Pkg of 2—C1, C8	.50	3388	Screw—Pickup needle holding screw—Pkg of 10	.60
3784	Capacitor—900 mmfd. C31	.30	3389	Rod—Automatic brake trip rod—Pkg of 5	.40
3787	Capacitor—.01 mfd.—C34	.30	3390	Escutcheon—Pickup arm escutcheon	.46
3788	Coil—High frequency compensator choke coil—L14	1.00	3417	Armature—Pickup armature	.72
3814	Socket—Station selector or volume control lamp socket	.32	3419	Screw—Cover mounting screw—Pkg of 10	.40
6188	Resistor—2 megohm—Carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg of 5—R1	1.00	3516	Damper Assembly—Comprising 1 upper and 1 lower drawer, 1 upper and 1 lower bearing—For pickup base	.14
6279	Resistor—15,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg of 5—R19	1.00	3521	Cover—Pickup back cover	.18
6282	Resistor—60,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg of 5—R11	1.00	3737	Damper—Viscoloid damping block—Pkg of 5	.65
6300	Socket—4 contact radiotron socket	.35	6346	Back—Pickup housing back	.45
6303	Resistor—20,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/2 watt—Pkg of 5—R9, R14, R15	1.00	6601	Pickup—Magnetic pickup complete	4.54
6471	Coil—Oscillator coil—L5, L6	.74	6602	Coil—Pickup coil—L17	.65
6527	Coil—Antenna coil—L1, L2	1.08	7659	Arm—Pickup arm complete less pickup and escutcheon	4.60
6528	Coil—R. F. coil assembly—L3, L4	.94			
6551	Transformer—Audio driver transformer—T2	1.48			
6552	Reactor—Filter reactor—L12	1.04			
6553	Transformer—First intermediate frequency transformer—L7, L8, C21, C22	1.56	3338	Ring—Clamp ring assembly—Comprising spring, latch lever and stud	.50
6554	Transformer—Second intermediate frequency transformer—L9, L10, C23	1.64	3340	Washer—Thrust washer—Pkg of 2	.56
6555	Capacitor Assembly—Comprising one 10 mfd. and one 4 mfd. capacitor—C7, C36	1.64	3341	Pin—Groove pin—Pkg of 2	.56
6557	Scale—Station selector dial scale	.78	3342	Spring—Latch spring—Located on clamping ring—Pkg of 2	.56
6593	Condenser—3 gang variable tuning condenser	3.25	3343	Sleeve—Sleeve complete with ball race	2.86
6594	Volume Control—R12	1.40	3344	Cover—Grease retainer cover—Pkg of 2	.70
6595	Tone Control—R17	1.46	3346	Bushing—Speed shifter lever brushing—Pkg of 4	.66
6596	Switch—Range switch	1.25	3347	Spring—Speed shifter lever spring—Pkg of 2	.30
6597	Switch—Radio phonograph switch	1.10	3399	Lever—Speed shifter lever with mounting screws	.50
6674	Output Filter—Comprising reactors and capacitor—L18, C41	1.60	7084	Cover—Suede cover for turntable	.40
7062	Capacitor—Adjustable trimming capacitor—15 to 70 mmfd.—C40	.50	8948	Turntable Complete	5.50
7484	Socket—5 contact radiotron socket	.35			
7485	Socket—6 contact radiotron socket	.40			
7590	Capacitor—10 mfd.—C35	1.40			
9026	Transformer—Power transformer—105-125 volt—50-60 Cycles—T1	4.80			
9035	Transformer—Power transformer—105-125 volts—25-40 cycles	6.00			
			MISCELLANEOUS		
			MOTOR ASSEMBLIES		
			PICKUP AND PICKUP ARM ASSEMBLIES		
			TURNTABLE ASSEMBLIES		
			REPRODUCER ASSEMBLIES		

RCA Victor Company, Inc.

CAMDEN, N. J., U. S. A.