RCA VICTOR MODELS 8T2, 8T11, and 8K11

Eight-Tube, Three-Band, A-C, Superheterodyne Receivers

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Electrical Specifications

Frequency Ranges		Alignment Frequencies	
"Long Wave" (X)	155-320 kc	"Long Wave" (X)	175 kc (osc.), 300 kc (osc., det., ant.)
"Medium Wave" (A)	530-1,500 kc	"Medium Wave" (A)	600 kc (osc.), 1,500 kc (osc., det., ant.)
"Short Wave" (C)	5,400-18,000 kc	"Short Wave" (C)	15,000 kc (osc., det., ant.)

Intermediate Frequency ..... 460 kc

Radiotron Complement

(1)	RCA-6K7 ..... Radio-Frequency Amplifier	(5)	RCA-6F5 ..... Audio Voltage Amplifier
(2)	RCA-6A8 ..... First Detector—Oscillator	(6)	RCA-6F6 ..... Audio Power Amplifier
(3)	RCA-6K7 ..... Intermediate Amplifier	(7)	RCA-5Z4 ..... Full-Wave Rectifier
(4)	RCA-6H6 ..... Second Detector—A.V.C.	(8)	RCA-6E5 ..... Tuning Indicator

Pilot Lamps (3) ..... Mazda No. 46, 6.3 volts, 0.25 ampere

Power Supply Ratings

Rating A ..... 105-125 volts, 50-60 cycles, 100 watts
Rating B ..... 105-125 volts, 25-60 cycles, 105 watts
Rating C ..... 100-130/140-160/195-250 volts, 40-60 cycles, 100 watts

Power Output Rating		Loudspeaker	
Undistorted	2¼ watts	Type	Electrodynamic
Maximum	5 watts	Voice Coil Impedance	2.25 ohms at 400 cycles

Mechanical Specifications

Cabinet Dimensions	Model 8T2	Model 8T11	Model 8K11
Height	21¾ inches	25⅜ inches	39¾ inches
Width	15¾ inches	17⅛ inches	26 inches
Depth	9⅛ inches	9½ inches	13 inches

Weights			
Net	35 pounds	47 pounds	65 pounds
Shipping	41 pounds	(2) 140 pounds	130 pounds

Chassis Base Dimensions ..... 13⅞ inches x 7¾ inches x 2½ inches
Over-all Height of Chassis ..... 7¾ inches
Operating Controls ..... (1) Volume, (2) Tuning, (3) Range Selector, (4) Power Switch—Tone
Tuning Drive Ratios ..... 10 to 1 and 50 to 1

General Features

These receivers employ the same type chassis and have many distinctive features. Models 8T2 and 8T11 employ an 8-inch dynamic loudspeaker and Model 8K11 employs a 12-inch dynamic loudspeaker. The superheterodyne circuit is used with such features of design as all-metal tubes, a radio-frequency amplifier stage, "Magic Eye" tuning indicator, improved antenna wave-trap, aural compensated volume control, 3-position tone control with music-voice switch, automatic volume control, resistance coupled audio system, phonograph terminal board, band selective illumination of dial scales, and a dust-proof loudspeaker. Trimming adjustments are located at accessible points. Their number is reduced to the least that is consistent with efficient operation. The tuning dial ratio of 10 to 1 with a 50 to 1 vernier permits ease of tuning, especially in the "Short wave" band.

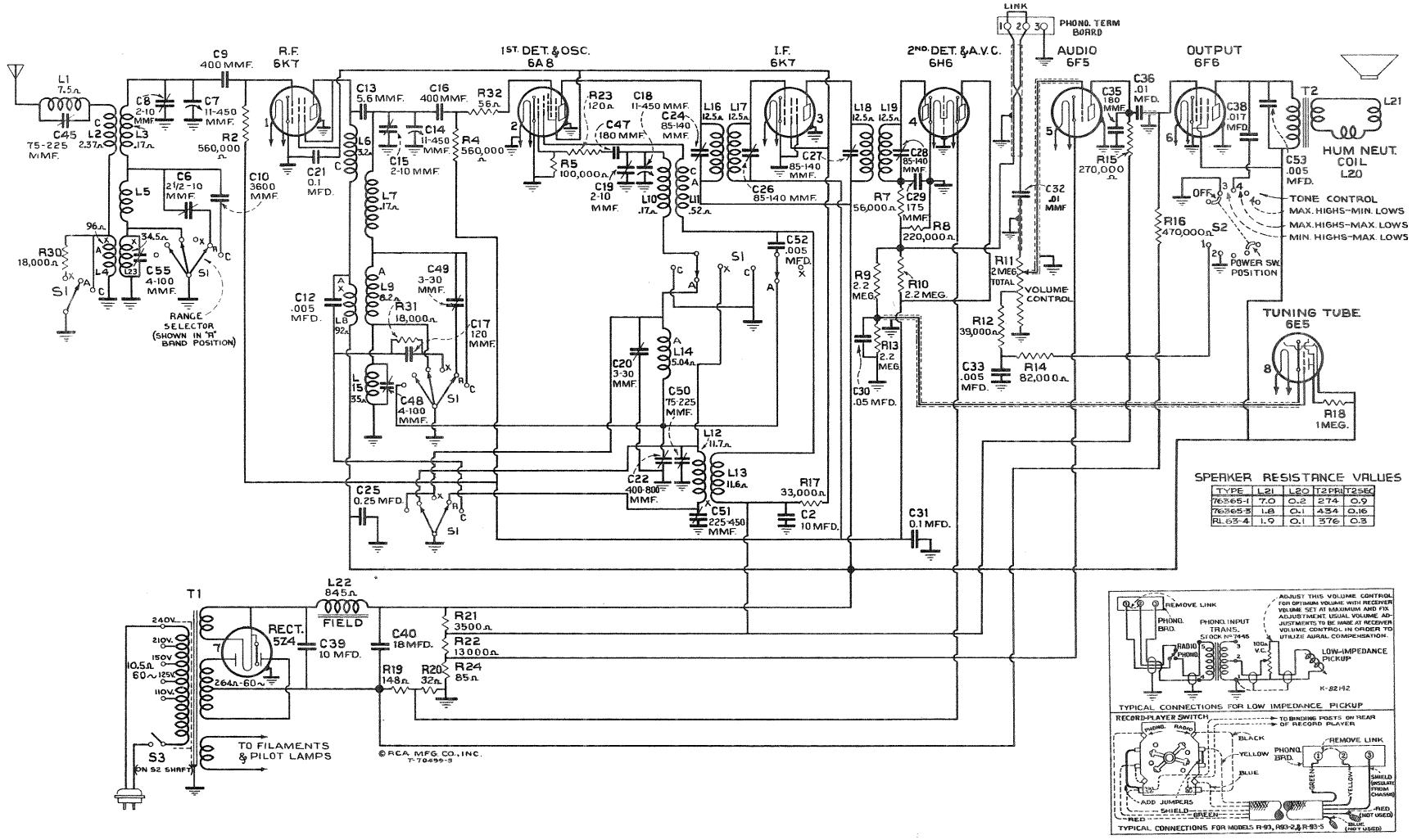


Figure 1—Schematic Circuit Diagram

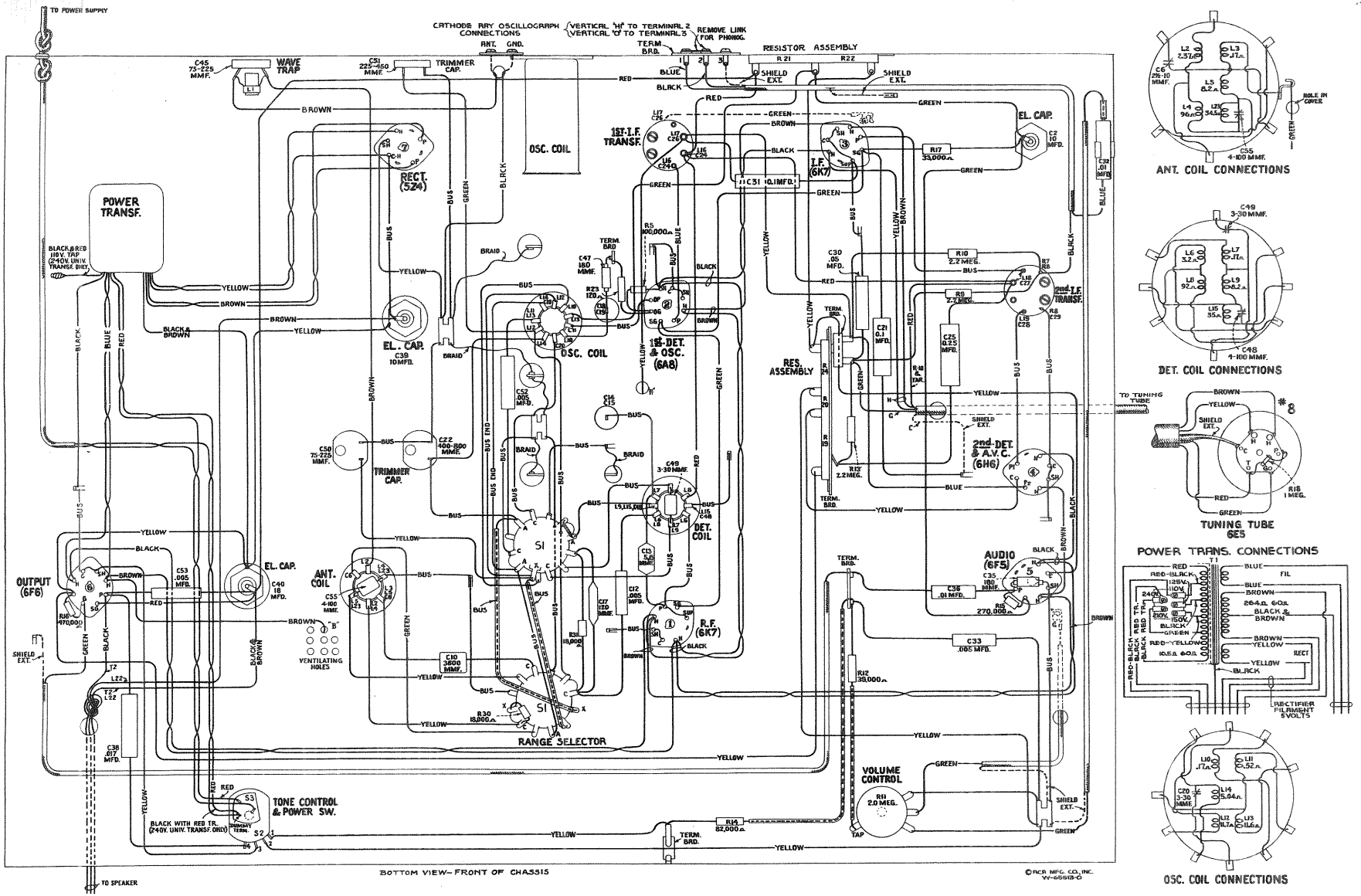


Figure 2—Chassis Wiring Diagram

Circuit Arrangement

The conventional Superheterodyne type of circuit, consisting of an r-f stage, a combined first-detector—oscillator stage, a single i-f stage, a diode-detector—automatic-volume-control stage, an audio voltage-amplifier stage, an audio power-output stage, and a high-voltage rectifier power-supply stage is used.

Tuned Circuits

The antenna coil system and the detector coil system each consist of two series-connected primary and three series-connected secondary windings to provide the three ranges of tuning. The oscillator coil system is wound on a single form. A range selector switch (S1) is used for connecting the various sections of these three coil systems into the circuit to provide operation on the band desired. The coils are tuned by a variable three-section gang condenser having trimmer capacitors in shunt with each section. There are additional trimmer capacitors across the section of each coil used for the "Medium wave" (A) band as well as the "Long wave" (X) band. A series trimmer is also associated with the "Medium wave" (A) and "Long wave" (X) band oscillator coils.

The intermediate-frequency amplifier system consists of an RCA-6K7 in a transformer-coupled circuit. This stage operates at a basic frequency of 460 kc. Each winding of both i-f transformers (input and output) is tuned by an adjustable trimmer.

Detector and A.V.C.

The modulated signal as obtained from the output of the i-f stage is detected by an RCA-6H6 twin-diode tube (No. 1 diode). The audio frequency secured by this process is transferred to the a-f system for amplification and final reproduction. The d-c voltage which results from detection of the signal is used for automatic volume control. This voltage, which develops across resistor R8, is applied as automatic control-grid bias to the r-f, first-detector, and i-f tubes through a suitable resistance filter circuit. The No. 2 diode of the RCA-6H6 is used to supply residual bias for the controlled tubes under conditions of little or no signal. This diode, under such conditions, draws current which flows through resistors R10 and R8, thereby maintaining the desired minimum operating bias on such tubes. On application of signal energy above a certain level, however, the auxiliary bias-diode ceases to draw current and the a.v.c diode takes over the biasing function.

Audio System

The manual volume control consists of an acoustically tapered potentiometer in the audio circuit between the output of the detector diode and the input grid of the audio-voltage-amplifier tube. This control has a tone compensating filter connected to it so that the correct aural balance will be obtained at different volume settings.

Resistance-capacitance coupling is used between the first-audio stage and the power-output stage. The output of the power amplifier is transformer-coupled into the dynamic loudspeaker. High-frequency tone control is effected by a capacitor across the plate circuit of the output tube. Speech-music control is effected by a resistor connected to the compensated volume control circuit. Control of tone is obtained by means of the switch (S2).

"Magic Eye"

An RCA-6E5 cathode-ray tuning tube is used as a means of visually indicating when the receiver is accurately tuned to the incoming signal. This tube consists of an amplifier section and a cathode-ray section built in the same glass envelope. Correct tuning of the receiver to the incoming carrier is evidenced by the minimum width of the dark sector of the tuning tube.

Rectifier

The power required for operation of this receiver is supplied through transformer T1. This transformer has an efficient electrostatic shield between its primary and secondary windings. This shield prevents interference which is on the power-supply circuit from entering the receiver and conversely reduces the tendency of the receiver to re-radiate into the power circuit. An RCA-5Z4 furnishes the d-c voltages necessary for plate, screen, cathode, and grid potentials. The field winding of the loudspeaker is used as a reactor in the filter circuit from which it simultaneously receives its magnetizing current.

SERVICE DATA

The various diagrams of this booklet contain such information as will be needed to locate causes for defective operation if such develops. Values of the resistors, capacitors, coils, etc., are indicated adjacent to the symbols signifying these parts on the diagrams. Identification titles, such as R30, L1, C45, etc., are provided for reference between the diagrams and the replacement parts list. Locating of the parts in the schematic circuit is facilitated by the fact that the numerical titles increase from left to right on the diagram. The coils, reactors, and transformer windings are rated in terms of their d-c resistances only. Resistance values of less than one ohm are generally omitted.

Alignment Procedure

Precise alignment is vital to the proper functioning of this receiver. There are four trimming adjustments provided in the i-f system, five in the oscillator coil system, three in the detector coil system, and three in the antenna coil system. Each of these trimmers has been accurately adjusted during manufacture and should remain properly aligned unless affected by abnormal conditions of climate or have been altered for service purposes. Incorrect alignment is usually evidenced by loss of sensitivity, improper tone quality, and poor selectivity. These indications will generally be present together.

The correct performance of these receivers can only be obtained when the alignment is performed with adequate and reliable test apparatus and in the sequence given. The manufacturer of these instruments has a complete assortment of such service equipment available for sale through its dealers and distributors.

A test oscillator (signal generator) is required as a source of the specified alignment frequencies. Visual indication of the receiver output during the adjustments is necessary to enable the serviceman to obtain an accuracy of alignment which is not possible by listening to the signal. The **RCA Stock No. 9595 Full-Range Test Oscillator** and the **RCA Stock No. 4317 Neon Output Indicator** are especially suitable and fulfill the above requirements.

The following procedure should be adhered to in adjusting the various trimmer capacitors.

I-F Trimmer Adjustments

The four trimmers of the two i-f transformers are located as shown by figure 6. Each must be aligned to a basic frequency of **460 kc.** To do this, attach the output indicator across the voice-coil circuit. Attach the receiver chassis to a good external ground. Connect the output of the test oscillator between the control-grid of the RCA-6A8 first-detector tube and chassis-ground through a **.001 mfd.** capacitor. Tune the test oscillator to **460 kc.** Advance the receiver volume control to its full-on position and adjust the receiver tuning control to a point where no interference is encountered from broadcast stations, or short stator of oscillator tuning capacitor **C18** to chassis eliminating local oscillator signals. Increase the output of the test oscillator until a slight indication is apparent on the output indicator. Adjust the two trimmers, **C28** and **C27** of the second i-f transformer to produce maximum (peak) indicated receiver output. Then, adjust the two trimmers, **C26** and **C24,** of the first i-f transformer for maximum (peak) receiver output as shown by the indicating device. During these adjustments, regulate the test-oscillator output so that the receiver output indication is always as low as possible. By doing so, broadness of tuning, due to a.v.c., action will be avoided. It is advisable to repeat the adjustment of all i-f trimmers a second time to assure that the inter-action between them has not disturbed the original adjustment.

R-F Trimmer Adjustments

The eleven trimmers associated with the r-f, first detector, and oscillator tuned circuits have their locations shown by figures 3 and 6. The three trimmers which are at all times directly in shunt with the variable tuning condensers necessitate that the "Short wave" (C) band be aligned first. The range selector switch should, therefore, be turned to its "Short wave" position for the first adjustments. Leave the output indicator connected to the output system.

Calibrate the dial by rotating the tuning control until the variable condenser plates are in their full-mesh (maximum capacity) position and adjust the dial pointer so that its end points to the **horizontal** graduation **(520 kc)** at the low-frequency end of the "Medium wave" (A) dial scale.

Wave-Trap Adjustment

Connect the test oscillator to the antenna and ground terminals of the receiver, leaving it tuned to **460 kc.** Adjust the wave-trap trimmer **C45** for maximum suppression of the 460 **kc** signal. An increase in test-oscillator output may be necessary before the point of minimum output (maximum suppression of signal) is obtained.

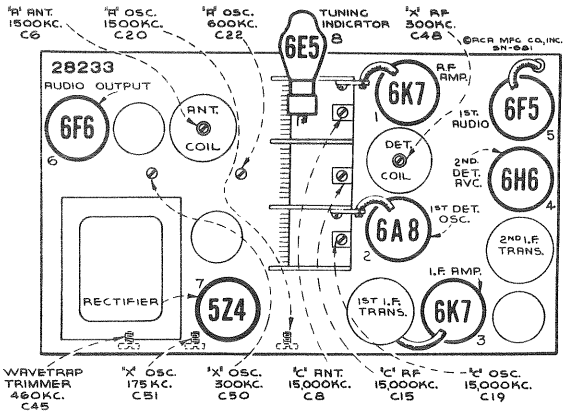


Figure 3—Radiotron and R-F Trimmer Locations

"Short Wave" Band

(a) Adjust the test oscillator to **15,000 kc** and set the receiver tuning control to a dial reading of **15,000 kc.**

(b) Adjust trimmer **C19** on the oscillator section of the variable condenser to the point at which it produces maximum indicated receiver output. Two points may be found, each of which produces such a maximum. The one of **maximum trimmer capacitance** is correct and should be used. The local (heterodyne) oscillator will be **460 kc** below the signal frequency at this adjustment point.

(c) Adjust trimmer **C15** of the detector section of the variable condenser, simultaneously rocking the receiver tuning control backward and forward through the **15,000 kc** input signal, until maximum receiver output results from these combined operations.

(d) With the receiver tuning control set to **15,000 kc** adjust trimmer **C8** on the antenna section of the variable condenser to the point which produces maximum (peak) indicated receiver output.

"Medium Wave" Band

(e) Change the receiver range selector to its "Medium wave" (A) band position and set the receiver tuning control to a dial reading of **1,500 kc.** Tune the test oscillator to **1,500 kc** and regulate its output to produce a slight indication on the receiver output indicating device.

(f) Adjust the high-frequency trimmers of the oscillator, detector, and antenna coils, **C20, C49** and **C6** respectively, to the points at which each produces maximum indicated receiver output.

(g) Shift the test-oscillator frequency to **600 kc** and tune the receiver to pick up this signal, disregarding the dial reading at which it is best received.

(h) Adjust the low-frequency trimmer **C22** of the oscillator coil, simultaneously rocking the tuning control of the receiver backward and forward through the signal, until maximum indicated receiver output results from these combined operations. The adjustment of **C19, C15** and **C8** should be corrected at **15,000 kc** as in (b), (c), and (d); also **C20, C49** and **C6** should be corrected at **1,500 kc,** as in (f) to compensate for any changes caused by the adjustment of the low-frequency oscillator coil trimmer **C22.**

"Long Wave" Band

(i) Change receiver band selector to "Long wave" (X) band and set receiver tuning control to a dial reading of **300 kc.** Tune test oscillator to **300 kc** and adjust oscillator, detector, and antenna trimmers **C50, C48** and **C55,** respectively, for maximum indicated receiver output.

(j) Set receiver to **175 kc** and tune test oscillator to **175 kc.** Adjust trimmer **C51** for maximum indicated output, simultaneously rocking tuning control of the receiver backward and forward through the signal.

(k) The adjustment of **C50, C48** and **C55** should now be repeated at **300 kc** as described in (i) to compensate for any changes caused by the adjustment of the low-frequency trimmer **C51.**

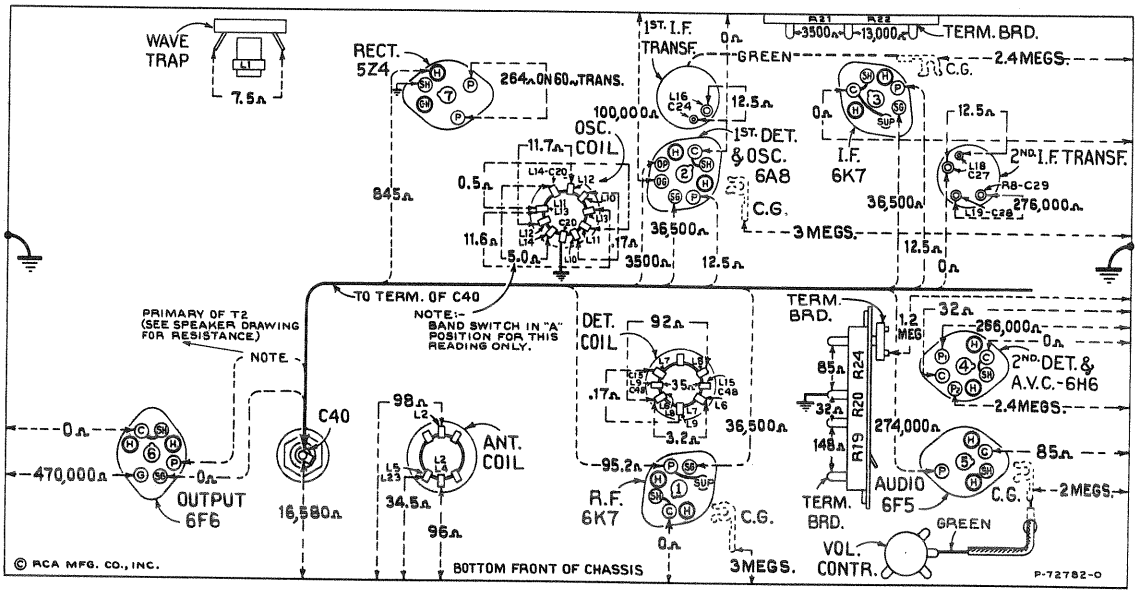
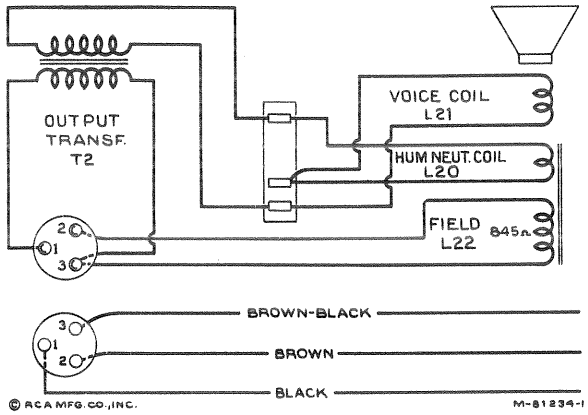


Figure 4—Resistance Diagram

Power supply disconnected—Radiotrons in sockets—Tuning condenser in full-mesh—Range selector in "Long wave" position—Volume control maximum—Power switch–Tone in "OFF" position

Resistance Measurements

The resistance values shown between Radiotron socket contacts, grid caps, resistors, and terminals to receiver chassis ground or other pertinent point on figure 4, permit a rapid continuity check of the circuits. The use of this diagram in conjunction with the Schematic Circuit Diagram, figure 1, and Wiring Diagram, figure 2, will permit the location of certain troubles which might otherwise be difficult to ascertain. Each value as specified should hold within ± 20%. Variations in excess of this limit will usually be indicative of trouble in circuit under test. When measuring the resistance between points of the circuit and ground, it will be necessary to connect the negative terminal of the resistance meter to chassis ground. If the polarity of the resistance meter is not known, it may be readily ascertained by connecting a d-c voltmeter of indicated polarity across the terminals of the device.



TYPE	L21	L20	T2 PRI.	T2 SEC.
76365-1	7.0	0.2	274	0.9
76365-3	1.8	0.1	434	0.16
RL63-4	1.9	0.1	376	0.3

Figure 5—Loudspeaker Wiring
Coil resistances type RL70-1, same as RL63-4

Phonograph Terminal Board

A terminal board is provided for connecting a phonograph into the audio amplifying circuit

Radiotron Cathode Current Readings
Measured with Milliammeter Connected at Tube Socket Cathode Terminals under Conditions Similar to Those of Voltage Measurements

(1)	RCA-6K7—R-F	12.5 ma.
(2)	RCA-6A8—Det.-Osc.	13.8 ma.
(3)	RCA-6K7—I.F.	9.0 ma.
(4)	RCA-6H6—2nd Det.-A.V.C.	—
(5)	RCA-6F5—Audio	0.25 ma.
(6)	RCA-6F6—Power	40.0 ma.
(7)	RCA-5Z4—Rect.	90.0 ma.*
(8)	RCA-6E5—Eye	3.0 ma.

(* Cannot be measured at socket.)

Typical methods of connecting a low-impedance pick-up, or the RCA Victor Models R-93, R-93-2, and R-93-S Record Players are shown on the Schematic Diagram (figure 1).

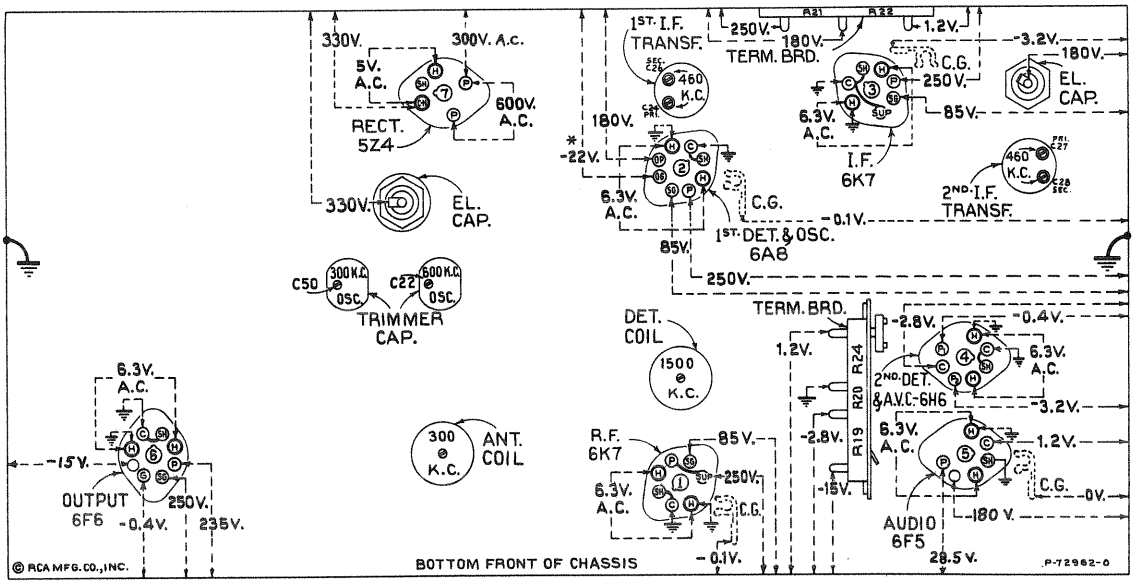
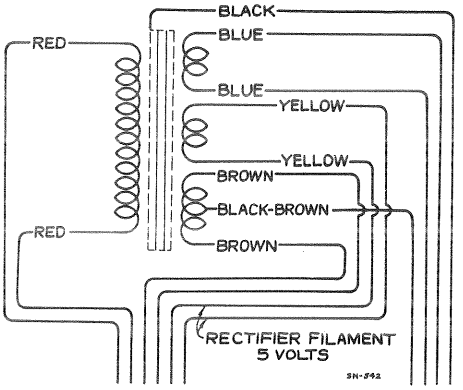


Figure 6—Radiotron Socket Voltages, Coil, and Trimmer Locations
Measured at 115 volts, 60-cycle supply—Tuned to approximately 1,000 kc—No signal being received—Volume control minimum—Power switch–Tone full clockwise

Radiotron Socket Voltages

Note: The asterisk (*) value may vary appreciably. The voltage values indicated from the Radiotron socket contacts, grid caps, resistors, and terminals to receiver chassis ground on figure 6 will assist in locating cause for faulty operation. Each value as specified should hold within ± 20% when the receiver is normally operative at its rated line voltage. Variations in excess of this limit will usually be indicative of trouble in the basic circuits. To duplicate the conditions under which the voltages were measured requires a 1,000 ohm-per-volt d-c meter, having ranges of 10, 50, 250, 500, and 1,000 volts. Use the nearest range above the specified measured voltage. A-c voltages were measured with a corresponding a-c meter.



D. C. Resistance Values

110 volts, 50-60 cycles	110 volts, 25 cycles
Primary, 5.34 ohms	Primary, 7.37 ohms
Secondary, 330 ohms	Secondary, 430 ohms

Figure 7—Standard Transformer

SERVICE HINT

Excessive heating of the 6E5 tube may be due to high cathode current — in excess of 7 ma. The tube should be replaced and the condition of the 5Z4 rectifier checked.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

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

Stock No.	DESCRIPTION	List Price
	RECEIVER ASSEMBLIES	
12706	Arm—Arm and hub assembly for operating shutter	$0.22
13098	Board—Antenna and ground terminal board	.25
12717	Board—Phonograph terminal board	.22
5237	Bushing—Variable tuning condenser mounting bushing assembly—Package of 3	.43
11625	Cable—Radiotron tuning tube cable complete with socket	1.26
12511	Cap—Contact cap—Package of 5	.15
4955	Capacitor—Adjustable trimmer (C45)	.48
11256	Capacitor—Adjustable trimmer (C50)	.48
11465	Capacitor—Adjustable trimmer (C22)	.48
12065	Capacitor—Adjustable trimmer (C51)	.65
12814	Capacitor—5.6 Mmfd.—(C13)	.20
12974	Capacitor—120 Mmfd.—(C17)	.20
13003	Capacitor—180 Mmfd.—(C35, C47)	.20
5116	Capacitor—175 Mmfd.—C29)	.18
11290	Capacitor—400 Mmfd.—(C9, C16)	.25
11621	Capacitor—3,600 Mmfd.—(C10)	.38
4868	Capacitor—.005 Mfd.—(C12, C33, C52, C53)	.20
11451	Capacitor—.017 Mfd.—(C38)	.18
11395	Capacitor—.01 Mfd.—(C32)	.18
4858	Capacitor—.01 Mfd.—(C36)	.25
4839	Capacitor—0.1 Mfd.—(C21)	.28
4841	Capacitor—0.1 Mfd.—(C31)	.22
5170	Capacitor—0.25 Mfd.—(C25)	.25
4836	Capacitor—.05 Mfd.—(C30)	.30
11240	Capacitor—10 Mfd.—(C39)	1.08
11387	Capacitor—10 Mfd.—(C2)	.86
5212	Capacitor—18 Mfd.—(C40)	1.16
12061	Coil—Antenna coil—Less shield—(L2, L3, L4, L5, L23, C6, C55)	1.90
12062	Coil—Detector coil—Less shield—(L6, L7, L8, L9, L15, C48, C49)	1.94
12063	Coil—Oscillator coil—Less shield—(L10, L11, L12, L13, L14, C20)	2.62
12965	Condenser—Three-gang variable tuning condsenser—(C7, C8, C14, C15, C18, C19)	6.15
13094	Dial—Station selector dial scale	$1.05
11394	Foot—Chassis foot assembly—Package of 2	.70
12712	Indicator—Station selector indicator pointer	.22
5226	Lamp—Dial lamp—Package of 5	.70
12718	Mask—Dial Light Diffuser with colored screen	.40
11393	Resistor—Voltage divider resistor—comprising one 3,500 ohm and one 13.000 ohm sections—(R21, R22)	.74
11329	Resistor—Voltage divider resistor— comprising one 148 ohm, one 32 ohm and one 85 ohm sections— (R19, R20, R24)	.52
12075	Resistor—56 ohms—Flexible type complete with contact cap—(R32)	.28
12071	Resistor—120 ohms—Carbon type—¼ watt—(R23)—Package of 5	1.00
12070	Resistor—18,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/10 watt—(R30, R31)—Package of 5	.75
5033	Resistor—33,000 ohms—Carbon type—1 watt—(R17)—Package of 5	1.10
11322	Resistor —39,000 ohms—Carbon type—¼ watt—(R12)—Package of 5	1.00
11365	Resistor—82,000 ohms—Carbon type—¼ watt—(R14)—Package of 5	1.00
3118	Resistor—100,000 ohms—Carbon type—¼ watt—(R5)—Package of 5	1.00
11453	Resistor—270,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/10 watt—(R15)—Package of 5	.75
11452	Resistor—470,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/10 watt—(R16)—Package of 5	.75
11397	Resistor 560,000 ohms—Carbon type—1/10 watt—(R2, R4)—Package of 5	.75
12013	Resistor—1 megohm—Carbon type—1/10 watt—(R18)—Package of 5	.75
11626	Resistor—2.2 megohms—Carbon type—¼ watt—(R9, R10, R13)—Package of 5	1.00
4669	Screw—No. 8-32 set screw for arm stk No. 12706—Package of 10	.25
12064	Shield—Antenna or detector coil shield	.28

The prices quoted above are subject to change without notice.

REPLACEMENT PARTS (Continued)

Stock No.	DESCRIPTION	List Price
11604	Shield—Oscillator coil shield	$0.24
11390	Shield—Intermediate frequency transformer shield	.25
12735	Shield—Dial lamp shield—Package of 5	.25
12971	Shutter—Dial scale holder and shutter assembly	.85
11222	Socket—Dial lamp socket	.18
11195	Socket—5-contact rectifier Radiotron socket	.15
11198	Socket—7-contact 6K7—6F5—or 6H6 Radiotron socket	.15
11196	Socket—8 contact 6A8 or 6F6 Radiotron socket	.15
12966	Switch—Range switch—(S1)	1.75
11392	Switch—Tone control and power switch assembly—(S2, S3)	1.14
11388	Transformer—First intermediate frequency transformer—(L16, L17, C24, C26)	1.90
11389	Transformer—Second intermediate frequency transformer—(L18, L19, C27, C28, C29, R7, R8)	3.02
11804	Transformer—Power transformer—105-125 volts—25-50 cycles (T1)	6.02
11805	Transformer—Power transformer—105-130, 140-160, 195-250 volts—40-60 cycles (T1)	7.95
11667	Trap—Wave trap—(L1, C45)	1.22
13144	Volume control—(R11)	1.00
	REPRODUCER ASSEMBLIES	
	Speaker No. RL63-4 or RL70-1	
11232	Board—Terminal board with two lead wire clips	.18
11231	Bolt—Yoke and core assembly bolt and nut	.16
8060	Bracket—Output transformer mounting bracket	.14
11257	Clamp—Cone center suspension clamping nut and screw assembly—Package of 5	.25
11254	Coil—Field coil—(L22)	2.00
11233	Coil—Neutralizing coil (L20)	.30
11235	Cone—Reproducer cone—(L21)—(Speaker No. RL63-4)—Models 8T2 or 8T11	1.00
11258	Cone—Reproducer cone—(L21)—(Speaker No. RL70-1)—Model 8K11	1.00
5119	Connector—3-contact female connector for reproducer cable	.25
5118	Connector—3 contact male connector for reproducer	.25
9618	Reproducer—Complete (Speaker No. RL63-4)—Models 8T2 or 8T11	6.40
9619	Reproducer—Complete (Speaker No. RL70-1)—Model 8K11	6.05
11253	Transformer—Output transformer—(T2)	1.56
11886	Washer—Spring washer used to hold field coil securely—Package of 5	.20
	Speaker No. 76365-1	
11836	Cone—Reproducer cone	1.75
5118	Connector—3-contact male connector for reproducer	.25
9634	Reproducer—Complete	$6.40
11837	Transformer—Output transformer (Field and hum coils are not removable)	1.56
	Speaker No. 76365-3	
11844	Coil—Field coil	2.00
11842	Coil—Hum neutralizing coil	.30
11838	Cone—Reproducer Cone	2.00
5118	Connector—3 contact male connector for reproducer	.25
9635	Reproducer—Complete	6.40
11839	Spring—Reproducer center support clamping spring—Package of 2	.30
11843	Transformer—Output transformer	1.56
	MISCELLANEOUS ASSEMBLIES	
11996	Bracket—Tuning tube mounting bracket and clamp	.22
12666	Cover—Reproducer cover—(Model 8K11)	.65
12698	Crystal—Station selector escutcheon and crystal—(Model 8T2)	1.02
13303	Crystal—Station selector escutcheon and crystal—(Model 8T11 or 8K11)	1.50
11276	Escutcheon—Tuning tube escutcheon—(Model 8T2)	.40
13275	Escutcheon—Tuning tube escutcheon (Model 8T11 or 8K11)	.25
11347	Knob—Range switch, tone control or volume control knob—Package of 5 (Model 8T2)	.75
11610	Knob—Station selector knob—includes one large and one small knob—Package of 5—(Model 8T2)	1.00
13304	Knob—Large station selector knob—Model 8T11 only—Package of 5	.75
13395	Knob—Large station selector knob—Model 8K11 only—Package of 5	.80
13305	Knob—Small (Vernier) Station selector knob—Model 8T11 only—Package of 5	.80
13396	Knob—Small (Vernier) Station selector knob—Model 8K11 only—Package of 5	.75
13306	Knob—Tone control, volume control or range switch knob—Model 8T11 only—Package of 5	.80
13278	Knob—Tone control, volume control or range switch knob—Model 8K11 only—Package of 5	.80
11210	Screw—Chassis mounting screw assembly for console model only—Package of 4	.28
11377	Screw—Chassis mounting screw assembly for table model only—Package of 4	.12
4982	Spring—Retaining spring for large knob in Stk. No. 11610, 13304 and 13395—Package of 10	.50
11349	Spring—Retaining spring for knob Stk. No. 11347, 13278, 13305, 13306, 13396 and small knob in Stk. No. 11610—Package of 5	.25

The prices quoted above are subject to change without notice.