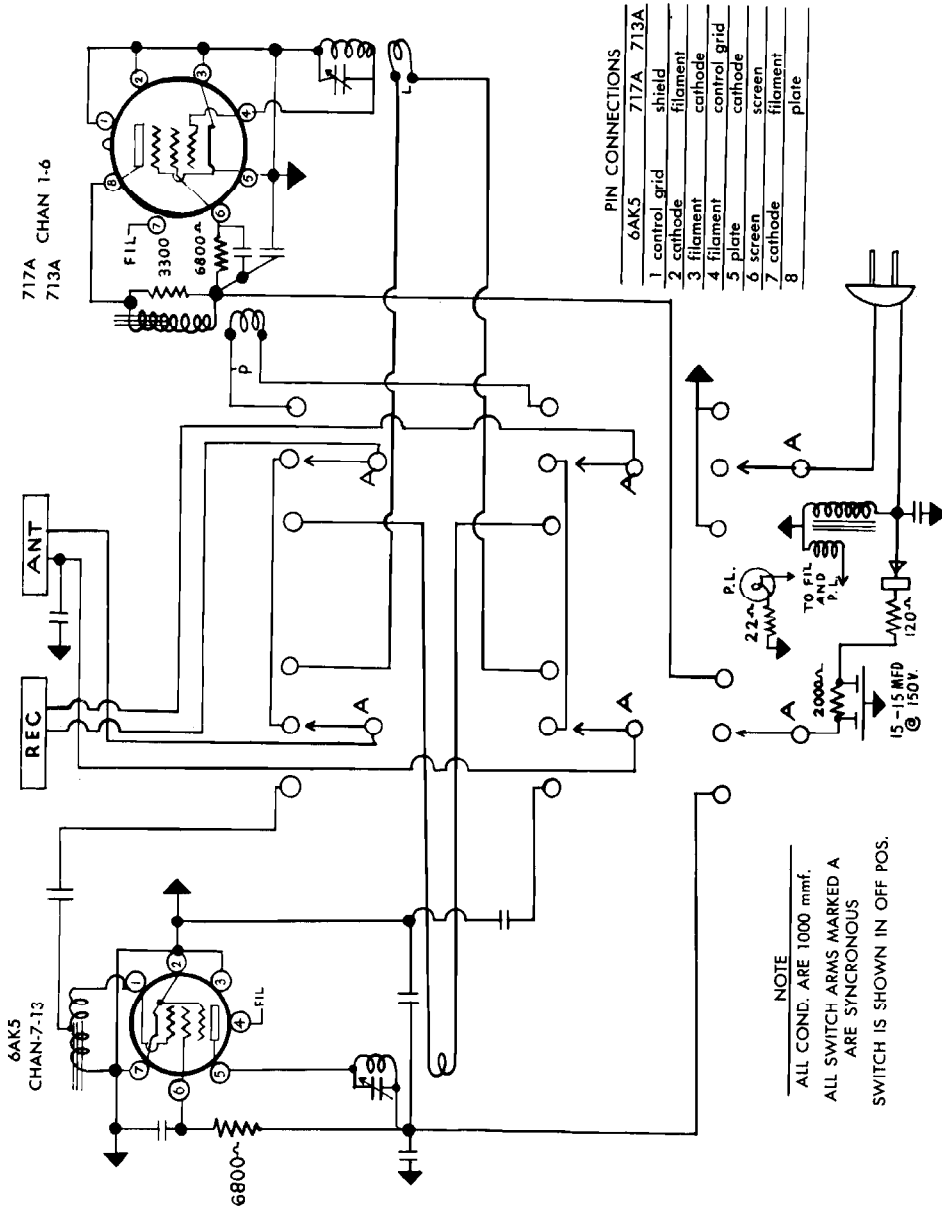


Video Antenna Booster Model SP-2



PIN CONNECTIONS

	6AK5	717A	713A
1	control grid	shield	shield
2	cathode	filament	filament
3	filament	cathode	cathode
4	filament	control grid	control grid
5	plate	cathode	cathode
6	screen	filament	filament
7	cathode	filament	filament
8		plate	plate

NOTE
ALL COND. ARE 1000 mmf.
ALL SWITCH ARMS MARKED A
ARE SYNCHRONOUS
SWITCH IS SHOWN IN OFF POS.

VIDEO ANTENNA BOOSTER Model SP-2

1. Install the RMS VIDEO ANTENNA BOOSTER adjacent to the Television set, so that the respective controls will be within easy reach. Cut the antenna lead-in to the Television Set where it passes close to the RMS VIDEO ANTENNA BOOSTER. (If the antenna lead-in does not have enough slack, a small piece of antenna cable will be required.)
2. Connect Antenna to strip marked "ANT" on the RMS VIDEO ANTENNA BOOSTER. Connect strip marked "REC" to antenna strip on Television set. See illustration below.
3. Connect RMS VIDEO ANTENNA BOOSTER power cord plug into any 110-120 volt A.C. outlet.
4. Turn switch on RMS VIDEO ANTENNA BOOSTER to "Off" position; Turn Television set on for normal reception.
5. With RMS VIDEO ANTENNA BOOSTER in "Off" position, tune in weak station on Television set. Then switch BOOSTER to position marked channels 1-6 for stations on those channels, or to position marked 7-13 for the higher numbered stations. The station will drop out completely at first (because the BOOSTER has not yet warmed up).
6. Wait about one-half minute, and then tune BOOSTER tuning dial under desired channel range for maximum signal (in television set this means brightest or most contrasting picture). It may sometimes be necessary to detune the BOOSTER slightly to prevent overloading. For best results, always tune the BOOSTER in a clockwise rotation from maximum signal position, when detuning.
7. The desired station will usually be found at or near its channel number on tuning dials.

8. For best results, it is advisable to have the booster placed so that the line running from the antenna to the booster will not cross the line running from the booster to the TV set. Where this position is not possible, care should be taken to keep the two leads at least six inches apart.
9. As an additional aid for best results, try reversing antenna leads at ANT terminals, and or receiver lead at REC terminal.
10. Due to the difference in standing waves on the antenna lead-in, it may be advisable to adjust the length of lead-in to obtain optimum results. After hooking up the booster as described above and tuned to peak efficiency, wrap a piece of tin foil around the lead nearest the ANT terminal on the booster and slowly move it along the lead-in away from the booster, noticing the effect on the picture during the process. You will notice that at some points the picture is weakened considerably while at other points the tin foil will have no appreciable effect. Repeat this procedure for each of the channels, noting the point where best reception is obtained on each channel and cut the antenna lead for connection to the booster at that point where the best reception is noted for all of the channels.

SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Service should not be attempted on the booster unless one has had experience with VHF since the booster is in effect an extra "front end" of a television set.
2. In some cases, signals which are too weak to hold the effect may cause oscillation in the television set. This effect may be minimized by keeping the input and output leads separated. On the low band the leads are light cotton covered wires running to the input and output coils and are marked P and L on the schematic. For channels 7 to 13, leads running to the antenna strip and those going to the receiver strip should be carefully separated. Also see that the leads going to the receiver strip do not pass close to the H.F. antenna coil or the 1000 MMF. condenser attached to it.
3. B voltages are as follows:
100-120 on the plates
80-90 on the screens.
Notice that the B supply is cut off from the tube not in use.

