The mean frequency of this signal will always be 4.5 MC and it will be frequency
by the video amplifier and sent through a 45 MC trap circuit to a video detector where it is
then amplified.

A simple method of adjusting the sound is to tune the receiver to a television
station, connect a high resistance voltmeter between the speaker terminals and
read the reading. After making these adjustments connect the voltmeter between
the speaker and the sound amplifier terminals and adjust for the best possible
volume level. It is recommended that the voltages in the 54 MC trap circuit be
adjusted between the output of the sound amplifier and the speaker terminals.

Mack is capable of causing slight clippage on the lower signal level reading on voltmeter.

The circuit which operates on the 5 low frequency channels is independent of those
for the high frequency channels, each channel having its own separate circuit. It is
recommended that the adjustments be made separately for each channel.

Since the tuning unit is a fairly complex assembly, it is recommended that any
adherence to the procedure be made in this order.

The oscilloscope is used to make these adjustments, it is connected between test
point A, and the microphone. The frequency which gives a clear pattern on the oscilloscope
is usually the correct setting. If no pattern is obtained, the frequency is then increased
and decreased until a pattern is obtained. The frequency which gives the best
picture is then used for the other sections of the low frequency channels.

The oscilloscope adjustments are made with the microphone in position. The
oscilloscope is connected to the channel to be adjusted and the pattern is
observed. The frequency is then increased or decreased until a clear pattern is
obtained. The frequency which gives the best picture is then used for the other
sections of the low frequency channels.

One of the generator's oscillator must he closed to the picture tube. The oscilloscope is
adjusted to the channel to be adjusted and a clear pattern is obtained. The
oscilloscope is then connected to the other channel and the frequency is
adjusted until a clear pattern is obtained. The frequency which gives the best
picture is then used for the other sections of the low frequency channels.

A. F. AMP Alignment

The oscilloscope is used to make these adjustments, it is connected between test
test point A, and the microphone. The frequency which gives a clear pattern on the oscilloscope
is usually the correct setting. If no pattern is obtained, the frequency is then increased
and decreased until a pattern is obtained. The frequency which gives the best
picture is then used for the other sections of the low frequency channels.

A simple method of setting the oscilloscope adjustments is to make two signal generator
oscillator settings, one for high frequency and the other for low frequency channels.

To set those adjustments, connect the generator to the channel to be adjusted and the oscilloscope
is connected to the other channel. The frequency is then increased or decreased until a clear pattern is
obtained. The frequency which gives the best picture is then used for the other sections of the low frequency
channels.

R. F. AMP ALIGENMENT

The oscilloscope is used to make these adjustments, it is connected between test
test point A, and the microphone. The frequency which gives a clear pattern on the oscilloscope
is usually the correct setting. If no pattern is obtained, the frequency is then increased
and decreased until a pattern is obtained. The frequency which gives the best
picture is then used for the other sections of the low frequency channels.

The oscilloscope is connected to the channel to be adjusted and a clear pattern is obtained. The
oscilloscope is then connected to the other channel and the frequency is
adjusted until a clear pattern is obtained. The frequency which gives the best
picture is then used for the other sections of the low frequency channels.