Warranty Policy

The Gonset Company warrants its equipment, when properly registered, against defects in workmanship, materials, and construction under normal use and service for a period of 90 days from the date of original purchase. Under this warranty our obligation is limited to repairing or replacing any defective parts.

This warranty does not apply to any equipment which has been tampered with in any way, or which has been misused or damaged by accident or negligence, or which has had the serial number removed, altered or effaced.

On equipment employing a vibrator, all components are covered by the warranty with the exception of the vibrator itself.

This warranty is valid only when the enclosed card is properly filled in and returned within ten days from purchase date.

DO NOT SEND EQUIPMENT TO THE FACTORY WITHOUT FIRST SECURING AUTHORIZATION TO DO SO.

THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT INCLUDE TRANSPORTATION COSTS TO AND FROM THE FACTORY.
TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

G-66 RECEIVER

TYPES OF RECEPTION: AM, CW, SSB

TUNING RANGE: 0.54 — 2.0 mc
3.5 — 4.0 mc
7.0 — 7.3 mc
14.0 — 14.35 mc
21.0 — 21.45 mc
28.0 — 29.70 mc

SENSITIVITY: 1.5 uv maximum across 50-ohm input for signal-plus-noise to noise ratio of 10 db

SELECTIVITY: 4 kc at 6 db down

SPURIOUS (INCLUDING IMAGE) SIGNAL RESPONSE: 60 db down minimum

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCIES: 2050 kc, 265 kc

OUTPUT IMPEDANCES: 3.2 ohms (speaker)
2000 ohms minimum (headphones)

ANTENNA INPUT: unbalanced to match 50-ohm coaxial cable (BC band unbalanced to match standard BC whip ant-l)

POWER REQUIREMENTS: 6 volts at 3 amp or 12 volts at 1.5 amp
200 volts dc at 80 ma

AUDIO OUTPUT: 3 watts maximum (8% total harmonic distortion)

WEIGHT: 8 lb

TUBE FUNCTIONS: 6DC6 i-f amp, 6U8 mixer-buffer, 6CA local osc, 6BE6 converter, 6AU6 i-f amp, 6BJ6 i-f amp (G-66B only), 6AL5 det-avc-arl, 6AW8 audio amp-bfo, 6AQ5 audio output, 082 voltage regulator.

* Spurious signal response on BC band may be greater than value given when extremely strong signals of certain frequency combinations are simultaneously present at antenna input.

NO. 3069 POWER SUPPLY

INPUT VOLTAGE: 115 volts ac at 40 watts or;
(No. 3069-6) 6 volts dc at 7 amp
(No. 3069-12) 12 volts dc at 4 amp

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 200 volts dc, nominal, at 100 ma

WEIGHT: 6½ lb

NO. 3098 POWER SUPPLY

INPUT VOLTAGE: 12 volts dc at 5 amp

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 200 volts dc, nominal, at 120 ma

WEIGHT: 4½ lb
The GONSET G-66 receiver is a double-conversion superheterodyne intended primarily for the mobile reception of signals in the 10 through 160-meter amateur bands. Provision for the reception of a-m broadcast signals is included, thus eliminating the need for a separate receiver for broadcast reception.

The receiver features a built-in S meter, highly effective noise limiting, and excellent frequency stability. The illuminated slide-rule tuning dial provides easy readability under mobile operating conditions.

Although designed mainly for mobile applications, the G-66 receiver may also be used for fixed-station or emergency-portable operation.

The G-66B receiver incorporates an additional stage of i-f amplification which improves the noise-limiting action on the higher-frequency bands. In addition, a slight change in the a-c voltage distribution to the r-f amplifier provides a slightly better signal-to-noise ratio for weak signals.

The GONSET No. 4000 universal power supply, an accessory to the G-66 receiver, permits operation from either a low-voltage d-c power source or from 115 volts a-c. The power supply may be attached directly to the rear of the receiver or connected through a 4:1 patch cord which is supplied. A speaker is contained in this power-supply unit and connections are provided to operate the receiver through either this speaker or a "custom" dash-mounted speaker as desired.

The GONSET No. 3098 power supply is also available for use with the G-66 receiver. Operating only from a 12-volt d-c power source, it may be attached directly to the receiver case or to a patch-cord connected. No speaker is included in this unit.
MOUNTING

Brackets and other hardware are furnished for mounting the receiver under the dashboard of an average automobile. Other mounting arrangements are, of course, possible. Assuming that the No. 3069 or 3098 power supply is used, the simplest installation is afforded when it is attached directly to the rear of the receiver case. This method is recommended when space permits. Otherwise, the power supply may be attached to the automobile firewall with the mounting hardware furnished and connection made to the receiver with the 4-ft. patch cord supplied.

Mounting details for a typical installation are given in the accompanying drawing. Some receivers are supplied with a dashboard mounting bracket of slightly different construction but installation using this type bracket is quite similar to that shown in the drawing. Since the point at which the mounting bracket attaches to the receiver will vary with different automobiles, no holes are provided in the receiver case for bracket attachment. These holes (1/4""") must be drilled in the case and the bracket fastened with the binder-head screws furnished. The screws are to be inserted with the heads inside the case to provide adequate clearance for the receiver chassis. The chassis is then slipped into the case and secured with the three bottom bolts.

When a slotted dashboard-mounting bracket is supplied, fasten the binder-head screws to the case with the nuts provided and then secure the case to the bracket with the supplied wing nuts. This type bracket permits slightly easier removal of the receiver for servicing.

ANTENNA CONNECTIONS

Best performance is obtained when a whip antenna resonated to the band in operation is used. The antenna connects through RG-58/U coaxial cable to the lower antenna receptacle located at the left rear of the receiver. When operation on all bands is desired using a standard 8-ft. whip without a loading coil, the best compromise impedance match for all the various bands is obtained by using a connecting-cable length of 22 ft. If a transmitter is installed in the automobile, the antenna connection will be made through the customary T/R relay.

Best broadcast-band operation requires the use of a separate BC antenna which may be a standard side-cowl whip. This connects through the normal coax cable to the receptacle just above the high-frequency antenna connector. The two receptacles are coupled by an adjustable capacitor which is accessible through a hole located midway between the two antenna inputs. When a separate BC antenna is used, the capacitor is adjusted for minimum capacity (4 to 5 turns counterclockwise from tight position) which effectively removes it from the circuit. If desired, the receiver may be operated on the broadcast band using the high-frequency antenna alone. In this case the capacitor is adjusted for optimum BC-band performance. This type of operation has the disadvantage that changes in the high-frequency antenna loading coil will affect broadcast-band performance.

SPEAKER CONNECTIONS

A speaker is provided as part of the No. 3069 power supply and connections at the rear of this power supply provide for the use of this speaker or an external speaker as desired. Removing the strap between terminals 4 and 5 of the terminal strip at the rear of the power supply disconnects the internal speaker. The external speaker is then connected to terminals 3 and 4. If an auto radio is already installed and it is desired to use the auto-radio speaker, terminals 3 and 4 may be connected directly to the voice coil of this speaker. A slight loss in audio power output and frequency response from both receivers will usually result, however. A better arrangement is to connect a switch to transfer the voice coil to either receiver as required.

The No. 3098 power supply contains no speaker and, when using this type supply, a separate speaker is required. Connect the speaker to terminals 4 and 5 of the power-supply terminal strip.

POWER CONNECTIONS

It is strongly recommended that the power-input lead from the power supply be connected directly to the "hot" terminal of the automobile battery. If it is found necessary to extend the power-input lead, use at least No. 14 stranded wire for 6-volt installations and No. 18 wire for 12 volts. If these precautions are not observed, frequency stability of the receiver on the higher-frequency bands will be impaired due to the wide fluctuation in heater voltage as the automobile generator operates. This instability is particularly noticeable on SSB and CW operation. If the receiver is to be used only for a-m reception, the power-input lead may be connected to the "accessory" terminal under the dash of the automobile.

The No. 3069 power supply operates from either an auto battery or from a 115-volt a-c source. Necessary circuit switching is made automatically when the appropriate cord is plugged in. In addition, the power supply may be converted from 6 to 12-volt operation by installing a vibrator of the correct voltage rating, installing a capacitor, modifying the power-input plug and switching two connections on the terminal strip located just to the rear of the vibrator socket on the underside of the power-supply chassis. These changes are detailed on the powersupply schematic diagram.

The No. 3098 power supply operates only from a 12-volt d-c source and conversion to another voltage source is not possible. A 6-volt model of this power supply is available on special order.
If a power supply other than the No. 3069 or 3098 is used it must be well filtered both for ripple and r-f hash and be capable of delivering 190 to 220 volts at 80 ma under continuous-service conditions. The output filter capacitor must be at least 30 mfd to provide a sufficiently low impedance audio return path. A smaller capacitor may cause audio feedback within the receiver.

MUTING

Provisions are made for muting the receiver during transmitting periods. By removing the strap between terminals 1 and 2 of the power-supply terminal strip and connecting these terminals to contacts on the T/R relay, plate-supply voltage to the receiver is interrupted during transmission. Use well-insulated wire for these leads and make certain that the connections at the terminal strip do not short to the power-supply case. Also be sure to replace the phenolic safety cover over the terminal strip after connections are made. The T/R relay contacts used for muting must be capable of breaking 200 volts at 100 ma. If necessary, a spark arrester consisting of a 0.1 mfd capacitor in series with a 270-ohm resistor may be connected across the relay contacts to suppress sparking.

This muting method affects a considerable saving in battery power while transmitting. However, it will be found that the receiver local oscillator drifts slightly between receiving periods since the oscillator tube cools during the time when plate voltage is removed. The drift is noticeable only when receiving SSB and CW signals on the high-frequency bands. If a considerable amount of this type of reception is planned, an alternate muting method is advisable. Connect terminals 3 and 4 of the power-supply terminal strip to T/R relay contacts that make during transmission. Do not remove the strap between terminals 1 and 2. This method short the speaker voice coil during transmission and is very effective provided that fairly heavy wire is used for the connections and the total length is not excessive.

TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY SPOTTING

The high voltage available at terminal 1 of the power-supply terminal strip may be used to operate a transmitter VFO through a "spot" switch if desired. A maximum of 25 ma may be drawn for this purpose for short periods without harm to the power supply.

ELECTRICAL NOISE SUPPRESSION

The G-66 receiver contains a highly-effective noise-limiting circuit. Nonetheless, for optimum performance it is important that electrical noise generated by various parts of the automobile be suppressed to an absolute minimum. Much useful information on vehicular noise suppression is contained in MOBILE MANUAL FOR RADIO AMATEURS, published by ARRL, and RADIO AMATEUR'S MOBILE HANDBOOK, published by CQ magazine.
FUNCTION SWITCH and VOLUME CONTROL

The function switch provides for reception of phone, CW, or single-sideband signals. Noise limiting may be applied to phone signals as desired. In addition, a standby position is included to be used when automatic receiver muting is not employed.

With the switch in either of the ANL positions, a.v-c voltage is applied to the r-f and i-f amplifiers and the volume control is connected only to the audio portion of the receiver. When the switch is in CW,SSB position, the a.v-c function is removed from the circuit and the volume control controls the r-f and i-f amplifiers while the audio amplifier operates at full gain. Thus, optimum gain adjustment is obtained with a single control, a desirable feature for mobile operation.

TUNING

Tuning is indicated by an illuminated slide-rule dial which displays only the band in use. The gear ratio to the tuning knob is unusually high to permit non-critical tuning under mobile operating conditions. For this reason the tuning knob has a "broad tuning" feel and this should not be thought of as lack of selectivity within the receiver.

The receiver is accurately calibrated before leaving the factory. Aging of components, however, may cause the calibration to drift slightly after extended use. An oscillator trimmer, controlled by the flat knob on the left side of the receiver, is provided to readjust the calibration against a transmitter crystal of known frequency or any other accurate signal source. The receiver is factory calibrated with the set-screw hole of the trimmer control knob facing directly forward and it should be left in this position except when setting the calibration to a signal of known accuracy. Due to the method in which the calibration trimmer is connected in the bandspread circuit, a slight movement of the knob has a large effect on the broadcast-band calibration. This is especially true at the high-frequency end of the dial. For this reason the calibration knob should always be returned to the factory setting (set-screw hole directly forward) when tuning the broadcast band.

BFO ADJUSTMENT

The beat-frequency oscillator (BFO) operates with the function switch in CW,SSB position. The front-panel BFO adjustment knob is calibrated to receive SSB signals transmitting either the upper or lower sideband. With the knob in position A, upper sideband signals are received on all bands except 20 meters. On 20 meter lower-sideband signals are passed. When the knob is in position B, the opposite sideband is received. Since these positions are only approximate settings, careful adjustment of the knob is required for good-quality SSB reception. For CW signals the BFO knob may be set near either position and adjusted for the desired pitch.

ANTENNA TRIMMER

The antenna trimmer is effective on all bands and should be adjusted for maximum signal strength or background noise. On all bands except 10 meters, setting the antenna trimmer on a signal near the center of the tuning dial will adjust the receiver for good reception throughout the band. On 10 meters some advantage is usually gained by adjusting the trimmer to each signal as it is tuned in.

5 METER

The 5 meter indicates a signal increase of about 6 db for each meter division up to 59. The meter is factory adjusted to indicate "S zero" with the antenna disconnected and the antenna trimmer adjusted for maximum background noise. If desired, the no-signal reading may be readjusted by inserting an insulated adjustment tool through the rubber grommet on the right-hand side of the receiver case. Do not use a metallic screwdriver for this adjustment; the 5-meter adjustment is at B-plus potential. The zero adjustment on the meter face is factory set so the meter goes slightly off scale to the right when the receiver is turned off. This is normal and is required to provide accurate readings on very strong signals.

BROADCAST-BAND OPERATION

To permit more compact construction the double-conversion feature of the receiver is retained on the broadcast band. On any receiver with an intermediate frequency higher than the received signal, certain combinations of incoming signal frequencies can cause "tweets" or whistles on some stations. Normally this condition is not troublesome and occurs only in areas where many high-powered broadcast stations are operating. If trouble of this nature is found, reduce the length of the BC antenna to a minimum consistent with adequate signal strength. If a separate BC antenna is not used, turn the antenna coupling adjustment (located between the two antenna receptacles) to the position most counterclockwise that still allows good broadcast reception.

Best broadcast reception is obtained with the automatic noise limiter switched off since this circuit distorts the audio output to some extent. The effect is objectionable only when receiving high-quality music.
LUBRICATION

All mechanical parts of the receiver have been factory lubricated and further lubrication is not recommended until the need becomes obvious. The band-switch and tuning mechanisms can become stiff or erratic in operation after extended use and this may be remedied by the sparing application of Lubriplate or a similar lubricant. Clean the part thoroughly with carbon tetrachloride before applying new lubrication. An occasional cleaning of the entire chassis with a small brush or dry compressed air is advisable. Make certain that no components of the set are disturbed during this operation.

MALFUNCTIONING

Experience has shown that nearly 90% of the causes of malfunctioning are traceable to defective tubes. Therefore, when the reason for lack of performance is not immediately obvious, check all tubes before proceeding further. All component parts in the G-66 are operated well below maximum ratings and parts failures will be very infrequent.

ALIGNMENT

Realignment of the receiver should be considered only when lack of sensitivity or selectivity is experienced and other possible causes have been eliminated.

Do not attempt alignment without the use of a well-calibrated signal generator of good quality. If possible, the signal generator should be checked against a 100-kc crystal frequency standard as each alignment frequency is set up. Use a General Cenent No. GC-8606, or equivalent, alignment tool for rf-coil adjustments. A small screwdriver, preferably insulated, is required to adjust the i-f transformer cores.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

a. Connect a VVTM to junction of R20 and terminal lug of T3. Adjust VVTM to read approximately 5 volts dc full scale.

b. Set controls as follows:
   ANTENNA to mid-capacity setting
   FUNCTION switch to ANL-OFF
   VOLUME control to ON
   BFO to 0
   CALIBRATION TRIMMER set-screw hole directly forward

c. Connect signal generator through 0.001 mfd or larger blocking capacitor. Adjust generator output so that VVTM reading does not exceed 3 volts during alignment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Sig. Generator Frequency</th>
<th>Sig. Generator Connection</th>
<th>Band Switch Position</th>
<th>Tuning Dial Setting</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>265 kc</td>
<td>6BE6, pin 7</td>
<td>BC-160 M</td>
<td>1.8 mc</td>
<td>Adjust T2, T3, T4, T5 for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2050 kc</td>
<td>BC Ant. Input</td>
<td>BC-160 M</td>
<td>1.8 mc</td>
<td>Adjust T1 for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2580 kc</td>
<td>BC Ant. Input</td>
<td>BC-160 M</td>
<td>1.8 mc</td>
<td>Adjust L2 for minimum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>600 kc</td>
<td>BC Ant. Input</td>
<td>BC-160 M</td>
<td>.6 mc</td>
<td>Adjust BC ov coil for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1830 kc</td>
<td>BC Ant. Input</td>
<td>BC-160 M</td>
<td>1.8 mc</td>
<td>Adjust C105 for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Repeat steps 4 and 5 until adjustments coincide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>800 kc</td>
<td>See note below</td>
<td>BC-160 M</td>
<td>.8 mc</td>
<td>Adjust BC mixer coil for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>500 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>80 M</td>
<td>3.60 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 80 M ov coil for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3950 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>81 M</td>
<td>3.95 mc</td>
<td>Adjust C105 for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Sig. Generator Frequency</td>
<td>Sig. Generator Connection</td>
<td>Band Switch Position</td>
<td>Tuning Dial Setting</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Repeat steps 8 and 9 until adjustments coincide</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5800 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>80 M</td>
<td>3.80 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 80 M mixer and ant coil(s) for maximum output</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>7150 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>40 M</td>
<td>7.05 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 40 M osc coil for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>7250 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>40 M</td>
<td>7.25 mc</td>
<td>Adjust C116 for maximum output</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Repeat steps 12 and 13 until adjustments coincide</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>7200 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>40 M</td>
<td>7.20 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 40 M mixer and ant coil(s) for maximum output</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>11050 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>20 M</td>
<td>14.05 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 20 M osc coil for maximum output</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>11400 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>20 M</td>
<td>14.30 mc</td>
<td>Adjust C117 for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Repeat steps 16 and 17 until adjustments coincide</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>14250 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>20 M</td>
<td>14.25 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 20 M mixer and ant coil(s) for maximum output</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>21050 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>15 M</td>
<td>21.05 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 15 M osc coil for maximum output</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>21400 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>15 M</td>
<td>21.40 mc</td>
<td>Adjust C115 for maximum output</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>21250 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>15 M</td>
<td>21.25 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 15 M mixer and ant coil(s) for maximum output</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>28100 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>10 M</td>
<td>28.10 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 10 M osc coil for maximum output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>29500 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>10 M</td>
<td>29.50 mc</td>
<td>Adjust C142 for maximum output</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Repeat steps 24 and 25 until adjustments coincide</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>28700 kc</td>
<td>HF Ant. Input</td>
<td>10 M</td>
<td>28.70 mc</td>
<td>Adjust 10 M mixer and ant coil(s) for maximum output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** BC-160 M antenna coil adjustments should be made with receiver connected to BC antenna normally used. BC-160 M antenna coil contains two cores. Inner core may be reached by using small-shank end of alignment tool. Adjust both cores for maximum output on BC station in vicinity of 700 kc. If adjustment using the actual antenna is not feasible, connect signal generator through 70 mmf capacitor to BC antenna input and peak both cores with signal generator and tuning dial set to 700 kc.

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**DIAL CORD REPLACEMENT**

Replacement of either dial cord in the G-66 receiver requires the removal of the front panel. Remove all front-panel knobs and the bushing nuts from the VOLUME and FUNCTION controls. Then remove the screws adjacent to the bandswitch and tuning-knob shafts and carefully slip the front panel forward.

To replace the band-change cord, proceed as follows:

a. Set the band-change shaft to 20 M position and loosen the pulley setscrew.

b. Rotate the pulley until it is possible to disengage the spring. Then rotate the pulley in the opposite direction until the looped end of the cord can be unhooked.

c. Remove the pivot screw from the left end of the tuning drum. The drum may now be dropped slightly to make the ends of the cords more accessible.

d. Rotate the dial drum until the cord holes are below the dial-drum bracket. Remove the broken cords and replace with cords made to the lengths shown in (a) of the bandchange cord stringing diagram.

e. Replace the dial-drum pivot screw. Wind the cords on the dial-drum pulley as shown in (b). Rotate the bandswitch-shaft pulley to the position shown in (c) and connect the looped-end cord.

f. Rotate the bandswitch-shaft pulley clockwise and hook the spring as shown in (d).
g. With the bandswitch set to 20 M position rotate the bandswitch-shaft pulley until the 14-mc band appears in the window. Tighten the pulley setscrew and rotate the bandswitch throughout its range several times to permit the cord to stretch and settle on the pulley. Finally, return the bandswitch to 20 M position and adjust the pulley position as required to center the tuning-drum scale in the window. Tighten the pulley setscrew securely.
**NOTE:** IN SOME SETS POINT A IS CONNECTED TO POINT B INSTEAD OF POINT C
GONSET G66B RECEIVER
SCHEMATIC COIL ASSEMBLY SECTION

NOTE: SWITCH SECTIONS C-F & I HAVE SHORTING CONTACTS ON FRONT SIDE.

REAR VIEW OF COIL FORM SHOWING TERMINAL NUMBERING

CODE D FIG. 2
FOR COMPLETE TUNER SCHEMATIC, SEE FIG. 2