

## General Electric Co.

**Model: G61**

**Chassis:**

**Year: Pre August 1939**

**Power:**

**Circuit:**

**IF:**

**Tubes:**

**Bands:**

### Resources

**Riders Volume 10 - GE 10-5, 6**

**Riders Volume 10 - GE 10-7**

**Riders Volume 10 - GE 10-8**

**Riders Volume 10 - GE 10-10**



GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

MODELS G61, G66, G68, G69  
Socket, Trimmers, Chassis  
Phono Connections, Dial

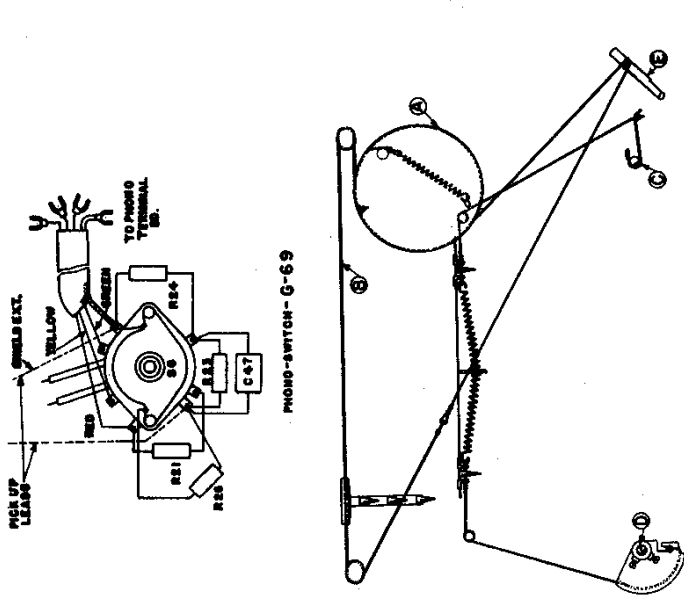
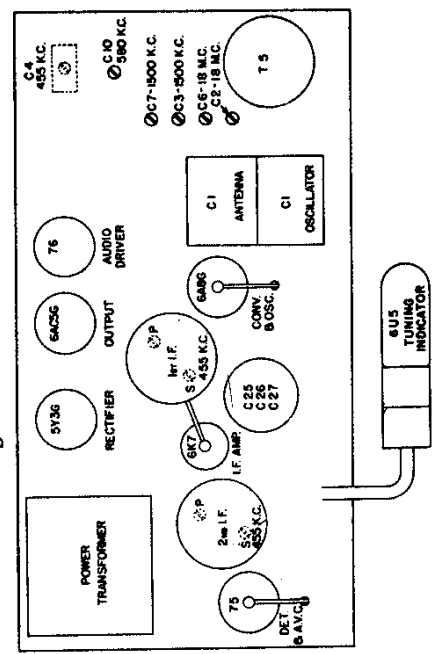


Fig. 5. Dial Mechanism





MODELS G61, G66, G68, G69  
Phono Connections, Motor  
Data, Assembly of Changer

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

PHONOGRAPH MECHANISM (G-68)

Motor Adjustments

The speed of the turntable is controlled by a governor which allows correct adjustment of the turntable rotation to 78 revolutions per minute. The speed may be checked by placing a piece of paper under a record and counting the number of revolutions in a minute while the record is being played. If adjustment is necessary lift up the turntable and the speed regulator setscrew will be found adjacent to the turntable hub of the motor. Clockwise rotation of this setscrew reduces speed.

The motor bearings and gears are properly lubricated for long operation under normal weather conditions. If the motor chatters or runs unevenly, place a few drops of light machine oil on the governor felt.

Trip Mechanism

The trip mechanism is of simple design and consists of a latch bar connected to the motor switch and a trip lever. The latch is held closed by means of a spring between the latch bar and the trip lever. The motor switch is mechanically connected to the latch bar so that when the trip mechanism is released the motor switch is in the "off" position. Be sure this latch bar mechanism works freely without binding.

The trip is actuated by an adjustable arm on the trip lever. When the eccentric groove in the record swings the tone arm back and forth, it pushes the latch out of engagement.

Phonograph Connections (G-61 and G-66)

Fig. 1 shows a simple sketch for connecting a crystal or high impedance magnetic pick-up into the G-61 or G-66 circuit for the reproduction of phonograph recordings. This

method uses a two circuit jack and is connected into the receiver by opening the circuit at C-D at the output of the 2nd IF transformer; and connecting the jack terminals as shown. A telephone plug is attached to the pick-up leads; and\* for phonograph operation, it is merely necessary to insert this plug into the jack. The jack may be mounted on the rear chassis deck and all connecting leads should be well shielded.

When the pick-up is connected as suggested, the regular radio volume and tone controls work for both radio and phonograph reproduction.

NOTE.—A suitable load consisting of a 300,000 ohm resistor should be connected across the pick-up leads when using a crystal type unit.

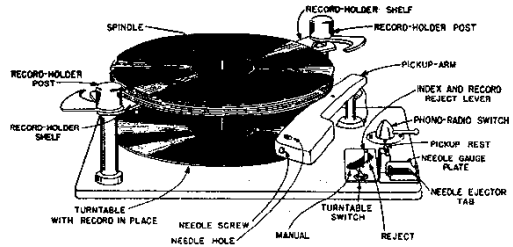
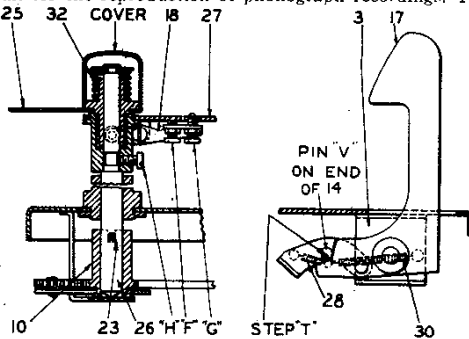
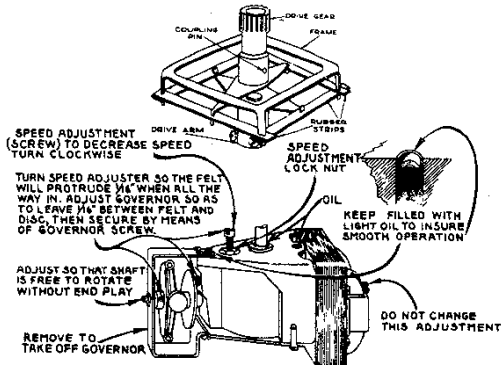


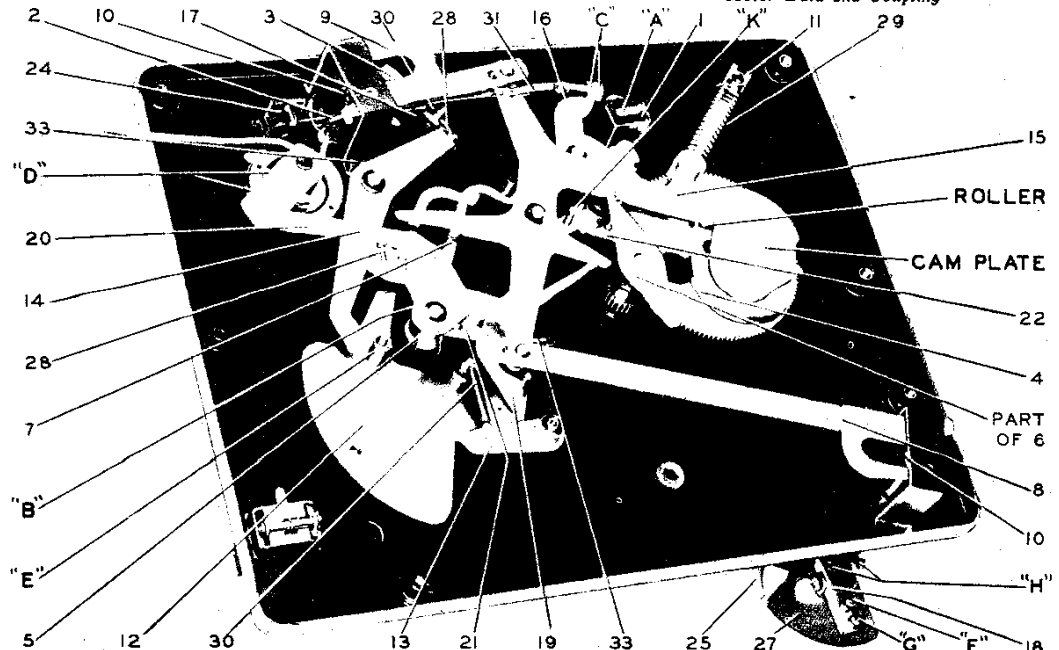
Fig. 7. Top View of Automatic Record Changer



Details of Record Shelf Posts, and Locating Lever Assemblies



Motor Data and Coupling



Bottom View of Automatic Record Changer

NOTE: Numbers refer to parts—letters refer to adjustments.