

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR CROSLEY RADIO RECEIVER—MODEL 58

## Type of Receiver

These receivers obtain their power direct from alternating current, electric house-lighting circuits. If you move to another community have a competent dealer or service man see that the receiver is of the proper rating for your new lighting circuit, or else check this yourself, before connecting the receiver. The company from whom you purchase electricity will furnish information regarding your lighting system.

## Accessories Required

**MATERIAL FOR AN AERIAL AND GROUND.**

**FIVE TUBES AS FOLLOWS:**

Three (3) — 24 type screen grid tubes.

One (1) — 45 type tube.

One (1) — 80 type tube.

**CROSLEY SPEAKER.**

## THE GROUND

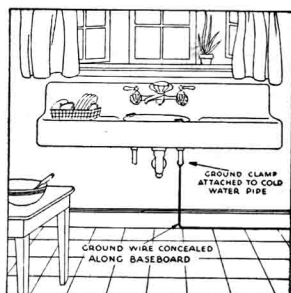
The "ground" is a wire connection made from the receiver to some object that eventually makes good electrical contact with the earth.

The ground wire should be insulated copper wire, as described above. It is best to run it in as short and direct a route as possible to the object used as a means of grounding.

### Pipes

A connection to a water pipe is one of the most efficient and convenient grounds. The ground wire may be connected to the pipe by means of a "ground clamp." This is a device for clamping onto the pipe, provided with a terminal for the ground wire. Preferably connect to a cold water pipe. Hot water pipes, steam radiator or water radiator pipes may be used. Never use gas pipes.

Before attaching the ground clamp, scrape or sandpaper the pipe until it is clean and bright where the clamp is to be attached. Tighten the clamp securely over this cleaned portion. Scrape off the covering from the end of the ground wire. Scrape the bare wire until it is bright, and attach this bared end to the terminal on the ground clamp. Cover the clamp with vaseline to prevent corrosion of the pipe.



### Wells and Streams

If no water pipe or radiator is available, a well or stream may be used for grounding. The scraped end of the ground wire may be soldered to a galvanized sheet of iron, or to a piece of bright metal pipe, and dropped into the water.

### Ground Rods

A piece of bright metal pipe, or bright metal rod, driven into the earth in a damp location may be used as ground. Wire fences have been used as fair substitutes for grounds. The ground wire should preferably be soldered to such objects.

## THE AERIAL

The "aerial" is a wire, connected to the receiver, for intercepting the radio signals. The best aerial to use depends upon the distance from broadcasting stations, and upon the nature of the surroundings, as described below.

### Outdoor Aerials

In localities far from broadcasting stations (for example in some of the western and southern states) or in a location surrounded by tall buildings, a very large outdoor aerial may give best results.

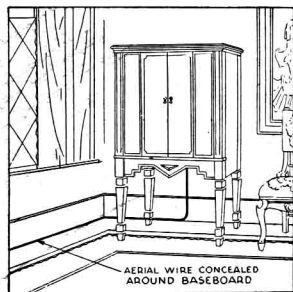
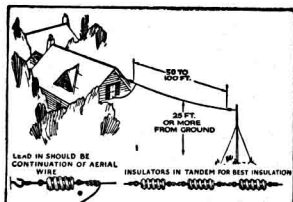
To erect an outdoor aerial, choose two convenient supports between which a wire 50 feet or more in length may be stretched. In the open country or in residential sections made up mostly of detached dwellings, the aerial should be 25 feet, or more, above the ground. The house may serve as one support, and a tree, pole, or other building as the second support. If you live in an apartment building, the aerial may be stretched above the roof. It should preferably be at least ten feet from the roof.

To erect the aerial, fasten an aerial insulator to each support by means of a piece of wire or rope. Attach the aerial to the free end of the insulator farthest from the place where you wish to bring the lead-in wire into the house. Run the wire through the free hole in the other insulator, and stretch the aerial taut, securing it by a few twists of the excess wire about the stretched portion. If the aerial wire is No. 14 rubber-covered copper, use the free length of wire, that is left over, as a lead-in wire, to connect the aerial to the receiver. This is preferable to splicing a lead-in to the aerial. If a splice cannot be avoided, clean the wires carefully, secure them well, and solder them together. The lead-in should enter the building through a porcelain tube or other lead-in insulator.

The aerial should be protected by an approved lightning arrester. Follow the directions for installation packed with the arrester.

### Indoor Aerials

In localities near broadcasting stations (as for example, in many cities), unless one is in a steel building or is surrounded by tall steel buildings, an indoor aerial will usually be found quite satisfactory. A small wire concealed along the baseboard serves quite well for this purpose. If powerful broadcasting stations are located within a few miles, a wire from 20 to 40 feet long may be found best. For more distant reception, indoor aerials 50 feet or more in length may be used. The longer aerials may be stretched along a hallway, or through several rooms; the wire being laid out so that its full length extends in one direction, if practicable.

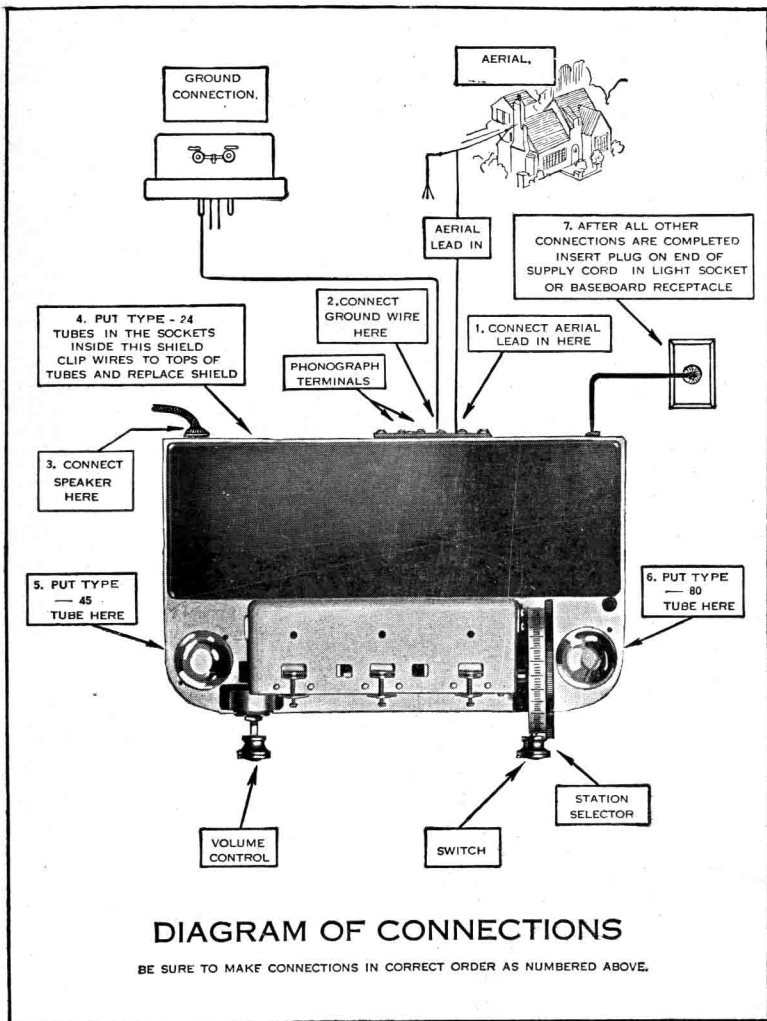


## CONNECTING THE RECEIVER

**Do not connect receiver to lighting circuit until all other connections have been made, and tubes are in sockets.**

### Aerial and Ground

Scrape off the covering from the aerial and ground wires for about half an inch from their ends, and scrape the bared wire until it appears bright.



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You will find two screw terminals at the rear of the receiver marked "A" and "G." To the one marked "A" connect the scraped end of the aerial lead-in wire, tightening the terminal screw until the wire is fastened securely. To the one marked "G" connect the ground wire, in a similar manner.

**Loudspeaker**

Insert the plug on the end of the loudspeaker cord in the socket at the rear of the chassis, as shown on the Diagram of Connections.

**Inserting the Tubes**

At the rear of the receiver there is a large shielded compartment. Remove the shield, by lifting it off, and insert a -24 type screen grid tube in each of the sockets. The numbers of the tubes are shown on the tube cartons and on the base of each tube. Note the arrangement of prongs on the tubes and the location of the holes in the sockets, and be sure that you have the prongs lined up properly with the holes before you try to insert each tube. After the tubes have been inserted, connect the wires inside the shield to the tops of the tubes, and replace the shield. Insert the -45 type tube, and the -80 type tube in their sockets, as marked on the Diagram of Connections, being sure to register the prongs and socket holes as described above.

**Connecting to Light Circuit**

Insert the plug on the end of the supply cord in a convenient light socket or receptacle (see first paragraph, page 1). **Never put your hand inside the receiver without first disconnecting the supply cord from the light socket.**

**Connecting Phonograph Pick-Up Devices**

To connect pick-up devices, cut the wire between terminals "PH" and connect the pick-up leads to these terminals. Connect a single-pole, single-throw switch to the "PH" terminals by means of short leads. If it is desired later to disconnect the phono pick-up and switch and use the radio alone, a wire must be connected between terminals "PH".

**OPERATION****To Turn on Receiver**

Turn the switch knob to the right. The tubes should light up.\*

**To Tune to Stations**

Turn the station selector *slowly*, with the volume control turned all of the way on (to the right). The secret of receiving many stations is *slow, careful* adjustment of the station selector. When a program is heard, carefully adjust the station selector for maximum loudness, reducing the volume, if necessary, by means of the volume control. Do not use the station selector to control the volume—the volume control is for that purpose. The best quality of reproduction is obtained only when the station selector is adjusted to the middle of the range on the station selector dial within which the signal is heard.

**To Adjust Volume or Loudness**

Turn the volume control knob to the right (clockwise) to increase the volume, or to the left (counter-clockwise) to decrease the volume.

**Operating Phonograph Pick-Up Devices**

In using pick-up devices, open the phono switch for phonograph reproduction, and tune the receiver so that no radio signals are heard. Close the switch for radio reproduction.

\*When the receiver is first installed, or after it has been standing idle for a number of weeks, it may require fifteen minutes or more before it will operate with full efficiency.

**GUARANTEE**

This instrument is guaranteed for 30 days from date of purchase against faulty material and workmanship. Should your dealer be unable to make repairs he will return it through his jobber. Within this period repairs will be made without charge provided the receiver has not been abused, changed, or tampered with, and the "Purchaser's Identification Card" has been sent to us properly filled out within five days after the purchase of the equipment.

**THE CROSLY RADIO CORPORATION  
CINCINNATI, OHIO**