

the meter resistance. Otherwise an error in measurement will result.

An undesirable feature of a high resistance milliammeter is that it may cause the radio to motorboat when making a total current drain check.

- b. The ohm meter section should use a battery no larger than 3 volts so that when making resistance checks no damage will result to the transistors in the circuit. The polarity of the ohmmeter test leads should be determined and labeled. This can be done with the use of another voltmeter. This is because, when making a check on a small low voltage electrolytic condenser, the polarity is important. If the wrong polarity is applied, damage may result to the condenser and the reading obtained will show the condenser shorted.

POWER SUPPLIES

It would be costly for a service shop to maintain a complete stock of batteries for testing transistor radios; therefore, a variable DC power supply is recommended. The ideal supply is one with very low AC ripples so as to not introduce a hum or buzz in the receiver under test. The power supply should also have a good voltmeter and a low resistance milliammeter incorporated in it. A good power supply will enable the technician to:

1. Check current drain of the set under test.
2. Check at what voltage the local oscillator passes out.
3. Check set's sensitivity at various supply voltages.
4. Leave the set on test without using up the life of a good battery.