

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE ASSEMBLING,
OPERATION AND CARE
OF THE

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE

FOR
"VICTORS I through VI"



Preserve this booklet; you may need it months from now,
and it may prevent you from employing a repairman

**VICTOR TALKING
MACHINE CO. ,
CAMDEN, N. J., U. S. A.**



To obtain the celebrated Victor tone and Victor quality, use only Victor records.

The great care which enters into the manufacture of Victor records, is beyond the comprehension of anyone not entirely familiar with the Victor system. Every record listed in the Victor record catalogue is a work of art, not affected by competition.

Victor records are made in the following sizes :

8-inch

10-inch

12-inch

and can be played on all Victor Machines.

The world's greatest bands, orchestras, soloists, and vocal artists make records for the Victor Company, and every owner of a Victor possesses a versatility of entertainment to be had in no other way.



The Victor Family

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| VICTOR JR. GRAMOPHONE | \$10.00 |
| VICTOR Z | 17.00 |
| VICTOR I | 22.00 |
| VICTOR II | 30.00 |
| VICTOR I I I | 40.00 |
| VICTOR IV | 50.00 |
| VICTOR V | 60.00 |
| VICTOR VI | 100.00 |
| VICTROLA | 200.00 |
| AUXETOPHONE (Pneumatic Victor) | 500.00 |

Victor Records, 35¢ and up

As your familiarity with the Victor and Victor Records grows, you will, like thousands of others, become a Victor enthusiast, and we trust you will not hesitate to express to your friends the satisfaction and pleasure derived from your Victor.

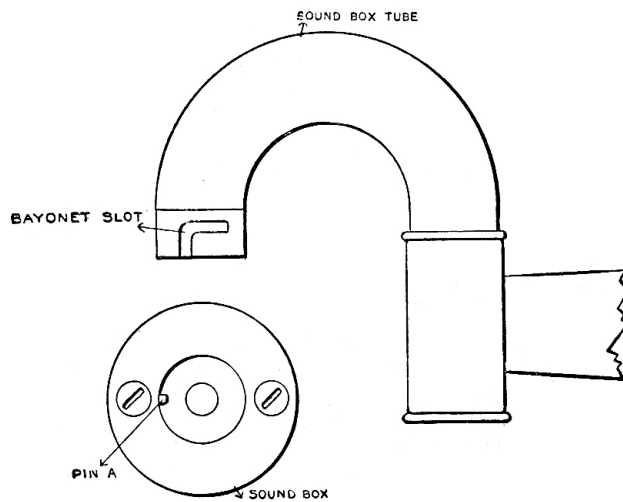


Fig. VI

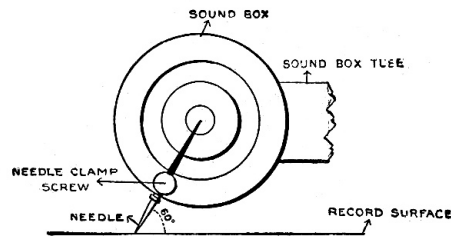


Fig. VII



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLING, OPERATION AND CARE OF THE VICTOR

THE Victor Talking Machine is not an instrument requiring great or expert care. The wonderful success of the Victor is due to the fact that it does all that is claimed for it efficiently, and to the satisfaction of every purchaser. The care and skill with which they are constructed, and the minute and thorough inspection given each machine before leaving the factory, has enabled the owners of Victor machines to get the very best results by giving their Victors only ordinary attention. To obtain the best results from your Victor Talking Machine, you should follow closely the instructions set forth in this book.

Yours very truly,
VICTOR TALKING MACHINE Co.



I. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SETTING UP MACHINE

Carefully remove the packing from around the cabinet and large paste-board box. Read carefully the packing slips enclosed therewith. All the loose parts are packed in the paste-board box and it should contain:—

- 1 Winding Key
- 1 Sound Box (in Leather Case)
- 200 Needles (2 packages),
- 1 Compartment Needle Box,
- 1 Assembled Taper Arm Attachment, and
- 1 Horn Elbow.

Now proceed to fit up the machine in the following manner :—

First.—Lift the Turntable (Fig. II), from its position and take off the square supporting block on the top of the Cabinet.

Second.—Next release the lid of the Cabinet by pressing the Release button on the front (Fig. II). Raise lid and fasten in upright position by catching slot in lid bracket on screw (Fig. III). Always unscrew winding key to left and remove from Cabinet, before attempting to raise lid. Remove the wooden block and paste-board wedges from the inside.

Third.—Oil motor with good sewing machine oil and lubricate with paste graphite as indicated in (Fig. III).

Fourth.—Close the lid; set Turntable in place and see that the slot in same fits over pin in spindle (Fig. II).

Fifth.—Now remove bracket screws at the back of the Cabinet (Fig. II) and attach Taper Arm Bracket (Fig. II). Tighten screws as firmly as possible with the fingers.

Sixth.—After unpacking the horn, insert the horn into the Horn Elbow until pin goes into the angular slot, then turn the Elbow to the right until both are firmly locked together (Fig. V).

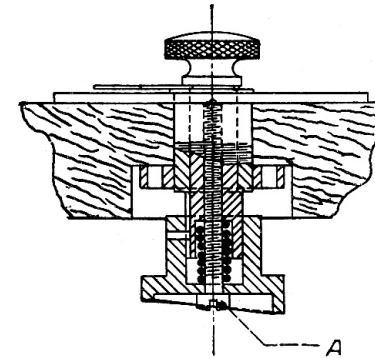


Fig. IV

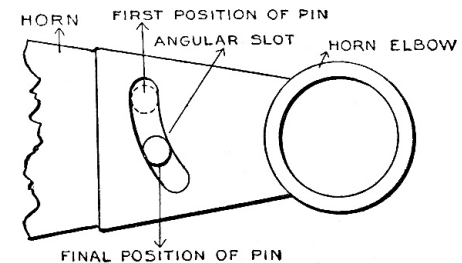


Fig. V

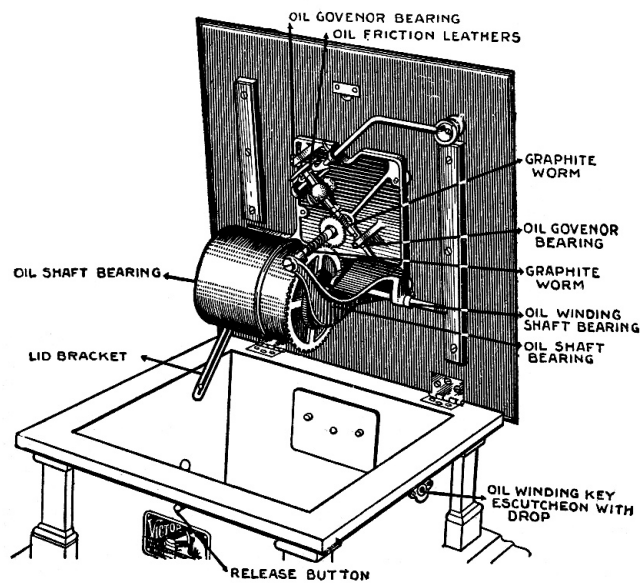


Fig. III



Seventh.—Loosen screw (A) (Fig. II) about three turns and insert Horn Elbow underneath plate (B) (Fig. II) then tighten screw (A).

Eighth.—Now place Sound Box on the end of Sound-Box Crook by engaging small pin (A) on the inside of box (Fig. VI), in the bayonet slot of the Sound Box Tube (Fig. VI) turning the box up to the right until pin strikes end of slot. This will cause the needle to rest at proper angle on the record, as shown in Fig. VII.

Ninth.—Unscrew the Needle Clamp Screw (Fig. VII) on Sound Box. Insert blunt end of needle as far as it will go into the socket. Tighten screw firmly. Turn up Sound Box so it will rest on the Taper Arm, as shown in Fig. II.

II. HOW TO OPERATE

First.—Having set up the instrument, insert the Winding Key in the hole on the side of the Cabinet and screw up tight on the winding shaft (Fig. II). Turn to the right with a steady motion, until spring is completely wound. Do not wind spring too tightly as injury to the motor may occur.

Second.—Place record on Turntable, allowing top of Spindle to protrude through hole in the center of the record (Fig. II).

Third.—Release Brake (Fig. II) by pulling lever to the right. Permit turntable to revolve five or six times so that the correct speed may be attained before placing Sound Box on record.

Fourth.—Lower the Sound Box gently onto the record so that the needle will enter the sound wave groove at the extreme outer edge of the record on the *winding-key side of the instrument* (Fig. I).



Fifth.—Note that the needle rests at an angle of about 55 to 65 degrees to the turntable. Should it be nearer the vertical than 65 degrees, it indicates that the Sound Box has not been twisted around far enough on the Sound-Box Tube. See (Fig. VII) which is approximately right.

Sixth.—To stop the instrument, raise the Sound Box off the record so that it will rest on the Taper Arm, then set Brake (Fig. II) by pushing lever to the left.

Seventh.—Give winding key a few turns between each record played, as this will prevent your machine from running down in the middle of a record.

Eighth.—Use a new Victor needle for each record. Never use a needle twice, except in re-playing the same record. Never use needles which are guaranteed to play more than one record, as they are injurious to the record.

III. SPEED REGULATOR

First.—The Turn-table of the Victor instrument should run at the uniform speed of 76 revolutions per minute.

Second.—A few records made in foreign countries vary as to the rate of speed necessary to obtain the natural pitch, which pitch may be found by turning the indicator (Fig. II) to the right or left.

Third.—To determine the proper number of revolutions per minute, place a piece of white paper under the edge of the record and count the revolutions.

Fourth.—If the turntable does not revolve at the speed indicated by the point on the dial, turn the screw marked (A) (Fig. IV) to the right to make the turntable run faster, and to the left to run slower.

Fifth.—It is well to keep the friction leathers on the governor well oiled; so that they will run smoothly on the friction plate.

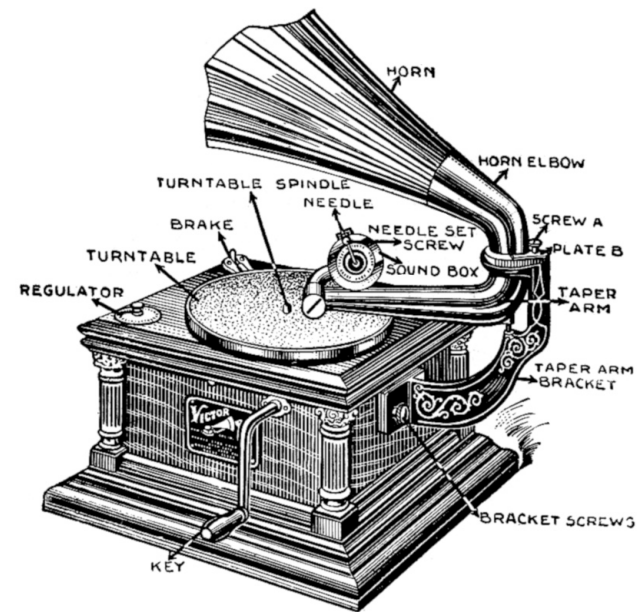


Fig. II



Victor VI



Fig. I



IV. CARE OF MOTOR

First.—All motors are carefully and minutely tested before leaving the factory and should need very little attention, and unless something serious occurs should not be tampered with.

Second.—Should the Motor become sluggish, oil all moving parts in their bearings with the best grade of machine oil (see Fig. III). Lubricate worm gears, with paste graphite or Vaseline as indicated in Fig. III.

Third.—A special quality of Graphite is used on the springs and our Distributors are prepared to re-graphite them, but this should be necessary only at very long intervals.

Fourth.—If the motor remains sluggish after oiling, it should be immediately taken to a Dealer, or to a competent repair man.

Fifth.—Occasionally place a drop of oil in winding key escutcheon (Fig. II).

V. SOUND BOX

First.—All Sound Boxes are thoroughly tested before leaving the factory and should last for an indefinite time. As the reproduction depends on the mica diaphragm, care should be taken not to injure this in anyway.

Second.—Inexperienced persons should not attempt to adjust or repair a Sound Box, as this is the work of experts. In case the Sound Box does not give satisfactory reproductions, it should be immediately sent to the nearest Victor Distributor or direct to the factory at Camden, N. J., for repair.

Third.—Do not drop the Sound Box on record, as it is liable to throw it out of adjustment.



VI. CARE OF RECORDS.

The Victor records are practically indestructible and by observing a few points in regard to their care, their life may be indefinitely lengthened, and the resulting satisfaction and pleasure gained will be well worth the slight trouble incurred.

First.—Keep the records free from gritty dust particles, as dirt on a record has a tendency to make the reproduction scratchy and tends to wear out a record rapidly. A small piece of velvet carpet glued onto a wooden block makes an excellent and cheap record cleaner, and should be used on records before playing.

Second.—Keep records in envelopes lying on a flat surface.

Third.—Do not pile large records on small ones. Keep same sizes together.

Fourth.—Do not expose records to severe heat.

Fifth.—Soap and water or any other cleaning compounds should not be used on records.

Sixth.—When shipping, take care to have records so packed that no sliding of one upon another can take place. This will prevent any scratching which might be caused by hard particles between the records.

Seventh.—The use of Victor Needles only will prolong the life of records greatly.



VII. CAUSES. FOR POOR RESULTS

- I.—**Needle not tight in Sound Box.** Should the needle-clamp screw on the Sound Box (Fig. II) not be tightened sufficiently, the Sound Box will fail to give full reproduction and a clattering sound will be heard.
- II.—**Using needle more than once.** A steel point under weight moving over the hard composition of the record must either wear itself or tear down the walls of the sound-wave groove; hence our advice to use only Victor quality needles, and never use a needle guaranteed to play more than one record.
- III.—**Loose Horn.** If the horn is not firmly locked into the horn elbow or to the taper arm bracket, a rattling sound may be emitted on certain records.
- IV.—**Sound Box out of Adjustment.** The effect produced by a Sound Box out of adjustment is very similar to that caused by a loose needle.
- V.—**Insufficient Oil—**
 - Bearings.** Dry Bearings may cause a grinding noise and prevent machine from playing records through to completion.
 - Friction Leathers.** Dry friction leathers will cause the governor to run irregularly, thus preventing uniform speed of Turntable.
 - Springs.** Should springs release with a jerk or a jump it indicates that they need lubricating with graphite.
- VI.—**Records covered with gritty dust.** Gritty dust on records will not only grind out the record rapidly, but will cause a harsh or rasping reproduction.
- VII.—**Incorrect Speed.** Should the turntable be revolving too rapidly or too slowly the reproduction will be faulty. Test machine occasionally for 76 revolutions per minute.
- VIII.—**Inferior Records and Needles.** Use only VICTOR RECORDS and VICTOR NEEDLES and, having observed the above points, your results will astonish the most critical.