

PHILCO Service Manual . . . Model 680

BULLETIN
No. 228



For Members of
RADIO MANUFACTURERS SERVICE
A PHILCO SERVICE PLAN

General Specifications:

TYPE CIRCUIT: Superheterodyne with push pull Class "A" Triodes as power tubes. Variable selectivity accomplished by varying the coupling in the I.F. Stages. Manual controlled bass amplifier, amplified automatic volume control, built-in connections for all-wave aerial; aerial selector built into and operated by wave band switch. Separate bias voltage supply for audio stages.

TUBES USED: Fifteen (15) total: 1 type 78 R.F., 1 type 76 osc., 1 type 78, 1st det. and mixer, 2 type 78 I.F., 1 type 85, 2nd det. and 1st audio, 1 type 85, 2nd audio and audio A.V.C., 1 type 42 driver, 2 type 6A3 output, 1 type 6B7 amplified A.V.C., 1 type 6F7 automatic bass compensation, and bass amplifier, 1 type 85 shadow meter control, 1 type 80 fixed bias rectifier, 1 type 5Z3 main rectifier.

WAVE BANDS: Four: (1) short wave; (2) amateur and police; (3) standard; (4) long wave (weather).

FREQUENCY RANGES: Band (1), 7.2-22 mc.; Band (2), 2.3-7 mc.; Band (3), 550-1700 K.C.; Band (4), 150-400 K.C.

POWER SUPPLY: Alternating current, voltage and frequency as specified on name plate.

WAVE BAND INDICATOR: Glowing arrow on tuning scale shifts to proper scale when waveband switch is turned.

TUNING METER: Shadow type tuning meter mounted directly above scale and operated by a separate tube.

AUDIO OUTPUT: 20 watts undistorted output.

TUNING DRIVE: Dual Planetary, ball-bearing, 80 to 1 ratio for slow speed tuning. 10 to 1 normal.

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: 460 K.C.

POWER CONSUMPTION: 142 watts.

SPEAKER: U-10.

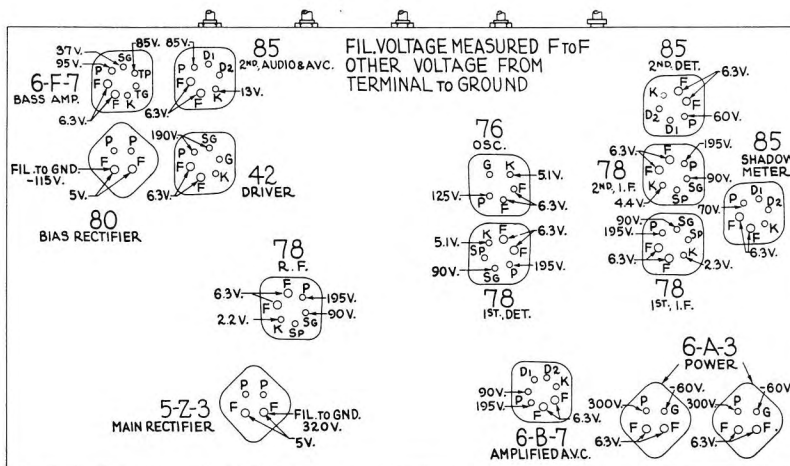


FIG. 1. Sockets Viewed from Bottom—Voltage Measurements to Ground, Unless Otherwise Shown—Line Voltage 115

Adjusting Compensating Condensers

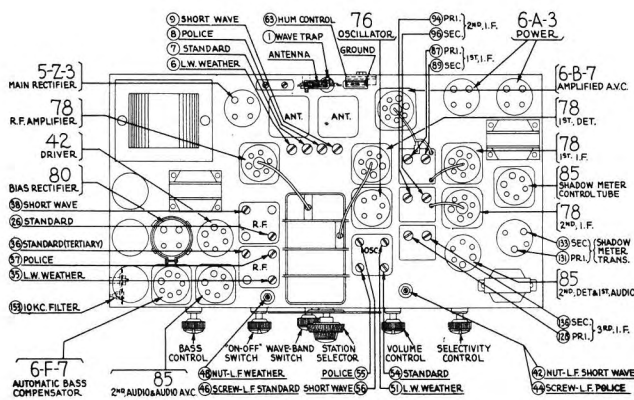


FIG. 2. Location of Compensating Condensers

Adjustment of compensating condensers in Model 680 requires an accurate signal generator covering long-wave, standard wave, police, and short-wave frequencies. The **PHILCO Model 088 All-Wave Signal Generator**, having a continuous range of from 100 to 20,000 K.C. (all fundamental frequencies) will be ideal for this purpose.

An output meter is also needed. **PHILCO Model 025 Circuit Tester** includes a high-grade output meter.

PHILCO No. 3164 Fibre Wrench and **No. 27-7059 Fibre Handled Screwdriver** complete the equipment needed for making these adjustments. The locations of the various compensating condensers are shown in Fig. 2. Connect the output meter to the plate contacts of the output tubes (using the adapters provided with the "025") and set it at the 0-30 volt range.

Under no conditions attempt to adjust this receiver without these instruments.

Before attempting to adjust the I.F. stages, turn the condenser gang all the way in. The glowing arrow should then be between the two vertical lines at the extreme left of the low frequency calibrations. The Bass Control should be turned off (turn to left). The fidelity control in selective position (turn to left). Adjust the hum control (back of set) for minimum hum.

Attach the signal generator antenna lead to the grid of the 2nd I.F. 78 tube, and the ground lead to the ground post on set. Adjust the volume control of set to maximum (turn to right), tune the signal generator to 460 K.C., and adjust the attenuator of the signal generator for approximately ¼ scale output meter reading.

Turn condenser (13) (shadow meter compensator) approximately four turns to the left. Adjust condensers (14), (15), and (16) for maximum output meter reading. Adjust condenser (13) for minimum output meter reading.

Remove the signal generator antenna lead from the grid of the 2nd I.F., 78 tube and place it on the grid of the 1st I.F., 78 tube, again adjust the signal generator attenuator for approximately ¼ scale output meter reading and adjust condensers (17) and (18) for maximum output meter reading.

Remove the signal generator antenna lead from the grid of the 1st I.F., 78 tube and place it on the grid of the 1st detector, 78 tube. Regulate the signal generator attenuator as before for ¼ scale output meter reading. Adjust condensers (19) and (20) for maximum output meter reading.

Turn down the volume control of set and advance the signal generator attenuator until the shadow meter width decreases approximately fifty percent. Adjust condenser (21) for minimum shadow meter width.

Remove the signal generator antenna lead from the grid of 1st detector, 78 tube and couple it to the aerial post on the set through a 125 mmf. condenser. Turn the volume control of the set back to maximum (to right) and adjust the signal generator attenuator for approximately ½ scale output meter reading. Adjust the wave trap (condenser 1) for minimum output meter reading.

Reconnect the signal generator antenna lead to the grid of the first detector 78 tube and adjust the signal generator attenuator for approximately ¼ scale output meter reading.

If the fidelity selectivity control is turned to the extreme right hand position, it will be found, upon varying the frequency of the signal generator, that two definite peaks will appear in the output meter reading—one at 452 K.C. and another at 468 K.C. These peaks in the output meter reading indicate peaks in the tuning curve. The amplitude of these peaks should be equal; that is, the same output meter reading should be obtained at both 452 K.C. and 468 K.C. Any variations in these two readings can be corrected by a slight readjustment of the shadow meter I.F. primary padder (22). If the peak at 452 K.C. is higher than the one at 468 K.C., the primary padder will have to be turned out. If the reverse is true, the capacity of this padder must be increased. In any case, the voltmeter readings must be made equal by dividing the differences through readjustment.

R. F. and Oscillator Adjustments

SHORT WAVE

Turn the fidelity control back to the extreme left and the wave band switch to the extreme right (band 1). Connect the signal generator antenna lead to the aerial post on set through a two-meg resistor. Tune the set and signal generator to 18 mc. Turn the signal generator attenuator to maximum and adjust the volume control of set for ¼ scale

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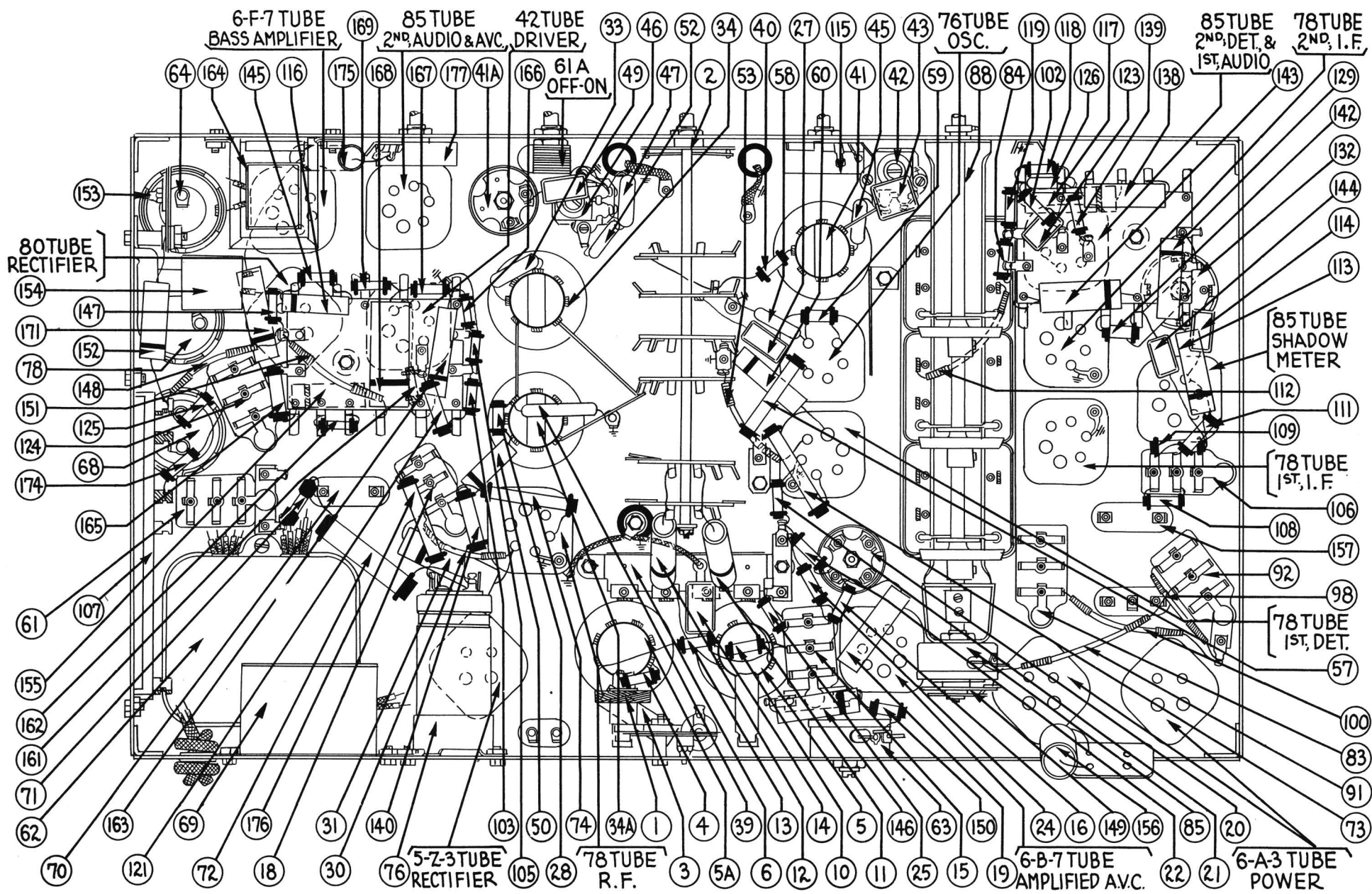


Fig. 3. Bottom View of Chassis

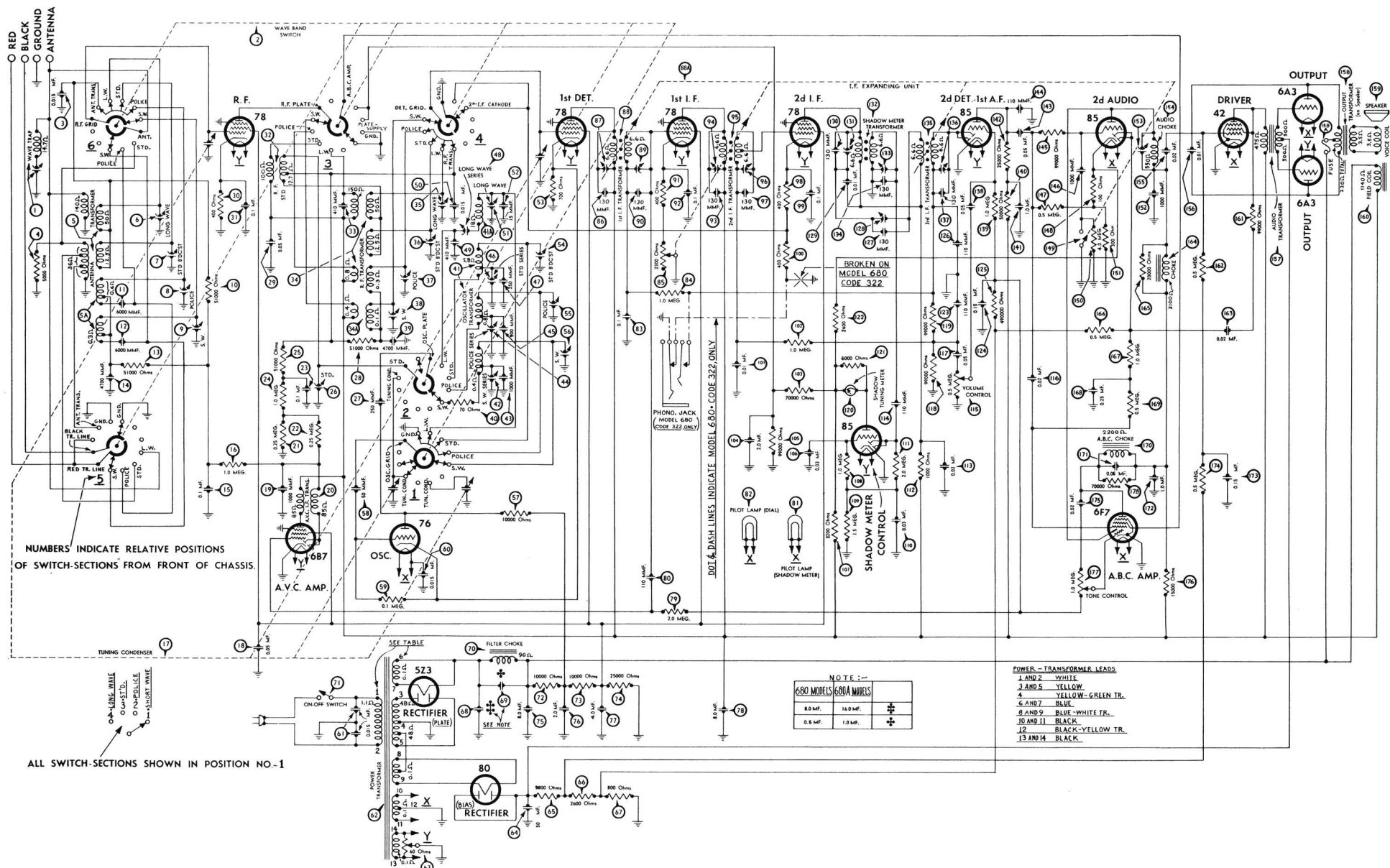


Fig. 4. Wiring Diagram

