Model 37-600

# **Specifications**

TYPE CIRCUIT: Superheterodyne with pentode output.

POWER SUPPLY: 115 V., 60 cycle A.C.

TUBES USED: 1 type 6A8G, Det. Osc., 1 type 6J7G, 2nd Det., 1 type 6K6G, Output, 1 type 5Y4G Rectifier.

FREQUENCY RANGE: 530-1800 K.C.

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: 470 K.C.

CURRENT CONSUMPTION: 45 watts.

SPEAKER: B-6.

POWER OUTPUT: 1/2 watt.

### **Adjusting Compensating Condensers**

To accurately adjust the compensating condensers in the Model 37-600 receiver, it is necessary to use a signal generator of high stability on all frequencies, such as the PHILCO Model 088 Signal Generator. This instrument has a continuous frequency range from 110 to 20,000 K.C., and is designed to meet every requirement of the serviceman.

An output meter is also needed,—PHILCO MODEL 025 Circuit Tester includes a very sensitive output meter.

Convenient tools to use in adjusting the compensators are the Philos No. 3164 Fibre Wrench and No. 27-7059 Fibre Handled Screw-driver.

The locations of the various compensating condensers are shown in Fig. 1. Connect the output meter to the plate and cathode contacts of the 6K6G power tube, and adjust it to use the 0-30 volt range.

When adjusting each circuit, care should be taken to have the signal generator attenuator see for approximately 1/4 scale reading on output meter.

#### Intermediate Frequency Circuit

- 1. Connect the 088 signal generator output lead through a .1 mfd. condenser to the grid of the 6A8G tube and the ground lead to the chases
- 2. Turn the sensitivity compensator (2) to maximum capacity position (clockwise), and then release it; 1½ turns (counterclockwise).
- 3. Turn gang condenser to approximately 600 K.C. Set the signal generator at 470 K.C.
- 4. Adjust the compensator (B) and (S) for maximum reading on the output meter. Then turn the sensitivity compensator (S) clockwise until a hiss, (oscillation) is heard. Now turn the compensator (C) counter-clockwise until hiss ceases, then continue for 1/4 turn more.

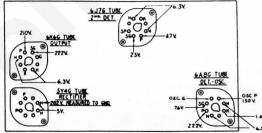


Fig. 2. Tube Sockets as Viewed from Underside of Chassis.
(Measured from Socket Terminal to Ground
Volume Control in Maximum Position)

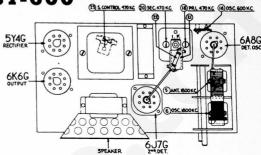


Fig. 1. Location of Compensators

### Radio Frequency Circuit

- 1. Remove the signal generator output lead from the 6A8G tube, and connect it to the aerial lead of the receiver through a 100 mmfd, condenser.
- 2. Turn the gang condenser to minimum capacity position, (counter-clockwise) and place a .006" (six-thousands inch) gauge between the stator and rotor plates. Now turn the gang clockwise until stator and rotor plates touch gauge.
- 3. Remove gauge from gang condenser. Now set signal generator at 900 K.C., (using second harmonic 1800 K.C.), adjust compensators (a) and (3) for maximum reading on output meter.
- 4. Turn the signal generator and receiver gang condenser to 600 K.C., and adjust compensator 🚱 In doing so, the gang condenser must be rolled slightly above and below the 600 K.C. signal until the maximum reading is indicated on the output.
- 5. Turn the gang condenser to 1800 K.C. and signal generator to 900 K.C., (using second harmonic of signal generator 1800 K.C.), readjust compensator ① for maximum reading on output meter. Set gang as per paragraph 2, for this adjustment.
- 6. Turn the gang condenser and signal generator to 1400 K.C., readjust compensator ③ for maximum reading on output meter. After the above adjustments are completed and receiver is placed in the cabinet, the dial pointer is properly placed by turning the signal generator to 1000 K.C. Then tune receiver for maximum signal. The dial pointer is then placed on gang shaft, so that it indicates 1000 K.C. on dial.

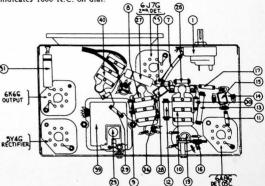


Fig. 3. Base View

## Replacement Parts for Model 37-600

Schematic Number Part and Description	Part Prie	Sehem: Numbe	tie r Part and Description	Part No.	Price List		Part and Description	Part No.	Price List	
Schematic Number Part and Description  ① Volume Control ② Condenser (35 Mmf, Mica) ② Ant, Transformer ② Tuning Condenser ③ Compensator (Det. K.C.) ③ Compensator (Osc. K.C.) ③ Resistor (300 ohm) ② Condenser (05 mf, Twin Bakelite) ③ Resistor (4900 ohm, ½ watt) ③ Condenser (09 mf, Twin Bakelite) ③ Condenser (09 mf, Twin Bakelite) ③ Condenser (00 ohm, ½ watt) ③ Resistor (55,000 ohm, ½ watt) ⑤ Resistor (55,000 ohm, ½ watt) ⑤ Resistor (25,000 ohm, ½ watt) ⑤ Resistor (25,000 ohm, ¼ watt) ⑥ Condenser (110 mmf, Mica) ⑥ Condenser (110 mmf, Mica) ⑥ Condenser (100 conf.)	33-5152 \$1.4 30-1044 .2 32-2144 1.4 31-1794 3.0 Part of ② Part of ③ 23-3010 .2 3615-DG .4 33-3010 .2 4989-DG .4 33-351339 .2 33-325339 .2 33-325339 .2 33-325339 .2 32-2043 1.2 30-1031 .2	Numbe Co Co Ree Co Co Co Ree CO CO CO Ree CO C	r Part and Description mipensator (1.F. Sec.) (460 K.C.) (460 K.C.	Part of 30-1029 33-5151 31-6086 Part of 33-3103 33-4243 30-4169 30-1032 33-4753 33-5103 30-4113 32-7567 36-3029 36-3609 30-2149 33-3121 Part of	## Company of the com	Number Power (23) Power (11) Tube Tube Tube Volum Chass Chas	Part and Description ' Transformer 0 V., 50.60 Cycle) ' Transformer 0 V., 25 Cycle) Shield Body Shield Body Socket (8-prong) Socket (8-prong) Socket (8-prong) Socket (8-prong) Is Mig. Screw Socket (5-prong) Shield Socket Company Shield Ins.	No. 32-7554 32-7553 38-2726 28-3898 27-6058 27-6058 W-1656 W-124 W-291 W-291 40-5951 27-4308 27-4308 27-4308 27-4308 27-4308 27-8122	5.75 .10 .03 .11 .11 .20C A.75C A.35C A.35C A.15	
(600 K. C.)			c. Condenser (8.0 mf.)	Part of	₩		I amn Bracket Acey		.03	
@ Resistor (25.000 ohm, 1/2 watt)		Po Po	wer Transformer			Pilot	Lamp Bracket Assy	38-7529	.30	
Compensator (I.F. Pri). (460	D ( 2)		(110 V., 60 Cycle)				Cord Assyer, B6		6.00	
M.C.)			ndenser (.015 mf, Twin) ot Lamp (6.3 Volt)				Lead		.30	

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

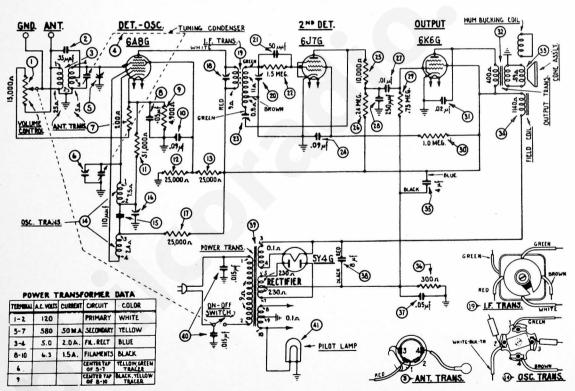


Fig. 4. hematic Wiring Diagram