

PHILCO Model 37-116



**FOR MEMBERS OF
RADIO MANUFACTURERS SERVICE**

**SERVICE BULLETIN
No. 258**

Model 37-116 - Codes 121-122

Electrical Specifications

Type Circuit: Superheterodyne, with magnetic tuning; Fidelity-Selectivity control in the intermediate frequency circuit and pushpull class "A" audio output. The Code 122 Receiver uses the Philco Automatic Dial tuning system.

Power Supply: 115 Volts A.C. 50 to 60 cycles. For 25 to 40 cycle operation use power transformer listed in the parts list for this purpose.

Power Consumption: 165 Watts.

Intermediate Frequency: 470 K. C.

Undistorted Output: 15 Watts.

Philco Tubes Used: 4-6K7G; 3-6J5G; 1-6L7G; 1-6N7G; 1-6A8G; 1-6H6G; 2-6B4G; 1-6F6G; 1-5U4G.

Tuning Ranges: Five. Range 1-530 to 1600 K.C.; Range 2-1.58 to 4.75 M.C.; Range 3-4.7 to 7.4 M.C.; Range 4-7.35 to 11.6 M.C.; Range 5-11.5 to 18.2 M.C.

Speaker: "W" High-Fidelity Cathedral type.

Precaution

DO NOT APPLY POWER TO THE RECEIVER WITH THE SPEAKER UNIT DISCONNECTED

Replacing Dial Control Screws

REMOVING CONTROL SCREWS
Code 122

A. First remove the tuning knobs, then detach the metal plate, covering the control handle by removing the three screws in the center of the plate.

B. When the metal cover is removed, two screws will be noted holding the indexing handle to the rotary hub. Remove these screws and detach the handle. See Fig. 1.

C. Referring to Fig. 1, five screws will be seen which hold the dial escutcheon to the dial body. Remove these screws and lift the escutcheon from the dial body.

D. After removing the dial cover insert a screw-driver blade into the control (indexing) screw, then push in and turn the control screw until the indexing pin on the side end of the screw is centered in the small semi-circular slot on the housing adjacent to the hole. When the screw is in this position release the tension on the screw-driver and lift the screw from the hole.

NOTE: It may be necessary to move the screw slightly to the right or left to mesh the teeth on the screw with those in the screw hole.

REPLACING THE CONTROL SCREWS

A. Insert the control screw in the screw hole. After it is inserted press the screw in and turn it 180 degrees, until the stop on the side of the screw will be in a position to clear the stopping shoulder in the dial cover hole of this screw. When the screw is in position replace the dial escutcheon and Indexing Handle.

REPLACING THE DIAL OR MASK ARM ASSEMBLY Code 122

To replace the dial or mask arm assembly, remove the chassis from the cabinet. Then remove the tuning knobs, indexing handle, handle cover and dial cover as given in the procedure for the removal of the indexing screw.

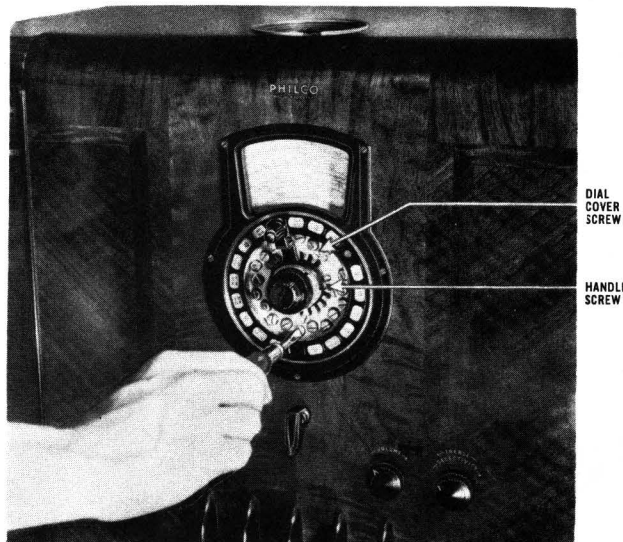


Fig. 1—Automatic Tuning Dial, Code 122, Receiver

With these parts removed the scale may be lifted from the dial housing.

MASK ASSEMBLY Code 122

The removal of the mask and arm assembly necessitates the removal of the two fibre and one metal rings around the outer edge of the dial housing. The mask arm can then be slipped off. Care should be taken on replacing the metal ring to have the spring located along the bottom edge of the ring in position, otherwise the mask will vibrate.

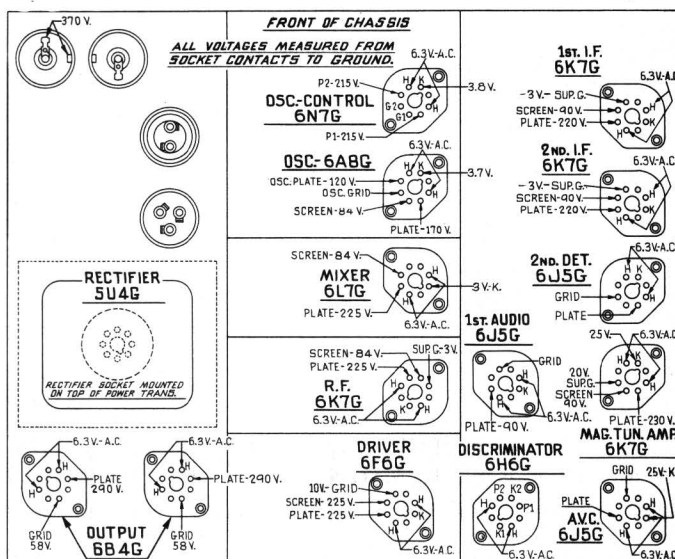
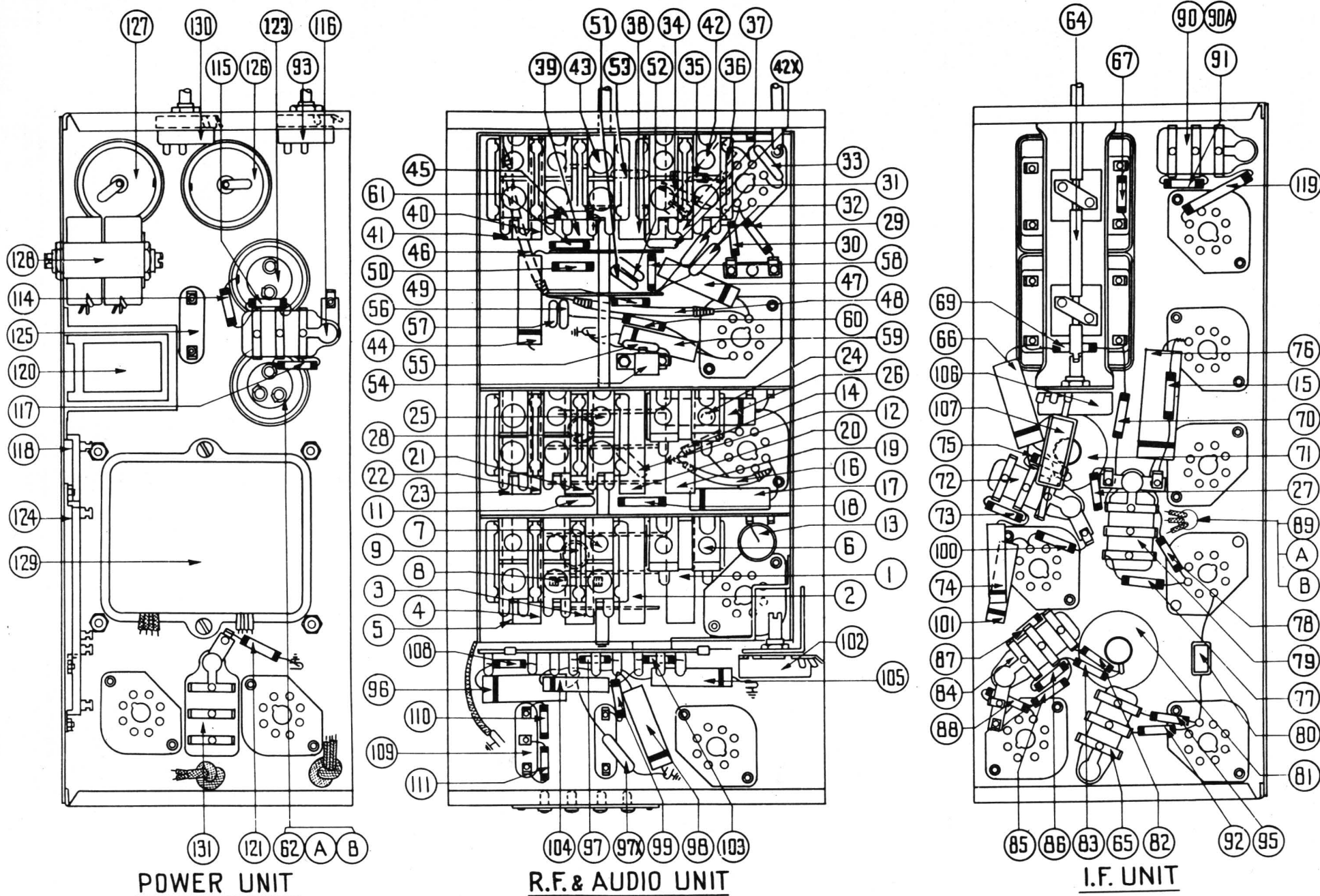


Fig. 2—Socket Voltages, Measured from Underside of Chassis

The voltages indicated by arrows were measured with a Philco 025 Circuit Tester which contains a voltmeter having a resistance of 1000 ohms per volt. Volume Control at minimum, range switch in broadcast position, line voltage 115 A. C.



POWER UNIT

R.F. & AUDIO UNIT

I.F. UNIT

Fig. 3—Parts Locations—Underside of Chassis View

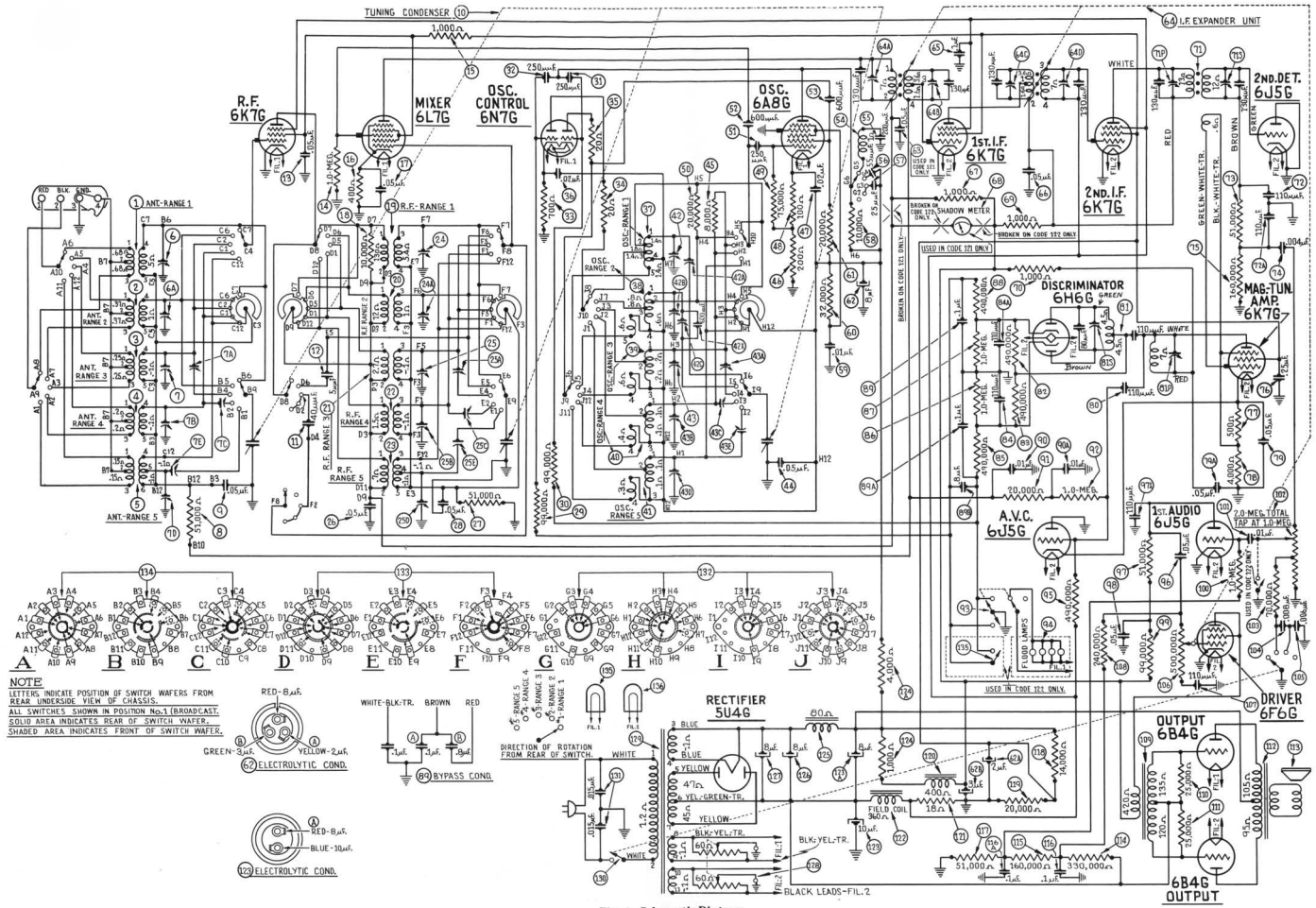


Fig. 4—Schematic Diagram Model 37-116—Codes 121-122

Replacement Parts—Model 37-116

Table with columns: Schem. No., Description, Part No., List Price, Schem. No., Description, Part No., List Price. Contains two main sections: one for parts 1-118 and another for parts 119-136, with sub-sections for 'USED ON CODES 121-122', 'CODE 121', and 'CODE 122'.

Figures in black type indicate circled figures in Base View.

Prices Subject to Change without Notice.

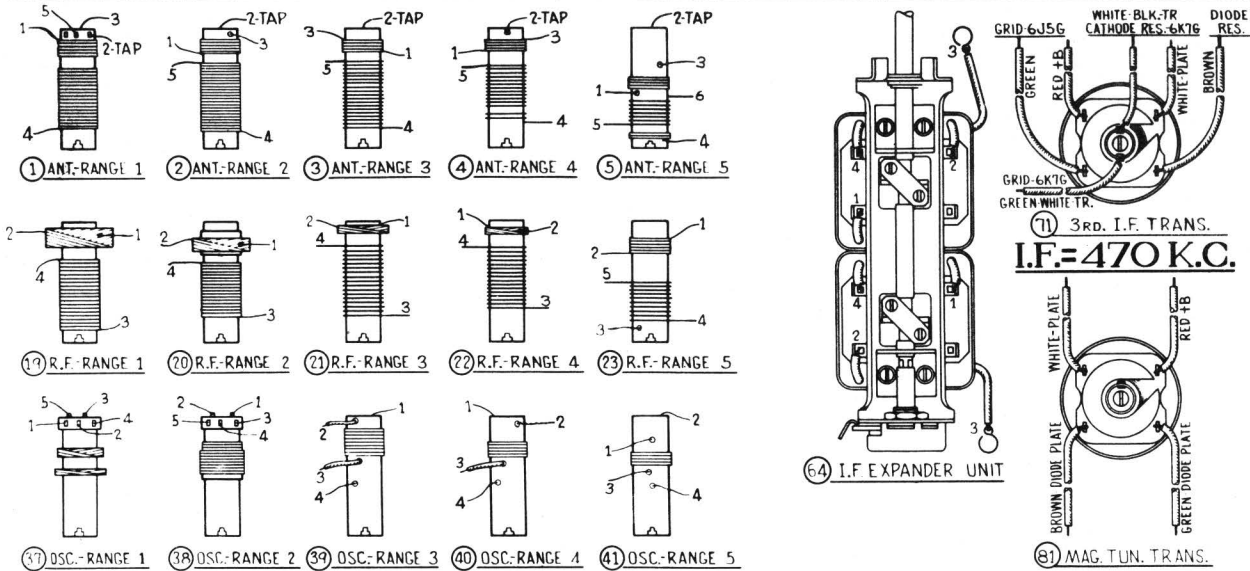


Fig. 5—Coil Wiring

The numbers on the coil leads correspond to those shown on the schematic diagram. For example: On Antenna transformer (1) lead No. 1 is connected to range switch wafer contact A6.

HUM ADJUSTMENT

With Volume control at minimum volume position, adjust Potentiometer (128) on power unit for minimum hum.

SHADOWMETER ADJUSTMENT

Code 121

Remove aerial and allow tubes to warm up. Then adjust shadow meter as follows:

1. Move the shadow meter coil backwards and forwards, until the opposite edges of the shadow are $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from each end of the shadow screen, measuring along the bottom edge of the screen. Adjustment of the shadow meter light bracket may be necessary for perfect centering.

2. Remove the rectifier tube from its socket, and rotate coil until shadow reaches minimum width. This width must not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

3. Replace the 5U4G rectifier tube in its socket. The shadow should then widen to not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch or less than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch from each side of the screen measuring along the bottom edge. If these limits are not obtained readjust the shadow meter as given in paragraphs 1 and 2 until they are reached.

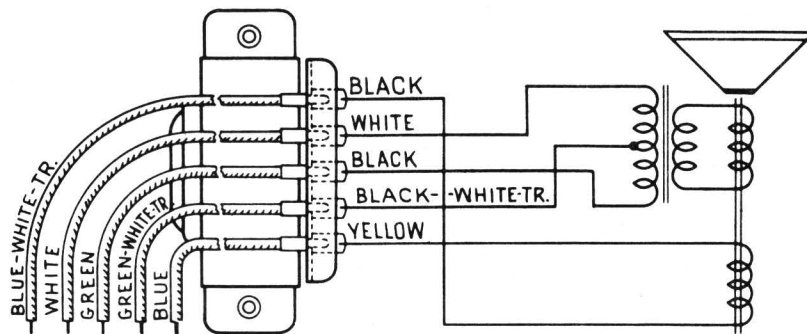


Fig. 6—Speaker Wiring

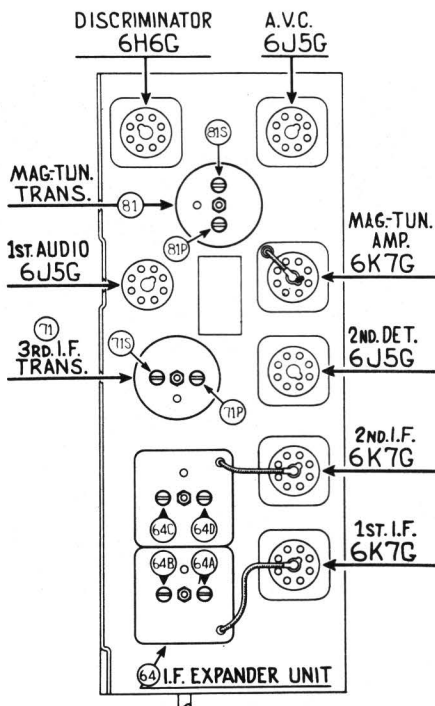


Fig. 7—Locations of I.F. Compensators
Top of I.F. Unit

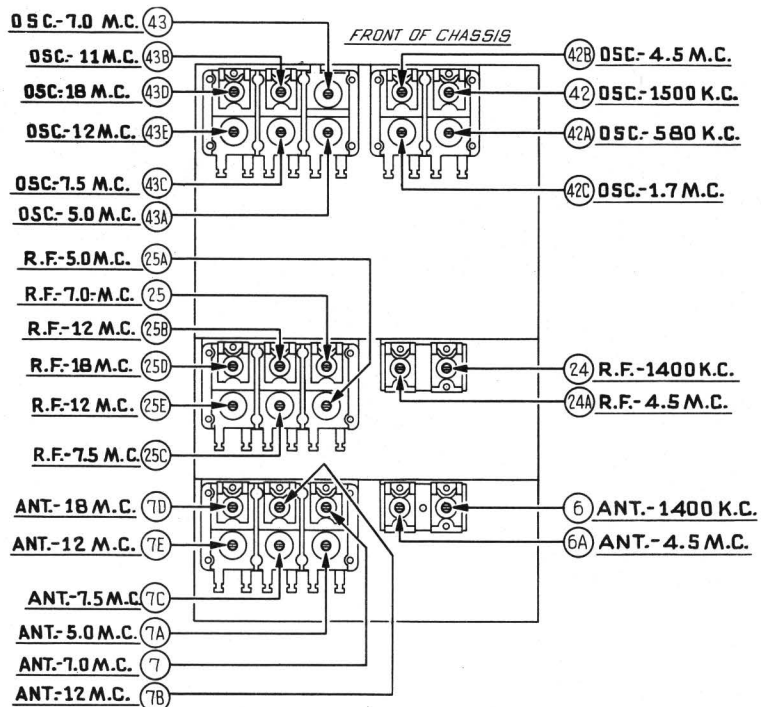


Fig. 8—Locations of R.F. Compensators
Underside of Chassis View

Alignment of the Compensators

To accurately adjust this receiver, precision test equipment is necessary. A signal generator such as the PHILCO MODEL 088 SIGNAL GENERATOR, covering from 110 to 20,000 K. C. is recommended for adjusting the compensators at the various frequencies specified. A visual indication of the receiver output is also necessary to obtain correct adjustment of the compensators. PHILCO MODEL 025 CIRCUIT TESTER contains a sensitive output meter and is recommended for these adjustments.

Philco Fibre Handle Screw-driver No. 27-7059 completes the necessary equipment for these adjustments. The locations of the various compensators are shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

NOTE—The receiver should be allowed to heat for at least 15 minutes before adjusting the compensators.

OUTPUT METER

The 025 Output Meter is connected to the plate and cathode terminals of the 6F6G tube. Adjust the meter to use the (0-30) Volt Scale.

DIAL CALIBRATION

In order to adjust this receiver correctly the dial must be aligned to track properly with the tuning condenser. To do this proceed as follows:

1. Loosen the set screws on the shaft coupling of the tuning condenser. Then turn the tuning condenser until the plates are in the maximum capacity position. Now set the glowing beam indicator on the index line at the low frequency end of the broadcast band. With dial and tuning condenser in this position tighten set screws.

2. Turn the tuning condenser control until the indicator is on the first division from the index line.

3. With the dial in this position, loosen the shaft coupling set screws. Then turn the dial until the indicator is again on the index line. Tighten the set screws in this position.

NOTE: Be careful when turning the dial that the position of the tuning condenser is not disturbed.

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY CIRCUIT

Frequency 470 K. C.

1. Connect the 088 Signal Generator output lead in series with a .1 mfd. condenser to the grid of the 6L7G tube, and the ground connection of the output lead to the chassis.

2. Set the receiver volume control in the maximum position. Turn the fidelity-selectivity control clockwise; magnetic tuning control in the "off" position (counter-clockwise); range switch in position No. 1 (Broadcast); tuning condenser to approximately 580 K. C., and adjust the signal generator for 470 K. C.

3. Now adjust compensators (64B) 1st I.F. Sec., (64A) 1st I.F. Pri., (64D) 2nd I.F. Sec., (64C) 2nd I.F. Pri., (71S) 3rd I.F. Sec., and (71P) 3rd I.F. Pri. for maximum output.

4. Turn the fidelity-selectivity control to the expanded position (counter-clockwise). The intermediate frequency curve is now checked for symmetry as follows: Slowly shift the signal generator dial between 460 K. C. and 480 K. C. As the dial is turned two peaks will be indicated on the output meter—one about 465 K. C., and the other about 475 K. C. These peaks should give the same deflection or reading on the output meter. If they are unequal, compensator (71S) must be readjusted slightly to the right or left—depending on which peak gives the lowest reading—until they are equalized.

Each time the compensator is set in another position, rotate the signal generator dial through 460 to 480 K. C. and note the reading of each peak on the output meter. If the peaks become more equal when compensator (71S) is turned to the left, continue in this direction until they are equal. If they become more unequal turn the compensator to the right. Continue this adjustment in either direction until the peaks equalize.

5. After adjusting the third I.F. transformer, turn the fidelity-selectivity control clockwise (selective position) and adjust the attenuator of the signal generator for maximum output. Now tune the primary compensator (81P) of the magnetic tuning transformer for minimum output.

RADIO FREQUENCY CIRCUIT

Tuning Range 11.5-18.2 M. C.

1. The signal generator output lead with the .1 mfd. condenser, is connected to terminal No. 1 on the aerial input panel (rear of chassis) and the generator ground lead to terminal No. 3. Terminals 2 and 3 must be connected with the shorting link provided on the panel.

2. Set the magnetic tuning control in the "off" position, and the fidelity-selectivity control in the extreme clockwise position. Set the range switch in position No. 5 (11.5 to 18.2 M. C.) Turn the receiver and signal generator dials to 18 M. C. and adjust the generator attenuator for a readable indication on the output meter. Now adjust compensator (43D) by turning the screw (clockwise) to the maximum capacity position, then slowly turn it counter-clockwise until a second maximum peak is reached on the output meter. The first peak from maximum capacity is the image signal and the receiver *must not* be adjusted to this signal. On some receivers, however, only one peak will be found, therefore, adjust compensator (43D) to this peak. If the above procedure is correctly performed, the image signal will be found at 17,060 M. C. by advancing the signal generator input, and turning the receiver dial to this frequency mark on the scale.

3. Leaving the signal generator and receiver dials at 18 M. C. the antenna and R. F. compensators (7D) and (25D) are now adjusted by connecting a variable condenser (Philco Part No. 45-2325) across the oscillator compensator (43D) contact (first contact from the left side of the receiver facing rear underside view of the chassis) and ground. Now tune the added condenser until the second harmonic of the receiver oscillator beats against the signal from the generator, resulting in a maximum indication on the output meter. Note: It may be necessary to increase the signal generator output to obtain a signal of sufficient strength for reading on the output meter. Compensators (7D) and (25D) are now adjusted for maximum output. After these adjustments, remove the external condenser and readjust compensator (43D) as given in paragraph 2 above.

4. Turn the signal generator and receiver dials to 12 M. C. and adjust compensators (43E), (25E) and (7E) for maximum output.

5. Readjust compensator (43D) as given in paragraph 2 above, for maximum output.

6. Readjust compensators (7D), (25D) and (43D) as given in paragraph 3 above. This readjustment is to correct any variation that the low frequency compensator may have caused in the high end of this range.

Tuning Range (7.35-11.6 M. C.)

1. Turn selector switch to Range 4. Set the signal generator and receiver dials to 11.0 M. C. Now adjust compensator (43B) for maximum output. Check for image at 10.06 M. C.

2. Leaving signal generator and receiver dial turned to 11.0 M. C., connect the external variable condenser across the oscillator compensator (43B) contact (third contact from left side of the receiver facing rear underside view of chassis) and ground. Tune the added condenser for maximum output, then adjust compensators (7B) and (25B) for maximum output. Remove the added condenser and adjust (43B) for maximum.

3. Turn the signal generator and receiver dials to 7.5 M. C. and adjust compensators (43C), (25C) and (7C) for maximum output.

4. Readjust compensator (43B) as given in paragraph 1 above.

5. Readjust compensators (7B), (25B) and (43B) as given in paragraph 2 above.

Tuning Range (4.7 to 7.4 M. C.)

1. Turn selector switch to range 3. Set the signal generator and receiver dials for 7.0 M. C. and adjust compensators (43), (25) and (7) for maximum output.

2. Rotate the signal generators and receiver dials to 5.0 M. C., then adjust compensators (43A), (25A) and (7A) for maximum output.

3. Readjust compensators (43), (25) and (7) on the 7.0 M. C. signal.

Tuning Range (1.58 to 4.75 M. C.)

1. Turn the selector switch to range 2. Set the signal generator and receiver dials to 4.5 M. C. Now adjust compensators (42B), (24A) and (6A) for maximum output.

2. Rotate the signal generator and receiver dials to 1.7 M. C. Compensator (42C) Osc. series is now adjusted for maximum output as follows:

First tune compensator (42C) for maximum output, then vary the tuning condenser of the receiver for maximum output about the 1.7 M.C. dial mark. Now turn compensator (42C) slightly to the right or left and vary the receiver tuning condenser for maximum output. If the output reading increases, turn compensator (42C) in the same direction a trifle more, and again vary the tuning condenser for maximum output. If the output decreases, set the compensator in the opposite direction. This procedure of first setting the compensator and then varying the tuning condenser is continued until there is no further gain in output reading.

3. Readjust compensators (42B), (24A) and (6A) for maximum output as given in paragraph 1 above.

Tuning Range (530 to 1600 K. C.)

1. Set selector switch in range 1. Rotate the signal generator and receiver dial to 1500 K. C. Adjust compensators (42), (24) and (6) for maximum output.

2. Turn the signal generator and receiver dials to 580 K. C. Compensator (42A) Osc. series is now adjusted, using the same procedure as given in paragraph 2 under Tuning Range (1.58 to 4.75 M. C.). The only difference in the two adjustments is the frequency and compensator used.

3. Readjust compensator (42) on 1500 K. C. and compensators (24) and (6) on a 1400 K. C. signal.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE MAGNETIC TUNING CONTROL

1. Leave the selector switch in position 1. Set the fidelity-selectivity control in the "selective" position (clockwise). Magnetic tuning in the "out" position. Turn the signal generator and dial to 1000 K. C., then adjust the receiver tuning condenser for maximum output.

NOTE: It is very important to accurately adjust the receiver tuning condenser, also, adjust the signal generator attenuator to maximum output.

2. Turn the (Magnetic Tuning Control) to the "on" position (clockwise). Compensator (81S) Sec. of magnetic tuning transformer is now adjusted for maximum output. If the indicator of the output meter goes off scale, turn the volume control of the receiver toward the minimum position until a readable indication is obtained.

3. The above adjustment is now checked for accuracy, by turning the magnetic tuning control "off". When this is done there should be no change in the tone of the receiver signal. If a change of tone or a hiss develops, it indicates a shift in frequency and the adjustment must be made again.

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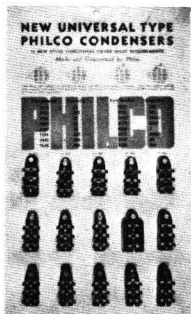
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