MODELS 40-140 and 40-145

SPECIFICATIONS

TYPE OF CIRCUIT: Models 40-140 and 40-145 are six (6) tube alternating current superheterodyne models employing the new Philco built-in super aerial system which eliminates an outside aerial and reduces local interference to a minimum.

PHILCO BUILT-IN SUPER AERIAL SYSTEM:

HILLO BUILT-IN SUPER AERIAL SYSTEM:

Included in the built-in super aerial system is a statically shielded loop for broadcast band reception and a short wave receiving loop. A feature of the built-in broadcast band statically shielded loop is that the receiver may be turned to the position in which it picks up a minimum amount of interference, or if interference is not present the receiver may be set in the position where best reception is obtained.

In addition, other features of design are: Three tuning ranges: special high gain R. F. stage: Philico high-efficiency Loktai tubes; automatic volume control, tone control and a Beam power audio output stage. In general, these models are similar but differ in their tuning mechanisms and cabinets. Model 40-140 is dial tuned and assembled in cabinet type $\Gamma^{\prime\prime}$ (Table model).

Model 40-145 is equipped with six electric push buttons for automatically selecting stations in addition to dial tuning. Five push buttons are used for stations one of which can be

used in combination with special type PHILCO TELEVISION receivers for reception of television sound programs. The sixth push button selects dial tuning.

The procedure for adjusting the push buttons to broadcast stations will be found on page 9. The frequency coverage of each push button is as follows:

540 to 1030 K. C.

650 to 1100 K. C.

1160 to 1600 K. C.

5.7 to 18.0 M. C.

Philco television sets and record players contain information for adjusting the push button on the 40-145.

TUNING RANGES: 540 to 1550 K. C.

1.5 to 3.3 M. C.

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: 455 K. C. POWER SUPPLY: 115 volts A. C., 60 cycle.

POWER CONSUMPTION: 38 watts.

AUDIO OUTPUT: 2 watts.

PHILCO TUBEN USED: 1232, R. F.: 7J7, converter: 7B7, I. F.: 7C6, second detector, AVC and first audio; 7B5, audio output and 774, rectifier.

CARINET DIMENSIONS: Height, 104": Width, 144": Depth, 8".

ALIGNING R. F. AND I. F. COMPENSATORS

(See page 9 for Push Button Adjustments)

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- 1. Signal Generator with a frequency range from 115 to 36,000 K. C., such as Philco Model 077.
- 2. Aligning Indicator, Philco Model 027 or 028, vacuum tube voltmeter and circuit tester incorporates sensitive audio output
- meters and vacuum tube voltmeters. Either of these instru-ments can be used as an aligning indicator. 3. Fibre Handle Serew Driver, Philos Part No. 45-2610. When using the vacuum tube voltmeter for aligning the receiver, an aligning adaptor Part No. 45-2767 is required.

CONNECTING ALIGNING METERS

- 1. Audio Output Meter: If the Philco Models 027 and 028 audio output meters are used, they are connected to the speaker voice coil terminals or the plate and screen terminals of the 7B5 tube. Adjust the meter to use the 0 to 10 voit A. C. scale.
- 2. Vacuum Tube Voltmeter: To use the vacuum tube voltmeter as an aligning indicator make the following connections:
- Adjusting I. F. Circuit: Remove the 1232 R. F. tube from its socket and insert the aligning adartor, then replace the tube in the adaptor. Connect the negative terminal of the vacuum tube voltmeter to the light colored wire which protrudes from the side of the adaptor. Attach the positive terminal of the vacuum tube voltmeter to the black wire of the adaptor.

Adjusting R. F. Circuit: To adjust the R. F. circuit, the aligning adaptor is inserted in the 7C6 second detector tube socket. The vacuum tube voltmeter remains connected to the adaptor as given in the paragraph above. With the voltmeter connected in this manner, a very sensitive indication of the A. V. C. voltage is obtained when the padders are adjusted.

After connecting the aligning adaptors, adjust the compensators as shown in the tabulation below. Locations of the compensators are shown in Schematic Diagram. If the aligning meter pointer goes off scale when adjusting the compensators, reduce the strength of the signal from the generator.

Opera- tions in Order	SIGNAL GENERATOR		RECEIVER			SPECIAL.
	Output Connections	Dial Setting	Dial Setting	Control Settings	Adjust Compensators	INSTRUCTIONS
1	No. 1 Ter. on Loop Panel Note B	455 K. C.	580 K, C.	Vol. Cont. Max. Range Switch "Brdcst"	33A, 33B, 28A, 28B	Dial Push-Button "In" Model 40-145
2	Use Loop, Note C	18.0 M. C.	18.0 M. C.	Vol. Cont. Max. Range Switch "S.W."	27A, 2A, Note D	Check Image at 17.090 K. C.
3	Use Loop, Note C	1500 K. C.	1500 K. C.	Range Switch "Brdcst"	25A, 1A	Note A
4	Use Loop, Note C	580 K. C.	580 K. C.	Range Switch "Brdcat"	25	Roll Tuning Condenser
5	Use Loop, Note C	1500 K. C.	1500 K. C.	Range Switch "Brdcst"	25A, 2A	
6	Use Loop, Note C	18.0 M. C.	18.0 M. C.	Range Switch "S.W."	2A, Note D	Roll Tuning Condenser & Adjust Padder to First Peak from Tight Position

- DIAL CALIBRATION: In order to adjust the receiver NOTE A — DIAL CALIBRATION: In order to adjust the receiver correctly, the dial must be aligned to track properly with the tuning condenser. To do this, proceed as follows: Turn the tuning condenser to the maximum capacity position (plates fully meshed). With the condenser in this position, set the tuning pointer on the extreme left index line at the low frequency end of the broadcast scale.

NOTE B — When adjusting the I. F. padders the high side of the signal generator output is connected through a 1 mfd, condenser to terminal No. 1 of the loop terminal panel at the rear of the chassis of the receiver.

NOTE C - When aligning the R. F. Circuits a loop is made from a few turns of wire and connected to the generator output terminals; the signal generator is then placed two or three feet from the loop in the cabinet.

NOTE D - S. W. Oscillator compensator (27A) is located on top of the tuning condenser. Antenna compensators (1A) and (2A) are located on the loop. When adjusting the "Ant" compensators, the receiver loop should be held in place against the back of the cabinet.

