MODELS 40-215 and 40-217

WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROL

SPECIFICATIONS

Models 40-215, code 121, and 40-217, code 121, are twelve (12) tube super-heterodyne radios employing Philco Wireless Remote Control and a Built-in Super-Aerial System. Three tuning ranges are also provided for reception of standard, Police and Short Wave Broadcast stations. These models are also designed to receive the sound of a television program, tuned in by Philco Television Sets and can be set up for use with a Wireless

The Wireless Remote Control will automatically tune in eight (8) broadcast stations, increase and decrease volume and turning off the radio without any connections between the set and the control unit.

The Built-in Super-Aerial System eliminates an outside aerial and ground. Included in the Built-in Super Aerial System is a statically shielded loop for broadcast band reception and a short wave broadcast loop. The feature of the built-in broadcast bond statically shielded loop, is that it may be turned to the position in which it picks up a minimum amount of interference; or if interference is not present, the loop may be set in the position where best reception is obtained.

In addition, other features of design are; automatic volume control, continuously variable tone control, bass compensation, and degenerated push-pull pentode audio output. Outside aerial

connections are also provided for remote localities where station signal strength is exceptionally weak.

POWER SUPPLY: 115 volts, 60 cycles.

This model can also be operated on a 115 volt, 25 cycle power supply, changing the power transformers and several parts as indicated on the replacement parts on page 79.

FREQUENCY TUNING RANGES: 540 to 1520 K. C. 1.4 to 3.6 M. C. 6.0 to 18 M. C.

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: 470 K. C.

PHILCO TUBES UNED: Receiver — 1232, R. F. Amplifier; 6JSG, Detector Oscillator; 78, L. F. Amplifier; 6QTG, 2nd Detector, A. V. C., 1st Audio; two 42, Push-Pull Audio Output; 80,

Rectifier ectiner. Control Frequency Amplifier — 78, 6J7G, 6H6G, 2A4G. Wireleas Remote Control — Type 30 tube.

Audio outruli / watts.			
CABINET DIMENSIONS:	Height	Width	Depth
Model 40-215	38"	30"	15%"
Model 40-217	2614.7	35"	1114 "

The procedure for adjusting the Wireless Remote Control for recention of stations will be found on page 70.

ALIGNING OF COMPENSATING CONDENSERS EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

(1) Signal Generator. In order to properly adjust this receiver a calibrated signal generator such as Philco Model 077 is required. This signal generator covers a frequency range of 540 to 36,000 K. C.

(2) Aligning Indicating Device. To obtain maximum signal strength and accurate adjustment of the padders a vacuum

tube voltmeter and circuit tester such as Philco Models 027 and 028 is recommended. These testers also contain an audio output meter which may be used as an indicating device,

(3) Aligning Tools. Fiber handle screw driver, Philco Part No. 45-2610.

CONNECTING ALIGNING INSTRUMENTS

Vacuum Tube Voltmeter: To use the vacuum tube voltmeter as an aligning indicator it should be connected to the A. V circuit as follows:

1. Connect the negative (—) terminal of the voltmeter through a 2 meg. resistor to the grid of the 78 I. F. tube. The resistor must be connected directly to the grid of the tube and the voltmeter wire attached to the resistor.

2. Connect the positive (+) terminal to the chassis ground

Audio Output Meter: If this type of meter is used as an aligning indicator, it should be connected to the plate and screen terminals of one of the 42 tubes. Adjust the meter for the 0 to 30 volt A. C. scale.

After connecting the aligning meter, adjust the R. F. and F. compensators in the order as shown in the tabulation

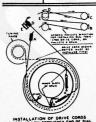
below. Locations of the compensators are shown in Fig. 5, page 80. If the output meter pointer goes off scale when adjusting the compensators, reduce the strength of the signal from the generator.

Signal Generator: When adjusting the I. F. padders, the high side of the signal generator is connected through a .1 mfd. condenser to the grid of the tubes. The ground or low side of the signal generator is connected to the chassis of the receiver.

When aligning the R. F. padders a loop antenna is made from a few turns of wire and connected to the signal generator output terminals; the loop is then placed two or three feet from the loop in the cabinet. Po not remove the receiver loop from the cabinet. It is necessary when adjusting the padders, that the receiver be left in the cabinet.

RECEIVER CIRCUIT ADJUSTMENTS - Models 40-215, 40-217

Opera- tion	SIGNAL GENERATOR		RECEIVER			SPECIAL
	Output Connections to Receiver	Dial Setting	Dial Setting	Control Setting	Adjust Compensators	INSTRUCTIONS
1	78 I. F. Grid	470 K. C.	580 K. C.	Vol. Max. Range Switch "Brdcst"	41A, 41B	Turn Out 38B Full
2	6J8G Det. Osc. Grid	470 K. C.	580 K. C.	Vol. Max. Range Switch "Brdcst"	38A, 38C, 38B	Note A
3	Use Loop on Generator	18.0 M. C.	18.0 M. C.	Vol. Max. Range Switch "Short Wave"	29B, 2A	Note C, Note D 2A on SW Loop
4	Use Loop on Generator	1500 K. C.	1500 K. C.	Vol. Max. Range Switch "Brdcst"	29, 8A	Note A
5	Use Loop on Generator	580 K. C.	580 K. C.	Vol. Max. Range Switch "Brdcst"	30	Rollgang
6	Use Loop on Generator	1500 K. C.	1500 K. C.	Vol. Max. Range Switch "Brdcst"	29	
7	Use Loop on Generator	3.5 M. C.	3.5 M, C.	Vol. Max. Range Switch "Police"	29A, 8	Note B



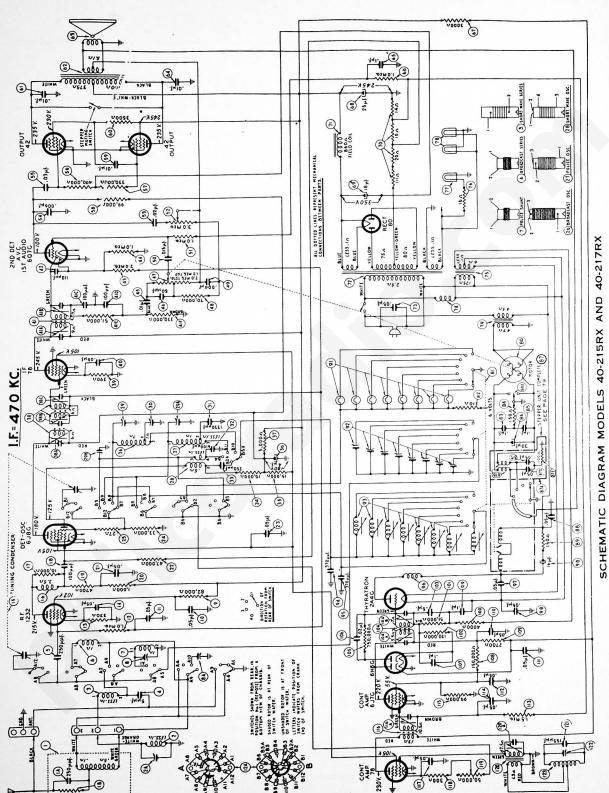
NOTE A - DIAL CALIBRATION: In order to adjust the receiver correctly the dial must be aligned to track properly with the tuning condenser. To adjust the dial, proceed as follows: With the tuning condenser closed (maximum capacity), set the dial pointer on the extreme left index line at the low frequency end of the broadcast scale. The arrangement of the drive cable and dial pointer is shown in Fig. 1.

NOTE B - See page 80 for Wireless Remote Control Amplifier adjustments.

FIG. 1. DIAL POINTER AND CABLE ARRANGEMENT.

NOTE C - If two peaks (signals) are observed on the aligning meter when adjusting the oscillator padder No. 29B, tune the padder to the second peak from the maximum capacity position (screw all the way in) ..

NOTE D - If two peaks (signals) are observed on the aligning meter when adjusting the loop padder 2A, tune the padder to the first peak signal from the maximum capacity position (screw all the way in). When adjusting the padders to this first peak roll the tuning condenser (rock) slightly back and forth to obtain the maximum readings on the aligning meter.



MODELS 40-215 and 40-217

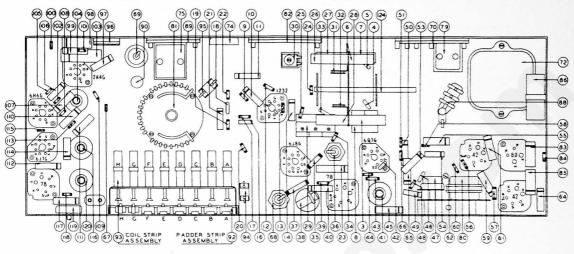


FIG. 2. REPLACEMENT PARTS, UNDERSIDE OF CHASSIS.

E. DESCRIPTION No. Loop Assembly (Broadcast). 38-9862 Roop Assembly (Broadcast). 38-9862 Roop Assembly (Short Wave). 38-9977 Mica Condenser (250 mmfc). 30-0033 Loop Assembly (Short Wave). 38-9977 Mica Condenser (35 mmfc). 30-1037 Police Shunt Transformer. 32-3376 Resistor (10 mc). ½ watt). 33-31039 Resistor (10,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-31039 Resistor (10,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-31039 Resistor (10,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-31039 Resistor (30,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-31039 Resistor (30,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-31039 Resistor (30,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-31333 Resistor (30,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-31333 Resistor (30,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-31333 Resistor (30,000 ohms, ½ watt). 33-33333 Resistor (300 ohms SCHE. PART No. DESCRIPTION No. No ~~

Motor Trans. (113 V., 20-80 Cycles). 32-5015
Motor Assembly
(103 V., 28-40 cycles). 33-1131
(110 Volts. 25 cycles). 33-1132
Switch (Volume Control Motor). 42-1468
Resilsor (10 ohms, wirewound). 33-3338
Resilsor (10 ohms, wirewound). 33-3383

I	REPLACEMENT PAR'	rs			
HE.		PART	SCHE.		PART
ο.	DESCRIPTION	No.	No.	DESCRIPTION	No.
	Resistor (150 ohms, 1/2 watt)	33-115339	110	Tubular Condenser (.05 mfd.)	30-4123
5	Tubular Condenser (.1 mfd.)	30-4499	111	Tubular Condenser (.05 mfd.)	30-4123
5	Electrolytic Condenser (30 mfd., 30 V.)	30-2361	112	Tubular Condenser (.05 mfd.)	30-4123
7	Stepper Unit (Complete)	38-9689	113	Resistor (1.5 meg., 1/2 watt)	33-515339
7 A	Spark Filt. Assy. (Inside of Stepper Unit)	38-9898	114	Tubular Condenser (.05 mfd.)	30-4519
78		32-3276	115	Resistor (99,000 ohms, 1/2 watt)	33-399339
7 C	Tubular Condenser (.05 mfd.)		116	No. 2 Control Amplifier Transformer	32-3087
7 D		30-4444	117	Tubular Condenser (.05 mfd.)	30-4444
7 E		33-110339	118	Resistor (300 onms, 1/2 watt)	33-130339
В	Bakelite Condenser (.05 mfd.)	3615-5G	119	Sensitivity Control (50,000 ohms)	33-5295
9	Resistor (150 ohms, wirewound)	33-3362	120	No. 1 Control Amplifier Transformer	32-3086
0	Electrolytic Condenser (16 mfd., 150 V.)		121	Silver Mica Cond. (155 mmfd.)	30-1121
1	Pilot Lamps (Station Indicator)		122	Compensator (Secondary Inductor)	31-6268
2	Compensator Strip (Pushbuttons)	31-6264	123	Secondary Inductor (Remote Tuning)	40-6414
2 A			124	Wave Switch	42-1550
2 B	Compensator No. 2 540-1030 K. C.—Part of 92			Wireless Remote Control Unit	45-2709
	540-1030 K. CPart of 92		125	Primary Inductor	12.1097
2C			126	Silver Mira Cond. (200 mmfd.)	30-1115
20	Compensator No. 4		127	Tubular Condenser (.05 mfd.)	30-4519
	670-1130 K. CPart of 92		128	Compensator (Primary Inductor)	31-6268
2 E			129	Resistor (500 ohms, 1/2 watt)	33-150339
2F	Compensator No. 6		130	Remote Control Fittery Pack	41 8023
	900-1470 K. CPart of 92		131	Dial Unit (Pulser)	38-9704
2G					
2 H	Compensator No. 8				
	1100-1600 K. CPart of 92			MISCELLANEOUS PART	27
3	1100-1600 K. CPart of 92 Elec. Pushbutton Trans. Assy. (8 Trans.)	32-3091			
3A	Oscillator Transformer No. 1			Bezei	56-1509
3 B	Oscillator Transformer No. 2			Bezel Gasket and Staple Assembly	38-9734
	540-1030 K. C	32-3042		Cabinet (Model 40-215RX)	104028
30	Oscillator Transformer No. 3			Cabinet (Model 40-217RX)	104038
30	Oscillator Transformer No. 4			Cable (Power Supply)	L-3176
	670-1160 K. C.	32-3042		Dial	27-5563
3E	Oscillator Transformer No. 5			Drive Cord (Tuning Condenser)	31-2315
35	Oscillator Transformer No. 6			Daniel Card (Baratta Daniel Card	21 2220

32-3041 30-1110 30-1110 30-1110 32-1281 30-4123 30-4123 30-423 33-3240339 33-321239 33-412339 30-4551 32-2275 33-475339 30-455 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551 30-4551



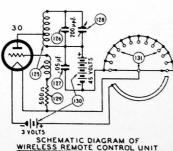


FIG. 3. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROL.

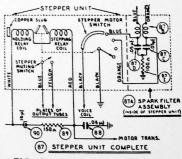


FIG. 4. WIRING OF STEPPER UNIT. WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROL.

MODELS 40-215 and 40-217

ADJUSTMENT OF WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROL CIRCUITS

ADJUSTING CONTROL FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER

The wireless remote control models are shipped with 5 different control frequencies which range from 350 to 400 K. C. These frequencies are identified by code numbers appearing on the serial number ticket and on the rear of the chassis. The code numbers and frequencies are as follows:

Code 5.....355 K. C. Code 7.....375 K. C. Code 6..... 367 K. C. Code 8..... 383 K. C. Code 9.....395 K.C.

The purpose of the different control frequencies is to prevent interaction between two or more wireless remote control models which are on the same floor or exceptionally close together. When several wireless remote control models are to be located close together, it will be necessary to use different control frequencies. These frequencies should be 20 K. C. apart. For example, if three models are to be operated at the same time and are closely situated, it will be advisable to adjust the control frequency of the first set to 355 K. C., the second set to 375 K. C., and the third set to 395 K. C.

In order to realign or change the control frequency of these models, the following equipment is required:

- 1. Philco Model 077 signal generator with a loop attached to the output terminal. (A few turns of wire 12 inch in diameter).
- 2. Philco wireless remote control aligning adapter. Part No.
- 3. Philco aligning screw driver, Part No. 45-2610. With this apparatus the control frequency is adjusted as follows:
- 1. Remove the 2A4G control tube from its socket and replace with the aligning adapter. Connect the red lead of the aligning adapter to the positive terminal of the vacuum tube voltmeter. The black lead of the adapter is connected to the negative terminal of the vacuum tube voltmeter.
- 2. Remove the 78 control amplifier tube, its shield and the shield of the 6J7G tube. Apply power to the set and turn the range selector disc to "remote".

- 3. Attach the "high" side of the signal generator output through a .5 mfd. condenser to the grid of the 6J7G tube. Set the generator modulation control to "mod on" and turn the attenuator control about one-fourth on.
- 4. The control frequency to which the control amplifier is tuned can now be determined by tuning the signal generator between 350 and 400 K. C. When the signal generator is tuned to the control frequency, the vacuum tube voltmeter will show maximum deflection. If this frequency is to be used, leave the signal generator at this point or turn the indicator to any other frequency desired between 350 and 400 K. C.
- 5. After the control frequency has been found or changed. compensators (104A), (104B), are adjusted for maximum indication on the vacuum tube voltmeter.
- 6. After adjusting this circuit, replace the 78 tube and shields in their sockets and remove the signal generator lead from the grid of the 6J7G tube.
- 7. Place the small loop mentioned above into the "high" and "ground" of the signal generator output terminals and place the signal generator near the secondary inductor loop in the bottom of the cabinet. When doing this, do not disturb the setting of the signal generator indicator. Turn the sensitivity control located on the right rear of the chassis toward the position marked "extreme" then adjust compensators (116A), (120A), for maximum reading on the vacuum tube voltmeter
- 8. Next adjust the secondary inductor loop compensator (122) located in the bottom of the cabinet. This compensator is encased in a cardboard container that is attached to one corner of a loop. Extreme care should be used in adjusting the compensator to the exact point of resonance as the secondary inductor is a very sharply tuned circuit.
- 9. If the vacuum tube voltmeter pointer goes off scale when adjusting the compensators, turn the attenuator control of the signal generator toward the "off" position. After these compensators are adjusted to maximum, the control amplifier is tuned to the frequency selected.

ADJUSTING WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROL UNIT

The wireless remote control unit is now adjusted to the control frequency of the amplifier as follows:

- 1. Turn off the signal generator, then dial any one of the stations indicated on the remote control unit by pulling the selector to the stop position; release the selector and at the same time press the stop down and hold it in this position.
- 2. Now bring the wireless remote control unit close to the receiver. Using a padding wrench, Phileo Part No. 3164, tune the compensator (128) Fig. 5, located on the bottom of the remote control unit until a maximum voltage reading is indicated on the vacuum tube voltmeter. When tuning this compensator, it should be done very slowly so as not to pass over the frequency to which the control amplifier is tuned.
- 3. After adjusting the compensator with the sensitivity control on the receiver in the "extreme" position, the remote control unit is adjusted for maximum sensitivity by setting the sensitivity control in the "near" position and placing the remote control unit a few feet away from the receiver. The compensator (128) Fig. 5, is then adjusted again for maximum voltage reading of the vacuum tube voltmeter.
- 4. After making these adjustments, remove the aligning adapter from the socket and replace the 2A4G tube. The wireless remote control unit should now be adjusted to the same frequency as the control frequency in the receiver.

PRODUCTION CHANGES

When operating Models 40-215 and 40-217 on a 115 volt, 25 cycle, power supply, the volume control motor assembly, motor condenser and wave switch link must be changed in addition to the parts shown in the Replacement Parts list page 79. These changes are as follows:

	115 Vol	Ł
Sche	25 Cycle	
No.	Part No	
80	Motor Assembly	
	(Volume Control) 32-1152	
86	Motor Condenser30-2377	
	Wave Switch Link	
	Assembly	
In	addition a resistor Part No. 33	
3368	. 18 connected in series with th	•
chol	ke coil (96) and the stepper uni	
coil.	, and the beepper uni	

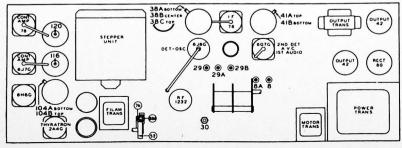


FIG. 5. LOCATIONS OF ALIGNING COMPENSATORS, MODELS 40-215, 40-217.