

PHILCO MODEL 45 INSTRUCTIONS

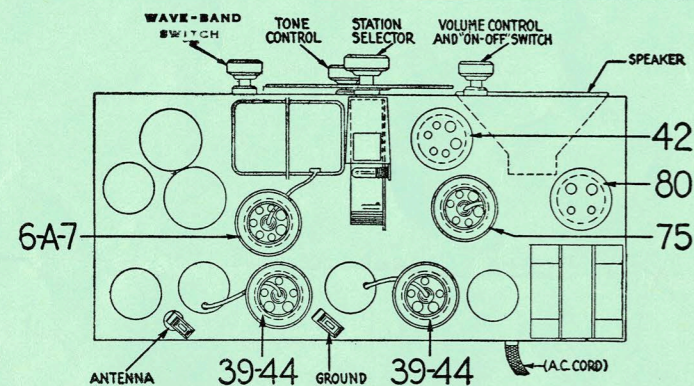


FIGURE 1

GROUND—A ground connection is not usually necessary but may sometimes be helpful if there is a “hum” from the A. C. line. If a ground is to be used it can best be made by running a wire from the ground terminal at rear of receiver (marked “GROUND” in Figure 1) to the nearest water pipe or radiator pipe, or to the ground terminal of the lightning arrester, and thence to a good outside ground. Use a ground clamp (purchasable from your Philco dealer) for making the connection to the pipe, and be sure the section of pipe used is scraped clean and shiny before attaching the clamp.

POWER SUPPLY—Insert the plug at the end of the A.C. cord into the nearest A. C. electric outlet.

OPERATING—First refer to the illustration of control panel (Figure 2) to familiarize yourself with the function of the four control knobs.

The extreme left-hand knob is the combined “on-off” switch and volume control. The first movement of this to the right (clockwise) turns on the radio and illuminates the dial; further turning will increase the volume. Turn this knob to the right about one-half of its total range of movement and allow about half a minute for the tubes to become heated.

We suggest that you first become familiar with the tuning-in of standard (American) broadcasts. Turn the wave-band switch to the left (counter clockwise). You are now using the left-hand scale of the dial. Revolve the Station Selector knob until you obtain a suitable program, then adjust the knob very carefully to the exact central point where the station is loudest; finally readjust the volume control to suit your taste. Never cut down the volume by “tuning away from the station” with the Station Dial, as this will spoil the tone.

The numbers on the left-hand scale on the dial, with the addition of a zero, represent kilocycles (frequency), by which the various stations are listed on radio logs and the radio page of the newspaper. A list of principal stations will be found at the end of this folder.

TONE CONTROL—The lower center knob, directly below the station selector, operates the tone control. There are three positions of this knob. Turning it to the extreme left-hand position emphasizes the high notes, resulting in a higher pitch to the voice or music. This gives distinctness of speech and brilliance in music. The extreme right-hand position gives a low pitched tone. This is desirable for distant stations and to reduce background noise or where emphasis of bass is desired. The center position gives a tone midway between these two and may be preferred for regular broadcast reception under normal conditions.

POLICE STATIONS are received with the dial above 150. They will be heard calling police cars, issuing orders and signing off briefly. A number of police stations are listed on the sheet containing standard stations. These stations will be heard in greater number and at greater distance after dark.

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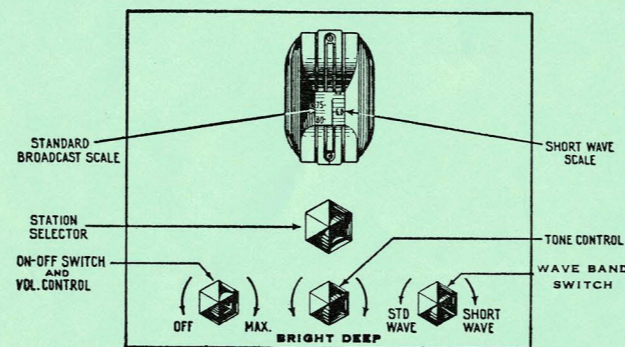


FIGURE 2

RECEIVING SHORT-WAVE STATIONS—The several classes of short-wave stations are obtained by turning the wave-band switch to the right. You will then be using the right-hand scale on the dial.

The numbers on the right-hand scale represent megacycles (a megacycle is 1,000 kilocycles). Refer to the short-wave station list at the end of this folder, where a number of short-wave stations are listed according to megacycles.

Most of the short-wave stations will be found within the portions of the short-wave scale indicated by the dark brackets encompassing some of the division lines. Owing to the peculiarities of short-waves, these bands or groups of stations come in best at certain times of day. The following table will serve as a guide to the best time to tune the various bands: (Note: This schedule applies to Eastern United States. If you are in Western United States or elsewhere add or subtract to compensate for the time difference.)

- 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. — 11.2 - 12.0 megacycles.
- 1 P.M. to 11 P.M. — 9.4 - 10.0 megacycles.
- 5 P.M. to 11 P.M. — 7.7 - 8.3 megacycles.
- 6 P.M. to Midnight — 5.7 - 6.8; 4.0 - 4.4 megacycles.

Exception: Far East and Australian stations are heard daylight to 8 A.M.

Having selected the proper band, turn the volume control well “on” (just below the point where background noise begins to be noticeable).

Turn the Station Selector knob (slowly) until a “swishing” sound is heard — this usually indicates the presence of a short-wave station. Turn the knob back and forth at this point until the music or voice comes out clearly. Finally re-adjust the volume control as necessary.

HINTS FOR SHORT-WAVE TUNING

TIME DIFFERENCE—Those who have been accustomed to listening to distant stations in the standard band know that they get the best results late at night. However, in short-wave tuning this rule does not apply. Owing to the difference in time between the place where you are located and the place where the broadcast comes from, you will hear the various distant short-wave stations at different times during the twenty-four hours. For example, England, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy are heard best here during the day and early evening; Siberia, Japan and Australia in the early morning hours; Central and South American Stations are heard thruout the evening. North American short-wave stations may be heard at any time of the day or night.

AIRCRAFT STATIONS may be heard around 5.6 megacycles. Weather reports to planes are often heard. These broadcasts are usually short and “snappy.” Sometimes only one end of the conversation will be heard as the airport station is usually more powerful than the plane.

SHIP STATIONS and other commercial radio telephone stations (sending paid messages or conversations) generally use a “chopper” which distorts the voice so you cannot understand it. Occasionally, however, a ship or shore station may be heard using regular voice transmission for test, and shore phone stations occasionally run musical selections. Ships operate from 4.2 to 4.4 and 8.2 to 8.8 megacycles.

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Many stations will be heard transmitting in wireless code. These are government, commercial, ship or aircraft stations depending on the position on the dial at which they are received.

LISTING—The short-wave stations in the list at the end of this folder are arranged according to megacycles (frequency) and also according to meters (wave length). Some short-wave stations when “signing off” mention their wave-length in meters. The two columns can be used like a chart or graph to convert meters into megacycles or vice versa.

RECOGNIZING FOREIGN STATIONS—Many foreign stations sign off or announce in their own language and afterwards in English, for the benefit of American and English listeners. In cases where you do not hear them sign off you may be able to tell by their frequency, the language used, or type of program, just what short-wave station you have tuned in. You will find that once you have heard a station a few times, you will readily recognize it when you tune it in. A little practice will make you proficient in the art of short-wave tuning.

SERVICE—Your Philco dealer is equipped to provide service for your receiver. Complete radio satisfaction requires that your receiver be checked by an expert radio serviceman at least once every six months.

Experts trained by Philco are available in your neighborhood. These men are members of RADIO MANUFACTURERS’ SERVICE (a Philco Service Plan) and they have all the necessary test equipment to properly adjust or service your Philco.

These men have received instructions on the proper type of antenna to use or install. They have been trained to help you obtain excellent reception even in congested neighborhoods where man-made static may mar or interfere with the program you wish to hear.

Should you or your friends require immediate, courteous radio service — call a member of Radio Manufacturers’ Service.

WHEN REPLACING TUBES: TO MAINTAIN ORIGINAL PERFORMANCE,
USE ONLY GENUINE PHILCO TUBES.

STANDARD WARRANTY

We warrant each new Radio Receiver and Speaker manufactured by us to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service, our obligation under this warranty being limited to making good at our factory or factory depots any part or parts thereof which shall, within ninety (90) days after delivery of such Receiver to the original purchaser, be returned to us with transportation charges prepaid, and which our examination shall disclose to our satisfaction to have been thus defective; this warranty being expressly in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, and of all other obligations or liabilities on our part, and we neither assume nor authorize any representative or other person to assume for us any other liability in connection with the sale of our Receivers or Speakers.

This warranty shall not apply to any Receiver or Speaker which shall have been repaired or altered outside of our factory or factory depots in any way so as, in our judgment, to affect its stability or reliability, nor which has been subject to misuse, negligence or accident, nor which has had the serial number altered, effaced or removed. Neither shall this warranty apply to any Receiver or Speaker which has been connected otherwise than in accordance with the instructions furnished by us.

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