

SERVICE BULLETIN No. 301C for members of RADIO MANUFACTURERS SERVICE

Electrical Specifications

TYPE OF CIRCUIT: Five tube, A. C. operated superheterodyne circuit with features such as two tuning ranges covering the frequencies shown under "Tuning Ranges"; Automatic Volume Control; and a Pentode Audio Output Stage

POWER SUPPLY	Voltage	Frequency Cycles	Power Consumption
	115	50 to 60	40 watts
	115	25 to 40	40 watts

Different transformers are required to operate the receiver on the voltage and frequency ratings listed above. The part numbers of these transformers are shown on the Parts List Page 2.

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: 460 K. C.

TUNING RANGES: Two-Range 1, 540 to 1720 K. C. Range 2, 5.5 to 19 M. C.

UNDISTORTED OUTPUT: 3 watts.

TUBES USED: Five-one 6A7E, Det. osc.; one 78E, I. F.; one 75. 2nd Det. 1st audio: one 41E, output, and one 84, Rectifier.

Alignment of Compensators

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: (1) Signal Generator, using a fundamental frequency range covering the tuning and intermediate frequencies of the receiver. Philos Model 177 Signal Generator which has a fundamental frequency range from 115 to 32,500 K. C. is the correct instrument for this purpose; (2) Output Meter, Philos Model 026 Circuit Tester incorporates a sensitive output meter and is recommended; (3) Philos Fibre Handle Screw Driver, part No. 27-7059, and Fibre Wrench, part No. 7696.

OUTPUT METER: The 026 Output Meter is connected to the plate and cathode terminals of the 41E tube. Adjust the meter to use the (0-30) volt scale and advance the attenuator control of the generator until a readable indication is noted on the output meter after signal is applied.

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:

- 1. Turn the tuning condenser to maximum capacity position (plate fully meshed).
- 2. Move pointer midway between the two index lines between 55 and 19.6

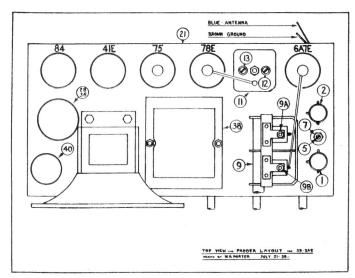


Fig. 2. Locations of Compensators-Top of Chassis

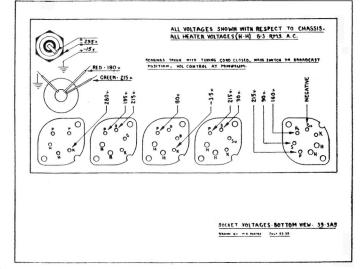


Fig. 1. Socket Voltages, Underside of Chassis

The voltages indicated by arrows were measured with a Philco 026 Chrcuit Tester which contains an accurate voltmeter. Volume Control at minimum, range switch in broadcast position, line voltage 115 A. C.

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY CIRCUIT

Insert the signal generator shielded output lead into the "Med" jack on the panel of the generator. Connect the other end of the output lead through a .1 mfd. condenser to the grid of the 6A7E, det. osc. tube and the ground connection of the signal generator to the chassis. Set the Signal Generator and receiver controls, and adjust the I. F. Compensators as follows:

1. Set Signal Generator at 460 K, C. Turn the "Attenuator" for

- 1. Set Signal Generate at maximum output.
 2. Turn the receiver dial to 580 K. C.
 3. Receiver volume control maximum.
 4. Range Switch Broadcast Position
- 5. Short oscillator or rear section of gang condenser.
 6. Adjust compensators (21), (13), (12) for maximum output.
 If the output meter goes off scale when adjusting the compensators retard signal generator attenuator

RADIO FREQUENCY CIRCUIT

Tuning Range: 5.5 to 19 M. C.

1. With one end of the shielded lead of the signal generator output lead in the "Med" jack, connect the other end through a 400 ohm resistor to the blue antenna lead. The output lead ground must be connected to the brown ground lead on the receiver.

2. Set the	controls and	adjust the R. F. comp	ensators as follows:
Volume	Range	Signal Generator	Compensators
Control	Switch	and Receiver Dial	in Order
Max.	2	18 M. C	9.A
Funing Range	540 to 1720	K. C	

Compensators Range Signal Generator and Receiver Dial in Order 5, 9B (7) 1500 K. C. 1500 K. C. 5. 9B

NOTE A—To accurately adjust the high frequency oscillator compensator to the fundamental instead of the image signal, turn the oscillpensator to the fundamental instead of the image signal, turn the oscillator compensator to the maximum capacity position (clockwise). From this position slowly turn the compensator counterclockwise until a second maximum peak is obtained on the output meter. Adjust the compensator for maximum output using this second peak. The first peak from maximum capacity position of the compensator is the image signal, and must not be used in adjusting this compensator.

If the above procedure is correctly performed, the image signal will be found (weaker) by turning the receiver dial 920 K. C. below the frequency being used on the high frequency range.

Parts List for Model 39-3A5

et 40-	bakelite
ass'y 40-6379	Baffle and silk a
er 36-1443	lete speak
27-	prong
	6 prong
27-6	et, 5 prong .
28-	
ry Cabinet 27-4604	Knobs, Brown, . For Ivery
	rame
1000	net only)
and switch 33-5230	ne control a
30-	0. Electrolytic condenser
	9. Speaker field coil
25 cycle	o, rower transformer,
3er	Electrolytic con-
ass'y	Cone and voice
	Output transfor
	Condenser (.01 :
	2. Resistor (490,000 ohms)
:	Resistor (
10 mmfd.)	Condenser
	Pilot lamp
:	Electroly
:	7. Resistor
	6. Resistor
(250 ohms) 33-125431	Resistor
	Resistor
	Condens
(110-110 mmfd.) Part of 21	201
	Padder (
	2nd I F
:	Oscillator
:	Resistor
(25,000 ohms) 33-325344	Resistor
:	Resistor
mfd.) 30-4446	4. Condenser (.25 mfd.)
Part	3. Padder condenser
	Padder c
	1st I.F.
ohms)	3
: :	9. Tuning condenser
:	8 Wice condenser (250 mmfd.)
condenser (sooo minita) ov-roor	7 Padder condenser
:	-
:	witch
mfd.) 30-4444	06
B.C	2. Antenna transformer
s.w 32-	1. Antenna transformer

x-Parts not supplied. Replace speaker.

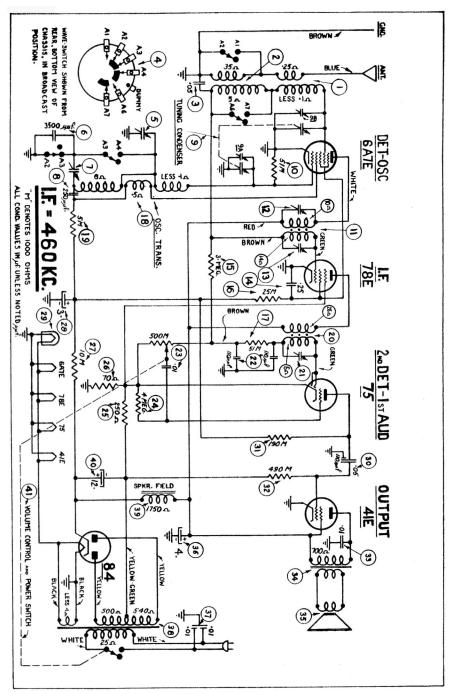


Fig. 3—SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM MODEL 39-3A5

PHILCO PRODUCTS LIMITED

PARTS AND SERVICE DIVISION

TORONTO