



## Philco Radio & Television Corp.

	Model: 37-602	Chassis:	Year: Pre October 1936
	Power:	Circuit:	IF:
	Tubes:		
	Bands:		

### Resources

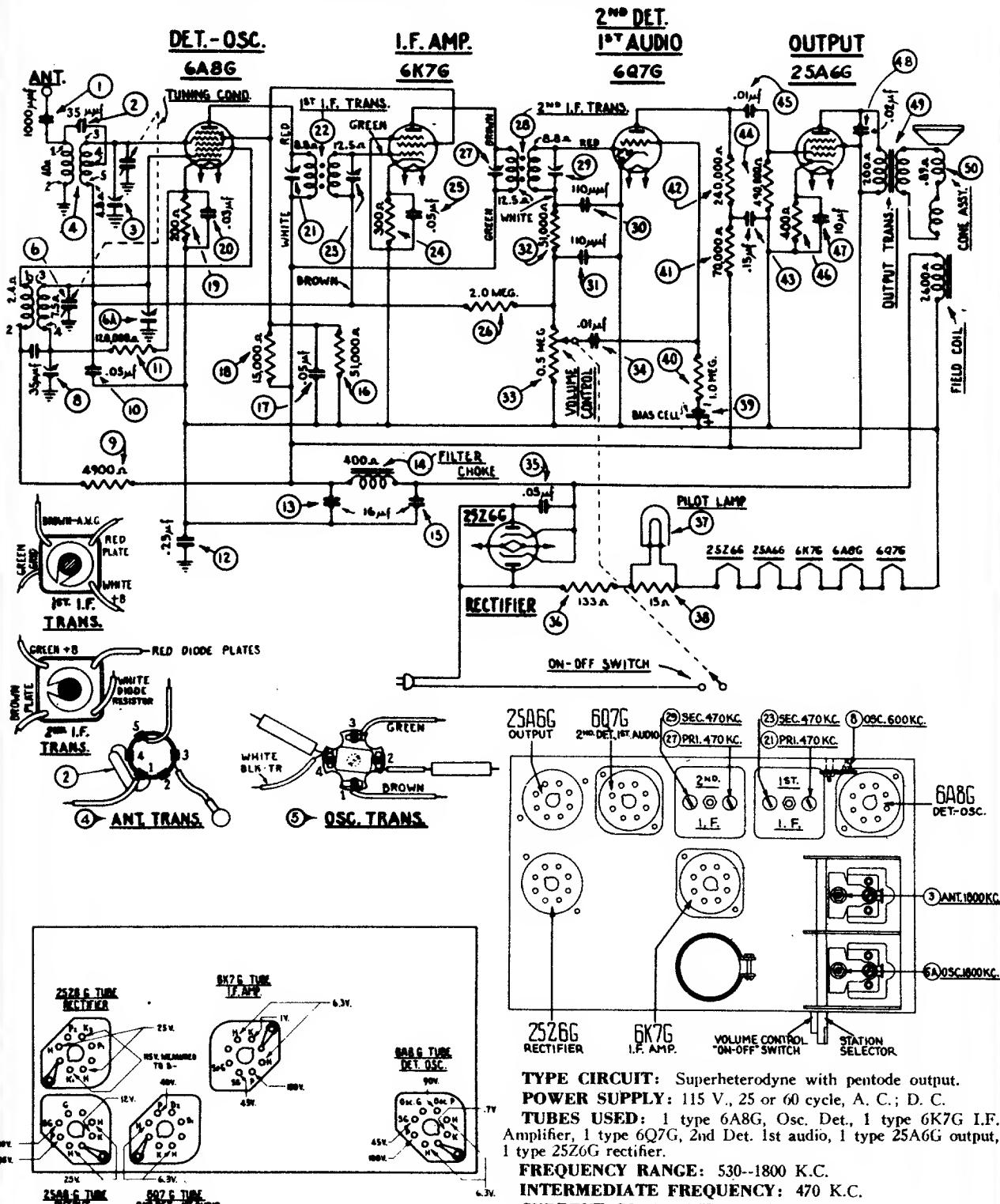
Beitmans 1926-38 151

Riders 7 (VII) PHILCO 7-39

Riders 7 (VII) PHILCO 7-40

# MANUAL OF MOST-OFTEN-NEEDED RADIO DIAGRAMS

## PHILCO Model 37-602



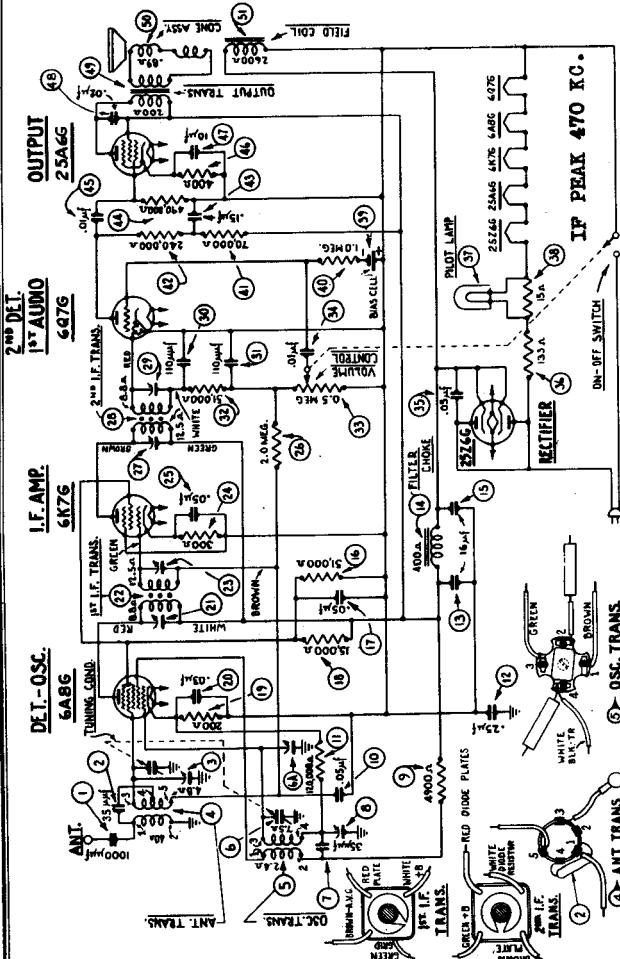
Tube Sockets as viewed from underside of chassis.  
(Voltages measured from socket contacts to B—)

COMPILED BY M. N. BEITMAN, SUPREME PUBLICATIONS

## PHILCO RADIO &amp; TELEV. CORP.

Schematic Number	Part and Description	Part No.	Price List
(1)	Condenser (.001 Mf. Tubular)	30-4201	\$.20
(2)	Condenser (.001 Mf. Mica)	30-1044	.20
(3)	Compensator (Ant. 1800 K.C.)	30-1044	
(4)	Ant. Transformer	32-2140	1.40
(5)	Ant. Transformer	32-2141	1.00
(6)	Tuning Condenser	31-1794	3.00
(7)	Compensator (Osc. 1800 K.C.)	30-1044	.20
(8)	Compensator (.05 mfd. Micas)	30-1044	.20
(9)	Compensator (.05 mfd. K.C.)	04000S	.35
(10)	Resistor (4900 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt.)	33-249339	.20
(11)	Condenser (.05 Mf. Bakelite)	3615-OSU	.35
(12)	Resistor (120,000, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt.)	33-412339	.20

Schematic Number	Part and Description	Part No.	Price List
(13)	Condenser (.25-.05-.05-.05-.01 mf.)	30-4410	1.00
(14)	Elec. Condenser (16-16-10 mf.)	30-2148	3.20
(15)	Filter Choke	30-2149	.95
(16)	Capacitor (.001 mfd. mica)	30-2144	.44
(17)	Resistor (.51,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt.)	33-351139	.20
(18)	Condenser (.05 mfd.)	Part of (17)	
(19)	Resistor (.15,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt.)	33-351139	.20
(20)	Resistor (.05 mfd. Bakelite)	33-3010	.20
(21)	Condenser (.03 mfd. Bakelite.)	8318-OSU	.35
(22)	Compensator (1st I.F. Pri.)	Part of (21)	
(23)	1st I.F. Transformer	32-2005	1.50
(24)	Compensator (1st I.F. Sec.)	Part of (23)	
(25)	Resistor (.300 ohm wirewound)	33-3010	.20



Schematic Number	Part and Description	Part No.	Price List
(1)	Chassis Mfg. Screw	W-1552	75¢
(2)	Chassis Mfg. Nut	W-1224	15¢
(3)	Chassis Mfg. Washer	W-993	.40¢
(4)	Chassis Mfg. Bolt	W-993	.40¢
(5)	Bottom Insulator	27-1793	...
(6)	Shield Bottom Insulator	36-765	...
(7)	Tube (Speaker)	27-8182	...
(8)	Tube (Speaker)	27-6057	11¢
(9)	Knob (Stationary)	27-8189	10¢
(10)	Knob (Stationary)	27-8189	10¢
(11)	Condenser Support	44-60	0.30
(12)	Condenser Insulator	36-511	50¢
(13)	Ant. Coil Bracket	28-546	15¢
(14)	Ant. Coil Bracket	36-7436	15¢
(15)	Speaker PA	36-3194	6.00
(16)	A.C. Cord Assm.	38-5144	10¢
(17)	Tube Shield Assm.	38-5144	10¢
(18)	Tube Shield Body	38-5144	20¢

**MODEL 37-602**

Voltage, Socket

**PHILCO RADIO & TELEV. CORP.**Trimmers, Chassis  
Alignment**Adjusting Compensating Condensers**

To accurately adjust the compensating condensers in the Model 37-602 receiver, it is necessary to use a signal generator of high stability on all frequencies such as the **PHILCO Model 088 Signal Generator**. This instrument has a continuous frequency range from 110 to 20,000 K.C., and is designed to meet every requirement of the serviceman.

An output meter is also needed.—**PHILCO Model 025 Circuit Tester** includes a very sensitive output meter.

Convenient tools to use in adjusting the compensators are the **PHILCO No. 3164 Fibre Wrench** and **No. 27-7059 Fibre Handled Screw-driver**.

The locations of the various compensating condensers are shown in Fig. 1. Connect the output meter to the plate and cathode contacts of the (25A6G) power tube and adjust it to use the 0-30 volt range.

**Intermediate Frequency Circuit**

- Turn the gang condenser to the maximum capacity position (extreme clockwise) and set the Volume Control of the receiver at the maximum position (extreme clockwise).

2. Connect the signal generator output lead through a .1 mfd. condenser to the grid of the 6K7G tube, and the generator ground lead to any point of chassis.

3. Set the signal generator at 470 K.C. and adjust ⑤ and ⑨ for maximum reading on the output meter.

4. Remove signal generator output lead and .1 mfd. condenser, from the grid of 6K7G and connect it to the grid of 6A8G. Now adjust condensers ⑩ and ⑪ for maximum reading on the output meter.

**Radio Frequency Circuit**

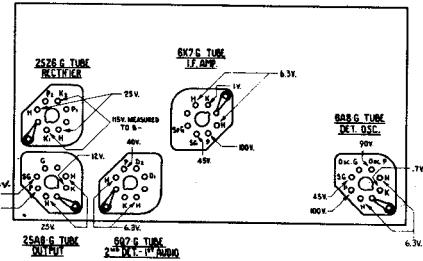
1. Remove the signal generator output lead from the 6A8G tube and connect it to the anode lead of the receiver through a 100 mfd. condenser. Turn the gang condenser to the minimum capacity position (extreme counter clockwise) and place a ".006" (six thousandth inch) gauge between the stator and rotor plates. Now turn the gang clockwise until stator and rotor plates touch gauge.

2. Remove gauge from gang condenser. Now set signal generator at 900 K.C. (using second harmonic 1800 K.C.) adjust compensators ⑫A and ⑬ for maximum reading on the output meter.

3. Turn the signal generator and receiver gang condenser to 600 K.C., and adjust compensator ⑭. In doing so, the gang condenser must be rolled slightly above and below the 600 K.C. signal until the maximum reading is indicated on the output meter.

4. Turn the gang condenser to 1800 K.C. and signal generator to 900 K.C. (using second harmonic of signal generator 1800 K.C.), readjust compensator ⑫A for maximum reading on output meter. Set gang as given in paragraph 1, for this adjustment.

5. Turn the gang condenser and signal generator to 1400 K.C., readjust compensator ⑭ for maximum reading on output meter. After the above adjustments are completed and receiver is placed in the cabinet, the dial pointer is properly placed by turning the signal generator to 1000 K.C. Then tune receiver for maximum signal. The dial pointer is then placed on gang shaft, so that it indicates 1000 K.C. on dial.



**Fig. 2. Tube Sockets as viewed from underside of chassis.  
(Voltages measured from socket contacts to B—)**

**Specifications**

**TYPE CIRCUIT:** Superheterodyne with pentode output.

**POWER SUPPLY:** 115 V., 25 or 60 cycle, A. C.; D. C.

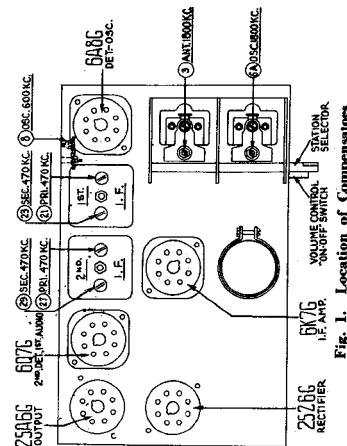
**FREQUENCY RANGE:** 530-1800 K.C.

**INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY:** 470 K.C.

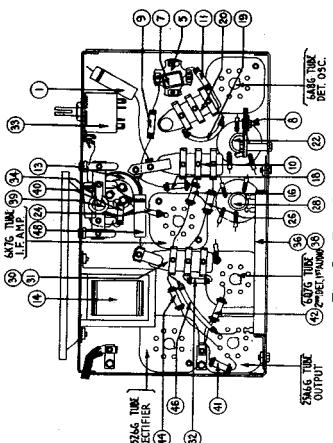
**CURRENT CONSUMPTION:** 55 watts.

**SPEAKER:** B-4.

**POWER OUTPUT:** 3/4 watt.



**Fig. 1. Location of Compensators**



**Fig. 3. Base View**