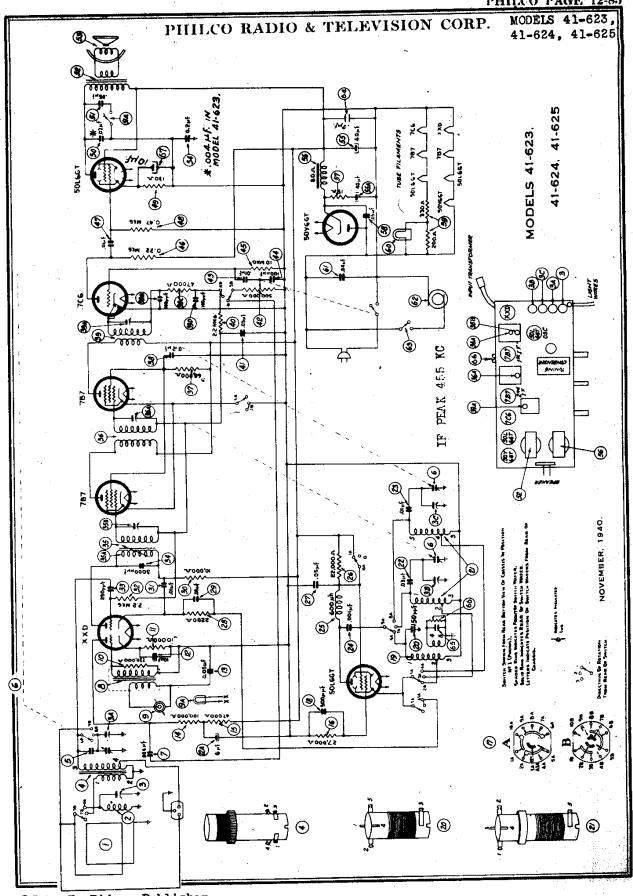
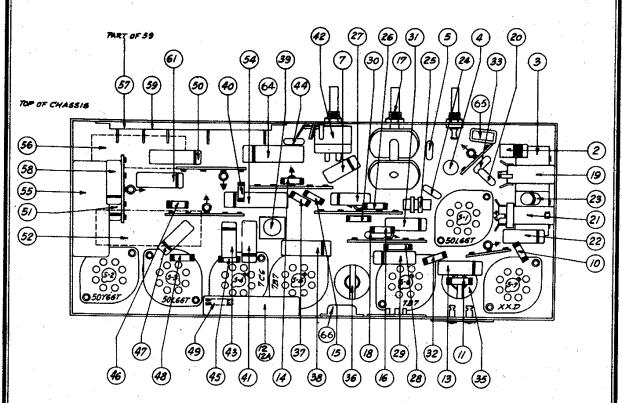
Philco Radio & Television Corp.							
	Model: 41-623	Chassis:	Year: Pre April 1941				
	Power:	Circuit:	IF:				
	Tubes:	•	•				
	Bands:						
		Resources					
Riders Volume 12 - Pi	HILCO 12-83						
Riders Volume 12 - Pi	HILCO 12-84						



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MODELS 41-623 41-624, 41-625

PHILCO RADIO & TELEVISION CORP.



PART LOCATIONS - UNDERSIDE OF CHASSIS

Models 4t-623, 41-624, 41-625 are radio phonograph combina-tions which are similar in design with the exception of the cabinets, phonograph mechanism and speaker.

CONNECTING ALIGNING INSTRUMENTS

When aligning the R. F. padders a loop aerial is made from a few turns of wire and connected to the signal generator output terminals; the signal generator is then placed close to the

loop of the radio.

The receiver can be adjusted in the cabinet or removed from the cabinet.

When adjusting the radio outside the cabinet the loop aerial should be placed in approximately the same position around or near the chassis as when assembled.

Signal Generator. When adjusting the I. F. padders, the high side of the signal generator is connected through a .1 mfd. condenser to the antenna section of the tuning condenser. Connect the ground or low side of the generator to the chassis.

A. ADJUSTING WIDTH OF LIGHT BEAM

To make this adjustment push the lamp socket assembly into its holder until a clear image of the lamp filament appears on the light cell. The socket should then be slightly pushed in beyond this point until the rectangular spot of light is \(\frac{4}{3}\nu''\) in width. The socket assembly is now rotated so that the spot of light is vertical.

B. POSITIONING THE LIGHT BEAM
To position the light beam on the light cell, turn the adjusting screw at the lower left side of the reproducer until the spot is half on the cell and half on the metal frame surrounding the cell.

ADJUSTING INTENSITY OF LAMP

When shipped from the factory the lamp of the reproducer is adjusted for best operating efficiency. The intensity of the light from the lamp is adjusted by Compensator 66 located on the radio chassis. Under ordinary circumstances, an adjustment will not be necessary. When replacing the reproducer or lamp, however, there may be a tendency towards microphonic feedback. In this case the compensator is adjusted as follows:

1. Turn volume control on full and play a record.

While the record is playing, turn compensator 66 in the direction necessary to eliminate microphonic feedback. By turning the compensator the strength of the pick-up output is increased or decreased.

Opera- tions in Order	SIGNAL GENERATOR		RECEIVER			SPECIAL
	Output Connections to Receiver	Dial Setting	Dial Setting	Control Setting	Adjust Compensators in Order	INSTRUCTIONS
1	Ant, Section of tuning	455 K. C.	540 K. C. Tuning Cond. Closed	Vol. Max. Range Switch Brdcst.	39A, 36A, 35A, 35B	Note A
2	Loop see above instructions	1600 K. C.	1600 K. C.	Vol. Max, Range Switch Brdcst.	3B	Note B
3	Loop see above instructions	1500 K. C.	1500 K. C.	Vol. Max. Range Switch Brdcst.	3A	
4	Loop see above instructions	12 M. C.	12 M. C.	Range Switch "S. W."	3C, 3	Roll (3) for Max. Note C

NOTE A: - To adjust the I. F. circuit properly, compensators 36A, 35A and 35B should be depadded first. All compensators are then adjusted to maximum in the order 39A, 36A, 36A and 35B.

NOTE B: — DIAL CALIBRATION: In order to adjust the receiver correctly, the dial must be aligned to track properly with the tuning condenser to the maximum capacity position (plates fully meshed). With the condenser in this position, set the tuning pointer on the small dot below 550 K. C.

NOTE C: — When adjusting oscillator compensator 3C, tune for maximum on the first signal peak from Tight position (compensator closed).

When adjusting the aerial padder 3 of the high frequency tuning range; the receiver Tuning Condenser must be adjusted (rolled) as follows: slightly to the right or left and again vary the receiver tuning condenser of the receiver for maximum output. Now turn the compensator slightly to the right or left and again vary the receiver tuning condenser for maximum output. This procedure of first setting the compensator then varying the tuning condenser is continued until maximum output reading is obtained.