

## Philco Radio & Television Corp.

**Model:** 38-9

**Chassis:**

**Year:** Pre October 1937

**Power:**

**Circuit:**

**IF:**

**Tubes:**

**Bands:**

### Resources

[Riders Volume 9 - CHANGES 9-5](#)

[Riders Volume 8 - PHILCO 8-64](#)

[Riders Volume 8 - PHILCO 8-65](#)

[Riders Volume 8 - PHILCO 8-66](#)

Philco 38-2

For 25-cycle operation, the following parts must be changed in addition to the power transformer: the 0.25-mf condenser, No. 98 on the schematic on page 8-55 of *Rider's Volume VIII*, is removed and replaced with a 1 mf-0.5 mf, part No. 30-4549. The white wires of this condenser are connected across the choke, No. 99, and the red wire to the junctions of Nos. 59, 60, and 66 (in the plate circuit of the 1st a-f tube). Also remove the 8-mf electrolytic condenser, No. 96, and replace it with a 16-mf electrolytic condenser, Part No. 30-2200.

Beginning with Run No. 3, the i-f circuit has been changed to use permeability-tuned i-f transformers. These changes and the locations of the compensators are shown on the accompanying partial schematic and layout. Note that the schematic numbers of parts differ from those in the schematic on page 8-55. The wires from each circuit, however, have been marked indicating the connecting points on the schematic in *Rider's Volume VIII*.

The compensators are adjusted as follows: The range switch of the receiver is set in the broadcast position; the volume control at maximum; the magnetic tuning switch to "off"; and the tone control in the first position. The signal generator is set at 470 kc.

Using a 0.1-mf condenser as a dummy antenna, connect the signal generator to the grid of the 6A8G detector-oscillator tube and connect the cable ground to the set chassis. Set the attenuator of the signal generator for maximum output and adjust the i-f compensators as follows:

1. Turn compensator 1XB in until the output meter reading decreases almost to zero.

2. Now adjust the compensator 1XA and 1XC for maximum output; then readjust 1XB for maximum output.

3. Turn compensator 2XC in about three turns; then adjust 2XA and 2XB for maximum output. The adjustment procedure for 2XC is the same as that given at the bottom of page 8-56 in *Rider's Volume VIII* headed "Magnetic Tuning Circuit Adjustments."

In Run No. 3, a 250-mmf condenser, Part No. 30-1032, was connected from the screen of the 6U7G to ground to prevent parasitic oscillations.

Beginning with Run No. 4, the 6U7G r-f tube was replaced with a 6K7G to eliminate parasitic oscillations. In addition to the tube change, the green wire connecting the screen contact of the 6U7G and condenser 6 (0.05 mf) was increased in length. This wire should circle around the 6U7G socket towards the front of the r-f unit and then back to condenser No. 6. Place the wire as close to the base as possible.

The 250-mmf condenser that was added in Run No. 3 (see above) was removed in this run.

Philco 38-9, Code 121

In Run No. 2, a 20-ohm resistor was connected in series with the cathode of the 6A8G detector-oscillator tube to provide uniform performance of the oscillator circuit. The next run, this resistor was removed. See schematic on page 8-65 of *Rider's Volume VIII*.

Stromberg 150L

Complaints have been received now and then about there being too little bass response in this receiver. If more bass is desired, the following changes in the bass control circuit can be made:

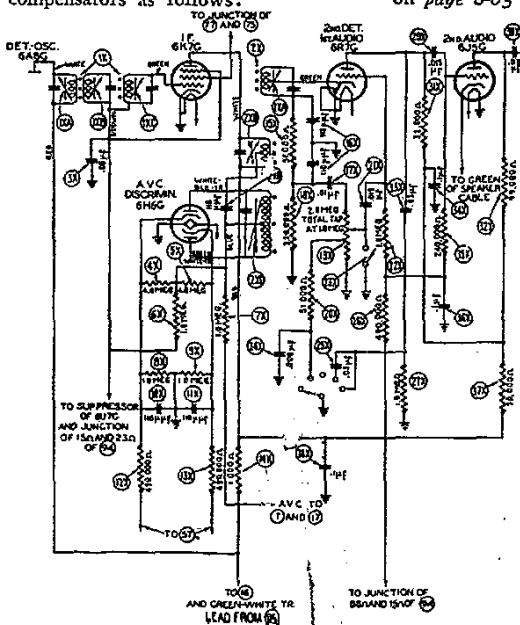
Remove the 10,000-ohm resistor, No. 189 in the schematic on page 8-7, 8 in *Rider's Volume VIII*, and replace it with a 47,000-ohm unit, Part No. 26353. Also replace the 0.04-mf condenser, No. 110 in the volume control circuit, with one having a capacity of 0.01 mf, Part No. 25149.

Note that these changes are not essential except when more bass response in this model is requested.

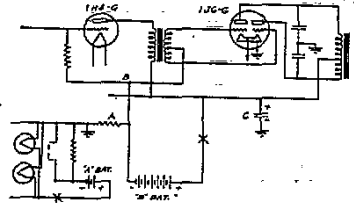
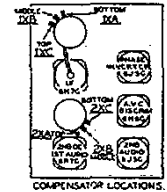
Zenith 5F233, 5F251

Complaints of short B-battery life or poor tone quality in 4- and 5-tube 2-volt receivers can be corrected by eliminating the C battery and converting the circuit to automatic bias and by by-passing the plate voltage in the set with an electrolytic condenser. The partial schematic diagram shown herewith shows where the changes are made in the chassis No. 5522 (used in the models mentioned above) as an example. See page 8-5 in *Rider's Volume VIII*.

Disconnect the negative B-battery yellow lead where it connects to the chassis inside the chassis base. Connect a 300-ohm resistor (1/4-watt) in series with this lead to ground. See "A" in schematic. Run the bias lead from the grid of the 1H4G and the grid of the 1J6G to the yellow B lead under the chassis. Disregard the green lead as the C-battery is omitted. See "B" in schematic.



The circuit of the Philco model 38-2 was changed when permeability tuned i-f transformers were substituted for those previously used. Note that the parts numbers in the revised partial schematic at the left, do not correspond with the numbers on the schematic on page 8-55 of *Rider's Volume VIII*, but that the leads going to the parts of the circuit not shown, employ the original numbering.



Partial schematic of Zenith 5F233, 5F251

Connect an 8-mf, 150-volt electrolytic condenser from +B to ground after the B circuit switch so that it is not connected across the B batteries when the receiver is turned off. See "C" in schematic.

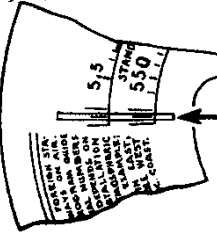
These changes allow the bias voltage to drop automatically as the B voltage decreases and thereby preserves the tone quality. Originally the bias voltage remained constant when the B voltage dropped. The batteries should be useable down to about 50 volts or a 135-volt drop.

**MODELS 38-7(121,124)  
38-8(121),38-9(121) PHILCO RADIO & TELEV. CORP.  
Voltage, Trimmers, Chassis**

**PHILCO TUBES USED:** Six—one 6A8G, det. osc.; one 6K7G, I. F. amp.; one 6J5G, 2nd Det. A. V. C.; one 6K5G 1st audio; one 6F6G, output; one 5Y4G rectifier.

**CABINETS AND SPEAKERS:**

	Cabinet	Speaker
38-7 Code 121	XX	H31
38-7 Code 121	T	K41
38-7 Code 124	CS	K41
38-8 Code 121	X	HS
38-9 Code 121	K	HS
38-9 Code 121	T	S7
38-9 Code 121	X	HS



**GLOWING BEAM INDICATOR**  
Fig. 6 Dial Calibration Models 38-8; 38-9

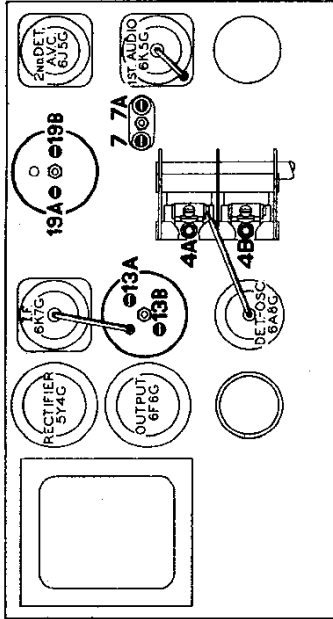
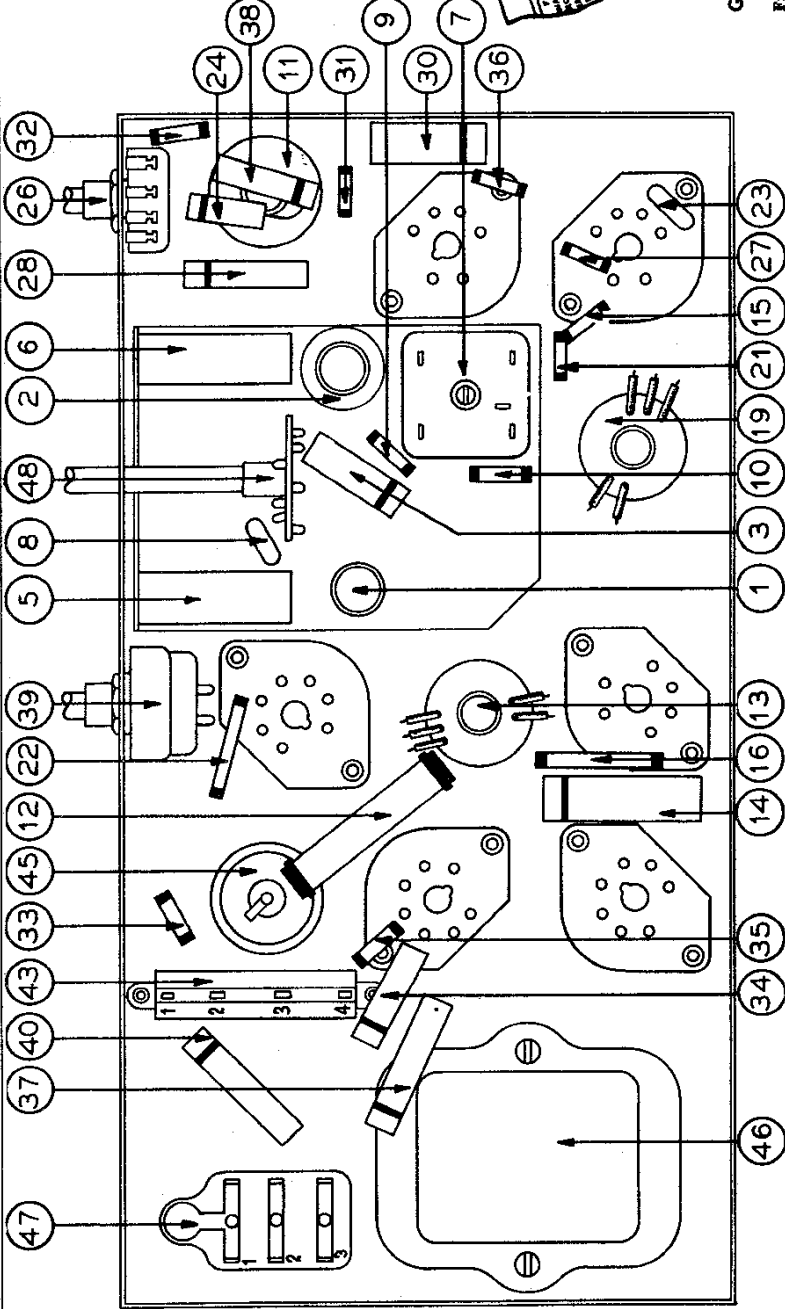


Fig. 4—Locations of Compensators—Top of Chassis

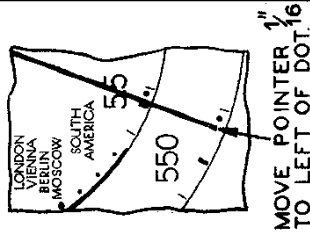
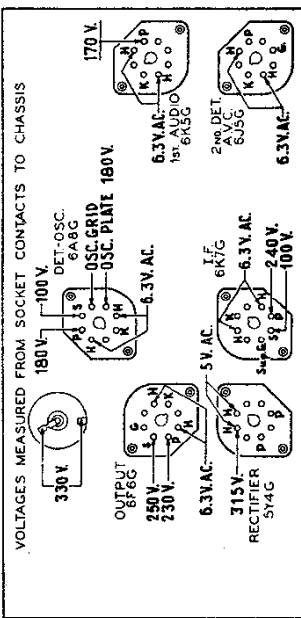


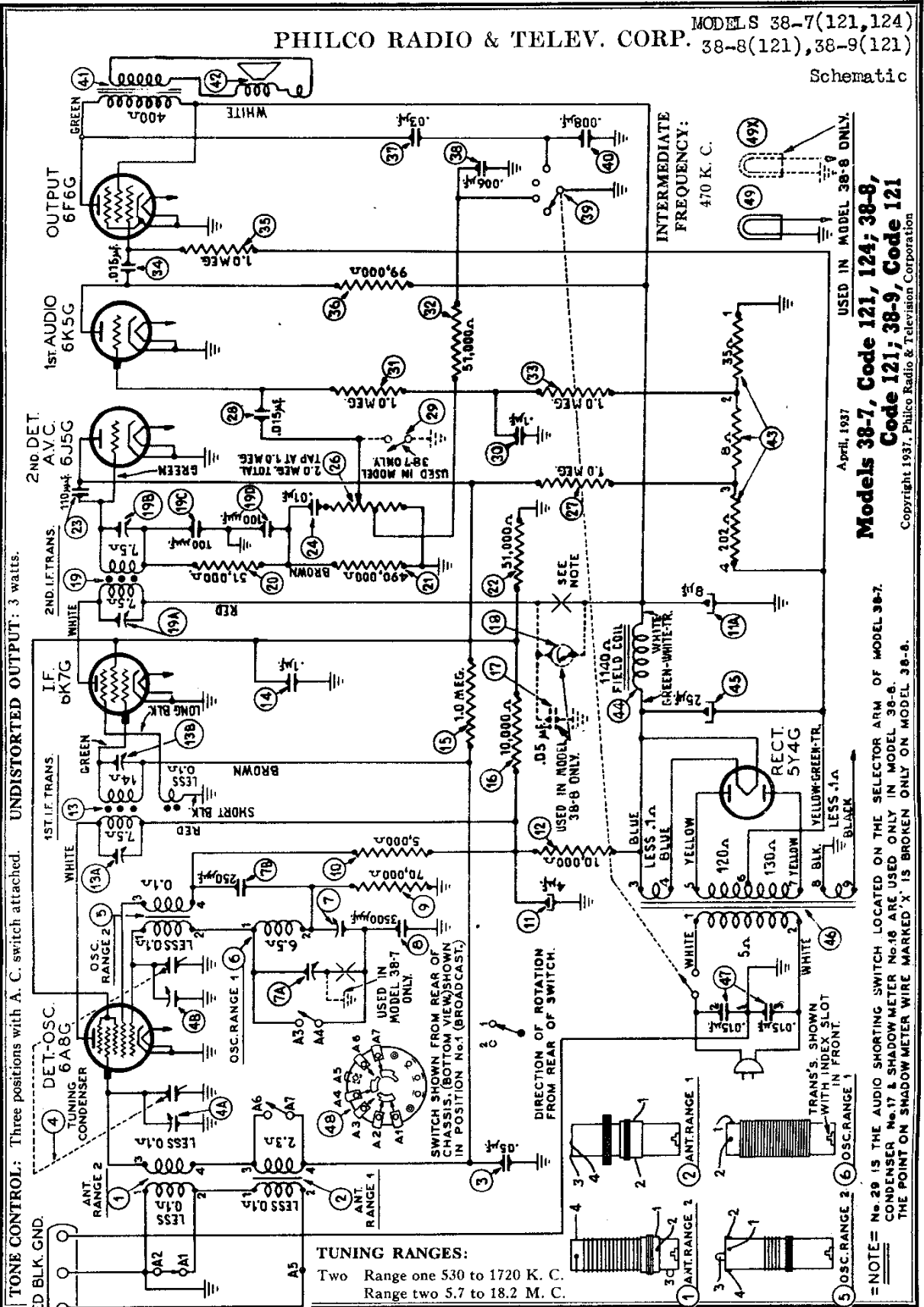
Fig. 5 Dial Calibration Model 38-7



**Fig. 1—Socket Voltages—Underside of Chassis View**  
The Voltages indicated by arrows were measured with a Philco 026 Circuit Tester which contains a sensitive voltmeter. Volume Control at minimum, range switch in broadcast position, line voltage 115 A. C.

PHILCO RADIO & TELEV. CORP. MODELS 38-7(121,124)  
38-8(121),38-9(121)

Schematic



TONE CONTROL: Three positions with A. C. switch attached. UNDISTORTED OUTPUT: 3 watts.

TUNING RANGES:  
Two Range one 530 to 1720 K. C.  
Range two 5.7 to 18.2 M. C.

INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY:  
470 K. C.

USED IN MODEL 38-8 ONLY

April, 1937

Models 38-7, Code 121, 124; 38-8,  
Code 121; 38-9, Code 121  
Copyright 1937, Philco Radio & Television Corporation

NOTE = No. 29 IS THE AUDIO SHORTING SWITCH LOCATED ON THE SELECTOR ARM OF MODEL 38-7.  
CONDENSER No. 17 & SHADOW METER No. 16 ARE USED ONLY IN MODEL 38-8.  
THE POINT ON SHADOW METER WIRE MARKED 'X' IS BROKEN ONLY ON MODEL 38-8.

MODELS 38-7(121,124)

38-8(121), 38-9(121)

Alignment, Parts

PHILCO RADIO & TELEV. CORP.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Schem. No.	Description	Part No.	List Price	Schem. No.	Description	Part No.	List Price	Schem. No.	Description	Part No.	List Price
1	Antenna Transformer—Short Wave...	23-2818	1.35	46	Condenser .001 mf.	33-4112	82.50		Resistor (Main Staff)...	23-7242	
2	Arcana Transformer—Broadcast...	23-2557	1.35	47	Output Transformer (Model 7)...	33-7882			Resistor Assembly (Seal)...	40-6133	
3	Condenser .06 mf.	30-4919	.30		One and Voice Coil Assembly (R1)...	33-2019	.85		Coupling Assembly...	31-926	
4	Tuning Condenser, Models 8 and 9...	31-678			One and Voice Coil Assembly (R2)...	33-3881	1.40		Dial Model 7, supplied by your distributor...	31-5338	
5	Tuning Condenser, Model 7...	31-2040			Cone and Voice Coil Assembly (K41)...	38-3174	1.00		Dial Rotating Ring...	28-5107	
6	One Transformer—Short Wave...	23-2550	1.55		Cone and Voice Coil Assembly (R3)...	38-3780	.85		Electrostatic Ring...	31-2082	
7	Compensator Dual Models 8 and 9...	31-1193		43	Bias Resistor...	33-3316			Full (Stop Cover)...	27-8623	
8	Compensator Model 7 (1500 KC.)...	31-1188		44	Field Coil Assembly (R31)...	38-3965	4.25		Gear, Tuning Condenser (small)...	45-300	
9	Compensator Model 7 (500 KC.)...	31-1193		45	Field Coil Assembly (R32)...	36-3931			Gear, Tuning Condenser (large)...	45-241	
10	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1/2 watt)...	33-7039	.30	46	Field Coil Assembly (R3)...	36-3960	3.50		Knob (Selector)...	27-4877	
11	Resistor 5000 ohms (1/2 watt)...	23-28030	.30	47	Field Coil Assembly (R3)...	36-3965	3.50		Knob (Volume)...	45-2477	
12	Compensator, Electrolytic Dual (4 and 8 mfd.)...	30-2217		48	Electrolytic Condenser...	38-2319			Knob Spring...	28-8781	
13	Resistor 10,000 ohms (8 watt)...	33-9198			Power Transformer, 115V, 50/60 cycle...	33-7833			Shaft (Coupling)...	45-2478	
14	1st I. F. Transformer...	30-366			Power Transformer, 115V, 220V, 60/60 cycle...	33-7867			Selector Assembly...	45-2479	
15	Condenser .1 mf.	30-4436	.35	49	Power Transformer, 015—015 inf., 25 mf., 3780 DC...	33-7833	.40		Stop Assembly...	31-2993	
16	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30	50	Power Switch...	42-1325			Stop Cover (Mounted on Selector) Oval...	28-5098	
17	Resistor 10,000 ohm (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30	51	Plug Lamp, Models 8 and 9...	34-3084			Shaft (Tuning Condenser Gear)...	28-4675	
18	Resistor 5000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-28030	.30						Pointer Assembly...	28-8925	
19	Resistor 2000 ohms (1/2 watt)...	33-28030	.30						Wrench (Setting Slope)...	45-2478	
20	Resistor 5000 ohms (1/2 watt)...	33-28030	.30	<b>MODELS 38-7, 8, 9 PARTS</b>							
21	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		pilot Lamp, Model 7...	34-2184					
22	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Cable (Power)...	31-2778	.40				
23	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Cable (Speaker)...	31-2840					
24	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Cable (Shadowmeter, Model 8)...	31-2557	.40				
25	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Dial Clamp...	31-2686					
26	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Dial Model 8 and 9...	31-2686					
27	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Dial Window...	31-2686	.10				
28	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Knob...	31-2686	.10				
29	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Knob...	31-2686	.10				
30	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Knob...	31-2686	.10				
31	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Mts. Corner, Rubber (Chain)...	31-2686	.10				
32	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Mts. Rubber (Tuning Condenser)...	31-2686	.10				
33	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Resistor Assembly (Models 8 and 9)...	31-2997					
34	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
35	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (16 pins)...	31-2997					
36	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
37	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
38	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
39	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
40	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
41	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
42	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
43	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
44	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
45	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
46	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
47	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
48	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
49	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
50	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
51	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
52	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
53	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
54	Resistor 10,000 ohms (1 watt)...	33-11939	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					
55	Resistor 1.0 meg. (1/2 watt)...	23-10339	.30		Socket (7 pins)...	31-2997					

**NOTE A**—To accurately adjust the high frequency oscillator to the fundamental instead of the image signal, turn the oscillator compensator to the maximum capacity position (clockwise). Now, slowly turn compensator counter-clockwise until a second maximum peak is obtained on the output meter. The second peak is the fundamental signal, and must be used in adjusting the receiver for maximum output. 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 (much weaker) by turning the receiver dial 940 KC. below the frequency being used on any high frequency range.

**NOTE B**—To accurately adjust the high frequency oscillator to the fundamental instead of the image signal, turn the oscillator compensator to the maximum capacity position (clockwise). Now, slowly turn compensator counter-clockwise until a second maximum peak is obtained on the output meter. The second peak is the fundamental signal, and must be used in adjusting the receiver for maximum output. 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 (much weaker) by turning the receiver dial 940 KC. below the frequency being used on any high frequency range.

**NOTE C**—To accurately adjust the high frequency oscillator to the fundamental instead of the image signal, turn the oscillator compensator to the maximum capacity position (clockwise). Now, slowly turn compensator counter-clockwise until a second maximum peak is obtained on the output meter. The second peak is the fundamental signal, and must be used in adjusting the receiver for maximum output. 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 (much weaker) by turning the receiver dial 940 KC. below the frequency being used on any high frequency range.

**NOTE D**—To accurately adjust the high frequency oscillator to the fundamental instead of the image signal, turn the oscillator compensator to the maximum capacity position (clockwise). Now, slowly turn compensator counter-clockwise until a second maximum peak is obtained on the output meter. The second peak is the fundamental signal, and must be used in adjusting the receiver for maximum output. 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 (much weaker) by turning the receiver dial 940 KC. below the frequency being used on any high frequency range.

**NOTE E**—To accurately adjust the high frequency oscillator to the fundamental instead of the image signal, turn the oscillator compensator to the maximum capacity position (clockwise). Now, slowly turn compensator counter-clockwise until a second maximum peak is obtained on the output meter. The second peak is the fundamental signal, and must be used in adjusting the receiver for maximum output. 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 (much weaker) by turning the receiver dial 940 KC. below the frequency being used on any high frequency range.