

PHILCO RECORD CHANGER

MODEL M-24

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATING CYCLE

At the completion of a record, the changer trips, and allows the dog latch to engage the spur of the turntable hub gear. This rotates the cam gear, allowing the teeth of the cam gear and hub gear to engage. As the cam rotates, it forces the lifter lever down, raising the tone arm from the record. As the tone arm reaches maximum height, the tone-arm actuator, motivated by the cam gear, contacts the trip-arm stud and swings the tone arm against the rest post. After the tone arm reaches the rest post, the push-off lever rotates, nodding the spindle and dropping the next record onto the turntable. After the record has dropped, the return lever contacts the stud of the trip arm, and starts the tone arm inward. The tone arm is now controlled by the actuator and return levers, in contact with the stud of the trip arm. The return lever continues swinging the tone arm inward until it is stopped by the set-down lever, whose position is dependent upon the setting of the record shelf. This stoppage of the inward travel of the tone arm by the established position of the return lever accomplishes the set-down indexing. The tone arm is thus held above the set-down point. The lifter lever now moves upward, slowly dropping the tone arm to the record surface. As the cam gear continues to rotate, the actuator lever is moved outward and away from the strip-arm stud. The tone-arm return lever then moves away from the trip-arm stud, but the spring portion of the actuator momentarily remains in contact with the stud, preventing a sudden release of the tone arm, which could cause the needle to jump into the modulated groove. The trip-plate supporting finger now engages the dog latch, and the index lever locks the cam gear in a neutral position. The tone arm is now free to play the record.

As the tone arm advances toward the spindle, the friction-clutch trip finger engages the end of the trip plate. Through the applied pressure of the friction finger (approximately 2 grams) against the trip plate,



the trip-plate finger supporting the dog latch begins to move, lessening the engagement of the trip-plate finger and dog latch, preparatory to releasing the latch. This engagement is slowly lessened while the needle is in the playing grooves, giving the reset cam an opportunity (once each revolution of the turntable) to reset the trip plate into full engagement and slip the friction finger into the friction clutch. As the needle rides in the lead-out or eccentric groove of the record, the velocity of the friction finger is increased. The speed of the disengagement of the trip-plate supporting finger and the dog latch is also increased sufficiently to allow complete disengagement of the dog latch before it has been restored by the reset cam.

ADJUSTMENTS

SPINDLE

The spindle should be checked for perpendicularity (use square on turntable surface) when the changer is out of cycle. To adjust, bend the ear on the push-off-lever assembly; bending the lever toward the spindle spring, throws the top of the spindle away from the record shelf. This is shown in figures 3 and 6.

RECORD SHELF

CAUTION: This adjustment must be made immediately after a change cycle is completed.

With the changer turned to the OFF position, place a record-shelf gauge, Part No. 45-6647, on the record shelf. The edge of the gauge should fit snugly against the edge of the raised portion of the shelf. Remove all play without flexing the spindle.

If the gauge does not fit properly, loosen the two saddle mounting screws which hold the record shelf to the base plate (figure 1), and adjust the position of the record shelf. Then tighten the screws.

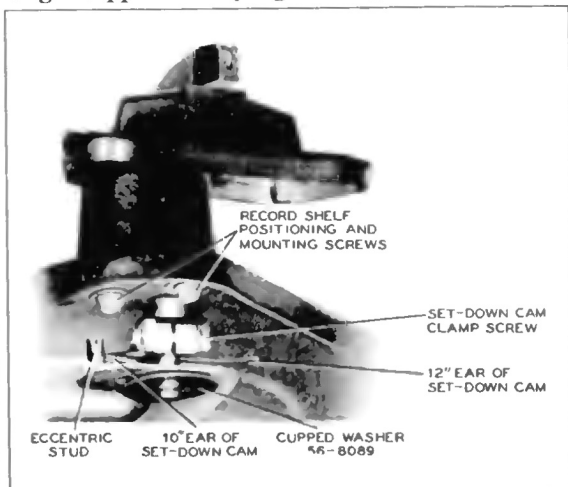


Figure 1. Record-Shelf Adjustment and 10-Inch, 12-Inch, and Fine Set-Down

Reproduced through the courtesy of the Philco Corporation.

tone-arm height and lift

With the changer out of cycle, and the tone arm over the base plate, the needle point should be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch $\pm \frac{1}{16}$ inch above the base plate. To adjust the clearance, bend the protruding ear of the swivel post, at the rear of the tone-arm heel. See figure 2. Bending the ear upward decreases the clearance, bending it downward increases the clearance. Raise the tone arm to its maximum height, and place it against the rest post. There should be approximately $\frac{3}{32}$ inch clearance between the lower edge of the tone arm and the top of the rest-post hook. Bend the ear of the swivel to obtain the most satisfactory adjustment of both the rest-post clearance and the base-plate clearance.

VERTICAL TIMING

Adjust the vertical timing by bending the end of the lifter lever (shown in figure 2), which attaches to the pull-cord, so that there is approximately $\frac{1}{32}$ inch to

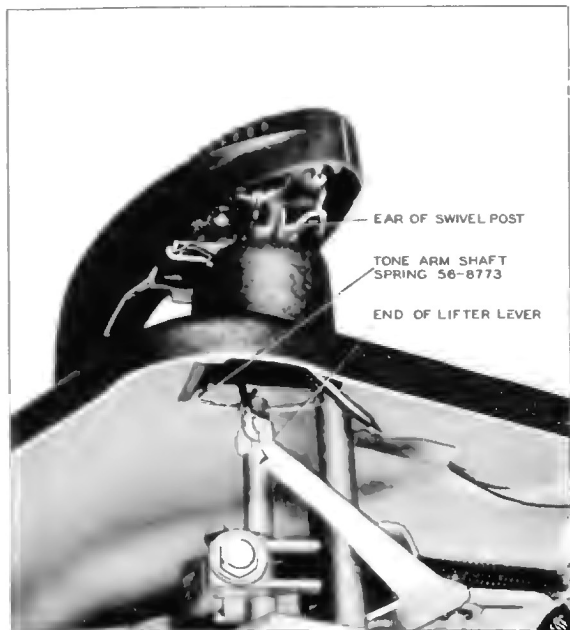


Figure 2. Tone-Arm Height and Lift Adjustments and Vertical Timing Adjustments

$\frac{1}{16}$ inch slack in the pull-cord for all tone-arm positions between the tone-arm rest post and the spindle, when the changer is out of cycle. Check by cycling the changer and note that the lifter lever and pull-cord will raise the tone arm straight up to its maximum height, and then move horizontally to the tone-arm rest post after the slack adjustment has been made.

SET-DOWN

Set the record shelf to the 12-inch position. Set the eccentric stud to its center position toward the corner of the base plate. This stud is accessible through a hole in the base plate near the tone-arm stanchion (see figure 5). Place a 7-inch record on the turntable, set the record shelf to the 7-inch position, and cycle the changer by hand until the tone arm is just above the

record. Loosen the hex-head clamp screw on the trip arm (see figure 3), and swing the tone arm until the needle is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in from the edge of the record. Tighten the clamp screw, and check the adjustment by putting the changer through another cycle. If the set-down point is slightly incorrect, it may be corrected by means of the eccentric stud mentioned above. Recheck the needle set-down. The trip arm should be positioned vertically so that the friction finger is midway between the base plate and the lifter lever. Remove the 7-inch record. Set the record shelf to the 10-inch position, and place a 10-inch record on the turntable. Rotate the turntable until the needle is just above the record. If the needle is not $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in from the edge of the record, an adjustment may be made by bending the ear of the set-down cam which is in contact with the eccentric stud. See figure 1. Bending the ear outward moves the set-down point away from the spindle; bending the ear in toward the shelf shaft moves the set-down point toward the spindle. Recheck the needle set-down. Using a 12-inch record, with the shelf set to the 12-inch position, repeat the adjustment, bending the corresponding ear of the set-down cam (figure 1).

The eccentric stud mentioned above (shown in figures 1 and 5) provides a fine adjustment of the set-down position. This adjustment varies the set-down position of all size records over a total range of $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Do not use this adjustment unless it is desired to change all three set-down positions by an equal amount.

TRIP

CAUTION: Do not adjust the friction clutch until the trip-plate engagement is properly set, as explained below.

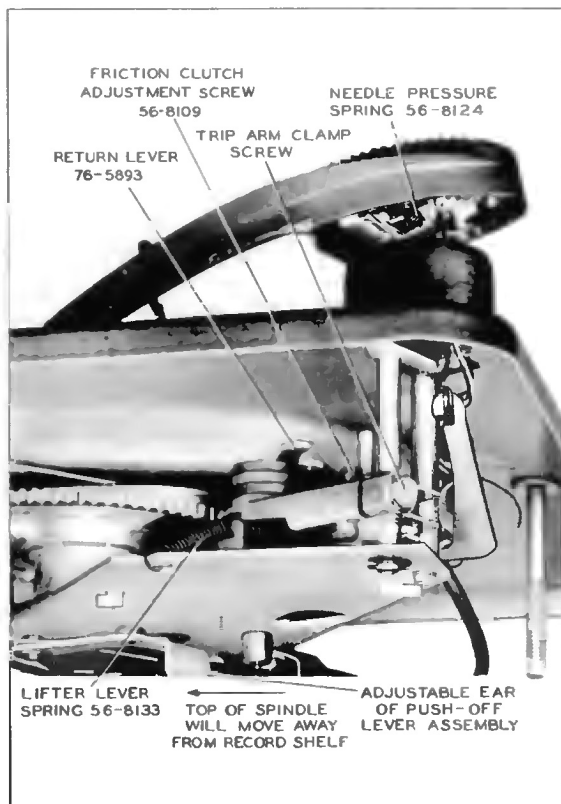


Figure 3. Adjustment of Trip Arm for 7-Inch Set-Down

The proper trip action is greatly dependent upon the proper engagement of the dog latch and the finger of the trip plate supporting it. The correct engagement is $\frac{5}{16}$ inch (or approximately one-half the width of the supporting finger of the trip plate) when the ear of the reset arm is contacting the peak point of the reset cam. This is shown in figure 4. The extent of this engagement is adjustable by bending the ear of the trip plate, shown in figure 6. Bending the ear inward decreases the amount of engagement, and bending the ear outward increases the amount of engagement. This

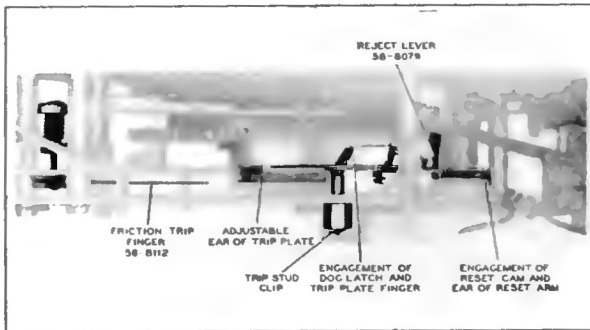


Figure 4. Trip Adjustment

adjustable ear is accessible through the large hole in the bridge, and should be bent by using long-nose pliers.

NOTE: Too much engagement will prevent tripping, while too little engagement will cause pre-tripping.

Philco Model M-24

After the trip-latch engagement is set, check the changer for trip action. If the trip action is faulty, i.e., if the changer pre-trips or does not trip at all, recheck the trip-latch adjustment. If the changer still does not operate properly, check for tight tone-arm lead dress or excessive friction in the tone-arm-shaft bearing. If this does not clear the trouble, the friction clutch can be adjusted, although this should not be necessary. This is a screw adjustment and it is accessible from under the motorboard. (See figures 3 and 15.) Adjust the screw which is located on the trip arm by turning it counter-clockwise until it is snug, (not tight); then loosen one turn. Check the adjustment by playing several records. If the changer pre-trips, loosen the screw (turn clockwise) a bit more. This trip arm and clutch assembly is shown in figure 15.

UNEVEN TURNTABLE SPEED (WOWS)

Uneven turntable speed may be caused by any of the following conditions:

1. Dirt under and around the idler-wheel assembly.
2. Idler-wheel spring loose or missing.
3. Flat spot on idler-wheel tire or turntable.
4. Loose, worn, or distorted pulley belt.
5. Oil or grease on idler-wheel tire, pulley, pulley belt, or drive shaft.
6. Speed-control knob not in proper position.

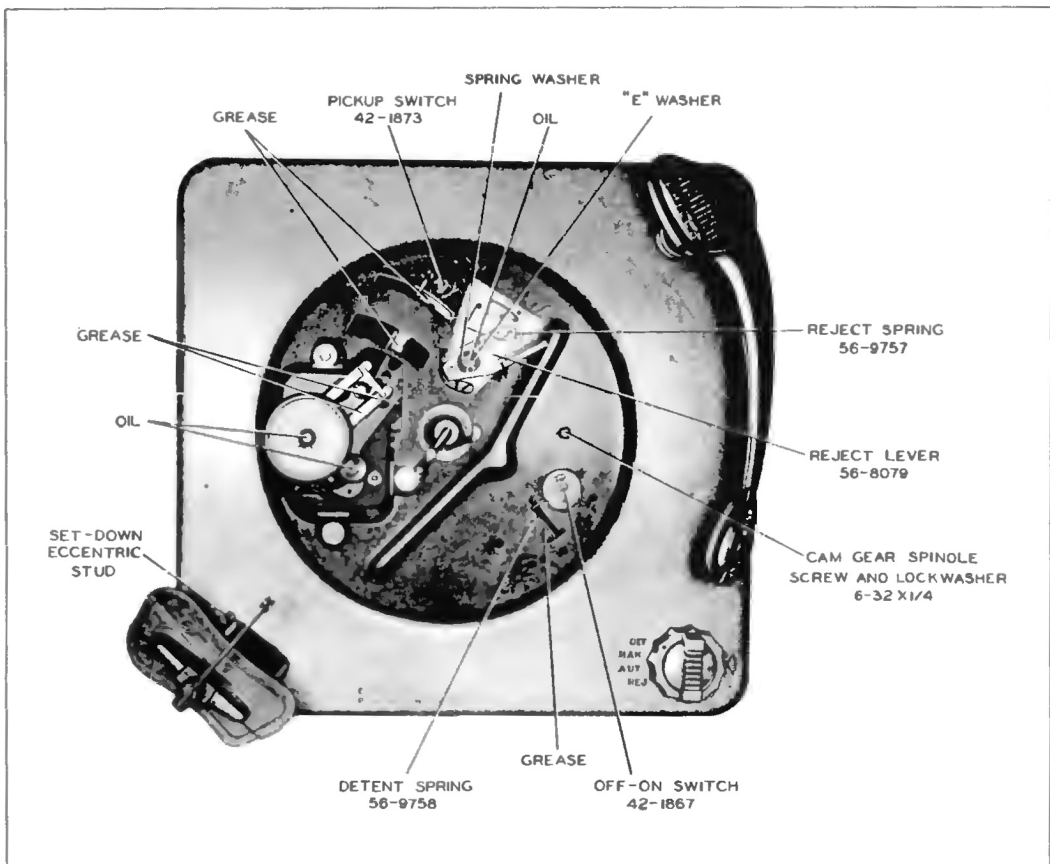


Figure 5. Top View, Showing Lubrication Points

Philco Record Changer Model M-24

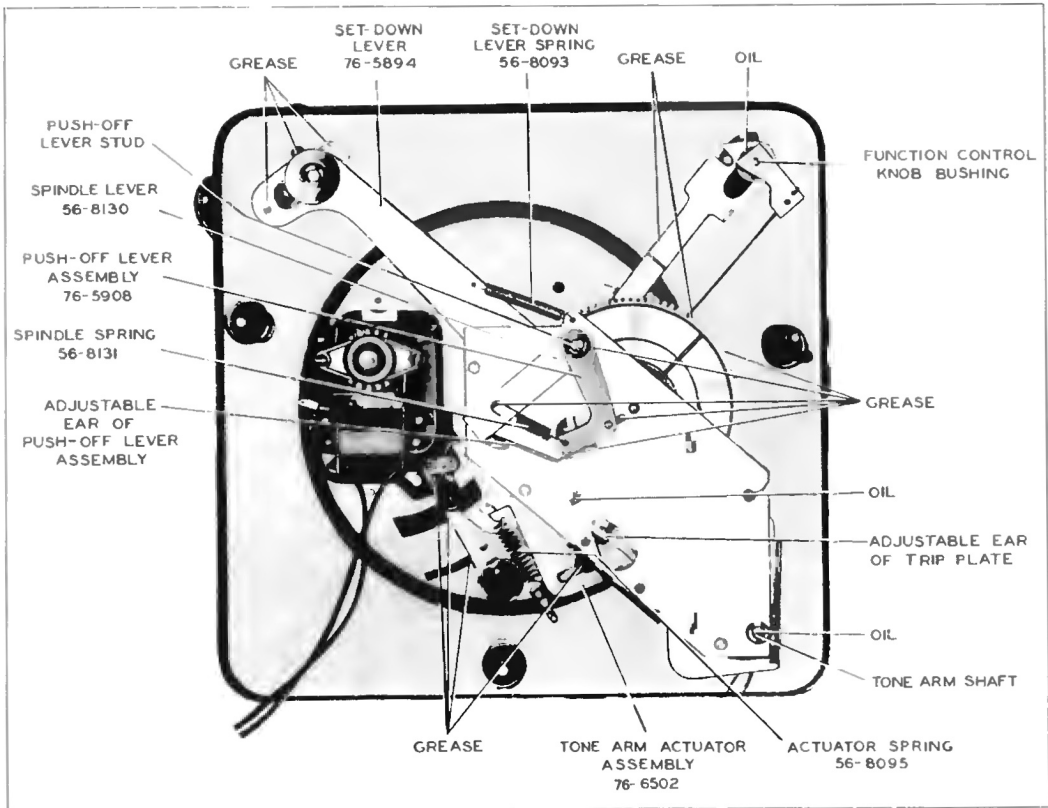


Figure 6. Bottom View, Showing Lubrication Points

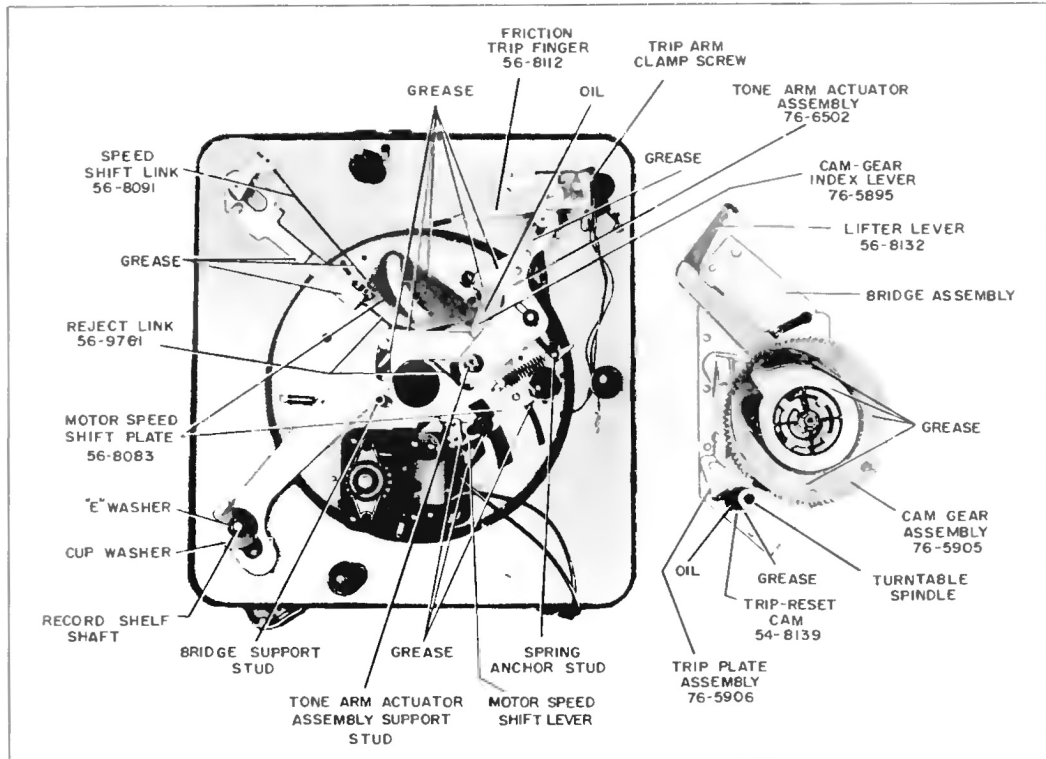


Figure 7. Bottom View, Bridge Removed, Showing Lubrication Points

Philco Automatic Record Changer
MODEL M-24

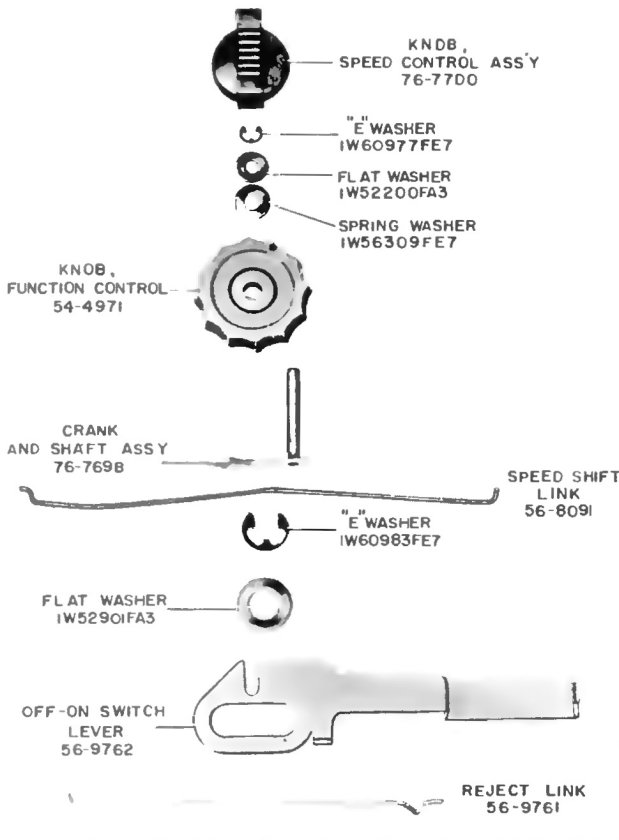


Figure 10. Control Assembly

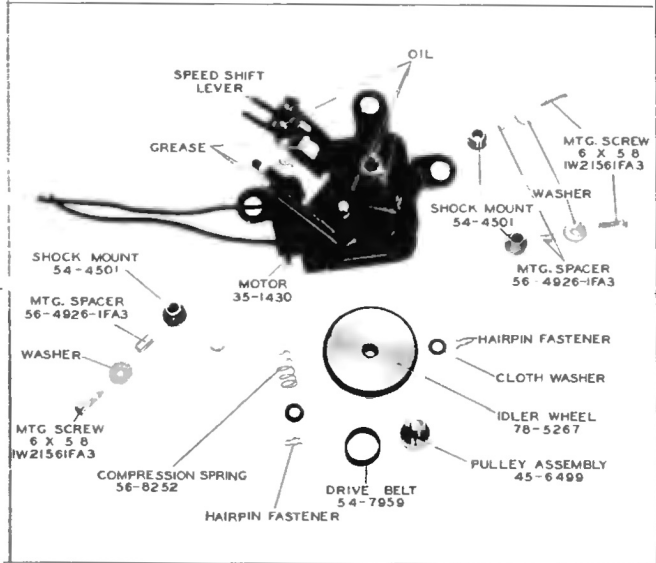


Figure 11. Motor Assembly—Part No. 35-1451

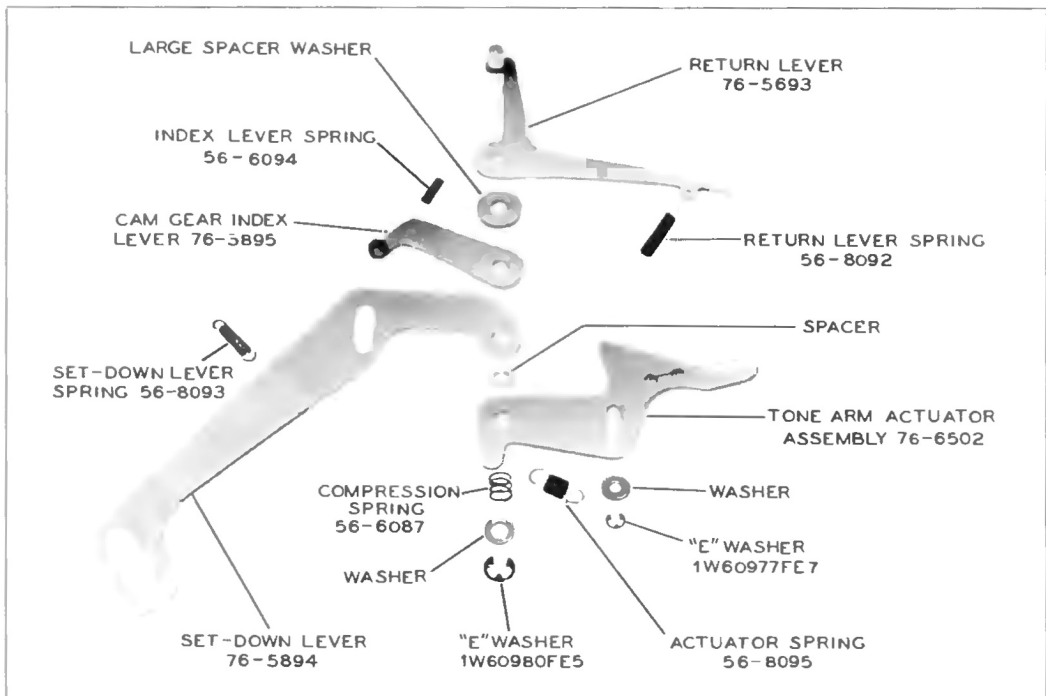


Figure 8. Actuator Assembly

Philco Automatic Record Changer Model M-24

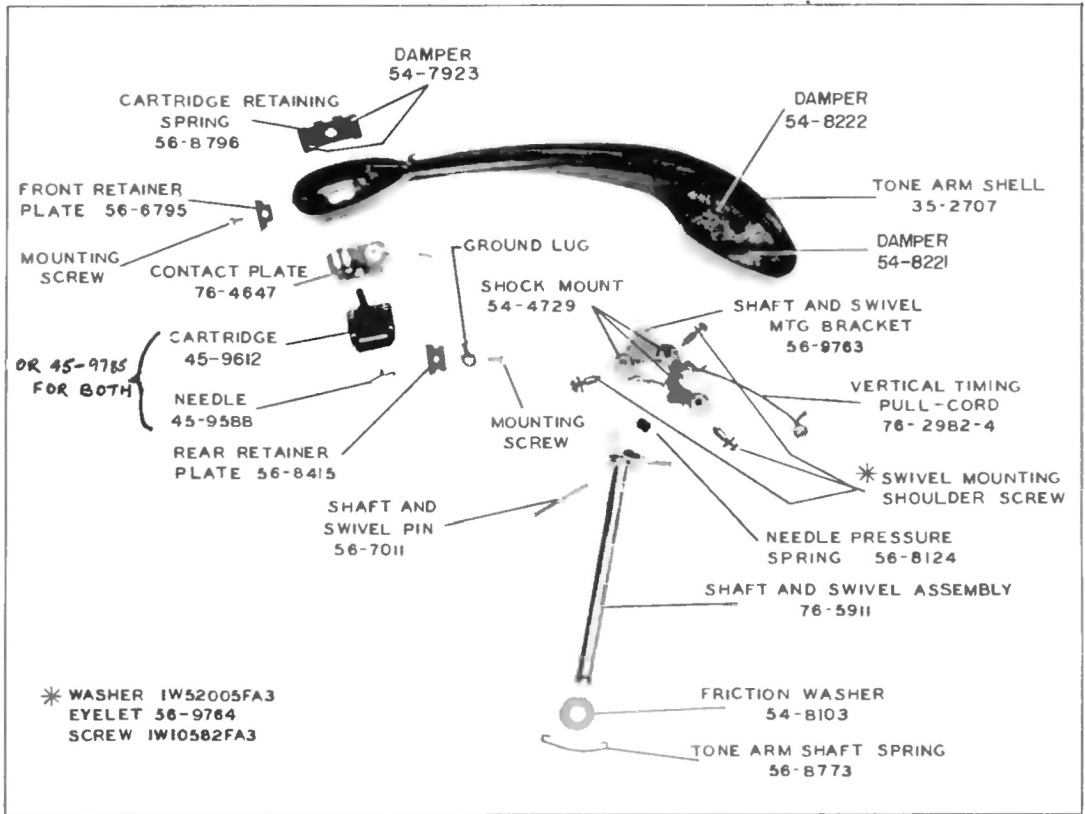


Figure 14. Tone-Arm Assembly

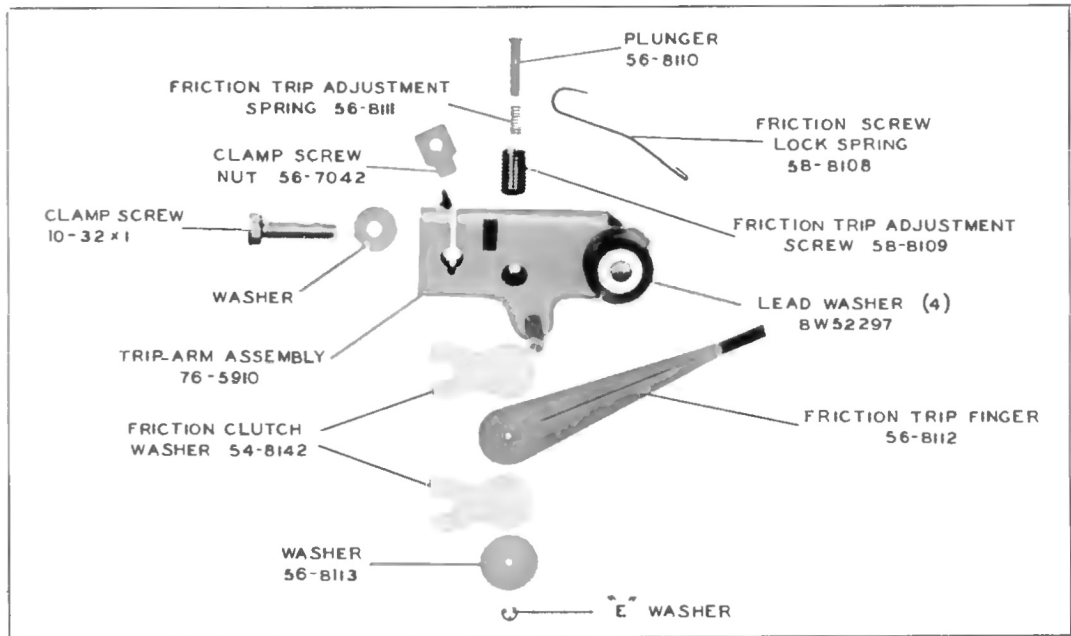


Figure 15. Trip-Arm Assembly