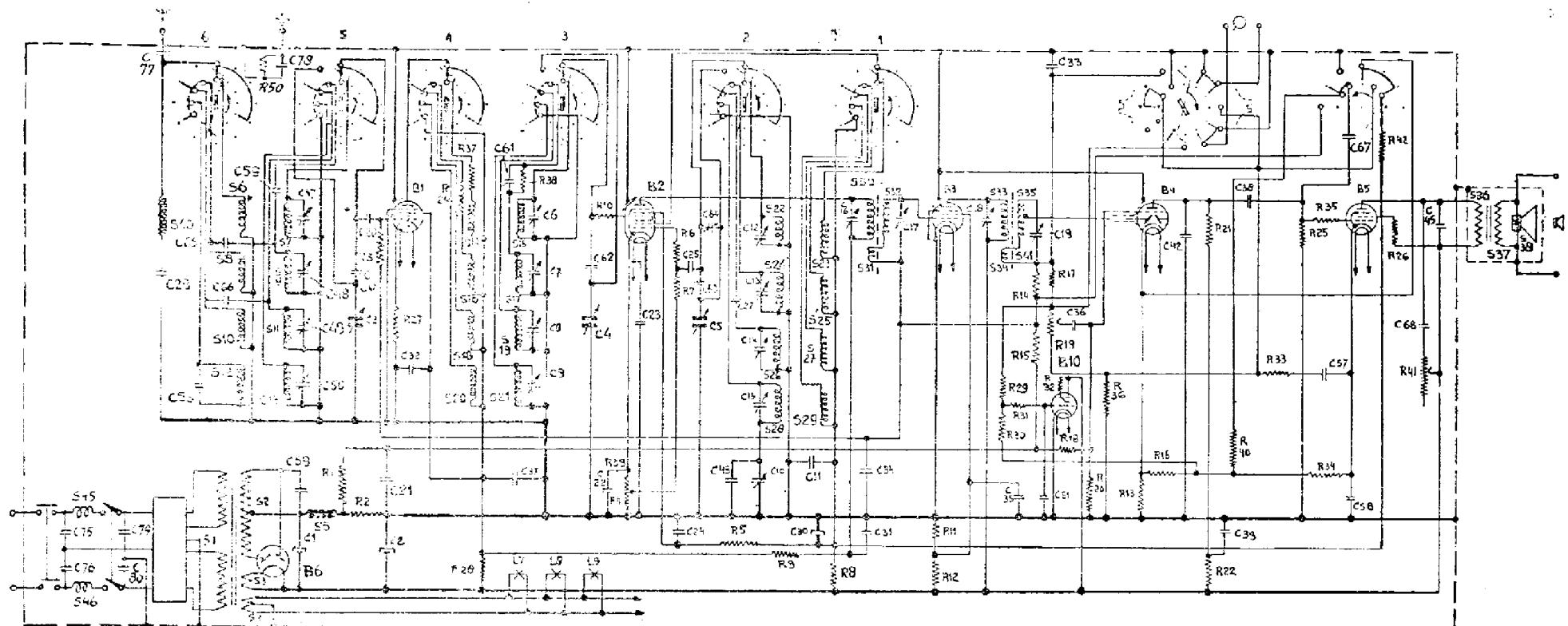
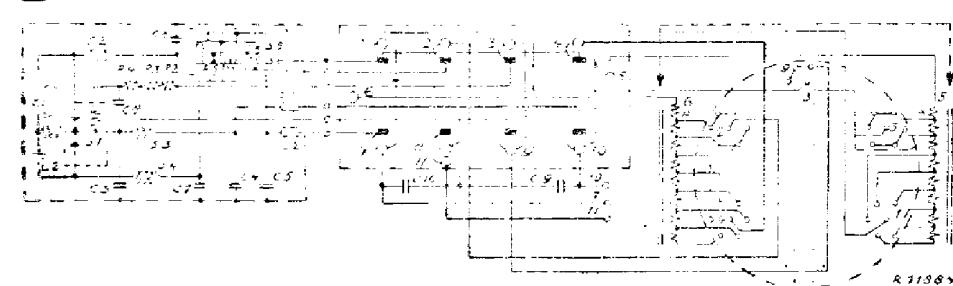


A

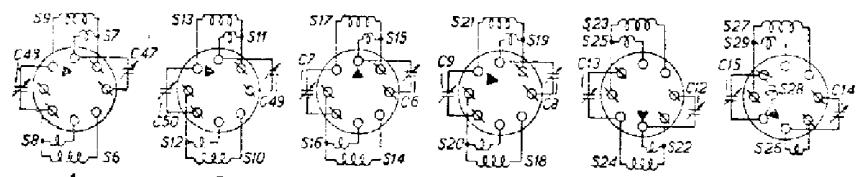
361 U



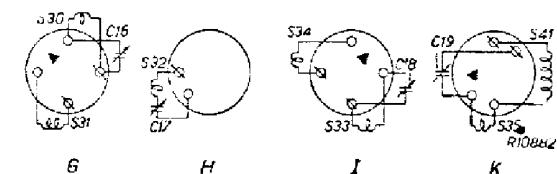
R11874

B

R11987



F



G

H

I

K

B1



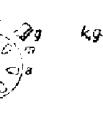
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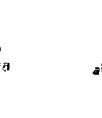
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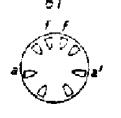
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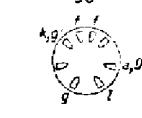
B5



B6



B10



EF8

EK2

EF5

EBC3

EL3

AZ1

EM1

CONFIDENCIAL

SÓ PARA COMMERCIAUTES ENCARREGADOS DO SERVIÇO PHILIPS.

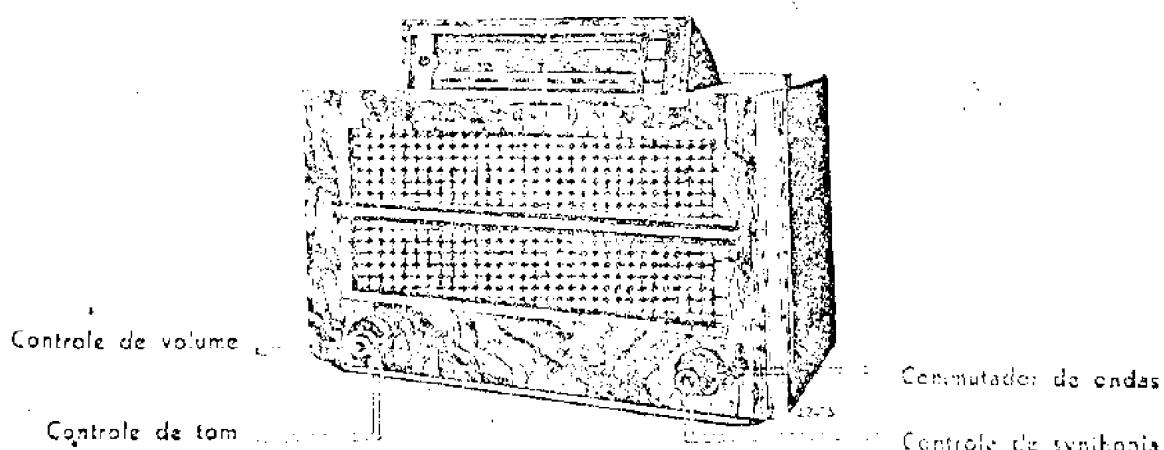
PHILIPS

DOCUMENTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO

RECEPTOR TYPO

361 U

(771 U - 772 U)



Este manual de serviço faz parte da documentação do aparelho
e deve ser devolvida ao distribuidor ou à fábrica quando o aparelho
for vendido ou mandado para reparo. Pode ser copiado
sem autorização, mas não pode ser vendido separadamente.
Leygas 70 361 A.

The receiver 361 U being suitable for D.C. or A.C. is in principle of the same construction as the type 361 A, with exception of the following modifications: (fig. 1 u).

1. The power supply unit is equipped with:
 - a. a special mains transformer (fig. 4 u).
 - b. a filter unit S45, S46, C75, C76, C79, C80 to prevent mains interference.
 - c. a converter unit.

2. The aerial and ground socket. (fig. 2 u).
 - a. the condenser C77 is incorporated between the aerial socket and the receiver.
 - b. the condenser C78, shunted by the resistance R50, is placed between the ground socket and the chassis.
3. The net weight of the receiver is 19,9 kgs. For "Tracing faults", "Trimming" etc. please see "Service Documentation" for the receiver 361A.

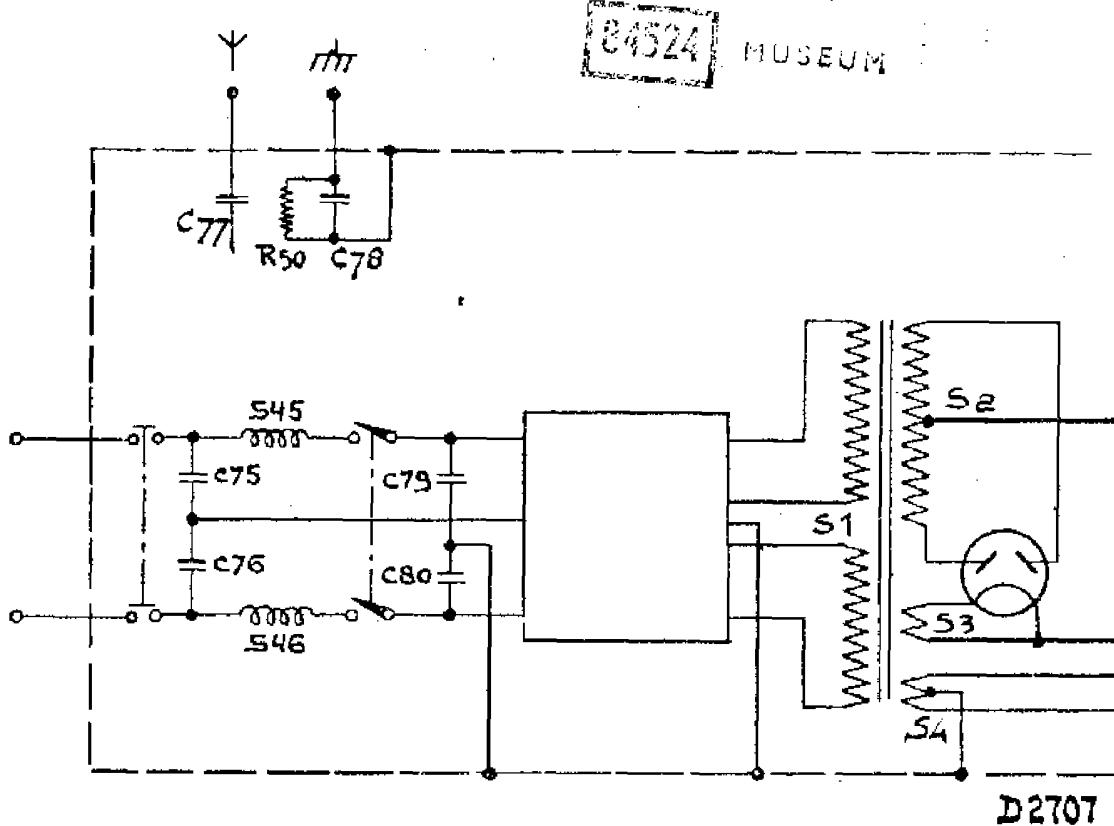


Fig. 1 u

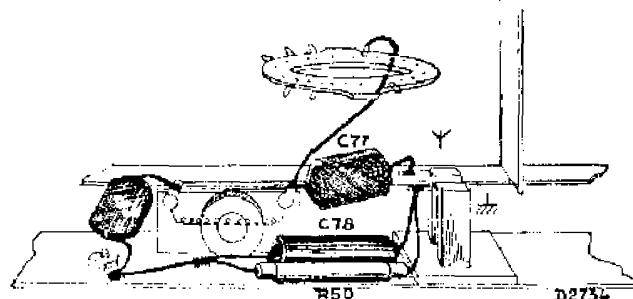


Fig. 2 u

361U

A2

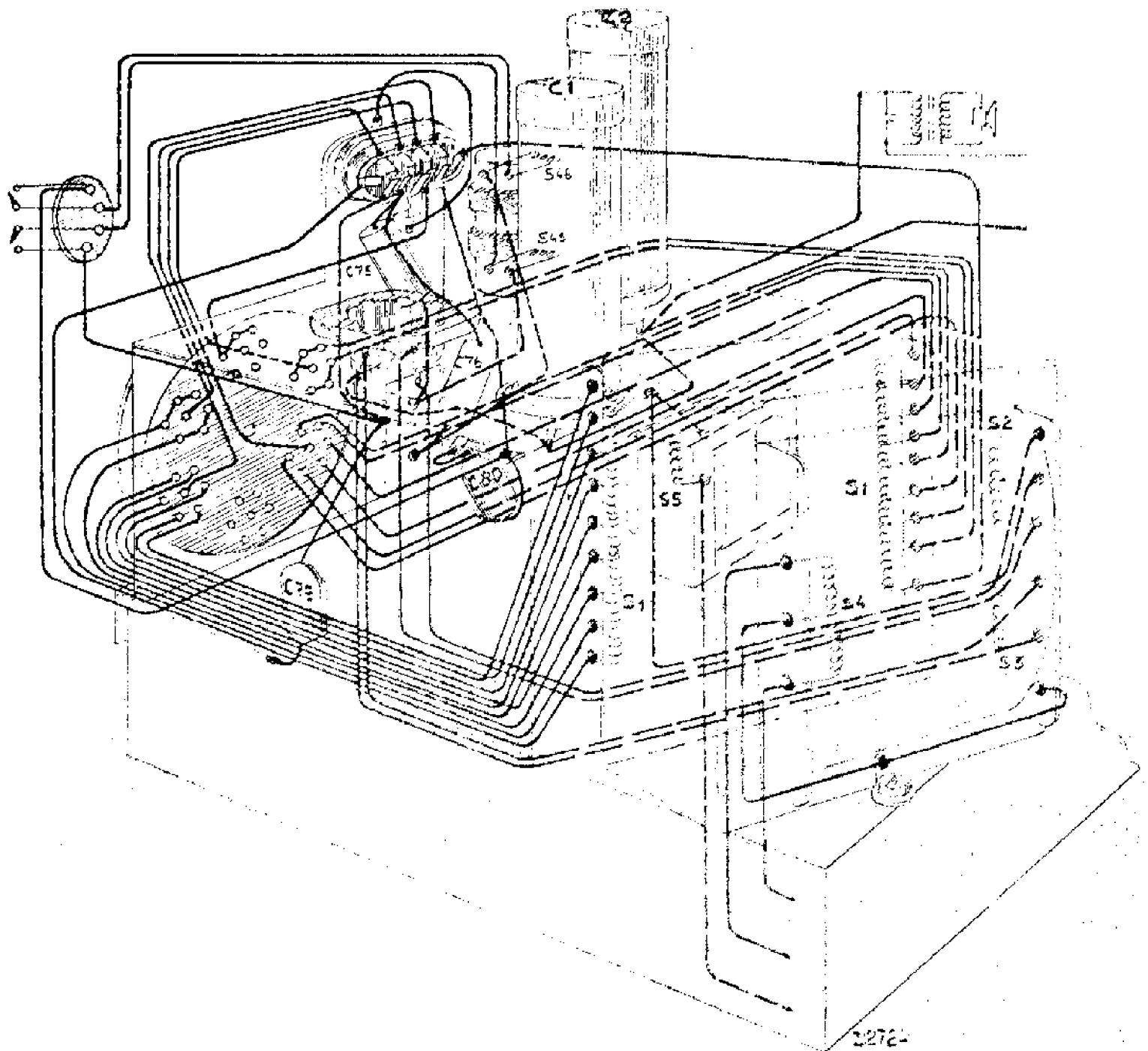


Fig. 4 u

CONVERTER UNIT FOR D.C. MAINS:

The converter-unit is used for converting D.C. voltage into A.C.

Receivers fitted with a vibrator-converter can be rendered suitable for D.C. or A.C. by inserting or withdrawing an adaptor plug. Of course when using A.C. mains one will not use the converter. The action of the vibrator is to be considered as that of a change-over switch that sends the direct current through the primary of the power transformer in such a manner that it passes first through one and then through the other winding. In the first case the current passes through S_a (fig. 5 u) and in the second one through S_b , which are connected opposite to each other the result being that an alternating current is obtained in the secondary.

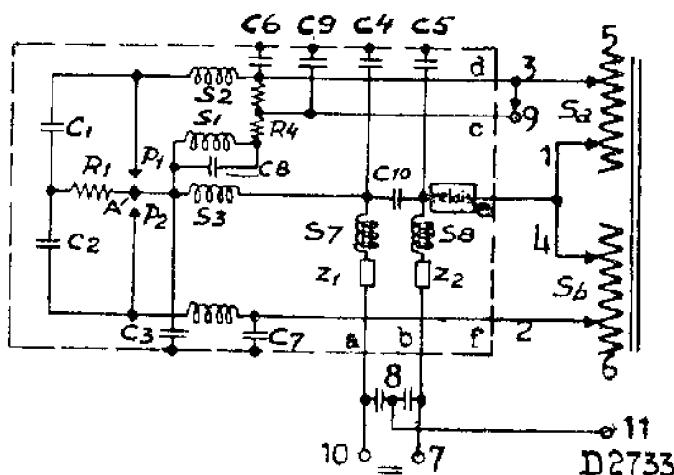


Fig. 5 u

With the aid of the simplified circuit diagram (fig. 5 u) we will examine the action of the vibrator at a voltage of for instance 110 volts. The current passes via Z_1 through S_7 , S_3 , S_1 , R_4 , S_a , the relay S_8 , and Z_2 .

As a result of the current through S_1 the armature A is attracted and will make contact with P_1 . The current then passes through Z_1 , S_7 , S_3 , P_1 , S_2 , S_a , the relay, S_8 and Z_2 ; coil S_1 is then short-circuited, causing the armature to move back and make contact with P_2 . The current now passes through Z_1 , S_7 , S_3 , P_2 , S_4 , S_b , the relay, S_8 and Z_2 i.e. through the other primary winding. The armature is then again attracted by S_1 and the whole operation is repeated.

The relay, (fig. 6 u) which acts both as a thermo-relay and as a magnetic one, serves to prevent too

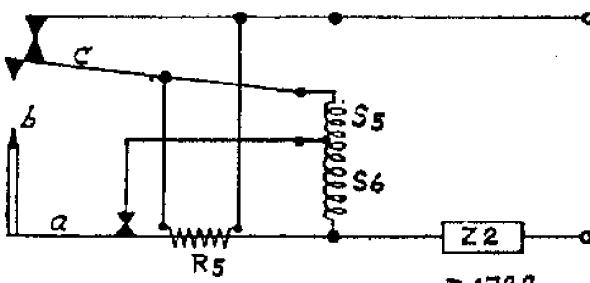


Fig. 6 u

great a current-surge occurring when switching on. As a matter of fact the resistance R_5 (the heating element of the thermo-switch) is incorporated in the mains lead when switching-on (contacts a and b are short-circuited then, whilst contact c is opened). After a while R_5 becomes hot, as a result of which the contact-spring bends, the relay contacts a and b are opened and the armature c is attracted; then R_5 is short-circuited, becomes cool, the contact spring bends back and short-circuits coil S_6 . When interrupting the current the relay armature (contact-spring) drops back. In the operating condition the circuit of the relay is as indicated in figure 6 u.

For eliminating interference two filters are incorporated:

- R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , S_4 , C_1-C_3 , C_6-C_9 for suppressing the interference caused by sparks at the contacts P_1 and P_2 .
- C_4 , C_5 , C_{10} , S_7 , S_8 for suppressing mains-interference.

When the set is changed over for A.C. voltage the circuit is as indicated in fig. 7 u. The transformer windings are then connected in parallel. The complete circuit is shown in fig. 9 u, in which we see the converter unit A along with the circuit of the adapter plug B, the voltage change-over C and transformer.

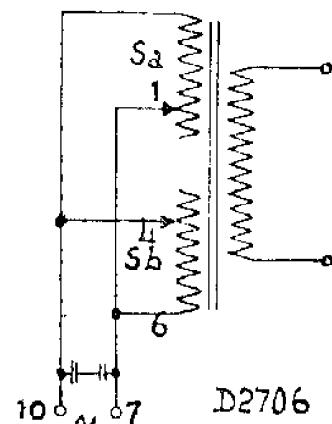


Fig. 7 u

In this figure the sign \rightarrow indicates the connections made when the plug is inserted, and sign $\rightarrow\leftarrow$ the interconnections when the adapter plug is pulled out. The plug socket with plug and the voltage-change-over are seen from the connection side. The 5 groups of contacts on the mains-voltage change-over are interconnected for the various mains voltages as illustrated in fig. 8 u.

125V. O 145V.

110V. O 200V.

245V. O 220V.

D1721

Fig. 8 u

In this way resistances R2 and R3 in the converter unit are short-circuited at voltages of 110—125 and 145 volts.

On no account may other fuses than that of Code No. 08.140.391 (1 ampere) be used, since the use of a larger fuse would result in burning-out of the transformer, etc. in case of a defect.

Important remarks.

The vibrator (S1) can not be repaired, when it is defective. In this case it must be replaced.

It is necessary that there is no resistance between the mains-plug and mains-contact, for this resistance will cause vibrator-interference. Using a gramophone pick-up the leads have to be screened, the screening connected to the earth terminal of the set.

Do not place the gramophone pick-up in the vicinity (magnetic field) of the power transformer, otherwise hum will occur.

For good working of the set it is necessary to place it in a true horizontal position.

LIST OF SPARE PARTS FOR THE TRILLER-UNIT

Fig.	Pos.	Description	Code nr.	Price
10u	1	Rubber Tulle	25.655.460	
10u	2	Fuseholder	25.870.690	
10u	3	Cable	33.981.090	
10u	4	Plug with 8 contacts	08.280.460	
		Rubber block under the vibrator	28.095.550	
		Rubber tulle for fixing C1, C2, C3, C8	25.655.440	

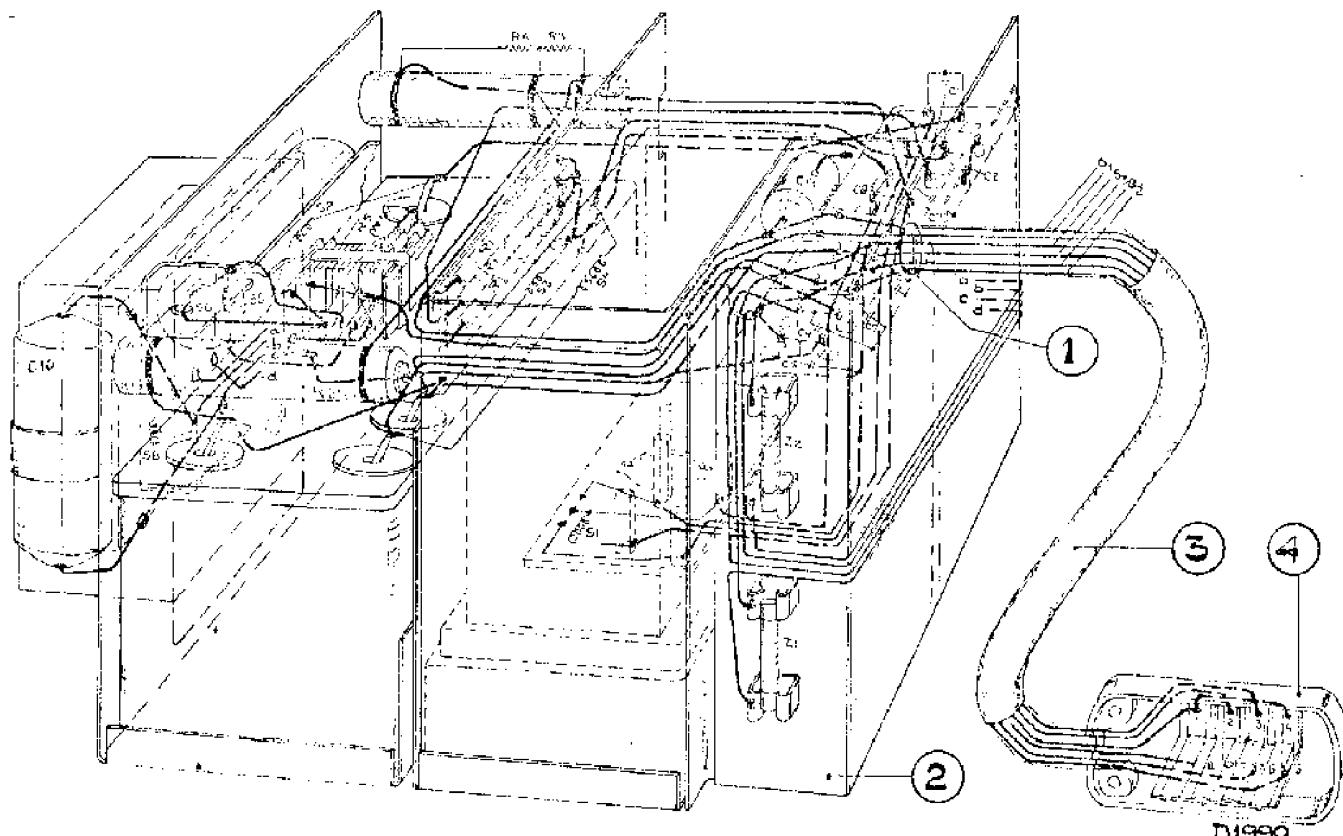


Fig. 10 u

Nr.	Value—Description	Code nr.	Price
S1	..... Vibrator	28.890.290	
S2	..... 3 ohm }		
S3	..... 2,5 ohm }	28.571.110	
S4	..... 3 ohm }		
S5	..... < 1 ohm }		
S6	..... 80 ohm }	28.882.340	
R5	..... 100 ohm }		
S7	..... 1 ohm }	28.532.741	
S8	..... 1 ohm }		
R1	..... 160/3 ohm	28.770.820	
R2	..... 5000 ohm	28.802.480	
R3	..... 1000 ohm }		
R4	..... 4000 ohm }	28.801.781	
C1	..... 0,1 μ F }		
C2	..... 0,1 μ F }	28.196.080	
C3	..... 0,1 μ F }		
C8	..... 0,2 μ F }		
C4	..... 0,5 μ F }		
C5	..... 0,25 μ F }	28.196.070	
C6	..... 0,1 μ F }		
C7	..... 0,1 μ F }		
C9	..... 0,1 μ F	28.201.550	
C10	..... 0,5 μ F	28.199.160	
Z1	..... 1 amp	08.140.391	
Z2	..... 1 amp	08.140.391	

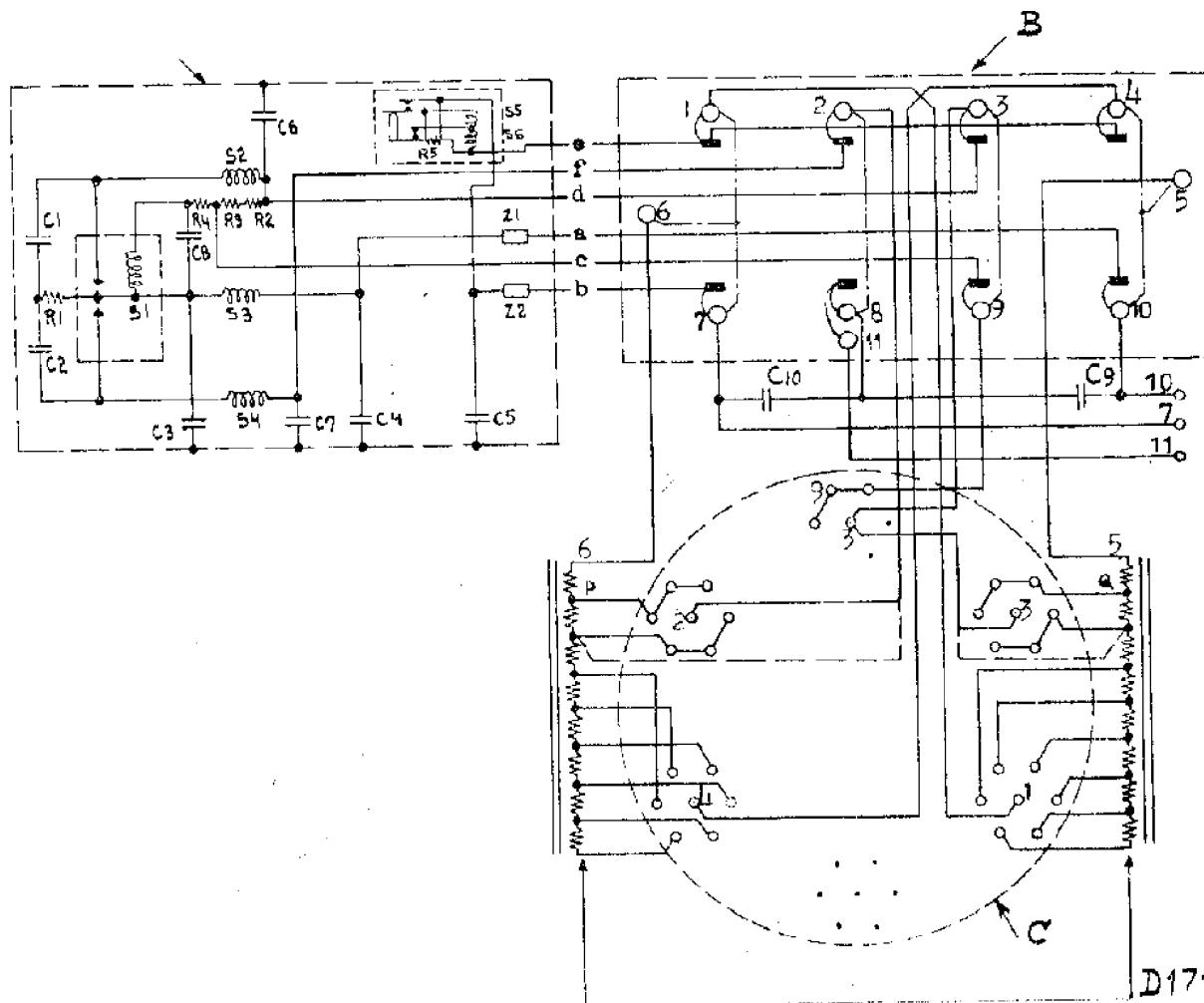


Fig. 9 u

D1712

List of spare parts for the receiver 361U (see also 361A)

a. Electrical parts.

Nr.	Value	Codenumber	Price
S1	57,5 ohms		
S2	285 ohms		
S3	< 1 ohm	Transformer	28.535.520
S4	< 1 ohm		
S45	< 1 ohm	Chokes	28.587.470
S46	< 1 ohm		
R50	1 M.ohm		28.770.550
C75	10000 $\mu\mu$ F		28.199.940
C76	10000 $\mu\mu$ F		28.199.940
C77	2000 $\mu\mu$ F		28.192.560
C78	0,1 $\mu\mu$ F		28.199.090
C79	2000 $\mu\mu$ F		28.192.560
C80	2000 $\mu\mu$ F		28.192.560

b. Mechanical parts.

Fig.	Pos.	Description	Codenumber	Price
3u	1	Rear panel	28.402.640	
3u	2	Mains switch (Plug pin plate)	28.867.481	
3u	3	Mains switch (cap, colour 111)	23.610.280	
3u	4	Contact box (colour 111)	28.838.560	
3u	5	Plug pin plate (colour 111)	28.869.190	
3u	6	Safety contact	25.742.000	
3u	7	Rubber washer	25.655.950	
3u	8	Cap for coil can	28.245.310	
		Seal	28.283.331	
		Pair of pliers for sealing	71.590.670	

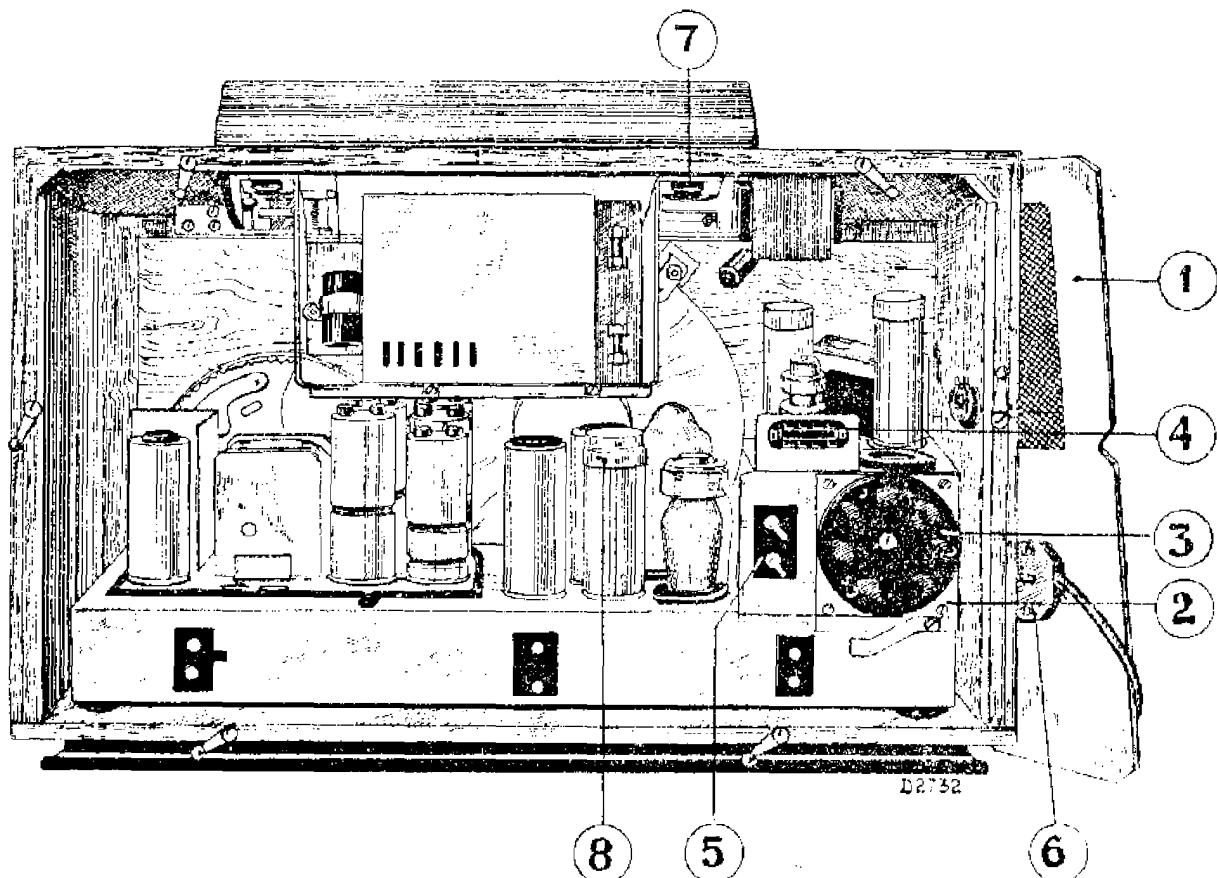


Fig. 3 u